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1800

# JOHNSON'S

# ENGLISH DICTIONARY,

AS

# IMPROVED BY TODD,

AND

ABRIDGED BY CHALMERS;

WITH

# WALKER'S

# PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY,

COMBINED:

TO WHICH IS ADDED.

## WALKER'S KEY

TO THE

CLASSICL PRONUNCIATION OF GREEK, LATIN, AND SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

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PHILADELPHIA:
PUBLISHED BY KIMBER & SHARPLESS,
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1841.

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1841

DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS, to wit:

*District Clerk's Office.*

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the twenty-sixth day of November, A. D. 1827, in the fifty-second year of the Independence of the United States of America, CHARLES EWER and T. HARRINGTON CARTER, of the said District, have deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof they claim as proprietors, in the words following, *to wit:*

"Johnson's English Dictionary, as improved by Todd, and abridged by Chalmers; with Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary, combined: to which is added, Walker's Key to the Classical Pronunciation of Greek, Latin, and Scripture Proper Names."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned;" and also to an act, entitled. "An Act supplementary to an act, entitled, An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned; and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

JNO. V. DAVIS,
*Clerk of the Distict of Massachusetts.*

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STEREOTYPED AT THE
BOSTON TYPE AND STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY.

# EXPLANATION

## OF THE MARKS AND ABBREVIATIONS MADE USE OF IN THIS DICTIONARY, AND OF THE PLAN OF THE WORK.

1. THE *asterisk* (*), annexed to a word, denotes that it is not to be found in *Dr. Johnson's Dictionary*, but that it has been added by *Mr. Todd.*

2. The *section* (§), annexed to a word, indicates that it is distinguished, by Dr. Johnson or Mr. Todd, as a *primitive* word, by being printed, in the large Dictionary, in larger letters than the other words, which are regarded as *derivatives.*

3. The *obelisk* (†), annexed to a word, denotes that it is not to be found in the collection of either Dr. Johnson or Mr. Todd, but that it has been taken from *Mr. Walker's Dictionary.*

4. *Ob. J.*, placed at the end of the definition of a word, denotes that the word is declared by *Dr. Johnson* to be *obsolete*, or *not in use.*

5. *Ob. T.* is used in the same manner as the above, with regard to all that portion of the words added by *Mr. Todd*, which he pronounces to be *obsolete*, or *not in use.*

6. *Mr. Chalmers's Abridgement* of Mr. Todd's edition of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary is given entire, with occasional additions from Johnson and Todd.

7. The *pronunciation* of all the words found in *Walker's Critical Pronouncing Dictionary*, is given as it stands in that work.

8. The *pronunciation* of the words which are *not found in Walker's Dictionary*, and which comprise almost all those to which an asterisk is annexed, and a considerable number of the others, has been added by the Editor, according to *Walker's Principles*, so far as those Principles could be applied.

9. Walker's *Principles of English Pronunciation*, and his *Remarks* on the pronunciation of particular words, are given entire. These *Remarks* are preceded by a ☞, and followed by a *W.*

10. In the alphabetical arrangement of words, the letter *I* (initial) has been separated from *J*, and the letter *U* from *V.*

11. Walker's *Key to the Classical Pronunciation of Greek, Latin, and Scripture Proper Names*, is printed in full.

N. B In Mr. Chalmers's Abridgement, the *words added by Mr. Todd*, and the *primitive words*, are not distinguished from the rest; the words pronounced *obsolete* by *Dr. Johnson* and *Mr. Todd*, are not generally thus noted; and the words beginning with *I* and *U* are not separated, in the alphabetical series, from those beginning with *J* and *V*; but these improvements have all been introduced into this edition of the Dictionary.

THE

# SAXON AND ENGLISH ALPHABETS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 𝔄 | A | a | a |
| 𝔅 | B | b | b |
| 𝔇 | C | c | c |
| 𝔇 | D | ð | d |
| 𝔈 | E | e | e |
| 𝔉 | F | f | f |
| 𝔊 | G | ȝ | g |
| 𝔥 | H | h | h |
| 𝔦 | I | ı | i |
| 𝔎 | K | k | k |
| 𝔏 | L | l | l |
| 𝔐 | M | m | m |
| 𝔑 | N | n | n |
| 𝔒 | O | o | o |
| 𝔓 | P | p | p |
| 𝔔 | Q | cp | q |
| 𝔯 | R | ɲ | r |
| 𝔖 | S | ſ | s |
| 𝔗 | T | ꞇ | t |
| 𝔘 | U | u | u |
| 𝔙 | V | v | v |
| 𝔚 | W | p | w |
| 𝔛 | X | x | x |
| 𝔜 | Y | ẏ | y |
| 𝔷 | Z | z | z |

Th Ð, ð, þ, That ϸ, And ⁊.

# JOHNSON'S AND WALKER'S

# ENGLISH DICTIONARIES,

## COMBINED.

Boston Stereotype Edition.

# THE EDITOR'S PREFACE.

TO Dr. Johnson is universally conceded the first rank among English lexicographers; and to Mr. Walker is assigned a similar rank among English orthoëpists. The Dictionary, which is now offered to the public, is founded upon the great work of Johnson, corrected and enlarged by Mr. Todd; and it embraces, also, the entire labours of Walker on the pronunciation of the language. It has been formed on such a plan as to comprise all the most important materials, and to answer all the essential uses, of a Dictionary for understanding, writing, and speaking the English language; and, at the same time, to enable the reader to see, as far as possible, on whose authority every thing rests. By the preceding explanations, one may not only have a general understanding of the plan of the work, but also form an idea of the nature and extent of the duty and responsibility of the Editor. Some further remarks, however, on the different parts of the volume, may not be useless.

In this connexion, it will not be improper to insert the *titles* of the several works (with the exception of that of *Walker's Key*, which stands in its proper place), on which this Dictionary is founded; as by these the reader will see what the authors proposed to accomplish.

Title of Todd's (second) Edition of Johnson:—"*A* DICTIONARY *of the* ENGLISH LANGUAGE: *in which the Words are deduced from their Originals; and illustrated in their different Significations, by Examples from the best Writers. together with a History of the Language, and an English Grammar: by* SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL. D.:—*with numerous Corrections, and with the Addition of several thousand Words, as also with Additions to the History of the Language and to the Grammar:* by the Rev. H. J. TODD, M. A., F. S. A., *and* M. R. S. L., Chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty, and Rector of Settrington, County of York."

Title of Chalmers's Abridgement:—"*A* DICTIONARY *of the* ENGLISH LANGUAGE: *in which the Words are deduced from their Originals, explained in their different Meanings, and authorized by the Names of the Writers in whose Works they are found: by* SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL. D.:—*abridged from the* Rev. H. J. TODD's *corrected and enlarged* [first] *quarto Edition:* by ALEXANDER CHALMERS, F. S. A."

Title of Walker's Dictionary:—"*A* CRITICAL PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY, *and Expositor of the English Language: in which not only the Meaning of every Word is clearly explained, and the Sound of every Syllable distinctly shown, but, where Words are subject to different Pronunciations, the Authorities of our best Pronouncing Dictionaries are fully exhibited, the Reasons for each are at large displayed, and the preferable Pronunciation is pointed out: to which are prefixed,* PRINCIPLES OF ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION: *in which the Sounds of Letters, Syllables, and Words, are critically investigated, and systematically arranged; the Influence of the Greek and Latin Accent and Quantity on the Accent and Quantity of the English, is thoroughly examined, and clearly defined; and the Analogies of the Language are so fully shown, as to lay the Foundation of a consistent and rational Pronunciation: likewise, Rules to be observed by the Natives of Scotland, Ireland, and London, for avoiding their respective Peculiarities; and Directions to Foreigners for*

*acquiring a Knowledge of the Use of this Dictionary: the whole interspersed with Observations, Etymological, Critical, and Grammatical:* by JOHN WALKER, Author of Elements of Elocution, Rhyming Dictionary, &c. &c."

Dr. Johnson's large Dictionary was first published in 1755. During the space of upwards of seventy years, which have since passed away, the English language has undergone considerable change; and if, to use the words of the great lexicographer, "no dictionary of a living tongue can ever be perfect, since, while it is hastening to publication, some words are budding, and some falling away," his work must necessarily display the language more imperfectly now, than at the time of its first appearance. He observes, that he "fixed Sidney's work" (Sir Philip Sidney, who died in 1586) "for the boundary, beyond which he made few excursions." But the earlier English authors have of late excited so much attention, as to render a glossary of their productions desirable. Mr. Todd has, accordingly, undertaken to adapt the Dictionary to the present taste with regard to English literature, by inserting the words found in the old, and heretofore neglected, writers; and also to the present state of the language, by adding such words as have come into use since the first publication of the work. By turning over the pages of this volume, and observing the words which are marked as added by Mr. Todd, one will readily perceive that a dictionary, which was destitute of all such, would be extremely defective. But on the labours of Mr. Todd, which indicate very extensive reading, especially as it regards the early English writers, it is unnecessary to enlarge, as his own account of them is presented to the reader.

The following notice is prefixed to Mr. Chalmers's Abridgement:—"This volume contains *every word* in Mr. Todd's edition of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary; and above *fourteen thousand* more than were given in Dr. Johnson's Abridgement. The whole forms the most extensive vocabulary ever published, and, in consequence of the additions introduced by Mr. Todd, it becomes a complete glossary of the early English writers." Mr. Chalmers's work was formed from Mr. Todd's first edition. His second edition, which was published in February, 1827, contains nearly a thousand additional words, and was received in season to have these inserted in the Appendix of this Dictionary. These, together with the other words newly added, increase the excess above the number of words in Dr. Johnson's Abridgement to upwards of fifteen thousand.

Dr. Johnson's Preface to his large Dictionary, Mr. Todd's Advertisements and Introduction, and Walker's Preface, together with all his introductory matter, as well as his Principles of English Pronunciation, are inserted in full; as it was thought the work would be rendered less satisfactory by the omission of any part of them.

The Dictionary, properly so called, comprising the vocabulary of words, with their definitions, &c., is formed chiefly by a union of Mr. Chalmers's Abridgement and Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary; but with the omission of Walker's definitions, except with regard to those words in his Dictionary (not much exceeding one hundred in number), which are not found in Mr. Todd's edition of Johnson. In many instances, in which the Editor has observed the omission by Mr. Chalmers of something particularly important, he has extracted from Dr. Johnson or Mr. Todd additional matter or remarks, etymo-'ogical, explanatory, or critical.

To the words contained in this Dictionary, which are not found in Walker's, the pronunciation has been added, according to Walker's Principles, so far as those Principles could be applied; and this was easily done, with respect to most of them. A considerable number, however, some of them words now out of use, others local or provincial, and rarely found in books, and others from foreign languages, and not anglicised, presented more or less difficulty. Respecting those words, with regard to which Walker's method failed to

furnish him with a guide, the Editor has availed himself of such other aids as he could obtain; but some words he has left unpronounced, and with respect to some, to which he has added the pronunciation, he may have fallen into error: he hopes, however, the instances will not be found numerous or important.

With respect to many words of doubtful pronunciation, or concerning which orthoëpists differ, and particularly those respecting which Walker has omitted to exhibit this difference, the Editor has introduced the pronunciation of others, with the names of the authorities, enclosed in brackets; yet, in all cases, making use of Walker's method of notation. By this means, the Dictionary has been rendered more satisfactory; as, in all doubtful cases, it must be agreeable to those who consult it, to see the different modes of different orthoëpists; and, in some instances, most persons will probably prefer the pronunciation of some other, to that of Walker. When the name of *Perry* is introduced, reference is always had to his "Synonymous, Etymological, and Pronouncing English Dictionary," in royal 8vo, which was first published in 1805, and which differs, in the pronunciation of many words, from Perry's "Royal Standard English Dictionary." The latter work, which is often referred to by Walker, has heretofore had a very extensive circulation in this country, and has been of great influence in fixing the prevailing pronunciation, especially in the Northern States. But the larger work of Perry, which is little known among us, and which does not appear to have been at all used by Walker, is found to agree with him in many cases, in which the other differs from him.

The *Appendix* contains all the words newly added by Mr. Todd in his second edition; a number of words, that are found in the body of the Dictionary, here repeated for the sake of some correction or remark; a few words of unquestionable authority, which were omitted by Dr. Johnson and Mr. Todd; and some words which are more or less used in America. The Editor, however, has not undertaken to supply all the authorized English words, which are omitted, nor to remark upon all that are imperfectly exhibited, in the Dictionary; but he has noticed such only as readily occurred to him, without any extended research. There are some words, which have grown out of our peculiar institutions and local circumstances, and some new uses of authorized English words, which are not to be condemned; but there are other new words, which have sprung up among us, and new applications of old ones, which deserve no countenance. The number of Americanisms, however, which are properly so called, is not great. Some words, which have been so considered, are to be found in the writings of Englishmen, as well as Americans; and many others had their origin in Great Britain, and are still known in some parts of that country as *provincialisms*, though they are not often found in books.

In preparing the Appendix, the Editor has made a free use of the Vocabulary of Americanisms, by his learned and respected friend, Mr. Pickering, who furnished him with his interleaved copy, containing much useful information in manuscript; but who has been obliged, on account of his professional engagements, to decline rendering those further services, which were hoped from him, in regard to this part of the work. He has also been permitted to use an interleaved copy of the same Vocabulary, belonging to the Rev. Dr. Porter of Andover, from which he obtained some valuable materials. To Mr. Pickering's work, which was published in 1816, and which has had a salutary influence on our literature, by calling the attention of our scholars to the occasional deviations of American writers from pure English, a reference is always given, in noticing such words as are found in it. In many cases, however, in which a reference is made, the information here given is not wholly taken from

that volume; though, on most of the articles, it contains much more than could be properly admitted here. As many of the words in Mr. Pickering's book are now to be found among the additions of Mr. Todd, there was no occasion to insert such, except in a few instances, in the Appendix. Reference has also been made to Mr. Webster's Dictionary (published in 1806), with regard to such of the words as are found in that work, from which the definitions of them have also been partly taken. The plan of this Dictionary precluded the Editor from going into any discussion of doubtful or disputed topics; yet, concise and imperfect as the Appendix is, he hopes it will not be found entirely useless

Care has been taken to present a corrected edition of *Walker's Key*. Many errors and inconsistencies have been detected in the different English and American editions which have been examined; and in some instances, it has been difficult to ascertain what was the real pronunciation intended by the author. The Key has been improved by exhibiting the variations of Perry and of Fulton and Knight, with regard to Scripture Proper Names. Though Walker may be regarded, in most cases, as the highest single authority, yet there are instances, in which the pronunciation of the others may be esteemed preferable; and it may also be satisfactory to the American reader to know, that, with regard to nearly all the words not contained in the lists of the variations of Perry and of Fulton and Knight, their pronunciation coincides with his.

The *List of Authors*, with the reigns in which they flourished (which is abridged from that of Mr. Todd, yet containing all the names that he enumerates), will not be without benefit to many who may make use of the Dictionary, as it will, in various cases, afford assistance in determining the authority of words, and whether they are of long standing, or of recent introduction into the language. Many of the words added by Mr. Todd are taken from Provincial Glossaries, and many are derived from the early English writers. Of the latter, many more are now entirely obsolete than are so noted by him; and the reader, on finding no other than an old writer quoted as an authority for an uncommon word, will naturally conclude that it is not now in use.

In this Dictionary the *orthography* of Dr. Johnson and Mr. Todd remains unaltered, with the exception of a few instances hereafter mentioned. "Dr. Johnson's Dictionary," says Mr. Nares, "has nearly fixed the external form of our language." Before the publication of that work, the orthography of the English language was very unsettled; and even now, there are many words, with regard to which it is far from being uniform. Some of the principal varieties are those which relate to the use of *k* at the end of words of more than one syllable, when preceded by *c;* as, *critick* or *critic*, *publick* or *public;* and the *u* in the last syllable of such words as *favour*, *honour*, &c.

The final *k* is retained in all the editions, both of Johnson's large Dictionary, and his Abridgement. It is also found in most of the dictionaries that were published before that of Johnson;—in *Minsheu's* (Spanish and English); in *Cotgrave's* (French and English); in *Sherwood's* (English and French); in *Holyoke's* (Latin and English); in *Gouldman's* (Latin and English); in *Littleton's* (Latin and English); in *Boyer's* (French and English); and in the English Dictionaries of *Coles*, *Phillips*, and *Bailey:* but on the other hand, it is omitted in *Ainsworth's Dictionary* (Latin and English, *folio edition of* 1752.) Of the dictionaries which have been published since Johnson's, it is retained in *Sheridan's*, *Walker's*, and *Jones's;* also in *Kenrick's*, in substantives, but omitted in adjectives. Of the English dictionaries which have appeared since the first publication of Johnson's, the following, namely, *Fenning's*, *Entick's*, *Bar-*

*clay's*, *Ash's*, *Dyche's*, *Scott's*, *Perry's*, and *Fulton and Knight's*, omit the *k*, and it is likewise omitted in the popular English spelling books. Walker remarks, that its "omission is too general to be counteracted, even by the authority of Johnson." The general usage, both in England and America, is, at present, so strongly in favour of its omission, that the retaining of it seems now to savour of affectation or singularity.

The omission of the *u*, in words ending with the syllable *our*, or *or*, is much less common than that of the final *k*. It is uniformly retained in all the dictionaries above enumerated, with the exception of *Entick's* and *Ash's*, in one class of words; as, *favour*, *honour*, &c.: though it is omitted in most of them in another class of words; as, *inferior*, *superior*, *horror*, *terror*, &c.

Although Mr. Todd has not made any considerable changes in the orthography of Johnson, yet he has altered the spelling in a number of instances. The words *abridgement*, *acknowledgement*, and *judgement*, Johnson writes without the silent *e* in the penultimate syllable, though he writes *lodgement* with it. In all these words, Mr. Todd inserts the silent *e*. The inconsistencies with regard to the orthography of the following words, as they are found in Johnson, have been removed by Mr. Todd:—namely, *moveable*, *moveableness*, *unmoveable*, *unmoveably*, *immovable*, *immovably*, *removable*; *docile*, *indocil*; *chastely*, *chastness*. In the word *movable*, and its derivatives, Mr. Todd omits the *e* in the antepenultimate syllable, and he writes *indocile* and *chasteness*.

But there are other inconsistencies, equally obvious, which Mr. Todd has suffered to remain unaltered; as may be seen in the following words:—ache, toothache, *headach*; ambergris, *verdigrise*; anteriour, *posterior*; interiour, *exterior*; apprized, *unapprised*; bias, *unbiass*; bigoted, *unbigotted*; brier, *sweetbriar*; burrow (a hole made by conies), *conyborough*; connexion, *disconnection*; controllable, *uncontroulable*. The words in Italics are conceived to be deviations from the right orthography, according to Johnson's principles, and they have been altered in this Dictionary. But there are some other inconsistencies, which have not been removed, as may be seen in the following words:—*imbitter*, *disembitter*; *imbody*, *disembody*; *imbosom*, *disembosom*; *recall*, *miscal*; *waterfall*, *overfal*; *stanch*, *unstaunched*.

There are several words which often appear, in the best modern publications, in a different orthography from that found in the dictionaries; among which are *connexion*, *control*, *meager*, and *raindeer*; which we often see written *connection*, *controul*, *meagre*, and *reindeer*. There is a great want of uniformity in the mode of writing the plural of those nouns, which, in the singular, end in *ey*; as, *valley*, *valleys* or *vallies*; *attorney*, *attorneys* or *attornies*, &c. The rule of Perry and of Murray, in such cases, is explicit:—"Nouns of the singular number," says the former, "ending in *ey*, require the addition of *s* only, for the formation of their plural; as, *attorney*, *attorneys*; *chimney*, *chimneys*." Johnson, in cases of this sort, is not always consistent; but, in this Dictionary, the orthography of such plurals has been made to conform to the rule here quoted. And, as a general principle, the orthography of words throughout the volume, has been rendered conformable to that which stands in the alphabetical series.

The first edition of Walker's "Critical Pronouncing Dictionary" was published in 1791; and the fourth edition (which was the last that was printed under his superintendence) was published in 1806. This is regarded as the best, and it has been made the standard, in editing the present work. Since the death of Walker, which took place in 1807, his Dictionary has passed through numerous editions in England; and it has also been stereotyped both in that country and in this.

Walker, in preparing his Dictionary, made pronunciation his principal object; and for this his work is chiefly valued. His explanations of words are professedly copied almost wholly from Johnson; but on the pronunciation of the English language, no other person, probably, ever bestowed so much attention. He studied the analogy of the language with care, and took great pains to ascertain the prevailing usage. His design was, as he expresses it, "principally to give a kind of history of pronunciation, and a register of its present state." The following remarks of his show what advantages he enjoyed for giving such a register :—"To a man born, as I was, within a few miles of the capital [London], living in the capital almost my whole life, and exercising myself there in public speaking for many years; to such a person, if to any one, the true pronunciation of the language must be very familiar." *

Sheridan's Dictionary, which was published in 1780, had considerable reputation; though it was universally acknowledged to have great defects; and it was superseded by that of Walker. The latter, however, has not been supplanted by any more recent work, but still maintains its popularity, and continues to undergo frequent reïmpressions.

Since the publication of Walker's Dictionary, there have appeared in Great Britain two small Pronouncing Dictionaries, which have been favourably received; one by *Stephen Jones, of London*, and the other by *G. Fulton and G. Knight, of Edinburgh*. The authors of both these works have been much indebted to Walker, and do not withhold from him a tribute of commendation. Fulton and Knight observe, that "Sheridan and Walker, by their Dictionaries, have afforded the most effectual means of acquiring an *accurate pronunciation*." "On the useful invention of Mr. Sheridan," says Mr. Jones, "a valuable improvement had been made by the late Mr. Walker, whose Dictionary is a work of much labour and great merit."

But, though Walker holds the first rank as an orthoëpist, yet he ought not to be implicitly followed. The ultimate standard of pronunciation is not his mere authority, nor that of any other individual; but it is the usage of literary and wellbred society; and so far, and so far only, as his Dictionary is an accurate register of such usage, is it proper, according to his own principles, that it should be relied upon as a guide.

It may not be without use to make here some strictures on the real or supposed defects of Walker, and to exhibit a comparison, in a few points, between his system and those of others, who have preceded or followed him in the same department of literature. This comparison, together with the varieties exhibited in the Dictionary, with regard to words of doubtful or various pronunciation, will enable the reader to understand the most important points of difference among the most distinguished orthoëpists. It should be remembered, that, when these writers speak of the pronunciation of the language, and exhibit their systems of notation, they intend to give us that finished and exact pronunciation, which would be used in public speaking, and not the more lax and careless utterance, which is often heard in familiar conversation.

Walker has been thought to be too sparing in the use of his second, or Italian sound of *a*, as heard in *far* and *father*. In the following words, and their compounds, he pronounces *a* with its fourth sound, as in *fat;* but *Nares* and *Jones* give it the sound of *a* in *father :—*

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* Walker's employment, as a teacher of elocution, was among the higher classes, and best educated people of England. The following testimony to his merit, from the great statesman and orator, *Edmund Burke*, is worthy of being recorded :—"One of the persons who particularly solicited Mr. Burke's exertions on this occasion, was Mr. (or, as he was commonly termed), *Elocution* Walker, author of the Pronouncing Dictionary, and other works of merit, and who had given lessons in the art to young Burke. * * * * Mr. Burke, one day, in the vicinity of the House of Commons, introduced him to a nobleman, accidentally passing, with the following characteristic exordium :—'Here, my Lord Berkeley, is Mr. Walker, whom not to know, by name at least, would argue want of knowledge of the harmonies, cadences, and proprieties of our language.'" *Prior's Life of Burke, second London Edition*, vol. ii. pp. 365, 366.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| advance, | cast, | ensample, | last, | raft, |
| advantage, | castle, | example, | masculine, | rafter, |
| after, | chaff, | fast, | mask, | rasp, |
| aghast, | chance, | flask, | mass, | repast, |
| alexander, | chant, | gasp, | mast, | sample, |
| answer, | clasp, | ghastly, | mastiff, | shaft, |
| ant, | class, | glance, | nasty, | slander, |
| ask, | complaisant, | glass, | paragraph, | slant, |
| bask, | contrast, | graff, | pass, | staff, |
| basket, | craft, | graft, | past, | task, |
| bastard, | dance, | grant, | pastern, | trance, |
| blast, | dastard, | grasp, | pasture, | vast, |
| bombast, | draff, | grass, | pastor, | waft. |
| branch, | draft, | hasp, | pasty, | |
| brass, | draught, | jasper, | plaster, | |
| cask, | enchant, | lance, | plastic, | |
| casket, | enhance, | lass, | quaff, | |

With regard to most of the words in the preceding list, *Perry* agrees in his pronunciation with Nares and Jones. *Fulton and Knight* also agree with them, as it respects a considerable part; but with regard to a portion of these words, they adopt an intermediate sound of *a*, not so short as *a* in *fat*, nor so broad as *a* in *father*.

Walker has been censured for not making a distinction, in his notation, between the sound of *a* in *bare*, *fare*, *hair*, *pair*, &c., and in *fate*, *pale*, *name*, &c. This, however, is not a defect peculiar to Walker, but is common to him with other orthoëpists. No distinction is made in the sound of *a*, in these words, by *Kenrick*, *Sheridan*, *Nares*, *Jones*, or *Fulton and Knight;* and our countryman, *Mr. Webster*, in his Spelling Book, places them all under the first, or long sound of *a*. There is, however, an obvious distinction in the sound, as the words are pronounced in this country; and the same distinction is said to be preserved in England; and it was used by Walker himself, in his own pronunciation, if we may rely upon the testimony of one of his pupils. Whether these orthoëpists did not perceive the distinction, or whether, if they did perceive it, they did not think it sufficiently important to recognise it in their notation, it may be difficult to ascertain. *Perry*, however, in his "Synonymous, Etymological, and Pronouncing Dictionary," has very properly made the distinction. The sound of long *a*, as in *fate*, he marks thus, ā; and the sound of *a* in *bare*, thus, à; and, generally, when the sound of long *a*, or what is so considered by other orthoëpists, is followed by *r*, as in *care*, *bear*, *fair*, *transparent*, &c., he marks it in like manner, distinguishing it from long *a*, in *fate*, *name*, &c. It is not improbable, that all the other orthoëpists made the same distinction, in their practice, that Perry has made in his notation.

The manner in which the sounds of the vowels are affected by being followed by the letter *r*, in words of one syllable, or in words of more than one syllable, when the following syllable begins with any other consonant than *r*, has not always been sufficiently attended to. Sheridan has not introduced, in any instance, what Walker designates as the second sound of *a*, as in *far*, and *father*, but marks *a* in *far*, *par*, *cart*, *part*, &c., with the same sound as in *hat*, *carry*, *parry*, &c.: nor does Perry introduce what Walker marks as the third sound of *o*, as in *nor;* but he marks *o* in *border* and *sordid* with the same short sound as in *borrow* and *sorrow;* and both he and Sheridan mark *o* in *for* and *nor* with the short sound, as in *lot*. There is an obvious difference in the sound of *u*, as heard in *cur*, *curb*, *fur*, *hurdle*, &c., from its proper short sound in *burrow*, *curry*, *furrow*, *duck*, &c.; but we do not know that this difference has been noticed by any orthoëpist.

With regard to the sound of *oo*, Walker remarks (*Prin.*, *No.* 307), "It has a shorter sound, corresponding to the *u* in *bull*, in the words *wool*, *wood*, *good*, *hood*, *foot*, *stood*, *understood*, *withstood*; and these are the only words where this diphthong has this middle sound." This remark of Walker is doubtless erroneous, as this sound is given by common usage to the *oo* in several other words. Besides the words above enumerated, Perry and Jones give the same sound to *oo* in *book*, *brook*, *cook*, *crook*, *hook*, *look*, *shook*, and *took*. to these Perry adds *hoop* (for casks), and Jones adds *soot* and *rook*.

Walker's method of representing the sound of *i* and *y*, unaccented, by long *e*, has been considered, by Jones and some others, as a defect in his system. The objection here lies against the stress, rather than the quality of the sound. The last two syllables of the word *affinity*, as marked by different orthoëpists, will serve to indicate their respective methods of notation, with regard to the unaccented *i* and *y*:—

af-fin′-nė̇-tė̇, *Walker*:
af-fin′-ny-ty, *Sheridan* and *Jones*:
af-fin′-ĭ-ty, *Perry*:
af-fin′-ė̇-tė̇, *Fulton and Knight*.

These several authors doubtless intended that this word should be pronounced in precisely the same manner; and, whichever method may be deemed the most happy, no person is in danger of being misled by either.

Walker has been censured for inserting a slight sound of *y* before *a*, *i*, and *y*, in certain words; as, *guard*, *guide*, *kind*, marked gyärd, gyīde, kyīnd. The same method, however, is used by Sheridan, Jones, and Fulton and Knight; except that Sheridan omits the *y* in *guard*. It is difficult to represent the obscure softening here intended, by any notation; and it must be confessed that, by many speakers, it is carried to such excess as to have the appearance of gross affectation. It may be remarked, however, that the insertion of this sound is not a modern innovation. It was taken notice of by Steele, in his English Grammar, as long ago as the reign of Queen Anne, and was mentioned before that time by Ben Jonson. Among later writers, Dr. Beattie countenances it, and Mr. Nares condemns it. (*See Prin.*, *Nos.* 92 and 160.)

The sound of *ch*, after *l* and *n*, Walker represents by *sh*; as, *bench*, *branch*, *filch*, pronounced *bensh*, *bransh*, *filsh*; and in this he is followed by Fulton and Knight. Sheridan and Jones, however, use *tsh* instead of *sh*; as, *bentsh*, *brantsh*, *filtsh*; but the difference of sound is very slight.

When *d* comes after the accent, and is followed by the diphthongs *ia* or *ie*, the triphthongs *iou* or *eou*, or the vowel *u*, Walker allows it, in many words, to take the sound of *j*; but in this he is not always consistent with himself: for in some cases he gives both sounds, *d* and *j*, in others *d* only, and in others *j* only, without any apparent reason for the difference. The following words, with their pronunciation, will illustrate his manner, and also indicate some want of consistency:—

*odious*, ō′-dė̇-ŭs, or ō′-jė̇-ŭs;
*tedious*, tē̇′-dė̇-ŭs, or tē̇′-jė̇-ŭs;
*obedient*, ō-bē̇′-jė̇-ėnt;
*disobedient*, dĭs-ō-bē̇′-dė̇-ėnt;
*arduous*, är′-jū-ŭs;
*hideous*, hĭd′-ė̇-ŭs, or hĭd′-jė̇-ŭs;
*immediate*, ĭm-mē̇′-dė̇-āt, or ĭm-mē̇′-jė̇-āt.

Sheridan, in such cases, often substitutes *dzh*, or *dy*, for *d*. The same words are pronounced by him in the following manner:—

ō′-dzhŭs, tē̇′-dzhŭs, ō-bē̇′-dzhėnt, dĭs-ō-bē̇′-dzhėnt, är′-dū-ŭs, hĭd′-yŭs, ĭm-mē̇′-dyāt.

Perry and Jones, in such cases, preserve the pure sound of the *d*. Fulton and Knight, though they differ from Sheridan and Walker in their method

of representing the pronunciation, yet, in many cases, depart from the pure sound of the *d*. They pronounce the above words as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ȯ′-dyus, | o-bē′-dyent, | ār′-du-us, | im-mē′-dyat. |
| tē′-dyus, | dis-o-bē′-dyent, | hĭd′-yŭs, | |

One of the most important points in Walker's system, with respect to which there is a diversity of opinion among the learned, relates to his pronunciation of *t*, when it comes after the accent, and is followed by *u*; as in the words *nature*, *natural*, *virtue*, which, according to him, here takes the sound of *tsh*, the words being pronounced nā′-tshŭre, nătt′-tshŭ-răl, vĕr′-tshū. Sheridan and Jones give the same sound to *t* when so situated; though they and Walker do not always agree with each other in the application of the rule. But the *Scottish* orthoëpists, Perry and Fulton and Knight, on the other hand, allow the *t*, so situated, to retain its pure sound.

Walker remarks (*Prin.*, *No.* 463), "Nor is this tendency of *t* before long *u* found only when the accent immediately precedes; for we hear the same aspiration of this letter in *spiritual*, *spirituous*, *signature*, *ligature*, *forfeiture*, where the accent is two syllables before these letters." But in his notation he gives *t*, in the words *signature* and *ligature*, its simple sound; nor is he consistent with regard to various other words in the same predicament. To *t*, in the following words, *aperture*, *caricature*, *comfiture*, *decumbiture*, *distemperature*, *duplicature*, *entablature*, *foliature*, *legislature*, and *overture*, he gives the sound of *tsh;* while to *t*, in the following, *intemperature*, *investiture*, *limature*, *nutriture*, *portraiture*, *prefecture*, *prelature*, *primogeniture*, *quadrature*, *sepulture*, *serrature*, *tablature*, and *temperature*, he gives its simple sound.

With regard to most of the preceding words, there is certainly no good reason for the difference in the pronunciation of the last syllable. As the word *caricature*, according to Walker, has the accent on the last syllable, it is directly contrary to his rule (No. 463), to aspirate the *t*. It is, doubtless, to be regarded as an oversight; and it has been corrected, so as to make it conform to his rule. In the word *legislature*, the *t*, in the early editions of Walker's Dictionary, had its pure sound; but in the fourth edition it is aspirated. The reason of his making a distinction between *legislature* and *literature*, in this particular, appears to be, that, according to him, the former has the secondary accent on the penultimate, and the latter on the last syllable.

Though the principle, that the usage of literary and wellbred society forms the standard of pronunciation, may not be disputed, still the question may be asked, Where shall we seek this usage? The English language is spoken in countries remote from each other, each of which has its peculiarities; and even in the different parts of England there are great diversities. It is, indeed, impossible that all who speak the language, should be made to conform exactly to the same standard. But London is doubtless to be regarded not only as the political and commercial metropolis of the British empire, but also the metropolis of English literature; and the usage of her polite speakers is of higher authority, generally, to the numerous and widely dispersed people who speak the English language, than that of any other city; as is the fact with regard to other capital cities; the usage of the polite speakers of Paris and Madrid, for example, being of the highest authority with those who speak the French and Spanish languages. An orthoëpist, therefore, who is conversant with the best society of London, has, by this circumstance, other things being equal, a superiority over those who do not possess this advantage. In this respect, no one has been more favourably situated than Walker; and, in the pronunciation of the great mass of words in the language, he is sup-

ported by subsequent writers. The characteristic differences have been already pointed out; but these, as it regards most of the words affected by them, are slight, and no greater than was to be expected in a matter of such delicacy, and where the ear might be easily misled, unless disciplined by long and careful practice.

Although the usage of the best society of London is entitled to more weight than that of any other city, with regard to the many millions who speak the English language; yet it is not the only circumstance to be considered. The usage of the best society of the particular country or district, in which one resides, is not to be disregarded. We should have little respect for the taste of him who, if all with whom he was conversant, in the pronunciation of certain words, conformed to the analogy of the language, should deviate from it, because he had learned that such was the practice in London. There are some words, of which the common pronunciation in this country is more conformable to their orthography and to analogy, than that exhibited by most of the English orthoëpists; as, *cucumber*, *gold*, *raisin*, *housewife*, *Rome*, *wrath*, and *wound* (rhyming with *sound*). Walker remarks, that it was formerly the custom, in England, to pronounce merchant *marchant*, and that this was probably "the ancient manner of pronouncing every *e* in the same situation; but that this analogy is now totally exploded, except with regard to *clerk*, *sergeant*, and a few proper names." But in this country, it is not uncommon to give the *e* in *clerk* and *sergeant* the same sound as in *merchant* and *servant*. The word *asparagus* is pronounced here as it is written; nor is it the fact in this country (as Walker states it to be in England), that "the corruption of *sparrowgrass* is so general, that *asparagus* has an air of stiffness and pedantry." The following words, *accept'able*, *commend'able*, *recep'tacle*, *confess'or*, and *success'or*, are generally pronounced, in the United States, with the accent as it is here placed; nor does there appear to be any good reason for changing it for the accent which is more fashionable in London.

It is common in this country to pronounce *are*, the plural of the present tense of the verb *to be*, like the noun *air*, and *were*, the preterit plural of the same verb, like the noun *ware;* and Walker's pronunciation of these words, (år and wẽr), has sometimes been called in question, as though it were peculiar to him; but in this pronunciation he is supported by the most popular English orthoëpists, by Kenrick, Sheridan, Perry, Jones, and Fulton and Knight. With respect to the word *therefore*, which Walker pronounces thẽr'-fore, he says (*Prin.* 94), the *e* in the first syllable is generally shortened, though he thinks improperly. It is pronounced in the same manner by Sheridan and Fulton and Knight; but Perry and Jones pronounce the first syllable like the monosyllable *there*.

With what fidelity the Editor of this volume has performed his task, the public will judge. Entire accuracy, in such a work, is not to be attained; yet he hopes, that, in this respect, this work will bear a favourable comparison with most others of the kind; as he is confident it will with the volumes from which it was immediately formed. Many errors may have escaped detection, but many have been corrected; those in Mr. Chalmers's work alone amount to more than two thousand. But for whatever degree of typographical accuracy the work may possess, the Editor cheerfully acknowledges it is much indebted to the care of Mr. S. Phelps, the superintendent of the press at the foundery where it has been stereotyped.

J. E. WORCESTER.

*Cambridge, Nov.* 1827.

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# DR. JOHNSON'S PREFACE

## TO HIS ABRIDGEMENT, FIRST PUBLISHED IN TWO VOLUMES, OCTAVO, 1756.

HAVING been long employed in the study and cultivation of the English language, I lately published a Dictionary, like those compiled by the academies of Italy and France, for the use of such as aspire to exactness of criticism, or elegance of style.

But it has been since considered, that works of that kind are by no means necessary to the greater number of readers, who, seldom intending to write, or presuming to judge, turn over books only to amuse their leisure, and to gain degrees of knowledge suitable to lower characters, or necessary to the common business of life: these know not any other use of a dictionary, than that of adjusting orthography, and explaining terms of science, or words of infrequent occurrence, or remote derivation.

For these purposes many dictionaries have been written by different authors, and with different degrees of skill; but none of them have yet fallen into my hands, by which even the lowest expectations could be satisfied. Some of their authors wanted industry, and others literature: some knew not their own defects, and others were too idle to supply them.

For this reason a small dictionary appeared yet to be wanting to common readers; and as I may, without arrogance, claim to myself a longer acquaintance with the lexicography of our language than any other writer has had, I shall hope to be considered as having more experience, at least, than most of my predecessors, and as more likely to accommodate the nation with a vocabulary of daily use. I therefore offer to the public an abstract or epitome of my former work.

In comparing this with other dictionaries of the same kind, it will be found to have several advantages.

I. It contains many words not to be found in any other.

II. Many barbarous terms and phrases, by which other dictionaries may vitiate the style, are rejected from this.

III. The words are more correctly spelled, partly by attention to their etymology, and partly by observation of the practice of the best authors.

IV. The etymologies and derivations, whether from foreign languages or from native roots, are more diligently traced, and more distinctly noted.

V. The senses of each word are more copiously enumerated, and more clearly explained.

VI. Many words occurring in the elder authors, such as Spenser, Shakspeare, and Milton, which had been hitherto omitted, are here carefully inserted; so that this book may serve as a glossary or expository index to the poetical writers.

VII. To the words, and to the different senses of each word, are subjoined from the large Dictionary the names of those writers by whom they have been used; so that the reader, who knows the different periods of the language, and the time of its authors, may judge of the elegance or prevalence of any word, or meaning of a word; and, without recurring to other books, may know what are antiquated, what are unusual, and what are recommended by the best authority.

The words of this Dictionary, as opposed to others, are more diligently collected, more accurately spelled, more faithfully explained, and more authentically ascertained. Of an abstract it is not necessary to say more; and I hope it will not be found that the truth requires me to say less. S. J.

# CHALMERS'S ADVERTISEMENT.

To this Preface, [the preceding one of Dr. Johnson,] which exhibits the design and utility of the ABRIDGEMENT, it is necessary to add, that the labours, the research, and the extensive reading of Mr. Todd, have enriched the original work with SEVERAL THOUSAND WORDS, forming, in the whole, the greatest collection, that has ever appeared in any English dictionary.

The former editions of Dr. Johnson's Abridgement have been deficient in one respect, which was but recently discovered by a careful comparison with the original. According to the rule which the learned author appears to have prescribed to himself, but of which he has taken no notice in his Preface, this volume was "an abstract or epitome" in more respects than one. Not content with omitting the *authorities* as given at full length, and the *etymological remarks*, (a rule that has been adhered to in the present Abridgement,) Dr. Johnson left out a great number of WORDS, which he probably deemed of inferior importance, but which, in the revolution of language, have now acquired an equal interest with those admitted. In the work, however, now before the reader, EVERY WORD in Mr. Todd's valuable edition has been given. A. C.

# Dr. JOHNSON'S PREFACE

## TO THE FOLIO EDITION OF HIS DICTIONARY.

IT is the fate of those, who toil at the lower employments of life, to be rather driven by the fear of evil, than attracted by the prospect of good; to be exposed to censure without hope of praise; to be disgraced by miscarriage, or punished for neglect, where success would have been without applause, and diligence without reward.

Among these unhappy mortals is the writer of dictionaries, whom mankind have considered, not as the pupil, but the slave of science, the pioneer of literature, doomed only to remove rubbish and clear obstructions from the paths, through which Learning and Genius press forward to conquest and glory, without bestowing a smile on the humble drudge that facilitates their progress. Every other author may aspire to praise; the lexicographer can only hope to escape reproach; and even this negative recompense has been yet granted to very few.

I have, notwithstanding this discouragement, attempted a dictionary of the English language, which, while it was employed in the cultivation of every species of literature, has itself been hitherto neglected, suffered to spread, under the direction of chance, into wild exuberance, resigned to the tyranny of time and fashion, and exposed to the corruptions of ignorance, and caprices of innovation.

When I took the first survey of my undertaking, I found our speech copious without order, and energetick without rules: wherever I turned my view, there was perplexity to be disentangled, and confusion to be regulated; choice was to be made out of boundless variety, without any established principle of selection; adulterations were to be detected, without a settled test of purity; and modes of expression to be rejected or received, without the suffrages of any writers of classical reputation or acknowledged authority.

Having therefore no assistance but from general grammar, I applied myself to the perusal of our writers; and, noting whatever might be of use to ascertain or illustrate any word or phrase, accumulated, in time, the materials of a dictionary, which, by degrees, I reduced to method, establishing to myself, in the progress of the work, such rules as experience and analogy suggested to me; experience, which practice and observation were continually increasing; and analogy, which, though in some words obscure, was evident in others.

In adjusting the ORTHOGRAPHY, which has been to this time unsettled and fortuitous, I found it necessary to distinguish those irregularities that are inherent in our tongue, and perhaps coeval with it, from others which the ignorance or negligence of later writers has produced. Every language has its anomalies, which, though inconvenient, and in themselves once unnecessary, must be tolerated among the imperfections of human things, and which require only to be registered, that they may not be increased, and ascertained, that they may not be confounded; but every language has likewise its improprieties and absurdities, which it is the duty of the lexicographer to correct or proscribe.

As language was at its beginning merely oral, all words of necessary or common use were spoken before they were written; and, while they were unfixed by any visible signs, must have been spoken with great diversity, as we now observe those who cannot read, catch sounds imperfectly, and utter them negligently. When this wild and barbarous jargon was first reduced to an alphabet, every penman endeavoured to express as he could the sounds which he was accustomed to pronounce or to receive, and vitiated in writing such words as were already vitiated in speech. The powers of the letters, when they were applied to a new language, must have been vague and unsettled, and therefore different hands would exhibit the same sound by different combinations.

From this uncertain pronunciation arise, in a great part, the various dialects of the same country, which will always be observed to grow fewer, and less different, as books are multiplied; and from this arbitrary representation of sounds by letters, proceeds that diversity of spelling observable in the Saxon remains, and, I suppose, in the first books of every nation, which perplexes or destroys analogy, and produces anomalous formations, that, being once incorporated, can never be afterwards dismissed or reformed.

Of this kind are the derivatives *length* from *long*, *strength* from *strong*, *darling* from *dear*, *breadth* from *broad*, from *dry*, *drought*, and from *high*, *height*, which Milton, in zeal for analogy, writes *highth*: "*Quid te exempta juvat spinis de pluribus una?*" To change all would be too much, and to change one is nothing.

This uncertainty is most frequent in the vowels, which are so capriciously pronounced, and so differently modified, by accident or affectation, not only in every province, but in every mouth, that to them, as is well known to etymologists, little regard is to be shown in the deduction of one language from another.

Such defects are not errours in orthography, but spots of barbarity impressed so deep in the English language, that criticism can never wash them away; these, therefore, must be permitted to remain untouched: but many words have likewise been altered by accident, or depraved by ignorance, as the pronunciation of the vulgar has been weakly followed; and some still continue to be variously written, as authors differ in their care or skill; of these it was proper to inquire the true orthography, which I have always considered as depending on their derivation, and have therefore referred them to their original languages: thus I write *enchant*, *enchantment*, *enchanter*, after the French, and *incantation* after the Latin; thus *entire* is chosen rather than *intire*, because it passed to us not from the Latin *integer*, but from the French *entier*

Of many words it is difficult to say whether they were immediately received from the Latin or the French, since, at the time when we had dominions in France, we had Latin service in our churches. It is, however, my opinion, that the French generally supplied us; for we have few Latin words, among the terms of domestick use, which are not French; but many French, which are very remote from Latin.

Even in words of which the derivation is apparent, I have been often obliged to sacrifice uniformity to custom; thus I write, in compliance with a numberless majority, *convey* and *inveigh*, *deceit* and *receipt*, *fancy* and *phantom*; sometimes the derivative varies from the primitive, as *explain* and *explanation*, *repeat* and *repetition*.

Some combinations of letters, having the same power, are used indifferently without any discoverable reason of choice, as in *choak*, *choke*; *soap*, *sope*; *fewel*, *fuel*, and many others, which I have sometimes inserted twice, that those, who search for them under either form, may not search in vain.

In examining the orthography of any doubtful word, the mode of spelling, by which it is inserted in the series of the dictionary, is to be considered as that to which I give perhaps not often rashly, the preference. I have left, in the examples, to every author his own practice unmolested, that the reader may balance suffrages, and judge between us; but this question is not always to be determined by reputed or by real learning; some men, intent upon greater things, have thought little on sounds and derivations; some, knowing in the ancient tongues, have neglected those in which our words are commonly to be sought Thus Hammond writes *fecibleness*, for *feasibleness*, because, I suppose, he imagined it derived immediately from the Latin; and some words, such as *dependant*, *dependent*, *dependance*, *dependence*, vary their final syllable, as one or another language is present to the writer.

In this part of the work, where caprice has long wantoned without control, and vanity sought praise by petty reformation, I have endeavoured to proceed with a scholar's reverence for antiquity, and a grammarian's regard to the genius of our tongue. I have attempted a few alterations, and, among those few, perhaps the greater part is from the modern to the ancient practice; and I hope I may be allowed to recommend to those, whose thoughts have been, perhaps, employed too anxiously on verbal singularities, not to disturb, upon narrow views, or for minute propriety, the orthography of their fathers It

has been asserted, that for the law to be *known*, is of more importance than to be *right*. Change, says Hooker, is not made without inconvenience, even from worse to better. There is in constancy and stability a general and lasting advantage, which will always overbalance the slow improvements of gradual correction. Much less ought our written language to comply with the corruptions of oral utterance, or copy that which every variation of time or place makes different from itself, and imitate those changes, which will again be changed while imitation is employed in observing them.

This recommendation of steadiness and uniformity does not proceed from an opinion, that particular combinations of letters have much influence on human happiness, or that truth may not be successfully taught by modes of spelling fanciful and erroneous: I am not yet so lost in lexicography, as to forget that *words are the daughters of earth, and that things are the sons of heaven.* Language is only the instrument of science, and words are but the signs of ideas: I wish, however, that the instrument might be less apt to decay, and that signs might be permanent, like the things which they denote.

In settling the orthography, I have not wholly neglected the pronunciation, which I have directed, by printing an accent upon the acute or elevated syllable. It will sometimes be found, that the accent is placed by the author quoted on a different syllable from that marked in the alphabetical series; it is then to be understood, that custom has varied, or that the author has, in my opinion, pronounced wrong. Short directions are sometimes given where the sound of letters is irregular; and, if they are sometimes omitted, defect in such minute observations will be more easily excused than superfluity.

In the investigation both of the orthography and signification of words, their ETYMOLOGY was necessarily to be considered, and they were therefore to be divided into primitives and derivatives. A primitive word is that which can be traced no further to any English root; thus *circumspect*, *circumvent*, *circumstance*, *delude*, *concave*, and *complicate*, though compounds in the Latin, are to us primitives. Derivatives are all those that can be referred to any word in English of greater simplicity.

The derivatives I have referred to their primitives with an accuracy sometimes needless; for who does not see that *remoteness* comes from *remote*, *lovely* from *love*, *concavity* from *concave*, and *demonstrative* from *demonstrate*? but this grammatical exuberance the scheme of my work did not allow me to repress. It is of great importance, in examining the general fabrick of a language, to trace one word from another, by noting the usual modes of derivation and inflection; and uniformity must be preserved in systematical works, though sometimes at the expense of particular propriety.

Among other derivatives I have been careful to insert and elucidate the anomalous plurals of nouns and preterits of verbs, which in the Teutonick dialects are very frequent, and, though familiar to those who have always used them, interrupt and embarrass the learners of our language.

The two languages from which our primitives have been derived are the Roman and Teutonick: under the Roman I comprehend the French and provincial tongues; and under the Teutonick range the Saxon, German, and all their kindred dialects. Most of our polysyllables are Roman, and our words of one syllable are very often Teutonick.

In assigning the Roman original, it has, perhaps, sometimes happened, that I have mentioned only the Latin, when the word was borrowed from the French; and, considering myself as employed only in the illustration of my own language, I have not been very careful to observe whether the Latin word be pure or barbarous, or the French elegant or obsolete.

For the Teutonick etymologies I am commonly indebted to Junius and Skinner, the only names which I have forborne to quote when I copied their books; not that I might appropriate their labours or usurp their honours, but that I might spare a perpetual repetition by one general acknowledgement. Of these, whom I ought not to mention but with reverence due to instructers and benefactors, Junius appears to have excelled in extent of learning, and Skinner in rectitude of understanding. Junius was accurately skilled in all the northern languages: Skinner probably examined the ancient and remoter dialects only by occasional inspection into dictionaries: but the learning of Junius is often of no other use than to show him a track by which he might deviate from his purpose, to which Skinner always presses forward by the shortest way. Skinner is often ignorant, but never ridiculous.* Junius is always full of knowledge; but his variety distracts his judgement, and his learning is very frequently disgraced by his absurdities.

The votaries of the northern muses will not, perhaps, easily restrain their indignation, when they find the name of Junius thus degraded by a disadvantageous comparison; but, whatever reverence is due to his diligence or his attainments, it can be no criminal degree of censoriousness to charge that etymologist with want of judgement, who can seriously derive *dream* from *drama*, because *life is a drama, and a drama is a dream*; and who declares, with a tone of defiance, that no man can fail to derive *moan* from *μόνος*, Gr. (*monos*,) *single* or *solitary*, who considers that grief naturally loves to be *alone*.*

Our knowledge of the northern literature is so scanty, that of words undoubtedly Teutonick the original is not always to be found in any ancient language; and I have therefore inserted Dutch or German substitutes, which I consider not as radical, but parallel, not as the parents, but sisters of the English.

The words which are represented as thus related by descent or cognation, do not always agree in sense; for it is incident to words, as to their authors, to degenerate from their ancestors, and to change their manners, when they change their country. It is sufficient, in etymological inquiries, if the senses of kindred words be found such as may easily pass into each other, or such as may both be referred to one general idea.

The etymology, so far as it is yet known, was easily found in the volumes where it is particularly and professedly delivered; and, by proper attention to the rules of derivation, the orthography was soon adjusted. But to COLLECT the WORDS of our language was a task of greater difficulty: the deficiency of dictionaries was immediately apparent; and, when they were exhausted, what was yet wanting must be sought by fortuitous and unguided excursions into books, and gleaned, as industry should find, or chance should offer it, in the boundless chaos of a living speech. My search, however, has been either skilful or lucky; for I have much augmented the vocabulary.

As my design was a dictionary, common or appellative, I have omitted all words which have relation to proper names; such as *Arian*, *Socinian*, *Calvinist*, *Benedictine*, *Mahometan*; but have retained those of a more general nature, as *Heathen*, *Pagan*.

Of the terms of art I have received such as could be found either in books of science or technical dictionaries; and have often inserted, from philosophical writers, words which are supported perhaps only by a single authority, and which, being not admitted into general use, stand yet as candidates or probationers, and must depend for their adoption on the suffrage of futurity.

The words which our authors have introduced by their knowledge of foreign languages, or ignorance of their own, by vanity or wantonness, by compliance with fashion or lust of innovation, I have registered as they occurred, though commonly only to censure them, and warn others against the folly of naturalizing useless foreigners to the injury of the natives.

I have not rejected any by design, merely because they

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* That I may not appear to have spoken too irreverently of Junius, I have here subjoined a few specimens of his etymological extravagance.

BANISH, *religare*, *ex banno vel territorio exigere*, *in exilium agere*. G. *bannir*. It. *bandire*, *bandeggiare*. H *bandir*. B. *bannen*. Ævi medii scriptores *bannire* dicebant V. Spelm. in Bannum & in Banleuga. Quoniam verò regionum urbiumq; limites arduis plerumq; montibus, altis fluminibus, longis deniq; flexuosisq; angustissimarum viarum anfractibus includebantur, fieri potest id genus limites *ban* dici ab eo quod *Βαννάται* & *Βάνναροι* Tarentinis olim, sicuti tradit Hesychius, vocabantur, *αἱ λοξοὶ καὶ μὴ ἰθυτενεῖς ὁδοι*. "obliquæ ac minimè in rectum tendentes viæ." Ac fortasse quoque huc facit quod *Βανὲς*, eodem Hesychio teste, dicebant *ὄρη στραγγύλη*, montes arduos.

EMPTY, emtie, *vacuus*, *inanis*. A. S. Æmtiȝ Nescio an sint ab *ἐμέω* vel *ἐμετάω*. Vomo, evomo, vomitu evacuo. Videtur interim etymologiam hanc non ob scurè firmare codex Rush. Matt. xii. 44. ubi antiquè scriptum invenimus ȝemeteð hit emetiȝ. "Invenit eam vacantem."

HILL, *mons*, *collis*. A. S. hỳll. Quod videri potest abscissum ex *κολώνη* vel *κολωνὸς*. Collis, tumulus, locus in plano editior. Hom. Il. b. v. 811. *ἔστι δὲ τις προπάροιθε πόλεος ἀιπεῖα κολώνη*. Ubi authori brevium scholiorum *κολώνη* exp. *τόπος εις ὕψος ἀνήκων*. *γεώλοφος ἐξοχὴ*.

NAP, *to take a nap*. *Dormire*, *condormiscere*. Cymheppian. A. S. hnæppan. Quod postremum videri potest desumptum ex *κνέφας*, obscuritas, tenebræ: nihil enim æquè solet conciliare somnum, quàm caliginosa profundæ noctis obscuritas.

STAMMERER, Balbus, blæsus. Goth. *Stamms*. A. S. ȝtamep, ȝtamuȝ. D. *stam*. B. *stameler*. Su. *stamma*. Isl. *stamr*. Sunt a *στωμυλεῖν* vel *στωμύλλειν*, nimiâ loquacitate alios offendere; quòd impeditè loquentes libentissimè garrire soleant: vel quòd aliis nimii semper videantur, etiam parcissimè loquentes.

were unnecessary or exuberant; but have received those which by different writers have been differently formed, as *viscid* and *viscidity*, *viscous* and *viscosity*.

Compounded or double words I have seldom noted, except when they obtain a signification different from that which the components have in their simple state. Thus, *highwayman*, *woodman*, and *horsecourser*, require an explanation; but of *thieflike* or *coachdriver* no notice was needed, because the primitives contain the meaning of the compounds.

Words arbitrarily formed by a constant and settled analogy, like diminutive adjectives in *ish*, as *greenish*, *bluish*; adverbs in *ly*, as *dully*, *openly*; substantives in *ness*, as *vileness*, *faultiness*; were less diligently sought, and sometimes have been omitted, when I had no authority that invited me to insert them; not that they are not genuine and regular offsprings of English roots, but because their relation to the primitive being always the same, their significations cannot be mistaken.

The verbal nouns in *ing*, such as the *keeping* of the *castle*, the *leading* of the *army*, are always neglected, or placed only to illustrate the sense of the verb, except when they signify things as well as actions, and have therefore a plural number, as *dwelling*, *living*; or have an absolute and abstract signification, as *colouring*, *painting*, *learning*.

The participles are likewise omitted, unless, by signifying rather habit or quality than action, they take the nature of adjectives; as a *thinking* man, a man of prudence; a *pacing* horse, a horse that can pace: these I have ventured to call *participial adjectives*. But neither are these always inserted, because they are commonly to be understood, without any danger of mistake, by consulting the verb.

Obsolete words are admitted, when they are found in authors not obsolete, or when they have any force or beauty that may deserve revival.

As composition is one of the chief characteristicks of a language, I have endeavoured to make some reparation for the universal negligence of my predecessors, by inserting great numbers of compounded words, as may be found under *after*, *fore*, *new*, *night*, *fair*, and many more. These, numerous as they are, might be multiplied, but that use and curiosity are here satisfied, and the frame of our language and modes of our combination amply discovered.

Of some forms of composition, such as that by which *re* is prefixed to note *repetition*, and *un* to signify *contrariety* or *privation*, all the examples cannot be accumulated, because the use of these particles, if not wholly arbitrary, is so little limited, that they are hourly affixed to new words, as occasion requires, or is imagined to require them.

There is another kind of composition, more frequent in our language than perhaps in any other, from which arises to foreigners the greatest difficulty. We modify the signification of many words by a particle subjoined, as to *come off*, to escape by a fetch; to *fall on*, to attack; to *fall off*, to apostatize; to *break off*, to stop abruptly; to *bear out*, to justify; to *fall in*, to comply; to *give over*, to cease; to *set off*, to embellish; to *set in*, to begin a continual tenour; to *set out*, to begin a course or journey; to *take off*, to copy; with innumerable expressions of the same kind, of which some appear wildly irregular, being so far distant from the sense of the simple words, that no sagacity will be able to trace the steps by which they arrived at the present use. These I have noted with great care; and, though I cannot flatter myself that the collection is complete, I believe I have so far assisted the students of our language, that this kind of phraseology will be no longer insuperable, and the combinations of verbs and particles, by chance omitted, will be easily explained by comparison with those that may be found.

Many words yet stand supported only by the name of Bailey, Ainsworth, Phillips, or the contracted *Dict.* for *Dictionaries* subjoined; of these I am not always certain that they are read in any book but the works of lexicographers. Of such I have omitted many, because I had never read them; and many I have inserted, because they may perhaps exist, though they have escaped my notice: they are, however, to be yet considered as resting only upon the credit of former dictionaries. Others, which I considered as useful, or known to be proper, though I could not at present support them by authorities, I have suffered to stand upon my own attestation, claiming the same privilege with my predecessors, of being sometimes credited without proof.

The words, thus selected and disposed, are grammatically considered; they are referred to the different parts of speech; traced, when they are irregularly inflected, through their various terminations; and illustrated by observations, not indeed of great or striking importance, separately considered, but necessary to the elucidation of our language, and hitherto neglected or forgotten by English grammarians.

That part of my work, on which I expect malignity most frequently to fasten, is the *Explanation*; in which I cannot hope to satisfy those, who are, perhaps, not inclined to be pleased, since I have not always been able to satisfy myself. To interpret a language by itself is very difficult; many words cannot be explained by synonymes, because the idea signified by them has not more than one appellation; nor by paraphrase, because simple ideas cannot be described. When the nature of things is unknown, or the notion unsettled and indefinite, and various in various minds, the words by which such notions are conveyed, or such things denoted, will be ambiguous and perplexed. And such is the fate of hapless lexicography, that not only darkness, but light, impedes and distresses it; things may be not only too little, but too much known, to be happily illustrated. To explain, requires the use of terms less abstruse than that which is to be explained, and such terms cannot always be found; for, as nothing can be proved but by supposing something intuitively known, and evident without proof, so nothing can be defined but by the use of words too plain to admit a definition.

Other words there are, of which the sense is too subtle and evanescent to be fixed in a paraphrase; such are all those which are by the grammarians termed *expletives*, and, in dead languages, are suffered to pass for empty sounds, of no other use than to fill a verse, or to modulate a period, but which are easily perceived in living tongues to have power and emphasis, though it be sometimes such as no other form of expression can convey.

My labour has likewise been much increased by a class of verbs too frequent in the English language, of which the signification is so loose and general, the use so vague and indeterminate, and the senses detorted so widely from the first idea, that it is hard to trace them through the maze of variation, to catch them on the brink of utter inanity, to circumscribe them by any limitations, or interpret them by any words of distinct and settled meaning: such are *bear*, *break*, *come*, *cast*, *full*, *get*, *give*, *do*, *put*, *set*, *go*, *run*, *make*, *take*, *turn*, *throw*. If of these the whole power is not accurately delivered, it must be remembered, that, while our language is yet living, and variable by the caprice of every one that speaks it, these words are hourly shifting their relations, and can no more be ascertained in a dictionary, than a grove, in the agitation of a storm, can be accurately delineated from its picture in the water.

The particles are among all nations applied with so great latitude, that they are not easily reducible under any regular scheme of explication; this difficulty is not less, nor perhaps greater, in English than in other languages. I have laboured them with diligence, I hope with success; such at least as can be expected in a task, which no man, however learned or sagacious, has yet been able to perform.

Some words there are which I cannot explain, because I do not understand them: these might have been omitted very often with little inconvenience, but I would not so far indulge my vanity as to decline this confession: for, when Tully owns himself ignorant whether *lessus*, in the Twelve Tables, means a *funeral song*, or *mourning garment*; and Aristotle doubts whether *οὖρος*, in the Iliad, signifies a *mule*, or *muleteer*, I may surely, without shame, leave some obscurities to happier industry or future information.

The rigour of interpretative lexicography requires that *the explanation, and the word explained, should be always reciprocal*; this I have always endeavoured, but could not always attain. Words are seldom exactly synonymous; a new term was not introduced, but because the former was thought inadequate; names, therefore, have often many ideas, but few ideas have many names. It was then necessary to use the proximate word; for the deficiency of single terms can very seldom be supplied by circumlocution; nor is the inconvenience great of such mutilated interpretations, because the sense may easily be collected entire from the examples.

In every word of extensive use, it was requisite to mark the progress of its meaning, and show by what gradations of intermediate sense it has passed from its primitive to its remote and accidental signification; so that every foregoing explanation should tend to that which follows, and the series be regularly concatenated from the first notion to the last.

This is specious, but not always practicable; kindred senses may be so interwoven, that the perplexity cannot be disentangled, nor any reason be assigned why one should be ranged before the other. When the radical idea branches out into parallel ramifications, how can a consecutive series be formed of senses in their nature collateral? The shades of meaning sometimes pass imperceptibly into each other; so that, though on one side they apparently differ, yet it is impossible to mark the point of contact. Ideas of the same race, though not exactly alike, are sometimes so little different, that no words can express the dissimilitude, though the mind easily perceives it, when they are exhibited together; and sometimes there is such a

confusion of acceptations, that discernment is wearied, and distinction puzzled, and perseverance herself hurries to an end, by crowding together what she cannot separate.

Those complaints of difficulty will, by those that have never considered words beyond their popular use, be thought only the jargon of a man willing to magnify his labours, and procure veneration to his studies by involution and obscurity. But every art is obscure to those that have not learned it: this uncertainty of terms, and commixture of ideas, is well known to those who have joined philosophy with grammar; and if I have not expressed them very clearly, it must be remembered that I am speaking of that which words are insufficient to explain.

The original sense of words is often driven out of use by their metaphorical acceptations, yet must be inserted for the sake of a regular origination. Thus I know not whether *ardour* is used for *material heat*, or whether *fragrant*, in English, ever signifies the same with *burning*: yet such are the primitive ideas of these words, which are therefore set first, though without examples, that the figurative senses may be commodiously deduced.

Such is the exuberance of signification which many words have obtained, that it was scarcely possible to collect all their senses; sometimes the meaning of derivatives must be sought in the mother term, and sometimes deficient explanations of the primitive may be supplied in the train of derivation. In any case of doubt or difficulty, it will be always proper to examine all the words of the same race; for some words are slightly passed over to avoid repetition, some admitted easier and clearer explanation than others, and all will be better understood, as they are considered in greater variety of structures and relations.

All the interpretations of words are not written with the same skill, or the same happiness: things, equally easy in themselves, are not all equally easy to any single mind. Every writer of a long work commits errours, where there appears neither ambiguity to mislead, nor obscurity to confound him; and, in a search like this, many felicities of expression will be casually overlooked, many convenient parallels will be forgotten, and many particulars will admit improvement from a mind utterly unequal to the whole performance.

But many seeming faults are to be imputed rather to the nature of the undertaking, than the negligence of the performer. Thus some explanations are unavoidably reciprocal or circular, as *hind, the female of the stag; stag, the male of the hind:* sometimes easier words are changed into harder, as *burial* into *sepulture* or *interment, drier* into *desiccative, dryness* into *siccity* or *aridity, fit* into *paroxysm;* for the easiest word, whatever it be, can never be translated into one more easy. But easiness and difficulty are merely relative; and, if the present prevalence of our language should invite foreigners to this Dictionary, many will be assisted by those words which now seem only to increase or produce obscurity. For this reason I have endeavoured frequently to join a Teutonick or Roman interpretation, as to CHEER, to *gladden*, or *exhilarate*, that every learner of English may be assisted by his own tongue.

The solution of all difficulties, and the supply of all defects, must be sought in the examples subjoined to the various senses of each word, and ranged according to the time of their authors.

When first I collected these authorities, I was desirous that every quotation should be useful to some other end than the illustration of a word: I therefore extracted from philosophers principles of science; from historians remarkable facts; from chymists complete processes; from divines striking exhortations; and from poets beautiful descriptions. Such is design, while it is yet at a distance from execution. When the time called upon me to range this accumulation of elegance and wisdom into an alphabetical series, I soon discovered that the bulk of my volumes would fright away the student, and was forced to depart from my scheme of including all that was pleasing or useful in English literature, and reduce my transcripts very often to clusters of words in which scarcely any meaning is retained: thus, to the weariness of copying, I was condemned to add the vexation of expunging. Some passages I have yet spared, which may relieve the labour of verbal searches, and intersperse with verdure and flowers the dusty deserts of barren philology.

The examples, thus mutilated, are no longer to be considered as conveying the sentiments or doctrine of their authors: the word for the sake of which they are inserted, with all its appendant clauses, has been carefully preserved; but it may sometimes happen, by hasty detruncation, that the general tendency of the sentence may be changed: the divine may desert his tenets, or the philosopher his system.

Some of the examples have been taken from writers who were never mentioned as masters of elegance or models of style; but words must be sought where they are used; and in what pages, eminent for purity, can terms of manufacture or agriculture be found? Many quotations serve no other purpose than that of proving the bare existence of words, and are therefore selected with less scrupulousness than those which are to teach their structures and relations.

My purpose was to admit no testimony of living authors, that I might not be misled by partiality, and that none of my contemporaries might have reason to complain; nor have I departed from this resolution, but when some performance of uncommon excellence excited my veneration, when my memory supplied me from late books with an example that was wanting, or when my heart, in the tenderness of friendship, solicited admission for a favourite name.

So far have I been from any care to grace my pages with modern decorations, that I have studiously endeavoured to collect examples and authorities from the writers before the Restoration, whose works I regard as *the wells of English undefiled*, as the pure sources of genuine diction. Our language, for almost a century, has, by the concurrence of many causes, been gradually departing from its original Teutonick character, and deviating toward a Gallick structure and phraseology, from which it ought to be our endeavour to recall it, by making our ancient volumes the ground work of style, admitting among the additions of later times only such as may supply real deficiencies; such as are readily adopted by the genius of our tongue, and incorporate easily with our native idioms.

But as every language has a time of rudeness antecedent to perfection, as well as of false refinement and declension, I have been cautious lest my zeal for antiquity might drive me into times too remote, and crowd my book with words now no longer understood. I have fixed Sidney's work for the boundary, beyond which I make few excursions. From the authors, which rose in the time of Elizabeth, a speech might be formed adequate to all the purposes of use and elegance. If the language of theology were extracted from Hooker and the translation of the Bible; the terms of natural knowledge from Bacon; the phrases of policy, war, and navigation, from Raleigh; the dialect of poetry and fiction from Spenser and Sidney; and the diction of common life from Shakspeare, few ideas would be lost to mankind, for want of English words, in which they might be expressed.

It is not sufficient that a word is found, unless it be so combined as that its meaning is apparently determined by the tract and tenour of the sentence; such passages I have therefore chosen; and when it happened that any author gave a definition of a term, or such an explanation as is equivalent to a definition, I have placed his authority as a supplement to my own, without regard to the chronological order that is otherwise observed.

Some words, indeed, stand unsupported by any authority; but they are commonly derivative nouns or adverbs, formed from their primitives by regular and constant analogy, or names of things seldom occurring in books, or words of which I have reason to doubt the existence.

There is more danger of censure from the multiplicity than paucity of examples; authorities will sometimes seem to have been accumulated without necessity or use, and perhaps some will be found, which might, without loss, have been omitted. But a work of this kind is not hastily to be charged with superfluities: those quotations, which to careless or unskilful perusers, appear only to repeat the same sense, will often exhibit, to a more accurate examiner, diversities of significations, or, at least, afford different shades of the same meaning: one will show the word applied to persons, another to things: one will express an ill, another a good, and a third a neutral sense; one will prove the expression genuine from an ancient author, another will show it elegant from a modern; a doubtful authority is corroborated by another of more credit; an ambiguous sentence is ascertained by a passage clear and determinate; the word, how often soever repeated, appears with new associates and in different combinations, and every quotation contributes something to the stability or enlargement of the language.

When words are used equivocally, I receive them in either sense; when they are metaphorical, I adopt them in their primitive acceptation.

I have sometimes, though rarely, yielded to the temptation of exhibiting a genealogy of sentiments, by showing how one author copied the thoughts and diction of an other: such quotations are indeed little more than repetitions, which might justly be censured, did they not gratify the mind, by affording a kind of intellectual history.

The various syntactical structures occurring in the examples have been carefully noted; the license or negligence, with which many words have been hitherto used, has made our style capricious and indeterminate: when the different combinations of the same word are exhibited together, the preference is readily given to propriety, and I have often endeavoured to direct the choice.

Thus I have laboured, by settling the orthography dis-

playing the analogy, regulating the structures, and ascertaining the signification of English words, to perform all the parts of a faithful lexicographer: but I have not always executed my own scheme, or satisfied my own expectations. The work, whatever proofs of diligence and attention it may exhibit, is yet capable of many improvements: the orthography which I recommend is still controvertible; the etymology which I adopt is uncertain, and perhaps frequently erroneous; the explanations are sometimes too much contracted, and sometimes too much diffused; the significations are distinguished rather with subtilty than skill, and the attention is harassed with unnecessary minuteness.

The examples are too often injudiciously truncated, and perhaps sometimes, I hope very rarely, alleged in a mistaken sense; for in making this collection I trusted more to memory than, in a state of disquiet and embarrassment, memory can contain; and purposed to supply at the review what was left incomplete in the first transcription.

Many terms appropriated to particular occupations, though necessary and significant, are undoubtedly omitted; and of the words most studiously considered and exemplified, many senses have escaped observation.

Yet these failures, however frequent, may admit extenuation and apology. To have attempted much is always laudable, even when the enterprise is above the strength that undertakes it. To rest below his own aim is incident to every one whose fancy is active, and whose views are comprehensive; nor is any man satisfied with himself because he has done much, but because he can conceive little. When first I engaged in this work, I resolved to leave neither words nor things unexamined, and pleased myself with a prospect of the hours which I should revel away in feasts of literature, with the obscure recesses of northern learning which I should enter and ransack, the treasures with which I expected every search into those neglected mines to reward my labour, and the triumph with which I should display my acquisitions to mankind. When I had thus inquired into the original of words, I resolved to show, likewise, my attention to things; to pierce deep into every science, to inquire the nature of every substance of which I inserted the name, to limit every idea by a definition strictly logical, and exhibit every production of art or nature in an accurate description, that my book might be in place of all other dictionaries whether appellative or technical. But these were the dreams of a poet, doomed at last to wake a lexicographer. I soon found that it is too late to look for instruments, when the work calls for execution: and that whatever abilities I had brought to my task, with those I must finally perform it. To deliberate whenever I doubted, to inquire whenever I was ignorant, would have protracted the undertaking without end, and, perhaps, without much improvement; for I did not find by my first experiments, that what I had not of my own was easily to be obtained: I saw that one inquiry only gave occasion to another, that book referred to book, that to search was not always to find, and to find was not always to be informed; and thus to pursue perfection was, like the first inhabitants of Arcadia, to chase the sun, which, when they had reached the hill where he seemed to rest, was still beheld at the same distance from them.

I then contracted my design, determining to confide in myself, and no longer to solicit auxiliaries, which produced more encumbrance than assistance; by this I obtained at least one advantage, that I set limits to my work, which would in time be ended, though not completed.

Despondency has never so far prevailed as to depress me to negligence; some faults will at last appear to be the effects of anxious diligence and persevering activity. The nice and subtle ramifications of meaning were not easily avoided by a mind intent upon accuracy, and convinced of the necessity of disentangling combinations, and separating similitudes. Many of the distinctions, which to common readers appear useless and idle, will be found real and important by men versed in the school of philosophy, without which no dictionary can ever be accurately compiled, or skilfully examined.

Some senses, however, there are, which, though not the same, are yet so nearly allied, that they are often confounded. Most men think indistinctly, and therefore cannot speak with exactness; and consequently some examples might be indifferently put to either signification: this uncertainty is not to be imputed to me, who do not form but register the language; who do not teach men how they should think, but relate how they have hitherto expressed their thoughts.

The imperfect sense of some examples I lamented, but could not remedy, and hope they will be compensated by innumerable passages selected with propriety, and preserved with exactness; some shining with sparks of imagination, and some replete with treasures of wisdom.

The orthography and etymology, though imperfect, are not imperfect for want of care, but because care will not always be successful, and recollection or information come too late for use.

That many terms of art and manufacture are omitted, must be frankly acknowledged; but for this defect I may boldly allege that it was unavoidable: I could not visit caverns to learn the miner's language, nor take a voyage to perfect my skill in the dialect of navigation, nor visit the warehouses of merchants, and shops of artificers, to gain the names of wares, tools, and operations, of which no mention is found in books: what favourable accident, or easy inquiry, brought within my reach, has not been neglected; but it had been a hopeless labour to glean up words, by courting living information, and contesting with the sullenness of one, and the roughness of another.

To furnish the academicians *della Crusca* with words of this kind, a series of comedies called *la Fiera*, or *the Fair*, was professedly written by Buonarotti; but I had no such assistant, and therefore was content to want what they must have wanted likewise, had they not luckily been so supplied.

Nor are all words, which are not found in the vocabulary, to be lamented as omissions. Of the laborious and mercantile part of the people, the diction is, in a great measure, casual and mutable; many of their terms are formed for some temporary or local convenience, and, though current at certain times and places, are in others utterly unknown. This fugitive cant, which is always in a state of increase or decay, cannot be regarded as any part of the durable materials of a language, and therefore must be suffered to perish with other things unworthy of preservation.

Care will sometimes betray to the appearance of negligence. He that is catching opportunities which seldom occur, will suffer those to pass by unregarded, which he expects hourly to return; he that is searching for rare and remote things, will neglect those that are obvious and familiar: thus many of the most common and cursory words have been inserted with little illustration, because, in gathering the authorities, I forbore to copy those which I thought likely to occur whenever they were wanted. It is remarkable that, in reviewing my collection, I found the word SEA unexemplified.

Thus it happens, that in things difficult there is danger from ignorance, and in things easy from confidence; the mind, afraid of greatness and disdainful of littleness, hastily withdraws herself from painful searches, and passes with scornful rapidity over tasks not adequate to her powers; sometimes too secure for caution, and again too anxious for vigorous effort; sometimes idle in a plain path, and sometimes distracted in labyrinths, and dissipated by different intentions.

A large work is difficult because it is large, even though all its parts might singly be performed with facility; where there are many things to be done, each must be allowed its share of time and labour, in the proportion only which it bears to the whole; nor can it be expected, that the stones, which form the dome of a temple, should be squared and polished like the diamond of a ring.

Of the event of this work, for which, having laboured it with so much application, I cannot but have some degree of parental fondness, it is natural to form conjectures. Those who have been persuaded to think well of my design, will require that it should fix our language, and put a stop to those alterations which time and chance have hitherto been suffered to make in it without opposition. With this consequence I will confess that I flattered myself for a while; but now begin to fear that I have indulged expectation which neither reason nor experience can justify. When we see men grow old and die at a certain time one after another, from century to century, we laugh at the elixir that promises to prolong life to a thousand years; and with equal justice may the lexicographer be derided, who, being able to produce no example of a nation that has preserved their words and phrases from mutability, shall imagine that his dictionary can embalm his language, and secure it from corruption and decay; that it is in his power to change sublunary nature, and clear the world at once from folly, vanity, and affectation.

With this hope, however, academies have been instituted, to guard the avenues of their languages, to retain fugitives, and repulse intruders; but their vigilance and activity have hitherto been vain; sounds are too volatile and subtile for legal restraints; to enchain syllables, and to lash the wind, are equally the undertakings of pride, unwilling to measure its desires by its strength. The French language has visibly changed under the inspection of the academy; the style of Amelot's translation of father Paul is observed by Le Courayer to be *un peu passé*; and no Italian will maintain, that the diction of any modern writer is not perceptibly different from that of Boccace, Machiavel, or Caro.

Total and sudden transformations of a language seldom happen; conquests and migrations are now very rare; but there are other causes of change, which, though slow in their operation, and invisible in their progress, are, perhaps, as much superiour to human resistance, as the revolutions of the sky, or intumescence of the tide. Com-

merce, however necessary, however lucrative, as it depraves the manners, corrupts the language: they that have frequent intercourse with strangers, to whom they endeavour to accommodate themselves, must in time learn a mingled dialect, like the jargon which serves the traffickers on the Mediterranean and Indian coasts. This will not always be confined to the exchange, the warehouse, or the port, but will be communicated by degrees to other ranks of the people, and be at last incorporated with the current speech.

There are likewise internal causes equally forcible. The language most likely to continue long without alteration, would be that of a nation raised a little, and but a little, above barbarity, secluded from strangers, and totally employed in procuring the conveniences of life; either without books, or, like some of the Mahometan countries, with very few: men thus busied and unlearned, having only such words as common use requires, would perhaps long continue to express the same notions by the same signs. But no such constancy can be expected in a people polished by arts, and classed by subordination, where one part of the community is sustained and accommodated by the labour of the other. Those, who have much leisure to think, will always be enlarging the stock of ideas; and every increase of knowledge, whether real or fancied, will produce new words, or combinations of words. When the mind is unchained from necessity, it will range after convenience; when it is left at large in the fields of speculation, it will shift opinions; as any custom is disused, the words that expressed it must perish with it; as any opinion grows popular, it will innovate speech in the same proportion as it alters practice.

As by the cultivation of various sciences a language is amplified, it will be more furnished with words deflected from their original sense: the geometrician will talk of a courtier's zenith, or the eccentrick virtue of a wild hero; and the physician of sanguine expectations and phlegmatick delays. Copiousness of speech will give opportunities to capricious choice, by which some words will be preferred, and others degraded; vicissitudes of fashion will enforce the use of new, or extend the signification of known terms. The tropes of poetry will make hourly encroachments, and the metaphorical will become the current sense: pronunciation will be varied by levity or ignorance, and the pen must at length comply with the tongue; illiterate writers will, at one time or other, by publick infatuation, rise into renown, who, not knowing the original import of words, will use them with colloquial licentiousness, confound distinction, and forget propriety. As politeness increases, some expressions will be considered as too gross and vulgar for the delicate, others as too formal and ceremonious for the gay and airy; new phrases are therefore adopted, which must, for the same reasons, be in time dismissed. Swift, in his petty treatise on the English language, allows that new words must sometimes be introduced, but proposes that none should be suffered to become obsolete. But what makes a word obsolete more than general agreement to forbear it? and how shall it be continued, when it conveys an offensive idea, or recalled again into the mouths of mankind, when it has once become unfamiliar by disuse, and unpleasing by unfamiliarity?

There is another cause of alteration, more prevalent than any other, which yet, in the present state of the world, cannot be obviated. A mixture of two languages will produce a third distinct from both; and they will always be mixed, where the chief part of education, and the most conspicuous accomplishment, is skill in ancient or in foreign tongues. He that has long cultivated another language, will find its words and combinations crowd upon his memory; and haste and negligence, refinement and affectation, will obtrude borrowed terms and exotick expressions.

The great pest of speech is frequency of translation. No book was ever turned from one language into another, without imparting something of its native idiom; this is the most mischievous and comprehensive innovation; single words may enter by thousands, and the fabrick of the tongue continue the same; but new phraseology changes much at once; it alters not the single stones of the building, but the order of the columns. If an academy should be established for the cultivation of our style, which I, who can never wish to see dependence multiplied, hope the spirit of English liberty will hinder or destroy, let them, instead of compiling grammars and dictionaries, endeavour, with all their influence, to stop the license of translators, whose idleness and ignorance, if it be suffered to proceed, will reduce us to babble a dialect of France.

If the changes that we fear be thus irresistible, what remains but to acquiesce with silence as in the other insurmountable distresses of humanity? It remains that we retard what we cannot repel, that we palliate what we cannot cure. Life may be lengthened by care, though death cannot be ultimately defeated: tongues, like governments, have a natural tendency to degeneration; we have long preserved our constitution, let us make some struggles for our language.

In hope of giving longevity to that which its own nature forbids to be immortal, I have devoted this book, the labour of years, to the honour of my country, that we may no longer yield the palm of philology, without a contest to the nations of the continent. The chief glory of every people arises from its authors: whether I shall add any thing by my own writings to the reputation of English literature, must be left to time: much of my life has been lost under the pressures of disease; much has been trifled away; and much has always been spent in provision for the day that was passing over me: but I shall not think my employment useless or ignoble, if, by my assistance, foreign nations and distant ages gain access to the propagators of knowledge, and understand the teachers of truth; if my labours afford light to the repositories of science, and add celebrity to Bacon, to Hooker, to Milton, and to Boyle.

When I am animated by this wish, I look with pleasure on my book, however defective, and deliver it to the world with the spirit of a man that has endeavoured well. That it will immediately become popular, I have not promised to myself: a few wild blunders, and risible absurdities, from which no work of such multiplicity was ever free, may for a time furnish folly with laughter, and harden ignorance in contempt; but useful diligence will at last prevail, and there never can be wanting some who distinguish desert; who will consider that no dictionary of a living tongue ever can be perfect, since, while it is hastening to publication, some words are budding, and some falling away; that a whole life cannot be spent upon syntax and etymology, and that even a whole life would not be sufficient; that he, whose design includes whatever language can express, must often speak of what he does not understand; that a writer will sometimes be hurried by eagerness to the end, and sometimes faint with weariness under a task, which Scaliger compares to the labours of the anvil and the mine; that what is obvious is not always known, and what is known is not always present; that sudden fits of inadvertency will surprise vigilance, slight avocations will seduce attention, and casual eclipses of the mind will darken learning; and that the writer shall often in vain trace his memory, at the moment of need, for that which yesterday he knew with intuitive readiness, and which will come uncalled into his thoughts to-morrow.

In this work, when it shall be found that much is omitted, let it not be forgotten that much likewise is performed; and though no book was ever spared out of tenderness to the author, and the world is little solicitous to know whence proceeded the faults of that which it condemns; yet it may gratify curiosity to inform it, that the *English Dictionary* was written with little assistance of the learned, and without any patronage of the great; not in the soft obscurities of retirement, or under the shelter of academick bowers, but amid inconvenience and distraction, in sickness and in sorrow. It may repress the triumph of malignant criticism to observe, that, if our language is not here fully displayed, I have only failed in an attempt which no human powers have hitherto completed. If the lexicons of ancient tongues, now immutably fixed, and comprised in a few volumes, be yet, after the toil of successive ages, inadequate and delusive; if the aggregated knowledge and co-operating diligence of the Italian academicians did not secure them from the censure of Beni; if the imbodied criticks of France, when fifty years had been spent upon their work, were obliged to change its economy, and give their second edition another form,—I may surely be contented without the praise of perfection, which if I could obtain, in this gloom of solitude, what would it avail me? I have protracted my work till most of those, whom I wished to please, have sunk into the grave and success and miscarriage are empty sounds: I therefore dismiss it with frigid tranquillity, having little to fear or hope from censure or from praise.

# TODD'S ADVERTISEMENT

## TO HIS FIRST EDITION OF JOHNSON'S DICTIONARY.

THE Dictionary of Dr. Johnson has been rightly pronounced a wonderful achievement of genius and labour. Yet Dr. Johnson admitted, that, in forming it, he had not satisfied his own expectations; and, after a revision of it, he replied to a *friend, who had sent him additions too late to be inserted, that, if many readers had been as judicious, as diligent, and as communicative, the Dictionary would have been better. He probably, therefore, would not have scorned an augmentation or correction, though offered by one of less attainments than his friend, if offered with due respect.

This consideration supports, in some degree, the mind of the present editor. For, though he feels all the diffidence which most men would feel in occasionally questioning the authority of Dr. Johnson, he is induced to hope, that the warmest admirers of that incomparable man will not disparage the industry which he himself might perhaps have countenanced.

The fruits, such as they are, of the present editor's employment, will be found in an abundant supply of words, which have hitherto been omitted; in a rectification of many, which etymology, in particular, requires; and in exemplifying several, which are without illustration. These words are often the property of authors, the "†very dust of whose writings is gold;" of Pearson and of Barrow, whose names might very frequently have graced the pages of a national Dictionary; of Bacon and Raleigh, of Jeremy Taylor, of Milton, and Hammond, and Hall, and many others, whose words indeed have largely, but of which the stock is not exhausted, conveyed, in the example, "‡some elegance of language, or some precept of prudence or piety." These words commend to notice many writers, also, who have been unjustly neglected or slightly examined; men, who have taught with energy the lessons of human life, and who have explored with accuracy the source of "§English undefiled." The poet, as well as the philosopher, of elder times, will here sanction some expressions, which, from their sound or significance, deserve to be rescued from oblivion. Indeed, without recourse to such assistance, much valuable ore must still be buried in the mine; the structure of words must sometimes remain undiscovered; and the coinage of many forcible terms be still unguardedly ||imputed to the moderns.

It is an opinion of ¶Dryden, that the English language arrived to its highest perfection in Beaumont and Fletcher; and that "the words, which have since been taken in, are rather superfluous than ornamental." Few writers have afforded, to the present editor, so many passages of illustration as these dramatists. But it will be found, that our language has certainly derived new graces from many succeeding authors.

"**Words are the people's; yet there is a choice of them to be made." For this reason, the present editor has declined to admit many into the Dictionary; especially what are merely licenses of old comedy, and what was the fantastical cant during the great rebellion. Nor has he made an indiscriminate collection of our archaisms. With words from such sources, his pages might have been increased an hundred-fold. But he has not neglected the notice of some expressions, even in authors of little fame, which exhibit what in better writers might be sought in vain, and by which an interesting custom, or a valuable provincial phrase, is sometimes illustrated.

As he thus differs in opinion from those, who cannot allow the omission of any word in the language; so he has not been disposed to follow the advice of others, who would expunge innumerable words which Dr. Johnson has admitted. He has proposed to expunge none; except in a few instances, where no such word, it will be found, in reality exists.

In disturbing the etymology, and very rarely the definition, or in adding to either, his meaning has been to accommodate the reader, without violating the order of the original work; and therefore he has not placed the emendation at a distance from its object, or continued the mistake which it has been his endeavour to rectify. Words, thus altered, whether in a great or small degree, will be known by the typographical mark which follows them; and to others, which have hitherto wanted even a single instance of illustration; as well as to some, which present an example from a ††prose-writer as well as a poet, or which are confirmed by a proof of higher authority than what is given; the same distinction is affixed. To the words newly produced another mark is subjoined. Among these, adverbs in *ly*, substantives in *ness*, and verbal nouns in *ing*, have been introduced without imitating the parsimony with which they have hitherto been exhibited. Nor will appellatives, derived from proper names, be thought intruders; since they have sometimes acquired a meaning so unconnected with their origin, as to demand explanation; and appellatives of a more general nature are agreeable to the regulation of Dr. Johnson himself, who admits a *Pagan*, though he has rejected a *Quaker*.

Of some mistaken references, or imperfect citations, which Dr. Johnson has given, the rectification is without specifick notice; and of such improvements the number, no doubt, might have been much enlarged. But to note minutely all his extracts, would be perhaps a difficulty almost as insurmountable as to correct every mistake. The editions of his Dictionary have been compared; and there are many curious variations, especially from the first. That of his last revision, "‡‡in which he expunged some superfluities and corrected some mistakes, scattering here and there a remark," has been principally regarded; but not without attention to that, which has given a few posthumous additions.

That the value of the citations may be duly appreciated, the present editor intends to offer some notices of the authors cited; which will also chronologically, as well as critically, illustrate the history of our language. And that history of the language, which has been given by Dr. Johnson, will be augmented with many curious and some hitherto inedited materials.

And now, admitting that Dr. Johnson's Dictionary is not without defect, let it be considered that a work of this kind must necessarily be defective; that in dictionaries, more than in other books, faults will be committed; because, as the great lexicographer has said, he who makes them must often write of what he does not understand. With him, however, rests the entire merit of a Plan, which other labourers in lexicography must regard with admiration and gratitude, however unable, individually, to complete it.

Thus the aim at universality, which Dr. Ash, since the publication of Johnson's Dictionary, has shown in his extensive and useful Vocabulary, has however failed in

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* The Reverend Mr. Bagshaw, of Bromley College. This answer is in Boswell's Life of Johnson. Additions and corrections, which had been made by this gentleman, have been intrusted to the present editor; of which, as well as of other communications, made to him with great liberality and without solicitation, he will, in the Introduction to this work, give an explicit account.

† Bentley, of Bishop Pearson. Dissert. on Phalaris.

‡ Johnson's Plan of an English Dictionary.

§ Spenser.

|| Burnet objected against Milton, that he had coined many new and rough words; which is so far from being the case, that, if the remark of the old commentator on Spenser may be applied, "*the words are not only English*, but also used of most excellent authors and most famous poets." Addison also has charged Milton with the coinage of what had long been current.

¶ In his Essay on Dramatick Poesy.

** B. Jonson's Discoveries.

†† Agreeably to the Plan of Dr. Johnson.

‡‡ The letter, stating this, is preserved in Boswell's Life of Johnson.

some particulars; and yet wants many sterling words. Nor has the Supplement of Mr. Mason to the great work of Johnson been received with much regard. For he professes, that he has little knowledge of those languages, without which etymological criticism cannot be employed. He has drawn from obscurity many colloquial licenses, indeed, but comparatively few expressions of dignity. Where he has been serviceable, it has been a pleasure to incorporate his labours. He had doubtless some talents for research: but he has lowered them by perpetually insulting the memory of Johnson, whom he brands with "muddiness of intellect." Not such have been the exertions of the Reverend Mr. Boucher; of which a specimen has been given to the publick in the first letter of the alphabet, and which abundantly, as well as most learnedly, shows how much remains to be done, in order to have a perfect view of the English language.

The proprietors of this work have, with unsolicited kindness, procured, for the present editor's inspection, the papers of the late Mr. Horne Tooke, and his copy of Johnson's Dictionary, with some marginal remarks: the late Mr. Hernshall's interleaved but slightly noted copy of the same; and the late Mr. Eyre's copy, with additional references in the margin. But these have yielded no great harvest of intelligence. What has been gained will be more fully detailed, with other obligations to his friends, from whom he must not here omit to mention that he has received some remarks of the late Mr. Malone, in the general Introduction to this work.

After all, what the present editor has done he considers but as dust in the balance, when weighed against the work of Dr. Johnson. He is content, if his countrymen shall admit, that he has contributed somewhat towards that which many hands will not exhaust; that his efforts, though imperfect, are not useless. And if any should severely insist, that he ought to have preserved so much caution through the work, as rarely to sink into negligence; and to have obtained so much knowledge of all its parts, as seldom to *fail by ignorance; he has only to hope, that their frequent disappointment may be consoled by the following words: "† He that endureth no faults in men's writings must only read his own, wherein, for the most part, all appeareth white. Quotation, mistakes, inadvertency, expedition, and human lapses, may make not only moles, but warts, in learned authors; who, notwithstanding, being judged by the capital matter, admit not of disparagement."

*Aug.* 1. 1814.‡ H. J. TODD.

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* See Dr. Johnson's Plan of an English Dictionary.

† Sir Thomas Brown's Christian Morals, p. ii. § 2.

‡ [The publication of this edition was *completed* in 1818.—Editor.]

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# TODD'S INTRODUCTION

## TO HIS FIRST EDITION OF JOHNSON'S DICTIONARY.

The nature and design of the additions and alterations, which are made in the present publication of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, are explained in the preceding Advertisement. It remains to specify my obligations to others, in the preparation of the work; and to introduce to the reader's notice such other circumstances, connected with the progress of it, as it becomes me to state.

The first, and in my own opinion the most important, obligation which I have to acknowledge, is to James Boswell, Esq. of the Middle Temple, the son of the biographer of Johnson, the friend of the late Edmond Malone, and a zealous promoter of the cause of literature. Among the valuable books of Mr. Malone, consigned to the care of Mr. Boswell, there was a copy of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, interleaved, and bound in three volumes, in which Mr. Malone had "inserted a great number of additional words and examples omitted by Johnson." With the frankness, which distinguishes the real lover of learning, Mr. Boswell sent these volumes to me, of the existence of which I had not before known; allowing me, at the same time, to extract any of the observations, which Mr. Malone had made, for the purpose of the present work. The accuracy and diligence of Mr. Malone could not but render the business of examining his volumes very pleasing; nor fail to afford abundant service towards the labour in which I was employed. His statement, at the beginning of the first of the volumes, is this: "1052 manuscript remarks in the three volumes of this most valuable Dictionary: for the greater part I am answerable: those, to which D. is subscribed, were written by Samuel Dyer."—Of these additional words and examples, a large number is taken from the works of Bishop Hall in particular, and from those of other writers in the reigns of Elizabeth and her successor; most of which, in the course of my studies, had been long since selected also by myself; the fitness of which for my design, I was therefore proud to find corroborated by the judgement of Mr. Malone. That I have omitted many of his additions, I will not conceal; that I have, in particular cases, expressly summoned him to my aid, will be obvious: and that he would not have disdained the manner in which I have adopted any of his improvements, I am persuaded.

To the President and Fellows of Sion College, I am next to say, that, in like manner, I am indebted for an unsolicited offer of the use of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, belonging to their library; in the margins of which, references to authors for examples where several words have none, and also some new words with examples, are pointed out by the late Rev. Mr. Bagshaw, of Bromley, one of the friends of Dr. Johnson. But they are principally mere references, in number about 600, and chiefly to our theological writers; of which some agree with examples cited by Mr. Malone or myself, and some with others which have appeared in Mr. Mason's Supplement to Dr. Johnson's Dictionary. Etymological remarks are rarely found among these proofs of Mr. Bagshaw's diligence. By the perusal of the whole, however, I have been much gratified, as well as often confirmed in matters which had before excited hesitation.

For the sight of an interleaved copy of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, which belonged to the late Rev. Mr. Henshall, I have been obliged to Messrs. Longman and Co., booksellers. The copy is formed into four volumes: that, which ends with the letter C, contains the most of his fanciful, however learned, annotations: the rest are thinly sown with remarks. I am not aware of having derived any advantage from this favour.

From the same gentlemen I received another copy of the Dictionary, filled with marginal remarks by the late Rev. Mr. Eyre. Though these remarks, like Mr. Bagshaw's, are mostly references; and though they are references principally to recent publications, as reviews and magazines, of which, at the beginning of the book, Mr. Eyre gives a list; as plays and novels, also, of our own days; one cannot but admire the indefatigable industry of the scholiast, in crowding the margins with words or sentences, intended (I should suppose in very many instances) rather for future consideration, than for decided addition. Had the same attention been paid to our old authors, the labour of Mr. Eyre would have been invaluable. Probably, not having access to many writers of this description, Mr. Eyre availed himself of the less useful information within his reach; and bestowed acute, as well as diligent, investigation upon objects not always deserving it. Sometimes, though rarely, he has given a citation from a book of elder times; a citation generally admissible. The writer of a future dictionary may, perhaps, often betake himself to this storehouse of information. What I have scrupled to adopt may, at no distant period, demand, on increasing authority, admission into an English dictionary; and eccentrick terms, which have been employed by questionable writers to express common conceptions, may perhaps lose their novelty, or their quaintness, in sage and solemn usage.

There remains to be expressed another obligation to these gentlemen for the use of several books and papers, which were the property of the late Mr. Horne Tooke. Of these in due order. The first has been a copy of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary in two folio volumes, with marginal notes; in which there are not fifty that can be of service to any lexicographer, (as I perhaps mistakingly conceive,) who is in possession of the Diversions of Purley. This

copy had been purchased at the sale of Mr. Tooke's library, and is said to have been intended, by the purchaser, to be the basis of a new English dictionary. By the purchaser, however, it was consigned to Messrs. Longman & Co.; and the publick will with me lament, that any intention should have been impeded, of which the furtherance might at once have crushed my humble attempt. At the beginning of this copy there are the names of some authors entered; on the Preface there are some remarks, not of the most liberal character; and to the History of the Language, and to the Grammar, there is no addition of importance. The Hermes of Mr. Harris, another of Mr. Tooke's books, abounding with his notes of haughtiest mood, has been of no use whatever to my purpose. His folio copy of Beaumont and Fletcher, with words marked in the margins, (an employment in which he was assisted by a distinguished living character,) has been of great service to me; being the same edition as that from which my own remarks had been formed, and thus, by easy reference, confirming my choice with respect to dubious expressions, as well as pointing out others, which I had overpassed. The Gothic and Saxon Dictionary of Lye, edited by Mr. Manning, was also among the printed volumes of Mr. Tooke intrusted to me; upon which the manuscript remarks afforded no intelligence of consequence. I come next to the observations upon our language, which Mr. Tooke left in manuscript books; at least such as I have examined. These were fifteen quarto books, containing the words of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary in regular order, with some additions, more particularly adverbs and substantives derived from adjectives; but without example, or other notice than the mere entry of the word. This employment occasionally suggested to me the introduction of such words into the dictionary, especially when I could support them by example. And therefore to this employment of Mr. Tooke I gladly acknowledge myself indebted. Six quarto books, containing words arranged according to terminations, as in *and, ard, ed, est*, &c., have been without use to me, however they might have been intended for some valuable purpose by Mr. Tooke. Of a quarto, entitled *Roots*, which are Latin verbs, with English words stated to be derived from them, I found no occasion to avail myself. In another, entitled *Gothick Roots*, consisting of not many written pages, there was little to be observed, which was not already in Lye. Out of three quartos, entitled *Index Expurgatorius*, or a list of such words as Mr. Tooke would have discharged from Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, I have made no selection; some, which he rejects, being supported by no mean authority; and some, being local, deserving to be retained. I think that in the letter A the arbitrary abolitions amount to about 800. Besides these books, there was a great variety of cards, upon which were written terminations entered in the quarto volumes, and other intended verbal arrangements. There was also one set, denouncing certain words as false English,* and arranged according to terminations, which I have printed at the close of this Dictionary; both as it is a specimen of the employment which I have been describing, and as a criticism rarely to be questioned.—Such is the account of the papers, left by Mr. Tooke, which I have seen; which indicated, I think, that he had once intended to compile an English dictionary. If more had been left to show that he had other illustrations to offer, not dissimilar to those which his Diversions of Purley had communicated, his friends would surely not have suffered them to slumber in inglorious silence. For that work, in which he has so acutely illustrated an ancient system, he has the thanks of every sound philologist; though it has been well remarked, that he has not laid in it, as he imagined, the foundation for future philosophers.

I am now to offer my thanks to the Rev. Archdeacon Churton, and the Rev. J. B. Blakeway; by whose remarks, communicated without solicitation, and without conditions, I have been, in several instances, materially assisted: to John Nichols, Esq. for the perusal of papers, illustrating our language, which were written by the late Dr. Pegge, and which offered, though mostly interwoven into his own publications, a gleaning or two to be gathered: to Roger Wilbraham, Esq. for the use of some uncommon books in his possession and for some pertinent observations: and to Martin Whish, Esq. of whose attention, though directing me not seldom to what my own researches had also marked, I cannot express too grateful a sense, when I consider the largeness of the communications, and the liberality with which they were made. Some notices have been sent by others, whose good intentions I respect, in number and importance too inconsiderable to require further acknowledgement. Nor have I been without obligation, in the progress of my employment, to criticisms which wanted, as well as to those which possessed, the writer's name; in which, on the one hand, much wit has been employed upon what are justly termed my feeble exertions; and, on the other, indignation has hurled its thunderbolts at my presumption; in which pretended illustrations and detections of mistake (penned in the bewitching hours of self-delusion) have been also proposed: which, upon examination, have only discovered how liable we all are to be deceived, and how much it behoves the maker or augmenter of a dictionary not always to rely implicitly upon proffered kindness, nor wholly to disregard the oppositions of sportive, or malicious ingenuity.

That there may soon be new makers of an English dictionary, it is warrantable to conjecture, knowing, as I do, that other gentlemen have bestowed attention upon the subject; the incorporation of whose services, not altogether free from conditions, it was beyond my power, if it had been my wish, after my plan was formed, to make. The treasures which now remain in their own management, undispersed, may therefore, if the owners choose, be laid before the publick, without intermixture, and without omission.

The *History of the English Language I have augmented with some new materials. To the *Grammar I have added Notes, which are principally illustrative of orthography, and of the etymological system so powerfully recalled to modern notice by Mr. Tooke; to which are subjoined the grammatical remarks of Mr. Tyrwhitt upon our ancient language. For the convenience of the volumes the Grammar has its place in the last. After it follows a *List of Authors; of whom many perhaps might be considered too obscure to have been formerly cited in the Dictionary, if it could be denied, in the words of Johnson, that "† the riches of the English tongue are much greater than they are commonly supposed; that many useful and valuable books lie buried in shops and libraries unknown and unexamined, unless some lucky compiler opens them by chance, and finds an easy spoil of wit and learning." Of old authors, as of old words, let no one make too hasty a rejection. Sarcasm may expose its impotence, as well as ignorance, in arraigning either; unaccustomed to observe that from the one (the partially "unknown and unexamined") our best writers have occasionally not disdained to draw wisdom; and that with the other they have warranted the use of terms, which the jeer of modern hypercriticism would discard. It may be easy, though it is not "‡ pleasant without scurrility," if I may use Sir Nathaniel's phrase, to present both words and sentences, with the juxtaposition of a quaint title, in a manner so detached as to excite no favourable opinion of the book, or rather to destroy all belief that it possesses any power of conveying knowledge. I might have omitted some citations from modern writers. But the canons yet remain to be promulged, by which the extremes of opposite tastes are to be settled. The precise period, at which antiquity is to be regarded as a rule, is not yet determined: the standard'§one inclines to remove to the distance of a century and a half; another may, with as good reason, fix it three centuries backwards; and another six.' May we then expect decision upon these points from a society for refining the language, and fixing its standard? Alas! Johnson himself has told us, that "‖ the edicts of an English Academy would probably be read by many only that they might be sure to disobey them!"

For the paucity of curious or satisfactory information, which my additions and alterations exhibit, and for the abundance of inaccuracies and faults which have escaped my care, I may not, I hope, solicit the pardon of the candid reader in vain. I should indeed have been thrown into irrecoverable confusion and dismay, in reconsidering what I have done, if, for an humble attendant, also, there were not consolation in the words of the master, which first accompanied the fourth edition of his Dictionary:—

"Many are the works of human industry, which to begin and finish are hardly granted to the same man.

[* *The list of words pronounced by Mr. Tooke to be* "false English," *Dr. Johnson's* "History of the English Language," *and his* "Grammar of the English Tongue," *are not contained in this Dictionary; but the* "List of Authors," *is inserted at the end of the volume.* —Editor.]

† Idler, No. 91. ‡ Love's Lab. Lost.
§ Campbell, Philos. of Rhetorick.
‖ Life of Roscommon.

He that undertakes to compile a dictionary, undertakes that, which, if it comprehends the full extent of his design, he knows himself unable to perform. Yet his labours, though deficient, may be *useful, and, with the hope of this inferiour praise, he must incite his activity, and solace his weariness.

"Perfection is unattainable, but nearer and nearer approaches may be made; and, finding my Dictionary about to be reprinted, I have endeavoured, by a revisal, to make it less reprehensible. I will not deny, that I found many parts requiring emendation, and many more capable of improvement. Many faults I have corrected, some superfluities I have taken away, and some deficiencies I have supplied. I have methodized some parts that were disordered, and illuminated some that were obscure. Yet the changes or additions bear a very small proportion to the whole. The critick will now have less to object, but the student who has bought any of the former copies need not repent; he will not, without nice collation, perceive how they differ; and usefulness seldom depends upon little things.

"For negligence or deficience, I have perhaps not need of more apology than the nature of the work will furnish. I have left that inaccurate which never was made exact, and that imperfect which never was completed."—

Of the present augmented edition of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary the proprietors, as I am informed, intend to publish, as soon as possible, in the octavo size, an abridgement; in which I have respectfully, and for unanswerable reasons, declined any concern whatever. And I now relinquish altogether the labours of the lexicography, with the hope that my omissions and imperfections may stimulate the accurate and the judicious so to form a dictionary of our language, as not to subject it to any of the animadversions which will be made on my attempt.

HENRY JOHN TODD.

*May* 29, 1818.

* "Dans la derniere séance de l'Academie, il [Voltaire] parla fort long-temps et avec la plus grande chaleur sur l' utilité d' un nouveau Dictionnaire conçu à peu pres sur la meme plan que celui della Crusca, ou *celui de Johnson*." Grimm, Mem. tom. ii.

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# TODD'S ADVERTISEMENT

## TO HIS SECOND EDITION, PUBLISHED IN 1827.

THE Dictionary of Dr. Johnson, with my additions, having been acceptable to the publick, a reimpression of it has been required. I have, in consequence, been asked to render any assistance to the reimpression which might be in my power. What I have been able to do has been done with cheerfulness, in gratitude for the reception of my former extensive labours. Removed by my present residence from the easy reach of that abundance of books, and conversation of men of letters, which then aided my inquiries, I yet have offered (though in number together not more, perhaps, than between two and three thousand) some emendations and some new words. These have been the fruits of leisure in a retired situation; and for these, with the exception of a few remarks from one learned friend, I have been indebted almost wholly to books in my own collection.

Additions, indeed, have been suggested, in separate forms, to my first edition of this Dictionary by other gentlemen. Of such labours I am quite sure that I could have no right to avail myself further than by a correction of a very few pardonable errours; and, with respect to opinions in which they may have been pleased to differ from me, I do not think myself required to answer them. May these learned persons be more useful than I can be. Still they will find that much is yet to be done. "* Daily both new words," as an ancient lexicographer well observes, "are invented, and *books still found that make a new supply of old*." Our many excellent writers, during the reigns of Elizabeth and James the First, will yet abundantly exemplify the latter part of this remark. And to the selection of examples, as well as to etymology, and to definition, and to orthography, and to accentuation, the industry and judgement of many yet remain to be directed, divided, as they ought to be, into distinct studies, ere we can hope to see a beautiful whole, a standard of pure and exact phraseology. Our provincialisms, too, solicit especial notice; as I have found by a residence of six years in the north of England, which has occasioned the introduction into the following pages of more northern phrases than are in the former edition; in the description of which I am generally confirmed by the entertaining and useful Glossaries of the Craven Dialect and of Mr. Brockett, published within the last three years; and to them I always refer with pleasure. To the very curious Glossary, also, of Cheshire Words, by my learned friend, Roger Wilbraham, Esq. I have been much indebted. The recent Collection of Suffolk Words, by Major Moor, has likewise occasionally strengthened an observation. The same may be said of West Country Words, published in 1825 by Mr. Jennings; to whose candour, in his remark upon the first edition of this Dictionary, (in which he suggests improvement and addition that must, however, be the work of many, I repeat, and not of an individual,) I am also obliged: for he says, "that, although the work will still admit of considerable addition and improvement, it contains, in his judgement, the greatest mass of information on the subject of our own language at present extant."

*Feb.* 12, 1827. H. J. T.

* Florio's World of Words, Ital. and Eng. Pref. 1598.

# WALKER'S PREFACE

## TO HIS PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY.

FEW subjects have of late years more employed the pens of every class of criticks, than the improvement of the English language. The greatest abilities in the nation have been exerted in cultivating and reforming it; nor have a thousand minor criticks been wanting to add their mite of amendment to their native tongue. Johnson, whose large mind and just taste made him capable of enriching and adorning the language with original composition, has condescended to the drudgery of disentangling, explaining, and arranging it, and left a lasting monument of his ability, labour, and patience: and Dr. Lowth, the politest scholar of the age, has veiled his superiority in his short Introduction to English Grammar. The ponderous folio has gravely vindicated the rights of analogy; and the light, ephemeral sheet of news has corrected errours in grammar, as well as in politicks, by slyly marking them in Italicks.

Nor has the improvement stopped here. While Johnson and Lowth have been insensibly operating on the orthography and construction of our language, its pronunciation has not been neglected. The importance of a consistent and regular pronunciation was too obvious to be overlooked; and the want of this consistency and regularity has induced several ingenious men to endeavour at a reformation; who, by exhibiting the regularities of pronunciation, and pointing out its analogies, have reclaimed some words that were not irrecoverably fixed in a wrong sound, and prevented others from being perverted by ignorance or caprice.

Among those writers who deserve the first praise on this subject is Mr. Elphinston; who, in his Principles of the English Language, has reduced the chaos to a system; and, by a deep investigation of the analogies of our tongue, has laid the foundation of a just and regular pronunciation.

After him, Dr. Kenrick contributed a portion of improvement by his Rhetorical Dictionary; in which the words are divided into syllables as they are pronounced, and figures placed over the vowels, to indicate their different sounds. But this gentleman has rendered his dictionary extremely imperfect, by entirely omitting a great number of words of doubtful and difficult pronunciation —those very words for which a dictionary of this kind would be most consulted.

To him succeeded Mr. Sheridan, who not only divided the words into syllables, and placed figures over the vowels as Dr. Kenrick had done, but, by spelling these syllables as they are pronounced, seemed to complete the idea of a pronouncing dictionary, and to leave but little expectation of future improvement. It must, indeed, be confessed, that Mr. Sheridan's dictionary is greatly superiour to every other that preceded it; and his method of conveying the sound of words, by spelling them as they are pronounced, is highly rational and useful. But here sincerity obliges me to stop. The numerous instances I have given of impropriety, inconsistency, and want of acquaintance with the analogies of the language, sufficiently show how imperfect* I think his dictionary is upon the whole, and what ample room was left for attempting another, that might better answer the purpose of a guide to pronunciation.

The last writer on this subject is Mr. Nares, who, in his Elements of Orthoëpy, has shown a clearness of method, and an extent of observation, which deserve the highest encomiums. His preface alone proves him an elegant writer, as well as a philosophical observer of anguage: and his Alphabetical Index, referring near five thousand words to the rules for pronouncing them, is a new and useful method of treating the subject: but he seems, on many occasions, to have mistaken the best usage, and to have paid too little attention to the first principles of pronunciation.

* See *Principles*, No. 124, 126, 129, 386, 454, 462, 479, 480, 530; and the words *Assume*, *Collect*, *Covetous*, *Donative*, *Ephemera*, *Satiety*, &c., and the inseparable preposition *dis*.



Thus I have ventured to give my opinion of my rivals and competitors, and I hope without envy or self-conceit. Perhaps it would have been policy in me to have been silent on this head, for fear of putting the publick in mind that others have written on the subject as well as myself: but this is a narrow policy, which, under the colour of tenderness to others, is calculated to raise ourselves at their expense. A writer, who is conscious he deserves the attention of the publick, (and unless he is thus conscious he ought not to write,) must not only wish to be compared with those who have gone before him, but will promote the comparison, by informing his readers what others have done, and on what he founds his pretensions to a preference; and, if this be done with fairness and without acrimony, it can be no more inconsistent with modesty, than it is with honesty and plain dealing.

The work I have offered on the subject has, I hope, added something to the publick stock: it not only exhibits the principles of pronunciation on a more extensive plan than others have done, divides the words into syllables, and marks the sounds of the vowels, like Dr. Kenrick, spells the words as they are pronounced, like Mr. Sheridan, and directs the inspector to the rule by the word, like Mr. Nares; but, where words are subject to different pronunciations, it shows the reasons from analogy for each, produces authorities for one side and the other, and points out the pronunciation which is preferable. In short, I have endeavoured to unite the science of Mr. Elphinston, the method of Mr. Nares, and the general utility of Mr. Sheridan; and, to add to these advantages, have given critical observations on such words as are subject to a diversity of pronunciation, and have invited the inspector to decide according to analogy and the best usage.

But to all works of this kind there lies a formidable objection; which is, that the pronunciation of a language is necessarily indefinite and fugitive, and that all endeavours to delineate or settle it are in vain. Dr. Johnson, in his grammar prefixed to his dictionary, says: "Most of the writers of English grammar have given long tables of words pronounced otherwise than they are written, and seem not sufficiently to have considered, that, of English, as of all living tongues, there is a double pronunciation; one cursory and colloquial, the other regular and solemn. The cursory pronunciation is always vague and uncertain, being made different in different mouths, by negligence, unskilfulness, or affectation. The solemn pronunciation, though by no means immutable and permanent, is yet always less remote from the orthography, and less liable to capricious innovation. They have, however, generally formed their tables according to the cursory speech of those with whom they happened to converse, and, concluding that the whole nation combines to vitiate language in one manner, have often established the jargon of the lowest of the people as the model of speech. For pronunciation, the best general rule is, to consider those as the most elegant speakers, who deviate least from the written words."

Without any derogation from the character of Dr. Johnson, it may be asserted, that in these observations we do not perceive that justness and accuracy of thinking, for which he is so remarkable. It would be doing great injustice to him, to suppose that he meant to exclude all possibility of conveying the actual pronunciation of many words that depart manifestly from their orthography, or of those that are written alike, and pronounced differently, and inversely. He has marked these differences with great propriety himself, in many places of his dictionary; and it is to be regretted that he did not extend these remarks farther. It is impossible, therefore, he could suppose, that, because the almost imperceptible glances of colloquial pronunciation were not to be caught and described by the pen, that the very perceptible difference between the initial accented syllables of *money* and *monitor*, or the final unaccented syllables of *finite* and *infinite*, could not be sufficiently marked upon paper. Cannot we show that *cellar*, a vault, and

*stiller*, one who sells, have exactly the same sound? or that the monosyllable *full* and the first syllable of *fulminate* are sounded differently, because there are some words in which solemnity will authorize a different shade of pronunciation from familiarity? Besides, that colloquial pronunciation which is perfect is so much the language of solemn speaking, that, perhaps, there is no more difference than between the same picture painted to be viewed near and at a distance. The symmetry in both is exactly the same; and the distinction lies only in the colouring. The English language, in this respect, seems to have a great superiority over the French, which pronounces many letters in the poetick and solemn style, that are wholly silent in the prosaick and familiar. But if a solemn and familiar pronunciation really exists in our language, is it not the business of a grammarian to mark both? And, if he cannot point out the precise sound of *unaccented* syllables, (for these only are liable to obscurity,) he may, at least, give those sounds which approach the nearest, and by this means become a little more useful than those who so liberally leave every thing to the ear and taste of the speaker.

The truth is, Dr. Johnson seems to have had a confused idea of the distinctness and indistinctness with which, on solemn or familiar occasions, we sometimes pronounce the *unaccented* vowels; and, with respect to these, it must be owned, that his remarks are not entirely without foundation. The English language, with respect to its pronunciation, is evidently divisible into accented and unaccented sounds. The accented syllables, by being pronounced with greater force than the unaccented, have their vowels as clearly and distinctly sounded as any given note in musick; while the unaccented vowels, for want of the stress, are apt to slide into an obscurity of sound, which, though sufficiently distinguishable to the ear, cannot be so definitely marked out to the eye by other sounds as those vowels that are under the accent. Thus some of the vowels, when neither under the accent, nor closed by a consonant, have a longer or a shorter, an opener or a closer sound, according to the solemnity or familiarity, the deliberation or rapidity of our delivery. This will be perceived in the sound of the *e* in *emotion*,* of the *o* in *obedience*, and of the *u* in *monument*. In the hasty pronunciation of common speaking, the *e* in *emotion* is often shortened, as if spelt *im-mo-tion*; the *o* in *obedience* shortened and obscured, as if written *ub-be-dence*; and the *u* in *monument* changed into *e*, as if written *mon-ne-ment*; while the deliberate and elegant sound of these vowels is the long open sound they have, when the accent is on them, in *equal*, *over*, and *unit*; but *a*, when unaccented, seems to have no such diversity; it has generally a short, obscure sound, whether ending a syllable or closed by a consonant. Thus the *a* in *able* has its definite and distinct sound; but the same letter in *tolerable*† goes into an obscure, indefinite sound approaching the short *u*; nor can any solemnity or deliberation give it the long open sound it has in the first word. Thus, by distinguishing vowels into their accented and unaccented sounds, we are enabled to see clearly what Dr. Johnson saw but obscurely; and by this distinction entirely to answer the objection.

Equally indefinite and uncertain is his general rule, that those are to be considered as the most elegant speakers who deviate least from the written words. It is certain, where custom is equal, this ought to take place; and if the whole body of respectable English speakers were equally divided in their pronunciation of the word *busy*, one half pronouncing it *bew-ze*,‡ and the other half *biz-ze*, that the former ought to be accounted the most elegant speakers; but, till this is the case, the latter pronunciation, though a gross deviation from orthography, will still be esteemed the most elegant. Dr. Johnson's general rule, therefore, can only take place where custom has not plainly decided; but, unfortunately for the English language, its orthography and pronunciation are so widely different, that Dr. Watts and Dr. Jones lay it down as a maxim in their Treatises on Spelling, that all words, which can be sounded different ways, must be written according to that sound which is most distant from the true pronunciation; and consequently, in such a language, a Pronouncing Dictionary must be of essential use.

But still it may be objected to such an undertaking, that the fluctuation of pronunciation is so great as to render all attempts to settle it useless. What will it avail us, it may be said, to know the pronunciation of the present day, if, in a few years, it will be altered? And how are we to know even what the present pronunciation is, when the same words are often differently pronounced by different speakers, and those perhaps of equal numbers and reputation? To this it may be answered, that the fluctuation of our language, with respect to its pronunciation, seems to have been greatly exaggerated.§ Except a very few single words, which are generally noticed in the following dictionary, and the words where *e* comes before *r*, followed by another consonant, as *merchant*, *service*, &c., the pronunciation of the language is probably in the same state in which it was a century ago; and, had the same attention been then paid to it as now, it is not likely even that change would have happened. The same may be observed of those words which are differently pronounced by different speakers: if the analogies of the language had been better understood, it is scarcely conceivable that so many words in polite usage would have a diversity of pronunciation, which is at once so ridiculous and embarrassing; nay, perhaps it may be with confidence asserted, that if the analogies of the language were sufficiently known, and so near at hand as to be applicable on inspection to every word, that not only many words which are wavering between contrary usages would be settled in their true sound, but that many words, which are fixed by custom to an improper pronunciation, would, by degrees, grow regular and analogical, and those which are so already would be secured in their purity, by a knowledge of their regularity and analogy.

But the utility of a work of this kind is not confined to those parts of language where the impropriety is gross and palpable; besides such imperfections in pronunciation as disgust every ear not accustomed to them, there are a thousand insensible deviations, in the more minute parts of language, as the unaccented syllables may be called, which do not strike the ear so forcibly as to mark any direct impropriety in particular words, but occasion only such a general imperfection as gives a bad impres-

* See the words *Collect*, *Command*, *Despatch*, *Domestick*, *Efface*, *Occasion*.

† *Principles*, No. 88, 545. ‡ *Principles*, No. 178.

§ The old and new Ἀθῆς, with all the various dialects, must have occasioned infinite irregularity in the pronunciation of the Greek tongue; and, if we may judge of the Latin pronunciation by the ancient inscriptions, it was little less various and irregular than the Greek. Aulus Gellius tells us, that Nigidius, a grammarian who lived a little more than a century before him, acuted the first syllable of *Valeri*; but, says he, "si quis nunc *Valerium* appellans in casu vocandi secundum id præceptum Nigidii acuerit primam, non aberit quin rideatur."—Whoever now should place the accent on the first syllable of *Valerius*, when a vocative case, according to the precept of Nigidius, would set every body a laughing. Even that highly polished language, the French, if we may believe a writer in the Encyclopédie, is little less irregular in this respect than our own.

"Il est arrivé," says he, "par les altérations qui se succedent rapidement dans la manière de prononcer, et les corrections qui s'introduisent lentement dans la manière d'écrire, que la prononciation et l'écriture ne marchent point ensemble, et que quoiqu'il y ait chez les peuples les plus policés de l'Europe, des sociétés d'hommes de lettres chargés des les modérer, des les accorder, et des les rapprocher de la même ligne, elles se trouvent enfin à une distance inconcevable; ensorte que de deux choses dont l'une n'a été imaginée dans son origine, que pour représenter fidelement l'autre, celle-ci ne differe guère moins de celle-là, que la portrait de la même personne peinte dans deux ages très-éloignés. Enfin l'inconvénient s'est accru à un tel excès qu'on n'ose plus y remédier. On prononce une langue, on écrit une autre: et l'on s'accoutume tellement pendant le reste de la vie à cette bisarrerie qui a fait verser tant de larmes dans l'enfance, que si l'on renonçoît à sa mauvaise orthographe pour une plus voisiné de la prononciation, on ne reconnoîtroit plus la langue parlée sous cette nouvelle combinaison de charactères S'il y en a qui ne pourroient se succéder sans une grande fatigue pour l'organe, ou ils ne se rencontrent point, ou ils ne durent pas. Ils sont échappés de la langue par l'euphonie, cette loi puissante, qui agit continuellement et universellement sans égard pour l'étymologie et ses défenseurs, et qui tend sans intermission à amener des êtres qui ont les mêmes organes, le même idiôme, les mêmes mouvemens prescrits, à-peu-près à la même prononciation. Les causes dont l'action n'est point interrompue, deviennent toujours les plus fortes avec les tems, quelque foibles qu'elles soient en elles-mêmes, et il n'y a presque pas une seule voyelle, une seule diphthongue, une seule consonne dont la valeur soit tellement constante, que l'euphonie n'en puisse disposer, soit en altérant le son, soit en le supprimant."

I shall not decide upon the justness of these complaints, but must observe, that a worse picture could scarcely be drawn of the English, or the most barbarous language of Europe. Indeed, a degree of versatility seems involved in the very nature of language, and is one of those evils left by Providence for man to correct: a love of order, and the utility of regularity, will always incline him to confine this versatility within as narrow bounds as possible.

sion upon the whole. Speakers with these imperfections pass very well in common conversation: but when they are required to pronounce with emphasis, and for that purpose to be more distinct and definite in their utterance, here their ear fails them: they have been accustomed only to loose, cursory speaking, and, for want of firmness of pronunciation, are like those painters who draw the muscular exertions of the human body without any knowledge of anatomy. This is one reason, perhaps, why we find the elocution of so few people agreeable when they read or speak to an assembly, while so few offend us by their utterance in common conversation. A thousand faults lie concealed in a miniature, which a microscope brings to view; and it is only by pronouncing on a larger scale, as publick speaking may be called, that we prove the propriety of our elocution. As, therefore, there are certain deviations from analogy which are not at any rate tolerable, there are others which only, as it were, tarnish the pronunciation, and make it less brilliant and agreeable. There are few who have turned their thoughts on this subject, without observing that they sometimes pronounce the same word or syllable in a different manner; and, as neither of these manners offends the ear, they are at a loss to which they shall give the preference; but, as one must necessarily be more agreeable to the analogy of the language than the other, a display of these analogies, in a dictionary of this kind, will immediately remove this uncertainty; and in this view of the variety we shall discover a fitness in one mode of speaking, which will give a firmness and security to our pronunciation, from a confidence that it is founded on reason, and the general tendency of the language. See *Principles*, No. 530, 547, 551, &c.

But, alas! reasoning on language, however well founded, may be all overturned by a single quotation from Horace:

"_____ usus
"Quem penès arbitrium est, et jus et norma loquendi."

This, it must be owned, is a succinct way of ending the controversy; and, by virtue of this argument, we may become criticks in language, without the trouble of studying it: not that I would be thought, in the most distant manner, to deny that custom is the sovereign arbiter of language; far from it. I acknowledge its authority, and know there is no appeal from it. I wish only to dispute, where this arbiter has not decided; for, if once custom speak out, however absurdly, I sincerely acquiesce in its sentence.

But what is this custom, to which we must so implicitly submit? Is it the usage of the multitude of speakers, whether good or bad? This has never been asserted by the most sanguine abettors of its authority. Is it the usage of the studious in schools and colleges, with those of the learned professions, or that of those who, from their elevated birth or station, give laws to the refinements and elegancies of a court? To confine propriety to the latter, which is too often the case, seems an injury to the former; who, from their very profession, appear to have a natural right to a share, at least, in the legislation of language, if not to an absolute sovereignty. The polished attendants on a throne are as apt to depart from simplicity in language, as in dress and manners; and novelty, instead of custom, is too often the *jus et norma loquendi* of a court.

Perhaps an attentive observation will lead us to conclude, that the usage which ought to direct us is neither of these we have been enumerating, taken singly, but a sort of compound ratio of all three. Neither a finical pronunciation of the court, nor a pedantick Græcism of the schools, will be denominated respectable usage, till a certain number of the general mass of speakers have acknowledged them; nor will a multitude of common speakers authorize any pronunciation which is reprobated by the learned and polite.

As those sounds, therefore, which are the most generally received among the learned and polite, as well as the bulk of speakers, are the most legitimate, we may conclude that a majority of two of these states ought always to concur, in order to constitute what is called good usage.

But though custom, when general, is commonly well understood, there are several states and degrees of it which are exceedingly obscure and equivocal; and the only method of knowing the extent of custom in these cases seems to be an inspection of those dictionaries which professedly treat of pronunciation. We have now so many works of this kind, that the general current of custom, with respect to the sound of words, may be collected from them with almost as much certainty as the general sense of words from Johnson. An exhibition of the opinions of orthoëpists about the sound of words always appeared to me a very rational method of determining what is called custom. This method I have adopted in the following work; and, if I have sometimes dissented from the majority, it has been either from a persuasion of being better informed of what was the actual custom of speaking, or from a partiality to the evident analogies of the language.

And here I must entreat the candid reader to make every reasonable allowance for the freedom with which I have criticised other writers on this subject, and particularly Mr. Sheridan. As a man, a gentleman, and a scholar, I knew Mr. Sheridan, and respected him; and think every lover of elocution owes him a tribute of thanks for his unwearied addresses to the publick, to rouse them to the study of the delivery of their native tongue. But this tribute, however just, does not exempt him from examination. His credit with the world necessarily subjects him to animadversion, because the errours of such a writer are dangerous in proportion to his reputation: this has made me zealous to remark his inaccuracies, but not without giving my reasons; nor have I ever taken advantage of such faults as may be called inadvertencies.* On the same principles I have ventured to criticise Dr. Johnson,† whose friendship and advice I was honoured with, whose memory I love, and whose intellectual powers impress me with something like religious veneration and awe. I do not pretend to be exempt from faults myself. In a work like the present, it would be a miracle to escape them; nor have I the least idea of deciding, as judge, in a case of so much delicacy and importance as the pronunciation of a whole people; I have only assumed the part of an advocate to plead the cause of consistency and analogy; and, where custom is either silent or dubious, to tempt the lovers of their language to incline to the side of propriety: so that my design is principally to give a kind of history of pronunciation, and a register of its present state; and, where the authorities of dictionaries or speakers are found to differ, to give such a display of the analogies of the language as may enable every inspector to decide for himself.

With respect to the explanation of words, except in very few instances, I have scrupulously followed Dr. Johnson. His Dictionary has been deemed lawful pluxder by every subsequent lexicographer; and so servilely has it been copied, that such words as he must have omitted merely by mistake, as *predilection*, *respectable*, *descriptive*, *sulky*, *inimical*, *interference*, and many others, are neither in Mr. Sheridan's, Dr. Kenrick's, nor several other dictionaries.

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* The inspector will be pleased to take notice, that my observations on Mr. Sheridan's dictionary relate to the first edition, published in his life-time, and the second, some time after his death; whatever alterations may have been made by his subsequent editors, I am totally unacquainted with.

† See *Scirrhus*, *Rase*, &c.

# WALKER'S ADVERTISEMENT

## TO THE FOURTH EDITION OF HIS DICTIONARY.

THE rapid sale of the third edition of this Dictionary call'ed upon me for a fourth, at a time of life, and in a state of health, little compatible with the drudgery and attention necessary for the execution of it: but, as I expected such a call, I was not unmindful of whatever might tend to render it still more worthy of the acceptance of the publick; and therefore collected many words, which, though not found in dictionaries, were constantly to be met with in polite and literary conversation, and which were well deserving of a place in the language as soon as written authorities could be produced for them. Some of these authorities I have produced, and have left others to the attention of those who have more leisure and better health. In the midst of the impression of the present work, I met with Mason's Supplement to Johnson, and found several words worthy of insertion, but have carefully acknowledged the obligation: and take this opportunity of thanking that gentleman for the benefit I have derived from his Supplement, which I think, if continued, admirably calculated for the improvement and stability of the language.

But, as the great object of the present Dictionary was pronunciation, I was very solicitous to be as accurate as possible on this point, and therefore neglected no opportunity of informing myself where I was in the least doubtful, and of correcting myself where there was the least shadow of an errour. These occasions, however, were not very numerous. To a man born, as I was, within a few miles of the capital, living in the capital almost my whole life, and exercising myself there in publick speaking for many years; to such a person, if to any one, the true pronunciation of the language must be very familiar: and to this familiarity I am indebted for the security I have felt in deciding upon the sounds of several syllables, which nothing but an infantine pronunciation could determine. If I may borrow an allusion from musick, I might observe, that there is a certain tune in every language, to which the ear of a native is set, and which often decides on the preferable pronunciation, though entirely ignorant of the reasons for it.

But this vernacular instinct, as it may be called, has been seconded by a careful investigation of the analogies of the language. Accent and quantity, the great efficients of pronunciation, are seldom mistaken by people of education in the capital; but the great bulk of the nation, and those who form the most important part of it, are without these advantages, and therefore want such a guide to direct them as is here offered. Even polite and literary people, who speak only from the ear, will find that this organ will, in a thousand instances, prove but a very uncertain guide, without a knowledge of those principles by which the ear itself is insensibly directed, and which, having their origin in the nature of language, operate with steadiness and regularity in the midst of the ficklest affectation and caprice. It can scarcely be supposed that the most experienced speaker has heard every word in the language, and the whole circle of sciences, pronounced exactly as it ought to be: and, if this be the case, he must sometimes have recourse to the principles of pronunciation, when his ear is either uninformed or unfaithful. These principles are those general laws of articulation which determine the character, and fix the boundaries of every language; as in every system of speaking, however irregular, the organs must necessarily fall into some common mode of enunciation, or the purpose of Providence in the gift of speech would be absolutely defeated. These laws, like every other object of philosophical inquiry, are only to be traced by an attentive observation and enumeration of particulars; and, when these particulars are sufficiently numerous to form a general rule, an axiom in pronunciation is acquired. By an accumulation of these axioms, and an analogical comparison of them with each other, we discover the deviations of language where custom has varied, and the only clew to guide us where custom is either indeterminate or obscure.

Thus, by a view of the words ending in *ity* or *ety*, I find the accent invariably placed on the preceding syllable, as in *diver'sity, congru'ity*, &c. On a closer inspection, I find every vowel in this antepenultimate syllable, when no consonant intervenes, pronounced long, as *de'ity, pi'ety*, &c.; a nearer observation shows me, that, if a consonant intervene, every vowel in this syllable but *u* contracts itself, and is pronounced short, as *sever'ity, curios'ity, impu'nity*, &c., and therefore that *chastity* and *obscenity* ought to be pronounced with the penultimate vowel short, and not as in *chaste* and *obscene*, as we frequently hear them. I find, too, that even *u* contracts itself before two consonants, as *cur'vity, tacitur'nity*, &c., and that *scarcity* and *rarity* (for whose irregularity good reasons may be given) are the only exceptions to this rule throughout the language. And thus we have a series of near seven hundred words, the accentuation of which, as well as the quantity of the accented vowel, are reduced to two or three simple rules.

The same uniformity of accentuation and quantity may be observed in the first syllable of those words which have the accent on the third, as *dem-on-stra'-tion, dim-i-nu'-tion, lu-cu-bra'-tion*,* &c., where we evidently perceive a stress on the first syllable shortening every vowel but *u*, and this in every word throughout the language, except where two consonants follow the *u*, as in *cur-vi-lin'-e-ar*; or where two vowels follow the consonant that succeeds any other vowel in the first syllable, as *de-vi-a-tion*; or, lastly, where the word is evidently of our own composition, as *re-con-vey'*: but as *u* in the first syllable of a word, having the accent on the third, has the same tendency to length and openness as was observable when it preceded the termination *ity*, I find it necessary to separate it from the consonant in *bu-ty-ra'-ceous*, which I have never heard pronounced, as well as in *lu-cu-bra'-tion*, which I have, and this from no pretended agreement with the quantity of the Latin words these are derived from; for, in the former word, the *u* is doubtful: but, from the general system of quantity I see adopted in English pronunciation, this only will direct an English ear with certainty; for, though we may sometimes place the accent on words we borrow from the Greek or Latin on the same syllable as in those languages, as *acu'men, elegi'ack*, &c.; nay, though we sometimes adopt the accent of the original with every word of the same termination we derive from it, as *assidu'ity, vidu'ity*, &c.; yet the *quantity* of the accented vowel is so often contrary to that of the Latin and Greek, that not a shadow of a rule can be drawn, in this point, from these languages to ours.† Thus, in the letter in question, in the Latin *accumulo, dubius, tumor*, &c., the first *u* is every where short; but in the English words *accumulate, dubious, tumour*, every where long. *Nuptialis, murmur, turbulentus*, &c., where the *u* in the first syllable in Latin is long, we as constantly pronounce it short in *nuptial, murmur, turbulent*, &c. Nor, indeed, can we wonder that a different economy of quantity is observable in the ancient and modern languages, as, in the former, two consonants almost always lengthen the preceding vowel, and in the latter as constantly shorten it. Thus, without arguing in a vicious circle, we find, that, as a division of the generality of words as they are actually pronounced, gives us the general laws of syllabication, so these laws, once understood, direct us in the division of such words as we have never heard actually pronounced, and consequently to the true pronunciation of them. For these operations, like cause and effect, reflect mutually a light on each other, and prove, that, by nicely observing the path which custom in language has once taken, we can more than guess at the line she must keep in a similar case, where her footsteps are not quite so discernible. So true is the observation of Scaliger: *Ita omnibus in rebus certissima ratione sibi ipsa respondet natura.* De causis Ling. Lat.

* See *Principles*, No. 524, 527, 530.

† See *Principles*, No. 544, 545.

# RULES

## TO BE OBSERVED BY THE NATIVES OF IRELAND,

### IN ORDER TO OBTAIN A JUST PRONUNCIATION OF ENGLISH.

AS Mr. Sheridan was a native of Ireland, and had the best opportunities of understanding those peculiarities of pronunciation which obtain there, I shall extract his observations on that subject as the best general direction, and add a few of my own, by way of supplement, which, I hope, will render this article of instruction still more complete.

The reader will be pleased to take notice, that, as I have made a different arrangement of the vowels, and I have adopted a notation different from Mr. Sheridan, I am obliged to make use of different figures to mark the vowels, but still such as perfectly correspond to his.

"The chief mistakes, made by the Irish in pronouncing English, lie, for the most part, in the sounds of the two first vowels, *a* and *e;* the former being generally sounded à by the Irish, as in the word bâr, in most words where it is pronounced à, as in *day*, by the English. Thus the Irish say, pâtron, mâtron, the vowel â having the same sound as in the word fâther; while the English pronounce them as if written *paytron*, *maytron*. The following rule, strictly attended to, will rectify this mistake through the whole language:—

"When the vowel *a* finishes a syllable, and has the accent on it, it is invariably pronounced à [*day*] by the English. To this rule there are but three exceptions in the whole language, to be found in the words fâther, papâ, mammâ. The Irish may think also the word *rather* an exception, as well as *father;* and so it would appear to be in their manner of pronouncing it râther, laying the accent on the vowel *a;* but, in the English pronunciation, the consonant *th* is taken into the first syllable, as, *rath'-er*, which makes the difference.

"Whenever a consonant follows the vowel *a* in the same syllable, and the accent is on the consonant, the vowel *a* has always its fourth sound, as hât, mân; as also the same sound lengthened when it precedes the letter *r*, as fâr, bâr, though the accent be on the vowel; as, likewise, when it precedes *lm*, as bâlm, psâlm. The Irish, ignorant of this latter exception, pronounce all words of that structure as if they were written *hawm*, *psawm*, *quawm*, *cawm*, &c. In the third sound of *a*, marked by different combinations of vowels or consonants, such as *au*, in *Paul; aw*, in *law; all*, in *call; ald*, in *bald; alk*, in *talk*, &c., the Irish make no mistake, except in that of *lm*, as before mentioned.

"The second vowel, *e*, is, for the most part, sounded *ee* by the English, when the accent is upon it; whilst the Irish, in most words, give it the sound of slender à, as in *hate*. This sound of è [*ee*] is marked by different combinations of vowels, such as *ea*, *ei*, *e* final mute, *ee*, and *ie*. In the two last combinations of *ee* and *ie*, the Irish never mistake; such as in *meet*, *seem*, *field*, *believe*, &c.; but, in all the others, they almost universally change the sound of è into à. Thus, in the combination *ea*, they pronounce the words *tea*, *sea*, *please*, as if they were spelt *tay*, *say*, *plays;* instead of *tee*, *see*, *pleese*. The English constantly give this sound to *ea* whenever the accent is on the vowel *e*, except in the following words: *great*, a *pear*, a *bear*, to *bear*, to *forbear*, to *swear*, to *tear*, to *wear*: in all which the *e* has the sound of à in hâte. For want of knowing these exceptions, the gentlemen of Ireland, after some time of residence in London, are apt to fall into the general rule, and pronounce these words as if spelt *greet*, *beer*, *sweer*, &c.

"*Ei* is also sounded *ee* by the English, and as à by the Irish; thus the words *deceit*, *receive*, are pronounced by them as if written *desate*, *resave*. *Ei* is always sounded *ee*, except when a *g* follows it, as in the words *reign*, *feign*, *deign*, &c.; as also in the words *rein* (of a bridle), *vein*, *drein*, *veil*, *heir*, which are pronounced like *rain*, *vain*, *drain*, *vail*, *air*.

"The final mute *e* makes the preceding *e* in the same syllable, when accented, have the sound of *ee*, as in the words suprême, sincère, replête. This rule is almost universally broken through by the Irish, who pronounce all such words as if written suprâme, sinsâre, replate, &c. There are but two exceptions to this rule in the English pronunciation, which are the words *there*, *where*.

"In the way of marking this sound by a double *e*, (as thus, *ee*,) as the Irish never make any mistakes, the best method for all who want to acquire the right pronunciation of these several combinations is, to suppose that *ea*, *ei*, and *e*, attended by a final mute *e*, are all spelt with a double *e*, or *ee*.

"*Ey* is always sounded like à by the English when the accent is upon it; as in the words *prey*, *convey*, pronounced *pray*, *convay*. To this there are but two exceptions, in the words kèy and lèy, sounded *kee*, *lee*. The Irish, in attempting to pronounce like the English, often give the same sound to *ey* as usually belongs to *ei;* thus, for *prey*, *convey*, they say *pree*, *convee*.

"A strict observation of these few rules, with a due attention to the very few exceptions enumerated above, will enable the well-educated natives of Ireland to pronounce their words exactly in the same way as the more polished part of the inhabitants of England do, so far as the vowels are concerned. The diphthongs they commit no fault in, except in the sound of *i*, which has been already taken notice of in the Grammar:* where, likewise, the only difference in pronouncing any of the consonants has been pointed out: which is the thickening the sound of *d* and *t*, in certain situations; and an easy method proposed of correcting this habit.†

"In order to complete the whole, I shall now give a list of such detached words, that do not come under any of the above rules, as are pronounced differently in Ireland from what they are in England:—

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* "Vide p. 11, where the true manner of pronouncing the diphthong *i* is pointed out; the Irish pronouncing it much in the same manner as the French."

† "The letter *d* has always the same sound by those who pronounce English well; but the provincials, particularly the Irish, Scotch, and Welsh, in many words thicken the sound by a mixture of breath. Thus, though they sound the *d* right in the positive *loud* and *broad*, in the comparative degree they thicken it by an aspiration, and sound it as if it were written *loudher*, *broadher*. This vicious pronunciation is produced by pushing the tongue forward so as to touch the teeth in forming that sound: and the way to cure it is easy; for, as they can pronounce the *d* properly in the word *loud*, let them rest a little upon that syllable, keeping the tongue in the position of forming *d*, and then let them separate it from the upper gum without pushing it forward, and the sound *der* will be produced of course; for the organ, being left in the position of sounding *d* at the end of the syllable *loud*, is necessarily in the position of forming the same *d* in uttering the last syllable, unless it makes a new movement, as in the case of protruding it so as to touch the teeth. This letter is sometimes, though not often, quiescent, as in the words *handkerchief*, *handsome*, *handsel*.

"In pronouncing the letter *t*, the Irish and other provincials thicken the sound, as was before mentioned with regard to the *d;* for *better*, they say *beu'her;* for *utter*, *utther;* and so on in all words of that structure. This faulty manner arises from the same cause that was mentioned as affecting the sound of the *d;* I mean the protruding of the tongue so as to touch the teeth; and is curable only in the same way."

| IRISH PRONUNCIATION. | ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION. |
|---|---|
| chè'arful | chêr'ful |
| fè'arful | fêr'ful |
| dôôr | dôre |
| flôôr | flôre |
| gâpe | gâpe |
| geth'er (*gather*) | gâth'er |
| bèard | bêrd |
| bûll | bûll |
| bûsh | bûsh |
| pûsh | pûsh |
| pûll | pûll |
| pûl'pit | pûl'pit |
| câlf | câlf |
| kêtch (*catch*) | câtch |
| côarse (*coarse*) | côarse |
| côurse (*course*) | côurse |
| côurt | côurt |
| malè'cious | malîsh'us |
| pûdding | pûdding |
| quôsh (*quash*) | quâsh |
| lêzh'ur (*leisure*) | lè'zhur |
| clâ'mour | clâm'mur |
| Mè'kil (*Michael*) | Mî'kel |
| lênth (*length*) | lênkth |
| strûv (*strove*) | strôve |
| drûv (*drove*) | drôve |
| tên'ure | tè'nure |
| tên'able | tè'nable |
| wrâth | wrôth |
| wrâth (*wroth*) | wrôth |
| fâ'rewell | fârwel |
| rôde | rôd |
| strôde | strôd |
| shône | shôn |
| shîsm (*schism*) | sîzm |
| whè'refore | whêr'fore |
| thè refore | thêr'fore |
| brêth (*breadth*) | brêdth |
| cowld (*coid*) | côld |
| cowld (*bold*) | bôld |
| côf'fer | cô'fer |

| IRISH PRONUNCIATION | ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION. |
|---|---|
| enda'avour | endêv'ur |
| fût (*foot*) | fût |
| mischè'evous | mîs'chivous |
| în'ion (*onion*) | ûn'nyun |
| pût | pût |
| drôth (*drought*) | drout |
| sârch (*search*) | sêrch |
| sôurce (*source*) | sôrce |
| câshion | câshion |
| strênth (*strength*) | strênkth |
| rêtch (*reach*) | rèach |
| squâ'dron | squôd'run |
| zâa'lous | zêl'lus |
| zâa'lot | zêl'lut |

"These, after the closest attention, are all the words, not included in the rules before laid down, that I have been able to collect, in which the well-educated natives of Ireland differ from those of England."

I shall make no observations on the accuracy of this list, but desire my reader to observe, that the strongest characteristicks of the pronunciation of Ireland are the rough, jarring pronunciation of the letter *r*, and the aspiration, or rough breathing, before all the accented vowels. (For the true sound of *r*, see that letter in the *Principles*, No. 419.) And for the rough breathing, or aspiration of the vowels, the pupil should be told not to bring the voice suddenly from the breast, but to speak, as it were, from the mouth only.

It may be observed, too, that the natives of Ireland pronounce *rm* at the end of a word so distinctly as to form two separate syllables. Thus *storm* and *farm* seem sounded by them as if written *staw-rum*, *fa-rum*; while the English sound the *r* so soft and so close to the *m*, that it seems pronounced nearly as if written *stawm*, *faam*.

Nearly the same observations are applicable to *lm*. When these letters end a word, they are, in Ireland, pronounced at such a distance, that *helm* and *realm* sound as if written *hel-um* and *real-um*; but in England the *l* and *m* are pronounced as close as possible, and so as to form but one syllable. To remedy this, it will be necessary for the pupil to make a collection of words terminating with these consonants, and to practise them over till a true pronunciation is acquired.

# RULES

## TO BE OBSERVED BY THE NATIVES OF SCOTLAND,

### FOR ATTAINING A JUST PRONUNCIATION OF ENGLISH.

THAT pronunciation which distinguishes the inhabitants of Scotland is of a very different kind from that of Ireland, and may be divided into the quantity, quality, and accentuation of the vowels. With respect to quantity, it may be observed, that the Scotch pronounce almost all their accented vowels long. Thus, if I am not mistaken, they would pronounce *habit*, *hay-bit*; *tepid*, *tee-pid*; *sinner*, *see-ner*; *conscious*, *cone-shus*; and *subject*, *soob-ject*:* it is not pretended, however, that every accented vowel is so pronounced, but that such a pronunciation is very general, and particularly of the *i*. This vowel is short in English pronunciation, where the other vowels are long; thus, *evasion*, *adhesion*, *emotion*, *confusion*, have the *a*, *e*, *o*, and *u*, long; and in these instances the Scotch would pronounce them like the English; but in *vision*, *decision*, &c., where the English pronounce the *i* short, the Scotch lengthen this letter by pronouncing it like *ee*, as if the words were written *vee-sion*, *de-cee-sion*, &c.; and this peculiarity is universal. The best way, therefore, to correct this, will be to make a collection of the most usual words which have the vowels short, and to pronounce them daily till a habit is formed. See *Principles*, No. 507.

* That this is the general mode of pronouncing these words in Scotland is indisputable; and it is highly probable that the Scotch have preserved the old English pronunciation, from which the English themselves have insensibly departed. Dr. Hicks observed long ago, that the Scotch *Saxonised* in their language much more than the English; and it is scarcely to be doubted that a situation nearer to the continent, and a greater commercial intercourse with other nations, made the English admit of numberless changes which never extended to Scotland. About the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when the Greek and Latin languages were cultivated, and the pedantry of showing an acquaintance with them became fashionable, it is not improbable that an alteration in the quantity of many words took place; for, as in Latin almost every vowel before a single consonant is short, so in English almost every vowel in the same situation was supposed to be long, or our ancestors would not have doubled the consonant in the participles of verbs, to prevent the preceding vowel from lengthening. But, when once this affectation of Latinity was adopted, it is no wonder it should extend beyond its principles, and shorten several vowels in English, because they were short in the original Latin; and in this manner, perhaps, might the diversity between the quantity of the English and the Scotch pronunciation arise. (542) (543) See *Drama*.

With respect to the quality of the vowels, it may be observed, that the inhabitants of Scotland are apt to pronounce the *a* like *aw*, where the English give it the slender sound: thus *Satan* is pronounced *Sawtan*, and *fatal*, *fawtal*. It may be remarked too, that the Scotch give this sound to the *a* preceded by *w*, according to the general rule, without attending to the exceptions, *Principles*, No. 88; and thus, instead of making *wax*, *waft*, and *twang*, rhyme with *tax*, *shaft*, and *hang*, they pronounce them so as to rhyme with *box*, *soft*, and *song*. The short *e* in *bed*, *fed*, *red*, &c., borders too much upon the English sound of *a* in *bad*, *lad*, *mad*, &c., and the short *i* in *bid*, *lid*, *rid*, too much on the English sound of *e* in *bed*, *led*, *red*. To correct this errour, it would be useful to collect the long and short sounds of these vowels, and to pronounce the long ones first, and to shorten them by degrees till they are perfectly short; at the same time preserving the radical sound of the vowel in both. Thus the correspondent long sounds to the *e* in *bed*, *fed*, *red*, are *bade*, *fade*, *rade*; and that of the short *i* in *bid*, *lid*, *rid*, are *bead*, *lead*, *read*; and the former of these classes will naturally lead the ear to the true sound of the latter, the only difference lying in the quantity. The short *o* in *not*, *lodge*, *got*, &c., is apt to slide into the short *u*, as if the words were written *nut*, *ludge*, *gut*, &c. To rectify this, it should be remembered, that this *o* is the short sound of *aw*, and ought to have the radical sound of the deep *a* in *ball*. Thus the radical sound corresponding to the *o* in *not*, *cot*, *sot*, is found in *naught*, *caught*, *sought*, &c.; and these long sounds, like the former, should be abbreviated into the short ones. But what will tend greatly to clear the difficulty will be, to remember that only those words which are collected in the *Principles*, No. 165, have the *o* sounded like short *u* when the accent is upon it: and with respect to the *u* in *bull*, *full*, *pull*, &c., it may be observed, that the pronunciation peculiar to the English is only found in the words enumerated, *Principles*, No. 174.

In addition to what has been said, it may be observed, that *oo* in *food*, *mood*, *moon*, *soon*, &c., which ought always to have a long sound, is generally shortened in Scotland to that middle sound of the *u* in *bull*: and it must be remembered, that *wool*, *wood*, *good*, *hood*, *stood*, *foot*, are the only words where this sound of *oo* ought to take place.

The accentuation, both in Scotland and Ireland, (if by accentuation we mean the stress, and not the kind of stress,) is so much the same as that of England, that I cannot recollect many words in which they differ. Indeed, if it were not so, the versification of each country would be different: for as English verse is formed by accent or stress, if this accent or stress were upon different syllables in different countries, what is verse in England would not be verse in Scotland or Ireland; and this sufficiently shows how very indefinitely the word accent is generally used.

Mr. Elphinston, who must be allowed to be a competent judge in this case, tells us, that in Scotland they pronounce *silence*, *bias*, *canvass*, *sentence*, *triumph*, *comfort*, *solace*, *construe*, *rescue*, *respite*, *govern*, *harass*, *ransack*, *cancel*, with the accent on the last syllable, instead of the first. To this list may be added the word *menace*, which they pronounce as if written *menass*; and, though they place the accent on the last syllable of *canal*, like the English, they broaden the *a* in the last syllable, as if the word were spelt *canawl*. It may be farther observed, that they place an accent on the comparative adverb *as*, in the phrases *as much*, *as little*, *as many*, *as great*, &c., while the English, except in some very particular emphatical cases, lay no stress on this word, but pronounce these phrases like words of two or three syllables, without any accent on the first.

But, besides the mispronunciation of single words, there is a tone of voice with which these words are accompanied, that distinguishes a native of Ireland or Scotland, as much as an improper sound of the letters. This is vulgarly, and, if it does not mean stress only, but the kind of stress, I think, not improperly, called the accent.* For, though there is an asperity in the Irish dialect, and a drawl in the Scotch, independent of the slides or inflections they make use of, yet it may with confidence be affirmed, that much of the peculiarity which distinguishes these dialects may be reduced to a predominant use of one of these slides. Let any one, who has sufficiently studied the speaking voice to distinguish the slides, observe the pronunciation of an Irishman and a Scotchman, who have much of the dialect of their country, and he will find that the former abounds with the falling, and the latter with the rising inflection;† and, if this is the case, a teacher, if he understands these slides, ought to direct his instruction so as to remedy the imperfection. But as avoiding the wrong, and seizing the right at the same instant, is, perhaps, too great a task for human powers, I would advise a native of Ireland, who has much of the accent, to pronounce almost all his words, and end all his sentences, with the rising slide; and a Scotchman, in the same manner, to use the falling inflection: this will, in some measure, counteract the natural propensity, and bids fairer for bringing the pupil to that nearly equal mixture of both slides, which distinguishes the English speaker, than endeavouring at first to catch the agreeable variety. For this purpose the teacher ought to pronounce all the single words in the lesson with the falling inflection to a Scotchman, and with the rising to an Irishman; and should frequently give the pauses in a sentence the same inflections to each of these pupils, where he would vary them to a native of England. But while the human voice remains unstudied, there is little expectation that this distinction of the slides should be applied to these useful purposes.

Besides a peculiarity of inflection, which I take to be a falling circumflex, directly opposite to that of the Scotch, the Welsh pronounce the sharp consonants and aspirations instead of the flat. (See *Principles*, No. 29, 41.) Thus for *big* they say *pick*; for *blood*, *ploot*; and for *good*, *coot*. Instead of *virtue* and *vice*, they say *firtue* and *fice*; instead of *zeal* and *praise*, they say *seal* and *prace*; instead of *these* and *those*, they say *thece* and *thoce*; and instead of *azure* and *osier*, they say *aysher* and *osher*; and for *jail*, *chail*. Thus there are nine distinct consonant sounds, which, to the Welsh, are entirely useless. To speak with propriety, therefore, the Welsh ought for some time to pronounce the flat consonants and aspirations only; that is, they ought not only to pronounce them where the letters require the flat sound, but even where they require the sharp sound: this will be the best way to acquire a habit; and, when this is once done, a distinction will be easily made, and a just pronunciation more readily acquired.

There is scarcely any part of England remote from the capital where a different system of pronunciation does not prevail. As in Wales they pronounce the sharp consonants for the flat, so in Somersetshire they pronounce many of the flat instead of the sharp: thus, for *Somerset shire*, they say *Zomersetshire*; for *father*, *vather*; for *think*, think, and for *sure*, *zhure*.‡

There are dialects peculiar to Cornwall, Lancashire, Yorkshire, and every distant county in England; but, as a consideration of these would lead to a detail too minute for the present occasion, I shall conclude these remarks with a few observations on the peculiarities of my countrymen, the Cockneys; who, as they are the models of pronunciation to the distant provinces, ought to be the more scrupulously correct.

## FIRST FAULT OF THE LONDONERS.

### *Pronouncing* s *indistinctly after* st.

The letter *s* after *st*, from the very difficulty of its pronunciation, is often sounded inarticulately. The inhabitants of London, of the lower order, cut the knot, and pronounce it in a distinct syllable, as if *e* were before it; but this is to be avoided as the greatest blemish in speaking; the three last letters in *posts*, *fists*, *mists*, &c., must all be distinctly heard in one syllable, and without permitting the letters to coalesce. For the acquiring of this sound, it will be proper to select nouns that end in *st* or *ste*, to form them into plurals, and pronounce them forcibly and distinctly every day. The same may be observed of the third person of verbs ending in *sts* or *stes*; as *persists*, *wastes*, *hastes*, &c.

## SECOND FAULT.

### *Pronouncing* w *for* v, *and inversely*.

The pronunciation of *v* for *w*, and more frequently of *w* for *v*, among the inhabitants of London, and those not always of the lower order, is a blemish of the first magnitude. The difficulty of remedying this defect is the greater, as the cure of one of these mistakes has a tendency to promote the other.

Thus, if you are very careful to make a pupil pronounce *veal* and *vinegar*, not as if written *weal* and *winegar*, you will find him very apt to pronounce *wine* and *wind*, as if written *vine* and *vind*. The only method of rectifying this habit seems to be this: Let the pupil select from a dictionary, not only all the words that begin with *v*, but as many as he can of those that have this letter in any other part. Let him be told to bite his under lip while he is sounding the *v* in those words, and to practise this every day, till he pronounces the *v* properly at first sight: then, and not till then, let him pursue the same method with the *w*; which he must be directed to pronounce by a pouting out of the lips, without suffering

* See this more fully exemplified in Elements of Elocution, vol. ii. page 13.

† Or rather the rising circumflex. For an explanation of this inflection, see Rhetorical Grammar, third edition, page 79.

‡ See the word *Change*.

them to touch the teeth. Thus, by giving all the attention to only one of these letters at a time, and fixing by habit the true sound of that, we shall at last find both of them reduced to their proper pronunciation, in a shorter time than by endeavouring to rectify them both at once.

### THIRD FAULT
*Not sounding* h *after* w.

The aspirate *h* is often sunk, particularly in the capital, where we do not find the least distinction of sound between *while* and *wile*, *whet* and *wet*, *where* and *were*, &c. The best method to rectify this is, to collect all the words of this description from a dictionary, and write them down; and, instead of the *wh*, to begin them with *hoo* in a distinct syllable, and so to pronounce them. Thus, let *while* be written and sounded *hoo-ile*; *whet, hoo-et*; *where, hoo-are*; *whip, hoo-ip*, &c. This is no more, as Dr. Lowth observes, than placing the aspirate in its true position before the *w*, as it is in the Saxon, which the words come from; where we may observe, that, though we have altered the orthography of our ancestors, we have still preserved their pronunciation.

### FOURTH FAULT.
*Not sounding* h *where it ought to be sounded, and inversely.*

A still worse habit than the last prevails, chiefly among the people of London, that of sinking the *h* at the beginning of words where it ought to be sounded, and of sounding it, either where it is not seen, or where it ought to be sunk. Thus we not unfrequently hear, especially among children, *heart* pronounced *art*, and *arm*, *harm*. This is a vice perfectly similar to that of pronouncing the *v* for the *w*, and the *w* for the *v*, and requires a similar method to correct it.

As there are so very few words in the language where the initial *h* is sunk, we may select these from the rest, and, without setting the pupil right when he mispronounces these, or when he prefixes *h* improperly to other words, we may make him pronounce all the words where *h* is sounded, till he has almost forgot there are any words pronounced otherwise. then he may go over those words to which he improperly prefixes the *h*, and those where the *h* is seen, but not sounded, without any danger of an interchange. As these latter words are but few, I shall subjoin a catalogue of them for the use of the learner: *heir, heiress, herb, herbage, honest, honesty, honestly, honour, honourable, honourably, hospital, hostler, hour, hourly, humble, humbly, humbles, humour, humorist, humorous, humorously, humorsome*: where we may observe, that *humour* and its compounds not only sink the *h*, but sound the *u* like the pronoun *you*, or the noun *yew*, as if written *yewmour, yewmorous*, &c.

Thus I have endeavoured to correct some of the more glaring errours of my countrymen, who, with all their faults, are still, upon the whole, the best pronouncers of the English language: for, though the pronunciation of London is certainly erroneous in many words, yet, upon being compared with that of any other place, it is undoubtedly the best; that is, not only the best by courtesy, and because it happens to be the pronunciation of the capital, but the best by a better title, that of being more generally received: or, in other words, though the people of London are erroneous in the pronunciation of many words, the inhabitants of every other place are erroneous in many more. Nay, harsh as the sentence may seem, those at a considerable distance from the capital do not only mispronounce many words taken separately, but they scarcely pronounce with purity a single word, syllable, or letter. Thus, if the short sound of the letter *u* in *trunk, sunk*, &c., differ from the sound of that letter in the northern parts of England, where they sound it like the *u* in *bull*, and nearly as if the words were written *troonk, soonk*, &c., it necessarily follows, that every word where the second sound of that letter occurs, must by those provincials be mispronounced.

But, though the inhabitants of London have this manifest advantage over all the other inhabitants of the island, they have the disadvantage of being more disgraced by their peculiarities than any other people. The grand difference between the metropolis and the provinces is, that people of education in London are generally free from the vices of the vulgar; but the best educated people in the provinces, if constantly resident there, are sure to be strongly tinctured with the dialect of the country in which they live. Hence it is, that the vulgar pronunciation of London, though not half so erroneous as that of Scotland, Ireland, or any of the provinces, is, to a person of correct taste, a thousand times more offensive and disgusting.

# DIRECTIONS TO FOREIGNERS,

## IN ORDER TO ATTAIN A KNOWLEDGE OF THE MARKS IN THIS DICTIONARY, AND TO ACQUIRE A RIGHT PRONUNCIATION OF EVERY WORD IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

AS the sounds of the vowels are different in different languages, it would be endless to bring parallel sounds from the various languages of Europe; but, as the French is so generally understood upon the Continent, if we can reduce the sounds of the English letters to those of the French, we shall render the pronunciation of our language very generally attainable; and this, it is presumed, will be pretty accurately accomplished by observing the following directions:

| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *ei* | *bi* | *ci* | *di* | *i* | *ef* | *dgi* | *etch* | *ai* | *djé* |
| K | L | M | N | O | P | Q | R | S | T |
| *qué* | *ell* | *em* | *en* | *o* | *pi* | *kiou* | *arr* | *ess* | *ti* |
| | | U | V | W | X | Y | Z | | |
| | | *iou* | *vi doblíou* | | *ex* | *ouai* | *zedd* | | |

The French have all our vowel sounds, and will therefore find the pronunciation of them very easy. The only difficulty they will meet with seems to be *i*, which, though demonstrably composed of two successive sounds, has passed for a simple vowel with a very competent judge of English pronunciation.* The reason is, these two sounds are pronounced so closely together as to require some attention to discover their component parts: this attention Mr. Sheridan† never gave, or he would not have told us that this diphthong is a compound of our fullest and slenderest sounds, ä and è; the first made by the largest, and the last by the smallest aperture of the mouth. Now nothing is more certain than the inaccuracy of this definition. The third sound of *a*, which is perfectly equivalent to the third sound of *o*, when combined with the first sound of *e*, must inevitably form the diphthong in *boy, joy*, &c., and not the diphthongal sound of the vowel *i* in *idle*, or the personal pronoun *I*; this double sound will, upon a close examination, be found to be composed of the Italian *a* in the last syllable of *papa*, and the first sound of *e*, pronounced as closely together as possible;‡ and for the exactness of this definition, I appeal to every just English ear in the kingdom.

The other diphthongal vowel, *u*, is composed of the French *i*, pronounced as closely as possible to their diphthong *ou*, or the English ȯȯ and o͝, perfectly equiva-

* Nares' Elements of Orthoëpy, page 2.

† See section iii. of his Prosodial Grammar prefixed to his Dictionary.

‡ Holder, the most philosophical and accurate investigator of the formation and powers of the letters, says: "Our vulgar *i*, as in *stile*, seems to be such a diphthong, (or rather syllable, or part of a syllable,) composed of *a*, *i*, or *e*, *i*, and not a simple original vowel." Elements of Speech, page 95.

Dr. Wallis, speaking of the long English *i*, says it is sounded "eodem ferè modo quo Gallorum *ai* in vocibus *main*, manus: *pain*, panis, &c. Nempe sonum habet compositum ex Gallorum è fœminino et i vel *y*." Grammatica Linguæ Anglicanæ, page 48.

ent to the sound the French would give to the letters *you*, and which is exactly the sound the English give to the plural of the second personal pronoun.

The diphthong *oi* or *oy* is composed of the French *à* and *i*; thus *toy* and *boy* would be exactly expressed to a Frenchman by writing them *tâi*, *bâi*.

The diphthongs *ou* and *ow*, when sounded like *ou*, are composed of the French *à* and the diphthong *ou*; and the English sounds of *thou* and *now* may be expressed to a Frenchman by spelling them *thâou* and *nâou*.

*W* is no more than the French diphthong *ou*; thus *West* is equivalent to *Ouest*, and *wall* to *ouâll*.

*Y* is perfectly equivalent to the French letter of that name, and may be supplied by *i*; thus *yoke*, *you*, &c., are expressed by *ioke*, *iou*, &c.

*J*, or *I* consonant, must be pronounced by prefixing *d* to the French *j*; thus *jay*, *joy*, &c., sound to a Frenchman as if spelled *djé*, *djâi*, &c. If any difficulty be found in forming this combination of sounds, it will be removed by pronouncing the *d*, *ed*, and spelling these words *edjé*, *edjâi*, &c.

*Ch*, in English words not derived from the Greek, Latin, or French, is pronounced as if *t* were prefixed; thus the sound of *chair*, *cheese*, *chain*, &c., would be understood by a Frenchman as if the words were written *tchére*, *tchize*, *tchéne*.

*Sh* in English is expressed by *ch* in French; thus *shame*, *share*, &c., would be spelled by a Frenchman *chéme*, *chére*, &c.

The ringing sound *ng* in *long*, *song*, &c., may be perfectly conceived by a pupil who can pronounce the French word *encore*, as the first syllable of this word is exactly correspondent to the sound in those English words; and for the formation of it, see *Principles*, No. 57; also the word *Encore*.

But the greatest difficulty every foreigner finds in pronouncing English, is the lisping consonant *th*. This, it may be observed, has, like the other consonants, a sharp and a flat sound; sharp, as in *thin*, *bath*; flat, as in *that*, *with*. To acquire the true pronunciation of this difficult combination, it may be proper to begin with those words where it is initial: and, first, let the pupil protrude his tongue a little way beyond the teeth, and press it between them as if going to bite the tip of it; while this is doing, if he wishes to pronounce *thin*, let him hiss as if to sound the letter *s*; and, after the hiss, let him draw back his tongue within his teeth, and pronounce the preposition *in*, and thus will the word *thin* be perfectly pronounced. If he would pronounce *that*, let him place the tongue between the teeth as before; and, while he is hissing as if to sound the letter z, let him withdraw his tongue into his mouth, and immediately pronounce the preposition *at*. To pronounce this combination when final in *bath*, let him pronounce *ba*, and protrude the tongue beyond the teeth, pressing the tongue with them, and hissing as if to sound *s*; if he would pronounce *with*, let him first form *wi*, put the tongue in the same position as before, and hiss as if to sound z. It will be proper to make the pupil dwell some time with the tongue beyond the teeth, in order to form a habit, and to pronounce daily some words out of a dictionary beginning and ending with these letters.

These directions, it is presumed, if properly attended to, will be sufficient to give such foreigners as understand French, and have not access to a master, a competent knowledge of English pronunciation; but, to render the sounds of the vowels marked by figures in this Dictionary still more easily to be comprehended, with those English words which exemplify the sounds of the vowels, I have associated such French words as have vowels exactly corresponding to them, and which immediately convey the true English pronunciation. These should be committed to memory, or written down and held in his hand while the pupil is inspecting the Dictionary.

Perhaps the greatest advantage to foreigners and provincials will be derived from the classification of words of a similar sound, and drawing the line between the general rule and the exception. This has been an arduous task; but it is hoped the benefit arising from it will amply repay it. When the numerous varieties of sounds annexed to vowels, diphthongs, and consonants, lie scattered without bounds, a learner is bewildered, and discouraged from attempting to distinguish them; but when they are all classed, arranged, and enumerated, the variety seems less, the number smaller, and the distinction easier. What an inextricable labyrinth do the diphthongs *ea* and *ou* form as they lie loose in the language! but, classed and arranged as we find them, No. 226, &c., and 313, &c., the confusion vanishes, they become much less formidable, and a learner has it in his power, by repeating them daily, to become master of them all in a very little time.

The English accent is often an insurmountable obstacle to foreigners, as the rules for it are so various, and the exceptions so numerous; but let the inspector consult the article *Accent* in the *Principles*, particularly No. 492, 505, 506, &c., and he will soon perceive how much of our language is regularly accented, and how much that which is irregular is facilitated by an enumeration of the greater number of exceptions.

But scarcely any method will be so useful for gaining the English accent as the reading of verse. This will naturally lead the ear to the right accentuation; and, though a different position of the accent is frequently to be met with in the beginning of a verse, there is a sufficient regularity to render the pronouncing of verse a powerful means of obtaining such a distinction of force and feebleness as is commonly called the accent: for it may be observed, that a foreigner is no less distinguishable by placing an accent upon certain words, to which the English give no stress, than by placing the stress upon a wrong syllable. Thus if a foreigner, when he calls for bread at table, by saying, *give me some bread*, lays an equal stress upon every word, though every word should be pronounced with its exact sound, we immediately perceive he is not a native. An Englishman would pronounce these four words like two, with the accent on the first syllable of the first, and on the last syllable of the last, as if written *giveme somebréd*; or, rather, *givme sumbréd*; or, more commonly, though vulgarly, *gimme somebréd*. Verse may sometimes induce a foreigner, as it does sometimes injudicious natives, to lay the accent on a syllable, in long words, which ought to have none, as in a couplet of Pope's Essay on Criticism:

> "False eloquence, like the prismatick glass,
> "Its gaudy colours spreads on every place."

Here a foreigner would be apt to place an accent on the last syllable of *eloquence* as well as the first, which would be certainly wrong; but this fault is so trifling, when compared with that of laying the accent on the second syllable, that it almost vanishes from observation; and this misaccentuation, verse will generally guard him from. The reading of verse, therefore, will, if I am not mistaken, be found a powerful regulator both of accent and emphasis.

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[*Note.* In Walker's fourth edition, all that part of No. 214, beginning with "*But Mr. Elphinston*," and continuing to the end, is omitted. In other respects, this edition of *Walker's Principles* corresponds with his *fourth edition*.—EDITOR.]

# WALKER'S PRINCIPLES

OF

# ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION.

1. THE First Principles or Elements of Pronunciation are Letters.

*The Letters of the English Language are:*

| Roman. | | Italick. | | Name. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | a | *A* | *a* | *a* |
| B | b | *B* | *b* | *bee* |
| C | c | *C* | *c* | *see* |
| D | d | *D* | *d* | *dee* |
| E | e | *E* | *e* | *e* |
| F | f | *F* | *f* | *eff* |
| G | g | *G* | *g* | *jee* |
| H | h | *H* | *h* | *aitch* |
| I | i | *I* | *i* | *i* or *eye* |
| J | j | *J* | *j* | *j* consonant, or *jay* |
| K | k | *K* | *k* | *kay* |
| L | l | *L* | *l* | *el* |
| M | m | *M* | *m* | *em* |
| N | n | *N* | *n* | *en* |
| O | o | *O* | *o* | *o* |
| P | p | *P* | *p* | *pee* |
| Q | q | *Q* | *q* | *cue* |
| R | r | *R* | *r* | *ar* |
| S | s | *S* | *s* | *ess* |
| T | t | *T* | *t* | *tee* |
| U | u | *U* | *u* | *u* or *you* |
| V | v | *V* | *v* | *v* consonant or *vee* |
| W | w | *W* | *w* | double *u* |
| X | x | *X* | *x* | *eks* |
| Y | y | *Y* | *y* | *wy* |
| Z | z | *Z* | *z* | *zed*, or *izzard*. (483) |

2. To these may be added certain combinations of letters sometimes used in printing; as fl, ff, fi, ffi, ffl, and &, or *and per se and*, or rather *et per se and*; *fl*, *ff*, *fi*, *ffi*, *ffl*, *&*.

3. Our letters, says Dr. Johnson, are commonly reckoned twenty-four, because anciently *i* and *j*, as well as *u* and *v*, were expressed by the same character; but as these letters, which had always different powers, have now different forms, our alphabet may be properly said to consist of twenty-six letters.

4. In considering the sounds of these first principles of language, we find that some are so simple and unmixed, that there is nothing required but the opening of the mouth to make them understood, and to form different sounds. Whence they have the names of *vowels*, or *voices*, or *vocal sounds*. On the contrary, we find that there are others, whose pronunciation depends on the particular application and use of every part of the mouth, as the teeth, the lips, the tongue, the palate, &c. which yet cannot make any one perfect sound but by their union with those vocal sounds; and these are called *consonants*, or letters sounding with other letters.

## *Definition of Vowels and Consonants.*

5. Vowels are generally reckoned to be five in number; namely, *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*; *y* and *w* are called vowels when they end a syllable or word, and consonants when they begin one.

6. The definition of a vowel, as little liable to exception as any, seems to be the following: A vowel is a simple sound formed by a continued effusion of the breath, and a certain conformation of the mouth, without any alteration in the position, or any motion of the organs of speech, from the moment the vocal sound commences till it ends.

7. A consonant may be defined to be an interruption of the effusion of vocal sound, arising from the application of the organs of speech to each other.

8. Agreeably to this definition, vowels may be divided into two kinds the simple and compound. The simple, *a*, *e*, *o*, are those which are formed by one conformation of the organs only; that is, the organs remain exactly in the same position at the end as at the beginning of the letter; whereas in the compound vowels *i* and *u*, the organs alter their position before the letter is completely sounded; nay, these letters, when commencing a syllable, do not only require a different position of the organs in order to form them perfectly, but demand such an application of the tongue to the roof of the mouth, as is inconsistent with the nature of a pure vowel; for the first of these letters, *i*, when sounded alone, or ending a syllable with the accent upon it, is a real diphthong, composed of the sounds of *a* in *father*, and of *e* in *the*, exactly correspondent to the sound of the noun *eye*; and when this letter commences a syllable, as in *min-ion*, *pin-ion*, &c. the sound of *e*, with which it terminates, is squeezed into a consonant sound, like the double *e* heard in *queen*, different from the simple sound of that letter in *quean*, and this squeezed sound in the commencing *i* makes it exactly similar to *y* in the same situation; which, by all grammarians, is acknowledged to be a consonant.* The latter of these compound vowels, *u*, when initial, and not shortened by a consonant, commences with this squeezed sound of *e*, equivalent to the *y*, and ends with a sound given to *oo* in *woo* and *coo*, which makes its name in the alphabet exactly similar to the pronoun *you*.† If, therefore, the common definition of a vowel be just, these two letters are so far from being simple vowels, that they may more properly be called semi-consonant diphthongs.

9. That *y* and *w* are consonants when they begin a word, and vowels when they end one, is generally acknowledged by the best grammarians; and yet Dr. Lowth

---

* How so accurate a grammarian as Dr. Lowth could pronounce so definitely on the nature of *y*, and insist on its being always a vowel, can only be accounted for by considering the small attention which is generally paid to this part of grammar. His words are these:

"The same sound which we express by the initial *y*, our Saxon ancestors in many instances expressed by the vowel *e*; as *eower*, *your*; and by the vowel *i*; as *iw*, *yew*: *iong*, *young*. In the word *yew* the initial *y* has precisely the same sound with *i* in the words *view*, *lieu*, *adieu*: the *i* is acknowledged to be a vowel in these latter; how then can the *y*, which has the very same sound, possibly be a consonant in the former? Its initial sound is generally like that of *i* in *shire*, or *ee* nearly; it is formed by the opening of the mouth without any motion or contact of the parts: in a word, it has every property of a vowel, and not one of a consonant." Introd. to Eng. Gram. page 3.

Thus far the learned bishop, who has too fixed a fame to suffer any diminution by a mistake in so trifling a part of literature as this: but it may be asked, if *y* has every property of a vowel and not one of a consonant, why, when it begins a word, does it not admit of the euphonick article *an* before it?

† An ignorance of the real composition of *u*, and a want of knowing that it partook of the nature of a consonant, has occasioned a great diversity and uncertainty in prefixing the indefinite article *an* before it. Our ancestors, judging of its nature from its name, never suspected that it was not a pure vowel, and constantly prefixed the article *an* before nouns beginning with this letter: as *an union*, *an useful book*. They were confirmed in this opinion by finding the *an* always adapted to the short *u*, as *an umpire*, *an umbrella*, without ever dreaming that the short *u* is a pure vowel, and essentially different from the long one. But the moderns, not resting in the name of a letter, and consulting their ears rather than their eyes, have frequently placed the *a* instead of *an* before the long *u*, and we have seen *a union*, *a university*, *a useful book*, from some of the most respectable pens of the present age. Nor can we doubt a moment of the propriety of this orthography, when we reflect that these words actually begin to the ear with *y*, and might be spelled *younion*, *youniversity*, *youseful*, and can therefore no more admit of *an* before them than *year* and *youth*. See Remarks on the word *An* in this Dictionary

has told us, that *w* is equivalent to *oo*: but if this were the case, it would always admit of the particle *an* before it: for though we have no word in the language which commences with these letters, we plainly perceive, that if we had such a word, it would readily admit of *an* before it, and consequently that these letters are not equivalent to *w*. Thus we find, that the common opinion, with respect to the double capacity of these letters, is perfectly just.

10. Besides the vowels already mentioned, there is another simple vowel sound found under the *oo* in the words *woo* and *coo*; these letters have, in these two words, every property of a pure vowel, but when found in *food*, *mood*, &c. and in the word *too*, pronounced like the adjective *two*: here the *oo* has a squeezed sound, occasioned by contracting the mouth, so as to make the lips nearly touch each other; and this makes it, like the *i* and *u*, not so much a double vowel, as a sound between a vowel and a consonant.

## *Classification of Vowels and Consonants.*

11. Vowels and consonants being thus defined, it will be necessary, in the next place, to arrange them into such classes as their similitudes and specifick differences seem to require.

12. Letters, therefore, are naturally divisible into vowels and consonants.

13 The vowels are, *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, and *y* and *w* when ending a syllable.

14 The consonants are, *b*, *c*, *d*, *f*, *g*, *h*, *j*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *q*, *r*, *s*, *t*, *v*, *x*, *z*, and *y* and *w* when beginning a syllable.

15. The vowels may be subdivided into such as are simple and pure, and into such as are compound and impure. The simple or pure vowels are such as require only one conformation of the organs to form them, and no motion in the organs while forming.

16. The compound or impure vowels are such as require more than one conformation of the organs to form them, and a motion in the organs while forming. These observations premised, we may call the following scheme

### *An Analogical Table of the Vowels.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *a* | pa-per, | simple or pure vowels. | *i* | ti-tle, compound or impure vowels. |
| *a* | fa-ther, | | *y* | cy-der, |
| *a* | wa-ter, | | *u* | lu-cid, |
| *e* | me-tre, | | *w* | pow-er, |
| *o* | no-ble, | | | |
| *oo* | coo, | | | |

### *Diphthongs and Triphthongs enumerated.*

17. Two vowels forming but one syllable are generally called a diphthong, and three a triphthong: these are the following.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *ae* | Cæsar, | *ew* | jewel, | *oy* | boy, |
| *ai* | aim, | *ey* | they, | *ue* | manuetude |
| *ao* | gaol, | *ia* | poniard, | *ui* | languid, |
| *au* | taught, | *ie* | friend, | *uy* | buy, |
| *aw* | law, | *io* | passion, | *aye* | (for ever,) |
| *ay* | say, | *oa* | coat, | *eau* | beauty, |
| *ea* | clean, | *oe* | œconomy, | *eou* | plenteous, |
| *ee* | reed, | *oi* | voice, | *ieu* | adieu, |
| *ei* | ceiling, | *oo* | moon, | *iew* | view, |
| *eo* | people, | *ou* | found, | *oeu* | manœuvre. |
| *eu* | feud, | *ow* | now, | | |

### *Consonants enumerated and distinguished into Classes.*

18. The consonants are divisible into mutes, semi-vowels, and liquids.

19. The mutes are such as emit no sound without a vowel, as *b*, *p*, *t*, *d*, *k*, and *c* and *g* hard.

20. The semi-vowels are such as emit a sound without the concurrence of a vowel, as, *f*, *v*, *s*, *z*, *x*, *g* soft, or *j*.

21. The liquids are such as flow into, or unite easily with the mutes, as *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*.

22. But, besides these, there is another classification of the consonants, of great importance to a just idea of the nature of the letters, and that is, into such as are sharp or flat, and simple or aspirated.

23. The sharp consonants are, *p*, *f*, *t*, *s*, *k*, *c* hard.

24. The flat consonants are, *b*, *v*, *d*, *z*, *g* hard.

25. The simple consonants are those which have always the sound of one letter unmixed with others, as, *b*, *p*, *f*, *v*, *k*, *g* hard, and *g* soft, or *j*.

26. The mixed or aspirated consonants are those which have sometimes a hiss or aspiration joined with them, which mingles with the letter, and alters its sound, as *t* in *motion*, *d* in *soldier*, *s* in *mission*, and *z* in *azure*.

27. There is another distinction of consonants arising either from the seat of their formation, or from those organs which are chiefly employed in forming them. The best distinction of this kind seems to be that which divides them into labials, dentals, gutturals, and nasals.

28. The labials are, *b*, *p*, *f*, *v*. The dentals are, *t*, *d*, *s*, *z*, and soft *g* or *j*. The gutturals are *k*, *q*, *c* hard, and *g* hard The nasals are, *m*, *n*, and *ng*.

29. These several properties of the consonants may be exhibited at one view in the following table, which may be called

### *An Analogical Table of the Consonants.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mute labials | Sharp, *p*, *pomp* / Flat, *b*, *bomb* | | | labio-nasal liquid *m* |
| Hissing labials | Sharp, *f*, *if* / Flat, *v*, *of* | | | |
| Mute dentals | Sharp, *t*, *tat* / Flat, *d*, *dad* | aspir. aspirated | *etch* / *edge* or *j* | dento-nasal liquid *n* |
| Hissing dentals | Sharp, *s*, *say* / Flat, *z*, *as* | | *esh*, *passion* / *ezhe*, *vision* | dental liquid *l* |
| Lisping dentals | Sharp, *eth*, *death* / Flat, *the*, *scythe* | | | |
| Gutturals | Sharp, *k*, *kick* / Flat, *g* hard, *gag* | | | guttural liquid *r* |
| Dento-guttural or nasal *ng*, *hang*. | | | | |

30. Vowels and consonants being thus defined and arranged, we are the better enabled to enter upon an inquiry into their different powers, as they are differently combined with each other. But previous to this, that nothing may be wanting to form a just idea of the first principles of pronunciation, it may not be improper to show the organick formation of each letter.

## *Organick Formation of the Letters.*

31. Though I think every mechanical account of the organick formation of the letters rather curious than useful, yet, that nothing which can be presented to the eye may be wanting to inform the ear, I shall in this follow those who have been at the pains to trace every letter to its seat, and make us, as it were, touch the sounds we articulate.

## *Organick Formation of the Vowels.*

32. It will be necessary to observe, that there are three long sounds of the letter *a*, which are formed by a greater or less expansion of the internal parts of the mouth.

33. The German *a* heard in *ball*, *wall*, &c. is formed by a strong and grave expression of the breath through the mouth, which is open nearly in a circular form, while the tongue, contracting itself to the root, as if to make way for the sound, almost rests upon the under jaw.

34. The Italian *a*, heard in *father*, closes the mouth a little more than the German *a*; and by raising the lower jaw, widening the tongue, and advancing it a little nearer to the lips, renders its sound less hollow and deep.

35. The slender *a*, or that heard in *lane*, is formed in the mouth still higher than the last; and in pronouncing it, the lips, as if to give it a slender sound, dilate their aperture horizontally; while the tongue, to assist this narrow emission of breath, widens itself to the cheeks, raises itself nearer the palate, and by these means a less hollow sound than either of the former is produced.

36. The *e* in *e-qual* is formed by dilating the tongue a little more, and advancing it nearer to the palate and the lips, which produces the slenderest vowel in the language; for the tongue is, in the formation of this letter, as close to the palate as possible, without touching it; as the moment the tongue touches the palate, the squeezed sound of *ee* in *thee* and *meet* is formed, which, by its description, must partake of the sound of the consonant *y*.

37. The *i* in *i-dol* is formed by uniting the sound of the Italian *a* in *father* and the *e* in *e-qual* and pronouncing

them as closely together as possible. See Directions to Foreigners, at the beginning of this book.

38. The *o* in *o-pen* is formed by nearly the same position of the organs as the *a* in *wa-ter*: but the tongue is advanced a little more into the middle of the mouth, the lips are protruded, and form a round aperture like the form of the letter, and the voice is not so deep in the mouth as when *a* is formed, but advances to the middle or hollow of the mouth.

39. The *u* in *u-nit* is formed by uniting the squeezed sound *ee* to a simple vowel sound, heard in *woo* and *coo*: the *oo* in these words is formed by protruding the lips a little more than in *o*, forming a smaller aperture with them, and, instead of swelling the voice in the middle of the mouth, bringing it as forward as possible to the lips.

40. *Y* final in *try* is formed like *i*: and *w* final in *now*, like the *oo*, which has just been described.

In this view of the organick formation of the vowels we find that *a*, *e*, and *o*, are the only simple or pure vowels: that *i* is a diphthong, and that *u* is a semi-consonant. If we were inclined to contrive a scale for measuring the breadth or narrowness, or, as others term it, the openness or closeness of the vowels, we might begin with *e* open, as Mr. Elphinston calls it, and which he announces to be the closest of all the vocal powers. In the pronunciation of this letter we find the aperture of the mouth extended on each side; the lips almost closed, and the sound issuing horizontally. The slender *a* in *waste* opens the mouth a little wider. The *a* in *father* opens the mouth still more without contracting the corners. The German *a* heard in *wall*, not only opens the mouth wider than the former *a*, but contracts the corners of the mouth so as to make the aperture approach nearer to a circle, while the *o* opens the mouth still more, and contracts the corners so as to make it the *os rotundum*, a picture of the letter it sounds. If, therefore, the other vowels were, like *o*, to take their forms from the aperture of the mouth in pronouncing them, the German *a* ought necessarily to have a figure as nearly approaching the *o* in form as it does in sound; that is, it ought to have that elliptical form which approaches nearest to the circle; as the *a* of the Italians, and that of the English in *father*, ought to form ovals, in exact proportion to the breadth of their sounds; the English *a* in *waste* ought to have a narrower oval; the *e* in *the* ought to have the curve of a parabola, and the squeezed sound of *ee* in *seen* a right line; or to reduce these lines to solids, the *o* would be a perfect globe, the German *a* an oblate spheroid like the figure of the earth, the Italian *a* like an egg, the English slender *a* a Dutch skittle, the *e* a rolling-pin, and the double *e* a cylinder.

## *Organick Formation of the Consonants.*

41. The best method of showing the organick formation of the consonants will be, to class them into such pairs as they naturally fall into, and then, by describing one, we shall nearly describe its fellow; by which means the labour will be lessened, and the nature of the consonants better perceived. The consonants that fall into pairs are the following:

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *p* | *f* | *t* | *s* | *sh* | *th* | *k* | *ch* | *chair*, |
| *b* | *v* | *d* | *z* | *zh* | *dh* | *g* | *j* | *jail*. |

42. Holder, who wrote the most elaborately and philosophically upon this subject, tells us, in his *Elements of Speech*, that when we only whisper we cannot distinguish the first rank of these letters from the second. It is certain the difference between them is very nice; the upper letters seeming to have only a smarter, brisker appulse of the organs than the lower; which may not improperly be distinguished by sharp and flat. The most marking distinction between them will be found to be a sort of guttural murmur, which precedes the latter letters when we wish to pronounce them forcibly, but not the former. Thus if we close the lips, and put the fingers on them to keep them shut, and strive to pronounce the *p*, no sound at all will be heard: but in striving to pronounce the *b* we shall find a murmuring sound from the throat, which seems the commencement of the letter; and if we do but stop the breath by the appulse of the organs, in order to pronounce with greater force, the same may be observed of the rest of the letters.

43. This difference in the formation of these consonants may be more distinctly perceived in the *s* and *z* than in any other of the letters; the former is sounded by the simple issue of the breath between the teeth, without any vibration of it in the throat, and may be called a hissing sound; while the latter cannot be formed without generating a sound in the throat, which may be called a vocal sound. The upper rank of letters, therefore, may be called breathing consonants; and the lower, vocal ones.

44. These observations premised, we may proceed to describe the organick formation of each letter.

45 *P* and *B* are formed by closing the lips till the breath is collected, and then letting it issue by forming the vowel *e*.

46. *F* and *V* are formed by pressing the upper teeth upon the under lip, and sounding the vowel *e* before the former and after the latter of these letters.

47. *T* and *D* are formed by pressing the tip of the tongue to the gums of the upper teeth, and then separating them, by pronouncing the vowel *e*.

48. *S* and *Z* are formed by placing the tongue in the same position as in *T* and *D*, but not so close to the gums, as to stop the breath: a space is left between the tongue and the palate for the breath to issue, which forms the hissing and buzzing sound of these letters.

49. *SH* heard in *mission*, and *zh* in *evasion*, are formed in the same seat of sound as *s* and *z*; but in the former the tongue is drawn a little inwards, and at a somewhat greater distance from the palate, which occasions a fuller effusion of breath from the hollow of the mouth, than in the latter, which are formed nearer to the teeth.

50. *TH* in *think*, and the same letters in *that*, are formed by protruding the tongue between the fore teeth, pressing it against the upper teeth, and at the same time endeavouring to sound the *s* or *z*; the former letter to sound *th* in *think*, and the latter to sound *th* in *that*.

51. *K* and *G* hard are formed by pressing the middle of the tongue to the roof of the mouth near the throat, and separating them a little smartly to form the first, and more gently to form the last of these letters.

52. *CH* in *chair*, and *J* in *jail*, are formed by pressing *t* to *sh*, and *d* to *zh*.

53. *M* is formed by closing the lips, as in *P* and *B*, and letting the voice issue by the nose.

54. *N* is formed by resting the tongue in the same position as in *T* or *D*, and breathing through the nose, with the mouth open.

55. *L* is formed by nearly the same position of the organs as *t* and *d*, but more with the tip of the tongue, which is brought a little forwarder to the teeth, while the breath issues from the mouth.

56. *R* is formed by placing the tongue nearly in the position of *t*, but at such a distance from the palate as suffers it to jar against it, when the breath is propelled from the throat to the mouth.

57. *NG* in *ring*, *sing*, &c. is formed in the same seat of sound as hard *g*; but while the middle of the tongue presses the roof of the mouth, as in *G*, the voice passes principally through the nose, as in *N*.

58. *Y* consonant is formed by placing the organs in the position of *e*, and squeezing the tongue against the roof of the mouth, which produces *ee*, which is equivalent to initial *y*. (36.)

59. *W* consonant is formed by placing the organs in the position of *oo*, described under *u*, and closing the lips a little more, in order to propel the breath upon the succeeding vowel which it articulates.

60. In this sketch of the formation and distribution of the consonants, it is curious to observe on how few radical principles the almost infinite variety of combination in language depends. It is with some degree of wonder we perceive that the slightest aspiration, the almost insensible inflection of nearly similar sounds, often generate the most different and opposite meanings. In this view of nature, as in every other, we find uniformity and variety very conspicuous. The single *fiat*, at first impressed on the chaos, seems to operate on languages; which, from the simplicity and paucity of their principles, and the extent and power of their combinations, prove the goodness, wisdom, and omnipotence of their origin.

61. This analogical association of sounds is not only curious, but useful: it gives us a comprehensive view of the powers of the letters; and, from the small number that are radically different, enables us to see the rules on which their varieties depend: it discovers to us the genius and propensities of several languages and dialects, and, when authority is silent, enables us to decide agreeably to analogy.

62. The vowels, diphthongs, and consonants, thus enumerated and defined, before we proceed to ascertain their different powers, as they are differently associated with each other, it may be necessary to give some account of those distinctions of sound in the same vowels which express their quantity as long or short, or their quality as open or close, or slender and broad. This will appear the more necessary, as these distinctions so frequently occur in describing the sounds of the vowels, and as they are not unfrequently used with too little precision by most writers on the subject.

## *Of the Quantity and Quality of the Vowels.*

63. The first distinction of sound that seems to obtrude itself upon us when we utter the vowels, is a long and a short sound according to the greater or less duration of time taken up in pronouncing them. This distinction is so obvious as to have been adopted in all languages, and is that to which we annex clearer ideas than to any other

and though the short sounds of some vowels have not in our language been classed with sufficient accuracy with their parent long ones, yet this has bred but little confusion, as vowels long and short are always sufficiently distinguishable; and the nice appropriation of short sounds to their specifick long ones is not necessary to our conveying what sound we mean, when the letter to which we apply these sounds is known, and its power agreed upon.

64. The next distinction of vowels into their specifick sounds, which seems to be the most generally adopted, is that which arises from the different apertures of the mouth in forming them. It is certainly very natural, when we have so many more simple sounds than we have characters by which to express them, to distinguish them by that which seems their organick definition; and we accordingly find vowels denominated by the French, *ouvert* and *fermé*; by the Italians, *aperto* and *chiuso*; and by the English *open* and *shut*.

65. But whatever propriety there may be in the use of these terms in other languages, it is certain they must be used with caution in English, for fear of confounding them with long and short. Dr. Johnson and other grammarians call the *a* in *father* the open *a*: which may, indeed, distinguish it from the slender *a* in *paper*; but not from the broad *a* in *water*, which is still more open. Each of these letters has a short sound, which may be called a shut sound; but the long sound cannot be so properly denominated open as more or less broad; that is, the *a* in *paper*, the slender sound; the *a* in *father*, the broadish or middle sound; and the *a* in *water*, the broad sound. The same may be observed of the *o*. This letter has three long sounds, heard in *move*, *note*, *nor*; which graduate from slender to broadish, and broad, like the *a*. The *i* also in *mine* may be called the broad *i*, and that in *machine* the slender *i*; though each of them is equally long; and though these vowels that are long may be said to be more or less open according to the different apertures of the mouth in forming them, yet the short vowels cannot be said to be more or less shut; for as short always implies shut (except in verse,) though long does not always imply open, we must be careful not to confound long and open, and close and shut, when we speak of the quantity and quality of the vowels. The truth of it is, all vowels either terminate a syllable, or are united with a consonant. In the first case, if the accent be on the syllable, the vowel is long, though it may not be open: in the second case, where a syllable is terminated by a consonant, except that consonant be *r*, whether the accent be on the syllable or not, the vowel has its short sound, which, compared with its long one, may be called shut; but as no vowel can be said to be shut that is not joined to a consonant, all vowels that end syllables may be said to be open, whether the accent be on them or not. (550) (551.)

66. But though the terms long and short, as applied to vowels, are pretty generally understood, an accurate ear will easily perceive that these terms do not always mean the long and short sounds of the respective vowels to which they are applied; for if we choose to be directed by the ear in denominating vowels long or short, we must certainly give these appellations to those sounds only which have exactly the same radical tone, and differ only in the long or short emission of that tone. Thus measuring the sounds of the vowels by this scale, we shall find that the long *i* and *y* have properly no short sounds but such as seem essentially distinct from their long ones; and that the short sound of these vowels is no other than the short sound of *e*, which is the latter letter in the composition of these diphthongs. (37.)

67. The same want of correspondence in classing the long and short vowels we find in *a*, *e*, *o*, and *u*; for as the *e* in *theme* does not find its short sound in the same letter in *them*, but in the *i* in *him*; so the *e* in *them* must descend a step lower into the province of *a* for its long sound in *tame*. The *a* in *carry* is not the short sound of the *a* in *care*, but of that in *car*, *father*, &c. as the short broad sound of the *a* in *want* is the true abbreviation of that in *wall*. The sound of *o* in *don*, *gone*, &c. is exactly correspondent to the *a* in *swan*, and finds its long sound in the *a* in *wall*, or the diphthong *aw* in *dawn*, *lawn*, &c.; while the short sound of the *o* in *tone* is nearly that of the same letter in *ton*, (a weight,) and corresponding with what is generally called the short sound of *u* in *tun*, *gun*, &c. as the long sound of *u* in *pule* must find its short sound in the *u* in *pull*, *bull*, &c.; for this vowel, like the *i* and *y*, being a diphthong, its short sound is formed from the latter part of the letter equivalent to double *o*, as the word *pule*, if spelled according to the sound, might be written *peoole*.

68 Another observation preparatory to a consideration of the various sounds of the vowels and consonants seems to be the influence of the accent; as the accent or stress which is laid upon certain syllables has so obvious an effect upon the sounds of the letters, that unless we take accent into the account, it will be impossible to reason rightly upon the proper pronunciation of the Elements of Speech.

## *Of the Influence of Accent on the Sounds of the Letters.*

69. It may be first observed, that the exertion of the organs of speech necessary to produce the accent or stress, has an obvious tendency to preserve the letters in their pure and uniform sound, while the relaxation or feebleness which succeeds the accent as naturally suffers the letters to slide into a somewhat different sound a little easier to the organs of pronunciation. Thus the first *a* in *cabbage* is pronounced distinctly with the true sound of that letter, while the second *a* goes into an obscure sound bordering on the *i* short, the slenderest of all sounds; so that *cabbage* and *village* have the *a* in the last syllable scarcely distinguishable from the *e* and *i* in the last syllables of *college* and *vestige*.

70. In the same manner the *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, and *y*, coming before *r* in a final unaccented syllable, go into an obscure sound so nearly approaching to the short *u*, that if the accent were carefully kept upon the first syllables of *liar*, *lier*, *elixir*, *mayor*, *martyr*, &c. these words, without any perceptible change in the sound of their last syllables, might all be written and pronounced, *liur*, *liur*, *elixur*, *mayur*, *martur*, &c.

71. The consonants also are no less altered in their sound by the position of the accent than the vowels. The *k* and *s* in the composition of *x*, when the accent is on them, in *exercise*, *execute*, &c. preserve their strong pure sound; but when the accent is on the second syllable, in *exact*, *exonerate*, &c. these letters slide into the duller and weaker sounds of *g* and *z*, which are easier to the organs of pronunciation. Hence not only the soft *c* and *s* go into *sh*, but even the *t* before a diphthong slides into the same letters when the stress is on the preceding syllable. Thus in *society* and *satiety* the *c* and *t* preserve their pure sound, because the syllables *ci* and *ti* have the accent on them; but in *social* and *satiate*, these syllables come after the stress, and, from the feebleness of their situation, naturally fall into the shorter and easier sound, as if written *soshial* and *sashiate*. See the word *Satiety*.

## A.

72. A has three long sounds and two short ones.

73. The first sound of the first letter in our alphabet is that which among the English is its name. (See the letter *A* at the beginning of the Dictionary.) This is what is called by most grammarians its slender sound (35) (65;) we find it in the words *lade*, *spade*, *trade*, &c. In the diphthong *ai* we have exactly the same sound of this letter, as in *pain*, *gain*, *stain*, &c. and sometimes in the diphthong *ea*, as *bear*, *swear*, *pear*, &c.; nay, twice we find it, contrary to every rule of pronunciation, in the words *where* and *there*, and once in the anomalous diphthong *ao* in *gaol*. It exactly corresponds to the sound of the French *e* in the beginning of the words *être* and *tête*.

74. The long slender *a* is generally produced by a silent *e* at the end of the syllable, which *e* not only keeps one single intervening consonant from shortening the preceding vowel, but sometimes two; thus we find the mute *e* makes of *rag*, *rage*, and very improperly keeps the *a* open even in *range*, *change*, &c. (See *Change*;) *hat*, with the mute *e* becomes *hate*, and the *a* continues open, and, perhaps, somewhat longer in *haste*, *waste*, *paste*, &c. though it must be confessed this seems the privilege only of *a*; for the other vowels contract before the consonants *ng* in *revenge*, *cringe*, *plunge*; and the *ste* in our language is preceded by no other vowel but this. Every consonant but *n* shortens every vowel but *a*, when soft *g* and *e* silent succeed; as *bilge*, *badge*, *hinge*, *sponge*, &c.

75. Hence we may establish this general rule: *A* has the long, open, slender sound, when followed by a single consonant, and *e* mute, as *lade*, *made*, *fade*, &c. The only exceptions seem to be, *have*, *are*, *gape*, and *bade*, the past time of to *bid*.

76. *A* has the same sound, when ending an accented syllable, as *pa-per*, *ta-per*, *spec-ta-tor*. The only exceptions are *fa-ther*, *ma-ster*, *wa-ter*.

77. As the short sound of the long slender *a* is not found under the same character, but in the short *e* (as may be perceived by comparing *mate* and *met*) (67,) we proceed to delineate the second sound of this vowel, which is that heard in *father*, and is called by some the open sound (34;) but this can never distinguish it from the deeper sound of the *a* in *all*, *ball*, &c. which is still more open: by some it is styled the middle sound of *a*, as between the *a* in *pale*, and that in *wall*: it answers nearly to the Italian *a* in *Toscano*, *Romano*, &c. or to the final *a* in the naturalized Greek words, *papa* and *mamma*; and in *baa*; the word adopted in almost all languages to express the cry of sheep. We seldom find the long sound of this letter in our language, except in monosyllables ending with *r*, as *far*, *tar*, *mar*, &c. and in the word *father*. There are certain words from the Latin, Italian, and Spanish languages, such as *lumbago*, *bravado*, *torna-*

*do, camisado, farrago,* &c which are sometimes heard with this sound of *a*; but except in *bravo*, heard chiefly at the Theatres, the English sound of *a* is preferable in all these words.

78. The long sound of the middle or Italian *a* is always found before *r* in monosyllables, as *car, far, mar,* &c. before the liquids *lm*; whether the latter only be pronounced, as in *psalm*, or both, as in *psalmist*; sometimes before *lf*, and *lve*, as *calf, half, calve, halve, salve* &c.; and, lastly, before the sharp aspirated dental *th* in *bath, path, lath,* &c. and in the word *father*, this sound of the *a* was formerly more than at present found before the nasal liquid *n*, especially when succeeded by *c, t,* or *d*, as *dance, glance, lance, France, chance, prance, grant, plant, slant, slander*, &c.

79. The hissing consonant *s* was likewise a sign of this sound of the *a*, whether doubled, as in *glass, grass, lass,* &c. or accompanied by *t*, as in *last, vast, fast,* &c.; but this pronunciation of *a* seems to have been for some years advancing to the short sound of this letter, as heard in *hand, land, grand,* &c. and pronouncing the *a* in *after, answer, basket, plant, mast,* &c. as long as in *half, calf,* &c. borders very closely on vulgarity. It must be observed, however, that the *a* before *n* in monosyllables, and at the end of words, was anciently written with *u* after it, and so probably pronounced as broad as the German *a*: for Dr. Johnson observes, "many words pronounced with *a* broad were anciently written with *au*, as *sault, mault*; and we still write *fault, vault*. This was probably the Saxon sound, for it is yet retained in the northern dialects, and in the rustick pronunciation, as *maun* for *man, haund* for *hand*." But since the *u* has vanished, the *a* has been gradually pronounced slenderer and shorter, till now almost every vestige of the ancient orthography seems lost; though the termination *mand* in *command, demand,* &c. formerly written *commaund, demaund,* &c. still retains the long sound inviolably.*

80. As the mute *l* in *calm, psalm, calf, half,* &c. seems to lengthen the sound of this letter, so the abbreviation of some words by apostrophe seems to have the same effect. Thus when, by impatience, that grand corrupter of manners, as well as language, the *no* is cut out of the word *cannot*, and the two syllables reduced to one, we find the *a* lengthened to the Italian or middle *a*, as *cannot, can't; have not, han't; shall not, sha'nt*; &c. This is no more than what the Latin language is subject to; it being a known rule in that tongue, that when, by composition or otherwise, two short syllables become one, that syllable is almost always long, as *alius* has the penultimate long because it comes from *aliius*, and the two short vowels in *coago* become one long vowel in *cogo*, &c.

81. The short sound of the middle or Italian *a*, which is generally confounded with the short sound of the slender *a*, is the sound of this vowel in *man, pan, tan, mat, hat*, &c.: we generally find this sound before any two successive consonants, (those excepted in the foregoing remarks,) and even when it comes before an *r*, if a vowel follow, or the *r* be doubled; for if this consonant be doubled, in order to produce another syllable, the long sound becomes short, as *mar, marry, car, carry*, &c. where we find the monosyllable has the long, and the dissyllable the short sound; but if *a* come before *r*, followed by another consonant, it has its long sound, as in *part, partial*, &c.

82. The only exception to this rule is in adjectives derived from substantives ending in *r*; for in this case the *a* continues long, as in the primitive. Thus the *a* in *starry*, or full of stars, is as long as in *star*; and the *a* in the adjective *tarry*, or besmeared with tar, is as long as in the substantive *tar*, though short in the word *tarry* (to stay).

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* Since the first publication of this Dictionary the publick have been favoured with some very elaborate and judicious observations on English pronunciation, by Mr. Smith, in a Scheme of a French and English Dictionary. In this work he departs frequently from my judgment, and particularly in the pronunciation of the letter *a* when succeeded by *ss, st*, or *n*, and another consonant, as *pass, lass, chance*, &c. to which he annexes the long sound of *a* in *father*. That this was the sound formerly, is highly probable from its being still the sound given it by the vulgar, who are generally the last to alter the common pronunciation; but that the short *a* in these words is now the general pronunciation of the polite and learned world, seems to be candidly acknowledged by Mr. Smith himself; and as every correct ear would be disgusted at giving the *a* in these words the full long sound of the *a* in *father*, any middle sound ought to be discountenanced, as tending to render the pronunciation of a language obscure and indefinite. (163.)

Ben Jonson in his Grammar classes *salt, malt, balm,* and *calm*, as having the same sound of *a*; and *aunt* as having the same diphthongal sound as *audience, author, law, saw, draw*, &c.

83. The third long sound of *a* is that which we more immediately derive from our maternal language the Saxon, but which at present we use less than any other: this is the *a* in *fall, ball, gall,* (33:) we find a correspondent sound to this *a* in the diphthongs *au* and *aw*, as *laud, law, saw*, &c.; though it must here be noted, that we have improved upon our German parent, by giving a broader sound to this letter in these words than the Germans themselves would do, were they to pronounce them.

84. The long sound of the deep broad German *a* is produced by *ll* after it, as in *all, wall, call*; or, indeed by one *l*, and any other consonant, except the mute labials *p, b, f*, and *v*, as *salt, bald, false, falchion, falcon*, &c. The exceptions to this rule are generally words from the Arabick and Latin languages, as *Alps, Albion, asphaltick, falcated, salve, calculate, amalgamate, Alcoran*, and *Alfred*, &c.; the two last of which may be considered as ancient proper names which have been frequently latinized, and by this means have acquired a slenderer sound of *a*. This rule, however, must be understood of such syllables only as have the accent on them; for when *al*, followed by a consonant, is in the first syllable of a word, having the accent on the second, it is then pronounced as in the first syllables of *al-ley, val-ley*, &c. as *alternate, balsamick, falcade, falcation*, &c. Our modern orthography, which has done its utmost to perplex pronunciation, has made it necessary to observe, that every word compounded of a monosyllable with *ll*, as *albeit, also, almost, downfal*, &c. must be pronounced as if the two liquids were still remaining, notwithstanding our word-menders have wisely taken one away, to the destruction both of sound and etymology; for, as Mr. Elphinston shrewdly observes, "Every reader, young and old, must now be so sagacious an analyst as to discern at once not only what are compounds and what their simples, but that *al* in composition is equal to *all* out of it; or in other words, that it is both what it is, and what it is not." *Prin. Eng. Language*, vol. I. page 60. See No. 406.

85. The *w* has a peculiar quality of broadening this letter, even when prepositive: this is always the effect, except when the vowel is closed by the sharp or flat gutturals *k* or *g, x, ng, nk*, or the sharp labial *f*, as *wax, waft thwack, twang, twank*: thus we pronounce the *a* broad, though short in *wad, wan, want, was, what*, &c. and though other letters suffer the *a* to alter its sound before *ll*, when one of these letters goes to the formation of the latter syllable, as *tall, tal-low; hall, hal-low; call, cal-low*, &c.; yet we see *w* preserve the sound of this vowel before a single consonant, as *wal-low, swal-low*, &c.

86. The *q* including the sound of the *w*, and being no more than this letter preceded by *k*, ought, according to analogy, to broaden every *a* it goes before like the *w*; thus *quantity* ought to be pronounced as if written *kwontity*, and *quality* should rhyme with *jollity*; instead of which we frequently hear the *w* robbed of its rights in its proxy; and *quality* so pronounced as to rhyme with *legality*; while to rhyme quantity, according to this affected mode of pronouncing it, we must coin such words as *plantity* and *consonantity*. The *a* in *Quaver* and *Equator* is an exception to this rule, from the preponderancy of another which requires *a*, ending a syllable under the accent, to have the slender sound of that letter; to which rule, *father, master*, and *water*, and perhaps, *quadrant*, are the only exceptions.

87. The short sound of this broad *a* is heard when it is preceded by *w*, and succeeded by a single consonant in the same syllable, as *wal-low, swal-low*, &c. or by two consonants in the same syllable, as *want, wast, wasp*, &c. *but when l* or *r* is one of the consonants, the *a* becomes long, as *walk, swarm*, &c.

## *Irregular and unaccented Sounds.*

88. But besides the long and short sounds common to all the vowels, there is a certain transient indistinct pronunciation of some of them, when they are not accented, that cannot be so easily settled. When the accent is not upon it, no vowel is more apt to run into this imperfect sound than the *a*; thus the particle *a* before participles, in the phrases *a*-going, *a*-walking, *a*-shooting, &c. seems, says Dr. Lowth, to be the true and genuine preposition *on* a little disguised by familiar use and quick pronunciation: the same indistinctness, from rapidity and coincidence of sound, has confounded the pronunciation of this mutilated preposition to the ear, in the different questions *what's o'clock*, when we would know the hour, and *what's a clock*, when we would have the description of that horary machine; and if the accent be kept strongly on the first syllable of the word *tolerable*, as it always ought to be, we find scarcely any distinguishable difference to the ear, if we substitute *u* or *o* instead of *a* in the penultimate syllable. Thus *tolerable, toleroble* and *toleruble*, are exactly the same word to the ear, if pronounced without premeditation or transposing the accent, for the real purpose of distinction: and *inwards, outwards*, &c. might, with respect to sound, be spelt *inwurds, outwurds*, &c.

Thus the word *man*, when not under the accent, might be written *mun* in *nobleman*, *husbandman*, *woman*: and *tertian* and *quartan*, *tertiun* and *quartun*, &c. The same observation will hold good in almost every final syllable where *a* is not accented, as *medal*, *dial*, *giant*, *bias*, &c. *defiance*, *temperance*, &c.; but when the final syllable ends in *age*, *ate*, or *ace*, the *a* goes into a somewhat different sound. See 90 and 91.

89. There is a corrupt, but a received pronunciation of this letter in the words *any*, *many*, *Thames*, where the *a* sounds like short *e*, as if written *enny*, *menny*, *Tems*. *Catch*, among Londoners, seems to have degenerated into *Ketch*; and *says*, the third person of the verb to *say*, has, among all ranks of people, and in every part of the united kingdoms, degenerated into *sez*, rhyming with *Fez*.

90. The *a* goes into a sound approaching the short *i*, in the numerous terminations in *age*, when the accent is not on it, as *cabbage*, *village*, *courage*, &c. and are pronounced nearly as if written *cabbige*, *villige*, *courige*, &c. The exceptions to this rule are chiefly among words of three syllables, with the accent on the first; these seem to be the following: *Adage*, *presage*, *scutage*, *hemorrhage*, *vassalage*, *carcelage*, *guidage*, *pucelage*, *mucilage*, *cartilage*, *pupilage*, *orphanage*, *villanage*, *appanage*, *concubinage*, *baronage*, *patronage*, *parsonage*, *personage*, *equipage*, *ossifrage*, *saxifrage*, *umpirage*, *embassage*, *hermitage*, *heritage*, *parentage*, *messuage*.

91. The *a* in the numerous termination *ate*, when the accent is not on it, is pronounced somewhat differently in different words. If the word be a substantive, or an adjective, the *a* seems to be shorter than when it is a verb: thus a good ear will discover a difference in the quantity of this letter, in *delicate* and *dedicate*; in *climate*, *primate*, and *ultimate*; and the verbs to *calculate*, to *regulate*, and to *speculate*, where we find the nouns and adjectives have the *a* considerably shorter than the verbs. *Innate*, however, preserves the *a* as long as if the accent were on it: but the unaccented terminations in *ace*, whether nouns or verbs, have the *a* so short and obscure as to be nearly similar to the *u* in *us*; thus *palace*, *solace*, *menace*, *pinnace*, *populace*, might, without any great departure from their common sound, be written *pallus*, *sollus*, &c. while *furnace* almost changes the *a* into *i*, and might be written *furniss*.

92. When the *a* is preceded by the gutturals, hard *g* or *c*, it is, in polite pronunciation, softened by the intervention of a sound like *e*, so that *card*, *cart*, *guard*, *regard*, are pronounced like *ke-ard*, *ghe-ard*, *re-ghe-ard*. When the *a* is pronounced short, as in the first syllables of *candle*, *gander*, &c. the interposition of the *e* is very perceptible, and indeed unavoidable: for though we can pronounce *guard* and *cart* without interposing the *e*, it is impossible to pronounce *garrison* and *carriage* in the same manner. This sound of the *a* is taken notice of in Steele's Grammar, page 49. Nay, Ben Jonson remarks the same sound of this letter, which proves it is not the offspring of the present day (160;) and I have the satisfaction to find Mr. Smith, a very accurate inquirer into the subject, entirely of my opinion. But the sound of the *a*, which I have found the most difficult to appreciate, is that where it ends the syllable, either immediately before or after the accent. We cannot give it any of its three open sounds without hurting the ear: thus in pronouncing the words *abound* and *diadem*, *ay-bound*, *ab-bound*, and *aw-bound*; *di-ay-dem*, *di-ah-dem* and *di-aw-dem*, are all improper; but giving the *a* the second or Italian sound, as *ah-bound*, and *di-ah-dem*, seems the least so. For which reason I have, like Mr. Sheridan, adopted the short sound of this letter to mark this unaccented *a*: but if the unaccented *a* be final, which is not the case in any word purely English, it then seems to approach still nearer to the Italian *a* in the last syllable of *papa*, and to the *a* in *father*; as may be heard in the deliberate pronunciation of the words *idea*, *Africa*, *Delta*, &c. (88.) See the letter *A* at the beginning of the Dictionary.

## E.

93. The first sound of *e* is that which it has when lengthened by the mute *e* final, as in *glebe*, *theme*, &c. or when it ends a syllable with the accent upon it, as *secre-tion*, *ad-he-sion*, &c. (36.)

94. The exceptions to this rule are, the words *where* and *there*; in which the first *e* is pronounced like *a*, as if written *whare*, *thare*; and the auxiliary verb *were*, where the *e* has its short sound, as if written *wer*, rhyming with the last syllable of *pre-fer*, and *ere*, (before,) which sounds like *air*. When *there* is in composition in the word *therefore*, the *e* is generally shortened, as in *were*, but in my opinion improperly.

95. The short sound of *e* is that heard in *bed*, *fed*, *red*, *wed*, &c.; this sound before *r* is apt to slide into short *u*; and we sometimes hear *mercy* sounded as if written *murcy*: but this, though very near, is not the exact sound.

### *Irregular and unaccented Sounds.*

96. The *e* at the end of the monosyllables *be*, *he*, *me*, *we*, is pronounced *ee*, as if written *bee*, *hee*, &c. It is silent at the end of words purely English, but is pronounced distinctly at the end of some words from the learned languages, as *epitome*, *simile*, *catastrophe*, *apostrophe*, &c.

97. The first *e* in the poetic contractions, *e'er* and *ne'er* is pronounced like *a*, as if written *air* and *nair*.

98. The *e* in *her* is pronounced nearly like short *u*; and as we hear it in the unaccented terminations of *writer*, *reader*, &c. pronounced as if written *writur*, *readur*, where we may observe that the *r* being only a jar, and not a definite and distinct articulation like the other consonants, instead of stopping the vocal efflux of voice, lets it imperfectly pass, and so corrupts and alters the true sound of the vowel. The same may be observed of the final *e* after *r* in words ending in *cre*, *gre*, *tre*, where the *e* is sounded as if it were placed before the *r*, as in *lucre*, *maugre*, *theatre*, &c. pronounced *lukur*, *maugur*, *theatur*, &c. See No. 418. It may be remarked, that though we ought cautiously to avoid pronouncing the *e* like *u* when under the accent, it would be *nimis Attice*, and border too much on affectation of accuracy to preserve this sound of *e* in unaccented syllables before *r*; and though *terrible*, where *e* has the accent, should never be pronounced as if written *turrible*, it is impossible without pedantry to make any difference in the sound of the last syllable of *splendour* and *tender*, *sulphur* and *suffer*, or *martyr* and *garter*. But there is a small deviation from rule when this letter begins a word, and is followed by a double consonant with the accent on the second syllable: in this case we find the vowel lengthen as if the consonant were single. See *Effac*e, *Despatch*, *Embalm*.

99. This vowel, in a final unaccented syllable, is apt to slide into the short *i*: thus *faces*, *ranges*, *praises*, are pronounced as if written *faciz*, *rangiz*, *praisiz*; *poet*, *covet*, *linen*, *duel*, &c. as if written *poit*, *covit*, *linin*, *duil*, &c. Where we may observe, that though the *e* goes into the short sound of *i*, it is exactly that sound which corresponds to the long sound of *e*. See *Port-Royal Grammar*, Latin, page 142.

100. There is a remarkable exception to the common sound of this letter in the words *clerk*, *serjeant*, and a few others, where we find the *e* pronounced like the *a* in *dark* and *margin*. But this exception, I imagine, was, till within these few years, the general rule of sounding this letter before *r*, followed by another consonant. See *Merchant*. Thirty years ago every one pronounced the first syllable of *merchant* like the monosyllable *march*, and as it was anciently written *marchant*. *Service* and *servant* are still heard among the lower order of speakers, as if written *sarvice* and *sarvant*; and even among the better sort, we hear sometimes the salutation, *Sir, your sarvant!* though this pronunciation of the word singly would be looked upon as a mark of the lowest vulgarity. The proper names, *Derby* and *Berkeley*, still retain the old sound as if written *Darby* and *Barkeley*: but even these, in polite usage, are getting into the common sound, nearly as if written *Durby* and *Burkely*. As this modern pronunciation of the *e* has a tendency to simplify the language by lessening the number of exceptions, it ought certainly to be indulged.

101. This letter falls into an irregular sound, but still a sound which is its nearest relation, in the words, *England*, *yes*, and *pretty*, where the *e* is heard like short *i*. Vulgar speakers are guilty of the same irregularity in *engine*, as if written *ingine*; but this cannot be too carefully avoided.

102. The vowel *e* before *l* and *n* in the final unaccented syllable, by its being sometimes suppressed and sometimes not, forms one of the most puzzling difficulties in pronunciation. When any of the liquids precede these letters, the *e* is heard distinctly, as *woollen*, *flannel*, *women*, *syren*; but when any of the other consonants come before these letters, the *e* is sometimes heard, as in *novel*, *sudden*; and sometimes not, as in *swivel*, *raven*, &c. As no other rule can be given for this variety of pronunciation, perhaps the best way will be to draw the line between those words where *e* is pronounced, and those where it is not; and this, by the help of the Rhyming Dictionary, I am luckily enabled to do. In the first place, then, it may be observed, the *e* before *l*, in a final unaccented syllable, must always be pronounced distinctly, except in the following words: *Shekel*, *weasel*, *ousel*, *nousel*, (better written *nuzzle*,) *navel*, *ravel*, *snivel*, *rivel*, *drivel*, *shrivel*, *shovel*, *grovel*, *hazel*, *drazel*, *nozel*. These words are pronounced as if the *e* were omitted by an apostrophe, as *shek'l*, *weas'l*, *ous'l*, &c. or rather as if written *sheckle*, *weazle*, *ouzle*, &c.; but as these are the only words of this termination that are so pronounced, great care must be taken that we do not pronounce *travel*, *gravel*, *rebel*, (the substantive,) *parcel*, *chapel*, and *vessel*, in the same manner; a fault to which many are very prone.

103. *E* before *n* in a final unaccented syllable and not

preceded by a liquid, must always be suppressed in the verbal terminations in *en*, as to *loosen*, to *hearken*, and in other words, except the following: *Sudden, mynchen, kitchen, hyphen, chicken, ticken*, (better written *tickning*,) *jerken, aspen, platen, paten, marten, latten, patten, leaven* or *leven, sloven, mittens*. In these words the *e* is heard distinctly, contrary to the general rule which suppresses he *e* in these syllables, when preceded by a mute, as *harden, heathen, heaven*, as if written *hard'n, heath'n, heav'n*, &c.; nay, even when preceded by a liquid in the words *fallen* and *stolen*, where the *e* is suppressed, as if they were written *fall'n*, and *stol'n*: *garden* and *burden*, therefore, are very analogically pronounced *gard'n* and *burd'n*: and this pronunciation ought the rather to be indulged, as we always hear the *e* suppressed in *gardener* and *burdensome*, as if written *gard'ner*, and *burd'nsome*. See No. 472.

104. This diversity in the pronunciation of these terminations ought the more carefully to be attended to, as nothing is so vulgar and childish as to hear *swivel* and *heaven* pronounced with the *e* distinctly, or *novel* and *chicken* with the *e* suppressed. But the most general suppression of this letter is in the preterits of verbs, and in participles ending in *ed*: here, when the *e* is not preceded by *d* or *t*, the *e* is almost universally sunk, (362,) and the two final consonants are pronounced in one syllable: thus *loved, lived, barred, marred*, are pronounced as if written *lovd, livd, bard, mard*. The same may be observed of this letter when silent in the singulars of nouns, or the first persons of verbs, as *theme, make*, &c. which form *themes* in the plural, and *makes* in the third person, &c. where the last *e* is silent, and the words are pronounced in one syllable. When the noun or first person of the verb ends in *y*, with the accent on it, the *e* is likewise suppressed, as *a reply, two replies, he replies*, &c. When words of this form have the accent on the preceding syllables, the *e* is suppressed and the *y* pronounced like short *i*, as *cherries, marries, carries*, &c. pronounced *cherriz, marriz, carriz*, &c. In the same manner, *carried, married, embodied*, &c. are pronounced as if written *carrid, marrid, embodid*, &c. (282.) But it must be carefully noted, that there is a remarkable exception to many of these contractions when we are pronouncing the language of Scripture: here every participial *ed* ought to make a distinct syllable, where it is not preceded by a vowel: thus. "Who hath *believed* our report, and to whom is the arm of the Lord *revealed*?" Here the participles are both pronounced in three syllables; but in the following passage, "Whom he did predestinate, them he also *called*: and whom he *called*, them he also *justified*; and whom he *justified*, them he also *glorified*;" *called* preserves the *e*, and is pronounced in two syllables; and *justified* and *glorified* suppress the *e*, and are pronounced in three.

## I.

105. This letter is a perfect diphthong, composed of the sounds of *a* in *father*, and *e* in *he*, pronounced as closely together as possible (37.) When these sounds are openly pronounced, they produce the familiar assent *ay*: which, by the old English dramatick writers, was often expressed by *I*: hence we may observe, that unless our ancestors pronounced the vowel *I* like the *o* in *oil*, the present pronunciation of the word *ay* in the House of Commons, in the phrase, *the Ayes have it*, is contrary to ancient as well as to present usage: such a pronunciation of this word is now coarse and rustick. This sound is heard when the letter is lengthened by final *e*, as *time, thine*, or ending a syllable with the accent upon it, as *ti-tle, di-al*; in monosyllables ending with *nd*, as *bind, find, mind*, &c.; in three words ending with *ld*, as *child, mild, wild*; and in one very irregularly ending with *nt*, as *pint*. (37.)

106. There is one instance where this letter, though succeeded by final *e*, does not go into the broad English sound like the noun *eye*, but into the slender foreign sound like *e*. This is in the word *shire*, pronounced as if written *sheer*, both when single, as a *knight of the shire*; or in composition, as in *Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire*, &c. This is the sound Dr. Lowth gives it in his Grammar, page 4: and it is highly probable that the simple *shire* acquired this slender sound from its tendency to become slender in the compounds, where it is at a distance from the accent, and where all the vowels have a natural tendency to become short and obscure. See *Shire*.

107. The short sound of this letter is heard in *him, thin*, &c. and when ending an unaccented syllable, as *van-i-ty, qual-i-ty*, &c. where, though it cannot be properly said to be short, as it is not closed by a consonant, yet it has but half its diphthongal sound. This sound is the sound of *e*, the last letter of the diphthong that forms the long *I*: and it is not a little surprising that Dr. Johnson should say that the short *i* was a sound wholly different from the long one. (551.)

108. When this letter is succeeded by *r*, and another consonant not in a final syllable, it has exactly the sound of *e* in *vermin, vernal*, &c. as *virtue, virgin*, &c. which approaches to the sound of short *u*; but when it comes before *r* followed by another consonant in a final syllable, it acquires the sound of *u* exactly, as *bird, dirt, skirt, squirt*, &c. *Mirth, birth, gird, girt, skirt, girl, whirl* and *firm*, are the only exceptions to this rule, where *i* is pronounced like *e*, and as if the words were written, *merth, berth*, and *ferm*.

109. The letter *r*, in this case, seems to have the same influence on this vowel, as it evidently has on *a* and *o*. When these vowels come before double *r*, or single *r*, followed by a vowel, as in *arable, carry, marry, orator, horrid, forage*, &c. they are considerably shorter than when the *r* is the final letter of the word, or when it is succeeded by another consonant, as in *arbour, car, mar, or, nor, for*. In the same manner the *i*, coming before either double *r*, or single *r*, followed by a vowel, preserves its pure, short sound, as in *irritate, spirit, conspiracy*, &c.; but when *r* is followed by another consonant, or is the final letter of a word with the accent upon it, the *i* goes into a deeper and broader sound, equivalent to short *e*, as heard in *virgin, virtue*, &c. So *fir*, a tree, is perfectly similar to the first syllable of *ferment*, though often corruptly pronounced like *fur*, a skin. *Sir* and *stir* are exactly pronounced as if written *sur* and *stur*. It seems, says Mr. Nares, that our ancestors distinguished these sounds more correctly. Bishop Gardiner, in his first letter to Cheke, mentions a witticism of Nicholas Rowley, a fellow Cantab with him, to this effect: "Let handsome girls be called *virgins*, plain ones *vurgins*."

"Si pulchra est, *virgo*, sin turpis, *vurgo* vocetur."

Which, says Mr. Elphinston, may be modernized by the aid of a far more celebrated line:

"Sweet *virgin* can alone the fair express,
*Fine by degrees, and beautifully less*:
But let the hoyden, homely, rough-hewn *vurgin*,
Engross the homage of a *Major Sturgeon*."

110. The sound of *i* in this situation, ought to be the more carefully attended to, as letting it fall into the sound of *u*, where it should have the sound of *e*, has a grossness in it approaching to vulgarity. Perhaps the only exception to this rule is, when the succeeding vowel is *u*; for this letter, being a semi-consonant, has some influence on the preceding *i*, though not so much as a perfect consonant would have. This makes Mr. Sheridan's pronunciation of the *i* in *virulent* and its compounds, like that in *virgin*, less exceptionable than I at first thought it; but since we cannot give a semi-sound of short *i* to correspond to the semi-consonant sound of *u*, I have preferred the pure sound which I think the most agreeable to polite usage. See Mr. Garrick's Epigram upon the sound of this letter, under the word *Virtue*.

### *Irregular and unaccented Sounds.*

111. There is an irregular pronunciation of this letter which has greatly multiplied within these few years, and that is, the slender sound heard in *ee*. This sound is chiefly found in words derived from the French and Italian languages; and we think we show our breeding by a knowledge of those tongues, and an ignorance of our own:

"Report of fashions in proud Italy,
Whose manners still our tardy apish nation
Limps after, in base awkward imitation."
*Shakspeare, Richard II.*

When Lord Chesterfield wrote his letters to his son, the word *oblige* was, by many polite speakers, pronounced as if written *obleege*, to give a hint of their knowledge of the French language; nay, Pope has rhymed it to this sound:

"Dreading ev'n fools, by flatterers *besieg'd*,
And so *obliging*, that he ne'er *oblig'd*."

But it was so far from having generally obtained, that Lord Chesterfield strictly enjoins his son to avoid this pronunciation as affected. In a few years, however, it became so general, that none but the lowest vulgar ever pronounced it in the English manner; but, upon the publication of this nobleman's letters, which was about twenty years after he wrote them, his authority has had so much influence with the polite world as to bid fair for restoring the *i*, in this word, to its original rights; and we not unfrequently hear it now pronounced with the broad English *i*, in those circles where, a few years ago, it would have been an infallible mark of vulgarity. Mr. Sheridan, W. Johnston, and Mr. Barclay, give both sounds, but place the sound of *oblige* first. Mr. Scott gives both,

out places *obleege* first. Dr. Kenrick and Buchanan give only *oblige* ; and Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Perry, and Fenning, give only *obleege* ; but though this sound has lost ground so much, yet Mr. Nares, who wrote about eighteen years ago, says, "*oblige*, still, I think, retains the sound of long *e*, notwithstanding the proscription of that pronunciation by the late Lord Chesterfield."

112. The words that have preserved the foreign sound of *i*, like double *ee*, are the following: *Ambergris, verdegris, antique, becafico, bombasin, brazil, capivi, capuchin, colbertine, chioppine*, or *chopin, caprice, chagrin, chevaux-de-frise, critique*, (for criticism,) *festucine, frize, gabardine, haberdine, sordine, rugine, trephine, quarantine, routine, fascine, fatigue, intrigue, glacis, invalid, machine, magazine, marine, palanquin, pique, police, profile, recitative, man-da-rine, tabourine, tambourine, tontine, transmarine, ultramarine.* In all these words, if for the last *i* we substitute *ee*, we shall have the true pronunciation. In *signior* the first *i* is thus pronounced. Mr. Sheridan pronounces *vertigo* and *serpigo* with the accent on the second syllable, and the *i* long as in *tie* and *pie*. Dr. Kenrick gives these words the same accent, but sounds the *i* as *e* in *tea* and *pea*. The latter is, in my opinion, the general pronunciation ; though Mr. Sheridan's is supported by a very general rule, which is, that all words adopted whole from the Latin preserve the Latin accent. (503. b.) But if the English ear were unbiassed by the long *i* in Latin, which fixes the accent on the second syllable, and could free itself from the slavish imitation of the French and Italians, there is little doubt but these words would have the accent on the first syllable, and that the *i* would be pronounced regularly like the short *e*, as in *Indigo* and *Portico*. See *Vertigo*.

113. There is a remarkable alteration in the sound of this vowel, in certain situations, where it changes to a sound equivalent to initial *y*. The situation that occasions this change is, when the *i* precedes another vowel in an unaccented syllable, and is not preceded by any of the dentals: thus we hear *iary* in *mil-iary, bil-iary*, &c. pronounced as if written *mil-yary, bil-yary*, &c. *Minion* and *pin-ion* as if written *min-yon* and *pin-yon*. In these words the *i* is so totally altered to *y*, that pronouncing the *ia* and *io* in separate syllables would be an errour the most palpable; but where the other liquids or mutes precede the *i* in this situation, the coalition is not so necessary: for though the two latter syllables of *convivial, participial*, &c. are extremely prone to unite into one, they may, however, be separated, provided the separation be not too distant. The same observations hold good of *e*, as *malleable*, pronounced *mal-ya-ble*.

114. But the sound of the *i*, the most difficult to reduce to rule, is when it ends a syllable immediately before the accent. When either the primary or secondary accent is on this letter, it is invariably pronounced either as the long *i* in *title*, the short *i* in *tittle*, or the French *i* in *magazine* ; and when it ends a syllable after the accent, it is always sounded like *e*, as *sen-si-ble, ra-ti-fy*, &c. But when it ends a syllable, immediately before the accent, it is sometimes pronounced long, as in *vi-ta-li-ty*, where the first syllable is exactly like the first of *vi-al* ; and sometimes short, as in *di-gest*, where the *i* is pronounced as if the word were written *de-gest*. The sound of the *i*, in this situation, is so little reducible to rule, that none of our writers on the subject have attempted it ; and the only method to give some idea of it, seems to be the very laborious one of classing such words together as have the *i* pronounced in the same manner, and observing the different combinations of other letters that may possibly be the cause of the different sounds of this.

115. In the first place, where the *i* is the only letter in the first syllable, and the accent is on the second, beginning with a consonant, the vowel has its long diphthongal sound, as in *idea, identity, idolatry, idoneous, irascible, ironical, isosceles, itinerant, itinerary. Imagine* and its compounds seem the only exceptions. But to give the inspector some idea of general usage, I have subjoined examples of these words, as they stand in our different Pronouncing Dictionaries :

| | |
|---|---|
| *Idea.* | Sheridan, Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnston, Kenrick. |
| *Idea.* | Perry. |
| *Identity.* | Sheridan, Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnston, Kenrick. |
| *Identity.* | Perry. |
| *Idolatry.* | Sheridan, Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnston, Kenrick. |
| *Idolatry.* | Perry. |
| *Idoneous.* | Sheridan, Kenrick |
| *Irascible.* | Sheridan, Scott, W. Johnston, Kenrick. |
| *Irascible.* | Perry. |
| *Isosceles.* | Sheridan, Scott, Perry. |
| *Itinerary.* | Sheridan, Scott, W. Johnston, Kenrick. |
| *Itinerary.* | Perry. |
| *Itinerant.* | Sheridan, Scott, W. Johnston, Nares. |
| *Itinerant.* | Buchanan, Perry. |

116 When *i* ends the first syllable, and the accent is on the second, commencing with a vowel, it generally preserves its long open diphthongal sound. Thus in *di-ameter, di-urnal*, &c. the first syllable is equivalent to the verb to *die*. A corrupt, foreign manner of pronouncing these words, may sometimes mince the *i* into *e*, as if the words were written *de-ameter, de-urnal*, &c.; but this is disgusting to every just English ear, and contrary to the whole current of analogy. Besides, the vowel that ends and the vowel that begins a syllable, are, by pronouncing the *i* long, kept more distinct, and not suffered to coalesce, as they are apt to do if *i* has its slender sound. This proneness of the *e*, which is exactly the slender sound of *i*, to coalesce with the succeeding vowel, has produced such monsters in pronunciation as *joggraphy* and *jomme try*, for *geography* and *geometry*, and *jorgics* for *georgics*. The latter of these words is fixed in this absurd pronunciation without remedy; but the two former seem recovering their right to four syllables; though Mr. Sheridan has endeavoured to deprive them of it, by spelling them with three. Hence we may observe, that those who wish to pronounce correctly, and according to analogy, ought to pronounce the first syllable of *biography*, as the verb to *buy*, and not as if written *be-ography*.

117. When *i* ends an initial syllable without the accent, and the succeeding syllable begins with a consonant, the *i* is generally slender, as if written *e*. But the exceptions to this rule are so numerous, that nothing but a catalogue will give a tolerable idea of the state of pronunciation in this point.

118. When the prepositive *bi*, derived from *bis*, (twice,) ends a syllable immediately before the accent, the *i* is long and broad, in order to convey more precisely the specific meaning of the syllable. Thus *bi-capsular, bi-cipital, bicipitous, bi-cornous, bi-corporal, bi-dental, bi-farious, bifurcated, bi-linguous, bi-nocular, bi-pennated, bi-petalous, bi-quadrate*, have the *i* long. But the first syllable of the words *Bitumen* and *Bituminous* having no such signification, ought to be pronounced with the *i* short. This is the sound Buchanan has given it; but Sheridan, Kenrick, and W. Johnston, make the *i* long, as in *Bible*.

119. The same may be observed of words beginning with *tri*, having the accent on the second syllable. Thus *tri-bunal, tri-corporal, tri-chotomy, tri-gintals*, have the *i* ending the first syllable long, as in *tri-al*. To this class ought to be added, *di-petalous* and *di-lemma*, though the *i* in the first syllable of the last word is pronounced like *e*, and as if written *de-lemma*, by Mr. Scott and Mr. Perry, but long by Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, and Buchanan ; and both ways by W. Johnston, but placing the short first. And hence we may conclude that the verb to *bi-sect*, and the noun *bi-section*, ought to have the *i* at the end of the first syllable pronounced like *buy*, as Mr. Scott and Dr. Kenrick have marked it, though otherwise marked by Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Perry, and Buchanan.

120. When the first syllable is *chi*, with the accent on the second, the *i* is generally long, as *chi-ragrical, chirurgic, chi-rurgeon, chi-rographist, chi-rographer, chirography. Chi-mera* and *chi-merical* have the *i* most frequently short, as pronounced by Buchanan and Perry, though otherwise marked by Sheridan, Scott, W. Johnston, and Kenrick ; and, indeed, the short sound seems now established. *Chicane* and *chicanery*, from the French, have the *i* always short ; or more properly slender.

121. *Ci* before the accent has the *i* generally short, as *ci-vilian, ci-vility*, and, I think, *ci-licious* and *ci-nerulent*, though otherwise marked by Mr. Sheridan. *Cibarious* and *ci-tation* have the *i* long.

122. *Cli* before the accent has the *i* long, as *cli-macter* ; but when the accent is on the third syllable, as in *climacteric*, the *i* is shortened by the secondary accent. See 530.

123. *Cri* before the accent has the *i* generally long, as *cri-nigerous, cri-terion* ; though we sometimes hear the latter as if written *cre-terion*, but I think improperly.

124. *Di* before the accented syllable, beginning with a consonant, has the *i* almost always short ; as *digest, digestion, digress, digression, dilute, dilution, diluvian, dimension, dimensive, dimidiation, diminish, diminutive, diploma, direct, direction, diversify, diversification, diversion, diversity, divert, divertisement, divertive, divest, divesture, divide, dividable, dividant, divine, divinity, divisible, divisibility, divorce, divulge*. To these, I think, may be added, *dicacity, didactic, dilacerate, dilaceration, dilaniate, dilapidation, dilate, dilatable, dilatability, dilation, dilucid, dilucidate, dilucidation, dinetical, dinumeration, diverge, divergent, divan* ; though Mr. Sheridan has marked the first *i* in all these words long; some of them may undoubtedly be pronounced either way ; but why he should make the *i* in diploma long, and W. Johnston should give it both ways, is unaccountable ; as Mr. Scott, Buchanan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, and the general usage, are against them. *Diæresis* and *dioptricks* have the *i* long, according to the general rule, (116,) though the last is absurdly made short by Dr. Kenrick, and the diphthong is made long in the first by Mr. Sheridan, contrary to one of the most prevailing idioms in

pronunciation; which is, the shortening power of the antepenultimate accent. (503.) Let it not be said that the diphthong must be always long, since *Cæsarea*, and *Dædalus* have the *æ* always short.

125. The long *i*, in words of this form, seems confined to the following: *Digladiation, dijudication, dinumeration, divaricate, direption, diruption.* Both Johnson and Sheridan, in my opinion, place the accent of the word *didascalick* improperly upon the second syllable; it should seem more agreeable to analogy to class it with the numerous terminations in *ick*, and place the accent on the penultimate syllable (509:) and, in this case, the *i* in the first will be shortened by the secondary accent, and the syllable pronounced like *did.* (527.) The first *i* in *dimissory*, marked long by Mr. Sheridan, and with the accent on the second syllable, contrary to Dr. Johnson, is equally erroneous. The accent ought to be on the first syllable, and the *i* short, as on the adjective *dim.* See *Possessory.*

126. *Fi*, before the accent, ought always to be short: this is the sound we generally give to the *i* in the first syllable of *fi-delity*; and why we should give the long sound to the *i* in *fiducial* and *fiduciary*, as marked by Mr. Sheridan, I know not: he is certainly erroneous in marking the first *i* in *frigidity* long, and equally so in placing the accent upon the last syllable of *finite. Finance* has the *i* short universally.

127. *Gigantic* has the *i* in the first syllable always long.

128. *Li* has the *i* generally long, as *li-bation, li-brarian, li-bration, li-centious, li-pothymy, li-quescent, li-thography, li-thotomy. Litigious* has the *i* in the first syllable always short. The same may be observed of *libidinous*, though otherwise marked by Mr. Sheridan.

129. *Mi* has the *i* generally short, as in *minority, militia, mimographer, minacious, minacity, miraculous*; though the four last are marked with the long *i* by Mr. Sheridan; and what is still more strange, he marks the *i* which has the accent on it long in *minatory*; though the same word, in the compound *comminatory*, where the *i* is always short, might have shown him his errour. The word *mimetic*, which, though in very good use, is neither in Johnson nor Sheridan, ought to be pronounced with the first *i* short, as if written *mim-et-ic.* The *i* is generally long in *micrometer, micrography*, and *migration.*

130. *Ni* has the *i* long in *nigrescent.* The first *i* in *nigrification*, though marked long by Mr. Sheridan, is shortened by the secondary accent (527,) and ought to be pronounced as if divided into *nig-ri-fi-cation.*

131. *Phi* has the *i* generally short, as in *philanthropy, philippic, philosopher, philosophy, philosophize*: to which we may certainly add, *philologer, philologist, philology, philological*, notwithstanding Mr. Sheridan has marked the *i* in these last words long.

132. *Pi* and *pli* have the *i* generally short, as *pilaster, pituitous, pilosity, plication. Piaster*, and *piazza*, being Italian words, have the *i* short before the vowel, contrary to the analogy of words of this form, (116,) where the *i* is long, as in *pi-acular, pri-ority*, &c. *Piratical* has the *i* marked long by Mr. Sheridan, and short by Dr. Kenrick. The former is, in my opinion, more agreeable both to custom and analogy, as the sound of the *i* before the accent is often determined by the sound of that letter in the primitive word.

133. *Pri* has the *i* generally long, as in *primeval, primevous, primitial, primero, primordial, privado, privation, privative*, but always short in *primitive*, and *primer.*

134. *Ri* has the *i* short, as in *ridiculous. Rigidity* is marked with the *i* long by Mr. Sheridan, and short by Dr. Kenrick: the latter is undoubtedly right. *Rivality* has the *i* long in the first syllable, in compliment to *rival*, as *piratical* has the *i* long, because derived from *pirate. Rhinoceros* has the *i* long in Sheridan, Scott, Kenrick, W. Johnston, and Buchanan; and short in Perry.

135. *Si* has the *i* generally short, as *similitude, siriasis*, and ought certainly to be short in *silicious*, (better written *cilicious*,) though marked long by Sheridan. *Simultaneous* having the secondary accent on the first syllable, does not come under this head, but retains the *i* long, notwithstanding the shortening power of the accent it is under. (527.)

136. *Ti* has the *i* short, as in *timidity.*

137. *Tri* has the *i* long, for the same reason as *bi*, which see. (118) (119.)

138. *Vi* has the *i* so unsettled as to puzzle the correctest speakers. The *i* is generally long in *vicarious*, notwithstanding the short *i* in *vicar.* It is long in *vibration*, from its relation to *vibrate. Vitality* has the *i* long, like *vital.* In *vivific, vivificate*, and *viviparous*, the first *i* is long, to avoid too great a sameness with the second. *Vivacious* and *vivacity* have the *i* almost as often long as short; Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Dr. Kenrick, make the *i* in *vivacious* long, and Mr. Perry and Buchanan short; Mr. Sheridan Mr. Scott, and W. Johnston, make the *i* in the first of *vivacity* long, and Perry and Buchanan short: but the short sound seems less formal and most agreeable to polite usage. *Vicinity, vicinal, vicissitude, vituperate, vimineous*, and *virago*, seem to prefer the short *i*, though Mr. Sheridan has marked the three last words with the first vowel long. But the diversity will be best seen by giving the authorities for all these words.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Vicinity.* | Dr. Kenrick. |
| *Vicinity.* | Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnston, and Perry. |
| *Vicinal.* | Mr. Sheridan. |
| *Vicissitude.* | Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Buchanan, and Perry. |
| *Vituperate.* | Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston. |
| *Vituperate.* | Mr. Perry. |
| *Vimineous.* | Mr. Sheridan. |
| *Virago.* | Mr. Sheridan and W. Johnston. |
| *Virago.* | Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, Buchanan, and Perry. |

I have classed *vicinal* here as a word with the accent on the second syllable, as it stands in Sheridan's Dictionary, but think it ought to have the accent on the first. See *Medicinal.*

139. The same diversity and uncertainty in the sound of this letter seem to reign in those final unaccented syllables which are terminated with the mute *e.* Perhaps the best way to give some tolerable idea of the analogy of the language in this point, will be, to show the general rule, and mark the exceptions; though these are sometimes so numerous as to make us doubt of the rule itself; therefore the best way will be to give a catalogue of both.

140. There is one rule of very great extent, in words of this termination, which have the accent on the penultimate syllable, and that is, that the *i* in the final syllable of these words is short: thus *servile, hostile, virile, respite, deposite, adamantine, amethystine*, &c. are pronounced as if written *servil, hostil, viril, respit, deposit*, &c. The only exceptions in this numerous class of words seem to be the following: *Exile, senile, edile, empire, umpire, rampire, finite, feline, ferine, archives*; and the substantives *cŏnfine* and *supine*: while the adjectives *saline* and *contrite* have sometimes the accent on the first, and sometimes on the last syllable; but in either case the *i* is long. *Quagmire* and *pismire* have the *i* long also; *likewise* has the *i* long, but *otherwise* has it more frequently, though very improperly, short. *Myrrhine, vulpine*, and *gentile*, though marked with the *i* long by Mr. Sheridan, ought, in my opinion, to conform to the general rule, and be pronounced with the *i* short. *Vulpine*, with the *i* long, is adopted by Mr. Scott; and W. Johnston, Mr. Scott, and Buchanan, agree with Mr. Sheridan in the last syllable of *gentile*; and this seems agreeable to general usage, though not to analogy. See the word.

That the reader may have a distinct view of the subject, I have been at the pains of collecting all our dissyllables of this termination, with the Latin words from which they are derived, by which we may see the correspondence between the English and Latin quantity in these words:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| flabĭle, | *flabĭlis,* | reptīle, | *reptīlis,* |
| debĭle, | *debĭlis,* | sculptīle, | *sculptīlis,* |
| mobĭle, | *mobĭlis,* | fertile, | *fertĭlis,* |
| sorbĭle, | *sorbĭlis,* | futĭle, | *futĭlis,* |
| nubĭle, | *nubĭlis,* | utĭle, | *utĭlis,* |
| facĭle, | *facĭlis,* | textĭle, | *textĭlis,* |
| gracĭle, | *gracĭlis,* | gentīle, | *gentīlis,* |
| docĭle, | *docĭlis,* | ædīle, | *ædĭlis,* |
| agĭle, | *agĭlis,* | senīle, | *senīlis.* |
| fragĭle, | *fragĭlis,* | febrīle, | *febrīlis,* |
| pensĭle, | *pensĭlis,* | virīle, | *virīlis,* |
| tortĭle, | *tortĭlis,* | subtīle, | *subtīlis,* |
| scissĭle, | *scissĭlis,* | coctīle, | *coctīlis,* |
| missĭle, | *missĭlis,* | quintīle, | *quintīlis,* |
| tactĭle, | *tactĭlis,* | hostīle, | *hostīlis,* |
| fictĭle, | *fictĭlis,* | servīle, | *servīlis,* |
| ductĭle, | *ductĭlis,* | sextīle, | *sextīlis* |

In this list of Latin adjectives, we find only five of them with the penultimate *i* long; and four of them with the *i* in the last syllable long, in the English words *gentīle, ædīle, senīle*, and *virīle.* It is highly probable that this short *i*, in the Latin adjectives, was the cause of adopting this *i* in the English words derived from them; and this tendency is a sufficient reason for pronouncing the words *projectīle, tractīle*, and *insectīle*, with the *i* short, though we have no classical Latin words to appeal to, from which they are derived.

141. But when the accent is on the last syllable but two in words of this termination, the length of the vowel is not so easily ascertained.

142. Those ending in *ice* have the *i* short, except *sacrifice* and *cockatrice.*

143. Those ending in *ide* have the *i* long, notwithstanding we sometimes hear *suicide* absurdly pronounced, as if written *suicid.*

144. Those ending in *ife* have the *i* long, except *housewife*, pronounced *huzziff*, according to the general rule, notwithstanding the *i* in *wife* is always long. *Midwife* is sometimes shortened in the same manner by the vulgar; and *se'nnight* for *sevennight* is gone irrevocably into the same analogy, though *fortnight* for *fourteennight* is more frequently pronounced with the *i* long.

145. Those ending in *ile* have the *i* short, except *reconcile*, *chamomile*, *eolipile*. *Juvenile*, *mercantile*, and *puerile*, have the *i* long in Sheridan's Dictionary, and short in Kenrick's. In my opinion the latter is the much more prevalent and polite pronunciation; but *infantile*, though pronounceable both ways, seems inclinable to lengthen the *i* in the last syllable. See *Juvenile*.

146. In the termination *ime*, *pantomime* has the *i* long, rhyming with *time*; and *maritime* has the *i* short, as if written *maritim*.

147. Words in *ine*, that have the accent higher than the penultimate, have the quantity of *i* so uncertain, that the only method to give an idea of it will be to exhibit a catalogue of words where it is pronounced differently.

148. But first it may not be improper to see the different sounds given to this letter in some of the same words by different orthoepists:

| | |
|---|---|
| *Columbīne.* | Sheridan, Nares, W. Johnston. |
| *Columbine.* | Kenrick, Perry. |
| *Saccharīne.* | Sheridan, Nares. |
| *Saccharine.* | Kenrick, Perry. |
| *Saturnīne.* | Sheridan, Nares, Buchanan. |
| *Saturnine.* | Kenrick, Perry. |
| *Metallīne.* | Kenrick. |
| *Metallĭne.* | Sheridan, W. Johnston, Perry. |
| *Crystallīne.* | Kenrick. |
| *Crystallĭne.* | Sheridan, Perry. |
| *Uterīne.* | Sheridan, Buchanan, W. Johnston. |
| *Uterĭne.* | Kenrick, Scott, Perry. |

149. In these words I do not hesitate to pronounce, that the general rule inclines evidently to the long *I*, which, in doubtful cases, ought always to be followed; and for which reason I shall enumerate those words first where I judge the *i* ought to be pronounced long: *Cannabine*, *carabine*, *columbine*, *bizantine*, *gelatine*, *legatine*, *oxyrrhodine*, *concubine*, *muscadine*, *incarnadine*, *celandine*, *almandine*, *secundine*, *amygdaline*, *crystalline*, *vituline*, *calamine*, *asinine*, *saturnine*, *saccharine*, *adulterine*, *viperine*, *uterine*, *lamentine*, *armentine*, *serpentine*, *turpentine*, *vespertine*, *belluine*, *porcupine*, *countermine*, *leonine*, *sapphirine*, and *metalline*.

150. The words of this termination, where the *i* is short, are the following: *Jacobine*, *medicine*, *discipline*, *masculine*, *jessamine*, *feminine*, *heroine*, *nectarine*, *libertine*, *genuine*, *hyaline*, *palatine*. To these, I think, ought to be added, *alkaline*, *aquiline*, *coralline*, *brigantine*, *eglantine*: to this pronunciation of the *i*, the proper names, *Valentine* and *Constantine*, seem strongly to incline; and on the stage *Cymbeline* has entirely adopted it. Thus we see how little influence the Latin language has on the quantity of the *i* in the final syllable of these words. It is a rule in that language, that adjectives ending in *ilis* or *inus*, derived from animated beings or proper names, to the exception of very few, have this *i* pronounced long. It were to be wished this distinction could be adopted in English words from the Latin, as in that case we might be able in time to regularize this very irregular part of our tongue: but this alteration would be almost impossible in adjectives ending in *ive*, as *relative*, *vocative*, *fugitive*, &c. have the *i* uniformly short in English, and long in the Latin, *relativus*, *vocativus*, *fugitivus*, &c.

151. The only word ending in *ire*, with the accent on the antepenultimate syllable, is *acrospire*, with the *i* long, the last syllable sounding like the *spire* of a church.

152. Words ending in *ise* have the *i* short, when the accent is on the last syllable but one, as *franchise*, except the compounds ending in *wise*, as *likewise*, *lengthwise*, &c. as marked by Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, and Buchanan: but even among these words we sometimes hear *otherwise* pronounced *otherwiz*, as marked by Mr. Sheridan and W. Johnston; but, I think, improperly.

153. When the accent is on the last syllable but two in these words, they are invariably pronounced with the *i* long, as *criticise*, *equalise*.

154. In the termination *ite*, when the accent is on it, the *i* is always long, as *requite*. When the accent is on the last syllable but one, it is always short, as *respite*, (140,) pronounced as if written *respit*, except *contrite* and *crinite*; but when the accent is on the last syllable but two, the *i* is generally long: the exceptions, however, are so many, that a catalogue of both will be the best rule.

155. The *i* is long in *expedite*, *recondite*, *incondite*, *hermaphrodite*, *Carmelite*, *theodolite*, *cosmopolite*, *chrysolite*, *eremite*, *aconite*, *margarite*, *marcasite*, *parasite*, *appetite*, *bipartite*, *tripartite*, *quadripartite*, *convertite*, *anchorite*, *pituite*, *satellite*. As the word stands in Kenrick's Dictionary *sa-tĕll-it*, having the *i* short, and the accent on the second syllable, it is doubly wrong. The *i* in the last syllable is shortened also by W. Johnston and Perry, but made long, as it ought to be, by Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Nares. See *Recondite*.

156. The *i* is short in *cucurbite*, *ingenite*, *definite*, *indefinite*, *infinite*, *hypocrite*, *favourite*, *requisite*, *pre-requisite*, *perquisite*, *exquisite*, *appusite*, and *opposite*. *Heteroclite* has the *i* long in Sheridan, but short in Kenrick. The former is, in my opinion, the best pronunciation, (see the word in the Dictionary;) but *ite*, in what may be called a gentile termination, has the *i* always long, as in *Hivite*, *Samnite*, *cosmopolite*, *bedlamite*, &c.

157. The termination *ive*, when the accent is on it, is always long, as in *hive*, except in the two verbs *give*, *live*, and their compounds, *giving*, *living*, &c.; for the adjective *live*, as a *live animal*, has the *i* long, and rhymes with *strive*; so have the adjective and adverb, *lively*, and *livelily*: the noun *livelihood* follows the same analogy; but the adjective *live-long*, as the *live-long day*, has the *i* short, as in the verb. When the accent is not on the *i* in this termination it, is always short, as *sportive*, *plaintive*, &c. rhyming with *give* (150,) except the word be a gentile, as *Argive*.

158. All the other adjectives and substantives of this termination, when the accent is not on it, have the *i* invariably short, as *offensive*, *defensive*, &c. The *i* in *salique* is short, as if written *sallick*, but long in *oblique*, rhyming with *pike*, *strike*, &c.; while *antique* has the *i* long and slender, and rhymes with *speak*. Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, and Barclay, have *obleek* for *oblique*; Mr. Scott has it both ways, but gives the slender sound first; and Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, and W. Johnston, *oblīke*. The latter is, in my opinion, more agreeable to polite usage, but the former more analogical; for as it comes from the French *oblique*, we cannot write it *oblike*, as Mr. Nares wishes, any more than *antique*, *antike*, for fear of departing too far from the Latin *antiquus* and *obliquus*. *Opaque*, Mr. Nares observes, has become *opake*; but then it must be remembered, that the Latin is *opacus* and not *opaquus*.

159. All the terminations in *ize* have the *i* long, except to *endenize*; which, having the accent on the second syllable, follows the general rule, and has the *i* short, pronounced as in the verb *is*, (140.) To these observations we may add, that though *evil* and *devil* suppress the *i*, as if written *ev'l* and *dev'l*, yet that *cavil* and *pencil* preserve its sound distinctly; and that *Latin* ought never to be pronounced as it is generally at schools, as if written *Latt'n*. *Cousin* and *cozen* both drop the last vowels, as if spelled *cozn*, and are only distinguishable to the eye.

Thus we see how little regularity there is in the sound of this letter when it is not under the accent; and, when custom will permit, how careful we ought to be to preserve the least trace of analogy, that "confusion may not be worse confounded." The sketch that has been just given may, perhaps, afford something like a clew to direct us in this labyrinth, and it is hoped it will enable the judicious speaker to pronounce with more certainty and decision.

160. It was remarked under the vowel *A*, that when a hard *g* or *c* preceded that vowel, a sound like *e* interposed, the better to unite the letters, and soften the sound of the consonant. The same may be observed of the letter *I*. When this vowel is preceded by hard *g* or *k*, which is but another form for hard *c*, it is pronounced as if an *e* were inserted between the consonant and the vowel: thus, *sky*, *kind*, *guide*, *guise*, *disguise*, *catechise*, *guile*, *beguile*, *mankind*, are pronounced as if written *ske-y*, *ke-ind*, *gue-ise*, *disgue-ise*, *cate-che-ise*, *gue-ile*, *be-gue-ile*, *manke-ind*. At first we are surprised that two such different letters as *a* and *i* should be affected in the same manner by the hard gutturals *g*, *c*, and *k*; but when we reflect that *i* is really composed of *a* and *e*, (37,) our surprise ceases; and we are pleased to find the ear perfectly uniform in its procedure, and entirely unbiassed by the eye. From this view of the analogy we may see how greatly mistaken is a very solid and ingenious writer on this subject, who says, that "*ky-ind* for *kind* is a monster of pronunciation, heard only on our stage." Nares' English Orthoepy, page 28. Dr. Beattie, in his Theory of Language, takes notice of this union of vowel sounds, page 266. See No. 92.

It may not, perhaps, seem unworthy of notice, that when this letter is unaccented in the numerous terminations *ity*, *ible*, &c. it is frequently pronounced like short *u*, as if the words *sensible*, *visible*, &c. were written *sensubble*, *visubble*, &c.; and *charity*, *chastity*, &c. like *charutty*, *chastutty*, &c.: but it may be observed, that the pure sound of *i* like *e* in these words is as much the mark of an elegant speaker as that of the *u* in *singular*, *educate*, &c. See No. 179.

## O.

161. Grammarians have generally allowed this letter but three sounds. Mr. Sheridan instances them in *not*, *note*, *prove*. For a fourth, I have added the *o* in *love*,

*dove*, &c.; for the fifth, that in *or*, *nor*, *for*: and a sixth, that in *woman*, *wolf*, &c.

162. The first and only peculiar sound of this letter is that by which it is named in the alphabet: it requires the mouth to be formed, in some degree, like the letter, in order to pronounce it. This may be called its long open sound, as the *o* in *prove* may be called its long slender sound. (65.) This sound we find in words ending with silent *e*, as *tone*, *bone*, *alone*; or when ending a syllable with the accent upon it, as *mo-tion*, *po-tent*, &c.; likewise in the monosyllables, *go*, *so*, *no*. This sound is found under several combinations of other vowels with this letter, as in *moan*, *groan*, *bow*, (to shoot with,) *low*, (not high,) and before *st* in the words *host*, *ghost*, *post*, *most*, and before *ss* in *gross*.

163. The second sound of this letter is called its short sound, and is found in *not*, *got*, *lot*, &c.; though this, as in the other short vowels, is by no means the short sound of the former long one, but corresponds exactly to that of *a* in *what*, with which the words *not*, *got*, *lot*, are perfect rhymes. The long sound, to which the *o* in not and *sot* are short ones, is found under the diphthong *au* in *naught*, and the *ou* in *sought*; corresponding exactly to the *a* in *hall*, *ball*, &c. The short sound of this letter, like the short sound of *a* in *father*, (78) (79) is frequently, by inaccurate speakers, and chiefly those among the vulgar, lengthened to a middle sound approaching to its long sound, the *o* in *or*. This sound is generally heard, as in the case of *a*, when it is succeeded by two consonants: thus Mr. Smith pronounces *broth*, *froth*, and *moth*, as if written *brawth*, *frawth*, and *mawth*. Of the propriety or impropriety of this, a well-educated ear is the best judge; but, as was observed under the article A, (79,) if this be not the sound heard among the best speakers, no middle sound ought to be admitted, as good orators will ever incline to definite and absolute sounds, rather than such as may be called *non-descripts* in language.

164. The third sound of this letter, as was marked in the first observation, may be called its long slender sound, corresponding to the double *o*. The words where this sound of *o* occurs are so few, that it will be easy to give a catalogue of them: *Prove*, *move*, *behove*, and their compounds *lose*, *do*, *ado*, *Rome*, *poltron*, *ponton*, *sponton*, *who*, *whom*, *womb*, *tomb*. *Sponton* is not in Johnson: and this and the two preceding words ought rather to be written with *oo* in the last syllable. *Gold* is pronounced like *goold* in familiar conversation; but in verse and solemn language, especially that of the Scripture, ought always to rhyme with *old*, *fold*, &c. See *Encore*, *Gold*, and *Wind*.

165. The fourth sound of this vowel is that which is found in *love*, *dove*, &c.; and the long sound, which seems the nearest relation to it, is the first sound of *o* in *note*, *tone*, *rove*, &c. This sound of *o* is generally heard when it is shortened by the succeeding liquids *n*, *m*, *r*, and the semi-vowels *v*, *z*, *th*: and as Mr. Nares has given a catalogue of those words, I shall avail myself of his labour. *Above*, *affront*, *allonge*, *among*, *amongst*, *attorney*, *bomb*, *bombard*, *borage*, *borough*, *brother*, *cochineal*, *colour*, *come*, *comely*, *comfit*, *comfort*, *company*, *compass*, *comrade*, *combat*, *conduit*, *cony*, *conjure*, *constable*, *covenant*, *cover*, *covert*, *covet*, *covey*, *cozen*, *discomfit*, *done*, *doth*, *dost*, *dove*, *dozen*, *dromedary*, *front*, *glove*, *govern*, *honey*, *hover*, *love*, *Monday*, *money*, *mongrel*, *monk*, *monkey*, *month*, *mother*, *none*, *nothing*, *one*, *onion*, *other*, *oven*, *plover*, *pomegranate*, *pommel*, *pother*, *romage*, *shove*, *shovel*, *sloven*, *smother*, *some*, *Somerset*, *son*, *sovereign*, *sponge*, *stomach*, *thorough*, *ton*, *tongue*, *word*, *work*, *wonder*, *world*, *worry*, *worse*, *worship*, *wort*, *worth*: to which we may add, *rhomb*, *once*, *comfrey*, and *colander*.

166. In these words the accent is on the *o* in every word, except *pomegranate*: but with very few exceptions, this letter has the same sound in the unaccented terminations, *oc*, *ock*, *od*, *ol*, *om*, *on*, *op*, *or*, *ot*, and *some*, as *mammock*, *cassock*, *method*, *carol*, *kingdom*, *union*, *amazon*, *gallop*, *tutor*, *turbot*, *troublesome*, &c.; all which are pronounced as if written *mammuck*, *cassuck*, *methud*, &c. The *o* in the adjunct *monger*, as *cheesemonger*, &c. has always this sound. The exceptions to this rule are technical terms from the Greek, or Latin, as *Achor*, a species of the herpes: and proper names, as *Calor*, a river in Italy.

167. The fifth sound of *o* is the long sound produced by *r* final, or followed by another consonant, as *for*, *former*. This sound is perfectly equivalent to the diphthong *ou*: and *for* and *former* might, on account of sound only, be written *faur* and *faurmer*. There are many exceptions to this rule, as *borne*, *corps*, *corse*, *force*, *forge*, *form* (a seat,) *forte*, *horde*, *porch*, *port*, *sport*, &c. which have the first sound of this letter.

168. *O*, like *A*, is lengthened before *r*, when terminating a monosyllable, or followed by another consonant; and, like *a* too, is shortened by a duplication of the liquid, as we may hear by comparing the conjunction *or* with the same letters in *torrid*, *florid*, &c.; for though the *r* is not doubled to the eye in *florid*, yet, as the accent is on it, it is as effectually doubled to the ear, as if written *florrid*; so if a consonant of another kind succeed the *r* in this situation, we find the *o* as long as in a monosyllable: thus the *o* in *orchard* is as long as in the conjunction *or*, and that in *formal*, as in the word *for*: but in *orifice* and *forage*, where the *r* is followed by a vowel, the *o* is as short as if the *r* were double, and the words written *orrifice* and *forrage*. See No 81.

169. There is a sixth sound of *o* exactly corresponding to the *u* in *bull*, *full*, *pull*, &c. which, from its existing only in the following words, may be called its irregular sound. These words are *woman*, *bosom*, *worsted*, *wolf*, and the proper names, *Wolsey*, *Worcester*, and *Wolverhampton*.

### *Irregular and Unaccented Sounds.*

170. What was observed of the *a*, when followed by a liquid and a mute, may be observed of the *o* with equal justness. This letter, like *a*, has a tendency to lengthen, when followed by a liquid and another consonant, or by *s*, *ss*, or *s* and a mute. But this length of *o*, in this situation, seems every day growing more and more vulgar: and, as it would be gross to a degree to sound the *a* in *castle*, *mask*, and *plant*, like the *a* in *palm*, *psalm*, &c. so it would be equally exceptionable to pronounce the *o* in *moss*, *dross*, and *frost*, as if written *mawse*, *drawse*, and *frawst*. (78) (79.) The *o* in the compounds of *solve* as *dissolve*, *absolve*, *resolve*, seem the only words where a somewhat longer sound of the *o* is agreeable to polite pronunciation: on the contrary, when the *o* ends a syllable, immediately before or after the accent, as in *po-lite*, *im-po-tent*, &c. there is an elegance in giving it the open sound nearly as long as in *po-lar* and *po-tent*, &c. See *Domestick*, *Collect*, and *Command*. It may likewise be observed, that the *o*, like the *e*, (102) is suppressed in a final unaccented syllable when preceded by *c* or *k*, and followed by *n*, as *bacon*, *beacon*, *deacon*, *beckon*, *reckon*, pronounced *bak'n*, *beak'n*, *deak'n*, *beck'n*, *reck'n*; and when *c* is preceded by another consonant, as *falcon*, pronounced *fawk'n*. The *o* is likewise mute in the same situation, when preceded by *d* in *pardon*, pronounced *pard'n*, but not in *guerdon*: it is mute when preceded by *p* in *weapon*, *capon*, &c. pronounced *weap'n*, *cap'n*, &c.; and when preceded by *s* in *reason*, *season*, *treason*, *oraison*, *benison*, *denison*, *unison*, *foison*, *poison*, *prison*, *damson*, *crimson*, *advowson*, pronounced *rea'n*, *trea'n*, &c.; and *mason*, *bason*, *garrison*, *lesson*, *caparison*, *comparison*, *disinherison*, *parson*, and *person*, pronounced *mas'n*, *bas'n*, &c. *Unison*, *diapason*, and *cargason*, seem, particularly in solemn speaking, to preserve the sound of *o* like *u*, as if written *unisun*, *diapazun*, &c. The same letter is suppressed in a final unaccented syllable beginning with *t*, as *seton*, *cotton*, *tutton*, *mutton*, *glutton*, pronounced as if written *set'n*, *cut'n*, &c. When *x* precedes the *t*, the *o* is pronounced distinctly, as in *sexton*. When *l* is the preceding letter, the *o* is generally suppressed, as in the proper names *Stilton cheese*, *Wilton carpets*, and *Melton Mowbray*, &c. Accurate speakers sometimes struggle to preserve it in the name of our great epick poet *Milton*; but the former examples sufficiently show the tendency of the language; and this tendency cannot be easily counteracted. This letter is likewise suppressed in the last syllable of *blazon*, pronounced *blaz'n*; but is always to be preserved in the same syllable of *horizon*. This suppression of the *o* must not be ranked among those careless abbreviations found only among the vulgar, but must be considered as one of those devious tendencies to brevity, which has worn itself a currency in the language, and has at last become a part of it. To pronounce the *o* in those cases where it is suppressed, would give a singularity to the speaker bordering nearly on the pedantick; and the attention given to this singularity by the hearer would necessarily diminish his attention to the subject, and consequently deprive the speaker of something much more desirable.

## U.

171. The first sound of *u*, heard in *tube*, or ending an accented syllable, as in *cu-bick* is a diphthongal sound, as if *e* were prefixed, and these words were spelt *tewbe* and *kewbick*. The letter *u* is exactly the pronoun *you*.

172. The second sound of *u* is the short sound, which tallies exactly with the *o* in *done*, *son*, &c. which every ear perceives might as well, for the sound's sake, be spelt *dun*, *sun*, &c. See all the words where the *o* has this sound, No. 165.

173. The third sound of this letter, and that in which the English more particularly depart from analogy, is the *u* in *bull*, *full*, *pull*, &c. The first, or diphthongal *u* in *tube*, seems almost as peculiar to the English as the long sound of the *i* in *thine*, *mine*, &c. but here, as if they chose to imitate the Latin, Italian, and French *u*, they leave out the *e* before the *u*, which is heard in *tube*, *mule*, &c. and do not pronounce the latter part of *u* quite so long as the *oo* in *pool*, nor so short as the *u* in *dull*, but

with a middle sound between both, which is the true short sound of the *oo* in *coo* and *woo*, as may be heard by comparing *woo* and *wool*; the latter of which is a perfect rhyme to *bull*.

174. This middle sound of *u*, so unlike the general sound of that letter, exists only in the following words: *bull*, *full*, *pull*; words compounded of *full*, as *wonderful*, *dreadful*, &c. *bullock*, *bully*, *bullet*, *bulwark*, *fuller*, *fulling-mill*, *pulley*, *pullet*, *push*, *bush*, *bushel*, *pulpit*, *puss*, *bullion*, *butcher*, *cushion*, *cuckoo*, *pudding*, *sugar*, *hussar*, *huzza*, and *put* when a verb: but few as they are, except *full*, which is a very copious termination, they are sufficient to puzzle Englishmen who reside at any distance from the capital, and to make the inhabitants of Scotland and Ireland, (who, it is highly probable, received a much more regular pronunciation from our ancestors,) not unfrequently the jest of fools.

175. But vague and desultory as this sound of the *u* may at first seem, on a closer view we find it chiefly confined to words which begin with the mute labials, *b*, *p*, *f*, and end with the liquid labial *l*, or the dentals *s*, *t*, and *d*, as in *bull*, *full*, *pull*, *bush*, *push*, *pudding*, *puss*, *put*, &c. Whatever, therefore, was the cause of this whimsical deviation, we see its primitives are confined to a very narrow compass: *put* has this sound only when it is a verb; for *putty*, a paste for glass, has the common sound of *u*, and rhymes exactly with *nutty*, (having the qualities of a nut;) so *put*, the game at cards, and the vulgar appellation of *country put*, follow the same analogy. All *bull's* compounds regularly follow their primitive; as *bull-baiting*, *bull-beggar*, *bull-dog*, &c. But though *fuller*, a whitener of cloth, and *Fulham*, a proper name, are not compounded of *full*, they are sounded as if they were; while *Putney* follows the general rule, and has its first syllable pronounced like the noun *put*. *Pulpit* and *pullet* comply with the peculiarity on account of their resemblance to *pull*, though nothing related to it; and *butcher* and *puss* adopt this sound of *u* for no reason but the nearness of their form to the other words; and when to these we have added *cushion*, *sugar*, *cuckoo*, *hussar*, and the interjection *huzza*, we have every word in the whole language where the *u* is thus pronounced.

176. Some speakers, indeed, have attempted to give *bulk* and *punish*, this obtuse sound of *u*, but luckily have not been followed. The words which have already adopted it are sufficiently numerous; and we cannot be too careful to check the growth of so unmeaning an irregularity. When this vowel is preceded by *r*, in the same syllable, it has a sound somewhat longer than this middle sound, and exactly as if written *oo*: thus *rue*, *true*, &c. are pronounced nearly as if written *roo*, *troo*, &c. (339.)

177. It must be remarked, that this sound of *u*, except in the word *fuller*, never extends to words from the learned languages; for *fulminant*, *fulmination*, *ebullition*, *repulsion*, *sepulchre*, &c. sound the *u* as in *dull*, *gull*, &c. and the *u* in *pus* and *pustule*, is exactly like the same letter in *thus*. So the pure English words, *fulsome*, *buss*, *bulge*, *bustle*, *bustard*, *buzzard*, preserve the *u* in its second sound, as in *us*, *hull*, and *custard*. It may likewise not be unworthy of remark, that the letter *u* is never subject to the shortening power of either the primary or secondary accent; but when accented, is always long, unless shortened by a double consonant. See the words *Drama* and *Muculent*, and No. 503, 534.

### *Irregular and Unaccented Sounds.*

178. But the strangest deviation of this letter from its regular sound is in the words *busy*, *business*, and *bury*. We laugh at the Scotch for pronouncing these words, as if written *bewsy*, *bewsiness*, and *bewry*; but we ought rather to blush for ourselves in departing so wantonly from the general rule as to pronounce them *bizzy*, *bizness*, and *berry*.

179. There is an incorrect pronunciation of this letter when it ends a syllable not under the accent, which prevails, not only among the vulgar, but is sometimes found in better company; and that is, giving the *u* an obscure sound, which confounds it with vowels of a very different kind: thus we not unfrequently hear *singular*, *regular*, and *particular*, pronounced as if written *sing-e-lar*, *reg-e-lar*, and *par-tick-e-lar*: but nothing tends more to tarnish and vulgarize the pronunciation than this short and obscure sound of the unaccented *u*. It may, indeed, be observed, that there is scarcely any thing more distinguishes a person of mean and good education than the pronunciation of the unaccented vowels, (547) (558.) When vowels are under the accent, the prince, and the lowest of the people in the metropolis, with very few exceptions, pronounce them in the same manner; but the unaccented vowels in the mouth of the former have a distinct, open, and specifick sound, while the latter often totally sink them, or change them into some other sound. Those, therefore, who wish to pronounce elegantly, must be particularly attentive to the unaccented vowels; as a neat pronunciation of these forms one of the greatest beauties of speaking.

## *Y final.*

180. *Y* final, either in a word or syllable, is a pure vowel, and has exactly the same sound as *i* would have in the same situation. For this reason, printers, who have been the great correctors of our orthography, have substituted the *i* in its stead, on account of the too great frequency of this letter in the English language. That *y* final is a vowel, is universally acknowledged; nor need we any other proof of it than its long sound, when followed by *e* mute, as in *thyme*, *rhyme*, &c. or ending a syllable with the accent upon it, as, *buying*, *cyder*, &c.: this may be called its first vowel sound.

181. The second sound of the vowel *y* is its short sound, heard in *system*, *syntax*, &c.

### *Irregular and Unaccented Sounds.*

182. The unaccented sound of this letter at the end of a syllable, like that of *i* in the same situation, is always like the first sound of *e*: thus *vanity*, *pleurisy*, &c. if sound alone were consulted, might be written *vanitee*, *pleurisee*, &c.

183. The exception to this rule is, when *f* precedes the *y* in a final syllable, the *y* is then pronounced as long and open as if the accent were on it: thus *justify*, *qualify*, &c. have the last syllable sounded like that in *defy*. This long sound continues when the *y* is changed into *i*, in *justifiable*, *qualifiable*, &c. The same may be observed of *multiply* and *multipliable*, &c. *occupy* and *occupiable*, &c. (512.)

184. There is an irregular sound of this letter when the accent is on it in *panegyrick*, when it is frequently pronounced like the second sound of *e*; which would be more correct if its true sound were preserved, and it were to rhyme with *Pyrrhick*; or as Swift does with *Satirick*.

> "On me when dunces are satirick,
> "I take it for a *panegyrick*."

Thus we see the same irregularity attends this letter before double *r*, or before single *r*, followed by a vowel, as we find attends the vowel *i* in the same situation. So the word *Syrinx* ought to preserve the *y* like *i* pure, and the word *syrtis* should sound the *y* like *e* short, though the first is often heard improperly, like the last.

185. But the most uncertain sound of this letter is, when it ends a syllable immediately preceding the accent. In this case it is subject to the same variety as the letter *i* in the same situation, and nothing but a catalogue will give us any idea of the analogy of the language in this point.

186. The *y* is long in *chylaceous*, but shortened by the secondary accent in *chylifaction* and *chylifactive*, (530:) though, without the least reason from analogy, Mr. Sheridan has marked them both long.

187. Words composed of *hydro*, from the Greek ὕδωρ, *water*, have the *y* before the accent generally long, as *hydrography*, *hydrographer*, *hydrometry*, *hydropick*; all which have the *y* long in Mr. Sheridan but *hydrography*, which must be a mistake of the press; and this long sound of *y* continues in *hydrostatick* in spite of the shortening power of the secondary accent. (530.) The same sound of *y* prevails in *hydraulicks* and *hydatides*. *Hygrometer* and *hygrometry*, seem to follow the same analogy, as well as *hyperbola* and *hyperbole*: which are generally heard with the *y* long; though Kenrick has marked the latter short. *Hypostasis* and *hypotenuse* ought to have the *y* long likewise. In *hypothesis* the *y* is more frequently short than long; and in *hypothetical* it is more frequently long than short; but *hypocrisy* has the first *y* always short. *Myrobalan* and *myropolist* may have the *y* either long or short. *Mythology* has the first *y* generally short, and *mythological*, from the shortening power of the secondary accent, (530,) almost always. *Phytivorous*, *phytography*, *phytology*, have the first *y* always long. In *phylactery*, the first *y* is generally short, and in *physician* always. *Pylorus* has the *y* long in Mr. Sheridan, but, I think, improperly. In *pyramidal* he marks the *y* long, though, in my opinion, it is generally heard short, as in *pyramid*. In *pyrites*, with the accent on the second syllable, he marks the *y* short, much more correctly than Kenrick, who places the accent on the first syllable, and marks the *y* long. (See the word.) *Synodick*, *synodical*, *synonima*, and *synopsis*, have the *y* always short: *synecdoche* ought likewise to have the same letter short, as we find it in Perry's and Kenrick's Dictionaries; though in Sheridan's we find it long. *Typography* and *typographer* ought to have the first *y* long, as we find it in Sheridan, Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnston, Kenrick, and Perry, though frequently heard short; and though *tyrannical* has the *y* marked short by Mr. Perry, it ought rather to have the long sound, as we see it marked by Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnston, and Kenrick.

188. From the view that has been taken of the sound of the *i* and *y* immediately before the accent, it may justly be called the most uncertain part of pronunciation. Scarcely any reason can be given why custom prefers one sound to the other in some words; and why, in others, we may use either one or the other indiscriminately. It is strongly to be presumed that the *i* and *y*, in this situation, particularly the last, was generally pronounced long by our ancestors, but that custom has gradually inclined to the shorter sound as more readily pronounced, and as more like the sound of these letters when they end a syllable after the accent; and, perhaps, we should contribute to the regularity of the language, if, when we are in doubt, we should rather incline to the short than the long sound of these letters.

## W *final.*

189. That *w* final is a vowel, is not disputed (9;) when it is in this situation, it is equivalent to *oo*, as may be perceived in the sound of *vow*, *tow-el*, &c. where it forms a real diphthong, composed of the *a* in *wa-ter*, and the *oo* in *woo* and *coo*. It is often joined to *o* at the end of a syllable, without affecting the sound of that vowel; and in this situation it may be called servile, as in *bow* to shoot with; *crow*, *low*, (not high,) &c.

## DIPHTHONGS.

190. A diphthong is a double vowel, or the union or mixture of two vowels pronounced together, so as only to make one syllable: as the Latin *a e* or *æ*, *o e* or *œ*, the Greek αι, the English *ai*, *au*, &c.

191. This is the general definition of a diphthong: but if we examine it closely, we shall find in it a want of precision and accuracy.* If a diphthong be two vowel sounds in succession, they must necessarily form two syllables, and therefore, by its very definition, cannot be a diphthong: if it be such a mixture of two vowels as to form but one simple sound, it is very improperly called a diphthong; nor can any such simple mixture exist.

192. The only way to reconcile this seeming contradiction, is to suppose that two vocal sounds in succession were sometimes pronounced so closely together as to form only the time of one syllable in Greek and Latin verse. Some of these diphthongal syllables we have in our own language, which only pass for monosyllables in poetry: thus *hire* (wages) is no more than one syllable in verse, though perfectly equivalent to *higher* (more high,) which generally passes for a dissyllable: the same may be observed of *dire* and *dyer*, *hour* and *power*, &c. This is not uniting two vocal sounds into one simple sound, which is impossible; but pronouncing two vocal sounds in succession so rapidly and so closely as to go for only one syllable in poetry.

193. Thus the best definition I have found of a diphthong is that given us by Mr. Smith, in his Scheme for a French and English Dictionary. "A diphthong (says this gentleman) I would define to be two simple vocal sounds uttered by one and the same emission of breath, and joined in such a manner that each loses a portion of its natural length; but from the junction produceth a compound sound, equal in the time of pronouncing to either of them taken separately, and so making still but one syllable."

194. "Now if we apply this definition (says Mr. Smith) to the several combinations that may have been laid down and denominated diphthongs by former orthoepists, I believe we shall find only a small number of them meriting this name." As a proof of the truth of this observation, we find, that most of those vocal assemblages that go under the name of diphthongs emit but a simple sound, and that not compounded of the two vowels, but one of them only, sounded long: thus *pain* and *pane*, *pail* and *pale*, *hear* and *here*, are perfectly the same sounds.

195. These observations naturally lead us to a distinction of diphthongs into proper and improper; the proper are such as have two distinct vocal sounds, and the improper such as have but one.

196. The proper diphthongs are,

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *ea* ocean | *io* question | *oy* boy |
| *eu* feud | *oi* voice | *ua* assuage |
| *ew* jewel | *ou* pound | *ue* mansuetude |
| *ia* poniard | *ow* now | *ui* languid |
| *ie* spaniel | | |

In this assemblage it is impossible not to see a manifest distinction between those which begin with *e* or *i*, and the rest. In those beginning with either of these vowels we find a squeezed sound like the commencing or consonant *y* interpose, as it were, to articulate the latter vowel, and that the words where these diphthongs are found, might, agreeably to the sound, be spelt *eake-yan*, *f-yude*, *j-yewel*, *pon-yard*, *span-yel*, *pash-yon*, &c.; and as these diphthongs (which, from their commencing with the sound of *y* consonant, may not improperly be called *semi-consonant diphthongs*,) begin in that part of the mouth where *s*, *c* soft, and *t* are formed, we find that coalescence ensue which forms the aspirated hiss in the numerous termination *sion*, *tion*, *tial*, &c. and by direct consequence in those ending in *ure*, *une*, as *future*, *fortune*, &c. for the letter *u*, when long, is exactly one of these semi-consonant diphthongs (8;) and coming immediately after the accent it coalesces with the preceding *s*, *c*, or *t*, and draws it into the aspirated hiss of *sh* or *tsh*. (459.) Those found in the termination *ious* may be called semi-consonant diphthongs also, as the *o* and *u* have but the sound of one vowel. It may be observed too, in passing, that the reason why in *mansuetude* the *s* does not go into *sh*, is, because when *u* is followed by another vowel in the same syllable, it drops its consonant sound at the beginning, and becomes merely double *o*.

197. The improper diphthongs are,

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *ae* Cæsar | *ea* clean | *ie* friend |
| *ai* aim | *ee* reed | *oa* coat |
| *ao* gaol | *ei* ceiling | *oe* œconomy |
| *au* taught | *eo* people | *oo* moon |
| *aw* law | *ey* they | *ow* crow |

198. The triphthongs having but two sounds are merely ocular, and must therefore be classed with the proper diphthongs:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *aye* (for ever) | *eou* plenteous | *iew* view |
| *eau* beauty | *ieu* adieu | *oeu* manœuvre |

Of all these combinations of vowels we shall treat in their alphabetical order.

### *AE.*

199. *Ae* or *æ* is a diphthong, says Dr. Johnson, of very frequent use in the Latin language, which seems not properly to have any place in the English; since the *æ* of the Saxons has been long out of use, being changed to *e* simple; to which, in words frequently occurring, the *æ* of the Romans is, in the same manner, altered, as in *equator*, *equinoctial*, and even in *Eneas*.

200. But though the diphthong *æ* is perfectly useless in our language, and the substitution of *e* in its stead, in *Cesar* and *Eneas*, is recommended by Dr. Johnson, we do not find his authority has totally annihilated it, especially in proper names and technical terms derived from the learned languages. *Cæsar*, *Æneas*, *Æsop*, *pæan*, *æther*, *æthiops* mineral, *amphisbæna*, *anacephalæosis aphæresis*, *ægilops*, *oæna*, &c. seem to preserve the diphthong, as well as certain words, which are either plurals or genitives in Latin words not naturalized, as *cornucopiæ*, *exuviæ*, *aqua vitæ*, *minutiæ*, *striæ*, &c.

201. This diphthong, when not under the accent, in *Michaelmas*, and when accented in *Dædalus*, is pronounced like short *e*; it is, like *e*, subject to the short sound when under the secondary accent, as in *Ænobarbus*, where *æn*, in the first syllable, is pronounced exactly like the letter *n*. (536.)

### *AI.*

202. The sound of this diphthong is exactly like the long slender sound of *a*; thus *pail*, a vessel, and *pale*, a colour, are perfectly the same sound. The exceptions are but few.

203. When *said* is the third person preterimperfect tense of the verb to *say*, *ai* has the sound of short *e*, and *said* rhymes with *bed*; the same sound of *ai* may be observed in the third person of the present tense *saith* and the participle *said*; but when this word is an adjective, as the *said* man, it is regular, and rhymes with *trade*.

204. *Plaid*, a striped garment, rhymes with *mad*.

205. *Raillery* is a perfect rhyme to *salary*; and *raisin*, a fruit, is pronounced exactly like *reason*, the distinctive faculty of man. See both these words in the Dictionary.

206. *Again* and *Against*, sound as if written *agen* and *agenst*.

207. The *aisle* of a church is pronounced exactly like *isle*, an island: and is sometimes written *ile*.

208. When this diphthong is in a final unaccented syllable, the *a* is sunk and the *i* pronounced short: thus *mountain*, *fountain*, *captain*, *curtain*, *villain*, are all pronounced as if written *mountin*, *fountin*, *captin*, *curtin*, *villin*: but when the last word takes an additional syllable, the *i* is dropped, and the *a* has its short sound, as *villanous*, *villany*. See the words in the Dictionary.

209. The *ai* in *Britain* has the short sound approaching to *u*, so common with all the vowels in final unaccented syllables, and is pronounced exactly like *Briten*.

* We see how many disputes the simple and ambiguous nature of vowels created among grammarians, and how it has begot the mistake concerning diphthongs: all that are properly so are syllables, and not diphthongs, as intended to be signified by that word. *Holder.*

210. *Plait*, a fold of cloth, is regular, and ought to be pronounced like *plate*, a dish; pronouncing it so as to rhyme with *meat* is a vulgarism, and ought to be avoided.

211. *Plaister* belongs no longer to this class of words, being now more properly written *plaster*, rhyming with *caster*.

## *AO.*

212. This combination of vowels in a diphthong is only to be met with in the word *gaol*, now more properly written, as it is pronounced, *jail*.

## *AU.*

213. The general sound of this diphthong is that of the noun *awe*, as *taught*, *caught*, &c. or of the *a* in *hall*, *ball*, &c.

214. When these letters are followed by *n*, and another consonant, they change to the second sound of *a* heard in *far*, *farther*, &c.: thus *aunt*, *askaunce*, *haunch*, *launch*, *askaunt*, *flaunt*, *haunt*, *gauntlet*, *jaunt*, *craunch*, *jaundice*, *laundress*, *laundry*, have the Italian sound of the *a* in the last syllable of *papa* and *mamma*. To these I think ought to be added, *daunt*, *paunch*, *gaunt*, and *saunter*, as Dr. Kenrick has marked them with the Italian *a*, and not as if written *dawnt*, *pawnch*, &c. as Mr. Sheridan sounds them. *Maund*, a basket, is always pronounced with the Italian *a*, and nearly as if written *marnd*; for which reason *Maundy* Thursday, which is derived from it, ought, with Mr. Nares, to be pronounced in the same manner, though generally heard with the sound of *aw*. To *maunder*, to grumble, though generally heard as if written *mawnder*, ought certainly to be pronounced as Mr. Nares has classed it, with the Italian *a*. The same may be observed of *taunt*, which ought to rhyme with *aunt*, though sounded *tawnt* by Mr. Sheridan; and being left out of the above list, supposed to be so pronounced by Mr. Nares. [But Mr. Elphinston has placed the analogy of these words in so strong and curious a light, that I cannot help presenting them to the reader in his own words, though a different orthography: "*U* meritoriously distinguishes *aunt*, the parent's sister, from *ant* the emmet, and gives *a* slender shut, the servile of *a* broad open, yet without pretence of so dangerous or any coincidence; in defiance of both sisters, his *aunt* had power to retain the company of *jaunt*, *haunt*, *vaunt*, *taunt*, *daunt*, *gaunt*, *gauntlet*; in all of which the *u* does precisely the same duty it formerly did in *chaunt*, *graunt*, *maund*, and *commaund*; in *saunter* and *saunder*; as well as in *braunch*, *haunch*, *paunch*, *launch*, *staunch*; all now justly as genealogically, *chant*, *grant*, *mand*, (the old basket,) *command*, *santer*, *sander*; *branch*, *hanch*, *panch*, *lanch*, *stanch*. *Jaundice* alone pleaded *u* radical; and yet was found mere *jandice*. So with *aunt*, must return to truth and etymology (who do not always join issue,) *jant*, *hant*, *vant*, *tant*, *dant*, *gant*, *gantlet*; and even the venerable *Mandy Thursday*, with her *mand* or basket in her hand. She had, indeed, almost left the language, though Astrea had not left the land, when analogy (or harmony) enacted; *a* broad (*au*) shall not in English precede *n*; followed either by a dry dental, or by a sibilation; that is, *au* shall not be followed by *nt*, *nd*, *nce*, *nch*, or *nge*. No such sounds being sufferable in the English system, as *aunt*, *aund*, *aunch*, *aunce*, or *aunge*; there shall be no such semblances. Alike are therefore indispensable, *chant* and *jant*; *hand* and *mand*, *chance* and *lance*, *branch* and *lanch*, *banter* and *santer*; *Sande* and his full self *Alexander*. In all such, *a* far from broad or open, is slender and shut; yet hardly shorter than if the silent aspiration interposed in *ahnt*, *sahnter*, *lahnce*, *lahnch*, and the rest. Before *nge*, indeed, *a* is also slender, but open; not *ah*, but *a*; guarded therefore by its own (*i*) servile (as we saw in its place) against every danger of *change*. *Faun* and *fawn* remain doubtless in *fauns* and *fawns*, unaltered by the adscititious depressive sibilant." *Propriety ascertained in her Picture*, vol. i. p. 171.]

215. *Laugh* and *draught*, which are very properly classed by Mr. Nares among those words which have the long Italian *a* in *father*, are marked by Mr. Sheridan with his first sound of *a* in *hat*, lengthened into the sound of *a* in *father*, by placing the accent on it. *Staunch* is spelled without the *u* by Johnson, and therefore improperly classed by Mr. Nares in the above list.

216. *Vaunt* and *avaunt* seem to be the only real exceptions to this sound of *a* in the whole list; and as these words are chiefly confined to tragedy, they may be allowed to "fret and strut their hour upon the stage" in the old traditionary sound of *awe*.

217. This diphthong is pronounced like long *o* in *hautboy*, as if written *ho-boy*; and like *o* short in *cauliflower*, *laurel*, and *laudanum*; as if written *colliflower*, *lorrel*, and *loddanum*. In *gauge*, *au* has the sound of slender *a*, and rhymes with *page*.

218. There is a corrupt pronunciation of this diphthong among the vulgar, which is, giving the *au* in *daughter*, *sauce*, *saucer*, and *saucy*, the sound of the Italian *a*, and nearly as if written *darter*, *sarce*, *sarcer*, and *sarcy*; but this pronunciation cannot be too carefully avoided. *Au* in *sausage*, also, is sounded by the vulgar with short *a*, as if written *sassage*; but in this, as in the other words, *au* ought to sound *awe*. See the words in the Dictionary.

## *AW*

219. Has the long broad sound of *a* in *ball*, with which the word *bawl* is perfectly identical. It is always regular.

## *AY.*

220. This diphthong, like its near relation *ai*, has the sound of slender *a* in *pay*, *day*, &c. and is pronounced like long *e* in the word *quay*, which is now sometimes seen written *key*; for if we cannot bring the pronunciation to the spelling, it is looked upon as some improvement to bring the spelling to the pronunciation: a most pernicious practice in the language. See *Bowl*.

221. To *flay*, to strip off the skin, also, is corruptly pronounced *flea*; but the diphthong in this word seems to be recovering its rights.

222. There is a wanton departure from analogy in orthography, by changing the *y* in this diphthong to *i* in the words *paid*, *said*, *laid*, for *payed*, *sayed*, and *layed*. Why these words should be written with *i*, and thus contracted, and *played*, *prayed*, and *delayed*, remain at large, let our wise correctors of orthography determine. *Stayed* also, a participial adjective signifying *steady*, is almost always written *staid*.

223. When *ay* comes immediately after the accent in a final syllable, like *ai*, it drops the former vowel in the colloquial pronunciation of the days of the week. Thus, as we pronounce *captain*, *curtain*, &c. as if written *captin*, *curtin*, &c. so we hear *Sunday*, *Monday*, &c. as if written *Sundy*, *Mundy*, &c. A more distinct pronunciation of *day* in these words, is a mark of the northern dialect. (208.)

224. The familiar assent of *ay* for *yes*, is a combination of the long Italian *a* in the last syllable of *papa*, and the first sound of *e*. If we give the *a* the sound of that letter in *ball*, the word degenerates into a coarse rustic pronunciation: though, in the House of Commons, where this word is made a noun, we frequently, but not correctly, hear it so pronounced, in the phrase *the Ayes have it*.

## *AYE.*

225. This triphthong is a combination of the slender sound of *a*, heard in *pa-per*, and the *e* in *me-tre*. The word which it composes, signifying *ever*, is almost obsolete.

## *EA.*

226. The regular sound of this diphthong is that of the first sound of *e* in *here*; but its irregular sound of short *e* is so frequent, as to make a catalogue of both necessary; especially for those who are unsettled in the pronunciation of the capital, and wish to practise in order to form a habit.

227. The first sound of *ea* is like open *e*, and is heard in the following words: *Afeard*, *affear*, *anneal*, *appeal*, *appear*, *appease*, *aread*, *arrear*, *beacon*, *beadle*, *beadroll*, *beads*, *beadsman*, *beagle*, *beak*, *beaker*, *beam*, *bean*, *beard*, *bearded*, *beast*, *beat*, *beaten*, *beaver*, *beleaguer*, *beneath*, *bequeath*, *bereave*, *besmear*, *bespeak*, *bleach*, *bleak*, *blear*, *bleat*, *behea*, *breach*, *bream*, to *breathe*, *cease*, *cheap*, *cheat*, *clean*, *cleanly*, (adverb,) *clear*, *clearance*, *cleave*, *cochineal*, *colleague*, *conceal*, *congeal*, *cream*, *creak*, *crease*, *creature*, *deacon*, *deal*, *dean*, *deanery*, *dear*, *decease*, *defeasance*, *defeasible*, *defeat*, *demean*, *demeanour*, *decrease*, *dream*, *drear*, *dreary*, *each*, *eager*, *eagle*, *eagre*, *ear*, *east*, *easter*, *easy*, to *eat*, *eaten*, *eaves*, *entreat*, *endear*, *escheat*, *fear*, *fearful*, *feasible*, *feasibility*, *feast*, *feat*, *feature*, *flea*, *fleam*, *freak*, *gear*, *gleam*, *glean*, to *grease*, *grease*, *greaves*, *heal*, *heap*, *hear*, *heat*, *heath*, *heathen*, *heave*, *impeach*, *increase*, *inseam*, *interleave*, *knead*, *lea*, to *lead*, *leaf*, *league*, *leak*, *lean*, *lease*, *leash*, *leasing*, *least*, *leave*, *leaves*, *mead*, *meagre*, *meal*, *mean*, *meat*, *measles*, *meathe*, *neat*, *neap*, *near*, *pea*, *peace*, *peak*, *peal*, *pease*, *peat*, *plea*, *plead*, *please*, *reach*, to *read*, *ream*, *reap*, *rear*, *rearward*, *reason*, *recheat*, *redstreak*, *release*, *repeal*, *repeat*, *retreat*, *reveal*, *screak*, *scream*, *seal*, *sea*, *seam*, *seamy*, *sear*, *searcloth*, *season*, *seat*, *shear*, *shears*, *sheath*, *sheathe*, *sheaf*, *sleasy*, *sneak*, *sneaker*, *sneakup*, *speak*, *spear*, *steal*, *steam*, *streak*, *stream*, *streamer*, *streamy*, *surcease*, *tea*, *teach*, *tead*, *teague*, *teal*, *team*, *tear*, (substantive,) *tea'ie*, *teat*, *treacle*, *treason*, *treat*, *treatise*, *treatment*, *treaty*,

*tweag, tweak, tweague, veal, underneath, uneasy, unreave, uprear, weak, weaken, weai, weald, wean, weanling, weariness, wearisome, weary, weasand, weasel, weave, wheat, wheaten, wreak, wreath, wreathe, wreathy, yea, year, yeanling, yearling, yearly, zeal.*

228. In this catalogue we find *beard* and *bearded* sometimes pronounced as if written *berd* and *berded:* but this corruption of the diphthong which Mr. Sheridan has adopted, seems confined to the Stage. See the word.

229. The preterimperfect tense of *eat* is sometimes written *ate*, particularly by Lord Bolingbroke, and frequently, and, perhaps, more correctly, pronounced *et*, especially in Ireland: but *eaten* always preserves the *ea* long.

230. *Ea* in *fearful* is long when it signifies *timorous*, and short when it signifies *terrible*, as if written *ferful*. See the word.

231. To *read* is long in the present tense, and short in the past and participle, which are sometimes written *red*.

232. *Teat*, a dug, is marked by Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Elphinston, and Mr. Nares, with short *e* like *tit*, but more properly by Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Smith, with the long *e*, rhyming with *meat*.

233. *Beat*, the preterimperfect tense, and participle of to *beat*, is frequently pronounced in Ireland like *bet* (a wager): and if utility were the only object of language, this would certainly be the preferable pronunciation, as nothing tends more to obscurity than verbs which have no different form for their present and past times; but fashion in this, as in many other cases, triumphs over use and propriety; and *bet*, for the past time and participle of *beat*, must be religiously avoided.

234. *Ea* is pronounced like the short *e* in the following words: *Abreast, ahead, already, bedstead, behead, bespread, bestead, bread, breadth, breakfast, breast, breath, cleanse, cleanly*, (adjective), *cleanlily, dead, deadly, deaf, deafen, dearth, death, earl, earldom, early, earn, earnest, earth, earthen, earthly, endeavour, feather, head, heady, health, heard, hearse, heaven, heavy, jealous, impearl, instead, lead, leaden, leant*, (the past time and participle of to *lean*), *learn, learning, leather, leaven, meadow, meant, measure, pearl, peasant, pheasant, pleasant, pleasantry, pleasure, read*, (past time and participle), *readily, readiness, ready, realm, rehearsal, rehearse, research, seamstress, searce, search, spread, stead, steadfast, steady, stealth, stealthy, sweat, sweaty, thread, threaden, threat, threaten, treachery, tread, treadle, treasure, uncleanly, wealth, wealthy, weapon, weather, yearn, zealot, zealous, zealously.*

235. I have given the last three words, compounded of *zeal*, as instances of the short sound of the diphthong, because it is certainly the more usual sound; but some attempts have lately been made in the House of Commons to pronounce them long, as in the noun. It is a commendable zeal to endeavour to reform the language as well as the constitution; but whether, if these words were altered, it would be a real reformation, may admit of some dispute. See *Enclitical Termination*, No. 515, and the word *Zealot*.

236. *Heard*, the past time and participle of *hear*, is sometimes corruptly pronounced with the diphthong long, so as to rhyme with *rear'd*; but this is supposing the verb to be regular; which, from the spelling, is evidently not the case.

237. It is, perhaps, worth observation, that when this diphthong comes before *r*, it is apt to slide into the short *u*, which is undoubtedly very near the true sound, but not exactly: thus pronouncing *earl, earth, dearth*, as if written *url, urth, durth*, is a slight deviation from the true sound, which is exactly that of *i* before *r*, followed by another consonant, in *virtue, virgin*; and that is the true sound of short *e* in *vermin, vernal*, &c. (108.)

238. *Leant*, the past time and participle of to *lean*, is grown vulgar: the *regular* form *leaned* is preferable.

239. The past time and participle of the verb to *leap*, seems to prefer the irregular form; therefore, though we almost always hear to *leap* rhyming with *reap*, we generally hear *leaped*, written and pronounced *leapt*, rhyming with *wept*.

240. *Ea* is pronounced like long slender *a* in *bare*, in the following words: *Bear, bearer, break, forbear, forswear, great, pear, steak, swear*, to *tear, wear*.

241. The word *great* is sometimes pronounced as if written *greet*, generally by people of education, and almost universally in Ireland; but this is contrary to the fixed and settled practice in England. That this is an affected pronunciation, will be perceived in a moment by pronouncing this word in the phrase, *Alexander the Great*; for those who pronounce the word *greet*, in other cases, will generally in this rhyme it with *fate*. It is true the *ee* is the regular sound of this diphthong; but this slender sound of *e* has, in all probability, given way to that of *a* as deeper and more expressive of the epithet *great*.

242. The same observations are applicable to the word *break*; which is much more expressive of the action when pronounced *brake* than *breek*, as it is sometimes affectedly pronounced.

243. *Ea* is pronounced like the long Italian *a* in *father*, in the following words: *Heart, hearty, hearten, hearth, hearken.*

244. *Ea*, unaccented, has an obscure sound, approaching to short *u*, in *vengeance, serjeant, pageant*, and *pageantry*.

## *EAU.*

245. This is a French rather than an English triphthong, being found only in words derived from that language. Its sound is that of long open *o*, as *beau, bureau, flambeau, portmanteau*. In *beauty* and its compounds, it has the first sound of *u*, as if written *bewty*.

## *EE.*

246. This diphthong, in all words except those that end in *r*, has a squeezed sound of long open *e*, formed by a closer application of the tongue to the roof of the mouth, than in that vowel singly, which is distinguishable to a nice ear, in the different sounds of the verbs to *flee* and to *meet*, and the nouns *flea* and *meat*. This has always been my opinion; but, upon consulting some good speakers on the occasion, and in particular, Mr. Garrick, who could find no difference in the sound of these words, I am less confident in giving it to the publick. At any rate the difference is but very trifling, and I shall therefore consider *ee* as equivalent to the long open *e*.

247. This diphthong is irregular only in the word *breeches*, pronounced as if written *britches*. *Cheesecake*, sometimes pronounced *chizcake*, and *breech, britch*, I look upon as vulgarisms. *Beelzebub*, indeed, in prose, has generally the short sound of *e*, as in *bell*: and when these two letters form but one syllable, in the poetical contraction of *e'er* and *ne'er*, for *ever* and *never*, they are pronounced as if written *air* and *nair*.

## *EI.*

248. The general sound of this diphthong seems to be the same as *ey*, when under the accent, which is like long slender *a*; but the other sounds are so numerous as to require a catalogue of them all.

249. *Ei* has the sound of long slender *a* in *deign, vein rein, reign, feign, feint, veil, heinous, heir, heiress, inveigh, weigh, neigh, skein, reins, their, theirs, eight, freight, weight, neighbour*, and their compounds. When *gh* comes after this diphthong, though there is not the least remnant of the Saxon guttural sound, yet it has not exactly the same simple vowel sound as when followed by other consonants; *ei*, followed by *gh*, sounds both vowels like *ae*; or if we could interpose the *y* consonant between the *a* and *t* in *eight, weight*, &c. it might, perhaps, convey the sound better. The difference, however, is so delicate as to render this distinction of no great importance. The same observations are applicable to the words *straight, straighten*, &c. See the word *Eight*.

250. *Ei* has the sound of long open *e* in *here*, in the following words and their compounds: To *ceil, ceiling, conceit, deceit, receipt, conceive, perceive, deceive, receive inveigle, seize, seisin, seignior, seigniory, seine, plebeian. Obeisance* ought to be in the preceding class. See the word.

251 *Leisure* is sometimes pronounced as rhyming with *pleasure*; but, in my opinion, very improperly: for if *i* be allowed that custom is equally divided, we ought, in this case, to pronounce the diphthong long, as more expressive of the idea annexed to it. (241.)

252. *Either* and *neither* are so often pronounced *eyether* and *nigh-ther*, that it is hard to say to which class they belong. Analogy, however, without hesitation, gives the diphthong the sound of long open *e*, rather than that of *i*, and rhymes them with *breather*, one who breathes. This is the pronunciation Mr. Garrick always gave to these words; but the true analogical sound of the diphthong in these words is that of the slender *a*, as if written *ay-ther* and *nay-ther* This pronunciation is adopted in Ireland, but is not favoured by one of our orthoepists; for Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Ferry, Mr. Smith, Steel's Grammar, and Dr. Jones, all pronounce these words with the diphthong like long *e*. W. Johnston alone adopts the sound of long *i* exclusively; Dr. Kenrick gives both *ēther* and *ĭther*, but prefers the first, but gives *neither* the sound of long *e* exclusively: Mr. Coote says these words are generally pronounced with the *ei* like the *i* in *mine*. Mr. Barclay gives no description of the sound of *ei* in *either*, but says *neither* is sometimes pronounced *nīther* and by others *nēther*; and Mr. Nares says, "*either* and *neither* are spoken by some with the sound of long *i*; I have heard even that of long *a* given to them: but as the regular way is also in use, I think it is preferable. These differences seem to have arisen from

ignorance of the regular sound of *ei*." If by the regular way and the regular sound of this diphthong Mr. Nares means the long sound of *e*, we need only inspect No. 249, and 250, to see that the sound of *a* is the more general sound, and therefore ought to be called the regular; but where there are so many instances of words where this diphthong has the long sound of *e*, and custom is so uniform in these words, there can be no doubt which is the true sound.

253. *Ei* has the sound of long open *i*, in *height* and *sleight*, rhyming with *white* and *right*. *Height* is, indeed, often heard rhyming with *eight* and *weight*, and that among very respectable speakers; but custom seems to decide in favour of the other pronunciation, that it may better tally with the adjective *high*, of which it is the abstract.

254. *Ei* has the sound of short *e*, in the two words *heifer* and *nonpareil*, pronounced *heffer* and *nonparell*.

255. This diphthong, when unaccented, like *ai*, (208,) drops the former vowel, and is pronounced like short *i*, in *foreign, foreigner, forfeit, forfeiture, sovereign, sovereignty, surfeit, counterfeit.*

## *EO.*

256. This diphthong is pronounced like *e* long in *people*, as if written *peeple*; and like *e* short in *leopard*, and *jeopardy*, as if written *leppard* and *jeppardy*; and in the law terms *feoffee, feoffer*, and *feoffment*, as if written *feffee, feffer*, and *feffment*.

257. We frequently hear these vowels contracted into short *o* in *geography* and *geometry*, as if written *joggraphy*, and *jommetry*; but this gross pronunciation seems daily wearing away, and giving place to that which separates the vowels into two distinct syllables, as it is always heard in *geographical, geometer, geometrical*, and *geometrician*. *Georgick* is always heard as if written *jorgick*, and must be given up as incorrigible. (116.)

258. *Eo* is heard like long *u* in *feod, feodal, feodatory*, which are sometimes written as they are pronounced *feud, feudal, feudatory*.

259. *Eo*, when unaccented, has the sound of *u* short in *surgeon, sturgeon, dudgeon, gudgeon, bludgeon, curmudgeon, dungeon, luncheon, puncheon, truncheon, burgeon, habergeon*, but in *scutcheon, escutcheon, pigeon*, and *widgeon*, the *eo* sounds like short *i*.

260. *Eo* sounds like long *o* in *yeoman* and *yeomanry*; the first syllables of which words rhyme with *go, no, so*. See the words.

261. *Eo* in *galleon*, a Spanish ship, sounds as if written *galloon*, rhyming with *moon*.

## *EOU.*

262. This assemblage of vowels, for they cannot be properly called a triphthong, is often contracted into one syllable in prose, and poets never make it go for two. In *cutaneous* and *vitreous*, two syllables are palpable; but in *gorgeous* and *outrageous* the soft *g* coalescing with *e* seems to drop a syllable, though polite pronunciation will always preserve it.

263. This assemblage is never found but in an unaccented syllable, and generally a final one; and when it is immediately preceded by the dentals *d* or *t*, it melts them into the sounds of *j* and *tch*: thus *hideous* and *piteous* are pronounced as if written *hijeous* and *pitcheous*. The same may be observed of *righteous, plenteous, bounteous, courteous, beauteous*, and *duteous*. (293,) (294.)

## *EU.*

264. This diphthong is always sounded like long *u* or *ew*, and is scarcely ever irregular: thus *feud, deuce*, &c. are pronounced as if written *fewd, dewce*, &c.

## *EW.*

265. This diphthong is pronounced like long *u*, and is almost always regular. There is a corrupt pronunciation of it like *oo* chiefly in London, where we sometimes hear *dew* and *new*, pronounced as if written *doo* and *noo*; but when *r* precedes this diphthong, as in *brew, crew, drew*, &c. pronouncing it like *oo*, is scarcely improper. See (176,) (339.)

266. *Shew* and *strew* have almost left this class, and by Johnson's recommendation are become *show* and *strow*, as they are pronounced. The proper name *Shrewsbury*, however, still retains the *e*, though always pronounced *Shrowsbury*. *Sew*, with a needle, always rhymes with *no*; and *sewer*, signifying a drain, is generally pronounced *shore*: but *sewer* an officer, rhymes with *fewer*. See *Sewer*.

267. *Ew* is sometimes pronounced like *aw* in the verb to *chew*; but this is gross and vulgar. To *chew* ought always to rhyme with *new, view*, &c.

## *EWE.*

268. This triphthong exists only in the word *ewe*, a female sheep; which is pronounced exactly like *yew* a tree, or the plural personal pronoun *you*. There is a vulgar pronunciation of this word as if written *yoe*, rhyming with *doe*, which must be carefully avoided. See the word.

## *EY.*

269. When the accent is on this diphthong, it is always pronounced like *ay*, or like its kindred diphthong *ei* in *vein, reign*, &c.; thus *bey, dey, grey, prey, they, trey, whey, obey, convey, purvey, survey, hey, eyre*, and *eyry*, are always heard as if written *bay, day*, &c. *Key* and *ley* are the only exceptions, which always rhyme with *sea*. (220.)

270. *Ey*, when unaccented, is pronounced like *ee*: thus *galley, valley, alley, barley*, &c. are pronounced as if written *galiee, vallee*, &c. The noun *survey*, therefore, if we place the accent on the first syllable, is anomalous. See the word.

## *EYE.*

271. This triphthong is only found in the word *eye*, which is always pronounced like the letter *I*.

## *IA.*

272. This diphthong, in the terminations *ian, ial, iard*, and *iate*, forms but one syllable, though the *i* in this situation, having the squeezed sound of *ee* perfectly similar to *y*, gives the syllable a double sound, very distinguishable in its nature from a syllable formed without the *i*: thus *Christian, filial, poniard, conciliate*, sound as if written *Christ-yan, fil-yal, pon-yard, concil-yate*, and have in the last syllable an evident mixture of the sound of *y* consonant. (113.)

273. In *diamond*, these vowels are properly no diphthong; and in prose, the word ought to have three distinct syllables; but we frequently hear it so pronounced as to drop the *a* entirely, and as if written *dimond*. This, however, is a corruption that ought to be avoided.

274. In *carriage, marriage, parliament*, and *miniature*, the *a* is dropped, and the *i* has its short sound, as if written *carridge, marridge, parliment, miniture*. (90.)

## *IE.*

275. The regular sound of this diphthong is that of *ee*, as in *grieve, thieve, fiend, lief, liege, chief, kerchief, handkerchief, auctionier, grenadier*, &c. as if written *greeve, theeve, feend*, &c.

276. It has the sound of long *i* in *die, hie, lie, pie, tie, vie*, as if written *dy, hy*, &c.

277. The short sound of *e* is heard in *friend, tierce*, and the long sound of the same letter in *tier, frieze*.

278. In *variegate* the best pronunciation is to sound both vowels distinctly like *e*, as if written *va-ry-e-gate*.

279. In the numeral terminations in *ieth*, as *twentieth, thirtieth*, &c. the vowels ought also to be kept distinct; the first like open *e*, as heard in the *y* in *twenty, thirty*, &c. and the second like short *e*, heard in *breath, death*, &c.

280. In *fiery* too, the vowels are heard distinctly.

281. In *orient* and *spaniel*, where these letters come after a liquid, they are pronounced distinctly: and great care should be taken not to let the last word degenerate into *spannel*. (113.)

282. When these letters meet, in consequence of forming the plurals of nouns, they retain either the long or short sound they had in the singular, without increasing the number of syllables: thus a *fly* makes *flies*, a *lie* makes *lies, company* makes *companies*, and *dignity dignities*. The same may be observed of the third persons and past participles of verbs, as *I fly, he flies, I deny, he denies, he denied, I sully, he sullied*, &c. which may be pronounced as if written *denize, denide, sullid*, &c. (104.)

283. When *ie* is a termination without the accent, it is pronounced like *e* only, in the same situation: thus *brasier, grazier*, and *glazier*, have the last syllable sounded as if written *brazhur, grazhur*, and *glazhur*, or rather as *braze-yur, graze-yur*, &c. (98,) (418.)

## *IEU.*

284. These vowels occur in *adieu, lieu, purlieu*, where they have the sound of long *u*, as if written *adeu, leu, purleu*.

285. In one word, *lieutenant*, these letters are pronounced like short *e*, as if written *lev-tenant*. See the word.

## *IEW.*

286. These letters occur only in the word *view* where they sound like *eeu*, rhyming with *few new*.

## *IO.*

287. When the accent is upon the first of these vowels they form two distinct syllables, as *violent, violet*: the last of which is sometimes corruptly pronounced *vi-let*.

288. In *marchioness* the *i* is entirely sunk, and the unaccented *o* pronounced, as it usually is in this situation, like short *u*, as if written *marshuness*. (352.)

289. In *cushion* the *o* is sunk, and the word pronounced *cushin*. See the word.

290. In the very numerous termination *ion*, these vowels are pronounced in one syllable like short *u*; but when they are preceded by a liquid, as in *million, minion, clarion*, &c. (113,) the two vowels, though they make but one syllable, are heard distinctly: the same may be observed when they are preceded by any of the other consonants, except *s* and *t*, as *champion, scorpion*, &c. where the vowels are heard separately: but the terminations *tion* and *sion* are pronounced in one syllable, like the verb *shun*.

291. The only exception to this rule is, when the *t* is preceded by *s*: in this case the *t* goes into *tch*, and the *i* is in a small degree audible like short *e*. This may be heard in *question, mixtion, digestion, combustion*, and what is an instance of the same kind in *Christian*, as if written *ques-tshun, mix-tshun*, &c. *quest-yun, mixt-yun*. (272.) (464.)

## *IOU.*

292. This triphthong, when preceded by a liquid, or any mute but a dental, is heard distinctly in two syllables, as in *bilious, various, glorious, abstemious, ingenious, copious*; but when preceded by the dentals *t*, soft *c* and *s*, these vowels coalesce into one syllable, pronounced like *shus*: thus *precious, factious, noxious, anxious*, are sounded as if written *presh-us, fac-shus, nock-shus, ang-shus*. (459.)

293. The same tendency of these vowels to coalesce after a dental, and draw it to aspiration, makes us hear *tedious, odious*, and *insidious*, pronounced as if written *te-je-us, o-jee-us*, and *in-sid-je-us*; for as *d* is but flat *t*, it is no wonder it should be subject to the same aspiration, when the same vowels follow: nay, it may be affirmed, that so agreeable is this sound of the *d* to the analogy of English pronunciation, that, unless we are upon our guard, the organs naturally slide into it. It is not, however, pretended that this is the politest pronunciation; for the sake of analogy it were to be wished it were: but an ignorance of the real powers of the letters, joined with a laudable desire of keeping as near as possible to the orthography, is apt to prevent the *d* from going into *j*, and to make us hear *o-de-us, te-de-us*, &c. On the other hand, the vulgar, who in this case are right by instinct, not only indulge the aspiration of the *d*, which the language is so prone to, but are apt to unite the succeeding syllables too closely, and to say *o-jus*, and *te-jus*, instead of *o-je-us*, and *te-je-us*, or rather *ode-yus, tede-yus*.

294. If the *y* be distinctly pronounced, it sufficiently expresses the aspiration of the *d*, and is, in my opinion, the preferable mode of delineating the sound, as it keeps the two last syllables from uniting too closely. Where analogy, therefore, is so clear, and custom so dubious, we ought not to hesitate a moment at pronouncing *odious, tedious, perfidious, fastidious, insidious, invidious, compendious, melodious, commodious, preludious*, and *studious*, as if written, *o-je-ous, te-je-ous*, &c. or rather *ode-yus, tede-yus*, &c. nor should we forget that *Indian* comes under the same analogy, and ought, though contrary to respectable usage, to be pronounced as if written *Indyan*, and nearly as *In-je-an*. (376.)

## *OA.*

295. This diphthong is regularly pronounced as the long open sound of *o*, as in *boat, coat, oat, coal, loaf*, &c. The only exceptions are, *broad, abroad, groat*, which sound as if written *brawd, abrawd, grawt*. *Oatmeal* is sometimes pronounced *ot-meal*, but seems to be recovering the long sound of *o*, as in *oat*.

## *OE.*

296. Whether it be proper to retain the *o* in this diphthong, or to banish it from our orthography, as Dr. Johnson advises certain it is, that in words from the learned languages it is always pronounced like single *e*, and comes entirely under the same laws as that vowel; thus, when it ends a syllable, with the accent upon it, it is long, as in *An-toe-ci, Peri-oe-ci*: when under the secondary accent, in *oec-umenical, oec-onomicks*, it is like *e* short: it is long *e* in *foe-tus*, and short *e* in *foe-tid* and *assa-foetida*; in *doe, foe, sloe, toe, throe, hoe*, (to dig,) and *bilboes*, it is sounded exactly like long open *o*: in *canoe* and *shoe*, like *oo*, as if written *canoo* and *shoo*: and in the verb *does*, like short *u*, as if written *duz*.

## *OEI.*

297. There is but one word where this triphthong occurs, and that is in Shakspeare's King Lear, in the word *oeiliads*, (glances,) and, in my opinion, it ought to be sounded as if written *e-il-yads*.

## *OEU.*

298. This diphthong is from the French, in the word *manoeuvre*; a word, within these few years, of very general use in our language. It is not in Johnson, and the *oeu* is generally pronounced by those who can pronounce French in the French manner; but this is such a sound of the *u* as does not exist in English, and therefore it cannot be described. The nearest sound is *oo*: with which, if this word is pronounced by an English speaker, as if written *manoovre*, it may, except with very nice French ears, escape criticism.

## *OI.*

299. The general and almost universal sound of this diphthong, is that of *a* in *water*, and the first *e* in *me-tre*. This double sound is very distinguishable in *boil, toil, spoil, joint, point, anoint*, &c. which sound ought to be carefully preserved, as there is a very prevalent practice among the vulgar of dropping the *o*, and pronouncing these words as if written *bile, tile, spile*, &c.

300. The only instance which admits of a doubt in the sound of this diphthong, when under the accent, is in the word *choir*; but this word is now so much more frequently written *quire*, that uniformity strongly inclines us to pronounce the *oi* in *choir* like long *i*, and which, by the common orthography, seems fixed beyond recovery. But it may be observed, that either the spelling or the pronunciation of *Chorister*, commonly pronounced *Quirister*, ought to be altered. See the words.

301. When this diphthong is not under the accent, it is variously pronounced. Dr. Kenrick places the accent on the first syllable of *turcois*, and, for I know not what reason, pronounces it as if written *turkiz*; and *turkois* with the *oi* broad, as in *boys*. Mr. Sheridan places the accent on the second syllable, and gives the diphthong the French sound, as if the word was written *turkaze*. In my opinion the best orthography is *turquoise*, and the best pronunciation with the accent on the last syllable, and the *oi*, sounded like long *e*, as if written *turkees*; as we pronounce *tortoise*, with the accent on the first syllable, and the *oi* like short *i*, as if written *tortiz*.

302. In *avoirdupois*, the first diphthong is pronounced like short *e*, as if written *averdupoise*.

303. In *connoisseur* the same sound of *e* is substituted, as if written *connesseur*.

304. In *shamois* or *chamois*, a species of leather, the *oi* is pronounced like long *e*, as if written *shammee*.

305. *Adroit* and *devoir*, two scarcely naturalized French words, have the *oi* regular, though the latter word, in polite pronunciation, retains its French sound, as if written *devwor*.

## *OO.*

306. The sound of this diphthong is regular, except in a few words: it is pronounced long in *moon, soon, fool, rood, food, mood*, &c. This is its regular sound.

307. It has a shorter sound corresponding to the *u* in *bull*, in the words *wool, wood, good, hood, foot, stood, understood, withstood*; and these are the only words where this diphthong has this middle sound.

308. It has the sound of short *u* in the two words *blood* and *flood*, rhyming with *mud*.

309. *Soot* is vulgarly pronounced so as to rhyme with *but, hut*, &c. but ought to have its long, regular sound, rhyming with *boot*, as we always hear it in the compound *sooty*. See the word.

310. *Door* and *floor* are universally pronounced by the English, as if written *dore* and *flore*: but in Ireland they preserve the regular sound of *oo*. See the word *Door*.

311. *Moor*, a black man, is regular in polite pronunciation, and like *more* in vulgar. *Moor*, a marsh, is sometimes heard rhyming with *store*; but more correct speakers pronounce it regularly, rhyming with *poor*.

## *OU.*

312. This is the most irregular assemblage of vowels in our language: its most common sound is that heard in *bound, found, ground*, &c. and this may be called its proper sound; but its deviations are so many and so various, that the best idea of it will be conveyed by giving the simples of all its different sounds.

313. The first or proper sound of this diphthong is composed of the *a* in *ball*, and the *oo* in *woo*, or rather the *u* in *bull*, and is equivalent to the *ow* in *down, frown*, &c. this sound is heard in *abound, about, account, acousticks, aground, aloud, amount, around, arouse, astound, avouch, bough, bounce, bound, bounty, bounteous, bout, carouse, chouse, cloud, clough, clout, clouterly, compound, couch, couchant, crouch, deflour, devour, devout, doubt, doubtful, drought, doughty, douse, encounter, espouse, expound, flout, foul, flounder, found, foundling, fountain, frousy, glout, gout*, (a disease,) *ground, grouse, grout, hound, hour, house, impound, loud, lounge, louse, lout, mound, mountain, mountebank, mouse, mouth, noun, ounce, our, oust, out, outer, outermost, paramount, plough, pouch, pounce, pound, pout, profound, pronoun, pronounce, propound, proud, rebound, recount, redoubt, redoubted, redound, rencounter, round, roundelay, rouse, rout, scoundrel, scour, scout, shout, shroud, slouch, spouse, spout, sprout, stout, surround, south, thou, thousand, touse, trounce, trowsers, trout, wound*, (did wind,) *slough* (a miry place,) *vouch, vouchsafe, without, scaramouch*.

314. The second sound is that of short *u* in *bud*, and is heard in the following words and their compounds: *Adjourn, journey, journal, bourgeon, country, cousin, couple, accouple, double, trouble, courteous, courtesy, courage, encourage, joust, gournet, housewife, flourish, mounch, nourish, enough, chough, rough, tough, slough*, (a cast skin,) *scourge, southerly, southern, southernwood, southward, touch, touchy, young, younker*, and *youngster*; but *southerly, southern*, and *southward*, are sometimes pronounced regularly like *south*; this, however, is far from the prevailing pronunciation. This is the sound this diphthong always has, when the accent is not on it, unless in very few instances, where the compound retains the sound of the simple, as in *pronoun*; but in *sojourn* and *sojourner*, with the accent on the first syllable, and in every unaccented termination in *our* and *ous*, this diphthong has exactly the sound of short *u*: thus *favour, honour, odour*, and *famous*, are pronounced as if written, *favur, honur, odur*, and *famus*.

315. The third sound given to these vowels is that of *oo* in *coo* and *woo*, (39,) and is found in the following words: *Bouge, croup, group, aggroup, amour, paramour, bouse, bousy, boutefeu, capouch, cartouch, fourbe, gout*, (taste,) and *ragout* (pronounced *goo* and *ragoo*,) *rendezvous, rouge, soup, sous*, (pronounced *soo*,) *surtout, through, throughly, toupee* or *toupet, you, your, youth, tour, contour, tourney, tournament, pour*, and *route* (a road,) *accoutre, billet-doux, agouti, uncouth, wound* (a hurt,) and *routine* (a beaten road). See *Tourney*.

316. The verb to *pour* is sometimes pronounced to *pore*, and sometimes to *poor*; in each case it interferes with a word of a different signification, and the best pronunciation, which is that similar to *power*, is as little liable to that exception as either of the others. See the word.

317. To *wound* is sometimes pronounced so as to rhyme with *found*; but this is directly contrary to the best usage: but *route* (a road, as to take a different *route*,) is often pronounced so as to rhyme with *doubt*, by respectable speakers.

318. The fourth sound of this diphthong is that of long open *o*, and is heard in the following words: *Though, although, coulter, court, account, gourd, courtier, course, discourse, source, recourse, resource, bourn, dough, doughy, four, mould, mouldy, moult, mourn, shoulder, smoulder, soul, poultice, poult, poulterer, poultry, troul* (to roll smoothly, marked by Mr. Sheridan as rhyming with *doll*, but more properly by Dr. Kenrick with *roll*,) and *borough, thorough, furlough, fourteen, concourse*, and *intercourse*, preserve the diphthong in the sound of long *o*, though not under the accent.

319. The fifth sound of *ou* is like the noun *awe*, and is heard only in *ought, bought, brought, sought, besought, nought, thought, methought, wrought*.

320. The sixth sound is that of short *oo*, or the *u* in *bull*, and is heard only in the auxiliary verbs *would, could, should*, rhyming with *good, hood, stood*, &c.

321. The seventh sound is that of short *o*, and heard only in *cough* and *trough*, rhyming with *off* and *scoff*: and in *lough*, and *shough*, pronounced *lock* and *shock*.

## *OW.*

322. The elementary sound of this diphthong is the same as the first sound of *ou*, and is heard in *how, now*, &c. but the sound of long *o* obtains in so many instances, that it will be necessary to give a catalogue of both.

323. The general sound, as the elementary sound may be called, is heard in *now, how, bow*, (a mark of respect,) *mow*, (a heap of barley, &c.) *cow, brow, brown, browse, plow, sow, vow, avow, allow, disallow, endow, down, clown, frown, town, crown, drown, gown, renown, dowager, dowdy, dower, dowre, dowry, dowery, dowlas, drowse, drowsy, flower, bower, lower*, (to look gloomy,) *power, powder, prowess, prow, prowl, vowel, towel, bower, rowel, cowl, scowl, crowd, shower, tower, sow*, (a swine,) *sowins, sowl, thowl, low*, (to bellow as a cow.) This word is generally pronounced as *low*, not *high*; but if custom, in this case, has not absolutely decided, it ought, in my opinion, to have the first sound of this diphthong, rhyming with *how*, as much more expressive of the noise it signifies: which, where sounds are the ideas to be expressed, ought to have great weight in pronunciation. (241, 251.) See the word.

324. The second sound of this diphthong is heard in *blow, slow, crow, grow, flow, glow, bow*, (to shoot with,) *know, low*, (not high,) *mow*, (to cut grass,) *row, show, sow*, (to scatter grain,) *strow, snow, trow, below, bestow, owe, own, owner, flown, grown, growth, know, known, sown, lower*, (to bring low,) *throw, thrown*; in all these words the *ow* sounds like long *o* in *go, no, so*, &c.

325. The noun *prow*, signifying the forepart of a ship, rhymes with *go* in Mr. Sheridan, and with *now* in Dr. Kenrick. The latter is, in my opinion, the preferable sound: while the verb to *prowl* (to seek for prey,) rhymes with *owl* according to Mr. Sheridan, and with *soul* according to Dr. Kenrick: the latter has the old spelling *prole* to plead, but the former has, in my opinion, both analogy and the best usage on its side. Both these writers unite in giving the first sound of this diphthong to *prowess*; which is unquestionably the true pronunciation. See *To Prowl*.

326. The proper names *Howe, Howel, Howard*, and *Powel*, generally are heard with the first sound of this diphthong, as in *how, now*, &c. but *Howes*, and *Stow*, (the historian,) commonly rhyme with *knows* and *know*. *Howard*, among people of rank, is generally pronounced with the second sound, rhyming with *froward*; and *Grosvenor*, as if written *Grovenor*. *Snowdon* is frequently pronounced with the first sound of *ow*; but the second sound seems preferable; as it is not improbable that these mountains had their name, like the Alps, from the snow on their tops.

327. When this diphthong is in a final unaccented syllable, it has always the second sound, like long *o*, in *borrow, sorrow, fellow, willow*, &c. The vulgar shorten this sound, and pronounce the *o* obscurely, and sometimes as if followed by *r*, as *winder* and *feller*, for *window* and *fellow*; but this is almost too despicable for notice. Good speakers preserve the diphthong in this situation, and give it the full sound of open *o*, rhyming with *no, so*, &c. though it should seem in Ben Jonson's time, the *o* in this situation was almost suppressed. See his Grammar, p. 149

328. This diphthong, in the word *knowledge*, has of late years undergone a considerable revolution. Some speakers who had the regularity of their language at heart, were grieved to see the compound depart so far from the sound of the simple, and with heroick fortitude have opposed the multitude by pronouncing the first syllable of this word as it is heard in the verb to *know*. The Pulpit and the Bar have for some years given a sanction to this pronunciation; but the Senate and the Stage hold out inflexibly against it; and the nation at large seem insensible of the improvement. They still continue to pronounce, as in the old ludicrous rhymes——

"Among the mighty men of *knowledge*
That are professors at Gresham College."

But if ever this word should have the good fortune to be restored to its rights, it would be but charity to endeavour the restoration of a great number of words in a similar situation, such as *breakfast, vineyard, bewilder, meadow, hearken, pleasure, whitster, shepherd, windward*, and a long catalogue of fellow sufferers, (515.) But, before we endeavour this restoration, we should consider, that contracting the sound of the simple, when it acquires an additional syllable, is an idiom of pronunciation to which our language is extremely prone; nor is it certain that crossing this tendency would produce any real advantage; at least, not sufficient to counterbalance the diversity of pronunciation which must for a long time prevail, and which must necessarily call off our attention from things to words. See Enclitical Termination, No. 514.

## *OY.*

329. This diphthong is but another form for *oi*, and is pronounced exactly like it. When *alloy* is written with this diphthong it ought never to be pronounced *allay*. Custom seems to have appropriated the former word to the noun, and the latter to the verb: for the sake of consistency, it were to be wished it were always written *allay*; but it is not to be expected that poets will give up so good a rhyme to *joy, cloy*, and *destroy*.

330. The only word in which this diphthong is not under the accent, is the proper name *Savoy*: for *savoy*, a plant, has the accent on the second syllable; but the diphthong in both is pronounced in the same manner.

## *UA.*

33 . When the *a* in this diphthong is pronounced, the *u* has the power of *w*, which unites both into one syllable: thus *antiquate, antiquary, assuage, persuade, equal, language,* &c. are pronounced *antikwate, antikwary, aswage,* &c.

332. The *u* in this diphthong is silent, in *guard, guardian, guarantee,* and *piquant;* pronounced *gard, gardian, garantee,* and *pickant.* (92.)

333. In *Mantua,* the town of Italy, both vowels are heard distinctly. The same may be observed of the habit so called: but in *mantuamaker* vulgarity has sunk the *a,* and made it *mantumaker.* The same vulgarity at first, but now sanctioned by universal custom, has sunk both letters in *victuals,* and its compounds *victualling,* and *victualler,* pronounced, *vittles, vittling,* and *vittler.* See *Mantua.*

## *UE.*

334. This diphthong, like *ua,* when it forms only one syllable, and both letters are pronounced, has the *u* sounded like *w;* as *consuetude, desuetude,* and *mansuetude,* which are pronounced *conswetude, deswetude,* and *manswetude.* Thus *conquest* is pronounced according to the general rule, as if written *conkwest;* but the verb to *conquer* has unaccountably deviated into *conker,* particularly upon the stage. This errour, however, seems not to be so rooted in the general ear as to be above correction; and analogy undoubtedly demands *conkwer.*

335. This diphthong, when in a final syllable, sinks the *e,* as *clue, cue, due, blue, glue, hue, flue, rue, sue, true, mue, accrue, ensue, endue, imbue, imbrue, pursue, subdue, perdue, argue, residue, avenue, revenue, continue, retinue, construe, statue, tissue, issue, virtue, value, ague;* in all these words, whether the accent be on the diphthong *ue* or not, it is pronounced like long open *u,* except in words where the *r* comes before *u;* in this case it is sounded like *oo.* When the accent is not on this diphthong, as in the latter portion of these words from *argue,* it is apt to be feebly and indistinctly pronounced, and therefore care ought to be taken to sound it as if these words were written *argew, residew,* &c. In *Tuesday, ue,* the diphthong, is pronounced in the same manner.

336. In some words the *u* is silent, and the *e* pronounced short, as in *guess, guest, guerdon,* where the *u* acts as a servile to preserve the *g* hard.

337. In some words both the vowels are sunk, as in *antique, oblique, league, feague, teague, colleague, plague, vague, intrigue, fatigue, harangue, tongue, disembogue, collogue, rogue, prorogue, brogue, fugue:* in all which the *ue* is silent, and the *g* pronounced hard. The *q* in *antique* and *oblique* is pronounced like *k,* as if the words were written *anteek,* and *oblike.* (158.)

338. The terminations in *ogue,* from the Greek, are pronounced in the same manner. Thus *pedagogue, demagogue, ptysmagogue, menagogue, emmenagogue, synagogue, mystagogue, decalogue, dialogue, trialogue, catalogue, theologue, eclogue, monologue, prologue,* and *epilogue,* are all pronounced as if written *pedagog, demagog,* &c. with the *o* short.

339. This diphthong after *r* becomes *oo;* thus *true* is pronounced *troo.* (176.)

## *UI.*

340. The *u* in this diphthong, as in *ua,* and *ue,* when both vowels are pronounced without forming two syllables, is pronounced like *w:* thus *languid, anguish, languish, extinguish, distinguish, relinquish, vanquish, linguist, penguin, pursuivant, guiacum,* are pronounced as if written *langwid, angwish,* &c. and *cuiss* and *cuisses,* as if written *kwiss* and *kwisses,* and *cuirass,* as if written *kwirass.*

341. The *u* is silent, and the *i* pronounced long, in *guide, disguise, guile,* and *beguile;* but the *u* is silent, and the *i* short, in *guild, build, guilt, guinea, guitar. Guild* in *Guildhall* is, by the lower people of London, pronounced so as to rhyme with *child;* but this is directly opposite to the best usage, and contrary to its etymology, as it is a compound of *guild* (a corporation, always pronounced like the verb to *gild,*) and *hall.* Dr. Jones, who wrote in Queen Anne's time, tells us it was then pronounced as if written *Gildhall.* In *circuit* and *biscuit* the *u* is merely servile: in both the *c* is hard, and the *i* short, as if written *surkit* and *biskit. Conduit* is pronounced *cundit.*

342. In *juice, sluice, suit,* and *pursuit,* the *i* is silent, and the *u* has its diphthongal sound, as it preceded by *e,* and the words were written *slewse, jewse, sewt, pursewt.*

343. When this diphthong is preceded by *r,* it is pronounced like *oo;* thus *bruise, cruise, fruit, bruit, recruit,* are pronounced as if written *broose, croose, broot, recroot.* (339.)

## *UO.*

344. The *u* in this diphthong is pronounced like *w* in *quote, quota, quotation, quotient, quotidian, quorum, quondam, siliquose, quoth,* as if written *kwote, kwota, kwotation,* &c. *Coif* and *coit,* commonly pronounced *kwoif* and *kwoit,* do not come under this class. See the words.

## *UY.*

345. This diphthong, with the accent on it, sinks the *u,* and pronounces the *y* like long *i:* thus *buy,* the only word where *uy* has the accent, rhymes with *dry, fly,* &c. When the accent is not on this diphthong it is sounded like long *e,* as *plaguy, roguy, gluy,* pronounced *pla-gee, rogee,* (with the *g* hard, as in *get,*) *glu-ee.* The same may be observed of *obloquy, ambiloquy, pauciloquy, soliloquy, ventriloquy, alloquy, colloquy,* pronounced *oblo-quee, ambiloquee,* &c.

## *UOY.*

346. This diphthong is found only in the word *buoy,* pronounced as if written *bwoy,* but too often exactly like *boy.* But this ought to be avoided by correct speakers

# OF THE CONSONANTS.

## *B.*

347. When *b* follows *m* in the same syllable it is generally silent, as in *lamb, kemb, limb, comb, dumb, jamb,* &c. except *accumb,* and *succumb:* it is silent also before *t* in the same syllable, as in *debt, doubt, redoubt, redoubted,* and their compounds: it is silent before *t,* when not in the same syllable, in the word *subtle,* (cunning,) often inaccurately used for *subtile,* (fine,) where the *b* is always pronounced. In the mathematical term *rhomb* the *b* is always heard, and the word pronounced as if written *rhumb Ambs-ace* is pronounced *Aims-ace.* See *Rhomb.*

## *C.*

348. *C* is always hard like *k* before *a, o,* and *u;* as *card, cord, curd;* and soft, like *s* before *e, i,* and *y;* as *cement, city, cynick.*

349. When *c* ends a word or syllable, it is always hard, as in *music, flaccid, siccity,* pronounced *musik, flak-sid, sik-sity.* See *Exaggerate.*

350. In the word *sceptick,* where the first *c,* according to analogy, ought to be pronounced like *s,* Dr. Johnson has not only given his approbation to the sound of *k,* but has, contrary to general practice, spelt the word *skeptick.* It may be observed, perhaps, in this, as on other occasions, of that truly great man, that he is but seldom wrong: but when he is so, that he is generally wrong to absurdity. What a monster does this word *skeptick* appear to an eye the least classical or correct! And if this alteration be right, why should we hesitate to write and pronounce *scene, sceptre,* and *Lacedæmon, skene, skeptre,* and *Lakedæmon,* as there is the same reason for *k* in all! It is not however my intention to cross the general current of polite and classical pronunciation, which I know is that of sounding the *c* like *k;* my objection is only to writing it with the *k;* and in this I think I am supported by the best authorities since the publication of Johnson's Dictionary.

351. *C* is mute in *Czar, Czarina, victuals, indict, arbuscle, corpuscle,* and *muscle;* it sounds like *tch* in the Italian words *vermicelli,* and *violoncello:* and like *s* in *suffice, sacrifice, sice,* (the number six at dice,) and *discern.*

352. This letter, when connected with *h,* has two sounds; the one like *tch* in *child, chair, rich, which,* &c. pronounced as if written *tchild, tchair, ritch, whitch,* &c; the other like *sh,* after *l* or *n,* as in *belch, bench, filch,* &c. pronounced *belsh, bensh, filsh,* &c. This latter sound is generally given to words from the French, as *chaise, chagrin, chamade, champagne, champignon, chandelier chaperon, charlatan, chevalier, chevron, chicane, capuchin, cartouch, machine, machinist, chancre, marchioness.*

353. *Ch* in words from the learned languages, are generally pronounced like *k,* as *chalcography, chalybeate, chameleon, chamomile, chaos, character, chart, chasm, chely, chemist,* (if derived from the Arabick, and *chymist,* if from the Greek,) *chersonese, chimera, chirography, chiromancy, chlorosis, choler, chorus, chora, chorography, chyle* and its compounds; *anchor, anchoret, cachexy, catechism, catechise, catechetical, catechumen, echo, echinus, epoch, epocha, ichor, machination, machinal, mechanick, mechanical, orchestra, orchestre, technical, anarch, anarchy, conch, cochleary, distich, hemistich, monostich, eunuch, monarch, monarchical, hierarch, heresiarch, pentateuch, stomach, stomachick, scheme, school, scholar, schesis, mastich, seneschal,* and in all words

where it is followed by *r*, as *Christ, Christian, chronology, chronicle*, &c. To these may be added the *Celtick* word *loch* (a lake.) The exceptions are *charity, archer*, and *archery*.

354. When *arch*, signifying chief, begins a word from the Greek language, and is followed by a vowel, it is always pronounced *ark*, as in *archangel, archipelago, architect, archives, archetype, archaism, archiepiscopal, archidiaconal, architrave, archaiology*. But when we prefix *arch* to a word of our own, and this word begins with a consonant, we pronounce it so as to rhyme with *march*, as *archduke, archdeacon, archbishop;* and sometimes, when the following word begins with a vowel, if it is a composition of our own, and the word does not come to us compounded from the Greek or Latin, as *arch-enemy*.

355. The word *ache*, (a pain,) pronounced *ake*, comes from the Greek, and was by Shakspeare extended to two syllables, *aches* with *ch*, as in *watches;* but this is obsolete. It is now almost universally written *ake* and *akes*, except where it is compounded with another word, as *head-ach, heart-ach*, &c. and by thus absurdly retaining the *ch* in the compound we are puzzled how to form the plural, without pronouncing *aches* in two syllables.

356. In *chair* and *chorister* the *ch* is almost universally pronounced like *qu* (309 :) in *ostrich*, like *dge*, as if spelled *ostridge*. It is silent in *schedule, schism*, and *yacht;* pronounced *seddule, sizm*, and *yot*. It is sunk in *drachm*, but heard in *drachma;* pronounced *dram* and *drackma*.

357. When *c* comes after the accent, either primary or secondary, and is followed by *ea, ia, io*, or *eous*, it takes the sound of *sh :* thus *ocean, social, Phocion, saponaceous, fasciation, negociation*, are pronounced as if written *oshean, soshial, Phoshion, saponasheous*, &c. (196.) *Financier* has the accent after the *c*, which on that account does not go into *sh*.

## *D.*

358. In order to have a just idea of the alterations of sound this letter undergoes, it will be necessary to consider its near relation to *T*. (41.) These consonants, like *p*, and *b, f*, and *v, k*, and hard *g*, and *s*, and *z*, are letters of the same organ; they differ by the nicest shades of sound, and are easily convertible into each other; *t, p, f, k*, and *s*, may, for the sake of distinction, be called sharp, and *d, b, v, g*, and *z*, may be called flat. For this reason, when a singular ends in a sharp consonant, the *s*, which forms the plural, preserves its sharp sound, as in *cuffs, packs, lips, hats, deaths;* and when the singular ends with a flat consonant, the plural *s* has the sound of *z*, as *drabs, bags, beads, lives*, &c. pronounced *drabz, bagz*, &c.

359. In the same manner when a verb ends with a sharp consonant, the *d*, in the termination *ed*, assumed by the preterit and participle, becomes sharp, and is sounded like *t :* thus *stuffed, tripped, cracked, passed, vouched, faced*, where the *e* is suppressed, as it always ought to be, (except when we are pronouncing the language of Scripture.) (104) change the *d* into *t*, as if written *stuft, tript, crackt, past, voucht, faste*. So when the verb ends in a flat consonant, the *d* preserves its true flat sound, as *drubbed, pegged, lived, buzzed*, where the *e* is suppressed, and the words pronounced in one syllable, as if written *drubb'd, pegg'd, liv'd, buzz'd*. It may be observed too, that when the verb ends in a liquid, or a liquid and mute *e*, the participle *d* always preserves its pure sound; as *blamed, joined, filled, barred*, pronounced *blam'd, join'd, fill'd, barr'd*. This contraction of the participial *ed*, and the verbal *en* (103.) is so fixed an idiom of our pronunciation, that to alter it, would be to alter the sound of the whole language. It must, however, be regretted, that it subjects our tongue to some of the most hissing, snapping, clashing, grinding sounds that ever grated the ears of a Vandal: thus *rasped, scratched, wrenched, bridled, fangled, birchen, hardened, strengthened, quickened*, &c. almost frighten us when written as they are actually pronounced, as *raspt, scratcht, wrencht, bridl'd, fangl'd, birch'n, strength'n'd, quick'n'd*, &c.: they become still more formidable when used contractedly in the solemn style, which never ought to be the case: for here, instead of *thou strength'n'st* or *strength'n'd'st, thou quick'n'st* or *quick'n'd'st*, we ought to pronounce, *thou strength'nest* or *strength'nedst, thou quick'nest* or *quick'nedst*, which are sufficiently harsh of all conscience. (See No. 405.) But to compensate for these Gothick sounds, which, however, are not without their use, our language is full of the smoothest and most sonorous terminations of the Greeks and Romans.

360. By the foregoing rule of contraction, arising from the very nature of the letters, we see the absurdity of substituting the *t* for *ed*, when the verb ends in a sharp consonant; for, when the pronunciation cannot be mistaken it is folly to alter the orthography; thus the *Distressed Mother*, the title of a tragedy, needs not to be written *Distrest Mother*, as we generally find it, because, though we write it in the former manner, it must necessarily be pronounced in the latter.

361. By this rule, too, we may see the impropriety of writing *blest* for *blessed*, when a participle.

"Blest in thy genius, in thy love too blest."—*Pope.*

But when the word *blessed* is an adjective, it ought always to be pronounced, even in the most familiar conversation, in two syllables, as this is a *blessed* day, the *blessed* thistle, &c.

362. This word, with *learned, cursed*, and *winged*, are the only participial adjectives which are constantly pronounced in two syllables, where the participles are pronounced in one: thus *a learned man, a cursed thing, a winged horse*, preserve the *ed* in a distinct syllable; while the same words, when verbs, as *he learned to write, he cursed the day, they winged their flight*, are heard in one syllable, as if written *learnd, curst*, and *wingd :* the *d* in *cursed* changing to *t*, from its following the sharp consonant *s*. (358.)

363. Poetry, however, (which has been one great cause of improper orthography,) assumes the privilege of using these words, when adjectives, either as monosyllables or dissyllables; but correct prose rigidly exacts the pronunciation of *ed* in these words, when adjectives, as a distinct syllable. The *ed* in *aged* and *winged*, always make a distinct syllable, as an *aged man;* the *winged courser :* but when this word is compounded with another, the *ed* does not form a syllable, as *a full-ag'd horse, a sheath-wing'd fowl*.

364. It is, perhaps, worthy of notice, that when adjectives are changed into adverbs by the addition of the termination *ly*, we often find the participial termination *ed* preserved long and distinct, even in those very words where it was contracted when used adjectively: thus though we always hear *confess'd, profess'd, design'd*, &c. we as constantly hear *con-fess-ed-ly, pro-fess-ed-ly, de-sign-ed-ly*, &c. The same may be observed of the following list of words, which by the assistance of the Rhyming Dictionary, I am enabled to give as, perhaps, the only words in the language in which the *ed* is pronounced as a distinct syllable in the adverb, where it is contracted in the participial adjective: *Forcedly, enforcedly, unveiledly, deformedly, feignedly, unfeignedly, discernedly, resignedly, refinedly, restrainedly, concernedly, unconcernedly, discernedly, undiscernedly, preparedly, assuredly, advisedly, dispersedly, diffusedly, confusedly, unperceivedly, resolvedly, deservedly, undeservedly, reservedly, unreservedly, avowedly, perplexedly, fixedly, amazedly*.

365. To this catalogue, may be added several abstract substantives formed from participles in *ed :* which *ed* makes a distinct syllable in the former, though not in the latter, thus: *numbedness, bleared-ness, preparedness, assuredness, diseasedness, advised-ness, reposedness, composedness, indisposedness, diffus-edness, confusedness, distressedness, resolvedness, re-servedness, perplexedness, fixedness, amazedness*, have *ed* pronounced distinctly.

366. The adjectives *naked, wicked, picked*, (pointed,) *hooked, crooked, forked, tusked, tressed*, and *wretched*, are not derived from verbs, and are therefore pronounced in two syllables. The same may be observed of *scabbed, crabbed, chubbed, stubbed, shagged, snagged, ragged, cragged, scrubbed, dogged, rugged, scragged, hawked, jagged;* to which we may add the solemn pronunciation of *stiffnecked;* and these, when formed into nouns by the addition of *ness*, preserve the *ed* in a distinct syllable, as *wickedness, scabbed-ness, raggedness*, &c.

367. *Passed*, in the sense of beyond, becomes a preposition, and may allowably be written *past*, as *past twelve o'clock :* but when an adjective, though it is pronounced in one syllable, it ought to be written with two, as *passed pleasures are present pain :* this I know is contrary to usage; but usage is, in this case, contrary to good sense, and the settled analogy of the language.

368. It needs scarcely be observed, that when the verb ends in *t* or *d*, the *ed* in the past time and participle has the *d* pronounced with its own sound, and always forms an additional syllable, as *landed, matted*, &c. otherwise the final *d* could not be pronounced at all.

369. And here perhaps it may not be useless to take notice of the very imperfect and confused idea that is given in Lowth's grammar, of what are call-

ed contracted verbs, such as *snatcht*, *checkt*, *snapt*, *mixt*, *dwelt*, and *past*, for *snatched*, *checked*, *snapped*, *mixed*, *dwelled*, and *passed*. To these are added, those that end in *l*, *m*, and *n*, or *p*, after a diphthong; which either shorten the diphthong, or change it into a single vowel; and instead of *ed*, take *t* only for the preterit, as *dealt*, *dreamt*, *meant*, *felt*, *slept*, *crept*; and these are said to be considered not as irregular, but contracted only. Now, nothing can be clearer, than that verbs of a very different kind are here huddled together as of the same. *Snatched*, *checked*, *snapped*, *mixed*, and *passed*, are not irregular at all; if they are ever written *snatcht*, *checkt*, *snapt*, *mixt*, and *past*, it is from pure ignorance of analogy, and not considering that if they were written with *ed*, unless we were to pronounce it as a distinct syllable, contrary to the most settled usage of the language, the pronunciation, from the very nature of the letters, must be the same. It is very different with *dwelled*; here, as a liquid, and not a sharp mute, ends the verb, *d* might be pronounced without going into *t*, just as well as in *fell'd*, the participle of to *fell* (to cut down trees.) Here then we find custom has determined an irregularity, which cannot be altered, without violence to the language; *dwell* may be truly called an irregular verb, and *dwelt* the preterit and participle.

370. The same may be observed of *deal*, *dream*, *mean*, *feel*, *weep*, *sleep*, and *creep*. It is certain we can pronounce *d* after the four first of these words, as well as in *sealed*, *screamed*, *cleaned*, and *reeled*; but custom has not only annexed *t* to the preterit of these verbs, but has changed the long diphthongal sound into a short one; they are therefore doubly irregular. *Weep*, *sleep*, and *creep*, would not have required *t* to form their preterits, any more than *peeped*, and *steeped*; but custom, which has shortened the diphthong in the former words, very naturally annexed *t* as the simplest method of conveying the sound.

371. The only two words which occasion some doubt about classing them are, to *learn* and to *spell*. The vulgar (who are no contemptible guides on this occasion) pronounce them in the preterit *learnt* and *spelt*; but as *n* and *l* will readily admit of *d* after them, it seems more correct to favour a tendency to regularity, both in writing and speaking, which the literary world has given into, by spelling them *learned* and *spelled*, and pronouncing them *learn'd*, and *spell'd*: thus *earned*, the preterit of to *earn*, has been recovered from the vulgar *earnt*, and made a perfect rhyme to *discerned*.

372. To these observations may be added, that, in such irregular verbs as have the present, the preterit, and participle the same, as *cast*, *cost*, *cut*, &c. the second person singular of the preterit of these verbs takes *ed* before the *est*, as *I cast*, *or did cast*; *Thou castedst*, *or didst cast*, &c. for if this were not the case, the second person of the preterit might be mistaken for the second person of the present tense.

373. I have been led insensibly to these observations by their connexion with pronunciation; and if the reader should think them too remote from the subject, I must beg his pardon, and resume my remarks on the sound of the letter *d*.

374. The vulgar drop this letter in *ordinary*, and *extraordinary*, and make them *or'nary* and *extr'or'nary*; but this is a gross abbreviation; the best pronunciation is sufficiently short, which is *ord'nary*, and *extr'ord'nary*: the first in three and the last in four syllables; but solemn speaking preserves the *i*, and makes the latter word consist of five syllables, as if written *extr'ordinary*.

375. Our ancestors, feeling the necessity of showing the quantity of a vowel followed by *ge*, when it was to be short, inserted *d*, as *wedge*, *ridge*, *badge*, &c. The same reason induced them to write *colledge*, and *alledge*. with the *d*; but modern reformers, to the great injury of the language, have expelled the *d*, and left the vowel to shift for itself; because there is no *d* in the Latin words from which these are derived.

376. *D*, like *t*, to which it is so nearly related, when it comes after the accent, either primary or secondary, (522,) and is followed by the diphthong *ie*, *io*, *ia*, or *eou*, slides into *gzh*, or the consonant *j*; thus *soldier* is universally and justly pronounced as if written *sol-jer*; *grandeur*, *gran-jeur*; and *verdure*, (where it must be remembered that *u* is a diphthong,) *ver-jure*: and, for the same reason, *education* is elegantly pronounced *ed-jucation*. But *duke* and *reduce*, pronounced *juke* and *re-juce*, where the accent is after the *d*, cannot be too much reprobated.

## *F.*

377. *F* has its pure sound in *often*, *off*, &c. but, in the preposition *of*, slides into its near relation *v*, as if written *ov*. But when this preposition is in composition at the end of a word, the *f* becomes pure; thus, though we sound *of* singly *ov*, we pronounce it as if the *f* were double in *whereof*.

378. There is a strong tendency to change the *f* into *v* in some words, which confounds the plural number and the genitive case: thus we often hear of a *wive's jointure*, *a calve's head*, and *houze rent*, for *wife's jointure*, *a calf's head*, and *house rent*.

## *G.*

379. *G*, like *C*, has two sounds, a hard and a soft one: it is hard before *a*, *o*, *u*, *l*, and *r*, as *game*, *gone*, *gull*, *glory*, *grandeur*. *Gaol* is the only exception; now more commonly written *jail*. (212.)

380. *G* before *e* and *i* is sometimes hard and sometimes soft: it is generally soft before words of Greek, Latin, or French original, and hard before words from the Saxon. These latter, forming by far the smaller number, may be considered as exceptions.

381. *G* is hard before *e*, in *gear*, *geck*, *geese*. *geld*, *gelt*, *gelding*, *get*, *gew-gaw*, *shagged*, *snagged*, *ragged*, *cragged*, *scragged*, *dogged*, *rugged*, *dagger*, *swagger*, *stagger*, *trigger*, *dogger*, *pettifogger*, *tiger*, *auger*, *eager*, *meager*, *anger*, *finger*, *linger*, *conger*, *longer*, *stronger*, *younger*, *longest*, *strongest*, *youngest* The last six of these words are generally pronounced in Ireland, so as to let the *g* remain in its nasal sound without articulating the succeeding vowel: thus *longer* (more long) is so pronounced as to sound exactly like the noun a *long-er* (one who longs or wishes for a thing); the same may be observed of the rest. That the pronunciation of Ireland is analogical, appears from the same pronunciation of *g* in *string-y*, *spring-y*, full of strings and springs; and *wronger* and *wrongest*, for more and most wrong. But though resting the *g* in the nasal sound, without articulating the succeeding vowel, is absolutely necessary in verbal nouns derived from verbs ending in *ing*, as *singer*, *bringer*, *slinger*, &c. pronounced *sing-er*, *bring-er*, *sling-er*, &c. and not *sing-ger*, *bringger*, *sling-ger*, &c. yet in *longer*, *stronger*, and *younger*, *longest*, *strongest*, and *youngest*, the *g* ought always to articulate the *e*: thus *younger* ought always to rhyme with the termination *monger*, which has always the *g* hard, and articulating the vowel; and this pronunciation is approved by Mr. Nares. *Forget*, *target*, and *together*, fall into this class. See No. 409.

382. *G* is hard before *i* in *gibbe*, *gibcat*, *gibber*, *gibberish*, *gibbous*, *giddy*, *gift*, *gig*, *giggle*, *giglet*, (properly *gigglet*,) *gild*, *gill*, (of a fish) *gimlet*, *gimp*, *gird*, *girdle*, *girl*, *girth*, *gizzard*, *begin*, *give*, *forgive*, *biggin*, *piggin*, *noggin*: also derivatives from nouns or verbs ending in hard *g*, as *druggist*, *waggish*, *riggish*, *hoggish*, *doggish*, *sluggish*, *rigging*, *digging*, &c.

383. *G* before *y* is generally soft, as in *elegy*, *apology*, &c. and almost in all words from the learned languages; but hard in words from the Saxon, which are formed from nouns or verbs ending in *g* hard, as *shaggy*, *jaggy*, *knaggy*, *snaggy*, *craggy*, *scraggy*, *quaggy*, *swaggy*, *dreggy*, *spriggy*, *twiggy*, *boggy*, *foggy*, *cloggy*, *buggy* *muggy*. *Gyve*, from its Celtick original, ought to have the *g* hard, but has decidedly adopted the soft *g*.

### *GN in the same Syllable at the Beginning of a Word.*

384. The *g* in this situation is always silent, as *gnaw*, *gnash*, *gnat*, *gnarl*, *gnomon*, *gnomonicks*, pronounced *naw*, *nash*, *nat*, *narl*, *nomon*, *nomonicks*.

### *GN in the same Syllable at the End of a Word*

385. No combination of letters has more puzzled the criticks than this. Two actresses of distinguished merit in *Portia* in the *Merchant of Venice* pronounced the word *impugn* differently, and each found her advocate in the newspapers. One critick affirmed, that Miss Young, by preserving the sound of *g*, pronounced the word properly; and the other contended that Mrs. Yates was more judicious in leaving it out. The former was charged with harshness; the latter with mutilating the word, and weakening its sound; but if analogy may decide, it is clearly in favour of the latter; for there is no axiom in our pronunciation more indisputable than that which makes *g* silent before *n* in the same syllable. This is constantly the case in *sign*, and all its compounds, as *resign*, *design*, *consign*, *assign*; and in *indign*, *condign*, *malign*, *benign*; all pronounced as if written *sine*, *rezine*, &c. In which words we find the vowel *i* long and open, to compensate, as it were, for the suppression of *g*, as every other word ending in *gn*, when the accent is on the syllable, has a diphthong pronounced like a long open vowel, as *arraign*, *campaign*, *feign*, *reign*, *deign*; and consequently, unless the vowel *a* can produce some special privilege which the other vowels have not, we must, if we pronounce according to analogy, make the *u* in this situation long, and sound *impugn* as if written *impune*.

386. The same analogy will oblige us to pronounce *impregn, oppugn, expugn, propugn,* as if written *impren, oppun, expun, propun,* not only when these verbs are in the infinitive mood, but in the preterits, participles, and verbal nouns formed from them, as *impugned, impugning,* and *impugner,* must be pronounced *impuned, impuning,* and *impuner.* The same may be observed of the rest. Perhaps it will gratify a curious observer of pronunciation to see the diversity and uncertainty of our orthoepists in their notation of the words before us.

| | |
|---|---|
| *impune.* | Sheridan, Scott, Nares, Murray. Barclay says the *g* in this word and its derivatives is mute, but takes no notice of the quantity of the *u.* |
| *impŭn.* | Buchanan, Kenrick, Perry. |
| *impŭng.* | W. Johnston. |
| *oppune.* | Sheridan, Scott, Nares, Murray. |
| *oppŭn.* | Kenrick, Perry, Barclay. |
| *oppŭng.* | W. Johnston. |
| *propune.* | Sheridan, Scott, Perry, Nares. |
| *propŭng.* | Barclay. |
| *imprēne.* | Nares, Murray. |
| *imprĕn.* | Sheridan, Kenrick, Perry. Barclay says the *g* is mute, but says nothing of the quantity of the *e.* |
| *expune.* | Sheridan, Scott, Nares. |
| *expŭn.* | Perry, Barclay. |
| *impŭner.* | Sheridan. |
| *impŭned.* | Murray. |
| *impŭnner.* | Perry, Barclay. |
| *oppŭgner.* | Sheridan. |
| *propŭgner.* | Sheridan. |
| *propŭner.* | Scott. |
| *propŭnner.* | Perry. |

Nothing is clearer than that all these words ought to follow the same fortune, and should be pronounced alike. How then shall be reconciled Mr. Sheridan's pronouncing *impugn, oppugn, expugn,* and *propugn,* with the *u* long, and *impregn* with the *e* short? Kenrick, who has not the word *propugn,* is consistent in pronouncing the rest with the vowel short. The same may be observed of Scott, who adopts the long sound, but has not the word *impregn.* Mr. Perry gives the short sound to all but *propugn,* where he makes the *u* long, but absurdly makes the verbal noun *prepunner;* and W. Johnston, who has only *impugn* and *oppugn,* pronounces the vowel short, and spells them *impung* and *oppung.* Barclay, under the word *impugn,* says the *g* in this word and its derivatives is mute, without noticing the quantity of the vowels, but spells *oppugn, oppun;* and of *impregn,* only says the *g* is mute; but writes *propugn, propung,* in the manner that W. Johnston does *impugn* and *oppugn:* but Mr. Nares observes, that analogy seems to require a similar pronunciation in all these words, and that the vowel should be long. The same inconsistency is observable in Mr. Sheridan's pronunciation of the verbal nouns; for he expunges the *g* in *impugner,* and writes it *impuner,* but preserves it in *oppugner* and *propugner.* Mr. Scott has only the word *propugner,* which he very properly, as well as consistently, spells *propuner.* Mr. Perry has *propunner* and *impunner,* and Barclay *impunner* only.—The inconsistency here remarked arises from not attending to the analogy of pronunciation, which requires every verbal noun to be pronounced exactly like the verb, with the mere addition of the termination: thus *singer* is only adding *er* to the verb *sing,* without suffering the *g* to articulate the *e* as it does in *finger* and *linger,* &c. The same may be observed of a *signer,* one who *signs:* and as a corroboration of this doctrine, we may take notice that the additional *er* and *est,* in the comparatives and superlatives of adjectives, make no alteration in the sound of the radical word: this is obvious in the words *benigner, benignest,* &c. except *younger, longer,* and *stronger.* See No. 381.

387. But in every other compound where these letters occur, the *n* articulates the latter syllable, and *g* is heard distinctly in the former, as *sig-nify, malignity, assig-nation,* &c. Some affected speakers, either ignorant of the rules for pronouncing English, or over-complaisant to the French, pronounce *physiognomy, cognizance,* and *recognizance,* without the *g;* but this is a gross violation of the first principles of spelling. The only words to keep these speakers in countenance are *poignant,* and *champignon,* not long ago imported from France, and pronounced *poinyant, champinion.* The first of these words will be probably hereafter written without the *g;* while the latter, confined to the kitchen, may be looked upon as technical, and allowed an exclusive privilege. See *Cognizance.*

388. *Bagnio, seignior, seraglio, intaglio,* and *oglio,* pronounced *ban-yo, seen-yur, seral-yo, intal-yo,* and *ole-yo,* may be considered as foreign coxcombs, and treated with civility, by omitting the *g,* while they do not pervert the pronunciation of our native English words

### *GM in the same Syllable.*

389. What has been said of *gn* is applicable to *gm.* We have but one word in the language where these letters end a word with the accent on it, and that is *phlegm:* in this the *g* is always mute, and the *e,* according to analogy, ought to be pronounced long, as if the word were written *fleme;* but a short pronunciation of the *e* has generally obtained, and we commonly hear it *flem;* it is highly probable Pope pronounced it properly, where he says,

> "Our criticks take a contrary extreme;
> They judge with fury, but they write with *phlegm.*"
> *Essay on Criticism.*

Perhaps it would not be difficult to reduce this word to analogy, as some speakers still pronounce the *e* long: but in the compounds of this word, as in those where *gn* occur, the vowel is shortened, and the *g* pronounced, as in *phleg-mon, phleg-monous, phlegmatick,* and *phleg-magogues;* though Mr. Sheridan, for no reason I can conceive, sinks the *g* in the last word. When these letters end a syllable not under the accent, the *g* is silent, but the preceding vowel is shortened: thus *paradigm, parapegm, diaphragm apophthegm,* are pronounced *paradim, parapem, diaphram, apothem.*

### *GH.*

390. This combination, at the beginning of a word, drops the *h,* as in *ghost, ghastly, aghast, gherkin,* pronounced *gost,* rhyming with *most, gastly, agast, guerkin;* but when these letters come at the end of a word, they form some of the greatest anomalies in our language; *gh,* at the end of words, is generally silent, and consequently the preceding vowel or diphthong is long, as *high, nigh, thigh, neigh, weigh, inveigh, eugh,* (the obsolete way of spelling *yew,* a tree.) *bough, dough, though, although, clough,* (a cliff,) *plough, furlough, slough,* (a miry place,) *through, throughout, thorough, borough, usquebaugh, pugh!*

391. *Gh* is frequently pronounced like *f,* as *laugh, laughter, cough, chough, clough,* (an allowance in weight,) *slough,* (the cast skin of a snake or sore,) *enough, rough, tough, trough.*

392. *Gh* is sometimes changed into *ck,* as *hough, shough, lough,* pronounced *hock, shock, lock;* sometimes we hear only the *g* sounded, as in *burgh, burgher,* and *burghership.*

### *GHT.*

393. *Gh* in this termination is always silent, as *fight, night, bought, fought,* &c. The only exception is *draught:* which, in poetry, is most frequently rhymed with *caught, taught,* &c.; but in prose, is so universally pronounced as if written *draft,* that the poetical sound of it grows uncouth, and is becoming obsolete. *Draughts,* the game, is also pronounced *drafts. Drought,* (dryness) is vulgarly pronounced *drowth:* it is even written so by Milton; but in this he is not to be imitated, having mistaken the analogy of this word, as well as that of *height,* which he spells *highth,* and which is frequently so pronounced by the vulgar. See the words *Height* and *Drought*

### *H.*

394. This letter is no more than breathing forcibly before the succeeding vowel is pronounced. At the beginning of words, it is always sounded, except in *heir, heiress, honest, honesty, honour, honourable, herb, herbage, hospital, hostler, hour, humble, humour, humorous, humorsome.* Ben Jonson leaves out the *h* in *host,* and classes it in this respect with *honest.*

395. *H* is always silent after *r,* as *rhetorick, rhapsody, rheum, rheumatism, rhinoceros, rhomb, rhubarb, myrrh, catarrh,* and their compounds.

396. *H* final, preceded by a vowel, is always silent, as *ah! hah! oh! fogh! sirrah, hallelujah, Messiah.*

397. This letter is often sunk after *w,* particularly in the capital, where we do not find the least distinction of sound between *while* and *wile, whet* and *wet, where* and *wear.* Trifling as this difference may appear at first sight, it tends greatly to weaken and impoverish the pronunciation, as well as sometimes to confound words of a very different meaning. The Saxons as Dr. Lowth observes, placed the *h* before

the *w*, as *hwat*; and this is certainly its true place; for in the pronunciation of all words beginning with *wh*, we ought to breathe forcibly before we pronounce the *w*, as if the words were written *hoo-at*, *hoo-ile*, &c. and then we shall avoid that feeble, cockney pronunciation which is so disagreeable to a correct ear.

## *J.*

398 *J* is pronounced exactly like soft *g*, and is perfectly uniform in its sound, except in the word *hallelujah*, where it is pronounced like *y*.

## *K.*

399. *K* has exactly the sound of hard *c*: it is always silent before *n* in the same syllable, as *knee*, *kneel*, *knack*, *knight*, *know*, *knuckle*, *knab*, *knag*, *knap*, *knare*, *knave*, *knit*, *knock*, *knot*, *knoll*.

400. It has been a custom within these twenty years to omit the *k* at the end of words when preceded by *c*. This has introduced a novelty into the language, which is that of ending a word with an unusual letter, and is not only a blemish in the face of it, but may possibly produce some irregularity in future formatives; for *mimicking* must be written with the *k*, though to *mimic* is without it. If we use *colic* as a verb, which is not uncommon, we must write *colicking* and *colicked*: and though *physicking* and *physicked*, are not the most elegant words, they are not quite out of the line of formation. This omission of *k* is, however, too general to be counteracted, even by the authority of Johnson: but it is to be hoped it will be confined to words from the learned languages: and indeed, as there is not the same vanity of appearing learned in the Saxon as in the Latin and Greek, there is no great fear that *thick* and *stick* will lose their *k*, though they never had it in the original.

## *L.*

401. Ben Jonson says *L* melteth in the sounding, and is therefore called a liquid. This, however, cannot be the reason that *r* is called a liquid: for no two letters can, in this respect, be more opposite. See No. 21.

*L* is mute in *almond*, *calf*, *half*, *calve*, *halve*, *chaldron*, *falcon*, *folk*, *yolk*, (better written *yelk* with the *l* sounded,) *fusil*, *halser*, *malmsey*, *salmon*, *salve*, *talbot* (a species of dog.) See *Salve*.

402. *L* is mute also between *a* and *k* in the same syllable, as *balk*, *chalk*, *talk*, *stalk*, *walk*.

403. *L* is silent likewise between *a* and *m* in the same syllable, as *alms*, *balm*, *calm*, *palm*, *psalm*, *qualm*, *shalm*; but when the *m* is detached from the *l* by commencing another syllable, the *l* becomes audible. Thus, though the *l* is mute in *psalm*, *palm*, it is always heard in *psal-mist*, *psal-mody*, and *pal-mistry*; but in *balmy* and *palmy*, where the *y* is an adjective termination of our own, no alteration is made in the sound of the substantive which sinks the *l* (386.) *Calmer* and *calmest* ought to have the *l* mute, as they are only degrees of comparison; and *palmer*, and *palmerworm* (except in the language of Scripture, where the *l* in *palmerworm* ought to be heard,) are only a sort of verbal nouns, which never alter the sound of the original word, and therefore ought to have the *l* mute. But though *l* is sometimes mute in the noun *salve*, and in the verb to *salve*, it is always heard in *salver* (a kind of plate.) See *Salve*.

404. *L* ought always to be suppressed in the auxiliary verbs *would*, *could*, *should*: it is sometimes suppressed in *fault*; but this suppression is become vulgar, (see the word.) In *soldier*, likewise, the *l* is sometimes suppressed, and the word pronounced *so-jer*; but this is far from being the most correct pronunciation: *l* ought always to be heard in this word, and its compounds *soldierly*, *soldiership*, &c.

405. *L*, preceded by a mute, and followed by *e*, in a final syllable, has an imperfect sound, which does not do much honour to our language. The *l*, in this situation, is neither sounded like *el* nor *le*, but the *e* final is suppressed, and the preceding mute articulates the *l*, without either a preceding or a succeeding vowel; so that this sound may be called a monster in Grammar—a syllable without a vowel! This will easily be perceived in the words *able*, *table*, *circle*, &c. which are pronounced as if written *abl*, *tabl*, *circl*, &c. and in those still more Gothick and uncouth abbreviated participial terminations, *peopled*, *bridled*, *saddled*, *trifles*, *gaffles*, &c. pronounced *pee-pl'd*, *bri-dl'd*, *sad-dl'd*, *trif-flz*, *gaf-flz*, &c. (359) (172.)

406. This letter has not only, like *f* and *s*, the privilege of doubling itself at the end of a word, but it has an exclusive privilege of being double where they remain single: though by what right cannot well be conceived. Thus, according to the general rule, when a verb ends in a single consonant, preceded by a single vowel, and the accent is on the last syllable, the consonant is doubled when a participial termination is added, as *abet*, *abetting*, *beg*, *begging*, *begin*, *beginning*, &c. but when the accent is not on the last syllable of the verb, the consonant remains single, as *suffered*, *suffering*, *benefiting*, &c. but the *l* is double whether the accent be on the last syllable or not, as *duelling*, *levelling*, *victualling*, *travelling*, *traveller*, &c. This gross irregularity, however, would not have been taken notice of in this place, if it had not suggested an absurdity in pronunciation, occasioned by the omission of *l*. Though the latter *l* is useless in *traveller*, *victualler*, &c. it is not so in *controller*: for as *ll* is a mark of the deep broad sound of *a* in *ball*, *tall*, *all*, &c. (84;) so the same letters are the sign of the long open sound of *o* in *boll* (a round stalk of a plant,) to *joll*, *noll*, (the head,) *knoll*, (a little hill,) *poll*, *clodpoll*, *roll*, *scroll*, *droll*, *troll*, *stroll*, *toll*: for which reason, leaving out one *l* in *bethral*, *catcal*, *miscal*, *overfal*, *forestal*, *reinstal*, *downfal*, *withal*, *control*, and *unrol*, as we find them in Johnson's Dictionary, is an omission of the utmost importance to the sound of the words; for as the pronunciation sometimes alters the spelling, so the spelling sometimes alters the pronunciation.* Accordingly we find some speakers, chiefly the natives of Ireland, inclined to give the *a* its middle sound, to words commencing with *al*, followed by another consonant, because they do not see the *ll* in the *all* with which these words are compounded: thus we sometimes hear *Almighty*, *albeit*, so pronounced as to make their first syllable rhyme with the first of *al-ley*, *val-ley*; and *extol* is pronounced by the Scotch so as to rhyme with *coal*; and with just as much reason as we pronounce *control* in the same manner. For though compounds may, in some cases, be allowed to drop such letters of their simples, as either are not necessary to the sound, as in *Christmas*; or might possibly lead to a wrong one, as in *Reconcilable* (which see;) yet where, by omitting a letter, the sound may be altered, the omission is pernicious and absurd. (84.) The same observations might be extended to the numerous termination *full*, where, in compounds, one *l* is omitted, though nothing can be more certain, than that *ful*, with a single *l*, has not the same sound as when this letter is doubled; for who could suppose, without being used to the absurdity, that *fulfil* should stand for *fullfill*? but this abbreviation is too inveterate and extensive to afford any hope, that the great arbiters of orthography, the printers, will ever submit to the additional trouble of putting another *l*

## *M.*

407. *M* preserves its sound in every word, except *comptroller*; *compt* and *accompt* are now universally written as they are pronounced, *count* and *account*; and though *m* and *p* are preserved to the eye in the officer called a *comptroller*, the word is pronounced exactly like the noun *controller*, one who controls.

## *N.*

408. *N* has two sounds; the one simple and pure, as in *man*, *net*, &c.; the other compounded and mixed, as in *hang*, *thank*, &c. The latter sound is heard when it is followed by the sharp or flat guttural mutes *g* hard, or *k*; or its representatives *c* hard, *qu* or *x*; but it may be observed, that so prone is our language to the flat mutes, that when *n* is followed by *k*, or its representatives, the flat mute *g* seems interposed between them: thus *thank*, *banquet*, *anxious*, are pronounced as if written, not *than-k*, *ban-quet*, *an-xious*, but *thangk*, *bangquet*, *angkshus*. But this coalition of the sound of *n* and *g*, or hard *c*, is only when the accent is on them; for when the *g* or hard *c* articulates the accented syllable, the *n* becomes pure: thus, though *congress* and *congregate* are pronounced as if written *cong-gress*, and *cong-gregate*, yet the first syllable of *congratulate*, and *congressive*, ought to be pronounced without the ringing sound of *n*, and exactly like the same syllable in

* This omission of the letter *L*, I see, has been rectified in the last quarto edition of Johnson's Dictionary; and it would have been well if the Editors had acknowledged their obligations and extended their emendations to the word *codle*, and several others.

*contrary.* The same difference may be observed in the words *concourse* and *concur*; the first word, which has the accent on the first syllable, is pronounced as if written *cong-course*: and the last, which has the accent on the second syllable, with *n* pure. It must, however, be carefully observed, that the secondary accent has the same power of melting the *n* into the succeeding hard *g* or *c* as the primary (522;) thus *congregation* and *concremation* have the first syllable pronounced as if written *cong.*

409. It may, perhaps, be worthy of notice, that when *n* is followed by *k*, the *k* has a finished or complete sound, as in *link, think,* &c.; but when *n* is followed by hard *g*, the *g* has an unfinished or imperfect sound as in *hang, bang,* &c. where we may observe the tongue to rest upon the palate in the sound of *g*; but when this letter is carried off to articulate another syllable, its sound is completed, as in *anger,* and *Bangor* (the name of a town,) where the sound of *g* may be perceived to be very different from the noun *hanger,* (a sword,) and *banger,* (one who beats or bangs.) This perfect sound of *g* is heard in all simples, as *anger, angle, finger, linger, conger, anguish, languish, distinguish, extinguish, unguent:* but in words derived from verbs or adjectives, ending in *ng*, the *g* continues imperfect, as it was in the theme. Thus a *singer* (one who sings) does not finish the *g* like *finger,* but is merely *er* added to *sing:* the same may be observed of *sing-ing, bring-ing,* and *hang-ing.* So adjectives formed by the addition of *y* have the imperfect sound of *g*, as in the original word; thus *springy, stringy, dungy,* and *wingy,* are only the sound of *e* added to *spring, string, dung,* and *wing;* but the comparative and superlative adjectives, *longer, stronger,* and *younger; longest, strongest,* and *youngest,* have the *g* hard and perfectly sounded, as if written *long-ger, strong-ger, young-ger,* &c. where the *g* is hard, as in *fin-ger, lin-ger,* &c. And it may be looked upon as a general rule, that nouns, adjectives or verbs, do not alter their original sound upon taking an additional syllable. In these three words, therefore, the Irish pronounce more agreeably to analogy than the English, for, if I mistake not, they do not articulate the *g.* (381.)

410. Hitherto we have considered these letters as they are heard under the accent; but when they are unaccented in the participial termination *ing*, they are frequently a cause of embarrassment to speakers who desire to pronounce correctly. We are told, even by teachers of English, that *ing*, in the word *singing, bringing,* and *swinging,* must be pronounced with the ringing sound, which is heard when the accent is on these letters, in *king, sing,* and *wing,* and not as if written without the *g*, as *singin, bringin, swing-in.* No one can be a greater advocate than I am for the strictest adherence to orthography, as long as the publick pronunciation pays the least attention to it; but when I find letters given up by the Publick, with respect to sound, I then consider them as ciphers: and, if my observation does not greatly fail me, I can assert, that our best speakers do not invariably pronounce the participial *ing*, so as to rhyme with *sing, king,* and *ring.* Indeed, a very obvious exception seems to offer itself in those verbs that end in these letters, as a repetition of the ringing sound in successive syllables would produce a *Tautophony,* (see the word,) and have a very bad effect on the ear; and therefore, instead of *singing, bringing,* and *flinging,* our best speakers are heard to pronounce *sing-in, bring-in,* and *fling-in;* and for the very same reason that we exclude the ringing sound in these words, we ought to admit it when the verb ends with *in;* for if, instead of *sinning, pinning,* and *beginning,* we should pronounce *sin-nin, pin-nin,* and *begin-nin,* we should fall into the same disgusting repetition as in the former case. The participial *ing*, therefore, ought always to have its ringing sound, except in those words formed from verbs in this termination; for *writing, reading,* and *speaking,* are certainly preferable to *writin, readin,* and *speakin,* wherever the pronunciation has the least degree of precision or solemnity.

411. *N* is mute when it ends a syllable, and is preceded by *l* or *m*, as *kiln, hymn, limn, solemn, column, autumn, condemn, contemn.* In *hym-ning,* and *limning,* the *n* is generally pronounced, and sometimes, in very solemn speaking, in *condem-ning,* and *contemning;* but in both cases, contrary to analogy, which forbids any sound in the participle that was not in the verb. (381.)

## *P.*

412. This letter is mute before *s* and *t* at the beginning of words, as *psalm, psalmist, psalmody, psalmography, psalter, psaltry;* the prefix *pseudo* signifying false, as *pseudography, pseudology,* and the interjection *pshaw!* To these we may add, *ptisan, ptyalism, ptysmagogue.* It is mute in the middle of words between *m* and *t*, in *empty, sempstress, peremptory, sumptuous, presumptuous, redemption, exemption,* and *raspberry.* In *cupboard* it coalesces with and falls into its flat sound *b*, as if written *cubboard.* It is mute in a final syllable between the same letters, as *tempt, attempt, contempt, exempt, prompt, accompt.* In *receipt* it is mute between *i* and *t*, and in the military *corps* (a body of troops,) both *p* and *s* are mute, as custom has acquiesced in the French pronunciation of most military terms.

## *PH.*

413. *Ph* is generally pronounced like *f*, as in *philosophy, phantom,* &c. In *nephew* and *Stephen,* it has the sound of *v.* In *diphthong* and *triphthong* the sound of *p* only is heard; and the *h* is mute likewise in *naphtha, ophthalmick,* &c. In *apophthegm* both letters are dropped. The same may be observed of *phthisis, phthisick,* and *phthisical.* In *sapphire* the first *p* slides into *ph*, by an accentual coalition of similar letters, very agreeable to analogy. See *Exaggerate.*

## *Q.*

414. *Q* has always the sound of *k:* it is constantly followed by *u*, pronounced like *w;* and its general sound is heard in *quack, quill, queen,* &c. pronounced *kwack, kwill, kween,* &c. That the *u* subjoined to this letter has really the power of *w*, may be observed in the generality of words where *a* succeeds; for we find the vowel go into the broad sound in *quart, quarrel, quantity,* &c. as much as in *war, warrant, want,* &c. (85.) But it must be carefully noted, that this broad sound is only heard under the accent; when the *a*, preceded by *qu*, is not accented, it has the sound of every other accented *a* in the language. (92.) Thus the *a* in *quarter, quarrel, quadrant,* &c. because it has the accent, is broad: the same may be observed when the accent is secondary only (522) (527,) as in *quadragesimal, quadrisyllable,* &c.; but when the accent is on the succeeding syllable, as in *quadratick, qua-drangular,* &c. the *a* goes into the obscure sound approaching to the Italian *a.* (92.)

415. As a great number of words, derived from the French, have these letters in them, according to our usual complaisance for that language, we adopt the French pronunciation: thus in *coquet, doquet, etiquette, masquerade, harlequin, oblique, antique, opaque, pique, piquant, piquet, burlesque, grotesque, casque, mosque, quadrille, quater-cousin,* the *qu* is pronounced like *k. Quoif* and *quoit* ought to be written and pronounced *coif, coit. Paquet, laquey, chequer,* and *risque,* have been very properly spelled by Johnson, as they are pronounced, *packet, lackey, checker,* and *risk. Quoth* ought to be pronounced with the *u*, as if written *kwuth,* and therefore is not irregular. *Liquor* and *harlequin* always lose the *u;* and *conquer, conquerable,* and *conqueror,* sometimes, particularly on the Stage. This deviation, however, seems not to have gone beyond recovery; and *conquest* is still regularly pronounced *cong-kwest. Quote* and *quotation* are perfectly regular, and ought never to be pronounced as some do, *cote* and *cotation. Cirque,* contracted from *circus,* and *cinque, cinque-foil, cinque-ports, cinque-spotted,* are pronounced *sirk* and *sink;* and *critique,* when we mean a criticism, to distinguish it from *critick,* is pronounced *criteek,* rhyming with *speak.* See *Quoit* and *Quotation.*

## *R.*

416. This letter is never silent, but its sound is sometimes transposed. In a final unaccented syllable, terminating with *re*, the *r* is pronounced after the *e*, as *acre, lucre, sabre, fibre, ochre, meagre, maugre, sepulchre, theatre, spectre, metre, petre, mitre, nitre, antre, lustre, accoutre, massacre;* to which we may add, *centre,* and *sceptre;* sometimes written *center* and *scepter;* but, in my opinion, very improperly, as this peculiarity is fixed, and easily understood; while reducing *meagre* to *meager* disturbs the rule, and adds another anomaly to our pronunciation, by making the *g* hard before *e.* (98.)

417. The same transposition of *r* is always perceived in the pronunciation of *apron* and *iron;* and often in that of *citron* and *saffron,* as if written *apurn, iurn, citurn, saffurn:* nor do I think the two first can be pronounced otherwise without a disagreeable stiffness; but the two last may preserve the *r* before the vowel

with great propriety. *Children* and *hundred* have slid nto this analogy, when used colloquially, but preserve the *r* before the *e* in solemn speaking.

418. As this letter is but a jar of the tongue, sometimes against the roof of the mouth, and sometimes at the orifice of the throat, it is the most imperfect of all the consonants; and, as its formation is so indefinite, no wonder, when it is not under the accent, that the vowels which precede it should be so indefinite in their sounds, as we may perceive in the words *friar, lier, elixir, nadir, mayor, martyr*, which, with respect to sound, might be written, *friur, liur, elixur, nadur, mayur, martur*. (98.) 'These inaccuracies in pronunciation,' says an ingenious writer, 'we seem to have derived from our Saxon ancestors. Dr. Hicks observes in the first chapter of his Saxon Grammar, that "Comparativa apud eos (Anglo-Saxones) indifferenter exeunt in *ar, œr, er, ir, or, ur, yr*; et Superlativa in *ast, æst, est, ist, ost, ust, yst*; participia præsentis temporis in *and, ænd, end, ind, ond, und, ynd*; præteriti vero in *ad, œd, id, od, ud, yd*; pro vario scilicet vel ævi vel loci dialecto." Upon various other occasions also they used two or more vowels and diphthongs indifferently; and this not always from difference of age or place, because these variations are frequently found in the same page. This will account for the difference between the spelling and pronunciation of such anomalous words as *busy* and *bury*, now pronounced as if written *bisy* and *bery*, (the *i* and *e* having their common short sound,) and formerly spelt indifferently with *e, u*, or *y*.' *Essay on the Harmony of Language*. Robson, 1774.

419. There is a distinction in the sound of this letter, scarcely ever noticed by any of our writers on the subject, which is, in my opinion, of no small importance; and that is, the rough and smooth *r*. Ben Jonson, in his Grammar, says it is sounded firm in the beginning of words, and more liquid in the middle and ends, as in *rarer, riper*; and so in the Latin. The rough *r* is formed by jarring the tip of the tongue against the roof of the mouth near the fore teeth: the smooth *r* is a vibration of the lower part of the tongue, near the root, against the inward region of the palate, near the entrance of the throat. This latter *r* is that which marks the pronunciation of England, and the former that of Ireland. In England, and particularly in London, the *r* in *lard, bard, card, regard*, &c. is pronounced so much in the throat as to be little more than the middle or Italian *a*, lengthened into *laad, baad, caad, regaad*; while in Ireland the *r*, in these words, is pronounced with so strong a jar of the tongue against the fore part of the palate, and accompanied with such an aspiration or strong breathing at the beginning of the letter, as to produce that harshness we call the Irish accent. But if this letter is too forcibly pronounced in Ireland, it is often too feebly sounded in England, and particularly in London, where it is sometimes entirely sunk; and it may, perhaps, be worthy of observation, that provided we avoid a too forcible pronunciation of the *r*, when it ends a word, or is followed by a consonant in the same syllable, we may give as much force as we please to this letter at the beginning of a word, without producing any harshness to the ear: thus *Rome, river, rage*, may have the *r* as forcible as in Ireland; but *bar, bard, card, hard*, &c. must have it nearly as soft as in London.

## *S.*

420. As the former letter was a jar, this is a hiss; but a hiss which forms a much more definite and complete consonant than the other. This consonant, like the other mutes, has a sharp and a flat sound; the sharp sound is heard in the name of the letter, and in the words *same, sin, this*; the flat sound is that of z, heard in *is, his, was*: and these two sounds, accompanied by the aspirate, or *h*, form all the varieties found under this letter. (41.)

421. S has always its sharp hissing sound at the beginning of words, as *soon, sin*, &c. and when it immediately follows any of the sharp mutes, *f, k, p, t*, as *scoffs, blocks, hips, pits*, or when it is added to the mute *e* after any of these letters, as *strifes, flakes, pipes, mites*.

422. *S* is sharp and hissing at the end of the monosyllables *yes, this, us, thus, gas*; and at the end of words of two or more syllables, if it be preceded by any of the vowels but *e*, and forms a distinct syllable: thus *es* in *pipes* and *mites* do not form a distinct syllable; and as they are preceded by a sharp mute, the *s* is sharp likewise: but in *prices* these letters form a syllable, and the *s* is pronounced like z, according to the general rule.

422. The only exceptions to this rule, are the words, *as, whereas, has, his, was*; for *bias, dowlas, Atlas, metropolis, basis, chaos, tripos, pus, chorus, cyprus*, &c. have the final *s* pronounced sharp and hissing.

424. Agreeably to this rule, the numerous terminations in *ous*, as *pious, superfluous*, &c. have the *s* sharp, and are pronounced exactly like the pronoun *us*: and every double *s* in the language is pronounced in the same manner, except in the words *dissolve, possess*, and their compounds, *scissors, hussy*, and *hussar*.

425. *S*, in the inseparable preposition *dis*, when either the primary or secondary accent is on it, (522,) is always pronounced sharp and hissing: the word *dismal*, which seems to be an exception, is not so in reality; for, in this word, *dis* is not a preposition: thus *disolute, dissonant*, &c. with the primary accent on *dis*, and *disability, disagree*, &c. with the secondary accent on the same letters, have the *s* sharp and hissing; but when the accent is on the second syllable, the *s* is either sharp or flat, as it is followed either by a vowel, or a sharp or flat consonant; thus *disable, disaster, disease, disinterested, dishonest, disorder, disuse*, have all of them the *s* in *dis* flat like z, because the accent is not on it, and a vowel begins the next syllable; but *discredit, disfavour, diskindness, dispense, distaste*, have the *s* sharp and hissing, because a sharp consonant begins the succeeding accented syllable; and *disband, disdain, disgrace, disjoin, disvalue*, have the *s* flat like z, because they are succeeded by a flat consonant in the same situation. (435.)

426. *S*, in the inseparable preposition *mis*, is always sharp and hissing, whether the accent be on it or not; or whether it be followed either by a vowel or a sharp or flat consonant, as *miscreant, misaim, misapply, misorder, misuse, misbegot, misdeem, misgovern*, &c. See the prefix *Mis*.

427. *S*, followed by *e* in the final syllable of adjectives, is always sharp and hissing, as *base, obese, precise, concise, globose, verbose, morbose, pulicose, tenebricose, corticose, jocose, olcose, rugose, desidiose, close, siliculose, calculose, tumulose, animose, venenose, arenose, siliginose, crinose, loose, operose, morose, edematose, comatose, acetose, aquose, siliquose, actuose, diffuse, profuse, occluse, recluse, abstruse, obtuse*, except *wise* and *otherguise*, and the pronominal adjectives *these* and *those*.

428. *S*, in the adjective termination *sive*, is always sharp and hissing, as *suasive, persuasive, assuasive, dissuasive, adhesive, cohesive, decisive, precisive, incisive, derisive, cicatrisive, visive, plausive, abusive, diffusive, infusive, inclusive, conclusive, exclusive, elusive, delusive, prelusive, allusive, illusive, collusive, amusive, obtrusive*, &c.

429. *S*, in the adjectives ending in *sory* or *sy*, is always sharp and hissing, as *suasory, persuasory, decisory, derisory, delusory*, &c.

430. The same may be observed of *s* in the adjectives ending in *some*, as *troublesome*, &c. and substantives in *osity*, as *generosity*, &c.

431. *Se*, preceded by the liquids *l, n*, or *r*, has the *s* sharp and hissing, as *pulse, appulse, dense, tense, intense, sense, verse, adverse*, &c. except *cleanse*.

### *S pronounced like* z.

432. *S* has always its flat buzzing sound, as it may be called, when it immediately follows any of the flat mutes *b, d, g* hard, or *v*, as *ribs, heads, rags, sieves*. (24.)

433. *S* is pronounced like z, when it forms an additional syllable with *e* before it, in the plurals of nouns, and the third person singular of verbs; even though the singulars and the first persons end in sharp hissing sounds, as *asses, riches, cages, boxes*, &c.: thus *prices* and *prizes* have both the final *s* flat, though the preceding mute in the first word is sharp. (422.)

434. As *s* is hissing, when preceded by a liquid, and followed by *e* mute, as *transe, tense*, &c.; so when it follows any of the liquids without the *e*, it is pronounced like z, as *morals, means, seems, hers*. In the same analogy, when *s* comes before any of the liquids, it has the sound of z, as *cosmetick, dismal, pismire, chasm, prism, theism, schism*, and all polysyllables ending in *asm, ism, osm*, or *ysm*, as *enthusiasm, judaism, microcosm, paroxysm*, &c.

435. *S*, in the preposition *dis*, is either sharp or flat, as it is accented or unaccented, as explained above; but it ought always to be pronounced like z, when it is not under the accent, and is followed by a flat mute, a liquid, or a vowel, as *disable, disease, disorder, disuse, disband, disdain, disgrace, disvalue, disjoin, dislike, dislodge, dismay, dismember, dismount, dismiss, disnatured, disrank, disrelish, disrobe*. (425.) Mr. Sheridan, and those orthoepists who have copied

him seem to have totally overlooked this tendency in the liquids to convert the *s* to *z* when this letter ends the first syllable without the accent, and the liquids begin the second syllable with it.

436. *S* is pronounced like *z*, in the monosyllables *as*, *is*, *his*, *was*, *these*, *those*, and in all plurals whose singulars end in a vowel, or a vowel followed by *e* mute, as *commas*, *operas*, *shoes*, *aloes*, *dues*, and consequently when it follows the *w* or *y*, in the plurals of nouns, or the third persons singular of verbs, as *ways*, *betrays*, *news*, *views*, &c.

437. Some verbs ending in *se* have the *s* like *z*, to distinguish them from nouns or adjectives of the same form.

| Nouns. | Verbs. | Nouns. | Verbs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *grease* | to *grease* | *excuse* | to *excuse* |
| *close* | to *close* | *refuse* | to *refuse* |
| *house* | to *house* | *diffuse* | to *diffuse* |
| *mouse* | to *mouse* | *use* | to *use* |
| *louse* | to *louse* | *rise* | to *rise* |
| *abuse* | to *abuse* | *premise* | to *premise*. |

438. *Sy* and *sey*, at the end of words, have the *s* pronounced like *z*, if it has a vowel before it, with the accent on it, as *easy*, *greasy*, *queasy*, *cheesy*, *daisy*, *misy*, *rosy*, *causey*, *noisy* ; but if the accent is on the antepenultimate syllable, the *s* is sharp, as *heresy*, *poesy*, &c. if a sharp mute precede, the *s* is sharp, as *tricksy*, *tipsy* ; if a liquid precede, and the accent is on the penultimate syllable, the *s* is flat, as *palsy*, *flimsy*, *clumsy*, *pansy*, *tansy*, *phrensy*, *quinsy*, *tolsey*, *whimsey*, *malmsey*, *jersey*, *kersey*. *Pursy* has the *s* sharp and hissing from its relation to *purse*, and *minstrelsy* and *controversy* have the antepenultimate and preantepenultimate accent : thus we see why *busy*, *bousy*, *lousy*, and *drowsy*, have the *s* like *z*, and *jealousy* the sharp hissing *s*.

439. *S*, in the termination *sible*, when preceded by a vowel, is pronounced like *z*, as *persuasible*, *risible*, *visible*, *divisible*, *infusible*, *conclusible* ; but if a liquid consonant precede the *s*, the *s* then becomes sharp and hissing, as *sensible*, *responsible*, *tensible*, *reversible*, &c.

440. *S*, in the terminations *sary* and *sory*, is sharp and hissing, as *dispensary*, *adversary*, *suasory*, *persuasory*, *decisory*, *incisory*, *derisory*, *depulsory*, *compulsory*, *incensory*, *compensory*, *suspensory*, *sensory*, *responsory*, *cursory*, *discursory*, *lusory*, *elusory*, *delusory*, *illusory*, *collusory*. *Rosary* and *misery*, which have the *s* like *z*, are the only exceptions.

441. *S*, in the termination *ise*, is pronounced like *z*, except in the adjectives before mentioned, and a few substantives, such as *paradise*, *anise*, *rise*, *grise*, *verdigrise*, *mortise*, *travise*.

442. *S*, in the terminations *sal* and *sel*, when preceded by a vowel, is pronounced like *z*, as *nasal*, *ousel*, *housel*, *nousel*, *reprisal*, *proposal*, *refusal*, and sharp and hissing when preceded by a consonant, as *mensal*, *universal*, &c.

443. *S*, in the terminations *son*, *sen*, and *sin*, is pronounced like *z*, as *reason*, *season*, *treason*, *cargason*, *diapason*, *orison*, *benison*, *venison*, *denison*, *foison*, *poison*, *prison*, *damson*, *crimson*, *chosen*, *resin*, *rosin*, *raisin*, *cousin*. But the *s* in *mason*, *basin*, *garrison*, *caparison*, *comparison*, *parson*, and *person*, is sharp and hissing. (170.)

444. *S*, after the inseparable prepositions *pre* and *pro*, is sharp, as in *presage*, *preside*, *presidial*, *preseance*, *presension*, *prosecute*, *prosecution*, *prosody*, *prosopopeia*, but flat like *z* in *presence*, *president*, *presidency*, *presume*, *presumptive*, *presumption* ; but where the *pre* is prefixed to a word which is significant when alone, the *s* is always sharp, as *pre-suppose*, *pre-surmise*, &c.

445. *S*, after the inseparable preposition *re*, is almost always pronounced like *z*, as *resemble*, *resent*, *resentment*, *reserve*, *reservation*, *reservoir*, *residue*, *residext*, *residentiary*, *reside*, *resign*, *resignment*, *resignation*, *resilience*, *resiliency*, *resilition*, *resin*, *resist*, *resistance*, *resolve*, *resolution*, *resolute*, *result*, *resume*, *resumption*, *resurrection*.

446. *S* is sharp after *re* in *resuscitation*, *resupination*, &c. and when the word added to it is significant by itself, as *research*, *resiege*, *reseat*, *resurvey*. Thus to *resign*, with the *s* like *z*, signifies to yield up ; but to *re-sign*, to sign again, has the *s* sharp as in *sign* : so to *resound*, to reverberate, has the *s* like *z* ; but to *re-sound*, to sound again, has the *s* sharp and hissing.

447. Thus we see, after pursuing this letter through all its combinations, how difficult it often is to decide by analogy, when we are to pronounce it sharp and hissing, and when flat like *z*. In many cases it is of no great importance : in others it is the distinctive mark of a vulgar or a polite pronunciation. Thus *design* is never heard with the *s* like *z* but among the lowest order of the people ; and yet there is not the least reason from analogy why we should not pronounce it in this manner, as well as in *resign* : the same may be observed of *preside* and *desist*, which have the *s* sharp and hissing ; and *reside* and *resist*, where the same letter is pronounced like *z*. It may, however, be remarked, that *re* has the *s* like *z* after it more regularly than any other of the prefixes.

448. It may, perhaps, be worthy of observation, that though *s* becomes sharp or flat, as it is followed by a sharp or flat consonant, or a liquid, as *cosmetick*, *asmal*, *disband*, *disturb*, &c. yet if it follows a liquid or a flat consonant, except in the same syllable, it is generally sharp. Thus the *s* in *tubs*, *suds*, &c. is like *z* ; but in *subserve*, *subside*, *subsist*, it is sharp and hissing : and though it is flat in *absolve*, it is sharp in *absolute* and *absolution* ; but if a sharp consonant precede, the *s* is always sharp and hissing, as *tipsy*, *tricksy* : thus in the pronunciation of the word *Glasgow*, as the *s* is always sharp and hissing, we find the *g* invariably slide into its sharp sound *k* ; and this word is always heard as if written *Glaskow*. We see, therefore, that a preceding sharp consonant makes the succeeding *s* sharp, but not inversely.

449. *S* is always sharp and hissing when followed by *c*, except in the word *discern*.

## S *aspirated, or sounding like* sh, *or* zh.

450. *S*, like its fellow dental *t*, becomes aspirated, and goes either into the sharp sound *sh*, or the flat sound *zh*, when the accent is on the preceding vowel, and it is followed by a semi-consonant diphthong, as *nauseate*, or a diphthongal vowel, as *pleasure*, pronounced *nausheate* and *plezhure*. (195.)

451. *S*, in the termination *sion*, preceded by a vowel, goes into the flat aspiration *zh*, as *evasion*, *cohesion*, *decision*, *confusion*, pronounced *evazhion*, &c. ; but when it is preceded by a liquid or another *s*, it has the sharp aspiration *sh*, as *expulsion*, *dimension*, *reversion*, pronounced *expulshion*, &c.

452. The same may be observed of *s* before *u* ; when a vowel precedes the *s*, with the accent on it, the *s* goes into the flat aspiration, as *pleasure*, *measure*, *treasure*, *rasure*, pronounced *plezhure*, &c. ; but when preceded by a liquid, or another *s*, it is sounded *sh*, as *sensual*, *censure*, *tonsure*, *pressure*, pronounced *senshual*, *censhure*, &c.

453. From the clearness of this analogy, we may perceive the impropriety of pronouncing *Asia* with the sharp aspiration, as if written *Ashia* ; when, by the foregoing rule, it ought undoubtedly to be pronounced *Azhia*, rhyming with *Arpasia*, *euthanasia*, &c. with the flat aspiration of *z*. This is the Scotch pronunciation of this word, and unquestionably the true one : but if I mistake not, *Persia* is pronounced in Scotland with the same aspiration of *s*, and as if written *Perzhia* ; which is as contrary to analogy as the other is agreeable to it.

454. The tendency of the *s* to aspiration before a diphthongal sound has produced several anomalies in the language, which can only be detected by recurring to first principles : for which purpose it may be necessary to observe, that the accent or stress naturally preserves the letters in their true sound ; and as feebleness naturally succeeds force, so the letters, immediately after the stress, have a tendency to slide into different sounds, which require less exertion of the organs. Hence the omission of one of the vowels in the pronunciation of the last syllable of *fountain*, *mountain*, *captain*, &c. (208) : hence the short sound of *i* in *respite*, *servile*, &c. hence the *s* pronounced like *z* in *disable*, where the accent is on the second syllable ; and like *s* sharp and hissing, in *disability*, where there is a secondary stress on the first syllable ; and hence the difference between the *x* in *exercise*, and that in *exert* ; the former having the accent on it, being pronounced *cks*, as if the word were written *ecksercise* ; and the latter without the accent, pronounced *gz*, as if the word were written *egzert*. This analogy leads us immediately to discover the irregularity of *sure*, *sugar*, and their compounds, which are pronounced *shure* and *shugar*, though the accent is on the first syllable, and ought to preserve the *s* without aspiration ; and a want of attending to this analogy has betrayed Mr. Sheridan into a series of mistakes in the sound of *s* in the words *suicide*, *presume*, *resume*, &c. as if written *shooicide*, *pre-zhoom*, *re-zhoom*, &c. but if this is the true pronunciation of these words, it may be asked, why are not *suit*, *suitable*, *pursue*, &c. to be pronounced *shoot*, *shoot-able*, *pur-shoo* ? If it be answered, Custom ; I own this decides the question at once. Let us only be assured, that the best speakers pronounce *a* like *o*, and that is the true pronunciation : but those who

see analogy so openly violated, ought to be assured of the certainty of the custom before they break through all the laws of language to conform to it. (59) (71.) See *Superable*.

455. We have seen, in a great variety of instances, the versatility of *s*, how frequently it slides into the sound of *z*; but my observation greatly fails me if it ever takes the aspiration, unless it immediately follows the accent, except in the words *sure*, *sugar*, and their compounds: and these irregularities are sufficient, without adding to the numerous catalogue we have already seen under this letter.

456. The analogy we have just been observing directs us in the pronunciation of *usury*, *usurer*, and *usurious*. The two first have the accent on the first syllable, which permits the *s* to go into aspiration, as if the words were written *uzhury*, and *uzhurer*: but the accent being on the second *u* in the last word, the *s* is prevented from going into aspiration, and is pronounced *uzurious*. (479) (480).

457. Though the *ss* in *passion*, *mission*, &c. belong to separate syllables, as if spelt *pas-sion*, *mis-sion*, &c. yet the accent presses the first into the same aspiration as the last, and they are both pronounced with the sharp aspirated *hiss*, as if they were but one *s*. See *Exaggerate*.

458. *S* is silent in *isle*, *island*, *aisle*, *demesne*, *puisne*, *viscount*, and at the end of some words from the French, as *pas*, *sous*, *vis-a-vis*; and in *corps* the two last letters are silent, and the word pronounced *core*. (412.)

## *T*.

459. *T* is the sharp sound of *D*, (41); but though the latter is often changed into the former, the former never goes into the latter. The sound to which this letter is extremely prone is that of *s*. This sound of *t* has greatly multiplied the hissing in our own language, and has not a little promoted it in most modern tongues. That *p* and *b*, *t* and *d*, *k* and *g* hard, *s* and *z*, should slide into each other, is not surprising, as they are distinguished only by a nice shade of sound; but that *t* should alter to *s* seems a most violent transition, till we consider the organick formation of these letters, and of those vowels which always occasion it. If we attend to the formation of *t*, we shall find that it is a stoppage of the breath by the application of the upper part of the tongue near the end, to the correspondent part of the palate, and that if we just detach the tongue from the palate, sufficiently to let the breath pass, a hiss is produced which forms the letter *s*. Now the vowel that occasions this transition of *t* to *s* is the squeezed sound of *e*, as heard in *y* consonant, (8): which squeezed sound is a species of hiss; and this hiss, from the absence of accent, easily slides into *s*, and *s* as easily into *sh*: thus *mechanically* is generated that hissing termination *tion*, which forms but one syllable, as if written *shun*. (195.)

460. But it must be carefully remarked, that this hissing sound, contracted by the *t* before certain diphthongs, is never heard but after the accent: when the accent falls on the vowel immediately after the *t*, this letter, like *s* or *c* in the same situation, preserves its simple sound: thus the *c* in *social* goes into *sh*, because the accent is on the preceding vowel; but it preserves the simple sound of *s* in *society*, because the accent is on the succeeding vowel. The same analogy is obvious in *satiate* and *satiety*; and is perfectly agreeable to that difference made by accent in the sound of other letters. (71). See *Satiety*.

461. As the diphthongs *ia*, *ie*, *io*, or *iu*, when coming after the accent, have the power of drawing the *t* into *sh*, so the diphthongal vowel *u*, in the same situation, has a similar power. If we analyze the *u*, we shall find it commence with the squeezed sound of *e*, equivalent to the consonant *y*, (39). This letter produces the small hiss before taken notice of, (459), and which may be observed in the pronunciation of *nature*, and borders so closely on *natshur*, that it is no wonder Mr. Sheridan adopted this latter mode of spelling the word to express its sound. The only fault of Mr. Sheridan in depicting the sound of this word, seems to lie that of making the *u* short, as in *bur*, *cur*, &c. as every correct ear must perceive an elegance in lengthening the sound of the *u*, and a vulgarity in shortening it. The true pronunciation seems to lie between both.

462. But Mr. Sheridan's greatest fault seems to lie in not attending to the nature and influence of the accent: and because *nature*, *creature*, *feature*, *fortune*, *misfortune*, &c. have the *t* pronounced like *ch*, or *tsh*, as if written *crea-chure*, *fea-tshure*, &c. he has extended this change of *t* into *tch*, or *tsh* to the word *tune*, and its compounds, *tutor*, *tutoress*, *tutorage*, *tutelage*, *tutelar*, *tutelary*, &c. *tumult*, *tumour*, &c. which he spells *tshoon*, *tshoon-eble*, &c. *tshoo-tur*, *tshoo-triss*, *tshoo-tur-idzh*, *tshoo-tel-idzh*, *tshoo-tel-er* *tshoo-tel-er-y*, &c. *tshoo-mult*, *tshoo-mur*, &c. Though it is evident, from the foregoing observations, that as the *u* is under the accent, the preceding *t* is preserved pure, and that the words ought to be pronounced as if written *tewtor*, *tewmult*, *tewmour*, &c. and neither *tshootur*, *tshoomult*, *tshoomur*, as Mr. Sheridan writes them, nor *tootur*, *toomult*, *toomour*, as they are often pronounced by vulgar speakers. See *Superable*.

463. Here, then, the line is drawn by analogy. Whenever *t* comes before these vowels, and the accent immediately follows it, the *t* preserves its simple sound, as in *Miltiades*, *elephantiasis*, *satiety*, &c.; but when the accent precedes the *t*, it then goes into *sh*, *tch*, or *tsh*, as *na-tshure* or *na-tchure*, *na-shion*, *vir-tshue* or *vir-tchue*, *patient*, &c. or *nashion*, *pashent*, &c. (464) In similar circumstances, the same may be observed of *d*, as *arduous*, *hideous*, &c. (293), (294), (376). Nor is this tendency of *t* before long *u* found only when the accent immediately precedes; for we hear the same aspiration of this letter in *spiritual*, *spirituous*, *signature*, *ligature*, *forfeiture*, as if written *spiritshual*, *spiritshuous*, *signatshure*, *ligatshure*, *forfeitshure*, &c where the accent is two syllables before these letters; and the only termination which seems to refuse this tendency of the *t* to aspiration is that in *tude*, as *latitude*, *longitude*, *multitude*, &c.

464. This pronunciation of *t* extends to every word where the diphthong or diphthongal sound commences with *i* or *e*, except in the terminations of verbs and adjectives, which preserve the simple in the augment, without suffering the *t* to go into the hissing sound, as *I pity*, *thou pitiest*, *he pities*, or *pitied*, *mightier*, *worthier*, *twentieth*, *thirtieth*, &c. This is agreeable to the general rule, which forbids the adjectives or verbal terminations to alter the sound of the primitive verb or noun. See No. 381. But in the words *bestial*, *celestial*, *frontier*, *admixtion*, &c. where the *s*, *x*, or *n* precedes the *t*, this letter is pronounced like *tch*, or *tsh*, instead of *sh*, (291), as *bes-tchial*, *celes-tchial*, *fron-tcheer*, *admix-tchion*, &c.: as also when the *t* is followed by *eou*, whatever letter precede, as *righteous*, *piteous*, *plenteous*, &c. pronounced *righ-tcheous*, *pit-cheous*, *plen-tcheous*, &c. The same may be observed of *t* when succeeded by *uou*, as *unctuous*, *presumptuous*, &c. pronounced *ung-tchuous*, *presump-tchuous*, &c. See the words.

## *TH*.

465. This lisping sound, as it may be called, is almost peculiar to the English. (41), (50), (469). The Greek Θ was certainly not the sound we give it: like its principal letter, it has a sharp and a flat sound; but these are so little subject to rule, that a catalogue will, perhaps, be the best guide.

466. *Th*, at the beginning of words, is sharp, as in *thank*, *think*, &c. except in the following words: *This*, *that*, *than*, *the*, *thee*, *their*, *them*, *then*, *thence*, *there*, *these*, *they*, *thine*, *thither*, *those*, *thou*, *though*, *thus*, *thy*, and their compounds.

467. *Th*, at the end of words, is sharp, as *death*, *breath*, &c. except in *beneath*, *booth*, *with*; and the verbs to *wreath*, to *loath*, to *uncloath*, to *seeth*, to *smooth*, to *sooth*, to *mouth*: all which ought to be written with the *e* final; not only to distinguish some of them from the nouns, but to show that *th* is soft; for though *th*, when final, is sometimes pronounced soft, as in to *loath*, to *mouth*, &c. yet *the* at the end of words is never pronounced hard. There is as obvious an analogy for this sound of the *th* in these verbs, as for the *z* sound of *s* in verbs ending in *se* (437); and why we should write some verbs with *e*, and others without it, is inconceivable. The best way to show the absurdity of our orthography in this particular, will be to draw out the nouns and verbs as they stand in Johnson's Dictionary.

| Adjectives and nouns. | Verbs. |
|---|---|
| *breath*, | to *breathe*. |
| *wreath*, | to *wreath*, to *inwreathe*. |
| *loath*, | to *loathe*. |
| *cloth*, | to *cloathe*, to *uncloath*. |
| *bath*, | to *bathe*. |
| *smooth*, | to *smooth*. |
| *mouth*, | to *mouth*. |
| *swath*, | to *swathe*. |
| *sheath*, | to *sheath*. / to *sheathe*. |
| *sooth*, | to *sooth*. |

Surely nothing can be more evident than the analo-

gy of the language in this case. Is it not absurd to hesitate a moment at writing all the verbs with the *e* final! This is a departure from our great lexicographer, which he himself would approve, as nothing but inadvertency could have led him into this unmeaning irregularity.—It may not be improper to observe here, that those substantives which in the singular end with *th* sharp adopt the *th* flat in the plural, as *path, paths; bath, baths,* &c. Such a propensity is there to slide into the flat sound of *s*, that we frequently hear this sound in the genitive case, as *My wive's portion,* for *my wife's portion.* In the same manner we hear of paying so much for *house-rent and taxes,* instead of *house-rent and taxes;* and shopkeepers tell us they have *goods of all prices,* instead of *all prices.* Nay, some go so far as to pronounce the plural of *truth,* TRUTHS; but this must be carefully avoided.

468. *Th* is hard in the middle of words, either when it precedes or follows a consonant, as *panther, nepenthe, orthodox, orthography, orthoepy, thwart, athwart, ethnick, misanthrope, philanthropy,* &c. except *brethren, farthing, farther, northern, worthy, burthen, murther,* where the *th* is flat; but the two last words are better written *burden* and *murder.*

469. *Th* between two vowels is generally soft in words purely English, as *father, feather, heathen, hither, thither, whither, whether, either, neither, weather, wether, wither, gather, together, pother, mother.*

470. *Th* between two vowels, in words from the learned languages, is generally hard, as *apathy, sympathy, antipathy, Athens, atheist, authentick, author, authority, athirst, cathartick, cathedral, catholick, catheter, ether, ethicks, lethargy, Lethe, leviathan, litharge, lithotomy, mathesis, mathematicks, method, pathetick, plethora, polymathy, prothonotary, anathema, amethyst, theatre, amphitheatre, apothecary, apotheosis.*

471. *Th* is sometimes pronounced like simple *t*, as *Thomas, thyme, Thames, asthma, phthisis, phthisick, phthisical,* and is silent in *twelfthtide,* pronounced *twelftide.*

## *T silent.*

472. *T* is silent when preceded by *s*, and followed by the abbreviated terminations *en* and *le*, as *hasten, chasten, fasten, listen, glisten, christen, moisten,* which are pronounced as if written *hace'n, chace'n,* &c.; in *bursten* the *t* is heard: so *castle, nestle, trestle, wrestle, thistle, whistle, epistle, bristle, gristle, jostle, apostle, throstle, bustle, justle, rustle,* are pronounced as if written *cassle, nessle,* &c.; in *pestle,* the *t* is pronounced; in *often, fasten,* and *soften,* the *t* is silent, and at the end of several words from the French, as *trait, gout,* (taste,) *eclat.* In the first of these words the *t* begins to be pronounced; in the last, it has been sometimes heard; but in the second, never. *Toupet* is more frequently written *toupee,* and is therefore not irregular. In *billet-doux* the *t* is silent, as well as in *hautboy.* The same silence of *t* may be observed in the English words, *Christmas, chestnut, mortgage, ostler, bankruptcy,* and in the second syllable of *mistletoe.* In *currant* and *currants* the *t* is always mute. See Nos. 102, 103, 405.

## *V.*

473. *V* is flat *f*, and bears the same relation to it as *b* does to *p*, *d* to *t*, hard *g* to *k*, and *z* to *s* (41.) It is never irregular: and if ever silent, it is in the word *twelvemonth,* where both that letter and the *e*, are, in colloquial pronunciation, generally dropped, as if written *twel'month.*

## *W initial.*

474. That *w* at the beginning of a word is a consonant, has been proved already. (9) (59.) It is always silent before *r*, as in *wrack, wrangle, wrap, wrath, wreak, wreath, wreck, wren, wrench, wrest, wrestle, wretch, wriggle, wright, wring, wrinkle, wrist, write, writhe, wrong, wrought, wry, awry, bewray,* and before *h* and the vowel *o*, when long, as *whole, who,* &c. pronounced *hole, hoo,* &c.

475. *W* before *h* is pronounced as if it were after the *h*, as *hoo-y, why, hoo-en, when,* &c.; but in *whole, whoop,* &c. the single and double *o* coalescing with the same sound in *w*, this last letter is scarcely perceptible. In *swoon,* however, this letter is always heard; and pronouncing it *soon* is vulgar. In *sword* and *answer* it is always silent. In *two* it mingles with its kindred sound, and the number *two* is pronounced like the adverb *too.* In the prepositions *toward* and *towards* the *w* is dropped, as if written *toard* and *toards,* rhyming with *hoard* and *hoards;* but in the adjectives and adverbs *toward* and *towardly, froward* and *frowardly,* the *w* is heard distinctly. It is sometimes dropped in the last syllable of *awkward,* as if written *awkard;* but this pronunciation is vulgar.

## *X.*

476. *X* is a letter composed of those which have been already considered, and therefore will need but little discussion. (48) (51.) It is flat or sharp like its component letters, and is subject to the same laws.

477. *X* has a sharp sound like *ks*, when it ends a syllable with the accent upon it, as *exercise, excellence,* &c. or when the accent is on the next syllable, if it begin with a consonant, as *excuse, expense,* &c. (71.)

478. *X* has its flat sound like *gz*, when the accent is not on it, and the following syllable having the accent begins with a vowel, as *exert, example, exist,* &c. pronounced *egzert, egzample, egzist,* &c. The same sound may be observed if *h* follow, as in *exhibit, exhale,* &c. pronounced *egzhibit, egzhale;* but if the secondary accent be on the *x*, as in the polysyllable *exhibition, exhalation,* &c. this letter is then sharp, as in *exercise* (71;) but in compound words where the primitive ends in *x*, this letter retains its primitive sound, as *fixation, taxation, vexation, vexatious, relaxation,* &c.; to which we may add the simples in our language, *doxology* and *proximity;* so that this propensity of *x* to become *egz*, seems confined to the inseparable preposition.

479. *X*, like *s*, is aspirated, or takes the sound of *h* after it, only when the accent is before it. Hence the difference between *luxury* and *luxurious; anxious* and *anxiety:* in the true pronunciation of which words, nothing will direct us but recurring to first principles. It was observed that *s* is never aspirated, or pronounced like *sh*, but when the accent is on the preceding syllable (450;) and that when the accent is on the succeeding vowel, though the *s* frequently is pronounced like *z*, it is never sounded *zh:* from which premises we may conclude, that *luxury* and *luxurious*, ought to be pronounced *luckshury* and *lugzurious*, and not *lug-zho-ryus*, as Mr. Sheridan spells it. The same errour runs through his pronunciation of all the compounds, *luxuriance, luxuriant, luxuriate,* &c. which unquestionably ought to be pronounced *lug-zu-ri-ance, lug-zu-ri-ant, lug-zu-ri-ate,* &c. in four syllables, and not in three only, as they are divided in his Dictionary.

480. The same principles will lead us to decide in the words *anxious* and *anxiety:* as the accent is before the *x* in the first word, it is naturally divisible into *ank-sious*, and as naturally pronounced *ank-shus;* but as the accent is after the *x* in the second word, and the hissing sound cannot be aspirated (456,) it must necessarily be pronounced *ang-ziety.* But Mr. Sheridan, without any regard to the component letters of these words, or the different position of the accent, has not only spelled them without aspiration, but without letting the *s*, in the composition of the last word, go into *z;* for thus they stand in his Dictionary: *ank-syus, ank-si-e-ty.* (456.)

481. The letter *x*, at the beginning of words, goes into *z*, as *Xerxes, Xenophon,* &c. pronounced *Zerkses, Zenophon,* &c.; it is silent at the end of the French *billet-doux,* and pronounced like *s* in *beaux;* often and better written *beaus.*

## *Y initial.*

482. *Y*, as a consonant, has always the same sound; and this has been sufficiently described in ascertaining its real character (40); when it is a vowel at the end of a word or syllable with the accent upon it, it is sounded exactly like the first sound of *i*, as *cy-der, ty-rant, re-ply,* &c.; but at the end of a word or syllable, without the accent, it is pronounced like the first sound of *e* as *liberty, fury, tenderly,* &c.

## *Z.*

483. *Z* is the flat *s*, and bears the same relation to it as *b* does to *p*, *d* to *t*, hard *g* to *k*, and *v* to *f*. Its common name is *izzard*, which Dr. Johnson explains into *s* hard; if, however, this be the meaning, it is a gross misnomer: for the *z* is not the hard, but the soft *s*:* but as it has a less sharp, and therefore not so audible a sound, it is not impossible but it may mean *s surd. Zed*, borrowed from the French, is the more fashionable name of this letter; but, in my opinion, not to be admitted, because the names of the letters ought to have no diversity.

484. *Z*, like *s*, goes into aspiration before a diphthong, or a diphthongal vowel after the accent, as is heard in *vizier, glazier, grazier,* &c. pronounced *vizh-i-er, glazh-*

* Professor Ward, speaking of the reason for doubling the *s* at the end of words, says, "*s* doubled retains its proper force, which, when single at the end of words, is *softened* into *z*, as *his, hiss.*" And Dr. Wallis tells us, that it is almost certain when a noun has *s* hard in the last syllable, and becomes a verb, that in the latter case the *s* becomes soft, as a *house* is pronounced with the hard *s*, and to *house* with the *s* soft.

*ti-er, grazh-i-er*, &c. The same may be observed of *azure, razure* &c.

485. *Z* is silent in the French word *rendezvous;* and is pronounced in the Italian manner, as if *t* were before it, in *mezzotinto*, as if written *metzotinto.*

Thus have we endeavoured to exhibit a just idea of the principles of pronunciation, both with respect to single letters, and their various combinations into syllables and words. The attentive reader must have observed how much the sounds of the letters vary, as they are differently associated, and how much the pronunciation of these associations depends upon the position of the accent. This is a point of the utmost importance, and a want of attending to it has betrayed several ingenious men into the grossest absurdities. This will more fully appear in the observations on accent, which is the next point to be considered.

## OF THE NATURE OF ACCENT.

486. The accent of the ancients is the opprobrium of modern criticism. Nothing can show more evidently the fallibility of the human faculties than the total ignorance we are in at present of the nature of the Latin and Greek accent.* This would be still more surprising if a phenomenon of a similar kind did not daily present itself to our view. The accent of the English language, which is constantly sounding in our ears, and every moment open to investigation, seems as much a mystery as that accent which is removed almost two thousand years from our view. Obscurity, perplexity, and confusion, run through every treatise on the subject, and nothing could be so hopeless as an attempt to explain it, did not a circumstance present itself, which at once accounts for the confusion, and affords a clew to lead us out of it.

487. Not one writer on accent has given us such a definition of the voice as acquaints us with its essential properties: they speak of high and low, loud and soft, quick and slow, but they never once mention that striking property which distinguishes speaking from singing sounds, and which, from its sliding from high to low, and from low to high, may not improperly be called the inflection of the voice. No wonder, when writers left this out of the account, that they should blunder about the nature of accent; it was impossible they should do otherwise; so partial an idea of the speaking voice must necessarily lead them into errour. But let us once divide the voice into its rising and falling inflections, the obscurity vanishes, and accent becomes as intelligible as any other part of language.

488. Keeping this distinction in view, let us compare the accented syllable with others, and we shall find this general conclusion may be drawn: "The accented syllable is always louder than the rest: but when it has the rising inflection, it is higher than the preceding, and lower than the succeeding syllable; and when it has the falling inflection, it is pronounced higher as well as louder than the other syllables, either preceding or succeeding." The only exception to this rule is: "when the accent is on the last syllable of a word which has no emphasis, and which is the concluding word of a discourse." Those who wish to see this clearly demonstrated, may consult Elements of Elocution, second edition, page 181. On the present occasion it will be sufficient to observe, that the stress we call accent is as well understood as is necessary for the pronunciation of single words, which is the object of this treatise; and therefore, considering accent merely as stress, we shall proceed to make some remarks on its proper position in a word, and endeavour to detect some errours in the use and application of it.

### *The different Positions of the English Accent.*

489. Accent, in its very nature, implies a comparison with other syllables less forcible; hence we may conclude that monosyllables, properly speaking, have no accent: when they are combined with other monosyllables and form a phrase, the stress which is laid upon one, in preference to others, is called emphasis. As emphasis evidently points out the most significant word in a sentence, so, where other reasons do not forbid, the accent always dwells with greatest force on that part of the word which, from its importance, the hearer has always the greatest occasion to observe: and this is necessarily the root, or body of the word. But as harmony of termination frequently attracts the accent from the root to the branches of words, so the first and most natural law of accentuation seems to operate less in fixing the stress than any of the other. Our own Saxon terminations, indeed, with perfect uniformity, leave the principal part of the word in quiet possession of what seems its lawful property (501;) but Latin and Greek terminations, of which our language is full, assume a right of preserving their original accent, and subjecting many of the words they bestow upon us, to their own classical laws.

490. Accent, therefore, seems to be regulated, in a great measure, by etymology. In words from the Saxon, the accent is generally on the root; in words from the learned languages, it is generally on the termination; and if to these we add the different accent we lay on some words, to distinguish them from others, we seem to have the three great principles of accentuation; namely, the radical, the terminational, and the distinctive.

### *Accent on Dissyllables.*

491. Every word of two syllables has necessarily one of them accented, and but one. It is true, for the sake of emphasis, we sometimes lay an equal stress upon two successive syllables, as *di-rect, some-times;* but when these words are pronounced alone, they have never more than one accent. For want of attending to this distinction, some writers have roundly asserted, that many dissyllables have two accents, such as *convoy, concourse, discord, shipwreck:* in which, and similar instances, they confound the distinctness, with which the latter syllables are necessarily pronounced, with accentual force; though nothing can be more different. Let us pronounce the last syllable of the noun *torment* as distinctly as we please, it will still be very different with respect to force from the same syllable in the verb to *torment*, where the accent is on it; and if we do but carefully watch our pronunciation, the same difference will appear in every word of two syllables throughout the language. The word *Amen* is the only word which is pronounced with two consecutive accents when alone.

492. There is a peculiarity of accentuation in certain words of two syllables, which are both nouns and verbs, that is not unworthy of notice; the nouns having the accent on the first syllable, and the verbs on the last. This seems an instinctive effort in the language (if the expression will be allowed me) to compensate in some measure for the want of different terminations for these different parts of speech.* The words which admit of this diversity of accent, are the following:

| Nouns. | Verbs. | Nouns. | Verbs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ábject | *to* abjéct | déscant | *to* descánt |
| ábsent | *to* absént | dígest | *to* digést |
| ábstract | *to* abstráct | éssay | *to* essáy |
| áccent | *to* accént | éxport | *to* expórt |
| áffix | *to* affíx | éxtract | *to* extráct |
| ássign | *to* assígn | éxile | *to* exíle |
| áugment | *to* augmént | férment | *to* fermént |
| bómbard | *to* bombárd | fréquent | *to* frequént |
| cément | *to* cemént | ímport | *to* impórt |
| cólleague | *to* colléague | íncense | *to* incénse |
| cóllect | *to* collect | ínsult | *to* insúlt |
| cómpact | *to* compáct | óbject | *to* objéct |
| cómpound | *to* compóund | pérfume | *to* perfúme |
| cómpress | *to* compréss | pérmit | *to* permít |
| cóncert | *to* concért | préfix | *to* prefíx |
| cóncrete | *to* concréte | prémise | *to* premíse |
| cónduct | *to* condúct | présage | *to* preságe |
| cónfine | *to* confíne | présent | *to* presént |
| cónflict | *to* conflíct | próduce | *to* produce |
| cónserve | *to* consérve | próject | *to* projéct |
| cónsort | *to* consórt | prótest | *to* protést |
| cóntest | *to* contést | rébel | *to* rebél |
| cóntract | *to* contráct | récord | *to* recórd |
| cóntrast | *to* contrást | réfuse | *to* refúse |
| cónvent | *to* convént | súbject | *to* subjéct |
| cónverse | *to* convérse | súrvey | *to* survéy |
| cónvert | *to* convért | tórment | *to* torment |
| cónvict | *to* convíct | tráject | *to* trajéct |
| cónvoy | *to* convóy | tránsfer | *to* transfér |
| désert | *to* desért | tránsport | *to* transpórt |
| díscount | *to* discóunt | áttribute | *to* attribute. |

493. To this analogy, some speakers are endeavouring to reduce the word *contents;* which, when it signifies the matter contained in a book, is often heard with the accent on the first syllable: but though this pronunciation serves to distinguish words which are different in signification, and to give, in some measure, a difference of form to the

* See Observations on the Greek and Latin Accent and Quantity, at the end of the Key to the Classical Pronunciation of Greek, Latin, and Scripture Proper Names.

* It is not improbable that the verb, by receiving a participial termination, has inclined us to pronounce that part of speech with an accent nearer the end than we do the noun: for though we can without any difficulty pronounce the verb with the accent on the noun, we cannot so easily pronounce the participle and the adverb formed from it with that accent: thus we can pronounce to *tránsport* with the accent on the first syllable; but not so easily *tránsporting* and *tránsportingly.* This is a solid reason for the distinction, and ought to induce us where we can to observe it. A *sépulchre* and to *sépulchre* seem to require it. See the word.

noun and verb, in which our tongue is remarkably deficient, still it is doubtful whether this distinction be of any real advantage to the language. See *Bowl*. This diversity of accentuation seems to have place in some compound verbs. See *Counterbalance* and the subsequent words.

494. Sometimes words have a different accent, as they are adjectives or substantives.

| Substantives. | Adjectives. |
|---|---|
| *áugust*, the month | *augúst*, noble |
| *cómpact* | *compáct* |
| *champáign*, wine | *chámpaign*, open |
| *éxile*, banishment | *exíle*, small |
| *gallánt*, a lover | *gállant*, bold |
| *ínstinct* | *instínct* |
| *invalid* | *inválid* |
| *Levánt*, a place | *lévant*, eastern |
| *minute*, of time | *minúte*, small |
| *súpine*, in grammar | *supíne*, indolent. |

495. Sometimes the same parts of speech have a different accent to mark a difference of signification.

| | |
|---|---|
| to *cónjure*, to practise magick; | to *conjúre*, to entreat |
| *désert*, a wilderness | *desért*, merit |
| *búffet*, a blow | *buffét*, a cupboard |
| *sinister*, insidious | *sinístor*, the left side. |

496. In this analogy some speakers pronounce the word *Concordance* with the accent on the first syllable, when it signifies a dictionary of the Bible; and with the accent on the second, when it signifies agreement: but besides that, there is not the same reason for distinguishing nouns from each other, as there is nouns from verbs; the accent on the first syllable of the word *Concordance* gives a harshness and poverty to its sound, which ought to be avoided.

497. But though the different accentuation of nouns and verbs of the same form does not extend so far as might be expected, it is certain, that in words of two syllables, where the noun and verb are of different forms, there is an evident tendency in the language to place the accent upon the first syllable of the noun, and on the last of the verb. Hence the nouns *outrage*, *upstart*, and *uproar*, have the accent on the first syllable; and the verbs to *uplift*, to *uphold*, and to *outstrip*, on the last.

498. This analogy will appear still more evident if we attend to the accent of those nouns and verbs which are compounded of two words. Every dissyllable compounded of words which, taken separately, have a meaning, may be deemed a qualified substantive; and that word which qualifies or describes the other, is that which most distinguishes it, and consequently is that which ought to have the accent: accordingly we find that *inkhorn*, *outrage*, *chairman*, *freehold*, *sand-box*, *book-case*, *pen-knife*, have the accent on the first syllable, which is the specifying part of the word; while *gainsay*, *foresee*, *overlook*, *undersell*, have the accent on the last syllable, which is the least distinguishing part of the word. This rule, however, is, either by the caprice of custom, or the love of harmony, frequently violated, but is sufficiently extensive to mark the general tendency of the language. Akenside brings the verb to *comment* under this analogy:

> "The sober zeal
> "Of age, *commenting* on prodigious things."
> *Pleasures of the Imagination.*

And Milton in the same manner the verb to *commerce*;

> "And looks *commercing* with the skies,
> "Thy rapt soul sitting in thine eyes.——*Il Penseroso.*

499. Something very analogous to this we find in the nouns we verbalize, by changing the *s* sharp of the noun into the *s* flat, or *z* of the verb (437,) as a *use*, and to *use*; where we may remark, that when the word in both parts of speech is a monosyllable, and so not under the laws of accent, the verb, however, claims the privilege of lengthening the sound of the consonant, when it can, as well as when it cannot, prolong the accentuation: thus we not only find *grass* altered to *graze*, *brass* to *braze*, *glass to glaze*, *price* to *prize*, *breath* to *breathe*, &c. but the *c* or *s* sharp altered to the *s* flat in *advice* to *advise*, *excuse* to *excuse*, *device* to *devise*, &c. The noun adopting the sharp hissing sound, and the verb the soft buzzing one, without transferring the accent from one syllable to another. The vulgar extend this analogy to the noun *practice*, and the verb to *practise*, pronouncing the first with the *i* short and the *c* like sharp *s*, as if written *practiss*, and the last with the *i* long and the *s* like *z*, as if written *practize*: but correct speakers pronounce the verb like the noun: that is, as if written *practiss*. The noun *prophecy* and the verb to *prophesy* follow this analogy, only by writing the noun with the *c* and the verb with the *s*, and without any difference of sound, except pronouncing the *y* in the first like *e*, and in the last like *i* long; where we may still discover a trace of the tendency to the barytone pronunciation in the noun, and the oxytone in the verb. (467.) See the words.

500. This seems to be the favourite tendency of English verbs; and where we find it crossed, it is generally in those formed from nouns, rather than the contrary: agreeably to this, Dr. Johnson has observed, that though nouns have often the accent on the latter, yet verbs have it seldom on the former syllable: those nouns which, in the common order of language, must have preceded the verbs, often transmit this accent to the verbs they form, and inversely: thus the noun *water* must have preceded the verb to *water*, as the verb to *correspond* must have preceded the noun *correspondent*; and to *pursue* must claim priority to *pursuit*. So that we may conclude whenever verbs deviate from this rule, it is seldom by chance, and generally in those words only where a superiour law of accent takes place.

### *Accent on Trisyllables.*

501. As words increase in syllables, the more easily is their accent known. Nouns sometimes acquire a syllable by becoming plural; adjectives increase a syllable by being compared; and verbs, by altering their tense, or becoming participles: adjectives become adverbs, by adding *ly* to them; and prepositions precede nouns or verbs without altering the accent of the word to which they are prefixed: so that when once the accent of dissyllables is known, those polysyllables, whose terminations are perfectly English, have likewise their accent invariably settled. Thus *lion* becomes *lioness*; *poet*, *poetess*; *polite* becomes *politer*, or *politely*, or even *politelier*: *mischief*, *mischievous*; *happy*, *happiness*: nay, *lioness* becomes *lionesses*; *mischief*, *mischievousness*; and *service*, *serviceable*, *serviceableness*, *serviceably*, and *unserviceably*, without disturbing the accent, either on account of the prepositive *un*, or the subjunctives *able*, *ably*, and *ableness*.

502. Hence we may perceive the glaring absurdity which prevails even in the first circles; that of pronouncing the plural of *princess*, and even the singular, with the accent on the second syllable, like *success* and *successes*; for we might just as well say, *dutchéss* and *dutchésses*, as *princéss* and *princésses*; nor would a correct ear be less hurt with the latter than with the former.

503. So few verbs of three syllables follow the analogy observable in those of two, that of protracting the accent to the last syllable, that this œconomy seems peculiar to dissyllables; many verbs, indeed, of three syllables are compounded of a preposition of two syllables: and then, according to the primary law of formation, and not the secondary of distinction, we may esteem them radical, and not distinctive: such are *contradict*, *intercede*, *supersede*, *contraband*, *circumscribe*, *superscribe*, &c. while the generality of words ending in the verbal terminations *ise* and *ize*, retain the accent of the simple, as *criticise*, *tyrannize*, *modernize*, &c.: and the whole tribe of trisyllable verbs in *ate*, very few excepted, refuse the accent on the last syllable: but words of three syllables often take their accent from the learned languages from which they are derived; and this makes it necessary to inquire how far English accent is regulated by that of the Greek and Latin.

### *On the Influence of the Greek and Latin Accent, on the Accent of English Polysyllables.*

(*a*) As our language borrows so largely from the learned languages, it is not wonderful that its pronunciation should be in some measure influenced by them. The rule for placing the Greek accent was, indeed, essentially different from that of the Latin; but words from the Greek, coming to us through the Latin, are often so much latinized as to lose their original accent, and to fall into that of the Latin; and it is the Latin accent which we must chiefly regard, as that which influences our own.

(*b*) The first general rule that may be laid down is, that when words come to us whole from the Greek or Latin, the same accent ought to be preserved as in the original: thus *horizon*, *sonorous*, *decorum*, *dictator*, *gladiator*, *mediator*, *delator*, *spectator*, *adulator*, &c. preserve the penultimate accent of the original; and yet the antepenultimate tendency of our language has placed the accent on the first syllable of *orator*, *senator*, *auditor*, *cicatrix*, *plethora*, &c. in opposition to the Latin pronunciation of these words, and would have infallibly done the same by *abdomen*, *bitumen*, and *acumen*, if the learned had not stepped in to rescue these classical words from the invasion of the Gothick accent, and to preserve the stress inviolably on the second syllable: nor has even the interposition of two consonants been always able to keep the accent from mounting up to the antepenultimate syllable, as we may see in *minister*, *sinister*, *character*, &c.: and this may be said to be the favourite accent of our language. See *Miscellany*.

(*c*) But, notwithstanding this prevalence of the antepenultimate accent, the general rule still holds good; and more particularly in words a little removed from common usage, such as terms in the arts and sciences: these are generally of Greek original; but, coming to us through the Latin, most commonly contract the Latin accent when adopted into our language. This will appear plainly by the following lists: and, first, let us select some where the Greek and Latin accents coincide:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| plethōra, | πληθώρα, | antiphrăsis, | αντίφρασις, |
| metabăsis, | μετάβασις, | protăsis, | πρότασις, |
| emphăsis, | ἔμφασις, | metathĕsis, | μετάθεσις, |
| antispăsis, | αντίσπασις, | epenthĕsis, | επένθεσις, |
| antithĕsis, | αντίθεσις, | aphaerĕsis, | αφαίρεσις. |

(*d*) Another list will show us where the accents of these languages differ:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| antanaclăsis, | αντανάκλασις | hydrophōbia, | ὑδροφοβία, |
| catachrēsis, | κατάχρησις, | cyclopœdia, | κυκλοπαιδεία, |
| paracentēsis, | παρακέντησις, | aporĭa, | απορία, |
| aposiopēsis, | αποσιώπησις, | prosopopœia, | προσωποποία, |
| antiptōsis, | αντίπτωσις, | epiphonēma, | επιφώνημα, |
| anadiplōsis, | αναδίπλωσις, | diaphorēsis, | διαφόρησις, |
| auxēsis, | ἄυξησις, | diplōma, | δίπλωμα, |
| mathēsis, | μάθησις, | parogōge, | παραγωγή, |
| exegēsis, | εξήγησις, | apostrŏphe, | αποστροφή. |

In this list we perceive the peculiar tendency of the Latin language, to accent the long penultimate vowel; and that of the Greek, to pay no regard to it, if the last vowel is short, but to place the accent on the antepenultimate. It will, however, be easily perceived, that in this case we follow the Latin analogy: this analogy will appear more evident by a list of words ending in *osis*, where, though the *o* in the penultimate syllable is the omega, the Greek accent is on the antepenultimate:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *υπερσάρκωσις,* | *αναμόρφωσις,* | *αναστόμωσις,* | *εμαύρωσις,* |
| *αποθέωσις,* | *μεταμόρφωσις,* | *συνάρθρωσις,* | *συνοικείωσις,* |
| *γυμφωσις,* | *ὁαραφίμωσις,* | *διαρθρωσις,* | *απονεύρωσις.* |

This analogy has led us to accent certain words formed from the Greek, where the omega was not in the penultimate of the original, in the same manner as those words where this long vowel was found: such as *exostosis*, formed from εκ and οστεον; *synneurosis*, from συν and νευρον, &c. This tendency, therefore, has sufficiently formed an analogy; and since rules, however absurdly formed at first, are better than no rules at all, it would, in my opinion, be advisable to consider every word of this form as subject to the penultimate accent, and to look upon *apotheosis* and *metamorphosis* as exceptions.

(*e*) The next rule we may venture to lay down as a pretty general one, is, that if the words derived from the learned languages, though anglicised by altering the termination, contain the same number of syllables as in the original languages, they are generally to be pronounced with the same accent; that is, with the same accent as the first person present of the indicative mood active voice, or as the present participle of the same verb. The reality of this rule will best appear by a selection of such classes of words as have an equal number of syllables in both languages.

(*f*) Words which have *a* in the penultimate syllable:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| prĕvalent, | prævălens, | infamous, | infāmis, |
| equivalent, | æquivălens, | prŏpagate, | propāgo, |
| adjăcent, | adjăcens, | indagate, | indāgo, |
| ligament, | ligāmen, | súffragan, | suffrāgans. |

In this small class of words we find all but the first two have a different accent in English from that of the Latin. The rule for placing the accent in that language being the simplest in the world: if the penultimate syllable is long, the accent is on it; if short, the accent is on the antepenultimate.

(*g*) Words which have *e* in the penultimate syllable:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| pĕnetrate, | penĕtro, | exŭberant, | exuběrans, |
| discrepant, | discrĕpans, | éminent, | emĭnens, |
| precédent, | præcēdens, | éxcellent, | excēllens, |
| elegant, | elĕgans, | álienate, | alĭeno, |
| exŭperant, | exupĕrans, | délegate, | delĕgo. |

In this class we find the penultimate *e* accented in English as in Latin, except in the last three words. The word *alienate* departs from the Latin accentuation, by placing the stress on the first syllable, as if derived from the English noun *alien*. The *e* in *penetro* is either long or short in Latin, and in this case we generally prefer the short sound to the long one.

(*h*) Words which have *i* in the penultimate syllable:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| acclívous, | acclīvus, | perspícience, | perspicĭens, |
| declívous, | declīvus, | cónscience, | conscĭens, |
| proclívous, | proclīvus, | obédience, | obedĭens, |
| lítigant, | litĭgans, | péstilence, | pestĭlens, |
| mítigant, | mitĭgans, | súpplicate, | supplĭcans, |
| sibilant, | sibĭlans, | éxplicate, | explĭcans, |
| vígilant, | vigĭlans, | ábdicate, | abdĭcans, |
| fúlminant, | fulmĭnans, | próvidence, | provĭdens, |
| discríminate, | discrimĭno. | féstinate, | festĭno, |
| hábitant, | habĭtans, | méndicant, | mendĭcans |
| benéficent, | benefĭcus, | résident, | resĭdens, |
| áccident, | accĭdens, | díffidence, | diffĭdens, |
| évident, | evĭdens, | cónfidence. | confĭdens, |
| índigent, | indĭgens, | invéstigate, | investĭgo, |
| díligent, | dilĭgens, | cástigate, | castĭgo, |
| négligent, | negligens, | éxtricate, | extrĭco, |
| éxigence, | exĭgens, | írritate, | irrĭto, |
| intélligence, | intellĭgens, | prófligate, | profligo, |
| deficience, | deficĭens, | ínstigate, | instĭgo. |

In the foregoing list of words we find a very general coincidence of the English and Latin accent, except in the last eleven words, where we depart from the Latin accent on the penultimate, and place it on our own favourite syllable, the antepenultimate. These last words must, therefore, be ranked as exceptions.

(*i*) Words which have *o* in the penultimate syllable:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| intérrogate, | interrŏgo, | omnípotent, | omnipŏtens, |
| árrogant, | arrŏgans, | ínnocent, | innŏcens, |
| dissonant, | dissŏnans, | rénovate, | renŏvo, |
| rédolent, | redŏlens, | désolate, | desŏlo, |
| insolent, | insŏlens, | décorate, | decŏro, |
| benévolent, | benevŏlus, | eláborate, | elabŏro, |
| condólence, | condŏlens, | láborant, | labŏrans, |
| índolence, | indŏlens, | ignorant, | ignŏrans, |
| armípotent, | armipŏtens, | súffocate, | suffŏco. |

In this list the difference of the English and Latin accent is considerable. The last six words desert the Latin penultimate for the English antepenultimate accent, and *condolence* falls into an accentuation diametrically opposite.

(*k*) Words which have *u* in the penultimate syllable:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| fábulate, | fabŭlor, | pópulate, | popŭlo, |
| máculate, | macŭlo, | súbjugate, | subjŭgo, |
| ádjuvate, | adjŭvo, | abdúcent, | abdŭcens, |
| córrugate, | corrŭgo, | relúcent, | relŭcens, |
| pétulant, | petŭlans, | imprúdent, | imprūdens. |
| disputant, | dispŭtans, | ádjutant, | adjŭtans, |
| ímpudent, | impŭdens, | péculate, | pecŭlor, |
| spéculate, | specŭlor, | indurate, | indūro, |
| púllulate, | pullŭlo, | obdúrate, | obdūro. |

Here we find the general rule obtain, with, perhaps, fewer exceptions than in any other class. *Adjuvate*, *peculate*, and *indurate*, are the only absolute deviations; for *obdurate* has the accent frequently on the second syllable. See the word.

(*l*) To these lists, perhaps, might be added the English words ending in *tion*, *sion*, and *ity*: for, though *tion* and *sion* are really pronounced in one syllable, they are, by almost all our orthoëpists, generally divided into two and consequently *nation*, *pronunciation*, *occasion*, *evasion*, &c., contain the same number of syllables as *natio*, *pronunciatio*, *occasio*, *evasio*, &c., and have the accent, in both English and Latin, on the antepenultimate syllable. The same may be observed of words ending in *ity*, as *diversity*, *variety*, &c., from *diversitas*, *varietas*, &c.

(*m*) By this selection, (which, though not an exact enumeration of every particular, is yet a sufficient specimen of the correspondence of Latin and English accent,) we may perceive that there is a general rule running through both languages, respecting the accent of polysyllables, which is, that, when a single vowel in the penultimate is followed by a single consonant, the accent is on the antepenultimate. This is so agreeable to English analogy, that, in words derived from the Latin, where the penultimate vowel, followed by a single consonant, is long, and consequently has the accent, we almost always neglect this exception, as it may be called, in the Latin language, and fall into our own general rule of accenting the antepenultimate. Nor is it unworthy of being remarked, that, when we neglect the accent of the original, it is almost always to place it at least a syllable higher; as *adjacent* and *condolence* are the only words in the whole selection, where the accent of the English word is placed lower than in the Latin.

(*n*) There is, indeed, a remarkable coincidence of accent between Latin verbs of three syllables, commencing with a preposition, and the English words of two sylla-

bles, derived from them, by dropping a syllable,* as *excĕllo, rebĕllo, inquīro, confĭno, confŭto, consūmo. desīro, explōro. procēdo. proclāmo.* have the accent in Latin on the second syllable: and the English verbs *excel, rebel, inquire, confine, confute, consume, desire, explore, proceed, proclaim*, have the accent on the same syllable. This propensity of following the Latin accent in these words, perhaps, in this, as well as in other cases, formed a general rule, which, at last, neglected the Latin accent, in words of this kind: as we find *prefer, confer, defer, desert, compare, complete, congeal, divide, dispute, prepare*, have the accent on the second syllable, though *præfĕro, defĕro, confĕro, desĕro, compāro, complēo, congĕlo, dividō. dispūto, præpāro*, have the accent on the first; and this propensity, perhaps, laid the foundation of that distinction of accent which is so remarkable between dissyllable nouns and verbs of the same form. (492.)

(*o*) But when English polysyllables are derived from the Latin by dropping a syllable, scarcely any analogy is more apparent than the coincidence of the principal accent of the English word, and the secondary accent (522), we give to the Latin word, in the English pronunciation of it. Thus, *parsimony, ceremony, matrimony, melancholy*, &c. have the accent on the first syllable, because, in pronouncing the Latin words *parsimonia, cæremonia, matrimonia, melancholia*, &c. we are permitted, and prone in our English pronunciation of these words, to place a secondary accent on that syllable. See *Academy, Irreparable*, &c.

(*p*) With respect to the quantity of the antepenultimate syllable in polysyllables, it may be observed, that, regardless of the quantity of the original, we, almost without exception, follow the analogy of our own language. This analogy uniformly shortens the vowel, unless it be *u*, followed by a single consonant, or any other vowel, followed by a single consonant, succeeded by a semi-consonant diphthong; thus the first *u* in *dŭbious* is pronounced long, though short in the Latin word *dŭbĭus*: the same may be observed of the *e* and *o* in *mēdium* and *empŏrium*; and the first *i* in *delīrium*, and the first *e* in *dēlicate*, are pronounced short in English, according to our own analogy, (507,) though these letters are long in the Latin *delīrium* and *delīcatus*. For the *quantity* of English dissyllables derived from the Greek and Latin, See *Syllabication*, No. 543, 544, &c.

## *Terminational Accent.*

504. We have seen that the Saxon terminations, regardless of harmony, always leave the accent where they found it, let the adventitious syllables be ever so numerous. The Saxons, attentive chiefly to sense, preserved the same simplicity in the accentuation, as in the composition of their words; and if sense were the only object of language, it must be confessed that our ancestors were, in this respect, superiour to the Greeks and Romans. What method could so rigidly preserve, and so strongly convey the sense of words, as that which always left the accent on the root, where the principal meaning of the word undoubtedly lies? But the necessities of human nature require, that our thoughts should not only be conveyed with force, but with ease; to give language its due effect, it must be agreeable as well as forceful; and the ear must be addressed while we are informing the mind. Here, then, terminational accent, the musick of language, interposes; corrects the discordant, and strengthens the feeble sounds; removes the difficulty of pronunciation which arises from placing the accent on initial syllables, and brings the force gently down to the latter part of the word, where a cadence is formed, on the principles of harmony and proportion.

505. To form an idea of the influence of termination upon accent, it will be sufficient to observe, that words which have *ei, ia, ie, io, eou*, in their termination, always have the accent on the preceding syllable: thus *atheist, alien, regalia, ambrosia*, &c. the numerous terminations in *ion, ian*, &c. as *gradation, promotion, confusion, logician, physician*, &c. those in *ious*, as *harmonious, abstemious*, &c. those in *eous*, as *outrageous, advantageous*, &c. These may not improperly be styled semi-consonant diphthongs. (196.)

506. The only exceptions to this rule are one word in *iack*, as *elegiack*, which has the accent on the *i*, and the following words in *iacal*, as *prosodiacal, cardiacal, heliacal, genethliacal, maniacal, demoniacal, ammoniacal, theriacal, paradisiacal, aphrodisiacal*, and *hypochondriacal*: all which have the accent on the antepenultimate *i*, and that long and open, as in *idle, title*, &c.

507. Nothing can be more uniform than the position of the accent in words of these terminations, and, with very few exceptions, the quantity of the accented vowel is as regular as the accent: for when these terminations are preceded by a single consonant, every accented vowel is long, except *i*: which, in this situation, is as uniformly short: thus, *occasion, adhesion, erosion*, and *confusion*, have the *a, e, o*, and *u* long; while *vision* and *decision*, have the *i* short. The same may be observed of *probation, concretion, devotion, ablution*, and *exhibition*. The exceptions are *impetuous, especial, perpetual, discretion* and *battalion*, which last ought to be spelled with double *l*, as in the French, from which it is derived, and then it would follow the general rule. *National* and *rational* form two more exceptions; and these are almost the only irregularities to which these numerous classes of words are subject.

508. Nearly the same uniformity, both of accent and quantity, we find in words ending in *ick*. The accent immediately precedes this termination, and every vowel under this accent but *u* is short; thus *satanick, pathetick, elliptick, harmonick*, &c. have the accent on the penultimate, and the vowel short: while *tunick, runick*, and *cubick*, have the accented vowel long.

509. The same may be observed of words ending in *ical*, as *fanatical, poetical, levitical, canonical*, &c. which have the accent on the antepenultimate syllable, and the vowels *e, i*, and *o*, short; but *cubical* and *musical*, with the accent on the same syllable, have the *u* long.

510. The only exceptions to this rule are *arsenick, cholerick, ephemerick, turmerick, empirick, rhetorick, bishoprick, lunatick, arithmetick, spleactick, heretick, politick*, and perhaps *phlegmatick*; which, though more frequently heard with the accent on the antepenultimate syllable, ought, if possible, to be reduced to regularity. Words ending in *escence* have uniformly the accent on the penultimate syllable, as *quiescence, reminiscence*, &c.; *concupiscence*, which has the accent on the antepenultimate, is the only exception.

511. In the same manner, if we take a view of the words ending in *ity*, we find the accent invariably placed on the preceding syllable, as in *diversity, congruity*, &c. On a closer inspection we find every vowel in this antepenultimate syllable, when no consonant intervenes, pronounced long as *deity, piety*, &c. A nearer inspection shows us, that, if a consonant precede this termination, the preceding accented vowel is short, except it be *u*, as *severity, curiosity, impunity*, &c.: we find too, that even *u* contracts itself before two consonants, as in *currity, taciturnity*, &c. and that *scarcity* and *rarity* (signifying uncommonness: for *rarity*, thinness, has the *a* short,) are the only exceptions to this rule throughout the language. The same observations are applicable to words ending in *ify*. as *justify, clarify*, &c. The only words where the antepenultimate accent in words of this termination does not shorten the vowel, are *glorify* and *notify*. The *y* in these words is always long, like the first sound of *i*; and both accent and quantity are the same when these words take the additional syllable *able*, as *justifiable, rarefiable*, &c. (183.)

512. To these may be added the numerous class of words ending in *arous, erous*, and *orous*, as *barbarous, vociferous*, and *humorous*; all which have the accent on the antepenultimate syllable, except *canorous* and *sonorous*, which some unlucky scholar happening to pronounce with the accent on the penultimate syllable, in order to show their derivation from the Latin adjectives, *canorus* and *sonorus*, they stand like strangers amidst a crowd of similar words, and are sure to betray a mere English scholar into a wrong pronunciation.

To polysyllables in these terminations might be added those in *ative, atory, ctive*, &c.: words ending in *ative* can never have the accent on the penultimate syllable, if there is a higher syllable to place it on, except in the word *creative*; and when this is the case, as it is seldom otherwise, the accent seems to rest on the root of the word; or on that syllable which has the accent on the noun, adjective, or verb, with which the word in *ative* corresponds; thus *copulative, estimative, alterative*, &c. follow the verbs to *copulate*, to *estimate*, to *alter*, &c. When derivation does not operate to fix the accent, a double consonant will attract it to the antepenultimate syllable, as *appellative*; and two consonants have sometimes this power, in opposition to derivation, as *adversative* and *argumentative*, from *adverse* and *argument*. *Indicative* and *interrogative*, are likewise exceptions, as they do not follow the verbs to *indicate* and *interrogate*: but as they are grammatical terms, they seem to have taken their accent from the secondary accent we sometimes give to the Latin words *indicativus* and *interrogativus* (see the word *Academy*.) Words ending in *ary, ery*, or *ory*, have generally the accent on the root of the

* Ben Jonson seems to have had a faint idea of this coincidence, where he says, "all verbs coming from the Latin, either of the supine or otherwise, hold the accent as it is found in the first person present of those Latin verbs, as *ánimo, ánimate, célebro, célebrate*; except words compounded of *facio*, as *lique-facio, liquefy*: and of *statuo*, as *constituo, constitute*" English Grammar. Of the extent and justness of these observations, the critical reader will be the best judge.

word; which, if it consists of three syllables, must necessarily be accented on the first, as *contrary*, *treachery*, *factory*, &c.; if of four or five, the accent is generally on that syllable which has the accent in the related or kindred words; thus *expostulatory* has the accent on the same radical syllable as *expostulate*; and *congratulatory* as *congratulate*: *interrogatory* and *derogatory* are exceptions here, as in the termination *ative*; and if *pacificatory*, *sacrificatory*,* *significatory*, *vesicatory*, &c. have not the accent on the first syllable, it seems to arise from the aversion we seem to have at placing even the secondary accent on the antepenultimate *a*, (which we should be very apt to do if the principal accent were on the first syllable,) and the difficulty there would be in pronouncing such long words with so many unaccented syllables at the end, if we were to lay the accent on the first. Words ending in *ctive* have the accent regularly on the penultimate syllable, except *adjective*, which, like *indicative*, being a grammatical word, seems to have taken its accent from the secondary stress of the Latin *adjectivus* (see *Academy*;) and every word ending in *tive*, preceded by a consonant, has the accent on the penultimate syllable likewise, except *substantive*; and, perhaps, for the reason just given. After all, it must be owned, that words ending in *ative* and *atory* are the most irregular and desultory of any in the language; as they are generally accented very far from the end, they are the most difficult to pronounce; and therefore, whenever usage will permit, we should incline the stress as much as possible to the latter syllables: thus *refractory* ought never to have the accent on the first syllable; but *refectory*, with the accent on the first, is a school term, and, like *substantive*, *adjective*, *indicative*, and *interrogative*, must be left in quiet possession of their Latin secondary accent.

### *Enclitical Accent.*

513. I have ventured to give the name of *enclitical* to the accent of certain words, whose terminations are formed of such words as seem to lose their own accent, and throw it back on the last syllable of the word with which they coalesce, such as *theology*, *orthography*, &c. The readiness with which these words take the antepenultimate accent, the agreeable flow of sound to the ear, and the unity it preserves in the sense, are sufficient proofs of the propriety of placing the accent on this syllable, if custom were ambiguous. I do not remember to have heard the accent disputed in any word ending in *ology*; but *orthography* is not unfrequently pronounced with the accent on the first syllable, like *orthodoxy*. The temptation we are under to discover our knowledge of the component parts of words, is very apt to draw us into this pronunciation; but as those words which are derived from the Greek, and are compounded of λογος, have universally given into this enclitical accentuation, no good reason appears for preventing a similar pronunciation in those compounded of γραφω, as, by placing the accent on the antepenultimate syllable, the word is much more fluent and agreeable to the ear. It is certain, however, that at first sight the most plausible reasoning in the world seems to lie against this accentuation. When we place the accent on the first syllable, say our opponents, we give a kind of subordinate stress to the third syllable *graph*: by which means the word is divided into its primitives ορθος and γραφω, and those distinct ideas it contains are preserved, which must necessarily be confounded by the contrary mode; and that pronunciation of compounds, say they, must certainly be the best which best preserves the import of the simples.

514. Nothing can be more specious than this reasoning, till we look a little higher than language, and consider its object; we shall then discover, that, in uniting two words under one accent, so as to form one compound term, we do but imitate the superiour operations of the mind, which, in order to collect and convey knowledge, unites several simple ideas into one complex one. "The end of language," says Mr. Locke, "is by short sounds to signify with ease and despatch general conceptions, wherein not only abundance of particulars are contained, but also a great variety of independent ideas are collected into one complex one, and that which holds these different parts together in the unity of one complex idea, is the word we annex to it." For, as Mr. Locke continues, "Men, in framing ideas, seek more the convenience of language, and quick despatch by short and comprehensive signs, than the true and precise nature of things; and therefore, he who has made a complex idea of a body with life, sense, and motion, with a faculty of reason joined to it, need but use the short monosyllable, *man*, to express all particulars that correspond to that complex idea." So it may be subjoined, that, in framing words for the purpose of immediate communication, the end of this communication is best answered by such a pronunciation as unites simples into one compound, and at the same time renders the compound as much a simple as possible: but it is evident that this is done by no mode of accentuation so well as that which places the accent on the antepenultimate syllable of the words *theology*, *orthography*; and therefore that this accentuation, without insisting on its superiour harmony, must best answer the great end of language. (328.)

515. This tendency in our language to simplify compounds, is sufficiently evident in that numerous catalogue of words, where we find the long vowel of the simple changed into a short one in the compound, and by this means losing much of its original import to the ear: thus *breakfast*, *shepherd*, *vineyard*, *meadow*, *shadow*, *zealous*, *hearken*, *valley*, *cleanse*, *cleanly* (neat,) *forehead*, *wilderness*, *bewilder*, *kindred*, *hinder*, *knowledge*, *darling*, *fearful*, *pleasant*, *pleasure*, *whitster*, *whitleather*, *seamstress*, *stealth*, *wealth*, *health*, *wisdom*, *wizard*, *parentage*, *lineage*, *children*, *pasty*, *gosling*, *collier*, *holiday*, *Christmas*, *Michaelmas*, *windlass*, *cripple*, *hinder*, *stripling*, *starling*, *housewife*, *husband*, *primer*, *peascod*, *fieldfare*, *birth* from *bear*, *dearth* from *dear*, *weary* from *wear*, and many others, entirely lose the sound of the simple in their compound or derivative.

516. The long *i* in *white*, when a simple, is almost universally changed into a short one in proper names, as *Whitchurch*, *Whitefield*, *Whitbread*, *Whitlock*, *Whitaker*, &c. for, compendiousness and despatch being next in importance to perspicuity, when there is no danger of mistake, it is no wonder that the organs should fall into the shortest and easiest sounds.

517. It must, however, be observed, that this tendency to unite simples into a compound, by placing an accent exactly where the two words coalesce, is still subservient to the laws of harmony. The Greek word δοκεω, which signifies to *opine*, and from which the last syllables of *orthodoxy* are derived, was never a general subjunctive word, like λογος and γραφω; and, even if it had been so, the assemblage of consonants in the letter *x* would have prevented the ear from admitting an accent on the syllable immediately preceding, as the *x* would, by this means, become difficult to pronounce. Placing the accent, therefore, on the first syllable of *orthodoxy*, gives the organs an opportunity of laying a secondary stress upon the third, which enables them to pronounce the whole with distinctness and fluency: thus *Galaxy* and *Cachexy*, having the accent on the first syllable, are very difficult to pronounce; but this difficulty is removed by placing the accent a syllable higher in the words *apoplexy*, *ataraxy*, and *anorexy*.

518. But the numerous classes of words that so readily adopt this enclitical accent, sufficiently prove it to be agreeable to the genius of our pronunciation. This will more evidently appear by adducing examples. Words in the following terminations have always the accent on that syllable where the two parts unite, that is, on the antepenultimate syllable:

In *logy*, as *apology*, *ambilogy*, *genealogy*, &c.
In *graphy*, as *geography*, *orthography*, *historiography*, &c.
In *phagus*, as *sarcophagus*, *ichthyophagus*, *anthropha*gus, &c.
In *loquy*, as *obloquy*, *soliloquy*, *ventriloquy*, &c.
In *strophe*, as *catastrophe*, *apostrophe*, *anastrophe*, &c.
In *meter*, as *geometer*, *barometer*, *thermometer*, &c.
In *gonal*, as *diagonal*, *octagonal*, *polygonal*, &c.
In *vorous*, as *carnivorous*, *granivorous*, *piscivorous*, &c.
In *ferous*, as *bacciferous*, *cocciferous*, *somniferous*, &c.
In *fluous*, as *superfluous*, *mellifluous*, *fellifluous*, &c.
In *fluent*, as *mellifluent*, *circumfluent*, *interfluent*, &c
In *vomous*, as *ignivomous*, *flammivomous*, &c.
In *parous*, as *viviparous*, *oviparous*, *deiparous*, &c.
In *cracy*, as *theocracy*, *aristocracy*, *democracy*, &c.
In *gony*, as *theogony*, *cosmogony*, *hexagony*, &c.
In *phony*, as *symphony*, *cacophony*, *colophony*, &c.
In *machy*, as *theomachy*, *logomachy*, *sciomachy*, &c.
In *nomy*, as *œconomy*, *astronomy*, *Deuteronomy*, &c.
In *tomy*, as *anatomy*, *lythotomy*, *arteriotomy*, &c.
In *scopy*, as *metopescopy*, *duteroscopy*, *aeroscopy*, &c.
In *pathy*, as *apathy*, *antipathy*, *idiopathy*, &c.
In *mathy*, as *opsimathy*, *polymathy*, &c. &c. &c.

519. Some of these Greek compounds seem to refuse the antepenultimate accent, for the same reason as *orthodoxy*; such as *necromancy*, *chiromancy*, *hidromancy*

* These words ought certainly to be accented alike; and accordingly we find Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Barclay, and Mr. Smith, place the accent on the second syllable; but though Fenning accents *significatory* in the same manner, he places the accent on the antepenultimate of *pacificatory*; and Kenrick likewise accents the second syllable of *significatory*, but the first of *pacificatory*; the other orthoëpists who have not got these words have avoided these inconsistencies.

and those terminating in *archy*, as *hierarchy*, *oligarchy*, *patriarchy*; all of which have the accent on the first syllable, which gives the organs time to recover their force upon the third, and to pronounce the two consonants with much more ease than if the accent immediately preceded them; but *periphrasis* and *antiphrasis*, besides their claim to the accent of their originals, readily admit of the accent on the second syllable, because the consonants in the two last syllables do not come together, and are therefore easily pronounced after the accent. Words of more than two syllables, ending in *ogue*, as *pedagogue*, *dialogue*, &c. have the accent on the antepenultimate. *Orthoepy*, having no consonant in the antepenultimate syllable, naturally throws its accent on the first. See *Monomachy*.

520. By this view of the enclitical terminations, we may easily perceive how readily our language falls into the antepenultimate accent in these compound polysyllables; and that those terminations, which seem to refuse this accent, do it rather from a regard to etymology than analogy: thus words ending in *asis*, as *periphrasis*, *apophasis*, *hypostasis*, *antiperistasis*, &c. have the antepenultimate accent of their originals. The same may be observed of those ending in *esis*, as *hypothesis*, *antithesis*, *parenthesis*, &c.: but *exegesis*, *mathesis*, *auxesis*, *catachresis*, *paracentesis*, *aposiopesis*, have the accent on the penultimate syllable, because the vowel in this syllable is long in Greek and Latin. But all words ending in *osis* have the accent on the penultimate, except *metamorphosis* and *apotheosis*, which desert the accent of their Latin originals, while those in *ysis* are accented regularly on the antepenultimate in Greek, Latin, and English, as *analysis*, *paralysis*, &c. We may note too, that every *s* in all these terminations is sharp and hissing. See the words *Exostosis* and *Apotheosis*.

521. Words of three syllables ending in *ator* have the accent on the penultimate, as *spectator*, *collator*, *delutor*, &c. except *orator*, *senator*, *legator*, and *barrator*. But words in this termination, of more than three syllables, though they have generally the accent on the penultimate, are subject to a diversity not easily reduced to the rule: thus *navigator*, *propagator*, *dedicator*, &c. are sometimes pronounced with the accent on the first syllable, and sometimes on the third: but as these words may be pronounced with an accent on both these syllables, it is of less consequence on which syllable we place the accent, when we use only one. (528.) The general rule certainly inclines to the penultimate accent; but as all these words are verbal nouns, and, though generally derived from Latin words of the same terminations, have verbs corresponding to them in our own language, it is very natural to preserve the accent of the verb in these words, as it gives an emphasis to the most significant part of them: thus *equivocator*, *prevaricator*, *dedicator*, might be regularly formed from the verbs to *equivocate*, to *prevaricate*, and to *dedicate*; and, agreeably to analogy, would have been written *equivocater*, *prevaricater*, and *dedicater*; but an affectation of preferring every analogy to our own, has given these words a Latin termination, which answers no purpose, but to involve our language in absurdities; but the ear, in this case, is not quite so servile as the eye: and though we are obliged to write these words with *or*, and not *er*, we generally hear them pronounced as if they were formed from our own verbs, and not from Latin nouns in *ator*. But when the word has no verb in our own language to correspond to it, the accent is then placed with great propriety upon the *a*, as in Latin: thus *violator*, *instigator*, *navigator*, &c. ought to have the accent on the first syllable: and *emendator*, *gladiator*, *adulator*, &c. on the last but one.

## SECONDARY ACCENT.

522. Hitherto we have considered that accent only, which necessarily distinguishes one syllable in a word from the rest: and which, with very little diversity, is adopted by all who speak the English language.

523. The secondary accent is that stress we may occasionally place upon another syllable, besides that which has the principal accent, in order to pronounce every part of the word more distinctly, forcibly, and harmoniously. Thus this accent may be placed on the first syllable of *conversation*, *commendation*, &c.

524. There are few authors who have not taken notice of two accents upon some of the longer polysyllables, but none have once hinted, that one of these is not essential to the sound of the word: they seem to have supposed both accents equally necessary, and without any other difference than that one was pronounced more forcibly than the other. This mistake arose from a want of studying the speaking voice. A knowledge of this would have told them, that one accent only was essential to every word of more than one syllable, and that the secondary stress might, or might not, be adopted, as distinctness, force, or harmony, should require; thus *complaisant*, *contraband*, *caravan*; and *violin*, *partisan*, *artisan*, *courtesan*, *metaphysick*, have frequently an accent on the first, as well as on the third syllable, though a somewhat less forcible one. The same may be observed of *repartee*, *referee*, *privateer*, *domineer*, &c.; but it must still be observed, that though an accent be allowable on the first syllable of these words, it is by no means necessary; they may all be pronounced with one accent, and that on the last syllable without the least deviation from propriety.

525. In order to give some idea of the nature of the secondary accent, let us suppose, that, in giving our opinion of an astronomical argument, we say,

"It is a diréct demonstrátion of the Copernican system."

In this sentence, as an accent is necessarily upon the last syllable of *direct*, we seldom lay a stress on the first syllable of *demonstration*, unless we mean to be uncommonly emphatical; but in the following sentence,

"It is a démonstrátion of the Copernican system."

Here, as no accented word precedes *demonstration*, the voice finds a rest, and the ear a force, in placing an accent on the first, as well as on the third syllable.

526. But though we may, or may not, use the secondary accent, at pleasure, it is by no means a matter of indifference on what syllable we place it: this is fixed with as much certainty as the place of the principal accent itself; and a wrong position of one would as much derange the sound of the word, as a wrong position of the other: and it must be carefully noted, that, though we lay no stress upon the syllable which may have the secondary accent, the consonants and vowels have exactly the same sound as if the doubtful syllable (as it may be called) were accented. Thus, though I lay no stress upon the second syllable of *negotiation*, *pronunciation*, *ecclesiastick*, &c. the *c*, *t*, and *s* go into the sound of *sh* and *zh*, as if the secondary accent were on the preceding syllable. (357) (451) (459.)

527. It may be observed, in the first place, that the secondary accent is always two syllables, at least, distant from the principal accent: thus in *demonstration*, *lamentation*, *provocation*, &c. the secondary accent is on the first syllable, and the principal on the third; and in *arteriotomy*, *meteorology*, and *hypochondriacal*, the secondary accent is on the first, and the principal on the fourth syllable: and in the word *indivisibility* we may place two secondary accents, one upon the first, and the other on the third.

528. In the next place it may be observed, that though the syllable on which the principal accent is placed is fixed and certain, yet we may, and do frequently, make the secondary principal, and the principal secondary: thus *caravan*, *complaisant*, *violin*, *repartee*, *referee*, *privateer*, *domineer*, *courtesan*, *artisan*, *charlatan*, may all have the greatest stress on the first, and the least on the last syllable, without any violent offence to the ear: nay, it may be asserted, that the principal accent on the first syllable of these words, and none at all on the last, though certainly improper, has nothing in it grating or discordant: but placing an accent on the second syllable of these words would entirely derange them, and produce an intolerable harshness and dissonance. The same observations may be applied to *demonstration*, *lamentation*, *provocation*, *navigator*, *propagator*, *alligator*, and every similar word in the language. But, as we have observed, No. 526, the consonants *t*, *d*, *c*, and *s*, after the secondary accent, are exactly under the same predicament as after the primary; that is, if they are followed by a diphthong or diphthongal vowel, these consonants are pronounced like *sh*, *tsh*, *zh*, or *j*, as *sententiosity*, *partiality*, &c. (526.)

## QUANTITY.

529. In treating this part of pronunciation, it will not be necessary to enter into the nature of that quantity which constitutes poetry; the quantity here considered will be that which relates to words taken singly; and this is nothing more than the length or shortness of the vowels, either as they stand alone, or as they are differently combined with the vowels or consonants. (63.)

530. Quantity, in this point of view, has already been fully considered under every vowel and diphthong in the language. What remains to be said on this subject is, the quantity of vowels under the secondary accent. We have seen that vowels, under the principal accent, before the diphthongs *ia*, *ie*, *eou*, *ion*, are all long, except *i* (507); that all vowels are long before the terminations *ity* and *ety*, as *deity*, *piety*, &c. (511); that if one or more consonants precede these terminations, every preceding accented vowel, except the *a* in *scarcity* and *rarity*, sig-

nifying uncommonness, is short but *u*: and that the same analogy of quantity is found before the terminations *ick* and *ical*, and the numerous enclitical terminations we have just been pointing out. Here we find custom conformable to analogy; and that the rules for the accent and quantity of these words admit of scarcely any exceptions. In other parts of the language, where custom is more capricious, we can still discover general rules, and there are but very few words, in which the quantity of the vowel under the principal accent is not ascertained. Those who have but a common share of education, and are conversant with the pronunciation of the capital, are seldom at a loss for the quantity of the vowel under that accent which may be called principal; but the secondary accent in the longer polysyllables does not seem to decide the quantity of the vowels so invariably. Mr. Sheridan divides the words *deglutition, depravation, degradation, dereliction*, and *democratical*, into *de-glu-ti-tion, de-pra-va-tion, de-gra-da-tion, de-re-lic-tion*, and *de-mo-crat-i-cal*; while Dr. Kenrick more accurately divides them into *deg-lu-ti-tion, dep-ra-va-tion, deg-ra-da-tion*, and *dem-o-crat-i-cal*; but makes not any distinction between the first *o* in *profanation* and *profane, prodigality* and *prodigious, prorogation* and *prorogue*, though he distinguishes this letter in the first syllable of *progress*, and that in *progression*: and though Mr. Sheridan divides *retrograde* into *ret-ro-grade*, he divides *retrogradation, retrogression, retrospect, retrospection*, and *retrospective*, into *re-tro-gra-da-tion, re-tro-gres-sion, re-tro-spect, re-tro-spec-tion*, and *re-tro-spec-tive*. At the first sight of these words we are tempted to prefer the preposition in a distinct syllable, as supposing that mode to convey more distinctly each part of the word; but custom at large, the best interpreter of nature, soon lets us see that these prepositions coalesce with the word they are prefixed to, for reasons greatly superiour to those which present themselves at first. (514.) If we observe the tendency of pronunciation, with respect to inseparable prepositions, we shall find, that those compound words which we adopt whole from other languages, we consider as simples, and pronounce them without any respect to their component parts; but those compounds which we form ourselves retain the traces of their formation in the distinction which is observable between the prepositive and radical part of the word: thus *retrograde, retrogression, retrospect*, and *retrospective*, coming compounded to us from the Latin, ought, when the accent is on the preposition, to shorten the vowel, and unite it to the root, as in *re-tur-rec-tion, rec-ol-lec-tion, prep-o-si-tion*, &c.; while *re-commit, re-convey*, &c. being compounds of our own, must preserve it separate.

531. From what has been observed arises this general rule: where the compound retains the primary sense of the simples, and the parts of the word are the same in every respect, both in and out of composition, then the preposition is pronounced in a distinct syllable; but when the compound departs ever so little from the literal sense of the simples, the same departure is observable in the pronunciation; hence the different syllabication and pronunciation of *re-com-mence* and *rec-om-mend*; the former signifies a repetition of a commencement, but the latter does not imply a repetition of a commendation: thus *re-petition* would signify to petition again; while *rep-etition* signifies only an iteration of the same act, be it what it will. The same may be observed of the words *re-create*, and *rec-reate, re-formation*, and *ref-ormation*.

532. That this is perfectly agreeable to the nature of the language, appears from the short pronunciation of the vowel in the first syllable of *preface, prelate, prelude, prologue*, &c. as if divided into *pref-ace, prel-ate, prel-ude, prol-ogue*, &c. It is much to be regretted, however, that this short sound of the penultimate vowel has so much obtained in our language, which abounds too much in these sounds: nor can etymology be always pleaded for this pronunciation; for in the foregoing words, the first vowel is long in the Latin *præfatio, prælatus, præludium*, though short in *prŏlogus*: for though, in words from the Greek the preposition προ was short, in Latin it was generally long; and why we should shorten it in *progress, project*, &c. where it is long in Latin, can only be accounted for by the superficial application of a general rule, to the prejudice of the sound of our language. (543.)

533. It will be necessary, however, to observe, that in forming a judgement of the propriety of these observations, the nicest care must be taken not to confound those prepositions which are under the primary and secondary accent, with those which immediately precede the stress; for *preclude, pretend*, &c. are under a very different predicament from *prologue, preposition*, &c.; and the very same law that obliges us to pronounce the vowel short in the first syllable of *prov-i-dence, prov-o-cation*, and *prof-a-nation*, obliges us to pronounce the vowel open, and with some degree of length, in *pro-vide, pro-voke*, and *pro-fane*. The same may be observed of the *e* in *re-pair, rep-a-ration, re-ply*, and *rep li-cation, re-peat* and *rep-e-tition*, the accent making the whole difference between the quantity of the vowel in one word and the other.

534. The only exception to the shortening power of the secondary accent is the same as that which prevents the shortening power of the primary accent, (503,) namely, the vowel *u* as in *lucubration*, or when any other of the vowels are succeeded by a semi-consonant diphthong, (196:) thus *mediator* and *mediatorial* have the *e* in the first syllable as long as in *mediate: deviation* has the *a* in the first syllable as long as in *deviate*, notwithstanding the secondary accent is on it, and which would infallibly have shortened it, if it had not been for the succeeding diphthong *ia*; and even this diphthong in *gladiator* has not the power of preserving the first syllable long, though Mr. Sheridan, by his marking it, has made it so.

535. From what has been seen of accent and quantity, it is easy to perceive how prone our language is to an antepenultimate accent, and how naturally this accent shortens the vowels it falls upon: nay, so great a propensity have vowels to shrink under this accent, that the diphthong itself, in some words, and analogy in others, are not sufficient to prevent it, as *valiant, retaliate*. Thus, by the subjoining only of *al* to *nation*, with the *a* long, it becomes *national*, with the *a* short, though contrary to its relation with *occasion* and *congregation*, which do not shorten the *a* upon being made *occasional* and *congregational*: in like manner the acquisition of the same termination to the word *nature*, makes it *nat-u-ral*; but this, it may be presumed, is derived from the Latin *naturalis*, and not from adding *al* to the English word, as in the foregoing instances; and thus it comes under the shortening power of the antepenultimate accent, notwithstanding the semi-consonant diphthong *u*.

536. The same shortening power in the antepenultimate accent may be observed in *rational* and *ratiocinate*, where the first *a* in the first word, and the *o* in the second, are short. The first *a* in the second word is short also by the power of the secondary accent; though Mr. Sheridan has, in my opinion, very erroneously divided *ratiocination* into *ra-sho-sy-na-shun*; that is, into a syllable less than it ought to have, with the *o* long instead of short.

537. The accent on the Latin antepenultimate seemed to have something of a similar tendency; for though the great difference in the nature of the Latin and English accent will allow us to argue from one to the other but in very few circumstances, (503.) yet we may perceive in that accent, so different from ours in general, a great coincidence in this particular; namely, its tendency to shorten an antepenultimate syllable. Bishop Hare tells us, that "Quæ acuuntur in tertia ab extrema, interdum acuta corripiunt, si positione sola longa sunt, ut *óptime, sérvitus, pérvelim, Pámphilus*, et pauca alia, quo Cretici mutantur in Anapestos. Idem factum est in *néutiquam*, licet incipiat diphthongo." *De Metr. Comic.* pag. 62. Those words which have the acute accent on the antepenultimate syllable, have sometimes that syllable shortened, if it was only long by position, as *óptime, sérvitus, pérvelim, Pámphilus*, and a few others, which by this means are changed from Cretick to Anapestick feet; nay, *néutiquam* undergoes the same fate, though it begins with a diphthong.

## SYLLABICATION.

538. Dividing words into syllables is a very different operation, according to the different ends proposed by it. The object of syllabication may be, either to enable children to discover the sound of words they are unacquainted with, or to show the etymology of a word, or to exhibit the exact pronunciation of it.

539. When a child has made certain advances in reading, but is ignorant of the sound of many of the longer words, it may not be improper to lay down the common general rule to him, that a consonant between two vowels must go to the latter, and that two consonants coming together must be divided. Farther than this, it would be absurd to go with a child; for telling him that compounds must be divided into their simples, and that such consonants as may begin a word may begin a syllable, requires a previous knowledge of words, which children cannot be supposed to have; and which, if they have, makes the division of words into syllables unnecessary. Children, therefore, may be very usefully taught the general rule above-mentioned, as, in many cases, it will lead them to the exact sound of the word, as in *pro-vided*: and, in others, it will enable them to give a good guess at it, as in *de-li-cate*; and this is all that can be expected: for when we are to form an unknown compound sound out of several known simple sounds; (which is the case with children, when we wish them to find out the sound of a word by spelling it;) this, I say, is the only method that can be taken.

540. But an etymological division of words is a differ-

ent operation; it is the division of a person acquainted with the whole word, and who wishes to convey, by this division, a knowledge of its constituent parts, as *orthography, theo-logy*, &c.

541. In the same manner, a person, who is pre-acquainted with the whole compound sound of a word, and wants to convey the sound of each part to one unacquainted with it, must divide it into such partial sounds as, when put together again, will exactly form the whole, as *or-thog-ra-phy, the-ol-o-gy*, &c. This is the method adopted by those who would convey the whole sound, by giving distinctly every part; and, when this is the object of syllabication, Dr. Lowth's rule is certainly to be followed. "The best and easiest rule," says the learned bishop, "for dividing the syllables in spelling, is, to divide them as they are naturally divided in a right pronunciation, without regard to the derivation of words, or the possible combination of consonants at the beginning of a syllable." *Introduction to Eng. Gram.* page 7.

542. In this view of syllabication, we consider it only as the picture of actual pronunciation; but may we not consider it as directed likewise by some laws of its own? laws, which arise out of the very nature of enunciation, and the specifick qualities of the letters? These laws certainly direct us to separate double consonants, and such as are uncombinable from the incoalescence of their sounds: and if such a separation will not paint the true sound of the word, we may be certain that such sound is unnatural, and has arisen from caprice: thus the words *chamber, Cambridge*, and *cambrick*, must be divided at the letter *m*; and as this letter, by terminating the syllable, according to the settled rules of pronunciation, shortens the vowel, the general pronunciation given to these words must be absurd, and contrary to the first principles of the language. *Angel*,* *ancient, danger, manger*, and *ranger*, are under the same predicament; but the paucity of words of this kind, so far from weakening the general rule, strengthens it. See *Change*.

543. By an induction which demonstrates the shortening power of the antepenultimate accent, has been shown the propriety of uniting the consonant to the vowel in the first syllable of *demonstration, lamentation, propagation*, &c.: we thus decide upon the quantity of these vowels, which are so uncertain in our best dictionaries; and may we not hope, by a similar induction, and with the first principles of language in view, to decide the true, genuine, and analogical sound of some words of another kind, which waver between different pronunciations? The antepenultimate accent has unquestionably a shortening power; and I have not the smallest doubt that the penultimate accent has a lengthening power; that is, if our own words, and words borrowed from other languages, of two syllables, with but one consonant in the middle, had been left to the general ear, the accent on the first syllable would have infallibly lengthened the first vowel. A strong presumption of this arises from our pronunciation of all Latin dissyllables in this manner, without any regard to the quantity of the original, (see *Drama*,) and the ancient practice of doubling the consonant when preceded by a single vowel in the participial terminations, as to *begin, beginning*, to *regret, regretted*: and I believe it may be confidently affirmed, that words of two syllables from the Latin, with but one consonant in the middle, would always have had the first vowel long, if a pedantick imitation of Latin quantity had not prevented it. (See *Drama*.) Let an Englishman, with only an English education, be put to pronounce *zephyr*, and he will, without hesitation, pronounce the *e* long, as in *zenith*: if you tell him the *e* is pronounced short in the Latin *zephyrus*, which makes it short in English, and he should happen to ask you the Latin quantity of the first syllable of *comick, mimick, solace*, &c., your answer would be a contradiction to your rule.—What irrefragably proves this to be the genuine analogy of English quantity, is the different quantity we give a Latin word of two syllables when in the nominative, and when in an oblique case: thus in the first syllable of *sidus* and *nomen*, which ought to be long, and of *miser* and *onus*, which ought to be short, we equally use the common long sound of the vowels: but in the oblique cases, *sideris, nominis, miseri, oneris*, &c., we use quite another sound, and that a short one; and this analogy runs through the whole English pronunciation of the learned languages. (533) (535.)

544. But the small dependence of the English quantity on that of the Latin will be best seen by a selection of words of two syllables, with the accent on the first, and but one consonant in the middle, and comparing them with the Latin words from which they are derived.

*English dissyllables which have but one consonant, or a mute and liquid in the middle, and have the first syllable accented, contrasted with the Latin words from which they are derived, marked with their respective quantities.*

Words in which the first vowel in both languages is long

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| pīca, | pīca. | pēnal, | pœnālis |
| drāma, | drāma. | fīnal, | fīnālis. |
| lābra, | lābra, lābra. | spīnal, | spīnālis |
| *hȳdra*, | hȳdra. | trīnal, | trīnus. |
| ēra, | æra. | nōral, | hōra. |
| strāta, | strāta. | thōral, | thōra. |
| īcon, | *εἰκων*. | flōral, | flōrālis. |
| stīpend, | stīpendium. | nāsal, | nāsūs. |
| nōtice, | nōtītia. | fātal, | fātālis. |
| frāgrance, | frāgro. | nātal, | nātālis. |
| līcense, | līcentia. | vītal, | vītālis. |
| crēdence, | crēdentia. | nāval, | nāvālis. |
| fēmale, | fœmina. | rīval, | rīvālis. |
| ēdile, | ædīlis. | ōval, | ōvālis. |
| fēline, | fēlīnus. | īdol, | īdōlum. |
| rāsure, | rāsūra. | grēcism, | græcīsmus. |
| fībre, | fībra, fībra. | pāgan, | pāgānus. |
| mētre, | mētrum, mētrum. | ōmen, | ōmen. |
| nāture, | nātūra. | sīren, | sīrēn. |
| plācate, | plācātus. | sīphon, | *σιφων*, sīphon |
| prīmate, | prīmātus. | cōlon, | *κωλον*, cōlon. |
| clīmate, | clīma. | dēmon, | dæmon. |
| lībrate, | lībratus. | hālo, | hālo. |
| vībrate, | vībro, vībro. | sōlo, | sōlo |
| prīvate, | prīvātus. | tȳro, | tīro. |
| cērate. | cērātus. | sōlar, | sōlāris. |
| fīnite, | fīnītus. | lāzar, | lāzārus. |
| lēvite, | lēvīta. | sōber, | sōbrīus. |
| nātive, | nātīvus. | tīger, | tīgris, tīgris |
| mōtive, | mōtīvus. | ēther, | æther. |
| vōtive, | vōtīvus. | mīmer, | mīmus. |
| vōcal, | vōcālis. | cāper, | cāppāris. |
| prēdal, | præda. | vīper, | vīpera. |
| rēgal, | rēgālis. | prētor, | prætor. |
| lēgal, | lēgālis. | līmous, | līmōsus. |
| flāvour, | flāvŭs. | spīnous, | spīnōsus. |
| fæces. | fæces. | vīnous, | vīnōsus |
| mānes, | mānēs. | crēbrous, | crēber. |
| īris, | īris. | fētus, | fœtus. |
| crīsis, | *κρισις*, crīsis. | ēdict, | ēdīctum. |
| grātis, | grātis. | sēcret, | sēcrētus. |
| ēgress, | ēgrēssus. | fībre, | fībra, fībra |
| rēgress, | rēgrēssus. rēgrēssus. | frāgrant, | frāgrans. |
| tīgress, | tīgris, tīgris. | cōgent, | cōgens. |
| rēbus, | rēbŭs. | mōment, | mōmentum |
| bōlus, | bōlus, bōlus. | pōnent, | pōnens. |
| prēcept, | præceptum. | rēflux, | rēfluxus. rēfluxus. |
| plēnist, | īlēnus. | | |
| pāpist, | pāpa. | trōphy, | trōphæum. trōphæum |
| clīmax, | clīmax. | | |
| rēflex, | rēflexus. rēflexus. | chēly, | chēle. |
| prēfix, | præfixum. | spīny, | spīna. |
| phēnix, | phœnix. | chāry, | cārus. |
| mātrix, | mātrix. | quēry, | quære. |
| vārix, | vārix. | glōry, | glōria. |
| sȳrinx, | sȳrinx, *συριγξ*. | stōry, | hīstŏria. |

Words in which the same vowel is short in both languages:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| măgick, | măgĭcus. | săbine, | săbīni. |
| trăgick, | trăgĭcus. | fămine, | făines. |
| lŏgick, | lŏgica. | răpine, | răpīna. |
| cŏlick, | cŏlĭcus. | pătine, | pătīna. |
| chrŏnick, | chrŏnicus. | trĭbune, | trĭbūnus. |
| lyrick, | lyrĭcus. | stature, | stătūra. |
| răbid, | răbĭdus. | rĕfuse, | rĕfūsus. |
| ăcid, | ăcidus. | pălate, | pălātum. |
| plăcid, | plăcĭdus. | sĕnate, | sĕnātus. |
| rĭgid, | rĭgĭdus. | ăgate, | ăchātes. |
| călid, | călĭdus. | trĭbute, | trĭbūtio. |
| vălid, | vălĭdus. | mĭnute, | mĭnūtus. |
| gĕlid, | gĕlĭdus. | stătute, | stătūtus. |
| ŏlid, | ŏlĭdus. | vălue, | vălor. |
| sŏlid, | sŏlĭdus. | stătue, | stătŭa. |
| tĭmid, | tĭmĭdus. | mŏnarch, | mŏnarcha. |
| răpid, | răpĭdus. | stŏmach, | stŏmachus |
| săpid, | săpĭdus. | epŏch, | epŏcha. |
| văpid, | văpĭdus. | pŏlish, | pŏlitus. |
| tĕpid, | tĕpĭdus. | făinish, | făines. |
| nĭtid, | nĭtĭdus. | pĕrish, | pĕrĭo. |
| sĕcond, | sĕcŭndus. | părish, | părŏchia. |
| dĕcade, | dĕcăs. | răvish, | răpio. |

* It is highly probable, that, in Ben Jonson's time, the *a* in this word was pronounced as in *an*, since he classes it, to show the short sound of *a*, with *art, act*, and *apple*. —*Grammar*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| mĕthod. | mĕthŏdus. | cŏrinth, | cŏrinthus. |
| pălace, | pălātium. | ĕpick, | ĕpĭcus. |
| ămice, | ămĭctus. | tŏnick, | tŏnĭcus. |
| chălice, | călix. | cŏnick, | cŏnĭcus. |
| mŭsĭce, | mălĭtĭa. | tŏpick, | tŏpĭcus. |
| ănise, | ănīsum. | trŏpick, | trŏpĭcus. |
| ĭmage, | ĭmāgo. | cynick, | cynĭcus. |
| rĕfuge, | rĕfŭgium. | sĭdătick, | sĭdătĭcus. |
| ădage, | ădăgium. | crĭtick, | crĭtĭcus. |
| ăloe, | ălŏe. | mĕtal, | mĕtallum. |
| grăcile, | grăcilis. | rĕbel, | rĕbellŏ. |
| dŏcile, | dŏcĭlis. | mŏdel, | mŏdŭlus. |
| ăgile, | ăgĭlis. | cămel, | cămelus. |
| frăgile, | frăgĭlis. | chăpel, | căpella. |
| fĕbrile, | fĕbrĭlis, fĕbrĭlis. | nŏvel, | nŏvellus. |
| | | sĭgil, | sĭgillum. |
| glŏbule, | glŏbŭlus. | vigil. | vĭgĭlia. |
| măcule, | măcŭla. | stĕrile, | stĕrĭlis. |
| plătane, | plătānus. | rĭgour, | rĭgŏr. |
| băsil, | băsĭlicum. | vălour, | vălor. |
| căvil, | căvillor. | cŏlour, | cŏlor. |
| dĕvil, | dĭăbolus. | tĕnour, | tĕnor. |
| ătom, | ătŏmus. | dŏlour, | dŏlŏr. |
| sŏphism, | sŏphĭsma. | hŏnour, | hŏnŏr. |
| mĭnum, | mĭnus. | ăloes, | ălŏes. |
| ălum, | ălūmen. | rĕlict, | rĕlictus. |
| ĕbon, | ĕbēnus. | prŏphet, | prŏphēta. |
| plătin, | plătīna. | cŏmet, | cŏmēta. |
| rŏbin, | rŭbĭcula. | plănet, | plănēta. |
| cŭmin, | cŭminum. | tĕnet, | tĕnĕo. |
| lătin, | lătīnus. | tăpet, | tăpes. |
| căvin, | căvea. | hăbit, | hăbĭtus. |
| săvin, | săbina. | plăcit, | plăcĭtum. |
| cŏlumn, | cŏlumna. | tăcit, | tăcĭtus. |
| drăgon, | drăco. | ădit, | ădĭtus. |
| cănon, | cănon. | vŏnit, | vŏmo. |
| căvern, | căverna. | mĕrit, | mĕritum. |
| tăvern, | tăberna. | tălent, | tălentum. |
| săturn, | săturnus. | pătent, sub. | păteo. |
| vĭcar, | vĭcārius. | mŏdest, | mŏdestus. |
| schŏlar, | schŏlāris. | fŏrest, | fŏrestum. |
| slăver, | sălīva. | nĕphew, | nĕpos. |
| prŏper, | prŏprĭus. | sĭnew, | sĭnuo. |
| zĕphyr, | zĕphўrŭs. | mŏney, | mŏneta. |
| lĭquor, | lĭquor. | stŭdy, | stŭdĭum. |
| vĭgour, | vĭgor. | | |

Words in which the same vowel is long in English, and short in Latin:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| tūmid, | tŭmĭdŭs. | sātan, | sātan. |
| cōma, | cōma. | hўmen, | hўmen. |
| quōta, | quōta. | trident. | trĭdens. |
| trīpod, | trīpus. | trīgon, | trīgon. |
| sēquence, | sequentia. | nēgro, | nĭger. |
| cādence, | cădens. | hēro, | hēros. |
| sīlence, | sĭlentium. | pōlar, | pōlāris. |
| mōnade, | mŏnas. | pāper, | păpyrus. |
| trōchee, | trōchæus. | vāpour, | văpŏr. |
| sātire, | sătўrā. | fēver, | fĕbris, fĕbris. |
| vācate, | văco. | frāgor, | frăgor. |
| cāvate, | căvo. | rīgour, | rĭgor. |
| dātive, | dătīvus. | īchor, | ἰχωο. |
| trĭumph, | trĭumphus. | āchor, | ăchŏr. |
| fōcal, | fōcus. | sāpor, | săpŏr. |
| lōcal, | lōcālis. | tēpor, | tĕpŏr. |
| grēgal, | grēgālis. | fāvour, | făvŏr. |
| chōral, | chŏrŭs. | lābour, | lăbŏr. |
| nīval, | nīvālis. | ōdour, | ŏdŏr. |
| lābel, | lăbellum. | trēmour, | trĕmŏr. |
| lībel, | lĭbellus. | vāpour, | văpŏr. |
| sērum, | sērum. | pēdal, | pēdālis. |
| fōrum, | fōrum. | pētal, | pētălum. |
| lāpis, | lăpĭs. | rēcent, | rēcens. |
| bāsis, | bāsĭs. | dēcent, | dĕcens. |
| phāsis, | φασις. | rēgent, | rēgens. |
| schēsis, | σχεσις, schĕsis | clīent, | clīens. |
| thēsis, | θεσις, thĕsis. | sīlent, | sīlentium. |
| trīpos, | trĭpos. | pārent, | părens. |
| fōcus, | fōcŭs. | pātent, adj. | păteo. |
| crōcus, | crŏcŭs. | lātent, | lătens. |
| mōdus, | mŏdŭs. | pōtent, | pŏtens. |
| gēnus, | gĕnŭs. | gērent, | gĕrens. |
| sīnus, | sīnŭs. | vīrent, | vīrens. |
| gārous, | gărum. | frēquent, | frĕquens. |
| scābrous, | scăber. | sēquent, | sĕquens. |
| nōtus, | nōtus. | sācrist, | săcer. |
| ēpact, | ἐπακται. | lōcust, | lŏcūstă. |
| rōset, | rōsa. | phālanx, | phălanx. |
| vācant, | văcans. | āpex, | ăpex. |
| sēcant, | sēcans. | călix, | călix. |
| vāgrant, | văgus. | hēlix, | ἅλιξ. |
| tўrant, | tўrannus. | phārynx, | φάρυγξ. |
| blātant, | blătĕrans. | lārynx, | λάρυγξ. |
| nūtant, | nūtans. | ōnyx, | ŏnyx. |

Words in which the same vowel is short in English, and long in Latin:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| cĭvick, | cīvicus. | lĕgate, | lēgātus. |
| mĭmick, | mīmicus. | grănate, | grānātus. |
| ĕthick, | ἠθικη. | ornănate, | ornātus. |
| tăbid, | tābĭdus. | spĭnach, | spīnāchia. |
| frĭgid, | frīgĭdus. | rădish, | rādix. |
| squălid, | squālĭdus. | plănish, | plānus. |
| ăcrid, | ācer. | vănish, | vānesco. |
| ărid, | ārĭdus. | fĭnish, | fīnio. |
| flŏrid, | flōrĭdus. | pŭnish, | pūnio. |
| rŏrid, | rōrĭdus. | flŏurish, | flōrio. |
| fĕtid, | fœtĭdus. | nŏurish, | nūtrio. |
| lĭvid, | līvĭdus. | cŏmick, | cōmĭcus. |
| vĭvid, | vīvĭdus. | cŏral, | cōrallium. |
| făcund, | făcundus. | mŏral, | mōrālis. |
| fĕcund, | fœcundus. | trămel, | trāma. |
| prĕbend, | præbĕnda. | cĭvil, | cīvĭlis |
| sŏlace, | sōlātium. | lĭnen, | līnum |
| prĕface, | præfatio. | sĕven, | sēptĕm. |
| pŭmice, | pūmex. | flŏrin, | flōrentia. |
| pĕnance, | pœna. | rĕsin, | rēsina. |
| flŏrence, | flōrentia. | rōsin, | rēsina. |
| prŏvince, | prōvincia. | mătin, | mātūtīnus. |
| prŏduce, | prŏductio. | sŏlemn, | sōlēmnis. |
| flăbile, | flābĭlis. | fĕlon, | fēlonia. |
| dĕbile, | dēbĭlis. | mĕlon, | mēlo. |
| grănule, | grānŭlum. | lĕmons, | līmŏnes. |
| prŏmise, | prōmitto. | ĕcho, | ἠχω. |
| cĕruse, | cerūssa. | bĭshop, | epĭscopus. |
| lĕper, | lĕpra. lĕpra. | prŏfit, | prŏfĭcio. |
| prīmer, | prīmĭtĭus. | lĭmit, | līmĭtatio. |
| prŏffer, | prŏfero. | spĭrit, | spīrĭtus. |
| rĭver, | rīvus. | vĭsit, | vīsĭtŏ. |
| sĕver, | sēparo. | pĕdant, | pædāneus. |
| clămour, | clāmŏr. | clĕment, | clēmens. |
| ĕthicks, | ἠθικη. | cĕment, | cæmentum. |
| crăsis, | crāsis. | prĕsent, | præsens. |
| prŏcess, | prŏcessus. | prŏtest, | prōtestor. |
| spĭrits, | spĭritus. | lĭly, | lĭlĭum. |
| trăject, | trājectus. | fĭlly, | fĭlĭa. |
| prŏject, | prŏjectus. | vĕry, | vērŏ. |
| prŏduct, | prŏductus. | cĭty, | cīvĭtas. |
| crĕdit, | crēdĭtus. | prĭvy, | prīvus. |

545. In this view of the Latin and English quantity, we see how uncertain it is to argue from the former to the latter; for, though the Latin *accent* is frequently a rule for placing the English accent, as in words derived whole from that language, as *abdomen, acumen*, &c. (503.) or preserving the same number of syllables, as in *impudent, elegant*, from *impudens, elegans*, &c. (503.) yet the *quantity* of the Latin seems to have no influence on that of the English. In words of two syllables, where one consonant comes between two vowels, as *focus, basis local*, &c., though the vowel in the first syllable is short in Latin, it is long in English; and inversely, *florid, frigid, livid*, &c., have the vowels in the first syllable short, though these vowels are long in *floridus, frigidus, lividus*, &c.: so that, if any thing like a rule can be formed, it is, that when a word of three syllables in Latin, with the two first short, is anglicised by dropping the last syllable, we shorten the first syllable of the English dissyllable, unless it ends with the vowel *u*. (535.) Thus we see the shortening power of our English antepenultimate accent, which shortens every antepenultimate vowel but *u*, in our pronunciation of Latin words; as in *mimicus, vividus*, &c.: and continues its shortening power in the penultimate accent of these words when anglicised into *mimick* and *vivid*; and hence it is that the short quantity of the first vowel in dissyllables is become so prevalent in our language, to the great detriment of its sound, and the disturbance of its simplicity.

It may be necessary, in the next place, to take a view of such words as are either of Saxon or French original, or not so immediately derived from the Latin, as to be influenced by its quantity.

Dissyllables with but one consonant in the middle having the first syllable pronounced long:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| sōfa, | æra, | lĭlach, | sōphi, |
| āga, | bĭfold. | trĭglyph, | kāli, |
| ēpha, | dōtard, | gārish, | rēbeck, |
| gāla, | dōtage, | zēnith, | cōpal, |
| chīna, | cōping, | cādi, | gābel, |
| nāvel, | ēgre, | bōsom, | grāvy, |
| hāzel, | cĭpher | rāven, | īvy, |
| fōcil, | fāther, | ēven, | hāzy, |
| ēvil, | sāker, | zēchin, | nīzy, |
| ācorn, | ōker, | bāson, | clōver, |
| māson, | stōker, | cāpon, | sīzer, |
| dādo, | tāper, | āpron, | nādir, |
| sāgo, | tōper, | Iron, | tābour, |
| brāvo, | wāter, | glēby, | wāges, |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| trŏchar | wăver, | hōly, | bōlis, |
| pōlar, | lēver, | zāny, | tōphet, |
| grōcer, | ōver, | tīny, | ēgret, |
| spīder, | rīgol, | pōny, | rōlant, |
| cīder, | tōken, | crōny, | pīlot, |
| wāfer, | mēgrim, | tōry, | bōrax, |
| wāger, | bēsom, | mīsy, | bāby. |

Dissyllables with but one consonant in the middle, having the first syllable pronounced short:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| bŏrough, | drĭvel, | flăgon, | gĕnet, |
| sĕraph, | swĭvel, | wăgon, | clăret, |
| rĕlish, | hŏvel, | tălon, | clŏset, |
| blĕmish, | grŏvel, | tĕnon, | cĭvet, |
| bănish, | shŏvel, | hĕron, | trĭvet, |
| dămask, | drăzel, | băron, | rĭvet. |
| frŏlick, | măuage, | sĭrup, | cŏvet, |
| mĕdal, | bŏrage, | lĕcher, | făgot, |
| shĕkel, | vĭsage, | wĕther, | bĭgot, |
| ămel, | răvage, | găther, | jĭgot, |
| chĭsel, | săvage, | lăther, | spĭgot, |
| găvel, | rĭvage, | răther, | pĭvot, |
| ĕphod, | trăvise, | nĕther, | dĕsert, |
| hăzard, | trăverse, | kĭther, | cŏvert, |
| hăgard, | rĕfuse, | wĭther, | cŏpist, |
| dizard, | frĭgate, | thĭther, | prŏvost, |
| lĭzard, | shĕriff, | tĭther, | gămut, |
| vĭzard, | trăvail, | ŏther, | shădow, |
| wĭzard, | pĕril, | mŏther, | wĭdow, |
| bŏdice, | vĕnom, | smŏtner, | hŏney, |
| bălance, | wŏman, | pŏther, | cŏmely, |
| vălance, | rĭven, | sĭker, | măny, |
| dămage, | slŏven, | clĕver, | cŏny, |
| hŏmage, | ŏven, | nĕver, | bŭry, |
| grăvel, | sătin, | quĭver, | bŭsy, |
| bĕvil, | băvin, | cŏver, | bĕvy, |
| lĕvel, | răvin, | hŏver, | lĕvy, |
| rĕvel, | spăvin, | mănor, | tĭvy, |
| snĭvel, | plĕvin, | căract, | prĭvy, |
| rĭvel, | cŏvin, | vălet, | pĭty. |

From the perusal of this selection, we see a great majority of words where the first vowel is sounded short, and, therefore, to some inspectors, it may seem improbable that the original tendency of our Saxon language was to the long quantity of the penultimate vowel. But, as Mr. Nares very judiciously observes, "the rule is sufficiently general to be admitted, and is undoubtedly founded in the nature of our pronunciation:" for which he quotes Dr. Wallis, who says, "Hæc videtur genuina linguæ nostræ ratio antiqua." *Elements of Orthoëpy*, page 225.

546. Those who have made the progress of languages their study will observe, it is presumed, that the broad sounds of vowels change to the slender,* the difficult consonants to the easier, and the long vowels to short ones. This, it is imagined, will be found to be true in all languages, as well as our own; and such alteration seems founded in the nature of man and of society. The next object to understanding a language being despatch, it is no wonder that short sounds have been encroaching on us, and depriving us of the tune of our words for the sake of gaining time. This is apparent in the abbreviation of simples when compounded, as in *knowledge*, *shepherd*, &c. (518;) but, as it is the business of art to correct and regulate the eccentricities of nature and the excesses of custom, it should be the care of every philosophick grammarian to keep his eye upon the original genius and general scope of his language, and to suffer custom to depart as little from them as possible. But, although no inconsistency or want of analogy can alter any pronunciation which is once acknowledged and settled, yet, when a pronunciation is wavering, consistency, analogy, and general principles, ought to decide against a great majority of mere fashion and caprice.

Thus have I endeavoured to give a distinct view of the correspondence between the accent and quantity of the learned languages and our own, and to rescue a plain Englishman (who, as Ben Jonson says of Shakspeare, has little Latin and less Greek,) from the supercilious criticism of those Greeklings and Latinitasters, who are often remarkably ignorant of their own language, and yet frequently decide upon its accent and quantity, because they have a smattering of Greek and Latin. If the question turns upon the accent of an English word, the Latin word it is derived from is immediately produced and sentence passed without appeal: and yet, if the Englishman were to ask the rule on which this decision is founded, the scholar would, in all probability, be at a loss to tell him. Has every English word, he might say the same accent as the Latin word from which it is derived? This the scholar could not answer in the affirmative, as the least recollection would tell him that *parsimony*, *acrimony*, &c. cannot be accented after the Latin *parsimonia*, *acrimonia*, &c., as the Latin is never accented higher than the antepenultimate. But perhaps the English word is adopted whole from the Latin. Here is undoubtedly a fair pretence for pronouncing it with the Latin accent; and yet we see how many exceptions there are to this rule (see No. 503, *b*.) Or, perhaps, the English word, though anglicised, retains the same number of syllables. This, indeed, may be said to be a *general* rule for preserving the Latin accent, but so general as to be neglected in a thousand instances, (see No. 503, *f*, *g*, *h*, *i*, *k*.) But if the scholar, as is often the case, huddles quantity and accent together, and infers the English *quantity* from the Latin; the English scholar needs only to refer him to the selections here given, (No. 544, 545,) to show the inanity of such a plea. Upon the whole, therefore, I flatter myself that men of learning will be gratified to see the subject in a clearer point of view than any in which it has ever been exhibited; and the plain English scholar will be indebted to me for giving him as clear and distinct an idea of the connexion between the Greek and Latin accent and quantity, and the accent and quantity of his native tongue, as if he had Homer and Horace by heart; and for placing him out of the reach of those pert minor criticks, who are constantly insulting him with their knowledge of the dead languages.

### *Of the Quantity of the Unaccented Vowels not in the same Syllable with Consonants.*

547. Accented syllables, as we have before observed, (179,) are so strongly marked as to be easily comprehended when they are once settled by custom or analogy; but those immediately before or after the accent are in a state of uncertainty, which some of our best judges find themselves unable to remove. Some grammarians have called all the open vowels, before or after the accent, short though the ear so evidently dictates the contrary in the *u* in *utility*, the *o* in *obedience*, &c. Some have saved themselves the trouble of farther search by comprehending these vowels under the epithet *obscure*; nay, so unfixed do the sounds of these vowels seem, that Dr. Kenrick, whose *Rhetorical Dictionary* shows he was possessed of very great philological abilities, seems as much at a loss about them as the meanest grammarian in the kingdom; for, when he comes to mark the sound of the vowel *o*, in the first syllable of a series of words, with the accent on the second, he makes the *o* in *promulge*, *propel*, and *prolix*, long, as they ought to be; and the same letter in *proboscis*, *proceed*, and *procedure*, short. *Dominion*, *domestick*, *donation*, and *domain*, are marked as if pronounced *dom-inion*, *dom-estick*, *don-ation*, and *dom-ain*, with the *o* short; while the first of *docility*, *potential*, and *monotony*, have the *o* marked long, as in *donor*, *potent*, and *modish*; though it is certain to a demonstration, that, the etymology, accent, and letters being the same, the same sound must be produced, unless where custom has precisely marked a difference; and that the first syllables of *promulge*, *propel*, and *prolix*, and those of *proboscis*, *proceed*, and *procedure*, have no such difference, seems too evident to need proof.*

548. I know it may be demanded, with great plausibility, How do I know that there is not this very inconsistency in custom itself? What right have I to suppose that custom is not as vague and capricious in these syllables as in those under the accent? To which I answer: If custom has determined the sound of these vowels, the dispute is at an end. I implicitly acquiesce in the deci-

* Alioqui, pro usu, abusus & inveteratus error nobis obtruderetur. Olim enim pro mutatione sonorum mutabantur & literæ: & si quando consuetudo aliquid mutasset, scribendi quoque modus statim variabatur. Unde quum apud Ennium & Plautum *Sont* & *Servos* diceretur & scriberetur, postea multis aurium deliciis *o* vocali rejecta, quod vastus illius videretur sonus, *u* litera substituta est, & sono expressa; ita ut eorum loco *Sunt* & *Servus* prolatum & scriptum sit Adolphi Mekerchi Brugensis De Vet et Rect. Pronun. Linguæ Græcæ Commentarius.

* I am aware that this ingenious writer seems to avoid this inconsistency, by premising, in his Rhetorical Grammar, page 43, that he has sometimes marked the *o* in words beginning with a preposition with the oratorial, and sometimes with the colloquial pronunciation: thus, in *commune*, *communicate*, &c., the oratorial sound is given, as in the first syllable of *common*, while the colloquial sound changes the *o* into *u*, as if the words were written *cummune*, *cummunicate*, &c.: but the distinction in these examples does not touch the point; here there is a change only of one short sound for another, and not any promiscuous use of a long and a short, or an open and a shut sound of the same letter. Dr. Kenrick himself, when he marks the *o* in *proboscis*, *proceed*, and *procedure*, does not adopt the short *u*, as he does in *commune*, *communicate*, &c.; nor is he aware of the essential difference, with respect to the quantity of the vowel, in the double consonant in one set of words, and the single one in the other.

on; but if professors of the art disagree in their opinions, it is a shrewd sign that custom is not altogether so clear in its sentence; and I must insist on recurring to principles till custom has unequivocally decided.

549. Every vowel, that is neither shortened by the accent, nor succeeded by a double consonant, naturally terminates a syllable: and this terminating vowel, though not so properly long as if the accent were on it, would be very improperly termed short, if by short, as is often the case, be meant shut. (65.) According to this idea of syllabication, it is presumed that the word *opinion* would fall into three distinct parts, and every part be terminated by a consonant but the first, thus, *o-pin-ion*.

550. But it may be demanded, What reason is there, in the nature of the thing, for dividing the word in this manner, rather than into *op-in-ion*, where a consonant ends every syllable? In this, as in many other cases of delicacy, we may be allowed to prove what is right by first proving what is wrong. Every ear would be hurt, if the first syllables of *opinion* and *opulence* were pronounced exactly alike; *op-in-ion* would be as different from *o-pin-ion*, as *o-pu-lence* from *op-u-lence*, and consequently a different syllabication ought to be adopted; but, as *opulence* is rightly divided into *op-u-lence*, *opinion* must be divided into *o-pin-ion*; that is, the *o* must be necessarily separated from the *p*, as in *o-pen*; for, as was before observed, every vowel pronounced alone has its open sound, as nothing but its junction with a consonant can shut it, and consequently unaccented vowels, not necessarily joined to a consonant, are always open: therefore, without violating the fundamental laws of pronunciation, *opinion* must necessarily be divided into *o-pin-ion*, and not *op-in ion*, and the *o* pronounced as in the word *open*, and not as in *opulence*: which was the thing to be proved.

551. If these reasons are valid with respect to the vowel in question, they have the same force with respect to every other vowel not shut by a consonant throughout the language. That the vowels in this situation are actually open, we may easily perceive by observing *that* vowel, which, from its diphthongal and semi-consonant sound, is less liable to suffer by obscure pronunciation than any other. The letter *u*, in this situation, always preserves itself full and open, as we may observe in *utility*, *lucubration*, &c. The *o*, the most open of all the simple vowels, has the same tendency in *obedience*, *opaque*, *position*, &c., the *e* in the first syllable of *event*, in the second of *delegate*, the first and third of *evangelist*, in the second of *gayety*, *nicety*, &c., the *a* in the first of *abate*, and the second of *probable*, &c., and the *i* in *nullity*. This unaccented letter being no more than *e*, and this sound, when long, corresponding exactly with its short sound, which is not the case with any of the other vowels, (65) (66,) the difference between the long and short, or open and shut sound of this letter, is less perceptible than in any other: yet we may easily perceive, that a delicate pronunciation evidently leaves it open when unaccented in *indivisibility*, as this word would not be justly pronounced if the *i* in every syllable were closed by a consonant, as if divided into *in-div-is-ib-il-it-y*: the first, third, and fifth syllables, would, indeed, be justly pronounced according to this division, as these have all accentual force, which shuts this vowel, and joins it to the succeeding consonant; but in the second, fourth, and sixth syllables, there is no such force, and consequently it must remain open and unconnected with the consonant; though, as was before observed, the long and short sound of this vowel are so near each other, that the difference is less perceived than in the rest. Every ear would be displeased at such a pronunciation as is indicated by *ut-til-lit-y*, *luc-cub-bra-tion*, *op-pin-ion*, *pos-ition*, *ev-vent*, *ev-van-gel-ist*, *ab-bate*, *prob-bab-ble*, &c.; but, for exactly the same reasons, that the vowels out of the stress ought to be kept open in these words, the slender *i* must be kept open in the same situation in the word *in-di-vis-i-bil-i-ty*, and every similar word in the language.*

552. From all this it will necessarily follow, that the custom adopted by the ancients and moderns of joining the single consonant to the latter vowel in syllabication, when investigating the unknown sound of a word, has its foundation in reason and good sense: that the only reason why vowels are short and shut, is their junction with a consonant; so those that are not joined to consonants, when we are not speaking metrically, cannot be said to be either short or shut: and that, as all accented vowels, when final, or pronounced alone, have their open sound, so those vowels that are alone, or final in a syllable, must necessarily retain their open sound likewise, as nothing but uniting instantaneously with the succeeding consonant can shut them: and, though nothing but a delicate ear will direct us to the degree of openness with which we must pronounce the first unaccented *o* in *docility*, *domestick*, *potential*, *proceed*, *monastick*, *monotony*, &c., we may be assured that it is exactly under the same predicament, with respect to sound, in all these words; and, as they can never be pronounced short and shut, as if written *dossility*, *dommestick*, &c., without hurting the dullest ear; so the *e* in *event*, *evangelist*, &c., and the *i* in the third syllable of *utility*, and in the second, fourth, and sixth of *indivisibility*, can never be sounded as if joined to the consonant without offending every delicate ear, and overturning the first principles of pronunciation.

553. The only considerable exception to this general rule of syllabication, which determines the sound of the unaccented vowels, is when *e* succeeds the accent, and is followed by *r*, as in *literal*, *general*, *misery*, &c., which can never be pronounced *lit-e-ral*, *gen-e-ral*, *mis-e-ry*, &c., without the appearance of affectation. In this situation, we find the *r* corrupts the sound of the *e*, as it does that of every other vowel when in a final, unaccented syllable. For, this consonant being nothing more than a jar, it unavoidably mixes with the *e* in this situation, and reduces it to the obscure sound of short *u*, (418,) a sound to which the other unaccented vowels before *r* have sometimes so evident a tendency.

554. An obscure idea of the principles of syllabication just laid down, and the contradiction to them perceived in this exception, has made most of our orthoepists extremely wavering and uncertain in their division of words into syllables, when the unaccented *e* has preceded *r*, where we not only find them differing from each other but sometimes even from themselves:

| Sheridan. | Kenrick. | Scott. | Perry. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *miz-ur-ubl*, | ——— | *mis-e-ra-bl*, | *mis-er-a-ble*, |
| *miz-zur-y*, | *mis-er-y*, | *mis-e-ry*, | *mis-e-ry*, |
| *sur-dzhur-y*, | *sur-ge-ry*, | *sur-ge-ry*, | *surg-e-ry*. |
| *sor-cer-y*, | *sor-ce-ry*, | *sor-ce-ry*, | *sor-ce-ry*, |
| *rob-bur-y*, | ——— | *rob-ber-y*, | *rob-be-ry* |
| *fore-jer-y*, | *for-ge-ry*, | *for-ge-ry*, | *forg-e-ry*, |
| *slave-er-y*, | *sla-ve-ry*, | *sla-ve-ry*, | *sla-ve-ry*, |
| *na-vur-y*, | *kna-ve-ry*, | *kna-ve-ry*, | *knav-e-ry*, |
| *bra-vur-y*, | ——— | *bra-ve-ry*, | *brav-e-ry*, |
| *cook-er-y*, | ——— | *cook-e-ry*, | *cook-e-ry*, |
| *rook-ur-y*, | *rook-er-y*, | *rook-e-ry*, | *rook-e-ry*, |
| *im-midzh-ry*, | *im-a-ger-y*, | *im-a-ger-y*, | *im-a-ge-ry*, |
| *flum-mur-y*, | *flum-mer-y*, | *flum-ma-ry*, | *flum-mer-y*, |
| *mum-mur-y*, | *mum-mer-y*, | *mum-me-ry*, | *mum-me-ry*, |
| *mur-dur-ur*, | ——— | *mur-der-er*, | *mur-der-er*, |
| *mur-dur-us* | ——— | *mur-der-ous*, | *mur-der-ous*, |
| *fine-ur-y*, | ——— | *fi-ne-ry*, | *fine-ry*, |
| *gun-nur-y*, | *gun-ner-y*, | *gun-ne-ry*, | *gun-ne-ry*, |
| *dan-je-rus*, | *dan-ger-us*, | *dan-ger-ous*, | *dan-ger-ous* |
| *vo-sif-er-us*, | *vo-cif-e-rous*, | *vo-cif-er-ous*, | *vo-cif-e-rous*, |
| *som-nif-fer-us*, | *som-nif-e-rus*, | *som-nif-er-ous*, | *som-nif-e-rous*, |
| *nu-mer-us*, | *nu-me-rous*, | *nu-me-rous*, | *nu-me-rous*, |
| *in-nu-mur-us*, | ——— | *in-nu-me-rous*, | *in-nu-me-rous*, |
| *pros-per-us*, | ——— | *pros-per-ous*, | *pros-per-ous*, |
| *im-pros-pur-us*, | ——— | *un-pros-per-ous*, | *un-pros-per-ous*, |
| *ut-ter-ebl*, | ——— | *ut-ter-a-ble*, | *ut-ter-a-ble*, |
| *un-ut-ter-ebl*, | ——— | *un-ut-ter-a-ble*, | *un-ut-ter-a-ble* |

555. I have been the more copious in my collection of these varieties, that I might not appear to have taken the advantage of any oversight or mistake of the press: nor is it any wonder, when the principles of syllabication so strongly incline us to leave the vowel *e*, like the other vowels, open before a single consonant; and the ear so decidedly tells us, that this letter is not always open when preceded by the accent, and followed by *r*,—it is no wonder, I say, that a writer should be perplexed, and that he should sometimes incline to one side, and sometimes to the other. I am conscious I have not always been free from this inconsistency myself. The examples, therefore, which I have selected, will, I hope, fully justify me in the syllabication I have adopted; which is, that of sometimes separating the *e* from the *r* in this situation, and sometimes not. When solemn and deliberate speaking has seemed to admit of lengthening the *e*, I have sometimes made it end the syllable; when this was not the case, I have sometimes joined it to the *r*: thus, as *e* in the penultimate syllable of *incarcerate*, *reverberate*, &c., seems, in solemn speaking, to admit of a small degree of length and distinctness, it ends a syllable; but as no solemnity of pronunciation seems to admit of the same length and openness of the *e* in *tolerate*, *deliberate*, &c., it is united with *r*, and sounded in the notation by short *u*. It ought, however, to be carefully observed,

* It is plain that Mr. Sheridan considered the unaccented vowel *i*, whether ending a syllable or joined to the succeeding consonant, as standing for the same sound; for we see him sometimes making use of one division, and sometimes of another: thus he divides the word *di-versi-ty* with the *i* terminating the penultimate syllable, and *u-ni-ver-sit-y* with the same *i* united to the consonant. The same variety takes place in the words *di-vis-i-bil-i-ty* and *in-di-vis-i-bil-it-y*; while Dr. Kenrick divides all words of this termination regularly in the former manner.

that, though the *e* in this situation is sometimes separated from the *r*, there is no speaking, however deliberate and solemn, that will not admit of uniting it to *r*, and pronouncing it like short *u*, without offending the nicest and most critical ear.

556. It must also be noted, that this alteration of the sound of *e* before *r* is only when it follows the accent, either primary or secondary, (522) (530;) for, when it is in the first syllable of a word, though unaccented, it keeps its true sound: thus, though the *e* is pronounced like *u* in *alter*, *alteration*, &c., yet in *perfection*, *terrifick*, &c., this letter is as pure as when the accent is on it in *perfect*, *terrible*, &c.

557. Something like the corruption of the sound of unaccented *e* before *r*, we may perceive in the colloquial pronunciation of the vowel *o* in the same situation; and accordingly we find our best orthoëpists differ in their notation of this letter: thus *memory*, *memorable*, *immemorable*, *memorably*, *memorize*, have the *o* pronounced like short *u* by Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Scott; and *memorandum* with the *o* as in *open*: while Dr. Kenrick gives the *o* in all these words the sound it has in the conjunction *or*. Mr. Sheridan marks the unaccented *o* in *corporal*, *corporate*, and *corporation*, like the *o* in *open*; but Mr. Scott pronounces this *o* in *corporal*, *corporate*, and *corporation*, like short *u*, and the same letter in *incorporate* and *incorporation* like Mr. Sheridan; and Dr. Kenrick like the *o* in the former instances. Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Scott are uniform in their pronunciation of the same vowel like short *u* in *armour*, *armorer*, *armory*, *pillory*, *suasory*, *persuasory*, *allegory*, *compulsory*, *cursory*, and *predatory*; while Dr. Kenrick pronounces the *o* in *armour* and *armory* like the *o* in *open*, and the same letter in *pillory*, *allegory*, and *cursory*, like the *o* in *or*, *nor*, &c. This diversity among good judges can arise from nothing but the same uncertainty of the sound of this letter that we have just observed of the *e*; but, if we narrowly watch our pronunciation, we shall find that the unaccented *o* may be opened and lengthened, in deliberate speaking, without hurting the ear, which is not always the case with *e*; and this has induced me generally to separate the *o* from the succeeding *r*, when immediately following the accent; though I am sensible that the rapidity of colloquial speaking often reduces it to short *u* without offending the ear: but, when the *o* is removed more than one syllable from the accent, the most deliberate speaking generally lets it slide into the other vowel; for which reason I have commonly marked it in this manner. See *Command*.

558. It may, perhaps, appear to some of my readers, that too much time has been spent upon these nice distinctions of sound, in which judges themselves are found to disagree; but, when we consider how many syllables in the language are unaccented, and that these syllables are those in which the peculiar delicacy of the pronunciation of natives consists; when we reflect on the necessity of having as distinct and permanent sounds as possible, to which we may refer these fleeting and evanescent ones, we shall not look upon an attempt to arrest and investigate them as a useless part of philology.

559. *A TABLE of the SIMPLE and DIPHTHONGAL VOWELS, referred to by the Figures over the Letters in this Dictionary.*

| ENGLISH SOUNDS. | FRENCH SOUNDS |
|---|---|
| 1 å. The long slender English *a*, as in fåte, på-per, &c. (73.) | *é* in *fée, épée.* |
| 2. å. The long Italian *a*, as in fâr, fâ-ther, pa-pâ, mam-mâ (77.) | *a* in *fable, rable.* |
| 3. å. The broad German *a*, as in fåll, wåll, wâ-ter (83.) | *â* in *âge, Châlons* |
| 4. å. The short sound of the Italian *a*, as in fåt, måt, mår-ry (81.) | *a* in *fat, matin.* |
| 1. è. The long *e*, as in mè, hère, mè-tre, mè-dium (93.) | *i* in *mitre, epître.* |
| 2. ĕ. The short *e*, as in mĕt, lĕt, gĕt (95.) | *e* in *mette, nette.* |
| 1. ì. The long diphthongal *i*, as in pìne, tì-tle (105.) | *aï* in *laïque, naïf.* |
| 2. ĭ. The short simple *i*, as in pĭn, tĭt-tle (107.) | *i* in *inné, tittré.* |
| 1. ò. The long open *o*, as in nò, nòte, nò-tice (162.) | *o* in *globe, lobe.* |
| 2. ŏ. The long close *o*, as in mŏve, prŏve (164.) | *ou* in *mouvoir, pouvoir.* |
| 3. ô. The long broad *o*, as in nôr, fôr, ôr; like the broad å (167.) | *o* in *or, for, encor* |
| 4. ŏ. The short broad *o*, as in nŏt, hŏt, gŏt (163.) | *o* in *hotte, cotte.* |
| 1. ù. The long diphthongal *u*, as in tùbe, cùbe, Cù-pid (171.) | *ou* in *Cioutat, chiourme.* |
| 2. ŭ. The short simple *u*, as in tŭb, cŭp, sŭp (172.) | *eu* in *neuf, veuf.* |
| 3. ů. The middle or obtuse *u*, as in bůll, fůll, půll (173.) | *ou* in *boule, foule, poule.* |
| ôĭ. The long broad ô, and the short ĭ, as in ôĭl (299.) | *oï* in *cycloïde, heroïque* |
| ôů. The long broad ô, and the middle obtuse ů, as in thôů, pôůnd (313.) | *aoû* in *Août.* |

*Th.* The acute or sharp *th*, as in *th*ink, *th*in. (466.)

TH. The grave or flat TH, as in THis, THat. (41.) (50.) (469.)

560. When *g* is printed in the Roman character, it has its hard sound in *get, gone,* &c.; as *go, give, geese,* &c.: when it has its soft sound, it is spelled in the notation by the consonant *j*; as *giant, ginger, ji-ant jin-jer.* The same may be observed of *s*: the Roman character denotes its hard sound in *sin, sun* &c.; as *so, sit, sense,* &c.: its soft sound is spelled by *z*; as *rose, raise,* &c., *roze, raze,* &c.

# ADVERTISEMENT.

In the course of a critical investigation of the powers of the letters in the foregoing Principles, there is scarcely a word, of any difficulty or diversity of sound, which has not been noticed, and the true pronunciation, with the reasons and authorities for it, pointed out; so that, if the inspector should not meet with sufficient information in the Dictionary under the word, let him consult the Principles under the *vowel, diphthong,* or *consonant,* he wishes to be explained, and it is highly probable he will meet with the satisfaction he requires. Thus, to know something more concerning the *g* in the word *impugn,* which some speakers pronounce and others suppress, let him look into the Principles under the letter *G,* No. 386, and he will find additional observations to those in the Dictionary under the word. It is true, that most of these doubtful, as well as other words, are referred to the Principles; but, if this reference should by chance be omitted, it is hoped that this Advertisement will supply the deficiency.

[*The following* "Appendix" *is found at the end of the Fourth Edition of* WALKER'S DICTIONARY.]

# APPENDIX.

THE Appendix in the third edition being incorporated into the present, no place could be found for the following class of words of the termination in *ose,* which are so variously accented by our lexicographers; but which, from their form and derivation, ought certainly to be pronounced alike. This will evidently appear from the following sketch:

| Ash. | Johnson. | Sheridan. | Entick. | Kenrick. | Perry. | Nares. | Scott. | Buchanan. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *An'helose,* | *Anhelo'se,* | *Anhelo'se.* | | | | | | |
| *Silic'ulose,* | *Silic'ulose.* | | | | | | | |
| *Cal'culose,* | *Cal'culose,* | *Calculo'se.* | | | | | | |
| *Tu'mulose,* | *Tumulo'se,* | *Tu'mulose,* | ..... | *Tu'mulose,* | *Tu'mulose.* | | | |
| *An'imose,* | *Animo'se,* | *Animo'se.* | | | | | | |
| *Vene'nose,* | *Veneno'se,* | *Veneno'se,* | *Vene'nose,* | ..... | ..... | *Veneno'se.* | | |
| *Are'nose,* | *Areno'se,* | *Areno'se,* | *Are'nose,* | ..... | *Areno'se.* | | | |
| *Silig'inose,* | *Silig'inose.* | | | | | | | |
| *Cri'nose,* | *Cri'nose,* | ..... | *Cri'nose.* | | | | | |
| *Op'erose,* | *Opero'se,* | *Opero'se,* | *Op'erose,* | *Opero'se,* | ..... | *Opero'se,* | *Opero'se,* | *Opero'se.* |
| *Moro'se,* | *Moro'se,* | *Moro'se,* | *Moro'se,* | *Moro'se,* | *Moro'se,* | ..... | *Moro'se,* | *Moro'se.* |
| *Edem'atose,* | *Edemato'se,* | .. ..... | *Edem'atose,* | *Edem'atose.* | | | | |
| *Com'atose,* | *Comato'se,* | ..... | *Com'atose,* | *Comato'se.* | | | | |
| *Ace'tose,* | *Aceto'se,* | *Aceto'se,* | *Ace'tose,* | ..... | *Ace'tose,* | ..... | *Aceto'se.* | |
| *A'quose,* | *Aquo'se,* | *Aquo'se,* | *A'quose,* | ..... | ..... | *Aquo'se.* | | |
| *Sil'iquose,* | *Sil'iquose,* | *Siliquo'se,* | *Sil'iquose,* | *Sil'iquose,* | *Sil'iquose.* | | | |
| *Ac'tuose,* | *Actuo'se.* | | | | | | | |
| *Pu'licose,* | *Pu'licose,* | *Pulico'se.* | | | | | | |

The variety of accentuation, which this sketch exhibits, sufficiently shows how uncertain are our dictionaries where usage is obscure. From the decided prevalence of the accent on the last syllable of these words, we may easily guess at the analogy of pronunciation, and, with very little hesitation, determine that the accent ought to be placed on the last syllable of them all

[*The following* " Conclusion" *is found at the end of the Fourth Edition of* WALKER'S DICTIONARY.]

## CONCLUSION.

THUS, after many years of labour and anxious observation, a great part of which has been bestowed on this Dictionary, I have given many additional corrections and improvements to a fourth edition of it. The favourable reception it has met with from the Publick demands my warmest acknowledgements, but at the same time makes me regret the diminished value of the former editions, from the various corrections and improvements in this; but the judicious and candid observer will acknowledge, that a work comprehending such an infinite number of nice distinctions, and minute particulars, which (as Dr. Lowth observes) often escape observation when they are most obvious, would naturally admit of several corrections and amendments in future editions. I have dissembled no difficulty; I have stifled no objection; and have sometimes chosen to risk the appearance of uncertainty and indecision to those who are easily imposed upon by confidence and self-sufficiency, rather than hazard the opinion of the judicious few, by deciding without adequate reasons: and this edition, the result of much fatigue and anxiety, has, I flatter myself, fewer faults than any similar work of the same delicacy, extent, and complexity. With thankfulness, therefore, to God, who has supported me through the whole of it, I once more consign it to the candid and discerning Publick.

# TODD'S JOHNSON'S DICTIONARY,

## AS ABRIDGED BY CHALMERS,

AND

## WALKER'S

# CRITICAL PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY,

## UNITED.

*The figures refer to the numbers in the* PRINCIPLES OF PRONUNCIATION *prefixed to this Dictionary, where the different sounds of the letters are explained at large. Thus* 73 *refers to the first sound of the letter* A; 93 *to the first sound of the letter* E; *and so of the rest.*

*The figures over the letters refer to the vowels in the words at the top of the page; and the index* ☞ *before these words refers to the* Table of Simple and Diphthongal Sounds, *where the different sounds of the vowels are exhibited at one view. Thus* ☞ 559 *refers to the Table in page* 50.

☞ 559.—Fāte 73, fār 77, fâll 83, fât 81;—mè 93, mĕt 95;—pīne 105, pĭn, 107;—nō 162, mŏve 164, nŏr 167, nŏt 163;—tūbe 171, tŭb 172, bûll 173;—ŏil 299;—pŏŏnd 313;—*th*in 466, THis 469.

A HAS, in the English language, regularly only two sounds peculiar to itself, a short and a long one; all other sounds being irregular; and those of *a* are various, according to its combination with other letters. The broad sound, resembling that of the German *a*, is found in many of our monosyllables, as *all, wall, malt, salt;* in which *a* is pronounced as *au* in *cause*, or *aw* in *law*. A open, not unlike the *a* of the Italians, is found, Dr. Johnson says, in *father, rather*, and more obscurely in *fancy, fast*, &c. This pronunciation is indeed found in *rath*, but not in its derivative *rather*, the *a* of which is usually uttered as in *fancy*. A slender, or close, is the peculiar *a* of the English language, resembling the sound of the French *e* masculine, or diphthong *ai* in *païs*, or perhaps a middle sound between them, or between the *a* and *e;* to this the Arabick *a* is said nearly to approach; as in the words *place, face, waste*, and all those that terminate in *ation;* as, *relation, nation, generation*. A is also, in some words, transient and unobserved, as in the last syllables of *carriage* and *marriage;* in others less faintly sounded, as in those of *captain* and *chaplain;* and in some obscurely uttered, as in *collar, jocular*. A, an article set before nouns of the singular number; *a* man, *a* tree. Before words beginning with a vowel and *h* mute, it is written *an;* as, *an* ox, *an* egg, *an* honour, *an* habitual practice. A is sometimes a noun; as, a great *A*. A is placed before a participle, or participial noun; and is considered as a contraction of *at;* as, I am *a* walking. It also seems to be anciently contracted from *at*, when placed before local surnames; as Thomas *a* Becket. In other cases it seems to signify *to;* and in some cases it signifies *in*. A, prefixed to *many*, or *few*, implies one whole number; as, Told of *a many* thousand warlike French. *Shaks*. A has a peculiar signification, denoting the proportion of one thing to another; as, The landlord hath a hundred a year. In burlesque poetry, it lengthens out a syllable, without adding to the sense; as, line-*a*, rhyming to China. *Dryden*. A is sometimes corruptly put for *he;* as, will *a* come? for will *he* come? It is also a barbarous corruption for *have*. A, in composition, seems to have sometimes the power of the French *à* in these phrases, *à droit, à gauche*, &c. and sometimes to be contracted from *at*, Dr. Johnson says; as, *aside, aslope, afoot, asleep, athirst, aware*. Yet some of these are not so contracted. They are the same as *on side, on foot, on sleep*. So *adays* was formerly written *on days; aboard, on board* There are words of which the *a* is become so component a part as not to be displaced; as, *afresh, alive, aloud, anew;* but it is redundant in *arise, arouse, awake*. A, in abbreviations, stands for *artium*, or arts; as, A. B. bachelor of arts, *artium baccalaureus;* A. M. master of arts, *artium magister:* or *anno;* as, A. D. *anno domini*. A, with the addition of the two Latin words *per se*, meaning *by itself*, is used by our elder writers to denote a *nonesuch*. It may have been adopted from the custom of the child's school, in which every letter, we may presume, was taught to be expressed *per se*.

☞ A. 73. The change of the letter *a* into *an* before a vowel or mute *h* for the sake of sound, seems to deserve more attention than has generally been given to it by any of our grammarians, and will therefore be considered under the article *An;* which see.

*Of the Alphabetical Pronunciation of the Letter* A.

So many profound and ingenious observations have been made upon this first step to literature, that volumes might be filled with the erudition that has been lavished on this letter alone. The priority of place it claims, in all alphabets, has made it so much the object of attention, that philologists suppose the foundation of learning but weakly laid till the natural and civil history of the first letter be fully settled.

But, however deep have been their researches into the origin of this letter, we find no author in our language has hitherto attempted to settle the disputes that have arisen between the natives of England, Ireland, and Scotland, about the true sound of it, when called by its name. Instead, therefore, of tracing this character through the circles of Gomer, the Egyptian Hieroglyphicks, the mysterious Abraxas, or the Irish Ogum, I shall endeavour to obviate a difficulty that frequently arises when it is pronounced in the Hornbook: or, in other words, to inquire what is the true name of the first letter of the English alphabet—whether we are to say *Aye, B, C; Ah, B, C;* or *Aw, B, C*.

And first, it will be necessary to consider the nature of a vowel; which grammarians are generally agreed in defining to be "a simple articulate sound, formed by the impulse of the voice by the opening only of the mouth in a particular manner." Now, as every vowel by itself is sounded long, as nothing but its junction with a

consonant can make it otherwise, it is natural, when pronouncing this vowel alone, to give it the long open sound; but as this long open sound is threefold, as heard in *face*, *father*, and *water*, a question arises, which of these long sounds shall we adopt as a common name to the whole species of this letter? The English make choice of the *a* in *face*, the Irish of that in *father*, and the Scotch of that in *water*. Each party produces words where the letter *a* is sounded in the manner they contend for; but when we demand why one should have the preference, the controversy is commonly at an end; any farther reasons are either too remote or too insignificant to be produced: and indeed, if a diversity of names to vowels did not confound us in our spelling, or declaring to each other the component letters of a word, it would be entirely needless to enter into so trifling a question as the mere name of a letter; but when we find ourselves unable to convey signs to each other on account of this diversity of names, and that words themselves are endangered by an improper utterance of their component parts, it seems highly incumbent on us to attempt a uniformity in this point, which, insignificant as it may seem, is undoubtedly the foundation of a just and regular pronunciation.

The first rule for naming a letter, when pronounced alone, seems to be this: Whatever sound we give to a letter when terminating a syllable, the same sound ought to be given to it when pronounced alone; because, in both cases, they have their primary, simple sound, uninfluenced by a succeeding vowel or consonant; and therefore, when we pronounce a letter alone, it ought to have such a sound as does not suppose the existence of any other letter. But wherever *a* terminates a syllable with the accent upon it, (the only state in which it can be said to be pure,) it has always the English sound of that letter. The only exceptions to this rule are, the words *fa-ther*, *ma-ster*, and *wa-ter*; and that these are merely exceptions, appears from the uniformity with which the *a* is pronounced otherwise in *parent*, *papal*, *taper*, *fatal*, &c. The other vowels have their names exactly similar to the sound they have in a similar situation, as the *e* like that in *me-grim*, the *i* like the *i* in *ti-tle*; the *o* as the *o* in *no-ble*, and the *u* like the *u* in *tu-tor*. Thus, as it appears from the general analogy of pronunciation, that the sound of the *a*, which the English adopt, is the only one that does not necessarily suppose the existence of any other sound, it inevitably follows, that theirs only is the proper appellation of that letter.

But there is another analogy by which we may determine the true sound of the vowels when pronounced singly; and that is, the sound they have when preserved long and open by the final *e*. Thus we call the letter *e* by the sound it has in *theme*, the letter *i* as it sounds in *time*, the letter *o* as heard in *tone*, and the *u* as in *tune*; and why the letter *a* should not be pronounced as heard in *face*, cannot be conceived; as each of the other vowels has, like *a*, a variety of other sounds, as they are united with letters which, in some measure, alter their quality.

In consequence of entertaining a different idea of the *a*, when pronounced in the alphabet, we see the natives of Ireland very prone to a different pronunciation of the words where this letter occurs; and, indeed, it is quite consistent with their doctrine of the sound of *a*, that the words *parent*, *papal*, *taper*, and *fatal*, should be pronounced *pah-rent*, *pah-pal*, *tah-per*, and *fah-tal*. We find the Scotch likewise inclinable to the same pronunciation of *a* when in *words*, as when alone. Thus we hear *Sawtan* for *Satan*, *sawcred* for *sacred*, and *law-ity* for *laity*; and this is perfectly consistent with the manner in which they pronounce the letter *a*, when alone: there is no medium. If this be not the true pronunciation of these words, the *a* is certainly to be sounded as the English do: for, whenever the English give the Italian sound, as it may be called, to the *a*, except in the words *father* and *master*, it is always in consequence of its junction with some consonant, which determines it to that sound; as in monosyllables terminating in *r*, as *bar*, *car*, *far*; but where it is not affected by a succeeding consonant, as in the words *parent*, *papal*, *natal*, *fatal*, we then hear it pronounced as the slender English *a*, both in and out of composition.

It will, perhaps, be objected, that the most frequent short sound of *a*, as heard in *cat*, *rat*, *mat*, *carry*, *marry*, *parry*, is the short sound of the Italian *a* in *father*, *car*, *mar*, *par*, and not the short sound of the *a* in *care*, *mare*, and *pare*: but it may be answered, that this want of correspondence between the name of the letter, and the most frequent short sound, is common to the rest of the vowels: for the *o*, as heard in *cot*, *not*, *rot*, is not the short sound of the *o* in *coat*, *note*, *wrote*, but of the *a* in *water*, or of the diphthongs in *caught*, *naught*, and *wrought*; and if we ought to call the *a*, *ah*, because its short sound corresponds to *ah*, for the very same reason we ought to call the *o*, *au*; and a similar alteration must take place with the rest of the vowels. As therefore, from the variety of sounds the vowels have, it is impossible to avoid the inconvenience of sometimes sounding the letter one way in a syllable, and another way in a word, we must either adopt the simple long sound when we would pronounce the letter alone, or invent new names for every different sound in a different word, in order to obviate the difficulty.

It must not be dissembled, however, that the sound of *a*, when terminating a syllable not under the accent, seems more inclined to the Irish than the English *a*, and that the ear is less disgusted with the sound of *Ah-mer-i-cah* than of *A-mer-i-cay*: but to this it may be answered, that letters not under the accent, in a thousand instances deviate from their true sound: that the vowel *a*, like several other vowels in a final syllable not accented, has an obscure sound, bordering on *u*, but if the *a*, in this situation, were pronounced ever so distinctly, and that this pronunciation were clearly the *a* in *father*, it would be nothing to the purpose: when the *a* is pronounced alone, it may be said not only to be a letter, but a distinct character, and a noun substantive; and, as such, has the same force as the letters in an accented syllable. The letter *a*, therefore, as the first character in the alphabet, may always be said to have the accent, and ought to have the same long, open sound, as is given to that letter when accented in a syllable, and not influenced in its sound by any preceding or succeeding consonant.

We may therefore conclude, that if all vowels, when pronounced alone, are accented and long, if spelling be the pronunciation of letters alone, (as it would be absurd to suppose ourselves acquainted with the different consonants that determine the sound of the vowels before they are pronounced,) it follows, that in spelling, or repeating the component parts of a word, we ought to give those parts their simple and uncombined sound. but there is no uncombined sound of the vowel *a*, except the slender sound contended for, unless in the words *father* and *master*; and therefore, when we repeat letters singly, in order to declare the sound of a word, we must undoubtedly give the first letter of the alphabet the sound we ever give it in the first syllable of the numerous class *la-dy*, *pa-gan*, *ma-son*, *ba-sin*, &c.

Thus, after placing every objection in its strongest light, and deducing our arguments from the simplest and clearest principles, this important question seems at last decided in favour of the English; who, independent of the arguments in their favour, may be presumed to have a natural right to determine the name of the letter in question, though it has been so often litigated by their formidable and learned, though junior, relations. For though, in some cases, the natives of Ireland and Scotland adhere rather more closely to analogy than the English themselves, yet in this we find the English pronounce perfectly agreeable to rule; and that the slender pronunciation of the letter *a*, as they pronounce it in the alphabet, is no more than giving it that simple sound it ever has, when unconnected with vowels or consonants that alter its power. *W.*

AARO'NICAL*, å-rŏn'-è-kål. *a.* That which relates to the priesthood of Aaron.

ABȢ,åb, at the beginning of the names of places, generally shows that they have some relation to an abbey; as, *Abingdon*. *Gibson.*

A'BACIST*, åb'-å-sîst. *n. s.* [*abacista*, Lat.] He who casts accounts; a calculator. See *Abacus.*

ABA'CK, å-båk'. *ad.* Backwards. *Ob. J. Spenser.* A sea term. Backward with the sails flatted against the mast. *Dict.*

ABA'CK*, å-båk'. *n. s.* [*abacus*, Lat.] A plinth, or flat square stone, on the capital of a pillar, or simply a square surface. *Coronation Pageant.*

A'BACOT*, åb'-å-kŏt. *n. s.* The cap of state, used in old times by our English kings, wrought up in the figure of two crowns. *Ob. T.*

*ABA'CTOR*, å-båk'-tŏr. *n. s.* [Lat.] One who drives away or steals cattle in herds, or great numbers at once, in distinction from those that steal only a sheep or two.

*A'BACUS*, åb'-å-kŭs. *n. s.* [Lat.] A counting-table, anciently used in calculations. The uppermost member of a column. *Dict.*

ABA'FT, å-bâft'. 545. *ad.* [abaꝼtan, Sax. *behind.*] From the fore-part of the ship, towards the stern. *Dict.*

ABAI'SANCE, â-bā'-sânse. *n. s.* [*abaisser*, Fr.] An act of reverence, a bow

*To* ABA'LIENATE §, âb-âle'-yĕn-âte. *v. a.* [*abalieno*, Lat.] In civil law, to make that another's which was our own before. To estrange; to withdraw the affection. *Abp. Sandys.*

ABALIENA'TION, âb-âle-yĕn-â'-shŭn. *n. s.* In law, the act of giving up one's right to another person. *Dict.*

*To* ABA'ND, â-bând'. *v. a.* To forsake. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

*To* ABA'NDON §, â-bân'-dŭn. 166. *v. a.* [*abandonner*, Fr.] To give up, resign, or quit. *Gower.* To desert; to forsake; in an ill sense. *Sidney.* To forsake; to leave. *Spenser.* To drive away; to banish. *Shak.*

*To* ABA'NDON OVER, â-bân'-dŭn-ò-vûr. *v. a.* A form of writing not usuai; to give up to, to resign. *Dryden.*

ABA'NDON*, â-bân'-dŭn. *n. s.* A forsaker; he who has abandoned or left a thing. *Sir E. Sandys.* A relinquishment. *Ld. Kames.*

ABA'NDONED, â-bân'-dŭnd. 362. *participial a.* Corrupted in the highest degree; as, *an* abandoned *wretch. Nelson.*

ABA'NDONER*, â-bân'-dŭn-ûr. *n. s.* A forsaker. *Beaum. and Fl.*

ABA'NDONING, â-bân'-dŭn-ĭng. *n. s.* A leaving or forsaking. *Clarendon.*

ABA'NDONMENT, â-bân'-dŭn-mĕnt. *n. s.* The act of abandoning. *Cotgrave.*

ABANNI'TION, âb-ân-nĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [*abannitio*, Lat.] A banishment for one or two years for manslaughter. *Dict. Ob. J.*

*To* ABA'RE §, â-bâre'. *v. a.* [abapian, Sax.] To make bare, uncover, or disclose. *Dict.*

ABARTICULA'TION, âb-ar-tĭk-ŭ-lā'-shŭn. 290. *n. s.* [*ab*, from, and *articulus*, a joint, Lat.] That species of articulation that has manifest motion. *Dict.*

*To* ABA'SE §, â-bâse'. *v. a.* [*abaisser*, Fr.] To depress; to lower. *Bacon.* To cast down; to depress; to bring low. *Sidney.*

ABA'SED, â-bâste'. *a.* A term in heraldry, used of the wings of eagles, when the top looks downwards towards the point of the shield; or when the wings are shut. *Chambers.*

ABA'SEMENT, â-bâse'-mĕnt. *n. s.* The state of being brought low; the act of bringing low; depression. *Ecclesiasticus.*

*To* ABA'SH §, â-bâsh'. *v. a.* [*abaisser*, Fr.] To put into confusion; to make ashamed. It generally implies a sudden impression of shame. *Milton.* The passive admits the particle *at*, sometimes *of*, before the causal noun. *Ecclesiasticus.*

ABA'SHMENT*, â-bâsh'-mĕnt. *n. s.* The state of being ashamed. *Skelton.* Cause of confusion. *Ellis.*

*To* ABA'TE §, â-bâte'. 545. *v. a.* [*abbatre*, Fr.] To lessen; to diminish. *Sir John Davies.* To deject, or depress the mind. *Spenser.* To let down the price in selling; sometimes to beat down the price in buying. *Sir G. Paul.*

*To* ABA'TE, â-bâte'. *v. n.* To grow less; as, his passion *abates*; the storm *abates*; used sometimes with the particle *of*, before the thing lessened. *Dryden.* In common law, it is used both actively and neuterly; as, to *bate* a castle, to beat it down. To *abate* a writ, is, by some exception, to defeat or overthrow it. *Cowel.* In horsemanship, a horse is said to abate or take down his curvets; when working upon curvets, he puts his two hind-legs to the ground both at once, and observes the same exactness in all the times. *Dict.*

ABA'TEMENT, â-bâte'-mĕnt. *n. s.* The act of abating or lessening. *Swift.* The state of being abated. *Arbuthnot.* The sum or quantity taken away by the act of abating. *Fell.* The cause of abating; extenuation. *Atterbury.* In law, the act of the abator; or the affection or passion of the thing abated; as, *abatement* of the writ. *Cowel.* An accidental mark, which being added to a coat of arms, the dignity of it is abased. *Dr. Spenser.*

ABA'TER, â-bā'-tûr. 98. *n. s.* The agent or cause by which an abatement is procured. *More.*

*ABATIS**, [Fr.] A military term. It means trees cut down, and so laid as to form a defence for troops stationed behind them.

ABA'TOR, â-bā'-tûr. *n. s.* One who intrudes into houses or land, not entered upon by the legal heir. *Dict.*

A'BATUDE, âb'-â-tŭde. *n. s.* Any thing diminished. *Bailey.*

A'BATURE, âb'-â-tshûre. *n. s.* [*abatre*, Fr.] Sprigs of grass thrown down by a stag in his passing by. *Dict.*

ABB, âb. *n. s.* The yarn on a weaver's warp. *Chambers.*

*A'BBA*, âb'-bâ, *n. s.* [אב, Heb.] A Syriack word which signifies *father*. *Romans.*

A'BBACY, âb'-bâ-sè. 542. *n. s.* The rights or privileges of an abbot. *Ayliffe.*

ABBA'TIAL*, âb-bā'-shâl. *a.* Relating to an abbey. *Sir F. Eden.*

A'BBESS, âb'-bĕss. *n. s.* [*abbatissa*, Lat.] The superiour or governess of a nunnery or monastery of women. *Shak.*

A'BBEY, or A'BBY, âb'-bè. 270. *n. s.* [*abbatia*, Lat.] A monastery of religious persons, whether men or women, distinguished from religious houses of other denominations by larger privileges. *Shak.*

A'BBEY-LUBBER, âb'-bè-lâb-bûr. *n. s.* A slothful loiterer in a religious house, under pretence of retirement and austerity. *Dryden.*

A'BBOT, âb'-bŭt. 166. *n. s.* [*abbas*, lower Lat.] The chief of a convent, or fellowship of canons. *Cowel.*

A'BBOTSHIP, âb'-bŭt-shĭp. *n. s.* The state of an abbot. *Dict.*

*To* ABBRE'VIATE §, âb-brè'-vè-âte. 505. *v. a.* [*abbreviare*, Lat.] To shorten by contraction of parts without loss of the main substance; to abridge. *Bacon.* To shorten; to cut short. *Brown.*

ABBRE'VIATE*, âb-brè'-vè-âte. *n. s.* An abridgement. *Sir T. Elyot.*

ABBREVIA'TION, âb-brè-vè-â'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of abbreviating. *Smith.* The means used to abbreviate, as characters signifying whole words; words contracted. *Swift.*

ABBREVIA'TOR, âb-brè-vè-â'-tûr. 521. *n. s.* One who abbreviates or abridges. *West.*

ABBRE'VIATORY*, âb-brè'-vè-â-tûr-rè. *a.* That which abbreviates or shortens.

ABBRE'VIATURE, âb-brè'-vè-â-tshûre. 461. *n. s.* A mark used for the sake of shortening. *Brown.* A compendium or abridgement. *Bp. Taylor.*

*ABBREUVOIR*, âb-brûh-vwâr'. [Fr.] A watering-place; among masons, the joint or juncture of two stones, or the interstice between two stones to be filled up with mortar. *Dict.*

ABBY. See ABBEY.

A, B, C, âye-bè-sè. The alphabet. *Shak.* The little book by which the elements of reading are taught. *Shak.*

A'BDICANT*, âb'-dè-kânt. *part. a.* Abdicating, renouncing; with *of*. *Whitlock.*

*To* A'BDICATE §, âb'-dè-kâte. 503. *v. a.* [*abdico*, Lat.] To give up right; to resign, to lay down an office. *Hall.* To deprive of right. *Burton.*

*To* A'BDICATE*, âb'-dè-kâte. *v. n.* To resign, to give up right. *Swift.*

ABDICA'TION, âb-dè-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of abdicating; resignation. *Swift.* The act of renouncing any thing. *L. Addison.* Deprivation; rejection. *Hammond.*

A'BDICATIVE, âb'-dè-kâ-tĭv. 512. *a.* Causing or implying an abdication. *Dict.*

☞ Dr. Johnson places the accent on the first syllable of this word, and Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Perry on the second. The former is, in my opinion, the most correct. *W.*

A'BDITIVE, âb'-dè-tĭv. *a.* [*abdo*, Lat. to hide.] That which has the power or quality of hiding. *Dict.*

A'BDITORY*, âb'-dè-tûr-rè. *n. s.* [*abditorium*, low Lat.] A place to hide and preserve goods in. *Cowel.*

ABDO'MEN §, âb-dō'-mĕn. 503. 521. *n. s.* That

cavity commonly called the lower venter or belly, containing the stomach, guts, liver, &c. *Quincy.*

ABDO'MINAL, åb-dŏm'-mė-nål. } *a.* Relating to
ABDO'MINOUS, åb-dŏm'-mė-nŭs. } the abdomen.

*To* ABDU'CE §, åb-dūse'. *v. a.* [*abduco*, Lat.] To draw to a different part; to withdraw one part from another. *Brown.*

ABDU'CENT, åb-dū'-sĕnt. *a.* Those muscles which serve to open or pull back divers parts of the body. *Dict.*

ABDU'CTION, åb-dŭk'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of drawing apart, or withdrawing one part from another. *Smith.* A particular form of argument. Taking away, or leading away. *Blackstone.*

*ABDU'CTOR*, åb-dŭk'-tŏr. 166. *n. s.* [Lat.] Muscles which serve to draw back the several members. *Arbuthnot.*

*To* ABE'AR §*, å-bâre'. [abæpan, Sax.] To bear; to behave; to demean. *Spenser.*

ABE'ARANCE*, å-bâre'-ânse. *n. s.* Behaviour, a technical term. *Blackstone.*

ABECEDA'RIAN, å-bė-sė-dā'-rė-ăn. *n. s.* A teacher of the alphabet, or first rudiments of literature. *Cockeram.*

A'BECEDARY, å'-bė-sė-dêr-ė. *a.* Belonging to the alphabet. Inscribed with the alphabet. *Brown.*

ABE'D, å-bĕd'. *ad.* In bed. *Sidney.* To bed. A vulgarism. *Beaum. and Fl.*

ABE'RRANCE §, åb-ĕr'-rânse. } *n. s.* [*aberro*, Lat.]
ABE'RRANCY §, åb-ĕr'-rân-sė. } A deviation from the right way; an errour; a mistake. *Brown.*

ABE'RRANT, åb-ĕr'-rânt. *a.* Deviating from the right way. *Dict.*

ABERRA'TION, åb-ĕr-rā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Deviating from the common or right track. *Glanville.*

ABE'RRING, åb-ĕr'-ring. 410. *part.* Wandering, going astray. *Sir T. Brown.*

*To* ABERU'NCATE, åb-ė-rŭn'-kāte. 91. *v. a.* [*averunco*, Lat.] To pull up by the roots; to extirpate utterly. *Dict.*

*To* ABE'T §, å-bĕt'. *v. a.* [betan, Sax.] To push forward another; to support him in his designs by connivance, encouragement, or help. *Cowel.*

ABE'T*, å-bĕt'. *n. s.* The act of abetting or assisting. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

ABE'TMENT, å-bĕt'-mĕnt. *n. s.* The act of abetting. *Wotton.*

ABE'TTER, or ABE'TTOR, å-bĕt'-tŭr. 418. *n. s.* He that abets; the supporter or encourager of another. *Government of the Tongue.*

ABEY'ANCE §, å-bā'-ânse. *n. s.* The right of fee-simple lieth in *abeyance*, when it is all only in the remembrance, intendment, and consideration of the law. *Blackstone.*

*To* A'BGREGATE §*, åb'-grė-gāte. [*abgrego*, Lat.] To lead out of the flock. *Dict.*

ABGREGA'TION, åb-grė-gā'-shŭn. *n. s.* A separation from the flock. *Dict.*

*To* ABHO'R §, åb-hôr'. 168. *v. a.* [*abhorreo*, Lat.] To hate with acrimony; to detest to extremity; to loathe; to abominate. *Shak.* To disdain; to neglect. *Psalm* xxii. With *from*. A Latinism. *Bp. Taylor.*

ABHO'RRENCE, åb-hôr'-rĕnse. } *n. s.* The act of
ABHO'RRENCY, åb-hôr'-rĕn-sė. } abhorring; detestation. *South.* The disposition to abhor; hatred. *Decay of Piety.* With *from*. *Barrow.*

ABHO'RRENT, åb-hôr'-rĕnt. 168. *a.* Struck with abhorrence; loathing. *Thomson.* Contrary to; foreign; inconsistent with. It is used with the particles *from* or *to*, but more properly with *from*. *Glanville.*

ABHO'RRENTLY*, åb-hôr'-rĕnt-lė. *ad.* In an abhorrent manner.

ABHO'RRER, åb-hôr'-rŭr. 168. *n. s.* A hater, detester. *Donne.*

ABHO'RRING, åb-hôr'-rĭng. *n. s.* The object or feeling of abhorrence. *Donne.*

*To* ABI'DE §, å-bīde'. *v. n.* [abīdan, Sax.] To stay in a place. *Gen.* xliv. To dwell. *Shak.* To remain; not to cease or fail. *Psalm* cxxv. To continue in the same state. *Prov.* xix. To endure without offence. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* ABI'DE, å-bīde'. *v. a.* To wait for, expect, attend. *Spenser.* To bear or support the consequences. *Milton.* To bear or support, without being destroyed. *Woodward.* To bear without aversion. *Sidney.* To bear or suffer. *Pope.*

ABI'DER. å-bī'-dŭr. 98. *n. s.* He that abides in a place. *Sidney.*

ABI'DING, å-bī'-dĭng. 410. *n. s.* Continuance; stay. *Raleigh.* Formerly it signified remaining behind. *Barret.*

A'BJECT §, åb'-jĕkt. 492. *a.* Mean; worthless; spoken of persons, or their qualities. *Shak.* Language, mean or low. *Bp. Newcome.* Being of no hope or regard. *Milton.* Mean and despicable. *Dryden.*

A'BJECT, åb'-jĕkt. *n. s.* A man without hope; one of the lowest condition. *Psalm* xxxv.

*To* ABJE'CT, åb-jĕkt'. 492. *v a.* [*abjicio*, Lat.] To throw or cast away. *Sir T. Elyot.* To throw or cast down. *Spenser.*

ABJE'CTEDNESS, åb-jĕkt'-ĕd-nĕss. *n. s.* The state of an abject. *Boyle.*

ABJE'CTION, åb-jĕk'-shŭn. *n. s.* Meanness of mind; want of spirit. *Hooker.* The state of being cast away, or lost. *Bale.* The state of being cast down. *Bp. Taylor.* The act of humbling; humiliation. *Mede.*

A'BJECTLY, åb'-jĕkt-lė. 452. *ad.* Meanly, basely. *Tit. Andron.*

A'BJECTNESS, åb'-jĕkt-nĕss. *n. s.* Abjection; meanness. *Government of the Tongue.*

ABI'LIMENT*, å-bĭl'-ė-mĕnt. *n. s.* See HABILIMENT. It is also used for *ability*. *Ford.*

ABI'LITY, å-bĭl'-ė-tė. 482. *n. s.* [*habilité*, Fr.] The power to do any thing. *Sidney.* Capacity of mind; mental power. *Dan.* i. With the plural number, *abilities*, it frequently signifies the faculties of the mind. *Swift.*

ABINTE'STATE, åb-ĭn-tĕs'-tāte. *a.* [*ab*, from, and *intestatus*, Lat.] He that inherits from a man who did not make a will.

ABJU'DICATED §*, åb-jū'-dė-kā-tĕd. *part. a.* Given by judgement from one to another. *Dict.*

ABJUDICA'TION*, åb-jū-dė-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Rejection.

*To* AB'JUGATE §, åb'-jū-gāte. *v. a.* [*abjugo*, Lat.] To unyoke. *Dict.*

ABJURA'TION, åb-jū-rā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of abjuring; the oath taken for that end. *Ayliffe.*

*To* ABJU'RE §, åb-jūre'. *v. a.* [*abjuro*, Lat.] To cast off upon oath, to swear not to do, or not to have, something. *Shak.* To retract, recant, or abnegate a position upon oath. *Shak.* To banish. From the custom of *abjuring the realm* by felons who had taken sanctuary. *Sadler.*

*To* ABJU'RE*, åb-jūre'. *v. n.* To abjure the realm. *Burnet.*

ABJU'REMENT*, åb-jūre'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Renunciation. *J. Hall.*

ABJU'RER*, åb-jū'-rŭr. *n. s.* He who abjures.

*To* ABLA'CTATE §, åb-lāk'-tāte. 91. *v. a.* [*ablacto*, Lat.] To wean from the breast.

ABLACTA'TION, åb-lāk-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* One of the methods of grafting.

ABLAQUEA'TION, åb-lā-kwė-ā'-shŭn. 534. *n. s.* [*ablaqueatio*, Lat.] The act or practice of opening the ground about the roots of trees. *Evelyn.*

ABLA'TION §, åb-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*ablatio*, Lat.] The act of taking away.

A'BLATIVE, åb'-lā-tĭv. 158. *a.* That which takes away. The sixth case of the Latin nouns.

A'BLE §, ā'-bl. 405. *a.* [*abal*, Sax. strength.] Having strong faculties, or great strength; power of mind. *Bacon.* Having power sufficient; enabled. *South. Prov.* xxvii. Fit, proper. *Chaucer.*

*To* A'BLE, ā'-bl. *v. a.* To enable, or uphold. *B. Jonson.*

ABLE-BO'DIED, ā-bl-bŏd'-dĭd. 99. *a.* Strong of body. *Addison.*

*To* A'BLEGATE §, âb'-lè-gâte. *v. a.* [*ablego*, Lat.] To send abroad upon some employment. *Dict.*

ABLEGA'TION, âb-lè-gâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of sending abroad. *Dict.*

A'BLENESS, â'-bl-nês. *n. s.* Ability of body or mind, vigour, force. *Sidney.* Capability. *Sheldon.*

A'BLEPSY, âb'-lèp-sè. 482. *n. s.* [*Ἀβλεψια*, Gr.] Want of sight; blindness; unadvisedness. *Dict.*

ABLIGURI'TION, âb-lè-gû-rĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [*abligurītio*, Lat.] Prodigal expense on meat and drink. *Dict.*

*To* A'BLIGATE, âb'-lè-gâte. *v. a.* [*abligo*, Lat.] To tie up from. *Dict.*

*To* A'BLOCATE §, âb'-lò-kâte. *v. a.* [*abloco*, Lat.] To let out to hire. *Calvin.*

A'BLOCATION, âb'-lò-kâ-shŭn. *n. s.* A letting out to hire.

*To* ABLU'DE, âb-lûde'. *v. n.* [*abludo*, Lat.] To be unlike; to differ. *Bp. Hall.*

A'BLUENT, âb'-lû-ênt. *a.* [*abluens*, Lat. from *abluo.*] That which washes clean. That which has the power of cleansing. *Dict.*

ABLU'TION, âb-lû'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of cleansing, or washing clean. *Bp. Taylor.* The water used in washing. *Pope.* The rinsing of chymical preparations in water. The cup given, without consecration, to the laity in the popish churches.

A'BLY*, â'-blè. *ad.* With ability.

*To* A'BNEGATE §, âb'-nè-gâte. 91. *v. a.* [*abnego*, Lat.] To deny. *De Lolme.*

ABNEGA'TION, âb-nè-gâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* Denial, renunciation. *Hammond.*

A'BNEGATOR*, âb'-nè-gâ-tŭr. *n. s.* One who denies, renounces, or opposes any thing. *Sir E. Sandys.*

ABNODA'TION, âb-nò-dâ'-shŭn. *n.s.* [*abnodatio*, Lat.] The act of cutting away knots from trees. *Dict.*

ABNO'RMITY §, âb-nôr'-mè-tè. *n. s.* [*abnormitas*, i. e. *enormitas*, barb. Lat.] Irregularity; deformity. *Dict.*

ABNO'RMOUS, âb-nôr'-mŭs. *a.* Irregular; misshapen. *Dict.*

ABO'ARD, â-bôrd'. 295. *ad.* [*à bord*, Fr.] In a ship. *Spenser.* Into a ship. *Addison.*

ABO'ARD*, â-bôrd'. *prep.* On board; in; with. *Beaum. and Fl.*

ABO'DANCE*, â-bò'-dânse. An omen. *Dr. Jackson.*

ABO'DE, â-bôde'. *n. s.* [*bode* or *bod*, Teut. a house.] Habitation; dwelling; place of residence. 2 *Kings.* Stay; continuance in a place. *Shak. To make abode.* To dwell, to reside, to inhabit. *Dryden.* Stop; delay. *Spenser.*

*To* ABO'DE §, â-bôde'. *v. a.* [See BODE.] To foretoken or foreshow; to be a prognostick. *Shak.*

*To* ABO'DE*, â-bôde'. *v.n.* To be an omen. *Decay of Christ. Piety.*

ABO'DEMENT, â-bôde'-mĕnt. *n. s.* A secret anticipation of something future. *Shak.*

ABO'DING*, â-bò'-dĭng. *n. s.* Presentiment; prognostication. *Bp. Bull.*

ABOLE'TE*, âb-ò-lète'. *a.* [*abolitus*, Lat.] Old; out of use. *Dict.*

*To* ABO'LISH §, â-bŏl'-lĭsh. *v. a.* [*aboleo*, Lat.] To annul; to make void. Applied to laws or institutions. *Hooker.* To put an end to; to destroy. *Sir John Hayward.*

ABO'LISHABLE, â-bŏl'-lĭsh-â-bl. *a.* That which may be abolished. *Cotgrave.*

ABO'LISHER, â-bŏl'-lĭsh-ŭr. 91. *n.s.* He that abolishes.

ABO'LISHMENT, â-bŏl'-lĭsh-mĕnt. *n. s.* The act of abolishing. *Hooker.*

ABOLI'TION, âb-ò-lĭsh'-ŭn. 544. *n. s.* The act of abolishing. *Cranmer.*

ABO'MINABLE, â-bŏm'-è-nâ-bl. *a.* [*abominabilis*, Lat.] Hateful, detestable; to be loathed. *Milton.* Unclean. *Leviticus*, vii. In low and ludicrous language, it is a word of loose and indeterminate censure. *Shak.*

ABO'MINABLENESS, â-bŏm'-è-nâ-bl-nês. 501. *n. s.* Hatefulness; odiousness. *Bentley.*

ABO'MINABLY, â-bŏm'-è-nâ-blè. *ad.* Excessively; extremely; exceedingly; in an ill sense. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* ABO'MINATE §, â-bŏm'-è-nâte. *v. a.* To abhor, detest, hate utterly. *Southern.*

ABOMINA'TION, â-bŏm-è-nâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* Hatred; detestation. *Swift.* The object of hatred. *Genesis* Pollution; defilement. *Rev.* xxi. Wickedness; hateful or shameful vice. *Shak.* The cause of pollution. 2 *Kings*, xxiii.

ABO'RD §*, â-bôrd'. *n. s.* [*abord*, Fr.] Address; salutation; approach. *Sir K. Digby.*

*To* ABO'RD*, â-bôrd'. *v. a.* To approach; to come near to. *Tr. of Soliman and Perseda.*

ABORI'GINAL*, âb-ò-rĭdje'-è-nâl. *a.* Primitive; pristine. *Swinburne.*

*ABORI'GINES*, âb-ò-rĭdje'-è-nèz. *n. s.* [Lat.] The earliest inhabitants of a country; those of whom no original is to be traced: as the Welsh in Britain. *Selden.*

ABO'RSEMENT*, â-bôrse'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Abortion. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* ABO'RT §, â-bôrt'. *v. n.* [*aborto*, Lat.] To bring forth before the time; to miscarry. *Ld. Herbert.*

ABO'RT*, â-bôrt'. *n. s.* An abortion. *Burton.*

ABO'RTION, â-bôr'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of bringing forth untimely. *Sandys.* The produce of an untimely birth. *Arbuthnot.*

ABO'RTIVE, â-bôr'-tĭv. 157. *n. s.* That which is born before the due time. *Shak.*

ABO'RTIVE, â-bôr'-tĭv. *a.* That which is brought forth before the due time of birth. *Shak.* Figuratively, that which fails for want of time. *Shak.* That which brings forth nothing. *Milton.* That which fails or miscarries, from whatever cause. *South.*

ABO'RTIVELY, â-bôr'-tĭv-lè. *ad.* Born without the due time; immaturely; untimely. *Young.*

ABO'RTIVENESS, â-bôr'-tĭv-nês. *n. s.* The state of abortion.

ABO'RTMENT, â-bôrt'-mĕnt. *n. s.* An untimely birth. *Bacon.*

ABO'VE §, â-bŭv'. 165. *prep.* [on ufa, abufe, abufan, Sax.] To a higher place; in a higher place. *Dryden.* More in quantity or number *Exodus.* In or to a superiour degree. *Psalm* cxiii. In a state of being superiour to; unattainable by. *Swift.* Beyond; more than. 2 *Cor.* i. Too proud for; too high for. *Pope.*

ABO'VE, â-bŭv'. *ad.* Over-head; in a higher place. *Bacon.* In the regions of heaven. *Pope.* Before. *Dryden.* Chief in rank or power. *Deut.* xxviii.

ABOVE ALL, â-bŭv-âll'. In the first place; chiefly. *Dryden.*

ABOVE-BOARD, â-bŭv'-bôrd. In open sight; without artifice or trick. *L'Estrange.* Without disguise or concealment. *South.*

ABOVE-CITED, â-bŭv'-sĭ-tĕd. Cited before. *Addison.*

ABOVE-GROUND, â-bŭv'-grôŭnd. Used to signify alive; not in the grave. *Beaum. and Fl.*

ABOVE-MENTIONED, â-bŭv'-mĕn-shŭnd. See ABOVE-CITED. *Addison.*

*To* ABO'UND §, â-bôŭnd'. 545. *v. n.* [*abundo*, Lat.] To have in great plenty. *Shak.* To be in great plenty. *Matthew.*

ABO'UNDING*, â-bôŭnd'-ĭng. *n. s.* Increase. *South.*

ABO'UT §, â-bôŭt'. 545. *prep.* [abutan, or abutun, Sax.] Round, surrounding, encircling. *Proverbs.* Near to. *Exodus.* Concerning, with regard to, relating to. *Hooker.* In a state of being engaged in, or employed upon. *Bp. Taylor.* Appendant to the person, as clothes. *Milton.* Relating to the person, as a servant. *Sidney.* Relating to person, as an act or office. *Shak.*

ABO'UT §, â-bôŭt'. *ad.* Circularly, in a round. *Shak.* In circuit, in compass. *Shak.* Nearly. *Bacon.* Here and there; every way. *Spenser.* With *to* before a verb; as, *about to fly*, upon the point. *Waller.* Round; the longest way, in opposition to the short straight way. *Bacon. To bring about;* to bring to the point desired. *Spectator. To come about;* to come to some certain state or point. 1

*Sam.* i. *To go about;* to prepare to do it. *John,* vii.

ABP. for Archbishop; which see.

*ABRACADA'BRA,* åb-rå-kå-dåb'-rå. A superstitious charm against agues. *Aubrey.*

*To* ABRA'DE§, å-brâde'. *v. a.* [*abrado,* Lat.] To rub off; to waste by degrees. *Hale.*

*To* ABRA'ID§*, å-brâde'. *v. a.* [abpæðan, Sax.] To rouse; to awake. *Ob. T.*

ABRA'SION, å-brā'-zhŭn. *n. s.* The act of abrading or rubbing off. In medicine: the wearing away of the natural mucus of certain membranes. *Quincy.* The matter worn off by the attrition of bodies. *Bp. Berkeley.*

ABRE'AST, å-brêst'. 545. *ad.* Side by side. *Shak.*

ABRENUNCIA'TION*, åb-rē-nŭn-shē-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*abrenuntiatio,* barb. Lat.] The act of renouncing. *Mede.*

ABRE'PTION*, åb-rĕp'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*abripio,* Lat.] The state of being carried away. *Hallywell.*

ABRICOCK. *n. s.* See APRICOT.

*To* ABRI'DGE§, å-brĭdje'. *v. a.* [*abreger,* Fr.] To make shorter in words. 2 *Macc.* ii. To contract; to diminish. *Locke.* To deprive of; to cut off from. *Shak.*

ABRI'DGED OF, å-brĭdjd'-ŏv. 359. *part.* Deprived of; debarred from.

ABRI'DGER, å-brĭd'-jŭr. *n. s.* He that abridges; a shortener. *Whitlock.* A writer of compendiums or abridgements. *Fulke.*

ABRI'DGEMENT, å-brĭdje'-mĕnt. *n. s.* The epitome of a larger work contracted into a small compass; a compend; a summary. *Hooker.* A diminution in general. *Donne.* Contraction; reduction *Locke.* Restraint from any thing pleasing. *South.*

*To* ABRO'ACH§*, å-brōtsh'. 295. *v. a.* [abpæccan, Sax.] To tap; to set abroach. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

ABRO'ACH, å-brōtsh'. *ad.* In a posture to run out, properly spoken of vessels. *Dryden.* In a state to be diffused or extended. *Shak.*

*To* ABRO'AD§*, å-brâwd'. *v. n.* [abpæðan, Sax.] To extend; to issue; to be dispersed. *Leaver. Ob. T.*

ABRO'AD, å-brâwd'. 295. *ad.* [abpæðan, Sax. verb.] Without confinement; widely; at large. *Milton.* Out of the house. *Shak.* In another country. *Hooker.* In all directions, this way and that. *Dryden.* Without, not within. *Hooker.*

*To* A'BROGATE§, åb'-rō-gāte. 91. *v. a.* [*abrogo,* Lat.] To repeal, to annul. *Hooker.*

A'BROGATE*, åb'-rō-gāte. *part. a.* Annulled; abolished. *K. Edw. VI. Inj. Sp.*

ABROGA'TION, åb-rō-gā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of abrogating; the repeal of a law. *Clarendon.*

ABRO'OD§*, å-brōōd'. *ad.* In the action of brooding. *Abp. Sancroft.*

ABRO'ODING*, å-brōōd'-ĭng. *n. s.* Sitting abrood. *Barret.*

*To* ABRO'OK, å-brōōk'. *v. a.* To brook, to bear, to endure. *Shak. Ob. J.*

ABRU'PT§, åb-rŭpt'. *a.* Broken, craggy. *Thomson.* Divided, without any thing intervening. *Milton.* Sudden, without the customary or proper preparatives. *Shak.* Unconnected. *B. Jonson.*

*To* ABRU'PT*, åb-rŭpt'. *v. a.* To disturb; to interrupt. *Brown.*

ABRU'PTION, åb-rŭp'-shŭn. *n. s.* Breaking off; violent and sudden separation. *Woodward.*

ABRU'PTLY, åb-rŭpt'-lè. *ad.* Hastily; without the due forms of preparation. *Sidney.* Ruggedly; unevenly. *Maundrell.*

ABRU'PTNESS, åb-rŭpt'-nĕss. *n. s.* An abrupt manner; haste; suddenness. *Cheynel.* Roughness; cragginess; as of a fragment violently disjoined. *Woodward.*

A'BSCESS, åb'-sĕss. *n. s.* [*abscessus,* Lat.] A tumour filled with matter. *Arbuthnot.* [*sm.*

*To* ABSCI'ND§, åb-sĭnd'. *v. a.* To cut off. *John-*

A'BSCISS*, åb'-sĭs, or *ABSCISSA*, åb-sĭs'-så. *n. s.* [Lat.] Part of the diameter of a conick section, intercepted between the vertex and a semi-ordinate. *Bp. Berkeley.*

ABSCI'SSION, åb-sĭzh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [*abscissio,* Lat. The act of cutting off. *Wiseman.* The act of disannulling. *Bp. Taylor.* The state of being cut off *Brown.*

☞ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan in marking the *ss* in this word; and, I think, with the best usage on my side. Though double *s* is almost always pronounced sharp and hissing, yet when a sharp *s* precedes, it seems more agreeable to the ear to pronounce the succeeding *s* flat. Thus, though the termination *tion* is always sharp, yet, because the *s* in *transition* is necessarily sharp, the *t* goes into the flat sound, as if written *transizhion,* which see. *W.*

*To* ABSCO'ND§*, åb-skŏnd'. *v. a.* [*abscondo,* Lat.] To conceal. *Hewyt.*

*To* ABSCO'ND, åb-skŏnd'. *v. n.* To hide one's self. *Ray.*

ABSCO'NDER, åb-skŏn'-dŭr. *n. s.* He that absconds.

A'BSENCE, åb'-sĕnse. *n. s.* The state of being absent, opposed to presence. *Shak.* Want of appearance, in the legal sense. *Ayliffe.* Inattention; neglect of the present object *Addison.*

A'BSENT§, åb'-sĕnt. 492. *a.* [*absens,* Lat.] Not present; used with the particle *from. Pope.* Absent in mind; inattentive. *Addison.*

*To* ABSE'NT, åb-sĕnt'. *v. a.* To forbear to come into presence. *Shak.*

ABSENTA'NEOUS, åb-sĕn-tā'-nè-ŭs. *a.* Relating to absence; absent. *Dict.*

ABSENTE'E, åb-sĕn-tē'. *n. s.* He that is absent from his station. *Sir John Davies.*

ABSE'NTER*, åb-sĕn'-tŭr. *n. s.* He that is absent from his duty. *Ld. Ch. Thurlow.*

ABSE'NTMENT*, åb-sĕnt'-mĕnt. *n. s.* The state of being absent. *Barrow.*

ABSI'NTHIAN*, åb-sĭn'-thè-ăn. *a.* [from *absinthium.*] Of the nature of wormwood. *Randolph.*

ABSI'NTHIATED, åb-sĭn'-*thè*-ā-tĕd. *part.* Impregnated with wormwood. *Dict.*

ABSI'NTHIUM*, åb-sĭn'-*thè*-ŭm. *n. s.* Wormwood.

*To* ABSI'ST, åb-sĭst'. *v. n.* [*absisto,* Lat.] To stand off, to leave off. *Dict.*

ABSO'LVATORY*, åb-sŏl'-vā-tŭr-rè, *a.* Relative to pardon; forgiving. *Cotgrave.*

*To* ABSO'LVE§, åb-zŏlv'. 448. *v. a.* [*absolvo,* Lat.] To clear; to acquit. *Shaks.* To set free from an engagement. *Waller.* To pronounce sin remitted. *Pope.* To finish; to complete. *Milton.*

ABSO'LVER*, åb-zŏl'-vŭr. *n. s.* He who pronounces sin remitted. *More.*

A'BSOLUTE§, åb'-sō-lūte. 448. [See DOMESTICK.] *a.* [*absolutus,* Lat.] Complete; applied as well to persons as things. *Hooker.* Unconditional; as an *absolute* promise. *South.* Not relative; as, *absolute* space. *Stillingfleet.* Not limited; as, *absolute* power *Dryden.* Positive, certain; without any hesitation. *Shak.*

A'BSOLUTELY, åb'-sō-lūte-lè. *ad.* Completely; without restriction. *Sidney.* Without relation; in a state unconnected. *Hooker.* Without limits or dependance. *Dryden.* Without condition. *Hooker.* Peremptorily; positively. *Milton.*

A'BSOLUTENESS, åb'-sō-lūte-nĕs. *n. s.* Completeness or perfection. *Bp. Rust.* Freedom from dependance, or limits. *Clarendon.* Despotism. *Bacon.*

ABSOLU'TION, åb-sō-lū'-shŭn. *n. s.* Acquittal. *Ayliffe.* The remission of sins. *South.* Delivery; pronunciation. *B. Jonson.*

A'BSOLUTORY, åb-sŏl'-ū-tŭr-rè. *a.* That which absolves. *Ayliffe.*

☞ In the first edition of this [Walker's] Dictionary, I followed the accentuation of Johnson and Ash in this word, and placed the stress upon the first syllable, contrary to what I had done some years before in the Rhyming Dictionary, where I had placed the accent on the second, and which was the accentuation adopted by *Mr. Sheridan.* Upon a nearer inspection of the analogies of the language, I find this the preferable mode of marking it, as words in this termination, though very irregular, generally follow the stress of the corresponding noun or verb; and consequently this word ought to have the same accent as *absolve,* which

is the more immediate relation of the word in question, and not the accent of *absolute*, which is the most distant. 512. *Kenrick*, *W. Johnston*, *Entick*, and *Nares*, have not inserted this word; and *Mr. Perry* very improperly accents it upon the third syllable. *W.*

A'BSONANT§, ăb'-sò-nănt. 544. *a.* [See ABSONOUS.] Contrary to reason; wide from the purpose. *Quarles.*

A'BSONOUS, ăb'-sò-nŭs. *a.* [*absonus*, Lat.] Absurd; contrary to reason. *Glanville.* Unmusical, or untunable. *Fotherby.*

*To* ABSO'RB§, ăb-sôrb'. *v. a.* To swallow up. *Burnet.* To suck up. *Bacon.*

ABSO'RBENT. ăb-sôr'-bĕnt. *n. s.* A medicine that dries up superfluous moisture, or raises an effervescence with acids. *Quincy.*

ABSO'RBENT*, ăb-sôr'-bĕnt. *a.* That which absorbs.

ABSORBI'TION*, ăb-sôr-bĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* Absorption. *Sir T. Brown.*

ABSO'RPT, ăb-sôrpt'. *part.* Swallowed up. *Pope.*

ABSO'RPTION, ăb-sôrp'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of swallowing up. *Burnet.* The state of being swallowed up. *Warburton.*

*To* ABSTA'IN§, ăb-stāne'. *v. n.* [*abstineo*, Lat.] To keep from; to hinder; to forbear. *Milton.*

ABSTE'MIOUS§, ăb-stē'-mē-ŭs. *a.* [*abstemius*, Lat.] Temperate; sober; abstinent. *Arbuthnot.*

ABSTE'MIOUSLY, ăb-stē'-mē-ŭs-lè. *ad.* Temperately; soberly. *Whiston.*

ABSTE'MIOUSNESS, ăb-stē'-mē-ŭs-nĕss. 534. *n. s.* The quality of being abstemious. *Sir T. Herbert.*

ABSTE'NTION, ăb-stĕn'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of restraining. *Bp. Taylor.*

*To* ABSTE'RGE§, ăb-stĕrje'. *v. a.* [*abstergo*, Lat.] To wipe.

ABSTE'RGENT, ăb-stĕr'-jĕnt. *a.* Having a cleansing quality.

*To* ABSTE'RSE, ăb-stĕrse'. *v. a.* To cleanse; to purify. *Brown.*

ABSTE'RSION, ăb-stĕr'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of cleansing. *Bacon.*

ABSTE'RSIVE*, ăb-stĕr'-sĭv. *n. s.* A cleanser. *Sir W. Petty.*

ABSTE'RSIVE, ăb-stĕr'-sĭv. 428. *a.* Having the quality of cleansing. *Bacon.*

A'BSTINENCE, ăb'-stè-nĕnse. } *n. s.* [*abstinentia*,
A'BSTINENCY, ăb'-stè-nĕn-sè. } Lat.] Forbearance of any thing; with the particle *from*. *Locke.* Fasting, or forbearance of necessary food. *Shak.*

A'BSTINENT, ăb'-stè-nĕnt. *a.* That uses abstinence. *Hales.*

A'BSTINENTLY*, ăb'-stè-nĕnt-lè. *ad.* Temperately. *Donne.*

ABSTO'RTED, ăb-stôrt'-ĕd. *a.* [*abstortus*, Lat.] Forced away; wrung from another by violence. *Dict.*

*To* ABSTRA'CT§, ăb-străkt'. *v. a.* [*abstraho*, Lat.] To take one thing from another. *Decay of Piety.* To separate by distillation. *Boyle.* To separate ideas. *Locke.* To reduce to an epitome. *Watts.*

A'BSTRACT, ăb'-străkt. *a.* Separated from something else, generally used with relation to mental perceptions; as, *aostract* mathematicks, *abstract* terms. *Wilkins.* With the particle *from*. *Locke.* Refined; pure. *Donne.*

A'BSTRACT, ăb'-străkt. 492. *n. s.* A smaller quantity, containing the virtue or power of a greater. *Shak.* An epitome. *Watts.* The state of being abstracted, or disjoined. *Wotton.*

ABSTRA'CTED, ăb-străk'-tĕd. *part. a.* Separated; disjoined. *Milton.* Refined; purified. *Donne.* Abstruse; difficult. Absent of mind; as, an *abstracted* scholar. *Warton.*

ABSTRA'CTEDLY, ăb-străk'-tĕd-lè. *ad.* With abstraction; simply. *Dryden.*

ABSTRA'CTEDNESS*, ăb-străk'-tĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being abstracted. *Baxter.*

ABSTRA'CTER*, ăb-străk'-tŭr. *n. s.* He who makes an abstract, epitome, or note. *Mamyngham.*

ABSTRA'CTION, ăb-străk'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of abstracting. *Watts.* The state of being abstracted. *Burton.* Absence of mind; inattention. Disregard of worldly objects. *Warton.*

ABSTRA'CTIVE, ăb-străk'-tĭv. *a.* Having the power of abstracting.

ABSTRA'CTIVELY*, ăb-străk'-tĭv-lè. *ad.* In an abstractive manner.

ABSTRA'CTLY, ăb-străkt'-lè. *ad.* In an abstract manner; absolutely; without reference to any thing else. *Drummond.*

ABSTRA'CTNESS, ăb-străkt'-nĕs. *n. s.* Subtilty; separation from all matter or common notion. *Locke.*

ABSTRI'CTED, ăb-strĭk'-tĕd, *part. a.* [*abstrictus*, Lat.] Unbound. *Dict.*

*To* ABSTRI'NGE§, ăb-strĭnje'. *v. a.* To unbind. *Dict.*

*To* ABSTRU'DE§, ăbs-trōōd'. *v. a.* [*abstrudo*, Lat.] To thrust or pull away. *Dict.*

ABSTRU'SE§, ăb-strūse'. 427. *a.* Hidden, remote from view. *Milton.* Difficult; remote from conception or apprehension. *Milton.*

ABSTRU'SELY, ăb-strūse'-lè. *ad.* Obscurely; not plainly, or obviously.

ABSTRU'SENESS, ăb-strūse'-nĕss. *n. s.* Difficulty; obscurity. *Boyle.*

ABSTRU'SITY, ăb-strū'-sè-tè. 511. *n. s.* Abstruseness; that which is abstruse. *Brown.*

*To* ABSU'ME§, ăb-sūme'. *v. a.* [*absumo*, Lat.] To bring to an end by a gradual waste; to eat up. *Hale.* Uncommon.

ABSU'RD§, ăb-sûrd'. *a.* [*absurdus*, Lat.] Unreasonable; without judgement; as used of men. *Bacon.* Inconsistent; contrary to reason: used of sentiments or practices. *South.*

ABSU'RDITY, ăb-sûr'-dè-tè. 511. *n. s.* The quality of being absurd. *Locke.* That which is absurd: in which case it has a plural. *Addison.*

ABSU'RDLY, ăb-sûrd'-lè. *ad.* Improperly; unreasonably. *Swift.*

ABSU'RDNESS, ăb-sûrd'-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of being absurd; injudiciousness; impropriety. *Dr. Cave.*

ABU'NDANCE§, ă-bŭn'-dânse. *n. s.* [*abondance*, Fr.] Plenty; a sense chiefly poetical. *Crashaw.* Great numbers. *Addison.* A great quantity. *Raleigh.* Exuberance; more than enough. *Spenser.*

ABU'NDANT, ă-bŭn'-dânt. *a.* [*abundans*, Lat.] Plentiful. *Milton.* Exuberant. *Arbuthnot.* Fully stored. *Burnet. Exod.* xxxiv. 6.

ABU'NDANTLY, ă-bŭn'-dânt-lè. *ad.* In plenty. *Genesis*, i. Amply; liberally; more than sufficiently. *Sprat.*

ABU'SAGE*, ă-bū'-zĭdje. *n. s.* Abuse. *Whateley. Ob. T.*

*To* ABU'SE§, ă-būze'. 437. *v. a.* [*abutor*, *abusus*, Lat.] To make an ill use of. 1 *Cor.* vii. To violate; to defile. *Spenser.* To deceive; to impose upon. *Shak.* To treat with rudeness; to reproach. *Shakspeare.*

ABU'SE, ă-būse'. 437. *n. s.* The ill use of any thing. *Hooker.* A corrupt practice; bad custom. *Swift.* Seducement. *Sidney.* Unjust censure; rude reproach; contumely. *Milton.*

ABU'SER, ă-bū'-zŭr. *n. s.* He that makes an ill use. *Milton.* He that deceives. *Denham.* He that reproaches with rudeness. *Dr. Brown.* A ravisher; a violator. *Spenser.*

ABU'SEFUL*, ă-būse'-fŭl. *a.* Abusive. *Bp. Barlow.*

ABU'SION*, ă-bū'-zhŭn. *n. s.* [*abusion*, old French.] Corrupt or improper usage. *Acts of Parl.* xxxiii. 23 Hen. 8. Reproach. *Spenser. Ob. T.*

ABU'SIVE, ă-bū'-sĭv. 428. *a.* Practising abuse. *Milton.* Containing abuse; as, an *abusive* lampoon. *Roscommon.* Deceitful. *Bacon.*

ABU'SIVELY, ă-bū'-sĭv-lè. *ad.* Improperly; by a wrong use. *Boyle.* Reproachfully.

ABU'SIVENESS, ă-bū'-sĭv-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of being abusive. *Milton.*

*To* ABU'T§, ă-bŭt'. *v. n.* [*aboutir*, Fr.] To end at; to border upon; to meet, or approach to; with the particle *upon*. *Shakspeare.*

ABU'TMENT, ā-bût'-mĕnt. *n. s.* That which abuts or borders upon another. *Bryant.*

ABU'TTAL, ā-bût'-tāl. *n. s.* The butting or boundaries of any land. *Spelman.*

*To* ABY*, ā-bī'. *v. a.* To endure. *Spenser.* To pay dearly; to suffer for it. *Spenser*

*To* ABY*, ā-bī'. *v. n.* To remain. [abĭ̂ban, Sax.] *Spenser.* To pay; as the active verb is used. *Spenser.*

ABY'SM, ā-bĭzm'. *n. s.* [*abysme*, old Fr. now written *abîme.*] A gulf; the same with *abyss. Shakspeare.*

ABY'SS, ā-bĭss'. *n. s.* [*abyssus*, Lat.] A depth without bottom. *Milton.* A great depth; a gulf: hyperbolically. *Dryden.* That in which any thing is lost. *Dryden, Juv.* The body of waters supposed at the centre of the earth. *Burnet.* In the language of divines, hell. *Roscommon.*

AC, AK, or AKE, being initials in the names of places, as *Acton*, signify an oak, from the Saxon ac, an oak. *Gibson.*

*ACA'CIA*, ā-kā'-shē-ā. 505. *n. s.* [Lat.] A drug brought from Egypt. A tree commonly so called here, though different from that which produces the true *acacia. Millar.*

ACADE'ME◊*, āk-ā-dēēm'. *n. s.* [*academia*, Lat.] A society of persons. *Shak.* The Academy; a school of philosophy. *Peacham.*

ACADE'MIAL, āk-ā-dē'-mē-āl. *a.* Relating to an academy.

ACADE'MIAN, āk-ā-dē'-mē-ān. *n. s.* A scholar of an academy or university. *Life of A. Wood.*

ACADE'MICAL, āk-ā-dĕm'-mē-kāl. *a.* Belonging to a university. *Wotton.* Relating to the philosophy of the academy. *Smith.*

ACADE'MICALLY*, āk-ā-dĕm'-mē-kāl-lē. *ad.* In an academical manner. *Cabalistical Dialogue.*

ACADE'MICIAN, āk-kā-dē-mĭsh'-ān. *n. s.* The member of an academy. *Swinburne.*

ACADE'MICK, āk-ā-dĕm'-ĭk. 508. *n. s.* A student of a university. *Watts.* An academick philosopher. *Milton.*

ACADE'MICK, āk-kā-dĕm'-ĭk. *a.* Relating to a university. *Pope.* Applicable to a particular philosophy. *Harris.*

ACA'DEMISM*, ā-kād'-dē-mĭzm. *n. s.* The doctrine of the academical philosophy. *Baxter.*

ACA'DEMIST, ā-kād'-dē-mĭst, or āk'-ā-dĕm-ĭst. *n. s.* The member of an academy. *Ray.* An academical philosopher. *Baxter.*

ACA'DEMY◊ ā-kād'-dē-mē, or āk'-ā-dĕm-ē. *n. s.* An assembly or society of men, uniting for the promotion of some art. *Milton.* The places where sciences are taught. *Dryden.* A university. *Burton.* A place of education, in contradistinction to the universities or publick schools. *Burton.* The academy; the school of philosophy. *South.*

☞ Dr. Johnson tells us, that this word was anciently and properly accented on the first syllable, though now frequently on the second. That it was accented on the first syllable till within these few years, is pretty generally remembered; and if Shakspeare did not, by poetical license, violate the accentuation of his time, it was certainly pronounced so two centuries ago, as appears by Dr. Johnson's quotation of him:

"Our court shall be a little *academy*,
"Still and contemplative in living arts."
*Love's Labour Lost.*

And in Ben Jonson's *New Inn* we find the same accentuation:

——— "Every house became
"An *academy* of honour, and those parts
"We see departed."———

But the accentuation of this word formerly, on the first syllable, is so generally acknowledged, as not to stand in need of poetick authority. The question is, whether this accentuation, or that which places the stress on the second syllable, is the most proper? To wave, therefore, the authority of custom, which precludes all reasoning on language, and reduces the dispute to a mere matter of fact, it may be presumed that whatever is agreeable to the most general usage of the language in similar words, is the most proper in this; and if it appears that general usage, in similar words, is in favour of the old pronunciation, it must certainly, for that reason, be allowed to be the best. And first it may be observed, that as our language is almost as averse to the accent on the last syllable, as the Latin, it is a general custom with us, when we adopt a word from the Latin, and abridge it of one or two of its syllables, to remove the accent at least a syllable higher than it was in the original language, that the accent, when the word is naturalized, may not rest on the last. Thus of *Homérus*, we make *Hómer*; of *Virgílius*, *Vírgil*; and of *Horátius*, *Hórace*: *Hyacínthus*, altered to *Hy'acinth*, removes the accent two syllables higher; and *cæremónia*, become *céremony*, does the same; and no law, that I know of, forbids us to accent *academia*, or, if you will, Ακαδημία, when turned into *academy*, on the first syllable, as it was constantly accented by our ancestors; who, receiving Greek through the medium of Latin, generally pronounced Greek words according to the Latin analogy, and therefore necessarily placed the accent of *academia* on the third syllable, which, when reduced to *academy*, required the accent to be removed higher.

But how, it will be said, does this account for placing the accent on the first syllable of the English word *academy*, rather than the second? To this it may be answered, that the numberless instances of preference given by the accent to the first syllable in similar words, such as *melancholy*, *parsimony*, *dilatory*, &c might be a sufficient authority without any other reason. But, perhaps, it will be pardoned me if I go farther, and hazard a supposition, that seems to account for the very common practice of placing the accent of so many of the longer polysyllables from the Latin on the first or second syllable. Though in the Latin there never was more than one accent upon a word, yet, in our pronunciation of Latin, we commonly place an accent on alternate syllables, as in our own words: and when the Latin word, by being anglicised, becomes shorter, the alternate accent becomes the principal. Thus, in pronouncing the Latin word *academia*, the English naturally place an accent on the first and third syllables, as if divided into *ác-a-dé-mi-a*; so that when the word becomes anglicised into *ác-a-de-my*, the first syllable retains the accent it had when the word was Latin. On the other hand, it may be conjectured with some probability, that a fondness for pronouncing like the French has been the occasion of the alteration. As the English ever suppose the French place the accent on the last syllable, in endeavouring to pronounce this word after their manner, the stress must naturally fall on the second and last syllables, as if divided into *a-cád-a-mie*; and from an imitation of this, it is probable, the present pronunciation of the word was produced. Thus we have a very probable reason why so many of our longer words from the Latin are accented so near the beginning; as, in this mode of pronouncing them, they seem to retain one of the accents of the original. Hence the long train of words, *voluntary*, *comparable*, *disputable*, *admirable*, &c. have the accent on the first syllable, because, in pronouncing the words *voluntarius*, *comparabilis*, *disputabilis*, *admirabilis*, &c. we commonly lay a stress upon the first, as well as the third syllable As to the analogy, as Mr. Sheridan pretends, of pronouncing this word with the accent on the second syllable, because words ending in *my* have the accent on the antepenultimate, nothing can be more ill-founded. True it is, that words of this termination never have the accent on the penultimate; but that, for this reason, they must necessarily have the accent on the antepenultimate, I cannot well comprehend. If *polygamy*, *economy*, *astronomy*, &c. 513 have their accent on the antepenultimate, it arises from the nature of the terminations; which being, as it were, a species, and applicable to a thousand other words, have, like *logy* and *graphy*, the accent always on the preceding syllable; which seems best to unite the compound into one word: but *academy*, being a simple, is subject to no such rule, and seems naturally to incline to a different analogy of pronunciation. Thus Dr. Johnson seems to have decided justly in saying the word *academy* ought to have the accent on the first syllable; though present usage, it must be confessed, seems to lead to the contrary pronunciation. *W.*

*ACA'NTHUS*, ā-kān'-*thŭs*. 470. *n. s.* [Lat.] The herb bears-breech; the model of the foliage on the Corinthian chapiter. *Milton.*

ACATALE'CTICK, ā-kāt-ā-lĕk'-tĭk. *n. s.* [ἀκαταληκτικος. Gr.] A verse which has the complete number of syllables, without defect or superfluity.

*ACATALE'PSIA**, ā-kāt-ā-lĕp'-sē-ā. *n. s.* [ἀκαταληψία. Gr.] Impossibility of complete discovery *Whitlock.*

ACATER*, ā-kā′-tŭr. *n. s.* Provider or purchaser of provisions. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

ACA′TES*, ā-kā′tz. *n. s.* [*acat, achat,* old Fr.] Provisions; victuals; viands: in more modern language, *cates. Spenser.*

*To* ACCE′DE §, āk-sēde′. *v. n.* [*accedo,* Lat.] To be added to; to come to. *Ayliffe.* To come over; to assent. *Bryant.*

*To* ACCE′LERATE §, āk-sĕl′-lŭr-āte. *v. a.* [*accelero,* Lat.] To hasten; to quicken motion. *Bacon.*

ACCELERA′TION, āk-sĕl-lŭr-ā′-shŭn. 555. *n. s.* The act of quickening motion. The state of the body accelerated, or quickened. *Hale.* The act of hastening. *Brown.*

ACCE′LERATIVE*, āk-sĕl′-lŭr-ā-tĭv. *a.* Increasing the velocity of progression. *Reid.*

*To* ACCE′ND §, āk-sĕnd′. *v. a.* [*accendo,* Lat.] To kindle; to set on fire. *Decay of Piety.*

ACCE′NSION, āk-sĕn′-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of kindling. *Woodward.*

A′CCENT §, āk′-sĕnt. 486. *n. s.* [*accentus,* Lat.] The manner of speaking or pronouncing with force or elegance. *Shak.* The sound given to the syllable pronounced. *Shak.* The marks upon syllables to regulate their pronunciation. *Holder.* Poetically, language or words. *Shak.* A modification of the voice, expressive of the passions or sentiments. *Prior.*

*To* ACCE′NT §, āk-sĕnt′. 492. *v. a.* To pronounce; to speak with particular regard to the grammatical marks or rules. *Locke.* In poetry, to pronounce or utter in general. *Wotton.* To write or note the accents.

ACCE′NTUAL*, āk-sĕn′-tshŭ-ăl. 463. *a.* Rhythmical; relating to accent. *Mason.*

*To* ACCE′NTUATE, āk-sĕn′-tshŭ-āte. 461. *v. a.* To place the proper accents over the vowels.

ACCENTUA′TION, āk-sĕn-tshŭ-ā′-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of placing the accent in pronunciation or writing. *Lowth.*

*To* ACCE′PT §, āk-sĕpt′. *v. a.* [*accipio,* Lat. *accepter,* Fr.] To take with pleasure; to receive kindly; to admit with approbation. *Malachi,* i. In a kind of juridical sense; as, to *accept* terms, *accept* a treaty. *Sidney.* In the language of the Bible, to *accept persons,* is to act with personal and partial regard. *Job,* xiii. It is sometimes used with the particle *of. Genesis,* xxxii. To acknowledge, in a commercial sense. *Shelton.*

ACCE′PTABI′LITY, āk-sĕp-tā-bĭl′-lĕ-tè. *n. s.* The quality of being acceptable. *Bp. Taylor.*

ACCE′PTABLE, āk′-sĕp-tā-bl. *a.* Likely to be accepted; grateful; pleasing. *Milton.*

☞ Within these twenty years this word has shifted its accent from the second to the first syllable. There are now few polite speakers, who do not pronounce it *ac′ceptable;* and it is much to be regretted that this pronunciation is become so general; for where consonants of so different an organ as *p* and *t* are near the end of a word, the word is pronounced with much more difficulty when the accent is removed higher, than when it is arrested by these letters; for, in this case, the force which accompanies the accent facilitates the organs in their transition from the formation of the one letter to the other. As nature, therefore, directs us to place the accent upon these consonants in all words ending in *active, ective, ictive, octive,* and *uctive; actible, ectible, octible,* and *uctible;* so we ought to listen to the same voice in pronouncing *acceptable, susceptible, corruptible,* with the accent on the second syllable. See COMMENDABLE. *W.*

ACCE′PTABLENESS, āk′-sĕp-tā-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of being acceptable. *Grew.*

ACCE′PTABLY, āk′-sĕp-tā-blè. *a.* In an acceptable manner. *Bp. Taylor.*

ACCE′PTANCE, āk-sĕp′-tānse. *n. s.* Reception with approbation. *Spenser.* The meaning of a word as it is understood. *South.*

ACCE′PTANCE, āk-sĕp′-tānse. *n. s.* The acknowledgement of being accountable for the payment of a sum at a given period.

ACCEPTA′TION, āk-sĕp-tā′-shŭn. *n. s.* Reception, whether good or bad. *Ob J. Sidney,* b. ii. Good reception; acceptance. *Raleigh.* The state of being acceptable; regard. *Locke.* Acceptance in the juridical sense. *South.* The meaning of a word, as commonly received. *Clarendon.*

ACCE′PTER, āk-sĕp′-tŭr. 98. *n. s.* He that accepts. *Chillingworth.*

ACCEPTILA′TION, āk-sĕp′-tè-lā-shŭn. *n. s.* [*acceptilatio,* Lat.] The remission of a debt by an acquittance from the creditor, testifying the receipt of money which has never been paid. *Cotgrave.*

ACCE′PTION, āk-sĕp′-shŭn. *n. s.* The received sense of a word. *Hammond.* Acceptance; the state of being accepted. *Homilies.*

ACCE′PTIVE*, āk-sĕp′-tĭv. *a.* Ready to accept. *B. Jonson.*

ACCE′SS §, āk-sĕss′. *n. s.* [*accessus,* or *accessio,* Lat.] The way by which any thing may be approached. *Bacon.* The means or liberty of approaching. *Shak.* Increase; enlargement; addition. *Bacon.* The returns or fits of a distemper. *Chaucer.*

☞ This word is sometimes heard with the accent on the first syllable:

" Hail, water-gruel, healing power,
" Of easy *access* to the poor !"

But this pronunciation ought to be avoided as contrary to analogy, and the general usage of the language; as may be seen in Johnson under the word. *W.*

A′CCESSARILY*, āk′-sĕs-să-rè-lè. *ad.* In the manner of an accessary. *Minsheu.*

A′CCESSARINESS, āk′-sĕs-să-rè-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being accessary. *Decay of Piety.*

A′CCESSARY, āk′-sĕs-să-rè. *a.* That which, without being the chief constituent of a crime, contributes to it. *Hooker.*

A′CCESSARY*, āk′-sĕs-să-rè. *n. s.* See ACCESSORY.

ACCE′SSIBLE, āk-sĕs′-sè-bl. *a.* That which may be approached. *Hale.*

ACCE′SSION, āk-sĕsh′-ŭn. *n. s.* Enlargement; augmentation. *Clarendon.* The act of coming to, or joining to; as, *accession* to a confederacy. *Dryden.* The act of arriving at; as, the king's *accession* to the throne. *Temple.* Approach. *More.* The beginning of a paroxysm, like *access. South.*

A′CCESSORILY, āk′-sĕs-sò-rè-lè. *ad.* In the manner of an accessory.

A′CCESSORY, āk′-sĕs-sò-rè. 557. *a.* Joined to another thing; additional. *Hooker.*

A′CCESSORY, āk′-sĕs-sò-rè. *n. s.* [*accessorius,* Lat.] A man that is guilty of a felonious offence, not principally, but by participation. *Cowel.* That which does accede unto some principal fact or thing in law. *Ayliffe.* That which advances a design. *Fell.*

A′CCIDENCE, āk′-sè-dĕnse. *n. s.* The little book containing the first rudiments of grammar, and explaining the properties of the eight parts of speech. *Taylor the Water-poet.*

A′CCIDENT §, āk′-sè-dĕnt. *n. s.* The property or quality of any being, which may be separated from it, at least in thought. *Sir John Davies.* In grammar, the property of a word. *Holder.* That which happens unforeseen; casualty; chance. *Hooker.*

ACCIDE′NTAL, āk-sè-dĕn′-tăl. *n. s.* a property non-essential. *Pearson.*

ACCIDE′NTAL, āk-sè-dĕn′-tăl. *a.* Having the quality of an accident; non-essential. *Rymer.* Casual; fortuitous. *Shakspeare. Denham.*

ACCIDE′NTALLY, āk-sè-dĕn′-tăl-lè. *ad.* After an accidental manner. *Spenser.* Casually; fortuitously. *Swift.*

ACCIDE′NTALNESS, āk-sè-dĕn′-tăl-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of being accidental. *Dict.*

ACCIDE′NTIARY*, āk-sè-dĕn′-shĕr-è. *a.* Belonging to the accidents or accidence. *Bp. Morton.*

ACCI′PIENT, āk-sĭp′-pè-ĕnt. *n. s.* [*accipiens,* Lat.] A receiver. *Dict.*

*To* ACCI′TE, āk-sīte′. *v. a.* To call; to cite; to summon. *Shakspeare.*

*To* ACCLA′IM §*, āk-klāme′. *v. n.* [*acclamo,* Lat.] To applaud. *Bp. Hall.*

ACCLA′IM, āk-klāme′. *n. s.* A shout of praise acclamation. *Milton.*

ACCLAMA'TION, âk-klâ-mâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* Shouts of applause. *Hooker.* Unanimous and immediate election. *Burke.*

ACCLA'MATORY*, âk-klâm'-â-tûr-è. *a.* Pertaining to acclamation.

ACCLI'VE§*, âk-klīve'. *a.* [*acclivis*, Lat.] Rising. *Aubrey.*

ACCLI'VITY, âk-klĭv'-vè-tè. 511. *n. s.* The steepness or slope of a line, inclining to the horizon, reckoned upwards; as, the ascent of a hill is the *acclivity*, the descent is the *declivity*. *Ray.*

ACCLI'VOUS, âk-klī'-vŭs. 503, (*h.*) *a.* Rising with a slope.

*To* ACCLO'Y, âk-klŏè'. 329. *v. a.* The modern word is *cloy*. To fill up, in an ill sense; to crowd, to stuff full. *Spenser.* To fill to satiety; in which sense *cloy* is still in use. *Ray.*

*To* ACCO'IL, âk-kŏĭl'. 299. *v. n.* See COIL. *Spenser.*

A'CCOLENT, âk'-kō-lĕnt. 544. *n. s.* [*accolens*, Lat.] He that inhabits near a place; a borderer. *Dict.*

ACCO'MMODABLE, âk-kŏm'-mō-dâ-bl. *a.* That which may be fitted. *Watts.*

ACCO'MMODABLENESS*, âk-kŏm'-mō-dâ-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* The capability of accommodating.

*To* ACCO'MMODATE§, âk-kŏm'-mō-dâte. 91. *v. a.* [*accommodo*, Lat.] To supply with conveniencies of any kind. *Shak.* With the particle *to*, to adapt; to fit. *Dryden.* To reconcile; to adjust. *Norris.* To *lend*: in this last sense it is still used among moneyed men.

*To* ACCO'MMODATE, âk-kŏm'-mō-dâte. 91. *v. n.* To be conformable to. *Brown.*

ACCO'MMODATE, âk-kŏm'-mō-dâte. 91. *a.* Suitable; fit. *Ray.*

ACCO'MMODATELY, âk-kŏm'-mō-dâte-lè. 91. *ad.* Suitably, fitly. *More.*

ACCO'MMODATENESS*, âk-kŏm'-mō-dâte-nĕs *n. s.* Fitness. *Hallywell.*

ACCOMMODA'TION, âk-kŏm-mō-dâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* Provision of conveniencies. *South.* In the plural, conveniencies. *Clarendon.* Adaptation; fitness. *Glanville.* Composition of a difference, reconciliation. *Fanshaw.*

ACCO'MMODATOR*, âk-kŏm'-mō-dâ-tûr. *n. s.* He who adjusts a thing. *Warburton.*

ACCO'MPANABLE, âk-kŭm'-pâ-nâ-bl. *a.* Sociable. *Sidney.* Not now used. *J.*

ACCO'MPANIER, âk-kŭm'-pâ-nè-ûr. *n. s.* The person that makes part of the company. *Dict.*

ACCO'MPANIMENT*, âk-kŭm'-pâ-nè-mĕnt. *n. s.* That which attends a thing or person. *Mason. Warton.*

*To* ACCO'MPANY§, âk-kŭm'-pâ-nè. 165. *v. a.* [*accompagner*, Fr.] To be with another as a companion. *Spenser.* To have commerce with another sex. *Cockeram.*

*To* ACCO'MPANY, âk-kŭm'-pâ-nè. *v. n.* To associate with. *Bacon.* To cohabit. *Milton.*

ACCO'MPLICE, âk-kŏm'-plĭs. 142. *n. s.* An associate, usually in an ill sense. *Swift.* A partner, or co-operator, in a sense indifferent. *Addison.*

*To* ACCO'MPLISH§, âk-kŏm'-plĭsh. *v. a.* [*accomplir*, Fr. from *compleo*, Lat.] To complete; to execute fully. *Ezekiel.* To complete a period of time. *Daniel.* To fulfil; as, a prophecy. *Shak.* To gain; to obtain. *Shak.* To adorn, or furnish, either mind or body. *Shakspeare.*

ACCO'MPLISHABLE*, âk-kŏm'-plĭsh-â-bl. *a.* Capable of accomplishment.

ACCO'MPLISHED, âk-kŏm'-plĭsh-ĕd. *part. a.* Complete in some qualification. *Locke.* Elegant, in respect of acquired qualifications. *Milton.*

ACCO'MPLISHER, âk-kŏm'-plĭsh-ûr. *n. s.* He who accomplishes. *More.*

ACCO'MPLISHMENT, âk-kŏm'-plĭsh-mĕnt. *n. s.* Completion; full performance. *Sir John Haywood.* Completion; as, of a prophecy. *Atterbury* Ornament of mind or body. *Addison.* The act of obtaining or perfecting any thing; attainment; completion. *South.*

ACCO'MPT§, âk-kŏŭnt'. 407. *n s.* [*compter* and *compte*, anciently *accompter*, Fr.] An account; a reckoning. *Hooker.* See ACCOUNT.

ACCO'MPTABLE*, âk-kŏŭn'-tâ-bl. *a.* Accountable. *Beaum. and Fl.*

ACCO'MPTANT, âk-kŏŭn'-tânt. 412. *n. s.* A reckoner; computer. *South.*

ACCO'MPTING DAY, âk-kŏŭn'-tĭng-dâ. *n. s.* The day on which the reckoning is to be settled. *Sir J Denham.*

*To* ACCO'RD§, âk-kôrd'. *v. a.* [*accorder*, Fr.] To make agree. *Sidney.* To bring to agreement; to compose. *Sir M. Hale.* To grant; as, he *accorded* his request.

*To* ACCO'RD, âk-kôrd'. *v. n.* To agree; to suit one with another. *Shakspeare.*

ACCO'RD, âk-kôrd'. *n. s.* A compact; an agreement. *Bacon.* Concurrence; union of mind. *Spenser.* Harmony; symmetry. *Dryden.* Musical note. *Bacon.* Own accord; voluntary motion. *Spenser* Action in speaking, correspondent to the words. *Titus Andronicus.*

ACCO'RDABLE*, âk-kôr'-dâ-bl. *a.* Agreeable consonant. *Gower. Ob. T.*

ACCO'RDANCE, âk-kôr'-dânse. } *n. s.* Agree-
ACCO'RDANCY*, âk-kôr'-dân-sè. } ment with a person. *Fairfax* Conformity to something. *Hammond.*

ACCO'RDANT, âk-kôr'-dânt. *a.* Consonant, or corresponding. *Shakspeare.*

ACCO'RDANTLY*, âk-kôr'-dânt-lè. *ad.* In an accordant manner.

ACCO'RDER*, âk-kôr'-dûr. An assistant; helper; favourer. *Cotgrave.*

ACCO'RDING, âk-kôr'-dĭng. *prep.* In a manner suitable to. *Hooker.* With regard to. *Holder.* In proportion. *Swift.*

ACCO'RDINGLY, âk-kôr'-dĭng-lè. *ad.* Agreeably; suitably; conformably. *Hooker.*

*To* ACCO'RPORATE§*, âk-kôr'-pō-râte. *v. a.* [*ad* and *corpus*, Lat.] To unite. *Milton.*

*To* ACCO'ST§, âk-kôst'. *v. a.* To approach; to draw near; to come side by side, or face to face. *Twelfth Night.* To speak to first; to address. *Milton.*

*To* ACCO'ST*, âk-kôst'. *v. n.* To adjoin. *Spenser. Ob. T.*

ACCO'STABLE, âk-kŏs'-tâ-bl. 405. *a.* Easy of access; familiar. *Howell.*

ACCO'STED*, âk-kŏs'-tĕd. *part. a.* In heraldry signifies *side by side.*

*ACCOUCHEUR**, âk-kôô-shûre'. [See CONNOISSEUR.] *n. s.* [Fr.] What we call a man-midwife.

ACCO'UNT§, âk-kŏŭnt'. 407. *n. s.* [*accompt*, old Fr.] A computation of debts or expenses. *Shak.* The state or result of a computation. *Ecclesiasticus.* Value, or estimation. 2 *Maccab.* Profit; advantage; as, *to turn to account. Addison.* Distinction; dignity; rank. *Pope.* A reckoning verified by finding the value of a thing equal to what it was accounted. *Swift.* Regard; consideration; sake, *Philemon.* A narrative; relation. Examination of an affair taken by authority. *Matt.* xix. The relation and reasons of a transaction given to a person in authority. *Shak.* Explanation; assignment of causes. *Locke.* An opinion previously established. *Bacon.* The reasons of any thing collected. *Addison.* In law, *account* is taken for a writ or action brought against a man who is responsible. *Cowel.*

*To* ACCO'UNT, âk-kŏŭnt'. *v. a.* To esteem; to think; to hold in opinion. *Deut.* ii. To reckon; to compute. *Brown.* To assign to, as a debt. *Clarendon.* To hold in esteem. 2 *Chron.* ix.

*To* ACCO'UNT, âk-kŏŭnt'. *v. n.* To reckon. *Holder.* To give an account; to assign the causes. *Swift.* To make up the reckoning. *Dryd. Juv.* To appear as the medium by which any thing may be explained. *Arbuthnot.*

ACCO'UNTABLE, âk-kŏŭn'-tâ-bl. *a.* Of whom an account may be required. *Oldham.*

ACCO'UNTABLENESS*, âk-kŏŭn'-tâ-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being accountable. *Duncan.*

ACCO'UNTANT, âk-kŏŭn'-tânt. *a.* Accountable to. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

ACCO'UNTANT, ăk-kŏŭn'-tănt. *n. s.* A computer; a man employed in accounts. *Brown.*

ACCO'UNT-BOOK, ăk-kŏŭnt'-bŏŏk. *n. s.* A book containing accounts. *Swift.*

ACCO'UNTING, ăk-kŏŭn'-tĭng. *n. s.* The act of reckoning up of accounts. *South.*

*To* ACCO'UPLE §, ăk-kŭp'-pl. 314. *v. a.* [*accoupler*, Fr.] To join; to link together. *Bacon.*

ACCO'UPLEMENT*, ăk-kŭp'-pl-mĕnt. *n. s.* A junction or union. *Trial of Men's Wits.*

*To* ACCO'URAGE, ăk-kŭr'-rĭdje. *v. a.* To animate. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

*To* ACCO'URT, ăk-kŏrt'. 318. *v. a.* To entertain with courtship or courtesy. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

*To* ACCO'UTRE §, ăk-kōō'-tŭr. 315. *v. a.* [*accoûtrer*, Fr.] To dress; to equip. *Dryden.*

ACCO'UTREMENT, ăk-kōō'-tŭr-mĕnt. *n. s.* Dress; equipage; trappings; ornaments. *Shakspeare.*

*To* ACCO'Y*, ăk-kōē'. *v. a.* [*accoisir*, old Fr.] To render quiet, or diffident. *Spenser.* To soothe; to caress. *Spenser.*

*To* ACCRE'DIT §*, ăk-krĕd'-ĭt. *v. a.* [*accrediter*, old Fr. *accredo*, Lat.] To countenance; to procure honour or credit to. *Shelton.*

ACCRE'DITATION*, ăk-krĕd'-ĭt-ā-shŭn. *n. s.* That which gives a title to credit. *R. Cumberland.*

ACCRE'SCENT*, ăk-krĕs'-sĕnt. *part. a.* [*accresco*, Lat.] Increasing. *Shuckford.*

ACCRE'TION §, ăk-krē'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of growing to another, so as to increase it. *Bacon.*

ACCRE'TIVE, ăk-krē'-tĭv. 158. *a.* Growing; that which by growth is added. *Glanville.*

*To* ACCRO'ACH §, ăk-krōtsh'. 295. *v. a.* [*accrocher*, Fr.] To draw to one as with a hook; to gripe; to draw away by degrees what is another's. *Blackstone.*

ACCRO'ACHMENT, ăk-krōtsh'-mĕnt. *n. s.* The act of accroaching. *Dict.*

*To* ACCRU'E §, ăk-krōō'. 339. *v. n.* [*accrû*, from *accroître*, Fr.] To accede to; to be added to. *Hooker.* To be added, as an advantage or improvement. *South.* To append to, or arise from. *Wilkins.* In a commercial sense, to arise; as, profits. *Carew.* To follow, as loss; a vitious use. *Temple.*

ACCRU'MENT*, ăk-krōō'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Addition; increase. *Montagu. Bp. Taylor.*

ACCUBA'TION, ăk-kū-bā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*accubo*, Lat.] The ancient posture of leaning at meals. *Brown.*

*To* ACCU'MB §, ăk-kŭmb'. 347. *v. a.* [*accumbo*, Lat.] To lie at the table, according to the ancient manner. *Dict.*

ACCU'MBENCY*, ăk-kŭm'-bĕn-sè. *n. s.* State of being accumbent.

ACCU'MBENT, ăk-kŭm'-bĕnt. *a.* Leaning. *Arbuthnot.*

ACCU'MBENT*, ăk-kŭm'-bĕnt. *n. s.* One who is placed at a dinner-table, but without reference to the ancient mode of leaning. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* ACCU'MULATE §, ăk-kū'-mū-lāte. 91. *v. a.* [*accumulo*, Lat.] To heap one thing upon another; to pile up. *Shakspeare.*

*To* ACCU'MULATE*, ăk-kū'-mū-lāte. *v. n.* To increase. *Goldsmith.*

ACCU'MULATE*, ăk-kū'-mū-lāte. *a.* Heaped; collected. *Bacon.*

ACCUMULA'TION, ăk-kū-mū-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of accumulating. *Shak.* The state of being accumulated. *Arbuthnot.*

ACCU'MULATIVE, ăk-kū'-mū-lā-tĭv. 157. *a.* That which accumulates; that which is accumulated. *Government of the Tongue.*

ACCU'MULATIVELY*, ăk-kū'-mū-lā-tĭv-lè. *ad.* In an accumulating manner; in heaps.

ACCUMULA'TOR, ăk-kū'-mū-lā-tŭr. 521. *n. s.* A gatherer or heaper together. *Decay of Piety.*

A'CCURACY, ăk'-kū-rā-sè. *n. s.* [*accuratio*, Lat.] Exactness; nicety. *More.*

A'CCURATE §, ăk'-kū-rāte. 91. *a.* Exact. *Waterland.* Without defect or failure. *Colson.* Determinate; precisely fixed. *Bacon.*

A'CCURATELY, ăk'-kū-rāte-lè. *ad.* Exactly; without errour; nicely. *Newton.*

A'CCURATENESS, ăk'-kū-rāte-nĕs. *n. s.* Exactness; nicety. *Newton.*

*To* ACCU'RSE §, ăk-kŭrse'. *v. a.* To doom to misery; to invoke misery upon any one. *Hooker.*

ACCU'RSED, ăk-kŭr'-sĕd. 362. *part. a.* That which is cursed. *Denhom.* That which deserves the curse; execrable; hateful. *Shakspeare.*

ACCU'SABLE, ăk-kū'-zā-bl. 405. *a.* Blamable; culpable. *Brown.*

ACCU'SANT*, ăk-kū'-zănt. *n. s.* He who accuses. *Bp. Hall.*

ACCUSA'TION, ăk-kū-zā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of accusing. *Milton.* The charge brought against any one. *Shakspeare. Ayliffe.*

ACCU'SATIVE, ăk-kū'-zā-tĭv. *a.* A term of grammar, signifying the relation of the noun, on which the action, implied in the verb, terminates. Censuring; accusing. *Sir E. Dering.*

ACCU'SATIVELY*, ăk-kū'-zā-tĭv-lè. *ad.* In an accusative manner; relating to the accusative case, in grammar.

ACCU'SATORY, ăk-kū'-zā-tŭr-è. 512. *a.* That which produceth or containeth an accusation. *Ayliffe.*

*To* ACCU'SE §, ăk-kūze'. *v. a.* [*accuso*, Lat.] To charge with a crime. Used with *of*. *Dryden.* To blame or censure. *Romans.*

ACCU'SER, ăk-kū'-zŭr. 98. *n. s.* He that brings a charge against another. *Ayliffe.*

ACCU'SERESS*, ăk-kū'-zŭr-ĕs. *n. s.* [*accusatrix*, Lat.] She who accuses. *Sherwood. Ob. T.*

*To* ACCU'STOM §, ăk-kŭs'-tŭm. *v. a.* [*accoutumer*, Fr.] To habituate; to inure. *Milton.*

*To* ACCU'STOM, ăk-kŭs'-tŭm. *v. n.* To be wont to do any thing. *Ob. J. Carew.* To cohabit. *Milton.*

ACCU'STOM*, ăk-kŭs'-tŭm. *n. s.* Custom. *Milton.*

ACCU'STOMABLE, ăk-kŭs'-tŭm-mā-bl. *a.* Habitual; customary. *Hale.*

ACCU'STOMABLY, ăk-kŭs'-tŭm-ā-blè. *ad.* According to custom. *Bacon.* Habitually. *Burnet.*

ACCU'STOMANCE, ăk-kŭs'-tŭm-mănse. *n. s.* Custom; habit; use. *Boyle.*

ACCU'STOMARILY, ăk-kŭs'-tŭm-mā-rè-lè. *ad.* In a customary manner. *Cleaveland.*

ACCU'STOMARY, ăk-kŭs'-tŭm-mā-rè. 512. *a.* Usual; practised; according to custom. *Featley.*

ACCU'STOMED, ăk-kŭs'-tŭm-ĕd. 362. *a.* According to custom; frequent; usual. *Shakspeare.*

ACCU'STOMEDNESS*, ăk-kŭs'-tŭm-ĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *accustom*.] Familiarity. Used with *to*. *Pierce.*

ACE, ăse. *n. s.* [*as*, Lat.] A piece of money; an integer. An unit; a single point on cards or dice. *South.* A small quantity; a particle; an atom. *Government of the Tongue.*

*ACE'LDAMA*, ā-sĕl'-dā-mā. *n. s.* [Heb.] A field of blood. *Worthington.*

*ACE'PHALI**, ā-sĕf'-ā-lī. *n. s.* [ἀκέφαλος, Gr.] Levellers who acknowledge no head or superiour. *Cowel.* A sect of Christian heretícks so called, who acknowledge no head.

ACE'PHALOUS, ā-sĕf'-ā-lŭs. *a.* Without a head. *Dict.*

ACE'RB §, ā-sĕrb'. *a.* [*acerbus*, Lat.] Acid, with an addition of roughness. *Quincy.*

*To* ACE'RBATE*, ā-sĕr'-bāte. *v. a.* To make sour. *Dict.*

ACE'RBITY, ā-sĕr'-bĕ-tè. 511. *n. s.* A rough, sour taste. Sharpness of temper; severity. *Pope.*

*To* ACE'RVATE §, ā-sĕr'-vāte. 91. *v. a.* [*acervo*, Lat.] To heap up. *Dict.*

ACERVA'TION, ās-ĕr-vā'-shŭn. 527. *n. s.* The act of heaping together. *Johnson.*

ACE'RVOSE, ā-sĕr'-vōse. *a.* Full of heaps. *Dict.*

ACE'SCENCY §*, ā-sĕs'-sĕn-sè. *n. s.* [*acesco*, Lat.] Sourness; acidity. *Jones.*

ACE'SCENT, ā-sĕs'-sĕnt. *n. s.* A tendency to sourness or acidity. *Arbuthnot.*

ACETO'SE §, ās-è-tōse'. 427. *a.* [*aceteux*, Fr.] Sour; sharp. *Dict.*

ACETO'SITY, ās-è-tŏs'-ĕ-tè. 511. *n. s.* The state of being acetose, or of containing sourness. *Dict.*

ACE'TOUS, â-sē'-tŭs. 314. *a.* [*acetum*, Lat. vinegar.] Having the quality of vinegar; sour. *Boyle.*

ACHE §, āke. 355. *n. s.* [*ἄχος*, Gr.] A continued pain. *Shakspeare.*

*To* ACHE, āke. *v. n.* To be in pain. *Glanville.*

ACHI'EVABLE*, â-tshē'-vâ-bl. *a* Possible to be done. *Barrow.*

ACHI'EVANCE*, â-tshē'-vânse. *n. s* Performance. *Sir T. Elyot.*

*To* ACHI'EVE §, â-tshēve'. 257. *v. a.* [*achever*, Fr.] To perform; to finish a design prosperously. *Dryden.* To gain; to obtain. *Shakspeare.*

ACHI'EVER, â-tshē'-vŭr. *n. s.* He that performs. *Shakspeare.*

ACHI'EVEMENT, â-tshēve'-mĕnt. *n. s.* The performance of an action. *Spenser.* The escutcheon, or ensigns armorial, granted to any man for the performance of great actions. *Dryden.*

A'CHING, ā'-kĭng. *n. s.* Pain; uneasiness. *South.*

ACHOR §, ā'-kŏr. 166. *n. s.* [*achor*, Lat.] A species of the herpes. *Quincy.*

ACHRO'MATICK*, â-krŏm'-â-tĭk, or āk-rō-măt'-ĭk. *a.* [*a*, and *χρῶμα*, Gr.] In opticks, applied to telescopes, contrived to remedy aberrations and colours.

A'CID §, ās'-sĭd. *a.* [*acidus*, Lat.] Sour; sharp. *Bacon.*

A'CID*, ās'-sĭd. *n. s.* An acid substance; any thing sour. *Aubrey.*

A'CIDIST*, ās'-sē-dĭst. *n. s.* One who maintains the doctrine of acids. *Dr. Slare.*

ACI'DITY, â-sĭd'-dē-tē. 511. *n. s.* An acid taste; sharpness; sourness. *Ray.*

A'CIDNESS, ās'-sĭd-nĕs. *n. s.* Acidity.

*ACIDULÆ*, â-sĭd'-dŭ-lē. 199. *n. s.* Medicinal springs impregnated with sharp particles. *Quincy.*

*To* ACI'DULATE, â-sĭd'-dŭ-lāte. 91. *v. a.* To tinge with acids in a slight degree. *Arbuthnot.*

ACI'DULOUS*, â-sĭd'-dŭ-lŭs. *a.* Sourish. *Burke.*

*To* ACKNO'W, âk-nō'. *v. a.* [*agnosco*, Lat.] To acknowledge; to confess. *B. Jonson. Ob. T.*

*To* ACKNO'WLEDGE §, âk-nŏl'-lĕdj. 328. *v. a.* To own the knowledge of; to own any thing or person in a particular character. *Shak.* To confess. *Psalm* li. To own; as, a benefit. *Milton.*

ACKNO'WLEDGING, âk-nŏl'-lĕdj-ĭng. *a.* Ready to acknowledge benefits received. *Dryden.*

ACKNO'WLEDGEMENT, âk-nŏl'-lĕdje-mĕnt. 328. [See KNOWLEDGE.] *n. s.* Concession of any character in another, or of the truth of any position. *Hale, Hooker.* Confession of a fault, or of a benefit received. Act of attestation to any concession, such as homage. *Spenser.* Something given in confession of a benefit received. *Temple.*

*A'CME*, āk'-mē. *n. s.* [*ἀκμή*, Gr.] The height of any thing. *Burke.*

ACO'LD, â-kōld'. *ad.* Cold. *Gower.*

ACO'LOTHIST, â-kŏl'-lō-thĭst. *n. s.* [*ἀκολουθέω*, Gr.] In the Romish church, one whose office is to prepare the elements for the offices, to light the church, &c. *Ayliffe.*

A'COLYTE, āk'-ō-lĭte. 544. } *n. s.* The same with A-

A'COLYTHE*, āk'-ō-lĭth. } COLOTHIST. *Brevint.*

A'CONITE, āk'-kō-nīte. 155. *n. s.* [*ἀκόνιτον*, Gr.] The herb wolf's-bane, or, in poetical language, poison in general. *Dryden.*

ACO'P*, â-kŏp'. *ad.* [cop, Sax. a top or point.] At the top; high up. *B. Jonson.*

A'CORN §, ā'-kŏrn. *n. s.* [Æcepn, Sax.] The seed or fruit borne by the oak. *Brown.*

A'CORNED, ā'-kŏrnd. *a.* Fed with acorns. *Shak.* In heraldry, an oak tree with acorns on it.

ACO'USTICK*, â-kōō'-stĭk. *a.* That which relates to hearing.

ACO'USTICKS, â-kōō'-stĭks. 313. *n. s.* [*ἀκουστικὰ*, of *ακουω*, Gr.] The doctrine or theory of sounds. Medicines to help the hearing. *Quincy.*

*To* ACQUA'INT §, âk-kwānt'. 202. *v. a.* [*accointer*, Fr.] To make familiar with. *Davies.* To inform. *Shakspeare.*

ACQUA'INTABLE*, âk-kwān'-tâ-bl. *a.* Easy to be acquainted with; accessible. *Rom. of the Rose.*

ACQUA'INTANCE, âk-kwān'-tânse. *n. s.* Familiarity; knowledge. *Dryden.* Familiar knowledge. *Shak.* A slight or initial knowledge, short of friendship. *Swift.* The person with whom we are acquainted. *Spenser.*

ACQUA'INTANT*, âk-kwān'-tânt. *n. s.* The person with whom we are acquainted. *Iz. Walton.*

ACQUA'INTED, âk-kwān'-tĕd. *a.* Familiar; well known. *Shak.*

ACQUE'ST, âk-kwĕst'. *n. s.* Attachment; acquisition; the thing gained. *Bacon.*

*To* ACQUIE'SCE §, âk-kwē-ĕs'. *v. n.* [*acquiescere*, Lat.] To rest in, or remain satisfied with. *Boyle.*

ACQUIE'SCENCE, âk-kwē-ĕs'-ĕnse. *n. s.* A silent appearance of content. *Clarendon.* Satisfaction; rest; content. *Addison.* Submission; confidence. *South.*

ACQUIE'SCENT*, âk-kwē-ĕs'-sĕnt. *a.* Easy; submitting. *Johnson.*

*To* ACQUI'ET*, âk-kwī'-ĕt. *v. a.* [*acquieto*, low Lat.] To render quiet. *Sir A. Shirley.*

ACQUI'RABLE, âk-kwī'-râ-bl. 405. *a.* That which may be acquired or obtained. *Hale.*

*To* ACQUI'RE §, âk-kwīre'. *v. a.* [*acquiro*, Lat.] To gain by one's own labour or power. *Shak.* To come to; to attain. *Glanville.*

ACQUI'RED, âk-kwī'-rĕd. 362. *part. a.* Gained by one's self. *Locke.*

ACQUI'RER, âk-kwī'-rŭr. 98. *n. s.* A gainer.

ACQUI'REMENT, âk-kwīre'-mĕnt. *n. s.* That which is acquired. *Hayward.*

ACQUI'RING*, âk-kwī'-rĭng. *n. s.* Acquirement. *Naunton.*

ACQUI'RY*, âk-kwī'-rē. *n. s.* Acquirement. *Barrow.*

A'CQUISITE*, āk'-kwĭz-ĭt. *a.* That which is gained. *Burton. Barrow.*

ACQUISI'TION, āk-kwē-zĭsh'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of acquiring or gaining. *South.* The thing gained. *Denham.*

ACQUI'SITIVE, âk-kwĭz'-zē-tĭv. 157. *a.* That which is acquired. *Wotton.*

ACQUI'SITIVELY*, âk-kwĭz'-zē-tĭv-lē *ad.* A term in grammar. *Lilly.*

ACQUI'ST, âk-kwĭst'. *n. s.* [*acquistum*, barb. Lat.] Acquisition. *Milton.* The same as ACQUEST.

*To* ACQUI'T §, âk-kwĭt'. 415. *v. a.* [*acquiter*, Fr.] To set free. *Spenser.* To clear from a charge of guilt. *Dryden.* To clear from any obligation, or discharge a duty. *Dryden.*

ACQUI'TMENT, âk-kwĭt'-mĕnt. *n. s.* The state of being acquitted, or act of acquitting. *South.*

ACQUI'TTAL, âk-kwĭt'-tâl. 157. *n. s.* A deliverance from the suspicion or guilt of an offence. *Swift.*

*To* ACQUI'TTANCE, âk-kwĭt'-tânse. *v. a.* To acquit. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

ACQUI'TTANCE, âk-kwĭt'-tânse. *n. s.* The act of discharging from a debt. *Milton.* A writing testifying the receipt of a debt. *Shak.*

*To* ACRA'SE, or ACRA'ZE*, âk-krāze'. *v. a.* [*ecraser*, Fr.] To impair the understanding; to infatuate. *Mir. for Mag.* To impair, simply; to destroy. *Gascoigne. Ob. T.*

A'CRASY*, āk'-krâ-zē. *n. s.* [*ἀκρασία*, Gr.] Excess; irregularity. *Cornish's Life of Firmin.*

A'CRE §, ā'-kŭr. 98. 416. *n. s.* [Æcpe, Sax.] A quantity of land containing in length forty perches, and four in breadth, or 4840 square yards. *Shak.*

A'CRED*, ā'-kŭrd. *part. a.* Possessing acres. *Pope*

A'CRID, āk'-krĭd. *a.* [*acer*, Lat.] Of a hot biting taste; bitter. *Arbuthnot.*

ACRIMO'NIOUS, âk-krē-mō'-nē-ŭs. 314. *a.* Abounding with acrimony. *Harvey.* Severe. *Johnson.*

ACRIMO'NIOUSNESS*, âk-krē-mō'-nē-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* The property of acrimony.

ACRIMO'NIOUSLY*, âk-krē-mō'-nē-ŭs-lē. *ad.* In an acrimonious manner.

A'CRIMONY §, āk'-krē-mō-nē. 557. [See DOMESTICK.] *n. s.* [*acrimonia*, Lat.] Sharpness; corrosiveness. *Bacon.* Sharpness of temper. *South.*

A'CRITUDE, āk'-krē-tūde. *n. s.* An acrid taste. *Grew.*

A'CRITY*, ăk'-krĕ-tĕ. *n. s.* Sharpness; eagerness.
ACROAMA'TICAL, ăk'-krŏ-ă-măt'-tĕ-kăl. 509.
ACROAMA'TICK*, ăk-krŏ-ă-măt'-tĭk. *a.* [ἀκροάομα, Gr.] Of or pertaining to deep learning; the opposite of exoterical. *Hales.*
ACRŌA'TICKS, ăk-krŏ-ăt'-tĭks. *n. s.* [ἀκροατικὰ, Gr.] Aristotle's lectures on philosophy, to which none but friends and scholars were admitted.
*ACROMION**, ăk-krŏ'-mĕ-ŏn. *n. s.* [*acromion*, Fr.] In anatomy, the upper process of the shoulder-blade. *Smith.*
ACRO'NYCAL, ăk-krŏn'-ĕ-kăl. *a.* [ἄκρος and νὺξ.] The rising or setting of the stars is called *acronycal*, when they either appear above or sink below the horizon at the time of sunset. It is opposed to *cosmical*. *More.*
ACRO'NYCALLY, ăk-krŏn'-ĕ-kăl-lĕ. *ad.* At the acronycal time. *Dryden.*
A'CROSPIRE, ăk'-krŏ-spīre. 151. *n. s.* [ἄκρος and σπεῖρα, Gr.] A shoot or sprout from the end of seeds. *Mortimer.*
A'CROSPIRED, ăk'-krŏ-spī-rĕd. 362. *part. a.* Having sprouts. *Mortimer.*
ACRO'SS, ă-krŏss'. *ad.* Athwart; laid over something so as to cross it. *Bacon.* Adversely; contrarily. *Mir. for Mag.*
ACRO'STICK, ă-krŏss'-tĭk. *n. s.* [ἄκρος and στίχος, Gr.] A poem in which the first letter of every line makes up the name of the person or thing on which the poem is written. *Burton.*
ACRO'STICK, ă-krŏss'-tĭk. *a.* That which relates to or contains acrosticks. *Dryden.*
ACRO'STICALLY*, ă-krŏss'-tĭk-ăl-lĕ. *ad.* In the manner of an acrostick.
*A'CROTERS*, ăk'-krŏ-tŭrs. *n. s.* [ἄκρον, Gr.]
*ACROTE'RIA*, ăk-krŏ-tē'-rē-ă. Little pedestals without bases, placed at the middle and the two extremes of pediments.
*To* ACT, ăkt. *v. n.* [*ago, actum*, Lat.] To be in action; not to rest. *Pope.* To perform the proper functions. *South.* To practise arts or duties. *Dry.* To produce effects on some passive subject. *Garth.*
*To* ACT, ăkt. *v. a.* To bear a borrowed character. *Pope.* To counterfeit; to feign by action. *Dryden.* To actuate; to put in motion; to regulate the movements. *South. Locke.*
ACT, ăkt. *n. s.* Something done; a deed. *Shak.* Agency. *Shak.* Action; the performance of exploits. *Dryden.* The doing of some particular thing; a step taken. *Shak.* A state of reality; effect. *Hooker.* Incipient agency; tendency to an effort. *Dryden.* A part of a play, during which the action proceeds without interruption. *Hammond.* A decree of a court of justice. or edict of a legislature. *Shak.* Record of judicial proceedings. *Ayliffe.* The exercise, or ceremony, observed in the publick schools, for a degree in the universities. *Life of A. Wood.*
A'CTING*, ăkt'-ĭng. *n. s.* Action. *South.* Performing an assumed part. *Churchill.*
A'CTION, ăk'-shŭn. 290. *n. s.* The quality or state of acting. *Shak.* An act or thing done; a deed. *Shak.* Agency; operation. *Bentley.* The series of events represented in a fable. *Addison.* Gesticulation; the accordance of the motions of the body with the words spoken. *Shak.* A process in law. *Cowel.* The word in the plural is, in France, the same as *stocks* in England. *Swift.*
A'CTIONABLE, ăk'-shŭn-ă-bl. 405. *a.* That which admits an action in law. *Howel.*
A'CTIONABLY*, ăk'-shŭn-ă-blĕ. *ad.* In a manner subject to a process of law.
A'CTIONARY, ăk'-shŭn-ă-rĕ. *n. s.* One that has
A'CTIONIST, ăk'-shŭn-ĭst. a share in *actions* or stocks.
A'CTION-TA'KING, ăk'-shŭn-tā'-kĭng. *a.* Accustomed to resent by means of law; litigious. *Shak.*
A'CTION-THREATENER*, ăk'-shŭn-*thrĕt*'-t'n-ŭr. *n. s.* One of a litigious or revengeful disposition, accustomed to threaten actions at law. *Harmar.*
ACTITA'TION, ăk-tĕ-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*actito*, Lat.] Action quick and frequent. *Dict.*
*To* A'CTIVATE, ăk'-tĕ-vāte. *v. a.* To make active. *Montagu. Bacon.*
A'CTIVE, ăk'-tĭv. 151. *a.* That which has the power or quality of acting. *Newton.* That which acts, opposed to *passive*. *Donne.* Busy; engaged in action. *Denham.* Practical; not merely theoretical. *Hooker.* Nimble; agile; quick. *Dryd.* In grammar, a verb *active* is that which signifies action. *Clarke.*
A'CTIVELY, ăk'-tĭv-lĕ. *ad.* In an active manner; busily; nimbly. *Bp. Patrick.* In an active signification. A grammatical term. *Montagu.* In act. *Bp. Hall.*
A'CTIVENESS, ăk'-tĭv-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of being active; quickness; nimbleness. *Wilkins.*
ACTI'VITY, ăk-tĭv'-ĕ-tĕ. 515. The quality of being active, applied to things or persons. *Bacon.*
A'CTLESS*, ăkt'-lĕss. *a.* Without spirit; insipid. *Southerne.*
A'CTOR, ăk'-tŭr. 93, 418. *n. s.* He that acts, or performs any thing. *Bacon.* A stage-player. *B. Jon.*
A'CTRESS, ăk'-trĕs. *n. s.* She that performs any thing. *Addison.* A woman that plays on the stage.
A'CTUAL, ăk'-tshŭ-ăl. 461. *a.* That which comprises action. *Shak.* Really in act. *Milton.* Not purely in speculation. *Dryden.*
ACTUA'LITY, ăk-tshŭ-ăl'-lĕ-tĕ. *n. s.* The state of being actual. *Cheyne.*
A'CTUALLY, ăk'-tshŭ-ăl-lĕ. *ad.* In act; really. *South.*
A'CTUALNESS, ăk'-tshŭ-ăl-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of being actual.
A'CTUARY, ăk'-tshŭ-ă-rĕ. *n. s.* [*actuarius*, Lat.] The register who compiles minutes of the proceedings of a court, or society. *Ayliffe.*
A'CTUATE, ăk'-tshŭ-āte. *a.* Put into action. *South.*
*To* A'CTUATE, ăk'-tshŭ-āte. *v. a.* To put into action. *Brown.*
ACTUA'TION*, ăk-tshŭ-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Operation. *Glanville. Pearson.*
ACTUO'SE, ăk-tshŭ-ōse'. [See TUMULOSE.] *a.* That which hath strong powers of action.
*To* A'CUATE, ăk'-ŭ-āte. 91. *v. a.* [*acuo*, Lat.] To sharpen. *Harvey.*
ACU'ITY*, ă-kū'-ĕ-tĕ. *n. s.* Sharpness. *Perkins.*
ACU'LEATE, ă-kū'-lĕ-āte. 91. *a.* That which has a point or sting; prickly. *Bacon.*
*ACU'MEN*, ă-kū'-mĕn. 503. *n. s.* [Lat.] A sharp point; figuratively, quickness of intellects. *Pope.*
*To* ACU'MINATE*, ă-kū'-mĕ-nāte. *v. n.* To rise like a cone; to whet or sharpen. *Milton.*
ACU'MINATE*, ă-kū'-mĕ-nāte. *a.* Figuratively, sharp. *Gayton.*
ACU'MINATED, ă-kū'-mĕ-nā-tĕd. *part. a.* Sharp-pointed. *Brown.*
ACUMINA'TION*, ă-kū-mĕ-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* A sharp point. *Pearson.*
ACU'TE, ă-kūte'. *a.* [*acutus*, Lat.] Sharp; ending in a point. *Locke.* Ingenious; penetrating. *Locke.* Vigorous; powerful in operation, as applied to the senses. *Locke.* Sharp, in taste. *Whitaker.* *Acute* disease, any disease which terminates in a few days; opposed to *chronical*. *Quincy.* *Acute* accent, that which raises or sharpens the voice.
*To* ACU'TE*, ă-kūte'. *v. a.* To render the accent acute.
ACU'TELY, ă-kūte'-lĕ. *ad.* Sharply. *Locke.*
ACU'TENESS, ă-kūte'-nĕs. *n. s.* Sharpness. *More.* Force of intellects. *Locke.* Quickness and vigour of senses. *Locke.* Violence and speedy crisis of a malady. *Brown.* Sharpness of sound. *Boyle.*
*To* ADA'CT*, ăd-ăkt'. *v. a.* [*adago*, Lat.] To drive; to compel. *Fotherby.*
A'DAGE, ăd'-ăje. 90. *n. s.* [*adagium*, Lat.] A
A'DAGY*, ăd'-ă-jĕ. maxim handed down from antiquity; a proverb. *Glanville. Smith.*
ADA'GIAL*, ăd-ā'-jĕ-ăl. *a.* Proverbial. *Barrow.*
*ADA'GIO*, ă-dă'-jĕ-ō. *n. s.* [Ital. *at leisure*.] A slow time in musick. *Dr. Wharton.*
A'DAMANT, ăd'-ă-mănt. *n. s.* [*adamas*, Lat.] A stone of impenetrable hardness. *Shak.* The diamond. *Ray.* Adamant is taken for the loadstone. *Shakspeare.*

ADAMANTE'AN, âd-â-măn-tē'-ân. *a.* Hard as adamant. *Milton.*

ADAMA'NTINE, âd-â-măn'-tĭn. *a.* Made of adamant. *Dryden.* Hard, indissoluble. *Davies.*

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Perry, uniformly pronounce the last syllable of this word as it is here marked, and W. Johnston only so as to rhyme with *line.* 140. *W.*

A'DAM'S-APPLE, âd'-âmz-âp'-pl. *n. s.* A prominent part of the throat.

A'DAMITE §*, âd'-âm-īte. *n. s.* The name of a class of hereticks who used to pray naked. *Cleaveland.*

ADAMI'TICK*, âd-âm-ĭt'-ĭk. *a.* Like an Adamite. *Bp. Taylor.*

*To* ADA'PT §, â-dăpt'. *v. a.* [*adapto*, Lat.] To fit one thing to another. *Swift.*

ADA'PTABLE*, â-dăpt'-â-bl. *a.* That which may be adapted.

ADAPTABI'LITY*, â-dăpt-â-bĭl'-lē-tē. *n. s.* The capability of adaption.

ADAPTA'TION, âd-âp-tā'-shŭn. 527. *n. s.* The act of fitting one thing to another; the fitness of one thing to another. *Brown.*

ADA'PTION, â-dăp'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of fitting. *Cheyne.*

*To* ADA'UNT*, â-dânt'. *v. a.* To subdue. *Skelton.* See DAUNT, the modern word.

*To* ADA'W*, â-dâw'. *v. a.* To daunt; to keep under; to subject. *Spenser. Ob. T.*

*To* ADA'W*, â-dâw'. *v. n.* To be daunted. *Spenser. Ob. T.*

ADA'YS*, â-dāze'. *ad.* On days. *Gower.*

*To* ADCO'RPORATE, âd-kôr'-pō-rāte. *v. a.* [*ad* and *corpus.*] To unite one body with another. *Dict.*

*To* ADD §, âd. *v. a.* [*addo*, Lat.] To join something to that which was before. *Dryden.* To perform the mental operation of adding one number or conception to another. *Locke.*

A'DDABLE, âd'-dâ-bl. *a.* That which may be added. *Cocker.*

*To* ADDE'CIMATE, âd-dĕs'-sē-māte. 91. *v. a.* To take or ascertain tithes. *Dict.*

*To* ADE'EM, âd-dēēm'. *v. a.* [from *deem.*] To award; to sentence. *Daniel. Ob. J.*

*ADDE'NDUM**, âd-dĕn'-dŭm. *n. s.* [Lat.] An addition or appendix to a work. In the plural, *addenda.*

A'DDER, âd'-dŭr. 98, 418. *n. s.* [Ættep, Ættop, Naddpe, Sax.] A serpent; a viper; a poisonous reptile. *Shakspeare.*

A'DDER'S-GRASS, âd'-dŭrz-grâss. *n. s.* A plant, about which serpents lurk. *Skinner.*

A'DDER'S-TONGUE, âd'-dŭrz-tŭng. *n. s.* The name of an herb. *Miller.*

A'DDER'S-WORT, âd'-dŭrz-wŭrt. *n. s.* An herb, supposed to cure the bite of serpents.

A'DDIBLE, âd'-dē-bl. 505. See ADDABLE.

ADDIBI'LITY, âd-dē-bĭl'-lē-tē. 511. *n. s.* The possibility of being added. *Locke.* [*Moxon.*

A'DDICE, âd'-dĭs. 142. *n. s.* An adz; an axe.

ADDI'CT*, âd-dĭkt'. *a.* Addicted. *Homilies.*

*To* ADDI'CT §, âd-dĭkt'. *v. a.* To devote; to dedicate: in a good or bad sense. 1 *Cor.* xvi. To devote one's self to any person, or party. *B. Jonson.*

A'DDICTEDNESS, âd-dĭk'-tĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of being addicted. *Boyle.*

ADDI'CTION, âd-dĭk'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of devoting, or giving up. *Sprat.* The state of being devoted. *Shakspeare.*

A'DDITAMENT, âd-dĭt'-â-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*additamentum*, Lat.] The addition, or thing added. *Bacon.*

ADDI'TION, âd-dĭsh'-shŭn. 459. *n. s.* The act of adding one thing to another. *Bentley.* Additament, or the thing added. *Hammond.* In arithmetick, the reduction of two or more numbers of like kind together into one sum or total. *Cocker.* In law, a title given to a man over and above his Christian name and surname. *Cowel.*

ADDI'TIONAL, âd-dĭsh'-shŭn-âl. *a.* That which is added. *Holder.*

ADDI'TIONAL, âd-dĭsh'-shŭn-âl. *n. s.* Something added. *Bacon.*

ADDI'TIONALLY*, âd-dĭsh'-shŭn-âl-lē. *ad.* In addition. *Clerk.*

ADDI'TIONARY*, âd-dĭsh'-shŭn-â-rē. *a.* That which may be added. *Herbert.*

A'DDITORY, âd'-dē-tō-rē. 512. *a.* Having the power or quality of adding. *Arbuthnot.*

A'DDLE §, âd'-dl. 405. *a.* [adel, Sax.] Originally applied to eggs, and signifying such as produce nothing, but grow rotten under the hen; thence transferred to brains that produce nothing. *Hudib.*

*To* A'DDLE, âd'-dl. *v. a.* To make addle. *Brown.*

*To* A'DDLE, âd'-dl. *v. n.* To grow; to increase; to earn or produce. *Tusser. Ob. J.*

A'DDLE-HEADED*, âd'-dl-hĕd'-dĕd. *a.* Having addle brains. *Tr. of Rabelais. Dryden.*

A'DDLE-PATED, âd'-dl-pā'-tĕd.

*To* ADDO'OM*, âd-dōōm'. *v. a.* [*ad* and *doom.*] To adjudge. *Spenser.*

ADDO'RSED*, âd-dôr'-sĕd. *part. a.* In heraldry, signifies beasts, &c. *turned back to back.*

*To* ADDRE'SS §, âd-drĕss'. *v. a.* To prepare one's self to enter upon any action. *Spenser.* To get ready. *Hayward.* To apply to another by words. To address (in law) is to apply to the king in form. *Swift.*

ADDRE'SS, âd-drĕss'. *n. s.* [*addresse*, Fr.] Verbal application to any one, by way of persuasion; petition; preparation of one's self to enter upon any action, with *to* before the thing. See *To* ADDRESS. *Prior.* Courtship. *Addison.* Manner of addressing another. Skill; dexterity. *Swift.* Manner of directing a letter. Written application to any one. *Johnson.*

ADDRE'SSER, âd-drĕs'-sŭr. 98. *n. s.* The person that addresses. *Burke.*

*To* ADDU'CE §*, âd-dūse'. *v. a.* [*adduco*, Lat.] To bring forward; to urge; to allege. *Reid.*

ADDU'CENT, âd-dū'-sĕnt. *a.* A word applied to those muscles that bring forward, close, or draw together the parts of the body to which they are annexed. *Quincy.*

ADDU'CIBLE*, âd-dū'-sē-bl. *a.* That which may be brought forward.

ADDU'CTION*, âd-dŭk'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of adducing or bringing forward. *Smith.*

ADDU'CTIVE*, âd-dŭk'-tĭv. *a.* That which fetches, or brings down. *Brevint.*

*To* ADDU'LCE, âd-dŭlse'. *v. a.* [*dulcis*, Lat.] To sweeten. *Bacon. Ob. J.*

*ADELANTA'DO**, âd-ĕ-lăn-tā'-dō. *n. s.* [Span.] The king's lieutenant in a province, or any great place of charge. *B. Jonson.*

A'DELING, *n. s.* [adela, and ling, Sax.] A word of honour among the Angles, properly appertaining to the king's children. *Cowel.*

ADE'MPTION, â-dĕm'-shŭn. 412. *n. s.* [*adimo*, *ademptum*, Lat.] Taking away; privation. *Dict.*

ADENO'GRAPHY, âd-dē-nŏg'-grâ-fē. 518. *n. s.* [ἀδηνον and γράφω, Gr.] A treatise of the glands.

ADE'PT §, â-dĕpt'. *n. s.* He that is completely skilled in all the secrets of his art. *Pope.*

ADE'PT, â-dĕpt'. *a.* [*adeptus*, Lat.] Skilful; thoroughly versed. *Boyle.*

ADE'PTION*, â-dĕp'-shŭn. *n. s.* Attainment.

*To* A'DEQUATE §*, âd'-ē-kwāte. *v. a.* [*adequo*, Lat.] To resemble exactly. *Shelford.*

A'DEQUATE, âd'-ē-kwāte. 91. *a.* Equal to; proportionate. *Harvey.*

A'DEQUATELY, âd'-ē-kwāte-lē. *ad.* In an adequate manner. *South.*

A'DEQUATENESS, âd'-ē-kwāte-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being adequate.

A'DEQUATION*, âd'-ē-kwā-shŭn. *n. s.* Adequateness. *Bp. Barlow.*

ADESPO'TICK, âd-ē-spŏt'-ĭk. *a.* Not absolute; not despotick.

ADFI'LIATED*, âd-fĭl'-ē-ā-tĕd. *part. a.* Adopted for a son. *Dict.*

*To* ADHE'RE §, âd-hēre'. *v. n.* [*adhæreo*, Lat.] To stick to; as, wax to the finger. To be consistent. *Shak.* To remain firmly fixed to a party, person, or opinion. *Shakspeare.*

ADHE'RENCE, ăd-hē'-rēnse. *n. s.* The quality of adhering; tenacity. Fixedness of mind; steadiness; fidelity. *Addison.*

ADHE'RENCY, ăd-hē'-rēn-sē. 182. *n. s.* Steady attachment. *Bp. Taylor.* That which adheres. *Decay of Piety.*

ADHE'RENT, ăd-hē'-rēnt. *a.* Sticking to. *Pope.* United with. *South.*

ADHE'RENT, ăd-hē'-rēnt. *n. s.* The person that adheres; a follower; a partisan. *Raleigh.* Any thing outwardly belonging to a person. *Government of the Tongue.*

ADHE'RENTLY*, ăd-hē'-rēnt-lē. *ad.* In an adherent manner. [*Swift.*

ADHE'RER, ăd-hē'-rŭr. 98. *n. s.* He that adheres.

ADHE'SION, ăd-hē'-zhŭn. 451. *n. s.* The act or state of sticking to something. *Boyle.*

ADHE'SIVE, ăd-hē'-sĭv. 158, 428. *a.* Sticking; tenacious. *Thomson.*

ADHE'SIVELY*, ăd-hē'-sĭv-lē. *ad.* In an adhesive manner.

ADHE'SIVENESS*, ăd-hē'-sĭv-nĕs. *n. s.* Tenacity; viscosity.

*To* ADHI'BIT §, ăd-hĭb' bĭt. *v. a.* [*adhibeo*, Lat.] To apply; to make use of. *President Forbes.*

ADHIBI'TION, ăd-hē-bĭsh'-shŭn. 507. *n. s.* Application; use. *Whitaker.*

ADHORTA'TION*, ăd-hŏr-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*adhortatio*, Lat.] Advice. *Remedy for Sedition.*

ADJA'CENCY §, ăd-jā'-sĕn-sē. 182. *n. s.* [*adjaceo*, Lat.] The state of lying close to another thing. *Brown.*

ADJA'CENT, ăd-jā'-sĕnt. *a.* Lying near or close. *Bacon. Newton.*

ADJA'CENT, ăd-jā'-sĕnt. *n. s.* That which lies next another. *Locke.*

ADIA'PHORACY*, ă-dē-ăf'-fō-rā-sē. *n. s.* Indifferency. *Dict.*

ADIA'PHOROUS, ă-dē-ăf'-fō-rŭs. *a.* [ἀδιαφορος, Gr.] Neutral. *Quincy.* Indifferent. *Puller.*

ADIA'PHORY, ă-dē-ăf'-fō-rē. 534. *n. s.* Neutrality; indifference.

*To* ADJE'CT §, ăd-jĕkt'. *v. a.* [*adjicio, adjectum*, Lat.] To add to. *Leland.*

ADJE'CTION, ăd-jĕk'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of adjecting, or adding. *B. Jonson.* The thing adjected. *Brown.*

ADJECTI'TIOUS, ăd-jĕk-tĭsh'-ŭs. *a.* Added; thrown in upon the rest. *Maundrell.*

A'DJECTIVE, ăd'-jĕk-tĭv. 512. *n. s.* A word added to a noun, to signify some quality; as, *good. bad. Clarke.*

A'DJECTIVELY, ăd'-jĕk-tĭv-lē. *ad.* In the manner of an adjective. *Knatchbull.*

ADIEU', ă-dū'. 284. *ad.* [from *à Dieu*, Fr.] Farewell. *Fairy Queen.*

*To* ADJOI'N §, ăd-jŏĭn'. 299. *v. a.* [*adjoindre*, Fr.] To join to. *Milton.* To fasten by a joint or juncture. *Shakspeare.*

*To* ADJOI'N, ăd-jŏĭn'. *v. n.* To be contiguous to. *Dryden.* [*rew.*

ADJOI'NANT*, ăd-jŏĭn'-ănt. *a.* Contiguous to. *Ca-*

*To* ADJOU'RN §, ăd-jŭrn'. 314. *v. a.* [*adjourner*, Fr.] To put off to another day. *Shak.* To defer. *Shak. Dryden.*

ADJOU'RNMENT, ăd-jŭrn'-mĕnt. *n. s.* A putting off till another day. *Cowel.* Delay; procrastination. *L'Estrange.* [*Dict.*

A'DIPOUS, ăd'-dē-pŭs. 314. *a.* [*adiposus*, Lat.] Fat.

A'DIT §, ăd'-ĭt. *n. s.* [*aditus*, Lat.] A passage (for the conveyance of water) under ground. *Carew.*

ADI'TION, ăd-ĭsh'-shŭn. 459. *n. s.* [*adeo, adium*, Lat.] The act of going to another. *Dict.*

*To* ADJU'DGE §, ăd-jŭdje'. *v. a.* [*adjuger*, Fr.] To give by a judicial sentence. *Locke.* To decree judicially. *Bacon.* To sentence, or condemn to a punishment. *Shak.* To judge; to decree. *Knolles.*

ADJU'DGEMENT*, ăd-jŭdje'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Adjudication. *Temple.*

ADJUDICA'TION, ăd-jū-dē-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of judging, or granting by judicial sentence. *Lord Clarendon.*

*To* ADJU'DICATE §, ăd-jū'-dē-kāte. *v. a.* [*adjudico* Lat.] To adjudge.

*To* A'DJUGATE, ăd'-jū-gāte. 91. *v. a.* [*adjugo*, Lat.] To yoke to. *Dict.*

A'DJUMENT, ăd'-jū-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*adjumentum*, Lat.] Help; support. *Waterhouse.*

A'DJUNCT §, ăd'-jŭnkt. *n. s.* [*adjunctum*, Lat.] Something united to another. *Shak.* A person joined to another. *Wotton.*

A'DJUNCT, ăd'-jŭnkt. *a.* United with. *Shakspeare.*

ADJU'NCTION, ăd-jŭnk'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of adjoining. The thing joined.

ADJU'NCTIVE, ăd-jŭnk'-tĭv. 158. *n. s.* He that joins. That which is joined.

ADJU'NCTIVE*, ăd-jŭnk'-tĭv. *a.* That which joins.

ADJU'NCTIVELY*, ăd-jŭnk'-tĭv-lē. *ad.* In an adjunctive manner.

ADJU'NCTLY*, ăd-jŭnkt'-lē. *ad.* Consequently; in connexion with.

ADJURA'TION, ăd-jū-rā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of charging another solemnly by word or oath. *Blackwall.* The form of oath. *Addison.*

*To* ADJU'RE §, ăd-jūre'. *v. a.* [*adjuro*, Lat.] To impose an oath upon another. *Milton.* To charge earnestly. 1 *Kings*, xxii.

ADJU'RER*, ăd-jū'-rŭr. *n. s.* One that exacts an oath.

*To* ADJU'ST §, ăd-jŭst'. *v. a.* [*adjuster*, Fr.] To regulate; to put in order. *Swift.* To reduce to the true state. *Locke.* To make conformable; adjust *with. Addison. Blair.*

ADJU'STER*, ăd-jŭs'-tŭr. *n. s.* He who places in due order. *Dr. Warton.*

ADJU'STMENT, ăd-jŭst'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Regulation; settlement. *Woodward.* The state of being regulated. *Watts.*

A'DJUTANCY*, ăd'-jū-tăn-sē. *n. s.* The military office of an adjutant. Skilful arrangement. *Burke.*

A'DJUTANT, ăd'-jū-tănt. 503. *n. s.* [*adjuto*, Lat.] An officer, whose duty is to assist the major of a regiment, and who was formerly called *aid-major*; an assistant. *Bp. Taylor.*

*To* ADJU'TE §, ăd-jūte'. *v. a.* [*adjuvo, adjutum*, Lat.] To help. *B. Jonson. Ob. J.*

ADJU'TOR, ăd-jū'-tŭr. 98, 166. *n. s.* A helper. *Dict.*

ADJU'TORY, ăd'-jū-tŭr-rē. 512, 557. *a.* That which helps. *Dict.*

ADJU'TRIX, ăd-jū'-trĭks. *n. s.* She who helps. *Dict.*

A'DJUVANT, ăd'-jū-vănt. *a.* [*adjuvans*, Lat.] Helpful; useful. *Howell.*

A'DJUVANT*, ăd'-jū-vănt. *n. s.* An assistant. *Sir H. Yelverton.*

*To* A'DJUVATE §, ăd'-jū-vāte. *v. a.* To help. *Dict.*

ADME'ASUREMENT, ăd-mĕzh'-ŭre-mĕnt. *n. s.* The adjustment of proportions. *Cowel.*

ADMENSURA'TION, ăd-mĕn-shū-rā'-shŭn. 452. *n. s.* [*ad* and *mensura*, Lat.] The act or practice of measuring.

*To* ADME'TIATE*, ăd-mē'-shē-āte. *v. a.* [*admetior*, Lat.] To measure. *Dict.*

ADMI'NICLE, ăd-mĭn'-ē-kl. 405. *n. s.* [*adminiculum*, Lat.] Help; support. *Dict.*

ADMINI'CULAR, ăd-mē-nĭk'-ū-lăr. 418. *a.* Helpful. *Tr. of Rabelais.*

*To* ADMI'NISTER §, ăd-mĭn'-nĭs-tŭr. 98. *v. a.* [*administro*, Lat.] To give; to afford; to supply *Philips.* To act as minister or agent. *Pope.* To distribute right. To dispense the sacraments. *Hooker.* To tender an oath. *Shak.* To give physick. *Wafers.* To contribute. *Spectator.* To perform the office of an administrator. *Arbuthnot.*

ADMI'NISTRABLE*, ăd-mĭn'-nĭs-trā-bl. *a.* Capable of administration.

*To* ADMI'NISTRATE, ăd-mĭn'-nĭs-tråte. 91. *v. a.* To exhibit; to give as physick. *Woodward. Ob. J.*

ADMINISTRA'TION, ăd'-mĭn-nĭs-trā'-shŭn. 527. *n. s.* The act of conducting any employment. *Shak.* The executive part of government. *Swift.* Collectively, those to whom the care of publick affairs is committed. *Burke.* Distribution; exhibition

dispensation. *Hooker.* The rights and duties of an administrator to a person deceased. *Cowel.*

ADMI'NISTRATIVE, ăd-mĭn'-nĭs-trā-tĭv. 157. *a.* That which administers.

ADMINISTRA'TOR, ăd'-mĭn-nĭs-trā'-tŭr. 98, 527. *n. s.* He that has the goods of a man dying intestate. *Cowel.* He that officiates in divine rites. *Watts.* He that conducts the government. *Swift.* He who acts as minister or agent. *Sir E. Sandys.*

ADMINISTRA'TRIX, ăd'-mĭn-nĭs-trā'-trĭx. 527. *n. s.* She who administers or has the supreme direction. *Burke.*

ADMINISTRA'TORSHIP, ăd'-mĭn-nĭs-trā'-tŭr-shĭp. *n. s.* The office of administrator.

ADMIRABI'LITY, ăd'-mē-rā-bĭl'-lē-tē. 511, 527. *n. s.* The quality of being admirable. *Dict.*

A'DMIRABLE§, ăd'-mē-rā-bl. 405. *a.* [*admirabilis*, Lat.] To be admired. *Sidney.*

A'DMIRABLENESS, ăd'-mē-rā-bl-nĕs. 511, 527. *n. s.* The quality of being admirable. *Ellis.*

A'DMIRABLY, ăd'-mē-rā-blē. *ad.* So as to raise wonder. *Addison.*

A'DMIRAL§, ăd'-mē-răl. *n. s.* A chief officer of the king's navy. *Cowel.* The chief commander of a fleet. *Knolles.* Any great or capital ship. *Knolles.*

A'DMIRALSHIP, ăd'-mē-răl-shĭp. *n. s.* The office or power of an admiral.

A'DMIRALTY, ăd'-mē-răl-tē. *n. s.* [*amiraulté*, Fr.] The power appointed for the administration of naval affairs. *Bacon.*

☞ This word is frequently pronounced as if written *admiraltry*, with an *r* in the last syllable; nor is this mispronunciation, however improper, confined to the lowest order of the people. The same may be observed of *mayoralty*. *W.*

ADMIRA'TION, ăd-mē-rā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Wonder; the act of admiring. *Milton.*

ADMI'RATIVE*, ăd-mĭ'-rā-tĭv. *a.* The point of admiration, marked thus ! *Cotgrave.*

*To* ADMI'RE§, ăd-mīre'. *v. a.* [*admiro*, Lat.] To regard with wonder. *Glanville.* To regard with love. *Shakspeare.*

*To* ADMI'RE, ăd-mīre'. *v. n.* To wonder. *Ray.*

ADMI'RER, ăd-mī'-rŭr. 98. *n. s.* The person that wonders. *Addison.* A lover. *Tatler.*

ADMI'RINGLY, ăd-mī'-rĭng-lē. *ad.* With admiration. *Shakspeare.*

ADMI'SSIBLE, ăd-mĭs'-sē-bl. 405. *a.* That which may be admitted. *Hale.*

ADMI'SSIBLY*, ăd-mĭs'-sē-blē. *ad.* In a manner which may be admitted.

ADMI'SSION, ăd-mĭsh'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act or practice of admitting. *Bacon.* The state of being admitted. *Dryden.* Admittance. *Woodward.* Introduction to a church-living. *Ayliffe.* The allowance of an argument.

ADMI'SSION-MONEY*, ăd-mĭsh'-shŭn-mŭn'-nē. *n. s.* Money paid for admission. *Sprat.*

*To* ADMI'T§, ăd-mĭt'. *v. a.* [*admitto*, Lat.] To suffer to enter. *Milton.* To suffer to enter upon an office. *Clarendon.* To allow an argument or position. *Fairfax.* To allow, or grant in general. *Dryden.* To commit: a Latinism. *Milton.*

ADMI'TTABLE, ăd-mĭt'-tă-bl. *a.* That which may be admitted. *Harrison.* [Rather, *admittible*. *T.*]

ADMI'TTANCE, ăd-mĭt'-tânse. *n. s.* The act of admitting. *Hooker.* The power or right of entering. *Shak.* Prerogative of being admitted to great persons. *Shak.* Concession of a position. *Brown.*

ADMI'TTER*, ăd-mĭt'-tŭr. *n. s.* He who admits. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* ADMI'X§, ăd-mĭks'. *v. a.* [*admisceo*, Lat.] To mingle with.

ADMI'XTION, ăd-mĭks'-tshŭn. *n. s.* The mingling of one body with another. *Bacon.*

ADMI'XTURE, ăd-mĭks'-tshŭre. 461. *n. s.* The body mingled with another. *Harvey.*

*To* ADMO'NISH§, ăd-mŏn'-nĭsh. *v. a.* [*admoneo*, Lat.] To warn of a fault; to reprove gently. *Decay of Piety.* To inform; to acquaint with. *Milton.*

ADMO'NISHER, ăd-mŏn'-nĭsh-ŭr. *n. s.* He that admonishes. *Transl. of Bullinger's Serm. Dryden.*

ADMO'NISHMENT, ăd-mŏn'-nĭsh-mĕnt. *n. s.* Admonition. *Shakspeare.*

ADMONI'TION, ăd-mŏ-nĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* The hint of a fault or duty; gentle reproof. *Hooker.*

ADMONI'TIONER, ăd-mŏ-nĭsh'-ŭn-ŭr. *n. s* A dispenser of admonition. *Hooker.*

ADMO'NITIVE*, ăd-mŏn'-nē-tĭv. *a.* That which admonishes. *Barrow.*

ADMO'NITOR*, ăd-mŏn'-nē-tŭr. *n. s.* The person who admonishes. *Hobbes.*

ADMO'NITORY, ăd-mŏn'-nē-tŭr-rē. [See DOMESTICK.] *a.* That which admonishes. *Hooker.*

*To* ADMO'VE, ăd-mōōve'. *v. a.* [*admoveo*, Lat.] To bring one thing to another. *Brown. Ob. J.*

ADMURMURA'TION, ăd-mŭr-mŭ-rā'-shŭn. *n. s* [*admurmuro*, Lat.] Murmuring, or whispering to another. *Dict.*

ADNA'SCENT*, ăd-nās'-sĕnt. *part. a.* [*adnascens*, Lat.] Growing upon something else. *Evelyn.*

ADNA'TE*, ăd-nāte'. *a.* [*adnatus*, Lat.] Growing upon. *Smith.*

ADO'§, ă-dōō'. *n. s.* [aðoa, Sax. to do.] Trouble; difficulty. *Sidney.* Bustle; tumult. *Shak.* More tumult than the affair is worth. *Shakspeare.*

ADOLE'SCENCE, ăd-ŏ-lĕs'-sĕnse. } 510. *n. s.* [*ado-*
ADOLE'SCENCY, ăd-ŏ-lĕs'-sĕn-sē. } *lescentia*, Lat.] The age succeeding childhood, and succeeded by puberty. *Brown.*

ADO'ORS*, ă-dōrz'. *ad.* At doors; at the door. *Beaum. and Fl. Gataker.*

*To* ADO'PT§, ă-dŏpt'. *v. a.* [*adopto*, Lat.] To make him a son, who was not so by birth. *Beaum. and Fl.* To place any person or thing in a nearer relation. *Dryden.*

ADO'PTEDLY, ă-dŏp'-tĕd-lē. *ad.* After the manner of something adopted. *Shak.*

ADO'PTER, ă-dŏp'-tŭr. 98. *n. s.* He that makes the adoption. *Huloet.*

ADO'PTION, ă-dŏp'-shŭn. 459. *n. s.* The act of adopting. *Lord Chesterfield.* The state of being adopted. *Shakspeare.*

ADO'PTIVE, ă-dŏp'-tĭv. 157. *a.* He that is adopted by another. *Bacon.* He that adopts another. *Ayliffe.* He who is not native. *Bacon.*

ADO'RABLE, ă-dō'-rā-bl. 405. *a.* That which is worthy of divine honours. *Cheyne.*

ADO'RABLENESS, ă-dō'-rā-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Worthiness of divine honours; quality of being adorable.

ADO'RABLY, ă-dō'-rā-blē. *ad.* In a manner worthy of adoration.

ADORA'TION, ăd-dō-rā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The external homage paid to the Divinity. *Hooker.* Homage paid to persons in high place or esteem. *Shak.*

*To* ADO'RE§, ă-dōre'. *v. a.* [*adoro*, Lat.] To worship with external homage. *Dryden.* To reverence; to honour; to love. *Tatler.*

ADO'REMENT, ă-dōre'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Adoration. *Brown.*

ADO'RER, ă-dō'-rŭr. 98. *n. s.* He that adores; a worshipper. *Shakspeare.*

*To* ADO'RN§, ă-dōrn'. 167. *v. a.* [*adorno*, Lat.] To dress with ornaments. *Isaiah.* To set out with decorations. *Cowley.* To embellish with oratory or elegance of language. *Sprat.*

ADO'RN*, ă-dōrn'. *n. s.* Ornament. *Spenser.*

ADO'RN, ă-dōrn'. *a.* Adorned. *Milton.*

ADO'RNING*, ă-dōrn'-ĭng. *n. s.* Ornament. *More. 1 Peter.*

ADO'RNMENT, ă-dōrn'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Ornament; embellishment; elegance. *Raleigh.*

ADO'WN, ă-dŏŏn'. 323. *ad.* [aðune, Sax.] Down; on the ground. *Spenser.* Anciently used for *below*. *Chaucer.*

ADO'WN, ă-dŏŏn'. *prep.* Down; towards the ground. *Dryden.* Throughout.

ADRE'AD, ă-drĕd'. 234. *ad.* [aðpaeð, Sax.] In a state of fear. *Sidney. Ob. J.*

ADRI'FT, ă-drĭft'. *ad.* [aðpipan, Sax.] Floating at random. *Milton.*

*ADRO'IT*, ă-drŏĭt'. 305. *a.* [French.] Dextrous active; skilful. *Jervas.* [*Chesterfield.*

ADRO'ITLY*, ă-drŏĭt'-lē. *ad.* Dextrously. *Lora*

ADROI'TNESS, ă-drŏit'-nĕs. *n.s* Dexterity. *Horne.*
ADRY', ă-drī'. *ad.* [ăbpiȝan, Sax.] Athirst. *Burton.*
ADSCITI'TIOUS, ăd-sĕ-tĭsh'-ŭs. 314. *a.* [*adscititius*, Lat.] Supplemental; additional. *Clarke.*
ADSTRI'CTION, ăd-strĭk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*adstrictio*, Lat.] The act of binding together.
*To* ADVA'NCE §, ăd-vânse'. 78. *v. a.* [*avancer*, Fr.] To bring forward. *Milton.* To raise to preferment. *Bacon.* To improve. *Tillotson.* To heighten; to grace. *South.* To forward. *Bacon* To propose; to offer to the publick. *Spenser.* To pay beforehand. To lift up. *Barret.*
*To* ADVA'NCE, ăd-vânse'. *v. n.* To come forward. *Parnel.* To make improvement. *Locke.*
ADVA'NCE, ăd-vânse'. 79. *n.s.* The act of coming forward. *Clarendon.* A tendency to meet a lover. *Walsh.* Gradual progression. *Atterbury.* Improvement. *Hale.* Advance-money; money given before-hand. *Junius to the King.*
ADVA'NCEMENT, ăd-vânse'-mĕnt. *n. s.* The act of coming forward. *Swift.* Preferment. *Shak.* The act of advancing another. *Shak.* Improvement; promotion. *Brown.* Settlement on a wife. *Bacon.*
ADVA'NCER, ăd-vân'-sŭr. 98. *n. s.* He that advances. *Bacon.*
ADVA'NTAGE §, ăd-vân'-tădje. 90. *n. s.* [*avantage*, Fr.] Superiority. *Sprat.* Superiority by unlawful means. *Spenser.* Opportunity; convenience. *Shak.* Favourable circumstances. *Waller.* Superiour excellence. *Glanville.* Gain; profit. *Job.* Something more than the mere lawful gain. *Shak.* Preponderation by comparison. *Tillotson.*
*To* ADVA'NTAGE, ăd-vân'-tădje. *v. a.* To benefit. *Shakspeare.* To promote. *Brown.*
ADVA'NTAGEABLE, ăd-vân'-tădje-ă-bl. *a.* Profitable. *Sir J. Hayward.*
ADVA'NTAGED, ăd-vân'-tă-jĕd. 362. *a.* Possessed of advantages. *Glanville.*
ADVA'NTAGE-GROUND, ăd-vân'-tădje-grŏŭnd. *n. s.* Ground that gives superiority. *Clarendon.*
ADVANTA'GEOUS, ăd-vân-tā'-jŭs. *a.* [*avantageux*, Fr.] Profitable; useful. *Hammond.*
ADVANTA'GEOUSLY, ăd-vân-tā'-jŭs-lè. *ad.* Conveniently; profitably. *Arbuthnot.*
ADVANTA'GEOUSNESS, ăd-vân-tā'-jŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Profitableness; usefulness. *Boyle.*
*To* ADVE'NE §, ăd-vēne'. *v. n.* [*advenio*, Lat.] To accede to something; to be superadded. *Ayliffe.*
ADVE'NIENT, ăd-vē'-nè-ĕnt. *a.* Superadded. *Brown.*
A'DVENT, ăd'-vĕnt. *n. s.* [*adventus*, Lat.] One of the holy seasons, signifying the *coming* of our Saviour; made the subject of devotion during the four weeks before Christmas. *Common Prayer.*
ADVE'NTINE, ăd-vĕn'-tīn. 140. *a.* [*advenio*, *adventum*, Lat.] Adventitious. *Bacon.*
ADVENTI'TIOUS, ăd-vĕn-tĭsh'-ŭs. *a.* Accidental; supervenient; not essentially inherent. *Bacon.*
ADVENTI'TIOUSLY*, ăd-vĕn-tĭsh'-ŭs-lè. *ad.* Accidentally.
ADVE'NTIVE, ăd-vĕn'-tĭv. 157. *n. s.* The thing or person that comes from without. *Bacon. Ob. J.*
ADVE'NTIVE*, ăd-vĕn'-tĭv. 157 *a.* Adventitious. *Bacon.* [*Jonson.*
ADVE'NTRY*, ăd-vĕn'-trè. *n. s.* An enterprise. *B.*
ADVE'NTUAL, ăd-vĕn'-tshŭ-ăl. 461. *a.* Relating to the season of advent. *Bp. Sanderson.*
ADVE'NTURE §, ăd-vĕn'-tshŭre. 461. *n. s.* [Fr.] An accident; a chance; a hazard. *Hayward.* The occasion of casual events; an enterprise in which something must be left to hazard. *Dryden.*
*To* ADVE'NTURE, ăd-vĕn'-tshŭre. *v. n.* To try the chance; to dare. *Shakspeare.*
*To* ADVE'NTURE, ăd-vĕn'-tshŭre. *v. a.* To put into the power of chance. *Judges*, ix.
ADVE'NTURER, ăd-vĕn'-tshŭr-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* He that seeks occasions of hazard. *Spenser.*
ADVE'NTURESOME, ăd-vĕn'-tshŭr-sŭm. *a.* The same with *adventurous*. Scarcely used in writing.
ADVE'NTURESOMENESS, ăd-vĕn'-tshŭr-sŭm-nĕs. 461. *n. s.* The quality of being adventuresome. *Dict.*
ADVE'NTUROUS, ăd-vĕn'-tshŭr-ŭs. *a.* He that is inclined to adventures; bold. *Dryden.* Dangerous. *Addison.*
ADVE'NTUROUSLY, ăd-vĕn'-tshŭr-ŭs-lè. *ad.* Boldly; daringly. *Shakspeare.*
ADVE'NTUROUSNESS*, ăd-vĕn'-tshŭr-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* The act of being adventurous.
A'DVERB §, ăd'-vĕrb. *n.s.* [*adverbium*, Lat.] A word joined to a verb or adjective, and solely applied to the use of qualifying and restraining the latitude of their signification. *Clarke.*
ADVE'RBIAL, ăd-vĕr'-bè-ăl. *a.* Having the quality or structure of an adverb. *Harris.* Making use of adverbs. *Tatler.*
ADVE'RBIALLY, ăd-vĕr'-bè-ăl-lè. *ad.* Like an adverb. *Addison.*
ADVE'RSABLE, ăd-vĕr'-să-bl. 405. *a.* Contrary to; opposite to. *Dict.*
*ADVERSA'RIA*, ăd-vĕr-să'-rè-ă. *n. s.* [Lat.] A common-place; a book to note in. *Bp. Bull.*
A'DVERSARY, ăd'-vĕr-să-rè. 512. *n. s.* [*adversarius*, Lat.] An opponent; enemy. *Shakspeare.*
A'DVERSARY*, ăd'-vĕr-să-rè. *a.* Opposite to; adverse; hostile. *Bp. King.*
ADVE'RSATIVE, ăd-vĕr'-să-tĭv. 512. *a.* In grammar, applied to a word which makes some opposition or variety. *Worthington.*
ADVE'RSE §, ăd'-vĕrse. *a.* [*adversus*, Lat.] Acting with contrary directions. *Shak.* Calamitous; afflictive. *Milton.* Personally opponent. *Sidney.*
*To* ADVE'RSE*, ăd-vĕrse'. *v. a.* To oppose. *Gower.*
ADVE'RSENESS*, ăd-vĕrse'-nĕs. *n. s.* Opposition. *Bp. Morton.*
ADVE'RSITY, ăd-vĕr'-sè-tè. 511. *n. s.* Affliction; calamity. *Shakspeare.* Misery. *Hooker.*
A'DVERSELY, ăd'-vĕrse-lè. *ad.* Oppositely; unfortunately. *Shakspeare.*
*To* ADVE'RT §, ăd-vĕrt'. *v. n.* [*adverto*, Lat.] To attend to; to regard. *Ray.*
*To* ADVE'RT*, ăd-vĕrt'. *v. a.* To regard; to advise. *More.*
ADVE'RTENCE, ăd-vĕr'-tĕnse. } *n.s.* Attention to
ADVE'RTENCY, ăd-vĕr'-tĕn-sè. } *Decay of Piety*
ADVE'RTENT, ăd-vĕr'-tĕnt. *a.* Attentive; heedful. *Hale.*
*To* ADVERTI'SE §, ăd-vĕr-tīze'. *v.a.* [*advertir*, Fr.] To inform; to give intelligence. *Shak.* To give notice by means of an *advertisement* in the publick prints. *Dryden.*
ADVERTI'SEMENT, ăd-vĕr'-tīz-mĕnt. } *n. s.* In-
ADVE'RTISEMENT, ăd-vĕr-tize'-mĕnt. } struction; admonition. *Shak.* Intelligence; information. *Sir John Davies.* Notice of any thing published in a paper; legal notification. *Const and Canon Eccl.*

☞ As nouns ending in *ment* always follow the accentuation of the verbs from which they are formed, we frequently hear *advertisement* taxed with the grossest irregularity for having the accent on a different syllable from *advertise*.—The origin of this irregularity seems to have arisen from a change which has taken place in the pronunciation of the verb since the noun has been formed; *advertise* and *chastise* were, in Shakspeare's time, both accented on the penultimate, and therefore *advertisement* and *chastisement* were formed regularly from them.

"Wherein he did the King his lord *advertise*."
*Hen. VIII.*
"My grief cries louder than *advertisement*."
*Much Ado, &c.*
"Oh, then how quickly should this arm of mine
"Now pris'ner to the palsy, *chastise* thee."
*Richard II.*
"And *chastisement* doth therefore hide its head."
*Jul. Cæsar.*

But since that time, the verbs *advertise* and *chastise* have fallen into an analogy more agreeable to verbs of the same form; for the verbs to *promise*, *practise*, *franchise*, *mortise*, and *divertise*, are the only words where the termination *ise* has not the accent either primary or secondary; and if an alteration must be made to reconcile the pronunciation of the simple with that of the compound, we should find it much easier to change *advertisement* and *chastisement* into *advertisement* and *chas-*

*tisement*, than *advertise* and *chastise* into *advértise* and *châstise*; but the irregularity seems too inveterate to admit of any alteration. *W.*

ADVERTI'SER, ăd-vĕr-tī'-zŭr. 93. *n. s.* He that gives intelligence. *Tatler.* A paper publishing advertisements. *Burke.*

ADVE'RTISING, or ADVERTI'SING, ăd-vĕr-tī'-zĭng. *part. a.* Active in getting intelligence. *Shakspeare. Oh. J*

*To* ADVE'SPERATE, ăd-vĕs'-pĕ-rāte. 91. *v. n.* [*advespero*, Lat.] To draw towards evening. *Dict.*

ADVI'CE, ăd-vīse'. 499. *n. s.* [*avis, advis*, Fr.] Counsel; instruction. *Shak.* Reflection; prudent consideration. *Shak.* Consultation; deliberation. *Bacon.* Intelligence: this sense is chiefly commercial.

ADVI'CE-BOAT, ăd-vīse'-bōte. *n. s.* A vessel employed to bring intelligence.

*To* ADVI'GILATE*, ăd-vĭd'-jĭl-āte. *v. a.* [*advigilo*, Lat.] To watch diligently. *Dict.*

ADVI'SABLE, ăd-vī'-zā-bl. 405. *a.* Prudent; fit to be advised. *South.* Open to advice. *Fell.*

ADVI'SABLENESS, ăd-vī'-zā-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of being advisable.

*To* ADVI'SE§, ăd-vīze'. 437. *v. a.* To counsel. *Shak.* To give information. *Shakspeare.*

*To* ADVI'SE, ăd-vīze'. 499. *v. n.* To consult; to consider; to deliberate. *Milton.*

ADVI'SED, ăd-vī'-zĕd. 362. *part. a.* Acting with deliberation. *Bacon.* Performed with deliberation. *Hooker.*

ADVI'SEDLY, ăd-vī'-zĕd-lè. 364. *ad.* Soberly; heedfully. *Ascham.*

ADVI'SEDNESS, ăd-vī'-zĕd-nĕs. 365. *n. s.* Deliberation. *Sanderson.*

ADVI'SEMENT, ăd-vīze'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Counsel; information. *Spenser.* Prudence; circumspection. 1 *Chron.* Antiquated.

ADVI'SER, ăd-vī'-zŭr. 98. *n. s.* The person that advises. *Waller.*

ADVI'SING*, ăd-vī'-zĭng. *n. s.* Counsel; advice. *Shakspeare.*

ADVI'SO*, ăd-vī'-zō. *n. s.* [*adviso*, low Lat. *aviso*, Ital.] Advice; consideration. *Whitlock.*

ADULA'TION, ăd-jŭ-lā'-shŭn. 294. *n. s.* [*adulatio*, Lat.] Flattery, high compliment. *Shakspeare.*

ADULA'TOR, ăd-jŭ-lā'-tŭr. 521. *n. s.* A flatterer.

A'DULATORY, ăd'-jŭ-lā-tŭr-rè. 512. [See DOMESTICK.] *a.* Flattering; full of compliments. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

ADULA'TRESS*, ăd-jŭ-lā'-trĕs. *n. s.* She that flattereth. *Huloet.*

ADU'LT§, ă-dŭlt'. *a.* [*adultus*, Lat.] Grown up. *Decay of Piety.*

ADU'LT, ă-dŭlt'. *n. s.* A person grown, or full grown. *Swarp.* [*Howell.*

A'DULTED, ăd'-ŭl-tĕd. *part. a.* Completely grown.

ADU'LTNESS, ă-dŭlt'-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being adult.

*To* ADU'LTER, ă-dŭl'-tŭr. 98, 556. *v. n.* [*adultero*, Lat.] To commit adultery. *B. Jonson.* To stain; to pollute. *Marston.* A word not classical.

ADU'LTERANT, ă-dŭl'-tŭr-ănt. *n. s.* That which adulterates.

*To* ADU'LTERATE, ă-dŭl'-tŭr-āte. *v. n.* To commit adultery. *Shakspeare.*

*To* ADU'LTERATE, ă-dŭl'-tŭr-āte. 91. *v. a.* To corrupt by some foreign admixture; to contaminate. *Boyle.* To change by admixture, without injuring or corrupting. *Peacham.*

ADU'LTERATE, ă-dŭl'-tŭr-āte. 91. *a.* Tainted with the guilt of adultery. *Shak.* Corrupted with some foreign mixture. *Swift.*

ADU'LTERATELY*, ă-dŭl'-tŭr-āte-lè. *ad.* In an adulterate manner.

ADU'LTERATENESS, ă-dŭl'-tŭr-āte-nĕs. 91, 93, 559. *n. s.* The quality of being adulterate.

ADULTERA'TION, ă-dŭl'-tŭr-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of adulterating. *Bacon.* The state of being adulterated. *Felton.*

ADU'LTERER. ă-dŭl'-tŭr-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* The person guilty of adultery. *Dryden.*

ADU'LTERESS, ă-dŭl'-tŭr-ĕs. *n. s.* A woman that commits adultery. *Government of the Tongue.*

ADU'LTERINE, ă-dŭl'-tŭr-ĭne. 149. *n. s.* A child born of an adulteress: a term of canon-law.

ADU'LTERINE*, ă-dŭl'-tŭr-ĭne. *a.* Spurious. *Bp Hall.*

*To* ADU'LTERIZE*, ă-dŭl'-tŭr-ĭze. *v. a.* To commit adultery. *Milton.*

ADU'LTEROUS, ă-dŭl'-tŭr-ŭs. 314. *a.* Guilty of adultery. *Shak.* Spurious; corrupt. *Mer. Casaubon.*

ADU'LTEROUSLY*, ă-dŭl'-tŭr-ŭs-lè. *ad.* In an adulterous manner. *Bp. Taylor.*

ADU'LTERY§, ă-dŭl'-tŭr-è. 556. *n. s.* Violation of the bed of a married person. *Dryden.* Adulteration; corruption. *Ben Jonson.*

ADU'MBRANT, ăd-ŭm'-brănt. *a.* That which gives a slight resemblance.

*To* ADU'MBRATE§, ăd-ŭm'-brāte. 91. *v. a.* [*adumbro*, Lat.] To shadow out; to give a slight likeness. *Decay of Piety.*

ADUMBRA'TION, ăd-ŭm-brā'-shŭn. *n. s.* A slight and imperfect representation. *Bacon.* A faint sketch. *Glanville.* In heraldry, the shadow only of any figure outlined and painted of a colour darker than the field.

ADUNA'TION, ăd-ū-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*adunare*, Lat. The state of being united; union. *Abp. Cranmer.*

ADU'NCITY, ă-dŭn'-sè-tè. 511. *n. s.* Crookedness *Arbuthnot.*

ADU'NQUE, ă-dŭnk'. 415. *a.* [*aduncus*, Lat.] Crooked; bending inwards; hooked. *Bacon.*

A'DVOCACY, ăd'-vō-kā-sè. 546. *n. s.* The act of pleading. *Brown.* Judicial pleading; law-suit *Chaucer.*

*To* A'DVOCATE§*, ăd'-vō-kāte. *v. a.* [*advoco*, Lat.] To plead; to support; to defend. *Milton.*

*To* A'DVOCATE*, ăd'-vō-kāte. *v. n.* To perform the office of an advocate. *Dawbeny*, 1659.

A'DVOCATE, ăd'-vō-kāte. *n. s.* He that pleads the cause of another. *Ayl. Par.* He that pleads as a controvertist or vindicator. *Shak.* In the scriptural and sacred sense, it stands for one of the offices of our Redeemer. *Milton.* Formerly, the patron of a church. *Cowel.*

A'DVOCATESHIP*, ăd'-vō-kāte-shĭp. *n. s.* The duty or place of an advocate. *B. Jonson.* The assistance or support of a great person in a suit. *Hallywell.*

A'DVOCATESS*, ăd'-vō-kā-tĕs. *n. s.* A female advocate. *Bp. Taylor.*

ADVOCA'TION, ăd-vō-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The office or act of pleading. *Shak.* Like *advocate*, this word has also a scriptural and sacred sense. *Bp. Taylor.*

ADVOLA'TION, ăd-vō-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*advolo*, Lat.] The act of flying to something. *Dict.*

ADVOLU'TION, ăd-vō-lū'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*advolutio*, Lat.] The act of rolling to something.

ADVO'UTRER*, ăd-vōŭ'-trĕr. *n. s.* [*advoultrer*, Fr.] An adulterer. *Bale.* [*Bacon*

ADVO'UTRESS*, ăd-vōŭ'-trĕs. *n. s.* An adulteress.

ADVO'UTROUS*, ăd-vōŭ'-trŭs. *a.* Adulterous. *Bale.*

ADVO'UTRY, ăd-vōŭ'-trè. 313. *n. s.* Adultery *Bacon.*

ADVOWE', or ADVOWEE', ăd-vōŭ-ēē'. *n. s.* He that has the right of advowson.

ADVO'WSON, or ADVO'WZEN, ăd-vōŭ'-zŭn. 170. *n. s.* A right to present to a benefice. *Cowel.*

*To* ADU'RE, ă-dūre'. *v. n.* [*aduro*, Lat.] To burn up. *Bacon. Oh. J.*

ADU'ST§, ă-dŭst'. *a.* [*adustus*, Lat.] Burnt up; scorched. *Milton.* It is generally applied to the complexion and humours of the body. *Quincy.*

ADU'STED, ă-dŭst'-ĕd. *a.* Burnt; scorched. *Milton.* Hot, as the complexion. *Howell.*

ADU'STIBLE, ă-dŭs'-tè-bl. 179. *a.* What may be burnt up. *Dict.*

ADU'STION, ă-dŭs'-tshŭn. 464. *s.* The act of burning up, or drying. *Burton.*

ADZ. *n. s.* See ADDICE.

AE, or Æ. A diphthong in the Latin language, which seems not properly to have any place in the English.

**Æ'GILOPS**, ē'-jē-lŏps. *n. s.* [*αἴγιλωψ*, Gr.] A tumour or swelling in the great corner of the eye; also a plant so called. *Quincy.*

**Æ'GIS***, ē'-jĭs. *n. s.* [*ægis*, Lat.] A shield.

**Æ'GLOGUE***, ēg'-lŏg. *n. s.* A pastoral; a dialogue, in verse between goat-herds. *Pref. to Spenser's Pastorals.*

***ÆGYPTIACUM***, ē-jĭp-tĭ'-ă-kŭm. 460. *n. s.* An ointment of honey, verdigrise, and vinegar. *Quincy.*

**ÆL**, or **EAL**, or **AL**, in compound names, signifies *all*, or *altogether*. So *Ælwin* is a *complete conqueror: Albert, all illustrious. Gibson's Camden.*

**ÆLF** implies assistance. So *Ælfwin* is *victorious*, and *Ælfwold*, an *auxiliary governour. Gibson.*

**ÆNIGMA**§, *n. s.* See ENIGMA, *and its derivatives.*

**ÆOLIPILE**, *n. s.* See EOLIPILE.

**AE'RIAL**, ā-ē'-rē-ăl. *a.* [*aërius*, Lat.] Belonging to the air. *Milton.* Produced by the air. *Dryden.* Inhabiting the air. *Milton.* Placed in the air. *Pope.* High; elevated in situation. *Philips.*

**AE'RIE**, ē'-rē. *n. s.* [*airie*, Fr. Sometimes written *aiery* or *eyrie*.] A young brood or nest of hawks. *Shak.*

**A'ERIFORM***, ā'-ĕr-ē-fôrm. *a.* [*ἀήρ*, Gr. and *forma*, Lat.] That which resembles air. *Adams.*

**AERO'GRAPHY***, ā-ŭr-ŏg'-grā-fē. *n. s.* [*ἀήρ* and *γράφω*, Gr.] The description of the air.

**AERO'LOGY**, ā-ŭr-ŏl'-lŏ-jē. 556. *n. s.* [*ἀήρ* and *λόγος*, Gr.] The doctrine of the air.

**AEROMA'NCY**, ā'-ŭr-ō-mān-sē. 519. *n. s.* [*ἀήρ* and *μαντεία*, Gr.] The art of divining by the air. *Cotgrave.*

**AERO'METER***, ā-ŭr-ŏm'-mē-tŭr. *n. s.* A machine for weighing the air.

**AERO'METRY**, ā-ŭr-ŏm'-mē-trē. 518. *n. s.* The art of measuring the air. *Dict.*

**AERONA'UT***, ā'-ŭr-ō-nâwt. *n. s.* [*ἀήρ* and *ναύτης*, Gr.] He who has sailed through the air in a balloon. *Burke.*

**AERO'SCOPY**, ā-ŭr-ŏs'-kō-pē. 518. *n. s.* [*ἀήρ* and *σκέπτω*. Gr.] The observation of the air. *Dict.*

**AEROSTA'TION***, ā-ŭr-ŏs-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*aerostation*, Fr. *ἀήρ* and *ἱστημι*, or *στατικη*, Gr.] The science of weighing air. *Adams.*

**Æ'THIOPS-MINERAL**, ē'-*thē*-ŭps-mĭn'-ŭr-răl. *n. s.* Quicksilver and sulphur, ground together to a black powder. *Quincy.*

**ÆTITES**, ē-tī'-tēz. *n. s.* [*ἄετος*, an eagle.] Eagle-stone. *Quincy.*

**AFA'R**, ă-fâr'. *ad.* [*æpeonnian, æpennan*, Sax.] At a great distance. *Shak.* To or from a great distance. *Dryden. From afar;* from a distant place. *Addison. Afar off;* remotely distant. *Sir John Hayward.*

**AFE'ARD**, ă-fērd'. *part. a.* Frighted; terrified; afraid. *Spenser. Ob. J.* [*Milton.*

***A'FER***, ā'-fŭr. 93. *n. s.* [Lat.] The southwest wind.

**AFFABI'LITY**, ăf-fă-bĭl'-lē-tē. *n. s.* The quality of being affable. *Shakspeare.*

**A'FFABLE**§, ăf'-fă-bl. 405. *a.* [*affabilis*, Lat.] Easy of manners; courteous. *Bacon.* Benign; mild; favourable. *Tatler.*

**A'FFABLENESS**, ăf'-fă-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Courtesy; affability.

**A'FFABLY**, ăf'-fă-blē. *ad.* In an affable manner. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

**A'FFABROUS**, ăf'-fă-brŭs. *a.* [*affabre*, Fr.] Skilfully made. *Dict.*

**AFFABULA'TION**, ăf-făb-ŭ-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*affabulatio*, Lat.] The moral of a fable. *Dict.*

**AFFA'IR**, ăf-fâre'. *n. s.* [*affaire*, Fr.] Business; something to be transacted. *Pope.* In military language, a partial engagement.

*To* **AFFA'MISH**§*, ăf-făm'-ĭsh. *v. a.* [*affamer*, Fr.] To starve. *Spenser.*

**AFFA'MISHMENT***, ăf-făm'-ĭsh-mĕnt. *n. s.* Starving. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* **AFFE'AR***, ăf-fēre'. 227. *v. a.* [*apænan*, Sax. *terrere.*] To frighten. *Spenser.*

*To* **AFFE'AR**, or rather to **AFFE'ER**, ăf-fēre'. *v. n.* [*affier*, Fr.] To confirm; to give a sanction to. *Shakspeare.* An old term of law.

**AFFE'CT**, ăf-fĕkt'. *n. s.* Affection; passion; sensation. *Bacon.* Quality; circumstance. *Wiseman.* The antiquated word for *affection.*

*To* **AFFE'CT**§, ăf-fĕkt'. *v. a.* [*affecio, affectum*, Lat.] To act upon; to produce effects in any other thing. *Milton.* To move the passions. *Addison.* To aim at. *Dryden.* To tend to. *Newton.* To be fond of. *Hooker.* To make a show of something. *Prior.* To imitate in an unnatural manner. *B. Jonson.* To convict of some crime. *Ayliffe.*

**AFFE'CTATED***, ăf-fĕk'-tā-tĕd. *a.* Far-fetched *Barret.* Old word for *affected.*

**AFFECTA'TION**, ăf-fĕk-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Fondness; high degree of liking. *Hooker.* An artificial show. *Spectator.* Affection or liking simply. *Bp. Hall.* The act of desiring or aiming at. *Pearson.*

**AFFE'CTED**, ăf-fĕk'-tĕd. *part. a.* Moved; touched with affection. *Shak.* Studied with over-much care. *Shakspeare.* Full of affectation.

**AFFE'CTEDLY**, ăf-fĕk'-tĕd-lē. *ad.* In an affected manner; hypocritically. *Brown.* Studiously; with laboured intention. *Decay of Piety.*

**AFFE'CTEDNESS**, ăf-fĕk'-tĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of being affected.

**AFFE'CTER***. *n. s.* See AFFECTOR.

**AFFE'CTINGLY***, ăf-fĕk'-tĭng-lē. *ad.* In an affecting manner.

**AFFE'CTION**§, ăf-fĕk'-shŭn. *n. s.* The state of being affected; used in the sense of sympathy. *Shak.* Passion of any kind. *Spenser.* Love; kindness. *Shak.* Good-will to any object. *Bacon.* State of the mind in general. *Shak.* Quality; property. *Boyle.* State of the body. *Wiseman.* Lively representation in painting. *Wotton. Shakspeare.*

**AFFE'CTIONATE**, ăf-fĕk'-shŭn-ăte. *a.* Warm; zealous. *Sprat.* Strongly inclined to. *Bacon.* Fond; tender. *Sidney.* Benevolent; tender. *Rogers.*

**AFFE'CTIONATELY**, ăf-fĕk'-shŭn-ăte-lē. 91. *ad.* In an affectionate manner. 1 *Thes.* ii.

**AFFE CTIONATENESS**, ăf-fĕk'-shŭn-ăte-nĕs. *n. s.* Fondness; tenderness.

**AFFE'CTIONED**, ăf-fĕk'-shŭnd. 359. *a.* Affected; conceited; now obsolete in this sense. *Shak.* Inclined; mentally disposed. *Rom.* xii.

**AFFE'CTIOUSLY**, ăf-fĕk'-shŭs-lē. *ad.* In an affecting manner. *Dict.*

**AFFE'CTIVE**, ăf-fĕk'-tĭv. *a.* That which affects. *Burnet.*

**AFFE'CTIVELY***, ăf-fĕk'-tĭv-lē. *ad.* In an impressive manner.

**AFFE'CTOR***, or **AFFE'CTER***, ăf-fĕk'-tŭr. *n. s.* One that is guilty of affectation. *Cotgrave.*

**AFFECTUO'SITY**, ăf-fĕk-tshŭ-ŏs'-sē-tē. *n. s.* [*affectuositas*, low Lat.] Passionateness.

**AFFE'CTUOUS**, ăf-fĕk'-tshŭ-ŭs. 464. *a.* Full of passion. *Leland.*

*To* **AFFE'RE**, ăf-fēre'. *v. a.* [*affier*, Fr.] In law, to confirm. *Huloet.* See *To* AFFEAR.

**AFFE'RORS**, ăf-fē'-rŭrz. *n. s.* [from *affere.*] Persons appointed to mulct such as have committed faults arbitrarily punishable. *Cowel.*

***AFFE'TUOSO****, ăf-fĕt'-ŭŏ-ō-sō. *a.* [Ital.] In musick, what is to be sung or played tenderly.

**AFFI'ANCE**§, ăf-fī'-ănse. *n. s.* [*affiance*, Fr.] A marriage-contract. *Spenser.* Trust in general. *Shakspeare.* Trust in the divine promises. *Hammond.*

*To* **AFFI'ANCE**, ăf-fī'-ănse. *v. a.* To betroth. *Spenser.* To give confidence. *Pope.*

**AFFI'ANCER**, ăf-fī'-ăn-sŭr. *n. s.* He that makes a contract of marriage. *Dict.*

**AFFIDA'TION**, ăf-fĭ-dā'-shŭn. } *n. s.* [*affido*,
**AFFIDA'TURE**, ăf-fē-dā'-tshŭre. } Lat.] Mutual contract. *Dict.*

**AFFIDA'VIT**, ăf-fē-dā'-vĭt. *n. s.* [*affidavit*, low Lat.] A declaration upon oath. *Donne.*

**AFFI'ED**, ăf-fī'-ĕd. 362. *part. a.* Joined by contract; affianced. *Shakspeare.*

*To* **AFFI'LE***, ăf-fīle'. *v. a.* [*affiler*, Fr.] To polish. *Chaucer.*

**AFFILIA'TION**, ăf-fĭl-lē-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*ad* and *filius*

☞ 559.—Fāte, fār, fâll, fât;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

Lat.] Adoption; the act of taking a son. *Cotgrave.*

A'FFINAGE, âf'-fē-nâje. 90. *n. s.* [*affinage*, Fr.] Refining metals by the coppel. *Dict.*

AFFI'NED, âf-fī'-nĕd. 362. *a.* [*affinis*, Lat.] Joined by affinity. *Shakspeare.*

AFFI'NITY, âf-fĭn'-nè-tè. 511. *n. s.* Relation by marriage: opposed to *consanguinity*, or relation by birth. *Sidney.* Relation to; connexion with. *Camd.*

*To* AFFI'RM §, âf fĕrm'. 108. *v. n.* [*affirmo*, Lat.] To declare. *Shakspeare.*

*To* AFFI'RM, âf-fĕrm'. *v. a.* To declare positively. *Acts*, xxv. To ratify or approve. *Bacon.*

AFFI'RMABLE, âf-fĕr'-mâ-bl. *a.* What may be affirmed. *Hale.*

AFFI'RMABLY*, âf-fĕr'-mâ-blè. *ad.* In a way capable of affirmation.

AFFI'RMANCE, âf-fĕr'-mânse. *n. s.* Confirmation. *Bacon.* Declaration. *Selden.*

AFFI'RMANT, âf-fĕr'-mânt. *n. s.* A declarer. *Dict.*

AFFIRMA'TION, âf-fĕr-mâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of affirming or declaring. *Shak.* The position affirmed. *Hammond.* Confirmation. *Hooker.*

AFFI'RMATIVE, âf-fĕr'-mâ-tĭv. 158. *a.* That which affirms. *Hooker.* That which can or may be affirmed. *Newton.* Positive; dogmatical. *Taylor.*

AFFI'RMATIVE*, âf-fĕr'-mâ-tĭv. *n. s.* What contains an affirmation. *Stillingfleet.*

AFFI'RMATIVELY, âf-fĕr'-mâ-tĭv-lè. *ad.* In an affirmative manner. *Brown.*

AFFI'RMER, âf-fĕr'-mŭr. 98. *n. s.* The person that affirms. *Bp. Bramhall.*

*To* AFFI'X §, âf-fĭks'. *v. a.* [*affigo*, *affixum*, Lat.] To unite to the end. *Locke.* To connect consequentially. *Hammond.* Simply, to fasten or fix. *Spenser.*

AFFI'X, âf'-fĭks. 492. *n. s.* Something united to the end of a word. *Clarke.* A term of grammar.

AFFI'XION, âf-fĭk'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of affixing. The state of being affixed. *Bp. Hall.*

AFFLA'TION, âf-flâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*afflo*, *afflatum*, Lat.] The act of breathing upon any thing. *Dict.*

*AFFLA'TUS*, âf-flâ'-tŭs. *n. s.* [Lat.] Communication of the power of prophecy. *Whitby.*

*To* AFFLI'CT §, âf-flĭkt'. *v. a.* [*afflicto*, Lat.] To put to pain; to grieve. *Hooker.* To break; to overthrow: [*affligo*, Lat.] *Milton.*

AFFLI'CTEDNESS, âf-flĭk'-tĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of affliction.

AFFLI'CTER, âf-flĭk'-tŭr. 98. *n. s.* The person that afflicts; a tormenter. *Huloet.*

AFFLI'CTINGLY*, âf-flĭk'-tĭng-lè. *ad.* In an afflicting manner.

AFFLI'CTION, âf-flĭk'-shŭn. *n. s.* Calamity. *Hooker.* The state of sorrowfulness. *Shakspeare.*

AFFLI'CTIVE, âf-flĭk'-tĭv. 158. *a.* Causing affliction; painful; tormenting. *Bp. Hall.*

AFFLI'CTIVELY*, âf-flĭk'-tĭv-lè. *ad.* Painfully. *Brown.*

A'FFLUENCE, âf'-flŭ-ĕnse. *n. s.* The act of flowing to any place. *Wotton.* Exuberance of riches. *Rogers.*

A'FFLUENCY, âf'-flŭ-ĕn-sè. *n. s.* The same with *affluence.*

A'FFLUENT §, âf'-flŭ-ĕnt. *a.* [*affluens*, Lat.] Flowing to any part. *Harvey.* Abundant; wealthy. *Prior.*

A'FFLUENTLY*, âf'-flŭ-ĕnt-lè *ad.* In an affluent manner.

A'FFLUENTNESS, âf'-flŭ-ĕnt-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of being affluent. *Dict.*

A'FFLUX, âf'-flŭks. *n. s.* [*affluxus*, Lat.] The act of flowing to some place; affluence. *Graunt.*

AFFLU'XION, âf-flŭk'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of flowing to a particular place, or from one place to another. *Browne.*

*To* AFFO'RD §, âf-fôrd'. *v. a.* [*afforer*, Fr.] To yield or produce. To grant, or confer any thing. *Spenser* To be able to sell. *Addison.* To be able to bear expenses. *Swift.*

*To* AFFO'REST §, âf-fŏr'-rĕst. 109, 168. *v. a.* [*afforestare*, Lat.] To turn ground into forest. *Sir J. Davies.*

AFFORESTA'TION, âf-fŏr-rĕs-tâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* Ground turned into forest. *Hale.*

*To* AFFRA'NCHISE §, âf-frân'-tshĭz. 140. *v. a.* [*affranchir*, Fr.] To make free.

AFFRA'NCHISEMENT*, âf-frân'-tshĭz-mĕnt. *n. s.* The act of making free.

*To* AFFRA'P §*, âf-frâp'. *v. n.* [*affrappare*, Ital.] To strike; to make a blow. *Spenser. Ob. T.*

*To* AFFRA'P*, âf-frâp'. *v. a.* To strike down *Spenser.*

*To* AFFRA'Y §, âf-frâ'. *v. a.* [*effrayer*, Fr.] To fright, to terrify. *Fairy Qu.* To put one in doubt. *Huloet.*

AFFRA'Y, âf-frâ'. } *n. s.* A tumultuous
AFFRA'YMENT, âf-frâ'-mĕnt. } assault. Tumult; confusion. *Spenser.*

AFFRE'T*, âf-frĕt'. *n. s.* [*fretta*, Ital. speed.] Furious onset; immediate attack. *Spenser.*

AFFRI'CTION, âf-frĭk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*affrictio*, Lat.] The act of rubbing one thing upon another. *Boyle.*

AFFRI'ENDED*, âf-frĕnd'-ĕd. *part. a.* Reconciled; made friends. *Spenser.*

*To* AFFRI'GHT §, âf-frīte'. *v. a.* [ap̄ẏhtan, aprtan, Sax.] To affect with fear; to terrify. *Shak.*

AFFRI'GHT, âf-frīte'. 393. *n. s.* Terrour; fear. *Dryden.* The cause of fear. *B. Jonson.*

AFFRI'GHTEDLY*, âf-frīte'-ĕd-lè. *ad.* Under the impression of fear.

AFFRI'GHTER*, âf-frīte'-ŭr. *n. s.* He who frights ens. *Shelton.*

AFFRI'GHTFUL, âf-frīte'-fŭl. *a.* Terrible; dread ful. *Hall.*

AFFRI'GHTMENT, âf-frīte'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Fear; terrour. *Wotton.* Fearfulness. *Barrow.*

*To* AFFRO'NT §, âf-frŭnt'. 165. *v. a.* [*affronter*, Fr.] To meet face to face. *Shak.* To meet in a hostile manner, front to front. *Milton.* To offer an open insult. *Fairfax.*

AFFRO'NT, âf-frŭnt'. *n. s.* Insult offered to the face. *Bacon.* Outrage; act of contempt. *Milton.* Open opposition; encounter. *Milton.* Disgrace; shame. *Arbuthnot.*

AFFRO'NTER, âf-frŭn'-tŭr. 98. *n. s.* [*affronteur*, old Fr.] The person that affronts.

AFFRO'NTING, âf-frŭn'-tĭng. *part. a.* Contumelious. *Watts.*

AFFRO'NTIVE*, âf-frŭn'-tĭv. *a.* Causing affront. *Ash.*

AFFRO'NTIVENESS*, âf-frŭn'-tĭv-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality that gives affront *Ash.*

*To* AFFU'SE §, âf-fūze'. *v. a.* [*affundo*, *affusum*, Lat.] To pour one thing upon another. *Boyle.*

AFFU'SION, âf-fū'-zhŭn. *n. s.* [*affusio*, Lat.] The act of pouring upon. *Grew.*

*To* AFFY' §, âf-fī'. *v. a.* [*affier*, Fr.] To betroth in order to marriage. *Shak.* To bind; to join. *Montagu.*

*To* AFFY', âf-fī'. *v. n.* To put confidence in. *Titus Andronicus. B. Jonson. Fotherby. Ob. J.*

AFI'ELD, â-fēēld'. 275. *a.* To the field. *Milton.* In the field. *Old Ballads.* See FIELD.

AFI'RE*, â-fīre'. *ad.* On fire. *Gower.*

AFLA'T, â-flât'. *ad.* Level with the ground. *Bacon.*

AFLO'AT, â-flōte'. 295. *ad.* Floating. *Shakspeare.*

AFOO'T, â-fŭt'. 307. *ad.* On foot. *Shakspeare.* In action. *Shakspeare.* In motion. *Shakspeare.*

AFO'RE §, â-fōre'. *prep.* [ac-ꝑopan, Sax.] Not behind; *obs.* Before; nearer in place. Sooner in time. *Shak.* Prior or superiour to. *Athan. Creed.* Under the notice of. *B. Jonson.* In the power of: noting the right of choice. *B. Jonson.*

AFO'RE, â-fōre'. *ad.* In time foregone or past. *Esdras.* First in the way. *Shak.* In front; in the fore-part. *Spenser.* Rather than. *B. Jonson.*

AFO'REGOING, â-fōre'-gō-ĭng. *part. a.* Going before. *Lilly.*

AFO'REHAND, â-fōre'-hănd. *ad.* By a previous provision. *Government of the Tongue.* Provided; prepared. *Bacon.*

AFO'REMENTIONED, â-fōre'-mĕn'-shŭnd. 362. *a.* Mentioned before. *Addison.*

AFO'RENAMED, â-fōre'-nâ'-mĕd. 362. *a.* Named before. *Peacham.*

**AFO'RESAID**, â-fōre'-sâde. *a.* Said before. *Bacon.*
**AFO'RETIME**, â-fōre'-tîme. *ad.* In time past. *Susannah.*
**AFRA'ID**, â-frâde'. *part. a.* [aꝑyhꝺ, aꝑoꝛhꝺ, Sax.] Struck with fear. *Psalm* lxxxiii.
**AFRE'SH**, â-frĕsh'. *ad.* [aꝑeꝛcean, Sax.] Anew. *Knolles.* See FRESH.
**A'FRICAN***, âf'-frĕ-kân. *a.* Belonging to Africa. *Sir T. Herbert.*
**A'FRICAN**, âf'-frĕ-kân. *n. s.* A native of Africa. *Shakspeare.* A kind of marigold.
**A'FRICK***, âf'-frĭk. *a.* Belonging to Africa. *Milton.*
**A'FRICK***, âf'-frĭk. *n. s.* The country of Africa. *Shakspeare. Bentley.*
**AFRO'NT**, â-frŭnt'. 165. *ad.* In front. *Shakspeare.*
**AFT***, âft. *ad.* [aꝑꝛan, Sax.] Abaft; astern. A sea-term: 'fore and *aft.*'
**A'FTER**, âf'-tûr. 98. *prep.* Following in place. *Shak.* In pursuit of. 1 *Sam.* xxiv. Behind. *Newton.* Posteriour in time. *Dryden.* According to. *Bacon.* In imitation of. *Addison.*
**A'FTER**, âf'-tûr. *ad.* In succeeding time. *Bacon.* Following another. *Shakspeare.*
**A'FTER***, âf'-tûr. *n. s.* Succeeding time. *Young.*
**A'FTERACCEPTA'TION**, âf'-tûr-âk-sĕp-tâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* A sense not at first admitted. *Dryden.*
**A'FTERACCO'UNT***, âf'-tûr-âk-kôůnt'. *n. s.* Future reckoning. *Killingbeck.*
**A'FTERACT***, âf'-tûr-âkt. *n. s.* An act subsequent to another. *Lord Berkeley.*
**A'FTERAGE***, âf'-tûr-âje. *n. s.* Posterity. *Milton.*
**A'FTERAGES**, âf'-tûr-â'-jĕz. *n. s.* Successive times. *Addison.*
**AFTER ALL**, âf'-tûr-âll'. *ad.* When all has been taken into the view; in fine; in conclusion; upon the whole. *Atterbury.*
**A'FTERAPPLICATION***, âf'-tûr-âp-plĕ-kâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* An application not made immediately. *Coventry.*
**A'FTERATTACK***, âf'-tûr-ât-tâk'. *n. s.* An attack not made immediately. *Warburton.*
**A'FTERBAND***, âf'-tûr-bând. *n. s.* A future band or chain. *Milton.*
**A'FTERBEARING***, âf'-tûr-bâre-îng. *n. s.* Usual or ordinary product. *Sir T. Browne.*
**A'FTERBIRTH**, âf'-tûr-bĕrth. *n. s.* The membrane in which the birth was involved; the secundine. *Wiseman.*
**A'FTERCLAP**, âf'-tûr-klâp. *n. s.* Events happening after an affair is supposed to be at an end. *Spenser.*
**A'FTERCOMER***, âf'-tûr-kŭm-mûr. *n. s.* A successour. *Turbervile.*
**A'FTERCOMFORT***, âf'-tûr-kŭm-fûrt. *n. s.* Future comfort. *B. Jonson.*
**A'FTER-CO'NDUCT***, âf'-tûr-kŏn'-dŭkt. *n. s.* Subsequent behaviour. *Sherlock.*
**A'FTERCONVICTION***, âf'-tûr-kŏn-vĭk'-shŭn. *n. s.* Future conviction. *South.*
**A'FTERCOST**, âf'-tûr-kŏst. *n. s.* The latter charges. *Mortimer.*
**A'FTERCOURSE***, âf'-tûr-kôrse. *n. s.* Future course. *Brown.*
**A'FTERCROP**, âf'-tûr-krŏp. *n. s.* The second crop, or harvest of the same year. *Mortimer.*
**A'FTERDAYS***, âf'-tûr-dâze. *n. s.* Future days. *Congreve.*
**A'FTERDINNER**, âf'-tûr-dĭn'-nûr. *n. s.* The hour passing just after dinner. *Shakspeare.*
**A'FTEREATAGE***, âf'-tûr-ē-tûdje. *n. s.* Part of the increase of the same year. *Burn.*
**A'FTERENDEAVOUR**, âf'-tûr-ĕn-dĕv'-ûr. *n. s.* An endeavour made after the first effort. *Locke.*
**A'FTERENQUIRY**, âf'-tûr-ĕn-kwī'-rē. *n. s.* Enquiry made after the fact committed. *Shakspeare.*
*To* **A'FTEREYE**, âf'-tûr-ī. *v. a.* To keep one in view. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*
**A'FTERGAME**, âf'-tûr-gâme. *n. s.* Methods taken after the first turn of affairs. *Wotton. Addison.*
**A'FTERHOPE***, âf'-tûr-hōpe. *n. s.* Future hope. *B. Jonson.*
**A'FTERHOURS**, âf'-tûr-ôůrz. *n. s.* The hours that succeed. *Shakspeare.*
**A'FTERIGNORANCE***, âf'-tûr-ĭg'-nō-râůse. *n. s* Subsequent ignorance. *Stafford.*
**A'FTERKINGS***, âf'-tûr-kĭngs. *n. s.* Succeeding kings. *Shuckford.*
**A'FTERLIFE***, âf'-tûr-līfe. *n. s.* The remainder of life. *Dryden.* A life after this. *Butler.*
**A'FTERLIVER**, âf'-tûr-lĭv-vûr. *n. s.* He that lives in succeeding times. *Sidney.*
**A'FTERLIVING***, âf'-tûr-lĭv-îng. *n. s.* Future days. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*
**A'FTERLOVE**, âf'-tûr-lŭv. *n. s.* The second or later love. *Shakspeare.*
**A'FTERMALICE***, âf'-tûr-mâl-lĭs. *n. s.* Succeeding malice. *Dryden.*
**A'FTERMATH**, âf'-tûr-mâth. *n. s.* [*after*, and *math*, from *mow.*] The second crop of grass, mown in autumn. *Holland.* See AFTERCROP.
**A'FTERMOST***, âf'-tûr-mōst. *a.* Hindmost. *Hawkesworth.*
**A'FTERNOON**, âf'-tûr-nōōn'. *n. s.* The time from the meridian to the evening. *Shakspeare.*
**A'FTERNOURISHMENT***, âf'-tûr-nûr-rĭsh-mĕnt *n. s.* Future nourishment. *Pericles.*
**A'FTERPAINS**, âf'-tûr-pânz. *n. s.* The pains after birth, by which women are delivered of the secundine.
**A'FTERPART**, âf'-tûr-pârt. *n. s.* The latter part *Locke.*
**A'FTERPIECE***, âf'-tûr-pēese. *n. s.* A farce, or any smaller entertainment, after the play. *R. Cumberland.*
**A'FTERPROOF**, âf'-tûr-prōōf. *n. s.* Evidence posteriour to the thing in question. Qualities known by subsequent experience. *Wotton.*
**A'FTERRECKONING***, âf'-tûr-rĕk'-k'n-îng. *n. s.* An account to be given hereafter. *Goodman. Burke.*
**A'FTERREPENTANCE***, âf'-tûr-rē-pĕnt'-ânse *n. s.* Future repentance. *South.*
**A'FTERREPORT***, âf'-tûr-rē-pōrt. *n. s.* Subsequent information or report. *South.*
**A'FTERROTTENNESS***, âf'-tûr-rŏt'-t'n-nĕs. *n. s* Future rottenness. *South.*
**A'FTERSTATE***, âf'-tûr-stâte. *n. s.* The future state. *Glanville.*
**A'FTERSTING***, âf'-tûr-stĭng. *n. s.* Subsequent sting. *Ld. Hervey.*
**A'FTERSTORM***, âf'-tûr-stôrm. *n. s.* Future storm *Dryden.*
**A'FTERSUPPER***, âf'-tûr-sŭp-pûr. *n. s.* The time between supper and going to bed. *Shakspeare.*
**A'FTERTASTE**, âf'-tûr-tâste. *n. s.* Taste remaining upon the tongue after the draught.
**A'FTERTHOUGHT**, âf'-tûr-*th*âwt. *n. s.* Reflections after the act. *Dryden.*
**A'FTERTIME**, âf'-tûr-tîme. *n. s.* Succeeding time *Hill.*
**A'FTERTOSSING**, âf'-tûr-tŏs-îng. *n. s.* The motion of the sea after a storm. *Addison.*
**A'FTERWARD**, âf'-tûr-wârd. 88. *ad.* In succeeding time; sometimes written *afterwards*, but less properly. *Hooker.*
**A'FTERWISE***, âf'-tûr-wîze. *a.* Wise too late *Addison.*
**A'FTERWIT**, âf'-tûr-wĭt. *n. s.* Contrivance of expedients after the occasion of using them is past. *L'Estrange.*
**A'FTERWITNESS***, âf'-tûr-wĭt-nĕs. *n. s.* Future witness. *Ld. Hervey.*
**A'FTERWRATH**, âf'-tûr-râth. *n. s.* Anger when the provocation seems past. *Shakspeare.*
**A'FTERWRITERS***, âf'-tûr-rī-tûrz. *n. s.* Successive writers. *Shuckford.*
**A'FTWARD***, âft'-wârd. See AFTERMOST.
*A'GA*, â'-gâ. *n. s.* The title of a Turkish military officer in chief.
**AGA'IN**, â-gĕn'. 206. *ad.* [aꝛen, on-ꝛean, Sax.] A second time; once more. *Bacon.* On the other hand. *Bacon.* On another part. *Dryden.* In return, noting re-action. Back; in restitution. *Shak.* In return for any thing; in recompense. *Prov.* xix In order of rank or succession. *Bacon.* Besides

in any other time or place. *Bacon.* Twice as much. *Pope.* *Again and again;* often. *Locke.* In opposition; by way of resistance. *Rom.* ix. Back; as returning from some message. *Deut.* i. In answer. 1. *Sam.*

☞ We find this word written according to the general pronunciation in the Duke of Buckingham's verses to Mr. Pope:

"I little thought of launching forth *agen*,
"Amidst advent'rous rovers of the pen." *W.*

AGA/INST, ă-gĕnst'. 206 *prep.* [ꝫeon, onꝫeonƀ, Sax.] In opposition to any person. *Gen.* Contrary; *Hooker.* In contradiction to any opinion. *Tillotson.* With contrary motion or tendency. *Shak.* Contrary to rule or law. *Milton.* Opposite to; in place. *Dryden.* To the hurt of another. *Sir J. Davies.* In provision for; in expectation of. *Spenser.*

AGA/INWARD, ă-gĕn'-wărd. *ad. Gower. Ob. T.* For *hitherward.*

A/GALAXY, ăg'-ă-lăk-sē. 517. *n. s.* [*a* and *γάλα*, Gr.] Want of milk. *Dict.*

AGA/PE, ă-gāpe'. 75. *ad.* [*a* and *gape.*] Staring with eagerness. *Milton.* See GAPE.

A/GARICK, ăg'-ă-rĭk. *n. s.* [*agaricum*, Lat.] A drug of use in physick, and the dyeing trade. It is male and female; the male grows on oaks, the female on larches. *Bacon.*

AGA/ST, ă-gâst'. *a.* Struck with terrour; amazed. *Milton.* Usually, of late, *aghast*, which see.

AGA/TE*, ă-gāte'. *ad.* [from *gait.*] On the way; agoing. *Brewer.* A provincialism. See GAIT.

A/GATE§, ăg'-ăt. 91. *n. s.* [*agat*, gemma, Goth.] A precious stone of the lowest class. *Shakspeare.*

A/GATY, ăg'-ă-tē. *a.* Of the nature of agate. *Woodward.*

*To* AGA/ZE§, ăg-āze'. *v a.* To strike with amazement. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

AGA/ZED, ă-gā'-zĕd. *part. a.* Struck with amazement. *Shakspeare.*

AGE, āje. *n. s.* Any period of time attributed to something as the whole, or part, of its duration. *Shak.* A succession or generation of men. *Sir J. Davies.* The time in which any particular man, or men, lived. *Pope.* The space of a hundred years. The latter part of life; old-age. *Shak.* Maturity; ripeness. *Hammond.* In law: in a man, the *age* of fourteen years is the *age* of discretion, and twenty-one years is the full *age*: a woman at twenty-one is able to alienate her lands. *Cowel.*

A/GED, ā'-jĕd. 363. *a.* Old; stricken in years. *Hooker.*

A/GEDLY, ā'-jĕd-lē. *ad.* After the manner of an aged person. *Huloet.*

AGE/N, ă-gĕn'. 206. *ad.* [aꝫen, Sax.] Again; in return. *Milton. Dryden.* See AGAIN.

A/GENCY, ā'-jĕn-sē. *n. s.* The quality of acting. *Woodward.* The office of an agent or factor. *Swift.*

A/GEND*, ăd'-jĕnd. } *n. s.* [*agendum*, Lat.]
*AGE/NDUM**, ăd-jĕn'-dŭm. } Matter relating to the service of the church. *Wilcocks. Bp. Barlow.*

A/GENT§, ā'-jĕnt. *a.* [*agens*, Lat.] That which acts. *Bacon.*

A/GENT, ā'-jĕnt. *n. s.* An actor. *Hooker.* A substitute; a deputy; a factor. *Shak.* That which has the power of producing effects. *Temple.*

A/GENTSHIP, ā'-jĕnt-shĭp. *n. s.* The office of an agent. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

AGGELA/TION, ăd-jĕ-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*gelu*, Lat.] Concretion of ice. *Brown.*

AGGENERA/TION, ăd-jĕn-nŭr-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*ad*, and *generatio*, Lat.] The state of growing to another body. *Brown.*

*A/GGER**, ăd'-jŭr. *n. s.* [Lat.] A fortress, or trench. *Hearne.* [*Dict.*

*To* A/GGERATE, ăd'-jŭr-āte. *v. a.* To heap up.

AGGERO/SE, ăd-jŭr-ōse'. *a.* [*agger*, Lat.] Full of heaps. *Dict.*

*To* AGGLO/MERATE§, ăg-glŏm'-mŭr-āte. *v. a.* [*agglomero*, Lat.] To gather up in a ball, as thread. To gather together. *Young.*

*To* AGGLO/MERATE, ăg-glŏm'-mŭr-āte. *v. n.* To grow into one mass. *Thomson.*

AGGLOMERA/TION*, ăg-glŏm-mŭr-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Heap. *Warton.*

AGGLU/TINANTS, ăg-glū'-tē-nănts. *n. s.* Medicines having the power of uniting parts together.

AGGLU/TINANT*, ăg-glū'-tē-nănt. *a.* Uniting parts together. *Gray.*

*To* AGGLU/TINATE§, ăg-glū'-tē-nāte. *v. a.* [*ad*, and *gluten*, Lat. glue.] To unite one part to an other. *Harvey.*

AGGLUTINA/TION, ăg-glū'-tē-nā'-shŭn. *n. s* Union; cohesion. *Howell.*

AGGLU/TINATIVE, ăg-glū'-tē-nā-tĭv. 512. *a.* Having the power of agglutination. *Wiseman.*

*To* AGGRA/CE§*, ăg-grāse'. *v. a.* [*aggratiare*, Ital.] To favour. *Spenser.*

AGGRA/CE*, ăg-grāse'. *n. s.* Kindness; favour. *Spenser.*

AGGRANDIZA/TION*, ăg-grăn-dē-zā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of aggrandizing. *Waterhouse.*

*To* AGGRANDI/ZE§, ăg'-grăn-dīze. 159. *v. a.* [*aggrandiser*, Fr.] To make great; to enlarge; to exalt. *Aylifie.* To increase. *Sir T. Herbert.*

*To* A/GGRANDIZE*, ăg'-grăn-dīze. *v. n.* To become greater; to increase. *John Hall.*

AGGRA/NDIZEMENT, ăg'-grăn-dīze-mĕnt. [See ACADEMY.] *n. s.* The state of being aggrandized. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

A/GGRANDIZER, ăg'-grăn-dīze-ŭr. *n. s.* He that aggrandizes.

*To* AGGRA/TE, ăg-grāte'. *v. a.* [*aggratare*, Ital.] To please; to treat with civilities. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

A/GGRAVABLE§*, ăg'-grā-vā-bl. *a.* Making any thing worse; aggravating. *Dr. H. More.*

*To* A/GGRAVATE§, ăg'-grā-vāte. 91. *v. a.* [*aggravo*, Lat.] To make heavy; used only metaphorically. *Milton.* To make any thing worse. *Bacon.*

AGGRAVA/TION, ăg-grā-vā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of making heavy. *Hakewill.* Enlargement to enormity. *Addison.* Extrinsical circumstances which increase guilt or calamity. *Hammond.*

A/GGREGATE, ăg'-grē-gāte. 91. *a.* Framed by the collection of any particular parts into one mass. *Brown.*

A/GGREGATE, ăg'-grē-gāte. *n. s.* Result of the conjunction of many particulars. *Glanville.*

*To* A/GGREGATE§, ăg'-grē-gāte. *v. a.* [*aggrego*, Lat.] To collect together; to accumulate. *Milton.*

A/GGREGATELY*, ăg'-grē-gāte-lē. *ad.* Collectively. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

AGGREGA/TION, ăg-grē-gā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Collection. *Brown.* The act of collecting many into one whole. *Woodward.* An aggregate. *Bp. Bull.*

A/GGREGATIVE*, ăg'-grē-gā-tĭv. *a.* Taken together. *Spelman.*

AGGRE/GATOR*, ăg'-grē-gā-tŏr. *n. s.* [Lat.] He who collects materials. *Burton.*

*To* AGGRE/SS§, ăg-grĕs'. *v. n.* [*aggredior, aggressum*, Lat.] To commit the first act of violence *Prior.*

AGGRE/SS*, ăg-grĕs'. *n. s.* [*aggressus*, low Lat.] Aggression. *Hale.*

AGGRE/SSION, ăg-grĕsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* The first act of injury. *L'Estrange.*

AGGRE/SSOR, ăg-grĕs'-sŭr. 98, 418. *n. s.* The person that first commences hostility. *Dryden.*

AGGRI/EVANCE, ăg-grē'-vănse. *n. s.* Injury. *Constitutions and Can. Eccl.* See GRIEVANCE.

*To* AGGRI/EVE§, ăg-grēve'. 275. *v. a.* [*agrever*, old Fr.] To give sorrow; to vex. *Spenser.* To impose hardships upon; to harass.

*To* AGGRI/EVE*, ăg-grēve'. *v. n.* To mourn; to lament. *Mir. for Mag.*

*To* AGGROU/P, ăg-grōōp'. *v. a.* [*aggropare*, Ital.] To bring together into one figure. *Dryden.* A term of painting.

AGHA/ST, ă-gâst'. *a.* Struck with horrour. *Spenser. Milton. Dryden.*

A/GILE§, ăj'-īl. 140. *a.* [*agilis*, Lat.] Nimble; ready. *Shakspeare.*

A/GILENESS, ăj'-īl-nĕs. *n s.* Nimbleness; agility.

AGI'LITY, å-jil'-è-tè. 511. *n. s.* Nimbleness; quickness. *Watts.*

*AGI'LLOCHUM*, å-jil'-lò-kŭm. *n. s.* Aloes-wood. *Quincy.*

*A'GIO*, à'-jè-ò. *n. s.* [Italian.] A mercantile term, chiefly in Holland and Venice, for the difference between the value of bank notes, and the current money. *Chambers.*

*To* AGI'ST §, å-jist'. *v. a.* [*giste*, Fr.] To take in and feed cattle at a certain rate. *Blount.*

AGI'STMENT, åj-ist'-mĕnt. *n. s.* The feeding of cattle in a common pasture, for a stipulated price. *Blackstone.* Tithe due for the profit made by agisting. An embankment; earth heaped up.

AGI'STOR, å-jis'-tûr. *n. s.* An officer of the king's forest. *Howell.*

A'GITABLE, åj'-è-tå-bl. *a.* That which may be agitated.

*To* A'GITATE §, åj'-è-tåte. 91. *v. a.* [*agito*, Lat.] To put in motion. To be the cause of motion. *Blackmore.* To affect with perturbation. To stir; to discuss. *Boyle.* To contrive; to revolve. *K. Charles.*

AGITA'TION, åj-è-tå'-shŭn. *n. s.* Moving or shaking any thing. *Bacon.* The state of being moved. Discussion; controversial examination. *L'Estrange.* Violent motion of the mind. *Shak.* Deliberation; contrivance. *Swift.*

AGITA'TOR, åj-è-tå'-tûr. 521. *n. s.* [*agitateur*, Fr.] He who regulates affairs of the army. *Sir T. Herbert.* He who manages affairs. *Burke.*

A'GLET, åg'-lĕt. *n. s.* [*aiguillette*, Fr.] A tag of a point curved into the shape of little images. *Hayward.* The pendants at the ends of the chives of flowers, as in tulips.

A'GMINAL, åg'-mè-nål. *a.* [*agmen*, Lat.] Belonging to a troop. *Dict*

A'GNAIL, åg'-nåle. *n. s.* [*agga* and *nagel*, Sax.] A disease of the nails; a whitlow.

AGNA'TE§*, åg-nåte'. *a.* [*agnatus*, Lat.] Allied to; akin; from the father. See AGNATION.

AGNA'TICK*, åg-nåt'-ĭk. *a.* Relating to kindred by descent from the father. *Blackstone.*

AGNA'TION, åg-nå'-shŭn. *n. s.* Descent from the same father in a direct male line. Alliance; connexion. *Pownall.*

AGNI'TION, åg-nish'-ŭn. *n. s.* [*agnitio*, Lat.] Acknowledgement. *Pearson.*

*To* AGN'IZE §, åg-nize'. *v. a.* [*agniser*, Fr.] To acknowledge. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

*To* AGNO'MINATE §*, åg-nŏm'-mè-nåte. *v. a.* [*agnomino*, Lat.] To name. *Locrine.*

AGNOMINA'TION, åg-nŏm-mè-nå'-shŭn. *n. s.* Allusion of one word to another, by sound. *Camden.*

*A'GNUS**, åg'-nŭs. *n. s.* [Lat.] In the Romish church, a little image, representing our Saviour in the figure of a lamb. *Brevint.*

*AGNUS CASTUS*, åg'-nŭs-kås'-tŭs. *n. s.* [Lat.] The name of the *Chaste Tree*, so called from an imaginary virtue of preserving chastity. *Dryden.*

AGO', å-gō'. *ad.* [aȝan, Sax.] Past; as, *long ago*; *i. e.* long time has past since. *Shakspeare.*

A'GOG, å-gŏg'. *ad.* In a state of desire; in a state of warm imagination; heated with the notion of some enjoyment. *South.*

AGO'ING, å-gō'-ĭng. 410. *part. a.* In action; into action. *Dryden.*

*A'GON**, å'-gŏn. *n. s.* [Gr.] The contest for the prize. *Abp. Sancroft.*

AGO'NE, å-gŏn'. *ad.* [aȝan, Sax.] Ago; past. *B. Jonson.*

A'GONISM §, åg'-ò-nizm. 548. *n. s.* [*ἀγονισμὸς*, Gr.] Contention for a prize. *Dict.*

A'GONIST, åg'-ò-nist. *n. s.* A contender for prizes. *Dict.*

*AGONISTES*, åg-ò-nis'-tèz. *n. s.* A prize-fighter; one that contends at a publick solemnity for a prize. *Milton.*

AGONI'STICAL, åg-ò-nis'-tĭk-ål. *a.* Relating to prize-fighting. *Dict. Bp. Bull.*

AGONI'STICALLY*, åg-ò-nis'-tĭk-ål-lè. *ad.* In the agonistical manner.

AGONI'STICK*, åg-ò-nis'-tĭk. *a.* Agonistical *Hammond.*

*To* A'GONIZE, åg'-ò-nize. *v. a.* To afflict with agony. *Feltham.*

*To* A'GONIZE §, åg'-ò-nize. *v. n.* To feel agonies; to be in excessive pain. *Pope.*

AGONI'ZINGLY*, åg-ò-ni'-zĭng-lè. *ad.* In the most painfully feeling manner.

AGONOTHE'TE*, åg-ò-nò-*thète*'. *n. s.* [*ἀγονοθετης*, Gr.] A judge of masteries in activity. *Dict.*

AGONOTHE'TICK, åg-ò-nò-*thèt*'-ĭk. *a.* Presiding at publick games. *Dict.*

A'GONY §, åg'-ò-nè. 548. *n. s.* [*ἀγὼν*, Gr.] The pangs of death. *Sidney.* Any violent pain. *Spenser.* It is particularly used in devotions to signify our Redeemer's conflict in the garden. *Hooker.* Violent contest or striving. *More.*

AGO'OD, å-gŭd'. *ad.* In earnest; not fictitiously. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

AGOU'TY, å-gōō'-tè. *n. s.* An animal of the Antilles, of the bigness of a rabbit, with bright red hair, and a little tail without hair. *Trevoux.*

*To* AGRA'CE §, å-grase'. *v. a.* See *To* AGGRACE.

AGRA'MMATIST, å-grăm'-mă-tĭst. *n. s.* [*a* and *γράμμα*, Gr.] An illiterate man. *Dict.*

AGRA'RIAN, å-grà'-rè-ån. *a.* [*agrarius*, Lat.] Relating to fields or grounds. *Wren. Burke.*

*To* AGRE'E §, å-grèe'. *v. n.* [*agreer*, Fr.] To be in concord. *Broome.* To grant; to yield to. 2. *Maccabees.* To settle amicably. *Clarendon.* To settle terms by stipulation; followed by *with*. *Matt.* v. To settle a price. *Matt.* xx. To be of the same mind or opinion. *Clarendon.* To concur; to co-operate. *Prior.* To settle some point. *Hooker.* To be consistent. *Mark*, xiv. To suit with. *Wisdom.* To cause no disturbance in the body. *Arbuthnot.*

*To* AGRE'E, å-grèe'. *v. a.* To put an end to a variance. *Spenser.* To make friends. *Roscommon.*

AGREEABI'LITY*, å-grèe-å-bil'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*agreableté*, Fr.] Easiness of disposition. *Chaucer.*

AGRE'EABLE, å-grèe'-å-bl. *a.* Suitable to; consistent with. *Brown.* Agreeably. *Locke.* Pleasing. *Addison.*

AGRE'EABLENESS, å-grèe'-å-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Consistency with. *Locke.* The quality of pleasing. *Bp. Taylor.* Resemblance; likeness. *Grew.*

AGRE'EABLY, å-grèe'-å-blè. *ad.* Consistently with. Pleasingly. *Swift.* Alike; in a corresponding manner. *Spenser.*

AGRE'ED, å-grèed'. *part. a.* Settled by consent. *Locke.*

AGRE'EINGLY*, å-grèe'-ĭng-lè. *ad.* In conformity to. *Sheldon.*

AGRE'EINGNESS, å-grèe'-ĭng-nĕs. *n. s.* Consistence; suitableness.

AGRE'EMENT, å-grèe'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Concord. *Eclus.* Resemblance of one thing to another. *Bacon.* Compact; bargain. *Isaiah.*

AGRE'STICK, å-grĕs'-tĭk. } *a.* [*agrestis*, Lat.
AGRE'STICAL, å-grĕs'-tè-kål. } Rude; rustick
AGRE'STIAL*, å-grès'-tshè-ål. } *Gregory. Swan*

AGRICOLA'TION, åg-rè-kò-lå'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*agricola*, Lat.] Culture of the ground. *Dict.*

AGRICU'LTOR*, åg-rè-kŭl'-tûr. *n. s.* A husband man. See AGRICULTURIST.

AGRICU'LTURAL*, åg-rè-kŭl'-tshŭ-rål. *a.* Relating to agriculture. *Smith's Wealth of Nations.*

A'GRICULTURE, åg'-rè-kŭl-tshûre. 462. *n. s.* [*agricultura*, Lat.] The art of cultivating the ground. *Brown.*

AGRICU'LTURISM*, åg-rè-kŭl'-tshŭ-rĭzm. *n. s* The science of agriculture.

AGRICU'LTURIST*, åg-rè-kŭl'-tshŭ-rĭst. *n. s* One skilled in the art of cultivating the ground.

A'GRIMONY, åg'-rè-mŭn-nè. 557. *n. s.* [*agrimonia*, Lat.] The name of a plant. *Miller.*

*To* AGRI'SE. å-grize'. *v. n.* [aȝpiȝan, Sax.] To shiver for fear, or through pity. *Chaucer Ob. J.*

*To* AGRI'SE, å-grize'. *v. a.* To affright, to terrify. *Spenser.* To disfigure; to make frightful. *Spenser*

AGRO'UND, å-grŏŭnd'. 313. *ad.* Stranded *Sir*

*Walter Raleigh.* Hindered in the progress of affairs.

A'GUE§, à'-gūe. 335. *n. s.* [*agis*, Goth. terrour.] An intermitting fever, with cold fits succeeded by hot. *Shakspeare.*

*To* A'GUE*, à'-gūe. *v. a.* To strike as with an ague. *Haywood.*

A'GUED, à'-gū-ĕd. 362, 359. *a.* Struck with an ague. *Shakspeare.* In little use.

A'GUEFIT, à'-gūe-fĭt. *n. s.* The paroxysm of the ague. *Shakspeare.*

A'GUEPROOF, à'-gūe-prōōf. *a.* Proof against agues. *Shakspeare.*

*To* AGUE'RRY*, *v. a.* [*aguerrir*, Fr.] To inure to the hardships of war; to instruct in the art of war. *Lyttleton.*

A'GUE-SPELL*, à'-gūe-spĕl. *n. s.* A charm for the ague. *Gay.*

A'GUE-STRUCK*, à'-gūe-strŭk. *a.* Striken as with an ague. *Hewyt.*

A'GUE-TREE, à'-gūe-trēē. *n. s.* A name sometimes given to sassafras. *Dict.*

*To* AGUI'SE, à-gyīze'. *v. a.* To dress; to adorn. *Spenser. Ob. J.* See GUISE.

AGUI'SE*, à-gyīze'. *n. s.* Dress. *More. Ob. T.*

A'GUISH, à'-gū-ĭsh. *a.* Having the qualities of an ague. *B. Jonson.*

A'GUISHNESS, à'-gū-ĭsh-nĕs. *n. s.* Quality of resembling an ague.

AH§, à. *interj.* A word noting sometimes dislike and censure. *Isaiah.* Sometimes contempt and exultation. *Psalm* xxxv. Most frequently, compassion and complaint. *Dryden.* When followed by *that*, it expresses vehement desire. *Dryden.*

AHA', AHA'! à-hà'. *interj.* A word intimating triumph and contempt. *Psalm* xxxv.

AHE'AD, à-hĕd'. *ad.* Farther onward than another. *Dryden.* Headlong; precipitantly. *L'Estrange.*

AHE'IGHT, à-hīte'. *ad.* Aloft; on high. *Shak.*

AHI'GH*, à-hī'. *ad.* On high. *Shakspeare.*

AHO'LD*, à-hōld'. *ad.* A sea-term. To lay a ship *ahold*, is to bring her to lie as near the wind as she can, in order to get her out to sea. *Shakspeare.*

*AHOUA'I*, à-hōō-à'ē'. *n. s.* The name of a poisonous plant.

AHO'Y*, à-hōē'. *interj.* A sea-term; of much the same import as *holla. Cumberland.*

AHU'NGRY*, à-hŭng'-grē. *a.* Hungry. *Shak.* The expletive *an* is thus prefixed to *hunger* in *an-hungered.*

AJA'R*, à-jär'. *ad.* Half opened.

*To* AID§, ade. 202. *v. a.* [*aider*, Fr.] To help. *Spenser.*

AID, ade. *n. s.* [aıde, Sax.] Help; support. *Watts.* A helper. *Tobit*, viii. In law, a subsidy. *Cowel.*

A'IDANCE, ade'-ânse. *n. s.* Help; support. *Shak.*

A'IDANT, ade'-ânt. *a.* Helping; helpful. *Shak. Ob. J.*

*AIDE-DE-CAMP**, ade-dē-kâwng'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A military officer, employed under a general to convey his orders.

☞ This word, like most other military terms from the French, is universally adopted; but the polite pronunciation of the nasal vowel in the last syllable is not to be attained by a mere Englishman. See ENCORE. *W.*

A'IDER, ade'-ûr. *n. s.* A helper. *Bacon.*

A'IDLESS, ade'-lĕs. *a.* Helpless. *Shakspeare.*

A'IGRE*, à'-gr. *n. s.* The impetuous flowing of the sea.

A'IGRET*, à'-grĕt. *n. s.* [*aigrette*, Fr.] The egret, or heron. See EGRET.

A'IGULET, à'-gū-lĕt. *n. s.* [*aigulet*, Fr.] A point with tags. *Spenser.*

*To* AIL§, ale. *v. a.* [*Aglo*, Goth.] To pain; to trouble. *Gen.* xxi. To affect in any manner. *Sidney.* To feel pain.

AIL, ale 202. *n. s.* [eg̃le, Sax.] A disease. *Pope.*

A'ILMENT, ale'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Pain; disease. *Granville.*

A'ILING, ale'-ĭng. *part. a.* Sickly; full of complaints.

*To* AIM§, ame. 202. *v. n.* [*esmer.*] To endeavour to strike with a missile weapon. *Pope.* To point the view. *Spenser.* To guess.

*To* AIM, ame. *v. a.* To direct the missile weapon. *Dryden.*

AIM, ame. *n. s.* The direction of a missile weapon. *Dryden.* The point to which the thing thrown is directed. *Shak.* A purpose; a scheme; figuratively. *Milton.* The object of a design. *Locke* Conjecture; guess. *Spenser.*

AI'MER*, à'-mûr. *n. s.* One who aims. *Wood.*

A'IMLESS*, ame'-lĕs. *a.* Without aim. *May.*

AIR§, are. 202. *n. s.* [*aër*, Lat.] The element encompassing the terraqueous globe. *Watts.* The state of the air. *Bacon.* Air in motion; a small gentle wind. *Milton. Pope.* Scent; vapour *Bacon.* Blast; pestilential vapour. *Shak.* Any thing light or uncertain. *Shak.* The open weather. *Dryden.* Vent; utterance. *Dryden.* Publication. *Pope.* Intelligence; information. *Bacon.* Musick. *Shak.* Poetry; a song. *Milton.* The mien, or manner, of one person; the look. *Milton.* An affected manner or gesture. *Dryden.* Appearance. *Pope.*

*To* AIR, are *v. a.* To expose to the air. *Hooker.* To gratify, by enjoying the open air. *Shak.* To air; to warm by the fire. To breed in nests; in this sense it is derived from *aerie*, a nest. *Carew.*

A'IRBALLOON*, are'-bâl-lōōn'. *n. s.* A machine, filled with air, which mounts to a considerable height. See BALLOON.

A'IRBLADDER, are'-blăd-dûr. *n. s.* Any cuticle or vesicle filled with air. *Arbuthnot.* The bladder in fishes, by which they rise or fall. *Cudworth.*

A'IR-BORN*, are'-bōrn. *a.* Born of the air. *Congreve.*

A'IR-BRAVING*, are'-brā-vĭng. *part. a.* Defying the winds. *Shakspeare.*

A'IRBUILT, are'-bĭlt. *a.* Built in the air, *i. e.* without any solid foundation. *Pope.*

A'IR-DRAWN, are'-drâwn. *a.* Drawn or painted in air. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

A'IR-EMBRACED*, are'-ĕm-brāste. *a. Sandys. Ps.* civ.

A'IRER, are'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* He that exposes to the air.

A'IR-HOLE, are'-hōle. *n. s.* A hole to admit air.

A'IRINESS, are'-ē-nĕs. *n. s.* Openness; exposure to the air. Lightness; gayety; levity. *Felton.*

A'IRING, are'-ĭng. 410. *n. s.* A short journey to enjoy the free air *Addison.*

A'IRLESS, are'-lĕs. *a.* Wanting communication with the free air. *Shakspeare.*

A'IRLING, are'-lĭng. 410. *n. s* A thoughtless, gay person. *B. Jonson.*

A'IRGUN*, are'-gŭn. *n. s.* A species of gun charged with air, instead of powder. *Dict.*

A'IRPOISE*, are'-pŏēze. *n. s.* An instrument to measure the weight of the air. *Hist. Royal Society.*

A'IRPUMP, are'-pŭmp. *n. s.* A machine by whose means the air is exhausted out of proper vessels. *Chambers.*

A'IRSHAFT, are'-shâft. *n. s.* A passage for the air into mines and subterraneous places. *Ray.*

A'IR-STIRRING*, are'-stûr-rĭng. *a.* That which puts the air in motion. *May.*

A'IR-THRE'ATENING*, are'-*thrĕt*'t'n-ĭng. *adj.* Threatening the air; lofty. *Mir. for Mag.*

A'IRY, are'-ē. *a.* Composed of air. *Bacon.* Relating to the air. *Boyle.* High in air. *Addison.* Open to the free air. *Spenser.* Light as air; thin; unsubstantial. *Shak.* Wanting reality. *Milton.* Fluttering; loose. *Dryden.* Gay; sprightly. *Bp. Taylor.*

AIRY-FLYING*, are'-ē-flī-ĭng. *a.* Flying like air. *Thomson.*

AIRY-LIGHT*, are'-ē-līte. *a.* Light as air. *Milton.*

AISLE, ile. 207. *n. s.* [*aile*, Fr. *ala*, Lat. wing.] The walk in a church, or wing of a quire. *Addison.*

AIT, or EYGHT, ate. 202. *n. s.* Supposed to be corrupted from *islet.* A small island in a river. *Skinner.*

*A'JUTAGE*, åd-jû-tåje. *n. s.* [Fr.] An additional pipe to water-works. *Dict.*

*To* AKE, åke. 355. *v. n.* To feel a pain. *Shak.*

AKI'N, å-kîn'. *a.* Related to. *Sidney.* Allied to by nature. *Prior.*

AL, ATTLE, ADALE, seem to be corruptions of the Saxon Æpel, *noble, famous.* *AL, ALD,* being initials, are derived from the Saxon Ealð, *ancient.* *AL* is also the Arabick prefix to many of our words: as, *al-coran, al-cove, al-chymy, al-embick, al-manack.*

A'LABASTER, ål'-å-bås-tûr. 98. *n. s.* [ἀλαβαστρον.] A kind of soft marble, easier to cut, and less durable than the other kinds. *Savary.*

A'LABASTER, ål'-å-bås-tûr. 418. *a.* Made of alabaster. *Addison.*

ALA'CK, å-lăk'. *interj.* Alas. *Shakspeare.*

ALA'CKADAY, å-lăk'-å-dà'. *interj.* [*alas the day.*] A word noting sorrow and melancholy.

ALA'CRIOUSLY, å-lăk'-rè-ŭs-lè. *ad.* Cheerfully.

ALA'CRIOUSNESS*, å-lăk'-rè-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Briskness; liveliness. *Hammond.*

ALA'CRITY, å-lăk'-krè-tè. 511. *n. s.* [*alacritas,* Lat.] Cheerfulness; sprightliness. *Hooker.*

*ALAMIRE*, å-lå-mē'-rā. *n. s.* The lowest note but one in Guido Aratine's scale of musick. *Gayton.*

ALAMO'DE, ål-å-mōde'. *ad.* According to the fashion. *Whitlock.* A low word. *J.*

ALA'ND, å-lånd'. *ad.* At land. *Sidney. Dryden.*

ALA'RM §, å-lårm'. *n. s.* [*à l'arme,* Fr. to arms.] A cry by which men are summoned to their arms. *Numbers.* A cry of danger. Any tumult or disturbance. *Pope.* A clock that strikes an alarm. *Spenser.*

*To* ALA'RM, å-lårm'. *v. a.* To call to arms; to disturb. *Addison.* To surprise with apprehension of danger. *Tickell.* To disturb in general. *Dryden.*

ALA'RMBELL, å-lårm'-bĕll. *n. s.* The bell that is rung at the approach of an enemy. *Milton.*

ALA'RMING, å-lår'-mĭng. *part. a.* Terrifying.

ALA'RMINGLY,* å-lår'-mĭng-lè. *ad.* In an alarming manner.

ALA'RMIST*, å-lår'-mĭst. *n. s.* He who excites an alarm.

ALA'RMPOST, å-lårm'-pōst. *n. s.* The post appointed to appear at, in case of an alarm.

ALA'RMWATCH*, å-lårm'-wŏtsh. *n. s.* One that strikes the hour by regulated movement. *Sir T. Herbert.*

ALA'RUM, å-lår'-ŭm. *n. s.* See ALARM. *Shak.*

ALA'S, å-lås'. *interj.* [*helas,* Fr.] A word expressing lamentation, pity, or concern. *Sidney.*

ALAS THE DAY, å-lås'-THĒ-dà. *interj.* Ah, unhappy day! *Shakspeare.*

ALAS THE WHILE, å-lås'-THĒ-hwīle. *interj.* Ah, unhappy time! *Spenser.*

ALA'TE, å-låte'. *ad.* Lately. *Hawes.*

ALATE'RNUS*, ål-å-tĕr'-nŭs. *n. s.* Evergreen privet. *Evelyn.*

ALB, ålb. *n. s.* [*album,* Lat.] A surplice worn close at the wrists, like the lawn sleeves of a bishop. *Fairfax.*

A'LBATROSS*, ål'-bå-trŏs. *n. s.* A south-sea bird. *Hawkesworth.*

ALBE', ål-bē'. } *ad.* Although; notwith-
ALBE'IT, ål-bē'-ĭt. 84. } standing. *Spenser.*

A'LBICORE*, ål'-bē-kòre. *n. s.* A sea fish. *Davors.*

ALBIFICA'TION*, ål-bē-fē-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Making white. *Chaucer.*

ALBIGE'NSES*, ål-bē-jĕn'-sēz. *n. s.* A sect so called from *Albi,* in Upper Languedoc, where they originated. *Warton.*

ALBUGI'NEOUS, ål-bŭ-jĭn'-ē-ŭs. *a.* [*albugo,* Lat.] Resembling the white of an egg. *Brown.*

*ALBU'GO*, ål-bŭ'-gō. 84. *n. s.* [Lat.] A disease in the eye, by which the cornea contracts a whiteness.

A'LBUM*, ål'-bŭm. *n. s.* [Lat.] A book in which foreigners have long been accustomed to insert the autographs of celebrated people. *Sir H. Wotton.*

A'LBURN, ål'-bûrn. See AUBURN.

ALCA'ICK*, ål-kā'-ĭk. *a.* The measure of verse used by the poet Alcæus, consisting of two dactyles and two trochees. *Blackwall.* Used also as a *noun,* denoting the verse itself. *Warton.*

A'LCAHEST, ål'-kā-hĕst. 84. *n. s.* [Arab.] A universal dissolvent. *Quincy.*

ALCA'ID, ål-kāde'. 84. *n. s.* In Barbary, the governour of a castle. *Dryden.* In Spain, the judge of a city. *Du Cange.*

*ALCA'NNA*, ål-kăn'-nā. 84. *n. s.* An Egyptian plant used in dyeing. *Brown.*

ALCHY'MICAL, ål-kĭm'-mē-kål. *a.* Relating to alchymy. *Camden.*

ALCHY'MICALLY, ål-kĭm'-mē-kål-lè. *ad.* In the manner of an alchymist. *Camden.*

A'LCHYMIST, ål'-kē-mĭst. 84. *n. s.* One who pursues or professes the science of alchymy. *Shak.*

ALCHYMI'STICAL*, ål-kē-mĭs'-tŭk-ål. *a.* Acting like an alchymist. *Lightfoot. Burke.*

*To* A'LCHYMIZE*, ål'-kē-mīze. *v. a.* To transmute. *Lovelace.*

A'LCHYMY §, ål'-kē-mē. 84. *n. s.* [*al,* Arab. and χημα.] That part of chymistry, which proposes the transmutation of metals, and other important operations. *Hooker.* A kind of mixed metal. *Bacon.*

A'LCOHOL §, ål'-kō-hŏl. 84. *n. s.* [Arab.] A high, rectified, dephlegmated spirit of wine, or any thing reduced into an impalpable powder. *Quincy.*

ALCOHOLIZA'TION, ål-kō-hŏl-ē-zā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of rectifying spirits.

*To* A'LCOHOLIZE, ål'-kō-hŏ-līze. *v. a.* To make an alcohol.

A'LCORAN §, ål'-kō-răn. 84. *n. s.* [*al,* and *koran,* Arab.] The book of the Mahometan precepts, and credenda. *Saunderson.*

ALCORA'NISH*, ål-kō-rān'-ĭsh. *a.* Relating to Mahometanism. *Sir T. Herbert.*

ALCO'VE, ål-kōve'. *n. s.* [*alcoba,* Span.] A recess, or part of a chamber, separated by an estrade, in which is placed a bed of state, or seats. *Trevoux.* A recess in gardens or pleasure grounds. *Pope.*

A'LDER, ål'-dûr. 84. *n. s.* [*alnus,* Lat.] A tree having leaves resembling those of the hazel. The wood is used by turners. *Pope.*

ALDERLI'EVEST, ål-dûr-lēēv'-ĕst. *a. super.* [From *alder,* of all, and *lieve,* beloved.] Most beloved. *Shakspeare.*

A'LDERMAN §, ål'-dûr-măn. *n. s.* [*ald,* and *man,* Sax.] The same as senator. A governour or magistrate, originally chosen on account of the experience which his age had given him. *Shak.*

ALDERMA'NITY*, ål-dûr-măn'-nè-tè. *n. s.* The behaviour and manners of an alderman. *Staple of News.* The society of aldermen. *Underwoods.*

A'LDERMANLIKE*, ål'-dûr-măn-like. *a.* In the manner of an alderman. *Shelton.*

A'LDERMANLY, ål'-dûr-măn-lè. *ad.* Like an alderman. *Swift.*

A'LDERN, ål'-dûrn. 84, 555. *a.* Made of alder. *May.*

A'LE §, åle. *n. s.* [eale, Sax.] A liquor made by infusing malt in hot water, and then fermenting the liquor. *Shak.* A merry meeting used in country places. *Warton.*

A'LE-BENCH*, åle'-bĕnsh. *n. s.* A bench in or before an ale-house. *Homilies.*

A'LEBERRY, åle'-bĕr-rè. *n. s.* [*ale,* and *berry.*] A beverage made by boiling ale with spice and sugar, and sops of bread. *Beaumont.*

A'LE-BREWER, åle'-brōō-ûr. *n. s.* One that brews ale. *Mortimer.*

A'LE-CONNER, åle'-kŏn-nûr. *n. s.* [*ale,* and *con.*] An officer whose business it is to inspect the measures of publick houses. *Act of Parl.* 21 *Jac. I.* ch. 7.

A'LECOST, åle'-kŏst. *n. s.* The name of an herb. *Dict.*

ALE'CTRYOMANCY, å-lĕk'-trè-ō-măn-sè. }
ALE'CTOROMANCY, å-lĕk'-tō-rō-măn-sè. } *n. s* [αλεκτρυων and μάντις.] Divination by a cock. *Dict.*

A'LE-FED*, åle'-fĕd. *a.* Fed with ale. *Stafford.*

A'LEGAR, ål'-lè-gûr. 98, 418. *n. s.* [*ale,* and *eager*

sour.] Sour ale; acid made of ale, as vinegar, of wine.

A'LEGER. āl'-lè-jŭr. *a.* [*alacris*, Lat.] Gay; cheerful; sprightly. *Bacon. Ob. J.*

*To* ALE GGE*, à-lèg'. *v. a.* [*alleger*, old Fr.] To lessen; to assuage. *Pastorals. Ob. T*

A'LEHOOF. āle'-hōōf. *n.s.* [*ale*, and hoof.] Groundivy. *Temple.*

A'LEHOUSE. āle'-hŏŭse. *n. s.* [ellhuſ, Sax.] A house where ale is sold. *Shakspeare.*

A'LEHOUSE-KEEPER, āle'-hŏŭse-kè-pŭr. *n. s.* He that keeps ale publickly to sell. *Letter to Swift.*

A'LEKNIGHT, āle'-nīte. *n. s.* A pot-companion. *Camden. Ob. J.*

ALEMBICK, à-lĕm'-bĭk. *n. s.* [*al.* Arab. and *ἀμβιξ.*] A vessel used in distilling. *Boyle.*

ALE'NGTH. à-lĕngth'. *ad.* At full length. *Chaucer.*

ALE'RT§. à-lĕrt'. *a.* [*alerte*, Fr.] On guard; watchful: in a military sense. *Sir Roger Williams.* Brisk: pert; smart. *Addison.*

ALE'RTNESS, à-lĕrt'-nĕss. *n. s.* Sprightliness; pertness. *Addison.*

ALE-STAKE*, āle'-stāke. *n. s.* [*ale*, and *stake.*] A stake set up before an ale-house, by way of sign. *Chaucer.*

A'LETASTER, āle'-tāst-ŭr. 98. *n.s.* [*ale*, and *taster.*] An officer appointed to look to the goodness of ale or beer. *Cowel.*

A'LEVAT. āle'-vât. *n. s.* [*ale*, and *vat.*] The tub in which the ale is fermented.

ALE'W*, à-lōō'. *n. s.* Shouting, or crying *aloud*; the same as *halloo. Spenser.*

A'LEWASHED, āle'-wŏsht. 359. *a.* Steeped or soaked in ale. *Shakspeare.*

A'LEWIFE. āle'-wīfe. *n. s.* [*ale*, and *wife.*] A woman that keeps an alehouse. *Swift.*

A'LEXANDERS, āl'-lĕgz-ăn'-dŭrz. *n. s.* The name of a plant.

A'LEXANDER'S-FOOT, āl'-lĕgz-ăn'-dŭrz-fŭt'. 473. *n. s.* The name of an herb.

ALEXANDRINE, āl-lĕgz-ăn'-drĭn. 150. *n. s.* A kind of verse borrowed from the French, first used in a poem called *Alexander*, consisting, among the French, of twelve and thirteen syllables, in alternate couplets; and, among us, of twelve. *Dryden.*

ALEXIPHA'RMACAL*, à-lĕk-sè-fâr'-mâ-kăl. *a.* That which possesses an antidote. *Pierce.*

ALEXIPHA'RMICK, à-lĕk-sè-fâr'-mĭk. *a.* [*ἀλεξέω* and *φάρμακον.*] That which drives away poison or infection. *Brown.* Properly *Alexipharmack.*

ALEXITE'RICAL. à-lĕk-sè-tĕr'-rè-kăl. 509. } *a.*
ALEXITE'RICK. à-lĕk-sè-tĕr'-rĭk. }
[*ἀλεξέω.*] That which drives away poison, or fevers.

*A'LGA**, ăl'-gà. *n. s.* [Lat.] Sea-weed *B. Jonson. Dryden.*

A'LGATES. āl'-gāte*s. ad.* [alȝeatey, Sax. *always.*] On any terms; every way. *Fairfax. Ob. J.*

A'LGEBRA§, āl-jè-brà. 84. *n. s.* [an Arabick word of uncertain etymology.] A kind of arithmetick, which takes the quantity sought as if it were granted, and, by means of one or more quantities given, proceeds by consequence, till the quantity at first only supposed to be known, or at least some power thereof, is found to be equal to some quantity or quantities which are known, and consequently itself is known. *Chambers.*

ALGEBRA'ICAL. āl-jè-brā'-è-kăl. } *a.* Relating to
ALGEBRA'ICK. āl-jè-brā'-ĭk. } algebra. Containing operations of algebra. *Bp. Berkeley.*

ALGEBRA'IST. āl-jè-brā'-ĭst. *n. s.* A person that understands the science of algebra. *Graunt.*

A'LGID§, āl'-jĭd. 84. *a.* [*algidus*, Lat.] Cold; chill. *Dict.*

ALGI'DITY, āl-jĭd'-dè-tè. 511. } *n.s.* Chilness; cold.
A'LGIDNESS, āl'-jĭd-nĕs. } *Dict.*

ALGI'FICK. āl-jĭf'-fĭk. 509. *a.* [*algor*, Lat.] That which produces cold. *Dict.*

*A'LGOR.* āl'-gŏr. *n. s.* [Lat.] Extreme cold. *Dict.*

☞ The *o* in the last syllable of this word escapes being pronounced like *u* from its being Latin and seldom used. 418. *W.*

A'LGORISM. āl'-gò-rĭzm. 557. } *n.s.* Arabick words
A'LGORITHM, āl'-gò-rĭthm. } implying the six operations of arithmetick. *Sir T. More.*

ALGO'SE. āl-gōse'. 427. *a.* Extremely cold. *Dict.*

ALGUAZI'L*, āl-gwà-zèle'. *n. s.* [Span.] An inferiour officer of justice; a constable. *Smollett.*

*A'LIAS.* à-lè-ăs. *ad.* A Latin word, signifying *otherwise*; as, Simson *alias* Smith, *alias* Baker *Sir T. Herbert.* In law: a writ of *capias*, issued a second time. *Blackstone.*

*A'LIBI**, āl'-è-bī. *n. s.* [Lat.] Elsewhere. The plea of a person, who, to prove himself innocent, alleges, that, at the time stated in the accusation, he was at some place remote from that in which the fact was said to have been committed.

A'LIBLE. āl'-è-bl. 405. *a.* [*alibilis*, Lat.] Nutritive; nourishing *Dict.*

A'LIEN§, āle'-yĕn. 505. *a.* [*alienus*, Lat.] Foreign. *Dryden.* Estranged from. *Boyle.*

A'LIEN, āle'-yĕn. 113, 283. *n.s.* A foreigner. *Hooker.* In law: one born in a strange country, and never enfranchised. *Cowel.*

*To* A'LIEN, āle'-yĕn. *v. a.* To make any thing the property of another. *Hale.* To estrange. *Clarendon.*

A'LIENABLE, āle'-yĕn-à-bl. *a.* That of which the property may be transferred. *Dennis.*

*To* A'LIENATE, āle'-yĕn-àte. *v. a.* To transfer property to another. *Bacon.* To withdraw the heart or affections. *Hooker.*

☞ There is a strong propensity in undisciplined speakers to pronounce this word with the accent on the *e* in the penultimate; but this cannot be too carefully avoided, as all the compounds of *alien* have invariably the accent on the first syllable. But whether the *a* in this syllable be long or short, is a dispute among our best orthoëpists. Mr. Perry, Mr. Buchanan, W. Johnston, Dr Kenrick, and Mr. Elphinston, join it with the consonant, and make it short; but Mr. Sheridan separates it from the *l*, and makes it long and slender: and though Mr. Elphinston's opinion has great weight with me, yet I here join with Mr. Sheridan against them all; not only because I judge his pronunciation of this word the most agreeable to the best usage, but because it is agreeable to an evident rule which lengthens every vowel with the accent on it, except *i* when followed by a single consonant and a diphthong. See *Principles*, No. 505. 534.

"O! *alienate* from Heav'n, O spirit accurst!"
*Milton's Par. Lost, B. V.* 877. *W.*

A'LIENATE, āle'-yĕn-àte. *a.* Withdrawn from. *Swift.*

ALIENA'TE*, āle'-yĕn-àte. *n. s.* A stranger; an alien. *Stapleton.*

ALIENA'TION, āle-yĕn-à'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of transferring property. *Spenser.* The state of being alienated. *Bp. Hall.* Change of affection. *Bacon.* Disorder of the faculties. *Hooker.*

ALIENA'TOR*, āle-yĕn-à'-tŭr. *n. s.* He who transfers or alienates. *Warton.*

ALI FE*. à-lī'. *ad. On my life. Shakspeare.*

ALI'FEROUS, à-lĭf'-fĕr-ŭs. 314. *a.* [*ala* and *fero*, Lat.] Having wings. *Dict.*

ALI'GEROUS, à-lĭj'-ĕr-ŭs. 314. *a.* [*aliger*, Lat.] Having wings.

*To* ALI'GGE. à-lĭg'. *v. a.* See *To* ALEGGE.

*To* ALI'GHT, à-līte'. *v. n.* [alihtan. Sax.] To come down and stop. *Spenser.* To fall upon. *Dryden.*

ALI'KE, à-līke'. *a.* With resemblance; without difference. *Psalm* cxxxix. *Milton.*

ALI'KE-MINDED*, à-līke'-mīnd-ĕd. *part. a.* Having the same mind. *Bp. Hall.*

A'LIMENT§. āl'-lè-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*alimentum*, Lat.] Nourishment; food. *Glanville.*

ALIME'NTAL, āl-lè-mĕn'-tăl. *a.* That which nourishes. *Milton.*

ALIME'NTALLY, āl-lè-mĕn'-tăl-è. *ad.* So as to serve for nourishment. *Brown.*

ALIME'NTARINESS, āl-lè-mĕn'-tā-rè-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of being alimentary. *Dict.*

ALIME'NTARY, āl-lè-mĕn'-tā-rè. *a.* That which belongs to aliment, or has the power of nourishing *Ray.*

ALIMENTA'TION, āl-lè-mĕn-tà'-shŭn. *n. s.* The

power of affording aliment. The state of being nourished. *Bacon.*

ALIMO'NIOUS, ȧl-lė-mō'-nė-ŭs. *a.* That which nourishes. *Harvey.* Very little in use.

A'LIMONY, ȧl'-lė-mŭn-nė. 546. *n. s.* [*alimonia*, Lat.] That legal proportion of the husband's estate, which is allowed to the wife, upon the account of separation from him. *Aylife.*

A'LIQUANT, ȧl'-lė-qwŏnt. *a.* [*aliquantus*, Lat.] Parts of a number, which, however repeated, will never make up the number exactly; as, 3 is an aliquant of 10, thrice 3 being 9, four times 3 making 12.

A'LIQUOT, ȧl'-lė-qwŏt. *a.* [*aliquot*, Lat.] Aliquot parts of any number are such as will exactly measure without any remainder; as, 3 is an aliquot part of 12. *Clarke.*

A'LISH, ȧle'-ĭsh. *a.* Resembling ale. *Mortimer.*

A'LITURE, ȧl'-ė-tshūre. *n. s.* [*alitura*, Lat.] Nourishment. *Dict.*

ALI'VE, ȧ-līve'. *a.* In the state of life. *Dryden.* Unextinguished; undestroyed. *Hooker.* Cheerful; sprightly. *Clarissa.* In a popular sense, it is used only to add an emphasis; as, the *best* man *alive*. *Spenser.*

A'LKAHEST, ȧl'-kȧ-hĕst. 84. *n. s.* A universal dissolvent, which has the power of resolving all things into their first principles.

ALKALE'SCENT, ȧl-kȧ-lĕs'-sĕnt. *a.* Having a tendency to the properties of an alkali. *Arbuthnot.*

A'LKALI, ȧl'-kȧ-lė. 84. *n. s.* [from an herb, called by the Egyptians *kali*; by us, glasswort.] Any substance, which, when mingled with acid, produces ebullition and effervescence.

A'LKALINE, ȧl'-kȧ-līn. 150. *a.* Having the qualities of alkali. *Arbuthnot.*

*To* ALKA'LIZATE, ȧl-kȧl'-lė-zȧte. *v. a.* To make bodies alkaline.

ALKA'LIZATE, ȧl-kȧl'-lė-zȧte. *a.* Impregnated with alkali. *Boyle.*

ALKALIZA'TION, ȧl-kȧ-lė-zȧ'-shŭn. *n. s.* Act of alkalizating, or impregnating bodies with alkali.

A'LKANET, ȧl'-kȧ-nĕt. *n. s.* [*Anchusa*, Lat.] The name of a plant. *Miller.*

*A'LKEKE'NGI*, ȧl-kė-kĕn'-jė. *n. s.* A medicinal fruit or berry, called *winter-cherry*. *Chambers.*

*ALKE'RMES*, ȧl-kĕr'-mėz. *n. s.* A celebrated remedy, of which *kermes* berries are the basis. *Chambers.*

ALL, ȧll. 77. *a.* [Æll, Æal, ealle, alle, Sax.] The whole number; every one. *Shak.* Every part. *Locke.*

ALL, ȧll. *ad.* [See ALL, *a.*] Quite; completely. *Spenser.* Altogether; wholly. *Dryden.* Only. *Shak.* Although; but obsolete in this sense. *Spenser.*

ALL, ȧll. *n. s.* The whole. *Shak.* Every thing. *Shak.* *All* is much used in composition; but, in most instances, it is merely arbitrary; as appears in the following compounds.

ALL-ABANDONED*, ȧll-ȧ-bȧn'-dŭnd. *part. a.* Deserted by all. *Shelton.*

ALL-ABHORRED*, ȧll-ȧb-hŏr'd'. *part. a.* Detested by all. *Shakspeare.*

ALL-ADMIRING*, ȧll-ȧd-mī'-rĭng. *part. a.* Wholly admiring. *Shakspeare.*

ALL-ADVISED*, ȧll-ȧd-vlz'd'. *part. a.* Advised by all. *Bp. Warburton.*

ALL-APPROVED*, ȧll-ȧp-prōōv'd'. *a.* He who is approved by all. *More.*

ALL-ATONING*, ȧll-ȧ-tōne' ĭng. *part. a.* Atoning for all. *Dryden. Burke.*

ALL-BEARING, ȧll-bȧ'-rĭng. *a.* That which bears every thing; omniparous. *Marston.*

ALL-BEAUTEOUS*, ȧll-bū'-tshė-ŭs. *a.* Completely beautiful. *Pope.*

ALL-BEHOLDING*, ȧll-bė-hōle'-dĭng. *a.* That which beholds all things. *Drayton.*

ALL-BLASTING*, ȧll-blȧs'-tĭng. *part.* ɪ. That which blasts, defames, or destroys all things. *Marston.*

ALL-CHANGING*, ȧll-tshānje'-ĭng. *part. a.* That which is perpetually changing. *Shakspeare.*

ALL-CHEERING, ȧll-tshē'-rĭng. *a.* That which gives gayety and cheerfulness to all. *Shakspeare.*

ALL-COMMANDING, ȧll-kŏm-mȧnd'-ĭng. *a.* Having the sovereignty over all. *Raleigh.*

ALL-COMPLYING*, ȧll-kŏm-plī'-ĭng. *part. a.* Yielding or complying in every respect. *More.*

ALL-COMPOSING, ȧll-kŏm-pō'-zĭng. *a.* That which quiets all. *Crashaw.*

ALL-COMPREHENSIVE*, ȧll-kŏm-prė-hĕn'-sĭv. *a.* Comprehending all things. *Glanville.*

ALL-CONCEALING*, ȧll-kŏn-sēle'-ĭng. *part. a.* That which conceals all things. *Spenser.*

ALL-CONQUERING, ȧll-kŏng'-kŭr-ĭng. 334. *a.* That which subdues every thing. *Milton.*

ALL-CONSTRAINING*, ȧll-kŏn-strȧ'-nĭng. *part. a.* That which restrains or subjugates all things. *Drayton.*

ALL-CONSUMING, ȧll-kŏn-sū'-mĭng. *a.* That which consumes every thing. *Pope.*

ALL-DARING*, ȧll-dȧ'-rĭng. *a.* That which dares attempt every thing. *B. Jonson.*

ALL-DESTROYING*, ȧll-dė-strōe'-ĭng. *part. a.* Destroying all things. *Sir R. Fanshaw.*

ALL-DEVASTING*, ȧll-dė-vȧs'-tĭng. *part. a.* Wasting all things. *Sandys.*

ALL-DEVOURING, ȧll-dė-vōūr'-ĭng. *a.* That which eats up every thing. *Pope.*

ALL-DIMMING*, ȧll-dĭm'-mĭng. *part. a.* That which obscures all things. *Marston.*

ALL-DISCOVERING*, ȧll-dĭs-kŭv'-ŭr-ĭng. *part. a.* Disclosing every thing. *More.*

ALL-DISGRACED*, ȧll-dĭs-grȧste'. *part. a.* Completely disgraced. *Shakspeare.*

ALL-DISPENSING*, ȧll-dĭs-pĕn'-sĭng. *part. a.* That which dispenses all things. *Milton.* That which affords any dispensation or permission. *Dryden.*

ALL-DIVINE*, ȧll-dė-vīne'. *a.* Supremely excellent. *Howell.*

ALL-DIVINING*, ȧll-dė-vī'-nĭng. *part. a.* Foretelling all things. *Sir R. Fanshaw.*

ALL-DREADED*, ȧll-drĕd'-ĕd. *a.* Feared by all. *Shakspeare.*

ALL-DROWSY*, ȧll-drŏū'-zė. *a.* Very drowsy. *Brown.*

ALL-ELOQUENT*, ȧll-ĕl'-ō-kwĕnt. *a.* Having all the force of eloquence. *Pope.*

ALL-EMBRACING*, ȧll-ĕm-brāse'-ĭng. *part. a.* Embracing all things. *Crashaw.*

ALL-ENDING*, ȧll-ĕn'-dĭng. *part. a.* That which ends all things. *Shakspeare.*

ALL-ENLIGHTENING*, ȧll-ĕn-lī't'n-ĭng. *part. a.* Enlightening all things. *C. Cotton.*

ALL-ENRAGED*, ȧll-ĕn-rāj'd'. *a.* Greatly enraged. *J. Hall.*

ALL-FLAMING*, ȧll-flȧ'-mĭng. *part. a.* Flaming in every direction. *Beaumont.*

ALL-FOOLS-DAY*, ȧll-fōōlz-dȧ'. *n. s.* The first of April, when every body, says the Spectator, strives to make as many fools as he can; an old [but foolish] custom. *Brand.*

ALL-FORGIVING*, ȧll-fŏr-gĭv'-ĭng. *a.* Forgiving all. *Dryden.*

ALL-FOURS, ȧll-fōrz'. *n. s.* A low game at cards, played by two. The *all-four* are *high, low, Jack,* and *the game.* The arms used together with the legs on the ground. [things. *Milton.*

ALL-GIVER*, ȧll-gĭv' ŭr. *n. s.* The Giver of all

ALL-GOOD*, ȧl-gŭd'. *n. s.* A Being of unlimited goodness; used also as an *adj. Dryden.*

ALL GUIDING*, ȧll-gy'-dĭng. *part. a.* Guiding all things. *Sandys.*

ALL-HAIL, ȧll-hȧle'. *n. s.* All health; a term of salutation. *St. Matthew*, xxviii.

*To* ALL-HAIL*, ȧll-hȧle'. *v. a.* To salute. *Shak.*

ALL HALLOW, ȧll-hȧl'-lō. } *n. s.* All-saints-
ALL HALLOWS, ȧll-hȧl'-lōze } day; the first of November.

ALL-HALLOWMASS*, ȧll-hȧl'-lō-mȧs. *n. s.* The term near All-saints-day. *Burne.*

**ALL-HALLOWN**, âll-hâl'-lûn. *a.* The time about All-saints-day. *Shakspeare.*

**ALL-HALLOWTIDE**, âll-hâl'-lō-tīde. *n. s.* See ALL-HALLOWN. *Bacon.*

**ALL-HEAL**, âl-hēle'. *n. s.* A species of *iron-wort. Stukeley.*

**ALL-HEALING***, âll-hēle'-ĭng. *part. a.* Healing all things. *Selden.*

**ALL-HELPING***, âll-hĕl'-pĭng. *part. a.* Assisting all things. *Selden.*

**ALL-HIDING***, âll-hī'-dĭng. *part. a.* Concealing all things. *Shakspeare*

**ALL-HONOURED***, âll-ŏn'-nŭrd. *part. a.* Honoured by all. *Shakspeare.*

**ALL-HURTING***, âll-hûrt'-ĭng. *part. a.* Hurting all things. *Shakspeare.*

**ALL-IDOLIZING***, âl'l-ī'-dō-lī-zĭng. *part. a.* Worshipping any thing. *Crashaw.*

**ALL-IMITATING***, âll-ĭm'-ĕ-tā-tĭng. *part. a.* Imitating every thing. *More.*

**ALL-INFORMING***, âll-ĭn-fôrm'-ĭng. *part. a.* That which actuates by vital powers. *Sandys.*

**ALL-INTERPRETING***, âll-ĭn-tĕr'-prĕ-tĭng. *part. a.* Interpreting or explaining all things. *Milton.*

**ALL-JUDGING**, âll-jŭd'-jĭng. *a.* That which has the sovereign right of judgement. *Rowe.*

**ALL-KNOWING**, âll-nō'-ĭng. *a.* Omniscient; all-wise. *Atterbury.*

**ALL-LICENSED***, âll-lī'-sĕnst. *part. a.* Licensed to every thing. *Shakspeare.*

**ALL-LOVING***, âll-lŭv'-ĭng. *a.* Of infinite love. *More.*

**ALL-MAKING**, âll-mā'-kĭng. *a.* That created all; omnifick. *Dryden.*

**ALL-MATURING***, âll-mā-tū'-rĭng. *a.* That which matures all things. *Dryden.*

**ALL-MURDERING***, âll-mŭr'-dŭr-ĭng. *a.* Completely destructive. *Sir R. Fanshaw.*

**ALL-OBEDIENT***, âll-ō-bē'-jē-ĕnt. *a.* Absolutely obedient. *Crashaw.*

**ALL-OBEYING***, âll-ō-bā'-ĭng. *part. a.* That to which all pay obedience. *Shakspeare.*

**ALL-OBLIVIOUS***, âll-ō-blĭv'-vē-ŭs. *a.* That which would cause entire forgetfulness. *Shakspeare.*

**ALL-OBSCURING***, âll-ŏb-skū'-rĭng. *part. a.* That which hides all things. *Bp. Henry King.*

**ALL-PENETRATING***, âll-pĕn'-nē-trā-tĭng. *part. a.* Pervading all things. *Stafford.*

**ALL-PERFECTNESS***, âll-pĕr'-fĕkt-nĕs. *n. s.* The perfection of the whole. *More.*

**ALL-PIERCING***, âll-pēēr'-sĭng, or âll-pĕr'-sĭng. *part. a.* Discovering all things. *Marston.*

**ALL-POWERFUL**, âll-pŏŭ'-ŭr-fŭl. *a.* Almighty; omnipotent. *Swift.*

**ALL-PRAISED***, âll-prā'-zĕd, or âll-prāz'd'. *part. a.* Praised by all. *Shakspeare.*

**ALL-RULING***, âll-rōōl'-ĭng. *part. a.* Governing all things. *Milton.*

**ALL-SAINTS-DAY**, âll-sānts-dā'. *n. s.* The day on which there is a general celebration of the saints. The first of November.

**ALL-SANCTIFYING***, âll-săngk'-tĕ-fī-ĭng. *part. a.* That which sanctifies the whole. *West.*

**ALL-SAVING***, âll-sā'-vĭng. *part. a.* Saving all things. *Selden.*

**ALL-SEARCHING***, âll-sĕrtsh'-ĭng. *part. a.* That which searches and pervades all things. *South.*

**ALL-SEER** §, âll-sēēr'. *n. s.* He that sees or beholds every thing. *Shakspeare.*

**ALL-SEEING**, âll-sēē'-ĭng. *a.* That which beholds every thing. *Dryden.*

**ALL-SHAKING***, âll-shā'-kĭng. *part. a.* That which shakes all things. *Shakspeare.*

**ALL-SHUNNED***, âll'-shŭn'd. *part. a.* Shunned by all. *Shakspeare.*

**ALL-SOULS-DAY**, âll-sōlz-dā'. *n. s.* The day on which supplications are made for all souls by the church of Rome; the second of November. *Shak.*

**ALL-SUFFICIENCY** §*, âll-sŭf-fĭsh'-ĕn-sē. *n. s.* Infinite ability. *Bp. Hall.*

**ALL-SUFFICIENT**, âll-sŭf-fĭsh'-ĕnt. *a.* Sufficient to every thing. *Hooker.*

**ALL-SUFFICIENT***, âll-sŭf-fĭsh'-ĕnt. *n. s.* Properly and emphatically denoting God. *Whitlock.*

**ALL-SURVEYING***, âll-sŭr-vā'-ĭng. *part. a.* That which beholds all things. *Sandys.*

**ALL-SUSTAINING***, âll-sŭs-tā'-nĭng. *part. a.* That which upholds all things. *Sir J. Beaumont.*

**ALL-TELLING***, âll-tĕl'-lĭng. *part. a.* That which tells or divulges all things. *Shakspeare.*

**ALL-TRIUMPHING***, âll-trī'-ŭm-fĭng. *part. a.* Every where triumphant. *B. Jonson.*

**ALL-WATCHED***, âll-wŏtsht'. *part. a.* Watched throughout. *Shakspeare.*

**ALL-WISE**, âll-wīze'. *a.* Possessed of infinite wisdom. *South.*

**ALL-WITTED***, âll-wĭt'-tĕd. *a.* Possessing every kind of wit. *B. Jonson.*

**ALL-WORSHIPPED***, âll-wŭr'-shĭpt. *part. a.* Adored by all. *Milton.*

***ALLANTO'IS***, âl-lăn-tō'ĭs. } *n. s.* [αλλας
***ALLANTO'IDES***, âl-lăn-tōĕ'-dēz. } and ειδος.]
The urinary tunick placed between the amnion and chorion. *Quincy.*

*To* **ALLA'TRATE***, âl-lā'-trāte. *v. n.* [*allatro*, Lat.] To bark. *Stubbes.*

*To* **ALLA'Y** §, âl-lā'. *v. a.* To mix one metal with another, to make it fitter for coinage. To join any thing to another, so as to abate its predominant qualities. *B. Jonson.* To quiet; to pacify. *Shakspeare.*

**ALLA'Y**, âl-lā'. *n. s.* [*alloy*, Fr.] The metal of a baser kind mixed in coins, to harden them. *Beaumont and Fletcher.* Any thing which abates the predominant qualities of that with which it is mingled. *Newton.*

**ALLA'YER**, âl-lā'-ŭr. *n. s.* The person or thing which has the power of allaying. *Harvey.*

**ALLA'YMENT**, âl-lā'-mĕnt. *n. s.* That which has the power of allaying. *Shakspeare.*

*To* **ALLE'CT** §*, âl-lĕkt'. *v. a.* [*allecto*, *allicio*, Lat.] To entice. *Huloet's Dict.*

**ALLE'CTIVE***, âl-lĕk'-tĭv. *n. s.* Allurement. *Sir T. Elyot.*

**ALLE'CTIVE***, âl-lĕk'-tĭv. *a.* Alluring. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

**ALLEGA'TION**, âl-lē-gā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Affirmation; declaration. *More.* The thing alleged. *Shak.* An excuse; a plea. *Pope.*

*To* **ALLE'GE** §, âl-lĕdje'. *v. a.* [*allego*, Lat.] To affirm. To plead as an excuse, or produce as an argument. *Hooker.*

**ALLE'GEABLE**, âl-lĕdje'-â-bl. *a.* That which may be alleged. *Browne.*

**ALLE'GEMENT**, âl-lĕdje'-mĕnt. *n. s.* The same with *allegation. Dict. Bp. Sanderson.*

**ALLE'GER**, âl-lĕdje'-ŭr. *n. s.* He that alleges *Boyle.*

**ALLE'GIANCE**, âl-lē'-jânse. *n. s.* [*allegeance*, Fr.] The duty of subjects to the government. *Shak.*

**ALLE'GIANT**, âl-lē'-jânt. *a.* Loyal. *Shak. Ob. J.*

**ALLEGO'RICK**, âl-lē-gŏr'-rĭk. *a.* After the manner of an allegory. *Milton.*

**ALLEGO'RICAL**, âl-lē-gŏr'-rē-kâl. *a.* In the form of an allegory. *Bentley.*

**ALLEGO'RICALLY**, âl-lē-gŏr'-rē-kâl-lē. *ad.* After an allegorical manner. *Peacham.*

**ALLEGO'RICALNESS**, âl-lē-gŏr'-rē-kâl-nĕs. *n. s.* Quality of being allegorical. *Dict.*

**A'LLEGORIST***, âl'-lē-gō-rĭst. *n. s.* He who teaches in an allegorical manner. *Whiston.*

*To* **A'LLEGORIZE***, âl'-lē-gō-rīze. *v. a.* To turn into allegory. *Raleigh.*

*To* **A'LLEGORIZE***, âl'-lē-gō-rīze. *v. n.* To treat as an allegory. *Fulke.*

**A'LLEGORIZER***, âl'-lē-gō-rī-zŭr. *n. s.* An allegorist. *Coventry.*

**A'LLEGORY** §, âl'-lē-gŏr-rē. 557. *n. s.* [αλληγορία.] A figurative discourse, in which something other is intended, than is contained in the words literally taken. *Ben Jonson.*

***ALLE'GRO***, âl-lē'-grō. *n. s.* [Ital.] A word in musick, denoting a sprightly motion. It originally means *gay*, as in Milton.

***ALLELUJAH,*** ăl-lĕ-lū'-yȧ. *n. s.* A word of spiritual exultation; Praise God. *Government of the Tongue.*

***ALLEMA'NDE,*** ăl-lĕ-mănd'. *n. s.* [*Allemannia,* barb. Lat.] A dance well known in Germany and Switzerland.

***To*** ALLE'VIATE §, ăl-lē'-vē-ȧte. 91. *v. a.* [*allevo,* Lat.] To make light; to ease; to soften. *Harvey.* To extenuate.

ALLEVIA'TION, ăl-lē-vē-ȧ'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of making light. *South.* That by which any pain is eased, or fault extenuated. *Locke.*

ALLE'VIATIVE*, ăl-lē'-vē-ȧ-tĭv. *n. s.* A palliative; something mitigating. *Corah's Doom.*

A'LLEY, ăl'-lē. 270. *n. s.* [*allée,* Fr.] A walk in a garden. *Spenser.* A passage, in towns, narrower than a street. *Shakspeare.*

ALLI'ANCE §, ăl-lī'-ănse. *n. s.* [*alliance,* Fr.] The state of connexion by confederacy; a league. Relation by marriage. *Dryden.* Relation by any form of kindred. *Shak.* The persons allied to each other. *Addison.*

***To*** ALLI'ANCE*, ăl-lī'-ănse. *v. a.* To unite by confederacy; to ally. *Cudworth.*

ALLI'ANT*, ăl-lī'-ănt. *n. s.* An ally. *Wotton.*

ALLI'CIENCY §, ăl-lĭsh'-yĕn-sē. 113. *n. s.* [*allicio,* Lat.] Magnetism; attraction. *Glanville.*

ALLI'CIENT*, ăl-lĭsh'-yĕnt. *n. s.* An attractor. *Robinson.*

***To*** A'LLIGATE §, ăl'-lē-gȧte. 91. *v. a.* [*alligo,* Lat.] To tie one thing to another; to unite. *Dict.*

ALLIGA'TION, ăl-lē-gȧ'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of tying together; the arithmetical rule that teaches to adjust the price of compounds, formed of several ingredients of different value.

A'LLIGATOR, ăl-lē-gȧ'-tŭr. 521. *n. s.* [*allagarto,* Port.] The crocodile; chiefly used for the crocodile of America. *Shakspeare.*

A'LLIGATURE, ăl'-lē-gȧ-tshūre. *n. s.* A link, or ligature. *Dict.*

ALLI'SION, ăl-lĭzh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [*allido, allisum,* Lat.] The act of striking one thing against another. *Woodward.*

ALLITERA'TION §, ăl-lĭt-ĕr-ȧ'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*ad* and *litera,* Lat.] The beginning of several words in the same verse with the same letter. *Milton.*

ALLI'TERATIVE*, ăl-lĭt'-ĕr-ȧ-tĭv. *a.* Denoting words beginning with the same letter. *Warton.*

ALLOCA'TION, ăl-lō-kȧ'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*alloco,* Lat.] The act of putting one thing to another. The admission of an article in reckoning, and addition of it to the account. An allowance made upon an account; a term used in the exchequer. *Chambers.*

ALLOCU'TION, ăl-lō-kū'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*allocutio,* Lat.] The act or manner of speaking to another. *Wheler.* Sometimes *adlocution.*

ALLO'DIAL, ăl-lō'-dē-ăl. *a.* [*allodialis,* barb. Lat.] Held without any acknowledgement of superiority; not feudal; independent. *Kelham.*

***ALLO'DIUM,*** ăl-lō'-dē-ŭm. *n. s.* A possession held in absolute independence. There are no allodial lands in England, all being held either mediately or immediately of the king. *Hammond.*

ALLO'NGE, ăl-lŭndje'. 165. *n. s.* [*allonge,* Fr.] A pass or thrust with a rapier, in fencing. A long rein, when the horse is trotted in the hand.

***To*** ALLO'O, ăl-lōō'. *v. a.* [generally *halloo.*] To set on; to incite a dog, by crying *alloo. Philips.*

A'LLOQUY, ăl'-lō-kwē. *n. s.* [*alloquium,* Lat.] Address; conversation. *Dict.*

***To*** ALLO'T §, ăl-lŏt'. *v. a.* [from *lot.*] To distribute by lot. To grant. *Shak.* To distribute. *Tatler.*

ALLO'TMENT, ăl-lŏt'-mĕnt. *n. s.* That which is allotted to any one; the part; the share. *Rogers.* Part appropriated. *Broome.*

ALLO'TTERY, ăl-lŏt'-tŭr-ē. 555. *n. s.* The part in a distribution. *Shakspeare.*

***To*** ALLO'W §, ăl-lōū'. *v. a.* [lofian, Sax. *to praise.*] To admit. *Locke.* To justify. *Shak.* To grant; to yield. *Locke.* To grant license to. *Shak.* To give a sanction to. *Shak.* To give to. *Waller.* To appoint for. To make abatement, or provision. *Addison.*

ALLO'WABLE, ăl-lōū'-ă-bl. *a.* That which may be admitted. *Brown.* That which is permitted or licensed. *Hooker.*

ALLO'WABLENESS, ăl-lōū'-ă-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Lawfulness; exemption from prohibition. *South.*

ALLO'WABLY*, ăl-lōū'-ă-blē. *ad.* With claim of allowance. *Lowth.*

ALLO'WANCE, ăl-lōū'-ănse. *n. s.* Admission without contradiction. *Hooker.* Sanction; license. *Shak.* Permission. *Locke.* A settled rate. *Bacon.* Abatement from the strict rigour of a law. *Dryden.* Established character. *Shakspeare.*

ALLO'Y, ăl-lōē'. 39. *n. s.* Baser metal mixed in coinage. *Locke.* Abatement; diminution. *Atterbury.* See ALLAY.

ALLS*, ălz. *n. s.* All one's goods: a vulgarism.

A'LLSPICE*, ăll'-spīse. *n. s.* Jamaica pepper or pimenta. *Guthrie. Hill.*

ALLUBE'SCENCY, ăl-lū-bĕs'-sĕn-sē. *n. s.* [*allubescentia,* Lat.] Willingness; content. *Dict.*

***To*** ALLU'DE §, ăl-lūde'. *v. n.* [*alludo,* Lat.] To have some reference to a thing; to hint at; to insinuate *Hooker.*

ALLU'MINOR, ăl-lū'-mē-nŭr. *n. s.* [*alluмer,* Fr.] One who colours or paints upon paper or parchment. *Cowel.*

***To*** ALLU'RE §, ăl-lūre'. *v. a.* [*leurer,* Fr.] To entice. *Hooker.*

ALLU'RE, ăl-lūre'. *n. s.* Something set up to entice. *Hayward.* We now write *lure.*

ALLU'REMENT, ăl-lūre'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Enticement; temptation of pleasure. *Milton.*

ALLU'RER, ăl-lū'-rŭr. 98. *n. s.* He that allures *Dryden.*

ALLU'RING*, ăl-lū'-rĭng. *n. s.* The power to allure *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

ALLU'RINGLY, ăl-lū'-rĭng-lē. *ad.* Enticingly.

ALLU'RINGNESS, ăl-lū'-rĭng-nĕs. *n. s.* Invitation; temptation, by proposing pleasure.

ALLU'SION, ăl-lū'-zhŭn. *n. s.* [*allusio,* Lat.] A reference to something supposed to be already known; a hint. *Burnet.*

ALLU'SIVE, ăl-lū'-sĭv. 158, 428. *a.* Hinting at something not fully expressed. *South.*

ALLU'SIVELY, ăl-lū'-sĭv-lē. *ad.* In an allusive manner. *Hammond.*

ALLU'SIVENESS, ăl-lū'-sĭv-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of being allusive. *More.*

ALLU'VION §, ăl-lū'-vē-ŭn. *n. s.* [*alluvio,* Lat.] Carrying by the motion of water. The thing carried by water to something else. *Cowel.*

ALLU'VIOUS, ăl-lū'-vē-ŭs. 314. *a.* That which is carried by water and lodged upon something else.

***To*** ALLY'§, ăl-lī'. *v. a.* [*allier,* Fr.] To unite by kindred, friendship, or confederacy. *Spenser.* To make a relation between two things. *Dryden.*

ALLY', ăl-lī'. *n. s.* One united by some connexion, as marriage, friendship, confederacy. *Wotton. Temple.*

☞ A few years ago there was an affectation of pronouncing this word, when a noun, with the accent on the first syllable; and this had an appearance of precision, from the general custom of accenting nouns in this manner, when the same word, as a verb, had the accent on the last, 492; but a closer inspection into the analogies of the language showed this pronunciation to be improper, as it interfered with a universal rule, which was, to pronounce the *y* like *e* in a final unaccented syllable. But whatever was the reason of this novelty, it now seems to have subsided; and this word is now generally pronounced with the accent on the second syllable, as it is uniformly marked by all the orthoëpists in our language. See SURVEY. *W.*

***ALMACA'NTAR,*** ăl-mă-kăn'-tŭr. *n. s.* [Arabick.] A circle drawn parallel to the horizon.

ALMACA'NTAR'S STAFF, ăl-mă-kăn'-tŭrz-stăf. *n. s.* An instrument used to take observations of the sun. *Chambers.*

A'LMANACK, ăl'-mă-năk. 84. *n. s.* [*al,* Arabick and *μην,* a *month.*] A calendar; a book in which

the revolutions of the seasons, with the return of feasts and fasts, is noted. *Bacon.*

**A'LMANACK-MAKER***, âl'-mâ-nâk-mâ'-kûr. *n. s.* A maker of *almanacks. Gayton.*

*A'LMANDINE*, âl'-mân-dîne. 149. *n. s* [from *almandina*, Ital.] A ruby of the colour of the granate. *Dict.*

**ALMI'GHTINESS**, âl-mī'-tè-nĕs. *n. s.* Unlimited power; omnipotence; one of the attributes of God. *Hooker.*

**ALMI'GHTY**§, âl-mī'-tè. 84, 406. *a.* Of unlimited power; omnipotent. *Genesis.*

**ALMI'GHTY***, âl-mī'-tè. *n. s.* The Omnipotent; the Maker of heaven and earth; one of the appellations of the Godhead. *Milton.*

**A'LMOND**, â'-mŭnd. 401. *n. s.* [*amand*, Fr.] The nut of the almond-tree. *Locke.*

**A'LMOND-TREE**, â'-mŭnd-trēē. *n. s.* The tree which bears almonds. *Miller.*

**A'LMONDS** *of the throat*, or *Tonsils.* Two round glands placed on the sides of the basis of the tongue. *Quincy.*

**A'LMOND-FURNACE**, â'-mŭnd-fûr-nĭs. } *n. s.*
**A'LMAN-FURNACE**, âl'-mân-fûr-nĭs. } *n. s.*
Called also the *Sweep.* A kind of furnace used in refining. *Chambers.*

**A'LMOND-WILLOW***, â'-mŭnd-wĭl'-lò. *n. s.* A willow, whose leaves are of a light green on both sides. *Shenstone.*

**A'LMONER**, âl'-mò-nûr } *n. s.* The person em-
**A'LMNER**, âlm -nûr. } ployed in the distribution of charity. *Dryden.*

**A'LMONRY**, âl'-mŭn-rè. } *n. s.* The place where
**A'LMRY**, âlm'-rè. } the almoner resides, or where the alms are distributed. *Burnet.*

**ALMO'ST**, âl'-mōst. 84. *ad.* Nearly; well nigh. *Locke.*

**ALMS**§, âmz. 403. *n. s.* What is given gratuitously in relief of the poor. *Shakspeare.*

**ALMS-BASKET**, âmz'-bâs-kĭt. *n. s.* The basket in which provisions are put to be given away. *B. Jonson.*

**A'LMSDEED**, âmz'-dēēd. *n. s.* An act of charity. *Acts*, ix.

**ALMS-FOLK***, âmz'-fōke. *n. s.* Persons supporting others by alms. *Strype.*

**ALMS-GIVER**, âmz'-gĭv-ŭr. *n. s.* He that gives alms. *Bacon. Hammond.*

**A'LMSHOUSE**, âmz'-hŏŭse. *n. s.* A house devoted to the reception and support of the poor. *Hooker.*

**A'LMSMAN**, âmz'-mân. *n. s.* A man who lives upon alms. *Shak.* He who gives alms. *Homilies, B.* 2.

**ALMS-PEOPLE***, âmz-pēē'-pl. *n. s.* Members of an alms-house. *Weever.*

**A'LMUG-TREE**, âl'-mŭg-trēē. *n. s.* A tree mentioned in Scripture. 1 *Kings*, x.

**A'LNAGAR**, âl'-nâ-gâr. } *n. s.* [from *alnage.*] A
**A'LNAGER**, âl'-nâ-jûr. 88. } measurer by the ell;
**A'LNEGER**, âl'-nè-jûr. } one of three officers belonging to the regulation of cloth-manufactures, the *searcher*, *measurer*, and *alneger. Dict.*

**A'LNAGE**, âl'-nāje. 90. *n. s.* [*aulnage*, or *aunage*, Fr.] Ell-measure, or the measuring by the ell. *Dict.*

**A'LNIGHT**, âl'-nīte. *n. s.* A great cake of wax, with the wick in the midst. *Bacon.*

**A'LOES**§, âl'-ōze. *n. s.* [אהלים,] A precious wood used, in the East, for perfumes, of which the best sort is of higher price than gold. *Savary.* A tree which grows in hot countries; a cathartick juice extracted from the common *aloes tree.*

☞ This word is divided into three syllables by Mr. Sheridan, and but into two by Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, Mr. Scott, and W. Johnston. The latter is, in my opinion, preferable. My reason is, that though this plural word is perfectly Latin, and in that language is pronounced in three syllables; yet, as we have the singular *aloe* in two syllables, we ought to form the plural according to our own analogy, and pronounce it in two syllables likewise.—See ANTIPODES. *W.*

**ALOE'TICAL**, âl-ò-ĕt'-è-kâl. } *a.* Consisting chiefly
**ALOETICK**, âl-ò-ĕt'-ĭk. } of aloes. *Wiseman.*

**ALO'FT**, â-lŏft'. *ad.* [*loffter*, Dan.] On high; above. *Prov.* xviii. A word used by seamen to call others from below on deck; all hands *aloft Beaumont and Fletcher.*

**ALO'FT**, â-lŏft'. *prep.* Above. *Milton.*

**A'LOGY**, âl'-ò-jè. *n. s.* [*alogie*, old Fr.] Unreason ableness; absurdity. *Dict.*

**ALO'NE**§, â-lōne'. 545. *a.* [*alleen*, Dutch.] Without another. *Shak.* Solitary. *Sidney.* Not to be matched. *Shakspeare.* Only. *St. Matthew*, iv.

**ALO'NELY***, â-lōne'-lè. *a.* Only. *Huloet.*

**ALO'NELY***, â-lōne'-lè. *ad.* Merely; singly *Gower.*

**ALO'NENESS**§*, â-lōne'-nĕs. *n. s.* That state which belongs not to another; properly applied to God. *Mountagu.*

**ALO'NG**§, â-lŏng'. *ad.* [anðlanȝ, onðlonȝ, Sax.] At length. *Dryden.* Through any space lengthwise. *Bacon.* Throughout; in the whole, with *all* prefixed. *Tillotson.* Forward; onward. *Pope.* Owing to; in consequence of. *Chaucer.*

**ALO'NG-SIDE***, â-lŏng'-side. *ad.* By the side of the ship. A naval term.

**ALO'NGST**, â-lŏngst'. *ad.* Along; through the length. *Knolles.*

**ALO'OF**, â-lōōf'. *ad.* [*all off.*] At a distance. *B. Hall.* Caution and circumspection. *Shak.* That art in conversation by which a man holds the principal question at a distance. *Shakspeare.*

**ALO'UD**, â-lōŭd'. *a.* Loudly. *Waller.*

**ALO'W**, â-lō'. *ad.* In a low place. *Mir. for Mag.*

**ALP**§*, âlp. *n. s.* [*alp*, *alb*, mons. Bas Bret.] That which is mountainous or durable like the Alps. *Milton.*

**A'LPINE***, âl'-pīn. *a.* [*alpinus*, Lat.] Relating to the Alps. *Milton.* High. *Thomson.* A peculiar kind of strawberry. *Mawe.*

*ALPHA*, âl'-fâ. 84, 545. *n. s.* The first letter in the Greek alphabet, answering to our *A*: therefore used to signify the first. *Revelation*, i.

**A'LPHABET**§, âl'-fâ-bĕt. *n. s.* [ἄλφα and βῆτα.] The order of the letters, or elements of speech. *Holder.*

*To* **A'LPHABET**, âl'-fâ-bĕt. *v. a.* To range in the order of the alphabet.

**ALPHABETA'RIAN***, âl-fâ-bĕt-tâ'-rè-ân. *n. s.* An A B C scholar. *Abp. Sancroft.*

**ALPHABE'TICAL**, âl-fâ-bĕt'-tè-kâl. 508, 509. } *a*
**ALPHABE'TICK**, âl-fâ-bĕt'-ĭk. } *a*
In the order of the alphabet. *Swift.*

**ALPHABE'TICALLY**, âl-fâ-bĕt'-tè-kâl-lè. *ad.* In an alphabetical manner. *Holder.*

**ALRE'ADY**, âl-rēd'-dè. 84. *ad.* At this present time, or at some time past. *Hooker.*

**ALS**, âls. *ad.* Also; likewise. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

**A'LSO**§, âl'-sò. 84. *ad.* [alpa, Sax.] In the same manner; likewise. *Burnet.*

**ALT***, âlt. *n. s.* The higher part of the scale or gamut.

**A'LTAR**§, âl'-tûr. 84, 93. *n. s.* [*altare*, Lat.] The place where offerings to heaven are laid. *Dryden* The table in Christian churches where the communion is administered. *Shakspeare.*

**A'LTARAGE**, âl'-tûr-āje. 90. *n. s.* [*altaragium*, Lat.] An emolument arising from oblations. *Ayliffe.*

**A'LTAR-CLOTH**, âl'-tûr-clŏth. *n. s.* [old Fr.] The cloth thrown over the altar. *Peacham.*

**A'LTAR-PIECE***, âl'-tûr-pēēse. *n. s.* A painting placed over the altar. *Dr. Warton.*

**A'LTARWISE***, âl'-tûr-wīze. *ad.* Placed or fashioned in the manner of an altar. *Howell.*

*To* **A'LTER**§, âl'-tûr. 418. *v. a.* [*alter*, Lat.] To change. *Shak.* To take off from a persuasion. *Dryden.*

*To* **A'LTER**, âl'-tûr. *v. n.* To suffer change.

**A'LTERABLE**, âl'-tûr-â-bl. *a.* That which may be changed by something else. *Glanville.*

**A'LTERABLENESS**, âl'-tûr-â-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of being alterable, or admitting change.

**A'LTERABLY**, âl'-tûr-â-blè. *ad.* In such a manner as may be altered.

A'LTERAGE, âl'-tûr-îdge. 90. *n. s.* [from *alo.*] The nourishing or fostering of a child. *Sir J. Davies.*

A'LTERANT, âl'-tûr-ânt. 555. *a.* What has the power of producing changes. *Bacon.*

ALTERA'TION, âl'-tûr-â'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of altering or changing. *Hooker.* The change made. *Hooker. Milton.*

A'LTERATIVE, âl'-tûr-â-tĭv. *a.* Medicines which change the humours from a state of distemperature to health. *Quincy.*

A'LTERATIVE*, âl'-tûr-â-tĭv. *n. s.* An alterative medicine. *Burton.*

*To* A'LTERCATE§*, âl'-tûr-kâte. *v. n.* [*altercor*, Lat.] To wrangle; to contend with.

ALTERCA'TION, âl-tûr-kâ'-shŭn. 84. *n. s.* Debate; controversy; wrangle. *Hooker.*

☞ The first syllable of this word, and of the sixteen [25] that follow it, except [*althæa* and] *although*, are subject to a double pronunciation, between which it is not very easy to decide. There is a general rule in the language, that *l*, followed by another consonant, gives the preceding *a* its broad sound, as in *salt*. This rule is subject to several exceptions, 84; and if we take in these words into the exceptions, there is some doubt of the exceptions becoming the general rule. But the *a* in question is now so generally pronounced as in the first syllable of *alley*, *valley*, &c. that we should risk the imputation of inaccuracy to sound it otherwise. Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Scott, are uniformly for this latter sound of *a*. Mr. Perry marks all in the same manner, except *altercate*, and *altercation*; and W. Johnston has only the words *altercation*, and *alternative*, which he pronounces in the former manner. It is certain that the former was the true Anglo-Saxon sound, and it is highly probable that the latter has only obtained within these few years, in words obviously derived from the Latin, as these are; but there seems to be a grossness in one sound, and a neatness in the other, which has so decidedly given one of them the preference. *W*

ALTE'RN, âl-tẽrn'. 84, 98. *a.* [*alternus*, Lat.] Acting by turns. *Milton.*

ALTE'RNACY, âl-tẽr'-nâ-sè. 84. *n. s.* Action performed by turns.

ALTE'RNAL*, âl-tẽr'-nâl. *a.* Alternative.

ALTE'RNALLY*, âl-tẽr'-nâl-lè. *ad.* By turns. *May.*

ALTE'RNATE§, âl-tẽr'-nâte. 91. *a.* Being by turns; one after another; reciprocal. *South.*

ALTE'RNATE, âl-tẽr'-nâte. *n. s.* What happens alternately; vicissitude. *Prior.*

*To* ALTE'RNATE§, âl-tẽr'-nâte. 91. *v. a.* [*alternare*, Ital.] To perform alternately. *Milton.* To change one thing for another reciprocally. *Grew.*

*To* ALTE'RNATE*, âl-tẽr'-nâte. *v. n.* To succeed by turns. *Philips.*

ALTE'RNATELY, âl-tẽr'-nâte-lè. *ad.* In reciprocal succession. *Dryden.*

ALTE'RNATENESS, âl-tẽr'-nâte-nês. *n. s.* Quality of being alternate, or in reciprocal succession. *Dict.*

ALTERNA'TION, âl-tûr-nâ'-shŭn. 555. *n. s.* The reciprocal succession of things. *Brown.* The answer of the congregation, speaking alternately with the minister. *Milton.* Alternate performance, in the choral sense. *Mason.*

ALTE'RNATIVE, âl-tẽr'-nâ-tĭv. 158. *n. s.* The choice given of two things. *Young.*

ALTE'RNATIVE*, âl-tẽr'-nâ-tĭv. 158. *a.* In an alternate manner. *Hakewell.*

ALTE'RNATIVELY, âl-tẽr'-nâ-tĭv-lè. *ad.* By turns. *Aulifie.*

ALTE'RNATIVENESS, âl-tẽr'-nâ-tĭv-nês. [See ALTERCATION.] *n. s.* Reciprocation. *Dict.*

ALTE'RNITY, âl-tẽr'-nè-tè. 98. *n. s.* Reciprocal succession. *Brown.*

ALTHE'A*, âl-*thè*'-â. *n. s.* [ἀλθαία, Gr.] A flowering shrub. *Dict.*

ALTHO'UGH, âl-THŌ'. 84. *conj.* Notwithstanding; however. *Hooker.* See THOUGH.

A'LTIGRADE, âl'-tè-grâde. *a.* [*altus* and *gradior*, Lat.] Rising on high. *Dict.*

ALTI'LOQUENCE, âl-tĭl'-lò-kwênse. 98. *n. s.* [*altus*, and *loquor*, Lat.] Pompous language.

ALTI'METRY, âl-tĭm'-mè-trè. 518. *n. s.* [*altimetria*, Lat.] The art of measuring altitudes.

ALTI'SONANT, âl-tĭs'-sò-nânt. 518. } *a.* [*altisonus*,
ALTI'SONOUS, âl-tĭs'-sò-nŭs. 514. } Lat.] Pompous or lofty in sound. *Evelyn.*

A'LTITUDE, âl'-tè-tûde. *n. s.* [*altitudo*, Lat.] Height of place. *Shak.* The elevation of any of the heavenly bodies above the horizon. *Brown.* Situation with regard to lower things. *Ray.* Height of excellence. *Swift.* Height of degree. *Shakspeare.*

ALTIVOLANT, âl-tĭv'-vò-lânt. 88. *a.* [*altivolans*, Lat.] High flying. *Dict.*

A'LTOGETHER, âl-tò-gĕTH'-ûr. *ad.* Completely; without restriction. *Spenser.* Conjunctly. *Shak.*

*ALTO-RELIEVO**, âl'-tò-rè-lèè'-vò. *n. s.* [Ital.] That kind of *relievo*, in sculpture, which projects as much as the life. *Hay.*

*A'LUDEL*, âl'-ù-dĕl. *n. s.* [from *a* and *lutum*.] Aludels are subliming pots used in chymistry, without bottoms, and fitted into one another without luting. *Quincy.*

A'LVEARY*, âl'-vè-â-rè *n. s.* [*alvearium*, Lat.] A beehive. *Barret.*

A'LUM§, âl'-lŭm. *n. s.* [*alumen*, Lat.] A mineral salt, of an acid taste, with a considerable degree of astringency. *Boyle.*

ALUM STONE, âl'-lŭm-stône. *n. s.* A stone or calx used in surgery. *Wiseman.*

A'LUMED*, âl'-lŭm'd. *a.* Mixed with alum. *Barret.*

ALU'MINOUS, âl-lù'-mè-nŭs. *a.* Relating to alum. *Brown.*

A'LUMISH*, âl'-lŭm-ĭsh. *a.* Having the nature of alum. *Hist. Royal Society.*

ALUTA'TION*, âl-ù-tâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*aluta*, Lat.] The tanning or dressing of leather. *Dict.*

A'LWAYS, âl'-wâze. 84. *ad.* Perpetually. *Hooker.* Constantly. *Dryden.* Sometimes written *alway.*

A. M. *Artium magister*, or master of arts. *Ante meridiem*, i. e. before twelve o'clock at noon.

AM, ăm. The first person of the verb *to be*. *Exodus.* See *To* BE.

AMABI'LITY, âm-â-bĭl'-è-tè 511, 527. *n. s.* [*amabilitas*, Lat.] Loveliness; the power of pleasing. *Bp Taylor.*

*AMADETTO*, âm-â-dĕt'-tò. *n. s.* A sort of pear.

*A'MADOT*, âm'-â-dŏt. 503. *n. s.* A sort of pear.

AMA'IN, â-mâne'. *ad.* With vehemence; with vigour; violently. *Shakspeare.*

AMA'LGAM§, â-mâl'-gâm. } *n. s.* [*amalgamè*,
*AMA'LGAMA*, â-mâl'-gâ-mâ. 84. } Fr.] The mixture of metals procured by amalgamation. *B. Jons.*

*To* AMA'LGAMATE, â-mâl'-gâ-mâte. *v. a.* To unite metals with quicksilver; to make them soft and ductile. *Burke.*

AMALGAMA'TION, â-mâl-gâ-mâ'-shŭn. 84. [See ALTERATION.] *n. s.* The act of amalgamating metals. *Bacon.*

*To* AMA'LGAME*, â-mâl'-gâme. *v. n.* To mix metals by amalgamation. *Chaucer.*

*To* AMA'ND*, â-mând'. *v. a.* [*amando*, Lat.] To send one away. *Cockeram.*

AMANDA'TION, âm-ân-dâ'-shŭn. 527. *n. s.* Sending on a message.

*AMANUE'NSIS*, â-mân-ù-ĕn'-sĭs. *n. s.* [Lat.] A person who writes what another dictates; or copies what has been written. *Burton.*

A'MARANTH, âm'-â-rânth. *n. s.* [*amaranthus* Lat.] The name of a plant. In poetry, an imaginary flower which never fades. *Milton.*

AMARA'NTHINE, âm-â-rân'-*thĭn*. 150. *a.* Consisting of amaranths. *Pope.*

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Perry, pronounce the *i* in the last syllable of this word short, as it is here marked. *W.*

AMA'RITUDE, â-mâr'-rè-tûde. 81. *n. s.* [*amaritudo*, Lat.] Bitterness. *Harvey.*

AMA'RULENCE, â-mâr'-ù-lênse. 110. *n. s.* Bitterness. *Dict.*

AMA'RULENT*, â-mâr'-ù-lênt. *a.* Bitter.

AMA'SMENT, â-mâs'-mênt. *n. s.* A heap; an accumulation. *Glanville.*

*To* AMA'SS §, ā-mās'. *v. a.* [*amasser*, Fr.] To collect in one heap or mass. *Atterbury.* To add one thing to another. *Brown.*

AMA'SS, ā-mās'. *n. s.* [*amas*, Fr.] An assemblage. *Wotton.*

*To* AMA'TE, ā-māte'. *v. n.* [See MATE.] To accompany. *Spenser. Ob. J.* To terrify; to strike with horrour. [*matter*, old Fr. *mactare*, Lat.] *Spenser.* To perplex; to discourage; to puzzle. [*amatis*, old Fr. fatiguer.] *Spenser.* An old word.

*AMATE'UR**, ām-ā-tūre'. [ām-ā-tūre'. *Perry.*] *n. s.* [Fr.] A lover of any particular pursuit or system. *Burke.*

☞ As this is a French word, it will be expected that every polite speaker should give the last syllable the French sound: that which I have given, though not the exact pronunciation, approaches nearest to it. *W.*

AMATO'RCULIST, ām-ā-tōr'-kū-lĭst. *n. s.* [*amatorculus*, Lat.] A little insignificant lover. *Dict.*

AMATO'RIAL*, ām-ā-tō'-rē-ăl. } *a.* Relating to
AMATO'RIOUS*, ām-ā-tō'-rē-ŭs. } love. *Warton.*

A'MATORY, ām'-ā-tŭr-rē. 512, 555. *a.* [*amatorius*, Lat.] Relating to love; causing love. *Bp. Bramhall.*

*AMAURO'SIS*, ām-āw-rō'-sĭs. 520. *n. s.* [ἀμαυρόω.] A dimness of sight. *Quincy.*

*To* AMA'ZE §, ā-māze'. *v. a.* [from *a* and *maze.*] To confuse with terrour. *Ezek.* xxxii. To put into confusion with wonder. *Smith.* To put into perplexity. *Shakspeare.*

AMA'ZE, ā-māze'. *n. s.* Astonishment; confusion, either of fear or wonder. *Milton.*

AMA'ZEDLY, ā-mā'-zĕd-lē. 364. *ad.* Confusedly; with amazement. *Shakspeare.*

AMA'ZEDNESS, ā-mā'-zĕd-nĕs. 365. *n. s.* Astonishment. *Shakspeare.*

AMA'ZEMENT, ā-māze'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Extreme fear; horrour. *Spenser.* Extreme dejection. *Milton.* Height of admiration. *Waller.* Astonishment. *Acts.*

AMA'ZING, ā-mā'-zĭng. *participial a.* Wonderful. *Addison.*

AMA'ZINGLY, ā-mā'-zĭng-lē. *ad.* Wonderfully. *Watts.*

*A'MAZON*, ām'-ā-zŭn. 166. *n. s.* [*a* and μαζος.] A race of women famous for valour, who inhabited Caucasus; so called from their cutting off their breasts, to use their weapons better. A warlike woman; a virago. *Shakspeare.*

☞ This word has the accent on the first syllable, contrary to the Latin original, which has it on the second; while the word *Ambages* has the same penultimate accent as in Latin. *W.*

AMAZO'NIAN*, ām-ā-zō'-nē-ăn. *a.* Warlike. *Sir T. Herbert.* Relating to the Amazonians. *Milton.*

A'MAZON-LIKE*, ām'-ā-zŭn-līke. *a.* Resembling an Amazon. *Bp. Hall.*

*AMBA'GES*, ām-bā'-jēz. 503. *n. s.* [Lat.] A circuit of words; a circumlocutory form of speech. *Chaucer.*

AMBA'GIOUS, ām-bā'-jē-ŭs. *a.* Circumlocutory; perplexed; tedious. *Dict.*

AMBASS A'DE, ām-bās-sāde'. *n. s.* [*ambassade*, Fr.] Embassy. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

AMBA'SSADOUR §, ām-bās'-sā-dŭr. 418. *n. s.* [*ambassadeur*, Fr.] A person sent in a publick manner from one sovereign power to another. *Shakspeare.*

AMBA'SSADRESS, ām-bās'-sā-drĕs. *n. s.* The lady of an ambassadour. *Rowe.*

A'MBASSAGE, ām'-bās-sāje. 90. *n. s.* An embassy. *Bacon.*

A'MBASSY*, ām'-bās-sē. *n. s.* An embassy. *Mir.*

A'MBER §, ām'-bŭr. 98. *n. s.* [*ambar*, Arab.] A yellow transparent substance, of a gummous or bituminous consistence, but a resinous taste, and a smell like oil of turpentine; chiefly found in the Baltick sea, along the coasts of Prussia. *Chambers.*

A'MBER, ām'-bŭr. *a.* Consisting of amber. *Shak.*

*To* A'MBER*, ām'-bŭr. *v. a.* To scent with amber. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

A'MBER-DRINK, ām'-bŭr-drĭnk. *n. s.* Drink of the colour of amber. *Bacon.*

A'MBER-DROPPING*, ām'-bŭr-drŏp-pĭng. *part. a.* Dropping amber. *Milton.*

A'MBERGRIS, ām'-bŭr-grēse. 112. *n. s.* [*amber*, and *gris.*] A fragrant drug, of a grayish colour, used both as a perfume and a cordial. *Chambers.*

A'MBER-SEED, ām'-bŭr-sēēd. *n. s.* Called also *musk-seed.* It resembles millet.

A'MBER-TREE, ām'-bŭr-trēē. *n. s.* A shrub whose beauty is in its small evergreen leaves, which emit, when bruised, a very fragrant odour.

A'MBER-WEEPING*, ām'-bŭr-wēēp-ĭng. *a.* [*amber* and *weep.*] *Crashaw.*

*AMBIDE'XTER*, ām-bē-dĕx'-tĕr. *n. s.* [Lat.] A man having equally the use of both hands. *Brown.* Equally ready to act on either side, in disputes. *Gamage*

AMBIDEXTE'RITY, ām-bē-dĕx-tĕr'-rē-tē. *n. s* Ability to use both hands equally. Double dealing.

AMBIDE'XTROUS, ām-bē-dĕx'-trŭs. *a.* Having the use of either hand. *Brown.* Double dealing *L'Estrange.*

AMBIDE'XTROUSNESS, ām-bē-dĕx'-trŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of being ambidextrous. *Dict.*

A'MBIENT, ām'-bē-ĕnt. *a.* [*ambiens*, Lat.] Surrounding; encompassing. *Milton.*

*A'MBIGU*, ām'-bē-gū. *n. s.* [Fr.] A medley of dishes set on together. *King.*

AMBIGU'ITY, ām-bē-gū'-ē-tē. *n. s.* Doubtfulness of meaning. *Hooker.*

AMBI'GUOUS §, ām-bĭg'-ū-ŭs. *a.* [*ambiguus*, Lat.] Doubtful; having two meanings. *Milton.* Applied to persons using doubtful expressions. *Dryden.*

AMBI'GUOUSLY, ām-bĭg'-ū-ŭs-lē. *ad.* Doubtfully; uncertainly. *Bp. Bancroft.*

AMBI'GUOUSNESS, ām-bĭg'-ū-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Uncertainty of meaning.

AMBI'LOGY, ām-bĭl'-lō-jē. 518. *n. s.* [*ambo*, Lat and λογος, Gr.] Talk of ambiguous signification. *Dict.*

AMBI'LOQUOUS, ām-bĭl'-lō-kwŭs. 518. *a.* [*ambo* and *loquor*, Lat.] Using ambiguous expressions *Dict.*

AMBI'LOQUY, ām-bĭl'-ō-kwē. *n. s.* The use of doubtful expressions. *Dict.*

A'MBIT, ām'-bĭt. *n. s.* [*ambitus*, Lat.] The compass or circuit of any thing. *Grew.*

AMBI'TION §, ām'-bĭsh-ŭn. 507. *n. s.* [*ambitio* Lat.] The desire of something higher than is possessed. *Sidney.* The desire of any thing great or excellent. *Davies.* Going about with studiousness to obtain praise. [*ambio*, Lat.] *Milton.*

AMBI'TIOUS, ām-bĭsh'-ŭs. 459. *a.* Seized with ambition. *Donne.* Aspiring. *Shakspeare.*

AMBI'TIOUSLY, ām-bĭsh'-ŭs-lē. *ad.* In an ambitious manner. *Dryden.*

AMBI'TIOUSNESS, ām-bĭsh'-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of being ambitious.

A'MBITUDE, ām'-bē-tūde. 463. *n. s.* Compass; circuit. *Dict.*

*To* A'MBLE §, ām'-bl. 405. *v. n.* [*ambler*, Fr.] To move upon an amble. *Dryden.* To move easily. *Shak.* To walk daintily and affectedly. *Shakspeare.*

A'MBLE, ām'-bl. 405. *n. s.* A pace or movement, in which the horse removes both his legs on one side *Chaucer.*

A'MBLER, ām'-blŭr. 98. *n. s.* A pacer. *Howell.*

A'MBLINGLY, ām'-blĭng-lē. *ad.* With an ambling movement.

*A'MBO**, ām'-bō. *n. s.* [αμβων, Gr.] A reading desk, or pulpit. *Sir G. Wheler.*

*AMBRO'SIA*, ām-brō'-zhē-ā. 505. *n. s.* [αμβροσια, Gr.] The imaginary food of pretended gods. *Milton.* The name of a plant, formerly written *ambrose. Burton. Miller.*

☞ Mr. Sheridan has pronounced this and the following word *am-bro-sha*, and *am-bro-shal.* Dr. Kenrick has divided them into the same number of syllables, but has given the *s* the flat aspiration, like *zh.* That this is the true sound, see letter *S*, No. 453; and that these words ought to be divided into four syllables, see *Syllabication*, No. 542, 543. *W.*

AMBRO'SIAL, ām-brō'-zhē-ăl. *a.* Of the nature of ambrosia. *Milton.*

**AMBRO'SIACK***, ăm-brō'-zhē-ăk. *a.* Delicious, like ambrosia. *B. Jonson.*

**AMBRO'SIAN***, ăm-brō'-zhē-ăn. *a.* Sweet as ambrosia. *B. Jonson.*

**A'MBRY**, ā'm'-brē. *n. s.* The place where the almoner lives, or alms are distributed. The place where utensils for house-keeping are kept; a cupboard for keeping cold victuals. See ALMONRY.

**AMBS-ACE**, āmz-āse'. 347. *n. s.* A double ace; when two dice turn up the ace. *Shakspeare.*

*To* **A'MBULATE** §*, ăm'-bū-lāte. *v. n.* [*ambulo*, Lat.] To move hither and thither. *Gower.*

**AMBULA'TION**, ăm-bū-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of walking. *Brown.*

**A'MBULATIVE***, ăm'-bū-lā-tĭv. *a.* Walking. *Sherwood.*

**A'MBULATORY**, ăm'-bū-lā-tŭr-rè. 512. *a.* Having the power of walking. *Wilkins.* That which happens during a passage or walk. *Wotton.* Movable; a court which removes from place to place for the exercise of its jurisdiction. *Howell.*

**A'MBULATORY***, ăm'-bū-lā-tŭr-rè. *n. s.* A place for walking. *Warton.*

**A'MBURY**, ăm'-bŭ-rè. *n. s.* [ampne, Sax.] A bloody wart on any part of a horse's body.

**AMBUSCA'DE**, ăm-bŭs-kāde'. *n. s.* [*embuscade*, Fr.] A private station in which men lie to surprise others; ambush. *Dryden.* See AMBUSH.

**AMBUSCA'DO**, ăm-bŭs-kā'-dō. 77. *n. s.* A private post, in order to surprise an enemy. *Shakspeare.*

**AMBUSCA'DOED***, ăm-bŭs-kā'-dōde. *a.* Privately posted. *Sir T. Herbert.*

**A'MBUSH** §, ăm'-bŭsh. 175. *n. s.* [*embusche*, Fr.] The post where soldiers are placed, in order to fall unexpectedly upon an enemy. *Hayward.* The act of surprising another by lying in wait. *Milton.* The state of being posted privately, in order to surprise.

*To* **A'MBUSH***, ăm'-bŭsh. *v. a.* To place in ambush. *Sir T. Herbert.*

**A'MBUSHED**, ăm'-bŭsh-ĕd. 359. *a.* Placed in ambush. *Dryden.*

**A'MBUSHMENT**, ăm'-bŭsh-mĕnt. *n. s.* Ambush; surprise. *Spenser. Ob. J. Ambush'ment*, in poetry.

**AMBU'ST** §, ăm-bŭst'. *a.* [*ambustus*, Lat.] Burnt; scalded. *Dict.*

**AMBU'STION**, ăm-bŭs'-tshŭn. 464. *n. s.* A burn, or scald. *Dict. Cockeram.*

**A'MEL**, ăm'-mĕl. *n. s.* [*emailler, email*, Fr.] The matter for enamelling. *Boyle.*

*To* **AME/LIORATE** §*, ă-mē'-lē-ō-rāte. *v. a.* [*ameliorer*, Fr.] To improve. *Swinburne.*

**AMELIORA'TION***, ă-mē-lē-ō-rā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Improvement. *A. Smith. Burke.*

**A'MELLED***, ăm'-mĕl-ĕd. *part. a.* Enamelled. *G. Chapman.* See ENAMEL.

***A'MEN***, ā'-mĕn'. *ad.* [אמן, Heb.] A term used in devotions, meaning, at the end of a prayer, *so be it*; at the end of a creed, *so it is. Psalm* xli.

☞ This is the only word in the language that has necessarily two consecutive accents.—See *Principles*, No. 491. *W.*

**AME/N***, ā'-mĕn'. *n. s.* These things saith the *Amen. Rev.* iii. 14.

**AME/NABLE**, ă-mē'-nă-bl. 405. *a.* Responsible. *Sir J. Davies.*

*To* **A'MENAGE***, ăm'-ē-năje. *v. a.* [*ameneir*, Fr.] To direct or manage by force. *Spenser.*

**A'MENANCE**, ă-mē'-nănse. *n. s.* [*amœnus*, Lat.] Conduct; behaviour; mien. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

*To* **AME/ND** §, ă-mĕnd'. *v. a.* [*emendo*, Lat.] To correct. *Wickliffe.* To reform the life. *Jerem.* To restore passages in writers, which are depraved. *Warburton.*

*To* **AME/ND**, ă-mĕnd'. *v. n.* To grow better. *Sidney.*

**AME/NDABLE***, ă-mĕnd'-ă-bl. *a.* Reparable. *Sherwood.*

***AME/NDE***, ă-mĕnd'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A fine, by which recompense is made for the fault committed.

**AME/NDER**, ă-mĕn'-dŭr. 98. *n. s.* A corrector. *Barret.*

**AME/NDFUL***, ă-mĕnd'-fŭl. *a.* Full of improvement. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

**AME/NDING***, ă-mĕnd'-ĭng. *n. s.* The act of correcting. *Bp. Taylor.*

**AME/NDMENT**, ă-mĕnd'-mĕnt. *n. s.* A change from bad to better. *Dryden.* Reformation of life. *Hooker.* Recovery of health. *Shakspeare.*

**AME/NDMENT**, ă-mĕnd'-mĕnt. *n. s.* In law the correction of an errour committed in a process. *Blount.*

**AME/NDS**, ă-mĕndz'. *n. s.* [Corrupted from *amende*, Fr.] Recompense; compensation. *Shakspeare.*

**AME/NITY**, ă-mĕn'-nè-tè. 511. *n. s.* [*amœnitas*, Lat.] Pleasantness; agreeableness of situation. *Brown.* Applied also to manners or behaviour.

**AMENTA'CEOUS**, ă-mĕn-tā'-shŭs. 357. *a.* [*amentatus*, Lat.] Hanging as by a thread. *Miller.*

**AME/NTY***, ă-mĕn'-tè. *n. s.* [*amentie*, Fr.] Madness. *Dict.*

*To* **AME/RCE** §, ă-mĕrse'. *v. a.* [*amercier*. Fr.] To punish with a pecuniary penalty. *Bp. Ellys.*

**AME/RCEABLE***, ă-mĕrse'-ă-bl. *a.* Liable to amercement. *Hale.*

**AME/RCEMENT**, ă-mĕrse'-mĕnt. *n. s.* The pecuniary punishment of an offender. *Cowel.* Punishment or loss in general. *Milton.*

**AME/RCER**, ă-mĕr'-sŭr. 98. *n. s.* He that sets a fine upon any misdemeanour.

**AME/RCIAMENT***, ă-mĕrsh'-è-ă-mĕnt. *n. s.* The same as *amercement* in the juridical sense. *Selden.*

**AME/RICAN***, ă-mĕr'-rè-kăn. *n. s.* A native of America. *Milton.*

**AME/RICAN***, ă-mĕr'-rè-kăn. *a.* Relating to America. *Sir T. Herbert.*

**AMES-ACE**, āmz-āse'. *n. s.* [a corruption of the word *ambs-ace*.] Two aces on two dice. *Dryden.*

**A'MESS**, ăm'-mĕs. *n. s.* [from *amice*.] A priest's vestment. *Dict.*

**AMETHO'DICAL**, ă-mè-*thŏd*'-è-kăl. *a.* Out of method; irregular.

**AMETHODIST***, ă-mĕ*th*'-ō-dĭst. *n. s.* [See METHODIST.] A physician who does not practise by theory; a quack. *Whillock.*

**A'METHYST** §, ăm'-è-*thĭst*. *n. s.* [ἀμεθυστος.] A precious stone of a violet colour, bordering on purple. *Chambers.*

**A'METHYST**, ăm'-è-*thĭst*, [in heraldry] signifies the same colour in a nobleman's coat, that *purpure* does in a gentleman's.

**AMETHY'STINE**, ăm-è-*thĭs*'-tĭn. 140. *a.* Resembling an amethyst in colour. *Grew.*

**A'MIABLE** §, ā'-mè-ă-bl. 405. *a.* [*aimable*, Fr.] Lovely; pleasing. *Hooker.* Pretending love; showing love. *Shak.* Pleasant; elegant to the eye. *Sir T. Herbert.* Friendly. *Ld. Herbert.*

**A'MIABLENESS**, ā'-mè-ă-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Loveliness. *Burton.*

**A'MIABILITY***, ā'-mè-ă-bĭl'-lè-tè. See AMABILITY.

**A'MIABLY**, ā'-mè-ă-blè. *ad.* In an amiable manner. *Blackwall.* Pleasingly. *Sir T. Herbert.*

**A'MICABLE** §, ăm'-mè-kă-bl. 405. *a.* Friendly; kind. *Pope.*

**A'MICABLENESS**, ăm'-mè-kă-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Friendliness; good will.

**A'MICABLY**, ăm'-è-kă-blè. *ad.* In an amicable manner. *Philips.*

**A'MICE**, ăm'-mĭs. 142. *n. s.* [*amictus*, Lat.] The first or undermost part of a priest's habit, over which he wears the alb. *Milton.*

**AMI'D**, ă-mĭd'. } *prep.* [on-mi*ð*dan, Sax.] In
**AMI'DST**, ă-mĭdst'. } the midst. *Milton.* Mingled with. *Sidney.* Amongst. *Addison.*

**AMI'SS**, ă-mĭs'. *ad.* Faulty; criminal. *Shak.* Faultily; criminally. *Hooker.* In an ill sense. *Fair fax.* Wrong; improper. *Hooker.* Not according to the perfection of the thing, whatever it be. *Dryden.* Reproachful; irreverent. *Daniel*, iii. Impaired in health.

**AMI'SS***, ă-mĭs'. *n. s.* Culpability; fault. *Shak.*

**AMI'SSION**, ă-mĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [*amissio*, Lat.] Loss. *More.*

*To* **AMI'T**, ă-mĭt'. *v. a.* To lose. *Brown.* Little in use.

☞ 559.—Fāte, fâr, fall, fât;—mè, mêt;—pine, pin;—

A'MITY, âm'-mè-tè. 511. *n. s.* [*amitie*, Fr.] Friendship. *Hooker.*

AMMIRAL*, âm'-mè-râl. See ADMIRAL.

AMMO'NIA, âm-mō'-nè-â. *n. s.* Volatile alkali. *Parkes' Chymistry.*

AMMONI'AC §, âm-mō'-nè-âk. 505. *n. s.* The name of two drugs, Gum Ammoniac, and Sal Ammoniac. *Chambers.*

AMMONI'ACAL, âm-mō-nī'-â-kâl. 506. *a.* Having the properties of ammoniac salt. *Arbuthnot.*

AMMUNI'TION, âm-mū-nĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [*munitio.*] Military stores. *Bacon.*

AMMUNI'TION BREAD, âm-mū-nĭsh'-ŭn-brĕd. *n. s.* Bread for the armies or garrisons.

A'MNESTY, âm'-nĕs-tè. *n. s.* [*ἀμνηστία.*] An act of oblivion. *Bp. Sanderson.*

AMNI'COLIST, âm-nĭk'-kō-lĭst. *n. s.* [*amnicola*, Lat.] Inhabiting near a river. *Dict.*

AMNI'GENOUS, âm-nĭd'-jè-nŭs. 314. *n. s.* [*amnigenus*, Lat.] Born of a river. *Dict.*

*A'MNION*, âm'-nè-ŏn. } *n. s.* [Gr.] The inner-
*A'MNIOS*, âm'-nè-ŏs. 166. } most membrane with which the fœtus in the womb is covered. *Quincy.*

*AMO'MUM*, â-mō'-mŭm. *n. s.* [Lat.] A sort of fruit of a hot spicy taste and smell. *Chambers.*

AMO'NG, â-mŭng'. } 165. *prep.* [amanᵹ, ᵹe-
AMO'NGST, â-mŭngst'. } manᵹ, Sax.] Mingled with. *Bacon.* Conjoined with others. *Dryden.*

A'MORET*, âm'-ō-rĕt. *n. s.* [*amoretto*, Ital.] A lover. *Gayton.*

AMORETTE*, âm-ō-rĕt'. } *n. s.* An amorous
AMOURETTE*, âm-ōō-rĕt'. } woman. *Chaucer.* Love-knots, or flowers. *Chaucer.* Petty amours. *Walsh.*

A'MORIST, âm'-ō-rĭst. *n. s.* An inamorato; a gallant. *Stafford.*

AMORNINGS*, â-mŏr'-nĭngs. *ad.* In the mornings. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

*AMORO'SA**, âm-ō-rō'-sâ. *n. s.* [Ital.] A wanton. *Sir T. Herbert.*

*AMORO'SO*, âm-ō-rō'-sō. *n. s.* [Ital.] A man enamoured. *Gayton.*

A'MOROUS §, âm'-ō-rŭs. 544. *a.* In love; enamoured. *Shak.* Naturally inclined to love. *Dryden.* Relating to love. *Shakspeare.*

A'MOROUSLY, âm'-ō-rŭs-lè. *ad.* Fondly; lovingly. *Donne.*

A'MOROUSNESS, âm'-ō-rŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of being amorous; fondness; lovingness. *Sidney.*

AMO'RPHOUS*, â-mŏr'-fŭs. *a.* Shapeless.

AMO'RPHY*, â-mŏr'-fè. *n. s.* [*μορφη*, and the *a* privative, Gr.] Departure from established form. *Swift.*

*AMO'RT*, â-mŏrt'. *ad.* [*à la mort*, Fr.] In the state of the dead; dejected. *Shakspeare.*

AMORTIZA'TION, â-mŏr-tè-zâ'-shŭn. } *n. s.*
AMO'RTIZEMENT, â-mŏr'-tĭz-mĕnt. } [*amortissement*, Fr.] The right of transferring lands to mortmain; that is, to some community that never is to cease. *Ayliffe.*

*To* AMO'RTIZE §, â-mŏr'-tĭz. 140. *v. a.* To alien lands or tenements to any corporation, and their successors. *Bacon.*

☞ I have made the last syllable of this word short, contrary to Mr. Sheridan's pronunciation of it, not only because it is so pronounced by Mr. Scott and Dr. Kenrick, but because it is agreeable to the general rule. *W.*

AMO'TION*, â-mō'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*amotio*, Lat.] Removal. *T. Warton.*

AMO'VAL*, â-mōō'-vâl. *n. s.* Total removal. *Evelyn.*

*To* AMO'VE §, â-mōōv'. *v. a.* [*amoveo*, Lat.] To remove from a post or station: a juridical sense. *Hale.* To remove; to move. *Spenser.*

*To* AMO'UNT §, â-mŏŭnt'. *v. n.* [*monter*, Fr.] To rise to in the accumulative quantity; to compose in the whole. *Burnet.* The consequence rising from any thing taken altogether. *Bacon.* To mount upwards. Obsolete. *Peacham.*

AMO'UNT, â-mŏŭnt'. *n. s.* The sum total. *Thomson.*

AMO'UR, â-mōōr'. *n. s.* [*amour*, Fr.] An affair of gallantry; an intrigue. *South.*

A'MPER, âm'-pûr. 98. *n. s.* [ampne, Sax.] A tumour, with inflammation.

AMPHI'BIOUS §, âm-fĭb'-è-ŭs. *a.* [*ἀμφι* and *βίος.*] That which lives in two elements, as in air and water. *Hudibras. Locke.* Of a mixed nature. *Swift*

AMPHI'BIOUSNESS, âm-fĭb'-è-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of being able to live in different elements.

*AMPHI'BIUM**, âm-fĭb'-è-ŭm. *n. s.* That which lives as well on water as on land. *Sir T. Herbert.*

AMPHIBOLO'GICAL, âm-fè-bō-lŏd'-jè-kâl. 509. *a.* Doubtful. *Burton.*

AMPHIBOLO'GICALLY, âm-fè-bō-lŏd'-jè-kâl-lè. *ad.* Doubtfully.

AMPHIBO'LOGY §, âm-fè-bŏl'-ō-jè. *n. s.* [*ἀμφιβολογία.*] Discourse of uncertain meaning. *Chaucer.*

AMPHI'BOLOUS, âm-fĭb'-bō-lŭs. *a.* [*ἀμφι* and *βάλλω.*] Tossed from one to another. *Howell.*

AMPHI'BOLY §*, âm-fĭb'-bō-lè. *n. s.* Discourse of various meaning. *B. Jonson.*

AMPHI'LOGY, âm-fĭl'-ō-jè. *n. s.* [*ἄμφι* and *λόγος.*] Equivocation, ambiguity. *Dict.*

*AMPHISBÆ'NA*, âm-fĭs-bè'-nâ. 92. *n. s.* [Lat.] A serpent supposed to have two heads *Brown.*

*AMPHI'SCII*, âm-fĭsh'-è-ī. *n. s.* [*ἀμφίσκιοι.*] People dwelling in climates, wherein the shadows, at different times of the year, fall both ways; that is, in the torrid zone.

AMPHITHE'ATRE §, âm-fè-*thè*'-â-tŭr. 516. *n. s.* [*ἀμφιθέατρον.*] A building in a circular or ovan form, having its area encompassed with rows of seats one above another. *Dryden.*

AMPHITHEA'TRICAL*, âm-fè-*thè*-â'-trè-kâl. *a.* Relating to exhibitions in an amphitheatre. *Warton.*

A'MPLE §, âm'-pl. 405. *a.* [*amplus*, Lat.] Large; wide; extended. *Thomson.* Great in bulk. *Shak.* Unlimited. *Dryden.* Liberal; large. *Hooker.* Magnificent; splendid. *Clarendon.* Diffusive; not contracted; as, an *ample* narrative.

A'MPLENESS, âm'-pl-nĕs. *n. s.* Largeness; splendour. *Stapleton. South.*

*To* A'MPLIATE, âm'-plè-âte. *v. a.* [*amplio*, Lat.] To enlarge; to extend. *Brown.*

AMPLIA'TION, âm-plè-â'-shŭn. *n. s.* Enlargement. *Ayliffe.* Diffuseness. *Holder.*

*To* A'MPLIFICATE, âm-plĭf'-è-kâte. *v. a.* [*amplifico*, Lat.] To enlarge; to amplify. *Dict.*

AMPLIFICA'TION, âm-plè-fè-kâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* Enlargement; extension. *Reid.* Diffuse narrative. *Davies.*

A'MPLIFIER, âm'-plè-fī-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that enlarges any thing; one that exaggerates. *Sidney.*

*To* A'MPLIFY, âm'-plè-fī. 183. *v. a.* To enlarge. *Bacon.* To extend any thing incorporeal. *Raleigh.* To exaggerate any thing. *Shak.* To improve by new additions. *Dryden.*

*To* A'MPLIFY, âm'-plè-fī. *v. n.* To speak largely in many words. *Watts.* To form large representations. *Brown.*

A'MPLITUDE, âm'-plè-tūde. *n. s.* Extent. *Glanville.* Largeness; greatness. *Bacon.* Capacity *Milton.* Splendour. *Bacon.* Copiousness; abundance. *Watts. Amplitude of the range of a projectile*, denotes the horizontal line subtending the path in which it moved. *Amplitude*, in astronomy, an arch of the horizon, intercepted between the true east and west point thereof, and the centre of the star at its rising or setting. *Magnetical amplitude*, is an arch of the horizon contained between the sun at his rising, and the east or west point of the compass. *Chambers.*

A'MPLY, âm'-plè. *ad.* Largely; liberally. *Milton.* At large; without reserve. *Milton.* At large; copiously. *Dryden.*

*To* A'MPUTATE §, âm'-pū-tâte. *v. a.* [*amputo*, Lat.] To cut off a limb. *Wiseman.*

AMPUTA'TION, âm-pū-tâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* The operation of cutting off a limb, or other part of the body. *Chambers.*

A'MULET, âm'-ū-lĕt *n. s.* [*amulette*, Fr.] An appended remedy, or preservative; a thing hung about the neck, for preventing or curing diseases *Brown.*

**AMURCO'SITY**, ȧ-mûr-kŏs'-ė-tė. *n. s.* [*amurca*, Lat.] The quality of lees or mother of any thing. *Dict.*

***To* AMU'SE** §, ȧ-mūze'. *v. a.* [*amuser*, Fr.] To entertain with tranquillity. *Donne.* To draw on from time to time; to keep in expectation. *Spenser.*

***To* AMU'SE***, ȧ-mūze'. *v. n.* To muse, or meditate. *Lee.*

**AMU'SEMENT**, ȧ-mūze'-mĕnt. *n. s.* That which amuses. *Rogers.* Profound meditation. *Fleetwood.*

**AMU'SER**, ȧ-mū'-zûr. *n. s* He that amuses.

**AMU'SINGLY***, ȧ-mū'-zĭng-lė. *ad.* In an amusing manner.

**AMU'SIVE**, ȧ-mū'-sĭv. 158, 428. *a.* That which has the power of amusing. *Thomson.*

**AMU'SIVELY***, ȧ-mū'-sĭv-lė. *ad.* In an amusive manner. *Chandler*

**AMY'GDALATE**, ȧ-mĭg'-dȧ-lȧte. *a.* [*amygdala*, Lat.] Made of almonds.

**AMY'GDALINE**, ȧ-mĭg'-dȧ-lĭne. 149. *a.* Resembling almonds.

**AN**, ȧn. *art.* The article indefinite, used before a vowel, or *h* mute. See *A*. One. *Locke.* Any, or some. *Pope.* If. *Shakspeare.*

☞ This indefinite, and, as it may be called, the *euphonick* article, is said by all our grammarians to be used before a vowel or *h* mute; but no notice is taken of using *a* instead of it before what is called a vowel, as *a useful book, a useful ceremony, a usurer*, &c. nor is any mention made of its constant usage before *h* when it is not mute, if the accent of the word be on the second syllable, as, *an heroick action, an historical account*, &c. This want of accuracy arises from a want of analyzing the vowels, and not attending sufficiently to the influence of accent on pronunciation. A proper investigation of the power of the vowels would have informed our grammarians, that the letter *u*, when long, is not so properly a vowel as a semi-consonant, and perfectly equivalent to commencing *y*, 8; and that a feeling of this has insensibly influenced the best speakers to prefix *a* to it in their conversation, while a confused idea of the general rule, arising from an ignorance of the nature of the letters, has generally induced them to prefix *an* to it in writing. The same observations are applicable to the *h*. The ear alone tells us, that, before *heroick, historical*, &c. the *an* ought invariably to be used; but by not discovering that it is the absence of accent on the *h* that makes *an* admissible in these words, we are apt to prefix *an* to words where the *h* is sounded, as, *an horse, an house*, &c. and thus set our spoken and written language at variance. This seems better to account for the want of accuracy in this article than a conjecture I once heard from Dr. Johnson, that our ancestors, particularly in the time of the Spectator, where this misapplication of the article frequently occurs, did not pronounce the *h* at the beginning of words so often as we do. However this may be, it seems necessary to a correctness of language to make our orthography and pronunciation as consistent as possible: for which purpose it may not be useless to attend to the following general rules. The article *A* must be used before all words beginning with a consonant, and before the vowel *u* when long: and the article *An* must be used before all words beginning with a vowel, except long *u*; before words beginning with *h* mute, as, *an hour, an heir*, &c. or before words where the *h* is not mute, if the accent be on the second syllable, as, *an heroick action, an historical account*. &c. For the few words in our language where the *h* is mute, see this letter in the *Principles*, No. 394: and for a just idea of the letter *u*, and the reason why it admits of *a* before it, when long, see *Principles*, No. 8, and the notes upon it. *W.*

***A'NA***, ȧ'-nȧ. *ad.* [*ăva.*] A word used in the prescriptions of physick, importing the like quantity. *Cowley.*

***A'NA***, ȧ'-nȧ. *n. s.* Books so called from the last syllables of their titles; as, *Scaligerana. West.* They are loose thoughts, dropped by eminent men, and collected by their friends.

**ANABA'PTISM***, ȧn-ȧ-bȧp'-tĭzm. *n. s.* The doctrine of Anabaptists. *Fearley.*

**ANABA'PTIST***, ȧn-ȧ-bȧp'-tĭst. *n. s.* [*ȧvά* and *βαπτίζω.*] One who allows of, and maintains re-baptizing. *South.*

**ANABAPTI'STICAL***, ȧn-ȧ-bȧp-tĭs'-tė-kȧl. *a.* Relating to the notions of Anabaptists. *Milton.*

**ANABAPTI'STICK***, ȧn-ȧ-bȧp'-tĭs'-tĭk. *a.* Anabaptistical. *Bull.*

**ANABA'PTISTRY***, ȧn-ȧ-bȧp'-tĭs-trė. *n. s.* The sect of the Anabaptists. *Pagitt.*

***To* ANABA'PTIZE** §*, ȧn-ȧ-bȧp'-tīze. *v. a.* To rebaptize. *Whitlock.*

**ANACA'MPTICK**, ȧn-ȧ-kȧm'-tĭk. *a.* [*ἀνακάμπτω.*] Reflecting, or reflected.

**ANACA'MPTICKS**, ȧn-ȧ-kȧm'-tĭks. *n. s.* The doctrine of reflected light, or catoptricks.

**ANACATHA'RTICK**, ȧn-ȧ-kȧ-*thȧr*'-tĭk. *n. s.* Any medicine that works upwards. *Quincy.*

***ANACEPHALÆO'SIS***, ȧn-ȧ-sĕf'-ȧ-lė-ō'-sĭs. *n. s.* [*ἀνακεφαλέωσις.*] Recapitulation, or summary of the heads of a discourse. *Smith.*

**ANA'CHORETE** §, ȧn-ȧk'-ō-rėte. } *n. s.* [*ἀναχωρητης.*]
**ANA'CHORITE**, ȧn-ȧk'-ō-rīte. 155. } A monk, who leaves the convent for a solitary life. *Donne.*

**ANACHORE'TICAL***, ȧn-ȧ-kō-rĕt'-ė-kȧl. *a.* Relating to an anachorete or hermit. *Bp. Taylor.*

**ANA'CHRONISM** §, ȧn-ȧk'-krō-nĭzm. *n. s.* [from *ἀνὰ* and *χρόνος.*] Errour in computing time. *Dryden.*

**ANA'CHRONI'STICK***, ȧn-ȧk'-krō-nĭs'-tĭk. *a.* Containing an anachronism. *Warton.*

**ANACLA'TICKS**, ȧn-ȧ-klȧt'-ĭks. *n. s.* [*ἀνὰ* and *κλάω.*] The doctrine of refracted light; dioptricks.

***ANACOENO'SIS***, ȧn-ȧ-sė-nō'-sĭs. *n. s.* [*ανακοινωσις*, Gr.] A figure in rhetorick, by which the speaker applies to his opponents for their opinion upon the point in debate. *Walker.*

***ANACREO'NTIQUE****, ȧ-nȧk-rė-ŏn'-tĭk. *n. s.* A little poem in the manner of Anacreon. *Johnson.*

**A'NADEME***, ȧn'-ȧ-dėme. *n. s.* [*αναδημα*, Gr.] Crown of flowers. *Drayton.*

***ANADIPLO'SIS***, ȧn-ȧ-dė-plō'-sĭs. 520. *n. s.* [*ἀναδιπλωζις.*] Reduplication; a figure in rhetorick.

**A'NAGLYPH***, ȧn'-ȧ-glĭf. *n. s.* [*ἀνὰ* and *γλύφω*, Gr.] An ornament effected by sculpture.

**ANAGLY'PTICK***, ȧn-ȧ-glĭp'-tĭk. *n. s.* What relates to the art of carving, chasing, engraving, or embossing plate. *Evelyn.*

**ANAGOGE'TICAL**, ȧn-ȧ-gō-jĕt'-ė-kȧl. *a.* [*ἀναγώγη.*] Mysterious; elevated above humanity. *Dict.*

**ANAGO'GICAL**, ȧn-ȧ-gŏdje'-ė-kȧl. *a.* Mysterious; elevated; religiously exalted. *Cockeram.*

**ANAGO'GICALLY**, ȧn-ȧ-gŏdje'-ė-kȧl-lė. *ad.* Mysteriously.

**ANAGO'GICKS***, ȧn-ȧ-gŏdje'-ĭks. *n. s.* Mysterious considerations. *L. Addison.*

**A'NAGRAM** §, ȧn'-ȧ-grȧm. *n. s.* [*ἀνὰ* and *γράμμα.*] A conceit arising from the letters of a name transposed; as this, of *W, i, l, l, i, a, m, N, o, y*, attorney-general to Charles I., a very laborious man, *Imoyl in law. Donne.*

**ANAGRAMMA'TICAL***, ȧn-ȧ-grȧm-mȧt'-ė-kȧl. *a.* Forming an anagram. *Camden.*

**ANAGRAMMA'TICALLY***, ȧn-ȧ-grȧm-mȧt'-ė-kȧl-ė. *ad.* In the manner of an anagram. *Gayton.*

**ANAGRA'MMATISM**, ȧn-ȧ-grȧm'-mȧ-tĭzm. 434. *n. s.* The act of making anagrams. *Camden.*

**ANAGRA'MMATIST**, ȧn-ȧ-grȧm'-mȧ-tĭst. *n. s.* A maker of anagrams. *Gamage.*

***To* ANAGRA'MMATIZE**, ȧn-ȧ-grȧm'-mȧ-tīze. *v. n.* To make anagrams. *Sir T. Herbert.*

**A'NALECTS***, ȧn'-ȧ-lĕkts. Collections or fragments of authors; select pieces.

**ANALE'PTICK**, ȧn-ȧ-lĕp'-tĭk. *a.* [*ἀναλήπτικος.*] Comforting; corroborating: a term of physick. *Quincy.*

**ANA'LOGAL**, ȧn-ȧl'-lō-gȧl. *a.* Analogous; having relation. *Hale.*

**ANALO'GICAL**, ȧn-ȧ-lŏdje'-ė-kȧl. *a.* Used by way of analogy. *Stillingfleet.* Analogous. *Hale.*

**ANALO'GICALLY**, ȧn-ȧ-lŏdje'-ė-kȧl-ė. *ad.* In an analogous manner. *Potter.*

**ANALO'GICALNESS**, ȧn-ȧ-lŏdje'-ė-kȧl-nĕs. *n. s* The quality of being analogical.

**ANA'LOGISM**, ȧn-ȧl'-lō-jĭzm. *n. s.* An argument from the cause to the effect.

*To* ANA'LOGIZE, ȧ-năl'-lō-jīze. *v. a.* To explain by way of analogy. *Cheyne.*

ANA'LOGOUS, ȧ-năl'-lō-gŭs. 314. *a.* Having analogy; bearing some resemblance. *Arbuthnot.*

ANA'LOGOUSLY*, ȧ-năl'-lō-gŭs-lè. *ad.* In an analogous manner. *Skelton.*

ANA'LOGY §, ȧ-năl'-lō-jè. 518. *n. s.* [*ἀναλογια.*] The similitude of relations. *Hooker.* By grammarians, it is used to signify the agreement of several words in one common mode; as, from *love* is formed *loved.*

ANA'LYSIS §, ȧ-năl'-lè-sĭs. 520. *n. s.* A separation of a compound body into the several parts of which it consists. *Arbuthnot.* A consideration of any thing in parts. *Newton.* A solution of any thing to its first elements. *Glanville.*

A'NALYST*, ăn'-ȧ-lĭst. *n. s.* He who analyzes a thing. *Bp. Berkeley.*

ANALY'TICAL, ăn-ȧ-lĭt'-tè-kȧl. *a.* That which resolves any thing into first principles. *Boyle.* That which proceeds by analysis. *Glanville.*

ANALY'TICALLY, ăn-ȧ-lĭt'-tè-kȧl-lè. *ad.* In such a manner as separates compounds into simples. *Oldisworth.*

ANALY'TICK, ăn-ȧ-lĭt'-tĭk. *a.* The manner of resolving compounds into the simple constituent parts. *Watts.*

ANALY'TICK*, ăn-ȧ-lĭt'-tĭk. *n. s.* Analytick method. *Milton.*

*To* ANALY'ZE §, ăn'-ȧ-līze. *v. a.* [*ἀναλὺω.*] To resolve a compound into its first principles. *Boyle.*

ANALY'ZER, ăn'-ȧ-lī-zŭr. 98. *n. s.* That which has the power of analyzing. *Boyle* He who analyzes. *Student.*

*ANAMORPHO'SIS*, ăn-ȧ-mŏr-fō'-sĭs. *n. s.* [*ἀνά* and *μορφόω.*] Deformation; a perspective projection of any thing, so that to the eye, at one point of view, it shall appear deformed, in another, an exact representation.

☞ I have accented this word on the penultimate, as Dr. Johnson and Mr. Sheridan have done; as it is a technical word, and not naturalized, like *metamorphosis.*—See *Principles*, No. 520. *W.*

*ANA'NAS*, ȧ-nȧ'-nȧs. *n. s.* The pine apple. *Miller.*

*ANA'NAS, wild*, ȧ-nȧ'-nȧs. *n. s.* The same with *penguin.*

A'NAPEST*, ăn'-ȧ-pēst. *n. s.* [*ἀναπαῖστος*, Gr.] A metrical foot, containing two short syllables and one long; or a dactyle reversed. *Sir J. Davies.*

ANAPE'STICK*, ăn-ȧ-pēs'-tĭk. *a.* Relating to the anapest. *Bentley.*

ANAPE'STICK*, ăn-ȧ-pēs'-tĭk. *n. s.* The anapestick measure. *Bentley.*

*ANA'PHORA*, ȧ-năf'-fō-rȧ. 92. *n. s.* [*ἀναφορὰ.*] A figure, when several clauses of a sentence are begun with the same word or sound.

ANAPLERO'TICK, ăn-ȧ-plè-rŏt'-tĭk. *a.* [*ἀναπληρόω.*] That which fills up any vacuity.

A'NARCH §, ăn'-ȧrk. 353. *n. s.* An author of confusion. *Milton.*

ANA'RCHICAL, ăn-ȧr'-kè-kȧl. *a.* Confused; without rule or government. *Howell.*

ANA'RCHICK*, ăn-ȧr'-kĭk. *a.* Without rule. *Burke.*

A'NARCHISM*, ăn'-ȧr-kĭzm. *n. s.* Confusion. *Sir E. Dering.*

A'NARCHIST*, ăn'-ȧr-kĭst. *n. s.* He who occasions confusion, who lives without submission to rule, or who defies government. *Tooke.*

A'NARCHY, ăn'-ȧr-kè. *n. s.* [*ἀναρχία.*] Want of government; a state in which every man is unaccountable. *Milton.*

*ANA'SARCA*, ăn-ȧ-sȧr'-kȧ. 92. *n. s.* [*ἀνὰ* and *σαρξ.*] A sort of dropsy of the whole body. *Quincy.*

ANASA'RCOUS, ăn-ȧ-sȧr'-kŭs. *a.* Relating to an anasarca. *Wiseman.*

ANASTOMA'TICK, ăn-ȧs-tō-măt'-ĭk. *a.* [*ανω* and *στόμα.*] That which has the quality of removing obstructions.

*ANASTOMO'SIS*, ăn-ȧs-tō-mō'-sĭs. *n. s.* The inosculation of vessels, or the opening of one vessel into another; as, of the arteries into the veins.

*ANA'STROPHE*, ȧ-năs'-trō-fè. 518. *n. s.* [*ἀναστροφὴ.*] A figure whereby words, which should have been precedent, are postponed. *Peacham Walker.*

*ANA'THEMA*, ȧ-năth'-è-mȧ. 92. *n. s.* [*ἀναθεμα* Gr.] A curse pronounced by ecclesiastical authority; excommunication. *South.* Anglicised, and written *anatheme. Sheldon.* The object of the curse, or person cursed.

ANATHEMA'TICAL, ăn-ȧ-*thè*-măt'-è-kȧl. 509. *a.* That which has the properties of an anathema.

ANATHEMA'TICALLY, ăn-ȧ-*thè*-măt'-è-kȧl-lè. *ad.* In an anathematical manner.

ANA'THEMATIZATION*, ăn-ȧth'-è-mȧ-tè-zȧ'-shŭn. *n. s.* An extreme cursing. *Cotgrave.*

*To* ANA'THEMATIZE, ăn-ȧth'-è-mȧ-tīze. *v. a.* To pronounce accursed. *Hammond.*

ANA'THEMATIZER*, ăn-ȧth'-è-mȧ-tī-zŭr. *n. s.* He who pronounces an anathema. *Hammond.*

ANATI'FEROUS, ăn-ȧ-tĭf'-fè-rŭs. *a.* [*anas*, and *fero*, Lat.] Producing ducks. *Brown.*

ANA'TOCISM, ȧ-năt'-tō-sĭzm. *n. s.* [*anatocismus*, Lat.] The accumulation of interest upon interest.

ANATO'MICAL, ăn-ȧ-tŏm'-è-kȧl. *a.* Relating or belonging to anatomy. *Watts.* Proceeding upon principles taught in anatomy. *Swift.* Anatomized. *Locke.*

ANATO'MICALLY, ăn-ȧ-tŏm'-è-kȧl-lè. *ad.* In an anatomical manner. *Brown.*

ANA'TOMIST, ȧ-năt'-ō-mĭst. *n. s.* He that studies the structure of animal bodies, by dissection. *Howell.*

*To* ANA'TOMIZE, ȧ-năt'-tō-mīze. *v. a.* To dissect an animal. *Hooker.* To lay any thing open distinctly. *Shakspeare.*

ANA'TOMY §, ȧ-năt'-ō-mè. 518. *n. s.* [*ἀνατομία*, Gr.] The art of dissecting the body. *Brown.* The structure of the body, learned by dissection. *Dryd.* The act of dividing any thing. *Bacon.* A skeleton. *Shakspeare.* A thin meager person. *Shakspeare.*

A'NATRON, ăn'-ȧ-trŭn. *n. s.* The scum which swims upon the molten glass in the furnace, which, when taken off, melts in the air, and then coagulates into common salt. The salt which gathers upon the walls of vaults.

A'NBURY, ăn'-bŭ-rè. *n. s.* A disease in turnips, or the name of a brisk fly that devours the turnips in their early state of vegetation.

A'NCESTOR §, ăn'-sĕs-tŭr. 98. *n. s.* [*antecessor*, Lat.] One from whom a person descends. *Shak.*

A'NCESTRAL*, ăn'-sĕs-trȧl. *a.* Resembling ancestors. *Howell.*

A'NCESTREL, ăn'-sĕs-trĕl. *a.* Claimed from ancestors. *Hale.*

A'NCESTRY, ăn'-sĕs-trè. *n. s.* Lineage; a series of progenitors. *Spenser.* The honour of descent; birth. *Addison.*

A'NCHENTRY, ȧne'-tshĕn-trè. *n. s.* [from *ancient.*] Antiquity of a family; properly *ancientry. Shak.*

A'NCHOR §, ăngk'-ŭr. 353, 418. *n. s.* [*anchora*, Lat.] A heavy iron to hold the ship, being fixed to the ground. *Dryden.* That which confers stability or security. *Hebrews.* The chape of a buckle.

*To* A'NCHOR, ăngk'-ŭr. 166. *v. n.* To cast anchor *Shakspeare.* To stop at. *Shakspeare.*

*To* A'NCHOR, ăngk'-ŭr. *v. a.* To place at anchor, to fix on. *Shakspeare.*

A'NCHOR, ăngk'-ŭr. *n. s.* For *anchoret*, or an abstemious recluse person. *Shakspeare.*

A'NCHORABLE*, ăngk'-ŭr-ȧ-bl. *a.* Fit for anchorage. *Sir T. Herbert.*

A'NCHOR-HOLD, ăngk'-ŭr-hōld. *n. s.* The hold of the anchor; security. *Camden.*

A'NCHOR-SMITH, ăngk'-ŭr-smĭth. *n. s.* The maker of anchors. *Moxon.*

A'NCHORAGE, ăngk'-ŭr-ȧdje. 90. *n. s.* The hold of the anchor. *Wotton.* The set of anchors belonging to a ship. *Shak.* The duty paid for the liberty of anchoring in a port. *Carew.*

A'NCHORED, ăngk'-ŭrd. 353. *part. a.* Held by the anchor. *Waller.* Shaped like an anchor forked. *More.* In heraldry, a cross so termed.

A/NCHORESS*, ăngk'-ò-rĕs. *n. s.* A female recluse. *Fairfax.*

A/NCHORET, ăngk'-ò-rĕt. } *n. s.* [*αναχωρητης.*]
A/NCHORITE, ăngk'-ò-rite. 155. }
A recluse; a hermit. *Abp. Usher.*

ANCHO'VY, ăn-tshò'-vè. *n. s.* [Span.] A little sea-fish, much used for sauce, or seasoning. *Savary.*

A/NCIENCY*, ane'-shĕn-sè. *n. s.* Antiquity. *Jura Cleri.*

A/NCIENT§, ane'-tshĕnt. 542. *a.* [*ancien*, Fr.] Old; not modern. *Cowel.* Old; of long duration. *Job*, xii. Past; former. *Shakspeare.*

A/NCIENT, ane'-tshĕnt. *n. s.* Those that lived in old time were called *ancients*, opposed to the moderns. *Pope.* Senior. *Hooker.* Old men. *Judith*, vi.

A/NCIENT, ane'-tshĕnt. *n. s.* The flag or streamer of a ship. *Stat.* The bearer of a flag. *Shak.*

A/NCIENTLY, ane'-tshĕnt-lè. *ad.* In old times. *Sidney.*

A/NCIENTNESS, ane'-tshĕnt-nĕs. *n. s.* Antiquity. *Bale.*

A/NCIENTRY, ane'-tshĕn-trè. *n. s.* The honour of ancient lineage. *Spenser.* The character or imitation of antiquity. *Gregory.*

A/NCIENTY*, ane'-shĕn-tè. *n. s.* Age; antiquity. *Martin.*

*ANCILE**, ăn-sī'-lè. *n. s.* [Lat.] The sacred shield of the Romans. *Potter.*

A/NCILLARY*, ăn'-sĭl-lâ-rè. *a.* [See MAXILLARY and PAPILLARY.] *a.* [*ancillaris*, Lat.] Belonging to a handmaid. *Blackstone.*

A/NCLE. See ANKLE.

A/NCOME*, ăn'-kŭm. *n. s.* A small ulcerous swelling, formed unexpectedly. *Boucher.*

A/NCONY, ăn'-kò-nè. *n. s.* A bloom wrought into the figure of a flat iron bar. *Chambers.*

AND, ănd. *conj.* [anD, Sax.] The particle by which sentences or terms are joined. *Spenser.* *And* sometimes signifies *though*. *Bacon.*

A/NDABATISM*, ăn'-dâ-bâ-tĭzm. *n. s.* [*andabatæ*, Lat.] Uncertainty. *Shelford.*

*ANDA'NTE**, ăn-dăn'-tè. *a.* [Ital.] In musick: expressive; distinct; exact.

A/NDIRON, ănd'-ī-ŭrn. 417. *n. s.* Irons at the end of a fire-grate, in which the spit turns. *Bacon.*

ANDRO'GYNAL, ăn-drŏdje'-è-năl. *a.* Having two sexes; hermaphroditical.

ANDRO'GYNALLY, ăn-drŏdje'-è-năl-lè. *ad.* In the form of hermaphrodites. *Brown.*

ANDRO'GYNE*, ăn-drŏdje'-ĭn. *n. s.* [*ἀνὴρ* and *γυνη.*] A kind of hermaphrodite. *Harmar.*

*ANDRO'GYNUS*, ăn-drŏdje'-è-nŭs. 482. *n. s.* An hermaphrodite.

ANDRO'TOMY, ăn-drŏt'-ò-mè. *n. s.* [*ἀνὴρ* and *τέμνω.*] The practice of cutting human bodies.

*To* ANEAL§. See *To* ANELE.

ANE'AR*, ă-nère'. *prep.* Near. *Bp. Atterbury.*

A/NECDOTE, ăn'-ĕk-dŏte. *n. s.* [*ἀνεκδοτον.*] Something yet unpublished. *Prior.* A biographical incident; a minute passage of private life. *Warton.*

ANECDO'TICAL*, ăn-ĕk-dŏt'-è-kăl. *a.* Relative to anecdotes. *Bolingbroke.*

*To* ANE'LE*, ă-nèle'. *v. a.* [ele, Sax. oil.] To give extreme unction. *Shakspeare.*

ANEMO'GRAPHY, ăn-è-mŏg'-grâ-fè. 518. *n. s.* [*ἄνεμος* and *γραφω.*] The description of the winds.

ANEMO'METER, ăn-è-mŏm'-mè-tĕr. 518. *n. s.* [*ἄνεμος* and *μέτρον.*] An instrument to measure the strength or velocity of the wind.

*ANE'MONE*, ă-nĕm'-ò-nè. *n. s.* [*ἀνεμώνη.*] The wind flower. *Miller.*

A/NEMOSCOPE, ă-nĕm'-ò-skòpe. *n. s.* [*ἄνεμος* and *σκόπος.*] A machine to foretell the changes of the wind. *Chambers.*

ANE'NT, ă-nĕnt'. *prep.* Concerning; about; over against. *B. Jonson.*

ANES, ănz. } *n. s.*
AWNS ăwnz. } *Dict.*

A/NEURISM, ăn'-ù-rĭzm. 503. *n. s.* [*ἀνευρύνω.*] A disease of the arteries, in which they become excessively dilated. *Sharp*

ANE'W, ă-nù'. *ad.* Over again. *Dryden.* Newly. *Rogers.*

ANE'WST*, or ANEUST*, ă-nŭste'. *ad.* [nepeꝛt, Sax.] Nearly; almost.

ANFRA'CTUOSE, ăn-frăk'-tshù-ŏse. } *a.* [*anfractus*, Lat.]
ANFRA'CTUOUS, ăn-frăk'-tshù-ŭs. }
Winding; mazy. *Ray.*

ANFRA'CTUOUSNESS, ăn frăk'-tshù-ŭs-nĕs. 461. }
ANFRACTUO'SITY, ăn-frăk-tshù-ŏs'-è-tè. }
*n. s.* Fulness of windings and turnings. *Rabelais.*

ANFRA'CTURE, ăn-frăk'-tshŭre. *n. s.* A mazy winding. *Dict.*

ANGARIA'TION*, ăn-gâr-è-à'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*angario*, Lat.] Exertion. *Bp. Hall.*

A/NGEL§, ane'-jĕl. 542. [See CHANGE.] *n. s.* [*ἀγγελος*, Gr.] Originally a messenger. A spirit employed by God in human affairs. *Locke.* Sometimes used in a bad sense; as, *angels of darkness. Revelation. Angel*, in Scripture, sometimes means *man of God, prophet.* A beautiful person. *Shak.* A messenger of any kind. *B. Jonson.* A piece of money impressed with an angel, rated at ten shillings. *Bacon.*

A/NGEL, ane'-jĕl. *a.* Resembling angels; angelical. *Shakspeare.*

A/NGEL-AGE*, ane'-jĕl-âje. *n. s.* The existence or state of angels. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

A/NGEL-LIKE, ane'-jĕl-like. *a.* Resembling an angel. *Shakspeare.*

A/NGEL-WINGED*, ane'-jĕl-wĭng'd. *a.* Winged like an angel. *Thomson.*

A/NGEL-WORSHIP*, ane'-jĕl-wûr-shĭp. *n. s.* The worshipping of angels. *Trapp.*

A/NGEL-SHOT, ane'-jĕl-shŏt. *n. s.* [Perhaps *angle-shot.*] Chain-shot, a cannon bullet cut in two, and the halves joined together by a chain. *Dict.*

*ANGE'LICA*, ăn-jĕl'-è-kâ. 92. *n. s.* The name of a plant. *Miller.*

ANGE'LICAL, ăn-jĕl'-è-kăl. 509. *a.* Resembling angels. *Raleigh.* Partaking of the nature of angels. *Milton.* Belonging to angels. *Wilkins.*

ANGE'LICALLY*, ăn-jĕl'-lè-kăl-è. *ad.* Like an angel.

ANGE'LICALNESS, ăn-jĕl'-lè-kăl-nĕs. *n. s.* Resemblance of angels.

ANGE'LICK, ăn-jĕl'-lĭk. 508. *a.* Angelical. *Spenser.*

A/NGELOT, ăn'-jè-lŏt. *n. s.* A musical instrument, somewhat resembling a lute. *Dict.* A gold coin, the value of half an *angel.* A cheese so called *Cotgrave.*

A/NGER§, ăng'-gŭr. 409, 98. *n. s.* Uneasiness or discomposure of the mind, upon any injury. *Locke.* Pain, or smart, of a sore or swelling. *Temple.* Sometimes used in the plural number. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

*To* A/NGER, ăng'-gŭr. *v. a.* To make angry *Hooker.* To make painful. *Bacon.*

A/NGERLY, ăng'-gŭr-lè. *ad.* In an angry manner. Now written *angrily. Shakspeare.*

A/NGERNESS*, ăng'-gŭr-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being angry. *MS. cited by Worton.*

ANGIO'GRAPHY, ăn-jè-ŏg'-grâ-fè. *n. s.* [*ἀγγειον* and *γράφω.*] A description of vessels in the human body.

ANGIO'LOGY, ăn-jè-ŏl'-ò-jè. *n. s.* [*ἀγγειον* and *λόγος.*] A treatise of the vessels of a human body.

ANGIOMONOSPE'RMOUS, ăn-jè-ò-mŏn-ò-spûr'-mŭs. *a.* [*ἀγγειον*, *μόνος*, and *σπερμα.*] Such plants as have but one single seed in the seed-pod.

ANGIO'TOMY, ăn-jè-ŏt'-ò-mè. *n. s.* [*ἀγγειον* and *τέμνω.*] A cutting open of the vessels.

A/NGLE§, ăng'-gl. 405. *n. s.* [*angulus*, Lat.] The space intercepted between two lines intersecting or meeting. *Stone.* A corner. *Spenser.*

A/NGLE§, ăng'-gl. *n. s.* [anꝛel, Sax.] An instrument to take fish, consisting of a rod, a line, and a hook. *Sidney.*

*To* A/NGLE, ăng'-gl. *v. n.* To fish with a rod and hook. *Waller.* To try to gain by some artifices. *Shakspeare.*

*To* A/NGLE*, ăng'-gl. *v. a.* To entice. *Sidney.*

A/NGLED*, ăng'-gld. *part. a.* Having angles. *B. Jonson.*

A'NGLE-ROD, ăng'-gl-rŏd. *n. s.* The stick to which the line and hook are hung. *Bacon.*

A'NGLER, ăng'-glûr. 98. *n. s.* He that fishes with an angle. *Dryden.*

A'NGLES§*, ăng'-glēz. *n. s.* [*Angli*, Lat.] A people of Germany; a name also by which the English have been called. *Temple.*

A'NGLICAN*, ăng'-glè-kăn. *a.* English. *Fell.*

A'NGLICAN*, ăng'-gle-kăn. *n. s.* A member of the church of England. *Burke.*

*To* A'NGLICISE*, ăng'-glè-sīze. *v. a.* To make English. *Edwards.*

A'NGLICISM, ăng'-glè-sĭzm. *n. s.* An English idiom. *Milton.*

A'NGLING*, ăng'-glĭng. *n. s.* The art of fishing with a rod. *Davors.*

A'NGLO-DANISH*, ăng'-glō-dā-nĭsh. *a.* What relates to the English Danes. *Wotton.*

A'NGLO-NORMAN*, ăng'-glō-nôr-măn. *n. s.* An English Norman. *Wotton.*

A'NGLO-SAXON*, ăng'-glō-săks-ŭn. *n. s.* An English Saxon. *Warton.*

A'NGLO-SAXON*, ăng'-glō-săks-ŭn. *a.* What relates to the Anglo-Saxons. *Bp. Nicholson.*

A'NGOBER, ăng'-gō-bûr. 98. *n. s.* A kind of pear.

A'NGOUR, ăng'-gûr. *n. s.* [*angor*, Lat.] Pain. *Harvey.*

A'NGRILY, ăng'-grè-lè. *ad.* In an angry manner. *Shakspeare.*

A'NGRY, ăng'-grè. 409. *a.* Touched with anger. *Gen.* xviii. Having the appearance of anger. *Prov.* xxv. Painful; inflamed; smarting. *Wiseman.*

ANGUI'LLIFORM*, ăng-gwĭl'-è-fôrm. *a.* [*anguilla*, and *forma*, Lat.] Fishes which are soft and slippery like the eel, and have not scales.

A'NGUISH§, ăng'-gwĭsh. 340. *n. s.* [*angoisse*, Fr.] Excessive pain. *Spenser.*

A'NGUISHED, ăng'-gwĭsh-ĕd. 359. *part.* Seized with anguish; tortured. *Bp. Hall.*

A'NGULAR, ăng'-gū-lûr. 98. *a.* Having angles or corners. *Brown.* Consisting of an angle. *Newton.*

ANGULA'RITY, ăng-gū-lăr'-è-tè. *n. s.* The quality of being angular. *More.*

A'NGULARLY, ăng'-gū-lûr-lè. *ad.* With angles or corners. *B. Jonson.*

A'NGULARNESS, ăng'-gū-lûr-nĕs. *n. s.* Being angular.

A'NGULATED, ăng'-gū-lā-tĕd. *a.* Formed with angles. *Woodward.*

ANGULO'SITY, ăng-gū-lŏs'-è-tè. *n. s.* Angularity; cornered form. *Dict.*

A'NGULOUS, ăng'-gū-lŭs. 314. *a.* Hooked; angular. *Glanville.*

ANGU'ST§, ăn-gŭst'. 409, 98. *a.* [*angustus*, Lat.] Narrow; strait. *Burton.*

ANGUSTA'TION, ăn-gŭs-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of making narrow. *Wiseman.*

ANHELA'TION, ăn-hè-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*anhelo*, Lat.] The act of panting; being out of breath. *Cockeram.*

ANHELO'SE, ăn-hè-lōse'. *a.* Out of breath. *Dict.*

ANIE'NTED, ăn'-è-ĕn-tĕd. *a.* [*aneinter*, Fr.] Frustrated; brought to nothing. *Chaucer.*

ANI'GHT*, ă-nīte'. *ad.* In the night. *Chaucer.*

ANI'GHTS, ă-nītes'. *ad.* In the night time. *Shak.*

A'NIL, ăn'-ĭl. *n. s.* The shrub from which indigo is prepared.

ANI'LENESS, ă-nīle-nĕs. } 530. *n. s.* [*anilitas*, Lat.]
ANI'LITY, ă-nĭl'-lè-tè. } The state of being an old woman; dotage. *Sterne.*

A'NIMABLE, ăn'-è-mă-bl. 405. *a.* That which may receive animation. *Dict.*

ANIMADVE'RSAL*, ăn-è-măd-vĕr'-săl. *n. s.* That which has the power of perceiving and judging. *More.*

ANIMADVE'RSION, ăn-è-măd-vĕr'-shŭn. *n. s.* Reproof. *Clarendon.* Punishment. *Swift.* In law, an ecclesiastical *animadversion* has only a respect to a temporal punishment. *Ayliffe.* Perception; power of notice. *Glanville.*

ANIMADVE'RSIVE, ăn-è-măd-vĕr'-sĭv. 428. *a.* Percipient. *Glanville.*

ANIMADVE'RSIVENESS, ăn-è-măd-vĕr'-sĭv-nĕs *n. s.* The power of animadverting. *Dict.*

*To* ANIMADVE'RT§, ăn-è-măd-vĕrt'. *v. n.* [*animadverto*, Lat.] To pass censures. *Dryden.* To inflict punishments. *Grew.*

ANIMADVE'RTER, ăn-è-măd-vĕr'-tûr. *n. s.* He that passes censures. *Milton.*

A'NIMAL§, ăn'-è-măl. *n. s.* [*animal*, Lat.] A living creature corporeal. *Ray.* By way of contempt, we say of a stupid man, that he is a *stupid animal.*

A'NIMAL, ăn'-è-măl. *a.* That which belongs to animals. *Watts.*

ANIMA'LCULE, ăn-è-măl'-kūle. *n. s.* A small animal. *Ray.*

ANIMA'LITY, ăn-è-măl'-è-tè. *n. s.* Animal existence. *Smith.*

*To* A'NIMATE§, ăn'-è-māte. *v. a.* [*animo*, Lat.] To quicken; to make alive; to give powers to *Dryden.* To encourage. *Knolles.*

A'NIMATE, ăn'-è-māte. 91. *a.* Alive; possessing animal life. *Bacon.*

A'NIMATED, ăn'-è-mā-tĕd. *part. a.* Lively; vigorous. *Pope.*

A'NIMATENESS, ăn'-è-māte-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being animated. *Dict.*

ANIMA'TION, ăn-è-mā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of animating. *Bacon.* The state of being enlivened. *Brown.*

A'NIMATIVE, ăn'-è-mā-tĭv. 157. *a.* That which has the power of giving life.

A'NIMATOR, ăn'-è-mā-tûr. 521. *n. s.* That which gives life. *Brown.*

ANIMO'SE, ăn-è-mōse'. 427. *a.* [*animeux*, Fr.] Full of spirit; hot. *Dict.*

ANIMO'SENESS, ăn-è-mōse'-nĕs. *n. s.* Spirit; heat. *Dict.*

ANIMO'SITY, ăn-è-mŏs'-sè-tè. *n. s.* [*animositas*, Lat.] Vehemence of hatred; passionate malignity. *Clarendon.*

A'NISE, ăn'-nĭs. 140. *n. s.* [*anisum*, Lat.] A species of apium or parsley, with large sweet-scented seeds. *Miller.*

A'NKER, ănk'-ûr. 98, 409. *n. s.* [*ancker*, Dutch.] A liquid measure chiefly used at Amsterdam, about 64 quarts. *Chambers.*

A'NKLE§, ănk'-kl. 405. *n. s.* [ancleop, Sax.] The joint which joins the foot to the leg. *Wiseman.*

A'NKLED*, ănk'-kld. *a.* Relating to the ankles *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

A'NKLE-BONE, ănk'-kl-bōne. *n. s.* The bone of the ankle. *Peacham.*

A'NNALIST, ăn'-năl-lĭst. *n. s.* A writer of annals. *Milton.*

A'NNALS, ăn'-nălz. *n. s.* [*annales*, Lat.] History digested in the order of time. *Milton.*

*To* A'NNALIZE*, ăn'-năl-līze. *v. a.* To record *Sheldon.*

A'NNATS, ăn'-năts. *n. s.* [*annates*, Lat.] First fruits. *Acts of Parl. Bp. Barlow.* Masses said in the Romish church for the space of a year. *Ayliffe.*

*To* ANNE'AL§, ăn-nēle'. *v. a.* [anælan, Sax.] To heat glass, that the colours laid on it may fix. *Herbert.* To heat glass after it is blown, that it may not break. To heat any thing in such a manner as to give it the true temper.

ANNE'ALING*, ăn-nēle'-ĭng. *n. s* The art of tempering glass. *Spratt.*

*To* ANNE'X§, ăn-nĕks'. *v. a.* [*annecto, annexum*, Lat.] To unite to at the end. To unite a smaller thing to a greater. To unite *à posteriori. Raleigh.*

ANNE'X, ăn-nĕks. *n. s.* The thing annexed. *Brown.*

ANNE'XARY*, ăn-nĕk'-să-rè. *n. s.* Addition. *Sir E. Sandys.*

ANNEXA'TION, ăn-nĕk-sā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Conjunction; addition. *Bacon.* Union. *Ayliffe.*

ANNE'XION, ăn-nĕk'-shŭn. *n. s.* Addition. *Rogers.*

ANNE'XMENT, ăn-nĕks'-mĕnt. *n. s.* The act of annexing. The thing annexed. *Shakspeare.*

ANNI'HILABLE, ăn-nī'-hè-lă-bl. *a.* That which may be reduced to nothing. *Clarke.*

*To* ANNI'HILATE§, ăn-nī'-hè-lāte. *v. a.* [*ad*, and

*nihilum*, Lat.] To reduce to nothing. *Bacon.* To destroy. *Raleigh.* To annul. *Hooker.*

☞ Englishmen, who have been bred in foreign seminaries, where they pronounce the *i* in Latin like *e*, generally pronounce this word as if written *an-ne-he-late*, because they pronounce the Latin word from which it is derived in the same manner: but Englishmen, educated in their own country, pronounce the *i*, when it ends a syllable, with the accent on it, both in Latin and English, as it is here marked. *W.*

ANNI'HILATE*, ăn-nī'-hē-lāte. *a.* Annihilated. *Swift.*

ANNIHILA'TION, ăn-nī-hē-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of reducing to nothing. The state of being reduced to nothing. *Hooker.*

ANNIVE'RSARILY*, ăn-nē-vĕr'-sā-rē-lē. *ad.* Annually. *Bp. Hall.*

ANNIVE'RSARY, ăn-nē-vĕr'-sā-rē. *n. s.* [*anniversārius*, Lat.] A day celebrated as it returns in the course of the year. *Stillingfleet.* The act of celebrating the anniversary day. *Dryden.*

ANNIVE'RSARY, ăn-nē-vĕr'-sā-rē. *a.* Annual; yearly. *Ray.*

A'NNIVERSE*, ăn'-nē-vĕrs. *n. s.* Anniversary. *Dryden.*

*A'NNO DOMINI*, ăn'-nō-dŏm'-ē-nē. [Lat.] In the year of our Lord; as, *anno domini*, or *A. D.* 1751; that is, in the 1751st year from the birth of our Saviour. *Middleton.*

ANNO'ISANCE, ăn-nŏē'-sănse. *n. s.* A nuisance. *Blount. Ob. J.*

*A'NNOLIS*, ăn'-nō-lĭs. *n. s.* An American animal, like a lizard.

ANNOMINA'TION*, ăn-nŏm-ē-nā'-shŭn. [*annominatio*, barb. Lat.] Alliteration. *Tyrwhitt.*

*To* A'NNOTATE §*, ăn'-nō-tāte. *v. a.* [*annoto*, Lat.] To make annotations. *Ilive.*

ANNOTA'TION, ăn-nō-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Notes written upon books. *Boyle.*

ANNOTA'TIONIST*, ăn-nō-tā'-shŭn-ĭst. *n. s.* A writer of notes. *Worthington.*

A'NNOTATOR, ăn-nō-tā'-tŭr. 521. *n. s.* A writer of notes. *Bp. Barlow.*

*To* ANNO'UNCE §, ăn-nŏŭnse'. *v. a.* [*annuncio*, Lat.] To publish. *Milton.* To pronounce. *Prior.*

ANNOU'NCEMENT*, ăn-nŏŭnse'-mĕnt. *n. s.* A declaration; an advertisement.

ANNOU'NCER*, ăn-nŏŭnse'-sŭr. *n. s.* A declarer; a proclaimer. *Cotgrave.*

*To* ANNO'Y §, ăn-nŏē'. 329. *v. a.* [*annoyer*, Fr.] To incommode; to vex. *Sidney.*

ANNO'Y, ăn-nŏē'. *n. s.* Injury; molestation. *Shak.*

ANNO'YANCE, ăn-nŏē'-ănse. *n. s.* That which annoys. *Shak.* The state of being annoyed. *Hooker.*

ANNO'YER, ăn-nŏē'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* He that annoys.

ANNO'YFUL*, ăn-nŏē'-fŭl. *a.* Full of annoy or trouble. *Chaucer.*

ANNOY'OUS*, ăn-nŏē'-ŭs. *a.* Troublesome. *Chaucer.*

A'NNUAL §, ăn'-nū-ăl. *a.* [*annuel*, Fr.] That which comes yearly. *Pope.* That which is reckoned by the year. *Shak.* That which lasts only a year. *Bacon.*

A'NNUALLY, ăn'-nū-ăl-lē. *ad.* Yearly. *Brown.*

A'NNUARY*, ăn'-nū-ă-rē. *a.* Annual. *John Hall.*

ANNU'ITANT, ăn-nū'-ē-tănt. *n. s.* He that possesses an annuity. *Idler.*

ANNU'ITY §, ăn-nū'-ē-tē. *n. s.* [*annuité*, Fr.] A yearly rent. *Cowel.* A yearly allowance. *Clarendon.*

*To* ANNU'L §, ăn-nŭl'. *v. a.* [*adnullier*, old Fr.] To make void; to abolish. *Rogers.* To reduce to nothing. *Milton.*

A'NNULAR §, ăn'-nū-lăr. 88. [*annulaire*, Fr.] In the form of a ring. *Cheyne.*

A'NNULARY, ăn'-nū-lă-rē. *a.* In the form of rings. *Ray.*

A'NNULET. ăn'-nū-lĕt. *n. s.* [*annulus*, Lat.] A little ring. In heraldry, a part of the coat-armour of several families. In architecture, the small square members, in the Dorick capital, under the quarter round.

ANNU'LMENT*, ăn-nŭl'-mĕnt. *n. s.* The act of annulling.

*To* ANNU'MERATE §, ăn-nū'-mē-rāte. 91. *v. a.* [*annumero*, Lat.] To add to a former number.

ANNUMERA'TION, ăn-nū-mē-rā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Addition to a former number.

*To* ANNU'NCIATE §, ăn-nŭn'-shē-āte. 91, 357, 196 *v. a.* [*annuncio*, Lat.] To bring tidings. *Chaucer.*

ANNUNCIA'TION, ăn-nŭn-shē-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The name given to the day celebrated in memory of the angel's salutation of the blessed Virgin; solemnized with us on the twenty-fifth of March. *Bp. Taylor.* Proclamation; promulgation. *Hammond.*

A'NODYNE*, ăn'-ō-dīne. *n. s.* [*a* and *ὀδυνη*.] A medicine which assuages pain. *Arbuthnot.*

*To* ANO'INT §, ă-nŏĭnt'. *v. a.* [*enoint*, Fr.] To rub over with unctuous matter. *Shak.* To smear. *Dryden.* To consecrate by unction. *Shakspeare.*

ANO'INTER, ă-nŏĭn'-tŭr. *n. s.* He that anoints. *Grey.*

ANO'INTING*, ă-nŏĭnt'-ĭng. *n. s.* Anointment. *Hakewill.*

ANO'INTMENT*, ă-nŏĭnt'-mĕnt. *n. s.* The state of being anointed. *Milton.*

ANO'MALISM, ă-nŏm'-ă-lĭzm. *n. s.* Anomaly; irregularity. *Dict.*

ANOMALI'STICAL, ă-nŏm-ă-lĭs'-tē-kăl. 509. *a.* Irregular: a term in astronomy.

ANO'MALOUS, ă-nŏm'-ă-lŭs. *a.* Irregular; out of rule. *Brown.*

ANO'MALOUSLY, ă-nŏm'-ă-lŭs-lē. *ad.* Irregularly. *Brown.*

ANO'MALY §, ă-nŏm'-ă-lē. *n. s.* [*ἀνωμαλος*.] Irregularity; deviation from the common rule. *Butler.*

A'NOMY, ăn'-ō-mē. *n. s.* [*a* priv. and *νομος*.] Breach of law. *Bramhall.*

ANO'N, ă-nŏn'. *ad.* Quickly; soon. *Shak.* Sometimes; now and then. *Milton.*

ANO'NYMOUS, ă-nŏn'-ē-mŭs. *a.* [*a* priv. and *ὀνομα*.] Wanting a name. *Ray.*

ANO'NYMOUSLY, ă-nŏn'-ē-mŭs-lē. *ad.* Without a name. *Swift.*

A'NOREXY, ăn'-nō-rĕk-sē. 517. *n. s.* [*ἀνορεξια*.] Loathing of food.

ANO'THER §, ăn-ŭTH'-ŭr. 98. *a.* [*anthar*, Goth.] Not the same. *Locke.* One more. *Shak.* Any other. 1 *Samuel*, ii. Not one's self. *South.* Widely different. *South.*

ANO'THERGAINES, ăn-ŭTH'-ŭr-gānz. *a.* Of another kind. *Sidney.*

ANO'THERGATES*, ăn-ŭTH'-ŭr-gāte. *a.* Of another sort. *Bp. Sanderson.*

ANO'THERGUESS, ăn-ŭTH'-ŭr-gĕs. *a.* Of a different kind. *Howell.*

ANOU'GH*, ANOW*. See ENOUGH, ENOW.

A'NSATED, ăn'-sā-tĕd. *a.* [*ansatus*, Lat.] Having handles.

A'NSLAIGHT*, ăn'-slāte. *n. s.* [ɼlæʒan, Sax.] An attack; a fray. The parent, perhaps, of ONSLAUGHT, which see. *Beaum. and Fl. Ob. T.*

*To* A'NSWER §, ăn'-sŭr. 475, 98. *v. n.* [ανθyρpaɼian, Sax.] To speak in opposition. *Boyle.* To be accountable for. *Shak.* To vindicate. *Swift.* To give an account. *Temple.* To correspond to. *Prov.* xxvii. To act reciprocally. *Dryden.* To stand as opposite or correlative to something else. *Bp. Taylor.* To succeed. *Raleigh.*

*To* A'NSWER, ăn'-sŭr. *v. a.* To speak in return to a question. *Dryden.* To be equivalent to. *Eccl.* x. To satisfy any claim. *Sidney.* To bear proportion to. *Swift.* To perform what is endeavoured. *Atterbury.* To comply with. *Shak.* To appear to any call. *Shak.* To be over-against any thing. *Shakspeare.*

A'NSWER §, ăn'-sŭr. 475. *n. s.* That which is said in return to a question. *Locke.* An account to be given to justice. *Shak.* In law, a confutation of a charge. *Ayliffe.* Retaliation. *Shakspeare.*

A'NSWER-JOBBER, ăn'-sŭr-jŏb'-bŭr. *n. s.* He that makes a trade of writing answers. *Swift.*

A'NSWERABLE, ăn'-sŭr-ă-bl. 475. *a.* That to which a reply may be made. Obliged to give an account. *Spenser.* Correspondent. *Sidney.* Pro-

portionate; suitable. *Milton.* Suitable; suited. *Bacon.* Equal; equivalent. *Raleigh.* Relative; correlative. *Hooker.*

A'NSWERABLY, ân'-sŭr-â-blè. *ad.* Suitably. *Brerewood.*

A'NSWERABLENESS, ân'-sŭr-â-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of being answerable. *Harmar.*

A'NSWERER, ân'-sŭr-ŭr. 554. *n. s.* He that answers. *Sidney.*

ANT §, ânt. *n. s.* [æmeꝛꝛ, Sax.] An emmet; a pismire. *Shakspeare.*

A'NT-BEAR, ânt'-bâre. *n. s.* An animal that feeds on ants. *Ray.*

A'NT-HILL, ânt'-hĭll. } *n. s.* The small
ANT-HILLOCK, ânt-hĭl'-lŏk. } protuberances in which ants make their nests. *Ray.*

AN'T. A contraction for *and if it.*

ANTA'GONISM §*, ân-tâg'-ò-nĭzm. *n. s.* Contest.

ANTA'GONIST, ân-tâg'-ò-nĭst. *n. s.* One who contends; an opponent. *Hooker.* Contrary. *Addison.* In anatomy, the *antagonist* is that muscle which counteracts some others. *Arbuthnot.*

ANTAGONI'STICK*, ân-tâg-ò-nĭs'-tĭk. *a.* Contending as an antagonist. *B. Jonson.*

*To* ANTA'GONIZE, ân-tâg'-ò-nize. *v. n.* To contend.

ANTA'GONY §*, ân-tâg'-ò-nè. *n. s.* [ἀντὶ and ἀγὼνια.] Contest, opposition. *Milton.*

ANTA'LGICK. ân-tăl'-jĭk. *a.* [ἀντὶ and ἄλγος.] That which softens pain.

*ANTANACLA'SIS*, ânt-â-nâ-klà'-sĭs. *n. s.* [Gr.] A figure in rhetorick, when the same word is repeated in a different, if not in a contrary signification. It is also a returning to the matter at the end of a long parenthesis. *Smith.*

ANTAPHRODI'TICK, ânt-â-frò-dĭt'-ĭk. *n. s.* [ἀντὶ and Ἀφροδίτη.] Medicines against the venereal disease.

ANTAPOPLE'CTICK, ânt-âp-pò-plĕk'-tĭk. *a.* Good against an apoplexy.

ANTA'RCTICK, ân-târk'-tĭk. *a.* [ἀντὶ, against, and ἄρκτος.] The southern pole. *Milton.*

ANTARTHRI'TICK, ânt-âr-*thrĭt*'-ĭk. *a.* [ἀντὶ and ἄρθριτις.] Good against the gout.

ANTASTHMA'TICK, ânt-âst-mât'-ĭk. *a.* Good against the asthma.

*A'NTE*, ăn'-tè. A Latin particle signifying *before*, frequently used in compositions; as, *antediluvian*, before the flood.

A'NTEACT, ăn'-tè-ăkt. *n. s.* A former act. *Dict.*

ANTECEDA'NEOUS*, ân-tè-sè-dà'-nè-ŭs. *a.* Going before. *Burrow.*

*To* ANTECE'DE §, ân-tè-sēd'. *v. n.* [*ante* and *cedo.*] To precede. *Hale.*

ANTECE'DENCE, ân-tè-sē'-dĕnse. *n. s.* Precedence. *Hale.*

ANTECE'DENCY*, ân-tè-sē'-dĕn-sè. *n. s.* The state of going before. *Fotherby.*

ANTECE'DENT, ăn-tè-sē'-dĕnt. *a.* Going before; preceding. *South.*

ANTECE'DENT, ân-tè-sē'-dĕnt. *n. s.* That which goes before. *South.* In grammar, the noun to which the relative is subjoined. *Ascham.* In logick, the first proposition of an enthymeme or argument, consisting only of two propositions. *Watts.*

ANTECE'DENTLY, ân-tè-sē'-dĕnt-lè. *ad.* Previously. *South.*

*ANTECE'SSOR*, ân-tè-sĕs'-sŭr. *n. s.* One who goes before; the principal. *Sir E. Sandys.* One that possessed the land before the present possessor. *Brady.*

A'NTECHAMBER, ân'-tè-tshâm-bŭr. [See CHAMBER.] *n. s.* The chamber that leads to the chief apartment. *Dryden.*

A'NTECHAPEL*, ân'-tè-tshâp-ĕl. *n. s.* That part of the chapel through which the passage is to the choir or body of it. *Wurton.*

*ANTECU'RSOR*, ân-tè-kŭr'-sŏr. *n. s.* [Lat.] One who runs before. *Dict.*

*To* A'NTEDATE, ân' tè-dâte. *v. a.* [*ante* and *do, datum*, Lat.] To date earlier than the real time. *Donne.* To take before the proper time. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

A'NTEDATE*, ân'-tè-dâte. *n. s.* Anticipation. *Donne*

ANTEDILU'VIAN, ân-tè-dè-lù'-vè-ân. *a.* [*ante* and *diluvium.*] Existing before the deluge. *Woodward.*

ANTEDILU'VIAN, ân-tè-dè-lù'-vè-ân. *n. s.* One that lived before the flood. *Bentley.*

A'NTELOPE, ân'-tè-lòpe. *n. s.* A goat with curled or wreathed horns. *Spenser.*

ANTELU'CAN*, ân-tè-lù'-kân. *a.* [*antelucanus*, Lat.] Early; before day-light. *Bp. Hall.*

ANTEMERI'DIAN, ân-tè-mè-rĭd'-è-ân. 294, 376, 507. *a.* Before noon.

ANTEME'TICK, ânt-è-mĕt'-ĭk. *a.* [*avrì* and *ἡμέω.*] The power of stopping vomiting.

ANTEMU'NDANE, ân-tè-mŭn'-dâne. *a.* [*ante* and *mundus.*] Before the creation of the world. *Young.*

ANTENU'MBER, ân-tè-nŭm'-bŭr. *n. s.* [from *ante* and *number.*] The number that precedes another. *Bacon.*

AN'TEPAST, ăn'-tè-pâst. *n. s.* [*ante* and *pastum.*] A foretaste. *Decay of Piety.*

A'NTEPENULT, ân-tè-pè-nŭlt'. *n. s.* [*antepenultima*, Lat.] The last syllable but two.

ANTEPILE'PTICK, ânt-ĕp-è-lĕp'-tĭk. *a.* [ἀντὶ and ἐπίληψις.] A medicine against convulsions. *Brown.*

*To* A'NTEPONE, ăn'-tè-pône. *v. a.* [*antepono*, Lat.] To set one thing before another. *Dict.*

ANTEPREDI'CAMENT, ân-tè-prè-dĭk'-â-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*antepredicamentum*, Lat.] Something previous to the doctrine of the predicament.

ANTERIO'RITY, ân-tè-rè-ŏr'-è-tè. *n. s.* Priority. *Pope.*

ANTE'RIOUR, ân-tè'-rè-ŭr. *a.* [*anterior*, Lat.] Going before. *Brown.*

ANTEPA'SCHAL*, ân-tè-pâs'-kâl. *a.* [*ante* and *paschal.*] Relating to the time before Easter. *Nelson.*

A'NTEROOM*, ăn'-tè-rôôm. *n. s.* The room through which the passage is to a principal apartment. *Shakspeare.*

ANTETE'MPLE*, ân-tè-tĕm'-pl. *n. s.* What we now call the nave in a church. *Christian Antiquities.*

*A'NTES*, ăn'-tèz. *n. s.* [Lat.] Pillars that support the front of a building.

ANTESTO'MACH, ân-te-stŭm'-ŭk. 166. *n. s.* A cavity which leads into the stomach. *Ray.*

*To* A'NTEVERT*, ăn'-tè-vĕrt. *v. a.* [*anteverto*, Lat.] To prevent. *Bp. Hall.*

ANTHELMI'NTHICK, ân-*thè*l-mĭn'-*thĭ*k. *a.* [ἀντὶ and ἕλμινθος.] That which kills worms. *Arbuthnot.*

A'NTHEM §, ăn'-*thĕ*m. *n. s.* [ἀνθυμνος.] A song, performed as part of divine service. *Denham.*

A'NTHEM-WISE*, ăn'-*thĕ*m-wize. *ad.* According to the manner of singing anthems; that is, alternately. *Bacon.*

A'NTHEMIS*, ăn'-*thè*-mĭs. *n. s.* Camomile. *Tate.*

ANTHO'LOGY §, ân-*thŏ*l'-ò-jè. 518. *n. s.* [ἀνθολογία.] A collection of flowers. A collection of devotions in the Greek church. A collection of poems. *Ferrand.*

ANTHOLO'GICAL, ân-*thŏ*-lŏdje'-ĭk-âl. *a.* Relating to an anthology.

A'NTHONY'S FIRE, ăn'-tò-nĕz-fire'. *n. s.* The ery sipelas.

*A'NTHRAX*, ăn'-*thr*âks. *n. s.* [ἀνθραξ.] A scab or blotch that is made by a corrosive humour; a carbuncle. *Quincy.*

ANTHROPO'LOGY, ăn'-*thr*ò-pŏl'-ò-jè. *n. s.* [ἄνθρωπος and λέγω.] The doctrine of anatomy.

ANTHROPOMO'RPHITE, ân-*thr*ò-pò-mŏr'-fĭt. *n. s.* [ἀνθρωπομορφος.] One who believes a human form in the Deity. *More.*

ANTHROPO'PATHY, ân-*thr*ò-pŏp'-â-*thè*. *n. s.* [ἄνθρωπος, man, and πάθος.] The sensibility, or the passions of man. *Bp. Hall.*

*ANTHROPO'PHAGI*, ăn'-*thr*ò-pŏf'-â-jĭ. *n. s.* [ἄνθρωπος and φάγω.] Man-eaters; cannibals. *Shakspeare.*

ANTHROPO'PHAGY §, ăn'-*thr*ò-pŏf'-â-jè. *n. s.* Cannibalism. *Brown.*

ANTHROPO'SOPHY, ăn'-*thr*ò-pŏs'-ò-fè. *n. s.* [ἄν-

*θωπος* and *σοφία*.] The knowledge of the nature of man.

ANTHYPNO'TICK, ănt'-hĭp-nŏt'-ĭk. *a.* That which has the power of preventing sleep.

ANTHYPOCHONDRI'ACK, ăn-*th*ĭp-ō-kŏn'-drē-ăk. *a.* Good against hypochondriack maladies.

*ANTHRYPO'PHORA*, ăn-*th*rē-pŏf'-ō-rā. *n. s.* [*ἀνθυποφορα*.] A figure in rhetorick, which signifies a contrary illation, or inference. *Smith.*

ANTHYSTE'RICK, ăn-*th*ĭs-tĕr'-rĭk. *a.* Good against hystericks.

*ANTI*, [*ἀντὶ*.] A particle much used in composition with words derived from the Greek, and signifies *contrary to*; as, *antimonarchical*, opposite to monarchy.

ANTIA'CID, ănt'-tē-ăs'-ĭd. *n. s.* Alkali. *Arbuthnot.*

A'NTIAPO'STLE*, ăn'-tē-ă-pŏs'-sl. *n. s.* [from *ἀντὶ* and *apostle*.] Contrary to apostles. *Potter.*

ANTIARMI'NIAN*, ăn-tē-ăr-mĭn'-yăn. *n. s.* He who opposes the Arminians, or Arminianism. *Bp. Barlow.*

ANTIARTHRI'TICKS*, ăn-tē-ăr-*th*rĭt'-ĭks. *n. s.* Medicines to assuage the gout. *Dict.*

ANTICACHE'CTICK, ăn-tē-kă-kĕk'-tĭk. *a.* Medicines for a bad constitution.

A'NTICHRIST §*, ănt'-tē-krīste. *n. s.* The great enemy to Christianity. 1 *John.*

ANTICHRI'STIAN, ăn-tē-krĭs'-tshŭn. *a.* Opposite to Christianity. *South.*

ANTICHRI'STIAN*, ăn-tē-krĭs'-tshŭn. *n. s.* He who is an enemy to Christianity. *Rogers.*

ANTICHRI'STIANISM, ăn-tē-krĭs'-tshŭn-ĭzm. *n. s.* Opposition to Christianity. *Decay of Piety.*

ANTICHRISTIA'NITY, ăn-tē-krĭs-tshē-ăn'-ē-tē. *n. s.* Contrariety to Christianity. *Trapp.*

ANTI'CHRONISM, ăn-tĭk'-rō-nĭzm. *n. s.* [*ἀντὶ* and *χρόνος*.] Deviation from the right order of time. *Selden.*

*To* ANTI'CIPATE §, ăn-tĭs'-ē-pāte. *v. a.* [*anticipo*, Lat.] To take something sooner than another, so as to prevent him that comes after. *Hammond.* To take up before the time. *Dryden.* To foretaste. *Brown.* To preclude. *Shakspeare.*

ANTI'CIPATELY, ăn-tĭs'-ē-pāte-lē. *ad.* By anticipation.

ANTICIPA'TION, ăn-tĭs-sē-pā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Taking up something before its time. *Holder.* Foretaste. *Atterbury.* Opinion implanted before the reasons can be known. *Stillingfleet.*

ANTI'CIPATOR*, ăn-tĭs'-ē-pā-tŭr. *n. s.* A preventer; a forestaller.

ANTI'CIPATORY*, ăn-tĭs'-ē-pā-tŭr-ē. *a.* That which takes up something before its time. *More.*

A'NTICK §, ăn'-tĭk. *a.* Odd; ridiculously wild. *Shak.*

A'NTICK, ăn'-tĭk. *n. s.* He that plays antics; a buffoon; the anticks or tricks themselves. *Shak.* Odd appearance. *Spenser.*

*To* A'NTICK, ăn'-tĭk. *v. a.* To make antick. *Shak.*

A'NTICKLY, ăn'-tĭk-lē. *ad.* In an antick manner. *Shakspeare.*

*ANTICLIMAX*, ăn-tē-klī'-măks. *n. s.* [*ἀντὶ* and *κλίμαξ*.] A sentence in which the last part expresses something lower than the first. *Addison.*

ANTICONSTITU'TIONAL*, ăn-tē-kŏn-stē-tū'-shŭn-ăl. *a.* Against the constitution. *Bolingbroke.*

ANTICONVU'LSIVE, ăn-tē-kŏn-vŭl'-sĭv. *a.* Good against convulsions. *Floyer.*

*A'NTICOR*, ăn'-tē-kŏr. 166. *n. s.* [*ἀντὶ* and *cor*.] A preternatural swelling in a horse's breast, opposite to his heart. *Farrier's Dict.*

A'NTICOSMETICK*, ăn'-tē-kŏz-mĕt'-ĭk. *a.* Destructive of beauty. *Lyttelton.*

A'NTICOURT*, ăn'-tē-kōrte. *a.* In opposition to the court. *Reresby.*

ANTICO'URTIER, ăn-tē-kōre'-tshŭr. *n. s.* One that opposes the court.

ANTICREA'TOR*, ăn-tē-krē-ā'-tŏr. *n. s.* One that opposes the Creator. *Milton.*

ANTI'DOTAL, ăn-tē-dō'-tăl. *a.* That which has the quality of an antidote. *Brown.*

ANTIDO'TARY*, ăn-tē-dōte'-ă-rē. *a.* Serving for a counterpoison. *Cotgrave.*

*To* A'NTIDOTE §*, ăn'-tē-dōte. *v. a.* To furnish with preservatives. *More.*

A'NTIDOTE §, ăn'-tē-dōte. *n. s.* [*ἀντίδοτος*.] A medicine given to expel the mischiefs of another, as of poison. *Quincy.*

ANTIDYSENTE'RICK, ăn-tē-dĭs-ĕn-tĕr'-ĭk. *a* [*ἀντὶ* and *dysenteria*.] Good against the bloody flux

ANTIENT*. See ANCIENT.

ANTIENTHUSIA'STICK*, ăn-tē-ĕn-*th*ū-zhē-ăs'-tĭk *a.* Opposing enthusiasm.

ANTIEPI'SCOPAL*, ăn-tē-ē-pĭs'-kō-păl. *a.* Averse to episcopacy. *King Charles I.*

A'NTIFACE*, ăn'-tē-fāse. *n. s.* Opposite face. *B Jonson.*

ANTIFANA'TICK*, ăn-tē-fă-năt'-ĭk. *n. s.* An enemy to fanaticks. *Milton.*

ANTIFE'BRILE, ăn-tē-fē*b*'-rĭl. 140. *a.* Good against fevers. *Floyer.*

ANTIFLA'TTERING*, ăn-tē-flăt'-tŭr-ĭng. *a.* Opposite to flattering. *Delany.*

ANTIHYSTE'RICK*, ăn-tē-hĭs-tĕr'-rĭk. *n. s.* A medicine good against hystericks. *Bp. Berkeley.*

ANTILO'GARITHM, ăn-tē-lŏg'-ă-*r*ĭ*th*m. *n. s.* The complement of the logarithm of a sine tangent, or secant; or the difference of that logarithm from the logarithm of ninety degrees. *Chambers.*

ANTI'LOGY, ăn-tĭl'-ō-jē. *n. s.* [*ἀντιλογία*.] A contradiction between any words and passages. *Dict.*

ANTI'LOQUIST, ăn-tĭl'-ō-kwĭst. *n. s.* [*ἀντὶ* and *loquor*.] A contradictor. *Dict.*

ANTI'LOQUY*, ăn-tĭl'-ō-kwē. *n. s.* An old word, denoting preface, proem, or peroration.

ANTIMAGI'STRICAL*, ăn-tē-mă-jĭs'-trē-kăl. *a.* Against the office of a magistrate. *South.*

ANTIMANI'ACAL*, ăn-tē-mă-nī'-ē-kăl. *a.* Good against madness. *Battie.*

A'NTIMASQUE*, ăn'-tē-măsk. *n. s.* A lesser masque, in contradistinction to the principal masque. *Bacon.*

ANTIMINISTE'RIAL*, ăn-tē-mĭn-nĭs-tē'-rē-ăl *a* Opposing the ministry of the country. *Gray.*

ANTIMONA'RCHICAL, ăn'-tē-mō-năr'-kē-kăl. *a* Against government by a single person. *Addison.*

ANTIMO'NARCHIST*, ăn-tē-mŏn'-năr-kĭst. *n. s* An enemy to monarchy. *Life of A. Wood.*

ANTIMO'NIAL, ăn-tē-mō'-nē-ăl. *a.* Made of antimony. *Grew.*

A'NTIMONY §, ăn'-tē-mŭn-ē. 546. *n. s.* [*αντι* and *μονος*.] A mineral substance, used in manufactures and medicine. *Chambers.*

ANTIMO'RALIST*, ăn-tē-mŏr'-ăl-ĭst. *n. s.* An enemy to morality. *Warburton.*

ANTINEPHRI'TICK, ăn-tē-nē-frĭt'-ĭk. *a.* Medicines against diseases of the kidneys.

ANTINO'MIAN*, ăn-tē-nō'-mē-ăn. *n. s.* [*ἀντὶ* and *νομος*, Gr.] One of the sect called Antinomians, enemies to the observance of the law. *South.*

ANTINO'MIAN*, ăn-tē-nō'-mē-ăn. *a.* Relating to the Antinomians. *Bp. Hall.*

ANTINO'MIANISM*, ăn-tē-nō'-mē-ăn-ĭzm. *n. s.* The tenets of the Antinomians. *Bp. Hall.*

ANTI'NOMIST*, ăn-tĭn'-ō-mĭst. *n. s.* He who pays no regard to the law. *Bp. Sanderson.*

A'NTINOMY §, ăn-tŭn'-ō-mē. 518. *n. s.* A contradiction between two laws, or two articles of the same law. *Baker.*

ANTIPA'PAL*, ăn-tē-pā'-păl. *a.* Opposing popery. *Milton.*

ANTIPAPI'STICAL*, ăn-tē-pā-pĭs'-tē-kăl. *a.* Opposing popery. *Jortin.*

ANTIPA'RALLEL*, ăn-tē-păr'-ăl-lĕl. *a.* Running in a contrary direction. *Hammond.*

ANTIPARALY'TICK, ăn'-tē-păr-ă-lĭt'-ĭk. *a.* Efficacious against the palsy.

ANTIPATHE'TICAL, ăn'-tē-pă-*th*ĕt'-ē-kăl. *a.* Having a natural contrariety to any thing. *Howell.*

ANTIPA'THETICK*, ăn-tē-pă-*th*ĕt'-ĭk. *a.* Of an opposite disposition. *Icon Libell.*

ANTI'PATHOUS*, ăn-tĭp'-ă-*th*ŭs. *a.* Adverse. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

ANTI'PATHY §, ăn-tĭp'-ă-*th*ē. 518. *n. s* [*αντι* and

*παθος.*] A natural contrariety to any thing, so as to shun it involuntarily; aversion. *Shakspeare.*

*ANTIPERI'STASIS*, ăn'-tē-pĕ-rĭs'-tă-sĭs. 520. *n. s.* [*αντιπερίστασις.*] The opposition of a contrary quality, by which the quality it opposes becomes heightened or intended. *Cowley.*

ANTIPESTILE'NTIAL, ăn'-tē-pĕs-tē-lĕn'-shăl. *a.* Efficacious against the plague. *Harvey.*

ANTIPHLOGI'STICK*, ăn-tē-flŏ-jĭs'-tĭk. *a.* Good against inflammation. *Sir W. Fordyce.*

ANTIPHLOGI'STICK*, ăn-tē-flŏ-jĭs'-tĭk. [See PHLOGISTON.] *n. s.* [*ἀντὶ* and *φλογίστος.*] Medicines which check inflammation. *Bp. Berkley.*

A'NTIPHON§*, ăn'-tē-fŏn. *n. s.* [*αντι* and *φωνη*, Gr.] The chant or alternate singing in the choirs of cathedrals. *Crashaw.* An echo, or response. *Wotton*

ANTI'PHONAL*, ăn-tĭf'-ō-năl. *a.* Relating to the antiphon. *Christian Antiquities.*

ANTI'PHONAL*, ăn-tĭf'-ō-năl. *n. s.* A book of anthems. *Burnet.*

ANTI'PHONER*, ăn-tĭf'-ō-nŭr. *n. s.* A book of anthems, or antiphons. *Chaucer.*

ANTIPHO'NICAL*, ăn-tē-fŏn'-nĭk-ăl. *a.* The same as ANTIPHONAL. *Wheatley.*

ANTI'PHONY*, ăn-tĭf'-ō-nē. *n. s.* The same as ANTIPHON. *Milton.*

*ANTIPHRASIS*, ăn-tĭf'-frā-sĭs. 519. *n. s.* [*ἀντὶ* and *φρασις.*] The use of words in a sense opposite to their proper meaning. *South.*

ANTIPHRA'STICALLY*, ăn-tē-frăs'-tĭk-ăl-lē. *ad.* In the manner of an antiphrasis. *Bp. Morton.*

ANTI'PODAL, ăn-tĭp'-ō-dăl. 518. *a.* Relating to the countries inhabited by the antipodes. *Brown.*

*ANTI'PODES*, ăn-tĭp'-ō-dēz. *n. s.* [*ἀντὶ* and *πόδες.*] Those people who, living on the other side of the globe, have their feet directly opposite to ours. *Shak.* Used by way of opposition *Stafford.*

☞ We frequently hear disputes whether this word should be pronounced in four syllables, as it is here, with the accent on the second: or in three, as if divided into *an-ti-podes*, with the accent on the first syllable, and the last rhyming with *abodes*. To solve the difficulty, it must be observed, that the word is pure Latin; and that, when we adopt such words into our own language, we seldom alter the accent. If, indeed, the singular of this word were in use, like *satellite*, 155, then we ought to form the plural regularly, and pronounce it in three syllables only; but as it is always used in the plural, and is perfect Latin, we ought to pronounce it in four.

> "To counterpoise this hero of the mode,
> "Some for renown are singular and odd;
> "What other men dislike is sure to please,
> "Of all mankind, these dear *antipodes*:
> "Through pride, not malice, they run counter still,
> "And birth-days are their days of dressing ill."
> *Young's Love of Fame.* W.

A'NTIPOISON*, ăn-tē-pŏĕ'-z'n. *n. s.* An antidote. *Brown.*

A'NTIPOPE, ăn'-tē-pōpe. *n. s.* He that usurps the popedom. *Bp. Hall.*

A'NTIPORT*, ăn'-tē-pōrte. *n. s.* An outward gate or door. *Smith.*

ANTIPRELA'TICAL*, ăn-tē-prē-lăt'-ē-kăl. *a.* Adverse to prelacy. *Bp. Morton.*

A'NTIPRIEST*, ăn'-tē-prēēst. *n. s.* An enemy to priests. *Waterland.*

ANTIPRI'ESTCRAFT*, ăn-tē-prēēst'-krăft. *n. s.* Opposition to priestcraft. *Burke.*

ANTIPRI'NCIPLE*, ăn-tē-prĭn'-sē-pl. *n. s.* An opposite principle. *Spenser.*

ANTIPRO'PHET*, ăn-tē-prŏf'-fĕt. *n. s.* An opposite, or an enemy to prophets. *Mede.*

*ANTIPTO'SIS*, ăn-tĭp-tō'-sĭs. 520. *n. s.* [*ἀντίπτωσις.*] A figure in grammar, by which one case is put for another.

ANTIPU'RITAN*, ăn-tē-pū'-rē-tăn. *n. s.* An opposer of puritans. *Warton.*

ANTIQUA'RIAN§*, ăn-tē-kwā'-rē-ăn. *a.* Relating to antiquity. *Warburton.*

ANTIQUA'RIAN*, ăn-tē-kwā'-rē-ăn. *n. s.* Improper, for antiquary. *Warburton.*

ANTIQUA'RIANISM*, ăn-tē-kwā'-rē-ăn-ĭzm. *n. s* Love of antiquities. *Warburton.*

A'NTIQUARY, ăn'-tē-kwā-rē. *n. s.* [*antiquarius* Lat.] Student of antiquity; a collector of ancient things. *South.*

A'NTIQUARY, ăn'-tē-kwā-rē. *a.* Improper, for old; antique. *Shakspeare.*

*To* A'NTIQUATE§, ăn'-tē-kwāte. *v. a.* [*antiquo*, Lat.] To make obsolete. *Hale.*

A'NTIQUATEDNESS, ăn'-tē-kwā-tĕd-nĕs. *n. s* The state of being antiquated or obsolete. *Appendix to Life of Mede.*

A'NTIQUATENESS*, ăn'-tē-kwāte-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being obsolete.

ANTIQUA'TION*, ăn-tē-kwā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The state of being antiquated. *Beaumont.*

ANTI'QUE§, ăn-tēēk'. 112. *a.* [*antiquus*, Lat.] Ancient; old. *Shak.* Of genuine antiquity. *Dryden.* Of old fashion. *Spenser.* Odd; wild; antick. *Donne.*

ANTI'QUE, ăn-tēēk'. *n. s.* An antiquity; an ancient rarity. *Swift.*

ANTI'QUENESS, ăn-tēēk'-nĕs. *n. s.* An appearance of antiquity. *Addison.*

ANTI'QUITY, ăn-tĭk'-kwē-tē. *n. s.* Old times. *Addison.* The people of old times. *Raleigh.* The remains of old times. *Bacon.* Old age. *Shak.* Ancientness.

ANTIREVOLU'TIONARY*, ăn-tē-rĕv-ō-lū'-shŭn-ă-rē. *a.* Adverse to revolutions. *Burke.*

ANTIREVOLU'TIONIST*, ăn-tē-rĕv-ō-lū'-shŭn-ĭst. *n. s.* He who opposes change or revolution. *Guthrie.*

ANTISABBATA'RIAN*, ăn-tē-săb-băt-tā'-rē-ăn, *n. s.* One of a sect so called. *Pagit.*

ANTISACERDO'TAL*, ăn-tē-săs-sĕr-dō'-tăl. *a.* Hostile to priests. *Waterland.*

*ANTI'SCII*, ăn-tĭsh'-ē-ī. *n. s.* [*ἀντὶ* and *σκια.*] In geography, the people who inhabit on different sides of the equator, who, consequently, at noon, have their shadows projected opposite ways. *Chambers.*

ANTISCORBU'TICAL, ăn'-tē-skŏr-bū'-tē-kăl. *a* Good against the scurvy. *Arbuthnot.*

ANTISCORBU'TICKS, ăn-tē-skŏr-bū'-tĭks. *n. s* Medicines against the scurvy. *Arbuthnot.*

ANTISCRI'PTURISM*, ăn-tē-skrĭp'-tū-rĭzm. *n. s.* Opposition to the holy scriptures. *Boyle.*

ANTISCRI'PTURIST*, ăn-tē-skrĭp'-tū-rĭst. *n. s.* One that denies revelation. *Boyle.*

ANTISE'PTICK, ăn-tē-sĕp'-tĭk. *a.* [*ἀντὶ* and *σηπω.*] Counteracting putrefaction. *Battie.*

ANTISE'PTICK*, ăn-tē-sĕp'-tĭk. *n. s.* A remedy against putrefaction. *Sir W. Forduce.*

*ANTISPASIS*, ăn-tĭs'-pă-sĭs. *n. s.* [*ἀντὶ* and *σπαω.*] The revulsion of any humour into another part.

ANTISPASMO'DICKS*, ăn'-tē-spăz-mŏd'-ĭks. *n. s.* Medicines that relieve spasms. *Battie.*

ANTISPA'STICK, ăn-tē-spăs'-tĭk. *a.* [*ἀντὶ* and *σπαστικος.*] Medicines which cause a revulsion of the humours.

ANTISPLENE'TICK, ăn'-tē-splĕn'-ē-tĭk. *a.* Efficacious in diseases of the spleen. *Floyer.*

*ANTI'STES**, ăn-tĭs'-tēz. *n. s.* [*antistes*, Lat.] The chief priest or prelate. *Milton.*

*ANTI'STROPHE*, ăn-tĭs'-trō-fē. *n. s.* [*ἀντιστροφὴ.*] In an ode sung in parts, the second stanza of every three, or sometimes every second stanza. *Milton.*

*ANTI'STROPHON**, ăn-tĭs'-trō-fŏn. *n. s.* A figure which repeats a word often. *Milton.*

ANTISTRUMA'TICK, ăn'-tē-strū-măt'-ĭk. *a.* [*ἀντὶ* and *struma.*] Good against the king's evil. *Wiseman.*

*ANTI'THESIS*, ăn-tĭth'-ē-sĭs. *n. s.* [*ἀντίθεσις.*] Opposition of words or sentiments. *Denham.*

*A'NTITHETON**, ăn-tĭth'-ē-tŏn. *n. s.* [*ἀντιθετον*, Gr.] An opposite. *Instructions for Oratory.*

ANTITHE'TICAL*, ăn-tē-*th*ĕt'-ē-kăl. *a.* Placed in contrast. *Mason.*

ANTITRINITA'RIAN*, ăn-tē-trĭn-ē-tā'-rē-ăn. *n. s.* An opposer of the doctrine of the Trinity. *Pagit.*

A'NTITYPE, ăn'-tē-tīpe. *n. s.* [*ἀντίτυπος.*] That which is resembled or shadowed out by the type

that of which the type is the representation. *Burnet.*

ANTITYPICAL, ăn-tė-tĭp′-ė-kăl. *a.* That which relates to an antitype.

ANTIVENEREAL. ăn′-tė-vė-nė′-rė-ăl. *a.* Good against the venereal disease. *Wiseman.*

A′NTLER§, ănt′-lŭr. *n. s.* [*andouillier*, Fr.] Properly the first branches of a stag's horns; but, generally, any of his branches. *Brown.*

A′NTLERED, ănt′-lĕr′d. *a.* Furnished with antlers. *Vernon.*

*ANTŒ′CI*, ăn-tēē′-sī. 296. *n. s.* [*ἀντὶ* and *οικέω*.] Those inhabitants of the earth, who live under the same meridian, and at the same distance from the equator; the one toward the north, and the other to the south. *Chambers.*

*ANTONOMA′SIA*, ăn-tō-nō-mā′-zhė-ă. 453, 92. *n. s.* [*ἀντὶ* and *ὀνομὰ*.] A form of speech, in which, for a proper name, is put the name of some dignity. Thus a king is called his majesty. *Smith.*

AN′TRE, ăn′-tŭr. 416. *s.* [*antrum*, Lat.] A cavern. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

A′NVIL§, ăn′-vĭl. *n. s.* [ænpille. Sax.] The iron block on which metal is laid. *Shak.* Any thing on which blows are laid. *Shak.* To be upon the *anvil*, is to be in a state of preparation. *Swift.*

A′NVILED*, ăn′-vĭl′d. *part. a.* Fashioned on the anvil. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

ANXIETY, ăng-zī′-ė-tė. 479, 480. *n. s.* Trouble of mind about some future event. *Tillotson.* Lowness of spirits, with uneasiness of the stomach. *Arbuthnot.*

A′NXIOUS§, ănk′-shŭs. 480. *a.* [*anxius*, Lat.] Disturbed about some uncertain event. *Dryden.* Careful; unquiet. *Dryden.* Careful, as of a thing of great importance. *Locke.*

A′NXIOUSLY, ănk′-shŭs-lė. *ad.* In an anxious manner. *South.*

A′NY, ĕn′-nė. 89. *a.* [anig, enig, Sax.] Every; whoever he be. *Shak.* Whosoever; whatsoever. *Shak.* It is used in opposition to *none*. *Deut.* xxxii.

ANY-WHITHER*, ĕn′-nė-hwĭTH-ŭr. *ad.* Any where. *Barrow.*

ANY-WISE*, ĕn′-nė-wīze. *ad.* In any manner. *Barrow.*

A′ORIST, ā′-ō-rĭst. *n. s.* [*ἀόριστος*.] Indefinite; a term in the Greek grammar. *Blackwall.*

*AO′RTA*, ā-ŏr′-tă. 92. *n. s.* [*ἀορτὴ*, Gr.] The great artery which rises immediately out of the left ventricle of the heart. *Quincy.*

APA′CE, ă-pāse′. *ad.* Quickly; speedily. *Spenser.* With haste. *Pope.* Hastily; with speed. *Milton.*

APAGO′GICAL, ăp-ă-gŏdjė′-ė-kăl. *a.* [*ἀπαγωγὴ*.] A demonstration which does not prove the thing directly; but shows the absurdity of denying it. *Chambers.*

*APARITHME′SIS**, ăp-ă-rĭth-mė′-sĭs. *n. s.* [*ἀπαριθμήσις*, Gr.] A figure in rhetorick; enumeration. *Rhetorical Grammar.*

APA′RT, ă-pārt′. *ad.* [*apart*, Fr.] Separately. *Raleigh.* In a state of distinction. *Dryden.* Distinctly. *Raleigh.* At a distance from. *Shakspeare.*

APA′RTMENT, ă-pārt′-mĕnt. *n. s.* A room. *Sir J. Denham.*

APATHE′TICK*, ăp-ă-*thĕt*′-ĭk. *a.* Without feeling. *Harris.*

A′PATHIST*, ăp′-ă-*thĭst*. *n. s.* A man without feeling.

APATHI′STICAL*, ăp-ă-*thĭs*′-tė-kăl. *a.* Indifferent; unfeeling. *Seward.*

A′PATHY§, ăp′-ă-*thė*. *n. s.* [*a* and *παθος*.] The quality of not feeling. *Milton.*

APE§, āpe. *n. s.* [apa, Sax.] A kind of monkey. *Shak.* An imitator. *Shak.* Formerly the term for a fool. *Spenser.*

*To* APE, āpe. *v. a.* To imitate. *Dryden.*

APE′AK, or APE′EK, ă-pēke′. *ad.* In a posture to pierce; formed with a point.

A′PENNINE*, ăp′-ĕn-nīne. *n. s.* A vast ridge of mountains running through Italy. *Beaum. and Fl.*

A′PEPSY, ăp′-ĕp-sė. 503. *n. s.* [*ἀπεψια*.] A loss of natural concoction. *Quincy.*

A′PER, ā′-pĕr. *n. s.* A ridiculous imitator.

APE′RIENT, ă-pē′-rė-ĕnt. *a.* [*aperio*, Lat.] Gently purgative. *Bacon.*

APE′RITIVE, ă-pĕr′-ė-tĭv. *a.* That which has the quality of opening the bowels. *Harvey.*

APE′RT§, ă-pĕrt′. *a.* [*apertus*, Lat.] Open; without disguise; evident. *Fotherby.* Simply, open. *Dalgarno.*

APE′RTION, ă-pĕr′-shŭn. *n. s.* An opening. *Wotton.* The act of opening. *Wiseman.*

APE′RTLY, ă-pĕrt′-lė. *ad.* Openly. *Bale.*

APE′RTNESS, ă-pĕrt′-nĕs. *n. s.* Openness. *Holder*

A′PERTURE, ăp′-ŭr-tshŭre. 460, 463. *n. s.* The act of opening. *Holder.* An open place. *Glanville.* The hole next the object glass of a telescope or microscope. *Newton.* Enlargement; explanation. *Taylor.*

APE′TALOUS, ă-pē′-tă-lŭs. 314. *a.* [*a* and *πεταλον*.] Without petala or flower leaves.

*A′PEX*, ā′-pĕks. *n. s.* [Lat.] The tip or point. *B Jonson.*

*APHÆ′RESIS*, ă-fē′-ė-sĭs. 124. *n. s.* [*ἀφαίρεσις*.] A figure in grammar, that takes away a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word.

*APHE′LION*, ă-fē′-lė-ŭn. *n. s.* [*ἀπὸ* and *ἥλιος*.] That part of the orbit of a planet, in which it is at the point remotest from the sun. *Cheyne.*

*APHE′TA*, ă-fē′-tă. *n. s.* The name of the planet which is the giver of life in a nativity. *Dict.*

APHE′TICAL, ă-fĕt′-ė-kăl. *a.* Relating to the apheta.

APHILA′NTHROPY, ăf′-ė-lăn′-*thr*ò-pė. *n. s.* [*ἀ* and *φιλανθρωπία*, Gr.] Want of love to mankind.

A′PHONY, ăf′-ō-nė. *n. s.* [*ἀ* and *φώνη*, Gr.] A loss of speech. *Quincy.*

A′PHORISM§, ăf′-ō-rĭzm. 503. *n. s.* [*ἀφορισμος*, Gr.] A maxim. *Brown.*

A′PHORISMER*, ăf′-ō-rĭz-mŭr. *n. s.* A dealer in aphorisms. *Milton.*

A′PHORIST*, ăf′-ō-rĭst. *n. s.* A writer of aphorisms. *Nelson.*

APHORI′STICAL, ăf-ō-rĭs′-tė-kăl. *a.* Having the form of an aphorism.

APHORI′STICALLY, ăf-ō-rĭs′-tė-kăl-lė. *ad.* In the form of an aphorism. *Harvey.*

APHRODISI′ACAL, ăf′-frō-dė-zī′-ă-kăl. } 451. *a.*
APHRODISI′ACK, ăf′-frō-dĭzh′-ė-ăk. } Relating to the venereal disease.

A′PHRODITE*, ăf′-frō-dīte. *n. s.* [*Αφροδιτη*.] A follower of Venus. *Cleaveland.*

A′PIARY, ā′-pė-ă-rė. 534. *n. s.* [*apis*, Lat.] The place where bees are kept. *Swift.*

*API′CES*, ă-pī′-sēz. *n. s.* [*apex*, Lat.] Little knobs that grow on the tops of the stamina, in the middle of a flower. *Quincy.*

API′ECE, ă-pēēse′. *ad.* To the part or share of each. *Hooker.*

API′ECES*, ă-pēēse′-ĕz. *ad.* In pieces. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

A′PISH, ā′-pĭsh. *a.* Having the qualities of an ape. *Shak.* Foppish; affected. *Shak.* Silly; trifling. *Glanville.* Wanton; playful. *Prior.*

A′PISHLY, ā′-pĭsh-lė. *ad.* In an apish manner. *Milton.*

A′PISHNESS, ā′-pĭsh-nĕs. *n. s.* Mimickry; foppery. *Congreve.*

API′TPAT, ă-pĭt′-păt. *ad.* With quick palpitation *Congreve.*

*APLU′STRE*, ă-plŏs′-tŭr. *n. s.* [Lat.] The ancient ensign carried in sea vessels. *Addison.*

APO′CALYPSE§, ă-pŏk′-ă-lĭps. *n. s.* [*ἀποκαλύπτω*.] Revelation; the last book in the sacred canon. *Milton.*

APOCALY′PTICAL, ă-pŏk-ă-lĭp′-tė-kăl. *a.* Concerning revelation, or the book so called. *Burnet.*

APOCALY′PTICALLY, ă-pŏk-ă-lĭp′-tė-kăl-ė. *ad.* In such a manner as to reveal something secret.

APOCALY′PTICK*, ă-pŏk-ă-lĭp′-tĭk. *a.* The same as apocalyptical. *Spenser.*

APOCALY′PTICK*, ă-pŏk-ă-lĭp′-tĭk. *n. s.* Apocalyptical writer. *Lightfoot.*

*APO′COPE*, ă-pŏk′-ō-pė. *n. s.* [*ἀποκοπ* , Gr.] A

figure in grammar, when the last letter or syllable of a word is taken away; as, *apoplex* for *apoplexy*.

APOCRU'STICK, âp-ò-krŭs'-tĭk. *a.* [*ἀποκρούστικα.*] Endued with a repelling and astringent power. *Chambers.*

APO'CRYPHA §, â-pŏk'-rè-fâ. 92. *n. s.* [*ἀποκρύπτω.*] Books appended to the sacred writings of doubtful authority. *Hooker.*

APO'CRYPHAL, â-pŏk'-rè-fâl. *a.* Not canonical; or uncertain authority. *Hooker.* Contained in the apocrypha. *Addison.* An account of uncertain credit. *Bp. Barlow.* A person of uncertain credit. *B. Jonson.*

APO'CRYPHAL*, â-pŏk'-rè-fâl. *n. s.* A writing not canonical. *Hanmer.*

APO'CRYPHALLY, â-pŏk'-rè-fâl-lè. *ad.* Uncertainly.

APOCRY'PHICAL*, âp-ò-krĭf'-è-kâl. *a.* Doubtful; not authentick. *Bp. Bull.*

APODI'CTICAL, âp-ò-dĭk'-tè-kâl. *a.* [*ἀποδείξις,* Gr.] Demonstrative. *Brown.*

APODI'CTICALLY, âp-ò-dĭk'-tè-kâl-è. *ad.* So as to be evident beyond contradiction.

APODI'CTICK*, âp-ò-dĭk'-tĭk. *a.* Demonstrable. *Robinson.*

*APODI'XIS*, âp-ò-dĭk'-sĭs. 527. *n. s.* Demonstration. *Sir G. Buck.*

APO'DOSIS*, â-pŏd'-ò-sĭs. *n. s.* [*ἀποδοσις,* Gr.] The application or latter part of a similitude. *Mede.*

*APODYTE'RIUM*, â-pŏd-è-tè'-rè-ŭm. *n. s.* [*ἀποδύτερίον,* Gr.] A dressing-room: the room before the entrance into the convocation-house at Oxford is so called to this day. Anciently the dressing-room of baths. *Life of A. Wood.*

*APOGÆ'ON*, âp-ò-jè'-ŏn. 527. } *n. s.* [*ἀπὸ* and
A'POGEE, âp'-ò-jè. 503. } *γὴ,* Gr.] A point
*APOGE'UM*, âp-ò-jè'-ŭm. } in the heavens, in which the sun, or a planet, is at the greatest distance possible from the earth in its whole revolution. *Chambers.*

*APO'GIATURA**, â-pŏdjè'-è-â-tòò'-râ. *n. s.* [Ital.] A cadence, in musick. *Mason.*

A'POGRAPH*, âp'-ò-grâf. *n. s.* [*ἀπογραφον,* Gr.] A copy.

APOLLINA'RIAN*, â-pŏl-è-nâ'-rè-ân. } *n. s.* One of
APOLLINA'RIST*, â-pŏl-è-nâ'-rĭst. } the sect of Apollinaris of Laodicea, who maintained monstrous notions about the nature of Christ. *Hooker.*

APOLOGE'TICAL, â-pŏl-ò-jĕt'-è-kâl. } *a.* That
APOLOGE'TICK, â-pŏl-ò-jĕt'-ĭk. } which is said in defence. *Hakewill.*

APOLOGE'TICALLY, â-pŏl-ò-jĕt'-è-kâl-è. *ad.* In the way of defence.

APO'LOGIST, â-pŏl'-ò-jĭst. *n. s.* He that makes an apology. *Bp. Bull.*

*To* APO'LOGIZE, â-pŏl'-ò-jīze. *v. n.* To plead in favour of. *Decay of Piety.*

APO'LOGIZER, â-pŏl'-ò-jī-zŭr. *n. s.* Defender. *Hanmer.*

A'POLOGUE §, âp'-ò-lŏg. 338, 503. *n. s.* [*ἀπολογος,* Gr.] Fable. *Brown.*

A'POLOGUER*, âp'-ò-lŏg-ŭr. *n. s.* A fabler. *Burt.*

APO'LOGY §, â-pŏl'-ò-jè. 518. *n. s.* [*ἀπολογία.*] Defence; excuse. *Milton.*

APOMECO'METRY, âp'-ò-mè-kŏm'-mè-trè. 527. *n. s.* [*ἀπὸ* and *μῆκος.*] The art of measuring things at a distance. *Dict.*

*APONEURO'SIS*, â-pŏn-nù-rò'-sĭs. *n. s.* [*ἀπὸ* and *νεῦρον.*] An expansion of a nerve into a membrane. *Sharp.*

*APO'PHASIS*, â-pŏf'-â-sĭs. 520. *n. s.* [*ἀπόφασις.*] A figure, by which the orator seems to wave what he would plainly insinuate. *Smith.*

APOPHLE'GMATICK, âp-ò-flĕg'-mâ-tĭk. 510. *n. s.* [*ἀπο* and *φλέγμα.*] That which has the quality of drawing away phlegm.

APOPHLE'GMATISM, âp-ò-flĕg'-mâ-tĭzm. *n. s.* A medicine to draw phlegm. *Bacon.*

APOPHLEGMA'TIZANT, âp-ò-flĕg-mât'-è-zânt. *n. s.* Any remedy which causes an evacuation of humour. *Quincy*

A'POPHTHEGM, âp'-ò-*th*ĕm. 503. *n. s.* [*ἀπόφθεγμα.*] A remarkable saying; a valuable maxim. *Brown.*

*APO'PHYGE*, â-pŏf'-è-jè. *n. s.* [*ἀποφυγὴ.*] In architecture, that part of a column, where it begins to spring out of its base; the spring of the column *Chambers.*

*APO'PHYSIS*, â-pŏf'-è-sĭs. 520. *n. s.* [*ἀποφυσις.*] The prominent parts of some bones. *Quincy.*

APOPLE'CTICAL, âp-ò-plĕk'-tè-kâl. } *a.* Relating
APOPLE'CTICK, âp-ò-plĕk'-tĭk. } to an apoplexy. *Brown.*

APOPLE'CTICK*, âp-ò-plĕk'-tĭk. *n. s.* One seized with an apoplexy. *Knatchbull.*

A'POPLEX §, âp'-ò-plĕks. *n. s.* Apoplexy. *Dryden.*

A'POPLEXED, âp'-ò-plĕkst. *a.* Seized with an apoplexy. *Shakspeare.*

A'POPLEXY §, âp'-ò-plĕk-sè. 517. *n. s.* [*ἀπόπληξις.*] A sudden deprivation of all internal and external sensation, and of all motion, unless of the heart and thorax. *Quincy.*

*APO'RIA*, â-pò'-rè-â. 505, 92. *n. s.* [*ἀπορία.*] A figure by which the speaker doubts where to begin. *Smith.*

*APORRHO'EA*, âp-pŏr-rè'-â. 92. *n. s.* [*ἀπορρόιη.*] Effluvium. *Glanville.*

*APOSIOPE'SIS*, â-pŏzh-è-ò-pè'-sĭs. 520. 526. *n. s* [*ἀποσιώπησις.*] A form of speech, by which the speaker, through some affection, breaks off his speech before it be all ended. *Smith.*

APO'STASY, â-pŏs'-tâ-sè. *n. s.* Departure from what a man has professed. *Ayliffe.*

APO'STATE §, âp-pŏs'-tâte. 91. *n. s.* [*ἀποστατης.*] One that has forsaken his profession. *Ayliffe.*

APO'STATE*, âp-pŏs'-tâte. *a.* False; traitorous. *Spenser.*

*To* APO'STATE*, âp-pŏs'-tâte. *v. n.* To apostatize. *Montagu.*

APOSTA'TICAL, âp-pŏs-tât'-è-kâl. *a.* After the manner of an apostate. *Sandys.*

*To* APO'STATIZE, â-pŏs'-tâ-tīze. *v. n.* To forsake one's profession. *Worthington.*

*To* APO'STEMATE, â-pŏs'-tè-mâte. 91. *v. n.* To become an aposteme. *Milton.*

APOSTEMA'TION, â-pŏs-tè-mâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* The formation of an aposteme. *Grew.*

A'POSTEME §, âp'-ò-stème. 503. } *n. s.* [*ἀποστήμα,*
A'POSTUME. âp'-ò-stūme. 503. } Gr.] An abscess. *Brown.*

APO'STLE §, â-pŏs'-sl. 472, 405. *n. s.* [*ἀπόστολος.*] A person sent with mandates by another. It is particularly applied to them whom our Saviour deputed to preach the Gospel. *Shakspeare.*

☞ This word is sometimes heard in the pulpit, as if divided into *a-po-stle*; the second syllable like the first of *po-et*. If the long quantity of the *o*, in the Latin *apostolus*, is urged for a similar length of the English *apostle*, let us only turn to No. 537 of the *Principles*, and we shall see the futility of arguing from the Latin quantity to ours. If these reasons are not satisfactory, it is hoped that those who are abettors of this singular pronunciation will alter *e-pis-tle* into *e-pi-stle*, the second syllable like *pie*, and then their reasoning and practice will be uniform. *W.*

APO'STLESHIP, â-pŏs'-sl-shĭp. *n. s.* The office of an apostle. *Donne.*

APO'STOLATE*, â-pŏs'-tò-lâte. *n. s.* Apostleship *Killingbeck.*

APOSTO'LICAL, âp-ŏs-tŏl'-è-kâl. *a.* Taught by the apostles. *Hooker.*

APOSTO'LICALLY, âp-ŏs-tŏl'-è-kâl-lè. *ad.* In the manner of the apostles. *More.*

APOSTO'LICALNESS, âp-ŏs-tŏl'-è-kâl-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of relating to the apostles. *More.*

APOSTO'LICK, âp-ŏs-tŏl'-ĭk. 503. *a.* Taught by or belonging to an apostle. *Dryden.*

APOSTO'LICKS*, âp-ŏs-tŏl'-lĭks. *n. s.* A sect of itinerant anabaptists. *Fulke.*

*APO'STROPHE*, â-pŏs'-trò-fè. 518. *n. s.* [*ἀποστροφὴ.*] A diversion of speech to another person than the speech did intend or require. *Smith.* The contraction of a word by the use of a comma; as, *tho'* for *though*. *Swift.*

**APOSTROPHICK***, ăp-pŏs-trŏf'-fĭk. *a.* Denoting an apostrophe.

*To* **APOSTROPHIZE**, ă-pŏs'-trō-fīze. *v. a.* To address by an apostrophe. *Pope.*

**APOSTUME.** See APOSTEME.

***APOTHE'CA***, ăp-ō-*thē*'-kă. *n. s.* [*apotheca*, Lat.] An apothecary's shop. *Sir W. Petty.*

**APOTHECARY**, ă-pŏ*th*'-ĕ-kă-rē. 470. *n. s.* A man whose employment is to provide medicines for sale. *Shakspeare.*

☞ There is a corrupt pronunciation of this word, not confined to the vulgar, as if it were written *Apotecary. W.*

**APOTHEGM** §, ăp'-ō-*th*ĕm. 503. *n. s.* [properly *apophthegm.*] A remarkable saying. *Walton.*

**APOTHEGMA'TICAL***, ăp-ō-*th*ĕg-măt'-ĕ-kăl. *a.* In the manner of an apothegm. *Worton.*

**APOTHE'GMATIST***, ăp-ō-*th*ĕg'-mă-tĭst. *n. s.* A collector of apothegms. *Arbuthnot.*

*To* **APOTHE'GMATIZE***, ăp-ō-*th*ĕg'-mă-tīze. *v. n.* To utter remarkable sayings.

**APOTHE'OSIS** §, ăp-ō-*thē*'-ō-sĭs. *n. s.* [ἀποθέωσις.] Deification. *South.*

☞ This word, like *Metamorphosis*, has deserted its Latin accentuation on the penultimate syllable, and returned to its original Greek accent on the antepenultimate See *Principles*, No. 503, (*d.*) The other words of this termination, as *Anadiplosis*, *Antiptosis*, &c. retain the Latin accent, though all these words in Greek have the accent on the antepenultimate. This accentuation on the antepenultimate is so agreeable to the genius of our own tongue, that it is no wonder it is so prevalent. Johnson, Sheridan, Kenrick, Ash, Scott, Buchanan, Bailey, and Perry, have adopted it as I have done; and only Smith, Barclay, and Entick, accent the penultimate. So eminent a poet as Garth approves of the choice I have made, where he says,

"Allots the prince of his celestial line
"An *apotheosis*, and rites divine." *W.*

**APOTHESIS***, ă-pŏ*th*'-ĕ-sĭs. *n. s.* [ἀπόθησις, Gr.] A place on the south side of the chancel, in the primitive churches, furnished with shelves, on which were books, vestments, &c. *Sir G. Wheler.*

**APOTOME**, ă-pŏt'-ō-mē. *n. s.* [ἀποτέμνω.] The remainder or difference of two incommensurable quantities. The part remaining of an entire tone, after a great semitone has been taken from it. *Chambers.*

**APOZEM** §, ăp'-ō-zĕm. 503. *n. s.* [ἀπὸ and ζέω.] A decoction. *Wiseman.*

**APOZE'MICAL***, ăp-ō-zĕm'-ĕ-kăl. *a.* Like a decoction. *Whitaker.*

*To* **APPAIR** §*, ăp-pâre'. *v. a.* [apæpan, Sax.] To impair, or bring into decay. *Sir T. Elyot.*

*To* **APPAIR***, ăp-pâre'. *v. n.* To degenerate. *Morality of every Man.*

*To* **APPAL** §, ăp-pâll'. 406. *v. a.* [*appalir*, Fr.] To fright. *Spenser.*

*To* **APPAL***, ăp-pâll. *v. n.* [*palleo*, Lat.] To grow faint; to be dismayed. *Lydgate.*

**APPALEMENT**, ăp-pâll'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Impression of fear. *Bacon.*

**A'PPANAGE**, ăp'-pă-nâje. 90, 503. *n. s.* [*appanagium*, low Latin.] Lands set apart by princes for the maintenance of their younger children. *Bacon.*

**APPARATUS**, ăp-pă-rā'-tŭs. *n. s.* [Latin.] Means to any certain end, as the tools of a trade. *Woodward.*

**APPAREL** §, ăp-păr'-ĕl. *n. s.* [*appareil*, Fr.] Dress. *Shakspeare.* External habiliments. *Waller.*

*To* **APPA'REL**, ăp-păr'-ĕl. *v. a.* To dress. 2 *Sam.* xiii. To adorn with dress. *Sidney.* To cover or deck, as with dress *Bacon.* To fit out. *Hayward.*

**APPA'RENCE** §*, ăp-pâ'-rĕnse. *n. s.* [Fr.] Appearance. *Chaucer.*

**APPA'RENCY***, ăp-pâ'-rĕn-sē. *n. s.* Appearance. *Gower.*

**APPA'RENT**, ăp-pâ'-rĕnt. *a.* Plain; indubitable. *Hooker.* Seeming. *Hale.* Visible. *Atterbury.* Open; evident. *Shak.* Certain; not presumptive. *Shak.*

**APPA'RENT**, ăp-pâ'-rĕnt. *n. s.* For *heir apparent.* *Shakspeare.*

**APPA'RENTLY**, ăp-pâ'-rĕnt-lē. *ad.* Evidently; seemingly. *Shakspeare.*

**APPA'RENTNESS***, ăp-pâ'-rĕnt-nĕs. *n. s.* That which is apparent. *Sherwood.*

**APPARITION**, ăp-pă-rĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* Appearance visibility. *Milton.* The thing appearing. *Shak* A spectre. *Shak.* Something only apparent. *Denham.* The visibility of some luminary, opposed to *occultation. Brown.*

**APPA'RITOR**, ăp-păr'-ĕ-tŭr. 98. *n. s.* [*apparo*, Lat.] An officer of any court of judicature. *Ayliffe.* The lowest officer of the ecclesiastical court; a summoner. *Ayliffe.*

*To* **APPA'Y**, ăp-pâ'. *v. a.* [*appayer*, old Fr.] To satisfy; to content. *Sidney. Ob. J.*

*To* **APPE'ACH** §, ăp-pēētsh'. *v. a.* [*apescher*, old Fr.] To accuse. *Bacon.* To censure. *Spenser.*

**APPE'ACHER**, ăp-pēētsh'-ŭr. *n. s.* An accuser.

**APPE'ACHMENT**, ăp-pēētsh'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Accusation. *Hayward.*

*To* **APPE'AL** §, ăp-pēle'. *v. n.* [*appello*, Lat.] To transfer a cause from one to another. *Hooker.* To refer to another judge. *Locke.* To call another as witness. *Locke.*

*To* **APPE'AL***, ăp-pēle'. *v. a.* To charge with a crime. *Shakspeare.* To pronounce. *Spenser.*

**APPE'AL**, ăp-pēle'. *n. s.* A provocation *from* an inferiour *to* a superiour judge. *Ayliffe.* In common law, an accusation. *Cowel.* A summons to answer a charge. *Dryden.* A call upon any as witness. *Bacon.*

**APPE'ALABLE***, ăp-pēle'-ă-bl. *a.* Subject to an appeal. *Howell.*

**APPE'ALANT**, ăp-pēl'-lănt. *n. s.* He that appeals. *Shakspeare.*

**APPE'ALER.** ăp-pēle'-ŭr. *n. s.* One that makes an appeal. It means also, in our old language, an accuser. *Fox.*

*To* **APPE'AR** §, ăp-pēre'. *v. n.* [*appareo*, Lat.] To be in sight. *Prior.* To become visible, as a spirit. *Acts.* To stand in the presence of another. *Psalm* xlii. To be the object of observation. *Psalm* xc. To exhibit one's self. *Shakspeare.* To be made clear by evidence. *Spenser.* To seem in opposition to reality. *Sidney.* To be plain beyond dispute. *Arbuthnot.*

**APPE'AR***, ăp-pēre'. *n. s.* Appearance. *Fletcher.*

**APPE'ARANCE**, ăp-pē'-rănse. *n. s.* The act of coming into sight. The thing seen. Phenomena. *Glanville.* Semblance; not reality. *Hayward.* Outside; show. *Rogers.* Entry into a place. *Addison.* Apparition. *Addison.* Exhibition of the person to a court. *Shak.* Open circumstance of a case. *Swift.* Presence; mien. *Addison.* Probability. *Bacon.*

**APPE'ARER**, ăp-pē'-rŭr. 98. *n. s.* The person that appears. *Brown.*

**APPE'ARING***, ăp-pēre'-ĭng. *n. s.* The act of appearing. *Spenser.*

**APPE'ASABLE**, ăp-pē'-zā-bl. 405. *a.* Reconcilable.

**APPE'ASABLENESS**, ăp-pē'-zā-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Reconcilableness.

*To* **APPE'ASE** §, ăp-pēze'. *v. a.* [*appaiser*, Fr.] To quiet. *Ecclus.* xliii. To pacify. 1 *Mac.* xiii. To still. *Dryden.*

**APPE'ASEMENT**, ăp-pēze'-mĕnt. *n. s.* A state of peace. *Hayward.*

**APPE'ASER**, ăp-pē'-zŭr. 98. *n. s.* He that pacifies others. *Sherwood.*

**APPE'ASIVE***, ăp-pē'-sĭv. *a.* That which mitigates or appeases. *Sherwood.*

**APPE'LLANCY***, ăp-pĕl'-lăn-sē. *n. s.* Appeal.

**APPE'LLANT**, ăp-pĕl'-lănt. *n. s.* A challenger. *Shak.* One that appeals from a lower to a higher power. *Ayliffe.*

**APPE'LLANT***, ăp-pĕl'-lănt. *a.* Appealing. *Const and Canons Eccl.*

**APPE'LLATE**, ăp-pĕl'-lāte. 91. *a.* The person appealed against. *Ayliffe.* Created on appeal. *Burke.*

**APPELLA'TION**, ăp-pĕl-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Name by which any thing is called. *Brown.* Appeal. *B. Jonson.*

**APPE'LLATIVE**, ăp-pĕl'-lă-tĭv. *n. s.* A title, or distinction. *Bp. Taylor.*

**APPE'LLATIVE***, ăp-pĕl'-lă-tĭv. *a.* Common; usual. *Bp. Bull.*

APPE'LLATIVELY, ăp-pĕl'-lă-tĭv-lè. *ad.* According to the manner of nouns appellative.

APPE'LLATORY, ăp-pĕl'-lă-tŭr-è. *a.* That which contains an appeal.

APPE'LLEE, ăp-pĕl-lèè'. *n. s.* One who is appealed against. *Dict.*

*To* APPE'ND §, ăp-pĕnd'. *v. a.* [*appendo*, Lat.] To hang any thing upon another. *Dr. Johnson.* To add to something. *Johnson.*

APPE'NDANCE*, ăp-pĕn'-dânse. *n. s.* Something annexed. *Bp. Hall.*

APPE'NDAGE, ăp-pĕn'-dâje. 90. *n. s.* Something added. *Taylor.*

APPE'NDANT, ăp-pĕn'-dânt. *a.* Hanging to something else. *Sir E. Sanays.* Belonging to. *Taylor.*

APPE'NDANT, ăp-pĕn'-dânt. *a.* Accidental or adventitious. *Hale.*

APPE'NDENCY*, ăp-pĕn'-dĕn-sè. *n. s.* That which is by right annexed. *Spelman.*

*To* APPE'NDICATE, ăp-pĕn'-dè-kâte. 91. *v. a.* To add to. *Hale.*

APPENDICA'TION, ăp-pĕn-dè-kâ'-shŭn. 459. *n. s.* Appendage. *Hale.*

APPE'NDIX, ăp-pĕn'-dĭks. *n. s.* Something appended. *Stillingfleet.* An adjunct or concomitant. *Watts.*

*To* APPERCEI'VE §*, ăp-pĕr-sèv'. *v. n.* [*appercevoir.*] To comprehend; to understand. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

APPERCEI'VING*, ăp-pĕr-sè'-vĭng. *n. s.* Perception. *Chaucer.*

APPERCE'PTION*, ăp-pĕr-sĕp'-shŭn. *n. s.* That degree of perception, which reflects upon itself. *Reid.*

APPE'RIL*, ăp-pĕr'-rĭl. *n. s.* Danger. *Shakspeare.*

*To* APPERTA'IN §, ăp-pĕr-tâne'. *v. n.* [*appartenir*, Fr.] To belong to as of right. *Raleigh.* To belong to by nature or appointment. *Hooker.*

APPERTA'INMENT, ăp-pĕr-tâne'-mĕnt. *n. s.* That which belongs to any rank. *Shakspeare.*

APPE'RTENANCE, ăp-pĕr'-tè-nânse. *n. s.* That which belongs to. *Brown.*

*To* APPE'RTENANCE*, ăp-pĕr'-tè-nânse. *v. a.* To have as right belonging. *Carew.*

APPE'RTINENT, ăp-pĕr'-tè-nĕnt. *a.* Belonging. *Shakspeare.*

APPE'RTINENT §*, ăp-pĕr'-tè-nĕnt. *n. s.* Any thing pertaining. *Shakspeare.*

A'PPETENCE §, ăp'-pè-tĕnse. } *n. s.* [*appetence*, old
A'PPETENCY, ăp'-pè-tĕn-sè. } Fr.] Carnal desire. *Milton.* Simply desire. *Sir K. Digby.*

A'PPETENT*, ăp'-pè-tĕnt. *a.* [*appetens*, Lat.] Very desirous. *Sir G. Buck.*

A'PPETIBLE, ăp'-pè-tè-bl. 405. *a.* [*appetibilis*, Lat.] Desirable. *Bramhall.*

APPETIBI'LITY, ăp-pĕt-tè-bĭl'-è-tè. *n. s.* The quality of being desirable. *Bramhall.*

A'PPETITE §, ăp'-pè-tĭte. 155. *n. s.* [*appetitus*, Lat.] The natural desire of good. *Hooker.* The desire of sensual pleasure. *Shak.* Violent longing. *Davies.* The thing eagerly desired. *Swift.* Keenness of stomach; hunger. *Bacon.*

*To* A'PPETITE*, ăp'-pè-tĭte. *v. a.* To desire. *Sir T. Elyot. Ob. T.*

APPETI'TION, ăp-pè-tĭsh'-ŭn. 507. *n. s.* Desire. *Hammond.*

A'PPETITIVE, ăp'-pè-tè-tĭv. *a.* That which desires. *Hale.*

*To* APPLA'UD §, ăp-plâwd'. *v. a.* [*applaudo*, Lat.] To praise by clapping the hand. *Shak.* To praise in general. *Pope.*

APPLA'UDER, ăp-plâw'-dŭr. 98. *n. s.* He that praises. *Burton.*

APPLA'USE, ăp-plâwz'. *n. s.* Approbation loudly expressed. *Shakspeare.*

APPLA'USIVE*, ăp-plâw'-sĭv. *a.* Applauding. *Sir R. Fanshaw.*

A'PPLE §, ăp'-pl. 405. *n. s.* [appl, æppel, Sax.] The fruit of the apple-tree. *Pope.* The pupil of the eye. *Deut.* xxxii. 10.

*To* A'PPLE*, ăp'-pl. *v. n.* To form like an apple. *Marshall.*

A'PPLE-GRAFT, ăp'-pl-grâft. *n. s.* A twig of apple-tree grafted upon another tree. *Boyle.*

A'PPLE-HARVEST*, ăp'-pl-hâr-vĕst. *n. s.* The time of gathering apples. *B. Jonson.*

A'PPLE-JOHN*. See JOHN-APPLE.

A'PPLE-TREE, ăp'-pl-trèè. *n. s.* The tree producing apples, of which there is a great variety. *Miller*

A'PPLE-WOMAN, ăp'-pl-wŭm-ŭn. *n. s.* A woman that sells apples.

A'PPLE-YARD*, ăp'-pl-yârd. *n. s.* An orchard.

APPLI'ABLE, ăp-plī'-â-bl. 405. *a.* That which may be applied. *Hooker.*

APPLI'ANCE, ăp-plī'-ânse. *n. s.* The act of applying. *Shakspeare.*

APPLICABI'LITY, ăp-plè-kâ-bĭl'-è-tè. *n. s.* Fitness to be applied to something. *More.*

A'PPLICABLE, ăp'-plè-kâ-bl. *a.* That which may be applied. *Dryden.*

A'PPLICABLENESS, ăp'-plè-kâ-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Fitness to be applied. *Boyle.*

A'PPLICABLY, ăp'-plè-kâ-blè. *ad.* So as to be properly applied.

A'PPLICANT*, ăp'-plè-kânt. *n. s.* He who applies.

A PPLICATE, ăp'-plè-kâte. 91. *n. s.* A right line drawn across a curve, so as to bisect the diameter thereof. *Chambers.*

*To* A'PPLICATE*, ăp'-plè-kâte. *v. a.* To apply *Pearson.*

APPLICA'TION, ăp-plè-kâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of applying; the thing applied; solicitation. *Swift.* The employment of means. *Hooker.* Intenseness of thought. *Locke.* Attention to some particular affair. *Addison.* Reference to some case. *Rogers.*

A'PPLICATIVE, ăp'-plè-kâ-tĭv. 512. *a.* That which applies. *Bramhall.*

A'PPLICATORILY*, ăp'-plè-kâ-tŭr-rè-lè. *ad.* In a manner which applies. *Montagu.*

A'PPLICATORY, ăp'-plè-kâ-tŭr-rè. 512. *a.* That which comprehends the act of application. *Bp. Wilkins.*

A'PPLICATORY, ăp'-plè-kâ-tŭr-rè. *n. s.* That which applies. *Taylor.*

APPLI'EDLY*, ăp-plī'-ĕd-lè. *ad.* In a manner which may be applied. *Montagu.*

APPLI'ER*, ăp-plī'-ŭr. *n. s.* He who applies. *Montagu.*

APPLI'MENT*, ăp-plī'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Application. *Marston. Ob. T.*

*To* APPLY' §, ăp-plī'. *v. a.* [*applico*, Lat.] To put one thing to another. *Dryden.* To lay medicaments upon a wound. *Addison.* To make use of as suitable. *Dryden.* To put to a certain use. *Clarendon.* To use as means. *Rogers.* To fix the mind upon. *Prov.* xxiii. To have recourse to; to address to. *Milton.* To busy; to keep at work. *Sidney.* To act upon; to ply. *Spenser.*

*To* APPLY', ăp-plī'. *v. n.* To suit; to agree. *Shak.* To have recourse to. *Swift.* To attach by way of influence. *Rogers.*

*To* APPO'INT §, ăp-pŏĭnt'. *v. a.* [*appointer*, Fr.] To fix any thing. *Galat.* iv. To settle by compact. *Gen.* To establish by decree. 2 *Sam.* vi To furnish in all points. *A. Barclay.* To limit, or direct; or rather to blame. *Milton.*

*To* APPO'INT*, ăp-pŏĭnt'. *v. n.* To decree. 2 *Sam.* xvii.

APPO'INTER, ăp-pŏĭn'-tŭr. 98. *n. s.* He that fixes. *Gregory.*

APPO'INTMENT, ăp-pŏĭnt'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Stipulation. *Job*, ii. Decree. *Hooker.* Direction; order. *Shak.* Equipment. *Shak.* An allowance paid to any man. *Hurd.*

APPO'RTER*, ăp-pŏr'-tŭr. *n. s.* [*apporter*, Fr.] A bringer into the realm. *Hale.*

*To* APPO'RTION §, ăp-pŏre'-shŭn. *v. a.* [*apportionner*, Fr.] To set out in just proportions. *Bacon.*

APPO'RTIONATENESS*, ăp-pŏre'-shŭn-ăte-nĕs. *n. s.* Just proportion. *Hammond.*

APPO'RTIONMENT, ăp-pŏre'-shŭn-mĕnt. *n. s.* A dividing into portions. *Chambers.*

APPO'RTIONER*, ăp-pŏre'-shŭn-ŭr. *n. s.* A limiter; a bounder. *Cotgrave.*

*To* APPO'SE§, åp-pōze'. *v. a.* [*apposer*, Fr. *appono*, Lat.] To put questions to. *Bacon.* A latinism; to apply to. *Harvey.*

APPO'SER*, åp-pō'-zŭr. *n. s.* An inquirer; a questioner.

A'PPOSITE, åp'-pō-zĭt. 156. *a.* Proper; fit. *Wotton.*

A'PPOSITELY, åp'-pō-zĭt-lē. *ad.* Properly; suitably. *Harvey.*

A'PPOSITENESS, åp'-pō-zĭt-nĕs. *n. s.* Fitness. *Hale.*

APPOSI'TION, åp-pō-zĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* The addition of new matter. *Arbuthnot.* The putting of two nouns in the same case. *Pearson.*

APPO'SITIVE*, åp-pŏz'-ĕ-tĭv. *a.* Applicable. *Knatchbull.*

*To* APPRA'ISE§, åp-prāze'. *v. a.* [*pretium*, Lat.] To set a price upon. *Bp. Hall.*

APPRA'ISER, åp-prā'-zŭr. 98. *n. s.* He who sets a price. *Green's Spleen.*

APPRA'ISEMENT*, åp-prāze'-mĕnt. *n. s.* [Formerly and rightly, *apprisement.*] Valuation. *Blackst.*

APPRECA'TION§*, åp-prē-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*precor*, Lat.] Earnest prayer. *Bp. Hall.*

A'PPRECATORY*, åp'-prē-kā-tŭr-ē. *a.* Praying or wishing any good. *Bp. Hall.*

APPRE'CIABLE†, åp-prē'-shē-â-bl. *a.* The capability of being estimated.

*To* APPRE'CIATE§*, åp-prē'-shē-āte. *v. a.* [*appretier*, Fr.] To estimate. *Gibbon.*

APPRE'CIATION*, åp-prē-shē-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Valuation.

*To* APPREHE'ND§, åp-prē-hĕnd'. *v. a.* [*apprehendo*, Lat.] To lay hold on. *Taylor.* To seize in order for trial. 2 *Cor.* xi. To conceive by the mind. *Hooker.* To think on with terrour. *Temple.* To notice. *Ld. Clarendon.*

APPREHE'NDER, åp-prē-hĕn'-dŭr. *n. s.* Conceiver; thinker. *Glanville.* The person who apprehends another. *Walsall.*

APPREHE'NSIBLE, åp-prē-hĕn'-sē-bl. 160. *a.* That which may be apprehended. *Brown.*

APPREHE'NSION, åp-prē-hĕn'-shŭn. *n. s.* The mere contemplation of things. *Watts.* Opinion; sentiments. *Digby.* The faculty of conceiving new ideas. *Milton.* Fear. *Hooker.* Suspicion; seizure. *Shak.* The power of seizing. *Brown.*

APPREHE'NSIVE, åp-prē-hĕn'-sĭv. 158. *a.* Quick to understand. *Beaum. and Fl.* Fearful. *Addison.* Perceptive; feeling. *Milton.*

APPREHE'NSIVELY, åp-prē-hĕn'-sĭv-lē. *ad.* In an apprehensive manner.

APPREHE'NSIVENESS, åp-prē-hĕn'-sĭv-nĕs. *n. s.* Being apprehensive. *Sir H. Wotton.*

APPRE'NTICE§, åp-prĕn'-tĭs. 140, 142. *n. s.* [*apprenti*, Fr.] One that is bound to serve for a certain term of years, upon condition that the tradesman shall instruct him in his art. *Cowel.*

*To* APPRE'NTICE, åp-prĕn'-tĭs. *v. a.* To put out as an apprentice. *Pope.*

APPRE'NTICEHOOD, åp-prĕn'-tĭs-hŭd. *n. s.* The years of an apprentice's servitude. *Shakspeare.*

APPRE'NTICESHIP, åp-prĕn'-tĭs-shĭp. *n. s.* The same as *apprenticehood. Digby.*

APPRE'NTISAGE*, åp-prĕn'-tĭs-âje. *n. s.* Apprenticeship. *Bacon.*

*To* APPRI'ZE§, åp-prīze'. *v. a.* [*appris*, Fr.] To inform. *Watts.*

APPRI'ZE*, åp-prīze'. *n. s.* Information. *Gower. Ob. T.*

*To* APPRO'ACH§, åp-prōtsh'. *v. n.* [*approcher*, Fr.] To draw near, locally. *Shak.* To draw near, as time. *Deut.* xxxi. To make a progress towards, as mentally. *Jer.* xxx. To come near by natural affinity or resemblance; to contract marriage with. *Leviticus.*

*To* APPRO'ACH, åp-prōtsh'. *v. a.* To bring near to. *Browne.* To come near to. *Temple.*

APPRO'ACH, åp-prōtsh'. *n. s.* The act of drawing near. *Shak.* Access. *Bacon.* Hostile advance. *Shakspeare.* Means of advancing. *Dryden.*

APPRO'ACHABLE*, åp-prōtsh'-â-bl. *a.* Accessible. *Johnson.*

APPRO'ACHER, åp-prō'-tshŭr. 98. *n. s.* He that approaches. *Shakspeare.*

APPRO'ACHMENT, åp-prōtsh'-mĕnt. *n. s.* The act of coming near. *Brown.*

A'PPROBATE§*, åp'-prō-bāte. *part. a.* [*approbo*, Lat.] Approved. *Sir T. Elyot. Ob. T.*

APPROBA'TION, åp-prō-bā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of approving. *Shak.* The liking of any thing. *Hooker.* Attestation; support. *Shakspeare.*

A'PPROBATIVE*, åp'-prō-bā-tĭv. *a.* Approving. *Cotgrave.*

A'PPROBATORY*, åp'-prō-bā-tŭr-rē. *a.* Approving. *Sheldon.*

*To* APPRO'MPT*, åp-prŏmpt'. *v. a.* To excite; to quicken. *Bacon.*

APPRO'OF, åp-prōōf'. *n. s.* Approbation. *Shak.*

*To* APPRO'PE'RATE, åp-prŏp'-pĕr-āte. *v. a.* [*appropero*, Lat.] To hasten. *Dict.*

*To* APPROPI'NQUATE§, åp-prō-pĭn'-kwāte. *v. n.* [*appropinquo*, Lat.] To draw nigh unto.

APPROPINQUA'TION*, åp-prō-pĭn-kwā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Approaching. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* APPROPI'NQUE, åp-prō-pĭnk'. *v. a.* To approach. *Hudibras.* A ludicrous word.

APPRO'PRIABLE. åp-prō'-prē-â-bl. *a.* What may be appropriated. *Brown.*

*To* APPRO'PRIATE§, åp-prō'-prē-āte. 91. *v. a.* [*appropria*, low Lat.] To consign to some use. *Hooker.* To claim or exercise. *Milton.* To make peculiar. *Locke.* In law, to alienate a benefice. *Ayliffe.*

APPRO'PRIATE, åp-prō'-prē-āte. 91. *a.* Peculiar. *Bacon.*

APPRO'PRIATE*, åp-prō'-prē-āte. *n. s.* Peculiarity. *Boyle.*

APPRO'PRIATELY*, åp-prō'-prē-āte-lē. *ad.* Fitly.

APPRO'PRIATENESS*, åp-prō'-prē-āte-nĕs. *n. s.* Fitness.

APPROPRIA'TION, åp-prō-prē-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Application to a particular purpose. *Locke.* The claim of any thing as peculiar. *Shak.* The fixing a particular signification. *Locke.* In law, a severing of a benefice ecclesiastical to the use of some religious house, or dean and chapter, bishoprick, or college. *Cowel.*

APPRO'PRIATOR, åp-prō-prē-ā'-tŭr. 98. *n. s.* One possessed of an appropriated benefice. *Ayliffe*

APPROPRI'ETARY*, åp-prō-prī'-ĕ-târ-ē. *n. s.* A lay possessor of the profits of a benefice. *Spelman.*

APPRO'VABLE, åp-prōō'-vâ-bl. *a.* Meriting approbation. *Brown.*

APPRO'VAL, åp-prōō'-vâl. *n. s.* Approbation. *Temp*

APPRO'VANCE, åp-prōō'-vânse. *n. s.* Approbation. *Spenser.*

*To* APPRO'VE§, åp-prōōv'. *v. a.* [*approbo*, Lat.] To like. *Davies.* To express liking. *Locke.* To prove. *Hooker.* To experience. *Shak.* To make worthy of approbation. *Rogers.* [In law.] To improve. *Blackstone.*

APPRO'VEMENT, åp-prōōv'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Approbation. *Hayward.* When a person indicted doth confess the fact, and accuses his accomplices. *Blackst*

APPRO'VER, åp-prōō'-vŭr. 98. *n. s.* He that approves. *Chaucer.* He that makes trial. *Shak.* One that, confessing felony of himself, accuseth another. *Cowel.*

APPRO'XIMANT*, åp-prŏks'-ĕ-mânt. *a.* Approaching. *Sir E. Dering.*

APPRO'XIMATE§, åp-prŏks'-ĕ-māte. *a.* [*ad* and *proximus.*] Near to. *Brown.*

*To* APPRO'XIMATE*, åp-prŏks'-ĕ-māte. 91. *v. a.* To bring near. *Barrow.*

*To* APPRO'XIMATE*, åp-prŏks'-ĕ-māte. *v. n.* To come near. *Burke.*

APPROXIMA'TION, åp-prŏk-sē-mā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Approach to any thing. *Brown.* In science, a continual approach nearer still, and nearer to the quantity sought. *Bp. Berkeley.*

APPU'LSE, åp'-pŭlse. *n. s.* [*appulsus*, Lat.] The act of striking against any thing. *Harvey.* Arrival; landing. *Bryant.* The approaching to a conjunction with the sun, or any fixed star. *Adams*

APPU'RTENANCE*, ăp-pûr'-tè-nânse. *n. s.* [*appartenance*, Fr.] An adjunct. *Shakspeare.*

APPU'RTENANT*, ăp-pûr'-tè-nânt. *a.* An adjective applied to law purposes. *Blackstone.*

*To* A'PRICATE, ăp'-prè-kāte. *v. n.* [*apricor*, Lat.] To bask in the sun. *Ray.*

APRI'CITY, ă-prĭs'-è-tè. *n. s.* Sunshine. *Dict.*

A'PRICOT, or A'PRICOCK, ā'-prè-kŏt. *n. s.* A kind of wall fruit. *Shakspeare.*

A'PRIL, ā'-prĭl. *n. s.* [*Aprilis*, Lat.] The fourth month of the year. *Peacham.*

A'PRIL-FOOL*, ā'-prĭl-fōōl. *n. s.* He who is imposed upon by others, on the first of April, by being then sent on some absurd errand. *Hay.*

A'PRIL-FOOL-DAY*, ā'-prĭl-fōōl-dā'. *n. s.* The first of April. *The World.*

A'PRON §, ā'-pŭrn. 417. *n. s* A cloth hung before, to keep the other dress clean.. *Shakspeare.*

A'PRON, ā'-pŭrn. 417. A piece of lead which covers the touch-hole of a great gun.

A'PRON *of a goose.* The fat skin which covers the belly.

A'PRON-MAN, ā'-pŭrn-măn. *n. s.* A workman; an artificer. *Shakspeare.*

A'PRONED, ā'-pŭrnd. 462. *a.* Wearing an apron. *Pope.*

*APROPO'S**, ăp-rō-pō'. *ad.* [*à propos*, Fr.] Opportunely. *Warburton.*

*A'PSIS*, ăp'-sĭs. *n. s.* [ἀψίς.] Two points in the orbits of planets. The higher *apsis* is denominated aphelion, or apogee; the lower, perihelion, or perigee. *Chambers.*

APT §, ăpt. *a.* [*aptus*, Lat.] Fit; having a tendency to. *Hooker.* Inclined to; ready; quick. *Shak.* Qualified for. *Sidney.*

*To* APT, ăpt. *v. a.* [*apto*, Lat.] To suit; to adapt. *B. Jonson.* To fit. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

A'PTABLE*, ăp'-tā-bl. *a.* Accommodable. *Sherwood. Ob. T.*

*To* A'PTATE, ăp'-tāte. 91. *v. a.* To make fit. *Bailey.*

A'PTITUDE, ăp'-tè-tūde. *n. s.* [French.] Fitness; tendency. *Decay of Piety.* Disposition. *Locke.*

A'PTLY, ăpt'-lè. *ad.* Properly. *Shak.* Justly; pertinently. *Addison.* Readily; acutely.

A'PTNESS, ăpt'-nĕs. *n. s.* Fitness; suitableness. *Hooker.* Disposition to any thing. *Shak.* Quickness of apprehension. *Bacon.* Tendency. *Addison.*

A'PTOTE, ăp'-tōte. *n. s.* [*a* and πτώσις.] A noun which is not declined with cases.

*A'QUA*, ā'-kwā. 92. *n. s.* [Latin.] Water.

*AQUA-FORTIS*, āk-kwā-fôr'-tĭs. *n. s.* [Latin.] A corrosive liquor made by distilling purified nitre with calcined vitriol. *Chambers.*

*AQUA-MARINA*, āk-kwā-mā-rī'-nā. *n. s.* A stone of a sea or bluish green. *Woodward.*

*AQUA-MIRABILIS*, āk-kwā-mè-răb'-è-lĭs. *n. s.* [Lat.] A medical water.

*AQUA-REGIA*, āk-kwā-rè'-jè-ā. } *n. s.* [Lat.]
*AQUA-REGALIS*, āk-kwā-rè-gā'-lĭs. } An acid water, so called because it dissolves gold, the king of metals. *Chambers.*

*AQUA-TINTA**, āk'-kwā-tĭnt'-ā. *n. s.* [Lat. and Ital.] A species of engraving, imitating drawings made with Indian ink or bistre.

*AQUA-VITÆ*, āk-kwā-vī'-te. *n. s.* [Lat.] Brandy, or spirit of wine, either simple or prepared with aromaticks. *Shakspeare.*

*AQUA'RIUS**, ā-kwā'-rè-ŭs. *n. s.* [Lat.] The eleventh sign in the zodiack. *Cleaveland.*

AQUA'TICAL*, ā-kwăt'-è-kăl. } *a.* [*aquaticus*,
AQUA'TICK, ā-kwăt'-ĭk. } Lat.] That
AQUA'TILE, āk'-kwā-tĭl. 145, 503. } which inhabits the water. *Ray.* Plants which grow in the water. *Mortimer.*

A'QUEDUCT, āk'-kwè-dŭct. *n. s.* [*aquæductus*, Lat.] A conveyance made for carrying water, either under ground, or above it. *Addison.*

AQUE'ITY*, ā-kwē'-è-tè. *n. s.* Wateriness. *B. Jonson.*

A'QUEOUS, ā'-kwè-ŭs. 534. *a.* Watery. *Ray.*

A'QUEOUSNESS, ā'-kwè-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Waterishness.

A'QUILINE, āk'-wè-līn. 145. *a.* [*aquilinus*, Lat.] Resembling an eagle. *Dryden.*

*A'QUILON**, āk'-wè-lŏn. *n. s.* [*aquilo*, Lat.] The north wind. *Shakspeare.*

AQUO'SE, ā-kwōse'. *a.* [*aqua*, Lat.] Watery. *Dict*

AQUO'SITY, ā-kwŏs'-è-tè. 511. *n. s.* Wateriness *Dict.*

A. R. stands for *anno regni*; that is, the year of the reign: as, *A. R. G. R.* 20. *Anno regni Georgii regis vigesimo*, in the twentieth year of the reig of King George.

A'RAB*, ă'-răb. } *n. s.* A native of Arabia.
A'RABIAN*, ă-rā'-bè-ăn. } *Sir T. Herbert.*

A'RABESQUE*, ăr'-ă-bĕsk. *a.* [*arabesque*, Fr.] Relating to the architecture of the Arabs; and some times applied to the lighter kind of Gothick architecture in general. *Swinburne.*

A'RABESQUE*, ăr'-ă-bĕsk. *n. s.* The Arabick language. *Guthrie.*

ARA'BIAN*, ă-rā'-bè-ăn. *a.* Relating to Arabia. *Sir T. Herbert.*

ARA'BIAN*, ă-rā'-bè-ăn. *n. s.* A native of Arabia. *Isaiah*, xiii.

ARA'BICAL*, ă-răb'-è-kăl. *a.* Arabian. *Shelton.*

ARA'BICALLY*, ă-răb'-è-kăl-è. *ad.* In the Arabian manner. *Sir T. Herbert.*

A'RABICK*, ăr'-ă-bĭk. *a.* Arabian. *Worthington.*

A'RABICK*, ăr'-ă-bĭk. *n. s.* The language of Arabia. *Worthington.*

A'RABLE §, ăr'-ă-bl. 405. *a.* [*arabilis*, Lat.] Fit for tillage. *Milton.*

☞ The *a* in the first syllable of this word has the short sound as much as if the *r* were double. The same may be observed of every accented *a* before *r*, followed by a vowel. 81. 168. *W.*

A'RABY*, ăr'-ă-bè. *n. s.* The country of Arabia *Milton.*

*ARACHNOI'DES*, ăr-ăk-nŏè'-dèz. *n. s.* [ἀράχνη and εἶδος.] One of the tunicks of the eye, which resembles a cobweb. *Derham.* A fine thin transparent membrane, lying between the dura and pia mater. *Chambers.*

*ARA'IGNEE*, ăr-ĕn'-yā. *n. s.* [French.] A branch, return, or gallery of a mine. *Dict.*

*To* ARA'ISE*, ă-rāze'. *v. a.* To raise. *Shakspeare.*

ARA'NEOUS, ă-rā'-nè-ŭs. *a.* [*aranea*, Lat.] Resembling a cobweb. *Derham.*

ARA'TION, ă-rā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*aratio*, Lat.] Ploughing. *Cowley.*

ARA'TORY, ăr'-ă-tŭr-rè. 512. *a.* That which contributes to tillage. *Dict.*

A'RBALIST, ăr'-bă-lĭst. 503. *n. s.* See ARCUBALIST. A cross-bow. *Camden.*

A'RBALISTER*, ăr'-bă-lĭst-ŭr. *n. s.* A cross-bowman. *Speed.*

A'RBITER §, ăr'-bè-tŭr. 98. *n. s.* [Lat.] A judge. *Bacon.* One who has the power of decision. *Milton.*

*To* A'RBITER*, ăr'-bè-tŭr. *v. a.* To judge. *Huloet.*

A'RBITRABLE, ăr'-bè-trā-bl. *a.* Arbitrary; depending upon the will. *Spelman.* Determinable. *Bp. Hall.*

ARBI'TRAMENT, ăr-bĭt'-trā-mĕnt. *n. s.* [Properly *arbitrement.*] Will; determination; choice. *Milton.*

A'RBITRARILY, ăr'-bè-trā-rè-lè. *ad.* Despotically. *Dryden.*

A'RBITRARINESS, ăr'-bè-trā-rè-nĕs. *n. s.* Despoticalness; tyranny. *Temple.* Choice. *Clarke.*

ARBITRA'RIOUS, ăr-bè-trā'-rè-ŭs. *a.* Arbitrary. *Norris.* Despotick. *More.*

ARBITRA'RIOUSLY, ăr-bè-trā'-rè-ŭs-lè. *ad.* Arbitrarily. *Glanville.*

A'RBITRARY, ăr'-bè-trā-rè. *a.* Despotick; absolute. *Walsh.* Depending on no rule. *Brown.* Holden at will. *H. Wharton.* Voluntary. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* A'RBITRATE, ăr'-bè-tràte. 91. *v. a.* To decide. *Shakspeare.* To judge of. *Milton.*

*To* A'RBITRATE, ăr'-bè-tràte. *v. n.* To give judgement. *South.*

ARBITRA'TION, ăr-bè-trā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The deter-

mination of a cause by a judge mutually agreed on by the parties. *South.*

ARBITRA'TOR, år-bè-trā'-tûr. 521. *n. s.* An extraordinary judge between party and party chosen by their mutual consent. *Cowel.* A governour. *Milton.* He that has the power of prescribing to others without limit or control. *Addison.* The determiner. *Shakspeare.*

ARBITRA'TRIX*, år-bè-trā'-trîks. *n. s.* A female judge. *Sherwood.*

ARBI'TREMENT, år-bît'-trè-mĕnt. *n. s.* Decision. *Shakspeare.* Compromise. *Bacon.*

A'RBITRESS*, år'-bè-trĕs. *n. s.* In the Latin sense, a witness. *Milton.* A female arbiter. *Milton.*

A'RBORARY, år'-bò-rā-rè. 512. *a.* Belonging to a tree. *Dict.*

A'RBORATOR*, år'-bò-rā-tûr. *n. s.* A planter of trees. *Evelyn.*

ARBO'REOUS, år-bò'-rè-ŭs. *a.* Belonging to trees. *Brown.* A term in botany, to distinguish such funguses or mosses as grow upon trees. *Quincy.*

A'RBORET, år'-bò-rĕt. *n. s.* [*arbor*, Lat.] A small tree or shrub. *Milton.*

ARBORE'SCENT*, år-bò-rĕs'-sĕnt. *a.* Growing like a tree. *Evelyn.*

ARBO'RICAL*, år-bŏr'-è-kăl. *a.* Relating to trees. *Howell. Ob. T.*

A'RBORIST, år'-bò-rĭst. *n. s.* One who makes trees his study. *Howell.*

A'RBOROUS, år'-bò-rŭs. 314. *a.* Belonging to a tree. *Milton.*

A'RBOUR§, år'-bûr. 314. *n. s.* A place covered with branches of trees. *Shakspeare.*

A'RBOUR-VINE, år'-bûr-vîne. *n. s.* A species of bind weed.

A'RBUSCLE, år'-bŭs-sl. 351, 405. *n. s.* [*arbuscula*, Lat.] Any little shrub. *Dict.*

A'RBUTE§, år-bûte'. *n. s.* [*arbutus*, Lat.] The strawberry tree. *Mortimer.*

ARBU'TEAN*, år-bû'-tè-ăn. *a.* Of arbute. *Evelyn.*

ARC, ărk *n. s.* [*arcus*, Lat.] A segment of a circle. *Newton.* An arch. *Pope*

ARCA'DE, år-kāde'. *n. s.* A walk arched over. *Pope.* A small arch within a building. *Warton.*

ARCA'DIAN*, år-kā'-dè-ăn. *a.* Relating to Arcadia. *Milton.*

A'RCADY*, år'-kā-dè. *n. s.* The country of Arcadia. *Milton.*

ARCA'NE*, år-kāne'. *a.* [*arcanus.*] Secret. *Bp. Berkeley.*

*ARCA'NUM*, år-kā'-nŭm. 503. *n. s.* plural *arcana.* [Latin.] A secret. *Swift.*

ARCH§, ărtsh. *n. s.* [*arcus*, Lat.] Part of a circle, not more than the half. *Locke.* A building open below and closed above, standing by the form of its own curve, used for bridges and other works; the sky or vault of heaven. *Shakspeare.*

*To* ARCH ărtsh. *v. a.* To build arches. *Pope.* To cover with arches. *Shak.* To form into arches. *Bacon.*

ARCH, ărtsh. *a.* [ἄρχος.] Chief; of the first class. *Shakspeare.* Waggish; mirthful. *Swift.*

ARCH, in composition, signifies chief, or of the first class; as *archangel, archbishop.*

ARCHA'NGEL§, ărk-āne'-jĕl. 354. *n. s.* One of the highest order of angels. *Milton.*

☞ The accent is sometimes on the first syllable, though not so properly. *W.*

ARCHA'NGEL, ărk-āne'-jĕl. *n. s.* A plant called *Dead nettle.*

ARCHANGE'LICK, ărk-ăn-jĕl'-lĭk. *a.* Belonging to archangels. *Milton.*

ARCHAPO'STLE*, ărtsh-ă-pŏs'-sl. *n. s.* Chief apostle. *Trapp.*

ARCHA'RCHITECT*, ărtsh-ăr'-kè-tĕkt. *n. s.* The Supreme Architect. *Sylvester.*

ARCHBE'ACON, ărtsh-bē'-kn. *n. s.* The chief place of prospect. *Carew.*

ARCHBI'SHOP§, ărtsh-bĭsh'-ŭp. 354. *n. s.* A bishop of the first class, who superintends the conduct of other bishops, his suffragans. *Clarendon.*

ARCHBI'SHOPRICK, ărtsh-bĭsh'-ŭp-rĭk. *n. s.* The state of an archbishop. *Clarendon.*

ARCHBO'TCHER*, ărtsh-bŏtsh'-ûr. *n. s.* Chief mender, ironically. *Bishop Corbet.*

ARCHBUI'LDER*, ărtsh-bĭld'-ûr. *n. s.* Chief builder. *Harmar.*

ARCHCHA'NTER, ărtsh-tshăn'-tûr. *n. s.* The chief chanter.

ARCHCHE'MICK*, ărtsh-kĕm'-mĭk. *a.* Of the highest chemick power. *Milton.*

ARCHCONSPI'RATOR*, ărtsh-kŏn-spĭr'-ă-tûr. *n. s.* A principal conspirator. *Maundrell.*

ARCHCRI'TICK*, ărtsh-krĭt'-tĭk. *n. s.* The chief critick. *Tr. of Boccalini.*

ARCHDE'ACON§, ărtsh-dè'-kn. *n. s.* [*archdiaconus*, Lat.] One that supplies the bishop's place and office in such matters as belong to the episcopal function. *Ayliffe.*

ARCHDE'ACONRY, ărtsh-dè'-kn-rè. *n. s.* The office of an archdeacon. *Carew.* The place of residence of an archdeacon. *Swinburne.*

ARCHDE'ACONSHIP, ărtsh-dè'-kn-shĭp. *n. s.* The office of an archdeacon.

ARCHDIVI'NE*, ărtsh-dè-vîne'. *n. s.* A principal theologian. *Burton.*

ARCHDU'CAL*, ărtsh-dû'-kăl. *a.* Belonging to an archduke. *Guthrie.*

ARCHDU'CHESS, ărtsh-dŭtsh'-ĕs. *n. s.* A title given to the sister or daughter of the archduke of Austria, or to the wife of an archduke of Tuscany. *Howell.*

ARCHDU'KE§, ărtsh-dûke'. *n. s.* A title given to some sovereign princes, as of Austria and Tuscany. *Carew.*

ARCHDU'KEDOM*, ărtsh-dûke'-dŭm. *n. s.* The territory of an archduke. *Guthrie.*

ARCHE'NEMY*, ărtsh-ĕn'-è-mè. *n. s.* A chief enemy. *Milton.*

ARCHFE'LON*, ărtsh-fĕl'-ŭn. *n. s.* The chief of felons. *Milton.*

ARCHFI'END*, ărtsh-fēend'. 275. *n. s.* The chief of fiends. *Milton.*

ARCHFLA'MEN*, ărtsh-flā'-mĕn. *n. s.* Chief priest. *Sir T. Herbert.*

ARCHFLA'TTERER*, ărtsh-flăt'-tûr-ûr. *n. s.* The principal flatterer. *Bacon.*

ARCHFO'UNDER*, ărtsh-fŏŭnd'-ûr. *n. s.* The chief founder. *Milton.*

ARCHGO'VERNOUR*, ărtsh-gŭv'-ûr-nûr. *n. s.* The chief governour. *Brewer.*

ARCHHE'RESY§, ărtsh-hĕr'-è-sè. *n. s.* The greatest heresy. *Butler.*

ARCHHE'RETICK*, ărtsh-hĕr'-è-tĭk. *n. s.* Chief heretick. *Pearson.*

ARCHHY'POCRITE*, ărtsh-hĭp'-ò-krĭt. *n. s.* A great hypocrite. *Fuller.*

ARCHMAGI'CIAN*, ărtsh-mă-jĭsh'-ăn. *n. s.* Chief magician. *Spenser.*

ARCHMO'CK*, ărtsh-mŏk'. *n. s.* Principal mockery or jest. *Shakspeare.*

ARCHPA'STOR*, ărtsh-pās'-tûr. *n. s.* "The Shepherd and Bishop of our souls." *Barrow.*

ARCHPHILO'SOPHER, ărtsh-fè-lŏs'-ò-fûr. *n. s* Chief philosopher. *Hooker.*

ARCHPI'LLAR*, ărtsh-pĭl'-lûr. *n. s.* The main pillar. *Harmar.*

ARCHPO'ET*, ărtsh-pò'-ĕt. *n. s.* The principal poet by repute.

ARCHPOLITI'CIAN*, ărtsh-pŏl-è-tĭsh'-ăn. *n. s.* A transcendent politician. *Bacon.*

ARCHPRE'LATE, ărtsh-prĕl'-lăt. 91. *n. s.* Chief prelate. *Hooker.*

ARCHPRE'SBYTER§, ărtsh-prĕs'-bè-tĕr. *n. s.* Chief presbyter. *Auliffe.*

ARCHPRE'SBYTERY*, ărtsh-prĕz'-bè-tĕr-è. *n. s* The absolute dominion of presbytery. *Milton.*

ARCHPRI'EST, ărtsh-prēēst'. *n. s.* Chief priest *Ayliffe.*

ARCHPRI'MATE*, ărtsh-prī'-măt. *n. s.* The primate over other primates: as the archbishop of Canterbury over the archbishop of York; and, in Ireland, the archbishop of Armagh over the other archbishops. *Milton.*

ARCHPRO'PHET*, ärtsh-prŏf'-fĕt. *n. s.* Chief prophet. *Warton.*

ARCHPRO'TESTANT*, ärtsh-prŏt'-ĕs-tânt. *n. s.* A principal or distinguished protestant. *Stapleton.*

ARCHPU'BLICAN*, ärtsh-pŭb'-lĕ-kân. *n. s.* The distinguished publican. *Bishop Hall.*

ARCHRE'BEL*, ärtsh-rĕb'-ĕl. *n. s.* A principal rebel. *Milton.*

ARCHTRA'ITOR*, ärtsh-trā'-tŭr. *n. s.* The archenemy; the devil; any distinguished traitor. *Hakewill.*

ARCHTRE'ASURER*, ärtsh-trĕzh'-ŭ-rĕr. *n. s.* High treasurer. *Guthrie.*

ARCHTY'RANT*, ärtsh-tī'-rânt. *n. s.* The principal tyrant. *Bishop Hall.*

ARCHVI'LLAIN§*, ärtsh-vĭl'-lĭn. *n. s.* An extraordinary villain. *Shakspeare.*

ARCHVI'LLANY*, ärtsh-vĭl'-lân-ē. *n. s.* Great villany. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

ARCHWI'FE*, ärtsh-wīfe'. *n. s.* A wife in the higher rank of society. *Chaucer.*

ARCHAIO'LOGY§, är-kā-ŏl'-ō-jē. *n. s.* [*ἀρχαῖος* and *λόγος.*] A discourse on antiquity. *Worton.*

ARCHAIOLO'GICK, är-kā-ō-lŏd'-jĭk. *a.* Relating to a discourse on antiquity.

A'RCHAISM, är'-kā-ĭsm. 353. *n. s.* [*ἀρχαισμὸς.*] An ancient phrase. *Watts.*

A'RCHED, är'-shĕd. *part. a.* Bent in the form of an arch. *Shakspeare.*

☞ Words of this form are colloquially pronounced in one syllable; and this syllable is one of the harshest that can be imagined, for it sounds as if written *artsht.* 359. *W.*

A'RCHER§, ärtsh'-ŭr. *n. s.* [*archer,* Fr.] He that shoots with a bow. *Shakspeare.*

A'RCHERESS*, ärtsh'-ŭr-ĕs. *n. s* She that shoots with a bow. *Fanshawe.*

A'RCHERY, ärtsh'-ŭr-ē. *n. s.* The use of the bow. *Camden.* The act of shooting with the bow. *Shak.* The art of an archer. *Crashaw.*

A'RCHES-COURT, ärtsh'-ĕz-kōrt. *n. s.* The chief consistory that belongs to the archbishop of Canterbury, so called from Bow-church in London, where it is kept, whose top is raised of stone pillars, built archwise. *Cowel.*

A'RCHETYPE, är'-kē-tīpe. 354. *n. s.* [*archetypum,* Lat.] The original of which any resemblance is made. *Glanville.*

ARCHE'TYPAL, är-kē-tī'-pāl. *a.* Original. *Norris.*

ARCHI'ATER*, är-kī'-ā-tŭr. *n. s.* [*archiatre,* Fr.] A chief physician. *Sir T. Herbert.*

A'RCHICAL*, är'-kē-kāl. *a.* [*ἀρχικος,* Gr.] Chief; primary. *Hallywell.*

ARCHIDIA'CONAL, är-kē-dī-ā'-kō-nāl. *a.* Belonging to an archdeacon. *Wotton.*

ARCHIEPI'SCOPAL, är-kē-ē-pĭs'-kō-pāl. 354. *a.* [*archiepiscopus,* Lat.] Belonging to an archbishop. *Bishop Hall.*

ARCHIEPI'SCOPACY*, är-kē-ē-pĭs'-kō-pā-sē. *n. s.* The state of an archbishop. *Sir E. Dering.*

A'RCHITECT§, är'-kē-tĕkt. 354. *n. s.* [*architectus,* Lat.] A professor of the art of building. *Wotton.* A builder. *Milton.* The contriver or former. *Ray.*

A'RCHITECTIVE, är-kē-tĕk'-tĭv. *a.* That performs the work of architecture. *Derham.*

ARCHITECTO'NICAL*, är-kē-tĕk-tŏn'-ē-kāl. *n s.* That which forms or builds any thing. *Fotherby.*

ARCHITECTO'NICAL*, är-kē-tĕk-tŏn'-ē-kāl. *a.* Having skill in architecture. *Sir T. Brown.*

ARCHITECTO'NICK, är-kē-tĕk-tŏn'-nĭk. 508. *a.* [*ἄρχος* and *τέκτον.*] That which has the power or skill of an architect. *Boyle.*

A'RCHITECTOR*, är-kē-tĕk'-tŭr. *n. s.* A builder. *Austin. Ob. T.*

A'RCHITECTRESS*, är-kē-tĕk'-trĕs. *n. s.* She who builds. *Wotton.*

A'RCHITECTURE, är'-kē-tĕk-tshŭre. 461. *n. s.* The art or science of building. *Chambers.* The effect of the science of building. *Burnet.*

ARCHITE'CTURAL*, är-kē-tĕk'-tshŭ-rāl. *a.* Relating to architecture. *Warton.*

A'RCHITRAVE, är'-kē-trāve. *n. s.* [*ἀρχὴ* and *trabs,* Lat.] That part of a column, which lies immediately upon the capital, and is the lowest member of the entablature. *Wotton.*

A'RCHIVES, är'-kīvz. 354. *n. s.* [*archiva,* Lat.] The place where records or ancient writings are kept, or the writings themselves. *Woodward.*

A'RCHLIKE*, ärtsh'-like. *a.* Built like an arch *Young.*

A'RCHLY*, ärtsh'-lē. *ad.* Jocosely. *Thyer.*

A'RCHNESS*, ärtsh'-nĕs. *n. s.* Shrewdness; sly humour. *Dr. Warton.*

*A'RCHON*, ärk'-ŏn. *n. s.* [*ἀρχων.*] The chief magistrate among the Athenians. *Potter*

A'RCHWISE, ärtsh'-wīze. 354. *ad.* In the form of an arch. *Aylife.*

ARCI'TENENT*, är-sĭt'-ē-nĕnt. *a.* [*arcitenens,* Lat.] Bow-bearing. *Dict.*

ARCTA'TION, ärk-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*arcto.*] Confinement to a narrower compass.

A'RCTICK, ärk'-tĭk. *n. s.* Northern; lying under the Arctos, or bear. *Philips.*

A'RCTICK *Circle.* The circle at which the northern frigid zone begins.

A'RCUATE, är'-kū-āte. 91. *a.* [*arcuatus,* Lat.] Bent like an arch. *Bacon.*

A'RCUATILE, är'-kū-ā-tĭl. *a.* Bent. *Dict.*

ARCUA'TION, är-kū-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of bending. Curvity, or crookedness. [In gardening.] The method of raising by layers such trees as cannot be raised from seed, by bending down to the ground the branches which spring from the offsets. *Chambers.*

A'RCUATURE, är'-kū-ā-tshŭre. *n. s.* The bending or curvature of an arch. *Dict.*

A'RCUBALIST*, är'-kū-bāl'-lĭst. *n. s.* [*arcubalista,* Lat.] A cross-bow. *Warton.*

ARCUBA'LISTER, är-kū-bāl'-ĭs-tŭr. *n. s.* A cross-bow-man. *Camden.*

ARD, [Saxon.] signifies natural disposition; as, *Goddard,* a divine temper; *Reinard,* a sincere temper; *Bernard,* filial affection. *Gibson.*

A'RDENCY*, är'-dĕn-sē. *n. s.* Ardour; eagerness. *Hammond.* Heat. *Sir T. Herbert.*

A'RDENT§, är'-dĕnt. *a.* [*ardens,* Lat.] Hot; burning; fiery. *Newton.* Fierce; vehement. *Dryden* Passionate. *Prior.*

A'RDENTLY, är'-dĕnt-lē. *ad.* Eagerly; affectionately. *Sprat.*

A'RDENTNESS*, är'-dĕnt-nĕs. *n. s.* Ardency. *Sherwood.*

A'RDOUR, är'-dŭr. 314. *n. s.* Heat. *South.* Heat of affection. *Dryden.*

ARDU'ITY, är-dū'-ĕ-tē. *n. s.* Height; difficulty. *Dict.*

A'RDUOUS§, är'-jū-ŭs. 293, 376. *a.* [*arduus,* Lat.] Lofty; hard to climb. *Pope.* Difficult. *South.*

A'RDUOUSNESS, är'-jū-ŭs-nĕs. 293, 376. *n. s.* Height; difficulty.

ARE, är. 75. The third person plural of the present tense of the verb *to be.*

*A-RE,* or *Alamire.* The lowest note but one in Guido's scale of musick. *Shakspeare.*

A'REA, ā'-rē-ā. 70, 545, 534. *n. s.* [Latin.] The surface contained between any lines. *Watts.* Any open surface. *Wotton.*

*To* ARE'AD, or ARE'ED, ā-rēēd'. *v. a.* [aneban, Sax.] To advise; to direct. *Spenser.*

ARE'EK*, ā-rēēk'. *ad.* In a reeking condition. *Swift*

AREFA'CTION, ăr-rē-făk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*arefacio,* Lat.] Growing dry; drying. *Bacon.*

*To* A'REFY, ăr'-rē-fī. *v. a.* To dry. *Bacon.*

*ARE'NA**, ā-rē'-nā. *n. s.* [Lat. The amphitheatre at Rome has been so called, because strewed with *arena,* sand.] The space for combatants in a theatre. *Maundrell.*

ARENA'CEOUS, ăr-ē-nā'-shŭs. 527. *a.* Sandy *Brown.*

ARENA'TION, ăr-rē-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* A sort of dry bath, when the patient sits with his feet upon hot sand. *Dict.*

ARENO'SE, ăr-ē-nōse'. 527. *a.* Sandy. *Dict.*

ARE'NULOUS, ā-rĕn'-ū-lŭs. *a.* Full of small sand.

**AREOMETER***, ȧ-rē-ŏm′-ē-tŭr. *n.s.* [*aréomètre*, Fr.] An instrument to measure the density of any liquid.

**AREOPAGITE***, ȧ-rē-ŏp′-ȧ-jīte. 156. *n. s.* A senator or judge in the court of Areopagus at Athens. *Acts*, xvii.

**AREOPAGUS***, ȧ-rē-ŏp′-ȧ-gŭs. *n. s.* [Ἀρειοπάγος. Gr.] The highest court at Athens. *Acts*, xvii.

**AREOTICK**, ȧ-rē-ŏt′-ĭk. 534. *a.* [*ἀραιστικα*, Gr.] Efficacious in opening the pores. *Dict.*

**ARETOLOGY**, ȧ-rē-tŏl′-ŏ-jē. *n. s.* [*ἀρετὴ* and *λέγω*.] That part of moral philosophy which treats of virtue. *Dict.*

**ARGAL**, ȧr′-gȧl. *n. s.* Lees sticking to wine vessels, commonly called tartar. *Dict.*

**ARGENT**§, ȧr′-jĕnt. *a.* [*argentum*, Lat.] The white colour used in the coats of gentlemen, knights, and baronets. *Fairfax.* Silver; bright like silver. *Milton.*

**ARGENT-HORNED***, ȧr′-jĕnt-hŏrn′d. *a.* Silver-horned. *Lovelace.*

**ARGENTATION**, ȧr-jĕn-tā′-shŭn. *n. s.* An overlaying with silver. *Dict.*

**ARGENTINE**, ȧr′-jĕn-tĭne. 148. *a.* Sounding like silver; appearing like silver. *Shakespeare.*

**ARGENTRY***, ȧr′-jĕnt-rē. *n. s.* Materials of silver. *Howell. Ob. T.*

**ARGIL**§, ȧr′-jĭl. *n. s.* [*ἄργιλλος*, Gr.] Potter's clay. *Kirwan.*

**ARGILLACEOUS**, ȧr-jĭl′-lā′-shŭs. *a.* Clayey. *Kirwan.*

**ARGILLOUS**, ȧr-jĭl′-lŭs. 314. *a.* Consisting of clay. *Brown.*

**ARGOSY**, ȧr′-gō-sē. 503. *n. s.* [*Argo*, the name of Jason's ship.] A large vessel for merchandise; a carrack. *Shakspeare.*

*To* **ARGUE**§, ȧr′-gū. 335. *v. n.* [*arguo*, Lat.] To reason. *Shakspeare.* To dispute. *Decay of Piety.*

*To* **ARGUE**, ȧr′-gū. *v. a.* To prove any thing by argument. *Donne.* To persuade. *Congreve.* To debate. To prove, as an argument. *Milton.* To charge with. *Dryden.* To prove by appearance. *Tr. of Soliman and Perseda.*

**ARGUER**, ȧr′-gū-ȧr. 98. *n. s.* A reasoner. *Decay of Piety.*

**ARGUING***, ȧr′-gū-ĭng. *n. s.* Argument. *Smith.*

**ARGUMENT**, ȧr′-gū-mĕnt. *n. s.* A reason alleged. *Dryden.* The subject of any discourse. *Shak.* The contents of any work. *Dryden.* A controversy. *Shak.* [In astronomy.] An arch by which we seek another unknown arch, proportional to the first. *Chambers.*

*To* **ARGUMENT***, ȧr′-gū-mĕnt. *v. n.* To reason; to discourse. *Gower. Ob. T.*

**ARGUMENTAL**, ȧr-gū-mĕn′-tȧl. *a.* Reasoning. *Pope.*

**ARGUMENTATION**, ȧr-gū-mĕn-tā′-shŭn. *n. s.* Reasoning. *Watts.*

**ARGUMENTATIVE**, ȧr-gū-mĕn′-tā-tĭv. 512. *a.* Consisting of argument. *Atterbury.* Disputatious.

**ARGUMENTATIVELY***, ȧr-gū-mĕn′-tā-tĭv-lē. *ad.* In an argumentative manner. *Bp. Taylor.*

*To* **ARGUMENTIZE***, ȧr′-gū-mĕn-tīze. *v. n.* To debate. *Mannyngham.*

**ARGUTE**§, ȧr-gūte′. *a.* [*argutus*, Lat.] Subtle; witty. Shrill.

**ARGUTENESS***, ȧr-gūte′-nĕs. *n. s.* Wittiness; acuteness. *Dryden.*

***ARIA***, ȧ′-rē-ȧ. *n. s.* [Ital.] An air, song, or tune.

**ARIAN***, ȧ′-rē-ȧn. *n. s.* One of the sect of Arius, who denied that Christ is the Eternal God. *South.*

**ARIAN***, ȧ′-rē-ȧn. *a.* Belonging to Arianism. *Trapp.*

**ARIANISM***, ȧ′-rē-ȧn-ĭzm. *n. s.* The heresy of Arius. *Leslie.*

*To* **ARIANIZE***, ȧ′-rē-ȧn-īze. *v. n.* To admit the tenets of Arianism. *Worthington.*

**ARID**§, ȧr′-ĭd. *a.* [*aridus*, Lat.] Dry. *Arbuthnot.* Cold; pedantick.

**ARIDITY**, ȧ-rĭd′-ē-tē. *n. s.* Dryness. *Arbuthnot.* Insensibility in devotion, contrary to unction or tenderness. *Norris.*

***ARIES***, ȧ′-rē-ēz. *n. s.* [Lat.] The Ram; one of the twelve signs of the zodiack. *Thomson.*

*To* **ARIETATE**, ȧ-rī′-ē-tȧte. 91. *v. n.* [*arieto*, Lat.] To butt like a ram.

☞ I have, in this word, followed Dr. Johnson, in placing the accent on the second syllable, and not on the first, according to Mr. Sheridan, and Dr. Ash; but I do not very well know for what reason, unless it be that words of this termination, derived from the Latin, generally preserve the accent of the original. See *Principles*, No. 503, (*b*.) *W.*

**ARIETATION**, ȧ-rī-ē-tā′-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of butting like a ram. Battering with an engine called a ram. *Bacon.* The act of striking, in general. *Glanville.*

***ARIETTA***, ȧ-rē-ĕt′-tȧ. 534. *n s.* [Ital.] A short air, song, or tune.

**ARIGHT**, ȧ-rīte′. 393. *ed.* [arehꝺ, Sax.] Rightly; without mental errour. *Spenser.* Rightly; without crime. *Psalms.* Rightly; without failing of the end. *B. Jonson.*

**ARIOLATION**, or **HARIOLATION**, ȧ-rē-ō-lā′-shŭn. 534. *n. s.* [*hariolus*, Lat.] Soothsaying; vaticination. *Brown.*

***ARIOSO***, ȧr-ē-ō′-sō. *n. s.* [Ital.] The movement of a common air.

*To* **ARISE**, ȧ-rīze′. *v. n.* [aprran, aꝑar, Sax.] To mount upward. *Dryden.* To get up. 1 *Esd.* ix. To come into view. *Matt.* xxiv. To revive from death. *Isaiah.* To proceed from. *Acts*, xi. To enter upon a new station. *Cowley.* To commence hostility. 1 *Samuel*, xvii.

**ARISTARCHY***, ȧr′-rĭs-tȧr-kē. *n. s.* [*ἄριστος* and *ἀρχη*.] A body of good men in power. *Harrington.*

**ARISTOCRACY**§, ȧr-ĭs-tŏk′-krȧ-sē. *n. s.* [*ἄριστος* and *κρατέω*.] That form of government which places the supreme power in the nobles. *Swift.*

**ARISTOCRAT***, ȧr-ĭs-tō-krȧt′. *n. s.* A favourer of aristocracy. *Burke.*

**ARISTOCRATICAL**, ȧr-rĭs-tō-krȧt′-tē-kȧl. 544.
**ARISTOCRATICK***, ȧr-rĭs-tō-krȧt′-ĭk.
*a.* Relating to aristocracy. *Ayliffe.*

**ARISTOCRATICALLY***, ȧr-rĭs-tō-krȧt′-ē-kȧl-ē *ad.* In an aristocratical manner.

**ARISTOCRATICALNESS**, ȧr-rĭs-tō-krȧt′-ē-kȧl-nĕs. *n. s.* An aristocratical state.

**ARISTOCRATY***, ȧr-rĭs-tŏk′-rȧ-tē. *n. s.* The same as *aristocracy*. *Burton.*

**ARISTOTELIAN***, ȧr-rĭs-tō-tē′-lē-ȧn. *a.* Founded on the opinion of Aristotle. *Warburton.*

**ARISTOTELIAN***, ȧr-rĭs-tō-tē′-lē-ȧn. *n. s.* A follower of Aristotle. *Sir Miles Sandys.*

**ARISTOTELICK***, ȧr-rĭs-tō-tĕl′-ĭk. *a.* Relating to the philosophy of Aristotle. *Warton.*

**ARITHMANCY**, ȧ-rĭth′-mȧn-sē. *n. s.* [*ἀριθμὸς* and *μαντεία*.] A foretelling future events by numbers. *Dict.*

**ARITHMETICAL**, ȧr-ĭth-mĕt′-tē-kȧl. 527. *a.* According to arithmetick. *Grew.*

**ARITHMETICALLY**, ȧr-ĭth-mĕt′-tē-kȧl-lē. *ad.* In an arithmetical manner. *Arbuthnot.*

**ARITHMETICIAN**, ȧ-rĭth-mē-tĭsh′-ȧn. *n. s.* A master of the art of numbers. *Addison.*

**ARITHMETICK**§, ȧ-rĭth′-mē-tĭk. *n. s.* [*ἀριθμος* and *μετρέω*.] The science of numbers. *Shakspeare.*

☞ There is a small, but a very general deviation from accuracy in pronouncing this word, which lies in giving the first *i* the sound of short *e*, as if written *arethmetick*. As this inaccuracy is but trifling, so it may be rectified without any great singularity. *W.*

**ARK**, ȧrk. 77. *n. s.* [*arca*, Lat.] A vessel to swim upon the water, usually applied to that in which Noah was preserved. *Genesis.* The repository of the covenant of God with the Jews. *Calmet.* A chest, coffer, or bin. *Bp. King.*

**ARM**, ȧrm. [See ART.] *n. s.* [*armus*, Lat.] The limb which reaches from the hand to the shoulder. *Job.* The bough of a tree. *Sidney.* An inlet of water from the sea. *Dryd.* Power; might. *Jer.* xvii.

**ARM'S-REACH***, ȧrmz′-rētsh. *n. s.* Within the stretch of the arm.

*To* **ARM**§, ȧrm. [See ART.] *v. a.* [*armo*, Lat.] To furnish with armour of defence. *Genesis.* To plate with any thing that may add strength. *Shak.* To

furnish; to fit up. *Walton.* To provide against. *Spenser.*

*To* ARM, ârm. [See ART.] *v. n.* To take arms. *Shakspeare.*

*ARMADA,* ar-mâ'-dâ. [See LUMBAGO.] *n. s.* [Span.] An armament for sea; a fleet of war. *Fairfax.*

*ARMADILLO,* ar-mâ-dĭl'-lo. *n. s.* [Span.] A four-footed animal of Brazil, as big as a cat, with a snout like a hog, a tail like a lizard, and feet like a hedge-hog, armed all over with hard scales like armour, whence he takes his name. *Trevoux.*

A'RMAMENT, ar'-mâ-mĕnt. 503. *n. s.* [*armamentum,* Lat.] A force equipped for war. *Bryant.*

ARMAME'NTARY, ar-mâ-mĕnt'-â-rè. *n. s.* An armoury. *Dict.*

A'RMAN, ar'-mân. *n. s.* A confection for restoring appetite in horses. *Dict.*

A'RMATURE, ar'-mâ-tshûre. 461. *n. s.* Armour. *Ray.* Offensive weapons. *Decay of Piety.*

A'RMED, ârm'd. *a.* [In heraldry.] It is used in respect of beasts and birds, when their teeth, horns, &c. are of a different colour from the rest. *Chambers.*

A'RMED *Chair,* ârm'd'-tshâre. *n. s.* An elbow-chair.

ARME'NIAN *Bole,* ar-mè'-nè-ân-bôle. *n. s.* A fatty medicinal kind of earth, of a pale reddish colour, which takes its name from the country of Armenia.

ARME'NIAN *Stone,* ar-mè'-nè-ân-stône. *n. s.* A mineral stone or earth of a blue colour, spotted with green, black, and yellow; anciently brought only from Armenia.

ARME'NTAL, ar-mĕn'-tâl. } *a.* [*armentalis,*
A'RMENTINE, ar'-mĕn-tîne. 149. } Lat.] Belonging to a drove or herd of cattle. *Dict.*

ARMENTO'SE, ar-mĕn-tôse'. *a.* Abounding with cattle. *Dict.*

A'RMFUL*, ârm'-fûl. *n. s.* What the arm can hold. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

A'RMGAUNT, ârm'-gânt. 214. *a.* Slender as the arm. *Shakspeare.*

A'RMHOLE, ârm'-hôle. *n. s.* The cavity under the shoulder. *Bacon.*

ARMI'GEROUS, ar-mĭd'-jûr-rûs. *a.* [*armiger,* Lat.] Bearing arms.

A'RMILLARY, ar'-mĭl-lâ-rè. [See MAXILLARY.] *a.* [*armilla,* Lat.] Resembling a bracelet. *Harris.*

A'RMILLATED, ar'-mĭl-lâ-tĕd. *a.* Having bracelets. *Dict.*

A'RMINGS, ârm'-îngz. *n. s.* Clothes hung about the outside of the ship's upper works fore and aft, and before the cubbrige heads. *Chambers.*

ARMI'NIAN*, ar-mĭn'-yân. 113. *n. s.* He who supports the tenets of Arminius. *Burnet.*

ARMI'NIAN*, ar-mĭn'-yân. *a.* Relating to the sect of Arminius. *South.*

ARMI'NIANISM*, ar-mĭn'-yân-nĭzm. *n. s.* The tenets of Arminius. *Mountagu.*

ARMI'POTENCE, ar-mĭp'-ò-tĕnse. 518. *n. s.* Power in war.

ARMI'POTENT, ar-mĭp'-ò-tĕnt. *a.* Powerful in arms. *Shakspeare.*

ARMI'SONOUS, ar-mĭs'-ò-nûs. *a.* [*armisonus,* Lat.] Rustling with armour.

A'RMISTICE, ar'-mè-stĭs. 503, 142. *n. s.* [*armistitium,* Lat.] A short truce. *Lyttelton.*

A'RMLESS*, ârm'-lĕs. *a.* Without an arm. *Chaucer.* Without weapons or arms. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

A'RMLET, ârm'-lĕt. *n. s.* A little arm; as, an *armlet* of the sea. A piece of armour for the arm. A bracelet for the arm. *Donne.*

ARMO'NIAC, ar-mò'-nè-ăk. 505. *n. s.* A sort of volatile salt. See AMMONIAC.

A'RMORER, ar'-mûr-ûr. 557. *n. s.* He that makes armour. *Shakspeare.* He that dresses another in armour. *Shakspeare.*

ARMO'RIAL, ar-mò'-rè-ăl. *a.* Belonging to the arms of a family. *Potter.* Belonging to armour.

ARMO'RICAN*, ar-mŏr'-è-kân. *a.* Relating to Armorica or Basse Bretagne, now Britany. *Warton.*

ARMO'RICK*, ar-mŏr'-rĭk. *a.* Armorican. *Milton.*

A'RMORIST, ar' mûr-rĭst. *n. s.* A person skilled in heraldry. *Dict.*

A'RMORY, ar'-mûr-è. 557. *n. s.* [*armarium,* Lat. The place in which arms are reposited for use *Milton.* Armour. *Milton.* Ensigns armorial. *Spenser.*

A'RMOUR, ar'-mûr. 314. *n. s.* Defensive arms. *Shakspeare.*

A'RMOUR-BEARER, ar'-mûr-bâre'-ûr. *n. s.* He that carries the armour of another. *Dryden.*

A'RMPIT, ârm'-pĭt. *n. s.* The hollow place under the shoulder. *Moxon.*

ARMS, ârmz. 77. *n. s.* [*arma,* Lat.] Weapons of offence. *Pope.* A state of hostility. *Shak.* War in general. *Dryden.* The act of taking arms. *Milton* The ensigns armorial of a family.

A'RMY, ar'-mè. 482. *n. s.* [*armée,* Fr.] A collection of armed men. *Locke.* A great number. *Shak.*

ARNA'TTO*, ar-nat'-tò. } *n. s.* A vegetable produc
ARNO'TTO*, ar-nŏt'-tò. } tion of the West Indies, used as a dye. *Sir W. Petty.*

ARO'INT. See AROYNT.

*ARO'MA**, a-rò'-mâ. *n. s.* [ἄρωμα, Gr.] The odorant principle of plants.

AROMA'TICAL, ar-ò-mat'-è-kâl. *a.* Spicy; fragrant. *Bacon.*

AROMA'TICK, ar-ò-mat'-ĭk. 527. *a.* Spicy. *Dryden.* Fragrant. *Pope.*

AROMA'TICKS, ar-ò-mat'-ĭks. 527. *n. s.* Spices *Raleigh.*

AROMATIZA'TION, ar-ò-mat-è-zâ'-shûn. *n. s* The mingling of aromatick spices with any medicine.

*To* ARO'MATIZE, ar'-ò-mâ-tîze. *v. a.* To scent with spices. *Bacon.* To scent. *Brown.*

ARO'MATIZER*, ar'-rò-mâ-tî-zûr. *n. s.* That which gives a spicy quality. *Evelyn.*

ARO'SE, â-rôze'. 554. The preterite of the verb *arise.*

ARO'UND, â-rôund'. *ad.* In a circle. *Dryden.* On every side. *Dryden.*

ARO'UND, â-rôund'. 545. *prep.* About. *Dryden.*

*To* ARO'USE, â-rôûze'. *v. a.* To wake from sleep. *Shakspeare.* To raise up. *Thomson.*

ARO'W, â-rò'. 545. *ad.* In a row. *Sidney.* Successively; in order. *Shakspeare.*

ARO'YNT, â-rôint'. *ad.* Be gone; away. *Shak.*

*ARPE'GGIO**, ar-pĕd'-jè-ò. *n. s.* [Ital.] The distinct sound of the notes of an instrumental chord, accompanying the voice. *Walker.*

*ARQUEBUSA'DE**, ar-kwè-bûs-âde'. *n. s.* A distilled water, applied to a bruise or wound. *Chesterfield.*

A'RQUEBUSE, ar'-kwè-bûs. *n. s.* A hand gun. *Bacon.*

A'RQUEBUSIER, ar-kwè-bûs-êer'. 275. *n. s.* A soldier armed with an arquebuse. *Knolles.*

ARR*, ar. *n. s.* A mark made by a flesh-wound; a cicatrice. *Relph.*

A'RRA*, ar'-râ. *n. s.* [*arrha* or *arra,* Lat.] A pledge. *Anderson. Ob. T.*

A'RRACH, ar'-râtsh. } *n. s.* One of the quickest
O'RRACH, ôr'-râtsh. } plants in coming up and
O'RRAGE, ôr'-rîdje. } running to seed. *Mortim.*

ARRA'CK, or ARA'CK, ar-rak'. *n. s.* A spirit procured by distillation from a vegetable juice called toddy, which flows by incision out of the cocoa-nut tree. *Chambers.*

ARRA'CK-PUNCH*, ar-rak'-pŭnsh. *n. s.* The liquor called punch, composed, in a great degree, of arrack. *Dr. Warton.*

*To* ARRA'IGN, ar-râne'. *v. a.* [*arraigner,* Fr.] To set a thing in order, or in its place. *Cowel.* To accuse. *Roscommon.*

ARRA'IGNMENT, ar-râne'-mĕnt. *n. s.* The act of arraigning. *Dryden.*

ARRA'IMENT*, ar-râ'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Clothing; dress. *Sheldon.*

A'RRAND*, ar'-rând. *n. s.* [æpenð, Sax.] The old word for errand, message. *Howell.*

*To* ARRA'NGE, ar-rânje'. *v. a.* [*arranger,* Fr.] To put in the proper order. *Spenser.*

ARRA'NGEMENT, ar-rânje'-mĕnt. *n. s.* The act of putting in proper order. *Cheyne.*

ARRA'NGER*, år-rånje'-ůr. *n. s.* He who plans or contrives. *Burke.*

A'RRANT, år'-rånt. 81, 82. *a.* Bad in a high degree. *Sidney.*

A'RRANTLY, år'-rånt-lè. *ad.* Corruptly. *L'Estrange.*

A'RRAS, år'-rås. 81, 82. *n. s.* [from *Arras*, a town in Artois.] Tapestry. *Spenser.*

ARRA'UGHT, år-råwt'. *a.* Seized by violence. *Spenser.*

ARRA'Y, år-rà'. *n. s.* [*arroy*, Fr.] Order, chiefly of war. *Hayward.* Dress. *Spenser.* [In law.] The ranking or setting forth of a jury or inquest. *Cowel.*

*To* ARRA'Y§, år-rà'. *v. a.* To put in order. *Gower.* To deck. *Job*, xl.

ARRA'YERS, år-rà'-ůrz. *n. s.* Officers who saw the soldiers duly appointed in their armour. *Cowel.*

ARRE'AR§, år-rèèr'. *ad.* [*arriere*, Fr.] Behind. *Spenser.*

ARRE'AR, år-rèèr'. *n. s.* That which remains unpaid. *Dryden.* The rear. *Howell.*

ARRE'ARAGE, år-rèè'-råje. 90. *n. s.* The remainder of an account. *Cowel.*

ARRE'ARANCE, år-rèè'-rånse. *n s.* The same with *arrear*. *Dict.*

*To* ARRE'CT§*, år-rèkt'. *v. a.* To raise or lift up. *Skelton. Ob. T.*

ARRE'CT*, år-rèkt'. *a.* [*arrectus*, Lat.] Erected. *Bp. Smalridge.*

ARRENTA'TION, år-rèn-tà'-shůn. *n. s.* [*arrendare*, low Lat.] The licensing an owner of lands in a forest, to enclose them. *Dict.*

ARREPTI'TIOUS, år-rèp-tish'-ůs. *a.* [*arreptus*, Lat.] Snatched away. Crept in privily. Mad. *Howell.*

ARRE'ST, år-rèst'. *n. s.* [*arrester*, Fr.] A stop or stay; a man apprehended for debt is said to be arrested. *Cowel.* Any caption. *Taylor.*

ARRE'ST, år-rèst'. *n. s.* A mangy humour between the ham and pastern of the hinder legs of a horse. *Dict.*

*To* ARRE'ST§, år-rèst'. *v. a.* To seize by a mandate. *Shak.* To seize any thing by law. *Shak.* To lay hands on. *Spenser.* To withhold. *Davies.* To stop motion. *Boyle.* To obstruct. *Bacon.*

*To* ARRE'T§*, år-rèt'. *v. a.* [*arreter*, old Fr.] To assign; to allot. *Spenser. Ob. T.*

ARRE'T*, år-rèt'. *n. s.* A decree.

ARRE'TTED, år-rèt'-tèd. *a.* One convened before a judge, and charged with a crime.

*To* ARRI'DE, år-ride'. *v. a.* [*arrideo*, Lat.] To laugh at. To smile. To please well. *B. Jonson.*

ARRIE'RE, år-rèèr'. *n. s.* [Fr.] The last body of an army. *Hayward.*

ARRI'ERE BAN, år-rèèr'-bân. *n. s.* A general proclamation, by which the king of France summons to the war all that hold of him. *Sir H. Sheere.*

ARRI'ERE FEE, or FIEF. A fee dependant on a superiour one.

ARRI'ERE VASSAL. The vassal of a vassal. *Trevoux.*

ARRI'SION, år-rîzh'-ůn. 451. *n. s.* [*arrisio*, Lat.] A smiling upon. *Dict.*

ARRI'VAL, år-rì'-vål. *n. s.* Coming to any place. *Wailer.*

ARRI'VANCE, år-rì'-vånse. *n. s.* Company coming. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

*To* ARRI'VE§, år-rîve'. *v. n.* [*arriver*, Fr.] To come to any place. *Dryden.* To reach any point. *Locke.* To gain any thing. *Taylor.* To happen. *Waller.*

*To* ARRI'VE*, år-rîve'. *v. a.* To reach. *Shakspeare.*

*To* ARRO'DE, år-rôde'. *v. a.* [*arrodo*, Lat.] To gnaw or nibble. *Dict.*

A'RROGANCE, år'-rò-gånse. } *n. s.* The quality
A'RROGANCY, år'-rò-gân-sè. } of taking much upon one's self. *Shakspeare.*

A'RROGANT, år'-rò-gânt. 81, 82. *a.* Haughty; proud. *Temple.*

A'RROGANTLY, år'-rò-gânt-lè. *ad.* In an arrogant manner. *Dryden.*

A'RROGANTNESS, år'-rò-gânt-nès. *n. s.* The same with *arrogance*. *Dict.*

*To* A'RROGATE§, år'-rò-gàte. 91. *v. a.* [*arrogo*, Lat.] To claim vainly. *Hayward.*

ARROGA'TION, år-rò-gà'-shůn. *n. s.* A claiming in a proud unjust manner. *More.*

A'RROGATIVE*, år'-rò-gà-tîv. *a.* Claiming in an unjust manner. *More.*

ARRO'SION, år-rò'-zhůn. 451. *n. s.* A gnawing. *Dict.*

A'RROW§, år'-rò. 327. *n. s.* [apepe, Sax.] The pointed weapon which is shot from a bow. *Shak.*

A'RROWHEAD, år'-rò-hèd. *n. s.* A water plant: its leaves resemble the head of an arrow. *Dict.*

A'RROWY, år'-rò-è. *a.* Consisting of arrows. *Milton.* Formed like an arrow. *Cowper.*

ARSE, årse. *n. s.* [eapre, Sax.] The buttocks.

ARSE-FOOT, års'-fůt. *n. s.* A kind of water-fowl. *Dict.*

A'RSENAL, år'-sè-nål. *n. s.* [*arsenale*, Ital.] A magazine of military stores. *Addison.*

ARSE'NICAL, år-sĕn'-è-kål. *a.* Containing *arsenick*. *Harvey.*

A'RSENICK§, årse'-nîk. *n. s.* [*ἀρσένικον.*] A mineral substance, which is a violent corrosive poison. *Chambers.*

A'RSMART, års'-mårt. *n. s.* An herb. *Coles.*

A'RSON*, år'-s'n. *n. s.* [*arson*, old Fr.] The crime of house-burning.

ART§, årt. 77. *n. s.* [*ars*, Lat.] The power of doing something not taught by nature. *South.* A science. *Ben Jonson.* A trade. *Boyle.* Artfulness. *Shak.* Cunning. *Shak.* Speculation. *Shak.*

☞ As *a* before *r*, followed by a vowel, has the short or fourth sound, so when it is followed by a consonant it has the long or second sound. See ARABLE, 81, 168. *W.*

ARTE'RIAL, år-tè'-rè-ål. *a.* That which relates to the artery. *Blackmore.*

ARTERIO'TOMY, år-tè-rè-ŏt'-tò-mè. 513. *n. s.* The operation of letting blood from the artery.

A'RTERY§, år'-tůr-è. 555. *n. s.* [*arteria*, Lat. from the Gr.] A conical canal, conveying the blood from the heart to all parts of the body. *Quincy.*

A'RTFUL, årt'-fůl. 174. *a.* Performed with art. *Dryden.* Artificial. Cunning. *Pope.*

A'RTFULLY, årt'-fůl-lè. *ad.* With art; skilfully. *Dryden.*

A'RTFULNESS, årt'-fůl-nès. *n. s.* Skill. *Cheyne.* Cunning.

ARTHRI'TICK, år-*thrît*'-îk. 509. } *a.* Gouty. *Ar-*
ARTHRI'TICAL, år-*thrît*'-è-kål. } *butnot.* Relating to joints. *Brown.*

*ARTHRI'TIS*, år-*thrît*'-îs. *n. s.* [*ἀρθρῖτις.*] The gout. *Quincy.*

A'RTICHOKE, år'-tè-tshòke. *n. s* [*artichault*, Fr.] A plant very like the thistle, but having large scaly heads like the cone of the pine tree. *Miller.*

A'RTICHOKE *of Jerusalem*. A species of sun-flower, yielding esculent roots.

A'RTICK, år'-tîk. *a.* [*ἄρκτικος*, Gr.] Northern; under the bear. See ARCTICK. *Brown.*

A'RTICLE§, år'-tè-kl. 405. *n. s.* [*articulus*, Lat.] A part of speech. A single clause of an account. *Hooker.* Terms; stipulations. *Shak.* Point of time. *Clarendon.*

*To* A'RTICLE, år'-tè-kl. 405. *v. n.* To stipulate. *Donne.*

*To* A'RTICLE, år'-tè-kl. *v. a.* To draw up in articles. *Bp. Taylor.*

ARTI'CULAR, år-tîk'-ů-lår. *a.* Belonging to the joints.

ARTI'CULARLY*, år-tîk'-ů-lår-lè. *ad.* Sounding every syllable, and staying at every point. *Holoet*

ARTI'CULATE, år-tîk'-ů-làte. 91. *a.* Distinct *Bacon.* Branched out into articles. *Bacon.* Belonging to the joints. *Whitaker.*

*To* ARTI'CULATE, år-tîk'-ů-làte. 91. *v. a.* To form words; to speak as a man. *Glanville.* To draw up in articles. *Shak.* To make terms; to treat *Shakspeare.* To joint. *Smith.*

*To* ARTI'CULATE, år-tîk'-ů-làte. *v n.* To speak distinctly.

ARTI'CULATELY, ar-tĭk'-ū-lāte-lē. *ad.* In an articulate voice. *Decay of Piety.*

ARTICULA'TION, ar-tĭk-ū-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The juncture or joint of bones. *Ray.* The act of forming words. *Bacon.* The joints or knots in some plants, as the cane.

A'RTIFICE §, ar'-tē-fĭs. 142. *n. s.* [*artificium*, Lat.] Trick; fraud. *South.* Art; trade.

ARTI'FICER, ar-tĭf'-fē-sŭr. 98. *n. s.* An artist; a manufacturer. *Sidney.* A forger; a contriver. *Milton.* A dexterous or artful fellow. *B. Jonson.*

ARTIFI'CIAL, ar-tē-fĭsh'-ăl. *a.* Made by art. *Sidney.* Fictitious. *Shak.* Artful. *Temple.* Skilled in stratagem. *Continuation of Clarendon's Life.*

ARTIFI'CIAL*, ar-tē-fĭsh'-ăl. *n. s.* The production of art. *Sir W. Petty.*

ARTIFICIA'LITY*, ar-tē-fĭsh-ē-ăl'-ē-tē. *n. s.* Appearance of art. *Shenstone.*

ARTIFI'CIALLY, ar-tē-fĭsh'-ăl-lē. *ad.* Artfully. *Sidney.* By art. *Addison.* Craftily. *Burnet.*

ARTIFI'CIALNESS, ar-tē-fĭsh'-ăl-nĕs. *n. s.* Artfulness. *Dict.*

ARTIFI'CIOUS, ar-tē-fĭsh'-ŭs. *a.* Artificial.

*To* A'RTILISE*, ar'-tē-līze. } *v. a.* To give the ap-
*To* A'RTIZE*, ar'-tīze. } pearance of art to. *Bolingbroke.*

ARTI'LLERY, ar-tĭl'-lŭr-rē. 555. *n. s.* [*artillerie*, Fr.] Weapons of war. 1 *Samuel.* Cannon. *Shakspeare.*

A'RTISAN, ar-tē-zăn'. 528. *n. s.* [French.] Artist. *Wotton.* Manufacturer. *Addison.*

A'RTIST, ărt'-ĭst. *n. s.* [*artiste*, Fr.] The professor of an art. *Waller.* A skilful man. *Locke.*

A'RTLESS, ărt'-lĕs. *a.* Unskilful. *Dryden.* Void of fraud. Contrived without skill.

A'RTLESSLY, ărt'-lĕs-lē. *ad.* In an artless manner. Naturally; sincerely. *Pope.*

A'RTLESSNESS*, ărt'-lĕs-nĕs. *n. s.* Want of art.

A'RTSMAN*, ărts'-măn. *n. s.* A man skilled in arts. *Bacon.*

ARUNDINA'CEOUS, ă-rŭn-dē-nā'-shŭs. 292. *a.* [*arundinaceus*, Lat.] Of or like reeds. *Dict.*

ARUNDI'NEOUS, ăr-ŭn-dĭn'-ē-ŭs. *a.* Abounding with reeds.

*ARU'SPEX**, ă-rŭs'-pĕks. *n. s.* [Latin.] A soothsayer. *Dryden.*

ARU'SPICE*, ă-rŭs'-pĭs. *n. s.* A soothsayer. *Bp. Story.*

ARU'SPICY*, ă-rŭs'-pē-sē. *n. s.* The act of prognosticating by inspecting the entrails of the sacrifice. *Butler.*

*AS**, ăs. *n. s.* [Lat.] The Roman pound, consisting of twelve ounces. *Blackstone.*

AS, ăz. 423. *conjunct.* [*als*, Teut.] In the same manner with something else. *Shak.* In the manner that. *Dryden.* That; in a consequential sense. *Sidney.* In the state of another. *A. Philips.* Under a particular consideration. *Hooker.* Like. *Watts.* In the same degree with. *Blackmore.* As if. *Spenser.* According to what. 1 *Cor.* As it were. *Bacon.* While. *Dryden.* Because. *Taylor.* As being. *Bacon.* Equally. *Dryden.* How; in what manner. *Boyle.* With; answering to *like* or *same*. *Shak.* In a reciprocal sense. *Locke.* Answering to *such*. *Tillotson.* Having *so* to answer it. *Locke.* Answering to *so* conditionally. *Dryden.* In a sense of comparison, followed by *so*. *Pope.* As FOR; with respect to. *Dryden.* As IF; in the manner that it would be if. *Locke.* As TO; with respect to. *Shak.* As WELL AS; equally with. *Locke.* As THOUGH; as if. *Sharp.*

*A'SADULCIS*, ăs'-ă-dŭl-sĭs. See BENZOIN.

*A'SAFOETIDA*, or *A'SSAFOETIDA*, ăs-să-fĕt'-ē-dă. *n. s.* A gum brought from the East Indies, of a sharp taste, and a strong offensive smell. *Chambers.*

*ASARABA'CCA*, ăs-să-rā-băk'-kă. *n. s.* [*asarum*, Lat.] A plant.

ASBE'STINE, ăz-bĕs'-tĭn. 140. *a.* Something incombustible. *Feltham.*

*ASBE'STOS*, ăz-bĕs'-tŏs. 166. *n. s.* [ἄσβεστος.] A sort of native fossil stone, which may be split into threads and filaments, which is endued with the property of remaining unconsumed in the fire. *Chambers.*

*ASCA'RIDES*, ăs-kăr'-ē-dēz. *n. s.* [ἀσκαρίδες.] Little worms in the rectum. *Quincy.*

*To* ASCE'ND §, ăs-sĕnd'. *v. n.* [*ascendo*, Lat.] To move upwards. *Milton.* To proceed from one degree of good to another. *Watts.* To stand higher in genealogy. *Broom.*

*To* ASCE'ND, ăs-sĕnd'. *v. a.* To climb up. *Barrow.*

ASCE'NDABLE, ăs-sĕnd'-ă-bl. *a.* That may be ascended. *Dict.*

ASCE'NDANT, ăs-sĕn'-dănt. *n. s.* The part of the ecliptick at any particular time above the horizon, supposed by astrologers to have great influence. Height; elevation. *Temple.* Superiority. *Clarendon.* The person having influence. *Burke.* One of the degrees of kindred reckoned upwards. *Ayliffe.*

ASCE'NDANT, ăs-sĕn'-dănt. *a.* Superiour; predominant. *South.* Above the horizon. *Brown.*

ASCE'NDENCY, ăs-sĕn'-dĕn-sē. *n. s.* Influence; power. *Watts.*

ASCE'NSION, ăs-sĕn'-shŭn. 451. *n. s.* The act of ascending: frequently applied to the visible elevation of our Saviour to heaven. *Milton.* The thing rising, or mounting. *Brown.*

ASCE'NSION DAY, ăs-sĕn'-shŭn-dā'. The day on which the Ascension of our Saviour is commemorated, commonly called Holy Thursday.

ASCE'NSIVE, ăs-sĕn'-sĭv. 158. *a.* In a state of ascent. *Brown. Ob. J.*

ASCE'NT, ăs-sĕnt'. *n. s.* Rise. *Milton.* The way by which one ascends. *Bacon.* An eminence, or high place. *Addison.*

*To* ASCERTA'IN §, ăs-sĕr-tāne'. *v. a.* [*acertener*, Fr.] To make certain; to establish. *Hooker.* To make confident. *Hammond.*

ASCERTA'INABLE*, ăs-sĕr-tāne'-ă-bl. *a.* That which may be ascertained.

ASCERTA'INMENT, ăs-sĕr-tāne'-mĕnt. *n. s.* A settled rule. *Swift.*

ASCE'TICISM*, ăs-sĕt'-ē-sĭzm. *n. s.* The state of an ascetick. *Warburton.*

ASCE'TICK §, ăs-sĕt'-ĭk. 509. *a.* [ἀσκητικὸς.] Employed wholly in devotion and mortification. *South.*

ASCE'TICK, ăs-sĕt'-ĭk. *n. s.* He that retires to devotion; a hermit. *Norris.*

*A'SCII*, ăsh'-ē-ī. *n. s.* [*a* and σκιὰ.] Those people who, at certain times of the year, have no shadow at noon; such are the inhabitants of the torrid zone. *Dict.*

ASCI'TES §, ăs-sī'-tēz. *n. s.* [ἄσκος.] A dropsy of the lower belly and depending parts. *Quincy.*

ASCI'TICAL, ăs-sĭt'-ē-kăl. } 507. *a.* Dropsical. *Wise-*
ASCI'TICK, ăs-sĭt'-ĭk. } *man.*

ASCITI'TIOUS, ăs-sē-tĭsh'-ŭs. *a.* [*ascititius*, Lat.] Supplemental. *Pope.*

ASCRI'BABLE, ăs-krī'-bă-bl. 405. *a.* That which may be ascribed. *Boyle.*

*To* ASCRI'BE §, ăs-krībe'. *v. a.* [*ascribo*, Lat.] To attribute to as a cause. *Dryden.* To attribute as a quality to persons. *Tillotson.*

ASCRI'PTION, ăs-krĭp'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of ascribing. *Fotherby.*

ASCRIPTI'TIOUS, ăs-krĭp-tĭsh'-ŭs. *a.* That which is ascribed. *Farindon.*

ASH, ăsh. *n. s.* [æsc, Sax.] A tree. *Miller.* The wood of the ash. *Shakspeare.*

*To* ASHA'ME §*, ă-shāme'. *v. a.* To make ashamed. *Barrow.*

ASHA'MED, ă-shā'-mĕd. 359, 362. *a.* Touched with shame. *Taylor.*

ASHA'MEDLY*, ă-shā'-mĕd-lē. *ad.* Bashfully. *Huloet.*

ASH-COLOURED, ăsh'-kŭl-ŭrd. 362. *a.* Coloured between brown and gray, like the bark of an ashen branch. *Woodward.*

ASHE'LF*, ă-shĕlf'. *ad.* On a shelf, or rock. *Massinger.*

A'SHEN, ăsh'-shĕn. 103, 359. *a.* Made of ash-wood. *Dryden.*

A'SHFIRE*, ăsh'-fīre. *n. s.* The low fire used in chymical operations.

A'SHFLY*, ăsh'-flī. *n. s.* The oak-fly. *Complete Angler.*

A'SHES, âsh'-îz. 99. *n. s.* [æ͡rca, Sax.] The remains of any thing burnt. *Digby.* The remains of the body. *Shakspeare.*

A'SHLAR, âsh'-lâr. *n. s.* Free stones, as they come out of the quarry.

A'SHLERING, âsh'-lûr-îng. 555. *n. s.* Quartering in garrets, about two feet and a half or three feet high, perpendicular to the floor. *Builder's Dict.*

ASHO'RE, â-shòre'. *ad.* On shore. *Raleigh.* To the shore. *Shakspeare.*

A'SHTUB*, âsh'-tûb. *n. s.* A tub to receive ashes. *Quarles.*

ASHWE'DNESDAY, âsh-wĕnz'-dè. *n. s.* The first day of Lent, so called from the ancient custom of sprinkling ashes on the head.

A'SHWEED, âsh'-wèèd. *n. s.* An herb.

A'SHY, âsh'-è. *a.* Ash-coloured. *Shak.* Turned into ashes. *Milton.*

A'SHY-PALE*, âsh'-è-pâle. *a.* Pale as ashes. *Shak.*

A'SIAN*, â'-shè-ân. *a.* Relating to Asia. *B. Jonson.*

ASIA'TICK*, â-shè-ât'-tîk. *a.* Respecting Asia. *Bp. Taylor.*

ASIA'TICK*, â-shè-ât'-tîk. *n. s.* A native of Asia. *Sir Thomas Herbert.*

ASIA'TICISM*, â-shè-ât'-è-sîzm. *n. s.* Imitation of the Asiatick manner. *Warton.*

ASI'DE, â-slde'. *ad.* To one side. *Dryden.* To another part. *Bacon.* From the company. *Mark*, vii.

A'SINARY, âs'-sè-nâ-rè. *a.* Belonging to an ass. *Dict.*

A'SININE, âs'-sè-nine. 149. *a.* [*asinus*, Lat.] Belonging to an ass. *Milton.*

*To* ASK §, âsk. 79. *v. a.* [a͡sc͡ian, Sax.] To petition. *Shak.* To demand. *Genesis*, xxxiv. To question. *Jeremiah*, xlviii. To inquire. *Genesis*, xxxii. To require. *B. Jonson.*

*To* ASK, âsk. *v. n.* To petition. *Ecclus.* xxi. To make inquiry. *Jerem.* vi.

ASK, ASH, AS, come from the Saxon æ͡sc, an ash tree. *Gibson.*

ASK*. See ASKER.

ASKA'NCE, or ASKA'UNCE, â-skânse'. 214. *ad.* [*schuin*, Dutch.] Sideways; obliquely. *Sidney.*

ASKA'UNT, â-skânt'. 214. *ad.* Obliquely. *Dryden.*

A'SKER, âsk'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* Petitioner. *Shak.* Inquirer. *Digby.*

A'SKER, âsk'-ûr. *n. s.* written also *ask*. [a͡ðex, Sax.] A water newt.

ASKE'W, â-skû'. *ad.* [*skue*, Goth. *ska*, partic. disjunct. *skee*, oblique.] Aside; with contempt or envy. *Spenser.* Obliquely. *Gayton.*

*To* ASLA'KE, â-slâke'. *v. a.* [a͡slæcian, Sax.] To remit; to mitigate; to slacken. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

ASLA'NT, â-slânt'. 78. *ad.* Obliquely. *Shakspeare.*

ASLE'EP, â-slèèp'. *ad.* Sleeping at rest. *Shak.* To sleep. *Bacon.* Figuratively for the dead. 2 *Esdras.*

ASLO'PE, â-slòpe'. *ad.* [a͡slupan, Sax.] With declivity. *Bacon.*

ASLU'G*, â-slûg'. *ad.* In a sluggish manner. *Fotherby.*

ASO'MATOUS, â-sôm'-â-tûs. *a.* [*a* and σῶμα.] Incorporeal; without a body.

ASP, âsp. } *n. s.* [*aspis*, Lat.] A kind of poi-
A'SPICK, âs'-pîk. § sonous serpent. *Calmet. Spenser.*

ASP. See ASPEN.

*ASPA'LATHUS*, âs-pâl'-â-*thûs*. *n. s.* [Lat.] A plant called the rose of Jerusalem. The wood of a prickly tree, heavy, oleaginous, somewhat sharp and bitter to the taste. *Chambers.*

ASPA'RAGUS, âs-pâr'-â-gûs. *n. s.* [ἀσπάραγος, Gr.] A plant. *Miller.*

☞ This word is vulgarly pronounced *Sparrowgrass*. It may be observed, that such words as the vulgar do not know how to spell, and which convey no definite idea of the thing, are frequently changed by them into such words as they do know how to spell, and which do convey some definite idea. The word in question is an instance of it; and the corruption of this word into *Sparrowgrass* is so general, that *asparagus* has an air of stiffness and pedantry. See LANTERN. *W.*

A'SPECT §, âs'-pĕkt. *n. s.* [*aspectus*, Lat.] Look. *Government of the Tongue.* Countenance. *Shak.* Glance. *Spenser.* View; position. *Milton.* Relation. *Locke.* Disposition of a planet to other planets. *Shakspeare.*

☞ This word, as a noun, was universally pronounced with the accent on the last syllable till about the middle of the seventeenth century. It grew antiquated in Milton's time, and is now entirely obsolete. Dr. Farmer's observations on this word, in his no less solid than ingenious Essay on *The Learning of Shakspeare*, are so curious, as well as just, that the reader will, I doubt not, be obliged to me for quoting them.

"Sometimes a very little matter detects a forgery. You "may remember a play called the Double Falsehood, "which Mr. Theobald was desirous of palming upon the "world for a posthumous one of Shakspeare; and I "see it is classed as such in the last edition of the Bod-"leian catalogue. Mr. Pope himself, after all the stric-"tures of Scriblerus, in a letter to Aaron Hill, supposes "it of that age; but a mistaken accent determines it to "have been written since the middle of the last century.

"'This late example
"Of base Henriquez, bleeding in me now,
"From each good *aspect* takes away my trust.'

And in another place,

"'You have an *aspect*, sir, of wondrous wisdom.'

"The word *aspect*, you perceive, is here accented on the "*first* syllable, which, I am confident, in *any* sense of "it, was never the case in the time of Shakspeare; "though it may sometimes appear to be so, when we do "not observe a preceding elision.

"Some of the professed imitators of our old poets have not "attended to this and many other *minutiæ*: I could "point out to you several performances in the respective "*styles* of Chaucer, Spenser, and Shakspeare, which the "*imitated* bard could not possibly have either read or "construed.

"This very accent hath troubled the annotators on Mil-"ton. Dr. Bentley observes it to be a *tone* different "from the present use. Mr. Manwaring, in his Treatise "of Harmony and Numbers, very solemnly informs us, "that this verse is defective both in accent and quantity:

"'His words here ended; but his meek *aspect*,
"Silent, yet spake.'——

"'Here, says he, a syllable is *acuted* and *long*, whereas "it should be *short* and *graved*!'

"And a still more extraordinary gentleman, one Green, who "published a specimen of a *new version* of the Paradise "Lost, into blank verse, 'by which that amazing work is "brought somewhat nearer the summit of perfection,' "begins with correcting a blunder in the fourth book:

"'The setting sun
"Slowly descended, and with right *aspect*—
"Levell'd his evening rays.'

"*Not so* in the *new version*:

"'Mean while the setting sun, descending slow—
"Levell'd with *aspect* right his evening rays.'

"Enough of such commentators.—The celebrated Dr. "Dee had a *spirit*, who would sometimes condescend "to correct him, when peccant in *quantity*: and it had "been kind of him to have a little assisted the *wights* "above-mentioned.—Milton affected the *antique*; but "it may seem more extraordinary, that the old accent "should be adopted in Hudibras." *W.*

*To* ASPE'CT, âs-pĕkt'. 492. *v. a.* To behold. *Temple.*

ASPE'CTABLE, âs-pĕk'-tà-bl. 405. *a.* Visible. *Raleigh.*

A'SPECTED*, âs'-pĕkt-ĕd. *a.* Having an aspect. *B. Jonson.*

ASPE'CTION, âs-pĕk-shûn. *n. s.* Beholding; view. *Brown.*

A'SPEN §, âs'-pĕn. 103. } *n. s.* [æ͡rpe, Sax.] A species
ASP §, âsp. § of poplar, the leaves of which always tremble. *Mortimer.*

A'SPEN, âs'-pĕn. *a.* Belonging to the asp tree. *Shak.* Made of aspen wood. Resembling an aspen tree. *Donne.*

A'SPER*, âs'-pûr. 98. *n. s.* A small Turkish coin of less value than our penny. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

*A'SPER*, âs'-pûr. *a.* [Lat.] Rough; rugged. *Bacon.*

*To* A'SPERATE §, âs'-pè-ràte. 91. *v. a.* [*aspero*, Lat.] To roughen. *Boyle.*

☞ This word, and those that succeed it of the same family, seem to follow the general rule in the sound of the *e* before *r* when after the accent; that is, to preserve it pure, and in a separate syllable.—See *Principles*, No. 555. *W.*

ASPERA'TION, âs-pè-rà'-shûn. *n. s.* A making rough. *Dict.*

***ASPERGOʹIRE***, ăs-pĕr-gwŏrʹ. *n. s.* [*aspersoir*, Fr.] A holy-water-sprinkle. *Warton.*

**ASPERIFOʹLIOUS**, ăs-pĕr-ĕ-fōʹ-lē-ŭs. *a.* One of the divisions of plants, so called from the roughness of their leaves.

**ASPEʹRITY**, ăs-pĕrʹ-ĕ-tē. *n. s.* Unevenness. *Boyle.* Roughness of sound. *Warton.* Roughness of temper. *Govern. of Tongue.* Sharpness. *Bp. Berkeley.*

**AʹSPERLY***, or **AʹSPRELY***, ăsʹ-pŭr-lē. *ad.* Roughly; sharply. *Sir T. Elyot. Ob. T.*

**ASPERNAʹTION**, ăs-pĕr-nāʹ-shŭn. *n. s.* [*aspernatio*, Lat.] Neglect; disregard. *Dict.*

**AʹSPEROUS**, ăsʹ-pē-rŭs. *a.* Rough. *Boyle.*

*To* **ASPEʹRSE** §, ăs-pĕrseʹ. *v. a.* [*aspergo*, Lat.] To bespatter with censure. *Clarendon.* Simply, to cast upon. *Heywood.*

**ASPEʹRSER***, ăs-pĕrseʹ-ŭr. *n. s.* He who vilifies another.

**ASPEʹRSION**, ăs-pĕrʹ-shŭn. *n. s.* A sprinkling. *Shak.* Calumny. *Bp. Hall.*

**ASPHAʹLTICK**, ăs-fălʹ-tĭk. 84. *a.* Gummy; bituminous. *Milton.*

***ASPHAʹLTOS**, ăs-fălʹ-tŏs. *n. s.* [ἀσφαλτος.] A bituminous substance resembling pitch, chiefly found swimming on the *Lacus Asphaltites*, or Dead Sea, where anciently stood the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah. *Milton.*

***ASPHAʹLTUM**, ăs-fălʹ-tŭm. *n. s.* [Lat.] A bituminous stone found near the ancient Babylon. *Chambers.*

**AʹSPHODEL**, ăsʹ-fō-dĕl. *n. s.* [*lilio-asphodelus*, Lat.] Day-lily. *Pope.*

**AʹSPICK**, ăsʹ-pĭk. *n. s.* The name of a serpent. *Addison.* The name of a piece of ordnance, which is said to carry a twelve-pound shot.

**ASPIʹRANT***, ăs-pīʹ-rănt. *n. s.* [Fr.] A candidate. *Hurd.*

*To* **AʹSPIRATE** §, ăsʹ-pē-rāte. 91. *v. a.* To pronounce with full breath. *Lightfoot.*

*To* **AʹSPIRATE**, ăsʹ-pē-rāte. *v. n.* To be pronounced with full breath. *Dryden.*

**AʹSPIRATE**, ăsʹ-pē-rāte. 91, 394. *n. s.* Pronounced with full breath. *Holder.*

**AʹSPIRATE***, ăsʹ-pē-rāte. *n. s.* The mark to denote an aspirated pronunciation. *Bentley.*

**ASPIRAʹTION**, ăs-pē-rāʹ-shŭn. *n. s.* A breathing after; an ardent wish. *Watts.* The act of aspiring. *Shak.* The pronunciation of a vowel with full breath. *Holder.*

*To* **ASPIʹRE** §, ăs-pīreʹ. *v. n.* [*aspiro*, Lat.] To desire with eagerness. *Sidney.* To rise; to tower. *Shakspeare.*

*To* **ASPIʹRE***, ăs-pīreʹ. *v. a.* To aspire to. *Donne.*

**ASPIʹREMENT***, ăs-pīreʹ-mĕnt. *n. s.* The act of aspiring. *Brewer.*

**ASPIʹRER**, ăs-pīreʹ-ŭr. *n. s.* One that ambitiously strives to be greater. *Milton.*

**ASPIʹRING***, ăs-pīreʹ-ĭng. *n. s.* The desire of something great. *Hammond.* Points; stops. *Sir T. Herbert.*

**ASPORTAʹTION**, ăs-pŏr-tāʹ-shŭn. *n. s.* [*asportatio*, Lat.] A carrying away. *Blackstone.*

**ASQUʹINT**, ă-skwĭntʹ. *ad.* [*schuin*, Dutch.] Obliquely. *Swift.* Not with regard or due notice. *Fox.*

**ASS**, ăs. *n. s.* [ass, Sax.] An animal of burden. *Shak.* A stupid, heavy, dull fellow. *Shakspeare.*

*To* **ASSAʹIL** §, ăs-sāleʹ. *v. a.* [*assailler*, Fr.] To attack in a hostile manner. *Spenser.* To attack with argument. *Shakspeare.*

**ASSAʹILABLE**, ăs-sāʹ-lă-bl. 405. *a.* That which may be attacked. *Shakspeare.*

**ASSAʹILANT**, ăs-sāʹ-lănt. *n. s.* He that attacks. *Hayward.*

**ASSAʹILANT**, ăs-sāʹ-lănt. *a.* Attacking. *Milton.*

**ASSAʹILER**, ăs-sāʹ-lŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who attacks. *Sidney.*

**ASSAʹILMENT***, ăs-sāleʹ-mĕnt. *n. s.* Attack. *Johnson.*

***ASSAPAʹNICK**, ăs-să-pănʹ-nĭk. *n. s.* A little animal of Virginia, which is called in English the flying squirrel. *Trevoux.*

**ASSAʹRT**, ăs-sârtʹ. *n. s.* [*essart*, Fr.] An offence committed in the forest, by plucking up woods by the roots. *Cowel.*

*To* **ASSAʹRT**, ăs-sârtʹ. *v. a.* To commit an assart; to grub up. *Ashmole.*

**ASSAʹSSIN** §, ăs-săsʹ-sĭn. } *n. s.* [*assassin*,
**ASSAʹSSINATE**, ăs-săsʹ-sē-nāte. } Fr.] A murderer; one that kills by treachery, or sudden violence. *Wotton.*

*To* **ASSAʹSSIN***, ăs-săsʹ-sĭn. *v. a.* To murder. *Stillingfleet.*

**ASSAʹSSINACY***, ăs-săsʹ-sē-nă-sē. *n. s.* The act of assassinating. *Hammond.*

**ASSAʹSSINATE**, ăs-săsʹ-sē-nāte. *n. s.* Murder. *B. Jonson.* A murderer.

*To* **ASSAʹSSINATE**, ăs-săsʹ-sē-nāte. 91. *v. a.* To murder. *Dryden.* To way-lay. *Milton.*

*To* **ASSAʹSSINATE***, ăs-săsʹ-sē-nāte. *v. n.* To murder. *Sandys.*

**ASSASSINAʹTION**, ăs-săs-sē-nāʹ-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of assassinating. *Shakspeare.*

**ASSAʹSSINATOR**, ăs-săsʹ-sē-nā-tŭr. *n. s.* Murderer.

**ASSAʹSSINOUS***, ăs-săsʹ-ē-nŭs. *a.* Murderous. *Cockeram.*

**ASSAʹTION**, ăs-sāʹ-shŭn. *n. s.* [*assation*, Fr.] Roasting. *Browne.*

**ASSAʹULT** §, ăs-sâltʹ. *n. s.* [*assault*, Fr.] Attack. *Shak.* Storm: opposed to *sap* or *siege*. 2 *Macc.* v. Hostile violence. *Spenser.* Invasion. *Clarendon.* Injury offered to a man's person. *Cowel.*

*To* **ASSAʹULT**, ăs-sâltʹ. *v. a.* To attack; to fall upon with violence. *Esth.* viii.

**ASSAʹULTABLE***, ăs-sâltʹ-ă-bl. *a.* Capable of assault. *Sir Roger Williams.*

**ASSAʹULTER**, ăs-sâltʹ-ŭr. *n. s.* One who violently assaults another. *Sidney.*

**ASSAʹY** §, ăs-sāʹ. *n. s.* [*essaye*, Fr.] Examination, trial. *Shak.* The examination of measures and weights by the clerk of the market. The first entrance upon any thing. *Spenser.* Trial by danger or distress. *Spenser.* Value. *Spenser.*

*To* **ASSAʹY**, ăs-sāʹ. *v. a.* To make trial of. *Spenser.* To apply to, as the touchstone in *assaying* metals. *Milton.* To try; to endeavour. 1 *Sam.* xvii.

*To* **ASSAʹY***, ăs-sāʹ. *v. n.* To try; to endeavour.

**ASSAʹYER**, ăs-sāʹ-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* An officer of the mint, for the due trial of silver. *Cowel.*

**ASSECTAʹTION**, ăs-sĕk-tāʹ-shŭn. *n. s.* [*assectatio*, Lat.] Attendance, or waiting upon. *Dict.*

*To* **ASSECUʹRE** §*, ăs-sē-kūreʹ. *v. a.* [*assecuro*, low Lat.] To make one sure or certain. *Bullokar.*

**ASSECUʹRANCE***, ăs-sē-kūʹ-rănse. *n. s.* Assurance. *Sheldon.*

**ASSECURAʹTION***, ăs-sē-kū-rāʹ-shŭn. *n. s.* Assurance free from doubt. *Bishop Hall.*

**ASSECUʹTION**, ăs-sē-kūʹ-shŭn. *n. s.* [*assequor, assecutum*, Lat.] Acquirement. *Aylife.*

**ASSEʹMBLAGE**, ăs-sĕmʹ-blădje. 90. *n. s.* [*assemblage*, Fr.] A collection of individuals. *Locke.* The state of being assembled. *Thomson.*

**ASSEʹMBLANCE***, ăs-sĕmʹ-blănse. *n. s.* [*assemblance*, Fr.] Representation. *Shak.* Assembling. *Spenser.*

*To* **ASSEʹMBLE** §, ăs-sĕmʹ-bl. 405. *v. a.* [*assembler*, Fr.] To bring together. *Isaiah*, xi.

*To* **ASSEʹMBLE**, ăs-sĕmʹ-bl. *v. n.* To meet together. *Daniel*, vi.

**ASSEʹMBLER***, ăs-sĕmʹ-blŭr. *n. s.* He who assembles or meets others. *Hammond.*

**ASSEʹMBLING***, ăs-sĕmʹ-blĭng. *n. s.* Meeting together. *Bp. Fleetwood.*

**ASSEʹMBLY**, ăs-sĕmʹ-blē. *n. s.* [*assemblée*, Fr.] A company met together. *Shak.* An assemblage. *Howell.* The assembly of divines, by way of distinction; recorded in the history of this country. *Bp. Hall.*

**ASSEʹMBLY-ROOM***, ăs-sĕmʹ-blē-rōōm. *n. s.* The room in which visitors assemble. *Johnson.*

**ASSENT** §, ăs-sĕntʹ. *n. s.* [*assensus*, Lat.] The act of agreeing to any thing. *Shak.* Consent. *Hooker.*

*To* **ASSENT**, ăs-sĕntʹ. *v. n.* To concede, or agree to. *Acts*, xxiv.

ASSENTA'TION, ăs-sĕn-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Compliance out of dissimulation. *Lord Northampton.*

ASSENTA'TOR*, ăs-sĕn-tā'-tŭr. *n. s.* A flatterer; a follower. *Sir T. Elyot. Ob. T.*

ASSE'NTER*, ăs-sĕnt'-ŭr. *n. s.* The person who consents. *Sir T. Herbert.*

ASSE'NTINGLY*, ăs-sĕnt'-ĭng-lè. *ad.* Accordingly, or by agreement. *Huloet.*

ASSE'NTMENT, ăs-sĕnt'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Consent. *Brown.*

*To* ASSE'RT§, ăs-sĕrt'. *v a.* [*assero*, Lat.] To maintain. *Dryden.* To affirm. *Milton.* To claim. *Dryden.* To rescue. *Bp. Patrick.*

ASSE'RTION, ăs-sĕr'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of asserting. Position advanced. *Browne.*

ASSE'RTIVE, ăs-sĕr'-tĭv. 158. *a.* Positive; dogmatical. *Glanville.*

ASSE'RTIVELY*, ăs-sĕr'-tĭv-lè. *ad.* Affirmatively. *Bp. Bedell.*

ASSE'RTOR, ăs-sĕr'-tŭr. 98. *n. s.* Maintainer; vindicator. *Dryden.*

A'SSERTORY*, ăs'-sĕr-tŭr-è. *a.* Affirming; supporting. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* ASSE'RVE, ăs-sĕrv'. *v. a.* [*asservio*, Lat.] To serve. *Dict.*

*To* ASSE'SS§, ăs-sĕs'. *v. a.* [*assesser*, Fr.] To charge with any certain sum.

ASSE'SS*, ăs-sĕs'. *n. s.* Assessment. *Princely Pelican.*

ASSE'SSABLE*, ăs-sĕs'-ă-bl. *a.* That which may be assessed.

ASSE'SSION, ăs-sĕsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* A sitting down by one. *Dict.*

ASSE'SSIONARY*, ăs-sĕsh'-ŭn-ă-rè. *a.* Pertaining to assessors. *Carew.*

ASSE'SSMENT, ăs-sĕs'-mĕnt. *n. s.* The sum levied on property. *Bp. Hall.* The act of assessing. *Howell.*

ASSE'SSOR, ăs-sĕs'-sŭr. 98. *n. s.* [*assessor*, Lat.] The person that sits by another. *Dryden.* He that sits by another as next in dignity. *Milton.* He that lays taxes. *Raleigh.*

A'SSETS, ăs'-sĕts. *n. s.* [*assez*, Fr.] Goods sufficient to discharge a debt. *Cowel.*

*To* ASSE'VER§, ăs-sĕv'-ĕr. 98.
*To* ASSE'VERATE, ăs-sĕv'-ĕ-rāte. 91, 555. } *v. a.* [*assevero*, Lat.] To affirm with great solemnity. *Fotherby.*

ASSEVERA'TION, ăs-sĕv-ĕ-rā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Solemn affirmation. *Hooker.*

A'SSHEAD, ăs'-hĕd. *n. s.* [*ass* and *head.*] One slow of apprehension; a blockhead. *Bale.*

ASSI'DUATE*, ăs-sĭd'-jù-āte. *a.* Daily. *K. Charles I.*

ASSIDU'ITY, ăs-sĕ-dū'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* Diligence; closeness of application. *Addison.*

ASSI'DUOUS§, ăs-sĭd'-jù-ŭs. 294, 376. *a.* [*assiduus*, Lat.] Constant in application. *Milton.*

ASSI'DUOUSLY, ăs-sĭd'-jù-ŭs-lè. *ad.* Diligently. *Boyle.*

ASSI'DUOUSNESS*, ăs-sĭd'-jù-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Diligence.

*To* ASSIE/GE, ăs-sēėje'. *v. a.* [*assieger*, Fr.] To besiege. *Dict.*

*ASSIE'NTO*, ăs-sĕ-ĕn'-tō. *n. s.* [Span.] A contract between the king of Spain and other powers, for furnishing the Spanish dominions in America with negro slaves. *Burke.*

*To* ASSI'GN§, ăs-sīne'. *v. a.* [*assigno*, Lat.] To mark out. 2 *Sam.* xi. To appropriate. 2 *Maccab.* iv. To fix the quantity or value. *Locke.* [In law.] To appoint a deputy, or make over a right to another. *Cowel.*

ASSI'GN*, ăs-sīne'. *n. s.* The person to whom any property is assigned. *Warton.*

ASSI'GNABLE, ăs-sīne'-ă-bl. *a.* That which may be marked out. *South.*

*A'SSIGNAT*, ăs'-sĭg-năt. *n. s.* [Fr.] The paper money of France after its Revolution. *Burke.*

ASSIGNA'TION, ăs-sĭg-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* An appointment to meet; used generally of love appointments. *Spectator.* A making over a thing to another. *Sir E. Sandys.* Designation. *Pearson.*

ASSIGNEE', ăs-sè-nē'. *n. s.* He that is appointed by another to do any act. *Cowel.*

ASSI'GNER, ăs-sī'-nŭr. 98. *n. s.* He that appoints. *Decay of Piety.*

ASSI'GNMENT, ăs-sīne'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Appropriation of any thing to another thing or person. *Hooker.* Designation. *Mountagu.*

ASSI'MILABLE, ăs-sĭm'-ĕ-lă-bl. *a.* That which may be converted to the same nature with something else. *Brown.*

*To* ASSI'MILATE§, ăs-sĭm'-ĕ-lāte. 91. *v. n.* [*assimilo*, Lat.] To convert food to nourishment. *Bacon.*

*To* ASSI'MILATE, ăs-sĭm'-ĕ-lāte. 91. *v. a.* To bring to a likeness. *Swift.* To turn to its own nature by digestion. *Milton.*

ASSI'MILATENESS, ăs-sĭm'-mè-lāte-nĕs. *n. s.* Likeness. *Dict.*

ASSIMILA'TION, ăs-sĭm-mè-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of converting any thing to the nature of another. *Bacon.* The state of being assimilated. *Brown.*

ASSI'MILATIVE*, ăs-sĭm'-mè-lā-tĭv. *a.* Having the power of turning to its own nature by digestion. *Hakewill.*

*To* ASSI'MULATE§, ăs-sĭm'-ù-lāte. *v. a.* [*assimulo*, Lat.] To feign. *Dict.*

ASSIMULA'TION, ăs-sĭm-ù-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* A counterfeiting. *Dict.*

ASSINE'GO*, ăs-sè-nē'-gō. *n. s.* [Portuguese.] An ass. *Sir T. Herbert.*

*To* ASSI'ST§, ăs-sĭst'. *v. a.* [*assisto*, Lat.] To help *Romans*, xvi.

*To* ASSI'ST*, ăs-sĭst'. *v. n.* To help. *Nelson.*

ASSI'STANCE, ăs-sĭs'-tânse. *n. s.* Help. *Stillingfleet.*

ASSI'STANT, ăs-sĭs'-tânt. *a.* Helping. *Hale.*

ASSI'STANT, ăs-sĭs'-tânt. *n. s.* An auxiliary. *Bacon.* Attendant. *Dryden.*

ASSI'STER*, ăs-sĭst'-ŭr. *n. s.* A helper. *Ash.*

ASSI'STLESS*, ăs-sĭst'-lĕs. *a.* Wanting help. *Pope.*

ASSI'ZE§, ăs-sīze'. *n. s.* [*assise*, Fr.] An assembly of knights and others, with the bailiff or justice. A jury. An ordinance or statute. *Blackstone.* The court, place, or time, where and when the writs of *assize* are taken. *Cowel.* Any court of justice. *Dryden. Assize of bread, ale,* &c. Measure of price or rate. Measure. *Spenser.*

*To* ASSI'ZE, ăs-sīze'. *v. a.* To fix the rate. *Gower.*

ASSI'ZER, or ASSI'SER, ăs-sī'-zŭr. *n. s.* An officer that has the care of weights and measures *Chambers.*

A'SSLIKE*, ăs'-līke. *a.* Resembling an ass. *Sidney*

*To* ASSO'BER*, ăs-sō'-bŭr. *v. a.* To keep sober *Gower. Ob. T.*

ASSO'CIABLE, ăs-sō'-shè-ă-bl. *a.* Sociable; companionable.

*To* ASSO'CIATE§, ăs-sō'-shè-āte. 91. *v. a.* [*associo*, Lat.] To unite with another. *Shak.* To adopt as a friend. *Dryden.* To accompany. *Shak.* To unite. *Sir E. Sandys.*

ASSO'CIATE, ăs-sō'-shè-āte. 91. *a.* Confederate. *Milton.*

ASSO'CIATE, ăs-sō'-shè-āte. *n. s.* A partner. *Sidney.* A confederate. *Hooker.* A companion. *Wotton.*

ASSOCIA'TION, ăs-sō-shè-ā'-shŭn. [See PRONUNCIATION.] *n. s.* Union. *Hooker.* Confederacy. *Hooker.* Partnership. *Boyle.* Connexion. *Watts.* Apposition. *Newton.* An assembly of persons. *Burke.*

ASSO'CIATOR*, ăs-sō-shè-ā'-tŭr. *n. s.* A confederate. *Dryden.*

*To* ASSO'IL*, ăs-sŏil'. *v. a.* [*assoiler*, old Fr.] To solve. *Mede.* To release or set free. *Bp. Taylor.* To absolve by confession. *Percy.* To stain; to soil. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

A'SSONANCE§, ăs'-sō-nânse. *n. s.* [*assonance*, Fr.] Resemblance of sound. *Dict.*

A'SSONANT, ăs'-sō-nânt. *a.* Sounding in a manner resembling another sound. *Dict.*

*To* A'SSONATE*, ăs'-sō-nāte. *v. n.* [*assono*, Lat.] To sound, like a bell. *Cockeram.*

*To* ASSO'RT§, ăs-sŏrt'. *v. a.* [*assortir*, Fr.] To furnish with all sorts. *Burke.*

☞ 559.—Fāte, fâr, fall, fât;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

ASSO'RTMENT, âs-sôrt'-mĕnt. *n. s.* The act of classing or ranging. *R. Johnson.* A quantity properly selected. *A. Smith.*

*To* ASSO'T, âs-sŏt'. *v. a.* [*assoter*, Fr.] To infatuate. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

*To* ASSUA'GE §, âs-swā̆je'. 331. *v. a.* [*assoager*, old Fr.] To mitigate. *Addison.* To appease. *Fairfax.* To ease.

*To* ASSUA'GE, âs-swā̆je'. *v. n.* To abate. *Gen.* viii.

ASSUA'GEMENT, âs-swā̆je'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Mitigation. *Spenser.*

ASSUA'GER, âs-swā'-jŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who pacifies.

ASSUA'SIVE, âs-swā'-sĭv. 153, 428. *a.* Softening; mitigating. *Pope.*

*To* ASSU'BJECT*, âs-sŭb'-jĕkt. *v. a.* [*assoubjectir*, Fr.] To make subject. *Cotgrave.*

*To* ASSU'BJUGATE, âs-sŭb'-jŭ-gāte. 91. *v. a.* To subject to. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

ASSUEFA'CTION, âs-swē-fāk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*assuefacio*, Lat.] Accustomed to any thing. *Brown.*

A'SSUETUDE, âs'-swē-tūde. 334. *n. s.* Custom. *Bacon.*

*To* ASSU'ME §, âs-sūme'. 454. *v. a.* [*assumo*, Lat.] To take. *Pope.* To take upon one's self. *Dryden.* To arrogate. To suppose something granted without proof. *Boyle.* To appropriate. *Clarendon.*

☞ Why Mr. Sheridan should pronounce this word and the word *consume* without the *h*, and *presume* and *resume*, as if written *prezhoom* and *rezhoom*, is not easily conceived; the *s* ought to be aspirated in all or none.—See *Principles*, 454, 478, 479. *W.*

*To* ASSU'ME §, âs-sūme'. *v. n.* To be arrogant. *Burnet.*

ASSU'MENT*, âs-sū'-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*assumentum*, Lat.] A patch or piece set on. *Lewis.*

ASSU'MER, âs-sū'-mŭr. 98. *n. s.* An arrogant man. *South.*

ASSU'MING, âs-sū'-mĭng. *part. a.* Arrogant. *Dryd.*

ASSU'MING*, âs-sū'-mĭng. *n. s.* Presumption. *B. Jonson.*

*ASSU'MPSIT*, âs-sŭm'-sĭt. *n. s.* A voluntary promise made by word, whereby a man taketh upon him to perform or pay any thing to another. *Cowel.*

*To* ASSU'MPT*, âs-sŭmpt'. *v. a.* To take up from below unto a high place. *Sheldon. Ob. T.*

ASSU'MPT*, âs-sŭmpt'. *n. s.* That which is assumed. *Chillingworth.*

ASSU'MPTION, âs-sŭm'-shŭn. *n. s.* Taking any thing to one's self. *Hammond.* The supposition. *Norris.* The thing supposed. *Dryden. South.* The taking up any person into heaven, which is supposed by the Romish church of the Blessed Virgin. *Stillingfleet.* Simply, the act of taking. *Howell.* Adoption. *Warton.*

ASSU'MPTIVE, âs-sŭm'-tĭv. 157. *a.* That is assumed.

ASSU'RANCE, âsh-shŭ'-rânse. *n. s.* Certain expectation. *South.* Secure confidence. *Spenser.* Freedom from doubt. *Hooker.* Firmness. *Rogers.* Confidence; want of modesty. *Sidney.* Freedom from vicious shame. *Locke.* Ground of confidence. *Sidney.* Spirit; intrepidity. *Knolles.* Sanguineness. *Hammond.* Testimony of credit. *Shakspeare.* Conviction. *Tillotson.* [In theology.] Security with respect to a future state. The same with *insurance.* Security to make good the loss. *Shakspeare.*

*To* ASSU'RE §, âsh-shūre'. 455. *v. a.* [*asseurer*, Fr.] To give confidence by promise. 2 *Macc.* To secure to another. *Rogers.* To make confident. 1 *John*, iii. To make secure. *Spenser.* To affiance; to betroth. *Shakspeare.*

ASSU'RED, âsh-shŭ'-rĕd, or âsh-shūrd'. 359. *part. a.* Certain; indubitable. *Bacon.* Certain; not doubting. *Shakspeare.* Viciously confident.

ASSU'REDLY, âsh-shŭ'-rĕd-lè. 364. *ad.* Certainly. *Shakspeare.*

ASSU'REDNESS, âsh-shŭ'-rĕd-nĕs. 365. *n. s.* Certainty. *Hakewill.*

ASSU'RER, âsh-shŭ'-rŭr. *n. s.* He that gives assurance. He that gives security.

*To* ASSWA'GE §. See *To* ASSUAGE.

A'STERISK, âs'-tè-rĭsk. *n. s.* [*ἀστέρισκος*, Gr.] A mark in printing, in form of a little star; as *. *Grew*

A'STERISM, âs'-tè-rĭzm. *n. s.* [*ἀστέρισμος.*] A constellation. *Bentley.* An asterisk, or mark. *Dryden.*

ASTERI'TES*, âs-tĕr-ī'-tèz. *n. s.* A starry stone.

ASTE'RN, â-stĕrn'. *ad.* In the hinder part of the ship. *Dryden.*

*To* ASTE'RT, â-stĕrt'. *v. a.* To terrify; to startle. *Spenser.*

A'STHMA §, âst'-mâ. 471. *n. s.* [*ἄσθμα.*] A frequent, difficult, and short respiration, joined with a hissing sound and a cough. *Quincy.*

ASTHMA'TICAL, âst-mât'-è-kâl. } *a.* Troubled
ASTHMA'TICK, âst-mât'-ĭk. 509. } with an asthma. *Boyle.*

ASTHMA'TICK*, âst-mât'-ĭk. 509. *n. s* One troubled with an asthma. *Arbuthnot.*

ASTHE'NICK*, âs-thĕn'-ĭk. *a.* [*a* and *σθένος*, Gr.] Feeble; without power.

ASTHENO'LOGY*, âs-thè-nŏl'-ò-jè. *n. s.* A description of weakness.

*To* ASTI'PULATE §*, âs-tĭp'-ù-lāte. *v. n.* [*astipulor*, Lat.] To agree. *Dict.*

ASTIPULA'TION*, âs-tĭp'-ù-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Agreement. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* ASTO'NE §*, âs-tōne'. } *v. a.* [ꝑtunian, Sax.]
*To* ASTO'NY*, âs-tō'-nè. } To terrify. *Chaucer.*

ASTO'NIEDNESS*, âs-tō'-nè-ĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being astonished. *Barret. Ob. T.*

*To* ASTO'NISH §, âs-tŏn'-nĭsh. *v. a.* [*estonner*, Fr.] To amaze; to surprise. *Shakspeare.*

ASTO'NISHINGLY*, âs-tŏn'-ĭsh-ĭng-lè. *ad.* In a surprising manner. *Bp. Fleetwood.*

ASTO'NISHINGNESS, âs-tŏn'-nĭsh-ĭng-nĕs. *n. s.* Of a nature to excite astonishment.

ASTO'NISHMENT, âs-tŏn'-ĭsh-mĕnt. *n. s.* Amazement. *Sidney.* Cause of astonishment. *Bacon.*

*To* ASTO'UND, âs-tŏŭnd'. *v. a.* To astonish. *Milton.*

*To* ASTO'UND*, âs-tŏŭnd'. *v. n.* To shake; to stun. *Thomson.*

ASTRA'DDLE, â-străd'-dl. 405. *ad.* With one's legs across any thing. *Dict.*

A'STRAGAL, âs'-trâ-gâl. 503. *n. s.* [*ἀστράγαλος.*] A little round ring or bracelet, serving as an ornament at the tops and bottoms of columns. *Builder's Dict.*

A'STRAL, âs'-trâl. *a.* Starry. *Dryden.*

ASTRA'Y, â-strā'. *ad.* [ꝑtpæȝan, Sax.] Out of the right way. *Spenser.*

*To* ASTRI'CT §*, âs-trĭkt'. *v. a.* [*astringo*, Lat.] To contract by applications. *Arbuthnot.*

ASTRI'CT, âs-trĭkt'. *a.* [*astrictus*, Lat.] Compendious. *Weever.*

ASTRI'CTION, âs-trĭk'-shŭn. *n. s.* Contracting the parts of the body by applications. *Bacon.*

ASTRI'CTIVE, âs-trĭk'-tĭv. 158. *a.* Stiptick. *Dict.*

ASTRI'CTORY, âs-trĭk'-tŭr-rè. *a.* Astringent. *Dict.*

ASTRI'DE, â-stride'. *ad.* With the legs open. *Hudibras.*

ASTRI'FEROUS, âs-trĭf'-è-rŭs. *a.* [*astrifer*, Lat.] Bearing stars. *Dict.*

ASTRI'GEROUS, âs-trĭdj'-è-rŭs. *a.* [*astriger*, Lat.] Carrying stars. *Dict.*

*To* ASTRI'NGE §, âs-trĭnje'. *v. a.* [*astringo*, Lat.] To press by contraction. *Bacon.*

ASTRI'NGENCY, âs-trĭn'-jĕn-sè. *n. s.* The power of contracting the parts of the body. *Bacon.*

ASTRI'NGENT, âs-trĭn'-jĕnt. *a.* Binding; contracting. *Quincy.*

ASTRI'NGENT*, âs-trĭn'-jĕnt. *n. s:* An astringent medicine. *Bacon.*

A'STROGRAPHY, âs-trŏg'-râ-fè. 518. *n. s.* [*ἀστρον* and *γράφω.*] The science of describing the stars. *Dict.*

A'STROITE*, âs'-trŏĭt. *n. s.* [*astroite*, Fr.] A stone, sparkling like a star. *Warton.*

A'STROLABE, âs'-trò-lābe. *n. s.* [*astrolabe*, Fr.] An instrument chiefly used for taking the altitude of the pole, the sun, or stars, at sea. *Dryden.* A stereographick projection of the circles of the sphere upon the plane of some great circle. *Chambers.*

ASTRO'LOGER, ås-trŏl'-ò-jûr. *n. s.* [*astrologus*, Lat.] One that professes to foretell events by the stars. *Wotton.* Anciently one that understood the motions of the planets, without including prediction. *Raleigh.*

ASTRŌLO'GIAN, ås-trò-lò'-jè-ån. *n. s.* The same with an *astrologer*. *Camden.*

ASTROLO'GICAL, ås-trò-lŏd'-jè-kål. 509. } *a.*
ASTROLO'GICK, ås-trò-lŏd'-jik. }
Professing astrology. *Wotton.* Relating to astrology. *Stillingfleet.*

ASTROLO'GICALLY, ås-trò-lŏd'-jè-kål-lè. *ad.* In an astrological manner. *Burton.*

*To* ASTRO'LOGIZE, ås-trŏl'-ò-jîze. *v. n.* To practise astrology.

ASTRO'LOGY §, ås-trŏl'-ò-jè. *n. s.* [*astrologia*, Lat.] The practice of foretelling things by the knowledge of the stars. *Swift.*

ASTRO'NOMER, ås-trŏn'-nò-mûr. *n. s.* One that studies the celestial motions. *Bacon.*

ASTRONO'MICAL, ås-trò-nŏm'-è-kål. 509. } *a.*
ASTRONO'MICK, ås-trò-nŏm'-ik. }
Belonging to astronomy. *Brown.*

ASTRONO'MICALLY, ås-trò-nŏm'-è-kål-lè. *ad.* In an astronomical manner. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* ASTRO'NOMIZE*, ås-trŏn'-nò-mîze. *v. n.* To study astronomy. *Brown.*

ASTRO'NOMY §, ås-trŏn'-nò-mè. 518. *n. s.* [*ἀστρονομία*.] The science of the celestial bodies. *Chamb.*

A'STROSCOPY, ås'-trŏs-kò-pè. *n. s.* [*ἀστήρ* and *σκοπέω*.] Observation of the stars. *Dict.*

A'STRO-THEOLOGY, ås'-trò-*th*è-ŏl'-ò-jè. *n. s.* Divinity founded on the observation of the celestial bodies. *Derham.*

ASTRU'T*, å-strŭt'. *ad.* In a swelling manner.

*To* ASTU'N*, å-stŭn'. *v. a.* [ɣ҃ᴜnian, Sax.] To stun. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

ASTU'TE*, ås-tûte'. *a.* [*astutus*, Lat.] Cunning; penetrating. *Sir M. Sandys.*

ASU'NDER, å-sŭn'-dûr. 98. *ad.* [*sundr*, Goth.] Apart; separately. *Spenser.*

ASWO'ON*, å-swŏŏn'. *ad.* [ąᴘᴘunan, Sax.] In a swoon. *Gower.*

ASY'LUM, å-sì'-lŭm. *n. s.* [Lat.] A sanctuary; a refuge. *Ayliffe.*

☞ Nothing can show more plainly the tendency of our language to an antepenultimate accent than the vulgar pronunciation of this word, which generally places the accent on the first syllable. This is however an unpardonable offence to a Latin ear, which insists on preserving the accent of the original, whenever we adopt a Latin word into our own language without alteration. —See *Principles*, No. 503. *W.*

ASY'MMETRAL*, ås-sĭm'-mè-trål. } *a.*
ASYMME'TRICAL*, ås-sĭm-mĕt'-rè-kål. }
Not agreeing. *More.*

ASY'MMETRY §, å-sĭm'-mè-trè. *n. s.* [*a* and *συμμετρία*.] Contrariety to symmetry; disproportion. *Grew.*

*A'SYMPTOTE*, ås'-sĭm-tôte. *n. s.* [*a*, *συν*, and *πτόω*.] *Asymptotes* are right lines, which approach nearer and nearer to some curve; but which never meet. *Chambers.*

☞ I have preferred Dr. Johnson's accentuation on the first syllable, to Mr. Sheridan's and Dr. Ash's on the second. *W.*

*ASY'NDETON*, å-sĭn'-dè-tŏn. *n. s.* [*ἀσύνδετον*.] A figure in grammar, when a conjunction copulative is omitted in a sentence. *Peacham.*

AT, ăt. *prep.* [*at*, Goth.] *At* before a place notes the nearness of the place; as, a man is *at* the house before he is *in* it. *Stillingfleet.* *At* before a word signifying time notes the co-existence of the time with the event; as, *at* a minute. *Hooker.* *At* before a causal word signifies nearly the same as *with*; as, he did it *at* a touch. *Shak.* *At* before a superlative adjective implies *in the state*; as, *at best*. *South.* *At* signifies the particular condition of the person; as, *at* peace. *Shak.* *At* before a substantive sometimes marks employment; as, busy *at* his task. *South.* *At* is sometimes the same with *furnished with*; as, *at* arms. *Shak.* *At* sometimes notes the place where any thing is: He lives *at* Barnet. *Shak.* *At* sometimes signifies in immediate consequence of: He swooned *at* the sight. *Hale.* *At* marks sometimes the effect proceeding from an act: He eat *at* his own cost. *Dryden.* *At* sometimes is nearly the same as *in*; as, he was *at* the bottom. *Swift.* *At* sometimes marks the occasion, like *on*, as, *at* this he turn'd. *Dryden.* *At* sometimes seems to signify *in the power of*, or *obedient to*. *Dryden.* *At* sometimes notes the relation of a man to an action. *Collier.* *At* sometimes imports the manner of an action. *Dryden.* *At* means sometimes *application to*, or *dependence on*. *Pope.* *At all.* In any manner. *Pope.*

A'TABAL, ăt'-å-bål. *n. s.* A kind of tabour used by the Moors. *Dryden.*

*ATARA'XIA*, ăt-tå-råks'-è-å. } *n. s.* [*ἀταραξία*.]
A'TARAXY, ăt'-tå-råk-sè. 517. } Tranquillity. *Glanville.*

A'TAXY*, ăt'-åks-è. *n. s.* [*ἀταξια*, Gr.] Disturbance; confusion. *Hallywell.*

ATE. The preterite of *eat*. *Spenser.*

ATE'LLAN*, å-tĕl'-lån. *n. s.* [*atellanes*, old Fr.] Dramatick representation, satirical or licentious. *Burton.*

ATE'LLAN*, å-tĕl'-lån. *a.* Relating to the dramas at Atella. *Shaftesbury.*

ATHANA'SIAN*, å-*th*è-nà'-shè-ån. *n. s.* He who espoused the doctrine of Athanasius. *Waterland.*

ATHANA'SIAN*, å-*th*è-nà'-shè-ån. *a.* Relating to the Creed of St. Athanasius. *Waterland.*

*ATHA'NOR*, ăth'-å-nôr. 166. *n. s.* A digesting furnace, to keep heat for some time. *Quincy.*

A'THEISM, à'-*th*è-ĭzm. 505. *n. s.* The disbelief of a God. *Bacon.*

A'THEIST §, à'-*th*è-ĭst. *n. s.* [*ἄθεος*, Gr.] One that denies the existence of God. *South.*

A'THEIST, à'-*th*è-ĭst. *a.* Atheistical; denying God. *Milton.*

ATHEI'STICAL, å-*th*è-ĭs'-tè-kål. *a.* Given to atheism. *South.*

ATHEI'STICALLY, å-*th*è-ĭs'-tè-kål-lè. *ad.* In an atheistical manner. *South.*

ATHEI'STICALNESS, å-*th*è-ĭs'-tè-kål-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of being atheistical. *Hammond.*

ATHEI'STICK, å-*th*è-ĭs'-tĭk. *a.* Given to atheism. *Ray.*

*To* A'THEIZE*, à'-*th*è-ìze. *v. n.* To talk like an unbeliever. *Cudworth.*

A'THEL, ATHELING, ADEL, and ÆTHEL, from *adel*, Germ. noble. *Gibson.*

ATHEOLO'GIAN*, ăth-è-ò-lò'-jè-ån. *n. s.* One who is the opposite to a theologian. *Hayward.*

A'THEOUS, à'-*th*è-ŭs. 505. *a.* Atheistick; godless. *Milton.*

*ATHERO'MA*, ăth-è-rò'-må. 527. *n. s.* [*ἀθέρωμα*.] A species of wen. *Sharp.*

ATHERO'MATOUS, ăth-è-rŏm'-å-tŭs. *a.* Having the qualities of an atheroma. *Wiseman.*

ATHI'RST, å-*th*ûrst'. 108. *ad.* Thirsty. *Ruth*, ii.

A'THLETE §*, ăth'-lète. *n. s.* [*ἀθλητης*, Gr.] A contender for victory. *Delany.*

ATHLE'TICK, ăth-lĕt'-ĭk. 500. *a.* Belonging to wrestling. *Sir T. Browne.* Strong of body. *South.*

ATHWA'RT, å-*th*wàrt'. *prep.* Across. *Bacon.* Through. *Addison.*

ATHWA'RT, å-*th*wàrt'. *ad.* In a manner vexatious and perplexing. *Shak.* Wrong. *Shakspeare.*

ATI'LT, å-tĭlt'. *ad.* In the manner of a tilter. *Shak.* The posture of a barrel raised or tilted behind. *Spectator.*

ATLANTE'AN*, ăt-lån-tè'-ån. *a.* [*atlanteus*, Lat.] Resembling Atlas. *Milton.*

ATLA'NTICK*, ăt-lăn'-tĭk. *a.* That part of the ocean, which lies between Europe and Africa on the one side, and America on the other. *B. Jonson.*

A'TLAS, ăt'-lăs. *n. s.* A collection of maps. A large square folio. Sometimes the supporters of a building. A rich kind of silk or stuff. *Spect.* A term applied to paper; *atlas*-fine, and *atlas*-ordinary.

A'TMOSPHERE §, ăt'-mŏs-fêre. *n. s.* [*ἀτμος* and *σφαῖρα*.] The air. *Locke.*

ATMOSPHE'RICAL, ât-mŏs-fêr'-è-kâl. *a.* Consisting of the atmosphere. *Boyle.*

A'TOM§, ăt'-tŭm. 166. *n. s.* [*ἄτομος.*] Such a small particle as cannot be physically divided. *Quincy.* Any thing extremely small. *Shakspeare.*

ATO'MICAL, â-tŏm'-è-kâl. *a.* Consisting of atoms. *Browne.* Relating to atoms. *Bentley.*

A'TOMISM*, ăt'-tŭm-ĭzm. *n. s.* The doctrine of atoms.

A'TOMIST, ăt'-tŏ-mĭst. *n. s.* One that holds the *atomical* philosophy, or doctrine of atoms. *Locke.*

A'TOMLIKE*, ăt'-tŭm-like. *a.* Resembling atoms. *Browne.*

A'TOMY, ăt'-tŏ-mè. *n. s.* An obsolete word for *atom. Shak.* An abbreviation of *anatomy:* meaning a meager person. *Shakspeare.*

*To* ATO'NE§, â-tōne'. *v. n.* [from *at one.*] To agree. *Shak.* To stand as an equivalent for something. *Dryden.*

*To* ATO'NE, â-tōne'. *v. a.* To reduce to concord. *B. Jonson.* To expiate. *Pope.*

ATO'NE*, â-tōne'. } *ad.* At one; together. *Spen-*
ATTO'NE*, ât-tōne'. } *ser.*

ATO'NEMENT, â-tōne'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Agreement; concord. *Shakspeare.* Expiation. *Numbers.*

ATO'NER*, â-tōne'-ŭr. *n. s.* He who reconciles.

ATO'NICK*, â-tŏn'-nĭk. *a.* Wanting tone.

A'TONY§*, ăt'-ò-nè. *n. s.* [*atonie,* Fr.] Want of tone or elasticity.

ATO'P, â-tŏp'. *ad.* On the top. *Milton.*

ATRABILA'RIAN, ât-trâ-bè-lâ'-rè-ân. 505. *a.* [*atra bilis.*] Melancholy. *Arbuthnot.*

ATRABILA'RIOUS, ât-trâ-bè-lâ'-rè-ŭs. *a.* Melancholick. *Quincy.*

ATRAME'NTAL, ât-trâ-mĕn'-tâl. } *a.* [*atramen-*
ATRAME'NTOUS, ât-trâ-mĕn'-tŭs. } *tum,* Lat.] Inky; black. *Brown.*

A'TRED*, ă'-tĕrd. *a.* [*ater,* Lat.] Tinged with a black colour. *Whitaker.*

ATRO'CIOUS§, â-trō'-shŭs. 292. *a.* [*atrox,* Lat.] Wicked in a high degree. *Ayliffe.*

ATRO'CIOUSLY, ât-trō'-shŭs-lè. *ad.* In an atrocious manner. *Lowth.*

ATRO'CIOUSNESS, â-trō'-shŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Being enormously criminal. *Horne.*

ATRO'CITY, â-trŏs'-sè-tè. 511. *n. s.* Horrible wickedness. *Wotton.*

A'TROPHY, ăt'-trò-fè. *n. s.* [*ἀτροφια.*] A disease in which the food cannot contribute to the support of the body. *Milton.*

*To* ATTA'CH§, ât-tătsh'. *v. a.* [*attacher,* Fr.] To arrest. *Cowel.* To seize in a judicial manner. *Shak.* To lay hold on, as by power. *Shak.* To win; to gain over. *Milton.* To fix to one's interest. *Rogers.*

ATTA'CHMENT, ât-tătsh'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Adherence; fidelity. *Addison.* Attention; regard. *Arbuthnot.* An apprehension of a man to bring him to answer an action. The jurisdiction of the forest. *Howell.*

*To* ATTA'CK§, ât-tăk'. *v. a.* [*attaquer,* Fr.] To assault an enemy. *Philips.* To impugn in any manner.

ATTA'CK, ât-tăk'. *n. s.* An assault. *Pope.*

ATTA'CKER, ât-tăk'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* The person that attacks. *Elphinstone.*

*To* ATTA'IN§, ât-tāne'. *v. a.* [*attineo,* Lat.] To gain; to obtain. *Tillotson.* To overtake. *Bacon.* To come to. *Milton.* To reach. *Bacon.*

*To* ATTA'IN, ât-tāne'. *v. n.* To come to a certain state. *Arbuthnot.* To arrive at. *Psalm* cxxxix.

ATTA'IN, ât-tāne'. *n. s.* Attainment. *Glanville. Ob. J.*

ATTA'INABLE, ât-tāne'-â-bl. *a.* Procurable. *Tillot.*

ATTA'INABLENESS, ât-tāne'-â-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Being attainable. *Cheyne.*

ATTA'INDER, ât-tāne'-dŭr. 98. *n. s.* [*attainder,* old Fr.] The act of attainting in law; conviction of a crime. *Bacon.* Taint. *Shakspeare.*

ATTA'INMENT, ât-tāne'-mĕnt. *n. s.* That which is attained. *Glanville.* The act of attaining. *Hooker.*

*To* ATTA'INT§, ât-tānt'. *v. a.* To disgrace. *Spenser.* To *attaint* is particularly used for such as are found guilty of some crime, especially of felony or treason. *Cowel.* To taint; to corrupt. *Shakspeare.*

ATTA'INT*, ât-tānt'. *part. a.* Convicted. *Sidney.*

ATTA'INT, ât-tānt'. *n. s.* Any thing injurious. *Shak.* Stain; spot. *Shak.* A wound on the hinder feet of a horse. *Farrier's Dict.* [In law.] A writ so called. *Burnet.*

ATTA'INTMENT*, ât-tānt'-mĕnt. *n. s.* The state of being attainted. *Ashmole.*

ATTA'INTURE, ât-tāne'-tshŭre. 461. *n. s.* Legal censure. *Shakspeare.*

*To* ATTA'MINATE, ât-tăm'-è-nāte. *v. a.* [*attamino,* Lat.] To corrupt.

*To* ATTA'SK*, ât-tăsk'. *v. a.* To task; to tax *Shakspeare.*

*To* ATTA'STE*, ât-tāste'. *v. a.* To taste. *Mirror for Magistrates. Ob. T.*

*To* ATTE'MPER§, ât-tĕm'-pŭr. *v. a.* [*attempero,* Lat.] To mingle; to dilute. *Gower.* To soften. *Bacon.* To mix in just proportions. *Spenser.* To fit to. *Spenser.*

ATTE'MPERANCE*, ât-tĕm'-pŭr-ânse. *n. s.* Temperance. *Chaucer.*

ATTE'MPERLY*, ât-tĕm'-pŭr-lè. *ad.* In a temperate manner. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

*To* ATTE'MPERATE, ât-tĕm'-pè-rāte. 555. *v. a.* To proportion to. *Hammond.*

*To* ATTE'MPT§, ât-tĕmt'. 412. *v. a.* [*attenter,* Fr.] To attack. *Shak.* To try. 1 *Macc.* xii. To tempt. *Spenser.*

*To* ATTE'MPT, ât-tĕmt'. *v. n.* To make an attack. *Glanville.*

ATTE'MPT, ât-tĕmt'. 412. *n. s.* An attack. *Bacon.* An essay. *Shakspeare.*

ATTE'MPTABLE, ât-tĕmt'-tâ-bl. *a.* Liable to attempts. *Shakspeare.*

ATTE'MPTER, ât-tĕmt'-tŭr. *n. s.* An invader. *Milton.* An endeavour. *Glanville.*

*To* ATTE'ND§, ât-tĕnd'. *v. a.* [*attendo,* Lat.] To regard. *Sidney.* To wait on. *Shak.* To accompany as an enemy. *Clarendon.* To be present with, upon a summons. To accompany. *Shak.* To expect. *Raleigh.* To wait on. *Spenser.* To be consequent to. *Clarendon.* To remain to; to await. *Locke.* To wait for insidiously. *Shak.* To be bent upon. *Dryden.* To stay for. *Shakspeare.* To mind. 2. *Maccab.* xi.

*To* ATTE'ND, ât-tĕnd'. *v. n.* To yield attention. *Milton.* To stay. *Davies.* To wait; to be within reach or call. *Spenser.* To wait, as compelled by authority. *Clarendon.*

ATTE'NDANCE, ât-tĕn'-dânse. *n. s.* The act of waiting on. *Shak.* Service. *Shak.* The persons waiting; a train. *Milton.* Attention. 1 *Tim.* iv. Expectation. *Hooker.*

ATTE'NDANT, ât-tĕn'-dânt. *a.* Accompanying as subordinate. *Milton.*

ATTE'NDANT, ât-tĕn'-dânt. *n. s.* One that attends. *Shak.* One of the train. *Dryden.* Suitor or agent. *Burnet.* One that is present. *Swift.* [In law.] One that oweth a duty to another. *Cowel.* A concomitant or consequent. *Milton.*

ATTE'NDER, ât-tĕn'-dŭr. 98. *n. s.* Companion. *B. Jonson.*

ATTE'NT, ât-tĕnt'. *a.* Intent; attentive. 2 *Chron.* vii.

A'TTENTATES, ât-tĕn'-tâtes. *n. s.* Proceedings in a court of judicature, after an inhibition is decreed. *Ayliffe.*

ATTE'NTION, ât-tĕn'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of attending or heeding. *Shakspeare.*

ATTE'NTIVE, ât-tĕn'-tĭv. 158. *a.* Heedful; regardful. *Hooker.*

ATTE'NTIVELY, ât-tĕn'-tĭv-lè. *ad.* Heedfully. *Bacon.*

ATTE'NTIVENESS, ât-tĕn'-tĭv-nĕs. *n. s.* Attention. *Knight.*

ATTE'NUANT, ât-tĕn'-ù-ânt. *a.* A diluting power.

*To* ATTE'NUATE§, ât-tĕn'-ù-âte. *v. a.* [*attenuo,* Lat.] To make thin. *Boyle.* To lessen. *Howell.*

ATTE'NUATE, ât-tĕn'-ù-âte. 91. *a.* Made thin. *Bacon.*

ATTENUA'TION, ât-tĕn-ù-â'-shŭn. *n. s.* Lessening. *Bacon.* The state of being made thin. *Donne.*

A'TTER, ăt'-tŭr. 98. *n. s.* [æcep, Sax.] Corrupt matter. *Skinner.*

*To* ATTE/ST §, ât-têst'. *v. a.* [*attestor*, Lat.] To bear witness. *Addison.* To call to witness. *Dryden.*

ATTE/ST, ât-têst'. *n. s.* Witness. *Shakspeare.*

ATTESTA/TION, ât-tês-tâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* Testimony. *Government of the Tongue.*

ATTE/STER*, or ATTE/STOR*, ât-têst'-ŭr. *n. s.* A witness. *Spenser.*

A/TTICAL*, ât'-tè-kâl. *a.* [*Atticus*, Lat.] Relating to the style of Athens; pure; classical. *Hammond.*

*To* A/TTICISE §*, ât'-tè-sîze. *v. n.* [ἀττικίζω, Gr.] To use an atticism. *Bentley.*

A/TTICISM*, ât'-tè-sîzm. *n. s.* An imitation of the Attick style. *Bentley.*

A/TTICK*, ât'-tĭk. *a.* Belonging to Athens; pure; classical; elegant. *Milton.*

A/TTICK*, ât'-tĭk. *n. s.* A native of Attica. *Bentley.* The garret or uppermost room in a house.

*To* AT'TINGE, ât-tĭnje'. *v. a.* [*attingo*, Lat.] To touch lightly. *Dict.*

*To* ATTI/RE §, ât-tîre'. *v. a.* [*attirer*, Fr.] To dress. *Spenser.* [In heraldry.] *Attired* is used among heralds, in speaking of the horns of a buck or stag. *Bullokar.*

ATTI/RE, ât-tîre'. *n. s.* Clothes. *Hooker.* The head-dress, in particular. The horns of a buck or stag. The flower of a plant is divided into three parts, the empalement, the foliation, and the *attire*. *Dict.*

ATTI/RER, ât-tî'-rŭr. *n. s.* A dresser. *Dict.*

ATTI/RING*, ât-tîre'-ĭng. *n. s.* The head-dress. *Sidney.*

*To* ATTI/TLE*, ât-tî'-tl. *v. a.* To entitle. *Gower. Ob. T.*

A/TTITUDE, ât'-tè-tûde. *n. s.* [*attitude*, Fr.] The posture in which a person, statue, or painted figure, is placed. *Prior.*

ATTO'LLENT, ât-tŏl'-lĕnt. *a.* [*attollens*, Lat.] That which lifts up. *Derham.*

*To* ATTO'NE*. See ATONE.

*To* ATTO'RN §*, or ATTU'RN §*, ât-tûrn'. *v. a.* [*attorner*, old Fr.] To transfer the service of a vassal. *Sadler.*

*To* ATTO'RN*, ât-tûrn'. *v. n.* To acknowledge a new possessor of property, and accept tenancy under him. *Blackstone.*

ATTO'RNEY, ât-tŭr'-nè. 165. *n. s.* He who by consent, commandment, or request, takes upon him the charge of other men's business. *Cowel.* It was anciently used for those who did any business for another. *Shakspeare.*

*To* ATTO'RNEY, ât-tŭr'-nè. *v. a.* To perform by proxy. *Shak.* To employ as a proxy. *Shak.*

ATTO'RNEYSHIP, ât-tŭr'-nè-shĭp. *n. s.* The office of an attorney. *Shakspeare.*

ATTO'URNMENT, ât-tûrn'-mĕnt. *n. s.* A yielding of the tenant to a new lord. *Cowel.*

*To* ATTRA/CT §, ât-trăkt'. *v. a.* [*attraho, attractum*, Lat.] To draw to. *Brown.* To allure. *Milton.*

ATTRA/CT, ât-trăkt'. *n. s.* Attraction. *Hudibras. Ob. J.*

ATTRACTABI/LITY*, ât-trăkt-â-bĭl'-è-tè. *n. s.* Having the power of attraction. *Sir W. Jones.*

ATTRA/CTICAL, ât-trăk'-tè-kâl. *a.* Having the power to draw to it. *Ray.*

ATTRA/CTINGLY*, ât-trăkt'-ĭng-lè. *ad.* In an attracting manner.

ATTRA/CTION, ât-trăk'-shŭn. *n. s.* The power of drawing. *Bacon.* Or of alluring. *Shakspeare.*

ATTRA/CTIVE, ât-trăk'-tĭv. 158. *a.* Having the power to draw. *Milton.* Inviting. *Shakspeare.*

ATTRA/CTIVE, ât-trăk'-tĭv. *n. s.* That which draws or incites. *Lord Herbert.*

ATTRA/CTIVELY, ât-trăk'-tĭv-lè. *ad.* With the power of attracting.

ATTRA/CTIVENESS, ât-trăk'-tĭv-nĕs. *n. s.* Being attractive. *History of the Royal Society.*

ATTRA/CTOR, ât-trăk'-tŭr. 98. *n. s.* A drawer. *Browne.*

A/TTRAHENT, ât'-trâ-hĕnt. 503. *n. s.* That which draws. *Glanville.*

*To* ATTRA/P*, ât-trăp'. *v. a.* [*trappatura*, low Lat.] To clothe; to dress. *Barret.*

ATTRECTA/TION, ât-trĕk-tâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*attrectatio*, Lat.] Frequent handling. *Dict.*

ATTRI/BUTABLE, ât-trĭb'-ù-tâ-bl. *a.* Ascribable; imputable. *Hale.*

*To* ATTRI/BUTE §, ât-trĭb'-ûte. 492. *v. a.* [*attribuo*, Lat.] To ascribe. *Hooker.* To impute. *Spenser.*

A/TTRIBUTE, ât'-trè-bûte. 492. *n. s.* The thing attributed to another. *Raleigh.* Quality. *Bacon.* A thing belonging to another. *Shak.* Reputation. *Shakspeare.*

ATTRIBU/TION, ât-trè-bù'-shŭn. *n. s.* Commendation; qualities ascribed. *Shakspeare.*

ATTRI/BUTIVE*, ât-trĭb'-ù-tĭv. *a.* That which attributes. *Shakspeare.*

ATTRI/BUTIVE*, ât-trĭb'-ù-tĭv. *n. s.* The thing attributed. *Harris.*

ATTRI/TE §, ât-trîte'. *a.* [*attritus*, Lat.] Ground. *Milton.* [With divines.] Sorry. *Alp. Usher.*

ATTRI/TENESS, ât-trîte'-nĕs. *n. s.* The being much worn.

ATTRI/TION, ât-trĭsh'-ŭn. 507. *n. s.* [*attritio*, Lat.] The act of wearing, by rubbing. *Woodward.* The state of being worn. Grief for sin, arising only from fear; the lowest degree of repentance. *Wallis.*

*To* ATTU/NE, ât-tûne'. *v. a.* To make any thing musical. *Milton.* To tune. *Harris.*

ATWA/IN*, â-twâne'. *ad.* [Sax.] In twain; asunder. *Shakspeare.*

ATWE/EN, â-twèèn'. *ad.* or *prep.* Between. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

ATWI/XT, â-twĭkst'. *prep.* Betwixt. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

ATWO'*, â-tôô'. *ad.* [on ᵹpa, Sax.] Into two. *Chaucer.*

A/UBURN, âw'-bûrn. *a.* Brown; of a tan colour. *Shakspeare.*

A/UCTION §, âwk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*auctio*, Lat.] A manner of sale in which one person bids after another. *Student*, ii. The things sold by auction. *Pope.*

*To* A/UCTION, âwk'-shŭn. *v. a.* To sell by auction.

A/UCTIONARY, âwk-shŭn-â-rè. *a.* Belonging to an auction. *Dryden.*

AUCTIONE/ER, âwk-shŭn-èèr'. 275. *n. s.* The person that manages an auction. *Student*, ii.

A/UCTIVE, âwk'-tĭv. 158. *a.* Of an increasing quality. *Dict.*

AUCUPA/TION, âw-kù-pâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*aucupatio*, Lat.] Fowling; bird-catching. *Dict.*

AUDA/CIOUS §, âw-dâ'-shŭs. 292. *a.* [*audax* Lat.] Bold; impudent. *Shak.* That which makes bold. *Beaumont and Fletcher.* Spirited. *B. Jonson.*

AUDA/CIOUSLY, âw-dâ'-shŭs-lè. *ad.* Boldly; impudently. *Shakspeare.*

AUDA/CIOUSNESS, âw-dâ'-shŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Impudence. *Sir E. Sandys.*

AUDA/CITY, âw-dâs'-è-tè. 511. *n. s.* Spirit; boldness. *Shakspeare.*

A/UDIBLE §, âw'-dè-bl. 405. *a.* [*audibilis*, Lat.] That which may be heard. *Bacon.* Loud enough to be heard. *Bacon.*

A/UDIBLE*, âw'-dè-bl. *n. s.* The object of hearing. *More.*

A/UDIBLENESS, âw'-dè-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Capableness of being heard.

A/UDIBLY, âw'-dè-blè. *ad.* So as to be heard. *Milton.*

A/UDIENCE, âw'-jè-ĕnse. 293, 294. *n. s.* The act of hearing. *Shak.* A hearing. *Hooker.* An auditory. *Milton.* The reception of any man who delivers a solemn message. *Dryden.*

A/UDIENCE-CHAMBER*, âw'-jè-ĕnse-tshâme'-bŭr. *n. s.* The place of reception for a solemn meeting. *Translation of Boccalini.*

A/UDIENCE-*Court*, âw'-jè-ĕnse-kôrte. A court belonging to the archbishop of Canterbury, of equal authority with the arches court, though inferiour both in dignity and antiquity. *Burn, Eccl. Law.*

A/UDIENT*, âw'-jè-ĕnt. *n. s.* A hearer. *Shelton.*

A'UDIT, âw'-dĭt. *n. s.* A final account. *Hooker.*
*To* A'UDIT, âw'-dĭt. *v. a.* To take an account finally. *Aylife.*
*To* A'UDIT, âw'-dĭt. *v. n.* To sum up. *Arbuthnot.*
A'UDIT-HOUSE*, âw'-dĭt-hôûse. *n. s.* An append ance to most cathedrals, for the transaction of af fairs belonging to them. *Sir G. Wheler.*
AUDI'TION, âw-dĭsh'-ŭn. 507. *n. s.* Hearing.
A'UDITIVE*, âw'-dè-tĭv. *a.* Having the power of hearing. *Cotgrave.*
A'UDITOR, âw'-dè-tûr. 98, 503, (*b.*) *n. s.* A hearer. *Sidney.* A person employed to take an account. *Shakspeare.*
A'UDITORSHIP*, âw'-dè-tûr-shĭp. *n. s.* The office of auditor. *Johnson.*
A'UDITORY, âw'-dè-tûr-rè. 557. *a.* That which has the power of hearing. *Newton.*
A'UDITORY, âw'-dè-tûr-rè. *n. s.* An audience. *South.* A place where lectures are heard. *Warton.*
A'UDITRESS, âw'-dè-trĕs. *n. s.* The woman that hears. *Milton.*
AUF, âwf. *n. s.* [*alf*, Dutch.] A fool, or silly fellow. *Burton.*
A'UGER, âw'-gûr. 98, 166. *n. s.* [*egger*, Dutch.] A tool to bore holes with. *Moxon.*
AUGHT, âwt. 393. *pronoun.* [auhȶ, apihȶ, Sax.] Any thing. *Shakspeare.*
*To* AUGME'NT §, âwg-mĕnt'. *v. a.* [*augmenter*, Fr.] To increase. *Fairfax.*
*To* AUGME'NT, âwg-mĕnt'. *v. n.* To grow bigger. *Sidney.*
A'UGMENT, âwg'-mĕnt. 492. *n. s.* Increase. *Wulton.* State of increase.
AUGMENTA'TION, âwg-mĕn-tâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of increasing. *Addison.* The state of being made bigger. *Bentley.* The thing added to make bigger. *Hooker.* [In heraldry.] An especial mark of honour, borne either as an escutcheon, or a canton.
AUGMENTA'TION *Court.* A court erected by king Henry the Eighth, for the increase of the revenues of his crown, by the suppression of monasteries. *Warton.*
AUGME'NTATIVE*, âwg-mĕn'-tâ-tĭv. *a.* Having the quality of augmenting. *Instructions for Oratory.*
AUGME'NTER*, âwg-mĕnt'-ûr. *n. s.* He who enlarges. *Johnson.*
A'UGRE. *n. s.* See AUGER.
A'UGRE-HOLE, âw'-gûr-hôle. *n. s.* A hole made by an augre. *Shakspeare.*
A'UGUR §, âw'-gûr. 98, 166. *n. s.* [*augur*, Lat.] One who pretends to predict by omens. *Shakspeare.*
*To* A'UGUR, âw'-gûr. *v. n.* To guess; to conjecture by signs. *Shakspeare.*
*To* A'UGUR, âw'-gûr. *v. a.* To foretell. *B. Jonson.*
*To* A'UGURATE, âw'-gû-râte. 91. *v. n.* To judge by augury. *Warburton.*
AUGURA'TION, âw-gû-râ'-shŭn. *n. s.* The practice of augury. *Brown.*
A'UGURER, âw'-gûr-ûr. 555. *n. s.* An augur. *Shakspeare.*
AUGU'RIAL, âw-gû'-rè-âl. *a.* Relating to augury. *Browne.*
*To* A'UGURISE, âw'-gûr-ĭze. *v. n.* To practise augury. *Dict.*
A'UGUROUS, âw'-gûr-ŭs. *a.* Predicting. *Chapman.*
A'UGURY, âw'-gû-rè. 179. *n. s.* Prognosticating by omens. *Shak.* An omen or prediction. *Dryden.*
A'UGUST, âw'-gŭst. *n. s.* [*Augustus*, Lat.] The eighth month from January inclusive, dedicated to the honour of Augustus Cæsar. *Peacham.*
AUGU'ST §, âw-gŭst'. 494. *a.* Great; grand; awful. *Glanville.*
AUGU'STNESS, âw-gŭst'-nĕs. *n. s.* Elevation of look; dignity.
AUK*, âwk. *n. s.* [*aulka*, Isl.] A sea bird. *Pennant.*
AU'KWARD. See AWKWARD.
AULA'RIAN*, âw-lâ'-rè-ân. *n. s.* [*aula*, Lat.] The member of a hall; and so called at Oxford, by way of distinction from *collegians*. *Life of A. Wood.*
AULD, âwld. *a.* [ald, Sax.] Old. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*
AULE'TICK, âw-lĕt'-ĭk. 508. *a.* [ἀυλὸς, Gr.] Belonging to pipes. *Dict.*
A'ULICK, âw'-lĭk. *a.* [*aulicus*, Lat.] Belonging to the court.
AULN, âwn. *n. s.* [*aulne*, Fr.] A French measure of length; an ell.
*To* AUMA'IL, âw-mâle'. *v. a.* [*maille*, Fr.] To variegate; to figure. See AMELLED. *Spenser.*
AU'MBRY. See AMBRY.
AUNT, ânt. 214. *n. s.* [*ante*, old Fr.] A father or mother's sister. *Shakspeare.*
A'UNTER*, *n. s.* Old word for *Adventure.*
A'URATE, âw'-râte. *n. s.* A sort of pear.
A'UREAT*, âw'-rè-ât. *a.* [*auratus*, Lat.] Golden. *Skelton. Ob. T.*
AURE'LIA, âw-rè'-lè-â. *n. s.* [Lat.] The first apparent change of the maggot of insects. *Chambers.*
A'URICLE §, âw'-rè-kl. 405. *n. s.* [*auricula*, Lat.] The external ear. Two appendages of the heart, resembling the external ear. *Chambers.*
AURI'CULA, âw-rĭk'-ù-lâ. *n. s.* A flower. *Thomson.*
AURI'CULAR, âw-rĭk'-ù-lâr. *a.* Within the sense of hearing. *Shakspeare.* Secret; as, *auricular* confession. *Communion Service in King Edward VI.'s time.* Traditional. *Bacon.*
AURI'CULARLY, âw-rĭk'-ù-lâr-lè. *ad* In a secret manner. *Decay of Piety.*
AURI'FEROUS, âw-rĭf'-fè-rŭs. *a.* [*aurifer*, Lat.] That which produces gold. *Thomson.*
AURIGA'TION, âw-rè-gâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*auriga*, Lat.] The practice of driving carriages. *Dict.*
AURI'PIGMENTUM. See ORPIMENT.
AU'RIST*, âw'-rĭst. *n. s.* [*auris*, Lat.] One who professes to cure disorders in the ear. *Ash's Dict*
*AURO'RA*, âw-rô'-râ. 545. *n. s.* [Lat.] A species of crowfoot. The goddess that opens the gates of day; poetically, the morning. *Thomson.*
*AURO'RA Borealis*, âw-rô'-râ-bô-rè-â'-lĭs. [Lat.] Light streaming in the night from the north.
*A'URUM Fulminans*, âw-rŭm-fŭl'-mè-nânz. [Lat.] A preparation made by dissolving gold in aqua regia, and precipitating it with salt of tartar; whence a very small quantity of it becomes capable of giving a report like that of a pistol. *Quincy.*
AUSCULTA'TION, âws-kŭl-tâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*auscultо*, Lat.] Listening to. *Hickes.*
*To* A'USPICATE*, âw'-spè-kâte. *v. a.* To foreshow *B. Jonson.* To begin a business. *Burke.*
A'USPICE §, âw'-spĭs. 140, 142. *n. s.* [*auspicium*, Lat.] Omens drawn from birds. *Bp. Story.* Protection. *B. Jonson.* Influence. *B. Jonson.*
AUSPI'CIAL, âw-spĭsh'-âl. 292. *a.* Relating to prognosticks.
AUSPI'CIOUS, âw-spĭsh'-ŭs. 292. *a.* Having omens of success. *Sprat.* Prosperous. *Dryden.* Favourable; propitious. *Shak.* Lucky; happy. *Shak.*
AUSPI'CIOUSLY, âw-spĭsh'-ŭs-lè. *ad.* Prosperously. *Middleton.*
AUSPI'CIOUSNESS, âw-spĭsh'-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Prosperity.
AUSTE'RE §, âw-stère'. *a.* [*austerus*, Lat.] Severe; harsh. *Rogers.* Sour of taste. *Blackmore.*
AUSTE'RELY, âw-stère'-lè. *ad.* Rigidly. *Shak.*
AUSTE'RENESS, âw-stère'-nĕs. *n. s.* Severity *Shakspeare.*
AUSTE'RITY, âw-stĕr'-è-tè. 511. *n. s.* Severity; mortified life. *B. Jonson.* Cruelty. *Roscommon.*
A'USTRAL §, âws'-trâl. *a.* Southern.
*To* A'USTRALIZE, âw'-strâl-ĭze. *v. n.* [*auster*, Lat.] To tend towards the south. *Brown.*
A'USTRINE, âws'-trĭn. 140. *a.* Southern.
AUTHE'NTICAL, âw-*thĕn*'-tè-kâl. 509. *a.* Not fictitious. *Hale.*
AUTHE'NTICALLY, âw-*thĕn*'-tè-kâl-lè. *ad.* After an authentick manner. *Browne.*
AUTHE'NTICALNESS, âw-*thĕn*'-tè-kâl-nĕs. *n. s.* Genuineness. *Barrow.*
*To* AUTHE'NTICATE*, âw-*thĕn*'-tè-kâte. 91. *v. a.* To prove by authority. *Warton.*
AUTHENTI'CITY, âw-*thĕn*-tĭs'-sè-tè. *n. s.* Authority.

AUTHE'NTICK §, âw-*thĕn*'-tĭk. *a.* [*authenticus*, Lat.] Genuine; having authority. *Milton.*

AUTHE'NTICKLY, âw-*thĕn*'-tĭk-lė. *ad.* After an authentick manner. *Bp. Barlow.*

AUTHE'NTICKNESS, âw-*thĕn*'-tĭk-nĕs. *n. s.* Authenticity. *Stillingfleet.*

A'UTHOR §, âw'-*thûr*. 98, 418. *n. s.* [*auctor*, Lat.] The first beginner or mover. *Hooker.* The efficient. *Shakspeare.* The first writer of any thing. *Dryden.* A writer in general. *Shakspeare.*

*To* A'UTHOR*, âw'-*thûr*. *v. a.* To occasion; to effect. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

A'UTHORESS*, âw'-*thûr*-ĕs. *n. s.* A female efficient; a female author. *Sir R. Fanshawe.*

AUTHO'RITATIVE, âw-*thŏr*'-ė-tà-tĭv. *a.* Having due authority. *Pearson.* Having an air of authority. *Wotton.*

AUTHO'RITATIVELY, âw-*thŏr*'-ė-tà-tĭv-lė. *ad.* In an authoritative manner. *Leslie.* With due authority. *Hale.*

AUTHO'RITATIVENESS, âw-*thŏr*'-ė-tà-tĭv-nĕs. *n. s.* An acting by authority. *Dict.*

AUTHO'RITY, âw-*thŏr*'-ė-tė. *n. s.* [*auctoritas*, Lat.] Legal power. *Shakspeare.* Influence. *Temple.* Power; rule. *Shakspeare.* Support. *B. Jonson.* Testimony. *Sidney.* Credibility. *Hooker.*

☞ This word is sometimes pronounced as if written *autority*. This affected pronunciation is traced to a gentleman, who was one of the greatest ornaments of the law, as well as one of the politest scholars of the age, and whose authority has been sufficient to sway the bench and the bar, though *author*, *authentick*, *theatre*, *theory*, &c. and a thousand similar words where the *th* is heard, are constantly staring them in the face.

The publick ear, however, is not so far vitiated as to acknowledge this innovation; for, though it may, with security, and even approbation, be pronounced in Westminster Hall, it would not be quite so safe for an actor to adopt it on the stage.

I know it will be said, that *autoritas* is better Latin, that the purer Latin never had the *h*; and that our word, which is derived from it, ought, on that account, to omit it. But it may be observed, that, according to the best Latin criticks, the word ought to be written *auctoritas*, and that, according to this reasoning, we ought to write and pronounce *auctority* and *auctor*: but this, I presume, is farther than these innovators would choose to go. The truth is, such singularities of pronunciation should be left to the lower order of criticks; who, like coxcombs in dress, would be utterly unnoticed if they were not distinguished by petty deviations from the rest of the world. *W.*

AUTHORIZA'TION, âw-*thŏ*-rė-zà'-shŭn. *n. s.* Establishment by authority. *Hale.*

*To* A'UTHORIZE, âw'-*thŏ*-rĭze. *v. a.* To give authority. *Sidney.* To make legal. *Dryden.* To establish by authority. *Hooker.* To justify. *Locke.* To give credit. *Brown.*

A'UTHORLESS*, âw'-*thûr*-lĕs. *a.* Without authority. *Sir E. Sackville.*

A'UTHORSHIP*, âw'-*thûr*-shĭp. *n. s.* The quality of being an author. *Shaftesbury.*

AUTO'CRASY §, âw-tŏk'-rà-sė. 518. *n. s.* [*αὐτοκρατεια.*] Independent power. *South.*

AUTOCRA'TICAL*, âw-tŏ-krăt'-ė-kăl. } *a.*
AUTOCRATO'RICAL*, âw-tŏ-krà-tŏr'-ė-kăl. }
Absolutely supreme. *Pearson.*

AUTOGRA'PH §, âw'-tŏ-grâf. *n. s.* [*autographe*, Fr.] The original hand-writing of a person. *Warton.*

AUTO'GRAPHAL*, âw-tŏg'-rà-făl. *a.* Of the particular hand-writing of a person.

AUTOGRA'PHICAL, âw-tŏ-grâf'-ė-kăl. *a.* Of one's own writing.

AUTO'GRAPHY*, âw-tŏg'-rà-fė. *n. s.* A person's own writing; in opposition to a copy

AUTOMA'TICAL, âw-tŏ-măt'-ė-kăl *a.* Belonging to an automaton.

*AUTO'MATON*, âw-tŏm'-ă-tŏn. *n. s.* [*αὐτόματον*, Gr.] A machine that hath the power of motion within itself. *Quincy.*

AUTO'MATOUS, âw-tŏm'-ă-tŭs. *a.* Having in itself the power of motion. *Brown.*

AUTO'NOMY, âw-tŏn'-nŏ-mė. 518. *n. s.* [*αὐτονομία*, Gr.] The living according to one's mind and prescription. *Dict.*

A'UTOPSY §, âw'-tŏp-sė. *n. s.* [*αὐτοψία*, Gr.] Ocular demonstration. *Quincy.*

AUTO'PTICAL, âw-tŏp'-tė-kăl. *a.* Perceived by one's own eyes.

AUTO'PTICALLY, âw-tŏp'-tė-kăl-lė. *ad.* By means of one's own eyes. *Brown.*

AUTOSCHEDIA'STICAL*, âw'-tŏs-kĕd-ė-ăs'-tė-kăl. *a.* [*αὐτος* and *σχεδιαστικός*, Gr.] Hasty; slight. *Dean Martin.*

A'UTUMN §, âw'-tŭm. 411. *n. s.* [*autumnus*, Lat.] The season of the year between summer and winter, popularly comprising August, September, and October. *Shakspeare.*

AUTU'MNAL, âw-tŭm'-năl. *a.* Belonging to autumn *Donne.*

AUTU'MNITY*, âw-tŭm'-nė-tė. *n. s.* The season of autumn. *Bp. Hall.*

*AUXE'SIS*, âwg-zė' sĭs. 478, 520. *n. s.* [Lat.] An increasing; an exornation. *Smith.*

AUXI'LIAR §, âwg-zĭl'-yâr. 478. } *a.* [*auxilium*, Lat.]
AUXI'LIARY, âwg-zĭl'-yà-rė. } Assistant. *Milton.*

AUXI'LIARY *Verb.* A verb that helps to conjugate other verbs.

AUXI'LIAR, âwg-zĭl'-yâr. } *n. s.* Helper; con
AUXI'LIARY, âwg-zĭl'-yà-rė. } federate. *South.*

AUXILIA'TION, âwg-zĭl-ė-à'-shŭn. *n. s.* Help. *Dict.*

AUXI'LIATORY*, âwg-zĭl'-ė-à-tŭr-ė. *a.* Assisting *Sir E. Sandys.*

*To* AVA'IL §, â-vàle'. *v. a.* [*valoir*, Fr.] To profit *Milton.* To promote. *Pope.*

*To* AVA'IL, â-vàle'. *v. n.* To be of use. *Dryden.*

AVA'IL, â-vàle'. *n. s.* Profit. *Spenser.*

AVA'ILABLE, â-và'-là-bl. *a.* Profitable. *Atterbury* Powerful. *Hooker.*

AVA'ILABLENESS, â-và'-là-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Power of promoting the end for which it is used. *Hale* Legal force.

AVA'ILABLY, â-và'-là-blė. *ad.* Powerfully. Legally; validly.

AVA'ILMENT, â-vàle'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Usefulness.

*To* AVA'LE §, â-vàle'. *v. a.* [*avaler*, Fr.] To let fall; to depress. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

*To* AVA'LE, â-vàle'. *v. n.* To sink. *Spenser.*

*AVA'NT.* The front of an army. *Gower.*

AVA'NT-COURIER*, â-vănt'-kôô-rêêr. *n. s.* [Fr.] One who is despatched before the rest to notify their approach.

AVA'NT-GUARD, â-vănt'-gârd. *n. s.* [Fr.] The van; the first body of an army. *Hayward.*

A'VARICE §, âv'-ă-rĭs. 142. *n. s.* [*avaritia*, Lat.] Covetousness. *Shakspeare.*

AVARI'CIOUS, âv-ă-rĭsh'-ŭs. 292. *a.* Covetous. *Broome.*

AVARI'CIOUSLY, âv-ă-rĭsh'-ŭs-lė. *ad.* Covetously. *Goldsmith.*

AVARI'CIOUSNESS, âv-ă-rĭsh'-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Covetousness.

A'VAROUS*, âv'-ă-rŭs. *a.* Covetous. *Gower. Ob. T.*

AVA'ST, â-vâst'. *ad.* Enough; stop: common among seamen. *Cumberland.*

AVAU'NCEMENT*, â-vânse'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Advancement. *Bale.*

*To* AVAU'NT §*, â-vânt'. *v. a.* [*avantare*, Ital.] To boast. *Abp. Cranmer.*

*To* AVAU'NT*, â-vânt'. *v. n.* To come before; to advance. *Spenser.*

AVAU'NT*, â-vânt'.
AVAU'NTANCE*, â-vânt'-ânse.
AVAU'NTRY*, â-vânt'-rė. } *n. s.* Boasting. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

AVAU'NT, â-vânt'. 216. *interj.* A word of abhorrence, by which any one is driven away. *Shakspeare.*

*A' VE**, à'-vė. *n. s.* [*ave*, Lat.] The first part of the salutation, used by the Romanists, to the Virgin Mary; an abbreviation of the *Ave Maria*, or *Ave Mary. Spenser.*

*To* AVE'L, â-vĕl'. *v. a.* [*avello*, Lat.] To pull away. *Brown.*

A'VENAGE, âv'-ĕn-ĭdje. 90. *n. s.* [*avena*, Lat.] A quantity of oats paid as a rent. *Dict.*

A'VENER*, or A'VENOR*, âv'-ė-nŭr. *n. s.* [*avayner*, old Fr.] An officer of the stable. *Birch's Life of Henry.*

*To* AVE'NGE §, ā-vĕnje'. *v. a.* [*venger*, Fr.] To revenge. *Isaiah.* To punish. *Dryden.*

AVE'NGE*, ā-vĕnje'. *n. s.* Revenge. *Spenser. Ob. T.*

AVE'NGEANCE, ā-vĕn'-jānse. 244. *n. s.* Punishment. *Philips.*

AVE'NGEMENT, ā-vĕnje'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Vengeance. *Spenser.*

AVE'NGER, ā-vĕn'-jŭr. *n. s.* Punisher. 1 *Thess.* Revenger. *Dryden.*

AVE'NGERESS, ā-vĕn'jŭr-ĕs. *n. s.* A female avenger. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

A'VENS, ăv'-ĕnz. *n. s.* Herb bennet. *Miller.*

AVE'NTURE, ā-vĕn'-tshŭre. 461. *n. s.* [*aventure*, Fr.] A mischance, causing a man's death, without felony. *Cowel.*

A'VENUE, ăv'-ĕ-nū. 335, 503. [See REVENUE.] *n. s.* [*avenue*, Fr.] A way by which any place may be entered. *Clarendon.* An alley of trees before a house.

*To* AVE R §, ā-vēr'. *v. a.* [*averer*, Fr.] To declare positively. *Prior.*

A'VERAGE, ăv'-ŭr-āje. 90, 555. *n. s.* [*averagium*, Lat.] That duty which the tenant is to pay to the king, or other lord, by his beasts and carriages. *Chambers.* A certain contribution that merchants make towards the losses of such as have their goods cast overboard in a tempest. *Cowel.* A small duty paid to the master of a ship for his care of goods, over and above the freight. *Chambers.* A medium; a mean proportion.

*To* A'VERAGE*, ăv'-ŭr-āje. *v. a.* To fix an average price.

AVE'RMENT, ā-vēr'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Establishment by evidence. *Bacon.* An offer of the defendant to justify an exception, and the act as well as the offer. *Blount.* Affirmation. *Bp. Nicolson.*

AVE'RNAT, ā-vēr'-nât. *n. s.* A sort of grape.

A'VERPENNY*, ăv'-ŭr-pĕn-nè. *n. s.* Money paid towards the king's carriages by land, instead of service by the beasts in kind. *Burn.*

AVERRUNCA'TION, ăv-ŭr-rŭn-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of rooting up any thing *Robinson.*

*To* AVERRU'NCATE §, ăv-ĕr-rŭng'-kāte. 91, 408. *v. a.* [*averrunco*, Lat.] To root up. *Hudibras.*

AVERSA'TION, ăv-ĕr-sā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Hatred; abhorrence. *South.*

AVE'RSE §, ā-vērse'. *a.* [*aversus*, Lat.] Malign; not favourable. *Dryden.* Not pleased with. *Prior.*

AVE'RSELY, ā-vērse'-lè. *ad.* Unwillingly. *Beaumont and Fletcher.* Backwardly. *Brown.*

AVE'RSENESS, ā-vērse'-nĕs. *n. s.* Unwillingness. *Herbert.*

AVE'RSION, ā-vēr'-shŭn. *n. s.* Hatred; dislike. *Milton.* The cause of aversion. *Arbuthnot.* Simply, conversion or change. *Bp. Morton.*

*To* AVE'RT §, ā-vērt'. *v. a.* [*averto*, Lat.] To turn aside. *Shakspeare.* To cause to dislike. *Hooker.* To put by. *Hooker.*

*To* AVE'RT*, ā-vērt'. *v. n.* To turn away. *Thomson.*

AVE'RTER*, ā-vērt'-ŭr. *n. s.* That which averts. *Burton.*

A'VIARY, ā'-vè-ā-rè. 505. *n. s.* [*avis*, Lat.] A place enclosed to keep birds in. *Wotton.*

AVI'DIOUSLY*, ā-vĭd'-è-ŭs-lè. *ad.* [*avidus*, Lat.] Eagerly; greedily. *Bale. Ob. T.*

AVI'DITY, ā-vĭd'-è-tè. *n. s.* Greediness. *Fotherby.*

*To* AVI'LE*, ā-vīle'. *v. a.* [*aviler*, Fr.] To depreciate. *B. Jonson.*

*To* AVI'SE*, ā-vīze'. *v. n.* [*aviser*, Fr.] To consider. See *To* AVIZE. *Spenser. Ob. T.*

AVI'SE*, ā-vīse'. } *n. s.* [*avis*, Fr.] Advice; in-
AVI'SO*, ā-vī'-sō. } telligence. *B. Jonson.*

AVI'SEMENT*, ā-vīze'-mĕnt. *n. s.* [Fr.] Advisement. *B. Jonson. Ob. T.*

A'VITOUS, ăv'-è-tŭs. 503, 314. *a.* [*avitus*, Lat.] Ancient. *Dict.*

*To* AVI'ZE, ā-vīze'. *v. a.* To counsel. *Spenser.* To bethink himself. *Spenser.* To consider. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

*AVOCA'DO.* ăv-ō-kā'-dō [See LUMBAGO.] *n. s.* [Span.] The name of a tree in the Spanish West Indies. *Miller.*

*To* A'VOCATE §, ăv'-vō-kāte. 91. *v. a.* [*avoco*, Lat.] To call off. *Lord Herbert.*

AVOCA'TION, ăv-vō-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of calling aside. *Glanville.* The business that calls. *Hale.*

AVO'CATIVE*, ăv-vŏk'-kā-tĭv. *n. s.* That which calls off from; dehortation; dissuasion.

*To* AVO'ID §, ā-vŏĭd'. 299. *v. a.* [*vuider*, Fr.] To shun. *Tillotson.* To escape. To endeavour to shun. *Shak.* To evacuate. *Shak.* To emit. *Brown.* To oppose. *Bacon.* To vacate; to an nul. *Spenser.*

*To* AVO'ID, ā-vŏĭd'. *v. n.* To retire. 1 *Sam.* To become void. *Ayliffe.*

AVO'IDABLE, ā-vŏĭd'-ā-bl. *a.* That which may be avoided. *Boyle.* Liable to be vacated. *Judge Hale.*

AVO'IDANCE, ā-vŏĭd'-ānse. *n. s.* The act of avoiding. *Bp. Hall.* The course by which any thing is carried off. *Bacon.* The act of becoming vacant. *Burn.* The act of annulling.

AVO'IDER, ā-vŏĭd'-ĕr. 98. *n. s.* The person that avoids or carries any thing away. *Beaum. and Fl.*

AVO'IDLESS, ā-vŏĭd'-lĕs. *a.* Inevitable. *Dryden.*

AVOIRDUPO'IS, ăv-ĕr-dŭ-pŏĭz'. 302. *n. s.* [*avoir du poids*, Fr.] A kind of weight, of which a pound contains sixteen ounces, and is in proportion to a pound Troy. as seventeen to fourteen. *Chambers.*

*To* AVO'KE*, ā-vōke'. *v. a.* [*avoco*, Lat.] To call back. *Cockeram. Ob. T.*

AVOLA'TION, ăv-ō-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*avolo*, Lat.] Flight; escape. *Glanville.*

*To* AVO'UCH §, ā-vŏŭtsh'. *v. a.* [*avouer*, Fr.] To affirm. *Hooker.* To produce in favour of. *Spenser.* To vindicate. *Shakspeare.*

AVO'UCH, ā-vŏŭtsh'. 313. *n. s.* Declaration; testimony. *Shakspeare.*

AVO'UCHABLE, ā-vŏŭtsh'-ā-bl. *a.* What may be avouched. *Sherwood.*

AVO'UCHER, ā-vŏŭtsh'-ĕr. *n. s.* He that avouches.

AVO'UCHMENT*, ā-vŏŭtsh'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Declaration. *Shakspeare.*

*To* AVO'W §, ā-vŏŭ'. *v. a.* [*avouer*, Fr.] To declare with confidence. *Spenser.*

AVO'W*, ā-vŏŭ'. *n. s.* Determination; vow. *Gower. Ob. T.*

AVO'WABLE, ā-vŏŭ'-ā-bl. *a.* That which may be openly declared. *Donne.*

AVO'WAL, ā-vŏŭ'-ăl. *n. s.* Open declaration. *Hume*

AVO'WEDLY, ā-vŏŭ'-ĕd-lè. 364. *ad.* In an open manner. *Clarendon.*

AVOWE'E, ăv-ŏŭ-ē'. *n. s.* He to whom the right of advowson of any church belongs. *Dict.*

AVO'WER, ā-vŏŭ'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* He that avows or justifies. *Dryden.*

AVO'WRY, ā-vŏŭ'-rè. *n. s.* In law, is where one takes a distress for rent, and the other sues replevin. *Chambers.*

AVO'WSAL, ā-vŏŭ'-zăl. 442. *n. s.* A confession. *Dict.*

AVO'WTRY, ā-vŏŭ'-trè. *n. s.* See ADVOWTRY.

AVU'LSED*, ā-vŭlst'. *part. a.* [*avulsus*, Lat.] Plucked away. *Shenstone.*

AVU'LSION, ā-vŭl'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of pulling from. *Philips.*

*To* AWA'IT §, ā-wāte'. *v. a.* To expect. *Fairfax* To attend. *Milton.*

AWA'IT, ā-wāte'. *n. s.* Ambush. *Spenser.*

*To* AWA'KE §, ā-wāke'. *v. a.* [apacian, Sax.] To rouse out of sleep. *Shakspeare.* To raise from any state resembling sleep. *Dryden.* To put into new action. *Spenser.*

*To* AWA'KE, ā-wāke'. *v. n.* To break from sleep. *Shakspeare.*

AWA'KE, ā-wāke'. *a.* Not being asleep. *Bacon.*

*To* AWA'KEN, ā-wā'-kn. 103. *v. a.* and *v. n.* The same with *awake*. *Hickes.*

AWA'KENER*, ā-wā'-kn-ŭr. *n. s.* That which awakens. *Stilling fleet.*

AWA'KENING*, ā-wā'-kn-ĭng. *n. s.* The act of awaking. *Bp. Berkeley.*

—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏll;—pŏŏnd;—*th*in, THis.

*To* AWA'RD §, å-wârd'. *v. a.* [*award'er*, old Fr.] To adjudge. *Shakspeare.*

*To* AWA'RD, å-wârd'. *v. n.* To judge. *Pope.*

AWA'RD, å-wârd'. *n. s.* Judgement; determination. *Dryden.*

AWA'RDER*, å-wârd'-ûr. *n. s.* A judge. *Thomson.*

AWA'RE §, å-wâre'. *ad.* Excited to caution. *Sidney.*

*To* AWA'RE, å-wâre'. *v. n.* To beware. *Par. Lost.*

*To* AWA'RN*, å-wârn'. *v. a.* To caution. *Spenser.*

AWA'Y §, å-wâ'. *ad.* [apeȝ, Sax.] In a state of absence. *B. Jonson.* From any place or person. *Shakspeare.* Let us go. *Shakspeare.* Begone. *Shakspeare.* Out of one's own hands. *Tillotson.* On the way. Endure. *Shakspeare.* Away with. Throw away. *St. Luke.*

AWA'YWARD*, å-wâ'-wûrd. *ad.* [apeȝ peapd, Sax.] Turned aside. *Gower.*

AWE §, âw. *n. s.* [eȝe, oȝa, Sax.] Reverential fear. *Spenser.*

*To* AWE, âw. *v. a.* To strike with reverence, or fear. *Bacon.*

AWE'ARY*, å-wè'-rè. *a.* Weary; tired. *Shakspeare.*

AWE-BAND, âw'-bând. *n. s.* A check. *Dict.*

AWE-COMMANDING*, âw'-kŏm-mând'-ĭng. *a.* Striking with awe. *Gray.*

AWE-STRUCK*, âw'-strŭk. *part. a.* Impressed with awe. *Milton.*

A'WFUL, âw'-fûl. 173, 406. *a.* That which strikes with awe. *Milton.* Worshipful. *Shakspeare.* Struck with awe. *Shakspeare.*

A'WFULLY, âw'-fûl-lè. *ad.* In a reverential manner. *South.* Striking with awe. *Dryden.*

A'WFUL-EYED*, âw'-fûl-ide. *a.* Having eyes exciting awe. *More.*

A'WFULNESS, âw'-fûl-nĕs. *n. s.* Solemnity. *Addison.* The state of being struck with awe. *Taylor.*

*To* AWHA'PE, å-hwape'. *v. a.* To strike; to confound. *Spenser.*

AWHE'ELS*, å-hwèèlz'. *ad.* On wheels. *B. Jonson.*

AWHI'LE, å-hwile'. 397. *ad.* Some time. *Shakspeare.*

AWHI'T*, å-hwĭt'. *ad.* [apiȝt, Sax.] A jot; a tittle. *Bp. Hall.*

AWK §, âwk. *a.* [*auk*, Goth.] Odd; out of order. *L'Estrange.*

A'WKWARD, âwk'-wûrd. 475. *a.* [old adj. *awk*, with the Sax. peapd.] Inelegant; unpolite. *Shak.* Unhandy; clumsy. *Dryden.* Perverse. *Shakspeare.*

A'WKWARDLY, âwk'-wûrd-lè. *ad.* Clumsily. *Sidney.*

A'WKWARDNESS, âwk'-wûrd-nĕs. *n. s.* Inelegance. *Addison.*

AWL, âll. *n. s.* [*aal*, Goth.] An instrument to bore holes. *Hooker.*

A'WLESS, âw'-lĕs. *a.* Wanting reverence, or the power of causing reverence. *Shakspeare.*

AWME, or AUME, âwm. *n. s.* A Dutch measure, answering to one-seventh of an English ton. *Arbuthnot.*

AWN, âwn. *n. s.* [*ahana*, Goth.] The beard of the corn or grass.

A'WNING, âw'-nĭng. 410. *n. s.* A cover spread over a boat, or any place without a roof. *Sir T. Herbert.* A covering to defend from the rays of the sun. *Swinburne.*

AWO'KE, å-wòke'. The preterite from *awake*. *Judges*, xvi.

AWO'RK, å-wûrk'. 165. *ad.* On work. *Shakspeare.*

AWO'RKING, å-wûrk'-ĭng. *a.* The state of working. *Hubbard's Tale.*

AWRY', å-rì'. 474. *ad.* [ppiðan, Sax.] Not in a straight direction. *Spenser.* Asquint. *Denham.* Not in the right direction. *Brerewood.* Unevenly. *Pope.* Perversely. *Sidney.*

AXE, âks. *n. s.* [eax, acȝe, Sax.] An instrument consisting of a metal head, with a sharp edge, fixed in a handle. *Shakspeare.*

A'XHEAD*, âks'-hĕd. *n. s.* The head of the axe. 2 *Kings*, vi.

*AXI'LLA*, âg-zĭl'-lå. *n. s.* [Lat.] The arm-pit. *Quincy.*

AXI'LLAR, âks'-zĭl-lâr. 478.
A'XILLARY, âks'-zĭl-lâ-rè. [See MAXILLARY.] } *a.* Belonging to the arm-pit. *Brown.*

A'XIOM §, âk'-shŭm. 479. *n. s.* [*ἀξίωμα.*] A proposition evident at first sight. *Hooker.* An established principle. *Hooker.*

AXIOMA'TICAL*, âks-è-ò-mât'-è-kâl. *a.* Relating to an axiom. *Whitlock.*

A'XIS, âk'-sĭs. *n. s.* [*axis*, Lat.] The line, real or imaginary, that passes through any thing, on which it may revolve. *Blackmore.*

A'XLE, âk'-sl. 405.
A'XLE-TREE, âk'-sl-trèe. } *n. s.* The pin which passes through the midst of the wheel, on which the circumvolutions of the wheel are performed. *Shakspeare.*

AY, âè. 105. *ad.* [*ga* and ia, Sax. *yea.*] Yes. *Shak.* Yes, certainly. *Shakspeare.*

☞ See Directions to Foreigners, prefixed to this Dictionary, page 8. *W.*

AY ME*. *interj.* [οιμοι.] A phrase, implying dejection and sorrow; the same as *ah me*. *Milton.*

AYE, âè. *ad.* [apa, or rather aa, Sax.] Always. *Spen.*

A'YGREEN, âè'-grèèn. *n. s.* Houseleek. *Dict.*

A'YRY, â'-rè. *n. s.* [*ey*, Sax.] The nest of the hawk. *Walton.*

A'ZEROLE*, âz'-è-rôle. *n. s.* [*azarole*, Fr.] The three-grained medlar, or Neapolitan medlar-tree. *Cotgrave.*

A'ZIMUTH, âz'-è-mŭth. *n. s.* The *azimuth* of the sun, or of a star, is an arch between the meridian of the place and any given vertical line. *Magnetical Azimuth* is an arch of the horizon contained between the sun's *azimuth* circle and the magnetical meridian. *Azimuth Compass* is an instrument for finding the sun's magnetick *azimuth*. *Azimuth Dial* is a dial whose stile is at right angles to the plane of the horizon. *Azimuths*, called also vertical circles, are great circles intersecting each other in the zenith and nadir, and cutting the horizon at right angles. *Chambers.*

A'ZURE §, â'-zhûre. [âzh'-ûre. *Jones & Perry.*] 484, 461. *a.* [*azur*, Fr.] Blue; faint blue. *Sidney.*

*To* A'ZURE*, â'-zhûre. *v. a.* To colour any thing blue. *Elyot's Dict.*

A'ZURED*, â'-zhûr'd. *a.* Blue. *Shakspeare.*

A'ZURN*, â'-zhûrn. *a.* Of a bright blue colour. *Milton.*

A'ZYME*, *n. s.* [*azyme*, Fr.] Unleavened bread *The Translators of the Bible to the Reader.*



**B**, The second letter of the English alphabet, pronounced by pressing the whole length of the lips together, and forcing them open with a strong breath.

BAA §, bâ. 77. *n. s.* The cry of a sheep. *Shakspeare.*

*To* BAA bâ. *v. n.* [*balo*, Lat.] To cry like a sheep. *Sidney.*

*To* BA'BBLE §, bâb'-bl. 405. *v. n.* [*babbelen*, Germ.] To prattle like a child. *Prior.* To talk idly. *Arbuthnot.* To talk thoughtlessly. *L'Estrange.* To talk much. *Shakspeare.*

*To* BA'BBLE*, bâb'-bl. *v. a.* To prate. *Harmar.*

BA'BBLE, bâb'-bl. *n. s.* Idle talk. *Shakspeare.*

BA'BBLEMENT, bâb'-bl-mĕnt. *n. s.* Senseless prate. *Milton.*

BA'BBLER, bâb'-blûr. 98. *n. s.* An idle talker *Shak.* A teller of secrets. *Spenser.*

BA'BBLING*, bâb'-blĭng. *n. s.* Foolish talk. 1 *Tim.* vi.

BABE §, bâbe. *n. s.* [*baban*, Welsh.] An infant of either sex. *Shakspeare.*

BA'BEL §*, bâ'-bĕl. *n. s* [Heb.] Disorder; tumult. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

BA'BERY, bâ'-bûr-rè. 555. *n. s.* Finery to p ease a babe. *Sidney.*

☞ 559.—Fāte, fâr, fall, fàt;—mē, mêt;—plne, pĭn;—

BA'BISH, bā'-bĭsh. *a.* Childish. *Ascham.*
BA'BISHLY*, bā'-bĭsh-lè. *ad.* Childishly.
BA'BOON, bā-bōōn'. *n. s.* [*babouin*, Fr.] A monkey of the largest kind. *Shakspeare.*
BA'BY §, bā'-bè. vulgarly bāb'-bè. *n. s.* A child. *Shak.* A small image in imitation of a child. *Stillingfleet.*
BA'BY*, bā'-bè. *a.* Like a baby; small. *Shakspeare.*
*To* BA'BY*, bā'-bè. *v. a.* To treat one like a baby. *Young.*
BA'BYHOOD*, bā'-bè-hŭd. } *n. s.* Infancy; child-
BA'BYSHIP*, bā'-bè-shĭp. } hood.
BA'BYISH*, bā'-bè-ĭsh. *a.* Childish. *Bale.*
BABYLO'NICAL*, bāb-è-lŏn'-è-kăl. *a.* [from *Babel* or *Babylon.*] Tumultuous; disorderly. *Harrington.*
BA'CCATED, bāk'-kā-tĕd. *a.* [*baccatus*, Lat.] Beset with pearls. *Dict.*
BA'CCHANAL §*, bāk'-kā-năl. *a.* [*bacchanalia*, Lat.] Drunken; revelling. *Crowley.*
BA'CCHANAL*, bāk'-kā-năl. *n. s.* A devotee to Bacchus, the god of wine. *Marston.*
BACCHANA'LIAN, bāk-kā-nā'-lè-ăn. *n. s.* A drunkard. *Stukely.*
BACCHANA'LIAN*, bāk-kā-nā'-lè-ăn. *a.* Relating to revelry. *A. Smith.*
BA'CCHANALS, bāk'-kā-nălz. *n. s.* The drunken feasts of Bacchus. *Shakspeare.*
BA'CCHUS BOLE, bāk'-kŭs-bōle. *n. s.* A flower. *Mortimer.*
*BA'CCHANT**, } bāk'-kānt. *n. s.* He who lives
*BA'CCHANTE**, } like Bacchus.
BA'CCHICAL*, bāk'-kè-kăl. } *a.* Relating to the
BA'CCHICK*, bāk'-kĭk. } feasts of Bacchus. *Spenser.*
BACCI'FEROUS, bāk-sĭf'-è-rŭs. 555. *a.* [*bacca* and *fero*, Lat.] Berry-bearing. *Ray.*
BACCI'VOROUS, bāk-sĭv'-vò-rŭs. *a.* Devouring berries. *Dict.*
BA'CHELOR §, bătsh'-è-lŭr. *n. s.* [bachilen, Sax.] A man unmarried. *Shak.* A man who takes his first degrees at the university. *Ascham.* A knight of the lowest order. *Hody.* Applied by Ben Jonson to an unmarried woman. *Magnetick Lady.*
BA'CHELORSHIP, bătsh'-è-lŭr-shĭp. *n. s.* The condition of a bachelor. *Shak.* The state of him who has taken his first degree at the university. *Bp. Hall.*
BACK §, bāk. *n. s.* [bac, Sax.] The hinder part of the body. *Dryden.* The outer part of the hand. *Donne.* The outer part of the body; that which requires clothes; opposed to the *belly*. *Locke.* The rear. *Clarendon.* The place behind. *Bacon.* The part of any thing out of sight. *Bacon.* The thick part of any tool, opposed to the edge. *Arbuthnot.* To turn the *back* on one; to forsake him. *South.* To turn the *back*; to go away. *Sir J. Davies.* A large vessel used by brewers and distillers; a vat. *Knight.*
BACK, bāk. *ad.* To the place from which one came. *Shak.* Backward. *Addison.* Behind. *Numb.* xxiv. Towards things past. *Burnet.* Again; in return. *Shakspeare.* Again; a second time. *Waller.*
*To* BACK, bāk. *v. a.* To mount on the back of a horse. *Shak.* To break a horse. *Roscommon.* To place upon the back. *Shak.* To maintain. *Shak.* To justify. *Boyle.* To second. *Dryden.*
*To* BA'CKBITE, bāk'-bīte. *v. a.* To censure the absent. *Spenser.*
BA'CKBITER, bāk'-bī-tŭr. *n. s.* A privy calumniator. *South.*
BA'CKBITING*, bāk'-bī-tĭng. *n. s.* Secret detraction. 2 *Corinthians*, xii.
BACKBI'TINGLY*, bāk'-bī-tĭng-lè. *ad.* Slanderously. *Barret.*
BACKBO'NE, bāk'-bōne. *n. s.* The bone of the back. *Ray.*
BA'CKCARRY, bāk'-kăr-rè. Having on the back. *Cowel.*
BACKDO'OR. bāk'-dōre. *n. s.* The door behind the house.
BA'CKED, bākt. 359. *a.* Having a back. *Shak.*
BA'CKFRIEND, bāk'-frĕnd. *n. s.* An enemy in secret. *South.*
BACKGA'MMON, bāk-găm'-mŭn. 166. *n. s.* [from *bach gammon*, Welsh.] A game at tables with box and dice. *Howell.*
BA'CKHOUSE, bāk'-hŏŭse. *n. s.* A building behind the chief part of the house *Carew.*
BA'CKPIECE, bāk'-pēese. *n. s.* The armour which covers the back. *Camden.*
BA'CKRETURN*, bāk'-rè-tŭrn. *n. s.* Repeated return. *Shakspeare.*
BA'CKROOM, bāk'-rōōm. *n. s.* A room behind *Moxon.*
BA'CKSET*, bāk'-sĕt. *part. a.* Set upon in the rear. *Anderson.*
BA'CKSIDE, bāk'-slde. *n. s.* The hinder part of any thing. *Newton.* The yard or ground behind a house. *Mortimer.*
*To* BACKSLI'DE, [BACK'SLIDE. *Todd.*] bāk-slīde'. 497. *v. n.* To fall off; to apostatize. *Jeremiah.*

☞ I have in this word preferred Dr. Johnson's accentuation on the second syllable to Mr. Sheridan's on the first; for the reasons, see *Principles*, under the number marked. Dr. Ash, Entick, Scott, and Perry, are on the side of Mr. Sheridan; and Dr. Johnson and W. Johnston only on that which I have chosen; but Mr. Sheridan and Dr. Ash, by marking the noun *backslider* with the accent on the second syllable, as it is always heard, have betrayed their pronunciation of the verb; for one of these modes must be wrong, as the verbal noun must unquestionably have the same accent as the verb. *W*

BACKSLI'DER, bāk-slī'-dŭr. 98. *n. s.* An apostate *Proverbs*, xiv.
BACKSLI'DING*, bāk-slī'-dĭng. *n. s.* Transgression. *Jeremiah*, v. 6.
BA'CKSTAFF, bāk'-stăf. *n. s.* An instrument for taking the sun's altitude at sea.
BA'CKSTAIRS, bāk'-stārz. *n. s.* The private stairs in the house. *Bacon.*
BA'CKSTAYS, bāk'-stāze. *n. s.* Ropes or stays which keep the masts of a ship from pitching forward or overboard.
BA'CKSWORD, bāk'-sōrd. *n. s.* A sword with one sharp edge; also the rustick sword exercised at country fairs, consisting merely of a stick, with a basket handle. *Arbuthnot.*
BA'CKWARD, bāk'-wŭrd. } *ad.* With the
BA'CKWARDS, bāk'-wŭrdz. 88. } back forwards *Genesis.* Towards the back. *Bacon.* On the back *Dryden.* From the present station to the place beyond the back. *Shak.* Regressively. *Newton* Towards something past. *South.* Reflexively *Sir J. Davies.* From a better to a worse state *Dryden.* Past; in time past. *Locke.* Perversely *Shakspeare.*
BA'CKWARD, bāk'-wŭrd. *a.* Unwilling. *Addison.* Hesitating. *Shak.* Sluggish. *Watts.* Dull. *South.* Late; as, *backward* fruits.
BA'CKWARD, bāk'-wŭrd. *n. s.* The state past. *Shakspeare.*
*To* BA'CKWARD*, bāk'-wŭrd. *v. a.* To keep back; to hinder.
BA'CKWARDLY, bāk'-wŭrd-lè. *ad.* Unwillingly. *Sidney.* Perversely. *Shakspeare.*
BA'CKWARDNESS, bāk'-wŭrd-nĕs. *n. s.* Dullness. *Atterbury.* Tardiness.
*To* BA'CKWOUND*, bāk'-wōŏnd. *v. a.* To wound behind the back. *Shakspeare.*
BA'CON, bā'-kn. 170. *n. s.* [*bacon*, old Fr.] The flesh of a hog salted and dried. *Dryden.* The animal itself. *Kyd.* To save the *bacon*, is a phrase for preserving one's self from being hurt. *Prior.*
BACULO'METRY, bāk-ù-lŏm'-è-trè. *n. s.* [*baculus*, Lat. and *μέτρον*.] The art of measuring distances by one or more staves. *Dict.*
BAD §, bād. *a.* [*quaad*, Dutch.] Ill; not good. *Pope.* Vicious. *Milton.* Unfortunate. *Dryden.* Hurtful. *Addison.*
BAD, } bād. 75. The preterite of *bid*. *Shakspeare.*
BADE, }
BADGE §, bādje. 74. *n. s.* [*bajulo*, Lat. to carry.] A

mark worn to show the relation of the wearer. *Spenser.* A token by which one is known. *Fairfax.* The mark of any thing. *Shakspeare.*

*To* BADGE, bădje. *v. a.* To mark as with a badge. *Shak.* To mark actually with a badge. *Swift.*

BA'DGELESS*, bădje'-lĕs. *a.* Having no badge. *Bp. Hall.*

BA'DGER, bâd'-jŭr. 98. *n. s.* [*bedour*, Fr.] An animal that earths in the ground. *Brown.*

*To* BA'DGER*, bâd'-jŭr. *v. a.* To confound.

BA'DGER-LEGGED, bâd'-jŭr-lĕg'd. *a.* Having legs of an unequal length. *L'Estrange.*

BA'DGER, bâd'-jŭr. *n. s.* One that buys victuals in one place, and carries it unto another. *Cowel.*

BA'DINAGE*, bâd'-ĕ-nâje. } *n. s.* [Fr.] Light or
BADI'NERIE*, bâ-dĭn'-ẽ-rè. } playful discourse. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

BA'DLY, bâd'-lè. *ad.* In a bad manner. *Shakspeare.*

BA'DNESS, bâd'-nĕs. *n. s.* Want of good qualities. *Shakspeare.*

*To* BA'FFLE§, bâf'-fl. 405. *v. a.* [*befler*, Fr.] To elude. *South.* To confound. *Dryden.* To disgrace; to insult. *Spenser.*

*To* BA'FFLE*, bâf'-fl. *v. n.* To practise deceit. *Barrow.*

BA'FFLE, bâf'-fl. *n. s.* A defeat. *South.*

BA'FFLER, bâf'-flŭr. 98. *n. s.* He that puts to confusion. *Government of the Tongue.*

BAG§, băg. *n. s.* [belȝe, Sax.] A sack, or pouch. *Shak.* That part of animals in which some particular juices are contained. *Dryden.* An ornamental purse of silk tied to men's hair. *Addison.* Quantities of certain commodities; as, a *bag* of pepper.

*To* BAG, băg. *v. a.* To put into a bag. *Dryden.* To load with a bag. *Dryden.*

*To* BAG, băg. *v. n.* To swell like a full bag. *Chaucer.*

*To* BAG*, băg. *v. a.* To swell. *Bp. Hall.*

BAGATE'LLE, băg-â-tĕl'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A trifle. *Howell.*

BA'GGAGE, băg'-gĭdje. 90. *n. s.* [*baggage*, Fr.] The furniture of an army. *Bacon.* The goods that are to be carried away, as *bag* and *baggage*. *Martin.* A worthless woman. *Sidney.* A pert young woman; a flirt. *Guardian.* Refuse; lumber. *Bp. Hooper.*

BA'GNIO, bân'-yō. 388. *n. s.* [*bagno*, Ital.] A house for bathing, sweating, and otherwise cleansing the body. *Arbuthnot.*

BA'GPIPE, băg'-pīpe. *n. s.* A musical instrument, consisting of a leathern bag and pipes. *Chambers.*

BA'GPIPER, băg'-pī-pŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that plays on a bagpipe. *Shakspeare.*

*BAGUE'TTE*, bâ-gĕt'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A little round moulding, less than an astragal.

*To* BAIGNE, bâne. *v. a.* [*bagner*, Fr.] To drench; to soak. *Carew. Ob. J.*

BAIL§, bâle. *n. s.* [*bailler*, Fr.] The setting at liberty one arrested under security taken for his appearance. *Cowel.* A surety. *Titus Andronicus.* A certain limit within a forest. *Spenser.*

*To* BAIL, bâle. *v. a.* To give bail. *Titus Andronicus.* To admit to bail. *Clarendon.*

BA'ILABLE, bâ'-lâ-bl. 405. *a.* That may be bailed. *B. Jonson.*

BA'ILIFF, bâ'-lĭf. *n. s.* [*baillie*, Fr.] A subordinate officer. *Addison.* An officer whose business it is to execute arrests. *Bacon.* An under steward of a manor.

BA'ILIWICK, bâ'-lè-wĭk. *n. s.* The jurisdiction of a bailiff. *Cowel.*

BA'ILMENT*, bâle'-mĕnt. *n. s.* The delivery of things to the *bailor*, or to the *bailee*, and sometimes also to a third person. *Cowel.*

BA'ILY*, bâ'-lè. *n. s.* The office or jurisdiction of a bailiff. *Wickliffe.*

BAIN§*, bâne. *n. s.* [*bain*, Fr.] A bath. *Hakewill.*

*To* BAIN*, bâne. *v. a.* To bathe. *Turbervile. Ob. T.*

BAIRN*, or BARN*, bârn, or bârn. *n. s.* [beapn, Sax.] A child.

*To* BAIT§, bâte. *v. a.* [baȝan, Sax.] To put meat upon a hook to tempt fish. *Shak.* To give meat to one's self, or horses, on the road. *Spenser*

*To* BAIT§, bâte. *v. a.* [*battre*, Fr.] To attack with violence. *Spenser.* To harass by the help of others.

*To* BAIT, bâte. *v. n.* To stop at any place for refreshment. *Sidney.*

*To* BAIT, bâte. *v. n.* To flap the wings; to flutter. *Shakspeare.*

BAIT, bâte. *n. s.* Meat set to allure fish. *Shak.* A temptation. *Spenser.* A refreshment on a journey. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

BAIZE, bâze. *n. s.* A kind of coarse open cloth stuff. *Chambers.*

*To* BAKE§, bâke. *v. a.* [bæcan, Sax.] To heat any thing in a close place. *Isaiah.* To harden in the fire. *Bacon.* To harden with heat. *Philips.*

*To* BAKE, bâke. *v. n.* To do the work of baking. *Shakspeare.* To be heated or baked. *Shakspeare.*

BAKE-MEATS*, bâke-mēēts. } *n. s.* Meats dress-
BAKED-MEATS, bâk'd-mēēts. } ed by the oven. *Genesis*, xl.

BA'KEHOUSE, bâke'-hôûse. *n. s.* A place for baking bread. *Wotton.*

BA'KEN, bâ'-k'n. The *participle* from *to bake.* 1. *Kings.*

BA'KER, bâ'-kŭr. 98. *n. s.* He whose trade is to bake. *South.*

BA'KER-FOOT*, bâ'-kŭr-fût. *n. s.* An ill-shaped or distorted foot. *Bp. Taylor.*

BA'KER-LEGGED*, bâ-kŭr-lĕg'd. *a.* A person is said to be baker-legged, who has crooked legs, or goes in at the knees.

BA'LANCE§, bâl'-lânse. *n. s.* [*balance*, Fr.] One of the six simple powers in mechanicks. A pair of scales. *Swift.* A metaphorical *balance*, or the mind employed in comparing one thing with another. *Shak.* The act of comparing two things. *Atterbury.* The overplus of weight. *Bacon.* That which is wanting to make two parts of an account even. Equipoise; as, *balance* of power. *Pope.* The beating part of a watch. *Locke.* [In astronomy.] The *Libra*. *Dryden.*

*To* BA'LANCE, bâl'-lânse. *v. a.* To weigh in a balance. *L'Estrange.* To regulate the weight. *Waller.* To counterpoise. *Newton.* To regulate an account. *Locke.* To pay that which will make the account equal. *Prior.*

*To* BA'LANCE, bâl'-lânse. *v. n.* To hesitate. *Locke.*

BA'LANCER, bâl'-lân-sŭr. *n. s.* The person that weighs any thing. *Cotgrave.*

BA'LANCING*, bâl'-lâns-ĭng. *n. s.* Equilibrium; poise. *Dr. Spenser.*

BA'LASS *Ruby*, bâl'-âs-rû'-bè. *n. s.* [*balas*, Fr.] A kind of ruby. *Woodward.*

*To* BALBU'CINATE, bâl-bŭ'-sè-nâte. } *v. n.* [*bal*
BALBU'TIATE, bâl-bŭ'-shè-âte. } *butio*, Lat.] To stammer in speaking. *Dict.*

BALCO'NY, bâl-kō'-nè. *n. s.* [*balcon*, Fr.] A frame of iron, wood, or stone, before the window of a room. *Herbert.*

BALD§, bâwld. *a.* [*bal*, Welsh.] Wanting hair. *Jeremiah.* Without natural covering. *Shak.* Without the usual covering. *Shak.* Unadorned; inelegant. *Dryden.* Mean; naked. *Shak. Bald* was used by the northern nations to signify *bold*, and is still in use. *Gibson.*

BA'LDACHIN, bâwld'-â-tshĭn. *n. s.* [*baldachino*, Ital.] A canopy, supported with columns, and serving as a covering to an altar. *Builder's Dict.*

BA'LDERDASH, bâwl'-dŭr-dâsh. *n. s.* Any thing jumbled together without judgement. *Nashe.*

*To* BA'LDERDASH, bâwl'-dŭr-dâsh. *v. a.* To adulterate any liquor. *The Geneva Ballad.*

BA'LDLY, bâwld'-lè. *ad.* Nakedly; meanly.

BA'LDMONY, bâwld'-mŭn-nè. *n. s.* The same with *gentian.*

BA'LDNESS, bâwld'-nĕs. *n. s.* The want of hair. *Bp. Taylor.* The loss of hair. *Swift.* Meanness of writing; inelegance. *Warton.*

BA'LDPATE*, bâwld'-pâte. *n. s.* A head shorn of hair. *Shakspeare.*

☞ 559.—Fāte, fâr. fall, fât;—mè, mêt;—pīne, pĭn;—

BA'LDPATE*, bâwld'-pāte. } *a.* Shorn of hair.
BA'LDPATED*, bâwld'-pā-tĕd. } *Shakspeare.*
BA'LDRICK, bâwl'-drĭk. *n. s.* [*baudrier*, Fr.] A girdle. *Spenser.* The zodiack. *Spenser.*
BALE §, bāle. *n. s.* [*bale*, Fr.] A bundle of goods. *L'Estrange.* A pair of dice. *Overbury.*
*To* BALE, bāle. *v. n.* To make up into a bale.
*To* BALE, bāle. *v. a.* To bale; to lave out. *Skinner.*
BALE, bāle. *n. s.* [bæl, Sax.] Misery; calamity. *Spenser.*
BA'LEFUL, bāle'-fûl. *a.* Full of misery. *Spenser.* Full of mischief. *Spenser.*
BA'LEFULLY, bāle'-fûl-lè. *ad.* Sorrowfully.
BA'LISTER*, bâl'-ĭs-tûr. *n. s.* [*balista*, Lat.] A cross-bow. *Blount.*
BALK, bâwk. 402, 84. *n. s.* [balc, Sax.] A great beam used in building.
BALK §, bâwk. *n. s.* A ridge of land left unploughed between the furrows. *Homilies.* A disappointment. *South.*
*To* BALK, bâwk. 402. *v. a.* To disappoint. *Locke.* To leave untouched. *Mede.* To omit, or refuse any thing. *Shak.* To heap, as on a ridge. *Shak.*
*To* BALK*, bâwk. *v. n.* To turn aside. *Spenser.* To deal in cross purposes. *Spenser.*
BA'LKERS, bâw'-kûrz. 98. *n. s.* Men who give a sign to the fishing-boats, which way the passage or shoal of herrings is. *Cowel.*
BALL, bâwl. 33, 77. *n. s.* [*bol*, Dan.] Any thing made in a round form. *Bacon.* A round thing to play with, either with the hand or foot, or a racket. *Sidney.* A small round thing, with some particular mark, by which votes are given, or lots cast. *Dryden.* A globe. *Granville.* A globe borne as an ensign of sovereignty. *Bacon.* Any part of the body that approaches to roundness; as, the lower part of the thumb, the apple of the eye. *Shak.* The skin spread over a hollow piece of wood, stuffed with hair or wool, which the printers dip in ink, to spread it on the letters.
BALL, bâwl. *n. s.* [*bal*, Fr.] An entertainment of dancing. *Dryden.*
BA'LLAD, bâl'-lâd. *n. s.* [*balade*, Fr.] A song. *Watts.*
*To* BA'LLAD, bâl'-lâd. *v. a.* To make or sing ballads. *Shakspeare.*
*To* BA'LLAD*, bâl'-lâd. *v. n.* To write ballads. *B. Jonson.*
BA'LLAD-MAKER*, bâl'-lâd-mā-kûr. *n. s.* He who writes a ballad. *Shakspeare.*
BA'LLAD-MONGER*, bâl'-lâd-mŭng-gûr. *n. s.* A trader in ballads. *Shakspeare.*
BA'LLAD-SINGER, bâl'-lâd-sĭng-ûr. *n. s.* One whose employment is to sing ballads in the streets. *Gay.*
BA'LLAD-STYLE*, bâl'-lâd-stīle. *n. s.* The air or manner of a ballad. *Warton.*
BA'LLAD-TUNE*, bâl'-lâd-tûne. *n. s.* The tune of a ballad. *Warton.*
BA'LLAD-WRITER*, bâl'-lâd-rī-tûr. *n. s.* A composer of ballads. *Warton.*
BA'LLADER*, bâl'-lâ-dûr. *n. s.* A maker or singer of ballads. *Overbury.*
BA'LLADRY*, bâl'-lâd-rè. *n. s.* The subject or style of ballads. *B. Jonson.*
*To* BA'LLARAG*, bâl'-lè-răg, or bâl'-lè-răg. *v. a.* To bully; to threaten. *Warton.*
BA'LLAST, bâl'-lâst. 88. *n. s.* [*ballaste*, Dutch.] Something put at the bottom of the ship to keep it steady. *Wilkins.* That which is used to make any thing steady. *Hammond.*
*To* BA'LLAST, bâl'-lâst. *v. a.* To put weight at the bottom of a ship, to keep her steady. *Wilkins.* To keep any thing steady. *Bp. Hall.*
BA'LLATED*, bâl'-lâ-tĕd. *part. a.* Sung in a ballad. *Webster.*
BA'LLATRY*, bâl'-lâ-trè. *n. s.* A jig; a song. *Milton.*
BALLE'T, bâl'-lĕt. *n. s.* [*ballette*, Fr.] A dance in which some history is represented. *Warton.*
BA'LLIARDS, bâl'-yûrds. *n. s.* A play at which a ball is driven by the end of a stick; now called *billiards. Spenser.*
BA'LLISTER. See BALUSTER.
*BALLO'N*, or BALLO'ON, bâl-lôôn'. *n. s.* [*ballon*, Fr.] A large, round, short-necked vessel, used in chymistry. A ball placed on the top of a pillar. A ball stuffed with combustible matter, which, when shot up in the air, bursts into bright sparks of fire, resembling stars. A hollow vessel of silk, which is filled with inflammable air, and ascends with considerable weight annexed to it into the atmosphere *Hewyt.* A game at play. *Burton.*
BA'LLOT §, bâl'-lŭt. 166. *n. s.* [*ballote*, Fr.] A little ball used in giving votes, being put privately into a box. The act of voting by ballot.
*To* BA'LLOT, bâl'-lŭt. *v. n.* To choose by ballot. *Wotton.*
BALLOTA'TION, bâl-lò-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Voting by ballot. *Wotton.*
BALM §, bâm. 403. *n. s.* [*baume*, Fr.] The sap or juice of a shrub. *Dryden.* Any valuable or fragrant ointment. *Shak.* Any thing that soothes or mitigates pain. *Shakspeare.*
BALM, or BALM *Mint.* *n. s.* The name of a plant *Miller.*
BALM *of Gilead*, bâm ov gĭl'-yâd. *n. s.* The juice drawn from the balsam tree. *Calmet.* A plant remarkable for the strong balsamick scent of its leaves. *Miller.*
*To* BALM, bâm. *v. a.* To anoint with balm. *Shak.* To soothe. *Shakspeare.*
BA'LMY, bâm'-è. 403. *a.* Having the qualities of balm. *Milton.* Producing balm. *Pope.* Soothing. *Shak.* Fragrant; odoriferous. *Dryden.* Mitigating. *Shakspeare.*
BA'LNEAL*, bâl'-nè-âl. *a.* [*balneum*, Lat.] Belonging to a bath. *Howell.*
BA'LNEARY, bâl'-nè-â-rè. *n. s.* A bathing-room. *Brown.*
BALNEA'TION, bâl-nè-à'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of bathing. *Brown.*
BA'LNEATORY, bâl'-nè-â-tûr-rè. 512, 557. *a.* Belonging to a bath.
*BA'LNEUM*, bâl'-nè-ŭm. *n. s.* [Lat.] Used in chymistry for a vessel.
BA'LOTADE, bâl'-lò-tâde. *n. s.* The leap of a horse, so that, when his fore-feet are in the air, he shows nothing but the shoes of his hinder feet, without yerking out. *Farrier's Dict.*
BA'LSAM §, bâwl'-sŭm. 83. *n. s.* Ointment. *Denham.*
BA'LSAM *Apple*, bâwl'-sŭm-ăp-pl. *n. s.* An annual Indian plant.
BA'LSAM *Tree*, bâwl'-sŭm-trèe. *n. s.* A shrub which scarce grows taller than the pomegranate tree, which produces the juice opobalsamum. *Calmet.*
BALSAMA'TION*, bâl-să-mā'-shŭn. *n. s.* That which has the qualities of balsam. *Hist. Royal Society.*
BALSA'MICAL, bâl-sâm'-ĕ-kâl. 84. } *a.* Having the
BALSA'MICK, bâl-sâm'-ĭk. 509. } qualities of balsam. *Arbuthnot.*
BALSA'MICK*, bâl-sâm'-ĭk. *n. s.* That which has the qualities of balsam.
BA'LSAM-SWEATING*, bâwl'-sŭm-swĕt-tĭng. *part. a.* That which yields balsam. *Crashaw.*
BA'LUSTER, bâl'-ŭs-tûr. *n. s.* [*balestriera*, Ital.] A small column or pilaster placed with rails on stairs, and in the fronts of galleries in churches. *Curew.*
BA'LUSTERED*, bâl'-ŭs-tĕrd. *part. a.* Having balusters. *Sir W. Soames.*
BA'LUSTRADE, bâl-ŭs-trâde'. *n. s.* An assemblage of balusters, fixed upon a terrace, or the top of a building. *Swinburne.*
BAM, BEAM, being initials in the name of any place, usually imply it to have been woody; from the Saxon beam. *Gibson.*
BA'MBOO, bâm-bôô'. *n. s.* An Indian plant of the reed kind. *Sir T. Herbert.*
*To* BAMBO'OZLE §, bâm-bôô'-zl. *v. a.* To deceive; to confound. *Arbuthnot.*
BAMBO'OZLER, bâm-bôô'-zlûr. *n. s.* A tricking fellow. *Arbuthnot.*

BAN §, bân. *n. s.* [*ban*, Teut.] Publick notice given of any thing that is publickly commanded or forbidden. *Cowel.* A curse; excommunication. *Raleigh.* Interdiction. *Milton.*—*Ban of the Empire;* a publick censure by which the privileges of any German prince are suspended. *Howell.*

*To* BAN, bân. *v. a.* To curse; to execrate. *Hooker.*

*To* BAN*, bân. *v. n.* To curse. *Spenser.*

BANANA *Tree*, bâ-nâ'-nâ-trèe. A species of plantain.

BAND §, bând. *n. s* [*band*, Sax.] A tie. *Shak.* A chain by which animal is kept in restraint, now usually spelt *bond*. *Spenser.* Any means of union or connexion. *Shak.* Something worn about the neck. *B. Jonson.* Any thing bound round another. *Bacon.* Any flat, low member or moulding, called also fascia, face, or plinth. A company of soldiers. *Shak.* A company of persons joined together. *Shakspeare.*

*To* BAND, bând. *v. a.* To unite together. *Shak.* To bind over with a band. *Dryden.* [In heraldry.] Any thing tied round with a band of a different colour from the charge, is said to be *banded.* To drive away; to banish. *Spenser.*

*To* BAND*, bând. *v. n.* To associate; to unite. *Milton.*

BA'NDAGE, bân'-dîdje. 90. *n. s.* Something bound over another. *Addison.* The fillet or roller wrapped over a wounded member.

BA'NDBOX, bând'-bŏks. *n. s.* A slight box used for bands and things of small weight. *Addison.*

BA'NDELET, bân'-dè-lêt. *n. s.* Any little band, flat moulding, or fillet. *Orrery.*

BA'NDER*, bân'-dûr. *n. s.* He who unites with others. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

BA'NDIT, bân'-dît. *n. s.* [*bandito*, Ital.] A man outlawed. *Milton.*

BANDI'TTO, bân-dît'-tò. *n. s.* [in the plural BANDITTI, bân-dît'-tè.] A man outlawed, or a robber. *Shakspeare.*

BA'NDOG, bân'-dŏg. *n. s.* [a corruption of *band-dog*.] A kind of large dog. *Shakspeare.*

BA'NDLE*, bân'-dl. *n. s.* An Irish measure of two feet in length. *Cockeram.*

BANDOLE'ERS, bân-dò-lèèrz'. *n. s.* Small wooden cases, each containing powder that is a sufficient charge for a musket. *Jordan.*

*BA'NDON**, bân'-dŏn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Disposal; license. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

BANDO'RE*, *n. s.* [πανδῦρα, Gr.] A musical instrument, resembling a lute. *Minsheu.*

BA'NDROL, bând'-ròll. *n. s.* [*banderol*, Fr.] A little flag or streamer.

BA'NDSTRING*, bând'-strîng. *n. s.* The string appendant to the band. *Bp. Taylor.*

BA'NDY §, bân'-dè. *n. s.* A club turned round at bottom for striking a ball at play; the play itself. *Brewer.*

*To* BA'NDY, bân'-dè. *v. a.* To beat to and fro. *Spenser.* To exchange. *Shak.* To agitate. *Locke.*

*To* BA'NDY, bân'-dè. *v. n.* To contend, as at some game, in which each strives to drive the ball his own way. *Shakspeare.*

BA'NDYLEG, bân'-dè-lĕg. *n. s.* A crooked leg. *Swift.*

BA'NDYLEGGED, bân'-dè-lĕg'd. 362. *a.* Having crooked legs. *Collier.*

BANE §, bâne. *n. s.* [bana, Sax.] Poison. *B. Jonson.* That which destroys. *Hooker.*

*To* BANE, bâne. *v. a.* To poison. *Shakspeare.*

BA'NEFUL, bâne'-fûl. *a.* Poisonous. *Pope.* Destructive. *B. Jonson.*

BA'NEFULNESS, bâne'-fûl-nĕs. *n. s.* Destructiveness.

BA'NEWORT, bâne'-wûrt. 88. *n. s.* A plant; the *deadly night-shade.*

*To* BANG §, bâng. 409. *v. a.* [*banga*, Goth.] To beat; to thump. *Howell.* To handle roughly. *Shakspeare.*

BANG, bâng. *n. s.* A blow; a thump. *Shakspeare.*

*To* BA'NGLE, bâng'-gl. *v. a.* To waste by little and little. *Burton.*

*To* BA'NISH §, bân'-nîsh. *v. a.* [*banir*, Fr.] To condemn to leave his own country. *Shak.* To drive away. *Cowley.*

BA'NISHER, bân'-nîsh-ûr. *n. s.* He that banishes. *Shakspeare.*

BA'NISHMENT, bân'-nîsh-mênt. *n. s.* The act of banishing. Exile. *Shakspeare.*

BA'NISTER*. A corruption of BALUSTER, which see.

BANK §, bânk. 409. *n. s.* [banc, Saxon.] The earth arising on each side of a water. *Shak.* Any heap piled up. 2 *Sam.* xx. A bench of rowers. *Waller.* A place where money is laid up. *Bacon.* The company of persons concerned in managing a bank.

*To* BANK, bânk. *v. a.* To enclose with banks. *Thomson.* To lay up money in a bank. *Bp. Berkeley.*

BA'NK-BILL, bânk'-bîl. *n. s.* A note for money laid up in a bank. *Swift.*

BA'NK-STOCK*, bânk'-stŏk. *n. s.* One of the publick funds so called. *Tatler.*

BA'NKER, bânk'-ûr. 93. *n. s.* One that keeps a bank. *Dryden.*

BA'NKRUPT §, bânk'-rûpt. *a.* [*banqueroute*, Fr. *bancorotto*, Ital.] In debt beyond the power of payment. *Shakspeare.*

BA'NKRUPT, bânk'-rûpt. *n. s.* A man in debt beyond the power of payment. *Bacon.*

*To* BA'NKRUPT, bânk'-rûpt. *v. a.* To break. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

BA'NKRUPTCY, bânk'-rûp-sè. 472. *n. s.* The state of a man broken, or bankrupt. The act of declaring one's self bankrupt.

BA'NNER §, bân'-nûr. 98. *n. s.* [*baner*, Sued.] A flag; a standard. *Isaiah*, xiii. A streamer borne at the end of a lance.

BA'NNERED*, bân'-nûrd. *part. a.* Displaying banners. *Milton.*

BA'NNERET, bân'-nûr-êt. *n. s.* A knight made in the field, with the ceremony of cutting off the point of his standard, and making it a banner. *Blount.* A little banner. *Shakspeare.*

BA'NNEROL, bân'-nûr-rôle. 555. more properly BANDEROL. *n. s.* [*banderolle*, Fr.] A little flag or streamer. *Camden.*

BA'NNIAN, bân-yân'. *n. s.* A morning gown. A native of India; a Gentoo servant employed in managing the commercial affairs of an Englishman. *Sir T. Herbert.* An Indian tree so called. *Milton.*

BANNI'TION*, bân-nîsh'-ûn. *n. s.* [*bannitus*, Lat.] The act of expulsion. *Abp. Laud.*

BA'NNOCK, bân'-nŭk. 166. *n. s.* [*bunna*, Irish.] A kind of oaten cake.

BA'NQUET §, bânk'-kwêt. 408. *n. s.* [*banquet*, Fr.] A feast. *Hooker.*

*To* BA'NQUET, bânk'-kwêt. *v. a.* To treat with feasts. *Shakspeare.*

*To* BA'NQUET, bânk'-kwêt. 409. *v. n.* To feast. *Shakspeare.* To give a feast. *Shakspeare.*

BA'NQUETER, bânk'-kwêt-ûr. *n. s.* A feaster. *Cotgrave.* He that makes feasts.

BA'NQUET-HOUSE, bânk'-kwêt-hŏûse. }
BA'NQUETING-HOUSE, bânk'-kwêt-îng-hŏûse. } *n. s.* A house where banquets are kept. *Sidney.*

BA'NQUETING*, bânk'-kwêt-îng. *n. s.* Feasting. 1 *Pet.* 4.

*BANQUE'TTE*, bânk-kêt'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A small bank at the foot of the parapet, for the soldiers to mount upon when they fire.

BA'NSHEE*, or BE'NSHI*. *n. s.* A kind of Irish fairy.

BA'NSTICLE, bân'-stîk-kl. 405. *n. s.* A small fish; a stickleback.

*To* BA'NTER §, bân'-tûr. 98. *v. a.* [*badiner*, Fr.] To play upon. *L'Estrange.*

BA'NTER, bân'-tûr. *n. s.* Ridicule; raillery. *Watts.*

BA'NTERER, bân'-tûr-ûr. *n. s.* One that banters. *L'Estrange.*

BA'NTLING, bânt'-lîng. *n. s.* A little child. *Prior.*

BA'PTISM, bâp'-tîzm. *n. s.* An external ablution of the body, with a certain form of words, used in Christian churches. *Ayliffe. Baptism* is often taken in Scripture for sufferings. *St. Luke*, xii.

BAPTI'SMAL, bâp-tĭz'-mâl. *a.* Pertaining to baptism. *Hammond.*

BA'PTIST, bâp'-tĭst. *n. s.* He that administers baptism. *Matt.* iii. An abbreviation of ANABAPTIST. *Swift.*

BA'PTISTERY, bâp'-tĭs-tŭr-è. 555. *n. s.* The place where baptism is administered. *Mede.*

BAPTI'STICAL*, bâp-tĭs'-tè-kâl. *a.* Relating to baptism. *Bp. Bramhall.*

*To* BAPTI'ZE §, bâp-tīze'. *v. a.* [βαπτίζω.] To christen. *Milton.*

BAPTI'ZER, bâp-tī'-zŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that christens.

BAR §, bâr. 77. *n. s.* [*barre*, Fr.] What is laid across a passage to hinder entrance. *Exodus.* A bolt. *Nehemiah.* Obstruction. *Job.* A gate. A rock, or bank of sand, at the entrance of a harbour. What is used for prevention, or exclusion. *Hooker.* The place where causes of law are tried, or where criminals stand. *Shak.* An enclosed place in a tavern, where the house-keeper sits. *Addison.* [In law.] A peremptory exception against a demand or plea. *Cowel.* Any thing by which the compages or structure is held together. *Jonah*, ii. Any thing which is laid across another, as *bars* in heraldry. *Bar of gold* or *silver* is a lump or wedge from the mines melted down into a sort of mould. *Bars, in musick*, are strokes drawn perpendicularly across the lines of a piece of musick.

*To* BAR, bâr. *v. a.* To fasten any thing with a bar. *Shak.* To hinder. *Shak.* To prevent. *Sidney.* To detain. *Shak.* To shut out. *Dryden.* To exclude from use, or claim. *Hooker.* To prohibit. *Hudibras.* To except. *Shak.* To hinder the process of a suit. *Dryden.* To *bar* a vein; an operation in farriery.

BAR-SHOT, bâr'-shŏt. *n. s.* Two half bullets joined together by an iron bar: used in sea engagements.

BARB §, bârb. *n. s.* [*barba*, Lat.] Any thing that grows in the place of a beard. *Walton.* The points that stand backward in an arrow. *Pope.* The armour for horses. *Hayward.*

BARB, bârb. *n. s.* [*Barbary.*] A Barbary horse. *L. Addison.*

*To* BARB, bârb. *v. a.* To shave. *Shak.* To furnish horses with armour. *Dryden.* To jag arrows with hooks. *Philips.*

BAR'BACAN, bâr'-bâ-kân. *n. s.* [bapbacan, Sax.] A fortification before the walls of a town. A fortress at the end of a bridge. *Spenser.* An opening in the wall to shoot out at. *Cotgrave.*

BARBA'RIAN §, bâr-bâ'-rè-ân. *n. s.* [*barbarus*, Lat.] A man uncivilized. *Denham.* A foreigner. *Shak.* A brutal monster. *A. Philips.*

BARBA'RIAN, bâr-bâ'-rè-ân. *a.* Savage. *Pope.*

BARBA'RICK, bâr-bâr'-ĭk. *a.* Foreign; far-fetched. *Milton.* Uncivilized. *Milton.*

BA'RBARISM, bâr'-bâ-rĭzm. *n. s.* A form of speech contrary to the purity of any language. *Dryden.* Ignorance of arts. *Shak.* Brutality. *Spenser.* Cruelty. *Shakspeare.*

BARBA'RITY, bâr-bâr'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* Savageness; cruelty. *Clarendon.* Barbarism. *Dryden.*

*To* BA'RBARIZE*, bâr'-bâ-rīze. *v. a.* To bring back to barbarism; to render savage. *Beaumont.*

*To* BA'RBARIZE*, bâr'-bâ-rīze. *v. n.* To commit a barbarism. *Milton.*

BA'RBAROUS §, bâr'-bâ-rŭs. 314. *a.* Stranger to civility. *Sidney.* Ignorant. *Dryden.* Cruel. *Clarendon.* Foreign. *Dryden.*

BA'RBAROUSLY, bâr'-bâ-rŭs-lè. *ad.* Ignorantly; contrary to the rules of speech. *Dryden.* Cruelly. *Dryden.*

BA'RBAROUSNESS, bâr'-bâ-rŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Incivility of manners. *Temple.* Impurity of language. *Brerewood.* Cruelty. *Hale.*

BA'RBARY*, bâr'-bâ-rè. *n. s.* A Barbary horse; a BARB, which see. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

BARBA'TED*, bâr-bâte'-ĕd. *part. a.* Jagged with points; bearded. *Wartor.*

*To* BA'RBECUE, bâr'-bè-kû. *v. a.* A term used in the West Indies for dressing a hog whole. *Pope.*

BA'RBECUE, bâr'-bè-kû. *n. s.* A hog dressed whole.

BA'RBED, bâr'-bĕd, or bârb'd. 362. *participial a.* Furnished with armour. *Shak.* Bearded. *Job.*

BA'RBEL, bâr'-bl. 102, 405. *n. s.* [*barbel*, Fr.] A kind of fish. *Walton.* Superfluous flesh in the mouth of a horse. *Farrier's Dict.*

BA'RBER §, bâr'-bŭr. 98. *n. s.* A man who shaves the beard. *Wotton.*

*To* BA'RBER, bâr'-bŭr. *v. a.* To dress out. *Shak.*

BA'RBER-CHIRURGEON, bâr'-bŭr-kĭ-rûr'-jè-ŭn. *n. s.* A man who joins the practice of surgery to the barber's trade. *Wiseman.*

BA'RBER-MONGER, bâr'-bŭr-mŭng-gŭr. *n. s.* A fop. *Shakspeare.*

BA'RBERESS*, bâr'-bŭr-ĕs. *n. s.* A woman barber. *Minsheu.*

BA'RBERRY, bâr'-bĕr-rè. *n. s.* [*berberis*, Lat.] Pipperidge bush. *Miller.*

BARD §, bârd. 77. *n. s.* [*bardd*, Welsh.] A poet. *Spenser.*

BARD*, bârd. *n. s.* The trapping of a horse.

BARDED*, bârd'-ĕd. *part. a.* Caparisoned. *Holinshed.*

BA'RDICK*, bârd'-ĭk. *a.* Relating to the bards or poets. *Warton.*

BA'RDISH*, bârd'-ĭsh. *a.* What is written by the bards. *Selden.*

BARE §, bâre. *a.* [bape, Sax.] Naked. *Spenser.* Raw *Spenser.* Uncovered in respect. *Clarendon.* Unadorned. *Spenser.* Detected. *Milton.* Poor; indigent. *Hooker.* Mere. *Shak.* Threadbare. *Shak.* Not united with any thing else. *Hooker.* Wanting clothes.

*To* BARE, bâre. *v. a.* To strip. *Spenser.*

BA'REBONE, bâre'-bône. *n. s.* Lean. *Shakspeare.*

BA'REBONED*, bâre'-bôn'd. *part. a.* Having the bones bare. *Shakspeare.*

BA'REFACED, bâre-fâste'. 359. *a.* With the face naked. *Shakspeare.* Shameless. *Clarendon.*

BAREFA'CEDLY, bâre-fâ'-sĕd-lè. 364. *ad.* Openly; shamefully. *Locke.*

BAREFA'CEDNESS, bâre-fâ'-sĕd-nĕs. 365. *n. s* Effrontery; assurance.

BA'REFOOT §, bâre'-fût. *a.* [bæpepoc, Sax.] Having no shoes. *Shakspeare.*

BA'REFOOT, bâre'-fût. *ad.* Without shoes. *Shak.*

BAREFO'OTED, bâre'-fût-ĕd. *a.* Without shoes. *Sidney.*

BA'REGNAWN, bâre'-nâwn. *a.* Eaten bare. *Shak.*

BA'REHEADED, bâre'-hĕd-dĕd. *a.* Uncovered in respect. *Shakspeare.*

BA'RELEGGED, bâre'-lĕgd. *part. a.* Having the legs bare. *Burton.*

BA'RELY, bâre'-lè. *ad.* Nakedly. *Huloet.* Poorly. *Barret.* Without decoration; merely. *Hooker.*

BA'RENECKED*, bâre'-nĕkt. *part. a.* Exposed. *Hewyt.*

BA'REPICKED*, bâre'-pĭkt. *part. a.* Picked to the bone. *Shakspeare.*

BA'RERIBBED*, bâre'-rĭb'd. *part. a.* Lean. *Shak.*

BA'RENESS, bâre'-nĕs. *n. s.* Nakedness. *Shak.* Leanness. *Shak.* Poverty. *South.* Meanness of clothes.

BA'RFUL. See BARRFUL.

BA'RGAIN §, bâr'-gĭn. 208. *n. s.* [*bargen*, Welsh.] A contract. *Bacon.* The thing bought or sold *Locke.* Stipulation. *Bacon.* An event. *Arbuth*

*To* BA'RGAIN, bâr'-gĭn. *v. n.* To make a contract. *Shakspeare.*

BARGAINEE', bâr'-gĭn-nèe'. *n. s.* He that accepts a bargain.

BA'RGAINER, bâr'-gĭn-nŭr. 98. *n. s.* The person who makes a bargain. *Huloet.*

BARGE §, bârje. *n. s.* [*barje*, old Fr.] A boat for pleasure. *Shak.* A sea-commander's boat. *Raleigh.* A boat for burden.

BA'RGEMAN*, bârje'-mân. *n. s.* The manager of a barge. *Ld. Northampton.*

BA'RGEMASTER*, bârje'-mâ-stŭr. *n. s.* The owner of a barge which carries goods. *Blackstone.*

BA'RGER, bâr'-jŭr. 98. *n. s.* The manager of a barge. *Carew.*

BARK §, bârk. *n. s.* [*bærck*, Dan.] The rind or cover-

ing of a tree. *Bacon.* The medicine called, by way of distinction, *the bark*, i. e. *the Peruvian bark.* A small ship. *Bacon.*

*To* BARK, bârk. *v. a.* To strip trees of their bark. *Temple.* To enclose. *Donne.*

*To* BARK, bârk. *v. n.* [beoncan, Sax.] To make the noise which a dog makes. *Shak.* To clamour at. *Spenser.*

BARK-BARED, bârk'-bâr'd. *a.* Stripped of the bark. *Mortimer.*

BA'RKER, bâr'-kûr. 98. *n. s.* One that barks. *B. Jonson.* One employed in stripping trees.

BA'RKY, bâr'-kè. *a.* Consisting of bark. *Shakspeare.*

BA'RLEY §, bâr'-lè. 270. *n. s.* A grain of which malt is made. *Miller.*

BA'RLEYBRAKE, bâr'-lè-brâke. *n. s.* A kind of rural play; a trial of swiftness. *Sidney.*

BA'RLEY-BROTH, bâr'-lè-brŏth. *n. s.* A low word, sometimes used for strong beer. *Shakspeare.*

BA'RLEY-CORN, bâr'-lè-kôrn. *n. s.* A grain of barley; the beginning of our measure of length; the third part of an inch. *Tickell.*

BA'RLEY-MOW, bâr'-lè-môû. *n. s.* The place where reaped barley is stowed up. *Gay.*

BA'RLEY-SUGAR*, bâr'-lè-shûg'-ûr. *n. s.* Sugar boiled till it be brittle, formerly with a decoction of barley.

BARM §, bârm. *n. s.* [beopm, Sax.] Yeast. *Shak.*

BA'RMY, bâr'-mè. *a.* Containing barm. *Dryden.*

BARN §, bârn. *n. s.* [beapn, Sax.] A place for laying up grain, hay, or straw. *Dryden.*

*To* BARN*, bârn. *v. a.* To lay up in a barn. *Shak.*

BARN-DOOR*, bârn'-dôre. *n. s.* The door of a barn. *Milton.*

BA'RNACLE, bâr'-nâ-kl. 405. *n. s.* [beapn, Sax. and aac] A kind of shell-fish that grows upon timber that lies in the sea. *Sir T. Herbert.* A bird like a goose, supposed to grow on trees. *Bentley.* An instrument of iron for the use of farriers, to hold the horse by the nose. *Farrier's Dict.*

BARO'METER §, bâ-rŏm'-mè-tûr. 518. *n. s.* [*βάρος* and *μέτρον.*] A machine for measuring the weight of the atmosphere, and the variations in it, in order chiefly to determine the changes of the weather. *Harris.*

BAROME'TRICAL, bâr-ò-mĕt'-trè-kâl. 509, 515. *a.* Relating to the barometer. *Derham.*

BA'RON §, bâr'-rŭn. 166. *n. s.* [*baro*, Lat.] A degree of nobility next to a viscount. *Baron* is an officer, as *barons* of the exchequer to the king. There are also *barons* of the cinque ports, that have places in the lower house of parliament. *Cowel. Baron* is used for the husband in relation to his wife. *Cowel.* A *baron of beef* is when the two sirloins are not cut asunder. *Dict.*

BA'RONAGE, bâr'-rŭn-ădje. 90. *n. s.* The body of barons and peers. *Hale.* The dignity of a baron. The land which gives title to a baron.

BA'RONESS, bâr'-rŭn-ĕs. 557. *n. s.* A baron's lady.

BA'RONET, bâr'-rŭn-ĕt. 557. *n. s.* [of *baron* and *et*, diminutive termination.] The lowest degree of honour that is hereditary; below a baron, and above a knight. *Cowel.*

BARO'NIAL*, bâ-rò'-nè-âl. *a.* Relating to a baron or barony. *Warton.*

BA'RONY, bâr'-rŭn-è. 557. *n. s.* That honour or lordship that gives title to a baron. *Cowel.*

BA'ROSCOPE, bâr'-rò-skòpe. *n. s.* [*βάρος* and *σκοπέω.*] An instrument to show the weight of the atmosphere. *Arbuthnot.*

BA'RRACAN, bâr'-râ-kân. *n. s.* [*barracan*, Fr.] A strong thick kind of camelot.

BA'RRACK, bâr'-râk. *n. s.* [*barracca*, Span.] Buildings to lodge soldiers.

BA'RRACK-MASTER*, bâr'-râk-mâ-stûr. *n. s.* The superintendent of soldiers' lodgings. *Swift.*

BA'RRATOR, bâr'-râ-tûr. *n. s.* [*barat*, old Fr.] A wrangler, and an encourager of law suits. *Sir T. Elyot.*

BA'RRATRY, bâr'-râ-trè. *n. s.* Foul practice in law. *Hudibras.*

BA'RREL §, bâr'-rĭl. 99. *n. s.* [*baril*, Welsh.] A round wooden vessel. *Bacon.* A particular measure. Any thing hollow; as, the *barrel* of a gun. *Digby.* A cylinder. *Moxon.—Barrel of the ear* is a cavity behind the tympanum. *Dict.*

*To* BA'RREL, bâr'-rĭl. *v. a.* To put any thing in a barrel. *Spenser.*

BA'RREL-BELLIED, bâr'-rĭl-bĕl'-lĭd. *a.* Having a large belly. *Dryden.*

BA'RREN §, bâr'-rĕn. *a.* [*baraigne*, old Fr.] Not prolifick. *Shak.* Unfruitful. 2 *Kings*, ii. Not copious. *Swift.* Unmeaning. *Shakspeare.*

BA'RRENLY, bâr'-rĕn-lè. *ad.* Unfruitfully. *Huloet.*

BA'RRENNESS, bâr'-rĕn-nĕs. *n. s.* Want of offspring. *Milton.* Unfruitfulness. *Bacon.* Want of invention. *Dryden.* Want of matter. *Hooker* [In theology.] Aridity; want of emotion or sensibility. *Bp. Taylor.*

BA'RREN-SPIRITED*, bâr'-rĕn-spîr'-ît-ĕd. *part. a* Of a poor spirit. *Shakspeare.*

BA'RREN-WORT, bâr'-rĕn-wûrt. *n. s.* The name of a plant.

BA'RRFUL, bâr'-fûl. *a.* Full of obstructions. *Shak*

BARRICA'DE, bâr-rè-kâde'. *n. s.* [*barricade*, Fr.] A fortification made of trees, earth, &c. to keep off an attack. Any stop. *Derham.*

*To* BARRICA'DE, bâr-rè-kâde'. *v. a.* To stop up a passage. *Gay.*

BARRICA'DO, bâr-rè-kâ'-dò. [See LUMBAGO.] *n. s.* [*barricada*, Span.] A fortification. *Bacon.*

*To* BARRICA'DO, bâr-rè-kâ'-dò. *v. a.* To fortify; to stop up. *Milton.*

BA'RRIER, bâr'-rè-ûr. 98. *n. s.* [*barriere*, Fr.] A barricade. *Pope.* A fortification. *Swift.* A stop. *Watts.* A bar to mark the limits of any place. *Bacon.* A boundary. *Pope.*

☞ Pope, by the license of his art, pronounced this word in two syllables, with the accent on the last, as if written *bar-réer*:

"'Twixt that and reason what a nice *barrier!*
"For ever sep'rate, yet for ever near."
*Essay on Man, Ep.* i. *v.* 215.

And yet, in another part of his works, he places the accent on the first syllable, as we always hear it in prose:

"Safe in the love of Heav'n, an ocean flows
"Around our realm, a *barrier* from the foes." *W.*

BA'RRING-OUT*, bâr'-rĭng-ôût. *n. s.* Exclusion of a person from a place, a boyish sport at Christmas. *Swift.*

BA'RRISTER, bâr'-rĭs-tûr. *n. s.* A counsellor at law. *Blount and Chambers.*

BA'RROW, bâr'-rò. *n. s.* [*barrot*, old Fr.] Any kind of carriage moved by the hand. *Shakspeare.*

BA'RROW, bâr'-rò. *n. s.* [beph, Sax.] A hog. *Milton.*

BA'RROW, whether in the beginning or end of names of places, signifies a grove. *Gibson.* A hillock, under which, in old times, bodies have been buried. *Warton.*

*To* BA'RTER §, bâr'-tûr. 98. *v. n.* [*barrater*, Fr.] To traffick by exchanging. *Hudibras.*

*To* BA'RTER, bâr'-tûr. *v. a.* To give any thing in exchange for another. *Shakspeare.*

BA'RTER, bâr'-tûr. *n. s.* Trafficking by exchange of commodities. *Bacon.*

BA'RTERER, bâr'-tûr-ûr. *n. s.* He that traffics by exchange. *Wakefield.*

BA'RTERY, bâr'-tûr-rè. 555. *n. s.* Exchange of commodities. *Camden.*

BARTHO'LOMEW-TIDE*, bâr-*th*ŏl'-ŏm-mû-tîde *n. s.* The term near St. Bartholomew's day. *Shak*

BA'RTON, bâr'-tŭn. *n. s.* [bepe-tun, Sax.] The demesne lands of a manor; the manor-house itself; and sometimes the outhouses. *Huloet.*

BA'RTRAM, bâr'-trâm. *n. s.* A plant *pellitory.*

BA'RYTONE †, bâr'-è-tône. *n. s.*

☞ A word with the grave accent on the last syllable.—If the inspector does not know what is meant by the grave accent, it may be necessary to inform him, that writers on the Greek accent tell us, that every syllable which has not the acute accent, has the grave; and as there could but be one syllable acuted in that language, the rest must necessarily be grave. What these accents

are, has puzzled the learned so much, that they seem neither to understand each other nor themselves: but it were to be wished they had kept this distinction into acute and grave out of our own language, as it is impossible to annex any clear ideas to it, except we consider the grave accent merely as the absence of the acute, which reduces it to no accent at all. If we divide the voice into its two leading inflections, the rising and falling, and call the former the acute, and the latter the grave, we can annex distinct ideas to these words: and perhaps it is an ignorance of this distinction of speaking sounds, and confounding them with high and low, or loud and soft, that occasions the confusion we meet with in writers on this subject.—See *Elements of Elocution*, page 60: also Observations on the Greek and Latin Accent and Quantity, at the end of the *Key to the Classical Pronunciation of Greek and Latin Proper Names*. *W.*

BASA'LT*, bâ-sâlt' *n. s.* Artificial or black porcelain, of nearly the same properties with the natural *basalt*; invented by Messrs. Wedgwood and Bentley. *Chambers.*

*BASA'LTES**, bâ-sâl'-tēz. *n. s.* A kind of stone, of the hardness and colour of iron, which is found in perpendicular blocks. *Pennant.*

BASA'LTICK*, bâ-sâl'-tĭk. *a.* Of basaltes. *Pennant.*

BASE§, bāse. *a.* [*bas*, Fr.] Mean. *Bacon.* Of mean spirit. *Sidney.* Of low station. *Spenser.* Of no honourable birth; illegitimate. *Shak.* Applied to metals: without value. *Watts.* Applied to sounds: deep; grave. *Bacon.* Low: in position or place. *Gower.*

BASE-BORN, bāse'-bōrn. *a.* Born out of wedlock. *Gay.* Of low parentage. *Sir R. Fanshawe.* Vile. *Milton.*

BASE-COURT, bāse'-kōrt. *n. s.* Lower court. *Shakspeare.*

BASE-MINDED, bāse-mīnd'-ĕd. *a.* Mean-spirited. *Camden.*

BASE-MINDEDNESS*, bāse-mīnd'-ĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* Meanness of spirit. *Sir E. Sandys.*

BASE-VIOL, bāse-vī'-ŭl. 166. *n. s.* An instrument used for the base sound. *Addison.*

BASE, bāse. *n. s.* [*basis*, Lat.] The bottom of any thing. *Shak.* The pedestal of a statue. *Bacon.* That part of any ornament which hangs down. *Sidney.* The broad part of any body; as, the bottom of a cone. Stockings. *Spenser.* The place from which racers run. *Dryden.* The string that gives a base sound. *Spenser.* An old rustick play, called *prison bars*. *Drayton.* A small cannon. *Sir T. Herbert.*

*To* BASE, bāse. *v. a.* To degrade. *Bacon.*

BA'SELESS*, bāse'-lĕs. *a.* Without foundation. *Shakspeare.*

BA'SELY, bāse'-lè. *ad.* In a base manner. *Shak.* In bastardy. *Knolles.*

BA'SEMENT*, bāse'-mĕnt. *n. s.* A continued base, extended a considerable length. *Chambers.*

BA'SENESS, bāse'-nĕs. *n. s.* Meanness. *Spenser.* Vileness of metal. *Swift.* Bastardy. *Shak.* Deepness of sound. *Bacon.*

BA'SENET*, bâs'-ĕ-nĕt. *n. s.* [*bacinet*, old Fr.] A helmet or headpiece. *Spenser.*

BA'SESTRING*, bāse'-strĭng. *n. s.* The lowest note. *Shakspeare.*

*To* BASH§, bâsh. *v. n.* [from *base*.] To be ashamed. *Bale.*

BASHA'W, bâsh-âw'. *n. s.* A title of honour among the Turks. *Bacon.*

BA'SHFUL, bâsh'-fŭl. *a.* Modest. *Shak.* Sheepish. *Shakspeare.* Exciting shame. *Mir. for Mag.*

BA'SHFULLY, bâsh'-fŭl-lè. *ad.* Modestly. *Sherwood.*

BA'SHFULNESS, bâsh-fŭl-nĕs. *n. s.* Modesty, as shown in outward appearance. *Sidney.* Vicious or rustick shame. *Sidney.*

BA'SIL, bâz'-ĭl. *n. s.* The name of a plant. *Drayton.*

BA'SIL, bâz'-ĭl. *n. s.* The angle to which the edge of a joiner's tool is ground away.

BA'SIL, bâz'-ĭl. *n. s.* The skin of a sheep tanned.

*To* BA'SIL, bâz'-ĭl. *v. a.* To grind the edge of a tool to an angle. *Moxon.*

BASI'LICA, bâ-zĭl'-è-kâ. *n. s.* [βασιλική.] The middle vein of the arm. *Quincy.*

BASI'LICAL, bâ-zĭl'-è-kâl. *a.* Belonging to the basilick vein. *Sharp.*

BASI'LICK, bâ-zĭl'-lĭk.

BASI'LICK, bâ-zĭl'-lĭk. *n. s.* [βασιλικη.] A large hall; a magnificent church.

BA'SILICON, bâ-zĭl'-ė-kŏn. *n. s.* An ointment *Quincy.*

BA'SILISK, bâz'-ė-lĭsk. *n. s.* [βασιλισκος.] A kind of serpent. *Shak.* A species of cannon. *Bacon.*

BA'SIN§, bā'-sn. 405. *n. s.* [*basin*, Fr.] A small vessel to hold water. *Shak.* A small pond. *Spectator.* A part of the sea enclosed in rocks. *Pope.* Any hollow place capacious of liquids. *Blackmore.* A dock for repairing ships. —*Basins of a balance*; the same with the scales.

BA'SINED*, bā'-sn'd. *a.* Enclosed in a basin. *Young.*

BA'SIS, bā'-sĭs. *n. s.* [*basis*, Lat.] The foundation. *Raleigh.* The lowest of the three principal parts of a column. *Addison.* That on which any thing is raised. *Denham.* The pedestal. *Shak.* The groundwork of any thing. *Shakspeare.*

*To* BASK§, bâsk. 79. *v. a.* [*backeren*, Dut.] To warm by laying out in the heat. *Milton.*

*To* BASK, bâsk. *v. n.* To lie in the warmth. *Dryd.*

BA'SKET, bâs'-kĭt. 99. *n. s.* [*basged*, Welsh.] A vessel made of twigs, rushes, or splinters. *Shak.*

BA'SKET-HILT, bâs'-kĭt-hĭlt. 99. *n. s.* A hilt of a weapon which contains the whole hand. *Hudibras.*

BA'SKET-HILTED*, bâs'-kĭt-hĭlt-ĕd. *a.* A weapon having a basket-hilt. *Warton.*

BA'SKET-WOMAN, bâs'-kĭt-wŭm-ŭn. 166. *n. s.* A woman that plies at markets with a basket.

BA'SQUISH*, bâs'-kĭsh. *a.* Relating to the language of the natives of Biscay. *Sir T. Brown.*

BASS. bâs. *n. s.* A mat used in churches. *Mortimer.*

BASS*, bâs. *n. s.* A fish of the perch kind. *Gray.*

*To* BASS, bāse. *v. n.* To sound in a deep tone. *Shakspeare.*

BASS, bāse. *a.* In musick, grave; deep.

BASS-RELIEF, bâs-rė-lèf'. *n. s.* [*bas* and *relief*.] Sculpture, the figures of which do not stand out from the ground in their full proportion. *Gray.*

BASS-VIOL. See BASE-VIOL. *Dryden.*

BA'SSA. See BASHAW. *Sir T. Herbert.*

BA'SSET, bâs'-sĭt. 99. *n. s.* [*basset*, Fr.] A game at cards. *Dennis.*

*BASSO RELIEVO.* [Ital.] See BASS-RELIEF. *Warton.*

BASSO'N, or BASSO'ON, bâs-sōōn'. *n. s.* [*basson*, Fr.] A musical wind instrument, blown with a reed. *Trevoux.*

BA'SSOCK, bâs'-sŏk. *n. s.* The same with *bass.*

BA'STARD§, bâs'-tărd. 88. *n. s.* [*bastardd*, Welsh.] An illegitimate child. *Ayliffe.* Any thing spurious. *Shak.* A kind of sweet wine. *Shak.* The large sail of a galley.

BA'STARD, bâs'-tărd. *a.* Illegitimate. *Shak.* Spurious. *Shakspeare.*

*To* BA'STARD, bâs'-tărd. *v. a.* To convict of being a bastard. *Bacon.*

BA'STARDISM*, bâs'-tăr-dĭzm. *n. s.* The state of a bastard. *Cotgrave.*

*To* BA'STARDIZE, bâs'-tăr-dīze. *v. a.* To convict of being a bastard. *Harmer.* To beget a bastard. *Shakspeare.*

BA'STARDLY*, bâs'-tărd-lè. *a.* Spurious. *Bp. Taylor.*

BA'STARDLY, bâs'-tărd-lè. *ad.* Spuriously. *Donne.*

BA'STARDY, bâs'-tăr-dè. *n. s.* An unlawful state of birth, which disables the bastard from succeeding to an inheritance. *Ayliffe.*

*To* BASTE, bāste. *v. a.* [*beysta* and *bausta*, Iceland.] To beat with a stick. *Hudibras.* To drip butter upon meat when on the spit. *Shakspeare.* To sew slightly. *Shakspeare.*

BA'STILE*, bâs'-tèèl. *n. s.* [*bastille*, Fr.] The fortification of a castle; the castle itself. *Mir. for Mag.*

BA'STIMENT*, bâs'-tè-mĕnt.

BASTIME'NTO*, bâs-tè-mĕn'-tō. *n. s.* [*bastiment* old Fr.] A rampart.

BASTINA'DE, bȧs-tē-nȧde'. } *n. s.* [*bastonnade*,
BASTINA'DO, bȧs-tē-nȧ'-dō. } Fr.] The act of beating with a cudgel. *Sidney.* A Turkish punishment of beating an offender on the soles of his feet.

*To* BASTINA'DE, bȧs-tē-nȧde'. } [See LUMBA-
*To* BASTINA'DO, bȧs-tē-nȧ'-dō. } GO.] *v. a.* To treat with the *bastinado*. *B. Jonson.*

BA'STING*, bȧste'-ĭng. *n. s.* The act of beating with a stick. *Swift.*

BA'STION, bȧs'-tshŭn. 291. *n. s.* [*bastion*, Fr.] A huge mass of earth, usually faced with sods, standing out from a rampart; a bulwark. *Prior.*

BAT, bȧt. *n. s.* [bæt, Sax.] A heavy stick. *Wickliffe.*

BAT, bȧt. *n. s.* An animal having the body of a mouse and the wings of a bird; not with feathers, but a sort of skin which is extended. *Calmet.*

BA'T-FOWLER*, bȧt'-fōŭ-lĕr. *n. s.* One who delights in bat-fowling. *Burrington.*

BA'T-FOWLING, bȧt'-fōŭ-lĭng. *n. s.* Bird catching in the night time. They light torches or straw, and then beat the bushes; upon which the birds, flying to the flames, are caught either with nets, or otherwise. *Shakspeare.*

BA'TABLE, bā'-tȧ-bl. 405. *a.* [*batable*, Fr.] Disputable. *Cowel.*

BATCH, bȧtsh. *n. s.* [from *bake*.] The quantity of bread baked at a time. *Mortimer.*

BA'TCHELOR. See BACHELOR.

BATE §, bȧte. *n. s.* [bæte, Sax.] Strife; contention. *Shakspeare.*

BATE-BREEDING*, bȧte'-brēēd-ĭng. *part. a.* Breeding strife. *Shakspeare.*

*To* BATE §, bȧte. *v. a.* To lessen. *Shak.* To sink the price. *Locke.* To lessen a demand. *Shak.* To cut off. *Dryden.* To grow less. *Dryden.* To remit. *Dryden.*

*To* BATE*, *as a hawk*. See *To* BAIT.

BA'TEFUL, bȧte'-fŭl. *a.* Contentious. *Sidney.*

BA'TELESS*, bȧte'-lĕs. *a.* Not to be abated. *Shak.*

BA'TEMENT, bȧte'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Diminution. *Moxon.*

BA'TFUL*, bȧt'-fŭl. *a.* See *To* BATTEL. *Drayton. Ob. T.*

BATH §, bȧth. 78. *n. s.* [baþ, Sax.] A *bath* is either hot or cold, either of art or nature. *Quincy.* Outward heat applied to the body. *Shakspeare.* A vessel of water, in which another is placed that requires a softer heat than the naked fire. *Quincy.* A Hebrew measure, containing seven gallons and four pints; or three pecks and three pints. *Isaiah.*

*To* BATHE, bȧTHE. 467. *v. a.* To wash. *Milton.* To supple or soften. *Wiseman.* To wash any thing. *Dryden.*

*To* BATHE, bȧTHE. *v. n.* To be in the water, or in any resemblance of a bath. *Shakspeare.*

BA'THING*, bȧTHE'-ĭng. *n. s.* The act of bathing. *Hakewill.*

*BA'THOS*, bā'-*thŏs*. *n. s.* [Gr.] The art of sinking in poetry. *Arbuthnot.*

BA'TING, bā'-tĭng. 410. } *prep.* Except. *Rowe.*
ABA'TING, ȧ-bā'-tĭng. }

BA'TLET, bȧt'-lĕt. *n. s.* A square piece of wood, used in beating linen. *Shakspeare.*

BATO'ON, bȧ-tōōn'. *n. s.* [*baton*, Fr.] A staff or club. *Bacon.* A truncheon or marshal's staff. *Beaumont and Fletcher.* In the coat of arms, to denote illegitimate descent.

BA'TTABLE*, bȧt'-tȧ-bl. *a.* Capable of cultivation. *Burton.*

BA'TTAILANT*, bȧt'-tȧ-lȧnt. *n. s.* A combatant. *Shelton. Ob. T.*

BA'TTAILOUS, bȧt'-tȧ-lŭs. *a.* Warlike. *Fairfax.*

BATTA'LIA, bȧt-tȧle'-yȧ. 272. *n. s.* [*battaglia*, Ital.] The order of battle. *Sandys.* The main body of an army. *Shakspeare.*

BATTA'LION, bȧt-tȧl'-yŭn. 272, 507. *n. s.* [*battaillon*, Fr.] A division of an army. *Shak.* An army. *Shakspeare.*

*To* BA'TTEL §*, or BA TTIL*, bȧt'-tl. *v. a.* To render fertile.

*To* BA'TTEL*, bȧt'-tl. *v. n.* To grow fat. *Spenser.* To stand indebted in the college books, at Oxford, for what is expended at the buttery in the necessaries of eating and drinking. At Cambridge, *size* is used in a similar sense. In the former university there is a student named a *batteler* or *battler*; in the latter, a *sizer*.

BA'TTEL*, or BA'TTLE*, bȧt'-tl. *a.* Fruitful; fertile. *Hooker.*

BA'TTEL*, bȧt'-tl. *n. s.* [bælan, Sax.] The account of the expenses of a student in any college in Oxford. *Cherry.*

BA'TTELLER*, bȧt'-tl-lŭr. } *n. s.* A student at
BA'TTLER*, bȧt'-tlŭr. } Oxford. *Life of Bp. Kennett.*

*To* BA'TTEN, bȧt'-tn. 103. *v. a.* [*ga-batnan*, Goth.] To fatten, or make fat. *Milton.* To fertilize. *Philips.*

*To* BA'TTEN, bȧt'-tn. 103. *v. n.* To grow fat. *Shak.*

BA'TTEN, bȧt'-tn. *n. s.* A scantling of wood. *Moxon.*

*To* BA'TTER §, bȧt'-tŭr. 98. *v. a.* [*battre*, Fr.] To beat down. *Ezekiel.* To wear with beating. *Dryden.* To wear out with service. *Southern.*

*To* BA'TTER, bȧt'-tŭr. *v. n.* The side of a wall that bulges is said to *batter*. *Moxon.*

BA'TTER, bȧt'-tŭr. *n. s.* A mixture of several ingredients beaten together. *King.*

BA'TTERER, bȧt'-tŭr-rŭr. *n. s.* He that batters. *Bp. Taylor.*

BA'TTERING-RAM*, bȧt'-tŭr-ĭng-rȧm'. *n. s.* An ancient military engine.

BA'TTERY, bȧt'-tŭr-rè. 555. *n. s.* The act of battering. *Spenser.* A line of cannon. *Shakspeare.* The frame, or raised work, upon which cannons are mounted. [In law.] A violent striking of any man. *Chambers.*

BA'TTISH, bȧt'-tĭsh. *a.* Resembling a bat. *Vernon.*

BA'TTLE §, bȧt'-tl. 405. *n. s.* [*battaille*, Fr.] A fight *Shak.* A body of forces. *Bacon.* The main body *Hayward.*

*To* BA'TTLE, bȧt'-tl. *v. n.* To join battle. *Bale*

BA'TTLE-ARRAY, bȧt'-tl-ăr-rȧ'. *n. s.* Order of battle. *Addison.*

BA'TTLE-AXE, bȧt'-tl-ȧks. *n. s.* A weapon used anciently. *Carew.*

BA'TTLEDOOR, bȧt'-tl-dōre. *n. s.* An instrument with a handle and a flat board, used in play to strike a ball, or shuttlecock. *Locke.* A child's horn-book, somewhat resembling a battledoor in shape.

BA'TTLEMENT, bȧt'-tl-mĕnt. *n. s.* A wall with embrasures, or interstices. *Shakspeare.*

BA'TTLEMENTED*, bȧt'-tl-mĕnt-ĕd. *part. a.* Secured by battlement. *Sir. T. Herbert.*

BA'TTLING*, bȧt'-tlĭng. *n. s.* Conflict. *Thomson.*

BATTO'LOGIST*, bȧt-tŏl'-ō-jĭst. *n. s.* One who repeats the same thing in speaking or writing. *Whitlock.*

*To* BATTO'LOGIZE*, bȧt-tŏl'-ō-jīze. *v. a.* To repeat needlessly the same thing. *Sir. T. Herbert.*

BATTO'LOGY §*, bȧt-tŏl'-ō-jè. *n. s.* [*battologie*, Fr.] Repeating one and the same thing. *Milton.*

BA'TTY, bȧt'-tè. *a.* Belonging to a bat. *Shakspeare.*

BAUBE'E. bâw-bèè'. *n. s.* [*bas-billon*, Fr.] A halfpenny. *Bramston.*

BA'UBLE. See BAWBLE.

*To* BAULK. See BALK.

BA'VAROY, bȧ-vȧ-rŏè'. *n. s.* [*Bavarois*, Fr.] A kind of cloak. *Gay.*

BA'VIN, bȧv'-ĭn. *n. s.* A stick like those bound in faggots; a piece of waste wood. *Shakspeare.*

BA'WBLE, bâw'-bl. 405. *n. s.* [*bæubellum*.] A gewgaw; a trifling piece of finery. *Gower.*

BA'WBLING, bâw'-blĭng. 410. *a.* Trifling. *Shak.*

BA'WCOCK, bâw'-kŏk. *n. s.* A familiar word, the same as *fine fellow*. *Shakspeare.*

BAWD §, bâwd. *n. s.* [*baude*, old Fr.] A procurer, or procuress. *Skelton.*

*To* BAWD*, bâwd. *v. a.* To foul; to dirty. *Skelton.*

*To* BAWD, bâwd. *v. n.* To procure; to provide gallants with strumpets. *Spectator.*

BA'WDBORN*, bâwd'-bŏrn. *part. a.* Descended of a bawd. *Shakspeare.*

BA'WDILY, bâw'-dè-lè. *ad.* Obscenely.
BA'WDINESS, bâw'-dè-nês. *n. s.* Obsceneness or lewdness.
BA'WDRICK, bâw'-drĭk. *n. s.* [See BALDRICK.] A belt. *Chapman.*
BA'WDRY, bâw'-drè. *n. s.* The practice of procuring and bringing whores and rogues together. *Ayliffe.* Obscenity. *Bp. Hall.*
BA'WDY, bâw'-dè. *a.* Filthy. *Chaucer.* Obscene. *Shakspeare.*
BA'WDY-HOUSE, bâw'-dè-hŏûse. *n. s.* A house where traffick is made by wickedness and debauchery. *Dennis.*
*To* BAWL §, bâll. *v. n.* [*baula*, old Fr.] To hoot; to cry with vehemence. *Milton.* To cry as a froward child. *L'Estrange.*
*To* BAWL, bâll. *v. a.* To proclaim as a crier. *Swift.*
BAWN*, bâwn. *n. s.* An enclosure with mud or stone-walls, to keep the cattle; a fortification. *Spenser.*
BA'WREL, bâw'-rĕl. 99. *n. s.* A kind of hawk.
BA'WSIN, bâw'-sĭn. *n. s.* A badger. *Dict.*
BAY, bâ. 220. *a.* [*baye, bai*, old Fr.] Inclining to a chestnut colour, spoken of a horse. *Farrier's Dict.*
BAY §, bâ. *n. s.* [bỳȝan, Sax.] An opening into the land. *Shak.* A pen or pond-head for driving a mill.
BAY, bâ. *n. s.* [*abboi*, Fr.] The state of any thing surrounded by enemies. *Bacon.* Distance beyond which no approach could be made. *Dryden.*
BAY, bâ. *n. s.* [*bau*, Germ.] [In architecture.] A term used to signify the magnitude of a building. *Builder's Dict.* Any kind of opening in walls. *Chamb.*
BAY *Tree*, bâ'-trèe. The *laurel. Psalm* xxxvii.
BAY, bâ. *n. s.* An honorary crown or garland. *Browne.* Figuratively, learning itself. *Drayton.*
*To* BAY, bâ. *v. n.* To bark as a dog at a thief. *Spenser.* To shut in. *Shakspeare.*
*To* BAY, bâ. *v. a.* To bark at. *Shakspeare.*
BAY *Salt*, bâ'-sâlt. Salt made of sea water, which receives its consistence from the heat of the sun, and is so called from its brown colour. *Chambers.*
BAY *Window*, bâ'-wĭn'-dò. A window jutting outward, and forming a kind of bay or hollow in the room. *Shakspeare.*
BAY *Yarn*, bâ'-yârn'. Woollen yarn. *Chambers.*
BA'YARD §, bâ'-yârd. *n. s.* [*bayart*, old Fr.] A bay horse in general. *Burton.* An unmannerly beholder. *B. Jonson.*
BA'YARDLY*, bâ'-yârd-lè. *a.* Blind; stupid. *Bp. Taylor.*
BA'YED*, bâde. *a.* Having bays. See BAY in architecture.
BA'YONET §, bâ'-yŭn-nĕt. *n. s.* [*bayonette*, Fr.] A short sword or dagger fixed at the end of a musket. *Woodward.*
☞ This word is very frequently pronounced *bagonet*, but chiefly by the vulgar. *W.*
*To* BA'YONET*, bâ'-yŭn-nĕt. *v. a.* To drive forward with the bayonet. *Burke.*
BAZA'R*, bâ-zâr'. *n. s.* [*buzzar*, Persian.] Constant market; a covered market-place. *Sir T. Herbert.*
BAYZE. See BAIZE.
*BDE'LLIUM*, dĕl'-yŭm. [See PNEUMATICK.] *n. s.* [βδελλιον.] An aromatick gum brought from the Levant. *Chambers.*
*To* BE §, bèe. *v. n.* To have some certain state. *Shak.* The auxiliary verb by which the verb passive is formed. *Shak.* To exist; to have existence. *Dryden.* To have something by appointment or rule. *Locke. Let* BE. Do not meddle with. *Dryden.*
BE-ALL*, bè-âll. *n. s.* All that is to be done. *Shak.*
BEACH §, bèetsh. 227. *n. s.* [*backar*, Goth.] The shore; the strand. *Shakspeare.*
BE'ACHED, bèetsh'-ĕd. *a.* Exposed to the waves. *Shakspeare.*
BE'ACHY, bèetsh'-è. *a.* Having beaches. *Shak.*
BE'ACON §, bè'-kn. 170. *n. s.* [beacen, Sax.] Something raised on an eminence, to be fired on the approach of an enemy. *Spenser.* Marks erected to direct navigators.
*To* BE'ACON*, bè'-kn. *v. a.* To afford light as a beacon; to light up.
BE'ACONAGE*, bè'-kn-âje. *n. s.* Money paid for maintaining of beacons. *Minsheu.*
BE'ACONED, bè'-kn-ĕd. *a.* Having a beacon. *T Warton*
BEAD §, bède. 227. *n. s.* [beðe, Sax.] Small globes of glass strung upon a thread, and used by the Romanists to count their prayers. *Gower.* Little balls worn about the neck *Shak.* Any globular bodies *Shakspeare.*
BEAD *Tree*, bède'-trèe. A plant.
BE'ADLE, bè'-dl. 227, 405. *n. s.* [bỳðel, bæðel, Sax.] A messenger belonging to a court, or publick body. *Abp. Laud.* A petty officer in parishes. *Shakspeare.*
BE'ADLESHIP*, bè'-dl-shĭp. *n. s.* The office of a beadle. *A. Wood.*
BE'ADROLL, bède'-rôle. *n. s.* A catalogue of those who are to be mentioned at prayers. *Bacon.*
BE'ADSMAN, bèedz'-măn. *n. s.* A man employed in praying, generally for another. *Spenser.*
BE'ADSWOMAN*, bèedz'-wŭm-ŭn. *n. s.* A woman who prays for another. *B. Jonson.*
BE'AGLE, bè'-gl. 227, 405. *n. s.* [*bigle*, Fr.] A small hound with which hares are hunted. *Dryden.*
BEAK §, bèke. 227. *n. s.* [*bec*, Fr.] The bill or horny mouth of a bird. *Shak.* A piece of brass like a beak, fixed at the end of the ancient gallies. *Dryden.* Any thing ending in a point like a beak. *Carew.*
BE'AKED, bè'-kĕd, or bèkt. 362. *a.* Having a beak, or the form of a beak. *Milton.*
BE'AKER, bè'-kŭr. 98. *n. s.* [*becher*, Germ.] A vessel for drink. *Butler.*
BEAL §, bèle. 227. *n. s.* [*bolga*, Goth.] A whelk or pimple.
*To* BEAL, bèle. *v. a.* To ripen; to gatner matter, as a sore does. *Sherwood.*
BEAM §, bème. 227. *n. s.* [beam, Sax.] The main piece of timber that supports the house. *Builder's Dict.* Any large and long piece of timber. *Dryden.* That part of a balance, at the ends of which the scales are suspended. *Shak.* The horn of a stag. *Denham.* The pole of a chariot. *Dryden* A cylindrical piece of wood belonging to the loom, on which the web is gradually rolled as it is wove. 1 *Sam.* The ray of light emitted from some luminous body, or received by the eye. *Shakspeare.*
*To* BEAM*, bème. *v. a.* To shoot forth; to emit.
*To* BEAM, bème. *v. n.* [beamian.] To emit rays or beams. *Pope.*
BEAM *Tree*, bème'-trèe. A species of wild-service.
BE'AMLESS*, bème'-lĕs. *a.* Yielding no ray of light. *Dryden and Lee.*
BE'AMY, bè'-mè. *a.* Radiant; shining. *Milton.* Having the weight of a beam. *Dryden.* Having horns or antlers. *Dryden.*
BEAN §, bène. 227. *n. s.* [bean, Sax.] The common garden *bean.* The horse *bean. Miller.*
BEAN *Caper*, bène'-kà-pŭr. A plant.
BEAN *Tressel*, bène'-trĕs-sl. An herb.
BE'ANFED*, bène'-fĕd. *part. a.* Fed with beans *Shakspeare.*
*To* BEAR §, bâre. 240. *v. a.* pret. *bore*, or *bare*; part. pass. *bore*, or *born*, or *borne.* [beoran, Sax.] To carry as a burden. *Isa.* To convey or carry. *Dryden.* To carry as a mark of authority. *Shak.* To carry as a mark of distinction. *Hale.* To carry as in show. *Shak.* To carry as in trust. *John.* To support. *Hooker.* To keep afloat. *Genesis.* To support with proportionate strength. *Arbuthnot.* To carry in the mind, as love, hate. *Daniel.* To endure. *Psalms.* To suffer; to undergo. To permit. *Hooker.* To be capable of. *Clarendon.* To produce, as fruit. *Bacon.* To bring forth, as a child. *Shak.* To give birth to; to be the native place of. *Dryden.* To possess, as power or honour. *Addison.* To gain; to win. *Shak.* To maintain; to keep up. *Locke.* To support any thing good or bad. *Bacon.* To exhibit. *Dryden.* To be

answerable for. *Genesis.* To supply. *Dryden.* To be the object of. *Shak.* To behave; to act in any character. *Shak.* To hold; to restrain. *Hayward.* To impel; to urge. *Sir J. Hayward.* To conduct; to manage. *B. Jonson.* To press. *Shak.* To incite; to animate. *Milton.*—*To bear date.* To carry the mark of the time when any thing was written. *To bear a price.* To have a certain value. *To bear in hand.* To amuse with false pretences. *Shak.* *To bear off.* To carry away. *Shak.* *To bear out.* To support; to maintain. *Shakspeare.*

*To* BEAR, bâre. 73. *v. n.* To suffer pain. *Pope.* To be patient. *Dryden.* To be fruitful or prolifick. *Bacon.* To take effect; to succeed. *Guardian.* To act in any character. *Shak.* To be directed to any point. *Boyle.* To act as an impellent. *Shak.* To act upon. *Hayward.* To be situated with respect to other places; as, this mountain *bears* west of the promontory.—*To bear up.* To stand firm. *Shak.* *To bear with.* To endure. *Shak.*

BEAR §, bâre. 73. *n. s.* [beɒn, Sax.] A rough savage animal. *Calmet.* The name of two constellations, called the *greater* and *lesser bear;* in the tail of the *lesser bear* is the pole-star. *Creech.* A description of stock-jobbers, who sell unreal stock. *Dr. Warton.*

BEAR-BAITING*, bâre'-bâ-tîng. *n. s.* The sport of baiting bears with dogs. *Shakspeare.*

BEAR-BIND, bâre'-bînd. *n. s.* A species of bindweed.

BEAR-FLY, bâre'-flî. *n. s.* An insect. *Bacon.*

BEAR-GARDEN, bâre'-gâr-dn. *n. s.* A place in which bears are kept for sport. *Stillingfleet.* Any place of tumult. *Spectator.*

BEAR-GARDEN, bâre'-gâr-dn. *a.* Rude or turbulent.

BEAR'S-BREECH, bârz'-brîtsh. *n. s.* The name of a plant. *Miller.*

BEAR'S-EAR, bârz'-êêr. *n. s.* The name of a plant.

BEAR'S-EAR, or *Sanicle.* A plant.

BEAR'S-FOOT, bârz'-fût. *n. s.* A species of hellebore.

BEAR'S-WORT, bârz'-wûrt. 165. *n. s.* An herb.

BEARD §, bêêrd. 228. *n. s.* [beapb, Sax.] The hair that grows on the lips and chin. *Prior.* *Beard* is used for the face. *Hudibras.* *Beard* is used to mark age. *Shak.* Sharp prickles growing upon the ears of corn. *Shak.* A barb on an arrow. The *beard* of a horse is that part which bears the curb of the bridle. *Farrier's Dict.*

☞ This word, as Dr. Kenrick observes, is frequently pronounced so as to rhyme with *herd:* but I am of his opinion, that this pronunciation is improper. Mr. Scott and Mr. Perry give it both ways. Buchanan sounds it short, like Mr. Sheridan. W. Johnston makes it rhyme with *laird*, a Scotch lord: but Mr. Elphinston, who is the most accurate observer of pronunciation I ever met with, gives it as I have done. The stage has, in my opinion, adopted the short sound of the diphthong, without good reason, and in this instance ought not to be followed; as the long sound is not only more agreeable to analogy, but to general usage. I am glad to find my opinion confirmed by so good a judge as Mr. Smith; and though the poets so often sacrifice pronunciation to rhyme, that their authority, in these cases, is not always decisive, yet, as Shakspeare says on another occasion,

"They still may help to thicken other proofs
"That do demonstrate thinly."
*Othello.*

"Rail'd at their covenant, and jeer'd
"Their reverend persons to my *beard*."
*Hudibras.*

"Some thin remains of chastity appear'd
"Ev'n under Jove, but Jove without a *beard*."
*Dryden.*

The impropriety of pronouncing this word as it is heard on the stage, will, perhaps, appear more perceptible by carrying this pronunciation into the compounds, as the false sound of *great* may be detected by the phrase *Alexander the Great.* 241.

"Old prophecies foretell our fall at hand,
"When *bearded* men in floating castles land.
"And as young striplings whip the top for sport,
"On the smooth pvement of an empty court,

"The wooden engine flies and whirls about,
"Admir'd with clamours of the *beardless* rout"
*Dryden. W*

*To* BEARD, bêêrd. *v. a.* To take or pluck by the beard. *Shak.* To oppose to the face. *Spenser.*

BE'ARDED, bêêrd'-êd. *a.* Having a beard. *Shak.* Having sharp prickles, as corn. *Milton.* Barbed or jagged. *Dryden.*

BE'ARDLESS, bêêrd'-lês. *a.* Without a beard. *Camden.* Youthful. *Dryden.*

BE'ARER, bâre'-ûr. *n. s.* A carrier. *Shak.* One employed in carrying burdens. 2 *Chronicles.* One who wears any thing. *Shak.* One who carries the body to the grave. *Milton.* A tree that yields its produce. *Boyle.* A post or brick wall raised up between the ends of a piece of timber. [In heraldry.] A supporter.

BE'ARHERD, bâre'-hêrd. *n. s.* A man that tends bears. *Shakspeare.*

BE'ARING, bâre'-îng. *n. s.* The site of any thing with respect to something else. *Pope.* Gesture; mien. *Shak.* That which is borne in a coat of arms. *Tatler.* The situation of any object, estimated from some part of the ship, according to her position. *Chambers.*

BE'ARING-CLOTH*, bâre'-îng-klŏth. *n. s.* The cloth with which a child is covered, when carried to church to be baptized. *Shakspeare.*

BE'ARISH*, bâre'-îsh. *a.* Having the quality of a bear. *Harris.*

BE'ARLIKE*, bâre'-lîke. *a.* Resembling a bear. *Shakspeare.*

BEARN*, bârn. *n. s.* [*barn*, Goth.] A child. *Shak.*

BE'ARWARD, bâre'-wârd. *n. s.* A keeper of bears. *Shakspeare.*

BEAST §, bêêst. 227 *n. s.* [*bcste*, Fr.] An animal, distinguished from birds, insects, fishes, and man. *Shakspeare.* An irrational animal. *Shak.* A brutal, savage man.

*To* BEAST, bêêst. *v. a.* A term at cards.

BE'ASTINGS. See BIESTINGS.

BE'ASTLIKE*, bêêst'-lîke. *a.* Resembling a beast. *Mountagu.*

BE'ASTLINESS, bêêst'-lè-nês. *n. s.* Brutality. *Spenser.*

BE'ASTLY, bêêst'-lè. *a.* Brutal. *Shak.* Having the nature of beasts. *Prior.*

BE'ASTLY*, bêêst'-lè. *ad.* In the manner of a beast. *Morality of Every Man.*

*To* BEAT §, bête. 227, 233. *v. a.* pret. *beat*, part. pass. *beat* or *beaten.* [beatan, Sax.] To strike. 1 *Corinthians.* To punish with stripes or blows. *Shak.* To strike an instrument of musick. *Shak.* To bruise. *Numbers.* To strike bushes or ground, or make a motion to rouse game. *Bacon.* To thresh corn. *Ruth*, ii. To mix things by long and frequent agitation. *Boyle.* To batter with engines of war. *Judges*, viii. To dash as water, or brush as wind. *Milton.* To tread a path. *Blackmore.* To make a path by marking it with tracks. *Locke.* To conquer. *Shak.* To harass; to over-labour. *Hakewill.* To lay, or press. *Shak.* To depress. *Hayward.* To drive by violence. *Dryden.* To move with fluttering agitation. *Dryden.* *To beat down.* To lessen the price demanded. *Dryden.* *To beat down.* To sink or lessen the value. *Bacon.* *To beat up.* To attack suddenly. *Clarendon.* *To beat the hoof.* To walk; to go on foot. *To beat into.* To repeat often. *Barret.*

☞ The past time of this verb is by the English uniformly pronounced like the present. Nay, except in solemn language, the present, preterit, and participle, are exactly the same; while the Irish, more agreeably to analogy, as well as utility, pronounce the preterit as the noun *bet*, a wager; and this pronunciation, though contrary to English usage, is quite conformable to that general tendency observable in the preterits of irregular verbs, which is to shorten the vowel that is long in the present, as *eat, ate,* (often pronounced *et;*) *hear heard; deal, dealt; mean, meant; dream, dreamt,* &c. *W.*

*To* BEAT, bête. *v. n.* To move in a pulsatory manner. *Collier.* To dash as a flood or storm. *Dryden.*

To knock at a door. *Judges*, xix. To move with frequent repetitions of the same act or stroke. *Shak.* To throb; to be in agitation. *Shak.* To fluctuate; to be in agitation. *Shak.* To try different ways; to search. *Addison.* To act upon with violence. *Jonah*, iv. To enforce by repetition. *Hooker.*—*To beat up* for soldiers; to *raise* soldiers.

BEAT, bēte *part. passive. Dryden.*

BEAT, bēte. *n. s.* Stroke. Manner of striking. *Grew.* Manner of being struck; as, the *beat* of the pulse, or a drum. [In hunting or fowling.] The round taken, when people beat up for game.

BE'ATEN, bē'-tn. 103. *part. a.* Tracked. *Dryden.*

BE'ATER, bē'-tŭr. 98. *n. s.* An instrument with which any thing is mingled. *Moxon.* A person given to blows. *Ascham.* He that beats for game. *Butler.*

*To* BEATH*, bēTHe. *v. a.* [beðian, Sax.] To bathe or warm in fire so as to harden. *Spenser.*

BEATI'FICAL, bē-ă-tĭf'-ē-kăl. *a.* [*beatus*, Lat.]

BEATI'FICK, bē-ă-tĭf'-ĭk. 509. Blissful. It is used only of heavenly fruition after death. *Milton.*

BEATI'FICALLY, bē-ă-tĭf'-ē-kăl-lē. *ad.* In such a manner as to complete happiness. *Hakewill.*

BEATIFICA'TION, bē-ăt'-ē-fē-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* An acknowledgement made by the Pope, that the person beatified is in heaven, and therefore may be reverenced as blessed.

*To* BEA'TIFY, bē-ăt'-ē-fī. 183. *v. a.* To make happy; to bless with the completion of celestial enjoyment. *Hammond.* To settle the character of any person by a publick acknowledgement that he is received in heaven, though not invested with the dignity of a saint. *Addison.*

BE'ATING, bēte'-ĭng. 410. *n. s.* Correction. *B. Jonson.*

BEA'TITUDE, bē-ăt'-ē-tūde. *n. s.* Blessedness; felicity. *Digby.* A declaration of blessedness made by our Saviour to particular virtues.

BEAU, bō 245, 481. *n. s.* [*beau*, Fr.] [plural *beaux*, bōze.] A man of dress. *Dryden.*

*BEAU-MO'NDE**, bō-mŏnd'. *n. s.* [Fr.] The gay world. *Prior.*

BEAU'ISH, bō'-ĭsh. 245. *a.* Foppish.

BEAU'TEOUS, bū'-tshē-ŭs. 263. *a.* Fair; beautiful. *Shakspeare.*

BEAU'TEOUSLY, bū'-tshē-ŭs lē. *ad.* In a beauteous manner. *Taylor.*

BEAU'TEOUSNESS, bū'-tshē-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Beauty. *Donne.*

BEAU'TIFIER*, bū'-tē-fī-ĕr. *n. s.* That which beautifies. *Costard.*

BEAU'TIFUL, bū'-tē-fŭl. *a.* Having the qualities that constitute beauty. *Raleigh.*

BEAU'TIFULLY, bū'-tē-fŭl-lē. *ad.* In a beautiful manner. *Prior.*

BEAU'TIFULNESS, bū'-tē-fŭl-nĕs. *n. s.* Beauty. *Hallywell.*

*To* BEAU'TIFY, bū'-tē-fī. 183. *v. a.* To adorn; to add beauty to. *Hayward.*

*To* BEAU'TIFY, bū'-tē-fī. *v. n.* To grow beautiful. *Addison.*

BEAU'TIFYING*, bū'-tē-fī-ĭng. *n. s.* The act of rendering beautiful. *Bp. Taylor.*

BEAU'TILESS*, bū'-tē-lĕs. *a.* Without beauty. *Hammond.*

BEAU'TY, bū'-tē. *n. s.* [*beauté*, Fr.] That assemblage of graces, or proportion of parts, which pleases the eye. *Locke.* A particular grace, or feature. *Dryden.* A beautiful person. *Milton.*

*To* BEAU'TY, bū'-tē. *v. a.* To beautify. *Shak.*

BEAU'TY-SPOT, bū'-tē-spŏt. *n. s.* A spot placed to heighten some beauty; a foil. *Grew.*

BEAU'TY-WANING*, bū'-tē-wā-nĭng. *a.* Declining in beauty. *Shakspeare.*

BE'AVER, bēē'-vŭr. 227, 98. *n. s.* [beper, Sax.] An animal, whose skin is very valuable on account of the fur. *Hakewill.* A hat made of the fur of beaver. *Addison.* The part of a helmet that covers the lower part of the face. *Spenser.*

BE'AVERED, bēē'-vŭrd. 362. *a.* Wearing a beaver. *Pope.*

*To* BEBLE'ED*, bē-blēēd'. *v. a.* To make bloody. *Chaucer.*

*To* BEBLO'OD*, bē-blŭd'. } *v. a.* To make
*To* BEBLO'ODY*, bē-blŭd'-ē. } bloody. *Sheldon.*

*To* BEBLO'T*, bē-blŏt'. *v. a.* To stain. *Chaucer Ob. T.*

BEBLU'BBERED*, bē-blŭb'-bĕrd. *part. a.* Swoln with weeping. *Shelton.*

BECAFI'CO, bĕk-ă-fē'-kō. 112. *n. s.* [Span.] A bird like a nightingale, feeding on figs. *Pope.*

*To* BECA'LM, bē-kām'. 403. *v. a.* To still the elements. *Dryden.* To keep a ship from motion. *Hammond.* To quiet the mind. *Philips.* *To calm* is to stop motion, and to *becalm* is to withhold from motion.

BECA'LMING*, bē-kām'-ĭng. *n. s.* A calm at sea *Sir T. Herbert.*

BECA'ME, bē-kāme'. The preterit of *become.*

BECA'USE, bē-kăwz'. *conjunct.* [*by* and *cause.*] For this reason that; on this account that; for this cause that. *Hammond.*

*To* BECHA'NCE, bē-tshânse' 352. *v. a.* To befall. *Shakspeare.*

*To* BECHA'RM*, bē-tshârm' *v. a.* To captivate. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

BE'CHICKS, bē'-tshĭks. *n. s.* [βήχικα.] Medicines proper for relieving coughs. *Cotgrave.*

*To* BECK, bĕk. *v. n.* [beacn, Sax.] To make a sign with the head. *Homily of Prayer.*

*To* BECK, bĕk. *v. a.* To call by a motion of the head. *Shakspeare.*

BECK, bĕk. *n. s.* A sign with the head. *Milton.* A nod of command. *Sidney.*

BECK*, bĕk. *n. s.* [becc, Sax.] A small stream. *Drayton.*

*To* BE'CKON, bĕk'-kn. 170. *v. n.* To make a sign without words. *Acts*, xix.

*To* BE'CKON, bĕk'-kn. *v. a.* To make a sign to. *Spenser.*

BE'CKON*, bĕk'-kn. *n. s.* A sign without words. *Bolingbroke.*

*To* BECLI'P, bē-klĭp'. *v. a.* [be-clyppan, Sax.] To embrace. *Wickliffe.*

*To* BECLO'UD*, bē-klŏŭd'. *v. a.* To dim. *Sidney.*

*To* BECO'ME, bē-kŭm'. *v. n.* pret. *I became*; comp. pret. *I have become.* [*by* and *come.*] To enter into some state or condition. *Gen.* ii 7.—*To become of.* To be the fate of; to be the end of. *Raleigh.* To go. *Bacon.*

*To* BECO'ME, bē-kŭm'. *v. a.* [from *be* or *by*, and cpemen, Sax.] To please. To appear in a manner suitable to something. *Shakspeare.* To be suitable to the person; to befit. *Spenser.*

BECO'MING, bē-kŭm'-mĭng. 410. *part. a.* Graceful. *Suckling.*

BECO'MING, bē-kŭm'-mĭng. *n. s.* Ornament. *Shak.*

BECO'MINGLY, bē-kŭm'-mĭng-lē. *ad.* After a becoming manner. *More.*

BECO'MINGNESS, bē-kŭm'-mĭng-nĕs. *n. s.* Decency; propriety. *Hallywell.*

*To* BECRI'PPLE*, bē-krĭp'-pl. *v. a.* To make lame.

*To* BECU'RL*, bē-kŭrl'. *v. a.* To curl. *Search.*

BED, bĕd. *n. s.* [beð, Sax.] Something made to sleep on. *Bacon.* Lodging. *Shak.* Marriage. *Clarendon.* Bank of earth raised in a garden. *Bacon.* The channel of a river, or any hollow. *Milton.* The place where any thing is generated, or reposited. *Addison.* A layer; a stratum. *Burnet.*—*To bring to* BED. To deliver of a child. *Prior.* *To make the* BED. To put the bed in order. *Shakspeare.*

*To* BED, bĕd. *v. a.* To go to bed with. *Bp. Patrick.* To place in bed. *Bacon.* To make partaker of the bed. *Bacon.* To sow or plant in earth. *Mortimer.* To lay in a place of rest, or security. *Donne.* To lay in order; to stratify. *Shakspeare.*

*To* BED, bĕd. *v. n.* To cohabit. *Wiseman.*

*To* BEDA'BBLE, bē-dăb'-bl. *v. a.* To wet, to be sprinkle. *Shakspeare.*

*To* BEDA'FF*, bē-dăf'. *v. a.* [dappe, Sax.] To make a fool of. *Chaucer.*

*To* BEDA'GGLE, bè-dâg'-gl. *v. a.* To bemire. *Richardson.*

*To* BEDA'RE*, bè-dâre'. *v. a.* To defy; to dare. *Peele.*

*To* BEDA'RK*, bè-dârk' *v. a.* To darken. *Gower. Ob. T.*

*To* BEDA'SH, bè-dâsh'. *v. a.* To bemire; to bespatter. *Shakspeare.*

*To* BEDA'WB, bè-dâwb'. *v. a.* To dawb over. *Shakspeare.*

*To* BEDA'ZZLE, bè-dâz'-zl. *v. a.* To make the sight dim by too much lustre. *Shakspeare.*

BE'DCHAMBER, bĕd'-tshâme-bûr. *n. s.* The chamber appropriated to rest. *Hayward.*

BE'DCLOTHES, bĕd'-clòze. *n. s.* Coverlets spread over a bed. *Shakspeare.*

BE'DDER, bĕd'-dûr. } *n. s.* The nether-stone
BEDE'TTER, bè-dĕt'-tûr. } of an oilmill.

BE'DDING, bĕd'-dĭng. 410. *n. s.* [beddinȝ, Sax.] The materials of a bed. *Spenser.*

*To* BEDE'AD*bè-dēd'. *v. a.* To deaden. *Hallywell.*

*To* BEDE'CK, bè-dĕk'. *v. a.* To deck. *Shakspeare.*

BE'DEHOUSE, bède'-hŏŭse. *n. s.* [bede, Sax.] An hospital or alms-house

BEDEL. See BEADLE.

BE'DELRY*, bè'-dl-rè. *n. s.* The extent of a beadle's office. *Blount.*

*To* BEDE'W §, bè-dū'. *v. a.* To moisten gently. *Shakspeare.*

BEDE'WER*, bè-dū'-ûr. *n. s.* That which bedews. *Sherwood.*

BEDE'WY*, bè-dū'-è. *a.* Moist with dew. *Brewer's Lingua.*

BE'DFELLOW, bĕd'-fĕl-lò. *n. s.* One that lies in the same bed. *Shakspeare.*

BE'DHANGINGS*, bĕd'-hâng-ĭngz. *n. s.* Curtains. *Shakspeare.*

*To* BEDI'GHT, bè-dīte'. *v. a.* To adorn; to dress. *More.*

*To* BEDI'M, bè-dĭm'. *v. a.* To make dim. *Sidney.*

*To* BEDI'SMAL*, bè-dĭz'-mâl. *v. a.* To make dismal. *Student*, ii.

*To* BEDI'ZEN, bè-dĭz'-zn. 103. *v. a.* [from *dizen.*] To dress out. *Headley.*

BE'DLAM §, bĕd'-lâm. 88. *n. s.* [corrupted from *Bethlehem*, the name of a religious house in London, converted afterwards into an hospital for the mad.] A madhouse. *Spelman.* A madman. *Shak.*

BE'DLAM, bĕd'-lâm. *a.* Belonging to a madhouse. *Shakspeare.*

BE'DLAMITE, bĕd'-lûm-ìte. 155. *n. s.* A madman. *B. Jonson.*

BE'DMAKER, bĕd'-mà-kûr. *n. s.* A person in the universities, whose office it is to make the beds. *Spectator.*

BE'DMATE, bĕd'-màte. *n. s.* A bedfellow. *Shak.*

BE'DMOULDING, bĕd'-mōld-ĭng. }
BEDDING-MOULDING, bĕd'-dĭng-mōld-ĭng. } *n. s.* Those members in the cornice which are placed below the coronet. *Builder's Dictionary.*

*To* BEDO'TE*, bè-dòte'. *v. a.* To make to dote. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

BE'DPOST, bĕd'-pōst. *n. s.* The post at the corner of the bed, which supports the canopy. *Wiseman.*

BE'DPRESSER, bĕd'-prĕs-sûr. *n. s.* A heavy, lazy fellow. *Shakspeare.*

*To* BEDRA'GGLE, bè-drâg'-gl. 405. *v. a.* To soil the clothes, by suffering them, in walking, to reach the dirt. *Swift.*

*To* BEDRE'NCH, bè-drĕnsh'. *v. a.* To drench. *Shakspeare.*

BE'DRID, bĕd'-rĭd. *a.* [bedpriða, Sax.] Confined to the bed by age or sickness. *Shakspeare.*

BE'DROOM*, bĕd'-rōōm. *n. s.* A bedchamber.

BE'DRITE, bĕd'-rìte. *n. s.* The privilege of the marriage bed.

*To* BEDRO'P, bè-drŏp'. *v. a.* To besprinkle. *Chaucer.*

BE'DSIDE*, bĕd'-sìde. *n. s.* The side of the bed. *Middleton.*

BE'DSTEAD, bĕd'-stĕd. *n. s.* The frame on which the bed is placed. *Swift.*

BE'DSTRAW, bĕd'-strâw. *n. s.* The straw laid under a bed to make it soft. *Bacon.*

BEDSWE'RVER, bĕd'-swĕr-vûr. *n. s.* One that is false to the bed. *Shakspeare.*

BE'DTIME, bĕd'-tìme. *n. s* [beðtið, Sax.] The hour of rest. *Shakspeare.*

*To* BEDU'CK*, bè-dŭk'. *v. a.* To put under water *Spenser.*

*To* BEDU'NG, bè-dŭng'. *v. a.* To manure with dung. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* BEDU'SK*, bè-dŭsk'. *v. a.* To smutch. *Cot grave. Ob. T.*

*To* BEDU'ST, bè-dŭst'. *v. a.* To sprinkle with dust. *Sherwood.*

BE'DWARD, bĕd'-wârd. *ad.* Toward bed. *Shak.*

*To* BEDWA'RF, bè-dwârf'. *v. a.* To make little *Donne.*

BE'DWORK, bĕd'-wûrk. *n. s.* Work done in bed, work performed without toil of the hands. *Shak.*

*To* BEDY'E*, bè-dì'. *v. a.* To stain. *Spenser.*

BEE §, bèè. *n. s.* [beo, Sax.] The animal that makes honey. *Shak.* An industrious and careful person

BEE-EATER, bèè'-è-tûr. *n. s.* A bird that feeds upon bees.

BEE-FLOWER, bèè'-flŏŭ-ûr. *n. s* A species of foolstones. *Miller.*

BEE-GARDEN, bèè'-gâr-dn. 103. *n. s.* A place to set hives of bees in. *Mortimer.*

BEE-HIVE, bèè'-hìve. *n. s.* The case in which bees are kept. *Shakspeare.*

BEE-MASTER, bèè'-mâ-stûr. *n. s.* One that keeps bees. *Mortimer.*

BEECH §, bèètsh. *n. s.* [bece, or boc, Sax.] A tree that bears mast, which is good to fatten swine and deer. *Miller.*

BE'ECHEN, bèè'-tshn. 103. *a.* [becen, Sax.] Belonging to the beech. *Congreve.*

BEEF §, bèèf. *n. s.* [*bœuf*, Fr.] The flesh of black cattle prepared for food. *Shak.* An ox, bull, or cow, considered as fit for food. *Deut.* xiv.

BEEF, bèèf. *a.* Consisting of the flesh of black cattle. *Swift.*

BEEF-EATER, bèèf'-è-tûr. *n. s.* [*beaufetier*, one who attends at the sideboard.] A yeoman of the guard.

BEEF-WITTED, bèèf'-wĭt-tĕd. *a.* Dull; stupid. *Shakspeare.*

BEELD*, bèèld. *n. s.* [behlidan, Sax.] Protection; refuge. *Fairfax.*

BE'EMOL, bèè'-mŏl. *n. s.* In musick, a half note *Bacon.*

BEEN, bĭn. [beon, Sax.] The participle preterit of *To* BE. *Pope.* [The present tense plural of *To* BE. *Spenser. Ob. J.*]

☞ This word, in the solemn, as well as the familiar style, has shared the fate of most of those words, which, from their nature, are in the most frequent use. It is scarcely ever heard otherwise than as the noun *bin*, a repository for corn or wine, and must be placed among those deviations, which language is always liable to in such words as are auxiliary or subordinate to others; for, as those parts of bodies which are the most frequently handled grow the soonest smooth by constant friction, so such words as are in continual use seem to wear off their articulations, and become more irregular than others. So low as the age of James the First, I have seen this word spelled *byn*. *W.*

BEER, bèèr. *n. s.* [*bir*, Welsh.] Liquor made of malt and hops. *Shakspeare.*

BE'ERBARREL*, bèèr'-bâr-rĭl. *n. s.* A barrel which holds beer. *Shakspeare.*

BE'ERHOUSE*, bèèr'-hŏŭse. *n. s.* An alehouse. *Gascoigne.*

BE'ESTINGS. See BIESTINGS.

BEET, bèèt. *n. s.* [*beta*, Lat.] The name of a plant. *Miller.*

BE'ETLE §, bèè'-tl. 405. *n. s.* [bỳtel, Sax.] An insect distinguished by having hard cases or sheaths, under which he folds his wings. *Shak.* Heavy mallet, or hammer. *Shakspeare.*

*To* BE'ETLE, bèè'-tl. *v. n.* To jut out. *Shakspeare*

BE'ETLEBROW*, bèè'-tl-brŏŭ. *n s.* A prominent brow. *Sir R. Fanshawe.*

BE'ETLEBROWED, bēē'-tl-brōūd. 362. *a.* Having prominent brows. *Howell.*

BE'ETLEHEADED, bēē'-tl-hĕd-ĕd. *a.* Logger-headed; wooden-headed. *Shakspeare.*

BE'ETLESTOCK, bēē'-tl-stŏk. *n. s.* The handle of a beetle. *Spenser.*

BE'ETRAVE, bēēt'-rāve. } *n. s.* A plant.
BE'ETRADISH, bēēt'-răd-ĭsh. }

BE'EVES, bēēvz. *n. s.* [The *plural* of *beef.*] Black cattle; oxen. *Milton.*

*To* BEFA'LL, bē-fâwl'. *v. a.* [be꞉eallan, Sax.] To happen to. *Shakspeare.* To happen to, as good or neutral. *Bacon.*

*To* BEFA'LL, bē-fâwl'. *v. n.* To happen; to come to pass.—*To befall of.* To become of; to be the state or condition of: a phrase little used.

*To* BEFI'T, bē-fĭt'. *v. a.* To suit; to become. *Shak.*

*To* BEFO'AM*, bē-fōme'. *v. a.* To cover with foam. *Eusden.*

*To* BEFO'OL, bē-fōōl'. *v. a.* To infatuate; to fool. *Mountagu.*

BEFO'RE §, bē-fōre'. *prep.* [be꞉opan, Sax.] Farther onward. *Dryden.* In the front of. *Milton.* In the presence of. *Dryden.* In sight of. *Shak.* Under the cognizance of. *Ayliffe.* In the power of. *Milton.* By the impulse of something behind. *Shak.* Preceding in time. *Dryden.* In preference to. *Hooker.* Prior to. Superiour to.

BEFO'RE, bē-fōre'. *ad.* Sooner than. *Milton.* In time past. *Dryden.* In some time lately past. *Hale.* Previously to. *Swift.* To this time. Hitherto. *Dryden.* Already. *Dryden.* Farther onward in place. *Shakspeare.*

BEFO'REHAND, bē-fōre'-hând. *ad.* In a state of anticipation. *Hudibras.* Previously; by way of preparation. *Hooker.* Antecedently. *Atterbury.* In a state of accumulation. *Bacon.* At first. *L'Estrange.*

BEFO'RETIME, bē-fōre'-tīme. *ad.* Formerly. 1 *Samuel.*

*To* BEFO'RTUNE, bē-fôr'-tshūne. 461. *v. n.* To happen to. *Shakspeare.*

*To* BEFO'UL, bē-fōūl'. *v. a.* [be꞉ylan, Sax.] To soil.

*To* BEFRI'END, bē-frĕnd'. *v. a.* To favour; to be kind to. *Shakspeare.*

*To* BEFRI'NGE, bē-frĭnje'. *v. a.* To decorate with fringes. *Fuller.*

*To* BEG §, bĕg. *v. n.* [*beggeren*, Germ.] To live upon alms. *Luke*, xvi.

*To* BEG, bĕg. *v. a.* To ask. *Matthew*, xxvii. To take any thing for granted. *Burnet.*

*To* BEGE'T §, bē-gĕt'. *v. a. begot*, or *begat.* [be꞉e꞉tan, Sax.] To generate; to procreate. *Spenser.* To produce, as effects. *Shak.* To produce, as accidents. *Denham.*

BEGE'TTER, bē-gĕt'-tûr. 98. *n. s.* He that procreates. *Dryden.*

BE'GGABLE*, bĕg'-gâ-bl. *a.* What may be begged. *Butler.*

BE'GGAR, bĕg'-gûr. 418. *n. s.* One who lives upon alms. *Sam.* A petitioner. *Dryden.* One who assumes what he does not prove. *Tillotson.*

*To* BE'GGAR, bĕg'-gûr. *v. a.* To reduce to beggary. *Shak.* To deprive. *Shak.* To exhaust. *Shak.* To drive by impoverishing. *Bolingbroke.*

BE'GGAR-MAID*, bĕg'-gûr-mâde. *n. s.* A maid who is a beggar. *Shakspeare.*

BE'GGAR-MA'N*, bĕg'-gûr-mân. *n. s.* A man who is a beggar. *Shakspeare.*

BE'GGAR-WOMA'N*, bĕg'-gûr-wŭm-ûn. *n. s.* She who is a beggar. *Shakspeare.*

BE'GGARLINESS, bĕg'-gûr-lē-nĕs. *n. s.* Meanness; poverty. *Barret.*

BE'GGARLY, bĕg'-gûr-lè. *a.* Mean; poor. *Shak.*

BE'GGARLY, bĕg'-gûr-lè. *ad.* Meanly. *Hooker.*

BE'GGARY, bĕg'-gûr-è. *n. s.* Indigence. *Sidney.*

BEGI'LT*, bē-gĭlt'. *part. a.* Gilded. *B. Jonson.*

*To* BEGI'N §, bē-gĭn'. *v. n.* I *began*, or *begun*; I have *begun.* [be꞉innan, Sax.] To enter upon something new. *Bp. Taylor.* To commence any action. *Ezekiel*, ix. To enter upon existence. *Dryden.* To have its original. *Blackmore.* To take rise; to commence. *Dryden.* To come into act. *Dryden.*

*To* BEGI'N, bē-gĭn'. *v. a.* To do the first act of any thing. *Pope.* To trace from, as the first ground. *Locke.* To enter upon. *Government of the Tongue.*

BEGI'N*, bē-gĭn'. *n. s.* For *beginning.* *Spenser. Ob. T.*

BEGI'NNER, bē-gĭn'-nûr. 95. *n. s.* He that gives the first cause. *Spenser.* An unexperienced attempter. *Sidney.*

BEGI'NNING, bē-gĭn'-nĭng. 410. *n. s.* The first original or cause. *Swift.* The entrance into act, or being. *Genesis*, i. The state in which any thing first is. *Denham.* The rudiments, or first grounds. *Dryden.* The first part of any thing. *Broome.*

BEGI'NNINGLESS*, bē-gĭn'-nĭng-lĕs. *a.* What hath no beginning. *Barrow.*

*To* BEGI'RD, bē-gĕrd'. 160. *v. a.* I *begirt*, or *begirded.* [be꞉ỳrdan, Sax.] To bind with a girdle. To surround. *Milton.* To shut in with a siege. *Clarendon.*

*To* BEGI'RT, bē-gĕrt'. *v. a.* To begird. *B. Jonson.*

*BE'GLERBEG*, bĕg'-lĕr-bĕg. *n. s.* [Turkish.] The chief governour of a province among the Turks. *Ricaut.*

*To* BEGNA'W, bē-nâw'. *v. a.* [be꞉nagan, Sax.] To bite; to eat away. *Shakspeare.*

BEGO'NE, bē-gŏn'. *interj.* Go away; hence; haste away. *Chaucer.*

BEGO'RED*, bē-gôrd'. *part. a.* Smeared with gore. *Spenser.*

BEGO'T, bē-gŏt'. } The *participle pas-*
BEGO'TTEN, bē-gŏt'-tn. 103. } *sive* of the verb *beget. Ecclus.* viii.

*To* BEGRA'VE*, bē-grāve'. *v. a.* [*begraven*, Teut.] To bury. *Gower.* To engrave. *Gower. Ob. T.*

*To* BEGRE'ASE, bē-grēze'. *v. a.* To soil or daub with fat matter. *Minsheu.*

*To* BEGRI'ME, bē-grīme'. 160. *v. a.* To soil with dirt deep impressed. *Crowley.*

*To* BEGRU'DGE*, bē-grŭdje'. *v. a.* To envy *Standard of Equality.*

*To* BEGUI'LE, bē-gīle'. 160. *v. a.* To impose upon. *Colossians*, ii. To deceive. *Shakspeare.* To amuse. *Shakspeare.*

BEGUI'LER*, bē-gīle'-ûr. *n. s.* One who beguiles.

*To* BEGUI'LTY*, bē-gĭl'-tè. *v. a.* To render guilty. *Bp. Sanderson.*

*BE'GUIN**, bā'-gĭn. *n. s.* [*beguin*, Fr.] A nun of a particular order. *Cotgrave.*

BEGU'N, bē-gŭn'. The *preterperfect tense* of *begin. Sir J. Davies.*

BEHA'LF, bē-hâf'. 78, 403. *n. s.* [behe꞉e, Sax.] Favour; cause favoured. *Clarendon.* Vindication; support. *Sidney.*

*To* BEHA'PPEN*, bē-hăp'-pn. *v. n.* To happen to. *Spenser.*

*To* BEHA'VE §, bē-hāve'. *v. a.* [pel-beho꞉en, Sax.] To carry; to conduct. 2 *Maccabees*, ii. To subdue; to discipline. *Spenser.*

*To* BEHA'VE, bē-hāve'. *v. n.* To act; to conduct one's self.

BEHA'VIOUR, bē-hāve'-yûr. 294. *n. s.* Manner of behaving one's self. *Sidney.* External appearance. *Bacon.* Gesture. *Sidney.* Elegance of manners. *Bacon.* General practice. *Locke.*

*To* BEHE'AD, bē-hĕd'. *v. a.* To deprive of the head. *Clarendon.*

*To* BEHE'L*, bē-hĕl'. *v. a.* To torture as with the pains of hell. *Heywt.*

BEHE'LD, bē-hĕld'. *part. passive*, from *behold. Pope.*

BEHE'MOTH, bē'-hē-mŏth. *n. s.* [Heb.] The elephant. *Calmet.*

BE'HEN, bē'-hĕn. } *n. s.* Valerian roots. Also a
BEN, bĕn. } fruit resembling the tamarisk. *Dict.*

BEHE'ST, bē-hĕst'. *n. s.* [*be* and hæ꞉e, Sax.] Command; precept. *Sidney.*

*To* BEHI'GHT, bē-hīte'. *v. a.* pret. *behot.* part. *behight.* [behe꞉an, Sax.] To promise. *Spenser.* To

intrust. *Spenser.* To call; to name. *Spenser.* To command. *Spenser.* To adjudge. *Spenser.* To address. *Spenser.* To inform. *Chaucer.* To mean. *Mir. for Magistrates.* To reckon. *Spenser.*

BEHI'ND§, bè-hīnd'. [See WIND.] *prep.* [behindan, Sax.] At the back of. *Knolles.* On the back part. *Mark,* v. Towards the back. *Judges,* xx. Following another. 2 *Samuel,* iii. Remaining after the departure of. *Shak.* Remaining after death. *Pope.* At a distance from something. *Dryden.* Inferiour to. *Hooker.* On the other side of. *Dryden.*

BEHI'ND, bè-hīnd'. *ad.* Out of sight. *Locke.* Most of the former senses may become *adverbial* by suppressing the *accusative case;* as, I left my money *behind,* or *behind me.*

BEHI'NDHAND, bè-hīnd'-hănd. *ad.* In a state in which rent or profit, or any advantage, is anticipated. *Locke.* Not upon equal terms, with regard to forwardness. *Spectator.* Backward; tardy. *Shakspeare.*

*To* BEHO'LD§, bè-hōld'. *v. a.* pret. I *beheld,* I *have beheld,* or *beholden.* [behealdan, Sax.] To view; to see, in an emphatical sense. *Ezekiel,* xl.

BEHO'LD, bè-hōld'. *interj.* See; lo. *Milton.*

BEHO'LDEN, bè-hōl'-dn. 103. *part. a.* [*gehouden,* Dutch.] Obliged; bound in gratitude. *Shakspeare.*

BEHO'LDER, bè-hōl'-dŭr. *n. s.* Spectator. *Shak.*

BEHO'LDING, bè-hōl'-dĭng. 410. *a.* Obliged.

BEHO'LDING, bè-hōl'-dĭng. *n. s.* Obligation. *Carew.*

BEHO'LDINGNESS, bè-hōld'-ĭng-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being obliged. *Donne.*

*To* BEHO'NEY*, bè-hŭn'-nè. *v. a.* To sweeten with honey. *Sherwood.*

BEHO'OF§, bè-hōōf'. *n. s.* [behepe, Sax.] That which behoves; profit; advantage. *Spenser.*

BEHO'OVABLE*, bè-hōōv'-â-bl. *a.* Fit; expedient.

*To* BEHO'OVE, bè-hōōv'. *v. n.* [behoþan, Sax.] To be fit; to be meet. *Hooker.*

BEHO'OVEFUL, bè-hōōv'-fŭl. *a.* Useful; profitable. *Spenser.*

BEHO'OVEFULLY, bè-hōōv'-fŭl-lè. *ad.* Usefully. *Spenser.*

BEHO'T*, bè-hŏt'. *preterit* of *behight.* To promise. *Spenser.*

BEHO'VABLE*, bè-hōōv'-â-bl. *a.* Profitable; useful.

BEHO'VE*, bè-hōōv'. *n. s.* Advantage; behoof. *Gascoigne. Ob. T.*

*To* BEHO'VE§*, bè-hōōv'. *v. n.* [behoþan, Sax.] To be fit; to be meet. *Wickliffe.*

BEHO'VEFUL*, bè-hōōv'-fŭl. *a.* Fit; expedient. *Bp. Sanderson.*

BEHO'VELY*, bè-hōōv'-lè. *a.* Profitable. *Gower.*

*To* BEHO'WL*, bè-hōūl'. *v. n* To howl at. *Shak.*

BE'ING, bē'-ĭng. 410. *particip.* [beonð, Sax.] Existing. *Atterbury.*

BE'ING, bē'-ĭng. *n. s.* Existence. *Hooker.* A particular state. *Dryden.* The person existing. *Dryden.*

BE'ING, bē'-ĭng. *conjunct.* Since. *Pearson.*

BE'ING-PLACE*, bē'-ĭng-plāse. *n. s.* An existence. *Spenser.*

BE IT SO, bē'-ĭt-sō. A phrase of anticipation, *suppose it be so;* or of permission, *let it be so. Shak.*

*To* BEJA'DE*, bē-jāde'. *v. a.* To tire. *Milton.*

*To* BEJA'PE*, bē-jāpe'. *v. a.* To laugh at; to deceive. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

*To* BEKI'SS*, bē-kĭs'. *v. a.* To salute. *B. Jonson.*

*To* BEKNA'VE*, bē-nāve'. *v. a.* To call knave. *Pope.*

*To* BEKNO'W*, bē-nō'. *v. a.* To acknowledge. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

*To* BELA'BOUR, bē-lā'-bŭr. *v. a.* To beat; to thump. *Dryden.*

*To* BELA'CE, bē-lāse'. *v. a.* To fasten. *Dict.*

BELA'CED*, bē-lāste'. *part. a.* Adorned with lace. *Beaumont.*

*To* BELA'M*, bē-lăm'. *v. a.* To beat; to bang.

BE'LAMY, bĕl'-â-mè. *n. s.* [*bel amie,* Fr.] A friend; an intimate. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

BE'LAMOUR, bĕl'-â-mōōr. *n. s.* [*bel amour,* Fr.] Gallant; consort. *Spenser.*

*To* BELA'TE§*, bē-lāte'. *v. a.* To retard; to make too late. *Davenant.*

BELA'TED, bē-lā'-tĕd. *a.* Benighted. *Milton.*

BELA'TEDNESS*, bē-lā'-tĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* Slowness *Milton.*

*To* BELA'VE*, bē-lāve'. *v. a.* To wash. *Cockeram.*

*To* BELA'WGIVE*, bē-lâw'-gĭv. *v. a.* To give a law to. *Milton.*

*To* BELA'Y, bē-lā'. *v. a.* To block up. *Dryden.* To attack; to besiege. *Gower.* To decorate; to lay over. *Spenser.*

*To* BELAY *a rope.* [Sea term.] To splice; to mend a rope, by laying one end over another.

*To* BELCH§, bĕlsh. *v. n.* [bealcan, Sax.] To eject the wind from the stomach. *Davies.* To issue out as by eructation. *Psalm* lix.

*To* BELCH, bĕlsh. *v. a.* To throw out from the stomach. *Shakspeare.*

BELCH, bĕlsh. 352. *n. s.* The act of eructation. A cant term for malt liquor. *Dennis.*

BE'LCHING*, bĕlsh'-ĭng. *n. s.* Eructation. *Barret.*

BE'LDAM, bĕl'-dăm. 88. *n. s.* [*belle dame,* Fr.] An old woman. *Shakspeare.* A hag. *Sidney.*

*To* BELE'AGUER*, bē-lè'-gŭr. *v. a.* [*beleggeren,* Dutch.] To besiege. *Dryden.*

BELE'AGURER, bē-lè'-gŭr-ŭr. *n. s.* One that be sieges a place. *Sherwood.*

*To* BELE'AVE*, bē-lève'. *v. a.* To leave. *May.*

*To* BELEE', bē-lèè'. *v. a.* To place in a direction unsuitable to the wind. *Shakspeare.*

BELEMNI'TES, bē-lĕm-nī'-tēz. *n. s.* [βέλος.] Arrow-head, or finger-stone.

*To* BELE'PER*, bē-lĕp'-pŭr. *v. a.* To infect with the leprosy. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

BE'LFLOWER, bĕl'-flōŭr. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

BE'LFOUNDER, bĕl'-fōŭn-dŭr. *n. s.* He who founds or casts bells. *Bacon.*

BE'LFRY, bĕl'-frè. *n. s.* [*belfroit,* old Fr.] The place where the bells are rung. *Gay.*

BELGA'RD, bĕl-gārd'. *n. s.* [*belle egard,* Fr.] A soft glance. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

*To* BELI'BEL*, bē-lī'-bĕl. *v. a.* To traduce. *Fuller*

*To* BELI'E, bē-lī'. *v. a.* To counterfeit. *Dryden.* To give the lie to. *Dryden.* To calumniate. *Shak.* To give a false representation of. *Shakspeare.* To fill with lies. *Shakspeare.*

BELI'EF, bē-lèèf'. *n. s.* Credit given. *Wotton.* The theological virtue of faith. *Hooker.* Religion. *Hooker.* Persuasion; opinion. *Milton.* The thing believed. *Bacon.* A form containing the articles of faith.

BELI'EVABLE, bē-lèè'-vă-bl. *a.* Credible. *Sherwood.*

*To* BELI'EVE§, bē-lèèv'. *v. a.* [ȝelýfan, Sax.] To credit. *Locke.* To put confidence in. *Exodus,* xix.

*To* BELI'EVE, bē-lèèv'. *v. n.* To have a firm persuasion of. *Exod.* iv. To exercise the theological virtue of faith. *Romans,* x.

BELI'EVER, bē-lèè'-vŭr. 98. *n. s.* He that believes. *Hooker.* A professor of Christianity. *Hooker.*

BELI'EVINGLY, bē-lèè'-vĭng-lè. *ad.* After a believing manner.

BELI'KE, bē-līke'. *ad.* Probably. *Sidney.*

BELI'KELY*, bē-līke'-lè. *ad.* Probably. *Bp. Hall.*

BELI'VE, bē-līve'. *ad.* [bilive, Sax.] Speedily; quickly. *Spenser.*

BELL§, bĕl. *n. s.* [bel, Sax.] A vessel, or hollow body of cast metal, formed to make a noise by the act of some instrument striking against it. *Shak.* Any thing in the form of a *bell,* as the cups of flowers. *Shak.* A small hollow globe of metal perforated, and containing in it a solid ball, which, when it is shaken, by bounding against the sides, gives a sound. *Shak.—To bear the bell.* To be the first. *Spenser.*

*To* BELL, bĕl. *v. n.* To grow in buds in the form of a bell. *Mortimer.*

BELL-FASHIONED, bĕl'-fâsh-ŭnd. *a.* Having the form of a bell. *Mortimer.*

☞ 559.—Fāte, fâr, fall, fât;—mē, mêt;—pīne, pĭn;—

*BELLADO'NNA**, bĕl-lâ-dŏn'-nâ. *n. s.* [Ital.] The deadly nightshade.

BELLE, bĕl. *n. s.* [*beau, belle,* Fr.] A smart young lady. *Pope.*

BE'LLED*, bĕld. *a.* Having bells affixed to it.

*BELLES LETTRES*, bĕl-lâ'-tûr. *n. s.* [Fr.] Polite literature. *Tatler.*

BE'LLIBONE, bĕl'-lè-bône. *n. s.* [*belle* and *bonne,* Fr.] A woman excelling both in beauty and goodness. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

BELLI'GERANT, bĕl-lĭdje'-è-rânt. 518. } *a.*
BELLI'GEROUS, bĕl-lĭdje'-è-rŭs. 314, 518. } *a.* [*belligerans,* Lat.] Waging war. *Dict.*

*To* BELLI'GERATE*, bĕl-lĭdje'-è-râte. *v. n.* To make war. *Cockeram.*

BELLI'GERENT*, bĕl-lĭdje'-è-rĕnt. *a.* Carrying on war. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

BE'LLING, bĕl'-lĭng. *n. s.* [bellan, Sax.] The noise of a roe, in rutting time. *Dict.*

BELLI'POTENT, bĕl-lĭp'-pò-tĕnt. 518. *a.* [*bellipotens,* Lat.] Puissant; mighty in war. *Dict.*

*BE'LLIQUE**, bĕl'-lĭk. *a.* [*bellique,* old Fr.] Warlike; martial. *Feltham.*

BE'LLITUDE*, bĕl'-lè-tûde. *n. s.* [*bellitudo,* Lat.] Beauty. *Cockeram. Ob. T.*

*To* BE'LLOW, bĕl'-lò. 327. *v. n.* [bellan, Sax.] To make a noise as a bull. *Shak.* To make any violent outcry. *Shak.* To vociferate. *Dryden.* To roar as the sea. *Spenser.*

BE'LLOW*, bĕl'-lò. *n. s.* Roar.

BE'LLOWING*, bĕl'-lò-ĭng. *n. s.* Loud noise; roaring. *Sir T. Herbert.*

BE'LLOWS, bĕl'-lŭs. *n. s.* [*balgs, balgeis,* Goth.] The instrument used to blow the fire. *Sidney.*

☞ The last syllable of this word, like that of gallows, is corrupted beyond recovery into the sound of *lus. W.*

BE'LLUINE, bĕl'-lŭ-ĭne. 149. *a.* [*belluinus,* Lat.] Beastly. *Atterbury.*

BE'LLY◊, bĕl'-lè. 182. *n. s.* [*balgs,* Goth.] That part of the human body which reaches from the breast to the thighs, containing the bowels. *Shak.* In beasts, that part of the body next the ground. *Genesis,* iii. The womb. *Shak.* That part of man which requires food. *Hayward.* The part of any thing that swells out into a larger capacity. *Bacon.* Any place in which something is enclosed. *Jonah,* ii.

*To* BE'LLY, bĕl'-lè. *v. n.* To swell into a larger capacity. *Manilius.*

*To* BE'LLY*, bĕl'-lè. *v. a.* To fill; to swell out. *Shakspeare.*

BE'LLYACHE, bĕl'-lè-âke. 355. *n. s.* The cholick. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

BE'LLYBAND*, bĕl'-lè-bând. *n. s.* The girth which fastens the saddle of a horse in harness. *Sherwood.*

BE'LLYBOUND, bĕl'-lè-bŏŭnd. *a.* Costive.

BE'LLYCHEER*, bĕl'-lè-tshēr. *n. s.* Good cheer. *Chaucer.*

BE'LLY-FRETTING, bĕl'-lè-frĕt-tĭng. *n. s.* The chafing of a horse's belly with the foregirt. A great pain in a horse's belly, caused by worms. *Dict.*

BE'LLYFUL, bĕl'-lè-fûl. *n. s.* As much food as fills the belly.

BE'LLYGOD, bĕl'-lè-gŏd. *n. s.* A glutton. *Hakewill.*

BE'LLY-PINCHED, bĕl'-lè-pĭntsht. *a.* Starved. *Shakspeare.*

BE'LLYROLL, bĕl'-lè-rôle. *n. s.* A roll so called from entering into the hollows. *Mortimer.*

BE'LLYSLAVE*, bĕl'-lè-slâve. *n. s.* A slave to the appetites. *Homily.*

BE'LLYTIMBER, bĕl'-lè-tĭm-bûr. *n. s.* Food. *Hudibras.*

BE'LLYWORM, bĕl'-lè-wûrm. *n. s.* A worm that breeds in the belly. *Ray.*

BE'LMAN, bĕl'-măn. 88. *n. s.* He whose business it is to proclaim any thing, and to gain attention by ringing his bell. *Shakspeare.*

BE'LMETAL bĕl'-mĕt-tl. 405. *n. s.* The metal of which bells are made; being a mixture of five parts copper with one of pewter. *Bacon.*

*To* BELO'CK, bè-lŏk'. *v. a.* [belocen, Sax.] To fasten with a lock. *Gower.*

BE'LOMANCY, bĕl'-lò-măn-sè. *n. s.* [from βέλος and μαντεία.] Divination by arrows. *Brown.*

*To* BELO'NG◊, bè-lŏng'. *v. n.* [*belangen,* Dutch.] To be the property of. *Ruth,* ii. To be the province or business of. *Shak.* To adhere to. *St. Luke,* ix. To have relation to. 1 *Sam.* xxx. To be the quality of. *Cheyne.*

BELO'NGING*, bè-lŏng'-ĭng. *n. s.* Quality. *Shak.*

*To* BELO'VE*, bè-lûv'. *v. a.* To love. *Ob. T.*

BELO'VED, bè-lûv'-ĕd. *part.* Loved; dear. *Shak.*

☞ This word, when an adjective, is usually pronounced in three syllables, as, a *beloved* son; and when a participle in two, as, he was much *beloved.* See *Principles* No. 362. *W.*

BELO'W, bè-lò'. *prep.* Under in place, time, or dignity. *Shak.* Inferiour excellence. *Felton.* Unworthy of. *Dryden.*

BELO'W, bè-lò'. *ad.* In the lower place. *Bacon.* On earth. *Smith.* In hell. *Dryden.*

*To* BELO'WT, bè-lòût'. *v. a.* To treat with opprobrious language. *Camden. Ob. J.*

BE'LRINGER*, bĕl'-rĭng-ûr. *n. s.* He who rings bells. *Bale.*

BELSWA'GGER, bĕl-swâg'-gûr. *n. s.* A whoremaster. *Dryden.*

BELT◊, bĕlt. *n. s.* [belt, Sax.] A girdle. *Shakspeare.*

*To* BELT*, bĕlt. *v. a.* To encircle. *Warton.*

BE'LWETHER, bĕl'-wĕтн-ûr. *n. s.* A sheep which leads the flock with a bell on his neck. *Spenser.*

*To* BELY'. See *To* BELIE.

*BE'MA**, bè'-mâ. *n. s.* [βημα.] Chancel. *Sir G. Wheler.*

*To* BEMA'D, bè-mâd'. *v. a.* To make mad. *Shak.*

*To* BEMA'NGLE*, bè-măng'-gl. *v. a.* To tear asunder. *Beaumont.*

*To* BEMA'SK*, bè-mâsk'. *v. a.* To hide; to conceal. *Shelton.*

*To* BEMA'ZE*, bè-mâze'. *v. a.* To bewilder. *Cowper.*

*To* BEME'TE*, bè-mēte'. *v. a.* To measure. *Shak.*

*To* BEMI'NGLE*, bè-mĭn'-gl. *v. a.* To mix. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

*To* BEMI'RE, bè-mīre'. *v. a.* To drag in the mire. *Bp. Taylor.*

*To* BEMI'ST*, bè-mĭst'. *v. a.* To cover as with a mist. *Feltham.*

*To* BEMO'AN, bè-mône'. *v. a.* [bemænan, Sax.] To lament. *Job,* xlii.

BEMO'ANABLE*, bè-mône'-â-bl. *a.* That which may be lamented. *Sherwood.*

BEMO'ANER, bè-mô'-nûr. 98. *n. s.* A lamenter.

BEMO'ANING*, bè-mône'-ĭng. *n. s.* Lamentation. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* BEMO'CK, bè-mŏk'. *v. a.* To treat with *mocks Shakspeare.*

*To* BEMO'CK *at**. *v. n.* To laugh at. *Shakspeare.*

*To* BEMO'IL, bè-mŏĭl'. *v. a.* [*be* and *moil,* from *mouiller,* Fr.] To bemire. *Shakspeare.*

*To* BEMO'NSTER, bè-mŏns'-tûr. *v. a.* To make monstrous. *Shakspeare.*

*To* BEMO'URN*, bè-mŏrne'. *v. a.* [bimeornan, Sax.] To weep over. *Wicliffe.*

BEMU'SED, bè-mûz'd'. 359. *a.* Overcome with musing. *Pope.*

BEN*. [Sax.] Used for *are, been,* and *to be.*

BENCH◊, bĕnsh. 352. *n. s.* [benc, Sax.] A seat, distinguished from a *stool* by its greater length. *Spenser.* A seat of justice. *Shak.* The persons sitting on a *bench. Dryden.*

*To* BENCH, bĕnsh. *v. a.* To furnish with benches. *Dryden.* To seat upon a bench. *Shakspeare.*

BE'NCHER, bĕn'-shûr. 98. *n. s.* Those gentlemen of the inns of court are called *benchers,* who have been readers. *Blount.* The alderman of a corporation. *Ashmole.* A judge; one who sits on the bench of justice. *Shakspeare.*

*To* BEND◊, bĕnd. *v. a.* pret. *bended* or *bent;* part. pass. *bended,* or *bent.* [benban, Sax.] To make crooked. *Dryden.* To direct to a certain point. *Shak. Pope.* To apply to a certain purpose.

*Hooker.* To put any thing in order for use. *Shak.* To incline. *Pope.* To bow. *Shak.* To subdue.

*To* BEND, bĕnd. *v. n.* To be incurvated. *Sandys.* To lean or jut over. *Shak.* To resolve. *Dryden.* To be submissive. *Isaiah*, lx.

BEND, bĕnd. *n. s.* Flexure. *Shak.* The crooked timbers which make the ribs or sides of a ship. *Skinner.* [With heralds.] One of the eight honourable ordinaries, containing a fifth when uncharged; but when charged, a third part of the escutcheon. *Harris.*

BEND*, bĕnd. *n. s.* A band or company. *Spenser.*

BEND*, bĕnd. *n. s.* A provincialism for *bent*. *Fletcher.*

BE/NDABLE, bĕn'-dȧ-bl. 405. *a.* That may be incurvated. *Sherwood.*

BE/NDER, bĕn'-dŭr. *n. s.* 98. He who bends. *Spenser.* The instrument with which any thing is bent. *Wilkins.* The muscles called *benders.*

BE/NDLET*, bĕnd'-lĕt. *n. s.* [In heraldry.] The diminutive of *bend*. *Dict.*

BE/NDWITH, bĕnd'-with. *n. s.* An herb. *Dict.*

BENE'APED, bē-nēpt'. 352. *a.* [from *neap.*] A ship is said to be *beneaped*, when the water does not flow high enough to bring her off the ground. *Dict.*

BENE'ATH, bē-nēTHe'. *prep.* [beneoð, Sax.] Under; lower in place. *Dryden.* Under, as overwhelmed by some pressure. *Shak.* Lower in rank. *Locke.* Unworthy of. *Atterbury.*

BENE'ATH, bē-nēTHe'. 467. *ad.* In a lower place. *Amos*, ii. Below, as opposed to *heaven*. *Exodus*, xx.

BE/NEDICT, bĕn'-ē-dĭkt. *a.* [*benedictus*, Lat.] Having mild and salubrious qualities. *Bacon.*

BENEDI'CTINE*, bĕn-ē-dĭk'-tĭn. *n. s.* A monk of the order of St. Benedict. *Ld. Herbert.*

BENEDI'CTINE*, bĕn-ē-dĭk'-tĭn. *a.* Belonging to the order of St. Benedict. *Weever.*

BENEDI'CTION, bĕn-ē-dĭk'-shŭn. *n. s.* Blessing. *Shak.* The advantage conferred by blessing. *Bacon.* Thanks. *Milton.* The form of instituting an abbot. *Ayliffe.*

BENEFA'CTION§, bĕn-ē-fȧk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*benefacio*, Lat.] The act of conferring a benefit. The benefit conferred. *Atterbury.*

BENEFA'CTOR, bĕn-ē-fȧk'-tŭr. 166. *n. s.* He that confers a benefit. *Milton.*

BENEFA'CTRESS, bĕn-ē-fȧk'-trĕs. *n. s.* A woman who confers a benefit. *Delany.*

BE/NEFICE§, bĕn'-ē-fĭs. 142. *n. s.* Advantage conferred on another. This word is generally taken for all ecclesiastical livings. *Cowel.* In the feudal language, an emolument and a duty; or, generally speaking, *benefit.*

BE/NEFICED, bĕn'-ē-fĭst. 352. *a.* Possessed of church preferment. *Ayliffe.*

BENE'FICENCE§, bē-nĕf'-ē-sĕnse. *n. s.* Active goodness. *Dryden.*

BENE'FICENT, bē-nĕf'-ē-sĕnt. *a.* Kind; doing good. *Hale.*

BENE'FICENTLY*, bē-nĕf'-ē-sĕnt-lē. *ad.* In a beneficent manner.

BE/NEFICELESS*, bĕn'-ē-fĭs-lĕs. *a.* Having no benefice. *Sheldon.*

BENEFI'CIAL, bĕn-ē-fĭsh'-ȧl. *a.* Advantageous. *Hooker.* Helpful; medicinal. *Arbuthnot.*

BENEFI'CIAL, bĕn-ē-fĭsh'-ȧl. *n. s.* A benefice. *Spenser.*

BENEFI'CIALLY, bĕn-ē-fĭsh'-ȧl-lē. *ad.* Advantageously. *Pownall.*

BENEFI'CIALNESS, bĕn-ē-fĭsh'-ȧl-nĕs. *n. s.* Usefulness. *Hale.*

BENEFI'CIARY, bĕn-ē-fĭsh'-yȧ-rē. 113. *a.* Holding something in subordination to another. *Bacon.*

BENEFI'CIARY, bĕn-ē-fĭsh'-yȧ-rē. 113. *n. s.* He that is in possession of a benefice. *Ayliffe.* A person benefited by another. *Fell.*

BENEFI'CIENCY*, bĕn-ē-fĭsh'-ĕn-sē. *n. s.* Kindness. *Brown.*

BE/NEFIT§, bĕn'-ē-fĭt. *n. s.* [*beneficium*, Lat.] A kindness. *Shak.* Advantage. *Wisdom.* [In law.] *Benefit of clergy* is an ancient liberty of the church, when a priest, or one within orders, is arraigned of felony before a secular judge, he may pray his clergy; that is, pray to be delivered to his ordinary; but this law is now much altered. *Cowel.*

*To* BE/NEFIT, bĕn'-ē-fĭt. *v. a.* To do good to *Shakspeare.*

*To* BE/NEFIT, bĕn'-ē-fĭt. *v. n.* To gain advantage. *Milton.*

*To* BENE'GROE*, bē-nē'-grō. *v. a.* [*be* and *negre*.] To make extremely dark. *Hewyt.*

*To* BENE'ME*, or BENE'MPNE*, *v. a.* [*be* and *nempne*.] To name; to pronounce. *Spenser.* To promise; to give. *Spenser. Ob. T.*

BENEPLA'CITURE*, bĕn-ē-plȧs'-sē-tshŭre. *n. s.* [*beneplacitum*, Lat.] Will; choice. *Glanville*

*To* BENE'T, bē-nĕt'. *v. a.* [from *net.*] To ensnare. *Shakspeare.*

BENE'VOLENCE§, bē-nĕv'-vō-lĕnse. *n. s.* [*benevolentia*, Lat.] Disposition to do good. *Shak.* The good done. A kind of tax, devised by Edward IV. and abolished by Richard III. *Bacon.*

BENE'VOLENT, bē-nĕv'-vō-lĕnt. *a.* Kind; having good will. *Pope.*

BENE'VOLENTLY*, bē-nĕv'-vō-lĕnt-lē. *ad.* In a kind manner.

BENE'VOLENTNESS, bē-nĕv'-vō-lĕnt-nĕs. *n. s.* Benevolence.

BENE'VOLOUS*, bē-nĕv'-vō-lŭs. *a.* Kind; friendly. *Puller.*

BENGA'L, bĕn-gȧll'. *n. s.* [from *Bengal* in the East Indies.] A sort of thin slight stuff, made of silk and hair, for women's apparel.

*To* BENI'GHT, bē-nīte'. *v. a.* To involve in darkness. *Milton.* To surprise with the coming on of night. *Sidney.* To devar from intellectual light. *Dryden.*

BENI'GN§, bē-nīne'. 385. *a.* [*benignus*, Lat.] Kind; generous. *Milton.* Wholesome. *Arbuthnot.*

BENI'GNANT*, bē-nĭg'-nȧnt. *a.* Kind; gracious. *Maiden's Wish.*

BENI'GNITY, bē-nĭg'-nē-tē. *n. s.* Graciousness. *Brown.* Actual kindness. *Hooker.* Salubrity *Wiseman.*

BENI'GNLY, bē-nīne'-lē. *ad.* Favourably. *Waller.*

BE/NISON, bĕn'-nē-zn. 170, 443. *n. s.* [*benicon*, old Fr.] Blessing; benediction. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

BE/NJAMIN, bĕn'-jȧ-mĭn. *n. s.* A plant. *Milton.*

BE/NJAMIN, bĕn'-jȧ-mĭn. *n. s.* A gum.

BE/NNET, bĕn'-nĕt. 99. *n. s.* An herb.

BENT, bĕnt. *n. s.* The state of being bent. *Walton.* Degree of flexure. *Bp. Wilkins.* Declivity. *Dryden.* Utmost power. *Shak.* Application of the mind. *Locke.* Inclination. *Spenser.* Determination. *Hooker.* Turn of the temper, or disposition. *Shak.* Tendency. *Locke.* A species of grass. *Drayton.*

BE/NTING *Time*, bĕn'-tĭng-tīme. The time when pigeons feed on bents, before peas are ripe. *Dryden.*

*To* BENU'M§, bē-nŭm'. *v. a.* [benumen, Sax.] To make torpid. *Fairfax.* To stupify. *Dryden.*

BENU'MMEDNESS*, bē-nŭm'-mĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being benummed. *Smith.*

BENZO'IN, bĕn-zŏĭn'. *n. s.* A medicinal resin imported from the East Indies, vulgarly called *benjamin*. *Boyle.*

*To* BEPA'INT, bē-pānt'. *v. a.* To cover with paint. *Shakspeare.*

*To* BEPA'LE*, bē-pāle'. *v. a.* To make pale. *Carew.*

*To* BEPI'NCH, bē-pĭnsh'. *v. a.* To mark with pinches. *Chapman.*

*To* BEPO'WDER*, bē-pŏŭ'-dŭr. *v. a.* To dress out; to powder. *Search.*

*To* BEPRA'ISE*, bē-prāze'. *v. a.* To praise greatly, hyperbolically. *Goldsmith.*

*To* BEPU'RPLE*, bē-pŭr'-pl. *v. a.* To render of a purple colour. *Dudley Digges.*

*To* BEQUE'ATH§, bē-kwēTHe'. 467. *v. a.* [becpæ ðan, Sax.] To leave by will to another. *Sidney.*

BEQUE'ATHER*, bē-kwēTHe'-ŭr. *n. s.* A testator. *Huloet.*

BEQUE'ATHMENT, bē-kwēTHe'-mĕn. *n. s.* A legacy. *Dict.*

BEQUE'ST, bē-kwĕst'. 334, 414. *n. s.* A legacy *Hale.*

*To* BERA'IN*, bē-rāne'. *v. a.* To rain upon. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

*To* BERA'TTLE, bē-rât'-tl. *v. a.* To fill with noise. *Shakspeare.*

*To* BERA'Y*, bē-rā'. *v. a.* To foul; to soil. *Milton.*

BE'RBERRY, bâr'-bĕr-rē. 555. *n. s.* [*berberis.*] A berry of a sharp taste, used for pickles. *Bacon.*

BERE*, bēēr. *n. s.* [ƀere, Sax.] Barley. *Huloet.*

*To* BERE'AVE §, bē-rēve'. *v. a.* pret. I *bereaved*, or *bereft.* part. *bereft.* [ƀeneapian, Sax.] To strip of; to deprive of. *Shak.* To take away from. *Shak.*

BERE'AVEMENT, bē-rēve'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Deprivation. *Dict.*

BERE'FT, bē-rĕft'. *part. pass.* of *bereave. Dryden.*

BERG. See BURROW.

BE'RGAMOT, bĕr'-gā-mŏt. *n. s.* [*bergamotte*, Fr.] A sort of pear. A sort of essence, or perfume, drawn from a fruit produced by ingrafting a lemon tree on a bergamot pear stock. A sort of snuff.

*BE'RGERET**, bĕr'-jē-rĕt. *n. s.* [*bergerette*, Fr.] A song. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

BE'RGMASTER, bĕrg'-mâ-stŭr. *n. s.* [ƀeƿ, Sax. and *master.*] The bailiff, or chief officer, among the Derbyshire miners.

BE'RGMOTE, bĕrg'-mōte. *n. s.* [ƀeƿ and mote, Sax.] A court held upon a hill among the Derbyshire miners. *Blount.*

*To* BERHY'ME, bē-rīme'. *v. a.* To mention in rhyme. *Shakspeare.*

BERLI'N, bĕr-lĭn'. *n. s.* [fr. *Berlin*, where they were first made.] A coach of a particular form. *Swift.*

*To* BERO'B, bē-rōb'. *v. a.* [*biraubаn*, Goth.] To rob; to plunder. *Spenser.*

BE'RRY §, bĕr'-rē. *n. s.* [ƀeriȝ, Sax.] Any small fruit, with many seeds or stones. *Spenser.* A hillock; a mound. A corruption of *barrow. W. Browne.*

*To* BE'RRY, bĕr'-rē. *v. n.* To bear berries.

BERT, bĕrt. [ƀeorƫ, Sax.] Bright. *Gibson.*

BERTH. See BIRTH.

BE'RTRAM, bĕr'-trăm. 88. *n. s.* Bastard pellitory.

BE'RYL, bĕr'-rĭl. *n. s.* [*beryllus*, Lat.] A kind of precious stone. *Milton.*

*To* BESA'INT*, bē-sānt'. *v. a.* To make a saint of. *Hammond.*

*To* BESCA'TTER*, bē-skăt'-tŭr. *v. a.* To throw loosely over. *Spenser.*

*To* BESCO'RN*, bē-skŏrn'. *v. a.* To mock at. *Chau.*

*To* BESCRA'TCH*, bē-skrătsh'. *v. a.* To tear with the nails. *Chaucer.*

*To* BESCRAWL*, bē-skrâwl'. *v. a.* To scribble over. *Milton.*

*To* BESCRE'EN, bē-skrēēn'. *v. a.* To cover with a screen. *Shakspeare.*

*To* BESCRI'BBLE*, bē-skrĭb'-bl. *v. a.* To write on. *Milton.*

*To* BESCU'MBER*, bē-skŭm'-bŭr. *v. a.* To load with something useless. *B. Jonson.*

*To* BESE'E §*, bē-sēē'. *v. n.* part. *beseen.* [ƀeƿeon, Sax.] To look; to mind. *Wicliffe.*

*To* BESE'ECH §, bē-sēētsh'. *v. a.* pret. I *besought*, I have *besought.* [ƿecan, Sax.] To entreat. *Shak.* To beg. *Milton.*

BESE'ECH*, bē-sēētsh'. *n. s.* Request. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

BESE'ECHER*, bē-sēētsh'-ŭr. *n. s.* He who makes request. *Shakspeare.*

*To* BESE'EK*, bē-sēēk'. *v. a.* [ƿecan, Sax.] To request; to beseech. *Chaucer.*

*To* BESE'EM §, bē-sēēm'. *v. a.* [*beziemen*, Dutch.] To become; to befit. *Hooker.*

BESE'EMING*, bē-sēēm'-ĭng. *n. s.* Comeliness. *Barret.*

BESE'EMLY*, bē-sēēm'-lē. *a.* Fit; becoming. *Shenstone.*

BESE'EN, bē-sēēn'. *part.* Adapted; adjusted. *Spenser.*

*To* BESE'T, bē-sĕt'. *v. a.* [ƀeƿæt an, Sax.] To besiege. *Shak.* To waylay. *Shak.* To embarrass. *Shakspeare.* To fall upon. *Spenser.*

*To* BESHI'NE*, bē-shīne'. *v. n.* To shine upon. *Chaucer.*

*To* BESHRE'W, bē-shrōō'. *v. a.* [ƀeryƿnepian, Sax.] *Gower.* To wish a curse to. *Dryden.* To happen ill to. *Shakspeare*

*To* BESHU'T*, bē-shŭt'. *v. a.* To shut up. *Chaucer Ob. T.*

BESI'DE, bē-slde'. } *prep.* At the side of another
BESI'DES, bē-sldes'. } *Fairfax.* Over and above. *Sir J. Davies.* Not according to, though not contrary. *Bp. Bramhall.* Out of. *Shakspeare.*

BESI'DE, bē-slde'. } *ad.* More than that. *Shak.*
BESI'DES, bē-sldes'. } Not in this number. *Genesis*, xix. Except. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

BESI'DERY, bē-sĭ'-drē. *n. s.* A species of pear.

*To* BESI'EGE §, bē-sēēje'. *v. a.* [from *siege.*] To beleaguer; to lay siege to. *Deuteronomy*, xxviii.

BESI'EGER, bē-sēē'-jŭr. 98. *n. s.* One employed in a siege. *Swift.*

*To* BESI'T*, bē-sĭt'. *v. a.* To suit; to become *Spenser. Ob. T.*

*To* BE'SLAVE*, bē-slāve'. *v. a.* To subjugate. *Hall.*

*To* BESLI'ME*, bē-slīme'. *v. a.* To soil; to dawb *B. Jonson.*

*To* BESLU'BBER, bē-slŭb'-bŭr. *v. a.* To dawb. *Shakspeare.*

*To* BESME'AR §, bē-smēēr'. *v. a.* To bedawb. *Spenser.* To soil. *Shakspeare.*

BESME'ARER*, bē-smēēr'-ŭr. *n. s.* He which soils or besmears any thing. *Sherwood.*

*To* BESMI'RCH, bē-smĕrtsh'. *v. a.* To soil; to discolour. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

*To* BESMO'KE, bē-smōke'. *v. a.* To foul with smoke. To harden or dry in smoke.

*To* BESMU'T, bē-smŭt'. *v. a.* [*bismaït*, Goth.] To soil with smoke or soot.

*To* BESNO'W*, bē-snō'. *v. a.* [ƀeryniƿeƀ, Sax.] To scatter like snow. *Gower.*

BESNU'FFED*, bē-snŭf'. *a.* Smeared with snuff. *Young.*

BE'SOM, bē'-zŭm. *n. s.* [ƀeƿm, Sax.] An instrument to sweep with. *Bacon.*

*To* BESO'RT §, bē-sŏrt'. *v. a.* To suit; to fit. *Shak.*

BESO'RT, bē-sŏrt'. *n. s.* Company; train. *Shak.*

*To* BESO'T §, bē-sŏt'. *v. a.* To infatuate. *Milton.* To make to doat. *Shakspeare.*

BESO'TTEDLY*, bē-sŏt'-tĕd-lē. *ad.* In a foolish, besotted manner. *Milton.*

BESO'TTEDNESS*, bē-sŏt'-tĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* Stupidity; infatuation. *Milton.*

BESO'UGHT, bē-sâwt'. *part. passive* of *beseech.*

*To* BESPA'NGLE, bē-spăng'-gl. *v. a.* To adorn with spangles. *Pope.*

*To* BESPA'TTER, bē-spăt'-tŭr. *v. a.* To soil by throwing filth. *Government of the Tongue.* To asperse with reproach. *Swift.*

*To* BESPA'WL, bē-spâwl'. *v. a.* To daub with spittle. *Milton.*

*To* BESPE'AK §, bē-spēēk'. *v. a. bespoke*, or *bespake*; I have *bespoke*, or *bespoken.* To order beforehand. *Shak.* To make way by a previous apology. *Dryden.* To forebode. *Swift.* To speak to; to address. *Spenser.* To betoken; to show. *Addi.*

BESPE'AKER, bē-spēē'-kŭr. *n. s.* He that bespeaks any thing. *Wotton.*

*To* BESPE'CKLE, bē-spĕk'-kl. *v. a.* To mark with speckles. *Milton.*

*To* BESPE'T*, bē-spĕt'. *v. a.* To daub with spittle *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

*To* BESPE'W, bē-spū'. *v. a.* To daub with spew or vomit.

*To* BESPI'CE, bē-spīse'. *v. a.* To season with spices. *Shakspeare.*

*To* BESPI'T, bē-spĭt'. *v. a.* To daub with spittle. *Wicliffe.*

*To* BESPO'T, bē-spŏt'. *v. a.* To mark with spots. *Bp. Rainbow.*

*To* BESPRE'AD, bē-sprĕd'. *v. a.* To spread over. *Dryden.*

BESPRE'NT*, bē-sprĕnt'. *part.* [ƀeryprenȝan, Sax.] Besprinkled. *Spenser. Milton.*

*To* BESPRI'NKLE §, bē-sprĭnk'-kl. *v. a.* [*besprenkelen*, Dutch.] To sprinkle over. *Dryden.*

BESPRI'NKLER*, bē-sprĭnk'-lŭr. *n. s.* He that sprinkles any thing. *Sherwood.*

*To* BESPI'RT*, or BESPU'RT*, bè-spûrt'. *v. a.* To throw out scatteringly. *Milton.*

*To* BESPU'TTER, bè-spŭt'-tûr. *v. a.* To sputter over.

BEST §, bĕst. *a.* The *superlative* from *good.* [beꝛt, Sax.] Most good; that which has good qualities in the highest degree. 1 *Samuel*, viii. *The best.* The utmost power. *Shak.*—*To make the best.* To improve to the utmost. *Bacon.*

BEST, bĕst. *ad.* In the highest degree of goodness.

BEST is sometimes used in composition; but in the following and similar words it is arbitrary: *best-beloved, best-betrust, best-conditioned, best-resolved, best-tempered.*

*To* BESTA'IN, bè-stâne'. *v. a.* To mark with stains. *Shakspeare.*

*To* BESTE'AD, bè-stĕd'. *v. a.* [from *stead.*] To profit. *Milton.* To treat; to accommodate. *Isaiah*, viii. To dispose. *Spenser.*

BE'STIAL §, bĕs'-tshè-âl. 464. *a.* Belonging to a beast. *Dryden.* Brutal. *Shakspeare.*

☞ This word is sometimes improperly pronounced with the *e* long, as if written *beastial*, whereas it comes directly from the French *bestial*; and ought to be pronounced as if written *best-yal*, 272.

"A hare, who, in a civil way,
"Complied with ev'ry thing, like Gay,
"Was known to all the *bestial* train
"That haunt the woods or scour the plain." *Gay. W.*

BESTIA'LITY, bĕs-tshè-âl'-è-tè. *n. s.* The quality of beasts. *Arbuthnot.*

*To* BE'STIALIZE*, bĕs'-tshè-âl-lze. *v. a.* To make like a beast. *Phil. Letters on Physiognomy.*

BE'STIALLY, bĕs'-tshè-âl-lè. *ad.* Brutally.

*To* BESTI'CK, bè-stĭk'. *v. a.* To stick over with any thing. *Milton.*

*To* BESTI'R, bè-stêr'. 109. To put into vigorous action. *Milton.*

BE'STNESS*, bĕst'-nĕs. *n. s.* The most excellent state. *Bp. Morton.*

*To* BESTO'RM*, bè-stôrm'. *v. n.* To rage. *Young.*

*To* BESTO'W §, bè-stō'. *v. a.* [beꝛtawban, Sax.] To give. *Sidney.* Sometimes with *to. Clarendon.* To give as charity or bounty. *Hooker.* To give in marriage. *Shak.* To give as a present. *Dryden.* To apply. *Swift.* To lay out upon. *Deut.* xiv. To lay up. 2 *Kings*, v.

BESTO'WAL*, bè-stō'-âl. *n. s.* Disposal.

BESTO'WER, bè-stō'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* Giver. *Stilling.*

*To* BESTRA'DDLE*, bè-străd'-dl. *v. a.* See *To* BESTRIDE.

BESTRA'UGHT, bè-strâwt'. *part.* Distracted; mad. *Shakspeare.*

*To* BESTRE'W, bè-strō'. *v. a.* [beꝛtpýpeb, Sax.] To sprinkle over. *Milton.*

*To* BESTRI'DE, bè-stride'. *v. a.* I *bestrid*; I have *bestrid*, or *bestridden.* [beꝛtpiban, Sax.] To stride over any thing. *Shak.* To step over. *Shak.* To ride on. *Shakspeare.*

*To* BESTU'D, bè-stŭd'. *v. a.* To adorn with studs. *Drayton.*

*To* BESWI'KE*, bè-swîke'. *v. a.* [beꝛpican, Sax.] To allure. *Gower.*

BET §, bĕt. *n. s.* [beb, Sax.] A wager. *Prior.*

*To* BET, bĕt. *v. a.* To wager. *Shakspeare.*

BET. The old *preterit* of *beat. Bacon.*

*To* BETA'KE, bè-tâke'. *v. a.* pret. I *betook*; part. pass. *betaken.* [beꝛæcan, Sax.] To commit, or intrust, or deliver. *Spenser.* To have recourse to. *Hooker.* To apply. *Dryden.* To move; to remove. *Spenser.*

BETA'UGHT*, bè-tâwt'. *pret.* of *betake. Chaucer. Ob. T.*

*To* BETE'EM, bè-têêm'. *v. a.* To bring forth. *Spen.*

BE'TEL*, bè'-tl. *n. s.* An Indian shrub. *Sir. T. Herbert.*

*To* BETHI'NK §, bè-*th*ĭnk'. *v. a.* I *bethought*; I have *bethought.* To recall to reflection. *Sidney.*

*To* BETHI'NK*, bè-*th*ĭnk'. *v. n.* To consider. *Spenser.*

BE'THLEHEM §, bĕ*th*'-lè-ĕm. *n. s.* [See BEDLAM.] An hospital for lunaticks.

BE'THLEHEMITE, bĕ*th*'-lè-ĕm-lte. *n. s.* A lunatick.

*To* BETHRA'L, bè-*thr*âll'. 406. *v. a.* To enslave *Spenser.*

*To* BETHU'MP, bè-*th*ŭmp'. *v. a.* To beat. *Shak.*

*To* BETI'DE §*, bè-tîde'. *v. a.* pret. It *betided*, or *betid*; part. pass. *betid*, and *betight.* [tiꝺ, Sax.] To happen to; to befall. *Spenser.*

*To* BETI'D/E, bè-tîde'. *v. n.* To come to pass. *Spenser.* To become. *Shakspeare.*

BETI'ME, bè-tîme'. } *ad.* Seasonably. *Shak.* Soon.
BETI'MES, bè-tîmz'. } *Spenser.* Early in the day. *Shakspeare.*

BE'TLE, bē'-tl. } *n. s.* A plant called water pep-
BE'TRE, bē'-tr. } per.

*To* BETO'KEN, bè-tō'-kn. *v. a.* To signify. *Hooker* To foreshow. *Thomson.*

BE'TONY, bĕt'-tō-nè. *n. s.* [*betonica*, Lat.] A plant, greatly esteemed as a vulnerary herb.

BETO'RN*, bè-tôrn'. *part. a.* Violently separated. *Sackville.*

*To* BETO'SS, bè-tŏs'. *v. a.* To disturb. *Shak.* To toss into the air. *Shelton.*

*To* BETRA'P*, bè-trâp'. *v. a.* To ensnare. *Occleve. Ob. T.*

*To* BETRA'Y §, bè-trâ'. *v. a.* [beꝛpoȝan, Sax.] To give into the hands of enemies by treachery. 1 *Chron.* xii. To discover that which has been intrusted to secrecy. To expose to evil by revealing something intrusted. *Milton.* To make known something that were better concealed. *Watts.* To make liable to fall into an inconvenience. *King Charles.* To show; to discover. *Milton.*

BETRA'YER, bè-trâ'-ûr. *n. s.* A traitor. *Hooker.*

*To* BETRI'M, bè-trĭm'. *v. a.* To deck; to dress *Shakspeare.*

*To* BETRO'TH §, bè-trō*th*'. *v. a.* [*betrowen*, Dutch.] To contract to any one, in order to marriage. *Spenser.* To have as affianced by promise of marriage. To nominate to a bishoprick, in order to consecration. *Ayliffe.*

BETRO'THMENT*, bè-trō*th*'-mĕnt. *n. s.* The act of betrothing. *Exposition of the Canticles*, (1585.)

*To* BETRU'ST, bè-trŭst'. *v. a.* To intrust. *Bp. Hall.*

BETT*, bĕt. *ad.* [beꝛ, Sax.] The old English word for *better. Chaucer.*

BE'TTER §, bĕt'-tûr. 98. *a.* The *comparative* of *good.* [beꝛepa, Sax.] *Shakspeare.*

*The* BE'TTER. The superiority. *Sidney.* Improvement. *Dryden.*

BE'TTER, bĕt'-tûr. *ad.* Well, in a greater degree. *Hosea*, ii. More. *Abp. Sancroft.*

*To* BE'/TTER, bĕt'-tûr. *v. a.* To improve. *Hooker.* To surpass. *Hooker.* To advance; to support. *Bacon.*

BE'TTER, bĕt'-tûr. *n. s.* Superiour. *Hooker.*

BE'TTERING*, bĕt'-tûr-ĭng. *n. s.* The act of improving.

BE'TTING*, bĕt'-tĭng. *n. s.* Proposing a wager. *Sherwood.*

BE'TTOR, bĕt'-tûr. 166. *n. s.* One that lays wagers. *Addison.*

BE'TTY, bĕt'-tè. *n. s.* A small engine to force open the doors of houses. *Arbuthnot.*

BETU'MBLED*, bè-tŭm'-bld. *part. a.* Disordered; rolled about. *Shakspeare.*

BETWE'EN, bè-twèèn'. *prep.* [beꝛpeonan, Sax.] In the intermediate space. *Pope.* From one to another. *Bacon.* Belonging to two in partnership. *Locke.* Bearing relation to two. *South.* Noting difference of one from the other. *Locke.*

BETWI'XT, bè-twĭkst'. *prep.* [beꝛpýx, Sax.] In the midst of two. *Milton.* From one to another. *Shak.*

BE'/VEL, or BE'/VIL, bĕv'-îl. 99. *n. s.* [In masonry and joinery.] A kind of square, movable on a centre, and so may be set to any angle. *Builder's Dict.*

*To* BE'/VEL, bĕv'-îl. *v. a.* To cut to a bevel angle. *Moxon.*

BE'/VER. See BEAVER.

BE'/VER §*, bĕv'-ûr. *n. s.* [*bevere*, Ital. to drink.] A refreshment between meals. *B. Jonson.*

*To* BE'/VER*, bĕv'-ûr. *v. n.* To partake of a bever. *Brewer.*

☞ 559.—Fāte, fār, fâll, fât;—mē, mêt;—plne, pīn;—

BE/VERAGE, bĕv'-ûr-ĭdje. 90, 555. *n. s.* Drink. *Shakspeare.*

BE/VY, bĕv'-ē. *n. s.* [*beva*, Ital.] A flock of birds. *Cockeram.* A company. *Spenser.*

*To* BEWA/IL §, bē-wāle'. *v. a.* To bemoan. *Shak.*

*To* BEWA/IL, bē-wāle'. *v. n.* To express grief. *Shakspeare.*

BEWA/ILABLE*, bē-wāle'-ā-bl. *a.* That which may be lamented. *Sherwood.*

BEWA/ILING*, bē-wāle'-ĭng. *n. s.* Lamentation. *Raleigh.*

*To* BEWA/KE*, bē-wāke'. *v. a.* To keep awake. *Gower.*

*To* BEWA/RE, bē-wâre'. *v. n.* To regard with caution. *Dryden.*

*To* BEWE/EP §, bē-wēēp'. *v. a.* [bepepan, Sax.] To weep over. *Shakspeare.*

*To* BEWE/EP*, bē-wēēp'. *v. n.* To weep. *Shak.*

*To* BEWE/T, bē-wĕt'. *v. a.* To wet. *Titus Andronicus.*

*To* BEWHO/RE*, bē-hōōr', or bē-hōre'. *v. a.* To corrupt with regard to chastity. *Beaum. and Fl.* To pronounce a whore. *Shakspeare.*

*To* BEWI/LDER, bē-wĭl'-dûr. 515. *v. a.* To perplex; to entangle. *Dryden.*

*To* BEWI/NTER*, bē-wĭn'-tûr. *v. a.* To make like winter. *Cowley.*

*To* BEWI/TCH §, bē-wĭtsh'. *v. a.* To injure by witchcraft. *Shakspeare.* To charm. *Sidney*, b. ii.

BEWI/TCHER*, bē-wĭtsh'-ûr. *n. s.* One who bewitches. *Stafford.*

BEWI/TCHERY, bē-wĭtsh'-ûr-ē. 555. *n. s.* Fascination. *South.*

BEWI/TCHFUL*, bē-wĭtsh'-fûl. *a.* Alluring. *Milton.*

BEWI/TCHING*, bē-wĭtsh'-ĭng. *n. s.* The act of bewitching. *Sherwood.*

BEWI/TCHINGLY*, bē-wĭtsh'-ĭng-lē. *ad.* In an alluring manner. *Hallywell.*

BEWI/TCHMENT, bē-wĭtsh'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Fascination. *Shakspeare.*

BEWO/NDERED*, bē-wŭn'-dûrd *part. a.* Amazed. *Fairfax.*

*To* BEWRA/P*, bē-rȧp'. *v. a.* To cover over. *Mir. for Magistrates.*

*To* BEWRA/Y §, bē-rā'. 474. *v. a.* [þpeȝan, Sax.] To betray. *Spenser.* To show; to make visible. *Sidney.*

BEWRA/YER, bē-rā'-ûr. *n. s.* Betrayer; discoverer. *Addison.*

*To* BEWRE/CK*, bē-rĕk'. *v. a.* To ruin; to destroy. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

BEWŔO/UGHT*, bē-rȧwt'. *part.* Worked. *B. Jonson.*

BEY*, bā. *n. s.* [*beg*, Turkish.] A governour of a Turkish province *Rycaut.*

BEYO/ND, bē-yŏnd'. *prep.* [beȝeonƀ, Sax.] Before. *Pope.* On the farther side of. *Deut.* xxx. Farther onward than. *Herbert.* Past; out of the reach of. *Shak.* Above; proceeding to a greater degree than. *Sidney.* Above in excellence. *Dryden.* Remote from. *Dryden.*—*To go beyond* is to deceive. *Sidney.*

☞ There is a pronunciation of this word so obviously wrong as scarcely to deserve notice; and that is sounding the *o* like *a*, as if the word were written *beyand*. Absurd and corrupt as this pronunciation is, too many of the people of London, and those not entirely uneducated, are guilty of it. *W.*

BEYO/ND*, bē-yŏnd'. *ad.* At a distance; yonder. *Spenser.*

BEZA/NT*, or BESA/NT*, bē-zȧnt'. *n. s.* [*besant*, Fr.] The current coin of old Byzantium, which was of gold.

BE/ZEL, } bĕz'-ĭl. *n. s.* That part of a ring in
BE/ZIL, } which the stone is fixed.

BE/ZOAR §, bē'-zōre. *n. s.* [*pa*, against, and *zahar*, poison, Persick.] A medicinal stone, formerly in high esteem as an antidote; brought from the East Indies. *Chambers.*

BEZOA/RDICK*, bē-zō-ȧr'-dĭk. *a.* Composed of bezoar. *Student.*

BEZOA/RDICKS, bē-zō-ȧr'-dĭks. *n. s.* Medicines compounded with bezoar. *Floyer.*

BEZOA/RTICAL*, bē-zō-ȧr'-tē-kȧl. *a* Having the quality of an antidote.

*To* BE/ZZLE §*, bĕz'-zl. *v. a.* [*besler*, old Fr.] To waste in riot. *Milton.*

BIA/NGULATED, bī-ȧng'-gū-lā-tĕd. } *a.* [*binus* and
BIAN/GULOUS, bī-ȧng'-gū-lŭs. 116. § *angulus*, Lat.] Having two corners or angles. *Dict.*

BI/AS §, bī'-ȧs. 88. *n. s.* [*biais*, Fr.] The weight lodged on one side of a bowl, which turns it from the straight line. *Shak.* Any thing which turns a man to a particular course. *Shakspeare.* Propension; inclination. *Dryden.*

*To* BI/AS, bī'-ȧs. *v. a.* To incline to some side. *Sir R. Fanshawe.*

BI/AS-DRAWING*, bī'-ȧs-drȧw-ĭng. *n. s.* Partiality. *Shakspeare.*

BI/ASNESS*, bī'-ȧs-nĕs. *n. s.* Inclination to some side.

BIB §, bĭb. *n. s.* A small piece of linen put upon the breasts of children over their clothes. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

*To* BIB, bĭb. *v. n.* [*bibo*, Lat.] To tipple. *Camden.*

BIBA/CIOUS, bī-bā'-shŭs. 118. *a.* [*bibax*, Lat.] Addicted to drinking. *Dict.*

☞ Perhaps the first syllable of this word may be considered as an exception to the general rule. 117. *W.*

BIBA/CITY, bī-bȧs'-ē-tē. *n. s.* The quality of drinking much.

BI/BBER, bĭb'-bûr. 98. *n. s* [*biberon*, Fr.] A tippler. *Prov.* xxiii.

BIBBLE-BABBLE*, bĭb'-bl-bȧb'-bl. *n. s.* Prating; idle talk. *Shakspeare.*

BI/BLE §, bī'-bl. 405. *n. s.* [βιβλιον, a book; called, by way of excellence, *The Book*.] The sacred volume in which are contained the revelations of God. *Government of the Tongue.*

BI/BLICAL*, bĭb'-lē-kȧl. *a.* Relating to the Bible. *Abp. Newcome.*

BIBLIO/GRAPHER, bĭb-lē-ŏg'-grȧ-fûr. *n. s.* [βιβλος and γραφω.] A man skilled in the knowledge of books. *Dict.*

BIBLIOGRA/PHICAL*, } *a.*
BIBLIOGRA/PHICK*, } Relating to the knowledge of books.

BIBLIO/GRAPHY §*, bĭb-lē-ŏg'-rȧ-fē. *n. s.* The science of a bibliographer.

*BIBLIOMA/NIA**, bĭb-lē-ō-mā'-nē-ȧ. *n. s.* [βιβλιον and μανια.] The rage of possessing scarce or curious books; book-madness.

BIBLIOMA/NIACK*, bĭb-lē-ō-mā'-nē-ȧk. *n. s.* He who is smitten with a rage for books.

BIBLIO/POLIST*, bĭb-lē-ŏp'-ō-lĭst. *n. s.* [βιβλιον and πωλειν.] A bookseller.

BIBLIOTHE/CAL, bĭb-lē-ō*th*'-ē-kȧl. *a.* Belonging to a library. *Dict.*

BIBLIO/THECARY*, bĭb-lē-ō*th*'-ē-kȧ-rē. *n. s.* [βιβλιον and θηκη.] A librarian. *Bp. Hall.*

BIBLIOTHE/KE*, bĭb-lē-ō-*th*ēke'. *n. s.* A library. *Bale.*

BI/BULOUS, bĭb'-ū-lŭs. 314. *a.* [*bibulus*, Lat.] Spungy. *Thomson.*

BICA/PSULAR, bī-kȧp'-shū-lȧr. 118, 552. *a.* [*bicapsularis*, Lat.] Having the seed vessel divided into two parts.

BICE, bīse. *n. s.* The name of a colour used in painting. It is either green or blue. *Peacham.*

BICI/PITAL, bī-sĭp'-ē-tȧl. 118. } *a.* [*biceps*, *bicipitis*,
BICI/PITOUS, bī-sĭp'-ē-tŭs. } Lat.] Having two heads. *Brown.* One of the muscles of the arm. *Brown.*

*To* BI/CKER §, bĭk'-kûr. 98. *v. n.* [*bicre*. Welsh.] To skirmish. *Milton.* To quiver. *Thomson.*

BI/CKERER, bĭk'-ûr-ûr. 555. *n. s.* A skirmisher. *Sherwood.*

BI/CKERING*, bĭk'-ûr-ĭng. *n. s.* Quarrel; skirmish. *Sidney.*

BI/CKERMENT*, bĭk'-ûr-mĕnt. *n. s.* Quarrel. *Spenser.*

BI/CKERN, bĭk'-kûrn. *n. s.* 98, 418. An iron ending in a point. *Moxon.*

BICO'RNE, bī'-kŏrn. 113. } *a.* [*bicornis*, Lat.] Hav-
BICO'RNOUS, bī-kŏr'-nŭs. } ing two horns. *Brown.*
BICO'RPORAL, bī-kŏr'-pō-răl. 118. *a.* [*bicorpor*, Lat.] Having two bodies.
*To* BID, bĭd. *v. a.* pret. I *bid*, *bad*, *bade*, I have *bid*, or *bidden*. [bɪdd̆an, Sax.] To desire. *Shakspeare.* To command. *Shak.* To offer. *Shak.* To proclaim; to offer. *Gay.* To pronounce; to declare. *Shak.* To denounce. *Shak.* To pray. 2 *St. John.* To *bid beads* is to distinguish each bead by a prayer. *Dryden.*
BI'DALE, bĭd'-ăl. *n. s.* [*bid* and *ale*.] An invitation of friends to drink at a poor man's house, and there to contribute charity. *Dict.*
BI'DDEN, bĭd'-dn. 103. *part. pass.* Invited. *Bacon.* Commanded. *Pope.*
BI'DDER, bĭd'-dŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who offers or proposes a price; a commander, a prescriber of laws. *Addison.*
BI'DDING, bĭd'-dĭng. 410. *n. s.* Command; order. *Shakspeare.* The proposal of price for what is to be sold.
*To* BIDE, bīde. *v. a.* [bɪd̆an, Sax.] To endure; to suffer. *Shakspeare.*
*To* BIDE, bīde. *v. n.* To dwell. *Milton.* To remain in a place. *Shakspeare.* To continue in a state. *Romans*, xi.
BIDE'NTAL, bī-dĕn'-tăl. 118. *a.* [*bidens*, Lat.] Having two teeth. *Swift.*
BIDE'T*, bē-dĕt'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A little horse. *B. Jonson.*
BI'DING, bī'-dĭng. 410. *n. s.* Residence; habitation. *Rowe.*
BIE'NNIAL, bī-ĕn'-nē-ăl. 116. *a.* [*biennis*, Lat.] Of the continuance of two years. *Ray.*
BIE'NNIALLY*, bī-ĕn'-nē-ăl-lē. *ad.* At the return of two years.
BIER, bēer. 275. *n. s.* [*biere*, Fr. a coffin.] A carriage on which the dead are carried to the grave. *Spenser.*
BI'ER-BALK*, bēer'-bâwk. *n. s.* The church-road for burials, along which the corpse is carried. *Homilies.*
BI'ESTING, bēes'-tĭng. 275. *n. s.* [bÿrtɪnȝ, Sax.] The first milk given by a cow after calving. *B. Jonson.*
BIFA'RIOUS, bī-fā'-rē-ŭs. *a.* [*bifarius*, Lat.] Twofold. *Dict.*
BI'FEROUS, bĭf'-fē-rŭs. 533. *a.* [*biferens*, Lat.] Bearing fruit twice a year.

☞ We see that the antepenultimate accent on this word, as well as on *bigamy*, and some others, has the power of shortening the vowel in the first syllable. 535. *W.*

BI'FID, bī'-fĭd. 118. } 503, 535. *a.* [*bifidus*,
BI'FIDATED, bĭf'-fē-dā-tĕd. } Lat.] Divided into two; split into two.
BI'FOLD, bī'-fōld. *a.* [*binus*, Lat. and *fold*.] Twofold; double. *Shakspeare.*
BI'FORM*, bī'-fŏrm. *a.* [*biformis*, Lat.] Having a double form. *Croxall.*
BIFO'RMED, bī'-fŏrmd. 362. *a.* Compounded of two forms.
BIFO'RMITY*, bī-fŏrm'-ĕ-tē. *n. s.* A double form. *More.*
BIFRO'NTED*, bī-frŭnt'-ĕd. *a.* [*bifrons*, Lat.] Having two fronts. *B. Jonson.*
BIFU'RCATED, bī-fŭr'-kā-tĕd. 118. *a.* [*binus* and *furca*, Lat.] Shooting out, by a division, into two heads. *Woodward.*
BIFURCA'TION, bī-fŭr-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Division into two. *Brown.*
BIG, bĭg. *a.* [*big*, Danish.] Having comparative bulk. *Spect.* Great in bulk. *Locke.* Teeming; pregnant. *Bacon.* Full of something. *Addison.* Distended. *Shakspeare.* Great in air and mien. *Spenser.* Great in spirit. *Shakspeare.*
BIG*. bĭg. *n. s.* A particular kind of barley.
*To* BIG*. bĭg. *v. a.* [bÿȝȝan, Sax.] To build.
BI'GAM, bĭg'-ăm. *n. s.* One twice married. *Bp. Peacock.*
BI'GAMIST, bĭg'-gā-mĭst. *n. s.* One that has committed bigamy. *Aylife.*
BI'GAMY, bĭg'-gā-mē. 535, 503. *n. s.* [*bigamia*, low Lat.] The crime of having two wives at once *Arbuthnot.*
BIGBE'LLIED, bĭg'-bĕl-lĭd. 282. *a.* Pregnant. *Shak* Having a large belly, or protuberance. *Bp. Hall.*
BI'GBONED*, bĭg'-bōnd. *a.* Having large bones *Sir T. Herbert.*
BI'GCORNED*, bĭg'-kŏrnd. *a.* Having large grains. *Dryden.*
BI'GGIN, bĭg'-gĭn. *n. s.* [*beguin*, Fr.] A cap like one of those worn by children. *Shakspeare.* A building. [bÿȝȝan, Sax.]
BIGHT, bīte. *n. s.* The circumference of a coil of rope.
BI'GLY, bĭg'-lē. *ad.* Tumidly; haughtily. *Dryden*
BI'GNAMED*, bĭg'-nāmd. *a.* Having a great or famous name. *Crashaw.*
BI'GNESS, bĭg'-nĕs. *n. s.* Bulk. *Bacon.* Size. *Newton.*
BI'GOT, bĭg'-gŭt. 166. *n. s.* [*begutta*, low Lat.] A man unreasonably devoted to a certain party a blind zealot. *Bp. Taylor.*
BI'GOT*, bĭg'-gŭt. *a.* Bigoted. *Dryden.*
BI'GOTED, bĭg'-gŭt-ĕd. *a.* Irrationally zealous. *Garth.*

☞ From what oddity I know not, this word is frequently pronounced as if accented on the last syllable but one, and is generally found written as if it ought to be so pronounced, the *t* being doubled, as is usual when a participle is formed from a verb that has its accent on the last syllable. Dr. Johnson, indeed, has very judiciously set both orthography and pronunciation to rights, and spells the word with one *t*, though he finds it with two in the quotations he gives us from Garth and Swift. That the former thought it might be pronounced with the accent on the second syllable, is highly presumable from the use he makes of it, where he says,

"Bigotted to this idol, we disclaim
"Rest, health, and ease, for nothing but a name."

For if we do not lay the accent on the second syllable, here the verse will be unpardonably rugged. This mistake must certainly take its rise from supposing a verb which does not exist, namely, as *bigot*; but as this word is derived from a substantive, it ought to have the same accent; thus, though the words *ballot* and *billet* are verbs as well as nouns, yet as they have the accent on the first syllable, the participial adjectives derived from them have only one *t*, and both are pronounced with the accent on the first syllable, as *balloted*, *billeted*. *Bigoted*, therefore, ought to have but one *t*, and to preserve the accent on the first syllable. *W.*

BI'GOTEDLY*, bĭg'-gŭt-ĕd-lē. *a.* In the manner of a bigot; pertinaciously.
BI'GOTRY, bĭg'-gŭt-trē. 555. *n. s.* Blind zeal *Watts.* The practice or tenet of a bigot. *Pope.*
BI'GSOUNDING*, bĭg'-sŏŭnd-ĭng. *a.* Having a pompous sound. *Bp. Hall.*
BI'GSWOLN, bĭg'-swōln. *a.* Turgid; ready to burst. *Shakspeare.*
BIG-UDDERED, bĭg'-ŭd-dĕrd. *a.* Having large udders. *Pope.*
BI'LANDER, bĭl'-ăn-dŭr. 503. *n. s.* [*belandre*. Fr.] A small vessel of about eighty tons burden, used for the carriage of goods. *Dryden.*
BI'LBERRY, bĭl'-bĕr-rē. *n. s.* [bɪlɪȝ, Sax. and *berry*.] A small shrub; and a sweet berry of that shrub; whortleberry. *Shakspeare.*
BI'LBO, bĭl'-bō. *n. s.* [from *Bilboa*.] A rapier; a sword. *Shakspeare.*
BI'LBOES, bĭl'-bōze. 296. *n. s.* A sort of stocks, or wooden shackles for the feet, used for punishing offenders at sea. *Shakspeare.*
*BILBOQUET**. bĭl'-bō-kĕt. *n. s.* [Fr.] The toy called a cup and ball.
BILE, bīle. *n. s.* [*bilis*, Lat.] A thick, yellow, bitter liquor, separated in the liver, collected in the gall-bladder, and discharged by the common duct. *Quincy.*
BILE, bīle. *n. s.* [bɪle, Sax.] A sore, angry swelling. *Shakspeare.*
BILGE, bĭlje. 74. *n. s.* The compass or breadth of a ship's bottom. *Skinner.*
*To* BILGE, bĭlje. 74. *v. n.* To spring a leak; to let in water. *Skinner.*

BI'LIARY, bĭl'-yâ-rè 113. *a.* Belonging to the bile. *Arbuthnot.*

BI'LINGSGATE, bĭl'-lĭngz-gāte. *n. s.* [A cant word, borrowed from *Billingsgate* in London, where there are frequent brawls and foul language.] Ribaldry; foul language. *Pope.*

BILI'NGUOUS, bĭ-lĭng'-gwŭs. 118. *a.* [*bilinguis*, Lat.] Having or speaking two tongues.

BI'LIOUS, bĭl'-yŭs. 113. *a.* Consisting of bile. *Garth.*

BILI'VE*, bè-lĭve'. *ad.* The same as *belive.*

*To* BILK§, bĭlk. *v. a.* [*bilaikan*, Goth.] To cheat; to deceive. *Dryden.*

BILL§, bĭll. *n. s.* [bile, Sax.] The beak of a fowl. *Carew.*

BILL§, bĭll. *n. s.* [bille, Sax.] A hatchet with a hooked point. *Temple.* A battle-axe. *Shakspeare.*

BILL§, bĭll. *n. s.* [*bille*, Fr.] A written paper of any kind. *Shakspeare.* An account of money. *Bacon.* A law presented to the parliament, not yet made an act. *Bacon.* An act of parliament. *Atterbury.* A physician's prescription. *Hudibras.* An advertisement. *Dryden.*

*To* BILL, bĭll. *v. n.* [*bill*, a beak.] To caress, as doves by joining bills. *B. Jonson.*

*To* BILL, bĭll. *v. a.* To publish by an advertisement. *L'Estrange.*

BI'LLET, bĭl'-lĭt. 99, 472, 481. *n. s.* [*billet*, French.] A small paper; a note. *Clarendon.* A ticket directing soldiers at what house to lodge. A small log of wood for the chimney. *Digby.*—*Billet doux*, or a soft *billet*; a love letter. *Pope.*

*To* BI'LLET, bĭl'-lĭt. *v. a.* To direct a soldier by a ticket where he is to lodge. *Shakspeare.* To quarter soldiers. *Raleigh.* Simply, to dispose; to lodge. *Laud* (*Letter to him.*)

BI'LLIARDS, bĭl'-yŭrdz. 113. *n. s. Without a singular.* [*billard*, Fr.] A game at which a ball is forced against another on a table. *Shakspeare.*

☞ Mr. Nares has very judiciously corrected a false etymology of Dr. Johnson in this word, which might eventually lead to a false pronunciation. Dr. Johnson derives it from *ball* and *yard*, or stick to push it with. So Spenser—

"With dice, with cards, with *billiards* far unfit,
"With shuttle-cocks, unseeming manly wit."

Spenser, says Mr. Nares, was probably misled, as well as the lexicographer, by a false notion of the etymology. The word, as well as the game, is French, *billard*, and made by the addition of a common termination, from *bille*, the term for the ball used in playing. *W.*

BI'LLION*, bĭl'-yŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] A million of millions. *Cotgrave.*

BI'LLOW§, bĭl'-lō. *n. s.* [*bilge*, Germ.] A wave swoln, and hollow. *Spenser.*

*To* BI'LLOW, bĭl'lō. *v. n.* To swell, or roll, as a wave. *Prior.*

BI'LLOW-BEATEN*, bĭl'-lō-bè-tn. *a.* Tossed by billows. *Jordan.*

BI'LLOWY, bĭl'-lō-è. *a.* Swelling; turgid. *Thomson.*

BI'LMAN*, bĭl'-măn. *n. s.* He who uses a bill. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

BIN, bĭn. *n. s.* [binne, Sax.] A place where bread, or corn, or wine, is reposited. *Mortimer.*

BIN*. The old word for *be* and *been.*

BI'NACLE†, bĭn'-â-kl. *n. s.* A sea term, meaning the compass box.

BI'NARY§, bĭ'-nâ-rè. 118. *a.* [*binus*, Lat.] Two; dual.

BI'NARY*, bĭ'-nâ-rè. *n. s.* The constitution of two. *Fotherby.*

*To* BIND§, bīnd. *v. a.* pret. *I bound*; particip. pass. *bound*, or *bounden.* [binban, Sax.] To confine with bonds. *Job*, xli. To gird. *Prov.* xxx. To fasten to. *Joshua.* To fasten together. *St. Matthew*, xiii. To connect closely. *Gen.* xliv. To cover a wound with dressings. *St. Luke*, x. To oblige by stipulation, or oath. *Num.* xxx. To compel. *Shak.* To oblige by kindness; to confine. *Shakspeare.* To make costive. *Bacon.* To restrain. *Felton.*—*To bind to.* To oblige to serve some one. *Dryden.* *To bind over.* To oblige to make appearance. *Addison.*

*To* BIND, bīnd. *v. n.* To contract its own parts together. *Mortimer.* To make costive; to be obligatory. *Hale.*

BIND, bīnd. *n. s.* The stem of the hop, which is *bound* to the pole. *Mortimer.*

BI'NDER, bīnd'-ûr. 89. *n. s.* A man whose trade it is to bind books. A man that binds sheaves. *Chapman.* A fillet. *Wiseman.* An astringent. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

BI'NDING, bīnd'-ĭng. 410. *n. s.* A bandage. *Tatler* The cover of a book. *Donne.*

BI'NDWEED, bīnd'-wēēd. *n. s.* The name of a plant. *Mortimer.*

BI'NOCLE, bī'-nō-kl. 405. *n. s.* [*binus* and *oculus.*] A kind of telescope, fitted so with two tubes joining together in one, as that a distant object may be seen with both eyes together. *Harris.*

☞ The same reason appears for pronouncing the *i* in the first syllable of this word short as in *bigamy.* 535. *W.*

BINO'CULAR, bī-nŏk'-ù-lûr. 118, 88, 98. *a.* Having two eyes. *Derham.* Employing both eyes at once. *Reid.*

BINO'MIAL *Root*, bī-nō'-mè-âl-rōōt. [In algebra.] A root composed of only two parts connected with the signs *plus* or *minus. Harris.*

BINO'MINOUS, bī-nōm'-ĭn-ŭs. *a.* Having two names.

BIO'GRAPHER, bī-ŏg'-grâ-fûr. 116. *n. s.* [*biographe*, Fr.] A writer of lives. *Addison.*

BIOGRA'PHICAL*, bī-ò-grâf'-è-kâl. *a.* Relating to biography. *Warton.*

BIO'GRAPHY§, bī-ŏg'-grâ-fè. 116, 518. *n. s.* [βίος and γραφω.] Writing the lives of men. *Watts.*

BI'OVAC, bè'-ò-vâk.
BI'HOVAC, bè'-ò-vâk.
BI'VOUAC, bè'-vōō-âk. } *n. s.* [Fr. from *wey-wacht*, German, a double guard.] A guard at night performed by the whole army. The warfare of recent times has often given occasion for the use of this word, or of the verb *bivouac*; as, the enemy *bivouacked* in front of our camp.

BI'PAROUS, bĭp'-pâ-rŭs. 503. *a.* [*binus* and *pario*, Lat.] Bringing forth two at a birth.

☞ This word and *bipedal* have the *i* long in Dr. Ash and Mr. Sheridan; but Mr. Perry makes the *i* in the first long, and in the last short. Analogy, however, seems to decide in favour of the sound I have given it. For though the penultimate accent has a tendency to lengthen the vowel, when followed by a single consonant, as in *biped*, *tripod*, &c. the antepenultimate accent has a greater tendency to shorten the vowel it falls upon.—See BIGAMY and TRIPOD. 503. *W.*

BI'PARTITE, bĭp'-pâr-tīte. 155. *a.* [*binus* and *partior*, Lat.] Having two correspondent parts. *Glanville.*

☞ Every orthoëpist has the accent on the first syllable of this word, but Entick, who places it on the second; but a considerable difference is found in the quantity of the first and last *i*. Sheridan and Scott have them both long, Nares the last long, Perry both short, and Buchanan and W. Johnston as I have done it. The varieties of quantity on this word are the more surprising, as all these writers that give the sound of the vowels make the first *i* in *tripartite* short, and the last long; and this uniformity in the pronunciation of one word ought to have led them to the same pronunciation of the other, so perfectly similar. The shortening power of the antepenultimate accent is evident in both. 503. *W.*

BIPARTI'TION, bī-pâr-tĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* The act of dividing into two.

BI'PED, bī'-pĕd. 118. *n. s.* [*bipes*, Lat.] An animal with two feet. *Brown.*

BI'PEDAL, bĭp'-pè-dâl. 503. [See BIPAROUS.] *a.* Two feet in length; or having two feet.

BIPE'NNATED, bī-pĕn'-nâ-tĕd. 118. *a.* [*binus* and *penna*, Lat.] Having two wings. *Derham.*

BIPE'TALOUS, bī-pĕt'-tâ-lŭs. 118. *a.* [*bis*, Lat. and πεταλον.] Consisting of two flower leaves. *Dict.*

BI'QUADRATE, bī-kwŏ'-drāte. 91. } *n. s.* [In algebra.] The
BIQUADRA'TICK, bī-kwŏ-drăt'-ĭk. } fourth power, arising from the multiplication of a square by itself. *Harris.*

BIQUADRA'TICK, bī-kwŏ-drăt'-ĭk. *a.* Relating to the fourth power in algebra.

BIRCH *Tree*§ bûrtsh'-ĭrè. [birc, Sax.] A tree with

leaves like those of the poplar: the shoots are very slender. *Miller.*

BIRCH *Wine**. Wine made of the vernal juice of birch. *T. Warton.*

BI'RCHEN, bûr'-tshn. 103, 405. *a.* [bircene, Sax.] Made of birch. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

☞ An Englishman may blush at this cluster of consonants for a syllable; and yet this is unquestionably the exact pronunciation of the word; and our language is full of these syllables without vowels.—See *Principles*, No. 103, 405. *W.*

BIRD §, bûrd. 108. *n. s.* [bird, or brid, Sax.] A general term for the feathered kind. *Shakspeare.*

*To* BIRD, bûrd. *v. n.* To catch birds. *Shakspeare.*

BI'RDBOLT, bûrd'-bōlt. *n. s.* An arrow, formerly used for shooting at birds. *Shakspeare.*

BI'RDCAGE, bûrd'-kāje. *n. s.* An enclosure in which birds are kept. *Arbuthnot.*

BI'RDCALL*, bûrd'-kâwl. *n. s.* A pipe with which fowlers allure birds, by the imitation of their notes. *Cotgrave.*

BI'RDCATCHER, bûrd'-kătsh-ûr. 89. *n. s.* One whose employment it is to take birds. *L'Estrange.*

BI'RDER, bûrd'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* A birdcatcher. *Minsheu.*

BIRD-EYE*, bûrd'-l. *a.* A word often applied to pictures of places, seen from above, as by a bird. *Burke.*

BIRD-EYED*, bûrd'-lde. *a.* As the eye of a bird; quick. *B. Jonson.*

BIRD-FANCIER*, bûrd'-făn-sē-ûr. *n. s.* One who delights in birds.

BI'RDING-PIECE, bûrd'-ĭng-pēes. *n. s.* A fowling piece. *Shakspeare.*

BI'RDLIKE*, bûrd'-lĭke. *a.* Resembling a bird. *Niccols.*

BI'RDLIME, bûrd'-līme. *n. s.* A glutinous substance, by which birds are entangled. *Chambers. Bacon.*

BI'RDLIMED*, bûrd'-līm'd. *a.* Spread to ensnare. *Howell.*

BI'RDMAN, bûrd'-măn. 88. *n. s.* A birdcatcher. *L'Estrange.*

BI'RDS-CHERRY, bûrdz'-tshĕr-rē. *n. s.* A plant.

BI'RDSEYE, bûrdz'-l. *n. s.* A plant.

BI'RDSEYE *View.* See BIRD-EYE.

BI'RDSFOOT, bûrdz'-fŭt. *n. s.* A plant.

BI'RDSNEST*, bûrdz'-nĕst. *n. s.* An herb. *Dict.*

BI'RDSNEST, bûrdz'-nĕst. *n. s.* The place built by birds, where they deposit their eggs.

BI'RDSTARES, bûrdz'-stârze. *n. s.* A plant.

BI'RDSTONGUE, bûrdz'-tŭng. *n. s.* An herb. *Dict.*

BI'RGANDER, bĕr'-găn-dûr. *n. s.* A fowl of the goose kind. *Dict.*

BIRT, bĕrt. *n. s.* A fish; the *turbot.*

BIRTH §, bĕrth. 108. *n. s.* [beorð, Sax.] The act of coming into life. *Shak.* Extraction. *Denham.* Rank by descent. *Shak.* The condition in which any man is born. *Dryden.* Thing born; production. *Shak.* The act of bringing forth. *Milton.*

BI'RTHDAY, bĕrth'-dā. *n. s.* The day on which any one is born. *Milton.* The anniversary of one's birth. *Shakspeare.*

BI'RTHDOM, bĕrth'-dŭm. *n. s.* Privilege of birth. *Shakspeare.*

BI'RTHNIGHT, bĕrth'-nīte. *n. s.* The night on which any one is born. *Milton.* The anniversary of one's birth. *Pope.*

BI'RTHPLACE, bĕrth'-plāse. *n. s.* Place where any one is born. *Shakspeare.*

BI'RTHRIGHT, bĕrth'-rīte. *n. s.* The rights to which a man is born. *Shakspeare.*

BI'RTHSONG*, bĕrth'-sŏng. *n. s.* A song sung at the nativity of a person. *Fitz-geffry.*

BIRTHSTRANGLED, bĕrth'-străng-gld. 359. [See BIRCHEN.] *a.* Strangled in being born. *Shakspeare.*

BI'RTHWORT, bĕrth'-wûrt. 166. *n. s.* The name of a plant.

*BISCOTIN*, bĭs'-kō-tĭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] A confection made of flour, sugar, marmalade, and eggs.

BI'SCUIT, bĭs'-kĭt. 341. *n. s.* [*bis*, Lat. and *cuit*, baked.] A kind of hard, dry bread, baked for long voyages four times. *Knolles.* A composition of fine flour, almonds, and sugar.

*To* BISE'CT §, bī-sĕkt'. 118, 119. *v. a.* [*bis* and *seco* Lat.] To divide into two parts. *Brown.*

BISE'CTION, bī-sĕk'-shŭn. 118. *n. s.* The division of any quantity into two equal parts.

BISE'GMENT*, bī-sĕg'-mĕnt. *n. s.* One of the parts of a line divided into two equal halves. *Dict.*

BI'SHOP §, bĭsh'-ŭp. 166. *n. s.* [biscop, Sax.] One of the head order of the clergy. *Ayliffe.*

BI'SHOP, bĭsh'-ŭp. *n. s.* A cant word for a mixture of wine, oranges, and sugar. *Swift.*

*To* BI'SHOP, bĭsh'-ŭp. *v. a.* [biscopoð, Sax.] To confirm; to admit into the church. *Donne.*

BI'SHOPLIKE*, bĭsh'-ŭp-lĭke. } *a.* Belonging to a
BI'SHOPLY*, bĭsh'-ŭp-lē. } bishop. *Fulke.*

BI'SHOPRICK, bĭsh'-ŭp-rĭk. *n. s.* [biscoprice, Sax.] The diocess of a bishop. *Bacon.*

BI'SHOPSWEED, bĭsh'-ŭps-wēēd. *n. s.* A plant.

BI'SHOPSWORT*, bĭsh'-ŭps-wûrt. *n. s.* A plant.

BISK, bĭsk. *n. s.* [*bisque*, Fr.] Soup; broth. *King.*

BI'SKET. See BISCUIT.

BI'SMUTH, bĭz'-mŭth. *n. s.* Marcasite; a hard, white, brittle, mineral substance, found at Misnia. *Quincy.*

BI'SON*, bī'-sn. *n. s.* [*bison*, Fr.] A kind of wild ox *Cotgrave.*

BISSE'XTILE, bĭs-sĕks'-tĭl. 140. *n. s.* [*bis* and *sextilis*, Lat.] Leap year. *Brown.*

☞ Mr. Scott places the accent on the first syllable of this word; Dr. Kenrick on the first and last; Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Johnson, W. Johnston, Dr. Ash, Buchanan, Perry, Entick, and Bailey, on the second; Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, and W. Johnston, pronounce the last *i* long, as in *tile*. But as the accent is on the second syllable by so great a majority, analogy determines the last *i* to be short. *W.*

BI'SSON, bĭs'-sŭn. 166. *a.* [bisen, Sax.] Blind. *Shakspeare.*

*BISTRE*, bĭs'-tûr. *n. s.* [Fr.] A colour made of chimney soot boiled, and then diluted with water; used by painters in washing their designs.

BI'STORT, bĭs'-tŏrt. *n. s.* [*bistorta*, Lat.] A plant; *snake-weed.*

BI'STOURY, bĭs'-tûr-ē. 314. *n. s.* [*bistouri*, Fr.] A surgeon's instrument for making incisions. *Chamb.*

BISU'LCOUS, bī-sŭl'-kŭs. *a.* [*bisulcus*, Lat.] Clovenfooted. *Brown.*

BIT §, bĭt. *n. s.* [bitol, Sax.] The iron appurtenances of a bridle. *Farrier's Dict.*

*The* BITS*. Two main pieces of timber, to which the cable is fastened when the ship rides at anchor.

BIT §, bĭt. *n. s.* As much meat as is put into the mouth at once. *Shak.* A small piece of any thing. *Dryden.* A Spanish West Indian silver coin, valued at seven-pence halfpenny.

*To* BIT, bĭt. *v. a.* To put the bridle upon a horse.

BITCH, bĭtsh. *n. s.* [bicca, bicce, Sax.] The female of the canine kind. *Spenser.* A name of reproach for a woman. *Pope.*

*To* BITE §, bīte. *v. a.* pret. I *bit*, part. pass. I have *bit*, or *bitten*. [bitan, Sax.] To crush with the teeth. *Shak.* To give pain by cold. *Shak.* To hurt or pain with reproach. *Roscommon.* To cut; to wound. *Shak.* To make the mouth smart. *Chaucer.* To cheat; to trick. *Pope.*

BITE, bīte. *n. s.* The seizure of any thing by the teeth. *Dryden.* The act of a fish that takes the bait. *Walton.* A cheat; a trick. *Swift.* A sharper.

BI'TER, bī'-tûr. 98. *n. s.* He that bites. *Camden.* A fish apt to take the bait. *Walton.* A tricker; a deceiver. *Spectator.*

BI'TING*, bī'-tĭng. *n. s.* The act of biting. *Wiseman*, xvi. Wounding with censure or reproach. *Donne.*

BI'TINGLY*, bī'-tĭng-lē. *ad.* Jeeringly. *Harrington.*

BI'TLESS*, bĭt'-lĕs. *a.* Not having a bit or bridle. *Sir R. Fanshawe.*

BI'TTACLE, bĭt'-tă-kl. 405. *n. s.* A frame of timber in the steerage of a ship, where the compass is placed. *Dict.*

BI'TTEN, bĭt'-tn. *part. pass.* from *To bite.*

BI'TTER §, bĭt'-tûr. 98. *a.* [bitep, Sax.] Having a

hot acrid taste. *Bacon.* Sharp; cruel. *Shak.* Calamitous. *Amos*, viii. Painful; inclement. *Dryden.* Sharp; reproachful. *Shak.* Mournful; afflicted. *Job*, iii. In any manner unpleasing or hurtful. *Watts.*

BI′TTER*, bĭt′-tûr. *n. s.* Any thing bitter. *Locke.* In medicine, a bitter plant, bark, or root.

BI′TTERFUL*, bĭt′-tûr-fûl. *a.* Full of bitterness. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

BI′TTERGOURD, bĭt′-tûr-gôrd. *n. s.* The name of a plant.

BI′TTERLY, bĭt′-tûr-lè. *ad.* With a bitter taste. In a bitter manner. *Zeph.* i. Sharply; severely. *Sprat.*

BI′TTERN, bĭt′-tûrn. 98. *n. s.* [*butor*, Fr.] A bird with long legs, and a long bill, which feeds upon fish. *Walton.*

BI′TTERN, bĭt′-tûrn. *n. s.* A very bitter liquor, used in the preparation of Epsom salt. *Quincy.*

BI′TTERNESS, bĭt′-tûr-nĕs. *n. s.* A bitter taste. *Locke.* Malice. *Clarendon.* Sharpness. *Shak.* Satire. *Bacon.* Sorrow. *Shakspeare.*

BI′TTERSWEET, bĭt′-tûr-swēēt. *n. s.* An apple which has a compound taste of sweet and bitter. *South.*

BI′TTERVETCH, bĭt′-tûr-vĕtsh. *n. s.* A plant.

BI′TTERWORT, bĭt′-tûr-wûrt. *n. s.* An herb.

BI′TTOUR, bĭt′-tûr. *n. s.* The *bittern. Dryden.*

BITU′ME. bè-tûme′. *n. s.* Bitumen. *May.*

BITU′MED*, bè-tûm′d′. *a.* Smeared with pitch. *Shakspeare.*

BITU′MEN §, bè-tû′-mĕn. 118, 503. *n. s.* [Lat.] A fat unctuous matter dug out of the earth, or scummed off lakes. *Bacon.*

☞ This word, from the propensity of our language to the antepenultimate accent, is often pronounced with the stress on the first syllable, as if written *bit′-u-men*; and this last mode of sounding the word may be considered as the most common, though not the most learned pronunciation. For Dr. Ash is the only orthoëpist who places the accent on the first syllable; but every one who gives the sound of the unaccented vowels, except Buchanan, very improperly makes the *i* long, as in *idle*; but if this sound be long, it ought to be slender, as in the second syllable of *visible*, *terrible*, &c. 117, 551. *W.*

BITU′MINOUS, bè-tû′-mè-nûs. 118. *a.* Having the nature of bitumen. *Bacon.*

BIVA′LVE, bī′-vălv. 118. *a.* [*binus* and *valvæ*, Lat.] Having two valves or shutters. *Woodward.*

BIVA′LVULAR, bī-văl′-vû-lâr. *a.* Having two valves. *Dict.*

BI′VIOUS*, bī′-vè-ûs. *a.* [*bivius*, Lat.] That leadeth different ways. *Brown.*

*To* BI′VOUAC*. *v. n.* [Germ.] To continue under arms all night. See BIOVAC.

BI′XWORT*, bĭks′-wûrt. *n. s.* An herb. *Dict.*

BIZA′NTINE, bĭz′-ăn-tĭne. 149. *n. s.* [from *Byzantium.*] A great piece of gold, valued at fifteen pounds, which the king offereth upon high festival days. *Camden.*

☞ Perry is the only orthoëpist who pronounces the last *i* in this word short: and Dr. Johnson remarks, that the first syllable ought to be spelled with *y*, as the word arises from the custom established among the emperors of Constantinople, anciently called BYZANTIUM. *W.*

*To* BLAB §, blăb. *v. a.* [*blabberen*, Teut.] To tell what ought to be kept secret. *Shak.* To tell; in a good sense. *Shakspeare.*

*To* BLAB, blăb. *v. n.* To tattle; to tell tales. *Shak.*

BLAB, blăb. *n. s.* A telltale. *Bacon.*

BLA′BBER, blăb′-bûr. *n. s.* A telltale. *Sherwood.*

*To* BLA′BBER, blăb′-bûr. *v. n.* To whistle to a horse. To falter; to fib.

BLA′BBERLIPPED. See BLOBBERLIPPED.

BLACK §, blăk. *a.* [blac, Sax.] Of the colour of night. *Proverbs*, vii. Dark. 1 *Kings*, xviii. Cloudy of countenance. *Shak.* Horrible; wicked. *Dryden.* Obscure. *Archdeacon Arnway.* Dismal. *Shak.*

BLACK-BROWED, blăk′-brôûd. *a.* Having black eyebrows. *Shakspeare.*

BLACK-BRYONY, blăk-brī′-ò-nè. *n. s.* The name of a plant.

BLACK-CATTLE, blăk′-kât-tl. *n. s.* Oxen, bulls, and cows. *Swift.*

BLACK-EARTH, blăk-ĕrth′. *n. s.* Mould. *Woodward.*

BLACK-EYED*, blăk′-īde. *a.* Having black eyes. *Dryden.*

BLACK-FACED*, blăk′-fāste. *a.* Having a dark or black face. *Shakspeare.*

BLACK-GUARD, blăg′-gârd. 332. *n. s.* A dirty fellow; probably first applied to those mean dependants, in great houses, who carried coals to kitchens, halls, &c. *Stanihurst.*

BLACK-JACK*, blăk′-jăk. *n. s.* The leathern cup of elder times. *Milton.*

BLACK-LEAD, blăk-lĕd′. *n. s.* A mineral in the lead mines, used for pencils. *Peacham.*

BLACK-MAIL, blăk′-māle. *n. s.* A certain rate paid to men allied with robbers for protection. *Corel.*

BLACK-MOUTHED*, blăk′-mŏŭTH′d. *a.* Using foul language; scurrilous. *Killingbeck.*

BLACK-MONDAY*, blăk-mŭn′-dè. *n. s.* Easter-Monday, which in the 34th of Edw. III. happened to be full dark of mist and hail, and so cold, that many men died on their horses' backs with the cold. *Stowe.*

BLACK-PEOPLED*, blăk-pē′-pld. *a.* Having people of a black colour. *Sandys.*

BLACK-PUDDING, blăk-pŭd′-dĭng. *n. s.* A kind of food made of blood and grain. *Hudibras.*

BLACK-ROD, blăk-rŏd′. *n. s.* The usher belonging to the order of the garter; so called from the *black rod* he carries in his hand. He is of the king's chamber, and likewise usher of the parliament. *Cowel.*

BLACK-VISAGED*, blăk-vĭz′-ĭdj′d. *a.* Having a black appearance. *Marston.*

BLACK, blăk. *n. s.* A black colour. *Shak.* Mourning. *Hales.* A blackamoor. That part of the eye which is black. *Digby.* A stain. *Rowley.*

*To* BLACK, blăk. *v. a.* To blacken. *Boyle.*

BLA′CKAMOOR, blăk′-ă-môre. *n. s.* A man by nature of a black complexion. *Locke.*

BLA′CKBERRIED *Heath*, blăk′-bĕr-rĭd-hēēth. A plant.

BLA′CKBERRY, blăk′-bĕr-rè. *n. s.* [blacbepian, Sax.] The fruit of the bramble. *Shakspeare.*

BLA′CKBIRD, blăk′-bûrd. *n. s.* The name of a bird. *Carew.*

BLA′CKCOCK*, blăk′-kŏk. *n. s.* The heath-cock. *Boswell.*

*To* BLA′CKEN, blăk′-kn. 103. *v. a.* To make black. *Prior.* To darken. *South.* To defame. *South.*

*To* BLA′CKEN, blăk′-kn. *v. n.* To grow black. *Dryden.*

BLA′CKENER*, blăk′-kn-ûr. *n. s.* He who blackens any thing. *Sherwood.*

BLA′CKISH, blăk′-ĭsh. *a.* Somewhat black. *Boyle.*

BLA′CKLY*, blăk′-lè. *ad.* Darkly, in colour. *Sackville.* Atrociously. *Feltham.*

BLA′CKMOOR, blăk′-môre. *n. s.* A negro. *Brown.*

BLA′CKNESS, blăk′-nĕs. *n. s.* A black colour. *Locke.* Darkness. *Shakspeare.* Atrociousness.

BLA′CKSMITH, blăk′-smĭth. *n. s.* A smith that works in iron; so called from being very smutty. *Howell.*

BLA′CKTAIL, blăk′-tāle. *n. s.* A kind of perch. *ruffs*, or *popes.*

BLA′CKTHORN, blăk′-*th*ôrn. *n. s.* The sloe. *Habington.*

BLA′DDER §, blăd′-dûr. 98. *n. s.* [blaððpe, Sax.] That vessel in the body which contains the urine. *Ray.* A blister; a pustule.

BLA′DDER-NUT, blăd′-dûr-nŭt. *n. s.* A plant.

BLA′DDER-SENNA, blăd′-dûr-sĕn′-ă. *n. s.* A plant.

BLA′DDERED*, blăd′-dûrd. *a.* Swoln like a bladder. *Dryden.*

BLADE §, blāde. *n. s.* [blæð, bleð, Sax.] The spire of grass before it grows to seed. *Bacon.*

BLADE, blāde. *n. s.* The sharp part of a weapon, distinct from the handle. *Spenser.* A brisk man either fierce or gay, called so in contempt. *Fuller.*

BLADE *of the Shoulder*. } *n. s.* The scapula,
BLA'DEBONE, blāde'-bōne. } or scapular bone. *Pope.*

*To* BLADE, blāde. *v. a.* To furnish with a blade.

BLA'DED, blā'-dĕd. *a.* Having blades or spires. *Shakspeare.*

BLA'DESMITH*, blāde'-smĭth. *n. s.* A sword cutler. *Huloet.*

BLAIN, blāne. *n. s.* [bleȝene, Sax.] A pustule; a botch. *Exodus,* ix.

BLA'MABLE, blā'-mā-bl. 405. *a.* Culpable. *Dryd.*

BLA'MABLENESS, blā'-mā-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Culpableness. *Whitlock.*

BLA'MABLY, blā'-mā-blè. *ad.* Culpably. *Ayliffe.*

*To* BLAME §, blāme. *v. a.* [*blamer,* Fr.] To censure. *Shakspeare.* To blemish. *Spenser.*

BLAME, blāme. *n. s.* Imputation of a fault. *Hayward.* Crime. *Hooker.* Hurt. *Spenser. To blame* means *without excuse. Shakspeare.*

BLA'MEFUL, blāme'-fŭl. *a.* Criminal. *Shakspeare.*

BLA'MELESS, blāme'-lĕs. *a.* Guiltless; innocent. *Wisdom,* x.

BLA'MELESSLY, blāme'-lĕs-lè. *ad.* Innocently. *Hammond.*

BLA'MELESSNESS, blāme'-lĕs-nĕs. *n. s.* Innocence. *Hammond.*

BLA'MER, blā'-mŭr. 98. *n. s.* A censurer. *Donne.*

BLA'MEWORTHINESS*, blāme'-wûr-THĖ-nĕs. *n. s.* What is deserving blame. *A. Smith.*

BLA'MEWORTHY, blāme'-wûr-THĖ. *a.* Culpable. *Martin.*

*To* BLANCH §, blānsh. *v. a* [*blanchir,* Fr.] To whiten. *Shak.* To strip or peel off. *Wiseman.* To slur; to balk. *Bacon.*

*To* BLANCH, blānsh. *v. n.* To evade; to shift. *Bacon.*

BLA'NCHER, blān'-shŭr. 98. *n. s.* A whitener.

BLAND §, blānd. *a.* [*blandus,* Lat.] Soft; mild. *Milton.*

BLANDA'TION*, blān-dā'-shŭn. *n. s.* A piece of flattery. *Camden.*

BLANDI'LOQUENCE*, blān-dĭl'-ō-kwĕnse. *n. s.* Fair and flattering speech. *Gloss. Anglicana Nova.*

*To* BLA'NDISH, blān'-dĭsh. *v. a.* [*blandir,* Fr.] To smooth; to soften. *Chaucer.*

BLA'NDISHER*, blān'-dĭsh-ŭr. *n. s.* One who blanlishes. *Cotgrave.*

BLA'NDISHING*, blān'-dĭsh-ĭng. *n. s.* Blandishment. *Beaumont.*

BLA'NDISHMENT, blān'-dĭsh-mĕnt. *n. s.* Act of fondness. *Spenser.* Soft words. *Bacon.* Kind treatment. *Dryden.*

BLANK §, blānk. *a.* [*blanc,* Fr.] White. *Milton.* Without writing. *Shak.* Pale; confused. *Milton.* Without rhyme. *Shakspeare.*

BLANK, blānk. *n. s.* A void space on paper. *Swift.* A lot, by which nothing is gained. *Shak.* A paper from which the writing is effaced. *Dryden.* A paper unwritten. *Shak.* The point to which an arrow is directed. *Shak.* Aim; shot. *Shak.* Object to which any thing is directed. *Shakspeare.*

*To* BLANK, blānk. *v. a.* To damp; to confuse. *Shakspeare.* To efface; to annul. *Spenser.*

BLA'NKET, blānk'-ĭt. 99. *n. s.* [*blanchette,* Fr.] A woollen cover, spread commonly upon a bed. *Shakspeare.* A kind of pear.

*To* BLA'NKET, blānk'-ĭt. *v. a.* To cover with a blanket. *Shak.* To toss in a blanket. *B. Jonson.*

BLA'NKETING*, blānk'-ĭt-ĭng. *n. s.* Tossing in a blanket. *Pope.*

BLA'NKLY, blānk'-lè. *ad.* In a blank manner.

*To* BLARE, blāre. *v. n.* [*blaren,* Dut.] To bellow; to roar. *Skinner.*

*To* BLASPHE'ME §, blās-fēme'. *v. a.* [*blasphemo,* low Lat.] To speak in terms of impious irreverence of God. 1 *Kings,* xxi. To speak evil of. *Shakspeare.*

*To* BLASPHE'ME, blās-fēme'. *v. n.* To speak blasphemy. *Shakspeare.*

BLASPHE'MER, blās-fē'-mŭr. *n. s.* A wretch that speaks of God in impious terms. 1 *Timothy,* i.

BLASPHE'MING*, blās-fēme'-ĭng. *n. s.* The act of blasphemy. *Sir E. Sandys.*

BLA'SPHEMOUS, blās'-fē-mŭs. *a.* Impiously irreverent with regard to God. *Sidney.*

☞ We sometimes hear this word pronounced with the accent on the second syllable, like *blaspheme;* and as the word *blasphemus* in Latin has the second syllable long, and the English word has the same number of syllables, it has as good a right to the accent on the second syllable, as *sonorous, bitumen, acumen,* &c.; but placing the accent on the first syllable of *blasphemous* is by much the most polite; as, unfortunately for the other pronunciation, though a learned one, it has been adopted by the vulgar. 503. *W.*

BLA'SPHEMOUSLY, blās'-fē-mŭs-lè. *ad.* With wicked irreverence. *Swift.*

BLA'SPHEMY, blās'-fē-mè. *n. s.* An offering of some indignity, or injury, unto God himself, either by words or writing. *Ayliffe.*

BLAST §, blāst. *n. s.* [blæȝt, Sax.] A gust or puff of wind. *Shak.* The sound made by blowing any instrument of wind musick. *Shak.* The stroke of a malignant planet. *Job,* iv.

*To* BLAST, blāst. *v. a.* To strike with some sudden plague. *Shak.* To make to wither. *Shak.* To injure; to make infamous. *Stillingfleet.* To cut off *Arbuthnot.* To confound. *Shakspeare.*

BLA'STER*, blāst'-ŭr. *n. s.* One who strikes as with a blast. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

BLA'STMENT, blāst'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Blast. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

BLA'TANT, blā'-tānt. *a.* [*blattant,* Fr.] Bellowing as a calf. *Dryden.*

*To* BLATCH*. See *To* BLOTCH.

BLATERA'TION, blāt-tŭr-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*blateratio,* Lat.] Noise. *Coles.*

BLATERO'ON*, blāt-tŭr-rōōn'. *n. s.* A babbler. *Howell.*

*To* BLA'TTER, blāt'-tŭr. *v. n.* [*blateren,* Teut.] To make a senseless noise. *Spenser.*

BLAY, blā. *n. s.* A small river fish; a bleak.

BLAZE §, blāze. *n. s.* [blaȝe, Sax.] A flame. *Shak.* Publication. *Milton. Blaze* is a white mark upon a horse, descending from the forehead almost to the nose. *Farrier's Dict.*

*To* BLAZE, blāze. *v. n.* To flame. *Bacon.* To be conspicuous.

*To* BLAZE, blāze. *v. a.* To publish. *Sidney.* To blazon. *Spenser.* To set a white mark on trees, by paring off a part of the bark, in order to their being sold or felled.

BLA'ZER, blā'-zŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that spreads reports. *Spenser.*

*To* BLA'ZON, blā'-zn. 170. *v. a.* [*blasonner,* Fr.] To explain, in proper terms, the figures on ensigns armorial. *Addison.* To deck. *Garth.* To display *Shak.* To celebrate. *Shak.* To blaze about. *Titus Andronicus.*

BLA'ZON, blā'-zn. *n. s.* The art of drawing coats of arms. *Peacham.* Show; divulgation. *Shak.* Celebration. *Shakspeare.*

BLA'ZONER*, blā'-zn-ŭr. *n. s.* A herald; also an evil speaker. *Cotgrave.*

BLA'ZONRY, blā'-zn-rè. *n. s.* The art of blazoning *Peacham.*

BLEA*, blè. *n. s.* That part of a tree which lies immediately under the bark. *Chambers.*

*To* BLEACH §, blèètsh. *v. a.* [*bleichen,* Germ.] To whiten. *Shakspeare.*

*To* BLEACH, blèètsh. *v. n.* To grow white. *Shak.*

BLE'ACHER*, blèètsh'-ŭr. *n. s.* A bleacher of clothes.

BLE'ACHERY*, blèètsh'-ĕ-rè. *n. s.* The place where the bleacher exercises his trade. *Pennant.*

BLEAK §, blèke. *a.* [blæc, Sax.] Pale. *Gower.* Cold; chill. *Shakspeare.*

BLEAK, blèke. *n. s.* A small river fish. *Walton.*

BLE'AKNESS, blèke'-nĕs. *n. s.* Coldness; chilness *Addison.* Paleness. *Sherwood.*

BLE'AKLY*, blèke'-lè. *ad.* Coldly. *May.*

BLE'AKY, blè'-kè. *a.* Bleak; cold. *Dryden.*

BLEAR §, blèèr. *a.* [*blaer,* Dutch.] Dim with rheum or water. *Bacon.* Dim. *Milton.*

BLEAR-EYED*, blèèr'-ĭde. *a.* Having sore eyes.

*Sackville.* Having an obscure understanding. *Butler.*

*To* BLEAR, blēēr. *v. a.* To make the eyes watery. *Shakspeare.* To dim the eyes. *Raleigh.*

BLE'AREDNESS, blēēr'-rĕd-nĕs. 365. *n. s.* The state of being bleared. *Wiseman.*

*To* BLEAT§, blēte. *v. n.* [blæꞇan, Sax.] To cry as a sheep. *Shakspeare.*

BLEAT, blēte. *n. s.* The cry of a sheep or lamb. *Chapman.*

BLE'ATING*, blēte'-ĭng. *n. s.* The cry of lambs or sheep. *Bale.*

BLEB, blĕb. *n. s.* A blister. *Sprat.*

BLEE*, blē. *n. s.* [bleo, Sax.] Colour; complexion. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

*To* BLEED, blēēd. *v. n.* pret. I *bled;* I have *bled.* [bleƀan, Sax.] To lose blood. *Shak.* To die a violent death. *Pope.* To lose blood medicinally. To drop, as blood. *Pope.*

*To* BLEED, blēēd. *v. a.* To let blood. *Pope.*

BLEIT. } *a.* Bashful.
BLATE. §

*To* BLE'MISH§, blĕm'-ĭsh. *v. a.* [*blesmer,* Fr.] To mark with any deformity. *Sidney.* To defame. *Dryden.*

BLE'MISH, blĕm'-ĭsh. *n. s.* A mark of deformity. *Leviticus,* xxiv. Reproach. *Hooker.* A soil; taint. *Sidney.*

BLE'MISHLESS*, blĕm'-ĭsh-lĕs. *a.* Without blemish or spot. *Feltham.*

BLE'MISHMENT*, blĕm'-ĭsh-mĕnt. *n. s.* Disgrace. *Bp. Morton.*

*To* BLENCH§, blĕnsh. 352. *v. n.* To shrink. *Shak.*

*To* BLENCH, blĕnsh. *v. a.* To hinder. *Carew.*

BLENCH*, blĕnsh. *n. s.* [*blencke,* Teut.] A start. *Shakspeare.*

BLE'NCHER*, blĕnsh'-ûr. *n. s.* That which may frighten. *Sir T. Elyot.*

*To* BLEND§, blĕnd. *v. a.* preter. I *blended;* anciently, *blent.* [blenƀan, Sax.] To mingle together. *Shakspeare.* To confound. *Hooker.* To pollute. *Spenser.* To blind. *Spenser.*

BLE'NDER, blĕn'-dûr. *n. s.* The person that mingles. *Sherwood.*

BLENT, blĕnt. The obsolete *participle* of *blend.*

*To* BLESS§, blĕs. *v. a. preterit* and *participle, blessed* or *blest.* [bleꞅꞅian, Sax.] To make happy. *Shak.* To wish happiness to. *Deut.* xxxiii. To consecrate by a prayer. *St. Matt.* xiv. To praise; to celebrate. *Hooker.*

BLE'SSED, blĕs'-sĕd. 361. *part. a.* Happy. *St. Luke,* xxiii. Holy and happy. *St. Luke,* i. Happy in the joys of heaven. *Revelation,* xiv. Having received the benediction of another. *Pope.*

BLE'SSED *Thistle.* The name of a plant.

BLE'SSEDLY, blĕs'-sĕd-lè. *ad.* Happily. *Sidney.*

BLE'SSEDNESS, blĕs'-sĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* Happiness; felicity. *Sidney.* Sanctity. *Shak.* Heavenly felicity. *South.* Divine favour. *Rom.* iv.

BLE'SSER, blĕs'-sûr. 98. *n. s.* He that blesses. *Bp. Taylor.*

BLE'SSING, blĕs'-sĭng. 410. *n. s.* Benediction. 1 *Pet.* iii. A declaration by which happiness is promised in a prophetick and authoritative manner. *Bacon.* Any of the means of happiness. *Isa.* xix. Divine favour. *Shakspeare.*

BLEST, blĕst. 361. *preterit* and *part.* [from *bless.*] *Pope.*

BLEW, blû. The *preterit* from *blow. Knolles.*

BLEYME. *n. s.* An inflammation in the foot of a horse. *Farrier's Dict.*

BLIGHT, blīte. 393. *n. s.* [blæꞅꞇ, Sax.] Mildew. *Temple.* Any thing nipping, or blasting. *L'Estrange.*

*To* BLIGHT, blīte. *v. a.* To corrupt with mildew. *Woodward.* In general, to blast. *Locke.*

*To* BLIN*, blĭn. *v. a.* [blinnan, Sax.] To cease, or stop. *Spenser. Ob. T.*

BLIND§, blīnd. *a.* [blinƀ, Sax.] Deprived of sight. *Digby.* Intellectually dark. *Dryden.* Unseen; private. *Hooker.* Not easily discernible. *Bacon.*

*To* BLIND, blīnd. *v. a.* To make blind. *Shakspeare.* To darken. *Dryden.* To darken the understanding. *Milton.* To obscure to the understanding. *Stilling fleet.* To eclipse. *P. Fletcher.*

BLIND, blīnd. *n. s.* Something to hinder the sight. *L'Estrange.* Something to mislead the eye, or the understanding. *Decay of Piety.* A hiding place. *Dryden.*

*To* BLI'NDFOLD, blīnd'-fōld. *v. a.* To hinder from seeing. *Luke.*

BLI'NDFOLD, blīnd'-fōld. *a.* Having the eyes covered. *Spenser.*

BLI'NDLY, blīnd'-lè. *ad.* Without sight. *Browne.* Implicitly. *Dryden.* Without judgement. *Dryden.*

BLINDMAN'S BUFF, blīnd-mănz-bŭf'. *n. s.* Play in which some one is to have his eyes covered, and hunt out the rest of the company. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

BLI'NDNESS, blīnd'-nĕs. *n. s.* Want of sight. *Zechariah,* xii. Ignorance. *Spenser.*

BLI'NDNETTLE, blīnd'-nĕt-tl. *n. s.* A plant.

BLI'NDSIDE, blīnd-side'. *n. s.* Weakness; weak part. *Swift.*

BLI'NDWORM, blīnd'-wûrm. *n. s.* A small viper, called a slow worm; not venomous. *Shakspeare.*

*To* BLINK§, blĭnk. *v. n.* [*blincken,* Danish.] To wink. *Hudibras.* To see obscurely. *Shakspeare.*

BLINK*, blĭnk. *n. s.* A glimpse; a glance. *Bp. Hall.*

BLI'NKARD, blĭnk'-ûrd. 98. *n. s.* One that has bad eyes. *Barret.* Something twinkling. *Hakewill.*

BLISS§, blĭs. *n. s.* [blıꞅꞅe, Sax.] The highest degree of happiness. *Hooker.* Felicity in general. *Pope.*

BLI'SSFUL, blĭs'-fûl. *a.* Happy in the highest degree. *Spenser.*

BLI'SSFULLY, blĭs'-fûl-lè. *ad.* Happily. *Sherwood.*

BLI'SSFULNESS, blĭs'-fûl-nĕs. *n. s.* Happiness. *Barrow.*

BLI'SSLESS*, blĭs'-lĕs. *a.* Without bliss. *Hawkins.*

*To* BLI'SSOM, blĭs'-sŭm. *v. n.* To caterwaul; to be lustful.

*To* BLI'SSOM, blĭs'-sŭm. *v. a.* To tup.

BLIST*. Formerly used for *blessed,* or *blest.*

BLIST*, *pret.* Wounded *Spenser. Ob. T.*

BLI'STER§, blĭs'-tûr. 98. *n. s.* [*bluyster,* Dutch.] A pustule formed by raising the cuticle. *Shakspeare.* Any swelling made by the separation of a film or skin from the other parts. *Bacon.*

*To* BLI'STER, blĭs'-tûr. *v. n.* To rise in blisters. *Shakspeare.*

*To* BLI'STER, blĭs'-tûr. *v. a.* To raise blisters by some hurt. *Shakspeare.* To raise blisters with a medicinal intention. *Wiseman.*

BLITE*, blīte. *n. s.* A genus of plants. *Ash.*

BLITHE§, blīтнe. 467. *a.* [blıƀe, Sax.] Gay; airy *Hooker.*

BLI'THEFUL*, blīтн'-fûl. *a.* Gay. *Minsheu.*

BLI'THELY, blīтн'-lè. *ad.* In a blithe manner. *Robert of Gloucester.*

BLI'THENESS, blīтн'-nĕs. } *n. s.* The
BLI'THESOMENESS, blīтн'-sŭm-nĕs. § quality of being blithe.

BLI'THESOME, blīтн'-sŭm. *a.* Gay; cheerful. *Philips.*

*To* BLOAT, blōte. *v. a.* To swell, or make turgid. *Dryden.*

*To* BLOAT, blōte. *v. n.* To grow turgid. *Arbuthnot.*

BLOAT, blōte. *a.* Swelled with intemperance. *Shak.*

BLO'ATEDNESS, blō'-tĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* Turgidness. *Arbuthnot.*

BLO'BBER, blŏb'-bûr. 98. *n. s.* A bubble. *Carew.*

BLO'BBERLIP, blŏb'-bûr-lĭp. *n. s.* A thick lip. *Dryden.*

BLO'BBERLIPPED, blŏb'-bûr-lĭpt. } *a.* Having
BLO'BLIPPED, blŏb'-lĭpt. § swelled or thick lips. *Grew.*

BLOCK§, blŏk. *n. s.* [*block,* Dutch.] A heavy piece of timber. *Abp. Cranmer.* A mass of matter. *Addison.* A massy body. *Swift.* A rude piece of matter. *Stilling fleet.* The piece of wood on which hats are formed. *Shak.* The wood on which criminals are beheaded. *Shak.* An obstruction. *Decay of Piety.* A sea term for a pulley. A blockhead. *Donne*

*To* BLOCK, blŏk. *v. a.* [*bloquer,* Fr.] To shut up *Clarendon.*

BLOCK-HOUSE, blŏk'-hŏŭse. *n. s.* A fortress to defend a harbour. *Carew.*

BLOCK-TIN, blŏk-tĭn'. *n. s.* Pure or unmixed tin. *Boyle.*

BLOCKA'DE, blŏk-kāde'. *n. s.* A siege carried on by shutting up the place. *Tatler.*

*To* BLOCKA'DE, blŏk-kāde'. *v. a.* To shut up by obstruction. *Pope.*

BLO'CKHEAD, blŏk'-hĕd. *n. s.* A stupid fellow. *Shakspeare.*

BLO'CKHEADED, blŏk-hĕd'-ĕd. *a.* Stupid; dull. *L'Estrange.*

BLO'CKHEADLY*, blŏk'-hĕd-lè. *a.* Like a blockhead. *Dryden.*

BLO'CKISH, blŏk'-ĭsh. *a* Stupid; dull. *Shakspeare.*

BLO'CKISHLY, blŏk'-ĭsh-lè. *ad.* In a stupid manner. *Harmar.*

BLO'CKISHNESS, blŏk'-ĭsh-nĕs. *n. s.* Stupidity; dulness. *Hakewill.*

BLO'CKLIKE*, blŏk'-like. *a.* Stupid. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

BLO'MARY, blŏm'-ā-rè. *n. s.* The first forge in the iron mills. *Dict.*

BLO'NKET, blŏn'-kĕt. *a.* Gray. *Spenser.*

BLOOD §, blŭd. 308. *n. s.* [bloƀ, Sax.] The red liquor that circulates in the bodies of animals. *Genesis*, ix. Child; progeny. *Shakspeare.* Family; kindred. *Shak.* Descent; lineage. *Dryden.* Blood royal; royal lineage. *Shakspeare.* Birth; high extraction. *Shak.* Murder; violent death. *Shak.* Life. 2 *Sam.* iv. The carnal part of man. *Matthew*, xvi. Temper of mind. *Hudibras.* Hot spark; man of fire. *Bacon.* The juice of any thing. *Genesis*, xlix.

*To* BLOOD, blŭd. *v. a.* To stain with blood. *Dryden.* To inure to blood, as a hound. *Spenser.* To let blood medically. To heat; to exasperate. *Bacon.*

BLOOD-BESPOTTED*, blŭd'-bè-spŏt'-tĕd. *a.* Spotted with blood. *Shakspeare.*

BLOOD-BOLTERED, blŭd'-bōl-tŭrd. *a.* Having the hair of the head clotted with blood. *Shakspeare.*

BLOOD-CONSUMING*, blŭd'-kŏn-sūme'-ĭng. *part. a.* Consuming or wasting the blood. *Shakspeare.*

BLOOD-FROZEN*, blŭd'-frō-zn. *part. a.* Having the blood frozen. *Spenser.*

BLOOD-HOT, blŭd'-hŏt. *a.* Hot in the same degree with blood. *Locke.*

*To* BLOOD-LET, blŭd'-lĕt. *v. n.* [bloƀlæ͡tan, Sax.] To bleed. *Arbuthnot.*

BLOOD-LETTER, blŭd'-lĕt-tŭr. *n. s.* [bloƀlæ͡tere, Sax.] A phlebotomist. *Wiseman.*

BLOOD-RED*, blŭd'-rĕd. *a.* Red as blood. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

BLOOD-SHAKEN*, blŭd'-shā-kn. *part. a.* Having the blood put in commotion. *B. Jonson.*

BLOOD-STAINED*, blŭd'-stān'd. *a.* Smeared or stained with blood. *Shakspeare.*

BLOOD-SIZED*, blŭd'-sīz'd. *a.* Smeared or sized with blood. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

BLOOD-STONE, blŭd'-stōne. *n. s.* [*hæmatites.*] The name of a stone. *Woodward on Fossils.*

BLOOD-SWOLN*, blŭd'-swōln. *a.* Suffused with blood. *May.*

BLOOD-THIRSTY, blŭd'-*th*ŭrs-tè. *a.* Desirous to shed blood. *Spenser.*

BLOOD-VESSEL, blŭd'-vĕs-sĭl. *n. s.* A vessel which conveys the blood. *Addison.*

BLO'ODFLOWER, blŭd'-flŏŭr. *n. s.* A plant.

BLOODGUI'LTINESS, blŭd'-gĭlt-è-nĕs. *n. s.* Murder. *Spenser.*

BLO'ODHOUND, blŭd'-hŏŭnd. *n. s.* A hound that follows by the scent, and seizes with great fierceness. *Dryden.*

BLO'ODILY, blŭd'-è-lè. *ad.* Cruelly. *Shakspeare.*

BLO'ODINESS, blŭd'-è-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being bloody. *Sharp.* The disposition to shed blood. *LeNeve.*

BLO'ODLESS, blŭd'-lĕs. *a.* Without blood; dead. *Shakspeare.* Without slaughter. *Waller.* Without spirit or activity. *Shakspeare.*

BLO'ODSHED, blŭd'-shĕd. *n. s.* The crime of murder. *Spenser.* Slaughter. *Spenser.*

BLO'ODSHEDDER, blŭd'-shĕd-dŭr. *n. s.* Murderer. *Ecclus.*

BLO'ODSHEDDING*, blŭd'-shĕd-dĭng *n. s.* Shedding of blood. *Homilies*, ii.

BLO'ODSHOT, blŭd'-shŏt. } 103. *a.* Filled
BLOODSHO'TTEN, blŭd'-shŏt-tn. } with blood bursting from its proper vessels. *Garth.*

BLO'ODSUCKER, blŭd'-sŭk-ŭr. *n. s.* A leech; any thing that sucks blood. A cruel man. *Shakspeare*

BLO'ODSUCKING*, blŭd'-sŭk-ĭng. *part. a.* Sucking blood. *Shakspeare.*

BLO'ODWARM*, blŭd'-wârm. *a.* Lukewarm. *Coles*

BLO'ODWITE, blŭd'-wīte. *n. s.* [bloƀpīte, Sax.] A fine anciently paid as a compensation for blood.

BLO'ODWORT, blŭd'-wŭrt. *n. s.* A plant.

BLO'ODY, blŭd'-è. *a.* Stained with blood. Cruel. *Sidney.*

*To* BLO'ODY*, blŭd'-è. *v. a.* [*bloeden*, Teut.] To make bloody. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

BLO'ODY-EYED*, blŭd'-è-īde. *a.* Having bloody or cruel eyes. *Lord Brooke.*

BLO'ODY-FACED*, blŭd'-è-fāste. *part. a.* Having a bloody appearance. *Shakspeare.*

BLO'ODY-FLUX, blŭd'-è-flŭks. *n. s.* The dysentery, in which the excrements are mixed with blood. *Arbuthnot.*

BLO'ODY-FLUXED*, blŭd'-è-flŭkst. *a.* Afflicted with the bloody-flux. *Bp. Hall*

BLO'ODY-HUNTING*, blŭd'-è-hŭn-tĭng. *part. a.* Hunting for blood. *Shakspeare.*

BLO'ODY-MINDED, blŭd'-è-mĭnd-ĕd. *a.* Cruel. *Dryden.*

BLO'ODY-RED*, blŭd'-è-rĕd. *a.* Having the colour of blood. *Philosophical Transactions.*

BLO'ODY-SCEPTERED*, blŭd'-è-sĕp-tŭr'd. *part. a.* Having a sceptre obtained by blood. *Shakspeare.*

BLOOM §, blōōm. *n. s.* [*bloma*, Goth.] A blossom. *Milton.* The state of immaturity. *Dryden.* The blue colour upon plums and grapes newly gathered. A piece of iron wrought into a mass, two feet square.

*To* BLOOM, blōōm. *v. a.* To produce the blossom. *Numbers.* To produce, as blossoms. *Spenser.*

*To* BLOOM, blōōm. *v. n.* To bring blossoms. *Bacon.* To be in a state of youth. *Pope.*

BLO'OMINGLY, blōōm'-ĭng-lè. *ad.* In a blooming manner.

BLO'OMY, blōōm'-mè. *a.* Full of blooms. *Milton.*

BLORE, blōre. *n. s.* Act of blowing; blast. *Chapman.*

BLO'SSOM §, blŏs'-sŭm. 166. *n. s.* [blo͡rme, Sax.] The flower that grows on a plant, previous to the seed or fruit. *Shakspeare.*

*To* BLO'SSOM, blŏs'-sŭm. *v. n.* To put forth blossoms. *Shakspeare.*

BLO'SSOMY*, blŏs'-sŭm-è. *a.* Full of blossoms. *Chaucer.*

*To* BLOT §, blŏt. *v. a.* [*blotter*, Fr.] To obliterate. *Shakspeare.* To efface; to erase. *Dryden.* To make black spots on. *Ascham.* To disgrace. *Shak.* To darken. *Cowley.*

BLOT, blŏt. *n. s.* An obliteration of writing. *Dryden* Extinction of light. *Milton.* A blur. A spot in reputation. *Shakspeare.*

BLOTCH, blŏtsh. *n. s.* [from *blot.*] A spot upon the skin. *Harvey.*

*To* BLOTCH*, blŏtsh. } *v. a.* To blacken. *Harmar.*
*To* BLATCH*, blătsh. }

*To* BLOTE, blōte. *v. a.* To dry by the smoke; as *bloted* herrings. *Sherwood.*

BLO'TTING, blŏt'-tĭng. *n. s.* The making spots or marks on paper. *Bp. Taylor.*

BLOW §, blō. 324. *n. s.* [*blowe*, Dutch.] A stroke. *Shak.* The stroke of death. *Dryden.* A sudden calamity. *Jeremiah.* A single action. *Dryden.* The act of a fly, by which she lodges eggs in flesh. *Chapman.*

BLOW, blō. *n. s.* [blopan, Sax.] Bloom. *Tatler.*

*To* BLOW §, blō. *v. n.* pret. *blew*; particip. pass. *blown.* [blapan, Sax.] To make a current of air. *Ecclus Dryden.* To pant. *Shak.* To breathe. *L'Estrange.* To sound with being blown. *Milton.* To sound. *Joshua.*—*To blow over.* To pass away without effect. *Bacon.* *To blow up.* To fly into the air by the force of gun-powder. *Tatler.*

*To* BLOW, blō. *v. a.* To drive by the wind. *Shak.* To inflame with wind. *Isaiah.* To swell. *Shak.* To

form into shape by the breath. *Boyle.* To sound wind musick. *Jeremiah.* To warm with the breath. *Shak.* To spread by report. *Dryden.*—*To blow out.* To extinguish by wind. *Shak.* *To blow up.* To raise, or swell with breath; to inflate; to burst with gunpowder. *Shak.* *To blow up.* To kindle. *Dryden.* *To blow up.* To move by *afflatus*. *Addison.* *To blow upon.* To make stale. *Addison.*

*To* BLOW §, blō. *v. n.* To bloom. *Milton.*

*To* BLOW, blō. *v. a.* To cause to blossom. *B. Jonson.*

BLO'WER, blō'-ûr. *n. s.* A melter of tin. *Carew.* That which draws up the fire in a stove or chimney.

BLO'WING, blō'-ĭng. *n. s.* The act of blowing; as, the *blowing* of the wind.

BLOWN, blōne. The *participle passive* of *blow*. *Sidney.*

BLO'WBALL*, blō'-bâwl. *n. s.* The herb dandelion in seed. *B. Jonson.*

BLO'WPIPE*, blō'-pīpe. *n. s.* A tube used by various artificers.

BLO'WPOINT, blō'-pŏĭnt. *n. s.* A child's play. *Donne.*

BLOWTH, blōth. *n. s.* Bloom. *Raleigh.*

BLOWZE, blŏûze. 323. *n. s.* A ruddy, fat-faced wench. *Bp. Hall.*

BLO'WZY, blŏû'-zė. *a.* Sun-burnt; high coloured.

*To* BLUB*, blŭb. *v. a.* [See BLEB.] To swell. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

BLU'BBER §, blŭb'-bûr. *n. s.* The fat of whales.

BLU'BBER*, blŭb'-bûr. *n. s.* The sea-nettle.

*To* BLU'BBER, blŭb'-bûr. *v. n.* To weep in such a manner as to swell the cheeks. *Shakspeare.*

*To* BLU'BBER, blŭb'-bûr. *v. a.* To swell the cheeks with weeping. *Sidney.*

BLU'BBERED, blŭb'-bûr'd. *particip. a.* Swelled. *Dryden.*

BLU'DGEON, blŭd'-jŭn. 259. *n. s.* A short stick, with one end loaded, used as an offensive weapon.

BLUE §, blū. 335. *a.* [blæp, Sax.] One of the seven original colours. *Shakspeare.*

BLU'EBOTTLE, blū'-bŏt-tl. *n.* . A flower of the bell shape. *Ray.* A fly with a large blue belly. *Prior.*

BLUE-EYED, blū'-īde. *a.* Having blue eyes. *Crashaw.*

BLUE-HAIRED, blū'-hâr'd. *a.* Having blue hair. *Milton.*

BLU'ELY, blū'-lė. *ad.* With a blue colour. *More.*

BLU'ENESS, blū'-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of being blue. *Boyle.* The livid appearance of a wound. *Proverbs.*

BLUE-VEINED*, blū'-vān'd. *a.* Having blue streaks or veins. *Shakspeare.*

BLUFF, blŭf. *a.* Big. *Dryden.* Obtuse. *Atkins.*

BLU'FFNESS*, blŭf'-nĕs. *n. s.* Surliness; bloatedness. *The World.*

BLU'ISH, blū'-ĭsh. *a.* Blue in a small degree. *Shak.*

BLU'ISHNESS, blū'-ĭsh-nĕs. *n. s.* A small degree of blue colour. *Boyle.*

*To* BLU'NDER §, blŭn'-dûr. 98. *v. n.* [*blunderen*, Dutch.] To mistake grossly. *South.* To flounder. *Pope.*

*To* BLU'NDER, blŭn'-dûr. *v. a.* To mix foolishly. *Stillingfleet.* To make to blunder. *Ditton.*

BLU'NDER, blŭn'-dûr. *n. s.* A gross mistake. *Addison.*

BLU'NDERBUSS, blŭn'-dûr-bŭs. *n. s.* A gun that is discharged with many bullets. *Dryden.*

BLU'NDERER, blŭn'-dûr-ûr. *n. s.* A man that commits blunders. *Watts.*

BLU'NDERHEAD, blŭn'-dûr-hĕd. *n. s.* A stupid fellow. *L'Estrange.*

BLU'NDERINGLY*, blŭn'-dûr-ĭng-lė. *ad.* In a blundering manner. *Lewis.*

BLUNT §, blŭnt. *a.* Dull on the edge. *Sidney.* Dull in understanding. *Shakspeare.* Rough; not civil. *Bacon.* Abrupt. *Bacon.*

*To* BLUNT, blŭnt. *v. a.* To dull the edge or point. *Dryden.* To repress. *Shakspeare.*

BLU'NTING*, blŭnt'-ĭng. *n. s.* Restraint. *Bp. Taylor.*

BLU'NTLY, blŭnt'-lė. *ad.* In a blunt manner; coarsely. *Shakspeare*

BLU'NTNESS, blŭnt'-nĕs. *n. s.* Want of edge. *Suckling.* Coarseness. *Sidney.*

BLU'NTWITTED, blŭnt'-wĭt-tĕd. *a.* Dull; stupid *Shakspeare.*

BLUR §, blûr. *n. s.* [*borra*, Span.] A blot; a stain. *South.*

*To* BLUR, blûr. *v. a.* To blot. *Shakspeare.* To stain. *Hudibras.*

*To* BLURT, blûrt. *v. a.* To speak inadvertently. *Shak.*

*To* BLUSH §, blŭsh. *v. n.* [*blosen*, Dutch.] To betray shame or confusion, by a red colour on the cheek or forehead. *Shak.* To carry a red colour. *Shak.*

*To* BLUSH, blŭsh. *v. a.* To make red. *Shakspeare*

BLUSH, blŭsh. *n. s.* The colour in the cheeks raised by shame or confusion. *Pope.* A red or purple colour. Sudden appearance; as, first *blush*. *Locke.* Resemblance.

BLU'SHET*, blŭsh'-ĕt. *n. s.* A young modest girl. *B. Jonson.*

BLU'SHFUL*, blŭsh'-fûl. *a.* Full of blushes. *Thoms.*

BLU'SHING*, blŭsh'-ĭng. *n. s.* The appearance of colour. *Bp. Taylor.*

BLU'SHLESS*, blŭsh'-lĕs. *a.* Without a blush; impudent. *Sandys.*

BLU'SHY, blŭsh'-ė. *a.* Having the colour of a blush. *Bacon.*

*To* BLU'STER §, blŭs'-tûr. *v. n.* [supposed from *blast*.] To roar as a storm. *Spenser.* To bully. *Dryden.*

*To* BLU'STER*, blŭs'-tûr. *v. a.* To blow down. *Seasonable Sermon.*

BLU'STER, blŭs'-tûr. *n. s.* Roar of storms. *Shak.* Noise. *Swift.* Turbulence. *Shakspeare.* Boast. *L'Estrange.*

BLU'STERER, blŭs'-tûr-ûr. *n. s.* A swaggerer. *Shakspeare.*

BLU'STERING*, blŭs'-tûr-ĭng. *n. s.* Tumult; noise. *South.*

BLU'STEROUS, blŭs'-tĕr-ŭs. *a.* Tumultuous. *Shak.*

*B-MI. n. s.* A note in musick. *Shakspeare.*

BO, bō. *interj.* A word of terrour. *Temple.*

BO'AR §, bōre. 295. *n. s.* [bap, Sax.] The male swine. *Shakspeare.*

BO'AR-SPEAR, bōre'-spēre. *n. s.* A spear used in hunting the boar. *Spenser.*

BOARD §, bōrd. *n. s.* [bopb, Sax.] A piece of wood of more length and breadth than thickness. *Raleigh.* A table. *Spenser.* Entertainment. *Dryden.* A table at which a council or court is held. *Clarendon.* An assembly seated at a table; a court of jurisdiction. *Bacon.* The deck of a ship. *Dryden.*

*To* BOARD, bōrd. *v. a.* To enter a ship by force. *Shakspeare.* To attack; to accost. *Spenser.* To lay with boards. *Moxon.*

*To* BOARD, bōrd. *v. n.* To live in a house at a certain rate for eating. *Herbert.*

*To* BOARD, bōrd. *v. a.* To place as a boarder in another's house.

BO'ARDABLE*, bōrd'-â-bl. *a.* Approachable. *Sherwood.*

BOARD-WAGES, bōrd-wā'-jĭz. 99. *n. s.* Wages allowed to servants to keep themselves in victuals. *Dryden.*

BO'ARDER, bōr'-dûr. *n. s.* One that eats with another at a settled rate. *Sherwood.*

BO'ARDING-SCHOOL, bōrd'-ĭng-skōōl. *n. s.* A school where the scholars live with the teacher *Swift.*

BO'ARISH, bōre'-ĭsh. *a.* Swinish; brutal. *Shakspeare.*

*To* BOAST §, bōst. *v. n.* [*bostio*, Welsh.] To brag *Milton.* To talk ostentatiously. 1 *Cor.* To exalt one's self. *Ezekiel.*

*To* BOAST, bōst. *v. a.* To brag of. 2 *Cor.* vii. To magnify; to exalt. *Psalm* xlix.

BOAST, bōst. *n. s.* An expression of ostentation. *Rom.* ii. A cause of boasting. *Pope.*

BO'ASTER, bōst'-ûr. *n. s.* A bragger. *Boyle.*

BO'ASTFUL, bōst'-fûl. *a.* Ostentatious. *Shakspeare*

BO'ASTING*, bōst'-ĭng. *n. s.* An expression of ostentation. *St. James*, iv.

BO'ASTINGLY, bōst'-ĭng-lė. *ad.* Ostentatiously *Decay of Piety.*

BO'ASTIVE*, bōst'-ĭv. *a.* Presumptuous. *Shenstone.*

BO'ASTLESS*, bŏst'-lĕs. *a.* Without ostentation. *Thomson.*

BOAT §, bŏte. 295. *n. s.* [bat, Sax.] A vessel to pass the water in. *Raleigh.* A ship of a small size.

BOA'TION, bŏ-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*boare*, Lat.] Roar; noise. *Derham.*

BO'ATMAN, BO'ATSMAN, bŏte'-măn. 88. *n. s.* He that manages a boat. *Dryden. Prior.*

BO'ATSWAIN, bŏ'-sn. *n. s.* [batꝑpan, Sax.] An officer on board a ship, who has charge of her rigging and long-boat; and calls out the several gangs, &c. *Harris.*

☞ This word is universally pronounced in common conversation as it is here marked: but in reading it would savour somewhat of vulgarity to contract it to a sound so very unlike the orthography. It would be advisable, therefore, in those who are not of the naval profession, where it is technical, to pronounce this word, when they read it, distinctly as it is written. *W.*

*To* BOB §, bŏb. *v. a.* To cut. *Robinson.* To beat. *Sir T. Elyot.* To cheat. *Shak.* To touch gently.

*To* BOB, bŏb. *v. n.* To play backward and forward. *Shak. Dryden.* To *bob* for fish, a term in angling. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

BOB, bŏb. *n. s.* Something that hangs so as to play loosely. *Dryden.* The words repeated at the end of a stanza. *L'Estrange.* A blow. *Ascham.* A term in ringing. A worm used for a bait in angling. *Walton.* A bobwig. *Shenstone.*

BOB §*, bŏb. *n. s.* A sneering joke. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

BOBA'NCE*, bŏ-bănse'. *n. s.* [Fr.] Boasting. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

BO'BBIN, bŏb'-bĭn. *n. s.* [*bobine*, Fr.] A small pin of wood used in lace-making. *Milton.*

BO'BBINWORK, bŏb -bĭn-wŭrk. *n. s.* Work woven with bobbins. *Grew.*

BO'BCHERRY, bŏb'-tshĕr-rè. *n. s.* A play among children, in which the cherry is hung so as to bob against the mouth. *Arbuthnot.*

BO'BTAIL, bŏb'-tāle. *n. s.* Cut tail. *Shakspeare.*

BO'BTAILED, bŏb'-tāl'd. 359. *a.* Having a tail cut, or short. *L'Estrange.*

BOBW'IG, bŏb'-wĭg. *n. s.* A short wig. *Spectator.*

BO'CASINE, bŏk'-ă-sĭn. *n. s.* [*boccasin*, Fr.] A kind of fine buckram, resembling taffeta; calamanco. *Cotgrave.*

BO'CKELET, BO'CKERET, bŏk'-ĕ-lĕt. *n. s.* A kind of long-winged hawk. *Dict.*

*To* BODE §, bŏde. *v. a.* [bodian, Sax.] To portend. *Shakspeare.*

*To* BODE, bŏde. *v. n.* To be an omen. *Dryden.*

BODE, bŏde. *n. s.* An omen. *Chaucer.* Delay or stop. *Chaucer.*

BO'DEMENT, bŏde'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Portent; omen. *Shakspeare.*

*To* BODGE §, bŏdje. *v. n.* To boggle; to stop. *Shakspeare.*

BODGE*, bŏdje. *n. s.* A botch. *Whitlock.*

BO'DICE, bŏd'-dĭs. 142. *n. s.* Stays. *Prior.*

BO'DIED*, bŏd'-dĭd. *a.* Having a body. *Shakspeare.*

BO'DILESS, bŏd'-dè-lĕs. *a.* Incorporeal. *Davies.*

BO'DILINESS*, bŏd'-dè-lè-nĕs. *n. s.* Corporality. *Minsheu.*

BO'DILY, bŏd'-dè-lè. *a.* Corporeal. *South.* Relating to the body. *Hooker.* Real; actual. *Shak.*

BO'DILY, bŏd'-dè-lè. *ad.* Corporeally. *Watts.*

BO'DING*, bŏde'-ĭng. *n. s.* Omen. *Bp. Ward.*

BO'DKIN, bŏd'-kĭn. *n. s.* [*boddiken*, or small body.] A dagger. *Chaucer.* An instrument used to bore holes. *Sidney.* An instrument to draw a thread through a loop. *Pope.* An instrument to dress the hair. *Pope.* Cloth of silk and gold thread. *B. Jonson.*

BO'DY §, bŏd'-dè. *n. s.* [boꝺiȝ, Sax.] The material substance of an animal. 1 *Sam.* xxxi. Matter: opposed to spirit. A person. *Hooker.* Reality. *Coloss.* ii. A collective mass. *Hooker.* The main army. *Clarendon.* A corporation. *Swift.* The main part; the bulk. *Raleigh.* A substance. *Boyle.* [In geometry.] Any solid figure. A pandect; a general collection. Strength; as, wine of a good *body.*

BO'DY-CLOTHES, bŏd'-dè-klōze. *n. s.* Clothing for horses, that are dieted.

BO'DY-GUARD*, bŏd'-dè-gărd. *n. s.* Properly, the life-guards; figuratively, security. *Bp. Porteus.*

*To* BO'DY, bŏd'-dè. *v. a.* To produce in some form *Shakspeare.*

BOG §, bŏg, *n. s.* [*bog*, Irish, soft.] A marsh; a morass. *Shakspeare.*

*To* BOG*, bŏg. *v. a.* To whelm as in mud or mire *B. Jonson.*

BOG-LAND*, bŏg'-lănd. *a.* Living in a boggy country. *Dryden.*

BOG-TROTTER, bŏg'-trŏt-tŭr. *n. s.* One that lives in a boggy country.

BO'GLE §*, or BO'GGLE §*, bŏg'-gl. *n. s.* [*bwg*, Celt. a goblin.] A bugbear; a spectre.

*To* BO'GGLE, bŏg'-gl. 405. *v. n.* To start. *Shak.* To hesitate. *Hudibras.* To dissemble. *Howell.*

BO'GGLER, bŏg'-glŭr. *n. s.* A doubter. *Shakspeare.*

BO'GGLISH*, bŏg'-glĭsh. *a.* Doubtful. *Bp. Taylor.*

BO'GGY, bŏg'-gè. 183. *a.* Marshy; swampy. *Milton.*

BO'GHOUSE, bŏg'-hŏŭse. *n. s.* A house of office.

BOHE'A, bō-hē'. *n. s.* A species of tea. *Woodward.*

*To* BOIL §, bŏĭl. 299. *v. n.* [*bullio*, Lat.] To be agitated by heat. *Chapman.* To be hot. *Dryden.* To move like boiling water. *Gay.* To cook by boiling. *Swift.*

*To* BOIL, bŏĭl. *v. a.* To heat by putting into boiling water. *Bacon.*

BOIL. See BILE.

BO'ILER, bŏĭl'-ŭr. *n. s.* The vessel in which any thing is boiled. *Woodward.*

BO'ILERY, bŏĭl'-ĕr-rè. *n. s.* A place at the salt-works where the salt is boiled.

BO'ILING*, bŏĭl'-ĭng. *n. s.* Ebullition.

BO'ISTEROUS §, bŏĭs'-tĕr-ŭs. *a.* [*bwyst*, *twystus*, Welsh.] Violent; loud. *Shak.* Turbulent. *Shak.* Unwieldy. *Spenser.* Violent. *Natural History.*

BO'ISTEROUSLY, bŏĭs'-tĕr-ŭs-lè. *ad.* Violently; tumultuously. *Shakspeare.*

BO'ISTEROUSNESS, bŏĭs'-tĕr-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Turbulence. *More.*

BO'LARY, bō'-lă-rè. *a.* Partaking of the nature of bole, or clay. *Brown.*

BOLD §, bōld. *a.* [balꝺ, Sax.] Daring; brave. *Proverbs*, xxviii. Executed with spirit. *Addison.* Confident. 1 *Thes.* ii. Impudent. *Ecclus.* vi. Licentious. *Cowley.* Striking to the eye. *Dryden.* Open; smooth. *Howell.*—*To make bold.* To take freedoms. *Shakspeare.*

*To* BOLD*, bōld. *v. a.* To bolden; to make bold *A. Hall. Ob. T.*

*To* BO'LDEN, bōld'-d'n. 103. *v. a.* To make bold. *Ascham.*

BO'LDFACE, bōld'-fāse. *n. s.* Impudence; sauciness; a term of reproach. *L'Estrange.*

BO'LDFACED, bōld'-fāste. *a.* Impudent. *Bp. Bramhall.*

BO'LDLY, bōld'-lè. *ad.* In a bold manner.

BO'LDNESS, bōld'-nĕs. *n. s.* Courage. *Sidney.* Exemption from caution. *Dryden.* Freedom. 2 *Cor.* vii. Confident trust in God. *Hooker.* Assurance. *Bacon.* Impudence. *Hooker.*

BOLE §, bōle. *n. s.* The body of a trunk of a tree *Chapman.* A kind of earth. A measure of corn containing six bushels. *Mortimer.*

*BO'LIS*, bō'-lĭs. *n. s.* [Lat.] A great fiery ball, swiftly hurried through the air, and generally drawing a tail after it. *Muschenbroeck.*

*To* BOLL §, bōle. *v. n.* [*bulna*, Goth.] To rise into a roundish form; to swell. *Exodus*, ix.

BOLL, bōle. 406. *n. s.* A round stalk or stem.

BO'LSTER §, bōle'-stŭr. *n. s.* [*bolster*, Goth.] Something laid on the bed to support the head. *Milton.* A pad, or quilt. *Swift.* A compress on a wound. *Wiseman.*

*To* BO'LSTER, bōle'-stŭr. *v. a.* To support the head with a bolster. To afford a bed to. *Shak.* To hold wounds together with a compress. *Sharp.* To support. *Hooker.*

BO'LSTERED*, bōle'-stûrd. *a.* Swelled out. *Tatler.*
BO'LSTERER*, bōle'-stûr-ûr. *n. s.* A supporter; a maintainer. *Bp. Bancroft.*
BO'LSTERING*, bōle'-stûr-ĭng. *n. s.* A prop; a support. *Bp. Taylor.*
BOLT §, bōlt. *n. s.* [*bollt*, Goth.] An arrow. *Shak.* Lightning; a thunderbolt. *Dryden. Bolt upright;* upright as an arrow. *Grew.* The bar of a door. *Shak.* An iron to fasten the legs. *Shak.* A sieve. *B. Jonson.*
*To* BOLT, bōlt. *v. a.* To shut with a bolt. *Dryden.* To blurt out precipitantly. *Milton.* To fasten, as a bolt, or pin; to pin. *B. Jonson.* To fetter. *Shak.* To sift with a sieve. *Spenser.* To examine by sifting. *Bacon.* To purify; to purge. *Shak.*
*To* BOLT, bōlt. *v. n.* To spring out with speed and suddenness. *Drayton.*
BOLT-ROPE, bōlt'-rōpe. *n. s.* The rope on which the sail of a ship is fastened. *Sea Dict.*
BO'LTER, bōl'-tûr. *n. s.* [*bulter*, old Fr.] A sieve. *Shakspeare.* A kind of net. *Carew.*
*To* BO'LTER*, bōl'-tûr. *v. a.* To besmear. *Shak.*
BO'LTHEAD, bōlt'-hĕd. *n. s.* A long, strait-necked, glass vessel, for chymical distillations. *Boyle.*
BO'LTING-HOUSE, bōlt'-ĭng-hŏûse. *n. s.* The place where meal is sifted. *Dennis.*
BO'LTING-HUTCH*, bōlt'-ĭng-hŭtsh. *n. s.* The tub for the bolted meal. *Shakspeare.*
BO'LTING-TUB*, bōlt'-ĭng-tŭb. *n. s.* A tub to sift meal in. *B. Jonson.*
BO'LTSPRIT, or BO'WSPRIT, bō'-sprĭt. *n. s.* A mast running out at the head of a ship, not standing upright, but aslope. *Sea Dict.*
BO'LUS, bō'-lŭs. *n. s.* [*βώλος.*] A form of medicine, resembling, but larger than pills. *Wiseman.*
BOMB §, bŭm. 165. *n. s.* [*bomme*, Teut.] A loud noise. *Bacon.* A hollow iron ball, or shell, filled with gunpowder, and furnished with a vent for a fusee, or wooden tube, filled with combustible matter; to be thrown out from a mortar. *Chambers.* The stroke upon a bell, called the *bome* of the bell.

☞ I do not hesitate to follow Dr. Kenrick and Mr. Nares, in this word, and all its compounds, in giving the *o* its fourth sound, equivalent to the second sound of *u*, though contrary to Mr. Sheridan's pronunciation, which makes it rhyme with *Tom*, *from*, &c. Dr. Johnson's derivation of the verb to *bump*, from the same origin as *bomb*, makes the pronunciation I have given more agreeable to analogy. *W.*

*To* BOMB*, bŭm. *v. n.* To sound. *B. Jonson.*
*To* BOMB, bŭm. *v. a.* To bombard. *Prior.*
BOMB-CHEST, bŭm'-tshĕst. *n. s.* A chest filled usually with bombs, placed under ground, to blow it up in the air. *Chambers.*
BOMB-KETCH, bŭm'-kĕtsh. } *n. s.* A kind of ship,
BOMB-VESSEL, bŭm'-vĕs-sĕl. } strongly built, to bear the shock of a mortar, when bombs are to be fired. *Addison.*
BO'MBARD, bŭm'-bârd. *n. s.* [*bombarda*, Lat.] A great gun. *Knolles.* A barrel. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*
*To* BOMBA'RD, bŭm-bârd'. *v. a.* To attack with bombs. *Addison.*
BOMBARDI'ER, bŭm-bâr-dēēr'. 275. *n. s.* The engineer who shoots bombs. *Tatler.*
BOMBA'RDMENT, bŭm-bârd'-mĕnt. *n. s.* An attack by throwing bombs. *Addison.*
BOMBASI'N, bŭm-bā-zēēn'. *n. s.* [*bombycinus*, Lat.] A slight silken stuff, for mourning. *Sir T. Herbert.*
BO'MBAST §, bŭm'-băst. *n. s.* A stuff of soft loose texture, used to swell the garment. *Shak.* Fustian; big words, without meaning. *Donne.*
BO'MBAST, bŭm-băst'. *a.* High sounding. *Shak.*
*To* BOMBA'ST*, bŭm-băst'. *v. a.* To inflate. *Bp. Hall.*
BOMBA'STICK*, bŭm-băs'-tĭk. *a.* Of great sound with little meaning. *Shaftesbury.*
BOMBA'STRY*, bŭm-băs'-trē. *n. s.* Swelling words without much meaning; fustian. *Swift.*
BOMBILA'TION, bŭm-bē-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*bombilo*, Lat.] Sound; noise. *Brown.*
BOMBY'CINOUS, bŭm-bĭs'-sē-nŭs. *a.* [*bombucinus*, Lat.] Made of silk. *Coles.*
BO'MBYX*, bŭm'-bĭks. *n. s.* [*βομβυξ.*] The silk worm.
*BONA FIDE**, bō'-nâ-fī'-dē. [Lat.] Really; truly.
*BONA ROBA*, bō-nâ-rō'-bâ. *n. s.* [*buona roba*, Ital.] A showy wanton. *Shakspeare.*
BONA'JR*, bō-nâre'. *a.* [*bonnaire*, Fr.] Complaisant; yielding. *Salisbury Manual. Ob. T.*
*BONA'SUS*, bō-nā'-sŭs. *n. s.* A kind of buffalo.
BO'NCHIEF*, bŏn'-tshĭf. *n. s.* [*bon chef*, Fr.] Good consequence. *Thorpe.*
*BONCHRE'TIEN*, bŏn-krĕt'-tshēēn. *n. s.* [Fr.] A species of pear, so called. *Howell.*
BOND §, bŏnd. *n. s.* [bonb, Sax.] Cord or chain. *Shak.* Ligament. *Locke.* Union. *Mortimer.* [In the plural.] Chains; imprisonment. *Acts* xxiii Cement of union. *Shak.* A writing of obligation to pay a sum, or perform a contract. *Shak.* Obligation. *Shakspeare.*
BOND, bŏnd. *a.* Captive. 1 *Cor.*
BO'NDAGE, bŏn'-dăje. 90. *n. s.* Captivity. *Sidney.* Obligation. *Pope.*
BO'NDMAID, bŏnd'-māde. *n. s.* A woman slave *Shakspeare.*
BO'NDMAN, bŏnd'-măn. } 88. *n. s.* A man slave.
BO'NDSMAN, bŏndz'-măn. } *Hooker.*
BO'NDSERVANT, bŏnd'-sĕr-vănt. *n. s.* A slave. *Leviticus*, xxv.
BO'NDSERVICE, bŏnd'-sĕr-vĭs. *n. s.* Slavery. 2 *Kings*, ix.
BO'NDSLAVE, bŏnd'-slāve. *n. s.* A man in slavery. *Sidney.*
BO'NDSMAN, bŏndz'-măn. 88. *n. s.* A slave. *Derham.* A person giving security for another.
BO'NDSWOMAN, bŏndz'-wŭm-ŭn. *n. s.* A woman slave. *B. Jonson.*
BO'NDWOMAN*, bŏnd'-wŭm-ŭn. *n. s.* She who is a slave. *Galatians.*
BONE §, bōne. *n. s.* [ban, Sax.] The solid parts of the body of an animal. *Quincy.* A fragment of meat. *Dryden.—To be upon the bones.* To attack. *L'Estrange. To make no bones.* To make no scruple *Bp. Hall. Bones.* A sort of *bobbins*, for weaving bonelace. *Shakspeare. Bones.* Dice. *Dryden.*
*To* BONE, bōne. *v. a.* To take out the bones from the flesh.
BONE-ACHE*, bōne'-āke. *n. s.* Pain in the bones. *Shakspeare.*
BO'NED*, bōn'd. *a.* Bony; large. *Dryden.*
BO'NELACE, bōne-lāse'. *n. s.* [from *bone* and *lace*; the bobbins with which lace is woven, being frequently made of bones.] Flaxen lace. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*
BO'NELESS, bōne'-lĕs. *a.* Wanting bones. *Shakspeare.*
*To* BO'NESET, bōne'-sĕt. *v. n.* To restore a bone out of joint to its place; or join a bone broken to the other part. *Wiseman.*
BO'NESETTER, bōne'-sĕt-tûr. *n. s.* One who professes the art of restoring broken or luxated bones. *Denham.*
BONE'TTA*, bō-nĕt'-tâ. *n. s.* A sea fish. *Sir T. Herbert.*
BO'NFIRE, bŏn'-fīre. *n. s.* [*bon* and *fire*, Fr.] A fire made for some publick cause of triumph. *Spenser.*

☞ Mr. Sheridan pronounces this word *bonefire*; Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, and W. Johnston, make the first syllable rhyme with *don*; and though in the first edition of this Dictionary I made it rhyme with *tun*, I now prefer the sound rhyming with *don*. *W.*

BO'NGRACE, bŭn'-grās. *n. s.* [*bonne grace*, Fr.] A forehead-cloth, or covering for the forehead. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*
*To* BO'NIFY*, bŏn'-nē-fī. *v. a.* [*bonifier*, old Fr.] To convert into good. *Cudworth.*
BO'NITY*, bŏn'-ē-tē. *n. s.* Goodness. *Ob. T.*
*BON MOT**, bŏn-mō'. [Fr.] A jest; a witty reply.
BO'NNET §, bŏn'-nĭt. 99. *n. s.* A covering for the head. *Shak.* [In fortification.] A kind of little ravelin.
BO'NNETS, bŏn'-nĭts. *n. s.* [In the sea language.]

Small sails set on the courses on the mizen, mainsail, and foresail. *Chambers.*

*To* BO'NNET*, bŏn'-nĭt. *v. n.* To pull off the bonnet; to make obeisance. *Shakspeare.*

BO'NNIBEL*, bŏn'-nè-bĕl. *n. s.* [*bonne* and *belle*, Fr.] A handsome girl. *Spenser.*

BO'NNILASS*, bŏn'-nè-lăs. *n. s.* A beautiful maid. *Spenser.*

BO'NNILY, bŏn'-nè-lè. *ad.* Gayly; handsomely.

BO'NNINESS, bŏn'-nè-nĕs. *n. s.* Gayety; handsomeness; plumpness.

BO'NNY §, bŏn'-nè. *a.* [*bonne*, Fr.] Handsome. *Shak.* Gay; merry. *Shakspeare.* Generally used in conversation for *plump.*

BONNY-CLABBER, bŏn'-nè-klăb'-bŭr. *n. s.* [*baine*, milk, and *clabar*, mire, Irish.] Sour buttermilk. *B. Jonson.*

BO'NY, bō'-nè. *a.* Consisting of bones. *Donne.* Full of bones. Strong. *Thomson.*

*BO'NZES*, bŏn'-zĕz. *n. s.* Priests of Japan, Tonquin, and China. *Sir T. Herbert.*

BO'OBY, bōō'-bè. *n. s.* [*bube*, Germ.] A dull, stupid fellow. *Prior.* A bird so called. *Sir T. Herbert.*

BOOK §, bŏŏk. [bŭk, *Perry* and *Jones.*] *n. s.* [boc, Sax.] A volume in which we read or write. *Shak.* A particular part of a work *Burnet.* A trader's account of debts. *Shak.—In books.* In kind remembrance. *Addison. Without book.* By memory. *Hooker.*

*To* BOOK, bŏŏk. *v. a.* To register in a book. *Shak.* To have a knowledge of books. *Gower.*

BOOK-KEEPER*, bŏŏk'-kēēp-ŭr. *n. s.* The keeper of a book of accounts.

BOOK-KEEPING, bŏŏk'-kēēp-ĭng. *n. s.* The art of keeping accounts. *Harris.*

BO'OKBINDER, bŏŏk'-bĭn-dŭr. *n. s.* A man whose profession it is to bind books. *Bale.*

BO'OKCASE*, bŏŏk'-kāse. *n. s.* A case for holding books.

BO'OKFUL, bŏŏk'-fŭl. *a.* Full of notions gleaned from books. *Pope.*

BO'OKISH, bŏŏk'-ĭsh. *a.* Given to books. *Shak.*

BO'OKISHLY*, bŏŏk'-ĭsh-lè. *ad.* In a way devoted to books. *Thurlow.*

BO'OKISHNESS, bŏŏk'-ĭsh-nĕs. *n. s.* Much application to books. *Whitlock.*

BO'OKLAND*, bŏŏk'-lănd. *n. s.* [boclanb, Sax.] The same as free socage lands. *Blackstone.*

BO'OKLEARNED, bŏŏk'-lĕrn-ĕd. *a.* Versed in books. *Dryden.*

BO'OKLEARNING, bŏŏk'-lĕrn-ĭng. *n. s.* Skill in literature. *Sidney.*

BO'OKLESS*, bŏŏk'-lĕs. *a.* Not given to books. *Shenstone.*

BO'OKMAKING*, bŏŏk'-mā-kĭng. *n. s.* The art of making books.

BO'OKMAN, bŏŏk'-măn. 88. *n. s.* Given to the study of books. *Shakspeare.*

BO'OKMATE, bŏŏk'-māte. *n. s.* School-fellow. *Shakspeare.*

BO'OKOATH*, bŏŏk'-ōth. *n. s.* The oath made on the book. *Shakspeare.*

BO'OKSELLER, bŏŏk'-sĕl-lŭr. *n. s.* He whose profession it is to sell books. *Walton.*

BO'OKWORM, bŏŏk'-wŭrm. *n. s.* A worm that eats holes in books. *Guardian.* A student too closely given to books. *Pope.*

BOOM §, bŏŏm. *n. s.* [*boom*, Dutch, a tree.] A long pole used to spread out the clue of the studding sail. A pole set up as a mark to show the sailors how to steer. *Sea Dictionary.* A bar of wood laid across a harbour. *Dryden.*

*To* BOOM, bŏŏm. *v. n.* To rush with violence. *Dict.* To swell and fall together. *Young.*

BO'OMKIN*. See BUMKIN.

BOON, bŏŏn. *n. s.* [bene, Sax.] A gift; a grant. *Shakspeare.*

BOON, bŏŏn. *a.* [*bon*, Fr.] Gay; merry. *Milton.* Kind; bountiful. *Milton.*

BOOR §, bŏŏr. *n. s.* [*beer*, Dutch.] A lout; a clown. *Temple.*

BO'ORISH, bŏŏr'-ĭsh. *a.* Clownish; rustick. *Shak.*

BO'ORISHLY, bŏŏr'-ĭsh-lè. *ad.* In a boorish manner.

BO'ORISHNESS, bŏŏr'-ĭsh-nĕs. *n. s.* Clownishness; rusticity.

BOOSE, bŏŏse. *n. s.* [boɿ3, Sax.] A stall for a cow or an ox.

*To* BOOT §, bŏŏt. *v. a.* [*botjan*, Goth.] To profit. *Hooker.* To enrich. *Shakspeare.*

BOOT §, bŏŏt. *n. s.* Profit; gain. *Shak.* *To boot.* Over and above. *Shakspeare. Booty*, or plunder. *Shakspeare.*

BOOT, bŏŏt. *n. s.* [*bottas*, Armorick.] A covering for the leg, used by horsemen. *Shak.* A kind of rack for the leg, formerly used in Scotland for torturing criminals. *Burnet.*

BOOT *of a Coach.* The space between the coach man and the coach. *Sir H. Wotton.*

*To* BOOT, bŏŏt. *v. a.* To put on boots. *Shak.*

BOOT-CATCHER, bŏŏt'-kĕtsh-ŭr. *n. s.* The person whose business at an inn is to pull off the boots of passengers. *Swift.*

BOOT-HOSE, bŏŏt'-hōze. *n. s.* Stockings to serve for boots. *Shakspeare.*

BOOT-TREE, bŏŏt'-trēē. *n. s.* Two pieces of wood, shaped like a leg, to be driven into boots, for stretching and widening them.

BO'OTED, bŏŏt'-ĕd. *a.* In boots. *B. Jonson.*

BOOTH §, bŏŏth. *n. s.* [*boed*, Dutch.] A temporary house built of boards. *Camden.*

BO'OTLESS, bŏŏt'-lĕs. *a.* [boɔleaɾ, Sax.] Useless *Spenser.* Without success. *Shakspeare.*

BO'OTLESSLY*, bŏŏt'-lĕs-lè. *ad.* Uselessly. *Fan shawe.*

BO'OTY, bŏŏt'-è. *n. s.* [*buyt*, Dutch.] Plunder *Milton.* Things gotten by robbery. *Shak.* *To play booty.* To play dishonestly. *L'Estrange.*

BOPE'EP, bō-pēēp'. *n. s.* The act of looking out, and drawing back as if frighted, in order to fright some other. *Shakspeare.*

BO'RABLE, bō'-rā-bl. *a.* That may be bored.

*BORA'CHIO*, bō-rā'-tshō. *n. s.* [*borracho*, Span.] A bottle, or cask. *Dryden.*

BO'RAGE, bŭr'-ĭdje. 90, 165. *n. s.* [*borago*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

*BO'RAMEZ*, bŏr'-ā-mĕz. *n. s.* The Scythian lamb. *Brown.*

*BO'RAX*, bō'-răks. *n. s.* [*borax*, Lat.] An artificial salt, prepared from sal ammoniac, nitre, calcined tartar, sea salt, and alum, dissolved in wine. *Quincy.*

BO'RBORYGM*, bŏr'-bō-rĭm. *n. s.* [βορβορύγμος.] A term in medicine, for a rumbling noise in the guts. *Glos. Anglic. Nov.*

BO'RDAGE*. See BORD-LANDS.

BORD-HALFPENNY*. *n. s.* Money paid for setting up *boards* or a stall in a fair or market. *Burn.*

BORD-LANDS*. *n. s.* Demesnes formerly appropriated by the owners of lands, for the maintenance of their *bord* or table. *Cowel.*

BO'RDEL §, bŏr'-dĕl. } *n. s.* [*bordeel*, Teut.] A
BO'RDELLO, bŏr-dĕl'-lō. } brothel. *B. Jonson.*

BO'RDELLER*, bŏr'-dĕl-ŭr. *n. s.* The keeper of a brothel. *Gower. Ob. T.*

BO'RDER §, bŏr'-dŭr. 98. *n. s.* [*bord*, Germ.] The outer part or edge. *Bacon.* The march or edge of a country. *Spenser.* The outer part of a garment. A bank raised round a garden. *Spenser.*

*To* BO'RDER, bŏr'-dŭr. *v. n.* To confine upon. *Knolles.* To approach nearly to. *Tillotson.*

*To* BO'RDER, bŏr'-dŭr. *v. a.* To adorn with a border. *Warton.* To reach; to touch. *Raleigh.* To keep within bounds. *Shakspeare.*

BO'RDERER, bŏr'-dŭr-ŭr. 555. *n. s.* He that dwells on the borders. *Shak.* He that approaches near. *B. Jonson.*

BO'RDRAGING*, bŏrd'-rā-jĭng. *n. s.* An incursion on the borders of a country. *Spenser.*

*To* BORE §, bōre. *v. a.* [boɾian, Sax.] To pierce. *Shak.* To hollow. *Digby.* To make by piercing. *Ray.* To break through. *Gay.*

*To* BORE, bōre. *v. n.* To make a hole. *Wilkins.* To push forward towards a certain point. *Shak.*

*To* BORE, bōre. *v. n.* [With farriers.] Is when a horse carries his nose near the ground. *Dict.*

BORE, bōre. *n s* The hole made by boring. *Milton.* The instrument with which a hole is bored. *Moxon.* The size of any hole. *Boyle.*

BORE*, bōre. *n. s.* A tide swelling above another tide. *Burke.*

BORE, bōre. The *preterit* of *bear*. *Dryden.*

BO'REAL, bō'-rē-ăl. *a.* Northern. *Pope.*

*BO'REAS*, bō'-rē-ăs. *n. s.* [Lat.] The north wind. *Milton.*

BO'RECOLE*, bōre'-kōle. *n. s.* A species of cabbage.

BO'RÉE, bō-rēē'. *n. s.* A kind of dance. *Swift.*

BO'RER, bōre'-ŭr. *n. s.* A piercer. *Moxon.*

*To be* BORN, bŏrn. *v. n. pass.* To come into life. *Shak.* It is usually spoken with regard to circumstances; as, he was *born* a prince. *Dryden.*

BORNE, bŏrne. The *part. pass.* of *bear*. *Bacon.*

BO'ROUGH §, bŭr'-rō. 318, 390. *n. s.* [borhoe, Sax.] A town with a corporation. *Pope.*

BO'ROUGH *English*, bŭr'-rō-ĭng'-glĭsh. A customary descent of lands or tenements to the owner's youngest son; or, if the owner have no issue, to his youngest brother. *Cowel.*

BO'ROUGH-HOLDER*, bŭr'-rō-hōld-ŭr. *n. s.* A headborough.

BO'RREL, bŏr'-rĭl. *a.* [burne, Sax.] Rustick; rude. *Spenser. Ob. T.*

*To* BO'RROW §, bŏr'-rō. *v. a.* [borgian, Sax.] To take from another upon credit. *Shak.* To ask of another something for a time. 2 *Kings*, iv. To take something of another. *Shak.* To use as one's own. *Dryden.* To relieve. *Hawkins.*

BO'RROW, bŏr'-rō. *n. s.* The thing borrowed. *Shakspeare.* A pledge; a surety. *Spenser.*

BO'RROWER, bŏr'-rō-ŭr. *n. s.* He that borrows. *Sidney.* He that takes what is another's, and uses it as his own. *Pope.*

BO'RROWING*, bĕr'-rō-ĭng. *n. s.* The act of borrowing. *Shakspeare.*

BO'RSHOLDER*, bŏrs'-hōld-ŭr. *n. s.* The tithing man. *Spenser.*

BO'SCAGE, bŏs'-kāje. 90. *n. s.* [*boscage*, Fr.] Wood. *Bacon.* The representation of woods. *Wotton.*

BOSH*, bŏsh. *n. s.* Outline; figure. *Student*, ii.

BO'SKY, bŏs'-kē. *a.* [*bosque*, Fr.] Woody. *Shak.*

BO'SOM §, bŏŏ'-zŭm. *n. s.* [bopme, Sax.] The embrace of the arms holding any thing to the breast. The breast; the heart. *Shak.* The dress that covers the breast. *Exodus*, iv. Enclosure; embrace. *Hooker.* The breast, as the seat of the passions. *Eccles.* vii. The breast, as the seat of tenderness. *Lamentations*, ii. The breast, as the receptacle of secrets. *Job*, xxxi. Any receptacle close or secret; as, the *bosom* of the earth. The tender affections. *Shakspeare.* Inclination; desire. *Shakspeare.*

☞ This word is pronounced four ways, *bozum*, *buzzum*, and *boozam*, the *oo* like *u* in *bull*; and *boozum*, as *ou* in *bouse*. Sheridan and Scott adopt the third sound; Perry seems to mark the fourth; Dr. Kenrick has the second and fourth, but seems to prefer the former; and W. Johnston has the second; and that is, in my opinion, the most general: but the stage seems to have adopted the fourth sound, which has given it a currency among polite speakers, and makes it the most fashionable. Mr. Elphinstone, a nice observer, as well as a deep investigator, announces the second, but tells us that the third was the original pronunciation. *W.*

BO'SOM, in composition, implies intimacy; confidence; fondness; as, bosom-friend, &c.

*To* BO'SOM, bŏŏ'-zŭm. *v. a.* To enclose in the bosom. *Shak.* To conceal in privacy. *Milton.*

BO'SON, bō'-sn. 170, 103. *n. s.* Corrupted from *boatswain Dryden.*

BO'SQUE Γ*. See BUSKET.

BOSS §, bŏs. *n. s.* [*bosse*, Fr.] A stud. *L'Estrange.* The part rising in the midst of any thing. *Job*, xv. A thick body of any kind. *Moxon.*

BO'SSED*, bŏst. *a.* Studded. *Shakspeare.*

BO'SSAGE, bŏs'-sāje. 90. *n. s.* [In architecture.] Any stone that has a projecture. Rustick work, chiefly in the corners of edifices, and called rustick quoins. *Builder's Dict.*

BO'SSIVE*, bŏs'-sĭv. *a.* Crooked; deformed. *Osborne.*

BO'SSY*, bŏs'-sē. *a.* Prominent; studded. *Milton.*

BO'SVEL, bŏz'-vĕl. 433. *n. s.* A species of *crowfoot.*

BOTA'NICAL, bō-tăn'-ē-kăl. } *a.* Relating to herbs.
BOTA'NICK, bō-tăn'-nĭk. } *Sir T. Brown. Worthington.*

BOTA'NICALLY*, bō-tăn'-ē-kăl-ē. *ad.* After the manner of botanists. *Ash.*

BOTA'NICK*, bō-tăn'-nĭk. *n. s.* He who is skilled in plants. *M. Casaubon.*

BO'TANIST, bŏt'-ă-nĭst. 503, (*b.*) 543. } *n. s.* One
BOTA'NICK, bō-tăn'-nĭk. } skilled in plants. *Woodward.*

BOTANO'LOGY, bŏt-ăn-ŏl'-ō-jē. 518. *n. s.* [*βοτανολογία.*] A discourse upon plants. *Dict.*

BO'TANY §, bŏt'-ă-nē. *n. s.* [*βοτάνη.*] The science of plants.

*BOTAR'GO*, bō-tär'-gō. *n. s.* [*botarga*, Span.] A food, made of the roes of the mullet fish. *Chamb.*

BOTCH §, bŏtsh. 352. *n. s.* [*bozza*, Ital.] A swelling or eruptive discoloration of the skin. *Donne.* A part in any work ill finished. *Shak.* An adscititious part clumsily added. *Dryden.*

*To* BOTCH, bŏtsh. *v. a.* To mend or patch clothes. *Dryden.* To mend awkwardly. *Hudibras.* To put together unsuitably. *Shak.* To mark with botches. *Garth.*

BO'TCHER, bŏtsh'-ŭr. *n. s.* A mender of old clothes. *Sir T. Elyot.*

BO'TCHERLY*, bŏtsh'-ŭr-lē. *a.* Clumsy; patched.

BO'TCHY, bŏt'-tshē. *a.* Marked with botches. *Shak.*

BOTE, bōte. *n. s.* [bote, Sax.] A compensation for a man slain. *Cowel.* Any payment. *Ob. J.*

BOTH §, bōth. 467. *a.* [ba, *both*; ba þa, Sax.] The two. *Sidney.*

BOTH, bōth. *conj.* As well. *Acts*, xiv.

*To* BO'THER*, bŏтн'-ŭr. *v. a.* To perplex and confound. *Swift.*

BO'TRYOID, bō'-trŏĭd, or bŏt'-rē-ŏĭd. *a.* [*βοτρυοειδης.*] Having the form of a bunch of grapes. *Woodward.*

BOTS, bŏts. *n. s.* A species of small worms in the entrails of horses. *Shakspeare.*

BO'TTLE §, bŏt'-tl. 405. *n. s.* [*bouteille*, Fr.] A vessel with a narrow mouth, to put liquor in. *Shak.* A quantity of wine usually put into a bottle; a quart. *Spect.* A quantity of hay or grass bundled up. *Shak*

*To* BO'TTLE, bŏt'-tl. *v. a.* To enclose in bottles. *Mortimer.*

BO'TTLED*, bŏt'-tld. *a.* Having a belly protuberant like a bottle. *Shakspeare.*

BO'TTLE-ALE*, bŏt'-tl-āle. *n. s.* Bottled ale. *Shak.*

BO'TTLE-FLOWER, bŏt'-tl-flŏŏr. *n. s.* A plant.

BO'TTLESCREW, bŏt'-tl-skrŏŏ. *n. s.* A screw to pull out the cork. *Swift.*

BO'TTLING*, bŏt'-tlĭng. *n. s.* The operation of putting liquors into bottles. *T. Warton.*

BO'TTOM §, bŏt'-tŭm. 166. *n. s.* [botm, Sax.] The lowest part of any thing. *St. Matt.* The ground under the water. *Job.* The foundation. *Atterbury.* A dale; a valley. *Zech.* The deepest part. *Locke.* Bound; limit. *Shak.* The extent of any man's capacity. *Shak.* The last resort. *Addison.* A ship. *Shak.* A chance; an adventure. *Clarendon.* A ball of thread wound up together. *Bacon.*

*To* BO'TTOM, bŏt'-tŭm. *v. a.* To build upon. *Hale.* To wind upon something. *Shakspeare.*

*To* BO'TTOM, bŏt'-tŭm. *v. n.* To rest upon. *Locke.*

BO'TTOMED, bŏt'-tŭm'd. 359. *a.* Having a bottom. *Bacon.*

BO'TTOMLESS, bŏt'-tŭm-lĕs. *a.* Without a bottom; fathomless. *Sidney.*

BO'TTOMRY, bŏt'-tŭm-rē. *n. s.* [In commerce.] The act of borrowing money on a ship's bottom. *Harris.*

BOUCHE*. See BOUGE.

*BO'UCHET*, bŏŏ'-shĕt. *n. s.* [Fr.] A sort of pear.

BOUD, bŏŏd. *n. s.* A weevil. *Dict.*

*To* BOUGE, bŏŏje. 315. *v. n.* [*bouge*, Fr.] To swell out.

BOUGE*, bŏje. *n. s.* Provisions. *B. Jonson. Ob. T.*

BOUGH, bŏŭ. 313. *n. s.* [boȝ, Sax.] An arm or large shoot of a tree. *Sidney.*

BOUGHT, bawt. 319. *preter.* and *part.* of *To buy.*

BOUGHT§, bawt. *n. s.* [*bocht*, Teut.] A twist. *Spenser.* A flexure. *Brown.* That part of a sling which contains the stone. 1 *Sam.*

BO'UGHTY*, baw'-tè. *a.* Crooked; bending. *Sherwood. Ob. T.*

*BOU'ILLON*, bŏŏl'-yŏn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Broth; soup.

BO'ULDER *Walls.* Walls built of round flints or pebbles, laid in a strong mortar. *Builder's Dict.*

BO'ULIMY*. See BULIMY.

*To* BOULT, bōlt. *v. a.* See *To* BOLT.

*To* BOUNCE§, bŏŭnse. *v. n.* To fall or fly against any thing with great force, so as to rebound. *Dryden.* To spring. *Addison.* To make a sudden noise. *Swift.* To boast; to bully. *Lowth.* To be bold or strong. *Shakspeare.*

BOUNCE, bŏŭnse. *n. s.* A strong sudden blow. *Dryden.* A sudden crack or noise. *Shak.* A boast.

BO'UNCER, bŏŭn'-sŭr. *n. s.* A boaster.

BO'UNCINGLY*, bŏŭns'-ĭng-lè. *ad.* Boastingly; with threat.

BOUND§, bŏŭnd. 313. *n. s.* [bunde, Sax.] A limit. *Milton.* A limit by which any excursion is restrained. *Shak.* A leap; a jump. *Shak.* A rebound. *Decay of Piety.*

*To* BOUND, bŏŭnd. *v. a.* To limit. *Dryden.* To restrain. *Shakspeare.*

*To* BOUND§, bŏŭnd. *v. n.* To jump. *Dryden.* To rebound. *Shakspeare.*

*To* BOUND, bŏŭnd. *v. n.* To make to bound. *Shak.*

BOUND, bŏŭnd. *pret.* and *part. pass.* of *bind. Sidney.*

BOUND, bŏŭnd. *a.* Destined; intending to come to any place. *Spenser.*

BO'UNDARY, bŏŭn'-dă-rè. *n. s.* Limit. *Locke.*

BO'UNDEN, bŏŭn'-dĕn. *part. pass.* of *bind. Shak.*

BO'UNDENLY*, bŏŭn'-dĕn-lè. *ad.* In a dutiful manner. *Tran. of Ochin's Sermons. Ob. T.*

BO'UNDER*, bŏŭn'-dŭr. *n. s.* A limiter. *Fotherby.* A boundary. *Sir Thomas Herbert.*

BO'UNDING-STONE, bŏŭn'-dĭng-stōne. } *n. s.* A
BO'UNDSTONE, bŏŭnd'-stōne. } stone to play with. *Dryden.*

BO'UNDLESS, bŏŭnd'-lĕs. *a.* Unlimited. *Shak.*

BO'UNDLESSNESS, bŏŭnd'-lĕs-nĕs. *n. s.* Exemption from limits. *South.*

BO'UNTEOUS, bŏŭn'-tshè-ŭs. 263. *a.* Liberal; kind. *Shakspeare.*

BO'UNTEOUSLY, bŏŭn'-tshè-ŭs-lè. *ad.* Liberally. *Dryden.*

BO'UNTEOUSNESS, bŏŭn'-tshè-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Munificence.

BO'UNTIFUL, bŏŭn'-tè-fŭl. *a.* Liberal. *Shakspeare.*

BO'UNTIFULLY, bŏŭn'-tè-fŭl-lè. *ad.* Liberally. *Donne.*

BO'UNTIFULNESS, bŏŭn'-tè-fŭl-nĕs. *n. s.* Generosity. 2 *Cor.* ix.

BO'UNTIHEAD, bŏŭn'-tè-hĕd. }
BO'UNTIHEDE, bŏŭn'-tè-hĕd. } *n. s.* Goodness; virtue. *Ob. J.*
BO'UNTIHOOD, bŏŭn'-tè-hŭd. }

BO'UNTY§, bŏŭn'-tè. *n. s.* [*bonté*, Fr.] Generosity. *Hooker.* Goodness: not now in use. *Spenser.*

BO'UQUET*, bŏŏ'-kă. *n. s.* [Fr.] A nosegay. *Warton.*

*To* BOURD*. *v. n.* [*bourder*, Fr.] To jest. *Chaucer.*

BOURD*. *n. s.* A jest. *Spenser.*

BO'URDER*. *n. s.* A jester.

BO'URDINGLY*. *ad.* In sport.

*To* BO'URGEON, bŭr'-jŭn. 313, 259. *v. n.* [*bourgeonner*, Fr.] To sprout; to shoot into branches. *Spenser.*

BOURN, bŏrne. *n. s.* [*borne* Fr.] A bound a limit. *Shakspeare.* A brook. *Spenser.*

☞ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan and Dr. Kenrick in the pronunciation of this word. They make it sound as if written *boorn*; but if my memory fail me not, it is a rhyme to *mourn* upon the stage, and Mr. Garrick so pronounced it:

"That undiscover'd country, from whose *bourn*
"No traveller returns."—*Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

I am fortified in this pronunciation by the suffrages of Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Smith. *W.*

BOURSE*. See BURSE.

*To* BOUSE§, bŏŏze. *v. n.* [*buysen*, Dutch.] To drink lavishly. *Spenser.*

*To* BOUSE, bŏŏze. *v. a.* To swallow. *Sir T. Brown*

BOUSY, bŏŏ'-zè. *ad.* Drunken. *Dryden.*

BOUT§, bŏŭt. *n. s.* [*botta*, Ital.] A turn; as much of an action as is performed at one time. *Sidney.*

*BOUTA'DE**, bŏŏ-tàde'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A whim. *Swift.*

*BOU'TEFEU*, bŏŏt'-fŭ. *n. s.* [Fr.] An incendiary. *Bacon. Ob. J.*

BO'UTISALE, bŏŭ'-tè-sàle. *n. s.* A sale at a cheap rate, as booty is commonly sold. *Sir J. Hayward.*

BO'VATE*. *n. s.* [*bovata*, Lat.] As much land as one yoke of oxen can cultivate in a year. *Burn.*

*To* BOW§, bŏŭ. *v. a.* [buȝan, Sax.] To bend. *Psalm* cxliv. To bend the body in token of respect. 2 *Kings*, ii. To bend, or incline, in condescension *Ecclus.* iv. To depress. *Shakspeare.*

*To* BOW, bŏŭ. *v. n.* To bend. *Habak.* iii. To make a reverence. *Shak.* To stoop. *Judges*, vii. To sink under pressure. *Isaiah*, xlvi.

BOW, bŏŭ. *n. s.* An act of reverence or submission. *Swift.*

BOW, bō. *n. s.* An instrument which shoots arrows. *Genesis.* A rainbow. *Genesis*, ix. The instrument with which stringed instruments are struck. *Dryden.* The doubling of a string in a slip-knot. *Wiseman.* A yoke. *Shak.* The *bows of a saddle* are two pieces of wood laid archwise, to receive the upper part of a horse's back. *Bow of a ship.* That part of her which begins at the loof, and compassing ends of the stern, and ends at the sternmost parts of the forecastle.

*To* BOW†, bō. *v. a.* To bend sideways.

☞ While some words are narrowing and contracting their original signification, others are dividing and subdividing into a thousand different acceptations. The verb to *bow*, rhyming with *cow*, might originally signify flexure every way, and so serve for that action which made any thing crooked, let its direction be what it would: but it appears certain, that at present it only means that flexure which is vertical, and which may be called a *bowing down*, but is by no means so applicable to that flexure which is sideways or horizontal, and for which necessity seems insensibly to have brought the verb I have inserted into use. This verb seems accompanied by the word *out* as the other is by *down*, and we may say such a thing *bows down*, but another thing *bows out*, or swells sideways; the first verb is pronounced so as to rhyme with *cow*, *now*, &c. and the last with *go*, *no*, &c. Milton seems to have used the word with this sound, where, in his *Penseroso*, he says—

"And love the high *embowed* roof,
"With antique pillars' massy proof."

But as nothing can tend more to the ambiguity of language than to have words spelled in the same manner sounded differently in order to distinguish their meaning by their pronunciation, I would humbly advise to spell the word *bow*, (to shoot with,) and the verb to *bow* (to bend sideways,) with the final *e*; this slight addition will relieve a reader from the embarrassment he is under at first sight, where he is not thoroughly acquainted with the circumstances of a relation, and does not know how to pronounce the word till he has read the context. For the propriety of this additional *e*, see the words BOWL and FORM.

I cannot refrain from quoting Mr. Nares on this word, as his opinion has great authority:—"A *bow* for arrows, "and *to bow*, when it signifies merely to bend any "thing, have *ow* like *ō* long. This distinction I believe "to be right, though our great lexicographer has not "noticed it. He gives to *bow*, in every sense, the regu"lar sound of *ow*, (that is, rhyming with *cow*.) But of "this instance the first and fourth appear to be erro"neous; the third is doubtful; and in the second, the "word is used to express an inclination of the body, but "metaphorically applied to trees. See the four in"stances from Shakspeare, Dryden, and Locke, under "*To bow*, v. a. No. 1."

A want of attending to the different ideas the word *bow* conveys, as it is differently sounded, has occasioned the inconsistent sea terms; the *bow* of a ship, rhyming with *cow*; and an anchor, called the best *bower*, rhyming with *hour*; and *bow*, in the word *bowsprit*, rhyming with *go*, *no*. &c. *W*

BOW-BEARER, bō'-bāre-ûr. *n. s.* An under officer of the forest. *Cowel.*

BOW-BENT, bō'-bĕnt. *a.* Crooked. *Milton.*

BOW-HAND, bō'-hănd. *n. s.* The hand that draws the bow. *Spenser.*

BOW-LEG*, bō'-lĕg. *n. s.* A leg crooked as a bow. *Bp. Taylor.*

BOW-LEGGED, bō'-lĕg'd. 359. *a.* Having crooked legs.

BOW-SHOT, bō'-shŏt. *n. s.* The space which an arrow may pass in its flight. *Gen.* xxi.

BOW-WINDOW*, bō'-wĭn'-dō. *n. s.* A window projected outwards. See BAY-WINDOW.

BO'WABLE*, bō'-â-bl. *a.* Flexible of disposition. *Wodroephe's Fr. Gram.*

*To* BO'WEL*, bŏŭ'-ĕl. *v. a.* To take forth the bowels. *Huloet and Minsheu.*

BO'WEL-LESS*, bŏŭ'-ĕl-lĕs. *a.* Without tenderness or compassion. *Browne.*

BO'WELS §, bŏŭ'-ĕlz. *n. s.* [*boyaux*, Fr.] Intestines. 2 *Sam.* xx. The inner parts of any thing. *Shakspeare.* The seat of pity. *Gen.* xliii. Tenderness. *Clarendon.*

BO'WER §, bŏŭ'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* [bup, Sax.] A chamber. *Spenser.* A cottage. *Harrington.* Any abode or residence. *Milton.* A shady recess. *Shakspeare.*

BO'WER, bŏŭ'-ûr. *n. s.* One of the muscles which bend the joints. *Spenser.*

BO'WER, bŏŭ'-ûr. *n. s.* Anchors so called.

*To* BO'WER, bŏŭ'-ûr. *v. a.* To embower. *Shak.*

*To* BO'WER*, bŏŭ'-ûr. *v. n.* To lodge. *Spen. Ob. T.*

BO'WERY, bŏŭ'-ûr-rè. *a.* Embowering. *Tickell.*

*To* BOWGE. See *To* BOUGE.

BO'WINGLY*, bō'-ĭng-lè. *ad.* In a bending manner. *Huloet.*

BOWL §, bōle. *n. s.* [*buelin*, Welsh.] A vessel to hold liquids, rather wide than deep. *Shakspeare.* The hollow part of any thing. *Swift.* A basin, or fountain. *Bacon.*

BOWL §, bōle. *n. s.* [*boule*, Fr.] A round mass, which may be rolled along the ground. *Shakspeare.*

☞ Many respectable speakers pronounce this word so as to rhyme with *howl*, the noise made by a dog. Dr. Johnson, Mr. Elphinston, and Mr. Perry, declare for it; but Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Smith, pronounce it as the vessel to hold liquor, rhyming with *hole*. I remember having been corrected by Mr. Garrick for pronouncing it like *howl*; and am upon the whole of opinion, that pronouncing it as I have marked it is the preferable mode, though the least analogical. But as the vessel has indisputably this sound, it is rendering the language still more irregular to give the ball a different one. The inconvenience of this irregularity is often perceived in the word *bow*. To have the same word signify different things, is the fate of all languages; but pronouncing the same word differently to signify different things, is multiplying difficulties without necessity; for, though it may be alleged, that a different pronunciation of the same word to signify a different thing is, in some measure, remedying the poverty and ambiguity of language, it may be answered, that it is in reality increasing the ambiguity, by setting the eye and ear at variance, and obliging the reader to understand the context before he can pronounce the word. It may be urged, that the Greek and Latin languages had these ambiguities in words which were only distinguishable by their quantity or accent. But it is highly probable that the Greek language had a written accent to distinguish such words as were pronounced differently to signify different things, and this is equivalent to a different spelling; and though the Latin word *lego* signified either *to read* or *to send*, according to the quantity with which the first syllable was pronounced, it was certainly an imperfection in that language which ought not to be imitated. Ideas and combinations of ideas will always be more numerous than words; and therefore the same word will often stand for very different ideas; but altering the sound of a word without altering the spelling, is forming an unwritten language. *W.*

*To* BOWL, bōle. *v. a.* To roll as a bowl. *Shak.* To pelt with any thing rolled. *Shakspeare.*

*To* BOWL*, bōle. *v. n.* To play at bowls. *Shak.*

BO'WLING*, bō'-lĭng. *n. s.* The art of throwing bowls. *Burton.*

BO'WLDER-STONES, bōle'-dûr-stōnz. *n. s.* Lumps or fragments of stones broke, and cliffs rounded, by being tumbled to and again by the water. *Woodward.*

BO'WLER, bō'-lûr. *n. s.* He that plays at bowls.

BO'WLINE, bŏŭ'-lĭn. } *n. s.* [*bouline*, Fr.] A rope
BO'WLING, bŏŭ'-lĭng. } fastened to the middle part of the outside of a sail. *Harris.*

BO'WLING-GREEN, bō'-lĭng-grēēn. *n. s.* A level piece of ground, kept smooth for bowlers. *Bentley.*

BO'WLING-GROUND*, bō'-lĭng-grŏŭnd. *n. s.* The same as *bowling-green*. *B. Jonson.*

BO'WMAN, bō'-măn. 88. *n. s.* An archer. *Jerem.* iv

BO'WNET*, bō'-nĕt. *n. s.* A net made of twigs *bowed* to catch fish.

*To* BOWSE*, bŏŭz. *v. n.* A sea term, signifying to hale or pull together. *Chambers.*

BO'WSPRIT, bō'-sprĭt. *n. s.* See BOLTSPRIT.

*To* BO'WSSEN, bŏŭs'-sn. *v. a.* To drench; to soak *Carew.*

BO'WSTRING, bō'-strĭng. *n. s.* The string by which the bow is kept bent. *Shakspeare.*

BO'WYER, bō'-yûr. 98. *n. s.* An archer. *Dryden.* One whose trade it is to make bows. *Ascham.*

BOX §, bŏks. *n. s.* [box, Sax.] A tree. *Miller.*

BOX, bŏks. *n. s.* A case made of wood, or other matter. *Sidney.* The case of the mariner's compass The chest into which money given is put. *Spenser* Certain seats in the playhouse. *Dryden.*

*To* BOX, bŏks. *v. a.* To enclose in a box. *Swift.* To *box* the compass, is to rehearse the several points of it in their proper order.

BOX §, bŏks. *n. s.* [*bock*, Welsh.] A blow on the head given with the hand. *Shakspeare.*

*To* BOX, bŏks. *v. n.* To fight with the fist. *L'Estrange.*

*To* BOX, bŏks. *v. a.* To strike with the fist. *Misson.*

BO'XEN, bŏk'-sn. 103. *a.* Made of box. *Dryden.* Resembling box. *Dryden.*

BO'XER, bŏks'-ûr. *n. s.* A man who fights with his fist.

*To* BO'XHAUL, bŏks'-hâwl. *v. a.* To veer the ship by a particular method, when tacking is impracticable. *Chambers.*

BOY §, bŏè. 432. *n. s.* A male child. *Zech.* viii. One in the state of adolescence. *Shakspeare.* A word of contempt for young men. *Locke.*

*To* BOY, bŏè. *v. a.* To treat as a boy. *Shakspeare.*

BO'YBLIND*, bŏè'-blĭnd. *a.* Undiscerning, like a boy. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

BO'YHOOD, bŏè'-hŭd. *n. s.* The state of a boy *Swift.*

BO'YISH, bŏè'-ĭsh. *a.* Belonging to a boy. *Shak.* Childish; trifling. *Shakspeare.*

BO'YISHLY, bŏè'-ĭsh-lè. *ad.* Childishly; triflingly. *Sherwood.*

BO'YISHNESS, bŏè'-ĭsh-nĕs. *n. s.* Childishness.

BO'YISM, bŏè'-ĭzm. *n. s.* Puerility; childishness. *Dryden.* The state of a boy. *Warton.*

BO'YS-PLAY*, bŏĭz'-plâ. *n. s.* The amusement of a boy. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

BP. An abbreviation of *bishop.*

BRA'BBLE §, brâb'-bl. 405. *n. s.* [*brabbelen*, Dutch.] A clamorous contest. *Shakspeare.*

*To* BRA'BBLE, brâb'-bl. *v. n.* To clamour. *Sidney.*

BRA'BBLER, brâb'-lûr. *n. s.* A clamorous fellow *Shakspeare.*

*To* BRACE §, brāse. *v. a.* [*embrasser*, Fr.] To bind. *Locke.* To make tense. *Holder.* To surround. *Spenser.*

BRACE, brāse. *n. s.* Cincture; bandage. That which holds any thing tight. *Derham.* A piece of timber framed in with bevel joints, used to keep the building from swerving either way. *Builder's Dict.* Ropes belonging to all the yards, except the mizen. Thick straps of leather on which a *coach* hangs Harness. [In printing.] A crooked line enclosing a passage, which ought to be taken together, and not separately; as in a triplet. *Prior.* Warlike preparation. *Shakspeare.* The armour for the arm Tension; tightness. *Holder.*

BRACE, brāse. *n. s.* A pair; a couple. *Milton.*

BRA'CELET, brāse'-lĕt. *n. s.* [*bracelet*, Fr.] An ornament for the arms. *Sir J. Hayward.* A piece of defensive armour for the arm.

☞ I have, in the pronunciation of this word, made the *a* long and slender, as in *brace*, as I find it in Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Scott; and not short, as in *brass*, as Mr. Sheridan has marked it; and which, I believe, is the prevailing pronunciation in Ireland: for though many compounds shorten the vowel in the simple, as is shown at large in the *Principles of Pronunciation*, 308, 515; yet I think such words are exceptions as are only diminutives, plurals, and feminines.—See PATRONESS. *W.*

BRA'CER, brā'-sŭr. 98. *n. s.* A cincture. *Wiseman.* A medicine of constringent power. Armour for the arm. *Chaucer.*

BRACH, brātsh. 352. *n. s.* [*brache*, old Fr.] A bitch-hound. *Burton.*

BRA'CHIAL, brāk'-yăl. 353. *a.* [*brachium*, Lat.] Belonging to the arm. *Blount.*

BRA'CHMAN*. } *n. s.* A priest of India, of the first
BRA'MIN*. } cast of Gentoos. *Feutley.*

BRACHY'GRAPHER*, brā-kĭg'-grā-fŭr. *n. s.* A short-hand writer. *Gayton.*

BRACHY'GRAPHY §, brā-kĭg'-grā-fē. 353. *n. s.* [*βραχὺς* and *γράφω*.] The art of writing in a short compass. *B. Jonson.*

BRACK, brăk. *n. s.* [bpacan, Sax.] A breach. *Hayward.*

BRA'CKEN*, brăk'-kn. *n. s.* Fern.

BRA'CKET, brăk'-kĭt. 99. *n. s.* A piece of wood fixed for the support of something. *Mortimer.*

BRA'CKISH §, brăk'-ĭsh. *a.* [*breke*, Goth. the sea.] Salt; somewhat salt. *Bacon.*

BRA'CKISHNESS, brăk'-ĭsh-nĕs. *n. s.* Saltness in a small degree. *Cheyne.*

BRA'CKY*, brăk'-ē. *a.* Brackish. *Drayton.*

BRAD §, being an initial, signifies *broad, spacious*, from the Sax. bpaŏ. *Gibson's Camden.*

BRAD, brăd. *n. s.* A sort of nail to floor rooms with. *Moxon.*

*To* BRAG §, brăg. *v. n.* [*braggeren*, Dutch.] To boast. *Shakspeare.*

BRAG, brăg. *n. s.* A boast. *Shakspeare.* The thing boasted. *Milton.*

BRAG*, brăg. *a.* Proud; boasting. *Bale.*

BRAG*, brăg. *n. s.* A kind of a game at cards. *Chambers.*

BRAGGADO'CIO, brăg-gā-dō'-shē-ō. *n. s.* A swelling, boasting fellow. *Dryden.*

BRA'GGARDISE*, brăg'-gär-dīz. *n. s.* Gloriation; a bragging. *Minsheu.*

BRA'GGARDISM, brăg'-gär-dĭzm. *n. s.* Boastfulness. *Shakspeare.*

BRA'GGART, brăg'-gärt. 88. *n. s.* A boaster. *Shakspeare.*

BRA'GGART, brăg'-gärt. *a.* Boastful. *Donne.*

BRA'GGER, brăg'-gŭr. 98. *n. s.* A boaster. *Bale.*

BRA'GGET §*, brăg'-gĕt. *n. s.* [*bragod*, Welsh.] A sweet drink; a kind of mead. *Chaucer.*

BRA'GGINGLY*, brăg'-gĭng-lē. *ad.* Boastingly. *Huloet.*

BRA'GLESS, brāg'-lĕs. *a.* Without a boast. *Shak.*

BRA'GLY, brāg'-lē. *ad.* Finely. *Spenser.*

*To* BRAID §, brāde. *v. a.* [bpæban, Sax.] To weave together. *Milton.*

BRAID, brāde. *n. s.* A texture. *Milton.*

BRAID, brāde. *a.* [bpeŏ, Sax. deceit.] Crafty; deceitful. *Shakspeare.*

BRAID*, brāde. *n. s.* A start. *Sackville. Ob. T.*

*To* BRAID §*, brāde. *v. a.* To upbraid; to reproach. *Ob. T.*

BRAILS, brālz. *n. s.* [sea term.] Small ropes reeved through blocks. *Harris.*

BRAIN §, brāne. *n. s.* [bpæȝen, Sax.] That collection of vessels and organs in the head, from which sense and motion arise. *Cheselden.* The understanding. *Hammond.* The affections. *Shakspeare.* Fancy; imagination. *Abp. Sandys.*

*To* BRAIN, brāne. *v. a.* To dash out the brains. *Shakspeare.*

BRA'INISH, brāne'-ĭsh. *a.* Hotheaded; furious. *Shakspeare.*

BRA'INLESS, brāne'-lĕs. *a.* Silly. *Hooker.*

BRA'INPAN, brāne'-păn. *n. s.* The skull. *Bible of Henry VIII.*

BRA'INSICK, brāne'-sĭk. *a.* Diseased in the under standing. *Shakspeare.*

BRA'INSICKLY, brāne'-sĭk-lē. *ad.* Weakly, headily

BRA'INSICKNESS, brāne'-sĭk-nĕs. *n. s.* Indiscretion; giddiness.

BRAIT, brāte. *n. s.* A rough diamond. *Dict.*

BRAKE, brāke. The *preterit* of *break.*

BRAKE §, brāke. *n. s.* A thicket of brambles. *Shak.* Fern. *Spenser.*

BRAKE, brāke. *n. s.* An instrument for dressing hemp. The handle of a ship's pump. A baker's kneading trough. A sharp bit or snaffle for horses. A smith's *brake* is a machine in which horses unwilling to be shod are confined during that operation. *Turbervile.* That which moves a military engine to any point. *Fairfax.*

BRA'KY, brā'-kē. *a.* Thorny. *Bp. Hall.*

BRA'MBLE §, brăm'-bl. 405. *n. s.* [bpæmble, Sax.] The blackberry bush. *Miller.* Any rough, prickly shrub. *Spenser.*

BRA'MBLY*, brăm'-blē. *a.* Full of brambles.

BRA'MBLED*, brăm'-bld. *a.* Overgrown with brambles. *T. Warton.*

BRA'MBLING, brăm'-blĭng. *n. s.* A mountain chaffinch. *Dict.*

BRA'MIN*, brăm'-ĭn. *n. s.* See BRACHMAN.

BRAMI'NICAL*, brā-mĭn'-ē-kăl. *a.* Relating to the Bramins. *Halhed.*

BRAN §, brăn. *n. s.* [*bren*, old Fr.] The husks of corn ground; the refuse of the sieve. *Shakspeare.*

BRAN-NEW*, brăn'-nū. [*brand-new*, Teut.] Quite new.

*BRA'NCARD**, brăn'-kärd. *n. s.* [*brancar*, Fr.] A horse-litter. *Life of Lord Clarendon.*

BRANCH §, brānsh. 352, 78. [brântsh, *Sheridan & Jones.*] *n. s.* [*branche*, Fr.] The shoot of a tree from one of the main boughs. *Shakspeare.* Any distinct article. *Shakspeare.* Any part that shoots out from the rest. *Exodus*, xxv. A smaller river running into a larger. *Raleigh.* Any part of a family descending in a collateral line. *Carew.* The offspring. *Crashaw.* The antlers or shoots of a stag's horn. The arches of Gothick vaults. *Harris.*

*To* BRANCH, brānsh. *v. n.* To spread in branches. *Bacon.* To spread into separate parts. *Addison.* To speak diffusively. *Spectator.* To have horns shooting out. *Milton.*

*To* BRANCH, brānsh. *v. a.* To divide as into branches. *Bacon.* To adorn with sprigs of needlework. *Spenser.*

BRA'NCHER, brăn'-shŭr. *n. s.* One that shoots out into branches. *Wotton.* [In falconry.] A young hawk. *Walton.*

BRA'NCHERY*, brānsh'-ĕ-rē. *n. s.* The vascular parts of fruits. *Chambers.*

BRA'NCHINESS, brăn'-shē-nĕs. *n. s.* Fulness of branches. *Sherwood.*

BRA'NCHLESS, brānsh'-lĕs. *a.* Without shoots or boughs. *Cotgrave.* Naked. *Shakspeare.*

BRA'NCHY, brăn'-shē. *a.* Full of branches. *Pope.*

BRAND §, brând. *n. s.* [bpanb, Sax.] A stick lighted, or fit to be lighted. *Shakspeare.* A sword. [*brando*, Ital.] *Milton.* A thunderbolt. *Granville.* A mark made by burning a criminal with a hot iron, a stigma. *Bacon.* Any note of infamy. *Dryden*

*To* BRAND, brând. *v. a.* To mark with a brand, or note of infamy. *Shakspeare.* To burn with a hot iron. *Dryden.*

BRA'NDGOOSE, brând'-gōōs. *n. s.* A kind of wild fowl. *Dict.*

BRA'NDIRON*, brând'-ī-ŭrn. *n. s.* [bpanbipen, Sax.] A trivet to set a pot upon.

*To* BRA'NDISH, brăn'-dĭsh. *v. a.* [*brand*, a sword.] To flourish as a weapon. *Ezek.* xxxii. To play with. *Locke.*

BRA'NDISH*, brăn'-dĭsh. *n. s.* A flourish. *B. Jonson.*

*To* BRA'NDLE*, brăn'-dl. *v. n.* [*brandiller*, Fr.] To shake. *Cotgrave.*

BRA'NDLING, brând'-lĭng. *n. s.* A kind of worm. *Walton.*

BRA'NDY, brăn'-dē. *n. s.* [*brandewine*, or *burnt wine.*] A strong liquor distilled from wine. *Beau. and Fl.*

**BRANDY-WINE,** brăn′-dē-wīne. *n. s.* Brandy. *Wiseman.*

**BRA′NGLE** §, brăng′-gl. 405. *n. s.* Squabble; wrangle. *Swift.*

*To* **BRA′NGLE,** brăng′-gl. 405. *v. n.* To wrangle; to squabble. *Bp. Hall.*

**BRA′NGLEMENT,** brăng′-gl-mĕnt. *n. s.* The same with *brangle.*

**BRA′NGLING*,** brăng′-glĭng. *n. s* Quarrel. *Whitlock.*

**BRANK,** brănk. *n. s.* Buckwheat. *Mortimer.*

**BRA′NLIN*,** brăn′-lĭn. *n. s.* A species of fish of the salmon kind. *Chambers.*

**BRA′NNY,** brăn′-nē. *a.* Having the appearance of bran. *Wiseman.* Consisting principally of bran. *Huloet.*

**BRA′NSLE*,** brăn′-sl. *n. s.* [*bransle,* Fr.] A brawl or dance. *Spenser. Ob. T.*

**BRANT*,** brănt. *a.* Steep. See **Brent.**

**BRA′SEN,** brā′-zn. *a.* Made of *brass.* It is now less properly written, according to the pronunciation, *brazen.*

**BRA′SIER,** brā′-zhŭr. 223. *n. s.* A manufacturer in brass. *Shak.* A pan to hold coals. *Arbuthnot.*

**BRA′SIL,** or **BRA′ZIL,** brā-zēēl′. *n. s.* An American wood, commonly supposed to be thus denominated, because first brought from Brazil; but the Brazil wood was known before the discovery of Brazil. *Chaucer.*

**BRASS,** brăs. *n. s.* [bpaꝛ, Sax.] A yellow metal, made by mixing copper with lapis calaminaris. *Shak.* Impudence. Used for copper. *Deut.* viii.

**BRASS-PAVED*,** brăs′-pāv′d. *a.* Firm as brass. *Spenser.*

**BRASS-VISAGED*,** brăs′-vĭz-ĭdjd. *a.* Impudent.

**BRA′SSICA*,** brăs′-sē-kā. *n. s.* [Lat.] Cabbage. *Pope.*

**BRA′SSINESS,** brăs′-sē-nĕs. *n. s.* An appearance like brass.

**BRA′SSY,** brăs′-sē. *a.* Partaking of brass. *Woodward.* Hard as brass. *Shakspeare.* Impudent.

**BRAST,** brăst. *part. a.* [from *burst.*] Burst; broken. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

**BRAT** §, brăt. *n. s.* A child, so called in contempt. *Shak.* The progeny; the offspring. *South.*

**BRAVA′DO,** brā-vā′-dō. [See **Lumbago.**] *n. s.* [*bravada,* Span.] A boast. *Sir T. Herbert.*

**BRAVE** §, brāve. *a.* [*brahe,* Goth.] Courageous. *Bacon.* Gallant. *Shak.* Magnificent. *Shak.* Excellent; noble. *Sidney.* Fine; showy. *Spenser.*

**BRAVE,** brāve. *n. s.* A hector. *Milton.* A boast. *Shakspeare.*

*To* **BRAVE,** brāve. *v. a.* To defy. *Shak.* To carry a boasting appearance of. *Bacon.* To make fine or splendid. *Shakspeare.*

**BRA′VELY,** brāve′-lē. *ad.* In a brave manner. *Bacon.* Finely. *Judith,* x.

**BRA′VERY,** brā′-vŭr-rē. 555. *n. s.* Courage. *Spectator.* Splendour. *Spenser.* Show. *Bacon.* Bravado. *Sidney.*

**BRA′VINGLY*,** brā′-vĭng-lē. *ad.* In a defying manner. *Sheldon.*

**BRA′VO,** brā′-vō. *n. s.* [*bravo,* Ital.] A man who murders for hire. *Government of the Tongue.*

***BRAVU′RA*,*** brā-vū′-rā. *n. s.* A word of modern application, to such songs as require great vocal ability in the singer.

*To* **BRAWL** §, brâwl. *v. n.* [*brauler,* Fr.] To quarrel noisily. *Shak.* To speak loud and indecently. *Shakspeare.* To make a noise. *Shakspeare.*

*To* **BRAWL*,** brâwl. *v. a.* To drive or beat away. *Shakspeare.*

**BRAWL,** brâwl. *n. s.* Quarrel. *Hooker.* A dance. *B. Jonson.*

**BRA′WLER,** brâw′-lŭr. *n. s.* A wrangler. 1 *Tim.* iii.

**BRA′WLING*,** brâw′-lĭng. *n. s.* The act of quarrelling. *Sidney.*

**BRA′WLINGLY*,** brâw′-lĭng-lē. *ad.* In a quarrelsome manner. *Huloet.*

**BRAWN** §, brâwn. *n. s.* The fleshy part of the body. *Peacham* The arm. *Shak.* Bulk. *Dryden.* The flesh of a boar, prepared in a particular manner. *Mortimer.* A boar. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

**BRA′WNED*,** brâw′-nĭd. *a.* Strong; brawny. *Spenser.*

**BRA′WNER,** brâw′-nŭr. *n. s.* A boar killed for the table. *King.*

**BRA′WNINESS,** brâw′-nē-nĕs. *n. s.* Strength, hardness. *Hammond.*

**BRA′WNY,** brâw′-nē. *a.* Musculous; fleshy. *Dryden.* Hard; unfeeling. *Mede.*

*To* **BRAY** §, brā. *v. a.* [bpacan, Sax.] To pound, or grind small. *Bacon.* To emit with sound; to give vent to. *Sir T. Elyot.*

*To* **BRAY,** brā. *v. n.* [*broire,* Fr.] To make a noise as an ass. *Dryden.* To make a harsh noise *Shakspeare.*

**BRAY,** brā. *n. s.* Voice of an ass. Harsh sound. *Shakspeare.*

**BRAY*,** brā. *n. s.* [*bre,* Welsh.] A bank of earth. *Ld. Herbert.*

**BRA′YER,** brā′-ŭr. *n. s.* One that brays like an ass. *Pope.* An instrument to temper printers' ink.

**BRA′YING*,** brā′-ĭng. *n. s.* Clamour; noise. *Sir T. Smith.*

*To* **BRAZE,** brāze. *v. a.* To solder with brass. *Moxon.* To harden to impudence. *Shakspeare.*

**BRA′ZEN,** brā′-zn. 103. *a.* Made of brass. *Peacham.* Proceeding from brass. *Shakspeare.* Impudent.

*To* **BRA′ZEN,** brā′-zn. *v. n.* To be impudent. *Arbuthnot.*

**BRA′ZENBROWED*,** brā′-zn-brôûd. *a.* Shameless; impudent. *Browne.*

**BRA′ZENFACE,** brā′-zn-fāse. *n. s.* An impudent wench. *Shakspeare.*

**BRA′ZENFACED,** brā′-zn-fāste. 359. *a.* Impudent; shameless. *Shakspeare.*

**BRA′ZENLY*,** brā′-zn-lē. *ad.* In a bold, impudent manner.

**BRA′ZENNESS,** brā′-zn-nĕs. *n. s.* Appearance like brass. Impudence.

**BRA′ZIER,** brāze′-yŭr. 283. *n. s.* See **Brasier.** *Swift.*

**BREACH,** brēētsh. *n. s.* The act of breaking. *Shak.* The state of being broken. *Shak.* A gap in a fortification made by a battery. *Knolles.* The violation of a law or contract. *Spenser.* The opening in a coast. *Spenser.* Difference; quarrel. *Clarendon.* Infraction; injury. *Clarendon.*

**BREAD** §, brĕd. *n. s.* [bpeoð, Sax.] Food made of ground corn. *Arbuthnot.* Food in general. *Genesis.* Support of life at large. *K. Charles.*

*To* **BREAD*,** or **BREADE*,** *v. a.* [bpæðan, Sax.] To spread. *Ray.*

**BREAD-CHIPPER,** brĕd′-tshĭp-ŭr. *n. s.* One that chips bread; an under-butler. *Shakspeare.*

**BREAD-CORN,** brĕd′-kôrn. *n. s.* Corn of which bread is made. *Hayward.*

**BREAD-ROOM,** brĕd′-rôôm. *n. s.* A part of the hold of a ship, where the bread and biscuit are kept.

**BREADEN*,** brĕd′-dn. *ad.* Made of bread. *Rogers.*

**BREADTH** §, brĕdth. *n. s.* [bpæð, Sax.] The measure of any plain superficies from side to side. *Bacon.*

**BRE′ADTHLESS*,** brĕdth′-lĕs. *a.* Without limit of breadth. *More.*

*To* **BREAK** §, brāke. 240, 242. *v. a.* pret. I *broke,* or *brake;* part. pass. *broke,* or *broken.* [bpeccæn, Sax.] To part by violence. *Psalm* ii. To burst, or open by force. *Milton.* To pierce; to divide. *Dryden.* To destroy by violence. *Burnet.* To batter. *Shak.* To crush or destroy the strength of the body. *Shak.* To sink or appal the spirit. *Clarendon.* To crush; to shatter. *Judith,* ix. To weaken the mental faculties. *Shak.* To tame. *Spenser.* To make bankrupt. *Shak.* To discard; to dismiss. *Swift.* To crack or open the skin. *Shak.* To violate a contract. 2 *Chron.* xvi. To infringe a law. *Dryden.* To stop. *Shak.* To intercept. *Bacon.* To interrupt. *Dryden.* To separate company. *Atterbury.* To dissolve any union. *Collier* To reform. *Grew.* To open something new. *Bacon.—To break the back.* To dislocate the vertebræ. *Shak. To break the back.* To disable one's for

tune. *Shak.* *To break a deer.* To cut it up in the slaughter-house. *To break fast.* To eat the first time in the day. *To break ground.* To plough. *Carew.* *To break ground.* To open trenches. *To break the heart.* To destroy with grief. *Shak.* *To break a jest.* To utter a jest unexpected. *Butler.* *To break the neck.* To put out the neck joints. *Shak.* *To break off.* To put a sudden stop. *Milton.* *To break off.* To preclude by some obstacle suddenly interposed. *Addison.* *To break off.* To tear asunder. *Milton.* *To break up.* To dissolve. *Herbert.* *To break up.* To lay open. *Sandys.* *To break up.* To separate or disband. *Knolles.* *To break up.* To force open. *Micah*, ii. *To break upon the wheel.* To punish by stretching a criminal upon the wheel, and breaking his bones with bats. *To break wind.* To give vent to wind in the body.

*To* BREAK, brâke. *v. n.* To part in two. *Shak.* To burst. *Dryden.* To spread by dashing, as waves on a rock. *Dryden.* To break as a swelling; to open. *Harvey.* To open as the morning. *Donne.* To burst forth. *Isaiah*, lii. To become bankrupt. *Shak.* To decline in health. *Swift.* To issue out with vehemence. *Pope.* To make way with suddenness or violence. *Hooker.* To come to an explanation. *Sidney.* To fall out. *B. Jonson.*—*To break from.* To go away with some vehemence. *Roscommon.* *To break in.* To enter unexpectedly. *Addison.* *To break loose.* To escape from captivity. *Milton.* *To break loose.* To shake off restraint. *Tillotson.* *To break off.* To desist suddenly. *Bacon.* *To break off from.* To part from with violence. *Shak.* *To break out.* To discover itself in sudden effects. *Spenser.* *To break out.* To have eruptions from the body. *To break out.* To become dissolute. *Dryden.* *To break up.* To cease. *Bacon.* *To break up.* To dissolve itself. *Bacon.* *To break up.* To begin holidays. *Shak.* *To break with.* To part friendship with any. *Shak.* It is to be observed of this extensive and perplexed *verb*, that in all its significations, whether *active* or *neutral*, it has some reference to its primitive meaning, by implying either detriment, suddenness, violence, or separation. It is used often with additional particles, *up*, *out*, *in*, *off*, *forth*, to modify its signification.

BREAK, brâke. *n. s.* State of being broken; opening. *Knolles.* *Milton.* *Dryden.* A pause. *Blackwall.* A line drawn. *Swift.* Land ploughed or broken up during the first year after the alteration. *Grose.* [In architecture.] A recess of a part behind its ordinary range or projecture. *Chambers.*

BRE'AKABLE*, brâke'-â-bl. *a.* Capable of being broken.

BRE'AKER, brâ'-kûr. *n. s.* He that breaks any thing. *Shak.* A wave broken by rocks. A breaker up of the ground. *Sherwood.* A destroyer. *Micah*, ii.

*To* BRE'AKFAST, brĕk'-fâst. 234, 515. *v. n.* To eat the first meal in the day. *Prior.*

BRE'AKFAST, brĕk'-fâst. 88. *n. s.* The first meal in the day. *Wotton.* The thing eaten at the first meal. *Bacon.* A meal, or food in general. *Shak.*

BRE'AKFASTING*, brĕk'-fâst-îng. *n. s.* A party assembled to breakfast together; a publick breakfast. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

BRE'AKING*, brâke'-îng. *n. s.* Bankruptcy. *Seasonable Sermon.* Irruption. *Hammond.* Dissolution. *Isaiah*, xxx. A *breaking up* of the ground.

BRE'AKNECK, brâke'-nĕk. *n. s.* A steep place endangering the neck. *Shakspeare.*

BRE'AKPROMISE, brâke'-prôm-îs. *n. s.* One that makes a practice of breaking his promise. *Shak.*

BRE'AKVOW, brâke'-vôû. *n. s.* He that practiseth the breach of vows. *Shakspeare.*

BRE'AKWATER*, brâke'-wâ-tûr. *n. s.* The hulk of an old vessel sunk at the entrance of a harbour to break the force of the sea. *Ash.*

BREAM§, brême. *n. s.* [*brame*, Fr.] The name of a fish. *Walton.*

*To* BREAM*. See *To* BROOM

BREAST§, brĕst. *n. s.* [bpeopt, Sax.] The middle part of the human body, between the neck and the belly. *Prior.* The teats of women, which contain the milk. *Job*, xxiv. Anciently, the power of singing. *Tusser. B. Jonson.* The part of a beast that is under the neck, between the fore-legs. The disposition of the mind. *Dryden.* The heart; the conscience. *Dryden.*

*To* BREAST, brĕst. *v. a.* To meet in front. *Shak.*

BRE'ASTBONE, brĕst'-bône. *n. s.* The sternum *Peacham.*

BREA'STCASKET, brĕst'-kâs-kĕt. *n. s.* The larg est caskets or strings placed in the middle of the yard of a ship.

BREASTDE'EP*, brĕst'-dêêp. *a.* Breast-high; up to the breast. *Titus Andronicus.*

BRE'ASTED*, brĕst'-ĕd. *a.* Broad-breasted. Having a fine voice. *Fiddes.*

BRE'ASTFAST, brĕst'-fâst. *n. s.* A rope in a ship to hold her head to a warp. *Harris.*

BRE'ASTHIGH, brĕst'-hî. *a.* Up to the breast. *Sidney.*

BRE'ASTHOOKS, brĕst'-hôôks. *n. s.* The timbers that strengthen the forepart of a ship. *Harris.*

BRE'ASTKNOT, brĕst'-nŏt. *n. s.* A knot of ribands worn by women on the breast. *Addison.*

BRE'ASTPLATE, brĕst'-plâte. *n. s.* Armour for the breast. *Shakspeare.*

BRE'ASTPLOUGH, brĕst'-plôû. *n. s.* A plough for paring turf, driven by the breast. *Mortimer.*

BRE'ASTROPES, brĕst'-rôpes. *n. s.* Ropes which fasten the yards to the parrels of a ship. *Harris.*

BRE'ASTWORK, brĕst'-wûrk. *n. s.* Works thrown up as high as the breast of the defendants: the same with *parapet*. *Clarendon.*

BREATH§, brĕth. 437. *n. s.* [bpæðe, Sax.] The air drawn in and ejected out of the body. *Shak.* Life *Dryden.* The state of breathing freely. *Spenser.* Respite; pause. *Shak.* Breeze. *Addison.* A single act. *Dryden.*

BRE'ATHABLE, brê'-thâ-bl. *a.* That may be breathed.

*To* BREATHE, brêthe. 437. *v. n.* To draw in and throw out the air by the lungs. *Pope.* To live. *Shak.* To take breath. *Spenser.* To pass as air *Shakspeare.*

*To* BREATHE, brêthe. *v. a.* To inspire or expire. *Dryden.* To inject by breathing. *Decay of Piety* To eject by breathing. *Spectator.* To exercise *Shak.* To move by breath. *Prior.* To exhale *Milton.* To utter privately. *Shak.* To give air or vent to. *Dryden.*

BRE'ATHER, brê'-thûr. *n. s.* One that breathes. *Shak.* One that utters any thing. *Shak.* Inspirer. *Norris.*

BRE'ATHFUL*, brĕth'-fûl. *a.* Full of breath *Spenser.* Full of odour. *Spenser.*

BRE'ATHING, brê'-thîng. *n. s.* Aspiration; secret prayer. *Bp. Hall.* Breathing place; vent. *Dryden.* An accent.

BRE'ATHING-PLACE*, brê'-thîng-plâse. *n. s* A pause. *Sidney.*

BRE'ATHING-TIME*, brê'-thîng-time. *n. s.* Relaxation. *Bp. Hall.*

BRE'ATHLESS, brĕth'-lĕs. *a.* Out of breath. *Spenser.* Dead. *Shakspeare.*

BRE'ATHLESSNESS*, brĕth'-lĕs-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being out of breath. *Bp. Hall.*

BRED, brĕd. *part. pass.* [from *To breed.*] *Wisd.* xii

BREDE, brêde. *n. s.* See BRAID.

BREECH§, brêêtsh. 247. *n. s.* The lower part of the body; the back part. *Hayward.* Breeches. *Shak.* The hinder part of a piece of ordnance. *Anon.* The hinder part of any thing.

*To* BREECH, brêêtsh. 247. *v. a.* To put into breeches. To fit any thing with a breech; as, to *breech* a gun. *Shak.* To whip on the breech. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

BRE'ECHES, brîtsh'-îz. 247, 99. *n. s.* [bpæc, Sax.] The garment worn by men over the lower part of the body. *Shak.*—To wear the *breeches*, is, in a wife, to usurp the authority of the husband. *Burton.*

BREE/CHING*, brēētsh'-ĭng. *n. s.* A whipping. *Sherwood.* The ropes with which the great guns are lashed to the side of a ship. *Chambers.*

*To* BREED §, brēēd. *v. a.* preter. I *bred*, I have *bred.* [bpædan, Sax.] To procreate. *Roscommon.* To produce from one's self. *Locke.* To occasion. *Spenser.* To contrive. *Shak.* To give birth to. *Hooker.* To educate. *Dryden.* To bring up from infancy. *Dryden.* To conduct through the first stages of life. *Prior.*

*To* BREED, brēēd. *v. n.* To bring young. *Spectator.* To be increased by new production. *Raleigh.* To be produced. *Shakspeare.* To raise a breed. *Mortimer.*

BREED, brēēd. *n. s.* A cast; a kind. *Shak.* A family. *Arbuthnot.* Progeny. *Shak.* A number produced at once; a hatch. *Grew.*

BRE'EDBATE, brēēd'-bāte. *n. s.* One that breeds quarrels. *Shakspeare.*

BRE'EDER, brēēd'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* That which produces any thing. *Shak.* The person which brings up another. *Ascham.* A female that is prolifick. *Shakspeare.* One that takes care to raise a breed. *Temple.*

BRE'EDING, brēēd'-dĭng. *n. s.* Education. *Shak.* Manners. *Pope.* Nurture. *Milton.*

BREESE §, brēēz. *n. s.* [bpıoꝛa, Sax.] A stinging fly. *Shakspeare.*

BREEZE §, brēēz. *n. s.* [*brize*, Fr.] A gentle gale; a soft wind. *Raleigh.*

BRE'EZELESS*, brēēz'-lĕs. *a.* Wanting a breeze. *W. Richardson.*

BRE'EZY, brēē'-zē. *a.* Fanned with gales. *Pope.* Full of gales. *Gray.*

BRE'HON, brē'-hŏn. *n. s.* [An Irish word, from *breath*, judgement.] A judge. *Spenser.*

BREME, brēēm. *a.* [bnemman, Sax.] Cruel; sharp. *Chaucer. Ob. J.*

*To* BREN §*, brĕn. *v. a.* [*brennan*, Sax.] To burn. *Spenser. Ob. T.*

BRENT, brĕnt. *part. a.* Burnt. *Spenser.*

BRENT*, brĕnt. } *a.* [*bryn*, Goth.] Steep; high.
BRANT*, brânt. } *Ascham.*

BREST, brĕst. *n. s.* [In architecture.] The *torus*, or *tore.*

BRET, brĕt. *n. s.* A fish of the turbot kind. *Dict.*

BRE'TFUL*, brĕt'-fŭl. *a.* Brimful. *Chaucer.*

BRE'THREN, brĕтн'-rĕn. *n. s.* The plural of *brother.*

*BREVE*, brève. *n. s.* [In musick.] A note of time, equivalent to four minims.

BREVE*, brève. *n. s.* [bnave, Sax.] An official writing; a writ or brief. *Ld. Herbert.*

*BREVET**, brĕ-vĕt'. *n. s.* Appointment in the army, and rank above the specifick appointment for which pay is received; a licutenant-colonel, being made colonel by *brevet*, enjoys the pay only of the former, but the honour and privileges of the latter, station. A *brevet* is a warrant, without seal.

BRE'VIARY, brève'-yâ-rē. 507. *n. s.* [*breviarium*, Lat.] An abridgement. *Aylife.* The book containing the daily service of the church of Rome. *Abp. Usher.*

☞ All our orthoëpists but Mr. Perry pronounce the first syllable of this word long; but if authority were silent, analogy would decide for the pronunciation I have given. 534. *W.*

BRE'VIATE, brève'-yât. 113. *n. s.* A short compendium. *Milton.* A lawyer's brief. *Hudibras.*

*To* BRE'VIATE*, brève'-yâte, or brē'-vē-âte. *v. a.* To abbreviate. *Sherwood.*

BRE'VIATURE, brève'-yâ-tshûre. 465, 113. *n. s.* An abbreviation.

BRE'VIER, brē-vēre'. *n. s.* A particular size of letter used in printing.

BRE'VITY, brĕv'-ĕ-tē. 511. *n. s.* Conciseness. *Dryd.*

*To* BREW §, brôô. 339. *v. a.* [bnıpan, Sax.] To make liquors by mixing several ingredients. *Bacon.* To put into preparation. *Shak.* To mingle. *Shak.* To contrive; to plot. *Wotton.*

*To* BREW, brôô. *v. n.* To perform the office of a brewer. *Shakspeare.*

BREW, brôô. *n. s.* Manner of brewing. *Bacon.*

BRE'WAGE, brôô'-ĭdje. 90. *n. s.* Mixture of various things. *Shakspeare.*

BRE'WER, brôô'-ûr. *n. s.* A man whose trade it is to make beer. *Shakspeare.*

BRE'WERY*, brôô'-ĕ-rē. *n. s.* The place appropriated to brewing. *Pennant.*

BRE'WHOUSE*, brôô'-hôûs. *n. s.* A house appropriated to brewing. *Bacon.*

BRE'WING*, brôô'-ĭng. *n. s.* [In naval language.] The appearance of black, tempestuous clouds, indicating an approaching storm. *Chambers.*

BRE'WING, brôô'-ĭng. 410. *n. s.* Quantity brewed at once. *Bacon.*

BRE'WIS, brôô'-ĭs. *n. s.* [bnıpaꝛ, Sax.] A piece of bread soaked in boiling fat pottage, made of salted meat. *Warner.*

BRI'AR. See BRIER.

BRIBE §, brîbe. *n. s.* [*bribe*, Fr.] A reward given to pervert the judgement or corrupt the conduct. *Shak.*

*To* BRIBE, brîbe. *v. a.* To gain by bribes. *Dryden.*

BRI'BER, brī'-bûr. 98. *n. s.* One that pays for corrupt practices. *South.*

BRI'BERY, brī'-bûr-rē. 555. *n. s.* The crime of taking or giving rewards for bad practices. *Bacon.*

BRICK §, brĭk. *n. s.* [*brick*, Dutch.] A mass of burat clay, squared for the use of builders. *Bacon.* A loaf shaped like a brick.

*To* BRICK, brĭk. *v. a.* To lay with bricks. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

BRI'CKBAT, brĭk'-bât. *n. s.* A piece of brick *Bacon.*

BRI'CKBUILT*, brĭk'-bĭlt. *part. a.* Built with bricks *Dryden.*

BRI'CKCLAY, brĭk'-klâ. *n. s.* Clay used for making bricks. *Woodward.*

BRI'CKDUST, brĭk'-dŭst. *n. s.* Dust made by pounding bricks. *Spectator.*

BRI'CKEARTH, brĭk'-ûrth. *n. s.* Earth used in making bricks. *Mortimer.*

BRI'CK-KILN, brĭk'-kĭl. *n. s.* A kiln to burn bricks. *Decay of Piety.*

BRI'CKLAYER, brĭk'-lâ-ûr. *n. s.* A brick-mason. *Shakspeare.*

BRI'CKLE §*, brĭk'-kl. *a.* [*brokel*, Teut.] Brittle; apt to break. *Spenser.*

BRI'CKLENESS*, brĭk'-kl-nĕs. *n. s.* Fragility. *Barret.*

BRI'CKMAKER, brĭk'-mâ-kûr. *n. s.* One whose trade it is to make bricks. *Woodward.*

BRI'CKWORK*, brĭk'-wûrk. *n. s.* Laying of bricks. *Sherwood.*

BRI'CKY*, brĭk'-ē. *a.* Full of bricks; fit for bricks. *Cotgrave.*

BRI'DAL §, brī'-dâl. *n. s.* [bnıdal, Sax.] The nuptial festival. *Ascham.*

BRI'DAL, brī'-dâl. *a.* Belonging to a wedding. *Shakspeare.*

BRI'DALTY*, brī'-dâl-tē. *n. s.* Celebration of the nuptial feast. *B. Jonson.*

BRIDE §, brîde. *n. s.* [bnŷd, Sax.] A woman new married. *Spenser.*

*To* BRIDE*, brîde. *v. a.* To make a bride of; to marry.

BRI'DEBED, brîde'-bĕd. *n. s.* Marriage-bed. *Shak.*

BRI'DECAKE, brîde'-kâke. *n. s.* A cake distributed to the guests at a wedding. *B. Jonson.*

BRI'DECHAMBER*, brîde'-tshâme-bûr. *n. s.* The nuptial chamber. *St. Matt.* ix.

BRI'DEGROOM, brîde'-grôôm. *n. s.* [bnıdguma, Sax.] A new married man. *Shakspeare.*

BRI'DEMAID, brîde'-mâde. *n. s.* She who attends upon the bride. *Sir J. Suckling.*

BRI'DEMAN, brîde'-mân. *n. s.* He who attends the bride and bridegroom at the nuptial ceremony. *Wheatly.*

BRI'DESTAKE, brîde'-stâke. *n. s.* A post set in the ground, to dance round. *B. Jonson.*

BRI'DEWELL §, brîde'-wĕl. *n. s.* [The palace built by *St. Bride's*, or *Bridget's well*, was turned into a workhouse.] A house of correction. *Spect.*

BRIDGE §, brîdje. *n. s.* [bnŷcge, Sax.] A building raised over water for the convenience of passage.

*Shak.* The upper part of the nose. *Bacon.* The supporter of the strings in stringed instruments of musick.

*To* BRIDGE, brĭdje. *v. a.* To raise a bridge over any place. *Milton.*

BRI'DGY*, brĭd'-jè. *a.* Full of bridges. *Sherwood.*

BRI'DLE§, brī'-dl. 405. *n. s.* [bpiδl, Sax.] The headstall and reins by which a horse is governed. *Dryden.* A restraint; a curb. *Clarendon.*

*To* BRI'DLE, brī'-dl. *v. a.* To guide by a bridle. *Addison.* To put a bridle on any thing. *Prior.* To restrain. *Hooker.*

*To* BRI'DLE, brī'-dl. *v. n.* To hold up the head. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

BRI'DLEHAND, brī'-dl-hând. *n. s.* The hand which holds the bridle. *Sidney.*

BRI'DLER*, brī'-dlŭr. *n. s.* He who directs or restrains as by a bridle. *Milton.*

BRIEF§, brēēf. *a.* [*brief*, Fr.] Short; concise. *Shak.* Contracted. *Shakspeare.*

BRIEF, brēēf. *n. s.* A writing of any kind. *Shak.* A short extract. *Spenser.* [In law.] A species of writ or precept. *Cowel.* The writing given the pleaders, containing the case. *Swift.* Letters patent, giving license to a charitable collection. [In musick.] A measure of quantity, which contains two strokes down in beating time, and as many up. *Harris.*

BRI'EFLY, brēēf'-lè. *ad.* Concisely. *Bacon.* Quickly. *Shakspeare.*

BRI'EFNESS, brēēf'-nĕs. *n. s.* Conciseness; shortness. *Camden.*

BRI'ER§, brī'-ŭr. 98, 413. *n. s.* [bpæp, Sax.] A plant. *Shakspeare.*

BRI'ERY, brī'-ŭr-rè. 555. *a.* Rough; full of briers. *Sherwood.*

BRI'ERY*, brī'-ŭr-rè. *n. s.* A place where briers grow. *Huloet.*

BRIG, brĭg. *n. s.* A bridge. *Gibson's Camden.*

BRIG*, brĭg. *n. s.* A light vessel with two masts.

BRIGA'DE§, brè-gāde'. 117. *n. s.* [*brigade*, Fr.] A body of men, consisting of several squadrons of horse, or battalions of foot. *Milton.*

*To* BRIGA'DE*, brè-gāde'. *v. a.* To form into a brigade.

BRIGADIER *General*, brĭg-â-dēēr'. 275. *n. s.* An officer who commands a brigade. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

BRI'GAND, brĭg'-ând. *n. s.* [*brigand*, Fr.] A robber. *Bramhall.*

BRI'GANDAGE*, brĭg'-ând-âdje. *n. s.* [Fr.] Theft; plunder. *Warburton.*

BRI'GANDINE, brĭg'-ân-dīne. 150. *n. s.* A light vessel, formerly used by corsairs or pirates. *Spenser.* A coat of mail. *Jeremiah*, xlvi.

BRI'GANTINE, brĭg'-ân-tīne. *n. s.* A light vessel. *Otway.*

☞ All our orthoëpists sound the last *i* in this word long; and yet my memory fails me if the stage does not pronounce it short; a pronunciation to which the stage is very prone, as *Valentine*, *Cymbeline*, &c. are heard on the stage as if written *Valentin*, *Cymbelin*, &c.

"You may remember, scarce three years are past,
"When in your *brigantine* you sail'd to see
"The Adriatick wedded by our duke,
"And I was with you."—*Venice Preserved. W.*

BRIGHT§, brīte. *a.* [beoρht, Sax.] Shining; full of light. *Milton.* Reflecting light. *Chapman.* Clear. *Thomson.* Evident. *Watts.* Resplendent with charms. *Parnel.* Illuminated with science. *Pope.* Illustrious. *Cotton.*

*To* BRI'GHTEN, brī'-tn. 103. *v. a.* To make bright. *Dryden.* To make luminous. *Philips.* To make gay. *Milton.* To make illustrious. *Swift.* To make acute, or witty.

*To* BRI'GHTEN, brī'-tn. *v. n.* To grow bright. *Pope.*

BRI'GHTBURNING*, brīte'-bûrn-ĭng. *a.* Burning brightly. *Titus Andronicus.*

BRI'GHTEYED*, brīte'-īde. *a.* Having bright eyes. *Gray.*

BRI'GHTHAIRED*, brīte'-hâr'd. *a.* Having hair of a bright colour. *Milton.*

BRI'GHTHARNESSED*, brīte'-hâr-nĕst. *a.* Having bright armour. *Milton.*

BRI'GHTLY, brīte'-lè. *ad.* Splendidly. *Pope.*

BRI'GHTNESS, brīte'-nĕs. *n. s.* Lustre. *Spenser.* Acuteness. *Prior.*

BRI'GHTSHINING*, brīte'-shīne-ĭng. *part. a.* Shining brightly. *Spenser.*

BRIGO'SE*, brè-gōse'. *a.* Quarrelsome; contentious. *Puller.*

BRIGUE§*, brēg. *n. s.* [*briga*, Germ.] Strife; quarrel. *Chaucer.*

*To* BRIGUE*, brēg. *v. a.* [*briguer*, Fr.] To canvass; to solicit. *Hurd.*

BRI'LLIANCY, brīl'-yân-sè. *n. s.* Lustre; splendour.

BRI'LLIANT§, brīl'-yânt. 113. *a.* [*brillant*, Fr.] Shining; sparkling. *Dorset.*

BRI'LLIANT, brīl'-yânt. *n. s.* A diamond of the finest cut. *Dryden.*

BRI'LLIANTLY*, brīl'-yânt-lè. *ad.* Splendidly. *Warton.*

BRI'LLIANTNESS, brīl'-yânt-nĕs. *n. s.* Splendour; lustre.

BRILLS, brĭls. *n. s.* The hair on the eyelids of a horse. *Dict.*

BRIM§, brĭm. *n. s.* [bpimm, Sax.] The edge of any thing. *Bacon.* The upper edge of any vessel. *Crashaw.* The top of any liquor. *Joshua*, iii. The bank of a fountain, river, or the sea. *Spenser.*

BRIM*, brĭm. *a.* [bpŷme, Sax.] Publick; well known. *Warner. Ob. T.*

*To* BRIM, brĭm. *v. a.* To fill to the top. *Milton.*

*To* BRIM, brĭm. *v. n.* To be full to the brim. *Philips.*

*To* BRI'MFILL*, brĭm'-fĭl. *v. a.* To fill to the top *Crashaw.*

BRI'MFUL, brĭm'-fûl. *a.* Full to the top. *Sidney.*

BRI'MFULNESS, brĭm'-fûl-nĕs. *n. s.* Fulness to the top. *Shakspeare.*

BRI'MLESS*, brĭm'-lĕs. *a.* Without an edge or brim. *L. Addison.*

BRI'MMER, brĭm'-mŭr. *n. s.* A bowl full to the top *Dryden.*

BRI'MMING, brĭm'-mĭng. *a.* Full to the brim. *Dryden.*

BRI'MSTONE§, brĭm'-stōne. *n. s.* [*brin* or *brenstone* that is, fiery stone.] Sulphur.

BRI'MSTONY, brĭm'-stō-nè. *a.* Full of brimstone *B. Jonson.*

BRI'NDED§, brīn'-dĕd. *a.* [bpennan, Sax.] Of a brown colour, originally; thence, of a varied colour; streaked. *Shakspeare.*

BRI'NDLE, brīn'-dl. 405, 359. *n. s.* The state of being brinded. *Clarissa.*

BRI'NDLED, brīn'-dld. 405. *a.* Brinded; streaked *Addison.*

BRINE§, brīne. *n. s.* [bpŷne, Sax.] Water impregnated with salt. *Bacon.* The sea. *Shak.* Tears

BRI'NEPIT, brīne'-pĭt. *n. s.* Pit of salt water. *Shak.*

*To* BRING§, brĭng. 403, 409. *v. a.* [bpinȝan, Sax.] To fetch from. *Shak.* To convey, or carry to *Genesis.* To convey in one's own hand; not to send by another. *Dryden.* To procure as a cause. *Bacon.* To reduce; to recall. *Locke.* To attract; to draw along. *Newton.* To put into any particular state. *Locke.* To lead by degrees. *L'Estrange.* To recall; to summons. *Dryden.* To induce; to prevail upon. *Locke.* To attend; to accompany. *Shak.*—*To bring about.* To bring to pass. *Dryden. To bring forth.* To give birth to. *Shak To bring forth.* To bring to light. *Job*, xxxviii *To bring in.* To place in any condition. *Shak To bring in.* To reduce. *Spenser. To bring in.* To afford gain. *South. To bring in.* To introduce. *Taylor. To bring off.* To clear; to acquit. *L'Estrange. To bring on.* To engage in action. *Bacon. To bring on.* To produce as an occasional cause. *Burnet. To bring over.* To convert; to draw to a new party. *Swift. To bring out.* To exhibit. *Shak. To bring to pass.* To effect. *Genesis*, xli. *To bring under.* To subdue. *Spenser. To bring up.* To educate. *Sidney. To bring up.* To introduce to general practice. *Spec-*

*tator. To bring up.* To cause to advance. *Shak. To bring up.* To bring back. *Genesis*, xlvi. *To bring up.* To introduce; to occasion. *Numbers*, xiv. *Bring* retains in all its senses the idea of an agent, or cause producing a real or metaphorical motion of something towards something.

BRI'NGER, brĭng'-ŭr. 409. *n s.* The person that brings. *Shakspeare.*

BRI'NGER-IN*, brĭng'-ŭr-ĭn. *ŋ. s.* The person who introduces any thing. *Sandys.*

BRI'NGER-UP, brĭng'-ŭr-ŭp. *n. s.* Instructer. *Aschum. Bringers-up* are the whole last rank of men in a battalion, or the hindmost man in every file. *Chambers.*

BRI'NGING *forth**. Production. *Shakspeare.*

BRI'NISH, brī'-nĭsh. *a.* Salt. *Shakspeare.*

BRI'NISHNESS, brī'-nĭsh-nĕs. *n. s.* Tendency to saltness.

BRINK §, brĭnk. *n. s.* [*brink*, Danish.] The edge of any place, as of a precipice or a river. *Dryden.*

BRI'NY, brī'-nē. *a.* Salt. *Dryden.*

BRI'ONY. See BRYONY.

BRISK §, brĭsk. *a.* [*brusque*, Fr.] Lively. *Denham.* Powerful; spirituous. *Denham.* Vivid; bright. *Newton.*

*To* BRISK*, brĭsk. *v. a.* To make brisk.

*To* BRISK UP. *v.n.* To come up briskly.

*To* BRISK UP*. *v.a.* To enliven. *Killingberk.*

BRI'SKET, brĭs'-kĭt. 99. *n. s.* [*bryced*, Welsh.] The breast of an animal. *Mortimer.*

BRI'SKLY, brĭsk'-lē. *ad.* Actively; vigorously. *Boyle.*

BRI'SKNESS, brĭsk'-nĕs. *n. s.* Liveliness. *South.* Gayety. *Dryden.*

BRI'STLE §, brĭs'-sl. 405, 472. *n. s.* [bpıꝑcl, Sax.] The stiff hair of swine. *Shakspeare.*

*To* BRI'STLE, brĭs'-sl. *v. a.* To erect in bristles. *Shakspeare.*

*To* BRI'STLE, brĭs'-sl. *v. n.* To stand erect as bristles. *Shakspeare.*

*To* BRI'STLE *a Thread.* To fix a bristle to it.

BRI'STLELIKE*, brĭs'-sl-lĭke. *a.* Stiff as a bristle. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

BRI'STLY, brĭs'-lē. *a.* Thick set with bristles. *Bacon.*

BRI'STOL STONE, brĭs'-tŏl-stōne. *n. s.* A kind of soft diamond found in a rock near the city of Bristol. *Woodward.*

BRIT, brĭt. *n. s.* The name of a fish. *Carew.*

*To* BRITE, or *To* BRIGHT, brīte. *v. n.* To be over ripe.

BRI'TISH §*, brĭt'-ĭsh. *a.* [Bpẏꝺꝺıꝛe, Sax.] What relates to Britain. *Milton.* Applied to language, it means the Welsh. *Richards.*

BRI'TON*, brĭt'-ŭn. *n. s.* A native of Britain. *Shak.*

BRI'TON*, brĭt'-ŭn. *a.* British. *Spenser.*

BRI'TTLE §, brĭt'-tl. 405. *a.* [bpẏtan, Sax.] Fragile. *Bacon.*

BRI'TTLELY*, brĭt'-tl-lē. *ad.* In a fragile state. *Sherwood.*

BRI'TTLENESS, brĭt'-tl-nĕs. *n. s.* Aptness to break. *Ascham.*

BRIZE §, brīze. *n. s.* The gad-fly. *Spenser.*

BROACH §, brōtsh. 295. *n. s.* [*broche*, Fr.] A spit. *Bacon.* A musical instrument. *Dict.*

*To* BROACH, brōtsh. *v. a.* To spit. *Shakspeare.* To pierce a vessel; to tap. *Crashaw.* To open any store. *Knolles.* To let out any thing. *Hudibras.* To give out or utter. *Raleigh.*

*To* BROACH *to**. [In naval language.] To turn suddenly to windward. *Chambers.*

BRO'ACHER, brōtsh'-ŭr. *n. s.* A spit. *Dryden.* An opener, or utterer; the first author. *L'Estrange.*

BROAD §, brâwd. 295. *ad.* [bpaꝺ, Sax.] Wide. *Shak.* Large. *Locke.* Clear; open. *Chapman, Odyssey.* Gross; coarse. *Dryden.* Obscene; fulsome. *Dryden.* Bold; not delicate. *Shakspeare.*

BROAD *as long.* Equal upon the whole. *L'Estrange.*

BRO'ADAXE*, brâwd'-ăks. *n. s.* [bpaꝺ-æx, Sax.] Formerly a military weapon. *Spenser.*

BROAD-BLOWN*, brâwd'-blōne. *part. a.* Full blown. *Shakspeare.*

BROAD-BREASTED*, brâwd'-brĕst-ĕd. *a.* Having a broad breast. *Huloet.*

BROAD-BRIMMED*, brâwd'-brĭmd. *a.* Having a broad border, brim, or edge. *Tatler.*

BROAD-CAST*, brâwd'-kâst. *n. s.* The method of cultivating corn, turnips, &c. by sowing them with the hand at large. *Chambers.*

BROAD-CLOTH, brâwd'-klŏth. *n. s.* A fine kind of cloth. *Swift.*

BROAD-EYED, brâwd'-īde. *a.* Having a wide survey. *Shakspeare.*

BROAD-FRONTED*, brâwd'-frŭnt-ĕd. *part. a.* Having a broad front; applied to cattle. *Chapman.*

BROAD-HORNED*, brâwd'-hôrnd. *a.* Having large horns. *Huloet.*

BROAD-LEAVED, brâwd'-lēēvd. *a.* Having broad leaves. *Sandys.*

*To* BRO'ADEN, brâw'-dn. 103. *v. n.* To grow bold. *Thomson.*

BRO'ADISH*, brâwd'-ĭsh. *a.* Rather broad. *Russell.*

BRO'ADLY, brâwd'-lē. *ad.* In a broad manner *Sir E. Sandys.*

BRO'ADNESS, brâwd'-nĕs. *n. s.* Breadth. *Bacon.* Coarseness. *Dryden.*

BRO'ADPIECE*, brâwd'-pēēse. *n. s.* The denomination of one of our gold coins. *Snelling.*

BROAD-SEAL*, brâwd'-sēle. *n. s.* The great seal of England. *Sheldon.*

*To* BROAD-SEAL*, brâwd'-sēle. *v. a.* To stamp or sanction with the broad-seal. *B. Jonson.*

BRO'ADSHOULDERED, brâwd'-shōle-dŏrd. *a.* Having a large space between the shoulders. *Dryden.*

BRO'ADSIDE, brâwd'-slde. *n. s.* The side of a ship. *Waller.* The volley of shot fired at once from the side of a ship. *Swift.* [In printing.] A sheet of paper containing one large page.

BROAD-SPREADING*, brâwd'-sprĕd-ĭng. *part. a.* Spreading widely. *Shakspeare.*

BRO'ADSWORD, brâwd'-sôrd. *n. s.* A cutting sword, with a broad blade. *Wiseman.*

BRO'ADTAILED*, brâwd'-tâld. *a.* Having a broad tail. *Sandys.*

BRO'ADWISE, brâwd'-wīze. 140. *ad.* According to the direction of the breadth. *Boyle.*

BROCA'DE §, brō-kāde'. *n. s.* [*brocado*, Span.] A silken stuff, variegated with colours of gold or silver. *Spectator.*

BROCA'DED, brō-kā'-dĕd. *a.* Drest in brocade. Woven in the manner of a brocade. *Gay.*

BRO'CAGE, or BRO'KAGE, brō'-kĭdje. 90. *n. s.* The gain gotten by promoting base bargains. *Spenser.* The hire given for any unlawful office. *Bacon.* The trade of dealing in old things. *B. Jonson.* The transaction of business for other men. *Locke.*

*BRO'CCOLI*, brŏk'-kō-lē. *n. s.* [Italian.] A species of cabbage. *Pope.*

*To* BROCHE. See *To* BROACH.

BROCK, brŏk. *n. s.* [bpoc, Sax.] A badger. *Brown.*

BRO'CKET, brŏk'-kĭt. 99. *n. s.* A red deer, two years old. *Knotchbull.*

BRO'DEKIN*, brōd'-kĭn. *n. s.* [*brodequin*, Fr.] A buskin, or half-boot. *Echard.*

*To* BRO'GGLE*, brŏg'-gl. *v. n.* To fish for eels.

BROGUE, brōg. 337. *n. s.* [*brog*, Irish.] A kind of a shoe. *Shak.* A cant word for a corrupt dialect. *Farquhar.*

BROGUE-MAKER*, brōg'-mā-kŭr. *n. s.* A maker of brogues. *Johnson.*

*To* BROID*, brŏĭd. *v. a.* To braid or weave together. *Chaucer.*

*To* BRO'IDER §, brŏĕ'-dŭr. *v. a.* [*brodir*, Fr.] To adorn with figures of needle work. *Exodus*

BRO'IDERER*, brŏĕ'-dŭr-ŭr. *n. s.* An embroiderer. *Huloet.*

BRO'IDERY, brŏĕ'-dŭr-rē. 555. *n. s.* Embroidery. *Tickell.*

BROIL §, brŏĭl. *n. s.* [*brouiller*, Fr.] A tumult; a quarrel. *Shakspeare.*

*To* BROIL §, brŏĭl. *v. a.* [*bruler*, Fr.] To cook by laying on the coals, or before the fire. *Luke*, xxiv. 42

*To* BROIL, brôîl. *v. n.* To be in the heat *Shak.*

BRO'ILER*, brôîl'-lûr. *n. s.* One who would excite a broil, or quarrel. *Hammond.* That which dresses by cookery. *Sherwood.*

*To* BROKE §, bróke. *v. n.* [bpucan, Sax.] To transact business for others. *Shakspeare.*

BRO'KEN, bró'-kn. 103. *part. pass.* of *break.*

BRO'KEN-BELLIED*, bró'-kn-bêl-lîd. *a.* Having a ruptured belly. *Sir M. Sandys.*

BRO'KEN-MEAT, bró'-kn-mêêt. Fragments. *Swift.*

BRO'KENHEARTED, bró'-kn-hàr'-têd. *a.* Having the spirits crushed by grief or fear. *Isaiah.*

BRO'KENLY, bró'-kn-lè. *ad.* Without any regular series. *Hakewill.*

BRO'KENNESS*, bró'-kn-nês. *n. s.* Unevenness. *Smith.*

BRO'KENWINDED*, bró'-kn-wînd'-êd. *a.* Having short breath. *May.*

BRO'KER, bró'-kûr. *n.s.* A factor. *Temple.* One who deals in old goods. A pimp; a match-maker. *Shak.*

BRO'KERAGE, bró'-kûr-îdje. 90. *n. s.* The pay of a broker.

BRO'KERLY*, bró'-kûr-lè. *a.* Mean; servile. *B. Jonson.*

BRO'KERY*, bró'-kûr-rè. *n. s.* The business of a broker. *Bp. Hall.*

BRO'KING, bró'-kîng. *part. a.* Practised by brokers. *Shakspeare.*

BRO'NCHIAL, brôn'-kè-âl. } *a.* Belonging to the
BRO'NCHICK, brôn'-kîk. § throat. *Arbuthnot.*

BRO'NCHOCELE, brôn'-kò-sèle. [See HYDROCELE.] *n. s.* [βρογχοκήλη.] A tumour of the *bronchus. Quincy.*

BRONCHO'TOMY, brôn-kôt'-tò-mè. 518. *n. s.* That operation which opens the windpipe by incision. *Quincy.*

BROND, brônd. *n. s.* [bnonb, Sax.] See BRAND. A sword. *Spenser.*

BRONTO'LOGY, brôn-tôl'-ò-jè. *n. s.* [βροντὴ and λογία.] A dissertation upon thunder. *Dict.*

BRONZE §, brônze. [brônze. *Perry.*] *n. s.* [*bronze*, Fr.] Brass. *Pope.* Relief, or statue, cast in brass and copper mixed. *Prior.* A factitious metal compounded of *copper* and *tin. Chambers.*

*To* BRONZE*, brônze. *v. a.* To harden as brass. *Young.*

BROOCH §, brôôtsh. *n. s.* [*broche*, Fr.] A jewel; an ornament of jewels. *Shakspeare.* A painting all of one colour. *Dict.*

*To* BROOCH, brôôtsh. *v. a.* To adorn with jewels. *Shakspeare.*

*To* BROOD §, brôôd. *v. n.* [bnoð, Sax.] To sit, as on eggs. *Milton.* To cover chickens under the wing. *Dryden.* To remain long in anxiety. *Dryden.* To mature any thing by care. *Bacon.*

*To* BROOD, brôôd. *v. a.* To cherish by care. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

BROOD, brôôd. *n. s.* [bnoð, Sax.] Offspring, progeny. *Fairfax.* Thing bred. *Addison.* The number hatched at once. *Spectator.* A production. *Shakspeare.* The act of covering the eggs. *Shakspeare.*

BRO'ODY, brôô'-dè. *a.* In a state of sitting on the eggs. *Ray.*

BROOK, brôôk. [brûk, *Perry* and *Joncs.*] *n. s.* [bnoc bnoca, Sax.] A running water, less than a river. *Shakspeare.*

*To* BROOK §, brôôk. *v. a.* [bnucan, Sax.] To bear; to endure. *Hooker.*

*To* BROOK, brôôk. *v. n.* To endure. *Sidney.*

BRO'OKLIME, brôôk'-lime. *n. s.* A sort of water speedwell.

BRO'OKMINT*. brôôk'-mînt. *n. s.* The water-mint.

BRO'OKY*, brôôk'-ê. *a.* Abounding with brooks. *Dyer.*

BROOM §, brôôm. *n. s.* [bnom, Sax.] A small tree. *Dryden.* A besom. *Shakspeare.*

*To* BROOM*, brôôm. } *v. a.* [In naval language.] To
*To* BREAM*, brèèm. § clean the ship.

BRO'OMLAND, brôôm'-lând. *n. s.* Land that bears broom. *Mortimer.*

BRO'OMSTAFF, brôôm'-stâf. *n. s.* The handle of a besom. *Shakspeare.*

BRO'OMSTICK, brôôm'-stîk. *n. s.* A broomstaff. *Swift.*

BRO'OMY, brôô'-mè. *a.* Full of broom. *Mortimer* Consisting of broom. *Swift.*

BROTH, brôth. *n. s.* [bnoð, Sax.] Liquor in which flesh is boiled. *Bacon.*

BRO'THEL §, brôth'-êl. } *n. s.* [*bor*
BRO'THELHOUSE, brôth'-êl-hôûs. § *del*, Fr.] A house of lewd entertainment. *Shakspeare.*

BRO'THELLER*, brôth'-êl-lûr. *n. s.* He who frequents a brothelhouse.

BROTHELRY*, brôth'-êl-rè. *n. s.* Whoredom. *Bp. Hall.* Obscenity. *B. Jonson.*

BRO'THER §, brûth'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* [bnoðep, Sax.] One born of the same father and mother. *Shak.* Any one closely united; associate. *Chaucer.* Any one resembling another in manner, form, or profession. *Proverbs*, xviii. *Brother* is used, in theological language, for man in general. 1 *Cor.* viii.

BRO'THERHOOD, brûth'-ûr-hûd. *n. s.* The state or quality of being a brother. *Shakspeare.* An association; a fraternity. *Davies.* A class of men of the same kind. *Addison.*

BRO'THERLESS*, brûth'-ûr-lês. *a.* Without a brother. *Andr. Marvel.*

BRO'THERLIKE*, brûth'-ûr-like. *a.* Becoming a brother. *Shakspeare.*

BROTHERLOVE*, brûth'-ûr-lûv. *n. s.* Brotherly affection. *Shakspeare.*

BRO'THERLY, brûth'-ûr-lè. *a.* Natural; such as becomes a brother. *Bacon.*

BROTHERLY, brûth'-ûr-lè. *ad.* After the manner of a brother. *Shakspeare.*

BROUGHT, brâwt. 393. *part. pass.* of *bring.*

BROW §, brôû. *n. s.* [bnæp, Sax.] The arch of hair over the eye. *Dryden.* The forehead. *Shak.* The general air of the countenance. *Shak.* The edge of any nigh place. *Bacon.*

*To* BROW, brôû. *v. a.* To bound; to limit. *Milton*

*To* BROWBEAT, brôû'-bète. *v. a.* To depress with severe brows and looks. *South.*

BRO'WBEATING*, brôû'-bète-îng. *n. s.* The act of depressing by stern or lofty looks. *L'Estrange.*

BRO'WBOUND, brôû'-bôûnd. *a.* Crowned. *Shak.*

BRO'WLESS*, brôû'-lês. *a.* Without shame. *L. Addison.*

BRO'WSICK, brôû'-sîk. *a.* Dejected. *Suckling.*

BROWN §, brôûn. *a.* [bpun, Sax.] The name of a colour. *Shakspeare.*

BRO'WNBILL, brôûn'-bîl. *n. s.* The ancient weapon of the English foot. *Hudibras.*

BRO'WNISH, brôûn'-îsh. *a.* Somewhat brown. *Woodward.*

BRO'WNISM*, brôûn'-îsm. *n. s.* The heresy of those who adopted the opinions of Robert Brown. *Milton.*

BRO'WNIST*, brôûn'-îst. *n. s.* One of the sect of Robert Brown, a noted sectarist, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, who confined the church of God to his conventicle, excluding all other Christians out of the pale of the church. *Pagitt.*

BRO'WNNESS, brôûn'-nês. *n. s.* A brown colour *Sidney.*

BRO'WNSTUDY, brôûn-stûd'-dè. *n. s.* Gloomy meditations. *Norris.*

BRO'WNWORT*, brôûn'-wûrt. *n. s.* The fig-wort.

*BRO'WNIE**, brôû'-nè. *n.s.* A spirit, foolishly supposed to haunt old houses in Scotland.

BRO'WNY*, brôû'-nè. *a.* Brown. *Shakspeare.*

*To* BROWSE §, brôûze. *v. a.* To eat branches, or shrubs. *Spenser.*

*To* BROWSE, brôûze. *v. n.* To feed. *Shakspeare*

BROWSE, brôûse. *n. s.* Branches, or shrubs. *Dryden.*

BRO'WSING*, brôûz'-îng. *n. s.* Food which deer find in young coppices. *Howell.*

*To* BRUISE §, brôôze. 343. *v. a.* [bpýpan, Sax.] To crush or mangle with a heavy blow, or fall. *Gen.* iii.

BRUISE, brôôze. *n. s.* A hurt with something blunt and heavy. *Nahum*, iii.

BRU'ISER*, brôô'-zûr. *n. s.* A concave tool for grinding the specula of telescopes. *Chambers.* In vulgar language, a boxer.

BRU'ISEWORT, brôôze'-wûrt. *n. s.* An herb.

BRU'IT §, brôôt. 343. *n. s.* [*brut,* Goth.] Rumour; report.

*To* BRUIT, brôôt. *v. a.* To report. *Shakspeare.*

BRU'MAL, brôô'-mâl. *ad.* [*brumalis,* Lat.] Belonging to the winter. *Brown.*

BRUN, BRAN, BROWN, BOURN, BURN, all from the Sax. bopn, boupn, bpunna, bupna, signifying a river or brook.

BRUNE'TTE, brôô-nĕt'. *n. s.* [*brunette,* Fr.] A woman with a brown complexion. *Addison.*

BRU'NION, brûn'-yŭn. *n. s.* [*brugnon,* Fr.] A fruit between a plum and a peach. *Trevoux.*

BRUNT, brŭnt. *n. s.* [bpennan.] Shock; violence. *Sidney.* Blow; stroke. *Spenser.* A brief and sudden effort. *Bp. Hull.*

BRUSH §, brŭsh. *n. s.* [*orosse,* Fr.] An instrument to clean any thing. The larger pencils used by painters. *Stilling fleet.* A rude assault. *Shakspeare.* A thicket. *Spenser.*

*To* BRUSH, brŭsh. *v. a.* To sweep with a brush. *Shak.* To strike with quickness. *Spenser.* To paint with a brush. *Pope.* To carry away, by an act like that of brushing. *Milton.* To move as the brush. *Dryden.*

*To* BRUSH, brŭsh. *v. n.* To move with haste. *Dryden.* To fly over.

BRU'SHER, brŭsh'-ŭr. *n. s.* He that uses a brush. *Bacon.*

BRU'SHET*, brŭsh'-ĕt. *n. s.* See BUSKET.

BRU'SHWOOD, brŭsh'-wŏŏd. *n. s.* Rough, low, close thickets. *Dryden.*

BRU'SHY, brŭsh'-ē. *a.* Rough or shaggy, like a brush. *Boyle.*

BRUSK*, brŭsk. *a.* [*brusque,* Fr.] Rude. *Sir H. Wotton.*

*To* BRU'STLE §, brŭs'-sl. 472. *v. n.* [bpaſtlian, Sax.] To crackle. *Gower.*

BRU'TAL, brôô'-tâl. 343. *a.* That which belongs to a brute. Savage; cruel. *Dryden.*

BRUTA'LITY, brôô-tăl'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* Savageness. *Locke.*

*To* BRU'TALIZE, brôô'-tâ-llze. *v. n.* To grow brutal. *Addison.*

*To* BRU'TALIZE, brôô'-tâ-llze. *v. a.* To make brutal. *Cowper.*

BRU'TALLY, brôô'-tâl-lè. *ad.* Churlishly. *Arbuthnot.*

BRUTE^, brôôt. 339. *a.* [*brutus,* Lat.] Senseless. *Bentley.* Savage. *Holder.* Bestial. *Milton.* Rough; ferocious. *Pope.*

BRUTE, brôôt. *n. s.* An irrational creature; a savage. *Milton.*

*To* BRUTE, brôôt. *v. a.* [for *bruit.*] To report. *Knolles.*

BRU'TELY*, brôôt'-lè. *ad.* In a rough manner. *Milton.*

BRU'TENESS, brôôt'-nĕs. *n. s.* Brutality. *Spenser.*

*To* BRU'TIFY, brôôt'-tĕ-fl. *v. a.* To make a man a brute. *Congreve.* To render the mind brutal. *Barrow.*

BRU'TISH, brôô'-tŭsh. *a.* Bestial. *Milton.* Savage; ferocious. *Grew.* Gross; carnal. *Shak.* Ignorant; uncivilized. *Hooker.* Unconscious; insignificant. *Sandys.*

BRU'TISHLY, brôô'-tŭsh-lè. *ad.* Savagely. *King Charles.*

BRU'TISHNESS, brôô'-tŭsh-nĕs. *n. s.* Brutality. *Sprat.*

*To* BRUT §*, or BRUTTE §*, brŭt. *v. n.* [*brouter,* Fr.] To browse. *Evelyn.*

BRU'TTING*, brŭt'-tĭng. *n. s.* Browsing. *Evelyn.*

BRY'ONY, brĭ'-ò-nè. *n. s.* [*bryonia,* Lat.] A plant. *B. Jonson.*

BUB, bŭb. *n. s.* Liquor. *Prior.*

*To* BUB*, bŭb. *v. a.* To throw out in bubbles. *Sackville. Ob. T.*

BU'BBLE §, bŭb'-bl. 405. *n. s.* [*bobbel,* Dutch.] A small bladder of water. *Bacon.* That which wants solidity and firmness. *Bacon.* A cheat. *Swift.* The person cheated. *Prior.*

*To* BU'BBLE, bŭb'-bl. *v. n.* To rise in bubbles. *Shakspeare.* To run with a gentle noise. *Dryden.*

*To* BU'BBLE, bŭb'-bl. *v. a.* To cheat. *Addison*

BU'BBLER, bŭb'-blŭr. 405. *n. s.* A cheat. *Digby.*

BU'BBLY*, bŭb'-blè. *a.* Consisting of bubbles. *Nashe.*

BU'BBY, bŭb'-bè. *n. s.* A woman's breast. *Arbuthnot.*

BU'BO, bû'-bò. *n. s.* [Lat.] That part of the groin from the bending of the thigh to the scrotum; and therefore all tumours in that part are called *buboes. Wisemon.*

BUBONOCE'LE, bû-bŏn'-ò-sèle. [See HYDROCELE.] *n. s.* A kind of rupture, when the intestines break down into the groin. *Sharp.*

BU'BUKLE, bû'-bûk-kl. *n. s.* A red pimple. *Shak.*

BUCANI'ERS, bûk-â-nèèrz'. *n. s.* A cant word for the privateers, or pirates, of America. *Bp. Berkeley.*

BUCCELLA'TION, bŭk-sĕl-lâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*buccella,* Lat.] A dividing into large pieces. *Harris.*

BUCK §, bŭk. *n. s.* [*bauche,* Germ.] The liquor in which clothes are washed. *Shak.* The clothes washed in the liquor. *Shakspeare.*

BUCK*, bŭk. *n. s.* A cant word for a bold, ostentatious, or forward person. *T. Warton.*

BUCK §, bŭk. *n. s.* [bucca, Sax.] The male of the fallow deer, and of rabbits, and other animals. *Peacham.*

*To* BUCK, bŭk. *v. a.* To wash clothes. *Shakspeare.*

*To* BUCK, bŭk. *v. n.* To copulate as bucks and does. *Mortimer.*

BU'CKBASKET, bŭk'-bâs-kĭt. *n. s.* The basket in which clothes are carried to the wash. *Shakspeare.*

BU'CKBEAN, bŭk'-bène. *n. s.* A sort of *trefoil. Floyer.*

BU'CKET §, bŭk'-kĭt. 99. *n. s.* [buc, Sax.] The vessel in which water is drawn, or carried. *Shak. Dryd.*

BU'CKINGSTOOL*, bŭk'-ĭng-stôôl. *n. s.* A washing block. *Gayton.*

BU'CKLE §, bŭk'-kl. 405. *n. s.* [*buccl,* Welsh.] A link of metal, with a tongue or catch made to fasten one thing to another. *Shak.* The state of the hair crisped and curled, by being kept long in the same state. *Spectator.*

*To* BU'CKLE, bŭk'-kl. *v. a.* To fasten with a buckle. *Shak.* To prepare to do any thing. *Spenser.* To join in battle. *Hayward.* To confine. *Shakspeare.*

*To* BU'CKLE, bŭk'-kl. *v. n.* To bend; to bow. *Shak.*—*To buckle to.* To apply to. *Dryden. To buckle with.* To engage with. *Shakspeare.*

BU'CKLER §, bŭk'-lŭr. *n. s.* [*buccled,* Welsh.] A shield. *Dryden.*

*To* BU'CKLER, bŭk'-lŭr. *v. a.* To defend. *Shak.*

BU'CKLER-THORN, bŭk'-lŭr-*th*ôrn. *n. s.* Christ's-thorn.

BU'CKMAST, bŭk'-mâst. *n. s.* The fruit or mast of the beech tree.

BU'CKRAM §, bŭk'-rŭm. *n. s.* [*bougrum,* Fr.] A sort of linen cloth, stiffened with gum. *Shakspeare.*

BU'CKRAM*, bŭk'-rŭm. *a.* Stiff; precise. *Fulke.*

BU'CKRAMS, bŭk'-rŭmz. *n. s.* Wild garlick.

BU'CKSHORN PLANTAIN, bŭks'-hôrn-plân'-tĭn *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

BU'CKSKIN*, bŭk'-skĭn. *a.* Made of the skin of a buck. *Tatler.*

BU'CKSTALL*, bŭk'-stâwl. *n. s.* A net to catch deer. *Huloet.*

BU'CKTHORN, bŭk'-*th*ôrn. *n. s.* A tree that bears a purging berry.

BU'CKWHEAT, bŭk'-hwète. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

BUCO'LICAL §*, bû-kŏl'-lĭk-ăl. *a.* [βουκολος.] Pastoral. *Skelton.*

BUCO'LICK, bû-kŏl'-lĭk. *a.* Pastoral. *Warton.*

BUCO'LICK*, bû-kŏl'-lĭk. *n. s.* A writer of bucolicks or pastorals. *Warton.* A bucolick poem. *Warton.*

☞ From the tendency we have to remove the accent to the beginning of such Latin words as we Anglicise by dropping the last syllable, we sometimes hear this word improperly accented on the first syllable.—See ACADEMY. The authorities for the accent on the second syllable are, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Johnson, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, Dr. Kenrick, Bailey, Dr. Ash, and Entick; Buchanan stands alone for the accent on the first. *W.*

BUD §, bŭd. *n. s.* [*bouton,* Fr.] The first shoot of a plant. *Shakspeare.*

*To* BUD, bŭd. *v. n.* To put forth young shoots.

*Ecclus.* xxxix. To rise as a germ from the stalk. *Clarendon.* To be in the bloom. *Shakspeare.*

*To* BUD, bŭd. *v. a.* To inoculate. *Temple.*

BU'DDLE*, bŭd'dl. *n. s.* A sort of frame made to receive the ore after its first separation from its grossest foulness. *Chambers.*

*To* BUDGE§, bŭdje. *v. n.* [*bouger*, Fr.] To stir. *Shakspeare.*

BUDGE, bŭdje. *a.* Stiff or surly. *Milton.*

BUDGE, bŭdje. *n. s.* The dressed skin or fur of lambs. *Marston.*

BU'DGENESS*, bŭdje'-nĕs. *n. s.* Sternness; severity. *Stanyhurst.*

BU'DGER, bŭd'-jûr. *n s.* One that moves from his place. *Shakspeare.*

BU'DGET, bŭd'-jĕt. *n. s.* [*bogette*, Fr.] A bag. *Spenser.* A store, or stock. *L'Estrange.* The statement made in the House of Commons, of the finances of the kingdom.

BU'DGY*, bŭd'-jè. *a.* Consisting of fur. *Thule, or Virtue's Historie.*

BUFF, bŭf. *n. s.* A buffalo. A sort of leather prepared from the skin of the buffalo. *Dryden.* A military coat made of thick leather. *Shak.* The colour of the leather, of a very light yellow. The sizy, viscid, tough mass, which forms on the upper surface of the blood. *Chambers.*

*To* BUFF§, bŭf. *v. a.* [*buffe*, Fr.] To strike. *B. Jonson. Ob. J.*

*BU'FFALO*, bŭf-fâ-lò. *n. s.* [Ital.] A kind of wild ox. *Dryden.*

BU'FFET, bŭf'-fĭt. 99. *n. s.* [*buffet*, Fr.] A blow with the fist. *Wicliffe. Shakspeare.*

BUFFE'T, bŭf-fĭt'. *n. s.* [*buffette*, Fr.] A kind of cupboard. *Pope.*

*To* BU'FFET, bŭf'-fĭt. 99. *v. a.* To strike with the hand. *Shakspeare.* The mournful or funeral peal of bells. *The Art of Ringing.*

*To* BU'FFET, bŭf'-fĭt. *v. n.* To play a boxing-match. *Shakspeare.*

BU'FFETER, bŭf'-fĭt-ûr. *n. s.* A boxer. *Sherwood.*

BU'FFETING*, *n. s.* bŭf'-fĭt-ĭng. Stroke. *Warburton.*

BU'FFLE. bŭf'-fl. 405. *n. s.* The same with *buffalo. Sir T. Herbert.*

*To* BU'FFLE, bŭf'-fl. *v. n.* To puzzle; to be at a loss. *Swift.*

BU'FFLEHEADED, bŭf'-fl-hĕd-ĕd. *a.* A man with a large head, like a buffalo; dull; stupid. *Gayton.*

BUFFO'ON§, bŭf-fôôn'. *n. s.* [*buffon*, Fr.] A man who makes sport by low jests and antick postures. *Davies.* He that practises indecent raillery. *Garth.*

*To* BUFFO'ON*, bŭf-fôôn'. *v. a.* To make ridiculous. *Glanville.*

BUFFO'ONERY, bŭf-fôôn'-ûr-rè. *n. s.* The practice of a buffoon. *Locke.* Low jests. *Dryden.*

BUFFO'ONING*, bŭf-fôôn'-ĭng. *n. s.* Buffoonery. *Dryden.*

BUFFO'ONISM*, bŭf-fôôn'-ĭzm. *n. s.* Jesting. *Minsheu.*

*To* BUFFO'ONIZE*, bŭf-fôôn'-ĭze. *v. n.* To play the fool, jester, or buffoon. *Minsheu.*

BUFFO'ONLIKE*, bŭf-fôôn'-lĭke. *a.* Resembling a buffoon. *Sherwood.*

BUFFO'ONLY*, bŭf-fôôn'-lè. *a.* Scurrile; ridiculous. *Goodman.*

BUG§, bŭg. *n. s.* A stinking insect bred in old household stuff. *Ray.*

BUG§, bŭg. } *n. s.* A frightful object; a
BU'GBEAR, bŭg'-bâre. } walking spectre. *Spenser. Locke.*

BU'GGINESS, bŭg'-gè-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being infected with bugs.

BU'GGY, bŭg'-gè. 383. *a.* Abounding with bugs.

BU'GLE, bû'-gl. 405. } *n. s.* [*buxen*, Sax.]
BU'GLEHORN, bû'-gl-hôrn'. } A hunting horn. *Spenser. Tickell.*

BU'GLE, bû'-gl. *n. s.* A shining bead of black glass. *Shakspeare.*

BU'GLE, bû'-gl. *n. s.* [*bugula*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

BU'GLOSS, bû'-glŏs. *n. s.* [*buglossum*, Lat.] The herb ox-tongue.

*To* BUILD§, bĭld. 341. *v. a* preter. I *built*, I have *built*; [*bŷldan*, Sax.] To make a fabrick, or edifice. 1 *Chron.* To raise in any laboured form *Spectator.* To raise any thing on a support or foundation. *Spenser.*

*To* BUILD, bĭld. *v. n.* To play the architect. *Pope* To depend on. *Hooker.*

BUI'LDER, bĭld'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* An architect. *Sidney*

BUI'LDING, bĭld'-ĭng. 410. *n. s.* A fabrick; an edifice. *Shakspeare.*

BUILT, bĭlt. *n. s.* The form; the structure. *Dryden* Species of building. *Temple.*

BUL*, bûl. *n. s.* The common flounder. *Chambers.*

BULB§, bŭlb. *n. s.* [*bulbus*, Lat.] A round body or root. *Evelyn.*

*To* BULB *out**. *v. n.* To project.

BULBA'CEOUS, bŭl-bâ'-shûs. *a.* [Lat.] Bulbous *Dict.*

BU'LBED*, bŭl'-bĕd. *a.* Round-headed. *Cotgrave.*

BU'LBOUS, bŭl'-bûs. 314. *a.* Containing bulbs. *Bac.*

BULGE*, bŭlje. *n. s.* A leak, the breach which lets in water. See *To* BILGE.

*To* BULGE, bŭlje. *v. n.* To take in water; to founder. *Dryden.* To jut out. *Moxon.*

BU'LIMY, bû'-lè-mè. *n. s.* [*βουλιμία.*] An enormous appetite, attended with fainting, and coldness of the extremities. *Dict.*

BULK§, bŭlk. *n. s.* [*bulcke*, Dutch.] Magnitude. *Bacon.* Size; quantity. *South.* The gross; the majority. *Addison.* Main fabrick. *Shak.* The main part of a ship's cargo.

BULK, bŭlk. *n. s.* A part of a building jutting out. *Shakspeare.*

BU'LKHEAD, bŭlk-hĕd'. *n. s.* A partition made across a ship. *Harris.*

BU'LKINESS, bŭl'-kè-nĕs. *n. s.* Greatness of size *Locke.*

BU'LKY, bŭl'-kè. *a.* Of great size. *Dryden.*

BULL§, bûl. 173. *n. s.* [*bulle*, Dutch.] The male of black cattle. *Shak.* In the scriptural sense, an enemy. *Psalm.* xxii. One of the twelve signs of the zodiack. *Thomson.* A letter published by popes and emperours. *Ayliffe.* A blunder; a contradiction. *Milton.* A stock-jobber.

BULL, in composition, generally notes the large size of any thing, as, *bull-head, bull-rush, bull-trout;* and is therefore only an augmentative syllable, without much reference to its original signification

BULL-BAITING, bûl'-bâ-tĭng. *n. s.* The sport of baiting bulls with dogs. *Addison.*

BULL-BEEF, bûl'-bèef. *n. s.* Coarse beef. *Shak.*

BULL-BEGGAR, bûl'-bĕg-ûr. *n. s.* Something terrible; something to fright children with. *Sir T. Smith.*

BULL-CALF, bûl'-kâf. *n. s.* A he-calf. *Shakspeare.*

BULL-DOG, bûl'-dŏg. *n. s.* A dog of a particular form, remarkable for his courage, used in baiting the bull. *Addison.*

BULL-FACED*, bûl'-fâste. *a.* Having a large face. *Dryden.*

BULL-FINCH, bûl'-fĭnsh. *n. s.* A small bird, that has neither song nor whistle of its own, yet is very apt to learn. *Thomson.*

BULL-FLY, bûl'-flĭ. } *n. s.* An insect *Philips.*
BULL-BEE, bûl'-bè. }

BULL-HEAD, bûl'-hĕd. *n. s.* A stupid fellow. The name of a fish; the miller's thumb. *Walton.* A little black water vermin. *Philips.*

BULL-TROUT, bûl'-trôût. *n. s.* A large kind of trout. *Walton.*

BULL-WEED, bûl'-wèèd. *n. s.* Knapweed.

BULL-WORT, bûl'-wûrt. } *n. s.* A plant.
BISHOPS-WEED, bĭsh'-ûps-wèèd. }

BU'LLACE, bûl'-lĭs. 98. *n. s.* A wild sour plum. *Bacon.*

BU'LLARY*, bûl'-â-rè. *n. s.* [*bullarium*, Lat.] A collection of papistical bulls. *South.*

BU'LLET, bûl'-lĭt. 99. *n. s.* [*boulet*, Fr.] A round ball of metal, shot out of guns. *Spenser.*

*BU'LLETIN**, bûl'-è-tĭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] An official account of publick news.

BU'LLION, bûl'-yŭn. 113. *n. s.* [*billon*, Fr.] Gold or silver in the lump. *Bacon.*

*To* BU'LLIRAG*, bůl'-lè-rág. *v. a.* [See *To* BALLARAG.] To insult in a bullying manner.

BU'LLISH*, bůl'-lĭsh. *a.* Partaking of the nature of a bull or blunder. *Milton.*

BU'LLIST*, bůl'-lĭst. *n. s.* [*bulliste*, Fr.] A writer of papal bulls. *Harmar.*

BULLITION, bůl-lĭsh'-ůn. 177. *n. s.* [*bullio*, Lat.] The act or state of boiling. *Bacon.*

BU'LLOCK, bůl'-lůk. 166. *n. s.* [bulluca, Sax.] A young bull gelt, or ox. *Shakspeare.*

BU'LLY §, bůl'-lè. *n. s.* A noisy, blustering, quarrelling fellow. *Shakspeare.*

*To* BU'LLY, bůl'-lè. *v. a.* To overbear with noise or menaces. *King.*

*To* BU'LLY, bůl'-lè. *v. n.* To be noisy. *Bramston.*

BU'LRUSH, bůl'-růsh. *n. s.* A large rush without knots. *Spenser.*

BU'LRUSHY*, bůl'-růsh-è. *a.* Made of bulrushes. *Huloet.*

BU'LTEL*. *n. s.* [*bultellus*, low Lat.] The bran of meal after dressing. *Chambers.* A bolter-cloth.

BU'LWARK §, bůl'-wůrk. *n. s.* [*holwercke*, Dutch.] What is now called a bastion. *Spenser.* A fortification. *Hayward.* A security. *Shakspeare.*

*To* BU'LWARK, bůl'-wůrk. *v. a.* To fortify with bulwarks. *Addison.*

BUM §, bům. *n. s.* [*bomme*, Dutch.] The buttocks. *Shakspeare.*

*To* BUM*, bům. *v. n.* To make a noise or report. *Marston.*

BUMBA'ILIFF, bům-bå'-lĭf. *n. s.* [a corruption of *bound* bailiff.] A bailiff employed in arrests. *Shak.*

BU'MBARD, bům'-bård. *n. s.* [for *bombard.*] A great gun; a black jack; a leathern pitcher. *Shakspeare.*

BU'MBAST, bům'-bást. *n. s.* See BOMBAST.

BU'MBLEBEE*, bům'-bl-bèè. *n. s.* The wild bee, or humble bee.

BU'MBOAT*, bům'-bōte. *n. s.* A large, clumsy boat, used in carrying vegetables and liquors.

BUMP, bůmp. *n. s.* [*bomps*, Goth.] A swelling; a protuberance. *Shakspeare.*

*To* BUMP, bůmp. *v. n.* [*bommen*, Dutch.] To make a loud noise, or bomb. *Dryden.*

BUMP*, bůmp. *n. s.* The mugient noise made by the bittern. *Skelton.*

BU'MPER, bům'-půr. 98. *n. s.* A cup filled till the liquor swells over the brim. *Dryden.*

BU'MPKIN, bůmp'-kĭn. *n. s.* An awkward, heavy rustick. *Dryden.*

BU'MPKINLY, bůmp'-kĭn-lè. *a.* Clownish. *Clarissa.*

BUNCH §, bůnsh. 352. *n. s.* [*buncker*, Danish.] A hard lump. *Isaiah.* A cluster. *Shak.* A number of things tied together. *Spenser.* Any thing bound into a knot. *Spenser.*

*To* BUNCH, bůnsh. *v n.* To swell out in a bunch. *Woodward.*

BU'NCHBACKED, bůnsh'-bákt. *a.* Crookbacked. *Shakspeare.*

BU'NCHINESS, bůnsh'-è-nĕs. *n. s.* Growing in bunches. *Sherwood.*

BU'NCHY, bůn'-shè. *a.* Growing in bunches. *Grew.*

BU'NDLE §, bůn'-dl. 405. *n. s.* [býndle.] A number of things bound together. *Hale.* A roll. *Spectator.*

*To* BU'NDLE, bůn'-dl. *v. a.* To tie in a bundle. *Locke.*

BUNG §, bůng. *n. s.* [*bwng*, Welsh.] A stopple for a barrel. *Mortimer.*

*To* BUNG, bůng. *v. a.* To stop. *Kersey.*

BU'NGHOLE, bůng'-hōle. *n. s.* The hole at which the barrel is filled, and which is afterwards stopped up. *Shakspeare.*

*To* BU'NGLE §, bůng'-gl. 405. *v. n.* To perform clumsily. *Dryden.*

*To* BUN'GLE, bůng'-gl. *v. a.* To botch. *Shakspeare.*

BU'NGLE, bůng'-gl. *n. s.* A botch. *Ray.*

BU'NGLER, bůng'-glůr. *n. s.* [*bwngler*, Welsh.] A bad workman. *Peacham.*

BU'NGLINGLY, bůng'-glĭng-lè. *ad.* Clumsily. *Bentley.*

BUNN, bůn. *n. s.* [*bunna*, Irish.] A kind of sweet bread. *Gay.*

BUNT, bůnt. *n. s.* A swelling part. *Carew.* The middle part of a sail, formed into a bag, that it may receive the more wind. *Harris.*

*To* BUNT, bůnt. *v. n.* To swell out.

BU'NTER, bůn'-tůr. 98. *n. s.* A low, vulgar woman. *Goldsmith.*

BU'NTING, bůn'-tĭng. *n. s.* The name of a bird. *Shakspeare.*

BU'NTING, bůn'-tĭng. *n. s.* The stuff of which a ship's colours are made.

BUOY §, bŏŏè. 346. *n. s.* [*bouée*, Fr.] A piece of cork or wood floating on the water, tied to a weight at the bottom. *Shakspeare.*

*To* BUOY, bŏŏè. *v. a.* To keep afloat; to bear up. *K. Charles.*

*To* BUOY, bŏŏè. *v. n.* To float. *Pope.*

BUO'YANCY, bŏŏè'-ån-sè. *n. s.* The quality of floating. *Derham.*

BUO'YANT, bŏŏè'-ånt. *a.* Floating; light. *Dryden.*

BUR, BOUR, BOR, [bup, Sax.] An inner chamber. *Gibson's Camden.*

BUR, bůr. *n. s.* A rough head of a plant, called a *burdock. Shakspeare.*

BU'RBOT, bůr'-bůt. 166. *n. s.* A fish called the eel pout. *Chambers.*

BU'RDELAIS, bůr-dè-lå'. *n. s.* [*Bourdelais.*] A sort of grape.

BU'RDEN §, bůr'-dn. 103. *n. s.* [býpðen, Sax.] A load. *Shak.* Something grievous. *Milton.* A birth. *Shak.* The verse repeated in a song; the bob; the chorus. *Dryden.* The quantity that a ship will carry. A club. *Spenser.*

*To* BU'RDEN, bůr'-dn. *v. a.* To load. *Ecclus.*

BU'RDENER, bůr'-dn-ůr. 98. *n. s.* A loader.

BU'RDENOUS, bůr'-dn-ůs. *a.* Grievous. *Sidney.* Useless; cumbersome. *Milton.*

BU'RDENSOME, bůr'-dn-sům. *a.* Troublesome to be borne. *Milton.*

BU'RDENSOMENESS, bůr'-dn-sům-nĕs. *n. s.* Weight; heaviness.

BU'RDOCK, bůr'-dŏk. *n. s.* A plant.

BU'REAU, bů-rō'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A chest of drawers with a writing board. *Swift.*

BURG, bůrg. *n. s.* See BURGH, and BURROW.

BU'RGAGE, bůr'-gådje. 90. *n. s.* [*bourgage*, Fr.] A tenure proper to cities and towns, whereby men hold their lands or tenements of the king, or other lord, for a certain yearly rent. *Hale.*

BU'RGAMOT, bůr-gå-mŏt'. *n. s.* [*bergamotte*, Fr.] A species of pear. A kind of perfume.

BU'RGANET, or BU'RGONET, bůr'-gò-nĕt. *n. s* [*bourginote*, Fr.] A kind of helmet. *Spenser.*

*BU'RGEOIS*, bŏŏr'-zhwå. or bůr-jŏĭs'. *n. s.* [*bourgeois*, Fr.] A citizen; a burgess. *Addison.* A type of a particular sort, probably so called from him who first used it.

*To* BU'RGEON*. See *To* BOURGEON.

BU'RGEON*, bůr'-jůn. *n. s.* [In gardening.] A knot or button put forth by the branch of a tree in the spring. *Chambers.*

BU'RGESS, bůr'-jĕs. *n. s.* [*bourgeois*, Fr.] A citizen; a freeman of a city or corporate town. *Beaumont and Fletcher.* A representative of a town corporate. *Wotton.*

BU'RGESS-SHIP*, bůr'-jĕs-shĭp. *n. s.* The state and quality of a burgess. *South.*

BURGH §, bůrg. 392. *n. s.* [bupȝ, Sax.] A corporate town or borough. *Gravnt.*

BU'RGHER, bůrg'-ůr. *n. s.* [from *burgh.*] One who has a right to certain privileges in a place. *Locke.*

BU'RGHERSHIP, bůr'-gůr-shĭp. *n. s.* The privilege of a burgher.

BU'RGLAR, bůrg'-lůr. *n. s.* One guilty of the crime of housebreaking. *Ld. Northampton.*

BURGLA'RIOUS*, bůr-glå'-rè-ůs. *a.* Relating to housebreaking. *Ash.*

BU'RGLARY §, bůr'-glå-rè. *n. s.* [from *burg*, a house, and *larron*, a thief.] The robbing of a house. *Cowel.*

BU'RGMASTER. See BURGOMASTER.

—nō, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—öil;—pŏŭnd;—*thin*, THis.

BU'RGMOTE*, bŭrg'-mōte. *n. s.* A borough court. *Burke.*

BU'RGOMASTER, bŭr'-gō-mâ-stŭr. *n. s.* One employed in the government of a city. *Addison.*

BU'RGRAVE*, bŭr'-grāve. *n. s.* [*bourg*, and *grave*, Germ. a count.] An hereditary governour of a castle or town. *Bacon.*

BU'RGUNDY*, bŭr'-gŭn-dè. *n. s.* Wine made in Burgundy. *Thomson.*

BURH, bŭr, is a tower; and from that, a defence or protection. *Gibson.*

BU'RIAL, bĕr'-rè-ăl. 178. *n. s.* The act of burying. *Shak.* The act of placing any thing under earth or water. *Bacon.* The church service for funerals. *Ayliffe.*

BU'RIAL-PLACE*, bĕr'-rè-ăl-plāse. *n. s.* A place set apart for burial. *Warton.*

BU'RIER, bĕr'-rè-ŭr. *n. s.* He that buries. *Ezek.* xxxix.

*BU'RINE.* bū'-rĭn. *n. s.* A graving tool. *Government of the Tongue.*

*To* BURL §, bŭrl. *v. a.* To dress cloth as fullers do.

BU'RLER*, bŭr'-lŭr. *n. s.* A dresser of cloth. *Dyer.*

BU'RLACE, bŭr'-lăse. *n. s.* A sort of grape.

BURLE'SQUE §, bŭr-lĕsk'. 415. *a.* [*burlesque*, Fr.] Jocular; tending to raise laughter. *Addison.*

BURLE'SQUE, bŭr-lĕsk'. *n. s.* Ludicrous language, or ideas. *Wallis.*

*To* BURLE'SQUE, bŭr-lĕsk'. *v. a.* To turn to ridicule. *Glanville.*

BURLE'SQUER*, bŭr-lĕsk'-ŭr. *n. s.* He who turns a circumstance into ridicule.

*BURLE'TTA**, bŭr-lĕt'-tâ. *n. s.* [from *burlare*, Ital. to jest.] A musical farce.

BU'RLINESS, bŭr'-lè-nĕs. *n. s.* Bulk; bluster. *Drayton.*

BU'RLY §, bŭr'-lè. *a.* [from *boorlike*, clownish.] Great of stature; bulky; tumid. *Shak.* Replete; full. *Drayton.* Boisterous; loud. [*borlen*, Teut. to make a noise.] *Beaumont.*

*To* BURN §, bŭrn. *v. a.* preterit and participle, *burned*, or *burnt*. [bepnan, bŷpnan, Sax.] To consume with fire. *Joshua*, vi. To wound with fire. *Exodus*, xxi. To exert the qualities of heat, by drying or scorching. *Dryden.*

*To* BURN, bŭrn. *v. n.* To be on fire. *Joel*, ii. To shine. *Shak.* To be inflamed with passion. *Shak.* To act with destructive violence of passion. *Psalm* lxxxix. To be in a state of destructive commotion. *Pope.* It is used particularly of love. *Addison.*

BURN, bŭrn. *n. s.* A hurt caused by fire. *Boyle.*

BU'RNABLE*, bŭrn'-â-bl. *a.* That which may be burnt up; adustible. *Cotgrave.*

BU'RNER, bŭr'-nŭr. *n. s.* A person that burns any thing. *Brevint.*

BU'RNET, bŭr'-nĭt. 99. *n. s.* A plant. *Shakspeare.*

BU'RNING, bŭr'-nĭng. 410. *n. s.* Fire; flame; state of inflammation. *South.* The thing to be burned. *Jerem.* xxxiv. The act of burning. *More.*

BU'RNING, bŭr'-nĭng. *a.* Vehement; powerful. *Shakspeare.*

BU'RNING-GLASS, bŭr'-nĭng-glâs. *n. s.* A glass which collects the rays of the sun into a narrow compass, and increases their force. *Shakspeare.*

*To* BU'RNISH §, bŭr'-nĭsh. *v. a.* [*burnir*, Fr.] To polish; to give a gloss to. *Shakspeare.*

*To* BU'RNISH, bŭr'-nĭsh. *v. n.* To grow bright. *Swift.*

*To* BU'RNISH, bŭr'-nĭsh. *v. n.* To grow; to spread out. *Dryden.*

BU'RNISH*, bŭr'-nĭsh. *n. s.* A gloss. *Crashaw.*

BU'RNISHER, bŭr'-nĭsh-ŭr. *n. s.* He that burnishes. The tool with which bookbinders give a gloss to the leaves of books.

BURNT, bŭrnt. *part. pass.* of *burn*. *King.*

BURR*, bŭr. *n. s.* The sweetbread.

BURR, bŭr. *n. s.* The lobe or lap of the ear. *Dict.*

BU'RREL, bŭr'-rĭl. 99. *n. s.* A sort of pear. *Phillips.*

BU'RREL *Fly*, bŭr'-rĭl-flī. The *oxfly*, *gadbee*, or *brosse*. *Dict.*

BU'RREL *Shot*. A sort of caseshot. *Harris.*

BU'RROCK, bŭr'-rŭk. *n. s.* A small wear or dam. *Phillips.*

BU'RROW §, BERG §, BURG §, BURGH §, *n. s.* A corporate town. *Cowel.* The holes made in the ground by conies. *Shak.* The improper word for *barrow*, a mount. *Sir T. Brown.*

*To* BU'RROW, bŭr'-rō. *v. n.* To make holes in the ground. *Mortimer.*

BU'RSAR §, bŭr'-sŭr. 88. *n. s.* [*bursarius*, Lat.] The treasurer of a college. *Potter.* Exhibitioners in the universities of Scotland.

BU'RSARSHIP*, bŭr'-sŭr-shĭp. *n. s.* The office of bursar. *Hales.*

BU'RSARY*, bŭr'-sâ-rè. *n. s.* The treasury of a college. In Scotland, an exhibition.

BURSE, bŭrse. *n. s.* [*bourse*, Fr.] An exchange where merchants meet, and shops are kept. *Phillips.*

*To* BURST §, bŭrst. *v. n.* I *burst*; 1 have *burst*, or *bursten*. [bupꝛtan, Sax.] To break, or fly open. *Prov.* iii. To fly asunder. *Shak.* To break away. *Pope.* To come suddenly, or with violence. *Shak.* To begin an action violently or suddenly. *Milton.*

*To* BURST, bŭrst. *v. a.* To break suddenly. *Shak.*

BURST, bŭrst. *n. s.* A sudden disruption. *Shak.*

BURST, bŭrst. } *part. a.* Diseased
BURSTEN, bŭr'-stn. 405, 472 } with a rupture. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

BU'RSTENNESS*, bŭr'-stn-nĕs. *n. s.* A rupture. *Sherwood.*

BU'RSTER*, bŭr'-stŭr. *n. s.* A breaker or beater in pieces. *Cotgrave.*

BU'RSTWORT, bŭrst'-wŭrt. *n. s.* An herb good against ruptures. *Dict.*

BURT, bŭrt. *n. s.* A fish of the turbot kind.

BU'RTHEN, bŭr'-THn. 468. *n s* } See BURDEN
*To* BU'RTHEN, bŭr'-THn. *v. a.* } *Drayton.*

BU'RTON, bŭr'-tn. *n. s.* In a ship, a small tackle, consisting of two single pulleys. *Phillips.*

BU'RY, bĕr'-rè. *n. s.* [bupꝯ, Sax.] A dwelling-place; a termination still added to the names of several places. *Phillips.*

BU'RY, bĕr'-rè. *n. s.* [corrupted from *borough*.] *Grew.*

BU'RY *Pear**. [*beurée*, Fr.] The name of a very tender and delicate pear. *Cotgrave.*

*To* BU'RY §, bĕr'-rè. 178. *v. a.* [bypȝan, Sax.] To inter; to put into a grave. *Shak.* To inter, with the rites of sepulture. *Shak.* To conceal; to hide. *Shak.* To place one thing within another. *Shak.*

BU'RYING*, bĕr'-rè-ĭng. *n. s.* Burial. *St. John*, xii.

BU'RYING-PLACE, bĕr'-rè-ĭng-plāse. *n. s.* A place appointed for sepulture. *Judges*, xvi.

BUSH §, bŭsh. 173. *n. s.* [*busch*, Teut.] A thick shrub. *Spenser.* A bough of a tree fixed up at a door, to show that liquors are sold there. *Shak.* The tail of a fox. *Coles.*

*To* BUSH, bŭsh. *v. n.* To grow thick. *Milton.*

BU'SHEL, bŭsh'-ĭl. 173. *n. s.* [*buschel*, old Fr.] A measure containing eight gallons. *Shak.* A large quantity. *Dryden.* *Bushels, or rather bushes, of a cart-wheel.* Irons within the hole of the nave, to preserve it from wearing. *Dict.*

BU'SHELAGE*, bŭsh'-ĭl-āje. *n. s.* Duty payable on every bushel of measurable commodities.

BU'SHET*, bŭsh'-ĭt. *n. s.* A wood. See BUSKET.

BU'SHINESS, bŭsh'-è-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of being bushy.

BU'SHMENT, bŭsh'-mĕnt. *n. s.* A thicket. *Raleigh.*

BU'SHY, bŭsh'-è. *a.* Thick. *Spenser.* Thick like a bush. *Addison.* Full of bushes. *Dryden.*

BU'SILESS, bĭz'-zè-lĕs. 178. *a.* At leisure. *Shak.*

BU'SILY, bĭz'-zè-lè. *ad.* With an air of hurry. Curiously; importunately. *Dryden.* Earnestly.

BU'SINESS, bĭz'-nĕs. 178. *n. s.* Employment. *Donne.* An affair. *Shak.* The subject of business. *Dryden.* Serious engagement. *Addison.* Right of action. *L'Estrange.* A point; a matter of question. *Bacon.* Something to be transacted. *Judges*, xviii. Something required to be done. *Bentley.*
—*To do one's business.* To kill, or ruin him.

BUSK, bŭsk. *n. s.* [*busque*, Fr.] A piece of steel or

whalebone, worn by women to strengthen their stays. *Donne.*

BUSK§*, bŭsk. *n. s.* [*busk*, Dan.] A bush. *Davison.*

*To* BUSK, bŭsk. *v. a.* To make ready. *Fairfax.*

BU'SKET*, bŭs'-kĭt. *n. s.* A sprig or small bush. *Spenser.* A small compartment of gardens, formed of trees, shrubs, and tall flowering plants, set in quarters. *Miller.*

BU'SKIN§, bŭs'-kĭn. *n. s.* [*broseken*, Dutch.] A kind of half boot. *Sidney.* A high shoe worn by the ancient actors of tragedy. *Dryden.*

BU'SKINED, bŭs'-kĭnd. 359. *a.* Dressed in buskins. *Milton.* Relating to tragedy. *Drayton.*

BU'SKY, bŭs'-kē. *a.* Woody; shaded with woods. *Shakspeare.*

BUSS§, bŭs. *n. s.* [*basium*, Lat.] A kiss. *Pope.* A boat for fishing. [*busse*, German.] *Temple.*

*To* BUSS, bŭs. *v. a.* To kiss. *Shakspeare.*

BUST, bŭst. *n. s.* [*busto*, Ital.] A statue representing a man to his breast. *Addison.*

BU'STARD, bŭs'-tûrd. 88. *n. s.* [*bistarde*, Fr.] A wild turkey. *Hakewill.*

*To* BU'STLE§, bŭs'-sl. 472. *v. n.* To be busy. *Shak.*

BU'STLE, bŭs'-sl. *n. s.* A tumult; hurry. *Milton.*

BU'STLER, bŭs'-lûr. 98. *n. s.* An active, stirring man. *Cowper.*

BU'STO*. bŭs'-tō. *n. s.* [Ital.] A statue. *Ashmole.*

BU'SY§, bĭz'-zē. 178. *a.* [bȳrı, bȳrıȝ, Sax.] Employed with earnestness. *Shakspeare.* Busting. *Shakspeare.* Troublesome. *Knolles.*

*To* BU'SY, bĭz'-zē. *v. a.* To employ. *Spenser.*

BU'SYBODY, bĭz'-zē-bŏd-dē. *n. s.* A meddling person. *Bp. Taylor.*

BUT§, bŭt. *conjunct.* [but̆e, Sax.] Except. *Bacon.* Except that. *Shak.* Yet; nevertheless. *Bacon.* Now. *Bp. Bramhall.* Than. *Guardian.* Without this consequence that. *Dryden.* Otherwise than that. *Hooker.* If it were not. *Shak.* However; howbeit. *Dryden.* That. *Dryden.* A particle by which the meaning of the foregoing sentence is bounded or restrained; only. *Dryden.* A particle of objection. *Shak.* A particle of addition. Unless *Spenser.*—*But for;* had not this been. *Waller.* *But if;* unless. Obsolete. *Spenser.*

BUT*, bŭt. *prep.* [but̆an, Sax.] Without; except. *Smith.*

BUT*, bŭt. *ad.* No more than. *Shakspeare.*

BUT*, bŭt. *interj.* An exclamation of surprise. *Adam Smith.*

BUT§, bŭt. *n. s.* [*but*, Celt.] A boundary. *Holder.*

BUT, bŭt. *n. s.* The end of any plank which joins to another on the outside of a ship. *Harris.*

*To* BUT*, bŭt. *v. a.* [*buter*, old Fr.] To touch at the one end. *Cotgrave.* To utter an exception. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

BUT-END, bŭt'-ĕnd'. *n. s.* The blunt end of any thing. *Clarendon.*

BU'TCHER§, bŭt'-tshŭr. 175. *n. s.* [*boucher*, Fr.] One that kills animals to sell their flesh. *Sidney.* One delighted with blood. *Locke.*

*To* BU'TCHER, bŭt'-tshŭr. *v. a.* To kill; to murder. *Shakspeare.*

BU'TCHER-BIRD, bŭt'-tshŭr-bûrd. *n. s.* The English name of the bird *lanius*. *Chambers.*

BU'TCHER-ROW*, bŭt'-tshŭr-rō. *n. s.* The row of shambles. *Whitlock.*

BU'TCHERS-BROOM, bŭt'-tshŭrz-brōōm. *n. s.* Kneeholly. *Miller.*

BU'TCHERLINESS, bŭt'-tshŭr-lē-nĕs. *n. s.* A brutal manner.

BU'TCHERLY, bŭt'-tshŭr-lē. *a.* Cruel; bloody. *Ascham.*

BU'TCHERY, bŭt'-tshŭr-rē. *n. s.* The trade of a butcher. *Pope.* Murder. *Shakspeare.* The place where animals are killed. *Shakspeare.*

BU'TLER§, bŭt'-lûr. 98. *n. s.* [*bouteiller*, Fr.] A servant employed in furnishing the table. *Swift.*

BU'TLERAGE, bŭt'-lûr-ăje. *n. s.* The duty upon wine imported, claimed by the king's butler. *Bacon.*

BU'TLERSHIP, bŭt'-lûr-shĭp. *n. s.* The office of a butler. *Genesis*, xl.

BU'TMENT, bŭt'-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*aboutement*, Fr.] That part of the arch which joins it to the upright pier. *Wotton.*

BU'TSHAFT, bŭt'-shâft. *n. s.* An arrow. *Shak.*

BUTT§, bŭt. *n. s.* [*but*, Fr.] The place on which the mark to be shot at is placed. *Dryden.* The point at which the endeavour is directed. *Shak.* The object of aim. *Clarendon.* A man upon whom the company break their jests. *Spectator.* A blow given by a horned animal. A stroke given in fencing. *Prior.*

BUTT§, bŭt. *n. s.* [but̆t, Sax.] A vessel; a large barrel. *Shakspeare.*

*To* BUTT, bŭt. *v. a.* To strike with the head, as horned animals. *Shakspeare.*

BU'TTER§, bŭt'-tûr. 98. *n. s.* [but̆t̆epe, Sax.] An unctuous substance made by agitating the cream of milk till the oil separates from the whey. *Genesis*, xviii.

*To* BU'TTER, bŭt'-tûr. *v. a.* To smear with butter. *Shakspeare.* To increase the stakes every game. *Addison.*

BU'TTERBUMP, bŭt'-tûr-bŭmp. *n. s.* The bittern.

BU'TTERBUR, bŭt'-tûr-bûr. *n. s.* A plant used in medicine. *Miller.*

BU'TTERFLOWER, bŭt'-tûr-flōō'-ûr. *n. s.* A yellow flower, with which the fields abound in the month of May. *Gay.*

BU'TTERFLY, bŭt'-tûr-flī. *n. s.* [but̆t̆epfleȝe, Sax.] An insect which first appears in the beginning of the season for butter. *Spenser.*

BU'TTERIS, bŭt'-tûr-rĭs. *n. s.* An instrument of steel, used in paring the foot of a horse. *Far. Dict.*

BU'TTERMILK, bŭt'-tûr-mĭlk. *n. s.* The whey that is separated from the cream when butter is made *Harvey.*

BU'TTERPRINT, bŭt'-tûr-prĭnt. *n. s.* A piece of carved wood, used to mark butter. *Locke.*

BU'TTERTOOTH, bŭt'-tûr-tōōth. *n. s.* The great broad fore-teeth.

BU'TTERWIFE*, bŭt'-tûr-wīfe. *n. s.* A woman that prepares or sells butter. *Ld. Herbert.*

BU'TTERWOMAN, bŭt'-tûr-wŭm-ŭn. *n. s.* A woman that sells butter. *Shakspeare.*

BU'TTERWORT, bŭt'-tûr-wûrt. *n. s.* A plant: the *sanicle.*

BU'TTERY, bŭt'-tûr-rē. *a.* Having the appearance of butter. *Harvey.*

BU'TTERY, bŭt'-tûr-rē. *n. s.* The room where provisions are laid up. *Shakspeare.*

BU'TTOCK, bŭt'-tŭk. 166. *n. s.* The rump. *Shak.*

BU'TTON§, bŭt'-tn. 103, 170. *n. s.* [*bottun*, Welsh.] A catch or small ball, by which dress is fastened. *Shakspeare.* Any knob or ball. *Pope.* The bud of a plant. *Shakspeare.*

BU'TTON, bŭt'-tn. *n. s.* The sea urchin. *Ainsworth.*

*To* BU'TTON, bŭt'-tn. 405. *v. a.* To dress; to clothe. *Wotton.* To fasten with buttons.

BU'TTONHOLE, bŭt'-tn-hōle. *n. s.* The loop in which the button of the clothes is caught. *Shak.*

BU'TTONMAKER*, bŭt'-tn-mā-kûr. *n. s.* He who makes buttons. *Maundrell.*

BU'TTRESS§, bŭt'-trĭs. 99. *n. s.* [*aboutir*, Fr.] A wall built to support another wall, and standing out. *Bacon.* A prop; a support. *South.*

*To* BU'TTRESS, bŭt'-trĭs. *v. a.* To prop.

BU'TWINK, bŭt'-wĭnk. *n. s.* The name of a bird *Dict.*

BUTYRA'CEOUS, bū-tē-rā'-shŭs. *a.* Having the qualities of butter. *Floyer.*

BU'TYROUS, bū'-tē-rŭs. *a.* Having the properties of butter. *Floyer.*

BU'XOM§, bŭk'-sŭm. 166. *a.* [bucȳm from bucȝan, Sax. to bend.] Obedient. *Spenser.* Gay; lively. *Crashaw.* Wanton; jolly. *Dryden.*

BU'XOMLY, bŭk'-sŭm-lē. *ad.* Dutifully; obediently. *Gower.* Wantonly; amorously.

BU'XOMNESS, bŭk'-sŭm-nĕs. *n. s.* Meekness; obedience. *Chaucer.*

*To* BUY§, bī. *v. a.* preter. I *bought;* I have *bought.* [bıȝan, Sax.] To purchase. *Addison.* To pay dearly for. *Shak.* To procure some advantage by

something that deserves it. *Shakspeare.* To regulate by money. *Shakspeare.*

*To* BUY, bī. *v. n.* To treat about a purchase. *Shak.*

BU'YER, bī'-ûr. *n. s.* He that buys. *Wotton.*

BUZ*, bŭz. *interj.* An exclamation used when a person begins to relate what was generally known before. *Shakspeare.*

*To* BUZZ§, bŭz. *v. n.* [*bizzen*, Teut.] To hum. *Spenser.* To whisper. *Shak.* To sound heavy and low. *Hayward.*

*To* BUZZ, bŭz. *v. a.* To whisper; to spread secretly. *Shakspeare.*

BUZZ, bŭz. *n. s.* The noise of a bee or fly. *South.* A hum; a whisper. *Bacon.*

BU'ZZARD, bŭz'-zûrd. 88. *n. s.* [*busard*, Fr.] A degenerate species of hawk. *Shak.* A blockhead; a dunce. *Ascham.*

BU'ZZARD*, bŭz'-zûrd. *a.* Senseless; stupid. *Milton.*

BU'ZZER, bŭz'-zûr. 98. *n. s.* A secret whisperer. *Shakspeare.*

BY§, bī, or bė. *prep.* [bɪ, Sax.] It notes the agent. *Shak.* The instrument. *Dryden.* The cause of any effect. *Parnel.* The means by which any thing is performed. *Shak.* It shows the manner of an action. *Dryden.* It notes the method in which any successive action is performed. *Hooker.* It notes the quantity had at one time. *Locke.* At, or in. *Bacon.* According to; noting permission. *Bacon.* According to; noting proof. *Bentley.* After; according to; noting imitation. *Tillotson.* From; noting ground of judgement. *Waller.* It notes the sum of the difference between two things compared. *Dryden.* It notes co-operation. *Shak.* For; noting continuance of time. *Bacon.* Not later than; noting time. *Spenser.* Beside; noting passage. *Addison.* Beside; near to. *Shak.* Before *himself, herself*, or *themselves*, it notes the absence of all others. *Ascham.* At hand. *Boyle.* It is the solemn form of swearing. *Dryden.* It is used in forms of obtesting. *Dryden.* It signifies specification. *Dryden.* By proxy of; noting substitution. *Broome.* In the same direction with. *Grew.*

☞ The general sound of this word is like the verb to *buy*: but we not unfrequently hear it pronounced like the verb to *be*. This latter sound, however, is only tolerable in colloquial pronunciation, and then only when used as a preposition; as when we say, Do you travel *by* land or *by* water? But in reading these lines of Pope,

"*By* land, *by* water, they renew the charge;
"They stop the chariot, and they board the barge"—

here we ought to give the word *by* the sound of the verb to *buy*; so that pronouncing this word like *be*, is, if the word will be pardoned me, a *colloquialism*. *W.*

BY, bī. *ad.* Near. *Dryden.* Beside; passing. *Ruth*, iv. In presence. *Sidney.*

BY AND BY, bī'-ând-bī'. *ad.* In a short time. *Sidney.*

BY, bī. *n. s.* Something not the direct and immediate object of regard; by the by. *Bacon. Dryden.*

*To* BY*. *Ob. T.* See *To* ABY.

BY, in composition, implies something out of the direct way; irregular; collateral; or private.

BY-COFFEE-HOUSE, bī'-kŏf'-fė-hŏûs. *n. s* A coffee-house in an obscure place. *Addison.*

BY-CONCERNMENT, bī'-kŏn-sêrn'-mĕnt. *n. s.* An affair which is not the main business. *Dryden.*

BY-CORNER*, bī'-kŏr'-nûr. *n. s.* A private corner. *Massinger.*

BY-DEPENDENCE, bī'-dė-pĕn'-dĕnse. *n. s.* An appendage. *Shakspeare.*

BY-DESIGN, bī'-dė-sīne'. *n. s.* An incidental purpose. *Hudibras.*

BY-DRINKING*, bī'-drĭnk'-ĭng. *n. s.* Private drinking. *Shakspeare.*

BY-END, bī'-ĕnd'. *n. s.* Private interest. *L'Estrange*

BY-GONE, bī'-gŏn'. *a.* Past. *Shakspeare.*

BY-INTEREST, bī'-ĭn'-tûr-ĕst. *n. s.* Interest distinct from that of the publick. *Atterbury.*

BY-LANE*, bī'-lāne'. *n. s.* A lane out of the usual road. *Burton.*

BY-LAW, bī'-lâw'. *n. s.* [bɪlaȝe, Sax.] *By-laws* are orders made by common assent, for the good of those that make them, farther than the publick law binds. *Cowel.*

BY-MATTER, bī'-măt'-tûr. *n. s.* Something incidental. *Bacon.*

BY-NAME, bī'-nāme'. *n. s.* A nick-name. *Lowth.*

*To* BY-NAME*, bī'-nāme'. *v. a.* To give a nick-name. *Camden.*

BY-PAST, bī'-pâst'. *a.* Past. *Shakspeare.*

BY-PATH, bī'-pâth'. *n. s.* A private or obscure path. *Shakspeare.*

BY-RESPECT, bī'-rė-spĕkt'. *n. s.* Private end or view. *Carew.*

BY-ROAD, bī'-rōde'. *n. s.* An obscure path. *Swift.*

BY-ROOM, bī'-rōōm'. *n. s.* A private room within.

BY-SPEECH, bī'-spēētsh'. *n. s.* An incidental or casual speech. *Hooker.*

BY-STANDER, bī'-stăn'-dûr. *n. s.* A looker on, one unconcerned. *Locke.*

BY-STREET, bī'-strēēt'. *n. s.* An obscure street. *Gay.*

BY-TURNING*, bī'-tûrn'-ĭng. *n. s.* An obsure road. *Sidney.*

BY-VIEW, bī'-vū'. *n. s.* Self-interested purpose. *Atterbury.*

BY-WALK, bī'-wâwk'. *n. s.* A private walk. *Dryd*

BY-WAY, bī'-wā'. *n. s.* A private and obscure way. *Spenser.*

BY-WEST, bė-wĕst'. *n. s.* Westward. *Davies.*

BY-WIPE*, bī'-wīpe'. *n. s.* A secret stroke or sarcasm. *Milton.*

BY-WORD, bī'-wûrd'. *n. s.* [bɪpoꝺ, Sax.] A saying; a proverb. *Shakspeare.*

BY'ASS. See BIAS.

BYE, bī. } *n. s.* [bŷɪnȝ, Sax.] A dwelling.
BEE, bė. } *Gibson.*

BYRE*, bīre. *n. s.* A cow-house.

BYSSEL*, bī'-spĕl. *n. s.* [bɪrpell, Sax.] A proverb. *Coles.*

BYSSE, bĭs.
BY'SSIN*, bĭs'-sĭn.
BY'SSUS*, bĭs'-sŭs. } *n. s.* [*βύσσος.*] A silk or linen hood. *Gower.*

BY'SSINE*, bĭs'-sĭn. *a.* Made of silk. *Coles.*

BY'ZANTINE. See BIZANTINE.

## CAB

C The third letter of the alphabet, has two sounds; one like *k*, as *call, clock*; the other as *s*, as *cessation, cinder*. It sounds like *k* before *a, o, u*, or a consonant; and like *s* before *e, i*, and *y*. 348.

C*. The numeral letter of the Romans, which we use, to denote a hundred.

CAB, kăb. *n. s.* [קב.] A Hebrew measure, containing about three pints English.

CABA'L§, kă-bâl'. *n. s.* [*cabale*, Fr. קבלה, tradition.] The secret science of the Hebrew rabbins. *Hakewill.* A body of men united in some close design. *Burnet.* Intrigue. *Dryden.*

☞ The political signification of this word owes its original to the five Cabinet Ministers in Charles the Second's reign; Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington, and Lauderdale: this Junto were known by the name of the *Cabal*: a word which the initial letters of their names happened to compose. *W.*

*To* CABA'L, kă-bâl'. *v. n.* To form close intrigues *Dryden.*

CA'BALA*, kăb'-â-lâ. *n. s.* The secret science of the Jewish doctors; any secret science. *Spenser.*

CA'BALIST, kăb'-â-lĭst. *n. s.* One skilled in the traditions of the Hebrews. *Selden.*

CA'BALISM*, kab'-â-lĭzm. *n. s.* A part of the science of the cabal. *Spenser.*

☞ 559.—Fāte, fâr, fâll, fát;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

CABALI'STICAL, kâb-âl-ĭs'-tè-kâl. } *a.* Something
CABALI'STICK, kâb-âl-ĭs'-tĭk. } that has an occult meaning. *Burton.*

CABALI'STICALLY*, kâb-âl-ĭs'-tè-kâl-lè. *ad.* In a cabalistick manner. *Sir T. Herbert.*

*To* CA'BALIZE*, kâb'-âl-ize. *v. n.* To speak the language of the learned Jews.

CABA'LLER, kâ-bâl'-lûr. *n. s.* An intriguer. *Dryden.*

CA'BALLINE, kâb'-âl-lĭne, or kâb'-âl-lĭn. 148. *a.* [*caballinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a horse. *Cotgrave.*

*CA'BARET*, kâb'-â-rêt. *n. s.* [Fr.] A tavern. *Bramhall.*

CA'BBAGE §, kâb'-bĭdje. 90. *n. s.* [*cabus*, Fr.] A plant. *Miller.*

*To* CA'BBAGE, kâb'-bĭdje. *v. n.* To form a head; as, the plants begin to *cabbage*.

*To* CA'BBAGE, kâb'-bĭdje. *v. a.* To steal in cutting clothes. *Arbuthnot.*

CA'BBAGE*, kâb'-bĭdje. *n. s.* A cant word for the shreds made by tailors in cutting out clothes.

CA'BBAGE-TREE, kâb'-bĭdje-trèe. *n. s.* A species of *palm-tree*. *Miller.*

CA'BBAGE-WORM, kâb'-bĭdje-wûrm. *n. s.* An insect.

CA'BIN §, kâb'-bĭn. *n. s.* [*cabane*, Fr. *cabin*, Welsh.] A small room. *Spenser.* A small chamber in a ship. *Shakspeare.* A cottage, or a small house. *Sidney.* A tent, or temporary habitation. *Fairfax.*

*To* CA'BIN, kâb'-bĭn. *v. n.* To live in a cabin. *Shak.*

*To* CA'BIN, kâb'-bĭn. *v. a.* To confine in a cabin. *Shakspeare.*

CA'BIN-BOY*, kâb'-bĭn-bŏe. *n. s.* The boy who waits in the cabin on board a ship.

CA'BIN-MATE*, kâb'-bĭn-mâte. *n. s.* He who occupies the same cabin with another. *Beau. and Fl.*

CA'BINED, kâb'-bĭnd. 362. *a.* Belonging to a cabin. *Milton.*

CA'BINET §, kâb'-ĭn-ĕt. *n. s.* [*cabinet*, Fr.] A closet; a small room. *Bacon.* A hut, or small house. *Spenser.* A room in which consultations are held. *Dryden.* A set of boxes or drawers for curiosities. *B. Jonson.* Any place in which things of value are hidden. *Denham.*

*To* CA'BINET*, kâb'-ĭn-ĕt. *v. a.* To enclose. *Hewyt.*

CA'BINET-COUNCIL, kâb'-ĭn-ĕt-kŏŭn'-sĭl. *n. s.* A council held in a private manner. *Bacon.* A select number of privy counsellors. *Gay.*

CA'BINET-MAKER, kâb'-ĭn-ĕt-mâ'-kûr. *n. s.* One that makes fine work in wood. *Mortimer.*

CA'BLE §, kâ'-bl. 405. *n. s.* [*cabl*, Welsh.] The rope of a ship to which the anchor is fastened. *Shak.*

CA'BLED*, kâ'-bld. *a.* Fastened with a cable. *Dyer.*

CA'BLET*. *n. s.* [*cablot*, Fr.] A tow-rope.

*To* CABO'B*, kâ-bŏb'. *v. a.* A mode of roasting meat.

CABO'SHED*, or CABO'CHED*, kâ-bŏsht'. *a.* [*caboche*, old Fr.] A term in heraldry, when the head of an animal is cut close, having no neck left to it.

CA'BRIOLE*. See CAPRIOLE.

CA'BRIOLET*, kâb'-rè-ò-lĕt. *n. s.* [Fr.] An open carriage.

CA'BURNS, kâ'-bûrnz. *n. s.* Small ropes used in ships. *Dict.*

CA'CAO, kâ'-kò. See CHOCOLATE NUT.

CACHE'CTICAL, kâ-kĕk'-tè-kâl. } *a.* Having an ill
CACHE'CTICK, kâ-kĕk'-tĭk. } habit of body. *Arbuthnot.*

CACHE'XY §, kâk'-kĕk-sè. 517. *n. s.* [καχεξία.] Such a distemperature of the humours, as hinders nutrition, and weakens the vital and animal functions. *Arbuthnot.*

☞ Mr. Sheridan is the only orthoëpist who accents this word on the first syllable, as I have done; and yet every other lexicographer, who has the word, accents *anorexy*, *ataxy*, and *artaraxy*, on the first syllable, except Mr. Sheridan, who accents *anorexy*, and Bailey *ataxy*, on the penultimate.—Whence this variety and inconsistency should arise, it is not easy to determine. *Orthodoxy* and *apoplexy* had sufficiently chalked out the analogy of accentuation in these words. The terminations in *axy* and *exy* do not form a species of words which may be called enclitical, like *logy* and *graphy*, 517, but seem to be exactly under the predicament of those Latin and Greek words, which, when adopted into English by dropping their last syllable, remove the accent at least two syllables higher.—See ACADEMY. *W.*

CACHINNA'TION, kâk-kĭn-nâ'-shŭn. 353. *n. s.* [*cachinnatio*, Lat.] A loud laughter. *Satan's Invisible World discovered.*

CA'CKEREL, kâk'-ûr-ĭl. 555, 99. *n. s.* [*caquerel*, Fr.] A fish. *Sir T. Herbert.*

*To* CA'CKLE §, kâk'-kl. 405. *v. n.* [*kaeckelen*, Dutch.] To make a noise as a goose. *Shakspeare.* Sometimes used for the noise of a hen. *Dryden.* To laugh; to giggle. *Arbuthnot.*

CA'CKLE. kâk'-kl. *n. s.* The voice of a goose or fowl. *Dryden.* Idle talk; prattle.

CA'CKLER, kâk'-lûr. 98. *n. s.* A fowl that cackles. A tell-tale; a tattler.

CACOCHY'MICAL, kâk-kò-kĭm'-è-kâl. } *a.*
CACOCHY'MICK, kâk-kò-kĭm'-ĭk. 353, 509. }
Having the humours corrupted. *Harvey.*

CACOCHY'MY, kâk'-kò-kĭm-mè. *n. s.* [κακοχυμία.] A depravation of the humours from a sound state. *Arbuthnot.*

☞ Johnson and Bailey accent this word *cacochym'y*, Sheridan and Buchanan *cacoch'ymy*, and Dr. Ash *cac'ochymy*; and this last accentuation I have adopted for reasons given under the word *cachexy*—which see. *W.*

CACODE'MON*, kâk-ò-dè'-mŏn. *n. s.* [κακὸς and δαίμων.] An evil spirit. *Sir T. Herbert.*

CACOE'THES*, kâk-ò-è'-thèz. *n. s.* [κακοήθεια.] In medicine, an incurable ulcer; generally, a bad custom; a bad habit.

CACO'GRAPHY*, kâ-kŏg'-râ-fè. *n. s.* Bad spelling.

CACO'PHONY, kâ-kŏf'-ò-nè. 518. *n. s.* [κακοφωνία.] A bad sound of words. *Pope.*

*To* CACU'MINATE, kâ-kû'-mè-nâte. *v. a.* [*cacumino*, Lat.] To make sharp or pyramidal. *Dict.*

*CADA'VER*, kâ-dâ'-vûr. *n. s.* [Lat.] A corpse. *Dexies.*

CADA'VEROUS, kâ-dâv'-è-rŭs. *a.* Having the appearance of a dead body. *Brown.*

CA'DDIS, kâd'-dĭs. *n. s.* A kind of tape or ribbon. *Shak.* A kind of worm found in straw. *Walton.*

CA'DDOW*, kâd'-dò. *n. s.* A chough, or jackdaw *Ray.*

CADE, kâde. *a.* [*cadeler*, Fr.] Tame; soft; delicate. *Sheldon.*

*To* CADE, kâde. *v. a.* To breed up in softness.

CADE, kâde. *n. s.* [*cadus*, Lat.] A barrel. *Shakspeare.*

CADE-WORM, kâde'-wûrm. *n. s.* The same with *caddis*.

CA'DENCE §, kâ'-dĕnse. } *n. s.* [*cadence*, Fr.] Fall.
CA'DENCY, kâ'-dĕn-sè. } *Milton.* The fall of the voice. *Bacon.* The flow of verses, or periods. *Dryden.* The tone or sound. *Milton.* [In horsemanship.] The equal measure which a horse observes in all his motions, when he is thoroughly managed. *Farrier's Dict.* [In heraldry.] The distinction of houses or families.

*To* CA'DENCE*, kâ'-dĕnse. *v. a.* To regulate by musical measure. *A. Smith.*

CA'DENT, kâ'-dĕnt. *a.* Falling down. *Shakspeare.*

*CADE'NZA*, kâ-dĕn'-zâ. *n. s.* [Ital.] The fall or modulation of the voice in singing.

CADE'T, kâ-dĕt'. *n. s.* [*cadet*, Fr.] The younger brother. *Sir G. Buck.* The youngest brother. *Brown.* A volunteer in the army, who serves in expectation of a commission. *Swinburne.*

CA'DEW, kâ'-dû. *n. s.* A straw worm. *Dict.*

*To* CADGE §*, kĕdje. *v. a.* [from *cadge*, or *cage*, a pannier.] To carry a burthen. *Ray.*

CA'DGER, kĕd'-jûr. *n. s.* A huckster. *Grose.*

☞ This word is only used by the vulgar in London, where it is not applied to any particular profession or employment, but nearly in the same sense as *curmudgeon*, and is corruptly pronounced as if written *codger*. *W.*

*CA'DI*, kâ'-dè. *n. s.* A magistrate among the Turks. *Lord Lyttleton.*

CADI'LLACK, kâ-dĭl'-lâk. *n. s.* A sort of pear.

CADU'CEUS §, kâ-dû'-shè-ŭs. 505. *n. s.* The rod or wand with which Mercury is depicted.

CADU'CITY*, kâ-dû'-sè-tè. 511. *n. s.* [*caducus*, Lat.] Frailty; tendency to fall. *Lord Chesterfield.*

CADU'KE*, kâ-dûke'. *a.* [*caduc*, old Fr.] Fleeting or frail. *Hickes.*

*CÆ'CIAS*, sè'-shè-âs. *n. s.* [Lat.] A wind from the north-east. *Milton.*

CÆSA'REAN. See CESAREAN.

*CÆSU'RA*, sè-zů'-râ. 479, 480. *n. s.* [Lat.] A figure in poetry, by which a short syllable after a complete foot is made long. The natural pause or rest of the voice, which, falling upon some part of a verse, divides it into two unequal parts.

CÆ'SURAL*, sèzh'-ù-rål, or sè-zů'-rål. *a.* Relating to the poetical figure, or to the pause of the voice.

CÆ'RULE*. See CERULE, and CERULEAN.

*CA'FTAN*, kâf'-tân. *n. s.* [Persick.] A Persian or Turkish vest or garment.

CAG, kâg. *n. s.* A barrel or wooden vessel, containing four or five gallons.

CAGE §, kâje. *n. s.* [*cage*, Fr.] An enclosure of twigs or wire, for birds. *Sidney.* A place for wild beasts. A prison for petty malefactors.

*To* CAGE, kâje. *v. a.* To enclose in a cage. *Donne.*

CAIC*, CAIQUE*, CAIACA*. *n. s.* [*caic*, Fr.] A skiff or sloop belonging to a galley.

CAIL*. See KAIL.

*CAIMAN*, kâ'-mân. 88. *n. s.* The American name of a crocodile.

*CA'ISSON*, kâ-sôôn'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A chest of bombs or powder. A wooden case, in which the piers of bridges are built within the water.

CAITIFF, kâ'-tîf. *n. s.* [*chetif*, *chaitiff*, old Fr.] A mean villain; a despicable knave. *Spenser.*

CAI'TIFF*, kâ'-tîf. } *a.* Base; servile. *Spenser.*
CAI'TIVE*, kâ'-tîv. }

CAIRN*, kârn. *n. s.* [*carn*, Welsh.] A heap of stones. *Johnson.*

*To* CAJO'LE §, kâ-jôle'. *v. a.* [*cageoller*, Fr.] To flatter; to soothe; to coax. *Hudibras.*

CAJO'LER, kâ-jô'-lûr. *n. s.* A flatterer.

CAJO'LERY, kâ-jô'-lûr-rè. 555. *n. s.* Flattery. *Burke.*

CAKE §, kâke. *n. s.* [*cuch*, Teut.] A kind of delicate bread. *Shakspeare.* Any thing of a form rather flat than high. *Bacon.* Concreted matter. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

*To* CAKE, kâke. *v. a.* To force into concretions.

*To* CAKE, kâke. *v. n.* To harden. *Addison.*

*To* CAKE*, kâke. *v. n.* To cackle as geese. *Ray.*

CA'LABASH †, kâl'-â-bâsh. *n. s.* A species of large gourd.

CALABA'SH *Tree*, kâl'-â-bâsh-trèe. *n. s.* A tree of which the shells are used by the negroes for cups, and instruments of musick. *Miller.*

CALAMA'NCO, kâl-â-mâng'-kò. *n. s.* [*calamancus*, Lat.] A kind of woollen stuff. *Tatler.*

CALAMI'FEROUS*, kâl-â-mîf'-ûr-ûs. *a.* [*calamus* and *fero*, Lat.] Plants bearing a smooth stalk, knotted and hollow. *Chambers.*

CA'LAMINE, [or *Lapis Calaminaris*,] kâl'-â-mîne. 149. *n. s.* A sort of stone or mineral, containing zinc, iron, and sometimes other substances. *Locke.*

CA'LAMINT, kâl'-â-mînt. *n. s.* [*καλαμίνθη.*] The name of a plant.

*To* CALAMI'STRATE*, kâl-â-mîs'-tràte. *v. a.* [*calamistrer*, old Fr.] To curl or frizzle the hair. *Cotgrave.*

CALAMISTRA'TION*, kâl-â-mîs-trâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of curling the hair. *Burton. Ob. T.*

CALA'MITOUS, kâ-lâm'-è-tûs. *a.* Miserable; involved in distress. *Calamy.* Full of misery. *Harvey.*

CALA'MITOUSNESS, kâ-lâm'-è-tûs-nês. *n. s.* Misery; distress.

CALA'MITY §, kâ-lâm'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*calamitas*, Lat.] Misfortune. *Bacon.* Misery. *Milton.*

*CA'LAMUS*, kâl'-â-mûs. *n. s.* [Lat.] A sort of reed, or sweet-scented wood. *Exodus.*

CALA'SH, kâ-lâsh'. *n. s.* [*calèche*, Fr.] A small carriage of pleasure. *Dryden.* A covering to protect the head of a lady full dressed.

CALCA'REOUS*, kâl-kâ'-rè-ûs. *a.* [*calx*, Lat.] Partaking of the nature of calx or lime. *Swinburne.*

*CALCAVA'LLA**, kâl-kâ-vâl'-lâ. *n. s.* A superiour kind of Lisbon wine.



CA'LCEATED, kâl'-shè-â-tèd. 450. *a.* [*calceatus*, Lat.] Shod.

*CALCEDO'NIUS*, kâl-sè-dò'-nè-ûs. *n. s.* [Lat.] A kind of precious stone of the agate kind. *Woodward*

CA'LCEDONY*, kâl'-sè-dò-nè. *n. s.* The calcedonius. *Rev.* xxi.

CA'LCINABLE*, kâl'-sîn-â-bl. *a.* That which may be calcined. *Hill.*

*To* CA'LCINATE. See *To* CALCINE. *Bacon.*

CALCINA'TION, kâl-sè-nâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Such a management of bodies by fire, as renders them reducible to powder; chymical pulverization. *Boyle.*

CALCI'NATORY, kâl-sîn'-â-tûr-è. *n. s.* A vessel used in calcination.

☞ Mr. Sheridan accents this word on the first syllable, and Dr. Johnson and Mr. Perry on the second. I prefer the same accent as on the verb *To calcine*, 512. *W.*

*To* CALCI'NE §, kâl-sîne'. *v. a.* [*calciner*, Fr.] To burn to a calx, or friable substance. *Gregory.* To burn up. *Donne.*

*To* CALCI'NE, kâl-sîne'. *v. n.* To become a calx by heat. *Newton.*

*To* CA'LCITRATE*, kâl'-sè-tràte. *v. n.* [*calcitrer*, Fr.] To kick; to spurn. *Cotgrave.*

CALCO'GRAPHY*. See CHALCOGRAPHY.

CA'LCULABLE*, kâl'-kù-lâ-bl. *a.* That which may be estimated or computed.

*To* CA'LCULATE §, kâl'-kù-lâte. *v. a.* [*calculer*, Fr.] To compute; to reckon. To compute the situation of the planets at any certain time. *Shakspeare.* To adjust. *Tillotson.*

*To* CA'LCULATE, kâl'-kù-lâte. *v. n.* To make a computation. *Shakspeare.*

CALCULA'TION, kâl-kù-lâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The art of numbering. *Holder.* A reckoning. *Hooker.*

CA'LCULATIVE*, kâl'-kù-lâ-tîv. *a.* Belonging to calculation. *Burke.*

CA'LCULATOR, kâl'-kù-lâ-tûr. 521. *n. s.* A computer; a reckoner. *Burton.*

CA'LCULATORY, kâl'-kù-lâ-tûr-è. 512. *a.* Belonging to calculation. *Sherwood.*

CA'LCULE, kâl'-kûle. *n. s.* Reckoning. *Howell. Ob. J.*

*To* CA'LCULE*, kâl'-kûle. *v. a.* To calculate. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

CA'LCULOSE, kâl-kù-lôse'. } *a.* Stony; gritty.
CA'LCULOUS, kâl'-kù-lûs. } *Brown.*

*CA'LCULUS*, kâl'-kù-lûs. *n. s.* [Lat.] The stone in the bladder.

CA'LDRON, kâwl'-drûn. 166. *n. s.* [*chauldron*, Fr.] A pot; a boiler. *Spenser.*

CALE'CHE. The same with *calash.*

CALEDO'NIAN*, kâl-è-dò'-nè-ân. *a.* [from *Caledonia.*] Relating to Scotland. *Warton.*

CALEFA'CTION, kâl-è-fâk'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of heating. The state of being heated. *Spenser.*

CALEFA'CTIVE, kâl-è-fâk'-tîv. *a.* That which makes any thing hot.

CALEFA'CTORY, kâl-è-fâk'-tûr-è. *a.* That which heats.

*To* CA'LEFY §, kâl'-è-fî. 183. *v. n.* [*calefio*, Lat.] To grow hot. *Brown.*

*To* CA'LEFY, kâl'-è-fî. *v. a.* To make warm. *Bullokar.*

CA'LENDAR §, kâl'-ên-dûr. 88. *n. s.* [*calendarium*, Lat.] A register of the year, in which the months and stated times are marked, as festivals and holidays. *Shakspeare.*

*To* CA'LENDAR*, kâl'-ên-dûr. *v. a.* To enter in a calendar. *Whitlock.*

*To* CA'LENDER §, kâl'-ên-dûr. *v. a.* [*calendrer*, Fr.] To dress cloth.

CA'LENDER, kâl'-ên-dûr. 98. *n. s.* A hot press, in which clothiers smooth their cloth. The workman who manages the machine. *Cowper.*

CA'LENDER*, or KA'LENDER*, kâl'-ên-dûr. *n. s.* The name of a sort of dervises in Turkey and Persia. *Sir T. Herbert.*

CA'LENDERER, kâl'-ên-dûr-ûr. *n. s.* The person who calenders.

CA'LENDS, kâl'-ẽndz. *n. s.* [*calendæ*, Lat.] The first day of every month among the Romans.

CA'LENTURE, kāl'-ĕn-tshūre. 461. *n. s.* [*caleo*, Lat.] A distemper peculiar to sailors, in hot climates; wherein they imagine the sea to be green fields. *Quincy.*

CALF, kăf. 401, 78. *n. s.* [cealf, calf, Sax.] The young of a cow. *Bacon.* *Calves* of the lips, mentioned by Hosea, signify sacrifices of praise and prayers. *Hosea.* A dolt; a stupid wretch. *Drayton.* The thick part of the leg. *Suckling.*

CA'LFLIKE*, kăf'-like. *a.* Resembling a calf. *Shak.*

CA'LIBER, kăl'-ĕ-bŭr. *n. s.* [*calibre*, Fr.] The bore of a gun. *Reid.*

☞ *W* Sheridan accents this word on the second syllable, and gives the *i* the sound of double *e*, like the French; but Johnson, Kenrick, Ash, Buchanan, Perry, and Entick, consider the word as perfectly anglicised, and place the accent on the first syllable, as I have done. *W.*

CA'LIBRE*, kăl'-ĕ-bŭr. *n. s.* A sort or kind; a figurative meaning of the preceding word. *Burke.*

CA'LICE, kăl'-lĭs. *n. s.* See CHALICE. *Taylor.*

CA'LICO, kăl'-ĕ-kō. *n. s.* [from *Calicut* in India.] A stuff made of cotton. *Addison.*

CA'LICO-PRINTER*, kăl'-ĕ-kō-prĭnt'-ŭr. *n. s.* The manufacturer of printed linens. *Tatler.*

CA'LID, kăl'-ĭd. *a.* [*calidus*, Lat.] Hot.

CALI'DITY, kă-lĭd'-dĕ-tè. 511. *n. s.* Heat. *Brown.*

CA'LIDUCT*, kăl'-ĕ-dŭkt. *n. s.* That which conveys heat; a stove. *Evelyn.*

CA'LIF, } kă'-lĭf. *n. s.* [*khalifa*, Arab.] A title as-
CA'LIPH, } sumed by the successors of Mahomet among the Saracens. *Sir T. Herbert.*

CALIGA'TION, kăl-lĕ-gā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*caligo*, Lat.] Darkness; cloudiness. *Brown.*

CALI'GINOUS §, kă-lĭdje'-ĕ-nŭs. *a.* Obscure; dim. *Hallywell.*

CALI'GINOUSNESS, kă-lĭdje'-ĕ-nŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Darkness; obscurity.

CA'LIGRAPHY, kă-lĭg'-rā-fè. *n. s.* [καλιγραφια.] Beautiful writing. *Prideaux.*

*CA'LIX.* kā'-lĭks. *n. s.* [Lat.] A cup.

*To* CALK §, kâwk. *v. a.* [*calage*, Fr.] To stop the leaks of a ship. *Raleigh.*

CA'LKER, kâw'-kŭr. *n. s.* The workman that stops the leaks of a ship. *Ezekiel.*

CA'LKIN*, kâwk'-ĭn. *n. s.* A part prominent from a horse-shoe, to secure the horse from falling. *Ash.*

CA'LKING-IRON*, kâwk'-ĭng-ī-ŭrn. *n. s.* A chisel used in calking a ship. *Dryden.*

*To* CALL §, kâwl. 77. *v. a.* [*calo*, Lat.] To name. *Gen.* To summon. *Shak.* To convoke. *Shak.* To summon judicially. *Clarendon.* To summon by command. *Isaiah.* In the theological sense, to inspire with ardours of piety. *Rom.* To invoke. 2 *Cor.* To appeal to. *Clarendon.* To proclaim. *Gay.* To excite. *Cowley.* To stigmatize with some opprobrious name. *Swift.—To call back.* To revoke. *Isaiah.* *To call for.* To demand. *Shak.* *To call in.* To resume money at interest. *Addison.* *To call in.* To resume any thing that is in other hands. *Locke.* *To call in.* To summon together; to invite. *Shak.* *To call over.* To read aloud a list or muster-roll. *To call out.* To challenge. *Dryden.*

*To* CALL, kâwl. *v. n.* To stop without intention of staying. To make a short visit. *B. Jonson.* *To call on.* To solicit for a favour or a debt. *Shak.* *To call on.* To repeat solemnly. *Dryden.* *To call upon.* To implore. *Psalm* i.

CALL, kâwl. *n. s.* A vocal address of summons. *Milton.* Requisition authoritative and publick. *Hooker.* Divine vocation. *Milton.* A summons from heaven. *Roscommon.* Authority; command. *Denham.* A demand. *Addison.* An instrument to call birds. *Wilkins.* A sort of pipe used by the boatswain to summon the sailors. Calling; vocation. *Dryden.* A nomination. *Bacon.—Call of the House.* In parliamentary language, to discover what members are absent without leave.

CA'LLER*, kâwl'-lŭr. *n. s.* He who calls. *Sherwood.*

CA'LLET §, kăl'-lĕt. *n. s.* A trull, or a scold. *Skelton.*

*To* CA'LLET*, kăl'-lĕt. *v. n.* To rail; to scold. *Brathwait.*

CA'LLICO*. See CALICO

CALLI'DITY*, kăl-lĭd'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* [*calliditas*, Lat.] Craftiness. *Cockeram.*

CA'LLIGRAPHY*. See CALIGRAPHY. *B. Jonson.*

CALLIGRA'PHICK*. kăl-lĕ-grăf'-ĭk. *a.* Relating to beautiful writing. *Warton.*

CA'LLING, kâwl'-lĭng. *n. s.* Vocation; profession. *South.* Proper station or employment. *Swift.* Class of persons united by the same employment. *Hammond.* Divine vocation. 2 *Peter*, i. Appellation. *Shakspeare.*

CA'LLIPERS, kăl'-lĕ-pŭrz. 98. *n. s.* [*qualibre*, Fr.] Compasses with bowed shanks. *Moxon.*

CALLO'SITY, kăl-lŏs'-sĕ-tè. *n. s.* [*callosité*, Fr.] A kind of swelling without pain. *Arbuthnot.*

CA'LLOT*. See CALOTTE.

CA'LLOUS §, kăl'-lŭs. *a.* [*callus*, Lat.] Indurated; hardened. *Wiseman.* Insensible. *Dryden.*

CA'LLOUSLY*, kăl'-lŭs-lè. *ad.* In a hardened manner.

CA'LLOUSNESS, kăl'-lŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Hardness. *Cheyne.* Insensibility. *Bentley.*

CA'LLOW, kăl'-lō. *a.* [calo, calu, Sax.] Unfledged; naked. *Milton.*

*CA'LLUS*, kăl'-lŭs. *n. s.* [Lat.] An induration of the fibres. The hard substance by which broken bones are united.

CALM §, kâm. 80. [See No. 79 in the note.] *a.* [*calme*, Fr.] Quiet; serene. *Spenser.* Undisturbed. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

CALM, kâm. *n. s.* Serenity. *Raleigh.* Quiet; repose. *South.*

*To* CALM, kâm. *v. a.* To still. *Dryden.* To pacify. *Atterbury.*

CALMER, kâm'-ŭr. 403. *n. s.* That which has the power of giving quiet. *Walton.*

CA'LMLY, kâm'-lè. *ad.* Serenely. *Bacon.* Without passion. *Prior.*

CA'LMNESS, kâm'-nĕs. *n. s.* Tranquillity. *Denham.* Mildness. *Shakspeare.*

CA'LMY, kâm'-è. *a.* Calm. *Cowley.*

CA'LOMEL, kăl'-ō-mĕl. *n. s.* [*calomelas*, Lat.] Mercury six times sublimed. *Wiseman.*

CALORI'FICK, kăl-ō-rĭf'-ĭk. *a.* [*calorificus*, Lat.] Heating. *Grew.*

*CALO'TTE*, kăl-lŏt'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A cap or coif, worn as an ecclesiastical ornament in France. *B. Jonson.*

CA'LOYERS, kăl'-lō-yŭrz. *n. s.* [καλος.] Monks of the Greek church. *Madden.*

CA'LTROP, kăl'-trŏp. } *n. s.* [colcþæppe, Sax.]
CA'LTHROP, kăl'-thrŏp. } An instrument made with four spikes, so that when thrown on the ground one of them points upright, to wound horses' feet. *Blount.* A plant, the fruit of which is armed with strong prickles. *Miller.*

*To* CALU'MNIATE §, kă-lŭm'-nè-āte. 91. *v. n.* To accuse falsely. *Shakspeare.*

*To* CALU'MNIATE, kă-lŭm'-nè-āte. *v. a.* To slander. *Bp. Patrick.*

CALUMNIA'TION, kă-lŭm-nè-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* A malicious and false representation. *Ayliffe.*

CALU'MNIATOR, kă-lŭm'-nè-ā-tŭr. 521. *n. s.* A slanderer. *Abp. Usher.*

CALU'MNIATORY*, kă-lŭm'-nè-ā-tŭr-è. *a.* False. *Mountagu.*

CALU'MNIOUS, kă-lŭm'-nè-ŭs. *a.* Slanderous.

CALU'MNIOUSLY*. kă-lŭm'-nè-ŭs-lè. *ad.* In a slanderous manner. *Mountagu.*

CALU'MNIOUSNESS*, kă-lŭm'-nè-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Slanderous accusation. *Bp. Morton.*

CA'LUMNY §, kăl'-ŭm-nè. *n. s.* [*calumnia*, Lat.] Slander; false charge. *Shakspeare.*

*To* CALVE, kăv. 78. *v. n.* [calfran, Sax.] To bring a calf. *Dryden.* Metaphorically, to bring forth. *Shakspeare.*

*To* CA'LVER*, kăv'-ŭr. *v. a.* To cut in slices. *B. Jonson.*

*To* CA'LVER*, kăv'-ŭr. *v. n.* To shrink by cutting, and not fall to pieces. *Cotton.*

CA'LVES-SNOUT, kăvz'-snoŏt. A plant. Snapdragon.

*CALVILLE*, kăl-vĭl'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A sort of apple.

CA'LVINISM*, kăl'-vė-nĭzm. *n. s.* The doctrine of Calvin. *Dean Martin.*

CA'LVINIST*, kăl'-vė-nĭst. *n. s.* He who holds the doctrine of Calvin. *Burnet.*

CALVINI'STICAL*, kăl-vė-nĭst'-ė-kăl. } *a.* Relating
CALVINI'STICK*, kăl-vė-nĭst'-ĭk. } to Calvinism. *Warton.*

CA'LVISH*, kăv'-ĭsh. *a.* Like a calf. *Sheldon.*

CA'LVITY*, kăl'-vė-tė. *n. s.* Baldness. *Cockeram.*

*CALX*, kălks. *n. s.* [Lat.] Any thing that is reduced to powder by burning. *Digby.*

CA'LYCLE, kăl'-ė-kl. 405. *n. s.* [*calyculus*, Lat.] A small bud of a plant. *Dict.*

CALZO'ONS*, kăl-zōōnz'. *n. s.* [*calzónes*, Span.] Drawers. *Sir T. Herbert.*

CAMA'IEU, kă-mā'-yōō. *n. s.* [*camaieu*, Fr.] A stone with various figures and representations of landscapes, formed by nature. *Darwin.*

CA'MBER, kăm'-bŭr. *n. s.* A piece of timber cut arching. *Moxon.*

CA'MBERING, kăm'-bŭr-ĭng. *a.* Arched.

CA'MBIST*, kăm'-bĭst. *n. s.* [*cambio*, Lat.] A person skilled in exchanges. *Kelley.*

CA'MBLET*. See CAMELOT.

CA'MBRICK, kāme'-brĭk. 542. *n. s.* [*Cambray*, a city in Flanders.] A kind of fine linen, used for ruffles, &c. *Shakspeare.*

CAME, kāme. The preterit of *To come. Addison.*

CA'MEL, kăm'-ĕl. 99. *n. s.* [*camelus*, Lat.] An animal very common in Arabia, Judea, and the neighbouring countries. *Thomson.*

CA'MEL-BACKED*, kăm'-ĕl-băkt. *a.* Having a back like a camel. *Fuller.*

CA'MELOPARD, kă-mĕl'-lŏ-părd. *n. s.* An Abyssinian animal, which has a neck and head like a camel, and is spotted like a pard. *Trevoux.*

CA'MELOT, } kăm'-lĕt. 99. *n. s.* [καμηλωτή.] A stuff
CA'MLET, } originally made of silk and camel's hair, but now with wool and silk. *Brown.* Hair cloth. *Dryden.*

CA'MLETTED*, kăm'-lĕt-ĕd. *a.* Coloured, or veined. *Sir T. Herbert.*

*CA'MERA OBSCURA*, kăm'-ĕ-rā-ŏb-skū'-rā. *n. s.* [Lat.] An optical machine used in a darkened chamber, so that, the light coming only through a double convex glass, objects opposite are represented inverted upon any white matter placed in the focus of the glass. *Martin.*

CA'MERADE. *n. s.* [*camerade*, Fr.] One that lodges in the same chamber. *Rymer.* Now *comrade.*

*To* CA'MERATE*, kăm'-ŭr-āte. *v. a.* [*camero*, Lat.] To ceil or vault. *Cockeram.*

CA'MERATED, kăm'-ĕr-ā-tĕd. *a.* Arched. *Coles.*

CAMERA'TION, kăm-ĕr-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* A vaulting or arching.

CA'MIS*, kă'-mĭs. *n. s.* [*camise*, Ital.] A thin, transparent dress.

CAMISA'DO, kăm-ė-sā'-dō. 77. *n. s.* [*camisa*, Ital.] An attack made by soldiers in the dark; on which occasion they put their shirts outward, to be seen by each other. *Hayward.*

CA'MISATED, kăm'-ė-sā-tĕd. *a.* Dressed with the shirt outward.

CA'MLET. See CAMELOT.

CA'MMOCK, kăm'-mŭk. *n. s.* [cammoc, Sax.] An herb. Petty whin.

CA'MOMILE, kăm'-ō-mīle. 148. *n. s.* [χαμαίμηλον.] A flower. *Drayton.*

CA'MOUS §, kă'-mŭs. } *a.* [*camus*, Fr.] Flat; level;
CAMO'YS §, kă-mŏĭs'. } depressed: only used of the nose. *Brown.*

CA'MOUSED*, kă'-mŭst. *part. a.* Crooked. *B. Jons.*

CA'MOUSLY*, kă'-mŭs-lė. *ad.* Awry. *Skelton.*

CAMP §, kămp. *n. s.* [*campus*, Lat.] The order of tents, placed by armies when they keep the field. *Shakspeare.*

*To* CAMP, kămp. *v. a.* To encamp. *Shak.* To fix tents.

*To* CAMP*, kămp. *v. n.* To pitch a camp. *Exod.* xix.

CAMP-FIGHT, kămp'-fīte. *n. s.* An old word for *combat. Hakewill.*

CAMPA'IGN §, kăm-pāne'. 385. } *n. s.* [*campaigne*,
*CAMPA'NIA*, kăm-pā'-nė-ā. } Fr.] A large, open, level ground. *Temple.* The time for which an army keeps the field. *Clarendon.*

*To* CAMPA'IGN*, kăm-pāne'. *v. n.* To serve in a campaign. *Sir R. Musgrave.*

CAMPA'IGNER*, kăm-pāne'-ŭr. *n. s.* He who serves throughout a campaign.

CAMPA'NA*, kăm-pā'-nā. *n. s.* [Lat.] The pasque-flower.

CAMPA'NULA*, kăm-păn'-ū-lā. *n. s.* [Lat.] The bell-flower.

CAMPANO'LOGY*, kăm-pā-nŏl'-ŏ-jė. *n. s.* [*campana*, Lat.] The art of ringing bells.

CAMPA'NIFORM, kăm-păn'-nė-fŏrm. *a.* Flowers in the shape of a bell. *Harris.*

CAMPA'NULATE, kăm-păn'-ū-lāte. *a.* Campani form.

CAMPE'STRAL, kăm-pĕs'-trăl. *a.* [*campestris*, Lat.] Growing in fields. *Mortimer.*

CAMPE'STRIAN*, kăm-pĕs'-trė-ăn. *a.* Relating to the field.

CA'MPHIRE, kăm'-fĭr. 140. *n. s.* A kind of resin produced by a chymical process from the camphire-tree.

CA'MPHIRE-TREE, kăm'-fĭr-trė. *n. s.* [*camfora*, Lat.] A tree which grows in the isle of Borneo, and in Japan. *Miller.*

*To* CA'MPHIRE*, kăm'-fĭr. *v. a.* To impregnate or wash with camphire. *Tourneur.*

CA'MPHORATE, kăm'-fō-rāte. 91. } *a.* Impreg
CA'MPHORATED*, kăm'-fō-rā-tĕd. } nated with camphire. *Boyle.*

CA'MPING*, kămp'-ĭng. *n. s.* The act of playing at foot-ball. *Bryant.*

CA'MPION, kăm'-pė-ŭn. 166. *n. s.* A plant.

CA'MUS, kă'-mŭs. *n. s.* [*camisa*, Lat.] A thin dress. *Spenser.*

CAN*. Used for *gan*, or *began*, in old poetry.

CAN, kăn. *n. s.* [canne, Sax.] A cup. *Shakspeare.*

*To* CAN §, kăn. *v. n.* [cunnan, Sax.] To be able. *Bacon.* It expresses the potential mood; as, I *can* do it. *Dryden.*

*To* CAN*, kăn. *v. a.* To know. *Spenser.*

*CANA'ILLE*, kă-nāle'. *n. s.* [Fr.] The lowest people; the dregs of the people. *Burke.*

CA'NAKIN*, kăn'-ă-kĭn. *n. s.* A small cup. *Shak.*

CANA'L, kă-năl'. *n. s.* [*canalis*, Lat.] A basin of water in a garden. *Pope.* Any tract or course of water made by art. *Thomson.* A conduit through which any of the juices of the body flow.

CA'NAL-COAL. [This word is corrupted into kĕn'-nĭl-kōle. *W.*] *n. s.* A fine kind of coal, dug up in England. *Woodward.*

CANALI'CULATED, kăn-ă-lĭk'-ū-lā-tĕd. *a.* Made like a pipe or gutter.

CANA'RY §, kă-nā'-rė. *n. s.* [from the *Canary* islands.] Wine brought from the Canaries; sack. *Shak.* An old dance. *Shakspeare.*

*To* CANA'RY, kă-nā'-rė. *v. n.* To dance; to frolick. *Shakspeare.*

CANA'RY-BIRD, kă-nā'-rė-bŭrd. *n. s.* An excellent singing bird. *Carew.*

*To* CA'NCEL §, kăn'-sĭl. 99. *v. a.* [*canceller*, Fr.] To cross a writing. *Jus. Sigilli*, p. 8. To efface; to obliterate in general. *Spenser.*

*To* CA'NCEL*, kăn'-sĭl. *v. n.* To become obliterated. *Cowley.*

CA'NCELLATED, kăn'-sĕl-lā-tĕd. *part. a.* Cross-barred. *Grew's Museum.*

CANCELLA'TION, kăn-sĕl-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* An expunging of the contents of an instrument. *Ayliffe.*

CA'NCER §, kăn'-sŭr. 98. *n. s.* [*cancer*, Lat.] A crab-

fish. The sign of the summer solstice. *Thomson.* A virulent swelling, or sore. *Wiseman.*

*To* CA'NCERATE, kăn'-sŭr-rāte. 91. *v. n.* To become a cancer. *L'Estrange.*

CANCERA'TION, kăn-sŭr-rā'-shŭn. *n. s.* A growing cancerous.

CA'NCEROUS, kăn'-sŭr-rŭs. *a.* Having the qualities of a cancer. *Wiseman.*

CA'NCEROUSNESS, kăn'-sŭr-rŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being cancerous.

CA'NCRIFORM*, kăn'-krè-fôrm. *a.* The same as *cancerous.*

CA'NCRINE, kăng'-krĭn. 140, 408. *a.* Having the qualities of a crab.

CA'NDENT, kăn'-dĕnt. *a.* [*candens*, Lat.] Hot. *Brown.*

CA'NDICANT, kăn'-dè-kănt. *a.* [*candicans*, Lat.] Growing white; whitish. *Dict.*

CA'NDID§, kăn'-dĭd. *a.* [*candidus*, Lat.] White. *Dryden.* Free from malice; not desirous to find faults; fair; open; ingenuous. *Locke.*

CA'NDIDATE, kăn'-dè-dāte. *n. s.* [*candidatus*, Lat.] A competitor; one that proposes himself for advancement. *Addison.*

*To* CA'NDIDATE*, kăn'-dè-dāte. *v. a.* To render fit as a candidate. *Feltham.*

CA'NDIDLY, kăn'-dĭd-lè. *ad.* Fairly.

CA'NDIDNESS, kăn'-dĭd-nĕs. *n. s.* Ingenuousness. *South.*

*To* CA'NDIFY, kăn'-dè-fī. *v. a.* To whiten. *Dict.*

CA'NDLE§, kăn'-dl. 405. *n. s.* [*candela*, Lat.] A light made of wax or tallow. *Bacon.* Light, or luminary. *Shakspeare.*

CA'NDLEBERRY TREE, kăn'-dl-bĕr-rè-trè. A species of the sweet willow.

CA'NDLEHOLDER, kăn'-dl-hōld-ŭr. *n. s.* He that holds the candle. *Shakspeare.*

CA'NDLELIGHT, kăn'-dl-līte. *n. s.* The light of a candle. *Hooker.* The necessary candles for use. *Molineux.*

CA'NDLEMAS, kăn'-dl-mŭs. 88. *n. s.* [candelmæſſe, Sax.] The feast of the purification of the Blessed Virgin, which was formerly celebrated with many lights in churches. *Gay.*

CA'NDLESTICK, kăn'-dl-stĭk. *n. s.* The instrument that holds candles. *Bacon.*

CA'NDLESTUFF, kăn'-dl-stŭf. *n. s.* Any thing of which candles may be made. *Bacon.*

CA'NDLEWASTER, kăn'-dl-wās-tŭr. *n. s.* A spendthrift, or drunkard. *Shakspeare.*

CA'NDLES-ENDS*, kăn'-dlz-ĕndz. *n. s.* A contemptuous term for scraps or fragments. *Beaum. and Fl.*

CA'NDOCK, kăn'-dŏk. *n. s.* A weed that grows in rivers. *Walton.*

CA'NDOUR, kăn'-dŭr. 314. *n. s.* [*candor*, Lat.] Sweetness of temper; ingenuousness. *Watts.*

*To* CA'NDY§, kăn'-dè. *v. a.* To conserve with sugar. *Bacon.* To form into congelations. *Shak.* To incrust with congelations. *Drayton.*

*To* CA'NDY, kăn'-dè. *v. n.* To grow congealed.

CA'NDY *Lion's foot.* A plant. *Miller.*

CA'NDY *Tuft tree**. A plant. *Chambers.*

CANE§, kāne. *n. s.* [*κάννα* and *κάννη*.] A walking staff. *Herbert. Harvey.* The plant which yields the sugar. *Chambers. Blackmore.* A lance; a dart made of cane. *Dryden.* A reed. *Mortimer.*

*To* CANE, kāne. *v. a.* To beat with a cane.

CANI'CULAR, kā-nĭk'-ù-lăr. *a.* Belonging to the dog-star. *Brown.*

CA'NICULE*, kăn'-è-kūle. *n. s.* [*canicula*, Lat.] The dog-star; and, figuratively, the dog-days. *Addison.*

CANI'NE, kā-nīne'. *a.* [*caninus*, Lat.] Having the properties of a dog. *Addison. Canine* appetite. That which cannot be satisfied. *Arbuthnot.*

CA'NISTER, kăn'-ĭs-tŭr. 98. *n. s.* [Lat.] A small basket *Dryden.* A small vessel in which tea or coffee is laid up.

CA'NKER§, kăng'-kŭr. 409. *n. s.* [*cancer*, Lat.] A worm that preys upon fruits. *Spenser.* A fly that preys upon fruits. *Walton.* Any thing that corrupts or consumes. *Bacon.* The dog-rose. *Shakspeare.* An eating or corroding humour. *Shak.* Corrosion; virulence. *Shakspeare.* A disease in trees. *Evelyn.*

*To* CA'NKER, kăng'-kŭr. *v. n.* To grow corrupt. *Spenser.* To decay by corrosion. *Bacon.*

*To* CA'NKER, kăng'-kŭr. *v. a.* To corrupt; to corrode. *Herbert.* To infect; to pollute. *Addison.*

CA'NKERBIT, kăng'-kŭr-bĭt. *partivip. a.* Bitten with an envenomed tooth. *Shakspeare.*

CA'NKERED*, kăng'-kŭrd. *a.* [*cancre*, old Fr.] Crabbed; uncivil. *Spenser.*

CA'NKEREDLY*, kăng'-kŭr-ĕd-lè. *ad* Crossly, adversely. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

CA'NKERLIKE*, kăng'-kŭr-like. *a.* Destructive as a canker. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

CA'NKEROUS*, kăng'-kŭr-ŭs. *a.* Corroding like a canker. *Thomson.*

CA'NKERY*, kăng'-kŭr-rè. *a.* Rusty. *Wogan.*

CA'NNABINE, kăn'-nă-bine. 149. *a.* [*cannabinus*, Lat.] Hempen. *Dict.*

CA'NNIBAL§, kăn'-nè-băl. *n. s.* A man-eater. *Bacon*

CA'NNIBALISM*, kăn'-nè-băl-ĭzm. *n. s.* The character of a cannibal. *Burke.*

CA'NNIBALLY, kăn'-nè-băl-lè. *ad.* In the manner of a cannibal. *Shakspeare.*

CA'NNIPERS, kăn'-nè-pŭrz. *n. s.* See CALLIPERS.

CA'NNON§, kăn'-nŭn. 166. *n. s.* [*cannon*, Fr.] A great gun for battery. *Shak.* A gun larger than can be managed by the hand. *Wilkins.*

CA'NNON-BALL, kăn'-nŭn-bâwl'.
CA'NNON-BULLET, kăn'-nŭn-bŭl'-lĕt.
CA'NNON-SHOT, kăn'-nŭn-shŏt'. } *n. s.*
The balls which are shot from great guns. *Wiseman.*

CA'NNON-PROOF*, kăn'-nŭn-prōōf. *n. s.* Proof against cannon; safe from cannon. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

CA'NNONING*, kăn'-nŭn-ĭng. *n. s.* The noise as it were of a cannon. *Brewer.*

*To* CANNONA'DE, kăn-nŭn-nāde'. *v. a.* To batter or attack with great guns. *Tatler.*

CANNONE'ER, kăn-nŭn-nēēr'. 275. *n. s.* The engineer that manages the cannon. *Shakspeare.*

*To* CANNONE'ER*, kăn'-nŭn-nēēr. *v. a.* To fire upon with cannon. *Burke.*

CA'NNOT, kăn'-nŏt. A word compounded of *can* and *not*, noting inability. *Locke.*

CANO'A, CANO'E, kăn-nōō'. *n. s.* A boat made by cutting the trunk of a tree into a hollow vessel. *Raleigh.*

CA'NON§, kăn'-ŭn. 166. *n. s.* [*κανων*.] A rule; a law. *Hooker.* The laws made by ecclesiastical councils. *Ayliffe.* The received books of Holy Scripture. *Ayliffe.* A dignitary in cathedral churches. *Bacon. Canons regular.* Such as are placed in monasteries. *Ayliffe. Canons secular.* Such as were placed in collegiate churches. *Weever.* An instrument used in sewing up wounds. A large sort of printing letter. [In musick.] The name of a composition, in which the parts follow each other.

CA'NON-BIT, kăn'-ŭn-bĭt. *n. s.* That part of the bit let into the horse's mouth. *Spenser.*

CA'NONESS, kăn'-ŭn-nĕs. *n. s.* In popish countries, women living after the example of secular canons. *Ayliffe.*

CANO'NICAL, kă-nŏn'-è-kăl. *a.* According to the canon. Constituting the canon. *Hooker. Raleigh.* Regular; stated. *Bp. Taylor.* Spiritual; ecclesiastical. *Ayliffe.*

CANO'NICALLY, kă-nŏn'-è-kăl-lè. *ad.* In a manner agreeable to the canon. *Twisden.*

CANO'NICALNESS, kă-nŏn'-è-kăl-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of being canonical. *Barrow.*

CANO'NICALS*, kă-nŏn'-è-kălz. *n. s.* The full dress of a clergyman.

CANO'NICATE*, kă-nŏn'-è-kāte. *n. s.* The office of a canon. *Berington.*

CANO'NICK, kă-nŏn'-ĭk. *a.* Canonical.

CA'NONIST, kăn'-nŭn-nĭst. 166. *n. s.* A man versed in the ecclesiastical laws. *Camden.*

CANONI'STICK*, kăn'-ŭn-ĭs'-tĭk. *a.* With the knowledge of a canonist. *Milton.*

**CANONIZA'TION**, kăn-nō-nē-zā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of declaring any man a saint; the state of being sainted. *Hall. Addison.*

*To* **CA'NONIZE**, kăn'-nō-nīze. *v. a.* [*canonizer*, Fr.] To declare any man a saint.

**CA'NONRY**, kăn'-ŭn-rē. } *n. s.* A benefice in
**CA'NONSHIP.** kăn'-ŭn-shĭp. } some cathedral or collegiate church. *Ayliffe.*

**CA'NOPIED**, kăn'-ō-pĭd. 282. *a.* Covered with a canopy. *Shakspeare.*

**CA'NOPY** §, kăn'-ō-pē. *n. s.* [κωνωπεῖον.] A covering of state over a throne or bed. *Spenser.*

*To* **CA'NOPY**, kăn'-ō-pē. *v. a.* To cover with a canopy. *Shakspeare.*

**CANO'ROUS**, kă-nō'-rŭs. 512. *a.* [*canorus*, Lat.] Musical. *Brown.*

**CANO'ROUSNESS***, kă-nō'-rŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Musicalness. *Scott.*

**CANT** §, kănt. *n. s.* [*cantus*, Lat.] A corrupt dialect used by beggars and vagabonds. A form of speaking peculiar to some class of men. *Dryden.* A whining pretension to goodness in affected terms. *Dryden.* Barbarous jargon. Auction. [*incanto*, Ital.] *Swift.*

**CANT***, kănt. *n. s.* [*kant*, Dutch.] An angle; a corner. *B. Jonson.*

*To* **CANT**, kănt. *v. n.* To talk in the jargon of particular professions, or in any kind of affected language. *Glanville.*

*To* **CANT***, kănt. *v. a.* To sell by auction. *Swift.* To bid a price at an auction. *Swift.*

**CANTA'TA**, kăn-tä'-tă. 77. *n. s.* [Ital.] A song, intermixed with recitatives and airs.

**CANTE'EN***, kăn-tēēn'. *n. s.* A vessel of tin, used for carrying liquors to supply soldiers in camp. *Chambers.*

**CANTA'TION**, kăn-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*canto*, Lat.] The act of singing. *Cockeram.*

**CA'NTER**, kăn'-tŭr. *n. s.* A term of reproach for hypocrites. *B. Jonson.*

**CA'NTER***, kăn'-tŭr. *n. s.* An abbreviation of *Canterbury.* See CANTERBURY GALLOP. *Sampson.*

*To* **CA'NTER***, kăn'-tŭr. *v. n.* To gallop easily or gently.

**CANTERBURY BELLS.** See BELFLOWER.

**CANTERBURY GALLOP**, kăn'-tŭr-bĕr-rē-găl'-lŭp. *n. s.* The gallop of a horse, commonly called a *canter*; said to be derived from the pilgrims riding to Canterbury on easy ambling horses.

**CANTERBURY TALE***, kăn'-tŭr-bĕr-rē-tāle. *n. s.* Any fabulous narrative, adopted from the *Canterbury Tales* of Chaucer.

**CANTHA'RIDES**, kăn-thăr'-ē-dēz. *n. s. plural.* [κανθαρὶς.] Spanish flies. *Bacon.*

**CA'NTHUS**, kăn'-thŭs. *n. s.* [Lat.] The corner of the eye. *Quincy.*

**CA'NTICLE**, kăn'-tē-kl. *n. s.* [*canto*, Lat.] A song. *Bacon.* A division of a poem; a canto. *Spenser.*

**CANTILI'VERS**, kăn-tē-lĭv'-ŭrz. *n. s.* Pieces of wood framed into the front or sides of a house, to sustain the moulding over it. *Moxon.*

**CA'NTINGLY***, kănt'-ĭng-lē. *ad.* In a canting manner. *Trial of Mr. Whitfield's Spirit.*

**CA'NTION**, kăn'-shŭn. *n. s.* Song; verses. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

**CA'NTLE** §, kăn'-tl. *n. s.* [*kant*, Dutch.] A fragment; a portion. *Skelton. Shakspeare.*

*To* **CA'NTLE**, kăn'-tl. *v. a.* To cut in pieces. *Dryden.*

**CA'NTLET**, kănt'-lĕt. *n. s.* A piece. *Dryden.*

**CA'NTO**, kăn'-tō. *n. s.* [Ital.] A book, or section, of a poem. The treble part of a musical composition.

**CA'NTON** §, kăn'-tŭn. *n. s.* [*cantoin*, old Fr.] A small parcel of land. *Davies.* A small community, or clan. *Bacon.* [In heraldry.] The *canton* is that which occupies only a *corner* of the shield.

*To* **CA'NTON**, kăn'-tŭn. *v. a.* To divide into little parts. *Locke.*

*To* **CA'NTONIZE**, kăn'-tŭn-īze. *v. a.* To parcel out into small divisions. *Davies.*

**CANTO'NMENT***, kăn'-tŭn-mĕnt. *n. s.* [Fr.] That distinct situation, which soldiers occupy, when quartered in different parts of a town. *Burke.*

**CA'NTRED**, kăn'-trĕd. *n. s.* A hundred. *Davies.*

**CA'NTY***, kăn'-tē. *a.* Cheerful; talkative.

**CA'NVASS** §, kăn'-văs. *n. s.* [*cannabis*, Lat.] A kind of linen cloth for sails, painting cloths, tents. *Sidney.* The act of sifting voices, previously to voting: [from *canvass*, as it signifies a sieve.] *Bacon.*

*To* **CA'NVASS**, kăn'-văs. *v. n.* To sift; to examine *Shakspeare.* To debate. *L'Estrange.*

*To* **CA'NVASS**, kăn'-văs. *v. n.* To solicit votes. *Bacon.*

**CA'NVASS-CLIMBER***, kăn'-văs-klī-mŭr. *n. s* He who climbs the mast to furl or unfurl the sail or canvass. *Shakspeare.*

**CA'NVASSER***, kăn'-văs-ŭr. *n. s.* He who solicits votes. *Burke.*

**CA'NY**, kā'-nē. *a.* Full of canes. Consisting of canes *Milton.*

**CA'NZONET**, kăn-zō-nĕt'. *n. s.* [*canzonetta*, Ital.] A little song. *Peacham.*

**CAP** §, kăp. *n. s.* [*cap*, Welsh.] The garment that covers the head. *Shak.* The ensign of the cardinalate. *Shak.* The topmost. *Shak.* A reverence made by uncovering the head. *Shak.* A vessel made like a cap. *Wilkins.—Cap of a great gun.* A piece of lead laid over the touch-hole, to preserve the prime. *Cap of maintenance.* One of the regalia carried before the king at the coronation.

*To* **CAP**, kăp. *v. a.* To cover on the top. *Derham.* To deprive of the cap. *Spenser.—To cap verses* To name alternately verses beginning with a particular letter; to name alternately in contest. *Dryden. Hudibras.*

*To* **CAP***, kăp. *v. n.* To uncover the head, by way of salutation. *Shakspeare.*

**CAP** *à pè.* } kăp-ă-pē'. } [Fr.] From head to foot;
**CAP** *à piè.* } } all over. *Shakspeare.*

**CAP-PAPER**, kăp'-pā-pŭr. *n. s.* A sort of coarse brownish paper. *Boyle.*

**CAPABI'LITY**, kā-pā-bĭl'-ē-tē. *n. s.* Capacity. *Shakspeare.*

**CA'PABLE** §, kā'-pā-bl. [See INCAPABLE.] *a.* [Fr.] Sufficient to contain. *Locke.* Endued with sufficient powers. *Bacon.* Intelligent. *Shak.* Intellectually capacious. *Digby.* Susceptible. *Prior.* Qualified for; without any natural impediment. *Tillotson.* Qualified for; with legal impediment. *Shak.* Hollow. Not in use. *Shak.*

**CA'PABLENESS**, kā'-pā-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality or state of being capable. *Killingbeck.*

*To* **CAPA'CIFY***, kā-pās'-ē-fī. *v. a.* To qualify. *Barrow.*

**CAPA'CIOUS** §, kā-pā'-shŭs. *a.* [*capax*, Lat.] Wide, large. *Thomson.* Extensive.

**CAPA'CIOUSLY***, kā-pā'-shŭs-lē. *ad.* In a wide or capacious manner.

**CAPA'CIOUSNESS**, kā-pā'-shŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* The power of holding or receiving. *Holder.*

*To* **CAPA'CITATE**, kā-pās'-ē-tāte. *v. a.* To make capable. *Dryden.*

**CAPACITA'TION***, kā-pās-ē-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Capability.

**CAPA'CITY**, kā-pās'-ē-tē. 511. *n. s.* The power of holding or containing. *Shak.* Room; space. *Boyle.* The power of the mind. *Hooker.* Power; ability. *Blackmore.* State; condition. *South.*

**CAPA'RISON** §, kā-pār'-ē-sŭn. 170, 443. *n. s.* [*caparazon*, Span.] A cover for a horse, spread over his furniture. *Milton.*

*To* **CAPA'RISON**, kā-pār'-ē-sŭn. *v. a.* To dress in caparisons. *Dryden.* To dress pompously. *Shak.*

**CA'PCASE***, kăp'-kāse. *n. s.* A covered case. *Burton.*

**CAPE** §, kāpe. *n. s.* [*cape*, Fr.] Headland; promontory. *Shak.* The neck-piece of a cloak. *Bacon.*

**CA'PER** §, kā'-pŭr. 98. *n. s.* [*caper*, Lat.] A goat; a leap; a jump. *Shakspeare.*

**CA'PER**, kā'-pŭr. *n. s.* [κάππαρις.] An acid pickle. *Floyer.*

☞ 559.—Fāte, fâr, fall, fât;—mè, mêt;—pīne, pĭn;—

CA'PER-BUSH, kā'-pûr-bŭsh. *n. s.* The plant on which the caper grows. *Miller.*

CA'PER-CUTTING*, kā'-pûr-kŭt'-tĭng. *a.* Dancing in a frolicksome manner. *Beaum. and Fletcher.*

*To* CA'PER, kā'-pûr. *v. n.* To dance frolicksomely. *Shak.* To skip for merriment. *Shak.* To dance. *Rowe.*

CA'PERER, kā'-pûr-rûr. 555. *n. s.* A dancer. *Dryd.*

*CA'PIAS*, kā'-pē-ŭs. 88. *n. s.* [Lat.] A writ of two sorts, one before judgement, the other of execution after judgement. *Cowel.*

CAPILLA'CEOUS, kăp-pĭl-lā'-shŭs. *a.* Capillary.

CAPILLAIRE*, kăp-pĭl-lâre'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A syrop extracted from maidenhair.

CAPI'LLAMENT, kă-pĭl'-lă-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*capillamentum*, Lat.] Small threads or hairs which grow up in the middle of a flower. *Bp. Berkeley.*

CA'PILLARY◊, kăp'-pĭl-lă-rè. [See PAPILLARY.] *a.* [*capillus*, Lat.] Resembling hairs; small; minute. *Quincy.* Applied to vessels of the body. Small: as the ramifications of the arteries. *Arbuthnot.*

CA'PILLARY*, kăp'-pĭl-lă-rè. *n. s.* A small plant; or a small blood vessel. *Bp. Berkeley.*

CAPILLA'TION, kăp-pĭl-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* A blood vessel like a hair. *Brown.*

CA'PITAL◊, kăp'-è-tăl. 88. *a.* [*capitalis*, Lat.] Relating to the head. *Milton.* Criminal. *Shak.* That which affects life. *Bacon.* Chief; principal. *Spenser.* Metropolitan. *Milton.* Applied to letters: large; such as are written at the beginnings or heads of books. *Bp. Taylor. Capital stock.* The principal or original stock of a trader, or company.

CA'PITAL, kăp'-è-tăl. *n. s.* The upper part of a pillar. *Addison.* The chief city of a nation. *Boswell.* The stock with which a tradesman enters upon business. A large letter.

CA'PITALIST*, kăp'-è-tăl-ĭst. *n. s.* He who possesses a capital fund. *Burke.*

CA'PITALLY, kăp'-è-tăl-lè. *ad.* In a capital manner. *Bp. Patrick.*

CA'PITALNESS*, kăp'-è-tăl-nĕs. *n. s.* A capital offence. *Sherwood.*

CAPITA'TION, kăp-è-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Numeration by heads. *Brown.* Taxation on each individual. *Guthrie.*

*CA'PITE*, kăp'-è-tè. *n. s.* A tenure which holdeth immediately of the king. *Cowel.*

CA'PITOL*, kăp'-è-tŏl. *n. s.* [*capitolium*, Lat.] The temple of Jupiter Capitolinus at Rome. *Shak.*

CAPI'TULAR◊, kă-pĭtsh'-ù-lăr. 88, 463. *n. s.* [*capitulum*, Lat.] The statutes of a chapter. *Bp. Taylor* A member of a chapter. *Ayliffe.*

CAPI'TULARLY*, kă-pĭtsh'-ù-lăr-lè. *ad.* In the form of an ecclesiastical chapter. *Swift.*

CAPI'TULARY*, kă-pĭtsh'-ù-lă-rè. *a.* Relating to the chapter of a cathedral. *Warton.*

*To* CAPI'TULATE◊, kă-pĭtsh'-ù-lăte. 91. *v. n.* To draw up in heads or articles; to confederate. *Shak.* To yield on certain stipulations. *Hayward.*

CAPITULA'TION, kă-pĭtsh-ù-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Stipulation. *Hale.* Reduction into heads. *Instructions for Oratory.*

CAPI'TULATOR*, kă-pĭtsh'-ù-lā-tûr. *n. s.* He who capitulates. *Sherwood.*

CA'PITULE*, kăp'-è-tûle. *n. s.* A summary. *Wicliffe. Ob. T.*

CAPI'VI TREE, kă-pē'-vè-trè. *n. s.* [*copaiba*, Lat.] A tree which grows in the Spanish West Indies, yielding a balsam. *Miller.*

CA'PNOMANCY*, kăp'-nō-măn-sè. *n. s.* [καπνός and μαντεία.] Divination by the flying of smoke. *Spenser.*

*To* CAPO'CH, kă-pōōtsh'. *v. a.* Uncertain, perhaps to strip off the hood. *Hudibras.*

CA'PON, kā'-pn. 405, 170. *n. s.* [capun, Sax.] A castrated cock. *Gay.*

*To* CA'PON*, kā'-pn. *v. a.* To castrate; as, to castrate a cock. *Birch.*

*CAPONNIERE*, kăp-pŏn-nēēr'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A covered lodgement, of about four or five feet broad, encompassed with a little parapet. *Harris.*

*CAPO'T*, kă-pōt'. *n. s.* [Fr.] Is when one party wins all the tricks of cards at the game of piquet.

CAPO'UCH, kă-pōōtsh'. *n. s.* [*capuce*, Fr.] A monk's hood. *Shelton.*

CA'PPER, kăp'-pûr. *n. s.* One who makes or sells caps. *Ricaut.*

CAPRE'OLATE, kă-prè'-ò-lăte. *a.* [*capreolus*, Lat.] Such plants as turn, wind, and creep along the ground, by means of their tendrils. *Harris.*

CA'PRICE◊, kă-prēēse', or kăp'-rēēse. } *n. s.* [*CAPRICHIO*, kă-prè'-tshè-ò. } *price*, Fr.] Freak; fancy. *Shakspeare.*

☞ The first manner of pronouncing this word [caprice] is the most established; but the second does not want its patrons. Thus Dr. Young, in his *Love of Fame*:

"'Tis true great fortunes some great men confer;
"But often, ev'n in doing right, they err:
"From *caprice*, not from choice, their favours come;
"They give, but think it toil to know to whom." *W*

CAPRI'CIOUS, kă-prĭsh'-ŭs. *a.* Whimsical; fanciful. *Shakspeare.*

CAPRI'CIOUSLY, kă-prĭsh'-ŭs-lè. *ad.* Whimsically. *B. Jonson.*

CAPRI'CIOUSNESS, kă-prĭsh'-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Caprice, whimsicalness. *Swift.*

CA'PRICORN, kăp'-prè-kôrn. *n. s.* [Lat.] One of the signs of the zodiack; the winter solstice. *Notes to Creech's Manilius.*

CAPRIFICA'TION*, kăp-rè-fè-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* A method of ripening the fruits of fig-trees. *Bruce.*

CA'PRIFOLE*, kăp'-rè-fōle. *n. s.* [*caprifolium*, Lat.] Woodbine. *Spenser.*

*CAPRIO'LE*, kăp-rè-ōle'. *n. s.* [Fr.] *Caprioles* are leaps, such as a horse makes in one and the same place, without advancing forwards. A dance. *Sir J. Davies.*

CA'PSICUM*, kăp'-sè-kŭm. *n. s.* Guinea pepper. *Chambers.*

CA'PSTAN, kăp'-stăn. *n. s.* [*cabestan*, Fr.] A cylinder, to wind up any great weight. *Raleigh.*

CA'PSULE*, kăp'-shûle. 452. *n. s.* [*capsula*, Lat.] A cell in plants for the reception of seeds. *Burke.*

CA'PSULAR, kăp'-shŭ-lăr. 452. } *a.* Hollow like a
CA'PSULARY, kăp'-shŭ-lăr-è. } chest. *Brown.*

CA'PSULATE, kăp'-shŭ-lăte. } *a.* Enclosed,
CA'PSULATED, kăp'-shŭ-lā-tĕd. } or in a box. *Brown.*

CA'PTAIN◊, kăp'-tĭn. 208. *n. s.* [*capitain*, Fr.] A chief commander. *Josh.* v. The chief of any number of men. *Numbers*, ii. A man skilled in war. The commander of a company in a regiment. *Shak.* The chief commander of a ship. *Arbuthnot.* —*Captain General.* The commander in chief. *Shak. Captain Lieutenant.* The commanding officer of the colonel's troop in every regiment.

CA'PTAIN*, kăp'-tĭn. *a.* Chief; valiant. *Shak.*

CA'PTAINRY, kăp'-tĭn-rè. *n. s.* The chieftainship. *Spenser.*

CA'PTAINSHIP, kăp'-tĭn-shĭp. *n. s.* The post of a chief commander. *Shak.* The post of a captain. *Wotton.* The chieftainship of a clan. *Davies.*

CAPTA'TION, kăp-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*captation*, old Fr.] Courtship; flattery. *King Charles.*

CA'PTION, kăp'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*capio*, Lat.] The act of taking any person by a judicial process, by some trick or cavil. *Chillingworth.*

CA'PTIOUS◊, kăp'-shŭs. 314. *a.* [*captiosus*, Lat.] Given to cavils. *Locke.* Insidious; ensnaring *Bacon.*

CA'PTIOUSLY, kăp'-shŭs-lè. *ad.* In a captious manner. *Locke.*

CA'PTIOUSNESS, kăp'-shŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Inclination to find fault. *Abp. Cranmer.*

*To* CA'PTIVATE, kăp'-tè-văte. *v. a.* [*captivo*, Lat.] To take prisoner. *Shak.* To charm. *Addison.* To enslave. *Locke.*

CA'PTIVATE*, kăp'-tè-văte. *a.* Made prisoner. *Shakspeare.*

CAPTIVA'TION, kăp-tè-vā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of taking one captive. *Bp. Hall.*

CA'PTIVE◊, kăp'-tĭv. 140. *n. s.* One taken in war *Shakspeare* One charmed by beauty. *Shakspeare*

—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nôt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*thin*, THIS.

CA'PTIVE, kăp'-tĭv. *a.* Made prisoner. *Dryden.*
*To* CA'PTIVE, kăp'-tĭv. *v. a.* To take prisoner. *Spenser.*
CAPTI'VITY, kăp-tĭv'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* Subjection by the fate of war. *Shakspeare.* Slavery. *Hooker.*
CA'PTOR, kăp'-tŭr. 166. *n. s.* He that takes a prisoner or a prize.
CA'PTURE, kăp'-tshŭre. 461. *n. s.* The act of taking any thing. The thing taken; a prize.
*To* CA'PTURE*, kăp'-tshŭre. *v. a.* To take as a prize.
*CAPU'CCIO**, kă-pŏŏ'-tshè-ò. *n. s.* [Ital.] A capuchin or hood. *Spenser.*
CAPU'CHED, kă-pŏŏtsht'. *a.* [*capuce*, Fr.] Covered over as with a hood. *Brown.*
CAPUCHI'N*, kăp-ù-shèèn'. 112. *n. s.* A female garment, consisting of a cloak and hood. A pigeon, whose head is covered with feathers.
CAPUCHI'N, kăp-ù-shèèn'. *n. s.* [from the *capuchon*, or cowl, with which they covered their heads.] One of the order of St. Francis. *Harmar.*
CAR, CHAR, in the names of places, seem to have relation to the British *caer*, a city. *Gibson's Camden.*
CAR, kär. 78. *n. s.* [cpæt, Sax.] A small carriage of burden. *Swift.* A chariot of war, or triumph. *Shak.* The Charles's wain, or Bear; a constellation. *Dryden.*
CA'RABINE, or CA'RBINE, kăr-bìne'. *n. s.* [*carabine*, Fr.] A small sort of fire-arm, between the pistol and the musket. He who is armed with a carbine. *Kyd.*
☞ Dr. Ash, Bailey, W. Johnston, Entick, and Buchanan, accent *carabine* on the last syllable, and Dr. Johnson and Mr. Perry on the first; while Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Ash, Buchanan, Dr. Johnson, and Bailey, accent *carbine* on the first; but Mr. Scott, Entick, Perry, and Kenrick, more properly on the last. The reason is, that if we accent *carbine* on the first syllable, the last ought, according to analogy, to have the *i* short: but as the *i* is always long, the accent ought to be on the last syllable. 140. *W.*
CARABINE'ER, kăr-bè-nèèr'. *n. s.* A sort of light horse carrying carabines. *Chambers.*
CA'RACK, kăr'-ăk. *n. s.* [*caraca*, Span.] A large ship of burden. *Raleigh.*
CA'RACOLE, kăr'-ă-kòle. *n. s.* [*caracole*, Fr.] An oblique tread, traced out in semi-rounds. *Farrier's Dict.*
*To* CA'RACOLE, kăr'-ă-kòle. *v. n.* To move in caracoles.
CA'RAT, CA'RACT, kăr'-ăt. *n. s.* [*carat*, Fr.] A weight of four grains. *Sir T. Herbert.* A manner of expressing the fineness of gold. An ounce is divided into twenty-four *caracts*, and each *caract* into four grains: if to the finest of gold be put two *caracts* of alloy, both making, when cold, but an ounce, or twenty-four *caracts*, then this gold is said to be twenty-two *caracts* fine. *Cocker.* The value of any thing. *B. Jonson.*
CARAVA'N§, kăr-ă-văn'. 524. *n. s.* [Arabick.] A troop of merchants or pilgrims, as they travel in the east. *Milton.*
CARAVA'NSARY, kăr-ă-văn'-să-rè. *n. s.* A house built in the eastern countries for travellers. *Spect.*
CA'RAVEL, kăr'-ă-vĕl. CA'RVEL, kăr'-vĕl. *n. s.* [*caravela*, Span.] A kind of ship, with a square poop, formerly used in Spain. *Robertson.*
CA'RAWAY, kăr'-ă-wà. *n. s.* [*carum*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
CA'RBON*, kăr'-bŏn. *n. s.* [*carbo*, Lat.] [In chymistry.] A simple body, black, sonorous, and brittle; obtained from various substances, generally by volatilizing their other constituent parts. *Parkinson.*
CARBONA'CEOUS*, kăr-bò-nà'-shŭs. *a.* Containing carbon. *Kirwan.*
CARBONA'DO§, kăr-bò-nà'-dò. 92, 77. *n. s.* [*carbonade*, Fr.] Meat cut across to be broiled upon the coals. *Shakspeare.*
*To* CARBONA'DO, kăr-bò-nà'-dò. [See LUMBAGO.] *v. a.* To cut, or hack. *Shakspeare.*
CARBO'NICK*, kăr-bŏn'-ĭk. *a.* Relating to carbon. *Kirwan.*
CA'RBUNCLE§, kăr'-bŭngk-kl. 405. *n. s.* [*carbunculus*, Lat.] A jewel shining in the dark. *Shak.* A round, hard, and painful tumour, which soon mortifies. *Bacon.*
CA'RBUNCLED, kăr'-bŭngk-kld. 362. *a.* Set with carbuncles. *Shak.* Spotted; deformed with carbuncles.
CARBU'NCULAR, kăr-bŭng'-kù-lŭr. *a.* Belonging to a carbuncle.
CARBUNCULA'TION, kăr-bŭng-kù-là'-shŭn. *n. s* The blasting of young buds of trees or plants. *Harris.*
CA'RCANET, kăr'-kă-nĕt. *n. s.* [*carcan*, Fr.] A chain or collar of jewels. *Shakspeare.*
CA'RCASS, kăr'-kăs. 92. *n. s.* [*carcasse*, Fr.] A dead body of any animal. *Spenser.* Body; in a ludicrous sense. *Shak.* The decayed parts of any thing. *Shak.* The main parts, naked, without completion. *Hale.* [In gunnery.] A kind of bomb. *Harris.*
CA'RCELAGE, kăr'-sè-lĭdje. 90. *n. s.* [*carcer*, Lat.] Prison fees. *Dict.*
CA'RCERAL*, kăr'-sè-răl. *a* Belonging to a prison.
*CARCINO'MA*, kăr-sè-nò'-mă. *n. s.* [καρκῖνος.] A particular ulcer; also a disorder in the horny coat of the eye. *Quincy.*
CARCINO'MATOUS, kăr-sè-nŏm'-ă-tŭs. *a.* Cancerous.
CARD§, kărd. 92. *n. s.* [*carte*, Fr.] A paper painted with figures, used in games of chance. *Shak.* The paper on which the winds are marked for the mariner's compass. *Spenser.* The instrument with which wool is combed.
*To* CARD, kărd. *v. a.* To comb. *Dryden.* To mingle together. *Bacon.* To disentangle. *Shelton*
*To* CARD, kărd. *v. n.* To game.
CARD-TABLE*, kărd'-tà-bl. *n. s.* The table appropriated to those who play at cards. *Bp. Berkeley.*
CA'RDAMINE*, kăr'-dă-mĭne. 148. *n. s.* [καρδαμίνη.] The plant lady's-smock.
*CARDAMO'MUM.* [This word is commonly pronounced kăr'-dă-mŭm. *W.*] *n. s.* [καρδάμωμον.] A medicinal seed, of the aromatick kind, brought from the East Indies. *Chambers.*
CA'RDER, kăr'-dŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that cards wool. *Shak.* One that plays much at cards. *Wolton.*
CARDI'ACAL, kăr-dì'-ă-kăl. *a.* [καρδία.] Cordial.
CA'RDIACK, kăr'-dè-ăk. *Bp. Berkeley.*
CA'RDIALGY, kăr'-dè-ăl-jè. *n. s.* The heart-burn. *Quincy.*
CA'RDINAL§, kăr'-dè-năl. 88. *a.* [*cardinalis*, Lat.] Principal; chief. *Brown.*
CA'RDINAL, kăr'-dè-năl. *n. s.* One of the chief governours of the Romish church. *Shak.* The name of a woman's cloak; red or scarlet, such as cardinals wear.
CARDINAL'S FLOWER. *n. s.* A flower. *Miller.*
CA'RDINALATE, kăr'-dè-nă-lăte. CA'RDINALSHIP, kăr'-dè-năl-shĭp. *n. s.* The office of a cardinal. *Bp. Hall.*
*To* CA'RDINALIZE*, kăr'-dè-năl-ìze. *v. a.* To make a cardinal. *Sheldon.*
CA'RDING*, kărd'-ĭng. *n. s.* The act of playing at cards.
CARDIO'ID*, kăr-dè-ŏĭd'. *n. s.* An algebraick curve, so called from its resemblance to a heart. *Chambers.*
CA'RDMAKER, kărd'-mă-kŭr. *n. s.* A maker of cards. *Shakspeare.*
CA'RDMATCH, kărd'-mătsh. *n. s.* A match made by dipping pieces of card in melted sulphur. *Addison.*
CARDO'ON*, kăr-dòòn'. *n. s.* [*cardo*, Span.] A species of wild artichoke. *Chambers.*
*CA'RDUUS BENEDICTUS*, kăr'-dù-ŭs-bĕn-ĕ-dĭk'-tŭs. *n. s.* The herb called blessed thistle. *Shakspeare.*
CARE§, kâre. *n. s.* [cap, cape, Sax.] Solicitude. *Dryden.* Caution. *Shak.* Regard. *Tillotson.* The object of care. *Shakspeare.*
*To* CARE, kâre. *v. n.* To be anxious. *Sidney.* To be inclined. *Waller.* To be affected with. *Shak*

CARE-CRAZED, kâre'-krâzd. 359. *a.* Broken with care. *Shakspeare.*

CARE-DEFYING*, kâre'-dē-fī'-ĭng. *a.* Bidding defiance to care. *Shenstone.*

CARE-TUNED*, kâre'-tûnd. *a.* Tuned by care; mournful. *Shakspeare.*

CARE-WOUNDED*, kâre'-wôônd-ĕd. [See WOUND.] *a.* Wounded with care. *May.*

CA'RECT*, kâr'-ĕkt. *n. s.* A charm. See CHARACT.

*To* CARE'EN, kâ-rēēn'. *v. a.* [*cariner*, Fr.] To lay a vessel on one side, in order to refit or trim the other side. *Chambers.*

*To* CARE'EN, kâ-rēēn'. *v. n.* To be in the state of careening.

CARE'ER §, kâ-rēēr'. *n. s.* [*carriere*, Fr.] The ground on which a race is run. *Sidney.* A course; a *race. Shak.* Height of speed. *Wilkins.* Course of action. *Shakspeare.*

*To* CARE'ER, kâ-rēēr'. *v. n.* To run with swift motion. *Milton.*

CA'REFUL, kâre'-fûl. *a.* Anxious. *Spenser.* Provident. 2 *Kings.* Watchful. *Ray.* Subject to perturbations. *Shakspeare.*

CA'REFULLY, kâre'-fûl-lē. *ad.* In a manner that shows care. *Collier.* Heedfully. *Shakspeare.* Providently; cautiously.

CA'REFULNESS, kâre'-fûl-nĕs. *n. s.* Vigilance. *Knolles.*

CA'RELESS, kâre'-lĕs. *a.* Having no care. *Spenser.* Cheerful; undisturbed. *Pope.* Unheeded; thoughtless. *Pope.* Unmoved by. *Beaum. and Fl.* Contrived without art. *Bp. Taylor.*

CA'RELESSLY, kâre'-lĕs-lē. *ad.* Negligently. *Spenser.*

CA'RELESSNESS, kâre'-lĕs-nĕs. *n. s.* Heedlessness. *Shakspeare.*

CA'RENTANE*, *n. s.* [*quarantaine*, Fr.] A papal indulgence, multiplying the remission of penance by forties. *Bp. Taylor.*

*To* CARE'SS §, kâ-rĕs'. *v. a.* [*caresser*, Fr.] To endear; to fondle. *South.*

CARE'SS, kâ-rĕs'. *n. s.* An act of endearment. *Milton.*

*CA'RET*, kâ'-rĕt. *n. s.* [Lat.] A note which shows where something interlined should be read.

*CA'RGASON*, kâr'-gâ-sŏn. *n. s.* [*cargaçon*, Span.] A cargo. *Howell.*

CA'RGO, kâr'-gō. *n. s.* [*cargue*, Fr.] The lading of a ship. *Burnet.*

CARIATIDES †, kâ-rē-ât'-ē-dēz. See CARYATIDES.

CARICATU'RE §*, kâr-ĭk-â-tûre'. 461. *n. s.* [*caricatura*, Ital.] A ridiculous representation of a person or circumstance, without loss of the resemblance. *Brown.*

*To* CARICATU'RE*, kâr-ĭk-â-tûre'. *v. a.* To ridicule. *Lord Lyttelton.*

CARICATU'RIST*, kâr-ĭk-â-tû'-rĭst. 463. *n. s.* He who caricatures persons or things.

CA'RICOUS *Tumour*, kâr'-ē-kŭs-tû'-mûr. [*carica*, Lat.] A swelling in the form of a fig.

*CA'RIES*, kâ'-rē-ēz. 99. *n. s.* [Lat.] That rottenness which is peculiar to a bone. *Wiseman.*

CA'RINATED *Leaf**. [*carina*, Lat.] A leaf, of which the back resembles the keel of a ship. *Chambers.*

CARIO'SITY, kâ-rē-ŏs'-ē-tē. *n. s.* Rottenness. *Wiseman.*

CA'RIOUS, kâ'-rē-ŭs. 314. *a.* Rotten. *Wiseman.*

CARK, kârk. *n. s* [carc, Sax.] Care; anxiety. *Sidney. Ob. J.*

*To* CARK, kârk. *v. n.* To be careful. *Sidney.*

CA'RKING*, kârk'-ĭng. *n. s.* Care anxiety. *Decay of Piety.*

CARLE, kârl. *n. s.* [ceorl, Sax.] A mean, rude, rough, brutal man. *Spenser.*

CARLE, kârl. *n. s.* A kind of hemp. *Tusser.*

*To* CARLE*, kârl. *v. n.* To act like a carle. *Burton.*

CA'RLINE THISTLE, kâr-lĭne-*thĭs*'-sl. *n. s.* [*carlina*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

CA'RLINGS, kâr'-lĭngz. *n. s.* Timbers of a ship on which the ledges rest, and the planks of the deck are made fast. *Harris.*

CA'RLISH*, kâr'-lĭsh. *a.* Churlish; rude *Marriage of Sir Gawaine.*

CA'RLISHNESS*, kâr'-lĭsh-nĕs. *n. s.* Churlishness. *Huloet.*

CA'RLOT*, kâr'-lŭt. *n. s.* A countryman. *Shak.*

CA'RMAN, kâr'-măn. 88. *n. s.* A man who drives cars. *Gay.*

CARME*, kârm. } *n. s.* [from
CA'RMELITE*, kâr'-mē-līte. 156. } *Mount Carmel.*] A Carmelite or white friar. *Chaucer.*

CA'RMELIN*, kâr'-mē-lĭn. } *a.* Belonging to the
CA'RMELITE, kâr'-mē-līte. } order of Carmelites. *Weever.*

CA'RMELITE, kâr'-mē-līte. *n. s.* A sort of pear.

CARMI'NATIVE, kâr-mĭn'-â-tĭv. 157. *n. s.* [supposed to be so called, as having the power of a charm.] Medicines to dispel wind. *Arbuthnot.*

CA'RMINE, kâr-mīne'. *n. s.* A bright red or crimson colour, used by painters. *Chambers.*

☞ Dr. Johnson, Sheridan, Ash, and Smith, accent this word on the first syllable; but Mr. Nares, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, Perry, Buchanan, and Entick, more properly on the last:—for the reason, see CARBINE. *W.*

CA'RNAGE, kâr'-nĭdje. 90. *n. s.* [*carnage*, Fr.] Slaughter. *Hayward.* Heaps of flesh. *Milton.*

CA'RNAL §, kâr'-nâl. 88. *a.* [*carnalis*, low Lat.] Fleshly; not spiritual. *Milton.* Lustful. *Shak.*

CA'RNAL-MINDED*, kâr'-nâl-mīnd'-ĕd. *a.* Worldly-minded. *More.*

CA'RNAL-MINDEDNESS*, kâr'-nâl-mīnd'-ĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* Grossness of mind. *Ellis.*

CA'RNALIST*, kâr'-nâl-ĭst. *n. s.* One given to carnality. *Burton.*

CA'RNALITE*, kâr'-nâl-īte. *n. s.* A worldly-minded man. *Anderson.*

CARNA'LITY, kâr-nâl'-ē-tē. *n. s.* Fleshly lust *Feltham.* Grossness of mind. *Milton.*

*To* CA'RNALIZE*, kâr'-nâl-īze. *v. a.* To debase to carnality. *Scott.*

CA'RNALLY, kâr'-nâl-lē. *ad.* According to the flesh. *Hooker.* Libidinously. *Levit.* xviii.

CARNA'TION, kâr-nâ'-shŭn. *n s.* The name of the natural flesh colour; the name of a flower. *Pope.*

CARNA'TIONED*, kâr-nâ'-shŭnd. *a.* Coloured like the carnation. *Lovelace.*

CARNE'LION, kâr-nēle'-yăn. 113. *n. s.* A precious stone. *Woodward.*

CA'RNEOUS, kâr'-nē-ŭs. *a.* Fleshy.

CA'RNEY*, kâr'-nē. *n. s.* A disease in horses, wherein their mouths become so furred that they cannot eat. *Chambers.*

CARNIFICA'TION*, kâr-nē-fē-kâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* The making of, or turning to, flesh. *Chambers.*

*To* CA'RNIFY, kâr'-nē-fī. *v. n.* To breed flesh *Hale.*

CA'RNIVAL, kâr'-nē-vâl. *n. s.* [*carnavale*, Ital.] The feast held in the popish countries before Lent *Decay of Piety.*

CARNI'VOROUS, kâr-nĭv'-vō-rŭs. 518. *a.* [*carnis* and *voro*, Lat.] Flesh-eating *Ray.*

CARNO'SITY, kâr-nŏs'-sē-tē. *n. s.* Fleshy excrescence. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

CA'RNOUS, kâr'-nŭs. 314. *a.* Fleshy. *Brown.*

CA'ROB, [or *St. John's Bread.*] kâ'-rŏb. A tree very common in Spain. *Miller.*

CARO'CHE, kâ-rōtsh'. *n. s.* [*carrozza*, Ital.] A coach, a carriage of pleasure. *Burton. Ob. J.*

CA'ROCHED*, kâ-rōtsht'. *part. a.* Placed in a coach. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

CA'ROL §, kâr'-rŭl. 166. *n. s.* [*carola*, Ital.] A song of joy and exultation. *Spenser.* A song of devotion. *Shakspeare.* A song in general. *Shakspeare.*

*To* CA'ROL, kâr'-rŭl. *v. n.* To sing; to warble. *Spenser.*

*To* CA'ROL, kâr'-rŭl. *v. a.* To celebrate in song. *Milton.*

CA'ROLING*, kâr'-rŭl-ĭng. *n. s.* A hymn or song of devotion. *Spenser.*

CA'ROTID, kâ-rŏt'-îd. *a.* Two arteries, which arise out of the ascending trunk of the aorta. *Ray.*

CARO'TIDAL*, kâ-rŏt'-è-dâl. *a.* Carotid. *Smith.*

CARO'USAL, kâ-rŏŭ'-zâl. 88. *n. s.* A festival. *Dryden.*

*To* CARO'USE §, kâ-rŏŭz'. *v. n.* [*carousser*, Fr.] To drink; to quaff. *Shakspeare.*

*To* CARO'USE, kâ-rŏŭz'. *v. a.* To drink lavishly. *Shakspeare.*

CARO'USE, kâ-rŏŭz'. *n. s.* A drinking match. *Pope.* A hearty dose of liquor. *Davies.*

CARO'USER, kâ-rŏŭ'-zûr. 98. *n. s.* A drinker. *Granville.*

CARP, kârp. *n. s.* [*carpe*, Fr.] A pond fish. *Hale.*

*To* CARP §, kârp. *v. n.* [*carpo*, Lat.] To censure; to cavil. *Chaucer.*

*To* CARP*, kârp. *v. a.* To blame. *Abp. Cranmer.*

CA'RPENTER, kâr'-pên-tûr. 98. *n. s.* [*charpentier*, Fr.] An artificer in wood; a builder of houses, and ships. *Fairfax.*

CA'RPENTRY, kâr'-pên-trè. *n. s.* The trade or art of a carpenter. *Moxon.*

CA'RPER, kâr'-pûr. 98. *n. s.* A caviller. *Shak.*

CA'RPET §, kâr'-pît. 99. *n. s.* [*karpet*, Dutch.] A covering of various colours, spread upon floors. *Shak.* Ground variegated with flowers, and level and smooth. *Shak.* Any thing variegated. *Ray.* A state of ease and luxury. *Shak.*—To be on the *carpet*, is to be the subject of consideration.

*To* CA'RPET, kâr'-pît. *v. a.* To spread with carpets. *Bacon.*

CA'RPET-WALK*, kâr'-pît-wâwk. } *n. s.* A green

CA'RPET-WAY*, kâr'-pît-wâ. § way; a way on the turf. *Evelyn.*

CA'RPING, kâr'-pîng. 410. *part. a.* Captious; censorious. *Granville.*

CA'RPING*, kâr'-pîng. *n. s.* Cavil; censure; abuse. *Leslie.*

CA'RPINGLY, kâr'-pîng-lè. *ad.* Captiously. *Camden.*

CA'RPMEALS, kârp'-mèèlz. *n. s.* A kind of coarse cloth made in the north of England.

*CA'RPUS*, kâr'-pŭs. *n. s.* [Lat.] The wrist. *Wiseman.*

CA'RRACK. See CARACK.

CA'RRAT. See CARAT.

CA'RRAWAY. See CARAWAY.

CA'RRIABLE*, kâr'-rè-â-bl. *a.* That which may be carried. *Sherwood.*

CA'RRIAGE, kâr'-rîdje. 90. *n. s.* [*cariage*, Fr.] The act of carrying. *Bacon.* Conquest; acquisition. *Knolles.* Vehicle. *Watts.* The frame upon which cannon is carried. *Knolles.* Behaviour. *Bacon.* Conduct; measures. *Shak.* Management. *Bacon.* That which is carried. *Spenser.*

CA'RRIER, kâr'-rè-ûr. *n. s.* One who carries. *Bacon.* One whose trade is to carry goods. *Pierce.* A messenger. The name of a species of pigeons that fly with letters tied to their necks, which they carry to the place where they were bred, however remote. *Walton.*

CA'RRION §, kâr'-rè-ûn. 166. *n. s.* [*caroigne*, old Fr.] The carcass of something not proper for food. *Spenser.* Flesh so corrupted as not to be fit for food. *Dryden.* A name of reproach for a worthless woman. *Shakspeare.*

CA'RRION, kâr'-rè-ûn. *a.* Relating to or feeding upon carcasses. *Shakspeare.*

CA'RRONADE*, kâr'-rûn-âde. *n. s.* A very short piece of iron ordnance, originally made at Carron in Scotland. *James.*

CA'RROT §, kâr'-rŭt. 166. [*carote*, Fr.] An esculent root. *Mortimer.*

CA'RROTY, kâr'-rŭt-è. *n. s.* Spoken of red hair; in colour like carrots.

CA'RROWS, kâr'-rôze. *n. s.* [An Irish word.] A kind of people that wander up and down to gentlemen's houses, living only upon cards and dice. *Spenser.*

*To* CA'RRY §, kâr'-rè. *v. a.* [*charier*, Fr.] To convey from a place. *Psalm* xlix. To transport. *Mark* vi To bear; to have about one. *Wiseman.* To take; to have with one. *Locke.* To convey by force. *Shak.* To effect any thing. *Bacon.* To gain in competition. *Shak.* To gain after resistance. *Shak.* To gain with, that is, to prevail. *Shak.* To bear out; to face through *L'Estrange.* To continue external appearance. *Shak.* To manage; to transact. *Addison.* To behave; to conduct. *Bacon.* To bring forward. *Locke.* To urge. *South.* To bear; to have. *Hale.* To exhibit; to show. *Addison.* To imply. *Locke.* To contain. *Watts* To have annexed. *South.* To convey or bear any thing united or adhering, by communication of motion. *Bacon.* To move in a certain direction. *Addison.* To push on ideas, or any thing successive in a train. *Hale.* To receive. *Bacon.* To support. *Bacon.* To bear, as trees. *Bacon.* To fetch and bring, as dogs. *Ascham.*—*To carry away* [In naval language.] To loose. *Byron.* *To carry coals.* To bear injuries. *Whichcot.* *To carry off.* To kill. *Temple.* *To carry on.* To promote. *Addison.* To continue. *Sprat.* To prosecute. *Temple.* *To carry out.* To put into amazement. *Sir J. Davies.* *To carry through.* To support. *Hammond.*

*To* CA'RRY, kâr'-rè. *v. n.* To convey; to transport: a phrase from gunnery or archery; as, the cannon *carried* well. *Shakspeare.*

CA'RRY*, kâr'-rè. *n. s.* The motion of the clouds.

CA'RRY-TALE, kâr'-rè-tâle. *n. s.* A tale-bearer *Shakspeare.*

CART §, kârt. 92. *n. s.* [cpæt, cpat. Sax.] A carriage in general. *Temple.* A wheel carriage, used for luggage. *Dryden.* A small carriage with two wheels, used by husbandmen. *Sidney.* The vehicle in which criminals are carried to execution. *Prior.*

*To* CART, kârt. *v. a.* To expose in a cart by way of punishment. *Beaumont and Fletcher.* To place in a cart. *Dryden.*

*To* CART, kârt. *v. n.* To use carts for carriage. *Mortimer.*

CART-HORSE, kârt'-hôrse. *n. s.* A horse fit only for the cart. *Knolles.*

CART-JADE, kârt'-jâde. *n. s.* A vile horse. *Sidney.*

CART-LOAD, kârt'-lôde. *n. s.* A quantity sufficient to load a cart. *Boyle.*

CART-ROPE, kârt'-rôpe. *n. s.* A strong cord used to fasten the load on the carriage.

CART-WAY, kârt'-wâ. *n. s.* A way through which a carriage may conveniently travel. *Mortimer.*

CA'RTAGE*, kârt'-îdje. *n. s.* The employment of a cart.

*CARTE BLANCHE*, kârt-blânsh'. [Fr.] A blank paper, to be filled up with such conditions as the person to whom it is sent thinks proper.

CA'RTEL §, kâr-tèl'. *n. s.* [*cartel*, Fr.] A writing containing stipulations between enemies. *Addison.* A letter of defiance; a challenge to a duel. *Daniel.* A ship commissioned to exchange the prisoners of hostile powers. *Chambers.*

*To* CA'RTEL*, kâr'-tèl. *v. a.* To defy. *B. Jonson.*

CA'RTER, kârt'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* The man who drives a cart. *Shakspeare.*

CA'RTERLY*, kâr'-tûr-lè. *ad.* Rude, like a carter *Cotgrave.*

CARTE'SIAN*, kâr-tè'-zhè-ân. *a* Relating to the philosophy of *Des Cartes*. *Smith.*

CARTE'SIAN*, kâr-tè'-zhè-ân. *n. s.* A follower of the Cartesian philosophy. *Reid.*

CARTHU'SIAN*, kâr-*thŭ*'-zhŭn. *n. s.* A monk of the Chartreux. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

CARTHU'SIAN*, kâr-*thŭ*'-zhŭn. *a.* Relating to the order of monks so called. *Chambers.* The name of kermes mineral. *Chambers.*

CA'RTILAGE §, kâr'-tè-lîdje. 90. *n. s.* [*cartilago*, Lat.] A smooth and solid body, softer than a bone, but harder than a ligament. *Arbuthnot.*

CARTILAGI'NEOUS, kâr'-tè-lâ-jîn'-yŭs. 113. }

CARTILA'GINOUS, kâr-tè-lâdje'-è-nŭs. 314. § *a.* Consisting of cartilages. *Ray.*

CARTO'ON, kâr-tôôn'. *n. s.* [*cartone*, Ital.] A painting or drawing upon large paper. *Watts.*

CARTO'UCH, kår-tôôtsh'. *n. s.* [*cartouche*, Fr.] A case of wood, girt round with marline, and holding musket balls, &c. and fired out of a mortar. *Harris.* A portable box for cartridges. A roll [like a scroll of paper] adorning the cornice of a pillar. *Coles.*

CA'RTRAGE, CA'RTRIDGE, kår'-trĭdje. 90. *n. s.* A case of paper filled with gunpowder, used in charging guns. *Dryden.*

CĂ'RTRUT, kårt'-rŭt. *n. s.* The track made by a cart wheel.

CA'RTULARY, kår'-tshŭ-lå-rè. 461. *n. s.* [*cartulaire*, Fr.] A register; a record. *Weever.* An ecclesiastical officer, who had the care of the records.

CA'RTWRIGHT, kårt'-rīte. *n. s.* A maker of carts. *Camden.*

CA'RUCATE*, kăr-ù-kāte. *n. s.* [*caruca*, Lat.] A plough-land. As much land as one team can plough in the year. *Kelham.*

CA'RUNCLE§, kăr'-ŭnk-kl. 405. *n. s.* [*caruncula*, Lat.] A small protuberance of flesh. *Wiseman.*

CARU'NCULA'TED*, kă-rŭn'-kù-lā-tĕd. *a.* Having a protuberance. *British Birds.*

CARVE*, kårv. *n. s.* A caracute. *Sir J. Ware.*

*To* CARVE§, kårv. *v. a.* [ceorpan, Sax.] To cut matter into elegant forms. *Wisdom.* To cut meat at the table. To make any thing by carving or cutting. *Dryden.* To engrave. *Shak.* To distribute. *South.* To cut; to hew. *Spenser.*

*To* CARVE, kårv. *v. n.* To exercise the trade of a sculptor.

CA'RVEL, kăr'-vĕl. *n. s.* See CARAVEL. A small ship. *Raleigh.*

CA'RVEL*, kăr'-vĕl. *n. s.* The urtica marina, or seablubber. *Sir T. Herbert.*

CA'RVER, kăr'-vûr. 98. *n. s.* A sculptor. *Dryden.* He that cuts up the meat at the table *Dryden.* A distributor. *Shakspeare.*

CA'RVING, kăr'-vĭng. 410. *n. s.* Sculpture. *Temple.*

*CARYA'TES*, kă-rè-ā'-tèz. *CARYA'TIDES*, kă-rè-ăt'-ĕ-dèz. } *n. s.* [from *Carya*, a city taken by the Greeks, who led away the women captives; and, to perpetuate their shame, represented them in buildings as charged with burdens.] An order of columns or pilasters under the figures of women, dressed in long robes, serving to support entablatures. *Chambers.*

CASCA'DE, kăs-kāde'. *n. s.* [*cascade*, Fr.] A cataract; a waterfall. *Brown.*

CASE§, kāse. *n. s.* [*caisse*, Fr.] A box; a sheath. *Shak.* The cover, or skin, of an animal. *Shak.* The outer part of a building. *Addison.* A building unfurnished. *Wotton.*

CASE-KNIFE, kāse'-nīfe. *n. s.* A large kitchen knife. *Addison.*

CASE-SHOT, kāse'-shŏt. *n. s.* Bullets enclosed in a case. *Clarendon.*

CASE§, kāse. *n. s.* [*casus*, Lat.] Condition. *Spenser.* State of things. *Bacon.* State of the body. *Bacon.* History of a disease. State of a legal question. *Bacon.*—*In case*, is *lusty*, or *fat*. *Shak.* Contingence; possible event. *Tillotson.* Question relating to particular persons or things. *Sidney.* Representation of any fact or question. The variation of nouns. *Clarke.* *In case.* If. *Hooker.*

*To* CASE, kāse. *v. a.* To put in a case. *Shak.* To cover as a case. *Shak.* To cover on the outside with materials different from the inside. *Arbuthnot.* To strip off the skin. *Shakspeare.*

*To* CASE, kāse. *v. n.* To put cases. *L'Estrange.*

*To* CASEHA'RDEN, kāse'-hār-dn. *v. a.* To harden on the outside. *Moxon.*

CA'SEMATE, kāse'-māte. *n. s.* [*casamatta*, Ital.] [In fortification.] A subterraneous or covered arch-work. *B. Jonson.* The well with its several subterraneous branches, dug in the passage of the bastion. *Harris.*

CA'SEMENT, kāze'-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*casamento*, Ital.] A window opening upon hinges. *Shakspeare.*

CA'SEOUS, kā'-sè-ŭs. *a.* [*caseus*, Lat.] Resembling cheese. *Floyer.*

CA'SERN, kă'-zĕrn. *n. s.* [*caserne*, Fr.] A little room or lodgement between the rampart and the houses of fortified towns, as lodgings for the soldiers of the garrison. *Wraxhall.*

CA'SEWORM, kāse'-wûrm. *n. s.* A grub that makes itself a case. *Floyer.*

CASH§, kăsh. *n. s.* [*caisse*, Fr.] Money; properly ready money. *Milton.*

CA'SH-KEEPER, kăsh'-kèèp-ûr. *n. s.* A man entrusted with the money. *Arbuthnot.*

*To* CASH*, kăsh. *v. a.* To *cash* a bill, i. e. to give money for it.

*To* CASH§*, kăsh. *v. a.* [*casser*, Fr.] To discard. *Sir A. Gorges.*

CA'SHEWNUT, kă-shôô'-nŭt. *n. s.* A tree that bears nuts, not with shells, but husks. *Miller.*

CASHI'ER, kă-shèèr'. 275. *n. s.* He that has charge of the money. *Decker.*

*To* CASHI'ER, kă-shèèr'. *v. a.* [*casser*, Fr.] To discard. *Shakspeare.* To annul; to vacate. *South.*

CA'SHOO*, kăsh'-ôô. *n. s.* The gum or juice of a tree in the East Indies.

CA'SING*, kā'-sĭng. *n. s.* The covering of any thing In Northumberland, dried cow-dung. *Waterland.*

CASK§, kăsk. *n. s.* [*casque*, Fr.] A barrel. *Harvey.*

*To* CASK*, kăsk. *v. a.* To put into a cask.

CASK, kăsk. CA'SQUET, kăs'-kĭt. } *n. s.* A helmet; armour for the head.

CA'SKET, kăs'-kĭt. 99. *n. s.* A small box for jewels. *Shakspeare.*

*To* CA'SKET, kăs'-kĭt. *v. a.* To put into a casket *Shakspeare.*

*To* CASS*, kăs. *v. a.* To annul. *Raleigh.*

CASSAMUNA'IR, kăs-să-mŭ-nāre'. *n. s.* An aromatick vegetable, brought from the east.

*To* CA'SSATE, kăs'-sāte. 91. *v. a.* [*cassare*, low Lat.] To vacate; to invalidate. *Ray.*

CASSA'TION, kăs-sā'-shŭn. *n. s.* A making null. *Dict.*

CA'SSAVI, kăs'-sā-vè. CA'SSADA, kăs'-sā-dă. } *n. s.* An American plant. *Miller.*

CA'SSAWARE. See CASSIOWARY.

CA'SSIA, kăsh'-shè-ă. *n. s.* A sweet spice used in the composition of the holy oil. *Psalm* xlv.

CA'SSIA, kăsh'-shè-ă. *n. s.* The name of a tree. *Miller.*

CA'SSIDONY, kăs'-sè-dò-nè. *n. s.* The name of a plant.

*CASSINO**, kăs-sè'-nò. *n. s.* A game at cards.

CA'SSIOWARY, kăsh'-shè-ò-wā-rè. *n. s.* A large bird of prey in the East Indies. *Locke.*

CA'SSOCK, kăs'-sŭk. 166. *n. s.* [*casaque*, Fr.] Formerly part of the dress of a soldier; his loose outward coat. *Shak.* Part of the dress of a clergyman. *Bp. Taylor.*

CA'SSWEED, kăs'-wèèd. *n. s.* A weed called *shepherd's pouch.*

*To* CAST§, kăst. 79. *v. a.* preter. *cast*; part. pass. *cast.* [*kaster*, Danish.] To throw with the hand. *Raleigh.* To throw away as useless or noxious. *Matthew.* To throw, as from an engine. *Chron.* To scatter by the hand. *Deut.* To force by violence. *Exodus.* To shed. *Malachi.* To throw from a high place. *Shak.* To throw as a net or snare. 1 *Cor.* To drop; or let fall. *Acts.* To throw lots. *Joshua.* To throw, in wrestling. *Shak.* To throw, as worthless. *Chron.* To drive by violence of weather. *Acts.* To emit. *Woodward.* To bring suddenly. *Hooker.* To build by throwing up earth. *Spenser.* To put into or out of any state. *Matthew.* To condemn in a criminal trial. *Donne.* To defeat in a law-suit. *Camden.* To defeat. *Hudibras.* To cashier. *Shak.* To leave behind in a race. *Dryden.* To shed; to let fall; to lay aside; to moult. *Fairfax.* To lay aside. *Dryden.* To have abortions. *Gen.* To make to preponderate. *Brown.* To compute. *Foxe.* To contrive. *Temple.* To judge. *Shak.* To fix the parts in a play. *Addison.* To glance; to direct. *Spenser.* To found; to form by running in a mould. *Waller* To melt metal into figures. *Prior.* To model. *Burnet.* To communicate by emanation. *Dryden.* To yield, or give up. *South.* To inflict, or throw *Locke.*—*To cast aside.* To dismiss as useless.

*Shak. To cast away.* To shipwreck. *Raleigh.* To lavish. *Raleigh.* To ruin. *Hooker. To cast back.* To put behind. *Milton. To cast by.* To reject. *Shak. To cast down.* To deject. *Shak. To cast forth.* To emit. *Hosea.* To eject. *Nehem. To cast off.* To discard. *Shak.* To reject. *Locke.* To disburden one's self of. *Spenser.* To leave behind. *L'Estrange. To cast off.* [Hunting term.] To let go; as, to *cast off* the dogs. *To cast out.* To reject. *Shak.* To vent; to speak. *Addison. To cast up.* To compute. *Temple.* To vomit. *Isaiah. To cast upon.* To refer to. *South.*

*To* CAST, kăst. 92. *v. n.* To contrive; to turn the thoughts. *Spenser.* To admit of a form, by casting. *Woodward.* To warp. *Moxon.* To vomit. *Wicliffe.—To cast about.* To contrive. *Bentley.* To turn about. *Jeremiah.*

CAST, kăst. *n. s.* The act of casting. *Waller.* The thing thrown. *Dryden.* State of any thing cast. *Bp. Bramhall.* Manner of throwing. *Mortimer.* The space through which any thing is thrown. *St. Luke.* A stroke; a touch. *South.* Motion of the eye. *Bacon.* The throw of dice. *Shak.* Venture from throwing dice. *Spenser.* A mould; a form. *Prior.* A shade. *Woodward.* Exteriour appearance. *Shak.* Manner; air; mien. *Pope.* A flight. *Sidney.* A breed; a race. *Bryant.* A trick. *Martin.* The act of casting metal. *Shak.*

CA'STANET, kăs'-tă-nĕt. *n. s.* [*castaneta*, Span.] A small shell of ivory, or hard wood, which dancers rattle in their hands. *Congreve.*

CA'STAWAY, kăst'-ă-wā. *n. s.* A person lost, or abandoned by Providence. *Hooker.*

CA'STAWAY, kăst'-ă-wā. *a.* Useless. *Raleigh.*

CA'STED, kăst'-ĕd. The *participle preterit* of *cast*, but improperly. *Shakspeare.*

CA'STELLAN §, kăs'-tĕl-lăn. *n. s.* [*castellan*, Span.] The captain governour, or constable of a castle. *Bionnt.*

CA'STELLANY, kăs'-tĕl-lă-nē. *n. s.* The lordship belonging to a castle. *Kelham.*

CA'STELLATED, kăs'-tĕl-lā-tĕd. *a.* Adorned with turrets and battlements, like a castle.

CASTELLA'TION*, kăs-tĕl-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of fortifying a house and rendering it a castle. *Ob. T*

CA'STER, kăs'-tŭr. *n. s.* A thrower. *Pope.* A calculator. *Addison.*

CA'STER*, kăs'-tŭr. *n. s.* A small wheel, the axis of which is fixed to a swivel, that it may move more easily in any direction.

CASTIFICA'TION*, kăs'-tĕ-fĕ-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*castus* and *facio*, Lat.] Chastity. *Bp. Taylor.*

*To* CA'STIGATE §, kăs'-tĕ-gāte. 91. *v. a.* [*castigo*, Lat.] To chastise. *Shakspeare.*

CASTIGA'TION, kăs-tĕ-gā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Penance. *Shak.* Punishment. *Boyle.* Emendation. *Hale.*

CA'STIGATOR*, kăs-tĕ-gā'-tŭr. *n. s.* He who makes an emendation or correction. *Barnevelt.*

CA'STIGATORY, kăs'-tĕ-gă-tŭr-ē. 512. *a.* Punitive, in order to amendment. *Bramhall.*

CA'STING*, kăst'-ĭng. *n. s.* The act of throwing. *Huloet.* Contrivance. *Wotton.*

CA'STING-NET, kăs'-tĭng-nĕt. *n. s.* A net to be thrown into the water. *May.*

CA'STLE §, kăs'-sl. 472. *n. s.* [*castellum*, Lat.] A strong house, fortified. *Shakspeare.*

CASTLES *in the Air.* Projects without reality. *Raleigh.*

CASTLE-BUILDER*, kăs'-sl-bĭld'-ŭr. *n. s.* A fanciful projector. *Student.*

CA'STLE-BUILDING*, kăs'-sl-bĭld'-ĭng. *n. s.* The science of aerial architecture. *Student.*

CA'STLE-CROWNED*, kăs'-sl-krŏŏnd. *a.* Crowned or topped with a castle. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

CA'STLE-SOAP, kăs'-sl-sōpe. *n. s.* [from *Castile soap.*] A kind of soap. *Addison.*

CA'STLED. kăs'-sld. 405, 472. *a.* Furnished with castles. *Dryden.*

CA'STLEGUARD*, kăs'-sl-gărd. *n. s.* One of the feudal tenures. *Ld. Lyttelton.*

CA'STLERY*, or CA'STELRY*, kăs'-tl-rē. *n. s.* The government of a castle. *Blount.*

CA'STLET*, kăst'-lĕt. *n. s.* A small castle. *Leland.*

CA'STLEWARD, kăs'-tl-wărd. *n. s.* An imposition for maintenance of such as watch and ward the castle. *Cowel.*

CA'STLING, kăst'-lĭng. *n. s.* An abortive. *Brown.*

CA'STOR, or CHESTER, are derived from the Sax. ceaſtep, a city, town, or castle. *Gibson.*

CA'STOR, kăs'-tŭr. 98. *n. s.* [Lat.] A beaver. *Dryden.* A fine hat made of the fur of a beaver.

CASTOR *Oil**. An oil extracted from the Palma Christi, in the West Indies.

*CA'STOR* and *POLLUX.* A fiery meteor, which appears sometimes sticking to a part of the ship, in form of balls. *Chambers.*

*CASTO'REUM*, kăs-tō'-rē-ŭm. *n. s.* The inguinal gland of the beaver.

CA'STORY*, kăs'-tō-rē. *n. s.* Probably the oil drawn from *castoreum. Spenser.*

CASTRAMETA'TION, kăs-tră-mē-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [from *castra metor*, Lat.] The art or practice of forming an encampment. *Warton.*

*To* CA'STRATE §, kăs'-trāte. *v. a.* [*castro*, Lat.] To geld. *Bp. Morton.* To take away any part of a publication.

CASTRA'TION, kăs-trā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The operation of gelding. *Sharp.*

CA'STREL, or CA'STREL, kăs'-trĭl. 99. *n. s.* A kind of hawk. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

CASTRE'NSIAN, kăs-trĕn'-shē-ăn. *a.* Belonging to a camp. *Dict.*

CA'SUAL §, kăzh'-ū-ăl. 451, 453. *a.* [*casuel*, Fr.] Accidental. *Davies.*

CA'SUALLY, kăzh'-ū-ăl-lē. *ad.* Accidentally. *Shak*

CA'SUALNESS, kăzh'-ū-ăl-nĕs. *n. s.* Accidentalness

CA'SUALTY, kăzh'-ū-ăl-tē. *n. s.* Accident. *Raleigh* Chance that produces unnatural death. *Shakspeare.*

CA'SUIST §, kăzh'-ū-ĭst. *n. s.* [*casuiste*, Fr.] One that studies and settles cases of conscience. *South.*

*To* CA'SUIST*, kăzh'-ū-ĭst. *v. n.* To play the casuist. *Milton.*

CASUI'STICAL, kăzh-ū-ĭs'-tē-kăl. *a.* Relating to cases of conscience. *South.*

CA'SUISTRY, kăzh'-ū-ĭs-trē. *n. s.* The science of a casuist. *Pope.*

CAT §, kăt. *n. s.* [cat, Sax.] A domestick animal, reckoned by naturalists the lowest order of the leonine species. *Shakspeare.*

CAT, kăt. *n. s.* A sort of ship. *Bryant.*

CAT*, kăt. *n. s.* A double trivet or tripod, having six feet.

CAT *in the pan*, is, when that which a man says to another, he says it as if another had said it to him. *Bacon.*

CAT *o' nine tails*, kăt-ă-nīne'-tălz. 88. A whip with nine lashes. *Vanbrugh.*

CAT'S-PAW*, kăts'-pâw. *n. s.* The dupe of a flatterer, or artful person.

CAT-EYED*, kăt'-īde. *a.* Having eyes like a cat. *Dryden.*

CATABA'PTIST*, kăt-ă-băp'-tĭst. *n. s.* [κατὰ and βαπτίζω.] An opponent of baptism. *Featley.*

*CATACHRE'SIS*, kăt-ă-krē'-sĭs. 520. *n. s.* [κατά χρησις.] [In rhetorick.] The abuse of a trope. *Smith.*

CATACHRE'STICAL, kăt-ă-krĕs'-tē-kăl. *a.* Contrary to proper use; forced. *Brown.*

CATACHRE'STICALLY*, kăt-ă-krĕs'-tē-kăl-lē. *ad.* In a forced manner. *Evelyn.*

CA'TACLYSM, kăt'-ă-klĭzm. *n. s.* [κατακλύσμος.] A deluge. *Hale.*

CA'TACOMBS, kăt'-ă-kōmz. *n. s.* [κατὰ and κυμβος.] Subterraneous cavities for the burial of the dead. *Addison.*

CATACOU'STICKS*, kăt-ă-kŏŏs'-tĭks. *n. s. pl.* [κατὰ and ἀκουω.] The science of reflected sounds or echoes. *Chambers.*

CATADIO'PTRICAL*, kăt-ă-dē-ŏp'-trē-kăl. } *a*
CATADIO'PTRICK*, kăt-ă-dē-ŏp'-trĭk. }
[κατὰ and διοπτομαι.] Reflecting light.

CA'TADUPE*, kăt'-ă-dūpe. *n. s.* [κατὰ and δουπέω.] A cataract; a water-fall. *Brewer.*

CATAGMA'TICK, kăt-ăg-măt'-ĭk. *a.* [καταγμα.] The quality of consolidating the parts. *Wiseman.*

CA'TAGRAPH*, kăt'-ă-grăf. *n. s.* [καταγραφεν.] The first draught of a picture. *Coles.* Profile. *Chambers.*

CATALE'CTICK*, kăt-ă-lĕk'-tĭk. *a.* [κατα and λεγω.] Relating to metrical measure. *Tyrwhitt.*

CATALE'PSY*, kăt-ă-lĕp'-sē. *n. s.* [κατάληψις.] A lighter species of the apoplexy, or epilepsy. *Arbuthnot.*

*To* CA'TALOGIZE*, kăt'-ă-lŏ-jīze. *v. a.* To put into a catalogue. *Coles.*

CA'TALOGUE §, kăt'-ă-lŏg. 338. *n. s.* [κατάλογος.] An enumeration of particulars; a list. *Shakspeare.*

*To* CA'TALOGUE*, kăt'-ă-lŏg. *v. a.* To make a list of. *Sir J. Harington.*

CATA'LYSIS*, kă-tăl'-ĕ-sĭs. *n. s.* [κατάλυσις.] Dissolution. *Bp. Taylor.*

CATA'MARAN*, kăt-ăm'-ă-răn. *n. s.* [In naval language.] A float so called.

*CATAME'NIA*, kăt-ă-mē'-nē-ă. *n. s.* The menses; the monthly courses.

CATAMO'UNTAIN, kăt-ă-mŏŭn'-tĭn. *n. s.* [*gátomontés*, Span.] A fierce animal resembling a cat. *Bale.*

CA'TAPASM*. kăt'-ă-păzm. *n. s.* A mixture of powders to be sprinkled medicinally on the body.

CATAPHO'NICKS*, kăt-ă-fŏn'-ĭks. 503. *n. s. pl.* [κατὰ and φωνη.] The doctrine of reflected sounds.

CA'TAPHRACT, kăt'-ă-frăkt. *n. s.* [κατάφρακτος.] A horseman in complete armour. *Milton.*

CA'TAPLASM, kăt'-ă-plăzm. *n. s.* [κατάπλασμα.] A poultice. *Shakspeare.*

CA'TAPUCE*, kăt'-ă-pūse. *n. s.* [Fr.] The herb spurge. *Chaucer.*

CA'TAPULT, kăt'-ă-pŭlt. 489. *n. s.* [*catapulta*, Lat.] An engine used anciently to throw stones. *Camden.*

CA'TARACT, kăt'-ă-răkt. *n. s.* [καταράκτη.] A fall of water from on high; a cascade. *Shakspeare.*

CA'TARACT, kăt'-ă-răkt. *n. s.* A dimness or loss of sight, produced by an opaque body situated behind the pupil. *Bacon.*

CATA'RRH §, kă-tăr'. *n. s.* [καταῤῥέω.] A defluxion of a sharp serum from the glands about the head and throat. *Milton.*

CATA'RRHAL. kă-tăr'-răl. } *a.* Relating to a ca-
CATA'RRHOUS, kă-tăr'-rŭs. } tarrh. *Floyer.*

CATA'STROPHE, kă-tăs'-trŏ-fē. *n. s.* [Gr.] The revolution which produces the final event of a dramatick piece. *Shak.* A final event; generally unhappy. *Woodward.*

CA'TCAL, kăt'-kăl. 406. *n. s.* A squeaking instrument, used in the playhouse to condemn plays. *Spectator.*

*To* CATCH §, kătsh. 89. *v. a.* preter. I *catched*, or *caught*; I have *catched*, or *caught*. [*ketsen*, Dutch.] To lay hold on with the hand. 1 *Sam.* To stop any thing flying. *Addison.* To seize any thing by pursuit. *Shak.* To stop any thing falling. *Spectator.* To ensnare; to entangle. *St. Mark.* To receive suddenly. *Dryden.* To seize. 2 *Sam.* To seize unexpectedly. *Luke.* To seize eagerly. *Pope.* To please. *Dryden.* To receive any contagion. *Shak.*—*To catch at.* To endeavour to lay hold on. *Addison.* *To catch as catch may.* To seize indiscriminately. *Beaum. and Fl.* *To catch up.* To snatch. *Milton.* *To catch a Tartar.* To be caught in the trap one has laid for another.

☞ This word is almost universally pronounced in the capital like the noun *ketch*; but this deviation from the true sound of *a* is only tolerable in colloquial pronunciation, and ought, by correct speakers, to be avoided even in that. *W.*

*To* CATCH, kătsh. *v. n.* To be contagious. *Shak.* To lay hold suddenly. *Dryden.*

CATCH, kătsh. *n. s.* Seizure. *Sidney.* Watch; the posture of seizing. *Addison.* An advantage taken. *Bacon.* The act of taking quickly from another. *Bacon.* A song sung in succession, where one catches it from another. *Shak.* Profit; advantage. *Shak.* A snatch; a short interval of action. *Locke.* A slight contagion. *Glanville.* Any thing that catches. A small, swift-sailing ship; often written *ketch.*

CA'TCHABLE*, kătsh'-ă-bl. *a.* Liable to be caught. *Lord Halifax.*

CA'TCHER, kătsh'-ŭr. *n. s.* He that catches. *South* That in which any thing is caught. *Grew.*

CA'TCHFLY, kătsh'-flī. *n. s.* A species of *campion.*

CA'TCHPENNY*, kătsh'-pĕn-nē. *n. s.* A worthless pamphlet, merely calculated to gain a little money.

CA'TCHPOLL, kătsh'-pōle. *n. s.* [*catch* and *poll.*] A sergeant; a bumbailiff. *Wiclife.*

CA'TCHUP*, kătsh'-ŭp. *n. s.* A poignant liquor made from boiled mushrooms.

CA'TCHWORD, kătsh'-wŭrd. *n. s.* The word at the corner of the page under the last line, which is repeated at the top of the next page: not now much used by English printers.

CATE, kāte. *n. s.* Food; something to be eaten *Totter.*

CATECHE'TICAL, kăt-ĕ-kĕt'-ĕ-kăl. *a.* Consisting of questions and answers.

CATECHE'TICALLY, kăt-ĕ-kĕt'-ĕ-kăl-ĕ. *ad.* In the way of question and answer.

CATECHE'TICK*, kăt-ĕ-kĕt'-ĭk. *a.* Catechetical. *Fell.*

*To* CA'TECHISE §, kăt'-ĕ-kīze. 160. *v. a.* [κατηχέω.] To instruct by questions and answers. *Shakspeare.* To question; to interrogate. *Shakspear.*

CA'TECHISER, kăt'-ĕ-kī-zŭr. 160. *n. s.* One who catechises. *Herbert.*

CA'TECHISING*, kăt'-ĕ-kī-zĭng. *n. s.* Interrogation. *B. Jonson.*

CA'TECHISM, kăt'-ĕ-kĭzm. *n. s.* A form of instruction by questions and answers. *Hooker.*

CA'TECHIST, kăt'-ĕ-kĭst. *n. s.* One whose charge is to question the uninstructed concerning religion. *Hammond.*

CATECHI'STICAL*, kăt-ĕ-kĭs'-tĕ-kăl. *a.* Instructing by question and answer. *Bp. Cosin.*

CATECHI'STICALLY*, kăt-ĕ-kĭst'-ĕ-kăl-lē. *ad* In a catechistical manner. *South.*

CATECHU'MEN, kăt-ĕ-kū'-mĕn. 503. *n. s.* One who is yet in the first rudiments of Christianity; the lowest order of Christians in the primitive church. *Stillingfleet.* Generally one who is in the first rudiments of any profession. *Bolingbroke.*

CATECHU'MENIST*, kăt-ĕ-kū'-mē-nĭst. *n. s.* The same as *catechumen.* *Bp. Morton.*

CATEGO'RICAL, kăt-ĕ-gŏr'-ĕ-kăl. *a.* Absolute; positive. *Clarendon.*

CATEGO'RICALLY, kăt-ĕ-gŏr'-ĕ-kăl-ĕ. *ad.* Directly. *Fotherby.* Positively. *Child.*

CA'TEGORY §, kăt'-ĕ-gŏr-ē. *n. s.* [κατηγορία.] A class; a rank; an order of ideas; a predicament. *Cheyne.*

CATENA'RIAN, kăt-ĕ-nā'-rē-ăn. *a* Relating to a chain. *Harris.*

*To* CA'TENATE §, kăt'-ĕ-nāte. *v. a.* [*catena*, Lat.] To chain. *Dict.*

CATENA'TION, kăt-ĕ-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Regular connexion. *Brown.*

*To* CA'TER §, kā'-tŭr. 98. *v. n.* [from *cate.*] To provide food. *Shakspeare.*

CA'TER, kā'-tŭr. *n. s.* Provider; collector of provisions. *Harmar.*

CA'TER, kā'-tŭr. *n. s* [*quatre*, Fr.] The four of cards and dice.

CA'TER-COUSIN, kā'-tŭr-kŭz-zn. *n. s.* A corruption of *quatre-cousin*, from the ridiculousness of calling cousin or relation to so remote a degree. *Shak.*

CA'TERER, kā'-tŭr-ŭr. *n. s.* One employed to buy provisions for the family. *B. Jonson.*

CA'TERESS, kā'-tŭr-rĕs. *n. s.* A woman employed to cater.

CA'TERPILLAR, kăt'-tŭr-pĭl-lŭr. *n. s.* A worm which devours leaves and fruits. *Bacon.* Any thing voracious. The name of a plant.

*To* CA'TERWAUL, kăt'-tŭr-wâwl. *v. n.* To make a noise as cats in rutting time. *Pope.* To make any offensive noise. *Shakspeare.*

CA'TERY*, kā'-tĕ-rē. *n. s.* The depository of victuals purchased. *Kelham.*

CATES §, kātes. *n. s.* Viands; food. *B. Jonson.*

CA'TFISH, kăt'-fĭsh. *n. s.* A sea-fish in the West Indies. *Philips.*

CA'TGUT*, kăt'-gŭt. *n. s.* A string for musical instruments, made of the intestines of animals. A species of linen or canvass with wide interstices.

CA'THARIST*, kă*th*'-ă-rĭst. *n. s.* [*καθαρος.*] One who holds himself more pure than others. *Harmar.*

CA'THARPINGS, kă*th*'-ăr-pĭngz. *n. s.* Small ropes in a ship, used to force the shrouds tight. *Harris.*

CATHA'RTICAL, kă-*thăr*'-tè-kăl. } *a.* [*καθαρτικὸς.*]

CATHA'RTICK†, kă-*thăr*'-tĭk. 509. § Purgative. *Boyle.*

CATHA'RTICALNESS, kă-*thăr*'-tè-kăl-nĕs. *n. s.* Purging quality.

CATHA'RTICKS, kă-*thăr*'-tĭks. *n. s.* Purging medicines. *Garth.*

CA'THEAD, kăt'-hĕd. *n. s.* A kind of fossil. *Woodward.*

CA'THEAD, kăt'-hĕd. *n. s.* A piece of timber which trices up the anchor from the hawse to the top of the fore-castle.

CATHE'DRAL §, kă-*thē*'-drăl. 88. *a.* [*καθέδρα.*] Episcopal. *Ayliffe.* Belonging to an episcopal church. *Locke.* Resembling the aisles of a cathedral. *Pope.*

CATHE'DRAL, kă-*thē*'-drăl. 88. *n. s.* The head church of a diocess. *Addison.*

CA'THEDRATED*, kă*th*'-ē-drā-tĕd. *a.* Relating to the authority of the chair, or office, of a teacher. *Whitlock.*

CATHERINE-PEAR †, kă*th*-ŭr-rĭn-pāre'. *n. s.* An inferiour kind of pear.

CA'THETER, kă*th*'-ē-tŭr. 98. *n. s.* [*καθετὴρ.*] A hollow instrument, introduced into the bladder, to bring away the urine, when the passage is stopped. *Wiseman.*

CA'THOLES, kăt'-hōlz. *n. s.* Two little holes astern above the gun-room ports of a ship.

CATHO'LICAL*, kă-*thŏl*'-ē-kăl. *a.* General. *Gregory.*

*To* CATHO'LICISE*, kă-*thŏl*'-ē-sīze. *v. a.* To become a catholick.

CATHO'LICISM, kă-*thŏl*'-ē-sĭzm. *n. s.* Adherence to the catholick church. *Swinburne.* Universality, or the orthodox faith of the whole church. *Pearson.*

CA'THOLICK §, kă*th*'-ō-lĭk. *a.* [*καθόλικος.*] Universal, or general.

CA'THOLICK*, kă*th*'-ō-lĭk. *n. s.* A papist; a Roman catholick.

CA'THOLICKLY*, kă*th*'-ō-lĭk-lè. *ad.* Generally. *Sir L. Cary.*

CA'THOLICKNESS*, kă*th*'-ō-lĭk-nĕs. *n. s.* Universality. *Brevint.*

CATHO'LICON, kă-*thŏl*'-ē-kŏn. *n. s.* A universal medicine. *Government of the Tongue.*

CA'TILINISM*, kăt'-ē-lĭn-ĭzm. *n. s.* Conspiracy: from Catiline the conspirator. *Cotgrave.*

CA'TKINS, kăt'-kĭnz. *n. s.* [*kattekens*, Dut.] An assemblage of imperfect flowers hanging from trees, in manner of a cat's tail. *Chambers.*

CA'TLIKE, kăt'-like. *a.* Like a cat. *Shakspeare.*

CA'TLING, kăt'-lĭng. *n. s.* A dismembering knife, used by surgeons. Catgut. *Shakspeare.*

CA'TMINT, kăt'-mĭnt. *n. s.* The name of a plant. *Miller.*

CATO'NIAN*, kă-tō'-nè-ăn. *a.* What resembles the manners of Cato. Grave; severe. *Dict.*

CATO'PTER*, kă-tŏp'-tŭr. } *n. s.* [*κάτοπτρον.*]

CATO'PTRON*, kă-tŏp'-trŭn. § A kind of optick glass; an optical instrument.

CATOPTRICAL, kăt-ŏp'-trè-kăl. *a.* Relating to catoptricks. *Arbuthnot.*

CATO'PTRICKS, kăt-ŏp'-trĭks. *n. s.* That part of opticks which treats of vision by reflection. *Burton.*

CA'TPIPE, kăt'-pīpe. *n. s.* A catcal. *L'Estrange.*

CAT'S-EYE, kăts'-ī. *n. s.* A stone of a glistening gray colour. *Woodward.*

CAT'S-FOOT, kăts'-fŭt. *n. s.* An herb; ground-ivy.

CAT'S-HEAD, kăts'-hĕd. *n. s.* A kind of large apple. *Mortimer.*

CA'TSILVER, kăt'-sĭl-vŭr. 98. *n. s.* A kind of fossil.

CAT'S-TAIL, kăts'-tāle. *n. s.* A long, round substance that grows upon nut-trees, &c. A kind of reed. *Philips.*

CA'TSUP. See CATCHUP.

CA'TTLE §, kăt'-tl. 405. *n. s.* Beasts of pasture; not wild nor domestick. *Shakspeare.* It is used in reproach of human beings. *Shakspeare.*

CA'UDAL*, kâw'-dăl. *a.* [*cauda*, Lat.] Relating to the tail of an animal. *Russel.*

CA'UDATE*, kâw'-dāte. } *a.* Having a tail.

CAUDA'TED*, kâw-dā'-tĕd. § *Fairfax.*

CA'UDLE §, kâw'-dl. 405. *n. s.* [*chaudeau*, Fr.] A mixture of wine and other ingredients, given to women in childbed, and sick persons. *Shakspeare.*

*To* CA'UDLE, kâw'-dl. *v. a.* To make candle. *Shakspeare.*

CAUF, kâwf. *n. s.* A chest to keep fish alive in the water. *Philips.*

CAUGHT, kâwt. 213, 393. *part. pass.* [from *To catch.*]

CAUK, kâwk. *n. s.* A coarse talky spar. *Woodward.*

CAUL, kâwl. *n. s.* The net in which women enclose their hair. *Spenser.* Any kind of small net. *Grew.* The omentum; the integument in which the guts are enclosed. *Ray.* The little membrane found on some children, encompassing the head, when born. *B. Jonson.*

CA'ULET*, kâw'-lĕt. *n. s.* [*caulis*, Lat.] Colewort.

CAULI'FEROUS, kâw-lĭf'-fĕ-rŭs. *a.* Such plants as have a true stalk.

CA'ULIFLOWER, kŏl'-lè-flŏŭ-ŭr. *n. s.* A species of cabbage.

*To* CAULK. See *To* CALK.

*To* CA'UPONATE, kâw'-pō-nāte. *v. n.* [*cauponor*, Lat.] To keep a victualling house. *Dict.*

*To* CA'UPONISE*, kâw'-pō-nīze. *v. a.* To sell wine or victuals. *Warburton.*

CA'USABLE, kâw'-zā-bl. 405. *a.* That which may be caused. *Brown.*

CA'USAL, kâw'-zăl. *a.* Relating to causes. *Glanville.*

CAUSA'LITY, kâw-zăl'-ē-tè. *n. s.* The agency of a cause. *Brown.*

CA'USALLY, kâw'-zăl-lè. *ad.* According to the order of causes. *Brown.*

CAUSA'TION, kâw-zā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of causing. *Brown.*

CA'USATIVE, kâw'-zā-tĭv. 157. *a.* That expresses a cause or reason. *Student.* That effects as an agent. *Bacon.*

CA'USATIVELY*, kâw'-zā-tĭv-lè. *ad.* In a causative manner. *Student.*

CAUSA'TOR, kâw-zā'-tŭr. 521, 98. *n. s.* A causer. *Brown.*

CAUSE §, kâwz. *n. s.* [*causa*, Lat.] That which produces any thing. *Hooker.* The reason; motive to any thing. *Shak.* Reason of debate. *Shak.* Side; party. *Tickell.*

*To* CAUSE, kâwz. *v. a.* To effect as an agent.

*To* CAUSE*, kâwz. *v. n.* To assign insufficient cause or reason. *Spenser. Ob. T.*

CAU'SELESS, kâwz'-lĕs. *a.* Having no cause. *Blackmore.* Wanting just ground. *Spenser.*

CA'USELESSLY, kâwz'-lĕs-lè. *ad.* Without cause. *Bp. Taylor.*

CA'USELESSNESS*, kâwz'-lĕs-nĕs. *n. s.* Unjust ground. *Hammond.*

CA'USER, kâw'-zŭr. 98. *n. s.* He that causes; the agent. *Sidney.*

CA'USEY, kâw'-zè. } *n. s.* [*chaussée*, Fr.] A

CA'USEWAY, kâwz'-wā. § way raised and paved above the rest of the ground. *Milton.*

☞ Dr. Johnson tells us, that this word, by a false notion of its etymology, has been lately written *causeway*. It is derived from the French *chaussée*. In the scripture we find it written *causey*.

"To Shuppim the lot came forth westward by the *causey*." 1 *Chron.* xxvi. 16.

But Milton, Dryden, and Pope, write it *causeway*; and these authorities seem to have fixed the pronunciation. This word, from its mistaken etymology, may rank with *lantern*—which see. *W.*

CAUSI'DICAL*, kâw-zĭd'-ė-kâl. *a.* [*causidicus*, Lat.] Relating to an advocate or pleader.

CA'USTICAL, kâws'-tė-kâl. } *a.* [*καυστικὸς.*] Medi-
CA'USTICK, kâws'-tĭk. } caments which destroy the texture of the part to which they are applied. *Wiseman.*

CAUSTI'CITY*, kâws-tĭs'-ė-tė. *n. s.* Quality of a caustick. *Chambers.*

CA'USTICK, kâws'-tĭk. *n. s.* A corroding application. *Tempie.*

CA'USTICKNESS*, kâws'-tĭk-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of being caustick. *Scott.*

CA'UTEL§, kâw'-tĕl. *n. s.* [*cautèle*, old Fr.] Cunning; subtlety. *Shakspeare.* Caution. *Fulke.*

CA'UTELOUS, kâw'-tė-lŭs. *a.* Cautious. *Wotton.* Wily; cunning. *Spenser.*

CA'UTELOUSLY, kâw'-tė-lŭs-lė. *ad.* Cunningly. *Bacon.* Cautiously. *Brown.*

CA'UTELOUSNESS*, kâw'-tė-lŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Cautiousness. *Hales. Ob. T.*

CA'UTER*, kâw'-tŭr. *n. s.* [*καυτήριον.*] A searing hot iron. *Minsheu.*

CA'UTERISM*, kâw'-tŭr-ĭzm. *n. s.* The application of cautery. *Ferrand.*

CAUTERIZA'TION, kâw-tŭr-rė-zā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of burning flesh with hot irons, or causticks. *Wiseman.*

*To* CA'UTERIZE, kâw'-tŭr-ize. *v. a.* To burn with the cautery.

CA'UTERIZING*, kâw'-tŭr-ĭ-zĭng. *n. s.* The act of burning with the cautery. *Shakspeare.*

CA'UTERY§, kâw'-tŭr-rė. 555. *n. s.* An instrument or medicine for burning. *Wiseman.*

CA'UTION§, kâw'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*cautio*, Lat.] Prudence; foresight. Security for. *Howell.* Security against. *L'Estrange.* Provisionary precept. *Arbuthnot.* Warning.

*To* CA'UTION, kâw'-shŭn. *v. a.* To warn. *Prior.*

CA'UTIONARY, kâw'-shŭn-â-rė. *a.* Given as a pledge. *Southerne.* Warning. *L. Addison.*

CA'UTIOUS, kâw'-shŭs. 292. *a.* Wary; watchful. *Swift.*

CA'UTIOUSLY, kâw'-shŭs-lė. *ad.* Warily. *Dryden.*

CA'UTIOUSNESS, kâw'-shŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Watchfulness; vigilance. *Addison.*

CAVALCA'DE, kăv'-ăl-kāde'. 524. *n. s.* [*cavalcade*, Fr.] A procession on horseback. *Dryden.*

CAVALI'ER§, kăv-ă-lēėr'. 275. *n. s.* [Fr.] A horseman; a knight. *Tatler.* A gay, sprightly, military man. *Shak.* The appellation of the party of King Charles the First. *Swift.* [In fortification.] A mount or elevation of earth, to lodge cannon. *Heywood.*

CAVALI'ER, kăv-ă-lēėr'. *a.* Gay; sprightly; warlike. Generous; brave. *Suckling.* Disdainful; haughty.

CAVALI'ERLY, kăv-ă-lēėr'-lė. *ad.* Haughtily. *Warburton.*

CAVALI'ERNESS*, kăv-ă-lēėr'-nĕs. *n. s.* Haughty or disdainful conduct.

CA'VALRY, kăv'-ăl-rė. *n. s.* [*cavalerie*, Fr.] Horse troops. *Bacon.*

*To* CA'VATE, kā'-vāte. *v. a.* [*cavo*, Lat.] To hollow out.

CAVA'ZION, kă-vā'-zhŭn. *n. s.* The hollowing of the earth for cellarage.

CAVE§, kāve. *n. s.* [*cave*, Fr.] A cavern; a den. *Shakspeare.* Hollow. *Bacon.*

*To* CAVE, kāve. *v. n.* To dwell in a cave. *Shak.*

*To* CAVE*, kāve. *v. a.* To make hollow. *Spenser.*

CA'VEAT, kā'-vė-ăt. *n. s.* [Lat.] An intimation given to some ordinary or ecclesiastical judge, that he ought to beware how he acts. *Ayliffe.*

CA'VERN, kăv'-ŭrn. 555. *n. s.* [*caverna*, Lat.] A hollow place in the ground. *Shakspeare.*

CA'VERNED, kăv'-ŭrnd. 362. *a.* Full of caverns. *Philips.* Inhabiting a cavern. *Pope.*

CA'VERNOUS, kăv'-ŭr-nŭs. 557. Full of caverns. *Woodward.*

*CAVE'SSON*, kăv'-ĕs-sŭn. 98. *n. s.* [Fr.] A sort of band put upon the nose of a horse, to forward the breaking of him. *Farrier's Dictionary.*

CAVIA'RE, kă-vēėr'. *n. s.* The roe of sturgeons and other fish. *Sir T. Herbert.*

☞ Either the spelling or the pronunciation of this word should be altered: we have no instance in the language of sounding *are*, *ere*: the ancient spelling seems to have been *caviare*; though Buchanan and Bailey, in compliance with the pronunciation, spell it *cavcer*, and W Johnston, *cavear*; and Ash, as a less usual spelling, *cavier*: but the Dictionary De la Crusca spells it *caviale*. *W.*

CAVI'ER, kă-vēėr'. *n. s.* A corruption of *caviare*.

*To* CA'VIL§, kăv'-ĭl. 159. *v. n.* [*caviller*, Fr.] To raise captious objections. *Shakspeare.*

*To* CA'VIL, kăv'-ĭl. *v. a.* To treat with objections.

CA'VIL, kăv'-ĭl. *n. s.* False or frivolous objections.

CAVILLA'TION, kăv-ĭl-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The practice of objecting. *Abp. Cranmer.*

CA'VILLER, kăv'-vĭl-ŭr. *n. s.* A captious disputant *Burton.*

CA'VILLING*, kăv'-ĭl-ĭng. *n. s.* Dispute. *Bp. Taylor.*

CA'VILLINGLY, kăv'-ĭl-lĭng-lė. *ad.* In a cavilling manner. *Sherwood.*

CA'VILLINGNESS*, kăv'-ĭl-ĭng-nĕs. *n. s.* The disposition to cavil.

CA'VILLOUS, kăv'-vĭl-lŭs. *a.* Full of objections. *Ayliffe.*

CA'VILLOUSLY*, kăv'-ĭl-ŭs-lė. *ad.* In a cavillous manner. *Milton.*

*CA'VIN*, kăv'-ĭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] A natural hollow, fit to cover a body of troops. *Dict.*

CA'VITY, kăv'-ė-tė. 511. *n. s.* [*cavitas*, Lat.] Hollowness; hollow place. *Holder.*

*To* CAW, kâw. *v. n.* To cry as the rook, or crow *Shakspeare.*

CA'XON*, kăks'-ŭn. *n. s.* A cant expression for a wig.

CA'XOU*, kăks'-ōō. *n. s.* A chest of ores of any metal, that has been burnt, ground, and washed, and is ready to be refined.

CA'YMAN, kă'-măn. 88. *n. s.* American alligator, or crocodile.

CAZI'QUE*, kă-zēėk'. *n. s.* A title given to the petty kings of several countries in America. *Townsend.*

*To* CEASE§, sēse. *v. n.* [*cesso*, Lat.] To leave off. *Dryden.* To fail; to be extinct. *Deut.* To be at an end. *Dryden.* To rest. *Sprat.*

*To* CEASE, sēse. *v. a.* To put a stop to. *Shakspeare.*

CEASE, sēse. *n. s.* Extinction. *Shakspeare.*

CE'ASELESS, sēse'-lĕs. *a.* Incessant. *Fairfax.*

CE'ASELESSLY*, sēse'-lĕs-lė. *ad.* Perpetually. *Donne.*

CECCHI'N*, tshė-kēėn'. *n. s.* [*cechin*, Fr.] Now written *chequin* or *zechin*. A coin of Italy and Barbary. *B Jonson.*

CE'CITY, sĕs'-ė-tė. 503. *n. s.* [*cæcitas*, Lat.] Blindness. *Brown.*

☞ I have given the *e* in the first syllable of this word the short sound, notwithstanding the diphthong in the original *cæcitas*; being convinced of the shortening power of the antepenultimate accent of these words, 124, 511, and of the pre-antepenultimate accent of *cenatory* and *prefatory*. *W.*

CECU'TIENCY, sė-kū'-shė-ĕn-sė. *n. s.* Tendency to blindness. *Brown.*

CE'DAR§, sē'-dŭr. 88. *n. s.* [ceden, Sax.] A tree, the wood of which is accounted proof against the putrefaction of animal bodies. *Shakspeare.*

CE'DARLIKE*, sē'-dŭr-lĭke. *a.* Resembling a cedar tree. *B. Jonson.*

CE'DARN*, sē'-dŭrn. *a.* Belonging to the cedar tree. *Milton.*

*To* CEDE§*, sēde. *v. n.* [*ceder*, Fr.] To submit. *Shenstone.*

*To* CEDE*, sēde. *v. a.* To resign. *Drummond.*

CE'DRINE, sē'-drĭne. 140. *a.* Belonging to the cedar tree.

CE'DRY*, sē'-drė. *a.* Of the colour of cedar. *Evelyn.*

CE'DULE*, sĕd'-ūle. *n. s.* [*cédule*, Fr.] A scroll, or writing. *Colgrave.*

CE'DUOUS*, sĕd'-ū-ŭs. *a.* [*ceduus*, Lat.] Fit to be felled. *Evelyn.*

*To* CEIL§, sēle. *v. a.* [*cælo*, Lat.] To cover the inner roof of a building. 2 *Chron.*

CE'ILING, sē'-lĭng. *n. s.* The inner roof. *Bacon.* The inside planks of a ship. *Chambers.*

CE'LANDINE, sĕl'-ăn-dine. 149. *n. s.* A plant. *More.*

CE'LATURE, sēl'-ā-tshūre. 461. *n. s.* [*cœlatura*, Lat.] The thing engraved. *Hakewill.*

*To* CE'LEBRATE §, sĕl'-lĕ-brāte. 91. *v. a.* [*celebro*, Lat.] To praise. *Addison.* To distinguish by solemn rites. To mention in a set manner. *Dryden.*

CELEBRA'TION, sĕl-ĕ-brā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Solemn performance. *Sidney.* Praise; renown. *Clarendon.*

CE'LEBRATOR*, sĕl'-ĕ-brā-tŭr. *n. s.* He who celebrates. *Boyle.*

CELE'BRIOUS, sē-lē'-brē-ŭs. 505. *a.* Famous. *Grew. Ob. J.*

CELE'BRIOUSLY, sē-lē'-brē-ŭs-lē. *ad.* In a famous manner.

CELE'BRIOUSNESS, sē-lē'-brē-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Renown.

CELE'BRITY, sē-lĕb'-brē-tē. 511. *n. s.* Publick and splendid transaction. *Bacon.*

CE'LERIACK, sē-lē'-rē-ăk. *n. s.* A species of parsley.

CELE'RITY, sē-lĕr'-rē-tē. *n. s.* [*celeritas*, Lat.] Swiftness. *Hooker.*

CE'LERY, sĕl'-ĕ-rē. *n. s.* A species of parsley.

CELE'STIAL §, sē lĕs'-tshăl. 272. *a.* [*celestis*, Lat.] Heavenly; relating to the superiour regions. *Shak.* Heavenly; relating to the blessed state. *Shak.* Heavenly; with respect to excellence. *Dryden.*

CELE'STIAL, sē-lĕs'-tshăl. 464. *n. s.* An inhabitant of heaven. *Pope.*

CELE'STIALLY, sē-lĕs'-tshăl-lē. *ad.* In a heavenly manner.

*To* CELE'STIFY, sē-lĕs'-tē-fī. *v. a.* To give something of heavenly nature to any thing. *Brown. Ob. J.*

CE'LESTINS*, sĕl'-ĕs-tĭnz. *n. s.* Monks of a religious order, reformed by Pope *Celestin* V.

CE'LIACK, sē'-lē-ăk. *a.* See CŒLIACK. [κοιλία.] *a.* Relating to the belly. *Arbuthnot.*

CE'LIBACY, sĕl'-ĕ-bă-sē. *n. s.* [*cœlebs*, Lat.] Single life. *Spectator.*

CE'LIBATE, sĕl'-ĕ-bāt. 91. *n. s.* Single life. *Bp. Hall.*

CELL §, sĕl. *n. s.* [*cella*, Lat.] A small cavity. *Prior.* The little habitation of a religious person. *Shak.* A small apartment in a prison. *Jerem.* Any small place of residence. *Prior.* A religious house. *Chaucer.* Little bags where fluids or matter of different sorts are lodged. *Quincy.*

CE'LLAR, sĕl'-lŭr. 88. *n. s.* [*cellarium*, Lat.] A place under ground, where stores and liquors are reposited. *Peacham.*

CE'LLARAGE, sĕl'-lŭr-ĭdje. 90. *n. s.* The cellars. *Shakspeare.*

CE'LLARER*, or CE'LLERER*, sĕl'-lŭr-ŭr. *n. s.* A butler. *Chaucer.*

CE'LLARIST, sĕl'-lŭr-ĭst. 555. *n. s.* The butler in a religious house.

CE'LLULAR, sĕl'-lū-lăr. *a.* [*cellula*, Lat.] Consisting of little cells or cavities. *Sharp.*

CE'LLULE*, sĕl'-lūle. *n. s.* A little cell.

CE'LSITUDE, sĕl'-sē-tūde. *n. s.* [*celsitudo*, Lat.] Height. *Chaucer.*

CE'LTICISM*, sĕl'-tē-sĭzm. *n. s.* The manner or custom of the Celts. *Warton.*

CE'LTICK*, sĕl'-tĭk. *a.* Relating to the Celts, or Gauls. *Milton.*

CELTS*, sĕlts. *n. s.* [*Celtæ*, Lat.] Inhabitants of Gaul. *Warton.*

CE'MENT §, sĕm'-mĕnt. 492. *n. s.* [*cæmentum*, Lat.] The matter with which two bodies are made to cohere. *Shak.* Bond of union in friendship. *Shak.*

*To* CEME'NT, sē-mĕnt'. *v. a.* To unite by something interposed. *Shakspeare.*

*To* CEME'NT, sē-mĕnt'. *v. n.* To cohere. *Sharp.*

CEMENTA'TION, sĕm-ĕn-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of cementing.

CEME'NTER, sē-mĕnt'-ŭr. *n. s.* That which unites. *Locke.*

CE'METERY, sĕm'-mē-tĕr-ē. *n. s.* [κοιμητήριον.] A place where the dead are reposited. *Addison.*

CEN, and CIN, denote *kinsfolk. Gibson.*

CE'NATORY, sĕn'-nā-tŭr-ē. 505. [See CECITY. 512.] *a.* [*ceno*, Lat.] Relating to supper. *Brown.*

CENOBI'TICAL, sĕn-nō-bĭt'-ē-kăl. 503. *a.* [κοῖνος and βίος.] Living in community.

CE'NOBY*, sĕn'-ō-bē. *n. s.* The place where persons live in community. *Sir G. Buck.*

CE'NOTAPH, sĕn'-nō-tăf. *n. s.* [κένος and τάφος.] A monument for one buried elsewhere.

CENSE, sĕnse. *n. s.* [*census*, Lat.] Publick rate *Bacon.* Condition; rank. *B. Jonson.*

*To* CENSE §, sĕnse. *v. a.* [*encenser*, Fr.] To perfume with odours. *B. Jonson.*

CE'NSER. sĕn'-sŭr. 98. *n. s.* The vessel in which incense is burned. *Peacham.* A fire-pan. *Shakspeare*

CE'NSION, sĕn'-shŭn. *n. s.* A rate; an assessment. *Joseph Hall.*

CE'NSOR §, sĕn'-sŏr. 166. *n. s.* [*censor*, Lat.] An officer of Rome, who had the power of correcting manners. *Tatler.* One who is given to censure *Roscommon.*

CENSO'RIAL*, sĕn-sō'-rē-ăl. *a.* Full of censure; severe. *Warton.*

CENSO'RIAN, sĕn-sō'-rē-ăn. *a.* Relating to the censor. *Bacon.*

CENSO'RIOUS, sĕn-sō'-rē-ŭs. *a.* Addicted to censure; severe. *Selden.*

CENSO'RIOUSLY, sĕn-sō'-rē-ŭs-lē. *ad.* In a severe, reflecting manner.

CENSO'RIOUSNESS, sĕn-sō'-rē-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Disposition to reproach. *Bp. Taylor.*

CE'NSORLIKE*, sĕn'-sŏr-like. *a.* Censorious; austere. *Cotgrave.*

CE'NSORSHIP, sĕn'-sŏr-shĭp. 166. *n. s.* The office of a censor. *Johnson.* The time in which the office of censor is borne. *Brown.*

CE'NSUAL*, sĕn'-shū-ăl. *a.* Relating to the census or Roman register. *Temple.*

CE'NSURABLE, sĕn'-shū-rā-bl. *a.* Worthy of censure. *Locke.*

CE'NSURABLENESS, sĕn'-shū-rā-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Blamableness. *Whitlock.*

CE'NSURABLY*, sĕn'-shū-rā-blē. *ad.* In a blameworthy manner.

CE'NSURE §, sĕn'-shūre. 452. *n. s.* [*censura*, Lat.] Blame. *Pope.* Judgement; opinion. *Shak.* Judicial sentence. *Shak.* A spiritual punishment inflicted by some ecclesiastical judge. *Hammond.*

*To* CE'NSURE, sĕn'-shūre. *v. a.* To blame. *Milton.* To condemn. *Shak.* To estimate. *Shakspeare.*

*To* CE'NSURE*, sĕn'-shūre. *v. n.* To judge. *Shak.*

CE'NSURER, sĕn'-shūr-ŭr. *n. s.* He that blames. *Shakspeare.*

CE'NSURING*, sĕn'-shūr-ĭng. *n. s.* Reproach. *Sanderson.*

CE'NSUS*, sĕn'-sŭs. *n s.* A declaration among the Romans, made by the several subjects, of their names and places of abode, before the *censors. Bentley.*

CENT, sĕnt. *n. s.* [*centum*, Lat.] A hundred; as, five *per cent.* that is, five in the hundred. *Pope.*

CE'NTAGE*, sĕnt'-ăje. *n. s.* The payment of cents.

CE'NTAUR §, sĕn'-tawr. *n. s.* [*centaurus*, Lat.] A poetical being, compounded of a man and a horse. *Shak.* The archer in the zodiack. *Thomson.*

CE'NTAURLIKE*, sĕn'-tawr-like. *a.* Having the appearance of a centaur. *Sidney.*

CE'NTAURY, sĕn'-tăw-rē. *n. s.* A plant. *Dryden.*

CE'NTENARY, sĕn'-tē-nă-rē. *n. s.* The number of a hundred. *Hakewill.*

CENTE'NNIAL*, sĕn-tĕn'-nē-ăl. *a.* Consisting of a hundred years. *Mason.*

CENTE'SIMAL, sĕn-tĕs'-ē-măl. 88. *n. s.* The next step of progression after decimal in the arithmetick of fractions. *Arbuthnot.*

CENTE'SIMAL*, sĕn-tĕs'-ē-măl. *a.* Hundredth. *Sir T. Brown.*

CENTIFO'LIOUS, sĕn-tē-fō'-lē-ŭs. *a.* [*centum* and *folium*, Lat.] Having a hundred leaves.

☞ 559.—Fāte, fār, fâll, fât;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

CENTI'LOQUY*, sĕn-tĭl'-ō-kwė. *n. s.* A hundredfold discourse. *Burton.*

CENTI'NODY*, sĕn-tĭn'-ō-dė. *n. s.* Knotgrass.

CE'NTIPEDE, sĕn'-tė-pēd. *n. s.* [*centum* and *pes*, Lat.] A poisonous insect.

☞ *Biped* and *quadruped* are spelled in Johnson without the final *e*, while *solipede*, *palmipede*, *plumipede*, *multipede*, and *centipede*, retain it. The orthography in this case is of importance to the pronunciation; and therefore, as the words are of perfectly similar original, their spelling and pronunciation ought certainly to be alike. *Biped* and *quadruped* are the words most in use; and as they have omitted the final *e*, which there does not seem to be any reason to retain, we may infer, that the silent and insensible operation of custom has directed us to do the same by the rest of the words, and to pronounce the last syllable short.—See MILLEPEDES. *W.*

*CE'NTO*, sĕn'-tō. *n. s.* [*cento*, Lat.] A composition formed by joining scraps from various authors, or from various parts of the same author. *Camden.*

CE'NTRAL, sĕn'-trăl. 88. *a.* Relating to the centre; placed in the centre.

CENTRA'LITY, sĕn-trăl'-ė-tė. *n. s.* The state of a centre. *More.*

CE'NTRALLY, sĕn'-trăl-lė. *ad.* With regard to the centre. *Dryden.*

CE'NTRE §, sĕn'-tŭr. 416. *n. s.* [*centrum*, Lat.] The exact middle. *Shakspeare.*

*To* CE'NTRE, sĕn'-tŭr. *v. a.* To place on a centre. *Milton.* To collect to a point. *Prior.*

*To* CE'NTRE, sĕn'-tŭr. *v. n.* To rest on. *Decay of Piety.* To be placed in the midst. *Milton.* To be collected to a point. *Dryden.*

CE'NTRICAL, sĕn'-trĭk-ăl. } *a.* Placed in the cen-
CE'NTRICK, sĕn'-trĭk. } tre. *Donne.*

CE'NTRICALLY*, sĕn'-trĭk-ăl-lė. *ad.* In a centrical situation.

CE'NTRICALNESS*, sĕn'-trĭk-ăl-nĕs. *n. s.* A situation placed in the centre.

CENTRI'FUGAL, sĕn-trĭf'-ū-găl. *a.* [*centrum* and *fugio*, Lat.] Having the quality acquired by bodies in motion, of receding from the centre. *Cheyne.*

CENTRI'PETAL, sĕn-trĭp'-ė-tăl. *a.* [*centrum* and *peto*, Lat.] Having a tendency to the centre; having gravity. *Cheyne.*

CE'NTRY, sĕn'-trė. *n. s.* A sentinel.

*CENTU'MVIRI**, sĕn-tŭm'-vė-rī. *n. s.* [Lat.] The hundred judges in the Roman republick. *B. Jonson.*

CE'NTUPLE, sĕn'-tū-pl. 405. *a.* [*centuplex*, Lat.] A hundred fold. *B. Jonson.*

*To* CE'NTUPLE*, sĕn'-tū-pl. *v. a.* To multiply a hundred fold. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

*To* CENTU'PLICATE, sĕn-tū'-plė-kāte. *v. a.* To make a hundred fold. *Howell.*

*To* CENTU'RIATE, sĕn-tū'-rė-āte. *v. a.* To divide into hundreds.

CENTU'RIATOR, sĕn-tū-rė-ā'-tŭr. 521. *n. s.* An historian, who distinguishes times by centuries. *Ayliffe.*

CENTU'RION, sĕn-tū'-rė-ŭn. *n. s.* A Roman military officer, who commanded a hundred men. *Shakspeare.*

CE'NTURIST*, sĕn'-tshŭ-rĭst. *n. s.* Centuriator. *Sheldon.*

CE'NTURY §, sĕn'-tshŭ-rė. 461. *n. s.* [*centuria*, Lat.] A hundred; usually employed to specify time. Sometimes simply a hundred. *Spenser.*

CEOL. An initial in the names of men, which signifies a ship or vessel. *Gibson.*

CE'PHALALGY, sė-fă-lăl-jė *n. s.* [κεφαλαλγία.] The headache. *Dict.*

CEPHA'LICK, sė-făl'-lĭk. 509. *a.* [κεφαλή.] That which is medicinal to the head. *Arbuthnot.*

*CERA'STES*, sė-rās'-tėz. *n. s.* [κεραστὴς.] A serpent having horns. *Milton.*

CE'RATE, sė'-rāt. 91. *n. s.* [*cerat*, Fr.] A stiff unguent or liniment.

CE'RATED, sė'-rā-tĕd. *a.* Covered with wax.

*To* CERE, sēre. *v. a.* [*cera*, Lat.] To wax. *Wiseman.*

CERE*, sēre. *n. s.* The naked skin that covers the base of the bill in the hawk kind. *White.*

CEREA'LIOUS*, sė-rė-ā'-lė-ŭs. *a.* [*cerealis*, Lat.] Pertaining to corn. *Sir T. Brown.*

CE'REBEL, sĕr'-ė-bĕl. 503. *n. s.* [*cerebellum*, Lat.] Part of the brain. *Derham.*

CE'REBRUM*, sĕr'-ė-brŭm. *n. s.* [Lat.] The brain. *Prior.*

CE'RECLOTH, sēre'-clŏth. *n. s.* Cloth smeared over with glutinous matter. *Bacon.*

CE'REMENT, sēre'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Cloths dipped in melted wax, with which dead bodies were infolded when embalmed. *Shakspeare.*

CEREMO'NIAL, sĕr-ė-mō'-nė-ăl. *a.* Relating to ceremony. *Shakspeare.* Formal. *Sir E. Sandys*

CEREMO'NIAL, sĕr-ė-mō'-nė-ăl. *n. s.* Outward form; external rite. *Swift.* The order for rites in the Romish church.

CEREMO'NIALNESS, sĕr-ė-mō'-nė-ăl-nĕs. *n. s.* Ceremonial.

CEREMO'NIOUS, sĕr-ė-mō'-nė-ŭs. *a.* Consisting of outward rites. *South.* Full of ceremony. *Shak.* Attentive to outward rites. *Shak.* Civil; formally respectful. *Addison.* Civil and formal to a fault. *Sidney.*

CEREMO'NIOUSLY, sĕr-ė-mō'-nė-ŭs-lė. *ad.* For mally; respectfully. *Shakspeare.*

CEREMO'NIOUSNESS, sĕr-ė-mō'-nė-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s* Addictedness to ceremony.

CE'REMONY §, sĕr'-ė-mō-nė. 489. *n. s.* [*ceremonia*, Lat.] Outward rite; external form in religion. *Spenser.* Forms of civility. *Shak.* Outward forms of state. *Shakspeare.*

CE'REOUS*, sė'-rė-ŭs. *a.* Waxen. *Gayton.*

CERI'NTHIANS*, sė-rĭn'-*thė*-ănz. *n. s.* A sect that took their name from Cerinthus, who maintained many monstrous opinions.

CE'ROTE, sė'-rōt. *n. s.* The same with *cerate.*

CE'RRIAL*, sĕr'-rė-ăl. *a.* Relating to the tree called *cerrus*. *Chaucer.*

*CE'RRUS**, sĕr'-rŭs. *n. s.* [Lat.] The bitter oak. *F. Thynne.*

CE'RTAIN §, sĕr'-tĭn. 208. *a.* [*certus*, Lat.] Sure indubitable. *Tillotson.* Resolved. *Milton.* Undoubting. *Dryden.* Unfailing. *Mead.* Constant. *Dryden.* Regular. *Exodus.* Some; as, a *certain* man told me this. *Carew.*

CE'RTAIN*, sĕr'-tĭn. *n. s.* Quantity; part. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

CE'RTAINLY, sĕr'-tĭn-lė. *ad.* Indubitably. *Locke.* Without fail.

CE'RTAINNESS, sĕr'-tĭn-nĕs. *n. s.* Certainty.

CE'RTAINTY, sĕr'-tĭn-tė. *n. s.* Exemption from doubt. *Locke.* Exemption from failure. That which is real. *Shakspeare.* Regularity.

CE'RTES, sĕr'-tėz. *ad.* Certainly. *Spenser.* [An old word.]

CERTI'FICATE, sĕr-tĭf'-ė-kĕt. 91. *n. s.* A testimony given in writing. *Addison.*

*To* CERTI'FICATE*, sĕr-tĭf'-ė-kĕt. *v. a.* To give a certificate.

CERTIFICA'TION*, sĕr-tė-fė-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* An ascertaining of a thing. *Cotgrave.*

CE'RTIFIER*, sĕr'-tė-fī-ŭr. *n. s.* An assurer; an ascertainer. *Cotgrave.*

*To* CE'RTIFY, sĕr'-tė-fī. *v. a.* [*certifier*, Fr.] To give certain information of. *Bacon.*

*CERTIORA'RI*, sĕr-shė-ō-rā'-rī. *n. s.* [Lat.] A writ issuing out of the chancery, to call up the records of a cause therein depending. *Cowel.*

CE'RTITUDE, sĕr'-tė-tūde. *n. s.* Certainty. *Dryden.*

CE'RULE*, sė'-rūle. *a.* [*cæruleus*, Lat.] Blue. *Dyer.*

CERU'LEAN, sė-rū'-lė-ăn. } *a.* [See EUROPEAN.]
CERU'LEOUS, sė-rū'-lė-ŭs. } Blue. *Sir T. Herbert.*

CERULI'FICK, sĕr-ū-lĭf'-ĭk. *a.* Having the power to produce a blue colour.

*CERU'MEN*, sė-rū'-mĕn. [See BITUMEN.] *n. s.* [Lat.] The wax of the ear.

CE'RUSE §, sĕ'-rūse. *n s.* [*cerussa*, Lat.] White lead. *Quincy.* A kind of white paint or wash. *B. Jonson.*

☞ I prefer Dr. Kenrick's, Mr. Perry's, and, as far as I can guess by their accentuation, Dr. Ash's and Bailey's

pronunciation of this word, who make the first syllable long, to Mr. Sheridan's, Scott's, and Entick's, who make it short. See *Principles*, 529. *W.*

CE'RUSED*, sē'-rūsde. *a.* Washed with the preparation of white lead. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

CERVI'CAL, sĕr'-vē-kăl. *a.* [*cervicalis*, Lat.] Belonging to the neck. *Cheyne.*

CESA'REAN, sē-zā'-rē-ăn. *a.* The *Cesarean* section is cutting a child out of the womb, when it cannot otherwise be delivered. This, it is said, first gave the name of *Cæsar* to the Roman family.

CESPITI'TIOUS*, sĕs-pē-tĭsh'-ŭs. *a.* [*cespes*, Lat.] Made of turfs. *Gough.*

CESS §, sĕs. *n. s.* [from *cense.*] A levy upon the inhabitants of a place, according to their property. *Spenser.* The act of laying rates, bounds, or limits. *Shakspeare.*

*To* CESS, sĕs. *v. a.* To rate. *Spenser.*

*To* CESS, sĕs. *v. n.* To omit a legal duty.

CESSA'TION, sĕs-sā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*cessatio*, Lat.] A stop; a rest. *Hayward.* Vacation. *Woodward.* End of action. *Arbuthnot.* A pause of hostility, without peace. *King Charles.*

*CESSA'VIT*, sĕs-sā'-vĭt. *n. s.* [Lat.] A writ that lies upon this general ground, that the person, against whom it is brought, hath, for two years, omitted to perform such service, as he is obliged by his tenure. *Cowel.*

CESSIBI'LITY, sĕs-sē-bĭl'-ē-tē. *n. s.* The quality of giving way. *Digby.*

CE'SSIBLE, sĕs'-sē-bl. 405. *a.* Easy to give way. *Digby.*

CE'SSION, sĕsh'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*cessio*, Lat.] Retreat. *Bacon.* Resignation; the act of yielding up. *Temple.* A manner of vacating an ecclesiastical benefice.

CE'SSIONARY, sĕsh'-shē-ŏ-nā-rē. *a.* A *cessionary* bankrupt is one who has delivered up all his effects. *Martin.*

CE'SSMENT, sĕs'-mĕnt. *n. s.* An assessment or tax. *Dict.*

CE'SSOR, sĕs'-sŭr. 98, 166. *n. s.* He that ceaseth or neglecteth so long to perform a duty, as to incur the danger of law. *Cowel.* A taxer. *Sherwood. Spenser.*

CEST*, sĕst. *n. s.* [*cestus*, Lat.] The girdle of a lady. *Collins.*

*CE'STUS*, sĕs'-tŭs *n. s.* The girdle of Venus. *Bp. Taylor.*

CE'SURE*, sē'-shŭre. *n. s.* See CÆSURA. The close of a verse. *B. Jonson.*

CETA'CEOUS, sē-tā'-shŭs. 357. *a.* [*cete*, Lat.] Of the whale kind. *Brown.*

CE'TERACH*. *n. s.* [*ceterach*, Fr.] A plant; the scale-fern. *Cotgrave.*

C FA UT. A note in the scale of musick. *Shak.*

CHACO'ON,* shā-kōōn'. *n. s.* [*chaconna*, Span.] A dance, like a saraband.

CHAD, shăd. *n. s.* A sort of fish. *Carew.*

*To* CHAFE §, tshāfe. *v. a.* [*echauffer*, Fr.] To warm with rubbing. *Sidney.* To heat by rage or hurry. *Shak.* To perfume. *Suckling.* To make angry. *Shakspeare.*

*To* CHAFE, tshāfe. *v. n.* To rage. *Spenser.* To fret against any thing. *Shakspeare.*

CHAFE, tshāfe. *n. s.* A heat; a rage. *Camden.*

CHAFE-WAX, tshāfe'-wăks. *n. s.* An officer belonging to the Lord Chancellor, who fits the wax for the sealing of writs. *Harris.*

CHA'FER, tshāfe'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* [ceapop, Sax.] An insect; a sort of yellow beetle. *T. Warton.*

CHA'FERY, tshāfe'-ē-rē. *n. s.* A forge in an iron mill.

CHAFF §, tshăf. *n. s.* [ceap, Sax.] The husks of corn. *Shak.* Any thing worthless. *Beaum. and Fl.*

*To* CHA'FFER §, tshăf'-fŭr. *v. n.* [*kauffen*, Germ.] To treat about a bargain. *Wicliffe. Dryden.*

*To* CHA'FFER, tshăf'-fŭr. *v. a.* To buy. To exchange. *Spenser.*

CHA'FFER*, tshăf'-fŭr. *n. s.* Merchandise. *Skelton.*

CHA'FFERER, tshăf'-fŭr-ŭr. *n. s.* A buyer.

CHA'FFERN, tshăf'-fĕrn. *n. s.* A vessel for heating water.

CHA'FFERY, tshăf'-fē-rē. *n. s.* Traffick. *Spenser.*

CHA'FFINCH, tshăf'-fĭnsh. *n. s.* A bird, so called because it delights in chaff. *Phillips.*

CHA'FFLESS, tshăf'-lĕs. *a.* Without chaff. *Shak.*

CHA'FFWEED, tshăf'-wēēd. *n. s.* An herb; the *cudweed.*

CHA'FFY, tshăf'-fē. *a.* Like chaff.

CHA'FINGDISH, tshā'-fĭng-dĭsh. *n. s.* A portable grate for coals. *Bacon.*

CHAGRI'N, shă-grēēn'. *n. s.* [*chagrin*, Fr.] Ill humour; vexation. *Pope.*

*To* CHAGRI'N, shă-grēēn'. *v. a.* To vex; to put out of temper.

CHAIN §, tshāne. *n. s.* [*chaine*, Fr.] A series of links fastened one within another. *Gen.* A bond; a manacle. *Pope.* A series linked together; as, of causes, or thoughts. *Hammond.*

*To* CHAIN, tshāne. *v. a.* To fasten with a chain. *Shak.* To enslave. *Prior.* To keep by a chain. *Knolles.* To unite. *Shakspeare.*

CHA'INPUMP, tshāne'-pŭmp. *n. s.* A pump used in large English vessels, which is double, so that one rises as the other falls. *Raleigh.*

CHA'INSHOT, tshāne'-shŏt. *n. s.* Two bullets or half bullets, fastened together by a chain. *Wiseman.*

CHA'INWORK, tshāne'-wŭrk. *n. s.* Work with open spaces like the links of a chain. 1 *Kings.*

CHAIR §, tshāre. 52. *n. s.* [*chair*, Fr.] A movable seat. *Pope.* A seat of justice, or of authority. *Shak.* A vehicle borne by men; a sedan. *Pope.* A vehicle drawn by one horse. *T. Warton.*

CHA'IRMAN, tshāre'-măn. 88. *n. s.* The president of an assembly. *Watts.* One whose trade it is to carry a sedan chair. *Dryden.*

CHAISE, shāze. *n. s.* [*chaise*, Fr.] A carriage drawn by one or more horses. *Addison.*

☞ The vulgar, who are unacquainted with the spelling of this word, and ignorant of its French derivation, are apt to suppose it a plural, and call a single carriage a *shay*; and the polite seem sometimes at a loss, whether they should not consider it as both singular and plural; but the best usage seems to have determined it to be, in this respect, regular, and to make the plural *chaises*. *W*

CHA'LCEDONY*, kăl'-sē-dō-nē. *n. s.* See CALCEDONY.

CHALCO'GRAPHER, kăl-kŏg'-grā-fŭr. 353. *n. s* [χαλκογράφος.] An engraver in brass.

CHALCO'GRAPHY, kăl-kŏg'-grā-fē. *n. s.* Engraving in brass.

CHALDE'E*, kăl-dē'. *a.* Relating to the language of Chaldea. *Bp. Walton.*

CHA'LDER, tshăw'-drŭn, CHA'LDRON, tshăw'-drŭn. 417. } [tshăw'-drŭn, *Sheridan*; CHA'UDRON, tshăl'-drŭn. } tshăl'-drŭn, *Perry and Jones.*] *n. s.* A dry English measure of coals, consisting of thirty-six bushels heaped up, according to the sealed bushel kept at Guildhall, London. The *chaldron* should weigh two thousand pounds. *Chambers.*

CHA'LICE, tshăl'-ĭs. 142. *n. s.* [*calix*, Lat.] A cup a bowl. *Shak.* A cup used in acts of worship. *Stilling-fleet.*

CHA'LICED, tshăl'-lĭst. 359. *a.* Having a cell or cup: as a flower. *Shakspeare.*

CHALK §, tshăwk. 402. *n. s.* [ceale, Sax.] A white fossil, reckoned a stone, but by some ranked among the boles. *Chambers. Mortimer.*

CHALK *for cheese.* An inferiour thing for what is good. *Gower.*

*To* CHALK, tshăwk. *v. a.* To rub with chalk. *Hudibras.* To manure with chalk. *Mortimer.* To mark out as with chalk. *Shakspeare.*

CHALK-CUTTER, tshăwk'-kŭt-tŭr. *n. s.* A man that digs chalk. *Woodward.*

CHALK-PIT, tshăwk'-pĭt. *n. s.* A pit in which chalk is dug.

CHALK-STONE*, tshăwk'-stōne. *n. s.* A small piece of chalk. *Isaiah.*

CHA'LKY, tshăwk'-kē. *a.* Consisting of chalk. *Shakspeare.* Impregnated with chalk. *Bacon.*

*To* CHA'LLENGE §, tshăl'-lĕnje. *v. a.* [*challenger*

Fr.] To call another to answer for an offence by combat. *Shak.* To call to a contest. *Dryden.* To accuse. [In law.] To object to the impartiality of any one. *Hale.* To claim as due. *Hooker.* To call to the performance of conditions. *Peacham.*

CHA'LLENGE, tshăl'-lĕnje. *n. s.* A summons to combat. *Shak.* A demand of something as due. *Wicliffe.* An exception taken against persons; as, in assize, to the jurors, or any one of them, by the prisoner at the bar. *Shakspeare.*

CHA'LLENGEABLE*, tshăl'-lĕnje-â-bl. *a.* That may be called to account. *Sadler.*

CHA'LLENGER, tshăl'-lĕn-jŭr. *n. s.* One that defies another to combat. *Shak.* One that claims superiority. *Shak.* A claimant. *Hooker.*

CHALY'BEAN*, kă-lĭb'-ê-ăn. *a.* Relating to steel well wrought or tempered. *Milton.*

CHALY'BEATE, kă-lĭb'-bê-ĕt. 91. *a.* [*chalybs*, Lat.] Impregnated with iron or steel. *Arbuthnot.*

*CHAM**, kăm. *n. s.* [Pers.] The sovereign prince of Tartary; a lord of the Persian court. *Shak.*

*CHAMA'DE*, shă-mâde'. *n. s.* [Fr.] The beat of the drum which declares a surrender. *Addison.*

CHA'MBER §, tshame'-bŭr. 542. *n. s.* [*chambre*, Fr.] An apartment in a house. *Shak.* Any retired room. Any cavity or hollow. *Sharp.* A court of justice. *Ayliffe.* The lower part of a gun where the charge is lodged. A small piece of ordnance. *Camden.* The cavity where the powder is lodged in a mine.

☞ I have in this word departed from Mr. Sheridan and Dr. Kenrick, because I think the best usage has entirely departed from them. About thirty years ago [*i. e.* about 1770] the first syllable of *chamber* was universally pronounced so as to rhyme with *palm*, *psalm*, &c., but since that time it has been gradually narrowing to the slender sound of *a* in *came*, *fame*, &c., and seems now to be fully established in this sound. This, however, is to be regretted, as it militates with the laws of syllabication: there are few words in the language, which we cannot so divide into parts as to show by this division the quantity of the vowels; this word forms an exception; for *mb* being uncombinable consonants, we cannot end the first syllable with *a*; and if we join *m* to it, the *a* becomes short, and requires another sound. But if two such words as *Cam* and *bridge* could not resist the blind force of custom, which has for so many years reduced them to *Camebridge*, why should we wonder that *chamber* and *cambrick*, *Tinmouth* and *Yarmouth*, should yield to the same unrelenting tyrant? *W.*

CHAMBER *of London*. The city of London obtained the title of *Camera Regis* some centuries since. *Shakspeare.*

*To* CHA'MBER, tshame'-bŭr. *v. n.* To be wanton. *Niccols.*

*To* CHA'MBER*, tshame'-bŭr. *v. a.* To shut up as in a chamber. *Shakspeare.*

CHA'MBER-COUNCIL*, tshame'-bŭr-kŏŭn'-sĭl. *n. s.* Private or secret council. *Shakspeare.*

CHA'MBER-COUNSEL*, tshame'-bŭr-kŏŭn'-sĕl. *n. s.* A counsellor who delivers his private opinion, but does not plead in the court of law.

CHA'MBER-HANGING*, tshame'-bŭr-hăng'-ĭng. *n. s.* The tapestry or other furniture of a chamber. *Shakspeare.*

CHA'MBER-PRACTICE*, tshame'-bŭr-prăk'-tŭs. The practice of lawyers, who give their advice privately, without appearing in court. *Burke.*

CHA'MBERER, tshame'-bŭr-ŭr. *n. s.* A man of intrigue. *Shak.* A chamberlain. *Huloet. Chaucer.*

CHA'MBERFELLOW, tshame'-bŭr-fĕl-lò. *n. s.* One that lies in the same chamber. *Spectator.*

CHA'MBERING*, tshame'-bŭr-ĭng. *n. s.* Intrigue; wantonness. *Romans.*

CHA'MBERLAIN, tshame'-bŭr-lĭn. 208. *n. s.* An officer of state. *Shak.* A servant who has the care of the chambers. *Shak.* A receiver of rents and revennes. *Romans.*

CHA'MBERLAINSHIP, tshame'-bŭr-lĭn-shĭp. *n. s.* The office of a chamberlain.

CHA'MBERMAID, tshame'-bŭr-mâde. *n. s.* A maid whose business it is to dress a lady, and wait in her chamber *B. Jonson.*

CHA'MBLET*, or CHA'MELOT*, kăm'-lĕt. *n. s* See CAMELOT.

*To* CHA'MBLET, kăm'-lĕt. *v. a.* To vary; to variegate.

CHA'MBREL *of a Horse*. kăm'-brĭl. *n. s.* The joint or bending of the upper part of the hinder legs.

CHAME'LEON, kă-mê'-lê-ŭn. *n s.* [χαμάιλεων.] An animal which is said to assume the colour of those things to which it is applied. *Shakspeare.*

*To* CHAME'LEONIZE*, kă-mê'-lê-ŭ lze. *v. a.* To change into many colours. *Dict.*

*To* CHA'MFER, tshăm'-fŭr. *v. a.* To channel; to make furrows or gutters upon a column. To wrinkle. *Spenser.*

CHA'MFER, tshăm'-fŭr. } *n. s.* A small furrow
CHA'MFRET, tshăm'-frĕt. } on a column.

CHA'MLET, kăm'-lĕt. *n. s.* Stuff made originally of camel's hair. *Peacham.*

CHA'MOIS, shă-mŏè'. [shăm'-è, *Perry.*] *n. s.* [Fr.] An animal of the goat kind, whose skin is made into soft leather, called amongst us *shammy*. *Dict.*

CHA'MOMILE, kăm'-ò-mîle. 353. *n. s.* See CAMOMILE.

*To* CHAMP §, tshămp. *v. a.* [*champayer*, Fr.] To bite with a frequent action of the teeth. *Bacon.* To devour with the teeth. *Spectator.*

*To* CHAMP, tshămp. *v. n.* To perform frequently the action of biting. *Sidney.*

CHAMPA'GNE*, shăm-pâne'. *n. s.* [from *Champagne* in France.] Wine so called. *Thomson.*

CHA'MPAIGN §, shăm-pâne'. *n. s.* [*campagne*, Fr.] A flat, open country. *Spenser.*

CHA'MPAIGN*, } shăm-pâne'. } *a.* Open, or flat.
CHA'MPAIN*, } } *Tuberville.*

CHA'MPER*, tshăm'-pŭr. *n. s.* A biter, or nibbler. *Spectator.*

CHA'MPERTORS, shăm'-pŭr-tŭrs. *n. s.* [*champarteur*, Fr.] Such as move suits, and pursue, at their proper costs, to have part of the gains. *Cowel.*

CHA'MPETRY, shăm'-pê-trê. *n. s.* A maintenance of any man in his suit, upon condition to have part of the thing when it is recovered. *Milton.*

CHAMPI'GNON, shăm-pĭn'-yŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] A kind of mushroom. *Dryden.*

CHA'MPION §, tshăm'-pê-ŭn. *n. s.* [*champion*, Fr.] A man who undertakes a cause in single combat. *Bacon.* A hero. *Shak.* [In law.] *Champion* is taken for him that trieth the combat in his own case, as well as him that fighteth in the case of another. *Cowel.*

*To* CHA'MPION, tshăm'-pê-ŭn. *v. a.* To challenge to the combat. *Shakspeare.*

CHA'MPIONESS*, tshăm'-pê-ŭn-ĕs. *n. s.* A female warriour. *Fairfax.*

CHANCE §, tshânse. 78, 79. *n. s.* [*chance*, Fr.] Fortune. *Shak.* The act of fortune. *Bacon.* Accident. *Hakewill.* Event; success. *Shak.* Misfortune; unlucky accident. *Shak.* Possibility of any occurrence. *Milton.*

CHANCE, tshânse. *a.* Happening by chance. *Dryd.*

CHANCE*, tshânse. *ad.* By chance. *Gray.*

*To* CHANCE, tshânse. *v. n.* To happen. *Shakspeare.*

CHA'NCEFUL, tshânse'-fûl. *a.* Hazardous. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

CHANCE-MEDLEY, tshânse-mĕd'-lè. *n. s.* [*chaud* and *melle*, Fr.] The casual slaughter of a man, not altogether without the fault of the slayer. *Cowel.*

CHA'NCEABLE, tshăn'-sâ-bl. *a.* Accidental. *Sidn.*

CHA'NCEL §, tshăn'-sĕl. *n. s.* [*cancelli*, Lat.] The eastern part of the church, in which the altar is placed. *Hooker.*

CHA'NCELLOR, tshăn'-sĕl-lŏr. *n. s.* [*cancellarius*, Lat.] The highest judge of the law, who has power to moderate and temper the written law, and subjecteth himself only to the law of nature and conscience. *Cowel.*—*Chancellor in the Ecclesiastical Court:* a bishop's lawyer, to direct the bishops in matters of judgement. *Ayliffe. Chancellor of a cathedral:* a dignitary, whose office it is to superintend the regular exercise of devotion. *Chancellor of the exchequer:* an officer who sits in that court, and in the exchequer chamber, and also manages

the royal revenue. *Cowel.* *Chancellor of a university*: the principal magistrate. *Chancellor of the order of the garter*: an officer who seals the commissions and mandates of the chapter. *Chamb.*

CHA'NCELLORSHIP, tshăn'-sĕl-lŭr-shĭp. *n. s.* The office of chancellor. *Camden.*

CHA'NCERY, tshăn'-sŭr-è. *n. s.* The court of equity and conscience. *Cowel.*

CHA'NCRE §, shăngk'-ŭr. 416. *n. s.* [*chancre*, Fr.] An ulcer usually arising from venereal maladies. *Wiseman.*

CHA'NCROUS, shăngk'-rŭs. *a.* Ulcerous. *Wiseman.*

CHANDELI'ER, shăn-dè-lèèr'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A branch for candles. *Stukeley.*

CHA'NDLER, tshăn'-dlŭr. *n. s.* An artisan who makes and sells candles. *Shak.* Formerly, a candlestick. A corn-chandler, a seller of corn.

CHA'NDLERLY*, tshănd'-lŭr-lè. *a.* Like a chandler. *Milton.*

CHA'NDLERY*, tshănd'-lè-rè. *n. s.* The articles sold by a chandler.

CHA'NDRY*, tshănd'-rè. *n. s.* The place where the candles are kept. *B. Jonson.*

*CHA'NFRIN*, shăn'-frĭn. *n. s.* The forepart of the head of a horse. *Farrier's Dictionary.*

*To* CHANGE §, tshânje. 74. *v. a.* [*changer*, Fr.] To put one thing in the place of another. *Bacon.* To quit any thing for the sake of another. *South.* To give and take reciprocally. *Bp. Taylor.* To alter. *Shak.* To mend the disposition. *Shak.* To discount a larger piece of money into several smaller. *Swift.*

☞ This word, with others of the same form, such as *range*, *strange*, *mange*, &c. are, in the West of England, pronounced with the short sound of *a* in *ran*, *man*, &c. The same may be observed of the *a* in the first syllable of *angel*, *ancient*, &c. which, in that part of the kingdom, sounds like the article *an*; and this, though disagreeable to a London ear, and contrary to the best usage, which forms the only rule, is more analogical than pronouncing them as if written *chainge*, *strainge*, *aincient*, *aingel*, &c., for we find every other vowel in this situation short, as *revenge*, *hinge*, *spunge*, &c. *W.*

*To* CHANGE, tshânje. *v. n.* To undergo change. *Shakspeare.* To change, as the moon. *Shakspeare.*

CHANGE, tshânje. *n. s.* An alteration of the state of any thing. *Job.* A succession of one thing in the place of another. *Dryden.* The time in which the moon begins a new monthly revolution. *Bacon.* Novelty. *Shak.* [In ringing.] An alteration of the order in which a set of bells is sounded. *Holder.* That which makes a variety. *Judges.* Small money. *Swift.* Change for exchange; a place for mercantile affairs. *L'Estrange.*

CHA'NGEABLE, tshânje'-â-bl. *a.* Subject to change. *L'Estrange.* Possible to be changed. *Arbuthnot.* Having the quality of exhibiting different appearances. *Shakspeare.*

CHA'NGEABLENESS, tshânje'-â-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Inconstancy. *Sidney.* Susceptibility of change. *Hooker.*

CHA'NGEABLY, tshânje'-â-blè. *ad.* Inconstantly.

CHA'NGEFUL, tshânje'-fŭl. *a.* Full of change. *Spenser.*

CHA'NGELESS*, tshânje'-lĕs. *a.* Constant. *Sidney.*

CHA'NGELING, tshânje'-lĭng. *n. s.* A child left or taken in the place of another. *Spenser.* An idiot; a natural. *Dryden.* One apt to change. *Shak.* Any thing changed. *Shakspeare.*

CHA'NGER, tshâne'-jŭr. *n. s.* One employed in changing or discounting money. *St. John.* One who alters the form of any thing. *G. Fletcher.* One who forsakes the cause which he had espoused. *Prov.* xxiv.

CHA'NNEL §, tshăn'-nĕl. 99. *n. s.* [*chanel*, Fr.] The hollow bed of running waters. *Spenser.* Any cavity drawn longways. *Dryden.* A strait or narrow sea between two countries. A gutter or furrow of a pillar. A kennel in the street. *Shakspeare.*

*To* CHA'NNEL, tshăn'-nĕl. *v. a.* To cut in channels. *Shakspeare.*

CHA'NSON*. *n. s.* [Fr.] A song. *Shakspeare.*

*To* CHA'NT §, tshânt. *v. a.* [*chanter*, Fr.] To sing. *Spenser.* To celebrate by song. *Bp. Bramhall.* To sing in the cathedral service.

*To* CHA'NT, tshânt. 78. *v. n.* To sing. *Amos.*

CHA'NT, tshânt. 79. *n. s.* Song; melody. *Milton.* A part of cathedral service, both with and without the organ. *Mason.*

CHA'NTER, tshăn'-tŭr. *n. s.* A singer; a songster. *Wotton.* The chief singer; the priest of a chantry. *Gregory.*

CHA'NTICLEER, tshăn'-tè-klèèr. *n. s.* [*chanter* and *clair*, Fr.] The name given to the cock, from the clearness and loudness of his crow. *Spenser.*

CHA'NTRESS, tshăn'-trĕs. *n. s.* A woman singer. *Milton.*

CHA'NTRY, tshăn'-trè. *n. s.* A chapel endowed with revenue for priests to sing mass for the souls of the donors. *Shakspeare.*

CHA'OS §, kâ'-ŏs. 353. *n. s.* [χάος.] The mass of matter supposed to be in confusion before it was divided by the creation into its proper classes and elements. *Bentley.* Confusion. *Dryden.* Any thing where the parts are undistinguished. *Donne.*

CHAO'TICK, kâ-ŏt'-ĭk. *a.* Confused. *Derham.*

*To* CHAP §, tshŏp. *v. a.* [ỳppan, Sax. *to open.*] To break into *hiatus*, or gapings. *Lilly.*

☞ The etymology of this word will not suffer us to write it *chop*; and universal usage will not permit us to pronounce it *chap*: so that it must be classed among those incorrigible words, the pronunciation and orthography of which must ever be at variance. *W.*

CHAP, tshŏp. *n. s.* A cleft; an aperture. *Burnet.*

CHAP, tshŏp. *n. s.* The upper or under part of a beast's mouth.

*To* CHAP*. *v. n.* [ceapıan, Sax.] To cheap or cheapen.

CHAP*, tshăp. *n. s.* An abbreviation of *chapman.* Often used to designate a person of whom a contemptuous opinion is entertained.

CHAPE §, tshâpe. *n. s.* [*chappe*, Fr.] The catch of any thing, by which it is held in its place. *Shak.*

*CHAPEAU**, shâ-pô'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A hat; and, in heraldry, a cap or coronet.

CHA'PEL §, tshăp'-ĕl. *n. s.* [*capella*, Lat.] A building adjoining to a church, as a parcel of the same; or separate, called a *chapel* of ease. *Cowel.*

*To* CHA'PEL*, tshăp'-ĕl. *v. a.* To deposit in a chapel. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

CHA'PELESS, tshâpe'-lĕs. *a.* Wanting a chape. *Shakspeare.*

CHA'PELLANY, tshăp'-pĕl-lĕn-nè. *n. s.* A place founded within some church, and dependent thereon. *Ayliffe.*

CHA'PELRY, tshăp'-pĕl-rè. *n. s.* The jurisdiction of a chapel.

*CHA'PERON*, shăp-ŭr-ŏn'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A kind of hood or cap. *Camden.*

☞ For the pronunciation of the last syllable, see the word ENCORE. *W.*

*To* CHA'PERON*, shăp-ŭr-ŏn'. *v. a.* To attend on a lady in a publick assembly.

CHA'PFALLEN, tshŏp'-fâln. *a.* Having the mouth shrunk; silenced. *B. Jonson.*

CHA'PITER, tshăp'-ĕ-tŭr. *n. s.* [*chapiteau*, Fr.] The upper part or capital of a pillar. *Exod.*

CHA'PLAIN §, tshăp'-lĭn. 208. *n. s.* [*capellanus*, Lat.] He that performs divine service in a chapel. *Shak.* One that officiates in domestick worship. *Swift.*

CHA'PLAINCY*, tshăp'-lĭn-sè. *n. s.* The office of a chaplain. *Swift.*

CHA'PLAINSHIP, tshăp'-lĭn-shĭp *n. s.* The office of a chaplain. *Milton.* The possession or revenue of a chapel.

CHA'PLESS, tshŏp'-lĕs. *a.* Without any flesh about the mouth. *Shakspeare.*

CHA'PLET §, tshăp'-lĕt. *n. s.* [*chapelet*, Fr.] A garland or wreath worn about the head. *Shakspeare.* A string of beads used in the Romish church. [In architecture.] A little moulding carved into round beads, pearls, or olives. A tuft of feathers on the peacock's head.

CHA'PLET*, tshăp'-lĕt. *n. s.* A small chapel or shrine. *Hammond.*

☞ 559.—Fāte, fâr, fall, fât;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

CHA'PMAN, tshăp'-măn. 88. *n. s.* [ceapman, Sax.] A cheapener; a seller; a market-man. *Shakspeare.*

CHA'PPY*, tshŏp'-pē. *a.* Cleft; cut asunder.

CHAPS, tshŏps. *n. s.* The mouth of a beast of prey. *Sidney.*

CHAPT, or CHAPPED, tshŏpt. *part. pass.* [from *To Chap.*]

CHA'PTER§, tshăp'-tûr. *n. s.* [*chapitre*, Fr.] A division of a book. *Burnet.* An assembly of the clergy of a cathedral or collegiate church. *Cowel.* The place where delinquents receive discipline and correction. *Ayliffe.* A decretal epistle. *Ayliffe.* *Chapter-house:* the place in which assemblies of the clergy are held. *Ayliffe.*

*To* CHA'PTER*, tshăp'-tûr. *v. a.* To tax; to correct. *Dryden.*

CHA'PTREL, tshăp'-trĕl. *n. s.* The capitals of pillars, or pilasters. *Moxon.*

CHAR, tshâr. *n. s.* A fish found in Winander-mere in Lancashire. *Gray.*

*To* CHAR, tshâr. *v. a.* To burn wood to a black cinder. *Woodward.*

CHAR§, tshâre. *n. s.* [cyppe, Sax. work.] Work done by the day; a single job or task. *Shak.*

*To* CHAR, tshâre. *v. n.* To work by the day, without being a hired servant.

☞ "As the maid that milks,
"And does the meanest *chars*."—*Shakspeare.*

In Ireland they seem to have retained the genuine pronunciation of this, as well as many other old English words; I mean that which is agreeable to the orthography, and rhyming with *tar*. In England it is generally heard like *chair*, to sit on, and its compound, *char-woman* like *chairwoman*. Skinner, I know, admits that the word may be derived from the Dutch *keeren*, to sweep; and Junius spells the word *chare*, and tells us the Saxons have the same word spelled *cyrre*, signifying business or charge; but, be its derivation what it will, either the orthography or the pronunciation ought to be altered; for, as it stands at present, it is a singular and disgraceful anomaly. *W.*

*To* CHAR*, tshâre. *v. a.* To perform a business. *Ray.*

CHAR-WOMAN, tshâre'-wûm-ŭn. *n. s.* A woman hired for odd work, or single days. *Swift.*

CHA'RACT*, or CHA'RECT*, kăr'-ĕkt. *n. s.* An inscription. *Skelton.*

CHA'RACTER§, kăr'-ăk-tûr. 353. *n. s.* [*character*, Lat.] A mark; a stamp. *Wickliffe.* A letter used in writing or printing. *Shakspeare.* The hand or manner of writing. *Spenser.* A representation of personal qualities. *Denham.* An account of any thing. *Addison.* The person with his assemblage of qualities; a personage. *Dryden.* Personal qualities; particular constitution of the mind. *Pope.* Adventitious qualities impressed by a post or office. *Atterbury.*

*To* CHA'RACTER, kăr'-ăk-tûr. *v. a.* To inscribe; to engrave. *Shak.* To describe. *Beaum and Fl.*

CHA'RACTERISM*, kăr'-ăk-tûr-ĭzm. *n. s.* The distinction of character. *Bp. Hall.*

CHARACTERI'STICAL, kăr-ăk-tĕ-rĭs'-tĕ-kăl. }
CHARACTERI'STICK, kăr-ăk-tĕ-rĭs'-tĭk. 509. § *a.* That which constitutes the character. *Woodward.*

CHARACTERI'STICALLY*, kăr-ăk-tĕ-rĭs'-tĕ-kăl-lē. *ad.* In a manner which distinguishes character. *Spenser.*

CHARACTERI'STICALNESS, kăr-ăk-tĕ-rĭs'-tĕ-kăl-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of being peculiar to a character.

CHARACTERI'STICK, kăr-ăk-tĕ-rĭs'-tĭk. *n. s.* That which constitutes the character. *Pope.*

CHARACTERI'STICK *of a Logarithm.* The same with the *index* or *exponent.*

*To* CHA'RACTERIZE, kăr'-ăk-tĕ-rīze. *v. a.* To give a character of the personal qualities of any man. *Swift.* To engrave, or imprint. *Hale.* To mark with a stamp. *Arbuthnot.*

CHA'RACTERLESS, kăr'-ăk-tûr-lĕs. *a.* Without a character. *Shakspeare.*

CHA'RACTERY, kăr'-ăk-tûr-rē. *n. s.* Impression; mark. *Shakspeare.*

*CHARA'DE**, shă-rade'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A species of riddle, usually in verse. *Graves.*

CHA'RCOAL, tshâr'-kōle. *n. s.* [from *To chark*, to burn.] Coal made by burning wood under turf. *Bacon.*

CHARD, tshârd. *n. s.* [*charde*, Fr.] *Chards* of artichokes are the leaves of fair artichoke plants, tied and wrapped up all over but the top, in straw. *Chambers.* *Chards* of beet, are plants of white beet transplanted. *Mortimer.*

*To* CHARGE§, tshârje. *v. a.* [*charger*, Fr.] To intrust; to commission for a certain purpose. *Genesis* To impute as a debt. *Dryden.* To impute as a crime. *Dryden.* To impute to, as cost. *Arbuthnot.* To impose as a task. *Tillotson.* To accuse. *Wake.* To challenge. *Numbers.* To command; to enjoin. *St. Mark.* To fall upon; to attack. *Shak.* To burden; to load. *Shak.* To cover with something adventitious. *Addison.* To load a gun; to put to expense. *South.*

*To* CHARGE, tshârje. *v. n.* To make an onset. *Granville.*

CHARGE, tshârje. *n. s.* Care; custody. *Fairfax.* Precept; mandate. *Hooker.* Commission; trust conferred. *Pope.* Accusation; imputation. *Shak.* The person or thing intrusted to the care of another. *Milton.* An exhortation of a judge to a jury; or bishop to his clergy. *Dryden.* Expense; cost. *Spenser.* In later times commonly used in the plural, *charges*. *Bacon.* Onset. *Bacon.* The signal to fall upon enemies. *Dryden.* The posture of a weapon fitted for the attack. *Shak.* A load, or burthen. *Shak.* What any thing can bear. *Bacon.* The quantity of powder and ball put into a gun. A sort of ointment applied to the inflammations and sprains of horses. *Farrier's Dict.* [In heraldry.] That which is borne upon the colour. *Peacham.*

CHA'RGEABLE, tshâr'-jâ-bl. *a.* Expensive; costly. *Hayward.* Imputable, as a debt or crime. *South.* Subject to charge. *Spectator.*

CHA'RGEABLENESS, tshâr'-jâ-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Expense; cost. *Boyle.*

CHA'RGEABLY, tshâr'-jâ-blē. *ad.* Expensively. *Ascham.*

CHA'RGEFUL, tshârje'-fûl. *a.* Expensive; costly. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

CHA'RGELESS*, tshârje'-lĕs. *a.* Cheap; unexpensive.

CHA'RGER, tshâr'-jûr. 98. *n. s.* A large dish. *St. Matt.* The horse of a military officer. *Kersey.*

CHA'RILY, tshâ'-rē-lē. *ad.* Warily. *Shakspeare.*

CHA'RINESS, tshâ'-rē-nĕs. *n. s.* Caution; nicety *Shakspeare.*

CHA'RIOT§, tshâr'-rē-ŭt. 543. *n. s.* [*car-rhod*, Welsh.] A wheel carriage of pleasure, or state. *Shak.* A car in which men of arms were anciently placed. 2 *Chron.* A lighter kind of coach with only front seats. *Prior.*

☞ If this word is ever heard as if written *charrot*, it is only tolerable in the most familiar pronunciation; the least solemnity, or even precision, must necessarily retain the sound of *i*, and give it three syllables. *W.*

*To* CHA'RIOT, tshâr'-rē-ŭt. *v a* To convey in a chariot. *Milton.*

CHA'RIOT-MAN*, tshâr'-rē-ŭt-măn. *n. s.* The driver of a chariot. 2 *Chron.*

CHARIOTE'ER, tshâr-rē-ŭt-tēer'. *n. s.* He that drives the chariot. *Dryden.*

CHA'RIOT-RACE, tshâr'-rē-ŭt-rāse. *n. s.* A sport where chariots were driven for the prize. *Addison.*

CHA'RITABLE, tshâr'-ē-tă-bl. *a.* Kind in giving alms. *Bp. Taylor.* Kind in judging of others. *Shak.*

CHA'RITABLENESS*, tshâr'-ē-tă-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* The exercise of charity; disposition to charity. *Milton.*

CHA'RITABLY, tshâr'-ē-tă-blē. *ad.* Kindly; benevolently. *Bp. Taylor.*

CHA'RITATIVE*, tshâr'-ē-tă-tĭv. *a.* Disposed to tenderness. *Fell.*

CHA'RITY§, tshâr'-ē-tē. 160. *n. s.* [*charitas*, Lat.] Tenderness; kindness; good will; benevolence. *Dryden.* The theological virtue of universal love. *Hooker.* Liberality to the poor. *Dryden.* Alms. *Shak.*

*To* CHARK, tshârk. *v. n.* [perhaps from *char.*] To

burn to a black cinder, as wood is burned to make charcoal. *Grew.*

CHA'RLATAN §, shär'-lă-tăn. 528. *n. s.* [*charlatan*, Fr.] A quack; a mountebank. *Brown.*

CHARLATA'NICAL, shär-lă-tăn'-ĕ-kăl. *a.* Quackish. *Cowley.*

CHA'RLATANRY, shär'-lă-tăn-rē. *n. s.* Wheedling; deceit.

CHARLES'S-WAIN, tshärlz'-ĭz-wāne'. *n. s.* [*karlwagn*, Goth.] The northern constellation, called the Bear. *Brown.*

CHA'RLOCK, tshär'-lŏk. *n. s.* [cerlice, Sax.] A weed growing among the corn with a yellow flower.

CHARM §, tshärm. *n. s.* [*charme*, Fr.] Words, or philters, or characters. Something of power to subdue opposition, and gain the affections. *Roscommon.*

*To* CHARM, tshärm. *v. a.* To fortify with charms against evil. *Shak.* To make powerful by charms. To summon by incantation. *Shak.* To subdue by some secret power. *Jerem.* To subdue the mind by pleasure. *Shak.* To tune; to temper. *Spenser.*

*To* CHARM*, tshärm. *v. n.* To sound harmonically. *Milton.*

CHA'RMED, tshärmd. *a.* Enchanted. *Sidney.*

CHA'RMER, tshär'-mŭr. *n. s.* One that has the power of charms. *Deut.* Word of endearment among lovers. *Shenstone.*

CHA'RMERESS*, tshärm'-ŭr-ĕs. *n. s.* An enchantress. *Chaucer.*

CHA'RMFUL*, tshärm'-fŭl. *a.* Abounding with charms. *Cowley.*

CHA'RMING, tshär'-mĭng. *part. a.* Pleasing in the highest degree. *Sprat.*

CHA'RMINGLY, tshär'-mĭng-lē. *ad.* In such a manner as to please exceedingly. *Shakspeare.*

CHA'RMINGNESS, tshär'-mĭng-nĕs. *n. s.* The power of pleasing.

CHA'RNEL, tshär'-nĕl *a.* [*charnel*, Fr.] Containing flesh, or carcasses. *Milton.*

CHA'RNEL-HOUSE, tshär'-nĕl-hŏŭse. *n. s.* [*charnier*, Fr.] The place under churches where the bones of the dead are reposited. *Shakspeare.*

CHART §, kärt, or tshärt. [tshärt, *Perry & Jones.*] *n. s.* [*charta*, Lat.] A delineation of coasts, for the use of sailors. *Arbuthnot.*

☞ As this word is perfectly anglicised, by cutting off the *a* in the Latin *charta*, and ης in the Greek χαρτης, we ought certainly to naturalize the initial letters by pronouncing them as in *charter*, *charity*, &c.; but such is our fondness for Latin and Greek originals, that we catch at the shadow of a reason for pronouncing after these languages, though in direct opposition to the laws of our own. Thus we most frequently, if not universally, hear this word pronounced as *cart*, a carriage, and perfectly like the French *carte*. *W.*

CHA'RTEL*. See CARTEL.

CHA'RTER, tshär'-tŭr. *n. s.* [*charta*, Lat.] A written evidence. Any writing bestowing privileges or rights. *Shak.* Privilege; immunity. *Shakspeare.*

CHA'RTER-LAND*, tshär'-tŭr-lănd. *n. s.* Such land as a man holds by charter. *Coke.*

CHA'RTER-PARTY, tshär'-tŭr-pär-tē. *n. s.* [*charte partie*, Fr.] A paper relating to a contract, of which each party has a copy. *Hale.*

CHA'RTERED, tshär'-tŭrd. 359. *a.* Privileged. *Shak.*

*CHA'RTREUX**, shär'-trōō. } *n. s.* [Fr.] A
*CHA'RTREUSE**, shär'-trōōze. § celebrated monastery of Carthusians. *Shakspeare.*

CHA'RTULARY*. See CARTULARY.

CHA'RY, tshā'-rē. *a.* [ceapiȝ, Sax.] Careful; cautious. *Carew.*

*To* CHASE §, tshāse. *v. a.* [*chaser*, Fr.] To hunt. *Isaiah.* To pursue as an enemy. *Judges.* To drive away. *Proverbs.* To follow as a thing desirable. To drive. *Knolles.*

*To* CHASE *Metals.* See *To* ENCHASE.

CHASE, tshāse. *n. s.* Hunting. *Somerville.* Pursuit of any thing as game. *Shakspeare.* Fitness to be hunted. *Shakspeare.* Pursuit of an enemy. *Bacon.* Pursuit of something as desirable. *Dryden.* The game hunted. *Sidney.* Open ground stored with such beasts as are hunted. *Shakspeare.*—*The* CHASE *of a gun*, is the whole bore or length. *Chambers.* A term at the game of tennis, signifying the spot where a ball falls, beyond which the adversary must strike his ball to gain a chase. *Shakspeare.*

CHASE-GUN, tshāse'-gŭn. *n. s.* Guns in the forepart of the ship. *Dryden.*

CHA'SEABLE*, or CHA'CEABLE*, tshāse'-ă-bl. *a.* Fit for the chase. *Gower.*

CHA'SER, tshā'-sŭr. *n. s.* Hunter; pursuer; driver. *Shakspeare.* An enchaser.

CHASM, kăzm. 353. *n. s.* [χάσμα.] A breach un closed. *Locke.* A place unfilled; a vacuity. *Dryden.*

CHA'SMED*, kăz'-mĕd. *a.* Having gaps or openings.

*CHA'SSELAS*, shăs'-sĕ-lăs. *n. s.* [Fr.] A sort of grape.

CHASTE §, tshāste. *a.* [*castus*, Lat.] Pure from all commerce of sexes. *Prior.* Pure; uncorrupt. Free from obscenity. *Watts.* True to the marriage bed. *Titus.*

CHASTE-EYED*, tshāste'-īde. *a.* Having modest eyes. *Collins.*

CHA'STELY, tshāste'-lē. *ad.* Without incontinence; purely. *Shakspeare.* Without violation of decent ceremony. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

*To* CHA'STEN, tshāse'-tn. 405. *v. a.* To correct; to punish. *Proverbs.*

☞ This word is sometimes falsely pronounced with the *a* short, so as to rhyme with *fasten*; but it is exactly under the same predicament as the verb to *haste*, which, when formed into what is called an inchoative verb, becomes *hasten*, and with which *chasten* is a perfect rhyme. *W.*

CHA'STENER*, tshāse'-tn-ŭr. *n. s.* He who corrects.

CHA'STENESS, tshāste'-nĕs. *n. s.* Chastity; purity. *Davies.* Purity of writing. *Burnet.*

*To* CHASTI'SE §, tshăs-tīze'. *v. a.* [*chastier*, Fr.] To punish. To reduce to order; to repress.

CHASTI'SEABLE*, tshăs-tīze'-ă-bl. *a.* Deserving chastisement. *Sherwood.*

CHASTI'SEMENT, tshăs'-tŭz-mĕnt. [See ADVERTISE.] *n. s.* Correction; punishment. *Shakspeare.*

CHASTI'SER*, tshăs-tī'-zŭr. *n. s.* He who corrects by punishment. *Sir E. Sandys.*

CHA'STITY, tshăs'-tē-tē. 511. *n. s.* [*castitas*, Lat.] Purity of the body. *Shakspeare.* Freedom from obscenity. *Shakspeare.* Freedom from bad mixture of any kind. *Bp. Compton.*

☞ I have in this word departed from Mr. Sheridan, and several other speakers, in the sound of the *a* in the first syllable, as no analogy can be clearer than that which prevails in words of this termination, where the antepenultimate accent always shortens the vowel. Thus, though the *a*, *e*, and *i*, are long in *humane*, *serene*, and *divine*, they are short in *humanity*, *serenity*, and *divinity*; and unless custom clearly forbids, which I do not believe is the case, *chastity* ought certainly to have the *a* as I have marked it. *W.*

*To* CHAT, tshăt. *v. n.* [contracted from *chatter*.] To prate; to converse at ease. *Spenser. Dryden.*

*To* CHAT, tshăt. *v. a.* To talk of. *Shakspeare.*

CHAT, tshăt. *n. s.* Idle talk; prate. *Shakspeare.*

CHAT, tshăt. *n. s.* The keys of trees.

*CHA'TEAU**, shă-tō'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A castle.

CHA'TELET*, tshăt'-ĕ-lĕt. *n. s.* [diminut. of *chateau*, Fr.] A little castle. *Chambers.*

CHA'TELLANY, tshăt'-tĕl-lĕn-ē. *n. s.* The district under the dominion of a castle. *Swift.*

CHA'TTEL, tshăt'-tl. 405. *n. s.* [*katila*, Goth.] Any movable possession: a term used in forms of law *Shakspeare.*

*To* CHA'TTER §, tshăt'-tŭr. *v. n.* [*caqueter*, Fr.] To make a noise as a pie, or other unharmonious bird. *Isaiah.* To make a noise by collision of the teeth. *Dryden.* To talk idly or carelessly. *Jordan.*

CHA'TTER, tshăt'-tŭr. *n. s.* Noise like that of a pie or monkey. *Swift.* Idle prate.

CHA'TTERBOX*, tshăt'-tŭr-bŏks. *n. s.* A word of contempt, applied to such as are perpetually talking idly.

CHA'TTERER, tshăt'-tŭr-rŭr. *n. s.* An idle talker. *Sherwood.*

CHA'TTERING*, tshăt'-tŭr-ĭng. *n. s.* Idle or unprofitable talk. *Watts.*

CHA'TTY*, tshăt'-tē. *a.* Chattering; conversing freely. *Mountagu.*

CHA'TWOOD, tshât'-wûd. *n. s.* Little sticks; fuel.
CHA'UDRON*. See CHAWDRON.
*CHAUMONTE'LLE*, shô-môn-tĕl'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A sort of pear.
CHAUN §*, tshâwn. *n. s.* [ȝeonan, Sax.] A gap; a chasm. *Cotgrave.*
*To* CHAUN*, tshâwn. *v. n.* To open. *Sherwood.*
CHAUNT*. See CHANT.
CHA'VENDER, tshâv'-ĭn-dûr. *n. s.* [*chevesne*, Fr.] The chub; a fish. *Walton.*
*To* CHAW §, tshâw. *v. a.* [ceopan, Sax. The old past participle is *chawen*; the modern, *chawed.*] To masticate; to chew. *Spenser.*
CHAW, tshâw. *n. s.* The chap; the upper or under part of a beast's mouth. *Ezekiel.*
CHA'WDRON, tshâw'-drûn. *n. s.* Entrails. *Shak.*
CHAWN*. See CHAUN.
CHEAP §, tshēpe. *a.* [ceapan, Sax.] To be had at a low price. *Locke.* Of small value. *Shakspeare.*
CHEAP, tshēpe. *n. s.* Market; bargain. *Sidney.*
*To* CHE'APEN, tshē'-pn. 103. *v. a.* To ask the price of any commodity. *Shakspeare.* To lessen value. *Dryden.*
CHE'APENER*, tshē'-pn-ûr. *n. s.* A bargainer. *Sherwood.*
CHE'APLY, tshēpe'-lè. *ad.* At a small price. *Shak.*
CHE'APNESS, tshēpe'-nĕs. *n. s.* Lowness of price. *Bacon.*
CHEAR. See CHEER.
*To* CHEAT §, tshēte. *v. a.* [ceatt, Sax.] To defraud; to impose upon. *Dryden.*
CHEAT, tshēte. *n. s.* A fraud; a trick. *Temple.* A person guilty of fraud. *South.*
CHE'ATABLENESS*, tshēte'-â-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Liableness to be deceived. *Hammond.*
CHEAT-BREAD*, tshēte'-brĕd. *n. s.* Fine bread; bought bread; in opposition to that of a coarser quality, usually baked at home. *Com. of Eastward Hoe.*
CHEA'TER, tshē'-tûr. 95. *n. s.* One that practises fraud. *Shakspeare.*
*To* CHECK §, tshĕk. *v. a.* [*echecs*, Fr.] To repress; to curb. *Shakspeare.* To reprove; to chide. *Shak.* To compare a bank note or other bill with the correspondent paper. To control by a counter reckoning.
*To* CHECK, tshĕk. *v. n.* To stop. *Shakspeare.* To clash; to interfere. *Bacon.* To strike with repression. *Dryden.*
CHECK, tshĕk. *n. s.* Repressure; stop; sudden restraint. *Shakspeare.* Restraint; curb. *Hayward.* A reproof; a slight. *Shakspeare.* A dislike; a sudden disgust *Dryden.* [In falconry.] When a hawk forsakes her proper game. *Beaumont and Fletcher.* The person checking. *Clarendon.* Any stop or interruption. *Holder.* The corresponding cipher of a bank bill. This word is often corruptly used for the draft itself of the person on his banker. A term used in the game of chess. Linen cloth fabricated in squares.—*Clerk of the check* has the check and controlment of the yeomen of the guard.
*To* CHE'CKER, or CHE'QUER, tshĕk'-ûr. *v. a.* To variegate or diversify. *Shakspeare.*
CHE'CKER, tshĕk'-ûr. } *n. s.* Work
CHE'CKER-WORK, tshĕk'-ûr-wûrk. } varied alternately as to its colours or materials. 1 *Kings.*
CHE'CKER*, or CHE'QUER*, tshĕk'-ûr. *n. s.* A chess-board, or draught-board.
CHE'CKER*, tshĕk'-ûr. *n. s.* A reprehender; a rebuker. *Sherwood.*
CHE'CKLESS*, tshĕk'-lĕs. *a.* Uncontrollable; violent. *Marston.*
CHE'CKMATE, tshĕk'-māte. *n. s.* [*echec et mat*, Fr.] The movement on the chess-board, that kills the opposite men, or when the king is actually made prisoner, and the game finished. *Spenser.*
*To* CHE'CKMATE*, tshĕk'-māte. *v. a.* To finish, figuratively. *Skelton.*
CHE'CKROLL, tshĕk'-rōle. *n. s.* A roll or book, containing the names of such as are attendants on great personages. *Bacon.*
CHEEK §, tshēk. *n. s.* [ceac, Sax.] The side of the face below the eye. *Shakspeare.* Among mechanicks, all those pieces of their machines that are double, and perfectly alike. *Chambers.*
CHE'EKBONE, tshēk'-bōne. *n. s.* The bone of the cheek. *Psalm*, iii.
CHEEK *by Jowl**. Closeness; proximity. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*
CHE'EKTOOTH, tshēk'-tōōth. *n. s.* The hinder tooth or tusk. *Joel.*
CHE'EKED*, tshēkt. *a.* Brought near the cheek *Cotton.*
*To* CHEEP*, tshēep. *v. n.* To pule or chirp, like a young bird. *Cotgrave. Ob. T.*
CHEER, tshēer. *n. s.* [*chere*, Fr.] Entertainment. *Shakspeare.* Invitation to gayety. *Shak.* Gayety; jollity. *Shakspeare.* Air of the countenance. *Spenser.* Acclamation; shout of triumph or applause.
*To* CHEER, tshēer. *v. a.* To incite; to encourage. *Knolles.* To comfort. *Shak.* To gladden. *Pope*
*To* CHEER, tshēer. *v. n.* To grow gay. *A. Philips*
CHE'ERER, tshēer'-rûr. *n. s.* Gladdener; giver of gayety. *Wotton.*
CHE'ERFUL, tshēer'-fûl, or tshēr'-fûl. *a.* Gay; full of life. Having an appearance of gayety. *Proverbs.* Causing cheerfulness. *Phillips.*

☞ This word, like *fearful*, has contracted an irregular pronunciation, that seems more expressive of the turn of mind it indicates than the long open *e*, which languishes on the ear, and is not akin to the smartness and vivacity of the idea. We regret these irregularities, but they are not to be entirely prevented; and, as they sometimes arise from an effort of the mind to express the idea more forcibly, they should not be too studiously avoided; especially when custom has given them considerable currency; which I take to be the case with the short pronunciation of the present word. Mr. Sheridan and some other orthoëpists seem to adopt the latter pronunciation; and W. Johnston, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Perry, the former; and as this is agreeable to the orthography, and, it may be added, to the etymology, (which indicates that state of mind which arises from being full of good cheer,) it ought, unless the other has an evident preference in custom, to be looked upon as the most accurate. 246, 247. *W.*

CHE'ERFULLY, tshēer'-fûl-lè. *ad.* Without dejection; with willingness; with gayety. *Shakspeare.*
CHE'ERFULNESS, tshēer'-fûl-nĕs. *n. s.* Freedom from dejection; alacrity. Freedom from gloominess. *Sidney.*
CHE'ERILY*. tshēer'-ĕ-lè. *ad.* Cheerfully. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*
CHE'ERISHNESS*, tshēer'-ĭsh-nĕs. *n. s.* State of cheerfulness. *Milton.*
CHE'ERLESS, tshēer'-lĕs. *a.* Without gayety or gladness. *Spenser.*
CHE'ERLY, tshēer'-lè. *a.* Gay; cheerful. *Ray.*
CHE'ERLY, tshēer'-lè. *ad.* Cheerfully. *Shakspeare.*
CHE'ERY, tshēe'-rè. *a.* Gay; sprightly. *Gay.*
CHEESE §, tshēeze. *n. s.* [cese, Sax.] A kind of food made by pressing the curd of coagulated milk, and suffering the mass to dry.
CHE'ESECAKE, tshēeze'-kāke. 247. *n. s.* A cake made of soft curds, sugar, and butter.
CHE'ESEMONGER, tshēeze'-mŭng-gûr. *n. s.* One who deals in cheese.
CHE'ESEPARING*, tshēeze'-pā-rĭng. *n. s.* The rind or paring of cheese. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*
CHE'ESEPRESS, tshēeze'-prĕs. *n. s.* The press in which curds are pressed. *Gay.*
CHE'ESEVAT, tshēeze'-văt. *n. s.* The wooden case in which the curds are confined in pressing. *Glanville.*
CHE'ESY, tshēe'-zè. *a.* Having the nature of cheese. *Arbuthnot.*
CHE'LY, kē'-lè. 353. *n. s.* [*chela*, Lat.] The claw of a shell fish. *Brown.*
*CHEMI'SE**, shĕ-mēze'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A shift. [In fortification.] A wall wherewith a bastion, or ditch, is lined.
CHE'MISTRY. See CHYMISTRY.
CHE'QUER. See CHECKER.
CHE'QUER*. *n. s.* An abbreviation of *exchequer* A treasury.
CHE'QUER-ROLL*. See CHECKROLL.
CHE'QUER-WORK*. See CHECKER-WORK

CHEQUI'N*. See CECCHIN.

*To* CHE'RISH §, tshĕr'-rĭsh. *v. a.* [*cherir*, Fr.] To encourage, help, and shelter *Ephes.*

CHE'RISHER, tshĕr'-rĭsh-ŭr. *n. s.* An encourager; a supporter. *Wotton.*

CHE'RISHING*, tshĕr'-rĭsh-ĭng. *n. s.* Support; encouragement. *Decay of Piety.*

CHE'RISHINGLY*, tshĕr'-rĭsh-ĭng-lè. *ad.* In an affectionate manner.

CHE'RISHMENT, tshĕr'-rĭsh-mĕnt. *n. s.* Encouragement. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

CHERN*. See CHURN.

CHE'RRY §, tshĕr'-rè. } *n. s.* [*cerasus*,
CHERRY-TREE, tshĕr'-rè-trèe. } Lat.] A tree and fruit. *Miller.*

CHE'RRY, tshĕr'-rè. *a.* Resembling a *cherry* in colour. *Shakspeare.*

CHE'RRY-BAY, tshĕr'-rè-bā. *n. s.* See LAUREL.

CHE'RRY-CHEEKED, tshĕr'-rè-tshèèkt. *a.* Having ruddy cheeks. *Fanshawe.*

CHE'RRYPIT, tshĕr'-rè-pĭt. *n. s.* A child's play, in which they throw cherry-stones into a small hole. *Shakspeare.*

CHE'RSONESE, kĕr'-sò-nès. 353. *n. s.* [χερσονησος.] A peninsula. *Sir T. Herbert.*

CHERT §, tshĕrt. *n. s.* A kind of flint. *Woodward.*

CHE'RTY*, tshĕr'-tè. *a.* Flinty. *Pennant.*

CHE'RUB §, tshĕr'-ŭb. *n. s.* [כרב plur. *cherubim.*] A celestial spirit, which, in the hierarchy, is placed next in order to the seraphim. *Exodus.*

CHERU'BICAL*, tshè-rû'-bè-kăl. } *a.* Angelical.
CHERU'BICK, tshè-rû'-bĭk. } *Sheldon.*

CHE'RUBIM, tshĕr'-ŭ-bĭm. *n. s.* The plural of *cherub.*

CHE'RUBIN, tshĕr'-ŭ-bĭn. *a.* Angelical. *Shakspeare.*

CHE'RUBIN*, tshĕr'-ŭ-bĭn. *n. s.* A cherub. *Dryden.*

*To* CHE'RUP, tshĕr'-ŭp. *v. n.* To chirp; to use a cheerful voice. *Spenser.*

CHE'RVIL, tshĕr'-vĭl. *n. s.* [ceppille, Sax.] An umbelliferous plant. *Miller.*

CHE'SIBLE*, tshĕz'-è-bl. *n. s.* [*casuble*, old Fr.] A short vestment without sleeves, which a Popish priest wears at mass. *Bale.*

CHE'SLIP, tshĕs'-lĭp. *n. s.* A small vermin, that lies under stones or tiles. *Skinner.*

CHESS §, tshĕs. *n. s.* A nice and abstruse game, in which two sets of puppets are moved in opposition to each other. *Denham.*

CHE'SS-APPLE, tshĕs'-ăp-pl. *n. s.* A species of *wild service.*

CHE'SS-BOARD, tshĕs'-bòrd. *n. s.* The board on which the game of chess is played. *Prior.*

CHE'SS-MAN, tshĕs'-măn. 88. *n. s.* A puppet for chess. *Locke.*

CHE'SS-PLAYER, tshĕs'-plā-ŭr. *n. s.* A gamester at chess. *Dryden.*

CHE'SSOM, tshĕs'-sŭm. 166. *n. s.* Mellow earth. *Bacon.*

CHEST §, tshĕst. *n. s.* [*kest*, Celt.] A box in which things are laid up. *Shakspeare. A chest of drawers.* A case with movable boxes or drawers. The trunk of the body, or cavity from the shoulders to the belly. *Brown.*

*To* CHEST, tshĕst. *v. a.* To reposit in a chest. To place in a coffin. *Terry.*

CHEST-FOUNDERING, tshĕst'-fŏŭn-dŭr-ĭng. *n. s.* Resembling a pleurisy. *Farrier's Dict.*

CHE'STED, tshĕst'-ĕd. *a.* Having a chest.

CHE'STNUT, tshĕs'-nŭt. } *n. s.* [*chas-*
CHE'STNUT-TREE, tshĕs'-nŭt-trè. § *taigne*, Fr.] [Sometimes written, *chesnut. T.*] A tree and fruit. *Miller.* The name of a brown colour. *Shakspeare.*

CHE'STON, tshĕs'-tŭn. *n. s.* A species of plum.

CHE'VACHIE*, tshĕv'-ă-tshè. *n. s.* [Fr.] An expedition with cavalry. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

CHE'VAGE*. See CHIEFAGE.

*CHEVALI'ER*, shĕv-ă-lèèr'. 352. *n. s.* [Fr.] A knight; a gallant, strong man. *Shakspeare.*

*CHEVA'UX de Frise*, shĕv-ò-dè-frèèze'. 352. *n. s.* A piece of timber traversed with wooden spikes, used in defending a passage, or making a retrenchment to stop the cavalry.

CHE'VEN, tshĕv'-vn. 103. *n. s.* [*chevesne*, Fr.] A river fish; the chub. *Sir T. Brown.*

CHE'VERIL, tshĕv'-ĕr-ĭl. *n. s.* [*chevrel*, Fr.] A kid; kid-leather. *Shakspeare.*

*To* CHE'VERILIZE*, tshĕv'-ĕr-ĭl-lze. *v. a.* To make as pliable as kid-leather. *Mountagu. Ob. T.*

*CHE'VISANCE*, shĕv'-è-zânse. *n. s.* [Fr.] Enterprise; achievement. *Spenser.* Bargain. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

*CHE'VRON*, tshĕv'-rŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] One of the honourable ordinaries in heraldry. *Harris.*

CHE'VRONED*, tshĕv'-rŭnd. *a.* Variegated in the shape of a chevron. *B. Jonson.*

CHE'VRONEL*, tshĕv'-rò-nĕl. *n. s.* A diminutive of the heraldick chevron.

*To* CHEW §, tshôô, or tshăw. *v. a.* [ceopan, Sax.] To masticate. *Shakspeare.* To meditate; or ruminate in the thoughts. *Prior.* To taste without swallowing. *Shakspeare.*

☞ The latter pronunciation is grown vulgar. *W.*

*To* CHEW, tshôô. *v. n.* To ruminate. *Shakspeare.*

CHEW*, tshôô. *n. s.* A vulgarism; as, *a chew of tobacco.*

CHE'WING*, tshôô'-ĭng. *n. s.* Mastication.

CHE'WET*, tshôô'-ĕt. *n. s.* A pie consisting of various articles, chopped. *Florio.*

CHI'BBAL*, tshĭb'-băl. *n. s.* [*ciboule*, Fr.] A small kind of onion. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

CHICA'NE §, shè-kāne'. 352. *n. s.* [*chicane*, Fr.] The art of protracting a contest by petty objection and artifice. *Locke.* Artifice in general. *Prior.*

*To* CHICA'NE, shè-kāne'. *v. n.* To prolong a contest by tricks. *Lord Chesterfield.*

CHICA'NER, shè-kā'-nŭr. *n. s.* A petty sophister.

CHICA'NERY, shè-kā'-nŭr-è. *n. s.* Mean arts of wrangle. *Arbuthnot.*

CHI'CHES, tshĭtsh'-ĕz. *n. s.* [*chiches*, Fr.] Dwarf peas, or vetches. *B. Googe.*

CHICK §, tshĭk. } *n. s.* [cicen, Sax. *Chick-*
CHI'CKEN, tshĭk'-ĭn. 104. § *en* is the old plural of *chick.*] The young of a bird, particularly of a hen; small bird. *Shakspeare.* A word of tenderness. *Shakspeare.* A term for a young person *Swift.*

*To* CHICK*, tshĭk. *v. n.* [cicen, Sax.] To sprout, as seed in the ground; to vegetate.

CHI'CKENHEARTED, tshĭk'-ĭn-hăr-tĕd. *a.* Cowardly; timorous.

*The* CHI'CKENPOX, tshĭk'-ĕn-pŏks. *n. s.* An exanthematous distemper, so called from its being of no very great danger.

CHI'CKLING, tshĭk'-lĭng. *n. s.* A small chicken.

CHI'CKPEAS, tshĭk'-pèze. *n. s.* A kind of degenerate pea. *Miller.*

CHI'CKWEED, tshĭk'-wèèd. *n. s.* The name of a plant. *Wiseman.*

*To* CHIDE §, tshīde. *v. a.* preter. *chid*, or *chode*, part. *chid*, or *chidden.* [cıdan, part. chıd, Sax.] To reprove; to check. *Shakspeare.* To drive with reproof. *Shakspeare.* To blame. *Dryden.*

*To* CHIDE, tshīde. *v. n.* To clamour; to scold. *Wicliffe.* To quarrel with. *Numbers.* To make a noise. *Shakspeare.*

CHIDE*, tshīde. *n. s.* Murmur; gentle noise. *Thoms.*

CHI'DER, tshī'-dŭr. 98. *n. s.* A rebuker. *Abp. Cranmer.*

CHI'DERESS*, tshīde'-rĕs. *n. s.* She who chides. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

CHI'DING*, tshīde'-ĭng. *n. s.* Rebuke; quarrel. *Exodus.* Simply, noise; sound. *Shakspeare.*

CHI'DINGLY*, tshīde'-ĭng-lè. *ad.* After the manner of chiding. *Huloet.*

CHIEF §, tshèèf. *a.* [*chef*, Fr.] Principal; most eminent. 1 *Kings.* Extraordinary. *Proverbs.* Capital; of the first order. *Locke.*

CHIEF, tshèèf. 275. *n. s.* A military commander. *Milton. In chief.* [In law.] By personal service. *Bacon.* Achievement; a mark of distinction *Spenser.* [In heraldry.] The *chief* possesses the upper third part of the escutcheon. *Peacham.*

☞ 559.—Fāte, fâr, fâll, fåt;—mè, mĕt;—plne, pĭn;—

**CHIEF***, tshèèf. *ad.* Chiefly. *Thomson.*

**CHIEF** §*, tshèèf. *n. s.* [*chef*, from *cheoir*, Fr.] Hap; fortune. Not now in use, except in the compound *mischief.*

**CHI'EFAGE***, or **CHE'VAGE***, tshèèv'-âje. *n. s.* [*chevage*, Fr.] A tribute by the head. *Chambers.*

**CHI'EFDOM**, tshèèf'-dŭm. *n. s.* Sovereignty. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

**CHI'EFLESS**, tshèèf'-lĕs. *a.* Wanting a leader. *Pope.*

**CHI'EFLY**, tshèèf'-lè. *ad.* Principally. *Dryden.*

**CHI'EFRIE**, tshèèf'-rè. *n. s.* A small rent paid to the lord paramount.

**CHI'EFTAIN** §, tshèèf'-tĭn. 208. *n. s.* [*chefetain*, Fr.] A leader; a commander. *Spenser.* The head of a clan. *Davies.*

☞ This word ought undoubtedly to follow *captain, curtain, villain*, &c. in the pronunciation of the last syllable; though, from its being less in use, we are not so well reconciled to it. *W.*

**CHI'EFTAINRY***, tshèèf'-tĭn-rè. } *n. s.*
**CHI'EFTAINSHIP***, tshèèf'-tĭn-shĭp. }
Headship. *Smollett.*

**CHIEVANCE**, tshèè'-vânse. *n. s.* [*achevance*, Fr.] Traffick, in which money is extorted; as discount. *Bacon. Ob. J*

*To* **CHIEVE***, or **CHEVE***, tshèèv. *v. n.* [*chevir*, Fr.] To turn out; to come to a conclusion; to succeed. *Chaucer. Ray.*

**CHI'LBLAIN**, tshĭl'-blâne. *n. s.* Sores made by frost. *Temple.*

**CHILD** §, tshĭld. *n. s.* [cıld, Sax.] pl. *children.* An infant, or very young person. *Spenser.* One in the line of filiation, opposed to the parent. *Acts.* Descendants, how remote soever, are called *children;* as, the *children* of Israel. *Judges.* [In the language of scripture.] Persons in general. *Isaiah*, x. 19. A girl child. *Shak.* Any thing the product of another. *Shak.* A noble youth. *Chaucer.* — *To be with child.* To be pregnant. *Shakspeare.*

*To* **CHILD**, tshĭld. *v. n.* To bring children. *Shak.*

*To* **CHILD***, tshĭld. *v. a.* To bring forth children. *Spenser.*

**CHI'LDBEARING**, tshĭld'-bâ-rĭng. *n. s* The act of bearing children. *Milton.*

**CHI'LDBED**, tshĭld'-bĕd. *n. s.* The state of a woman being in labour. *Bacon.*

**CHI'LDBIRTH**, tshĭld'-bĕrth. *n. s.* The time or act of bringing forth. *Sidney.*

**CHI'LDED**, tshĭl'-dĕd. *a.* Furnished with a child. *Shakspeare.*

**CHI'LDERMAS-DAY**, tshĭl'-dĕr-mâs-dâ. *n. s.* [cıldamæꝛꝑe-dæg, Sax.] The day of the week, throughout the year, answering to the day on which the feast of the Holy Innocents is solemnized. *Carew.*

**CHI'LDHOOD**, tshĭld'-hŭd. *n. s.* [cıldhad, Sax.] The state of children. *Shak.* The time of life between infancy and puberty. *Arbuthnot.* The properties of a child. *Dryden.*

**CHI'LDISH**, tshĭld'-ĭsh. *a.* Having the qualities of a child. *Bacon.* Trifling; puerile. *Sidney.*

**CHI'LDISHLY**, tshĭld'-ĭsh-lè. *ad.* In a childish, trifling way. *Hooker.*

**CHILDISHMI'NDEDNESS***, tshĭld-ĭsh-mĭnd'-ĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* Triflingness. *Bacon.*

**CHI'LDISHNESS**, tshĭld'-ĭsh-nĕs. *n. s.* Puerility. *Shakspeare.* Harmlessness. *Shakspeare.*

**CHI'LDLESS**, tshĭld'-lĕs. *a.* Without offspring. 1 *Samuel.*

**CHI'LDLIKE**, tshĭld'-lĭke. *a.* Becoming or beseeming a child. *Hooker.*

**CHI'LDLY***, tshĭld'-lè. *a.* Like a child. *Lidgate. Ob. T.*

**CHI'LIAD**, kĭl'-è-ăd. *n. s.* [χιλιας.] A thousand. *Holder.*

**CHILIA'EDRON**, kĭl'-è-â-è'-drŭn. *n. s.* A figure of a thousand sides. *Locke.*

☞ This word ought to have the accented *e* long; not on account of the quantity of the Greek word, but because, where no rule forbids, we ought to make vowels accented on the penultimate, long. 542. *W.*

**CHI'LIARCH***, kĭl'-è-ârk. *n. s.* A commander of a thousand.

**CHI'LIARCHY***, kĭl'-è-ăr-kè. *n. s.* A body consisting of a thousand men.

**CHI'LIAST***, kĭl'-è-âst. *n. s.* One of the sect of the millenarians. *Pagitt.*

**CHILIFA'CTIVE**, kĭl-è-fâk'-tĭv. *a.* [from *chile*, or *chyle.*] That which makes chyle. *Brown.*

**CHILIFA'CTORY**, kĭl-è-fâk'-tŏ-rè. *a.* That which has the quality of making chyle. *Brown.*

**CHILIFICA'TION**, kĭl'-è-fè-kâ'-shŭn. *n s.* The act of making chyle. *Brown.*

**CHILL** §, tshĭl. *a.* [cele, Sax.] Cold. *Milton.* Having the sensation of cold. *Rowe.* Dull; not warm. Depressed; cold of temper.

**CHILL**, tshĭl. *n. s.* Chilness; cold. *Derham.*

*To* **CHILL**, tshĭl. *v. a.* To make cold. *Dryden.* To depress; to deject. *Rogers.* To blast with cold. *Blackmore.*

*To* **CHILL***, tshĭl. *v. n.* To shiver.

**CHI'LLINESS**, tshĭl'-lè-nĕs. *n. s.* A sensation of shivering cold. *Arbuthnot.*

**CHI'LLY**, tshĭl'-lè. *a.* Somewhat cold. *Wotton.*

**CHI'LLY***, tshĭl'-lè. *ad.* Coldly. *Sherwood.*

**CHI'LNESS**, tshĭl'-nĕs. *n. s.* Coldness. *Bacon.*

**CHIMB**, tshĭme. *n. s.* [*kime*, Dut.] The end of a barrel or tub.

**CHIME** §, tshĭme. *n. s.* [*chirme*, or *churme.*] The consonant or harmonick sound of many correspondent instruments. *Milton.* The correspondence of sound. *Dryden.* The sound of bells, not rung by ropes, but struck with hammers. *Shak.* The correspondence of proportion or relation. *Grew.*

*To* **CHIME**, tshĭme. *v. n.* To sound in harmony or consonance. *Prior.* To correspond in relation or proportion. *Locke.* To agree; to fall in with. *Arbuthnot.* To suit with; to agree. To jingle; to clatter. *Smith.*

*To* **CHIME**, tshĭme. *v. a.* To move, or strike, or cause to sound with just consonancy. *Dryden.*

**CHI'MER***, tshĭ'-mŭr. *n. s.* He who chimes the bells. *Sherwood.*

**CHIME'RA** §, kè-mè'-râ. 353, 120. *n. s.* [*chimæra*, Lat.] A vain and wild fancy. *Dryden.*

**CHIME'RE***. shè-mère'. *n. s.* [*ciamare*, Ital.] A robe. *Wheatley.* See SIMAR.

**CHIME'RICAL**, kè-mĕr'-rè-kâl. *a.* Imaginary; fanciful. *Bp. Hall.*

**CHIME'RICALLY**, kè-mĕr'-rè-kâl-è. *ad.* Vainly; wildly.

*To* **CHI'MERIZE***, kĭm'-ĕr-ĭze. *v. n.* To entertain wild fancies. *Translation of Boccalini. Ob. T.*

**CHI'MINAGE**. kĭm'-mĭn-âje. *n. s.* [*chemin.*] A toll for passage through a forest. *Cowel.*

**CHI'MNEY** §, tshĭm'-nè. *n. s.* [*cheminée*, Fr.] The passage through which the smoke ascends from the fire in the house. *Swift.* The turret raised above the roof of the house for conveyance of the smoke. *Shakspeare.* The fireplace. *Shakspeare.*

**CHI'MNEY-CORNER**, tshĭm'-nè-kŏr'-nŭr. *n. s.* The fireside; the seat on each end of the firegrate. *Denham.*

**CHI'MNEY-MONEY***, tshĭm'-nè-mŭn'-nè. *n. s.* Hearth-money, a tax imposed in Charles the Second's time.

**CHI'MNEY-PIECE**, tshĭm'-nè-pèèse. *n. s.* The work round the fireplace. *South.*

**CHI'MNEYSWEEPER**, tshĭm'-nè-swèè-pŭr. *n. s.* One whose trade it is to clean chimneys. *Shak.* Proverbially, one of a mean and vile occupation. *Shakspeare.*

**CHI'MNEYTOP***, tshĭm'-nè-tŏp. *n. s.* The summit of a chimney. *Shakspeare.*

**CHIN** §, tshĭn. *n. s.* [cinne, Sax.] The part of the face beneath the under lip. *Sidney.*

**CHI'NNED***, tshĭnd. *a.* Used in composition for having a long or short chin. *Kersey.*

**CHI'NA**, tshâ'-nè, or tshĭ'-nâ. [tshĭ'-nâ, *Perry.*] *n. s.* China ware; porcelain; a species of vessels made in China.

☞ What could induce us to so irregular a pronunciation of this word is scarcely to be conceived. One would be

apt to suppose that the French first imported this porcelain, and that, when we purchased it of them, we called it by their pronunciation of China (*Sheen*); but being unwilling to drop the *a*, and desirous of preserving the French sound of *i*, we awkwardly transposed these sounds, and turned *China* into *Chainee*. This absurd pronunciation seems only tolerable when we apply it to the porcelain of China, or the oranges, which are improperly called China oranges; but even in these cases it seems a pardonable pedantry to reduce the word to its true sound. *W.*

**CHI'NA-ORANGE**, tshâ'-nâ-ôr'-ânje. [tshî'-nâ-ôr'-ânje, *Perry.*] *n. s.* The sweet orange; brought originally from China. *Mortimer.*

**CHI'NA-ROOT**, tshî'-nâ-rôôt. *n. s.* A medicinal root, from China.

**CHI'NCOUGH**, tshîn'-kŏf. *n. s.* [*kincken*, Dutch, to pant, and *cough*.] A violent and convulsive cough, to which children are subject. *Floyer.*

**CHINE**§, tshîne. *n. s.* [*eschine*, Fr.] The part of the back, in which the spine or back-bone is found. *Sidney.* A piece of the back of an animal. *Shak.*

*To* **CHINE**, tshîne. *v. a.* To cut into chines. *Dryden.*

**CHI'NED***, tshînd. *a.* Relating to the back. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

**CHINE'SE***, tshî-nèès'. *n. s.* Used elliptically for the language and people of China: plural, *Chineses*. *Sir T. Herbert.*

**CHI'NGLE***, tshîng'-gl. *n. s.* Gravel, free from dirt. *Donne.*

**CHINK**§, tshîngk. *n. s.* [cinan, Sax.] A small aperture longwise.

*To* **CHINK**§, tshîngk. *v. a.* [from the sound.] To shake so as to make a sound. *Pope.*

*To* **CHINK**, tshîngk. *v. n.* To sound by striking each other. *Arbuthnot.*

*To* **CHINK**§*. tshîngk. *v. a.* To break into apertures or chinks. *Cotgrave.*

*To* **CHINK***, tshîngk. *v. n.* To open, or gape. *Barret.*

**CHI'NKY**, tshîngk'-ê. *a.* Opening into narrow clefts. *Dryden.*

**CHINTS**, tshînts. *n. s.* Cloth of cotton made in India, and printed with colours. *Pope.*

**CHI'OPPINE**, tshôp-pêne'. 112. *n. s.* [from *chapin*, Span.] A high shoe, formerly worn by ladies. *Shakspeare.*

*To* **CHIP**, tshîp. *v. a.* To cut into small pieces; to diminish, by cutting away a little at a time. *Shak.*

**CHIP**§, **CHEAP**, **CHIPPING**, in the names of places, imply a market. [cŷppan, ceapan, Sax.] *Gibson.*

*To* **CHIP***, tshîp. *v. n.* [*kippen*, Dutch.] To break, or crack.

**CHIP**, tshîp. *n. s.* A small piece taken off by a cutting instrument. *Bacon.* A small piece. *Woodward.*

**CHIP-AXE***, tshîp'-âks. *n. s.* A one-handed plane-axe. *Huloet.*

**CHI'PPING**, tshîp'-pîng. *n. s.* A fragment cut off. *B. Jonson.*

***CHIRA'GRA****, kî-râg'-grâ. *n. s.* [χεὶρ and αγρος.] The gout in the hands only.

**CHIRA'GRICAL**, kî-râg'-grè-kâl. 120, 353. *a.* Having the gout in the hand. *Brown.*

*To* **CHIRK**§*, tshêrk. *v. n.* [*circken*, Teut.] To chirp. *Chaucer.*

*To* **CHIRM***, tshêrm. *v. n.* To sing, as a bird. *Wodroephe's French Grammar.*

**CHI'ROGRAPH**§*, kî'-rò-grâf. *n. s.* [χεὶρ and γράφω.] A deed, requiring a counterpart, engrossed twice upon the same piece of parchment, and cut through the middle; a fine: a phrase still preserved in the common pleas.

**CHIRO'GRAPHER**, kî-rŏg'-grâ-fûr. *n. s.* The officer in the common pleas who engrosses fines. *Bacon.*

**CHIRO'GRAPHIST**, kî-rŏg'-grâ-fîst. *n. s.* One that tells fortunes, by examining the hand. *Arbuthnot.*

**CHIRO'GRAPHY**, kî-rŏg'-grâ-fê. 518. *n. s.* The art of writing.

**CHIRO'LOGY***, kî-rŏl'-ò-jè. *n. s.* [χεὶρ and λογός.] Talking by the hand. *Dalgarno.*

**CHI'ROMANCER**, kî'-rò-mân-sûr. *n. s.* One that foretells future events by inspecting the hand. *Dryden.*

**CHI'ROMANCY**, kî'-rò-mân-sè. 353, 519. *n. s* [χεὶρ and μαντις.] The art of foretelling by inspecting the hand. *Brown.*

*To* **CHIRP**§, tshêrp. *v. n.* To make a cheerful noise; as birds, when they call without singing. *Sidney.*

*To* **CHIRP**, tshêrp. *v. a.* To make cheerful. *Johnson.*

**CHIRP**, tshêrp. *n. s.* The voice of birds or insects *Spectator.*

**CHI'RPER**, tshêr'-pûr. 89. *n. s.* One that chirps.

**CHI'RPING***, tshêrp'-îng. *n. s.* The gentle noise of birds.

*To* **CHIRRE**, tshêr. *v. n.* [ceopian, Sax.] To coo as a pigeon. *Junius.*

**CHIRU'RGEON**§, kî-rûr'-jè-ûn. 353. *n. s.* [χειρουργος.] One that cures ailments by outward applications and operations. It is now generally written *surgeon*. *South.*

**CHIRU'RGERY**, kî-rûr'-jè-rè. *n. s.* The art of curing by external applications. Surgery. *Sidney.*

**CHIRU'RGICAL**, kî-rûr'-jè-kâl. } *a.* Belonging to
**CHIRU'RGICK**, kî-rûr'-jîk. 353. } surgery. *Mortimer.* Relating to the manual part of healing. *Warton.* Manual in general. *Wilkins.*

**CHI'SEL**§, tshîz'-zîl. 102, 99. *n. s.* [*ciseau*, Fr.] An instrument with which wood or stone is pared *Shakspeare.*

*To* **CHI'SEL**, tshîz'-zîl. 102. *v. a.* To cut with a chisel. *Hawes.*

**CHIT**§, tshît. *n. s.* [*chico*, Span.] A child; a baby *Tatler.* The shoot of corn from the end of the grain. *Mortimer.* A freckle.

*To* **CHIT**, tshît. *v. n.* To sprout. *Mortimer.*

**CHI'TCHAT**, tshît'-tshât. *n. s.* Prattle; idle talk. *Spectator.*

*To* **CHI'TTER***, tshît'-tûr. *v. n.* [*citteren*, Dutch.] To shiver. *Huloet.*

**CHI'TTERLINGS**, tshît'-tûr-lîngz. 555. *n. s.* [*schyterlingh*, Dutch.] The bowels. *Gayton.*

**CHI'TTERLING***, tshît'-tûr-lîng. *n. s.* The frill to the breast of a shirt. *Gascoigne.*

**CHI'TTY**, tshît'-tè. *a.* Childish; like a baby. Full of chits or warts. *Huloet.*

**CHI'VALROUS**, tshîv'-âl-rûs. *a.* [*chevaleureux*, Fr.] Relating to chivalry; warlike; adventurous. *Spenser.*

**CHI'VALRY**§, tshîv'-âl-rè. [tshîv'-âl-rè, *Jones*; shîv'-âl-rè, *Kenrick, Sheridan, Perry*, and *Webster.*] *n. s.* [*chevalerie*, Fr.] Knighthood; a military dignity. *Bacon.* The qualifications of a knight; as valour. *Shak.* The general system of knighthood. *Dryden.* An adventure. *Sidney.* The body, or order, of knights. *Shak.* [In law.] A tenure of land by knights' service. *Cowel.*

**CHI'VES**, tshîvz. *n. s.* [*cive*, Fr.] The threads or filaments rising in flowers. *Ray.* A species of small onion.

**CHLORO'SIS**, klò-rò'-sîs. 353. *n. s.* [χλώρος, green.] The green sickness.

**CHLORO'TICK***, klò-rŏt'-îk. *a.* Affected by chlorosis. *Battie.*

*To* **CHOAK**, tshôke. *v. a.* See CHOKE.

**CHOCK***, tshŏk. *n. s.* [*choc*, old Fr.] An encounter, an attack. *Bp. Patrick.*

**CHO'COLATE**§, tshŏk'-ò-lâte. 91. *n. s.* [*chocolate*, Span.] The nut of the cocoa-tree. *Miller.* The cake or mass, made of the cocoa-nut. *Chambers.* The liquor made by a solution of chocolate in hot water. *Arbuthnot.*

**CHO'COLATE-HOUSE**, tshŏk'-ò-lâte-hôûs. *n. s.* A house where company is entertained with chocolate. *Tatler.*

**CHODE**, tshôde. The old preterit from *chide*.

**CHOICE**, tshŏîse. *n. s.* [ceoran, Sax.] The act of choosing; election. *Dryden.* The power of choosing. *Hooker.* Care in choosing. *Bacon.* The thing chosen. *Shak.* The best part of any thing. *Hooker.* Several things proposed as objects of election. *Shak.*—*To make choice of.* To choose. *Denham.*

**CHOICE**, tshŏĭse. *a.* Select. *Guardian.* Chary; frugal. *Bp. Taylor.*

**CHOICE-DRAWN***, tshŏĭse′-drâwn. *part. a.* Selected with particular care. *Shakspeare.*

**CHO′ICELESS**, tshŏĭse′-lĕs. *a.* Without the power of choosing. *Hammond.*

**CHOI′CELY**, tshŏĭse′-lè. *ad.* Curiously. *Shakspeare.* Valuably; excellently. *Walton.*

**CHO′ICENESS**, tshŏĭse′-nĕs. *n. s.* Nicety. *B. Jonson.*

**CHOIR** §, kwīre. 300, 356. *n. s.* [chœr, Sax.] An assembly or band of singers. *Waller.* The singers in divine worship. *Shakspeare.* The part of the church where the choristers are placed. *Shakspeare.*

**CHOIR-SERVICE***, kwīre′-sĕr-vĭs. *n. s.* The duty performed by the choir. *Warton.*

*To* **CHOKE** §, tshōke. *v. a.* [aceocan, Sax.] To suffocate. *Shak.* To stop up; to obstruct. *Chapman.* To hinder by obstruction. *Shak.* To suppress. *Shak.* To overpower. *St. Luke.*

**CHOKE**, tshōke. *n. s.* The filamentous or capillary part of an artichoke.

**CHOKE-FULL***, [vulgarly pronounced *chuk-full*, or *chok-full.*] *a.* Filled, so as to leave no more room. *Bruce.*

**CHOKE-PEAR**, tshōke′-pâre. *n. s.* A rough, harsh, unpalatable pear. Any sarcasm, by which another is put to silence. *Webster.*

**CHO′KER**, tshō′-kŭr. *n. s.* One that chokes. One that puts another to silence. Any thing that cannot be answered.

**CHOKE-WEED**, tshōke′-wēēd. *n. s.* A plant.

**CHO′KY**, tshō′-kè. *a.* That which has the power of suffocation.

**CHO′LAGOGUES**, kŏl′-â-gŏgz. *n. s.* [χόλος, *bile.*] Medicines for purging bile or choler.

**CHO′LER** §, kŏl′-lŭr. *n. s.* [*cholera*, Lat.] The bile. *Brown.* The humour, which, by its super-abundance, is supposed to produce irascibility. *Shakspeare.* Anger; rage. *Shakspeare.*

***CHO′LERA-MORBUS****, kŏl′-è-râ-mŏr′-bŭs. *n. s.* A sudden over-flowing of the bile, discharged both upwards and downwards.

**CHO′LERICK**, kŏl′-lŭr-rĭk. *a.* Abounding with choler. *Dryden.* Angry; irascible. *Arbuthnot.*

**CHO′LERICKNESS**, kŏl′-lŭr-rĭk-nĕs. *n. s.* Irascibility.

**CHOLIA′MBICKS***, kŏl-è-âm′-bĭks. *n. s.* [*choliambi*, Lat.] Verses differing from the true iambick, having an iambick foot in the fifth place, and a spondee in the sixth, or last. *Bentley.*

*To* **CHOOSE** §, tshōōze. *v. a.* I *chose*, I have *chosen* or *chose.* [*choisir*, Fr.] To take by way of preference. 1 *Samuel.* To take; not to refuse. *Job.* To select. *Job.* To elect for eternal happiness: a term of theologians.

*To* **CHOOSE**, tshōōze. *v. n.* To have the power of choice. *Hooker.*

**CHO′OSER**, tshōō′-zŭr. *n. s.* He that has the power of choosing. *Drayton.*

**CHO′OSING***, tshōō′-zĭng. *n. s.* Choice.

*To* **CHOP** §, tshŏp. *v. a.* [*kappen*, Dutch.] To cut with a quick blow. *Shak.* To devour eagerly. *Dryden.* To mince. *Micah.* To break into chinks. *Shakspeare.*

*To* **CHOP**, tshŏp. *v. n.* To do any thing with a quick motion, like that of a blow. *Bacon.* To catch with the mouth. *L'Estrange.* To light upon suddenly.

*To* **CHOP** §, tshŏp. *v. a.* [ceapan, Sax.] To purchase by way of truck. *Beaum. and Fl.* To put one thing in the place of another. *Hudibras.* To bandy; to altercate. *Bacon.*

*To* **CHOP** *in**. To become modish. *Wilson.*

*To* **CHOP** *out**. To give vent to. *Beaum. and Fl.*

**CHOP**, tshŏp. *n. s.* A piece chopped off *Bacon.* A small piece of meat. *King.* A crack, or cleft. *Bacon.*

**CHOP-FALLEN***. See CHAP-FALLEN.

**CHOP-HOUSE**, tshŏp′-hŏŭs. *n. s.* A house of entertainment, where provision ready dressed is sold. *Spectator.*

***CHO′PIN***, tshō-pēēn′. 112. *n. s.* [Fr.] A French liquid measure, containing nearly a pint of Winchester. *Howell.* In Scotland, a quart of wine measure.

**CHO′PPER***, tshŏp′-pŭr. *n. s.* A butcher's cleaver.

**CHO′PPING***, tshŏp′-pĭng. *n. s.* Act of merchandising. *Bacon.* Altercation. *L'Estrange.*

**CHO′PPING**, tshŏp′-pĭng. *part. a.* Applied to infants; as, a *chopping* or stout boy. *Featon.*

**CHOPPING-BLOCK**, tshŏp′-pĭng-blŏk. *n. s.* A log of wood, on which any thing is cut in pieces. *Mortimer.*

**CHOPPING-KNIFE**, tshŏp′-pĭng-nīfe. *n. s.* A knife to mince meat. *Sidney.*

**CHO′PPY**, tshŏp′-pè. *a.* Full of holes or cracks. *Shakspeare.*

**CHOPS**, tshŏps. *n. s.* without a *singular.* The mouth of a beast. *L'Estrange.* The mouth of a man, used in contempt. *Shak.* The mouth of any thing, in familiar language.

***CHORA′GUS****, kō-râ′-gŭs. *n. s.* [Lat.] The superintendent of the ancient chorus. *Warburton.*

**CHO′RAL**, kō′-râl. 353. *a.* Belonging to a choir or concert. *Milton.* Singing in a choir. *Amhurst.*

**CHO′RALLY***, kō′-râl-lè. *ad.* In the manner of a chorus. *Mason.*

**CHORD** §, kŏrd. *n. s.* [*chorda*, Lat.] The string of a musical instrument. *Milton.* [In geometry.] A right line, which joins the two ends of any arch of a circle.

*To* **CHORD**, kŏrd. 353. *v. a.* To string. *Dryden.*

**CHORDE′E**, kŏr-dèe′. *n. s.* A contraction of the frænum.

**CHOREPI′SCOPAL**, kŏr-è-pĭs′-kō-pâl. *a.* Relating to the power of a suffragan or local bishop. *Fell.*

***CHOREPI′SCOPUS****, kŏr-è-pĭs′-kō-pŭs. *n. s.* [χωρος and ἐπίσκοπος.] Formerly, a suffragan or local bishop.

**CHORIA′MBICK***, kŏr-è-âm′-bĭk. *n. s.* [χοριαμβος.] The foot of a verse consisting of four syllables, as *anxietas*; two being long at each end of the word, and two short in the middle.

**CHO′RION**, kō′-rè-ŏn. *n. s.* [χωρεῖν.] The outward membrane that enwraps the fœtus.

**CHO′RIST***, kwĭr′-ĭst. *n. s.* [*choriste*, Fr.] A singing man in a choir.

**CHO′RISTER**, kwĭr′-rĭs-tŭr. 300, 356. *n. s.* A singer in cathedrals. *Spenser.* A singer in a concert. *Dryden.*

**CHORO′GRAPHER** §, kō-rŏg′-grâ-fŭr. *n. s.* [χωρος and γράφω.] He that describes particular region or countries. *Milton.*

**CHOROGRA′PHICAL**, kŏr-ō-grăf′-è-kâl. *a.* Descriptive of particular regions. *Raleigh.*

**CHOROGRA′PHICALLY**, kŏr-rō-grăf′-è-kâl-lè. *ad.* According to the rule of chorography. *Weever.*

**CHORO′GRAPHY**, kō-rŏg′-grâ-fè. *n. s.* The art of describing particular regions. It is less in its object than geography, and greater than topography. *Selden.*

**CHO′RUS**, kō′-rŭs. 353. *n. s.* [Lat.] A number of singers; a concert. *Milton.* The persons who are supposed to behold what passes in the acts of a tragedy, and sing their sentiments between the acts. *Shak.* The song between the acts of a tragedy. *Sir W. Soame.* Verses of a song in which the company join the singer.

**CHOSE**, tshōze. The preter tense, and sometimes the participle passive from *To choose.*

**CHO′SEN**, tshō′-zn. 103. The participle passive from *To choose.*

**CHOUGH**, tshŭf. 301. *n. s.* [ceo, Sax.] A bird which frequents the rocks by the sea-side. *Bacon.*

**CHOULE**, tshōūl. *n. s.* [commonly pronounced and written *jowl.*] The crop of a bird. *Brown.*

*To* **CHOUSE**, tshōūse. *v. a.* To cheat; to trick. *Dryden.*

**CHOUSE**, tshōūse. *n. s.* A bubble; a tool. *Hudibras.* A trick or sham.

*To* **CHO′WTER**, tshŏŭ′-tŭr. *v. n.* To grumble like a froward child. *Phillips.*

**CHRISM**, krĭzm. 353. *n. s.* [χρίσμα.] Unction used in sacred ceremonies. *Hammond.*

**CHRI'SMAL***, krĭz'-măl. *a.* Relating to chrism. *Brevint.*

**CHRI'SMATORY***, krĭz'-mă-tŭr-rè. *n. s.* A little vessel for the oil intended for chrism. *Bale.*

**CHRI'SOM**, krĭz'-um. *n. s.* A child that dies within a month after its birth. So called from the chrisom-cloth which the children anciently wore till they were christened. *Graunt.* The cloth itself. *Bp. Taylor.*

**CHRIST-CROSS-ROW***, krĭs-krŏs-rō. *n. s.* An old term for the alphabet, probably from the cross usually set before it. *Whitlock.*

*To* **CHRI'STEN**, krĭs'-sn. 472. *v. a.* [chpıꝑtnıan, Sax.] To baptize. *Bp. Taylor.* To name. *Burnet.*

**CHRI'STENDOM**, krĭs'-sn-dŭm. 405. *n. s.* The regions of which the inhabitants profess the Christian religion. *Hooker.*

**CHRI'STENING**, krĭs'-sn-ĭng. *n. s.* The ceremony of baptism. *Bacon.*

**CHRI'STENING***, krĭs'-sn-ĭng. *a.* Relating to the christening.

**CHRI'STIAN** §, krĭst'-yŭn. 291. *n. s.* [*Christianus*, Lat.] A professor of the religion of Christ. *Acts.*

**CHRI'STIAN**, krĭst'-yŭn. 113. *a.* Professing the religion of Christ. *Shak.* Ecclesiastical. *Blackstone.*

*To* **CHRI'STIAN***, krĭst'-yŭn. *v. a.* To christen. *Fulke.*

**CHRISTIAN-NAME**, krĭst'-yŭn-nāme'. *n. s.* The name given at the font, distinct from the gentilitious name, or surname.

**CHRI'STIANISM**, krĭst'-yŭn-ĭzm. *n. s.* The Christian religion. *More.* The nations professing Christianity.

**CHRI'STIANITY**, krĭs'-tshè-ăn'-è-tè. *n. s.* The religion of Christians. *Hooker.*

*To* **CHRI'STIANIZE**, krĭst'-yŭn-ize. *v. a.* To convert to Christianity. *Brown.*

**CHRI'STIANLIKE***, krĭst'-yŭn-like. *a.* Befitting a Christian. *Shakspeare.*

**CHRI'STIANLY***, krĭst'-yŭn-lè. *a.* Becoming a Christian. *Milton.*

**CHRI'STIANLY**, krĭst'-yŭn-lè. *ad.* Like a Christian. *Milton.*

**CHRI'STIANNESS***, krĭst'-yŭn-nĕs. *n. s.* The profession of Christianity. *Hammond.*

**CHRISTIANO'GRAPHY***, krĭst-yŭn-ŏg'-rā-fè. *n. s.* A general description of the nations professing Christianity. *Pagitt.*

**CHRI'STMAS** §, krĭs'-mās. 88, 472. *n. s.* [*Christ* and *mass.*] The day on which the nativity of our blessed Saviour is celebrated, by the particular service of the church. *Wheatley.* The season of Christmas. *Shakspeare.*

**CHRISTMAS-BOX**, krĭs'-mās-bŏks. *n. s.* A box in which presents are collected at Christmas. *Gay.*

**CHRISTMAS-FLOWER**, krĭs'-mās-flŏŭ-ŭr. *n. s.* Hellebore.

**CHRIST'S-THORN**, krĭsts'-*th*ŏrn. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

**CHROMA'TICK**, krō-măt'-ĭk. *a.* [χρῶμα.] Relating to colour. *Dryden.* Relating to a certain species of ancient musick, now unknown. *Arbuthnot.* Relating to a particular style in musick, moving by semi-tones or half notes. *Milton.*

**CHRO'NICAL**, krŏn'-è-kăl. } 509. *a.* [χρόνος.] Re-
**CHRO'NICK**, krŏn'-ĭk. } lating to a disease of long duration. *Quincy.*

**CHRO'NICLE** §, krŏn'-è-kl. 353, 405. *n. s.* A register of events in order of time. *Shak.* A history. *Spenser.*

*To* **CHRO'NICLE**, krŏn'-è-kl. 405. *v. a.* To record in chronicle. *Spenser.* To register. *Shakspeare.*

**CHRO'NICLER**, krŏn'-è-klŭr. 98. *n. s.* A writer of chronicles. *Donne.* An historian. *Spenser.*

***CHRO'NIQUE***, krŏn'-ĭk. *n. s.* [Fr.] A chronicle. *L. Addison.*

**CHRO'NOGRAM**, krŏn'-ò-grăm. *n. s.* [χρόνος and γράφω.] An inscription including the date of any action. Of this kind the following is an example: Gloria lausque *D*eo, sæ*C*Lor *VM* in sæc*V*la sunto. *Howell.*

**CHRONOGRAMMA'TICAL**, krŏn-nò-grăm-măt'-è-kăl. *a.* Belonging to a chronogram.

**CHRONOGRA'MMATIST**, krŏn-nò-grăm'-mă-tĭst. *n. s.* A writer of chronograms. *Addis m.*

**CHRONO'GRAPHER***, krò-nŏg'-rā-fŭr. *n. s.* A chronologist. *Selden.*

**CHRONO'GRAPHY***, krò-nŏg'-rā-fè. *n. s.* The description of past time.

**CHRONO'LOGER**, krò-nŏl'-lò-jŭr. *n. s.* He that studies or explains the science of computing past time. *Holder.*

**CHRONOLO'GICAL**, krŏn-nò-lŏdje'-è-kăl. *a.* Relating to the doctrine of time. *Hale.*

**CHRONOLO'GICALLY**, krŏn-nò-lŏdje'-è-kăl-lè. *ad.* In a chronological manner. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

**CHRONOLO'GICK***, krŏn-nò-lŏdje'-ĭk. *a.* Denoting periods of time. *T. Warton.*

**CHRONO'LOGIST**, krò-nŏl'-ò-jĭst. *n. s.* A chronologer. *Brown.*

**CHRONO'LOGY**, krò-nŏl'-ò-jè. *n. s.* [χρόνος and λόγος.] The science of computing and adjusting the periods of time. *Holder.*

**CHRONO'METER**, krò-nŏm'-mè-tŭr. *n. s.* [χρόνος and μέτρον.] An instrument for the mensuration of time. *Derham.*

**CHRY'SALIS**, krĭs'-să-lĭs. 503. *n. s.* [χρύσος.] Aurelia, or the first apparent change of the maggot of any species of insects. *Chambers.*

**CHRY'SOLITE**, krĭs'-sò-lite. 155. *n. s.* [χρύσος and λιθος.] A precious stone of a dusky green, with a cast of yellow. *Woodward.*

**CHRYSO'PRASUS**, krĭ-sŏp'-rā-sŭs. *n. s.* [χρύσος and *prasinus.*] A precious stone of a yellow colour, approaching to green. *Rev.*

**CHUB** §, tshŭb. *n. s.* A river fish. The chevin *Walton.*

**CHU'BBED**, tshŭb'-bĭd. 99. *a.* Big-headed like a chub.

**CHU'BBY***, tshŭb'-bè. } *a.* Having a large or
**CHU'BFACED***, tshŭb'-fāste. } fat face. *Marston.*

*To* **CHUCK** §, tshŭk. *v. n.* To make a noise like a hen, when she calls her chickens.

*To* **CHUCK**, tshŭk. *v. a.* To call as a hen calls her young. *Dryden.* To give a gentle pat under the chin. *Congreve.*

*To* **CHUCK** §*, tshŭk. *v. n.* To jeer; to laugh.

*To* **CHUCK** §*, tshŭk. *v. a.* To throw, by a quick motion, any weight to a given place.

**CHUCK**, tshŭk. *n. s.* The voice of a hen. *Temple.* A word of endearment. *Shak.* A sudden small noise. A pat under the chin.

**CHUCK-FARTHING**, tshŭk'-fâr-*th*ĭng. *n. s.* A play, at which the money falls with a chuck into the hole beneath. *Arbuthnot.*

*To* **CHU'CKLE**, tshŭk'-kl. 405. *v. n.* [*scuccherare*, Ital.] To laugh vehemently, or convulsively. *Dryden.*

*To* **CHU'CKLE**, tshŭk'-kl. *v. a.* To call as a hen *Dryden.* To fondle. *Dryden.*

*To* **CHUD***, tshŭd. *v. a.* To champ or bite. *Stafford*

**CHU'ET**, tshŏŏ'-ĭt. 99. *n. s.* Forced meat. *Bacon.*

**CHUFF** §, tshŭff. *n. s.* [*joffu*, old Fr.] A coarse, fat headed, blunt clown. *Shakspeare.*

**CHU'FFILY**, tshŭf'-fè-lè. *ad.* Surlily. *Richardson.*

**CHU'FFINESS**, tshŭf'-fè-nĕs. *n. s.* Clownishness.

**CHU'FFY**, tshŭf' fè. *a.* Blunt; surly; fat. *Main waring.*

**CHUM**, tshŭm. *n. s.* [*chom*, Armorick.] A chamber fellow in the universities.

**CHUMP**, tshŭmp. *n. s.* A thick, heavy piece of wood, less than a block. *Moxon.*

**CHURCH** §, tshŭrtsh. *n. s.* [cıꝛce, Sax.] The collective body of Christians, usually termed the catholick church. *Hooker.* The body of Christians of one particular opinion. *Watts.* The place which Christians consecrate to the worship of God. *Ayliffe.* Ecclesiastical authority or power. *Sir G. Wheler.*

*To* **CHURCH**, tshŭrtsh. *v. a.* To perform with any one the office of returning thanks in the church, after any signal deliverance. *Wheatly.*

**CHURCH-ALE**, tshŭrtsh-āle'. *n. s.* [*church* and *ale.*]

A wake, or feast, commemoratory of the dedication of the church. *Carew.*

CHURCH-ATTIRE, tshŭrtsh'-ât-tīre'. *n. s.* The habit in which men officiate at divine service. *Hooker.*

CHURCH-AUTHORITY, tshŭrtsh'-âw-thŏr'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* Ecclesiastical power. *Atterbury.*

CHURCH-BENCH*, tshŭrtsh'-bĕnsh. *n. s.* The seat in the porch of a church. *Shakspeare.*

CHURCH-BURIAL, tshŭrtsh'-bĕr'-rè-ăl. *n. s.* Burial according to the rites of the church. *Ayliffe.*

CHU'RCHING*, tshŭrtsh'-ĭng. *n. s.* The act of returning thanks in the church. *Wheatly.*

CHU'RCHDOM*, tshŭrtsh'-dŭm. *n. s.* Establishment; government. *Pearson.*

CHURCH-FOUNDER, tshŭrtsh'-fŏŭn'-dŭr. *n. s.* He that builds or endows a church. *Hooker.*

CHURCH-LAND*, tshŭrtsh'-lând. *n. s.* Land belonging to churches. *Sir H. Yelverton.*

CHURCH-LIKE*, tshŭrtsh'-like. *a.* Befitting a churchman. *Shakspeare.*

CHU'RCHMAN, tshŭrtsh'-măn. 83. *n. s.* An ecclesiastick; a clergyman. *Bacon.* An adherent to the church of England.

CHURCH-MUSICK*, tshŭrtsh'-mŭ-zĭk. *n. s.* The service of chant and anthem in churches and cathedrals. *Warton.*

CHURCH-PREFERMENT*, tshŭrtsh'-prè-fĕr'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Benefice in the church. *B. Jonson.*

CHU'RCHSHIP*, tshŭrtsh'-shĭp. *n. s.* Institution of the church. *South.*

CHURCH-WARDEN, tshŭrtsh-wâr'-dn. 103. *n. s.* An officer yearly chosen to look to the church, church-yard, and such things as belong to both. *Cowel.*

CHU'RCHWAY*, tshŭrtsh'-wà. *n. s.* The road that leads to the church. *Shakspeare.*

CHU'RCHWORK*, tshŭrtsh'-wŭrk. *n. s.* Work carried on slowly.

CHU'RCHYARD, tshŭrtsh'-yârd. *n. s.* The ground adjoining to the church, in which the dead are buried. *Bacon.*

CHU'RL§, tshŭrl. *n. s.* [ceorl, Sax.] A rustick. *Spenser.* A surly, ill-bred man. *Sidney.* A miser; a niggard. *Isaiah.*

CHU'RLISH, tshŭr'-lĭsh. *a.* Rude; brutal. *Shak.* Selfish; avaricious. 1 *Sam.* [Of things.] Unpliant; cross-grained. *Bacon.* Vexatious; obstructive. *Shakspeare.*

CHU'RLISHLY, tshŭr'-lĭsh-lè. *ad.* Rudely. *Ecclus.*

CHU'RLISHNESS, tshŭr'-lĭsh-nĕs. *n. s.* Brutality. *Ecclus.* Difficulty of management. *Bacon.*

CHU'RLY*, tshŭr'-lè. *a.* Rude; boisterous. *Quarles.*

CHURME, tshŭrm. *n. s.* [cỳrme, Sax.] A confused sound; a noise. *Bacon.*

CHURN§, tshŭrn. *n. s.* [*kern*, Dutch.] The vessel in which butter is, by agitation, coagulated. *Gay.*

*To* CHURN, tshŭrn. *v. a.* To agitate by a violent motion. *Dryden.* To make butter by agitating the milk. *Shakspeare.*

CHU'RNING*, tshŭrn'-ĭng. *n. s.* The act of making butter. *Proverbs.*

CHU'RNSTAFF*, tshŭrn'-stâf. *n. s.* The instrument employed for churning. *Sherwood.*

CHU'RRWORM, tshŭr'-wŭrm. *n. s.* An insect; a fancricket. *Skinner.*

*To* CHUSE. See *To* CHOOSE.

CHYLA'CEOUS, kī-lā'-shŭs. 186. *a.* Belonging to chyle. *Floyer.*

CHYLE§, kīle. 353. *n. s.* [χύλος.] The juice formed in the stomach by digestion, and afterwards changed into blood. *Blackmore.*

CHYLIFA'CTION, kĭl-lè-fāk'-shŭn. *n. s.* The process of making chyle. *Arbuthnot.*

CHYLIFA'CTIVE, kĭl-lè-fāk'-tĭv. *a.* Having the power of making chyle.

CHYLIFICA'TORY†, kĭl-è-fè-kā'-tŏ-rè. 512. *a.* Making chyle.

CHYLOPOE'TICK, kī-lŏ-pŏ-ĕt'-tĭk. *a.* Having the power of forming chyle. *Arbuthnot.*

CHY'LOUS, kī'-lŭs. 160. *a.* Consisting of chyle. *Arbuthnot.*

CHY'MICAL, kĭm'-è-kăl. } *a.* Made by chymistry

CHY'MICK, kĭm'-mĭk. } *Dryden.* Relating to chymistry. *Dryden.*

CHY'MICK, kĭm'-ĭk. *n. s.* A chymist. *Hakewill.*

CHY'MICALLY, kĭm'-mè-kăl-lè. *ad.* In a chymical manner. *Burton.*

CHY'MIST§, kĭm'-mĭst. *n. s.* A professor of chymistry. *Pope.*

☞ Scholars have lately discovered, that all the nations of Europe have, for many centuries past, been erroneous in spelling this word with a *y* instead of an *e*; that is, *chymist* instead of *chemist*: and if we crave their reasons, they very gravely tell us, that, instead of deriving the word from χυμος, juice, or from χεω, χευω, or χυω, to melt, it is more justly derived from the Arabick *kema*, black. But Dr. Johnson, who very well understood every thing that could be urged in favour of the new orthography, has very judiciously continued the old; and, indeed, till we see better reasons than have yet appeared, it seems rather to savour of an affectation of oriental learning than a liberal desire to rectify and improve our language. But let the word originate in the east or west, among the Greeks or Arabians, we certainly received it from our common *linguaducts*, (if the word will be pardoned me) the Latin and French, which still retain either the *y*, or its substitute *i*.

Besides, the alteration produces a change in the pronunciation, which, from its being but slight, is the less likely to be attended to; and therefore the probability is, that, let us write the word as we will, we shall still continue to pronounce the old way; for in no English word throughout the language does the *e* sound like *y*, or *i* short, when the accent is on it.

This improvement, therefore, in our spelling, would, in all probability, add a new irregularity to our pronunciation, already encumbered with too many. Warburton, in his edition of Pope's works, seems to have been the first writer of note who adopted this mode of spelling from Boerhaave and the German criticks; and he seems to have been followed by all the inscriptions on the chymists' shops in the kingdom. But till the voice of the people has more decidedly declared itself, it is certainly the most eligible to follow Dr. Johnson and our established writers in the old orthography.—See Mr. Nares's English Orthoëpy, page 285, where the reader will see judiciously exposed the folly of altering settled modes of spelling for the sake of far-fetched and fanciful etymologies. *W.*

CHYMI'STICAL*, kĕ-mĭs'-tè-kăl. *a.* Relating to chymistry. *Burton.*

CHY'MISTRY, kĭm'-mĭs-trè. *n. s.* [χύμος, or χύω, to melt; or, according to some, from an oriental word, *kema*, black, or *chemia*.] An art whereby sensible bodies are so changed, by means of fire, that their several powers and virtues are thereby discovered. *Boerhaave.*

CIBA'RIOUS, sĭ-bā'-rè-ŭs. 121. *a.* [*cibarius*, Lat.] Relating to food.

CI'EOL, sī'-ŭl. *n. s.* [*ciboule*, Fr.] A small sort of onion. *Mortimer.*

CI'CATRICE§, or CI'CATRIX§, sĭk'-ă-trĭs. 142. *n. s.* [*cicatrix*, Lat.] The scar remaining after a wound. *Shakspeare.* A mark. *Shakspeare.*

CICATRI'SANT, sĭk-ă-trī'-zănt. *n. s.* An application that induces a cicatrice.

CICATRI'SIVE, sĭk-ă-trī'-sĭv. 158, 428. *a.* Proper to induce a cicatrice.

CICATRIZA'TION, sĭk-ă-trè-zā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of healing the wound. *Harvey.* The state of being healed, or skinned over. *Sharp.*

*To* CI'CATRIZE, sĭk'-ă-trīze. *v. a.* To heal and induce the skin over a sore. *Wiseman.*

CI'CELY, sĭs'-lè. *n. s.* A sort of herb.

*CICERO'NE**, sĭs-è-rō'-nè. *n. s.* [Ital.] plural *ciceroni*. A word of modern introduction into our speech, for a guide. *Shenstone.*

CICERO'NJANISM*, sĭs-è-rō'-nè-ăn-ĭzm. *n. s.* An imitation of the style of Cicero. *Milton.*

CICHO'RACEOUS, sĭk-ō-rā'-shŭs. *a.* [*cichorium*, Lat.] Having the qualities of succory. *Floyer.*

CICH-PEASE, tshĭk'-pèèz. *n. s.* A plant.

*To* CI'CURATE§, sĭk'-ù-ràte. 91, 503. *v. a.* [*cicuro*, Lat.] To tame. *Brown.*

CICURA'TION, sĭk-ù-rā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of reclaiming from wildness. *Ray*

CICU'TA†, sè-kū'-tâ. 91. *n. s.* A genus of plants; water-hemlock.

*CID**, sĭd. *n. s.* [Span.] A chief; a commander.

CI'DER §, sī'-dŭr. *n. s.* [*cidre*, Fr.] All kind of strong liquors, except wine. In this sense, *Ob. J. Wicliffe.* Liquor made of the juice of fruits pressed. *Bacon.* The juice of apples fermented. This is now the sense. *Phillips.*

CI'DERIST, sī'-dŭr-ĭst. 98. *n. s.* A maker of cider. *Mortimer.*

CI'DERKIN, sī'-dŭr-kĭn. *n. s.* Liquor made of the gross matter of apples, after the cider is pressed out. *Mortimer.*

CIELING. See CEILING.

*CIERGE*, sèèrje. *n. s.* [Fr.] A candle carried in processions.

CI'LIARY, sĭl'-yâ-rè. 113. *a.* [*cilium*, Lat.] Belonging to the eye-lids. *Ray.*

CILI'CIOUS, sè-lĭsh'-ŭs. 314. *a.* [*cilicium*, Lat.] Made of hair. *Brown.*

CIMAR. See CHIMERE, and SIMAR.

CI'MBRICK*, sĭm'-brĭk. *n. s.* [*Cimbricus*, Lat.] The language of the Cimbri, people of Jutland and Holstein. *Wotton.*

CIME'LIARCH, sè-mēl'-è-ârk. *n. s.* [κειμηλιαρχης.] The chief keeper of things of value belonging to a church. *Dict.*

CI'METER, sĭm'-è-tŭr. 98. *n. s.* [*chimetier*, Turk.] A sort of sword used by the Turks. *Shak.* It is sometimes erroneously spelled *scimitar* and *scymiter.*

CI'MISS*, sĭm'-ĭs. *n. s.* [*cimex*, Lat.] The bug.

CIMME'RIAN*, sĭm-mē'-rè-ân. *a.* [from *Cimmerii*, people of Italy, living in a valley, which the sun never visited.] Extremely dark. *Sidney.*

CI'NCTURE, sĭngk'-tshŭre. 461. *n. s.* [*cinctura*, Lat.] Something worn round the body. *Shak.* An enclosure. *Bacon.* A ring or list at the top and bottom of the shaft of a column. *Chambers.*

CI'NDER §, sĭn'-dŭr. 98. *n. s.* [*cineres*, Lat.] A mass ignited and quenched, without being reduced to ashes. *Shak.* A hot coal that has ceased to flame. *Swift.*

CI'NDER-WENCH, sĭn'-dŭr-wĕnsh. } *n. s.* A wo-
CI'NDER-WOMAN, sĭn'-dŭr-wŭm-ŭn. § man whose trade is to rake in heaps of ashes for cinders. *Arbuthnot.*

CINERA'TION §, sĭn-è-rā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The reduction of any thing to ashes.

CINE'REOUS*, sè-nè'-rè-ŭs. *a.* Of ash colour. *Pennant.*

CINERI'TIOUS, sĭn-è-rĭsh'-ŭs. *a.* Having the form or state of ashes. *Cheyne.*

CINE'RULENT, sè-nĕr'-ù-lĕnt. 121. *a.* Full of ashes. *Dict.*

CI'NGLE, sĭng'-gl. 405. *n. s.* A girth for a horse. *Dict.*

CI'NNABAR, sĭn'-nâ-bâr. 166. *n. s.* [κιννάβαρι.] A species of the genus mercury. *Woodward.*

CI'NNABAR, sĭn'-nâ-bâr. *n. s.* [In chymistry.] A sulphuret of mercury.

CI'NNAMON, sĭn'-nâ-mŭn. 166. *n. s.* [*kinnamon*, Heb.] The fragrant bark of a tree in the island of Ceylon. *Chambers.*

*CINQUE*, sĭngk. 415. *n. s.* [Fr.] A five. *Potter.*

CINQUE-FOIL, sĭngk'-fŏĭl. *n. s.* [*cinque feuille*, Fr.] A kind of five-leaved clover.

CINQUE-PACE, sĭngk'-pâse. *n. s.* [*cinque pas*, Fr.] A kind of grave dance. *Shakspeare.*

CINQUE-PORTS, sĭngk'-pŏrts. *n. s.* The *cinque ports* are Dover, Sandwich, Hastings, Romney, Hythe, Winchelsea, Rye, and Seaford: the last three having been added since the first institution. *Cowel.*

CINQUE-SPOTTED, sĭngk'-spŏt-tĕd. *a.* Having five spots. *Shakspeare.*

CI'ON, sī'-ŭn. 166. *n. s.* [*scion*, Fr.] A sprout. *Shak.* The shoot engrafted on a stock. *Bacon.*

CI'PHER §, sī'-fŭr. 98. *n. s.* [*chifre*, Fr.] An arithmetical character; a figure. An arithmetical mark, which, standing for nothing itself, increases the value of the other figures. *Chambers.* An intertexture of letters engraved usually on plate. *Pope.* A character in general. *Raleigh.* A secret or occult manner of writing, or the key to it. *Hakewill.* A species of juggling. *Spenser.*

*To* CI'PHER, sī'-fŭr. *v. n.* To practise arithmetick. *Arbuthnot.*

*To* CI'PHER, sī'-fŭr. *v. a.* To write in occult characters. *Hayward.* To designate; to characterize *Shakspeare.*

CIRC*, sĕrk. *n. s.* [*circus*, Lat.] An amphitheatrical circle for sports. *Warton.*

CIRCE'NSIAL*, sĕr-sĕn'-shâl. } *a.* Relating to the
CIRCE'NSIAN*, sĕr-sĕn'-shân. § exhibitions in the amphitheatres of Rome. *Kennet.*

*To* CI'RCINATE §, sĕr'-sè-nâte. *v. a.* [*circino*, Lat.] To make a circle. *Bailey.*

CIRCINA'TION, sĕr-sè-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* An orbicular motion. *Bailey.*

CI'RCLE §, sĕr'-kl. 108, 405. *n. s.* [*circulus*, Lat.] A line continued till it ends where it began, having all its parts equidistant from a common centre. *Locke.* The space included in a circular line. A round body; an orb. *Isaiah.* Compass; enclosure. *Shak.* An assembly surrounding the principal person. *Pope.* A company. *Addison.* Any series ending as it begins, and perpetually repeated. *Bacon.* An inconclusive form of argument, in which the foregoing proposition is proved by the following, and the following is inferred from the foregoing. *Glanville.* Circumlocution. *Fletcher. Circles of the German empire.* Such provinces as have a right to be present at diets. *Trevoux.*

*To* CI'RCLE, sĕr'-kl. *v. a.* To move round any thing. *Bacon.* To enclose; to surround. *Shak.*

*To* CI'RCLE *in.* To confine. *Digby.*

*To* CI'RCLE, sĕr'-kl. *v. n.* To move circularly. *Phillips.*

CI'RCLED, sĕr'-kld. 359. *a.* Round. *Shakspeare.*

CI'RCLER*, sĕr'-klĕr. *n. s.* A mean poet: a circular poet. *B. Jonson.*

CI'RCLET, sĕr'-klĭt. *n. s.* A little circle. *Shakspeare.*

CI'RCLING, sĕr'-klĭng. *part. a.* Circular; round. *Milton.*

CI'RCLY*, sĕrk'-lè. *a.* In the form of a circle. *Huloet.*

CI'RCUIT §, sĕr'-kĭt. 341, 108. *n. s.* [*circuitus*, Lat.] The act of moving round. *Watts.* The space enclosed in a circle. *Milton.* Space; extent; measured by travelling round. *Hooker.* A ring; a diadem. *Shak.* The visitations of the judges for holding assizes. *Davies.* The tract of country visited by the judges. *Bp. of Chichester.* Circumlocution. *Donne.*

CI'RCUIT *of Action.* A longer course of proceeding, to recover the thing sued for, than is needful. *Cowel.*

*To* CI'RCUIT*, sĕr'-kĭt. *v. n.* To move circularly. *Phillips.*

*To* CI'RCUIT, sĕr'-kĭt. *v. a.* To move round. *Warton.*

CIRCUITE'ER, sĕr-kĭt-tèèr'. *n. s.* [formerly written *circuiter.*] One that travels a circuit. *Whitlock.*

CIRCUI'TION, sĕr-kŭ-ĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* The act of going round any thing. *Pearson.* Compass; maze of argument. *Hooker.*

CIRCU'ITOUS*, sĕr-kŭ'-è-tŭs. *a.* Round about. *Burke.*

CIRCU'ITOUSLY*, sĕr-kŭ'-è-tŭs-lè. *ad.* In a circuitous manner.

CI'RCULABLE*, sĕr'-kŭ-lâ-bl. *a.* That which may be circulated.

CI'RCULAR, sĕr'-kŭ-lŭr. 88, 418. *a.* Round, like a circle. *Spenser.* Successive in order. *Sandys.* Vulgar; mean; circumforaneous. *Dennis.* Ending in itself, used of a paralogism, where the second proposition at once proves the first, and is proved by it. *Baker.* Perfect; complete. *Massinger.—Circular letter.* A letter directed to several persons on some common affair. *Circular lines.* The lines of sines, tangents, and secants, on the plain scale and sector. *Circular sailing*, is that performed on the arch of a great circle.

CIRCULA'RITY, sĕr-kŭ-lăr'-è-tè. *n. s.* A circular form. *Brown.*

CI'RCULARLY, sĕr'-kŭ-lŭr-lè. *ad.* In form of a circle. *Burnet.* With a circular motion. *Dryden.*

CI'RCULARY*, sĕr'-kŭ-lâ-rè. *a.* Ending in itself. *Hooker.*

*To* CI'RCULATE, sĕr'-kŭ-lâte. 91. *v. n.* To move in a circle. *Denham.* To be dispersed. *Addison.*

*To* CI'RCULATE, sĕr'-kŭ-lâte. *v. a.* To travel round. *Bp. H. Croft.* To put about. *Swift.*

CIRCULA'TION, sĕr-kŭ-lâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* Motion in a circle. *Burnet.* A series in which the same order is always observed, and things always return to the same state. *K. Charles.* A reciprocal interchange of meaning. *Hooker.* Currency of a substitute for money. *Burke.*

CIRCULATO'RIOUS*, sĕr-kŭ-lâ-tŏ'-rè-ŭs. *n. s.* One that travels in a circuit; one that shows tricks from house to house. *Barrow.*

CI'RCULATORY, sĕr'-kŭ-lâ-tŭr-è. 512. *n. s.* A chymical vessel.

CI'RCULATORY, sĕr'-kŭ-lâ-tŭr-è. *a.* Circular.

CI'RCULATORY*, sĕr'-kŭ-lâ-tŭr-è. *a.* The same as circulatorious, in its low sense. *Warton.*

CIRCUMA'MBIENCY, sĕr-kŭm-âm'-bè-ĕn-sè. *n. s.* The act of encompassing. *Brown.*

CIRCUMA'MBIENT §, sĕr-kŭm-âm'-bè-ĕnt. *a.* [*circum* and *ambio*, Lat.] Surrounding. *Howell.*

*To* CIRCUMA'MBULATE, sĕr-kŭm-âm'-bù-lâte. 91. *v. n.* [*circum* and *ambulo*, Lat.] To walk round about.

*CIRCUMCELLIO'NES*, sĕr-kŭm-sĕl-lè-ŏ'-nèz. *n. s.* A set of illiterate peasants, who adhered to the party of the Donatists, in the fourteenth century.

*To* CI'RCUMCISE §, sĕr'-kŭm-size. *v. a.* [*circumcido*, Lat.] To cut the prepuce or foreskin, according to the law given to the Jews. *St. Luke.*

CI'RCUMCISER*, sĕr'-kŭm-sī-zŭr. *n. s.* He who circumcises. *Milton.*

CIRCUMCI'SION, sĕr-kŭm-sĭzh'-ŭn. *n. s.* The rite of cutting off the foreskin. *Milton.*

CIRCUMCURSA'TION*, sĕr-kŭm-kŭr-zâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*circum* and *cursor*, Lat.] The act of running up and down. *Barrow.*

*To* CIRCUMDU'CT §, sĕr-kŭm-dŭkt'. *v. a.* [*circumduco*, Lat.] To contravene; to nullify. *Ayliffe.*

CIRCUMDU'CTION, sĕr-kŭm-dŭk'-shŭn. *n. s.* Nullification. *Ayliffe.* A leading about. *Hooker.*

CIRCU'MFERENCE §, sĕr-kŭm'-fĕ-rĕnse. *n. s.* [*circumferentia*, Lat.] The periphery. *Milton.* The space enclosed in a circle. *Milton.* The external part of an orbicular body. *Newton.* An orb; a circle. *Milton.*

*To* CIRCU'MFERENCE, sĕr-kŭm'-fĕ-rĕnse. *v. a.* To include in a circular space. *Brown.*

CIRCUMFERE'NTIAL*, sĕr-kŭm-fĕ-rĕn'-shâl. *a.* Circular. *Barrow.*

CIRCUMFERE'NTOR, sĕr-kŭm-fĕ-rĕn'-tŭr. 166. *n. s.* An instrument used in surveying, for measuring angles, by the magnetick needle. *Chambers.*

*To* CI'RCUMFLECT*, sĕr'-kŭm-flĕkt. *v. a.* [*circumflecto*, Lat.] To place the circumflex on words.

CI'RCUMFLEX, sĕr'-kŭm-flĕks. *n. s.* An accent used to regulate the pronunciation of syllables, including or participating the acute and grave. *Holder.*

☞ All our prosodists tell us, that the circumflex accent is a composition of the grave and the acute; or that it is a raising and falling of the voice upon the same syllable. If they are desired to exemplify this by actual pronunciation, we find they cannot do it, and only pay us with words. This accent, therefore, in the ancient as well as modern languages, with respect to sound, has no specifick utility. The French, who make use of this circumflex in writing, appear, in the usual pronunciation of it, to mean nothing more than long quantity.—See BARYTON.—If the inspector would wish to see a rational account of this accent, as well as of the *grave* and *acute*, let him consult a work lately published by the author of this [Walker's] Dictionary, called *A Rhetorical Grammar*, the third edition; or, *A Key to the Classical Pronunciation of Greek and Latin Proper Names. W.*

CIRCU'MFLUENCE, sĕr-kŭm'-flù-ĕnse. *n. s.* An enclosure of waters.

CIRCU'MFLUENT §, sĕr-kŭm'-flù-ĕnt. *a.* [*circum fluens*, Lat.] Flowing round any thing. *Pope.*

CIRCU'MFLUOUS, sĕr-kŭm'-flù-ŭs. *a.* Environing with waters. *Milton.*

CIRCUMFORA'NEAN*, sĕr-kŭm-fŏ-rā'-nè-ăn. *a* Travelling about. *Burton.*

CIRCUMFORA'NEOUS, sĕr-kŭm-fŏ-rā'-nè-ŭs. 314 *a.* [*circumforaneus*, Lat.] Wandering from house to house. *Addison.*

*To* CIRCUMFU'SE §, sĕr-kŭm-fūze'. *v. a.* [*circum fusus*, Lat.] To pour round. *Bacon.*

CIRCUMFU'SILE, sĕr-kŭm-fù'-sĭl. 427. *a.* That which may be poured round. *Pope.*

CIRCUMFU'SION, sĕr-kŭm-fù'-zhŭn. *n. s.* Spreading round. *Swift.*

CIRCUMGESTA'TION*, sĕr-kŭm-jĕs-tā'-shŭn *n s* Carrying about. *Bp. Taylor.*

*To* CIRCU'MGYRATE §, sĕr-kŭm'-jè-rāte. *v. a.* [*circum* and *gyrus*, Lat.] To roll round. *More.*

CIRCUMGYRA'TION, sĕr-kŭm-jè-rā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of running round. *Sir T. Herbert.*

*To* CIRCUMGY'RE*, sĕr-kŭm-jīre'. *v. n.* To roll about. *Sir T. Herbert.*

CIRCUMI'TION, sĕr-kŭm-ĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [*circumeo*, Lat.] The act of going round. *Dict.*

CIRCUMJA'CENT, sĕr-kŭm-jā'-sĕnt. *a.* [*circumjacens*, Lat.] Lying around any thing. *Drummond.*

CIRCUMLIGA'TION, sĕr-kŭm-lè-gā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*circumligo*, Lat.] The act of binding round. The bond encompassing.

CIRCUMLOCU'TION, sĕr-kŭm-lŏ-kù'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*circumlocutio*, Lat.] A circuit or compass of words; periphrasis. *Dryden.* The use of indirect expressions. *Bale.*

CIRCUMLO'CUTORY*, sĕr-kŭm-lŏk'-ù-tŭ-rè. *a.* Periphrastical. *Arbuthnot.*

CIRCUMMU'RED, sĕr-kŭm-mŭrd'. 359. *a.* [*circum* and *murus*, Lat.] Walled round. *Shakspeare.*

CIRCUMNA'VIGABLE, sĕr-kŭm-nâv'-è-gā-bl. *a.* That which may be sailed round. *Ray.*

*To* CIRCUMNA'VIGATE, sĕr-kŭm-nâv'-è-gāte. *v. a.* [*circum* and *navigo*, Lat.] To sail round. *Sir T. Herbert.*

CIRCUMNAVIGA'TION, sĕr-kŭm-nâv-è-gā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Sailing round. *Arbuthnot.*

CIRCUMNA'VIGATOR, sĕr-kŭm-nâv-è-gā'-tŭr. *n. s.* One that sails round. *Guthrie.*

CIRCUMPLICA'TION, sĕr-kŭm-plè-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*circumplico*, Lat.] Enwrapping on every side. The state of being enwrapped.

CIRCUMPO'LAR, sĕr-kŭm-pŏ'-lâr. 418. *a.* Round the pole: said of stars near the north pole, which move round it.

CIRCUMPOSI'TION, sĕr-kŭm-pŏ-zĭsh'-ŭn. *n s.* Placing any thing circularly. *Evelyn.*

CIRCUMRA'SION, sĕr-kŭm-rā'-zhŭn. *n. s.* [*circumrasio*, Lat.] Shaving or paring round.

CIRCUMRO'TA'TION, sĕr-kŭm-rō-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*circum* and *roto*, Lat.] The act of whirling round; circumvolution. *Gregory.* The state of being whirled round.

CIRCUMRO'TATORY*, sĕr-kŭm-rō'-tā-tŏ-rè. *a.* Whirling round. *Shenstone.*

*To* CIRCUMSCRI'BE §, sĕr-kŭm-skrībe'. *v. a.* [*circum* and *scribo*, Lat.] To enclose in certain boundaries. To bound; to limit. *Shak.* To write around. *Ashmole.*

CIRCUMSCRI'PTIBLE*, sĕr-kŭm-skrĭp'-tè-bl. *a.* That which may be limited or contained within bounds. *Bullokar.*

CIRCUMSCRI'PTION, sĕr-kŭm-skrĭp'-shŭn. *n. s.* Determination of particular form. *Ray.* Limitation. *Shakspeare.* A circular inscription. *Ashmole.*

CIRCUMSCRI'PTIVE, sĕr-kŭm-skrĭp'-tĭv. *a.* Enclosing the superficies. *Grew.*

CIRCUMSCRI'PTIVELY*, sĕr-kŭm-skrĭp'-tĭv-lè. *ad.* In a limited manner. *Mountagu.*

CIRCUMSPE'CT §, sĕr'-kŭm-spĕkt. *a.* [*circumspectus*, Lat.] Cautious; attentive to every thing. *Shakspeare.*

*To* CI'RCUMSPECT*, sĕr'-kŭm-spĕkt. *v. a.* To examine carefully. *Newcourt.*

CIRCUMSPE'CTION, sĕr-kŭm-spĕk'-shŭn. *n. s.* Watchfulness on every side. *Clarendon.*

CIRCUMSPE'CTIVE, sĕr-kŭm-spĕk'-tĭv. *a.* Attentive; cautious. *Pope.*

CIRCUMSPE'CTIVELY, sĕr-kŭm-spĕk'-tĭv-lè. *ad.* Cautiously.

CI'RCUMSPECTLY, sĕr'-kŭm-spĕkt-lè. *ad.* Vigilantly. *Ray.*

CI'RCUMSPECTNESS, sĕr'-kŭm-spĕkt-nĕs. *n. s.* Caution.

CI'RCUMSTANCE §. sĕr'-kŭm-stănse. *n. s.* [*circumstantia*, Lat.] Something appendant or relative to a fact. *Bacon.* The adjuncts of a fact. *Shak.* Accident; something adventitious. *Davies.* Incident; event. *Clarendon.* Condition; state of affairs. *Bacon.* Circumlocution. *Barret.*

*To* CI'RCUMSTANCE, sĕr'-kŭm-stănse. *v. a.* To place in a particular situation. *Donne.*

CI'RCUMSTANT, sĕr'-kŭm-stănt. *a.* Surrounding. *Digby.*

CIRCUMSTA'NTIABLE*, sĕr-kŭm-stăn'-shè-â-bl. *a.* Capable of being circumstantiated. *Bp. Taylor.*

CIRCUMSTA'NTIAL, sĕr-kŭm-stăn'-shăl. *a.* Accidental; not essential. *Shak.* Incidental; happening by chance. *Donne.* Full of small events; particular. *Prior.*

CIRCUMSTANTIA'LITY, sĕr-kŭm-stăn-shè-ăl'-è-tè. *n. s.* The appendage of circumstances.

CIRCUMSTA'NTIALLY, sĕr-kŭm-stăn'-shăl-lè. *ad.* According to circumstances. *Glanville.* Minutely. *Broome.*

*To* CIRCUMSTA'NTIATE, sĕr-kŭm-stăn'-shè-âte. 91. *v. a.* To place in particular circumstances. *Bp. Bramhall.* To place in a condition with regard to wealth. *Swift.*

CIRCUMTERRA'NEOUS*. sĕr-kŭm-tĕr-rā'-nè-ŭs. *a.* [*circum* and *terra*, Lat.] Round the earth. *Hallywell.*

*To* CIRCUMVA'LLATE §, sĕr-kŭm-văl'-lāte. 91. *v. a.* [*circumvallo*, Lat.] To enclose round with fortifications.

CIRCUMVALLA'TION. sĕr-kŭm-văl-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The art of casting up fortifications round a place. The fortifications themselves. *Howell.*

CIRCUMVE'CTION, sĕr-kŭm-vĕk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*circumrectio*, Lat.] The act of carrying round. The state of being carried round.

*To* CIRCUMVE'NT §, sĕr-kŭm-vĕnt'. *v. a.* [*circumvenio*, Lat.] To deceive; to cheat. *Knolles.*

CIRCUMVE'NTION, sĕr-kŭm-vĕn'-shŭn. *n. s.* Fraud; imposture. *South.* Prevention. *Shakspeare.*

CIRCUMVE'NTIVE*, sĕr-kŭm-vĕn'-tĭv. *a.* Deluding; cheating.

*To* CIRCUMVE'ST §, sĕr-kŭm-vĕst'. *v. a.* [*circumvestio*, Lat.] To cover round with a garment. *Wotton.*

CIRCUMVOLA'TION, sĕr-kŭm-vō-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*circumvolo*, Lat.] The act of flying round.

CIRCUMVOLU'TION, sĕr-kŭm-vō-lū'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of rolling round. *More.* The state of being rolled round. *Arbuthnot.* The thing rolled round another. *Wilkins.*

*To* CIRCUMVO'LVE §, sĕr-kŭm-vŏlv'. *v. a.* [*circumvolvo*, Lat.] to roll round. *Sir T. Herbert.*

*CIRCUS*, sĕr'-kŭs. } 415. *n. s.* [*circus*, Lat.] An open

CIRQUE, sĕrk. 337. } space or area for sports, with seats round for the spectators. *Sidney.*

CISA'LPINE*, sĭs-ăl'-pĭn. *a.* [*cis* and *Alpes*, Lat.] On this side the Alps.

CISSO'ID*, sĭs-sŏĭd'. *n. s.* A curve of the second order.

CI'SSOR*. See CIZAR and SCISSOR.

CIST §, sĭst. *n. s.* [*cista*, Lat.] A case; a tegument; the enclosure of a tumour. An excavation. *Archæologia.*

CI'STED. sĭs'-tĕd. *a.* Enclosed in a cist.

CISTE'RCIAN*, sĭs-tĕr'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*Cisteux*, in Burgundy.] A monk of the Cistercian order; a reformed Benedictine. *Gray.*

CI'STERN, sĭs'-tŭrn. 98. *n. s.* [*cisterna*, Lat.] A receptacle of water for domestick uses. *South.* A reservoir. *Blackmore.* Any receptacle of water. *Shakspeare.*

*CISTUS*, sĭs'-tŭs. *n. s.* [Lat.] A plant. The *rock rose.*

CIT, sĭt. *n. s.* A pert, low citizen. *Johnson.*

CITADEL, sĭt'-â-dĕl. *n. s.* [*citadelle*, Fr.] A fortress *Sidney.*

CI'TAL, sī'-tăl. *n. s.* Reproof; impeachment. *Shak.* Summons; citation. Quotation.

CITA'TION, sī-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The calling a person before a judge. *Ayliffe.* Quotation. The passage or words quoted. *Atterbury.* Enumeration; mention. *Harvey.*

CI'TATORY, sī'-tā-tō-rè. 512. *a.* Having the power or form of citation. *Ayliffe.*

*To* CITE §, sīte. *v. a.* [*cito*, Lat.] To summon to answer in a court. *Shak.* To call upon another authoritatively. *Shak.* To quote. *Hooker.*

CI'TER, sī'-tŭr. *n. s.* One who cites into a court. One who quotes. *Atterbury.*

CITE'SS, sĭt-tĕs'. *n. s.* A city woman. *Dryden.*

CI'THERN, sĭth'-ŭrn. 98. *n. s.* [*cithara*, Lat.] A kind of harp. 1 *Macc.*

CI'TICISM*, sĭt'-è-sĭzm. *n. s.* The behaviour of a citizen. *B. Jonson.*

CI'TIED*, sĭt'-ĭd. *a.* Belonging to a city. *Drayton.*

CI'TIZEN, sĭt'-è-zn. 103. *n. s.* [*civis*, Lat.] A freeman of a city. *Raleigh.* A townsman; not a gentleman. *Shakspeare.* An inhabitant. *Dryden.*

CI'TIZEN, sĭt'-è-zn. *a.* Having the qualities of a citizen. *Shakspeare.*

CI'TIZENSHIP*, sĭt'-è-zn-shĭp. *n. s.* The freedom of a city. *Bp. Horne.*

CITRINA'TION*, sĭt-rè-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Turning to a yellow colour. *Fr. Thyme.*

CI'TRINE, sĭt'-rĭn. 140. *a.* Of a dark yellow. *Grew*

CI'TRINE, sĭt'-rĭn. 140. *n. s.* A species of crystal very plentiful in the West Indies. *Hill.*

CI'TRON †, sĭt'-trŭn. 415. *n. s.* A large kind of lemon; the citron tree. One sort, with a pointed fruit, is in great esteem.

CITRON-TREE, sĭt'-trŭn-trè. *n. s.* [*citrus*, Lat.] A tree, the fruit of which is in great esteem. *Miller.*

CITRON-WATER, sĭt'-trŭn-wâ'-tŭr. *n. s.* Aqua vitæ, distilled with the rind of citrons. *Pope.*

CI'TRUL, sĭt'-trŭl. *n. s.* The *pompion*, so named from its yellow colour.

CITY §, sĭt'-tè. *n. s.* [*cité*, Fr.] A large collection of houses and inhabitants. *Temple.* A town corporate that hath a bishop and a cathedral church. *Cowel* The inhabitants of a city. *Shakspeare.*

CI'TY, sĭt'-tè. *a.* Relating to the city. *Shak.* Resembling the manners of citizens. *Shakspeare.*

CI'VET, sĭv'-ĭt. 99. *n. s.* [*civette*, Fr.] A perfume from the civet cat. *Bacon.*

CI'VICAL*, sĭv'-è-kăl. *a.* Belonging to civil honours *Sir T. Brown.*

CI'VICK, sĭv'-ĭk. *a.* Relating to civil honours. *Pope*

CI'VIL §, sĭv'-ĭl. *a.* [*civilis*, Lat.] Relating to the community. *Hooker.* Relating to any man as a member of a community. *Bp. Taylor.* Not in anarchy; not wild. *Roscommon.* Not foreign; intestine; as, a *civil* war. *Bacon.* Not ecclesiastical; as, the *civil* courts. *Art. of Relig.* Not natural; as, *civil* death. *Blackstone.* Not military; as, the *civil* magistrate. Not criminal; as, a *civil* process. *Blackstone.* Civilized; not barbarous. *Spenser.* Complaisant; well bred. *Shak.* Grave; sober. *Beaumont and Fletcher.* Relating to the ancient consular or imperial government; as, *civil* law. *Shak*

CIVI'LIAN, sè-vĭl'-yăn. 113. *n. s.* One that professes the knowledge of the old Roman law, and of general equity. *Bacon.* A student in civil law at the university. *Graves.*

CIVILISA'TION, sĭv-è-lè-zā'-shŭn. *n. s.* A law which renders a criminal process civil. *Harris.* The act of civilizing. *Warton.* The state of being civilized.

CI'VILIST*, sĭv'-ĭl-ĭst. *n. s.* A civilian. *Warburton.*

CIVI'LITY, sè-vĭl'-è-tè. 511. *n. s.* Freedom from barbarity. *Spenser.* Politeness. *Shak.* Rule of de-

cency. *Dryden.* Partaking of the nature of a civilized state. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* CI'VILIZE, sĭv'-îl-lze. *v. a.* To reclaim from savageness. *Waller.*

CI'VILIZER, sĭv'-îl-lî-zûr. *n. s.* He that reclaims from a savage life. *Phillips.*

CI'VILLY, sĭv'-îl-lè. *ad.* In a manner relating to government. Not criminally. Politely; complaisantly. *Dryden.* Without gay or gaudy colours. *Bacon.*

CI'ZAR §*, sĭz'-zûr. See SCISSOR.

*To* CI'ZAR*, sĭz'-zûr. *v. a.* To clip with a pair of scissors. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

CIZE, slze. *n. s.* The quantity of any thing with regard to its external form. *Grew.*

CLACK §, klâk. *n. s.* [*clac, claquet,* old Fr.] A lasting and importunate noise. *Hudibras.—The clack of a mill.* A bell that rings when more corn is required to be put in; or, that which strikes the hopper, and promotes the running of the corn. *Betterton.*

*To* CLACK, klâk. *v. n.* To make a chinking noise. To let the tongue run.

CLACK-DISH*, klâk'-dĭsh. *n. s.* A beggar's dish, with a movable cover, which they clack. *Shak.*

CLA'CKER*, klâk'-ûr. *n. s.* The clack of a mill. *Blount.*

CLA'CKING*, klâk'-îng. *n. s.* Prating. *Bp. Hall.*

CLAD, klâd. *part. pret.* Clothed. *Sidney.*

*To* CLAIM §, klâme. 202. *v. a.* [*clamer,* Fr.] To demand of right. *Locke.* To call; to name. *Spenser.*

CLAIM, klâme. *n. s.* A demand of any thing as due. *Shak.* A title to any privilege or possession. *Locke.* [In law.] A demand of any thing that is in the possession of another. *Cowel.* A call. *Spenser.*

CLA'IMABLE, klâ'-mâ-bl. *a.* That which may be demanded as due. *Cotgrave.*

CLA'IMANT, klâ'-mânt. *n. s.* He that demands any thing detained by another. *Blackstone.*

CLA'IMER, klâ'-mûr. 98. *n. s.* He that makes a demand. *Temple.*

CLAIR-OBSCURE. See CLARE-OBSCURE.

*To* CLAM §, klâm. *v. a.* [clæmian, Sax.] To clog with any glutinous matter. *L'Estrange.*

*To* CLAM*, klâm. *v. n.* To be moist. *Dryden.*

*To* CLAM*, klâm. *v. n.* A term in ringing, to unite certain sounds in the peal. *School of Recreation.*

CLA'MANT*, klâ'-mânt. *a.* [*clamo,* Lat.] Crying; beseeching earnestly. *Thomson.*

*To* CLA'MBER, klâm'-bûr. *v. n.* [from *climb.*] To climb with difficulty. *Shakspeare.*

CLA'MMINESS, klâm'-mè-nĕs. *n. s.* Viscosity; viscidity. *Moxon.*

CLA'MMY, klâm'-mè. *a.* [*klam,* Dutch.] Viscous; glutinous. *Bacon.*

CLA'MOROUS, klâm'-mûr-ûs. 555. *a.* [*clamoreux,* Fr.] Vociferous; noisy. *Hooker.*

CLA'MOROUSLY*, klâm'-mûr-ûs-lè. *ad.* In a noisy manner. *Brown.*

CLA'MOUR §, klâm'-mûr. 418. *n. s.* [*clamor,* Lat.] Outcry; noise. *Shakspeare.*

*To* CLA'MOUR, klâm'-mûr. *v. n.* To make outcries; to vociferate. *Shakspeare.*

*To* CLA'MOUR*, klâm'-mûr. *v. a.* To stun with noise. *Bacon.*

*To* CLA'MOUR *Bells**. To increase the strokes of the clapper on the bell, in falling it. *Warburton.*

CLA'MOURER*, klâm'-mûr-ûr. *n. s.* He who makes an outcry or clamour. *Abp. Hort.*

CLAMP §, klâmp. *n. s.* [*clamp,* Fr.] A piece of wood joined to another, as an addition of strength. A quantity of bricks. *Mortimer.*

*To* CLAMP, klâmp. *v. a.* A mode of strengthening the ends of tables, &c. *Moxon.*

CLAN §, klân. *n. s.* [*clann,* Irish.] A family; a race. *Milton.*

CLA'NCULAR §, klâng'-kû-lûr. 88. *a.* [*clancularius,* Lat.] Clandestine; secret. *Decay of Piety.*

CLA'NCULARLY*, klâng'-kû-lâr-lè. *ad.* Closely; privately. *Hales.*

CLANDE'STINE §, klân-dĕs'-tîn. 140. *a.* [*clandestin,* old Fr.] Secret; hidden. *Blackmore.*

CLANDE'STINELY, klân-dĕs'-tîn-lè. *ad.* Secretly. *Swift.*

CLANDE'STINENESS*, klân-dĕs'-tîn-nĕs. *n. s.* An act of privacy.

CLANDESTI'NITY*, klân-dĕs-tîn'-è-tè. *n. s.* Privacy, or secrecy.

CLANG §, klâng. *n. s.* [*clangor,* Lat.] A sharp, shrill noise. *Milton.*

*To* CLANG, klâng. *v. n.* To clatter; to make a loud, shrill noise. *Shakspeare.*

*To* CLANG, klâng. *v. a.* To strike together with a noise. *Prior.*

CLA'NGOUR, klâng'-gûr. 314. *n. s.* A loud, shrill sound.

CLA'NGOUS, klâng'-gûs. *a.* Making a clang. *Brown.*

CLANK, klângk. *n. s.* A loud, shrill noise. *Spectator.*

CLA'NSHIP*, klân'-shîp. *n. s.* Association of persons or families. *Pennant.*

*To* CLAP §, klâp. *v. a.* [clappan, Sax.] To strike together with a quick motion, so as to make a noise. *Shakspeare.* To add one thing to another. *Carew.* To do any thing with a sudden, hasty motion. *Shak.* To praise by clapping the hands. To infect with a venereal poison. *Wiseman.*

*To* CLAP *Hands.* To plight mutual troth. *Shak.*

*To* CLAP *up.* To complete suddenly, without much precaution. *Shakspeare.*

*To* CLAP *up.* To Imprison. *Sandys.*

*To* CLAP, klâp. *v. n.* To move nimbly with a noise. *Dryden.* Originally, to knock. *Chaucer.* To enter upon with alacrity. *Shak.* To strike the hands together in applause. *Shakspeare.*

CLAP, klâp. *n. s.* A loud noise made by sudden collision. *Swift.* A sudden act or motion. *Swift.* An explosion of thunder. *Hakewill.* An act of applause. *Addison.* A sudden misfortune. *Bryskett.* A venereal infection, [from *clapoir,* Fr.] *Pope.* The nether part of the beak of a hawk.

CLAP-DISH*, klâp'-dĭsh. *n. s.* A wooden bowl or dish, formerly carried by beggars. *Massinger.*

CLA'PPER, klâp'-pûr. 98. *n. s.* [clipun, Sax.] One who claps with his hands. The tongue of a bell. *Shak.—The clapper of a mill.* A piece of wood shaking the hopper. The cover of the cup called the clap-dish. *Henryson.*

CLA'PPER*, klâp'-pûr. *n. s.* [*clapier,* old Fr.] Places for rabbits to burrow in. *Chaucer.*

*To* CLA'PPERCLAW, klâp'-pûr-klâw. *v. a.* To scold. *Shakspeare.*

CLARE*, klâre. *n. s.* A nun of the order of St. Clare.

CLA'RENCEUX, or CLA'RENCIEUX, klâr'-ĕn-shû. *n. s.* The second king at arms: so named from the dutchy of Clarence.

CLARE-OBSCURE, klâre-ŏb-skûre'. *n. s.* [*clarus* and *obscurus,* Lat.] Light and shade in painting. *Prior.*

CLA'RET, klâr'-ĕt. *n. s.* [*clairet,* Fr.] A French wine of a clear pale-red colour. *Boyle.*

CLA'RICHORD, klâr'-è-kôrd. *n. s.* [*clarus* and *chorda,* Lat.] A musical instrument in form of a spinette, but more ancient. *Skelton.*

CLARIFICA'TION, klâr-è-fè-kâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Making any thing clear from impurities. *Bacon.*

*To* CLA'RIFY §, klâr'-è-fî. 511. *v. a.* [*clarifier,* Fr.] To purify or clear any liquor. *Bacon.* To brighten; to illuminate. *Fuller.*

*To* CLA'RIFY, klâr'-è-fî. *v. n.* To clear up, to grow bright. *Bacon.*

CLA'RINET*, klâr'-è-nĕt. *n. s.* [*clarinette,* Fr.] A kind of hautboy, but of a shriller tone.

CLA'RION, klâre'-yûn. 113, 534. *n. s.* [*claron,* old Fr.] A trumpet. *Spenser.*

CLA'RITUDE*, klâr'-è-tûde. *n. s.* Splendour. *Beaumont. Ob. T.*

CLA'RITY, klâr'-è-tè. 511. *n. s.* Brightness; splendour. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

CLA'RY, klâ'-rè. *n. s.* An herb. *Bacon.*

*To* CLA'RY*, klâ'-rè. *v. n.* To make a loud or shrill noise. *A. Golding.*

*To* CLASH §, klâsh. *v. n.* [*klatschen,* Germ.] To

make a noise by mutual collision. *Denham.* To act with opposite power, or contrary direction. *Bacon.* To contradict. *L'Estrange.*

*To* CLASH, klăsh. *v. a.* To strike one thing against another, so as to produce a noise. *Dryden.*

CLASH, klăsh. *n. s.* A noisy collision of two bodies. *Beaumont and Fletcher.* Opposition; contradiction. *Denham.*

CLA'SHING*, klăsh'-ĭng. *n. s.* Opposition; enmity. *Howell.*

CLASP §, klăsp. *n. s.* [*clespe*, Dutch.] A hook to hold any thing close. *Addison.* An embrace, in contempt. *Shakspeare.*

*To* CLASP, klăsp. *v. a.* To shut with a clasp. *Hooker.* To catch and hold by twining. *Milton.* To enclose between the hands. *Bacon.* To embrace. *Shakspeare.* To enclose. *Shakspeare.*

CLA'SPER, klăs'-pŭr. *n. s.* The tendrils or threads of creeping plants. *Ray*

CLA'SPKNIFE, klăsp'-nīfe. *n. s.* A knife which folds into the handle.

CLASS §, klăs. *n. s.* [*classis*, Lat.] A rank or order of persons. *Dryden.* An assembly of persons, within a certain division. *Bp. Bancroft.* A number of boys learning the same lesson at the school. *Watts.* A set of beings or things. *Addison.*

*To* CLASS, klăs. *v. a.* To range according to some stated method of distribution. *Arbuthnot.*

CLA'SSICAL, klăs'-sĕ-kăl. } *a.* [*classicus*, Lat.] Re-
CLA'SSICK, klăs'-sĭk. } lating to antique authors. *Addison.* Of the first order or rank. *Fell.* Relating to the order and rules of the Presbyterian assemblies. *Milton.*

CLA'SSICALLY*, klăs'-sĕ-kăl-lè. *ad.* In a classical manner.

CLA'SSICK, klăs'-sĭk. *n. s.* An author of the first rank: usually taken for ancient authors. *Pope.*

CLASSIFICA'TION*, klăs'-sĕ-fĕ-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Ranging into classes. *Burke.*

*To* CLA'SSIFY*, klăs'-sĕ-fī. *v. a.* To arrange.

*CLA'SSIS*, klăs'-sĭs. *n. s.* [Lat.] Order; sort; body. *Clarendon.* A convention or assembly of persons. *Milton.*

*To* CLA'TTER §, klăt'-tŭr. *v. n.* [*klatteren*, Teut.] To make a noise by knocking two sonorous bodies frequently together. *Dryden.* To utter a noise by being struck together. *Knolles.* To talk fast and idly. *Spenser.*

*To* CLA'TTER, klăt'-tŭr. *v. a.* To strike any thing so as to make it sound and rattle. *Milton.* To dispute, jar, or clamour.

CLA'TTER, klăt'-tŭr. *n. s.* A rattling noise made by the frequent collision of sonorous bodies. *Swift.* Tumultuous and confused noise. *Shakspeare.*

CLA'TTERER*, klăt'-tŭr-ŭr. *n. s.* He who makes any noise. *Bale.* One who will disclose any light secret. *Huloet.*

CLA'TTERING*, klăt'-tŭr-ĭng. *n. s.* A noise; rattle.

CLA'UDENT, klâw'-dênt. *a.* [*claudens*, Lat.] Shutting; enclosing. *Dict.*

CLA'UDICANT*, klâw'-dè-kânt. *a.* Limping; halting.

*To* CLA'UDICATE §, klâw'-dè-kāte. *v. n.* [*claudico*, Lat.] To halt. *Dict.*

CLAUDICA'TION, klâw-dè-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Lameness. *Colgrave.*

CLAUSE, klâwze. *n. s.* [*clause*, old Fr.] A sentence. *Hooker.* An article or particular stipulation. *Hooker.*

CLA'USTRAL, klâws'-trăl. *a.* [*claustrum*, Lat.] Relating to a cloister, or religious house. *Ayliffe.*

CLA'USURE, klâw'-zhŭre. 452. *n. s.* [*clausura*, Lat.] Confinement. *Geddes.*

CLA'VATED, klăv'-ā-tĕd. *a.* [*clavatus*, Lat.] Set with knobs. *Woodward.*

CLAVE, klāve. The preterit of *cleave.*

CLA'VELLATED, klăv'-ĕl-lā-tĕd. *a.* Made with burnt tartar *Chambers.*

CLA'VER, klā'-vŭr. *n. s.* [clæfep, Sax.] Clover. *Sandys.*

CLA'VICHORD*, klăv'-ĕ-kôrd. *n. s.* The same with *clarichord.*

CLA'VICLE, klăv'-ĕ-kl. 405. *n. s.* [*clavicula*, Lat.] The collar bone. *Brown.*

CLAW §, klâw. *n. s.* [clap, Sax.] The foot of a beast or bird, armed with sharp nails; or the pincers or holders of a shell-fish. *Spenser.*

*To* CLAW, klâw. *v. a.* To tear with claws. *Shak.* To pull, as with the nails. *South.* To tear or scratch. *Hudibras.* To flatter. *Wilson.—To claw off*, or *away.* To scold. *Bp. Nicolson.*

CLA'WBACK, klâw'-bâk. *n. s.* A flatterer. *Warner.*

CLA'WBACK*, klâw'-bâk. *a.* Flattering. *Bp. Hall.*

CLA'WED, klâwd. 359. *a.* Furnished with claws. *Grew.*

CLAY §, klā. *n. s.* [*clai*, Welsh.] Unctuous and tenacious earth, such as will mould into a certain form. *Hill.* Earth in general. *Donne.* Dirt, or moistened earth. *St. John.*

*To* CLAY, klā. *v. a.* To cover with clay. *Mortimer.*

CLAY-COLD, klā'-kōld. *a.* Lifeless; cold as the unanimated earth. *Rowe.*

CLAY-GROUND*, klā'-grŏŭnd. *n. s.* Ground abounding with clay. 1 *Kings.*

CLAY-PIT, klā'-pĭt. *n. s.* A pit where clay is dug. *Woodward.*

CLAYES, klāze. *n. s.* [*claye*, Fr.] [In fortification.] Wattles made with stakes interwoven with osiers, to cover lodgements.

CLA'YEY, klā'-è. *a.* Consisting of clay. *Derhom.*

CLA'YISH, klā'-ĭsh. *a.* Of the nature of clay. *Harvey.*

CLA'YMARL, klā'-mârl. *n. s.* A whitish, smooth chalky clay. *Mortimer.*

CLA'YMORE*, klā'-môre. *n. s.* See GLAYMORE. A two-handed sword.

CLA'YSTONE*, klā'-stōne. *n. s.* A blue and white limestone dug in Gloucestershire. *Grose.*

CLEAN §, klēne. 227. *a.* [*glan*, Goth.] Free from dirt or filth. *Spenser.* Free from moral impurity. *Acts.* Elegant; neat. *Bacon.* Not foul with any loathsome disease. *Leviticus.* Dexterous; not bungling. Entire. *Leviticus.*

CLEAN, klēne. *ad.* Quite; perfectly. *Hooker.* Without miscarriage. *Henley.*

CLEAN-TIMBERED*, klēne'-tĭm-bŭrd. *a.* [*clean* and *timber.*] Well proportioned. *Shakspeare.*

*To* CLEAN, klēne. *v. a.* To free from filth. *Thomson.*

CLE'ANLILY, klĕn'-lè-lè. 234. *ad.* In a cleanly manner.

CLE'ANLINESS, klĕn'-lè-nĕs. *n. s.* Freedom from filth. *Addison.* Neatness of dress. *Sidney.*

CLE'ANLY, klĕn'-lè. 234. *a.* Free from dirtiness. *Dryden.* That which makes cleanliness. *Prior.* Pure; innocent. *Glanville.* Nice; artful. *Spenser.*

CLE'ANLY, klēne'-lè. 227. *ad.* Elegantly; neatly. *Shakspeare.* Purely. *Hakewill.* Dexterously. *Shak.*

CLE'ANNESS, klēne'-nĕs. *n. s.* Neatness. Easy exactness. *Sidney.* Purity; innocence. *Bale.*

CLE'ANSABLE*, klĕnz'-â-bl. *a.* That which may be cleansed. *Sherwood.*

*To* CLEANSE §, klĕnz. 515. *v. a.* To free from filth. *Prior.* To purify from guilt. *Proverbs.* To free from noxious humours by purgation. *Arbuthnot.* To free from leprosy. *St. Mark*, 1. To scour; to rid of all offensive things. *Addison.*

CLE'ANSER, klĕn'-zŭr. 98. *n. s.* A detergent. *Arbuthnot.* That which cleanses any thing. *Gayton.*

CLE'ANSING*, klĕn'-zĭng. *n. s.* Purification. *South*

CLEAR §, klēre. 227. *a.* [*clarus*, Lat.] Bright; transpicuous. *Denham.* Perspicacious; sharp. *Milton.* Cheerful. *Milton.* Free from clouds; serene. *Amos.* Without mixture; pure. *Wicliffe.* Perspicuous; not obscure. *Temple.* Indisputable. *Milton.* Apparent; manifest. *Hooker.* Quick to understand. *Milton.* Unspotted. *Shakspeare.* Unprepossessed; impartial. *Sidney.* Free from imputed guilt. *Gay.* Free from deductions. *Collier.* Unencumbered. *Shakspeare.* Out of debt. Unentangled. *Shakspeare.* Sounding distinctly, plainly. *Addison.* Free; guiltless. *Dryden.* Intelligible.

CLEAR, klēre. *ad.* Plainly. *Milton.* Clean; quite *L'Estrange.*

☞ 559.—Fāte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mē, mĕt;—plne, pĭn;—

CLEAR, klēre. *n. s.* A term used by builders for the inside of a house; the space within from wall to wall.

*To* CLEAR, klēre. *v. a.* To make bright. *Milton.* To free from obscurity. *Burnet.* To vindicate. *Sir John Hayward.* To cleanse. *Shakspeare.* To remove any encumbrance. *Wilkins.* To free from any thing offensive. *Dryden.* To clarify. To gain without deduction. *Addison.—To clear a ship,* is to satisfy the demands at the custom-house.

*To* CLEAR, klēre. *v. n.* To grow bright. *Shakspeare.* To be disengaged from encumbrances. *Bacon.*

CLE'ARAGE*, klēre'-ĭdje. *n. s.* Removing any thing.

CLE'ARANCE, klē'-rânse. *n. s.* A certificate that a ship has been cleared at the custom-house.

CLE'ARER, klēre'-ûr. *n. s.* Brightener; purifier. *Addison.*

CLE'ARING*, klēre'-ĭng. *n. s.* Justification; defence. 2 *Cor.*

CLE'ARLY, klēre'-lè. *ad.* Brightly. *Hooker.* Plainly; evidently. *Rogers.* With discernment. *B. Jonson.* Without entanglement. *Bacon.* Without sinister views. *Tillotson.* Without deduction. Without reserve. *Davies.*

CLE'ARNESS, klēre'-nĕs. *n. s.* Transparency. *Bacon.* Splendour; lustre. *Sidney.* Distinctness. *Addison.* Sincerity. *Bacon.* Freedom from imputation. *Shakspeare.*

CLE'ARSHINING*, klēre'-shī-nĭng. *a.* Shining brightly. *Shakspeare.*

CLEARSI'GHTED, klēre-sī'-tĕd. *a.* Perspicacious; discerning. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

CLEARSI'GHTEDNESS*, klēre-sīte'-ĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* Discernment. *Bp. Barlow.*

*To* CLE'ARSTARCH. klēre'-stârtsh. *v a.* To stiffen with starch. *Addison.*

CLE'ARSTARCHER*, klēre'-stârtsh-ûr. *n. s.* The person whose business is to clearstarch. *Tatler.*

*To* CLEAVE §, klēve. 227. *v. n.* pret. *I clave.* [cleopan, Sax.] To adhere; to hold to. *Bacon.* To unite aptly. *Shak.* To unite in concord. *Hooker.* To be concomitant to. *Hooker.*

*To* CLEAVE §, klēve. *v. a.* pret. *I clove, I clave, I cleft;* part. pass. *cloven,* or *cleft.* To divide with violence. *Milton.* To divide naturally. *Deuter.*

*To* CLEAVE, klēve. *v. n.* To part asunder. *Shak.* To suffer division. *Newton.*

CLE'AVER, klē'-vûr. 98. *n. s.* A butcher's instrument to cut animals into joints. *Arbuthnot.* A weed, called also *clivers.*

CLEDGE*, klĕdje. *n. s.* Among miners, the upper part of the stratum of fuller's earth. *Chambers.*

CLEES, klēze. *n. s.* The two parts of the foot of beasts which are cloven-footed.

CLEF, klĭf. *n. s.* [Fr.] A character, in musick, at the beginning of the lines of a song, which shows the tone or key in which the piece is to begin.

☞ It is the common fault of professions, liberal as well as mechanical, to vitiate their technical terms. Thus, even without the plea of brevity, *clef* is changed by musicians into *cliff. W.*

CLEFT, klĕft. *part. pass.* Divided; parted asunder. *Milton.*

CLEFT, klĕft. *n. s.* A space made by the separation of parts. *Isaiah.* A disease in horses on the bought of the pasterns. *Farrier's Dict.*

*To* CLE'FTGRAFT, klĕft'-grâft. *v. a.* To engraft. *Mortimer.*

CLEG*, klĕg. *n. s.* [*cleg,* Danish.] The horse-fly.

*To* CLEM §*, klĕm. *v. a.* [*klemmen,* Germ.] To starve. *B. Jonson.*

*To* CLEM*, klĕm. *v. n.* To starve. *B. Jonson.*

CLE'MENCY, klĕm'-mĕn-sè. *n. s.* Mercy. *Acts.* Mildness; softness. *Dryden.*

CLE'MENT §, klĕm'-mĕnt. *a.* [*clemens,* Lat.] Mild; gentle; merciful. *Shakspeare.*

CLE'MENTINE*, klĕm'-ĕn-tĭne. *a.* Relating to the compilations made by St. Clement, or the constitutions of Clement the Fifth.

CLE'MENTLY*, klĕm'-ĕnt-lè. *ad.* In a merciful manner. *Bp. Taylor.*

CLENCH. See CLINCH.

*To* CLEPE §, klēpe. *v. a.* [clȳpian, Sax.] To call. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

*To* CLEPE*, klēpe. *v. n.* To call. *Sackville.*

*CLE'PSYDRA*, klĕp'-sè-drâ. *n. s.* [Lat.] A kind of clock among the ancients, which told the hours by the fall of a certain quantity of water; a chymical vessel.

CLE'RGICAL*, klĕr'-jè-kâl. *a.* Relating to the clergy. *Milton.*

CLE'RGY §, klĕr'-jè. *n. s.* [*clergé,* Fr.] The body of men set apart by due ordination for the service of God. *Hooker.*

CLE'RGYABLE*, klĕr'-jè-â-bl. *a.* The term applied to felonies within benefit of clergy. *Blackstone.*

CLE'RGYMAN, klĕr'-jè-mân. 88. *n. s.* A man in holy orders. *Shakspeare.*

CLE'RICAL, klĕr'-è-kâl. *a.* Relating to the clergy *Bp. Hall.*

CLE'RICK*, klĕr'-ĭk. *n. s.* A clergyman. *Bp. Horsley.*

CLE'RICK*, klĕr'-ĭk. *a.* Relating to the character of a clergyman.

CLERK §, klârk. 100. *n. s.* [*clericus,* Lat.] A clergyman. *Ayliffe.* A scholar. *Sidney.* A man employed under another as a writer. *Shakspeare.* A petty writer in publick offices; an officer of various kinds. *Glanville. Arbuthnot.* The layman who reads the responses in the church, to direct the rest. *Wheatley.*

CLERK-ALE*, klârk'-âle. *n. s.* The feast of the parish clerk. *Wurton.*

CLE'RKLIKE*, klârk'-lĭke. *a.* Accomplished as a learned person. *Shakspeare.*

CLE'RKLY*, klârk'-lè. *a.* Clever; scholar-like. *Abp. Cranmer.*

CLE'RKLY*, klârk'-lè. *ad.* In an ingenious or learned manner. *Gascoigne.*

CLE'RKSHIP, klârk'-shĭp. *n. s.* Scholarship. *Hales.* The office of a clerk. *Sir H. Wotton.*

CLEVE, } in composition, at the beginning or end
CLIF, } of the proper name of a place, denotes
CLIVE, } it to be situated on the side of a rock or hill; as, *Cleveland, Clifton, Stancliff.*

CLE'VER §, klĕv'-ûr. 98. *a.* Dexterous; skilful. *L'Estrange.* Just; fit. *Pope.* Well-shaped. *Arbuthnot.* A low word, applied to any thing a man likes, without a settled meaning.

CLE'VERLY, klĕv'-ûr-lè. *ad.* Dexterously. *Hudibr.*

CLE'VERNESS, klĕv'-ûr-nĕs. *n. s.* Dexterity; skill.

CLEW §, klû. *n. s.* [clȳpe, Sax.] Thread wound upon a bottom. *Spenser.* A guide; a direction. *Holder.*

*To* CLEW, klû. *v. a. To clew the sails,* is to raise them, in order to be furled. *Harris.* To direct. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

*To* CLICK §, klĭk. *v. n.* [*cliken,* Dutch.] To make a sharp, small, successive noise. *Gay.*

*To* CLICK*, klĭk. *v. a.* To catch or snatch hastily.

CLICK*, klĭk. *n. s.* The latch of a door.

CLI'CKER, klĭk'-ûr. *n. s.* The servant of a salesman, who stands at the door to invite customers.

CLI'CKET, klĭk'-ĕt. *n. s.* [*cliquet,* old Fr.] The ring, knocker, or hammer of a door. *Cotgrave.* Formerly, a key. *Chaucer.*

CLI'ENT §, klī'-ĕnt. *n. s.* [*client,* Fr.] One who applies to an advocate for counsel. *Bacon.* A dependant. *B. Jonson.*

CLIE'NTAL*, klī-ĕn'-tâl. *a.* Dependant. *Burke.*

CLI'ENTED, klī'-ĕn-tĕd. *part. a.* Supplied with clients. *Carew.*

CLI'ENTELE, klī-ĕn-tèle'. *n. s.* The condition or office of a client. *Bp. Hall.*

CLI'ENTSHIP, klī'-ĕnt-shĭp. *n. s.* The condition of a client.

CLIFF §, klĭf. *n. s.* [*clivus,* Lat.] A steep rock. *Bacon.* The name of a character in musick; properly *clef. Sir J. Hawkins.*

CLI'FFY*, klĭf'-fè. *a.* Broken; craggy. *Harmar.*

CLIFT, klĭft. *n. s.* Sometimes used for *cliff* or *cleft.*

CLI'FTED*, klĭft'-ĕd. *a.* Broken. *Congreve.*

CLI'FTY*, klĭf'-tè. *a.* The same as *cliffy. Pennant.*

CLIMA'CTER §, klī-mâk'-tûr. 122. *n. s.* [κλιμακτὴρ.]

A certain space of time, or progression of years. *Brown.*

CLIMACTE'RICK, klīm-ăk-tĕr'-rĭk. 530. } *n. s.* A
CLIMACTE'RICAL, klīm-ăk-tĕr'-rè-kăl. } certain number of years, at the end of which some great change is supposed to befall the body. *Brown.*

CLI'MATE §, klī'-māte. 91. *n. s.* [κλίμα.] A space upon the surface of the earth, measured from the equator to the polar circles; in each of which spaces the longest day is half an hour longer than in that nearer to the equator. A region, or tract of land, differing from another by the temperature of the air.

*To* CLI'MATE, klī'-māte. *v. n.* To inhabit. *Shak.*

CLI'MATURE, klī'-mā-tshūre. 463. *n. s.* Climate. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

CLI'MAX, klī'-măks. *n. s.* [κλίμαξ.] Gradation; ascent. *Dryden.*

*To* CLIMB §, klīme. *v. n.* pret. *clomb* or *climbed*; part. *clomb* or *climbed.* [climan, Sax.] To ascend up with labour. *Shakspeare.*

*To* CLIMB, klīme. *v. a.* To ascend; to mount. *Shak.*

CLI'MBABLE*, klīme'-â-bl. *a.* Ascendable. *Sherwood*

CLI'MBER, klī'-mŭr. *n. s.* One that mounts any place. *Carew.* A plant that creeps upon other supports. *Mortimer.* The name of a particular herb. *Miller.*

*To* CLI'MBER, klī'-mŭr. *v. n.* To mount with effort. *Tusser.*

CLI'MBING*, klī'-mĭng. *n. s.* Ascending any place. *Ecclus.* xxv.

CLIME, klīme. *n. s.* [from *climate.*] Climate; region. *Milton.*

*To* CLINCH §, klĭnsh. *v. a.* [*klinka*, Swed.] To hold in the hand with the fingers bent over it. *Dryden.* To contract or double the fingers. *Swift.* To bend the point of a nail in the other side. *Beaumont and Fletcher.* To confirm; to fix.

*To* CLINCH*, klĭnsh. *v. n.* To hold fast upon. *Tr. of Buffon.*

CLINCH, klĭnsh. *n. s.* A word used in a double meaning; a pun; an ambiguity. *Boyle.* That part of the cable which is fastened to the ring of the anchor.

CLI'NCHER, klĭnsh'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* A cramp; a hold-fast. *Pope.*

*To* CLING §, klĭng. *v. n.* pret. *I clung*; part. *I have clung.* [*klynger*, Danish.] To hang upon by twining round. *Shakspeare.* To adhere. *B. Jonson.*

*To* CLING*, klĭng. *v. a.* To dry up; to consume. *Shakspeare.*

CLI'NGY, klĭng'-è. *a.* Adhesive.

CLI'NICAL, klĭn'-è-kăl. } *a.* [κλίνω.] Those that keep
CLI'NICK, klĭn'-ĭk. } their bed:—A *clinical* lecture is a discourse upon a disease, made by the bed of the patient.

CLI'NICK*, klĭn'-ĭk. *n. s.* One on his death-bed. *Abp. Sancroft.*

*To* CLINK §, klĭngk. 405. *v. a.* [*klincken*, Teut.] To strike so as to make a small, sharp noise. *Chaucer.*

*To* CLINK, klĭngk. *v. n.* To utter a small, sharp noise. *Prior.*

CLINK, klĭngk. 405. *n. s.* A sharp, successive noise. *Shakspeare.* A *key-hole. Spenser.*

*CLI'NQUANT*, klĭngk'-ânt. *a.* [Fr.] Dressed in embroidery or tinsel finery. *Shakspeare.*

*To* CLIP §, klĭp. *v. a.* [clippan, Sax.] To embrace; to hug. *Sidney.* To cut with shears. *Sidney.* To diminish coin by paring the edges. *Locke.* To curtail; to cut. *Harmar.* To confine; to hold. *Shak.*

*To* CLIP, klĭp. *v. n.* A phrase in falconry. *Dryden.*

CLIP*, klĭp. *n. s.* An embrace. *Sidney.*

CLI'PPER, klĭp'-pŭr. *n. s.* One that debases coin by cutting. *Shakspeare.* A barber. *Huloet.*

CLI'PPING, klĭp'-pĭng. *n. s.* A part cut off. *Locke.*

*To* CLISH-CLASH*, klĭsh'-klăsh. *v. n.* To sound like the clashing of swords. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

CLI'VER. See CLEAVER.

CLOAK §, klōke. *n. s.* [lach, Sax.] The garment with which the rest are covered. *Shakspeare.* A concealment; a cover. 1 *Peter.*

*To* CLOAK, klōke. *v. a.* To cover with a cloak. To hide. *Spenser.*

CLO'AKBAG, klōke'-băg. *n. s.* A portmanteau. *Shakspeare.*

CLO'AKEDLY, klōke'-ĕd-lè. *ad.* In a concealed manner.

CLO'CHARD*. *n. s.* [*cloche*, Fr.] A belfry. *Weever.*

CLOCK §, klŏk. *n. s.* [*clocc*, Welsh.] The instrument which tells the hour by a stroke upon the bell. *Bacon.* It is an usual expression to say, What is it of the clock? for What hour is it? or ten o'clock, for the tenth hour. *Shakspeare.—The clock of a stocking:* the flowers or inverted work about the ankle. *Swift.* An insect; a sort of beetle. The sound which the hen makes in calling her chickens.

*To* CLOCK §*, klŏk. *v. a.* [cloccan, Sax.] To call, as the hen calls her chickens. *Ld. Northampton.* See *To* CLUCK.

*To* CLOCK*, klŏk. *v. n.* To make a noise like the hen. *The Silkewormes.*

CLO'CK-MAKER, klŏk'-mā-kŭr. *n. s.* He whose profession is to make clocks. *Derham.*

CLO'CK-SETTER*, klŏk'-sĕt-tŭr. *n. s.* One who regulates the clock. *Shakspeare.*

CLO'CK-WORK, klŏk'-wŭrk. *n. s.* Movements like those of a clock. *Prior.*

CLOD §, klŏd. *n. s.* [clud, Sax.] A lump of earth or clay. *Bacon.* A turf; the ground. *Swift.* Any thing concreted together. *Carew.* A lump of metal. *Milton.* Any thing vile, base, and earthy. *Spenser.* A dull, gross fellow. *Dryden.*

*To* CLOD, klŏd. *v. n.* To gather into concretions. *Milton.*

*To* CLOD, klŏd. *v. a.* To pelt with clods.

CLO'DDY, klŏd'-dè. *a.* Consisting of earth or clods; mean; gross. *Shak.* Full of clods unbroken. *Mortimer.*

CLO'DHOPPER*, klŏd'-hŏp-pŭr. See CLODPOLL.

CLO'DPATE, klŏd'-pāte. *n. s.* A stupid fellow.

CLO'DPATED, klŏd'-pā-tĕd. *a.* Stupid; dull. *Arbu.*

CLO'DPOLL, klŏd'-pōle. *n. s.* A thickskull; a dolt. *Shakspeare.*

CLOFF†, klŏf. *n. s.* The same with *clough.*

*To* CLOG §, klŏg. *v. a.* [*clog*, Welsh.] To load with, or encumber. *Shak.* To hinder; to obstruct. *Raleigh.* To burthen; to embarrass. *Dryden.*

*To* CLOG, klŏg. *v. n.* To coalesce; to adhere. *Evelyn.* To be encumbered. *Sharp.*

CLOG, klŏg. *n. s.* A load; a weight. *Shak.* An encumbrance. *Hooker.* A kind of additional shoe worn by women to keep them from wet. A wooden shoe. *Harvey.*

CLO'GGINESS, klŏg'-gè-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being clogged.

CLO'GGING*, klŏg'-gĭng. *n. s.* An obstruction. *More.*

CLO'GGY, klŏg'-gè. 283. *a.* That has the power of clogging up. *Boyle.*

CLO'ISTER §, klŏĭs'-tŭr. *n. s.* [*claustrum*, Lat.] A religious retirement; a monastery; a nunnery. *Davies.* A peristyle; a piazza.

*To* CLO'ISTER, klŏĭs'-tŭr. *v. a.* To shut up in a religious house; to confine. *Shakspeare.*

CLO'ISTERAL, klŏĭs'-tŭr-ăl. 88. *a.* Solitary. *Donne.*

CLO'ISTERED, klŏĭs'-tŭrd. *part. a.* Inhabiting cloisters. *Shak.* Built with peristyles or piazzas. *Wotton.*

CLO'ISTERER*, klŏĭs'-tŭr-ŭr. *n. s.* One belonging to the cloister. *Bp. Bramhall.*

CLO'ISTERESS, klŏĭs'-trĕs. *n. s.* A nun. *Shak.*

CLOKE. See CLOAK.

CLOMB, klōm. Pret. of *To climb.*

CLONG*, klŏng. The old part. of *To cling.*

*To* CLOOM, klōōm. *v. a.* [clæmian, Sax.] To close with glutinous matter. *Mortimer.*

*To* CLOSE §, klōze. 437. *v. a.* [*clausus*, Lat.] To shut. *Milton.* To conclude. *Dryden.* To enclose. *Shak.* To join; to unite fractures. *Shak.*

*To* CLOSE, klōze. *v. n.* To coalesce. *Numb.—To close upon.* To agree upon. *To close with. To close in with.* To come to an agreement with. *Shak. To close with.* To grapple with in wrestling,

CLOSE, klōze. *n. s.* Any thing shut. *Bacon.* The manner of shutting. *Chapman.* The time of shutting up. *Dryden.* A grapple in wrestling. *Bacon.* Pause; cessation. *Milton.* A conclusion or end. *Milton.*

CLOSE, klōse. *n. s.* A small field enclosed. *Shak.*

CLOSE, klōse. 437, 499. *a.* Shut fast. *Wilkins.* Having no vent. *Dryden.* Confined; stagnant. *Bacon.* Compact; solid. *Burnet.* Viscous; not volatile. *Wilkins.* Concise; brief. *Dryden.* Joined without any distance or space between. *B. Jonson.* Approaching nearly. *Shak.* Narrow. *Dryden.* Undiscovered. *Shak.* Hidden; secret. *Spenser.* Trusty. *Shak.* Cloudy; sly. *Shak.* Without wandering; attentive. *Locke.* Full to the point; home. *Dryden.* Retired. *Chron.* Applied to the weather: dark, cloudy, not clear.

CLOSE, klōse. *ad.* Has the same meanings with *closely*.

CLOSE-BANDED, klōse'-bånd-ĭd. *a.* In close order. *Milton.*

CLOSE-BODIED, klōse-bŏd'-ĭd. 99. *a.* Made to fit the body exactly. *Ayliffe.*

CLOSE-COMPACTED*, klōse'-kŭm-pàkt'-ĕd. *a.* In close order. *Addison.*

CLOSE-COUCHED*, klōse'-kŏŭtsht. *a.* Concealed. *Milton.*

CLOSE-CURTAINED*, klōse'-kûr-tĭnd. *a.* Encircled with curtains. *Milton.*

CLOSE-FISTED*, klōse'-fĭst-ĕd. *a.* Penurious. *Bp. Berkeley.*

CLOSE-HANDED, klōse-hăn'-dĕd. *a.* Covetous. *Hale.*

CLOSE-HANDEDNESS*, klōse'-hånd'-ĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* Penuriousness. *Archd. Holyday.*

CLOSE-PENT, klōse'-pĕnt. *a.* Shut close. *Dryden.*

CLOSE-TONGUED*, klōse'-tŭngd. *a.* Cautious in speaking. *Shakspeare.*

CLO'SELY, klōse'-lè. *ad.* Without inlet or outlet. *Boyle.* Without much space intervening; nearly. *Shakspeare.* Attentively. *Pope.* Secretly; slily. *Spenser.* Without deviation. *Dryden.* Tightly; as, the garment fitted *closely*.

CLO'SENESS, klōse'-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being shut. *Bacon.* Narrowness. Want of air, or ventilation. *Swift.* Compactness. *Bacon.* Recluseness. *Shakspeare.* Secrecy; privacy. *Bacon.* Covetousness. *Addison.* Connexion. *South.*

CLO'SER, klō'-zûr. *n. s.* A finisher; a concluder.

CLO'SESTOOL. klōse'-stōōl. *n. s.* A chamber implement. *Garth.*

CLO'SET, klŏz'-ĭt. 99. *n. s.* A small room of privacy. *Spenser.* A private repository of curiosities. *Dryden.*

*To* CLO'SET, klŏz'-ĭt. *v. a.* To shut up in a closet. *Herbert.* To take into a closet for a secret interview. *Swift.*

CLO'SET-SĬN*, klŏz'-ĭt-sĭn. *n. s.* Wickedness committed secretly. *Bp. Hall.*

CLOSH, klŏsh. *n. s.* A distemper in the feet of cattle; the *founder*. *Dict.*

CLO'SING*, klō'-zĭng. *n. s.* Period; conclusion.

CLO'SURE, klō'-zhûre. 452. *n. s.* The act of shutting up. *Boyle.* That by which any thing is closed. *Wallis.* Enclosure. *Shakspeare.* Conclusion; end. *Shakspeare.*

CLOT §, klŏt. *n. s.* [*klotte*, Dutch.] Concretion; coagulation; grume. *Bacon.* A dull, heavy man. *B. Jonson.*

*To* CLOT, klŏt. *v. a.* To form clots, or clods. To concrete; to coagulate. *Hudibras.* To become gross.

CLO'TBIRD*, klŏt'-bûrd. *n. s.* The common *oenanthe*.

CLOTH §, klŏth. 467. *n. s.* plural *cloths*, klŏths, or *clothes*, klōze. [clað, Sax.] Any thing woven for dress. *Drayton.* The piece of linen spread upon a table. *Pope.* The canvass on which pictures are delineated. *Dryden.* Any texture put to a particular use. *Sir J. Hayward.* Dress; raiment. *Quarles.* A texture of wool. In the plural: dress; habit. [In this sense, always *clothes*, klōze.] *Spenser.* The covering of a bed. *Prior.*

*To* CLOTHE, klōTHE. 467. *v. a.* pret. I *clothed*, or *clad*; particip. *clothed*, or *clad*. To invest with garments. *Addison.* To adorn with dress. *Ray.* To invest, as with clothes. *Job.* To furnish with clothes. *Proverbs.*

*To* CLOTHE, klōTHE. *v. n.* To wear clothes. *Shak.*

CLO'THIER, klōTHE'-yĕr. 113. *n. s.* A maker or seller of cloth. *Shakspeare.*

CLO'THING, klōTHE'-ĭng. 410. *n. s.* Dress; vesture. *Fairfax.*

CLO'THSHEARER, klŏth'-shēèr-ûr. *n. s.* One who trims the cloth, and levels the nap. *Hakewill.*

CLO'THWORKER*, klŏth'-wûrk-ûr. *n. s.* A maker of cloth. *Scott.*

CLO'TPOLL, klŏt'-pōle. *n. s.* Thickskull; blockhead. *Shakspeare.* Head, in scorn. *Shakspeare.*

*To* CLO'TTER, klŏt'-tûr. *v. n.* To concrete; to coagulate. *Dryden.*

CLO'TTY, klŏt'-tè. *a.* Full of clots. *Harvey.*

CLOUD §, klŏŭd. *n. s.* [derivation not known.] The dark collection of vapours in the air. *Shakspeare.* The veins, marks, or stains in stones, or other bodies. Any state of obscurity or darkness. *Milton.* A crowd; a multitude. *Atterbury.*

*To* CLOUD, klŏŭd. *v. a.* To darken with clouds. To make of sullen appearance. *Milton.* To obscure. *Decay of Piety.* To variegate with dark veins *Pope.* To sully; to defame. *Shakspeare.*

*To* CLOUD, klŏŭd. *v. n.* To grow cloudy. *Shak.*

CLO'UDBERRY, klŏŭd'-bĕr-rè. *n. s.* A plant, the *knotberry*. *Miller.*

CLO'UDASCENDING*, klŏŭd'-ăs-sĕnd'-ĭng. *a.* Mounting to the clouds. *Sandys.*

CLO'UDBORN*, klŏŭd'-bôrn. *a.* Born of a cloud. *Dryden.*

CLO'UDCAPT, klŏŭd'-kăpt. *a.* Topped with clouds. *Shakspeare.*

CLO'UDCOMPELLING, klŏŭd'-kŏm-pĕl'-lĭng. 410. *a.* An epithet of Jupiter, by whom clouds were supposed to be collected. *Waller.* Simply, collecting clouds. *Thomson.*

CLO'UDCOVERED*, klŏŭd'-kŭv-ûrd. *a.* Wrapt in clouds. *Young.*

CLO'UDECLIPSED*, klŏŭd'-ē-klĭpst. *a.* Eclipsed by a cloud. *Shakspeare.*

CLO'UDDISPELLING*, klŏŭd'-dĭs-pĕl'-lĭng. *a.* Having power to disperse. *Dryden.*

CLO'UDKISSING*, klŏŭd'-kĭs-sĭng. *a.* Touching, as it were, the clouds. *Shakspeare.*

CLO'UDTOPT*, klŏŭd'-tŏpt. *a.* Having the top covered with clouds. *Gray.*

CLO'UDTOUCHING*, klŏŭd'-tŭtsh-ĭng. *a.* Ascending, as it were, to the clouds. *Sandys.*

CLO'UDILY, klŏŭd'-dè-lè. *ad.* With clouds. Obscurely. *Spenser.*

CLO'UDINESS, klŏŭd'-dè-nĕs. *n. s.* Being covered with clouds; darkness. *Shakspeare.* Want of brightness. *Boyle.*

CLO'UDLESS, klŏŭd'-lĕs. *a.* Without clouds; clear. *Peele.*

CLO'UDY, klŏŭd'-dè. *a.* Covered with clouds. *Exodus.* Dark; obscure. *Watts.* Gloomy of look. *Spenser.* Marked with spots or veins. Not bright. *Boyle.*

CLOUGH, klŏŭ. 313. *n. s.* [clough, Sax.] The cleft of a hill; a cliff. *Verstegan.*

CLOUGH, klŏf. *n. s.* An allowance of two pounds in every hundred weight for the turn of the scale, that the commodity may hold out weight when sold by retail.

CLOUT §, klŏŭt. *n. s.* [clut, Sax.] A cloth for any mean use. *Spenser.* A patch on a shoe or coat *Wiclife.* Anciently, the mark of white cloth at which archers shot. *Shakspeare.* An iron plate to keep an axle-tree from wearing. A blow.

*To* CLOUT, klŏŭt. *v. a.* To patch. *Bale.* To cover with a cloth. *Spenser.* To join coarsely together. *Harmar.*

*To* CLOUT*, klŏŭt. *v. a.* To beat; to strike. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

CLO'UTED, klŏŭ'-tĕd. *part. a.* Congealed; coagulated. Used for *clotted*. *Drayton.*

CLO'UTERLY, klŏŭ'-tûr-lè. *a.* [*kloete*, Teut.] Clumsy; awkward. *Mortimer.*

CLOVE, klōve. The preterit of *cleave.*

CLOVE§, klōve. *n. s.* [*clufe*, Sax.] A valuable spice, brought from the East Indies. *Brown.* The parts into which garlick separates, when the outer skin is torn off. *Tate.*

CLOVE-GILLYFLOWER, klōve-jîl'-lè-flŏŭr. *n. s.* A flower. *Miller.*

CLO'VEN, klō'-vn. 103. part. pret. from *cleave.*

CLOVEN-FOOT*, klō'-vn-fŭt. *a.* Relating to a foot divided into two parts. *Spenser.*

CLOVEN-FOOTED, klō'-vn-fŭt-ĕd. } *a.* Having the
CLOVEN-HOOFED, klō'-vn-hōōft. } foot divided into two parts. *Brown.*

CLO'VER§, klō'-vûr. } *n. s.*
CLOVER-FLOWER*, klō'-vûr-flŏŭ-ûr. } [*clæɛpe*,
CLOVER-GRASS, klō'-vûr-grâs. } Sax.] A species of trefoil. *Shakspeare.*— *To live in clover*, is to live luxuriously. *Ogle.*

CLO'VERED, klō'-vûrd. 359. *a.* Covered with clover. *Thomson.*

CLOWN§, klŏŭn. *n. s.* [lopn, Sax.] A rustick. *Sidney.* A coarse, ill-bred man. *Spectator.* A principal character in pantomimes.

*To* CLOWN*, klŏŭn. *v. n.* To affect the behaviour of a clown. *B. Jonson.*

CLO'WNAGE*, klŏŭn'-âje. *n. s.* The behaviour of a clown. *B. Jonson.*

CLO'WNERY, klŏŭn'-ûr-rè. *n. s.* Ill-breeding. *Chapman.*

CLO'WNISH, klŏŭn'-îsh. *a.* Consisting of rusticks or clowns. *Dryden.* Coarse; rough. *Spenser.* Ill-mannered. *Shak.* Clumsy; ungainly. *Wotton.*

CLO'WNISHLY, klŏŭn'-îsh-lè. *ad.* Coarsely.

CLO'WNISHNESS, klŏŭn'-îsh-nĕs. *n. s.* Rusticity. *Dryden.* Incivility. *Fanshawe.*

CLOWN'S MUSTARD, klŏŭnz-mŭs'-tûrd. *n. s.* An herb.

*To* CLOY§, klŏè. *v. a.* [*enclouer*, Fr.] To satiate; to fill to loathing. *Sidney.* To *claw* the beak, an accustomed action with hawks and eagles. *Shak.* To nail up guns, by a spike in the touch-hole.

CLO'YLESS, klŏè'-lĕs. *a.* That of which too much cannot be had. *Shakspeare.*

CLO'YMENT, klŏè'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Satiety. *Shak.*

CLUB§, klŭb. *n. s.* [*clwppa*, Welsh.] A heavy stick. *Spenser.* The name of one of the suits of cards. *Pope.* The dividend of a tavern reckoning. *L'Estrange.* An association of persons subjected to particular rules. *Swift.* Concurrence; joint charge. *Hudibras.* An old term for a booby.

*To* CLUB, klŭb. *v. n.* To contribute to a common expense in settled proportions. *Bp. Nicolson.* To join to one effect. *Dryden.*

*To* CLUB, klŭb. *v. a.* To pay to a common reckoning. *Pope.*

CLU'BBED*, klŭb'-bĕd. *a.* Heavy, like a club. *Chaucer.*

CLU'BBER*. See CLUBBIST.

CLU'BBISH*, klŭb'-bîsh. *a.* Rustick. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

CLU'BBIST*, klŭb'-bîst. *n. s.* He who belongs to a particular association. *Burke.*

CLU'BFIST*, klŭb'-fîst. *n. s.* A large fist. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

CLU'BFISTED*, klŭb'-fîst-ĕd. *a.* Having a large fist. *Howell.*

CLUBFO'OTED*, klŭb'-fŭt-ĕd. *a.* Short, or crooked in the foot. *Cotgrave.*

CLUBHE'ADED, klŭb'-hĕd-ĕd. *a.* Having a thick head. *Derham.*

CLUBLA'W, klŭb'-lâw. *n. s.* Regulation by force. *Addison.*

CLU'BMAN*, klŭb'-măn. *n. s.* One who carries a club.

CLU'BROOM, klŭb'-rōōm. *n. s.* The room in which a club assembles. *Addison.*

*To* CLUCK§, klŭk. *v. n.* [*cloccian*, Welsh.] To call chickens, as a hen. *Shakspeare.*

*To* CLUCK*, klŭk. *v. a.* To call, as a hen calls chickens. *Shakspeare.*

CLUE*. The same as *clew.*

CLUMP, klŭmp. *n. s.* [*klump*, Germ.] A shapeless piece of wood, or other matter. A cluster of trees. *Shenstone.*

*To* CLU'MPER*, klŭmp'-ûr. *v. a.* To form into clumps or masses. *More.*

CLUMPS, klŭmps. *n. s.* A numbskull.

CLU'MSILY, klŭm'-zè-lè. *ad.* Awkwardly *Ray.*

CLU'MSINESS, klŭm'-zè-nĕs. *n. s.* Awkwardness *Collier.*

CLU'MSY§, klŭm'-zè. *a.* [*lompsch*, Dutch.] Awkward; heavy; artless; unhandy. *Ray.*

CLUNG, klŭng. The preterit of *cling.*

CLUNG, klŭng. *a.* Wasted with leanness; shrunk up with cold.

*To* CLUNG, klŭng. *v. n.* To dry as wood does, when laid up after it is cut. To adhere. *More.*

CLU'NIACK*, klŭ'-nè-ăk. *n. s.* [*Cluniacensis*, Lat. from *Cluni* in Burgundy.] One of a reformed order of Benedictine monks.

CLU'NIACK*, klŭ'-nè-ăk. *a.* Belonging to the order of Cluny. *Gough.*

CLU'STER§, klŭs'-tûr. 98. *n. s.* [clyꝑcen, Sax.] A bunch. *Bacon.* A number of animals gathered together. *Milton.*

*To* CLU'STER, klŭs'-tûr. *v. n.* To grow in bunches. *Milton.*

*To* CLU'STER, klŭs'-tûr. *v. a.* To collect any thing into bodies. *Sir W. Alexander.*

CLU'STER-GRAPE, klŭs'-tûr-grâpe. *n. s.* The small black grape. *Mortimer.*

CLU'STERY, klŭs'-tûr-rè. *a.* Growing in clusters. *Cotgrave.*

*To* CLUTCH§, klŭtsh. *v. a.* [ȝe-læccan, Sax.] To gripe; to grasp. *Shak.* To comprise. *Collier.* To contract; to double the hand. *Shakspeare.*

CLUTCH, klŭtsh. *n. s.* The gripe; grasp. *Characters about* 1661. Generally, in the plural the paws, the talons. *L'Estrange.* Hands, in a sense of rapacity. *Hudibras.*

CLU'TTER§, klŭt'-tûr. 98. *n. s.* See CLATTER. A noise; a bustle. *L'Estrange.*

*To* CLU'TTER, klŭt'-tûr. *v. n.* To make a noise, or bustle.

CLY'STER§, klîs'-tûr. *n. s.* [κλυστηρ.] A liquid remedy, applied by injection up the rectum. *Arbuthnot.*

CLYSTER-PIPE*, klîs'-tûr-pîpe. *n. s.* The tube or pipe by which a clyster is injected.

*To* CLY'STERIZE*, klîs'-tûr-îze. *v. n.* To apply a clyster. *Cotgrave.*

CLY'STERWISE*, klîs'-tûr-wîze. *ad.* In the manner of a clyster. *Greenhill.*

*To* COACE'RVATE§, kō-â-sĕr'-vâte. 91, 503, (*b.*) *v. a.* [*coacervo*, Lat.] To heap up together. *Bacon.*

☞ Every dictionary but Entick's has the accent on the penultimate syllable of this word; and that this is the true accentuation, we may gather from the tendency of the accent to rest on the same syllable as in the Latin word it is derived from, when the same number of syllables are in both; as in *coacervo* and *coacervate.* See ARIETATE. *W.*

COACERVA'TION, kō-âs-sĕr-vâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* Heaping, or being heaped together. *Bacon.*

COACH§, kōtsh. *n. s.* [*coche*, Fr.] A carriage of pleasure or state, distinguished from a chariot by having seats fronting each other. *Sidney.*

*To* COACH, kōtsh. *v. a.* To carry in a coach. *B. Jonson.* To draw together, as horses harnessed to a coach. *Every Woman in her Humour.*

CO'ACHBOX, kōtsh'-bŏks. *n. s.* The seat on which the driver of the coach sits. *Arbuthnot.*

CO'ACHFUL*, kōtsh'-fŭl. *n. s.* A coach filled with persons. *Addison.*

COACH-HIRE, kōtsh'-hîre. *n. s.* Money paid for the use of a coach. *Dryden.*

COACH-HORSE*, kōtsh'-hôrse. *n. s.* A horse designed for drawing a coach. *B. Jonson.*

COACH-HOUSE, kōtsh'-hŏŭs. *n. s.* The house in which the coach is kept. *Swift.*

CO'ACHMAKER, kōtsh'-mâ-kûr. *n. s.* He whose trade is to make coaches. *Shakspeare.*

☞ 559.—Fāte, fâr, fall, făt;—mè, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

CO'ACHMAN, kōtsh'-măn. 88. *n. s.* The driver of a coach. *Prior.*

CO'ACHMANSHIP*, kōtsh'-măn-shĭp. *n. s.* The skill of a coachman. *Jenyns.*

*To* COA'CT §, kō-ăkt'. *v. n.* [from *con* and *act.*] To act together. *Shakspeare.*

COA'CTED*, kō-ăk'-ĕd. *part. a.* [*coactus*, Lat.] Forced. *B. Jonson.*

COA'CTION, kō-ăk'-shŭn. *n. s.* Compulsion. *Bale.*

COA'CTIVE, kō-ăk'-tĭv. 157. *a.* Compulsory; restrictive. *Raleigh.* Acting in concurrence. *Shak.*

COA'CTIVELY*, kō-ăk'-tĭv-lè. *ad.* In a compulsory manner. *Bp. Bramhall.*

COADJU'MENT, kō-ăd'-jŭ-mĕnt. *n. s.* Mutual assistance.

COADJU'TANT, kō-ăd'-jŭ-tănt. *a.* [*con* and *adjuto.*] Helping. *Phillips.*

COADJU'TOR, kō-ăd-jū'-tŭr. 166. *n. s.* A fellow-helper. *Dryden.* [In the canon law.] One who is appointed to perform the duties of another. *Ayliffe.*

COADJU'TRIX*, kō-ăd-jū'-trĭks. *n. s.* She who is a fellow-helper. *Smollet.*

COADJU'VANCY, kō-ăd'-jŭ-văn-sè. *n. s.* [*con* and *adjuvo*, Lat.] Help; concurrent help. *Brown.*

COADUNI'TION, kō-ăd-ū-nĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [*con, ad, unitio*, Lat.] Conjunction of different substances into one mass. *Hale.*

COADVE'NTURER*, kō-ăd-vĕn'-tshŭr-ŭr. *n. s.* A fellow-adventurer. *Howell.*

*To* COAFFO'REST*. *v. a.* To convert ground into forest. *Howell.*

COA'GENT*, kō-ā'-jĕnt. *n. s.* An associate. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

*To* COAGME'NT §, kō-ăg-mĕnt'. *v. a.* [*coagmenter*, old Fr.] To congregate or heap together. *Glanville.*

COAGMENTA'TION, kō-ăg-mĕn-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Collection; conjunction. *B. Jonson.*

COA'GULABLE, kō-ăg'-ū-lā-bl. *a.* Capable of concretion. *Boyle.*

*To* COA'GULATE §, kō-ăg'-ū-lāte. 91. *v. a.* [*coagulo*, Lat.] To force into concretions. *Bacon.*

*To* COA'GULATE, kō-ăg'-ū-lāte. *v. n.* To run into concretions. *Bacon.*

COAGULA'TION, kō-ăg-ū-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Concretion; congelation. *Bp. Berkeley.* The body formed by coagulation. *Arbuthnot.*

COA'GULATIVE, kō-ăg'-ū-lā-tĭv. *a.* Having the power of coagulation. *Boyle.*

COA'GULATOR, kō-ăg'-ū-lā-tŭr. 521. *n. s.* What causes coagulation. *Arbuthnot.*

COAK. See COKE.

COAL §, kōle. 295. *n. s.* [col, Sax.] The common fossil fuel. *Chambers.* The cinder of scorched wood; charcoal. *Bacon.* Fire; any thing inflamed or ignited. *Shakspeare.*

*To* COAL, kōle. *v. a.* To burn wood to charcoal. *Carew.* To delineate with a coal. *Camden.*

COAL-BLACK, kōle'-blăk. *a.* Black in the highest degree. *Spenser.*

COAL-BOX, kōle'-bŏks. *n. s.* A box to carry coals to the fire.

COAL-FISH, kōle'-fĭsh. *n. s.* A species of beardless gadus.

COAL-HOUSE*, kōle'-hŏŭs. *n. s.* A place to put coals in. *Junius.*

COAL-MINE, kōle'-mīne. *n. s.* A mine in which coals are dug. *Mortimer.*

COAL-MINER*, kōle'-mī-nŭr. *n. s.* One who works in a coal mine. *Junius.*

COAL-PIT, kōle'-pĭt. *n. s.* A pit for digging coals *Woodward.*

COAL-SHIP*, kōle'-shĭp. *n. s.* A ship that carries coals; a collier. *Junius.*

COAL-STONE, kōle'-stōne. *n. s.* A sort of canal coal. *Woodward.*

COAL-WORK, kōle'-wŭrk. *n. s.* A place where coals are found. *Felton.*

CO'ALERY, kō'-lĕr-è. *n. s.* A place where coals are dug. *Woodward.*

*To* COALE'SCE §, kō-ā-lĕs'. *v. n.* [*coalesco*, Lat.] To unite in masses. *Newton.* To grow together; to join.

COALE'SCENCE, kō-ā-lĕs'-sĕnse. *n. s.* Union *Glanville.*

COALI'TION, kō-ā-lĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* Union in one mass or body. *Glanville.*

CO'ALY, kō'-lè. *a.* Containing coal. *Milton.*

COAPTA'TION, kō-ăp-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*con* and *apto*, Lat.] The adjustment of parts to each other *Boyle.*

*To* COA'RCT §, kō-ărkt'. } *v. a.* [*coarcto*,
*To* COA'RCTATE §, kō-ărk'-tāte. } Lat.] To confine into a narrow compass. *Sir T. Elyot.* To restrain. *Ayliffe.*

COARCTA'TION, kō-ărk-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Confinement. *Bacon.* Contraction of any space. *Ray.* Restraint of liberty. *Bp. Bramhall.*

COARSE §, kōrse. *a.* Not refined. *Shak.* Not soft or fine. *Scott.* Rude; uncivil. *Addison.* Gross. *Thomson.* Inelegant; rude. *Dryden.* Not nicely expert. *Arbuthnot.* Mean; not elegant. *Roscommon.*

CO'ARSELY, kōrse'-lè. *ad.* Without fineness; meanly. *Brown.* Rudely. *Dryden.* Inelegantly. *Dryden.* Not delicately; grossly. *Shakspeare.*

CO'ARSENESS, kōrse'-nĕs. *n. s.* Impurity. *Bacon.* Roughness. Grossness. *L'Estrange.* Roughness. *Garth.* Meanness. *Addison.*

*To* COASSU'ME*, kō-ăs-sūme'. *v. a.* [*con* and *assume.*] To take upon one's self, one thing or quality together with another. *Walsall.*

COAST §, kōste. *n. s.* [*costa*, Lat.] The edge of the land next the sea; the shore. *Dryden.* The border or frontier of a country. *Huloet.* Side. *Bacon.* *The coast is clear* · proverbial, the danger is over. *Sidney.*

*To* COAST, kōste. *v. n.* To sail close by the coast. *Dryden.* To approach. *Spenser.*

*To* COAST, kōste. *v. a.* To sail by. *Brown.* To keep close to. *Holinshed.*

CO'ASTER, kōs'-tŭr. *n. s.* He that sails near the shore. *Dryden.*

COAT §, kōte. *n. s.* [*cotte*, Fr.] The upper garment. 1 *Sam.* Petticoat; the habit of a boy in his infancy. *Locke.* The habit or vesture of office. *Howell* The hair or fur of a beast. *Milton.* Any tegument or covering. *Peacham.* That on which the ensigns armorial are portrayed. *Spenser.* A card, called rightly a *coat*-card, and corruptly a court-card. *B. Jonson.*

*To* COAT, kōte. *v. a.* To cover; to invest. *B Jonson.*

COAT-CARD*, kōte'-kărd. *n. s.* [from the *dress* or *coat*, in which the king, queen, and knave, are represented.] A card. Improperly called *court-card. B. Jonson.*

*To* COAX §, kōks. *v. a.* To wheedle; to flatter. *L'Estrange.*

COAX*, kōks. *n. s.* A dupe. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

COAXA'TION*, kōks-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The art of coaxing.

CO'AXER, kōks'-ŭr. *n. s.* A wheedler.

COB, kŏb. *n. s.* The sea-mew. *Phillips.* A spider. A horse not castrated. A strong pony. A coin. *Sheridan.*

CO'BALT, kōb'-ălt. *n. s.* A marcasite frequent in Saxony. *Woodward.*

*To* CO'BBLE §, kŏb'-bl. 405. *v. a.* [*kobler*, Dan.] To mend any thing coarsely. *Shakspeare.* To do or make clumsily. *Dryden.*

CO'BBLE*, or CO'BLE*, kŏb'-bl. *n. s.* [cuople, Sax.] A fishing boat. *Pennant.* A pebble. *Fairfax.*

CO'BBLER, kŏb'-lŭr. 98. *n. s.* A mender of old shoes. *Addison.* A clumsy workman. *Shak.* Any mean person. *Dryden.*

CO'BCOALS*, kŏb'-kōlz. *n. s.* Large round coals.

CO'BIRONS, kŏb'-ī-ŭrnz. *n. s.* Irons with a knob at the upper end. *Bacon.*

CO'BISHOP, kō-bĭsh'-ŭp. *n. s.* A coadjutant bishop. *Ayliffe.*

CO'BLOAF*, kŏb'-lōfe. *n. s.* A crusty, uneven loaf.

CO'BNUT, kŏb'-nŭt. *n. s.* A boy's game; the conquering nut. A large nut. *Barret.*

COBO'B*. See CABOB.

CO'BSTONES*, kŏb'-stōnz. *n. s.* Large stones.
CO'BSWAN, kŏb'-swŏn. *n. s.* The head or leading swan. *B. Jonson.*
CO'BWEB, kŏb'-wĕb. *n. s.* [*kopweb*, Dutch.] The web or net of a spider. *Spenser.* Any snare or trap. *Hudibras.*
CO'BWEB*, kŏb'-wĕb. *a.* Any thing fine, slight, or flimsy. *More.*
CO'BWEBBED*, kŏb'-wĕbd. *a.* Covered with the webs of spiders. *Lovelace.*
COCA. See CACAO, and COCOA.
COCCI'FEROUS, kŏk-sĭf'-fĕr-rŭs *a.* [κοκκός, and *fero*, Lat.] Plants or trees that have berries. *Quincy.*
*CO'CCULUS INDICUS**, kŏk'-kŭ-lŭs-ĭn'-dĕ-kŭs. [Lat.] A poisonous, narcotick berry. *Chambers.*
CO'CCYX*, kŏk'-sĭks. *n. s.* [Lat.] [In anatomy.] A bone joined to the extremity of the os sacrum.
CO'CHINEAL, kŭtsh'-ĭn-ēēl. 165. *n. s.* [*cochinilla*, Span.] An insect gathered upon the *opuntia*, and dried: from which a beautiful red colour is extracted. *Hill.*
CO'CHLEARY, kŏk'-lē-ā-rē. 353. *a.* [*cochlea*, Lat.] In the form of a screw. *Brown.*
CO'CHLEATED, kŏk'-lē-ā-tĕd. *a.* Of a screwed form. *Woodward.*
COCK §, kŏk. *n. s.* [κόκκυξ.] The male to the hen. *Bacon.* The male of any small birds. *Arbuthnot.* The weathercock. *Shak.* A spout to let out water, by turning the stop. *Shak.* The notch of an arrow. The part of the lock of a gun that strikes with the flint. *Hudibras.* A conqueror; a leader. *Addison.* Cockcrowing. *Shak.* A small heap of hay. *Mortimer.* The form of a hat. *Addison.* The style or gnomon of a dial. The needle of a balance. *Cock on the hoop.* Triumphant; exulting. *Camden.* *Cock and a bull.* Tedious, unmeaning stories. *Burton.*
*To* COCK, kŏk. *v. a.* To set erect. *Addison.* To set up the hat with an air of pertness. *Prior.* To mould the form of the hat. To fix the cock of a gun ready for a discharge. *Dryden.* To raise hay in small heaps. *Spenser.*
*To* COCK, kŏk. *v. n.* To strut; to hold up the head. *Sir T. Smith.* To train or use fighting cocks. *B. Jonson.* To cocker. *Tusser.*
COCKA'DE, kŏk-kāde'. *n. s.* A riband worn in the hat. *Young.*
COCKA'DED*, kŏk-āde'-ĕd. *a.* Wearing a cockade in the hat. *Young.*
CO'CKAL*, kŏk'-ŭl. *n. s.* A game called huckle bone. *Kinder.*
COCKATO'O*, kŏk-ă-tōō'. *n. s.* A bird of the parrot kind. *Sir T. Herbert.*
CO'CKATRICE, kŏk'-ă-trĭse. 142. *n. s.* [*cocatrice*, old Fr.] A serpent supposed to rise from a cock's egg. *Shakspeare.*
CO'CKBOAT, kŏk'-bōte. *n. s.* A small boat belonging to a ship. *Bacon.*
CO'CKBRAINED*, kŏk'-brān'd. *a.* Giddy; rash. *Milton.*
CO'CKBROTH, kŏk'-brŏth. *n. s.* Broth made by boiling a cock. *Harvey.*
CO'CK-CROWING, kŏk'-krō-ĭng. *n. s.* The time at which cocks crow; the morning. *St. Mark.*
*To* CO'CKER §, kŏk'-kŭr. *v. a.* To fondle; to indulge. *Ecclus.*
CO'CKER, kŏk'-kŭr. 98. *n. s.* A cockfighter.
CO'CKER*, kŏk'-kŭr. *n. s.* A sort of spatterdash. *Bp. Hall.*
CO'CKEREL, kŏk'-kŭr-ĭl. 555. *n. s.* A young cock. *Shakspeare.*
CO'CKERING*, kŏk'-ŭr-ĭng. *n. s.* Indulgence. *Milton.*
CO'CKET*, kŏk'-kĭt. *a.* Brisk; pert. *Sherwood.*
CO'CKET, kŏk'-kĭt. 99. *n. s.* An instrument sealed and delivered by the officers of the custom-house to merchants, as a warrant that their merchandise is entered. *Convel.* A cock-boat.
CO'CKFIGHT, kŏk'-fīte. } *n. s.* A battle or
CO'CKFIGHTING*, kŏk'-fī-tĭng. } match of cocks. *Bacon.*
CO'CKHORSE, kŏk'-hŏrse. *a.* On horseback; triumphant; exulting. *Prior.*
CO'CKING*, kŏk'-ĭng. *n. s.* Cockfighting. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*
CO'CKLE §, kŏk'-kl. 405. *n. s.* [*cochlea*, Lat.] A small testaceous fish. *Shakspeare.*
CO'CKLE-STAIRS, kŏk'-kl-stāres. *n. s.* Winding or spiral stairs. *Chambers.*
CO'CKLE, kŏk'-kl. *n. s.* [coccel, Sax.] A weed that grows in corn. *Job.*
*To* CO'CKLE, kŏk'-kl. *v. a.* To contract into wrinkles like the shell of a cockle. *Gay.*
CO'CKLED, kŏk'-kld. 359. *a.* Shelled. *Shakspeare*
CO'CKLER*, kŏk'-lŭr. *n. s.* One who takes and sells cockles. *Gray.*
CO'CKLOFT, kŏk'-lŏft. *n. s.* The room over the garret. *Gregory.*
CO'CKMASTER, kŏk'-mă-stŭr *n. s.* One that breeds game cocks. *L'Estrange.*
CO'CKMATCH, kŏk'-mătsh. *n. s.* Cockfight for a prize. *Addison.*
CO'CKNEY, kŏk'-nē. 270. *n. s.* [The original unknown.] A native of London, by way of contempt *Shak.* Any effeminate, ignorant, low, mean, despicable citizen. *Shakspeare.*
CO'CKNEYLIKE*, kŏk'-nē-lĭke. *a.* Resembling the character of a cockney. *Burton.*
CO'CKPIT, kŏk'-pĭt. *n. s.* The area where cocks fight. *Shak.* A place on the lower deck of a man of war, where are subdivisions for the purser, surgeon, and his mates.
CO'CK'SCOMB, kŏks'-kōme. *n. s.* A plant.
CO'CK'SHEAD, kŏks'-hĕd. *n. s.* A plant; *sainfoin. Miller.*
CO'CKSHUT, kŏk'-shŭt. *n. s.* The close of the evening. *Shakspeare.*
CO'CKSPUR, kŏk'-spŭr. *n. s.* Virginian hawthorn. *Miller.*
CO'CKSURE, kŏk-shōōr'. *a.* Confidently certain. *Skelton.*
CO'CKSWAIN, kŏk'-sn. [See BOATSWAIN.] *n. s* The officer who has the command of the cock-boat. Corruptly *coxon. Drummond.*
CO'CKWEED, kŏk'-wēēd. *n. s.* A plant, dittander, or pepperwort.
CO'COA, kō'-kō. *n. s.* [*coca*, or *coco*, Span. and Port.] A species of palm-tree, cultivated in the East and West Indies. *Miller.*
CO'CTILE, kŏk'-tĭl. 140. *a.* [*coctilis*, Lat.] Made by baking, as a brick.
CO'CTION, kŏk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*coctio*, Lat.] The act of boiling. *Arbuthnot.*
COD §, kŏd. } *n. s.* A sea-fish. *Shakspeare.*
CO'DFISH, kŏd'-fĭsh. }
COD §, kŏd. *n. s.* [cobbe, Sax.] Any case or husk in which seeds are lodged. *Shakspeare.* A pillow.
*To* COD, kŏd. *v. n.* To enclose in a cod. *Mortimer*
CO'DDERS, kŏd'-dŭrz. *n. s.* Gatherers of pease. *Dict.*
CO'DDY*, kŏd'-dē. *a.* Husky. *Sherwood.*
CO'DGER*, kŏd'-jŭr. *n. s.* [*coger*, Span.] A miser: one who rakes together all he can.
CODE, kōde. *n. s.* [*codex*, Lat.] A book. A book of the civil law. *Arbuthnot.*
CO'DICIL, kŏd'-ĕ-sĭl. *n. s.* An appendage to a will. *Prior.*
CODI'LLE, kŏ-dĭl'. *n. s.* [*codille*, Fr.] A term at ombre, when the game is won. *Pope.*
*To* CO'DLE §, kŏd'-dl. 405. *v. a.* To parboil. *Beaumont.*
*To* CO'DLE*, kŏd'-dl. *v. a.* To make much of.
CO'DLING, kŏd'-lĭng. *n. s.* A species of apple *Bacon.*
COE'FFICACY, kō-ĕf'-fĕ-kă-sē. *n. s.* The power of several things acting together. *Brown.*
COEFFI'CIENCY, kō-ĕf-fĭsh'-ĕn-sē. *n. s.* Co-operation. *Glanville.*
COEFFI'CIENT §, kō-ĕf-fĭsh'-ĕnt. [See EFFACE.] *n. s.* [*con* and *efficiens*, Lat.] That which unites its action with the action of another. A term in algebra and in fluxions.

COEFFI'CIENTLY*, kō-ē-fĭsh'-ĕnt-lė. *ad.* In a co-operating manner.

COE'LDER*, kō-ēl'-dûr. *n. s.* An elder of the same rank. *Trapp.*

COE'LIACK *Passion*, kō-ēl'-ė-ăk-pāsh'-ŭn. [*coeliaque*, old Fr.] A species of diarrhœa, or flux. *Quincy.*

CŒMETERY. See CEMETERY.

COE'MPTION, kō-ĕm'-shŭn. 412. *n. s.* [*coemptio*, Lat.] Buying up the whole quantity of any thing. *Bacon.*

CŒNOBY*. See CENOBY.

*To* COENJO'Y*, kō-ĕn-jōė'. *v. a.* To enjoy together. *Howell.*

COE'QUAL §, kō-ē'-kwâl. *a.* Equal; of the same rank or dignity. *Shakspeare.*

COEQUA'LITY, kō-ė-kwŏl'-ė-tė. *n. s.* The state of being equal. *Hooker.*

*To* COE'RCE §, kō-ĕrse'. *v. a.* [*coerceo*, Lat.] To restrain. *Ayliffe.*

COE'RCIBLE, kō-ĕr'-sė-bl. *a.* That may be restrained. That ought to be restrained.

COE'RCION, kō-ĕr'-shŭn. *n. s.* Penal restraint; check. *Hale.*

COE'RCIVE, kō-ĕr'-sĭv. *a.* That which has the power of laying restraint, or the authority of restraining. *Blackmore. Hooker.*

COESSE'NTIAL §, kō-ĕs-sĕn'-shâl. *a.* [*con* and *essentia*, Lat.] Participating of the same essence. *Hooker.*

COESSENTIA'LITY, kō-ĕs-sĕn-shė-âl'-ė-tė. *n. s.* Participation of the same essence. *Burgess.*

COESSE'NTIALLY*, kō-ĕs-sĕn'-shâl-lė. *ad.* In a co-essential manner.

COESTA'BLISHMENT*, kō-ĕs-tâb'-lĭsh-mĕnt. *n. s.* Joint establishment. *Bp. of Landaff.*

COETA'NEAN*, kō-ė-tā'-nė-ăn. *n. s.* [*con* and *ætas*, Lat.] One of the same age with another. *Aubrey.*

COETA'NEOUS, kō-ė-tā'-nė-ŭs. *a.* Of the same age with another. *Brown.*

COETE'RNAL §, kō-ė-tĕr'-nâl. *a.* [*con* and *æternus*, Lat.] Equally eternal with another. *Milton.*

COETE'RNALLY, kō-ė-tĕr'-nâl-lė. *ad.* Of equal eternity with another. *Hooker.*

COETE'RNITY, kō-ė-tĕr'-nė-tė. *n. s.* Having existence from eternity equal with another eternal being. *Hammond.*

COE'VAL §, kō-ē'-vâl. *a.* [*cœvus*, Lat.] Of the same age, or time. *Prior.* Of the same age with another. *Hale.*

COE'VAL, kō-ē'-vâl. *n. s.* A contemporary. *Hukewill.*

COE'VOUS, kō-ē'-vŭs. *a.* One of the same age.

*To* COEXI'ST §, kō-ĕg-zĭst'. 478. *v. n.* [*con* and *existo*, Lat.] To exist at the same time. *Hale.*

COEXI'STENCE, kō-ĕg-zĭs'-tĕnse. *n. s.* Existence at the same time with another. *Locke.*

COEXI'STENT, kō-ĕg-zĭs'-tĕnt. *a.* Existing at the same time with another. *Locke.*

*To* COEXTE'ND §, kō-ĕks-tĕnd'. 477. *v. a.* [*con* and *extendo*, Lat.] To extend to the same space or duration with another. *Grew.*

COEXTE'NSION, kō-ĕk-stĕn'-shŭn. *n. s.* Extending to the same space or duration with another. *Hale.*

COEXTE'NSIVE*, kō-ĕks-tĕn'-sĭv. *a.* Having the same extent. *Bp. Winchester.*

COEXTE'NSIVELY*, kō-ĕk-stĕn'-sĭv-lė. *ad.* In a co-extensive manner.

CO'FFEE §, kŏf'-fė. *n. s.* [Arabick.] A species of Arabick jessamine, from the berries of which a drink called *coffee* is prepared. *Bacon.*

CO'FFEE-HOUSE, kŏf'-fė-hŏŭse. *n. s.* A house of entertainment where coffee is sold. *Burton.*

CO'FFEE-MAN, kŏf'-fė-măn. 88. *n. s.* One that keeps a coffee-house. *Addison.*

CO'FFEE-POT, kŏf'-fė-pŏt. *n. s.* The covered pot in which coffee is boiled. *Dr. Warton.*

CO'FFER §, kŏf'-fûr. *n. s.* [coffre, Sax.] A chest generally for keeping money. *Spenser.* Treasure. *Bacon.* A square depressure in each interval between the modillions of the Corinthian cornice. [In fortification.] A hollow lodgement across a dry moat.

☞ I have in this word followed the general pronunciation, which I see is confirmed by Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Messrs. Perry, Scott, and Buchanan; for as it stands in Mr. Sheridan with the *o* long, though not without respectable usage on its side, it is a gross irregularity, which ought, if possible, to be reduced to rule. *W.*

*To* CO'FFER, kŏf'-fûr. *v. a.* To treasure up. *Bacon.*

CO'FFERER*, kŏf'-fûr-ûr. 555. *n. s.* He who places treasure in a chest or coffer. *Young.* A principal officer of his majesty's court, next under the comptroller. *Warton.*

CO'FFIN §, kŏf'-fĭn. *n. s.* [κόφινος.] The box or chest in which dead bodies are interred. *Sidney.* A mould of paste for a pie. *Titus Andron.* A paper case, in form of a cone, used by grocers.—*Coffin of a horse*, is the whole hoof of the foot above the coronet, including the *coffin* bone; which is a small spongy bone, enclosed in the midst of the hoof.

*To* CO'FFIN, kŏf'-fĭn. *v. a.* To enclose in a coffin. *Shak.* To enclose. *John Hall.* To cover, as with paste. *B. Jonson.*

CO'FFIN-MAKER, kŏf'-fĭn-mā-kûr. *n. s.* One whose trade is to make coffins. *Tatler.*

COFO'UNDER*, kō-fŏŭnd'-ûr. *n. s.* A joint founder. *Weever.*

COG §*, kŏg. *n. s.* A piece of deceit. *Watson.*

*To* COG §, kŏg. *v. a.* To flatter; to wheedle. *Shak.* *To cog a die:* to secure it, so as to direct its fall; to falsify. *Bp. Hall. Dryden.* To obtrude by falsehood. *Tillotson.*

*To* COG, kŏg. *v. n.* To lie; to wheedle. *Tusser.*

COG §, kŏg. *n. s.* The tooth of a wheel. *Dean Tucker*

*To* COG, kŏg. *v. a.* To fix cogs in a wheel.

COG §*, kŏg. *n. s.* [*kogge*, Goth.] A cock-boat; a little boat. *Fairfax.*

CO'GENCY, kō'-jĕn-sė. *n. s.* Force; strength. *Locke.*

COGE'NIAL*, kō-jē'-nė-âl. *a.* Congenial. *Warton.*

CO'GENT §, kō'-jĕnt. *a.* [*cogens*, Lat.] Forcible; resistless. *Prior.*

CO'GENTLY, kō'-jĕnt-lė. *ad.* Forcibly. *Locke.*

CO'GGER, kŏg'-ûr. *n. s.* A flatterer. *Sherwood.*

CO'GGERY*, kŏg'-ûr-ė. *n. s.* Trick; falsehood. *Watson.*

CO'GGING*, kŏg'-ĭng. *n. s.* Cheat; fallacy. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

CO'GGLESTONE, kŏg'-gl-stōne. *n. s.* [*cuogolo*, Ital.] A small pebble. *Skinner.*

CO'GITABLE, kŏdje'-ė-tâ-bl. 405. *a.* That which may be thought on.

*To* CO'GITATE §, kŏdje'-ė-tāte. 91. *v. n.* [*cogito*, Lat.] To think. *Donne.*

COGITA'TION, kŏdje-ė-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Thought. *Hooker.* Purpose. *Bacon.* Meditation; contemplation. *Milton.*

CO'GITATIVE, kŏdje'-ė-tā-tĭv. *a.* Having the power of thought. *Smith.* Given to thought. *Wotton.*

CO'GNATE §*, kŏg'-nāte. *a.* [*cognatus*, Lat.] Kindred. *Howell.*

COGNA'TION, kŏg-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Descent from the same original. *Sir T. Brown.* Relation. *South.*

COGNISE'E, kŏg-nė-zēė', or kŏn-ė-zēė'. [See COGNIZANCE.] *n. s.* He to whom a fine in lands or tenements is acknowledged. *Cowel.*

CO'GNISOUR, kŏg-nė-zŏr', or kŏn-ė-zŏr'. 314. *n. s.* He that passeth or acknowledgeth a fine in lands or tenements to another. *Cowel.*

COGNI'TION §, kŏg-nĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [*cognitio*, Lat.] Knowledge. *Shakspeare.*

CO'GNITIVE, kŏg'-nė-tĭv. *a.* Having the power of knowing. *South.*

CO'GNIZABLE, kŏg'-nė-zâ-bl, or kŏn'-ė-zâ-bl. 405. *a.* That falls under judicial notice. Liable to be tried. *Ayliffe.*

CO'GNIZANCE, kŏg'-nė-zânse, or kŏn'-ė-zânse. [kŏn'-ė-zânse, *Sheridan & Perry.*] *n. s.* [*cognizance*, old Fr.] Judicial notice; trial. *South.* A badge. *Bacon.* Knowledge by recollection. *Spenser.*

☞ I have in this word and its relatives given the forensick pronunciation: but cannot help observing, that it is so gross a departure from the most obvious rules of the

language, that it is highly incumbent on the gentlemen of the law to renounce it, and reinstate the excluded *g* in its undoubted rights.—See AUTHORITY and CLEFF. *W.*

COGNO'MINAL §, kŏg-nŏm'-ė-năl. *a.* [*cognomen*, Lat.] Having the same name. *Brown.* Belonging to the surname. *Pearson.*

*To* COGNO'MINATE*, kŏg-nŏm'-ė-nāte. *v. a.* To give a name. *Cockeram.*

COGNOMINA'TION, kŏg-nŏm-ė-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* A surname. A name added from any accident or quality. *Brown.*

COGNO'SCENCE §, kŏg-nŏs'-sĕnse. *n. s.* [*cognosco*, Lat.] Knowledge. *Dict.*

*COGNO'SCENTE*, kŏg-nŏs-sĕn'-tė. *n. s.* [plu. *cognoscenti*, Ital.] One who is well versed in any thing; a connoisseur.

COGNOSCIBI'LITY*, kŏg-nŏs-sė-bĭl'-ė-tė. *n. s.* The quality of being cognoscible.

COGNO'SCIBLE, kŏg-nŏs'-sė-bl. *a.* That may be known. *Sir T. Brown.* That falls under judicial notice. *Bp. Hall.*

COGNO'SCITIVE*, kŏg-nŏs'-sė-tĭv. *a.* Having the power of knowing. *Bp. Barlow.*

*To* COHA'BIT §, kō-hăb'-ĭt. *v. n.* [*cohabito*, Lat.] To dwell with another. *South.* To live together as husband and wife. *Fiddes.*

COHA'BITANT, kō-hăb'-ė-tănt. *n. s.* An inhabitant of the same place. *Woolton.*

COHABITA'TION, kō-hăb-ė-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of inhabiting the same place with another. *Abp. Cranmer.* The state of living together as married persons. *Bacon.*

COHE'IR, kō-âre'. *n. s.* [*cohæres*, Lat.] One of several among whom an inheritance is divided. *Bp. Taylor.*

COHE'IRESS, kō-â'-rĭs. 99. *n. s.* One of two or more heiresses.

*To* COHE'RE §, kō-hère'. *v. n.* [*cohæreo*, Lat.] To stick together. *Woodward.* To be well connected. *Burke.* To suit; to fit. *Shak.* To agree. *Milton.*

COHE'RENCE, kō-hē'-rĕnse. } *n. s.* That state of
COHE'RENCY, kō-hē'-rĕn-sė. § bodies in which their parts are joined together so that they resist separation. *Locke.* Connexion. *Hooker.* The regular texture of a discourse. Consistency in reasoning. *Locke.*

COHE'RENT, kō-hē'-rĕnt. *a.* Sticking together. *Arbuthnot.* Connected; united. *Locke.* Suitable to something else. *Shakspeare.* Consistent. *Watts.*

COHE'SION, kō-hē'-zhŭn. *n. s.* The act of sticking together. *Newton.* The state of union. *Blackmore.* Connexion. *Locke.*

COHE'SIVE, kō-hē'-sĭv. 158, 428. *a.* That has the power of sticking.

COHE'SIVELY*, kō-hē'-sĭv-lė. *ad.* In a connected manner.

COHE'SIVENESS, kō-hē'-sĭv-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of being cohesive.

*To* COHI'BIT, kō-hĭb'-ĭt. *v. a.* [*cohibeo*, Lat.] To restrain.

*To* CO'HOBATE §, kŏ'-hō-bāte. 91. *v. a.* To pour the distilled liquor upon the remaining matter, and distil it again. *Arbuthnot.*

COHOBA'TION, kō-hō-bā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The repeated exposure of any substance to the chymical action of a liquid. *Locke.*

CO'HORT, kŏ'-hŏrt. *n. s.* [*cohors*, Lat.] A troop of soldiers in the Roman armies, containing about five hundred foot. *Camden.* A body of warriours. *Milton.*

COHORTA'TION, kō-hŏr-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Encouragement by words. *Dict.*

COIF §, kŏif. 344, 415. [See QUOIF.] *n. s.* [*coeffe*, Fr.] The head-dress; a cap. *Bacon.*

*To* COIF*, kŏif. *v. a.* To dress with a coif. *Cooper.*

CO'IFED, kŏift. 359. *a.* Wearing a coif. *Arbuth.*

CO'IFFURE, kŏif'-fûre. *n. s.* Head-dress. *Donne.*

*To* COIGNE*, kŏin. } *v. n.* To live by extortion; an
*To* CO'INY* kŏin'-ė. § Irish term. *Brysket.*

COIGNE, kŏin. *n. s.* [*cogn*, old Fr.] A corner. *Shakspeare.* A wooden wedge used by printers.

*To* COIL §, kŏil. *v. a.* [*coillir*, old Fr.] To gather into a narrow compass; as to coil a rope. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

COIL, kŏil. *n. s.* Tumult; turmoil. *Shakspeare.* A rope wound into a ring.

COIN, kŏin. *n. s.* A corner.

COIN §, kŏin. *n. s.* [*coin*, Fr.] Money stamped with a legal impression. *Sidney.* Payment of any kind. *Hammond.*

*To* COIN, kŏin. *v. a.* To stamp metals for money. *Shak.* To make or invent. *Shakspeare.* To make or forge any thing, in an ill sense. *Hudibras.*

CO'INAGE, kŏin'-âje. 91. *n. s.* The art or practice of coining money. *Arbuthnot.* Coin; money. *Brown.* The charges of coining money. New production. *Dryden.* Forgery; invention. *Shak.*

*To* COINCI'DE §, kō-ĭn-sīde'. *v. n.* [*coincido*, Lat.] To fall upon the same point. *Cheyne.* To concur. *Watts.*

COI'NCIDENCE, kō-ĭn'-sė-dĕnse. *n. s.* The state of falling upon the same point. *Bentley.* Concurrence; consistency. *Hale.*

COI'NCIDENCY*, kō-ĭn'-sė-dĕn-sė. *n. s.* Tendency to the same end. *Fotherby.*

COI'NCIDENT, kō-ĭn'-sė-dĕnt. *a.* Falling upon the same point. *Newton.* Concurrent. *South.*

COINCI'DER*, kō-ĭn-sī'-dûr. *n. s.* That which coincides with another thing. *Harris.*

COINDI'CA'TION*, kō-ĭn-dė-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*con* and *indico*, Lat.] Many symptoms betokening the same cause.

CO'INER, kŏin'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* A maker of money. *Shak.* A maker of base money. An inventor. *Camden.*

*To* COI'NQUINATE §*, kō-ĭn'-kwė-nāte. *v. a.* [*coinquino*, Lat.] To pollute; to defile. *Skelton.*

COINQUINA'TION*, kō-ĭn-kwė-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Pollution; defilement. *Cotgrave.*

*To* COJO'IN, kō-jŏin'. *v. n.* [*conjungo*, Lat.] To join with another. *Shakspeare.*

CO'ISTRIL, kŏis'-trĭl. *n. s.* A coward; corrupted from *kestrel*, a degenerate hawk. *Shakspeare.*

COIT §, kŏit. 344, 415. *n. s.* [*kote*, Dutch.] A thing thrown at a certain mark. *Carew.* See QUOIT.

*To* COIT*, kŏit. *v. a.* To throw any thing, as at the game of coits.

CO'ITING*, kŏit'-ĭng. *n. s.* Playing at coits. *Sir T. Elyot.*

COI'TION, kō-ĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [*coitio*, Lat.] Copulation; the act of generation. *Ray.* The act by which two bodies come together. *Brown.*

COJU'ROR*, kō-jū'-rûr. *n. s.* [*con* and *juror*, Lat.] He who bears his testimony to the credibility of another. *Wotton.*

COKE, kōke. *n. s.* Fewel made by burning pit-coal under earth, and quenching the cinders.

CO'LANDER, kŭl'-lăn-dûr. 165. *n. s.* [*colo*, Lat.] A sieve; a strainer. *May.*

COLA'TION, kō-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Filtering or straining.

CO'LATURE, kŏl'-ă-tshûre. 461. *n. s.* Straining; filtration. *Evelyn.* The matter strained.

CO'LBERTINE, kŏl-bĕr-tēēn'. 112. *n. s.* A kind of lace; the fabrick of Mons. Colbert. *Congreve.*

CO'LCOTHAR, kŏl'-kō-*thêr*. *n. s.* The dry substance which remains after distillation, but commonly the caput mortuum of vitriol. *Brown.*

COLD §, kōld. 2. [colð, Sax.] Not hot; not warm gelid. *Milton.* Causing sense of cold. *Milton.* Chill; shivering. *Shak.* Having cold qualities. *Bacon.* Indifferent; frigid. *Hooker.* Unaffecting *B. Jonson.* Reserved; coy. *Shak.* Chaste. *Shak.* Not welcome. *Shak.* Not hasty; not violent. Not affecting the scent strongly. *Shak.* Not having the scent strongly affected. *Shakspeare.*

COLD, kōld. *n. s.* The cause of the sensation of cold; the privation of heat. *Shak.* The sensation of cold. *Dryden.* A disease caused by cold. *Shakspeare.*

COLD-BLOODED*, kōld'-blŭd-ĕd. *a.* Without feeling. *Shakspeare.*

COLD-HEARTED*, kōld'-hârt-ĕd. *a.* Indifferent; wanting passion. *Shakspeare.*

CO'LDLY, kōld'-lė. *ad.* Without heat. Without concern. *Shakspeare.*

CO'LDNESS, kōld'-nĕs. *n. s.* Want of heat. *Boyle.* Unconcern; frigidity of temper. *Hooker.* Coyness; want of kindness. *Addison.* Chastity. *Pope.*

COLE §, kōle. *n. s.* [capl, Sax.] A general name for all sorts of cabbage.

CO'LESEED, kōle'-sēēd. *n. s.* Cabbage seed. *Mortimer.*

CO'LEWORT, kōle'-wûrt. 165. *n. s.* A species of cabbage. *Dryden.*

CO'LICK, kŏl'-ĭk. *n. s.* [*colicus*, Lat.] A disorder of the bowels that is attended with pain, with or without constipation. *Quincy.*

CO'LICK, kŏl'-ĭk. *a.* Affecting the bowels. *Milton.*

*To* COLL §*, kōl. *v. a.* [*coller*, old Fr.] To embrace. *Spenser.*

*To* COLLA'PSE §, kŏl-lăps'. *v. n.* [*collapsus*, Lat.] To fall together. *Arbuthnot.*

COLLA'PSED*, kŏl-lăpst'. *a.* Withered; ruined; fallen down. *Burton.*

COLLA'PSION, kŏl-lăp'-shŭn. *n. s.* Closing or collapsing. *Russell.* The state of vessels closed.

CO'LLAR §, kŏl'-lăr. 418, 88. *n. s.* [*collar*, Span.] A ring of metal put round the neck. *Dryden.* The harness that is fastened about the horse's neck. *Shak.* The part of the dress that surrounds the neck. *Job.* *To slip the collar.* To get free. *Spenser.* *A collar of brawn*, is the quantity bound up in one parcel. *Pegge.*

CO'LLAR-BONE, kŏl'-lŭr-bōne. *n. s.* The clavicle. *Wiseman.*

*To* CO'LLAR, kŏl'-lŭr. *v. a.* To seize by the collar.

CO'LLARED*, kŏl'-lŭrd. *a.* [In heraldry.] Any animal having a collar about its neck. *Chaucer.*

*To* COLLA'TE §, kŏl-lāte'. *v. a.* [*confero*, *collatum*, Lat.] To compare one thing of the same kind with another. *Bacon.* To examine if nothing be wanting in books. *Fell.* To bestow; to confer. *Bp. Taylor.* To place in an ecclesiastical benefice. *Ayliffe.*

COLLA'TERAL, kŏl-lăt'-tĕr-ăl. *a.* [*con* and *latus*, Lat.] Side to side. *Shak.* Running parallel. Diffused on either side. *Milton.* Those relations who do not descend directly, as uncles, aunts, nephews, &c. *Ayliffe.* Not direct; not immediate. *Shak.* Concurrent. *Atterbury.*

COLLA'TERALLY, kŏl-lăt'-tĕr-ăl-lè. *ad.* Side by side. *Wilkins.* Indirectly. *Dryden.* In collateral relation.

COLLA'TERALNESS*, kŏl-lăt'-tĕr-ăl-nĕs. *n. s.* A state of collateral relation or connexion. *Cotgrave.*

COLLA'TION, kŏl-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*collatio*, Lat.] The act of conferring or bestowing. *Ray.* Comparison of one thing of the same kind with another. *Spelman.* [In law.] Collation is the bestowing of a benefice. *Cowel.* A repast. *Whiston.* Discourse. *Abp. Canterbury.* Collection. *Bp. Nicholson.*

COLLATI'TIOUS, kŏl-lă-tĭsh'-ŭs. *a.* Done by the contribution of many. *Dict.*

COLLA'TIVE*, kŏl-lā'-tĭv. *a.* [In law.] An advowson *collative* is, where the bishop and the patron are one and the same person. Able to confer or bestow.

COLLA'TOR, kŏl-lā'-tŭr. 166. *n. s.* One that compares copies or manuscripts. *Addison.* One who presents to an ecclesiastical benefice. *Ayliffe.* One that bestows any gift. *Feltham.*

*To* COLLA'UD, kŏl-lâwd'. *v. a.* [*collaudo*, Lat.] To join in praising. *Howell.*

CO'LLEAGUE §, kŏl'-lèèg. 492. *n. s.* [*collega*, Lat.] A partner. *Milton.*

*To* COLLE'AGUE, kŏl-lèèg'. *v. a.* To unite with. *Shakspeare.*

CO'LLEAGUESHIP*, kŏl'-lèèg-shĭp. *n. s.* Partnership. *Milton.*

*To* COLLE'CT §, kŏl-lĕkt'. *v. a.* [*colligo*, *collectum*, Lat.] To gather together. *Watts.* To gain by observation. *Shak.* To infer as a consequence. *Locke.*—*To collect himself.* To recover from surprise. *Shakspeare.*

☞ In scarcely any part of the language does the influence of accent on the sound of the vowels appear more perceptibly than in the prepositional syllables *col*, *com*, *con*, and *cor*. When the accent is on these syllables, in *college*, *commissary*, *conclave*, *corrigible*, &c. &c., the *o* has distinctly its short sound. The same may be observed of this *o*, when the principal accent is on the third syllable, and the secondary accent on the first, 523; as in *colonnade*, *commendation*, *condescension*, *correspondent*, &c. &c.; for in this case there is a secondary accent on the first syllable, which preserves the *o* in its true sound, 522: but when the accent is on the second syllable, this vowel slides into a sound like short *u*, and the words to *collect*, to *commit*, to *convince*, to *corrupt*, &c. &c., are heard as if written *cullect*, *cummit*, *cunvince*, *currupt*, &c. &c. It is true, that, when these words are pronounced alone, with deliberation, energy, and precision, the *o* in the first syllable preserves nearly its true sound; but this seems to slide insensibly into short *u* the moment we unite these words with others, and pronounce them without premeditation. The deliberate and solemn sound is that which I have given in this [Walker's] dictionary: nor have I made any difference between words where the accent is on the second syllable: and why Mr. Sheridan, and those who have followed him, should, in *combust*, *commute*, *complete*, &c., give the sound of short *o* in *from*; and in *command*, *commit*, *commence*, &c., give the same letter the sound of short *u* in *drum*, I cannot conceive: they are all susceptible of this sound or none, and therefore should all be marked alike. If custom be pleaded for this distinction, it may be observed, that this plea is the best in the world when it is evident, and the worst when obscure. No such custom ever fell under my observation: I have always heard the first syllable of *compare* and *compel*, of *commence* and *compose*, pronounced alike, and have therefore made no distinction between them in this [Walker's] dictionary. I have given them all the sound of the *o* in *comma*; though I am sensible that, in colloquial pronunciation, they all approach nearer to the short *u*, and are similar to the same syllables in *comfort*, *combat*, &c. And it may be laid down as a general rule, without an exception, "that *o* in an initial syllable, immediately before the accent, and succeeded by two un combinable consonants, may, in familiar conversation, be pronounced like the same letter in *come*, *done* &c." *W.*

CO'LLECT, kŏl'-lĕkt. 492. *n. s.* [*collecta*, low Lat.] A short, comprehensive prayer. *Bp. Taylor.*

COLLECTA'NEOUS, kŏl-lĕk-tā'-nè-ŭs. *a.* Gathered up together.

COLLE'CTEDLY, kŏl-lĕkt'-ĕd-lè. *ad.* Gathered in one view at once. *More.*

COLLE'CTEDNESS*, kŏl-lĕkt'-ĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* A state of recovery from surprise; a command over the thoughts. State of union or combination.

COLLE'CTIBLE, kŏl-lĕk'-tè-bl. *a.* That which may be gathered. *Brown.*

COLLE'CTION, kŏl-lĕk'-shŭn. *n. s.* Gathering together; contribution for charitable purposes. 1 *Cor.* An assemblage. *Prior.* The act of deducing consequences. *Hooker.* A corollary; deduction. *Hooker.*

COLLECTI'TIOUS, kŏl-lĕk-tĭsh'-ŭs. *a.* Gathered up.

COLLE'CTIVE, kŏl-lĕk'-tĭv. *a.* Gathered into one mass. *Hooker.* Employed in deducing consequences. *Brown.* A *collective* noun expresses a multitude, though itself be singular.

COLLE'CTIVELY, kŏl-lĕk'-tĭv-lè. *ad.* In a general mass; in a body. *Hale.*

COLLE'CTIVENESS*, kŏl-lĕk'-tĭv-nĕs. *n. s.* A state of union or combination; a mass.

COLLE'CTOR, kŏl-lĕk'-tŭr. 166. *n. s.* A gatherer. A compiler. *Hale.* A tax-gatherer. *Temple.* A name in Oxford for two bachelors of arts, appointed to superintend some scholastick proceedings of their fellow-bachelors in Lent.

COLLE'CTORSHIP*, kŏl-lĕk'-tŭr-shĭp. *n. s.* The office of a collector.

COLLE'GATARY, kŏl-lĕg'-ă-tă-rè. *n. s.* [*con* and *legatum*, Lat.] A person to whom is left a legacy in common with one or more other persons. *Chambers.*

CO'LLEGE §, kŏl'-lĕdje. 91. [See *To* COLLECT.] *n. s* [*collegium*, Lat.] A community. *Dryden.* A society of men set apart for learning or religion. *Shak* The house in which the collegians reside. 2 *Kings* *A college*, in foreign universities, is a lecture read in publick.

COLLEGE-LIKE*, kŏl'-lĕdje-like. *a.* Regulated after the manner of a college. *Howell.*

COLLE'GIAL, kŏl-lē'-jē-ăl. *a.* Relating to a college.

COLLE'GIAN, kŏl-lē'-jē-ăn. *n. s.* A member of a college. One of a religious sect, formed among the Arminians and Anabaptists in Holland.

COLLE'GIATE, kŏl-lē'-jē-āte. 91. *a.* Instituted after the manner of a college. *Hooker.*—A *collegiate* church: one built at a convenient distance from the cathedral church, wherein a number of presbyters were settled in one congregation. *Ayliffe.*

COLLE'GIATE, kŏl-lē'-jē-āte. *n. s.* A member of a college. *Burton.*

CO'LLET, kŏl'-lĭt. 99. *n. s.* [*collum*, Lat.] Anciently something that went about the neck. That part of a ring in which the stone is set. *Sir T. Herbert.* A term used by turners.

*To* COLLI'DE, kŏl-līde'. *v. n.* [*collido*, Lat.] To strike against each other. *Brown.*

CO'LLIER §, kŏl'-yŭr. 113. *n. s.* A digger of coals. *Gataker.* A coal-merchant. *Bacon.* A ship that carries coals.

CO'LLIERY, kŏl'-yŭr-ē. 113. *n. s.* The place where coals are dug. The coal trade.

CO'LLIFLOWER, kŏl'-lē-flŏŏ-ŭr. *n. s.* [*caul*, Sax. and *flower*.] A species of cabbage. *T. Warton.*

*To* CO'LLIGATE §*, kŏl'-lē-gāte. *v. a.* [*colligo*, Lat.] To bind together. *Quelch.*

COLLIGA'TION, kŏl-lē-gā'-shŭn. *n. s.* A binding together. *Brown.*

COLLIMA'TION, kŏl-lē-mā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*collimo*, Lat.] Aiming at a mark. *Dict.*

COLLINEA'TION, kŏl-lĭn-ē-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*collineo*, Lat.] The act of aiming.

CO'LLING*, kŏl'-lĭng. *n. s.* An embrace; dalliance. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

CO'LLIQUABLE, kŏl-lĭk'-wā-bl. *a.* Easily dissolved. *Harvey.*

COLLI'QUAMENT, kŏl-lĭk'-wā-mĕnt. *n. s.* The substance to which any thing is reduced by being melted.

CO'LLIQUANT, kŏl'-lē-kwānt. *a.* That which has the power of melting.

*To* CO'LLIQUATE §, kŏl'-lē-kwāte. 91. *v. a.* [*colliqueo*, Lat.] To melt; to dissolve. *Boyle.*

*To* CO'LLIQUATE, kŏl'-lē-kwāte. *v. n.* To be dissolved. *Brown.*

COLLIQUA'TION, kŏl-lē-kwā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of melting. *Bacon.* Such a temperament or disposition of the animal fluids as proceeds from a lax compages, which occasions fluxes, sweats, &c. *Quincy.*

COLLI'QUATIVE, kŏl-lĭk'-wā-tĭv. *a.* Melting; dissolvent. *Quincy.*

COLLIQUEFA'CTION, kŏl-lĭk-wē-fāk'-shŭn. *n. s.* Melting together. *Bacon.*

COLLI'SION, kŏl-lĭzh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [*collisio*, Lat.] The act of striking two bodies together. *Milton.* A clash. *Denham.*

*To* CO'LLOCATE §, kŏl'-lō-kāte. 91. *v. a.* [*colloco*, Lat.] To place.

CO'LLOCATE*, kŏl'-lō-kāte. *a.* Placed. *Bacon.*

COLLOCA'TION, kŏl-lō-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Placing; disposition. *Gregory.* The state of being placed. *Bacon.*

COLLOCU'TION, kŏl-lō-kū'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*collocutio*, Lat.] Conference; conversation.

COLLOCU'TOR*, kŏl-lō-kū'-tŭr. *n. s.* One of the speakers in a dialogue. *M. Casaubon.*

*To* COLLO'GUE, kŏl-lōg'. 337. *v. a.* To wheedle; to flatter. *Bp. Hall.*

COLLO'GUING*, kŏl-lōg'-ĭng. *n. s.* Flattery; deceit. *Burton.*

CO'LLOP, kŏl'-lŭp. 166. *n. s.* [*colp*, old Fr.] A small slice of meat. *Dryden.* A piece of any animal. *Job.* In burlesque language: a child. *Shakspeare.*

COLLO'QUIAL, kŏl-lō'-kwē-ăl. *a.* Relating to common conversation. *Dr. Warton.*

CO'LLOQUIST*, kŏl'-lō-kwĭst. *n. s.* A speaker in a dialogue. *Malone.*

CO'LLOQUY §, kŏl'-lō-kwē. *n. s.* [*colloquium*, Lat.] Conference; conversation. *Milton.*

CO'LLOW, kŏl'-lō. *n. s.* Black grime of burnt coals or wood. *Woodward.*

COLLU'CTANCY, kŏl-lŭk'-tăn-sē. *n. s.* [*colluctor*, Lat.] A tendency to contest.

COLLUCTA'TION, kŏl-lŭk-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Contest; contrariety; opposition. *More.*

*To* COLLU'DE §, kŏl-lūde'. *v. n.* [*colludo*, Lat.] To conspire in a fraud. *Mountagu.*

COLLU'DER*, kŏl-lū'-dŭr. *n. s.* He who conspires in a fraud. *Milton.*

COLLU'DING*, kŏl-lū'-dĭng. *n. s.* Trick; secret management of deceit. *Mountagu.*

COLLU'SION, kŏl-lū'-zhŭn. *n. s.* A deceitful agreement between two or more, for the one part to bring an action against the other to some evil purpose. *Cowel.*

COLLU'SIVE, kŏl-lū'-sĭv. 158, 428. *a.* Fraudulently concerted. *L. Addison.*

COLLU'SIVELY, kŏl-lū'-sĭv-lē. *ad.* In a manner fraudulently concerted. *Blackstone.*

COLLU'SIVENESS*, kŏl-lū'-sĭv-nĕs. *n. s.* Fraudulent concert.

COLLU'SORY, kŏl-lū'-sŭr-ē. 557. *a.* Carrying on a fraud by secret concert.

CO'LLY §, kŏl'-lē. *n. s.* The smut of coal. *Burton.*

*To* CO'LLY, kŏl'-lē. *v. a.* To grime with coal. *Shakspeare.*

*COLLY'RIUM*, kŏl-lĭr'-rē-ŭm. 113. *n. s.* [κολλύριον.] A topical remedy for the eyes.

*CO'LMAR*, kŏl'-mār. *n. s.* [Fr.] A sort of pear.

CO'LOCYNTH*, kŏl'-ō-sĭnth. *n. s.* [*colocynthis*, Lat.] Coloquintida; bitter apple. *Bp. Taylor.*

CO'LON, kō'-lŏn. *n. s.* [κῶλον.] A point [:] used to mark a pause greater than that of a comma, and less than that of a period. The greatest and widest of all the intestines. *Quincy.*

CO'LONEL §, kŭr'-nĕl. *n. s.* [*coronel*, Span.] The chief commander of a regiment. *Spenser.*

☞ This word is among those gross irregularities which must be given up as incorrigible. *W.*

CO'LONELSHIP, kŭr'-nĕl-shĭp. *n. s.* The office or character of colonel. *Swift.*

COLO'NIAL*, kō-lō'-nē-ăl. *a.* Relating to a colony. *Burke.*

COLO'NICAL*, kō-lŏn'-ē-kăl. *a.* [*colonus*, Lat.] Relating to husbandmen. *Spelman.*

CO'LONIST*, kŏl'-ō-nĭst. *n. s.* One departed from the mother country to inhabit some distant place. *A. Smith.*

*To* CO'LONIZE, kŏl'-ō-nīze. *v. a.* To plant with inhabitants. *Bacon.*

COLONIZA'TION*, kŏl-ō-nē-zā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Planting with inhabitants, or forming colonies. *Burke.*

CO'LONIZING*, kŏl'-ō-nī-zĭng. *n. s.* The same as *colonization*. *Robertson.*

COLONNA'DE, kŏl-lō-nāde'. [See *To* COLLECT.] *n. s.* [*colonna*, Ital.] Any range of insulated columns. *Pope.*

CO'LONY §, kŏl'-ō-nē. *n. s.* [*colonia*, Lat.] A body of people drawn from the mother country to inhabit some distant place. *Spenser.* The country planted. *Dryden.*

CO'LOPHON*, kŏl'-ō-fŏn. *n. s.* [Lat.] The conclusion of a book, formerly containing the place, or the year, or both, of its publication. *Warton.*

CO'LOPHONY, kō-lŏf'-ō-nē. *n. s.* [*Colophon*, a city whence it came.] Rosin. *Boyle.*

COLOQUI'NTIDA, kŏl-lō-kwĭn'-tē-dă. *n. s.* The fruit of the bitter apple. *Chambers.*

CO'LORATE, kŏl'-ō-rāte. 91. *a.* [*coloratus*, Lat.] Coloured; dyed. *Ray.*

COLORA'TION, kŏl-ō-rā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Colouring. *Bacon.* The state of being coloured. *Bacon.*

COLORI'FICK, kŏl-lō-rĭf'-ĭk. *a.* That has the power of producing dyes, or tints. *Newton.*

COLO'SSE §, kō-lŏs'. } *n. s.* [*colossus*, Lat.] A

COLO'SSUS §, kō-lŏs'-sŭs. } statue of enormous magnitude. *Sir T. Herbert.*

COLO'SSAL*, kō-lŏs'-săl. *a.* Gigantick; like a colossus. *Dr. Warton.*

COLOSSE'AN, kŏl-lŏs-sē'-ăn. [See EUROPEAN.] *a.* Giantlike. *Harris.*

COLO'SSIANS*, kŏ-lŏsh'-ē-ănz. *n. s.* Christians of Colosse, a city of Phrygia in Asia Minor. *Hammond.*

COLO'SSICK*, kŏ-lŏs'-sĭk. *a.* Large, like a colossus. *Chapman.*

COLO'SSUS-WISE*, kŏ-lŏs'-sŭs-wīze. *ad.* In the manner of a colossus. *Shakspeare.*

CO'LOUR §, kŭl'-lŭr. 165, 314. *n. s.* [*color*, Lat.] The appearance of bodies to the eye only. *Watts.* The freshness, or appearance of blood in the face. *Dryden.* The tint of the painter. *Pope.* The representation of any thing superficially examined. *Swift.* Concealment; palliation. *Shakspeare.* Pretence; false show. *Shakspeare.* Kind; species; character. *Shakspeare.* In the plural, a standard; an ensign of war. *Shakspeare.*

*To* CO'LOUR, kŭl'-lŭr. *v. a.* To mark with some hue. *Newton.* To palliate; to excuse. *Raleigh.* To make plausible. *Addison.*— *To* COLOUR *a stranger's goods*, is when a freeman allows a foreigner to enter goods at the custom-house in his name; so that the foreigner pays but single duty, when he ought to pay double. *Phillips.*

*To* CO'LOUR, kŭl'-lŭr. *v. n.* To blush.

CO'LOURABLE, kŭl'-lŭr-ă-bl. 405. *a.* Specious; plausible. *Spenser.*

CO'LOURABLENESS*, kŭl'-lŭr-ă-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* That which is made plausible. *Fulke.*

CO'LOURABLY, kŭl'-lŭr-ă-blē. *ad.* Speciously. *Bacon.*

CO'LOURED, kŭl'-lŭrd. 359. *part. a.* Streaked. *Bacon.*

CO'LOURING, kŭl'-lŭr-ĭng. 410. *n. s.* The part of the painter's art that teaches to lay on his colours with propriety and beauty. *Bp. Taylor. Pope.*

CO'LOURIST, kŭl'-lŭr-ĭst. *n. s.* A painter who excels in giving the proper colours. *Dryden.*

CO'LOURLESS, kŭl'-lŭr-lĕs. *a.* Without colour; transparent. *Newton.*

CO'LSTAFF*, kōl'-stăf. *n. s.* A large staff, on which a burthen is carried between two on their shoulders. *Burton.*

COLT §, kōlt. *n. s.* [colt, Sax.] A young horse. *Bacon.* A young, foolish fellow. *Shakspeare.*

*To* COLT, kōlt. *v. n.* To frisk; to frolick. *Spenser.*

*To* COLT, kōlt. *v. a.* To befool. *Shakspeare.*

COLTS-FOOT, kōlts-fŭt. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

COLTS-TOOTH, kōlts-tōo*th'*. *n. s.* An imperfect tooth in young horses. A love of youthful pleasure. *Shakspeare.*

CO'LTER, kōl'-tŭr. *n. s.* [*culter*, Lat.] The sharp iron of a plough that cuts perpendicularly to the share.

CO'LTISH, kōlt'-ĭsh. *a.* Wanton. *Chaucer.*

CO'LUBRINE, kŏl'-ū-brĭn. 148. *a.* [*colubrinus*, Lat.] Relating to a serpent. Cunning; crafty.

CO'LUMBARY, kŏ-lŭm'-bă-rē. *n. s.* [*columbarium*, Lat.] A dovecot; a pigeon-house. *Brown.*

CO'LUMBINE, kŏl'-ŭm-blne. 148. *n. s.* [Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

CO'LUMBINE*, kŏl'-ŭm-blne. *n. s.* A kind of violet colour.

COLU'MBO *Root**, kŏ-lŭm'-bō-rōōt. A root brought from Columbo, and used in medicines. *Chambers.*

CO'LUMN §, kŏl'-lŭm. 411. *n. s.* [*columna*, Lat.] A round pillar. *Wotton.* Any body of certain dimensions pressing vertically upon its base. *Bentley.* The long file of troops of an army in its march. Half a page, when divided into two equal parts by a line passing through the middle, as in this book.

COLU'MNAR, kŏ-lŭm'-năr. } *a.* Formed
COLUMNA'RIAN, kŏl-ŭm-nā'-rē-ăn. } in columns. *Woodward.*

COLU'RES, kŏ-lūrz'. *n. s.* [*coluri*, Lat.] Two great circles supposed to intersect each other at right angles in the poles of the world. *Harris.*

CO'MA §, kō'-mă. 91. *n. s.* [κῶμα.] A morbid disposition to sleep.

CO'MART, kō'-mărt *n. s.* [*con* and *mart* or *market*.] Treaty; article. *Shakspeare.*

COMA'TE, kō-māte'. *n. s.* Companion. *Shakspeare.*

CO'MATE*, kō'-māte. *a.* [*comatus*, Lat.] Hairy in appearance. *Fairfax.*

COMATO'SE, kŏm-ă-tōse'. *a.* Lethargick. *Grew.*

COMB §, in the end, and COMP in the beginning of names, seem to be derived from the British *cwm*, which signifies a low situation. *Gibson.*

COMB, in *Cornish*, signifies a *valley*.

COMB*. *n. s.* [comb, Sax.] A valley surrounded with hills. *Browne.*

COMB §, kōme. 347. *n. s.* [camb, Sax.] An instrument to separate and adjust the hair. *Milton.* The top or crest of a cock, from its indentures. *Bacon.* The cavities in which the bees lodge their honey. *Dryden.* A dry measure, four bushels.

*To* COMB, kōme. *v. a.* To divide and adjust the hair. *Shakspeare.* To lay any thing smooth, by drawing through narrow interstices; as, *to comb wool.*

COMB-BRUSH, kōme'-brŭsh. *n. s.* A brush to clean combs.

COMB-MAKER, kōme'-mā-kŭr. *n. s.* One who makes combs. *Mortimer.*

*To* CO'MBAT §, kŭm'-băt. 165. *v. n.* To fight. *Shak.* To act in opposition. *Milton.*

*To* CO'MBAT, kŭm'-băt. [See *To* COLLECT.] *v. a.* To oppose; to fight. *Granville.*

CO'MBAT, kŭm'-băt. 18. *n. s.* [*combat*, old Fr.] Contest; battle. *Sidney.*

CO'MBATANT, kŭm'-bă-tănt. *n. s.* He that fights with another. *Milton.* A champion. *Locke.*

CO'MBATANT*, kŭm'-bă-tănt. *a.* Disposed to quarrel. *B. Jonson.*

CO'MBATER*, kŭm'-bă-tŭr. *n. s.* He who fights. *Sherwood.*

CO'MBER, kō'-mŭr. *n. s.* He whose trade is to comb wool.

CO'MBER*. *n. s.* A species of fish in Cornwall *Ray.*

CO'MBER*. *n. s.* [*komber*, Dutch.] Burdensomeness trouble. *Sir H. Warton.* See CUMBER.

COMBI'NABLE*, kŏm-bī'-nă-bl. *a.* Capable of being united with. *Lord Chesterfield.*

CO'MBINATE, kŏm'-bē-nāte. 91. *a.* Betrothed promised. *Shakspeare.*

COMBINA'TION, kŏm-bē-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Union association. *Shakspeare.* Union of bodies, or qualities. *Hooker.* Copulation of ideas in the mind *Locke.* [In mathematicks.] The variation or alteration of any number of quantities, letters, sounds, or the like, in all different manners. *Chambers.*

*To* COMBI'NE §, kŏm-blne'. *v. a.* [*combiner*, Fr.] To join together. *Milton.* To link in union. *Shak.* To agree; to settle by compact. *Shakspeare.*

*To* COMBI'NE, kŏm-blne'. *v. n.* To coalesce. *Shak.* To unite in friendship or design. *Dryden.*

CO'MBING*, kō'-mĭng. *n. s.* Borrowed hair combed over the baldness of the head. *Bp. Taylor.*

CO'MBLESS, kōm'-lĕs. *a.* Wanting a comb or crest. *Shakspeare.*

COMBU'ST §, kŏm-bŭst'. [See *To* COLLECT.] *a.* [*comburo*, *combustum*, Lat.] A planet, not above eight degrees and a half distant from the sun, is said to be *combust. Harris.*

COMBUSTIBI'LITY*, kŏm-bŭs-tē-bĭl'-ē-tē. *n. s* The quality of catching fire.

COMBU'STIBLE, kŏm-bŭs'-tē-bl. *a.* Susceptible of fire. *Brown.*

COMBU'STIBLE*, kŏm-bŭs'-tē-bl. *n. s.* A combustible material. *Sir T. Herbert.*

COMBU'STIBLENESS, kŏm-bŭs'-tē-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Aptness to take fire.

COMBU'STION, kŏm-bŭs'-tshŭn. 291. *n. s.* [Fr.] Conflagration; burning. Tumult; hurry. *Hooker.*

*To* COME §, kŭm. *v. n.* pret. *came*, particip. *come.* [coman, Sax.] To remove from a distant to a nearer place. *Spenser.* To draw near; to advance towards. *Shakspeare.* To move in any manner towards another. *Shakspeare.* To proceed; to issue. 2 *Samuel.* To advance from one stage or condition to another. *Shakspeare.* To be brought to some condition either for better or worse. *Bacon.* To attain any condition. *B. Jonson.* To become.

*Shakspeare.* To arrive at some act or habit. *Locke.* To change from one state into another desired. *Bacon.* To become present, and no longer future. *Dryden.* To become present; no longer absent. *Dryden.* To happen; to fall out. *Shakspeare.* To befall as an event. *Job.* To follow as a consequence. *Shakspeare.* To cease very lately from some act or state. 2 *Samuel.*—*To come about.* To come to pass. *Shakspeare.* To change; to come round. *Bacon.* *To come again.* To return. *Judges.* *To come after.* To follow. *St. Matthew.* *To come at.* To reach; to obtain. *Addison.* *To come by.* To obtain; to gain. *Hooker.* *To come in.* To enter. *Shakspeare.* To comply; to yield. *Spenser.* To arrive at a port. *Bacon.* To become modish. *Roscommon.* To be an ingredient. *Atterbury.* To accrue from an estate, or otherwise, as gain. *Suckling.* To be gained in abundance. *Shakspeare.* *To come in for.* To be early enough to obtain. *Temple.* *To come in to.* To join with. *Bacon.* To comply with. *Atterbury.* *To come near.* To approach; to resemble in excellence. *B. Jonson.* *To come of.* To proceed as a descendant from ancestors. *Dryden.* To proceed: as effects from their causes. *Shakspeare.* *To come off.* To deviate; to depart from a rule or direction. *Bacon.* To escape. *Milton.* To end an affair. *Shakspeare.* *To come off from.* To leave; to forbear. *Felton.* *To come on.* To advance; to make progress. *Bacon.* To advance to combat. *Knolles.* To thrive; to grow big. *Shakspeare.* *To come over.* To revolt. *Addison.* To rise in distillation. *Boyle.* *To come out.* To be made publick. *Stillingfleet.* To be discovered. *Stillingfleet.* *To come out with.* To give a vent to. *Boyle.* *To come round.* To change; as, the wind *came round.* *To come short.* To fail; to be deficient. *Milton.* *To come to.* To consent or yield. *Swift.* To amount to. *Knolles.* *To come to himself.* To recover his senses. *Temple.* *To come to pass.* To be effected; to fall out. *Hooker.* *To come up.* To make appearance. *Bacon.* To come into use; as, *a fashion comes up.* *To come up to.* To amount to. *Woodward.* To rise; to advance. *Shakspeare.* *To come up with.* To overtake. *To come upon.* To invade. *Bacon.* *To come.* In futurity. *Bacon.*

**COME**, kŭm. A particle of exhortation: be quick; make no delay. *Genesis.*

**COME** *your Ways**. Come along, or come hither. *Shakspeare.*

**COME**, kŭm. A particle of reconciliation, or incitement to it. *Pope.*

**COME**, kŭm. A kind of adverbial word for *when it shall come;* as, *come Wednesday,* when Wednesday shall come. *Gay.*

**COME**, kŭm. *n. s.* A sprout; a cant term. *Mortimer.*

**COME'DIAN**, kō-mē'-dē-ăn. 293, 376. *n. s.* A player of comick parts. A player in general. *Camden.* A writer of comedies. *Peacham.*

**CO'MEDY** §, kŏm'-mē-dē. *n. s.* [*comœdia,* Lat.] A dramatick representation of the lighter faults of mankind. *Shakspeare.*

**CO'MELILY***, kŭm'-lē-lē. *ad.* In a graceful or decent manner. *Sherwood.*

**CO'MELINESS**, kŭm'-lē-nĕs. *n. s.* Grace beauty; dignity. *Sidney.*

**CO'MELY** §, kŭm'-lē. 165. *a.* [from *become.*] Graceful; decent. *Bacon.* Decent; according to propriety. *Shakspeare.*

**CO'MELY**, kŭm'-lē. 165. *ad.* Handsomely; gracefully. *Ascham.* Decently; with propriety. *Homily of Prayer.* See COMELILY.

**CO'MER.** kŭm'-mŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that comes. *Shak.*

**COMESSA'TION***, kŏm-ĕs-sā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*comessatio,* Lat.] Revelling. *Bp. Hall.*

**COME'STIBLE***, kō-mĕs'-tē-bl. *a.* [*comestible,* Fr.] Eatable. *Wotton.*

**CO'MET** §, kŏm'-ĭt. 99. *n. s.* [κομήτης.] A heavenly body in the planetary region appearing suddenly, and again disappearing; and, during the time of its appearance, moving through its proper orbit, like a planet. *Comets,* popularly called blazing stars, are distinguished from other stars by a long train or tail of light, always opposite to the sun. *Shak.*

**COMET-LIKE***, kŏm'-ĕt-like. *a.* Resembling a comet. *Shakspeare.*

**COME'T***, kō-mĕt'. *n. s.* A game at cards. *Southerne.*

**CO'METARY**, kŏm'-mē-tăr-ē. 512. } *a.* Relating
**COME'TICK**, kō-mĕt'-ĭk. 509. } to a comet. *Cheyne.*

**COMETO'GRAPHY***, kŏm-ĕt-ŏg'-rā-fē. *n. s.* A description or treatise of comets.

**CO'MFIT** §, kŭm'-fĭt. 165. *n. s.* [from *confect.*] A dry sweetmeat. *Hudibras.*

*To* **CO'MFIT**, kŭm'-fĭt. *v. a.* To preserve dry with sugar. *Cowley.*

**CO'MFITURE**, kŭm'-fē-tshŭre. 461. *n. s.* Sweetmeat. *Donne.*

*To* **CO'MFORT** §, kŭm'-fŭrt. 165. *v. a.* [*comforto,* low Lat.] To strengthen; to enliven; to invigorate. *Hooker.* To console. *Job.*

**CO'MFORT**, kŭm'-fŭrt. 98. [See To COLLECT.] *n. s.* Support; countenance. *Bacon.* Consolation. *B. Jonson.* That which gives consolation. *Shak.*

**CO'MFORTABLE**, kŭm'-fŭr-tă-bl. *a.* Receiving comfort; susceptible of comfort; cheerful. *Shak.* Admitting comfort. *South.* Dispensing comfort *Bacon.*

**CO'MFORTABLENESS***, kŭm'-fŭr-tă-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* A state of comfort. *Sidney.*

**CO'MFORTABLY**, kŭm'-fŭr-tă-blē. *ad.* In a comfortable manner; with cheerfulness. *Isaiah.*

**CO'MFORTER**, kŭm'-fŭr-tŭr. *n. s.* One that administers consolation. *Hooker.* The title of the third person of the Holy Trinity. *St. John.*

**CO'MFORTFUL***, kŭm'-fŭrt-fŭl. *a.* Full of com fort. *Ob. T.*

**CO'MFORTLESS**, kŭm'-fŭrt-lĕs. *a.* Wanting com fort. *Sidney.*

**CO'MFORTRESS***, kŭm'-fŭrt-rĕs. *n. s.* She who administers consolation. *B. Jonson.*

**CO'MFREY**, kŭm'-frē. *n. s.* [*comfrie,* Fr.] A plant. *Miller.*

**CO'MICAL**, kŏm'-mē-kăl. *a.* [*comicus,* Lat.] Raising mirth; merry. *Dryden.* Relating to comedy *Hayward.*

**CO'MICALLY**, kŏm'-mē-kăl-lē. *ad.* In such a man ner as raises mirth. *Burton.* In a manner befitting comedy. *Burton.*

**CO'MICALNESS**, kŏm'-mē-kăl-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of being comical.

**CO'MICK** §, kŏm'-mĭk. *a.* Relating to comedy. *Waller.* Raising mirth. *Shakspeare.*

**CO'MING**, kŭm'-mĭng. 410. *n. s.* The act of coming; approach. *Milton.* State of being come; arrival. *Shakspeare.*

**COMING-IN**, kŭm-mĭng-ĭn'. *n. s.* Revenue; income. *Shak.* Submission; act of yielding. *Massinger.* Introduction. 2 *Macc.*

**CO'MING**, kŭm'-mĭng. *part. a.* [from *come.*] Fond; forward. *Shak.* Future; to come. *Roscommon.*

*To* **COMI'NGLE**. See *To* COMMINGLE.

**COMI'TIAL**, kō-mĭsh'-ăl. *a.* [*comitia,* Lat. an assembly of the Romans.] Relating to the assemblies of the Romans. *Middleton.* Relating to an order of Presbyterian assemblies. *Bp. Bancroft.*

**CO'MITY**, kŏm'-ē-tē. *n. s.* [*comitas,* Lat.] Courtesy; civility.

**CO'MMA**, kŏm'-mă. 92. *n. s.* [κόμμα.] The point which notes the distinction of clauses, and order of construction in the sentence, marked thus [,]. *Pope.* A term used in theorical musick, to show the exact proportions between concords. *Harris.* Distinction, in a general sense. *L. Addison.*

*To* **COMMA'ND** §, kŏm-mănd'. 79. *v. a.* [*mando,* Lat.] To govern; to give orders to. *Shak.* To order; to direct to be done. *Shak.* To have in power. *Gay.* To overlook. *Shak.* To lead as a general. *Shakspeare.*

*To* **COMMA'ND**, kŏm-mănd'. *v. n.* To have the supreme authority. *South.*

**COMMA'ND**, kŏm-mănd'. [See *To* COLLECT.] *n. s.* The right of commanding; power. *Shak.* Cogent authority; despotism. *Locke.* The act of com-

manding; the order given. *Dryden.* The power of overlooking. *Dryden.*

☞ The propensity of the unaccented *o* to fall into the sound of short *u* is nowhere more perceptible than in the first syllables of words beginning with *col, com, cor,* or *cor,* when the accent is on the second syllable. Thus the *o* in to *collect* and *college;* in *commend* and *comment;* in *connect* and *consul;* in *correct* and *corner,* cannot be considered as exactly the same in all: the *o* in the first word of each of these pairs, has certainly a different sound from the same letter in the second; and if we appreciate this sound, we shall find it coincide with that which is the most nearly related to it, namely, the short *u.* I have not, however, ventured to substitute this *u:* not that I think it incompatible with the most correct and solemn pronunciation, but because, where there is a possibility of reducing letters to their radical sound, without hurting the ear, this radical sound ought to be the model, and the greater or less departure from it left to the solemnity or familiarity of the occasion. To foreigners, however, it may not be improper to remark, that it would be always better for them to adopt the *u* instead of *o:* this will secure them from the smallest impropriety, for natives only can seize such nice distinctions as sometimes divide even judges themselves. Mr. Sheridan was certainly of opinion, that this unaccented *o* might be pronounced like *u,* as he has so marked it in *command, commence, commission,* and *commend,* though not in *commender;* and in *compare,* though not in *comparative:* but in almost every other word, where this *o* occurs, he has given it the sound it has in *constant.* Mr. Scott has exactly followed Mr. Sheridan in these words, and Dr. Kenrick has uniformly marked them all with the short sound of *o.* Why Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Scott should make any difference in the first syllables of these words, where the letters and accents are exactly the same, I cannot conceive: these syllables may be called a species; and, if the occasion were not too trifling for such a comparison, it might be observed, that, as nature varies in individuals, but is uniform in the species, so custom is sometimes various in accented syllables, which are definitely and strongly marked, but commonly more regular in unaccented syllables, by being left, as it were, to the common operation of the organs of pronunciation. —See the words COLLECT and DOMESTICK. *W.*

*COMMANDA'NT*,* kŏm-mân-dânt'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A chief commanding a place or a body of troops. *Smollett.*

COMMA'NDATORY*, kŏm-mând'-â-tŭr-rè. *a.* Having the full force of command.

COMMA'NDER, kŏm-mân'-dûr. *n. s.* He that has the supreme authority. *Shak.* A paving beetle, or great wooden mallet. *Moxon.* An instrument of surgery. *Wiseman.*

COMMA'NDERY, kŏm-mân'-dûr-rè. *n. s.* A body of the knights of Malta, belonging to the same nation. The residence of a body of knights. *Drummond.*

COMMA'NDINGLY*, kŏm-mând'-ĭng-lè. *ad.* In a commanding manner. *Hammond.*

COMMA'NDMENT, kŏm-mând'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Mandate; command. *Hooker.* Authority; coactive power. *Shak.* By way of eminence, the precepts of the decalogue given by God to Moses. *Exodus.*

COMMA'NDRESS, kŏm-mân'-drĕs. *n. s.* A woman vested with supreme authority. *Hooker.*

CO'MMARK*, kŏm'-mârk. *n. s.* [*comarque,* Fr.] A frontier of a country. *Shelton.*

COMMATE'RIAL, kŏm-mâ-tè'-rè-âl. *a.* Consisting of the same matter. *Bacon.*

COMMATERIA'LITY, kŏm-mâ-tè-rè-âl'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* Participation of the same matter.

CO'MMATISM*, kŏm'-mâ-tĭzm. *n. s.* [from *comma.*] Conciseness; briefness. *Bp. Horsley.*

COMME'ASURABLE*, kŏm-mĕzh'-ŭ-râ-bl. *a.* Reducible to the same measure. *Walton.*

CO'MMELINE, kŏm'-mè-lĭne. 148. *n. s.* [*commelina,* Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

COMME'MORABLE, kŏm-mĕm'-mo-râ-bl. *a.* Worthy to be kept in remembrance.

*To* COMME'MORATE §, kŏm-mĕm'-mo-râte. 91. *v. a.* [*con* and *memoro,* Lat.] To preserve the memory by some publick act. *Fiddes.*

COMMEMORA'TION, kŏm-mĕm-mo-râ'-shŭn. *n. s.* An act of publick celebration. *Bp. Taylor.*

COMME'MORATIVE kŏm-mĕm'-mo-râ-tĭv. 157. *a.* Tending to preserve memory of any thing. *Atterbury.*

COMME'MORATORY*, kŏm-mĕm'-mo-râ-tŭr-rè. *a.* Preserving the memory of. *Hooper.*

*To* COMME'NCE §, kŏm-mĕnse'. [See *To* COLLECT.] *v. n.* [*commencer,* Fr.] To begin. *Shak.* To take a new character. *Pope.* To take an academical degree, at Cambridge. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

*To* COMME'NCE, kŏm-mĕnse'. *v. a.* To begin; as, to *commence* a suit. *Shakspeare.*

COMME'NCEMENT, kŏm-mĕnse'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Beginning; date. *Woodward.* The first Tuesday in July at Cambridge, when masters of arts, and doctors, complete their degrees. *Worthington.*

*To* COMME'ND §, kŏm-mĕnd'. *v. a.* [*commendo,* Lat.] To represent as worthy. *Knolles.* To deliver up with confidence. *Shak.* To praise. *Shak.* To mention by way of keeping in memory. *Shak.* To produce to favourable notice. *Dryden.*

COMME'ND, kŏm-mĕnd'. *n. s.* Commendation. *Shakspeare.*

COMME'NDABLE, kŏm'-mĕn-dâ-bl, or kŏm-mĕn'-dâ-bl. *a.* Laudable; worthy of praise.

☞ This word, like *acceptable,* has, since Johnson wrote his dictionary, shifted its accent from the second to the first syllable. The sound of the language certainly suffers by these transitions of accent. However, when custom has once decided, we may complain, but must still acquiesce. The accent on the second syllable of this word is grown vulgar, and there needs no other reason for banishing it from polite pronunciation. *W.*

COMME'NDABLENESS*, kŏm'-mĕn-dâ-bl-nĕs, or kŏm-mĕnd'-â-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* State of being commendable.

COMME'NDABLY, kŏm'-mĕn-dâ-blè. *ad.* Laudably. *Carew.*

*COMME'NDAM,* kŏm-mĕn'-dâm. *n. s.* [*commenda,* low Lat.] A benefice, which, being void, is commended to the charge and care of some sufficient clerk to be supplied until it be conveniently provided of a pastor. *Covel. Clarendon.*

COMME'NDATARY, kŏm-mĕn'-dâ-tâ-rè. 512. *n. s.* One who holds a living in commendam.

COMMENDA'TION, kŏm-mĕn-dâ'-shŭn. [See *To* COLLECT.] *n. s.* Recommendation. *Shak.* Praise. *Sidney.* Ground of praise. *Dryden.* Message of love. *Shakspeare.*

COMME'NDATOR*, kŏm-mĕn'-dâ-tûr. *n. s.* He who holds a benefice in commendam; usually with a bishoprick. *Burnet.*

COMME'NDATORY, kŏm-mĕn'-dâ-tŭr-rè. 512. *a.* Favourably representative. *Bacon.* Delivering up with pious hope. *Burnet.* Holding in commendam. *Burke.*

COMME'NDATORY*, kŏm-mĕn'-dâ-tŭr-rè. *n. s.* A commendation; eulogy. *South.*

COMME'NDER, kŏm-mĕn'-dûr. *n. s.* Praiser. *Bac.*

COMME'NSAL §*, kŏm-mĕn'-sâl. *n. s.* [*commensalis,* Lat.] One that eats at the same table. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

COMMENSA'LITY, kŏm-mĕn-sâl'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* Fellowship of table. *Brown.*

COMMENSA'TION*, kŏm-mĕn-sâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* Eating at the same table. *Sir T. Brown.*

COMMENSURABI'LITY, kŏm-mĕn-shŭ-râ-bĭl'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* Capacity of being compared with another, as to the measure; or of being measured by another. *Brown.*

COMME'NSURABLE, kŏm-mĕn'-shŭ-râ-bl. 452. *a.* Reducible to some common measure; as a yard and a foot are measured by an inch. *Pearson.*

COMME'NSURABLENESS, kŏm-mĕn'-shŭ-râ-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Proportion. *Hale.*

*To* COMME'NSURATE §, kŏm-mĕn'-shŭ-râte. 91. *v. a.* [*con* and *mensura,* Lat.] To reduce to some common measure.

COMME'NSURATE, kŏm-mĕn'-shŭ-râte. 91. *a.* Reducible to some common measure. *Government of the Tongue.* Equal. *Smith.*

COMME'NSURATELY, kŏm-mĕn'-shŭ-râte-le. *ad.* With the capacity of measuring. *Holder.*

COMMENSURA'TION, kŏm-mĕn-shŭ-râ'-shŭn. *n. s.* Proportion.

*To* CO'MMENT §, kŏm'-mĕnt. *v. n.* [*commentor*, Lat.] To annotate; to write notes upon an author; to expound; to explain. *Temple.* To make remarks. *Shak.*

*To* CO'MMENT*, kŏm'-mĕnt. *v. a.* To explain. *Fuller.* To devise; to feign. *Spenser.*

CO'MMENT, kŏm'-mĕnt. 498. *n. s.* Annotations; notes; explanation; exposition; remarks. *Hartlib.* Remarks; observation. *Shakspeare.*

CO'MMENTARY, kŏm'-mĕn-tȧ-rè. *n. s.* An exposition; book of annotations or remarks. Narrative in familiar manner. *Sir T. Elyot.*

*To* CO'MMENTATE*, kŏm'-mĕn-tȧte. *v. n.* To annotate. To write notes upon. *Pursuits of Literature.*

CO'MMENTATOR, kŏm-mĕn-tȧ'-tŭr. 521. *n. s.* Expositor; annotator. *Dryden.*

CO'MMENTER, kŏm-mĕn'-tŭr. *n. s.* One that writes comments. *B. Jonson.*

COMMENTI'TIOUS, kŏm-mĕn-tĭsh'-ŭs. *a.* [*commentitius*, Lat.] Fictitious; imaginary. *Milton.*

CO'MMERCE §, kŏm'-mĕrse. *n. s.* [*commercium*, Lat.] Intercourse; exchange of one thing for another; trade; traffick. *Hooker.* Common or familiar intercourse. *Addison.* A game at cards.

*To* CO'MMERCE, kŏm-mĕrse'. *v. n.* To traffick. *Raleigh.* To hold intercourse with. *Habington.*

☞ Milton has, by the license of his art, accented this verb according to the analogy of dissyllable nouns and verbs of the same form, 492:

" And looks *commercing* with the skies,
" Thy wrapt soul sitting in thy eyes."—*Penseroso.*

But this verb, like *to comment*, would, in prose, require the accent on the first syllable, as in the noun: though Akenside has taken the same liberty with this word as Milton had done with that:

" ——— the sober zeal
" Of age *commenting* on prodigious things."
*Pleasures of Imagination.* *W.*

COMME'RCIAL, kŏm-mĕr'-shȧl. *a.* Relating to commerce or traffick. *Robertson.*

COMME'RCIALLY*, kŏm-mĕr'-shȧl-lè. *ad.* In a commercial view. *Burke.*

*To* CO'MMIGRATE §, kŏm'-mè-grȧte. *v. n.* [*con* and *migro*, Lat.] To remove in a body from one country to another.

COMMIGRA'TION, kŏm-mè-grȧ'-shŭn. *n. s.* A removal of a body of people from one country to another. *Woodward.*

COMMINA'TION §, kŏm-mè-nȧ'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*comminatio*, Lat.] A threat; a denunciation of punishment. *Decay of Piety.* The recital of God's threatenings on stated days. *Wheatley.*

COMMI'NATORY, kŏm-mĭn'-nȧ-tŭr-rè. 512. *a.* Denunciatory; threatening. *B. Jonson.*

*To* COMMI'NGLE §, kŏm-mĭng'-gl. *v. a.* [*commisceo*, Lat.] To mix into one mass; to blend. *Shakspeare.*

*To* COMMI'NGLE, kŏm-mĭng'-gl. *v. n.* To unite one with another. *Bacon.*

*To* COMMI'NUATE §*, kŏm-mĭn'-ù-ȧte. *v. a.* To grind. *Smith.*

COMMINU'IBLE, kŏm-mĭn'-ù-è-bl. *a.* Frangible; reducible to powder. *Brown.*

*To* CO'MMINUTE §, kŏm-mè-nūte'. *v. a.* [*comminuo*, Lat.] To grind; to pulverize. *Bacon.*

COMMINU'TION, kŏm-mè-nù'-shŭn. *n. s.* Grinding; pulverization. *Ray.* Attenuation. *Bacon.*

COMMI'SERABLE, kŏm-mĭz'-ẽr-ȧ-bl. *a.* Worthy of compassion; pitiable. *Bacon.*

*To* COMMI'SERATE §, kŏm-mĭz'-ẽr-ȧte. 91. *v. a.* [*con* and *misereor*, Lat.] To pity. *Denham.*

COMMISERA'TION, kŏm-mĭz-ẽr-ȧ'-shŭn. *n. s.* Pity; compassion. *Hooker.*

COMMI'SERATIVE*, kŏm-mĭz'-ẽr-ȧ-tĭv. *a.* Compassionate.

COMMI'SERATIVELY*, kŏm-mĭz'-ẽr-ȧ-tĭv-lè. *ad.* Out of compassion. *Overbury.*

COMMI'SERATOR*, kŏm-mĭz'-ẽr-ȧ-tŭr. *n. s.* He who has compassion. *Brown.*

*COMMISSA'RIAT**, kŏm-mĭs-sȧ'-rè-ȧt. *n. s.* [Fr.] Those attending an army, who are commissioned to regulate the procuration and conveyance of ammunition or provision.

CO'MMISSARISHIP, kŏm'-mĭs-sȧr-è-shĭp. *n. s* The office of a commissary. *Ayliffe.*

CO'MMISSARY §, kŏm'-mĭs-sȧr-è. [See *To* COLLECT.] *n. s.* An officer made occasionally for a certain purpose; a delegate; a deputy. *Donne.* One who exercises spiritual jurisdiction in places of the diocess distant from the chief city. *Cowel.* An officer who draws up lists of the numbers of an army, and regulates provision or ammunition. *Prior.*

COMMI'SSION §, kŏm-mĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [*commissio*, low Lat.] The act of intrusting any thing. A trust; a warrant. *Cowel.* A warrant by which a military officer is constituted. *Knolles.* Charge; mandate; office; employment. *Bacon.* Act of committing a crime; perpetration. *South.* A number of people joined in a trust or office; as, the great seal was put into *commission*. The order by which a factor trades for another person.

*To* COMMI'SSION, kŏm-mĭsh'-ŭn. *v. a.* To empower; to appoint. To send with mandate or authority. *Dryden.*

COMMI'SSIONAL*, kŏm-mĭsh'-ŭn-ȧl. } *a.*
COMMI'SSIONARY*, kŏm-mĭsh'-ŭn-ȧ-rè. } *a.* Appointing by a warrant. *Le Neve. Bp. Hall.*

*To* COMMI'SSIONATE, kŏm-mĭsh'-ŭn-ȧte. *v. a.* To commission. *Whitby.*

COMMI'SSIONER, kŏm-mĭsh'-ŭn-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* One included in a warrant of authority. *Sidney.*

COMMI'SSURE, kŏm-mĭsh'-ŭre. *n. s.* [*commissura*, Lat.] Joint; a place where one part is joined to another. *Wotton.*

*To* COMMI'T §, kŏm-mĭt'. [See *To* COLLECT.] *v. a.* [*committo*, Lat.] To intrust. *Shak.* To be put in any place to be kept safe. 2 *Macc.* To send to prison. *Shak.* To perpetrate; to be guilty of a crime. *Shak.* To put together for a contest. *More.* To place in a state of hostility or incongruity. *Milton.*

COMMI'TMENT, kŏm-mĭt'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Imprisonment. *Bacon.* An order for sending to prison. A parliamentary expression, when a bill is referred to a committee. *Milton.*

COMMI'TTEE, kŏm-mĭt'-tè. *n. s.* Those to whom the consideration or ordering of any matter is referred. *Clarendon.* The person to whom the care of an idiot or lunatick is committed. *Blackstone.*

☞ This word is often pronounced, improperly, with the accent on the first or last syllable. *W.*

COMMI'TTEESHIP*, kŏm-mĭt'-tè-shĭp. *n. s.* The office and profit of committees. *Milton.*

COMMI'TTER, kŏm-mĭt'-tŭr. *n. s.* Perpetrator; he that commits. *Martin.*

COMMI'TTIBLE, kŏm-mĭt'-tè-bl. *a.* Liable to be committed. *Brown.*

*To* COMMI'X §, kŏm-mĭks'. *v. a.* [*commisceo*, Lat.] To mingle; to blend. *Bacon.*

*To* COMMI'X*, kŏm-mĭks'. *v. n.* To unite. *Drayton.*

COMMI'XION, kŏm-mĭk'-shŭn. *n. s.* Mixture. *Shak.*

COMMI'XTION, kŏm-mĭks'-tshŭn. *n. s.* Mixture; incorporation. *Brown.*

COMMI'XTURE, kŏm-mĭks'-tshŭre. 291. *n. s.* The act of mingling; the state of being mingled. *Bacon.* Composition; compound. *Shakspeare.*

COMMO'DE, kŏm-mȯde'. *n. s.* [Fr.] The headdress of women. *Spectator.*

COMMO'DIOUS §, kŏm-mȯ'-dè-ŭs, or kŏm-mȯ'-jè-ŭs. 293, 294, 376. *a.* [*commodus*, Lat.] Convenient; suitable. *Raleigh.* Useful; suited to wants or necessities. *Hooker.*

COMMO'DIOUSLY, kŏm-mȯ'-dè-ŭs-lè. *ad.* Conveniently. *Cowley.* Without distress. *Milton.* Suitably. *Hooker.*

COMMO'DIOUSNESS, kŏm-mȯ'-dè-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Convenience; advantage.

COMMO'DITY, kŏm-mȯd'-è-tè. *n. s.* Interest; advantage; profit. *Hooker.* Convenience; particular advantage. *Sidney.* Wares; merchandise. *Shakspeare.*

COMMODO'RE, kŏm-mȯ-dȯre'. *n. s.* [*comendador*, Span.] The captain who commands a squadron of ships; a temporary admiral. A select ship in a

fleet of merchantmen, which leads the van in the time of war.

☞ This is one of those words which may have the accent either on the first or last syllable, according to its position in the sentence. Thus we say, "The voyage was made by *Commodore* Anson; for, though he was made an admiral afterwards, he went out as "*commodore*." 524, 528. *W.*

COMMODULA'TION*, kŏm-mŏd-ū-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*con* and *modulatio*, Lat.] Measure; agreement. *Hakewill.*

*CO'MMOIGNE**, kŏm'-mŏĭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] A monk of the same order or convent. *Selden.*

CO'MMON §, kŏm'-mŭn. 166. *a.* [*communis*, Lat.] Belonging equally to more than one. *Hale.* Having no possessor or owner. *Locke.* Vulgar; mean; of little value; not scarce. *Davies.* Publick; general; serving the use of all. *Walton.* Of no rank; mean. *Shak.* Frequent; usual; ordinary. *Eccles.* Prostitute. *Spectator.*—Such verbs as signify both action and passion are called *common*; and such nouns as are both masculine and feminine.

CO'MMON, kŏm'-mŭn. *n. s.* An open ground equally used by many persons. *Shakspeare.*

CO'MMON, kŏm'-mŭn. *ad.* Commonly. *Shakspeare.*

*In* CO'MMON. Equally to be participated by a certain number. *Locke.* Equally with another; indiscriminately. *Arbuthnot.* [In law.] A distinction of tenancy. *Blackstone.*

*To* CO'MMON, kŏm'-mŭn. *v. n.* To have a joint right with others in some common ground.

COMMON-COUNCIL-MAN*, kŏm'-mŭn-kŏŭn'-sĭl-măn. *n. s.* One who communicates in council with others; a member of the common-council of London. *B. Jonson.*

COMMON-CRIER*, kŏm'-mŭn-krī'-ŭr. *n. s.* The officer by whom notice is given of things lost. *B. Jonson.*

COMMON-HALL*, kŏm'-mŭn-hâwl. *n. s.* The place in which the inhabitants of a city assemble. *Bp. Patrick.*

COMMON LAW, kŏm'-mŭn-lâw'. Customs which have, by long prescription, obtained the force of laws. It is distinguished from the statute law, which owes its authority to acts of parliament.

COMMON-LAWYER*, kŏm'-mŭn-lâw'-yŭr. *n. s.* He who is versed in the common law. *Spelman.*

COMMON PLEAS, kŏm'-mŭn-plēēz'. The king's court now held in Westminster Hall; but anciently movable. All civil causes are, or were formerly, tried in this court, according to the strict laws of the realm. *Cowel.*

CO'MMONABLE, kŏm'-mŭn-â-bl. *a.* What is held in common. *Bacon.* Allowable to be turned on the common. *Blackstone.*

CO'MMONAGE, kŏm'-mŭn-âje. 90. *n. s.* The right of feeding on a common. *Fuller.*

CO'MMONALITY*. See COMMONALTY.

CO'MMONALTY, kŏm'-mŭn-âl-tè. *n. s.* The common people; the people of the lower rank. *Bacon.* The bulk of mankind. *Hooker.*

CO'MMONER, kŏm'-mŭn-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* One of the common people. *Shak.* A man not noble. *B. Jonson.* A member of the house of commons. *Swift.* One who has a joint right in common ground. *Bacon.* A student of the second rank at the university of Oxford. A prostitute. *Shakspeare.* A partaker. *Fuller.*

COMMONI'TION, kŏm-mō-nĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [*commonitio*, Lat.] Advice; warning.

COMMO'NITIVE*, kŏm-mŏn'-ĕ-tĭv. *a.* Advising; warning.

CO'MMONLY, kŏm'-mŭn-lè. *ad.* Frequently; usually. *Shakspeare.* Jointly; in a sociable manner. *Spenser.*

CO'MMONNESS, kŏm'-mŭn-nĕs. *n. s.* Equal participation among many. *Government of the Tongue.* Frequency. *Swift.*

CO'MMONPLACE §*, kŏm'-mŭn-plāse. *n. s.* A memorandum; an ordinary or common topick. *Milton.*

CO'MMONPLACE-BOOK, kŏm-mŭn-plāse'-bŏŏk. *n. s.* A book in which things to be remembered are ranged under general heads. *Fuller.*

*To* CO'MMONPLACE, kŏm-mŭn-plāse'. *v. a.* To reduce to general heads. *Felton.*

CO'MMONS, kŏm'-mŭnz. 166. *n. s.* The vulgar; the lower people. *Chaucer.* The lower house of parliament, by which the people are represented. *Shak.* Diet which is eaten in common. *Dryden.*

*To* COMMO'NSTRATE*, kŏm-mŏn'-strāte. *v. a.* [*commonstro*, Lat.] To teach. *Cockeram.*

COMMONWE'AL, kŏm-mŭn-wēēl'. 528. } *n. s.* A
COMMONWE'ALTH, kŏm-mŭn-wĕlth'. } polity; an established form of civil life. *Hooker.* The general body of the people. *Shak.* A republick. *B. Jonson.*

☞ These words have the accent either on the first or last syllable; but the former is accented more frequently on the last, and the latter on the first. See COMMODORE. *W.*

COMMONWE'ALTHSMAN*, kŏm-mŭn-wĕlths'-măn. *n. s.* One who sides with a republican government. *Johnson.*

COMMORANCE, kŏm'-mŏ-rânse. } *n. s.* Dwell-
COMMORANCY, kŏm'-mŏ-rân-sè. } ing; habitation. *Sir T. Herbert.*

COMMORANT §, kŏm'-mŏ-rânt. *a.* [*commorans*, Lat.] Resident; dwelling. *Ayliffe.*

COMMORA'TION*, kŏm-mŏ-rā'-shŭn. *n. s.* A staying, or tarrying. *Cockeram.*

COMMO'RIENT*, kŏm-mŏ'-rè-ĕnt. *a.* [*commoriens*, Lat.] Dying at the same time. *Sir G. Buck.*

CO'MMOTHER*, kŏm'-mŭTH-ŭr. *n. s.* A godmother.

COMMO'TION, kŏm-mō'-shŭn. *n. s.* Tumult; disturbance. *Shak.* Perturbation; disorder of mind. *Shakspeare.* Restlessness. *Woodward.*

COMMO'TIONER, kŏm-mō'-shŭn-ŭr. *n. s.* One that causes commotions. *Bacon.*

*To* COMMO'VE, kŏm-mōōve'. *v. a.* [*commoveo*, Lat.] To disturb; to agitate. *Thomson.*

*To* CO'MMUNE §, kŏm-mūne'. *v. n.* [*communico*, Lat.] To converse; to talk together. *Spenser.*

COMMUNICABI'LITY, kŏm-mū-nè-kā-bĭl'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* The quality of being communicable. *Pearson.*

COMMU'NICABLE, kŏm-mū'-nè-kā-bl. *a.* That which may become the possession of more than one. *Hooker.* That which may be recounted. *Milton.* That which may be imparted. *Milton.* Communicative; not selfish. *B. Jonson.*

COMMU'NICABLENESS*, kŏm-mū'-nè-kā-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Being communicable. *Bp. Morton.*

COMMU'NICANT, kŏm-mū'-nè-kânt. *n. s.* One who participates of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. *Hooker.*

*To* COMMU'NICATE §, kŏm-mū'-nè-kāte. [See *To* COMMAND.] *v. a.* [*communico*, Lat.] To impart to others what is in our own power to bestow. *Bacon.* To reveal. *Wisdom.* To participate. *B. Jonson.*

*To* COMMU'NICATE, kŏm-mū'-nè-kāte. 91. *v. n* To partake of the blessed sacrament. *Bp. Taylor* To have something in common with another. *Arbuthnot.*

COMMUNICA'TION, kŏm-mū-nè-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of imparting. *Holder.* Common boundary or inlet. *Addison.* Interchange of knowledge. *Swift.* Conference; conversation. *Locke.* Participation of the blessed sacrament. *Pearson.*

COMMU'NICATIVE, kŏm-mū'-nè-kā-tĭv. *a.* Liberal of benefits or knowledge. *Evelyn.*

COMMU'NICATIVENESS, kŏm-mū'-nè-kā-tĭv-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of being communicative; or imparting benefits. *Hammond.*

COMMU'NICATORY*, kŏm-mū'-nè-kā-tŭr-rè. *a* Imparting knowledge. *Barrow.*

COMMU'NION, kŏm-mūne'-yŭn. 113. *n. s.* Intercourse; fellowship; common possession; interchange of transactions. *Hooker.* The celebration of the Lord's supper. *Clarendon.* A common or publick act. *Raleigh.* Union in the common worship of any church. *South.*

COMMU'NITY, kŏm-mū'-nè-tè. *n. s.* [*communitas*, Lat.] The commonwealth; the body politick. *Shak.* Common possession. *B. Jonson.* Frequency; commonness. *Shakspeare.*

COMMUTABI'LITY, kŏm-mū-tâ-bĭl'-è-tè. *n. s.* The quality of being capable of exchange.

COMMU'TABLE, kŏm-mū'-tâ-bl. *a.* That may be exchanged.

COMMUTA'TION, kŏm-mū-tâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* Change; alteration. *South.* Exchange. *South.* Ransom; exchanging a corporal for a pecuniary punishment. *Brown.*

COMMU'TATIVE, kŏm-mū'-tâ-tĭv. 157. *a.* Relative to exchange. *Sir T. Elyot.*

COMMU'TATIVELY*, kŏm-mū'-tâ-tĭv-lè. *ad.* In the way of exchange. *Brown.*

*To* COMMU'TE §, kŏm-mūte'. [See *To* COLLECT.] *v. a.* [*commuto*, Lat.] To exchange. *Hammond.* To buy off, or ransom one obligation by another. *L'Estrange.*

*To* COMMU'TE, kŏm-mūte'. *v. n.* To bargain for exemption. *South.*

COMMU'TUAL, kŏm-mū'-tshŭ-ăl. 461. *a.* Mutual. *Shakspeare.*

CO'MPACT §, kŏm'-păkt. 492. *n. s.* [*pactum*, Lat.] A contract; an agreement. *Shakspeare.* Structure; compacture. *Sir G. Buck.*

*To* COMPA'CT, kŏm-păkt'. *v. a.* To join together with firmness. *Shak.* To make out of something. *Shak.* To league with. *Shak.* To join together. *Hooker.*

COMPA'CT, kŏm-păkt'. 494. *a.* [*compactus*, Lat.] Firm; solid. *Newton.* Composed; consisting. *Shak.* Joined; held together. *Peacham.* Brief, and well connected. *Felton.*

COMPA'CTEDLY*, kŏm-păk'-tĕd-lè. *ad.* Closely. *Lovelace.*

COMPA'CTEDNESS, kŏm-păk'-tĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* Firmness; density. *Digby.*

COMPA'CTIBLE*, kŏm-păk'-tè-bl. *a.* That may be joined. *Cockeram.*

COMPA'CTLY, kŏm-păkt'-lè. *ad.* Closely; densely. With neat joining.

COMPA'CTNESS, kŏm-păkt'-nĕs. *n. s.* Firmness; closeness. *Brown.*

COMPA'CTURE, kŏm-păk'-tshŭre. 461. *n. s.* Structure. *Spenser.*

*COMPA'GES*, kŏm-pā'-jēz. *n. s.* [Lat.] A system of many parts united. *Brown.*

*To* COMPA'GINATE §*, kŏm-păd'-jè-nāte. *v. a.* To set together that which is broken. *Cockeram.*

COMPAGINA'TION, kŏm-păd-jè-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Union; structure. *Brown.*

CO'MPANABLE*, kŭm'-pā-nā-bl. *a.* [*compagnable*, old Fr.] Companionable. *Chaucer.*

CO'MPANABLENESS, kŭm'-pā-nā-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Sociableness. *Sidney.*

CO'MPANIABLE, kŭm'-pā-nè-ā-bl. *a.* Social. *Bacon.*

COMPA'NIABLENESS*, kŭm'-pā-nè-ā-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Sociableness. *Bp. Hall.*

COMPA'NION, kŏm-păn'-yŭn. 113. *n. s.* One with whom a man frequently converses, or with whom he shares his hours of relaxation. *Shak.* A partner; an associate. *Philippians.* A familiar term of contempt; a fellow. *Shakspeare.*

COMPA'NIONABLE, kŏm-păn'-yŭn-ā-bl. *a.* Social; agreeable. *Walton.*

COMPA'NIONABLY, kŏm-păn'-yŭn-ā-blè. *ad.* In a companionable manner.

COMPA'NIONSHIP, kŏm-păn'-yŭn-shĭp. *n. s.* Company; train. *Shak.* Fellowship; association. *Shakspeare.*

CO'MPANY §, kŭm'-pā-nè. 165. *n. s.* [*compago*, abl. case *compagine*, Lat.] Persons assembled together. *Shak.* An assembly of pleasure. *Bacon.* Persons considered as assembled for conversation. *Temple.* Conversation; fellowship. *Sidney.* A number of persons united for the execution of any thing; a band. *Dennis.* Persons united in a joint trade or partnership. A body corporate; a subordinate corporation. *Arbuthnot.* A subdivision of a regiment of foot. *Knolles.*—*To bear company.* *To keep company.* To associate with. *Shakspeare.*

*To* CO'MPANY, kŭm'-pā-nè. *v. a.* To accompany. *Shakspeare.*

*To* CO'MPANY, kŭm'-pā-nè. *v. n.* To associate with. 1 *Cor.* To be a gay companion. *Spenser.* To have commerce with another sex. *Bp. Hall.*

CO'MPARABLE, kŏm'-pā-rā-bl. [See ACADEMY, ACCEPTABLE, COMMENDABLE, and INCOMPARABLE.] *a.* Worthy to be compared. *Hooker.*

CO'MPARABLY, kŏm'-pā-rā-blè. *ad.* In a manner worthy to be compared. *Wotton.*

COMPA'RATES, kŏm-păr'-ā-tĕz. *n. s.* [In logick.] The two things compared to one another. *Dalgarno.*

COMPARA'TION*, kŏm-pā-rā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Provision. *Cockeram. Ob. T.*

COMPA'RATIVE, kŏm-păr'-ā-tĭv. *a.* Estimated by comparison. *Shak.* Having the power of comparing different things. *Glanville.* [In grammar.] The degree so called. *Louth.*

COMPA'RATIVE*, kŏm-păr'-ā-tĭv. *n. s.* One that is fond of making comparisons. *Shak. Ob. T.*

COMPA'RATIVELY, kŏm-păr'-ā-tĭv-lè. *ad.* In a state of comparison. *Bacon.*

*To* COMPA'RE §, kŏm-pāre'. [See *To* COLLECT.] *v. a.* [*comparo*, Lat.] To make one thing the measure of another. *Shak.* To get; to procure. *Spenser.*

*To* COMPA'RE*, kŏm-pāre'. *v. n.* To vie. *Spenser.*

COMPA'RE, kŏm-pāre'. [See *To* COMMAND.] *n. s.* The state of being compared; comparison. *Suckling.* Simile; similitude. *Shakspeare.*

COMPA'RER*, kŏm-pāre'-ŭr. *n. s.* He who makes a comparison. *Bp. Lavington.*

COMPAR'ING*, kŏm-pāre'-ĭng. *n. s.* Forming comparison. *Abp. Cranmer.*

COMPA'RISON, kŏm-păr'-ĕ-sŭn. *n. s.* The act of comparing. *Grew.* The state of being compared. *Locke.* A comparative estimate. *Tillotson.* A simile in writing or speaking. *Shak.* The formation of an adjective through its various degrees of signification; as, *strong*, *stronger*, *strongest.*

☞ I have inserted the vowel in the last syllable of this word, because, in solemn pronunciation, some speakers may think it proper to preserve it; but in common and unpremeditated speaking, I am convinced, it falls into the general analogy, and is sunk as much as in *reason*, *season*, *prison*, &c. 103, 170. See *To* COLLECT. *W.*

*To* COMPA'RT §, kŏm-pārt'. *v. a.* [*con* and *partior*, Lat.] To divide; to mark out a general design into its various parts and subdivisions. *Wotton.*

CO'MPART*, kŏm'-pārt. *n. s.* Member.

COMPA'RTIMENT', kŏm-pārt'-è-mĕnt. *n. s.* A division of a picture or design. *Pope.*

COMPARTI'TION, kŏm-pār-tĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* The act of dividing. *Wotton.* The parts marked out or separated. *Wotton.*

COMPA'RTMENT, kŏm-pārt'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Division; separate part of a design. *Peacham.*

COMPA'RTNER*, kŏm-pārt'-nŭr. *n. s.* A sharer. *Pearson.* See COPARTNER.

*To* CO'MPASS §, kŭm'-pŭs. 165. *v. a.* [*compasser*, Fr.] To encircle; to environ. *Spenser.* To walk round any thing. *Sandys.* To beleaguer; to besiege. *Judges.* To grasp; to enclose in the arms. To obtain; to procure; to attain. *Hooker.* To take measures preparatory to any thing; as, to *compass* the death of the king.

CO'MPASS, kŭm'-pŭs. 88, 165. *n. s.* Circle; round. *Shak.* Extent; reach; grasp. *Shak.* Space; room. *Pope.* Enclosure; circumference. *Milton.* A departure from the right line; an indirect advance. Moderate space; due limits. *Davies.* The power of the voice in musick. *Shak.* The instrument with which circles are drawn, generally *compasses*. *Donne.* The instrument composed of a needle and card, whereby mariners steer. *Locke.*

COMPASS-SAW, kŭm'-pŭs-sâw. *n. s.* A species of saw, whose office is to cut a round. *Moxon.*

COMPA'SSION §, kŏm-păsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [*con* and *patior*, Lat.] Pity; commiseration. *Hebrews.*

*To* COMPA'SSION, kŏm-pâsh'-ŭn. *v. a.* To pity. *Shakspeare.*

COMPA'SSIONABLE*, kŏm-pâsh'-ŭn-â-bl. *a.* Deserving of compassion. *Barrow.*

COMPA'SSIONARY*, kŏm-pâsh'-ŭn-â-rè. *a.* Compassionate. *Cotgrave.*

COMPA'SSIONATE, kŏm-pâsh'-ŭn-åte. 91. *a.* Inclined to pity; merciful. *South.* Exciting compassion. *Shakspeare.*

*To* COMPA'SSIONATE, kŏm-pâsh'-ŭn-åte. 91. *v. a.* To pity; to commiserate. *Raleigh.*

COMPA'SSIONATELY, kŏm-pâsh'-ŭn-åte-lè. *ad.* Mercifully; tenderly. *Clarendon.*

COMPA'SSIONATENESS*, kŏm-pâsh'-ŭn-åte-nĕs. *n. s.* State or quality of being compassionate.

COMPATE'RNITY, kŏm-på-tĕr'-nè-tè. *n. s.* [*con* and *paternitas*, Lat.] The relation of godfather. *Davies.*

COMPATIBI'LITY, kŏm-pât-è-bĭl'-è-tè. *n. s.* Consistency; agreement with any thing.

COMPA'TIBLE §, kŏm-pât'-è-bl. *a.* [*compatible*, old Fr.] Suitable to; fit for. *Hale.* Consistent; agreeable. *Broome.*

COMPA'TIBLENESS, kŏm-pât'-è-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Consistency.

COMPA'TIBLY, kŏm-pât'-è-blè. *ad.* Fitly; suitably.

COMPA'TIENT, kŏm-pâ'-shĕnt. *a.* [*con* and *patior*, Lat.] Suffering together. *Sir G. Buck.*

COMPA'TRIOT §, kŏm-pâ'-trè-ŭt. 166. *n. s.* [*con* and *patria*, Lat.] One of the same country. *Bp. Hall.*

COMPA'TRIOT*, kŏm-pâ'-trè-ŭt. *a.* Of the same country. *Akenside.*

COMPE'ER, kŏm-pēr'. *n. s.* [*compar*, Lat.] Equal; companion. *Chaucer.*

*To* COMPE'ER, kŏm-pēr'. *v. a.* To be equal with; to mate. *Shakspeare.*

*To* COMPE'L §, kŏm-pĕl'. [See *To* COLLECT.] *v. a.* [*compello*, Lat.] To force to some act; to oblige. *Shak.* To take by force or violence. *Shak.* To gather together, and unite in a company. *Dryden.* To seize; to overpower. *Dryden.*

COMPE'LLABLE, kŏm-pĕl'-lå-bl. *a.* That may be forced. *Blackstone.*

COMPE'LLABLY*, kŏm-pĕl'-lå-blè. *ad.* In a forcible manner.

COMPELLA'TION, kŏm-pĕl-lå'-shŭn. *n. s.* The style of address; the word of salutation. *Burton.*

COMPE'LLER, kŏm-pĕl'-lŭr. *n. s.* He that forces another. *Sir T. Smith.*

CO'MPEND §, kŏm'-pĕnd. *n. s.* [*compendium*, Lat.] Abridgement; summary. *Watts.*

COMPENDIA'RIOUS, kŏm-pĕn-jè-å'-rè-ŭs. 294. *a.* Short; contracted.

*To* COMPE'NDIATE*, kŏm-pĕn'-jè-åte. *v. a.* To sum together; to comprehend.

COMPENDIO'SITY, kŏm-pĕn-jè-ŏs'-è-tè. 294. *n. s.* Shortness.

COMPE'NDIOUS, kŏm-pĕn'-jè-ŭs. *a.* Short; summary; abridged. *Woodward.*

COMPE'NDIOUSLY, kŏm-pĕn'-jè-ŭs-lè. 294. *ad.* Shortly; in epitome. *Hooker.*

COMPE'NDIOUSNESS. kŏm-pĕn'-jè-ŭs-nĕs. 294. *n. s.* Shortness; brevity. *Bentley.*

*COMPE'NDIUM*, kŏm-pĕn'-jè-ŭm. *n. s.* [Lat.] Abridgement; summary. *Watts.*

COMPE'NSABLE, kŏm-pĕn'-så-bl. *a.* That which may be recompensed. *Cotgrave.*

*To* COMPE'NSATE §, kŏm-pĕn'-såte. 91. *v. a.* [*compenso*, Lat.] To recompense; to make amends for. *Bacon.*

COMPENSA'TION, kŏm-pĕn-så'-shŭn. *n. s.* Recompense; amends. *Bacon.*

COMPE'NSATIVE, kŏm-pĕn'-så-tĭv. *a.* That which compensates.

COMPE'NSATORY*, kŏm-pĕn'-så-tŭr-rè. *a.* That which makes amends.

*To* COMPE'NSE, kŏm-pĕnse'. *v. a.* To compensate; to be equivalent to; to recompense. *Bacon.*

*To* COMPERE'NDINATE §, kŏm-pè-rĕn'-dè-nåte. *v. a.* [*comperendino*, Lat.] To delay.

COMPERENDINA'TION, kŏm-pè-rĕn-dè-nå'-shŭn. *n. s.* Delay; dilatoriness.

CO'MPETENCE, kŏm'-pè-tĕnse. } *n. s.* Such a
CO'MPETENCY, kŏm'-pè-tĕn-sè. § quantity as is sufficient, without superfluity. *Government of the Tongue.* A fortune equal to the conveniences of life. *Shak.* The power or capacity of a judge, or court, to take cognizance of an affair.

CO'MPETENT §, kŏm'-pè-tĕnt. *a.* [*competens*, Lat.] Suitable; fit. *Bacon.* Adapted to any purpose. *Davies.* Reasonable; moderate. *Hooker.* Qualified; fit. *Government of the Tongue.* Consistent with; incident to. *Locke.*

CO'MPETENTLY, kŏm'-pè-tĕnt-lè. *ad.* Adequately; properly. *Bentley.* Reasonably; moderately *Wotton.*

COMPE'TIBLE §, kŏm-pĕt'-è-bl. *a.* Suitable to; consistent with. *More.* See COMPATIBLE.

COMPE'TIBLENESS, kŏm-pĕt'-è-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Suitableness; fitness.

COMPETI'TION §, kŏm-pè-tĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [*con* and *petitio*, Lat.] Rivalry; contest. *Bacon.* Double claim. *Bacon.*

COMPE'TITOR, kŏm-pĕt'-è-tŭr. *n. s.* A rival. *Shak.* An associate. *Shakspeare.*

COMPE'TITRESS*, kŏm-pĕt'-è-trĕs. } *n. s.* She who
COMPE'TITRIX*, kŏm-pĕt'-è-trĭks. § is a rival. *Hieragonisticon. Lord Herbert.*

COMPILA'TION, kŏm-pè-lå'-shŭn. *n. s.* A collection from various authors. *Warton.* An assemblage. *Woodward.*

COMPILA'TOR*, kŏm-pè-lå'-tŭr. *n. s.* A collector. *Chaucer.*

*To* COMPI'LE §, kŏm-plle'. *v. a.* [*compilo*, Lat.] To draw up from various authors. *Blackstone.* To write; to compose. *Temple.* To contain; to comprise. *Spenser.* To make up; to compose. *Chapman.* To put together; to build. *Spenser.*

COMPI'LEMENT, kŏm-plle'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Coacervation; piling together. *Sir H. Wotton.*

COMPI'LER, kŏm-pl'-lŭr. *n. s.* One who frames a composition from various authors. *Bacon.*

COMPLA'CENCE, kŏm-plå'-sĕnse. } *n. s.* Pleasure;
COMPLA'CENCY, kŏm-plå'-sĕn-sè. § satisfaction. *Milton.* The cause of pleasure. *Milton.* Civility; complaisance. *Clarendon.*

COMPLA'CENT §, kŏm-plå'-sĕnt. *a.* [*complacens*, Lat.] Civil; affable. *Burke.*

COMPLA'CENTLY*, kŏm-plå'-sĕnt-lè. *ad.* In a soft or easy manner.

*To* COMPLA'IN §, kŏm-plåne'. *v. n.* [*complaindre*, Fr.] To mention with sorrow or resentment; to murmur; to lament. *Shak.* To inform against. *Shak.*

*To* COMPLA'IN, kŏm-plåne'. *v. a.* To lament; to bewail. *Fairfax.*

COMPLA'INABLE*, kŏm-plå'-nå-bl. *a.* To be complained of. *Feltham.*

COMPLA'INANT, kŏm-plå'-nånt. *n. s.* One who urges a suit. *Collier.*

COMPLA'INER, kŏm-plå'-nŭr. *n. s.* One who complains; a murmurer. *Numbers.*

COMPLA'INING*, kŏm-plå'-nĭng. *n. s.* Expression of sorrow or injury. *Psalm* cxliv.

COMPLA'INT, kŏm-plånt'. *n. s.* Representation of pains or injuries. *Hooker.* The cause of complaint. *Swift.* A malady; a disease. *Arbuthnot.* Remonstrance against; information against. *Shak.*

COMPLA'INFUL*, kŏm-plåne'-fŭl. *a.* Full of complaint. *Huloet. Ob. T.*

COMPLAISA'NCE, kŏm-plè-zânse'. *n. s.* Civility, desire of pleasing. *Dryden.*

COMPLAISA'NT §, kŏm-plè-zânt'. *a.* [*complaisant*, Fr.] Civil; desirous to please. *W. Mountagu.*

COMPLAISA'NTLY, kŏm-plè-zânt'-lè. *ad.* Civilly. *Pope.*

COMPLAISA'NTNESS, kŏm-plè-zânt'-nĕs. *n. s.* Civility; compliance. *Dict.*

*To* COMPLA'NATE, kŏm-plå'-nåte. 503. } *v. a.*
*To* COMPLA'NE, kŏm-plåne'. } [*planus*, Lat.] To level; to reduce to a flat surface. *Derham.*

COMPLE'AT. See COMPLETE.

CO'MPLEMENT, kŏm'-plè-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*complementum*, Lat.] Perfection; completion. *Hooker.* Com-

plete set; the full quantity or number. *Prior.* Adscititious circumstances. *Hooker.* [In geometry.] What remains of a quadrant of a circle, or of ninety degrees, after any certain arch hath been retrenched from it. [In astronomy.] The distance of a star from the zenith.—*Complement of the curtain.* [In fortification.] That part in the interiour side of it which makes the demigorge. *Arithmeticel complement of a logarithm,* is what the logarithm wants of 10,000,000. *Chambers.*

COMPLEME'NTAL*, kŏm-plē-mĕn'-tăl. *a.* Adscititious; expressive of compliment. *Sir J. Harington.*

COMPLEME'NTARY*, kŏm-plē-mĕn'-tă-rē. *n. s.* One skilled in compliments. *B. Jonson.*

COMPLE'TE§, kŏm-plēte'. [See *To* COLLECT.] *a.* [*completus*, Lat.] Perfect; full. *Hooker.* Finished; ended. *Prior.*

*To* COMPLE'TE, kŏm-plēte'. *v. a.* To perfect; to finish. *Walton.*

COMPLE'TELY, kŏm-plēte'-lē. *ad.* Fully; perfectly. *Blackmore.*

COMPLE'TEMENT, kŏm-plēte'-mĕnt. *n. s.* The act of completing. *More.*

COMPLE'TENESS, kŏm-plēte'-nĕs. *n. s.* Perfection. *K. Charles.*

COMPLE'TION, kŏm-plē'-shŭn. *n. s.* Accomplishment; act of fulfilling. *South.* Utmost height; perfect state. *Pope.*

COMPLE'TIVE*, kŏm-plē'-tĭv. *a.* Making complete. *Harris.*

COMPLE'TORY*, kŏm-plē'-tŭr-ē. *a.* Fulfilling. *Barrow.*

CO'MPLETORY*, kŏm'-plē-tŭr-ē. *n. s.* [*completorium*, low Lat.] The evening service; the compline of the Romish church. *Hooper.*

CO'MPLEX§, kŏm'-plĕks. } *a.* [*complexus*, Lat.]
COMPLE'XED, kŏm-plĕkst'. } composite; of many parts; not simple. *Brown.*

CO'MPLEX, kŏm'-plĕks. *n. s.* Complication; collection. *South.*

COMPLE'XEDNESS, kŏm-plĕk'-sĕd-nĕs. 365. *n. s.* Complication; involution of many particular parts in one integral. *Locke.*

COMPLE'XION, kŏm-plĕk'-shŭn. *n. s.* The enclosure of one thing in another. *Watts.* The colour of the external parts of any body. *Shak.* The temperature of the body. *Dryden.*

COMPLE'XIONAL, kŏm-plĕk'-shŭn-ăl. *a.* Depending on the complexion or temperament. *Brown.*

COMPLE'XIONALLY, kŏm-plĕk'-shŭn-ăl-lē. *a.* By complexion. *Brown.*

COMPLE'XIONARY*, kŏm-plĕk'-shŭn-ă-rē. *a.* Relating to the care of the complexion. *Bp. Taylor.*

COMPLE'XIONED*, kŏm-plĕk'-shŭnd. *a.* Having a body in good temperature. *L. Addison.*

COMPLE'XITY*, kŏm-plĕks'-ĕ-tē. *n. s.* State of being complex. *Burke.*

COMPLE'XLY, kŏm-plĕks'-lē. *ad.* In a complex manner.

COMPLE'XNESS, kŏm-plĕks'-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being complex. *A. Smith.*

COMPLE'XURE, kŏm-plĕk'-shŭre. 452. *n. s.* The involution or complication of one thing with others.

☞ The *s* in the composition of *x* in this word, agreeably to analogy, goes into the sharp aspiration *sh*, as it is preceded by the sharp consonant *k*; in the same manner as the *s* in *pleasure* goes into the flat aspiration *zh*, as it is preceded by a vowel. 479. *W.*

COMPLI'ABLE*, kŏm-plī'-ă-bl. *a.* That can bend or yield. *Milton.*

COMPLI'ANCE, kŏm-plī'-ănse. *n. s.* The act of yielding to any desire; submission. *King Charles.* A disposition to yield to others; complaisance. *Clarendon.*

COMPLI'ANT, kŏm-plī'-ănt. *a.* Yielding; bending. *Milton.* Civil; complaisant.

COMPLI'ANTLY*, kŏm-plī'-ănt-lē. *ad.* In a yielding manner.

*To* CO'MPLICATE§, kŏm'-plē-kāte. *v. a.* [*complico*, Lat.] To entangle one with another; to join; to involve mutually. *Tillotson.* To unite by involution of parts. *Boyle.* To form by the union of several parts. *Donne.*

CO'MPLICATE, kŏm'-plē-kāte. 91. *a.* Compounded of a multiplicity of parts. *Bacon.*

CO'MPLICATELY*, kŏm'-plē-kāte-lē. *ad.* In a complicated manner.

CO'MPLICATENESS, kŏm'-plē-kāte-nĕs. *n. s.* Intricacy; perplexity. *Hale.*

COMPLICA'TION, kŏm-plē-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Involving one thing in another. *Jordan.* The state of being involved. *Wilkins.* The integra consisting of many things involved, perplexed, and united. *Watts.*

CO'MPLICE, kŏm'-plĭs. *n. s.* [*complex*, low Lat.] An accomplice. *Shakspeare.*

COMPLI'ER, kŏm-plī'-ŭr. *n. s.* A man of an easy temper. *Swift.*

CO'MPLIMENT§, kŏm'-plē-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*compliment*, Fr.] An act, or expression, of civility, usually understood to mean less than it declares. *Sidney.*

*To* CO'MPLIMENT, kŏm'-plē-mĕnt. *v. a.* To soothe with expressions of respect; to flatter; to praise. *Glanville.*

*To* CO'MPLIMENT, kŏm'-plē-mĕnt. *v. n.* To use adulatory language. *Milton.*

COMPLIME'NTAL, kŏm-plē-mĕn'-tăl. *a.* Implying compliments. *Shakspeare.*

COMPLIME'NTALLY, kŏm-plē-mĕn'-tăl-lē. *ad.* In the nature of a compliment. *Broome.*

CO'MPLIMENTER, kŏm'-plē-mĕn-tŭr. *n. s.* One given to compliments; a flatterer.

CO'MPLINE, kŏm'-plīn. *n. s.* [*completinum*, low Lat.] The last act of worship at night, by which the service of the day is completed. *Spenser.*

*To* CO'MPLISH*, kŏm'-plĭsh. *v. a.* To accomplish. *Spenser.*

*To* COMPLO'RE, kŏm-plōre'. *v. n.* [*comploro*, Lat.] To lament together. *Cockeram.*

CO'MPLOT§, kŏm'-plŏt. *n. s.* [Fr.] A confederacy in some secret plot. *Spenser.*

☞ I have in this word followed Mr. Sheridan's accentuation, as more agreeable to analogy than Dr. Johnson's, [altered by Todd,] and have differed from both in the noun *comport* for the same reason. 492. *W.*

*To* COMPLO'T, kŏm-plŏt'. *v. a.* To form a plot; to conspire. *Bacon.*

COMPLO'TMENT*, kŏm-plŏt'-mĕnt *n. s.* Conspiracy. *Dean King.*

COMPLO'TTER, kŏm-plŏt'-tŭr. *n. s.* A conspirator *Sir G. Buck.*

*To* COMPLY'§, kŏm-plī'. *v. n.* [*complier*, Fr.] To yield to; to accord with. *Waller.*

*To* COMPO'NDERATE*, kŏm-pŏnd'-dŭr-āte, *v. a.* [*compondero*, Lat.] To weigh together. *Cockeram.*

COMPO'NENT, kŏm-pō'-nĕnt. *a.* [*componens*, Lat.] That which constitutes the compound body. *Newton.*

*To* COMPO'RT§, kŏm-pŏrt'. *v. n.* [*comporter*, Fr.] To agree; to suit. *Beaumont and Fletcher.* To bear. *Barrow.*

*To* COMPO'RT, kŏm-pŏrt'. *v. a.* To bear; to endure. *Daniel.* To behave. *Congreve.*

COMPO'RT, kŏm'-pŏrt. 492. *n. s.* Behaviour; conduct. *Bp. Taylor.*

COMPO'RTABLE, kŏm-pŏr'-tă-bl. *a.* Consistent, not contradictory. *Wotton.*

COMPO'RTANCE, kŏm-pŏr'-tănse. *n. s.* Behaviour, gesture of ceremony. *Spenser.*

COMPORTA'TION*, kŏm-pŏr-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*comportatio*, Lat.] An assemblage. *Bp. Richardson.*

COMPO'RTMENT, kŏm-pŏrt'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Behaviour; mien; demeanour. *Hale.*

*To* COMPO'SE§, kŏm-pōze'. [See *To* COLLECT.] *v. a.* [*compono*, Lat.] To form a mass by joining different things together. *Sprat.* To place any thing in its proper form. *Dryd.* To dispose. *Clarendon.* To put together a discourse or sentence; to write as an author. *Hooker.* To constitute by being parts of a whole. *Milton.* To calm; to quiet. *Clarendon.* To adjust the mind to any business. *Duppa.* To adjust; to settle; as, to *compose* a difference. [With printers.] To arrange the letters in the composing stick. To form a tune from the different musical notes.

COMPO'SED, kŏm-pōzd'. *part. a.* Calm; serious. *Addison.*

COMPO'SEDLY, kŏm-pō'-zĕd-lè. 364. *ad.* Calmly; sedately. *Clarendon.*

COMPO'SEDNESS, kŏm-pō'-zĕd-nĕs. 365. *n. s.* Sedateness; tranquillity. *Wilkins.*

COMPO'SER, kŏm-pō'-zŭr. *n. s.* An author; a writer. *Milton.* He that forms a tune. *Woodward.* A compositor; he that adjusts the types for printing. *Abp. Laud.* One who composes or adjusts a thing. *Bp. Williams.*

COMPO'SITE, kŏm-pŏz'-ĭt. 140. *a.* An order in architecture, the last of the five orders of columns; so named because its capital is composed out of those of the other orders. *Harris.*

COMPOSI'TION, kŏm-pō-zĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* The act of forming an integral of various dissimilar parts. *Bacon.* The act of bringing simple ideas into complication, opposed to analysis. *Newton.* A mass formed of different ingredients. *Bacon.* Union; conjunction; combination. *Exodus.* The arrangement of various figures in a picture. *Dryden.* Written work. *Addison.* Adjustment; regulation. *B. Jonson.* Compact; agreement. *Hooker.* The act of discharging a debt by paying part; the sum paid. *Blackstone.* Consistency; congruity. *Shak.* [In grammar.] The joining of two words together, or the prefixing a particle to another word, to augment, diminish, or change, its signification. A certain method of demonstration in mathematicks, which is the reverse of the analytical method, or of resolution. *Harris.*

COMPO'SITIVE, kŏm-pŏz'-ĕ-tĭv. *a.* Compounded; or having the power of compounding. *Dict.*

COMPO'SITOR, kŏm-pŏz'-ĕ-tŭr. *n. s.* He that ranges and adjusts the types in printing. *Boswell.* He that composeth or setteth a thing in order. *Bullokar.*

COMPOSSE'SSOR*, kŏm-pŏz-zĕs'-sŭr. *n. s.* A joint possessor.

COMPO'SSIBLE*, kŏm-pŏs'-sè-bl. *a.* [*con* and *possible.*] Consistent. *Chillingworth.*

CO'MPOST §, kŏm'-pŏst. *n. s.* [Fr.] A mixture of various substances for enriching the ground; manure. *Shak.* Any mixture or composition. *Hammond.*

*To* COMPO'ST, kŏm-pŏst'. *v. a.* To manure. *Bacon.*

COMPO'STURE, kŏm-pŏs'-tshŭre. 461. *n. s.* Soil; manure. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

COMPO'SURE, kŏm-pō'-zhŭre. 452. *n. s.* The act of composing or inditing. *King Charles.* Arrangement; combination. *Holder.* The form arising from the disposition of the various parts. *Crashaw.* Frame; make. *Shak.* Adjustment. *Duppa.* Composition; framed discourse. *Webster.* Sedateness. *Milton.* Agreement; composition. *King Charles.*

COMPOTA'TION §, kŏm-pō-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*compotatio*, Lat.] Drinking or tippling together. *Brown.*

CO'MPOTATOR*, kŏm-pō-tā'-tŭr. } *n. s.* One who
COMPO'TOR †, kŏm-pō'-tŭr. } drinks with another. *Pope.*

*To* COMPO'UND §, kŏm-pŏŭnd'. *v. a.* [*compono*, Lat.] To mingle ingredients in one mass. *Shak.* To form by uniting various parts. *Exodus.* To combine. *Addison.* To form one word from two or more words. *Raleigh.* To compose by being united. *Shak.* To adjust a difference by some recession from the rigour of claims. *Shak.* To discharge a debt by paying only a part. *Gay.*

*To* COMPO'UND, kŏm-pŏŭnd'. *v. n.* To come to terms of agreement by abating something of the first demand. *Clarendon.* To bargain in the lump. *Shak.* To come to terms by granting something on each side. *Carew.* To determine. *Shakspeare.*

CO'MPOUND, kŏm'-pŏŭnd. 492. *a.* Formed out of many ingredients; not simple. *Watts.* [In grammar.] Composed of two or more words. *Pope.—Compound or aggregated flower*, is such as consists of many little flowers: such are the sunflower and dandelion. *Harris.*

CO'MPOUND, kŏm'-pŏŭnd. 492. *n. s.* The mass formed of many ingredients. *Bacon.*

COMPO'UNDABLE, kŏm-pŏŭn'-dă-bl. *a.* Capable of being compounded. *Sherwood.*

COMPO'UNDER, kŏm-pŏŭn'-dŭr. *n. s.* One who brings parties to terms of agreement. *Shelton.* One who mixes bodies. An academical term for one who, having any estate or income for life of a certain value, pays extraordinary fees for the degree which he takes; and, according to the value, is either a grand or a petty *compounder.*

*To* COMPREHE'ND §, kŏm-prè-hĕnd'. *v. a.* [*comprehendo*, Lat.] To comprise; to include. *Rom* To contain in the mind; to understand; to conceive. *St. John.*

COMPREHE'NSIBLE, kŏm-prè-hĕn'-sè-bl. *a.* Intelligible. *Locke.* Possible to be comprised. *Bacon*

COMPREHE'NSIBLENESS*, kŏm-prè-hĕn'-sè-bl nĕs. *n. s.* Capability of being understood. *More.*

COMPREHE'NSIBLY, kŏm-prè-hĕn'-sè-blè. *ad* With great power of understanding; significantly *Tillotson.*

COMPREHE'NSION, kŏm-prè-hĕn'-shŭn. *n. s.* Comprising or containing; inclusion. *Hooker.* Summary; epitome. *Rogers.* Knowledge; capacity. *Dryden.* A trope or figure, by which the name of a whole is put for a part, or that of a part for the whole, or a definite number for an indefinite. *Harris.*

COMPREHE'NSIVE, kŏm-prè-hĕn'-sĭv. *a.* Having the power to comprehend or understand many things at once. *Dryden.* Compendious; extensive. *Sprat.*

COMPREHE'NSIVELY, kŏm-prè-hĕn'-sĭv-lè. *ad.* In a comprehensive manner.

COMPREHE'NSIVENESS, kŏm-prè-hĕn'-sĭv-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of including much in a few words. *Addison.* The power of understanding all things. *Shelford.*

COMPREHE'NSOR*, kŏm-prè-hĕn'-sŏr. *n. s.* One who has attained knowledge. *Bp. Hall.*

COMPRESBYTE'RIAL*, kŏm-prĕs-bè-tè'-rè-ăl. *a.* Relating to the Presbyterian form of ecclesiastical ministration. *Milton.*

*To* COMPRE'SS §, kŏm-prĕs'. *v. a.* [*compressus* Lat.] To force into a narrow compass. *Adams.* To embrace. *Pope.*

COMPRE'SS, kŏm'-prĕs. 492. *n. s.* Bolsters of linen, by which surgeons fix their bandages. *Wiseman.*

COMPRESSIBI'LITY, kŏm-prĕs-sè-bĭl'-lè-tè. *n. s.* The quality of being compressible.

COMPRE'SSIBLE, kŏm-prĕs'-sè-bl. *a.* Capable of being forced into a narrower compass. *Cheyne.*

COMPRE'SSIBLENESS, kŏm-prĕs'-sè-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Capability of being pressed close.

COMPRE'SSION, kŏm-prĕsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* Bringing the parts of any body more near to each other by violence. *Bacon.*

COMPRE'SSIVE*, kŏm-prĕs'-sĭv. *a.* Having the power to compress. *Smith.*

COMPRE'SSURE, kŏm-prĕsh'-shŭre. 452. *n. s.* The force of one body pressing against another. *Boyle.*

CO'MPRIEST*, kŏm'-prēst. *n. s.* A fellow-priest *Milton.*

*To* COMPRI'NT, kŏm-prĭnt'. *v. n.* [*comprimere*, Lat.] To print together. [In law.] The deceitful printing of another's copy, to the prejudice of the proprietor. *Phillips.*

COMPRI'SAL*, kŏm-prī'-zăl. *n. s.* The comprehending of things. *Barrow.*

*To* COMPRI'SE §, kŏm-prīze'. *v. a.* [*compris*, Fr.] To contain; to include. *Hooker.*

*To* CO'MPROBATE §*, kŏm'-prō-bāte. *v. n.* [*comprobo*, Lat.] To agree with; to concur in testimony. *Sir T. Elyot.*

COMPROBA'TION, kŏm-prō-bā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Proof: attestation. *Brown.*

CO'MPROMISE §, kŏm'-prō-mīze. *n. s.* [*compromissum*, Lat.] A mutual promise of parties at difference, to refer their controversies to arbitrators. *Cowel.* A compact, in which concessions are made on each side. *Shakspeare.*

*To* CO'MPROMISE, kŏm'-prō-mīze. *v. a.* To compound; to adjust a dispute by mutual concessions. *Shenstone.* To accord; to agree. *Shakspeare.*

*To* CO'MPROMISE*, kŏm'-prō-mīze. *v. n.* To agree; to accord. *Fuller.*

CO'MPROMISER*, kŏm'-prō-mī-zŭr. *n. s.* He who makes concession.

COMPROMISSO'RIAL, kŏm-prō-mĭs-sō'-rē-ăl. *a.* Relating to a compromise.

*To* CO'MPROMIT*, kŏm'-prō-mĭt. *v. a.* [*compromitto*, Lat.] To pledge; to promise. *Sir T. Elyot.*

COMPROVI'NCIAL, kŏm-prō-vĭn'-shăl. *n. s.* Belonging to the same province. *Ayliffe.*

COMPT §, kŏŭnt. 407. *n. s.* [*compte*, Fr.] Account; computation. *Shakspeare.*

*To* COMPT, kŏŭnt. *v. a.* To compute.

COMPT §*, kŏmpt. *a.* [*comptus*, Lat.] Neat; spruce. *Cotgrave.*

CO'MPTIBLE, kŏŭn'-tē-bl. *a.* Accountable; ready to give account. *Shakspeare.*

CO'MPTLY*, kŏmpt'-lē. *ad.* Neatly; sprucely. *Sherwood.*

CO'MPTNESS*, kŏmpt'-nĕs. *n. s.* Neatness. *Sherwood.*

*To* COMPTRO'L §, kŏn-trōll'. 84, 406. *v. a.* [for *control*.] To control; to overrule.

COMPTRO'LLER, kŏn-trō'-lŭr. *n. s.* Director; supervisor. *Shakspeare.*

COMPTRO'LLERSHIP, kŏn-trō'-lŭr-shĭp. *n. s.* Superintendence. *Carew.*

COMPU'LSATIVE*, kŏm-pŭl'-să-tĭv. *a.* Compelling; forcing.

COMPU'LSATIVELY, kŏm-pŭl'-să-tĭv-lē. *ad.* With force; by constraint. *Clarissa.*

COMPU'LSATORY, kŏm-pŭl'-să-tŭr-ē. 512. [See DOMESTICK.] *a.* Having the force of compelling. *Shakspeare.*

COMPU'LSION §, kŏm-pŭl'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*compulsio*, Lat.] The act of compelling; force. *Shakspeare.* Violence suffered. *Locke.*

COMPU'LSIVE, kŏm-pŭl'-sĭv. *a.* Having the power to compel. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

COMPU'LSIVELY, kŏm-pŭl'-sĭv-lē. *ad.* By force; by violence. *Milton.*

COMPU'LSIVENESS, kŏm-pŭl'-sĭv-nĕs. *n. s.* Force; compulsion.

COMPU'LSORILY, kŏm-pŭl'-sō-rē-lē. *ad.* In a forcible manner. *Bacon.*

COMPU'LSORY, kŏm-pŭl'-sŭr-ē. 512. [See DOMESTICK.] *a.* Having the power of compelling. *Bp. Bramhall.*

COMPU'NCTION §, kŏm-pŭngk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*compunction*, Fr.] The power of pricking; stimulation. *Brown.* Repentance; contrition. *Clarendon.*

COMPU'NCTIOUS, kŏm-pŭngk'-shŭs. *a.* Repentant; sorrowful. *Shakspeare.*

COMPU'NCTIVE, kŏm-pŭngk'-tĭv. *a.* Causing remorse.

COMPU'PIL*, kŏm-pū'-pĭl. *n. s.* A fellow-pupil. *Walton.*

COMPURGA'TION §, kŏm-pŭr-gā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*compurgatio*, Lat.] The practice of justifying any man's veracity by the testimony of another.

COMPURGA'TOR, kŏm-pŭr-gā'-tŭr. *n. s.* One who bears his testimony to the credibility of another. *Fuller.*

COMPU'TABLE, kŏm-pū'-tă-bl. *a.* Capable of being numbered. *Hale.*

*To* CO'MPUTATE §*, kŏm'-pū-tāte. *v. a.* To account; to reckon. *Cockeram.*

COMPUTA'TION, kŏm-pū-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of reckoning. *Shakspeare.* The sum settled by calculation. *Addison.*

*To* COMPU'TE §, kŏm-pūte'. *v. a.* [*computo*, Lat.] To reckon; to calculate. *Burnet.*

COMPU'TE, kŏm-pūte'. *n. s.* Computation. *Brown.*

COMPU'TER, kŏm-pū'-tŭr. *n. s.* Reckoner; calculator. *Brown.*

CO'MPUTIST, kŏm'-pū-tĭst. *n. s.* Calculator. *Wotton.*

CO'MRADE, kŏm'-rāde. 165. *n. s.* [*camerade*, Fr.] One who dwells in the same house or chamber. *Shakspeare.* A companion. *Milton.*

CO'MROGUE*, kŏm'-rōg. *n. s.* A fellow-rogue. *B. Jonson.*

CON §, kŏn. A Latin inseparable preposition, which, at the beginning of words, signifies union or association; as, *concourse*, a running together.

CON, kŏn. [*contra*, Lat.] A cant word for the negative side of a question; as, the *pros* and *cons*. *James.*

*To* CON §, kŏn. *v. a.* [connan, Sax.] To know. *Spenser.* To study; to commit to memory. *Shakspeare.* *To* CON *thanks*. To thank. *Shakspeare.*

*To* CONCA'MERATE §, kŏn-kăm'-ĕ-rāte. 91, 408. *v. a.* [*concamero*, Lat.] To arch over; to lay concave over. *Grew.*

CONCAMERA'TION, kŏn-kăm-ĕ-rā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Arch; vault. *Sir T. Herbert.*

*To* CONCA'TENATE §, kŏn-kăt'-ĕ-nāte. *v. a.* [*catena*, Lat.] To link together. *Barrow.*

CONCATENA'TION, kŏn-kăt-ĕ-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* A series of links; an uninterrupted succession. *B. Jonson.*

CONCA'USE*, kŏn-kâwz'. *n. s.* Joint cause. *Fotherby.*

CONCAVA'TION, kŏng-kă-vā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of making concave.

☞ As the secondary accent is on the first syllable of this word, and the *n* comes before hard *c*, it has the ringing sound as much as if the principal accent were upon it. 408, 409, 432. *W.*

CO'NCAVE §, kŏng'-kāve. 408, 409, 432. *a.* [*concavus*, Lat.] Hollow without angles: opposed to *convex*. *Burnet.* Hollow. *Shakspeare.*

CO'NCAVE*, kŏng'-kāve. *n. s.* A hollow; a cavity *Milton.*

*To* CO'NCAVE*, kŏng'-kāve. *v. a.* To make hollow. *Seward.*

CO'NCAVENESS, kŏng'-kāve-nĕs. *n. s.* Hollowness. *Dict.*

CONCA'VITY, kŏn-kăv'-ĕ-tē. *n. s.* Internal surface of a hollow spherical or spheroidical body. *Wotton.*

CONCAVO-CONCAVE, kŏn-kā'-vō-kŏng'-kāve. 408. *a.* Concave or hollow on both sides.

CO'NCAVO-CONVEX, kŏn-kā'-vō-kŏn'-vĕks. *a.* Concave one way, and convex the other. *Newton*

CO'NCAVOUS, kŏn-kā'-vŭs. *a.* Concave; hollow without angles. *Smith.*

CO'NCAVOUSLY, kŏn-kā'-vŭs-lē. *ad.* With hollowness. *Brown.*

*To* CONCE'AL §, kŏn-sēle'. *v. a.* [*concelo*, Lat.] To hide; to keep secret. *Spenser.*

CONCE'ALABLE, kŏn-sē'-lă-bl. *a.* Capable of being concealed. *Brown.*

CONCE'ALEDNESS, kŏn-sē'-lĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* Privacy; obscurity. *Dict.*

CONCE'ALER, kŏn-sē'-lŭr. *n. s.* He that conceals any thing. *Bp. Hall.*

CONCE'ALING*, kŏn-sē'-lĭng. *n. s.* A hiding, or keeping close. *Bp. Taylor.*

CONCE'ALMENT, kŏn-sēle'-mĕnt. *n. s.* The act of hiding. *Shakspeare.* Privacy. *Addison.* Hiding place; retreat. *Rogers.*

*To* CONCE'DE §, kŏn-sēde'. *v. a.* [*concedo*, Lat.] To yield; to admit; to let pass undisputed. *Brown.*

*To* CONCE'DE*, kŏn-sēde'. *v. n.* To admit; to grant. *Bentley.*

CONCE'IT §, kŏn-sēte'. *n. s.* [*conceptus*, Lat.] Conception; thought. *Sidney.* Understanding; readiness of apprehension. *Sidney.* Fancy; imagination; fantastical notion. *Shak.* Opinion in a neutral sense. *Prov.* Pleasant fancy; gayety of imagination. *Shak.* Sentiment; striking thought. *Pope.* Fondness; favourable opinion; opinionative pride. *Bentley.* *Out of* CONCEIT *with* No longer fond of. *Tillotson.*

*To* CONCE'IT, kŏn-sēte'. *v. a.* To conceive; to imagine; to believe. *Shakspeare.*

CONCE'ITED, kŏn-sē'-tĕd. *part. a.* Endowed with fancy. *Knolles.* Proud; fond of himself. *Felton.*

CONCE'ITEDLY, kŏn-sē'-tĕd-lē. *ad.* Fancifully; whimsically. *Donne.*

CONCE'ITEDNESS, kŏn-sē'-tĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* Pride; opinionativeness; fondness of himself. *More.*

CONCE'ITLESS, kŏn-sēte'-lĕs. *a.* Stupid; without thought. *Shakspeare.*

CONCE'IVABLE, kŏn-sē'-vă-bl. *a.* That may be imagined or thought. *Wilkins.* That may be understood or believed. *Glanville.*

CONCE'IVABLENESS, kŏn-sē'-vă-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of being conceivable.

CONCE/IVABLY, kŏn-sē'-vȧ-blē. *ad.* In a conceivable or intelligible manner. *Mountagu.*

*To* CONCE/IVE §, kŏn-sēve'. *v. a.* [*concevoir*, Fr.] To admit into the womb. *Psalm li.* To form in the mind; to imagine. *Jer.* To comprehend; to understand. *Shakspeare.* To think. *Swift.*

*To* CONCE/IVE, kŏn-sēve'. *v. n.* To think; to have an idea of. *Shakspeare.* To become pregnant. *Genesis.*

CONCE/IVER, kŏn-sē'-vẏr. *n. s.* One that understands or apprehends. *Brown.*

CONCE/IVING*, kŏn-sē'-vĭng. *n. s.* Apprehension; understanding. *Shakspeare.*

*To* CONCE/LEBRATE*, kŏn-sĕl'-ē-brāte. *v. a.* To praise; to celebrate together. *Sherwood.*

CONCE/NT §, kŏn-sĕnt'. *n. s.* [*concentus*, Lat.] Concert of voices; harmony. *Bacon.* Consistency. *Dr. Maine.*

CONCE/NTFUL*, kŏn-sĕnt'-fŭl. *a.* Harmonious. *Fotherby.*

CONCE/NTED*, kŏn-sĕnt'-ĕd. *part. a.* Made to agree with. *Spenser.*

*To* CONCE/NTRATE §, kŏn-sĕn'-trāte. 91. *v. a.* [*con* and *centrum*, Lat.] To drive into a narrow compass. *Arbuthnot.*

CONCENTRA/TION, kŏn-sĕn-trā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Collection into a narrow space round the centre. *Peacham.*

*To* CONCE/NTRE, kŏn-sĕn'-tûr. 416. *v. n.* To tend to one common centre. *Wotton.*

*To* CONCE/NTRE, kŏn-sĕn'-tûr. *v. a.* To direct or contract towards one centre. *Milton.*

CONCE/NTRICAL, kŏn-sĕn'-trĕ-kăl. } *a.* Having
CONCE/NTRICK, kŏn-sĕn'-trĭk. } one common centre. *Donne.*

CONCE/NTUAL*, kŏn-sĕn'-tshŭ-ăl. *a.* Harmonious. *Warton.*

CONCE/PTACLE, kŏn-sĕp'-tȧ-kl. 405. *n. s.* [*conceptaculum*, Lat.] That in which any thing is contained; a vessel. *Woodward.*

CONCE/PTIBLE, kŏn-sĕp'-tē-bl. *a.* That may be conceived; intelligible. *Hale.*

CONCE/PTION §, kŏn-sĕp'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*conceptio*, Lat.] Conceiving, or growing quick with pregnancy. *Gen.* The state of being conceived. *Shak.* Notion; idea; image in the mind. Sentiments; purpose. *Shak.* Apprehension; knowledge. *Davies.* Conceit; sentiment; pointed thought. *Dryden.*

CONCE/PTIOUS, kŏn-sĕp'-shŭs. *a.* Fruitful; pregnant. *Shakspeare.*

CONCE/PTIVE, kŏn-sĕp'-tĭv. *a.* Capable to conceive. *Brown.*

*To* CONCE/RN §, kŏn-sẽrn'. *v. a.* [*concerno*, low Lat.] To relate to; to belong to. *Hooker.* To affect with some passion; to touch nearly. *Shak.* To interest; to engage by interest. *Boyle.* To disturb; to make uneasy. *Derham.* *To concern himself.* To intermeddle; to be busy. *Dryden.*

CONCE/RN, kŏn-sẽrn'. *n. s.* Business; affair. *Denham.* Interest; engagement. *Dryden.* Importance; moment. *Roscommon.* Passion; affection. *Dryd.*

CONCE/RNEDLY, kŏn-sẽrn'-ĕd-lē. *ad.* With affection. *Clarendon.*

CONCE/RNING, kŏn-sẽr'-nĭng. *prep.* Relating to. *Bacon.*

CONCE/RNING*, kŏn-sẽr'-nĭng. *n. s.* Business. *Shakspeare.*

CONCE/RNMENT, kŏn-sẽrn'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Affair; business; interest. *Milton.* Relation; influence. *Denham* Intercourse; business. *Locke.* Importance; moment. *Boyle.* Interposition; regard. *Clarendon.* Passion; emotion of mind. *Dryden.*

*To* CONCE/RT §, kŏn-sẽrt'. *v. a.* [*concerter*, Fr.] To settle any thing in private by mutual communication. *Tatler.* To settle; to contrive; to adjust. *Rowe.*

*To* CONCE/RT*, kŏn-sẽrt'. *v. n.* To consult with.

CO/NCERT, kŏn'-sẽrt. *n. s.* Communication of designs. *Swift.* An assembly of musicians performing before an audience. *Scott.*

CONCERTA/TION, kŏn-sẽr-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*concertatio*, Lat.] Strife; contention. *Life of Firmin.*

CONCE/RTATIVE, kŏn-sẽr'-tā-tĭv. *a.* Contentious quarrelsome. *Dict.*

*CONCE/RTO**, kŏn-sẽr'-tō. *n. s.* [Ital.] A piece of musick composed for a concert. *Mason.*

CONCE/SSION §, kŏn-sĕs'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*concessio*, Lat.] Granting or yielding. *Hale.* A grant; the thing yielded. *K. Charles.*

CONCE/SSIONARY, kŏn-sĕs'-shŭn-ăr-ē. *a.* Given by indulgence or allowance.

CONCE/SSIVE*, kŏn-sĕs'-sĭv. *a.* Implying concession. *Lowth.*

CONCE/SSIVELY, kŏn-sĕs'-sĭv-lē. *ad.* By way of concession. *Brown.*

*CONCE/TTO**, kŏn-sĕt'-tō. *n. s.* [Ital.] False conceit; affected wit. *Shenstone.*

CONCH §, kŏngk. 408. *n. s.* [*concha*, Lat.] A shell. *Dryden.*

CO/NCHITE*, kŏn'-kīt. *n. s.* A sort of petrified shell. *Bp. Nicolson.*

CONCHO'ID, kŏng'-kŏĭd. *n. s.* [*conchoide*, Fr.] The name of a curve.

*CONCIE/RGE**, kŏn-sēĕrje'. [Fr.] *n. s.* The keeper of a palace; a house-keeper.

CONCI/LIABLE*, kŏn-sĭl'-ē-ă-bl. *n. s.* [*conciliabule*, old Fr.] A small assembly. *Bacon. Ob. T.*

CONCI/LIAR, kŏn-sĭl'-yăr. *a.* Relating to a council. *Baker.*

*To* CONCI/LIATE §, kŏn-sĭl'-yāte. 91, 113. *v. a.* [*concilio*, Lat.] To gain; to win; to reconcile. *Brown.*

CONCILIA/TION, kŏn-sĭl-ē-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of gaining or reconciling. *Bale.*

CONCI/LIATOR, kŏn-sĭl'-ē-ā'-tûr. *n. s.* One that makes peace.

CONCI/LIATORY, kŏn-sĭl'-ē-ā-tŭr-ē. [See DOMESTICK.] *a.* Tending to reconciliation. *Burke.*

☞ Mr. Sheridan places the accent upon the *a* in this word, but all our other orthoëpists place it, more properly, upon the second syllable. 512. *W.*

*To* CONCI/NNATE*, kŏn-sĭn'-nāte. *v. a.* To make fit. *Cockeram. Ob. T.*

CONCI/NNITY, kŏn-sĭn'-nē-tē. *n. s.* Decency; fitness. *Peacham.*

CONCI/NNOUS §, kŏn-sĭn'-nŭs. *a.* [*concinnus*, Lat.] Becoming; pleasant; agreeable.

CO/NCIONATOR*, kŏn'-shŭn-ā-tûr. *n. s.* [Lat.] A preacher. *Cockeram.*

CO/NCIONATORY, kŏn'-shŭn-ă-tŭr-ē. *a.* Used at preachings or publick assemblies. *Howell.*

CONCI/SE §, kŏn-sīse'. *a.* [*concisus*, Lat.] Brief; short. *B. Jonson.*

CONCI/SELY, kŏn-sīse'-lē. *ad.* Briefly; shortly. *Goodman.*

CONCI/SENESS, kŏn-sīse'-nĕs. *n. s.* Brevity. *Dryden.*

CONCI/SION, kŏn-sĭzh'-zhŭn. *n. s.* [*concisura*, Lat.] Cutting off; excision. *Philippians.*

CONCITA/TION, kŏn-sē-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*concitatio*, Lat.] stirring up, or putting in motion. *Brown.*

*To* CONCI/TE §*, kŏn-sīte'. *v. a.* [*concito*, Lat.] To excite; to provoke. *Cotgrave. Ob. T.*

CONCLAMA/TION, kŏng-klă-mā'-shŭn. 408. *n. s.* [*conclamatio*, Lat.] An outcry or shout of many together. *May.*

CO/NCLAVE, kŏng'-klāve. 408. [See *To* COLLECT.] *n. s.* [*conclave*, Lat.] A private apartment; an inner parlour. *Dict.* The room in which the cardinals meet; or the assembly of the cardinals. *Shak.* A close assembly. *P. Fletcher.*

*To* CONCLU/DE §, kŏn-klūde'. *v. a.* [*concludo*, Lat.] To shut. *Hooker.* To include; to comprehend. *Romans.* To collect by ratiocination. *Tillotson.* To decide; to determine. *Dryden.* To end; to finish. *Shakspeare.* To oblige, as by the final determination. *Bacon.*

*To* CONCLU/DE, kŏn-klūde'. *v. n.* To perform the last act of ratiocination; to collect the consequence. *Davies.* To settle opinion. *Atterbury.* Finally to determine. *Shakspeare.* To end. *Dryden.*

CONCLU/DENCY, kŏn-klū'-dĕn-sē. *n. s.* Consequence; logical deduction of reason. *Hale.*

CONCLU/DENT, kŏn-klū'-dĕnt. *a.* Decisive. *Bacon.*

CONCLU'DER*, kŏn-klū'-dŭr. *n. s.* One who determines or decides. *Mountagu.*

CONCLU'DINGLY, kŏn-klū'-dĭng-lè. *ad.* With uncontrovertible evidence. *Digby.*

CONCLU'SIBLE, kŏn-klū'-zè-bl. 439. *a.* Determinable. *Hammond.*

CONCLU'SION, kŏn-klū'-zhŭn. *n. s.* Determination; final decision. *Hooker.* The collection from propositions premised. *Bacon.* The close; the last result of deduction. *Eccles.* The event of experiments. *Shak.* The end. *Howell.* Silence; confinement of the thoughts. *Shakspeare.*

CONCLU'SIONAL*, kŏn-klū'-zhŭn-ăl. *a.* Concluding. *Hooper.*

CONCLU'SIVE, kŏn-klū'-sĭv. 158, 428. *a.* Decisive. *King Charles.* Regularly consequential. *Locke.*

CONCLU'SIVELY, kŏn-klū'-sĭv-lè. *ad.* Decisively. *Bacon.*

CONCLU'SIVENESS, kŏn-klū'-sĭv-nĕs. *n. s.* Power of determining the opinion; regular consequence. *Hale.*

*To* CONCOA'GULATE §, kŏng-kō-ăg'-gū-lāte. 408. *v. a.* [*con* and *coagulate.*] To curdle or congeal one thing with another. *Boyle.*

CONCOAGULA'TION, kŏng-kō-ăg-gū-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* A coagulation of different bodies in one mass.

*To* CONCO'CT §, kŏn-kŏkt'. *v. a.* [*concoquo*, Lat.] To digest by the stomach. *Bacon.* To purify or sublime by heat. *Thomson.* To ripen. *Bacon.*

CONCO'CTION, kŏn-kŏk'-shŭn. *n. s.* Digestion in the stomach; maturation by heat. *Bacon.*

CONCO'CTIVE*, kŏn-kŏk'-tĭv. *a.* Digesting by the stomach. *Milton.*

CONCO'LOUR, kŏn-kŭl'-lŭr. *a.* [*concolor*, Lat.] Of one colour. *Brown.*

CONCO'MITANCE, kŏn-kŏm'-è-tănse. } *n. s.* Sub-
CONCO'MITANCY, kŏn-kŏm'-è-tăn-sè. } sistence together with another thing. *Brown.*

CONCO'MITANT §, kŏn-kŏm'-è-tănt. *a.* [*concomitans*, Lat.] Conjoined with; concurrent with. *Bacon.*

CONCO'MITANT, kŏn-kŏm'-è-tănt. *n. s.* Companion; person or thing collaterally connected. *Bacon.*

CONCO'MITANTLY, kŏn-kŏm'-è-tănt-lè. *ad.* In company with others. *Pearson.*

*To* CONCO'MITATE, kŏn-kŏm'-è-tāte. *v. a.* To be collaterally connected with any thing. *Harvey.*

CO'NCORD §, kŏng'-kŏrd. 408. *n. s.* [*concordia*, Lat.] Agreement; peace; union. *Shak.* A compact. *Davies.* Harmony. *Shak.* Principal grammatical relation of one word to another, distinct from regimen. *Locke.*

*To* CONCO'RD*, kŏn-kŏrd'. *v. n.* To agree. *Lord Clarendon.*

CONCO'RDANCE, kŏn-kŏr'-dănse. 496. *n. s.* Agreement. A book which shows in how many texts of scripture any word occurs. *South.* A concord in grammar. *Ascham.*

☞ Johnson, Sheridan, Ash, Scott, Nares, Perry, Bailey, Entick, W. Johnston, Buchanan, and Kenrick, all concur in placing the accent on the second syllable of this word in both its senses; and every plea of distinction is trifling against all these authorities, and the discordance of the accent on the first syllable. See *To* BOWL. *W.*

CONCO'RDANCY*, kŏn-kŏr'-dăn-sè. *n. s.* Agreement. *W. Mountagu.*

CONCO'RDANT, kŏn-kŏr'-dănt. *a.* Agreeable; agreeing. *Brown.*

CONCO'RDANT*, kŏn-kŏr'-dănt. *n. s.* That which is correspondent, or agreeing with. *Mountagu.*

CONCO'RDANTLY*, kŏn-kŏr'-dănt-lè. *ad.* In conjunction. *W. Mountagu.*

CONCO'RDATE, kŏn-kŏr'-dāte. 91. *n. s.* A compact; a convention. *Swift.*

CONCO'RPORAL, kŏn-kŏr'-pō-răl. *a.* Of the same body. *Dict.*

*To* CONCO'RPORATE §, kŏn-kŏr'-pō-rāte. 91. *v. a.* [*con* and *corpus.*] To unite in one mass. *Abp. Usher.*

*To* CONCO'RPORATE, kŏn-kŏr'-pō-rāte. *v. n.* To unite into one body. *Bp. Hopkins.*

CONCORPORA'TION, kŏn-kŏr-pō-rā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Union in one mass. *Dict.*

CO'NCOURSE, kŏng'-kōrse. 408. *n. s.* [*concursus*, Lat.] Confluence to one place. *B. Jonson.* Persons assembled. *Dryden.* The point of junction or intersection of two bodies. Concurrence; agreement. *Newton.*

*To* CONCREA'TE*, kŏng-krè-āte'. *v. a.* [*con* and *creo.*] To create at the same time. *Feltham.*

*To* CONCRE'DIT*, kŏn-krĕd'-ĭt. *v. a.* To intrust. *Barrow.*

CONCREMA'TION, kŏng-krè-mā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*concremo*, Lat.] Burning many things together. *Dict.*

CO'NCREMENT, kŏng'-krè-mĕnt. 408. *n. s.* The mass formed by concretion. *Hale.*

CONCRE'SCENCE, kŏn-krĕs'-sĕnse. *n. s.* Growing by the union of separate particles. *Raleigh.*

*To* CONCRE'TE §, kŏn-krète'. *v. n.* [*concresco*, Lat.] To coalesce into one mass. *Woodward.*

*To* CONCRE'TE, kŏn-krète'. *v. a.* To form by concretion. *Hale.*

CO'NCRETE, kŏn-krète'. [See DISCRETE.] 408. *a.* Formed by concretion. *Burnet.* [In logick.] Not abstract; applied to a subject. *Hooker.*

CO'NCRETE, kŏng'-krète. 408. *n. s.* A mass formed by concretion. *Bentley.*

CONCRE'TELY, kŏn-krète'-lè. *ad.* In a manner including the subject with the predicate; not abstractedly. *Norris.*

CONCRE'TENESS, kŏn-krète'-nĕs. *n. s.* Coagulation. *Dict.*

CONCRE'TION, kŏn-krè'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of concreting. *Harris.* The mass formed by a coalition of separate particles. *Bacon.*

CO'NCRETIVE, kŏn-krè'-tĭv. *a.* Coagulative. *Brown.*

CONCRE'TURE, kŏn-krè'-tshŭre. 461. *n. s.* A mass formed by coagulation.

*To* CONCRE'W*, kŏn-krū'. *v. n.* To grow together. *Spenser. Ob. T.*

CONCU'BINAGE, kŏn-kū'-bè-nāje. 91. *n. s.* The act of living with a woman not married. *Broome.*

CONCU'BINATE*, kŏn-kū'-bè-nāte. *n. s.* Whoredom; fornication. *Bp. Taylor.*

CO'NCUBINE §, kŏng'-kū-bīne. 408. *n. s.* [*concubina*, Lat.] A woman kept in fornication; a strumpet. *Shak.*

*To* CONCU'LCATE §, kŏn-kŭl'-kāte. *v. a.* [*conculco*, Lat.] To tread under foot. *Mountagu.*

CONCULCA'TION, kŏng-kŭl-kā'-shŭn. 408. *n. s.* Trampling with the feet.

CONCU'PISCENCE, kŏn-kū'-pè-sĕnse. 510. *n. s.* [*concupiscentia*, Lat.] Irregular desire; lust. *Hooker.*

CONCU'PISCENT §, kŏn-kū'-pè-sĕnt. *a.* Libidinous; lecherous. *Shakspeare.*

CONCUPISCE'NTIAL, kŏn-kū-pè-sĕn'-shăl. *a.* Relating to concupiscence.

CONCU'PISCIBLE, kŏn-kū'-pè-sè-bl. *a.* Impressing desire; eager. *Bryskett.*

*To* CONCU'R §, kŏn-kŭr'. 408. *v. n.* [*concurro*, Lat.] To meet in one point. *Temple.* To agree. *Swift.* To be united with. *South.* To contribute with joint power. *Collier.*

CONCU'RRENCE, kŏn-kŭr'-rĕnse. } *n. s.* Union;
CONCU'RRENCY, kŏn-kŭr'-rĕn-sè. } association. *Locke.* Agreement. *Hooker.* Combination of many agents. *Crashaw.* Assistance; help. *Rogers.* Joint right; equal claim. *Ayliffe.*

CONCU'RRENT, kŏn-kŭr'-rĕnt. *a.* Acting in conjunction. *Davies.* Conjoined; associate. *Bacon.*

CONCU'RRENT, kŏn-kŭr'-rĕnt. *n. s.* A contributory cause. *Decay of Piety.* Equal claim; joint right. *Carew.*

CONCU'RRENTLY*, kŏn-kŭr'-rĕnt-lè. *ad.* In an agreeing manner. *W. Mountagu.*

CONCUSSA'TION*, kŏn-kŭs-sā'-shŭn. *n. s.* A violent agitation. *Bp. Hall.*

CONCU'SSED*, kŏn-kŭst'. *part. a.* Shaken. *Cockeram.*

CONCU'SSION §, kŏn-kŭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [*concussio*, Lat.] The act of shaking; agitation. *Bacon.* The state of being shaken. *Woodward.*

CONCU'SSIVE, kŏn-kŭs'-sĭv. *a.* Having the power of shaking.

*To* CONDE'MN §, kŏn-dĕm'. *v. a.* [*condemno*, Lat.] To find guilty; to doom to punishment. *Shak.* To censure; to blame. *Shak.* To fine. 2 *Chron.* To show guilt by contrast. *Wisdom.*

CONDE'MNABLE, kŏn-dĕm'-nā-bl. *a.* Blamable; culpable. *Brown.*

CONDEMNA'TION, kŏn-dĕm-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The sentence by which any one is doomed to punishment. *Romans.*

CONDE'MNATORY, kŏn-dĕm'-nā-tŭr-è. 512. [See DOMESTICK.] *a.* Passing a sentence of condemnation, or of censure. *Bp. Hall.*

CONDE'MNER, kŏn-dĕm'-nŭr. 411. *n. s.* A blamer; a censurer. *Bale.*

CONDE'NSABLE, kŏn-dĕn'-sā-bl. *a.* That which is capable of condensation.

*To* CONDE'NSATE §, kŏn-dĕn'-sāte. 91. *v. a.* To condense; to make thicker. *Hammond.*

*To* CONDE'NSATE, kŏn-dĕn'-sāte. *v. n.* To grow thicker.

CONDE'NSATE, kŏn-dĕn'-sāte. 91. *a.* Made thick; condensed. *Peacham.*

CONDENSA'TION, kŏn-dĕn-sā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of thickening any body. *Raleigh.*

CONDE'NSATIVE*, kŏn-dĕn'-sā-tĭv. *a.* Having the power of condensating.

*To* CONDE'NSE §, kŏn-dĕnse'. *v. a.* [*condenso*, Lat.] To make any body more thick, close, and weighty. *B. Jonson.*

*To* CONDE'NSE, kŏn-dĕnse'. *v. n.* To grow close and weighty. *Boyle.*

CONDE'NSE, kŏn-dĕnse'. *a.* Thick; dense.

CONDE'NSER, kŏn-dĕn'-sŭr. *n. s.* A strong metalline vessel to crowd the air into a given space. *Quincy.*

CONDE'NSITY, kŏn-dĕn'-sè-tè. *n. s.* Condensation; denseness.

CO'NDERS, kŏn'-dŭrz. *n. s.* [*conduire*, Fr.] Such as stand upon high places near the sea coast, at the time of herring-fishing, to make signs to the fishers which way the shoal passes. *Cowel.*

CONDESCE'NCE*, kŏn-dè-sĕnse'. *n. s.* Descent from superiority. *Puller.*

*To* CONDESCE'ND §, kŏn-dè-sĕnd'. *v. n.* [*condescendo*, Lat.] To depart voluntarily from the privileges of superiority; to sink willingly to equal terms with inferiours. *Watts.* To consent to do more than mere justice can require. *Dryden.* To stoop; to bend. *Milton.* To agree to, or concur with. *Bacon.*

CONDESCE'NDENCE, kŏn-dè-sĕn'-dĕnse. *n. s.* Voluntary submission to equality with inferiours. *W. Mountagu.*

CONDESCE'NDING*, kŏn-dè-sĕnd'-ĭng. *n. s.* Voluntary humiliation. *Hammond.*

CONDESCE'NDINGLY, kŏn-dè-sĕnd'-ĭng-lè. *ad.* By way of kind concession. *More.*

CONDESCE'NSION, kŏn-dè-sĕn'-shŭn. [See *To* COLLECT.] *n. s.* Voluntary humiliation; descent from superiority. *Tillotson.*

CONDESCE'NSIVE, kŏn-dè-sĕn'-sĭv. *a.* Courteous; not haughty. *Barrow.*

CONDESCE'NT*, kŏn-dè-sĕnt'. *n. s.* Accordance; submission; condescension. *Bp. Hall.*

CONDI'GN §, kŏn-dlne'. 385. *a.* [*condignus*, Lat.] Worthy of a person; suitable; deserved; merited. *Sir T. Elyot.*

CONDI'GNITY*, kŏn-dĭg'-nè-tè. *n. s.* Merit; desert. *Mountagu.*

CONDI'GNLY, kŏn-dlne'-lè. *ad.* Deservedly; according to merit. *Knight.*

CONDI'GNNESS, kŏn-dlne'-nĕs. *n. s.* Suitableness to deserts. *Dict.*

CO'NDIMENT, kŏn'-dè-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*condimentum*, Lat.] Seasoning; sauce. *Bacon.*

CONDISCI'PLE, kŏn-dĭs-sl'-pl. *n. s.* [*condiscipulus*, Lat.] A schoolfellow, or fellow disciple. *Martin.*

*To* CO'NDITE §, kŏn-dlte'. *v. a.* [*condio*, Lat.] To pickle; to preserve. *Bp. Taylor.*

CO'NDITE*, kŏn'-dlt. *a.* Preserved; conserved *Burton.*

CO'NDITEMENT, kŏn'-dlt-mĕnt. *n. s.* A composition of conserves, in the form of an electuary. *Dict.*

CO'NDITING*, kŏn'-dè-tĭng. *n. s.* Preserving. *Grew.*

CONDI'TION §, kŏn-dĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [*condilio*, Lat.] Quality; that by which any thing is denominated good or bad. *Shak.* Attribute; accident; property. *Shak.* Natural quality of the mind; temper *Spenser.* Moral quality; virtue or vice. *Raleigh.* State; external circumstances. *Shak.* Rank. *Shak* Stipulation; terms of compact. *Clarendon.* The writing of agreement; compact; bond. *Shak.*

*To* CONDI'TION, kŏn-dĭsh'-ŭn. *v. n.* To make terms; to stipulate. *B. Jonson.*

*To* CONDI'TION*, kŏn-dĭsh'-ŭn. *v. a.* To contract; to stipulate. *Raleigh.*

CONDI'TIONAL, kŏn-dĭsh'-ŭn-ăl. *a.* By way of stipulation; not absolute. *Hooker.* [In grammar and logick.] Expressing some condition or supposition. *Lowth.*

CONDI'TIONAL, kŏn-dĭsh'-ŭn-ăl. *n. s.* A limitation. *Bacon.*

CONDITIONA'LITY, kŏn-dĭsh-è-ŏ-nāl'-è-tè. *n. s.* Limitation by certain terms. *Decay of Piety.*

CONDI'TIONALLY, kŏn-dĭsh'-ŭn-ăl-è. *ad.* With certain limitations. *Shakspeare.*

CONDI'TIONARY, kŏn-dĭsh'-ŭn-ā-rè. *a.* Stipulated. *Norris.*

*To* CONDI'TIONATE, kŏn-dĭsh'-ŭn-āte. *v. a.* To qualify; to regulate. *Brown.*

CONDI'TIONATE, kŏn-dĭsh'-ŭn-āte. *a.* Established on certain terms. *Hammond.*

CONDI'TIONED, kŏn-dĭsh'-ŭnd. *a.* Having qualities or properties good or bad. *Shakspeare.*

CONDI'TIONLY*, kŏn-dĭsh'-ŭn-lè. *ad.* On particular terms. *Sidney.*

*To* CONDO'LE §, kŏn-dōle'. *v. n.* [*condoleo*, Lat.] To lament with those that are in misfortune. *Tempie.*

*To* CONDO'LE, kŏn-dōle'. *v. a.* To bewail with another. *Milton.*

CONDO'LEMENT, kŏn-dōle'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Grief; sorrow; lamentation with others. *Milton.*

CONDO'LENCE, kŏn-dō'-lĕnse. *n. s.* Expression of grief for the sorrows of another. *Arbuthnot.*

CONDO'LER, kŏn-dō'-lŭr. *n. s.* One that condoles.

CONDO'LING*, kŏn-dō'-lĭng. *n. s.* Expression of condolence. *Bp. Hall.*

CONDONA'TION, kŏn-dō-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*condonatio*, Lat.] Pardoning; forgiving. *Mountagu.*

*To* CONDU'CE §, kŏn-dūse'. *v. n.* [*conduco*, Lat To promote an end; to contribute. *Bacon.*

*To* CONDU'CE, kŏn-dūse'. *v. a.* To conduct; to accompany in the way. *Wotton.*

CONDU'CEMENT*, kŏn-dūse'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Tendency. *Gregory.*

CONDU'CENT*, kŏn-dū'-sĕnt. *a.* That which may contribute. *Abp. Laud.*

CONDU'CIBLE, kŏn-dū'-sè-bl. *a.* Having the power of conducing. *Bacon.*

CONDU'CIBLENESS, kŏn-dū'-sè-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of contributing to any end. *More.*

CONDU'CIBLY*, kŏn-dū'-sè-blè. *ad.* In a manner promoting an end.

CONDU'CIVE, kŏn-dū'-sĭv. *a.* That which may forward or promote. *Addison.*

CONDU'CIVENESS, kŏn-dū'-sĭv-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of conducing. *Boyle.*

CO'NDUCT §, kŏn'-dŭkt. 492. *n. s.* [*con* and *ductus*, Lat.] Management; economy. *Bacon.* The act of leading troops. *Waller.* Convoy; escort. *Shak.* The act of convoying or guarding. *Shak.* Exact behaviour; regular life. *Swift.* Guide; conductor. *Shakspeare.*

*To* CONDU'CT, kŏn-dŭkt'. *v. a.* To lead; to direct. *Milton.* To usher, and attend in civility. *Shak* To manage; as, to *conduct* an affair. *Ld. Lyttelton.* To head an army. *Robertson.*

CONDU'CTION*, kŏn-dŭk'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of training up. *B. Jonson. Ob. T.*

CONDUCTI'TIOUS, kŏn-dŭk-tĭsh'-ŭs. *a.* [*conductitius*, Lat.] Hired; employed for wages. *Ayliffe.*

CONDU'CTOR, kŏn-dŭk'-tŭr. 418. *n. s.* A leader. *Beaum. and Fl.* A chief; a general. *Shak.* A manager; a director. *Addison.* An instrument to direct the knife in cutting for the stone. *Quincy.* [In electricity.] Those substances which are capable of receiving and transmitting the electrick virtue. *Chambers.*

CONDU'CTRESS, kŏn-dŭk'-trĕs. *n. s.* A woman that directs; directress.

CO'NDUIT, kŭn'-dĭt. 165, 341. *n. s.* [*conduit*, Fr.] A canal of pipes for the conveyance of waters; an aqueduct. *Davies.* The pipe or cock at which water is drawn. *Shakspeare.*

*To* CONDU'PLICATE §*, kŏn-dū'-plē-kāte. *v. a.* [*conduplico*, Lat.] To double. *Cockeram.*

CONDUPLICA'TION, kŏn-dū-plē-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* A doubling; a duplicate.

CO'NDYLE*, kŏn'-dĭl. *n. s.* [κόνδυλος.] [In anatomy.] A small protuberance at the extremity of a bone.

CONE §, kōne. *n. s.* [κῶνος.] A solid body, of which the base is a circle, and which ends in a point. *Milton.* The fruit of the fir-tree. *Evelyn.* A strawberry so called.

CO'NEY. See CONY.

*To* CONFA'BULATE §, kŏn-făb'-ū-lāte. *v. n.* [*confabulo*, Lat.] To talk easily or carelessly together; to chat. *Bullokar.*

CONFABULA'TION, kŏn-făb-ū-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Cheerful and careless talk. *Burton.*

CONFA'BULATORY, kŏn-făb'-ū-lā-tŭr-ē. 512. [See DOMESTICK.] *a.* Belonging to talk or prattle, or in the way of dialogue. *Weever.*

CONFAMI'LIAR*, kŏn-fā-mĭl'-yār. *a.* [*con* and *familiar*.] Intimate; closely connected. *Glanville.*

CONFARREA'TION, kŏn-fār-rē-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*confarreatio*, Lat.] The solemnization of marriage by eating bread or a cake together. *Ayliffe.*

CONFA'TED*, kŏn-fā'-tĕd. *a.* [*con* and *fate*.] Decreed or determined at the same time. *Search.*

*To* CO'NFECT §, kŏn-fĕkt'. *v. a.* [*confectus*, Lat.] To make up into sweetmeats. *Browne.* To compose; to form. *Sir T. Herbert.*

CO'NFECT, kŏn'-fĕkt. 492. *n. s.* A sweetmeat.

CONFE'CTION, kŏn-fĕk'-shŭn. *n. s.* A preparation of fruit, with sugar; a sweetmeat. *Shakspeare.* An assemblage of different ingredients. *Bacon.*

CONFE'CTIONARY, kŏn-fĕk'-shŭn-ā-rē. *n. s.* One whose trade is to make sweetmeats. 1 *Samuel.* A preparation of sweetmeats. *Warton.*

CONFE'CTIONER, kŏn-fĕk'-shŭn-ŭr. *n. s.* One whose trade is to make confections or sweetmeats. *Boyle.*

CO'NFECTORY*, kŏn'-fĕk-tŭr-ē. *a.* Relating to the art of making confects. *Beaumont.*

CONFE'DERACY, kŏn-fĕd'-ĕr-ā-sē. *n. s.* [*confederation*, Fr. *fœdus*, Lat.] A league; a contract by which several persons engage to support each other; federal compact. *Shakspeare.*

*To* CONFE'DERATE §, kŏn-fĕd'-ĕr-āte. 91. *v. a.* To join in a league. *Knolles.*

*To* CONFE'DERATE, kŏn-fĕd'-ĕr-āte. *v. n.* To league; to unite in a league. *Shakspeare.*

CONFE'DERATE, kŏn-fĕd'-ĕr-āte. 91. *a.* United in league. *Psalm*, lxxxiii.

CONFE'DERATE*, kŏn-fĕd'-ĕr-āte. *n. s.* One who engages to support another; an ally. *Shakspeare.*

CONFE'DERATING*, kŏn-fĕd'-ĕr-ā-tĭng. *n. s.* Alliance. *Atterbury.*

CONFEDERA'TION, kŏn-fĕd-ĕr-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* League; alliance. *Bacon.*

*To* CONFE'R §, kŏn-fĕr'. *v. n.* [*confero*, Lat.] To discourse with another upon a stated subject; to converse solemnly. *Shakspeare.*

*To* CONFE'R, kŏn-fĕr'. *v. a.* To compare. *Raleigh.* To give; to bestow. *Waller.* To contribute; to conduce. *Glanville.*

CO'NFERENCE, kŏn'-fĕr-ĕnse. 533. *n. s.* Formal discourse. *Sidney.* An appointed meeting for personal debate. Comparison. *Hooker.*

CONFE'RRER, kŏn-fĕr'-ŭr. *n. s.* He that converses He that bestows.

CONFE'RRING*, kŏn-fĕr'-ĭng. *n. s.* Comparison; examination. *Bp. Hall.* Bestowing. *Clarendon.*

CONFE'RVA*, kŏn-fĕr'-vă. *n. s.* [In botany.] Hair-weed.

*To* CONFE'SS §, kŏn-fĕs'. *v. a.* [*confiteor, confessum*, Lat.] To acknowledge a crime; to own a failure *Shak.* To disclose the state of the conscience to the priest. *Wake.* To hear the confession of a penitent, as a priest. To own; to avow. *St. Matt.* To grant; not to dispute. *Shak.* To show; to prove to attest. *Pope.*

*To* CONFE'SS, kŏn-fĕs'. *v. n.* To make confession; to disclose; to reveal.

CO'NFESSARY*, kŏn'-fĕs-să-rē. *n. s.* One who makes a confession. *Bp. Hall.*

CONFE'SSEDLY, kŏn-fĕs'-sĕd-lē. 364. *ad.* Avowedly; indisputably. *South.*

CONFE'SSION, kŏn-fĕsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* The acknowledgement of a crime. *Temple.* The act of disburthening the conscience to a priest. *Wake.* Profession; avowal. 1 *Tim.* A formulary in which the articles of faith are comprised. *Pearson.*

CONFE'SSIONAL, kŏn-fĕsh'-ŭn-ăl. *n. s.* The seat or box in which the confessor sits to hear the declarations of his penitents. *Addison.*

CONFE'SSIONARY, kŏn-fĕsh'-ŭn-ā-rē. *n. s.* The same with *confessional*. *Dict.*

CONFE'SSIONARY*, kŏn-fĕsh'-ŭn-ā-rē. *a.* Belonging to auricular confession. *Cotgrave.*

CONFE'SSIONIST*, kŏn-fĕsh'-ŭn-ĭst. *n. s.* He who makes profession of faith. *Mountagu.*

CONFE'SSOR, kŏn'-fĕs-sŭr. *n. s.* One who makes profession of his faith in the face of danger. *Bacon.* He that hears confessions, and prescribes rules of penitence. *Shak.* He who confesses his crimes. *Dict*

☞ Dr. Kenrick says, this word is sometimes, but improperly, accented on the first syllable; but it may be observed, that this impropriety is become so universal, that not one, who has the least pretension to politeness, dares to pronounce it otherwise. It is, indeed, to be regretted, that we are so fond of Latin originals as entirely to neglect our own; for this word can now have the accent on the second syllable, only when it means one who confesses his crimes; a sense in which it is scarcely ever used. Mr. Sheridan and Entick have the accent on the first syllable of this word; Mr. Scott on the first and second; Dr. Johnson, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, W. Johnston, Ash, Bailey, and Smith, on the second: but, notwithstanding this weight of authority, the best usage is certainly on the other side. *W.*

CONFE'ST, kŏn-fĕst'. *a.* [A poetical word for *confessed*.] Open; known; acknowledged. *Rowe.*

☞ Dr. Kenrick tells us, that this is a poetical word for *confessed*: and, indeed, we frequently find it so written by Pope, and others:

"This clue, thus found, unravels all the rest;
"The prospect clears, and Clodio stands confest."

But that this is a mere compliance with the prejudices of the eye, and that there is not the least necessity for departing from the common spelling, see *Principles of English Pronunciation*, No. 360. *W.*

CONFE'STLY, kŏn-fĕst'-lē. 364. *ad.* Undisputably *Decay of Piety.*

☞ Properly, *confessedly*. *W.*

CONFI'CIENT, kŏn-fĭsh'-ĕnt. *a.* [*conficiens*, Lat.] That causes or procures. *Dict.*

CO'NFIDANT, kŏn-fe-dănt'. *n. s.* A person trusted with private affairs. *Arbuthnot.*

☞ This word, very unlike most others from the same source, has been made to alter its French orthography, in order to approach a little nearer to the English pronunciation of it. Some affected speakers on the stage pronounce the first syllable like *cone*, as it is marked in the first edition of Mr. Sheridan's dictionary; and this is perfectly of a piece with the affectation which has altered the spelling of the last. By Dryden and South, as quoted by Dr. Johnson, we find this word spelled like the adjective *confident*; and it is more than probable that its French pronunciation is but of late date; but, as universal is its use at present, that a greater mark of rusticity cannot be given than to place the accent on the first syllable, and to pronounce the last *dent* instead of *dant*. *W.*

*To* CONFI'DE §, kŏn-fīde'. *v. n.* [*confido*, Lat.] To trust in. *Congreve.*

*To* CONFI'DE*, kŏn-fīde'. *v. a.* To trust. *Lyttelton.*

CO'NFIDENCE, kŏn'-fē-dĕnse. *n. s.* Firm belief; reliance. *South.* Security; opposed to *timidity*. *Shak.* Vitious boldness; opposed to *modesty*. *Hooker.* Consciousness of innocence; honest boldness. 1 *John.*

CO'NFIDENT, kŏn'-fē-dĕnt. *a.* Assured beyond doubt. *Hammond.* Positive; dogmatical. Secure of success. *Sidney.* Without suspicion; trusting without limits. *Shak.* Bold, to a vice; impudent.

CO'NFIDENT, kŏn'-fē-dĕnt. [See CONFIDANT.] *n. s.* One trusted with secrets. *South.*

CONFIDE'NTIAL*, kŏn-fē-dĕn'-shăl. *a.* Spoken or written in confidence. *Lord Chesterfield.*

CONFIDE'NTIALLY†, kŏn-fē-dĕn'-shăl-lē. *ad.* In a confidential manner.

CO'NFIDENTLY, kŏn'-fē-dĕnt-lē. *a.* Without doubt or fear of miscarriage. *Shak.* With firm trust. *Dryden.* Without appearance of doubt; positively. *St. Luke.*

CO'NFIDENTNESS, kŏn'-fē-dĕnt-nĕs. *n. s.* Favourable opinion of one's own powers; assurance. *Dict.*

CONFI'DER*, kŏn-fī'-dŭr. *n. s.* One who trusts. *W. Mountagu.*

*To* CONFI'GURATE §*, kŏn-fĭg'-ū-rāte. *v. n.* [*con* and *figura*, Lat.] To show like the aspects of the planets towards each other. *Jordan.*

CONFIGURA'TION, kŏn-fĭg-ū-rā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The form of the various parts of any thing, as they are adapted to each other. *Glanville.* The face of the horoscope, according to the aspects of the planets towards each other at any time. *Brown.*

*To* CONFI'GURE, kŏn-fĭg'-ūre. *v. a.* To dispose into any form. *Bentley.*

CONFI'NABLE*, kŏn-fīne'-å-bl. *a.* That which may be limited. *Bp. Hall.*

CO'NFINE §, kŏn'-fīne. 140, 492. *n. s.* [*confinis*, Lat.] Common boundary; border; edge. *Shakspeare.*

☞ Dr. Johnson tells us, that the substantive *confine* was formerly pronounced with the accent on the last syllable. The examples, however, which he gives us from the poets, prove only that it was accented both ways. But, indeed, it is highly probable that this was the case; for instances are numerous of the propensity of latter pronunciation to place the accent higher than formerly; and when, by this accentuation, a noun is distinguished from a verb, it is supposed to have its use.—See BOWL. *W.*

CO'NFINE, kŏn'-fīne. *a.* Bordering upon.

*To* CONFI'NE, kŏn-fīne'. *v. n.* To border upon. *Mil.*

*To* CONFI'NE, kŏn-fīne'. *v. a.* To bound; to limit. To shut up; to imprison. *Shak.* To restrain; to tie up to. *Brown.*

CONFI'NELESS, kŏn-fīne'-lĕs. *a.* Boundless: without end. *Shakspeare.*

CONFI'NEMENT, kŏn-fīne'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Imprisonment; restraint of liberty. *Dryden.*

CONFI'NER, kŏn-fī'-nŭr. *n. s.* A borderer. *Shak.* A near neighbour. *Wotton.* One which touches upon two different regions. *Bacon.* That which restrains liberty. *Whitlock.*

CONFI'NITY, kŏn-fĭn'-ē-tē. *n. s.* Nearness; neighbourhood. *Dict.*

*To* CONFI'RM §, kŏn-fĕrm'. 108. *v. a.* [*confirmo*, Lat.] To put past doubt by new evidence. 1 *Cor.* To settle; to establish. 1 *Macc.* To fix; to radicate. *Wiseman.* To complete; to perfect. *Shak.* To strengthen by new solemnities or ties. *Swift.* To strengthen in resolution. *Milton.* To admit to the full privileges of a Christian, by imposition of hands. *Hammond.*

CONFI'RMABLE, kŏn-fĕr'-mă-bl. *a.* Capable of incontestable evidence. *Brown.*

CONFIRMA'TION, kŏn-fĕr-mā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of establishing; settlement. *Shak.* Evidence; additional proof. *Shak.* Proof; convincing testimony. *Brown.* An ecclesiastical rite. *Hammond.*

CONFI'RMATIVE*, kŏn-fĕr'-mă-tĭv. *a.* Having power to confirm. *Sherwood.*

CONFIRMA'TOR, kŏn-fĕr-mā'-tŭr. *n. s.* An attestor; that puts a matter past doubt. *Brown.*

CONFI'RMATORY, kŏn-fĕrm'-ă-tŭr-ē. 512. [See DOMESTICK.] *a.* Giving additional testimony. *Bp Barlow.* Relating to the rite of confirmation. *Bp Compton.*

CONFI'RMEDNESS, kŏn-fĕrm'-ĕd-nĕss. *n. s.* Confirmed state. *Decay of Piety.*

☞ This word ought to be added to those taken notice of *Principles* No. 365. *W.*

CONFI'RMER, kŏn-fĕrm'-ŭr. *n. s.* One that confirms, or produces evidence or strength. *Shak.*

CONFI'RMINGLY*, kŏn-fĕrm'-ĭng-lē. *ad.* In a corroborative manner. *B. Jonson.*

CONFI'SCABLE, kŏn-fĭs'-kă-bl. *a.* Liable to forfeiture.

*To* CONFI'SCATE §, kŏn-fĭs'-kāte. *v. a.* [*confiscare*, from *fiscus*.] To transfer private property to the prince or publick, by way of penalty for an offence. *Bacon.*

CONFI'SCATE, kŏn-fĭs'-kāte. *a.* Transferred to the publick as forfeit. *Shakspeare.*

☞ Dr. Kenrick blames Dr. Johnson for accenting this word on the second syllable, when the example he brings from Shakspeare accents it on the first; but it may be observed, that, as the verb ought to have the accent on the second syllable, the adjective, which is derived from it, ought to have the accent on the same syllable likewise; and the example from Shakspeare must be looked upon as a poetical license. *W.*

CONFISCA'TION, kŏn-fĭs-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Transferring the forfeited goods of criminals to publick use. *Ezra.*

CO'NFISCATOR*, kŏn'-fĭs-kā-tŭr. *n. s.* One who is concerned in confiscated property. *Burke.*

CONFI'SCATORY*, kŏn-fĭs'-kā-tŭr-ē. *a.* Consigning to forfeiture. *Burke.*

CO'NFIT*, kŏn'-fĭt. *n. s.* [*confetto*, Ital.] Any sweetmeat or confection. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

CO'NFITENT, kŏn'-fē-tĕnt. *n. s.* [*confitens*, Lat.] One who confesses his faults. *Decay of Piety.*

CO'NFITURE, kŏn'-fē-tshūre. 461. *n. s.* [Fr.] A sweetmeat; a comfit. *Bacon.*

*To* CONFI'X §, kŏn-fĭks'. *v. a.* [*configo*, *confixum*, Lat.] To fix down; to fasten. *Shakspeare.*

CONFI'XURE*, kŏn-fĭks'-ūre. *n. s.* The act of fastening. *W. Mountagu.*

CONFLA'GRANT §, kŏn-flā'-grănt. *a.* [*conflagrans* Lat.] Burning together; involved in a general fire. *Milton.*

CONFLAGRA'TION, kŏn-flă-grā'-shŭn. *n. s.* A general fire. *Brown.* It is generally taken for the fire which shall consume this world at the consummation of things.

CONFLA'TION, kŏn-flā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*conflatum*, Lat.] The act of blowing many instruments together. *Bacon.* Casting or melting of metal.

CONFLE'XURE, kŏn-flĕk'-shŭre. 452. *n. s.* [*conflexura*, Lat.] A bending or turning.

*To* CONFLI'CT §, kŏn-flĭkt'. *v. n.* [*confligo*, Lat.] To strive; to contest; to fight. *Shakspeare.*

CO'NFLICT, kŏn'-flĭkt. 492. *n. s.* A violent collision of two substances. *Boyle.* A combat. *Spenser.* Contest; strife. *Shak.* Struggle; agony; pang. *Hooker.*

CO'NFLUENCE, kŏn'-flū-ĕnse. *n. s.* The junction or union of several streams. *Raleigh.* The act of crowding to a place. *Shak.* A concourse. *Temple* Collection; concurrence. *Boyle.*

CO'NFLUENT §, kŏn'-flū-ĕnt. *a.* [*confluens*, Lat.] Running one into another; meeting. *Blackmore.*

CO'NFLUX, kŏn'-flŭks. *n. s.* The union of several currents. *Shakspeare.* Crowd. *Milton.*

CONFO'RM, kŏn-fŏrm'. *a.* Assuming the same form. *Bacon.*

*To* CONFO'RM §, kŏn-fŏrm'. *v. a.* [*conformo*, Lat.] To reduce to the like appearance, shape, or manner. *Sidney.*

*To* CONFO'RM, kŏn-fŏrm'. *v. n.* To comply with to yield. *Dryden.*

CONFO'RMABLE, kŏn-fŏr'-mă-bl. *a.* Having the same form. *Hooker.* Agreeable; suitable; consistent. *Addison.* Compliant; ready to follow directions. *Shakspeare.*

CONFO'RMABLY, kŏn-fŏr'-mă-blē. *ad.* With conformity; agreeably; suitably. *Locke.*

CONFORMA'TION, kŏn-fôr-mā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The form of things as relating to each other. *Holder.* Producing suitableness, or conformity. *Watts.*

CONFO'RMER*, kŏn-fôrm'-ûr. *n. s.* One that conforms to an established doctrine. *Mountagu.*

CONFO'RMIST, kŏn-fôr'-mĭst. *n. s.* One that complies with the worship of the church of England. *Scott.* One who submits or yields.

CONFO'RMITY, kŏn-fôr'-mĕ-tè. *n. s.* Similitude; resemblance. *Hooker.* Consistency. *Arbuthnot.*

CONFORTA'TION, kŏn-fôr-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*conforto*, low Lat.] Collation of strength; corroboration. *Bacon.*

*To* CONFO'UND §, kŏn-fŏŭnd'. *v.a.* [*confundo*, Lat.] To mingle things so that their several forms cannot be discerned. *Gen.* To perplex; to compare without due distinction. *Boyle.* To disturb the apprehension by indistinct words or notions. *Locke.* To throw into consternation; to astonish; to stupify. *Milton.* To destroy; to overthrow. *Shakspeare.*

CONFO'UNDED, kŏn-fŏŭn'-dĕd. *part. a.* Hateful; detestable; enormous: a cant word. *Grew.*

CONFO'UNDEDLY, kŏn-fŏŭn'-dĕd-lè. *ad.* Hatefully; shamefully: a low word. *Addison.*

CONFO'UNDEDNESS*, kŏn-fŏŭn'-dĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* State of being confounded. *Milton.*

CONFO'UNDER, kŏn-fŏŭn'-dûr. *n. s.* He who disturbs, perplexes, terrifies, or destroys. *B. Jonson.* He who mentions things without due distinction. *Dean Martin.*

CONFRATE'RNITY, kŏn-frā-tĕr'-nè-tè. *n. s.* [*con* and *fraternitas*, Lat.] A brotherhood; a body of men united for some purpose. *Stilling fleet.*

CONFRI'ER*, kŏn-frī'-ûr. *n. s.* [*confrere*, Fr.] One of the same religious order. *Weever.*

CONFRICA'TION, kŏn-frĕ-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*con* and *frico*, Lat.] The act of rubbing against any thing. *Bacon.*

*To* CONFRO'NT §, kŏn-frŏnt'. *v. a.* [*confronter*, Fr.] To stand against another in full view; to face. *Dryden.* To stand face to face, in opposition. *Hooker.* To oppose one evidence to another in court. *Sidney.* To compare one thing with another. *Addison.*

☞ In colloquial pronunciation this word has its last syllable sounded like the last of *affront*, but the second syllable of *confrontation* ought never to be so pronounced. *W.*

CONFRONTA'TION, kŏn-frŏn-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] The act of bringing two evidences face to face. *Swin.*

*To* CONFU'SE §, kŏn-fūze'. *v. a.* [*confusus*, Lat.] To disorder; to disperse irregularly. *Milton.* To mix, not separate. *Milton.* To perplex, not distinguish. *Watts.* To hurry the mind. *Pope.*

CONFU'SE*, kŏn-fūse'. *a.* Mixed; confounded. *Barret.*

CONFU'SEDLY, kŏn-fū'-zĕd-lè. 364. *a.* In a mixed mass. *Raleigh.* Indistinctly. *Denham.* Not clearly; not plainly. *Clarendon.* Tumultuously; hastily; not deliberately. *Dryden.*

CONFU'SEDNESS, kŏn-fū'-zĕd-nĕs. 365. *n. s.* Want of distinctness. *Carew.*

CONFU'SELY*, kŏn-fūse'-lè. *ad.* Obscurely. *Barret.*

CONFU'SION, kŏn-fū'-zhŭn. *n. s.* Irregular mixture. *Davies.* Tumult; disorder. *Hooker.* Indistinct combination. *Locke.* Overthrow; destruction. *Shak.* Astonishment; distraction of mind. *Spectator.*

CONFU'TABLE, kŏn-fū'-tă-bl. *a.* Possible to be disproved. *Brown.*

CONFUTANT*, kŏn'-fū-tănt. *n. s.* One who undertakes to confute another. *Milton.*

CONFUTA'TION, kŏn-fū-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of confuting; disproof. *Hudibras.*

*To* CONFU'TE §, kŏn-fūte'. *v. a.* [*confuto*, Lat.] To convict of errour, or falsehood; to disprove. *Hudibr.*

CONFU'TEMENT*, kŏn-fūte'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Disproof. *Milton.*

CONFU'TER*, kŏn-fū'-tûr. *n. s.* One who convicts another of mistake. *Bp. Morton.*

CONGE §, [or CONGEE†,] kŏn-jèe'. *n. s.* [*congé*, Fr. Our word is often written *congie*.] Act of reverence; bow; courtesy. *Burton.* Leave; farewell. *Spenser.*

*To* CONGE, [or CONGEE†,] kŏn-jèe'. *v. n.* To take leave. *Shakspeare.*

*CONGE D'ELIRE*, kŏn-jè-dè-lèer'. [Fr.] The king's permission royal to a dean and chapter, to choose a bishop. *Cowel.*

CONGE, kŏn'-jè. *n. s.* A moulding in form of a quarter round, or a cavetto. *Chambers.*

*To* CONGE'AL §, kŏn-jèèl'. *v. a.* [*congelo*, Lat.] To turn, by frost, from a fluid to a solid state. *Spenser.* To bind or fix, as by cold. *Shakspeare.*

*To* CONGE'AL, kŏn-jèèl'. *v. n.* To concrete; to gather into a mass by cold. *Bacon.*

CONGE'ALMENT, kŏn-jèèl'-mĕnt. *n. s.* The clot formed by congelation. *Shakspeare.*

CONGE'LABLE, [or CONGEALABLE†,] kŏn-jèèl'-ă-bl. *a.* Susceptible of congelation. *Bacon.*

CONGELA'TION, kŏn-jè-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Act of turning fluids to solids, by cold. *Arbuthnot.* State of being congealed. *Brown.*

CONGEMINA'TION*, kŏn-jĕm-ĕ-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [old Fr.] A doubling, or often repeating. *Cotgrave.*

*CONGENER*, kŏn'-jè-nûr. 98. *n. s.* [Lat.] Of the same kind or nature. *Miller.*

CONGE'NERACY*, kŏn-jĕn'-ĕr-ră-sè. *n. s.* Similarity of origin. *More.*

CONGE'NEROUS, kŏn-jĕn'-ĕr-rŭs. *a.* Of the same kind. *Brown.*

CONGE'NEROUSNESS, kŏn-jĕn'-ĕr-rŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of being from the same original. *Dict.*

CONGE'NIAL §, kŏn-jè'-nè-ăl. *a.* [*con* and *genus* Lat.] Partaking of the same genius; kindred; cognate. *Wotton.*

CONGENIA'LITY, kŏn-jè-nè-ăl'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* Participation of the same genius or nature. *Wotton.*

CONGE'NIALNESS, kŏn-jè'-nè-ăl-nĕs. *n. s.* Cognation.

CONGE'NIOUS*, kŏn-jè'-nè-ŭs. *a.* Of the same kind. *Hales. Ob. T.*

CONGE'NITE, kŏn-jĕn'-nīt. 140, 154. *a.* Of the same birth; born with another; connate. *Hale.*

CONGER, kŏng'-gûr. 409. *n. s.* [*congrus*, Lat.] The sea-eel. *Walton.*

CONGE'RIES, kŏn-jè'-rè-ēz. *n. s.* [Lat.] A mass of small bodies heaped up together. *Peacham.*

*To* CONGE'ST §, kŏn-jĕst'. *v. a.* [*congero*, *congestum*, Lat.] To heap up; to gather together. *Raleigh.*

CONGE'STIBLE, kŏn-jĕst'-ĕ-bl. *a.* That may be heaped up. *Dict.*

CONGE'STION, kŏn-jĕst'-yŭn. 464. *n. s.* A collection of matter, as in abscesses and tumours. *Wiseman.* A gathering together; formation of a mass. *Selden.*

CONGIARY, kŏn'-jè-ă-rè. *n. s.* [*congiarium*, Lat.] A gift distributed to the Roman people or soldiery, originally in corn, afterward in money. *Addison.*

*To* CONGLA'CIATE §, kŏn-glā'-shè-āte. 461. *v. n.* [*congluciatus*, Lat.] To turn to ice. *Brown.*

CONGLACIA'TION, kŏn-glā-shè-ā'-shŭn. 408. *n. s.* The state of being changed into ice. *Brown.*

*To* CONGLOBATE §, kŏn-glŏ'-bāte. *v. a.* [*conglobatus*, Lat.] To gather into a hard, firm ball. *Grew.*

CONGLOBATE, kŏn-glŏ'-bāte. 91. *a.* Moulded into a firm ball. *Dryden.*

CONGLOBATELY, kŏn-glŏ'-bāte-lè. *ad.* In a spherical form. *Dict.*

CONGLOBA'TION, kŏn-glŏ-bā'-shŭn. 408. *n. s.* Collection into a round mass. *Brown.*

*To* CONGLO'BE, kŏn-glōbe'. *v. a.* To gather into a round mass. *Milton.*

*To* CONGLO'BE, kŏn-glōbe'. *v. n.* To coalesce into a round mass. *Milton.*

*To* CONGLO'BULATE*, kŏn-glŏb'-ū-lāte. *v. n.* To gather together into a little round mass. *Johnson.*

*To* CONGLO'MERATE §, kŏn-glŏm'-ĕr-āte. 91. *v. a.* [*conglomero*, Lat.] To gather into a ball, like a ball of thread; to inweave into a round mass. *Grew.*

CONGLO'MERATE, kŏn-glŏm'-ĕr-āte. 91. *a.* Gathered into a round ball. *Cheyne.* Collected; twisted together. *Bacon.*

CONGLOMERA'TION, kŏn-glŏm-ĕr-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.*

Collection into a loose ball. Intertexture; mixture. *Bacon.*

*To* CONGLU'TINATE §, kŏn-glū'-tē-nāte. *v. a.* [*conglutino*, Lat.] To cement; to reunite. *Pearson.*

*To* CONGLU'TINATE, kŏn-glū'-tē-nāte. *v. n.* To coalesce.

CONGLU'TINATE*, kŏn-glū' tē-nāte. *a.* Joined together. *Sir T. Elyot.*

CONGLUTINA'TION, kŏn-glū-tē-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of uniting wounded bodies; reunion; healing. *Bacon.* Simply, junction; union. *Bacon.*

CONGLU'TINATIVE, kŏn-glū'-tē-nā-tĭv. 91. *a.* Having the power of uniting wounds.

CONGLU'TINATOR, kŏn-glū'-tē-nā-tŭr. 520, 166. *n. s.* That which has the power of uniting wounds. *Woodward.*

CONGRA'TULANT, kŏn-grâtsh'-ŭ-lânt. 461. *a.* Rejoicing in participation. *Milton.*

*To* CONGRA'TULATE §, kŏn-grâtsh'-ŭ-lāte. 461. *v. a.* [*gratulor*, Lat.] To compliment upon any happy event. 1 *Chron.*

*To* CONGRA'TULATE, kŏn-grâtsh'-ŭ-lāte. 461. *v. n.* To rejoice in participation. *Swift.*

CONGRATULA'TION, kŏn-grâtsh-ŭ-lā'-shŭn. 462. *n. s.* Professing joy for the happiness or success of another. *Bp. Hall.* The form in which joy for the happiness of another is expressed.

CONGRA'TULATOR*, kŏn-grâtsh'-ŭ-lā-tŭr. *n. s.* He who offers congratulation. *Milton.*

CONGRA'TULATORY, kŏn-grâtsh'-ŭ-lā-tŭr-ė. 512. *a.* Expressing joy for the good fortune of another. *Howell.*

*To* CONGRE'E, kŏn-grēė'. *v. n.* [*gre*, Fr.] To agree; to accord. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

*To* CONGRE'ET, kŏn-grēėt'. *v. n.* To salute reciprocally. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

*To* CO'NGREGATE §, kŏng'-grė-gāte. 408. *v. a.* [*congrego*, Lat.] To collect together; to assemble. *Hooker.*

*To* CO'NGREGATE, kŏng'-grė-gāte. *v. n.* To assemble; to meet. *Shakspeare.*

CO'NGREGATE, kŏng'-grė-gāte. 91. *a.* Collected; compact. *Spenser.*

CONGREGA'TION, kŏng-grė-gā'-shŭn. 408. *n. s.* The act of collecting. *Bacon.* A collection. *Shak.* An assembly met to worship God in publick, and hear doctrine. *Hooker.* A distinct academical assembly, by which particular business of the university is transacted. *Le Neve.*

CONGREGA'TIONAL, kŏng-grė-gā'-shŭn-nŭl. 88. *a.* Pertaining to a congregation or assembly of such Christians as hold every congregation to be a separate and independent church. *Abp. Sancroft.* Publick; general; respecting the congregation. *Warton.*

CO'NGRESS §, kŏng'-grĕs. 408. *n. s.* [*congressus*, Lat.] A meeting; a shock; a conflict. *Dryden.* A meeting of ceremony; an introduction to others. *Sir K. Digby.* A meeting for settlement of affairs between different nations. A coming together, in a sexual meaning. *Pennant.*

CONGRE'SSION*, kŏn-grĕsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* Company; an assembly, or meeting together. *Cotgrave.*

CONGRE'SSIVE, kŏn-grĕs'-sĭv. *a.* Meeting; encountering; coming together. *Brown.*

*To* CONGRU'E §, kŏn-grū'. *v. n.* [*congruo*, Lat.] To agree; to suit. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

CO'NGRUENCE, kŏng'-grū-ėnse. 408. *n. s.* Agreement; consistency. *Sir T. Elyot.*

CO'NGRUENCY*, kŏng'-grū-ėn-sė. *n. s.* Agreement. *More.*

CO'NGRUENT, kŏng'-grū-ėnt. *a.* Agreeing; correspondent. *Sir J. Davies.*

CO'NGRUMENT, kŏng'-grū-mėnt. *n. s.* Fitness; adaptation. *Ob. J.*

CONGRU'ITY, kŏn-grū'-ė-tė. 408. *n. s.* Suitableness; agreeableness. *Glanville.* Fitness; pertinence. *Sidney.* Consequence of argument; reason. *Hooker.* [In theology.] A merit of congruity is ascribed to such works as a man does by the mere strength of free-will.

CO'NGRUOUS, kŏng'-grū-ŭs. *a.* Agreeable to; consistent with. *Mountagu.* Suitable to. *Smith.* Rational; fit. *Gregory.*

CO'NGRUOUSLY, kŏng'-grū-ŭs-lė. *ad.* Suitably; consistently. *Bp. Barlow.*

CO'NICAL, kŏn'-ė-kăl. } 509. *a.* Having the form
CO'NICK, kŏn'-ĭk. } of a cone. *Prior.*

☞ The *o* in the first syllable of this word is pronounced short, though it is long in its primitive, *cone*, if we may be allowed to call *cone* its primitive, and not the Latin *conus* and Greek κωνος; in both which the *o* is long: but *conus*, or κονικὸς, whence the learned oblige us to derive our *conick* or *conical*, have the *o* as short as in the English words, and serve to corroborate the opinion of Bishop Hare with respect to the shortening power of the Latin antepenultimate accent. 537. *W.*

CO'NICALLY, kŏn'-ė-kăl-lė. *ad.* In form of a cone. *Boyle.*

CO'NICALNESS, kŏn'-ė-kăl-nĕs. *n. s.* The state or quality of being conical.

CO'NICK *Sections*, kŏn'-ĭk-sĕk'-shŭnz. } *n. s.* That
CO'NICKS, kŏn'-ĭks. } part of geometry which considers the cone, and the curves arising from its sections. *Bp. Berkeley.*

CONI'FEROUS, kŏ-nĭf'-ė-rŭs. *a.* Such trees as bear a fruit of a figure approaching to a cone. *Sir T. Brown.*

CO'NISOR. See COGNISOR.

*To* CONJE'CT §, kŏn-jĕkt'. *v. n.* [*conjectum*, Lat.] To guess; to conjecture. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

*To* CONJE'CT*, kŏn-jĕkt'. *v. a.* To cast together; to throw. *Mountagu.*

CONJE'CTOR, kŏn-jĕk'-tŭr. 166. *n. s.* A guesser; a conjecturer. *Milton.*

CONJE'CTURABLE, kŏn-jĕk'-tshŭ-rā-bl. 461. *a.* Possible to be guessed.

CONJE'CTURAL, kŏn-jĕk'-tshŭ-răl. *a.* Depending on conjecture. *Shakspeare.*

CONJECTURA'LITY, kŏn-jĕk-tshŭ-răl'-ė-tė. *n. s.* That which depends upon guess. *Brown.*

CONJE'CTURALLY, kŏn-jĕk'-tshŭ-răl-lė. *ad.* By guess. *Hooker.*

CONJE'CTURE §, kŏn-jĕk'-tshŭre. 461. *n. s.* [*conjectura*, Lat.] Guess; imperfect knowledge; opinion without proof. *South.* Idea; notion. *Shak.*

*To* CONJE'CTURE, kŏn-jĕk'-tshŭre. *v. a.* To judge by guess. *South.*

CONJE'CTURER, kŏn-jĕk'-tshŭr-ŭr. *n. s.* A guesser; one who forms opinion without proof. *Brown.*

*To* CONJO'BBLE, kŏn-jŏb'-bl. *v. a.* [*con* and *jobbernol.*] To concert; to settle. A cant word. *L'Estrange.*

*To* CONJO'IN §, kŏn-jŏĭn'. *v. a.* [*conjoindre*, Fr.] To unite. *Drayton.* To unite in marriage. *Shak.* To associate; to connect. *Brown.*

*To* CONJO'IN, kŏn-jŏĭn'. *v. n.* To league; to unite. *Shakspeare.*

CONJO'INT, kŏn-jŏĭnt'. *a* United.

CONJO'INTLY, kŏn-jŏĭnt'-lė. *ad.* In union; together. *Brown.*

CO'NJUGAL §, kŏn'-jū-găl. *a.* Matrimonial. *Dryden.*

CO'NJUGALLY, kŏn'-jū-găl-lė. *ad.* Matrimonially. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* CO'NJUGATE, kŏn'-jū-gāte. 91. *v. a.* [*conjugo*, Lat.] To join; to join in marriage. *Wotton.* To decline verbs through their various terminations. *White.*

CO'NJUGATE, kŏn'-jū-gāte. *n. s.* Agreeing in derivation with another word, and therefore generally resembling in signification. *Bp. Bramhall.*

CO'NJUGATE *Diameter* or *Axis*. A right line, bisecting the transverse diameter. *Chambers.*

CONJUGA'TION, kŏn-jū-gā'-shŭn. *n. s.* A couple; a pair. *Brown.* The act of uniting things together. *Bacon.* The form of inflecting verbs. *Locke.* Union; assemblage. *Bp. Taylor.*

CONJU'NCT §, kŏn-jŭnkt'. *a.* [*conjunctus*, Lat.] Conjoined; concurrent; united. *Shakspeare.*

CONJU'NCTION, kŏn-jŭnk'-shŭn. *n. s.* Union. *Shak.* The congress of two planets in the same degree of the zodiack. *Raleigh.* A word made use of to connect the clauses of a period together, and to signify their relation to one another. *Clarke.*

CONJU'NCTIVE, kŏn-jŭnk'-tĭv. *a.* Closely united. *Thomson.* [In grammar.] The mood of a verb, used subsequently to a conjunction. Connecting together, as a conjunction. *Harris.* United; not apart. *Johnson.*

CONJU'NCTIVELY, kŏn-jŭnk'-tĭv-lè. *ad.* In union. *Brown.*

CONJU'NCTIVENESS, kŏn-jŭnk'-tĭv-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of joining.

CONJU'NCTLY, kŏn-jŭnkt'-lè. *ad.* Jointly.

CONJU'NCTURE, kŏn-jŭnk'-tshûre. *n. s.* Combination of many circumstances, or causes. *K. Charles.* Occasion; critical time. *Clarendon.* Mode of union. *Holder.* Consistency. *K. Charles.*

CONJURA'TION, kŏn-jû-rà'-shŭn. *n. s.* Summoning another in some sacred name. *Shak.* A magical form of words; an incantation. *Sidney.* A plot; a conspiracy. *Sir W. Ashton.* Earnest entreaty. *Heywood.*

*To* CONJU'RE §, kŏn-jûre'. *v. a.* [*conjuro*, Lat.] To summon in a sacred name; to enjoin with the highest solemnity. *Shak.* To bind many by an oath to some common design. *Milton.* To influence by magick; to charm. *Shakspeare.*

*To* CO'NJURE, kŭn'-jûr. 495. *v. n.* To enchant. *Shakspeare.* To enter into conspiracy. *Spenser.*

CO'NJURER, kŭn'-jûr-ûr. 165. *n. s.* An enchanter. *Shak.* An impostor who pretends to secret arts. *Prior.* By way of irony: a man of shrewd conjecture. *Addison.*

CONJU'REMENT, kŏn-jûre'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Serious injunction. *Milton.*

CONNA'SCENCE §, kŏn-nâs'-sĕnse. *n. s.* [*con* and *nascor*, Lat.] Common birth. Being produced together with another being. *Brown.* Uniting or growing together. *Wiseman.*

CONNA'TE, kŏn-nâte'. 91. *a.* [*con* and *natus*, Lat.] Born with another; of the same birth. *South.*

CONNA'TURAL §, kŏn-nâtsh'-ù-răl. 461. *a.* United with the being; connected by nature. *Davies.* Participant of the same nature. *Milton.*

CONNATURA'LITY, kŏn-nâtsh-ù-răl'-è-tè. 462. *n. s.* Participation of the same nature. *Hale.*

*To* CONNA'TURALIZE*, kŏn-nâtsh'-ù-răl-ìze. *v. a.* To connect by nature; to make natural. *Scott.*

CONNA'TURALLY, kŏn-nâtsh'-ù-răl-lè. *ad.* In coexistence with nature; originally. *Hale.*

CONNA'TURALNESS, kŏn-nâtsh'-ù-răl-nĕs. *n. s.* Participation of the same nature. *Pearson.*

*To* CONNE'CT §, kŏn-nĕkt'. *v. a.* [*connecto*, Lat.] To join; to link. *Boyle.* To unite as a cement. *Locke.* To join in a just series of thought: as, the author *connects* his reasons well.

*To* CONNE'CT, kŏn-nĕkt'. *v. n.* To cohere.

CONNE'CTIVE*, kŏn-nĕk'-tĭv. *a.* Having the power of connecting. *Harris.*

CONNE'CTIVE*, kŏn-nĕk'-tĭv. *n. s.* A conjunction. *Harris.*

CONNE'CTIVELY, kŏn-nĕk'-tĭv-lè. *ad.* In conjunction. *Swift.*

*To* CONNE'X §, kŏn-nĕks'. *v. a.* [*connexum*, Lat.] To join or link together. *Hale.*

CONNE'XION, kŏn-nĕk'-shŭn. *n. s.* Union; junction. *Milton.* Just relation to some thing precedent or subsequent. *Hale.*

CONNE'XIVE, kŏn-nĕks'-ĭv. *a.* Conjunctive. *Watts.*

CONNICTA'TION, kŏn-nĭk-tà'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*connicto*, Lat.] A winking. *Dict.*

CONNI'VANCE, kŏn-nl'-vânse. *n. s.* The act of winking. Voluntary blindness; pretended ignorance; forbearance. *Bacon.*

*To* CONNI'VE §, kŏn-nlve'. *v. n.* [*conniveo*, Lat.] To wink. *Spectator.* To pretend blindness or ignorance; to forbear; to pass uncensured. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

CONNI'VENCY*, kŏn-nl'-vĕn-sè. *n. s.* Pretended ignorance; forbearance. *Bacon.*

CONNI'VENT*, kŏn-nl'-vĕnt. *a.* Dormant; not attentive. *Milton.*

CONNI'VER*, kŏn-nl'-vûr. *n. s.* One who pretends blindness; who passes wickedness uncensured. *Junius.*

*CONNOISSE'UR*, kò-nĕs-sâre'. [kŏn-nĭs-sûre' *Perry* and *Jones*: kŏn-nĭs-sôôr', *Sheridan.*] *n. s.* [Fr.] A judge; a critick. *Swift.*

☞ This word is perfectly French, and, though in very general use, is not naturalized. The pronunciation of it given here is but a very awkward one; but, perhaps, as good a one as we have letters in our language to express it; for the French *eu* is not to be found among any of our English vowel or diphthongal sounds. *W.*

CONNOISSE'URSHIP*, kò-nĕs-sâre'-shĭp. *n. s.* The skill of a connoisseur.

*To* CO'NNOTATE §, kŏn'-nò-tâte. *v. a.* [*con* and *nota*, Lat.] To designate something besides itself; to imply. *Hammond.*

CONNOTA'TION, kŏn-nò-tà'-shŭn. *n. s.* Inference; illation. *Hale.*

*To* CONNO'TE, kŏn-nòte'. *v. a.* To imply; to betoken. *South.*

CONNU'BIAL, kŏn-nû'-bè-ăl. *a.* Matrimonial. *Pope.*

CONNUMERA'TION*, kŏn-nû-mĕr-à'-shŭn. *n. s.* A reckoning together. *Porson.*

CO'NNY*, kŭn'-nè. *a.* Brave; fine. *Grose.*

CO'NOID §, kò'-nŏid. *n. s.* [κωνοείδης.] Approaching to the form of a cone. *Holder.*

CONOI'DICAL, kò-nŏĭ'-dè-kăl. *a.* Approaching to a conick form.

*To* CONQUA'SSATE §, kŏn-kwâs'-sâte. *v. a.* [*con quasso*, Lat.] To shake; to agitate. *Harvey. Ob. J.*

CONQUASSA'TION, kŏng-kwâs-sà'-shŭn. 408. *n. s.* Agitation; concussion.

*To* CO'NQUER §, kŏngk'-ûr, or kŏng'-kwûr. 415. *v. a.* [*conquirere*, Lat.] To gain by conquest. 1 *Macc.* To overcome; to subdue. *Shakspeare.*

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Nares, and W. Johnston, have adopted the first pronunciation of this word; but, as it is a wanton departure from our own analogy to that of the French, and is a much harsher sound than the second, it were to be wished it could be reclaimed; but, as it is in full possession of the stage, there is but little hope of a change. *W.*

*To* CO'NQUER, kŏngk'-ûr. *v. n.* To overcome. *Shakspeare.*

CO'NQUERABLE, kŏngk'-ûr-â-bl. *a.* Possible to be overcome.

CO'NQUERABLENESS*, kŏngk'-ûr-â-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Possibility of being overcome.

CO'NQUERESS*, kŏngk'-ûr-ĕs. *n. s.* She who conquers. *Fairfax.*

CO'NQUEROR, kŏngk'-ûr-ûr. 415. *n. s.* A man that has obtained a victory. *Shak.* One that subdues and ruins countries. *Milton.*

CO'NQUEST, kŏng'-kwĕst. 408, 415. *n. s.* [conquęrt, Sax.] The act of conquering. *Davies.* Acquisition by victory. *Milton.* Victory; success in arms. *Shak.* [In feodal law.] Purchase. *Blackstone.*

CONSANGUI'NEOUS §, kŏn-sâng-gwĭn'-nè-ŭs. *a.* [*consanguineus*, Lat.] Near of kin; of the same blood. *Shakspeare.*

CONSANGUI'NITY, kŏn-sâng-gwĭn'-è-tè. *n. s.* Relation by blood. *Shakspeare.*

CONSARCINA'TION, kŏn-sâr-sè-nà'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*consarcino*, Lat.] The act of patching together. *Dictionary.*

CO'NSCIENCE §, kŏn'-shĕnse. 357. *n. s.* [*conscientia*, Lat.] The faculty by which we judge of the goodness or wickedness of ourselves. Justice; the estimate of conscience. 1 *Pet.* ii. Consciousness; knowledge of our own thoughts or actions. *Bacon* Real sentiment; veracity. *Shakspeare.* Scruple, principle of action. *Bp. Taylor.* Reason; reasonableness. *Shakspeare.* Knowledge of the actions of others. *B. Jonson.*

CO'NSCIENCED*, kŏn'-shĕnst. *a.* Having conscience. *South.*

CO'NSCIENT*, kŏn'-shĕnt. *a.* Conscious. *Bacon.*

CONSCIE'NTIOUS, kŏn-shè-ĕn'-shŭs. *a.* Scrupulous; regulated by conscience. *L'Estrange.* Conscious. *Whitlock.*

☞ From an ignorance of the principles of pronunciation, we not unfrequently hear the second syllable of this word sounded *se*, without the aspiration; but this is the same incorrectness we sometimes hear in the word *pronunciation*, which see. *W.*

CONSCIE'NTIOUSLY, kŏn-shē-ĕn'-shŭs-lē. *ad.* According to the direction of conscience. *South.*

CONSCIE'NTIOUSNESS, kŏn-shē-ĕn'-shŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Tenderness of conscience. *Locke.*

CO'NSCIONABLE, kŏn'-shŭn-â-bl. *a.* Reasonable; according to conscience. *Shakspeare.*

CO'NSCIONABLENESS, kŏn'-shŭn-â-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Equity; reasonableness. *Dictionary.*

CO'NSCIONABLY, kŏn'-shŭn-â-blē. *ad.* Reasonably; justly. *Bp. Taylor.*

CO'NSCIOUS, kŏn'-shŭs. 357. *a.* [*conscius*, Lat.] Endowed with the power of knowing one's own thoughts and actions. *Bentley.* Knowing from memory. *Dryden.* Admitted to the knowledge of any thing. *Dryden.* Bearing witness by the dictate of conscience. *Clarendon.*

CO'NSCIOUSLY, kŏn'-shŭs-lē. *ad.* With knowledge of one's own actions. *Locke.*

CO'NSCIOUSNESS, kŏn'-shŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* The perception of what passes in a man's own mind. *Locke.* Internal sense of guilt or innocence. *Locke.*

CO'NSCRIPT §, kŏn'-skrĭpt. *a.* [*conscribo*, Lat.] A term used in speaking of the Roman senators, who were called *patres conscripti*, from their names being written in the register of the senate. *B. Jonson.*

CO'NSCRIPT*, kŏn'-skrĭpt. *n. s.* One enrolled to serve in the army; more particularly applied to the recruits of the French armies.

CONSCRI'PTION, kŏn-skrĭp'-shŭn. *n. s.* An enrolling or registering.

*To* CO'NSECRATE §, kŏn'-sē-krāte. *v. a.* [*consecro*, Lat.] To make sacred; to appropriate to sacred uses. *Hebrews.* To dedicate to some particular purpose. *Numbers.* To canonize.

CO'NSECRATE, kŏn'-sē-krāte. 91. *a.* Consecrated; sacred; devoted. *Shakspeare.*

CONSECRA'TION, kŏn-sē-krā'-shŭn. *n. s.* A rite of dedicating things or persons to the service of God. *Ayliffe.* Declaring one holy by canonization. *Hale.*

CO'NSECRATOR, or CO'NSECRATER, kŏn'-sē-krā-tŭr. *n. s.* One that performs the rites of consecration.

CO'NSECRATORY*, kŏn'-sē-krā-tŭr-rē. *a.* Making sacred. *Bp. Morton.*

CO'NSECTARY §, kŏn'-sĕk-tâ-rē. *a.* [*consectarius*, Lat.] Consequent; following by consequence. *Brown.*

CO'NSECTARY, kŏn'-sĕk-tâ-rē. 512. *n. s.* Deduction from premises. *Hales.*

CONSECU'TION, kŏn-sē-kū'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*consecutio*, Lat.] Train of consequences; chain of deductions. *Hale.* Succession. [In astronomy.] The month of *consecution* is the space between one conjunction of the moon with the sun unto another. *Brown.*

CONSE'CUTIVE §, kŏn-sĕk'-kū-tĭv. *a.* [*consecutif*, Fr.] Following in train. *Arbuthnot.* Consequential; regularly succeeding. *Locke.*

CONSE'CUTIVELY, kŏn-sĕk'-ū-tĭv-lē. *ad.* A term used in the school philosophy, in opposition to antecedently, and sometimes to effectively or causally. *Dict.*

*To* CONSE'MINATE, kŏn-sĕm'-ē-nāte. *v. a.* [*consemino*, Lat.] To sow different seeds together. *Dict.*

CONSE'NSION, kŏn-sĕn'-shŭn. *n. s.* Agreement. *Bentley.*

CONSE'NT §, kŏn-sĕnt'. *n s.* [*consensus*, Lat.] The act of yielding or consenting. *Dryden.* Concord; agreement. *Cowley.* Coherence with. *Milton.* Joint operation. *Pope.* [In physick.] The perception one part has of another, by means of some fibres and nerves common to them both. *Quincy.*

*To* CONSE'NT, kŏn-sĕnt'. *v. n.* To be of the same mind. *Milton.* To co-operate to the same end. To yield; to give consent. *Shakspeare.*

CONSENTA'NEOUS, kŏn-sĕn-tā'-nē-ŭs. *a.* Agreeable to; consistent with. *Brown.*

CONSENTA'NEOUSLY, kŏn-sĕn-tā'-nē-ŭs-lē. *ad.* Agreeably; consistently. *Boyle.*

CONSENTA'NEOUSNESS, kŏn-sĕn-tā'-nē-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Agreement; consistence. *Dict.*

CONSE'NTER*, kŏn-sĕnt'-ŭr *n. s.* He that consenteth. *Hale.*

CONSE'NTIENT, kŏn-sĕn'-shē-ĕnt. *a.* Agreeing. *Pearson.*

CO'NSEQUENCE §, kŏn'-sē-kwĕnse. *n. s.* [*consequentia*, Lat.] That which follows from any cause. Event; effect of a cause. *Shakspeare.* Deduction; conclusion. *Decay of Piety.* The last proposition of a syllogism. *Prior.* Concatenation of causes and effects. *South.* Influence; tendency. *Hammond.* Importance; moment. *Shakspeare.*

CO'NSEQUENT, kŏn'-sē-kwĕnt. *a.* Following by rational deduction. Following as the effect of a cause. *Locke.*

CO'NSEQUENT, kŏn'-sē-kwĕnt. *n. s.* Consequence. *Hooker.* Effect. *Davies.*

CONSEQUE'NTIAL, kŏn-sē-kwĕn'-shâl. *a.* Produced by the necessary concatenation of effects to causes. *Prior.* Conclusive. Great, conceited, or pompous. *Pegge.*

CONSEQUE'NTIALLY, kŏn-sē-kwĕn'-shâl-lē. *ad.* With just deduction of consequences. *Addison.* By consequence; eventually. *South.* In a regular series. *Addison.*

CONSEQUE'NTIALNESS, kŏn-sē-kwĕn'-shâl-nĕs. *n. s.* Regular consecution of discourse. *Dict.*

CO'NSEQUENTLY, kŏn'-sē-kwĕnt-lē. *ad.* By consequence; necessarily. *Dryden.* In consequence; pursuantly. *South.*

CO'NSEQUENTNESS, kŏn'-sē-kwĕnt-nĕs. *n. s.* Regular connexion of propositions. *Digby.*

CONSE'RTION*, kŏn-sĕr'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*consero, consertum*, Lat.] Junction; adaptation. *Young.*

CONSE'RVABLE, kŏn-sĕr'-vâ-bl. *a.* Capable of being kept.

CONSE'RVANCY, kŏn-sĕr'-vân-sē. *n. s.* Courts held by the lord mayor of London for the preservation of the fishery on the river Thames, are called *courts of conservancy.*

CONSE'RVANT*, kŏn-sĕr'-vânt. *a.* That which preserves or continues. *Puller.*

CONSERVA'TION, kŏn-sĕr-vā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of preserving. *Woodward.* Preservation from corruption. *Bacon.*

CONSE'RVATIVE, kŏn-sĕr'-vâ-tĭv. *a.* Having the power of opposing diminution or injury. *Peacham.*

CONSERVA'TOR, kŏn-sĕr-vā'-tŭr. 418. *n. s.* Preserver; one that has the care or office of keeping from detriment. *Bacon.*

CONSE'RVATORY, kŏn-sĕr'-vâ-tŭr-ē. 512. *n. s.* A place where any thing is kept in a manner proper to its peculiar nature. *Bacon.*

CONSE'RVATORY, kŏn-sĕr'-vâ-tŭr-ē. 512. *a.* Having a preservative quality. *Dict.*

*To* CONSE'RVE §, kŏn-sĕrv'. *v. a.* [*conservo*, Lat.] To preserve. *B. Jonson.* To candy or pickle fruit. *Shakspeare.*

CONSE'RVE, kŏn'-sĕrv. 492. *n. s.* A sweetmeat made of fruit, with sugar. *Shak.* A conservatory. *Evelyn.*

CONSE'RVER, kŏn-sĕr'-vŭr. *n. s.* A layer up; a repositor; one that preserves. *Hayward.* A preparer of conserves.

CONSE'SSION, kŏn-sĕsh'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*consessio*, Lat.] A sitting together. *Dict.*

CONSE'SSOR, kŏn-sĕs'-sŭr. 418. *n. s.* One that sits with others. *Dict.*

*To* CONSI'DER §, kŏn-sĭd'-ŭr. 418. *v. a.* [*considero*, Lat.] To think upon with care; to ponder. *Shak.* To take into the view. *Temple.* To have regard to; to respect. *Heb.* To requite; to reward one for his trouble. *Shakspeare.*

*To* CONSI'DER, kŏn-sĭd'-ŭr. *v. n.* To think maturely. *Isaiah.* To deliberate. *Shak.* To doubt; to hesitate. *Dryden.*

CONSI'DERABLE, kŏn-sĭd'-ŭr-â-bl. *a.* Worthy of consideration. *Tillotson.* Respectable; deserving notice. *Sprat.* Important; valuable. *Dryden.* More than a little. *Clarendon.*

CONSI'DERABLENESS, kŏn-sĭd'-ŭr-â-bl-nĕs. 555. *n. s.* Importance; dignity; moment. *Boyle.*

CONSI'DERABLY, kŏn-sĭd'-ŭr-â-blē. *ad.* In a de-

gree deserving notice, though not the highest. *Roscommon.* With importance. *Pope.*

CONSI'DERANCE, kŏn-sĭd'-ŭr-ănse. *n. s.* Consideration; reflection. *Shakspeare.*

CONSI'DERATE, kŏn-sĭd'-ŭr-āte. 91. *a.* Serious; given to consideration. *Shak.* Calm; quiet. *Blount.* Having respect to; regardful. *Decay of Piety.* Moderate; not rigorous.

CONSI'DERATELY, kŏn-sĭd'-ŭr-āte-lè. *ad.* Calmly; prudently. *Bacon.*

CONSI'DERATENESS, kŏn-sĭd'-ŭr-āte-nĕs. 555. *n. s.* Prudence; calm deliberation. *Dict.*

CONSIDERA'TION, kŏn-sĭd-ŭr-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of considering. *Locke.* Mature thought. *Sidney.* Contemplation. *Sidney.* Importance; claim to notice. *Addison.* Equivalent; compensation. *Ray.* Motive of action; influence. *Hooker.* Reason; ground of concluding. *Hooker.* [In law.] *Consideration* is the material cause of a contract, without which no contract bindeth. *Cowel.*

CONSI'DERATIVE*, kŏn-sĭd'-ŭr-ā-tĭv. *a.* Taking into consideration. *B. Jonson.*

CONSI'DERATOR*, kŏn-sĭd'-ŭr-ā-tŭr. *n. s.* He who is given to consideration. *Brown.*

CONSI'DERER, kŏn-sĭd'-ŭr-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* A man of reflection. *Government of the Tongue.*

CONSI'DERING, kŏn-sĭd'-ŭr-ĭng. [a kind of conjunction.] If allowance be made for. *Spectator.*

CONSI'DERING*, kŏn-sĭd'-ŭr-ĭng. *n. s.* Hesitation; doubt. *Shakspeare.*

CONSI'DERINGLY*, kŏn-sĭd'-ŭr-ĭng-lè. *ad.* In a considerate manner. *Whole Duty of Man.*

*To* CONSI'GN §, kŏn-sīne'. 385. *v. a.* [*consigno*, Lat.] To give to another in a formal manner; to transfer. *South.* To appropriate. *Dryden.* To commit; to intrust. *Addison.*

*To* CO'NSIGN, kŏn-sīne'. *v. n.* To submit to the same terms with another. *Shak.* To sign; to consent to. *Shakspeare.*

CONSIGNA'TION, kŏn-sĭg-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of consigning. *Ld. Herbert.* The act of signing. *Bp. Taylor.*

CONSI'GNATURE*, kŏn-sĭg'-nā-tshŭre. *n. s.* A full stamping, or absolute signature of. *Cotgrave.*

CONSIGNIFICA'TION*, kŏn-sĭg-nè-fè-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Similar signification; act of signifying one thing with another. *Harris.*

CONSI'GNMENT, kŏn-sīne'-mĕnt. *n. s.* The act of consigning. *Tatler.* The writing by which any thing is consigned.

CONSI'MILAR, kŏn-sĭm'-è-lŭr. 88. *a.* [*consimilis*, Lat.] Having one common resemblance. *Dict.*

CONSIMI'LITUDE*, kŏn-sè-mĭl'-è-tūde. *n. s.* Likeness. *Cotgrave.*

CONSIMI'LITY*, kŏn-sè-mĭl'-è-tè. *n. s.* Resemblance. *Aubrey.*

*To* CONSI'ST §, kŏn-sĭst'. *v. n.* [*consisto*, Lat.] To subsist; not to perish. *Col.* i. To be comprised. *Dryden.* To be composed. *Burnet.* To have being concurrently. *Bp. Bramhall.* To agree; not to oppose; not to contradict. *Clarendon.*

CONSI'STENCE, kŏn-sĭs'-tĕnse. } *n. s.* State with
CONSI'STENCY, kŏn-sĭs'-tĕn-sè. } respect to material existence. *Bacon.* Degree of denseness or rarity. *Arbuthnot.* Substance; form; make. *South.* Durable or lasting state. *Hammond.* Congruity; uniformity. *Addison.* A state in which things continue for some time at a stand. *Chambers.*

CONSI'STENT, kŏn-sĭs'-tĕnt. *a.* Not contradictory. *South.* Firm; not fluid. *Harvey.*

CONSI'STENTLY, kŏn-sĭs'-tĕnt-lè. *ad.* Without contradiction; agreeably. *Broome.*

CONSISTO'RIAL, kŏn-sĭs-tō'-rè-ăl. *a.* Relating to the ecclesiastical court. *Ayliffe.*

CONSISTO'RIAN*, kŏn-sĭs-tō'-rè-ăn. *a.* Relating to an order of Presbyterian assemblies. *Bp. Bancroft.*

CO'NSISTORY §, kŏn'-sĭs-tŭr-è. 512. *n. s.* [*consistorium*, Lat.] The place of justice in the court Christian. *Hooker.* The assembly of cardinals. *Shak.* Any solemn assembly. *Milton.* Place of residence. *Shakspeare.*

CONSO'CIATE, kŏn-sō'-shè-āte. *n. s.* An accomplice. *Hayward.*

*To* CONSO'CIATE §, kŏn-sō'-shè-āte. *v. a.* [*consocio*, Lat.] To unite; to join. *Sir T. Herbert.* To cement; to hold together. *Burnet.*

*To* CONSO'CIATE, kŏn-sō'-shè-āte. *v. n.* To coalesce; to unite. *Bentley.*

CONSOCIA'TION, kŏn-sō-shè-ā'-shŭn. [See PRONUNCIATION.] *n. s.* Alliance. *B. Jonson.* Union; intimacy. *Wottom.*

CONSO'LABLE, kŏn-sō'-lă-bl. *a.* That which admits comfort.

*To* CO'NSOLATE, kŏn'-sō-lāte. 91. *v. a.* To comfort; to console. *Shakspeare.*

CONSOLA'TION, kŏn-sō-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Comfort; alleviation of misery. *Bacon.*

CONSOLA'TOR, kŏn'-sō-lā-tŭr. 521. *n. s.* A comforter. *Cotgrave.*

CONSO'LATORY, kŏn-sŏl'-lă-tŭr-è. 512. *n. s.* A speech or writing containing topicks of comfort. *Milton.*

☞ I have given the *o* in the second syllable of this word the short sound, as heard in *solid*; as it seems more agreeable to the analogy of words in this termination than the long *o* which Mr. Sheridan has given: for, by inspecting the Rhyming Dictionary, we shall see, that every vowel, but *u* in the preantepenultimate syllable in these words, is short. Dr. Kenrick and W. Johnston give the *o* the same sound as I have done. *W.*

CONSO'LATORY, kŏn-sŏl'-lă-tŭr-è. *a.* Tending to give comfort. *Howell.*

*To* CONSO'LE §, kŏn-sōle'. *v. a.* [*consoler*, Lat.] To comfort; to cheer. *Pope.*

*CONSO'LE*, kŏn'-sōle. 492. *n. s.* [Fr.] [In architecture.] A part or member projecting in manner of a bracket. *Chambers.*

CONSO'LER, kŏn-sō'-lŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that gives comfort. *Comment. on Pope's Essay on Man.*

CONSO'LIDANT, kŏn-sŏl'-è-dănt. *a.* That which has the quality of uniting wounds.

*To* CONSO'LIDATE §, kŏn-sŏl'-è-dāte. *v. a.* [*consolider*, Fr.] To form into a compact and solid body; to harden; to unite into a solid mass. *Burnet.*

*To* CONSO'LIDATE, kŏn-sŏl'-è-dāte. *v. n.* To grow firm, hard, or solid. *Bacon.*

CONSO'LIDATE*, kŏn-sŏl'-è-dāte. *a.* Formed into a compact body. *Sir T. Elyot.*

CONSOLIDA'TION, kŏn-sŏl-è-dā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Uniting into a solid mass. *Woodward.* Confirming a thing. *Ld. Herbert.* The annexing of one bill in parliament to another. *Aislabie.* The combining and uniting of two benefices in one. *Cowel.*

CONSO'LIDATIVE, kŏn-sŏl'-è-dā-tĭv. *a.* That which has the quality of healing wounds. *Dict.*

CONSO'NANCE, kŏn'-sō-nănse. } *n. s.* Accord of
CONSO'NANCY, kŏn'-sō-năn-sè. } sound. *Thomson.* Consistency; congruence. *Hale.* Agreement; concord. *Shakspeare.*

CO'NSONANT §, kŏn'-sō-nănt. 503. *a.* [*consonans*, Lat.] Agreeable; according; consistent. *Hooker.* Agreeing. *Howell.*

CO'NSONANT, kŏn'-sō-nănt. *n. s.* A letter which cannot be sounded, or but imperfectly, by itself. *Holder.*

CO'NSONANTLY, kŏn'-sō-nănt-lè. *ad.* Consistently; agreeably. *Hooker.*

CO'NSONANTNESS, kŏn'-sō-nănt-nĕs. *n. s.* Agreeableness; consistency. *Dict.*

CO'NSONOUS, kŏn'-sō-nŭs. 503. *a.* [*consonus*, Lat.] Agreeing in sound; symphonious.

*To* CONSO'PIATE*, kŏn-sō'-pè-āte. *v. a.* To lull asleep. *Cockeram.*

CONSOPIA'TION, kŏn-sō-pè-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of laying to sleep. *Pope.*

*To* CO'NSOPITE §*, kŏn'-sō-plte. 155. *v. a.* [*consopio*, Lat.] To compose; to lull asleep. *More.*

CO'NSOPITE*, kŏn'-sō-plte. *a.* Calmed; quieted. *More.*

CO'NSORT §, kŏn'-sŏrt. 492. *n. s.* [*consors*, Lat.] Companion; partner; generally a partner of the bed; a wife or husband. *Milton.* An assembly.

*Spenser.* A number of instruments playing together. *Ecclus.* xxxi. Concurrence; union. *Atterbury.*

*To* CONSO'RT, kŏn-sôrt'. *v. n.* To associate with. *Shakspeare.*

*To* CONSO'RT, kŏn-sôrt'. *v. a.* To join; to mix; to marry. *Milton.* To accompany. *Shakspeare.*

CONSO'RTABLE, kŏn-sôr'-tâ-bl. *a.* To be compared with; suitable. *Wotton.*

CONSO'RTION, kŏn-sôr'-shŭn. *n. s.* Fellowship; society. *Brown.*

CO'NSORTSHIP*, kŏn'-sôrt-shĭp. *n. s.* Fellowship; partnership. *Bp. Hall.*

CONSPE'CTABLE, kŏn-spĕk'-tâ-bl. *a* [*conspectus*, Lat.] Easy to be seen. *Dict.*

CONSPE'CTION*, kŏn-spĕk'-shŭn *n. s.* A seeing; a beholding. *Cotgrave.*

CONSPECTU'ITY kŏn-spĕk-tū'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* Sight; view. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

CONSPE'RSION, kŏn-spĕr'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*conspersio*, Lat.] A sprinkling about.

CONSPICU'ITY, kŏn-spĕ-kū'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* Brightness. *Glanville.*

CONSPI'CUOUS §, kŏn-spĭk'-ù-ŭs. *a.* [*conspicuus*, Lat.] Obvious to the sight. *Milton.* Eminent; famous; distinguished. *Dryden.*

CONSPI'CUOUSLY, kŏn-spĭk'-ù-ŭs-lè. *ad.* Obviously to the view. *Watts.* Eminently; remarkably.

CONSPI'CUOUSNESS, kŏn-spĭk'-ù-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Exposure to the view. *Boyle.* Eminence; celebrity. *Boyle.*

CONSPI'RACY, kŏn-spĭr'-â-sè. 109. *n. s.* A private agreement among several persons to commit some crime. *Shak.* An agreement of men to do any thing; always taken in the evil part. *Cowel.* A general tendency of many causes to one event. *Sidney.*

CONSPI'RANT, kŏn-spĭ'-rânt. *a.* Conspiring; plotting. *Shakspeare.*

CONSPIRA'TION, kŏn-spĕ-rā'-shŭn. *n. s.* An agreement of many to one end. *Decay of Piety.*

CONSPI'RATOR, kŏn-spĭr'-â-tûr. 110. *n. s.* A man engaged in a plot. 2 *Sam.*

*To* CONSPI'RE §, kŏn-spīre'. *v. n.* [*conspiro*, Lat.] To concert a crime; to plot; to hatch secret treason. *Shak.* To agree together: as, All things *conspire* to make him happy. *Heigh.*

CONSPI'RER, kŏn-spĭ'-rûr. *n. s.* A conspirator. *Shakspeare.*

CONSPI'RING *Powers.* [In mechanicks.] All such as act in direction not opposite to one another. *Harris.*

CONSPI'RINGLY*, kŏn-spĭ'-rĭng-lè. *ad.* In a manner criminally concerted. *Milton.*

CONSPISSA'TION*, kŏn-spĭs-sā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*conspissatus*, Lat.] Thickness; the act of thickening. *More.*

*To* CO'NSPURCATE §*, kŏn'-spûr-kāte. *v. n.* [*conspurco*, Lat.] To defile.

CONSPURCA'TION, kŏn-spûr-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Defilement; pollution. *Bp. Hall.*

CO'NSTABLE §, kŭn'-stâ-bl. 165. *n. s.* [cyning, Sax. and *stable* or *staple.*] Lord high *constable* is an ancient officer of the crown, who had the care of the common peace of the land in deeds of arms, and in matters of war. The office continued hereditary till the thirteenth of Henry VIII., when it was laid aside. From these magistrates are derived the inferiour *constables* of hundreds and franchises; now called high *constables*, because increase of people and offences have occasioned others, in every town, of inferiour authority, called petty *constables. Cowel.*

CO'NSTABLESHIP, kŭn'-stâ-bl-shĭp. *n. s.* The office of a constable. *Carew.*

CO'NSTABLEWICK*, kŭn'-stâ-bl-wĭk. *n. s.* The district over which the authority of a constable extends. *Hale.*

CO'NSTANCY, kŏn'-stân-sè. *n. s.* Immutability; perpetuity. *Hooker.* Consistency. *Ray.* Resolution; firmness. *Prior.* Lasting affection. *South.* Certainty; veracity; reality. *Shakspeare.*

CO'NSTANT §, kŏn'-stânt. *a.* [*constans*, Lat.] Firm; fixed. *Boyle.* Unvaried; unchanged. *Cowley.* Resolute; determined. *Shak.* Consistent; steady; grave. *Shak.* Free from change of affection. Certain; firmly adherent. *Dryden.*

CO'NSTANTLY, kŏn'-stânt-lè. *ad.* Invariably; perpetually. *Tillotson.* Patiently; firmly. *Massinger.*

*To* CONSTE'LLATE §, kŏn-stĕl'-lâte. *v. n.* [*constellatus*, Lat.] To join lustre. *Boyle.*

*To* CONSTE'LLATE, kŏn-stĕl'-lâte. *v. a.* To unite several shining bodies in one splendour. *Brown.*

CONSTELLA'TION, kŏn-stĕl-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* A cluster of fixed stars. *Isaiah.* An assemblage of splendours, or excellencies. *Hammond.*

CONSTERNA'TION, kŏn-stĕr-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*consterno*, Lat.] Astonishment; amazement; surprise *South.*

*To* CO'NSTIPATE §, kŏn'-stè-pâte. *v. a.* [*constipo*, Lat.] To thicken; to condense. *Bacon.* To stop by filling up the passages. *Arbuthnot.* To make costive. *Brown.*

CONSTIPA'TION, kŏn-stè-pā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Condensation. *Bacon.* Stoppage. *Arbuthnot.* The state of having the body bound.

CONSTI'TUENT, kŏn-stĭtsh'-ù-ĕnt. 461. *a.* That which makes any thing what it is; necessary to existence; that of which any thing consists. *Dryden.*

CONSTI'TUENT, kŏn-stĭtsh'-ù-ĕnt. *n. s.* The person or thing which constitutes any thing in its peculiar state. *Hale.* That which is necessary to the subsistence of any thing. *Arbuthnot.* He that deputes another to any office, or to parliament. *Burke.*

*To* CO'NSTITUTE §, kŏn'-stè-tūte. *v. a.* [*constituo*, Lat.] To give formal existence; to produce. *Decay of Piety.* To erect; to establish. *Bp. Taylor.* To depute; to appoint another to an office.

CO'NSTITUTE*, kŏn'-stè-tūte. *n. s.* An established law.

CO'NSTITUTER, kŏn'-stè-tū-tûr. *n. s.* He that constitutes or appoints. *Sir T. Elyot.*

CONSTITU'TION, kŏn-stè-tū'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of constituting; enacting; deputing. State of being. *Bentley.* Corporeal frame. *Arbuthnot.* Temper of body, as to health or disease. *Temple.* Temper of mind. *Sidney.* Established form of government; system of laws and customs. *Daniel.* Particular law; established usage. *Hooker.*

CONSTITU'TIONAL, kŏn-stè-tū'-shŭn-âl. *a.* Bred in the constitution; radical. *Sharp.* Consistent with the civil constitution. *Blackstone.*

CONSTITU'TIONALIST*, kŏn-stè-tū'-shŭn-âl-ĭst. *n. s.* An adherent to a constitution. *Burke.*

CONSTITU'TIONALLY*, kŏn-stè-tū'-shŭn-âl-lè. *ad.* Legally. *Lord Chesterfield.*

CONSTITU'TIONIST*, kŏn-stè-tū'-shŭn-ĭst. *n. s.* One zealous for the established constitution of the country. *Bolingbroke.*

CONSTITU'TIVE, kŏn'-stè-tū-tĭv. *a.* Elemental; essential. *Brown.* Having the power to enact or establish.

*To* CONSTRA'IN §, kŏn-strāne'. *v. a.* [*constraindre*, Fr.] To compel. *Shak.* To hinder by force *Dryden.* To necessitate. *Shak.* To violate; to ravish. *Titus Andronicus.* To confine; to press. *Dryden.* To constringe. *Dryden.* To tie; to bind. *Dryden.* To imprison. *Dryden.* To produce in opposition to nature. *Waller.* To restrain; to withhold. *Raleigh.*

CONSTRA'INABLE, kŏn-strā'-nâ-bl. *a.* Liable to constraint. *Hooker.*

CONSTRA'INEDLY, kŏn-strā'-nĕd-lè. *ad.* By constraint. *Hooker.*

CONSTRA'INER, kŏn-strā'-nûr. *n. s.* He that constrains.

CONSTRA'INT, kŏn-strānt'. *n. s.* Compulsion *Shakspeare.* Confinement. *Spenser.*

CONSTRA'INTIVE*, kŏn-strāne'-tĭv. *a.* Having the power of compelling. *Carew.*

*To* CONSTRI'CT §, kŏn-strĭkt'. *v. a.* [*constringo*,

*constrictum*, Lat.] To bind; to cramp. To contract. *Arbuthnot.*

**CONSTRI'CTION**, kŏn-strĭk'-shŭn. *n. s.* Contraction; compression. *Ray.*

**CONSTRI'CTOR**, kŏn-strĭk'-tŭr. 166. *n. s.* That which compresses or contracts. *Arbuthnot.*

*To* **CONSTRI'NGE** §, kŏn-strĭnje'. *v. a.* [*constringo*, Lat.] To compress; to contract. *Shakspeare.*

**CONSTRI'NGENT**, kŏn-strĭn'-jĕnt. *a.* Binding or compressing. *Bacon.*

*To* **CONSTRU'CT** §, kŏn-strŭkt'. *v. a.* [*constructus*, Lat.] To build; to form; to compile; to constitute. *Boyle.*

**CONSTRU'CTER***, kŏn-strŭk'-tŭr. *n. s.* He who forms or makes. *Johnson.*

**CONSTRU'CTION**, kŏn-strŭk'-shŭn. *n. s.* Building; fabrication. The form of building. *Shak.* The putting of words, duly chosen, together in such a manner as is proper to convey a complete sense. *Locke.* The act of arranging terms in the proper order, by disentangling transpositions. *Shak.* The sense; the meaning. *Hooker.* Judgement; mental representation. *Brown.* The manner of describing a figure or problem in geometry.—CONSTRUCTION *of equations*, is the method of reducing a known equation into lines and figures, in order to a geometrical demonstration.

**CONSTRU'CTIONAL***, kŏn-strŭk'-shŭn-ăl. *a.* Respecting the meaning or interpretation. *Waterland.*

**CONSTRU'CTIVE***, kŏn-strŭk'-tĭv. *a.* By construction. *Burnet.*

**CONSTRU'CTIVELY***, kŏn-strŭk'-tĭv-lè. *ad.* By construction.

**CONSTRU'CTURE**, kŏn-strŭk'-tshŭre. 461. *n. s.* Pile; edifice. *Blackmore.*

*To* **CO'NSTRUE** §, kŏn'-strōō, or kŏn'-stŭr. *v. a.* [*construo*, Lat.] To range words in their natural order. *Spenser.* To interpret; to explain. *Hooker.*

☞ It is a scandal to seminaries of learning, that the latter pronunciation of this word should prevail there. Those who ought to be the guardians of propriety are often the perverters of it. Hence *accidence* for *accidents*, *prepostor* for *prepositor*, and *constur* for *construe*; for it must be carefully noted, that this last word is under a different predicament from those which end with *r* and mute *e*: here the vowel *u* must have its long sound, as in the word *true*: this letter cannot be sunk or transposed like *e* in *centre*, *sceptre*, &c. *W.*

*To* **CO'NSTUPRATE** §, kŏn'-stŭ-prāte. *v. a.* [*constupro*, Lat.] To violate; to debauch. *Bale.*

**CONSTUPRA'TION**, kŏn-stŭ-prā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Violation; defilement. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* **CONSUBSI'ST***, kŏn-sŭb-sĭst'. *v. n.* To exist together. *Search.*

**CONSUBSTA'NTIAL** §, kŏn-sŭb-stăn'-shăl. *a.* [*consubstantialis*, Lat.] Having the same essence or subsistence. *Hooker.* Being of the same kind or nature. *Hooker.*

**CONSUBSTA'NTIALIST***, kŏn-sŭb-stăn'-shăl-ĭst. *n. s.* He who believes in consubstantiation. *Barrow.*

**CONSUBSTANTIA'LITY**, kŏn-sŭb-stăn-shè-ăl'-è-tè. *n. s.* Existence of more than one, in the same substance. *Hammond.* Participation of the same nature.

*To* **CONSUBSTA'NTIATE**, kŏn-sŭb-stăn'-shè-āte. *v. a.* To unite in one common substance or nature. *Hammond.*

*To* **CONSUBSTA'NTIATE***, kŏn-sŭb-stăn'-shè-āte. *v. n.* To profess consubstantiation. *Dryden.*

**CONSUBSTA'NTIATE***, kŏn-sŭb-stăn'-shè-āte. *a.* United. *Feltham.*

**CONSUBSTANTIA'TION**, kŏn-sŭb-stăn-shè-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The union of the body of our blessed Saviour with the sacramental element, according to the Lutherans. *Milton.*

**CO'NSUL** §, kŏn'-sŭl. *n. s.* [*consul*, Lat.] The chief magistrate in the Roman republick. *Shak.* An officer commissioned in foreign parts to judge between the merchants of his nation, and protect their commerce.

**CO'NSULAR**, kŏn'-shŭ-lăr. 452. *a.* Relating to the consul. *Spectator.*—CONSULAR *man.* One who had been consul. *B. Jonson.*

**CO'NSULATE**, kŏn'-shŭ-lāte. 91. *n. s.* The office of consul. *Addison.*

**CO'NSULSHIP**, kŏn'-sŭl-shĭp. *n. s.* The office of consul. *B. Jonson.*

*To* **CONSU'LT** §, kŏn-sŭlt'. *v. n.* [*consulto*, Lat.] To take counsel together. *Shakspeare.*

*To* **CONSU'LT**, kŏn-sŭlt'. *v. a.* To ask advice of. *Pope.* To regard; to act with respect to. *Addison.* To plan; to contrive. *Habakkuk.*

**CO'NSULT**, kŏn'-sŭlt, or kŏn-sŭlt'. *n. s.* The act of consulting. *Dryden.* The effect of consulting. *Dryden.* A council. *Bacon.*

☞ I am much mistaken if this word does not incline to the general analogy of accent in dissyllable nouns and verbs, like *insult*. Poets have used it both ways; but the accent on the first syllable seems the most usual, as well as the most legitimate pronunciation 492. *W.*

**CONSULTA'TION**, kŏn-sŭl-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of consulting; secret deliberation. A council. *Wiseman.* A writ whereby a cause, formerly removed by prohibition from the ecclesiastical court to the king's court, is returned thither again. *Cowle.*

**CONSU'LTATIVE***, kŏn-sŭl'-tā-tĭv. *a.* Having the privilege of consulting. *Bp. Bramhall.*

**CONSU'LTER**, kŏn-sŭl'-tŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that consults or asks counsel. *Deut.*

**CONSU'MABLE**, kŏn-sū'-mā-bl. *a.* Susceptible of destruction. *Wilkins.*

*To* **CONSU'ME** §, kŏn-sūme'. 454. *v. a.* [*consumo*, Lat.] To waste; to spend; to destroy. *Shak.*

☞ The reason why the *s* in this word is pure, and in *consular* it takes the aspiration, is, that in one the accent is on the syllable beginning with this letter; and, in the other, on the preceding syllable. 450. *W.*

*To* **CONSU'ME**, kŏn-sūme'. *v. n.* To waste away, *Shakspeare.*

**CONSU'MER**, kŏn-sū'-mŭr. *n. s.* One that wastes, or destroys. *Shelton.*

*To* **CONSU'MMATE** §, kŏn-sŭm'-māte. 91. *v. a.* [*consummare*, Lat.] To complete; to perfect. *Shak.*

**CONSU'MMATE**, kŏn-sŭm'-māte. *a.* Complete; finished. *Shakspeare.*

☞ The propensity of our language to an antepenultimate accentuation of simple words of three syllables makes us sometimes hear the accent on the first syllable of this word; but by no correct speakers. *W.*

**CONSU'MMATELY***, kŏn-sŭm'-māte-lè. *ad.* Perfectly; completely. *Warton.*

**CONSUMMA'TION**, kŏn-sŭm-mā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Completion; perfection. *Addison.* The end of the present system of things. *Hooker.* Death; end of life. *Shakspeare.*

**CONSU'MPTION**, kŏn-sŭm'-shŭn. 412. *n. s.* The act of consuming; waste. *Locke.* The state of wasting or perishing. *Woodward.* A waste of muscular flesh. A disease divided by physicians into several kinds. *Quincy.*

**CONSU'MPTIVE**, kŏn-sŭm'-tĭv. *a.* Destructive; wasting. *Bp. Taylor.* Diseased with a consumption. *Harvey.*

**CONSU'MPTIVELY***, kŏn-sŭm'-tĭv-lè. *ad.* In a way tending to consumption. *Beddoes.*

**CONSU'MPTIVENESS**, kŏn-sŭm'-tĭv-nĕs. *n. s.* A tendency to a consumption.

**CONSU'TILE**, kŏn-sū'-tĭl. 140. *a.* [*consutilis*, Lat.] That is sewed or stitched together. *Dict.*

*To* **CONTA'BULATE** §, kŏn-tăb'-ù-lāte. *v. a.* [*contabulo*, Lat.] To floor with boards. *Gayton.*

**CONTABULA'TION**, kŏn-tăb-ù-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Boarding a floor.

**CO'NTACT** §, kŏn'-tăkt. *n. s.* [*contactus*, Lat.] Touch; close union. *Bacon.*

**CONTA'CTION**, kŏn-tăk'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of touching. *Brown.*

**CONTA'GION** §, kŏn-tā'-jè-ŭn. 542. *n. s.* [*contagio*, Lat.] The emission from body to body, by which diseases are communicated. *Shak.* Infection; propagation of mischief, or disease. *Milton.* Pestilence. *Shakspeare.*

CONTA'GIOUS, kŏn-tā'-jē-ŭs. 542. *a.* Infectious. *Shakspeare.*

CONTA'GIOUSNESS, kŏn-tā'-jē-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of being contagious. *W. Mountagu.*

*To* CONTA'IN §, kŏn-tāne'. *v. a.* [*contineo*, Lat.] To hold as a vessel. *St. John.* To comprehend. *Milton.* To comprise; as a writing. 1 *Pet.* To restrain; to withhold. *Spenser.*

*To* CONTA'IN, kŏn-tāne'. *v. n.* To live in continence. 1 *Cor.*

CONTA'INABLE, kŏn-tā'-nā-bl. *a.* Possible to be contained. *Boyle.*

*To* CONTA'MINATE §, kŏn-tăm'-ē-nāte. *v. a.* [*contamino*, Lat.] To defile; to pollute; to corrupt by base mixture. *Shakspeare.*

CONTA'MINATE*, kŏn-tăm'-ē-nāte. 91. *a.* Corrupt; polluted. *Shakspeare.*

CONTAMINA'TION, kŏn-tăm-ē-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Pollution; defilement. *Bp. Hall.*

CONTECK*, kŏn'-tĕk. *n. s.* [for *contest.*] Quarrel; contention. *Spenser. Ob. T.*

CONTE'CTION*, kŏn-tĕk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*contego, contectum*, Lat.] A covering. *Sir T. Brown.*

CONTE'MERATED, kŏn-tĕm'-ē-rā-tĕd. *a.* [*contemeratus*, Lat.] Violated; polluted. *Dict.*

*To* CONTE'MN §, kŏn-tĕm'. 411. *v. a.* [*contemno*, Lat.] To despise; to slight. *Shakspeare.*

CONTE'MNER, kŏn-tĕm'-nŭr. 411. *n. s.* One that contemns; a scorner. *Woolton.*

*To* CONTE'MPER §, kŏn-tĕm'-pŭr. *v. a.* [*contempero*, Lat.] To moderate; to reduce to a lower degree. *Ray.*

CONTE'MPERAMENT, kŏn-tĕm'-pŭr-ă-mĕnt. *n. s.* The degree of any quality. *Derham.*

*To* CONTE'MPERATE, kŏn-tĕm'-pŭr-āte. *v. a.* To moderate; to temper. *Brown.*

CONTEMPERA'TION, kŏn-tĕm-pŭr-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of diminishing any quality by admixture of the contrary. *Brown.* Proportionate mixture; proportion. *Hale.*

*To* CONTE'MPLATE §, kŏn-tĕm'-plāte. *v. a.* [*contemplor*, Lat.] To consider with continued attention; to study. *Watts.*

☞ There is a very prevailing propensity to pronounce this word with the accent on the first syllable; a propensity which ought to be checked by every lover of the harmony of language. That very singular analogy in our tongue, of placing the accent on the last syllable of the verb, and the first of the noun, 492, seems to have taken place chiefly for the convenience of forming participles, adverbs, and verbal nouns; which would be inharmonious and difficult to pronounce, if the verb had the accent on the first syllable. This analogy should teach us to avoid placing the accent on the first syllable of this and similar verbs, however we may pronounce nouns and adjectives; for, though to *cóntemplate*, with the accent on the first syllable, is not of very difficult pronunciation, yet *cóntemplating* and *cóntemplatingly* are almost unpronounceable. *W.*

*To* CONTE'MPLATE, kŏn-tĕm'-plāte. *v. n.* To muse. *Shakspeare.*

CONTEMPLA'TION, kŏn-tĕm-plā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Meditation; studious thought on any subject. *Shak.* Holy meditation. *Shak.* The faculty of study, opposed to the power of action. *South.*

CONTE'MPLATIVE, kŏn-tĕm'-plā-tĭv. *a.* Given to thought or study. *Denham.* Employed in study. *Bacon.* Having the power of meditation. *Ray.*

CONTE'MPLATIVELY, kŏn-tĕm'-plā-tĭv-lè. *ad.* Thoughtfully; attentively. *Huloet.*

CONTE'MPLATOR, kŏn-tĕm'-plā-tŭr. 521. *n. s.* One employed in study. *Raleigh.*

CONTE'MPORARINESS*, kŏn-tĕm'-pō-rā-rè-nĕs. *n. s.* Existence at the same point of time. *Howell.*

CONTE'MPORARY §, kŏn-tĕm'-pō-rā-rè. *a.* [*contemporain*, Fr.] Living in the same age. *Dryden.* Born at the same time. *Cowley.* Existing at the same point of time. *Locke.*

CONTE'MPORARY, kŏn-tĕm'-pō-rā-rè. 512. *n. s.* One who lives at the same time with another. *Dryden.*

*To* CONTE'MPORISE, kŏn-tĕm'-pō-rīze. 153. *v. a.* To place in the same age. *Brown.*

CONTE'MPT §, kŏn-tĕmt'. 412. *n. s.* [*contemptus*, Lat.] The act of despising others; slight regard; scorn. *Esther.* The state of being despised; vileness. 2 *Macc.* Offence in law of various kinds. *Blackstone.*

CONTE'MPTIBLE, kŏn-tĕm'-tè-bl. *a.* Worthy of contempt. *Taylor.* Despised; scorned. *Locke.* Scornful; contemptuous. *Shakspeare.*

CONTE'MPTIBLENESS, kŏn-tĕm'-tè-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Meanness; vileness; baseness. *Hammond.*

CONTE'MPTIBLY, kŏn-tĕm'-tè-blè. *ad.* Meanly; deserving contempt. *Burton.*

CONTE'MPTUOUS, kŏn-tĕm'-tshŭ-ŭs. 461. *a.* Scornful; apt to despise; insolent. *Raleigh.*

CONTE'MPTUOUSLY, kŏn-tĕm'-tshŭ-ŭs-lè. *ad.* With scorn; with despite. *Shakspeare.*

CONTE'MPTUOUSNESS, kŏn-tĕm'-tshŭ-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Disposition to contempt.

*To* CONTE'ND §, kŏn-tĕnd'. *v. n.* [*contendo*, Lat.] To strive; to struggle. *Shak.* To vie; to act in emulation. *Dryden.*

*To* CONTE'ND, kŏn-tĕnd'. *v. a.* To dispute any thing; to contest. *Dryden.*

CONTE'NDENT, kŏn-tĕn'-dĕnt. *n. s* Antagonist; opponent. *L'Estrange.*

CONTE'NDER, kŏn-tĕn'-dŭr. *n. s.* Combatant; champion. *Locke.*

CONTE'NT §, kŏn-tĕnt'. *a.* [*contentus*, Lat.] Satisfied so as not to repine. *Dryden.* Satisfied so as not to oppose. *Shakspeare.*

*To* CONTE'NT, kŏn-tĕnt'. *v. a.* To satisfy so as to stop complaint; to appease without complete gratification. *Sidney.* To please; to gratify. *Shak.*

CONTE'NT, kŏn-tĕnt'. *n. s.* Moderate happiness. *Shak.* Satisfaction in a thing unexamined. *Pope.* That which is contained, or included. *Shak.* Extent; capacity. *Bacon.* A parliamentary expression for those who are in favour of the subject proposed. *Burke.* That which is comprised in a writing; as, the *contents* of a book. *Shakspeare.* [☞ In this sense it is used only in the plural, and then it is sometimes accented on the first syllable. 493. *W.*]

CONTENTA'TION, kŏn-tĕn-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Satisfaction; content. *Sidney. Ob. J.*

CONTE'NTED, kŏn-tĕnt'-ĕd. *part. a.* Satisfied; not demanding more. *Knolles.*

CONTE'NTEDLY*, kŏn-tĕnt'-ĕd-lè. *ad.* In a quiet, easy, or satisfied manner. *Shelton.*

CONTE'NTEDNESS, kŏn-tĕnt'-ĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* State of satisfaction in any lot. *Bp. Hall.*

CONTE'NTFUL*, kŏn-tĕnt'-fŭl. *a.* Perfectly content. *Barrow.*

CONTE'NTION §, kŏn-tĕn'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*contentio*, Lat.] Strife; debate; contest. *Shak.* Emulation. *Shak.* Eagerness; zeal; ardour. *Holder.*

CONTE'NTIOUS, kŏn-tĕn'-shŭs. *a.* Quarrelsome; given to debate. *Shakspeare.*

CONTE'NTIOUS *Jurisdiction.* A court which has a power to judge and determine differences between contending parties. *Chambers.*

CONTE'NTIOUSLY, kŏn-tĕn'-shŭs-lè. *ad.* Perversely; quarrelsomely. *Brown.*

CONTE'NTIOUSNESS, kŏn-tĕn'-shŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Proneness to contest; perverseness; quarrelsomeness. *Herbert.*

CONTE'NTLESS, kŏn-tĕnt'-lĕs. *a.* Discontented. *Shakspeare.*

CONTE'NTLY*, kŏn-tĕnt'-lè. *ad.* In a contented way. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

CONTE'NTMENT, kŏn-tĕnt'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Acquiescence without plenary satisfaction. *Hooker.* Gratification. *Wotton.*

CONTE'RMINABLE §*, kŏn-tĕr'-mĭn-ă-bl. *a.* [*contermino*, Lat.] Capable of the same bounds. *Sir H. Wotton.*

CONTE'RMINATE*, kŏn-tĕr'-mĭn-āte. *a.* That which hath the same bounds. *B. Jonson.*

CONTE'RMINOUS, kŏn-tĕr'-mē-nŭs. *a.* [*conterminus*, Lat.] Bordering upon. *Hale.*

CONTERRA'NEAN*, kŏn-tĕr-rā'-nè-ăn. } *a* [*con-*
CONTERRA'NEOUS, kŏn-tĕr-rā'-nè-ŭs. } *terraneus*, Lat.] Of the same earth or country. *Howell.*

CONTESSERA'TION*, kŏn-tĕs-sĕr-ā'-shŭn. *n.* •

[*con* and *tesseratus*, Lat.] Assemblage; collection. *B. Oley.*

*To* CONTE'ST §, kŏn-tĕst'. 492. *v. a.* [*contester*, Fr.] To dispute; to litigate. *Dryden.*

*To* CONTE'ST, kŏn-tĕst'. *v. n.* To strive; to contend. *Donne.* To vie; to emulate. *Shakspeare.*

CO'NTEST, kŏn'-tĕst. 492. *n. s.* Dispute; difference. *Denham.*

CONTE'STABLE, kŏn-tĕs'-tă-bl. *a.* Disputable; controvertible.

CONTE'STABLENESS, kŏn-tĕs'-tă-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Possibility of contest. *Dict.*

CONTESTA'TION, kŏn-tĕs-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of contesting; debate. *Bacon.*

CONTESTA'TION*, kŏn-tĕs-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Testimony; proof by witnesses. *Barrow.*

CONTE'STINGLY*, kŏn-tĕst'-ĭng-lè. *ad.* In a contending manner. *W. Mountagu.*

CONTE'STLESS*, kŏn-tĕst'-lĕs. *a.* Not to be disputed. *A. Hill.*

*To* CONTE'X §, kŏn-tĕks'. *v. a.* [*contexo*, Lat.] To weave together; to unite by interposition of parts. *Boyle Ob. J.*

CO'NTEXT, kŏn'-tĕkst. 494. *n. s.* The general series of a discourse; the parts of the discourse that precede and follow the sentence quoted. *Hammond.*

CONTE'XT, kŏn-tĕkst'. *a.* Knit together; firm. *Derham.*

*To* CONTE'XT*, kŏn-tĕkst'. *v. a.* To knit together. *Junius.*

CONTE'XTURAL*, kŏn-tĕks'-tshŭ-răl. *a.* Relating to the human frame. *Smith.*

CONTE'XTURE, kŏn-tĕks'-tshŭre. 461. *n. s.* The disposition of parts one amongst others; the system. *Wotton.*

CONTIGNA'TION, kŏn-tĭg-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*contignatio*, Lat.] A frame of beams joined together; a story. *Wotton.* Framing a fabrick of wood. *Burke.*

CONTIGU'ITY, kŏn-tè-gū'-è-tè. *n. s.* Actual contact. *Brown.*

CONTI'GUOUS §, kŏn-tĭg'-ū-ŭs. *a.* [*contiguus*, Lat.] Meeting so as to touch; bordering upon each other. *Bacon.*

CONTI'GUOUSLY, kŏn-tĭg'-ū-ŭs-lè. *ad.* Without any intervening spaces. *Dryden.*

CONTI'GUOUSNESS, kŏn-tĭg'-ū-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Close connexion. *Fuller.*

CO'NTINENCE, kŏn'-tè-nĕnse. } *n. s.* Restraint;
CO'NTINENCY, kŏn'-tè-nĕn-sè. } command of one's self. *Dryden.* Forbearance of lawful pleasure. *Grew.* Chastity in general. *Shak.* Moderation in lawful pleasures. *Bp. Taylor.* Continuity; uninterrupted course. *Ayliffe.*

CO'NTINENT §, kŏn'-tè-nĕnt. *a.* [*continens*, Lat.] Chaste; abstemious in lawful pleasures. *Shak.* Restrained; moderate. *Shak.* Continuous; connected. *Brerewood.* Opposing. *Shakspeare.*

CO'NTINENT, kŏn'-tè-nĕnt. *n. s.* Land not disjointed by the sea from other lands. *Waller.* That which contains any thing. *Shakspeare.*

CONTINE'NTAL*, kŏn-tè-nĕnt'-ăl. *a.* Respecting a continent; particularly the continent of Europe. *Burke.*

CO'NTINENTLY*, kŏn'-tè-nĕnt-lè. *ad.* Chastely. *Martin.*

*To* CONTI'NGE §, kŏn-tŭnje'. *v. n.* [*contingo*, Lat.] To touch; to happen.

CONTI'NGENCE, kŏn-tŭn'-jĕnse. } *n. s.* The qual-
CONTI'NGENCY, kŏn-tŭn'-jĕn-sè. } ity of being fortuitous; accidental possibility. *Brown.* The act of reaching to, or touching. *Gregory.*

CONTI'NGENT, kŏn-tĭn'-jĕnt. *a.* Falling out by chance. *South.* Dependent upon an uncertainty. *Blackstone.*

CONTI'NGENT, kŏn-tŭn'-jĕnt. *n. s.* A thing in the hands of chance. *Grew.* A proportion that falls to any person upon a division.

CONTI'NGENTLY, kŏn-tŭn'-jĕnt-lè. *ad.* Accidentally; without any settled rule.

CONTI'NUAL, kŏn-tĭn'-ū-ăl. *a.* Incessant. *Proverbs.* [In law.] A *continual* claim is made from time to time, within every year and day. *Cowel.*

CONTI'NUALLY, kŏn-tĭn'-ū-ăl-lè. *ad.* Without pause; without interruption. *Bacon.* Without ceasing. *Bentley.*

CONTI'NUALNESS*, kŏn-tĭn'-ū-ăl-nĕs. *n. s.* Permanence. *Hales.*

CONTI'NUANCE, kŏn-tĭn'-ū-ănse. *n. s.* Succession uninterrupted. *Addison.* Permanence in one state. *Sidney.* Abode in a place. Duration. *Shak.* Perseverance. *Rom.* Progression of time. *Psalm.* Continuity. *Bacon.*

*To* CONTI'NUATE §*, kŏn-tĭn'-ū-āte. *v. a.* To join closely together. *Potter.*

CONTI'NUATE, kŏn-tĭn'-ū-āte. 91. *a.* Immediately united. *Hooker.* Uninterrupted. *Shakspeare.*

CONTI'NUATELY, kŏn-tĭn'-ū-āte-lè. *ad.* With continuity. *Wilkins.*

CONTINUA'TION, kŏn-tĭn-ū-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Protraction, or succession uninterrupted. *Ray.*

CONTI'NUATIVE, kŏn-tĭn'-ū-ā-tĭv. *n. s.* Permanence or duration. *Watts.* A grammatical conjunction. *Harris.*

CONTI'NUATOR, kŏn-tĭn-ū-ā'-tŭr. 521. *n. s.* He that continues the series or succession. *Brown.*

*To* CONTI'NUE §, kŏn-tĭn'-ū. *v. n.* [*continuo*, Lat.] To remain in the same state or place. *St. Matt.* To last; to be durable. 1 *Sam.* To persevere. *St. John.*

*To* CONTI'NUE, kŏn-tĭn'-ū. *v. a.* To protract. *Psalm.* To unite without a chasm or intervening substance. *Brown.*

CONTI'NUEDLY, kŏn-tĭn'-ū-ĕd-lè. *ad.* Without interruption. *Norris.*

CONTI'NUER, kŏn-tĭn'-ū-ŭr. *n. s.* Having the power of perseverance. *Shak.* One who continues in the same state. *Hammond.*

CONTINU'ITY, kŏn-tè-nū'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*continuatus*, Lat.] Connexion uninterrupted; cohesion. *Bacon.* That texture or cohesion of the parts of an animal body, the destruction of which is a solution of *continuity*. *Quincy.*

CONTI'NUOUS, kŏn-tĭn'-ū-ŭs. *a.* [*continuus*, Lat.] Joined together without the intervention of any space. *Newton.*

CONTO'RSION*. See CONTORTION.

*To* CONTO'RT §, kŏn-tôrt'. *v. a.* [*contortus*, Lat.] To twist; to writhe. *Milton.*

CONTO'RTION, kŏn-tôr'-shŭn. *n. s.* Twist; wry motion. *Ray.*

*CONTO'UR*, kŏn-tôôr'. *n. s.* [Fr.] The outline; the line by which any figure is defined or terminated. *Drummond.*

CO'NTRA. A Latin preposition, used in composition, which signifies *against*.

CO'NTRABAND §, kŏn'-trā-bănd. 524. *a.* [*contrabando*, Ital.] Prohibited; illegal. *Dryden.*

CO'NTRABAND*, kŏn'-trā-bănd. *n. s.* Illegal traffick. *Burke.*

*To* CO'NTRABAND, kŏn'-trā-bănd. *v. a.* To import goods prohibited.

CO'NTRABANDIST*, kŏn'-trā-băn-dĭst. *n. s.* He who trafficks illegally.

*To* CONTRA'CT §, kŏn-trăkt'. *v. a.* [*contractus*, Lat.] To draw into less compass. *Donne.* To lessen. *Gov. of the Tongue.* To draw the parts of any thing together. *Milton.* To make a bargain. *Dryden.* To betroth; to affiance. *Shak.* To procure; to bring; to incur. *K. Charles.* To epitomise; to abridge.

*To* CONTRA'CT, kŏn-trăkt'. *v. n.* To shrink up. *Arbuthnot.* To bargain. To bind by promise of marriage. *Bp. Taylor.*

CONTRA'CT, kŏn-trăkt'. *part. a.* Affianced; contracted. *Shakspeare.*

CO'NTRACT, kŏn'-trăkt. 492. *n. s.* A bargain; a compact. *Temple.* An act of betrothment. A writing in which the terms of a bargain are included. 1 *Macc.*

☞ Mr. Nares, in his English Orthoëpy, page 338, has very properly criticised Dr. Johnson's observation on this word, where he says, "Dr. Johnson has accented "this word on the last syllable, and has subjoined this "remark—'anciently accented on the first.' It is evi- "dent that the whole article should be reversed: the

"word should stand with the accent on the first, and the "remark should be—'anciently accented on the last.'" The justness of these observations will appear from the quotations:

"This is the hand which, with a vow'd *contract*,
"Was fast belock'd in thine." *Shakespeare.*

"I did; and his *contract* with lady Lucy,
"And his *contract* by deputy in France." *Shak.*

But that the accent should now be placed on the first syllable needs no proof but the general ear, and the general analogy of dissyllable nouns and verbs of the same form. 492. *W.*

CONTRA'CTEDLY*, kŏn-trăk'-tĕd-lè. *ad.* In a contracted manner. *Bp. Newton.*

CONTRA'CTEDNESS, kŏn-trăk'-tĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* Contraction. *Dict.*

CONTRACTIBI'LITY, kŏn-trăk-tè-bĭl'-è-tè. *n. s.* Possibility of being contracted.

CONTRA'CTIBLE, kŏn-trăk'-tè-bl. *a.* Capable of contraction. *Arbuthnot.*

CONTRA'CTIBLENESS, kŏn-trăk'-tè-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of suffering contraction. *Dict.*

CONTRA'CTILE, kŏn-trăk'-tĭl. 145, 140. *a.* Having the power of contraction. *Arbuthnot.*

CONTRA'CTION, kŏn-trăk'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of contracting or shortening. *Pope.* Shrinking or shrivelling. *Arbuthnot.* The state of being contracted, or drawn into a narrow compass. *Bacon.* The reduction of two vowels or syllables to one. Abbreviation; as, The writing is full of *contractions.*

CONTRA'CTOR, kŏn-trăk'-tŭr. *n. s.* One of the parties to a contract or bargain. *Bp. Taylor.*

*To* CONTRADI'CT §, kŏn-trà-dĭkt'. *v. a.* [*contradico*, Lat.] To assert the contrary to what has been asserted. *Dryden.* To be contrary to; to oppose. *Hooker.*

CONTRADI'CTER, kŏn-trà-dĭk'-tŭr. *n. s.* One that contradicts; an opposer. *Ayliffe.*

CONTRADI'CTION, kŏn-trà-dĭk'-shŭn. *n. s.* Verbal opposition. *Milton.* Opposition. *Heb.* Inconsistency with itself; incongruity in words or thoughts. *Milton.* Contrariety in thought or effect. *Sidney.*

CONTRADI'CTIONAL*, kŏn-trà-dĭk'-shŭn-ăl. *a.* Inconsistent. *Milton.*

CONTRADI'CTIOUS, kŏn-trà-dĭk'-shŭs. *a.* Filled with contradictions. *More.* Inclined to contradict. *Bp. of Killala.* Opposite to. *Collier.*

CONTRADI'CTIOUSNESS, kŏn-trà-dĭk'-shŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Inconsistency; contrariety to itself. *Norris.*

CONTRADI'CTORILY, kŏn-trà-dĭk'-tŭr-è-lè. *ad.* Inconsistently with himself. *Brown.*

CONTRADI'CTORINESS, kŏn-trà-dĭk'-tŭr-è-nĕs. *n. s.* Opposition in the highest degree. *Baxter.*

CONTRADI'CTORY, kŏn-trà-dĭk'-tŭr-è. *a.* Opposite to; inconsistent with. *South.*

CONTRADI'CTORY, kŏn-trà-dĭk'-tŭr-è. *n. s.* A proposition which opposes another in all its terms. *Bacon.*

CONTRADISTI'NCT*, kŏn-trà-dĭs-tĭngkt'. *a.* Distinguished by opposite qualities. *Smith.*

CONTRADISTI'NCTION, kŏn-trà-dĭs-tĭng'-shŭn. 408. *n. s.* Distinction by opposite qualities. *Glanville.*

CONTRADISTI'NCTIVE*, kŏn-trà-dĭs-tĭngk'-tĭv. *a.* That which marks contradistinction. *Harris.*

*To* CONTRADISTI'NGUISH §, kŏn-trà-dĭs-tĭng'-gwĭsh. *v. a.* [*contra* and *distinguish.*] To distinguish not simply by differential, but by opposite qualities. *Pearson.*

CONTRAFI'SSURE, kŏn-trà-fĭsh'-shŭre. 450, 452. *n. s.* A crack of the skull, in the same part where the blow was inflicted, is called *fissure;* but, if in the contrary part, *contrafissure. Wiseman.*

CONTRAI'NDICANT*, kŏn-trà-ĭn'-dè-kànt. *n. s.* [*contra* and *indicans*, Lat.] A symptom forbidding the usual treatment of the disorder, *Burke.*

*To* CONTRAI'NDICATE §, kŏn-trà-ĭn'-dè-kàte. *v. a.* [*contra* and *indico*, Lat.] To point out some peculiar symptom or method of cure, contrary to the general tenour of the malady. *Harvey.*

CONTRAINDICA'TION, kŏn-trà-ĭn-dè-kà'-shŭn. *n. s.* An indication or symptom, which forbids that to be done which the main scope of a disease points out at first. *Arbuthnot.*

CONTRAMURE, kŏn-trà-mūre'. *n. s.* [*contremur* Fr.] An out wall built about the main wall of a city. *Chambers.*

CONTRANA'TURAL*, kŏn-trà-năt'-tshŭ-răl. *a.* Opposite to nature; unnatural. *Bp. Rust.*

CONTRANI'TENCY, kŏn-trà-nĭ'-tĕn-sè. *n. s.* [*contra* and *nitens*, Lat.] Reaction; a resistency against pressure. *Dict.*

CONTRAPOSI'TION, kŏn-trà-pò-zĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* A placing over against. *Potter.*

CONTRAPU'NTIST*, kŏn-trà-pŭn'-tĭst. *n. s.* [*contrappunto*, Ital.] One who is skilled in counterpoint. *Mason.*

CONTRAREGULA'RITY, kŏn-trà-rĕg-ù-lăr'-è-tè. *n. s.* Contrariety to rule. *Norris.*

CONTRA'RIANT, kŏn-trà'-rè-ănt. *a.* [*contrariant*, Fr.] Inconsistent; opposite; repugnant. *Pearson.*

CONTRARIES, kŏn'-trà-rĭz. 99. *n. s.* [In logick.] Propositions which destroy each other. *Watts.*

CONTRARI'ETY, kŏn-trà-rī'-è-tè. *n. s.* Repugnance; opposition. *Hooker.* Inconsistency. *Shak.*

CONTRA'RILY, kŏn'-trà-rè-lè. *ad.* In a manner contrary. In different directions. *Locke.*

☞ This and the following word are, by Dr. Johnson, accented on the second syllable; no doubt from the harshness that must necessarily arise from placing the accent on the first, when so many unaccented syllables are to succeed. But if harmony were to take place, we should never suffer the stress on the first syllable of *contrary*, from which these words are formed; but that once admitted, as it invariably is by the best speakers, we should cross the most uniform analogy of our language, if we accented the adverb differently from the substantive and the adjective; and therefore, however harsh they may sound, these words must necessarily have the accent on the first syllable.—See CONTRARY. *W.*

CONTRA'RINESS, kŏn'-trà-rè-nĕs. *n. s.* Contrariety. *Dict.*

CONTRA'RIOUS, kŏn-trà'-rè-ŭs. *a.* Repugnant the one to the other. *Sir T. Elyot.*

CONTRA'RIOUSLY, kŏn-trà'-rè-ŭs-lè. *ad.* Contrarily. *Shakspeare.*

CO'NTRARIWISE, kŏn'-trà-rè-wize. *ad.* Conversely. *Bacon.* Oppositely. *Hooker.*

CO'NTRARY §, kŏn'-trà-rè. *a.* [*contrarius*, Lat.] Opposite; contradictory. *Davies.* Inconsistent. *Tillotson.* Adverse; in an opposite direction. *St Matt.*

☞ The accent is invariably placed on the first syllable of this word by all correct speakers, and as constantly removed to the second by the illiterate and vulgar. When common ears refuse a sound, it is a strong presumption that *that* sound is not agreeable to the general harmony of the language. The learned often vitiate the natural taste for their own language by an affected veneration for others; while the illiterate, by a kind of vernacular instinct, fall into the most analogical pronunciation, and such as is most suitable to the general turn of the language. Anciently this word, as appears by the poets, was most commonly pronounced by the learned, as it is now by the vulgar, with the accent on the second syllable; but nothing can be now more firmly established than the accent on the first syllable, and the other pronunciation must be scrupulously avoided. —See CONTRARILY. *W.*

CO'NTRARY, kŏn'-trà-rè. *n. s.* A thing of opposite qualities. *Shak.* A proposition contrary to some other. *Locke.*—*On the contrary.* In opposition; on the other side. *Shak.* *To the contrary.* To a contrary purpose. *Stilling fleet.*

*To* CO'NTRARY, kŏn'-trà-rè. *v. a.* [*contrarier*, Fr.] To oppose; to contradict. *Latimer.*

CONTRARY-MINDED*, kŏn-trà-rè-mĭnd'-ĕd. *a.* Of a different opinion. *Bp. Hall.*

CO'NTRAST §, kŏn'-trăst. *n. s.* [*contraste*, Fr.] Opposition and dissimilitude of figures, by which one contributes to the visibility or effect of another. *Hay.*

*To* CO'NTRAST, kŏn-trăst'. *v. a.* To place in opposition, so that one figure shows another to advantage. To show another figure to advantage by its colour or situation. *Dryden.*

CONTRATE'NOR*, kŏn-trà-tĕn'-ŭr. *n. s.* [In mu-

sick. Written also *countertenor.*] The middle part; higher than the tenor, and below the treble. *Mason.*

CONTRAVALLA'TION, kŏn-trȧ-vȧl-lȧ'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*contra* and *vallo*, Lat.] The fortification thrown up round a city, to hinder the sallies of the garrison. *Watts.*

*To* CONTRAVE'NE §, kŏn-trȧ-vēne'. *v. a.* [*contra* and *venio*, Lat.] To oppose; to baffle. *Johnson.*

CONTRAVE'NER, kŏn-trȧ-vē'-nŭr. *n. s.* He who opposes another.

CONTRAVE'NTION, kŏn-trȧ-vĕn'-shŭn. *n. s.* Opposition. *Ld. Herbert.*

CONTRAVE'RSION*, kŏn-trȧ-vĕr'-shŭn. *n. s.* A turning to the opposite side. *Congreve.*

CONTRAYE'RVA, kŏn-trȧ-yĕr'-vȧ. *n. s.* A species of birthwort. *Miller.*

CONTRECTA'TION, kŏn-trĕk-tȧ'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*contrectatio*, Lat.] A touching or handling. *Ferrand.*

CONTRI'BUTARY, kŏn-trĭb'-ū-tȧ-rē. *a.* Paying tribute to the same sovereign. *Glanville.*

*To* CONTRI'BUTE §, kŏn-trĭb'-ūte. *v. a.* [*contribuo*, Lat.] To give to some common stock. *Milton.*

*To* CONTRI'BUTE, kŏn-trĭb'-ūte. *v. n.* To bear a part. *Pope.*

CONTRIBU'TION, kŏn-trē-bū'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of promoting some design in conjunction. That which is given by several hands for some common purpose. *Rom.* That which is paid for the support of an army lying in a country. *Shakspeare.*

CONTRI'BUTIVE, kŏn-trĭb'-ū-tĭv. *a.* That which promotes any purpose in concurrence with other motives. *Bp. Taylor.*

CONTRI'BUTOR, kŏn-trĭb'-ū-tŭr. 166. *n. s.* One that bears part in some common design. *Shak.*

CONTRI'BUTORY, kŏn-trĭb'-ū-tŭr-ē. 512. *a.* Promoting the same end. *Chapman.*

*To* CONTRI'STATE §, kŏn-trĭs'-tȧte. *v. a.* [*contristo*, Lat.] To make sorrowful. *Bacon. Ob. J.*

CONTRISTA'TION, kŏn-trĭs-tȧ'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of making sad; heaviness of heart. *Bacon. Ob. J.*

CO'NTRITE §, kŏn'-trīte. 140. *a.* [*contritus*, Lat.] Bruised; much worn. Worn with sorrow; harassed with the sense of guilt; penitent. *Shakspeare.*

☞ This word ought to have the accent on the last syllable, both as it is an adjective, from which is formed the abstract substantive *contriteness*, and as the accent on the first syllable has a tendency to shorten the *i* in the last. 140. Accordingly, Dr. Johnson, Mr. Scott, and Bailey, place the accent on the last syllable; but Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Elphinston, Dr. Ash, W. Johnston, Perry, Buchanan, and Entick, place it on the first, with unquestionably the best usage on their side. *W.*

CONTRITELY †, kŏn'-trīte-lē. *ad.* Penitently.

☞ As the adjective *contrite*, though contrary to analogy, seems to prefer the accent on the first syllable; *contritely* and *contriteness* must necessarily have the accent on the same syllable.—See CONTRARILY. *W.*

CONTRI'TENESS, kŏn'-trīte-nĕs. *n. s.* Contrition. *Dict.*

CONTRI'TION, kŏn-trĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* The act of grinding. *Newton.* Penitence; sorrow for sin: in the strict sense, the sorrow which arises from the desire to please God, distinguished from *attrition*, or imperfect repentance produced by dread of hell. *Hammond.*

CONTRI'VABLE, kŏn-trī'-vȧ-bl. *a.* Possible to be planned. *Wilkins.*

CONTRI'VANCE, kŏn-trī'-vȧnse. *n. s.* Contriving; the thing contrived. *Wilkins.* Scheme; plan. *Glanville.* A conceit; a plot; an artifice. *Dryden.*

*To* CONTRI'VE §, kŏn-trīve'. *v. a.* [*controuver*, Fr.] To plan out; to excogitate. *Shak.* To wear away. *Ob.* [*covero, contrivi*, Lat.] *Spenser.*

*To* CONTRI'VE. kŏn-trīve'. *v. n.* To form or design. *Prior.*

CONTRI'VEMENT, kŏn-trīve'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Invention. *Sir G. Buck.*

CONTRI'VER, kŏn-trī'-vŭr. 98. *n. s.* An inventor; a schemer. *Shakspeare.*

CONTRO'L §, kŏn-trōll'. 406. *n. s.* [*contre, role*, Fr.] A register or account kept by another officer, that each may be examined by the other. Check; restraint. *Waller.* Power; superintendence. *Shak.*

*To* CONTRO'L, kŏn-trōll'. 406. *v. a.* [*contreroller*, old Fr.] To keep under check by a counter reckoning. To govern; to restrain. *Hooker.* To overpower; to confute. *Bacon.*

CONTRO'LLABLE, kŏn-trōll'-ȧ-bl. *a.* Subject to control. *South.*

CONTRO'LLER, kŏn-trōll'-ŭr. *n. s.* A superintendent. *Shakspeare.*

CONTRO'LLERSHIP, kŏn-trōll'-ŭr-shĭp. *n. s.* The office of a controller.

CONTRO'LMENT, kŏn-trōll'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Superintending or restraining. *Sir M. Sandys.* Restraint. *Davies.* Opposition; confutation. *Hooker.* Resistance; hostility. *Shakspeare.*

CONTROVE'RSARY*, kŏn-trō-vĕr'-sȧ-rē. *a.* Disputatious. *Bp. Hall.*

CO'NTROVERSE §*, kŏn'-trō-vĕrse. *n. s.* [*controverse*, old Fr.] Debate; controversy. *Spenser.*

*To* CO'NTROVERSE*, kŏn'-trō-vĕrse. *v. a.* To dispute; to debate. *Hooker.* See *To* CONTROVERT.

CONTROVE'RSIAL, kŏn-trō-vĕr'-shȧl. *a.* Disputatious. *Locke.*

CONTROVE'RSIALIST*, kŏn-trō-vĕr'-shȧl-ĭst. *n. s.* One who is engaged in literary war; a disputant. *Abp. Newcome.*—This is a modern word; and it is curious to observe, that heretofore it was *controverser, controversor*, and *controverter*, and even *controversy-writer*; none of which have hitherto been noticed.

CO'NTROVERSER*, CO'NTROVERSOR*, } kŏn'-trō-vĕrs-ŭr. } *n. s.* A disputant; a controvertist. *Mountagu.*

CO'NTROVERSY, kŏn'-trō-vĕr-sē. *n. s.* Dispute; debate: commonly in writing. *Hooker.* A suit in law. *Deut.* A quarrel. *Jer.* Opposition; enmity. *Shakspeare.*

CO'NTROVERSY-WRITER*, kŏn'-trō-vĕr-sē-rī'-tŭr. *n. s.* A controversialist, or controvertist. *Bp. Barlow.*

*To* CO'NTROVERT §, kŏn'-trō-vĕrt. *v. a.* [*controverto*, Lat.] To debate; to dispute any thing in writing. *Cheyne.*

CO'NTROVERTER*, kŏn'-trō-vĕrt-ŭr. *n s.* A disputant. *B. Jonson.*

CONTROVE'RTIBLE, kŏn-trō-vĕrt'-ē-bl. *a.* Disputable. *Brown.*

CO'NTROVERTIST, kŏn'-trō-vĕr-tĭst. *n. s.* Disputant; a man engaged in literary wars. *Tillotson.*

CONTUMA'CIOUS, kŏn-tū-mā'-shŭs. *a.* Obstinate; perverse; inflexible. *Ayliffe.*

CONTUMA'CIOUSLY, kŏn-tū-mā'-shŭs-lē. *ad.* Obstinately; inflexibly.

CONTUMA'CIOUSNESS, kŏn-tū-mā'-shŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Obstinacy; perverseness. *Wiseman.*

CO'NTUMACY §, kŏn'-tū-mȧ-sē. *n. s.* [*contumacia*, Lat.] Obstinacy; perverseness. *Milton.* Wilful disobedience to any lawful summons or judicial order. *Ayliffe.*

CONTUME'LIOUS, kŏn-tū-mē'-lē-ŭs. *a.* Reproachful; rude. *Shakspeare.* Inclined to utter reproach, or practise insults. *Gov. of the Tongue.* Productive of reproach; ignominious. *Decay of Piety.*

CONTUME'LIOUSLY, kŏn-tū-mē'-lē-ŭs-lē. *ad.* Reproachfully; rudely. *Hooker.*

CONTUME'LIOUSNESS, kŏn-tū-mē'-lē-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Rudeness; reproach.

CO'NTUMELY §, kŏn'-tū-mē-lē. *n. s.* [*contumelia*, Lat.] Rudeness; contemptuousness; bitterness of language; reproach. *Hooker.*

*To* CONTU'ND*, kŏn-tŭnd'. *v. a.* [*contundo*, Lat.] To bruise; to beat together. *Gayton.* The word is now *contuse.*

*To* CONTU'SE §, kŏn-tūze'. 437. *v. a.* [*contusus*, Lat.] To beat together; to bruise. *Bacon.* To bruise the flesh without a breach of the continuity. *Wiseman.*

CONTU'SION, kŏn-tū'-zhŭn. *n. s.* The act of beating or bruising. The state of being beaten or bruised. *Boyle.* A bruise. *Shakspeare.*

CONU'NDRUM, kŏ-nŭn'-drŭm. *n. s.* A low jest; a quibble. *Phillips.*

CO'NUSABLE*, kŏn'-ù-sâ-bl. *a.* Liable to be tried or judged. *Bp. Barlow.*

CO'NUSANCE §, kŏn'-ù-sânse. [See COGNIZANCE.] *n. s.* [*connoisance*, Fr.] Cognizance; notice; knowledge. A law term.

☞ Perhaps it may be pleaded by the gentlemen of the law, that this is the word they use instead of *cognizance*, and, consequently, that the charge against them of mutilating that word falls to the ground. But it may be answered, that the second syllables of these words are so different as to leave us in no doubt which they make use of; and that the words *cognizable*, *cognizor*, and *cognizee*, being pronounced by them without the *g*, are sufficient proofs of the justness of the accusation. *W.*

CO'NUSANT*, kŏn'-ù-sânt. *a.* Knowing. *Hale.*

CONVALE'SCENCE, kŏn-vâ-lĕs'-sĕnse. } 510.
CONVALE'SCENCY, kŏn-vâ-lĕs'-sĕn-sè. } *n. s.* Renewal of health. *Donne.*

CONVALE'SCENT §, kŏn-vâ-lĕs'-sĕnt. *a.* [*convalescens*, Lat.] Recovering; returning to a state of health.

CONVE'NABLE, kŏn-vē'-nâ-bl. *a.* [Fr.] Consistent with; agreeable to. *Spenser.* That may be convened.

*To* CONVE'NE §, kŏn-vēne'. *v.n.* [*convenio*. Lat.] To come together; to associate. *Boyle.* To assemble for any publick purpose. *Locke.*

*To* CONVE'NE, kŏn-vēne'. *v. a.* To call together; to assemble. *Clarendon.* To summon judicially. *Ayliffe.*

CONVE'NER*, kŏn-vē'-nŭr. *n. s.* One who assembles with others for business. *Mountagu.*

CONVE'NIENCE, kŏn-vē'-nè-ĕnse. } *n. s.* Fitness;
CONVE'NIENCY, kŏn-vē'-nè-ĕn-sè. } propriety. *Perkins.* Commodiousness; ease. *South.* Cause of ease; accommodation. *Wilkins.* Fitness of time or place. *Shakspeare.*

CONVE'NIENT §, kŏn-vē'-nè-ĕnt. *a.* [*conveniens*, Lat.] Fit; suitable; commodious.

CONVE'NIENTLY, kŏn-vē'-nè-ĕnt-lè. *ad.* Commodiously; without difficulty. *Shakspeare.* Fitly. *Wilkins.*

CONVE'NING*, kŏn-vē'-nĭng. *n. s.* Convention; the act of coming together. *King Charles.*

CO'NVENT §, kŏn'-vĕnt. *n. s.* [*conventus*, Lat.] An assembly of religious persons; a body of monks or nuns. A religious house; an abbey; a monastery; a nunnery. *Addison.*

*To* CONVE'NT, kŏn-vĕnt'. 492. *v. a.* To call before a judge. *Shakspeare.*

*To* CONVE'NT*, kŏn-vĕnt'. *v. n.* To meet; to concur. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

CONVE'NTICLE, kŏn-vĕn'-tè-kl. *n. s.* [*conventiculum*, Lat.] An assembly; a meeting. *Ayliffe.* An assembly for worship: used in an ill sense. *Hooker.* A secret assembly. *Shakspeare.* An assembly, in contempt. *Atterbury.*

☞ In the first edition of this [Walker's] Dictionary I followed Mr. Sheridan's accentuation of this word upon the first syllable, as I apprehended it was more agreeable to polite usage, though less agreeable to the ear than the accent on the second; but, from a farther inquiry, and a review of the authorities for both, I am strongly persuaded in favour of the latter accentuation. For the former we have Sheridan, Ash, W. Johnston, and Entick; and for the latter Dr. Johnson, Kenrick, Nares, Scott, Perry, Buchanan, and Bailey. The other accentuation seems chiefly adopted by the poets, who should not be deprived of their privilege of altering the accents of some words to accommodate them to the verse:

"For 'twere a sin to rob them of their mite."—*Pope.*

*W.*

*To* CONVE'NTICLE*, kŏn-vĕn'-tè-kl. *v.n.* To belong to a conventicle. *South.*

CONVE'NTICLER, kŏn-vĕn'-tĭk-lŭr. *n. s.* One that frequents private and unlawful assemblies. *Dryden.*

CONVE'NTION §, kŏn-vĕn'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*conventio*, Lat.] The act of coming together. *Boyle.* An assembly. *Swift.* A contract for a time, previous to a definitive treaty.

CONVE'NTIONAL, kŏn-vĕn'-shŭn-âl. *a.* Stipulated; agreed on by compact. *Hale.*

CONVE'NTIONARY, kŏn-vĕn'-shŭn-â-rè. *a.* Acting upon contract. *Carew.*

CONVE'NTIONIST*, kŏn-vĕn'-shŭn-ĭst. *n. s.* One who makes a contract or bargain. *Sterne.*

CONVE'NTUAL, kŏn-vĕn'-tshù-âl. *a.* Belonging to a convent; monastick. *Ayliffe.*

CONVE'NTUAL, kŏn-vĕn'-tshù-âl. *n. s.* One that lives in a convent. *Addison.*

*To* CONVE'RGE §, kŏn-vĕrje'. *v.n.* [*convergo*, Lat.] To tend to one point. *Newton.*

CONVE'RGENT, kŏn-vĕr'-jĕnt. } *a.* Tending to one
CONVE'RGING, kŏn-vĕr'-jĭng. } point.

CONVE'RGING *Series*. See SERIES.

CONVE'RSABLE, kŏn-vĕr'-sâ-bl. *a.* Qualified for conversation. *Addison.* Communicative. It is sometimes written *conversible*, but improperly. *J.*

CONVE'RSABLENESS, kŏn-vĕr'-sâ-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of being a pleasing companion; fluency of talk.

CONVE'RSABLY, kŏn-vĕr'-sâ-blè. *ad.* In a conversable manner.

CONVE'RSANT, kŏn'-vĕr-sânt, or kŏn-vĕr'-sânt. *a.* Acquainted with. *Hooker.* Having intercourse with; acquainted. *Joshua.* Relating to; concerning. *Hooker.*

☞ There are such considerable authorities for each of these pronunciations as render a decision on that ground somewhat difficult. Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, and Bailey, place the accent on the second syllable; and Mr. Nares, W. Johnston, and Entick, accent the first. Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Scott place it on both, and consequently leave it undecided. Analogy seems to demand the stress on the second syllable; perhaps not so much from the relation the word bears to the verb to *converse*,—since it may possibly be derived from the noun *cónverse*, 492,—as from the very general rule of accenting words of three syllables, that are not simples in our language, on the second syllable when two consonants occur in the middle. This rule, however, is frequently violated in favour of the antepenultimate accent, (the favourite accent of our language,) as in *ággrandize*, *ámnesty*, *chàracter*, *cónvertite*, *ancestor*, *mágistrate*, *prótestant*, &c.; and, where there is but one consonant in the middle, nothing is more common than to find the accent of the dissyllable verb neglected, and the trisyllable noun adopting the antepenultimate accent. Thus the words *confident*, *president*, *provident*, &c., are not accented like the verbs *confide*, *preside*, &c. &c., but are considered as simples, and follow the general rule; which is, that all simples of three syllables, with but one consonant in the middle, have the accent on the first, and that the vowel in this syllable is short. 503. Upon the whole, therefore, since authorities are so equal and analogy so precarious, usage must be the umpire; and my observation fails me if that which may be called the best usage does not decide in favour of the accent on the first syllable. *W.*

CONVERSA'TION, kŏn-vĕr-sâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* Familiar discourse; chat; easy talk. *Sidney.* Discoursing upon any subject. Commerce; intercourse; familiarity. *Dryden.* Behaviour. 1 *Peter.* Practice, habits. *Bacon.* Commerce with a different sex. *Bp. Hall.*

CONVERSA'TIONED*, kŏn-vĕr-sâ'-shŭnd. *part. a.* Acquainted with the manner of acting in common life. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

CONVE'RSATIVE, kŏn-vĕr'-sâ-tĭv. *a.* Relating to commerce with men; not contemplative. *Wotton.*

*CONVERSAZIO'NE**, kŏn-vĕr-sâ-zhè-ò' nè. *n. s.* [Ital.] A meeting of company. *Gray.*

*To* CONVE'RSE §, kŏn-vĕrse'. *v. n.* [*conversor*, Lat.] To cohabit with; to hold intercourse with. *Addison.* To be acquainted with. *Shak.* To convey the thoughts reciprocally in talk. *Milton.* To discourse familiarly upon any subject. *Dryden.* To have commerce with a different sex.

CO'NVERSE, kŏn'-vĕrse. 492. *n. s.* Conversation. *Swift.* Acquaintance; familiarity. *Glanville.* [In geometry.] A proposition is said to be the *converse* of another, when, after drawing a conclusion from

something first proposed, we proceed to suppose what had been before concluded, and to draw from it what had been supposed. *Chambers.*

☞ It is highly probable that this substantive was anciently pronounced like the verb, with the accent on the second syllable; but nothing is now better established than the accent on the first. Even the line of Pope,

"Generous *cónverse*; a soul exempt from pride—"

however rugged with the accent on the first syllable of this word, cannot with propriety be read otherwise. *W.*

**CONVE'RSELY**, kŏn-vêrse'-lè. *ad.* With change of order; reciprocally. *Baxter.*

**CONVE'RSION**, kŏn-vêr'-shŭn. *n. s.* Change of one state into another. *Bacon.* Change from reprobation to grace, from a bad to a holy life. Change from one religion to another. *Acts.* The interchange of terms in an argument; as, *no virtue is vice; no vice is virtue. Chambers.*—CONVERSION *of equations*, [in algebra,] is the reducing of a fractional equation into an integral one.

**CONVE'RSIVE**, kŏn-vêr'-sîv. *a.* Conversable.

*To* **CONVE'RT** §, kŏn-vêrt'. *v. a.* [*convĕrto*, Lat.] To change into another substance. *Burnet.* To change from one religion to another. *Hammond.* To turn from a bad to a good life. *James.* To turn towards any point. *Brown.* To apply to any use. *Isaiah.* To change one proposition into another. *Hale.* To turn into another language. *B. Jonson.*

*To* **CONVE'RT**, kŏn-vêrt'. *v. n.* To undergo a change. *Shakspeare.*

**CO'NVERT**, kŏn'-vêrt. 492. *n. s.* A person converted from one opinion to another. *Stillingfleet.*

**CONVE'RTER**, kŏn-vêrt'-ŭr. *n. s.* One that makes converts.

**CONVERTIBI'LITY**, kŏn-vêr-tè-bîl'-è-tè. *n. s.* The quality of being possible to be converted. *Burke.*

**CONVE'RTIBLE**, kŏn-vêr'-tè-bl. *a.* Susceptible of change. *Sir H. Wotton.* So much alike as that one may be used for the other. *Locke.*

**CONVE'RTIBLY**, kŏn-vêr'-tè-blè. *ad.* Reciprocally; with interchange of terms. *South.*

**CO'NVERTITE**, kŏn'-vêr-tîte. 156, 503. *n. s.* [*converti*, Fr.] A convert. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

**CO'NVEX** §, kŏn'-vĕks. *a.* [*convexus*, Lat.] Rising in a circular form; opposite to concave. *Dryden.*

**CO'NVEX**, kŏn'-vĕks. *n. s.* A convex body. *Milton.*

**CONVE'XED**, kŏn-vĕkst'. 359. *part. a.* Formed convex. *Brown.*

**CONVE'XEDLY**, kŏn-vĕk'-sĕd-lè. 364. *ad.* In a convex form. *Brown.*

**CONVE'XITY**, kŏn-vĕks'-è-tè. *n. s.* Protuberance in a circular form. *Newton.*

**CONVE'XLY**, kŏn-vĕks'-lè. *ad.* In a convex form. *Grew.*

**CONVE'XNESS**, kŏn-vĕks'-nĕs. *n. s.* Spheroidical protuberance; convexity.

**CONVEXO-CONCAVE**, kŏn-vĕks'-ò-kŏng'-kâve. *a.* Having the hollow on the inside corresponding to the external protuberance. *Newton.*

*To* **CONVE'Y** §, kŏn-vâ'. 269. *v. a.* [*conveho*, Lat.] To carry. *Neh.* To hand from one to another. *Locke.* To remove secretly. *Shak.* To transmit. *Locke.* To transfer; to deliver to another. *Spenser.* To impart by means of something. *Locke.* To impart; to introduce. *Shakspeare.* To manage with privacy. *Shakspeare.*

*To* **CONVE'Y***, kŏn-vâ'. *v. n.* To play the thief. *Shakspeare.*

**CONVE'YANCE**, kŏn-vâ'-ânse. *n. s.* The act of removing any thing. *Shak.* Way for carriage or transportation. *Raleigh.* Removing secretly from one place to another. *Shak.* The means by which any thing is conveyed. *Shak.* Transmission. *Locke.* Act of transferring property; grant. *Spenser.* Writing by which property is transferred. *Clarendon.* Secret management; juggling artifice. *Hooker.*

**CONVE'YANCER**, kŏn-vâ'-ân-sŭr. *n. s.* A lawyer who draws writings by which property is transferred. *Temple.*

**CONVE'YER**, kŏn-vâ'-ŭr. *n. s.* One who carries or transmits. *Brerewood.* That by which any thing is conveyed. *Burton.* A juggler; an impostor; a thief. *Shakspeare.*

**CONVICI'NITY***, kŏn-vè-sîn'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*con* and *vicinus*, Lat.] Neighbourhood. *Warton.*

*To* **CONVI'CT** §, kŏn-vîkt'. *v. a.* [*convinco, convictum*, Lat.] To prove guilty; to detect in guilt. *John.* To confute. *Brown.* To show by proof or evidence. *Hooker.* To destroy; to overpower; to surmount. *Shakspeare.*

**CONVI'CT**, kŏn-vîkt'. *a.* Convicted. *Shakspeare.*

**CO'NVICT**, kŏn'-vîkt. 492. *n. s.* One found guilty. *Auliffe.*

**CONVI'CTION**, kŏn-vîk'-shŭn. *n. s.* Detection of guilt. *Milton.* The act of convincing; confutation. *Hooker.* State of being convinced. *Swift.*

**CONVI'CTIVE**, kŏn-vîk'-tîv. 157. *a.* Having the power of convincing. *Bp. Hall.*

**CONVI'CTIVELY***, kŏn-vîk'-tîv-lè. *ad.* In a convincing manner. *More.*

*To* **CONVI'NCE** §, kŏn-vînse'. [See *To* COLLECT.] *v. a.* [*convinco*, Lat.] To force any one to acknowledge a contested position. *Tillotson.* To prove guilty of. *Jude.* To evince; to prove. *Shakspeare.* To overpower; to surmount. *Shakspeare.*

**CONVI'NCEMENT**, kŏn-vînse'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Conviction. *Milton.*

**CONVI'NCER***, kŏn-vîn'-sŭr. *n. s.* That which makes manifest. *More.*

**CONVI'NCIBLE**, kŏn-vîn'-sè-bl. *a.* Capable of conviction. Capable of being disproved. *Brown.*

**CONVI'NCINGLY**, kŏn-vîn'-sing-lè. *ad.* In such a manner as to leave no room for doubt. *Bp. Hall.*

**CONVI'NCINGNESS**, kŏn-vîn'-sing-nĕs. *n. s.* The power of convincing.

**CONVI'TIOUS***, kŏn-vîsh'-ŭs. *a.* [*convitior*, Lat.] Reproachful. *Queen Elizabeth's Injunctions.*

*To* **CONVI'VE** §, kŏn-vîve'. *v. n.* [*convivo*, Lat.] To entertain; to feast. *Shakspeare.*

**CONVI'VAL**, kŏn-vî'-vâl. } 113. *a.* Relating to an
**CONVI'VIAL**, kŏn-vîv'-yâl. } entertainment; festal; social. *Sir T. Brown.*

*To* **CO'NVOCATE** §, kŏn'-vò-kâte. *v. a.* [*convŏco*, Lat.] To call together. *May.*

**CONVOCA'TION**, kŏn-vò-kâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* Calling to an assembly. *Sidney.* An assembly. *Lev.* An assembly of the clergy for consultation upon matters ecclesiastical, in time of parliament. *Cowel.* A distinct academical assembly, in which the general business of the university is transacted. *Abp. Laud.*

*To* **CONVO'KE** §, kŏn-vòke'. *v. a.* [*convŏco*, Lat.] To call together. *Locke.*

*To* **CONVO'LVE** §, kŏn-vôlv'. *v. a.* [*convolvo*, Lat.] To roll together. *Milton.*

**CO'NVOLUTED**, kŏn-vò-lû'-tĕd. *part.* Twisted; rolled upon itself. *Woodward.*

**CONVOLU'TION**, kŏn-vò-lû'-shŭn. *n. s.* Rolling any thing upon itself. *Grew.* Rolling together *Thomson.*

*To* **CONVO'Y** §, kŏn-vòè'. *v. a.* [*convoyer*, Fr.] To accompany by land or sea for the sake of defence. *Milton.*

**CO'NVOY**, kŏn'-vòè. 492. *n. s.* Force attending on the road by way of defence. *South.* The act of attending as a defence. *Shakspeare.* Conveyance. *Shakspeare.*

***CONVO'LVULUS****, kŏn-vôl'-vù-lŭs. *n. s.* [Lat.] A genus of plants; bind-weed.

*To* **CONVU'LSE** §, kŏn-vŭlse'. *v. a.* [*convulsus*, Lat.] To give an irregular and involuntary motion to the parts of any body. *Hallywell.*

**CONVU'LSION**, kŏn-vŭl'-shŭn. *n. s.* An involuntary contraction of the fibres and muscles, whereby the body and limbs are preternaturally distorted *Locke.* Tumult; disturbance. *Temple.*

**CONVU'LSIVE**, kŏn-vŭl'-sîv. 158, 428. *a.* [*convulsif*, Fr.] That which produces involuntary motion. *Hale.*

CONVU'LSIVELY*, kŏn-vŭl'-sĭv-lè. *ad.* In an agitated or tumultuous manner.

CO'NY §, kŭn'-nè. *n. s.* [*cuniculus*, Lat.] A rabbit. *B. Jonson.* A simpleton.

CONY-BURROW, kŭn'-nè-bŭr-ò. *n. s.* A place where rabbits make their holes in the ground. *Verstegan.*

*To* CO'NYCATCH, kŭn'-nè-kătsh. *v. n.* To cheat; to bite; to trick. *Shakspeare.*

CO'NYCATCHER, kŭn'-nè-kătsh-ŭr. *n. s.* A thief; a cheat.

*To* COO §, kōō. 10. *v. n.* To cry as a dove or pigeon. *Thomson.*

CO'OING*, kōō'-ĭng. *n. s.* Invitation, as the note of the dove. *Young.*

COOK §, kŏŏk. 306. *n. s.* [*coquus*, Lat.] One whose profession is to dress and prepare victuals. *Shak.*

COOK-MAID, kŏŏk'-māde. *n. s.* A maid that dresses provisions. *Addison.*

COOK-ROOM, kŏŏk'-rōōm. *n. s.* The kitchen of a ship. *Raleigh.*

*To* COOK, kŏŏk. *v. a.* To prepare victuals. *Decay of Piety.* To prepare for any purpose. *Shak.*

*To* COOK*, or COUK*, kŏŏk. *v. n.* To make the noise of the cuckoo. *The Silkewormes.*

*To* COOK*, kŏŏk. *v. a.* To throw. *Grose.*

COO'KERY, kŏŏk'-ŭr-è. 555. *n. s.* The art of dressing victuals. *Davies.*

COOL §, kōōl. 306. *a.* [col, Sax.] Approaching to cold. *Temple.* Not zealous; not ardent. *Prov.*

COOL, kōōl. *n. s.* Freedom from heat. *Addison.*

*To* COOL, kōōl. *v. a.* [colian, Sax.] To make cool; to allay heat. *St. Luke.* To quiet passion. *Shakspeare.*

*To* COOL, kōōl. *v. n.* To grow less hot. *B. Jonson.* To grow less warm. *Shakspeare.*

COOL-CUP*, kōōl'-kŭp. *n. s.* A beverage so called, usually composed of wine, water, lemon-peel, sugar, and borage; and introduced at tables in warm weather.

COOL-HEADED*, kōōl'-hĕd-ĕd. *a.* Without passion. *Burke.*

CO'OLER*, kōōl'-ŭr. *n. s.* That which has the power of cooling the body. *Quincy.* A vessel in which any thing is made cool. *Mortimer.*

CO'OLISH*, kōōl'-ĭsh. *a.* Approaching to cold. *Goldsmith.*

CO'OLLY, kōōl'-lè. *ad.* Without heat, or sharp cold. *Thomson.* Without passion. *Atterbury.*

CO'OLNESS, kōōl'-nĕs. *n. s.* [coelner, Sax.] Gentle cold. *Bacon.* Want of affection; disinclination. *Clarendon.* Freedom from passion. *Spenser.*

COOM, kōōm. 306. *n. s.* [*ecume*, Fr.] Soot that gathers over an oven's mouth. *Phillips.* That matter that works out of the wheels of carriages.

COOMB, or COMB, kōōm. *n. s.* [*cumulus*, Lat.] A measure of corn containing four bushels.

COOP §, kōōp. *n. s.* [*kappa*, Icel.] A barrel for the preservation of liquids. A cage; a pen for animals. *Brown.*

*To* COOP, kōōp. *v. a.* To shut up in a narrow compass; to confine; to cage. *Shakspeare.*

COOPE'E, kōō-pēē'. *n. s.* [*coupé*, Fr.] A motion in dancing.

CO'OPER, kōō'-pŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that makes coops or barrels. *Child.*

CO'OPERAGE, kōō'-pŭr-ĭdje. 90. *n. s.* The price paid for cooper's work.

*To* COO'PERATE §, kō-ŏp'-ĕr-āte. *v. n.* [*con* and *opera*, Lat.] To labour jointly with another to the same end. *Bacon.* To concur in the same effect. *Brown.*

COOPERA'TION, kō-ŏp-ĕr-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of contributing to the same end. *Bacon.*

COO'PERATIVE, kō-ŏp'-ĕr-ā-tĭv. *a.* Promoting the same end. *Davies.*

COO'PERATOR, kō-ŏp'-ĕr-ā-tŭr. 521. *n. s.* He that promotes the same end with others.

*To* COO'PTATE §*, kō-ŏp'-tāte. *v. a.* [*coopto*, Lat.] To choose. *Cockeram.*

COOPTA'TION, kō-ŏp-tā'-shŭn *n. s* Adoption; assumption. *Howell.*

COO'RDINATE §, kō-ŏr'-dè-nāte. 91. *a.* [*con* and *ordinatus*, Lat.] Holding the same rank; not being subordinate. *H. Wharton.*

COO'RDINATELY, kō-ŏr'-dè-nāte-lè. *ad.* In the same rank.

COO'RDINATENESS, kō-ŏr'-dè-nāte-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being coordinate.

COORDINA'TION, kō-ŏr-dè-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The state of holding the same rank. *Howell.*

COOT, kōōt. 306. *n. s.* [*cotée*, Fr.] A small black water-fowl, in fens and marshes. *Beaumont.*

COP §, kŏp. *n. s.* [cop, Sax.] The head; the top of any thing. *Chaucer.*

CO'PAL, kō'-pāl, or kŏp'-ăl. *n s.* The Mexican term for a gum.

COPA'RCENARY, kō-pār'-sè-nā-rè. *n. s.* Joint succession to any inheritance. *Hale.*

COPA'RCENER §, kō-pār'-sè-nŭr. *n. s.* [*con* and *particeps*, Lat.] Such as have equal portion in the inheritance of their ancestor. *Cowel.*

COPA'RCENY, kō-pār'-sè-nè. *n. s.* An equal share of coparceners. *Phillips.*

COPA'RTMENT*, kō-pārt'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Compartment. *Warton.*

COPA'RTNER §, kō-pārt'-nŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that has a share in some common stock or affair; one equally concerned. *Shakspeare.*

COPA'RTNERSHIP, kō-pārt'-nŭr-shĭp. *n. s.* The state of bearing an equal part, or possessing an equal share. *Hale.*

CO'PATAIN, kŏp'-ā-tĭn. 208. *a.* High raised; pointed. *Shakspeare.*

COPA'YVA, kō-pā'-vā. 98. *n. s.* A gum which distils from a tree in Brazil.

COPE §, kōpe. *n. s.* [cæppe, Sax.] Any thing with which the head is covered. A sacerdotal vestment worn in sacred ministration. *Wheatly.* Any thing spread over the head, as the concave of the skies; any archwork over a door.

*To* COPE, kōpe. *v. a.* To cover, as with a cope. *Addison.* To contend with; to oppose. *Shak.* To reward; to give in return. *Shakspeare.*

*To* COPE, kōpe. *v. n.* To contend; to struggle. *Shakspeare.* To encounter. *Shakspeare.*

*To* COPE, kōpe. *v. a.* To embrace. *Shak. Ob. J.*

CO'PEMAN*, kōpe'-mān. *n. s.* [*coopman*, Dutch.] A chapman. *Verstegan.*

COPE'RNICAN*, kō-pĕr'-nè-kăn. *a.* Relating to the system of Copernicus. *A. Smith.*

CO'PESMATE, kōpes'-māte. *n. s.* Companion; friend. *Spenser.*

CO'PIER, kŏp'-pè-ŭr. *n. s.* One that copies; a transcriber. *Addison.* One that imitates; a plagiary. *Dryden.*

CO'PING, kō'-pĭng. *n. s.* The upper tire of masonry which covers the wall. 1 *Kings.*

CO'PIOUS §, kō'-pè-ŭs. *a.* [*copia*, Lat.] Plentiful; abundant. *Milton.* Abounding in words or images; not barren; not concise. *Milton.*

CO'PIOUSLY, kō'-pè-ŭs-lè. *ad.* Plentifully. *Bp Berkeley.* At large; diffusedly. *Addison.*

CO'PIOUSNESS, kō'-pè-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Plenty; abundance. *Howell.* Diffusion; exuberance of style. *Dryden.*

CO'PIST, kŏp'-ĭst. *n. s.* A copier. *Harmar.*

CO'PLAND, kŏp'-lănd. *n. s.* A piece of ground in which the land terminates with an acute angle. *Dict.*

*To* COPLA'NT*, kō-plănt'. *v. a.* To plant together, at the same time. *Howell.*

COPO'RTION*, kō-pōre'-shŭn. *n. s.* Equal share. *Spenser.*

CO'PPED, kŏp'-pĕd, or kŏpt. 366. *a.* Rising to a top or head. *Shakspeare.*

CO'PPEL, kŏp'-pĕl. *n. s* An instrument used in chymistry to try and purify gold and silver. *Harris.*

CO'PPER §, kŏp'-pŭr. 98. *n. s.* [*cuprum*, Lat.] One of the six primitive metals. *Chambers.*

CO'PPER, kŏp'-pŭr. *n. s.* A vessel made of copper, commonly used for a boiler, larger than a movable pot. *Bacon.*

COPPER-NOSE, kŏp′-pŭr-nōze. *n s.* A red nose. *Shakspeare.*

COPPER-PLATE, kŏp-pŭr-plāte′. *n. s.* A plate on which pictures are engraven.

COPPER-WORK, kŏp′-pŭr-wŭrk. *n. s.* A place where copper is worked or manufactured. *Woodward.*

CO′PPERAS, kŏp′-pŭr-ăs. *n. s.* [*kopperoose*, Dut.] A name given to three sorts of vitriol, the green, the bluish green, and the white, which are produced in mines. What is commonly sold for *copperas* is an artificial vitriol, made of stones found on the sea-shore, called gold stones. *Chambers.*

CO′PPERISH*, kŏp′-pŭr-ĭsh. *a.* Containing copper. *Robinson.*

CO′PPERSMITH, kŏp′-pŭr-smĭth. *n. s.* One that manufactures copper. *Swift.*

CO′PPERWORM, kŏp′-pŭr-wŭrm. *n. s.* A little worm in ships. A moth that fretteth garments. A worm breeding in one's hand. *Ainsworth.*

CO′PPERY, kŏp′-pŭr-ē. *a.* Containing copper. *Woodward.*

CO′PPICE §, kŏp′-pĭs. 142. *n. s.* [*coupeaux*, Fr.] Low woods cut at stated times for fuel. *Sidney.* See COPSE.

CO′PPING*. See COPING.

CO′PPLE-DUST, kŏp′-pl-dŭst. *n. s.* Powder used in purifying metals. *Bacon.*

COPPLE-STONES are fragments of stone broken from the adjacent cliffs, rounded by the action of the water. *Woodward.*

CO′PPLED, kŏp′-pld. 359. *a.* Rising in a conick form; rising to a point. *Woodward.*

COPSE §, kŏps. *n. s.* [abbreviated from *coppice.*] Low wood cut at a certain growth for fuel; a place overgrown with short wood. *Carew.*

*To* COPSE, kŏps. *v. a.* To preserve underwoods. *Faringdon.*

CO′PSY*, kŏp′-sē. *a.* Having copses. *Dyer.*

CO′PTICK*, kŏp′-tĭk. *n. s.* The language of the Copts; the ancient Egyptian language. *Worthington.*

*COPULA*, kŏp′-ū-lă. 92. *n. s.* [Lat.] The word which unites the subject and predicate of a proposition; as, Books *are* dear. *Watts.*

*To* CO′PULATE §, kŏp′-ū-lāte. *v. a.* [*copulo*, Lat.] To unite; to conjoin.

*To* CO′PULATE, kŏp′-ū-lāte. *v. n.* To come together as different sexes.

CO′PULATE*, kŏp′-ū-lāte. *a.* Joined.

COPULA′TION, kŏp-ū-lā′-shŭn. *n. s.* The congress or embrace of the two sexes. *Hooker.* Any conjunction. *Puttenham.*

CO′PULATIVE, kŏp′-ū-lā-tĭv. 157. *a.* A term of grammar. *Watts.*

CO′PULATIVE*, kŏp′-ū-lā-tĭv. *n. s.* A conjunction in grammar. *Harris.* Connexion; conjunction, by marriage. *Ricaut.*

CO′PY §, kŏp′-pē. 482. *n. s.* [*copie*, Fr.] A transcript from the original. *Waller.* An individual book; as, A good *copy*. *Hooker.* The autograph; the original. *Shak.* An instrument by which any conveyance is made in law. *Shak.* A picture drawn from another picture. *Bramston.* Abundance; plenty. *Translators of the Bible.*

COPY-BOOK, kŏp′-pē-bo͝ok. *n. s.* A book in which copies are written for learners to imitate. *Shakspeare.*

CO′PY-HOLD, kŏp′-pē-hōld. *n. s.* A tenure, for which the tenant hath nothing to show but the copy of the rolls made by the steward of his lord's court. *Cowel.*

COPY-HOLDER, kŏp′-pē-hōl-dŭr. *n. s.* One that is possessed of land in copyhold. *B. Jonson.*

COPY-RIGHT*, kŏp′-pē-rīte. *n. s.* The property which an author, or his assignee, has in a literary work. *Blackstone.*

*To* CO′PY, kŏp′-pē. *v. a.* To transcribe; to write after an original. *Prov.* To imitate; to propose to imitation. *Dryden.*

*To* CO′PY, kŏp′-pē. *v. n.* To imitate. *Dryden.*

CO′PYER*, kŏp′-pē-ŭr. *n. s.* A copier. *Bentley.*

CO′PYIST*, kŏp′-pē-ĭst. *n. s.* A transcriber. *Blackwall.* An imitator. *Dr. Warton.*

*COQUELICO′T*, kōke-lē-kō′. *n. s* [Fr.] The red-corn rose; a colour nearly red, so called from it.

*To* COQUE′T, kō-kĕt′. 415. *v. a.* To entertain with compliments and amorous tattle. *Swift.*

*To* COQUE′T, kō-kĕt′. *v. n.* To act the lover; to entice by blandishments. *Swift*

CO′QUETRY, kō-kĕt′-rē. *n. s.* Affectation of amorous advances; desire of attracting notice. *Addison.*

COQUE′TTE §, kō-kĕt′. *n. s.* [*coquette*, Fr.] A gay, airy girl; a woman who endeavours to attract notice. *Tatler.*

COQUE′TTISH*, kō-kĕt′-ĭsh. *a.* Affecting the manner of a coquette. *Swinburne.*

COR*, kŏr. *n. s.* [*corus*, Lat.] The measure of a pottle. *Wicliffe.*

CO′RACLE, kŏr′-ă-kl. *n. s.* [*cwrwgle*, Welsh.] A boat used in Wales by fishers, made by drawing leather or oiled cloth upon a frame of wicker work. *Hole.*

CO′RAL §, kŏr′-ăl. *n. s.* [*coralhum*, Lat.] A plant of great hardness and stony nature, growing in the water. *Hill.* The piece of coral which children have about their necks, imagined to assist them in breeding teeth. *Pope.*

☞ We sometimes hear this word pronounced *curral*; but this is contrary to all our pronouncing dictionaries, and ought to be avoided. *W.*

CORAL-TREE, kŏr′-ăl-trē. *n. s.* A native tree of America, which produces very beautiful scarlet flowers. *Miller.*

CO′RALLINE, kŏr′-ăl-ĭn. 150. *a.* Consisting of coral. *Woodward.*

CO′RALLINE, kŏr′-ăl-ĭn. *n. s.* A sea-plant used in medicine. *Hill.*

CO′RALLOID, kŏr′-ăl-lŏĭd. } *a.* Resembling
CO′RALLOIDAL, kŏr-ăl-lŏĭd′-ăl. } coral. *Brown.*

CO′RANT, kō-rănt′. *n. s.* [*courant*, Fr.] A lofty sprightly dance. *Temple.* A paper of news. *B. Jonson.*

CORA′NTO*, kō-răn′-tō. *n. s.* An air or dance. *B. Jonson.*

CORB*, kŏrb. *n. s.* [*corbeau*, Fr.] An ornament in building. *Spenser.*

CO′RBAN, kŏr′-băn. 168. *n. s.* An alms-basket; a gift; an alms. *Calmet.*

CORBE, kŏrb. *a.* [*courbe*, Fr.] Crooked. *Spenser.*

CO′RBEILS, kŏr′-bĕlz. *n. s.* [*corbeille*, Fr.] Little baskets used in fortification, filled with earth.

CO′RBEL, kŏr′-bĕl. *n. s.* [In architecture.] The representation of a basket sometimes placed on the heads of the caryatides.

CO′RBEL, } kŏr′-bĕl. } *n. s.* A short piece of tim-
CO′RBIL, } } ber sticking out a few inches from a wall. A niche left in walls for figures. *Chambers.*

CO′RBY*, kŏr′-bē. *n. s.* [*corbeau*, Fr.] A raven.

CORD §, kŏrd. *n. s.* [*chorda*, Lat.] A rope; a string; composed of several strands or twists. *Joshua.* The *cords* extended in setting up tents furnish several metaphors in scripture. *Isaiah*, xxxiii. A quantity of wood for fuel, supposed to be measured with a cord. *Evelyn.*

CORD-MAKER, kŏrd′-mā-kŭr. *n. s.* A ropemaker.

CORD-WOOD, kŏrd′-wŭd. *n. s.* Wood piled up for fuel, to be sold by the cord.

*To* CORD, kŏrd. *v. a.* To fasten with cords. *Cotgrave.*

CO′RDAGE, kŏr′-dĭdje. 90. *n. s.* A quantity of cords; the ropes of a ship. *Drayton.*

CO′RDED, kŏr′-dĕd. *a.* Made of ropes. *Shakspeare.* Bound with a cord.

CORDELI′ER, kŏr-dē-lēr′. 275. *n. s.* A Franciscan friar; so named from the cord which serves him for a cincture. *Prior.*

CO′RDIAL §, kŏr′-jē-ăl. 294, 376. *n. s.* [*cordial*, old Fr.] A medicine that increases the force of the heart. Any medicine that increases strength *Ar-*

*buthnot.* Any thing that comforts, and exhilarates. *Spenser.*

☞ There is certainly a tendency in the *d*, as well as in the *t*, to slide into a soft, hissing sound, when preceded by the accent, and followed by a diphthong or a diphthongal vowel, commencing with the sound of *e*. This is evident by the current pronunciation of *immediate, verdure*, &c., as if written *immejeate, verjure*, &c. 294; and this pronunciation is so agreeable to the genius of our language, that the organs slide into it insensibly. Mr. Sheridan, in order to mark this sound, has adopted the *y*, and spelled the word *cor-dy-al*: and if *y* is here articulated as a consonant, as is intended, its connexion with *d* produces a sound so near the hiss in *cor-je-al*, as to be with difficulty distinguished from it. *W.*

CO'RDIAL, kŏr'-jė-ăl. *a.* Reviving; invigorating. *Shakspeare.* Sincere; hearty. *Hammond.*

CORDIA'LITY, kŏr-jė-ăl'-ė-tė. *n. s.* Relation to the heart. *Brown.* Sincerity.

CO'RDIALLY, kŏr'-jė-ăl-lė. *ad.* Sincerely; heartily. *More.*

CO'RDIALNESS*, kŏr'-jė-ăl-nĕs. *n. s.* Heartiness. *Cotgrave.*

CO'RDINER, kŏr'-dė-nŭr. *n. s.* [*cordonnier*, Fr.] A shoe-maker.

*CO'RDON*, kŏr'-dŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] [In fortification.] A row of stones jutting out before the rampart. *Chambers.*

CO'RDON*, kŏr'-dŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] A band; a wreath. *Sir E. Sandys.*

CORDOVA'N*, kŏr-dŏ-vän'. *n. s.* [*cordouan*, Fr.] Spanish leather. *Fletcher.*

CO'RDWAIN §, kŏrd'-wāne. *n. s.* Cordovan leather, from *Cordova* in Spain. Spanish leather. *Spenser.*

CO'RDWAINER, kŏrd'-wā-nŭr. *n. s.* A shoemaker. *Bp. Hall.*

CORE §, kōre. *n. s.* [*cor*, Lat.] The heart. *Shak.* The inner part of any thing. *Raleigh.* The inner part of a fruit, which contains the kernels. *Bacon.* The matter contained in a sore. *Dryden.* A body or collection. *Bacon.* A disorder incident to sheep, occasioned by worms in their livers. *Chambers.*

CORE'GENT*, kō-rė'-jĕnt. *n. s.* [*con* and *regent.*] A joint regent or governour. *Wraxall.*

CORE'LATIVE*. See CORRELATIVE.

CORIA'CEOUS, kō-rė-ā'-shŭs. *a.* [*coriaceus*, Lat.] Consisting of leather. Of a substance resembling leather. *Arbuthnot.*

CORIA'NDER, kō-rė-ăn'-dŭr. 98. *n. s.* [*coriandrum*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

CO'RINTH §, kŏr'-rĭn. *n. s.* [from the city of that name.] A small fruit commonly called *currant. Phillips.*

CORI'NTHIAN *Order*, is generally reckoned the fourth, but by some the fifth, of the five orders of architecture; and is the most noble, rich, and delicate of them all. *Harris.*

CORI'NTHIAN*, kō-rĭn'-*thė*-ăn. *a.* Relating to the licentious manners of Corinth. *Milton.*

CORI'NTHIAN*, kō-rĭn'-*thė*-ăn. *n. s.* One of those at Corinth. 2 *Cor.* vi. In allusion to the notorious licentiousness of Corinth, "to play the *Corinthian*" denotes a profligate person. *Shakspeare.*

CORI'VAL §*. *n. s.* See CORRIVAL. *Bacon.*

*To* CORI'VAL*, kō-rī'-văl. *v. a.* To affect to equal. *Shakspeare.*

CORK §, kŏrk. *n. s.* [*korck*, Dutch.] A glandiferous tree, in all respects like the ilex, excepting the bark. *Miller.* The bark of the cork tree used for stopples. A piece of cork cut for the stopple of a bottle or barrel. *Shakspeare.*

*To* CORK*, kŏrk. *v. a.* To stop with corks. *Bp. Hall.*

CO'RKING-PIN, kŏr-kĭng-pĭn'. *n. s.* A pin of the largest size. *Swift.*

CO'RKY, kŏr'-kė. *a.* Consisting of, or resembling cork. *Shakspeare.*

CO'RMORANT, kŏr'-mō-rănt. *n. s.* [*cormoran*, Fr.] A bird that preys upon fish. *Shak.* A glutton.

CORN §, kŏrn. *n. s.* [corn, Sax.] The seeds which grow in ears, not in pods; such as are made into bread. *John.* Grain yet unreaped. *Shak.* Grain in the ear, yet unthreshed. *Job.* Any minute particle. *Bp. Hall.* An excrescence on the feet, hard and painful. *Shakspeare.*

*To* CORN, kŏrn. *v. a.* To salt; to sprinkle with salt. To granulate. *Dryden.*

CORN-BIND*, kŏrn'-bīnd. *n. s.* Climbing buckwheat. *Grose.*

CORN-CRAIK*, kŏrn'-krāke. *n. s.* The land-rail, so called probably from its constant note, *craik, craik.*

CORN-FIELD, kŏrn'-fēēld. *n. s.* A field where corn is growing. *Shakspeare.*

CORN-FLAG, kŏrn'-flăg. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

CORN-FLOOR, kŏrn'-flōre. *n. s.* The floor where corn is stored. *Hosea.*

CORN-FLOWER, kŏrn'-flŏŏ-ŭr. *n. s.* Flowers which grow only amongst corn. *Bacon.*

CORN-HEAP*, kŏrn'-hēēp. *n. s.* Store of corn. *Bp. Hall.*

CORN-LAND, kŏrn'-lănd. *n. s.* Land appropriated to the production of grain. *Mortimer.*

CORN-LOFT*, kŏrn'-lŏft. *n. s.* Granary. *Sherwood.*

CORN-MARIGOLD, kŏrn'-mâr-rė-gōld. *n. s.* A flower.

CORN-MASTER, kŏrn'-mă-stŭr. *n. s.* One that cultivates corn for sale. *Bacon.*

CORN-METER*, kŏrn'-mė-tŭr. *n. s.* One who superintends the measure of corn.

CORN-MILL, kŏrn'-mĭl. *n. s.* A mill to grind corn *Mortimer.*

CORN-PIPE, kŏrn'-pīpe. *n. s.* A pipe made by slitting the joint of a green stalk of corn. *Tickel.*

CORN-ROCKET, kŏrn'-rŏk-ĕt. *n. s.* A plant.

CORN-ROSE, kŏrn'-rōze. *n. s.* A species of poppy.

CORN-SALAD, kŏrn'-săl-ăd. *n. s.* An herb, whose top leaves are a salad of themselves. *Mortimer.*

CORN-VIOLET*, kŏrn'-vī-ŏ-lĕt. *n. s.* A species of campanula.

CO'RNAGE, kŏrn'-āje. *n. s.* [*cornage*, old Fr.] A tenure which obliges the landholder to give notice of an invasion by blowing a horn. *Blount.*

CO'RNAMUTE*, kŏr'-nă-mūte. *n. s.* A wind instrument. *Drayton.*

CO'RNCHANDLER, kŏrn'-tshând-lŭr. *n. s.* One that retails corn.

CO'RNCUTTER, kŏrn'-kŭt-tŭr. *n. s.* A man whose profession is to extirpate corns from the foot. *Wiseman.*

CO'RNEA*, kŏr'-nė-ă. *n. s.* [Lat.] The horny coat of the eye. *Reid.*

CO'RNEL, kŏr'-nĕl. } *n. s.*
CORNE'LIAN-TREE, kŏr-nė'-lė-ăn-trē. }
[*cornille, cornie*, Fr.] A tree bearing the fruit commonly called the *cornel* or *cornelian cherry. Mortimer.*

CORNE'LIAN STONE, kŏr-nė'-lė-ăn-stōne. See CARNELIAN.

*CO'RNEMUSE*, kŏr'-nė-mūze. *n. s.* [Fr.] A kind of rustick flute, or, as some think, the bag-pipe; a shawm.

CO'RNEOUS, kŏr'-nė-ŭs. *a.* [Lat.] Horny. *Brown.*

CO'RNER §, kŏr'-nŭr. 98. *n. s.* [*cornier*, Fr.] An angle. A secret or remote place. *Shak.* The extremities; the utmost limit. *Shakspeare.*

CORNER-STONE, kŏr'-nŭr-stōne. *n. s.* The stone that unites the two walls at the corner; the principal stone. *Shakspeare.*

CORNER-TEETH *of a Horse*, are the four teeth between the middling teeth and the tushes. *Farrier's Dictionary.*

CO'RNERED*, kŏr'-nĕrd. *a.* Having angles or corners. *Lovelace.*

CO'RNERWISE, kŏr'-nŭr-wīze. *ad.* Diagonally; with the corner in front. *Huloet.*

CO'RNET §, kŏr'-nĕt. 99. *n. s.* [*cornette*, Fr.] A musical instrument blown with the mouth. 2 *Sam.* A company or troop of horse. *Bacon.* The officer that bears the standard of a troop. *Lord Chesterfield.* A standard or flag. *Drayton.*—CORNET *of a horse*, is the lowest part of his pastern that runs round the coffin. *Farrier's Dict.* A scarf anciently worn by doctors. *Cotgrave.* A head-dress *Cr*

*grave. A* CORNET *of paper*, is a cap of paper, made by retailers for small wares.

CO'RNETCY*, kŏr'-nĕt-sè. *n. s.* The commission of a cornet. *Lord Chesterfield.*

CO'RNETER, kŏr'-nĕt-ŭr *n. s.* A blower of the cornet. *Hakewill.*

CO'RNICE, kŏr'-nĭs. 142. *n. s.* [*corniche*, Fr.] The highest projection of a wall or column. *Dryden.*

CO'RNICE *Ring*. [In gunnery.] The next ring from the muzzle backwards. *Chambers.*

CO'RNICLE, kŏr'-nĭk-kl. 405. *n. s.* [*cornu*, Lat.] A little horn. *Brown.*

CORNI'CULATE, kŏr-nĭk'-ù-lăte. *a.* [In botany.] Such plants as produce many distinct and horned pods. *Chambers.* Horned. *More.*

CO'RNIGEROUS, kŏr-nĭdje'-ĕr-ŭs. *a.* [*corniger*, Lat.] Horned; having horns. *Brown.*

CO'RNING-HOUSE*, kŏr'-nĭng-hŏŭs. *n. s.* The place where gun-powder is granulated. *Sprat.*

CO'RNISH*, kŏr'-nĭsh. *n. s.* The people of Cornwall. *Richards.*

CO'RNISH*, kŏr'-nĭsh. *a.* Relating to the language or manners of the Cornish. *Richards.*

*CORNUCO'PIA*, kŏr-nù-kò'-pè-ă. *n. s.* [Lat.] The horn of plenty; a horn topped with fruits and flowers in the hands of a goddess.

*To* CORNU'TE §, kŏr-nūte'. *v. a.* [*cornutus*, Lat.] To bestow horns; to cuckold. *Burton.*

CORNU'TED, kŏr-nū'-tĕd. *a.* Grafted with horns; cuckolded. *L'Estrange.*

CORNU'TO, kŏr-nū'-tō. *n. s.* A cuckold. *Shak.*

CORNU'TOR*, kŏr-nū'-tŭr. *n. s.* A cuckold-maker. *Jordan.*

CO'RNY, kŏr'-nè. *a.* Strong or hard like horn. *Milton.* Producing grain or corn. *Prior.* Containing corn. *Dryden.*

CO'ROLLARY, kŏr'-ò-lăr-è. 168. *n. s.* [*corollarium*, Lat.] The conclusion. *Dryden.* Surplus. *Shak.*

☞ Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Ash, W. Johnston, Buchanan, Entick, and Smith, accent this word on the first, and Dr. Kenrick, Scott, Perry, and Bailey, on the second syllable. The weight of authority is certainly for the accentuation I have adopted, and analogy seems to confirm this authority. For as the word is derived from *corollarium*, with the accent on the antepenultimate, our pronunciation of this word generally lays an additional accent on the first syllable, which, when the word is shortened by dropping a syllable in *corollary*, becomes the principal accent, as in a thousand other instances.—See ACADEMY. *W.*

*CORO'NA*, kò-rò'-nă. *n. s.* [Lat.] A large flat member of the cornice, which crowns the entablature. *Chambers.*

CO'RONAL, kŏr'-ò-năl. 168. *n. s.* A crown; a garland. *Spenser.*

CO'RONAL, kŏr-ò'-năl. *a.* Belonging to the top of the head. *Wiseman.*

CO'RONARY, kŏr'-ò-năr-è. *a.* Relating to a crown. *Brown.* It is applied in anatomy to arteries, which are fancied to encompass the heart in the manner of a garland. *Bentley.*

CORONA'TION, kŏr-ò-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act or solemnity of crowning a king. *Sidney.* The pomp or assembly present at a coronation. *Pope.*

CO'RONEL*, kŏr'-ò-nĕl. *n. s.* [Span.] A colonel. *Spenser.*

CO'RONER, kŏr'-ò-nŭr. *n. s.* [from *corona*.] An officer whose duty is to inquire, on the part of the king, how any violent death was occasioned; for which purpose a jury is empannelled. *Shakspeare.*

CO'RONET, kŏr'-ò-nĕt. *n. s.* An inferiour crown worn by the nobility. *Shak.* An ornamental head-dress. *Sidney.*

CO'RPORAL, kŏr'-pò-răl. 168. *n. s.* [*caporal*, Fr.] The lowest officer of the infantry. *Gay.*

CO'RPORAL *of a Ship*. An officer that hath the charge of setting the watches and sentries.

CO'RPORAL*, kŏr'-pò-răl. *n. s.* [*corporail*, Fr.] The fine linen wherein the sacrament is put. *Wheatley.*

CO'RPORAL §, kŏr'-pò-răl. *a.* [*corpus*, Lat.] Relating to the body. *Shak.* Material; not spiritual. *Shak.* Relating to an oath so called. *Brand.*

CORPORA'LITY, kŏr-pò-răl'-è-tè. *n. s.* The quality of being embodied. *Raleigh.* Corporation; confraternity. *Milton.*

CO'RPORALLY, kŏr'-pò-răl-è. *ad.* Bodily. *Abp Cranmer.*

CO'RPORATE §, kŏr'-pò-răte. 91. *a.* United in a body or community; enabled to act in legal processes as an individual. *Spenser.* General; united. *Shakspeare.*

CO'RPORAS*, kŏr'-pò-răs. *n. s.* The old name of the corporal, or communion cloth. *Bale.*

*To* CO'RPORATE*, kŏr'-pò-răte. *v. n.* To unite. *More.*

CO'RPORATELY*, kŏr'-pò-răte-lè. *ad.* In a corporate capacity.

CO'RPORATENESS, kŏr'-pò-răte-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of a body corporate. *Dict.*

CORPORA'TION, kŏr-pò-rā'-shŭn. *n. s.* A body politick, authorized by the king's charter to have a common seal, one head officer or more, and members, able, by their common consent, to grant, or receive, in law, any thing within the compass of their charter. *Cowel.*

CO'RPORATURE, kŏr'-pò-rā-tŭre. *n. s.* The state of being imbodied. *More.*

CORPO'REAL, kŏr-pò'-rè-ăl. *a.* Having a body; not spiritual. *Milton.* Inaccurately for *corporal*. *Swift.*

CORPO'REALIST*, kŏr-pò'-rè-ăl-ĭst. *n. s.* One who denies spiritual substances. *Sherlock.*

CORPO'REALLY*, kŏr-pò'-rè-ăl-lè. *ad.* In a material or bodily manner. *Bp. Richardson.*

CORPORE'ITY, kŏr-pò-rè'-è-tè. *n. s.* Materiality. *Brown.*

CORPO'REOUS*, kŏr-pò'-rè-ŭs. *a.* Bodily; having a body. *Hammond.*

CORPORIFICA'TION, kŏr-pŏr-è-fè-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of giving body or palpability.

*To* CORPO'RIFY, kŏr-pŏr'-è-fī. *v. a.* To imbody. *Boyle. Ob. J.*

CO'RPOSANT*, kŏr'-pò-sănt. } *n. s.* [*cuerpo san-*
CO'RPUSANSE*, kŏr'-pŭ-sănse. } *to*, Span. i. e. holy body.] A word used by mariners to denote those luminous bodies, which sometimes skip about the masts and yards of ships. *Shaw.*

CORPS, kòre. *n. s. plural* kòrz. [*corps*, Fr.] A body of forces.

☞ Perhaps it is the unpleasing idea this word suggests, when pronounced in the English manner, that has fixed it in the French pronunciation. Nothing can be more frightful to an elegant ear, than the sound it has from the mouth of those who are wholly unacquainted with its fashionable and military usage. *W.*

*CORPS DE GARDE**, kòre-dè-gărd'. *n. s.* [Fr.] See COURT OF GUARD.

CORPSE, kŏrps. 168. *n. s.* [*corps*, Fr. *corpus*, Lat.] A body. *Spenser.* A body, in contempt. *Milton.* A dead body; a corse. *Shak.* The body in opposition to the soul. *Denham.* The land with which a prebend, or other ecclesiastical office, is endowed. *Bacon.*

CO'RPULENCE, kŏr'-pù-lĕnse. } *n. s.* [*corpulentia*,
CO'RPULENCY, kŏr'-pù-lĕn-sè. } Lat.] Bulkiness of body. *Donne.* Spissitude; grossness of matter *Ray.*

CO'RPULENT, kŏr'-pù-lĕnt. *a.* Fleshy; bulky. *B Jonson.*

CO'RPUSCLE §, kŏr'-pŭs-sl. 351, 405. *n. s.* [*corpusculum*, Lat.] A small body; a particle of matter. *Newton.*

CORPU'SCULAR, kŏr-pŭs'-kŭ-lăr. } *a.*
CORPUSCULA'RIAN, kŏr-pŭs-kù-lā'-rè-ăn. }
Relating to bodies; comprising bodies. *Boyle.*

CORPUSCULA'RIAN*, kŏr-pŭs-kù-lā'-rè-ăn. *n. s.* A corpuscularian philosopher. *Bentley.*

CO'RRACLE. See CORACLE.

*To* CORRA'DE, kŏr-rāde'. 168. *v. a.* [*corrado*, Lat.] To rub off; to scrape together. *Cockeram.*

CORRADIA'TION, kŏr-rā-dè-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*con* and *radius*, Lat.] A conjunction of rays in one point. *Bacon.*

*To* CORRE'CT §, kŏr-rĕkt'. *v. a.* [*corrigo, correctum*,

Lat.] To punish; to chastise. *Bp. Taylor.* To amend; to take away faults. *Burnet.* To obviate the qualities of one ingredient by another. *Arbuthnot.* To remark faults.

CORRE'CT, kŏr-rĕkt'. *a.* Free from faults. *Dryden.*

CORRE'CTION, kŏr-rĕk'-shŭn. *n. s.* Punishment; discipline. *Shak.* Alteration to a better state; amendment. That which is substituted in the place of any thing wrong. *Watts.* Reprehension; animadversion. *Brown.* Abatement of noxious qualities, by the addition of something contrary. *Donne.*

CORRE'CTIONER, kŏr-rĕk'-shŭn-ŭr. *n. s.* One that has been in the house of correction. *Shak.*

CORRE'CTIVE, kŏr-rĕk'-tĭv. 157. *a.* Having the power to obviate any bad qualities. *Brerewood.* Having the power to limit. *Dr. Holdsworth.*

CORRE'CTIVE, kŏr-rĕk'-tĭv. *n. s.* That which has the power of altering or obviating any thing amiss. *Ray.* Limitation; restriction. *Hale.*

CORRE'CTLY, kŏr-rĕkt'-lè. *ad.* Accurately; without faults. *Locke.*

CORRE'CTNESS, kŏr-rĕkt'-nĕs. *n. s.* Accuracy. *Dryden.*

CORRE'CTOR, kŏr-rĕk'-tŭr. 98. *n. s.* He that amends. He that revises any thing to free it from faults. [In medicine.] Such an ingredient as guards against or abates the force of another. *Quincy.*

*CORRE'GIDOR**, kŏr-rĕd'-jè-dōre. *n. s.* [Span.] A Spanish magistrate. *Smollett.*

*To* CO'RRELATE §, kŏr-rè-lāte'. [See COUNTERBALANCE.] *v. n.* [*con* and *relatus*, Lat.] To have a reciprocal relation; as, father and son.

CO'RRELATE, kŏr'-è-lāte. *n. s.* One that stands in the opposite relation. *South.*

CORRE'LATIVE, kŏr-rĕl'-ă-tĭv. *a.* Having a reciprocal relation. *South.*

CORRE'LATIVE*, kŏr-rĕl'-ă-tĭv. *n. s.* That which has a reciprocal relation. *Blackstone.*

CORRE'LATIVENESS, kŏr-rĕl'-ă-tĭv-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being correlative.

CORRE'PTION, kŏr-rĕp'-shŭn. *n. s.* Objurgation; chiding; reproof. *Hammond.*

*To* CORRESPO'ND §, kŏr-rè-spŏnd'. *v. n.* [*con* and *respondeo*, Lat.] To suit; to answer. *Holder.* To keep up commerce by alternate letters.

CORRESPO'NDENCE, kŏr-rè-spŏn'-dĕnse. } *n. s.*
CORRESPO'NDENCY, kŏr-rè-spŏn'-dĕn-sè. }
Relation; reciprocal adaptation of one thing to another. *Hooker.* Intercourse; reciprocal intelligence. *Denham.* Friendship. *Bacon.*

CORRESPO'NDENT, kŏr-rè-spŏn'-dĕnt. [See *To* COLLECT.] *a.* Suitable; adapted. *Hooker.*

CORRESPO'NDENT, kŏr-rè-spŏn'-dĕnt. *n. s.* One with whom commerce is kept up by letters. *Denham.*

CORRESPO'NDENTLY*, kŏr-rè-spŏn'-dĕnt-lè. *ad.* In an according manner. *Bp. Morton.*

CORRESPO'NSIVE, kŏr-rè-spŏn'-sĭv. *a.* Answerable. *Shakspeare.*

*CO'RRIDOR*, kŏr-rè-dōre'. *n. s.* [Fr.] The covert way lying round the whole compass of the fortifications of a place. A gallery or long aisle round about a building. *Harris.*

CO'RRIGIBLE, kŏr'-rè-jè-bl. 405. [See *To* COLLECT.] *a.* [*corrigo*, Lat.] Capable of being amended. Deserving of punishment. *Howell.* Corrective. *Shakspeare.*

CORRI'VAL, kŏr-rī'-văl. *n. s.* Rival; competitor. *Spenser.*

CORRI'VAL*, kŏr-rī'-văl. *a.* Contending. *Bp. Fleetwood.*

*To* CORRI'VAL*, kŏr-rī'-văl. *v. n.* To vie with. *Fitzgeffry.*

CORRIVA'LITY*, kŏr-rè-văl'-è-tè. } *n. s.* Competi-
CORRI'VALRY, kŏr-rī'-văl-rè. } tion. *More.*

CORRI'VALSHIP*, kŏr-rī'-văl-shĭp. *n. s.* Opposition; rivalry. *Sir T. Herbert.*

*To* CORRI'VATE §*, kŏr-rī'-vāte. *v. a.* [*corrivo*, Lat.] To draw water out of several streams into one. *Burton.*

CORRIVA'TION*, kŏr-rè-vā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The running of waters together into one stream. *Burton.*

CORRO'BORANT, kŏr-rŏb'-ò-rănt. *a.* Strengthening. *Bacon.*

*To* CORRO'BORATE §, kŏr-rŏb'-ò-rāte. *v. a.* [*corroboro*, Lat.] To confirm; to establish. *Bacon.* To strengthen. *Bacon.*

CORRO'BORATE*, kŏr-rŏb'-ò-rāte. *a.* Strengthened; confirmed. *Bacon.*

CORROBORA'TION, kŏr-rŏb-ò-rā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of strengthening or confirming. *Sir T. Elyot.*

CORRO'BORATIVE, kŏr-rŏb'-ò-rā-tĭv. *n. s.* That which increases strength. *Burton.*

CORRO'BORATIVE*, kŏr-rŏb'-ò-rā-tĭv. *a.* Having the power of confirming or establishing. *Warburton.*

*To* CORRO'DE §, kŏr-rōde'. *v. a.* [*corrodo*, Lat.] To eat away by degrees; to prey upon; to consume. *Donne.*

CORRO'DENT, kŏr-rō'-dĕnt. *a.* Having the power of wasting any thing away.

CORRO'DENT*, kŏr-rō'-dĕnt. *n. s.* That which eats away. *Bp. King.*

*To* CORRO'DIATE*, kŏr-rō'-dè-āte. *v. a.* To eat away by degrees. *Sandys.*

CORRODIBI'LITY, kŏr-rō-dè-bĭl'-è-tè. *n. s.* The quality of being corrodible.

CORRO'DIBLE, kŏr-rō'-dè-bl. 405. *a.* What may be consumed. *Brown.*

CO'RRODY, kŏr'-rò-dè. *n. s.* A defalcation from an allowance or salary for some other than the original purpose. *Carew.*

CORROSIBI'LITY, kŏr-rō-sè-bĭl'-è-tè. *n. s.* Possibility to be consumed by a menstruum.

CORRO'SIBLE, kŏr-rō'-sè-bl. 405. *a.* See CORRODIBLE.

CORRO'SIBLENESS, kŏr-rō'-sè-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Susceptibility of corrosion. *Dict.*

CORRO'SION, kŏr-rō'-zhŭn. 451. *n. s.* The power of eating or wearing away by degrees. *Bacon.*

CORRO'SIVE, kŏr-rō'-sĭv. 428. *a.* Having the power of consuming or wearing away. *Milton.* Having the quality to fret or vex.

CORRO'SIVE, kŏr-rō'-sĭv. 140. *n. s.* That which has the quality of wasting any thing away. *Spenser.* That which has the power of fretting, or of giving pain. *Hooker.*

*To* CO'RROSIVE*, kŏr-rō'-sĭv. *v. a.* To eat away, like a corrosive. *Bp. Hall.*

CORRO'SIVELY, kŏr-rō'-sĭv-lè. *ad.* Like a corrosive. *Boyle.* With the power of corrosion.

CORRO'SIVENESS, kŏr-rō'-sĭv-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of corroding; acrimony. *Donne.*

CO'RRUGANT, kŏr'-rŭ-gănt. 503. *a.* Having the power of contracting into wrinkles.

*To* CO'RRUGATE §, kŏr'-rŭ-gāte. 91. *v. a.* [*corrugo*, Lat.] To wrinkle or purse up. *Quincy.*

CO'RRUGATE*, kŏr'-rŭ-gāte. *a.* Contracted. *Young.*

CORRUGA'TION, kŏr-rŭ-gā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Contraction into wrinkles. *Floyer.*

CORRU'GENT *Muscle**, kŏr-rū'-jĕnt-mŭs'-sl. A muscle of the eye, called also *corrugator supercilii Chambers.*

*To* CORRU'PT §, kŏr-rŭpt'. *v. a.* [*corrumpo, corruptus*, Lat.] To turn from a sound to a putrescent state. To deprave; to destroy integrity; to bribe. 2 *Cor. Locke.* To spoil; to do mischief.

*To* CORRU'PT, kŏr-rŭpt'. [See *To* COLLECT.] *v. n.* To become putrid; to lose purity. *Bacon.*

CORRU'PT, kŏr-rŭpt'. *a.* Spoiled; tainted. *Knolles.* Unsound; putrid. *Spenser.* Vicious; without integrity. *Shakspeare.*

CORRU'PTER, kŏr-rŭp'-tŭr. *n. s.* He that taints or vitiates. *Shakspeare.*

CORRU'PTFUL*, kŏr-rŭpt'-fŭl. *a.* Corrupting. *Spenser.*

CORRUPTIBI'LITY, kŏr-rŭp-tè-bĭl'-è-tè. *n. s.* Possibility to be corrupted. *Burke.*

CORRU'PTIBLE, kŏr-rŭp'-tè-bl. 405. *a.* Susceptible of destruction by natural decay. *Hooker.* Susceptible of external depravation.

☞ Some affected speakers have done all in their power to remove the accent of this word from the second to the first syllable. Thanks to the difficulty of pronouncing it in this manner; they have not yet effected their purpose. Those who have the least regard for the sound of their language, ought to resist this novelty with all their might; for if it once gain ground, it is sure to triumph. The difficulty of pronouncing it, and the ill sound it produces, will recommend it to the fashionable world, who are as proud to distinguish themselves by an oddity in language as in dress.—See INCOMPARABLE. *W.*

**CORRU'PTIBLENESS**, kŏr-rŭp'-tė-bl-nės. *n. s.* Susceptibility of corruption.

**CORRU'PTIBLY**, kŏr-rŭp'-tė-blė. *ad.* In such a manner as to be corrupted. *Shakspeare.*

**CORRU'PTING***, kŏr-rŭp'-tĭng. *n. s.* The act of vitiating. *Bp. Taylor.*

**CORRU'PTION**, kŏr-rŭp'-shŭn. *n. s.* The principle by which bodies tend to the separation of their parts. Wickedness; perversion of principles. *Addison.* Putrescence. *Blackmore.* Matter or pus in a sore. The tendency to a worse state. *Shak.* Cause, or means, of depravation. *Raleigh.* [In law.] An infection growing to a man attainted of felony, or treason, and to his issue. *Cowel.*

**CORRU'PTIVE**, kŏr-rŭp'-tĭv. *a.* Having the quality of tainting. *Brown.*

**CORRU'PTLESS**, kŏr-rŭpt'-lės. *a.* Insusceptible of corruption. *Dryden.*

**CORRU'PTLY**, kŏr-rŭpt'-lė. *ad.* With corruption. *Shakspeare.* Vitiously; improperly. *Camden.*

**CORRU'PTNESS**, kŏr-rŭpt'-nės. *n. s.* Putrescence; vice.

**CORRU'PTRESS***, kŏr-rŭpt'-rės. *n. s.* She that misleads or corrupts others. *Cotgrave. Beaumont and Fletcher.*

**CO'RSAIR**, kŏr'-sâre. 168. *n. s.* [*corsaire*, Ital.] A pirate. *Ricaut.* The vessel of a corsair.

**CORSE**, kŏrse. *n. s.* [*cors, corse*, Fr.] A body. *Spenser.* A dead body; a carcass. *Spenser.*

**CORSE-PRESENT***, kŏrs'-prĕz-ĕnt. *n.* A funeral present; a mortuary. *Blackstone.*

**CO'RSELET**, kŏrs'-lĕt. *n. s.* [*corselet*, Fr.] A light armour for the forepart of the body. *Fairfax.*

*To* **CO'RSELET***, or **CORS'LET***, kŏrs'-lĕt. *v. a.* To encircle, as with a corselet. *Beaum. and Fl.*

***CORSE'T***, kŏr'-sĕt. *n. s.* [Fr.] A pair of bodice for a woman. *Cotgrave.*

***CORTE'GE****, kŏr-tâzhe'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A train of attendants. *Wiquefort.*

***CO'RTES****, kŏr'-tĕz. *n. s.* [Span.] The states assembled in Madrid. *Geddes.*

**CO'RTEX***, kŏr'-tĕks. *n. s.* [Lat.] Bark; cover. *Bentley.*

**CO'RTICAL** §, kŏr'-tė-kăl. *a.* [*cortex*, Lat.] Barky; belonging to the rind. *Cheyne.*

**CO'RTICATED**, kŏr'-tė-kā-tĕd. *a.* Resembling the bark of a tree. *Brown.*

**CO'RTICOSE**, kŏr-tė-kōse'. *a.* Full of bark. *Dict.*

**CORU'SCANT** §, kō-rŭs'-kănt. *a.* [*corusco*, Lat.] Glittering by flashes; flashing. *Howell.*

*To* **CORU'SCATE***, kō-rŭs'-kāte. *v. n.* To glitter. *Greenhill.*

**CORUSCA'TION**, kŏr-ŭs-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Flash; quick vibration of light. *Bacon.*

**CORVE'TTO**, kŏr-vĕt'-tō. *n. s.* The curvet. *Peacham.*

**CORYBA'NTICK***, kŏr-ė-băn'-tĭk. *a.* [from *Corybantes*, the frantick priests of Cybele.] Madly agitated or inflamed. *Cudworth.*

**CORY'MBIATED**, kō-rĭm'-bė-ā-tĕd. *a.* Garnished with branches of berries. *Dict.*

**CORYMBI'FEROUS**, kŏr-ĭm-bĭf'-ėr-ŭs. *a.* Bearing fruit or berries in bunches. *Quincy.*

***CORY'MBUS***, kō-rĭm'-bŭs. *n. s.* [Lat.] Among the ancient botanists, a bunch or cluster of berries: amongst modern, a compounded discous flower, such as the *daisy*, and common *marigold*. *Quincy.*

**CORYPHE'US***, kŏr-ė-fė'-ŭs. *n. s.* [κορυφὴ.] The principal of those who compose the chorus in the ancient tragedy; now a general name for a chief or principal of any company. *South.*

**COSCI'NOMANCY**, kō-sĭn'-ō-măn-sė. *n. s.* [κασκινον and μαντεία.] The art of divination by means of a sieve. *Chambers.*

**COSE'CANT**, kō-sē'-kănt. *n. s.* The secant of an arch, which is the complement of another to ninety degrees. *Harris.*

*To* **CO'SEN***. See *To* COZEN.

**CO'SIER**, kō'-zhė-ŭr. *n. s.* [*cousu*, old Fr.] A botcher; a tailor. *Shakspeare.*

**COSIGNI'FICATIVE***, kō-sĭg-nĭf'-fė-kā-tĭv. *a.* Having the same signification. *Cockeram.*

**CO'SINE**, kō'-sīne. *n. s.* The right sine of an arch which is the complement of another to ninety degrees. *Harris.*

**COSME'TICK** §*, kŏz-mĕt'-ĭk. *n. s.* [κοσμητικὸς.] A preparation for improving beauty. *Ray.*

**COSME'TICK**, kŏz-mĕt'-ĭk. *a.* Beautifying. *Pope.*

**CO'SMICAL** §, kŏz'-mė-kăl. *a.* [κόσμος.] Relating to the world. Rising or setting with the sun; not acronychal. *Brown.*

**CO'SMICALLY**, kŏz'-mė-kăl-lė. *ad.* With the sun; not acronychally. *Brown.*

**COSMO'GONIST***, kŏz-mŏg'-gō-nĭst. *n. s.* He who describes the creation of the world. *Coventry.*

**COSMO'GONY** §, kŏz-mŏg'-gō-nė. 518. *n. s.* [κόσμος and γόνη.] The rise or birth of the world; the creation. *Goldsmith.*

**COSMO'GRAPHER**, kŏz-mŏg'-grā-fŭr. 518. *n. s.* One who writes a description of the world. *Brown.*

**COSMOGRA'PHICAL**, kŏz-mō-grăf'-ė-kăl. 509. *a.* Relating to the general description of the world. *Selden.*

**COSMOGRA'PHICALLY**, kŏz-mō-grăf'-ė-kăl-ė. *ad.* In a manner relating to cosmography. *Brown.*

**COSMO'GRAPHY** §, kŏz-mŏg'-grā-fė. 518. *n. s.* [κόσμος and γράφω.] The science of the general system of the world. *Burton.*

**COSMOPLA'STICK***, kŏz-mō-plăs'-tĭk. *a.* [κόσμος and πλαστικὸς.] Respecting the formation of the world. *Hallywell.*

**COSMOPO'LITAN**, kŏz-mō-pŏl'-ė-tăn. 156. *n. s.*

**COSMO'POLITE**, kŏz-mŏp'-ō-līte. § [κόσμος and πολίτης.] A citizen of the world; one who is at home in every place. *Howell.*

**CO'SSACKS***, kŏs'-săks. *n. s.* A people inhabiting the Ukraine, under the Russian government. *Milton.*

**CO'SSET**, kŏs'-sĕt. *n. s.* [*cassiccio*, Ital.] A lamb brought up without the dam. *Spenser.*

**CO'SSICK***, kŏs'-sĭk. *a.* [*cossa*, Lat.] Relating to algebra. *Bp. Hall. Ob. T.*

**COST** §, kŏst. *n. s.* [*kost*, Dutch.] The price of any thing. Sumptuousness; luxury. *Shak.* Charge; expense. *Sidney.* Loss; fine; detriment. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

**COST***, kŏst. *n. s.* [*costa*, Lat.] A rib, or side. *B. Jonson.*

*To* **COST**, kŏst. *v. n.* [*couster*, Fr.] To be bought for. *Dryden.*

**CO'STAL**, kŏs'-tăl. *a.* Belonging to the ribs. *Brown.*

**CO'STARD**, kŏs'-tărd. *n. s.* [*coster*, a head.] A head. *Shak.* An apple round and bulky, like the head. *Drayton.*

**CO'STARD-MONGER***, kŏs'-tărd-mŭng'-gŭr. *n. s.* A dealer in apples. *Burton.*

**CO'STER-MONGER***, kŏs'-tŭr-mŭng'-gŭr. *n. s.* The same as *costard-monger*. *Fotherby.*

**CO'STIVE** §, kŏs'-tĭv. 157. *a.* [*constipatus*, Lat.] Bound in the body; having the excretions obstructed. *Brown.* Close; unpermeable. *Mortimer.* Cold; formal. *Lord Chesterfield.*

**CO'STIVENESS**, kŏs'-tĭv-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of the body in which excretion is obstructed. *Harvey.* Coldness; stiffness. *Wakefield.*

**CO'STLESS***, kŏst'-lĕs. *a.* Costing nothing. *Barrow.*

**CO'STLINESS**, kŏst'-lė-nĕs. *n. s.* Sumptuousness; expensiveness. *Sidney.*

**CO'STLY**, kŏst'-lė. *a.* Expensive. *Shakspeare.*

**CO'STMARY**, kŏst'-mā-rė. *n. s.* [*costus*, Lat.] An herb. *Drayton.*

**CO'STREL**, kŏs'-trĕl. *n. s.* [supposed from *coster*.] A bottle. *Skinner.*

***COSTU'ME****, kŏs-tūme'. *n. s.* [*costume*, Fr.] [In

painting.] The strict observance of proper character as to persons and things. It is now generally applied in the sense of custom or manners. *Douce.*

COSU'FFERER*, kŏ-sŭf'-fŭr-ŭr. *n. s.* A fellow-sufferer. *Wycherly.*

COSUPRE'ME*, kŏ-sŭ-prèèm'. *n. s.* A partaker of supremacy. *Shakspeare.*

COAT, } At the end of the names of places, come
COTE, } generally from the Saxon cot, a cottage.
COT, } *Gibson.*

COT§, kŏt. *n. s.* [cot, Sax.] A small house; a cottage. *Shakspeare.*

COT*, } kŏt. } *n. s.* [κοίτη.] A small bed; a cra-
COTT*, } } dle; a hammock. *Sir T. Herbert.*
COT*, } kŏt. } *n. s.* [*cota*, low Lat.] A little boat.
COTT*, } } *Spenser.*

COT, kŏt. *n. s.* [An abridgement of *cotquean.*] A cade-lamb. *Grose.*

*To* COTA'BULATE*. See *To* CONTABULATE.

COTA'NGENT, kō-tăn'-jĕnt. *n. s.* The tangent of an arch which is the complement of another to ninety degrees. *Harris.*

COTE*, kōte. *n. s.* [Sax.] A cottage. *Warner.* A sheepfold. 2 *Chronicles.*

*To* COTE, kōte. *v. a.* To leave behind, to overpass. *Chapman.*

*To* COTE*. See *To* QUOTE, which was formerly written *cote.*

COTE'MPORARY. See CONTEMPORARY.

*COTERIE**, kō-tē-rèè'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A friendly or fashionable association.

COTI'LLON*, kō-tĭl'-yŭn. *n. s.* [*cotillon*, Fr.] A brisk lively dance, in which eight persons are usually employed. *Gray.*

CO'TLAND, kŏt'-lănd. *n. s.* Land appendant to a cottage.

CO'TQUEAN, kŏt'-kwène. *n. s.* A man who busies himself with women's affairs. *Shakspeare.*

CO'TSWOLD*, kŏts'-wōld. *n. s.* [cote and pold, Sax.] Sheepcots in an open country; whence the large tract of downs called *Cotswold* Hills, in Gloucestershire.

CO'TTAGE, kŏt'-tăje. 90. *n. s.* A hut; a cot. *Zeph.*

CO'TTAGED*, kŏt'-tăj'd. *a.* Having cottages. *Collins.*

CO'TTAGELY*, kŏt'-tăje-lè. *a.* Rustick; suitable to a cottage. *Bp. Taylor.*

CO'TTAGER, kŏt'-tă-jŭr. *n. s.* One who lives in a cottage. *Swift.* [In law.] One that lives on the common, without paying rent, and without any land of his own. *Bacon.*

CO'TTER*, kŏt'-tŭr. } *n. s.* One who inhabits a
CO'TTIER, kŏt'-yĕr. 113. } cot. *Bp. Hall.*

CO'TTON§, kŏt'-tn. 170. *n. s.* [*cotton*, Fr.] The down of the cotton-tree. *Wiseman.* Cloth made of cotton.

CO'TTON, kŏt'-tn. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

*To* CO'TTON, kŏt'-tn. *v. n.* To rise with a nap. To cement; to unite with. *Swift.*

CO'TTONOUS*, kŏt'-tn-ŭs. } *a.* Full of cotton; soft
CO'TTONY*, kŏt'-tn-è. } as cotton. *Evelyn.*

CO'TYLA*, } kŏt'-è-lă. } *n. s.* [κοτύλη.] The deep
CO'TYLE*, } } cavity of a bone, which receives the end of another in articulation. A liquid measure in use among the ancients.

*To* COUCH§, kŏŭtsh. 313. *v. n.* [*coucher*, Fr.] To lie down on a place of repose. *Shak.* To lie down on the knees, as a beast to rest. *Dryden.* To lie down in secret, or in ambush. *Shak.* To lie in a bed, or stratum. *Deuteronomy.* To stoop, or bend down. *Genesis.*

*To* COUCH, kŏŭtsh. *v. a.* To lie on a place of repose. *Shak.* To lay down any thing in a bed, or stratum. *Mortimer.* To bed; to hide in another body. *Bacon.* To involve; to include. *Dryden.* To hide. *South.* To lay close to another. *Spenser.* To fix the spear in the rest; in the posture of attack. *Spenser.* To depress the condensed crystalline humour or film that overspreads the pupil of the eye. *Sharp.*

COUCH, kŏŭtsh. *n. s.* A seat of repose. *Milton.* A bed. *Bale.* A layer, or stratum. *Mortimer.*

CO'UCHANT, kŏŭtsh'-ănt. *a.* Lying down; squatting. *Brown.*

*CO'UCHEE*, kŏŭ'-shèè. *n. s.* [Fr.] Bedtime; the time of visiting late at night. *Dryden.*

CO'UCHER, kŏŭtsh'-ŭr. *n. s.* He that couches cataracts. A bedfellow. *Cotgrave.*

CO'UCHER*, kŏŭtsh'-ŭr. *n. s.* [*cachereau*, Fr.] A register book in monasteries. *Queen Elizabeth's Injunctions.*

CO'UCHFELLOW, kŏŭtsh'-fĕl-lō. *n. s.* Bedfellow. *Shakspeare.*

CO'UCHGRASS, kŏŭtsh'-grăs. *n. s.* A weed. *Mortimer.*

CO'UCHING*, kŏŭtsh'-ĭng. *n. s.* The act of bending or bowing. *Shakspeare.*

COUGH§, kŏf. 321. *n. s.* [*kuef*, Goth.] A convulsion of the lungs, vellicated by some sharp serosity. *Bacon.*

*To* COUGH, kŏf. *v. n.* To make a noise in endeavouring to evacuate the peccant matter from the lungs.

*To* COUGH, kŏf. 391. *v. a.* To eject by a cough; to expectorate. *Wiseman.*

COUGHER, kŏf'-fŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that coughs.

CO'UHAGE*, kŏŭ'-ĭdje. *n. s.* A kind of kidney-beans.

COULD, kŭd. 320. [See the word BEEN.] The imperfect preterit of *can.*

COULD*, kŭd. pret. of *can*, to know.

CO'ULTER, kōle'-tŭr. 318. *n. s.* [culter, Sax.] The sharp iron of the plough which cuts the earth. *Hammond.*

CO'UNCIL§, kŏŭn'-sĭl. 313. *n. s.* [*concilium*, Lat.] An assembly of persons met together in consultation. *Matthew.* Act of publick deliberation. *Milton.* An assembly of divines to deliberate upon religion. *Watts.* Persons called together to be consulted on any occasion, or to give advice. *Bacon.* The body of privy counsellors. *Shakspeare.*

COU'NCIL-BOARD, kŏŭn'-sĭl-bōrd. *n. s.* Council-table, where matters of state are deliberated. *Clarendon.*

CO'UNCIL-TABLE*, kŏŭn -sĭl-tā-bl. *n. s.* Council-board. *Milton.*

COUNDERSTA'NDING*, kō-ŭn-dŭr-stănd'-ĭng. *n. s.* Mutual understanding. *Howell.*

*To* COUNI'TE§*, kō-yū-nīte'. *v. a.* To unite. *More.*

COUNI'TE*, kō-yū-nīte'. *a.* United. *More.*

CO'UNSEL§, kŏŭn'-sĕl. 99. *n. s.* [*consilium*, Lat.] Advice; direction. *Bacon.* Consultation; interchange of opinions. *Shak.* Deliberation; examination of consequences. *Hooker.* Prudence; art. *Ecclus.* Secrecy. *Shakspeare.* Scheme; purpose. *Psalm.* Those that plead a cause. *Shakspeare.*

☞ The difference of *council* and *counsel* is, in cursory speaking, almost undistinguishable. *W.*

CO'UNSEL-KEEPER*, kŏŭn'-sĕl-kèèp-ŭr. *n. s.* One who can keep a secret. *Shakspeare.*

CO'UNSEL-KEEPING*, kŏŭn'-sĕl-kèèp-ĭng. *a.* That which preserves secrecy. *Titus Andronicus.*

*To* CO'UNSEL, kŏŭn'-sĕl. 99. *v. a.* To give advice *Shakspeare.* To advise any thing. *Dryden.*

CO'UNSELLABLE, kŏŭn'-sĕl-ă-bl. *a.* Willing to follow the advice of others. *Clarendon.* Advisable. *Lord Clarendon.*

CO'UNSELLOR, kŏŭn'-sĕl-lŭr. *n. s.* One that gives advice. *Wisdom.* Confidant; bosom friend. *Waller.* One whose province is to deliberate upon publick affairs. *Shakspeare.* A lawyer. *Dryden.*

CO'UNSELLORSHIP, kŏŭn'-sĕl-lŭr-shĭp. *n. s.* The office of a privy counsellor. *Bacon.*

*To* COUNT§, kŏŭnt. *v. a.* [*compter*, old Fr.] To number; to tell. *Shak.* To preserve a reckoning. *Locke.* To reckon; to place to an account. *Gen.* To esteem; to account. *Hooker.* To impute to; to charge. *Rowe.*

*To* COUNT, kŏŭnt. 313. *v. n.* To found an account or scheme. *Swift.*

COUNT, kŏŭnt. *n. s.* Number. *Spenser.* Reckoning; number summed. *Exodus.* Estimation; account. *Spenser.* [In law.] A charge in an indictment, or a declaration in pleading.

COUNT, kŏŭnt. *n. s.* [*comte*, Fr.] A title of foreign nobility; supposed equivalent to an earl. *Blackstone.*

CO'UNTABLE, kŏŭn'-tă-bl. *a.* That which may be numbered. *Spenser.*

CO'UNTENANCE §, kŏŭn'-tè-nânse. *n. s.* [*contenance*, Fr.] The form of the face; the system of the features. Air; look. *Sidney.* Calmness of look. *Dryden.* Confidence of mien; aspect of assurance. *Sidney.* Kindness or ill-will, as it appears upon the face. *Spenser.* Patronage; support. *Hooker.* Superficial appearance; show. *Ascham.*

*To* CO'UNTENANCE, kŏŭn'-tè-nânse. *v. a.* To support. *Exodus.* To make a show of. *Spenser.* To keep up any appearance. *Shakspeare.* To encourage. *Wotton.*

CO'UNTENANCER, kŏŭn'-tè-nân-sŭr. *n. s.* One that countenances another. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

CO'UNTER, kŏŭn'-tŭr. 98. *n. s.* A false piece of money used as a means of reckoning. *Shak.* Money, in contempt. *Shak.* The table on which goods are viewed in a shop. *Dryden.* A box for cash. *Coles.* A reckoner. *Sherwood.* Encounter; trial of skill. *Spenser.* An auditor. *Robert of Gloucester.* That part of a horse's forehead that lies between the shoulder and under the neck. *Farrier's Dict.*

CO'UNTER*, kŏŭn'-tŭr. *n. s.* A name of some prisons in London. *Shakspeare.*

CO'UNTER, kŏŭn'-tŭr. *ad.* [*contra*, Lat.] Contrary to. *South.* Contrarily to the right course. *Shak.* Contrary ways. *Locke.* The face, in opposition to the back. *Sandys.* This word is often found in composition, and may be placed before either nouns or verbs used in a sense of opposition.

*To* COUNTERA'CT §, kŏŭn-tŭr-ăkt'. *v. a.* To hinder any thing by contrary agency. *South.*

COUNTERA'CTION*, kŏŭn-tŭr-ăk'-shŭn. *n. s.* Opposition. *Johnson.*

COUNTERATTRA'CTION*, kŏŭn-tŭr-ât-trăk'-shŭn. *n. s.* Opposite attraction.

*To* COUNTERBA'LANCE §, kŏŭn-tŭr-bâl'-lânse. *v. a.* To weigh against. *Boyle.*

☞ We may observe, in words compounded of *counter*, an evident tendency to that distinction that obtains between the noun and the verb in dissyllables. Thus the verb to *counterbalance* has the accent on the third syllable, and the noun of the same form on the first, and so of the rest. 492. *W*

COUNTERBA'LANCE, kŏŭn'-tŭr-bâl-lânse. *n. s.* Opposite weight; equivalent power. *Dryden.*

COUNTERBO'ND*, kŏŭn'-tŭr-bŏnd. *n. s.* A counter-surety. *Sherwood.*

*To* CO'UNTERBUFF §, kŏŭn-tŭr-bŭf'. *v. a.* To impel in a direction opposite to the former impulse. *Dryden.*

CO'UNTERBUFF, kŏŭn'-tŭr-bŭf. *n. s.* A blow in a contrary direction. *Sidney.*

CO'UNTERCAST §*, kŏŭn'-tŭr-kăst. *n. s.* A trick; delusive contrivance. *Spenser.*

CO'UNTERCASTER, kŏŭn'-tŭr-kăs-tŭr. *n. s.* An arithmetician; a book-keeper. *Shakspeare.*

CO'UNTERCHANGE §, kŏŭn'-tŭr-tshânje. *n. s.* [*contrechange*, Fr.] Exchange; reciprocation. *Shak.*

*To* CO'UNTERCHANGE, kŏŭn-tŭr-tshânje'. *v. a.* To exchange. *J. Hall.*

CO'UNTERCHARM §, kŏŭn'-tŭr-tshârm. *n. s.* That by which a charm is dissolved. *Scott.*

*To* CO'UNTERCHARM, kŏŭn'-tŭr-tshârm. *v. a.* To destroy the effect of an enchantment. *Lord Falkland.*

*To* CO'UNTERCHECK §, kŏŭn-tŭr-tshĕk'. *v. a.* To oppose. *Drayton.*

COUNTERCHE'CK, kŏŭn'-tŭr-tshĕk. *n. s.* Stop; rebuke. *Shakspeare.*

COUNTERDISTI'NCTION*, kŏŭn-tŭr-dĭs-tĭngk'-shŭn. *n. s.* Contradistinction. *More.*

*To* COUNTERDRA'W, kŏŭn-tŭr-drâw'. *v. a.* To copy a design by means of an oiled paper, whereon the strokes appearing through are traced with a pencil. *Chambers.*

COUNTERE'VIDENCE, kŏŭn-tŭr-ĕv'-è-dênse. *n. s.* Testimony by which the deposition of some former witness is opposed. *Glanville.*

COUNTERFA'ISANCE*. See COUNTERFEASANCE

*To* CO'UNTERFEIT §, kŏŭn'-tŭr-fît. *v. a.* [*contrefaire*, Fr.] To forge. *Shak.* To imitate; to copy *Shakspeare.*

*To* CO'UNTERFEIT*, kŏŭn'-tŭr-fît. *v. n.* To feign *Shakspeare.*

CO'UNTERFEIT, kŏŭn'-tŭr-fît. *a.* Forged; fictitious. *Milton.* Deceitful; hypocritical. *Roscommon.*

CO'UNTERFEIT, kŏŭn'-tŭr-fît. *n. s.* One who personates another; an impostor. *Spenser.* A forgery. *Shak.* A resemblance; a likeness; a copy. *Shak.*

CO'UNTERFEITER, kŏŭn'-tŭr-fît-tŭr. *n. s.* A forger. *Camden.* An impostor. *Sherwood.*

CO'UNTERFEITLY, kŏŭn'-tŭr-fît-lè. *ad.* Falsely; fictitiously. *Shakspeare.*

COUNTERFE'RMENT, kŏŭn-tŭr-fĕr'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Ferment opposed to ferment. *Addison.*

COUNTERFE'SANCE, kŏŭn-tŭr-fè'-zânse. *n. s.* [*contrefaisance*, Fr.] The act of counterfeiting; forgery. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

CO'UNTERFORT, kŏŭn'-tŭr-fôrt. *n. s.* Pillars serving to support walls or terraces. *Chambers.*

COUNTERGA'GE, kŏŭn'-tŭr-gâje. *n. s.* A method to measure the joints by transferring the breadth of a mortise to the place where the tenon is to be. *Chambers.*

COUNTERGUA'RD, kŏŭn'-tŭr-gârd. 92. *n. s.* A small rampart with a parapet and ditch. *Military Dict.*

*To* COUNTERI'NFLUENCE*, kŏŭn'-tŭr-în'-flŭ-ênse. *v. a.* To hinder any thing by contrary influence. *Scott.*

COUNTERLIBRA'TION*. See LIBRATION.

COUNTERLI'GHT, kŏŭn'-tŭr-lîte. *n. s.* A light opposite to any thing, which makes it appear to a disadvantage. *Chambers.*

*To* COUNTERMA'ND §, kŏŭn-tŭr-mând'. 79. *v. a.* [*contremander*, Fr.] To order the contrary to what was ordered before. *South.* To oppose the orders of another. *Hooker.* To prohibit. *Harvey.*

CO'UNTERMAND, kŏŭn'-tŭr-mând. *n. s.* Repeal of a former order. *Shakspeare.*

*To* CO'UNTERMARCH §, kŏŭn-tŭr-mârtsh'. [See COUNTERBALANCE.] *v. n.* To march backward.

CO'UNTERMARCH, kŏŭn'-tŭr-mârtsh. *n. s.* Retrocession; march backward. *Collier.* Change of measures. *Burnet.*

CO'UNTERMARK §, kŏŭn'-tŭr-mârk. *n. s.* A second or third mark put on a bale of goods. The mark of the goldsmiths' company. An artificial cavity made in the teeth of horses. A mark added to a medal a long time after it is struck. *Chambers.*

*To* COUNTERMA'RK, kŏŭn-tŭr-mârk'. *v. a.* A horse is said to be *countermarked* when his corner teeth are artificially made hollow. *Farrier's Dict.*

COUNTERMI'NE §, kŏŭn'-tŭr-mîne. *n. s.* A well or hole sunk into the ground, from which a gallery or branch runs out under ground, to seek out the enemy's mine. *Military Dict.* Means of opposition. *Sidney.* A stratagem by which any contrivance is defeated. *L'Estrange.*

*To* COUNTERMI'NE, kŏŭn-tŭr-mîne'. *v. a.* To delve a passage into an enemy's mine. To counterwork. *Donne.*

COUNTERMO'TION, kŏŭn-tŭr-mô'-shŭn. *n. s.* Contrary motion. *Digby.*

COUNTERMO'VEMENT*, kŏŭn-tŭr-môôv'-mĕnt. *n. s.* A manner of moving in opposition to another movement.

CO'UNTERMURE §, kŏŭn'-tŭr-mûre. *n. s.* [*contremur*, Fr.] A wall built up behind another wall, to supply its place. *Knolles.*

*To* CO'UNTERMURE*, kŏŭn-tŭr-mûre'. *v. a.* To fortify with a countermure. *Kyd.*

COUNTERNA'TURAL, kŏŭn-tŭr-nătsh'-ŭ-răl. *a* Contrary to nature. *Harvey.*

CO'UNTERNOISE, kŏŭn'-tŭr-nôèze. *n. s.* A sound by which any noise is overpowered. *Calamy.*

COUNTERO'PENING, kŏŭn-tŭr-ô'-pn-ĭng. *n. s.* An aperture or vent on the contrary side. *Sharp.*

CO'UNTERPACE, kŏŭn'-tŭr-pâse. *n. s.* Contrary measure to any scheme. *Swift.*

CO'UNTERPANE, kŏŭn'-tŭr-pāne. *n. s.* [*contrepoint*, Fr.] A coverlet for a bed. One part of a pair of deeds. *B. Jonson.*

CO'UNTERPART, kŏŭn'-tŭr-pârt. *n. s.* The correspondent part. *Hale.*

COUNTERPETI'TION §*, kŏŭn-tŭr-pĕ-tĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* A petition against another petition. *Clarendon.*

*To* COUNTERPETI'TION*, kŏŭn'-tŭr-pĕ-tĭsh'-ŭn. *v. n.* To petition against another petition.

CO'UNTERPLEA, kŏŭn'-tŭr-plē. *n. s.* [In law.] A replication. *Cowel.*

*To* COUNTERPLO'T §, kŏŭn-tŭr-plŏt'. *v. a.* To oppose one machination by another. *More.*

COUNTERPLO'T, kŏŭn'-tŭr-plŏt. *n. s.* An artifice opposed to an artifice. *L'Estrange.*

COUNTERPLO'TTING*, kŏŭn-tŭr-plŏt'-tĭng. *n. s.* The act of opposing. *South.*

CO'UNTERPOINT §*, kŏŭn'-tŭr-pŏĭnt. *n. s.* [*contrappunto*, Ital.] The art of composing harmony. See CONTRAPUNTIST. *Mason.*

CO'UNTERPOINT, kŏŭn'-tŭr-pŏĭnt. *n. s.* A coverlet woven in squares, commonly spoken *counterpane. Shakspeare.*

CO'UNTERPOINT*, kŏŭn'-tŭr-pŏĭnt. *n. s.* An opposite point or course. *Sir E. Sandys.*

*To* CO'UNTERPOISE §, kŏŭn-tŭr-pŏĕze'. *v. a.* To counterbalance; to act against with equal weight. *Shak.* To produce a contrary action by an equal weight. *Wilkins.*

CO'UNTERPOISE, kŏŭn'-tŭr-pŏĕze. *n. s.* Equiponderance; equivalence of weight. *Shak.* The state of being placed in the opposite scale of the balance. *Milton.* Equivalence of power. *Bacon.*

COUNTERPO'ISON, kŏŭn-tŭr-pŏĕ'-zn. *n. s.* Antidote to poison. *Arbuthnot.*

COUNTERPRA'CTICE*, kŏŭn'-tŭr-prăk'-tĭs. *n. s.* Practice in opposition. *Proceedings against Garnet.*

COUNTERPRE'SSURE, kŏŭn-tŭr-prĕsh'-ŭre. *n. s.* Opposite force. *Blackmore.*

COUNTERPRO'JECT, kŏŭn-tŭr-prŏd'-jĕkt. *n. s.* Correspondent part of a scheme. *Swift.*

*To* COUNTERPRO'VE, kŏŭn-tŭr-prōōve'. *v. a.* To take off a design in black lead, or red chalk, through the rolling press, with another piece of paper, both being moistened with a sponge. *Chambers.*

COUNTER-REVOLU'TION*, kŏŭn-tŭr-rĕv-ō-lū'-shŭn. *n. s.* A revolution succeeding another, and opposite to it.

*To* COUNTERRO'L §. See CONTROL.

COUNTERRO'LMENT. kŏŭn-tŭr-rōle'-mĕnt. *n. s.* A counter account, controlment. *Bacon.*

CO'UNTERSCARF*, kŏŭn'-tŭr-skârf. } *n. s.* [In
CO'UNTERSCARP, kŏŭn'-tŭr-skârp. } fortification.] That side of the ditch which is next the camp. *Harris.*

COUNTERSCU'FFLE*, kŏŭn-tŭr-skŭf'-fl. *n. s.* Conflict; contest. *Hewyt.*

*To* CO'UNTERSEAL*, kŏŭn'-tŭr-sēle. *v. a.* To seal together with others. *Shakspeare.*

*To* COUNTERSECU'RE*, kŏŭn-tŭr-sē-kūre'. *v. a.* To render more secure by corresponding means. *Burke.*

CO'UNTERSENSE*, kŏŭn'-tŭr-sĕnse. *n. s.* Opposite meaning. *Howell.*

*To* CO'UNTERSIGN §, kŏŭn-tŭr-sīne'. *v. a.* To sign an order or patent of a superiour, in quality of secretary, to render it more authentick. *Chambers.*

CO'UNTERSIGN*, kŏŭn'-tŭr-sīne. *n. s.* A military expression, denoting the watch-word of the day.

CO'UNTERSIGNAL*, kŏŭn'-tŭr-sĭg-năl. *n. s.* A corresponding signal: a naval term.

CO'UNTERSNARL*, kŏŭn'-tŭr-snârl. *n. s.* Snarl in defence, or opposition. *Burton.*

COUNTERSTA'TUTE*, kŏŭn-tŭr-stăt'-tshūte. *n. s.* A contradictory ordinance. *Milton.*

CO'UNTERSTROKE*, kŏŭn'-tŭr-strōke. *n. s.* A stroke returned. *Spenser.*

COUNTERSU'RETY*, kŏŭn-tŭr-shūre'-tē. *n. s.* A counter-bond to a surety. *Sherwood.*

CO'UNTERSWAY*, kŏŭn'-tŭr-swā. *n. s.* Opposite influence, or direction. *Milton.*

CO'UNTERTALLY*, kŏŭn'-tŭr-tăl'-lē. *n. s.* One of the two tallies on which any thing is scored.

COUNTERTA'STE*, kŏŭn-tŭr-tāste'. *n. s.* False taste. *Shenstone.*

COUNTERTE'NOR, kŏŭn-tŭr-tĕn'-nŭr. *n. s.* One of the mean or middle parts of musick; so called, as it were, opposite to the tenor. *Harris.*

CO'UNTERTIDE, kŏŭn'-tŭr-tīde. *n. s.* Contrary tide; fluctuations of the water. *Dryden.*

CO'UNTERTIME, kŏŭn'-tŭr-tīme. *n. s.* [*contretemps*, Fr.] The defence or resistance of a horse, that intercepts his cadence, and the measure of his man age. *Farrier's Dict.* Defence; opposition. *Dryden.*

COUNTERTU'RN, kŏŭn'-tŭr-tûrn. *n. s.* The height and full growth of the play, which destroys expectation. *Dryden.*

*To* CO'UNTERVAIL §, kŏŭn-tŭr-vāle'. *v. a.* [*contra* and *valeo*, Lat.] To be equivalent to; to have equal force or value. *Hooker.*

CO'UNTERVAIL, kŏŭn'-tŭr-vāle. *n. s.* Equal weight. Equal value with something else. *South.*

CO'UNTERVIEW, kŏŭn'-tŭr-vū. *n. s.* Opposition; a posture in which two persons front each other. *Milton.* Contrast; a position in which two dissimilar things illustrate each other. *Swift.*

*To* CO'UNTERVOTE*, kŏŭn-tŭr-vōte'. *v. a.* To oppose; to outvote. *Scott.*

*To* CO'UNTERWEIGH*, kŏŭn-tŭr-wā'. *v. n.* To weigh against. *Ascham.*

*To* CO'UNTERWHEEL*, kŏŭn-tŭr-hwēēl'. *v. a.* To make to wheel, or move backwards and forwards: a military phrase. *Lovelace.*

CO'UNTERWIND*, kŏŭn'-tŭr-wĭnd. *n. s.* Contrary wind.

*To* CO'UNTERWORK, kŏŭn-tŭr-wûrk'. *v. a.* To counteract. *B. Jonson.*

CO'UNTESS, kŏŭn'-tĕs. *n. s.* [*comtesse*, Fr.] The lady of an earl or count. *Shakspeare.*

CO'UNTING-HOUSE, kŏŭn'-tĭng-hŏŭse. *n. s.* The room appropriated to books and accounts. *Locke.*

CO'UNTLESS, kŏŭnt'-lĕs. *a.* Innumerable. *Shak.*

CO'UNTRIFIED*, kŭn'-trē-fīde. *a.* Rustick; rude. *Grose.*

CO'UNTRY §, kŭn'-trē. *n. s.* [*contrée*, Fr.] A tract of land; a region. The parts of a region distant from cities or courts. *Cowley.* The place which any man inhabits. *Shak.* The place of one's birth; the native soil. *Sprat.* The inhabitants of any region. *Shakspeare.*

CO'UNTRY, kŭn'-trē. *a.* Rustick; rural. *Locke.* Of an interest opposite to that of courts; as, the *country* party. Peculiar to a region or people. 2 *Macc.* Rude; ignorant. *Dryden.*

COUNTRY-DANCE*, kŭn'-trē-dânse. *n. s.* A well-known kind of dance.

CO'UNTRYMAN, kŭn'-trē-măn. 88. *n. s.* One born in the same country. *Locke.* A rustick. *Graunt.* A farmer; a husbandman. *L'Estrange.*

CO'UNTY §, kŏŭn'-tē. *n. s.* [*comté*, Fr.] A shire; a circuit or portion of the realm. *Cowel.* An earl dom. *Spenser.* A count; a lord. *Shakspeare.*

COUNTY-COURT*, kŏŭn'-tē-kōrte. *n. s.* A court incident to the jurisdiction of the sheriff. *Blackstone.*

*COUP DE MAIN*, kōō-dĕ-mane'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A military expression, denoting an instantaneous, unexpected, generally desperate attack.

*COUP D'OEIL*, kōō-dâle'. *n. s.* [Fr.] The first view of any thing; a slight view of it.

*COUPE'E*, kōō-pēē'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A motion in dancing. *Chambers.*

CO'UPING-GLASS*. See CUPPING-GLASS.

CO'UPLABLE, kŭp'-plă-bl. *a.* Fit to be coupled with. *Cotgrave.*

CO'UPLE §, kŭp'-pl. 314. [See *To* CODLE.] *n. s.* [*couple*, Fr.] A chain or tie that holds dogs together. *Shak.* Two; a brace. *Sidney.* A male and his female. *Shakspeare.*

*To* CO'UPLE, kŭp'-pl. 405. *v. a.* To chain together. *Shak.* To join one to another. *Sidney.* To marry; to join in wedlock. *Sidney.*

*To* CO'UPLE, kŭp'-pl. *v. n.* To join in embraces. *Bacon.*

CO'UPLE-BEGGAR, kŭp'-pl-bĕg-ŭr. *n. s.* One that makes it his business to marry beggars to each other. *Swift.*

CO'UPLEMENT*, kŭp'-pl-mĕnt. *n. s.* Union. *Spenser.*

CO'UPLET, kŭp'-lĕt. *n. s.* [Fr.] Two verses; a pair of rhymes. *Sidney.* A pair, as of doves. *Shakspeare.*

CO'UPLING*, kŭp'-lĭng. *n. s.* A junction. 2 *Chron.* Junction in embrace. *Hale.*

CO'URAGE §, kŭr'-rĭdje. 90. *n. s.* [*courage*, Fr.] Bravery; active fortitude; spirit of enterprise. *Shakspeare.*

*To* CO'URAGE*, kŭr'-rĭdje. *v. a.* To encourage. *Huloet.*

COURA'GEOUS, kŭr-rā'-jè-ŭs. *a.* Brave; daring. *Amos.* Ludicrously for *outrageous. Shakspeare.*

COURA'GEOUSLY, kŭr-rā'-jè-ŭs-lè. *ad.* Bravely. 2 *Chron.*

COURA'GEOUSNESS, kŭr-rā'-jè-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Bravery; boldness. 2 *Macc.*

COURA'NT, kŭr-rănt'. } *n. s.* [Fr.] A nimble
COURA'NTO, kŭr-răn'-tō. } dance. *Shak.* Any thing that spreads quick, as a paper of news. *B. Jonson.* See CORANT.

*To* COURB, kōōrb. *v. n.* [*courber*, Fr.] To bend. *Shakspeare.*

COURB*, kōōrb. *a.* Crooked. *Gower.* See CORB.

CO'URIER, kōō'-rēēr. 275. *n. s.* A messenger sent in haste; an express. *Shakspeare.*

☞ This word is perfectly French, and often makes a plain Englishman the object of laughter to the polite world by pronouncing it like *currier*, a dresser of leather. *W.*

COURSE §, kōrse. 318. *n. s.* [*cursus*, Lat.] Race; career. *Cowley.* Passage from place to place; progress. *Acts.* Tilt; act of running in the lists. *Sidney.* Ground on which a race is run. Track or line in which a ship sails, or any motion is performed. Sail; means by which the course is performed. *Raleigh.* Progress from one gradation to another. *Watts.* Order of succession; as, Every one in his *course.* 1 *Chron.* Stated and orderly method. *Shak.* Series of successive and methodical procedure. *Wiseman.* The elements of an art exhibited in a methodical series. *Chambers.* Conduct; manner of proceeding. *Knolles.* Method of life; train of actions. *Sidney.* Natural bent. *Temple.* Catamenia. *Harvey.* Orderly structure. *James.* [In architecture.] A continued range of stones, level or of the same height, throughout the whole length of a building. Series of consequences. Number of dishes set on at once upon the table. *Shak.* Regularity; settled rule. Empty form. *L'Estrange.* The running of dogs upon bears. *Shak.—Of course.* By consequence. *Locke. Of course.* By settled rule. *Garth.*

*To* COURSE, kōrse. *v. a.* To hunt; to pursue. *Shak.* To pursue with dogs that hunt in view. *Congreve.* To put to speed. *May.*

*To* COURSE, kōrse. *v. n.* To run; to rove about. *Shakspeare.*

CO'URSER, kōr'-sŭr. *n. s.* A swift horse; a war-horse. *Spenser.* One who pursues the sport of coursing hares. *Beaumont and Fletcher.* A disputant. *A. Wood.*

CO'URSEY*, kōr'-sè. *n. s.* Part of the hatches in a galley. *Sherwood.*

CO'URSING*, kōr'-sĭng. *n. s.* The sport of hunting with greyhounds. *Bacon.*

COURT §, kōrte. 318. *n. s.* [cuꝛt, Sax.] The place where the prince resides; the palace. *Spenser.* The hall or chamber where justice is administered. *Shak.* Open space before a house. *Bacon.* A small opening enclosed with houses, and paved with broad stones, distinguished from a street. Persons who compose the retinue of a prince. *Temple.* Persons assembled for the administration of justice. *Tatler.* Any jurisdiction, military, civil, or ecclesiastical. *Shakspeare.* The art of pleasing. *Spenser.*

COURT *of Guard**. The guard-room of soldiers. *Shakspeare.* They who compose the guard. *Parthencia Sacra.*

*To* COURT, kōrte. *v. a.* To woo; to solicit a woman to marriage. *B. Jonson.* To solicit; to seek *Locke.* To flatter; to endeavour to please.

COURT-BARON*, kōrte-băr'-rŭn. *n. s.* A court incident to every manor in the kingdom, and holden by the steward. *Blackstone.*

COURT-BREEDING*, kōrte-brēēd'-ĭng. *n. s.* Education at court. *Milton.*

COURT-BUBBLE*, kōrte-bŭb'-bl. *n. s.* The trifle of a court. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

COURT-CARD*, kōrte'-kārd. See COAT-CARD.

COURT-CHAPLAIN, kōrte-tshăp'-lĭn. *n. s.* One who attends the king to celebrate the holy offices. *Swift.*

COURT-CUPBOARD*, kōrte-kŭb'-bŭrd. *n. s.* The side-board of ancient days. *Shakspeare.*

COURT-DAY, kōrte-dā'. *n. s.* Day on which justice is administered. *Arbuthnot.*

COURT-DRESS*, kōrte-drĕs'. *n. s.* The dress in which a person appears at court.

COURT-DRESSER, kōrte-drĕs'-sŭr. *n. s.* A flatterer. *Locke.*

COURT-FASHION*, kōrte-făsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* What is observed at court. *Fuller.*

COURT-FAVOUR, kōrte-fā'-vŭr. *n. s.* Favours bestowed by princes. *L'Estrange.*

COURT-HAND, kōrte'-hănd. *n. s.* The hand or manner of writing used in records and judicial proceedings. *Shakspeare.*

COURT-LADY, kōrte-lā'-dè. *n. s.* A lady conversant or employed in court. *Locke.*

COURT-LEET*, kōrte'-lēēt. *n. s.* [*court* and leobe, or leuꝺ, Sax.] A court of record, held once in the year, within a particular hundred, lordship, or manor, before the steward of the leet. *Blackstone.*

COURT-MARTIAL*, kōrte-mär'-shăl. *n. s.* A court appointed to investigate military offences.

CO'URTEOUS, kŭr'-tshè-ŭs. 314. *a.* [*courtois*, Fr.] Elegant of manners; polite. *Shakspeare.*

CO'URTEOUSLY, kŭr'-tshè-ŭs-lè. *ad.* Respectfully; civilly. *Wotton.*

CO'URTEOUSNESS, kŭr'-tshè-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Civility; complaisance.

CO'URTER*, kōrte'-ŭr. *n. s.* He who wooes or solicits women. *Sherwood.*

CO'URTESAN, or CO'URTEZAN, kŭr-tè-zăn. 523. *n. s.* [*courtisane*, Fr.] A woman of the town. *Shakspeare.*

CO'URTESY §, kŭr'-tè-sè. *n. s.* [*courtoisie*, Fr.] Elegance of manners; civility. *Spenser.* An act of civility or respect. *Shak.* A tenure, not of right, but by the favour of others.

CO'URTESY, kŭrt'-sè. *n. s.* The reverence made by women. *Dryden.*

☞ This word, when it signifies an act of reverence, is not only deprived of one of its syllables by all speakers, but, by the vulgar, has its last syllable changed into *che* or *tshe*, as if written *curt-she*: this impropriety, however, seems daily to lose ground, even among the lower orders of the people, who begin to restore the *s* to its pure sound. *W.*

*To* CO'URTESY, kŭrt'-sè. *v. n.* To perform an act of reverence. *Shak.* To make a reverence in the manner of ladies. *Prior.*

*To* CO'URTESY*, kŭrt'-sè. *v. a.* To treat with courtesy. *Sir R. Williams.*

CO'URTIER, kōrte'-yŭr. 113. *n. s.* One that frequents the courts of princes. *Shakspeare.* One that courts the favour of another. *Shakspeare.*

CO'URTIERY*, kōrte'-yŭr-è. *n. s.* The manners of a courtier. *B. Jonson.*

CO'URTINE. See CURTAIN.

CO'URTLIKE, kōrte'-lĭke. *a.* Elegant; polite. *Camden.*

CO'URTLINESS, kōrte'-lè-nĕs. *n. s.* Elegance of manners. *Ld. Digby.*

CO'URTLING, kōrte'-lĭng. *n. s.* A retainer to a court. *B. Jonson.*

CO'URTLY, kōrte'-lè. *a.* Relating to the court; elegant; soft. *Spenser.*

CO'URTLY, kōrte'-lè. *ad.* Elegantly. *Dryden.*

CO'URTSHIP, kōrte'-shĭp. *n. s.* The act of soliciting favour. *More.* The solicitation of a woman to marriage. *Shak.* Civility; elegance of manners. *Donne.*

CO'USIN §, kŭz'-zn. 314, 159. *n. s.* [*cousin*, Fr.] Any one collaterally related more remotely than a brother or sister; a kinsman. *Shak.* A title given by the king to a nobleman, particularly to those of the council. *Shakspeare.*

CO'USIN*, kŭz'-zn. *a.* Allied; kindred. *Chaucer.*

COUTH*. See UNCOUTH.

CO'UTEAU*, kōō-tō'. *n. s.* [Fr. a knife.] A hanger.

COVE §, kōve. *n. s.* [*covum*, Lat.] A small creek or bay. A shelter; a cover.

*To* COVE*, kōve. *v. a.* To arch over. *Swinburne.*

CO'VENABLE*, kŭv'-ĕ-nă-bl. *a.* [*covenable*, old Fr.] Fit; suitable. *Wicliffe.*

CO'VENABLY*, kŭv'-ĕ-nă-blè. *ad.* Fitly; properly. *Archæol.*

CO'VENANT §, kŭv'-ĕ-nănt. 166, 503. *n. s.* [*covenans*, old Fr.] A contract; a stipulation. *Milton.* An agreement on certain terms. *Hammond.* A writing containing the terms of agreement. *Shak.*

*To* CO'VENANT, kŭv'-ĕ-nănt. *v. n.* To bargain. *Spenser.* To agree with another on certain terms. *St. Matthew.*

*To* CO'VENANT*, kŭv'-ĕ-nănt. *v. a.* To contract; to stipulate. *Haggai.*

COVENANTE'E, kŭv-ĕ-năn-tèè'. *n. s.* A party to a covenant. *Ayliffe.*

CO'VENANTER, kŭv'-ĕ-nănt-ŭr. *n. s.* One who takes a covenant. *Sir H. Wotton.*

CO'VENOUS, kŭv'-ĕ-nŭs. *a.* [from *covin.*] Fraudulent; collusive; trickish. *Bacon.*

CO'VENT*, kŏv'-ĕnt. *n. s.* [old Fr. *covent*, for *convent*: *Covent Garden* is supposed to mean a garden that belonged to a convent.] A convent, or monastery. *Bale.*

*To* CO'VER §, kŭv'-ŭr. 165. *v. a.* [*couvrir*, Fr.] To overspread any thing. *Psalms.* To conceal under something laid over. *Milton.* To hide by superficial appearances. To overwhelm; to bury. *Watts.* To conceal from notice or punishment. 1 *Pet.* To shelter; to protect. *Cowley.* To incubate; to brood on. *Addison.* To copulate with a female. To wear the hat, as a mark of superiority, or independence. *Dryden.*

CO'VER, kŭv'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* Any thing that is laid over another. *Bacon.* A concealment; a screen; a veil. *Collier.* Shelter; defence from weather. *Clarendon.* [In hunting.] Shelter; retreat, where the fox or hare is supposed to be.

CO'VERCLE*, kŭv'-ŭr-kl. *n. s.* [*couvercle*, Fr.] A lid or cover. *Sir T. Brown.*

CO'VERCHIEF*, kŭv'-ŭr-tshĭf. *n. s.* [*couvrechef*, Fr.] A covering for the head. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

CO'VERER*, kŭv'-ŭr-ŭr. *n. s.* That which covers.

CO'VER-SHAME, kŭv'-ŭr-shāme. *n. s.* Some appearance used to conceal infamy. *Dryden.*

CO'VERSLUT*, kŭv'-ŭr-slŭt. *n. s.* An appearance to hide sluttishness. *Burke.*

CO'VERING, kŭv'-ŭr-ĭng. *n. s.* Dress; vesture. 2 *Samuel.*

CO'VERLET, kŭv'-ŭr-lĕt. 99. *n. s.* [*couvrelict*, Fr.] The outermost of the bedclothes. *Spenser.*

CO'VERT, kŭv'-ŭrt. 98. *n. s.* A shelter; a defence. *Isaiah.* A thicket, or hiding place. *Shakspeare.*

CO'VERT, kŭv'-ŭrt. *a.* Sheltered; not exposed. Private; insidious. *Shakspeare.*

CO'VERT, kŭv'-ŭrt. *a.* The state of a woman sheltered by marriage; as, *covert* baron, feme *covert*. *Dryden.*

CO'VERT-WAY, kŭv'-ŭrt-wā'. *n. s.* [In fortification.] A space of ground level with the field, three or four fathom broad, ranging quite round the half moons, or other works toward the country. *Harris.*

CO'VERTLY, kŭv'-ŭrt-lè. *ad.* Secretly; closely. *Spenser.*

CO'VERTNESS, kŭv'-ŭrt-nĕs. *n. s.* Secrecy. *Dict.*

CO'VERTURE, kŭv'-ŭr-tshŭre. *n. s.* Shelter; defence. *Bacon.* The estate and condition of a married woman, who is disabled to contract with any without her husband's allowance or confirmation *Cowel.*

*To* CO'VET §, kŭv'-ĕt. 99. *v. a.* [*couvoiter*, Fr.] To desire inordinately. *Shakspeare.*

*To* CO'VET, kŭv'-ĕt. *v. n.* To have a strong desire. 1 *Timothy.*

CO'VETABLE, kŭv'-ĕt-ă-bl. *a.* To be wished for *Sherwood.*

CO'VETING*, kŭv'-ĕt-ĭng. *n. s.* Inordinate desire. *Shakspeare.*

CO'VETINGLY*, kŭv'-ĕt-ĭng-lè. *ad.* Eagerly. *B. Jonson.*

CO'VETISE, kŭv'-ĕt-ĭs. *n. s.* Avarice; covetousness. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

CO'VETOUS, kŭv'-ĕ-tŭs. *a.* Inordinately desirous. *Dryden.* Avaricious. 2 *Peter.* Desirous; eager. *Shakspeare.*

☞ In the pronunciation of this word and its compounds Mr. Sheridan has adopted a vulgarism, of which one could scarcely have suspected him: but pronouncing *covetshus* for *covetous* is not only a vulgarism, but contrary to analogy. All those diphthongs and diphthongal vowels, which draw the preceding consonants to aspiration, are such as commence with the sound of *e*; which, from its nearness to the sound of double *e*, and the nearness of this sound to the commencing sound of *y*, approaches to the hissing sound of *s*, *z*, and soft *c*, and, in the absence of accent, coalesces with them. *T* and *d*, being formed in the same seat of sound as the *s*, *z*, and soft *c*, when the accent is before them, easily slide into the same sound before similar vowels, but never before any other: for we might, with as much propriety, pronounce *calumitous* and *necessitous*, *calamitshus* and *necessitshus*, as *covetous*, *covetshus* 459. *W.*

CO'VETOUSLY, kŭv'-vè-tŭs-lè. *ad.* Avariciously eagerly. *Shakspeare.*

CO'VETOUSNESS, kŭv'-vè-tŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Avarice. *Bp. Taylor.* Eagerness; desire. *Shakspeare.*

CO'VEY, kŭv'-vè. 165. *n. s.* [*couvée*, Fr.] A hatch; an old bird with her young ones. A number of birds together. *Addison.*

CO'VIN, CO'VINE, kŭv'-ĭn. *n. s.* A deceitful agreement between two or more, to the hurt of another. *Cowel.*

CO'VING, kŏ'-vĭng. *n. s.* A term in building, used of houses that project over the ground-plot. *Harris.*

COW §, kŏŭ. 323. *n. s.* [In the plural, anciently, *kine* or *keen*, now commonly *cows*; cu, Sax.] The female of the bull. *Bacon.*

COW*, kŏŭ. *n. s.* The moving top of the chimney of a hop-oast, or kiln. *Pegge.*

*To* COW, kŏŭ. *v. a.* [*kufwa*, Su.] To depress with fear. *Shakspeare.*

COW-HERD, kŏŭ'-hĕrd. *n. s.* [cu-hende, Sax.] One whose occupation is to tend cows.

COW-HOUSE, kŏŭ'-hŏŭse. *n. s.* The house in which kine are kept. *Mortimer.*

COW-ITCH*. See COUHAGE.

COW-LEECH, kŏŭ'-lètsh. *n. s.* One who professes to cure distempered cows.

*To* COW-LEECH, kŏŭ'-lètsh. *v. n.* To profess to cure cows. *Mortimer.*

COW-POCK†, kŏŭ'-pŏk. *n. s.* An eruption from the teats of a cow; said to be an infallible preservative from the small pox.

COW-WEED, kŏŭ'-wède. *n. s.* A species of chervil

COW-WHEAT, kŏŭ'-hwète. *n. s.* A plant.

CO'WARD §, kŏŭ'-ŭrd. 83, 323. *n. s.* [*couard*, Fr.] A poltron, whose predominant passion is fear. *Sidney.* It is sometimes used in the manner of an adjective. *Shakspeare.*

CO'WARD*, kŏŭ'-ŭrd. *a.* Dastardly. *Spenser.*

*To* CO'WARD*, kŏŭ'-ŭrd. *v. a.* To make timorous or cowardly. *Shakspeare.*

CO'WARDICE, kŏŭ'-ŭr-dĭs. 142. *n. s.* Fear; habitual timidity. *Spenser.*

*To* CO'WARDIZE*, kŏŭ'-ŭr-dīze. *v. a.* To render cowardly. *Scott.*

CO'WARDLIKE*, kŏŭ'-ŭrd-līke. *a.* Resembling a coward. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

CO'WARDLINESS, kŏŭ'-ŭrd-lè-nĕs. *n. s.* Timidity; cowardice. *Bp. Hall.*

CO'WARDLY, kôû'-ûrd-lè. *a.* Fearful; timorous. *Bacon.* Mean. *Shakspeare.*

CO'WARDLY, kôû'-ûrd-lè. *ad.* Meanly; vilely. *Knolles.*

CO'WARDOUS*, kôû'-ûrd-ûs. *a.* Cowardly. *Barret. Ob. T.*

CO'WARDSHIP, kôû'-ûrd-shîp. *n. s.* The qualities of a coward. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

*To* CO'WER §, kôû'-ûr. 223. *v. n.* [*cwrrian*, Welsh.] To sink by bending the knees; to stoop. *Bacon.*

*To* CO'WER*, kôû'-ûr. *v. a.* [*couvre*, old Fr.] To cherish by care. *Spenser.*

CO'WISH, kôû'-ĭsh. *a.* [from *To cow.*] Timorous; fearful. *Shakspeare.*

CO'WKEEPER, kôû'-kè-pûr. *n. s.* One whose business is to keep cows. *Broome.*

COWL §, kôûl. 323. *n. s.* [cuɣle, Sax.] A monk's hood. *Camden.* A vessel in which water is carried on a pole between two. *Wood.*

COWL-STAFF, kôûl'-stâf. *n. s.* The staff on which a vessel is supported between two men. *Suckling.*

CO'WLED*, kôûld. *a.* Wearing a cowl. *Shenstone.*

CO'WLIKE*, kôû'-lîke. *a.* Resembling a cow. *Pope.*

COWO'RKER, kô-wûrk'-ûr. *n. s.* One engaged in the same work; fellow-labourer. *Gregory.*

CO'WSLIP, kôû'-slĭp. *n. s.* [cuꝛlippe, Sax.] A species of primrose. *Miller.*

COWS-LUNGWORT, kôûz-lûng'-wûrt. *n. s.* A species of mullein.

CO'XCOMB §, kôks'-kôme. *n. s.* The top of the head. *Shak.* The comb resembling that of a cock, which licensed fools wore formerly in their caps. *Shak.* A fop; a superficial pretender to knowledge or accomplishments. *Shak.* A kind of red flower.

CO'XCOMBLY*, kôks'-kôme-lè. *a.* Like a coxcomb. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

CO'XCOMBRY†, kôks'-kôme-rè. *n. s.* Foppishness. *Lady Mary W. Montague.*

COXCO'MICAL, kôks-kôm'-ĭk-ăl. *a.* Foppish; conceited. *Dennis.*

COY §, kôè. *a.* [*coy*, old Fr.] Modest; decent. *Chaucer.* Reserved; not accessible. *Spenser.*

*To* COY, kôè. 329. *v. n.* To behave with reserve. *Dryden.* To make difficulty; not to condescend willingly. *Shakspeare.*

*To* COY, kôè. *v. a.* [for *decoy.*] To allure; to flatter. *Shakspeare.*

CO'YISH*, kôè'-ĭsh. *a.* Modest; reserved.

CO'YLY, kôè'-lè. *ad.* With reserve. *Chapman.*

CO'YNESS, kôè'-nĕs. *n. s.* Reserve. *Walton.*

CO'YSTREL. See COISTREL.

COZ, kŭz. *n. s.* A cant word for *cousin*. *Shakspeare.*

*To* CO'ZEN §, kŭz'-zn. *v. a.* To cheat; to trick. *Spenser.*

CO'ZENAGE, kŭz'-zn-âje. 90. *n. s.* Fraud; deceit. *Shakspeare.*

CO'ZENER, kŭz'-zn-ûr. 98. *n. s.* A cheater; a defrauder. *Shakspeare.*

CO'ZIER*. See COSIER.

CRAB §, krăb. *n. s.* [cnabba, Sax.] A crustaceous fish. *Bacon.* A wild apple. *Shak.* A peevish, morose person. A wooden engine with three claws for launching of ships. *Phillips.* The sign in the zodiack. *Creech.*

CRAB, krăb. *a.* Any sour or degenerate fruit. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* CRAB*, krăb. *v. a.* To sour; to render peevish. *Glanville.*

CRA'BBED, krăb'-bĕd. 366. *a.* Peevish; morose. *Spenser.* Harsh; unpleasing. *Shakspeare.* Difficult; perplexing. *Hudibras.*

CRA'BBEDLY, krăb'-bĕd-lè. *a.* Peevishly. *Barret.*

CRA'BBEDNESS, krăb'-bĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* Sourness of taste. Sourness of countenance; asperity of manners. *Beaumont and Fletcher.* Difficulty; perplexity. *Howell.*

CRA'BBY*, krăb'-bè. *a.* Difficult; perplexing. *Marston.*

CRA'BBER, krà'-bûr. *n. s.* The water-rat. *Walton.*

CRABS-EYES, krăbz'-ĭze. *n. s.* Whitish bodies, produced by the common crawfish, and used in medicine. *Hill.*

CRACK §, krăk. *n. s.* [*crac*, Fr.] A sudden disruption, by which the parts are separated but a little way from each other. A narrow breach. *Wiseman.* The sound of any body bursting. *Shak.* Any sudden and quick sound. *Shak.* Change of the voice in puberty. *Shak.* Breach of chastity *Shak.* Craziness of intellect. A man crazed. *Addison.* A whore: in low language. A boast. *Burton.* An instant: a low phrase. A lad. *Shak.*

*To* CRACK, krăk. *v. a.* To break into chinks. *Mortimer.* To break; to split. *Shak.* To do any thing with quickness or smartness. *B. Jonson.* To break or destroy any thing. *Shak.* To craze. *Bacon.*

*To* CRACK, krăk. *v. n.* To burst; to open in chinks. *Boyle.* To fall to ruin. *Dryden.* To utter a loud and sudden sound. *Shak.* To boast. *Shak.*

CRACK-BRAINED, krăk-brând'. 359. *a.* Crazy. *Howell.*

CRACK-HEMP, krăk'-hĕmp. *n. s.* A wretch fated to the gallows. *Shakspeare.*

CRACK-ROPE, krăk'-rôpe. *n. s.* A fellow that deserves hanging.

CRA'CKER, krăk'-ûr. *n. s.* A noisy, boasting fellow. *Shak.* A quantity of gunpowder confined so as to burst with great noise. *Beaumont and Fletcher.* That which cracks or breaks a thing. *B. Jonson.*

*To* CRA'CKLE, krăk'-kl. 405. *v. n.* To make slight cracks; to make small and frequent noises. *Donne.*

CRA'CKLING*, krăk'-lĭng. *n. s.* A small but frequent noise. *Eccles.*

CRA'CKNEL, krăk'-nĕl. *n. s.* [*craquelin*, Fr.] A hard, brittle cake. *Spenser.*

CRA'DLE §, krà'-dl. 405. *n. s.* [cnadel, Sax.] A movable bed, on which children are agitated with a smooth and equal motion, to make them sleep. *Shak.* Infancy, or the first part of life. *Spenser* [With surgeons.] A case for a broken bone. [With shipwrights.] A frame of timber raised along the outside of a ship to help to launch her. *Harris.* An instrument used in scraping mezzotintoes. *Chambers.* A part added to a sithe, to gather the corn into swaths. *Chambers.*

*To* CRA'DLE, krà'-dl. *v. a.* To lay or rock in a cradle. *Glanville.*

*To* CRA'DLE*, krà'-dl. *v. n.* To lodge as in a cradle. *Shakspeare.*

CRADLE-CLOTHES, krà'-dl-klôze. *n. s.* Bedclothes belonging to a cradle. *Shakspeare.*

CRAFT §, krâft. 79. *n. s.* [cnæꝛc, Sax.] Manual art; trade. *Wotton.* Art; dexterity. *B. Jonson.* Fraud; cunning. *Shakspeare.* Small sailing vessels.

*To* CRAFT, krâft. *v. n.* To play tricks. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

CRA'FTILY, krâf'-tè-lè. *ad.* Cunningly; artfully. *Knolles.* Skilfully. *Chaucer.*

CRA'FTINESS, krâf'-tè-nĕs. *n. s.* Cunning; stratagem. *Job.*

CRA'FTSMAN, krâfts'-mân. *n. s.* An artificer; a mechanick. *Spenser.*

CRA'FTSMASTER, krâfts'-mâ-stûr. *n. s.* A man skilled in his trade. *Shakspeare.*

CRA'FTY, krâf'-tè. *a.* Cunning; artful. *Shakspeare.*

CRAG §, krâg. *n. s.* A rough, steep rock. *Gibson.* The rugged protuberances of rocks. *Fairfax* The neck. *Spenser.*

CRA'GGED, krâg'-gĕd. 366. *a.* Full of inequalities and prominences. *Crashaw.*

CRA'GGEDNESS, krâg'-gĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* Fulness of crags or prominent rocks. *Brerewood.*

CRA'GGINESS, krâg'-gè-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being craggy. *Howell.*

CRA'GGY, krâg'-gè. 383. *a.* Rugged; full of prominences. *Spenser.*

CRAKE §*, krâke. *n. s.* A boast. *Spenser.*

*To* CRAKE*, krâke. *v. n.* To brag; to boast. *Spenser.*

*To* CRAKE*, krâke. *v. a.* To utter boastingly. *Spenser.*

CRA'KER*, krâ'-kûr. *n. s.* A boaster. *Huloet.*

*To* CRAM §, krâm. *v. a.* [cpamman, Sax.] To stuff with more than can conveniently be held. *Shak.* To fill with food beyond satiety. *King.* To thrust in by force. *Shakspeare.*

*To* CRAM, krâm. *v. n.* To eat beyond satiety. *Pope.*

CRA'MBO, krâm'-bō. *n. s.* [a cant word.] A play at which one gives a word, to which another finds a rhyme: a rhyme. *Swift.*

CRAMP §, krâmp. *n. s.* [*krampe*, Dut.] A spasm or contraction of the limbs. *Shak.* A restriction; a confinement. *L'Estrange.* A piece of iron bent at each end, by which two bodies are held together. *Wilkins.*

CRAMP, krâmp. *a.* Difficult; knotty. *Goodman.*

*To* CRAMP, krâmp. *v. a.* To pain with cramps or twitches. *Dryden.* To restrain; to confine. *Bacon.* To bind with crampirons. *Burke.*

CRAMP-FISH, krâmp'-fĭsh. *n. s.* The torpedo, which benumbs the hands of those that touch it. *Sir T. Herbert.*

CRA'MPIRON, krâmp'-ī-ûrn. *n. s.* See CRAMP.

CRA'NAGE, krâ'-nĭdje. 90. *n. s.* [*cranagium*, low Lat.] A liberty to use a crane, or the money paid and taken for the same. *Cowel.*

CRA'NBERRY*, krân'-bĕr-rē. *n. s.* The whortleberry, or bilberry.

*To* CRANCH*. See *To* CRAUNCH.

CRANE §, krâne. *n. s.* [cpan, Sax.] A bird with a long beak. *Isaiah.* An instrument made with ropes, pulleys, and hooks, by which great weights are raised. *Mortimer.* A siphon for drawing liquors out of a cask.

CRANES-BILL, krânz'-bĭl. *n. s.* An herb. A pair of pincers terminating in a point, used by surgeons.

*CRA'NIUM*, krâ'-nē-ŭm. 507. *n. s.* [Lat.] The skull. *Wiseman.*

CRANK §, krângk. 408. *n. s.* [cpancpæꝛ, Sax.] The end of an iron axis turned square down, and again turned square to the first turning down. *Moxon.* Any bending or winding passage. *Shak.* Any conceit formed by changing the form or meaning of a word. *Milton.* An impostor. *Burton.*

CRANK, krângk. *a.* [*onkranck*, Dutch.] Healthy; sprightly. *Spenser.* Among sailors, a ship is said to be *crank*, when loaded too much above, and liable to be overset. *Howell.*

*To* CRANK*, krângk. *v. n.* To turn; to run in and out. *Shakspeare.*

*To* CRA'NKLE, krâng'-kl. 405. *v. n.* To run in and out. *Drayton.*

*To* CRA'NKLE, krâng'-kl. *v. a.* To break into unequal surfaces, or angles. *Phillips.*

CRA'NKLES, krângk'-klz. *n. s.* Angular prominences.

CRA'NKNESS, krângk'-nĕs. *n. s.* Health; vigour. Disposition to overset.

CRA'NNIED, krân'-nē-ĕd. *a.* Full of chinks. *Shak.*

CRA'NNY §, krân'-nē. *n. s.* [*crena*, Lat.] A chink; a fissure. *Baron.*

CRANTS*, krântz. *n. s.* [*krantz*, Germ.] The garlands carried before the bier of a maiden, and hung over her grave. *Shakspeare.*

CRAPE, krâpe. *n. s.* [*crepe*, Fr.] A thin stuff, loosely woven, of which the dress of the clergy is sometimes made. *Swift.*

CRA'PLE*. *n. s.* [*krappeln*, Germ.] A claw. *Spenser.*

*CRA'PULA**, krâp'-ū-lâ. *n. s.* [Lat.] A surfeit, or sickness by intemperance. *Cotton.*

CRA'PULENCE, krâp'-ū-lĕnse. *n. s.* Drunkenness; sickness by intemperance. *Dict.*

CRA'PULOUS, krâp'-ū-lŭs. *a.* Drunken. *Dict.*

*To* CRASE*, krâze. See *To* CRAZE.

*To* CRASH §, krâsh. *v. n.* To make a loud, complicated noise, as of many things falling or breaking at once. *Smith.*

*To* CRASH, krâsh. *v. a.* To break or bruise.

CRASH, krâsh. *n. s.* A loud, sudden, mixed sound, as of many things broken at the same time. *Shak.*

CRA'SHING*, krâsh'-ĭng. *n. s.* A violent, complicated noise. *Zeph.*

*CRA'SIS*, krâ'-sĭs. *n. s.* [κρᾶσις.] Temperature constitution. *Glanville.*

CRASS §, krâs. *a.* [*crassus*, Lat.] Gross; coarse *Brown.*

CRA'SSIMENT*, krâs'-sē-mĕnt. *n. s.* Thickness. *Smith.*

CRA'SSITUDE, krâs'-sē-tûde. *n. s.* Grossness; coarseness; thickness. *Bacon.*

CRA'SSNESS*, krâs'-nĕs. *n. s.* Grossness. *Glanville.*

CRASTINA'TION, krâs-tē-nā'-shŭn. *n. s* [*cras*, Lat.] Delay. *Dict.*

CRATCH, krâtsh. *n. s.* [*creicche*, Fr.] The palisaded frame in which hay is put for cattle. *Hakewill.*

*To* CRATCH*, krâtsh. *v. a.* See *To* SCRATCH. To tear; as, to *cratch* out one's eyes. *Huloet.*

*CRA'TER**, krā'-tûr. *n. s.* [Lat.] A vent, or aperture. *Berkeley.*

CRATE*, krâte. *n. s.* [*kraet*, Germ.] A pannier, or wicker vessel.

*To* CRAUNCH, krântsh. 214. *v. a.* [*schrantsen*, Dutch.] To crush in the mouth. *Swift.*

CRAVA'T, krâ-vât'. *n. s.* [*cravate*, Fr.] A neckcloth; any thing worn about the neck. *Hudibras.*

☞ Dr. Johnson tells us this word is of uncertain etymology. It is certain, however, that it comes from the French; and Menage tells us it arose among them from the *Croats*, who, being in alliance with France against the emperour, came to Paris, and were remarked for the linen they wore about their necks. This soon became a fashion, and was called after the original wearers, *croat*, which, by a small alteration, became *cravat*. This word is sometimes, but improperly, pronounced with the accent on the first syllable. This pronunciation is adopted only by Dr. Ash and Buchanan, while Dr. Johnson, Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Kenrick, Entick, and Bailey, are uniformly for the accent on the last syllable. *W.*

*To* CRAVE §, krâve. *v. a.* [cpapian, Sax.] To ask with earnestness; to entreat. *Holder.* To ask insatiably. *Denham.* To long; to wish unreasonably. To call for importunately. *Shakspeare.*

CRA'VEN, krā'-vn. 103. *n. s.* [from *crave*, as one that craves his life.] A cock conquered and dispirited. *Shak.* A coward; a recreant. *Shakspeare*

CRA'VEN, krā'-vn. *a.* Cowardly; base. *Spenser.*

*To* CRA'VEN, krā'-vn. *v. a.* To make recreant or cowardly. *Shakspeare.*

CRA'VER, krā'-vûr. *n. s.* An insatiable asker. *Sherwood.*

CRA'VING*, krā'-vĭng. *n. s.* Unreasonable desire. *South.*

CRAW, krâw. *n. s.* [*kroe*, Danish.] The crop or first stomach of birds. *Ray.* The human stomach, in contempt. *Anderson.*

CRA'WFISH, krâw'-fĭsh. *n. s.* [*ecrevisse*, Fr.] A small crustaceous fish found in brooks. *Bacon.*

*To* CRAWL §, krâwl. *v. n.* [*krielen*, Dutch.] To creep; to move as a worm. *Milton.* To move weakly and slowly. *Shak.* To advance slowly and slily. *Shak.* To move about hated and despised. *South.*

CRAWL*, krâwl. *n. s.* [*corral*, Span.] The well in a boat.

CRA'WLER, krâw'-lûr. *n. s.* A creeper. *Lovelace*

CRAY*, CRAYER*, or CRARE*. *n. s.* [*craier*, old Fr.] A small sea-vessel. *Shakspeare.*

CRA'YFISH, krâw'-fĭsh. *n. s.* See CRAWFISH.

CRA'YON, krā'-ŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] A kind of pencil. *Dryden.* A drawing or design done with a pencil or crayon.

*To* CRAZE §, krâze. *v. a.* [*ecraser*, Fr.] To break; to crush; to weaken. *Hooker.* To powder. *Carew.* To impair the intellect. *Shakspeare.*

CRA'ZEDNESS, krā'-zĕd-nĕs. 365. *n. s.* Decrepitude; brokenness. *Hooker.*

CRA'ZINESS, krā'-zē-nĕs. *n. s.* Imbecility; weakness. *Howell.* Weakness of intellect.

CRA'ZY, krā'-zē. *a.* Broken; decrepit. *Shak.* Shattered in the intellect. *Bp. Taylor.* Weak; feeble; ailing; out of order. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

**CREAGHT**, krâte. *n.s.* [Irish.] Herds of cattle. *Davies.*

*To* **CREAGHT**, krâte. *v. n.* To graze upon lands. *Davies.*

*To* **CREAK**, krēke. *v. n.* [*criquer*, old Fr.] To make a harsh, protracted noise. *Dryden.*

**CREA'KING***, krē'-kĭng. *n. s.* A harsh noise. *Shakspeare.*

**CREAM** §, krème. *n. s.* [*kreima*, Goth.] The unctuous or oily part of milk. *Shak.* The best part of any thing. *Hewyt.*

*To* **CREAM**, krème. *v. n.* To gather on the surface. *Shakspeare.*

*To* **CREAM**, krème. *v. a.* To skim off the cream. *Wodroephe's Fr. Gr.* To take the flower and quintessence of any thing. *Swift.*

**CREAM-FACED**, krème-fâste. *a.* Pale; cowardlooking. *Shakspeare.*

**CRE'AMY**, krē'-mē. *a.* Having the nature of cream. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

***CRE'ANCE***, krē'-ânse. *n. s.* [Fr.] A fine, small line, fastened to a hawk's leash when she is first lured.

**CREASE** §, krēse. 427. *n. s.* [*kroesen*, Teut.] A mark made by doubling any thing. *Swift.*

*To* **CREASE**, krēse. *v. a.* To mark any thing by doubling it.

*To* **CREA'TE** §, krē-âte'. *v. a.* [*creo*, Lat.] To form out of nothing; to cause to exist. *Genesis.* To produce; to cause. *Shak.* To beget. To invest with any new character. *Shak.* To give any new qualities. *Davies.*

**CREA'TE***, krē-âte'. *a.* Begotten. *Shak.* Composed; made up. *Shakspeare.*

**CREA'TION**, krē-â'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of creating. *Bp. Taylor.* The act of investing with new qualities or character; as, the *creation* of peers. The universe. *Denham.* Any thing produced, or caused. *Shakspeare.*

**CREA'TIVE**, krē-â'-tĭv. 157. *a.* Having the power to create. *Thomson.* Exerting the act of creation. *South.*

**CREA'TOR** §, krē-â'-tŭr. 166. *n. s.* [Lat.] The Being that bestows existence. *Milton.*

**CREA'TRESS***, krē-â'-trĕs. *n. s.* She who makes any thing. *Spenser.*

**CRE'ATURE**, krē'-tshûre. 461, 462. *n. s.* A being not self-existent, but created by the Supreme Power. *Stillingfleet.* Any thing created. *Bacon.* An animal, not human. *Shak.* A general term for man. *Spenser.* A word of contempt for a human being. *Shak.* A word of petty tenderness. *Shak.* A person who owes his rise or his fortune to another. *Clarendon.*

**CRE'ATURELY**, krē'-tshûre-lè. *a.* Having the qualities of a creature. *Cheyne.*

**CRE'ATURESHIP***, krē'-tshûre-shĭp. *n. s.* The state of a creature. *Dr. Cave.*

**CRE'BRITUDE**, krĕb'-rè-tûde. *n. s.* [*creber*, Lat.] Frequentness. *Dict.*

**CRE'BROUS**, krēb'-rŭs. *a.* Frequent. *Dict.*

**CRE'DENCE** §, krē'-dĕnse. *n. s.* [*credo*, Lat.] Belief; credit. *Spenser.* That which gives a claim to credit or belief. *Hayward.*

*To* **CRE'DENCE***, krē'-dĕnse. *v. a.* To believe. *Skelton. Ob. T.*

***CREDE'NDA***, krē-dĕn'-dâ. 92. *n. s.* [Lat.] Things to be believed; articles of faith. *South.*

**CRE'DENT**, krē'-dĕnt. *a.* Believing; easy of belief. *Shakspeare.* Having credit. *Shakspeare.*

**CREDE'NTIAL***, krē-dĕn'-shâl. *a.* Giving a title to credit.

**CREDE'NTIAL**, krē-dĕn'-shâl. *n. s.* That which gives a title to credit; the warrant upon which belief is claimed. *Addison.*

**CREDIBI'LITY**, krĕd-è-bĭl'-è-tè. *n. s.* Claim to credit. *Tillotson.*

**CRE'DIBLE** §, krĕd'-è-bl. 405. *a.* [*credibilis*, Lat.] Worthy of credit. *Gower.*

**CRE'DIBLENESS**, krĕd'-è-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Credibility; just claim to belief. *Boyle.*

**CRE'DIBLY**, krĕd'-è-blè. *ad.* In a manner that claims belief. *Bacon.*

**CRE'DIT** §, krĕd'-ĭt. *n. s.* [*credit*, Fr.] Belief of 1 *Macc.* Honour; reputation. *Pope.* Esteem good opinion. *Bacon.* Faith; testimony. *Hooker.* Trust reposed; with regard to property: correlative to *debt*. *Locke.* Promise given. *Addison.* Influence; interest. *Sidney.*

*To* **CRE'DIT**, krĕd'-ĭt. *v. a.* To believe. *Shak.* To procure credit to any thing. *Waller.* To trust; to confide in. To admit as a debtor.

**CRE'DITABLE**, krĕd'-ĭt-â-bl. *a.* Reputable; above contempt. *Arbuthnot.* Honourable; estimable. *Tillotson.*

**CRE'DITABLENESS**, krĕd'-ĭt-â-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Reputation; estimation. *Decay of Piety.*

**CRE'DITABLY**, krĕd'-ĭt-â-blè. *ad.* Reputably. *South.*

**CRE'DITOR**, krĕd'-ĭt-ŭr. 166. *n. s.* He to whom a debt is owed. *Shak.* One who credits; one who believes. *Shakspeare.*

**CRE'DITRIX***, krĕd'-ĭt-rĭks. *n. s.* She to whom money is owed. *Life of Cotton.*

**CREDU'LITY**, krè-dû'-lè-tè. *n. s.* Easiness of belief. *Sidney.*

**CRE'DULOUS** §, krĕd'-jû-lŭs. 367, 293. *a.* [*credulus*, Lat.] Apt to believe; unsuspecting. *Shak.*

**CRE'DULOUSLY***, krĕd'-jû-lŭs-lè. *ad.* In an unsuspecting manner. *Goodman.*

**CRE'DULOUSNESS**, krĕd'-jû-lŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Credulity. *Sir E. Sandys.*

**CREED** §, krèèd. *n. s.* [creda, Sax.] A form of words in which the articles of faith are comprehended. *Hammond.* Any solemn profession of principles. *Shakspeare.*

*To* **CREEK**, krèèk. *v. a.* To make a harsh noise. *Shakspeare.*

**CREEK** §, krèèk. 246. *n. s.* [cnecca, Sax.] A promontory or jut in a winding coast. *Davies.* A small port; a bay; a cove. *Acts.* Any turn, or alley. *Shak.—Creek of day.* The first appearance of the dawn. *Turberville.*

**CRE'EKY**, krèè'-kè. *a.* Full of creeks; winding. *Spenser.*

*To* **CREEP** §, krèèp. 246. *v. n.* [pret. *crept*: cnýpan, Sax.] To move as a worm. *Milton.* To grow along the ground, or on other supports. *Dryden.* To move forward as insects. To move slowly and feebly. *Shak.* To move secretly and clandestinely. *Shak.* To move timorously, without venturing into dangers. *Dryden.* To come unexpected. *Sidney.* To behave with servility; to fawn. *Shakspeare.*

**CRE'EPER**, krèè'-pŭr. 98. *n. s.* A plant that supports itself by means of some stronger body. *Bacon.* An iron used to slide along the grate in kitchens A kind of patten or clog worn by women. An insect. *Burton.* A small bird, called also the *ox-eye* [In naval language.] A sort of grapnel, used for recovering things that may be cast overboard.

**CRE'EP-HOLE**, krèèp'-hôle. *n. s.* A hole into which any animal may creep. A subterfuge; an excuse.

**CRE'EPINGLY**, krèèp'-ĭng-lè. *ad.* Slowly; after the manner of a reptile. *Sidney.*

**CRE'EPLE**, krè'-pl. *n. s.* [cnýpel, Sax.] A lame person; a cripple. *Donne.*

**CREMA'TION**, krè-mâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*crematio*, Lat.] A burning.

***CRE'MOR***, krè'-mŏr. *n. s.* [Lat.] A soft liquor resembling cream. *Ray.*

**CRE'MOSIN***. See CRIMOSIN.

**CRE'NATED**, krē'-nât-ĕd. *a.* [*crena*, Lat.] Notched, indented. *Woodward.*

**CRE'OLES***, krè'-ôlz. *n. s.* Such as are descended from the Spaniards; natives of Spanish America. *Guthrie.*

**CRE'PANE**, krè'-pân. *n. s.* An ulcer seated in the midst of the forepart of the foot of a horse. *Farrier's Dict.*

*To* **CRE'PITATE** §, krĕp'-è-tâte. 91. *v. n.* [*crepito*, Lat.] To make a small, crackling noise; to break wind. *Cockeram.*

**CREPITA'TION**, krĕp-è-tâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* A small, crackling noise.

☞ 559.—Fāte, fâr, fall, fât ;—mè, mêt ;—pīne, pĭn ;—

**CREPT**, krĕpt. *part.* from *creep.*

**CREPU'SCULE** §, krē-pŭs'-kūle. *n. s.* [*crepusculum*, Lat.] Twilight. *Dict.*

**CREPU'SCULINE***, krē-pŭs'-kŭ-līn. *a.* Glimmering: crepusculous. *Sprat.*

**CREPU'SCULOUS**, krē-pŭs'-kŭ-lŭs. *a.* Glimmering. *Glanville.*

**CRE'SCENT** §, krĕs'-sĕnt. *a.* [*cresco*, Lat.] Increasing; growing. *Shakspeare.*

**CRE'SCENT**, krĕs'-sĕnt. *n. s.* The moon in her state of increase. *Shakspeare.*

*To* **CRE'SCENT***, krĕs'-sĕnt. *v. a.* To form into a crescent. *Seward.*

**CRE'SCIVE**, krĕs'-sĭv. 158. *a.* Increasing; growing. *Shakspeare.*

**CRESS**, krĕs. *n. s.* An herb. *Miller.*

**CRE'SSET**, krĕs'-sĕt. 99. *n. s.* [*croisette*, Fr.] A great light set upon a beacon, or watch-tower. *Shak.* Simply, a lamp, or torch. *Holinshed.*

**CREST** §, krĕst. *n. s.* [cpæ̆ꞇa, Sax.] The plume of feathers on the top of the ancient helmet; the helmet. *Shak.* The comb of a cock. *Milton.* The ornament of the helmet in heraldry. *Camden.* Any tuft or ornament on the head. *Dryden.* Pride; spirit; fire. *Shakspeare.*

*To* **CREST***, krĕst. *v. a.* To mark with long streaks. To serve as a crest for. *Shakspeare.*

**CRE'STED**, krĕs'-tĕd. *a.* Adorned with a plume or crest. *Milton.* Wearing a comb. *Dryden.*

**CREST-FALLEN**, krĕst'-fâln. *a.* Dejected; sunk; dispirited. *Shakspeare.*

**CRE'STLESS**, krĕst'-lĕs. *a.* Not dignified with coat-armour. *Shakspeare.*

**CRETA'CEOUS** § krē-tā'-shŭs. *a.* [*creta*, Lat.] Having the qualities of chalk. *Grew.* Abounding with chalk. *Phillips.*

**CRETA'TED**, krē'-tā-tĕd. *a.* Rubbed with chalk. *Dict.*

**CRE'TICK***, krē'-tĭk. *n. s.* [κρητικὸς.] A foot used in Greek and Latin poetry, consisting of a short syllable between two long. *Bentley.*

**CRE'VICE** §, krĕv'-ĭs. 140. *n. s.* [*crevis*, old Fr.] A crack; a cleft. *Spectator.*

*To* **CRE'VICE**, krĕv'-ĭs. *v. a.* To crack; to flaw. *Wotton.*

**CRE'VIS***, **CRE'VISSE***, } krĕv'-ĭs. *n. s.* Cray-fish. *Smith.*

**CREW** §, krōō. 339. *n. s.* [cpuꝺ, Sax.] A company of people associated for any purpose. *Spenser.* The company of a ship. *Dryden.*

**CREW**, krōō. The *preterit* of *crow.*

**CRE'WEL**, krōō'-ĭl. 99. *n. s.* [*klewel*, Dutch.] Yarn twisted and wound on a knot or ball. *Burton.*

**CRIB** §, krĭb. *n. s.* [cpybb, Sax.] The rack or manger of a stable. *Shak.* The stall or cabin of an ox. *Prov.* A small habitation; a cottage. *Shak.*

*To* **CRIB**, krĭb. *v. a.* To confine; to cage. *Shak.*

**CRI'BBAGE**, krĭb'-bĭdje. 90. *n. s.* A game at cards. *John Hall.*

**CRI'BBLE** §, krĭb'-bl. *n. s.* [*crible*, old Fr.] A corn sieve. *Dict.* Coarse meal, a degree better than bran.

**CRI'BBLE** *Bread**. Bread made of coarse meal. *Huloet.*

*To* **CRI'BBLE***, krĭb'-bl. *v. a.* To sift or cribble through a sieve. *Lyttelton.*

**CRIBRA'TION**, krĭ-brā'-shŭn. 123. *n. s.* [*cribro*, Lat.] The act of sifting or separating by a sieve.

**CRICK**, krĭk. *n. s.* [*cricco*, Ital.] The noise of a door. A painful stiffness in the neck. *L'Estrange.*

**CRI'CKET**, krĭk'-kĭt. 99. *n. s.* [*krekel*, Dutch.] An insect that squeaks or chirps about ovens and fire-places. *Shak.* A sport at which the contenders drive a ball with sticks. *Pope.* A low seat or stool.

**CRI'CKETING** *Apple. n. s.* A small species of apple.

**CRI'ER**, krī'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* [*crieur*, old Fr.] The officer whose business is to cry or make proclamation. *Ecclus.*

**CRIME** §, krīme. *n. s.* [*crimen*, Lat.] An act contrary to right; an offence; a great fault; an act of wickedness. *Spenser.* Reproach: a Latinism. *Milton.*

**CRI'MEFUL**, krīme'-fŭl. *a.* Wicked. Faulty in a high degree. *Shakspeare.*

**CRI'MELESS**, krīme'-lĕs. *a.* Innocent; without crime. *Shakspeare.*

**CRI'MINAL**, krĭm'-ĕ-nâl. 88. *a.* Faulty; contrary to right; contrary to law. *Spenser.* Guilty; tainted with crime. *Rogers.* Not civil: as, a *criminal* prosecution. *Blackstone.*

**CRI'MINAL**, krĭm'-ĕ-nâl. *n. s.* A man accused. *Dryden.* A man guilty of a crime. *Bacon.*

**CRIMINA'LITY***, krĭm-ĕ-nâl'-ĕ-tē. *n. s.* A criminal action, case, or cause. *Bp. Watson.*

**CRI'MINALLY**, krĭm'-ĕ-nâl-lē. *ad.* Wickedly; guiltily. *Rogers.*

**CRI'MINALNESS**, krĭm'-ĕ-nâl-nĕs. *n. s.* Guiltiness.

*To* **CRI'MINATE***, krĭm'-ĕ-nāte. *v. a.* To accuse; to charge with crime. *Ld. North.*

**CRIMINA'TION**, krĭm-ĕ-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Accusation; charge. *Bp. Hall.*

**CRI'MINATORY**, krĭm'-ĕ-nā-tŭr-rē. 512. *a.* Accusing; censorious.

**CRI'MINOUS**, krĭm'-ĕ-nŭs. *a.* Wicked; iniquitous; enormously guilty. *Bp. Hall.*

**CRI'MINOUSLY**, krĭm'-ĕ-nŭs-lē. *ad.* Enormously; very wickedly. *Hammond.*

**CRI'MINOUSNESS**, krĭm'-ĕ-nŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Wickedness; guilt; crime. *King Charles.*

**CRI'MOSIN**, krĭm'-zn. *a.* [*cremosino*, Ital.] A species of red colour tinged with blue. *Spenser.* Commonly written *crimson.*

**CRIMP** §, krĭmp. *a.* [acpy̆mman, Sax.] Friable; brittle; easily crumbled. *Phillips.* Not consistent; not forcible. *Arbuthnot.*

**CRIMP***, krĭmp. *n. s.* A game at cards formerly. *B. Jonson.* One who decoys others into military service: a low word.

*To* **CRIMP***, krĭmp. *v. a.* [ȝe-cpy̆mpꞇ, Sax.] To curl or crisp the hair.

*To* **CRI'MPLE**, krĭm'-pl. 405. *v. a.* [*krimpen*, Teut.] To contract; to corrugate. *Wiseman.*

**CRI'MSON** §, krĭm'-zn. 170. *n. s.* [*cremosino*, Ital.] Red, somewhat darkened with blue. *Boyle.* Red in general. *Shakspeare.*

**CRI'MSON***, krĭm'-zn. *a.* Red, somewhat darkened with blue. *Prior.* Red, in general. *Shakspeare.*

*To* **CRI'MSON**, krĭm'-zn. *v. a.* To dye with crimson. *Shakspeare.*

**CRI'NCUM**, krĭngk'-kŭm. *n. s.* A cramp; a contraction; whimsy. *Hudibras.*

**CRINGE**, krĭnje. *n. s.* Bow; servile civility. *Howell.*

*To* **CRINGE** §, krĭnje. *v. a.* [*kriechen*, German.] To draw together; to contract. *Shakspeare.*

*To* **CRINGE**, krĭnje. *v. n.* To bow; to fawn; to flatter. *Bp. Hall.*

**CRI'NGER***, krĭn'-jŭr. *n. s.* One who is always bowing for some mean purpose; a flatterer.

**CRINI'GEROUS**, krĭ-nĭd'-jĕ-rŭs. 123. *a.* [*criniger*, Lat.] Hairy; overgrown with hair. *Dict.*

**CRI'NITE***, krĭ'-nīte. 140, 154. *a.* [*crinitus*, Lat.] Having the appearance of hair. *Fairfax.*

*To* **CRI'NKLE** §, krĭng'-kl. *v. n.* [*krinckelen*, Dutch.] To go in and out; to run in flexures. *King.*

*To* **CRI'NKLE**, krĭng'-kl. *v. a.* To mould into inequalities. *Skelton.*

**CRI'NKLE**, krĭng'-kl. *n. s.* A wrinkle; a sinuosity *Search.*

**CRI'NOSE** §, krĭ-nōse'. *a.* [*crinis*, Lat.] Hairy. *Dict.*

**CRINO'SITY**, krĭ-nŏs'-ĕ-tē. *n. s.* Hairiness. *Dict.*

**CRI'PPLE** §, krĭp'-pl. 405. *n. s.* [cpy̆pel, Sax.] A lame man. *Shakspeare.*

**CRI'PPLE***, krĭp'-pl. *a.* Lame. *Shakspeare.*

*To* **CRI'PPLE**, krĭp'-pl. *v. a.* To lame; to make lame. *Shakspeare.*

**CRI'PPLENESS**, krĭp'-pl-nĕs. *n. s.* Lameness. *Dict.*

**CRI'SIS**, krī'-sĭs. *n. s.* [κρῖσις.] The point in which the disease kills, or changes to the better. *Dryden.* The point of time at which any affair comes to the height. *Dryden.*

**CRISP** §, krĭsp. *a.* [cpıꝛp, Sax.] Curled. *Bacon.* Indented; winding. *Shak.* Brittle; friable. *Bacon.* Short; brisk. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

*To* **CRISP**, krĭsp. *v. a.* To curl; to contract into

knots or curls. *Shak.* To twist; to curl. *Milton.* To indent; to make to wave. *Milton.*

*To* CRISP*, krĭsp. *v. n.* To curl. *Sir T. Herbert.*

CRISPA'TION, krĭs-pā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of curling. The state of being curled. *Bacon.*

CRI'SPING-IRON*, krĭs'-pĭng-ī'-ŭrn. *n. s.* A curling iron. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

CRI'SPING-PIN, krĭs'-pĭng-pĭn. *n. s.* A curling iron. *Isaiah.*

CRISPI'SULCANT, krĭs-pē-sŭl'-kănt. *a.* [*crispisulcans*, Lat.] Waved, or undulating; as lightning is represented. *Dict.*

CRI'SPNESS, krĭsp'-nĕs. *n. s.* Curledness.

CRI'SPY, krĭs'-pē. *a.* Curled. *Shakspeare.*

CRISS-CROSS-ROW*, krĭs-krŏs-rō. *n. s.* Alphabet; beginning. *Southerne.*

CRITE'RION, krī-tē'-rē-ŭn. 123. *n. s.* [κριτηριον: plural *criteria*.] A mark by which any thing is judged of with regard to its goodness or badness. *Donne.*

CRI'TICK §, krĭt'-ĭk. *n. s.* [κριτικὸς.] A man skilled in the art of judging of literature; able to distinguish the faults and beauties of writing. *Locke.* An examiner; a judge. *Pope.* A snarler; a carper. *Pope.* A censurer; a man apt to find fault. *Shak.*

CRI'TICK, krĭt'-ĭk. *a.* Critical; relating to criticism. *Pope.*

CRI'TICK, *n. s.* See CRITIQUE.

*To* CRI'TICK, krĭt'-ĭk. *v. n.* To play the critick; to criticise. *Brewer.*

CRI'TICAL, krĭt'-ē-kăl. *a.* Exact; nicely judicious. *Holder.* Relating to criticism. Captious; censorious. *Shak.* Comprising the time at which a great event is determined. *Brown.* Decisive; nice. *Sprat.* Producing a crisis or change of the disease; as, a *critical* sweat.

CRI'TICALLY, krĭt'-ē-kăl-ē. *ad.* In a critical manner; exactly. *Dryden.* At the exact point of time.

CRI'TICALNESS, krĭt'-ē-kăl-nĕs. *n. s.* Exactness; accuracy; nicety.

*To* CRI'TICISE, krĭt'-ē-sīze. 153. *v. n.* To play the critick; to judge. *Dryden.* To animadvert upon as faulty. *Locke.*

*To* CRI'TICISE, krĭt'-ē-sīze. *v. a.* To censure. *Addison.*

CRI'TICISER*, krĭt'-ē-sī-zŭr. *n. s.* One who makes or writes remarks. *Blackwall.*

CRI'TICISM, krĭt'-ē-sĭzm. *n. s.* A standard of judging well. *Dryden.* Remark; animadversion. *Addison.*

CRITI'QUE, krē-tēk'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A critical examination; critical remarks. *Dryden.* Science of criticism. *Locke.*—This word is now generally so written to distinguish it from *critick*, the person; though, so lately as when Pope wrote, no distinction of the spelling or accent obtained. *Todd.*

*To* CROAK §, krōke. *v. n.* [cpaceꝺꝺan, Sax.] To make a hoarse, low noise, like a frog. *May.* To caw or cry as a raven or crow. *Shak.* To make any disagreeable or offensive murmur. *Locke.*

CROAK, krōke. *n. s.* The cry of a frog or raven. *Dryden.*

CRO'AKER*, krō'-kŭr. *n. s.* One who is perpetually descanting on dangers and difficulties, and making unfair comparisons of the present with the past.

CROATS*, krōts. *n. s.* Irregular troops, formed of natives of *Croatia*. *Guthrie.*

CRO'CEOUS, krō'-shē-ŭs. 357. *a.* [*croceus*, Lat.] Consisting of saffron; like saffron. *Dict.*

CROCITA'TION, krō-sē-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*crocitatio*, Lat.] The croaking of frogs or ravens. *Dict.*

CROCK §, krŏk. *n. s.* [cpocca, Sax.] A cup; any vessel made of earth. *Spenser.* A little stool. *Tatler.* The black or soot of a pot or kettle. *Ray.*

CRO'CKERY, krŏk'-ŭr-ē. 555. *n. s.* Earthen ware.

CRO'CODILE §, krŏk'-ō-dĭl. 145. *n. s.* [κρόκος and ἔελων.] An amphibious, voracious animal, found in Egypt and the Indies. *Calmet.* A little animal, otherwise called stinx. *Trevoux.*

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, and Perry, make the *i* in the last syllable short, as I have done; and Buchanan is the only one who makes it long. *W.*

CRO'CUS, krō'-kŭs. *n. s.* [*crocus*, Lat.] A flower. *Thomson.*

CROFT, krŏft. *n. s.* [cpoꝛꝺ, Sax.] A little close joining to a house, used for corn or pasture. *Milton.*

CROISA'DE, krŏē-sāde'. } *n. s.* [*croisade*, Fr.] A
CROISA'DO, krŏē-sā'-dō. } holy war; a war carried on against infidels under the banner of the cross. *Bacon.*

CROI'SES, krŏē'-sĕz. *n. s.* Pilgrims who carry a cross. Soldiers who fight under the banner of the cross. *Burke.*

CRO'MLECHE*. [*carem-luach*, Heb.] Huge, broad, flat stones, raised upon other stones set up on end for that purpose, and supposed to be the remains of altars. *Rowland.*

CRONE, krōne. *n. s.* [cpone, Sax.] An old ewe. *Tusser.* In contempt, an old woman. *Shak.*

CRO'NET, krō'-nĕt. *n. s.* The hair which grows over the top of a horse's hoof.

CRO'NICAL*, } krŏn'-ē-kăl. See ACRONYCAL.
CRO'NYCAL*, }

CRO'NY, krō'-nē. *n. s.* An old acquaintance; a companion of long standing. *Hudibras.*

CROOK §, krŏŏk. [krŭk, *Perry* and *Jones*.] *n. s.* [*crok*, Celt.] Any crooked or bent instrument. A sheep-hook. *Cowley.* Any thing bent; a meander. *Sidney.* An artifice; a trick. *Cranmer.* A gibbet. *Spenser.*

*To* CROOK, krŏŏk. *v. a.* To bend; to turn into a hook. *Shak.* To bend, figuratively; to thwart. *Bp. Fisher.* To pervert from rectitude. *Bacon.*

*To* CROOK, krŏŏk. *v. n.* To be bent. *Camden.*

CRO'OKBACK, krŏŏk'-băk. *n. s.* A man that has gibbous shoulders. *Shakspeare.*

CRO'OKBACKED, krŏŏk'-băkt. 359. *a.* Having bent shoulders. *Dryden.*

CROOK-KNEED*, krŏŏk'-nēēd. *a.* Having crooked knees. *Shakspeare.*

CROOK-SHOULDERED*, krŏŏk-shōle'-dŭrd. *a* Having bent shoulders. *South.*

CROO'KED, krŏŏk'-ĕd. 366. *a.* Bent; not straight. *Newton.* Winding; oblique. *Locke.* Perverse untoward; without rectitude of mind. *Deut.*

CROO'KEDLY, krŏŏk'-ĕd-lè. *ad.* Not in a straight line. Untowardly; not compliantly. *Bp. Taylor*

CROO'KEDNESS, krŏŏk'-ĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* Deviation from straightness; curvity. *Hooker.* Deformity of a gibbous body. *Bp. Taylor.* Lewdness; depravity; perverseness. *Barret.*

*To* CROO'KEN*, krŏŏk'-kn. *v. a.* To make crooked. *Homilies.*

CROP §, krŏp. *n. s.* [cpop, Sax.] The craw of a bird. *Ray.*

CRO'PFUL, krŏp'-fŭl. *a.* Satiated; with a full belly. *Milton.*

CROP-SICK, krŏp'-sĭk. *a.* Sick with repletion. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

CROP-SICKNESS*, krŏp'-sĭk-nĕs. *n. s.* Sickness arising from repletion. *Whitlock.*

CROP §, krŏp. *n. s.* [cpopp, Sax.] The highest part or end of any thing. *Chaucer.* The harvest; the corn gathered off a field. *Spenser.* Any thing cut off. *Dryden.*

*To* CROP, krŏp. *v. a.* To cut off the ends of any thing; to mow; to reap. *Shak.* To gather before it falls. *Milton.*

*To* CROP, krŏp. *v. n.* To yield harvest. *Shakspeare.*

CROP-EAR*, krŏp'-ēēr. *n. s.* A horse having his ears cropped. *Shakspeare.*

CROP-EARED*, krŏp'-ēērd. *a.* Having the ears cropped. *B. Jonson.*

CRO'PPER, krŏp'-pŭr. *n. s.* A kind of pigeon with a large crop. *Walton.*

CRO'SIER, krō'-zhē-ŭr. 451, 453. *n. s.* [*croiser*, Fr.] The pastoral staff of a bishop, which has a cross upon it. *Bacon.*

CRO'SLET, krŏs'-lĕt. 99. *n. s.* [*croisselet*, Fr.] A small cross. *Spenser.* A crucible. *Chaucer.*

CROSS §, krŏs. *n. s.* [*croes*, Welsh.] One straight body laid at right angles over another; the instrument by which the Saviour of the world suffered death *Bacon.* The ensign of the Christian religion *Spenser.* A monument with a cross upon it to ex-

cite devotion; such as were anciently set in market-places. *Shak.* A line drawn through another. *Hudibras.* Any thing that thwarts; hinderance; vexation; opposition; trial of patience. *Sidney.* Money so called, because marked with a cross. *Howell.—Cross and Pile:* a play with money. *Hudibras.* Church lands in Ireland. *Sir J. Davies.*

CROSS, krŏs. *a.* Transverse. *Newton.* Oblique; lateral. *Shak.* Adverse; opposite. *Dryden.* Perverse; untractable. *South.* Peevish; fretful. *Taylor.* Contrary; contradictory. *South.* Contrary to wish; unfortunate. *South.* Interchanged. *Sidney.*

CROSS, krŏs. *prep.* Athwart; transversely. *Knolles.* Over; from side to side. *Shakspeare.*

*To* CROSS, krŏs. *v. a.* To lay one body, or draw one line, athwart another. *Hudibras.* To sign with the cross. *Dryden.* To cancel: as, to *cross* an article. To pass over. *Temple.* To move laterally, obliquely, or athwart. *Spenser.* To thwart; to embarrass; to obstruct; to hinder. *Hooker.* To counteract; to be inconsistent with. *Locke.* To contravene; to hinder by authority; to countermand. *Spenser.* To contradict. *Hooker.* To debar; to preclude. *Shakspeare.*

*To* CROSS, krŏs. *v. n.* To lie athwart another thing. To be inconsistent. *Sidney.*

CROSS-BAR-SHOT, krŏs'-bâr-shŏt. *n. s.* A round shot, with a bar of iron put through it. *Harris.*

CROSS-BILL*, krŏs'-bĭl. *n. s.* A bill brought by a defendant against the plaintiff.

*To* CROSS-EXAMINE, krŏs'-ĕgz-ăm'-ĭn. *v. a.* To try the faith of evidence by captious questions of the contrary party. *Decay of Piety.*

CROSS-EXAMINATION*, krŏs'-ĕgz-ăm-ĭn-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of nicely examining, by questions apparently captious, the faith of evidence in a court of justice.

CROSS-STAFF, krŏs'-stâf. *n. s.* An instrument used by seamen to take the meridian altitude of the sun or stars.

CRO'SS-ARMED*, krŏs'-ârm'd. *a.* Having the arms folded across; melancholy. *Donne.*

CRO'SSARROW*, krŏs'-ăr-rō. *n. s.* An arrow of a crossbow. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

CRO'SSBARRED*, krŏs'-bârd. *a.* Secured by transverse bars. *Milton.*

CRO'SSBILL*, krŏs'-bĭl. *n. s.* A small bird, so called from its beak, which has the points crossing one another.

CRO'SSBITE, krŏs'-bīte. *n. s.* A deception; a cheat. *L'Estrange.*

*To* CRO'SSBITE, krŏs'-bīte. *v. a.* To contravene by deception. *Collier.*

CRO'SSBOW, krŏs'-bō. *n. s.* A missive weapon formed by placing a bow athwart a stock. *Carew.*

CRO'SSBOWER, krŏs'-bō-ûr. *n. s.* A shooter with a cross-bow. *Raleigh.*

CROSSBU'N*, krŏs-bŭn'. *n. s.* A cake marked with the form of the cross.

*To* CROSSCU'T*, krŏs-kŭt'. *v. a.* To cut across. *Robinson.*

*To* CROSSFLO'W*, krŏs-flō'. *v. n.* To flow in a contrary direction. *Milton.*

CRO'SSGRAINED, krŏs-grānd'. 359. *a.* Having the fibres transverse or irregular. *Moxon.* Perverse; troublesome; vexatious. *Hudibras.*

CROSSLE'GGED*, krŏs-lĕgd'. *a.* Having the legs crossed. *Sir T. Herbert.*

CRO'SSING*, krŏs'-sĭng. *n. s.* The act of signing with the cross. *Bp. Hall.* Opposition. *Shakspeare.*

CRO'SSLET*. See CROSLET.

CRO'SSLY, krŏs'-lè. *ad.* Athwart; so as to intersect something else. Oppositely; adversely. *Shak.* Unfortunately. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

CRO'SSNESS, krŏs'-nĕs. *n. s.* Transverseness; intersection. Perverseness; peevishness. *Bacon.*

CROSSPU'RPOSE*, krŏs'-pûr'-pŭs. *n. s.* A conceit of conversation, proposing a difficulty to be solved; a kind of enigma or riddle. *Whalley.* A contradictory system *Shaftesbury.*

*To* CROSSQU'ESTION*, krŏs'-kwĕs'-tshŭn. *v. a* To cross-examine. *Killingbeck.*

CRO'SSROAD*, krŏs'-rōde. *n. s.* A road across the country; not the direct high-road. *Guthrie.*

CRO'SSROW, krŏs-rō'. *n. s.* Alphabet: so named because a cross is placed at the beginning to show that the end of learning is piety. *Shakspeare.*

CRO'SSWAY, krŏs'-wā. *n. s.* A small obscure path intersecting the chief road; or the place, where one road intersects another. *Obadiah.*

CRO'SSWIND, krŏs'-wĭnd. [See WIND.] *n. s* Wind blowing from the right or left. *Boyle.*

CRO'SSWORT, krŏs'-wûrt. 166. *n. s.* A plant *Miller.*

CROTCH, krŏtsh. *n. s.* [*croc*, Fr.] A hook or fork. *Bacon.*

CRO'TCHET, krŏtsh'-ĕt. 99. *n. s.* [*crochet*, Fr.] [In musick.] One of the notes or characters of time, equal to half a minim. *Chambers.* A piece of wood fitted into another to support a building. *Dryden.* [In printing.] Hooks in which words are included [thus]. A perverse conceit; an odd fancy. *Burton.*

*To* CRO'TCHET*, krŏtsh'-ĕt. *v. n.* To play in a measured time of musick. *Donne.*

CRO'TCHETED*, krŏtsh'-ĕt-ĕd. *part. a.* Distinguished by musical notation. *Harmar.*

*To* CROUCH§, krŏŭtsh. 313. *v. n.* [*kriechen*, Germ.] To stoop low; to lie close to the ground. *Beaumont and Fletcher.* To fawn; to bend servilely. 1 *Samuel.*

*To* CROUCH*, krŏŭtsh. *v. a.* [cnuce, Sax.] To sign with the cross; to bless. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

CROUCH-BACK*. See CROOK-BACK.

CROUCHED *Friars**. *n. s.* An order of friars so called from the cross which they wore. *Fuller.*

CROUD*. See CROWD.

CROUP§, krŏop. 315. *n. s.* [*croupe*, Fr.] The rump of a fowl. The buttocks of a horse. *Chaucer.*

CROUP*, krŏop. *n. s.* A kind of asthma or catarrh, to which children are subject.

CROUPA'DES, krŏŏ-pădz'. *n. s.* Higher leaps than those of curvets. *Farrier's Dict.*

CROW§, krō. 324. *n. s.* [cnap, Sax.] A large black bird that feeds upon the carcasses of beasts. *Shak. To pluck a crow*, is to be contentious about that which is of no value. *L'Estrange.* A bar of iron used as a lever to force open doors. *Shak.* The voice of a cock.

*To* CROW, krō. *v. n.* preterit, *I crew*, or *crowed*; *I have crowed.* To make the noise which a cock makes in gayety, or defiance. *Shak.* To boast; to bully; to bluster. *Bp. Hall.*

CROWD§, krŏŭd. 323. *n. s.* [cnuð, Sax.] A multitude confusedly pressed together. A promiscuous medley, without order or distinction. *Pope.* The vulgar; the populace. *Dryden.* [*Cruth*, Welsh.] A fiddle. *Wicliffe.*

*To* CROWD, krŏŭd. *v. a.* To fill with confused multitudes. *Watts.* To press close together. *Shak.* To encumber by multitudes. *Granville.—To crowd sail.* To spread wide the sails upon the yards.

*To* CROWD, krŏŭd. *v. n.* To swarm; to be numerous. *Dryden.* To thrust among a multitude *Cowley.*

*To* CROWD*, krŏŭd. *v. n.* To fiddle. *Massinger.*

CRO'WDER, krŏŭ'-dûr. *n. s.* A fiddler. *Sidney.*

CRO'WFLOWER*, krō'-flŏŭ-ûr. *n. s.* A kind of campion. *Shakspeare.*

CRO'WFOOT, krō'-fŭt. *n. s.* A flower. *Croxall.*

CRO'WFOOT, krō'-fŭt. *n. s.* A caltrop. *Military Dict.*

CRO'WKEEPER, krō'-kēē-pûr. *n. s.* A scarecrow. *Shakspeare.*

CROWN§, krŏŭn. 323. *n. s.* [*corona*, Lat.] The ornament of the head which denotes imperial and regal dignity. *Shak.* A garland. *Ecclus.* Reward; honorary distinction. 1 *Corinthians.* Regal power; royalty. *Locke.* The top of the head. *Shak.* The top of any thing; as, of a mountain. *Shak.* Part of the hat that covers the head. *Sharp.* A piece of money anciently stamped with a crown

in value five shillings. *Bacon.* Honour; ornament; dignity. *Ecclus.* Completion; accomplishment.

CROWN-IMPERIAL, krŏŭn-ĭm-pē′-rē-ăl. *n. s.* A plant. *Shakspeare.*

*To* CROWN, krŏŭn. *v. a.* To invest with the crown. *Shak.* To cover as with a crown. *Dryden.* To dignify; to adorn; to make illustrious. *Psalm.* To reward; to recompense. *Rescommon.* To complete; to perfect. *South.* To terminate; to finish. *Dryd.*

CRO′WNER*, krŏŭn′-ŭr. *n. s.* A perfecter. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

CRO′WNET, krŏŭn′-ĕt. The same with *coronet*, which see. Chief end; last purpose.

CRO′WNGLASS, krŏŭn′-glăs. *n. s.* The finest sort of window-glass.

CRO′WNING*, krŏŭn′-ĭng. *n. s.* [In architecture.] That which finishes or crowns any decoration.

CRO′WNPOST, krŏŭn′-pōst. *n. s.* A post which, in building, stands upright in the middle, between two principal rafters.

CRO′WNSCAB, krŏŭn′-skăb. *n. s.* A stinking, filthy scab, round about the corners of a horse's hoof. *Farrier's Dict.*

CROWN-THISTLE, krŏŭn′-*thĭs*′-sl. *n. s.* A flower.

CRO′WNWHEEL, krŏŭn′-hwēle. *n. s.* The upper wheel of a watch, next the balance.

CRO′WNWORKS, krŏŭn′-wŭrks. *n. s.* Bulwarks advanced towards the field to gain some hill or rising ground. *Harris.*

CROWS-FEET*, krōze′-fēēt. *n. s.* The wrinkles under the eyes, which are the effect of age. *Chaucer.*

CRO′WTOE, krō′-tō. *n. s.* A plant. *Milton.*

CRO′YLSTONE, krŏĭl′-stōne. *n. s.* Crystallized cauk. *Woodward.*

CRU′CHED, or CRU′TCHED *Friars.** See CROUCHED.

CRU′CIAL, krōō′-shē-ăl. 357. *a.* [*crux, crucis*, Lat.] Transverse; intersecting one another. *Sharp.*

*To* CRU′CIATE §, krōō′-shē-āte. *v. a.* [*crucio*, Lat.] To torture; to torment; to excruciate. *Bale.*

CRU′CIATE*, krōō′-shē-āte. *a.* Tormented. *Bale.*

CRUCIA′TION*, krōō-shē-ā′-shŭn. *n. s.* Torture. *Bp. Hall.*

CRU′CIBLE, krōō′-sē-bl. *n. s.* [*crucibulum*, low Lat.] A chymist's melting pot, formerly marked with a cross. *Peacham.*

CRUCI′FEROUS, krōō-sĭf′-ĕ-rŭs. *a.* Bearing the cross. *Dict.*

CRU′CIFIER, krōō′-sē-fī-ŭr. *n. s.* He that inflicts the punishment of crucifixion. *Hammond.*

CRU′CIFIX, krōō′-sē-fĭks. *n. s.* [*crucifixus*, Lat.] A representation in picture of our Lord's passion. *Addison.* The cross of Christ; figuratively, the religion of Christ. *Bp. Taylor.*

CRUCIFIXION, krōō-sē-fĭk′-shŭn. *n. s.* The punishment of nailing to a cross. *Addison.*

CRU′CIFORM, krōō′-sē-fōrm. *a.* Having the form of a cross. *Warton.*

*To* CRU′CIFY §, krōō′-sē-fī. 183. *v a.* [*crucifigo*, Lat.] To put to death by nailing the hands and feet to a cross set upright. *Hebrews.* To torment; to vex. *Burton.*

CRUCI′GEROUS, krōō-sĭdje′-ĕ-rŭs. *a.* [*cruciger*, Lat.] Bearing the cross.

CRUD §. See CURD.

CRUDE §, krōōd. 339. *a.* [*crudus*, Lat.] Raw; not subdued by fire. Not changed by any process. *Boyle.* Harsh; unripe. *Bacon.* Not well digested in the stomach. *Bacon.* Unfinished; immature. *Milton.* Having indigested notions. *Milton.* Indigested. *B. Jonson.*

CRU′DELY, krōōd′-lè. *ad.* Unripely; without due preparation. *Dryden.*

CRU′DENESS, krōōd′-nĕs. *n. s.* Unripeness. *Chillingworth.*

CRU′DITY, krōō′-dè-tè. *n. s.* [*cruditas*, Lat.] Indigestion; inconcoction. *Brown.* Unripeness. Indigested notion. *Waterland.*

*To* CRU′DLE, krōō′-dl. *v. a.* To coagulate; to congeal. *Spenser.*

CRU′DY, krōō′-dè. *a.* Concreted; coagulated. *Spenser* Raw; chill. *Shakspeare.*

CRU′EL §, krōō′-ĕl. 339, 99. *a.* [*cruel*, Fr.] Inhuman; hardhearted; void of pity. *Jer.* Bloody; mischievous; destructive. *Psalm.*

CRU′ELLY, krōō′-ĕl-lè. *ad.* In a cruel manner. *South.* Painfully; mischievously. *Spenser.* Extremely. *Goodman.*

CRU′ELNESS, krōō′-ĕl-nĕs. *n. s.* Inhumanity; cruelty. *Spenser.* Destructiveness. *Ld. Surrey.*

CRU′ELTY, krōō′-ĕl-tè. *n. s.* Inhumanity; savageness; barbarity. *Shak.* Act of intentional affliction. *Temple.*

CRU′ENTATE, krōō′-ĕn-tāte. 91. *a.* [*cruentatus*, Lat.] Smeared with blood. *Glanville.*

CRU′ET, krōō′-ĭt. 99. *n. s.* [*cruchette*, Fr.] A vial for vinegar or oil, with a stopple. *Swift.*

CRUISE, krōōs. 339. *n. s.* [*kruicke*, Dutch.] A small cup. 1 *Kings.*

CRUISE §, krōōz. *n. s.* [*croise*, Fr.] A voyage in search of plunder.

*To* CRUISE, krōōz. 441. *v. n.* To rove over the sea in search of plunder, or without any certain course.

CRU′ISER, krōō′-zŭr. *n. s.* One that roves upon the sea in search of plunder. *Wiseman.* A ship employed in sailing to and fro for the protection of merchant-ships.

CRUM §, or CRUMB §, krŭm. *n. s.* [cpuma, Sax.] The soft part of bread; not the crust. *Bacon.* A small particle or fragment of bread. *Thomson.*

*To* CRUM*, krŭm. *v. a.* To break into small pieces. *Burret.*

*To* CRU′MBLE, krŭm′-bl. 405. *v. a.* To break into small pieces. *Herbert.*

*To* CRU′MBLE, krŭm′-bl. *v. n.* To fall into small pieces. *Shakspeare.*

CRU′MENAL, krŭm′-ĕ-năl. *n. s.* [*crumena*, Lat.] A purse. *Spenser.*

CRU′MMABLE*, krŭm′-mă-bl. *a.* Capable of being broken into small pieces.

CRU′MMY, krŭm′-mè. *a.* Soft.

CRUMP §, krŭmp. *a.* [cpump, Sax.] Crooked. *Bp. Taylor.*

CRUMP-SHOULDERED, krŭmp-shōle′-dŭrd. *a.* Having crooked shoulders. *L'Estrange.*

CRU′MPET*, krŭm′-pĕt. *n. s.* [cpompeht, Sax.] A soft cake.

*To* CRU′MPLE, krŭm′-pl. *v. a.* [*rumple*, Dutch.] To draw into wrinkles. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

*To* CRU′MPLE*, krŭm′-pl. *v. n.* To shrink up; to contract. *Smith.*

CRU′MPLING, krŭmp′-lĭng. *n. s.* A small, degenerate apple.

*To* CRUNK, krŭnk. } *v. n.* To cry like a
*To* CRU′NKLE, krŭng′-kl. } crane. *Dict.*

CRU′OR*, krōō′-ŭr. *n. s.* [Lat.] Gore; coagulated blood. *Greenhill.*

CRUP*, krŭp. *n. s.* The buttocks.

CRUP*, krŭp. *a.* Short; brittle.

CRU′PPER, krŭp′-pŭr. 98. *n. s.* [*croupe*, Fr.] That part of the horseman's furniture that reaches from the saddle to the tail. *Sidney.*

CRU′RAL, krōō′-răl. *a.* [*crural*, Fr.] Belonging to the leg. *Arbuthnot.*

CRUSA′DE, krōō-sāde′. } *n. s.* An expedition
CRUSA′DO, krōō-sā′-dō. } against the infidels. *Shenstone.* A coin stamped with a cross. *Shak.*

CRUSA′DER*, krōō-sā′-dŭr. *n. s.* One employed in a crusade. *Robertson.*

CRUSE. See CRUISE.

CRU′SET, krōō′-sĭt. 99. *n. s.* A goldsmith's melting pot. *Phillips.*

*To* CRUSH §, krŭsh. *v. a.* [*ecraser*, Fr.] To press between two opposite bodies; to squeeze. *Num.* To press with violence. *Shak.* To overwhelm; to beat down. *Shak.* To subdue; to conquer beyond resistance. *Spenser.*

*To* CRUSH *a Cup.* To empty a cup; to drink together. *Shakspeare.*

*To* CRUSH, krŭsh. *v. n.* To be condensed.

CRUSH, krŭsh. *n. s.* A collision; the act of rushing together. *Addison.*

CRU′SHER*, krŭsh′-ŭr. *n. s.* A violent breaker.

CRUST §, krŭst. *n. s.* [*crusta*, Lat.] Any shell or ex

ternal coat. *Addison.* An incrustation; collection of matter into a hard body. *Addison.* The case of a pie made of meal, and baked. *Addison.* The outer hard part of bread. *Dryden.* A waste piece of bread. *Dryden.*

*To* CRUST, krŭst. *v. a.* To envelope; to cover with a hard case. *Dryden.* To foul with concretions. *Swift.*

*To* CRUST, krŭst. *v. n.* To gather or contract a crust. *Temple.*

CRUSTA'CEOUS, krŭs-tā'-shŭs. 357. *a.* Shelly, with joints; not testaceous; not with one continued, uninterrupted shell. *Woodward.*

CRUSTA'CEOUSNESS, krŭs-tā'-shŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of having jointed shells.

CRUSTA'TION*, krŭs-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* An adherent covering; an incrustation. *Pegge.*

CRU'STILY, krŭs'-tè-lè. *ad.* Peevishly; snappishly.

CRU'STINESS, krŭs'-tè-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of a crust. Peevishness; moroseness.

CRU'STY, krŭs'-tè. *a.* Covered with a crust. *Dr. Favour.* Sturdy; morose; snappish. *Preston.*

CRUTCH§, krŭtsh. *n. s.* [*cruckc*, Germ.] A support used by cripples. *Shak.* It is used for old age. *Shakspeare.*

*To* CRUTCH, krŭtsh. *v. a.* To support on crutches as a cripple. *Dryden.*

*CRUX*, krŭks. *n. s.* [Lat.] Figuratively, any thing that vexes or puzzles. *Dr. Sheridan.*

CRUZA'DO*. See CRUSADO.

*To* CRY§, krī. *v. n.* [*crier*, Fr.] To speak with vehemence. *Shak.* To call importunately. *Jonah.* To talk eagerly or incessantly. *Exod.* To proclaim; to make publick. *Jer.* To exclaim. *Shak.* To utter lamentations. *Shak.* To squall, as an infant. *Denham.* To weep. *Donne.* To utter an inarticulate voice, as an animal. *Psalm.* To yelp, as a hound on a scent. *Shak.* To proclaim as a hawker. *Beaumont and Fletcher.* To call for vengeance or punishment. *St. James.*

*To* CRY, krī. *v. a.* To proclaim publickly something lost or found. *Crashaw.*

*To* CRY *down*, krī-dŏŭn'. *v. a.* To blame; to depreciate. *Watts.* To prohibit. *Bacon.* To overbear. *Shakspeare.*

*To* CRY *out*, krī-ŏŭt'. *v. n.* To exclaim; to scream. *Job.* To complain loudly. *Atterbury.* To blame; to censure. *Shak.* To declare loud. To be in labour. *Shakspeare.*

*To* CRY *up*, krī-ŭp'. *v. a.* To applaud; to praise. *Bacon.* To raise the price by proclamation. *Temple.*

CRY, krī. *n. s.* Lamentation; shriek; scream. *Exodus.* Weeping; mourning. Clamour; outcry. *Dryden.* Exclamation of triumph or wonder. *Swift.* Proclamation. The hawkers' proclamation of wares; as, the *cries* of London. Acclamation; popular favour. *Shakspeare.* Voice; utterance. *Locke.* Importunate call. *Jeremiah.* Yelping of dogs. *Waller.* Yell; inarticulate noise. *Zeph.* A pack of dogs. *Shakspeare.*

CRY'AL, krī'-ăl. *n. s.* The heron. *Ainsworth.*

CRY'ER. See CRIER.

CRY'ER, krī'-ŭr. 166. *n. s.* A kind of hawk called the falcon gentle. *Ainsworth.*

CRY'ING*, krī'-ĭng. *n. s.* Importunate call, or outcry. *Sir T. Elyot.*

CRYPT§*, krĭpt. *n. s.* [κρύπτω.] A subterranean cell or cave; especially under a church, for the interment of particular persons; a subterranean oratory or chapel; the grave of a martyr.

CRY'PTICAL, krĭp'-tè-kăl. } *a.* Hidden; secret.
CRY'PTICK, krĭp'-tĭk. } *Glanville.*

CRY'PTICALLY, krĭp'-tè-kăl-lè. *ad.* Occultly, secretly.

CRYPTO'GAMY*, krĭp-tŏg'-ă-mè. *n. s.* [κρύπτω and γάμος.] [In botany.] Applied to a genus of plants whose fructification is concealed. *Pennant.*

CRYPTO'GRAPHY, krĭp-tŏg'-grā-fè. 518. *n. s.* [κρύπτω and γράφω.] The art of writing secret characters. Secret characters; ciphers.

CRYPTO'LOGY, krĭp-tŏl'-lò-jè. 418. *n. s.* [κρύπτω and λόγος.] Enigmatical language.

CRY'STAL§, krĭs'-tăl. *n. s.* [κρύσταλλος.] A hard, pellucid, and naturally colourless body, of which there are various kinds. A factitious body, cast in the glass houses, called also *crystal* glass. *Chamb. Crystals* [in chymistry] express salts shot or congealed in manner of *crystal*. *Bacon.*

CRY'STAL, krĭs'-tăl. *a.* Consisting of crystal *Shak.* Bright; transparent; pellucid. *Dryden.*

CRY'STALLINE, krĭs'-tăl-lĭne, or krĭs'-tăl-lĭn. 148, 149. *a.* Consisting of crystal. *Shak.* Bright; pellucid; transparent. *Bacon.*

CRY'STALLINE *Humour*, krĭs'-tăl-lĭne, or krĭs'-tăl-lĭn hū-mŭr. *n. s.* The second humour of the eye, that lies next to the aqueous, behind the uvea. *Ray.*

CRYSTALLIZA'TION, krĭs-tăl-lè-zā'-shŭn. *n s.* Congelation into crystals. *Quincy.* The mass formed by congelation or concretion. *Woodward.*

*To* CRY'STALLIZE, krĭs'-tăl-līze. *v. a.* To cause to congeal in crystals. *Boyle.*

*To* CRY'STALLIZE, krĭs'-tăl-līze. 159. *v. n.* To coagulate; to congeal. *Arbuthnot.*

CUB§, kŭb. *n. s.* The young of a beast; generally of a bear or fox. *Shak.* The young of a whale perhaps of any viviparous fish. *Waller.* In reproach, a young boy or girl. *Shakspeare.*

CUB*, kŭb. *n. s.* [*cubo*, Lat.] A stall for cattle. *Confutation of N. Shaxton.*

*To* CUB, kŭb. *v. n.* To bring forth: used of beasts *Dryden.*

*To* CUB*, kŭb. *v. a.* To shut up; to confine as in a cub. *Burton.*

CUBA'TION, kū-bā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*cubatio*, Lat.] The act of lying down.

CU'BATORY, kū'-bā-tŭr-è. 512. *a.* Recumbent. *Dict.*

CU'BATURE, kū'-bā-tshŭre. 461. *n. s.* The finding exactly the solid content of any proposed body *Harris.*

CUBE§, kūbe. *n. s.* [κῦβος.] A regular, solid body, consisting of six square and equal faces or sides, and the angles all right, and therefore equal. *Chambers.*

CUBE *Root*, kūbe'-rōōt. } *n. s.* The origin of a
CU'BICK *Root*, kū'-bĭk-rōōt. } cubick number; or a number, by whose multiplication into itself, and again into the product, any given number is formed

CU'BEB, kū'-bĕb. *n. s.* A small dried fruit resembling pepper. *Hill.*

CU'BICAL, kū'-bè-kăl. } 509. *a.* Having the form
CU'BICK, kū'-bĭk. } or properties of a cube. *Wilkins.*

CU'BICALLY*, kū'-bè-kăl-lè. *ad.* In a cubical method. *More.*

CU'BICALNESS, kū'-bè-kăl-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being cubical.

CUBI'CULAR*, kū-bĭk'-kū-lăr. *a.* Belonging to the chamber.

CUBI'CULARY, kū-bĭk'-kū-lăr-è. *a.* [*cubicularis*, Lat.] Fitted for the posture of lying down. *Brown.*

CU'BIFORM, kū'-bè-fôrm. *a.* Of the shape of a cube.

CU'BIT§, kū'-bĭt. *n. s.* [*cubitus*, Lat.] A measure in use among the ancients; originally, the distance from the elbow, bending inwards, to the extremity of the middle finger. *Calmet.*

CU'BITAL, kū'-bè-tăl. *a.* Containing only the length of a cubit. *Brown.*

CU'BITED*, kū'-bĭt-ĕd. *a.* Having the measure of a cubit. *Sheldon.*

CU'CKINGSTOOL, kŭk'-ĭng-stōōl. *n. s.* An engine invented for the punishment of scolds and unquiet women. *Homilies.*

CU'CKOLD§, kŭk'-kŭld. 166. *n. s.* [*cocu*, Fr.] One that is married to an adulteress; one whose wife is false to his bed. *Shakspeare.*

*To* CU'CKOLD, kŭk'-kŭld. *v. a.* To corrupt a man's wife. *Shak.* To wrong a husband by unchastity. *Dryden.*

CU'CKOLDLY. kŭk'-kŭld-lè. *a.* Having the qualities of a cuckold; poor; mean; cowardly. *Shak.*

CU'CKOLDMAKER, kŭk'-kŭld-mā'-kŭr. *n. s.* One that makes a practice of corrupting wives. *Shak.*

CU'CKOLDOM, kŭk'-kŭl-dŭm. *n. s.* The act of

adultery. *Dryden.* The state of a cuckold. *Arbuthnot.*

CU'CKOO §, kŭk'-kōō. 174. *n. s.* [*cwccw*, Welsh.] A bird which is said to suck the eggs of other birds, and lay her own to be hatched in their place. *Sidney.* A name of contempt. *Shakspeare.*

CU'CKOO-BUD, kŭk'-kōō-bŭd. *n. s.* The CU'CKOO-FLOWER, kŭk'-kōō-flŏŭ-ŭr. § name of a flower. *Shakspeare.*

CU'CKOO-SPITTLE, kŭk'-kōō-spĭt-tl. *n. s.* A spumous dew or exudation, found upon certain plants. *Brown.*

CU'CQUEAN*, kŭk'-kwēēn. *n. s.* [*coquine*, Fr.] A vile woman; a prostitute. *B. Jonson.*

CU'CULLATE, kū-kŭl'-lāte. 91. *a.* [*cucullatus*, CU'CULLATED, kū-kŭl'-lā-tĕd. § Lat.] Hooded; covered as with a hood. Having the resemblance of a hood. *Brown.*

CU'CUMBER, kūk'-kŭm-bŭr. 159. [kŭk'-ŭm-bŭr, *Jones:* kŭ'-kŭm-bŭr, *Webster.*] *n. s.* [*cucumis*, Lat.] The name of a plant, and of the fruit of that plant. *Miller.*

☞ In some counties of England, especially in the west, this word is pronounced as if written *coocumber*; this, though rather nearer to the orthography than *cowcumber*, is yet faulty, in adopting the obtuse *u* heard in *bull*, rather than the open *u* heard in *cucumis*, the Latin word whence *cucumber* is derived: though, from the adoption of the *b*, I should rather suppose we took it from the French *concombre*. But however this may be, it seems too firmly fixed in its sound of *cowcumber* to be altered, and must be classed with its irregular fellow esculent *asparagus*, which see. *W.*

CUCURBITA'CEOUS §, kū-kŭr-bē-tā'-shŭs. 357. *a.* [*cucurbita*, Lat.] Plants which resemble a gourd. *Chambers.*

CU'CURBITE, kū'-kŭr-bīt. 156. *n. s.* A chymical vessel in the shape of a gourd. *Quincy.*

CUCU'RBITIVE*, kū-kŭr'-bē-tĭv. *a.* Applied to small flat worms of the shape of the seed of a gourd.

CUD §, kŭd. *n. s.* [cuƀ, Sax.] That food which is reposited in the first stomach, in order to rumination. *Sidney.*

CU'DDEN, kŭd'-dn. 103. *n. s.* [*kudde*, Teut.] A CU'DDY, kŭd'-dē. § clown; a stupid rustick. *Dryden.*

*To* CU'DDLE, kŭd'-dl. 405. *v. n.* [*cuddio*, Welsh.] to lie close; to squat. *Prior.* To join in an embrace.

CU'DDY*, kŭd'-dē. *n. s.* The cole-fish. *Johnson.*

CU'DGEL §, kŭd'-jĭl. 99. *n. s.* [*kudse*, Dutch.] A stick to strike with, lighter than a club, and shorter than a pole. *Bacon.*—*To cross the cudgels*, is to forbear the contest, from the practice of cudgel-players to lay one over the other. *L'Estrange.*

*To* CU'DGEL, kŭd'-jĭl. *v. a.* To beat with a stick. *Shakspeare.* To beat in general. *Shakspeare.*

CU'DGEL-PROOF, kŭd'-jĭl-prōōf. *a.* Able to resist a stick. *Hudibras.*

CU'DGELLER*, kŭd'-jĕl-lŭr. *n. s.* One who cudgels another. *Milton.*

CU'DLE, kŭd'-dl. *n. s.* A small sea-fish. *Carew.*

CU'DWEED, kŭd'-wēde. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

CUE §, kū. *n. s.* [*cowe*, old Fr.] The tail or end of any thing; as, the long curl of a wig. The last words of a speech which the player who is to answer catches, and regards as intimation to begin. *Shak.* A hint; an intimation. *Shak.* The part which any man is to play in his turn. *Shak.* Humour; temper of mind. A farthing, or a farthing's worth. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

*CUE'RPO*, kwĕr'-pō. *n. s.* [Spanish.] To be in *cuerpo*, is to be without the upper coat or cloak, so as to discover the true shape of the *cuerpo* or body. *Hudibras.*

CUFF §, kŭf. *n. s.* [*kaupathian*, Goth.] A blow with the fist; a box. *Shak.* Any stroke or blow. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

CUFF, kŭf. *n. s.* [*coeffe*, Fr.] Part of the sleeve. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

*To* CUFF, kŭf. *v. n.* To fight; to scuffle. *Dryden.*

*To* CUFF, kŭf. *v. a.* To strike with the fist. *Shak.* To strike with talons. *Otway.* To strike with the wings. *Dryden.*

*CUI BONO**, kī-bō'-nō. [A Latin expression often used.] For what purpose; to what end.

CUI'NAGE, kwī'-nĭdje. *n. s.* The making up of twine into forms for carriage. *Cowel.*

CUI'RASS §, kwē-rās'. 340. *n. s.* [*cuirasse*, Fr.] A breastplate. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

CUIRA'SSIER, kwē-rās-sēēr'. 275. *n. s.* A man at arms; a soldier in armour. *Milton.*

CUISH, kwĭs. 340. *n. s.* [*cuisse*, Fr. Perhaps it should be written *cuiss*. *Todd.*] The armour that covers the thighs. *Shak.*

CU'LDEES*, kŭl-dēze'. *n. s.* [*colidei*, Lat.] Monks in Scotland and Ireland. *Bp. Lloyd.*

CU'LERAGE, kŭl'-ŭr-ĭje. *n. s.* The same plant with *arsmart*. *Ainsworth.*

CU'LINARY, kŭ'-lē-nār-ē. 512. *a.* [*culina*, Lat.] Relating to the kitchen, or cookery. *Newton.*

*To* CULL §, kŭl. *v. a.* [*cueillir*, Fr.] To select from others; to pick out of many. *Hooker.*

CU'LLER, kŭl'-lŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who picks or chooses. *Sherwood.*

CULLIBI'LITY*, kŭl-lē-bĭl'-ē-tē. *n. s.* Credulity, easiness of belief. *Swift.*

CU'LLION §, kŭl'-yŭn. 113. *n. s.* [*coglione*, Ital.] A scoundrel; a mean wretch. *Shakspeare.*

CU'LLIONLY, kŭl'-yŭn-lē. *a.* Mean; base. *Shak.*

CU'LLIS*, kŭl'-lĭs. *n. s.* [*coulis*, Fr.] Broth of boiled meat strained. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

CU'LLUMBINE. See COLUMBINE.

CU'LLY §, kŭl'-lē. *n. s.* [*coglione*, Ital.] A man deceived by sharpers or a strumpet. *Hudibras.*

*To* CU'LLY, kŭl'-lē. *v. a.* To befool; to cheat.

CU'LLYISM*, kŭl'-lē-ĭzm. *n. s.* The state of a cully. *Spectator.*

CULM*, kŭlm. *n. s.* [*culm*, Welsh.] A kind of dust coal found in pits with coals, and sometimes by itself.

*CU'LMEN**, kŭl'-mĕn. *n. s.* [Lat.] Summit. *Sir T. Herbert.*

CULMI'FEROUS, kŭl-mĭf'-fē-rŭs. *a.* [*culmus* and *fero*, Lat.] Culmiferous plants have a smooth jointed stalk, and their seeds are contained in chaffy husks. *Quincy.*

*To* CU'LMINATE §, kŭl'-mē-nāte. *v. n.* [*culmen*, Lat.] To be vertical; to be in the meridian. *Milton.*

CULMINA'TION, kŭl-mē-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The transit of a planet through the meridian. Top or crown. *Farindon.*

CULPABI'LITY, kŭl-pā-bĭl'-ē-tē. *n. s.* Blamableness.

CU'LPABLE §, kŭl'-pā-bl. 405. *a.* [*culpabilis*, Lat.] Criminal. *Shak.* Guilty. *Spenser.* Blamable; blameworthy. *Hooker.*

CU'LPABLENESS, kŭl'-pā-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Blame; guilt. *W. Mountagu.*

CU'LPABLY, kŭl'-pā-blē. *ad.* Blamably. *Bp. Taylor.*

CU'LPRIT, kŭl'-prĭt. *n. s.* A man arraigned before his judge. *Dryden.*

CU'LTER, kŭl'-tŭr. *n. s.* [*culter*, Lat.] The iron of the plough perpendicular to the share. *Shak.* It is commonly written *coulter.*

CU'LTIVABLE*, kŭl'-tē-vā-bl. *a.* Capable of cultivation.

*To* CU'LTIVATE §, kŭl'-tē-vāte. *v. a.* [*cultiver*, Fr.] To forward or improve the product of the earth by manual industry. *Felton.* To improve; to meliorate. *Addison.*

CULTIVA'TION, kŭl-tē-vā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The art or practice of improving soils, and forwarding vegetables. *Robertson.* Improvement in general. *South.*

CU'LTIVATOR, kŭl'-tē-vā-tŭr. 521. *n. s.* One who improves, promotes, or meliorates. *Boyle.*

CU'LTURE §, kŭl'-tshŭre. 461. *n. s.* [*cultura*, Lat.] The act of cultivation; tillage. *Bacon.* The art of improvement and melioration. *Tatler.*

*To* CU'LTURE, kŭl'-tshŭre. *v. a.* To cultivate. *Thomson.*

CU'LVER, kŭl'-vŭr. 98. *n. s.* [culfer, Sax.] A pigeon. *Spenser.*

CU'LVERHOUSE*, kŭl'-vûr-hŏŭs. *n. s.* A dovecot. *Harmar.*

CU'LVERIN, kŭl'-vĕ-rĭn. *n. s.* [*couleuvrine*, Fr.] A species of ordnance. *Wilkins.*

CU'LVERKEY, kŭl'-vûr-kè. *n. s.* A flower. *Walton.*

CU'LVERTAIL*, kŭl'-vûr-tāle. *n. s.* [In carpentry.] The same as *dovetail.*

CU'MBENT*, kŭm'-bĕnt. *a.* [*cumbens*, Lat.] Lying down. *Dyer.*

*To* CU'MBER §, kŭm'-bŭr. 98. *v. a.* [*kommeron, komberen*, Dutch.] To embarrass; to entangle; to obstruct. *Dryden.* To crowd or load with something useless. *Shak.* To involve in difficulties. *Shak.* To busy; to distract with multiplicity of cares. *Luke.* To be troublesome in any place. *St. Luke.*

CU'MBER, kŭm'-bŭr. *n. s.* Vexation; burdensomeness; embarrassment. *Sidney.*

CU'MBERSOME, kŭm'-bŭr-sŭm. *a.* Troublesome; vexatious. *Sidney.* Burdensome; embarrassing. *Arbuthnot.* Unwieldy; unmanageable. *Newton.*

CU'MBERSOMELY, kŭm'-bŭr-sŭm-lè. *a.* In a troublesome manner. *Sherwood.*

CU'MBERSOMENESS, kŭm'-bŭr-sŭm-nĕs. *n. s.* Encumbrance; obstruction. *Sherwood.*

CU'MBRANCE, kŭm'-brânse. *n. s.* Burden; hinderance. *Milton.*

CU'MBROUS, kŭm'-brŭs. *a.* Troublesome; vexatious; disturbing. *Spenser.* Oppressive; burdensome. *Milton.* Jumbled; obstructing each other. *Millon.*

CU'MBROUSLY, kŭm'-brŭs-lè. *ad.* In a burdensome manner.

CU'MFREY, kŭm'-frè. *n. s.* A medicinal plant.

CU'MIN, kŭm'-mĭn. *n. s.* [*cuminum*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

☞ This word, before Dr. Johnson's dictionary altered it, was, I believe, universally spelled with double *m*. Our ancestors were homebred enough to think that, if we received a word from the Latin, and conformed to the quantity of that language, it was necessary to show that conformity by a specifick orthography of our own. Thus, the first *u* in *cuminum* being short, they doubled the *m* to indicate that shortness; as the analogy of our language would infallibly pronounce the *u* long, if the consonant were single, in the same manner as in *cubick, Cupid*, &c.—See DRAMA. *W.*

*To* CU'MULATE §, kŭ'-mŭ-lāte. *v. a.* [*cumulo*, Lat.] To heap together. *Shelton.*

CUMULA'TION, kŭ-mŭ-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of heaping together. *Abp. Laud.*

CU'MULATIVE*, kŭ'-mŭ-lā-tĭv. *a.* Consisting of parts heaped together. *Bacon.*

*To* CUN §*, kŭn. *v. a.* [*kunna*, Icel. *kunnan*, Goth. the parent of *cunning*.] To know; to learn perfectly. *Barret.* To *cun* a ship, is to direct her course.

CUNCTA'TION, kŭnk-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*cunctatio*, Lat.] Delay; procrastination. *Hayward.*

*CUNCTA'TOR*, kŭnk-tā'-tŭr. *n. s.* [Lat.] One given to delay; a lingerer. *Hammond. Ob. J.*

*To* CUND, kŭnd. *v. a.* To give notice to. *Carew. Ob. J.*

CU'NEAL §, kŭ'-nè-ăl. *a.* [*cuneus*, Lat.] Relating to a wedge.

CU'NEATED, kŭ'-nè-ā-tĕd. *a.* Made in form of a wedge.

CU'NEIFORM, kŭ-nē'-è-fôrm. *a.* [*cuneus* and *forma*, Lat.] Having the form of a wedge.

CU'NNER, kŭn'-nŭr. *n. s.* A kind of fish less than an oyster. *Ainsworth.*

CU'NNING, kŭn'-nĭng. 410. *a.* [*kunnan*, Goth. See *To* CUN. connan, Sax.] Skilful; knowing. *Shak.* Performed with skill; artful. *Spenser.* Artfully deceitful; sly; designing. *Bacon.* Acted with subtilty. *Sidney.*

CU'NNING, kŭn'-nĭng. *n. s.* Artifice; deceit; slyness; fraudulent dexterity. *Sidney.* Art; skill; knowledge. *Psalm.*

CU'NNINGLY, kŭn'-nĭng-lè. *ad.* Artfully; slily; subtily. *Bacon.* Skilfully. *Spenser.*

CU'NNINGMAN, kŭn-nĭng-măn'. *n. s.* A man who pretends to tell fortunes, or teach how to recover stolen goods. *M. Casaubon.*

CU'NNINGNESS, kŭn'-nĭng-nĕss. *n. s.* Deceitfulness; slyness. *Beaumont and Fletcher*

CUP §, kŭp. *n. s.* [cupp, Sax.] A small vessel to drink in. *Genesis.* The liquor contained in the cup; the draught. *Spenser.* Social entertainment, in the plural. *Shak.* Any thing hollow like a cup. *Woodward.* A glass to draw the blood in scarification. *Arbuthnot.*

*To* CUP. kŭp. *v. a.* To supply with cups. *Shak.* To fix a glass bell or cucurbite upon the skin, to draw the blood in scarification. *Dryden.*

CUPBE'ARER, kŭp'-bā-rŭr. *n. s.* An officer of the king's household. *Wotton.* An attendant to give wine at a feast. *Broome.*

CU'PBOARD, kŭb'-bŭrd. 412. *n. s.* [cup, and boꝛd, Sax.] A case with shelves, in which victuals or earthen ware is placed. *Bacon.*

*To* CU'PBOARD, kŭb'-bŭrd. *v. a.* To treasure in a cupboard; to hoard up. *Shakspeare.*

CUPELLA'TION*, kŭ-pĕl-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [from *coppel.*] The process of assaying and purifying gold and silver. *Babington.*

CUPI'DITY §, kŭ-pĭd'-è-tè. 511. *n. s.* [*cupiditas*, Lat.] Concupiscence; unlawful or unreasonable longing. *Wodrocphe.*

*CU'POLA*, kŭ'-pō-lă. 92. *n. s.* [Ital.] A dome; the hemispherical summit of a building. *Sir T. Herbert.*

CU'POLAID*, kŭ'-pō-lāde. *a.* Having a cupola. *Sir T. Herbert.*

CU'PPEL. See COPPEL.

CU'PPER, kŭp'-pŭr. *n. s.* One who applies cupping-glasses; a scarifier.

CU'PPING-GLASS, kŭp'-pĭng-glâs. *n. s.* A glass used by scarifiers to draw out the blood by rarefying the air. *Ferrand.*

CU'PREOUS, kŭ'-prè-ŭs. *a.* [*cupreus*, Lat.] Coppery; consisting of copper. *Boyle.*

CU'PROSE*, kŭp'-rōze. *n. s.* The poppy.

CUR §, kŭr. *n. s.* [*kor*, Dutch.] A worthless, degenerate dog. *Shak.* A term of reproach for a man. *Shakspeare.*

CU'RABLE, kū'-rā-bl. 405. *a.* That admits a remedy. *Harvey.*

CU'RABLENESS, kū'-rā-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Possibility to be healed.

CU'RACY, kū'-rā-sè. *n. s.* Employment of a curate, distinct from a benefice; employment which a hired clergyman holds under the beneficiary. *Swift.* A benefice, distinguished by the name of a perpetual curacy, holden by license from the bishop.

CU'RATE §, kū'-rāte. 91. *n. s.* [*curator*, Lat.] A clergyman hired to perform the duties of another. *Dryden.* A parish priest. *Common Prayer.* One who holds a perpetual curacy.

CU'RATESHIP, kū'-rāte-shĭp. *n. s.* The same with curacy. *Constitut. and Canons Eccl.*

CU'RATIVE, kū'-rā-tĭv. 157. *a.* Relating to the cure of diseases. *Brown.*

*CURA'TOR*, kū-rā'-tŭr. 521. *n. s.* [Lat.] One that has the care and superintendence of any thing. *Swift.* A guardian appointed by law. *Bacon.*

CURB §, kŭrb. *n. s.* [*courber*, Fr.] An iron chain, made fast to the upper part of the branches of the bridle, and running over the beard of the horse *Farrier's Dict.* Restraint; inhibition. *Shak.* A hard tumour, which runs along the inside of a horse's hoof. *Farrier's Dict.*

*To* CURB, kŭrb. *v. a.* To guide or restrain a horse with a curb. *Milton.* To restrain; to inhibit; to check. *Spenser.* To bend. *Ray.*

CU'RBING*, kŭrb'-bĭng. *n. s.* Check. *Feltham.*

CURB-STONE †, kŭrb'-stōne. *n. s.* A thick kind of stone, placed at the edge of a stone pavement. *Mason.*

CURD §, kŭrd. *n. s.* The coagulation of milk; the concretion of the thicker parts of any liquor. *Bacon.*

*To* CURD, kŭrd. *v. a.* To turn to curds. *Shak.*

*To* CU'RDLE, kŭrd'-dl. 405. *v. n.* To coagulate, to shoot together; to concrete. *Bacon.*

*To* CU'RDLE, kŭrd'-dl. *v. a.* To cause to coagulate. *Spenser.*

CU'RDY, kûr'-dè. *a.* Coagulated; concreted. *Arbuthnot.*

CURE §, kûre. *n. s.* [*cura*, Lat.] Remedy; restorative. *Shak.* Act of healing. *St. Luke.* The benefice or employment of a curate or clergyman. *Collier.*

*To* CURE, kûre. *v. a.* To heal; to restore to health. *Bacon.* To prepare, so as to preserve from corruption. *Temple.*

CU'RELESS, kûre'-lês. *a.* Without cure; without remedy. *Shakspeare.*

CU'RER, kû'-rûr. 98. *n. s.* A healer; a physician. *Shakspeare.*

CU'RFEW, kûr'-fû. *n. s.* [*couvre feu*, Fr.] An evening-peal, by which William the Conqueror willed, that every man should rake up his fire, and put out his light; so that, in many places, at this day, where a bell is customarily rung towards bed time, it is said to ring *curfew*. *Cowel.* A cover for a fire; a fireplate. *Bacon.*

CURIA'LITY, kû-rè-âl'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*curialis*, Lat.] The privileges, or perhaps retinue, of a court. *Bac.*

CURIO'SITY, kû-rè-ŏs'-è-tè. *n. s.* Inquisitiveness; inclination to inquiry. *Milton.* Nicety; delicacy. *Shak.* Accuracy; exactness. *Shak.* An act of curiosity; nice experiment. *Bacon.* An object of curiosity; rarity. *Addison.*

*CURIO'SO**, kûû-rè-ò'-sò. *n. s.* [Ital.] A curious person; a virtuoso. *Life of A. Wood.*

CU'RIOUS §, kû'-rè-ûs. 314. *a.* [*curiosus*, Lat.] Inquisitive; desirous of information. *Ecclus.* Attentive to; diligent about. *Woodward.* Accurate; careful not to mistake. *Hooker.* Difficult to please; solicitous of perfection. *Taylor.* Exact; nice; subtle. *Holder.* Artful; not neglectful; nicely diligent. *Fairfax.* Elegant; neat; laboured. *Exodus.* Rigid; severe; rigorous. *Shakspeare.*

CU'RIOUSLY, kû'-rè-ûs-lè. *ad.* Inquisitively; attentively. *Sidney.* Elegantly; neatly. *South.* Artfully; exactly. *Psalm.* Captiously.

CU'RIOUSNESS*, kû'-rè-ûs-nês. *n. s.* Curiosity; inquisitiveness. *Sir W. Alexander.* Exactness. *South.* Nicety. *Spenser.*

CURL, kûrl. *n. s.* A ringlet of hair. *Sidney.* Undulation; wave; sinuosity; flexure. *Newton.*

*To* CURL §, kûrl. *v. a.* [cyrlan, Sax.] To turn the hair in ringlets. *Shak.* To writhe; to twist. *Beaumont and Fletcher.* To dress with curls. *Shak.* To raise in waves, undulations, or sinuosities. *Shak.*

*To* CURL, kûrl. *v. n.* To shrink into ringlets. *Boyle.* To rise in undulations. *Dryden.* To twist itself. *Dryden.* To shrink back. *B. Jonson.*

CURL-HEADED*, kûrl'-hĕd-ĕd. } *a.* Having the
CU'RLED-PATE*, kûrld'-pâte. } hair curled. *Shakspeare.*

CU'RLEW, kûr'-lû. *n. s.* [*courlieu*, Fr.] A kind of water-fowl. *Carew.* A bird larger than a partridge, with longer legs. *Trevoux.*

CU'RLINESS*, kûr'-lè-nês. *n. s.* The state of any thing curled.

CU'RLING-IRONS*, kûr'-lĭng-ì'-ûrnz. *n. s.* An invention to curl the hair with. *Johnson.*

CU'RLINGLY*, kûr'-lĭng-lè. *ad.* In a waving fashion or manner. *Sherwood.*

CU'RLY*, kûr'-lè. *a.* Inclining to curl.

CURMU'DGEON §, kûr-mûd'-jŭn-lè. 259. *n. s.* An avaricious, churlish fellow; a miser; a niggard; a churl. *Hudibras.*

CURMU'DGEONLY, kûr-mûd'-jŭn-lè. 259. *a.* Avaricious; covetous; churlish. *L'Estrange.*

CU'RRANT, kûr'-rân. *n. s.* [from *Corinthus*, whence probably this fruit was first brought to us.] A small fruit tree. A small dried grape. *King.*

CU'RRENCY, kûr'-rên-sè. *n. s.* Circulation; power of passing from hand to hand. *Swift.* General reception. Fluency; readiness of utterance. Continuance; constant flow. *Ayliffe.* General esteem; the rate at which any thing is vulgarly valued. *Bacon.* The papers stamped in the English colonies by authority, and passing for money.

CU'RRENT §, kûr'-rĕnt. *a.* [*currens*, Lat.] Passing from hand to hand. *Genesis.* Generally received; uncontradicted. *Sidney.* Common; general. *Watts.* Established by vulgar estimation. *Grew.* Fashionable; popular. *Pope.* Passable; such as may be allowed. *Shak.* What is now passing; as. the *current* year.

CU'RRENT, kûr'-rĕnt. *n. s.* A running stream. *Shak. Currents* are certain progressive motions of the water of the sea in several places. *Harris.* Course; progression. *Bacon.*

CU'RRENTLY, kûr'-rĕnt-lè. *ad.* In a constant motion. Without opposition. *Hooker.* Popularly; fashionably.

CU'RRENTNESS. kûr'-rĕnt-nĕs. *n. s.* Circulation. General reception. Easiness of pronunciation. *Camden.*

CU'RRICLE*, kûr'-rè-kl. 405. *n. s.* [*curriculus*, Lat.] A course. *Brown.* A chariot. In modern times, an open chaise with two wheels, drawn by two horses abreast.

CU'RRIER, kûr'-rè-ûr. *n. s.* [*coriarius*, Lat.] One who dresses and pares leather. *Dryden.*

CU'RRISH, kûr'-rĭsh. *a.* [from *cur.*] Having the qualities of a degenerate dog; brutal; sour; quarrelsome. *Sidney.*

CU'RRISHLY*, kûr'-rĭsh-lè. *ad.* In a brutal or malignant manner. *Foxe.*

CU'RRISHNESS*, kûr'-rĭsh-nĕs. *n. s.* Moroseness, churlishness. *Feltham.*

*To* CU'RRY §, kûr'-rè. *v. a.* [*courroyer*, Fr.] To dress leather, by beating and rubbing it. To beat; to drub. *Barret.* To rub a horse with a scratching instrument so as to smooth his coat. *Beaum. and Fl.* To scratch in kindness; to rub down with flattery. *Shakspeare.*

*To* CU'RRY *Favour.* Properly *favel*, a metaphor from the stable. To become a favourite by petty officiousness, or flattery *Hooker.*

CU'RRY*, kûr'-rè. *n. s.* A word imported from the East Indies, denoting a mixture of various eatables, a very relishable composition.

CU'RRYCOMB, kûr'-rè-kôme. *n. s.* An iron instrument for currying horses. *Locke.*

CU'RRYING*, kûr'-rè-ĭng. *n. s.* Rubbing down a horse. *Bacon.*

*To* CURSE §, kûrse. *v. a.* [cuppian, Sax.] To wish evil to; to execrate; to devote. *Numbers.* To mischief; to afflict; to torment. *Pope.*

*To* CURSE, kûrse. *v. n.* To imprecate. *Jud.*

CURSE, kûrse. *n. s.* Malediction. *Job.* Affliction, torment; vexation. *Addison.*

CU'RSED, kûr'-sĕd. 362. *part. a.* Deserving a curse; hateful; detestable. *Shak.* Unholy; unsanctified; blasted by a curse. *Milton.* Vexatious; troublesome. *Dryden.*

CU'RSEDLY, kûr'-sĕd-lè. 364. *ad.* Miserably; shamefully: a low, cant word. *Pope.*

CU'RSEDNESS, kûr'-sĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being under a curse.

CU'RSER*, kûrs'-ûr. *n. s.* One that utters curses. *Dryden.*

CU'RSHIP, kûr'-shĭp *n. s.* Dogship; meanness. *Hudibras.*

CU'RSING*, kûrs'-ĭng. *n. s.* An execration. *Joshua.*

*CU'RSITOR*, kûr'-sè-tûr. *n. s.* [Lat.] An officer belonging to the chancery, that makes out original writs. *Cowel.*

CU'RSORARY, kûr'-sò-râ-rè. *a.* [*cursus*, Lat.] Cursory; hasty. *Shakspeare.*

CU'RSORILY, kûr'-sò-rè-lè. *ad.* Hastily. *Smith.*

CU'RSORINESS, kûr'-sò-rè-nĕs. *n. s.* Slight attention.

CU'RSORY §, kûr'-sò-rè. *a.* [*cursorius*, Lat.] Hasty; quick; inattentive. *Addison.* Going about; not stationary. *Proceedings against Garnet.*

CURST §, kûrst. *a.* Froward; peevish; malignant; mischievous; snarling. *Ascham.*

CU'RSTNESS, kûrst'-nĕs. *n. s.* Peevishness; frowardness; malignity. *Shakspeare.*

CURT, kûrt. *a.* [*curtus*, Lat.] Short. *Brown.*

*To* CU'RTAIL §, kûr-tâle'. *v. a.* [*curto*, Lat.] To cut off; to cut short. *Shakspeare.*

CU'RTAIL *Dog.* *n. s.* A dog *lawed*, or mutilated,

according to the forest laws, whose tail is cut off, and who is therefore hindered in coursing. *Shak.*

CURTA'ILER*, kůr-tā'le-ůr. *n. s.* One who cuts off any thing. *Waterland.*

CURTA'ILING*, kůr-tā'le-ĭng. *n. s.* Abbreviation. *Swift.*

CU'RTAIN §, kůr'-tĭn. 208. *n. s.* [*courtine*, old Fr.] A cloth contracted or expanded at pleasure. *Arbuthnot.*—*To draw the* CURTAIN. To close it so as to shut out the light, or conceal the object, or to open it so as to discern the object. *Burnet. Shak.* [In fortification.] That part of the wall that lies between two bastions. *Knolles.*

CURTAIN-LECTURE, kůr'-tĭn-lĕk'-tshůre. *n. s.* A reproof given by a wife to her husband in bed. *Dryden.*

*To* CU'RTAIN, kůr'-tĭn. *v. a.* To accommodate with curtains. *Shakspeare.*

CU'RTAL*, kůr'-tăl. *n. s.* [*courtault*, Fr.] A horse with a docked tail. *B. Jonson.*

CU'RTAL*, kůr'-tăl. *a.* Brief, or abridged. *Milton.*

CU'RTATE DISTANCE, kůr'-tāte-dĭs'-tănse. *n. s.* The distance of a planet's place from the sun, reduced to the ecliptick.

CURTA'TION, kůr-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The interval between a planet's distance from the sun and the curtate distance. *Chambers.*

CU'RTELASSE. } See CUTLASS.
CU'RTELAX. }

CU'RTILAGE*, kůr'-tĭl-āje. *n. s.* [*courtillage*, old Fr.] A garden, yard, or field, lying near to a messuage.

CU'RTLY*, kůrt'-lè. *ad.* Briefly. *Gayton.*

CU'RTSY, kůrt'-sè. See COURTESY.

CU'RULE*, kū'-rūle. *a.* [*curulis*, Lat.] An epithet applied to the chair in which the Roman magistrates had a right to sit. *Hudibras.*

CU'RVATED, kůr'-vā-tĕd. *a.* [*curvatus*, Lat.] Bent; crooked.

CURVA'TION, kůr-vā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of bending or crooking. *Pearson.*

CU'RVATURE, kůr'-vā-tshůre. 461. *n. s.* Crookedness. *Cheyne.*

CURVE, kůrv. *a.* Crooked; bent. *Bentley.*

CURVE, kůrv. *n. s.* Any thing bent.

*To* CURVE §, kůrv. *v. a.* [*curvo*, Lat.] To bend; to crook. *Holder.*

*To* CURVE/T §, kůr-vĕt'. *v. n.* [*corvettare*, Ital.] To leap; to bound. *Shak.* To frisk; to be licentious.

CU'RVET, kůr-vĕt'. *n. s.* A leap; a bound. *Fuller.* A frolick; a prank.

CURVILI'NEAR, kůr-vè-lĭn'-yăr. *a.* [*curvus* and *linea*, Lat.] Consisting of a crooked line. *Cheyne.* Composed of crooked lines.

CU'RVITY, kůr'-vè-tè. *n. s.* Crookedness. *Holder.*

CU'SHION §, kůsh'-ŭn, or kůsh'-ůn. 289. *n. s.* [*coussin*, Fr.] A pillow for the seat; a soft pad placed upon a chair. *Shakspeare.*

☞ I have given this word two sounds: not that I think they are equally in use; I am convinced the first is the more general; but because the other is but a trifling departure from it, and does not contradict the universal rule of pronouncing words of this termination. *W.*

CU'SHIONED, kůsh'-ŭnd. 359. *a.* Seated on a cushion. *Dissertation on Parties.*

CU'SHIONET*, kůsh'-ŭn-ĕt. *n. s.* A little cushion. *Beaumont.*

CUSP §, kůsp. *n. s.* [*cuspis*, Lat.] A term used to express the points or horns of the moon, or other luminary. *Harris.*

CU'SPATED, kůs'-pā-tĕd. } *a.* A word ex-
CU'SPIDATED, kůs'-pè-dā-tĕd. } pressing the leaves of a flower ending in a point.

CU'SPIDAL*, kůs'-pè-dăl. *a.* Sharp; ending in a point. *More.*

*To* CU'SPIDATE*, kůs'-pè-dāte. *v. a.* To sharpen. *Cockeram.*

*CU'SPIS*, kůs'-pĭs. *n. s.* [Lat.] The sharp end of a thing. *More.*

CU'STARD, kůs'-tůrd. 88. *n. s.* [*custard*, Welsh.] A kind of sweetmeat made by boiling eggs with milk and sugar till the whole thickens into a mass *Hudibras.*

CUSTO'DIAL*, kůs-tō'-dè-ăl. *a.* Relating to custody, or guardianship. *Lett. to the Bp. of Rochester.*

CU'STODY §, kůs'-tō-dè. *n. s.* [*custodia*, Lat.] Imprisonment; restraint of liberty. *Bacon.* Care; guardianship; charge. *Numbers.* Defence; preservation; security. *Bacon.*

CU'STOM §, kůs'-tŭm. 166. *n. s.* [*coustume*, Fr.] Habit; habitual practice. *Shak.* Fashion; common way of acting. 1 *Sam.* Established manner. *St. Luke.* Practice of buying of certain persons. *Addison.* Application from buyers; as, This trader has good *custom.* [In law.] A law or right, not written, which, being established by long use, and the consent of our ancestors, has been, and is, daily practised. *Cowel.* Tribute; tax paid for goods imported, or exported. *Bacon.*

*To* CU'STOM*, kůs'-tŭm. *v. a.* To pay the duty at the custom-house for goods exported or imported *Marlow.*

*To* CU'STOM*, kůs'-tŭm. *v. n.* To accustom. *Spenser.*

CU'STOM-HOUSE, kůs'-tŭm-hŏůs. *n. s.* The house where the taxes upon goods imported, or exported, are collected. *Swift.*

CU'STOMABLE, kůs'-tŭm-ă-bl. *a.* [*coustumable*, old Fr.] Common; habitual; frequent. *Bale.*

CU'STOMABLENESS, kůs'-tŭm-ă-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Frequency; habit. Conformity to custom.

CU'STOMABLY, kůs'-tŭm-ă-blè. *ad.* According to custom. *Homilies.*

CU'STOMARILY, kůs'-tŭm-ăr-ĕ-lè. *ad.* Habitually. *Pearson.*

CU'STOMARINESS, kůs'-tŭm-ăr-è-nĕs. *n. s.* Frequency; commonness. *Government of the Tongue.*

CU'STOMARY, kůs'-tŭm-ăr-è. *a.* Conformable to established custom. *Shak.* Habitual. *Tillotson* Usual; wonted. *Shakspeare.*

CU'STOMED, kůs'-tŭmd. 359. *a.* Usual; common; accustomed. *Shakspeare.*

CU'STOMER, kůs'-tŭm-ůr. *n. s.* One who frequents any place of sale for the sake of purchasing. *Shak.* A common woman. [This sense is now obsolete.] *Shak.* A toll-gatherer; a collector of customs. *Mountagu.*

CU'STREL, kůs'-trĕl. *n. s.* A buckler-bearer. *Lord Herbert.* A vessel for holding wine. *Ainsworth.*

CU'STUMARY*, kůs'-tŭ-mă-rè. *n. s.* A book of laws and customs. *Selden.*

*To* CUT §, kůt. pret. *cut*; part. pass. *cut.* [*kota*, West-Goth.] To penetrate with an edged instrument; to divide any continuity by a sharp edge. *Shak.* To hew. 2 *Chron.* To carve; to make by sculpture. *Shak.* To form any thing by cutting. *Exodus.* To divide by passing through. *Pope.* To pierce with any uneasy sensation. *Addison.* To divide packs of cards. *Prior.* To intersect to cross: as, one line *cuts* another at right angles To castrate. *Huloet.* [To avoid a person; to disown him; in modern, and unauthorized language. *Todd.*]—*To cut down.* To fell; to hew down. *Knolles.* To excel; to overpower. *Addison.* *To cut off.* To separate from the other parts by cutting. *Judges.* To destroy; to extirpate. *Spenser.* To rescind; to separate. *Shak.* To intercept; to hinder from union or return. *Bacon.* To put an end to; to obviate. *Hayward.* To withhold. *Rogers.* To preclude. *Addison.* To interrupt; to silence. *Bacon.* To apostrophize; to abbreviate. *Dryden.* *To cut out.* To shape; to form. *Shak.* To scheme; to contrive. *Howell.* To adapt. *Rymer.* To debar. *Pope.* To excel; to outdo. *To cut short.* To hinder from proceeding by sudden interruption. *Dryden.* To abridge: as, The soldiers were *cut short* of their pay. *To cut up.* To divide an animal into convenient pieces. *L'Estrange.* To eradicate. *Job.*

*To* CUT, kůt. *v. n.* To make way by dividing. *Arbuthnot.* To perform the operation of lithotomy *Pope.* To interfere: as, a horse that *cuts.*—*To cut in.* A phrase in card-playing, when the parties

determine who are to form the players. *To cut up.* To promise or show by the operation of the butcher's division. *Burke.*

CUT, kŭt. *part. a.* Prepared for use. *Swift.*

CUT, kŭt. *n. s.* The action of a sharp or edged instrument. The impression or separation of continuity, made by an edge or sharp instrument. A wound made by cutting. *Wiseman.* A channel made by art. *Knolles.* A part cut off from the rest. *Mortimer.* A small particle; a shred. *Hooker.* A lot made by cutting a stick; or rather by holding pieces of paper, unequally cut, between the finger and thumb. *Sidney.* A near passage. *South.* A picture carved upon wood or copper. *Brown.* The stamp on which a picture is carved. The practice of dividing a pack of cards. *Swift.* Fashion; form; shape. *Shak.* A fool or cully. *Shak.* A horse; a gelding. *Gascoigne.—Cut and long tail.* Men of all kinds. *Shakspeare.*

CUTA'NEOUS, kû-tā'-nè-ŭs. *a.* [*cutis*, Lat.] Relating to the skin. *Floyer.*

CUTE*, kûte. *a.* [cuð, Sax.] Clever; sharp.

CUTH signifies knowledge or skill. *Gibson.*

CU'TICLE, kû'-tè-kl. 405. *n. s.* [*cuticula*, Lat.] The first and outermost covering of the body; the scarf-skin. *Quincy.* A thin skin formed on the surface of any liquor. *Newton.*

CUTI'CULAR, kû-tĭk'-û-lûr. *a.* Belonging to the skin.

CU'TLASS, kŭt'-lăs. *n. s.* [*coutelas*, Fr.] A broad cutting sword. *Shakspeare.*

CU'TLER, kŭt'-lûr. 98. *n. s.* [*coutelier*, Fr.] One who makes or sells knives. *Shakspeare.*

CU'TLERY*, kŭt'-lè-rè. *n. s.* The ware or articles which are made by cutlers.

CU'TLET*, kŭt'-lĕt. *n. s.* [*cotelette*, Fr.] A steak; properly, a rib. *Swift.*

CU'TPURSE, kŭt'-pûrse. *n. s.* One who steals by the method of cutting purses. A thief. *Shakspeare.*

CU'TTER, kŭt'-tûr. 98. *n. s.* An agent or instrument that cuts any thing. *Shak.* A nimble boat that cuts the water. The teeth that cut the meat. *Ray.* An officer in the exchequer that provides wood for the tallies. *Cowel.* A ruffian; a bravo. *Barret. Cutter off.* A destroyer. *Shakspeare.*

CUT-THROAT, kŭt'-*th*rōte. *n. s.* A ruffian; a murderer. *Knolles.*

CUT-THROAT, kŭt'-*th*rōte. *a.* Cruel; inhuman. *Carew.*

CU'TTING, kŭt'-tĭng. *n. s.* A piece cut off; a chop. *Bacon.* Incision. *Leviticus.* Caper; curvet. *Florio.* Division, as of a pack of cards. *Hill.*

CU'TTLE ◊, kŭt'-tl. 405. *n. s.* [cuꝺele, Sax.] A fish, which, when he is pursued by a fish of prey, throws out a black liquor. *Bacon.*

CU'TTLE, kŭt'-tl. *n. s.* A foul-mouthed fellow, who blackens the character of others. *Shak.* A knife. *Bale.*

CU'TWORK*, kŭt'-wûrk. *n. s.* Work in embroidery. *B. Jonson.*

CY'CLAMEN*, sĭk'-lă-mĕn. *n. s.* [Fr. and Lat.] [In botany.] Sow-bread. *Sprat.*

CY'CLE, sī'-kl. 405. *n. s.* [*cyclus*, Lat.] A circle. A periodical space of time. *Holder.* A method, or account of a method continued till the same course begins again. *Evelyn.* Imaginary orbs; a circle in the heavens. *Milton.*

CY'CLOID ◊, sī'-klŏĭd. *n. s.* [κυκλοειδης.] A geometrical curve, of which the genesis may be conceived by imagining a nail in the circumference of a wheel: the line which the nail describes in the air, while the wheel revolves in a right line, is the cycloid. *Reid.*

☞ Sheridan and Buchanan pronounce the *y* in this word short; and Ash, Kenrick, and W. Johnston, long. *W.*

CYCLOI'DAL, sè-klŏĭ'd-ăl. 180. *a.* Relating to a cycloid. *Chambers.*

CYCLO'METRY*, sè-klŏm'-è-trè. *n. s.* The art of measuring cycles or circles. *Wallis.*

CYCLOPÆDI'A, sī-klō-pè'-dè-ă. *n. s.* [κύκλος and παιδεία.] A circle of knowledge; a course of the sciences.

☞ I have in this word differed from Mr. Sheridan and Dr. Johnson, by placing the accent on the antepenultimate syllable instead of the penultimate. I know that Greek words of this termination have the accent on the penultimate syllable; but the antepenultimate accentuation is more agreeable to the genius of our tongue, and seems to have prevailed. For, though Dr Johnson has given this word the penultimate accent, he has placed the accent on the antepenultimate syllable of *ambrosia*, *euthanasia*, and *hydrophobia*, though these have all the accent on the penultimate in the Greek. It is true the *i* in the last syllable but one of *cyclopedia*, is a diphthong in the original; and this will induce those, who are fond of showing their Greek learning, to lay the accent on the penultimate, as its opposition to general usage will be an additional reason with them for preferring it. The pronunciation I have adopted, I see, is supported by Dr. Kenrick, Entick, Scott, Perry, and Buchanan, which abundantly shows the general current of custom.

To these observations it may be added, that if the *i* be accented, it must necessarily have the long open sound, as in *elegiac*, and not the sound of *e*, as Mr. Sheridan has marked it. *W.*

CYCLOPE'AN*, sī-klō-pē'-ăn. *a.* Vast; terrifick. *Bp. Hall.*

CY'CLOPEDE*, sī'-klō-pēd. *n. s.* The modern term for *cyclopœdia*. *Warton.*

CYCLO'PICK*, sè-klŏp'-ĭk. *a.* [from the *Cyclopes*.] Savage. *Bp. Taylor.*

CY'DER*. See CIDER.

CY'GNET, sĭg'-nĕt. *n. s.* [*cygnus*, Lat.] A young swan. *Shakspeare.*

CY'LINDER ◊, sĭl'-ĭn-dûr. *n. s.* [κύλινδρος.] A body having two flat surfaces and one circular. *Wilkins.*

CYLI'NDRICAL, sè-lĭn'-drè-kăl. } *a.* Partaking of
CYLI'NDRICK, sè-lĭn'-drĭk. } the nature of a cylinder. *Woodward.*

CYLI'NDROID*, sè-lĭn'-drŏĭd. *n. s.* A solid body, differing from the cylinder, as having its bases elliptical, but parallel, and equal. *Chambers.*

CYMA'R, sè-mär'. 188. *n. s.* A slight covering; a scarf

*CYMA'TIUM*, sè-mā'-shè-ŭm. *n. s.* [κυμάτιον.] A member of architecture, whereof one half is con vex, and the other concave. *Harris.*

CY'MBAL, sĭm'-băl. *n. s.* [*cymbalum*, Lat.] A mu sical instrument. *Shakspeare.*

CYNA'NTHROPY, sè-năn'-*th*rò-pè. *n. s.* [κύων κύνος and ἀνθρωπος.] A species of madness in which men have the qualities of dogs.

CYNARCTO'MACHY, sĭn-ărk-tŏm'-ă-kè. *n. s.* [κύων, αρκτὸς, μαχη.] Bear-baiting with a dog *Hudibras.*

CYNEGE'TICKS, sĭn-nè-jĕt'-ĭks. *n. s.* [κύνεγητικα.] The art of hunting with dogs.

CY'NICAL, sĭn'-ĭk-ăl. } *a.* [κύνικος.] Having the
CY'NICK, sĭn'-ĭk. } qualities of a dog; brutal; snarling; satirical. *Bp. Taylor.*

CY'NICK, sĭn'-nĭk. *n. s.* A philosopher of the snarling sort; a follower of Diogenes; a rude man. *Shak.*

CY'NOSURE, sĭn'-ò-sûre, or sī'-nò-sûre. 463. *n. s.* [κυνοσούρα.] The star near the north pole, by which sailors steer. *Sir T. Herbert.*

CY'ON. See CION.

CY'PHER*. See CIPHER.

CY'PRESS-TREE, sī'-prĕs-trē. *n. s.* [*cupressus*, Lat.] A tall, straight tree, produced with great difficulty. Its leaves are bitter, and the smell and shade dangerous. Hence the Romans looked upon it to be a fatal tree, and made use of it at funerals. *Calmet.* The emblem of mourning. *Shakspeare.*

CY'PRUS, sī'-prŭs. *n. s.* [Probably from *Cyprus*, where it was originally made.] A thin, transparent stuff. *Shakspeare.*

CYST ◊, sĭst. } *n. s.* [κύστις.] A bag containing
CY'STIS ◊, sĭs'-tĭs. } some morbid matter. *Wiseman.*

CY'STICK, sĭs'-tĭk. *a.* Contained in a bag. *Arbuth.*

CYSTO'TOMY, sĭs-tŏt'-tò-mè. 518. *n. s.* The practice of opening incysted tumours.

CY'TISUS*, sĭt'-è-sŭs. *n. s.* A shrub. *Congreve.*

CZAR ◊, zär. *n. s.* [properly *tzar*.] The title of the emperour of Russia. *Brown.*

CZA'RISH*, zär'-ĭsh. *a.* Relating to the czar. *Tatler.*

CZARI'NA, zä-rè'-nä. *n. s.* The empress of Russia. *Goldsmith.*

D Is a consonant nearly approaching in sound to *t*, but formed by a stronger appulse of the tongue to the upper part of the mouth. The sound of *d* in *English* is uniform, and it is never mute.

D*. A note or key in musick.

D*, in abbreviation, is common for *doctor*; as, D. D. doctor of divinity; M. D. doctor of medicine.

D*. A numeral letter, signifying five hundred.

*DA CAPO*, dâ-kâ'-pō. [Ital.] A term in musick, signifying that the first part of the tune should be repeated at the conclusion.

*To* DAB§, dâb. *v. a.* [*dauber*, Fr.] To strike gently with something soft or moist. *Sharp.*

DAB, dâb. *n. s.* A small lump of any thing. A blow with something moist or soft. Something moist or slimy thrown upon one. A kind of small flat fish. *Carew.*

DAB*, dâb. *n. s.* A corruption of *adept*. An artist; a man expert at something. *Goldsmith.*

*To* DA'BBLE§, dâb'-bl. 405. *v. a.* [*dabbelen*, Dutch.] To smear; to daub; to spatter; to besprinkle. *Shakspeare.*

*To* DA'BBLE, dâb'-bl. *v. n.* To play in water. *Glanville.* To do any thing in a slight, shallow manner; to tamper. *Atterbury.*

DA'BBLER, dâb'-lûr. *n. s.* One that plays in water. *Cleaveland.* One that meddles without mastery; a superficial meddler. *B. Jonson.*

DA'BCHICK, dâb'-tshĭk. *n. s.* A small water-fowl. *Ray.*

DACE, dâse. *n. s.* A small river-fish. *Walton.*

DA'CTYLE, dâk'-tĭl. 145. *n. s.* [*δάκτυλος.*] A poetical foot consisting of one long syllable and two short. *Sir J. Davies.*

DA'CTYLET*, dâk'-tē-lĕt. *n. s.* Dactyle. *Bp. Hall.*

DA'CTYLICK*, dâk'-tē-lĭk. *a.* Relating to the dactyle. *Johnson.*

DA'CTYLIST*, dâk'-tē-lĭst. *n. s.* One who writes flowing verse. *Warton.*

DACTYLO'LOGY*, dâk-tē-lŏl'-ō-jè. *n. s.* The art of conversing by the hands. *Dalgarno.*

DAD, dâd. } *n. s.* The child's way of express-
DA'DDY, dâd'-dē. } ing *father*. *Shakspeare.*

*To* DA'DDLE*, dâd'-dl. *v. n.* To walk unsteadily, like an old person or a child.

*To* DADE§, dâde. *v. a.* To hold up by a leading string. *Drayton.*

DA'DO*, dâ'-dō. *n. s.* [Ital.] The plain part between the base and cornice of a column; the die.

*DÆDAL*. *a.* [*dædalus*, Lat.] Various; variegated. *Spenser.* Skilful. *Spenser.*

DÆDA'LIAN*, dē-dâ'-lē-ân. *a.* Maze-like; resembling a labyrinth. *Cotgrave.*

DAFF§*, } dâf. } *n. s.* [*dauf*, Icel.] A blockish or
DAFFE§*, } } foolish fellow. *Chaucer.*

*To* DAFF*, dâf. *v. a.* To daunt. *Grose.*

*To* DAFF§*, dâf. *v. a.* To toss aside; to put away with contempt; to put off. *Shakspeare. Ob. T.*

DA'FFADIL*, dâf'-fâ-dĭl.
DA'FFADILLY*, dâf'-fâ-dĭl-lè.
DAFFADOWNDI'LLY, dâf-fâ-dŏŭn-dĭl'-lè. } *n. s.*
DA'FFODIL, dâf'-fō-dĭl.
DA'FFODILLY, dâf'-fō-dĭl-lè.
A plant. *Miller.*

DAFT. See *To* DAFF.

DAG, dâg. *n. s.* [*dague*, Fr.] A dagger. A handgun; a pistol. *Burton.*

DAG*, dâg. *n. s.* [ɒaʒ, Sax.] A slip, or shred. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

*To* DAG, dâg. *v. a.* To daggle; to bemire. To cut into slips. *Chaucer.*

DAG*, dâg. *n. s.* [*dag*, Dan.] Dew upon the grass. *Ray.*

DA'GGER§, dâg'-ûr. 98, 381. *n. s.* [*dague*, old Fr.] A short sword; a poniard. *Sidney.* A blunt blade of iron with a basket hilt, used for defence. The obelus or obelisk; a mark of reference in form of a dagger; as [†].

DA'GGERSDRAWING, dâg'-ûrz-drâw-ĭng. *n. s.* The act of drawing daggers; approach to open violence. *Hudibras.*

*To* DA'GGLE§, dâg'-gl. 405. *v. a.* [*dag*, dew.] To dip negligently in mire or water; to besprinkle. *Swift.*

*To* DA'GGLE, dâg'-gl. *v. n.* To be in the mire; to run through wet or dirt. *Pope.*

DA'GGLEDTAIL, dâg'-gld-tâle. *a.* Bemired; bespattered. *Swift.*

DA'GSWAIN*, dâg'-swâne. *n. s.* [*dag*, a shred.] A sort of carpet. *Harrison. Ob. T.*

DA'GTAILED*, dâg'-tâl'd. *a.* Dirtied. *Bp. Hall.*

DA'ILY§, dâ'-lè. *a.* [ðæʒlic, Sax.] Happening every day, or very frequently. *Shakspeare.*

DA'ILY, dâ'-lè. *ad.* Every day; very often. *Spenser.*

DAINT§*, dânt. *a.* [*dain*, Fr.] Delicate; elegant. *Spenser.*

DAINT*, dânt. *n. s.* Something of exquisite taste; a dainty. *P. Fletcher.*

DA'INTILY, dâne'-tē-lè. *ad.* Elegantly; delicately. *Bacon.* Deliciously; pleasantly. *Howell.* Nicely, ceremoniously. *B. Jonson.* Squeamishly; fastidiously.

DA'INTINESS, dâne'-tē-nĕs. *n. s.* Delicacy; softness. *B. Jonson.* Elegance; nicety. *Wotton* Delicacy; deliciousness. *Hakewill.* Squeamishness; fastidiousness. *Wotton.* Ceremoniousness; scrupulosity.

DA'INTLY*, dânt'-lè. *ad.* Deliciously. *Sackville.*

DA'INTREL*, dânt'-rĕl. *n. s.* A delicacy. *Tr. of Bullinger. Ob. T.*

DA'INTY, dâne'-tè. *a.* Pleasing to the palate; delicious. *Bacon.* Delicate; nice; squeamish. *Davies.* Scrupulous; ceremonious. *Shak.* Elegant; effeminately beautiful. *Spenser.* Nice; affectedly fine. *Prior.*

DA'INTY, dâne'-tè. *n. s.* Something nice or delicate. *Prov.* A word of fondness. *Shakspeare.*

DA'IRY§, dâ'-rè. *n. s.* [*dey*, an old word for milk.] The art of making food from milk. *Temple.* The place where milk is manufactured. *B. Jonson.* Pasturage; milk farm. *Bacon.*

DA'IRYMAID, dâ'-rè-mâde. *n. s.* The woman servant whose business is to manage the milk. *Dryden.*

DA'ISIED, dâ'-zĭd. *a.* Full of daisies; besprinkled with daisies. *Shakspeare.*

DA'ISY§, dâ'-zè. 438. *n. s.* [ðæʒeȝe, Sax.] A spring-flower. *Miller.*

DALE, dâle. *n. s.* [*dalei*, Goth.] A low place between hills; a vale; a valley. *Spenser.*

DA'LLIANCE, dâl'-lè-ânse. *n. s.* Interchange of caresses; acts of fondness. *Shak.* Conjugal conversation. *Spenser.* Delay; procrastination. *Shak.*

DA'LLIER, dâl'-lè-ûr. *n. s.* A trifler; a fondler. *Ascham.*

DA'LLOP*, dâl'-lŭp. *n. s.* A tuft, or clump. *Tusser. Ob. J.*

*To* DA'LLY§, dâl'-lè. *v. n.* [*dollen*, Dutch.] To trifle; to play the fool. *Shak.* To exchange caresses; to play the wanton; to fondle. *Shak.* To sport; to play. *Shakspeare.* To delay. *Wisdom.*

*To* DA'LLY, dâl'-lè. *v. a.* To put off; to delay. *Knolles.*

DAM, dâm. *n. s.* [from *dame*.] The mother: used of beasts. *Shakspeare.*

DAM, dâm. *n. s.* [*dam*, Dutch.] A mole or bank to confine water. *Hudibras.*

*To* DAM§, dâm. *v. a.* To confine, or shut up water by dams. *Shakspeare.*

DA'MAGE§, dâm'-mĭdje. 90. *n. s.* [*damage*, old Fr.] Mischief; hurt; detriment. *Bacon.* Loss. *Milton.* The value of mischief done. *Clarendon.* Reparation of damage; retribution. *Bacon.* [In law.] Any hurt or hinderance that a man taketh in his estate. *Cowel.*

*To* DA'MAGE, dâm'-ĭdje. 90. *v. a.* To injure; to impair. *Addison.*

*To* DA'MAGE, dâm'-ĭdje. *v. n.* To take damage, or be damaged.

DA'MAGEABLE, dâm'-ĭdje-â-bl. *a.* Susceptible of hurt; as, *damageable* goods. Mischievous; pernicious. *Featley.*

DA'MAGE-FEASANT*, dăm'-ĭdje-fẽ'-zănt. *a.* [*damage*, and *faisant*, Fr. a law term.] Doing hurt or damage. *Cowel.*

DA'MASCENE, dăm'-zn. 170. *n. s.* [*damascenus*, from *Damascus*.] A plum, larger than the damson. *Bacon.*

DA'MASK §, dăm'-ŭsk. 88. *n. s.* [from *Damascus*.] Linen or silk invented at *Damascus*, which, by a various direction of the threads, exhibits flowers or other forms. *Spenser.* Red colour. *Fairfax.*

*To* DA'MASK, dăm'-ŭsk. 88. *v. a.* To form flowers upon stuffs. To variegate; to diversify. *Milton.* To adorn steel-work with figures.

DAMASK-ROSE, dăm'-ŭsk-rōze. *n. s.* The rose of Damascus; a red rose. *Bacon.*

DA'MASKENING, dăm'-ŭs-kẽ-nĭng. *n. s.* The art of adorning iron or steel, by making incisions, and filling them up with gold or silver wire. *Chambers.*

DA'MASKIN*, dăm'-ŭs-kĭn. *n. s.* A sabre; probably from being made at Damascus. *Howell.*

DAME §, dāme. *n. s.* [*dame*, Fr.] A lady. *Watts.* A woman of rank. *Dryden.* Mistress of a low family. *L'Estrange.* Women in general. *Shakspeare.*

DAMES-VIOLET, dāmz-vī'-ō-lĕt. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

*To* DAMN §, dăm. 411. *v. a.* [*damno*, Lat.] To doom to eternal torments in a future state. *Bacon.* To procure or cause to be eternally condemned. *South.* To condemn. *Bp. Barlow.* To hoot or hiss any publick performance. *Dryden.*

DA'MNABLE, dăm'-nă-bl. *a.* Deserving damnation. *Hooker.* Sometimes indecently used for odious; pernicious. *Shakspeare.*

DA'MNABLENESS*, dăm'-nă-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* That which deserves condemnation. *Chillingworth.*

DA'MNABLY, dăm'-nă-blè. *ad.* In such a manner as to incur eternal punishment, or deserve condemnation. *Bp. Hall.* Odiously; hatefully. *Dennis.* It is used indecently for excessively. *Congreve.*

DAMNA'TION, dăm-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Exclusion from divine mercy. *Bp. Taylor.* Condemnation. *Tillotson.*

DA'MNATORY, dăm'-nă-tŭr-è. 512. *a.* Containing a sentence of condemnation. *Waierland.*

DA'MNED, dămd, or dăm'-nĕd. *part. a.* Hateful; detestable; abhorred. *Shakspeare.*

☞ This word, in familiar language, is scarcely ever used as an adjective, and pronounced in one syllable, but by the lowest, vulgar, and profane: in serious speaking it ought always, like *cursed*, to be pronounced in two, 362. Thus in Shakspeare:

"But oh what *damned* minutes tells he o'er,
"Who doats, yet doubts—suspects, yet strongly loves."

There is a very singular usage of this word, as a verb or participle, when it signifies the condemnation of a play; but this application of it, though authorized by the politest speakers, has an unhallowed harshness in it to pious ears, and an affectation of force to judicious ones. It is, at least, the figure called *catachresis*. *W.*

DAMNI'FICK, dăm-nĭf'-ĭk. *a.* Procuring loss; mischievous.

*To* DA'MNIFY, dăm'-nè-fī. *v. a.* [*damnifier*, Fr.] To endamage; to injure. *Spenser.*

DA'MNINGNESS, dăm'-nĭng-nĕs. *n. s.* Tendency to procure damnation. *Hammond.*

DAMP §, dămp. *a.* [*damp, dampff*, Teut. Dan. and Dutch.] Moist; inclining to wet; foggy. *Dryden.* Dejected; sunk; depressed. *Milton.*

DAMP, dămp. *n. s.* Fog; moist air. *Milton.* A noxious vapour exhaled from the earth. *Woodward.* Dejection; depression of spirit. *Milton.*

*To* DAMP, dămp. *v. a.* To wet; to moisten. To depress; to deject. *L'Estrange.* To weaken; to abate; to discourage. *Bacon.* To hebetate; to abate motion; to dull. *Bacon.*

DA'MPISH*, dămp'-ĭsh. *a.* Moist; inclining to wet. *More.*

DA'MPISHNESS, dămp'-ĭsh-nĕs. *n. s.* Tendency to moisture. *Bacon.*

DA'MPNESS, dămp'-nĕs. *n. s.* Moisture; fogginess. *Dryden.*

DA'MPY, dămp'-è. *a.* Moist; damp. *Drayton.* Dejected; gloomy; sorrowful. *Hayward.*

DA'MSEL, dăm'-zĕl. 102. *n. s.* [*damoiselle*, Fr.] A young gentlewoman. *Prior.* An attendant of the better rank. *Dryden.* A wench; a country lass. *Gay.*

DA'MSON, dăm'-zn. 170. *n. s.* A small black plum, more bitter than the damascene. *Shakspeare.*

DAN, dăn. *n. s.* [from *dominus*.] The old term of honour for men; as we now say *Master*. *Spenser.*

*To* DANCE §, dānse. 78, 79. *v. n.* [*danser*, Fr.] To move in measure; with steps correspondent to the sound of instruments. *Shakspeare.*

*To* DANCE *Attendance*, dānse. *v. n.* To wait with suppleness and obsequiousness. *Raleigh.*

*To* DANCE, dānse. *v. a.* To make to dance. *Shakspeare.*

DANCE, dānse. 78, 79. *n. s.* A motion of one or many in concert, regulated by musick. *Shakspeare.*

DA'NCER, dān'-sŭr. *n. s.* One that practises dancing. *Wotton.*

DA'NCING*, dān'-sĭng *n. s.* The act of moving with steps correspondent to musick. *Donne.*

DA'NCINGMASTER, dān'-sĭng-mă-stŭr. *n. s.* One who teaches the art of dancing. *Locke.*

DA'NCINGSCHOOL, dān'-sĭng-skōōl. *n. s.* The school where the art of dancing is taught. *Shak.*

DANDELI'ON, dăn-dè-lī'-ŭn. *n. s.* [*dent de lion*, Fr.] The name of a plant. *Miller.*

DA'NDIPRAT, dān'-dè-prăt. *n. s.* [from a small coin so called of Henry the seventh's time.] A little fellow; an urchin. *World of Wonders.*

*To* DA'NDLE §, dān'-dl. 405. *v. a.* [*dandelin*, Dutch.] To shake a child on the knee, or in the hands, to please and quiet him. *Isaiah.* To fondle; to treat like a child. *Shak.* To delay; to procrastinate. *Spenser.*

DA'NDLER, dānd'-lŭr. *n. s.* He that dandles or fondles children. *Sherwood.*

DA'NDRUFF, dăn'-drŭf. *n. s.* [ᵭan and ᵭpop.] Scabs in the head.

DANE §*, dāne. *n. s.* A native of Denmark. *Verstegan.*

DA'NEGELD*. *n. s.* The tribute laid upon the Saxons of twelve pence upon every hide of land through the realm by the Danes. *Burke.*

DA'NISH*, dā'-nĭsh. *a.* Relating to the Danes. *Milton.*

DA'NEWORT, dāne'-wŭrt. *n. s.* A species of elder.

DA'NGER §, dāne'-jŭr. 93. *n. s.* [*danger*, Fr.] Risk; hazard; peril. *Acts.* Custody. *Chaucer.*

*To* DA'NGER, dāne'-jŭr. *v. a.* To put in hazard; to endanger. *Shakspeare.*

DA'NGERLESS, dāne'-jŭr-lĕs. *a.* Without hazard; without risk. *Sidney.*

DA'NGEROUS, dāne'-jŭr-ŭs. 543. *a.* Full of danger. *Sidney.*

DA'NGEROUSLY, dāne'-jŭr-ŭs-lè. *ad.* Hazardously; with danger. *Shakspeare.*

DA'NGEROUSNESS, dāne'-jŭr-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Danger; peril. *Boyle.*

*To* DA'NGLE §, dăng'-gl. 405. *v. n.* [*dangla* or *dingla*, Swedish.] To hang loose and quivering. *Shak.* To hang upon any one; to be an humble follower. *Swift.*

DA'NGLER, dăng'-glŭr. *n. s.* A man that hangs about women only to waste time. *Ralph.*

DANK §, dăngk. 408. *a.* [*tuncken*, Germ.] Damp; humid; moist; wet. *Shakspeare.*

DANK*, dănk. *n. s.* Damp. *Marston.*

DA'NKISH, dăngk'-ĭsh. *a.* Somewhat dank. *Shak.*

DA'NKISHNESS*, dănk'-ĭsh-nĕs. *n. s.* Moisture; dampness. *Sherwood.*

*To* DAP, dăp. } *v. n.* To let fall gently into the
*To* DAPE, dāpe. } water. *Walton.*

DAPA'TICAL, dă-păt'-ĕ-kăl. *a.* [from *dapaticus*, Lat.] Sumptuous in cheer. *Cockeram.*

*DA'PIFER*, dăp'-ĕ-fŭr. *n. s.* [Lat.] One who brings meat to the table; a sewer. *Reeve.*

DA'PPER §, dăp'-pŭr. 98. *a.* [*dapper*, Dut.] Little and active; lively without bulk. *Milton.* Pretty; neat. *Spenser.*

DA'PPERLING, dăp'-pŭr-lĭng. *n. s.* A dwarf; a dandiprat. *Ainsworth.*

DA'PPLE§, dăp'-pl. 405. *a.* Marked with various colours; variegated. *Locke.*

*To* DA'PPLE, dăp'-pl. *v. a.* To streak; to vary. *Spenser.*

DAR, dâr. 78. } *n. s.* A fish found in the Severn.
DART, dârt. }

*To* DARE§, dâre. *v. n.* pret. *I durst;* the preterit *I dared* belongs to the active *dare;* part. *I have dared.* [ðeapnan, Sax.] To have courage for any purpose; not to be afraid. *Shakspeare.*

☞ If I am not mistaken, there is a prevailing pronunciation of this word in Ireland, which makes it a perfect rhyme to *far, bar,* &c. That this is contrary to universal usage in England, and to the most general rule in the language, needs not to be insisted on. The only word of a similar form which is so pronounced is the first person plural of the verb to *be.* But this, it must be remembered, is an auxiliary verb; and the auxiliary verbs, being as irregular in their pronunciation as in their form, are but indifferent models by which to regulate the rest of the language. *W.*

*To* DARE, dâre. *v. a.* pret. *I dared,* not *I durst.* To challenge; to defy. *Shak.* To frighten. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

*To* DARE *Larks,* dâre lârks. To catch them by means of a looking-glass. *Carew.*

DARE, dâre. *n. s.* Defiance; challenge. *Shakspeare.*

DARE, dâre. *n. s.* A small fish, the same with *dace. Leuciscus.*

DA'RER*, dâ'-rêr. *n. s.* One who dares or defies. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

DA'REFUL, dâre'-fûl. *a.* Full of defiance. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

DA'RING, dâ'-rĭng. *a.* Bold; adventurous. *Addison.*

DA'RINGLY, dâ'-rĭng-lè. *a.* Bold'y; courageously. *Atterbury.*

DA'RINGNESS, dâ'-rĭng-nĕs. *n. s.* Boldness.

DARK§, dârk. *a.* [ðeonc, Sax.] Not light; wanting light. *Shak.* Not of a showy or vivid colour. *Leviticus.* Blind; without the enjoyment of light. *Dryden.* Opaque; not transparent. Obscure; not perspicuous. *Hooker.* Ignorant. *Denham.* Gloomy. *Addison.* Secret. *Shak.* Unclean; foul. *Milton.*

DARK, dârk. *n. s.* Darkness; obscurity; want of light. *Shak.* Condition of one unknown. *Atterbury.* Want of knowledge. *Locke.* A dark place; a prison. *Mirror for Magistrates.* A blot; a stain. *Shirley.*

DARK-HOUSE*, dârk'-hôûs. *n. s.* Our old word for a mad-house. *Shakspeare.*

DARK-WORKING*, dârk'-wûrk'-ĭng. *a.* Working in a dark or foul manner. *Shakspeare.*

*To* DARK, dârk. *v. a.* To darken; to obscure. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

*To* DA'RKEN, dâr'-kn. 405. *v. a.* To make dark. *Amos.* To cloud; to perplex. *Bacon.* To foul; to sully. *Tillotson.*

*To* DA'RKEN, dâr'-kn. *v. n.* To grow dark.

DA'RKENER*, dârk'-kn-ûr. *n. s.* That which darkens and confounds. *B. Jonson.*

DA'RKISH*, dârk'-ĭsh. *a.* Dusky; approaching to dark. *Leviticus.*

DA'RKLING, dârk'-lĭng. *part. a.* Being in the dark; being without light. *Shakspeare.*

DA'RKLY, dârk'-lè. *ad.* Obscurely; blindly. 1 *Cor.*

DA'RKNESS, dârk'-nĕs. *n. s.* Absence of light. *Genesis.* Opaqueness; want of transparency. Obscurity. Infernal gloom; wickedness. *Shak.* Ignorance; uncertainty. *Locke.* Secrecy. *Johnson.* The empire of Satan, or the devil. *Colossians.*

DA'RKSOME, dârk'-sûm. *a.* Gloomy; obscure. *Spenser.*

DA'RLING, dâr'-lĭng. 515. *a.* [ðeorlinȝ, Sax.] Favourite; dear; beloved. *Watts.*

DA'RLING, dâr'-lĭng. *n. s.* A favourite; one much beloved. *Shakspeare.*

*To* DARN§, dârn. *v. a.* [ðeapnan or ðýrnan, Sax.] To mend holes by imitating the texture of the stuff. *Milton.*

DA'RNEL, dâr'-nĭl. 99. *n. s.* A weed growing in the fields. *Shakspeare.*

DA'RNICK*. See DORNICK.

DA'RNING*, dâr'-nĭng. *n. s.* The act of mending holes in apparel. *Arbuthnot.*

*To* DA'RRAIN§, dâr'-rĭn. *v. a.* To prepare for battle; to range troops for battle. *Carew.* To apply to the fight. *Spenser.*

DART§, dârt. *n. s.* [*dard,* Fr.] A missile weapon thrown by the hand. *Peacham.* [In poetry.] Any missile weapon. *Milton.*

*To* DART, dârt. *v. a.* To throw offensively. *Dryden.* To throw; to emit. *Pope.*

*To* DART, dârt. *v. n.* To fly as a dart. To let fly with hostile intention. *Shakspeare.*

DA'RTER*, dârt'-ûr. *n. s.* One who throws a dart.

*To* DASH§, dâsh. *v. a.* [probably from the sound.] To throw or strike any thing suddenly. *Bacon.* To break by collision. *Shakspeare.* To throw water in flashes. *Mortimer.* To bespatter; to besprinkle. *Shak.* To agitate any liquid, so as to make the surface fly off. *Dryden.* To mingle; to adulterate. *Addison.* To form or sketch in haste. *Pope.* To obliterate; to blot. *Pope.* To confound; to surprise with shame or fear. *Milton.*

*To* DASH, dâsh. *v. n.* To fly off the surface, by a violent motion. *Cheyne.* To fly in flashes with a loud noise. *Thomson.* To rush through water so as to make it fly. *Dryden.* To strike, as a ship upon a rock. *Bp. Taylor.*

DASH, dâsh. *n. s.* Collision. *Thomson.* Infusion; something worse mingled in a small proportion. *Gregory.* A mark in writing; a line ———. *Brown.* Sudden stroke; blow; act. *Shakspeare.*

DASH, dâsh. *ad.* An expression of the sound of water dashed. *Dryden.*

DA'SHING*, dâsh'-ĭng. *a.* Precipitate; rushing carelessly onward. *Burke.*

DA'STARD§, dâs'-târd. 88. *n. s.* [adartȝan, Sax.] A coward; a poltron. *Shakspeare.*

*To* DA'STARD, dâs'-târd. *v. a.* To terrify; to intimidate. *Dryden.*

*To* DA'STARDISE, dâs'-târ-dîze. *v. a.* To intimidate; to deject with cowardice. *Howell.*

DA'STARDLINESS*, dâs'-târd-lè-nĕs. *n. s.* Cowardliness. *Barret.*

DA'STARDLY, dâs'-târd-lè. *a.* Cowardly; mean. *Sir T. Herbert.*

DA'STARDNESS*, dâs'-târd-nĕs. *n. s.* Timorousness; cowardliness.

DA'STARDY, dâs'-târ-dè. *n. s.* Cowardliness; timorousness. *Archdeacon Arnway.*

*DA'TA*, dâ'-tâ. *n. s.* pl. [Lat.] Truths admitted. *Delany.* See DATUM.

DA'TARY, dâ'-tûr-è. *n. s.* [*datarius,* Lat.] An officer of the chancery of Rome, through whose hands benefices pass; and who affixes to the papal bulls *Datum Romæ. Bp. Bedell.* The employment of a datary. *Howell.*

DATE§, dâte. *n. s.* [*datum,* Lat.] The time at which a letter is written. *Shak.* The time at which any event happened. *Bp. Nicolson.* The time stipulated when any thing shall be done. *Shak.* End; conclusion. *Pope.* Duration; continuance. *Denham.*

DATE, dâte. *n. s.* [from *dactylus.*] The fruit of the date-tree.

DATE-TREE, dâte'-trè. *n. s.* A species of palm.

*To* DATE, dâte. *v. a.* To note with the time at which any thing is written or done. *Pope.*

*To* DATE*, dâte. *v. n.* To reckon. *Bentley.*

DA'TELESS, dâte'-lĕs. *a.* Without any fixed term. *Shakspeare.*

DA'TER*, dâ'-tûr. *n. s.* One who dates writings. *Cotgrave.*

DA'TIVE, dâ'-tĭv. 157. *a.* [*dativus,* Lat.] [In grammar.] The epithet of the case that signifies the person to whom any thing is given. [In law.] *Dative* executors are appointed by the judge's decree. *Ayliffe.*

*DA'TUM*, dâ'-tûm. *n. s.* [Lat.] [plural *data.*] A truth granted and admitted. *Blackstone.*

*To* DAUB§, dâwb. 213. *v. a.* [*dubben*, Dutch.] To smear with something adhesive. *Exodus.* To paint coarsely. *Otway.* To cover with something specious or gross, as a disguise. *Shak.* To lay on any thing gaudily or ostentatiously. *Bacon.* To flatter grossly. *South.*

*To* DAUB, dâwb. *v. n.* To play the hypocrite. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

DAUB*, dâwb. *n. s.* Coarse painting. *Delany.*

DA'UBER, dâw'-bŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that daubs. *Milton.* A coarse, low painter. *Dryden.* A low flatterer.

DA'UBERY, dâw'-bĕ-rĕ. *n. s.* Any thing artful. *Shakspeare.*

DA'UBING*, dâw'-bĭng. *n. s.* Plaster; mortar. *Ezekiel.* Any thing adhesive. *Bp. Taylor.*

DA'UBY, dâw'-bē. *a.* Viscous; glutinous. *Dryden.*

DA'UGHTER§, dâw'-tŭr. 218. *n s.* [ᵭohtep, Sax.] The female offspring of a man or woman. *Shak.* A daughter-in-law, or son's wife. A woman. *Genesis.* [In poetry.] Any descendant. *Milton.* The female penitent of a confessor. *Shakspeare.*

DA'UGHTERLINESS*, dâw'-tŭr-lē-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of a daughter. *More.*

DA'UGHTERLY*, dâw'-tŭr-lē. *a.* Like a daughter; dutiful. *Cavendish.*

*To* DAUNT§, dânt. 214. *v. n.* [*domter*, Fr.] To discourage; to fright. *Milton.*

DA'UNTLESS, dânt'-lĕs. *a.* Fearless; not dejected. *Shakspeare.*

DA'UNTLESSNESS, dânt'-lĕs-nĕs. *n. s.* Fearlessness.

DA'UPHIN§*, dâw'-fĭn. *n. s.* [*daulphin*, Fr.] The heir apparent to the crown of France. *Shakspeare.*

DA'UPHINESS*, dâw'-fĭn-ĕs. *n. s.* The wife or widow of the dauphin of France. *Burke.*

DA'VIDISTS*, dā'-vĭd-ĭsts. } *n. s.*
DA'VID-GEORGIANS*, dā'-vĭd-jôr'-jē-ânz. }
A sect so called from David George, who, early in the sixteenth century, blasphemously gave out that he was the Messiah, rejected marriage, and denied the resurrection. *Pagitt.*

DA'VIT*, dā'-vĭt. *n. s.* [*davied*, Fr.] A short piece of timber used in managing the anchor.

DAW§, dâw. *n. s.* A bird. *Shakspeare.*

*To* DAW*, dâw. *v. n.* [ᵭaᵹian, Sax.] To advance towards day; to dawn. *Drayton.*

*To* DA'WDLE*, dâw'-dl. *v. n.* To waste time; to trifle. *Johnson.*

DA'WDLE*, dâw'-dl. } *n. s.* A trifler; a dal-
DA'WDLER*, dâw'-dlŭr. } lier.

DA'WISH*, dâw'-ĭsh. *a.* Like a daw. *Bale.*

DAWK§, dâwk. *n. s.* A cant word among the workmen for a hollow, rupture, or incision, in their stuff. *Moxon.*

*To* DAWK, dâwk. *v. a* To mark with an incision. *Moxon.*

*To* DAWN§, dâwn. *v. n.* [ᵭaᵹian, Sax.] To grow luminous; to begin to grow light. *Shak.* To glimmer obscurely. *Locke.* To begin, yet faintly. *Dryden.*

DAWN, dâwn. *n. s.* The time between the first appearance of light and the sun's rise. *Dryden.* Beginning; first rise. *Pope.*

DA'WNING*, dâw'-nĭng. *n. s.* Break of day. *Chaucer.*

DAY§, dā. 220. *n. s.* [ᵭæᵹ, or ᵭaᵹ, Sax.] The time between the rising and setting of the sun, called the artificial day. *St. Matthew.* The time from noon to noon, or from midnight to midnight, called the natural day. *Shak.* Light; sunshine. *Romans.* Any time specified and distinguished from other time; an age; the time. *Spenser.* Time or season in general. *Isaiah.* Life: in this sense it is commonly plural. *Carte.* The day of contest; the battle. *Roscommon.* An appointed or fixed time. *Dryden.* A day appointed for some commemoration. *Shak.*—*From day to day.* Without certainty or continuance. *Bacon.*

TO-DAY. On this day. *Psalm.*

DA'YBED, dā'-bĕd. *n. s.* A bed used for idleness and luxury in the daytime. *Shakspeare.*

DA'YBOOK, dā'-bo͝ok. *n. s.* A tradesman's journal.

DA'YBREAK, dā'-brāke. *n. s.* The dawn; the first appearance of light. *Dryden.*

DA'YDREAM*, dā'-drēme. *n. s.* A vision or phantasm to the waking senses. *Dryden.*

DA'YLABOUR, dā'-lā-bŭr. *n. s* Labour by the day. *Milton.*

DAYLA'BOURER, dā-lā'-bŭr-ŭr. *n. s.* One that works by the day. *Milton.*

DA'YLIGHT, dā'-līte. *n. s.* The light of the day. *Spenser.*

DA'YLILY, dā'-lē-lē. [dā-lĭl'-ē, *Sheridan.*] *n. s.* The same with *asphodel.*

DA'YSMAN, dāze'-mân. *n. s.* Umpire, or judge. *Spenser. Job.*

DA'YSPRING, dā'-sprĭng. *n. s.* The rise of the day; the dawn. *Job.*

DA'YSTAR, dā'-stâr. *n. s.* The morning star. 2 *Pet.*

DA'YTIME, dā'-tīme. *n. s.* The time in which there is light. *Bacon.*

DAYWE'ARIED*, dā-wē'-rĭd. *a.* Weary with the work of a day. *Shakspeare.*

DA'YWOMAN*, dā'-wo͝om-ŭn. *n. s.* A dairymaid. *Shakspeare.*

DA'YWORK, dā'-wŭrk. *n. s.* Work imposed by the day. *Fairfax.*

*To* DAZE§, dāze. *v. a.* [ᵭpæᵹ, Sax.] To overpower with light. *Fairfax.*

DAZIED. See DAISIED.

*To* DA'ZZLE§, dăz'-zl. 405. *v. a.* To overpower with light. *Bacon.* To strike or surprise with splendour. *Milton.*

*To* DA'ZZLE, dăz'-zl. *v. n.* To be overpowered with light; to lose the power of sight. *Shakspeare.*

DA'ZZLEMENT*, dăz'-zl-mĕnt. *n. s.* The power of dazzling. *Donne.*

DA'ZZLINGLY*, dăz'-lĭng-lē. *ad.* In a manner striking with splendour or surprise. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

DE'ACON§, dē'-kn. 170, 227. *n. s.* [*diaconus*, Lat.] One of the lowest of the three orders of the clergy. 2 *Tim.* In Scotland: an overseer of the poor. And also the master of an incorporated company.

DE'ACONESS, dē'-kn-ĕs. *n. s.* A female officer in the ancient church. *Bp. Patrick.*

DE'ACONRY, dē'-kn-rē. } *n. s.* The office of a
DE'ACONSHIP, dē'-kn-shĭp. § deacon. *Hooker.*

DEAD§, dĕd. 234. *a.* [ᵭeaᵭ, Sax.] Deprived of life. *Shak.* Inanimate. *Pope.* Inanimate by nature. *Spenser.* Imitating death; senseless. *Psalm.* Unactive; motionless. *Carew.* Empty; vacant. *Bacon* Useless; unprofitable. *Bacon.* Dull; gloomy, unemployed. *Knolles.* Still; obscure. *Hayward.* Having no resemblance of life. *Dryden.* Obtuse; dull; not sprightly. *Boyle.* Dull; frigid. *Addison.* Tasteless; vapid: used of liquors. Uninhabited. *Arbuthnot.* Without the natural force or efficacy; as, a *dead* fire. Without the power of vegetation; as, a *dead* bough. The state of spiritual death, lying under the power of sin. *Ephes.* Unvaried. *Bacon.*

*The* DEAD, dĕd. *n. s.* Dead men. *Dryden.*

DEAD, dĕd. *n. s.* Time in which there is remarkable stillness or gloom. *South.*

*To* DEAD, dĕd. *v. n.* To lose force, of whatever kind. *Bacon.*

*To* DEAD, dĕd. } *v. a.* To deprive of
*To* DE'ADEN, dĕd'-dn. 405. § any kind of force or sensation. *Bacon.* To make vapid, or spiritless. *Bacon.*

DEAD-DOING, dĕd'-dō-ĭng. *part. a.* Destructive; killing; mischievous. *Spenser.*

DEAD-DRUNK*, dĕd-drŭnk. *part. a.* So drunk as to be motionless. *Davies.*

DEAD-HEARTED*, dĕd'-hârt'-ĕd. *a.* Having a faint heart. *Bp. Hall.*

DEAD-HEARTEDNESS*, dĕd'-hârt'-ĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* Pusillanimity. *Bp. Hall.*

DEAD-KILLING*, dĕd'-kĭl'-lĭng. *part. a.* Instantly killing. *Shakspeare.*

DEAD-LIFT, dĕd-lĭft'. *n. s.* Hopeless exigence. *Hudibras.*

☞ 559.—Fāte, fâr, fall, fât;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

DEAD-RECKONING, dĕd′-rĕk′-nĭng. *n. s.* That estimation or conjecture which the seamen make of the place where a ship is, by keeping an account of her way by the log.

DEAD-STRUCK*, dĕd′-strŭk. *part. a.* Confounded; struck with horrour. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* DE′ADEN. See *To* DEAD.

DE′ADISH*, dĕd′-ĭsh. *a.* Resembling what is dead; dull. *Stafford.*

DE′ADLIHOOD*, dĕd′-lē-hŭd. *n. s.* The state of the dead. *Pearson.*

DE′ADLINESS*, dĕd′-lē-nĕs. *n. s.* Danger. *Bp. Hall.*

DE′ADLY, dĕd′-lē. *a.* [ðeaðlic, Sax.] Destructive; mortal. *Shak.* Mortal; implacable. 1 *Macc.*

DE′ADLY, dĕd′-lē. *ad.* In a manner resembling the dead. *Shak.* Mortally. *Ezekiel.* Implacably; irreconcilably.

DE′ADNESS, dĕd′-nĕs. *n. s.* Frigidity; want of warmth. *Rogers.* Weakness of the vital powers. *Rom.* Vapidness of liquors. *Mortimer.* Loss of life. *Fuller.* Want of circulation; inactivity. *Killingbeck.*

DE′ADNETTLE, dĕd′-nĕt′-tl. *n. s.* A weed.

DEAF§, dĕf. 234. *a.* [ðeaf, Sax.] Wanting the sense of hearing. *Shak.* Deprived of the power of hearing. *Dryden.* Obscurely heard. *Shelton.* Unprofitable.—A *deaf* nut is a nut of which the kernel is decayed. *Grose.*

*To* DEAF, dĕf. *v. a.* To deprive of the power of hearing. *Donne.*

DE′AFELY*, *a.* Lonely; solitary; far from neighbours.

*To* DE′AFEN, dĕf′-fn. 405. *v. a.* To deprive of the power of hearing. *Dryden.*

DE′AFLY, dĕf′-lē. *ad.* Without sense of sounds. Obscurely to the ear.

DE′AFNESS, dĕf′-nĕs. *n. s.* Want of the power of hearing. *Holder.* Unwillingness to hear. *King Charles.*

DEAL§, dēle. 227. *n. s.* [ðæl, Sax.] Part. *Exodus.* Quantity; degree of, more or less. *Hooker.* [From the verb to *deal.*] The art or practice of dealing cards. *Swift.* [*deyl*, Dutch.] Firwood; or the wood of pines. *Boyle.*

*To* DEAL, dēle. *v. a.* [ðælan, Sax.] To distribute. *Isaiah.* To scatter; to throw about. *Dryden.* To give gradually. *Gay.* To distribute the cards.

*To* DEAL, dēle. *v. n.* To traffick; to transact business. *Bacon.* To act between two persons; to intervene. *Bacon.* To behave well or ill in any transaction. *Tillotson.* To act in any manner. *Shakspeare.*

*To* DEAL *by.* To treat well or ill. *Locke.*

*To* DEAL *in.* To be engaged in; to practise. *Bacon.*

*To* DEAL *with.* To treat in any manner. *Spenser.*

*To* DEAL *with.* To contend with. *Sidney.*

*To* DEA′LBATE§, dē-ăl′-bāte. *v. a.* [*dealbo*, Lat.] To whiten; to bleach. *Cockeram.*

DEALBA′TION, dē-ăl-bā′-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of bleaching or whitening. *Brown.*

DE′ALER, dē′-lŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that has to do with any thing. *Swift.* A trader or trafficker. *Isaiah.* A person who deals the cards.

DE′ALING, dē′-lĭng. *n. s.* Practice; action. *Hooker.* Intercourse. *Addison.* Measure of treatment. *Hammond.* Traffick; business. *Swift.*

*To* DEAMBULATE§*, dē-ăm′-bū-lāte. *v n.* [*deambulo*, Lat.] To walk abroad. *Cockeram.*

DEAMBULA′TION, dē-ăm-bū-lā′-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of walking abroad. *Sir T. Elyot.*

DEA′MBULATORY, dē-ăm′-bū-lā-tŭr-ē. *a.* Relating to the practice of walking abroad. *Bp. Morton.*

DEA′MBULATORY*, dē-ăm′-bū-lā-tŭr-ē. *n. s.* A place to walk in. *Warton.*

DEAN§, dēne. 227. *n. s.* [*déan*, old Fr.] The second dignitary of a diocess. *Cowel.* The name of an officer in each college, both in Oxford and Cambridge. *T. Warton.*

DE′ANERY, dē′-nŭr-rē. 98. *n. s.* The office of a dean. *Clarendon.* The revenue of a dean. *Swift.* The house of a dean. *Shakspeare.*

DE′ANSHIP, dēne′-shĭp. *n. s.* The office of a dean. *Warton.*

DEAR§, dēre. 227. *a.* [ðeop, Sax.] Beloved; favourite; darling. *Shak.* Valuable; of a high price. *Pope.* Scarce; not plentiful; sad; hateful; grievous. *Shakspeare.*

*To* DEAR*, dēre. *v. a.* To make dear. *Shelton.*

DEAR, dēre. *n. s.* A word of endearment; darling. *Shakspeare.*

DE′ARBOUGHT, dēre′-bâwt. *a.* Purchased at a high price. *Milton.*

DE′ARLING, dēre′-lĭng. *n. s.* Favourite. *Spenser.*

DE′ARLOVED*, dēre′-lŭv′d. *a.* Much loved. *Shak.*

DE′ARLY, dēre′-lē. *a.* With great fondness. *Wotton.* At a high price. *Bacon.*

*To* DEARN, dârn. *v. a.* [ðýrnan, Sax.] To mend clothes. See DARN.

DEARN*, dĕrn. *a.* [ðeorn, Sax.] Lonely; melancholy. *Shakspeare.*

DE′ARNESS, dēre′-nĕs. *n. s.* Fondness; kindness; love. *Shakspeare.* Scarcity; high price. *Swift.*

DE′ARNLY, dĕrn′-lē. *ad.* Secretly; privately; mournfully. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

DEARTH, dĕrth. 234. *n. s.* Scarcity which makes food dear. *Bacon.* Want; need; famine. *Shak.* Barrenness; sterility. *Dryden.*

*To* DEARTICULATE, dē-ăr-tĭk′-ū-lāte. *v. a.* [*de* and *articulus*, Lat.] To disjoint; to dismember. *Dict.*

DE′ARY*, dēre′-ē. *n. s.* A phrase of connubial life; a child. *A. Hill.*

DEATH§, dĕth. 234. *n. s.* [ðeað, Sax.] The extinction of life. *Heb.* Mortality; destruction. *Shak.* The state of the dead. *Shak.* The manner of dying. *Ezekiel.* The image of mortality represented by a skeleton. *Shak.* Murder. *Bacon.* Cause of death. 2 *Kings.* Destroyer. *Broome.* [In poetry.] The instrument of death. *Dryden.* Damnation; eternal torments. *Church Catechism.*

DEATH-BED, dĕth′-bĕd. *n. s.* The bed to which a man is confined by mortal sickness *Shakspeare*

DEATH-BODING*, dĕth′-bō-dĭng. *part. a.* Portending death. *Shakspeare.*

DEATH-DARTING*, dĕth′-dârt′-ĭng. *part. a.* Inflicting death, as it were, with a dart. *Shakspeare.*

DE′ATHFUL, dĕth′-fŭl. *a.* Full of slaughter; destructive. *Sidney.*

DE′ATHFULNESS*, dĕth′-fŭl-nĕs. *n. s.* Appearance of death. *Bp. Taylor.*

DE′ATHLESS, dĕth′-lĕs. *a.* Immortal; never-dying; everlasting. *Boyle.*

DE′ATHLIKE, dĕth′-like. *a.* Resembling death. *Crashaw.*

DEATH'S-DOOR, dĕths′-dōre′. A near approach to death. *Bp. Taylor.*

DE′ATHSMAN, dĕths′-măn. 88. *n. s.* Executioner; hangman. *Shakspeare.*

DEATH-SHADOWED*, dĕth′-shăd′-dō′d. *a.* Encompassed by the shades of death. *More.*

DEATH-TOKEN*, dĕth′-tō′-kn. *n. s.* That which signifies approaching death. *Shakspeare.*

DE′ATHWARD*, dĕth′-wărd. *ad.* Toward death. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

DE′ATHWATCH, dĕth′-wŏtsh. *n. s.* An insect that makes a tinkling noise like that of a watch, and is imagined to prognosticate death. *Gay.*

*To* DEA′URATE§, dē-âw′-rāte. *v. a.* [*deauro*, Lat.] To gild, or cover with gold. *Dict.*

DEA′URATE*, dē-âw′-rāte. *a.* Gilded. *Bullokar.*

DEAURA′TION, dē-âw-rā′-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of gilding.

*To* DEBA′CCHATE§*, dē-băk′-kāte. *v. n.* [*debacchor*, Lat.] To rage or roar, after the manner of drunkards. *Cockeram.*

DEBACCHA′TION, dē-băk-kā′-shŭn. *n. s.* A raging; a madness. *Dict.*

*To* DEBA′R, dē-bâr′. *v. a.* To exclude; to hinder. *Raleigh.*

*To* DEBA′RB, dē-bârb′. *v. a.* [*de* and *barba*, Lat.] To deprive of the beard. *Dict.*

*To* DEBA′RK§, dē-bârk′. *v. a.* [*debarquer* Fr] To disembark. *Dict.*

**DEBARKA'TION***, dē-bär-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of disembarking.

*To* **DEBA'SE**§, dē-bāse'. *v. a.* [*debas*, old Fr.] To reduce from a higher to a lower state. *Broome.* To make mean; to degrade. *Hooker.* To sink; to vitiate with meanness. *Addison.* To adulterate. *Hale.*

**DEBA'SEMENT**, dē-bāse'-mĕnt. *n. s.* The act of debasing or degrading. *Government of the Tongue.*

**DEBA'SER**, dē-bā'-sŭr. 98. *n. s.* He that debases. *Sherwood.*

**DEBA'TABLE**, dē-bāte'-ā-bl. *a.* Disputable. *Hayward.*

**DEBA'TE**§, dē-bāte'. *n. s.* [*debat*, Fr.] A personal dispute; a controversy. *Locke.* A quarrel; a contest. *Shakspeare.*

*To* **DEBA'TE**, dē-bāte'. *v. a.* To controvert; to dispute. *Proverbs.* To dispute; to contend for. *Dryden.*

*To* **DEBA'TE**, dē-bāte'. *v. n.* To deliberate. *Shak.* To dispute. *Tatler.* To engage in combat. *Spenser.*

**DEBA'TEFUL**, dē-bāte'-fŭl. *a.* [Of persons.] Quarrelsome; contentious. *Huloet.* [Of things.] Contested; occasioning quarrels. *Spenser.*

**DEBA'TEFULLY***, dē-bāte'-fŭl-lē. *ad.* In a contentious manner. *Sherwood.*

**DEBA'TEMENT**, dē-bāte'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Controversy; deliberation. *Shak.* Battle; combat. *Spenser.*

**DEBA'TER**, dē-bā'-tŭr. 98. *n s.* A disputant; a controvertist. *Lord Chesterfield.*

*To* **DEBA'UCH**§, dē-bâwtsh'. 213. *v. a.* [*desbaucher*, Fr.] To corrupt; to vitiate. *Florio.* To corrupt with lewdness. *Shak.* To corrupt by intemperance. *Tillotson.*

**DEBA'UCH**, dē-bâwtsh'. *n. s.* A fit of intemperance. *Calamy.* Luxury; excess; lewdness. *Dryden.*

**DEBA'UCHEDLY***, dē-bâwtsh'-ĕd-lē. *ad.* In a profligate and licentious manner. *Cowley.*

**DEBA'UCHEDNESS***, dē-bâwtsh'-ĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* Intemperance. *Bp. Hall.*

**DEBAUCHE'E**, dĕb-ō-shēē'. *n. s.* A lecher; a drunkard. *South.*

**DEBA'UCHER**, dē-bâwtsh'-ŭr. *n. s.* One who seduces others to intemperance. *Blackwall.*

**DEBA'UCHERY**, dē-bâwtsh'-ŭr-rē. *n. s.* The practice of excess; intemperance; lewdness. *Sprat.*

**DEBA'UCHMENT**, dē-bâwtsh'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Corruption. *Bp. Taylor.*

**DEBA'UCHNESS***, dē-bâwtsh'-nĕs. } *n.s.* Excess.
**DEBA'UCHTNESS***, dē-bâwtsht'-nĕs. } *Archdeacon Armway.*

*To* **DEBE'L**§, dē-bēl'. } *v. a.* [*debello*,
*To* **DEBE'LLATE**§, dē-bēl'-lāte. } Lat.] To conquer. *Bacon. Ob. J.*

**DEBELLA'TION**, dĕb-bĕl-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of conquering in war. *Sir T. More.*

**DEBE'NTURE**§, dē-bĕn'-tshŭre. *n. s.* [*debentur*, Lat. from *debeo.*] A writ or note, by which a debt is claimed. *Bacon.* [In commerce.] Allowance of custom to a merchant on the exportation of goods, which had before paid a duty.

**DEBE'NTURED** *Goods**. Such goods as are entitled to debenture.

**DE'BILE**, dĕb'-īl. 140, 145. *a.* [*debilis*, Lat.] Weak; feeble. *Shakspeare.*

*To* **DEBI'LITATE**§, dē-bĭl'-ē-tāte. *v. a.* [*debilito*, Lat.] To weaken; to make faint. *Brown.*

**DEBILITA'TION**, dē-bĭl-ē-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of weakening. *K. Charles.*

**DEBI'LITY**, dē-bĭl'-ē-tē. *n. s.* Weakness; feebleness; languor. *Sidney.*

**DE'BIT**§*, dĕb'-ĭt. *n. s.* [*debit*, Fr.] Money due for goods sold on credit. *Burke.*

*To* **DE'BIT***, dĕb'-ĭt. *v. a.* To enter in a book the names of those to whom goods are sold on credit, and the amount.

**DE'BITOR***, dĕb'-ē-tŭr. *n. s.* Debtor. *Shakspeare.*

*To* **DEBOI'SE***, dē-bŏĭz'. } *v. a.* To disgrace or
*To* **DEBOI'SH***, dē-bŏĭsh'. { corrupt by intemper-
*To* **DEBOI'ST***, dē-bŏĭst'. { ance. *Donne.* To cor-
*To* **DEBO'SH***, dē-bŏsh'. } rupt; to seduce. *Sir R. Williams.*

**DEBOI'SE***, dē-bŏĭz'. *n. s.* One given to intemperance. *Butler.*

**DEBONA'IR**§, dĕb-ō-nāre'. *a.* [*debonnaire*, Fr.] Elegant; civil; well-bred. *Spenser*

**DEBONA'IRITY***, dĕb-ō-nāre'-ē-tē. *n. s.* Graciousness; gentleness; elegance of manners. *Donne.*

**DEBONA'IRLY**, dĕb-ō-nāre'-lē. *ad.* Elegantly; with a genteel air. *Huloet.*

**DEBONA'IRNESS***, dĕb-ō-nāre'-nĕs. *n. s.* Civility; complaisance. *Sterne.*

*To* **DEBO'UCH***. *v. n.* [*deboucher*, Fr.] To march out of a wood, or a narrow pass, in order to meet or retire from an enemy.

**DEBT**§, dĕt. 347. *n. s.* [*debitum*, Lat.] That which one man owes to another. *Bacon.* That which any one is obliged to do or suffer. *Shakspeare.*

**DE'BTLESS***, dĕt'-lĕs. *a.* Without debt; free from debt. *Chaucer.*

**DE'BTED**, dĕt'-tĕd. *part.* Indebted; obliged to. *Shakspeare.*

**DE'BTOR**, dĕt'-tŭr. 98. *n. s.* He that owes something to another. *Rom.* One that owes money. *Shak.* One side of an account book. *Addison.*

**DEBULLI'TION**, dĕb-ŭl-lĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* A bubbling or seething over. *Dict.*

***DEBU'T****, dē-bŭ'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A very modern expression, denoting the commencement or opening of a discourse, or any design.

**DE'CACHORD***, dĕk'-ă-kŏrd. } *n. s.* [*δέκα*
**DECHACHO'RDON***, dĕk-ă-kŏr'-dŏn. } and *χορδη.*] A musical instrument of the ancients, having ten strings; figuratively, that which has ten parts. *Watson.*

**DECACU'MINATED**, dē-kă-kū'-mē-nā-tĕd. *a.* [*decacuminatus*, Lat.] Having the top or point cut off *Dict.*

**DE'CADE**, dĕk'-ăd. 529. *n. s.* [*δέκα.*] The sum of ten; a number containing ten. *Brown.*

**DE'CADENCY**, dē-kā'-dĕn-sē. *n. s.* Decay; fall. *Swinburne.*

**DE'CAGON**, dĕk'-ă-gŏn. 503. *n. s.* [*δέκα* and *γωνια.*] A plain figure in geometry, having ten sides and angles.

**DECA'LOGIST***, dē-kăl'-ō-jĭst. *n. s.* An expositor of the ten commandments. *Gregory.*

**DE'CALOGUE**§, dĕk'-ă-lŏg. 338. *n. s.* [*δεκαλογος.*] The ten commandments given by God to Moses. *Hammond.*

*To* **DECA'MP**§, dē-kămp'. *v. n.* [*decamper*, Fr.] To shift the camp; to move off. *Tatler.*

**DECA'MPMENT**, dē-kămp'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Shifting the camp.

**DECA'NAL***, dē-kā'-năl. *a.* [*decanus*, Lat.] Pertaining to the deanery of a cathedral. *Churton.*

*To* **DECA'NT**§, dē-kănt'. *v. a.* [*decantare*, Ital.] To pour off gently by inclination. *Wotton.*

**DECANTA'TION**, dĕk-ăn-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Decanting or pouring off clear.

**DECA'NTER**, dē-kăn'-tŭr. 98. *n. s.* A glass vessel for receiving liquor clear from the lees.

*To* **DECA'PITATE**§, dē-kăp'-ē-tāte. *v. a.* [*decapito*, Lat.] To behead. *Evelyn.*

**DECAPITA'TION***, dē-kăp-ē-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Beheading. *Archdeacon Arnway.*

**DE'CASTICH***, dĕk'-ă-stĭk. *n. s.* [*δέκα* and *στίκος.*] A poem of ten lines. *Howell.*

**DE'CASTYLE***, dĕk'-ă-stĭle. *n. s.* [*δέκα* and *στῦλος.*] [In architecture.] An assemblage of ten pillars.

*To* **DECA'Y**§, dē-kā'. 220. *v. n.* [*decheoir*, Fr.] To lose excellence; to decline from the state of perfection. *Dryden.*

*To* **DECA'Y**, dē-kā'. *v. a.* To impair; to bring to decay. *Shakspeare.*

**DECA'Y**, dē-kā'. *n. s.* Decline from the state of perfection; state of diminution. *Shak.* The effects of diminution; the marks of decay. *Locke.* Declension from prosperity. *Leviticus.* The cause of decline. *Bacon.*

**DECA'YEDNESS***, dē-kā'-ĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* Diminution or depravation. *Whole Duty of Man.*

**DECA'YER**, dē-kā'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* That which causes decay. *Shakspeare.*

DECA'YING*, dē-kā'-ĭng. *n. s.* Decline from the state of perfection. *Massinger.*

DECE'ASE §, dē-sēse'. 227. *n. s.* [*decessus*, Lat.] Death; departure from life. *Hooker.*

*To* DECE'ASE, dē-sēse'. *v. n.* To die. *Shakspeare.*

DECE'IT §, dē-sēte'. 250. *n. s.* [*decepte*, old Fr.] Fraud; a cheat. *Job.* Stratagem; artifice. *Shakspeare.*

DECE'ITFUL, dē-sēte'-fŭl. *a.* Fraudulent; full of deceit. *Psalm.*

DECE'ITFULLY, dē-sēte'-fŭl-lē. *ad.* Fraudulently; with deceit. *Wotton.*

DECE'ITFULNESS, dē-sēte'-fŭl-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of being fraudulent. *St. Matthew.*

DECE'ITLESS*, dē-sēte'-lĕs. *a.* Without deceit. *Bp. Hall.*

DECE'IVABLE, dē-sē'-vâ-bl. *a.* Subject to fraud. *Brown.* Subject to produce errour; deceitful. *Bacon.*

DECE'IVABLENESS, dē-sē'-vâ-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Liableness to be deceived, or to deceive. 2 *Thessalonians.*

*To* DECE'IVE §, dē-sēve'. 250. *v. a.* [*decevoir*, old Fr.] To cause to mistake. *Locke.* To delude by stratagem. To cut off from expectation. *Knolles.* To mock; to fail. *Dryden.* To deprive by fraud or stealth. *Bacon.*

DECE'IVER, dē-sē'-vŭr. *n. s.* One that leads another into errour; a cheat. *Shakspeare.*

DECE'IVING*, dē-sē'-vĭng. *n. s.* The act of cheating. 2 *Peter.*

DECE'MBER, dē-sĕm'-bŭr. 98. *n. s.* [Lat.] The last month of the year. *Shakspeare.*

DECE'MPEDAL, dē-sĕm'-pē-dăl. *a.* [*decempeda*, Lat.] Ten feet in length. *Dict.*

DECE'MVIRAL*, dē-sĕm'-vē-răl. *a.* Belonging to a decemvirate, or office of ten governours. *Wotton.*

DECE'MVIRATE, dē-sĕm'-vē-rāte. 91. *n. s.* The dignity and office of the ten governours of Rome. Any body of ten men. *Shelford.*

*DECE'MVIRI**, dē-sĕm'-vē-rī. *n. s.* [Lat.] The ten governours of Rome. *Kennet.*

☞ This word is anglicised into *decemvirs*, the plural of *decemvir*. *W.*

DECE'NCE §, dē'-sĕnse. } *n. s.* [*decence*, Fr.] Pro-
DECE'NCY §, dē'-sĕn-sē. } priety of form; proper formality; becoming ceremony. *Milton.* Suitableness to character; propriety. *Dryden.* Modesty; not ribaldry. *Roscommon.* *Decence* is seldom used.

DECE'NNIAL, dē-sĕn'-nē-ăl. 113. *a.* [*decennium*, Lat.] What continues for the space of ten years. *Bullokar.*

DECENNO'VAL, dē-sĕn-nō'-văl. } *a.* [*decem*
DECENNO'VARY, dē-sĕn-nō'-vâ-rē. } and *novem*, Lat.] Relating to the number nineteen. *Holder.*

DE'CENT, dē'-sĕnt. *a.* Becoming; fit; suitable. *Dryden.* Grave; not gaudy. *Milton.* Not wanton; not immodest.

DE'CENTLY, dē'-sĕnt-lē. *ad.* In a proper manner. 1 *Cor.* Without immodesty. *Dryden.*

DE'CENTNESS*, dē'-sĕnt-nĕs. *n. s.* Becoming ceremony; due formality. *Hunting of Purgatory.*

DECEPTIBI'LITY, dē-sĕp-tē-bĭl'-ē-tē. *n. s.* Liableness to be deceived. *Glanville.*

DECE'PTIBLE, dē-sĕp'-tē-bl. 405. *a.* Liable to be deceived. *Brown.*

DECE'PTION, dē-sĕp'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*deceptio*, Lat.] The act or means of deceiving; cheat; fraud. *Brown.* The state of being deceived. *Milton.*

DECE'PTIOUS, dē-sĕp'-shŭs. 314. *a.* Deceitful. *Shakspeare.*

DECE'PTIVE, dē-sĕp'-tĭv. 157. *a.* Having the power of deceiving. *Cotgrave.*

DECE'PTORY, dē-sĕp'-tŭr-ē. [See RECEPTORY.] *a.* Containing means of deceit. *Dict.*

*To* DECE'RN*, dē-zĕrn'. *v. a.* [*decerno*, Lat.] To judge; to estimate. *Abp. Cranmer.*

DECE'RPT §, dē-sĕrpt'. *a.* [*decerptus*, Lat.] Cropped; taken off. *Dict.*

DECE'RPTIBLE, dē-sĕrp'-tē-bl. *a.* That may be taken off. *Dict.*

DECE'RPTION, dē-sĕrp'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of cropping, or taking off. *Glanville.*

DECERTA'TION, dē-sĕr-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*decertatio*, Lat.] A contention; a dispute. *Dict.*

DECE'SSION, dē-sĕsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [*decessio*, Lat.] A departure; going away. *Scott.*

*To* DECHA'RM, dē-tshărm'. *v. a.* [*decharmer*, Fr.] To counteract a charm; to disenchant. *Harvey.*

DECI'DABLE*, dē-sī'-dă-bl. *a.* Capable of being determined. *Jones.*

*To* DECI'DE §, dē-sīde'. *v. a.* [*decido*, Lat.] To fix the event of; to determine. *Dryden.*

*To* DECI'DE, dē-sīde'. *v. n.* To determine. *Glanville.*

DECI'DEDLY*, dē-sī'-dĕd-lē. *ad.* In a determined manner. *Burgess.*

DE'CIDENCE, dĕs'-ē-dĕnse. 503. *n. s.* The quality of being shed, or of falling off. The act of falling away. *Brown.*

DECI'DER, dē-sī'-dŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who determines causes. *Watts.* One who determines quarrels. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

DECI'DUOUS §, dē-sĭd'-ù-ŭs, or dē-sĭd'-jù-ŭs. 293. *a.* [*deciduus*, Lat.] Falling; not perennial. *Quincy.*

DECI'DUOUSNESS, dē-sĭd'-ù-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Aptness to fall. *Dict.*

DE'CIMAL, dĕs'-ē-măl. *a.* Numbered by ten; multiplied by ten. *Locke.*

*To* DE'CIMATE §, dĕs'-ē-māte. 91. *v. a.* [*decimus*, Lat.] To tithe; to take the tenth. To select by lot every tenth soldier, in a general mutiny, for punishment. *Wotton.*

DECIMA'TION, dĕs-sē-mā'-shŭn. *n. s.* A tithing *Hammond.* A selection by lot of every tenth soldier for punishment. *Shakspeare.*

DE'CIMATOR*, dĕs'-ē-mā-tŭr. *n. s.* One who selects every tenth person for punishment. *South.*

*DE'CIMO-SEXTO**, dĕs'-ē-mō-sĕks'-tō. *n. s.* [Lat.] A book is said to be in *decimo-sexto*, when a sheet is folded into sixteen leaves. *Bp. Taylor.*

*To* DECI'PHER §, dē-sī'-fŭr. *v. a.* [*dechiffrer*, Fr.] To explain that which is written in ciphers. *Sidney.* To write out; to mark down in characters. *South.* To stamp; to characterize; to mark. *Shakspeare.* To unfold; to unravel.

DECI'PHERER, dē-sī'-fŭr-ŭr. *n. s.* One who explains writings in cipher. *B. Jonson.*

DECI'SION §, dē-sĭzh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [*decision*, old Fr.] Determination of a difference or of a doubt. *Shak* Determination of an event. *Dryden.*

DECI'SION*, dē-sĭzh'-ŭn. *n. s.* The act of separation; division. *Pearson.*

DECI'SIVE, dē-sī'-sĭv. 153, 428. *a.* Having the power of determining; conclusive. *Atterbury.* Having the power of settling any event. *Philips.*

DECI'SIVELY, dē-sī'-sĭv-lē. *ad.* In a conclusive manner. *Lord Chesterfield.*

DECI'SIVENESS, dē-sī'-sĭv-nĕs. *n. s.* The power of argument or evidence to terminate any difference.

DECI'SORY, dē-sī'-sō-rē. 429, 557. *a.* Able to determine. *Sherwood.*

*To* DECK §, dĕk. *v. a.* [Decan, Sax.] To cover; to overspread. *Shak.* To dress; to array. *Hosea.* To adorn; to embellish. *Spenser.*

DECK, dĕk. *n. s.* The floor of a ship. *B. Jonson.* Pack of cards piled regularly on each other. *Grew.*

DE'CKER, dĕk'-kŭr. *n. s.* A dresser; a coverer: as, a *table-decker*. *Sherwood.* Spoken of a ship: as, a *two-decker*; that is, having two decks.

DE'CKING*, dĕk'-ĭng. *n. s.* Ornament. *Homilies.*

*To* DECLA'IM §, dē-klāme'. *v. n.* [*declamo*, Lat.] To harangue; to speak to the passions; to speak set orations. *B. Jonson.*

*To* DECLA'IM*, dē-klāme'. *v. a.* To advocate; to speak in favour of. *South.*

DECLA'IMER, dē-klā'-mŭr. *n. s.* One who makes speeches with intent to move the passions. *Fotherby.*

DECLA'IMING*, dē-klā'-mĭng. *n. s.* An harangue; an appeal to the passions. *Bp. Taylor.*

DECLAMA'TION, dĕk-lă-mā'-shŭn. 530. *n. s.* A discourse addressed to the passions. *Hooker.*

DE'CLAMATOR, dĕk-lă-mā'-tŭr. 521. *n. s.* A declaimer. *Sir T. Elyot.*

DECLA'MATORY, dē-klăm'-mă-tŭr-ē. 512. *a.* Re-

lating to the practice of declaiming. *Wotton.* Appealing to the passions. *Dryden.*

DECLA'RABLE, dĕ-klā'-rā-bl. *a.* Capable of proof. *Brown.*

DECLARA'TION, dĕk-klā-rā'-shŭn. 530. *n. s.* A proclamation or affirmation. *Hooker.* An explanation of something doubtful. [In law.] The showing forth, or laying out, of an action personal in any suit. *Cowel.*

DECLA'RATIVE*, dĕ-klăr'-ā-tĭv. 157. *a.* Making declaration; explanatory. *Grew.*

DECLA'RATORILY, dĕ-klăr'-ā-tŭr-ĕ-lè. *ad.* In the form of a declaration; not in a decretory form. *Brown.*

DECLA'RATORY, dĕ-klăr'-ā-tŭr-è. 512. *a.* Affirmative; not decretory; not promissory.—A *declaratory* law is a new act confirming a former law. *Tillotson.*

*To* DECLA'RE §, dĕ-klāre'. *v. a.* [*declaro*, Lat.] To clear; to free from obscurity. *Boyle.* To make known; to tell evidently and openly. 1 *Cor.* To publish; to proclaim. 1 *Chron.* To show in open view; in plain terms. *Bacon.*

*To* DECLA'RE, dĕ-klāre'. *v. n.* To make a declaration; to proclaim some resolution or opinion. *Bp. Taylor.*

DECLA'REDLY*, dĕ-klāre'-ĕd-lè. *ad.* Avowedly; without disguise. *Bp. Taylor.*

DECLA'REMENT, dĕ-klāre'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Discovery; declaration. *Brown.*

DECLA'RER, dĕ-klā'-rŭr. 98. *n. s.* A proclaimer; one that makes any thing known. *Fulke.*

DECLA'RING*, dĕ-klā'-rĭng. *n. s.* Publication; declaration. 2 *Macc.*

DECLE'NSION, dĕ-klĕn'-shŭn. *n. s.* Tendency from a greater to a less degree of excellence. *Shak.* Declination; descent. *Burnet.* Inflection; manner of changing nouns, *Clarke.*

DECLI'NABLE, dĕ-klī'-nā-bl. 405. *a.* Having variety of terminations. *Tyrwhitt.*

DECLINA'TION, dĕk-klĕ-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Descent; change from a better to a worse state; decay. *Bacon.* The act of bending down. Variation from rectitude; obliquity. *Ray.* Deviation from moral rectitude. *South.* Variation from a fixed point. *Woodward.* The act of shunning. *Bp. Hall.* The variation of the needle from the direction to north and south.—The *declination* of a star is its shortest distance from the equator. *Brown.* The declension or inflection of a noun through its various terminations. *Declination of a plane*, is an arch of the horizon, comprehended either between the plane and the prime vertical circle, or else between the meridian and the plane. *Harris.*

DECLINA'TOR, dĕk-lĕ-nā'-tŭr. 521. } [See INCLI-
DECLI'NATORY, dĕ-klī'n-ā-tŭr-ĕ. } NATORY.] *n. s.* An instrument in dialing. *Chambers.*

*To* DECLI'NE, dĕ-klīne'. *v. n.* [*declino*, Lat.] To lean downward. *Shak.* To deviate; to run into obliquities. *Exodus.* To shun; to avoid to do any thing. To sink; to decay. *Shakspeare.*

*To* DECLI'NE §, dĕ-klīne'. *v. a.* To bend downward; to bring down. *Spenser.* To shun; to avoid; to refuse. *Clarendon.* To decay; to sink. *Shak.* To turn off from any course. *B. Jonson.* To modify a word by various terminations. *Watts.*

DECLI'NE, dĕ-klīne'. *n. s.* The state of tendency to the less or the worse; diminution; decay. *Prior.*

DECLI'VITY §, dĕ-klĭv'-ĕ-tè. 511. *n. s.* [*declivis*, Lat.] Inclination or obliquity reckoned downwards; gradual descent. *Woodward.*

DECLI'VOUS, dĕ-klī'-vŭs. 503. *a.* Gradually descending; not precipitous.

*To* DECO'CT §, dĕ-kŏkt'. *v. a.* [*decoquo, decoctum*, Lat.] To prepare by boiling. *Bacon.* To digest by the heat of the stomach. *Davies.* To boil in water, so as to draw the strength of any thing. *Bacon.* To boil up to a consistence. *Shakspeare.*

DECO'CTIBLE, dĕ-kŏk'-tĕ-bl. *a.* That which may be boiled. *Dict.*

DEC'OCTION, dĕ-kŏk'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of boiling any thing, to extract its virtues. *Bacon.* A preparation made by boiling water. *Arbuth not.*

DECO'CTURE, dĕ-kŏk'-tshŭre. 461. *n. s.* A substance drawn by decoction.

*To* DECO'LLATE §*, dĕ-kŏl'-lāte. *v. a.* [*decollo*, Lat.] To behead. *Burke.*

DECOLLA'TION, dĕk-kŏl-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of beheading. *Brown.*

DECOLORA'TION*, dĕ-kŭl-ŭr-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*decoloratio*, Lat.] Absence of colour. *Ferrand.*

*To* DECOMPO'SE §*, dĕ-kŏm-pōze'. *v. a.* [*decomposer*, Fr.] To decompound; to compound a second time. *Burke.* To dissolve: a chymical expression *Kirwan.*

DECOMPO'SITE, dĕ-kŏm-pŏz'-ĭt. 154. *a.* Compounded a second time. *Bacon.*

DECOMPOSI'TION, dĕ-kŏm-pō-zĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* The act of compounding things already compounded. *Instruct. for Oratory.* Resolution or separation of parts. *Kirwan.*

*To* DECOMPO'UND §, dĕ-kŏm-pŏŭnd'. *v. a.* [*decompono*, Lat.] To compose of things already compounded. *Boyle.* To resolve a compound into simple parts.

DECOMPO'UND, dĕ-kŏm-pŏŭnd'. *a.* Compounded a second time. *Boyle.*

DECOMPO'UNDABLE*, dĕ-kŏm-pŏŭn'-dā-bl. *a.* Liable to be dissolved. *British Critick.*

DE'CORAMENT, dĕk'-kō-rā-mĕnt. *n. s.* Ornament; embellishment. *Dict.*

*To* DE'CORATE §, dĕk'-kō-rāte. 91. *v. a.* [*decoro*, Lat.] To adorn; to embellish. *Dr. Warton.*

DECORA'TION, dĕk'-kō-rā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Ornament; embellishment. *Dryden.*

DE'CORATOR, dĕk'-kō-rā-tŭr. 521. *n. s.* An adorner. *Dict.*

DECO'ROUS, dĕ-kō'-rŭs. 503. *a.* [*decorus*, Lat.] Decent; suitable to a character; becoming; proper. *Ray.*

☞ An uneducated English speaker is very apt to pronounce this word with the accent on the first syllable, according to the analogy of his own language; but a learned ear would be as much shocked at such a departure from classical propriety, as in the words *sonorous* and *canorous*. 512. When once the mere English scholar is set right in this word, he will be sure to pronounce *dedecorous* with the accent on the penultimate likewise; and when he is told that this is wrong, because that syllable in the Latin word is short, he will not fail to pronounce *indecorous* with the antepenultimate accent; but what will be his surprise, when he is informed that this too is wrong, because the penultimate syllable in Latin is long!—See INDECOROUS. *W.* [Accented *deco'rous* also by *Entick*, *Sheridan*, *Jones* and *Webster*; *dec'orous* by *Ash* and *Perry*.]

DECO'ROUSLY*, dĕ-kō'-rŭs-lè. *ad.* In a becoming manner.

*To* DECO'RTICATE §, dĕ-kŏr'-tĕ-kāte. *v. a.* [*decortico*, Lat.] To divest of the bark or husk; to peel; to strip. *Arbuthnot.*

DECORTICA'TION, dĕ-kŏr-tĕ-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of stripping the bark or husk. *Cockeram.*

*DECO'RUM*, dĕ-kō'-rŭm. *n. s.* [Lat.] Decency; behaviour contrary to licentiousness. *Shakspeare.*

*To* DECO'Y §, dĕ-kŏè'. 329. *v. a.* [*koey*, Dutch.] To lure into a cage; to entrap. *L'Estrange.*

DECO'Y, dĕ-kŏè'. *n. s.* Allurement to mischiefs; temptation. *Woodward.*

DECO'YDUCK, dĕ-kŏè'-dŭk. *n. s.* A duck that lures others. *Mortimer.*

*To* DECRE'ASE §, dĕ-krèse'. 227. *v. n.* [*decresco*, Lat.] To grow less; to be diminished. *Ecclus.*

*To* DECRE'ASE, dĕ-krèse'. *v. a.* To make less; to diminish. *Daniel.*

DECRE'ASE, dĕ-krèse'. *n. s.* Decay. *Prior.* The wane; the time when the visible face of the moon grows less. *Bacon.*

*To* DECRE'E §, dĕ-krèè'. *v. n.* [*decerno, decretum*, Lat.] To make an edict; to appoint by edict. *Wisdom*, iv.

*To* DECRE'E, dĕ-krèè'. *v. a.* To doom or assign by a decree. *Job.*

DECRE'E, dĕ-krèè'. *n. s.* An edict; a law. *Shak*

An established rule. *Job.* A determination of a suit. [In canon law.] An ordinance, enacted by the pope with the advice of his cardinals. *Ayliffe.*

DE'CREMENT, dĕk'-krè-mĕnt. 503. *n. s.* [*decrementum*, Lat.] Decrease; the quantity lost by decreasing. *Brown.*

DECRE'PIT §, dè-krĕp'-ĭt. *a.* [*decrepitus*, Lat.] Wasted and worn out with age; in the last stage of decay. *Shakspeare.* This word is often written and pronounced, inaccurately, *decrepid. T. & W.*

*To* DECRE'PITATE §, dè-krĕp'-è-tāte. *v. a.* [*decrepo*, Lat.] To calcine salt till it has ceased to crackle in the fire. *Brown.*

DECREPITA'TION, dè-krĕp-è-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The crackling noise which salt makes, when put over the fire in a crucible. *Quincy.*

DECRE'PITNESS, dè-krĕp'-ĭt-nĕs. } *n. s.* The last
DECRE'PITUDE, dè-krĕp'-è-tūde. } stage of decay. *Bentley.*

DECRE'SCENT, dè-krĕs'-sĕnt. *a.* Growing less.

DE'CRETAL, dĕk-krè'-tăl. *a.* Appertaining to a decree. *Ayliffe.*

DE'CRETAL, dĕk-krè'-tăl, or dĕk'-rè-tăl. *n. s.* A book of decrees or edicts. *Spenser.* The collection of the pope's decrees. *Howell.*

☞ All our lexicographers, except Dr. Johnson, place the accent on the second syllable of this word; and this accentuation, it must be confessed, is agreeable to the best usage. But Dr. Johnson's accentuation on the first syllable is unquestionably the most agreeable to English analogy: first, because it is a trisyllable and a simple, 503: next, because it is derived from the latter Latin *decretalis*; which, in our pronunciation of it, has an accent on the first and third syllables; and therefore, when adopted into our language, by dropping the last syllable, takes the accent on the first.—See ACADEMY. That this is the general analogy of accenting words from the Latin, which drop the last syllable, is evident from the words *decrement, increment, interval*, &c. *W.*

DECRE'TION*, dè-krè'-shŭn. *n. s.* The state of growing less. *Pearson.*

DE'CRETIST, dè-krè'-tĭst. *n. s.* One that studies the knowledge of the decretal. *Ayliffe.*

DE'CRETORILY*, dĕk'-rè-tŭr-è-lè. *ad.* In a definitive manner. *Goodman.*

DE'CRETORY, dĕk'-krè-tŭr-è. 557, 512. *a.* Judicial; definitive. *Pearson.* Critical; in which there is some definitive event. *Brown.*

*To* DECRE'W*, dè-krōō'. *v. n.* [*decru*, Fr.] To decrease. *Spenser. Ob. T.*

DECRI'AL, dè-krī'-ăl. *n. s.* Clamorous censure; hasty or noisy condemnation. *Shaftesbury.*

DECRIER*, dè-krī'-ŭr. *n. s.* One who censures hastily, or clamorously. *South.*

DECRO'WNING*, dè-krōŭn'-ĭng. *n. s.* The act of depriving of a crown. *Overbury.*

DECRUSTA'TION*, dè-krŭs-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*decrustation*, Fr.] An uncrusting. *Cotgrave.*

*To* DECRY' §, dè-krī'. *v. a.* [*decrier*, Fr.] To censure; to clamour against. *Dryden.*

DECUBA'TION*, dĕk-kū-bā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of lying down. *Evelyn.*

DECU'MBENCE §, dè-kŭm'-bĕnse. } *n. s.* [*decum-*
DECU'MBENCY §, dè-kŭm'-bĕn-sè. } *bo*, Lat.] The act of lying down. *Brown.*

DECU'MBENT, dè-kŭm'-bĕnt. *a.* Lying, or leaning; recumbent. *Ashmole.* Lying in the bed of sickness. *Atterbury.*

DECU'MBITURE, dè-kŭm'-bè-tshŭre. *n. s.* The time at which a man takes to his bed in a disease. *Life of Firmin.* A scheme of the heavens erected for that time, by which the prognosticks of recovery or death are discovered. *Dryden.*

DE'CUPLE, dĕk'-ŭ-pl. 405. *a.* [*decuplus*, Lat.] Tenfold. *Brown.*

DECU'RION, dè-kū'-rè-ŭn. *n. s.* [*decurio*, Lat.] A commander over ten; an officer subordinate to the centurion. *Temple.*

DECU'RSION, dè-kŭr'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*decursus*, Lat.] The act of running down. *Hale.*

*To* DECU'RT §*, dè-kŭrt'. *v. a.* [*decurto*, Lat.] To abridge; to shorten. *Herrick.*

DECURTA'TION, dĕk-kŭr-tā'-shŭn. 530. *n. s.* Cutting short, or shortening.

*To* DECU'SSATE §, dè-kŭs'-sāte. *v. a.* [*decusso*, Lat.] To intersect at acute angles. *Ray.*

DECUSSA'TION, dĕk-kŭs-sā'-shŭn. 530. *n. s.* The act of crossing. *Ray.*

*To* DEDE'CORATE §, dè-dĕk'-kò-rāte. *v. a.* [*dedecoro*, Lat.] To disgrace. *Dict.*

DEDECORA'TION, dè-dĕk-kò-rā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Disgracing; disgrace. *Dict.*

DEDE'COROUS, dè-dĕk'-kò-rŭs. [See DECOROUS.] *a.* Disgraceful; reproachful. *Dict.*

DEDENTI'TION, dĕd-dĕn-tĭsh'-ŭn. 530. *n. s.* [*de* and *dentitio*, Lat.] Loss or shedding of the teeth. *Brown.*

*To* DE'DICATE §, dĕd'-è-kāte. *v. a.* [*dedico*, Lat.] To devote to some divine power; to consecrate to sacred uses. *Spenser.* To appropriate solemnly to any person or purpose. *Shak.* To inscribe to a patron. *Peacham.*

DE'DICATE, dĕd'-è-kāte. *a.* Consecrate; devote. *Shakspeare.*

DEDICA'TION, dĕd-è-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of dedicating to any being or purpose. *Hooker.* An address to a patron. *Pope.*

DE'DICATOR, dĕd'-è-kā-tŭr. 521. *n. s.* One who inscribes his work to a patron. *Dryden.*

DE'DICATORY, dĕd'-è-kā-tŭr-è. 503. [See DOMESTICK.] *a.* Composing a dedication; compliment al. *Pope.*

DEDI'TION, dè-dĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [*deditio*, Lat.] Yielding up any thing; surrendry. *Hale.*

DE'DOLENT*, dĕd'-ò-lĕnt. *a.* [*dedoleo*, Lat.] Feeling no sorrow or compunction. *Hallywell.*

*To* DEDU'CE §, dè-dūse'. *v. a.* [*deduco*, Lat.] To draw in a regular, connected series. *Wotton.* To form a regular chain of consequential propositions. *Locke.* To lay down in regular order. *Thomson.* To substract; to deduct. *B. Jonson.* To transplant; to lead forth. *Selden.*

DEDU'CEMENT, dè-dūse'-mĕnt. *n. s.* The thing deduced; consequential proposition. *Milton.*

DEDU'CIBLE, dè-dū'-sè-bl. *a.* Collectible by reason; consequential. *Brown.*

DEDU'CIVE, dè-dū'-sĭv. *a.* Performing the act of deduction. *Dict.*

*To* DEDU'CT §, dè-dŭkt'. *v. a.* [*deduco*, Lat.] To substract; to take away. *Norris.* To separate; to dispart. *Spenser.* To reduce; to bring down. *Massinger.*

DEDU'CTION, dè-dŭk'-shŭn. *n. s.* Consequential collection; proposition drawn from principles premised. *Hooker.* That which is deducted. *Pope.*

DEDU'CTIVE, dè-dŭk'-tĭv. *a.* Deducible. *Glanville.*

DEDU'CTIVELY, dè-dŭk'-tĭv-lè. *ad.* Consequentially; by regular deduction. *Brown.*

DEED §, dèèd. *n. s.* [dæd, Sax.] Action, whether good or bad; thing done. *Shak.* Exploit; performance. *Milton.* Power of action. *Milton.* Act declaratory of an opinion. *Hooker.* Written evidence of any legal act. *Bacon.* Fact; reality: whence the word *indeed. Exodus.*

DE'EDLESS, dèèd'-lĕs. *a.* Unactive. *Shakspeare.*

DE'EDY*, dèèd'-è. *a.* Active; industrious.

*To* DEEM §, dèèm. *v. n.* part. *dempt*, or *deemed*, [dæman, Sax.] To judge; to think. *Acts.* To estimate. *Spenser.*

*To* DEEM*, dèèm. *v. a.* To judge; to determine. *Spenser.* To imagine; to suppose. *Milton.*

DEEM, dèèm. *n. s.* Judgement; opinion. *Shak. Ob. J.*

DE'EMSTER, dèèm'-stŭr. *n. s.* [dæma, Sax.] A judge: a word yet in use in Jersey and the Isle of Man.

DEEP §, dèèp. *a.* [deop, Sax.] Having length downwards; descending far; profound. *Bacon.* Low in situation. Measured from the surface downward. *Newton.* Entering far; piercing a great way. *Shak.* Far from the outer part. *Dryden.* Not superficial; not obvious. *Locke.* Sagacious; penetrating. *Shak.* Full of contrivance; politick. *Shak.* Grave; solemn. *Shak.* Dark

coloured. *Dryden.* Having a great degree of stillness, or gloom. *Genesis.* Depressed; sunk. 2 *Cor.* Bass; grave in sound. *Bacon.*

DEEP, dèèp. *n. s.* The sea; the main; the ocean. *Bacon.* The most solemn or still part. *Shakspeare.*

DEEP*, dèèp. [used adverbially.] Deeply; to a great depth. *Spenser.*

DEEP-DRAWING*, dèèp'-drâw'-ĭng. *a.* Sinking deep into the water. *Shakspeare.*

DEEP-MOUTHED, dèèp'-mŏûTHd. *a.* Having a hoarse and loud voice. *Shakspeare.*

DEEP-MUSING, dèèp-mù'-zĭng. *a.* Contemplative. *Pope.*

DEEP-READ*, dèèp'-rĕd. *a.* Profoundly versed. *L'Estrange.*

*To* DE'EPEN, dèèp'-pn. 359. *v. a.* To make deep; to sink far below the surface. *Addison.* To darken; to cloud. *Peacham.* To make sad or gloomy. *Pope.*

*To* DE'EPEN*, dèèp'-pn. *v. n.* To descend gradually. *Thomson.* To grow deep. *Hurd.*

DE'EPLY, dèèp'-lè. *ad.* To a great depth. *Tillotson.* With great study or sagacity. *Sir T. Elyot.* Sorrowfully; solemnly. *St. Mark.* With a tendency to darkness of colour. *Boyle.* In a high degree. *Bacon.*

DE'EPNESS, dèèp'-nĕs. *n. s.* Entrance far below the surface; profundity. *Knolles.* Sagacity. *Beaum. and Fl.* Insidiousness; craft. *Gregory.*

DEER, dèèr. *n. s.* [ᵭeop, Sax.] That class of animals which is hunted for venison. *Shakspeare.*

DE'ESS*, dè'-ĕs. *n. s.* [*deesse*, Fr.] A goddess. *Bp. H. Croft.*

*To* DEFA'CE §, dè-fâse'. *v. a.* [*deface*, Norm. Fr.] To destroy; to raze; to disfigure. *Abp. Whitgift.*

DEFA'CEMENT, dè-fâse'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Violation; razure; destruction. *Bacon.*

DEFA'CER, dè-fâ'-sŭr. 98. *n. s.* Destroyer; abolisher. *Shakspeare.*

DEFA'ILANCE, dè-fâ'-lânse. *n. s.* [*defaillance*, Fr.] Failure; miscarriage. *Bp. Taylor. Ob. J.*

*To* DEFA'LCATE§, dè-fâl'-kàte. *v. a.* [*defalco*, Lat.] To cut off; to lop. *Bullokar.*

☞ The *a* in this word does not go into the broad German *a* in *fall*, not only because the consonant that follows the *l* is carried off to the succeeding syllable, but because the word is derived from the Latin; and it must be carefully observed, that words from the learned languages preserve the *a* before *l* and another consonant, in the short middle sound of that vowel; in the same manner as *u* in *fulminate* preserves the short sound of that letter, and is not pronounced like the same vowel in *full*. 84, 177. *W.*

DEFALCA'TION, dĕf-fâl-kà'-shŭn. 530. *n. s.* Diminution; abatement; excision of any part of a customary allowance. *Burton.*

*To* DEFA'LK, dè-fâlk'. *v. a.* To cut off; to lop away. *Bp. Hall.*

DEFAMA'TION, dĕf-â-mà'-shŭn. *n. s.* Defaming or bringing infamy upon another; calumny; reproach. *Aylifle.*

DEFA'MATORY, dè-fâm'-mâ-tŭr-è. *a.* Calumnious; tending to defame; libellous. *Wotton.*

*To* DEFA'ME § dè-fâme'. *v. a.* [*de* and *fama*, Lat.] To make infamous; to censure falsely in publick; to libel; to calumniate. *Chaucer.*

DEFA'ME, dè-fâme'. *n. s.* Disgrace; dishonour. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

DEFA'MER, dè-fâ'-mŭr. *n. s.* One that injures the reputation of another. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

DEFA'MING*, dè-fâ'-mĭng. *n. s.* Defamation. *Jer.*

DEFA'TIGABLE*, dè-fât'-è-gâ-bl. *a.* Liable to be weary. *Glanville.*

*To* DEFA'TIGATE §, dè-fât'-è-gàte. *v. a.* [*defatigo*, Lat.] To weary; to tire. *Sir T. Herbert.*

DEFATIGA'TION, dè-fât-è-gà'-shŭn. *n. s.* Weariness. *Bp. Hall.*

DEFA'ULT §, dè-fâwlt'. [See FAULT.] *n. s.* [*defaute*, old Fr.] Omission of that which we ought to do. Crime; failure; fault. *Hayward.* Defect; want. *Davies.* Non-appearance in court at a day assigned. *Cowel.*

*To* DEFA'ULT, dè-fâwlt'. *v. a.* To fail in performing any contract or stipulation. *Milton.*

*To* DEFA'ULT*, dè-fâwlt'. *v. n.* To offend. *Spenser.*

DEFA'ULTED*, dè-fâwlt'-ĕd. *a.* Having defect.

DEFA'ULTER, dè-fâwlt'-ŭr. *n. s.* One that makes default. *History of Duelling.*

DEFE'ASANCE §, dè-fè'-zânse. *n. s.* [*defaisance*, Fr.] The act of annulling or abrogating any contract. *Guthrie.* A condition annexed to an act, which performed by the obligee, the act is disabled. *Cowel.* The writing in which a defeasance is contained. *Blackstone.* A defeat; conquest. *Spenser.*

DEFE'ASIBLE, dè-fè'-zè-bl. *a.* That which may be annulled or abrogated. *Davies.*

DEFE'AT §, dè-fète'. *n. s.* [*defeat*, old Fr.] The overthrow of an army. *Addison.* Act of destruction. *Shakspeare.*

*To* DEFE'AT, dè-fète'. *v. a.* To overthrow; to undo. *Shak.* To frustrate. *Shakspeare.* To abolish; to undo; to change; to alter. *Shakspeare.*

DEFE'ATURE, dè-fè'-tshŭre. 461. *n. s.* Change of feature. *Shak.* Overthrow; defeat. *Beaumont and Fletcher. Ob. J.*

*To* DE'FECATE §, dĕf'-fè-kàte. 503. *v. a.* [*defæco*, Lat.] To purge liquors from lees or foulness; to purify. *Boyle.* To purify from any extraneous mixture; to clear; to brighten. *Wotton.*

DE'FECATE, dĕf'-fè-kàte. *a.* Purged from lees or foulness. *Glanville.*

DEFECA'TION, dĕf-fè-kà'-shŭn. *n. s.* Purification. *Smith.*

DEFE'CT §, dè-fĕkt'. *n. s.* [*defectus*, Lat.] Want; absence of something necessary. *Davies.* Failing; imperfection. *Shak.* A fault; mistake; errour. *Hooker.* Any natural imperfection; a blemish; a failure. *Locke.*

*To* DEFE'CT, dè-fĕkt'. *v. n.* To be deficient; to fall short of. *Brown. Ob. J.*

DEFECTIBI'LITY, dè-fĕk-tè-bĭl'-è-tè. *n. s.* The state of failing. *Lord Digby.*

DEFE'CTIBLE, dè-fĕk'-tè-bl. *a.* Imperfect; deficient. *Hale.* Liable to defect. *Pearson.*

DEFE'CTION, dè-fĕk'-shŭn. *n. s.* Want; failure. A falling away; apostasy. *Raleigh.* An abandoning of a king, or state; revolt. *Davies.*

DEFE'CTIVE, dè-fĕk'-tĭv. 157. *a.* Wanting the just quantity. *Brown.* Full of defects; imperfect. *Arbuthnot.* Faulty; vicious. *Ecclus.*

DEFE'CTIVE *Nouns.* Indeclinable nouns, such as want a number, or some particular case.

DEFE'CTIVE *Verb.* A verb which wants some of its tenses.

DEFE'CTIVELY*, dè-fĕk'-tĭv-lè. *ad.* Wanting the just quantity. *Abp. Usher.*

DEFE'CTIVENESS, dè-fĕk'-tĭv-nĕs. *n. s.* Want; the state of being imperfect. *Bp. Barlow.*

DEFE'CTUOUS*, dè-fĕk'-tshù-ŭs. *a.* Full of defects. *Worthington.*

DEFECTUO'SITY*, dè-fĕk-tshù-ŏs'-è-tè. *n. s.* Imperfection; faultiness. *W. Mountagu.*

DEFEDA'TION*, dĕf-è-dà'-shŭn. See DEFOEDATION.

DEFE'NCE §, dè-fĕnse'. *n. s.* [*defensio*, Lat.] Guard; protection. 2 *Chron.* Vindication; justification; apology. *Acts.* Prohibition: a sense merely French. *Temple.* Resistance. *Shak.* [In law.] The defendant's reply. *Blackstone.* [In fortification.] The part that flanks another work. The science of defence; military skill. *Shakspeare.*

*To* DEFE'NCE, dè-fĕnse'. *v. a.* To defend by fortification. *Fairfax.*

DEFE'NCELESS, dè-fĕnse'-lĕs. *a.* Naked; unarmed; unguarded. *Milton.* Impotent; unable to make resistance. *Addison.*

DEFE'NCELESSLY*, dè-fĕnse'-lĕs-lè. *ad.* In an unprotected manner.

DEFE'NCELESSNESS*, dè-fĕnse'-lĕs-nĕs. *n. s.* An unprotected state. *Bp. Fleetwood.*

*To* DEFE'ND §, dè-fĕnd'. *v. a.* [*defendo*, Lat.] To stand in defence of; to protect. *Judges.* To vindicate; to uphold. *Swift.* To fortify; to secure.

*Dryden.* To prohibit; to forbid. *Chaucer.* To maintain a place or cause. *Pope.* To repel; to keep off. a Latinism. *Spenser.*

DEFE/NDABLE, dė-fĕn′-dȧ-bl. *a.* Defensible. *Sherwood.*

DEFE/NDANT, dė-fĕn′-dȧnt. *a.* Defensive; fit for defence.

DEFE/NDANT, dė-fĕn′-dȧnt. *n. s.* He that defends. *Wilkins.* [In law.] The person accused or sued. *Shakspeare.*

DEFE/NDER, dė-fĕn′-dûr. 98. *n. s.* One that defends; a champion. *Shak.* An assertor; a vindicator. *South.* [In law.] An advocate.

DEFE/NSATIVE, dė-fĕn′-sȧ-tĭv. *n. s.* Guard; defence. *Brown.* [In surgery.] A bandage, or plaster.

DEFE/NSIBLE, dė-fĕn′-sė-bl. *a.* That may be defended. *Shak.* Justifiable; right; capable of vindication. *Collier.*

DEFE/NSIVE, dė-fĕn′-sĭv. 428. *a.* That serves to defend; proper for defence. *Sidney.* In a state or posture of defence. *Milton.*

DEFE/NSIVE, dė-fĕn′-sĭv. 158. *n. s.* Safeguard. *Bacon.* State of defence. *Clarendon.*

DEFE/NSIVELY, dė-fĕn′-sĭv-lė. *ad.* In a defensive manner. *Milton.*

DEFE/NST. *part. pass.* Defended. *Fairfax.*

*To* DEFE/R §, dė-fêr′. *v. n.* To put off; to delay to act. [*differo*, Lat.] *Milton.* To pay deference or regard. [*déférer*, Fr.] *Pope.*

*To* DEFE/R, dė-fêr′. *v. a.* To withhold; to delay. *Acts.* To refer to. *Bacon.* To offer; to give. *Brevint.*

DE/FERENCE, dĕf′-ėr-ėnse. 503. *n. s.* Regard; respect. *Dryden.* Complaisance; condescension. *Locke.* Submission. *Addison.*

DE/FERENT, dĕf′-ėr-ėnt. *a.* That carries up and down. *Bacon.*

DE/FERENT, dĕf′-ėr-ėnt. *n. s.* That which carries. *Bacon.*

DE/FERENTS, dĕf′-ėr-ėnts. *n. s.* Certain vessels in the human body, for the conveyance of humours from one place to another. *Chambers.*

DEFE/RMENT*, dė-fêr′-mėnt. *n. s.* Delay. *Sir J. Suckling.*

DEFE/RRER*, dė-fêr′-rûr. *n. s.* A delayer; a putter off. *B. Jonson.*

DE/FFLY*, dĕf′-lė. *ad.* Finely; nimbly. *Spenser.* See DEFLY.

DEFI/ANCE §, dė-fī′-ȧnse. *n. s.* [*defiance*, old Fr.] A challenge; an invitation to fight. *Shak.* A challenge to make any impeachment good. Expression of abhorrence or contempt. *Decay of Piety.*

DEFI/ATORY*, dė-fī′-ȧ-tûr-ė. *a.* Bearing defiance. *Shelford.*

DEFI/CIENCE §, dė-fĭsh′-ėnse. } *n. s.* [*deficio*, Lat.]

DEFI/CIENCY §, dė-fĭsh′-ėn-sė. } Want; something less than is necessary. *Arbuthnot.* Defect; imperfection. *Brown.*

DEFI/CIENT, dė-fĭsh′-ėnt. *a.* Failing; wanting; defective. *Wotton.*

DEFI/CIENT *Numbers* are those whose parts, added together, make less than the integer. *Chambers.*

DEFI/CIENTLY*, dė-fĭsh′-ėnt-lė. *ad.* In a defective manner.

*DEFICIT**, dĕf′-ė-sĭt. *n. s.* [Lat.] Want; deficiency. *Ld. Auckland.*

DEFI/ER, dė-fī′-ûr. *n. s.* A challenger; a contemner. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

DEFIGURA/TION*, dė-fĭg-ū-rā′-shŭn. *n. s.* A change of a better form to a worse. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* DEFI/GURE §*, dė-fĭg′-ûre. *v. a.* [*de*, Lat. and *figure.*] To delineate. *Weever.*

*To* DEFI/LE §, dė-fīle′. *v. a.* [afỹlan, Sax.] To make foul or impure. *Shak.* To pollute. *Levit.* To corrupt chastity; to violate. *Prior.* To taint; to corrupt. *Wisdom.*

*To* DEFI/LE, dė-fīle′. *v. n.* [*deffiler*, Fr.] To march; to go off file by file.

DEFI/LE, dė-fīle′. *n. s.* A narrow passage; a long narrow pass. *Addison.*

☞ Some military coxcombs have endeavoured to introduce the French pronunciation of this word *défilé*, as if written *deff-fe-lay*: others have endeavoured to bring it nearer to our own analogy, by pronouncing it in three syllables, as if written *deff-fe-le.* I am sorry to find Mr. Sheridan has adopted this pronunciation: he is followed only by Bailey and Ash; the first of whom has it both ways, and the last gives it only as an uncommon pronunciation. Dr. Johnson and the rest are decidedly for the general pronunciation, which is the same as the verb to *defile*: and if this were urged as a reason to alter the pronunciation of the substantive, it may be answered, that the remedy would be worse than the disease.—See BOWL.

To these observations it may be added, that, if we pronounce this word exactly like the French, because it is a military term, we ought to pronounce a *file* of musketeers, a *feel* of musketeers. *W.*

DEFI/LEMENT, dė-fīle′-mėnt. *n. s.* The state of being defiled. *Milton.*

DEFI/LER, dė-fī′-lûr. 98. *n. s.* One that defiles. *Addison.*

DEFI/NABLE, dė-fīne′-ȧ-bl. *a.* That which may be defined. *Dryden.* That which may be ascertained. *Burnet.*

*To* DEFI/NE §, dė-fīne′. *v. a.* [*definio*, Lat.] To give the definition; to explain a thing by its qualities and circumstances. *Sidney.* To circumscribe; to bound. *Newton.* To decide; to determine. *Spenser.*

*To* DEFI/NE, dė-fīne′. *v. n.* To determine; to decide. *Bacon.*

DEFI/NER, dė-fī′-nûr. *n. s.* One that explains, or describes a thing by its qualities. *Prior.*

DE/FINITE §, dĕf′-ė-nĭt. 503, 154. *a.* [*definitus*, Lat.] Certain; limited; bounded. *Sidney.* Exact; precise. *Shakspeare.*

DE/FINITE, dĕf′-ė-nĭt. 156. *n. s.* Thing explained or defined. *Ayliffe.*

DE/FINITELY †, dĕf′-ė-nĭt-lė. *ad.* Precisely; in a definite manner.

DE/FINITENESS, dĕf′-ė-nĭt-nės. *n. s.* Certainty; limitedness.

DEFINI/TION, dĕf-ė-nĭsh′-ŭn. *n. s.* A short description of a thing by its properties. *Dryden.* Decision; determination. [In logick.] The explication of the essence of a thing by its kind and difference. *Bentley.*

DEFI/NITIVE, dė-fĭn′-ė-tĭv. *a.* Determinate; positive; express. *Brown.*

DEFI/NITIVE*, dė-fĭn′-ė-tĭv. *n. s.* That which ascertains or defines. *Harris.*

DEFI/NITIVELY, dė-fĭn′-ė-tĭv-lė. *ad.* Positively; decisively. *Shakspeare.*

DEFI/NITIVENESS, dė-fĭn′-ė-tĭv-nės. *n. s.* Decisiveness. *Dict.*

*To* DEFI/X*, dė-fĭks′. *v. a.* [*defigo*, *defixum*, Lat.] To fasten with nails; figuratively, to fix earnestly. *Herbert.*

DEFLAGRABI/LITY, dĕf-flȧ-grȧ-bĭl′-ė-tė. *n. s.* Combustibility. *Boyle.*

DEFLA/GRABLE, dė-flā′-grȧ-bl. *a.* Having the quality of wasting away wholly in fire. *Boyle.*

*To* DE/FLAGRATE §*, dĕf′-flȧ-grāte. *v. a.* [*deflagro*, Lat.] To set fire to.

DEFLAGRA/TION, dĕf-flȧ-grā′-shŭn. *n. s.* [In chymistry.] The setting fire to several things in their preparation. *Quincy.* Destruction by fire without remains. *Pearson.*

*To* DEFLE/CT §, dė-flĕkt′. *v. n.* [*deflecto*, Lat.] To turn aside; to deviate from a true course. *Brown.*

DEFLE/CTION, dė-flĕk′-shŭn. *n. s.* Deviation. *Brown.* A turning aside, or out of the way. *W. Mountagu.* The departure of a ship from its true course.

DEFLE/XURE, dė-flĕk′-shûre. 479. *n. s.* A bending down; a turning aside. *Dict.*

DEFLORA/TION, dĕf-flō-rā′-shŭn. 530. *n. s.* [*de floratus*, Lat.] The act of deflouring; the taking away of a woman's virginity. *Transl. of Bullinger's Sermons.* A selection of that which is most valuable. *Hale.*

*To* DEFLO/UR §, dė-flōûr′. *v. a.* [*deflorer*, Fr.] To ravish; to take away a woman's virginity. *Ecclus.*

To take away the beauty and grace of any thing. *Milton.* To deprive of flowers. *W. Mountagu.*

DEFLO'URER, dė-flō'ŭr-rŭr. 98. *n. s.* A ravisher. *Stafford.*

*To* DEFLO'W §*, dė-flō'. *v. n.* [*defluo*, Lat.] To flow, or run, as water. *Brown.*

DEFLU'OUS, dĕf'-flū-ŭs. *a.* That flows down. That falls off.

DEFLU'X, dė-flŭks'. *n. s.* [*defluxus*, Lat.] Downward flow. *Bacon.*

DEFLU'XION, dė-flŭk'-shŭn. *n. s.* The flow of humours downward. *Bacon.*

DE'FLY, dĕf'-lė. *ad.* Dexterously; skilfully. *Spenser. Ob. J.* Properly *deftly.*

DEFOEDA'TION, dĕf-fė-dā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*defedation*, Fr.] The act of making filthy; pollution. *Bentley.*

*To* DEFO'RCE §*, dė-fōrse'. *v. a.* [*deforcer*, old Fr.] To keep out of the possession of land by deforcement. *Blackstone.*

DEFO'RCEMENT, dė-fōrse'-mĕnt. *n. s.* A withholding by force from the right owner.

*To* DEFO'RM §, dė-fōrm'. *v. a.* [*deformo*, Lat.] To disfigure; to spoil the form of any thing. *Shak.* To dishonour; to make ungraceful. *Dryden.*

DEFO'RM, dė-fōrm'. *a.* Ugly; disfigured. *Spenser.*

DEFORMA'TION, dĕf-fŏr-mā'-shŭn. 530. *n. s.* A defacing; a disfiguring.

DEFO'RMED, dė-fōrmd', or dė-fō'r'-mĕd. *part. a.* Ugly; wanting natural beauty. *Huloet.* Base; disgraceful. *B. Jonson.*

DEFO'RMEDLY, dė-fō'r'-mĕd-lė. 364. *ad.* In an ugly manner.

DEFO'RMEDNESS, dė-fō'r'-mĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* Ugliness; a disagreeable form.

DEFOR'MER*, dė-fōr'-mŭr. *n. s.* One who defaces or deforms.

DEFO'RMITY, dė-fōr'-mė-tė. *n. s.* Ugliness; illfavouredness. *Shak.* Ridiculousness. *Dryden.* Irregularity; inordinateness. *King Charles.*

DEFO'RSOR, dė-fōr'-sŭr. 166. *n. s.* [*forceur*, Fr.] One that overcomes and casts out by force. *Blount.*

*To* DEFO'UL*, dė-fŏŭl'. *v. a.* To defile. *Ob. T.*

*To* DEFRA'UD §, dė-frâwd'. *v. a.* [*defraudo*, Lat.] To rob or deprive by a wile or trick; to cheat. *Thess.*

DEFRAUDA'TION, dĕf-frâw-dā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Privation by fraud. *Brown.*

DEFRA'UDER, dė-frâw'-dŭr. *n. s.* A deceiver; one that cheats. *Blackmore.*

DEFRA'UDMENT*, dė-frâwd'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Privation by deceit or fraud. *Milton.*

*To* DEFRA'Y §, dė-frā'. *v. a.* [*defrayer*, Fr.] To bear the charges of. 2 *Macc.*

DEFRA'YER, dė-frā'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that discharges expenses.

DEFRA'YMENT, dė-frā'-mĕnt. *n. s.* The payment of expenses; compensation. *Shelton.*

DEFT §, dĕft. *a.* [ɔæꝑꝯ, Sax.] Neat; handsome; spruce. *B. Jonson.* Proper; fitting. *Shakspeare.* Ready; dexterous. *Dryden. Ob. J.*

DE'FTLY, dĕft'-lė. *ad.* Neatly; dexterously. *Shak.* In a skilful manner. *Gay. Ob. J.*

DE'FTNESS*, dĕft'-nĕs. *n. s.* Neatness; beauty. *Drayton.*

DEFU'NCT §, dė-fŭnkt'. *a.* [*defunct*, old Fr.] Dead; deceased. *Shakspeare.*

DEFU'NCT, dė-fŭnkt'. *n. s.* One that is deceased. *Shakspeare.*

DEFU'NCTION, dė-fŭngk'-shŭn. 408. *n. s.* Death. *Shakspeare.*

*To* DEFY' §, dė-fī'. *v. a.* [*deffier*, Fr.] To call to combat; to challenge. *Milton.* To treat with contempt; to slight. *Shakspeare.* To disdain; to renounce. *Spenser.*

DEFY', dė-fī'. *n. s.* A challenge. *Dryden. Ob. J.*

DEFY'ER, dė-fī'-ŭr. *n. s.* A challenger. *South.* More properly *defier.*

*To* DEGE'NDER*, dė-jĕn'-dŭr. *v. n.* To degenerate. *Spenser. Ob. T.*

DEGE'NDERED*, dė-jĕn'-dŭrd. *a.* Degenerated *Spenser.*

DEGE'NERACY, dė-jĕn'-ĕr-ă-sė. *n. s.* A departure from the virtue of our ancestors. *Harris.* A desertion of that which is good. *Tillotson.* Meanness. *Addison.*

*To* DEGE'NERATE §, dė-jĕn'-ĕr-āte. 91. *v. n* [*degenerare*, Lat.] To fall from the virtue of ancestors. *Harris.* To fall from a more noble to a base state. *Tillotson.* To fall from its kind; to grow wild or base. *Bacon.*

DEGE'NERATE, dė-jĕn'-ĕr-āte. *a.* Unlike one's ancestors. *Shakspeare.* Unworthy; base. *Milton.*

DEGE'NERATELY*, dė-jĕn'-ĕr-āte-lė. *ad.* In an unworthy or base manner. *Worthington.*

DEGE'NERATENESS, dė-jĕn'-ĕr-āte-nĕs. *n. s.* Degeneracy.

DEGENERA'TION, dė-jĕn-ĕr-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* A deviation from the virtue of one's ancestors. A falling from a more excellent state to one of less worth. *Bp. Hall.* The thing changed from its primitive state. *Brown.*

DEGE'NEROUS, dė-jĕn'-ĕr-ŭs. *a.* Degenerated. *B. Jonson.* Vile; base. *King Charles.*

DEGE'NEROUSLY, dė-jĕn'-ĕr-ŭs-lė. *ad.* Basely; meanly. *Decay of Piety.*

DEGLUTI'TION, dĕg-glū-tĭsh'-ŭn. 530. *n. s.* [*deglutio*, Lat.] The act of swallowing. *Arbuthnot.*

DEGRADA'TION, dĕg-grā-dā'-shŭn. 530. *n. s.* A deprivation of dignity; dismission from office. *Ayliffe.* Degeneracy; baseness. *South.* Diminution.

*To* DEGRA'DE §, dė-grāde'. *v. a.* [*degrader*, Fr.] To put one from his degree; to deprive him of office, dignity, or title. *Shak.* To lessen; to diminish. *Milton.* To reduce from a higher to a lower state.

DEGRA'DEMENT*, dė-grāde'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Deprivation of dignity or office. *Milton.*

DEGRA'DINGLY*, dė-grā'-dĭng-lė. *ad.* In a depreciating manner. *Coventry.*

DEGRAVA'TION, dĕg-rā-vā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*degravatus*, Lat.] The act of making heavy. *Dict.*

DEGRE'E §, dė-grēē'. *n. s.* [*degré*, Fr.] Quality, rank; station; place of dignity. *Spenser.* The comparative state and condition in which a thing is. *Bacon.* A step or preparation to any thing. *Sidney.* A step; as, the step of a staircase. *Chaucer.* Order of lineage; descent of family. *Dryden.* Orders or classes. *Locke.* Measure, proportion. *Dryden.* The three hundred and sixtieth part of the circumference of a circle. [In arithmetick.] A *degree* consists of three figures, viz. of three places comprehending units, tens, and hundreds; so, three hundred and sixty-five is a *degree. Cocker.* The division of the lines upon several sorts of mathematical instruments. [In musick.] The intervals of sounds. The vehemence or slackness of the hot or cold quality. *South.*

*By* DEGRE'ES, bī dė-grēēz'. *ad.* Gradually; by little and little. *Sidney.*

*To* DEGU'ST §*, dė-gŭst'. *v. a.* [*degusto*, Lat.] To taste.

DEGUSTA'TION, dĕg-gŭs-tā'-shŭn. 530. *n. s.* A tasting. *Dict. Bp. Hall.*

*To* DEHO'RT §, dė-hōrt'. *v. a.* [*dehortor*, Lat.] To dissuade. *Bp. Hall.*

DEHORTA'TION, dė-hŏr-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Dissuasion. *Knight.*

DEHO'RTATORY, dė-hŏr'-tă-tŭr-ė. 512. *a.* Belonging to dissuasion. *Bp. Hall.*

DEHO'RTER, dė-hŏr'-tŭr. *n. s.* A dissuader. *Sherwood.*

DE'ICIDE §, dē'-ė-slde. 143. *n. s.* [*deus* and *cædo*, Lat.] The death of our blessed Saviour. *Prior.*

DEI'FICAL*, dė-ĭf'-ė-kăl. *a.* Making divine. *Homilies.*

DEIFICA'TION, dė-ė-fė-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of deifying, or making a god. *Fotherby.*

DE'IFIER*, dė'-ė-fī-ŭr. *n. s.* One who makes a man a god. *Coventry.*

DE'IFORM, dē'-ė-fōrm. *a.* Of a godlike form. *More.*

☞ 559.—Fāte, fâr, fall, fåt;—mē, mĕt;—plne, pĭn;—

DEIFO'RMITY*, dē-ē-fôrm'-ē-tē. *n. s.* Resemblance of Deity.

*To* DE'IFY §, dē'-ē-fī. *v. a.* [*deus* and *fio*, Lat.] To make a god of; to adore as God. *Dryden.* To praise excessively. *Bacon.*

*To* DEIGN §, dāne. *v. n.* [*daigner*, Fr.] To vouchsafe. *Milton.*

*To* DEIGN, dāne. 249. *v. a.* To grant; to permit; to allow. *Shakspeare.* To consider worth notice. *Bruskett.*

DEI'GNING, dā'-nĭng. *n. s.* A vouchsafing.

*To* DEI'NTEGRATE, dē-ĭn'-tē-grāte. *v. a.* [*de* and *integro*, Lat.] To take from the whole; to spoil. *Dict.*

DEI'PAROUS, dē-ĭp'-pā-rŭs. 518. *a.* [*deiparus*, Lat.] That brings forth a god; the epithet applied to the blessed Virgin. *Dict.*

DE'ISM §, dē'-ĭzm. *n. s.* [*deisme*, Fr.] The opinion of those that only acknowledge one God, without the reception of any revealed religion. *Dryden.*

DE'IST, dē'-ĭst. *n. s.* A man who follows no particular religion, but only acknowledges the existence of God, without any other article of faith. *Waterland.*

DEI'STICAL, dē-ĭs'-tē-kăl. *a.* Belonging to the heresy of the deists. *Watts.*

DE'ITATE*, dē'-ē-tāte. *a.* Made God. *Abp. Cranmer.*

DE'ITY §, dē'-ē-tē. *n. s.* [*deitas*, Lat.] Divinity; the nature and essence of God. *Hooker.* A fabulous god. *Sidney.* The supposed divinity of a heathen god. *Spenser.*

*To* DEJE'CT §, dē-jĕkt'. *v. a.* [*dejicio, dejectum*, Lat.] To cast down; to afflict. *Shak.* To throw down; to debase. *B. Jonson.* To change the form with grief; to make to look sad. *Dryden.* Simply, to cast down. *Drayton.*

DEJE'CT. dē-jĕkt'. *a.* Cast down; afflicted; low-spirited. *Shakspeare.*

DEJE'CTEDLY, dē-jĕk'-tĕd-lē. *ad.* In a dejected manner. *Bacon.*

DEJE'CTEDNESS, dē-jĕk'-tĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being cast down. *Heywood.*

DEJE'CTER*, dē-jĕkt'-ŭr. *n. s.* One who dejects or casts down. *Cotgrave.*

DEJE'CTION, dē-jĕk'-shŭn. *n. s.* Lowness of spirits; melancholy. *Milton.* Weakness; inability. *Arbuthnot.* [In medicine.] Going to stool. *Ray.* The act of throwing down. *Hallywell.* A casting down, in sign of reverence. *Pearson.*

DEJE'CTLY*, dē-jĕkt'-lē. *ad.* In a downcast manner. *Sherwood.*

DEJE'CTORY*, dē-jĕk'-tŭr-ē. *a.* Having the power to promote evacuation by stool. *Ferrand.*

DEJE'CTURE, dē-jĕk'-tshŭre. 461. *n. s.* The excrement. *Arbuthnot.*

*To* DE'JERATE §*, dē'd'-jē-rāte. *v. a.* [*dejero*, Lat.] To swear deeply. *Cockeram.*

DEJERA'TION, dē'd-jē-rā'-shŭn. 530. *n. s.* A taking of a solemn oath. *Dict.*

*DEJE'UNE. n. s.* [*desjuner*, Fr.] A sort of breakfast.

DELACERA'TION, dē-lăs-sĕr-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*delacero*, Lat.] A tearing in pieces.

DELACRYMA'TION, dē-lăk-krē-mā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*delacrymatio*, Lat.] A falling down of the humours; the waterishness of the eyes. *Dict.*

DELACTA'TION, dēl-ăk-tā'-shŭn. 530. *n. s.* [*delactatio*, Lat.] A weaning from the breast. *Dict.*

DELA'PSED, dē-lăpst'. 359. *a.* [*delapsus* Lat.] Bearing or falling down. *Dict.*

*To* DELA'TE §, dē-lāte'. *v. a.* [*delatus*, Lat.] To carry; to convey. *Bacon.* To accuse; to inform against. *B. Jonson.*

DELA'TION, dē-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* A carriage; conveyance. *Bacon.* An accusation; an impeachment. *Wotton.*

DELA'TOR, dē-lā'-tŭr. 166. *n. s.* An accuser; an informer. *Sandys.*

*To* DELA'Y §, dē-lā'. *v. a.* [*delayer*, Fr.] To defer; to put off. *Exodus.* To hinder; to frustrate. *Shak.* To detain, or retard the course of. *Milton.* To allay; to soften. *Spenser.*

*To* DELA'Y, dē-lā'. *v. n.* To stop. *Locke.*

DELA'Y, dē-lā'. *n. s.* A deferring; procrastination *Shakspeare.* Stay; stop. *Dryden.*

DELA'YER, dē-lā'-ŭr. *n. s.* One that defers; a putter off. *Sir T. Elyot.*

DELA'YMENT*, dē-lā'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Hinderance *Gower. Ob. T.*

DE LEBLE*, dēl'-ē-bl. *a.* [*delebilis*, Lat.] Capable of being effaced. *More.*

DELE'CTABLE §, dē-lĕk'-tā-bl. *a.* [*delectabilis*, Lat.] Pleasing; delightful. *Skelton.*

DELE'CTABLENESS, dē-lĕk'-tā-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Delightfulness; pleasantness. *Barret.*

DELE'CTABLY, dē-lĕk'-tā-blē. *ad.* Delightfully pleasantly. *Bale.*

DELECTA'TION, dēl-lĕk-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Pleasure delight. *Sir T. More.*

DE'LEGACY*, dĕl'-ē-gā-sē. *n. s.* A certain number of persons deputed to act for, or to represent, a publick body. *Abp. Laud.*

*To* DE'LEGATE §, dĕl'-lē-gāte. 91. *v. a.* [*delego*, Lat.] To send away. To send upon an embassy To intrust; to commit to another's power. *Bp. Taylor.* To appoint judges to hear a particular cause. *Acts of Parliament.*

DE'LEGATE, dĕl'-lē-gāte. 91. *n. s.* A deputy; a commissioner; any one that is sent to act for another. *Donne.*

DE'LEGATE, dĕl'-lē-gāte. 503. *a.* Deputed. *Bp. Taylor.*

DE'LEGATES, *Court of*, dĕl'-lē-gātes. *n. s.* An ecclesiastical court of appeal. *Cowel.*

DELEGA'TION, dĕl-lē-gā'-shŭn. *n. s.* A sending away. A putting in commission. *Barrow.* The assignment of a debt to another.

DELENI'FICAL, dē-lē-nĭf'-ē-kăl. *a.* [*delenificus*, Lat.] Having virtue to assuage or ease pain.

*To* DELE'TE §, dē-lēte'. *v. a.* [*deleo*, Lat.] To blot out. *Fuller.*

DELETE'RIOUS, dĕl-ē-tē'-rē-ŭs. 530. *a.* Deadly; destructive. *Brown.*

DE'LETERY, dĕl'-ē-tĕr-ē. *a.* Destructive; poisonous. *Hudibras.*

DELE'TION, dē-lē'-shŭn. *n. s.* Act of rasing or blotting out. A destruction. *Hale.*

DE'LETORY*, dĕl'-ē-tŭr-ē. *n. s.* That which blots out. *Bp. Taylor.*

DELF, DELFE, } dĕlf. } *n. s.* [delpan, Sax.] A mine or quarry; a pit dug. *Ray.* Earthen ware; counterfeit China ware, made at *Delft. Smart.*

*To* DE'LIBATE §*, dĕl'-ē-bāte. *v. a.* [*delibo*, Lat.] To sip or kiss the cup; to taste. *Marmion.*

DELIBA'TION, dĕl-ē-bā'-shŭn. *n. s.* An essay; a taste. *Bp. Berkeley.*

*To* DELI'BERATE §, dē-lĭb'-ĕr-āte. 91. *v. n.* To think, in order to choice; to hesitate. *Blackmore.*

*To* DELI'BERATE*, dē-lĭb'-ĕr-āte. *v. a.* To balance in the mind; to weigh; to consider. *Abp. Laud.*

DELI'BERATE, dē-lĭb'-ĕr-āte. 91. *a.* Circumspect; wary. *Shak.* Slow; tedious; gradual. *Hooker.*

DELI'BERATELY, dē-lĭb'-ĕr-āte-lē. *ad.* Circumspectly; advisedly; warily. *Dryden.* Slowly; gradually. *Goldsmith.*

DELI'BERATENESS, dē-lĭb'-ĕr-āte-nĕs. *n. s.* Circumspection; wariness; caution. *King Charles.*

DELIBERA'TION, dē-lĭb-ĕr-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of deliberating; thought in order to choice. *Hammond.*

DELI'BERATIVE, dē-lĭb'-ĕr-ā-tĭv. *a.* Pertaining to deliberation; apt to consider. *Bp. Barlow.*

DELI'BERATIVE, dē-lĭb'-ĕr-ā-tĭv. *n. s.* The discourse in which a question is deliberated. *Bacon.*

DELI'BERATIVELY*, dē-lĭb'-ĕr-ā-tĭv-lē. *ad.* In a deliberative manner. *Burke.*

DE'LICACY §, dĕl'-ē-kā-sē. *n. s.* [*delicatesse*, Fr.] Daintiness; pleasantness to the taste. *Milton* Nicety in the choice of food. *Bp. Taylor.* Any thing highly pleasing to the senses. *Milton.* Softness; feminine beauty. *Sidney.* Nicety; minute

accuracy. *Dryden.* Neatness; elegance of dress. Politeness of manners. *Spectator.* Indulgence; gentle treatment. *Temple.* Tenderness; scrupulousness. *Bp. Taylor.* Weakness of constitution. Smallness; tenuity.

**DE'LICATE**, dĕl'-ĕ-kāte. 91, 503. *a.* Nice; pleasing to the taste. *Bp. Taylor.* Dainty. *Tatler.* Choice; select; excellent. Pleasing to the senses. Fine; not coarse. *Arbuthnot.* Of polite manners. Soft; effeminate; unable to bear hardships. *Shakspeare.* Pure; clear. *Shakspeare.*

**DE'LICATE***, dĕl'-ĕ-kāte. *n. s.* One very nice in the choice of food. *Tatler.*

**DE'LICATELY**, dĕl'-ĕ-kāte-lè. *ad.* Beautifully; with soft elegance. *Dryden.* Finely; not coarsely. *Thomson.* Daintily. *Lament.* Choicely. Politely; not rudely. 1 *Samuel.* Effeminately.

**DE'LICATENESS**, dĕl'-ĕ-kāte-nĕs. *n. s.* Tenderness; softness; effeminacy. *Deut.*

**DE'LICATES**, dĕl'-ĕ-kāts. *n. s.* plur. Niceties; rarities. *Jeremiah.*

**DE'LICES**, dĕl'-ĕ-sĕz. *n. s.* plur. [*deliciæ*, Lat.] Pleasures. *Gower.*

*To* **DELI'CIATE***, dè-lĭsh'-ĕ-āte. *v. n.* To take delight; to feast. *Partheneia Sacra.*

**DELI'CIOUS** §, dè-lĭsh'-ŭs. 507. *a.* [*delicieux*, Fr.] Sweet; delicate; agreeable; charming. *Woodward.*

**DELI'CIOUSLY**, dè-lĭsh'-ŭs-lè. *ad.* Sweetly; pleasantly; daintily. *Revelation.*

**DELI'CIOUSNESS**, dè-lĭsh'-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Delight; pleasure; joy. *Shakspeare.*

**DELIGA'TION**, dĕl-lè-gā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*deligatio*, Lat.] A binding up in chirurgery. *Wiseman.*

**DELI'GHT**, dè-līte'. 393. *n. s.* [*délit*, old Fr.] Joy; content; satisfaction. 1 *Sam.* That which gives delight. *Shakspeare.*

*To* **DELI'GHT** §, dè-līte'. *v. a.* To please; to content; to afford pleasure. *Sidney.*

*To* **DELI'GHT**, dè-līte'. *v. n.* To have delight or pleasure in. *Psalm.*

**DELI'GHTER***, dè-lī'-tŭr. *n. s.* One who has delight in a thing. *Barrow.*

**DELI'GHTFUL**, dè-līte'-fŭl. *a.* Pleasant; charming. *Sidney.*

**DELI'GHTFULLY**, dè-līte'-fŭl-lè. *ad.* Pleasantly; with delight. *Milton.*

**DELI'GHTFULNESS**, dè-līte'-fŭl-nĕs. *n. s.* Pleasure; satisfaction. *Sidney.*

**DELI'GHTLESS***, dè-līte'-lĕs. *a.* Wanting delight; without any thing to cheer the mind. *Thomson.*

**DE'LIGHTSOME**, dè-līte'-sŭm. *a.* Pleasant; delightful. *Spenser.*

**DELI'GHTSOMELY**, dè-līte'-sŭm-lè. *ad.* Pleasantly. *Sherwood.*

**DELI'GHTSOMENESS**, dè-līte'-sŭm-nĕs. *n. s.* Pleasantness; delightfulness.

**DELI'NEAMENT***, dè-lĭn'-ē-ā-mĕnt. *n. s.* Painting; representation by delineation. *Selden.*

*To* **DELI'NEATE** §, dè-lĭn'-ē-āte. *v. a.* [*delineo*, Lat.] To make the first draught; to design; to sketch. To paint. *Brown.* To describe; to set forth in a lively manner. *Raleigh.*

**DELINEA'TION**, dè-lĭn-ē-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The first draught. *Mortimer.*

**DELI'NEATURE***, dè-lĭn'-ē-ā-tshŭre. *n. s.* Delineation. *Cotgrave.*

**DELI'NIMENT**, dè-lĭn'-ē-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*delinimentum*, Lat.] A mitigating, or assuaging. *Dict.*

**DELI'NQUENCY** §, dè-lĭng'-kwĕn-sè. *n. s.* [*delinquentia*, Lat.] A fault; a misdeed. *King Charles.*

**DELI'NQUENT**, dè-lĭng'-kwĕnt. *n. s.* An offender; one that has committed a crime. *B. Jonson.*

*To* **DE'LIQUATE** §, dĕl'-lè-kwāte. 503. *v. n.* [*deliqueo*, Lat.] To melt; to be dissolved. *Boyle.*

*To* **DE'LIQUATE***, dĕl'-ĕ-kwāte. *v. a.* To dissolve. *Cudworth.*

**DELIQUA'TION**, dĕl-lè-kwā'-shŭn. *n. s.* A melting; a dissolving.

***DELI'QUIUM***, dè-lĭk'-kwè-ŭm. *n. s.* [Lat.] A distillation by dissolving any calcined matter, by hanging it up in moist cellars, into a lixivious humour. *Bp. Berkeley.* A fainting, or swooning. *Burton* Defect; loss. *Crashaw.*

**DELI'RAMENT**, dè-lĭr'-ă-mĕnt. *n s.* A doting or foolish fancy. *Dict.*

*To* **DELI'RATE** §, dè-lī'-rāte. *v. n.* [*deliro*, Lat.] To dote; to rave. *Dict.*

**DELIRA'TION**, dĕl-è-rā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Dotage; madness. *Dict.*

**DELI'RIOUS**, dè-lĭr'-è-ŭs. 507. *a.* Light-headed; raving; doting. *Swift.*

**DELI'RIOUSNESS***, dè-lĭr'-è-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of one raving. *Johnson.*

***DELI'RIUM***, dè-lĭr'-è-ŭm. *n. s.* [Lat.] Alienation of mind; dotage. *Arbuthnot.*

**DELITE'SCENCE***, dĕl-è-tĕs'-sĕnse. *n. s.* [*delitescentia*, Lat.] Retirement; obscurity. *Johnson.*

*To* **DELI'TIGATE** §*, dè-lĭt'-è-gāte. *v. a.* [*delitigo* Lat.] To scold; to chide vehemently. *Cockeram.*

**DELITIGA'TION**, dè-lĭt-è-gā'-shŭn. *n. s.* A striving; a chiding. *Dict.*

*To* **DELI'VER** §, dè-lĭv'-ŭr. *v. a.* [*delivrer*, Fr.] To set free; to release. *Prior.* To save; to rescue. *Psalm.* To surrender; to put into one's hands. *Deut.* To give; to offer; to present. 2 *Kings.* To cast away; to throw off. *Pope.* To disburden a woman of a child. *Shak.* To speak; to tell; to relate; to utter. *Shak.* To exert in motion. *Sidney.*

*To* **DELI'VER** *over*. *v. a.* To put into another's hands; to leave to the discretion of another. *Psalm.* To give from hand to hand; to transmit. *Dryden.*

*To* **DELI'VER** *up*. *v. a.* To surrender. *Romans.*

**DELI'VER** §*, dè-lĭv'-ŭr. *a.* Nimble; free; active. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

**DELI'VERLY***, dè-lĭv'-ŭr-lè. *ad.* Nimbly. *Ob. T.*

**DELI'VERNESS***, dè-lĭv'-ŭr-nĕs. *n. s.* Agility.

**DELI'VERANCE**, dè-lĭv'-ŭr-ănse. *n. s.* The act of freeing from captivity; rescue. *Luke.* The act of delivering a thing to another. The act of bringing children. *Shak.* Speaking; utterance; pronunciation. *Shakspeare.*

**DELI'VERER**, dè-lĭv'-ŭr-ŭr. *n. s.* A saver; a rescuer. *Bacon.* A relater. *Boyle.*

**DELI'VERY**, dè-lĭv'-ŭr-è. *n. s.* The act of delivering. Release; rescue; saving. *Shak.* A surrender; act of giving up. *Denham.* Utterance; pronunciation; speech. *Hooker.* Use of the limbs, activity. *Sidney.* Childbirth. *Isaiah.*

**DELL**, dĕl. *n. s.* [*dal*, Dutch.] A pit; a hole in the ground; any cavity in the earth, wider than a ditch and narrower than a valley; a little *dale*. *Spenser.*

**DELPH**, dĕlf. *n. s.* [from *Delft.*] A fine sort of earthen ware. *Swift.*

**DE'LTOIDE**, dĕl'-tŏĭd. *a.* [from *delta.*] A triangular muscle arising from the clavicula, whose action is to raise the arm upwards. *Sharp.*

**DELU'DABLE**, dè-lū'-dă-bl. 405. *a.* Liable to be deceived. *Brown.*

*To* **DELU'DE** §, dè-lūde'. *v. a.* [*deludo*, Lat.] To beguile; to cheat. *Shak.* To disappoint; to frustrate. *Old Morality of Lusty Juventus.*

**DELU'DER**, dè-lū'-dŭr. *n. s.* A beguiler; a deceiver. *Granville.*

**DELU'DING***, dè-lū'-dĭng. *n. s.* Collusion; false hood. *Bp. Prideaux.*

**DE'LUGE** §, dĕl'-lūje. *n. s.* [*déluge*, Fr.] A general inundation; laying entirely under water. *Burnet.* An overflowing of the natural bounds of a river. *Denham.* Any sudden and resistless calamity.

*To* **DE'LUGE**, dĕl'-lūje. *v. a.* To drown; to lay totally under water. *Blackmore.* To overwhelm. *Pope.*

**DELU'SION**, dè-lū'-zhŭn. *n. s.* [*delusio*, Lat.] The act of deluding; a cheat; guile; deceit. 2 *Thessalon.* The state of one deluded. A false representation; illusion; errour. *Milton.*

**DELU'SIVE**, dè-lū'-sĭv. 158, 428. *a.* Apt to deceive. *Prior.*

**DELU'SORY**, dè-lū'-sŭr-è. 557, 429. *a.* Apt to deceive. *Bp. Barlow.*

*To* **DELVE** §, dĕlv. *v. a.* [*dalf*, Goth.] To dig; to

open the ground with a spade. *Shak.* To fathom; to sift; to sound one's opinion. *Shakspeare.*

**DELVE**, dĕlv. *n. s.* A ditch; a pit; a den; a cave. *Spenser.*

**DELVE** *of Coals.* A certain quantity of coals dug in the mine.

**DE'LVER**, dĕl'-vŭr. 98. *n. s.* A digger. *Fotherby.*

**DE'MAGOGUE**, dēm'-ā-gŏg. 338. *n. s.* [δημαγωγὸς.] A ring-leader of the rabble; a popular and factious orator. *King Charles.*

**DEMA'IN, DEME'AN, DEME'SNE,** dè-mēne'. *n. s.* [*domaine*, Fr.] That land which a man holds originally of himself, opposed to *feodum*, or fee, which signifies those lands that are held of a superiour lord. *Phillips.* Estate in land. *Shak.* Land adjoining to the mansion, kept in the lord's own hand. *Swift.*

*To* **DEMA'ND** §, dè-mănd'. 79. *v. a.* [*demander*, Fr.] To claim; to ask for with authority. *Shak.* To question; to interrogate. 2 *Samuel.* [In law.] To prosecute in a real action.

**DEMA'ND**, dè-mănd'. *n. s.* A claim; a challenging. *Daniel.* A question; an interrogation. *Shak.* The calling for a thing in order to purchase it. *Addison.* [In law.] The asking of what is due. It hath also a proper signification distinguished from plaint; for all civil actions are pursued either by demands or plaints, and the pursuer is called demandant or plaintiff.

**DEMA'NDABLE**, dè-măn'-dà-bl. *a.* That may be demanded. *Bacon.*

**DEMA'NDANT**, dè-măn'-dănt. *n. s.* He who is actor or plaintiff in a real action. *Coke.* A plaintiff. *Spectator.*

**DEMA'NDER**, dè-măn'-dŭr. *n. s.* One that requires a thing with authority. One that asks a question. *Beaumont and Fletcher.* One that asks for a thing in order to purchase it. *Carew.* A dunner; one that demands a debt.

**DEMA'NDERESS***, dè-mănd'-ŭr-ĕs. *n. s.* A female plaintiff, or petitioner. *Cotgrave.*

***DEMARCA'TION****, dè-mär-kà'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Division; separation of territory. *Burke.*

**DEMA'RCH***, dè-märtsh'. *n. s.* [*demarche*, old Fr.] Gait; march; walk. *London Journal.*

**DEME'AN**, dè-mēne'. *n. s.* A mien; presence; carriage; demeanour. *Spenser.*

*To* **DEME'AN** §, dè-mēne'. *v. a.* [*demesner*, Norm. Fr.] To behave; to carry one's self. *South.* To lessen; to debase; to undervalue. *Shak.* To treat; to use in a bad manner. *Spenser.*

**DEME'ANOUR**, dè-mē'-nŭr. 314. *n. s.* Carriage; behaviour. *Sidney.*

**DEME'ANS**, dè-mēnz'. *n. s.* pl. properly *demesnes*, which see.

**DEME'ANURE***, dè-mēne'-ŭre. *n. s.* Behaviour. *Barret.*

**DE'MENCY***, dē'm'-ĕn-sè. *n. s.* [*dementia*, Lat.] Madness. *Skelton.*

*To* **DEME'NTATE** §, dè-mĕn'-tāte. *v. a.* [*demento*, Lat.] To make mad. *Burton.*

**DEME'NTATE***, dè-mĕn'-tāte. *a.* Infatuated; insane. *Hammond.*

**DEMENTA'TION**, dè-mĕn-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Making mad, or frantick. *Whitlock.*

**DEME'RIT**, dè-mĕr'-ĭt. *n. s.* [*demeritus*, Lat.] The opposite to merit; ill-deserving. *Spenser.* Anciently the same with *merit*; desert. *Shakspeare.*

*To* **DEME'RIT**, dè-mĕr'-ĭt. *v. a.* To deserve blame or punishment. *Sheiford.*

**DEME'RSED** §, dè-mĕrst', or dè-mĕr'-sĕd. *a.* Plunged; drowned. *Dict.*

**DEME'RSION**, dè-mĕr'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*demersio*, Lat.] A drowning. The putting any medicine in a dissolving liquor.

**DEME'SNE.** See **DEMAIN.**

**DE'MI** §, dĕm'-è. *inseparable particle.* [*demi*, Fr.] Half; one of two equal parts. This word is only used in composition; as, *demigod*, that is, half human, half divine.

**DEMI-CANNON** *Lowest.* A great gun that carries a ball of thirty pounds weight. *Dict.*

**DEMI-CANNON** *Ordinary.* A great gun that carries a shot thirty-two pounds weight. *Dict.*

**DEMI-CANNON** *of the greatest Size.* A gun that carries a ball thirty-six pounds weight. *Dict.*

**DEMI-CULVERIN** *of the lowest Size.* A gun that carries a ball nine pounds weight. *Dict.*

**DEMI-CULVERIN** *Ordinary.* A gun that carries a ball ten pounds eleven ounces weight.

**DEMI-CULVERIN** *Elder Sort.* A gun that carries a ball twelve pounds eleven ounces weight. *Military Dict.*

**DEMI-DEVIL**, dĕm'-è-dĕv'-vl. *n. s.* Half a devil. *Shakspeare.*

**DEMI-GOD**, dĕm'-è-gŏd. *n. s.* Partaking of divine nature; half a god. *Sidney.*

**DEMI-LANCE**, dĕm'-è-lănse. *n. s.* A light lance. *Dryden.*

**DEMI-MAN**, dĕm'-è-măn. *n. s.* Half a man. *Knolles.*

**DEMI-NATURED***, dĕm'-è-nā'-tshŭrd. *a.* Partaking half the nature of another animal. *Shak.*

**DEMI-PREMISES***, dĕm'-è-prĕm'-è-sĕz. *n. s.* plur. Half premises. *Hooker.*

**DEMI-REP***, dĕm'-è-rĕp. *n. s.* [*demi*, and an abbreviation of *reputation.*] A woman suspected of unchastity, but not convicted. *Burney.*

**DEMI-WOLF**, dĕm'-è-wŭlf. *n. s.* A mongrel dog between a dog and wolf. *Shakspeare.*

*To* **DE'MIGRATE** §*, dĕm'-è-grāte. *v. a.* [*demigro*, Lat.] To move from one place to another. *Cockeram.*

**DEMIGRA'TION***, dĕm-è-grā'-shŭn. *n. s* Change of habitation. *Cockeram.*

**DEMI'SE**, dè-mīze'. *n. s.* [*demise*, Fr.] Death; decease. Used only of a crowned head, or of the crown itself. *Blackstone.*

*To* **DEMI'SE** §, dè-mīze'. *v. a.* To grant at one's death; to grant by will. *Swift.*

**DEMI'SS** §*, dè-mĭs'. *a.* [*demissus*, Lat.] Humble. *Spenser.*

**DEMI'SSION**, dè-mĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* Degradation; diminution of dignity. *L'Estrange.*

**DEMI'SSLY***, dè-mĭs'-lè. *ad.* In an humble manner. *Sherwood.*

**DE'MISSORY***. See **DIMISSORY.**

*To* **DEMI'T** §, dè-mĭt'. *v. a.* [*demitto*, Lat.] To depress; to hang down; to let fall. *Brown.* To submit; to humble. *Norris.*

**DEMO'CRACY** §, dè-mŏk'-krā-sè. *n. s.* [δημοκρατία.] Sovereign power lodged in the collective body of the people. *Temple.*

**DE'MOCRAT***, dĕm'-ò-krăt. *n. s.* One devoted to democracy. *Burke.*

**DEMO'CRATIST***, dè-mŏk'-rā-tĭst.

**DEMOCRA'TICAL**, dĕm-ò-krăt'-è-kăl. 530.

**DEMOCRA'TICK***, dĕm-ò-krăt'-ĭk. *a.* Pertaining to a popular government; popular. *Brown.*

**DEMOCRA'TICALLY***, dĕm-ò-krăt'-è-kăl-lè. *aa.* In a democratical manner. *Algernon Sidney.*

**DEMO'CRATY***, dè-mŏk'-rā-tè. *n. s.* Democracy *Burton.*

*To* **DEMO'LISH** §, dè-mŏl'-lĭsh. *v. a.* [*demolior* Lat.] To throw down buildings; to raze; to destroy. *Tillotsm.*

**DEMO'LISHER**, dè-mŏl'-lĭsh-ŭr. *n. s.* One that throws down; a destroyer; a layer waste. *Bp. Taylor.*

**DEMO'LISHMENT***, dè-mŏl'-lĭsh-mĕnt. *n. s.* Ruin; destruction. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

**DEMOLI'TION**, dĕm-ò-lĭsh'-ŭn. 530. *n. s.* The act of overthrowing buildings; destruction. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

**DE'MON** §, dè'-mŏn. *n. s.* [δαίμων.] A spirit; generally an evil spirit; a devil. *Mede.*

**DE'MONESS***, dè'-mŏn-ĕs. *n. s.* A pretended female divinity. *Mede.*

**DEMONI'ACAL**, dĕm-ò-nī'-ă-kăl. 506. *a.* Belonging to the devil; devilish. *Milton.* Influenced by the devil. *Milton.*

**DEMO'NIACK**, dè-mò'-nè-ăk.

**DEMO'NIACK**, dè-mò'-nè-ăk. 505. *n. s.* One possessed by the devil. *Bentley.*

DEMO'NIAN, dè-mō'-nè-ăn. *a.* Devilish. *Milton.*

DEMONO'CRACY, dè-mō-nŏk'-rā-sè. *n. s.* The power of the devil. *Dict.*

DEMONO'LATRY, dè-mō-nŏl'-ā-trè. *n. s.* [δαίμων and λάτρεια.] The worship of the devil. *Mor. Casaubon.*

DEMONO'LOGY, dĕm-ō-nŏl'-ō-jè. 530. *n. s.* [δαίμων and λόγος.] Discourse of the nature of devils. *Howell.*

DEMO'NOMIST*, dè-mŏn'-ō-mĭst. *n. s.* One living in subjection to the devil. *Sir T. Herbert.*

DEMO'NOMY*, dè-mŏn'-ō-mè. *n. s.* [δαίμων and νόμος.] The dominion of the devil. *Sir T. Herbert.*

DE'MONSHIP*, dè'-mŏn-shĭp. *n. s.* The state of a demon. *Mede.*

DEMO'NSTRABLE, dè-mŏn'-strā-bl. *a.* That which may be proved beyond doubt or contradiction. *Glanville.*

DEMO'NSTRABLENESS*, dè-mŏn'-strā-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Capability of demonstration. *Clarke.*

DEMO'NSTRABLY, dè-mŏn'-strā-blè. *ad.* Evidently; beyond possibility of contradiction. *Clarendon.*

*To* DEMO'NSTRATE §, dè-mŏn'-strate. 91. *v. a.* [*demonstro*, Lat.] To prove with the highest degree of certainty. *Tillotson.*

DEMONSTRA'TION, dĕm-mŏn-strā'-shŭn. 530. *n. s.* The highest degree of deducible or argumental evidence. *Hooker.* Indubitable evidence of the senses or reason. *Tillotson.*

DEMO'NSTRATIVE, dè-mŏn'-strā-tĭv. *a.* Having the power of demonstration. *Hooker.* Having the power of expressing clearly and certainly. *Dryden.*

DEMO'NSTRATIVELY, dè-mŏn'-strā-tĭv-lè. *ad.* With evidence not to be opposed or doubted. *South.* Clearly; plainly; with certain knowledge. *Brown.*

DEMONSTRA'TOR, dĕm-mŏn-strā'-tŭr. *n. s.* One that proves; one that teaches; one that demonstrates. *Smith.*

☞ The accent on the penultimate syllable of this word seems appropriated to one whose office it is to demonstrate or exhibit any part of philosophy: when it merely means one who demonstrates any thing in general, the accent is on the same syllable as the verb. 521. *W.*

DEMO'NSTRATORY, dè-mŏn'-strā-tŭr-è. 512. *a.* Having the tendency to demonstrate.

DEMORALIZA'TION*, dè-mŏr-ăl-è-zā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Destruction of morals. *Quarterly Review.*

*To* DEMO'RALIZE §*, dè-mŏr'-ăl-lze. *v. a.* To destroy morals and moral feeling. *Crit. Rev.*

*To* DEMU'LCE §*, dè-mŭlse'. *v. a.* [*demulceo*, Lat.] To soothe; to pacify. *Sir T. Elyot. Ob. T.*

DEMU'LCENT, dè-mŭl'-sĕnt. *a.* Softening; mollifying. *Arbuthnot.*

*To* DEMU'R §, dè-mŭr'. *v. n.* [*demeurer*, Fr.] To delay a process in law by doubts and objections. *Walton.* To pause in uncertainty; to hesitate. *Hayward.* To doubt; to have scruples. *Bentley.*

*To* DEMU'R, dè-mŭr'. *v. a.* To doubt of. *Milton.*

DEMU'R, dè-mŭr'. *n. s.* Doubt; hesitation. *Abp. Cranmer.*

DEMU'RE §, dè-mūre'. *a.* [*des mœurs*, Fr.] Sober; decent. *Spenser.* Grave; affectedly modest. *Shak.*

*To* DEMU'RE, dè-mūre'. *v. n.* To look with an affected modesty. *Shakspeare.*

DEMU'RELY, dè-mūre'-lè. *ad.* With affected modesty; with pretended gravity. *Shak.* Solemnly. *Shakspeare.*

DEMU'RENESS, dè-mūre'-nĕs. *n. s.* Modesty; soberness. *Sidney.* Affected modesty; pretended gravity. *South.*

DEMU'RRAGE, dè-mŭr'-rĭdje. *n. s.* An allowance made by merchants to masters of ships, for their stay in a port beyond the time appointed.

DEMU'RRER, dè-mŭr'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* A kind of pause upon a point of difficulty in an action. *Cowel.* One who pauses in uncertainty. *Young.*

DEMY'*, dè-mī'. *n. s.* [*demi*, Fr.] A term relating to the size of paper; as, *demy*, medium, royal, or large; of which the demy is the smallest. The name of a scholar, or half fellow, at Magdalen College, Oxford.

DEN §, dĕn. *n. s.* [Den, Sax.] A cavern or hol low running with a small obliquity under ground *Hooker.* The cave of a wild beast. *Shak. Den*, the termination of a local name, may signify either a valley or a woody place. *Gibson.*

*To* DEN*, dĕn. *v. n.* To dwell as in a den. *Chambers.*

DE'NARY*, dē'-nā-rè. *n. s.* [*denarius*, Lat.] The number of ten. *Sir Kenelm Digby.*

*To* DENA'TIONALIZE*, dè-năsh'-ŭn-ăl-lze. *v. a.* To take away national rights. *Declaration of the Prince Regent of Gr. Brit. and Irel.* Jan. 1813.

DENA'Y*, dè-nā'. *n. s.* Denial; refusal. *Shakspeare*

*To* DENA'Y §, dè-nā'. *v. a.* [*denego*, Lat.] To deny. *Spenser. Ob. T.*

DENDRO'LOGY, dĕn-drŏl'-lò-jè. 518. *n. s.* [δένδρον and λόγος.] The natural history of trees.

*To* DE'NEGATE §*, dē'n-è-gāte. *v. a.* [*denego*, Lat.] To deny. *Cockeram. Ob. T.*

DENEGA'TION*, dĕn-è-gā'-shŭn. *n. s.* A denying. *Bullokar.*

DENI'ABLE, dè-nī'-ă-bl. *a.* That which may be denied. *Brown.*

DENI'AL, dè-nī'-ăl. *n. s.* Negation; the contrary to affirmation. Negation; the contrary to confession. *Sidney.* Refusal; the contrary to grant. *Shak.* Abjuration; the contrary to acknowledgement of adherence. *South.*

DENI'ER, dè-nī'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* A contradicter; an opponent. *Watts.* A disowner. *Bacon.* A refuser. *King Charles.*

DENIE'R, dè-nère'. *n. s.* [*denarius*, Lat.] A small denomination of French money; the twelfth part of a sous. *Shakspeare.*

*To* DE'NIGRATE §, dē'n-è-grate, or dè-nī'-grate. *v. a.* [*denigro*, Lat.] To blacken. *Brown.*

☞ All our lexicographers, except Dr. Johnson, accent this word on the second syllable. Placing the accent on the first is undoubtedly conformable to a very prevailing analogy of our language. 503. But all words derived from Latin words, retaining the same number of syllables, seem to retain the accent of their original 503, (*e.*) Thus, to *denigrate* has the accent on the *i* because that letter is long, and has the accent in *denigro*; and to *emigrate* has the accent on the first syllable, because in *emigro* the same letter is short, and the accent is on the antepenultimate.—See ARIETATE and COACERVATE.

In a former edition of this [Walker's] dictionary I followed the general voice of all our orthoëpists, except Dr Johnson, without recollecting that the *i* in the Latin *denigro* might be pronounced either long or short, and that, when this is the case, we generally adopt the short sound in words derived from that language: and as this short sound is more agreeable to the analogy of our own language, Dr. Johnson's accentuation seems to be preferable. 503, 545. *W.*

DENIGRA'TION, dĕn-è-grā'-shŭn. *n. s.* A blackening. *Boyle.*

DENIZA'TION, dĕn-nè-zā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of enfranchising. *Davies.*

DE'NIZEN §, DE'NISON §, dē'n-è-zn. 103. 170. *n. s.* [*dinasddyn*, a man of the city, or *dinesydd*, free of the city, Welsh.] A freeman; one enfranchised; a stranger made free. *Davies.*

*To* DE'NIZEN, dē'n-è-zn. *v. a.* To enfranchise. *Drayton.*

DENO'MINABLE, dè-nŏm'-è-nă-bl. *a.* That may be named. *Brown.*

*To* DENO'MINATE §, dè-nŏm'-è-nate. *v. a.* [*denomino*, Lat.] To name; to give a name to. *Hooker.*

DENOMINA'TION, dè-nŏm-è-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* A name given to a thing. *Spenser.*

DENO'MINATIVE, dè-nŏm'-è-nā-tĭv. *a.* That which gives a name. That which obtains a distinct appellation. *Cocker*

DENO'MINATOR, dè-nŏm'-è-nā-tŭr. 521. *n. s.* The giver of a name. *Brown.*

DENOMINA'TOR *of a Fraction*, is the number below the line, showing the nature and quality of the parts which any integer is supposed to be divided into.

DENO'TABLE*, dè-nō'-tă-bl. *a.* Capable of being marked. *Sir T. Brown.*

☞ 559.—Fāte, fâr, fâll, fåt;—mè, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

*To* DE'NOTATE*. See *To* DENOTE.

DENOTA'TION, dĕn-ō-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of denoting. *Hammond.*

DENO'TATIVE*, dè-nō'-tā-tĭv. *a.* Having the power to denote. *Cotgrave.*

*To* DENO'TE §, dè-nōte'. *v. a.* [*denoto*, Lat.] To mark; to be a sign of; to betoken. *Shakspeare.*

DENO'TEMENT*, dè-nōte'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Sign; indication. *Shakspeare.*

*DENOUEME'NT**, dè-nōō'-mŏng'. *n. s.* [Fr.] The discovery of the plot of a drama. *Dr. Warton.*

*To* DENO'UNCE §, dè-nŏŭnse'. *v. a.* [*denuncio*, Lat.] To threaten by proclamation. *Deut.* To threaten by some outward sign. *Milton.* To give information against; to accuse publickly. *Ayliffe.*

DENO'UNCEMENT, dè-nŏŭnse'-mĕnt. *n. s.* The act of proclaiming any menace. *Brown.*

DENO'UNCER, dè-nŏŭn'-sŭr. *n. s.* One that declares some menace. *Milton.*

DENSE §, dĕnse. *a.* [*densus*, Lat.] Close; compact; approaching to solidity. *Bacon.*

DE'NSITY, dĕn'-sè-tè. *n. s.* Closeness; compactness. *Newton.*

DENT*, dĕnt. *n. s.* A stroke or blow. See DINT.

DE'NTAL §, dĕn'-tăl. *a.* [*dentalis*, Lat.] Belonging to the teeth. *Gayton.* [In grammar.] Pronounced principally by the agency of the teeth. *Bacon.*

DE'NTAL, dĕn'-tăl. *n. s.* A small shell fish. *Woodward.*

DE'NTED*, dĕn'-tĕd. *a.* [*denté*, Fr.] Notched. *Barret.*

*DENTE'LLI*, dĕn-tĕl'-lè. *n. s.* [Ital.] Modillons. *Spectator.*

DENTICULA'TION, dĕn-tĭk-ŭ-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*denticulatus*, Lat.] The state of being set with small teeth, or prominences resembling teeth, like those of a saw. *Grew.*

DENTI'CULATED, dĕn-tĭk'-ŭ-lā-tĕd. *a.* Set with small teeth.

DE'NTIFRICE, dĕn'-tè-frĭs. 142. *n. s.* [*dens* and *frico*, Lat.] A powder made to scour the teeth. *B. Jonson.*

*To* DENTI'SE, dĕn-tīze'. *v. a.* To have the teeth renewed. *Bacon. Ob. J.*

DE'NTIST*, dĕn'-tĭst. *n. s.* One who professes to heal the diseases of the teeth.

DENTI'TION, dĕn-tĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* Breeding the teeth. The time at which children's teeth are bred. *Smith.*

*To* DENU'DATE §, dè-nū'-dāte. [See *To* DENIGRATE.] *v. a.* [*denudo*, Lat.] To divest; to strip. *Hammond.*

DENUDA'TION, dĕn-nū-dā'-shŭn. 527. *n. s.* Stripping or making naked. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* DENU'DE, dè-nūde'. *v. a.* To strip. *K. Charles.*

*To* DENU'NCIATE §*, dè-nŭn'-shè-āte. *v. a.* [*denuncio*, Lat.] To denounce; to threaten. *Burke.*

DENUNCIA'TION, dè-nŭn-shè-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of denouncing. *Ward.* Publication; sanction. *Shakspeare.*

DENU'NCIATOR, dè-nŭn-shè-ā'-tŭr. *n. s.* He that proclaims any threat. He that lays an information against another. *Ayliffe.*

*To* DENY' §, dè-nī'. *v. a.* [*denego*, Lat.] To contradict; opposed to *affirm.* To contradict an accusation. *Genesis.* To refuse; not to grant. *Shak.* To disown. *Joshua.* To renounce; to disregard. *Sprat.*

*To* DEOBSTRU'CT §, dè-ŏb-strŭkt'. *v. a.* [*deobstruo*, Lat.] To clear from impediments. *More.*

DEO'BSTRUENT, dè-ŏb'-strū-ĕnt. *a.* [*deobstruens*, Lat.] Having the medicinal power to resolve viscidities, or to open the animal passages. *Arbuthnot.*

DEO'BSTRUENT*, dè-ŏb'-strū-ĕnt. *n. s.* A medicine that has the power to resolve viscidities, or to open the animal passages. *Bp. Berkeley.*

DE'ODAND, dè'-ō-dănd. *n. s.* [*Deo dandum*, Lat.] A thing given or forfeited to God for the pacifying of his wrath, in case of any misfortune, by which any Christian comes to a violent end, without the fault of any reasonable creature. *Cowel.*

*To* DEO'NERATE*, dè-ŏn'-ĕr-āte. *v. a.* [*deonero*, Lat.] To unload. *Cockeram.*

*To* DEO'PPILATE §, dè-ŏp'-pè-lāte. *v. a.* [*de* and *oppilo*, Lat.] To clear a passage; to free from obstructions.

DEOPPILA'TION, dè-ŏp-pè-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Clearing obstructions; removal of what obstructs the vital passages. *Brown.*

DEO'PPILATIVE, dè-ŏp'-pè-lā-tĭv. *a.* Deobstruent. *Harvey.*

DEORDINA'TION*, dè-ŏr-dè-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*de* and *ordinatio*, Lat.] Disorder. *Dr. Rawley.*

*To* DEO'SCULATE §*, dè-ŏs'-kŭ-lāte. *v. a.* [*deosculor*, Lat.] To kiss. *Cockeram.*

DEOSCULA'TION, dè-ŏs-kŭ-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Kissing *Stilling fleet.*

*To* DEPA'INT §, dè-pānt'. *v. a.* [*depeindre*, Fr.] To picture; to paint. *Spenser.* To describe. *Meres.*

DEPAI'NTER*, dè-pāne'-tŭr. *n. s.* A painter. *G. Douglas. Ob. T.*

*To* DEPA'RT §, dè-pârt'. *v. n.* [*depart*, Fr.] To go away from a place. *Susanna.* To desist from a practice. 2 *Kings.* To be lost; to perish. 2 *Esd.* To desert; to revolt; to apostatize. *Isaiah.* To desist from a resolution. *Clarendon.* To die; to decease. *Gen.* To part with. *Shakspeare.*

*To* DEPA'RT, dè-pârt'. *v. a.* To quit; to leave. *B. Jonson.* To leave the world. *Communion Service.*

*To* DEPA'RT §, dè-pârt'. *v. a.* [*departir*, old Fr.] To separate; to part. *Salisbury Manual.* To distribute. *Liber Festivalis.*

DEPA'RT, dè-pârt'. *n. s.* The act of going away. *Spenser.* Death. *Shak.* [With chymists.] An operation so named, because the particles of silver are *departed* or divided from gold, or other metal. *Bacon.*

DEPA'RTER, dè-pâr'-tŭr. *n. s.* One that refines metals by separation.

DEPA'RTING*, dè-pârt'-ĭng. *n. s.* A going away. *Heb.* Separation. *Shakspeare.*

DEPA'RTMENT, dè-pârt'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Separate allotment; province or business assigned to a particular person. *Arbuthnot.* A division or extent of country under the same jurisdiction. *Guthrie.*

DEPARTME'NTAL*, dè-pârt-mĕn'-tăl. *a.* Belonging to a department, or province. *Burke.*

DEPA'RTURE, dè-pâr'-tshŭre. 461. *n. s.* A going away. *Shak.* Death; decease. *Sidney.* A forsaking; an abandoning. *Tillotson.*

DEPA'SCENT, dè-pâs'-sĕnt. *a.* Feeding.

*To* DEPA'STURE §, dè-pâs'-tshŭre. *v. a.* [*depascor*, Lat.] To eat up; to consume by feeding upon it. *Spenser.*

*To* DEPA'STURE*, dè-pâs'-tshŭre. *v. n.* To feed; to graze. *Blackstone.*

*To* DEPAU'PERATE, dè-pâw'-pĕr-āte. *v. a.* [*depaupero*, Lat.] To make poor; to empoverish. *Smith.*

DEPE'CTIBLE, dè-pĕk'-tè-bl. *a.* [*depecto*, Lat.] Tough; clammy. *Bacon.*

*To* DEPE'INCT, dè-pānt'. *v. a.* [*depeindre*, Fr.] To depaint; to paint. *Spenser.*

DEPECULA'TION*, dè-pĕk-ŭ-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*depeculatio*, Lat.] A robbing of the commonwealth. *Cockeram.*

*To* DEPE'ND §, dè-pĕnd'. *v. n.* [*dependeo*, Lat.] To hang from. *Dryden.* To be in a state influenced by some external cause. To be in a state of dependence. *Shak.* To be connected with any thing, as with its cause. *Rogers.* To be in suspense. *Bacon.* To be fixed with attention. *Dryden.*

*To* DEPE'ND *upon.* To rely on. *Clarendon.*

DEPE'NDANCE, dè-pĕn'-dănse. } *n. s.* The state
DEPE'NDANCY, dè-pĕn'-dăn-sè } of hanging down from a supporter. Something hanging upon another. *Dryden.* Concatenation; connexion. *Locke.* State of being at the disposal or under the sovereignty of another. *Tillotson.* The things or persons of which any man has the dominion or disposal. *Bacon.* Reliance; trust; confidence. *Hooker.*

DEPE'NDANT, dè-pĕn'-dănt. *a.* Hanging down. Relating to something previous. In the power of another. *Hooker.*

DEPE'NDANT, dè-pĕn'-dănt. *n. s.* One who lives in subjection; a retainer. *Shakspeare.*

DEPE'NDENCE, dè-pĕn'-dĕnse. } *n. s.* A thing or
DEPE'NDENCY, dè-pĕn'-dĕn-sè. } person at the disposal or discretion of another. *Collier.* State of being subordinate. *Shak.* That which is not principal; that which is subordinate. *Burnet.* Concatenation; connexion. *Shak.* Relation of any thing to another. *Burnet.* Trust; reliance; confidence. *Stilling fleet.*

DEPE'NDENT, dè-pĕn'-dĕnt. *a.* Hanging down. *Peacham.*

DEPE'NDENT, dè-pĕn'-dĕnt. *n. s.* One subordinate; one at the disposal of another. *Rogers.*

DEPE'NDER, dè-pĕn'-dŭr. 98. *n s.* A dependant. *Shakspeare.*

DEPE'RDITELY*, dè-pĕr'-dĭt-lè. *ad.* [*deperditus*, Lat.] In a lost or ruined manner. *Dean King.*

DEPERDI'TION, dĕp-ĕr-dĭsh'-ŭn. 527. *n. s.* Loss; destruction. *Brown.*

*To* DEPHLE'GM §, dè-flĕm'. 389. } 91. *v. a.*
*To* DEPHLE'GMATE §, dè-flĕg'-mate. } [*dephlegmo*, low Lat.] To clear from phlegm. *Boyle.*

DEPHLEGMA'TION, dĕf-flĕg-mā'-shŭn. 530. *n. s.* An operation which takes away from the phlegm any spirituous fluid by repeated distillation. *Quincy.*

DEPHLE'GMEDNESS, dè-flĕm'-ĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of being freed from phlegm. *Boyle.*

*To* DEPI'CT §, dè-pĭkt'. *v. a.* [*depingo*, *depictum*, Lat.] To paint; to portray. *Bp. Taylor.* To describe. *Felton.*

*To* DEPI'CTURE*, dè-pĭk'-tshŭre. *v. a.* To represent in colours. *Weever.*

*To* DE'PILATE §*, dĕp'-è-late. *v. a.* [*depilo*, Lat.] To pull off hair. *Cockeram.*

DEPILA'TION*, dĕp'-è-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* A pulling off the hair. *Dryden.*

DEPI'LATORY, dè-pĭl'-lă-tŭr-è. *n. s.* Any ointment, salve, or water, which takes away hair. *Cotgrave.*

DEPI'LATORY*, dè-pĭl'-lă-tŭr-è. *a.* Taking away the hair. *Chambers.*

DE'PILOUS, dè-pī'-lŭs. *a.* Without hair. *Brown.*

DEPLANTA'TION, dĕp'-lăn-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*deplanto*, Lat.] Taking plants up from the bed. *Dict.*

DEPLE'TION, dè-plè'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*depleo*, *depletus*, Lat.] Emptying. *Arbuthnot.*

DEPLO'RABLE, dè-plō'-rā-bl. *a.* Lamentable; demanding or causing lamentation; dismal; sad. *Clarendon.* In a more lax sense, contemptible; despicable.

DEPLO'RABLENESS, dè-plō'-rā-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being deplorable. *Dict.*

DEPLO'RABLY, dè-plō'-rā-blè. *ad.* Lamentably; miserably. *South.*

DEPLO'RATE, dè-plō'-rate. 91. [See *To* DENIGRATE.] *a.* Lamentable; hopeless. *L'Estrange.*

DEPLORA'TION, dĕp-lō-rā'-shŭn. 530. *n. s.* Deploring or lamenting. *Bullokar.*

*To* DEPLO'RE §, dè-plōre'. *v. a.* [*deploro*, Lat.] To lament; to bewail; to mourn. *Shakspeare.*

DEPLO'REDLY*, dè-plō'-rĕd-lè. *ad.* Lamentably. *Bp. Taylor.*

DEPLO'REMENT*, dè-plōre'-mĕnt. *n. s.* A weeping; a lamenting. *Cockeram.*

DEPLO'RER, dè-plō'-rŭr. *n. s.* A lamenter; a mourner.

*To* DEPLO'Y*, dè-plōè'. *v. a.* [*déployer*, Fr.] To display. A column of troops is *deployed*, when the divisions spread wide, or open out.

DEPLUMA'TION, dĕp-lŭ-mā'-shŭn. 527. *n.s.* Plucking off the feathers. *Cotgrave.* [In surgery.] A swelling of the eyelids, accompanied with the fall of the hairs from the eye-brows. *Phillips.*

*To* DEPLU'ME §, dè-plūme'. *v. a.* [*de* and *pluma*, Lat.] To strip of its feathers. *Hayward.*

*To* DEPO'NE §, dè-pōne'. *v. a.* [*depono*, Lat.] To lay down as a pledge or security. To risk upon the success of an adventure. *Hudibras.*

DEPO'NENT, dè-pō'-nĕnt. 503. *n. s.* One that deposes his testimony; an evidence; a witness. *Cowel.* [In grammar.] Such verbs as have no active voice are called *deponents*. *Clark.*

DEPO'NENT,* dè-pō'-nĕnt. *a.* Applied to particular verbs in Latin.

*To* DEPO'PULATE §, dè-pŏp'-ù-late. *v. a.* [*depopulor*, Lat.] To unpeople; to lay waste. *Shak.*

*To* DEPO'PULATE*, dè-pŏp'-ù-late. *v.n.* To become dispeopled. *Goldsmith.*

DEPOPULA'TION, dè-pŏp-ù-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of unpeopling; havock; waste. *Sir T. Elyot.*

DEPOPULA'TOR, dè-pŏp'-ù-lā-tŭr. 521. *n. s.* A dispeopler; a waster of inhabited countries. *Fuller.*

*To* DEPO'RT §, dè-pōrt'. *v. a.* [*deporter*, Fr.] To carry; to demean; to behave. *Bp. Hall.*

DEPO'RT, dè-pōrt'. *n. s.* Demeanour; grace of attitude; deportment. *Milton.*

DEPORTA'TION, dĕp-ōr-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*deportatio*, Lat.] Transportation; exile into a remote part of the dominion. Exile in general. *Ayliffe.*

DEPO'RTMENT, dè-pōrt'-mĕnt. 512. *n. s.* [*deportement*, Fr.] Conduct; management. *Wotton.* Demeanour; behaviour. *Swift.*

DEPO'SABLE*, dè-pō'-zā-bl. *a.* Capable of being taken away.

DEPO'SAL*, dè-pō'-zăl. *n. s.* The act of depriving a prince of sovereignty. *Fox.*

*To* DEPO'SE §, dè-pōze'. *v. a.* [*deposer*, Fr.] To lay down; to lodge; to let fall. *Woodward.* To degrade from a throne or high station. *Shakspeare.* To take away; to divest. *Shak.* To lay aside. *Barrow.* To lay up as a security. To give testimony; to attest. *Shak.* To examine any one on his oath. *Shakspeare.*

*To* DEPO'SE, dè-pōze'. *v. n.* To bear witness. *Sidney.*

DEPO'SER*, dè-pō'-zŭr. *n. s.* One who deposes or degrades another from a high station. *Davenant.*

DEPO'SING*, dè-pō'-zĭng. *n. s.* The act of dethroning. *Selden.*

*To* DEPO'SIT §, dè-pŏz'-ĭt. *v. a.* [*depositum*, Lat.] To lay up; to lodge in any place. *Garth.* To lay up as a pledge, or security. To place at interest. *Sprat.* To lay aside. *Smith.*

DEPO'SIT, dè-pŏz'-ĭt. 154. *n. s.* Any thing committed to the care of another. *Burke.* A pledge; a pawn. *Pownall.* The state of a thing pawned or pledged. *Bacon.*

DEPO'SITARY, dè-pŏz'-è-tăr-è. 512. *n. s.* One with whom any thing is lodged in trust. *Shakspeare.*

DEPO'SITING*, dè-pŏz'-ĭt-ĭng. *n. s.* A laying aside. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

DEPOSI'TION, dĕp-pō-zĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* The act of giving publick testimony. *Sir K. Digby.* The act of degrading a prince from sovereignty. *Bolingbroke.* [In canon law.] Deposition properly signifies a solemn depriving of a man of his clerical orders. *Ayliffe.*

DEPO'SITORY, dè-pŏz'-è-tŭr-è. *n. s.* The place where any thing is lodged. *Burke.*

*DEPO'SITUM**, dè-pŏz'-è-tŭm. *n. s.* [Lat.] That which is intrusted to the care of another; a deposit. *Warburton.*

*DEPO'T**, dè-pō'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A place, in which stores are deposited for the use of an army. *British Critick.*

DEPRAVA'TION, dĕp-rā-vā'-shŭn. 530. *n. s.* The act of making any thing bad; corruption. *Swift.* Degeneracy; depravity. *South.* Defamation; censure. *Shakspeare.*

*To* DEPRA'VE §, dè-prāve'. *v. a.* [*depravo*, Lat.] To vitiate; to corrupt; to contaminate. *Hooker.* To misrepresent; to wrest; to defame. *Barret.*

DEPRA'VEDLY*, dè-prā'-vĕd-lè. *ad.* Corruptedly, in a vitiated manner. *Brown.*

DEPRA'VEDNESS, dè-prā'-vĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* Corruption. *Bp. Hall.*

DEPRA'VEMENT, dè-prāve'-mĕnt. *n. s.* A vitiated state; corruption. *Brown.*

DEPRA'VER, dè-prā'-vŭr. *n. s.* A corrupter. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

DEPRA'VING*, dè-prā'-vĭng. *n. s.* Traducing or vilifying. *Act for the Uniformity of Common Prayer.*

☞ 559.—Fāte, fâr, fall, fât;—mē, met;—pīne, pin —

DEPRAVITY, dē-prâv'-ē-tē. 511. *n. s.* Corruption; a vitiated state. *Leland.*

*To* DE'PRECATE §, dĕp'-prē-kāte. 91. *v. a.* [*deprecor*, Lat.] To beg off; to pray deliverance from; to avert by prayer. *Hewyt.* To implore mercy of. *Prior.*

DEPRECATION, dĕp-prē-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Prayer against evil. *Donne* Entreaty; petitioning. An excusing; a begging pardon for. *Abp. Usher.*

DE'PRECATIVE, dĕp'-prē-kā-tĭv. } 512. *a.* That
DE'PRECATORY, dĕp'-prē-kā-tŭr-ē. § serves to deprecate; apologetick. *Bacon.*

DE'PRECATOR, dĕp'-prē-kā-tŭr. *n. s.* One that averts evil by petition.

*To* DEPRE'CIATE §, dē-prē'-shē-āte. 91. *v. a.* [*depretiare*, Lat.] To bring a thing down to a lower price. To undervalue. *Addison.*

DEPRECIATION*, dē-prē-shē-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Lessening the worth or value of any thing. *Burgess.*

*To* DE'PREDATE §, dĕp'-prē-dāte. 91. *v. a.* [*deprædari*, Lat.] To rob; to pillage. To spoil; to devour. *Bacon.*

DEPREDATION, dĕp-prē-dā'-shŭn. *n. s.* A robbing; a spoiling. *Hayward.* Voracity; waste. *Bacon.*

DE'PREDATOR, dĕp'-prē-dā-tŭr. 521. *n. s.* A robber; a devourer. *Bacon.*

*To* DEPREHE'ND §, dĕp-prē-hĕnd'. *v. a.* [*deprehendo*, Lat.] To catch one; to take unawares. *Hooker.* To discover; to find out a thing. *Bacon.*

*To* DEPREHE'ND*, dĕp-prē-hĕnd'. *v. n.* To discover. *Sir T. Elyot.*

DEPREHE'NSIBLE, dĕp-prē-hĕn'-sē-bl. *a.* That may be caught. That may be understood, or discovered. *Sir W. Petty.*

DEPREHE'NSIBLENESS, dĕp-prē-hĕn'-sē-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Capableness of being caught. Intelligibleness.

DEPREHE'NSION, dĕp-prē-hĕn'-shŭn. *n. s.* A catching or taking unawares. *Bp. Hall.* A discovery.

*To* DEPRE'SS §, dē-prĕs'. *v. a.* [*depressus*, of *deprimo*, Lat.] To press, or thrust down. *Milton.* To let fall; to let down. *Newton.* To humble; to deject; to sink. *Locke.*

DEPRE'SSION, dē-prĕsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* The act of pressing down. *Wotton.* The sinking or falling in of a surface. *Boyle.* The act of humbling; abasement. *Bacon.* DEPRESSION *of an equation*, is the bringing of it into lower and more simple terms by division. *Dict.* DEPRESSION *of a star*, is the distance of a star from the horizon below. *Dict.*

DEPRE'SSIVE*, dē-prĕs'-sĭv. *a.* Lowering. *Thomson.*

DEPRE'SSOR, dē-prĕs'-sŭr. 166. *n. s.* He that keeps or presses down. *Abp. Usher.* An oppressor.

DEPRE'SSOR, dē-prĕs'-sŭr. *n. s.* A term given to several muscles of the body, whose action is to depress the parts to which they adhere.

DE'PRIMENT, dĕp'-rē-mĕnt. *a.* [*deprimens*, Lat.] An epithet applied to one of the straight muscles that move the globe of the eye, its use being to pull it downwards. *Derham.*

DEPRI'VABLE*, dē-prī'-vă-bl. *a.* Liable to deprivation. *Hooker.*

DEPRIVATION, dĕp-prē-vā'-shŭn. 530. *n. s.* The act of depriving. The state of losing. *Bentley.*

DEPRIVA'TION, dĕp-prē-vā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [In law.] Is when a clergyman is deprived, or deposed from his preferment, for any matter in fact or law. *Phillips.*

*To* DEPRI'VE §, dē-prīve'. *v. a.* [*de* and *privo*, Lat.] To bereave one of a thing. *Job.* To hinder; to debar from. *Milton.* To release; to free from. *Spenser.* To put out of an office. *Bacon.*

DEPRI'VEMENT*, dē-prīve'-mĕnt. *n. s.* The state of losing. *Ricaut.*

DEPRI'VER*, dē-prī'-vŭr. *n. s.* That which takes away or bereaves. *Cleaveland.*

DEPTH §, dĕpth. *n. s.* [*diupith*, Goth.] Deepness. *Bacon.* Deep place; not a shoal. *Dryden.* The abyss; a gulf of infinite profundity. *Proverbs.* The middle or height of a season. *Denham.* Abstruseness; obscurity. *Addison.* Sagacity. *South.*

—DEPTH *of a squadron or battalion*, is the number of men in the file. *Military Dictionary.*

*To* DE'PTHEN, dĕp'-thn. 103. *v. a.* To deepen. *Dict.*

*To* DEPU'CELATE, dē-pū'-sē-lāte. *v. a.* [*depuceler*, Fr.] To deflour; to bereave of virginity. *Dict*

*To* DEPU'LSE §*, dē-pŭlse'. *v. a.* [*depello*, *depulsum*, Lat.] To drive away. *Cockeram.*

DEPU'LSION, dē-pŭl'-shŭn. 177. *n. s.* A driving or thrusting away. *Cockeram.*

DEPU'LSORY, dē-pŭl'-sŭr-ē. 440. *a.* Putting away; averting. *Dict.*

*To* DE'PURATE §, dĕp'-ū-rāte. 91 *v. a.* [*depurer*, Fr.] To purify; to cleanse. *Boyle.*

DE'PURATE, dĕp'-ū-rāte. 503. *a.* Cleansed. Pure; not contaminated. *Glanville.*

DEPURATION, dĕp-ū-rā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Separating the pure from the impure part. *Brown.* The cleansing of a wound from its matter.

*To* DEPU'RE, dē-pūre'. *v. a.* [*depurer*, Fr.] To cleanse. *Hawes.* To purge; to free from some noxious quality. *Raleigh.*

DEPU'RGATORY*, dē-pŭr'-gă-tŭr-ē. *a.* Having power to purge. *Cotgrave.*

DEPUTATION, dĕp-ū-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of deputing or sending away with a special commission. Vicegerency. *Shakspeare.*

*To* DEPU'TE §, dē-pūte'. *v. a.* [*deputer*, Fr.] To send with a special commission. *Roscommon.*

DE'PUTY, dĕp'-ū-tē. *n. s.* [*deputé*, Fr.] A lieutenant; a viceroy; one appointed to govern or act instead of another. *Hale.* Any one that transacts business for another. *Hooker.*

☞ This word is frequently mispronounced even by good speakers. There is a proneness in the *p* to slide into its nearest relation *b*, which makes us often hear this word as if written *debbuty*. *W.*

*To* DEQUANTITATE, dē-kwŏn'-tē-tāte. *v. a.* [*de* and *quantitas*, Lat.] To diminish the quantity of. *Brown.*

DER. A term used in the beginning of names of places; generally derived from δεορ, a wild beast, unless the place stands upon a river; for then it may be from the British *dur*, i. e. water. *Gibson's Camden.*

*To* DERA'CINATE, dē-rās'-sē-nāte. *v. a.* [*deraciner*, Fr.] To pluck or tear up by the roots. *Shakspeare.* To abolish; to destroy; to extirpate.

*To* DERA'IGN §, } dē-rāne'. { *v. a.* [*dareigner*, Nor-
*To* DERA'IN §, } { man Fr.] To prove; to justify. *Blount.* To disorder; to turn out of course. *Dict.*

DERA'IGNMENT, } dē-rāne'-mĕnt. { *n. s.* The
DERA'INMENT, } { act of deraigning or proving. A disordering or turning out of course. A discharge of profession; a departure out of religion. *Blount.*

*To* DERA'NGE §*, dē-rānje'. *v. a.* [*desranger*, old Fr.] To turn out of the proper course; to disorder. *Burke.*

DERA'NGEMENT*, dē-rānje'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Disorder; discomposure of mind, or intellect. *Ruffhead.*

DERA'Y, dē-rā'. *n. s.* [*desrayer*, Fr.] Tumult; disorder; noise; merriment; jollity; solemnity. *Doug.*

*To* DERE §, dēre. *v. a.* [ðeran, Sax.] To hurt *Spenser. Ob. J.*

DERE*, dēre. *a.* Hurtful.

DE'RELICT*, dĕr'-ē-lĭkt. *a.* [*derelictus*, Lat.] Wilfully relinquished. *Sir P. Pett.*

DERELI'CTION, dĕr-ē-lĭk'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of forsaking or leaving. *Bp. Taylor.* The state of being forsaken. *Hooker.*

DE'RELICTS, dĕr'-ē-lĭkts. *n. s. pl.* [In law.] Goods wilfully thrown away, or relinquished. *Dict.*

*To* DERI'DE §, dē-rīde'. *v. a.* [*derideo*, Lat.] To laugh at; to mock. *Hooker.*

DERI'DER, dē-rī'-dŭr. 98. *n. s.* A mocker; a scoffer. *Woolton.* A droll; a buffoon.

DERI'DINGLY*, dē-rī'-dĭng-lē. *ad.* In a jeering manner. *Bp. Reynolds.*

DERI'SION, dē-rĭzh'-ŭn. *n. s.* The act of deriding or laughing at. *Rogers.* Contempt; scorn. *Jer*

DERI'SIVE, dè-rī'-sĭv. 428. *a.* Mocking; scoffing. *Pope.*

DERI'SIVELY*, dè-rī'-sĭv-lè. *ad.* In a contemptuous manner. *Sir T. Herbert.*

DERI'SORY, dè-rī'-sŭr-è. 429, 512. *a.* Mocking; ridiculing. *Shaftesbury.*

DERI'VABLE, dè-rī'-vâ-bl. *a.* Attainable by right of descent or derivation. *South.* Deducible: as, from a rost. from a cause. *Wilkins.*

*To* DE'RIVATE*, dĕr'-è-vàte. *v. a.* To derive. *Huloet. Ob. T.*

DERIVA'TION, dĕr-è-vā'-shŭn. 530. *n. s.* A draining of water; a turning of its course. *Burnet.* [In grammar.] The tracing a word from its original. *Locke.* The transmission of any thing from its source. *Hale.* [In medicine.] The drawing of a humour from one part of the body to another. *Wiseman.* The thing deduced or derived. *Glanville.*

DERI'VATIVE, dè-rĭv'-â-tĭv. *a.* Derived or taken from another.

DERI'VATIVE, dè-rĭv'-â-tĭv. 157. *n. s.* The thing or word derived or taken from another. *Shakspeare.*

DERI'VATIVELY, dè-rĭv'-â-tĭv-lè. *ad.* In a derivative manner. *Pearson.*

*To* DERI'VE §, dè-rīve'. *v. a.* [*derivo*, Lat.] To turn the course of water from its channel. *South.* To deduce: as, from a root, from a cause. *Boyle.* To communicate to another, as from the origin and source. *Hooker.* To receive by transmission. *Decay of Piety.* To communicate to by descent of blood. *Felton.* To spread; to diffuse gradually from one place to another. *Davies.* [In grammar.] To trace a word from its origin. *Greenwood.*

*To* DERI'VE, dè-rīve'. *v. n.* To come from; to owe its origin to. *Prior.* To descend from. *Shakspeare.*

DERI'VER, dè-rīve'-ŭr. *n. s.* One that draws or fetches, as from the source or principle. *South.*

DERN §, dĕrn. *a.* [ɔeapn, Sax.] Sad; solitary. *More.* Barbarous; cruel. See DEARN.

DE'RNFUL*, dĕrn'-fûl. *a.* Mournful. *Bryskett. Ob. T.*

DERNIE'R, dĕrn-yàre'. *a.* Last. *Ayliffe.* It is a mere French word, used only in the phrase *dernier* resort.

DE'RNLY*, dĕrn'-lè. *ad.* Mournfully; anxiously. *Spenser. Ob. T.*

*To* DE'ROGATE §, dĕr'-ò-gàte. *v. a.* [*derogo*, Lat.] To do an act so far contrary to a law or custom, as to diminish its former extent. *Hale.* To disparage; to minish. *Huloet.*

*To* DE'ROGATE, dĕr'-ò-gàte. *v. n.* To detract; to lessen reputation. *Hooker.* To degenerate. *Shakspeare.*

DE'ROGATE, dĕr'-ò-gàte. 91. *a.* Degraded; damaged. *Sir T. Elyot.*

DE'ROGATELY*, dĕr'-ò-gàte-lè. *ad.* In a manner which lessens honour or respect. *Shakspeare.*

DEROGA'TION, dĕr-ò-gā'-shŭn. 530. *n. s.* The act of weakening or restraining a former law or contract. *Bacon.* A defamation; detraction. *Hooker.*

DERO'GATIVE, dè-rŏg'-â-tĭv. *a.* Detracting; lessening the honour of. *Brown. Ob. J.*

DERO'GATORILY, dè-rŏg'-â-tŭr-è-lè. *ad.* In a detracting manner. *Aubrey.*

DERO'GATORINESS, dè-rŏg'-â-tŭr-è-nĕs. *n. s.* The act of derogating. *Dict.*

DERO'GATORY, dè-rŏg'-â-tŭr-è. 512. *a.* Detractious; that lessens the honour of; dishonourable. *Brown.*

DE'RRING*, dĕr'-rĭng. *a.* [ɔeappan, Sax.] Daring. *Spenser. Ob. T.*

DE'RVIS, dĕr'-vĭs. *n. s.* A Turkish priest, or monk. *Sandys.*

DE'SART*. See DESERT.

DE'SCANT §, dĕs'-kănt. 492. *n. s.* [*deschant*, old Fr.] A song or tune composed in parts. *Bale.* A discourse; a disputation; a disquisition branched out into several divisions or heads. *Shakspeare.*

*To* DE'SCANT, dĕs-kănt'. *v. n.* To sing in parts; to run a division or variety upon notes. To discourse at large, to make speeches. *Shakspeare.*

DESCA'NTING*, dĕs-kănt'-ĭng. *n. s.* Remark conjecture; guess. *Burnet.*

*To* DESCE'ND §, dè-sĕnd'. *v. n.* [*descendo*, Lat.] To go downwards. *Matthew.* To come down; to arrive at one place from another. 1 *Sam.* xxvi. To come suddenly or violently. *Pope.* To go down, in a figurative sense. *Milton.* To make an invasion. *Dryden.* To proceed as from an original; to be derived from. *Collier.* To fall in order of inheritance to a successor. *Locke.* To extend a discourse from general to particular considerations. *Decay of Piety.*

*To* DESCE'ND, dè-sĕnd'. *v. a.* To walk downward. *Milton.*

DESCE'NDANT, dè-sĕn'-dănt. *n. s.* The offspring of an ancestor. *Bacon.*

DESCE'NDENT, dè-sĕn'-dĕnt. *a.* Falling; sinking; descending. *Ray.* Proceeding from another, as an original or ancestor. *Pope.*

DESCENDIBI'LITY*, dè-sĕnd-è-bĭl'-è-tè. *n. s.* Conformity to the rules of descent. *Blackstone.*

DESCE'NDIBLE, dè-sĕn'-dè-bl. *a.* Such as may be descended. Transmissible by inheritance. *Hale.*

DESCE'NSION, dè-sĕn'-shŭn. *n. s.* Going downwards; descent. A declension; a degradation. *Shak.* [In astronomy.] Right *descension* is the arch of the equator, which descends with the sign or star below the horizon of a direct sphere. *Ozanam.*

DESCE'NSIONAL, dè-sĕn'-shŭn-âl. *a.* Relating to descent.

DESCE'NSIVE*, dè-sĕn'-sĭv. *a.* Descending; having power to descend. *Sherwood.*

DESCE'NT, dè-sĕnt'. *n. s.* The act of passing from a higher to a lower place. *Blackmore.* Progress downwards. *Locke.* Obliquity; inclination. *Woodward.* Lowest place. *Shakspeare.* Degradation. *Milton.* Invasion; hostile entrance into a kingdom. *Wotton.* Transmission of any thing by succession and inheritance. *Locke.* The state of proceeding from an original or progenitor. *Atterbury.* Birth; extraction. *Shak.* Offspring; inheritors. *Milton.* A single step in the scale of genealogy. *Hooker.* A rank in the scale of subordination. *Milton.*

*To* DESCRI'BE §, dè-skrībe'. *v. a.* [*describo*, Lat.] To delineate; to mark out. *Dryden.* To mark out any thing by the mention of its properties. *Shak.* To distribute into proper heads or divisions. *Joshua.* To define in a lax manner. *Gray.*

DESCRI'BER, dè-skrī'-bŭr. *n. s.* He that describes. *Brown.*

DESCRI'ER, dè-skrī'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* A discoverer a detecter. *Crashaw.*

DESCRI'PTION, dè-skrĭp'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of delineating or expressing any thing by perceptible properties. *Gregory.* The sentence or passage in which any thing is described. *Dryden.* A lax definition. *Watts.* The qualities expressed in a description. *Shakspeare.*

DESCRI'PTIVE*, dè-skrĭp'-tĭv. 157. *a.* Expressing any thing by perceptible qualities. *Looker-On.*

*To* DESCRI'VE*, dè-skrīve'. *v. a.* [*descrivere*, Ital.] To describe. *Bp. Fisher. Ob. T.*

*To* DESCRY' §, dè-skrī'. *v. a.* [*descrier*, Fr.] To give notice of any thing suddenly discovered. *Bp. Hall.* To spy out at a distance. *Shakspeare.* To detect to find out any thing concealed. *Wotton.* To discover; to perceive by the eye. *Spenser.*

DESCRY', dè-skrī'. *n. s.* Discovery; thing discovered. *Shakspeare.*

*To* DE'SECRATE §, dĕs'-sè-krate. *v. a.* [*desacro*, Lat.] To divert from the purpose to which any thing is consecrated; to apply to a wrong use. *Barrow.*

DESECRA'TION, dĕs-sè-krā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The abolition of consecration. *Parnell.*

DE'SERT, dĕz'-ĕrt. *n. s.* A wilderness; solitude. *Shakspeare.*

DE'SERT, dĕz'-ĕrt. *a.* Wild; waste; solitary. *Shakspeare.*

*To* DESE'RT §, dè-zĕrt'. *v. a.* [*desero*, Lat.] To for-

sake; to fall away from; to abandon. *Dryden.* To leave. *Bentley.*

*To* DESE/RT*, dė-zĕrt'. *v. n.* To quit the army in which one is enlisted. *Stat. Militia Act.*

DESE/RT. *n. s.* See DESSERT.

DESE/RT, dė-zĕrt'. *n. s.* Degree of merit or demerit. *Hooker.* Proportional merit; claim to reward. *South.* Excellence; right to reward; virtue. *Shakspeare.*

DESE/RTER, dė-zĕr'-tûr. 98. *n. s.* He that has forsaken his cause or his post. *K. Charles.* He that leaves the army in which he is enlisted. *Decay of Piety.* An abandoner. *Dryden.*

DESE/RTFUL*, dė-zĕrt'-fûl. *a.* High in desert; meritorious. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

DESE/RTION, dė-zĕr'-shŭn. *n. s.* Forsaking or abandoning a cause or post. *Rogers.* [In theology.] Spiritual despondency; a sense of the dereliction of God; an opinion that grace is withdrawn. *Bp. Hall.* Quitting the army in which one is enlisted. *Blackstone.*

DESE/RTLESS, dė-zĕrt'-lĕs. *a.* Without merit. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

DESE/RTLESSLY*, dė-zĕrt'-lĕs-lė. *ad.* Undeservedly. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

DESE/RTRICE*, dė-zĕr'-trĭs. *n. s.* She who forsakes her duty. *Milton.*

*To* DESE/RVE §, dė-zĕrv'. *v. a.* [*deservir*, Fr.] To be worthy of either good or ill. *Hooker.*

*To* DESE/RVE, dė-zĕrv'. *v. n.* To be worthy of reward. *South.*

DESE/RVEDLY, dė-zĕr'-vĕd-lė. 364. *ad.* Worthily. *Milton.*

DESE/RVER, dė-zĕr'-vûr. 98. *n. s.* A man who merits rewards. *Shakspeare.*

DESE/RVING*, dė-zĕr'-vĭng. *n. s.* Desert. *Articles of Religion.*

DESE/RVINGLY*, dė-zĕr'-vĭng-lė. *ad.* Worthily. *B. Jonson.*

DESHABI'LLE*. See DISHABILLE.

DESI'CCANTS, dė-sĭk'-kânts. *n. s.* Applications that dry up the flow of sores. *Wiseman.*

*To* DESI'CCATE §, dė-sĭk'-kāte. 503. *v. a.* [*desicco*, Lat.] To dry up; to exhaust of moisture. *Bacon.* To exhale moisture. *Bacon.*

*To* DESI'CCATE*, dė-sĭk'-kāte. *v. n.* To grow dry. *Ricaut.*

DESICCA'TION, dĕs-ĭk-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of making dry; the state of being dried. *Bacon.*

DESI'CCATIVE, dė-sĭk'-kā-tĭv. *a.* That which has the power of drying. *Ferrand.*

DESI'CCATIVE*, dė-sĭk'-kā-tĭv. *n. s.* A drier.

*To* DESI'DERATE, dė-sĭd'-ėr-āte. *v. a.* To want; to miss; to desire in absence. *Cheyne.*

*DESI'DERATUM*, dė-sĭd-ė-rā'-tŭm. *n. s.* [Lat.] Plural *desiderata.* Somewhat which inquiry has not yet been able to settle or discover.

DESI'DIOSE, dė-sĭd-jė-ōse'. 376. *a.* [*desidiosus*, Lat.] Idle; lazy; heavy. *Dict.*

*To* DESI'GN §, dė-sīne'. 447. *v. a.* [*designo*, Lat.] To purpose; to intend any thing. To form or order with a particular purpose. *Stilling fleet.* To devote intentionally. *Clarendon.* To plan; to project; to form in idea. *Wotton.* To mark out by particular tokens: little used. *Locke.*

☞ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan, by preserving the *s*, in this word and in its compounds, pure. I am supported in this by Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Perry, and have always looked upon to *dezign* as vulgar.—See *Principles*, 447. *W.*

DESI'GN, dė-sīne'. *n. s.* An intention; a purpose. *Shak.* A scheme; a plan of action. *Tillotson.* A scheme formed to the detriment of another. *Locke.* The idea which an artist endeavours to execute or express. *Addison.*

DESI'GNABLE, dė-sīne'-â-bl. *a.* Distinguishable. *Digby.*

DE'SIGNATE §*, dĕs'-ĭg-nāte. *a.* [*designatus*, Lat.] Marked out; chosen; appointed. *Sir G. Buck.*

*To* DE'SIGNATE*, dĕs'-ĭg-nāte. 503. *v. a.* To point out; to distinguish. *Brit. Crit.*

DESIGNA'TION, dĕs-ĭg-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of pointing or marking out. *Swift.* Appointment; direction. *Bacon.* Import; intention. *Locke.*

DE'SIGNATIVE*, dĕs'-ĭg-nā-tĭv. *a.* Appointing; showing. *Cotgrave.*

DESI'GNEDLY, dė-sī'-nĕd-lė. 364. *ad.* Purposely; intentionally. *Ray.*

DESI'GNER, dė-sī'-nûr. 98. *n. s.* One that designs; a purposer. A plotter; a contriver. *Hammond.* One that forms the idea of any thing in painting or sculpture. *Addison.* One that plans a building, a garden, or the like. *Shenstone.*

DESI'GNFULNESS*, dė-sīne'-fûl-nĕs. *n. s.* Abundance of design, formed to the detriment of another *Barrow.*

DESI'GNING, dė-sī'-nĭng. *part. a.* Insidious; treacherous. *Southerne.*

DESI'GNING*, dė-sī'-nĭng. *n. s.* The art of delineating the appearance of natural objects. *Bp. Berkeley.*

DESI'GNLESS, dė-sīne'-lĕs. *a.* Without intention; without design. Without scheme or project. *Hammond.*

DESI'GNLESSLY, dė-sīne'-lĕs-lė. *ad.* Ignorantly; inadvertently. *Boyle.*

DESI'GNMENT, dė-sīne'-mĕnt. *n. s.* A purpose and intent. *Decay of Piety.* A scheme of hostility. *Shak.* The idea or sketch of a work. *Dryden.*

DE/SINENCE §*, dĕs'-ė-nĕnse. *n. s.* [*desino*, Lat.] A close; an ending. *Bp. Hall.*

DE/SINENT*, dĕs'-ė-nĕnt. *a.* Ending; extreme; lowermost. *B. Jonson.*

DESI'RABLE, dė-zī'-rā-bl. *a.* To be wished with earnestness. *Watts.* Pleasing; delightful. *Addison.*

DESI'RABLENESS*, dė-zī'-rā-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* That which is wished with earnestness. *Goodman.*

DESI'RE §, dė-zīre'. *n. s.* [*desir*, Fr.] Wish; eagerness to obtain or enjoy. *Locke.*

*To* DESI'RE, dė-zīre'. *v. a.* To wish; to long for; to covet. *Deut.* To express wishes. *Dryden.* To ask; to entreat. *Shak.* To require; to demand. *Spenser.*

DESI'RER, dė-zī'-rûr. 98. *n. s.* One that is eager of any thing. *Shakspeare.*

DESI'RELESS*, dė-zīre'-lĕs. *a.* Without desire. *Donne.*

DESI'ROUS, dė-zī'-rŭs. 314. *a.* Full of desire; eager; longing after. *Hooker.*

DESI'ROUSLY, dė-zī'-rŭs-lė. *ad.* Eagerly; with desire. *South.*

DESI'ROUSNESS, dė-zī'-rŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Fulness of desire. *Dict.*

*To* DESI'ST §, dė-sĭst'. 447. *v. n.* [*desisto*, Lat.] To cease from; to stop. *Milton.*

☞ I have preserved the *s* pure in this word, contrary to Mr. Sheridan, who spells it *dezist*. Dr. Kenrick and Mr. Perry are of my opinion, and I cannot see any reason, either from custom or analogy, to alter it. 447. *W*

DESI'STANCE, dė-sĭs'-tânse. *n. s.* Desisting; cessation. *Boyle.*

DESI'STIVE †, dė-sĭs'-tĭv. 157. } *a.* [*desitus*, Lat.]
DESI'TIVE, dė-sĭ'-tĭv. } Ending; concludent; final. *Watts.*

DESK §, dĕsk. *n. s.* [ᴅɪᴛc, Sax.] An inclining table for the use of writers or readers. *Shakspeare.*

*To* DESK*, dĕsk. *v. a.* To shut up as in a desk; to treasure. *John Hall.*

DE/SOLATE, dĕs'-sō-lāte. 91. *a.* Without inhabitants. *Shak.* Deprived of inhabitants; laid waste. *Jer.* Without society. 2 *Sam.*

*To* DE/SOLATE §, dĕs'-sō-lāte. *v. a.* [*desolo*, Lat.] To deprive of inhabitants; to lay waste. *Bacon.*

DE/SOLATELY, dĕs'-sō-lāte-lė. *ad.* In a desolate manner. *Sherwood.*

DE/SOLATER*, dĕs'-sō-lā-tûr. *n. s.* One who causes desolation. *Mede.*

DESOLA'TION, dĕs-sō-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Destruction of inhabitants. *Spenser.* Gloominess; sadness. *Sidney.* A place wasted and forsaken. *Jer.*

DE/SOLATOR*. See DESOLATER.

DE/SOLATORY*, dĕs'-sō-lā-tûr-ė. *a.* Causing desolation. *Bp. Hall.*

DESPA'IR §, dė-spāre'. *n. s.* [*desespoir*, Fr.] Hope-

lessness; despondence. *Locke.* That which causes despair. *Shak.* Loss of confidence in the mercy of God. *Sprat.*

*To* DESPA'IR, dė-spâre'. *v. n.* [*despero*, Lat.] To be without hope; to despond. *Eccles.*

*To* DESPA'IR*, dė-spâre'. *v. a.* To cause to despair. *Sir R. Williams.*

DESPA'IRABLE*, dė-spâre'-â-bl. *a.* Unhopeful. *Cotgrave.*

DESPA'IRER, dė-spâre'-ŭr. *n. s.* One without hope. *Dryden.*

DESPA'IRFUL, dė-spâre'-fŭl. *a.* Hopeless. *Sidney. Ob. J.*

DESPA'IRINGLY, dė-spâ'-rĭng-lė. *ad.* In a manner betokening hopelessness or despondency. *Brown.*

*To* DESPA'TCH §, dė-spătsh'. *v. a.* [*depescher*, Fr.] [Frequently *dispatch.*] To send away hastily. *Temple.* To send out of the world; to put to death. *Shak.* To perform a business quickly. 2 *Macc.* To conclude an affair with another. *Shakspeare.*

☞ There is a general rule in pronunciation, viz. when a vowel ends a syllable immediately before the accent, that vowel has a tendency to lengthen, and is often, particularly in solemn speaking, pronounced as open as if the accent were on it.—See *To* COLLECT, 544.—This general tendency inclines us to divide words in such a manner as to make the vowel end the unaccented syllable: and, if the two succeeding consonants are combinable, to carry them both to that syllable which has the accent. When the *e* is thus left to finish the syllable before the accent in *de-spair*, *de-spatch*, &c., it inclines to its open, slender sound, which, being rapidly pronounced, falls into the short *i*, which is exactly its short sound, 105, 107; for, when the *e* is short by being closed by a consonant, like other vowels, it goes into a different sound from the long one, 544. Thus the word *despatch*, till Dr. Johnson corrected it, was always written with an *i*; and, now it is corrected, we do not find the least difference in the pronunciation. *W.*

DESPA'TCH, dė-spătsh'. *n. s.* Hasty execution. *Bacon.* Conduct; management. *Shak.* Express; hasty messenger or message.

DESPA'TCHER*, dė-spătsh'-ŭr. *n. s.* That which destroys or makes an end of. *Bale.* One who performs business. *Cotgrave.*

DESPA'TCHFUL, dė-spătsh'-fŭl. *a.* Bent on haste. *Milton.*

DESPE'CTION*, dė-spĕk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*despectio*, Lat.] A looking down; figuratively, a despising. *W. Mountague.*

DESPERA'DO*, dĕs-pė-rà'-dō. *n. s.* [Span.] One who is desperate, without fear of danger. *The Cloak in its Colours.*

DE'SPERATE §, dĕs'-pė-rate. 91. *a.* [*desperatus*, Lat.] Without hope. *Shak.* Without care of safety. *Shak.* Irretrievable; unsurmountable. *Shak.* Mad; hot-brained; furious. *Spenser.*

DE'SPERATE*, dĕs'-pė-rate. *n. s.* A desperate man. *Donne.*

DE'SPERATELY, dĕs'-pė-rate-lė. *ad.* Furiously; madly. *Shak.* Violently. *Addison.*

DE'SPERATENESS, dĕs'-pė-rate-nĕs. *n. s.* Madness; fury. *Hammond.*

DESPERA'TION, dĕs-pė-rà'-shŭn. *n. s.* Hopelessness; despair. *Shakspeare.*

DE'SPICABLE §, dĕs'-pė-kâ-bl. *a.* [*despicabilis*, Lat.] Contemptible; vile; worthless. *Hooker.*

DE'SPICABLENESS, dĕs'-pė-kâ-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Meanness; vileness; worthlessness. *Dec. of Piety.*

DE'SPICABLY, dĕs'-pė-kâ-blė. *ad.* Meanly; vilely. *Addison.*

DESPI'CIENCY*, dĕs-pĭsh'-ĕn-sė. *n. s.* [*despicientia*. Lat.] A looking down; a despising. *Mede.*

DESPI'SABLE, dė-spī'-zâ-bl. *a.* Contemptible; despicable. *Quarles.*

DESPI'SAL*, dė-spī'-zâl. *n. s.* Scorn; contempt. *Patrick.*

*To* DESPI'SE §, dė-spīze'. *v. a.* [*despicio*, Lat.] To scorn; to contemn. *Jer.* To abhor. *Shakspeare.*

DESPI'SEDNESS*, dė-spī'-zĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being despised. *Milton.*

DESPI'SER, dė-spī'-zŭr. *n. s.* Contemner; scorner. *Shakspeare.*

DESPI'SING*, dė-spī'-zĭng. *n. s.* Scorn; contempt *Act for Uniform. of Comm. Prayer.*

DESPI'TE §, dė-spīte'. *n. s.* [*despite*, old Fr.] Malice; anger; malignity. *Shak.* Defiance; unsubdued opposition. *Shak.* Act of malice. *Hebrews.*

*To* DESPI'TE, dė-spīte'. *v. a.* To vex; to offend. *Raleigh.*

DESPI'TEFUL, dė-spīte'-fŭl. *a.* Malicious; full of spleen; full of hate. *Shakspeare.*

DESPI'TEFULLY, dė-spīte'-fŭl-lė. *ad.* Maliciously; malignantly. *Matthew.*

DESPI'TEFULNESS, dė-spīte'-fŭl-nĕs. *n. s.* Malice; hate; malignity. *Wisdom.*

DESPI'TEOUS, dĕs-pĭtsh'-ė-ŭs. *a.* Malicious; furious. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

DESPI'TEOUSLY, dĕs-pĭtsh'-ė-ŭs-lė. *ad.* In a furious manner. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

*To* DESPO'IL §, dė-spŏĭl'. *v. a.* [*despolio*, Lat.] To rob; to deprive. *Spenser.* To divest by any accident. *Woodward.* To strip. *Chaucer.*

DESPOI'LER*, dė-spŏĭl'-ŭr. *n. s.* A plunderer. *Huloet.*

DESPOLIA'TION, dĕs-pō-lė-à'-shŭn. 530. *n. s.* The act of despoiling or stripping.

*To* DESPO'ND §, dė-spŏnd'. *v. n.* [*despondeo*, Lat.] To despair; to lose hope. *L'Estrange.* To lose hope of the divine mercy. *Watts.*

DESPO'NDENCY, dė-spŏn'-dĕn-sė. *n. s.* Despair; hopelessness. *More.*

DESPO'NDENT, dė-spŏn'-dĕnt. *a.* Despairing; hopeless. *Bentley.*

DESPO'NDER*, dė-spŏnd'-ŭr. *n. s.* One who is without hope. *Swift.*

DESPO'NDINGLY*, dė-spŏnd'-ĭng-lė. *ad.* In a hopeless manner. *Sheridan.*

*To* DESPO'NSATE §, dė-spŏn'-sate. *v. a.* [*desponso*, Lat.] To betroth; to affiance.

DESPONSA'TION, dĕs-pŏn-sà'-shŭn. 530. *n. s.* The act of betrothing persons to each other.

DE'SPOT §, dĕs'-pŏt. *n. s.* [δεσπότης.] An absolute prince; one that governs with unlimited authority. *Burke.*

DESPO'TICAL, dė-spŏt'-ė-kâl. } *a.* Absolute in
DESPO'TICK, dė-spŏt'-ĭk. } power. *Milton*

DESPO'TICALLY*, dė-spŏt'-ė-kâl-ė. *ad.* In an arbitrary manner. *Burke.*

DESPO'TICALNESS, dė-spŏt'-ė-kâl-nĕs. *n. s.* Absolute authority.

DE'SPOTISM, dĕs'-pō-tĭzm. *n. s.* Absolute power. *Burke.*

*To* DESPU'MATE §, dė-spū'-mate. *v. n.* [*despumo*, Lat.] To throw off parts in foam; to froth; to work.

DESPUMA'TION, dĕs-pū-mà'-shŭn. *n. s.* Throwing off excrementitious parts in scum or foam.

DESQUAMA'TION §, dĕs-kwâ-mà'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*squama*, Lat.] The act of scaling foul bones.

DESQUA'MATORY*, dĕs-kwâm'-â-tŭr-ė. *n. s.* An instrument by which desquamation is performed.

DESS*, dĕs. *n. s.* [*disch*, Teut.] A table on a raised floor. *Chaucer.* A desk, on which a book is laid. *Spenser.*

DESSE'RT, dĕz-zĕrt'. *n. s.* [*desserte*, Fr.] The fruit or sweetmeats set on the table after the meat *Dryden.*

*To* DE'STINATE §, dĕs'-tė-nate. *v. a.* [*destino*, Lat.] To design for any particular end. *Fotherby.*

DE'STINATE*, dĕs'-tė-nate. *a.* Fixed; determined. *Bp. Morton.*

DESTINA'TION, dĕs-tė-nà'-shŭn. *n. s.* The purpose for which any thing is appointed; the ultimate design. *Glanville.*

*To* DE'STINE, dĕs'-tĭn. 140. *v. a.* [*destino*, Lat.] To doom unalterably to any state or condition. *Milton.* To appoint to any purpose. *Arbuthnot.* To devote; to doom to punishment or misery. *Prior.* To fix unalterably. *Prior.*

DE'STINY, dĕs'-tė-nė. *n. s.* [*destinée*, Fr.] The power that spins the life, and determines the fate of living beings. *Shak.* Fate; invincible necessity. *Spenser.* Doom. *Shakspeare.*

DE'STITUTE §, dĕs'-tė-tūte. *a.* [*destitutus*, Lat.

Forsaken; abandoned. *Hooker.* Abject; friendless. *Psalm.* In want of. *Dryden.*

DE/STITUTE*, dĕs'-tè-tūte. *n.s.* One who is deprived of comfort or friends. *P. St. John.*

*To* DE/STITUTE*, dĕs'-tè-tūte. *v. a.* To forsake; to leave. *Fotherby.*

DESTITU/TION, dĕs-tè-tū'-shŭn. *n. s.* Want. *Hooker.*

*To* DESTRO/Y §, dè-strŏe'. *v. a.* [*destruo*, Lat.] To overturn a city; to ruin. *Genesis.* To lay waste; to make desolate. *Knolles.* To kill. *Deut.* To put an end to; to bring to nought. *Bentley.*

DESTRO/YABLE*, dè-strŏe'-â-bl. *a.* Able to be destroyed. *Huloet.*

DESTRO/YER, dè-strŏe'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* The person that destroys. A murderer. *Raleigh.*

*To* DESTRU/CT*, dè-strŭkt'. *v. a.* [*destructus*, Lat.] To destroy. *Mede. Ob. T.*

DESTRU/CTIBLE §, dè-strŭk'-tè-bl. *a.* Liable to destruction.

DESTRUCTIBI/LITY, dè-strŭk-tè-bĭl'-è-tè. *n. s.* Liableness to destruction.

DESTRU/CTION, dè-strŭk'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of destroying. Murder; massacre. *Shak.* The state of being destroyed; ruin. *Shak.* A destroyer. *Psalm.* Eternal death. *St. Matthew.*

DESTRU/CTIVE, dè-strŭk'-tĭv. *a.* Having the quality of destroying; wasteful; that which brings to destruction. *Dryden.*

DESTRU/CTIVELY, dè-strŭk'-tĭv-lè. *ad.* Ruinously; mischievously. *Decay of Piety.*

DESTRU/CTIVENESS, dè-strŭk'-tĭv-nĕs. *n. s.* Destroying or ruining. *Decay of Piety.*

DESTRU/CTOR, dè-strŭk'-tŭr. 166. *n. s.* Destroyer; consumer. *Boyle.*

DESUDA/TION, dĕs-ù-dā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*desudatio*, Lat.] A profuse and inordinate sweating.

DE/SUETUDE, dĕs'-swè-tūde. 334. *n. s.* [*desuetudo*, Lat.] Cessation to be accustomed; discontinuance of practice or habit. *Howell.*

DE/SULTORY §. dĕs'-ŭl-tŭr-è. 512. } [See SUB-

DESULTO/RIOUS §. dĕs-ŭl-tō'-rè-ŭs. § SULTORY.] *a.* [*desultorius*, Lat.] Roving from thing to thing; unsettled; immethodical. *Felton.* Wavering; by starts and leaps. *T. Warton.*

DE/SULTORINESS*, dĕs'-ŭl-tō-rè-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of being desultory.

*To* DESU/ME, dè-sūme'. *v. a.* [*desumo*, Lat.] To take from any thing; to borrow. *Hale.*

*To* DETA/CH §, dè-tătsh'. *v. a.* [*detacher*, Fr.] To separate; to disengage; to part from something. *Woodward.* To send out part of a greater body of men on an expedition. *Addison.*

DETA/CHMENT, dè-tătsh'-mĕnt. *n. s.* A body of troops sent out from the main army. *Totler.*

*To* DETA/IL §, dè-tāle'. *v. a.* [*detailler*, Fr.] To relate particularly; to display minutely. *Cheyne.*

DETA/IL, dè-tāle'. *n. s.* A minute and particular account. *Woodward.*

DETA/ILER*, dè-tā'-lŭr. *n. s.* One who relates particulars. *Seward.*

*To* DETA/IN §, dè-tāne'. *v. a.* [*detineo*, Lat.] To keep that which belongs to another. *Bp. Taylor.* To withhold; to keep back. *Shak.* To restrain from departure. *Judg.* To hold in custody. *Blackstone.*

DETA/INDER, dè-tāne'-dŭr. 98. *n. s.* The name of a writ for holding one in custody, properly *detinue.*

DETA/INER, dè-tā'-nŭr. *n. s.* He that holds back any one's right; he that detains any thing. *Bp. Taylor.* Confinement; detention. *Bp. Smallridge.* The act of unlawfully holding back the right of another person. *Blackstone.*

*To* DETE/CT §, dè-tĕkt'. *v. a.* [*detectus*, Lat.] To discover; to find out any crime or artifice. *Shak.* To discover in general. *Ray.*

DETE/CTER, dè-tĕk'-tŭr. *n. s.* A discoverer. *Shak.*

DETE/CTION, dè-tĕk'-shŭn. *n. s.* Discovery of guilt or fraud. *Shak.* Discovery of any thing hidden. *Woodward.*

DETE/NTION, dè-tĕn'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of keeping what belongs to another. *Shak.* Confinement; restraint.

*To* DETE/R §, dè-tĕr'. *v. n.* [*deterreo*, Lat.] To discourage by terrour. *Waller.*

DETE/RMENT, dè-tĕr'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Cause of discouragement; that by which one is deterred *Brown. Ob. J.*

*To* DETE/RGE §, dè-tĕrje'. *v. a.* [*detergo*, Lat.] To cleanse a sore. *Wiseman.*

DETE/RGENT, dè-tĕr'-jĕnt. *a.* Having the power of cleansing. *Arbuthnot.*

DETE/RGENT*, dè-tĕr'-jĕnt. *n. s.* That which cleanses. *Bp. Berkeley.*

*To* DETE/RIORATE §*. dè-tè'-rè-ŏ-rāte. *v. a.* [*deterior*, Lat.] To impair; to make worse.

DETERIORA/TION, dè-tè-rè-ŏ-rā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of making any thing worse; the state of growing worse. *Guthrie.*

DETE/RMINABLE, dè-tĕr'-mè-nā-bl. *a.* Capable of being certainly decided. *Bacon.*

*To* DETE/RMINATE §, dè-tĕr'-mè-nāte. *v. a.* [*determiner*, Fr.] To limit; to fix. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

DETE/RMINATE, dè-tĕr'-mè-nāte. 91. *a.* Settled; definite; determined. *Locke.* Established; settled by rule. *Hooker.* Decisive; conclusive. *Shak.* Fixed; resolute. *Sidney.* Resolved. *Shakspeare.*

DETE/RMINATELY, dè-tĕr'-mè-nāte-lè. *ad.* Resolutely. *Sidney.* Certainly; unchangeably. *Tillotson.*

DETERMINA/TION, dè-tĕr-mè-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Absolute direction to a certain end. *Locke.* The result of deliberation; resolution taken. *Shak.* Judicial decision. *Gulliver's Travels.* Expiration; end. Used only by lawyers.

DETE/RMINATIVE, dè-tĕr'-mè-nā-tĭv. *a.* That which uncontrollably directs to a certain end. *Bp. Bramhall.* That which makes a limitation. *Watts.*

DETE/RMINATOR, dè-tĕr-mè-nā'-tŭr. 521. *n. s.* One who determines. *Brown.*

*To* DETE/RMINE §, dè-tĕr'-mĭn. 140. *v. a.* [*determino*, Lat.] To fix; to settle. *Shak.* To conclude; to fix ultimately. *South.* To bound; to confine. *Bacon.* To adjust; to limit; to define. *Locke.* To influence the choice. *Shak.* To resolve. 1 *Sam.* To decide. *Locke.* To put an end to; to destroy. *Shakspeare.*

*To* DETE/RMINE, dè-tĕr'-mĭn. *v. n.* To conclude. *Milton.* To settle opinion. *Locke.* To end; to come to an end. *Hayward.* To make a decision. *Shak.* To end consequentially. *Temple.* To resolve concerning any thing. *Shakspeare.*

DETE/RMINER*, dè-tĕr'-mĭn-ŭr. *n. s.* One who makes a determination. *Fulke.*

DETERRA/TION, dè-tĕr-rā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*de* and *terra*, Lat.] Discovery of any thing by removal of the earth that hides it. *Woodward.*

DETE/RSION, dè-tĕr'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*detergo*, Lat.] The act of cleansing a sore. *Wiseman.*

DETE/RSIVE, dè-tĕr'-sĭv. 158. *a.* Having the power to cleanse. *Bullokar.*

DETE/RSIVE, dè-tĕr'-sĭv. 428. *n. s.* An application that has the power of cleansing wounds. *Wiseman.*

*To* DETE/ST §, dè-tĕst'. *v. a.* [*detestor*, Lat.] To hate; to abhor. *Spenser.*

DETE/STABLE, dè-tĕs'-tā-bl. *a* Hateful; abhorred. 2 *Macc.*

DETE/STABLY, dè-tĕs'-tā-blè. *a.* Hatefully; abominably. *South.*

DETE/STABLENESS*, dè-tĕs'-tā-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of being detestable. *A. Smith.*

DETESTA/TION, dĕt-ĕs-tā'-shŭn. 530. *n. s.* Hatred; abhorrence; abomination.

DETE/STER, dè-tĕs'-tŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that hates or abhors. *South.*

*To* DETHRO/NE §, dè-*thr*ōne'. *v. a.* [*de* and *thronus*, Lat.] To divest of regality; to throw down from the throne. *Hume.*

DETHRO/NEMENT*, dè-*thr*ōne'-mĕnt. *n. s.* The act of dethroning.

DETHRO/NER*, dè-*thr*ō'-nŭr. *n. s.* One who contributes towards depriving of regal dignity. *Archdeacon Arnway.*

*To* DETHRO'NIZE*, dè-*thrò'*-nīze. *v. a.* To unthrone. *Cotgrave.*

DETI'NUE, dè-tĭn'-ū. 503. *n. s.* [*detènue*, Fr.] A writ that lies against him, who, having goods or chattels delivered to him to keep, refuses to deliver them again. *Cowel.*

*To* DE'TONATE§*, dĕt'-ò-nāte. *v. n.* [*detono*, Lat.] To make a noise like thunder.

DETONA'TION, dĕt-ò-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* A noise more forcible than the ordinary crackling of salts in calcination. *Boyle.*

*To* DE'TONIZE, dĕt'-tò-nīze. *v. a.* To calcine with detonation. *Arbuthnot.*

DETO'RSION*, DETO'RTION*, dè-tôr'-shŭn. *n. s.* A departure from the original design. *Donne.*

*To* DETO'RT§, dè-tôrt'. *v. a.* [*detortus*, Lat.] To wrest from the original import, meaning, or design. *Dryden.*

*DETO'UR**, dè-tôôr'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A turning; a way about. *Dean Tucker.*

*To* DETRA'CT§, dè-trăkt'. *v. a.* [*detractum*, Lat.] To derogate; to take away by envy any thing from the reputation of another. *Bacon.* To take away; to withdraw. *Wotton.*

DETRA'CTER, dè-trăk'-tŭr. *n. s.* One that takes away another's reputation. *Spenser.*

DETRA'CTION, dè-trăk'-shŭn. *n. s.* The impairing or lessening a man in point of fame. *Ayliffe.* A withdrawing; a taking away. *Bacon.*

DETRA'CTIOUS*, dè-trăk'-shŭs. *a.* Lessening the honour of a thing; dishonourable. *Johnson.*

DETRA'CTIVE*, dè-trăk'-tĭv. *a.* Having the power to take or draw away. *Knight.* Disposed to derogate. *Bp. Morton.*

DETRA'CTOR*, dè-trăk'-tŭr. *n. s.* One that takes away another's reputation. *Sir T. Elyot.*

DETRA'CTORY, dè-trăk'-tŭr-è. 557. *a.* Defamatory; derogatory. *Brown.*

DETRA'CTRESS, dè-trăk'-trĕs. *n. s.* A censorious woman. *Addison.*

*To* DETRE'CT§*, dè-trĕkt'. *v. a.* [*detrecto*, Lat.] To refuse: to decline. *Fotherby. Ob. T.*

DETRECTA'TION*, dè-trĕk-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* A refusing to do a thing. *Cockeram. Ob. T.*

DE'TRIMENT§, dĕt'-trè-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*detrimentum*, Lat.] Loss; damage; mischief. *Hooker.*

DETRIME'NTAL, dĕt-trè-mĕn'-tăl. *a.* Mischievous; harmful; causing loss. *Addison.*

DETRI'TION, dè-trĭsh'-ŭn. 507. *n. s.* [*detritus*, Lat.] The act of wearing away. *Steevens.*

*To* DETRU'DE§, dè-trôôd'. *v. a.* [*detrudo*, Lat.] To thrust down; to force into a lower place. *Davies.*

*To* DETRU'NCATE§, dè-trŭng'-kāte. *v. a.* [*detrunco*, Lat.] To lop; to cut. *Cockeram.*

DETRUNCA'TION, dĕt-rŭng-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of lopping or cutting. *Biblioth. Bib.*

DETRU'SION, dè-trôô'-zhŭn. *n. s.* [*detrusio*, Lat.] The act of thrusting or forcing down. *Bp. Hall.*

DETURBA'TION, dĕt-ŭr-bā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*deturbo*, Lat.] Degradation. *Dict.*

*To* DETU'RPATE*, dè-tŭr'-pāte. *v. a.* [*deturpo*, Lat.] To defile. *Bp. Taylor.*

DEUCE, dūse. *n. s.* [*deues*, old Fr.] Two. A word used for a card or die with two spots. *Shakspeare.* The devil. See DEUSE.

DEUSE, dūse. *n. s.* [from *Dusius*, the name of a certain species of evil spirits.] The devil; a ludicrous word. *Congreve.*

DEUTERO'GAMIST*, dū-tĕr-ŏg'-â-mĭst. *n. s.* He who enters into a second marriage. *Goldsmith.*

DEUTERO'GAMY§, dū-tĕr-ŏg'-â-mè. 518. *n. s.* [*δέυτερος* and *γάμος*.] A second marriage. *Goldsmith.*

DEUTERONOMY. dū-tĕr-ŏn'-ò-mè. 518. *n. s.* [*δέυτερος νομος*.] The second book of the law; the fifth book of Moses. *Gray.*

DEUTERO'SCOPY, dū-tĕr-ŏs'-kò-pè. *n. s.* [*δέυτερος* and *σκοπέω*.] The second intention; the meaning beyond the literal sense. *Brown. Ob. J.*

*To* DEVA'ST§*, dè-vâst'. *v. a.* [*devasto*, Lat.] To plunder; to waste. *Sandys. Ob. T.*

*To* DEVA'STATE*, dè-vâs'-tāte. *v. a.* To waste.

DEVASTA'TION, dĕv-âs-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Waste havock; desolation. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* DEVE'LOPE§, dè-vĕl'-ŭp. *v. a.* [*developer*, Fr.] To disengage; to disentangle; to clear from its covering. *Pope.*

DEVE'LOPEMENT*, dè-vĕl'-ŭp-mĕnt. *n. s.* The act of minutely showing; an exhibition. *Dr. Wurton.*

DEVE'RGENCE, dè-vĕr'-jĕnse. *n. s.* [*devergentia*, Lat.] Declivity; declination. *Dict.*

*To* DEVE'ST, dè-vĕst'. *v. a.* [*devestio*, Lat.] [More frequently *divest*.] To strip; to deprive of clothes. *Shak.* To annul; to take away any thing good. *Bacon.* To free from any thing bad. *Prior.*

DEVE'X§, dè-vĕks'. *a.* [*devexus*, Lat.] Bending down; declivous.

DEVE'X*, dè-vĕks'. *n. s.* Devexity. *May.*

DEVE'XITY, dè-vĕk'-sè-tè. *n. s.* Incurvation downwards; declivity. *Davies.*

*To* DE'VIATE§, dè'-vè-āte. 542. *v. n.* [*devier*, Fr.] To wander from the right or common way. *Dryden.* To go astray; to err; to sin.

DEVIA'TION, dè-vè-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of quitting the right way. *Cheyne.* Variation from established rule. *Holder.* Offence; obliquity of conduct. *Clarissa.*

DEVI'CE§, dè-vīse'. *n. s.* [*devise*, Fr.] A contrivance; a stratagem. *Shak.* A design; a scheme formed. *Hooker.* The emblem on a shield; the ensign armorial. *Dryden.* Invention; genius. *Shak.* A spectacle; a show. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

DEVI'CEFUL*, dè-vīse'-fûl. *a.* Full of costly spectacles. *Spenser.* Inventive; full of speculation. *Spenser.*

DEVI'CEFULLY*, dè-vīse'-fûl-lè. *ad.* In a manner curiously contrived. *Donne.*

DE'VIL§, dĕv'-vl. 159, 405. *n. s.* [*Diefpl*, Sax.] A fallen angel; the tempter and spiritual enemy of mankind. *Shak.* A wicked man or woman. *Shak.* A ludicrous term for mischief. *Granville.*

DE'VILING*, dĕv'-vl-ĭng. *n. s.* A young devil. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

DE'VILISH, dĕv'-vl-ĭsh. *a.* Partaking of the qualities of the devil; diabolical. *Sidney.* Having communication with the devil. *Shak.* An epithet of abhorrence or contempt. *Shak.* Excessive: in a ludicrous sense. *Addison.*

DE'VILISHLY, dĕv'-vl-ĭsh-lè. *ad.* Diabolically. *Burton.*

DE'VILISHNESS*, dĕv'-vl-ĭsh-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of the devil. *Bale.*

DE'VILISM*, dĕv'-vl-ĭzm. *n. s.* The state of devils. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* DE'VILIZE*, dĕv'-vl-īze. *v. a.* To place among devils. *Bp. Hall.*

DE'VILKIN, dĕv'-vl-kĭn. *n. s.* A little devil. *Clarissa.*

DE'VILSHIP*, dĕv'-vl-shĭp. *n. s.* The character of a devil. *Cowley.*

DE'VIOUS, dè'-vè-ŭs. 542. *a.* [*devius*, Lat.] Out of the common track. *Dryden.* Wandering; roving; rambling. *Thomson.* Erring. *Clarissa.*

*To* DEVI'RGINATE*, dè-vĕr'-jè-nāte. *v. a.* [*devirgino*, Lat.] To deflour; to deprive of virginity. *Sandys. Ob. T.*

DEVI'SABLE*, dè-vī'-zâ-bl. *a.* Capable of being contrived, or invented. *Sadler.* Possible to be excogitated. *Barrow.* That may be granted by will. *Blackstone.*

*To* DEVI'SE§, dè-vīze'. 347. *v. a.* [*deviser*, Fr.] To contrive; to form by art; to invent. *Spenser.* To plan; to scheme. *Jeremiah.*

*To* DEVI'SE, dè-vīze'. *v. n.* To consider; to contrive. *Spenser.*

DEVI'SE, dè-vīze'. *n. s.* [*devise*, old Fr.] The act of giving or bequeathing by will. *Cowel.* Contrivance. [See DEVICE.] *Hooker.*

*To* DEVI'SE, dè-vize'. *v. a.* To grant by will. A law term.

DEVISEE', dĕv-è-zèè'. *n. s.* He to whom something is bequeathed by will.

DEVI'SER, dĕ-vī'-zŭr. *n. s.* A contriver; an inventer. *Brown.*

DEVI'SOUR, dĕ-vī'-zŭr. *n. s.* He that gives by will.

DE'VITABLE §, dĕv'-ĕ-tā-bl. *a.* [*devitabilis*, Lat.] Possible to be avoided. *Dict.*

DEVITA'TION, dĕv-ĕ-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Escaping or avoiding. *Dict.*

DEVOCA'TION*, dĕv'-ō-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*devocatio*, Lat.] A calling away; a seduction. *Hallywell.*

DEVO'ID, dĕ-vŏĭd'. *a.* [*vuide*, Fr.] Empty; vacant; void. *Spenser.* Without any thing; free from; in want of. *Spenser.*

DEVOIR, dĕ-vwŏr'. *n. s.* [Fr.] Service. *Knolles.* Act of civility or obsequiousness. *Spectator.*

*To* DEVO'LVE §, dĕ-vŏlv'. *v. a.* [*devolvo*, Lat.] To roll down. *Thomson.* To move from one hand to another. *Temple.*

*To* DEVO'LVE, dĕ-vŏlv'. *v. n.* To roll down. To fall in succession into new hands. *Decay of Piety.*

DEVOLU'TION, dĕv-ō-lū'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*devolutio*, Lat.] The act of rolling down. *Woodward.* Removal successive from hand to hand. *Hale.*

DEVORA'TION, dĕv-ō-rā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*devoro*, Lat.] The act of devouring. *Dict.*

DEVO'TARY*, dĕ-vō'-tā-rē. *n. s.* One devoted to a particular worship; a votary. *Gregory.*

*To* DEVO'TE §, dĕ-vōte'. *v. a.* [*devoveo*, *devotus*, Lat.] To dedicate; to consecrate; to appropriate by vow. *Lev.* To addict; as to a sect or study. *Watts.* To condemn; to resign to ill. *Decay of Piety.* To addict; to give up to ill. *Grew.* To curse; to execrate. *Milton.*

DEVO'TE, dĕ-vōte'. *a.* For devoted. *Sir E. Sandys.*

DEVO'TE*, dĕ-vōte'. *n. s.* One devoted to a particular service. *Sir E. Sandys.*

DEVO'TEDNESS, dĕ-vō'-tĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* Consecration; addictedness. *Boyle.*

DEVOTEE', dĕv-vō-tēē'. *n. s.* [*devot*, Fr.] One erroneously or superstitiously religious; a bigot. *Spectator.*

DEVO'TEMENT*, dĕ-vōte'-mĕnt. *n. s.* The act of devoting. *Hurd.*

DEVO'TER*, dĕ-vō'-tŭr. *n. s.* One devoted; worshipper. *Sir Miles Sandys.*

DEVO'TION §, dĕ-vō'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*devotio*, Lat.] The state of being consecrated or dedicated. Piety; acts of religion; devoutness. *Dryden.* An act of external worship. *Hooker.* Prayer; expression of devotion. *Spenser.* An oblation devoted to charitable or pious use. *Communion Service.* Devoutness; piety. *Milton.* An act of reverence, respect, or ceremony. *Shak.* Strong affection; ardent love. *Shak.* Earnestness; ardour; eagerness. *Shak.* Disposal; power; state of dependence. *Clarendon.*

DEVO'TIONAL, dĕ-vō'-shŭn-ăl. *a.* Pertaining to devotion; religious. *King Charles.*

DEVO'TIONALIST, dĕ-vō'-shŭn-ăl-ĭst. *n. s.* A man zealous without knowledge; superstitiously devout. *Coventry.*

DEVO'TIONIST*, dĕ-vō'-shŭn-ĭst. *n. s.* One who is only formally, or superstitiously, devout. *Bp. Hall.*

DEVO'TO*, dĕ-vō'-tō. *n. s.* A devotee. *Spenser.*

DEVO'TOR*, dĕ-vō'-tŭr. *n. s.* One who reverences or worships. *Beaumont.*

*To* DEVOUR §, dĕ-vŏŭr'. *v. a.* [*devoro*, Lat.] To eat up ravenously. *Genesis.* To destroy or consume with rapidity and violence. *Joel.* To swallow up. *Shakspeare.* To enjoy with avidity. *Dryden.*

DEVOU'RER, dĕ-vŏŭ'-rŭr. 98. *n. s.* A consumer; he that devours. *Shakspeare.*

DEVOU'RINGLY*, dĕ-vŏŭr'-ĭng-lē. *ad.* In a consuming manner. *Huloet.*

DEVOUT §, dĕ-vŏŭt'. *a.* [*devotus*, Lat.] Pious; religious. *Rogers.* Filled with pious thoughts. *Dryden.* Expressive of devotion or piety. *Milton.*

DEVOUT*, dĕ-vŏŭt'. *n. s.* A devotee. *Sheldon.*

DEVOUTLESSNESS*, dĕ-vŏŭt'-lĕs-nĕs. *n. s.* Want of devotion. *Bp. of Chichester.*

DEVO'UTLY, dĕ-vŏŭt'-lē. *ad.* Piously; religiously *Bacon.*

DEVO'UTNESS*, dĕ-vŏŭt'-nĕs. *n. s.* Piety. *Glanville.*

*To* DEVO'W*, dĕ-vŏŭ'. *v. a.* [*devoveo*, Lat.] To give up; to addict. *B. Jonson.*

*To* DEW §, dū. *v. a.* [ðeapian, Sax.] To wet as with dew; to moisten; to bedew. *Spenser.*

DEW, dū. *n. s.* [ðeap, Sax.] The moisture upon the ground. *Shakspeare.*

DE'WBENT*, dū'-bĕnt. *part. a.* Bent by dew *Thomson.*

DE'WBERRY, dū'-bĕr-rē. *n. s.* Raspberry. *Hanmer.*

DE'WBESPRENT, dū-bĕ-sprĕnt'. *part.* Sprinkled with dew. *Milton.*

DE'WDROP, dū'-drŏp. *n. s.* A drop of dew which sparkles at sun-rise. *Shakspeare.*

DEW-DROPPING*, dū'-drŏp'-pĭng. *part. a.* Wetting as with dew. *Thomson.*

DEW-IMPEARLED*, dū'-ĭm-pĕrld'. *part. a.* Covered with dewdrops, which resemble pearls. *Drayton.*

DE'WLAP §, dū'-lăp. *n. s.* [from *lapping* or *licking* the *dew*.] The flesh that hangs down from the throats of oxen. *Addison.* A lip flaccid with age. *Shakspeare.*

DE'WLAPT, dū'-lăpt. *a.* Furnished with dewlaps *Shakspeare.*

DEW-WORM, dū'-wûrm. *n. s.* A worm found in dew. *Walton.*

DE'WY, dū'-ē. *a.* Resembling dew; partaking of dew. *Milton.* Moist with dew; roscid. *Spenser.*

*DE'XTER*, dĕks'-tĕr. *a.* [Lat.] The right; not the left. A term used in heraldry. *Shakspeare.*

DEXTE'RITY §, dĕks-tĕr'-ĕ-tē. *n. s.* [*dexter*, Lat.] Readiness of limbs; activity. Readiness of contrivance; quickness of expedient. *Bacon.*

DE'XTEROUS, dĕks'-tĕr-ŭs. *a.* Expert at any manual employment; active; ready. *Pope.* Expert in management; subtle. *Locke.*

DE'XTEROUSLY, dĕks'-tĕr-ŭs-lē. *ad.* Expertly; skilfully; artfully. *South.*

DE'XTEROUSNESS*, dĕks'-tĕr-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Skill. *Howell.*

DE'XTRAL, dĕks'-trăl. *a.* The right; not the left *Brown.*

DEXTRA'LITY, dĕks-trăl'-ĕ-tē. *n. s.* The state of being on the right side. *Brown.*

DEY*, dā. *n. s.* The title of the supreme governour of Algiers in Barbary, who is called *bey* at Tunis.

DIABE'TES, dī-ă-bē'-tēz. *n. s.* [διαβάτης.] A morbid copiousness of urine. *Derham.*

DIABO'LICAL, dī-ă-bŏl'-ĕ-kăl. } *a.* [*diabolus*, Lat.]

DIABO'LICK, dī-ă-bŏl'-ĭk. 509. } Devilish; partaking of the qualities of the devil; impious; atrocious. *Milton.*

DIABO'LICALLY*, dī-ă-bŏl'-ĕ-kăl-lē. *ad.* In a devilish or nefarious manner. *Sherwood.*

DIABO'LICALNESS*, dī-ă-bŏl'-ĕ-kăl-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of a devil. *Dr. Warton.*

DIA'BOLISM*, dī-ăb'-ō-lĭzm. *n. s.* The actions of the devil. *Brown.* Possession by the devil. *Warburton.*

DIA'CHYLON*, dī-ăk'-ĕ-lŏn. *n. s.* [διὰ and χυλὸς.] A mollifying plaster, made of juices. *Burke.*

*DIACO'DIUM*, dī-ă-kō'-dē-ŭm. *n. s.* [διὰ and κώδεια.] The sirup of poppies. *Johnson.*

DIA'CONAL*, dī-ăk'-ō-năl. *a.* [*diaconus*, Lat.] Of or belonging to a deacon. *Cotgrave.*

DIACOU'STICKS, dī-ă-kŏŭ'-stĭks. *n. s.* [διακουστικὰ.] The doctrine of sounds.

DIACRI'TICAL*, dī-ă-krĭt'-ĕ-kăl. } *a.* [διακριτικὸς.]

DIACRI'TICK*, dī-ă-krĭt'-ĭk. } Distinguished by a point or mark. *Johnson.*

DI'ADEM §, dī'-ă-dĕm. *n. s.* [διάδημα.] A tiara; an ensign of royalty bound about the head of eastern monarchs. *Spenser.* The mark of royalty worn on the head; the crown. *Milton*

DI'ADEMED, dī'-ă-dĕmd. 359. *a.* Adorned with a diadem. *Pope.*

DI'ADROM, dī'-ă-drŭm. 166. *n. s.* [διαδρομέω.] The

time in which any motion is performed; the time in which a pendulum performs its vibration. *Locke.*

DIÆ'RESIS, dī-ēr'-ē-sĭs. 124. *n. s.* [διαίρεσις.] The separation or disjunction of syllables; as, *aër.*

☞ Mr. Sheridan has given the long sound of *e* to the second syllable of this word, contrary to the general practice, which is supported by the most general rule in pronunciation. The antepenultimate accent, unless succeeded by a diphthong, always shortens the vowel it falls upon. 534. Nor does the diphthong in this word prevent the shortening power of the accent any more than in *Cæsarea.* 124. *W.*

DIAGNO'STICK, dī-ăg-nŏs'-tĭk. *n. s.* [διαγινώσκω.] A symptom by which a disease is distinguished from others. *Harvey.*

DIA'GONAL §, dī-ăg'-ō-năl. 116. *a.* [διαγώνιος.] Reaching from one angle to another, so as to divide a parallelogram into equal parts. *Brown.*

DIA'GONAL, dī-ăg'-ō-năl. *n. s.* A line drawn from angle to angle, and dividing a square into equal parts. *Locke.*

DIA'GONALLY, dī-ăg'-ō-năl-ē. *ad.* In a diagonal direction. *Brown.*

DI'AGRAM, dī'-ā-grăm. *n. s.* [διάγραμμα.] A delineation of geometrical figures. *Dryden.*

DIAGRA'PHICAL*, dī-ā-grăf'-ē-kăl. *a.* [διά and γράφω.] Descriptive. *Cockeram.*

DIAGRY'DIATES, dī-ā-grĭd'-ē-āte. *n. s.* [*diagrydium*, Lat.] Strong purgatives made with diagrydium. *Floyer.*

DI'AL §, dī'-ăl. 88. *n. s.* [*diale*, Skinner.] A plate marked with lines, where a hand or shadow shows the hour. *Shakspeare.*

DIAL-PLATE, dī'-ăl-plāte. *n. s.* That on which hours or lines are marked. *Addison.*

DI'ALECT §, dī'-ā-lĕkt. *n. s.* [διάλεκτος.] The subdivision of a language. Style; manner of expression. *Hooker.* Language; speech. *Shakspeare.*

DIALE'CTICAL, dī-ā-lĕk'-tē-kăl. *a.* Logical; argumental. *Boyle.* Respecting dialects, or the subdivision of a language. *Hodges.*

DIALECTI'CIAN*, dī-ā-lĕk-tĭsh'-ē-ăn. *n. s.* A logician; a reasoner.

DIALE'CTICK §, dī-ā-lĕk'-tĭk. *n. s.* [διαλεκτική.] Logick; the art of reasoning.

DIALE'CTICK*, dī-ā-lĕk'-tĭk. *a.* Argumental. *Ellis.*

DI'ALIST, dī'-ăl-lĭst. *n. s.* A constructer of dials. *Moxon.*

DI'ALLING, dī'-ăl-lĭng. *n. s.* The sciaterick science; the knowledge of shadow; the art of constructing dials. *Bp. Berkeley.*

*To* DIA'LOGISE §*, dī-ăl'-ō-jīze. *v. n.* [*dialogiser*, old Fr.] To discourse in dialogue. *Fotherby.*

DIA'LOGISM*, dī-ăl'-ō-jĭzm. *n. s.* A feigned speech between two or more. *Fulke.*

DIA'LOGIST, dī-ăl'-lō-jĭst. 116. *n. s.* A speaker in a dialogue; a writer of dialogues. *Barrow.*

DIALOGI'STICALLY*, dī-ăl-ō-jĭst'-ē-kăl-lē. *ad.* In the manner of a dialogue. *Bp. Richardson.*

DI'ALOGUE §, dī'-ā-lŏg. 338. *n. s.* [διάλογος.] A conference; a conversation between two or more. *Shakspeare.*

*To* DI'ALOGUE, dī'-ā-lŏg. *v. n.* To discourse with another; to confer. *Shakspeare.*

DIALOGUE-WRITER*, dī'-ā-lŏg-rī'-tŭr. *n. s.* One who writes feigned conversations between two or more. *Dr. Warton.*

DIALY'SIS, dī-ăl'-ē-sĭs. 116. *n. s.* [διάλυσις.] The figure in rhetorick by which syllables or words are divided.

DI'AMANTINE*, dī-ā-măn'-tĭn. *a.* [*diamantin*, old Fr.] Adamantine; hard as a diamond. *Sylvester.*

DIA'METER §, dī-ăm'-ē-tŭr. 116. *n. s.* [διὰ and μέτρον.] The line, which, passing through the centre of a circle, or other curvilinear figure, divides it into equal parts. *Raleigh.*

DIAMETRAL, dī-ăm'-mē-trăl. *a.* Describing the diameter; relating to the diameter. *Gregory.* Opposite. *B. Jonson.*

DIAMETRALLY, dī-ăm'-mē-trăl-ē. *ad.* According to the direction of a diameter; in direct opposition. *Harmar.*

DIAME'TRICAL, dī-ā-mĕt'-trē-kăl. *a.* Describing a diameter. Observing the direction of a diameter. *Government of the Tongue.*

DIAME'TRICALLY, dī-ā-mĕt'-trē-kăl-ē. *ad.* In a diametrical direction. *Clarendon.*

DI'AMOND, dī'-ă-mŭnd. [dī'-mŭnd, *Sheridan* and *Jones.*] *n. s.* [*diamant*, Fr.] The most valuable and hardest of all the gems; is, when pure, perfectly clear and pellucid as the purest water. *Hill.*

DI'AMONDED*, dī'-ă-mŭnd-ĕd. *a.* In squares, like diamonds. *Fuller.*

DI'APASE, dī'-ā-pāse. *n. s.* [διὰ πασῶν.] A chord including all tones; the diapason. *Spenser.*

DI'APASM*, dī'-ā-păzm. *n. s.* [διάπασμα.] A powder or perfume. *B. Jonson.*

DIAPA'SON, dī-ā-pā'-zŏn. *n. s.* A chord which includes all tones; an octave. *Harris.*

DI'APER §, dī'-ā-pŭr. 98. *n. s.* [*diapre*, Fr.] Linen cloth woven in flowers, and other figures; the finest species of figured linen after damask. *Spenser.* A napkin; a towel. *Shakspeare.*

*To* DI'APER, dī'-ā-pŭr. *v. a.* To variegate; to diversify; to flower. *Spenser.* To draw flowers upon clothes. *Peacham.*

DIA'PHANED*, dī-ăf'-ăn-ĕd. *a.* Transparent. *Translation of Boccalini. Ob. T.*

DIAPHANE'ITY, dī-ā-fā-nē'-ē-tē. *n. s.* Transparency; pellucidness. *Ray.*

DIAPHA'NICK, dī-ā-făn'-ĭk. 509. *a.* Transparent; pellucid. *Raleigh.*

DIA'PHANOUS §, dī-ăf'-fā-nŭs. 518. *a.* [διὰ and φάινω.] Transparent; clear; translucent. *Raleigh.*

DIAPHORE'TICAL*, dī-ā-fō-rĕt'-ē-kăl. *a.* Sudorifick. *W. Mountagu.*

DIAPHORE'TICK, dī-ā-fō-rĕt'-ĭk. *a.* [διαφορητικος.] Sudorifick; promoting perspiration; causing sweat. *Watts.*

DIAPHORE'TICK*, dī-ā-fō-rĕt'-ĭk. *n. s.* A sudorifick medicine. *Arbuthnot.*

DI'APHRAGM, dī'-ā-frăm. 389. *n. s.* [διάφραγμα.] The midriff, which divides the upper cavity of the body from the lower. *Bp. Berkeley.* Any division or partition which divides a hollow body. *Woodward.*

DI'ARIST*, dī'-ā-rĭst. *n. s.* [from *diary.*] One who keeps a regular account of transactions.

DIARRHŒ'A §, dī-ăr-rē'-ā. *n. s.* [διαῤῥοίη.] A flux of the belly. *Quincy.*

DIARRHŒ'TICK, dī-ăr-rĕt'-ĭk. *a.* Solutive; purgative. *Arbuthnot.*

DI'ARY §, dī'-ā-rē. *n. s.* [*diarium*, Lat.] An account of the transactions and observations of every day; a journal. *Bacon.*

DI'ASTEM*, dī'-ā-stĕm. *n. s.* [διάστημα.] [In musick.] A name applied to a simple interval, in contradistinction to a compound one, which has been called a *system.*

DIA'STOLE, dī-ăs'-tō-lē. 116. *n. s.* [διάστολή.] A figure in rhetorick, by which a short syllable is made long. The dilatation of the heart.

DIA'STYLE, dī'-ăs-tīle. *n. s.* [διὰ and στυλος.] A sort of edifice where the pillars stand at such a distance from one another, that three diameters of their thickness are allowed for intercolumniation. *Harris.*

☞ The reason why this word is pronounced in three syllables, and *diastole* in four, is, that the latter is perfect Greek, διάστολή, and the former is a compound of our own, formed from διὰ and στυλος, a pillar. The same reason holds good for pronouncing *apocope*, as divided into *a-poc-o-pe*; and *osteoscope* into *os-te-o-scope.* And though Johnson, Ash, Buchanan, and Barclay, accent *diastyle* on the second syllable, I have no hesitation to differ from them by placing the accent on the first.—See ACADEMY. *W.*

DIATE'SSERON, dī-ā-tĕs'-sē-rŏn. *n s.* [of διὰ and τέσσερα.] In musical composition, a perfect fourth. *Harris.*

DIATO'NICK, dī-ā-tŏn'-ĭk. *a.* [of διατόνος.] The

ordinary sort of musick which proceeds by different tones, either in ascending or descending. *Harris.*

DIA'TRIBE*, dī'-â-trībe. *n. s.* [διατριβή.] A disputation, or continued discourse. *Bailey.*

DI'BBLE §, dĭb'-bl. 405. *n. s.* [*dipfel*, Dutch.] A small spade; a pointed instrument with which the gardeners make holes for planting. *Tusser.*

*To* DI'BBLE*, dĭb'-bl. *v. n.* To dib or dip. A term used by anglers. *Walton.*

DI'BSTONE, dĭb'-stōne. *n. s.* A little stone which children throw at another stone. *Locke.*

DICA'CITY, dè-kâs'-sè-tè. 124. *n. s.* [*dicacitas*, Lat.] Pertness; sauciness. *Graves.*

DICE §, dise. *n. s.* The plural of *die*. *Bentley.*

*To* DICE, dise. *v. n.* To game with dice. *Shak.*

DICE-BOX, dise'-bŏks. *n. s.* The box from which the dice are thrown. *Addison.*

DI'CER, dī'-sẽr. 98. *n. s.* A player at dice. *Shak.*

DICH. This word seems corrupted from *dit* for *do it*. *Shakspeare.*

*To* DICHO'TOMIZE*, dī-kŏt'-ò-mīze. *v. a.* To separate; to divide. *Bp. Hall.*

DICHO'TOMY §, dī-kŏt'-ò-mè. *n. s.* [διχοτομία.] Distribution of ideas by pairs. *Watts.*

DI'CKER *of Leather*. *n. s.* [*dicra*, low Lat.] Ten hides. *Dicker* of iron, ten bars.

*To* DI'CTATE §, dĭk'-tâte. 91. *v. a.* [*dicto*, Lat.] To deliver to another with authority; to declare with confidence. *Pope.*

DI'CTATE, dĭk'-tâte. *n. s.* Rule or maxim delivered with authority; prescription; prescript. *Locke.*

DICTA'TION, dĭk-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Dictating or prescribing. *Bp. Hall.*

*DICTA'TOR*, dĭk-tā'-tŭr. 521, 166. *n. s.* A magistrate of Rome, made in times of exigence and distress, and invested with absolute authority. *Waller.* One invested with absolute authority. *Milton.* One whose credit or authority enables him to direct the conduct or opinion of others. *Locke.*

DICTATO'RIAL, dĭk-tâ-tō'-rè-âl. *a.* Authoritative; confident; dogmatical; overbearing. *Watts.*

DICTA'TORSHIP, dĭk-tā'-tŭr-shĭp. *n. s.* The office of dictator. *Wotton.* Authority; insolent confidence. *Dryden.*

DICTATORY*, dĭk'-tâ-tŭr-è. *a.* Overbearing; dogmatical. *Milton.*

DICTATURE, dĭk-tā'-tshŭre. *n. s.* The office of a dictator. *Dict.*

DI'CTION, dĭk'-shŭn. *n. s.* Style; language; expression. *Dryden.*

DI'CTIONARY, dĭk'-shŭn-â-rè. *n. s.* A book containing the words of any language in alphabetical order, with explanations of their meaning; a lexicon; a vocabulary; a word-book. *Brown.*

☞ A few years ago this word was universally pronounced as if written *dixnary*, and a person would have been thought a pedant if he had pronounced it according to its orthography; but, such has been the taste for improvement in speaking, that now a person would risk the imputation of vulgarity, should he pronounce it otherwise than it is written. *W.*

DID, dĭd. [ɔiɒ, Sax.] The preterit of *do*. *Shak.* The sign of the preter-imperfect tense, or perfect. *Dryden.* It is sometimes used emphatically; as, I *did* really love him.

DIDA'CTICAL, dè-dăk'-tè-kâl. } *a.* Preceptive;
DIDA'CTICK, dè-dăk'-tĭk. 124. } giving precepts. *Bp. Taylor.*

DI'DAPPER, dĭd'-âp-pŭr. *n. s.* [from *dip*.] A bird that dives into the water. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

DIDASCA'LICK, dĭd-âs-kăl'-ĭk. 125, 509. *a.* [διδασκαλικος.] Preceptive; didactick. *Prior.*

*To* DI'DDER, dĭd'-dŭr. *v. n.* [*diddern*, Teut.] To quake with cold; to shiver. *Sherwood.*

*To* DI'DDLE*, dĭd'-dl. *v. n.* To totter; to move like a child, or an aged person. *Quarles.*

DI'DRACHM*, dī'-drăm. *n. s.* [δὶς and δραχμὴ.] A piece of money; the fourth part of an ounce of silver. *Bp. Taylor.*

DIDST, dĭdst. The second person of the preter tense of *do*. *Dryden.*

DIDU'CTION, dè-dŭk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*diductio*, Lat.] Separation by withdrawing one part from the other. *Boyle.*

*To* DIE §, dī. *v. a.* [ɔeaȝ, or ɔeah, Sax.] To tinge to colour; to stain. *Milton.*

DIE, dī. *n. s.* Colour; tincture. *Shakspeare.*

*To* DIE §, dī. *v. n.* [ɔeaɔian, Sax.] To lose life; to expire; to pass into another state of existence *Sidney.* To perish by violence or disease. *Dryden.* To be punished with death. *Shak.* To be lost; to perish; to come to nothing. *Shak.* To sink; to faint. 1 *Sam.* [In theology.] To perish everlastingly. *Hakewill.* To languish with pleasure or tenderness. *Pope.* To vanish. *Shak.* To languish with affection. *Tatler.* To wither, as a vegetable. *St. John.* To grow vapid, as liquor.

DIE, dī. *n. s.* pl. *dice*. [*dé*, Fr.] A small cube, marked on its faces with numbers from one to six, which gamesters throw in play. *Shak.* Hazard; chance *Spenser.* Any cubick body. *Watts.*

DIE, dī. *n. s.* pl. *dies*. The stamp used in coinage. *Swift.*

DI'ER, dī'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who follows the trade of dyeing. *Waller.*

DI'ET §, dī'-ĕt. *n. s.* [*dieta*, Lat.] Food; provisions for the mouth; victuals. *Raleigh.* Food regulated by the rules of medicine. *Bacon.* Allowance of provision. *Jeremiah.*

*To* DI'ET, dī'-ĕt. *v. a.* To feed by the rules of medicine. *Spenser.* To give food to. *Shak.* To board, to supply with diet.

*To* DI'ET, dī'-ĕt. *v. n.* To eat by rules of physick. To eat; to feed. *Milton.*

DI'ET, dī'-ĕt. *n. s.* [*a multitude*, German.] An assembly of princes or estates. *Raleigh.*

DIET-DRINK, dī'-ĕt-drĭnk. *n. s.* Medicated liquors. *Locke.*

DI'ETARY, dī'-ĕt-â-rè. *a.* Pertaining to the rules of diet. *Dict.*

DI'ETARY*, dī'-ĕt-â-rè. *n. s.* A medicine of diet. *Huloet.*

DI'ETER, dī'-ĕt-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who prescribes rules for eating. *Shakspeare.*

DIETE'TICAL, dī-è-tĕt'-è-kâl. } *a.* [διαιτητικὴ.] Re-
DIETE'TICK, dī-è-tĕt'-ĭk. } lating to diet; belonging to the medicinal cautions about the use of food. *Brown.*

DI'ETING*, dī'-ĕt-ĭng. *n. s.* The act of eating by rules. *Milton.*

DIFFARREA'TION*. dĭf-fâr-è-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*dis* and *farreatio*, Lat.] The parting of a cake; a sacrafice performed between man and wife at their divorcement, among the Romans. *Bullokar.*

*To* DI'FFER §, dĭf'-fŭr. 98. *v. n.* [*differo*, Lat.] To be distinguished from; to have properties and qualities not the same with those of another. *Bacon.* To contend; to be at variance. *Bacon.* To be of a contrary opinion. *Burnet.*

*To* DI'FFER*, dĭf'-fŭr. *v. a.* To make different *Cowley.*

DI'FFERENCE, dĭf'-fŭr-ĕnse. 555. *n. s.* [*differentia*, Lat.] State of being distinct from something. *Hooker.* The quality by which one differs from another. *Raleigh.* The disproportion between one thing and another caused by the qualities of each. *Shak.* Dispute; debate. *Shak.* Distinction. *Addison.* Point in question; ground of controversy. *Shak.* A logical distinction. *Bacon.* Evidences of distinction. *Davies.* Distinct kind. *Brown.*

*To* DI'FFERENCE, dĭf'-fŭr-ĕnse. *v. a.* To cause a difference; to make one thing not the same as another. *Bp. Hall.*

DI'FFERENT, dĭf'-fŭr-ĕnt. *a.* Distinct; not the same. *Addison.* Of contrary qualities. *Phillips.* Unlike; dissimilar. *Dryden.*

DIFFERE'NTIAL, dĭf-fŭr-ĕn'-shâl. *a. Differential method* consists in descending from whole quantities to their infinitely small differences, and comparing together these infinitely small differences, of what kind soever they be. *Harris.*

DI'FFERENTLY, dĭf'-fŭr-ĕnt-lè. *a.* In a different manner. *Addison.*

DI'FFERINGLY, dĭf'-fŭr-ĭng-lè. *ad.* In a different manner. *Boyle.*

DI'FFICILE §, dĭf'-fĕ-sĭl. *a.* [*difficilis*, Lat.] Difficult; hard; not easy. *Sir T. Elyot.* Scrupulous; hard to be persuaded. *Bacon.* Little used.

DI'FFICILENESS, dĭf'-fĕ-sĭl-nĕs. *n. s.* Difficulty to be persuaded. *Bacon.*

*To* DIFFIC'ILITATE*, dĭf-fĕ-sĭl'-ĕ-tāte. *v. a.* To make difficult. *Cotgrave.*

DI'FFICULT §, dĭf'-fĕ-kŭlt. *a.* Hard; not easy; not facile. *Zechariah.* Troublesome; vexatious. Hard to please; peevish; morose.

*To* DI'FFICULTATE*, dĭf'-fĕ-kŭl-tāte. *v. a.* [*difficulter*, Fr.] To render difficult; to perplex. *Cotgrave.*

DI'FFICULTLY, dĭf'-fĕ-kŭlt-lè. *ad.* Hardly; with difficulty. *Rogers.*

DI'FFICULTY, dĭf'-fĕ-kŭl-tè. *n. s.* Hardness; contrariety to easiness or facility. *Rogers.* That which is hard to accomplish. *South.* Distress; opposition. *Dryden.* Perplexity in affairs. *Addison.* Objection; cavil. *Swift.*

*To* DIFFI'DE §, dĭf-fīde'. *v. n.* [*diffido*, Lat.] To distrust; to have no confidence in. *More.*

DI'FFIDENCE, dĭf'-fĕ-dĕnse. *n. s.* Distrust; want of confidence. *Bacon.* Doubt; want of confidence in ourselves. *Locke.*

DI'FFIDENT, dĭf'-fĕ-dĕnt. *a.* Distrustful; doubting others. *Milton.* Doubtful of an event; uncertain. *Pope.* Doubtful of himself; not confident. *King Charles.*

DI'FFIDENTLY*, dĭf'-fĕ-dĕnt-lè. *ad.* In a manner not presumptuous. *Smart.*

*To* DIFFI'ND §, dĭf-fĭnd'. *v. a.* [*diffindo*, Lat.] To cleave in two; to split. *Dict.*

DIFFI'NITIVE*, dĭf-fĭn'-ĕ-tĭv. *a.* [*diffinio, diffinitum*, Lat.] Determinate; definitive. *Sir H. Wotton.*

DIFFI'SION, dĭf-fĭsh'-ŭn. [See ABSCISSION.] *n. s.* [*diffisio*, Lat.] The act of cleaving or splitting. *Dict.*

DIFFLA'TION, dĭf-flā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*diflare*, Lat.] The act of scattering with a blast of wind. *Dict.*

DI'FFLUENCE, dĭf'-flŭ-ĕnse. } *n. s.* [*difluo*, Lat.]

DI'FFLUENCY, dĭf'-flŭ-ĕn-sè. } The quality of falling away on all sides; the effect of fluidity. *Brown.*

DI'FFLUENT, dĭf'-flŭ-ĕnt. 518. *a.* Flowing every way; not consistent; not fixed.

DI'FFORM §, dĭf'-fôrm. *a.* [*forma*, Lat.] Contrary to uniform; dissimilar; unlike; irregular. *Newton.*

DIFFO'RMITY, dĭf-fôr'-mè-tè. *n. s.* Diversity of form; irregularity. *Brown.*

DIFFRA'NCHISEMENT, dĭf-frăn'-tshĭz-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*franchise*, Fr.] The act of taking away privileges.

*To* DIFFU'SE §, dĭf-fūze'. *v. a.* [*diffusus*, Lat.] To pour out upon a plane, so that the liquor may run every way. *Burnet.* To spread; to scatter. *Spenser.*

DIFFU'SE, dĭf-fūse'. *a.* Scattered; widely spread. Copious; not concise. *Dr. Warton.* Difficult. *Skelton.*

☞ This adjective is distinguished from the verb in the pronunciation of *s*, in the same manner as the noun *use* is from the verb to *use*, and *abuse* from to *abuse*, &c. 499. This analogy is very prevalent, and seems the reason that adjectives ending in *sive* have the *s* pure. 428. *W.*

DIFFU'SED, dĭf-fūzd'. 359. *part. a.* Wild; uncouth; irregular. *Shak.* Extended at full length. *Milton.*

DIFFU'SEDLY, dĭf-fū'-zĕd-lè. 364. *ad.* Widely; dispersedly.

DIFFU'SEDNESS, dĭf-fū'-zĕd-nĕs. 365. *n. s.* The state of being diffused. *Sherwood.*

DIFFU'SELY, dĭf-fūse'-lè. *ad.* Widely; extensively. Copiously; not concisely.

DIFFU'SER*, dĭf-fū'-zŭr. *n. s.* One who disperses. *Munnyngham.*

DIFFU'SIBLE*, dĭf-fū'-zĕ-bl. *a.* Capable of being diffused.

DIFFU'SION, dĭf-fū'-zhŭn. *n. s.* Dispersion. *Bacon.* Copiousness; exuberance of style.

DIFFU'SIVE, dĭf-fū'-sĭv. 428. *a.* Having the quality of scattering every way. *Dryden.* Scattered; dispersed. *Burnet.* Extended. *Tillotson.*

DIFFU'SIVELY, dĭf-fū'-sĭv-lè. *ad.* Widely; extensively; every way. *Bentley.*

DIFFU'SIVENESS, dĭf-fū'-sĭv-nĕs. *n. s.* Extension; dispersion; the power of diffusing. *Bp. Hall.* Want of conciseness; large compass of expression. *Addison.*

*To* DIG §, dĭg. *v. a.* preter. *dug*, or *digged*; part. pass. *dug*, or *digged*. [ðic, Sax.] To pierce with a spade. *Ezekiel.* To form by digging. *Whitgift.* To cultivate the ground by turning it with a spade. *Temple.* To pierce with a sharp point. *Dryden.* To gain by digging. *Woodward.*

*To* DIG, dĭg. *v. n.* To work with a spade, in making holes or turning the ground. *Job.*

*To* DIG *up. v. a.* To throw up that which is covered with earth. *Shakspeare.*

DIGA'MMA*, dè-găm'-mă. *n. s.* [Gr.] The letter F, so called because it resembles the Greek letter *gamma*, made double. *Pope.*

DI'GAMY, dĭg'-ă-mè. *n. s.* [διγάμια.] Second marriage. *Sir T. Herbert.*

DIGA'STRICK*, dè-găs'-trĭk. *a.* [δὶς and γαστὴρ.] Applied to a muscle of the lower jaw, as having, as it were, a double belly. *Paley.*

DI'GERENT, dĭd'-jè-rĕnt. *a.* [*digerens*, Lat.] That which has the power of digesting, or causing digestion. *Dict.*

DI'GEST, dĭ'-jĕst. 492. *n. s.* The pandect of the civil law, containing the opinions of the ancient lawyers. *Bacon.*

*To* DIGE'ST §, dè-jĕst'. 124. *v. a.* [*digero, digestum*, Lat.] To distribute into various classes; to range methodically. *Mirror for Magistrates.* To concoct in the stomach. *Shak.* To soften by heat, as in a boiler. *Bentley.* To range methodically in the mind. *Collect.* To reduce to any plan, scheme, or method. *Shak.* To receive without loathing or repugnance. *Shak.* To receive and enjoy. *Shak.* To dispose a wound to generate pus in order to a cure.

*To* DIGE'ST, dè-jĕst'. *v. n.* To generate matter as a wound, and tend to a cure.

DIGE'STER, dè-jĕs'-tŭr. *n. s.* He that digests. *Arbuthnot.* A strong vessel or engine to boil bony substances, so as to reduce them into a fluid state. *Quincy.* That which strengthens the concoctive power. *Temple.*

DIGE'STIBLE, dè-jĕs'-tè-bl. *a.* Capable of being digested. *Bacon.*

DIGE'STION, dè-jĕs'-tshŭn. *n. s.* The act of digesting. *Shak.* The preparation of matter by a chymical heat. *Bacon.* Reduction to a plan; the act of methodizing. *Temple.* The act of disposing, or the disposition of a wound to generate matter. *Sharp.*

DIGE'STIVE, dè-jĕs'-tĭv. *a.* Having the power to cause digestion. *Brown.* Capable by heat to soften and subdue. *Hale.* Methodizing; adjusting. *Dryden.*

DIGE'STIVE, dè-jĕs'-tĭv. *n. s.* An application which disposes a wound to generate matter. *Wiseman.*

DIGE'STURE, dè-jĕs'-tshŭre. *n. s.* Concoction. *Harvey.*

DI'GGABLE, dĭg'-gă-bl. *a.* That may be digged.

DI'GGER, dĭg'-gŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that opens the ground with a spade. *Boyle.*

*To* DIGHT §, dīte. 393. *v. a.* [ðihtan, Sax.] To dress; to deck; to adorn. *Spenser.* To put on. *Spenser.*

DI'GIT, dĭd'-jĭt. *n. s.* [*digitus*, Lat.] The measure or length containing three-fourths of an inch. *Boyle.* The twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon Any of the numbers expressed by single figures; any number to ten: so called from counting upon the fingers. *Brown.*

DI'GITAL*, dĭd'-jè-tăl. *a.* Pertaining to a finger *Bailey.*

DI'GITATED, dĭd'-jè-tā-tĕd. *a.* Branched out into divisions like fingers. *Brown.*

*To* DIGLA'DIATE*, dè-glă'-dè-āte. *v. n.* [*digladior*, Lat.] To fence; to quarrel. *Hales.*

☞ 559.—Fāte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

DIGLADIA'TION, dĭ-glà-dē-à'-shŭn. 125. *n. s.* A combat with swords; any quarrel or contest. *B. Jonson.*

DI'GNIFIED, dĭg'-nē-fīde. 282. *a.* Invested with some dignity. *Ayliffe.*

DIGNIFICA'TION, dĭg-nē-fē-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Exaltation. *Walton.*

*To* DI'GNIFY §, dĭg'-nē-fī. 183. *v. a.* [*dignus* and *facio*, Lat.] To advance; to prefer; to exalt. To honour; to adorn; to give lustre to. *Shakspeare.*

DI'GNITARY, dĭg'-nē-tā-rē. *n. s.* A clergyman advanced to some rank above that of a parochial priest. *Swift.*

DI'GNITY, dĭg'-nē-tē. *n. s.* Rank of elevation. *Hooker.* Grandeur of mien; elevation of aspect. *Clarissa.* Advancement; preferment. *Shak.* [Among ecclesiasticks.] That promotion or preferment to which any jurisdiction is annexed. *Ayliffe.* Maxims; general principles. *Brown.*

DIGNO'TION, dĭg-nō'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*dignosco*, Lat.] Distinction; distinguishing mark. *Brown.*

*To* DIGRE'SS §, dē-grĕs'. 124. *v. n.* [*digressus*, Lat.] To turn aside out of the road. To depart from the main design of a discourse, or argument. *Milton.* To wander; to expatiate. *Brerewood.* To transgress; to deviate. *Shakspeare.*

DIGRE'SSION, dē-grĕsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* A passage deviating from the main design of a discourse. *Sidney.* Deviation. *Brown.*

DIGRE'SSIONAL*, dē-grĕsh'-ŭn-ăl. *a.* Deviating from the main purpose. *Warton.*

DIGRE'SSIVE*, dē-grĕs'-sĭv. *a.* Expatiating. *Johnson.*

DIGRE'SSIVELY*, dē-grĕs'-sĭv-lē. *ad.* In the way of digression.

*To* DIJU'DICATE §*, dĭ-jū'-dē-kāte. *v. a.* [*dijudico*, Lat.] To determine by censure. *Hales.*

DIJUDICA'TION, dĭ-jū-dē-kā'-shŭn. 125. *n. s.* Judicial distinction. *Cockeram.*

DIKE §, dīke. *n. s.* [ᵭic, Sax.] A channel to receive water. *Dryden.* A mound to hinder inundations. *Cowley.*

*To* DIKE*, dīke. *v. n.* To work with a spade. *Gower.*

*To* DILA'CERATE §, dē-lăs'-sē-rāte. 124. *v. a.* [*dilacero*, Lat.] To tear; to rend; to force in two. *Brown.*

DILACERA'TION, dē-lăs-sē-rā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of rending in two. *Pearson.*

*To* DILA'NIATE §, dĭ-lā'-nē-āte. 124. *v. a.* [*dilanio*, Lat.] To tear; to rend in pieces. *Howell.*

DILANIA'TION*, dĭ-là-nē-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* A tearing in pieces. *Bullokar.*

*To* DILA'PIDATE §, dē-lăp'-ē-dāte. *v. n.* [*dilapido*, Lat.] To go to ruin; to fall by decay. *Johnson.*

*To* DILA'PIDATE*, dē-lăp'-ē-dāte. *v. a.* To make desert; to consume wastefully. *H. Wharton.*

DILAPIDA'TION, dē-lăp-ē-dā'-shŭn. 124. *n. s.* The incumbent's suffering any edifices of his ecclesiastical living to go to ruin or decay. *Ayliffe.* Ruin or decay in general. *Goodman.*

DILA'PIDATOR*, dē-lăp'-ē-dā-tŭr. *n. s.* One who occasions dilapidation. *H. Wharton.*

DILATABI'LITY, dē-là-tā-bĭl'-ē-tē. *n. s.* The quality of admitting extension. *Ray.*

DILA'TABLE, dē-lā'-tā-bl. 405. *a.* Capable of extension. *Arbuthnot.*

DILATA'TION, dĭl-là-tā'-shŭn. 530. *n. s.* The act of extending into greater space. *Holder.* The state of being extended. *Bacon.*

*To* DILA'TE §, dē-lāte'. 124. *v. a.* [*dilato*, Lat.] To extend; to spread out; to enlarge. *Spenser.* To relate at large; to tell diffusely and copiously. *Spenser.*

*To* DILA'TE, dē-lāte'. *v. n.* To widen; to grow wide. *Sandys.* To speak largely and copiously. *Walsall.*

DILA'TE*, dē-lāte'. *a.* Extensive. *B. Jonson.*

DILA'TER*, dē-lā'-tŭr. 166. *n. s.* One who enlarges or extends. *Shetton.*

DILA'TION*, dē-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Delay. *Bp. Hall.*

DILA'TOR, dē-lā'-tŭr. *n. s.* That which widens or extends. *Arbuthnot.*

DI'LATORILY*, dĭl'-ā-tŭr-ē-lē. *ad.* In a sluggish or procrastinating manner. *Johnson.*

DI'LATORINESS, dĭl'-lā-tŭr-ē-nĕs. *n. s.* Slowness; sluggishness. *Moral State of England.*

DI'LATORY §, dĭl'-ā-tŭr-ē. 512. [See DOMESTICK.] *a.* [*dilatorius*, Lat.] Tardy; slow; given to procrastination. *Hayward.*

DILE'CTION, dē-lĕk'-shŭn. 124. *n. s.* [*dilectio*, Lat.] The act of loving; kindness. *Martin.*

DILE'MMA, dĭ-lĕm'-mâ. 119. *n. s.* [διλημμα.] An argument equally conclusive by contrary suppositions *Bacon.* A difficult or doubtful choice; a vexatious alternative. *Fuller.*

*DILETTA'NTE**, dĭl-ĕt-tăn'-tē. *n. s.* [plur. *dilettanti*, Ital.] One who delights in cultivating or promoting science. *Burke.*

DI'LIGENCE, dĭl'-ē-jĕnse. *n. s.* Industry; assiduity in business. 2 *Tim.*

DI'LIGENT §, dĭl'-ē-jĕnt. *a.* [*diligens*, Lat.] Constant in application; assiduous; not idle. *Proverbs.* Constantly applied; assiduous. *Deuteronomy.*

DI'LIGENTLY, dĭl'-ē-jĕnt-lē. *ad.* With assiduity; with heed and perseverance; not carelessly. *Bacon.*

DILL, dĭl. *n. s.* [ᵭile, Sax.] An herb. *Mortimer.*

DILU'CID §, dē-lū'-sĭd. 124. *a.* [*dilucidus*, Lat.] Clear; not opaque. Clear; plain; not obscure.

*To* DILU'CIDATE, dē-lū'-sē-dāte. *v. a.* To make clear or plain; to explain. *Brown.*

DILUCIDA'TION, dē-lū-sē-dā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of making clear.

DILU'CIDLY*, dē-lū'-sĭd-lē. *ad.* Clearly; evidently *Bailey.*

DI'LUENT §, dĭl'-lū-ĕnt. *a.* [*diluens*, Lat.] Having the power to thin and attenuate other matter.

DI'LUENT, dĭl'-lū-ĕnt. *n. s.* That which thins other matter. *Arbuthnot.*

*To* DILU'TE §, dē-lūte'. 124. *v. a.* [*diluo*, Lat.] To make thin; to attenuate by the admixture of other parts. *Locke.* To make weak. *Newton.*

DILU'TE, dē-lūte'. *a.* Thin; attenuated; figuratively, poor. *More.*

DILU'TER, dē-lū'-tŭr. *n. s.* That which makes any thing else thin. *Arbuthnot.*

DILU'TION, dē-lū'-shŭn. *n. s.* Making any thing thin or weak. *Arbuthnot.*

DILU'VIAN, dē-lū'-vē-ăn. 124. *a.* Relating to the deluge. *Burnet.*

*To* DILU'VIATE*, dē-lū'-vē-āte. *v. n.* [*diluvio*, Lat.] To run as a flood. *Sir E. Sandys.*

DIM §, dĭm. *a.* [ᵭim, Sax.] Not having a quick sight; not seeing clearly. *Davies.* Dull of apprehension. *Rogers.* Not clearly seen; obscure. *Locke.* Not luminous; somewhat dark. *Spenser.*

*To* DIM, dĭm. *v. a.* To cloud; to darken. *Spenser.* To make less bright; to obscure. *Spenser.*

DIM-SIGHTED*, dĭm'-sī'-tĕd. *a.* Having weak eyes. *Bp. Taylor.*

DI'MBLE*, dĭm'-bl. *n. s.* A bower; a retreat; a cell. *B. Jonson.*

DIME'NSION §, dē-mĕn'-shŭn. 124. *n. s.* [*dimensio*, Lat.] Space contained in any thing; bulk; extent; capacity. *Shakspeare.*

DIME'NSIONLESS, dē-mĕn'-shŭn-lĕs. *a.* Without any definite bulk. *Milton.*

DIME'NSITY*, dē-mĕn'-sē-tē. *n. s.* Extent; capacity. *Howell.*

DIME'NSIVE, dē-mĕn'-sĭv. *a.* That which marks the boundaries or outlines. *Davies.*

DI'METER*, dĭm'-ē-tŭr. [See TRIGONAL.] *a.* [Lat.] Having two poetical measures. *Tyrwhitt.*

DIMICA'TION, dĭm-ē-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*dimicatio*, Lat.] A battle; contest. *Dict.*

*To* DIMI'DIATE §*, dē-mĭd'-dē-āte. *v. a.* [*dimidio*, Lat.] To divide into two parts. *Cockeram.*

DIMIDIA'TION, dē-mĭd-dē-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Halving; division into two equal parts. *Dict.*

*To* DIMI'NISH §, dē-mĭn'-ĭsh. 124. *v. a.* [*diminuo*, Lat.] To make less. *Locke.* To impair; to lessen; to degrade. *Milton.* To take any thing from that to which it belongs. *Haywood.*

☞ What has been observed of the *e* ending a syllable before the accent, is applicable to the *i*: they are both exactly the same sound.—See DESPATCH. *W.*

*To* DIMI'NISH, dĕ-mĭn'-ĭsh. 124. *v. n.* To grow less; to be impaired. *Dryden.*

DIMI'NISHINGLY, dĕ-mĭn'-ĭsh-ĭng-lĕ. *ad.* In a manner tending to vilify, or lessen. *Locke.*

DIMI'NUENT*, dĕ-mĭn'-nū-ĕnt. *a.* Lessening. *Bp. Sanderson.*

DI'MINUTE*, dĭm'-ĕ-nūte. *a.* Small; diminutive. *Sir A. Gorges.*

DI'MINUTELY*, dĭm'-ĕ-nūte-lĕ. *ad.* In a manner which lessens. *Bp. Sanderson.*

DIMINU'TION, dĭm-mĕ-nū'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of making less. *Hooker.* The state of growing less. *Newton.* Discredit; loss of dignity; degradation. *Phillips.* Deprivation of dignity. *K. Charles.* [In architecture.] The contraction of the diameter of a column, as it ascends.

DIMI'NUTIVE, dĕ-mĭn'-nū-tĭv. *a.* Small; little. *Shakspeare.*

DIMI'NUTIVE, dĕ-mĭn'-nū-tĭv. *n. s.* A word formed to express littleness; as, *manikin*, a *little man. Bacon.* A small thing: a sense not in use. *Shak.* That which diminishes. *Burton.*

DIMI'NUTIVELY, dĕ-mĭn'-nū-tĭv-lĕ. *ad.* In a diminutive manner.

DIMI'NUTIVENESS, dĕ-mĭn'-nū-tĭv-nĕs. *n. s.* Smallness; littleness. *Student.*

DI'MISH, dĭm'-ĭsh. *a.* Somewhat dim. *Swift.*

DIMI'SSION*, dĕ-mĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [*dimissio*, Lat.] Leave to depart. *Huloet.*

DI'MISSORY, dĭm'-ĭs-sŏr-rĕ. *a.* That by which a man is dismissed to another jurisdiction. *Ayliffe.* Granting leave to depart. *Bp. Prideaux.*

☞ I have followed Dr. Johnson's accentuation of this word, as more agreeable to analogy than Mr. Sheridan's. See *Rhyming Dictionary*, under this word. *W.*

*To* DIMI'T §*, dĕ-mĭt'. *v. a.* [*dimitto*, Lat.] To allow to go; also, to grant to farm. *Huloet.*

DI'MITY, dĭm'-ĕ-tĕ. *n. s.* A fine kind of fustian, or cloth of cotton. *Wiseman.*

DI'MLY, dĭm'-lĕ. *ad.* Not with a quick sight, or clear perception. *Milton.* Not brightly; not luminously. *Boyle.*

DI'MMING*, dĭm'-mĭng. *n. s.* Obscurity. *Shak.*

DI'MNESS, dĭm'-nĕs. *n. s.* Dulness of sight. *Bp. Patrick.* Want of apprehension. *Decay of Piety.*

DI'MPLE §, dĭm'-pl. 405. *n. s.* [*dintle*, a little hole; by a careless pronunciation, *dimple.*] A small cavity or depression in the cheek, chin, or other part. *Grew.*

*To* DI'MPLE, dĭm'-pl. *v. n.* To sink in small cavities. *Dryden.*

DI'MPLED, dĭm'-pld. 405. *a.* Set with dimples. *Shak.*

DI'MPLY, dĭm'-plĕ. *a.* Full of dimples. *Thomson.*

DIN §, dĭn. *n. s.* [ϸŷn, Sax.] A loud noise; a violent and continued sound. *Spenser.*

*To* DIN, dĭn. *v. a.* To stun with noise. *Otway.* To impress with violent and continued noise. *Swift.*

*To* DINE §, dīne. *v. n.* [*diner*, Fr.] To eat the chief meal about the middle of the day. *Shakspeare.*

*To* DINE, dīne. *v. a.* To give a dinner to. *Dryden.*

DINE'TICAL, dē-nĕt'-ĕ-kăl. 124. *a.* [δινήτικος.] Whirling round; vertiginous. *Brown.*

*To* DING §, dĭng. *v. a.* pret. and part. *dinged* and *dung.* [*dingam*, Gael.] To dash with violence. *Marston.* To impress with force.

*To* DING, dĭng. *v. n.* To bluster; to bounce; to huff. A low word. *Arbuthnot.*

DING DONG, dĭng-dŏng'. *n. s.* A word by which the sound of bells is imitated. *Shakspeare.*

DI'NGLE, dĭng'-gl. 405. *n. s.* [ϸen, or ϸin, Sax.] A hollow between hills; a dale. *Drayton.*

DINGLE-DANGLE*, dĭng'-gl-dăng'-gl. Any thing carelessly pendent. *Warton.*

DI'NGINESS*, dĭn'-jē-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of being dingy or brownish.

DI'NGY §*, dĭn'-jē. *a.* [ϸunʒ, Sax.] Dark brown; dun; dirty. *Ellis.*

DINING-ROOM, dī'-nĭng-rōōm. *n. s.* The room where entertainments are made. *Bp. Taylor.*

DI'NNER, dĭn'-nŭr. 98. *n. s.* The chief meal; the meal eaten about the middle of the day. *Shak.*

DINNER-TIME, dĭn'-nŭr-tīme. *n. s.* The time of dining. *Shakspeare.*

DINT §, dĭnt. *n. s.* [from *ding*, to strike.] A blow; a stroke. *Spenser.* The mark made by a blow; the cavity remaining after a violent pressure. *Dryden.* Violence; force; power. *Shakspeare.*

*To* DINT, dĭnt. *v. a.* To mark with a cavity by a blow. *Spenser.*

DINUMERA'TION, dī-nū-mĕr-ā'-shŭn. 125. *n. s.* [*dinumeratio*, Lat.] The act of numbering out singly. *Bullokar.*

DIO'CESAN, dī-ŏs'-sē-săn. 116. [dī-ŏs'-sē-săn, *Sheridan, Perry*, and *Jones:* dī-ō-sē'-săn, *Bailey* and *Ash.*] *n. s.* A bishop as he stands related to his own clergy or flock. *South.*

DIO'CESAN*, dī-ŏs'-sē-săn. *a.* Pertaining to a diocess.

DI'OCESS §, or DI'OCESE, dī'-ō-sĕs. *n. s.* [*diœcesis*, Lat.] The circuit of every bishop's jurisdiction. *Whitgift.* A district or division of a country, generally speaking. *L. Addison.*

DIO'PTICAL*, dī-ŏp'-tē-kăl. } *a.* [*dioptra*, Lat.]
DIO'PTICK*, dī-ŏp'-tĭk. } Affording a medium for the
DIO'PTRICAL §, dī-ŏp'-trē-kăl. } sight; assisting
DIO'PTRICK §, dī-ŏp'-trĭk. 116. } the sight in the view of distant objects. *Boyle.*

DIO'PTRICKS, dī-ŏp'-trĭks. 509. *n. s.* A part of opticks, treating of the different refractions of the light passing through different mediums, as, the air, water, glasses, &c. *Harris.*

DI'ORISM §*, dī'-ō-rĭzm. *n. s.* [διόρισμα.] Distinction, or definition. *More.*

DIORI'STICALLY*, dī-ō-rĭs'-tē-kăl-lĕ. *ad.* In a distinguishing manner. *More.*

DIORTHO'SIS, dī-ŏr-*thō*'-sĭs. 520. *n. s.* [διορθωσις.] A chirurgical operation, by which crooked or distorted members are restored to their primitive shape. *Harris.*

*To* DIP §, dĭp. *v. a.* pret. *dipped*; particip. *dipped*, or *dipt.* [ϸippan, Sax.] To immerge; to put into any liquor. *Ayliffe.* To moisten; to wet. *Milton.* To be engaged in any affair. *Dryden.* To engage as a pledge: generally used for the first morlgage. *Dryden.*

*To* DIP, dĭp. *v. n.* To sink; to immerge. *L'Estrange.* To enter; to pierce. *Granville.* To enter slightly into any thing. *Pope.* To take that which comes first; to choose by chance. *Dryden.*

DIP*, dĭp. *n. s.* Depression; the sinking or falling in of a surface. *Pennant.* The act of taking that which comes first.

DIPCHICK, dĭp'-tshĭk. *n. s.* The name of a bird. *Carew.*

DIPE'TALOUS, dī-pē't-ă-lŭs. 119 *a.* [δις and πέταλον.] Having two flower-leaves.

DI'PHTHONG, dĭp'-*thŏng*. 413. *n. s.* [δίφθογγος.] A coalition of two vowels to form one sound; as, *vain*, *leaf*, *Cæsar. Holder.*

DI'PLOE, dĭp'-lō. *n. s.* The inner plate or lamina of the skull.

DIPLO'MA §, dĭ-plō'-mă. 124. *n. s.* [δίπλώμα.] A letter or writing conferring some privilege. *Humph. Wanley.*

DIPLO'MACY*, dĕ-plō'-mă-sē. *n. s.* A privileged state. *Burke.* A body of envoys. *Burke.*

DIPLOMA'TED*, dĭp-lō-mā'-tĕd. *part. a.* Made by diploma. *Bp. Kennet.*

DIPLOMA'TICK*, dĭp-lō-măt'-ĭk. *a.* Relating to the art of deciphering all old written characters and abbreviations. *Astle.* Respecting envoys and ambassadours. *Burke.*

DI'PPER, dĭp'-pŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that dips in the water. *Whitlock.*

DI'PPING *Needle*, dĭp'-pĭng-nēē-dl. *n. s.* An instrument which shows the inclination of the magnet.

DI'PSAS, dĭp'-săs. *n. s.* [Lat.] A serpent whose bite produces unquenchable thirst. *Milton.*

DI'PTOTE, dĭp'-tōte. *n. s.* [δὶπτωτα.] A noun consisting of two cases only. *Clark.*

DI'PTYCH, dĭp'-tĭk. *n. s.* [*diptycha*, Lat.] A register of bishops and martyrs. *Bp. Lloyd.*

DIRE §, dīre. *a.* [*dirus*, Lat.] Dreadful; dismal; mournful; horrible; terrible. *Shakspeare.*

DIRE'CT §, dē-rĕkt'. 124. *a.* [*directus*, Lat.] Straight, not crooked. Not oblique. *Bentley.* [In astronomy.] Appearing to an eye on earth to move progressively through the zodiack; not retrograde. *Dryden.* Not collateral. Apparently tending to some end, as in a straight line. *Sidney.* Open; not ambiguous. *Bacon.* Plain; express. *Locke.*

*To* DIRE'CT §, dē-rĕkt'. 117. *v. a.* To aim or drive in a straight line. *Pope.* To point against as a mark. *Dryden.* To regulate; to adjust. *Ecclus.* To prescribe certain measure. *Job.* To order; to command.

DIRE'CTER, dē-rĕk'-tŭr. *n. s.* One that directs; one that prescribes. *Sherwood.* An instrument that serves to guide any manual operation.

DIRE'CTION, dē-rĕk'-shŭn. *n. s.* Aim at a certain point. *Locke.* Tendency of motion impressed by a certain impulse. *Cheyne.* Order; command; prescription. *Hooker.* Regularity; adjustment. *Pope.*

DIRE'CTIVE, dē-rĕk'-tĭv. *a.* Having the power of direction. *Hooker.* Informing; showing the way. *Thomson.*

DIRE'CTLY, dē-rĕkt'-lè. *ad.* In a straight line; rectilineally. *Dryden.* Immediately; apparently; without circumlocution. *Hooker.*

☞ In this word we have an instance of a different pronunciation in the emphatical and colloquial use of it. If we wish to be very distinct or forceful, we frequently pronounce the *i* long, as in *dial*; but in common conversation we give this letter the sound of *e*, according to analogy. 117, 124. *W.*

DIRE'CTNESS, dē-rĕkt'-nĕs. *n. s.* Straightness; tendency to any point. *Bentley.*

DIRE'CTOR, dē-rĕk'-tŭr. 166. *n. s.* One that has authority over others; a superintendent. *Sidney.* A rule; an ordinance. *Swift.* An instructer. *Hooker.* One who is consulted in cases of conscience. *Dryden.* One appointed to transact the affairs of a trading company. *Pope.* An instrument in surgery, by which the hand is guided in its operation. *Sharp.*

DIRECTO'RIAL*, dē-rĕk-tō'-rē-ăl. *a.* Giving direction. *Guthrie.* Respecting a government of France, called the *directory*. *Burke.*

DIRE'CTORY, dē-rĕk'-tŭr-è. 512. *n. s.* The book published in the grand rebellion for the direction of certain acts of worship. *Bp. Taylor.*

DIRE'CTORY*, dē-rĕk'-tŭr-è. *n. s.* A direction; a guide. *Whitlock.*

DIRE'CTORY*, dē-rĕk'-tŭr-è. *n. s.* The name of the democratick French government in modern times. *Burke.*

DIRE'CTORY*, dē-rĕk'-tŭr-è. *a.* Guiding. *Gregory.* Commanding. *Blackstone.*

DIRE'CTRESS*, dē-rĕk'-trĕs. *n. s.* She who directs or governs. *Scott.*

DIRE'CTRIX*, dē-rĕk'-trĭks. *n. s.* She who manages or directs. *Bp. Taylor.*

DI'REFUL, dīre'-fŭl. *a.* Dire; dreadful; dismal. *Spenser.*

DI'REFULNESS*, dīre'-fŭl-nĕs. *n. s.* Dreadfulness; horrour. *Dr. Warton.*

DIRE'MPTION*, dĭ-rĕm'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*diremptio*, Lat.] Separation. *Bp. Hall.*

DI'RENESS, dīre'-nĕs. *n. s.* Dismalness; horrour. *Shakspeare.*

DIRE'PTION, dĭ-rĕp'-shŭn. 125. *n. s.* [*direptio*, Lat.] The act of plundering.

DIRGE, dŭrje. *n. s.* [*dyrke*, Teut.] A mournful ditty a song of lamentation. *Shakspeare.*

DI'RIGENT, dĭr'-è-jĕnt. *a.* [*dirigens*, Lat.] The *dirigent* line in geometry, is that along which the line describent is carried in the generation of any figure. *Harris.*

DIRK §, dŭrk. *n. s.* A kind of dagger used in the Highlands of Scotland. *Tickel.*

DIRKE*, dŭrk. *a.* An old word for *dark*. *Spenser.*

*To* DIRKE, dŭrk. *v. a.* To darken; to obscure. *Spenser.*

DIRT §, dŭrt. 108. *n. s.* [Goth.] Excrement. *Judges.* Mud; filth; mire. *Denham.* Meanness; sordidness.

*To* DIRT, dŭrt. *v. a.* To foul; to bemire. *Swift.*

DIRT-PIE, dŭrt-pī'. *n. s.* Forms moulded by children of clay, in imitation of pastry. *Suckling.*

DI'RTILY, dŭrt'-è-lè. *ad.* Nastily; foully; filthily. *Ld. Chesterfield.* Meanly; sordidly; shamefully *Donne.*

DI'RTINESS, dŭrt'-è-nĕs. *n. s.* Nastiness; meanness; sordidness.

DI'RTY, dŭrt'-è. *a.* Foul; nasty, filthy. *Shakspeare.* Sullied; clouded; not elegant. *Locke.* Mean; base; despicable. *Bp. Taylor.*

*To* DI'RTY, dŭrt'-è. *v. a.* To foul; to soil. *Arbuth not.* To disgrace; to scandalize.

DIRU'PTION §, dĭ-rŭp'-shŭn. 125. *n. s.* [*diruptio*, Lat.] Bursting or breaking.

DIS, dĭs, or dĭz. 425, 435. An inseparable particle, implying commonly a private or negative signification: as, to *arm*, to *disarm*; to *join*, to *disjoin.*

☞ When the accent, either primary or secondary, is on this inseparable preposition, the *s* is always sharp and hissing, 41; but when the accent is on the second syllable, the *s* will be either hissing or buzzing, according to the nature of the consecutive letter. That is, if a sharp mute, as, *p*, *t*, &c. succeed, the preceding *s* must be pronounced sharp and hissing, as *dispose*, *distaste*, &c.; but if a flat mute, as *b*, *d*, &c., or a vowel or a liquid begin the next syllable, the foregoing *s* must be sounded like *z*, as *disburse*, *disdain*, &c.; but if the secondary accent be on this inseparable preposition, 523, as in *disbelief*, &c., the *s* retains its pure hissing sound. *Dismal*, which seems to be an objection to the first part of this rule, is in reality a confirmation of it; for the first syllable in this word is not a preposition, but a contraction of the Latin word *dies*; and *dismal* is evidently derived from *dies malus*. For want of this clue, Mr. Sheridan has given the *s* pure to *disgrace*, *disguise*, &c. *W.*

DISABI'LITY, dĭs-ă-bĭl'-è-tè. 454. *n. s.* Want of power; weakness. *Hooker.* Want of qualifications for any purpose; legal impediment. *Ayliffe.*

*To* DISA'BLE §, dĭz-ā'-bl. 454. *v. a.* [*dis* and *able*.] To deprive of force; to weaken. *Davies.* To hinder from action. *Temple.* To impair; to diminish. *Shak.* To deprive of usefulness. *Shak.* To exclude as wanting proper qualifications. *Wotton.*

DISA'BLEMENT*, dĭz-ā'-bl-mĕnt. *n. s.* Legal impediment. *Bacon.* Weakness. *South.*

*To* DISABU'SE, dĭs-ă-būze'. *v. a.* [*desabuser*, old Fr.] To set free from a mistake; to set right. *Hammond.*

*To* DISACCO'MMODATE §*, dĭs-ăk-kŏm'-mō-dāte. *v. a.* [*desaccommoder*, old Fr.] To put to inconvenience. *Warburton.*

DISACCOMMODA'TION, dĭs-ăk-kŏm-mō-dā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The state of being unfit or unprepared. *Hale.*

*To* DISACCO'RD*, dĭs-ăk-kŏrd'. *v. n.* [*desaccorder*, old Fr.] To refuse consent. *Spenser.*

*To* DISACCU'STOM, dĭs-ăk-kŭs'-tŭm. *v. a.* [*dis* and *accustom*.] To destroy the force of habit.

*To* DISACKNO'WLEDGE, dĭs-ăk-nŏl'-lĕdje. *v. a.* Not to acknowledge. *South.*

*To* DISACQUA'INT §*, dĭs-ăk-kwānt'. *v. a.* [*desacointer*, old Fr.] To break or dissolve acquaintance. *Cotgrave.*

DISACQUA'INTANCE, dĭs-ăk-kwān'-tănse. *n. s.* Disuse of familiarity. *South.*

*To* DISADO'RN*, dĭs-ăd-dŏrn'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *adorn*.] To deprive of ornament. *Congreve.*

*To* DISADVA'NCE §*, dĭs-ăd-vănse'. *v. a.* [*desavancer*, old Fr.] To stop; to check. *Spenser.*

*To* DISADVA'NCE*, dĭs-ăd-vănse'. *v. n.* To keep back; to halt. *G. Fletcher.*

DISADVA'NTAGE §, dĭs-ăd-văn'-tăje. 90. *n. s.* [*desavantage*, old Fr.] Loss; injury to interest. *South* Diminution of any thing desirable. *Dryden.* A state not prepared for defence. *Spenser.*

*To* DISADVA'NTAGE, dĭs-ăd-văn'-tăje. *v. a.* To injure in interest of any kind. *Decay of Piety.*

DISADVA'NTAGEABLE, dĭs-ăd-văn'-tă-jă bl. 405. *a.* Contrary to profit. *Bacon. Ob. J.*

DISADVANTA'GEOUS, dĭs-ăd-văn-tā'-jŭs. *a.* Contrary to interest; contrary to convenience; unfavourable. *Addison.*

DISADVANTA'GEOUSLY, dĭs-ăd-văn-tā -jŭs-lè

*ad.* In a manner contrary to interest or profit. *Government of the Tongue.*

DISADVANTA'GEOUSNESS, dĭs-ăd-vân-tā'-jŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Contrariety to profit; mischief; loss. *Tyers.*

DISADVE'NTURE §*, dĭs-ăd-vĕn'-tshûre. *n. s.* [*desadventure*, old Fr.] Misfortune. *Raleigh.*

DISADVE'NTUROUS, dĭs-ăd-vĕn'-tshŭ-rŭs. *a.* Unhappy; unprosperous. *Spenser.*

*To* DISAFFE'CT §, dĭs-ăf-fĕkt'. *v. a.* To fill with discontent. *Clarendon.* To dislike; to disdain. *Bp. Hall.* To disorder. *Hammond.*

DISAFFE'CTED, dĭs-ăf-fĕk'-tĕd. *part. a.* Not disposed to zeal or affection. *Stilling fleet.*

DISAFFE'CTEDLY, dĭs-ăf-fĕk'-tĕd-lè. *ad.* After a disaffected manner.

DISAFFE'CTEDNESS, dĭs-ăf-fĕk'-tĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of being disaffected.

DISAFFE'CTION, dĭs-ăf-fĕk'-shŭn. *n. s.* Dislike; ill-will. *Bp. Taylor.* Want of zeal for the government. *Swift.* Disorder; bad constitution. *Wiseman.*

DISAFFE'CTIONATE*, dĭs-ăf-fĕk'-shŭn-ate. *a.* [*dis* and *affectionate.*] Not disposed to affection or zeal. *Blount.*

*To* DISAFFI'RM §*, dĭs-ăf-fĕrm'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *affirm.*] To contradict. *Davies.*

DISAFFI'RMANCE, dĭs-ăf-fĕr'-mânse. *n. s.* Confutation; negation. *Hale.*

*To* DISAFFO'REST, dĭs-ăf-fŏr'-rĕst. *v. a.* [*dis* and *forest.*] To throw open to common purposes; to reduce a forest to common ground. *Bacon.*

*To* DISAGREE', dĭs-ă-grèè'. *v. n.* [*dis* and *agree.*] To differ; not to be the same. *Locke.* To differ in opinion. *Dryden.* To be in a state of opposition. *Brown.*

DISAGREE'ABLE, dĭs-ă-grèè'-ă-bl. *a.* Contrary; unsuitable. *Broome.* Unpleasing; offensive. *Locke.*

DISAGREE'ABLENESS, dĭs-ă-grèè'-ă-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Unsuitableness; contrariety. Unpleasantness; offensiveness. *South.*

DISAGREE'ABLY*, dĭs-ă-grèè'-ă-blè. *ad.* Unsuitably. Unpleasantly. *Bp. Berkeley.*

DISAGREE'MENT, dĭs-ă-grèè'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Difference; dissimilitude. *Woodward.* Difference of opinion. *Hooker.*

*To* DISALLI'EGE*, dĭs-ăl-lèèj'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *liege.*] To alienate from allegiance. *Milton.*

*To* DISALLO'W §, dĭs-ăl-lôû'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *allow.*] To deny authority to any. *Dryden.* To consider as unlawful; not to permit. *Hooker.* To censure by some posterior act. *Swift.* To censure; not to justify.

*To* DISALLO'W, dĭs-ăl-lôû'. *v. n.* To refuse permission; not to grant. *Hooker.*

DISALLO'WABLE, dĭs-ăl-lôû'-ă-bl. *a.* Not allowable; not to be suffered. *Raleigh.*

DISALLO'WANCE, dĭs-ăl-lôû'-ânse. *n. s.* Prohibition. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* DISALLY'*, dĭs-ăl-lī'. *v. a.* To make an improper alliance. *Milton.*

*To* DISA'NCHOR, dĭz-ângk'-kûr. 454. *v. a.* [*desancrer*, old Fr.] To drive a ship from its anchor.

DISANGE'LICAL*, dĭs-ân-jĕl'-è-kăl. *a.* [*dis* and *angelical.*] Not angelical. *Coventry.*

*To* DISA'NIMATE §, dĭz-ân-è-mate. 454, 91. *v. a.* [*desanimer*, old Fr.] To deprive of life. To discourage; to deject. *Shakspeare.*

DISANIMA'TION, dĭz-ân-è-mā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Privation of life. *Brown.*

*To* DISANNU'L §, dĭs-ân-nŭl'. *v. a.* A barbarous word for to annul. *Hooker.*

DISANNU'LLER*, dĭs-ân-nŭl'-lûr. *n. s.* One who makes null. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

DISANNU'LLING*, dĭs-ân-nŭl'-lĭng. *n. s.* The act of making void. *Heb.*

*To* DISANO'INT*, dĭs-ân-nôint'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *anoint.*] To invalidate consecration by unction. *Milton.*

*To* DISAPPA'REL*, dĭs-ăp-păr'-rĕl. *v. a.* [*desapareiller*, old Fr.] To disrobe. *Junius.*

*To* DISAPPE'AR §, dĭs-ăp-père'. *v. n.* [*disparoître*, Fr.] To be lost to view; to vanish out of sight; to fly; to go away. *Milton.*

DISAPPE'ARANCE*, dĭs-ăp-père'-ânse. *n. s.* An end of appearance. *Addison.*

DISAPPE'ARING*, dĭs-ăp-père'-ĭng. *n. s.* Cessation of appearance. *Coventry.*

*To* DISAPPO'INT §, dĭs-ăp-pôint'. *v. a.* [*desappointer*, old Fr.] To defeat of expectation; to balk. *Tillotson.* To deprive or bereave of any thing. *Shakspeare.*

DISAPPO'INTMENT, dĭs-ăp-pôint'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Defeat of hopes; miscarriage of expectations. *Addison.*

DISAPPROBA'TION, dĭs-ăp-prō-bā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Censure; condemnation. *Pope.*

DISAPPRO'VAL*, dĭs-ăp-prôô'-văl. *n. s.* Disapprobation.

*To* DISAPPRO'VE §, dĭs-ăp-prôôv'. *v. a.* [*desapprover*, Fr.] To dislike; to censure. *Prior.* To reject as disliked. *Swift.*

DI'SARD, dĭz'-ărd. *n. s.* [δύρις, δύριδ, Sax.] A prattler; a boasting talker. *Homilies.*

*To* DISA'RM §, dĭz-ârm'. 454. *v. a.* [*desarmer*, Fr.] To spoil or divest of arms. *Clarendon.*

DISA'RMER*, dĭz-ăr'-mŭr. *n. s.* One who deprives of arms. *Hammond.*

DISA'RMING*, dĭz-ăr'-mĭng. *n. s.* Deprivation of arms. *Hammond.*

*To* DISARRA'NGE §*, dĭs-ăr-rânje'. *v. a.* [*desarranger*, old Fr.] To unsettle. *Warton.*

DISARRA'NGEMENT*, dĭs-ăr-rânje'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Disorder; confusion. *A. Baxter.*

*To* DISARRA'Y §, dĭs-ăr-rā'. *v. n.* [*desarroyer*, old Fr.] To undress any one. *Spenser.* To discomfit; to rout; to overthrow. *Milton.*

DISARRA'Y, dĭs-ăr-rā'. *n. s.* Disorder; confusion. *Hayward.* Undress. *Spenser.*

DISASSIDU'ITY, dĭs-ăs-sè-dŭ'-è-tè. *n. s.* Absence of care or attention. *Wotton.*

*To* DISASSO'CIATE*, dĭs-ăs-sō'-shè-ate. *v. a.* [*desassocier*, old Fr.] To disunite. *Florio.*

DISA'STER §, dĭz-ăs'-tûr. 454. *n. s.* [*desastre*, Fr.] The blast or stroke of an unfavourable planet. *Shakspeare.* Misfortune; grief; mishap; misery; calamity. *Pope.*

*To* DISA'STER, dĭz-ăs'-tûr. *v. a.* To blast by the stroke of an unfavourable star. *Sidney.* To afflict; to mischief. *Shakspeare.*

DISA'STROUS, dĭz-ăs'-trŭs. *a.* Unlucky. *Hayward.* Gloomy; threatening misfortune. *Milton.* Unhappy; calamitous; miserable. *Denham.*

DISA'STROUSLY, dĭz-ăs'-trŭs-lè. *ad.* In a dismal manner. *Howell.*

DISA'STROUSNESS, dĭz-ăs'-trŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Unluckiness. *Dict.*

*To* DISAUTHORIZE, dĭz-âw'-*thŏ*-rize. 454. *v. a.* [*dis* and *authorize.*] To deprive of credit or authority. *Wotton.*

*To* DISAVO'UCH, dĭs-ă-vôûtsh'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *avouch.*] To retract profession; to disown. *Daniel.*

*To* DISAVO'W, dĭs-ă-vôû'. *v. a.* [*desavoüer*, old Fr.] To disown; to deny knowledge of. *Spenser.*

DISAVO'WAL, dĭs-ă-vôû'-ăl. *n. s.* Denial. *Richardson.*

DISAVO'WMENT, dĭs-ă-vôû'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Denial. *Wotton.*

*To* DISBA'ND §, dĭz-bând'. 435. *v. a.* [*desbander*, old Fr.] To dismiss from military service; to break up an army. *Knolles.* To dismiss from service. *Woodward.*

*To* DISBA'ND, dĭz-bând'. *v. n.* To retire from military service; to separate; to break up. *Bacon.* To be dissolved. *Bp. Taylor.*

*To* DISBA'RK, dĭz-bârk'. *v. a.* [*desbarquer*, Fr.] To land from a ship. *Fairfax.* To strip the bark from. [*dis* and *bark* of a tree.] *Evelyn.*

DISBELIEF, dĭs-bè-lèèf'. 425. *n. s.* Refusal of credit. *Tillotson.*

*To* DISBELIE'VE §, dĭs-bè-lèèv'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *believe.*] Not to credit; not to hold true. *Hammond.*

DISBELI'EVER, dĭs-bè-lèè'-vŭr. *n. s.* One who refuses belief. *Watts.*

*To* DISBE'NCH, dĭz-bĕntsh'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *bench.*] To drive from a seat. *Shakspeare.*

*To* DISBLA'ME*, dĭz-blāme'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *blame.*] To clear from blame. *Chaucer.*

DISBO'DIED*, dĭz-bŏd'-ĭd. *a.* Freed from the clogs and impediments of the body. *Glanville.*

*To* DISBO'WEL*, dĭz-bŏŭ'-ĕl. *v. a.* [*dis* and *bowel.*] To eviscerate; to deprive of contents. *Spenser.*

*To* DISBRA'NCH, dĭz-brântsh'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *branch.*] To separate or break off, as a branch from a tree. *Shakspeare.*

*To* DISBU'D, dĭz-bŭd'. *v. a.* [With gardeners.] To take away the branches or sprigs newly put forth. *Dict.*

*To* DISBU'RDEN §, dĭz-bûr'-dn. *v. a.* [*dis* and *burden.*] To ease of a burden; to unload. *Peacham.* To disencumber, discharge, or clear. *Hale.* To throw off a burden. *Sidney.*

*To* DISBU'RDEN, dĭz-bûr'-dn. *v. n.* To ease the mind. *Milton.*

*To* DISBU'RSE §, dĭz-bûrse'. *v. a.* [*debourser*, Fr.] To spend or lay out money. *Spenser.*

DISBU'RSEMENT, dĭz-bûrs'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Act of disbursing or laying out. *Spenser.* Sum spent.

DISBU'RSER, dĭz-bûr'-sûr. *n. s.* One that disburses.

*To* DISCA'LCEATE §*, dĭs-kăl'-shē-āte. *v. a.* [*discalceo*, Lat.] To put off the shoes. *Cockeram.*

DISCA'LCEATED, dĭs-kăl'-shē-ā-tĕd. 357. *a.* Stripped of shoes.

DISCALCEA'TION, dĭs-kăl-shē-ā'-shŭn. 357. *n. s.* The pulling off the shoes. *Brown.*

*To* DISCA'NDY, dĭs-kăn'-dē. *v. n.* [*dis* and *candy.*] To dissolve; to melt. *Shakspeare.*

*To* DISCA'RD, dĭs-kârd'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *card.*] To throw out of the hand such cards as are useless. To dismiss from service or employment. *Sidney.*

DISCA'RNATE, dĭs-kâr'-nāte. 91. *a.* [*dis* and *caro.*] Stripped of flesh. *Glanville.*

*To* DISCA'SE, dĭs-kāse'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *case.*] To strip; to undress. *Shakspeare.*

DISCEPTA'TION*, dĭs-sĕp-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*disceptatio*, Lat.] Controversy; disputation. *Fox.*

*To* DISCE'RN §, dĭz-zĕrn'. 351. *v. a.* [*discerno*, Lat.] To descry; to see. *Prov.* To judge; to have knowledge of by comparison. *Sidney.* To distinguish. *Boyle.* To make the difference between. *B. Jonson.*

*To* DISCE'RN, dĭz-zĕrn'. *v. n.* To make distinction. *Hayward.* To have judicial cognizance. *Bacon.*

DISCE'RNER, dĭz-zĕr'-nûr. 98. *n. s.* Discoverer; he that descries. *Shak.* Judge; one that has the power of distinguishing. *Brown.*

DISCE'RNIBLE, dĭz-zĕr'-nē-bl. *a.* Discoverable; perceptible. *Government of the Tongue.*

DISCE'RNIBLENESS, dĭz-zĕr'-nē-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Visibleness.

DISCE'RNIBLY, dĭz-zĕr'-nē-blē. *ad.* Perceptibly; apparently. *Hammond.*

DISCE'RNING*, dĭz-zĕr'-nĭng. *n. s.* The power of distinguishing. *Shakspeare.*

DISCE'RNING, dĭz-zĕr'-nĭng. *part. a.* Judicious; knowing. *Atterbury.*

DISCE'RNINGLY, dĭz-zĕr'-nĭng-lē. *ad.* Judiciously.

DISCE'RNMENT, dĭz-zĕrn'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Judgement; power of distinguishing. *Freeholder.*

*To* DISCE'RP §, dĭs-sĕrp'. *v. a.* [*discerpo*, Lat.] To tear in pieces; to break. *Dict.* To separate; to select. *Hurd.*

DISCE'RPIBLE, dĭs-sĕrp'-ē-bl. *a.* Separable. *Biblioth. Bibl. Ox.*

DISCERPIBI'LITY*, dĭs-sĕrp-ē-bĭl'-ē-tē. *n. s.* Liableness to be separated. *Wollaston.*

DISCE'RPSION. See DISCERPTION.

DISCE'RPTIBLE*, dĭs-sĕrp'-tē-bl. *a.* Frangible; separable. *Glanville.*

DISCERPTIBI'LITY, dĭs-sĕrp-tē-bĭl'-ē-tē. *n. s.* Liableness to be destroyed by disunion of parts.

DISCE'RPTION, dĭs-sĕrp'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of pulling to pieces. *Bp. Hall.*

DISCE'SSION*, dĭs-sĕsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [*discessio*, Lat.] Departure. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* DISCHA'RGE §, dĭs-tshârje'. *v. a.* [*descharger*, Fr.] To disburden; to exonerate. *Dryden.* To unload; to disembark. *Kings.* To give vent to any thing; to let fly. *Shak.* To unload a gun. *Bacon.* To clear a debt by payment. *Shak.* To send away a creditor by payment. *Shak.* To clear a debtor. *Milton.* To set free from obligation. *Swift.* To clear from an accusation. *Hooker.* To perform; to execute. *Dryden.* To put away; to obliterate. *Bacon.* To divest of any office or employment. To dismiss; to release. *Shakspeare.* To emit. *Wiseman.*

*To* DISCHA'RGE, dĭs-tshârje'. *v. n.* To dismiss itself; to break up. *Bacon.*

DISCHA'RGE, dĭs-tshârje'. *n. s.* Vent; explosion, emission. *Woodward.* Matter vented. *Sharp.* Disruption; evanescence. *Bacon.* Dismission from an office. Release from an obligation or penalty. *Milton.* Absolution from a crime. *South.* Ransom; price of ransom. *Milton.* Performance; execution. *L'Estrange.* An acquittance from a debt. Exemption; privilege. *Ecel.*

DISCHA'RGER, dĭs-tshâr'-jûr. *n. s.* He that discharges in any manner. *W. Mountagu.* He that fires a gun. *Brown.*

*To* DISCHU'RCH*, dĭs-tshûrtsh'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *church.*] To deprive of the rank of a church. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* DISCI'DE*, dĭs-slde'. *v. a.* [*discidium*, Lat.] To divide; to cut in two. *Spenser.*

DISCI'NCT, dĭs-sĭnkt'. *a.* [*discinctus*, Lat.] Ungirded; loosely dressed. *Dict.*

*To* DISCI'ND, dĭs-sĭnd'. *v. a.* [*discindo*, Lat.] To divide; to cut in pieces. *Boyle.*

DISCI'PLE §, dĭs-sī'-pl. 405. *n. s.* [*discipulus*, Lat.] A scholar; one that professes to receive instructions from another. *Hammond.*

*To* DISCI'PLE, dĭs-sī'-pl. *v. a.* To train; to bring up. *Shak.* To punish; to discipline. *Spenser.*

DISCI'PLELIKE*, dĭs-sī'-pl-like. *a.* Becoming a disciple. *Milton.*

DISCI'PLESHIP, dĭs-sī'-pl-shĭp. *n. s.* The state or function of a disciple. *Bp. Hall.*

DISCIPLI'NABLE, dĭs'-sē-plĭn-â-bl. *a.* Capable of instruction; capable of improvement by discipline.

DISCIPLI'NABLENESS, dĭs'-sē-plĭn-â-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Capacity of instruction. *Hale.*

DI'SCIPLINANT*, dĭs'-sē-plĭn-ânt. *n. s.* One of a religious order, so called. *Shelton.*

DISCIPLINA'RIAN, dĭs-sē-plĭn-â'-rē-ân. *a.* Pertaining to discipline. *Glanville.*

DISCIPLINA'RIAN, dĭs-sē-plĭn-â'-rē-ân. *n. s.* One who rules or teaches with great strictness. *Fuller.* A follower of the Presbyterian sect, so called from their clamour about discipline. *Sanderson.*

DI'SCIPLINARY, dĭs'-sē-plĭn-â-rē. 512. *a.* Pertaining to discipline. *Bacon.* Relating to government. *Bp. Ferne.* Relating to a regular course of education. *Milton.*

DI'SCIPLINE §, dĭs'-sē-plĭn. 150. *n. s.* [*disciplina*, Lat.] Education; instruction. *Spenser.* Rule of government; order. *Hooker.* Military regulation. *Shak.* A state of subjection. *Rogers.* Any thing taught; art; science. *Wilkins.* Punishment; chastisement. *Addison.* External mortification. *Bp. Taylor.*

*To* DI'SCIPLINE, dĭs'-sē-plĭn. *v. a.* To educate. *Locke.* To regulate. *Scott.* To punish. *Shak.* To advance by instruction. *Milton.*

*To* DISCLA'IM §, dĭs-klāme'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *claim.*] To disown; to deny any knowledge of; to renounce. *Shakspeare.*

DISCLA'IMER, dĭs-klā'-mûr. 98. *n. s.* One that disclaims, disowns, or renounces. [In law.] A plea containing an express denial or refusal. *Cowel.*

*To* DISCLO'SE, dĭs-klōze'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *close.*] To uncover. *Dryden.* To hatch; to open. *Bacon.* To reveal; to tell. *Ecclus.*

DISCLO'SE*, dĭs-klōze'. *n. s.* Discovery. *Young.*

DISCLO'SER, dĭs-klō'-zûr. *n s.* One that reveals or discovers.

DISCLO'SURE, dĭs-klō'-zhûre. 452. *n. s.* Discovery. *Bacon.* Act of revealing any thing secret. *Bac.*

**DISCLU'SION**, dĭs-klû'-zhŭn. *n. s.* [*disclusus*, Lat.] Emission. *More.*

*To* **DISCO'AST***, dĭs-kōst'. *v. n.* [*dis* and *coast.*] To wander; to depart from; to quit the coast. *Barrow.*

**DISCOLORA'TION**, dĭs-kŏl-ŏ-rā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [from *discolour.*] The act of changing the colour. Change of colour; stain; dye. *More.*

*To* **DISCO'LOUR** §, dĭs-kŭl'-lŭr. *v. a.* [*descoulourer*, old Fr.] To change from the natural hue; to stain. *Shakspeare.*

**DISCO'LOURED***, dĭs-kŭl'-lĕrd. *a.* Having various colours. *Spenser.*

*To* **DISCO'MFIT** §, dĭs-kŭm'-fĭt. *v. a.* [*desconfire*, Fr.] To defeat; to conquer; to vanquish. *Shak.*

**DISCO'MFIT**, dĭs-kŭm'-fĭt. *n. s.* Defeat; rout; overthrow. *Shakspeare.*

**DISCO'MFITURE**, dĭs-kŭm'-fĭt-yŭre. *n. s.* Defeat. *Shakspeare.*

**DISCO'MFORT** §, dĭs-kŭm'-fŭrt. 166. *n. s.* [*déconfort*, old Fr.] Uneasiness; sorrow; melancholy. *Hooker.*

*To* **DISCO'MFORT**, dĭs-kŭm'-fŭrt. *v. a.* To grieve; to sadden. *Sidney.*

**DISCO'MFORTABLE**, dĭs-kŭm'-fŭr-tă-bl. *a.* Melancholy, and refusing comfort. *Shak.* Causing sadness. *Sidney.*

*To* **DISCOMME'ND** §, dĭs-kŏm-mĕnd'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *commend.*] To blame; to censure. *Hooker.*

**DISCOMME'NDABLE**, dĭs-kŏm'-mĕn-dă-bl. [See COMMENDABLE.] *a.* Blamable; censurable. *Sir T. Herbert.*

**DISCOMME'NDABLENESS**, dĭs-kŏm'-mĕn-dă-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Blamableness; liableness to censure. *Dict.*

**DISCOMMENDA'TION**, dĭs-kŏm-mĕn-dā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Blame; reproach. *Hakewill.*

**DISCOMME'NDER**, dĭs-kŏm-mĕn'-dŭr. *n. s.* One that discommends.

*To* **DISCO'MMODATE** §*, dĭs-kŏm'-mŏ-dāte. *v. a.* [*discommodo*, Lat.] To molest. *Sir H. Wotton.*

*To* **DISCOMMO'DE**, dĭs-kŏm-mōde'. *v. a.* To put to inconvenience; to molest.

**DISCOMMO'DIOUS**, dĭs-kŏm-mō'-dė-ŭs, or dĭs-kŏm-mō'-jė-ŭs. [See COMMODIOUS.] *a.* Inconvenient; troublesome; unpleasing. *Spenser.*

**DISCOMMO'DITY**, dĭs-kŏm-mŏd'-ė-tė. *n. s.* Inconvenience; disadvantage; hurt; mischief. *Sir T. Elyot.*

*To* **DISCO'MMON***, dĭs-kŏm'-mŏn. *v. a.* [*dis* and *common.*] To deprive of the right of common. *Bp. Hall.* To deprive of the privileges of a place. *Warton's Life of Bathurst.*

*To* **DISCOMPLE'XION***, dĭs-kŏm-plĕk'-shŭn. *v. a.* [*dis* and *complexion.*] To change the hue or colour. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

*To* **DISCOMPO'SE** §, dĭs-kŏm-pōze'. *v. a.* [*decomposer*, Fr.] To disorder; to unsettle. *Clarendon.* To ruffle. *Swift.* To disturb the temper. *Dryden.* To offend; to fret; to vex. *Swift.* To displace; to discard. *Bacon.*

**DISCOMPOSI'TION***, dĭs-kŏm-pō-zĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* Inconsistency; disagreement. *Donne.*

**DISCOMPO'SURE**, dĭs-kŏm-pō'-zhŭre. *n. s.* Disorder; perturbation. *Bp. Taylor.* Disagreement of parts. *Boyle.*

*To* **DISCO'MPT***, dĭs-kŏŭnt'. *v. a.* [*descompter*, Fr.] To pay back again. *Hudibras.* See DISCOUNT.

*To* **DISCONCE'RT**, dĭs-kŏn-sĕrt'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *concert.*] To unsettle the mind; to discompose. *Collier.* To break a scheme; to defeat a machination.

**DISCONFO'RMITY**, dĭs-kŏn-fôr'-mė-tė. *n. s.* [*dis* and *conformity.*] Want of agreement; inconsistency. *Hakewill.*

**DISCONGRU'ITY**, dĭs-kŏn-grû'-ė-tė. *n. s.* [*dis* and *congruity.*] Disagreement; inconsistency. *Hale.*

*To* **DISCONNE'CT** §*, dĭs-kŏn-nĕkt'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *connect.*] To break the ties. *Burke.*

**DISCONNE'XION***, dĭs-kŏn-nĕk'-shŭn. *n. s.* Disunion. *Burke.*

*To* **DISCONSE'NT***, dĭs-kŏn-sĕnt'. *v. n.* [*dis* and *consent.*] To disagree; to differ. *Milton.*

**DISCO'NSOLANCY***, dĭs-kŏn'-sŏ-lăn-sė. *n. s.* Disconsolateness. *Barrow.*

**DISCO'NSOLATE** §, dĭs-kŏn'-sŏ-lăte. 91. *a.* [*desconsolé*, Fr.] Void of comfort; hopeless; sorrowful; melancholy. *Shakspeare.*

**DISCO'NSOLATELY**, dĭs-kŏn'-sŏ-lăte-lė. *ad.* In a disconsolate manner; comfortlessly.

**DISCO'NSOLATENESS**, dĭs-kŏn'-sŏ-lăte-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being disconsolate. *Bp. Hall.*

**DISCONSOLA'TION***, dĭs-kŏn-sŏ-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Want of comfort. *Dr. Jackson.*

**DISCONTE'NT** §, dĭs-kŏn-tĕnt'. *n. s.* [*dis* and *content.*] Want of content; uneasiness. *Shak.* One who is discontented. *Shakspeare.*

**DISCONTE'NT**, dĭs-kŏn-tĕnt'. *a.* Uneasy at the present state; dissatisfied. *Hayward.*

*To* **DISCONTE'NT**, dĭs-kŏn-tĕnt'. *v. a.* To dissatisfy; to make uneasy. *Shakspeare.*

**DISCONTE'NTED**, dĭs-kŏn-tĕn'-tĕd. *part. a.* Uneasy; cheerless. *Shakspeare.*

**DISCONTE'NTEDLY***, dĭs-kŏn-tĕn'-tĕd-lė. *ad.* In a discontented humour. *Bp. Richardson.*

**DISCONTE'NTEDNESS**, dĭs-kŏn-tĕn'-tĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* Uneasiness; dissatisfaction. *Addison.*

**DISCONTE'NTING***, dĭs-kŏn-tĕnt'-ĭng. *a.* Giving no satisfaction; disgusting. *Milton.*

**DISCONTE'NTMENT**, dĭs-kŏn-tĕnt'-mĕnt. *n. s.* The state of being discontented. *Hooker.*

**DISCONTI'NUANCE**, dĭs-kŏn-tĭn'-ù-ânse. *n. s.* Want of cohesion of parts; disruption. *Bacon.* Cessation; intermission. *Atterbury.*

**DISCONTINUA'TION**, dĭs-kŏn-tĭn-ù-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Disruption of continuity; breach of union of parts; separation. *Newton.*

*To* **DISCONTI'NUE** §, dĭs-kŏn-tĭn'-ù. *v. n.* [*discontinuer*, Fr.] To lose the cohesion of parts. *Bacon.* To lose an established custom or right. *Jer.*

*To* **DISCONTI'NUE**, dĭs-kŏn-tĭn'-ù. *v. a.* To leave off; to cease any practice or habit. *Shak.* To break off; to interrupt. *Holder.*

**DISCONTI'NUER***, dĭs-kŏn-tĭn'-ù-ŭr. *n. s.* One who discontinues a rule or custom. *Commun. to Abp. Laud.*

**DISCONTINU'ITY**, dĭs-kŏn-tė-nû'-ė-tė. *n. s.* Disunity of parts. *Newton.*

**DISCONTI'NUOUS***, dĭs-kŏn-tĭn'-ù-ŭs. *a.* Wide; extended; gaping. *Milton.*

**DISCONVE'NIENCE** §, dĭs-kŏn-vė'-nė-ĕnse. *n. s.* [*disconvenience*, old Fr.] Incongruity; disagreement. *Bp. Bramhall.*

**DISCONVE'NIENT***, dĭs-kŏn-vė'-nė-ĕnt. *a.* Opposite; incongruous. *Bp. Reynolds.*

**DI'SCORD** §, dĭs'-kŏrd. 492. *n. s.* [*discordia*, Lat.] Disagreement; opposition; mutual anger. *Shak.* Difference, or contrariety of qualities; particularly of sounds. *Shak.* A combination of disagreeing sounds. *Bacon.*

*To* **DISCORD**, dĭs-kŏrd'. 492. *v. n.* To disagree. *Bacon.*

**DISCO'RDANCE**, dĭs-kŏr'-dânse. } *n. s.* [from *dis-*
**DISCO'RDANCY**, dĭs-kŏr'-dăn-sė. } *cord.*] Disagreement; opposition; inconsistency. *Warton.*

**DISCO'RDANT**, dĭs-kŏr'-dănt. *a.* Inconsistent; at variance with itself. *Dryden.* Opposite; contrarious. *Cheyne.* Incongruous. *Hale.*

**DISCO'RDANTLY**, dĭs-kŏr'-dănt-lė. *ad.* Inconsistently. In disagreement with another. *Boyle.* Peevishly; in a contradictious manner.

**DISCO'RDFUL***, dĭs-kŏrd'-fûl. *a.* Quarrelsome; not peaceable. *Spenser.*

*To* **DISCOUNSEL**, dĭs-kŏŭn'-sĕl. *v. a.* [*desconseiller*, Fr.] To dissuade; to give contrary advice. *Spenser.*

**DI'SCOUNT** §, dĭs'-kŏŭnt. 313, 492. *n. s.* [*dis* and *count.*] The sum refunded in a bargain. *Swift.* A deduction according to the rate of interest, for money advanced beforehand; an allowance made on a bill, or any other debt, not yet due, in order to receive money for the same.

*To* **DISCOU'NT**, dĭs-kŏŭnt'. *v. a.* To count back;

to pay back again. *Dryden.* To pay beforehand; deducting an equivalent for so doing.

*To* DISCOU'NTENANCE §, dĭs-kŏŭn'-tè-nânse. *v. a.* [*dis* and *countenance.*] To discourage by cold treatment. *Clarendon.* To abash; to put to shame. *Milton.*

DISCOU'NTENANCE, dĭs-kŏŭn'-tè-nânse. *n. s.* Cold treatment; unfavourable aspect. *Clarendon.*

DISCOU'NTENANCER, dĭs-kŏŭn'-tè-nân-sŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that discourages by cold treatment. *Bacon.*

DISCOU'NTER*, dĭs-kŏŭn'-tŭr. *n. s.* One who advances money upon discount. *Burke.*

*To* DISCOU'RAGE §, dĭs-kŭr'-ĭdje. 314. *v. a.* [*dis* and *courage.*] To depress; to deprive of confidence. *K. Charles.* To deter; to fright from any attempt. *Numbers.*

DISCOU'RAGE*, dĭs-kŭr'-ĭdje. *n. s.* Want of courage. *Sir T. Elyot.*

DISCOU'RAGER, dĭs-kŭr'-rĭdje-ŭr. *n. s.* One that impresses diffidence and terrour. *Pope.*

DISCOU'RAGEMENT, dĭs-kŭr'-rĭdje-mĕnt. 90. *n. s.* The act of deterring or depressing hope. Determent. *Wilkins.* The cause of depression or fear. *Locke.*

DISCOU'RSE §, dĭs-kōrse'. 318. *n. s.* [*discursus,* Lat.] The act of the understanding, by which it passes from premises to consequences. *Hooker.* Conversation; mutual intercourse of language. *Bacon.* Effusion of language; speech. *Locke.* A treatise; a dissertation. *Locke.*

*To* DISCOU'RSE, dĭs-kōrse'. *v. n.* To converse; to talk; to relate. *Shakspeare.* To treat upon in a solemn or set manner. *Locke.* To reason. *Davies.*

*To* DISCOU'RSE, dĭs-kōrse'. *v. a.* To treat of; to talk over; to discuss. *Shak.* To utter. *Shak.*

DISCOU'RSER, dĭs-kōr'-sŭr. *n. s.* A speaker; an haranguer. *Shak.* A writer on any subject; a dissertator. *Brown.*

DISCOU'RSING*, dĭs-kōr'-sĭng. *n. s.* Mutual intercourse of language. *Bp. Taylor.*

DISCOU'RSIVE, dĭs-kōr'-sĭv. *a.* Passing by intermediate steps from premises to consequences. *Milton.* Containing dialogue; interlocutory. *Dryden.* Conversable. *Life of A. Wood.*

DISCOU'RTEOUS, dĭs-kŭr'-tshŭs. *a.* [*dis* and *courteous.*] Uncivil; uncomplaisant. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

DISCOU'RTEOUSLY, dĭs-kŭr'-tshŭs-lè. *ad.* Uncivilly; rudely.

DISCOU'RTESY, dĭs-kŭr'-tè-sè. *n. s.* [*dis* and *courtesy.*] Incivility; rudeness. *Sidney.*

DISCOU'RTSHIP*, dĭs-kōrt'-shĭp. *n. s.* Want of respect. *B. Jonson.*

DISCOU'S, dĭs'-kŭs. *a.* [*discus,* Lat.] Broad; flat; wide. *Quincy.*

*To* DISCO'VER §, dĭs-kŭv'-ŭr. *v. a.* [*dis* and *cover.*] To show; to disclose; to bring to light; to make visible. To expose to view. *Sidney.* Not to shelter; to expose. *Hosea.* To make known; to reveal. *Isaiah.* To ken; to espy. *Acts.* To find out. *Pope.* To detect; to find though conceal'ed. *Milton.* To find things or places not known before. *Shakspeare.* To exhibit to the view. *Milton.*

DISCO'VERABLE, dĭs-kŭv'-ŭr-â-bl. *a.* That which may be found out. *Woodward.* Apparent; exposed to view. *Brown.*

DISCO'VERER, dĭs-kŭv'-ŭr-ŭr. *n. s.* One that finds any thing not known before. *Holder.* A scout; one who is put to descry the posture or number of an enemy. *Shakspeare.*

DISCO'VERY, dĭs-kŭv'-ŭr-è. 555. *n. s.* The act of finding any thing hidden. *Dryden.* The act of revealing or disclosing any secret. *Shakspeare.*

DISCRE'DIT §, dĭs-krĕd'-ĭt. *n. s.* [*decrediter,* Fr.] Ignominy; reproach; disgrace. *Shakspeare.*

*To* DISCRE'DIT. dĭs-krĕd'-ĭt. *v. a.* To deprive of credibility. *Shak.* To disgrace; to make less reputable. *Shakspeare.* To distrust; not to credit.

DISCRE'DITABLE*, dĭs-krĕd'-ĭt-â-bl. *a.* Disgraceful; reproachful. *R. Blair.*

DISCREE'T §, dĭs-krèèt'. *a.* [*discret,* Fr.] Prudent; circumspect; cautious. *Whitgift.* Modest; not forward. *Thomson.*

DISCREE'TLY, dĭs-krèèt'-lè. *ad.* Prudently; cautiously. *Waller.*

DISCREE'TNESS, dĭs-krèèt'-nĕs. *n. s.* Discretion

DI'SCREPANCE §, dĭs'-krè-pânse. *n. s.* [*discrepantia,* Lat.] Difference; contrariety. *Ld. Digby.*

DI'SCREPANCY*, dĭs'-krè-pân-sè. *n. s.* Difference. *Mountagu.*

DI'SCREPANT, dĭs'-krè-pânt. *a.* Different; disagreeing. *Sir T. Elyot.*

*To* DISCRE'TE §, dĭs-krète'. *v. a.* [*discretus,* Lat., To separate; to discontinue. *Brown.*

DISCRE'TE, dĭs-krète'. *a.* Distinct; disjoined. *Hale.* Disjunctive. *Milton.— Discrete proportion* is when the ratio between two pairs of numbers or quantities is the same; but there is not the same proportion between all the four: thus, 6 : 8 :: 3 : 4. *Harris.*

☞ This word and its companion *concrete,* one would have supposed, should have the same accentuation in all our pronouncing dictionaries; and yet scarcely any two words are more differently accented. The accent is placed on the last syllable of *concrete* by Dr. Ash, Buchanan, Perry, Entick, and Bailey; and on the first by Sheridan, Dr. Johnson, Smith, W. Johnston, and Dr. Kenrick. Scott accents the last syllable of *concrete* when an adjective, and the first when a substantive: a distinction very agreeable to analogy, 494; but Entick, directly contrary to this analogy, reverses this order. *Discrete* is always used as an adjective, but has scarcely less diversity of accentuation than *concrete.* Dr. Johnson, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Perry, and Entick, accent it on the last syllable; and Dr. Ash, Mr. Sheridan, and Bailey on the first. When I wrote the Rhyming Dictionary, I accented both these words on the first syllable; but this accentuation, I imagine, arose from contrasting them, which often places the accent on the opposing parts, as in *in'ternal,* and *ex'ternal;* but, upon maturer consideration, I apprehend the accent ought to be placed on the first syllable of *concrete,* when a substantive, and on the last when an adjective. *W.*

DISCRE'TION, dĭs-krĕsh'-ŭn. 507. *n. s.* Prudence; knowledge to govern or direct one's self; wise management. *Hooker.* Liberty of acting at pleasure. Disjunction; separation. *Mede.*

DISCRE'TIONAL*, dĭs-krĕsh'-ŭn-âl. *a.* Unlimited *Bp. Horsley.*

DISCRE'TIONALLY*, dĭs-krĕsh'-ŭn-âl-lè. *ad.* At pleasure; at choice. *Nares.*

DISCRE'TIONARY, dĭs-krĕsh'-ŭn-ăr-è. *a.* Left at large; unlimited; unrestrained. *Ayliffe.*

DISCRE'TIVE, dĭs-krè'-tĭv. *a.* [In logick.] *Discretive* propositions are such wherein various, and seemingly opposite judgements are made, whose variety or distinction is noted by the particles *but, though, yet,* &c.; as, Travellers may change their climate, *but* not their temper. *Watts.* [In grammar.] *Discretive* distinctions are such as imply opposition; as, Not a man, *but* a beast. *Gregory.* Separate; distinct. *Bullokar.*

DISCRE'TIVELY*, dĭs-krè'-tĭv-lè. *ad.* In a manner grammatically distinguishing. *Bp. Richardson.*

DISCRI'MINABLE, dĭs-krĭm'-è-nâ-bl. *a.* Distinguishable by outward marks or tokens. *Dict.*

*To* DISCRI'MINATE §, dĭs-krĭm'-è-nate. *v. a.* [*discrimino,* Lat.] To mark with notes of difference; to distinguish by certain tokens. *Boyle.* To select or separate; to sever. *Boyle.*

DISCRI'MINATE*, dĭs-krĭm'-è-nate. *a.* Distinguished by certain tokens. *Bacon.*

DISCRI'MINATELY*, dĭs-krĭm'-è-nate-lè. *ad.* Distinctly; minutely. *Johnson.*

DISCRI'MINATENESS, dĭs-krĭm'-è-nate-nĕs. 91. *n. s.* Distinctness; marked difference. *Dict.*

DISCRIMINA'TION, dĭs-krĭm-è-nâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* The state of being distinguished. *Stillingfleet.* Distinction; difference put. *Addison.* The marks of distinction. *King Charles.*

DISCRI'MINATIVE, dĭs-krĭm'-è-nâ-tĭv. 157. *a.* That which makes the mark of distinction; characteristical. *Woodward.* That which observes distinction. *More.*

**DISCRI'MINATIVELY***, dĭs-krĭm'-ĕ-nā-tĭv-lĕ. *ad.* In an observance of due distinction. *Mede.*

**DISCRI'MINOUS**, dĭs-krĭm'-ĕ-nŭs. *a.* Dangerous; hazardous. *Harvey.*

**DISCRU'CIATING***, dĭs-krōō'-shĕ-ā-tĭng. *a.* [*discrucio*, Lat.] Painful. *Brown.*

**DISCU'BITORY**, dĭs-kū'-bĕ-tŭr-ĕ. 512. *a.* [*discubitorius*, Lat.] Fitted to the posture of leaning. *Brown.*

*To* **DISCU'LPATE***, dĭs-kŭl'-pāte. *v. a.* [*dis* and *culpo*, Lat.] To exculpate; to clear from the imputation of a fault. *Ashton.*

**DISCU'MBENCY**, dĭs-kŭm'-bĕn-sĕ. *n. s.* [*discumbens*, Lat.] The act of leaning at meat, after the ancient manner. *Brown.*

*To* **DISCU'MBER**, dĭs-kŭm'-bŭr. *v. a.* [*dis* and *cumber*.] To disengage from any troublesome weight, or impediment. *Pope.*

*To* **DISCU'RE**, dĭs-kūre'. *v. a.* [*decouvrir*, Fr.] To discover; to reveal. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

**DISCU'RRENT***, dĭs-kŭr'-rĕnt. *a.* [*dis* and *current*.] Not current; deprived of circulation. *Sir E. Sandys.*

**DISCU'RSIST***, dĭs-kŭr'-sĭst. *n. s.* [*discursus*, Lat.] An arguer; a disputer. *L. Addison.*

**DISCU'RSIVE** §, dĭs-kŭr'-sĭv. 158. *a.* [*discursif*, Fr.] Moving here and there; roving; desultory. *Bacon.* Proceeding by regular gradation from premises to consequences; argumentative. *More.*

**DISCU'RSIVELY**, dĭs-kŭr'-sĭv-lĕ. *ad.* By due gradation of argument. *Hale.*

**DISCU'RSIVENESS***, dĭs-kŭr'-sĭv-nĕs. *n. s.* Due gradation of arguments. *Barrow.*

**DISCU'RSORY**, dĭs-kŭr'-sŭr-ĕ. [See DOMESTICK.] *a.* [*discursor*, Lat.] Argumental; rational. *Bp. Hall.*

***DISCUS***, dĭs-kŭs. *n. s.* [Lat.] A quoit; a heavy piece of iron thrown in the ancient sports. *Pope.*

*To* **DISCU'SS** §, dĭs-kŭs'. *v. a.* [*discutio, discussum*, Lat.] To examine; to ventilate; to clear by disquisition. *Hooker.* To disperse. *Sir T. Brown.* To break to pieces. *Brown.* To shake off. *Spenser.*

**DISCU'SSER**, dĭs-kŭs'-sŭr. 98. *n. s.* He that discusses; an examiner.

**DISCU'SSING***, dĭs-kŭs'-sĭng. *n. s.* Examination. *Ayliffe.*

**DISCU'SSION**, dĭs-kŭs'-shŭn. *n. s.* Disquisition; examination. *South.* [In surgery.] The breathing out the humours by insensible transpiration. *Wiseman.*

**DISCU'SSIVE**, dĭs-kŭs'-sĭv. 428. *a.* Having the power to discuss or disperse any noxious matter.

**DISCU'TIENT**, dĭs-kū'-shĕnt. *n. s.* [*discutiens*, Lat.] A medicine that has power to repel or drive back the matter of tumours in the blood. *Quincy.*

*To* **DISDA'IN** §, dĭz-dāne'. [See DIS.] *v. a.* [*dédaigner*, Fr.] To scorn; to consider as unworthy of one's character. *Sidney.*

*To* **DISDA'IN***. dĭz-dāne'. *v. n.* To scorn; to think unworthy. *Milton.* To grow impatient or angry. *B. Jonson.*

**DISDA'IN**, dĭz-dāne'. *n. s.* Contempt; scorn; indignation. *Ecclus.*

**DISDA'INFUL**, dĭz-dāne'-fŭl. *a.* Contemptuous; haughtily scornful; indignant. *Hooker.*

**DISDA'INFULLY**, dĭz-dāne'-fŭl-ĕ. *ad.* Contemptuously; with haughty scorn. *Shakspeare.*

**DISDA'INFULNESS**, dĭz-dāne'-fŭl-nĕs. *n. s.* Contempt; contemptuousness. *Sidney.*

**DISDA'INING***, dĭz-dā'-nĭng. *n. s.* Scorn; contempt. *Donne.*

**DISEA'SE** §, dĭz-ēze'. *n. s.* [*dis* and *ease*.] Distemper; malady. *Shakspeare.* Uneasiness. *Spenser.*

*To* **DISEA'SE**, dĭz-ēze'. *v. a.* To afflict with disease; to make morbid; to infect. *Shak.* To put to pain; to pain; to make uneasy; to disturb. *Sir T. Elyot.*

**DISEA'SEDNESS**, dĭz-ē'-zĕd-nĕs. 365. *n. s.* Sickness; morbidness. *Burnet.*

**DISEA'SEFUL***, dĭz-ēze'-fŭl. *a.* [*disease* and *full*.] Abounding with disease; producing disease. *Donne.* Troublesome; occasioning uneasiness. *Bacon.*

**DISEA'SEMENT***, dĭz-ēze'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Trouble; inconvenience. *Bacon.*

**DISE'DGED**, dĭz-ĕdjd'. 359. *a.* [*dis* and *edge*.] Blunted; dulled. *Shakspeare.*

*To* **DISEMBA'RK** §, dĭs-ĕm-bārk'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *embark*.] To carry to land. *Shakspeare.*

*To* **DISEMBA'RK**, dĭs-ĕm-bārk'. *v. n.* To land. *Pope.*

*To* **DISEMBA'RRASS***, dĭs-ĕm-băr'-rās. *v. a.* [*dis* and *embarrass*.] To free from clog and impediment.

**DISEMBA'RRASSMENT***, dĭs-ĕm-băr'-rās-mĕnt. *n. s.* Freedom from perplexity.

*To* **DISEMBA'Y***, dĭs-ĕm-bā'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *embay*.] To clear from the bay. *Sherburne.*

*To* **DISEMBI'TTER**, dĭs-ĕm-bĭt'-tŭr. *v. a.* [*dis* and *embitter*.] To sweeten; to free from bitterness. *Addison.*

**DISEMBO'DIED**, dĭs-ĕm-bŏd'-ĭd. *a.* [*dis* and *embodied*.] Divested of the body.

*To* **DISEMBO'DY** §*, dĭs-ĕm-bŏd'-ĕ. *v. a.* To discharge from military incorporation. *Militia Act.*

*To* **DISEMBO'GUE** §, dĭs-ĕm-bōg'. 337. *v. a.* [*desemboucher*, old Fr.] To pour out at the mouth of a river; to vent. *Dryden.* To eject; to cast forth. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

*To* **DISEMBO'GUE**, dĭs-ĕm-bōgue'. *v. n.* To gain a vent; to flow. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

**DISEMBO'SOMED***, dĭs-ĕm-bŭz'-ŭmd. *part. a.* [*dis* and *embosom*.] Separated from the bosom. *Young.*

**DISEMBO'WELLED**, dĭs-ĕm-bŏŭ'-ĕld. *part. a.* [*dis* and *embowel*.] Taken from out the bowels. *Phillips.*

*To* **DISEMBRA'NGLE***, dĭs-ĕm-brăng'-gl. *v. a.* [from *dis* and *brangle*.] To free from litigation, or impediment. *Bp. Berkeley.*

*To* **DISEMBRO'IL**, dĭs-ĕm-brŏĭl'. *v. a.* [*debrouiller*, Fr.] To disentangle; to free from perplexity. *Dryden.*

*To* **DISENA'BLE**, dĭs-ĕn-ā'-bl. *v. a.* [*dis* and *enable*.] To deprive of power; to disable. *Milton.*

*To* **DISENCHA'NT**, dĭs-ĕn-tshănt'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *enchant*.] To free from the force of an enchantment. *Sidney.*

*To* **DISENCU'MBER** §, dĭs-ĕn-kŭm'-bŭr. *v. a.* [*dis* and *encumber*.] To discharge from encumbrances; to disburthen; to exonerate. *Sprat.* To free from obstruction of any kind. *Milton.*

**DISENCU'MBRANCE**, dĭs-ĕn-kŭm'-brănse. *n. s.* Freedom from encumbrance. *Spectator.*

*To* **DISENGA'GE** §, dĭs-ĕn-gāje'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *engage*.] To separate from any thing with which it is in union. *Burnet.* To disentangle; to clear from impediments or difficulties. *Waller.* To withdraw, applied to the affections; to wean; to abstract the mind. *Atterbury.* To free from any powerful detention. *Denham.* To release from an obligation.

*To* **DISENGA'GE**, dĭs-ĕn-gāje'. *v. n.* To set one's self free from; to withdraw one's affections from. *Collier.*

**DISENGA'GED**, dĭs-ĕn-gājd'. 359. *part. a.* Disjoined; disentangled. Vacant; at leisure. *Spectator.* Released from obligation.

**DISENGA'GEDNESS**, dĭs-ĕn-gājd'-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of being disengaged; freedom from any pressing business; disjunction.

**DISENGA'GEMENT**, dĭs-ĕn-gāje'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Release from any engagement, or obligation. *Burnet* Freedom of attention; vacancy.

*To* **DISENNO'BLE***, dĭs-ĕn-nō'-bl. *v. a.* [*dis* and *ennoble*.] To deprive of that which ennobles a person. *Guardian.*

*To* **DISENRO'LL***, dĭs-ĕn-rōle'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *enroll*.] To erase or remove out of a roll or list. *Donne.*

*To* **DISENSLA'VE***, dĭs-ĕn-slāve'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *enslave*.] To redeem from slavery; to set free. *South.*

*To* **DISENTA'NGLE** §, dĭs-ĕn-tăng'-gl. *v. a.* [*dis*

and *entangle.*] To unfold or loose the parts of any thing interwoven with another. *Boyle.* To set free from impediments; to disembroil; to clear from perplexity or difficulty. *Clarendon.* To disengage; to separate. *Stilling fleet.*

DISENTA'NGLEMENT*, dĭs-ĕn-tăng'-gl-mĕnt. *n. s.* Clearing from perplexity or difficulty. *Warton.*

*To* DISENTE'RRE, dĭs-ĕn-tĕr'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *enterrer*, Fr.] To unbury; to take out of the grave. *Brown.*

*To* DISENTHRA'L, dĭs-ĕn-*thr*âwl'. 406. *v. a.* [*dis* and *enthral.*] To set free; to restore to liberty; to rescue from slavery. *Sandys.*

*To* DISENTHRO'NE, dĭs-ĕn-thrōne'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *enthrone.*] To depose from sovereignty; to dethrone. *Sandys.*

*To* DISENTI'TLE*, dĭs-ĕn-tī'-tl. *v. a.* [*dis* and *entitle.*] To deprive of claim or title. *South.*

*To* DISENTRA'NCE, dĭs-ĕn-trânse'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *entrance.*] To awaken from a trance, or deep sleep. *Hudibras.*

*To* DISESPO'USE, dĭs-ĕ-spŏŭze'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *espouse.*] To separate after faith plighted. *Milton.*

DISESTEE'M §, dĭs-ĕ-stēēm'. *n. s.* [*dis* and *esteem.*] Slight regard; a disregard more moderate than contempt. *Feltham.*

*To* DISESTEE'M, dĭs-ĕ-stēēm'. *v. a.* To regard slightly; or with a slight degree of contempt. *Raleigh.*

DISESTIMA'TION, dĭs-ĕs-tĕ-mā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Disrespect; disesteem. *Dict.*

*To* DISE'XERCISE*, dĭz-ĕks'-ĕr-sīze. *v. a.* [*dis* and *exercise.*] To deprive of exercise. *Milton.*

*To* DISFA'NCY*, dĭs-fân'-sē. *v. a.* [*dis* and *fancy.*] To dislike. *Hammond.*

DISFA'VOUR §, dĭs-fā'-vŭr. *n. s.* [*dis* and *favour.*] Discountenance; unpropitious regard; unfavourable aspect. A state of ungraciousness or unacceptableness. *Spelman.* Want of beauty. *Dict.*

*To* DISFA'VOUR, dĭs-fā'-vŭr. *v. a.* To discountenance; to withhold or withdraw kindness. *Raleigh.* To deform. *B. Jonson.*

DISFA'VOURER, dĭs-fā'-vŭr-ŭr. *n. s.* Discountenancer; not a favourer. *Bacon.*

DISFIGURA'TION, dĭs-fĭg-ŭ-rā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of disfiguring. The state of being disfigured. Deformity.

*To* DISFI'GURE §, dĭs-fĭg'-ŭre. *v. a.* [*dis* and *figure.*] To change any thing to a worse form; to deform; to mangle. *Shakspeare.*

DISFI'GUREMENT, dĭs-fĭg'-ŭre-mĕnt. *n. s.* Defacement of beauty; change of a better form to a worse. *Suckling.*

*To* DISFO'REST, dĭs-fŏr'-rĕst. *v. a.* [*dis* and *forest.*] To reduce land from the privileges of a forest to the state of common land.

*To* DISFRA'NCHISE §, dĭs-frăn'-tshīz. 152. *v. a.* [*dis* and *franchise.*] To deprive of privileges or immunities. *Blackstone.*

DISFRA'NCHISEMENT, dĭs-frăn'-tshīz-mĕnt. *n. s.* The act of depriving of privileges. *Dict.*

*To* DISFRI'AR*, dĭs-frī'-ŭr. *v. a.* [*dis* and *friar.*] To abandon the state of a friar. *Sir E. Sandys.*

*To* DISFU'RNISH, dĭs-fûr'-nĭsh. *v. a.* [*dis* and *furnish.*] To deprive; to unfurnish; to strip. *Sir T. Elyot.*

*To* DISGA'RNISH, dĭz-gâr'-nĭsh. 425. *v. a.* [*dis* and *garnish.*] To strip of ornaments. *Dict.* To take guns from a fortress.

*To* DISGA'RRISON*, dĭz-gâr'-rĕ-sn. *v. a.* [*dis* and *garrison.*] To deprive of a garrison. *Dr. Hewyt.*

*To* DISGLO'RIFY, dĭz-glō'-rĕ-fī. *v. a.* [*dis* and *glorify.*] To deprive of glory; to treat with indignity. *Milton.*

*To* DISGA'LLANT*, dĭz-gâl'-lânt. *v. a.* [*dis* and *gallant.*] To deprive of gallantry. *B. Jonson.*

*To* DISGO'RGE §, dĭz-gôrje'. *v. a.* [*degorger*, Fr.] To discharge by the mouth; to vomit. *Shakspeare.* To pour out with violence. *Shakspeare.*

DISGO'RGEMENT*, dĭz-gôrje'-mĕnt. *n. s.* A vomit. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* DISGO'SPEL*, dĭz-gŏs'-pĕl. *v. n.* [*dis* and *To gospel.*] To differ from the precepts of the Gospel. *Milton.*

DISGRA'CE §, dĭz-grāse'. 425. *n. s.* [*disgrace*, Fr.] State of being out of favour. State of ignominy; dishonour; state of shame. *Shakspeare.* Act of unkindness. *Sidney.* Cause of shame. *Baynard.*

*To* DISGRA'CE, dĭz-grāse'. *v. a.* To bring a reproach upon; to dishonour, as an agent. *Hooker.* To bring to shame, as a cause. To put out of favour.

DISGRA'CEFUL, dĭz-grāse'-fŭl. *a.* Shameful; ignominious. *Bp. Taylor.*

DISGRA'CEFULLY, dĭz-grāse'-fŭl-ē. *ad.* In disgrace; with indignity; ignominiously. *B. Jonson.*

DISGRA'CEFULNESS, dĭz-grāse'-fŭl-nĕs. *n. s* Ignominy.

DISGRA'CER, dĭz-grā'-sŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that exposes to shame; one that causes ignominy. *Sir F. Sandys.*

DISGRA'CIOUS, dĭz-grā'-shŭs. *a.* [*dis* and *gracious.*] Unpleasing. *Shakspeare.*

*To* DISGRA'DE*, dĭz-grāde'. *v. a.* Our old word for *degrade.*

*To* DI'SGREGATE*, dĭs'-grĕ-gāte. *v. a.* [*dis* and *grex, gregis*, Lat.] To separate; to disperse. *More.*

*To* DISGUI'SE §, dĭzg-yīze'. 92, 160. *v. a.* [*deguiser* Fr.] To conceal by an unusual dress. *Shak.* To hide by a counterfeit appearance. To disfigure; to change the form. *Dryden.* To deform by liquor: a low term. *Spectator.*

DISGUI'SE, dĭzg-yīze'. 160. *n. s.* A dress contrived to conceal the person that wears it. *Addison.* A false appearance; counterfeit show. *Pope.* Disorder by drink *Shakspeare.* A mask, or interlude. *B. Jonson.*

DISGUI'SEMENT, dĭzg-yīze'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Dress of concealment. *Sidney.*

DISGUI'SER, dĭzg-yī'-zŭr. 160. *n. s.* One that puts on a disguise. *Swift.* One that conceals another by a disguise; one that disfigures. *Shakspeare.*

DISGUI'SING*, dĭzg-yī'-zĭng. *n. s.* Theatrical pastime; frolick in masks; mummery. *Leland.* The act of giving an appearance of truth to falsehood. *Donne.*

DISGU'ST §, dĭz-gŭst'. 435. *n. s.* [*degout*, Fr.] Aversion of the palate from any thing. Ill-humour; malevolence; offence conceived. *Locke.*

*To* DISGU'ST, dĭz-gŭst'. *v. a.* To raise aversion in the stomach; to distaste. *Dr. Holdsworth.* To strike with dislike; to offend. *Atterbury.* To produce aversion. *Swift.*

DISGU'STFUL, dĭz-gŭst'-fŭl. *a.* Nauseous; that which causes aversion. *Spiritual Conquest.*

DISGU'STINGLY*, dĭz-gŭst'-ĭng-lē. *ad.* In a manner to disgust. *Swinburne.*

DISH §, dĭsh. *n. s.* [ᵭiꝛc, Sax.] A broad, wide vessel, in which food is served up at the table. *Dryden.* A deep, hollow vessel for liquid food. *Milton.* The meat served in a dish; any particular kind of food. *Shakspeare.* A kind of measure among the tinners. *Carew.*

*To* DISH, dĭsh. *v. a.* To serve in a dish; to send up to table. *Shakspeare.*

DISH-CLOUT, dĭsh'-klŏŭt. *n. s.* [*dish* and *clout.*] The cloth with which the maids rub their dishes *Shakspeare.*

DISH-WASHER, dĭsh'-wŏsh-ŭr. *n. s.* The name of a bird.

DISH-WATER*, dĭsh'-wâw-tŭr. *n. s.* The water in which dishes are washed.

DISHABI'LLE §, dĭs-â-bĭl'. *a.* [*deshabillé*, Fr.] Undressed; loosely or negligently dressed. *Dryden*

DISHABI'LLE, dĭs-â-bĭl'. *n. s.* Undress; loose dress. *Guardian.*

*To* DISHA'BIT, dĭs-hâb'-ĭt. *v. a.* To throw out of place; to drive from their habitation. *Shakspeare.*

DISHARMO'NIOUS*, dĭs-hâr-mō'-nē-ŭs. *a.* Incongruous. *Hallywell.*

DISHA'RMONY §, dĭs-hâr'-mō-nē. *n. s.* [*dis* and *harmony.*] Contrariety to harmony.

*To* DISHEA'RTEN, dĭs-hâr'-tn. 130. *v. a.* [*dis* and

*hearten.*] To discourage; to deject; to terrify; to depress. *Hooker.*

*To* DISHE'IR*, dĭz-âre'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *heir.*] To debar from inheritance. *Dryden.*

DISHE'RISON, dĭs-hĕr'-ĕ-zn. 170. *n. s.* The act of debarring from inheritance; disheriting. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* DISHE'RIT §, dĭs-hĕr'-ĭt. *v. a.* [*dis* and *inherit.*] To cut off from hereditary succession; to debar from an inheritance. *Spenser.*

DISHE'RITANCE*, dĭs-hĕr'-ĕ-tânse. *n. s.* The state of being cut off from inheritance. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

*To* DISHE'VEL, dĭsh-shĕv'-vĕl. *v. a.* [*decheveler*, Fr.] To spread the hair disorderly. *Spenser.*

*To* DISHE'VEL*, dĭsh-shĕv'-vĕl. *v. n.* To be spread without order. *Sir T. Herbert.*

DI'SHING, dĭsh'-ĭng. *a.* Concave: a cant term among artificers. *Mortimer.*

DISHO'NEST §, dĭz-ŏn'-ĭst. 99. *a.* [*dis* and *honest.*] Void of probity; void of faith; faithless; wicked; fraudulent. *South.* Unchaste; lewd. *Shak.* Disgraced; dishonoured. *Dryden.* Disgraceful; ignominious. *Pope.*

DISHO'NESTLY, dĭz-ŏn'-ĭst-lè. *ad.* Without faith; without probity; faithlessly; wickedly. *Shak.* Lewdly; wantonly; unchastely. *Ecc.* In a dishonoured manner. *Sir T. Elyot.*

DISHO'NESTY, dĭz-ŏn'-nĭs-tè. *n. s.* Want of probity; faithlessness. *Swift.* Unchastity; incontinence; lewdness. *Shakspeare.*

DISHO'NOUR §, dĭz-ŏn'-nûr. *n. s.* [*dis* and *honour.*] Reproach; disgrace; ignominy. *Shak.* Reproach uttered; censure. *Shakspeare.*

*To* DISHO'NOUR, dĭz-ŏn'-nûr. *v. a.* To disgrace; to bring shame upon. *Shak.* To violate chastity. To treat with indignity. *Dryden.* To deprive of ornament. *Dryden.*

DISHO'NOURABLE, dĭz-ŏn'-nûr-â-bl. *a.* Shameful; reproachful; ignominious. *Daniel.* Being in a state of neglect or disesteem. *Ecclus.*

DISHO'NOURABLY*, dĭz-ŏn'-nûr-â-blè. *ad.* Ignominiously; neglectedly.

DISHO'NOURER, dĭz-ŏn'-nûr-ûr. *n. s.* One that treats another with indignity. *Milton.* A violator of chastity.

*To* DISHO'RN, dĭs-hŏrn'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *horn.*] To strip of horns. *Shakspeare.*

DISHU'MOUR, dĭs-hŭ'-mûr. *n. s.* [*dis* and *humour.*] Peevishness; ill humour; uneasy state of mind. *Spectator.*

DISIMPRO'VEMENT, dĭs-ĭm-prôôv'-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*dis* and *improvement.*] Reduction from a better to a worse state; the contrary to improvement. *Norris.*

*To* DISINCA'RCERATE, dĭs-ĭn-kâr'-sè-râte. *v. a.* [*dis* and *incarcerate.*] To set at liberty; to free from prison. *Harvey.*

DISINCLINA'TION, dĭs-ĭn-klè-nâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* Want of affection; slight; dislike. *Guardian.*

*To* DISINCLI'NE §, dĭs-ĭn-klīne'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *incline.*] To produce dislike to. *Clarendon.*

DISINCLI'NED*, dĭs-ĭn-klīnd'. *a.* Averse; not favourably disposed. *Burke.*

DISINCORPORA'TION*, dĭs-ĭn-kôr-pò-râ'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*dis* and *incorporation.*] Deprivation of the rights and privileges of a corporate body. *Warton.*

DISINGENU'ITY, dĭs-ĭn-jè-nû'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* Meanness of artifice; unfairness. *Clarendon.*

DISINGE'NUOUS §, dĭs-ĭn-jĕn'-ù-ŭs. *a.* [*dis* and *ingenuous.*] Unfair; meanly artful; viciously subtle; sly; cunning; illiberal. *Denham.*

DISINGE'NUOUSLY, dĭs-ĭn-jĕn'-ù-ŭs-lè. *ad.* In a disingenuous manner. *Warton.*

DISINGE'NUOUSNESS, dĭs-ĭn-jĕn'-ù-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Mean subtlety; unfairness; low craft. *Government of the Tongue.*

DISINHA'BITED*, dĭs-ĭn-hâb'-ĭt-ĕd. *a.* Deprived of inhabitants.

DISINHE'RISON, dĭs-ĭn-hĕr'-ĕ-zn. *n. s.* [from *dis* and *inherit.*] The act of cutting off from any hereditary succession; the act of disinheriting. *Bacon.* The state of being cut off from an hereditary right. *Bp. Taylor.*

*To* DISINHE'RIT, dĭs-ĭn-hĕr'-ĭt. *v. a.* To cut off from an hereditary right; to deprive of an inheritance *Davies.*

*To* DISINTE'R §, dĭs-ĭn-tĕr'. *v. a.* [from *dis* and *inter.*] To unbury; to take as out of the grave. *Addison.*

DISI'NTERESSED, dĭz-ĭn'-tĕr-ĕs-sĕd. *a.* [*dis* and *interesse*, Fr.] Void of regard to private advantage; impartial. *Dryden.*

DISI'NTERESSMENT, dĭz-ĭn'-tĕr-ĕs-mĕnt. *n. s* Disregard to private advantage; disinterestedness *Prior.*

DISI'NTEREST §, dĭz-ĭn'-tĕr-ĕst. *n. s.* [*dis* and *interest.*] What is contrary to one's wish or prosperity. *More.* Indifference to profit; superiority to regards of private advantage.

*To* DISI'NTEREST*, dĭz-ĭn'-tĕr-ĕst. *v. a.* To render superiour to private advantage. *Feltham.*

DISI'NTERESTED, dĭz-ĭn'-tĕr-ĕs-tĕd. *a.* Superiour to regard of private advantage. *Swift.* Without any concern in an affair; without fear or hope.

DISI'NTERESTEDLY, dĭz-ĭn'-tĕr-ĕs-tĕd-lè. *ad.* In a disinterested manner.

DISI'NTERESTEDNESS, dĭz-ĭn'-tĕr-ĕs-tĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* Contempt of private interest. *Brown.*

DISI'NTERESTING*, dĭz-ĭn'-tĕr-ĕst-ĭng. *a.* Wanting interest or the power of affecting. *Warburton.*

DISINTE'RMENT*, dĭs-ĭn-tĕr'-mĕnt. *n. s.* The act of unburying, or removing out of the grave.

*To* DISI'NTRICATE, dĭz-ĭn'-trè-kàte. *v. a.* [*dis* and *intricate.*] To disentangle. *Dict.*

*To* DISINU'RE*, dĭs-ĭn-yûre'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *inure.*] To deprive of practice, habit, or custom. *Milton.*

DISINVALI'DITY*, dĭz-ĭn-vâ-lĭd'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* [*dis* and *invalidity.*] Want of validity. *Mountagu.*

*To* DISINVI'TE, dĭs-ĭn-vīte'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *invite.*] To retract an invitation. *Sir J Finett.*

*To* DISINVO'LVE*, dĭs-ĭn-vŏlv'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *involve.*] To uncover; to disentangle. *More.*

*To* DISJO'IN, dĭz-jŏĭn'. *v. a.* [*dejoindre*, Fr.] To separate; to part from each other; to sunder *Milton.*

*To* DISJOI'NT §, dĭz-jŏĭnt'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *joint.*] To put out of joint. *Sandys.* To break at junctures; to separate at the part where there is a cement *Harmar.* To break in pieces; to dilaniate. *Blackmore.* To carve a fowl. To make incoherent; to break the relation between the parts. *Sidney.*

*To* DISJO'INT, dĭz-jŏĭnt'. *v. n.* To fall in pieces *Shakspeare.*

DISJO'INT, dĭz-jŏĭnt'. *participle.* Separated; divided. *Shakspeare.*

DISJO'INTLY*, dĭz-jŏĭnt'-lè. *ad.* In a divided state *Sir M. Sandys.*

DISJUDICA'TION, dĭz-jù-dè-kâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*dijudicatio*, Lat.] Judgement; determination. *Boyle.*

DISJU'NCT §, dĭz-jŭngkt'. 408. *a.* [*disjunctus*, Lat.] Disjoined; separate.

DISJU'NCTION, dĭz-jŭngk'-shŭn. *n. s.* Disunion; separation; parting. *Shakspeare.*

DISJU'NCTIVE, dĭz-jŭngk'-tĭv. *a.* Incapable of union. *Grew.* That which marks separation or opposition; as, *I love him*, or *fear him. Watts.* [In logick.] A disjunctive proposition is when the parts are opposed to one another by disjunctive particles; as, *It is either day or night. Watts.*

DISJU'NCTIVE*, dĭz-jŭngk'-tĭv. *n. s.* A disjunctive conjunction. *Harris.*

DISJU'NCTIVELY, dĭz-jŭngk'-tĭv-lè. *ad.* Distinctly, separately. *Causes of the Decay of Piety.*

DISK §, dĭsk. *n. s.* [*discus*, Lat.] The face of the sun, or any planet, as it appears to the eye. *Dryden.* A broad piece of iron thrown in the ancient sports; a quoit. *Grew.*

DISKI'NDNESS, dĭsk-ylnd'-nĕs. 160. *n. s.* [*dis* and *kindness.*] Want of kindness; want of affection. Ill turn; injury; act of malignity; detriment. *Woodward.*

DISLI'KE, dĭz-like'. 435. *n. s.* Disinclination; absence of affection; the contrary to fondness. *Spen-*

*ser.* Discord; dissension; disagreement. *Fairfax.*

*To* DISLI'KE §, dĭz-lĭke'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *like.*] To disapprove; to regard without affection. *Shakspeare.*

DISLI'KEFUL, dĭz-like'-fŭl. *a.* Disaffected; malign. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

*To* DISLI'KEN §, dĭz-lī'-kn. *v. a.* To make unlike. *Shakspeare.* Unusual.

DISLI'KENESS, dĭz-like'-nĕs. *n. s.* [*dis* and *likeness.*] Dissimilitude; unlikeness. *Locke.*

DISLI'KER, dĭz-lī'-kŭr. *n. s.* A disapprover; one that is not pleased. *More.*

*To* DISLI'MB, dĭz-lĭm'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *limb.*] To tear limb from limb. *Dict.*

*To* DISLI'MN, dĭz-lĭm'. 435. *v. a.* [*dis* and *limn.*] To unpaint; to strike out of a picture. *Shakspeare.*

*To* DI'SLOCATE §, dĭs'-lō-kāte. *v. a.* [*dis* and *locus*, Lat.] To put out of the proper place. *Woodward.* To put out of joint; to disjoint. *Shakspeare.*

DISLOCA'TION, dĭs-lō-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of shifting the places of things. *Instructions of Oratory.* The state of being displaced. *Burnet.* A luxation; a joint put out. *Grew.*

*To* DISLO'DGE §, dĭz-lŏdje'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *lodge.*] To remove from a place. *Bp. Hall.* To remove from a habitation. *Harmar.* To drive an enemy from a station. *Dryden.* To remove an army to other quarters. *Shakspeare.*

*To* DISLO'DGE, dĭz-lŏdje'. *v. n.* To go away to another place. *Milton.*

DISLO'YAL §, dĭz-lŏè'-âl. 435. *a.* [*dis* and *loyal.*] Not true to allegiance; faithless; false to a sovereign; disobedient. *Milton.* Dishonest; perfidious. *Shak.* Not true to the marriage-bed. *Shak.* False in love; not constant.

DISLO'YALLY, dĭz-lŏè'-âl-lè. *ad.* Not faithfully; treacherously.

DISLO'YALTY, dĭz-lŏè'-âl-tè. *n. s.* Want of fidelity to the sovereign. *King Charles.* Want of fidelity in love. *Shakspeare.*

DI'SMAL §, dĭz'-mâl. 425. *a.* [*dies malus*, Lat.] Sorrowful; dire; horrid; melancholy; uncomfortable; unhappy; dark. *Shakspeare.*

DI'SMALLY, dĭz'-mâl-lè. *ad.* Horribly; sorrowfully.

DI'SMALNESS, dĭz'-mâl-nĕs. *n. s.* Horrour; sorrow.

*To* DISMA'NTLE §, dĭz-mân'-tl. *v. a.* [*dis* and *mantle.*] To deprive of a dress; to strip; to denude. *South.* To loose; to throw off a dress; to throw open. *Shak.* To strip a town of its outworks. *Hallywell.* To break down any thing external. *Dryden.*

DISMA'NTLING*, dĭz-mân'-tlĭng. *n. s.* The act of stripping a town of its bulwarks. *Hakewill.*

*To* DISMA'SK, dĭz-mâsk'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *mask.*] To divest of a mask. *Shakspeare.*

*To* DISMA'Y §, dĭz-mâ'. 425. *v. a* [*desmayar*, Span.] To terrify; to discourage; to depress; to deject. *Spenser.*

DISMA'Y, dĭz-mâ'. 435. *n. s.* Fall of courage; terrour felt; desertion of mind; fear impressed. *Milton.*

DISMA'YEDNESS, dĭz-mâ'-ĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* Dejection of courage. *Sidney.*

*DISME*, dĭme. *n. s.* [Fr.] A tenth; a tithe. *Gower.*

*To* DISME'MBER §, dĭz-mĕm'-bŭr. *v. a.* [*dis* and *member.*] To divide member from member; to dilacerate; to cut in pieces. *Shakspeare.*

DISME'MBERMENT*, dĭz-mĕm'-bŭr-mĕnt. *n. s.* Division. *Burke.*

DIS'METTLED*, dĭz-mĕt'-tld. *a.* [*dis* and *mettled.*] Without spirit or fire; without exertion. *Llewellyn.*

*To* DISMI'SS §, dĭz-mĭs'. 435. *v. a.* [*dismissus*, Lat.] To send away. *Shakspeare.* To give leave of departure. *Dryden.* To discard; to divest of an office.

DISMI'SS*, dĭz-mĭs'. *n. s.* Discharge from any office. *Sir T. Herbert. Ob. T.*

DISMI'SSAL*, dĭz-mĭs'-sâl. *n. s.* Dismission.

DISMI'SSION, dĭz-mĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* Despatch; act of sending away. *Dryden.* An honourable discharge from any office or place. *Milton.* Deprivation; obligation to leave any post or place. *Shak*

DISMI'SSIVE*, dĭz-mĭs'-sĭv. *a.* Proclaiming dismission, or leave to depart. *Davenant.*

*To* DISMO'RTGAGE, dĭz-môr'-gâje. *v. a.* [*dis* and *mortgage.*] To redeem from mortgage. *Howell.*

*To* DISMO'UNT §, dĭz-mŏŭnt'. *v. a.* [*demonter*, Fr.] To throw off a horse. *Milton.* To throw from any elevation or place of honour. *Sackville.* To throw cannon from its carriage. *Knolles.*

*To* DISMO'UNT, dĭz-mŏŭnt'. *v. n.* To alight from a horse. *Addison.* To descend from any elevation. *Spenser.*

*To* DISNA'TURALIZE, dĭz-nâtsh'-ŭ-râ-lize. *v. a.* [*dis* and *naturalize.*] To alienate; to make alien, to deprive of the privileges of birth.

DISNA'TURED, dĭz-nâ'-tshŭrd. 435. *a.* [*desnaturé*, old Fr.] Unnatural; wanting natural affection. *Shakspeare.* Unusual.

DISOBE'DIENCE §, dĭs-ō-bē'-dē-ĕnse. [See OBEDIENCE.] *n. s.* [*dis* and *obedience.*] Violation of lawful command or prohibition; breach of duty due to superiours. *Shakspeare.* Incompliance. *Blackmore.*

DISOBE'DIENT, dĭs-ō-bē'-dē-ĕnt. *a.* Not observant of lawful authority. 1 *Kings.*

*To* DISOBE Y, dĭs-ō-bā'. *v. a.* To break commands or transgress prohibitions. *Sidney.*

DISOBLIGA'TION, dĭs-ŏb-lē-gā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*dis* and *obligation.*] Offence; cause of disgust. *Clarendon.*

DISO'BLIGATORY*, dĭs-ŏb'-lē-gā-tŭr-ē. *a.* [*dis* and *obligatory.*] Releasing obligation. *King Charles.*

*To* DISOBLI'GE §, dĭs-ō-blīje', or dĭs-ō-blēèje'. 111. *v. a.* [*dis* and *oblige.*] To offend; to disgust; to give offence to. *Clarendon.* To release from an obligation. *Bp. Hall.*

DISOBLI'GER*, dĭs-ō-blī'-jŭr. *n. s.* One who offends another. *W. Mountague.*

DISOBLI'GING, dĭs-ō-blī'-jĭng. 111. *part. a.* Disgusting; unpleasing; offensive. *Government of the Tongue.*

DISOBLI'GINGLY, dĭs-ō-blī'-jĭng-lè. *ad.* In a disgusting or offensive manner; without attention to please.

DISOBLI'GINGNESS, dĭs-ō-blī'-jĭng-nĕs. *n. s.* Offensiveness.

DISOPI'NION*, dĭs-ō-pĭn'-yŭn. *n. s.* [*dis* and *opinion.*] Difference of opinion. *Bp. Reynolds.*

DISO'RBED, dĭz-ôrbd'. 359. *a.* [*dis* and *orb.*] Thrown out of the proper orbit. *Shakspeare.*

DISO'RDER §, dĭz-ôr'-dŭr. *n. s.* [*dis* and *order.*] Want of regular disposition; irregularity; confusion. *Spectator.* Tumult; disturbance; bustle. *Waller.* Neglect of rule. *Pope.* Breach of laws; violation of standing institution. *Wisdom.* Sickness; distemper. *Locke.* Discomposure of mind; turbulence of passions.

*To* DISO'RDER, dĭz-ôr'-dŭr. *v. a.* To throw into confusion; to confound; to disturb; to ruffle. *Milton.* To make sick; to disturb the body. To discompose; to disturb the mind. *Barrow.* To turn out of holy orders; to depose. *Dryden.*

DISO'RDERED, dĭz-ôr'-dŭrd. 359. *a.* Disorderly; irregular; vicious; loose; unrestrained in behaviour. *Shakspeare.*

DISO'RDEREDNESS, dĭz-ôr'-dŭr-ĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* Irregularity; want of order. *Knolles.*

DISO'RDERLY, dĭz-ôr'-dŭr-lè. *a.* Confused; immethodical. *Hale.* Irregular; tumultuous. *Bacon.* Lawless; contrary to law. *Hayward.*

DISO'RDERLY, dĭz-ôr'-dŭr-lè. *ad.* Without rule; without method; confusedly. *Raleigh.* Without law; inordinately. 2 *Thess.*

DISO'RDINATE, dĭz-ôr'-dē-nāte. 91. *a.* [*dis* and *ordinate.*] Not living by the rules of virtue. *Bryskett.*

DISO'RDINATELY, dĭz-ôr'-dē-nāte-lè. *ad.* Inordinately; viciously.

DISORGANIZA'TION*, dĭz-ôr'-gân-ē-zā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*dis* and *organization.*] Destruction of system subversion of order. *Dr. Gaskin.*

*To* DISO'RGANIZE §*, dĭz-ôr'-găn-ĭze. *v. a.* To break in pieces; to destroy the order of. *Bp. Mansel.*

DISO'RIENTATED, dĭs-ô'-rē-ĕn-tā-tĕd. *a.* [*dis* and *orient.*] Turned from the east; turned from the right direction. *Harris.*

*To* DISO'WN, dĭz-ōne'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *own.*] To deny; not to allow. *Dryden.* To abnegate; to renounce. *Swift.*

*To* DISPA'CE*, dĭs-pāse'. *v. n.* [*dis* and *spatior*, Lat.] To range about. *Spenser.*

*To* DISPA'IR*, dĭs-pâre'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *pair.*] To part a couple. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

*To* DISPA'ND §, dĭs-pănd'. *v. a.* [*dispando*, Lat.] To display; to spread abroad. *Dict.*

DISPA'NSION, dĭs-păn'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of displaying; diffusion; dilatation.

DISPA'RADISED*, dĭs-păr'-ă-dīste. *a.* [*dis* and *paradise.*] Fallen from happiness to misery. *Cockeram.*

*To* DISPA'RAGE §, dĭs-păr'-rĭdje. 90. *v. a.* [*deparager*, old Fr.] To marry any one to another of inferiour condition. To match unequally. *Cocker am.* To injure by a comparison with something of less value. To treat with contempt; to mock; to flout. *Milton.* To bring reproach upon; to be the cause of disgrace. *Spenser.*

DISPA'RAGEMENT, dĭs-păr'-ĭdje-mĕnt. *n. s.* Injurious union or comparison with something of inferiour excellence. *L'Estrange.* [In law.] Matching an heir in marriage under his or her degree, or against decency. *Cowel.* Reproach; disgrace; indignity. *Spenser.*

DISPA'RAGER, dĭs-păr'-rĭdje-ŭr. *n. s.* One that disgraces; one that treats with indignity. *Hickes.*

DISPA'RAGINGLY*, dĭs-păr'-rĭdje-ĭng-lè. *ad.* Contemptuously. *Peters.*

DI'SPARATE §*, dĭs'-pă-rāte. *a.* [*disparatus*, Lat.] Separate; dissimilar. *Bp. Taylor.*

DI'SPARATES, dĭs'-pă-rātes. *n. s.* Things so unlike that they cannot be compared with each other. *Abp. Usher.*

DISPA'RITY, dĭs-păr'-ĕ-tè. 511. *n. s.* [*dispar.* Lat.] Inequality; difference in rank or excellence. *Hooker.* Dissimilitude; unlikeness.

*To* DISPA'RK, dĭs-pârk'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *park.*] To throw open a park. *Shak.* To set at large; to release from enclosure. *Sir T. Herbert.*

*To* DISPA'RT, dĭs-pârt'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *part.*] To divide in two; to separate; to break; to burst; to rive. *Spenser.*

DISPA'SSION §, dĭs-păsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [*dis* and *passion.*] Freedom from mental perturbation. *Temple.*

DISPA'SSIONATE, dĭs-păsh'-ŭn-āte. 91. *a.* Cool; calm; impartial. *Dr. Maine.*

DISPA'SSIONATED*, dĭs-păsh'-ŭn-ā-tĕd. *a.* Cool; free from passion. *Dr. Maine.*

DISPA'SSIONATELY*, dĭs-păsh'-ŭn-āte-lè. *ad.* In a calm and temperate manner. *Killingbeck.*

DISPA'SSIONED*, dĭs-păsh'-ŭnd. *a.* Free from passion. *Donne.*

*To* DISPA'TCH §*. See *To* DESPATCH.

DISPA'TCHER*. See DESPATCHER.

*To* DISPE'L, dĭs-pĕl'. *v. a.* [*dispello*, Lat.] To drive by scattering; to dissipate. *Milton.*

DISPE'NCE, dĭs-pĕnse'. *n. s.* [*despence*, Fr.] Expense; cost; profusion. *Spenser.*

*To* DISPE'ND §, dĭs-pĕnd'. *v. a.* [*dispendo*, Lat.] To spend; to consume; to expend. *Spenser.*

DISPE'NDER*, dĭs-pĕnd'-ŭr. *n. s.* One that distributes. *Wicliffe Ob. T.*

DISPE'NSABLE*, dĭs-pĕn'-să-bl. *a.* Capable of being dispensed with. *More.*

DISPE'NSABLENESS*, dĭs-pĕn'-să-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Capability of being dispensed with. *Hammond.*

DISPE'NSARY, dĭs-pĕn'-să-rè. *n. s.* The place where medicines are dispensed. *Garth.*

DISPENSA'TION, dĭs-pĕn-sā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Distribution; dealing out any thing. *Woodward.* The dealing of God with his creatures; method of providence; distribution of good and evil. *Bp. Taylor.* An exemption from some law. *Ward.*

DISPE'NSATIVE*, dĭs-pĕn'-să-tĭv. *a.* Granting dispensation. *Proceedings against Garnet.*

DISPE'NSATIVELY*, dĭs-pĕn'-să-tĭv-lè. *ad.* By dispensation. *Sir. H. Wotton.*

DISPENSA'TOR, dĭs-pĕn-sā'-tŭr. *n. s.* [Lat.] One employed in dealing out any thing; a distributer. *Bacon.*

DISPE'NSATORY, dĭs-pĕn'-să-tŭr-è. 512. *n. s.* [from *dispense.*] A book in which the composition of medicines is described and directed. *Bacon.*

DISPE'NSATORY*, dĭs-pĕn'-să-tŭr-è. *a.* Having the power of granting dispensation. *Bp. Rainbow.*

*To* DISPE'NSE §, dĭs-pĕnse'. *v. a.* [*despenser*, Fr.] To deal out; to distribute. *Milton.* To make up a medicine. *To* DISPENSE *with.* To excuse; to grant dispensation for. *Shak.* To set free from an obligation. *Addison.* To obtain a dispensation from; to come to agreement with. *Shakspeare.*

DISPE'NSE, dĭs-pĕnse'. *n. s.* Dispensation; exemption. *Milton.*

DISPE'NSER, dĭs-pĕn'-sŏr. 98. *n. s.* One that dispenses; a distributer. *Fulke.* One that frames excuses. *Constitutions and Canons Ecclesiastical.*

*To* DISPE'OPLE §, dĭs-pē'-pl. *v. a.* [*dis* and *people.*] To depopulate; to empty of people. *Spenser.*

DISPE'OPLER, dĭs-pē'-pl-ŭr. *n. s.* A depopulator; a waster. *Gay.*

*To* DISPE'RGE, dĭs-pĕrdje'. *v. a.* [*dispergo*, Lat.] To sprinkle; to scatter. *Shakspeare.*

*To* DISPE'RSE §, dĭs-pĕrse'. *v. a.* [*dispersus*, Lat.] To scatter; to drive to different parts. *Ezekiel.* To dissipate. *Shak.* To deal about; to distribute. *Bacon.*

DISPE'RSEDLY, dĭs-pĕr'-sĕd-lè. 364. *ad.* In a dispersed manner; separately. *Hooker.*

DISPE'RSEDNESS, dĭs-pĕr'-sĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being dispersed; dispersion.

DISPE'RSENESS, dĭs-pĕrs'-nĕs. *n. s.* Thinness; scatteredness. *Brerewood.*

DISPE'RSER, dĭs-pĕr'-sŭr. 98. *n. s.* A scatterer; a spreader. *Spectator.*

DISPE'RSION, dĭs-pĕr'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*dispersio*, Lat.] The act of scattering or spreading. *Brown.* The state of being scattered. *Raleigh.*

DISPE'RSIVE*, dĭs-pĕr'-sĭv. *a.* Having the power to disperse. *Dyer.*

*To* DISPI'RIT §, dĭs-pĭr'-ĭt. 109. *v. a.* [*dis* and *spirit.*] To discourage; to deject; to depress. *Clarendon.* To exhaust the spirits. *Collier.*

DISPI'RITEDNESS, dĭs-pĭr'-ĭt-tĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* Want of vigour; want of vivacity. *Dict.*

DISPI'TEOUS*, dĭs-pĭtsh'-ē-ŭs. *a.* Malicious; furious. *Spenser.*

DISPI'TEOUSLY*, dĭs-pĭtsh'-ē-ŭs-lè. *ad.* Maliciously. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

*To* DISPLA'CE, dĭs-plāse'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *place.*] To put out of place; to place in another situation. *Gregory.* To put out of any state, or condition. *Bacon.* To disorder. *Shakspeare.*

DISPLA'CENCY, dĭs-plā'-sĕn-sè. *n. s.* [*displicentia*, Lat.] Incivility; disobligation. Disgust; any thing unpleasing. *Brown.*

*To* DISPLA'NT §, dĭs-plănt'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *plant.*] To remove a plant. *Beaum. and Fl.* To drive a people from their residence. *Spenser.*

DISPLANTA'TION, dĭs-plăn-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*dis* and *plantatio.*] The removal of a plant. The ejection of a people. *Raleigh.*

DISPLA'NTING*, dĭs-plănt'-ĭng. *n. s.* Removal; ejection. *Hakewill.*

*To* DISPLA'T*, dĭs-plăt'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *plat.*] To untwist; to uncurl. *Hakewill.*

*To* DISPLA'Y §, dĭs-plā'. *v. a.* [*desployer*, Fr.] To spread wide. *Spenser.* To exhibit to the sight or mind. *Shak.* To carve; to cut up. *Spectator.* To talk without restraint. *Shak.* To set ostentatiously to view. *Shak.* To open; to unlock. *B. Jonson.*

DISPLA'Y, dĭs-plā'. *n. s.* An exhibition of any thing to view. *Glanville.*

DISPLA'YER*, dĭs-plā'-ŭr. *n. s.* That which sets to view. *Gayton.*

*To* DI'SPLE*, dĭs'-pl. *v. a.* To discipline; to chastise. *Spenser. Ob. T.*

DISPLEA'SANCE, dĭs-plē'-zânse. *n. s.* [*deplaisance*, old Fr.] Anger; discontent. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

DISPLEA'SANT, dĭs-plēz'-ânt. *a.* Unpleasing; offensive. *Sir T. Elyot.*

DISPLEA'SANTLY*, dĭs-plēz'-ânt-lè. *ad.* In an unpleasing manner. *Sir T. Elyot.*

*To* DISPLEA'SE §, dĭs-plēze'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *please.*] To offend; to make angry. 1 *Chron.* To make sad. *Milton.*

*To* DISPLEA'SE, dĭs-plēze'. *v. n.* To disgust; to raise aversion. *Bacon.*

DISPLEA'SEDNESS*, dĭs-plē'-zĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* Pain received; uneasiness. *W. Mountagu.*

DISPLEA'SINGNESS, dĭs-plē'-zĭng-nĕs. *n. s.* Offensiveness. *Locke.*

DISPLEA'SURE, dĭs-plĕzh'-ûre. *n. s.* Uneasiness; pain received. *Locke.* Offence; pain given. *Judges.* Anger; indignation. *Hooker.* State of disgrace; state of being discountenanced; disfavour. *Peacham.*

*To* DISPLEA'SURE, dĭs-plĕzh'-ûre. *v. a.* To displease. *Bacon. Ob. J.*

DI'SPLICENCE*, dĭs'-plē-sĕnse. *n. s.* [*displicentia*, Lat.] Discontent; dislike. *W. Mountague.*

*To* DISPLO'DE §, dĭs-plōde'. *v. a.* [*displodo*, Lat.] To disperse with a loud noise; to vent with violence. *Milton.*

DISPLO'SION, dĭs-plō'-zhŭn. *n. s.* The act of disploding. *Young.*

DISPLU'MED*, dĭs-plūmd'. *a.* [*dis* and *plumed.*] Stripped of feathers. *Burke.*

*To* DISPO'NGE*. See *To* DISPUNGE.

DISPO'RT §, dĭs-pōrt'. *n. s.* [*deport*, old Fr.] Play; sport; pastime. *Spenser.*

*To* DISPO'RT, dĭs-pōrt'. *v. a.* To divert. *Sir T. Elyot.*

*To* DISPO'RT, dĭs-pōrt'. *v. n.* To play; to toy; to wanton. *Milton.*

DISPO'SABLE*, dĭs-pō'-zâ-bl. *a.* Capable of being employed to any particular purpose.

DISPO'SAL, dĭs-pō'-zâl. *n. s.* The act of disposing or regulating any thing; regulation. *Milton.* The power of distribution; the right of bestowing. *Atterbury.* Government; management; conduct. *Locke.* Establishment in a new state; dismission into new hands. *Tatler.*

*To* DISPO'SE §, dĭs-pōze'. *v. a.* [*disposer*, Fr.] To employ to various purposes; to diffuse. *Prior.* To give; to place; to bestow. *Shak.* To turn to any particular end. *Dryden.* To adapt; to form for any purpose. *Spenser.* To frame the mind; to incline. *Bacon.* To make fit. *Locke.* To regulate; to adjust. *Dryden.*—*To dispose of.* To apply to any purpose. *Locke.* To put into the hands of another. *Shakspeare.* To give away by authority. *Waller.* To direct. To conduct; to behave. *Bacon.* To place in any condition. *Dryden.* To put away by any means. *Burnet.*

*To* DISPO'SE, dĭs-pōze'. *v. n.* To bargain; to make terms. *Shakspeare.*

DISPO'SE, dĭs-pōze'. *n. s.* Power; management; disposal. *Shakspeare.* Distribution; act of government; dispensation. *Milton.* Disposition; cast of behaviour. *Shak.* Disposition; cast of mind; inclination. *Shakspeare.*

DISPO'SER, dĭs-pō'-zûr. 98. *n. s.* Distributer; giver; bestower. *Graunt.* Governour; director. *Boyle.* One who takes from, and gives to, whom he pleases. *Prior.*

DISPO'SING*, dĭs-pō'-zĭng. *n. s.* Direction. *Prov.*

DISPOSI'TION, dĭs-pō-zĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* Order; method; distribution. *Hooker.* Natural fitness; quality. *Newton.* Tendency to any act or state. *Bacon.* Temper of mind. *Shak.* Affection of kindness or ill-will. *Swift.* Predominant inclination. *Shak.* Assortment; adjustment of external circumstances. *Shakspeare.*

DISPO'SITIVE, dĭs-pōz'-ĕ-tĭv. *a.* That which implies disposal of any property; decretive. *Ayliffe.* Inclinable. *Bp. Taylor.*

DISPO'SITIVELY, dĭs-pōz'-ĕ-tĭv-lè. *ad.* In a dispositive manner. Respecting individuals: distributively. *Brown.*

DISPO'SITOR, dĭs-pōz'-ĕ-tûr. *n. s.* The lord of that sign in which the planet is, and by which therefore it is over-ruled.

*To* DISPOSSE'SS §, dĭs-pōz-zĕs'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *possess.*] To put out of possession; to deprive; to disseize. *Spenser.*

DISPOSSE'SSION*, dĭs-pōz-zĕsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* Putting out of possession. *Bp. Hall.*

DISPO'SURE, dĭs-pō'-zhûre. *n. s.* Disposal; government; power; management. *Sandys.* State; posture. *Wotton.*

DISPRAI'SE §, dĭs-prāze'. *n. s.* [*dis* and *praise.*] Blame; censure; dishonour. *Sir T. Elyot.*

*To* DISPRA'ISE, dĭs-prāze'. *v. a.* To blame, to censure. *Shakspeare.*

DISPRAI'SER, dĭs-prā'-zûr. 98. *n. s.* A censurer; one who blames. *Dict.*

DISPRAI'SIBLE, dĭs-prā'-zĕ-b.. *a.* Unworthy of commendation. *Dict.*

DISPRA'ISINGLY, dĭs-prā'-zĭng-lè. *ad.* With blame; with censure. *Shakspeare.*

*To* DISPREA'D §, dĭs-sprēd'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *spread.*] To spread different ways.—In this word, and a few others, *dis* means different ways; in different directions. *Spenser.*

*To* DISPREA'D*, dĭs-sprēd'. *v. n.* To extend or expand itself. *Thomson.*

DISPREA'DER, dĭs-sprēd'-ûr. *n. s.* A publisher; a divulger. *Milton.*

*To* DISPRI'ZE*, dĭs-prīze'. *v. a.* To undervalue to set in lower estimation. *Cotton.*

*To* DISPROFE'SS*, dĭs-prō-fĕs'. *v. a.* To abandon the profession of. *Spenser.*

DISPRO'FIT, dĭs-prŏf'-fĭt. *n. s.* [*dis* and *profit.*] Loss; damage; detriment. *Fox.*

DISPRO'OF, dĭs-prōōf'. *n. s.* [*dis* and *proof.*] Confutation. *Atterbury.*

*To* DISPRO'PERTY, dĭs-prŏp'-ĕr-tè. *v. a.* [*dis* and *property.*] To dispossess of any property. *Shak.*

DISPROPO'RTION §, dĭs-prō-pōr'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*dis* and *proportion.*] Unsuitableness in form or quantity of one thing, or one part of the same thing, to another; want of symmetry; disparity. *Shak.*

*To* DISPROPO'RTION, dĭs-prō-pōr'-shŭn. *v. a* To mismatch; to join unfitly. *Shakspeare.*

DISPROPO'RTIONABLE, dĭs-prō-pōr'-shŭn-â-bl. *a.* Unsuitable in form or quantity. *Suckling.*

DISPROPO'RTIONABLENESS, dĭs-prō-pōr'-shŭn-â-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Unsuitableness to something else.

DISPROPO'RTIONABLY, dĭs-prō-pōr'-shŭn-â-blè. *ad.* Unsuitably; not symmetrically. *Tillotson*

DISPROPO'RTIONAL, dĭs-prō-pōr'-shŭn-âl. *a.* Disproportionable. *Locke.*

DISPROPORTIONA'LITY*, dĭs-prō-pōr-shŭn-âl'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* Unsuitableness in bulk or form. *More.*

DISPROPO'RTIONALLY, dĭs-prō-pōr'-shŭn-âl-lè. *ad.* Unsuitably with respect to quantity or value.

DISPROPO'RTIONATE, dĭs-prō-pōr'-shŭn-âte 91. *a.* Unsymmetrical; unsuitable; either in bulk, form, or value. *Ray.*

DISPROPO'RTIONATELY, dĭs-prō-pōr'-shŭn-âte-lè. *ad.* Unsuitably; unsymmetrically. *Brown.*

DISPROPO'RTIONATENESS, dĭs-prō-pōr'-shŭn-âte-nĕs. *n. s.* Unsuitableness in bulk, form, or value. *More.*

*To* DISPRO'VE §, dĭs-prōōve'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *prove.*] To confute an assertion. *Hooker.* To convict a practice of errour. *Hooker.* To disapprove; to disallow. *Hooker.*

DISPRO'VER, dĭs-prōō'-vûr. 98. *n. s.* One that disproves or confutes. One that blames; a censurer. *Wotton.*

*To* DISPU'NGE*, dĭs-pŭnje'. *v. a.* [*dispungo*, Lat.] To expunge; to rase out. *Sir H. Wotton.* To discharge, as a saturated sponge, when squeezed. [*dis* and *sponge.*] *Shakspeare.*

DISPU'NISHABLE, dĭs-pŭn'-ĭsh-â-bl. *a.* [*dis* and *punishable.*] Without penal restraint. *Swift.*

*To* DISPU'RSE, dĭs-pûrse'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *purse.*] To pay; to disburse. *Shakspeare.*

*To* DISPURVE'Y §*, dĭs-pûr-vā'. *v. a.* [*dispourvoir*, old Fr.] To deprive; to unprovide. *Barret.*

DISPURVE'YANCE*, dĭs-pûr-vā'-ânse. *n. s.* [*dis* and *purveyance.*] Want of provisions. *Spenser.*

DISPU'TABLE, dĭs'-pū-tā-bl, or dĭs-pū'-tā-bl. *a.* Liable to contest; controvertible. *South.* Lawful to be contested. *Swift.* Fond of disputation. *Shak.*

☞ Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, W Johnston, Mr. Smith, Perry, and Bailey, are for the second pronunciation of this word; and Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Buchanan, and Entick, for the first; and this, notwithstanding the majority of suffrages against it, is, in my opinion, decidedly most agreeable to the best usage. It were undoubtedly to be wished that words of this form preserved the accent of the verb to which they correspond; but this correspondence we find entirely set aside in *lamentable*, *comparable*, *admirable*, and many others, with which *disputable* must certainly class. Mr. Scott gives both modes of accenting this word; but, by his placing the word with the accent on the first syllable first, we may presume he prefers this pronunciation.—See INDISPUTABLE. *W.*

DISPUTA'CITY*, dĭs-pū-tăs'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* Proneness to dispute. *Bp. Ward.*

DI'SPUTANT, dĭs'-pū-tânt. 503. *n. s.* A controvertist; an arguer; a reasoner. *Sandys.*

DI'SPUTANT, dĭs'-pū-tânt. *a.* Disputing; engaged in controversy. *Milton. Ob. J.*

DISPUTA'TION, dĭs-pū-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The skill of controversy; argumentation. *Locke.* Controversy; argumental contest. *Sidney.*

DISPUTA'TIOUS, dĭs-pū-tā'-shŭs. *a.* Inclined to dispute; cavilling. *Addison.*

DISPU'TATIVE, dĭs-pū'-tā-tĭv. 512. *a.* Disposed to debate; argumentative. *Bp. Taylor.*

*To* DISPU'TE §, dĭs-pūte'. *v. n.* [*disputo*, Lat.] To contend by argument; to debate. *Decay of Piety.*

*To* DISPU'TE, dĭs-pūte'. *v. a.* To contend for, whether by words or action. *Hooker.* To question; to reason about. *Dryden.* To discuss; to think on. *Shakspeare.*

DISPU'TE, dĭs-pūte'. *n. s.* Contest; controversy. *Locke.*

DISPU'TELESS, dĭs-pūte'-lĕs. *a.* Undisputed; uncontrovertible. *Dict.*

DISPU'TER, dĭs-pū'-tûr. *n. s.* A controvertist; one given to argument and opposition. *Stilling fleet.*

DISPU'TING*, dĭs-pū'-tĭng. *n. s.* Disputation; altercation. *Phil.* ii. 14.

DISQUALIFICA'TION, dĭs-kwŏl-ĕ-fĕ-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* That which disqualifies; that which makes unfit. *Spectator.*

*To* DISQUA'LIFY §, dĭs-kwŏl'-ĕ-fī. *v. a.* [*dis* and *qualify.*] To make unfit; to disable by some natural or legal impediment. *Ayliffe.* To deprive of a right or claim by some positive restriction; to disable; to except from any grant. *Swift.*

*To* DISQUA'NTITY, dĭs-kwŏn'-tè-tè. *v. a.* [*dis* and *quantity.*] To lessen; to diminish. *Shak. Ob. J.*

DISQUI'ET §, dĭs-kwī'-ĕt. *n. s.* [*dis* and *quiet.*] Uneasiness; restlessness; want of tranquillity; vexation; anxiety. *Tillotson.*

DISQUI'ET, dĭs-kwī'-ĕt. *a.* Unquiet; uneasy; restless. *Shakspeare.*

*To* DISQUI'ET, dĭs-kwī'-ĕt. *v. a.* To disturb; to make uneasy; to harass. *Spenser.*

DISQUI'ETER, dĭs-kwī'-ĕt-ûr. *n. s.* A disturber; a harasser. *Hammond.*

DISQUI'ETFUL*, dĭs-kwī'-ĕt-fûl. *a.* Producing uneasiness or vexation. *Barrow.*

DISQUI'ETING*, dĭs-kwī'-ĕt-ĭng. *n. s.* Vexation; disturbance. *Wisdom.*

DISQUI'ETLY, dĭs-kwī'-ĕt-lè. *ad.* Without rest; anxiously; uneasily. *Shakspeare.*

DISQUI'ETNESS, dĭs-kwī'-ĕt-nĕs. *n. s.* Uneasiness; restlessness. *Spenser.*

DISQUI'ETOUS*, dĭs-kwī'-ĕt-ŭs. *a.* Causing disquiet. *Milton.*

DISQUI'ETUDE, dĭs-kwī'-ĕ-tūde. *n. s.* Uneasiness; anxiety; disturbance. *Addison.*

DISQUISI'TION, dĭs-kwĕ-zĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [*disquisitio*, Lat.] Examination; disputative inquiry *Brown.*

*To* DISRA'NK, dĭz-rănk'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *rank.*] To degrade from his rank. *Dict.* To put out of the rank; to throw into confusion. *Decker.*

DISREGA'RD §, dĭs-rè-gârd'. *n. s.* [*dis* and *regard.*] Slight notice; neglect; contempt. *Mason*

*To* DISREGA'RD, dĭs-rè-gârd'. *v. a.* To slight; to neglect; to contemn. *Sprat.*

DISREGA'RDER*, dĭs-rè-gârd'-ûr. *n. s.* One who slights or contemns a thing. *Boyle.*

DISREGA'RDFUL, dĭs-rè-gârd'-fûl. *a.* Negligent contemptuous.

DISREGA'RDFULLY, dĭs-rè-gârd'-fûl-lè. *ad.* Negligently; contemptuously.

DISRE'LISH, dĭz-rĕl'-ĭsh. 435. *n. s.* [*dis* and *relish.*] Bad taste; nauseousness. *Milton.* Dislike of the palate; squeamishness. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* DISRE'LISH, dĭz-rĕl'-ĭsh. *v. a.* To make nauseous; to infect with an unpleasant taste. *Milton.* To want a taste of; to dislike. *Milton.*

DISRE'PUTABLE*, dĭz-rĕp'-ū-tā-bl. *a.* Not creditable. *Bp. Watson.*

DISREPUTA'TION, dĭs-rĕp-ū-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Disgrace; dishonour. *Bacon.* Loss of reputation; ignominy. *Hayward.*

DISREPU'TE §, dĭs-rè-pūte'. *n. s.* [*dis* and *repute.*] Ill character; dishonour; want of reputation. *South.*

*To* DISREPU'TE*, dĭs-rè-pūte'. *v. a.* To bring into disgrace; to disregard. *Mountagu.*

DISRESPE'CT §, dĭs-rè-spĕkt'. *n. s.* [*dis* and *respect.*] Incivility; want of reverence; an act approaching to rudeness. *Clarendon.*

*To* DISRESPE'CT*, dĭs-rè-spĕkt'. *v. a.* To show disrespect to. *Sir H. Wotton.*

DISRESPE'CTFUL, dĭs-rè-spĕkt'-fûl. *a.* Irreverent; uncivil.

DISRESPE'CTFULLY. dĭs-rè-spĕkt'-fûl-lè. *ad.* Irreverently; uncivilly. *Addison.*

*To* DISRO'BE §, dĭz-rōbe'. 435. *v. a.* [*dis* and *robe.*] To undress; to uncover; to strip. *Spenser.*

DISRO'BER*, dĭz-rō'-bûr. *n. s.* One who strips off a garment. *Gayton.*

DISRU'PTION, dĭz-rŭp'-shŭn. 435. *n. s.* [*disruptio* Lat.] The act of breaking asunder. *Bp. Hall* Breach; rent; dilaceration. *Woodward.*

DISSATISFA'CTION, dĭs-săt-ĭs-făk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*dis* and *satisfaction.*] The state of being dissatisfied; discontent. *Addison.*

DISSATISFA'CTORINESS, dĭs-săt-ĭs-făk'-tŭr-ĕ-nĕs. *n. s.* Inability to give content.

DISSATISFA'CTORY §, dĭs-săt-ĭs-făk'-tŭr-è. *a* Unable to give content.

*To* DISSA'TISFY, dĭs-săt'-ĭs-fī. *v. a.* [*dis* and *satisfy.*] To discontent; to displease. *Collier.* To fail to please. *Locke.*

*To* DISSEA'T*, dĭs-sète'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *seat.*] To put out of a seat. *Shakspeare.*

*To* DISSE'CT §, dĭs-sĕkt'. 424. *v. a.* [*disseco*, Lat.] To cut in pieces. It is used chiefly of anatomical inquiries. *Roscommon.* To divide and examine minutely. *Atterbury.*

DISSE'CTION, dĭs-sĕk'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of separating the parts of animal bodies; anatomy. *Addison.* Nice examination. *Granville.*

DISSE'CTOR*, dĭs-sĕk'-tûr. *n. s.* One who dissects; an anatomist. *Greenhill.*

DISSE'ISIN, dĭs-sè'-zĭn. *n. s.* An unlawful dispossessing a man of his land, tenement, or other immovable or incorporeal right. *Selden.*

*To* DISSE'IZE §, dĭs-sèze'. *v. a.* [*dissaiser*, Fr.] To dispossess; to deprive. *Spenser.*

DISSE'IZOR, dĭs-sè'-zŏr. 166. *n. s.* He that dispossesses another. *Selden.*

DISSE'MBLANCE*, dĭs-sĕm'-blânse. *n. s.* Want of resemblance; dissimilitude. *Osborne.*

*To* DISSE'MBLE §, dĭs-sĕm'-bl. *v. a* [*dissimulo*, Lat.] To hide under false appearance; to pretend that not to be which really is. *Hayward.* To pretend that to be which is not. *Shakspeare.*

*To* DISSE'MBLE, dĭs-sĕm'-bl. *v. n.* To play the hypocrite; to use false professions; to wheedle. *Jer*

DISSE'MBLER, dĭs-sĕm'-blŭr. *n. s.* A hypocrite; a man who conceals his true disposition. *Shak.* One who pretends that not to be which really is. *Beaumont and Fletcher.* One who feigns what he does not feel or think. *Milton.*

DISSE'MBLING*, dĭs-sĕm'-blĭng. *n. s.* Dissimulation; fallacious appearance. *Bp. Taylor.*

DISSE'MBLINGLY, dĭs-sĕm'-blĭng-lē. *ad.* With dissimulation; hypocritically. *Bp. Taylor.*

*To* DISSE'MINATE§, dĭs-sĕm'-ē-nāte. *v. a.* [*dissemino*, Lat.] To scatter as seed; to sow; to spread every way. *Hammond.*

DISSE'MINA'TION, dĭs-sĕm-ē-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Scattering like seed; sowing or spreading. *Brown.*

DISSE'MINA'TOR, dĭs-sĕm'-ē-nā-tŭr. 521. *n. s.* He that scatters; a sower; a spreader. *Decay of Piety.*

DISSE'NSION§, dĭs-sĕn'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*dissensio*, Lat.] Disagreement; strife; contention; quarrel. *Shak.*

DISSE'NSIOUS, dĭs-sĕn'-shŭs. *a.* Disposed to discord; quarrelsome. *Ascham.*

*To* DISSE'NT§, dĭs-sĕnt'. *v. n.* [*dissentio*, Lat.] To disagree in opinion. *Addison.* To differ; to be of a contrary nature. *Hooker.* To differ from the established church. *Hudibras.*

DISSE'NT, dĭs-sĕnt'. *n. s.* Disagreement; declaration of difference of opinion. *Locke.* Contrariety of nature; opposite quality. *Bacon.*

DISSENTA'NEOUS, dĭs-sĕn-tā'-nē-ŭs. *a.* Disagreeable; contrary. *Rivaut.*

DI'SSENTANY*, dĭs'-sĕn-tā-nē. *a.* Dissentaneous; inconsistent. *Milton.*

DISSE'NTER, dĭs-sĕn'-tŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that disagrees from an opinion. *W. Mountagu.* One who, for whatever reasons, refuses the communion of the English church. *Welwood.*

DISSE'NTIENT†, dĭs-sĕn'-shĕnt. *a.* Declaring dissent.

DISSE'NTING*, dĭs-sĕnt'-ĭng. *n. s.* Declaration of difference of opinion. *K. Charles.*

DISSE'NTIOUS*. See DISSENSIOUS.

*To* DISSE'RT§*, dĭs-sĕrt'. *v. n.* [*disserto*, Lat.] To discourse; to dispute. *Harris.*

DISSERTA'TION, dĭs-sĕr-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* A discourse; a disquisition; a treatise. *Broome.*

DI'SSERTATOR*, dĭs'-sĕr-tā-tŭr. *n. s.* One who discourses or debates. *Boyle.*

*To* DISSE'RVE§, dĭs-sĕrv'. 424. *v. a.* [*deservir*, old Fr.] To do injury to; to mischief; to hurt. *Clarendon.*

DISSE'RVICE, dĭs-sĕr'-vĭs. *n. s.* Injury; mischief. *Brown.*

DISSE'RVICEABLE, dĭs-sĕr'-vĭs-â-bl. *a.* Injurious; mischievous; hurtful.

DISSE'RVICEABLENESS, dĭs-sĕr'-vĭs-â-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Injury; harm; hurt. *Norris.*

*To* DISSE'TTLE, dĭs-sĕt'-tl. 405. *v. a.* To unsettle; to unfix. *More.*

*To* DISSE'VER§, dĭs-sĕv'-ŭr. *v. a.* [*desseverer*, old Fr.] To part in two; to break; to divide; to sunder. *Sidney.*

DISSE'VERANCE*, dĭs-sĕv'-ĕr-ânse. *n. s.* Separation. *Hoccleve. Ob. T.*

DISSE'VERING*, dĭs-sĕv'-ĕr-ĭng. *n. s.* Separation. *Raleigh.*

DI'SSIDENCE§, dĭs'-sē-dĕnse. *n. s.* [*dissideo*, Lat.] Discord; disagreement. *Dict.*

DI'SSIDENT*, dĭs'-sē-dĕnt. *a.* Varying; not agreeing. *Robinson.*

DI'SSIDENTS*, dĭs'-sē-dĕntz. *n. s.* A name applied to those of the Lutheran, Calvinistick, and Greek profession in Poland. *Guthrie.*

DISSI'LIENCE§, dĭs-sĭl'-yĕnse. 113. *n. s.* [*dissilio*, Lat.] The act of starting asunder.

DISSI'LIENT, dĭs-sĭl'-yĕnt. *a.* Starting asunder.

DISSILI'TION, dĭs-sĭl-lĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* Bursting in two; starting different ways. *Boyle.*

DISSI'MILAR§, dĭs-sĭm'-ē-lŭr. 88. *a.* [*dis* and *similar*.] Unlike; heterogeneous. *Boyle.*

DISSIMILA'RITY, dĭs-sĭm-ē-lăr'-ē-tē. *n. s.* Unlikeness; dissimilitude. *Cheyne.*

DISSI'MILE*, dĭs-sĭm'-ē-lē. *n. s.* A dissimilitude; a comparison with, and illustration by, contraries.

DISSIMI'LITUDE, dĭs-sĭm-mĭl'-ē-tūde. *n s.* Unlikeness; want of resemblance. *Hooker.* Comparison by contraries. *Instructions of Oratory.*

DISSIMULA'TION§, dĭs-sĭm-ū-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*dissimulatio*, Lat.] The act of dissembling; hypocrisy. *Bacon.*

*To* DISSI'MULE*, dĭs-sĭm'-mūle. *v. a.* To dissemble. *Sir T. Elyot. Ob. T.*

DI'SSIPABLE, dĭs'-sē-pā-bl. *a.* Easily scattered; liable to dispersion. *Bacon.*

*To* DI'SSIPATE§, dĭs'-sē-pāte. 91. *v. a.* [*dissipatus*, Lat.] To scatter every way; to disperse. *Bp. Taylor.* To scatter the attention. *Savage.* To spend a fortune. *London.*

DISSIPA'TION, dĭs-sē-pā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of dispersion. *Bacon.* The state of being dispersed. Scattered attention. *Swift.*

DISSO'CIABLE*, dĭs-sō'-shē-â-bl. *a.* Not to be brought to good fellowship. *Burton.*

*To* DISSO'CIATE§, dĭs-sō'-shē-âte. *v. a.* [*dissocio*, Lat.] To separate; to disunite. *Boyle.*

DISSOCIA'TION*, dĭs-sō-shē-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Separation; division. *Howell.*

DISSO'LUBLE, dĭs'-sō-lū-bl. *a.* Capable of separation by heat or moisture. *Sir T. Brown.*

☞ The accent is invariably placed on the first syllable of this word, as it comes from the Latin *dissolubilis*, which seems to confirm the observations on the word *incomparable*. *Dissolvable* is a compound of our own, and therefore retains the accent of the verb from which it is formed, 501.—See ACADEMY, DISPUTABLE, and RESOLUBLE. *W.*

DISSOLUBI'LITY, dĭs-sŏl-lū-bĭl'-ē-tē. *n. s.* Liableness to suffer a disunion of parts. *Hale.*

DI'SSOLUTE§, dĭs'-sō-lūte. *a.* [*dissolutus*, Lat.] Loose; wanton; unrestrained; dissolved in pleasures; luxurious; debauched. *Spenser.*

DI'SSOLUTELY, dĭs'-sō-lūte-lē. *ad.* Loosely; in debauchery; without restraint. *Wisdom.*

DI'SSOLUTENESS, dĭs'-sō-lūte-nĕs. *n. s.* Looseness; laxity of manners; debauchery. *Locke.*

DISSOLU'TION, dĭs-sō-lū'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of liquefying by heat or moisture. The state of being liquefied. The state of melting away; liquefaction. *Shak.* Destruction of any thing by separation of parts. *South.* The substance formed by dissolving any body. *Bacon.* Death. *Raleigh.* Destruction. *Hooker.* Breach or ruin of any thing compacted or united. *South.* The act of breaking up an assembly. *B. Jonson.* Looseness of manners; laxity; dissipation. *Harmar.*

DISSO'LVABLE, dĭz-zŏl'-vâ-bl. *a.* Capable of dissolution; liable to be melted. *More.*

*To* DISSO'LVE§, dĭz-zŏlv'. 424. *v. a.* [*dissolvo*, Lat.] To destroy the form of any thing by disuniting the parts with heat or moisture; to melt; to liquefy. *Woodward.* To break; to disunite in any manner. *2 Pet.* To loose; to break the ties. *Fairfax.* To separate persons united. *Shak.* To break up assemblies. *Bacon.* To solve; to clear. *Daniel.* To break an enchantment. *Milton.* To be relaxed by pleasure. *Dryden.*

*To* DISSO'LVE, dĭz-zŏlv'. *v. n.* To be melted; to be liquefied. *Bacon.* To sink away; to fall to nothing. *Shak.* To melt away in pleasures.

DISSO'LVENT, dĭz-zŏl'-vĕnt. *a.* Having the power of dissolving or melting. *Ray.*

DISSO'LVENT, dĭz-zŏl'-vĕnt. *n. s.* That which has the power of disuniting the parts. *Arbuthnot.*

DISSO'LVER, dĭz-zŏl'-vŭr. *n. s.* That which has the power of dissolving. *Arbuthnot.* One who solves or clears a difficulty. *Daniel.*

DISSO'LVIBLE, dĭz-zŏl'-vē-bl. *a.* Liable to perish by dissolution. *Hale.*

☞ If this word and its etymon must be written *dissolvible* and *solvible*, and not *dissolvable* and *solvable*, because *solvo* and its compounds in Latin are of the third conjugation, and form their personal and temporal variations by assuming *i*, there is no reason why *resolvable* should be written with *a*, as it stands in Johnson, who, notwithstanding he writes *dissolvible* here with an *i*, yet, in his explanation of the etymology of *indissolvable*, tells us it is formed from *in*, and *dissolvable* with an *a*. *W.*

DI'SSONANCE §, dĭs'-sŏ-nănse. *n. s.* [*dissonans*, Lat.] A mixture of harsh, unpleasing, unharmonious sounds. *Milton.*

DI'SSONANCY*, dĭs'-sŏ-nân-sè. *n. s.* Discord; disagreement. *Bullokar.*

DI'SSONANT, dĭs'-sŏ-nânt. *a.* Harsh; unharmonious. *Beaumont and Fletcher.* Incongruous; disagreeing. *Robinson.*

*To* DISSUA'DE §, dĭs-swâde'. 331. *v. a.* [*dissuadeo*, Lat.] To dehort; to divert by reason or importunity. *Shak.* To represent any thing as unfit or dangerous. *Milton.*

DISSUA'DER, dĭs-swâ'-dûr. 98. *n. s.* He that dissuades. *Huloet.*

DISSUA'SION, dĭs-swâ'-zhŭn. 451. *n. s.* Urgency of reason or importunity against any thing; dehortation. *Sandys.*

DISSUA'SIVE, dĭs-swâ'-sĭv. 428. *a.* Dehortatory; tending to divert or deter from any purpose. *Congreve.*

DISSUA'SIVE, dĭs-swâ'-sĭv. *n. s.* Dehortation; argument employed to turn from any purpose. *Government of the Tongue.*

*To* DISSU'NDER, dĭs-sŭn'-dûr. *v. a.* [*dis* and *sunder.*] To sunder; to separate. *Chapman.*

*To* DISSWEE'TEN*, dĭs-swèè'-tn. *v. a.* [*dis* and *sweeten.*] To deprive of sweetness. *Bp. Richardson.*

DISSYLLA'BICK*, dĭs-sĭl-lâb'-ĭk. *a.* Consisting of two syllables.

DISSY'LLABLE §, dĭs'-sĭl-lâ-bl. *n. s.* [δισσύλλαβος.] A word of two syllables. *Dryden.*

DI'STAFF, dĭs'-tâf. *n. s.* plur. *distaves.* [ƀɪ̯ꞇæ̯ꝼ, Sax.] The staff from which the flax is drawn in spinning. *Sidney.* It is used as an emblem of the female sex. *Howell.*

DISTAFF-THISTLE, dĭs'-tâf-*thĭs*'-sl. *n. s.* A species of thistle.

*To* DISTA'IN §, dĭs-tâne'. *v. a.* [*destaindre*, old Fr.] To stain; to stain with an adventitious colour. *Dryden.* To blot; to sully with infamy. *Spenser.*

DI'STANCE §, dĭs'-tânse. *n. s.* [*distantia*, Lat.] Space, considered barely in length, between any two beings. *Locke.* Remoteness in place. *Addison.* The space kept between two antagonists in fencing. *Shak.* Contrariety; opposition. *Shak.* A space marked on the course where horses run. *L'Estrange.* Space of time. 2 *Esdras.* Remoteness in time either past or future. *Tillotson.* Ideal disjunction; mental separation. *Locke.* Respect; distant behaviour. *Dryden.* Retraction of kindness; reserve; alienation. *Milton.*

*To* DI'STANCE, dĭs'-tânse. *v. a.* To place remotely; to throw off from the view. *Dryden.* To leave behind at a race. *Gay.*

DI'STANT, dĭs'-tânt. *a.* Remote in place. *Milton.* Remote in time. Remote to a certain degree. Reserved; shy. Remote in nature; not allied. *Government of the Tongue.* Not obvious; not plain. *Addison.*

DISTA'STE §, dĭs-tâste'. *n. s.* [*dis* and *taste.*] Aversion of the palate; disrelish. *Bacon.* Dislike; uneasiness. *Bacon.* Anger; alienation of affection. *Bacon.*

*To* DISTA'STE, dĭs-tâste'. *v. a.* To fill the mouth with nauseousness, or disrelish. *Shak.* To dislike; to loath. *Shak.* To offend; to disgust. *Davies.* To vex; to exasperate; to sour. *Bacon.* To corrupt; to make distasteful. *Shakspeare.*

DISTA'STEFUL, dĭs-tâste'-fûl. *a.* Nauscous to the palate; disgusting. *Glanville.* Offensive; unpleasing. *Davies.* Malignant; malevolent. *Shakspeare.*

DISTA'STEFULNESS*, dĭs-tâste'-fûl-nĕs. *n. s.* Dislike. *E. of Bristol to K. James I.* Disagreeableness. *Whitlock.*

DISTA'STIVE*, dĭs-tâse'-tĭv. *n. s.* That which occasions aversion. *Whitlock.*

DISTE'MPER §, dĭs-tĕm'-pûr. *n. s.* [*dis* and *temper.*] A disproportionate mixture of parts. A disease; a malady. *South.* Want of due temperature. *Raleigh.* Bad constitution of the mind. *Shak.* Want of due balance between contraries. *Bacon.* Ill humour of mind. *K. Charles.* Tumultuous disorder *Waller.* Disorder; uneasiness. *Shak.* [In paint ing.] A term used, when colours are worked up with something besides mere water or oil.

*To* DISTE'MPER, dĭs-tĕm'-pûr. *v. a.* To disease. *Shak.* To disorder. *Shak.* To disturb; to ruffle. *Dryden.* To deprive of temper or moderation. *Dryden.* To make disaffected, or malignant. *Shak.*

DISTE'MPERANCE*, dĭs-tĕm'-pûr-ânse. *n. s.* Distemperature. *Mirror for Magistrates. Ob. T.*

DISTE'MPERATE, dĭs-tĕm'-pûr-âte. 91. *a.* Immoderate. *Raleigh.* Diseased; disordered. *Whole Duty of Man.*

DISTE'MPERATURE, dĭs-tĕm'-pûr-â-tshûre. *n. s* Intemperateness; excess of heat or cold, or other qualities. *Shak.* Violent tumultuousness. Perturbation of the mind. *Shak.* Confusion; commixture of contrarieties. *Shak.* Indisposition; slight illness. *Brewer.*

*To* DISTE'ND §, dĭs-tĕnd'. *v. a.* [*distendo*, Lat.] To stretch out in breadth. *Wotton.*

DISTE'NSION*, dĭs-tĕn'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of stretching. *Bp. Hall.* The state of things stretched. *Bibloth. Bibl.*

DISTE'NT, dĭs-tĕnt'. *part. pass.* Spread; extended; swollen. *Spenser.*

DISTE'NT, dĭs-tĕnt'. *n. s.* Breadth. *Wotton.*

DISTE'NTION, dĭs-tĕn'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of stretching. *Arbuthnot.* Breadth; separating one part from another; divarication. *Wotton.*

DISTE'RMINATE §*, dĭs-tĕr'-mè-nâte. *a.* [*disterminatus*, Lat.] Divided; separated by bounds. *Bp. Hall.*

DISTERMINA'TION*, dĭs-tĕr-mè-nâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* Division; separation. *Hammond.*

*To* DISTE'R*, dĭs-tĕr'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *terra*, Lat.] To banish from a country. *Howell.*

*To* DISTHRO'NIZE, dĭs-*thrò*'-nize. *v. a.* [*desthroner*, old Fr.] To dethrone. *Spenser.*

DI'STICH, dĭs'-tĭk. 353. *n. s.* [*distichon*, Lat.] A couplet; a couple of lines. *Camden.*

*To* DISTI'L §, dĭs-tĭl'. *v. n.* [*distillo*, Lat.] To drop; to fall by drops. *Deut.* To flow gently and silently. *Raleigh.* To use a still; to practise the act of distillation. *Shakspeare.*

*To* DISTI'L, dĭs-tĭl'. *v. a.* To let fall in drops. *Job.* To force by fire through the vessels of distillation. To draw by distillation. *Boyle.* To dissolve or melt. *Addison.*

DISTI'LLABLE*, dĭs-tĭl'-lâ-bl. *a.* Fit to be distilled. *Sherwood.*

DISTILLA'TION, dĭs-tĭl-lâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* Dropping, or falling in drops. Pouring out in drops. That which falls in drops. The act of distilling by fire. *Newton.* The substance drawn by the still. *Shak.*

DISTI'LLATORY, dĭs-tĭl'-lâ-tŭr-ê. 512. *a.* Belonging to distillation. *Boyle.*

DISTI'LLER, dĭs-tĭl'-lûr. *n. s.* One who practises the art of distilling. *Boyle.* One who makes and sells pernicious and inflammatory spirits.

DISTI'LLERY*, dĭs-tĭl'-lè-rè. *n. s.* The art of distilling spirits. The place where the distiller exposes his spirits for sale.

DISTI'LMENT, dĭs-tĭl'-mĕnt. *n. s.* That which is drawn by distillation. *Shakspeare.*

DISTI'NCT §, dĭs-tĭngkt'. 408. *a.* [*distinctus*, Lat.] Different; not the same in number or kind. *Stillingfleet.* Different; separate. *Clarendon.* Clear; unconfused. *Milton.* Spotted; variegated. *Milton.* Marked out; specified. *Milton.*

*To* DISTI'NCT*, dĭs-tĭngkt'. *v. a.* To distinguish *Chancer. Ob. T.*

DISTI'NCTION, dĭs-tĭngk'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of discerning one as preferable to the other. *Shak.* Note of difference. *Abp. Newcome.* Honourable note of superiority. *Shenstone.* That by which one differs from another. *Locke.* Difference regarded; preference or neglect in comparison. *Dryden.* Separation of complex notions. *Shak.* Division into different parts. *Dryden.* Discrimination. *Hooker.* Discernment; judgement *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

DISTI'NCTIVE, dĭs-tĭngk'-tĭv. *a.* That which marks distinction or difference. *Pope.* Having the power to distinguish and discern. *Brown.*

DISTI'NCTIVELY, dĭs-tĭngk'-tĭv-lē. *ad.* Particularly; not confusedly. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

DISTI'NCTLY, dĭs-tĭngkt'-lē. *ad.* Not confusedly. *Bacon.* Plainly; clearly. *Dryden.*

DISTI'NCTNESS, dĭs-tĭngkt'-nĕs. *n. s.* Nice observation of the difference between different things. *Ray.* Such separation of things as makes them easy to be separately observed. *Dr. Warton.*

*To* DISTI'NGUISH §, dĭs-tĭng'-gwĭsh. 340. *v. a.* [*distinguo*, Lat.] To note by the diversity of things. *Hooker.* To separate by some mark of honour or preference. *Dryden.* To divide by proper notes of diversity. *Burnet.* To know one from another by any note of difference. *Shak.* To discern critically; to judge. *Shak.* To constitute difference; to specificate. *Locke.* To make known or eminent.

*To* DISTI'NGUISH, dĭs-tĭng'-gwĭsh. *v. n.* To make distinction. *Child.*

DISTI'NGUISHABLE, dĭs-tĭng'-gwĭsh-â-bl. *a.* Capable of being distinguished. *Milton.* Worthy of note; worthy of regard. *Swift.*

DISTI'NGUISHED, dĭs-tĭng'-gwĭsht. 359. *part. a.* Eminent; transcendent; extraordinary. *Rogers.*

DISTI'NGUISHER, dĭs-tĭng'-gwĭsh-ŭr. *n. s.* A judicious observer; one that accurately discerns one thing from another. *Dryden.* He that separates one thing from another by marks of diversity. *Brown.*

DISTI'NGUISHINGLY, dĭs-tĭng'-gwĭsh-ĭng-lē. *ad.* With distinction. *Hammond.*

DISTI'NGUISHMENT, dĭs-tĭng'-gwĭsh-mĕnt. *n. s.* Distinction; observation of difference. *Shakspeare.*

*To* DISTI'TLE*, dĭs-tī'-tl. *v. a.* [*dis* and *title.*] To deprive of right. *B. Jonson.*

*To* DISTO'RT §, dĭs-tôrt'. *v. a.* [*distortus*, Lat.] To writhe; to twist; to deform by irregular motions. *Swift.* To put out of the true direction or posture. *Milton.* To wrest from the true meaning. *Peacham.*

DISTO'RT*, dĭs-tôrt'. *a.* Distorted. *Spenser.*

DISTO'RTION, dĭs-tôr'-shŭn. *n. s.* Irregular motion by which the face is writhed, or the parts disordered. *Prior.* A wresting from the true meaning. *Bp. Wren.*

*To* DISTRA'CT §, dĭs-trăkt'. *v. a.* part. pass. *distracted*; anciently, *distraught.* [*distractus*, Lat.] To pull different ways at once. *Brown.* To separate; to divide. *Shak.* To turn from a single direction towards various points. *South.* To fill the mind with contrary considerations; to perplex; to confound. *Spenser.* To make mad. *Shakspeare.*

DISTRA'CT*, dĭs-trăkt'. *part. a.* Mad. *Drayton.*

DISTRA'CTEDLY, dĭs-trăk'-tĕd-lē. *ad.* Madly; frantickly. *Shakspeare.*

DISTRA'CTEDNESS, dĭs-trăk'-tĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* Madness. *Bp. Hall.*

DISTRA'CTER*, dĭs-trăk'-tŭr. *n. s.* That which draws aside, or perplexes. *More.*

DISTRA'CTION, dĭs-trăk'-shŭn. *n. s.* Tendency to different parts; separation. *Shak.* Confusion; state in which the attention is called different ways. 1 *Corinthians.* Perturbation of mind. *Brown.* Madness. *Shak.* Disturbance; discord; difference of sentiments. *Clarendon.*

DISTRA'CTIVE, dĭs-trăk'-tĭv. *a.* Causing perplexity. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* DISTRA'IN §, dĭs-trāne'. *v. a.* [*destraindre*, Fr.] To seize; to lay hold on as an indemnification for a debt. *Shakspeare.* To rend; to tear. *Spenser.*

*To* DISTRA'IN, dĭs-trāne'. *v. n.* To make seizure. *Camden.*

DISTRA'INER, dĭs-trā'-nŭr. 98. *n. s.* He that seizes.

DISTRA'INT, dĭs-trānt'. *n. s.* Seizure. *Dict.*

DISTRA'UGHT, dĭs-trawt'. *part. a.* Distracted. *Camden.* See *To* DISTRACT.

*To* DISTREA'M*, dĭs-trēēm'. *v. n.* To flow. *Shenstone.*

DISTRE'SS §, dĭs-trĕs'. *n. s.* [*destresse*, Fr.] The act of making a legal seizure. *Spenser.* A compulsion, by which a man is assured to appear in court, or to pay a debt. *Cowel.* The thing seized by law. Calamity; misery; misfortune. *Luke.*

*To* DISTRE'SS, dĭs-trĕs'. *v. a.* To prosecute by law to a seizure. To harass; to make miserable. *Deut.*

DISTRE'SSEDNESS*, dĭs-trĕs'-sĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being distressed. *Scott.*

DISTRE'SSFUL, dĭs-trĕs'-fŭl. *a.* Miserable; full of trouble. *Shak.* Attended with poverty. *Shak.*

DISTRE'SSFULLY*, dĭs-trĕs'-fŭl-lē. *ad.* In a miserable manner. *Johnson.*

DISTRE'SSING*, dĭs-trĕs'-sĭng. *a.* Harassing; afflicting. *Ash.*

*To* DISTRI'BUTE §, dĭs-trĭb'-ūte. *v. a.* [*distribuo*, Lat.] To divide amongst more than two; to deal out. *Spenser.*

DISTRI'BUTER, dĭs-trĭb'-ū-tŭr. *n. s.* One who deals out any thing. *More.*

DISTRIBU'TION, dĭs-trĕ-bū'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of dealing out to others; dispensation. *Bacon.* Act of giving in charity. *Atterbury.*

DISTRI'BUTIVE, dĭs-trĭb'-ū-tĭv. *a.* That which is employed in assigning to others their portions; that which allots to each his claim. *Sir T. Elyot.* That which assigns the various species of a general term. *Mede.*

DISTRI'BUTIVELY, dĭs-trĭb'-ū-tĭv-lē. *ad.* By distribution. Singly; particularly. *Hooker.*

DISTRI'BUTIVENESS*, dĭs-trĭb'-ū-tĭv-nĕs. *n. s.* Desire of distributing. *Fell.*

DI'STRICT, dĭs'-trĭkt. *n. s.* [*districtus*, Lat.] The circuit or territory within which a man may be compelled to appearance. *Cowel.* Circuit of authority; province. *Addison.* Region; country; territory. *Blackmore.*

DISTRI'CTION, dĭs-trĭk'-shŭn. *n. s.* Sudden display. *Collier.*

*To* DISTRU'ST §, dĭs-trŭst'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *trust.*] To regard with diffidence; not to trust. *Wisdom.*

DISTRU'ST, dĭs-trŭst'. *n. s.* Discredit; loss of credit. *Milton.* Suspicion; want of faith; want of confidence in another. *Dryden.*

DISTRU'STFUL, dĭs-trŭst'-fŭl. *a.* Apt to distrust; suspicious. *Beaumont and Fletcher.* Not confident; diffident. *Raleigh.* Diffident of himself; modest; timorous. *Pope.*

DISTRU'STFULLY, dĭs-trŭst'-fŭl-lē. *ad.* In a distrustful manner. *Herbert.*

DISTRU'STFULNESS, dĭs-trŭst'-fŭl-nĕs. *n. s.* Want of confidence. *Knight.*

DISTRU'STING*, dĭs-trŭst'-ĭng. *n. s.* Want of confidence. *Bp. Taylor.*

DISTRU'STLESS*, dĭs-trŭst'-lĕs. *a.* Without suspicion or distrust. *Shenstone.*

*To* DISTU'NE*, dĭs-tūne'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *tune.*] To disorder; to untune. *Sir H. Wotton.*

*To* DISTU'RB §, dĭs-tŭrb'. *v. a.* [*disturbo*, low Lat.] To perplex; to disquiet; to deprive of tranquillity *Collier.* To confound. To interrupt; to hinder. To turn off from any direction. *Milton.*

DISTU'RB, dĭs-tŭrb'. *n. s.* Confusion; tumultuary emotion. *Milton.*

DISTU'RBANCE, dĭs-tŭr'-bănse. *n. s.* Perplexity; interruption of a settled state. *Locke.* Confusion; disorder of thoughts. *Watts.* Tumult; violation of peace. *Milton.*

DISTU'RBER, dĭs-tŭr'-bŭr. *n. s.* A violator of peace; he that causes tumults and publick disorders. *Hooker.* He that injures tranquillity; he that causes perturbation of mind. *Shakspeare.*

*To* DISTU'RN, dĭs-tŭrn'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *turn.*] To turn off; to turn aside. *Daniel. Ob. J.*

DISU'NIFORM*, dĭs-ū'-nē-fôrm. *a.* [*dis* and *uniform.*] Not uniform. *Coventry.*

DISU'NION, dĭs-ū'-nē-ŭn. *n. s.* [*dis* and *union.*] Separation; disjunction. *Glanville.* Breach of concord.

☞ Some curious inspector may, perhaps, wonder why I have given *disunion*, *disuse*, &c. the pure *s*, and not the *z*, since I have laid it down as a general rule, under the prepositive particle *dis*, that the *s* immediately before the accent, when a vowel begins the next syllable, is

always flat; but it must be remembered, that long *u* in these words is not a pure vowel, 8; not that I think the *z*, in this case, would be palpably wrong; for, though long *u* may be called a semi-consonant, it is sufficiently vocal to make the *s*, or *z*, sound, in these words, perfectly indifferent.—See DIS. *W.*

*To* DISUNI'TE §, dĭs-ù-nīte'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *unite.*] To separate; to divide. *Pope.* To part friends or allies.

*To* DISUNI'TE, dĭs-ù-nīte'. *v. n.* To fall asunder; to become separate. *South.*

DISUNI'TER*, dĭs-ù-nī'-tûr. *n. s.* The person or cause that breaks concord. *Johnson.*

DISU'NITY, dĭs-ù'-nė-tė. *n. s.* A state of actual separation. *More.*

DISU'SAGE, dĭs-ù'-zăje. 90. *n. s.* [*desusage*, old Fr.] The gradual cessation of use or custom. *Hooker.*

DISU'SE §, dĭs-ūse'. 437. *n. s.* [*dis* and *use.*] Cessation of use; desuetude. *Addison.* Cessation of custom. *Arbuthnot.*

*To* DISU'SE, dĭs-ūze'. *v. a.* To cease to make use of. *Dryden.* To disaccustom. *Donne.*

DISVALUA'TION, dĭz-văl-ù-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Disgrace; diminution of reputation. *Bacon.*

*To* DISVA'LUE §, dĭz-văl'-ù. *v. a.* [*dis* and *value.*] To undervalue. *Shakspeare.*

DISVA'LUE*, dĭz-văl'-ù. *n. s.* Disregard; disgrace. *B. Jonson.*

*To* DISVE'LOPE, dĭs-vêl'-ŭp. *v. a.* [*developer*, Fr.] To uncover. To display. *Dict.*

*To* DISVO'UCH, dĭs-vŏŭtsh'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *vouch.*] To destroy the credit of; to contradict. *Shakspeare.*

*To* DISWA'RN*, dĭs-wârn'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *warn.*] To direct by previous notice. *L. Keeper Williams.*

DISWI'TTED, dĭs-wĭt'-tĕd. *a.* [*dis* and *wit.*] Mad; distracted. *Drayton. Ob. J.*

*To* DISWO'NT*, dĭs-wŭnt'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *wont.*] To deprive of accustomed usage. *Bp. Hall.*

DISWO'RSHIP*, dĭs-wûr'-shĭp. *n. s.* [*dis* and *worship.*] Cause of disgrace. *Barret.*

DIT, dĭt. *n. s.* [*dicht*, Dutch.] A ditty; a poem; a tune. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

*To* DIT §*, dĭt. *v. a.* [ðýttan, Sax.] To close up. *More.*

DITA'TION, dė-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*ditatus*, Lat.] The act of enriching. *Bp. Hall.*

DITCH §, dĭtsh. *n. s.* [ðic, Sax.] A trench cut in the ground usually between fields. *Arbuthnot.* Any long, narrow receptacle of water. *Bacon.* The moat with which a fortress is surrounded. *Knolles. Ditch* is used, in composition, of any thing worthless, or thrown away into ditches. *Shakspeare.*

*To* DITCH, dĭtsh. *v. n.* To make a ditch. *Swift.*

*To* DITCH*, dĭtsh. *v. a.* To surround with a ditch or moat. *Barret.*

DITCH-DELIVERED, dĭtsh'-dė-lĭv'-ėrd. *a.* Brought forth in a ditch. *Shakspeare.*

DI'TCHER, dĭtsh'-ûr. *n. s.* One who digs ditches. *Shakspeare.*

DITHYRAMB §*, dĭth'-ė-răm. *n. s.* [*dithyrambus*, Lat.] A song in honour of Bacchus. *Bentley.*

DITHYRA'MBICK, dĭth-ė-răm'-bĭk. *n. s.* A song in honour of Bacchus. *Roscommon.* Any poem written with wildness and enthusiasm. *Walsh.*

DITHYRA'MBICK, dĭth-ė-răm'-bĭk. *a.* Wild; enthusiastick. *Cowley.*

DI'TION*, dĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [*ditio*, Lat.] Dominion. *Evelyn.*

DITTA'NDER, dĭt-tăn'-dûr. *n. s.* The same with *pepperwort.*

DI'TTANY, dĭt'-tă-nė. *n. s.* [*dictamnus*, Lat.] An herb. *Miller.*

DI'TTIED, dĭt'-tĭd. 282. *a.* Sung; adapted to musick.

DI'TTO*, dĭt'-tō. *ad.* [*detto*, Ital.] A word, in the accounts of tradesmen, signifying *the same.*

DI'TTY §, dĭt'-tė. *n. s.* [*dicht*, Dutch.] A poem to be sung; a song. *Hooker.*

DIURE'TICK, dī-ù-rĕt'-ĭk. *a.* [διουρήτικος.] Having the power to provoke urine. *Young.*

DIURE'TICK, dī-ù-rĕt'-ĭk. *n. s.* Drugs that promote urine. *Arbuthnot.*

DIU'RNAL §, dī-ûr'-năl. 116. *a.* [*diurnus*, Lat.] Relating to the day. *Brown.* Constituting the day. *Prior.* Daily; quotidian. *Milton.*

DIU'RNAL, dī-ûr'-năl. *n. s.* A journal; a day-book. *Tatler.*

DIU'RNALIST*, dī-ûr'-năl-ĭst. *n. s.* A journalist. *Bp. Hall.*

DIU'RNALLY, dī-ûr'-năl-lė. *ad.* Daily; every day. *Tatler.*

DIUTU'RNAL §*, dī-ù-tûr'-năl. *a.* [*diuturnus*, Lat.] Lasting; of long continuance. *Milton.*

DIUTU'RNITY, dī-ù-tûr'-nė-tė. *n. s.* Length of duration. *Brown.*

DIVA'N, dė-văn'. 124. *n. s.* [An Arabick or Turkish word.] The council of the Oriental princes. Any council assembled: used commonly in a sense of dislike. *Milton.*

*To* DIVA'RICATE §, dī-vâr'-ė-kāte. 125. *v. n.* [*divaricatus*, Lat.] To be parted into two; to stride. *Woodward.*

*To* DIVA'RICATE, dī-vâr'-ė-kāte. *v. a.* To divide into two. *Grew.*

DIVARICA'TION, dī-vâr-ė-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Partition into two. *Ray.* Division of opinions. *Brown.* Extension. *Rymer.*

*To* DIVE §, dīve. *v. n.* [ðippan, Sax.] To sink voluntarily under water. *Bacon.* To go under water in search of any thing. *Raleigh.* To go deep into any question, doctrine, or science. *Davies.* To immerge into any business or condition. *Shakspeare.* To depart from observation; to sink. *Shakspeare.*

*To* DIVE, dīve. *v. a.* To explore by diving. *Denham.*

*To* DIVE'L, dė-vĕl'. *v. a.* [*divello*, Lat.] To pull; to separate; to sever. *Brown.*

*To* DIVE'LLICATE*, dė-vĕl'-lė-kāte. *v. a.* [*vellico*, Lat.] To pull; to tear.

DI'VER, dī'-vûr. *n. s.* One that sinks voluntarily under water. *Pope.* One that goes under water in search of treasure. *Woodward.* He that enters deep into knowledge or study. *Wotton.* A water fowl; a didapper. *Ray.*

DI'VERB*, dĭv'-ĕrb. *n. s.* [*diverbium*, Lat.] A proverb. *Burton.*

*To* DIVE'RGE §, dė-vêrje'. 124. *v. n.* [*divergo*, Lat.] To tend various ways from one point. *Newton.*

DIVE'RGENCE*, dė-vêr'-jĕnse. *n. s.* Tendency to various parts from one point. *Wallis.*

DIVE'RGENT, dė-vêr'-jĕnt. 124. *a.* Tending to various parts from one point.

DI'VERS §, dī'-vêrz. *a.* [*diversus*, Lat.] Several; sundry. *Whitgift.*

DIVERS-COLOURED*, dī'-vêrz-kŭl'-lûrd. *a.* Having various colours. *Shakspeare.*

DI'VERSE. dī'-vêrse. *a.* Different from another. *Daniel.* Different from itself; various; multiform. *B. Jonson.* In different directions. *Phillips.*

DI'VERSELY†, dī'-vêrs-lė. *ad.* In different ways; variously.

*To* DIVE'RSE*, dė-vêrse'. *v. n.* To turn aside. *Spenser. Ob. T.*

DIVERSIFICA'TION, dė-vêr-sė-fė-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of changing forms or qualities. *Boyle* Variation; variegation. *Abp. Hort.* Variety of forms; change; alteration. *Hale.*

*To* DIVE'RSIFY, dė-vêr'-sė-fī. *v. a.* To make different from another. *Locke.* To make different from itself; to vary; to variegate. *Sidney.*

DIVE'RSION, dė-vêr'-shŭn. 124. *n. s.* The act of turning any thing off from its course. *Bacon.* The cause by which any thing is turned from its course *Denham.* Sport; something that unbends the mind by turning it off from care. *Waller.* [In war.] The act of drawing the enemy off from some design by threatening or attacking a distant part.

DIVE'RSITY, dė-vêr'-sė-tė. *n. s.* Difference; dissimilitude; unlikeness. *Hooker.* Variety. *Hooker.* Distinct being; not identity. *Locke.* Variegation. *Pope.*

DI'VERSLY, dī'-vêrs-lė. *ad.* In different ways; differently; variously. *Hooker.* In different directions; to different points. *Pope.*

*To* DIVE/RT §, dė-vėrt/. 124. *v. a.* [*diverto*, Lat.] To turn off from any direction. *Shak.* To draw to from a different part. *Davies.* To withdraw the mind. *Milton.* To please; to exhilarate. *Swift.* To subvert; to destroy. *Shakspeare.*

DIVE/RTER, dė-vėr/-tûr. *n. s.* Any thing that diverts. *Walton.*

DIVE/RTICLE*, dė-vėr/-tė-kl. *n. s.* A turning; a by-way. *Hales.*

*To* DIVERTI/SE §, dė-vėr/-tîz. *v. a.* [*divertiser*, Fr.] To please; to exhilarate. *Dryden.* Little used.

☞ Dr. Johnson seems to have accented this word on the last syllable, in compliance with the verb *advertise*, which is exactly of the same form, and therefore, he thought, ought to be accented in the same manner. But, by making *divertise* conform in accentuation to *advertise*, we make the general rule stoop to the exception, rather than the exception to the general rule. For, in all verbs of three or more syllables, where the termination *ise* is only the verbal formation, and does not belong to the root, we never find the accent on it; as, *criticise*, *exercise*, *epitomise*, &c.—See ADVERTISEMENT. *W.*

DIVE/RTISEMENT, dė-vėr/-tîz-mėnt. *n. s.* Diversion; delight; pleasure. A musical composition. *Government of the Tongue.*

DIVE/RTIVE, dė-vėr/-tîv. *a.* Recreative; amusive; exhilarating. *Boyle.*

*To* DIVE/ST §, dė-vėst/. 124. *v. a.* [*devestir*, Fr.] To strip; to make naked. *Denham.*

DIVE/STURE, dė-vės/-tshûre. *n. s.* The act of putting off. *Boyle.*

DIVI/DABLE, dė-vī/-dā-bl. *a.* Separate; different. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

DIVI/DANT, dė-vī/-dânt. *a.* Different; separate. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

*To* DIVI/DE §, dė-vīde/. 124. *v. a.* [*divido*, Lat.] To part one whole into different pieces. 1 *Kings.* To separate; to keep apart, by standing as a partition between. *Genesis.* To disunite by discord. *St. Luke.* To deal out; to give in shares. *Shak.* [In musick.] To play divisions. *Spenser.*

*To* DIVI/DE, dė-vīde/. *v. n.* To part; to sunder. *Milton.* To break friendship. *Shakspeare.* To be of different opinions. *Waterland.*

DIVI/DEDLY*, dė-vī/-dĕd-lė. *ad.* Separately. *Knatchbull.*

DIVIDEND, dĭv/-ė-dĕnd. *n. s.* A share; the part allotted in division. *Decay of Piety.* [In arithmetick.] *Dividend* is the number given to be parted or divided. *Cocker.*

DIVI/DER, dė-vī/-dûr. 98. *n. s.* That which parts any thing into pieces. *Digby.* A distributer; he who deals out to each his share. *Luke.* A disuniter. *Swift.* A particular kind of compasses.

DIVI/DING*, dė-vī/-dĭng. *n. s.* Separation. *Hebrews*, iv.

DIVI/DUAL, dė-vĭd/-ù-ål, or dė-vīd/-jù-ål. 293, 376. *a.* Divided. *Milton.*

DIVINA/TION, dĭv-ė-nā/-shŭn. 530. *n. s.* [*divinatio*, Lat.] A prediction or foretelling of future things. *Ayliffe.* Conjectural presage or prediction. *Shak.*

DI/VINATOR*, dĭv/-ė-nā-tûr. *n. s.* One who professes divination. *Burton.*

DIVI/NATORY*, dė-vī/-nā-tûr-ė. *a.* Professing divination. *Biblioth. Bibl.*

DIVI/NE §, dė-vīne/. 124. *a.* [*divinus*, Lat.] Partaking of the nature of God. *Dryden.* Proceeding from God. *Hooker.* Excellent in a supreme degree. *Davies.* Presageful; divining. *Milton.*

DI/VINE, dė-vīne/. *n. s.* A minister of the Gospel; a priest; a clergyman. *Bacon.* A man skilled in divinity; a theologian. *Denham.*

*To* DIVI/NE*, dė-vīne/. *v. a.* To deify. *Spenser. Ob. T.*

*To* DIVI/NE, dė-vīne/. *v. a.* To foretell. *Shakspeare.*

*To* DIVI/NE, dė-vīne/. *v. n.* To utter prognostication. *Shak.* To feel presages. *Shak.* To conjecture; to guess. *Dryden.*

DIVI/NELY, dė-vīne/-lė. *ad.* By the agency or influence of God. *Locke.* Excellently in the supreme degree. *Milton.* In a manner noting a deity. *Addison.*

DIVI/NENESS, dė-vīne/-nĕs. *n. s.* Divinity; participation of the divine nature. *Grew.* Excellence in the supreme degree. *Shakspeare.*

DIVI/NER, dė-vī/-nûr. 98. *n. s.* One that professes divination. *Brown.* Conjecturer; guesser. *Locke.*

DIVI/NERESS, dė-vīne/-rĕs. *n. s.* A prophetess. *Dryden.*

DIVI/NIFIED*, dė-vĭn/-ė-fīde. *a.* Participating of the divine nature. *Partheneia Sacra.*

DIVI/NITY, dė-vĭn/-ė-tė. 511. *n. s.* [*divinitas*, Lat.] Participation of the nature and excellence of God deity; godhead. *Milton.* God; the Deity; the Supreme Being; the Cause of causes. *Addison.* False god. *Prior.* Celestial being. *Cheyne.* The science of divine things; theology. *Shak.* Some thing supernatural. *Shakspeare.*

DIVI/SIBLE §, dė-vĭz/-ė-bl. 124. *a.* [*divisibilis*, *Lat.*] Capable of being divided into parts. *Bentley.*

DIVISIBI/LITY, dė-vĭz-ė-bĭl/-ė-tė. *n. s.* The quality of admitting division or separation of parts. *Glanville.*

DIVI/SIBLENESS, dė-vĭz/-ė-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Divisibility. *Boyle.*

DIVI/SION, dė-vĭzh/-ŭn. *n. s.* [*divisio*, Lat.] The act of dividing any thing into parts. *Shak.* The state of being divided. 2 *Esdras.* That by which any thing is kept apart; partition. The part which is separated by dividing. *Addison.* Disunion; discord; difference. *John.* Parts into which a discourse is distributed. *Locke.* A variation of melody upon some given fundamental harmony. *Shak.* Distinction. *Exodus* [In arithmetick.] The separation or parting of any number or quantity given, into any parts assigned. *Cocker.* Subdivision; distinction of the general into species. *Shakspeare.*

DIVI/SIONER*, dė-vĭzh/-ŭn-ûr. *n. s.* One who divides. *Sheldon. Ob. T.*

DIVI/SIVE*, dė-vī/-sĭv. *a.* Forming division or distribution. *Mede.* Creating division or discord. *Burnet.*

DIVI/SOR, dė-vī/-zûr. 166. *n. s.* [*divisor*, Lat.] The number given, by which the dividend is divided.

DIVO/RCE §, dė-vôrse/. 124. *n. s.* [*divortium*, Lat.] The legal separation of husband and wife. *Ayliffe.* Separation; disunion. *King Charles.* The sentence by which a marriage is dissolved. The cause of any penal separation. *Shakspeare.*

*To* DIVO/RCE, dė-vôrse/. *v. a.* To separate a husband or wife from the other. *St. Matthew.* To force asunder; to separate by violence. *Hooker.* To separate from another. *Shak.* To take away; to put away. *Shakspeare.*

DIVO/RCEMENT, dė-vôrse/-mĕnt. *n. s.* Divorce. *Martin.*

DIVO/RCER, dė-vôr/-sûr. *n. s.* The person or cause which produces divorce or separation. *Drummond.* One of a sect called *divorcers*; of which Milton was deemed the father.* *Pagitt.*

DIVO/RSIVE*, dė-vôr/-sĭv. *a.* Having power to divorce. *Milton.*

*To* DIVU/LGATE §*, dė-vŭl/-gāte. *v. a.* [*divulgo*, Lat.] To publish that which is secret. *Huloet.*

DIVU/LGATE*, dė-vŭl/-gāte. *a.* Published; made known. *Bale.*

DIVULGA/TION*, dĭv-ŭl-gā/-shŭn. *n. s.* A publishing abroad. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* DIVU/LGE §, dė-vŭlje/. *v. a.* [*divulgo*, Lat.] To publish; to reveal to the world. *Hooker.* To proclaim; to declare by a publick act. *Milton.*

DIVU/LGER, dė-vŭl/-jûr. 98. *n. s.* A publisher. *King Charles.*

DIVU/LSION, dė-vŭl/-shŭn. *n. s.* [*divulsio*, Lat.] Plucking away; laceration. *Bp. Hall.*

DIVU/LSIVE*, dė-vŭl/-sĭv. *a.* Having power to tear away. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* DI/ZEN, dī/-zn. 103. *v. a.* To dress; to deck; to rig out. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

*To* DIZZ*, dĭz. *v. a.* [ðirɪ, Sax.] To astonish; to puzzle; to make giddy or dizzy in the head. *Gayton.*

DI/ZZARD, dĭz/-zûrd. *n. s.* A blockhead; a fool. *Dict.*

DI'ZZINESS, dĭz'-zè-nĕs. *n. s.* Giddiness; whirl in the head. *W. Mountague.*

DI'ZZY §, dĭz'-zè. *a.* [ƀɪɾɪ, ƀɪɾɪȝ, Sax.] Giddy; vertiginous. *Milton.* Causing giddiness. *Shak.* Giddy; thoughtless. *Milton.* Rotatory; whirling. *Thomson.*

*To* DI'ZZY, dĭz'-zè. *v. a.* To whirl round; to make giddy. *Shakspeare.*

*To* DŌ §, dōō. 164. *v. a.* Thou *dost*, he *doth* or *does*; preter. *did*; part. pass. *done.* [ƀon, Sax.] To practise or act any thing, good or bad. *Psalms.* To perform; to achieve. *Daniel.* To execute; to discharge. *Shak.* To cause. *Spenser.* To transact. *Acts.* To produce any effect to another. *Shak.* To have recourse to; to practise as the last effort. *Jer.* To perform for the benefit or hurt of another. *Sam.* To exert; to put forth. 2 *Tim.* To manage by way of intercourse or dealing. *Boyle.* To gain; to effect by influence. *Shak.* To make any thing what it is not. *Shak.* To finish; to end. *Shak.* To conclude; to settle. *Prior.* To put. *Shak.*—The phrase, *what to* DO *with*, signifies how to bestow; what use to make of; what course to take; how to employ; which way to get rid of. *Tillotson.*

*To* DO, dōō. *v. n.* To act or behave in any manner, well or ill. 2 *Kings.* To make an end; to conclude. *Spectator.* To cease to be concerned with. *Stillingfleet.* To fare; to be, with regard to sickness or health. 2 *Sam.* To succeed; to fulfil a purpose. *Verstegan.* To deal with. *Bacon.* *To* DO is used for any verb, to save the repetition of the word: as, I shall come, but, if I *do* not, go away; that is, if I *come* not. *Sidney.* Do is a word of vehement command, or earnest request: as, Help me, *do*; Make haste, *do. Dryden.* *To* DO is put before verbs sometimes expletively: as, I *do* love, or I love; I *did* love, or I loved. *Bacon.* Sometimes emphatically: as, I *do* hate him, but will not wrong him. *Shak.* Sometimes by way of opposition: as, I *did* love him, but scorn him now. Sometimes emphatically, by way of strong negation: as, I *do* not know the man. Sometimes, for the purpose of interrogation: as, *Do* you not remember me?

DO*. *n. s.* See DOE, and ADO.

DO-LITTLE*, dōō'-lĭt-tl. *n. s.* [*do* and *little.*] A term of contempt for him who professes much, and performs little. *Bp. Richardson.*

*To* DOAT. *v. n.* See *To* DOTE.

DO'CIBLE §, dŏs'-è-bl. 405. *a.* [*docilis*, Lat.] Tractable; docile; easy to be taught. *Milton.*

DOCIBI'LITY*, dŏs-è-bĭl'-è-tè. *n. s.* Readiness to learn. *Bullokar.*

DO'CIBLENESS, dŏs'-è-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Teachableness. *Walton.*

DO'CILE §, dŏs'-sĭl. 140. *a.* [*docilis*, Lat.] Teachable; easily instructed. *Ellis.*

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Perry, make the first syllable of this word short, and Buchanan only makes it long.—See INDOCILE. *W.*

DOCI'LITY, dŏ-sĭl'-è-tè. *n. s.* Aptness to be taught; readiness to learn. *Fotherby.*

DOCK, dŏk. *n. s* [ƀocce, Sax.] A plant; a weed. *Miller.*

DOCK, dŏk. *n. s.* [*dok*, Goth.] A place where water is let in or out at pleasure, where ships are built or laid up. *Howell.*

DOCK-YARD*, dŏk'-yārd. *n. s.* A place or yard where ships are built, and naval stores reposited. *Boswell.*

DOCK §, dŏk. *n. s.* The stump of the tail which remains after docking. The solid part of the tail. *Grew.*

*To* DOCK, dŏk. *v. a.* To cut off a tail. To cut any thing short. *Swift.* To cut off a reckoning; to cut off an entail. To lay the ship in a dock.

DO'CKET §, dŏk'-ĭt. 99. *n. s.* A direction tied upon goods; a summary of a larger writing. *Dict.*

*To* DO'CKET*, dŏk'-ĭt. *v. a.* To mark the contents or titles of papers on the back of them. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

DO'CTOR §, dŏk'-tŭr. 166. *n. s.* [*doctor* Lat.] One that has taken the highest degree in the faculties of divinity, law, physick, or musick. *Acts*, v. A man skilled in any profession. *Denham.* A physician *Shakspeare.* Any able or learned man. *Digby.*

*To* DO'CTOR, dŏk'-tŭr. *v. a.* To physick; to cure.

DO'CTORAL, dŏk'-tò-răl. *a.* Relating to the degree of a doctor. *Bp. King.*

DO'CTORALLY, dŏk'-tò-răl-lè. *ad.* In manner of a doctor. *Hakewill.*

DO'CTORATE*, dŏk'-tò-rāte. *n. s.* The degree of a doctor. *Hurd.*

*To* DO'CTORATE*, dŏk'-tò-rāte. *v. a.* To make a doctor. *Warton.*

DO'CTORESS*, dŏk'-tò-rĕs. *n. s.* She who professes the skill of a doctor. *Whitlock.*

DO'CTORLY*, dŏk'-tŭr-lè. *a.* Like a learned man. *Bp. Hall.*

DOCTORS-COMMONS*, dŏk'-tŭrz-kŏm'-mŭnz. *n. s.* The college of civilians, residing in the city of London. *Bp. Barlow.*

DO'CTORSHIP, dŏk'-tŭr-shĭp. *n. s.* The rank of a doctor. *Clarendon.*

DO'CTRINAL, dŏk'-trè-năl. *a.* [*doctrina.* Lat.] Containing doctrine, or something formally taught. *South.* Pertaining to the act or means of teaching. *Hooker.*

DO'CTRINAL, dŏk'-trè-năl. *n. s.* Something that is part of doctrine. *Sir T. Elyot.*

DO'CTRINALLY, dŏk'-trè-năl-lè. *ad.* In the form of doctrine; positively. *Milton.*

DO'CTRINE, dŏk'-trĭn. 140. *n. s.* The principles or positions of any sect or master. *Hooker.* The act of teaching. *Mark*, iv.

DO'CUMENT §, dŏk'-ù-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*documentum*, Lat.] Precept; instruction; direction. *Bacon.* Precept, in an ill sense. *Harvey.* A written evidence; a record.

*To* DO'CUMENT*, dŏk'-ù-mĕnt. *v. a.* To teach; to direct. *Dryden.*

DOCUME'NTAL*, dŏk-ù-mĕn'-tăl. *a.* Belonging to instruction. *More.*

DOCUME'NTARY*, dŏk-ù-mĕnt'-ă-rè. *a.* Pertaining to written evidence in law.

DO'DDER §, dŏd'-dŭr. 98. *n. s.* [*touteren*, Dutch.] A plant. *Hill.*

DO'DDERED, dŏd'-dŭrd. *a.* Overgrown with dodder. *Dryden.*

DODE'CAGON, dò-dĕk'-ă-gŏn. *n. s.* [*δωδεκα* and *γωνια.*] A figure of twelve sides.

DODECA'HEDRON*, dò-dè-kă'-è-drŏn. *n. s.* [*δωδεκα* and *ἑδρα.*] [In geometry.] One of the regular bodies, comprehended under twelve equal sides, each whereof is a pentagon. *Chambers.*

DODECATEMO'RION, dŏ-dè-kăt-è-mŏ'-rè-ŏn. *n.s.* [*δωδεκατημόριον.*] The twelfth part. *Creech.*

DODECATE'MORY*, dò-dè-kă-tĕm'-ò-rè. *n. s.* A denomination sometimes applied to each of the twelve signs of the zodiack. *Burton.*

*To* DODGE §, dŏdje. *v. n.* [probably corrupted from *dog.*] To use craft; to deal with tergiversation. *Hale.* To shift place as another approaches. *Milton.* To play fast and loose. *Addison.*

DO'DGER*, dŏd'-jŭr. *n. s.* One who is guilty of mean tricks. *Cotgrave.*

DO'DKIN*, dŏd'-kĭn. *n. s.* [*duytken*, Dutch.] A doitkin or little doit. *Shelton.*

DO'DMAN, dŏd'-măn. 88. *n. s.* The name of a fish *Bacon.* A shell-snail, called also hodmandod.

DO'DO*, dō'-dō. *n. s.* A bird somewhat larger than a swan. *Chambers.*

DOE, dō. *n. s.* [ƀa, Sax.] A she-deer; the female of a buck. *Shakspeare.*

DOE, dōō. *n. s.* A feat; what one has to do. *Hudibras.*

DO'ER, dōō'-ŭr. 296. *n. s.* One that does any thing. *Daniel.* Actor; agent. *Hooker.* Performer. *Sidney.* An active, or busy, or valiant person. *Shak.* One that habitually performs or practises. *Hooker*

DOES, dŭz. 296. The third person from *do*, for *doth. Locke.*

*To* DOFF, dŏf *v. a.* [from *do off.*] To put off dress.

☞ 559.—Fāte, fār, fâll, fât;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

*Shak.* To strip. *Crashaw.* To put away; to get rid of. *Shakspeare.* To shift off; to delay. *Shakspeare.*

**DOG**§, dŏg. *n. s.* [*dogghe*, Dutch.] A well-known domestick animal. *Shakspeare.* A constellation called Sirius, or Canicula. *Brown.* A reproachful name for a man. *Shak.* A buck or blood; a gay young man. *Johnson.*— *To give or send to the dogs;* to throw away. *To go to the dogs;* to be ruined, destroyed, or devoured. *Pope.* The male of several species; as, the *dog* fox. *Shak.* *A pair of dogs.* Machines of iron for burning wood upon. An iron rod, used by sawyers to fasten a log of timber to the roller at the saw-pit.

*To* **DOG**, dŏg. *v. a.* To hunt as a dog. *Shakspeare.*

**DOG-FIGHT***, dŏg′-fīte. *n. s.* A battle between two dogs. *Bp. Hall.*

**DOG-FISHER**, dŏg′-fĭsh-ŭr. *n. s.* A kind of fish. *Walton.*

**DOG-KEEPER***, dŏg′-kēēp-ŭr. *n. s.* One who has the management of dogs. *Swift.*

**DOG-LATIN***, dŏg′-lăt-ĭn. *n. s.* Barbarous Latin.

**DO′GLY**, dŏg′-lē. *a.* Like a dog; churlish. *Lord Rivers.*

**DOG-MAD***, dŏg′-măd. *a.* Mad, as a dog sometimes is. *Swift.*

**DOG-TEETH**, dŏg′-tēēth. *n. s.* The teeth in the human head next to the grinders; the eye-teeth. *Arbuthnot.*

**DOG-TRICK**, dŏg′-trĭk. *n. s.* An ill turn; surly treatment. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

**DO′GBANE**, dŏg′-bāne. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

**DOGBERRY-TREE**, dŏg′-bĕr-rē-trē. A kind of cherry.

**DO′GBOLT**, dŏg′-bōlt. *n. s.* A word of contempt applied to persons. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

**DO′GBRIAR**, dŏg′-brī-ŭr. *n. s.* The briar that bears the hip. *Sir T. Brown.*

**DO′GCHEAP**, dŏg′-tshēēp. *a.* Cheap as dog's meat. *Dryden.*

**DO′GDAYS**, dŏg′-dāze. *n. s.* The days in which the dog-star rises and sets with the sun. *Burton.*

**DO′GDRAW**, dŏg′-drâw. *n. s.* A manifest deprehension of an offender against venison in the forest, when he is found drawing after a deer by the scent of a hound. *Cowel.*

**DOGE**, dōje. *n. s.* [*doge*, Ital.] The title of the chief magistrate of Venice and Genoa. *Addison.*

**DO′GFISH**, dŏg′-fĭsh. *n. s.* A shark. *Woodward.*

**DO′GFLY**, dŏg′-flī. *n. s.* A voracious, biting fly. *Chapman.*

**DO′GGED**, dŏg′-gĕd. 366. *a.* Sullen; sour; morose. *Shakspeare.*

**DO′GGEDLY**, dŏg′-gĕd-lē. *ad.* Sullenly; gloomily; sourly. *Sherwood.* With an obstinate resolution. *Boswell.*

**DO′GGEDNESS**, dŏg′-gĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* Gloom of mind; sullenness. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

**DO′GGER**, dŏg′-gŭr. 98. *n. s.* A small ship with one mast.

**DO′GGEREL**, dŏg′-grĕl. *a.* Loosed from the measures or rules of regular poetry; vile; despicable. *Dryden.*

**DO′GGEREL**, dŏg′-grĕl. *n. s.* Mean, despicable, worthless verses. *Dryden.*

**DO′GGISH**, dŏg′-gĭsh. *a.* Churlish; brutal. *Sir T. Elyot.*

**DO′GHEARTED**, dŏg′-hâr-tĕd. *a.* Cruel; pitiless; malicious. *Shakspeare.*

**DO′GHOLE**, dŏg′-hōle. *n. s.* A vile hole; a mean habitation. *Shakspeare.*

**DOGKE′NNEL**, dŏg′-kĕn-nĕl. *n. s.* A little hut or house for dogs. *Dryden.*

**DO′GLEECH***, dŏg′-lēētsh. *n. s.* A dog-doctor. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

**DO′GLOUSE**, dŏg′-lŏŭse. *n. s.* An insect that harbours on dogs.

**DO′GLY***, dŏg′-lē. *ad.* In a manner like a dog. *Huloet.*

***DO′GMA***, dŏg′-mă. *n. s.* [Lat.] [plural, *dogmas* or *dogmata.*] Established principle; doctrinal notion. That determination which has a relation to some casuistical point of doctrine, or some doctrinal part of the Christian faith. *Ayliffe.*

**DOGMA′TICAL**, dŏg-măt′-ĕ-kăl. } *a.* Authoritative;
**DOGMA′TICK**, dŏg-măt′-ĭk. 509. } positive; magisterial; positive. *Boyle.*

**DOGMA′TICALLY**, dŏg-măt′-ĕ-kăl-ĕ. *ad.* Magisterially; positively. *South.*

**DOGMA′TICALNESS**, dŏg-măt′-ĕ-kăl-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of being dogmatical. *Ellis.*

**DOGMA′TICK***, dŏg-măt′-ĭk. *n. s.* One of a sect of physicians, called also *Dogmatists*, in contradistinction to Empiricks and Methodists. *Hakewill.*

**DO′GMATISM***, dŏg′-mă-tĭzm. *n. s.* Positiveness in opinion. *Robertson.*

**DO′GMATIST**, dŏg′-mă-tĭst. *n. s.* A magisterial teacher; a positive asserter. *Glanville.*

*To* **DO′GMATIZE**, dŏg′-mă-tīze. *v. n.* To assert positively. *Blackmore.*

**DO′GMATIZER**, dŏg′-mă-tī-zŭr. *n. s.* An asserter; a magisterial teacher. *Shelton.*

**DO′GROSE**, dŏg′-rōze. *n. s.* The flower of the hip. *Derham.*

**DO′GSEARS***, dŏgz′-ēērz. *n. s.* An expression for the creases made on the leaves of books by their being folded down at particular places. *Arbuthnot.*

**DO′GSICK***, dŏg′-sĭk. *a.* Sick as a dog. *Dyet's Dry Dinner.*

**DO′GSKIN***, dŏg′-skĭn. *a.* Made of the skin of a dog. *Tatler.*

**DO′GSLEEP**, dŏg′-slēēp. *n. s.* Pretended sleep. *Addison.*

**DO′GSMEAT**, dŏgz′-mēte. *n. s.* Refuse; vile stuff. *Dryden.*

**DO′GSTAR**, dŏg′-stâr. *n. s.* The star which gives the name to the dog-days. *Addison.*

**DO′GSTOOTH**, dŏgz′-tōōth. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

**DO′GTROT**, dŏg′-trŏt. *n. s.* A gentle trot like that of a dog. *Hudibras.*

**DOGWE′ARY**, dŏg-wē′-rē. *a.* Tired as a dog *Shakspeare.*

**DO′GWOOD**, dŏg′-wŭd. *n. s.* A species of corne lian cherry.

**DO′ILY**, dŏĕ′-lē. *n. s.* A species of woollen stuff, so called from the name of the first maker. *Congreve.* The name of a small napkin placed on our tables after dinner with the wine.

**DO′INGS**, dŏŏ′-ĭngz. *n. s.* Things done; events; transactions. *Shak.* Feats; actions. *Sidney.* Behaviour; conduct. *Sidney.* Conduct; dispensation. *Hooker.* Stir; bustle; tumult. *Hooker.* Festivity; merriment.

**DOIT**, dŏĭt. *n. s.* [*duyt*, Dutch.] A small piece of money. *Shakspeare.*

**DOLE**§, dōle. *n. s.* The act of distribution or dealing. *Shak.* Any thing dealt out. *Shak.* Provisions or money distributed in charity. *B. Jonson.* Blows dealt out. *Beaumont and Fletcher.* Grief; sorrow; misery. *Shak.* Bound or division of land. *Homilies.*

*To* **DOLE**, dōle. *v. a.* To deal; to distribute. *Dict*

**DOLE**, dōle. *n. s.* Void space left in tillage. *Dict.*

**DO′LEFUL**, dōle′-fŭl. *a.* Sorrowful; dismal. *Sidney.* Melancholy; afflicted. *Sidney.* Dismal; impressing sorrow. *Hooker.*

**DO′LEFULLY**, dōle′-fŭl-lē. *ad.* In a doleful manner; sorrowfully. *Shelton.*

**DO′LEFULNESS**, dōle′-fŭl-nĕs. *n. s.* Sorrow; melancholy. Querulousness. Dismalness.

**DO′LENT***, dō′-lĕnt. *a.* [*dolens*, Lat.] Sorrowful. *Chalmers.*

**DO′LESOME**, dōle′-sŭm. *a.* Melancholy; gloomy. *Pope.*

**DO′LESOMELY**, dōle′-sŭm-lē. *ad.* In a dolesome manner.

**DO′LESOMENESS**, dōle′-sŭm-nĕs. *n. s.* Gloom; melancholy.

**DOLL**, dŏl. *n. s.* A contraction of Dorothy. A little girl's puppet or baby. [Perhaps an abbreviation of *idol.*]

**DO′LLAR**, dŏl′-lŭr. 418. *n. s.* [*daler*, Dutch.] A Dutch and German coin of different value, from about 2*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.* *Shakspeare.*

DO'LOR*. See DOLOUR.

DOLORI'FEROUS*, dŏl-ò-rĭf'-fĕr-ŭs. *a.* Producing pain. *Whitaker.*

DOLORI'FICAL*, dŏl-ò-rĭf'-è-kăl. *a.* Causing sorrow. *Cockeram.*

DOLORI'FICK, dŏl-ò-rĭf'-ĭk. 530. *a.* Causing grief or pain. *Ray.*

DO'LOROUS, dŏl'-ò-rŭs. 503. *a.* Sorrowful; doleful; dismal. *Hooker.* Painful. *Bp. Hall.*

DO'LOROUSLY*, dŏl'-ò-rŭs-lè. *ad.* Sorrowfully; mournfully. *Bale.*

DO'LOUR, dò'-lŭr. 314. *n. s.* [*dolor*, Lat.] Grief; sorrow. *Shak.* Lamentation; complaint. *Sidney.* Pain; pang. *Bacon.*

☞ Mr. Nares, W. Johnston, Buchanan, Elphinston, and Entick, make the first *o* in this word short, as in *dollar*; and Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, and Dr. Ash, long, as in *donor*: the latter is, in my opinion, the most analogical. 542. *W*

DO'LPHIN, dŏl'-fĭn. *n. s.* [*delphin*, Lat.] The name of a fish. *Shakspeare.*

DOLT §, dŏlt. *n. s.* [ƀol, Sax.] A heavy, stupid fellow; a blockhead. *Sidney.*

*To* DOLT*, dŏlt. *v. n.* To behave foolishly. *New Custom.*

DO'LTISH. dŏlt'-ĭsh. *a.* Stupid; mean; dull. *Bale.*

DO'LTISHNESS*, dŏlt'-ĭsh-nĕs. *n. s.* Folly; stupidity. *Sidney.*

DOM*, dŏm. *n. s.* [ƀom, Sax.] Power; dominion. It is found only in composition; as, *kingdom, dukedom, earldom.* Quality, state, condition; as, *freedom. Whiter.*

DO'MABLE, dŏm'-â-bl. *a.* Tameable. *Dict.*

DOMA'IN, dò-mâne'. *n. s.* [*domaine*, Fr.] Dominion; empire. *Milton.* Possession; estate. *Dryden.* The land about a mansion-house occupied by the lord. *Shenstone.*

DO'MAL*, dò'-măl. *a.* Relating to the astrological use of house. *Addison.*

DOME, dòme. *n. s.* [*dome*, Fr.] A building; a house; a fabrick. *Prior.* A hemispherical arch; a cupola. *Shenstone.*

☞ There is a strong propensity, particularly in the people of London, to pronounce this word so as to rhyme with *room*; but this is contrary to all our dictionaries which give the sound of the vowels, and ought not to be suffered to add to the already too numerous exceptions to the general sound of *o*. *W.*

DO'MESDAY*. See DOOMSDAY.

DO'MESMAN*, dòòmz'-măn. *n. s.* [ƀome, Sax.] An umpire; a judge. *Wicliffe. Ob. J.*

DOME'STICAL §, dò-mĕs'-tè-kăl. } *a.* [*domesticus*,
DOME'STICK §, dò-mĕs'-tĭk. } Lat.] Belonging to the house. *Hooker.* Private; done at home. *Hooker.* Inhabiting the house; not wild. *Addison.* Not foreign; intestine. *Hooker.*

☞ Dr. Johnson observes, that, of English, as of all living tongues, there is a double pronunciation, one cursory and colloquial, the other regular and solemn. He gives no instances of this double pronunciation; and it is at first a little difficult to conceive what are the words in which this observation is verified. Solemn speaking seems to have no effect upon the accented vowels; for, let us pronounce them as rapidly or as solemnly as we will, we certainly do not make any change in the quantity or quality of them. The only part of the language, in which Dr. Johnson's observation seems true, is some of the vowels when unaccented; and of these the *o* seems to undergo the greatest change in consequence of solemnity or rapidity. Thus the *o* in *obey* is, in solemn speaking, pronounced as long and full as in the first syllable of *open*; but, in rapid and cursory speaking, as short as the *o* in *oven*. This latter sound, however, must not be given as a model; for, let the pronunciation be ever so rapid and familiar, there is a certain elegance in giving the *o*, in this situation, its full, open sound, approaching to that which it has when under the accent; and, though nothing but a delicacy of ear will direct us to the degree of openness with which we must pronounce the unaccented *o* in *domestick, docility, potential, proceed, monastick, monotony*, &c., we may be assured that these vowels are exactly under the same predicament, and can never be pronounced short and shut, as if written *dommestick, dossility, pottential*, &c., without hurting the ears of every good speaker, and overturning the first principles of pronunciation. 547, 548.



The same observations seem to hold good of the unaccented *o* in every word ending in *ory*; as *transitory, dilatory*, &c. The *o* in rapid speaking certainly goes into short *u*, as if written *transitury, dilatury*, &c., but, in solemn pronunciation, approaches to the accented, open sound of *o* in *glory, story*, &c.; but, as the *o* in these terminations never admits of being pronounced quite so open as when ending a syllable before the accent, I have, like Mr. Sheridan, given it the colloquial sound of short *u*. 512.—See COMMAND. *W.*

DOME'STICALLY*, dò-mĕs'-tè-kăl-lè. *ad.* Relatively to domestick affairs. *Sheldon.*

DOME'STICANT*, dò-mĕs'-tè-kânt. *a.* Forming part of the same family. *Sir E. Dering.*

*To* DOME'STICATE, dò-mĕs'-tè-kâte. *v. a.* To make domestick. *Richardson.* To familiarize; to render, as it were, of the same family. *Sir H. Wotton.*

DOME'STICK, dò-mĕs'-tĭk. *n. s.* One kept in the same house. *South.*

DO'MICILE*, dŏm'-è-sĭl. *n. s.* [*domicile*, Fr.] A house. *Brevint.*

DOMICI'LIARY*, dŏm-è-sĭl'-yâ-rè. *a.* Intruding into private houses. *Burke.*

*To* DOMICI'LIATE*, dŏm-è-sĭl'-è-âte. *v. a.* To render domestick. *Pownall.*

*To* DO'MIFY, dŏm'-è-fĭ. *v. a.* [*domifico*, Lat.] To tame. *Dict.*

DO'MINANT, dŏm'-è-nânt. *a.* [*dominans*, Lat.] Predominant; presiding. *Evelyn.*

*To* DO'MINATE §, dŏm'-è-nâte. *v. n.* To predominate. *Dryden.*

*To* DO'MINATE*, dŏm'-è-nâte. *v. a.* To govern. *Twiss.*

DOMINA'TION, dŏm-è-nâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* Power; dominion. *Shak.* Tyranny; insolent authority. *Arbuthnot.* One highly exalted in power: used of angelick beings. *Milton.*

DO'MINATIVE, dŏm'-è-nâ-tĭv. *a.* Imperious; insolent. *Dict.* Presiding; governing. *Sir E. Sandys.*

*DO'MINA'TOR*, dŏm'-è-nâ-tŏr. 521. *n. s.* [Lat.] The presiding or predominant power or influence. *Camden.* The absolute governour or ruler. *Donne.*

*To* DOMINE'ER §, dŏm-è-nèèr'. *v.n.* [*dominor*, Lat.] To rule with insolence; to swell; to bluster. *Shak.*

*To* DOMINE'ER*, dŏm-è-nèèr'. *v. a.* To govern. *Wulpole.*

DOMI'NICAL, dò-mĭn'-è-kăl. *a.* Noting the Lord's day, or Sunday. *Holder.* Noting the prayer of our Lord Christ. *Howell.*

DOMI'NICAL*, dò-mĭn'-è-kăl. *n. s.* The Lord's day, or Sunday. *Hammond.*

DOMI'NICAN*, dò-mĭn'-è-kăn. *n. s.* One of the order of St. Dominick.

DOMI'NICAN*, dò-mĭn'-è-kăn. *a.* Respecting those of the order of St. Dominick. *Milton.*

*DO'MINO**, dŏm'-è-nò. *n. s.* [Ital.] A kind of hood worn by canons of cathedral churches in Italy; a masquerade garment.

DOMI'NION, dò-mĭn'-yŭn. 113. *n. s.* Sovereign authority; unlimited power. *Milton.* Power; right of possession or use. *Locke.* Territory; region; district. *Davies.* Predominance; ascendant. *Dryden.* An order of angels. *Col.* i.

DON, dŏn. *n. s.* [*dominus*, Lat.] The Spanish title for a gentleman. *Dryden.*

*To* DON, dŏn. *v. a.* [*To do on.*] To put on; to invest with. *Fairfax. Ob. J.*

DO'NARY, dò'-nâ-rè. *n. s.* [*donarium*, Lat.] A thing given to sacred uses. *Burton.*

DONA'TION, dò-nâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*donatio*, Lat.] The act of giving any thing. *Milton.* The grant by which any thing is given. *Raleigh.*

DO'NATISM*, dŏn'-â-tĭzm. *n. s.* The heresy of Donatists. *Abp. Whitgift.*

DO'NATIST*, dŏn'-â-tĭst. *n. s.* [from one *Donatus*, founder of the sect.] One of a sect of hereticks of the fourth century, whose general profession was an exclusive pretended puritanism. *Hooker.*

DONATI'STICAL*, dŏn'-â-tĭst'-è-kăl. *a.* Pertaining to the heresy of Donatists. *Fuller.*

DO'NATIVE, dŏn'-â-tĭv. 503. *n. s.* A gift; a largess; a present. *Hooker.* A benefice merely given and collated by the patron to a man, without either pre-

sentation to the ordinary, or institution by the ordinary, or induction by his orders. *Cowel.*

☞ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, and Entick, in the quantity of the vowel in the first syllable of this word, not only as I think it contrary to the best usage, but as it is at variance with the analogy of words in this termination. Let not the long quantity of the Latin *o* in *donatio* be pleaded in favour of my opponents; for (waving the utter uncertainty of arguing from the Latin quantity to ours) this would prove that the *a* and *e* in the first syllable of *sanative* and *lenitive* ought to be long likewise. Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Ash, and Mr. Perry, are on my side. *W.*

DONE, dŭn. *part. pass.* of the verb *To* DO.

DONE*, dŭn. *The old infinitive of* Do.

DONE, dŭn. *a kind of interjection.* The word by which a wager is concluded. *Shakspeare.*

DONEE'*, dō-nēē'. *n. s.* The person to whom a gift is made. *Sir M. Sandys.*

DŎ'NJON, dŭn'-jŭn. *n. s.* [corrupted to *dungeon.*] A strong tower in the middle of a castle or fort. *Cotgrave.* A tower or place in which prisoners were kept. *Chaucer.*

DO'NNAT*, dŏn'-nât. *n. s.* [*do* and *naught.*] An idle, good-for-nothing person. *Granger.*

DŎ'NOR, dō'-nŏr. *n. s.* [*dono*, Lat.] A giver; a bestower. *Dryden.*

DO'NSHIP, dŏn'-shĭp. *n. s.* Quality of a gentleman or knight. *Hudibras.*

DO'NZĔL*, dŏn'-zĕl. *n. s.* [Ital.] A page. *Butler.*

DOO'DLE, dōō'-dl. 405. *n. s.* A trifler; an idler.

DOOLE*, dōōl. *n. s.* Dole.

*To* DOOM §, dōōm. *v. a.* [ɒeman, Sax.] To judge. *Milton.* To condemn to any punishment. *Smith.* To pronounce condemnation upon any. *Dryden.* To command judicially or authoritatively. *Shak.* To destine; to command by uncontrollable authority. *Dryden.*

DOOM, dōōm. *n. s.* [ɒom, Sax.] Judicial sentence; judgement. *Shak.* The great and final judgement. *Shak.* Condemnation. *Shak.* Determination declared. *Shak.* The state to which one is destined. *Dryden.* Ruin; destruction. *Pope.* Discrimination; discernment. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

DOO'MFUL*, dōōm'-fŭl. *a.* Full of destruction. *Drayton.*

DOO'MSDAY, dōōmz'-dā. *n. s.* The day of final and universal judgement. *Shak.* The day of sentence or condemnation. *Shakspeare.*

DOOMSDAY-BOOK, dōōmz'-dā-bŏŏk. *n. s.* A book made by order of William the Conqueror, in which the estates of the kingdom were registered. *Camden.*

DOO'MSMAN*. See DOMESMAN.

DOOR §, dōre. 310. *n. s.* [ɒop, ɒupe, Sax.] The gate of a house. *Spenser.* In familiar language, a house; often in the plural, *doors. Bacon.* Entrance; portal. *Dryden.* Passage; avenue. *Hammond.—Out of door, or doors.* No more to be found; quite gone; fairly sent away. *Dryden. At the door of any one.* Imputable; chargeable upon him. *Dryden. Next door to.* Approaching to; near to. *L'Estrange.*

DOO'RCASE*, dōre'-kāse. *n. s.* The frame in which the door is enclosed. *Moxon.*

DOO'RING*, dōre'-ĭng. *n. s.* A doorcase. *Milton.*

DOO'RKEEPER, dōre'-kēēp-ŭr. *n. s.* A porter. *Bp. Taylor.*

DOO'RNAIL*, dōre'-nāle. *n. s.* The nail on which, in ancient doors, the knocker struck.

DOO'RPOST*, dōre'-pōst. *n. s.* The post of a door. *Exod.* xxi.

DOO'RSTEAD*, dōre'-stĕd. *n. s.* Entrance of the door. *Warburton.*

DO'QUET, dŏk'-ĭt. 99, 415. *n. s.* A paper containing a warrant. *Bacon.*

*To* DOR*. See *To* DORR.

DOREE'*, dō-rēē'. *n. s.* [*dorée*, Fr.] A fish, called by us *John Dory. John* is perhaps a corruption of the Fr. *jaune*, yellow.

DO'RIAN*, dō'-rē-ăn. *a.* [*dorien*, Fr.] Dorick. *Milton.*

DO'RICISM*, dŏr'-ĕ-sĭzm. *n. s.* A phrase of the Dorick dialect. *Boyle.*

DO'RICK*, dŏr'-ĭk. *a.* [from *Doris*, Fr. *Dorique.*] A species of the ancient musick. *Howell.* An order of architecture. *Milton.*

DO'RISM*. *n. s.* An expression of the Dorick dialect. *Essay on Gr. and Lat. Prosodies.*

DO'RMANCY*, dŏr'-măn-sē. *n. s.* Quiescence. *Bp. Horsley.*

DO'RMANT, dŏr'-mănt. *a.* [*dormant*, Fr.] Sleeping. *Congreve.* In a sleeping posture. *Brown.* Private; not publick. *Bacon.* Concealed; not divulged. *Swift.* Leaning; not perpendicular. *Cleaveland.*

DO'RMANT*, dŏr'-mănt. } *n. s.* A large beam; a
DO'RMAR*, dŏr'-mär. } piece of timber, sometimes called a sleeper. *Fairfax.* A window made in the roof of a house. *Chambers.*

DO'RMITIVE*, dŏr'-mē-tĭv. *n. s.* [*dormio*, Lat.] A soporifick medicine; an opiate. *Arbuthnot.*

DO'RMITORY, dŏr'-mē-tŭr-ē. 557. *n. s.* A place to sleep in. *Bp. Hall.* A burial place. *Ayliffe.*

DO'RMOUSE, dŏr'-mŏŭse. *n. s.* A small animal which passes a large part of the winter in sleep. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

DORN, dŏrn. *n. s.* [*dorn*, Germ.] The name of a fish.

DO'RNICK, dŏr'-nĭk. *n. s.* A species of linen cloth; also linsey-woolsey. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

DORP*, dŏrp. *n. s.* [*dorp*, Teut.] A small village. *Howell.*

*To* DORR §, dŏr. *v. a.* [*tor*, Teut.] To deafen or stupify with noise. *Hales.*

DORR, dŏr. *n. s.* A kind of flying insect, remarkable for a loud noise. *Brown.*

DO'RRER*, dŏr'-rŭr. *n. s.* A drone. *Robinson.*

DORSE*, dŏrse. *n. s.* [*ders*, old Fr.] A canopy. *Sutton. Ob. T.*

DO'RSAL*, dŏr'-săl. *a.* Belonging to the back. *Pennant.*

DO'RSEL, dŏr'-sĭl. } *n. s.* [*dorsale*, Lat.] A pan-
DO'RSER, dŏr'-sŭr. } nier; a basket or bag, one of which hangs on either side a beast of burthen. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

DORSI'FEROUS, dŏr-sĭf'-fĕ-rŭs. } 518. *a.* [*dorsum*
DORSI'PAROUS, dŏr-sĭp'-pă-rŭs. } and *fero*, or *pario*, Lat.] Having the property of bearing or bringing forth on the back. It is used of plants.

*DO'RSUM**, dŏr'-sŭm. *n. s.* [Lat.] A ridge of a hill. *Walton.*

DO'RTURE, dŏr'-tshŭre. *n. s.* [contracted from *dormiture.*] A dormitory; a place to sleep in. *Bacon.*

DO'RY*. See DOREE.

DOSE §, dōse. *n. s.* [δόσις.] So much of any medicine as is taken at one time. *Quincy.* Any thing nauseous. *South.* As much of any thing as falls to a man's lot. *Hudibras.* Quantity. *Granville.*

*To* DOSE, dōse. *v. a.* To proportion a medicine properly. *Derham.* To give physick or any thing nauseous. *South.*

*DO'SIS**, dō'-sĭs. *n. s.* [Gr.] A dose. *Dr. Jackson.*

DO'SSER*, dŏs'-sŭr. *n. s.* [*dossier*, Fr.] A basket; a pannier. *B. Jonson.*

DO'SSIL, dŏs'-sĭl. *n. s.* [*dosil*, old Fr.] A pledget; a nodule or lump of lint, to be laid on a sore. *Wiseman.*

DOST, dŭst. The second person of *do.*

DOT §, dŏt. *n. s.* [from our old verb *dit*, to close.] A small point or spot made to mark any place in a writing; usually a period.

*To* DOT, dŏt. *v. a.* To mark with specks. *Burke.*

*To* DOT, dŏt. *v. n.* To make dots.

DO'TAGE, dō'-tădje. 90. *n. s.* Loss of understanding; imbecility of mind. *Davies.* Excessive fondness. *Dryden.*

DO'TAL, dō'-tăl. 88. *a.* [*dotalis*, Lat.] Relating to the portion of a woman. *Garth.*

DO'TARD, dō'-tărd. 88. *n. s.* A man whose age has impaired his intellects. *Spenser.*

DO'TARDLY*, dō'-tărd-lē. *a.* Like a dotard; stupid. *More.*

DOTA'TION, dō-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*dotatio*, Lat.] The act of giving a dowry or portion. *Dict.* Endowment. *Bacon.*

*To* DOTE§, dōte. *v. n.* [*doten*, Dutch.] To have the intellect impaired by age or passion; to be delirious. *Shak.* To be in love to extremity. *Sidney.* To decay. *Bp. Howson.*

*To* DOTE *upon.* To regard with excessive fondness. *Shakspeare.*

DO'TED, dō'-tĕd. *a.* Stupid. *Spenser.*

DO'TER, dō'-tŭr. 98. *n. s.* One whose understanding is impaired by years. *Burton.* A man fondly and weakly in love. *Shakspeare.*

DOTH †, dŭth. The third person of *do.*

DO'TINGLY, dō'-tĭng-lè. *ad.* Fondly. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

DO'TTARD, dŏt'-tărd. 88. *n. s.* A tree kept low by cutting; a decayed tree. *Bacon.*

DO'TTEREL, dŏt'-tŭr-ĕl. 99. *n. s.* The name of a bird that mimicks gestures. *Bacon.*

*DOUANEE'R**, dōō-ă-nēēr'. *n. s.* [Fr.] An officer of customs. *Gray.*

DO'UBLE§, dŭb'-bl. 314, 405. [See CODLE.] *a.* [*double*, Fr.] Two of a sort; one corresponding to the other; in pairs. *Ecclus.* xlii. Twice as much. *B. Jonson.* Having one added to another. *Bacon.* Twofold; of two kinds. *Dryden.* Two in number. *Davies.* Having twice the effect or influence; having the power of two. *Shak.* Deceitful; acting two parts, one openly, the other in secret. *Shakspeare.*

DO'UBLE, dŭb'-bl. *ad.* Twice over. *Swift.*

DO'UBLE is much used in composition, generally for *doubly*, two ways.

DOUBLE-BITING, dŭb-bl-bī'-tĭng. *a.* Biting or cutting on either side. *Dryden.*

DOUBLE-BUTTONED, dŭb-bl-bŭt'-tnd. 170, 359. *a.* Having two rows of buttons. *Gay.*

*To* DOUBLE-CHARGE*, dŭb-bl-tshărje'. *v. a.* To charge or intrust with a double proportion. *Shakspeare.*

DOUBLE-DEALER, dŭb-bl-dē'-lŭr. *n. s.* A deceitful, subtle, insidious fellow. *L'Estrange.*

DOUBLE-DEALING, dŭb-bl-dē'-lĭng. *n. s.* Artifice; dissimulation. *Shakspeare.*

*To* DOUBLE-DIE, dŭb-bl-dī'. *v. a.* To dye twice over. *Dryden.*

DOUBLE-EDGED*, dŭb-bl-ĕdj'd'. *a.* Having two edges. *Huloet.*

*DOUBLE ENTENDRE**, dōō'-bl-ŏn-tăn'-dr. *n. s.* [Fr.] A double signification of a sentence or expression. *Arbuthnot.*

DOUBLE-EYED*, dŭb-bl-īde'. *a.* With deceitful aspect. *Spenser.*

DOUBLE-FACED*, dŭb-bl-fāste'. *a.* With two faces. *Milton.*

DOUBLE-FORMED*, dŭb-bl-fŏrmd'. *a.* Having a mixed form. *Milton.*

DOUBLE-FOUNTED, dŭb-bl-fŏŭn'-tĕd. *a.* Having two sources. *Milton.*

*To* DOUBLE-GILD*, dŭb-bl-gĭld'. *v. a.* To gild with double colouring. *Shakspeare.*

DOUBLE-HANDED, dŭb-bl-hănd'-ĕd. *a.* Having two hands. *Glanville.*

DOUBLE-HEADED, dŭb-bl-hĕd'-ĕd. *a.* Having the flowers growing one to another. *Mortimer.*

DOUBLE-HEARTED*, dŭb-bl-hărt'-ĕd. *a.* Having a false heart. *Sandys.*

*To* DOUBLE-LOCK, dŭb-bl-lŏk'. *v. a.* To shoot the lock twice. *Tatler.*

DOUBLE-MEANING*, dŭb-bl-mē'-nĭng. *a.* Having two meanings. *Shakspeare.*

DOUBLE-MINDED, dŭb-bl-mīnd'-ĕd. *a.* Unsettled; undetermined. *James.*

DOUBLE-MOUTHED*, dŭb-bl-mŏŭTH'd'. *a.* Having different mouths. *Milton.*

DOUBLE-NATURED*, dŭb-bl-nā'-tshŭr'd. *a.* Having a two-fold nature. *Young.*

DOUBLE-PLEA, dŭb-bl-plē'. *n. s.* That in which the defendant alleges for himself two several matters, in bar of the action, whereof either is sufficient to effect his desire in debarring the plaintiff. *Cowel.*

DOUBLE-QUARREL, dŭb'-bl-kwŏr'-rĕl. A complaint made by any clerk or other to the archbishop of the province, against an inferiour ordinary, for delaying justice in some cause ecclesiastical. *Cowel.*

*To* DOUBLE-SHADE*, dŭb-bl-shāde'. *v. a.* To double the natural darkness of the place. *Milton.*

DOUBLE-SHINING, dŭb-bl-shī'-nĭng. *a.* Shining with double lustre. *Sidney.*

DOUBLE-TONGUED, dŭb-bl-tŭngd'. 359. *a.* Deceitful. 1 *Tim.*

*To* DOU'BLE, dŭb'-bl. *v. a.* To enlarge any quantity by addition of the same quantity. *Shak.* To contain twice the quantity. *Dryden.* To repeat; to add. *Dryden.* To add one to another in the same order or parallel. *Exodus*, xxvi. To fold. *Prior.* To pass round a headland. *Knolles.*

*To* DOU'BLE, dŭb'-bl. *v. n.* To increase to twice the quantity. *Burnet.* To enlarge the stake to twice the sum in play. *Dryden.* To turn back, or wind in running. *Bacon.* To play tricks; to use sleights. *B. Jonson.*

DOU'BLE, dŭb'-bl. *n. s.* Twice the quantity or number. *Exodus*, xxii. Beer of twice the common strength. *Shak.* A trick; a shift. *Shak.* Resemblance; as, his or her *double.*

DOU'BLENESS, dŭb'-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being double. *Shak.* Duplicity. *Mirror for Mag.*

DOU'BLER, dŭb'-bl-ŭr. *n. s.* He that doubles any thing. *Huloet.*

DOU'BLET, dŭb'-bl-ĕt. 99. *n. s.* The inner garment of a man; the waistcoat. *Shak.* Two; a pair. *Grew.*

DOU'BLING*, dŭb'-bl-ĭng. *n. s.* An artifice; a shift. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

*DOUBLO'N*, dŭb-bl-ōōn'. [See ENCORE.] *n. s.* A Spanish coin containing the value of two pistoles.

DOU'BLY, dŭb'-bl-è. *ad.* In twice the quantity; to twice the degree. *Dryden.* Deceitfully. *Huloet.*

*To* DOUBT§, dŏŭt. 313. *v. n.* [*doubter*, Fr.] To question; to be in uncertainty. *Hooker.* To question any event, fearing the worst. *Shak.* To fear; to be apprehensive of ill. *Otway.* To suspect; to have suspicion. *Daniel.* To hesitate; to be in suspense. *Milton.*

*To* DOUBT, dŏŭt. *v. a.* To hold questionable; to think uncertain. To think endangered. *Milton.* To fear; to suspect. *Milton.* To fill with fear; to fright. *Beaumont and Fletcher.* To distrust; to hold suspected. *Pope.*

DOUBT, dŏŭt. *n. s.* Uncertainty of mind; suspense; undetermined state of opinion. *South.* Question; point unsettled. *Arbuthnot.* Scruple; perplexity; irresolution. *Shak.* Uncertainty of condition. *Deut* xxviii. Suspicion. *Gal.* iv. Difficulty objected. *Blackmore.* Dread; horrour. *Spenser.* Difficulty; danger. *Spenser.*

DOU'BTABLE, dŏŭt'-ă-bl. *a.* What may be doubted. *Sherwood.*

DOU'BTER, dŏŭ'-tŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who entertains scruples. *Fotherby.*

DOU'BTFUL, dŏŭt'-fŭl. *a.* Dubious; not settled in opinion. *Shak.* Ambiguous; not clear in his meaning. That about which there is doubt; obscure; questionable. *Bacon.* Hazardous; of uncertain event. *Milton.* Not secure; not without suspicion. *Hooker.* Not confident; not without fear. *Milton.* Partaking different qualities. *Milton.*

DOU'BTFULLY, dŏŭt'-fŭl-lè. *ad.* Dubiously; irresolutely. Ambiguously. *Spenser.* In a state of dread. *Spenser.*

DOU'BTFULNESS, dŏŭt'-fŭl-nĕs. *n. s.* Dubiousness; suspense. *Watts.* Ambiguity; uncertainty of meaning. *Locke.* Hazard; uncertainty of event or condition.

DOU'BTING*, dŏŭt'-ĭng. *n. s.* Scruple; perplexity. 1 *Tim.* ii.

DOU'BTINGLY, dŏŭt'-ĭng-lè. *ad.* In a doubting manner; dubiously; without confidence. *Bacon.*

DOU'BTLESS, dŏŭt'-lĕs. *a.* Free from fear; void of apprehension of danger. *Shakspeare.*

DOU'BTLESS, dŏŭt'-lĕs. *ad.* Without doubt; without question; unquestionably. *Shakspeare.*

DOU'BTLESSLY*, dŏŭt'-lĕs-lè. *ad.* Unquestionably. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

**DO'UCED***, dōō'-sĕd. *n. s.* [*douce*, Fr.] A musical instrument. *Chaucer.*

**DO'UCET**, dōō'-sĕt. *n. s.* [*doucet*, Fr.] A custard. *Cotgrave.*

**DOUCETS** *of a Deer**. See DOWCETS.

***DOUCE'UR***, dōō-sûre'. *n. s.* [Fr.] Flattery; a lure; a coaxing temptation. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

**DO'UCKER**, dŭk'-ûr. *n. s.* A bird that dips in the water. *Ray.*

**DOUGH**, dō. 318. *n. s.* [ɒah, Sax.] The paste of bread, or pies, yet unbaked. *Beaum. and Fl.—My cake is* DOUGH. My affair has miscarried. *Shak.*

**DO'UGHBAKED**, dō'-bākt. *a.* Unfinished; not hardened to perfection; soft. *Donne.*

**DO'UGHKNEADED***, dō'-nēēd-ĕd. *a.* Soft; capable of being kneaded like dough. *Milton.*

**DO'UGHTINESS***, dŏū'-tè-nĕs. *n. s.* Valour; bravery. *Shelton.*

**DO'UGHTY**§, dŏū'-tè. 313. *a.* [ɒohtiȝ, Sax.] Brave; noble; illustrious; eminent. *Spenser. Stillingfleet.* [It is now seldom used but ironically.]

**DO'UGHY**, dō'-è. *a.* Unsound; soft. *Shakspeare.*

***To* DOUSE** §, dŏūse. 313. *v. a.* [*δύσις.*] To put over head suddenly in the water. *Hammond.*

***To* DOUSE**, dŏūse. *v. n.* To fall suddenly into the water. *Hudibras.*

***To* DOUSE***, dŏūse. *v. a.* To strike.

***To* DOUT** §*, dŏūt. *v. a.* [*To do out.*] To put out. *Shakspeare.*

**DO'UTER***, dŏūt'-tûr. *n. s.* An extinguisher for a candle. *Ray.*

**DOVE** §, dŭv. 165. *n. s.* [ɒuua, Sax.] A wild pigeon. *Shakspeare.* A pigeon. *Shakspeare.*

**DO'VECOT**, dŭv'-kŏt. *n. s.* A small building in which pigeons are bred and kept. *Shakspeare.*

**DO'VEHOUSE**, dŭv'-hŏūse. *n. s.* A house for pigeons. *L'Estrange.*

**DO'VELIKE***, dŭv'-lĭke. *a.* Like a dove in quality. *Beaumont and Fletcher.* Resembling the appearance of a dove. *Milton.*

**DO'VESHIP***, dŭv'-shĭp. *n. s.* The quality of a dove. *Bp. Hall.*

**DO'VETAIL** §, dŭv'-tāle. *n. s.* A form of joining two bodies together, where that which is inserted has the form of a wedge reversed, and therefore cannot fall out.

**DO'VETAILED***, dŭv'-tāl'd. *a.* Fastened in the dovetail way. *Burke.*

**DO'VISH***, dŭv'-ĭsh. *a.* Having the innocence of a dove. *Confut. of N. Shaxton.*

**DO'WABLE***, dŏū'-â-bl. *a.* Capable of being dowered. *Cowel.*

**DO'WAGER**, dŏū'-â-jûr. 223. *n. s.* [*douairiere*, Fr.] A widow with a jointure. *Shak.* The title given to ladies who survive their husbands. *Shakspeare.*

**DO'WCETS***, dŏū'-sĕts. *n. s. plur.* The testicles of a hart or stag. *B. Jonson.*

**DO'WDY**, dŏū'-dè. 223. *n. s.* An awkward, ill-dressed, inelegant woman. *Shakspeare.*

**DO'WDY**, dŏū'-dè. *a.* Awkward. *Gay.*

**DO'WER** §, dŏū'-ûr. 223. } *n. s.* [*douaire*, Fr.] That
**DO'WERY** §, dŏū'-ûr-è. } which the wife bringeth to her husband in marriage. *Dryden.* That which the widow possesses. *Blackstone.* The gifts of a husband for a wife. *Gen.* xxxiv. Endowment; gift. *Davies.*

**DO'WERED**, dŏū'-ûrd. 359. *a.* Portioned. *Shak.*

**DO'WERLESS**, dŏū'-ûr-lĕs. *a.* Wanting a fortune; unportioned. *Shakspeare.*

**DOWLE***, dŏūl. *n. s.* A feather. *Shakspeare.*

**DO'WLAS**, dŏū'-lâs. 223. *n. s.* A coarse kind of linen. *Shakspeare.*

**DOWN**, dŏūn. 223. *n. s.* [*dun*, Danish.] Soft feathers. *Wotton.* Any thing that soothes or mollifies. *Southern.* Soft wool, or tender hair. *Dryden.* The soft fibres of plants which wing the seeds. *Bacon.*

**DOWN** §, dŏūn. *n. s.* [ɒun, Sax.] A large open plain: properly a flat on the top of a hill. *Sidney.*

**DOWN***, dŏūn. *n. s.* A sand-bank, or hill, properly; in the plural, the road in which ships lie on our hilly coast of Kent. *Gay.*

**DOWN***, dŏūn. *a.* Downright; plain. *Beaumont and Fletcher.* Dejected; as, a *down* look.

**DOWN**, dŏūn. *prep.* [aɒun, Sax.] Along a descent; from a higher place to a lower. Towards the mouth of a river. *Knolles.*

**DOWN**, dŏūn. *ad.* On the ground. *Milton.* Tending towards the ground. *Milton.* From former to latter times: as, *down* from the conquest. *Prior.* Out of sight; below the horizon. *Shak.* To a total subjection. *Arbuthnot.* Into disgrace; into declining reputation. *Hudibras.* Answering to *up.* Here and there. *Psalm*, lix.

**DOWN**, dŏūn. *interj.* An exhortation to destruction or demolition. *Shak.* A contemptuous threat. *Shakspeare.*

**DOWN**, dŏūn. [*To go.*] To be received; to be digested. *Locke.* To descend. *Tragedy of Soliman and Perseda.*

***To* DOWN**, dŏūn. *v. a.* To knock; to subdue; to conquer. *Sidney.*

**DOWN-BED***, dŏūn'-bĕd. *n. s.* Bed of down. *Marquis of Halifax.*

**DOWNCAST***, dŏūn'-kâst. *n. s.* Sadness; melancholy look. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

**DO'WNCAST**, dŏūn'-kâst. *a.* Bent down; directed to the ground. *Sidney.*

**DO'WNED***, dŏū'-nĕd. *a.* Covered with soft feathers; stuffed with down. *Young.*

**DO'WNFAL**, dŏūn'-fâll. 406. *n. s.* Ruin; calamity. *Shak.* A sudden fall. *Dryden.* Destruction of fabricks. *Dryden.*

**DO'WNFALLEN**, dŏūn'-fâln. *part. a.* Ruined; fallen. *Shakspeare.*

**DOWNGY'VED**, dŏūn-jīv'd'. *a.* Hanging down like the loose cincture which confines fetters round the ankles. *Steevens.*

**DOWNHE'ARTED***, dŏūn-hârt'-ĕd. *a.* Dejected; spiritless.

**DO'WNHILL**, dŏūn'-hĭl. *n. s.* Declivity; descent. *Dryden.*

**DO'WNHILL**, dŏūn'-hĭl. *a.* Declivous; descending. *Congreve.*

**DO'WNLOOKED**, dŏūn' lŏŏkt. *a.* Having a dejected countenance. *Dryden.*

**DO'WNLYING**, dŏūn-lī'-ĭng *a.* About to be in travail of childbirth.

**DO'WNLYING***, dŏūn-lī'-ĭng. *n. s.* The time of lying down, of repose; night. *Cavendish.*

**DO'WNRIGHT**, dŏūn'-rīte. *a.* Plain; open; apparent; undisguised. *Bacon.* Directly tending to the point. *B. Jonson.* Unceremonious; honestly surly. *Fuller.* Plain; without palliation. *Brown.*

**DO'WNRIGHT**, dŏūn-rīte'. *ad.* Straight or right down. *Hudibras.* In plain terms; without ceremony. *Shak.* Completely; without stopping short. *Arbuthnot.*

**DO'WNRIGHTLY***, dŏūn'-rīte-lè. *ad.* In plain terms; bluntly. *Barrow.*

**DO'WNSITTING**, dŏūn-sĭt'-tĭng. *n. s.* Rest; repose *Psalm*, cxxxix.

**DOWNSTEE'PY***, dŏūn-stèè'-pè. *a.* Having a great declivity. *Florio.*

**DO'WNTROD***, dŏūn'-trŏd. } *part. a.*
**DO'WNTRODDEN***, dŏūn'-trŏd-dn. } Pushed down; trampled upon. *Shakspeare.*

**DO'WNWARD**, dŏūn'-wûrd. 88. } *ad.* [ɒune
**DO'WNWARDS**, dŏūn'-wûrdz. } peapd, Sax.] Towards the centre. *Newton.* From a higher situation to a lower. *Milton.* In the course of successive or lineal descent. *Shakspeare.*

**DO'WNWARD**, dŏūn'-wûrd. *a.* Moving on a declivity; tending to the ground. *Dryden.* Declivous; bending. *Dryden.* Depressed; dejected. *Sidney.*

**DO'WNWEED***, dŏūn'-wèèd. *n. s.* Cottonweed. *Barret.*

**DO'WNY**, dŏū'-nè. *a.* Covered with down or nap. *Shak.* Made of down or soft feathers. *Dryden.* Soft; tender; soothing. *Shakspeare.*

**DO'WRE**, dŏūr. 223. } *n. s.* [*douaire*, Fr.] A por-
**DO'WRY**, dŏū'-rè. } tion given with a wife. *Sidney.* A reward paid for a wife. *Cowley.* A gift a fortune given.

*To* DOWSE §*, dôûs. *v. a.* [*daska*, Su. Goth.] To give a blow on the face; to strike. *Bailey.*

DŎWST*, dôûst. *n. s.* A stroke. *Beaum. and Fl.*

DOXOLO'GICAL*, dŏks-ò-lŏdj'-è-kâl. *a.* Having a form of thanksgiving to God. *Howell.*

DOXO'LOGY §, dŏk-sŏl'-ò-jè. 518. *n. s.* [δόξα and λόγος.] A form of giving glory to God. *Stilling fleet.*

DO'XY, dŏk'-sè. *n. s.* A whore; a loose wench. *Shakspeare.*

*To* DOZE §, dôze. *v. n.* [ƀpæꝛ, Sax.] To slumber; to sleep lightly. *L'Estrange.* To live in a state of drowsiness. *Dryden.*

*To* DOZE §, dôze. *v. a.* To stupify; to dull. *Clarendon.*

DO'ZEN, dŭz'-zn. 103. *n. s.* [*douzaine*, Fr.] The number of twelve. *Shakspeare.*

DO'ZINESS, dò'-zè-nês. *n. s.* Sleepiness. *Locke.*

DO'ZING*, dò'-zĭng. *n. s.* Sluggishness. *Lord Chesterfield.*

DO'ZY, dò'-zè. *a.* Sleepy; drowsy. *Dryden.*

DRAB §, drâb. *n. s.* [ƀnabbe, Sax.] A strumpet. *Shakspeare.* A slut. *King.*

*To* DRAB*, drâb. *v. n.* To associate with strumpets. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

DRA'BBING*, drâb'-bĭng. *n. s.* Keeping company with drabs. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

DRA'BLER*, drâb'-lûr. *n. s.* [In naval language.] A piece added to the bonnet, when more sail is wanted.

DRACHM, drâm. *n. s.* [*drachma*, Lat.] An old Greek coin. *Shak.* The eighth part of an ounce. *Congreve.*

*DRACU'NCULUS*, drâ-kŭn'-kù-lŭs. *n. s.* [Lat.] A worm bred in hot countries.

DRAD, drâd. *a.* [for *dread*, or the part. passive of *To dread.*] Terrible; formidable. *Spenser.*

DRAD*, drâd. *pret.* of *To dread.* Feared. *Spenser.*

DRAFF §, drâf. *n. s.* [ƀnoꝛ, Sax.; *draf*, Dutch.] Refuse; lees; dregs: properly something fluid. *Shakspeare.* Refuse; sweepings. *Dryden.*

DRA'FFISH*, drâf'-fĭsh. *a.* Worthless. *Bale.*

DRA'FFY, drâf'-fè. *a.* Worthless; dreggy. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

DRAFT, drâft. A corrupt spelling from *draught.*

*To* DRAG §, drâg. *v. a.* [ƀnaʒan, Sax.] To pull along the ground by main force; to draw heavily along. *Denham.* To draw any thing burthensome. *Dryden.* To draw contemptuously along, as a thing unworthy to be carried. *Stilling fleet.* To pull about with violence and ignominy. *Milton.* To pull roughly and forcibly. *Dryden.*

*To* DRAG, drâg. *v. n.* To hang so low as to trail or grate upon the ground. *Dryden.*

DRAG, drâg. *n. s.* A net drawn along the bottom of the water. *Habak.* An instrument with hooks to catch hold of things under water. *Walton.* A kind of car drawn by the hand. *Moxon.*

*To* DRA'GGLE §, drâg'-gl. 405. *v. a.* To make dirty by dragging on the ground. *Gay.*

*To* DRA'GGLE, drâg'-gl. *v. n.* To grow dirty by being drawn along the ground. *Hudibras.*

DRA'GGLETAIL*, drâg'-gl-tâle. *n. s.* A sluttish woman. *Sherwood.*

DRA'GMAN*, drâg'-mân. *n. s.* A fisherman that uses a dragnet. *Hale.*

DRA'GNET, drâg'-nêt. *n. s.* [ƀnæʒe-neƭ, Sax.] A net which is drawn along the bottom of the water. *Bp. Hall.*

DRA'GOMAN*. See DRUGGERMAN.

DRA'GON §, drâg'-ûn. 166. *n. s.* [*draco*, Lat. *dragon*, Fr.] A kind of winged serpent, perhaps imaginary, much celebrated in the romances of the middle ages. *Shak.* A fierce, violent man or woman. A constellation near the north pole.

DRA'GON, drâg'-ûn. *n. s.* A plant.

DRA'GONET, drâg'-ûn-êt. *n. s.* A little dragon. *Spenser.*

DRA'GONFLY, drâg'-ûn-flî. *n. s.* A fierce stinging fly. *Bacon.*

DRA'GONISH, drâg'-ûn-ĭsh. *a.* Having the form of a dragon. *Shakspeare.*

DRA'GONLIKE, drâg'-ûn-lîke. *a.* Furious; fiery. *Shakspeare.*

DRA'GONSBLOOD, drâg'-ûnz-blûd. *n. s.* [ƀpa-canbloƀ, Sax.] A resin, so named as to seem to have been imagined an animal production. *Hill.*

DRA'GONSHEAD, drâg'-ûnz-hêd. *n. s.* A plant.

DRA'GONTREE, drâg'-ûn-trêe. *n. s.* A species of palm.

DRAGO'ON §, drâ-gôôn'. [See ENCORE.] *n. s.* [from the Roman *draconarii.*] A kind of soldier that serves indifferently either on foot or horseback. *Tatler.* Formerly used for a *dragoonade.* *Bp. Barlow.*

*To* DRAGO'ON, drâ-gôôn'. *v. a.* To persecute by abandoning a place to the rage of soldiers. *Prior.*

DRAGOONA'DE*, drâg-ôôn-âde'. *n. s.* An abandonment of a place to the rage of soldiers. *Burnet.*

*To* DRAIL §*, drâle. *v. a.* [the same as *trail.*] To draw; to drag. *More.*

*To* DRAIL*, drâle. *v. n.* To draggle. *South.*

*To* DRAIN §, drâne. *v. a.* [ƀpehnʒean, Sax.] To draw off gradually. *Bacon.* To empty by drawing gradually away. *Roscommon.* To make quite dry. *Swift.*

DRAIN, drâne. *n. s.* The channel through which liquids are gradually drawn; a watercourse; a sink. *Mortimer.*

DRA'INABLE*, drâ'-nâ-bl. *a.* Capable of being drained. *Sherwood.*

DRAKE, drâke. *n. s.* The male of the duck. *Mortimer.* The drakefly. *Walton.* A small piece of artillery. *Clarendon.*

DRAM §, drâm. *n. s.* [*drachma*, Lat.] In weight the eighth part of an ounce. *Bacon.* A small quantity, in a proverbial sense. *Spenser.* Such a quantity of distilled spirits as is usually drank at once. *Shakspeare.* Spirits; distilled liquors. *Pope.*

*To* DRAM, drâm. *v. n.* To drink drams.

DRAM-DRINKER*, drâm'-drĭnk-ûr. *n. s.* One who is in the habit of drinking distilled spirits. *Bishop Berkeley.*

DRA'MA §, drâ'-mâ, or drâm'-mâ. *n. s.* [δραμα.] A poem accommodated to action; a poem in which the action is not related, but represented; and in which, therefore, such rules are to be observed as make the representation probable. *Dryden.*

☞ The last mode of pronouncing this word is that which was universally current till within these few years; but the first has insensibly stolen into use, as we may observe from the several dictionaries which have adopted it. Mr. Sheridan, W. Johnston, Mr. Nares, and, as far as we can judge by the position of the accent, Entick and Bailey pronounce it with the first *a* long; and Dr. Kenrick, Buchanan, and, if we may guess at Dr. Ash by his accent, with the same letter short. Mr. Scott gives both ways; but, by placing the sound with the long *a* first, seems to prefer it. The authorities are certainly on the side I have adopted; but I wish also to establish it by analogy.

And, first, it may be observed, that, if any argument can be drawn from the Latin quantity to the English, it is certainly in favour of the first pronunciation; for, in a Latin word of two syllables, where a consonant comes between two vowels, the consonant always goes to the last, and the first vowel is pronounced long, without the least regard to the quantity. Thus, *Crātes*, the philosopher, and *crātes*, a hurdle; *dēcus*, honour, and *dēdo*, to give; *ōvo*, to triumph, and *ōvum*, an egg; *Nŭma*, the legislator, and *nŭmen*, the divinity, have the first vowels always sounded long, by an English speaker, although in the Latin the first vowel in the first word of each of these pairs is short. From this universal manner of pronouncing Latin words, though contrary to Latin quantity, it is no wonder, when we adopt words from that language without any alteration, we should pronounce them in the same manner; and it may be fairly concluded, that this uniform pronunciation of the Latin arises from the genius of our own tongue; which always inclines us to lengthen the accented vowel before a single consonant in words of two syllables; otherwise, what reason can we assign for the rule laid down by our ancestors for doubling the consonant in verbs, verbal nouns, and participles, where a single vowel was preceded by a single consonant in the theme? But an affectation of Latinity seems to have disturbed the general pronunciation of our own language, as much as our own pronunciation has disturbed the Latin quantity: for, though we neglect the quantity of Latin dissyllables, when we are pronouncing that language, yet, in dissyllables of our own, formed from the Latin,

☞ 559.—Fāte, fâr, fall, fât;—mè, mêt;—pine, pĭn;—

and anglicised, we seem to be, in some measure, guided by the Latin quantity. To what else can we attribute the short sound of the first vowel in *magick*, *placid*, *tepid*, *vigil*, *novel*, &c.? and to what but the genuine force of vernacular pronunciation can we ascribe the long sound of *u* in this situation, let the quantity of the Latin original be what it will? Thus, though *epick*, *topick*, *cynick*, and *tonick*, have the first vowel short, *tunick*, *stupid*, *Cupid*, *tumid*, &c. have the *u* long, though always short in the Latin words from which they are derived. But however this may be in words anglicised from the Latin, and ending in a consonant, perhaps, in nothing is our pronunciation more regular than in the quantity of the first vowel in a word of two syllables ending with a vowel: in this case the first vowel is invariably long; and why the word in question should be the only exception, cannot easily be accounted for. We have no words originally English of this form; but those we adopt from other languages sufficiently show the analogy of pronunciation: thus *gola*, *coma*, *China*, *era*, *strata*, *quota*, *fico*, *dado*, *sago*, *bravo*, *tyro*, *hero*, *negro*, &c. &c. have all the first syllable long; and why *drama* should not fall into the same analogy, I cannot conceive. A corroboration of this is the pronunciation of *lama*, *Brama*, *Zama*, and *Zara*, and all proper names of the same form from the Greek and Latin, as *Cato*, *Plato*, *Strato*, *Crito*, *Draco*, &c.; and I think it may be with confidence asserted, that an Englishman, who had never heard the word *drama* pronounced, would naturally place the accent upon the first syllable, and pronounce the vowel in that syllable long and slender. 544. *W.*

DRAMA'TICAL, drȧ-măt'-ĕ-kȧl. } *a.* Represented
DRAMA'TICK, drȧ-măt'-ĭk. 509. } by action; not narrative. *Bentley.*

DRAMA'TICALLY, drȧ-măt'-ĕ-kȧl-ĕ. *ad.* Representatively; by representation. *Dryden.*

DRA'MATIST, drȧm'-ȧ-tĭst. 503. *n. s.* The author of dramatick compositions. *Burnet.*

DRANK, drȧnk. The pret. of *drink.*

*To* DRAPE §, drȧpe. *v. n.* [*drap*, Fr.] To make cloth. *Bacon.* To jeer, or satirize.

DRA'PER, drȧ'-pŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who sells cloth. *Boyle.*

DRA'PERY, drȧ'-pŭr-ĕ. *n. s.* [*drapperie*, Fr.] Clothwork; the trade of making cloth. *Bacon.* Cloth; stuffs of wool. *Arbuthnot.* The dress of a picture or statue. *Prior.*

DRA'PET, drȧ'-pĕt. *n. s.* Cloth; coverlet. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

DRA'STICK, drȧs'-tĭk. *a.* [δραστικος.] Powerful; efficacious. Used of a medicine that works with speed; as, the stronger purges. *Quincy.*

DRAUGH, drȧf. 331. *n. s.* [corruptly written for *draff*.] Refuse; swill. *Shakspeare.*

DRAUGHT §, drȧft. 215, 393. *n. s.* The act of drinking. *Swift.* A quantity of liquor drank at once. *Boyle.* Liquor drank for pleasure. *Milton.* The act of drawing or pulling carriages. *Shak.* The quality of being drawn. *Mortimer.* Representation by picture. *Dryden.* Delineation; sketch; outline. *South.* A picture drawn. *South.* The act of sweeping with a net. *Hale.* The quantity of fishes taken by once drawing the net. *L'Estrange.* The act of shooting with the bow. *Camden.* Diversion in war; the act of disturbing the main design. *Spenser.* Forces drawn off from the main army; a detachment. *Addison.* A sink; a drain. *St. Matthew*, xv. The depth which a vessel draws, or sinks into the water. *Dryden.* In the plural, *draughts:* a kind of play resembling chess. [In commerce.] A bill drawn for the payment of money.

*To* DRAUGHT*, drȧft. *v. a.* To draw out; to call forth. *Addison.*

DRA'UGHTHOUSE, drȧft'-hŏŭs. *n. s.* A house in which filth is deposited. 2 *Kings*, x.

DRA'UGHTSMAN*, drȧfts'-mȧn. *n. s.* One who draws pleadings or other writings. One who draws pictures, plans, or maps.

DRAVE, drȧve. The pret. of *drive.* *Drove* is more used.

*To* DRAW §, drȧw. *v. a.* pret. *drew*; part. pass. *drawn.* [ᵭnaᵹan, Sax.] To pull along. 2 *Sam.* xvii. To pull forcibly; to pluck. *Atterbury.* To bring by violence; to drag. *James*, ii. To raise out of a deep place. *Jer.* xxxviii. To suck. *Ecclus* xiii. To attract; to call towards itself. *Bacon* To draw as the magnet does. *Donne.* To inhale. *Milton.* To take from any thing containing or holding. 2 *Chron.* To take off the spit or broacher. *Dryden.* To take from a cask. *Shak.* To pull a sword from the sheath. *Shak.* To let out any liquid. *Shak.* To take bread out of the oven. *Mortimer.* To unclose or slide back curtains. *Shak.* To close or spread curtains. *Sidney.* To extract. *Bacon.* To procure as an agent cause. *Locke.* To produce or bring as an efficient cause. *Sir J. Davies.* To convey secretly or gradually *Judg.* xx. To protract; to lengthen. *Shak.* To utter lingeringly. *Dryden.* To derive. *Dryden.* To deduce as from postulates. *Temple.* To imply. *Locke.* To allure; to entice. *Shak.* To lead as a motive. *Shak.* To persuade to follow. *Shak.* To induce; to persuade. *Davies.* To win; to gain; a metaphor from gaming. *Shak.* To receive; to take up. *Shak.* To extort; to force. *Dryden.* To wrest; to distort. *Whitgift.* To compose; to form in writing. *Shak.* To withdraw from judicial notice. *Shak.* To withdraw from the combat; to leave a fight unfinished; as, a *drawn* battle. To eviscerate; to embowel. *King.* To trace by scent; to *draw*, as a hound does. *Coles.* To represent by picture; or in fancy. *Shak.* To form a representative image. *Dryden.*—*To* DRAW *in.* To contract; to pull back. *Gay.* *To* DRAW *in.* To inveigle; to entice. *Hudibras.* *To* DRAW *off.* To extract by distillation. *Addison.* *To* DRAW *off.* To drain out by a vent. *Mortimer.* *To* DRAW *off.* To withdraw; to abstract. *Addison.* *To* DRAW *on.* To occasion; to invite. *Hayward.* *To* DRAW *on.* To cause. *Boyle.* *To* DRAW *over.* To raise in a still. *Boyle.* *To* DRAW *over* To persuade to revolt; to induce to change a party. *Addison.* *To* DRAW *out.* To protract; to lengthen. *Shak.* *To* DRAW *out.* To beat out. *Moxon.* *To* DRAW *out.* To extract; to pump out by insinuation. *Sidney.* *To* DRAW *out.* To induce by motive. *Hooker.* *To* DRAW *out.* To call to action. *Dryden.* To range in battle. *Collier.* *To* DRAW *up.* To form in order of battle. *Dryden.* *To* DRAW *up.* To form in writing. *Dryden.*

*To* DRAW, drȧw. *v. n.* To perform the office of a beast of draught. *Deut.* xxi. To act as a weight *Addison.* To contract; to shrink. *Bacon.* To advance; to move. *Shak.* To draw together; to be collected. *Blackmore.* To adhere; to cleave. *Wiclifje.* To draw a sword. *Shak.* To practise the art of delineation. *Locke.* To take a card out of the pack. *Dryden.* To make a sore run by attraction.—*To* DRAW *off.* To retire; to retreat. *To* DRAW *on.* To advance; to approach. *Dryden.* *To* DRAW *up.* To form troops into regular order. *Clarendon.*

DRAW, drȧw. *n. s.* The act of drawing. The lot or chance drawn.

DRA'WABLE*, drȧw'-ȧ-bl. *a.* Capable of being drawn. *More.*

DRA'WBACK, drȧw'-bȧk. *n. s.* Money paid back for ready payment, or any other reason. *Swift.*

DRA'WBRIDGE, drȧw'-brĭdje. *n. s.* A bridge made to be lifted up, to hinder or admit communication at pleasure. *Carew.*

DRAWEE'*, drȧw-ēē'. *n. s.* One on whom a bill of exchange is drawn. *Blackstone.*

DRA'WER, drȧw'-ŭr. *n. s.* One employed in procuring water from the well. *Deut.* xxix. One whose business is to draw liquors from the cask. *Shak.* That which has the power of attraction; that which incites. *Massinger.* A box in a case, out of which it is drawn at pleasure. *Locke.* One who draws a bill of exchange. In the plural, the lower part of a man's dress. *Locke.*

DRA'WING, drȧw'-ĭng. *n. s.* Delineation; representation. *Pope.*

DRA'WINGROOM, drȧw'-ĭng-rōōm. *n. s.* The room

in which company assembles at court. *Pope.* The company assembled there. *Johnson.*

*To* DRAWL§, drâwl. *v. n.* To utter any thing in a slow, drivelling way. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* DRAWL*, drâwl. *v. a.* To consume in a drivelling way. *Idler.*

DRAWL*, drâwl. *n. s.* A protracted modulation of the voice. *Mason.*

DRAWN, drâwn. *part.* from *draw.* Collected. *Clarendon.* Pulled. *Dryden.* Equal; where each party takes his own stake. *Addison.* With a sword drawn. *Shak.* Open; put aside, or unclosed. *Dryden.* Eviscerated. *Shak.* Induced as from some motive. *Spenser.*

DRA'WWELL, drâw'-wêl. *n. s.* A deep well. *Grew.*

DRAY§, drâ. } *n. s.* [ðpaȝ, Sax.]
DRA'YCART§, drâ'-kârt. } The car on which beer is carried. *Addison.*

DRA'YHORSE, drâ'-hôrse. *n. s.* A horse which draws a dray. *Tatler.*

DRA'YMAN, drâ'-mân. 88. *n. s.* One that attends a dray or cart. *Shakspeare.*

DRA'YPLOUGH, drâ'-plôû. *n. s.* A plough of a particular kind. *Mortimer.*

DRA'ZEL, drâz'-zl. 102, 405. *n. s.* A low, mean, worthless wretch. *Hudibras.*

DREAD§, drêd. 234. *n. s.* [ðpæð, Sax.] Fear; terrour; affright. *Shak.* Habitual fear; awe. *Gen.* ix. The person or thing feared. *Isaiah*, viii.

DREAD, drêd. *a.* Terrible; frightful. *Shak.* Awful; venerable in the highest degree. *Milton.*

*To* DREAD, drêd. *v. a.* To fear in an excessive degree. *Wake.*

*To* DREAD, drêd. *v. n.* To be in fear. *Deut.* i.

DRE'ADABLE*, drêd'-â-bl. *a.* To be dreaded or feared. *Kalendar of Shepherds.*

DRE'ADER, drêd'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One that lives in fear. *Swift.*

DRE'ADFUL, drêd'-fûl. *a.* Terrible; frightful. *Milton.* Awful; venerable. *Genesis*, xxviii. Full of fear. *Spenser.*

DRE'ADFULNESS, drêd'-fûl-nês. *n. s.* Terribleness; frightfulness. *Hakewill.*

DRE'ADFULLY, drêd'-fûl-è. *ad.* Terribly; frightfully. *Dryden.*

DRE'ADLESS, drêd'-lês. *a.* Fearless; unaffrighted; intrepid. *Spenser.*

DRE'ADLESSNESS, drêd'-lês-nês. *n. s.* Fearlessness. *Sidney.*

DREAM§, drême. 227. *n. s.* [*droom*, Dut.] A phantasm of sleep; the thoughts of a sleeping man. *Shak.* An idle fancy; a wild conceit. *Shak.*

*To* DREAM, drême. *v. n.* preter. *dreamed*, or *dreamt.* To have the representation of something in sleep. *Locke.* To think; to imagine. *Shak.* To think idly. *Locke.* To be sluggish; to idle. *Dryden.*

*To* DREAM, drême. *v. a.* To see in a dream. *Dryden.*

DRE'AMER, drê'-mûr. 98. *n. s.* One who has dreams; one who has fancies in his sleep. *Dryden.* An idle, fanciful man; a visionary. *Shak.* Formerly, an interpreter of dreams. *Gen.* xxxvii. A mope. *Prior.* A sluggard; an idler.

DRE'AMFUL*, drême'-fûl. *a.* Full of dreams. *Huloet.*

DRE'AMINGLY*, drême'-îng-lè. *ad.* Sluggishly; negligently. *Huloet.*

DRE'AMLESS, drême'-lês. *a.* Free from dreams. *Camden.*

DREAR, drêre. 227. *a.* Mournful; dismal. *Milton.*

DREAR, drêre. *n. s.* Dread; terrour. *Spenser.*

DRE'ARIHEAD, drê'-rè-hêd. *n. s.* Horrour; dismalness. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

DRE'ARILY*, drê'-rè-lè. *ad.* Dreadfully; terribly. *Spenser.*

DRE'ARIMENT, drê'-rè-mênt. *n. s.* Sorrow; dismalness. *Spenser.* Horrour; dread; terrour. *Spenser.*

DRE'ARINESS*, drê'-rè-nês. *n. s.* Dismalness; sorrow. *Manning.*

DRE'ARY§, drê'-rè. *a.* [ðreopiȝ, Sax.] Sorrowful; distressful. *Spenser* Gloomy; dismal; horrid. *Dryden.*

DREDGE§, drêdje. *n. s.* A kind of net. *Carew.*

*To* DREDGE, drêdje. *v. a.* To gather with a dredge *Ray.*

DREDGE§*, drêdje. *n. s.* A mixture of oats and barley sown together.

*To* DREDGE*, drêdge. *v. a.* To scatter flour on any thing which is roasting. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

DRE'DGER, drêd'-jûr. *n. s.* One who fishes with a dredge. An instrument to scatter flour on meat while roasting. *Ash.*

*To* DREE*, drê. *v. a.* [ðpeah, Sax.] To suffer; to endure. *Ray.*

DRE'GGINESS, drêg'-gè-nês. *n. s.* Fulness of dregs or lees.

DRE'GGISH, drêg'-gîsh. *a.* Foul with lees. *Harvey.*

DRE'GGY, drêg'-gè. 382. *a.* Containing dregs; muddy; feculent. *Blackmore.*

DREGS§, drêgz. *n. s.* [ðpeȝȝen, Sax.] The sediment of liquors; the lees; the grounds. *Davies* Any thing by which purity is corrupted. *Bacon* Dross; sweepings; refuse. *Dryden.*

*To* DREIN, drâne. 249. *v. n.* To empty. *Congreve.*

*To* DRENCH§, drênsh. *v. a.* [ðpencean, Sax.] To wash; to soak; to steep. *Shak.* To saturate with drink or moisture. *Shak.* To physick by violence. *Mortimer.*

DRENCH, drênsh. *n. s.* A draught; a swill. *Milton.* Physick for a brute. *Farrier's Dict.* Physick that must be given by violence. *Beaumont and Fletcher* A channel of water.

DRE'NCHER, drênsh'-ûr. *n. s.* One that dips or steeps any thing. One that gives physick by force. *Dict.*

DRENT, drênt. *part.* Drenched. *Spenser.*

*To* DRESS§, drês. *v. a.* [*dresser*, Fr.] To clothe; to invest with clothes. *Dryden.* To clothe pompously or elegantly. *Taylor.* To adorn; to deck; to embellish. *Clarendon.* To cover a wound with medicaments. *Wiseman.* To curry; to rub. *Bp Taylor.* To break or teach a horse. *Dryden.* To rectify; to adjust. *Gen.* ii. To prepare for any purpose. *Mortimer.* To trim; to fit any thing for ready use. *Ex.* xxx. To prepare victuals for the table. 2 *Sam.* xii.

*To* DRESS*, drês. *v. n.* To pay particular regard to dress. *Bramston.* [In military language.] To keep the body in such a relative position, as to contribute towards, and make a part of, an exact continuity of line. *James' Military Dict.*

DRESS, drês. *n. s.* Clothes; garment; habit. *Gov. of the Tongue.* Splendid clothes; habit of ceremony. *Richardson.* The skill of adjusting dress. *Pope.*

DRE'SSER, drês'-sûr. *n. s.* One employed in putting on the clothes of another. *Bp. Taylor.* One employed in regulating or adjusting any thing. *St. Luke*, xiii. The bench in a kitchen on which meat is dressed. *Shakspeare.*

DRE'SSING, drês'-sîng. *n. s.* Attire; ornament. *B Jonson.* The application made to a sore. *Wiseman.* Manual labour upon ground. *Evelyn.*

DRE'SSY*, drês'-sè. *a.* Distinguished by dress.

DRE'SSINGROOM, drês'-sîng-rôôm. *n. s.* The room in which clothes are put on. *Swift.*

DREST, drêst. *part.* [from *dress.*]

☞ This is one of those words which, for the sake of rhyming to the eye, as it may be called, poets have contracted into an irregular form; but how unnecessarily may be seen, *Principles*, No. 360. *W.*

*To* DRIB§, drîb. *v. a.* [contracted from *dribble.*] To crop; to cut off. *Sidney.*

DRIB*, drîb. *n. s.* A drop. *Swift.*

*To* DRI'BBLE§, drîb'-bl. 405. *v. n.* [from *drop.*] To fall in drops. To fall weakly and slowly. *Shak.* To proceed slowly. *Milton.* To slaver as a child or idiot.

*To* DRI'BBLE, drîb'-bl. *v. a.* To throw down in drops. *Swift.*

DRI'BBLING*, drîb'-lîng. *n. s* A falling in drops. *Woodward.*

☞ 559.—Fāte, fâr, fâll, fåt;—mè, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

DRI'BLET, drĭb'-lĕt. *n. s.* A small sum; odd money in a sum. *Dryden.*

DRI'ER, drī'-ŭr. *n. s.* That which has the quality of absorbing moisture. *Bacon.*

DRIFT§, drĭft. *n. s.* Force impellent; impulse. *South.* Violence; course. *Spenser.* Any thing driven at random. *Dryden.* Any thing driven or borne along in a body. *Pope.* A storm; a shower. *Shak.* A snowdrift; a deep body of snow. Tendency, or aim of action. *Hooker.* Scope of a discourse. *Tillotson.*

*To* DRIFT, drĭft. *v. a.* To drive; to urge along. *Ellis.* To throw together on heaps. *Thomson.*

*To* DRIFT*, drĭft. *v. n.* To form into heaps; as, the snow *drifts.*

DRIFT-WAY*, drĭft'-wā. *n. s.* A common road for driving cattle. *Cowel.*

DRIFT-WIND*, drĭft'-wĭnd. *n. s.* A wind that drives all before it, or that throws any matter into heaps or drifts. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

*To* DRILL§, drĭl. *v. a.* [ðɪɲlıan, Sax.] To pierce any thing with a drill. *Moxon.* To perforate; to bore. *Hudibras.* To make a hole. *Moxon.* To delay; to put off. *Addison.* To draw from step to step. *South.* To drain; to draw slowly. *Thomson.* To form to arms; to teach the military exercise. *Hudibras.*

*To* DRILL*, drĭl. *v. n.* To flow gently or slowly. *Cockeram.* To muster; to assemble in order to exercise. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

DRILL, drĭl. *n. s.* An instrument with which holes are bored. *Boyle.* An ape; a baboon. *Locke.* A small dribbling brook. *Sandys.* Military exercise. *B. Jonson.*

*To* DRINK§, drĭnk. *v. n.* preter. *drank*, or *drunk*; part. pass. *drunk*, or *drunken*, formerly *dronk* and *dronken.* [ðpencan, Sax.] To swallow liquors; to quench thirst. *Shak.* To feast; to be entertained with liquors. *Genesis*, xliii. To drink to excess. *Pope.*—*To* DRINK *to.* To salute in drinking. *Shak.* *To* DRINK *to.* To wish well to in the act of taking the cup. *Shakspeare.*

*To* DRINK, drĭnk. *v. a.* To swallow: applied to liquids. 1 *Samuel*, xxx. To suck up; to absorb. *Dryden.* To take in by an inlet; to hear; to see. *Shak.* To act upon by drinking. *Shak.* To make drunk. 1 *Kings*, xvi.

DRINK, drĭnk. *n. s.* Liquor to be swallowed. *Milton.* Liquor of any particular kind. *Shakspeare.*

DRI'NKABLE, drĭnk'-â-bl. *a.* Potable; such as may be drunk. *Wodroephe.*

DRI'NKER, drĭnk'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* [ðpıncepe, Sax.] One that drinks to excess; a drunkard. *Bacon.* One that drinks any liquor, but not to excess. *Junius.*

DRI'NKING*, drĭnk'-ĭng. *n. s.* The act of quenching thirst. *Bp. Taylor.* A festival. *Esther*, i. The habit of drinking strong liquors to excess. *Lord Chesterfield.*

DRINKING-HORN*, drĭnk'-ĭng-hôrn. *n. s.* [ðpenchopn, Sax.] A drinking cup made of horn.

DRINKING-HOUSE*, drĭnk'-ĭng-hôûs. *n. s.* [ðpenc-hup, Sax.] An ale-house.

DRI'NKLESS*, drĭnk'-lĕs. *a.* Without drink. *Chaucer.*

DRI'NKMONEY, drĭnk'-mŭn-nè. *n. s.* Money given to buy liquor. *Arbuthnot.*

*To* DRIP§, drĭp. *v. n.* [ðpỳpan, Sax.] To fall in drops. To have drops falling from it. *Dryden.*

*To* DRIP, drĭp. *v. a.* To let fall in drops. *Swift.* To drop fat in roasting. *Walton.*

DRIP, drĭp. *n. s.* [from the verb.] That which falls in drops. *Abp. Laud.* [In architecture.] A large flat member of the cornice, the corona; called by workmen the *drip. Chambers.*

DRI'PPING, drĭp'-pĭng. *n. s.* The fat which housewives gather from roast meat. *Swift.*

DRI'PPINGPAN, drĭp'-pĭng-pân. *n. s.* The pan in which the fat of roast meat is caught. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

DRI'PPLE, drĭp'-pl. *a.* Weak, or rare. *Fairfax.*

*To* DRIVE§, drīve. *v. a.* pret. *drove*, anciently *drave*, part. pass. *driven*, or *drove.* [ðpıpan, Sax.] To produce motion in any thing by violence. To force along by impetuous pressure. *Pope.* To expel by force from any place. *Dryden.* To send by force to any place. *Shak.* To chase; to hunt. *Chevy Chase.* To force or urge in any direction. *Hab.* iii. To impel to greater speed. 2 *Kings.* To guide and regulate a carriage. *Exodus*, xiv. To convey animals under guidance. *Addison.* To clear any place by forcing away what is in it. *Dryden.* To force; to compel *Ascham.* To hurry on inconsiderately. *Bp. Taylor.* To distress; to straiten. *Spenser.* To urge by violence, not kindness. *Dryden.* To impel by influence of passion. *Shak.* To urge; to press to a conclusion. *Bacon.* To carry on; to keep in motion. *Bacon.* To purify by motion. *Shak.*—*To* DRIVE *out.* To expel. *K. Charles.*

*To* DRIVE, drive. *v. n.* To go as impelled by any external agent. *Brown.* To rush with violence. *Dryden.* To pass in a carriage. *Shak.* To tend to, as the scope and ultimate design. *Brown.* To aim; to strike at with fury. *Shak.* To distrain. *Cleaveland.*

DRIVE*, drive. *n. s.* Passage in a carriage. *Boswell.*

*To* DRI'VEL, drĭv'-vl. 102. *v. n.* [from *drip*, *dripple*, *dribbel*, drivel.] To slaver; to let the spittle fall in drops, like a child, an idiot, or a dotard. *Sidney.* To be weak or foolish; to dote. *Shakspeare.*

DRI'VEL, drĭv'-vl. *n. s.* Slaver; moisture shed from the mouth. *Dryden.* A fool; an idiot; a driveller. *Sidney.*

DRI'VELLER, drĭv'-vl-ŭr. *n. s.* A fool; an idiot. *Swift.*

DRI'VEN, drĭv'-vn. 103. Participle of *drive.*

DRI'VER, drī'-vŭr. *n. s.* The person or instrument who gives any motion by violence. One who drives beasts. *Sandys.* One who drives a carriage. *Dryden.* One who considers a thing as his ultimate design. *Mountagu.*

DRI'VING*, drī'-vĭng. *n. s.* The act of giving motion. 2 *Kings*, ix. Tendency. *Brewer.*

*To* DRI'ZZLE§, drĭz'-zl. 405. *v. a.* [*driselen*, Germ.] To shed in small, slow drops; as winter rains. *Shak.*

*To* DRI'ZZLE, drĭz'-zl. *v. n.* To fall in short, slow drops. *Spenser.*

DRI'ZZLE*, drĭz'-zl. *n. s.* A small rain.

DRI'ZZLING*, drĭz'-zlĭng. *n. s.* A slow drop. *Bale*

DRI'ZZLY, drĭz'-zl-è. *a.* Shedding small rain. *Dryden.*

DROIL§, drôîl. *n. s.* [*driole*, Icel.] One employed in mean labour; a slave; a drudge. *Beau. and Fl.*

*To* DROIL, drôîl. *v. n.* To work sluggishly and slowly; to plod. *Spenser.*

DROLL§, drōle. 406. *n. s.* [*drôle*, Fr.] One whose business is to raise mirth by petty tricks; a jester; a buffoon. *Howell.* A farce. *Swift.*

☞ When this word is used to signify a farce, it is pronounced so as to rhyme with *doll*, *loll*, &c. 406. If this wanted proof, we might quote Swift, who was too scrupulous to rhyme it with *extol*, if it had not been so pronounced:

"Some as justly fame extols,
"For lofty lines in Smithfield drolls."

This double pronunciation of the same word to signify different things is a gross perversion of language. Either the orthography or the pronunciation ought to be altered. *Droll*, when signifying a farce, ought either to be pronounced so as to rhyme with *hole*, or to be written with only one *l.*—See BOWL. *W.*

*To* DROLL, drōle. *v. n.* To jest; to play the buffoon. *Glanville.*

*To* DROLL*, drōle. *v. a.* To cheat; to trick *L'Estrange.*

DRO'LLER*, drō'-lŭr. *n. s.* A jester; a buffoon. *Glanville.*

DRO'LLERY, drō'-lŭr-è. *n. s.* Idle jokes; buffoonery. *Government of the Tongue.* A show. *Shak*

DRO'LLING*, drō'-lĭng. *n. s.* Burlesque; low wit. *Hallywell.*

DRO'LLINGLY*, drō'-lĭng-lè. *ad.* In a jesting manner. *Goodman.*

DRO'LLISH*, drō'-lĭsh. *a.* Somewhat droll.

DRO'MEDARY, drŭm'-ĕ-dă-rĕ. 165. *n. s.* [*dromedare*, Ital.] A sort of camel. *Calmet.*

☞ I have, in the sound of the *o* in this word, followed Mr. Nares rather than Mr. Sheridan, and, I think, with the best usage on my side. *W.*

DRONE§, drōne. *n. s.* [ðnoen, Sax.] The bee which makes no honey. *Shak.* A sluggard; an idler. *Shak.* The hum, or instrument of humming. *Milton.*

*To* DRONE, drōne *v. n.* To live in idleness; to dream. *Dryden.* To give a heavy, dull tone. *Dryden.*

DRO'NING*, drō'-nĭng. *n. s.* Utterance in a dull, drivelling manner. *Swift.*

DRO'NISH, drō'-nĭsh. *a.* Idle; sluggish. *Knight.*

*To* DROOP, drōōp. *v. n.* [*driupa*, Icel.] To languish with sorrow. *Shak.* To faint; to grow weak; to be dispirited. *Shak.* To sink; to lean downwards. *Milton.*

DROP§, drŏp. *n. s.* [ðnoppa, Sax.] A globule of moisture. *Shak.* Diamond hanging in the ear. *Pope.*

DRO'PLET, drŏp'-lĕt. *n. s.* A little drop. *Shak.*

DROP-SERENE, drŏp-sĕ-rēne'. *n. s.* [*gutta serena*, Lat.] A disease of the eye, proceeding from an inspissation of the humour. *Milton.*

*To* DROP, drŏp. *v. a.* To pour in drops or single globules. *Deut.* xxxiii. To let fall. *Dryden.* To let go; to dismiss from the hand. *Shak.* To utter slightly or casually. *Amos*, vii. To insert indirectly, or by way of digression. *Locke.* To intermit; to cease. *Collier.* To quit a master. *L'Estrange.* To let go a dependant, or companion, without farther association. *Addison.* To suffer to vanish, or come to nothing. *Addison.* To bedrop; to speckle. *Milton.*

*To* DROP, drŏp. *v. n.* To fall in drops. *Shak.* To let drops fall. *Dryden.* To fall; to come from a higher place. *Swift.* To fall spontaneously. *Milton.* To fall in death; to die suddenly. *Shak.* To die. *Digby.* To sink into silence; to vanish; to come to nothing. *Addison.* To come unexpectedly. *Dryden.* To fall short of a mark. *Collier.*

DRO'PPING, drŏp'-pĭng. *n. s.* That which falls in drops. *Donne.* That which drops when the continuous stream ceases. *Pope.*

DRO'PPINGLY*, drŏp'-pĭng-lĕ. *ad.* By drops. *Huloet.*

DRO'PSICAL, drŏp'-sĕ-kăl. *a.* Diseased with a dropsy; tending to a dropsy. *Arbuthnot.*

DRO'PSIED, drŏp'-sĭd. 282. *a.* Diseased with a dropsy. *Shakspeare.*

DRO'PSTONE, drŏp'-stōne. *n. s.* Spar formed into the shape of drops. *Woodward.*

DRO'PSY§, drŏp'-sĕ. *n. s.* [*hydrops*, Lat.] A collection of water in the body. *Quincy.*

DRO'PWORT, drŏp'-wŭrt. *n. s.* A plant of various species.

DROSS§, drŏs. *n. s.* [ðnoꝛ, Sax.] The recrement or despumation of metals. *Spenser.* Rust; incrustation upon metal. *Addison.* Refuse; leavings; sweepings. *Spenser.*

DRO'SSEL*. See DROTCHEL.

DRO'SSINESS, drŏs'-sĕ-nĕs. *n. s.* Foulness; feculence; rust. *Boyle.*

DRO'SSY, drŏs'-sĕ. *a.* Full of scorious or recrementitious parts; full of dross. *Davies.* Worthless; foul; feculent. *Donne.*

DRO'TCHEL, drŏtsh'-ĕl. *n. s.* An idle wench; a sluggard. *Minsheu.*

DROUGHT§, drŏut. 313, 393. *n. s.* [ðpuȝoðe, Sax.] Dry weather; want of rain. *Shak.* Thirst; want of drink. *Milton.*

☞ This word is often pronounced as if written *drouth*, but improperly. When these abstracts take *g* in their composition, and this *g* is preceded by a vowel, the *t* does not precede the *h*, but follows it; as, *weigh, weight; fly, flight; no, nought*, &c. *W.*

DROUGHTINESS, drŏu'-tĕ-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of wanting rain.

DROUGHTY, drŏu'-tĕ. *a.* Wanting rain; sultry. *Ray.* Thirsty; dry with thirst. *Phillips.*

DROUTH*. See DROUGHT.

DROVE, drōve. *n. s.* [ðnaꝛ, Sax.] A body or number of cattle. *Hayward.* A number of sheep driven. *South.* Any collection of animals. *Milton.* A crowd; a tumult. *Dryden.* A drift-way, or common road for driving cattle. *Cowel.*

DRO'VEN, drō'-vn. *part.* from *drive*. *Ob. J.*

DRO'VER, drō'-vŭr. *n. s.* One that fats oxen for sale, and drives them to market. *Shak.* A boat driven forward by the tide. *Spenser.*

*To* DROWN§, drŏun. 323. *v. a.* [*drunden*, Germ.] To suffocate in water. *Prior.* To overwhelm in water. *Shak.* To overflow; to deluge. *Dryden.* To immerge; to lose in any thing. *Davies.* To lose in something that overpowers or covers. *Spenser.*

*To* DROWN, drŏun. *v. n.* To be suffocated in the waters. *Ascham.*

DRO'WNER*. drŏun'-ŭr. *n. s.* That which overwhelms or suffocates. *Ascham.*

*To* DROWSE§, drŏuz. 323. *v. a.* [*droosen*, Dutch.] To make heavy with sleep. *Milton.*

*To* DROWSE, drŏuz. *v. n.* To slumber; to grow heavy with sleep. *Milton.* To look heavy; not cheerful. *Shakspeare.*

DRO'WSIHED, drŏu'-zĕ-hĕd. *n. s.* Sleepiness; inclination to sleep. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

DRO'WSILY, drŏu'-zĕ-lĕ. *ad.* Sleepily; heavily. *Dryden.* Sluggishly; idly; slothfully; lazily. *Raleigh.*

DRO'WSINESS, drŏu'-zĕ-nĕs. *n. s.* Sleepiness; heaviness with sleep. *Shak.* Idleness; indolence inactivity. *Bacon.*

DRO'WSY, drŏu'-zĕ. *a.* Sleepy; heavy with sleep; lethargick. *Sidney.* Heavy; lulling; causing sleep. *Spenser.* Stupid; dull. *Atterbury.*

DROWSY-HEADED*, drŏu'-zĕ-hĕd-ĕd. *a.* Having a sluggish disposition; heavy. *Fotherby.*

*To* DRUB§, drŭb. *v. a.* [*druber*, Dan.] To thresh; to beat; to bang. *Hudibras.*

DRUB, drŭb. *n. s.* A thump; a knock. *Hudibras.*

*To* DRUDGE§, drŭdje. *v. n.* [ðneoȝan, Sax.] To labour in mean offices; to work hard; to slave. *Hudibras.*

*To* DRUDGE*, drŭdje. *v. a.* To consume tediously, or laboriously. *Granville.*

DRUDGE, drŭdje. *n. s.* One employed in mean labour; a slave; one doomed to servile occupation. *Shakspeare.*

DRU'DGER, drŭdje'-ŭr. *n. s.* A mean labourer. The drudging-box. *Dict.*

DRU'DGERY, drŭdje'-ŭr-ĕ. *n. s.* Mean labour; ignoble toil; dishonourable work; servile occupation. *Shakspeare.*

DRUDGING-BOX, drŭdje'-ĭng-bŏks. *n. s.* The box out of which flour is sprinkled upon roast meat. *King.*

DRU'DGINGLY, drŭdje'-ĭng-lĕ. *ad.* Laboriously; toilsomely. *Ray.*

DRUG§, drŭg. *n. s.* [ðnoȝe, Sax.] An ingredient used in physick; a medicinal simple. *Milton.* It is used sometimes for poison. *Shak.* Any thing without worth or value. *Dryden.* A drudge. *Shak.*

*To* DRUG, drŭg. *v. a.* To season with ingredients. *Shak.* To tincture with something offensive. *Milton.*

*To* DRUG*, drŭg. *v. n.* To prescribe or administer drugs. *B. Jonson.*

DRU'GGER*, drŭg'-gŭr. *n. s.* The old word for a druggist. *Burton.*

DRU'GGERMAN*, drŭg'-gŭr-măn. *n. s.* [ðeaγέμενος, Græco. Barb.] An interpreter. *Dryden.*—It is sometimes written, in English, *dragoman*, and sometimes *trudgman.*

DRU'GGET, drŭg'-gĭt. 99. *n. s.* A slight kind of woollen stuff. *Dryden.*

DRU'GGIST, drŭg'-gĭst. 382. *n. s.* One who sells physical drugs. *Boyle.*

DRU'GSTER, drŭg'-stŭr. *n. s.* One who sells physical simples. *Boyle.*

DRU'ID§, drū'-ĭd. *n. s.* [*derio*, oaks, and *hud*, incantation.] One of the priests and philosophers of the ancient Britons and Gauls. *Bale.*

DRU'IDICAL*, drû-ĭd'-ĕ-kăl. *a.* Pertaining to the druids. *Dr. Warton.*

DRU'IDISM*, drû'-ĕ-dĭzm. *n. s.* The philosophy, or religion, of the druids. *Burke.*

DRUM§, drŭm. *n. s.* [*tromme*, Dan.] An instrument of military musick. *Shak.* The tympanum of the ear. A large concourse of visiters; now called a rout. *Rambler.*

*To* DRUM, drŭm. *v. n.* To beat a drum. *Hill.* To beat with a pulsatory motion. *Shak.* To tinkle. *Brown*

*To* DRUM*, drŭm. *v. a.* To expel with the sound of a drum. A military expression, signifying the greatest ignominy. *Burke.*

*To* DRU'MBLE, drŭm'-bl. 405. *v. n.* To drone; to be sluggish. *Shakspeare.*

DRU'MFISH, drŭm'-fĭsh. *n. s.* The name of a fish. *Woodward.*

DRU'MLY*, drŭm'-lè. *a.* Thick; stagnant; muddy. *Wodroephe.*

DRUMMA'JOR, drŭm-mā'-jŭr. *n. s.* The chief drummer of a regiment. *Cleaveland.*

DRUMMA'KER, drŭm'-mā-kŭr. *n. s.* He who deals in drums. *Mortimer.*

DRU'MMER, drŭm'-mŭr. *n. s.* He whose office it is to beat the drum. *Shakspeare.*

DRU'MSTICK, drŭm'-stĭk. *n. s.* The stick with which a drum is beaten. *Addison.*

DRUNK, drŭnk. *a.* Intoxicated with strong liquor; inebriated. *Dryden.* Drenched or saturated with moisture. *Deut.* xxxii.

DRU'NKARD, drŭnk'-ărd. 88. *n. s.* One addicted to habitual ebriety. *Shakspeare.*

DRU'NKEN, drŭnk'-kn. 103. *a.* [ᵭpuncen, Sax.] Intoxicated with liquor. *Shak.* Given to habitual ebriety. *Shak.* Saturated with moisture. *Spenser.* Done in a state of inebriation. *Shakspeare.*

DRU'NKENLY, drŭnk'-kn-lè. *ad.* In a drunken manner. *Shakspeare.*

DRU'NKENNESS, drŭnk'-kn-nĕs. *n. s.* Intoxication with strong liquor. *Bp. Taylor.* Habitual ebriety. *Watts.* Intoxication, or inebriation of any kind. *South.*

DRY§, drì. *a.* [ᵭpıȝ, ᵭpı, Sax.] Arid; not wet; not moist. *Bacon.* Not rainy. *Bacon.* Not succulent; not juicy. *Shak.* Being without tears. *Dryden.* Thirsty. *Shak.* Jejune; barren; plain; unembellished. *B. Jonson.* Wanting; barren. *Dryden.* Jejune; cold. *Lord Clarendon.* Sneering; sarcastical. *Goodman.* Hard; severe. *Bacon.*

DRY-FOOT*, drì'-fût. *n. s.* A dog who pursues the game by the scent of the foot. *Shakspeare.*

*To* DRY, drì. *v. a.* To free from moisture. *Shak.* To exhale moisture. To wipe away moisture. *Denham.* To scorch with thirst. *Isa.* v. To drain; to exhaust. *Phillips.*—*To dry up.* To deprive totally of moisture. *Woodward.*

*To* DRY, drì. *v. n.* To grow dry. *Zechariah*, x.

*To* DRY-RUB*, drì'-rŭb. *v. a.* To make clean without wetting. *Dodsley's Poems.*

DRY'AD*, drì'-ăd. *n. s.* [ᵭρυς, an oak.] A wood-nymph. *Milton.*

DRY'ER, drì'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* That which has the quality of absorbing moisture. *Temple.*

DRY'EYED, drì'-ĭde. *a.* Without tears; without weeping. *Milton.*

DRY'FAT*, drì'-fât. *n. s.* [*dry*, and ꝑæt, Sax.] A large basket, or receiver, in which liquids are not put; in opposition to *vat*. *Tarleton.*

DRY'LY, drì'-lè. *ad.* Without moisture. *Shakspeare.* Coldly; frigidly; without affection. *Bacon.* Jejunely; barrenly; without ornament. *Pope.* Slyly; sarcastically.

DRY'NESS, drì'-nĕs. *n. s.* Want of moisture. *Brown.* Want of succulence. *Shak.* Exhaustion. *Bacon.* Want of embellishment; barrenness; coldness. *B. Jonson.* Want of sensibility in devotion. *Bp. Taylor.*

DRY'NURSE, drì'-nŭrse. *n. s.* A woman who brings up and feeds a child without the breast. *Bp. Patrick.* One who takes care of another. *Shakspeare.*

*To* DRY'NURSE, drì'-nŭrse. *v. a.* To feed without the breast. *Hudibras.*

DRYSA'LTER*, drì-sâl'-tŭr. *n. s.* A dealer in salted or dried meats, sauces, oils, pickles, and various other articles. *Sir W. Fordyce.*

DRY'SHOD, drì'-shŏd. *a.* Without wet feet *Sidney.*

DU'AL§, dū'-ăl. *a.* [*dualis*, Lat.] Expressing the number two. *Lightfoot.*

DUA'LITY*, dū-ăl'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* That which expresses two in number. *Hales.* Division; separation. *Davies*

*To* DUB§, dŭb. *v. a.* [ᵭubban ᴅo ꝑıᵭepe, Sax.] To make a man a knight. *Shak.* To confer any kind of dignity or new character. *Shakspeare.*

*To* DUB*, dŭb. *v. n.* To make a quick or brisk noise. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

DUB; dŭb. *n. s.* A blow; a knock. *Hudibras.*

DUB*, dŭb. *n. s.* [*dob*, Irish.] A puddle.

DU'BBED*, dŭb'-bĕd. *a.* Blunt.

DUBIE'TY*, dū-bì'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* Uncertainty; doubtfulness. *Richardson.*

DUBIO'SITY, dū-bè-ŏs'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* A thing doubtful *Brown.*

DU'BIOUS§, dū'-bè-ŭs. 542. *a.* [*dubius*, Lat.] Doubtful; not settled in an opinion. *Shenstone.* Uncertain. *Denham.* Not plain; not clear. *Milton.* Having the event uncertain. *Milton.*

DU'BIOUSLY, dū'-bè-ŭs-lè. *ad.* Uncertainly. *Swift.*

DU'BIOUSNESS, dū'-bè-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Uncertainty. *Broome.*

DU'BITABLE§, dū'-bè-tă-bl. *a.* [*dubito*, Lat.] Doubtful; uncertain. *More.*

DU'BITANCY*, dū'-bè-tăn-sè. *n. s.* Doubt; uncertainty. *Hammond.*

DUBITA'TION, dū-bè-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of doubting; doubt. *Brown.*

DU'CAL, dū'-kăl. *a.* Pertaining to a duke.

DU'CAT, dŭk'-ăt. 90. *n. s.* A coin struck by dukes: in silver worth four shillings and six-pence; in gold nine shillings and six-pence. *Shakspeare.*

DU'CHESS*. See DUTCHESS.

DU'CHY*. See DUTCHY.

DUCK§, dŭk. *n. s.* [*ducken*, Dutch.] A water fowl, both wild and tame. *Dryden.* A word of endearment or fondness. *Shak.* A declination of the head. *Milton.* A stone thrown obliquely on the water so as to strike it and rebound. *Arbuthnot.*

*To* DUCK, dŭk. *v. n.* To dive under water as a duck. *Spenser.* To drop down the head as a duck. *Swift.* To bow low; to cringe. *Shakspeare.*

*To* DUCK, dŭk. *v. a.* To put under water. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

DU'CKER, dŭk'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* A diver. *Ray.* A cringer. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

DU'CKINGSTOOL, dŭk'-kĭng-stôôl. *n. s.* A chair in which scolds are tied, and put under water. A corruption of *cuckingstool*. See CUCKINGSTOOL. *Dorset.*

DU'CKLEGGED, dŭk'-lĕg'd. 359. *a.* Short legged *Dryden.*

DU'CKLING, dŭk'-lĭng. *n. s.* A young duck; the brood of the duck. *Ray.* A word of fondness. *Addison.*

DU'CKMEAT, dŭk'-mète. *n. s.* A common plant growing in standing waters.

*To* DUCKO'Y, dŭk-kôè'. *v. a.* To entice to a snare *Grew.*

DUCKO'Y, dŭk-kôè'. *n. s.* Any means of enticing and ensnaring. *Decay of Piety.*

DUCKS-FOOT, dŭks'-fût. *n. s.* Black snakeroot, or May-apple.

DU'CKWEED, dŭk'-wède. *n. s.* The same with *duckmeat*. *Bacon.*

DUCT, dŭkt. *n. s.* [*ductus*, Lat.] Guidance; direction. *Hammond.* A passage through which any thing is conducted. *Addison.*

DU'CTILE§, dŭk'-tĭl. 140. *a.* [*ductilis*, Lat.] Flexible; pliable. *Dryden.* Easy to be drawn out into length, or expanded. *Bacon.* Tractable; obsequious. *Phillips.*

DU'CTILENESS, dŭk'-tĭl-nĕs. *n. s.* Flexibility; ductility. *Donne.*

DUCTI'LITY, dŭk-tĭl'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* Quality of suffering extension; flexibility. *Watts.* Obsequiousness; compliance. *Whitlock.*

DU'CTURE*, dŭk'-tshûre. *n. s.* Direction; guidance. *South.*

DU'DGEON, dŭd'-jŭn. 259. *n. s.* [*degen*, Germ.] A small dagger. *Beaumont and Fletcher.* Malice; sullenness; malignity; ill-will. *Hudibras.*

DUE §, dû. *a.* The participle passive of *owe.* Owed; that which any one has a right to demand. *Bacon.* Proper; fit; appropriate. *Atterbury.* Exact; without deviation; *Sidney.* Consequent to; occasioned or effected by. *Boyle.*

DUE, dû. *ad.* Exactly; directly; duly. *Shakspeare.*

DUE, dû. *n. s.* That which belongs to one. *Shak.* Right; just title. *Milton.* Whatever custom or law requires to be done. *Milton.* Custom; tribute; exactions. *Addison.*

*To* DUE, dû. *v. a.* To pay as due. *Shakspeare.*

DU'EFUL*, dû'-fûl. *a.* Fit; becoming. *Spenser.*

DU'ENESS*, dû'-nês. *n. s.* Fitness.

DU'EL §, dû'-îl. 99. *n. s.* [*duellum*, Lat.] A combat between two; a single fight. *Bacon.*

*To* DU'EL, dû'-îl. *v. n.* To fight a single combat. *Baron.*

*To* DU'EL, dû'-îl. *v. a.* To attack or fight with singly. *Milton.*

DU'ELLER, dû'-îl-lûr. 99. *n. s.* A single combatant. *Fuller.*

DU'ELLING*, dû'-îl-lîng. 410. *n. s.* The custom of fighting duels. *Locke.*

DU'ELLIST, dû'-îl-lîst. *n. s.* A single combatant. *Suckling.* One who professes to study the rules of honour. *Shakspeare.*

*DUE'LLO*, dû-êl'-lô. *n. s.* [Ital.] The duel; the rule of duelling. *Shakspeare.*

*DUE'NNA*, dû-ên'-nâ. *n. s.* An old woman kept to guard a younger. *Arbuthnot.*

DUE'T*, dû-êt'. *n. s.* [*due*, Ital.] An air for two performers. *Mason.*

DUG §, dŭg. *n. s.* [*deggia*, Icelandick.] A pap; a nipple. *Spenser.* The breast. *Spenser.*

DUG, dŭg. *preterit* and *part. pass.* of *dig.*

DUKE §, dûke. 376. *n. s.* [*duc*, Fr. *dux*, Lat.] A general; a leader. *Wicliffe.* One of the highest order of nobility, next to the royal family. *Shakspeare.*

☞ There is a slight deviation often heard in the pronunciation of this word, as if written *dook*; but this borders on vulgarity: the true sound of the *u* must be carefully preserved, as if written *dewk*. There is another impropriety, in pronouncing this word as if written *jook*: this is not so vulgar as the former, and arises from an ignorance of the influence of accent. See *Principles*, No. 462. *W.*

DU'KEDOM, dûke'-dŭm. *n. s.* The seigniory or possessions of a duke. *Shak.* The title or quality of a duke. *Shakspeare.*

DU'LBRAINED, dŭl'-brând. *a.* Stupid; doltish; foolish. *Shakspeare.*

DU'LCET, dŭl'-sêt. 99. *a.* [*dulcis*, Lat.] Sweet to the taste; luscious. *Hawes.* Sweet to the ear; hanmonious; melodious. *Shak.* Sweet to the mind. *B. Jonson.*

DULCIFICA'TION, dŭl-sè-fè-kâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of sweetening. *Boyle.*

*To* DU'LCIFY §, dŭl'-sè-fî. 183. *v. a.* [*dulcifer*, Fr.] To sweeten. *Brown.*

DU'LCIMER, dŭl'-sè-mûr. 98. *n. s.* [*dolcimello*, Skinner.] A musical instrument played by striking the brass wires with little sticks. *Dan.* iii.

DU'LCITUDE*, dŭl'-sè-tûde. *n. s.* Sweetness. *Cockeram.*

*To* DU'LCORATE §, dŭl'-kò-râte. 91. *v. a.* [*dulcor*, Lat.] To sweeten. *Bacon.* To make less acrimonious. *Wiseman.*

DULCORA'TION, dŭl-kò-râ'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of sweetening. *Bacon.*

DU'LCOUR*, dŭl'-kûr. *n. s.* Sweetness. *L. Addison.*

DU'LHEAD, dŭl'-hêd. *n. s.* A blockhead: *Ascham.*

DU'LIA, dû'-lè-â. 92. [See LATRIA.] *n. s.* [δόλεια.] An inferiour kind of adoration. *Stillingfleet.*

DULL §, dŭl. *a.* [Sole, Sax.] Stupid; doltish; blockish. *Hooker.* Blunt; obtuse. *Herbert.* Unready; awkward. *Sidney.* Hebetated; not quick. *St. Matt.* xiii. Sad; melancholy. *Shak.* Sluggish; heavy; slow of motion. *Spenser.* Gross; cloggy; vile. *Shak.* Not exhilarating; not delightful: as, To make dictionaries is *dull* work. Not bright. *Shak.* Drowsy; sleepy. Not quick in hearing.

DULL-BRAINED*, dŭl'-brând. See DULBRAINED.

DULL-BROWED*, dŭl'-brôûd. *a.* Having a melancholy look or brow. *Quarles.*

DULL-DISPOSED*, dŭl'-dîs-pôzd. *a.* Inclined to sadness. *B. Jonson.*

DULL-EYED, dŭl'-îde. *a.* Having a downcast, melancholy look. *Shakspeare.*

DULL-SIGHTED*, dŭl'-sî'-têd. *a.* Having weak sight; purblind. *Huloet.*

DULL-WITTED*, dŭl'-wît'-têd. *a.* Gross; heavy; not quick. *Huloet.*

*To* DULL, dŭl. *v. a.* To stupify; to infatuate. *Sidney.* To blunt; to obtund. *Shak.* To sadden; to make melancholy. *Beaumont and Fletcher.* To hebetate; to weaken. *Spenser.* To damp; to clog. *Hooker.* To make heavy, or slow of motion. *Bacon.* To sully brightness. *Bacon.* To consume in sleep or idleness. *Brown.*

*To* DULL*, dŭl. *v. n.* To become dull. *Chaucer.*

DU'LLARD, dŭl'-lârd. *n. s.* A blockhead; a dolt. *Shak.*

DU'LLARD*, dŭl'-lârd. *a.* Doltish; stupid. *Bp. Hall.*

DU'LLED*, dŭl'-lêd. *a.* Not bright. *Spenser.*

DU'LLER*, dŭl'-lûr. *n. s.* That which makes dull, or weakens. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

DU'LLY, dŭl'-lè. *ad.* Stupidly; doltishly. *Shak.* Slowly; sluggishly. *Shak.* Not vigorously; not gayly. *Hudibras.*

DU'LNESS, dŭl'-nês. *n. s.* Stupidity; weakness of intellect; indocility. *South.* Want of quick perception. *Bacon.* Drowsiness; inclination to sleep. *Shak.* Sluggishness of motion. Dimness; want of lustre. Bluntness; want of edge.

DU'LY, dû'-lè. *ad.* Properly; fitly; in the due manner. *Spenser.* Regularly; exactly. *Pope.*

DUMB §, dŭm. 347. *a.* [Dumb, Sax.] Mute; incapable of speech. *Hooker.* Deprived of speech. *Dryden.* Mute; not using words. *Shak.* Silent; refusing to speak. *Dryden.*

*To* DUMB*, dŭm. *v. a.* [Aδumbian, Sax.] To silence. *Shakspeare.*

DU'MBLY, dŭm'-lè. *ad.* Mutely; silently. *Shak.*

DU'MBNESS, dŭm'-nês. *n. s.* [Dumnýrre, Sax.] Incapacity to speak. Omission of speech; muteness. *Shak.* Refusal to speak; silence. *Dryden.*

*To* DU'MFOUND, dŭm'-fôûnd. *v. a.* To confuse; to strike dumb. *Spectator.* A low phrase.

DU'MMERER*, dŭm'-mûr-ûr. *n. s.* A pretendedly dumb man; a cheat. *Burton.* A low word.

DU'MMY*, dŭm'-mè. *n. s.* One who is dumb. A low expression.

DUMP §, dŭmp. *n. s.* [*dom*, Dutch.] Sorrow; melancholy; sadness. *Spenser.* A melancholy tune or air; an elegy. *Shak.* Any tune. *Sidney.* Absence of mind; reverie. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

DU'MPISH, dŭmp'-îsh. *a.* Sad; melancholy. *Spenser.*

DU'MPISHLY*, dŭmp'-îsh-lè. *ad.* In a moping, melancholy way. *Bp. Hall.*

DU'MPISHNESS*, dŭmp'-îsh-nês. *n. s.* Sadness; melancholy. *Bp. Hall.*

DU'MPLING, dŭmp'-lîng. *n. s.* A sort of pudding. *Dryden.*

DU'MPY*, dŭm'-pè. *a.* Short and thick. *Student.*

DUN, dŭn. *a.* [Dun. Sax.] A colour partaking of brown and black. *Newton.* Dark; gloomy. *Shak.*

*To* DUN §, dŭn. *v. a.* [Dunan, Sax.] To claim a debt with vehemence and importunity. *Bacon.*

DUN, dŭn. *n. s.* A clamorous, importunate creditor. *Phillips.*

DUN*, dŭn. *n. s.* An eminence; a mound. *Johnson.*

DUNCE §, dŭnse. *n. s.* [Perhaps a word of reproach first used by the Thomists, from *Duns* Scotus, their antagonist.] A dullard; a dolt. *Dryden.*

DU'NCERY*, dŭn'-sè-rè. *n. s.* Dulness; stupidity. *Sir T. Smith.*

*To* DU'NCIFY*, dŭn'-sè-fî. *v. a.* To make a dunce. *Warburton.*

DUNE*, dûne. *n. s.* [Sax.] A hill: vulgarly pronounced *down*. See DOWN.

**DUNG**, dŭng. *n. s.* [ᵭung, Sax.] The excrement of animals used to fatten ground. *Bacon.*

***To* DUNG**§, dŭng. *v. a.* [ᵭyngan, Sax.] To manure with dung. *Bacon.*

***To* DUNG***, dŭng. *v. n.* To void excrement. *Swift.*

**DU'NGED***, dŭng'-ĕd. *a.* Covered with dung. *Hall.*

**DU'NGEON**§, dŭn'-jŭn. 259. *n. s.* [from *donjon*, the tower in which prisoners were kept.] A close prison; a prison dark or subterraneous. *Spenser.*

***To* DU'NGEON***, dŭn'-jŭn. *v. a.* To shut up as in a dungeon. *Bp. Hall.*

**DU'NGFORK***, dŭng'-fôrk. *n. s.* A fork to toss out dung from stables. *Abp. Cranmer.*

**DU'NGHILL**, dŭng'-hĭl. *n. s.* A heap or accumulation of dung. *Shak.* Any mean or vile abode. *Dryden.* Any situation of meanness. *Sandys.* A term of reproach for a man meanly born. *Shak.*

**DU'NGHILL**, dŭng'-hĭl. 406. *a.* Sprung from the dunghill; mean; low; base. *Spenser.*

**DU'NGY**, dŭng'-ė. 409. *a.* Full of dung; mean; worthless. *Shakspeare.*

**DU'NGYARD**, dŭng'-yârd. *n. s.* The place of the dunghill. *Mortimer.*

**DU'NNER**, dŭn'-nŭr. 98. *n. s.* One employed in soliciting petty debts. *Spectator.*

**DU'NNISH***, dŭn'-nĭsh. *a.* Inclining to a dun colour. *Ray.*

**DU'NNY***, dŭn'-nė. *a.* Deaf; dull of apprehension. *Grose.*

**DU'O***, dū'-ō. *n. s* [Lat.] A song or piece of musick to be performed in two parts. *Mus. Dict.*

***DUODE'CIMO****, dū-ō-dĕs'-ė-mō. *n. s.* [Lat.] A book is said to be in *duodecimo*, when a sheet is folded into twelve leaves.

**DUODE'CUPLE**, dū-ō-dĕk'-kŭ-pl. *a.* [*duo* and *decuplus*, Lat.] Consisting of twelves. *Arbuthnot.*

***DUODE'NUM****, dū-ō-dē'-nŭm. *n. s.* [Lat.] The first of the small intestines.

***To* DUP***, dŭp. *v. a.* [*do* and *up*.] To open. *Damon and Pythias.* Used only in low language.

**DUPE**§, dūpe. *n. s.* [*dupe*, Fr.] A credulous man; a man easily tricked. *Swift.*

***To* DUPE**, dūpe. *v. a.* To trick; to cheat. *Swift.*

**DU'PLE**, dū'-pl. *a.* [*duplus*, Lat.] Double; one repeated.

***To* DU'PLICATE**§, dū'-plė-kāte. 91. *v. a.* [*duplico*, Lat.] To double. *Granville.*

**DU'PLICATE**, dū'-plė-kāte. 91. *a. Duplicate* proportion is the proportion of squares. *Phillips.*

**DU'PLICATE***, dū'-plė-kāte. *n. s.* Another correspondent to the first; a second thing of the same kind. *Woodward.*

**DUPLICA'TION**, dū-plė-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of doubling. *Burton.* The act of folding together. A fold; a doubling. *Wiseman.*

**DU'PLICATURE**, dū'-plė-kā-tshŭre. *n. s.* A fold; any thing doubled. *Ray.*

**DUPLI'CITY**, dū-plĭs'-ė-tė. *n. s.* Doubleness; the number of two. *Brown.* Deceit; doubleness of heart or of tongue. *Burke.*

**DURABI'LITY**, dū-rā-bĭl'-ė-tė. *n. s.* The power of lasting. *Hooker.*

**DU'RABLE**§, dū'-rā-bl. 405. *a.* [*durabilis*, Lat.] Lasting. *Raleigh.* Having successive existence. *Milton.*

**DU'RABLENESS**, dū'-rā-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Power of lasting; continuance. *Bp. Hall.*

**DU'RABLY**, dū'-rā-blė. *ad.* In a lasting manner. *Sidney.*

**DU'RANCE**, dū'-rânse. *n. s.* [*duresse*, law Fr.] Imprisonment. *Shak.* Endurance; continuance; duration. *Dryden.* A lasting kind of stuff, such as we now call *everlasting*. *Three Ladies of London.*

**DURA'TION**, dū-rā'-shŭn. *n. s.* A sort of distance or length, the idea whereof we get from the fleeting and perpetually perishing parts of succession. *Locke.* Power of continuance. *Rogers.* Length of continuance. *Addison.*

***To* DURE**§, dūre. *v. n.* [*duro*, Lat.] To last; to endure. *Raleigh.*

**DU'REFUL**, dūre'-fŭl. *a.* Lasting. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

**DU'RELESS**, dūre'-lĕs. *a.* Without continuance; fading; short. *Raleigh. Ob. J.*

***DU'RESSE***, dū'-rĕs. *n. s.* [Fr.] Imprisonment; constraint. *Spenser.* [In law.] A plea used by way of exception, by him who, being cast into prison at a man's suit, or otherwise by threats beating, &c. hardly used, seals any bond to him during his restraint. *Cowel.*

**DU'RING**, dū'-rĭng. *prep.* For the time of the continuance of; while any thing lasts. *Locke.*

**DU'RITY**, dū'-rė-tė. *n. s.* [*durus*, Lat.] Hardness firmness. *Wotton.* Harshness; cruelty; hardness of mind. *Cockeram.*

**DU'ROUS***, dū'-rŭs. *a.* Hard. *Smith.*

**DURST**, dŭrst. The preterit of *dare.*

**DUSK**§, dŭsk. *a.* [*duyster*, Dutch.] Tending to darkness. *Milton.* Tending to blackness; dark-coloured *Milton.*

**DUSK**, dŭsk. *n. s.* Tendency to darkness. *Spectator* darkness of colour. *Dryden.*

***To* DUSK**, dŭsk. *v. a.* To make duskish. *Marston.*

***To* DUSK**, dŭsk. *v. n.* To grow dark; to begin to lose light or brightness. *Chaucer.*

**DU'SKILY**, dŭsk'-ė-lė. *ad.* With a tendency to darkness or blackness. *Sherwood.*

**DU'SKINESS***, dŭsk'-ė-nĕs. *n. s.* Incipient obscurity. *Translation of Boetius.*

**DU'SKISH**, dŭsk'-ĭsh. *a.* Inclining to darkness. *Spenser.* Tending to blackness. *Wotton.*

**DU'SKISHLY**, dŭsk'-ĭsh-lė. *ad.* Cloudily; darkly. *Bacon.*

**DU'SKISHNESS***, dŭsk'-ĭsh-nĕs. *n. s.* Approach to darkness. *More.*

**DU'SKNESS***, dŭsk'-nĕs. *n. s.* Dimness. *Sir T. Elyot.*

**DU'SKY**, dŭsk'-ė. *a.* Tending to darkness. *Shak.* Tending to blackness. *Shak.* Gloomy; sad; intellectually clouded. *Bentley.*

**DUST**§, dŭst. *n. s.* [ᵭurt, Sax.] Earth or other matter reduced to small particles. *Shak.* The grave; the state of dissolution. *Milton.* A mean and dejected state. 1 *Sam.* ii.

***To* DUST**, dŭst. *v. a.* To free from dust. To sprinkle with dust. *Sherwood.* 2 *Sam.* xvi. To levigate; to separate by a sieve. *Sprat.*

**DU'STER***, dŭs'-tŭr. *n. s.* That which frees from dust. *Cotgrave.* In making gunpowder, a sieve so called; a sifter. *Sprat.*

**DU'STINESS***, dŭs'-tė-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being covered with dust. *Graves.*

**DU'STMAN**, dŭst'-măn. 88. *n. s.* One whose employment is to carry away the dust. *Gay.*

**DU'STY**, dŭs'-tė. *a.* Filled with dust; clouded with dust. *Shak.* Covered or scattered with dust. *Thomson.*

**DUTCH***, dŭtsh. *n. s.* The people of Holland. The Dutch language. *Verstegan.*

**DU'TCHESS**, dŭtsh'-ĕs. *n. s.* [*duchesse*, Fr.] The lady of a duke. *Shak.* A lady who has the sovereignty of a dukedom. *Hume.* A lady raised to the rank of dutchess by the king. *Shakspeare.*

**DU'TCHY**, dŭtsh'-ė. *n. s.* [*duché*, Fr.] A territory which gives title to a duke. *Addison.*

**DU'TCHYCOURT**, dŭtsh'-ė-kôrt. *n. s.* A court wherein all matters appertaining to the dutchy of Lancaster are decided. *Cowel.*

**DU'TEOUS**, dū'-tė-ŭs, or dū'-tshė-ŭs. 263, 294. *a.* Obedient; obsequious. *Dryden.* Obsequious; obedient to good or bad purposes. *Shak.* Enjoined by duty. *Shakspeare.*

**DU'TIFUL**, dū'-tė-fŭl. *a.* Obedient; submissive to natural or legal superiours; reverent. *Swift.* Expressive of respect. *Sidney.*

**DU'TIFULLY**, dū'-tė-fŭl-ė. *ad.* Obediently; submissively. Reverently; respectfully. *Sidney.*

**DU'TIFULNESS**, dū'-tė-fŭl-nĕs. *n. s.* Obedience submission to just authority. *Dryden.* Reverence respect. *Bp. Taylor.*

**DU'TY**§, dū'-tė. *n. s.* [from *due*.] That to which a man is by any natural or legal obligation bound *St. Luke*, xvii. Acts or forbearances required by religion or morality. *Shak.* Obedience or submission due to parents, governours, or superiours *Shak.* Act of reverence or respect. *Spenser.* The

business of a soldier on guard. *Clarendon.* The business of war; service. *Clarendon.* Tax; impost; custom; toll. *Addison.*

DUUMVIRATE*, dû-ŭm'-vè-rate. *n. s.* [*duumviratus*, Lat.] A government or jurisdiction among the Romans, exercised by *two.*

DWALE*, dwàle. *n. s.* [*dwalen*, Germ.] The deadly herb *nightshade. Chaucer.* [In heraldry.] Sable or black colour.

DWARF§, dwôrf. *n. s.* [ᵭeopᵹ, Sax.] A man below the common size of men. *Shak.* Any animal or plant below its natural bulk. *L'Estrange.* An attendant on a lady or knight in romances. *Spenser.*

*To* DWARF, dwôrf. *v. a.* To hinder from growing to the natural bulk. *Bacon.*

DWA'RFISH, dwôrf'-ĭsh. *a.* Below the natural bulk; low; small; little. *Shakspeare.*

DWA'RFISHLY, dwôrf'-ĭsh-lè. *ad.* Like a dwarf.

DWA'RFISHNESS, dwôrf'-ĭsh-nês. *n. s.* Minuteness of stature; littleness. *Bp. Taylor.*

*To* DWAULE, dwâwl. *v. a.* [ᵭelian, Sax.] To be delirious. *Junius.*

*To* DWELL§, dwêl. *v. n.* preterit *dwelt*, or *dwelled.* [*dwala*, old Teutonick.] To remain. *Spenser.* To inhabit; to live in a place. *Lev.* xxv. To live in any form of habitation. *Heb.* xi. To be in any state or condition. *Shak.* To be suspended with attention; to hang upon with care or fondness. *Spenser.* To continue long speaking. *Dryden.*

*To* DWELL, dwêl. *v. a.* To inhabit. *Milton.*

DWE'LLER, dwêl'-lûr. 98. *n. s.* An inhabitant. *Bacon.*

DWE'LLING, dwêl'-lĭng. *n. s.* Habitation; place of residence; abode. *Spenser.* State of life; mode of living. *Daniel.* iv.

DWE'LLINGHOUSE, dwêl'-lĭng-hôûse. *n. s.* The house in which one lives. *Ayliffe.*

DWE'LLINGPLACE, dwêl'-lĭng-plâse. *n. s.* The place of residence. *Spenser.*

*To* DWINDLE§, dwĭnd'-dl. 405. *v. n.* [ᵭpinan, Sax.] To shrink; to lose bulk; to grow little. *Addison.* To degenerate; to sink. *Bentley.* To wear away; to lose health. *Shakspeare.*

*To* DWINDLE*, dwĭnd'-dl. *v. a.* To make less. *Thomson.* To sink; to bring low. *Norris.* To break; to disperse. *Clarendon.*

DWINDLED*, dwĭnd'-dld. *part. a.* Shrunk; fallen away. *Bp. Taylor.*

DYE. *n. s.* See DIE.

*To* DYE*. *v. a.* See *To* DIE.

DY'ER*. *n. s.* See DIER.

DY'ING*, dĭ'-ĭng. *n. s* The art of tinging cloth, stuff, or other matter, with a permanent colour. *Sir W. Petty.*

DY'ING, dĭ'-ĭng. *part.* Tinging. *Sir W. Petty.*

DY'ING, dĭ'-ĭng. The participle of *die.* Expiring *Heb.* xi.

DY'ING*, dĭ'-ĭng. *n. s.* Death. 2 *Cor.* iv.

DY'INGLY*, dĭ'-ĭng-lè. *ad.* As at the moment of giving up the ghost. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

DYKE*. See DIKE.

DY'NAST§*, dĭ'-nâst, or dĭn'-âst. *n. s.* [*ᵭvνάστης.*] A ruler; a governour. *Cockeram.* A dynasty; a government. *Gregory.*

DY'NASTY, dĭ'-nâs-tè, or dĭn'-âs-tè. *n. s.* Government; sovereignty. *Hale.* A race or family of rulers. *Reeves.*

☞ All our orthoëpists, except Mr. Elphinston and Entick, adopt the first pronunciation; but analogy is, in my opinion, clearly for the last. 503. *W.*

DY'SCRASY, dĭs'-krâ-sè. *n. s.* [*ᵭυσκρασία.*] An unequal mixture of elements in the blood; a distemperature. *Sir T. Elyot.*

DYSE'NTERY, dĭs'-sĕn-tĕr-è. *n. s.* [*ᵭυσεντερία.*] A looseness, wherein ill humours flow off by stool, and are sometimes attended with blood. *Arbuthnot.*

☞ Dr. Johnson. Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, and Buchanan, accent this word on the second syllable; and Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Perry, Entick, and Bailey, on the first. That this is in possession of the best usage I have not the least doubt; and that it is agreeable to the analogy of accenting words from the learned languages, which we naturalize by dropping a syllable, is evident from the numerous class of words of the same kind.—See ACADEMY, INCOMPARABLE, &c. A collateral proof, too, that this is the true pronunciation is, that *mesentery*, a word of the same form, is by all the above-mentioned lexicographers who have the word, except Bailey, accented on the first syllable. *W.*

DY'SNOMY*, dĭs'-nò-mè. *n. s.* [*ᵭυσνομία.*] Ill ordering of laws; or the enacting bad laws. *Cockeram.*

DYSPE'PSY, dĭs'-pĕp-sè. *n. s.* [*ᵭυσπεψία.*] A difficulty of digestion. *Dict.*

DY'SPHONY, dĭs'-fò-nè. *n. s.* [*ᵭυσφωνία.*] A difficulty in speaking. *Dict.*

DYSPNŒA, dĭsp-nè'-â. 92. *n. s.* [*ᵭύσπνοια.*] A difficulty of breathing.

DY'SURY, dĭzh'-ù-rè. 450, 451, 452. *n. s.* [*ᵭυσουρία.*] A difficulty in voiding urine. *Harvey.*

☞ The *s* in this word has the flat aspiration, for the same reason as the *s* in *treasury.*—See DISUNION. *W.*

## EAG

E Has two sounds; long, as *scène*, and short, as *men. E* is the most frequent vowel in the English language; for it not only is used like the rest, but has the peculiar quality of lengthening the foregoing vowel, as *can, cane; man, mane.*

*Ea* has the sound of *e* long.

EACH§, ètsh. 98, 227. *pron.* [æᵹhpile, ælc, elc.] Either of two. *Dryden.* Every one of any number. *Isaiah.* xxxv.

EA'CHWHERE*, ètsh'-hwâre. *ad.* Everywhere. *Bp. Hall.*

EAD, [*æd, ed.*] in the compound, and *eadig* in the simple names, denotes happiness, or blessedness. *Gibson.*

EA'GER§, è'-gûr. 227. *a.* [*acer*, Lat.] Struck with desire; ardently wishing; keenly desirous. *Dryden.* Hot of disposition; vehement; ardent; impetuous. *Hooker.* Quick; busy; easily put in action. *Addison.* Sharp; sour; acid. *Shak* Keen; severe; biting. *Shak.* Brittle; inflexible; not ductile. *Locke.*

EA'GERLY, è'-gûr-lè. *ad.* With great ardour of desire. *South.* Ardently; hotly. *Shak.* Keenly; sharply. *Knolles.*

EA'GERNESS, è'-gûr-nês. *n. s.* Keenness of desire; ardour of inclination. *Shak.* Impetuosity; vehemence; violence. *Dryden.* Tartness; sourness. *Barret.*

EA'GLE§, è'-gl. 227, 405. *n. s.* [*aigle*, Fr.] A bird of prey. *Calmet.* The standard of the ancient Romans. *Pope.*

EAGLE-EYED, è'-gl-ide. 282. *a.* Sharp-sighted as an eagle. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

EAGLE-SIGHTED*, è'-gl-sĭ-tĕd. *a.* Having quick sight, like an eagle. *Shakspeare.*

EAGLE-SPEED, è'-gl-spèed. *n. s.* Swiftness like that of an eagle. *Pope.*

EA'GLESS*, è'-glês. *n. s.* [*aiglesse*, Fr.] The hen eagle. *Sherwood.*

EA'GLESTONE, è'-gl-stône. *n. s.* A stone said to be found at the entrance of the holes in which the eagles make their nests. The *eaglestone* contains, in a cavity within it, a small loose stone, which rattles when it is shaken; and every fossil, with a nucleus in it, has obtained the name. *Hill.*

EA'GLET, è'-glĕt. *n. s.* A young eagle. *Davies.*

EA'GLEWINGED*, è'-gl-wĭng'd. *a.* Having the wings, as it were, of an eagle. *Shakspeare.*

EA'GRE, è'-gûr. *n. s.* [*æger*, Runick.] A tide swell

☞ 559.—Fāte, fâr, fall, fåt;—mē, mêt;—pīne, pĭn;—

ing above another tide, observable in the river Severn. *Dryden.*

EA'LDERMAN. *n. s.* [ealðeɒman, Sax.] The name of a Saxon magistrate; alderman. *Sadler.*

EAME, ēme. *n. s.* [eam, Sax.] Uncle. *Spenser.*

*To* EAN§*. *v. n.* [eanian, Sax.] To bring forth young. Used of sheep. *Shakspeare.*

EA'NLING*, ēēn'-lĭng. *n. s.* A lamb just dropt.

EAR§, ēēr. 227. *n. s.* [eare, Sax.] The whole organ of hearing. *Shak.* That part of the ear that stands prominent. *Shak.* Power of judging of harmony; the sense of hearing. *Shak.* The head; or the person. *Knolles.* The highest part of a man; the top. *L'Estrange.* The privilege of being readily and kindly heard. *Bacon.* Disposition to like or dislike what is heard; opinion; taste. *Denham.* Any prominences from a larger body, raised for the sake of holding it. *Bp. Taylor.* The spike of corn. *Bacon.*—*To be by the* EARS. *To fall together by the* EARS. *To go together by the* EARS. To fight; to scuffle. *More.* *To set by the* EARS, To make strife; to quarrel. *L'Estrange.*

EAR-BORED*, ēēr'-bōrd. *a.* Having the ears perforated. *Bp. Hall.*

EAR-DEAFENING*, ēēr'-dĕf'-fn-ĭng. *a.* Stunning the ear with noise. *Shakspeare.*

EAR-LAP*, ēēr'-lăp. *n. s.* [eap-læppe, Sax.] The tip of the ear. *Huloet.*

EAR-LOCK*, ēēr'-lŏk. *n. s.* [eap-locca, Sax.] A curl or twist of the hair, formerly called a *love-lock. Prynne.*

EAR-MARK§*, ēēr'-mārk. *n. s.* A mark on the ear, by which shepherds know their sheep; figuratively, any distinction. *Cox.*

*To* EAR-MARK*, ēēr'-mārk. *v. a.* To mark cattle on the ear. *Spenser.*

EAR-PICK*, ēēr'-pĭk. *n. s.* An instrument by which the ears are cleansed. *Huloet.*

EAR-PIERCING*, ēēr'-pēēr'-sĭng. *a.* Affecting the ear with shrill vibrations of sound. *Shakspeare.*

EAR-RING, ēēr'-rĭng. *n. s.* [eap-hring, Sax.] Jewels set in a ring and worn at the ears; ornament of a woman's ear. *Sandys.*

EAR-SHOT, ēēr'-shŏt. *n. s.* Reach of the ear. *Dryden.*

EAR-WAX, ēēr'-wăks. *n. s.* The cerumen or exudation which smears the inside of the ear. *Ray.*

EAR-WIG, ēēr'-wĭg. *n. s.* [*eruca*, Lat.] A sheath-winged insect, imagined to creep into the ear. *Drayton.* A whisperer; a prying informer.

EAR-WITNESS, ēēr-wĭt'-nĕs. *n. s.* One who attests any thing as heard by himself. *Hooker.*

*To* EAR, ēēr. 246. *v. a.* [*eare*, Norm. Fr.] To till; to plough. *Deuteronomy*, xxi.

*To* EAR, ēēr. *v. n.* To shoot into ears. *Sandys.*

EA'RABLE*, ēēr'-â-bl. *a.* Used to be tilled. *Barret.*

EA'RAL*, ēēr'-ăl. *a.* Receiving by the ear. *Hewyt.*

EA'RED, ēērd. 359. *a.* Having ears, or organs of hearing. *Sherwood.* Having ears, or ripe corn. Ploughed. *Chaucer.*

EA'RING*, ēēr'-rĭng. *n. s.* A ploughing of land. *Genesis*, xlv.

EARL§, ĕrl. 234, 237. *n. s.* [eorl, Sax.] A title of nobility, anciently the highest of this nation, now the third. *Shakspeare.*

EARL-MARSHAL, ĕrl-mär'-shăl. *n. s.* He that has chief care of military solemnities. *Dryden.* One of the great officers of state in England, whose business is to take cognizance of all matters respecting honour and arms.

EA'RLDOM, ĕrl'-dŭm. 166. *n. s.* The seigniory of an earl. *Spenser.*

EA'RLDORMAN*, ĕrl'-dŭr-măn. *n. s.* An ealderman. *Burke.*

EARLES-PENNY*, ĕrlz'-pĕn-nē. *n. s.* [*arrha*, Lat.] Money given in part of payment. *Ray.*

EA'RLESS, ēēr'-lĕs. *a.* Not inclined to hear; as if deaf. *Brown.* Without any ears. *Pope.*

EA'RLINESS, ĕr'-lē-nĕs. *n. s.* Quickness of any action with respect to something else. *Sidney.*

EA'RLY§, ĕr'-lē. 234. *a.* [æplice, aplice, Sax.] Soon, with respect to something else. *Shakspeare.*

EA'RLY, ĕr'-lē. *ad.* Soon; betimes. *Spenser.*

*To* EARN§, ĕrn. 234, 371. *v. a.* [earnian, Sax.] To gain as the reward or wages of labour, or any performance. *Bacon.* To obtain, as a consequence of action. *Shakspeare.*

*To* EARN*, ĕrn. *v. n.* [*gerinnen*, Germ.] To curdle.

*To* EARN*, ĕrn. *v. n.* [ȝyrnan, Sax.] To long for; to feel anxiety. *Spenser.* See *To* YEARN.

EA'RNEST§, ĕr'-nĕst. 234. *a.* [eornęrt. Sax.] Ardent in any affection; warm; zealous; importunate. *Hooker.* Intent; fixed; eager. *Milton.* Serious; important. *Hooker.*

EA'RNEST, ĕr'-nĕst. *n. s.* Seriousness; a serious event, not a jest. *Sidney.* Pledge; handsel; first fruits. *Hooker.* The money which is given in token that a bargain is ratified. *Shakspeare.*

EA'RNESTLY, ĕr'-nĕst-lē. *ad.* Warmly; affectionately; zealously. *Milton.* Eagerly; desirously. *Shakspeare.*

EA'RNESTNESS, ĕr'-nĕst-nĕs. *n. s.* Eagerness; warmth; vehemence; impetuosity. *Shak.* Solemnity; zeal; seriousness. *Atterbury.* Solicitude; care; intenseness. *Dryden.*

EA'RNFUL*, ĕrn'-fŭl. *a.* Full of anxiety. *P. Fletcher.*

EA'RNING, ĕrn'-ĭng. *n. s.* That which is gained as the reward of any labour. *Locke.*

EARSH, ĕrsh. *n. s.* [from *ear*, to plough.] A ploughed field. *May's Virgil. Ob. J.*

EARTH§, ĕrth. 234, 237. *n. s.* [eaɒ, eaɒ, Sax.] The element distinct from air, fire, or water; soil; terrene matter. *Thomson.* The terraqueous globe; the world. *Shak.* Different modification of terrene matter. *Hill.* This world, opposed to other scenes of existence. *Shak.* The inhabitants of the earth. *Gen.* xi. Country; distinct region. *Dryden.* The act of turning up the ground in tillage. *Tusser.* The *earth* or hole of a fox or badger. *Sherwood.*

☞ This word is liable to a coarse, vulgar pronunciation, as if written *urth.* There is, indeed, but a delicate difference between this and the true sound, but quite sufficient to distinguish a common from a polite speaker. *W.*

*To* EARTH, ĕrth. *v. a.* To hide in earth. *Fuller* To bury; to inter. *Shak.* To cover with earth. *Evelyn.*

*To* EARTH, ĕrth. *v. n.* To retire under ground. *Tickell.*

EA'RTHBAG*, ĕrth'-băg. *n. s.* [In fortification.] A sack filled with sand or earth, to keep off the shot of the enemy.

EA'RTHBANK*, ĕrth'-bănk. *n. s.* [In husbandry.] A fence made of earth and turf.

EA'RTHBOARD, ĕrth'-bōrd. *n. s.* The board of the plough that shakes off the earth. *Mortimer.*

EA'RTHBORN, ĕrth'-bōrn. *a.* Born of the earth; terrigenous. *Sir J. Davies.* Meanly born. *Smith.*

EA'RTHBOUND, ĕrth'-bŏŭnd. *a.* Fastened by the pressure of the earth. *Shakspeare.*

EA'RTHBRED*, ĕrth'-brĕd. *a.* Grovelling; low; abject. *Brewer.*

EA'RTHCREATED*, ĕrth'-krē-ā'-tĕd. *a.* Formed of earth. *Young.*

EA'RTHEN, ĕr'-*th*n. 103. *a.* Made of earth; made of clay. *Shakspeare.*

EA'RTHENGENDERED*, ĕrth'-ĕn-gĕn'-dĕrd. *a.* Bred of earth. *Fanshawe.*

EA'RTHFED*, ĕrth'-fĕd. *a.* Low; abject. *B. Jonson*

EA'RTHFLAX, ĕrth'-flăks. *n. s.* A kind of fibrous fossil. *Woodward.*

EA'RTHINESS, ĕrth'-ē-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of containing earth; grossness. *More.* Intellectual coarseness. *Feltham.*

EA'RTHLINESS*, ĕrth'-lē-nĕs. *n. s.* Worldliness. *Cotgrave.*

EA'RTHLING, ĕrth'-lĭng. *n. s.* An inhabitant of the earth; a mortal; a poor, frail creature. *Davies.*

EA'RTHLY, ĕrth'-lē. *a.* Not heavenly; vile; mean; sordid. *Shak.* Belonging only to our present state; not spiritual. *Hooker.* Corporeal; not mental.

*Spenser.* Any thing in the world; a female hyperbole. *Pope.*

EARTHLY-MINDED*, êrth'-lè-mînd'-êd. *a.* Having a sensual or an abject mind. *Bale.*

EARTHLY-MINDEDNESS*, êrth'-lè-mînd'-êd-nês. *n. s.* Grossness; sensuality. *Gregory.*

EA'RTHNUT, êrth'-nût. *n. s.* A pignut; a root in shape and size like a nut. *Ray.*

EA'RTHQUAKE, êrth'-kwâke. *n. s.* Tremour or convulsion of the earth. *Woodward.*

EA'RTHSHAKING, êrth'-shâ-kîng. *a.* Having power to shake the earth, or to raise earthquakes. *Milton.*

EA'RTHWORM, êrth'-wûrm. *n. s.* A worm bred under ground. *Bacon.* A mean, sordid wretch. *Norris.*

EA'RTHY, êrth'-è. *a.* Consisting of earth. *Shak.* Composed or partaking of earth; terrene. 1 *Cor.* xv. Inhabiting the earth; terrestrial. *Dryden.* Relating to earth. *Dryden.* Not mental; gross; not refined. *Shakspeare.*

EASE §, èze. 227. *n. s.* [*aise*, Fr.] Quiet; rest; undisturbed tranquillity. *Davies.* Freedom from pain. *Temple.* Rest after labour; intermission of labour. *Swift.* Facility; not difficulty. *Dryden.* Unconstraint; freedom from harshness, formality, forced behaviour, or conceits. *Pope.*—*At* EASE. Without pain; without anxiety. *Dryden.*

*To* EASE, èze. *v. a.* To free from pain. *Locke.* To assuage; to mitigate. 2 *Chronicles.* To relieve from labour, or any thing that offends. *Dryden.*

EA'SEFUL, èze'-fûl. *a.* Quiet; peaceable; fit for rest. *Shakspeare.*

EA'SEFULLY*, èze'-fûl-lè. *ad.* In a quiet manner. *Sherwood.*

EA'SEL §*, è'-zêl. *n. s.* The frame on which painters strain their canvass.

EASEL-PIECE*, è'-zêl-pèese. *n. s.* A painting which is painted on the easel, in contradistinction to those which are painted on the wall or ceiling.

EA'SELESS*, èze'-lês. *a.* Wanting ease. *Donne.*

EA'SEMENT, èze'-mênt. *n. s.* Evacuation. *Barret.* Assistance; support. *Bacon.* Relief from any evil. *More.* [In law.] A service that one neighbour has of another by charter or prescription, without profit; as a way through his ground, a sink, or such like. *Cowel.*

EA'SILY, è'-zè-lè. *ad.* Without difficulty. *Bacon.* Without pain; without disturbance; in tranquillity. *Temple.* Readily; without reluctance. *Dryden.*

EA'SINESS, è'-zè-nês. *n. s.* Freedom from difficulty. *B. Jonson.* Flexibility; compliance. *Hooker.* Freedom from constraint. *Roscommon.* Rest; tranquillity; ease. *Ray.*

EAST §, èèst. 227, 246. *n. s.* [eorꝺ, Sax.] The quarter where the sun rises; opposite to the *west*. *Abbot.* The regions in the eastern parts of the world. *Shakspeare.*

EAST, èèst. *a.* From or towards the rising sun. *Exodus*, x.

EA'STER, èès'-tûr. 98. *n. s.* [eaꝛꝛne, Sax.] The day on which the Christian church commemorates our Saviour's resurrection. *Decay of Piety.*

EA'STERLING, èès'-tûr-lîng. *n. s.* A native of some country eastward. *Spenser.* A species of waterfowl.

EA'STERLING*. See STERLING.

EA'STERLY, èès'-tûr-lè. *a.* Coming from the parts towards the east. *Raleigh.* Lying towards the east. Looking towards the east. *Arbuthnot.*

EA'STERN, èès'-tûrn. *a.* Dwelling or found in the east; oriental. *Pope.* Lying or being towards the east. *Addison.* Going towards the east. *Addison.* Looking towards the east. *Milton.*

EASTLA'NDISH, èèst-lând'-îsh. *a.* Lying or being towards the east. *Verstegan.*

EA'STWARD, èèst'-wûrd. 88. *ad.* Towards the east. *Brown.*

EA'SY, è'-zè. *a.* Not difficult. *Hooker.* Not causing difficulty. *Addison.* Quiet; at rest. *Temple.* Free from pain. *Milton.* Complying; unresisting; credulous. *Shak.* Ready; not unwilling. *Dryden.* Free from want of more. *Swift.* Not constrained; not formal. *Pope.*

*To* EAT §, ète. 227, 229. *v. a.* preterit *ate*, or *eat*; part. *eat*, or *eaten*. [eꝛan, Sax.] To devour with the mouth. *Ex.* x. To consume; to corrode. *Shak.* To swallow back; to retract. This is only used of a man's word. *Hakewill.*

*To* EAT, ète. *v. n.* To go to meals; to feed. 2 *Sam.* ix. To take food. *Locke.* To be maintained in food. *Proverbs*, xiii. To make way by corrosion. *South.*

EA'TABLE, è'-tâ-bl. 405. *a.* That may be eaten. *Huloet.*

EA'TABLE, è'-tâ-bl. *n. s.* Any thing that may be eaten. *King.*

EA'TER, è'-tûr. 98. *n. s.* One that eats any thing *Abbot.* A corrosive.

EATH §, èèth. *a.* [eaꝺ, Sax.] Easy. *Spenser.*

EATH, èèth. *ad.* Easily. *Spenser.* An old word.

EA'TING*, è'-tîng. *n. s.* Manducation. *Abp. Cranmer.*

EA'TINGHOUSE, è'-tîng-hôûs. *n. s.* A house where provisions are sold ready dressed. *L'Estrange.*

EAVES §, èvz. 227. *n. s.* [eꝛe, Sax. or the old Fr. *aive* or *eve*.] The edges of the roof which overhang the house. *Shakspeare.*

*To* EA'VESDROP, èvz'-drôp. *v. n.* To catch what comes from the eaves; in common phrase, to listen under windows. *Milton.*

EA'VESDROPPER, èvz'-drôp'-pûr. *n. s.* An insidious listener. *Shakspeare.*

EBB §, êb. *n. s.* [ebba, Sax.] The reflux of the tide towards the sea: opposed to *flow*. *Beaumont and Fletcher.* Decline; decay; waste. *Spenser.*

*To* EBB, êb. *v. n.* To flow back towards the sea *Shakspeare.* To decline; to decay. *Shakspeare.*

E'BBING*, êb'-bîng. *n. s.* The reflux of the tide towards the sea. *Huloet.*

E'BIONITE*, è'-bè-ûn-îte. *n. s.* [*Ebion*, Hebrew.] One of a sect of heretics who denied the divinity of our Saviour, and asserted that he was a mere man; and who rejected many parts of Scripture. *Whitby.*

E'BIONITE*, è'-bè-ûn-îte. *a.* Relating to the heresy of the Ebionites. *Whiston.*

E'BEN, êb'-bên. } *n. s.* [ἔβενος.] A hard, heavy,
E'BON, êb'-ûn. } black, valuable wood, which
E'BONY, êb'-ò-nè. } admits a fine gloss. *Moxon.*

E'BON*, êb'-ûn. *a.* Dark; black. *Shak.* Made of ebony. *Prior.*

EBRI'ETY, è-brî'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*ebrietas*, Lat.] Drunkenness. *Brown.*

*EBRILLADE*, è-brîl'-lâde. *n. s.* [Fr.] A check of the bridle, which a horseman gives a horse, by a jerk of one rein, when he refuses to turn.

EBRIO'SITY, è-brè-ôs'-è-tè. *n. s.* Habitual drunkenness. *Brown.*

EBU'LLIENCY §*, è-bûl'-yên-sè. *n. s.* [*ebullio*, Lat.] A boiling over. *Cudworth.*

EBU'LLIENT*, è-bûl'-yênt. *a.* Boiling over. *Young.*

EBULLI'TION, êb-ûl-lîsh'-ûn. 177. *n. s.* The act of boiling up with heat. *South.* Any intestine motion. *Bacon.* That effervescence which arises from the mingling together any alkalizate and acid liquor. *Quincy.*

ECCE'NTRICK §, êk-sên'-trîk. } *a.* [*eccentricus*,
ECCE'NTRICAL §, êk-sên'-trè-kâl. } Lat.] Deviating from the centre. Not having the same centre with another circle. *Milton.* Not terminating in the same point. Irregular; anomalous. *King Charles.*

ECCENTRI'CITY, êk-sên-trîs'-è-tè. *n. s.* Deviation from a centre. The state of having a different centre from another circle. *Brown.* Excursion from the proper orb. *Wotton.* Deviation from established methods; particularity; irregularity. *Johnson.*

ECCE'NTRICK*, êk-sên'-trîk. *n. s.* A circle not having the same centre with another circle. *Bacon.* That which deviates from usual or common occurrence. *Hammond.*

ECCHY'MOSIS, êk-kè-mò'-sîs. 520. *n. s.* [εκχυμω-

☞ 559.—Fāte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mè, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

*σις.*] Livid spots or blotches in the skin, made by extravasated blood. *Wiseman.*

ECCLESIA'STES*, ĕk-klē-zhē-âs'-tēz. *n. s.* [Gr.] One of the canonical books of Holy Scripture. *Dr. Gray.*

ECCLESIA'STICAL §, ĕk-klē-zhē-âs'-tē-kăl. } *a.*
ECCLESIA'STICK §, ĕk-klē-zhē-âs'-tĭk. }
[*ecclesiasticus*, Lat.] Relating to the church. *Hooker.*

ECCLESIA'STICK, ĕk-klē-zhē-âs'-tĭk. *n. s.* A person dedicated to the ministries of religion. *Burnet.*

☞ I have given these words the flat *s* aspirated, as I am convinced it is quite agreeable to the analogy of pronunciation; for the third syllable, coming after the secondary accent, is exactly under the same predicament as the penultimate syllable in *ambrosial*, *Ephesian*, *Geodæsian*, &c.—See *Principles*, No. 451.

"And pulpit drum *ecclesiastick*
"Was beat with fist instead of a stick."—*Hudibras.* *W.*

ECCLESIA'STICUS*, ĕk-klē-zhē-âs'-tē-kŭs. *n. s.* [Lat.] One of the books which form the Apocrypha. *Arnold.*

ECCOPRO'TICKS, ĕk-kō-prō'-tĭks. *n. s.* [ἔκ and κάπρος.] Gentle purgatives. *Harvey.*

ECHINA'TE, ĕk-kē-nāte'. } *a.* Bristled like a
ECHINA'TED, ĕk-kē-nā'-tĕd. } hedgehog. *Woodward.*

*E'CHINUS*, ē-kī'-nŭs. 503. *n. s.* [Lat.] A hedgehog. A shell fish set with prickles. The prickly head, cover of the seed, or top of any plant. A member or ornament, resembling the prickly rind of a chestnut. *Harris.*

E'CHO §, ĕk'-kō. *n. s.* [ἦχω; *echo*, Lat.] Echo was supposed to have been once a nymph, who pined into a sound. *Sidney.* The return or repercussion of any sound. *Bacon.* The sound returned. *Shak.*

*To* E'CHO, ĕk'-kō. *v. n.* To resound; to give the repercussion of a voice. *Shak.* To be sounded back. *Blackmore.*

*To* E'CHO, ĕk'-kō. *v. a.* To send back a voice. *Decay of Piety.*

ECHO'METER*, ē-kŏm'-ē-tŭr. *n. s.* [ἦχος and μέτρον.] [In musick.] A kind of scale, serving to measure the duration of sounds. *Chambers.*

ECHO'METRY*, ē-kŏm'-ē-trē. *n. s.* The art of making vaults or arches so as to produce an artificial echo.

*ECLAIRCISSEMENT*, ĕk-klâre'-sĭz-mĕnt. *n. s.* [Fr.] Explanation; the act of clearing up an affair. *Clarendon.*

☞ This word, though long in use, is not yet naturalized. Every syllable but the last may be perfectly pronounced by an Englishman who does not speak French; but this syllable, having a nasal vowel, not followed by hard c or g, (see ENCORE,) is an insuperable difficulty: the nearest sound to it would perhaps be to make it rhyme with *long* and *strong*. But a speaker would, perhaps, risk less by pronouncing it like an English word at once, than to imitate the French sound awkwardly. *W.*

*ECLAT*, ē-klâw'. 472. *n. s.* [Fr.] Splendour; show; lustre. *Pope.*

ECLE'CTICK §*, ĕk-lĕk'-tĭk. *n. s.* [ἐκλέκτικος.] One of those ancient philosophers, who, without attaching themselves to any particular sect, took from any what they judged good. *Dryden.* One of a sect in the Christian church, who considered the doctrine of Plato conformable to the spirit of the Christian. One of a sect of physicians among the ancients.

ECLE'CTICK, ĕk-lĕk'-tĭk. *a.* Selecting. *Watts.*

ECLE'GM, ĕk-lē'm. *n. s.* [ἔκ and λείχειν.] A form of medicine made by the incorporation of oils with sirups. *Quincy.*

ECLI'PSE §, ē-klĭps'. *n. s.* [ἔκλειψις.] An obscuration of the luminaries of heaven. *Locke.* Darkness; obscuration. *Raleigh.*

*To* ECLI'PSE, ē-klĭps'. *v. a.* To darken a luminary. *Sandys.* To extinguish; to put out. *Shak.* To cloud; to obscure. *Sidney.* To disgrace. *Clarendon.*

*To* ECLI'PSE*, ē-klĭps'. *v. n.* To suffer an eclipse. *Milton.*

ECLI'PTICK, ē-klĭp'-tĭk. *n. s.* A great circle of the sphere, supposed to be drawn through the middle of the zodiack, and making an angle with the equinoctial, in the points of aries and libra, of 23° 30′, which is the sun's greatest declination. *Harris*

ECLI'PTICK, ē-klĭp'-tĭk. *a.* Described by the ecliptick line. *Blackmore.* Suffering an eclipse; obscured. *Sir T. Herbert.*

E'CLOGUE, ĕk'-lŏg. 338. *n. s.* [ἐκλογή.] A pastoral poem. *Sidney.*

ECONO'MICAL, ĕk-kō-nŏm'-ē-kăl. } *a.* Pertaining
ECONO'MICK, ĕk'-kō-nŏm'-ĭk. 530. } to the regulation of a household. *Davies.* Frugal. *Wotton.*

ECONO'MICKS*, ĕk-kō-nŏm'-ĭks. *n. s.* What apply to the management of household affairs. *Wotton.*

ECO'NOMIST*, ē-kŏn'-ō-mĭst. *n. s.* One who is a good manager of affairs; frugal and discreet. *Wotton.*

*To* ECO'NOMIZE*, ē-kŏn'-ō-mīze. *v. a.* To employ with economy.

ECO'NOMY §, ē-kŏn'-ō-mē. 296, 518. *n. s.* [οἰκονομία.] The management of a family. *Bp. Taylor.* Distribution of expense. *Dryden.* Frugality; discretion of expense. *Swift.* Disposition of things; regulation. *Hammond.* The disposition or arrangement of any work. *B. Jonson.* System of matter. *Blackmore.*

ECPHRA'CTICKS, ĕk-frăk'-tĭks. *n. s.* [ἔκ and φράττω.] Such medicines as render tough humours more thin. *Quincy.*

E'CSTASIED, ĕks'-tâ-sĭd. 282. *a.* Ravished; filled with enthusiasm. *Norris.*

E'CSTASY §, ĕks'-tâ-sē. *n. s.* [ἔκστασις.] Any passion by which the thoughts are absorbed, and in which the mind is for a time lost. *Shak.* Excessive joy; rapture. *Shak.* Enthusiasm; excessive elevation and absorption of the mind. *Milton.* Excessive grief or anxiety. *Shak.* Madness; distraction. *Shakspeare.*

*To* E'CSTASY*, ĕks'-tâ-sē. *v. a.* To fill with rapture or enthusiasm. *Scott.*

ECSTA'TICAL, ĕks-tăt'-ē-kăl. } *a.* Ravished; rap-
ECSTA'TICK, ĕks-tăt'-ĭk. 509. } turous; elevated beyond the usual bounds of nature. *Milton.* Raised to the highest degree of joy. *Pope.* Tending to external objects. *Norris.*

E'CTYPAL*, ĕk'-tē-păl. *a.* Taken from the original. *Ellis.*

E'CTYPE §, ĕk'-tīpe. *n. s.* [ἔκτυπος.] A copy. *Locke.*

ECUME'NICAL*. See OECUMENICAL.

E'CURIE, ĕk'-ū-rē. *n. s.* [Fr.] A place covered for the lodging or housing of horses.

EDA'CIOUS, ē-dā'-shŭs. *a.* [*edax*, Lat.] Eating; voracious; devouring.

EDA'CITY, ē-dăs'-ē-tē. *n. s.* Voracity; ravenousness; greediness. *Bacon.*

*To* E'DDER §, ĕd'-dŭr. *v. a.* To bind a fence. *Mortimer.*

E'DDER, ĕd'-dŭr. 98. *n. s.* Such fencewood as is commonly put upon the top of fences. *Tusser.*

E'DDER*, ĕd'-dŭr. *n. s.* [æðer, Sax.] A viper.

E'DDISH*, ĕd'-dĭsh. *n. s.* [eðiꝛc, Sax.] A second crop of grass; the aftermath.

E'DDY §, ĕd'-dē. *n. s.* [eð and ea, Sax.] The water that runs contrary to the main stream. *Beaumont and Fletcher.* Whirlpool; circular motion. *Dryden.*

E'DDY, ĕd'-dē. *a.* Whirling; moving circularly *Dryden.*

E'DDY-WATER*, ĕd'-dē-wâ'-tŭr. *n. s.* [In naval language.] The dead water; the wake.

*To* EDDY*, ĕd'-dē. *v. a.* To keep together in a whirl. *Thomson.*

EDE'MATOSE, ē-dĕm-ă-tōse'. *a.* [οἰδημα.] Swelling; full of humours. *Arbuthnot.*

E'DEN §*, ē'-dĕn. *n. s.* [Hebrew.] Paradise. *Sir W. Jones.*

E'DENIZED*, ē'-dĕn-īz'd. *a.* Admitted into paradise. *Davies.*

EDE'NTATED §, ē-dĕn'-tā-tĕd. *a.* [*edentatus*, Lat.] Deprived of teeth. *Dict.*

EDENTA'TION*, ē-dĕn-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* A pulling out of teeth. *Cockeram.*

EDGE §, ĕdje. *n. s.* [ecȝe, Sax.] The thin or cutting

part of a blade. *Shak.* A narrow part rising from a broader. *Mortimer.* Brink; margin; extremity. *Newton.* Sharpness of mind; intenseness of desire. *Shak.* Keenness; acrimony of temper. *Shak.*—*To set teeth on* EDGE. To cause a tingling uneasiness in the teeth. *Bacon.*

*To* EDGE, ĕdje. *v. a.* To sharpen. *South.* To furnish with an edge. *Dryden.* To border with any thing; to fringe. *Dryden.* To exasperate; to imbitter. *Hayward.* To put forward beyond a line. *Locke.*

*To* EDGE, ĕdje. *v. n.* To move forward against any power. *Dryden.*

E'DGED, ĕdjd, or ĕd'-jĕd. 359. *part. a.* Sharp; not blunt. *Digby.*

E'DGING, ĕd'-jĭng. *n. s.* A border added to any thing by way of ornament. *Dryden.* A narrow lace.

E'DGELESS, ĕdje'-lĕs. *a.* Blunt; obtuse. *Shak.*

E'DGETOOL, ĕdje'-tōōl. *n. s.* A tool made sharp to cut. *Dorset.*

E'DGEWISE, ĕdje'-wīze. *ad.* With the edge put into any particular direction. *Ray.*

E'DIBLE, ĕd'-ė-bl. 503. *a.* [*edo*, Lat.] Fit to be eaten. *Bacon.*

E'DICT, ė'-dĭkt. *n. s.* [*edictum*, Lat.] A proclamation, or command, or prohibition; a law promulgated. *Hooker.*

☞ Good speakers seem divided about the quantity of the vowel in the first syllable of this word. Kenrick, Perry, and Buchanan, make it short; and Sheridan, Nares, Entick, Ash, Scott, and W. Johnston, long. This majority has induced me to make it long likewise, and not any length of the same letter in the Latin *edictum*; for, though the Latin accent is frequently a rule for the placing of ours, the quantity of Latin has almost as little to do with our quantity as it has with that of the Chinese or Hebrew.—See *Introduction to Rhyming Dictionary*, page xix. *W.*

EDI'FICANT*, ė-dĭf'-ė-kănt. *a.* Building; constructing. *Dugard.*

EDIFICA'TION, ĕd-ė-fė-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* A building; but most commonly instruction. The act of building up man in the faith; improvement in holiness. *Bp. Taylor.* Improvement; instruction. *Addison.*

EDI'FICATORY*, ė-dĭf'-ė-kā-tŭr-rė. *a.* Tending to edification. *Bp. Hall.*

E'DIFICE, ĕd'-ė-fĭs. 142. *n. s.* A fabrick; a building; a structure. *Shakspeare.*

EDIFI'CIAL*, ĕd-ė-fĭsh'-ăl. *a.* Respecting the appearance of an edifice. *History of the Rivers of Great Britain.*

E'DIFIER, ĕd'-ė-fi-ŭr. *n. s.* A builder. *Huloet.* One that improves or instructs another.

*To* E'DIFY §, ĕd'-ė-fī. *v. a.* [*ædifico*, Lat.] To build. *Spenser.* To instruct; to improve. *Hooker.* To teach; to persuade. *Bacon.*

E'DIFYING*, ĕd'-ė-fi-ĭng. *n. s.* Instruction. 1 *Cor.* xiv.

E'DIFYINGLY*, ĕd'-ė-fī-ĭng-lė. *ad.* In an instructive manner. *Killingbeck.*

E'DILE, ė'-dīle. 140. *n. s.* [*ædilis*, Lat.] The title of a magistrate in old Rome, whose office, in some particulars, resembled that of our justices of peace. *Shakspeare.*

*To* E'DIT §*, ĕd'-ĭt. *v. a.* [*editer*, old Fr.] To revise or prepare a work for publication. *Brit. Crit.*

EDI'TION, ė-dĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [*editio*, Lat.] Publication of any thing, particularly of a book. *Bacon.* Republication. *Shakspeare.*

EDI'TIONER*, ė-dĭsh'-ŭn-ŭr. *n. s.* [Our old word for *editor*.] A publisher. *Gregory.*

E'DITOR, ĕd'-ė-tŭr. 166. *n. s.* He that revises or prepares any work for publication. *Addison.*

EDITO'RIAL*, ĕd-ė-tō'-rė-ăl. *a.* Belonging to the office of an editor. *Dr. Parr.*

E'DITORSHIP*, ĕd'-ė-tŭr-shĭp. *n. s.* The office and duty of an editor. *Tyers.*

*To* EDI'TUATE*, ė-dĭtsh'-ū-āte. *v. a.* [*æditus*, low Lat.] To defend or govern the house or temple. *Gregory.*

*To* E'DUCATE §, ĕd'-jū-kāte. 91. *v. a.* [*educo*, Lat.] To breed; to bring up; to instruct youth. *Dryden.*

☞ This pronunciation may seem odd to those who are not acquainted with the nature of the letters; but it is not only the most polite, but, in reality, the most agreeable to rule.—See *Principles*, No. 294, 376. *W.*

EDUCA'TION, ĕd-jū-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Formation of manners in youth; nurture. *Hooker.*

E'DUCATOR*, ĕd'-jū-kā-tŭr. *n. s.* One that instructs youth. *Dr. Vincent.*

*To* EDU'CE §, ė-dūse'. *v. a.* [*educo*, Lat.] To bring out; to extract. *Bp. Hall.*

EDU'CTION, ė-dŭk'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of bringing any thing into view, or bringing out. *Sherwood.*

*To* EDU'LCORATE §, ė-dŭl'-kō-rāte. *v. a.* [*dulcoro*, Lat.] To sweeten. *Evelyn.*

EDULCORA'TION, ė-dŭl-kō-rā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of sweetening. [In chymistry.] The freshening or purging any thing of its salts, by repeated lotions. *Chambers.* [In metallurgy.] The separating the salts that have been left adhering to a body after any operation. *Chambers.*

EDU'LCORATIVE*, ė-dŭl'-kō-rā-tĭv. *a.* Having the quality of sweetening.

EDU'LIOUS*, ė-dŭl'-yŭs. *a.* [*edulium*, Lat.] Eatable. *Sir T. Brown.*

*To* EEK, ēēk. *v. a.* [eacan, Sax.] To supply any deficiency. To make bigger by the addition of another piece. *Spenser.* See EKE.

EE'KING*, ēēk'-ĭng. *n. s.* Augmentation. *Spenser.*

EEL, ēēl. *n. s.* [œl, Sax.] A serpentine, slimy fish, that lurks in mud. *Shakspeare.*

EE'LPOUT*, ēēl'-pŏŭt. *n. s.* A fish of the eel kind; a burbot.

E'EN, ēēn. *ad.* Contracted from *even.*

EFF, ĕf. *n. s.* A small lizard.

E'FFABLE, ĕf'-fā-bl. 405. *a.* [*effabilis*, Lat.] Expressive; utterable. *Wallis.*

*To* EFFA'CE, ĕf-fāse'. *v. a.* [*effacer*, Fr.] To destroy any thing painted or carved. To blow out; to strike out. *Locke.* To destroy; to wear away. *Dryden.*

☞ The strong tendency of the vowel to open, when it terminates a syllable, immediately before the accent, makes us frequently hear the *e* in these words, when the accent is on the second syllable, pronounced as open as if there were but one *f*. The same may be observed of the *o* in *occasion, offence, official*, &c. This is certainly a deviation from rule; but it is so general, and so agreeable to the ear, as to be a distinguishing mark of elegant pronunciation. *W.*

*To* EFFA'SCINATE §*, ĕf-fās'-sė-nāte. *v. a.* To bewitch; to charm. *Cockeram.*

EFFASCINA'TION*, ĕf-fās-sė-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The state of being bewitched or deluded. *Shelford.*

EFFE'CT §, ĕf-fĕkt'. 98. *n. s.* [*effectus*, Lat.] That which is produced by an operating cause. *Sidney.* Consequence; event. *Bacon.* Purpose; meaning; general intent. 2 *Chron.* Consequence intended; success. *Gal.* v. Completion; perfection. *Sidney.* Reality. *Hooker.* In the plural: goods; movables. *Shakspeare.*

*To* EFFE'CT, ĕf-fĕkt'. *v. a.* To bring to pass. 2 *Chron.* vii. To produce as a cause. *Boyle.*

EFFE'CTER*. See EFFECTOR.

EFFE'CTIBLE, ĕf-fĕk'-tė-bl. *a.* Performable; practicable; feasible. *Brown.*

EFFE'CTION*, ĕf-fĕk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [In geometry.] A construction; a proposition; a problem, or praxis, drawn from some general proposition. *Ash.*

EFFE'CTIVE, ĕf-fĕk'-tĭv. *a.* Having the power to produce effects; efficacious; effectual. *Bacon.* Operative; active. *Brown.* Producing effects; efficient. *Bp. Taylor.* Having the power of operation; useful: as, *effective* men in an army.

EFFE'CTIVELY, ĕf-fĕk'-tĭv-lė. *ad.* Powerfully; with real operation. *Bp. Taylor.*

EFFE'CTLESS, ĕf-fĕkt'-lĕs. *a.* Without effect; impotent; useless. *Shakspeare.*

EFFE'CTOR, ĕf-fĕk'-tŭr. 166. *n. s.* He that produces any effect; performer. *Spenser.* Maker; Creator. *Derham.*

EFFE'CTUAL, ĕf-fĕk'-tshū-ăl. 463. *a.* Productive of effects; powerful to a degree adequate to the

occasion; efficacious. *Hooker.* Veracious; expressive of facts. *Shakspeare.*

EFFE/CTUALLY, ĕf-fĕk′-tshŭ-ăl-lè. *ad.* In a manner productive of the consequence intended; efficaciously. *South.*

EFFE/CTUALNESS*, ĕf-fĕk′-tshŭ-ăl-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of being effectual. *Scott.*

*To* EFFE/CTUATE, ĕf-fĕk′-tshŭ-āte. *v. a.* To bring to pass; to fulfil. *Sidney.*

EFFE/CTUOUS*, ĕf-fĕk′-tshū-ŭs. *a.* Effectual. *Barret. Ob. T.*

EFFE/CTUOUSLY*, ĕf-fĕk′-tshū-ŭs-lè. *ad.* Effectually. *Stapleton. Ob. T.*

EFFE/MINACY, ĕf-fĕm′-ĕ-nă-sè. *n. s.* Admission of the qualities of a woman; softness; unmanly delicacy. *Milton.* Lasciviousness; loose pleasure. *Bp. Taylor.*

EFFE/MINATE §, ĕf-fĕm′-ĕ-nāte. 91. *a.* [*effeminatus*, Lat.] Having the qualities of a woman; womanish; voluptuous; tender. *Bacon.* Resembling the practice of a woman. *Shak.* Womanlike. *Shakspeare.*

*To* EFFE/MINATE, ĕf-fĕm′-ĕ-nāte. 91, 98. *v. a.* To make womanish; to weaken; to emasculate; to unman *Fanshawe.*

*To* EFFE/MINATE, ĕf-fĕm′-ĕ-nāte. *v. n.* To grow womanish; to soften; to melt into weakness. *Pope.*

EFFE/MINATELY*, ĕf-fĕm′-ĕ-nāte-lè. *ad.* Weakly; softly; in an unmanly degree. *Whitlock.* By womanish arts. *Milton.*

EFFE/MINATENESS*, ĕf-fĕm′-ĕ-nāte-nĕs. *n. s.* Unmanly softness. *Sidney.*

EFFEMINA/TION, ĕf-fĕm-ĕ-nā′-shŭn. *n. s.* The state of one grown womanish; the state of one emasculated or unmanned. *Brown.*

*To* EFFERVE/SCE §, ĕf-fĕr-vĕs′. *v. n.* [*effervesco*, Lat.] To generate heat by intestine motion. *Mead.*

EFFERVE/SCENCE, ĕf-fĕr-vĕs′-sĕnse. 510. *n. s.* The act of growing hot; production of heat by intestine motion. *Grew.*

E/FFEROUS*, ĕf′-fĕ-rŭs. *a.* [*efferus*, Lat.] Fierce; wild; savage. *Bp. King. Ob. T.*

EFFE/TE, ĕf-fēte′. *a.* [*effœtus*, Lat.] Barren; disabled from generation. *Ray.* Worn out with age. *South.*

EFFICA/CIOUS §, ĕf-fĕ-kā′-shŭs. *a.* [*efficace*, Fr.] Productive of effects; powerful to produce the consequence intended. *Milton.*

EFFICA/CIOUSLY, ĕf-fĕ-kā′-shŭs-lè. *ad.* Effectually. *Digby.*

EFFICA/CIOUSNESS*, ĕf-fĕ-kā′-shŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of being efficacious. *Ash.*

E/FFICACY, ĕf′-fĕ-kā-sè. *n. s.* Power to produce effects; production of the consequence intended. *Hooker.*

EFFI/CIENCE, ĕf-fĭsh′-yĕnse. } 98. *n. s.* [*efficio*,
EFFI/CIENCY, ĕf-fĭsh′-yĕn-sè. } Lat.] The act of producing effects; agency. *Hooker.*

EFFI/CIENT, ĕf-fĭsh′-yĕnt. *n. s.* The cause which makes effects to be what they are. *Hooker.* He that makes; the effector. *Hale.*

EFFI/CIENT, ĕf-fĭsh′-yĕnt. 113. *a.* Causing effects. *Collier.*

EFFI/CIENTLY*, ĕf-fĭsh′-yĕnt-lè. *ad.* Effectively. *South.*

*To* EFFIE/RCE*, ĕf-fēĕrse′. *v. a.* To make fierce or furious. *Spenser.*

*To* EFFI/GIATE §, ĕf-fĭd′-jè-āte. *v. a.* [*effigio*, Lat.] To form in semblance; to image. *Dean King.*

EFFIGIA/TION, ĕf-fĭd′-jè-ā′-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of imaging. *Dict.*

EFFI/GIES, ĕf-fĭd′-jès. } *n. s.* [*effigies*, Lat.] Re-
E/FFIGY, ĕf′-fè-jè. } semblance; image in painting or sculpture. *Dryden.*

*To* EFFLA/GITATE*, ĕf-flăd′-jè-tāte. *v. a.* [*efflagito*, Lat.] To demand a thing earnestly. *Cockeram.*

*To* EFFLA/TE*, ĕf-flāte′. *v. a.* [*efflo*, Lat.] To fill with the breath; to puff up. *Sir T. Herbert.*

EFFLORE/SCENCE, ĕf-flò-rĕs′-sĕnse. } 510. *n. s.*
EFFLORE/SCENCY, ĕf-flò-rĕs′-sĕn-sè. } [*effloresco*, Lat.] Production of flowers. *Bacon.* Excrescences in the form of flowers *Woodward.* [In physick.] The breaking out of some humours in the skin. *Wiseman.*

EFFLORE/SCENT, ĕf-flò-rĕs′-sĕnt. *a* Shooting out in form of flowers. *Woodward.*

E/FFLUENCE §, ĕf′-flŭ-ĕnse. *n. s.* [*effluence*, Fr.] That which issues from some other principle. *Milton.*

E/FFLUENT*, ĕf′-flŭ-ĕnt. *a.* Inflammatory. *Chamb*

EFFLU/VIA, ĕf-flū′-vè-ă. } *n. s.* Those small
EFFLU/VIUM, ĕf-flū′-vè-ŭm. } particles which are continually flying off from bodies. *Brown.*

E/FFLUX, ĕf′-flŭks. 492. *n. s.* The act of flowing out. *Harvey.* Effusion; flow. *Hammond.* That which flows from something else; emanation. *More.*

*To* EFFLU/X, ĕf-flŭks′. 98. *v. n.* To run out; to flow away. *Boyle.*

EFFLU/XION, ĕf-flŭk′-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of flowing out. *Brown.* Effluvium; emanation. *Bacon*

*To* EFFO/RCE, ĕf-fôrse′. *v. a.* [*efforcer*, Fr.] To force; to break through by violence. *Spenser.* To ravish; to violate by force. *Spenser.* To strain. *Spenser.*

*To* EFFO/RM §, ĕf-fôrm′. *v. a.* [*efformo*, Lat.] To make in any certain manner; to shape; to fashion. *Bp. Taylor.*

EFFORMA/TION, ĕf-fôr-mā′-shŭn. *n. s.* Fashioning or giving form to. *More.*

E/FFORT, ĕf′-fôrt. *n. s.* Struggle; strain; vehement action; laborious endeavour. *Addison.*

EFFO/SSION, ĕf-fŏsh′-ŭn. *n. s.* [*effodio*, Lat.] Digging up from the ground; deterration. *Arbuthnot.*

EFFRA/IABLE*, ĕf-frā′-ă-bl. *a.* [*effroyable*, Fr.] Dreadful; frightful. *Harvey. Ob. T.*

*To* EFFRA/Y §*, ĕf-frā′. *v. a.* [*effrayer*, Fr.] To affright; to scare. *Spenser.*

EFFRENA/TION*, ĕf-frĕ-nā′-shŭn. *n. s.* [*effrœnatio*, Lat.] Unruliness; unbridled rashness. *Cockeram.*

E/FFRONTERY, ĕf-frŭn′-tĕr-è. *n. s.* [*effronterie*, Fr.] Impudence; shamelessness. *Watts.*

*To* EFFU/LGE §, ĕf-fŭlje′. *v. n.* [*effulgeo*, Lat.] To send forth lustre or effulgence. *Thomson.*

EFFU/LGENCE, ĕf-fŭl′-jĕnse. 98, 177. *n. s.* Lustre; brightness. *Milton.*

EFFU/LGENT, ĕf-fŭl′-jĕnt. *a.* Shining; bright; luminous. *Blackmore.*

*To* EFFU/ME §*, ĕf-fūme′. *v. a.* [*fumus*, Lat.] To breathe or puff out. *B. Jonson.*

EFFUMABI/LITY, ĕf-fū-mă-bĭl′-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* The quality of flying away, or vapouring in fumes. *Boyle.*

*To* EFFU/ND*, ĕf-fŭnd′. *v. a.* [*effundo*, Lat.] To pour out. *More. Ob. T.*

*To* EFFU/SE §, ĕf-fūze′. 437. *v. a.* [*effusus*, Lat.] To pour out; to spill; to shed. *Milton.*

EFFU/SE, ĕf-fūze′. *n. s.* Waste, effusion. *Shak. Ob. J.*

EFFU/SE*, ĕf-fūze′. *a.* Dissipated; extravagant. *Bp. Richardson.*

EFFU/SION, ĕf-fū′-zhŭn. 98. *n. s.* The act of pouring out. *Shak.* Waste; the act of spilling or shedding. *Hooker.* The act of pouring out words. *Hooker.* Bounteous donation. *Hammond.* The thing poured out. *K. Charles.*

EFFU/SIVE, ĕf-fū′-sĭv. 499, 428. *a.* Pouring out dispersing. *Thomson.*

EFT, ĕft. *n. s.* [ɐpɐꝺa, Sax.] A newt.

EFT §, ĕft. *ad.* [ɐpꝺ, Sax.] Soon; quickly. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

E/FTSOONS, ĕft-sōōnz′. *ad.* [ɐpꝺ and ꝑoon, Sax.] Soon afterwards; in a short time; again. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

*E. G.* [*exempli gratia.*] For the sake of an instance or example.

E/GER, ē′-gŭr. *n. s.* An impetuous or irregular flood or tide. *Brown.*

*To* EGE/RMINATE*, è-jĕr′-mè-nāte. *v. n.* [*eger mino*, Lat.] To spring or bud out. *Cockeram.*

*To* EGE/ST §, è-jĕst′. *v. a.* [*egero*, Lat.] To throw out food at the natural vents. *Bacon.*

EGE/STION, è-jĕs′-tshŭn. 464. *n. s.* Throwing out the digested food at the natural vents. *Fotherby.*

EGG§, ĕg. *n. s.* [æg, Sax.] That which is laid by feathered and some other animals, from which their young is produced. *Bacon.* The spawn or sperm. *Shak.* Any thing fashioned in the shape of an egg. *Boyle.*

*To* EGG, ĕg. *v. a.* [*eggia*, Icelandick.] To incite; to instigate. *Chaucer.*

E'GGER*, ĕg'-gŭr. *n. s.* One who incites. *Sherwood.*

E'GGERY*, ĕg'-gĕ-rè. See ETRY.

E'GGING*, ĕg'-gĭng. *n. s.* Incitement. *Cleaveland.*

EGILO'PICAL*, è-jè-lŏp'-è-kăl. *a.* [*ægilops*, Lat.] Affected with the ægilops, or tending to it.

E'GILOPS*. See ÆGILOPS.

E'GIS.* See ÆGIS.

E'GLANTINE, ĕg'-lăn-tĭn. 150. *n. s.* [*esglantier*, Fr.] A species of rose; sweet-briar. *Shakspeare.*

E'GLOGUE*. See ÆGLOGUE.

E'GOISM*, è-gō-ĭzm. } *n. s.* [*ego*, Lat.] The
E'GOMISM*, è'-gō-mĭzm. } opinion of those, who profess themselves uncertain of every thing but their own existence. *Baxter.*

E'GOIST*, è'-gō-ĭst. *n. s.* A skeptick; one who pretends to doubt of every thing but his own existence. *Reid.*

E'GOTISM, è'-gō-tĭzm. *n. s.* The fault committed in writing by the frequent repetition of the word *ego*, or *I*; too frequent mention of a man's self. *Spectator.*

☞ Contrary to my own judgement, I have made the *e* in the first syllable of this word long, because I see it is uniformly so marked in all the dictionaries I have seen: but I am much mistaken if analogy does not in time recover her rights, and shorten this vowel by joining it to the *g*, as if written *eg-o-tism*; not because this vowel is short in the Latin *ego*, (for the English quantity has very little to do with the Latin,) but because the word may be looked upon as a simple in our language, and the accent is on the antepenultimate syllable. Mr. Elphinston, whose opinion in this point is of the greatest weight, makes the first vowel short.—See *Principles*, No. 511, 530, 536. *W.*

E'GOTIST, è'-gō-tĭst. *n. s.* One that is always repeating the word *ego*, *I*; a talker of himself. *Spect.*

EGOTI'STICAL*, è-gō-tĭs'-tè-kăl. *a.* Self-conceited.

*To* E'GOTIZE, è'-gō-tĭze. *v. n.* To talk much of one's self.

EGRE'GIOUS§, è-grè'-jè-ŭs. *a.* [*egregius*, Lat.] Eminent; remarkable; extraordinary. *Raleigh.* Eminently bad; remarkably vicious. *Hooker.*

EGRE'GIOUSLY, è-grè'-jè-ŭs-lè. *ad.* Eminently; shamefully. *Shakspeare.*

EGRE'GIOUSNESS*, è-grè'-jè-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being eminent. *Sherwood.*

E'GRESS, è'-grĕs. *n. s.* [*egressus*, Lat.] The power or act of going out of any place; departure. *Shak.*

EGRE'SSION, è-grĕsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* The act of going out. *B. Jonson.*

E'GRET, è'-grĕt. *n. s.* A fowl of the heron kind. *Bailey.* A feather of the fowl. *B. Jonson.*

E'GRIMONY*, ĕg'-rè-mŭn-nè. *n. s.* The herb agrimony. *Cotgrave.* Great sorrow; grief. *Cockeram.*

E'GRIOT, è'-grè-ŏt. *n. s.* [*aigret*, Fr.] A species of cherry. *Bacon.*

EGY'PTIANS*, è-jĭp'-shè-ănz. *n. s.* [from *Egypt.*] Gipsies. *Sherwood.*

EI'DER*, ī'-dŭr. } *n. s.* [*eider*, Swed.]
EI'DER-DOWN*, ī'-dŭr-dŏŭn. } The down of a Gothland duck, called *eider*. *Pennant.*

EIGH, ăy. *interj.* An expression of sudden delight

EIGHT*, ăyt. *n. s.* [ıʒʒað, Sax.] An island in a river. *Evelyn.*

EIGHT§, ăyt. *a.* [eahta, Sax.] Twice four. A word of number. *Sandys.*

☞ The genuine sound of the diphthong in this word and its compounds does not seem to be that of the first sound of *a*, which Mr. Sheridan has given it under the second sound of *e*, but a combination of the first sound of *a* and *e* pronounced as closely together as possible. But, as this distinction is very delicate, and may not be more easily apprehended than that between *meat* and *meet*, 246, I have given the diphthong the same sound as Mr. Sheridan has done. *W.*

EIGHTH, ăy*th*. *a.* [ehteoða, Sax.] Next in order to the seventh; the ordinal of eight. *Shakspeare.*

☞ This word, as it is written, by no means conveys the sound annexed to it in speaking: for the abstract termination *th*, being a perfect lisp, is quite distinct from the final *t* of *eight*, and can never coalesce with it without depriving the word of one of its letters. The only sound conveyed by the letters of this word, as now spelt, is as if written *ayta*: and if we would spell this sound as we pronounce it, and as the analogy of formation certainly requires, we must necessarily write it *eighth*. This would have an unusual appearance to the eye; and this would be a sufficient reason with the multitude for opposing it; but men of sense ought to consider, that the credit of the language is concerned in rectifying this radical fault in its orthography. *W.*

EI'GHTEEN, ăy'-tèèn. *a.* Twice nine. *Shakspeare.*

EI'GHTEENTH, ăy'-tèènth. *a.* The next in order to the seventeenth. 1 *Kings.*

EI'GHTFOLD, ăyt'-fōld. *a.* Eight times the number or quantity.

EI'GHTHLY, ăy*th*'-lè. *ad.* In the eighth place. *Bacon.*

EI'GHTIETH, ăy'-tè-ĕth. *a.* The next in order to the seventy-ninth. *Wilkins.*

EI'GHTSCORE, ăyt'-skōre. *a.* Eight times twenty. *Shakspeare.*

EI'GHTY, ăy'-tè. *a.* Eight times ten. *Shakspeare.*

EIGNE, ăne. *a.* [*aisne*, Fr.] [In law.] The eldest or first born. *Bacon.*

EILD*. See ELD.

EI'SEL, è'-sĭl. *n. s.* [eıʒıl, Sax.] Vinegar; verjuice. *Sir T. More.*

EI'THER, è'-*th*ŭr. *pron.* [eʒðep, Sax.] Whichsoever of the two; whether one or the other. *Shak.* Each; both. *Hale.* Any of an indeterminate number. *Bacon.*

EI'THER. è'-*th*ŭr. 252. *ad.* A distributive adverb, answered by *or*; either the one *or*. It sometimes stands by itself, in the sense of *or*. *Bacon.*

*To* EJA'CULATE§, è-jăk'-ù-lăte. *v. a.* [*ejaculor*, Lat.] To throw; to shoot; to dart out. *Grew.*

EJACULA'TION, è-jăk-ù-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of darting or throwing out. *Bacon.* A short prayer darted out occasionally. *Bp. Taylor.*

EJA'CULATORY, è-jăk'-ù-lă-tŭr-è. *a.* Throwing out. *Smith.* Suddenly darted out; uttered in short sentences. *Duppa.* Sudden; hasty. *L'Estrange.*

*To* EJE'CT§, è-jĕkt'. *v. a.* [*ejicio*, *ejectum*, Lat.] To throw out; to cast forth; to void. *Sandys.* To throw out or expel from an office or possession. *Milton.* To expel; to drive away. *Shakspeare.* To cast away; to reject. *Hooker.*

EJE'CTION, è-jĕk'-shŭn. *n. s.* Casting out; expulsion. *Bp. Hall.* [In physick.] The discharge of any thing by an emunctory. *Quincy.*

EJE'CTMENT, è-jĕkt'-mĕnt. *n. s.* A legal writ by which any inhabitant of a house, or tenant of an estate, is commanded to depart. Expulsion in general. *Bp. Fleetwood.*

EJULA'TION, ĕd-jù-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*ejulatio*, Lat.] Outcry; lamentation; moan; wailing. *Government of the Tongue.*

*To* EKE§, ēke. *v. a.* [eacan, Sax.] To increase. *Shak.* To supply; to fill up deficiencies. *Shak.* To protract; to lengthen. *Shak.* To spin out by useless additions. *Pope.*

EKE, ēke. *conjunct.* [eac, Sax.] Also; likewise; beside; moreover. *Spenser.*

EKE*, ēke. *n. s.* An addition. *Geddes.*

E'KING*, ē'-kĭng. *n. s.* Increase.

*E-LA**, ē-lā'. *n. s.* The highest note in the scale of musick.

*To* ELA'BORATE§, è-lăb'-ō-răte. *v. a.* [*elaboro*, Lat.] To produce with labour. *Young.* To heighten and improve by successive endeavours or operations. *Arbuthnot.*

ELA'BORATE, è-lăb'-ō-răte. 91. *a.* Finished with great diligence. *Milton.*

ELA'BORATELY, è-lăb'-ō-răte-lè. *ad.* Laboriously; with great study or labour. *South.*

ELA'BORATENESS*, è-lăb'-ò-rāte-nĕs. *n. s.* Completion by successive endeavours. *Johnson.*

ELABORA'TION, è-lăb-ò-rā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Improvement by successive operations. *Ray.*

ELA'BORATORY*, è-lăb'-ò-rā-tŭr-è. *n. s.* [*elaboratoire*, Fr.] A chymist's work-room. *Life of A. Wood.*

ELA'MPING*, è-lămp'-ĭng. *a.* [*lampante*, Ital.] Shining; giving light. *G. Fletcher. Ob. T.*

*To* ELA'NCE, è-lânse'. *v. a.* [*elancer*, Fr.] To throw out; to dart. *Prior.*

*To* ELA'PSE, è-lăpse'. *v. n.* [*elapsus*, Lat.] To pass away; to glide away. *Richardson.*

ELA'STICAL §, è-lăs'-tè-kăl. } *a.* [ἐλάω.] Having
ELA'STICK §, è-lăs'-tĭk. } the power of returning to the form, from which it is distorted or withheld; springy; having the power of a spring. *Newton.*

ELASTI'CITY, è-lăs-tĭs'-è-tè. *n. s.* Force in bodies, by which they endeavour to restore themselves to the posture from whence they were displaced by any external force. *Arbuthnot.*

ELA'TE §, è-lāte'. *a.* [*elatus*, Lat.] Flushed with success; lofty; haughty. *Chaucer.*

*To* ELA'TE, è-lāte'. *v. a.* To elevate with success; to puff up with prosperity. *Hume.* To exalt; to heighten. *Thomson.*

ELA'TEDLY*, è-lā'-tĕd-lè. *ad.* In a conceited manner, arising from success. *Feltham.*

*ELATE'RIUM*, ĕl-ă-tē'-rè-ŭm. *n. s.* [Lat.] An inspissated juice, procured from the fruit of the wild cucumber; a very violent purge. *Hill.*

ELA'TION, è-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Haughtiness proceeding from success. *Atterbury.*

E'LBOW §, ĕl'-bò. 327. *n. s.* [elboȝa, Sax.] The next joint or curvature of the arm below the shoulder. *Pope.* Any flexure, or angle. *Bacon.—To be at the elbow.* To be near. *Shakspeare.*

*To* E'LBOW, ĕl'-bò. *v. a.* To push with the elbow. *Dryden.* To push; to drive to a distance. *Shakspeare.*

*To* E'LBOW, ĕl'-bò. *v. n.* To jut out in angles. *Dict.* To clash; to justle; to be quarrelsome. *Mannyngham.*

ELBOWCHA'IR, ĕl-bò-tshâre'. *n. s.* A chair with arms to support the elbows. *Gay.*

E'LBOWROOM, ĕl'-bò-rôôm. *n. s.* Room to stretch out the elbows on each side; freedom from confinement. *Shakspeare.*

ELD §, ĕld. *n. s.* [ealƀ, Sax.] Old age; decrepitude. *Spenser.* Old people; persons worn out with years. *Chapman.*

E'LDER, ĕl'-dŭr. 98. *a.* Surpassing another in years. *Hooker.*

E'LDERS, ĕl'-dŭrz. *n. s.* plur. Persons whose age gives them a claim to credit and reverence. 1 *Tim.* v. Ancestors. *Pope.* Those who are older than others. *Spenser.* [Among the Jews.] Rulers of the people. [In the New Testament.] Ecclesiasticks. [Among Presbyterians.] Laymen introduced into the kirk-polity. *Clearelandˇ.*

E'LDER, ĕl'-dŭr. 98. *n. s.* [ellæa, Sax.] The name of a tree. *Miller.*

E'LDERLY, ĕl'-dŭr-lè. *a.* Bordering upon old age. *Swift.*

E'LDERSHIP, ĕl'-dŭr-shĭp. *n. s.* Seniority; primogeniture. *Raleigh.* Presbytery; ecclesiastical senate. *Hooker.*

E'LDEST, ĕl'-dĕst. *a.* The oldest; that has the right of primogeniture. *Shak.* The person that has lived most years. *Locke.*

E'LDING*, ĕl'-dĭng. *n. s.* [æleƀ, Sax. fire.] Wood and sticks for burning; fuel. *Grose.*

ELECAMPA'NE, ĕl-è-kăm-pāne'. *n. s.* A plant; starwort. *Miller.*

*To* ELE'CT §, è-lĕkt'. *v. a.* [*electus*, Lat.] To choose for any office or use. *Daniel.* [In theology.] To select as an object of eternal mercy. *Burnet.*

ELE'CT, è-lĕkt'. *a.* Chosen; taken by preference from among others. *Shak.* Chosen to an office, not yet in possession. *Ayliffe.* [In theology.] Chosen as an object of eternal mercy. *Milton.*

ELE'CTANT*, è-lĕk'-tânt. *n. s.* One who has the power of choosing. *Search.*

ELE'CTARY†, è-lĕk'-tă-rè. *n. s.* A form of medicine made of conserves and powders, of the consistence of honey.

☞ This is an alteration of the word *electuary*, which has taken place within these few years; and, it must be owned, is an alteration for the better; for, as there is no *u* in the Latin *electarium*, there can be no reason for inserting it in our English word, which is derived from it. *W.*

ELE'CTION, è-lĕk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*electio*, Lat.] The act of choosing; choice. *Milton.* The power of choice. *Davies.* Voluntary preference. *Rogers.* Discernment; distinction. *Bacon.* [In theology.] The predetermination of God by which any were selected for eternal life. *Atterbury.* The ceremony of a publick choice. *Addison.*

ELECTIONEE'RING*, è-lĕk'-shŭn-ēēr'-ĭng. *n. s* The practices used at the election of a member for parliament. *Warton.* A low word.

ELE'CTIVE, è-lĕk'-tĭv. *a.* Regulated or bestowed by choice. *Bacon.* Exerting the power of choice. *Grew.*

ELE'CTIVELY, è-lĕk'-tĭv-lè. *ad.* By choice; with preference of one to another. *Ray.*

ELE'CTOR. è-lĕk'-tŭr. 98. *n. s.* He that has a vote in the choice of any officer. *Waller.* A prince who has a voice in the choice of the German emperour.

ELE'CTORAL, è-lĕk'-tò-răl. *a.* [from *elector*.] Having the dignity of an elector. *Burke.*

ELECTORA'LITY*, è-lĕk-tò-răl'-è-tè. *n. s.* The territory of an elector. *Treaty in Wotton's Rem.*

ELE'CTORATE, è-lĕk'-tò-rāte. 91. *n. s.* The territory of an elector. *Addison.*

ELE'CTORESS*, è-lĕk'-tò-rĕs. } *n. s.* The wife or
ELE'CTRESS, è-lĕk'-trĕs. } widow of an elector. *Burnet.*

ELE'CTRE, è-lĕk'-tŭr. 98, 416. *n. s.* [*electrum*, Lat.] Amber; which, having the quality, when warmed by friction, of attracting bodies, gave to one species of attraction the name of *electricity*; and, to the bodies that so attract, the epithet *electrick*. A mixed metal. *Bacon.*

ELE'CTRICAL §, è-lĕk'-trè-kăl. } *a.* Attractive
ELE'CTRICK §, è-lĕk'-trĭk. } without magnetism; attractive by a peculiar property, supposed once to belong chiefly to amber. *Brown.* Produced by an electrick body. *Brown.*

ELECTRI'CIAN*, è-lĕk-trĭsh'-ăn. *n. s.* One who is skilled in the theory of electricity. *Wilson.*

ELECTRI'CITY, è-lĕk-trĭs'-è-tè. *n. s.* The name of an unknown natural power, which produces a great variety of peculiar and surprising phenomena. See AMBER.

*To* ELE'CTRIFY*, è-lĕk'-trè-fī. *v. a.* To render electrick; to communicate electricity. *Hales.*

*To* ELE'CTRIZE*, è-lĕk'-trīze. *v. a.* To attract by a peculiar property. *History of the Royal Society.*

ELECTRO'METER*, è-lĕk-trŏm'-è-tŭr. *n. s.* [ἤλεκτρον and μέτρον.] An instrument for measuring the quantity, and determining the quality, of electricity in any electrified body. *Chambers.*

ELE'CTUARY, è-lĕk'-tshŭ-ăr-è. *n. s.* [*electarium*, Lat.] A form of medicine made of conserves and powders, in the consistence of honey. *Quincy.* See ELECTARY.

ELEEMO'SYNARY, ĕl-è-mŏz'-è-năr-è. *a.* Living upon alms; depending upon charity. *Warton.* Given in charity. *Stephens.*

ELEEMO'SYNARY*, ĕl-è-mŏz'-è-năr-è. *n. s.* One who subsists upon alms or charity. *South.*

E'LEGANCE, ĕl'-è-gânse. } *n. s.* Beauty without
E'LEGANCY, ĕl'-è-gân-sè. } grandeur. *Raleigh.* Any thing that pleases by its nicety. *Bp. Taylor.*

E'LEGANT §, ĕl'-è-gânt. *a.* [*elegans*, Lat.] Nice; accurate in discerning. *Milton.* Pleasing by minuter beauties. *Pope.* Nice; not coarse; not gross. *Pope.*

E'LEGANTLY, ĕl'-è-gânt-lè. *ad.* In such a manner

as to please. *Milton.* Neatly; nicely; with minute beauty. *Bacon.*

ELEGI'ACAL*, ĕl-ē-jī'-ă-kăl. *a.* Belonging to an elegy. *Cotgrave.*

ELEGI'ACK, ĕl-ē-jī'-ăk. *a.* Used in elegies. *Phillips.* Pertaining to elegies. *Ld. Chesterfield.* Mournful; sorrowful. *Gay.*

☞ Our own analogy would lead us to place the accent upon the second syllable of this word, [*Perry* and *Webster* do so place it,] but its derivation from the Latin *elegiacus*, and the Greek ελεγειακος, (in both which the antepenultimate is long,) obliges us, under pain of appearing grossly illiterate, to place the accent on the same letter. But it may be observed, that we have scarcely an instance in the whole language of adopting a Latin or Greek word, and curtailing it of a syllable, without removing the accent higher on the English word.—See ACADEMY. *W.*

ELEGI'ACK*, ĕl-ē-jī'-ăk. *n. s.* Elegiack verse. *Warton.*

ELEGI'AST*, ĕl-ē-jī'-ăst. } *n. s.* A writer of elegies.
E'LEGIST*, ĕl'-ē-jĭst. } *Goldsmith.*

E'LEGY§, ĕl'-ē-jē. *n. s.* [ἔλεγος.] A mournful song. *Shak.* A funeral song. *Dryden.* A short poem without points or affected elegancies. *Shenstone.*

*ELE'GIT**, ē-lē'-jĭt. *n. s.* [Lat.] [In law.] A writ so called. *Burke.*

E'LEMENT§, ĕl'-ē-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*elementum*, Lat.] The first or constituent principle of any thing. *Hooker.* The four elements, usually so called, are earth, fire, air, water. *Shak.* The proper habitation or sphere of any thing. *Shak.* An ingredient; a constituent part. *Shak.* The letters of any language. The lowest or first rudiments of literature or science. *Hooker.*

*To* E'LEMENT, ĕl'-ē-mĕnt. *v. a.* To compound of elements. *Boyle.* To constitute; to make as a first principle. *Donne.*

ELEME'NTAL, ĕl-ē-mĕn'-tăl. *a.* Produced by some of the four elements. *Milton.* Arising from first principles. *Brown.* Rude; elementary. *Burke.*

ELEMENTA'LITY*, ĕl-ē-mĕn-tăl'-ē-tē. *n. s.* Composition; combination of ingredients. *Whitlock.*

ELEMENTA'RITY, ĕl-ē-mĕn-tăr'-ē-tē. *n. s.* The simplicity of nature; absence of composition; being uncompounded. *Brown.*

ELEME'NTARY, ĕl-ē-mĕn'-tăr-ē. *a.* Uncompounded; having only one principle or constituent part. *Ray.* Initial; rude. *B. Jonson.* Of or belonging to the elements. *Harmar.*

ELE'MI, ĕ-lē'-mē. *n. s.* A drug brought from Ethiopia. *Hill.*

ELE'NCH§, ē-lĕnsh'. *n. s.* [*elenchus*, Lat.] An argument; a sophism. *Brown.*

*To* ELE'NCHIZE*, ē-lĕn'-tshīze. *v. n.* To dispute. *B. Jonson.*

ELE'NCHTICAL*, ē-lĕnsh'-tē-kăl. *a.* Serving to confute. *Wilkins.*

ELE'OTS, ē-lē'-ŭts. *n. s.* Apples in request in the cider countries. *Mortimer.*

E'LENGE*. See ELLINGE.

E'LEPHANT§, ĕl'-ē-fănt. *n. s.* [*elephas*, Lat.] The largest of quadrupeds, of whose sagacity, faithfulness, and understanding, many surprising relations are given. His teeth are the ivory. *Shakspeare.* Ivory; the teeth of elephants. *Dryden.*

ELEPHANTI'ASIS, ĕl-ē-făn-tī'-ă-sĭs. *n. s.* [*elephantiasis*, Lat.] A species of leprosy, so called from incrustations like those on the hide of an elephant. *Fuller.*

ELEPHA'NTINE, ĕl-ē-făn'-tĭn. 140. *a.* Pertaining to the elephant.

*To* E'LEVATE§, ĕl'-ē-vāte. 91. *v. a.* [*elevo*, Lat.] To raise up aloft. *Shak.* To exalt; to dignify. *Shenstone.* To raise with great conceptions. *Locke.* To elate with vicious pride. *Milton.* To lessen by detraction: not in use. *Hooker.*

E'LEVATE, ĕl'-ē-vāte. 91. *part. a.* Exalted; raised aloft. *Milton.* Raised with great conceptions. *Milton.*

ELEVA'TION, ĕl-ē-vā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of raising aloft. *Woodward.* Exaltation; dignity *Locke.* Exaltation of the mind by noble conceptions. *Norris.* Exaltation of style. *Walton.* Attention to objects above us. *Hooker.* The height of any heavenly body with respect to the horizon. *Brown.*

E'LEVATOR, ĕl'-ē-vā-tŭr. 521, 166. *n. s.* A raiser or lifter up. *Quincy.*

*ELE'VE**, ĕl-āve'. *n. s.* Literally, a scholar or disciple; one who has studied under a particular master. *Ld. Chesterfield.* One brought up, or protected, by another. *Florio.*

ELE'VEN§, ē-lĕv'-vn. 103. *a.* [ænblepen, Sax.] Ten and one. *Shakspeare.*

ELE'VENTH, ē-lĕv'-vnth. *a.* The next in order to the tenth. *Raleigh.*

ELF§, ĕlf. *n. s.* plural *elfs* and *elves*. [*eilf*, Welsh.] A wandering spirit, supposed to be seen in wild, unfrequented places; a fairy. *Shak.* A devil. *Dryden.* A dwarf, or little person. *Shenstone.*

*To* ELF, ĕlf. *v. a.* To entangle hair in so intricate a manner, that it is not to be unravelled. *Shakspeare.*

ELF-LOCK, ĕlf'-lŏk. *n. s.* Hair twisted by elves; a common superstition. *Shakspeare.*

E'LFIN, ĕl'-fĭn. *a.* Relating to fairies; elfish. *Spenser.*

E'LFIN*, ĕl'-fĭn. *n. s.* A child; an urchin. *Shenstone.*

E'LFISH*, ĕl'-fĭsh. *a.* Relating to elves or demons. *Warton.*

*To* ELI'CIT§, ē-lĭs'-sĭt. *v. a.* [*elicio*, Lat.] To strike out; to fetch out by labour or art. *Hale.*

ELI'CIT, ē-lĭs'-sĭt. *a.* Brought into act. *Hammond.*

*To* ELI'CITATE*, ē-lĭs'-ē-tāte. *v. a.* To elicit. *More.*

ELICITA'TION, ē-lĭs-sē-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* A deducing of the power of the will into act. *Bp. Bramhall.*

*To* ELI'DE, ē-līde'. *v. a.* [*elido*, Lat.] To break in pieces; to crush. *Hooker.* To cut off a syllable. *Brit. Crit.*

ELIGIBI'LITY, ĕl-ē-jē-bĭl'-ē-tē. *n s.* Worthiness to be chosen. *Bp. Taylor.*

E'LIGIBLE§, ĕl'-ē-jē-bl. 405. *a.* [*eligibilis*, Lat.] Fit to be chosen; preferable. *Addison.*

E'LIGIBLENESS, ĕl'-ē-jē-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Worthiness to be chosen; preferableness.

*To* ELI'MINATE§*, ē-lĭm'-ē-nāte. *v. a.* [*elimino*, Lat.] To open; to release from confinement; to put out of doors. *Lovelace.*

ELIMINA'TION, ē-lĭm-ē-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of banishing; rejection. *Bp. Hall.*

ELIQUA'TION*, ĕl-ē-kwā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*eliquatus*, Lat.] [In metallurgy.] A separation of the different parts of mixed bodies, by the different degrees of fire required to melt them. *Chambers.*

ELI'SION, ē-lĭzh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [*elisio*, Lat.] The act of cutting off. *Swift.* Division; separation of parts. *Bacon.*

*ELI'TE**, ĕl-ēēt'. [Fr.] A military word, denoting the flower or chosen part of an army.

*To* ELI'XATE§*, ē-lĭks'-āte. *v. a.* [*elixo*, Lat.] To seethe or boil. *Cockeram.*

ELIXA'TION, ĕl-ĭk-sā'-shŭn. 533, 530. *n. s.* The act of boiling or stewing any thing. *Brown.*

ELI'XIR, ē-lĭk'-sŭr. 418. *n. s.* [Arabick.] A medicine made by strong infusion, where the ingredients are almost dissolved in the menstruum. *Quincy* The liquor with which chymists hope to transmute metals to gold. *Donne.* The extract or quintessence of any thing. *South.* Any cordial. *Milton.*

☞ There is a corrupt pronunciation of this word, even among the upper ranks of people, which changes the *i* in the second syllable into *e*, as if written *elexir*. The *i* is never pronounced in this manner when the accent is on it, except when followed by *r* and another consonant. 108. *W.*

ELK, ĕlk. *n. s.* [ælc, Sax.] A large and stately animal of the stag kind. *Hill.*

ELKE*, ĕlk. *n. s.* [*alarch*, Welsh.] A wild swan.

ELL, ĕl. *n. s.* [eln, Sax.] A measure containing a yard and a quarter. *Addison.* It is taken proverbially for a long measure. *Herbert.*

E'LLINGE*, ĕl'-lĭnje. *a.* [ælenge, Sax.] Cheerless; sad. *Vis. of P. Ploughman.*

ELLI'PSIS§, ĕl-lĭp'-sĭs. [See EFFACE.] *n. s.* [ἔλλειψις.] A figure of rhetorick, by which something

is left out. *Hammond.* [In geometry.] An oval figure, generated from the section of a cone, by a plane cutting both sides of the cone, but not parallel to the base, and meeting with the base when produced. *Harris.*

ELLI'PTICAL, ĕl-lĭp'-tè-kăl. } *a.* Having the form
ELLI'PTICK, ĕl-lĭp'-tĭk. } of an ellipsis; oval. *Cheyne.* Denoting the use of the rhetorical figure. *Knatchbull.*

ELLI'PTICALLY*, ĕl-lĭp'-tè-kăl-lè. *ad.* According to the rhetorical figure. *Hurd.*

ELM §, ĕlm. *n. s.* [*ulmus*, Lat.] The name of a tree. *Miller.*

E'LMY*, ĕl'-mè. *a.* Abounding with elm trees. *T. Warton.*

ELOCA'TION*, ĕl-ò-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*elocatus*, Lat.] A removal from the usual place of residence. *Bp. Hall.* A departure from usual method; an ecstasy. *Fotherby.*

ELOCU'TION, ĕl-ò-kū'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*elocutio*, Lat.] The power of fluent speech. *Wotton.* Power of speaking; speech. *Milton.* The power of expression or diction; eloquence; beauty of words. *Dryden.*

ELOCU'TIVE*, ĕl-ò-kū'-tĭv. *a.* Having the power of eloquent expression. *Feltham.*

*E'LOGE**, ĕl'-ōdje. *n. s.* [Fr.] A funeral oration; a panegyrick on the dead. *Atterbury.*

E'LOGIST*, ĕl'-ò-jĭst. *n. s.* One who pronounces a panegyrick. *Wotton.*

E'LOGY, ĕl'-ò-jè. 503. *n. s.* Praise; panegyrick. *Wotton.*

*To* ELOI'GNATE*, è-lŏè'-nāte. *v. a.* To remove. *Howell.*

*To* ELO'IGNE §, è-lŏĭn'. *v. a.* [*eloigner*, Fr.] To put at a distance. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

ELOI'GNMENT*, è-lŏĭn'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Remoteness; distance. *Shenstone.*

*To* ELO'NG*, è-lŏng'. *v. a.* To put or set far off; to retard. *G. Fletcher.*

*To* ELO'NGATE §, è-lŏng'-gāte. *v. a.* [*elongo*, Lat.] To lengthen; to draw out; to put further off. *Brown.*

*To* ELO'NGATE, è-lŏng'-gāte. *v. n.* To go off to a distance from any thing. *Brown.*

ELONGA'TION, ĕl-ŏng-gā'-shŭn. 530, 533. *n. s.* The act of stretching or lengthening itself. *Arbuthnot.* The state of being stretched. *Fotherby.* [In medicine.] An imperfect luxation. *Quincy.* Distance; space at which one thing is distant from another. *Glanville.* Departure; removal. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* ELO'PE §, è-lōpe'. *v. n.* [hleapan, Sax.] To run away; to break loose; to escape from law or restraint. *Addison.*

ELO'PEMENT, è-lōpe'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Departure from just restraint; formerly used of a wife, now of a young lady who is to be clandestinely married. *Ayliffe.*

E'LOPS, ē'-lŏps. *n. s.* [ἔλοψ.] A fish; also a serpent. *Milton.*

E'LOQUENCE §, ĕl'-ò-kwĕnse. *n. s.* [*eloquentia*, Lat.] The power of speaking with fluency and elegance; oratory. *Shak.* Elegant language uttered with fluency. *Shakspeare.*

E'LOQUENT, ĕl'-ò-kwĕnt. *a.* Having the power of oratory. *Isaiah.*

E'LOQUENTLY*, ĕl'-ò-kwĕnt-lè. *ad.* In elegant language, written or uttered with fluency. *Sir T. Elyot.*

ELSE §, ĕlse. *pronoun.* [ellep, Sax.] Other; one besides. *Shakspeare.*

ELSE, ĕlse. *conj.* Otherwise. *Beaumont and Fletcher.* Beside; except that mentioned. *Dryden.*

ELSEWHE'RE, ĕlse'-whâre. 397. *ad.* [ellep-hpæp, Sax.] In any other place. *Abbot.* In other places; in some other place. *Hooker.*

E'LSIN*, ĕl'-sĭn. *n. s.* [*aelsene*, Teut.] A shoemaker's awl. *Grose.*

*To* ELU'CIDATE §, è-lū'-sè-dāte. *v. a.* [*elucido*, Lat.] To explain; to clear; to make plain. *Boyle.*

ELUCIDA'TION, è-lū-sè-dā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Explanation; exposition. *Boyle.*

ELU'CIDATIVE*, è-lū'-sè-dā-tĭv. *a.* Throwing light; explanatory.

ELU'CIDATOR, è-lū'-sè-dā-tŭr. 521. *n. s.* Explainer; expositor; commentator. *Abbot.*

ELUCTA'TION*, è-lŭk-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*eluctatus*, Lat.] The act of bursting forth. *Brown.* Escape. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* ELU'DE §, è-lūde'. *v. a.* [*eludo*, Lat.] To escape by stratagem; to avoid by artifice. *Swift.* To mock by an unexpected escape. *Pope.*

ELU'DIBLE, è-lū'-dè-bl. *a.* Possible to be defeated. *Swift.*

ELU'MBATED, è-lŭm'-bā-tĕd. *a.* [*elumbis*, Lat.] Weakened in the loins. *Dict.*

ELU'SION §, è-lū'-zhŭn. *n. s.* [*elusio*, Lat.] An escape from inquiry or examination; an artifice. *Abp. Cranmer.*

ELU'SIVE, è-lū'-sĭv. 158, 423. *a.* Practising elusion. *Pope.* Tending to deceive; fallacious. *Student.*

ELU'SORINESS*, è-lū'-sŭr-è-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being elusory. *Ash.*

ELU'SORY, è-lū'-sŭr-è. 429, 512. *a.* Tending to elude; tending to deceive. *Brown.*

*To* ELU'TE, è-lūte'. *v. a.* [*eluo*, Lat.] To wash off *Arbuthnot.*

*To* ELU'TRIATE §, è-lū'-trè-āte. 91. *v. a.* [*elutrio*, Lat.] To decant, or strain out. *Arbuthnot.*

ELUTRIA'TION*, è-lū-trè-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Straining off. [In metallurgy.] The separating the lighter matters from the ores of metals by water. *Chambers.*

E'LVELOCKS, ĕlv'-lŏks. *n. s.* Knots in the hair superstitiously supposed to be tangled by the fairies *Brown.*

E'LVERS*, ĕl'-vŭrz. *n. s.* Small eels; young congers, or sea-eels. *Chambers.*

ELVES, ĕlvz. The plural of *elf.*

E'LVISH, ĕl'-vĭsh. *a.* Relating to elves, or wandering spirits. *Spenser.* Reserved; coy; disdainful. *Chaucer.*

ELY'SIAN, è-lĭzh'-è-ăn. 542. *a.* Pertaining to Elysium; deliciously soft and soothing; exceedingly delightful. *Milton.*

*ELY'SIUM*, è-lĭzh'-è-ŭm. *n. s.* [Lat.] The place assigned by the heathens to happy souls; any place exquisitely pleasant. *Shakspeare.*

'EM. A contraction of *them. Hudibras.*

*To* EMA'CERATE §*, è-mās'-ĕr-āte. *v. n.* [*emacero*, Lat.] Our old word for *emaciate. Bullokar.*

EMACERA'TION*, è-mās-ĕr-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Leanness or falling away in flesh. *Bullokar.*

*To* EMA'CIATE §, è-mā'-shè-āte. 542. *v. a.* [*emacio*, Lat.] To waste; to deprive of flesh. *Bacon.*

*To* EMA'CIATE, è-mā'-shè-āte. *v. n.* To lose flesh; to pine; to grow lean. *Brown.*

EMA'CIATE*, è-mā'-shè-āte. *a.* Sunk; wasted. *Shenstone.*

EMACIA'TION, è-mā-shè-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of making lean. The state of one grown lean. *Graunt.*

*To* EMA'CULATE §*, è-măk'-ū-lāte. *v. a.* [*emaculo*, Lat.] To make clean; to take out spots. *Hales.*

EMACULA'TION, è-măk-ū-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of freeing any thing from spots or foulness. *Dict.*

E'MANANT, ĕm'-ā-nănt. *a.* Issuing from something else. *Hale.*

*To* E'MANATE §, ĕm'-ā-nāte. 91. *v. n.* [*emano*, Lat.] To issue or flow from something else. *Hales.*

EMANA'TION, ĕm-mā-nā'-shŭn. 530. *n. s.* The act of issuing or proceeding from any other substance. *South.* That which issues from another substance; an efflux; effluvium. *Bp. Taylor.*

E'MANATIVE, ĕm'-ăn-ā-tĭv. 91. *a.* Issuing from another. *Dict.*

*To* EMA'NCIPATE §, è-măn'-sè-pāte. *v. a.* [*emancipo*, Lat.] To set free from servitude. *Brown.*

EMANCIPA'TION, è-măn-sè-pā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of setting free; deliverance from slavery. *Glanville.*

EMA'NCIPATOR*, è-măn'-sè-pā-tŭr. *n. s.* One who releases from any confinement. *The Merits of the Catholicks.*

*To* EMA'RGINATE, ē-mär'-jē-nāte. *v. a.* [*emargino*, Lat.] To take away the margin or edge of any thing. *Cockeram.*

*To* EMA'SCULATE §, ē-mäs'-kū-lāte. *v. a.* [*emasculo*, Lat.] To castrate; to deprive of virility. *Graunt.* To effeminate; to vitiate by unmanly softness. *Dryd.*

EMA'SCULATE*, ē-mäs'-kū-lāte. *a.* Unmanned; effeminate; vitiated. *Hammond.*

EMASCULA'TION, ē-mäs-kū-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Castration. *Gayton.* Effeminacy; womanish qualities.

*To* EMBA'LE, ĕm-bāle'. *v. a.* [*emballer*, Fr.] To make up into a bundle. To bind up; to enclose. *Spenser.*

*To* EMBA'LM §, ĕm-bäm'. 403. *v. a.* [*embaumer*, Fr.] To impregnate a body with aromaticks, that it may resist putrefaction. *Shak.* To fill with sweet scent. *Milton.*

☞ The affinity between the long *e* and the short *i*, when immediately followed by the accent, has been observed under the word *despatch*.—But this affinity is no where more remarkable than in those words where the *e* is followed by *m* or *n*. This has induced Mr. Sheridan to spell *embrace*, *endow*, &c. *imbrace*, *indow*, &c.; and this spelling may, perhaps, sufficiently convey the cursory or colloquial pronunciation; but my observation greatly fails me if correct publick speaking does not preserve the *e* in its true sound, when followed by *m* or *n*. The difference is delicate, but, in my opinion, real. *W.*

EMBA'LMER, ĕm-bäm'-ĕr. 403. *n. s.* One that practises the art of embalming. *Bacon.*

*To* EMBA'R, ĕm-bär'. *v. a.* [from *bar*.] To shut; to enclose. *Spenser.* To stop; to hinder by prohibition. *Bacon.*

EMBARCA'TION, ĕm-bär-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of putting on shipboard. *Clarendon.* The act of going on shipboard.

EMBA'RGO §, ĕm-bär'-gō. 93. *n. s.* [*embargar*, Span.] A prohibition to pass; a stop put to trade. *Bacon.*

*To* EMBA'RGO*, ĕm-bär'-gō. *v. a.* To lay an embargo upon. *Coles.*

*To* EMBA'RK §, ĕm-bärk'. *v. a.* [*embarquer*, Fr.] To put on shipboard. *Milton.* To engage another in any affair. *Ld. Clarendon.*

*To* EMBA'RK, ĕm-bärk'. *v. n.* To go on shipboard. *A. Phillips.* To engage in any affair.

EMBARKA'TION*, ĕm-bär-kā'-shŭn. See EMBARCATION.

*To* EMBA'RRASS §, ĕm-bär'-rās. *v. a.* [*embarrasser*, Fr.] To perplex; to distress; to entangle. *Spectator.*

EMBA'RRASSMENT, ĕm-bär'-rās-mĕnt. *n. s.* Perplexity; entanglement. *Watts.*

*To* EMBA'SE §, ĕm-bāse'. *v. a.* [from *base*.] To vitiate; to depauperate; to lower; to deprave; to impair. *Bacon.* To degrade; to vilify. *Spenser.*

EMBA'SEMENT*, ĕm-bāse'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Deterioration; deprivation. *South.*

EMBA'SSADE*, ĕm-bās-sāde'. *n. s.* [*embassade*, Fr.] An embassy. *Spenser. Ob. T.*

EMBA'SSADOR §, ĕm-bās'-sā-dŭr. 93. *n. s.* [*embassadeur*, old Fr.] One sent on a publick message. *Denham.*

EMBA'SSADRESS, ĕm-bās'-sā-drĕs. *n. s.* A woman sent on a publick message. The wife of an embassador. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

E'MBASSAGE, ĕm'-bās-sāje. 90. } *n. s.* A publick
E'MBASSY, ĕm'-bās-sē. } message. *Shak.* Any solemn message. *Bp. Taylor.* An errand, in an ironical sense. *Sidney.*

*To* EMBA'THE*. See *To* IMBATHE.

*To* EMBA'TTLE §, ĕm-bāt'-tl. *v. a.* [from *battle*.] To range in order or array of battle. *Shakspeare.*

*To* EMBA'TTLE, ĕm-bāt'-tl. *v. n.* To be ranged in battle array. *Shakspeare.*

EMBA'TTLED*, ĕm-bāt'-tld. *a.* Indented like a battlement. *Chaucer.*

*To* EMBA'Y, ĕm-bā'. 93. *v. a.* [*baigner*, Fr.] To bathe; to wet; to wash. *Spenser.* Not used. [From *bay*.] To enclose in a bay; to landlock. *Shakspeare.*

EMBE'DDED*, ĕm-bĕd'-dĕd. *a.* Sunk in another substance. *Paley.*

*To* EMBE'LLISH §, ĕm-bĕl'-lĭsh. *v. a.* [*embellir*, Fr.] To adorn; to beautify. *Spenser.*

EMBE'LLISHMENT, ĕm-bĕl'-lĭsh-mĕnt. *n. s.* Ornament; adventitious beauty; decoration; adscititious grace. *Addison.*

E'MBERING §, ĕm'-bŭr-ĭng. *n. s.* The ember days. *Tusser. Ob. J.*

E'MBERS, ĕm'-bŭrz. *n. s.* Without a singular. [æmýpia, Sax.] Hot cinders; ashes not yet extinguished. *Bacon.*

E'MBERWEEK, ĕm'-bŭr-wēēk. *n. s.* [*umbren* or *embren*.] A week in which an ember day falls. The ember days at the four seasons are the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, after the first Sunday in Lent, the feast of Pentecost, September 14, December 13. *Aylife.*

*To* EMBE'ZZLE §, ĕm-bĕz'-zl. *v. a.* [*besler*, or *embesler*, old Fr.] To appropriate by breach of trust. *Hayward.* To waste; to swallow up in riot. *Dryden.*

EMBE'ZZLEMENT, ĕm-bĕz'-zl-mĕnt. *n. s.* The act of appropriating to himself that which is received in trust for another. The thing appropriated.

EMBE'ZZLER*, ĕm-bĕz'-zlŭr. *n. s.* One who appropriates to himself what is received in trust for another.

*To* EMBI'BE*. See *To* IMBIBE.

*To* EMBLA'ZE §, ĕm-blāze'. *v. a.* [*blasonner*, Fr.] To adorn with glittering embellishments. *Milton.* To blazon; to paint with ensigns armorial. *Shak.*

*To* EMBLA'ZON, ĕm-blā'-zn. *v. a.* To adorn with figures of heraldry. To deck in glaring colours. *Hakewill.*

EMBLA'ZONER*, ĕm-blā'-zn-ŭr. *n. s.* One who publishes in a pompous manner. *Milton.* A herald; a blazoner.

EMBLA'ZONRY, ĕm-blā'-zn-rē. *n. s.* Pictures upon shields. *Milton.*

E'MBLEM §, ĕm'-blĕm. *n. s.* [ἔμβλημα.] Inlay; enamel. *Milton.* An occult representation; an allusive picture; a typical designation. *Shakspeare.*

*To* E'MBLEM, ĕm'-blĕm. *v. a.* To represent in an occult or allusive manner. *Feltham.*

EMBLEMA'TICAL, ĕm-blĕ-mät'-ĕ-kăl. 509. } *a.*
EMBLEMA'TICK, ĕm-blĕ-mät'-ĭk. }
Comprising an emblem; allusive; occultly representative. *Prior.* Dealing in emblems; using emblems. *Prior.*

EMBLEMA'TICALLY, ĕm-blĕ-mät'-ĕ-kăl-lē. *ad* In the manner of emblems; allusively. *Brown.*

EMBLE'MATIST, ĕm-blĕm'-ă-tĭst. *n. s.* A writer or inventer of emblems. *Brown.*

*To* EMBLE'MATIZE*, ĕm-blĕm'-ă-tīze. *v. a.* To represent by an emblem. *More.*

E'MBLEMENTS*, ĕm'-blĕ-mĕnts. *n. s.* plur. [*emblaver*, Fr.] Profits arising from land sown, or generally from the ground. *Cowel.*

E'MBLEMIZING*, ĕm'-blĕ-mī-zĭng. *n. s.* A making of emblems. *Cotgrave.*

*To* EMBO'DY*. See *To* IMBODY.

EMBO'GUING*, ĕm-bō'g-ĭng. *n. s.* [*embouchure*, Fr.] The mouth of a river; the place where it empties itself into the sea. *Florio.*

*To* EMBO'IL*. See *To* IMBOIL.

*To* EMBO'LDEN*. See *To* IMBOLDEN.

E'MBOLISM, ĕm'-bō-lĭzm. *n. s.* [ἔμβολισμός.] Intercalation; insertion of days or years to produce regularity and equation of time. *Holder.* The time inserted; intercalary time.

E'MBOLUS, ĕm'-bō-lŭs. *n. s.* [ἔμβολος.] Any thing inserted and acting in another, as, the sucker in a pump. *Arbuthnot.*

*To* EMBO'RDER*, ĕm-bŏr'-dŭr. *v. a.* [*emborder*, old Fr.] To adorn with a border. See *To* IMBORDER.

*To* EMBO'SK*. See *To* IMBOSK.

*To* EMBO'SS §, ĕm-bŏs'. *v. a.* [*bosse*, Fr.] To form with protuberances. *Shak.* To engrave with relief, or rising work. *B. Jonson.* To enclose; to include; to cover. [*emboister*, Fr.] *Spenser.* To enclose in a thicket. [*emboscare*, Ital.] *Milton.* To hunt hard. *Spenser.*

☞ 559.—Fāte, fār, fâll, fât;—mè, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

EMBO'SSMENT, ĕm-bōs'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Any thing standing out from the rest; jut; eminence. *Bacon.* Relief; rising work. *Addison.*

*To* EMBO'TTLE, ĕm-bŏt'-tl. *v. a.* [*bouteille*, Fr.] To include in bottles; to bottle.

*To* EMBO'UND*. See *To* IMBOUND.

*To* EMBO'W*, ĕm-bō'. *v. a.* To bend like a bow; to arch; to vault. *Spenser.*

*To* EMBO'WEL§, ĕm-bŏŭ'-ĕl. *v. a.* [from *bowel.*] To eviscerate; to deprive of the entrails. *Shak.* To bury within any other substance. *Spenser.*

EMBO'WELLER*, ĕm-bŏŭ'-ĕl-lŭr. *n. s.* One who takes out entrails. *Greenhill.*

*To* EMBO'WER*, ĕm-bŏŭr'. *v. n.* To lodge; to build; to bower. *Spenser.*

*To* EMBO'X*. See *To* IMBOX.

*To* EMBRA'CE§, ĕm-brāse'. *v. a.* [*embrasser*, Fr.] To hold fondly in the arms; to squeeze in kindness. *Dryden.* To seize ardently or eagerly; to lay hold on; to welcome. *Chaucer.* To comprehend; to take in: as, Natural philosophy *embraces* many sciences. To comprise; to enclose; to contain; to encircle. *Denham.* To admit; to receive. *Shak.* To find; to take. *Shak.* To squeeze in a hostile manner. To fasten; to fit close. *Spenser.*

*To* EMBRA'CE, ĕm-brāse'. *v. n.* To join in an embrace. *Shakspeare.*

EMBRA'CE, ĕm-brāse'. *n. s.* Clasp; fond pressure in the arms; hug. *Denham.* A hostile squeeze; crush.

EMBRA'CEMENT, ĕm-brāse'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Clasp in the arms; hug; embrace. *Sidney.* Hostile hug; grapple. *Sidney.* Comprehension. *Davies.* State of being contained; enclosure. *Bacon.* Conjugal endearment. *Shakspeare.* Admission; reception. *Weever.*

EMBRA'CER, ĕm-brā'-sŭr. *n. s.* The person embracing. *Howell.*

EMBRA'CING*, ĕm-brā'-sĭng. *n. s.* An embrace. *Burton.*

*To* EMBRA'ID*, ĕm-brāde'. *v. a.* [from *braid.*] To censure in opprobrious terms. *Sir T. Elyot. Ob. T.*

EMBRA'SURE, ĕm-brā-zhŭre'. *n. s.* [Fr.] An aperture in the wall, through which the cannon is pointed; battlement.

*To* EMBRA'VE, ĕm-brāve'. *v. a.* [from *brave.*] To decorate; to embellish. *Spenser.* To inspire with fortitude. *Beaumont. Ob. J.*

*To* E'MBROCATE§, ĕm'-brō-kāte. *v. a.* [*εγβρέχω.*] To rub any part diseased with medicinal liquors. *Wiseman.*

EMBROCA'TION, ĕm-brō-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of rubbing any part diseased with medicinal liquors or spirits. The lotion with which any diseased part is washed. *Wiseman.*

*To* EMBRO'IDER§, ĕm-brŏè'-dŭr. *v. a.* [*broder*, Fr.] To border with ornaments; to decorate with figured work. *Wotton.*

EMBRO'IDERER, ĕm-brŏè'-dŭr-ŭr. *n. s.* One that adorns clothes with needlework. *Ecclus.* xlv.

EMBRO'IDERY, ĕm-brŏè'-dŭr-è. *n. s.* Figures raised upon a ground; variegated needlework. *Shak.* Variegation; diversity of colours. *Spectator.*

*To* EMBRO'IL§, ĕm-brŏĭl'. *v. a.* [*brouiller*, Fr.] To disturb; to confuse; to distract. *King Charles.* To perplex; to entangle. *Addison.*

EMBRO'ILMENT*, ĕm-brŏĭl'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Confusion; disturbance. *Maundrell.*

*To* EMBRO'THEL, ĕm-brŏTH'-ĕl. *v. a.* To enclose in a brothel. *Donne.*

*To* EMBRO'WN*. See *To* IMBROWN.

*To* EMBRU'E*. See *To* IMBRUE.

E'MBRYO§, ĕm'-brē-ō. } *n. s.* [*ἔμβρυον.*] The
E'MBRYON§, ĕm'-brē-ŏn. } offspring yet unfinished in the womb. *Bacon.* The state of any thing yet not fit for production; yet unfinished. *Swift.*

E'MBRYON*, ĕm'-brē-ŏn. *a.* Yet unfinished; not yet ready for production. *W. Browne.*

*To* EMBU'RSE*. See *To* IMBURSE.

*To* EMBU'SY*, ĕm-bĭz'-zē. *v. a.* To employ. *Skelton.*

EME, ème. *n. s.* [eame, Sax.] Uncle. *Ob. J.* See EAME.

EME'NAGOGUE. See EMMENAGOGUES.

*To* EME'ND§*, ē-mĕnd'. *v. a.* [*emendo*, Lat.] To amend; to correct. *Mystery of Candlemas-day.*

EME'NDABLE, ē-mĕn'-dā-bl. *a.* Capable of emendation; corrigible.

EME'NDATELY*, ē-mĕnd'-āte-lè. *a.* Without fault; correct. *Taverner.*

EMENDA'TION, ĕm-ĕn-dā'-shŭn. 530. *n. s.* Correction; alteration of any thing from worse to better. *Bp. Taylor.* An alteration made in the text by verbal criticism. *Bentley.*

EMENDA'TOR, ĕm-ĕn-dā'-tŭr. 521. *n. s.* A corrector; an improver; an alterer for the better. *Bp Cosin.*

EME'NDATORY*, ē-mĕn'-dā-tŭr-è. *a.* [*emendatus*, Lat.] Contributing correction or emendation. *Dr Warton.*

*To* EME'NDICATE*, ē-mĕn'-dē-kāte. *v. a.* [*emendico*, Lat.] To beg. *Cockeram.* See *To* MENDICATE.

E'MERALD, ĕm'-ē-rāld. *n. s.* [*emeraude*, Fr.] A green precious stone. *Hill.*

*To* EME'RGE§, ē-mĕrje'. *v. n.* [*emergo*, Lat.] To rise out of any thing in which it is covered. *Boyle* To issue; to proceed. *Newton.* To rise; to mount from a state of depression or obscurity; to rise into view. *Dryden.*

EME'RGENCE, ē-mĕr'-jĕnse. } *n. s.* The act of
EME'RGENCY, ē-mĕr'-jĕn-sè. } rising out of any fluid by which any thing is covered. *Brown.* The act of rising into view. *Boyle.* Any sudden occasion, unexpected casualty. *Granville.* Pressing necessity; exigence. A sense not proper. *Addison.*

EME'RGENT, ē-mĕr'-jĕnt. *a.* Rising out of that which overwhelms or obscures it. *B. Jonson* Rising into view. *B. Jonson.* Proceeding or issuing from any thing. *B. Jonson.* Sudden; unexpected ly casual. *Bacon.*

EME'RITED*, ē-mĕr'-ĭt-ĕd. *a.* [*emeritus*, Lat.] Allowed to have done sufficient publick service. *Evelyn.*

E'MERODS, ĕm'-ĕr-ŏds. } *n. s.* [from *hemorrhoids*,
E'MEROIDS, ĕm'-ĕr-ŏĭdz. } *αιμορῤῥοιδες.*] Painful swellings of the hemorrhoidal veins; piles. 1 *Sam.*

EME'RSION, ē-mĕr'-shŭn. *n. s.* [from *emerge.*] The act of rising out of any fluid. *Knatchbull.* The time when a star, having been obscured by its approach to the sun, appears again. *Brown.*

E'MERY, ĕm'-ĕr-ē. *n. s.* [*esmeril*, Fr.] An iron ore, useful in cleaning and polishing steel. *Hill.*

EME'TICAL§, ē-mĕt'-ē-kăl. } *a.* [*ἐμεω.*] Having the
EME'TICK§, ē-mĕt'-ĭk. } quality of provoking vomits. *Hale.*

EME'TICALLY, ē-mĕt'-ē-kăl-è. *ad.* In such a manner as to provoke to vomit. *Boyle.*

EME'TICK*, ē-mĕt'-ĭk. *n. s.* A medicine provoking vomits. *Dr. Warton.*

E'MEU*, } ē'-mŭ. } *n. s.* A name of the cassiowary,
E'MEW*, } a large bird of the ostrich kind.

EMICA'TION, ĕm-ē-kā'-shŭn. 530. *n. s.* [*emicatio*, Lat.] Sparkling; flying off in small particles. *Brown.*

EMI'CTION, ē-mĭk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*emictum*, Lat.] Urine; what is voided by the urinary passages *Harvey.*

E'MIGRANT*, ĕm'-ē-grănt. *n. s.* One who emigrates. *Robertson.*

E'MIGRATE*, ĕm'-ē-grāte. *part. a.* Wandering; roving. *Gayton.*

*To* E'MIGRATE§, ĕm'-ē-grāte. *v. n.* [*emigro*, Lat.] To remove from one place to another. *Pownall.*

EMIGRA'TION, ĕm-ē-grā'-shŭn. 530. *n. s.* Change of habitation. *Hale.*

E'MINENCE, ĕm'-ē-nĕnse. } *n. s.* Loftiness; height.
E'MINENCY, ĕm'-ē-nĕn-sè. } Summit; highest part. *Ray.* A part rising above the rest. *Dryden.* A place where one is exposed to general notice. *Addison.* Exaltation; conspicuousness; reputation; celebrity; fame; greatness. *Shak.* Supreme

degree. *Milton.* Notice; distinction. *Shak.* A title given to cardinals. *Milton.*

E'MINENT §, ĕm'-ĕ-nĕnt. *a.* [*eminens*, Lat.] High; lofty. *Ezek.* xvi. Dignified; exalted *Dryden.* Conspicuous; remarkable. *Addison.*

E'MINENTLY, ĕm'-ĕ-nĕnt-lĕ. *ad.* Conspicuously; in a manner that attracts observation. *Milton.* In a high degree. *Dryden.*

*E'MIR**, ĕ'-mûr. *n. s.* A title of dignity among the Turks and Persians. *Ricaut.*

E'MISSARY, ĕm'-ĭs-sâr-rĕ. *n. s.* [*emissarius*, Lat.] One sent out on private messages; a spy; a secret agent. *Bacon.* One that emits or sends out. *Arbuthnot.*

E'MISSARY*, ĕm'-ĭs-sâ-rĕ. *a.* Looking about; prying. *B. Jonson.*

EMI'SSION, ĕ-mĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* The act of sending out; vent. *Bacon.*

EMISSI'TIOUS*, ĕm-ĭs-sĭsh'-ŭs. *a.* Prying; narrowly examining. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* EMI'T §, ĕ-mĭt'. *v. a.* [*emitto*, Lat.] To send forth; to let go. *Woodward.* To let fly; to dart. *Prior.* To issue out juridically. *Ayliffe.*

EMME'NAGOGUES, ĕm-mĕn'-â-gŏgs. *n. s.* [ἐμμήνια and ἄγω.] Medicines that promote the courses in women. *Quincy.*

E'MMET, ĕm'-mĭt. 99. *n. s.* [æmette, Sax.] An ant; a pismire. *Sidney.*

*To* EMME'W, ĕm-mū'. *v. a.* [from *mew.*] To mew or coop up. *Shakspeare.*

*To* EMMO'VE, ĕm-mōōv'. *v. a.* [*emmouvoir*, Fr.] To excite; to rouse. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

EMO'LLIENT §, ĕ-mŏl'-yĕnt. 113. *a.* [*emolliens*, Lat.] Softening; suppling. *Arbuthnot.*

EMO'LLIENTS, ĕ-mŏl'-yĕnts. *n. s.* Medicines which have the power of relaxing or softening the fibres when too rigid. They are all externals. *Cyclop.*

EMO'LLIMENT*, ĕ-mŏl'-lĕ-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*emollimentum*, Lat.] An assuaging. *Cockeram.*

EMOLLI'TION, ĕm-mŏl-lĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [*emollitio*, Lat.] The act of softening. *Bacon.*

EMO'LUMENT §, ĕ-mŏl'-ŭ-mĕnt. *n. s.* Profit; advantage. *South.*

EMOLUME'NTAL*, ĕ-mŏl-ŭ-mĕnt'-ăl. *a.* Useful; yielding profit. *Evelyn.*

EMO'NGST, ĕ-mŭngst'. *prep.* Among. *Spenser.*

EMO'TION, ĕ-mō'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*emotion*, Fr.] Disturbance of mind; vehemence of passion. *Dryden.*

*To* EMPA'IR §*, ĕm-pâre'. *v. a.* [*empirer*, Fr.] To injure; to diminish. *Spenser.*

*To* EMPA'IR*, ĕm-pâre'. *v. n.* To become less; to grow worse. *Spenser.*

*To* EMPA'LE §, ĕm-pâle'. *v. a.* [*empaler*, Fr.] To fence with a pale. *Donne.* To fortify. *Raleigh.* to enclose; to shut in. *Spenser.* To put to death by spitting on a stake fixed upright. *Southern.*

EMPA'LEMENT*, ĕm-pâle'-mĕnt. *n. s.* The punishment of empaling. [In heraldry.] A conjunction of coats of arms; pale-ways. *Warton.* [In botany.] The cup or outmost part of the flower of a plant. *Miller.*

EMPA'NNEL §, ĕm-păn'-nĕl. *n. s.* [from *panne*, Fr.] The writing or entering the names of a jury into a schedule by the sheriff, which he has summoned to appear. *Cowel.*

*To* EMPA'NNEL, ĕm-păn'-nĕl. *v. a.* To summon to serve on a jury. *Government of the Tongue.*

*To* EMPA'RADISE*. See *To* IMPARADISE.

*To* EMPA'RK*, ĕm-pârk'. *v. a.* [*emparcher*, old Fr.] To enclose as with a fence or pale; to shut in. *Bp. King.*

EMPA'RLANCE, ĕm-pâr'-lânse. *n. s.* [*parler*, Fr.] [In common law.] A desire or petition in court of a day to pause what is best to do. *Cowel.* Parley. *Spenser.*

EMPA'SM, ĕm-păzm'. *n. s.* [ἐμπάσσω.] A powder to correct the bad scent of the body.

*To* EMPA'SSION §, ĕm-păsh'-ŭn. *v. a.* To move with passion; to affect strongly. *Spenser.*

EMPA'SSIONATE*, ĕm-păsh'-ŭn-ăte. *a.* Strongly affected. *Spenser.*

*To* EMPA'ST*. See *To* IMPAST.

*To* EMPE'ACH*, ĕm-pēētsh'. *v. a.* [*empescher*, Fr.] To hinder; to oppose. *Sir T. Elyot.*

EMPEI'RAL*. See EMPIRICK.

*To* EMPE'OPLE, ĕm-pē'-pl. *v. a.* To form into a people or community. *Spenser.*

E'MPERESS, ĕm'-pĕr-ĕs. *n. s.* [from *emperour*: now written *empress.*] A woman invested with imperial power. *Davies.* The wife of an emperour. *Tit Andron.*

*To* EMPE'RIL*, ĕm-pĕr'-rĭl. *v. a.* To endanger *Spenser.*

EMPE'RISHED*, ĕm-pĕr'-ĭsht. *part. a.* Decayed, perished. *Spenser.*

E'MPEROUR §, ĕm'-pĕr-ŭr. 166. *n. s.* [*empereur*, Fr.] A monarch of title and dignity superiour to a king. *Shakspeare.*

E'MPERY, ĕm'-pĕr-ĕ. 503. *n. s.* [*empere*, Fr.] Empire; sovereignty; dominion. *Shakspeare. Ob. J*

E'MPHASIS §, ĕm'-fâ-sĭs. *n. s.* [ἔμφασις.] A remarkable stress laid upon a word or sentence; particular force impressed by style or pronunciation. *Shak.*

EMPHA'TICAL, ĕm-făt'-ĭk-ăl. } *a.* [ἐμφάινω.] Forci
EMPHA'TICK, ĕm-făt'-ĭk. § ble; strong; striking. *Bp. Reynolds.* Striking the sight. *Boyle.*

EMPHA'TICALLY, ĕm-făt'-ĕ-kăl-lĕ. *ad.* Strongly; forcibly; in a striking manner. *South.* According to appearance. *Brown.*

EMPHYSE'MA, ĕm-fĕ-sē'-mă. *n. s.* [ἐμφύσημα.] A light, puffy humour, easily yielding to the pressure of the finger, arising again in the instant you take it off. *Wiseman.*

EMPHYSE'MATOUS, ĕm-fĕ-sĕm'-ă-tŭs. *a.* Bloated; puffed up; swollen. *Sharp.*

*To* EMPI'ERCE, ĕm-pĕrse'. 250. [See PIERCE.] *v. a.* To pierce into; to enter into by violent appulse. *Spenser.*

EMPI'GHT, ĕm-plte'. *preterit* and *part.* from *to pight*, or *pitch.* Set; fixed; fastened. *Spenser.*

E'MPIRE §, ĕm'-pire. 140. *n. s.* [empire, Sax.] Imperial power; supreme dominion. *Rowe.* The region over which dominion is extended. *Temple.* Command over any thing.

☞ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan and Buchanan in the pronunciation of the last syllable of this word, as I think the long sound of *i* is more agreeable to the ear, as well as to the best usage, though I confess not so analogical as the short *i*. Dr. Kenrick, Scott, W. Johnston, and Perry, pronounce the *i* long, as I have done. See UMPIRE. *W.*

EMPI'RICK §, ĕm'-pĕ-rĭk, or ĕm-pĭr'-ĭk. *n. s.* [ἐμπειρικος.] One of a sect of the ancient physicians, who formed for themselves rules and methods on their own practice and experience, and not on any knowledge of natural causes, or the study of good authors. *Hakewill.* A trier; an experimenter; a quack; such persons as have no true knowledge of physical practice, but venture upon observation only. *Hooker.*

☞ Dr. Johnson tells us, the first accentuation is adopted by Dryden, and the last by Milton; and this he prefers There is, indeed, a strong analogy for the last, as the word ends in *ick*, 509; but this analogy is sometimes violated in favour of the substantives, as in *lunatick*, *heretick*, &c.; and that this is the case in the word in question, may be gathered from the majority of votes in its favour; for, though Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, Mr Nares, and W. Johnston, are for the latter; Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Ash, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, Entick, Bailey, and Barclay, are for the former. This word classes, too, with those that almost always adopt the antepenultimate accent, 503; but the adjective has more properly the accent on the second syllable. *W.*

EMPI'RICAL, ĕm-pĭr'-ĕ-kăl. } *a.* Versed in experi-
EMPI'RICK, ĕm-pĭr'-ĭk. § ments. *Milton* Known only by experience. *Shakspeare.*

EMPI'RICALLY, ĕm-pĭr'-ĕ-kăl-lĕ. *ad.* Experimentally; according to experience. *Brown.* Without rational ground; charlatanically.

EMPI'RICISM, ĕm-pĭr'-ĕ-sĭzm. *n. s.* Dependence on experience without knowledge or art; quackery. *Warton.*

EMPLA'STER §, ĕm-plăs'-tŭr. *n. s.* [ἔμπλαστρον.] An application to a sore of an oleaginous or viscous substance, spread upon cloth. *Wiseman.*

*To* EMPLA'STER, ĕm-plâs'-tûr. *v. a.* To cover with a plaster; figuratively, to hide. *Chaucer.*

EMPLA'STICK, ĕm-plâs'-tĭk. *a.* Viscous; glutinous. *Wiseman.*

*To* EMPLEA'D, ĕm-plède'. *v. a.* [*emplaider*, old Fr.] To indict; to prefer a charge against; to accuse. *Hayward.*

*To* EMPLO'Y §, ĕm-plŏè'. *v. a.* [*employer*, Fr.] To busy; to keep at work; to exercise. *Dryden.* To use as an instrument. *Gay.* To use as means. 2 *Macc.* iv. To use as materials. *Locke.* To commission; to intrust with the management of any affairs. *Ezra*, x. To fill up with business. *Molteux.* To pass or spend in business. *Prior.*

EMPLO'Y, ĕm-plŏè'. *n. s.* Business; object of industry. *Guardian.* Publick office. *Addison.*

EMPLO'YABLE, ĕm-plŏè'-â-bl. *a.* Capable to be used; proper for use. *Boyle.*

EMPLO'YER, ĕm-plŏè'-ûr. *n. s.* One that uses or causes to be used. *Child.* One that sets others to work. *Shakspeare.*

EMPLO'YMENT, ĕm-plŏè'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Business; object of industry; object of labour. *Guardian.* Business; the state of being employed. *Ezek.* xxxix. Office; post of business. *Atterbury.* Business intrusted. *Shakspeare.*

*To* EMPLU'NGE*, ĕm-plŭnje'. *v. a.* [from *plunge.*] To force suddenly. *Daniel.*

*To* EMPO'ISON §, ĕm-pŏè'-zn. *v. a.* [*empoisonner*, Fr.] To destroy by poison; to destroy by venomous food or drugs. *Sidney.* To taint with poison; to envenom. *Hormar.*

EMPO'ISONER, ĕm-pŏè'-zn-ûr. *n. s.* One who destroys another by poison. *Bacon.*

EMPO'ISONING*, ĕm-pŏè'-zn-ĭng. *n. s.* Empoisonment. *Bacon.*

EMPO'ISONMENT, ĕm-pŏè'-zn-mĕnt. *n. s.* The practice of destroying by poison. *Bacon.*

EMPO'RETICK, ĕm-pŏ-rĕt'-ĭk. *a.* [ἐμπορήτικος.] That which is used at markets, or in merchandise.

EMPO'RIUM, ĕm-pŏ'-rè-ŭm. *n. s.* [ἐμπόριον.] A place of merchandise; a mart; a commercial city. *Burton.*

*To* EMPO'VERISH §, ĕm-pŏv'-ĕr-ĭsh. *v. a.* [*pauvre*, Fr.] To make poor; to depauperate; to reduce to indigence. *Sidney.* To lessen fertility.

☞ This word, before Dr. Johnson's dictionary was published, was always written *impoverish*; nor, since he has reformed the orthography, do we find any considerable difference in the sound of the first syllable, except in solemn speaking; in this case we must undoubtedly preserve the *e* in its true sound.—See EMBALM. *W.*

EMPO'VERISHER, ĕm-pŏv'-ĕr-ĭsh-ûr. *n. s.* One that makes others poor. That which impairs fertility. *Mortimer.*

EMPO'VERISHMENT, ĕm-pŏv'-ĕr-ĭsh-mĕnt. *n. s.* Depauperation; cause of poverty. *Spenser.*

*To* EMPO'WER, ĕm-pŏŭ'-ûr. *v. a.* To authorize; to commission; to give power. *Dryden.* To give natural force; to enable. *Baker.*

E'MPRESS, ĕm'-prĕs. *n. s.* [comracted from *emperess.*] The wife of an emperour. *B. Jonson.* A female invested with imperial dignity. *Milton.*

EMPRI'SE, ĕm-prīze'. *n. s.* [*emprise*, Fr.] Attempt of danger; undertaking of hazard; enterprise. *Spenser.*

*To* EMPRI'SON*. See *To* IMPRISON.

E'MPTIER, ĕm'-tè-ûr. *n. s.* One that empties. *Nahum*, ii.

E'MPTINESS, ĕm'-tè-nĕs. *n. s.* Absence of plenitude; inanity. *Phillips.* The state of being empty. *Shak.* A void space; vacuity; *vacuum. Bentley.* Want of substance or solidity. *Dryden.* Unsatisfactoriness; inability to fill up the desires. *Dryden.* Vacuity of head; want of knowledge. *Pope.*

E'MPTION, ĕm'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*emptio*, Lat.] The act of purchasing; a purchase. *Arbuthnot.*

E'MPTY §, ĕm'-tè. 412. *a.* [ɐmtiȝ, Sax.] Void; having nothing in it; not full. *Shak.* Evacuated; no longer full. *Spenser.* Devoid; unfurnished. *Newton.* Unsatisfactory; unable to fill the mind or desires. *Pope.* Without any thing to carry; unburthened; unfreighted. *Exod.* iii. Hungry. *Shak.* Vacant of head; ignorant; unskilful. *Raleigh.* Unfruitful; barren. *Genesis.* Wanting substance; vain. *Dryden.*

*To* E'MPTY, ĕm'-tè. *v. a.* To evacuate; to exhaust. *Shakspeare.*

*To* E'MPTY*, ĕm'-tè. *v. n.* To become empty. *B Jonson.*

*To* EMPU'RPLE, ĕm-pûr'-pl. *v. a.* To make of a purple colour. *Milton.*

EMPU'SE*, ĕm-pūse'. *n. s.* [ἐμπουσα.] A phantom; a spectre. *Bp. Taylor.*

*To* EMPU'ZZLE, ĕm-pŭz'-zl. *v. a.* To perplex; to put to a stand. *Brown.*

EMPYE'MA, ĕm-pī-è'-mâ. 92. *n. s.* [ἐμπύημα.] A collection of purulent matter in any part whatsoever; generally used to signify that in the cavity of the breast only. *Quincy.*

☞ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan in the sound of the *y* in the second syllable of this word, merely from the disagreeable effect it has on the ear, to pronounce two vowels of exactly the same sound in immediate succession. This sameness is, in some measure, avoided by giving *y* the long diphthongal sound of *i*; and the same reason has induced me to the same notation in the word *empyrean.* If good usage is against me, I submit. *W*

EMPY'REAL, ĕm-pĭr'-è-ăl. *a.* [ἔμπυρος.] Formed of the element of fire; refined beyond aerial *Milton.*

EMPYRE'AN, ĕm-pi-rè'-ăn, or ĕm-pĭr'-è-ăn. [See EMPYEMA.] *n. s.* The highest heaven, where the pure element of fire is supposed to subsist. *Milton.*

☞ This word has the accent on the penultimate syllable in Sheridan, Kenrick, Barclay, Nares, and Bailey; and on the antepenultimate in Ash, Buchanan, Perry, and Entick: and this last accentuation is, in my opinion, the most correct; for, as the penultimate is short, there is the same reason for placing the accent on the antepenultimate as in *cerulean*; though poets, with their usual license, generally accent the penultimate.—See EUROPEAN. *W.*

EMPYRE'AN*, ĕm-pi-rè'-ăn. or ĕm-pĭr'-è-ăn. *a.* Empyreal. *Akenside.*

E'MPYREUM, ĕm-pĭr'-rè-ŭm. } *n. s.* [ἐμπύρευμα.]

EMPYREU'MA, ĕm-pè-rŭ'-mâ. } The burning of any matter in boiling or distillation. *Harvey.*

EMPYREUMA'TICAL, ĕm-pè-rŭ-mât'-è-kăl. *a.* Having the smell or taste of burnt substances. *Boyle.*

EMPYREUMA'TICK*, ĕm-pè-rŭ-mât'-ĭk. *a.* Having the taste or smell of burnt substances. *Johnson.*

EMPY'RICAL*, ĕm-pĭr'-è-kăl. *a.* Containing the combustible principle of coal. *Kirwan.*

EMPYRO'SIS, ĕm-pè-rō'-sĭs. 520. *n. s.* [ἐμπυρόω.] Conflagration; general fire. *Hale.*

*To* E'MULATE §, ĕm'-ù-lâte. *v. a.* [*æmulor*, Lat.] To rival; to propose as one to be equalled or excelled. To imitate with hope of equality, or superiour excellence. *B. Jonson.* To be equal to; to rise to equality with. *Shak.* To imitate; to copy. *Arbuthnot.*

E'MULATE*, ĕm'-ù-lâte. *a.* Ambitious. *Shakspeare.*

EMULA'TION, ĕm-ù-lâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* Rivalry; desire of superiority. *Shak.* Envy; desire of depressing another; contest; contention. *Galat.* v.

E'MULATIVE, ĕm'-ù-lâ-tĭv. *a.* Inclined to emulation; rivalling; disposed to competition. *T. Warton.*

E'MULATOR, ĕm'-ù-lâ-tûr. 166, 521. *n. s.* A rival; a competitor. *Bacon.*

E'MULATRESS*, ĕm'-ù-lâ-trĕs. *n. s.* She who is desirous to equal or excel. *Shelton.*

*To* E'MULE. *v. a.* To emulate. *Spenser. Ob. J*

*To* EMU'LGE §, è-mŭlje'. *v. a.* [*emulgeo*, Lat.] To milk out.

EMU'LGENT, è-mŭl'-jĕnt. *a.* Milking or draining out.—*Emulgent vessels*, [in anatomy,] are the two large arteries and veins which arise, the former from the descending trunk of the aorta, the latter from the vena cava. *Harris.*

E'MULOUS, ĕm'-ù-lŭs. 314. *a.* Rivalling; engaged in competition. *B. Jonson.* Desirous of superiori-

ty; desirous to rise above another; desirous of any excellence possessed by another. *Milton.* Factious; contentious. *Shakspeare.*

E'MULOUSLY, ẽm'-ù-lŭs-lè. *ad.* With desire of excelling or outgoing another. *Granville.*

EMU'LSION, ẽ-mŭl'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*emulsio*, Lat.] A form of medicine, by bruising oily seeds and kernels, and drawing out their substances with some liquor, that thereby becomes milky. *Quincy.*

EMU'NCTORIES, ẽ-mŭnk'-tŭr-ĭz. 557, 99. *n. s.* [*emunctorium*, Lat.] Those parts of the body where any thing excrementitious is separated and collected. *Quincy.*

EMUSCA'TION*, ẽ-mŭs-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*emuscor*, Lat.] The act of clearing from moss. *Evelyn.*

EN. An inseparable particle borrowed by us from the French, and by the French formed from the Latin *in*. Many words are uncertainly written with *en* or *in*. In many words *en* is changed into *em* for more easy pronunciation.

EN*. The plural number, in our old language, of the verb; as, I *escape*, they *escapen*: and of the substantive; as, children, oxen.

*To* ENA'BLE, ẽn-ā'-bl. 405. *v. a.* To make able; to empower. *Spenser.*

ENA'BLEMENT*, ẽn-ā'-bl-mẽnt. *n. s.* Ability; the act of enabling. *Bacon.*

*To* ENA'CT §, ẽn-ăkt'. *v.a.* To act; to perform. *Spenser.* To establish by law; to decree. *Shak.* To represent by action. *Shakspeare.*

☞ The same observations hold good in words beginning with *en* as in those with *em*.—See EMBALM and ENCOMIUM. *W.*

ENA'CT, ẽn-ăkt'. *n. s.* Purpose; determination.

ENA'CTOR, ẽn-ăk'-tŭr. 166. *n. s.* One that forms decrees, or establishes laws. *Atterbury.* One who practises or performs any thing. *Shakspeare.*

ENA'CTURE*, ẽn-ăk'-tshŭre. *n. s.* Purpose; determination. *Shakspeare.*

ENA'LLAGE, ẽn-ăl'-lă-jè. *n. s.* [ἐναλλαγὴ.] A figure in grammar, whereby some change is made of the common modes of speech, as when one mood or tense of a verb is put for another. *Knatchbull.*

*To* ENA'MBUSH, ẽn-ăm'-bŭsh. *v. a.* To hide in ambush; to hide with hostile intention. *Chapman.*

*To* ENA'MEL §, ẽn-ăm'-ẽl. 99. *v. a.* [from *amel.*] To inlay; to variegate with colours, properly with colours fixed by fire. *Donne.* To lay upon another body so as to vary it. *Milton.*

*To* ENA'MEL, ẽn-ăm'-ẽl. *v. n.* To practise the use of enamel.

ENA'MEL, ẽn-ăm'-ẽl. *n. s.* Any thing enamelled, or variegated with colours fixed by fire. *Fairfax.* The substance inlaid in other things.

ENA'MELLER, ẽn-ăm'-ẽl-lŭr. *n. s.* One that practises the art of enamelling. *Huloet.*

ENA'MELLING*, ẽn-ăm'-ẽl-lĭng. *n. s.* The art of applying enamels on metals. *Sir W. Petty.*

*To* ENA'MOUR §, ẽn-ăm'-ŭr. 314. *v.a.* [*enamourer*, Fr.] To inflame with love; to make fond. *Shak.*

ENAMORA'DO*, ẽn-ăm-ò-rā'-dò. *n. s.* One deeply in love. *Sir T. Herbert.*

ENA'RMED*, ẽn-ārmd'. *a.* [*enarme*, Fr.] A term of heraldry, signifying that the horns, hoofs, &c. of any beast or bird of prey, being their *arms* or *weapons*, are of a different colour from that of the body. *Chaucer.*

ENARRA'TION, ẽn-năr-rā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*enarro*, Lat.] Explanation; exposition. *Hakewill.*

ENARTHRO'SIS, ẽn-ăr-*thrò*'-sĭs. 520. *n. s.* [ἔν and ἄρθρον.] The insertion of one bone into another to form a joint. *Wiseman.*

ENATA'TION, ẽ-nā-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*enato*, Lat.] The act of swimming out; escape by swimming. *Dict.*

ENA'TE*, ẽ-nāte'. *a.* [*enatus*, Lat.] Growing out. *Smith.*

ENA'UNTER, ẽ-nâwn'-tŭr. *ad.* [probably from *anent.*] Lest that. *Spenser.* [An old word.]

*To* ENA'VIGATE*, ẽ-năv'-ẽ-gāte. *v. a.* [*enavigo*, Lat.] To sail over. *Cockeram.*

ENCÆ'NIA*. See ENCENIA.

*To* ENCA'GE, ẽn-kāje'. *v. a.* [*encager*, Fr.] To shut up as in a cage; to coop up; to confine. *Shakspeare.*

*To* ENCA'MP §, ẽn-kămp'. *v.n.* To pitch tents; to sit down for a time in a march. *Exod.* xiii.

*To* ENCA'MP, ẽn-kămp'. *v. a* To form an army into a regular camp; to order to encamp. 1 *Kings*, xvi.

ENCA'MPING*, ẽn-kămp'-ĭng. *n. s.* The place where tents are pitched. 2 *Kings*, vi.

ENCA'MPMENT, ẽn-kămp'-mẽnt. *n. s.* The act of encamping, or pitching tents. A camp; tents pitched in order. *Grew.*

*To* ENCA'NKER*, ẽn-kăngk'-ŭr. *v. a.* To corrode; to corrupt. *Shelton.*

*To* ENCA'SE*, ẽn-kāse'. *v. a.* To enclose or hide as in a case or cover. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

ENCA'USTICE §*, ẽn-kâws'-tĭs. *n. s.* [ἐγκαυστικὴ.] The art of enamelling or painting by fire. *Bailey.*

ENCA'USTICK*, ẽn-kâws'-tĭk. *a.* Belonging to the art of painting with burnt wax; sometimes applied to enamelling.—*Encaustick painting* was practised by the ancients, and lately revived. *Chambers.*

*To* ENCA'VE, ẽn-kāve'. *v. a.* [*encaver*, old Fr.] To hide as in a cave. *Shakspeare.*

*ENCE'INTE*, ẽn-sānt'. *n. s.* [Fr.] Enclosure; ground enclosed with a fortification. With child: a law term. *Blackstone.*

*ENCE'NIA**, ẽn-sē'-nè-ă. *n. s.* plur. [ἐγκαίνια.] Festivals anciently kept on the days on which cities were built, or churches consecrated; and, in later times, ceremonies renewed at certain periods, as at Oxford, at the celebrations of founders and benefactors. *Oldisworth.*

*To* ENCHA'FE, ẽn-tshāfe'. *v. a.* [*eschauffer*, Fr.] To enrage; to irritate; to provoke. *Shakspeare.*

*To* ENCHA'IN, ẽn-tshāne'. *v. a.* [*enchainer*, Fr.] To fasten with a chain; to hold in chains; to bind; to hold in bondage. *Dryden.* To link together; to concatenate. *Howell.*

*To* ENCHA'NT §, ẽn-tshănt'. 79. *v. a.* [*enchanter*, Fr.] To give efficacy to any thing by songs of sorcery. *Shak.* To subdue by charms or spells. *Sidney.* To delight in a high degree. *Shakspeare.*

ENCHA'NTER, ẽn-tshăn'-tŭr. 98. *n. s.* A magician; a sorcerer. *Decay of Piety.*

ENCHA'NTINGLY, ẽn-tshăn'-tĭng-lè. *ad.* With the force of enchantment. *Shakspeare.*

ENCHA'NTMENT, ẽn-tshănt'-mẽnt. *n. s.* Magical charms; spells; incantation. *Knolles.* Irresistible influence; overpowering delight. *Pope.*

ENCHA'NTRESS, ẽn-tshăn'-trĕs. *n. s.* A sorceress a woman versed in magical arts. *Tatler.* A woman whose beauty or excellencies give irresistible influence. *Dryden.*

*To* ENCHA'RGE*, ẽn-tshārje'. *v. a.* To intrust with: to give in charge to. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* ENCHA'SE, ẽn-tshāse'. *v. a.* [*enchasser*, Fr.] To infix; to enclose in any other body so as to be held fast, but not concealed. *Hales.* To adorn by being fixed upon it. *Shak.* To adorn by raised or embossed work. *B. Jonson.* To engrave. *Spenser* To paint strongly. *Spenser.*

ENCHE'ASON, ẽn-tshē'-zn. *n. s.* [*enchaison*, old Fr.] Cause; occasion. *Spenser.*

*ENCHI'RIDION**, ẽn-kē-rĭd'-ẽ-ŏn. *n. s.* [*enchiridium*, Lat.] A little book, which one may carry in his hand; a manual. *Hakewill.*

ENCI'NDERED*, ẽn-sĭn'-dẽrd. *a.* Burnt to cinders. *Cockeram.*

*To* ENCI'RCLE, ẽn-sẽr'-kl. *v. a.* [*encercler*, old Fr.] To surround; to environ; to enclose in a ring. *Pope.*

ENCI'RCLET, ẽn-sẽrk'-lĕt. *n. s.* A circle; a ring *Sidney.*

ENCLI'TICAL †, ẽn-klĭt'-ẽ-kăl. } *a.* Relating to en
ENCLI'TICK*, ẽn-klĭt'-ĭk. } cliticks.

ENCLI'TICK §, ẽn-klĭt'-ĭk. *n. s.* [ἐγκλιτικὸς.] A particle which throws back the accent upon the foregoing syllable. *Harris.*

*To* ENCLO'ISTER*, ẽn-klŏĭs'-tŭr. *v. a.* [*enclostrer* Fr.] To shut up as in a cloister. *Mede.*

*To* ENCLO'SE §, ĕn-klōze'. *v. a.* [*enclos*, Fr.] To part from things or grounds common by a fence. *Hayward.* To environ ; to encircle ; to surround ; to encompass ; to include. *Ex.* xxviii. To hold by an exclusive claim.

ENCLO'SER, ĕn-klō'-zŭr. *n. s.* One that encloses or separates common fields in several distinct properties. *Herbert.* Any thing in which another is enclosed.

ENCLO'SURE, ĕn-klō'-zhŭre. *n. s.* The act of enclosing or environing any thing. *Wilkins.* The separation of common grounds into distinct possessions. *Bacon.* The appropriation of things common. *Bp. Taylor.* State of being shut up in any place. *Burnet.* The space enclosed. *Spenser.* Several ; ground enclosed ; ground separated from the common. *South.*

*To* ENCO'ACH*, ĕn-kōtsh'. *v. a.* To carry in a coach. *Davies.*

*To* ENCO'FFIN*, ĕn-kŏf'-fĭn. *v. a.* To enclose in a coffin. *Weever.*

*To* ENCO'MBER*. See *To* ENCUMBER.

ENCO'MBERMENT*, ĕn-kŭm'-bŭr-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*encombrement*, Fr.] Disturbance ; molestation. *Spens.*

ENCO'MIAST, ĕn-kō'-mē-ăst. *n. s.* [ἐγκωμιαστὴς.] A panegyrist ; a proclaimer of praise ; a praiser. *Locke.*

ENCOMIA'STICAL, ĕn-kō-mē-ăs'-tē-kăl. }
ENCOMIA'STICK, ĕn-kō-mē-ăs'-tĭk. } *a.* Panegyrical ; laudatory ; containing praise ; bestowing praise. *Dean King.*

ENCOMIA'STICK*, ĕn-kō-mē-ăs'-tĭk. *n. s.* The panegyrick itself. *B. Jonson.*

ENCO'MION*, ĕn-kō'-mē-ŏn. *n. s.* Panegyrick. *Fotherby.*

ENCO'MIUM §, ĕn-kō'-mē-ŭm. *n. s.* [ἐγκώμιον.] Panegyrick ; praise ; eulogy. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

☞ Though, in cursory speaking, we frequently hear the *e* confounded with the short *i* in the first syllables of *encamp*, *enchant*, &c., without any great offence to the ear, yet such an interchange in *encomium*, *encomiast*, &c., is not only a departure from propriety, but from politeness ; and it is not a little surprising that Mr. Sheridan should have adopted it. The truth is, preserving the *e* pure in all words of this form, whether in rapid or deliberate speaking, is a correctness well worthy of attention. *W.*

*To* ENCO'MPASS, ĕn-kŭm'-păs. *v. a.* To enclose ; to encircle. *Shak.* To shut in ; to surround ; to environ. *Shakspeare.* To go round any place.

ENCO'MPASSMENT, ĕn-kŭm'-păs-mĕnt. *n. s.* Circumlocution ; remote tendency of talk. *Shakspeare.*

*ENCO'RE*, ŏng-kōre'. *ad.* [Fr.] Again ; once more. *Pope.*

☞ This word is perfectly French, and, as usual, we have adopted it with the original pronunciation. In other words which we have received from the French, where the nasal vowel has occurred, we have substituted an awkward pronunciation in imitation of it, which has at once shown our fondness for foreign modes of speaking, and our incapacity of acquiring them : thus *caisson* has been turned into *cassoon*, *ballon* into *balloon*, *dragon* into *dragoon*, and *Chamont* (a character in the Orphan) into *Shamoon ;* but in the word before us, this nasal sound is followed by *c* hard, which after *n* always involves hard *g*, 408 ; and this is precisely an English sound. An Englishman, therefore, does not find the difficulty in pronouncing the nasal sound in this word, which he would in another that does not admit of the succeeding hard *c* or *g ;* as *entendement*, *attentif*, &c. ; for if, in pronouncing the *en* in these words, the tongue should once touch the roof of the mouth, the French nasal sound would be ruined. No wonder, then, that a mere English speaker should pronounce this French word so well, and the rest of the nasal vowels so ill. It does not arise from the habit they contract at theatres, (where it would be the most barbarous and ill-bred pronunciation in the world to call for the repetition of an English song in plain English.) It does not, I say, arise from custom, but from coincidence. The sound, in the word before us, is common to both nations ; and, though the French may give it a somewhat lighter sound than the English, they are both radically the same. Adopting this word, however, in the theatre, does the English no manner of credit. Every language ought to be sufficient for all its purposes. A foreigner who understood our language, but who had never been present at our dramatick performances, would suppose we had no equivalents in English, should he hear us cry out *encore*, *bravo*, and *bravissimo*, when we only wish to have a song repeated, or to applaud the agility of a dancer. *W.*

*To* ENCO'RE*, ŏng-kōre'. *v. a.* To call on a singer or speaker for the repetition of a song or speech. *Whitehead.*

ENCO'UNTER §, ĕn-kŏŭn'-tŭr. 313. *n. s.* [*encontre*, Fr.] Duel ; single fight ; conflict. *Shak.* Battle, fight in which enemies rush against each other. *Milton.* Eager and warm conversation, either of love or anger. *Shak.* Accidental congress ; sudden meeting. *Pope.* Unexpected address. *Shak* Casual incident ; occasion. *Pope.*

*To* ENCO'UNTER, ĕn-kŏŭn'-tŭr. *v. a.* To meet face to face ; to front. *Shak.* To meet in a hostile manner ; to rush against in conflict. *Knolles.* To meet with reciprocal kindness. *Shak.* To attack ; to meet in the front. *Shak.* To oppose ; to oppugn. *Acts*, xvii. To meet by accident. *Shak.*

*To* ENCO'UNTER, ĕn-kŏŭn'-tŭr. *v. n.* To rush together in a hostile manner ; to conflict. *Shak.* To engage ; to fight. *Knolles.* To meet face to face. To come together by chance.

ENCO'UNTERER, ĕn-kŏŭn'-tŭr-ŭr. *n. s.* Opponent ; antagonist ; enemy. *More.* One that loves to accost others. *Shakspeare.*

*To* ENCO'URAGE §, ĕn-kŭr'-rĭdje. 90. *v. a.* [*encourager*, Fr.] To animate ; to incite to any thing. *Psalm*, lxiv. To give courage to ; to support the spirits ; to imbolden. *Bacon.* To raise confidence ; To make confident. *Locke.*

ENCO'URAGEMENT, ĕn-kŭr'-rĭdje-mĕnt. *n. s.* Incitement to any action or practice. Increase of confidence. *Phillips.* Favour ; countenance ; support. *Otway.*

ENCO'URAGER, ĕn-kŭr'-rĭdje-ŭr. 314. *n. s.* One that supplies incitements to any thing ; a favourer. *Burton.*

ENCO'URAGINGLY*, ĕn-kŭr'-rĭdje-ĭng-lè. *ad.* In a manner that gives encouragement.

*To* ENCRA'DLE*, ĕn-krā'-dl. *v. a.* To lay in a cradle. *Spenser.*

*To* ENCRE'ASE*. See *To* INCREASE.

ENCRI'MSONED*, ĕn-krĭm'-znd. *a.* Having a crimson colour. *Shakspeare.*

ENCRI'SPED*, ĕn-krĭs'-pĕd. *a.* Curling ; formed in curls. *Skelton.*

*To* ENCRO'ACH §, ĕn-krōtsh'. 295. *v. a.* [*accrocher*, from *croc*, Fr. a hook.] To make invasions upon the right of another ; to put a hook into another man's possessions to draw them away. *Spenser.* To advance gradually and by stealth upon that to which one has no right. *Herbert.*

*To* ENCRO'ACH, ĕn-krōtsh'. *v. n.* To creep on gradually without right. *Hooker.* To pass bounds. *Milton.*

ENCRO'ACH*, ĕn-krōtsh'. *n. s.* Gradual advance ; advance by stealth. *South.*

ENCRO'ACHER, ĕn-krōtsh'-ŭr. *n. s.* One who seizes the possession of another by gradual and silent means. *Dr. Spenser.* One who makes slow and gradual advances beyond his rights. *Richardson.*

ENCRO'ACHINGLY*, ĕn-krōtsh'-ĭng-lè. *ad.* By way of encroachment. *Bailey.*

ENCRO'ACHMENT, ĕn-krōtsh'-mĕnt. *n. s.* An unlawful gathering in upon another man. *Cowel.* Advance into the territories or rights of another. *Locke.*

*To* ENCRU'ST*, ĕn-krŭst'. *v. a.* [*encrouster*, old Fr.] To cover as with a crust.

*To* ENCU'MBER §, ĕn-kŭm'-bŭr. *v. a.* [*encombrer*, Fr.] To clog ; to load ; to impede. *Hooker.* To entangle ; to embarrass. *Dryden.* To load with debts.

ENCU'MBRANCE, ĕn-kŭm'-brănse. *n. s.* Clog, load ; impediment. *Temple.* Excrescence ; useless addition. *Thomson.* Burthen upon an estate. *Ayliffe.*

ENCY'CLICAL, ĕn-sĭk'-lĕ-kăl. 535. *a.* [ἐγκυκλικὸς.] Circular; sent round through a large region. *Stilling fleet.*

ENCY'CLOPEDE*, ĕn-sĭ'-klŏ-pēde. *n. s.* The round of learning. *Mannyngham.*

ENCYCLOPE'DIA §, ĕn-sĭ-klŏ-pē'-dē-ă. } [See CYCLOPEDIA.] *n.s.* [ἐγκυκλοπαιδεία.] The circle of sciences; the round of learning. *Brown.*

ENCYCLOPE'DIAN*, ĕn-sĭ-klŏ-pē'-dē-ăn. *a.* Embracing the whole round of learning. *Burton.*

ENCYCLOPE'DIST*, ĕn-sĭ-klŏ-pē'-dĭst. *n. s.* One who assists in compiling books which illustrate the whole round of learning. *Hutton.*

ENCY'STED, ĕn-sĭs'-tĕd. *a.* [κύστις.] Enclosed in a vesicle or bag. *Sharp.*

END §, ĕnd. *n. s.* [ende, Sax.] The extremity of the length of any thing materially extended. 1 *Sam.* xiv. Extremity or last part in general. *Locke.* The last particle of any assignable duration. *Judges,* xix. The conclusion or cessation of any action. *Gen.* xlix. Ultimate state; final doom. *Psalm* xxxvii. The point beyond which no progression can be made. *Psalm* cvii. Final determination; conclusion of debate or deliberation. *Shak.* Death; fate; decease. *Wotton.* Cessation; period. *St. Matth.* xxiv. Limit; termination. *Nahum,* ii. Abolition; total loss. *Locke.* Cause of death; destroyer. *Shak.* Consequence; conclusive event. *Shak.* Fragment; broken piece. *Shak.* Purpose; intention. *Clarendon.* Thing intended; final design. *Hooker.*—*An end.* Upright; erect: as, His hair stands *an end. Genesis,* xxviii.

*To* END, ĕnd. *v. a.* [ænðian, Sax.] To terminate; to conclude; to finish. *Ruth,* ii. To destroy; to put to death. *Shakspeare.*

*To* END, ĕnd. *v. n.* To come to an end; to be finished. *Dryden.* To die. To terminate; to conclude. *Bp. Taylor.* To cease; to fail. *Locke.* To conclude action or discourse. *Milton.*

END-ALL*, ĕnd'-ăll. *n. s.* Complete termination. *Shakspeare.*

*To* ENDA'MAGE §, ĕn-dăm'-ĭdje. 99. *v. a.* [*endommager,* Fr.] To mischief; to prejudice; to harm. *Spenser.*

ENDA'MAGEABLE*, ĕn-dăm'-ĭdje-ă-bl. *a.* Hurtful.

ENDA'MAGEMENT, ĕn-dăm'-ĭdje-mĕnt. *n. s.* Damage; loss. *Huloet.*

ENDA'MAGING*, ĕn-dăm'-ĭdje-ĭng. *n. s.* Injury; damage. *Milton.*

*To* ENDA'NGER §, ĕn-dān'-jŭr. *v. a.* To put into hazard; to bring into peril. *Eccles.* x. To incur the danger of; to hazard. *Bacon.*

ENDA'NGERMENT*, ĕn-dān'-jŭr-mĕnt. *n. s.* Hazard; peril. *Spenser.*

*To* ENDE'AR §, ĕn-dēēr'. 227. *v. a.* [from *dear.*] To make dear; to make beloved. *Bp. Taylor.* To raise the price of a thing. *K. James I.'s Proclam. concerning Buildings.*

ENDE'ARMENT, ĕn-dēēr'-mĕnt. *n. s.* The cause of love; means by which any thing is endeared. *Beaumont and Fletcher.* The state of being endeared; the state of being loved. *South.*

ENDEA'VOUR §, ĕn-dĕv'-ŭr. 234. *n. s.* [*devoir,* French; *endevoir.*] Labour directed to some certain end. *Locke.*

*To* ENDEA'VOUR, ĕn-dĕv'-ŭr. *v. n.* To labour to a certain purpose. *Addison.*

*To* ENDEA'VOUR, ĕn-dĕv'-ŭr. *v. a.* To attempt; to essay. *Milton.*

ENDEA'VOURER, ĕn-dĕv'-ŭr-ŭr. *n. s.* One who labours to a certain end. *Rymer.*

ENDE'CAGON, ĕn-dĕk'-ă-gŏn. *n. s.* [ἑνδεκαγον.] A plain figure of eleven sides and angles.

ENDE'MIAL, ĕn-dē'-mē-ăl. } *a.* [ἔνδημιος.] Peculiar to a country; used of any disease proceeding from some cause peculiar to the country where it reigns. *Harvey.*
ENDE'MICAL, ĕn-dĕm'-ĕ-kăl.
ENDE'MICK, ĕn-dĕm'-ĭk.

*To* ENDE'NIZE, ĕn-dĕn'-ĭz. 159. *v. a.* [from *denizen.*] To make free; to enfranchise. *Camden.*

*To* ENDE'NIZEN*, ĕn-dĕn'-ĕ-zn. 103, 234. *v. a.* To make free; to naturalize. *B. Jonson.*

E'NDER*, ĕnd'-ŭr. *n. s.* A finisher. *Wicliffe.*

E'NDING*, ĕnd'-ĭng. *n. s.* Conclusion; consequence. 2 *Esdr.* ix. Termination of life. *Shak.* Cessation of any action. *Fairfax.* End of words as employed for rhymes. *Shakspeare.*

*To* ENDI'CT §, } ĕn-dīte'. } *v. n.* [*enditer,* Fr.] To charge any man by a written accusation before a court of justice: as, He was *indicted* for felony. To draw up; to compose; to write. *Gay.*
*To* ENDI'TE,

*To* ENDI'TE, ĕn-dīte'. *v. n.* To compose. *Waller.*

ENDI'CTMENT, } ĕn-dīte'-mĕnt. } *n. s.* A bill or declaration made in form of law, for the benefit of the common wealth; or an accusation for some offence. *Covel.*
ENDI'TEMENT,

ENDI'TER*, ĕn-dī'-tŭr. *n. s.* An accuser. *Huloet.* A composer; a writer. *Gower.*

E'NDIVE, ĕn'-dĭv. *n. s.* [*endive,* Fr.] A plant. *Mortimer.*

E'NDLESS, ĕnd'-lĕs. *a.* Having no end; being without conclusion or termination. *Pope.* Infinite in longitudinal extent. *Tillotson.* Infinite in duration; perpetual. *Hooker.* Incessant; continual. *Shakspeare.*

E'NDLESSLY, ĕnd'-lĕs-lē. *ad.* Incessantly; perpetually. *Decay of Piety.* Without termination of length.

E'NDLESSNESS. ĕnd'-lĕs-nĕs. *n. s.* Extension without limit. *Sir E. Sandys.* Perpetuity; endless duration. The quality of being round without an end. *Donne.*

E'NDLONG, ĕnd'-lŏng. *a.* Length-ways. *Chaucer.* In a straight line. *Dryden.*

E'NDMOST, ĕnd'-mōst. *a.* Remotest; furthest; at the farther end. *Dict.*

*To* ENDO'CTRINE*, ĕn-dŏk'-trĭn. *v. a.* To instruct; to teach. *Donne.*

*To* ENDO'RSE §, ĕn-dōrse'. *v. a.* [*endorsser,* old Fr.] To register on the back of a writing; to superscribe. *Bacon.* To write on the back of a bill of exchange. To cover on the back. *B. Jonson.*

ENDO'RSEMENT, ĕn-dōrse'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Superscription; writing on the back. *Tatler.* Ratification. *Herbert.*

ENDO'RSER*, ĕn-dōr'-sŭr. *n. s.* The proprietor of a bill of exchange, who, transferring it to some other, writes his name on the back of it.

*To* ENDO'SS*, ĕn-dŏs'. *v. a.* [*endosser,* Fr.] To engrave; to carve. *Spenser.*

*To* ENDO'W §, ĕn-dŏŭ'. 313. *v. a.* [*indotare,* Lat.] To enrich with a portion. *Exodus,* xxii. To supply with any external goods. *Addison.* To enrich with any excellence. *Milton.* To bestow the fortune of any one. *Shakspeare.*

ENDO'WER*, ĕn-dŏŭ'-ŭr. *n. s.* One who enriches with a portion. *Sherwood.*

ENDO'WMENT, ĕn-dŏŭ'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Wealth bestowed to any person or use. The bestowing or assuring a dower. *Covel.* Appropriation of revenue. *Dryden.* Gifts of nature. *Addison.*

*To* ENDRU'DGE*, ĕn-drŭdje'. *v. a.* To make a slave or drudge of. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* ENDU'E, ĕn-dū'. *v. a.* [*induo,* Lat.] To supply with mental excellencies. *Common Prayer.* To invest with other powers and advantages than those of the mind. *Spenser.*

ENDU'RABLE*, ĕn-dū'-rā-bl. *a.* Tolerable; sufferable. *Cotgrave.*

ENDU'RANCE, ĕn-dū'-rānse. *n. s.* Continuance; lastingness. *Spenser.* Patience; sufferance. *Milton.* State of suffering. *South.* Delay; procrastination. *Shakspeare.*

*To* ENDU'RE §, ĕn-dūre'. *v. a.* [*endurer,* Fr.] To bear; to sustain; to support. *Bacon.* To bear with patience. *Milton.* To undergo, to sustain. *Dryden.* To continue in. *Brown.*

*To* ENDU'RE, ĕn-dūre'. *v. n.* To last; to remain; to continue. *St. John,* vi. To brook; to bear; to admit. *Esth.* viii.

ENDU'RER, ĕn-dū'-rŭr. 98 *n. s.* One that can bear

or endure; sustainer; sufferer. *Spenser.* Continuer; laster.

E'NDWISE, ĕnd'-wīze. *ad.* Erectly; uprightly; on end. *Ray.*

*To* E'NECATE, ĕn'-ĕ-kāte. *v. a.* [*eneco*, Lat.] To kill; to destroy. *Harvey.*

E'NEMY, ĕn'-ĕ-mē. *n. s.* [*ennemi*, Fr.] A publick foe. *Davies.* A private opponent; an antagonist. *St. Matt.* v. Any one who regards another with malevolence; not a friend. *Shak.* One that dislikes. *Locke.* [In theology.] The fiend; the devil. *Common Prayer.*

ENERGE'TICAL*, ĕn-ĕr-jĕt'-ĭk-ăl. *a.* Forcible; strong. *Cockeram.* Operative; active. *Gregory.*

ENERGE'TICALLY*, ĕn-ĕr-jĕt'-ĭk-ăl-lē. *ad.* In an operative manner. *Potter.*

ENERGE'TICK, ĕn-ĕr-jĕt'-ĭk. 530. *a.* Forcible; active; vigorous. *Harvey.* Operative; active; working. *Grew.*

ENE'RGICK*, ĕn-ĕr'-jĭk. *a.* Powerful in effect. *Collins.*

*To* E'NERGIZE*, ĕn'-ĕr-jīze. *v. a.* To give energy; to excite action. *Harris.*

E'NERGIZER*, ĕn'-ĕr-jī-zŭr. *n. s.* That which occasions or causes.

E'NERGY §, ĕn'-ĕr-jē. 503. *n. s.* [*ἐνέργεια.*] Power not exerted in action. *Bacon.* Force; vigour; efficacy. *Dryden.* Faculty; operation. *Ray.* Strength of expression; force of signification; spirit; life. *Roscommon.*

*To* ENE'RVATE §, ĕ-nĕr'-vāte. 91. *v. a.* [*enervo*, Lat.] To weaken; to deprive of force. *Bacon.*

ENE'RVATE*, ĕ-nĕr'-vāte. *a.* Weakened; deprived of force. *Pope.*

ENERVA'TION, ĕn-ĕr-vā'-shŭn. 530. *n. s.* The act of weakening; emasculation. The state of being weakened; effeminacy. *Bacon.*

*To* ENE'RVE, ĕ-nĕrv'. *v. a.* To weaken; to break the force of; to crush. *Digby.*

*To* ENFA'MISH, ĕn-făm'-ĭsh. *v. a.* To starve; to famish; to kill with hunger. *Dict.*

*To* ENFE'EBLE, ĕn-fē'-bl. 405. *v. a.* To weaken; to enervate. *Shakspeare.*

ENFE'LONED*, ĕn-fĕl'-ŭnd. *a.* [*enfelonnir*, Fr.] Full of fierceness; inclined to cruelty. *Spenser.*

*To* ENFE'OFF §, ĕn-fĕf'. 256. [ĕn-fĕf', *Nares, Sheridan*, and *Jones*; ĕn-fĕf', *Perry.* See FEOFF.] *v. a.* [*feoffamentum*, low Lat.] To invest with any dignities or possessions: a law term. *Hale.* To give up entirely; to surrender. *Shakspeare.*

ENFE'OFFMENT, ĕn-fĕf'-mĕnt. *n. s.* The act of enfeoffing. The instrument or deed by which one is invested with possessions.

*To* ENFE'TTER, ĕn-fĕt'-tŭr. *v. a.* To bind in fetters; to enchain. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

*To* ENFE'VER*, ĕn-fē'-vŭr. *v. a.* [*enfievrer*, Fr.] To produce fever. *Seward.*

*To* ENFIE'RCE*, ĕn-fēērse'. *v. a.* [*enfierir*, Fr.] To make fierce. *Spenser.*

*ENFILA'DE*, ĕn-fē-lāde'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A straight passage; any thing through which a right line may be drawn. *Swinburne.*

*To* ENFILA'DE, ĕn-fē-lāde'. *v. a.* To pierce in a right line. *Expedition to Carthagena.*

*To* ENFI'RE, ĕn-fīre'. *v. a.* To fire; to set on fire; to kindle. *Spenser.*

*To* ENFO'LD*. See *To* INFOLD.

*To* ENFO'RCE §, ĕn-fōrse'. *v. a.* [*enforcir*, Fr.] To give strength to; to strengthen. To make or gain by force. *Spenser.* To put in act by violence. *Shak.* To instigate; to provoke; to urge on. *Spenser.* To urge with energy. *Clarendon.* To compel; to constrain. *Davies.* To press with a charge. *Shakspeare.*

*To* ENFO'RCE, ĕn-fōrse'. *v. n.* To attempt by force. *Wicliffe.* To prove; to evince; to show beyond contradiction. *Hooker.*

ENFO'RCE, ĕn-fōrse'. *n. s.* Power; strength. *Milton. Ob. J.*

ENFO'RCEABLE*, ĕn-fōr'-sĕ-bl. *a.* Having power to compel or constrain.

ENFO'RCEDLY, ĕn-fōr'-sĕd-lē. 364. *ad.* By violence; not voluntarily; not spontaneously; not by choice. *Shakspeare.*

ENFO'RCEMENT, ĕn-fōrse'-mĕnt. *n. s.* An act of violence; compulsion; force offered. *Shak.* Sanction; that which gives force to a law. *Locke.* Motive of conviction; urgent evidence. *Hammond* Pressing exigence. *Shakspeare.*

ENFO'RCER, ĕn-fōr'-sŭr. 98. *n. s.* Compeller; one who effects by violence. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

*To* ENFO'RM*, ĕn-fōrm'. *v. a.* To fashion; to direct *Spenser.*

ENFO'ULDRED, ĕn-fōle'-dŭrd. *a.* [*fouldroyer*, Fr.] Mixed with lightning. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

*To* ENFRA'NCHISE §, ĕn-frăn'-tshĭz. 159. *v. a.* [from *franchise.*] To admit to the privileges of a freeman. *Davies.* To set free from slavery. *Bacon.* To free or release from custody. *Shakspeare.* To denizen; to endenizen. *Watts.*

ENFRA'NCHISEMENT, ĕn-frăn'-tshĭz-mĕnt. *n. s.* Investiture of the privileges of a denizen. *Cowel.* Release from prison or from slavery. *Shakspeare.*

ENFRA'NCHISER*, ĕn-frăn'-tshĭz-ŭr. *n. s.* One who gives freedom. *Sherwood.*

*To* ENFRO'WARD*, ĕn-frō'-wărd. *v. a.* To make perverse or ungovernable. *Sir E. Sandys.*

ENFRO'ZEN, ĕn-frō'-zn. 103. *part.* [from *frozen.*] Congealed with cold. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

*To* ENGA'GE §, ĕn-gāje'. *v. a.* [*engager*, Fr.] To make liable for a debt to a creditor. *Shak.* To impawn; to stake. *Hudibras.* To enlist; to bring into a party. *Tillotson.* To embark in an affair. *Sidney.* To unite; to attach; to make adherent. *Addison.* To induce; to win by pleasing means; to gain. *Waller.* To bind by any appointment or contract. *Atterbury.* To seize by the attention. To employ; to hold in business. *Dryden.* To encounter; to fight. *Clarendon.*

*To* ENGA'GE, ĕn-gāje'. *v. n.* To conflict; to fight. *Clarendon.* To embark in any business; to enlist in any party. *Dryden.*

ENGA'GEDLY*, ĕn-gā'-jĕd-lē. *ad.* In a way bespeaking attachment to a party. *Whitlock.*

ENGA'GEMENT, ĕn-gāje'-mĕnt. *n. s.* The act of engaging, impawning, or making liable to a debt. Obligation by contract. *Atterbury.* Adherence to a party or cause; partiality. *Swift.* Employment of the attention. *Rogers.* Fight; conflict; battle. *Dryden.* Obligation; motive. *Hammond.*

ENGA'GER*, ĕn-gā'-jŭr. *n. s.* One who signs a particular engagement. *Ellis.*

ENGA'GINGLY*, ĕn-gā'-jĭng-lē. *ad.* In a winning or obliging manner.

*To* ENGA'OL, ĕn-jāle'. *v. a.* [*enjaioler*, old Fr.] To imprison; to confine. *Shakspeare.*

*To* ENGA'LLANT*, ĕn-gāl'-lănt. *v. a.* To make a gallant of. *B. Jonson.*

*To* ENGA'RBOIL*, ĕn-gär'-bŏĭl. *v. a.* [from *garboil.*] To disorder; to disturb. *Mountagu.*

*To* ENGA'RLAND*, ĕn-gär'-lănd. *v. a.* [*enguirlander*, Fr.] To encircle with a garland. *Sidney.*

*To* ENGA'RRISON, ĕn-gär'-rĕ-sn. 170. *v. a.* To protect by a garrison. *Bp. Hall.*

ENGA'STRIMUTH*, ĕn-găs'-trē-mŭth. *n. s.* [*ἐν, γαστὴρ*, and *μῦθος.*] A ventriloquist.

*To* ENGE'NDER §, ĕn-jĕn'-dŭr. 98. *v. a.* [*engendrer*, Fr.] To beget between different sexes. *Sidney.* To produce; to form. *Shak.* To excite; to cause; to produce. *Shak.* To bring forth. *Prior.*

*To* ENGE'NDER, ĕn-jĕn'-dŭr. *v. n.* To be caused; to be produced. *Dryden.*

ENGE'NDERER*, ĕn-jĕn'-dŭr-ŭr. *n. s.* One who begets. *Davies.*

*To* ENGI'LD*, ĕn-gĭld'. *v. a.* To brighten; to illuminate. *Shakspeare.*

E'NGINE §, ĕn'-jĭn. *n. s.* [*engin*, Fr.] Any mechanical complication, in which various movements and parts concur to one effect. *Adams.* A military machine. *Fairfax.* An instrument of torture; the rack. *Shak.* Any instrument. *Raleigh.* Any instrument to throw water upon burning houses. *Dryden.* Any means used to bring to pass, or to effect *Duppa.* An agent for another. *Daniel.*

—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*thin*, THIS.

☞ Pronouncing this word as if written *engine*, though very common, is very improper, and savours strongly of vulgarity. *W.*

ENGINE'ER, ĕn-jĕ-nēēr'. *n. s.* An officer in an army or fortified place, whose business is to contrive and inspect attacks, defences, works. There are corps of them in the English army. One who manages engines. *Addison.—Civil engineer.* One who constructs canals, docks, harbours, &c. *Smeaton.* A maker of engines. *Bullokar.*

E'NGINERY, ĕn'-jĭn-rē. *n. s.* The act of managing artillery. *Milton.* Engines of war; artillery. *Milton.* Any device or contrivance. *Shenstone.*

*To* ENGI'RD §, ĕn-gĕrd'. 382. *v. a.* part. *engirt.* [from *gird.*] To encircle; to surround. *Shakspeare.*

*To* ENGI'RT*, ĕn-gĕrt'. *v. a.* To encircle; to surround. *Shakspeare.*

*To* ENGLA'D*, ĕn-glăd'. *v. a.* To make glad. *Skelton.*

ENGLA'IMED*, ĕn-glāmd'. *a.* Furred; clammy. *Lib. Fest. Ob. T.*

E'NGLAND §, ĭng'-lănd. *n. s.* [Englaland, Sax.] The southern division of Great Britain. *Speed.*

E'NGLE †, ĕng'-gl. 405. *n. s.* A gull; a put; a bubble.

E'NGLISH, ĭng'-glĭsh. 101. *a.* [englipc, Sax.] Belonging to England. *Addison.*

E'NGLISH*, ĭng'-glĭsh. *n. s.* The people of England. *Camden.* The language of England. *Shakspeare.*

*To* E'NGLISH, ĭng'-glĭsh. *v. a.* To translate into English. *Bacon.*

E'NGLISHRY*, ĭng'-glĭsh-rē. *n. s.* The state or privilege of being an Englishman. *Cowel.* An old law expression.

*To* ENGLU'T, ĕn-glŭt'. *v. a.* [*engloutir*, Fr.] To swallow up. *Shak.* To fill. *Spenser.* To glut; to pamper. *Ascham.*

*To* ENGO'RE, ĕn-gōre'. *v. a.* [from *gore.*] To pierce; to prick. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

*To* ENGO'RGE §, ĕn-gōrje'. *v. a.* [*engorger*, old Fr.] To swallow; to devour; to gorge. *Spenser.*

*To* ENGO'RGE, ĕn-gōrje'. *v. n.* To feed with eagerness and voracity. *Beaumont.*

*To* ENGRA'FF §*, ĕn-grăf'. *v. a.* [from *graff.*] To fix deeply; to attach. *Shakspeare.*

ENGRA'FFMENT*, ĕn-grăf'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Root; that which is engrafted. *Ellis.*

ENGRA'FTED*, ĕn-grăft'-ĕd. *part. a.* Planted. *James*, i.

*To* ENGRA'IL, ĕn-grāle'. *v. a.* [*grele*, Fr.] To indent in curve lines. *Chapman.*

*To* ENGRA'IN, ĕn-grāne'. *v. a.* To die deep; to die in grain. *Spenser.*

*To* ENGRA'PPLE, ĕn-grăp'-pl. 405. *v. n.* [from *grapple.*] To close with; to contend with hold on each other. *Daniel.*

*To* ENGRA'SP, ĕn-grăsp'. *v. a.* To seize; to hold fast in the hand. *Spenser.*

*To* ENGRA'VE §, ĕn-grāve'. *v. a.* pret. *engraved*; part. pass. *engraved* or *engraven*, [*engraver*, Fr.] To picture by incisions in any matter. *Spenser.* To mark wood or stone. *Exod.* xxviii. To impress deeply; to imprint. *Locke.* [From *grave.*] To bury; to inhume; to inter. *Spenser.*

ENGRA'VEMENT*, ĕn-grāve'-mĕnt. *n. s.* The work of an engraver. *Barrow.*

ENGRA'VER, ĕn-grā'-vŭr. *n. s.* A cutter in stone or other matter. *Exod.* xxxv.

ENGRA'VERY*, ĕn-grā'-vĕ-rē. *n. s.* The work of an engraver. *Sir T. Brown.*

ENGRA'VING*, ĕn-grā'-vĭng. *n. s.* The work of an engraver; the picture or mark engraved. *Exod.* xxviii. The art of engraving.

*To* ENGRIE'VE, ĕn-grēēve'. *v. a.* [from *grieve.*] To pain; to vex. *Spenser.*

*To* ENGRO'SS §, ĕn-grōse'. 162. [See GROSS.] *v. a.* [*grossir*, Fr.] To thicken; to make thick. *Spenser.* To increase in bulk. *Wotton.* To fatten; to plump up. *Shakspeare.* To seize in the gross; to seize the whole of any thing. *South.* To purchase any commodity for the sake of selling it at a high price. To copy in a large hand. *Shakspeare.*

ENGRO'SSER, ĕn-grōs'-sŭr. 98. *n. s.* He that purchases large quantities of any commodity, in order to sell it at a high price. *Locke.*

ENGRO'SSING*, ĕn-grōs'-sĭng. *n. s.* The buying up of any commodity in the gross, or forestalling the market. [In law.] The copying of any written instrument.

ENGRO'SSMENT, ĕn-grōs'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Appropriation of things in the gross; exorbitant acquisition *Shak.* Copy of a written instrument. *Ld. Clarendon.*

*To* ENGUA'RD, ĕn-gārd'. 92, 332. *v. a.* To protect; to defend. *Shakspeare. Ob J.*

*To* ENGU'LF*, ĕn-gŭlf'. *v. a.* To cast into a gulf. *Hayward.*

*To* ENHA'NCE §, ĕn-hānse'. 79. *v. a.* [*enhausser*, Fr.] To lift up; to raise on high. *Spenser.* To raise to advance; to heighten in price. *Locke.* To raise in esteem. *Atterbury.* To aggravate. *Hammond.*

ENHA'NCEMENT, ĕn-hānse'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Increase; augmentation of value. *Bacon.* Aggravation; increase of ill. *Government of the Tongue.*

ENHA'NCER*, ĕn-hān'-sŭr. *n. s.* One who raises the price of a thing. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* ENHA'RBOUR*, ĕn-hār'-bŭr. *v. a.* To dwell in; to inhabit. *W. Browne.*

*To* ENHA'RDEN*, ĕn-hār'-dn. *v. a.* [*enhardir*, Fr.] To encourage. *Howell.*

ENHARMO'NICK*, ĕn-hār-mŏn'-ĭk. *a.* A term applied to the last of the three divisions of musick by the ancients; and applied also to the manner of so disposing the voice in singing, as to render the melody more affecting. *Warton.*

ENI'GMA §, ĕ-nĭg'-mă. 92. *n. s.* [ăινιγμα.] A riddle; an obscure question; a position expressed in remote and ambiguous terms. *Dryden.*

ENIGMA'TICAL, ĕn-ĭg-măt'-ĕ-kăl. 530. *a.* Obscure; ambiguously or darkly expressed. *Shak.* Cloudy; obscurely conceived or apprehended. *Hammond.*

ENIGMA'TICALLY, ĕn-ĭg-măt'-ĕ-kăl-lē. *ad.* In a sense different from that which the words in their familiar acceptation imply. *Broome.*

ENIGMA'TICK*, ĕn-ĭg-măt'-ĭk. *a.* Obscure; ambiguously described. *Beaumont.*

ENI'GMATIST, ĕ-nĭg'-mă-tĭst. *n. s.* One who deals in obscure and ambiguous matters; a maker of riddles. *Addison.*

*To* ENI'GMATIZE*, ĕ-nĭg'-mă-tīze. *v. n.* To deal in enigmas.

*To* ENJO'IN §, ĕn-jŏĭn'. 299. *v. a.* [*enjoindre*, Fr.] To direct; to order; to prescribe. *Bacon.*

ENJO'INER, ĕn-jŏĭn'-ŭr. *n. s.* One who gives in junctions. *Dict.*

ENJO'INMENT, ĕn-jŏĭn'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Direction; command. *Brown.*

*To* ENJO'Y §, ĕn-jŏĕ'. 329. *v. a.* [*enjouir*, Fr.] To feel or perceive with pleasure. *Addison.* To obtain possession or fruition of. *Hooker.* To please; to gladden; to exhilarate; to delight. *More.*

*To* ENJO'Y, ĕn-jŏĕ'. *v. n.* To live in happiness *Milton.*

ENJO'YABLE*, ĕn-jŏĕ'-ă-bl. *a.* Capable of enjoyment. *Pope.*

ENJO'YER, ĕn-jŏĕ'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that has fruition or possession. *South.*

ENJO'YMENT, ĕn-jŏĕ'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Pleasure; happiness; fruition. *Tillotson.*

*To* ENKI'NDLE, ĕn-kĭn'-dl. 405. *v. a.* [from *kindle.*] To set on fire; to inflame. *Shak.* To rouse passions. *Shak.* To incite to any act or hope. *Shak.*

*To* ENLA'RD*, ĕn-lărd'. *v. a.* [*enlarder*, Fr.] To grease; to baste. *Shakspeare.*

*To* ENLA'RGE, ĕn-lārje'. *v. a.* [*enlargir*, Fr.] To make greater in quantity or appearance. *Pope.* To increase any thing in magnitude; to extend. *Locke.* To increase by representation; to magnify. To dilate; to expand. 2 *Cor.* vi. To set free from limitation. *Shak.* To extend to more purposes or uses. *Hooker.* To amplify; to aggrandize. *Locke.* To release from confinement. *Shak.* To diffuse in eloquence. *Clarendon.*

*To* ENLA'RGE, ĕn-lārje'. *v. n.* To expatiate; to

speak in many words. *Clarendon.* To be further extended. *Raleigh.*

ENLA'RGEDLY*, ĕn-lär'-jĕd-lē. *ad.* In an enlarged manner. *Mountagu.*

ENLA'RGEMENT, ĕn-lärje'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Increase; augmentation; farther extension. *Hayward.* Release from confinement or servitude. *Shak.* Magnifying representation. *Pope.* Expatiating speech; copious discourse. *Clarendon.*

ENLA'RGER, ĕn-lär'-jŭr. 98. *n. s.* Amplifier; one that increases or dilates any thing. *Brown.*

ENLA'RGING*, ĕn-lär'-jĭng. *n. s.* Enlargement. *Ezek.* xli.

*To* ENLI'GHT, ĕn-līte'. *v. a.* To illuminate; to supply with light. *Pope.*

*To* ENLI'GHTEN §, ĕn-lī'-tn. 103. *v. a.* [enlihtan, Sax.] To illuminate; to supply with light. *Psalms.* To quicken in the faculty of vision. 1 *Sam.* To instruct; to furnish with increase of knowledge. *Spectator.* To cheer to exhilarate; to gladden. To illuminate with divine knowledge. *Hebrews,* vi.

ENLI'GHTENER, ĕn-lī'-tn-ŭr. *n. s.* Illuminator; one that gives light. *Milton.* Instructer. *Warb.*

*To* ENLI'NK, ĕn-lĭnk'. *v. a.* [from *link.*] To chain to; to connect. *Shakspeare.*

*To* ENLI'ST*, ĕn-lĭst'. *v. a.* To enrol or register.

*To* ENLI'VE §*, ĕn-lĭve'. *v. a.* [from *life, live.*] To animate; to make alive. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* ENLI'VEN, ĕn-lī'-vn. 103. *v. a.* To make quick; to make alive; to animate. *Shenstone.* To make vigorous or active. *Prior.* To make sprightly or vivacious. To make gay or cheerful in appearance.

ENLI'VENER, ĕn-lī'-vn-ŭr. *n. s.* That which animates; that which invigorates. *Dryden.*

ENLI'VENING*, ĕn-lī'-vn-ĭng. *n. s.* That which makes cheerful. *Feltham.*

*To* ENLU'MINE, ĕn-lū'-mĭn. 140. *v. a.* [*enluminer,* Fr.] To illumine; to illuminate. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

*To* ENMA'RBLE, ĕn-mär'-bl. 405. *v. a.* To turn to marble; to harden. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

*To* ENME'SH, ĕn-mĕsh'. *v. a.* [from *mesh.*] To net; to entangle. *Shakspeare.*

*To* ENME'W. See *To* EMMEW.

E'NMITY, ĕn'-mē-tē. *n. s.* [from *enemy.*] Unfriendly disposition; malevolence; aversion. *Locke.* Contrariety of interests or inclinations; mutual malignity. *Shak.* State of opposition. *Jam.* iv. Malice; mischievous attempts. *Shakspeare.*

*To* ENMO'VE. See *To* EMMOVE.

ENNE'AGON, ĕn nē'-ă-gŏn. *n. s.* [ἔννεα and γωνία.] A figure of nine angles.

ENNEA'TICAL, ĕn-nē ăt'-ē-kăl. *a.* [ἔννεα.] *Enneatical days* are every ninth day of a sickness; and *enneatical years,* every ninth year of one's life.

*To* ENNE'W*, ĕn-nū'. *v. a.* To make new. *Skelton.*

*To* ENNO'BLE §, ĕn-nō'-bl. 405. *v. a.* [*ennoblir,* Fr.] To raise from commonalty to nobility. *Shak.* To dignify; to aggrandize; to exalt; to raise. *South.* To elevate; to magnify. *Waller.* To make famous or illustrious. *Bacon.*

ENNO'BLEMENT, ĕn-nō'-bl-mĕnt. *n. s.* The act of raising to the rank of nobility. *Bacon.* Exaltation; elevation; dignity. *Glanville.*

*ENNU'I**, ŏn-wē'. *n. s.* [Fr.] Wearisomeness; fastidiousness; disgust. *Gray.*

ENODA'TION, ĕn-ō-dā'-shŭn. 530. *n. s.* [*enodatio,* Lat.] The act of untying a knot; solution of a difficulty. *Dict.*

*To* ENO'DE §*, ē-nōde'. *v. a.* [*enodo,* Lat.] To declare. *Cockeram.* Not used.

ENO'RM §*, ē-nôrm'. *a.* [*enormis,* Lat.] Irregular; deviating from rule. *More.* Deviating from right; wicked. *Sir C. Cornwallis.*

ENO'RMITY, ē-nôr'-mē-tē. *n. s.* Deviation from rule; irregularity. *Cockeram.* Deviation from right; depravity; corruption. *Spenser.* Atrocious crime; flagitious villany. *Swift.*

ENO'RMOUS, ē-nôr'-mŭs. 314. *a.* Irregular; out of rule. *Milton.* Excursive beyond the limits of a regular figure. *Newton.* Disordered; confused. *Shak.* Wicked beyond the common measure. *Bullokar.* Exceeding in bulk the common measures. *Pope.*

ENO'RMOUSLY, ē-nôr'-mŭs-lē. *ad.* Beyond measure. *Woodward.*

ENO'RMOUSNESS, ē-nôr'-mŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Immeasurable excess. *Decay of Piety.*

ENO'UGH §, ē-nŭf'. 314, 391. *a.* [ȝenoh, Sax.] In a sufficient measure; so as may satisfy. *Locke.*

ENO'UGH, ē-nŭf'. *n. s.* Something sufficient in greatness or excellence. *Temple.* Something equal to a man's powers or faculties. *Bacon.*

ENO'UGH §, ē-nŭf'. *ad.* In a sufficient degree; in a degree that gives satisfaction. It notes a slight augmentation of the positive degree: as, I am ready *enough* to quarrel. *Bacon.* Sometimes it denotes diminution; as, The song is well *enough.* An exclamation noting fulness or satiety. *Shakspeare.*

*To* ENO'UNCE*, ē-nŏŭnse'. *v. a.* [*enuncio,* Lat.] To declare. *Bally.*

ENO'W, ē-nŏŭ'. 322. The plural of *enough.* In a sufficient number. *Sidney.*

☞ This word is growing obsolete, but is not quite so much out of date as the word *mo,* signifying a greater number. We still hear some speakers talk of having *ink enough* and *pens enow;* but the greater part seem now to use *enough,* both for quantity and number; as *more* has been so used for some centuries. *W.*

*EN PASSANT**, ŏng-pâs'-sŏng'. *ad.* [Fr.] By the way.

*To* ENPIE'RCE*, ĕn-pēērse'. *v. a.* See *To* EMPIERCE.

*To* ENQUI'CKEN*, ĕn-kwĭk'-kn. *v. a.* [from *quick en.*] To make alive. *More.*

*To* ENQUI'RE*, ĕn-kwīre'. [*enquirer,* Fr.] This word, with all its dependants, is more usually written with *in.* But perhaps it ought to be written with *en.* See *To* INQUIRE.

*To* ENRA'CE*, ĕn-rāse'. *v. a.* [*enraciner,* Fr.] To implant; to enroot. *Spenser. Ob. T.*

*To* ENRA'GE, ĕn-rāje'. *v. a.* [*enrager,* Fr.] To irritate; to make furious. *Hayward.*

*To* ENRA'NGE, ĕn-rānje'. *v. a.* To place regularly; to put into order. *Spenser.* To rove over. *Spenser.*

*To* ENRA'NK, ĕn-răngk'. *v. a.* To place in orderly ranks. *Shakspeare.*

*To* ENRA'PT, ĕn-răpt'. *v. a.* pret. part. *enrapt.* [from *rapt.*] To throw into an ecstasy; to transport with enthusiasm. *Shak.* Involved; wrapt up. *Arbuthnot.*

*To* ENRA'PTURE, ĕn-răp'-tshŭre. *v. a.* To transport with pleasure; to delight highly. *Shenstone.*

*To* ENRA'VISH §, ĕn răv'-ĭsh. *v. a.* To throw into ecstasy. *Spenser.*

ENRA'VISHMENT, ĕn-răv'-ĭsh-mĕnt. *n. s.* Ecstasy of delight. *Glanville.*

*To* ENRE'GISTER*, ĕn-rē'd'-jĭs-tŭr. *v. a.* [*enregistrer,* Fr.] To enrol; to register. *Spenser.*

*To* ENRHE'UM, ĕn-rūme'. *v. a.* [*enrhumer,* Fr.] To have rheum through cold. *Harvey.*

*To* ENRI'CH §, ĕn-rĭtsh'. *v. a.* [*enricher,* Fr.] To make wealthy; to make opulent. 1 *Sam.* xvii. To fertilize; to make fruitful. *Blackmore.* To store; to supply with augmentation of any thing desirable. *Raleigh.*

ENRI'CHMENT, ĕn-rĭtsh'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Augmentation of wealth. Amplification; improvement by addition. *Bacon.*

*To* ENRI'DGE, ĕn-rĭdje'. *v. a.* To form with longitudinal protuberances or ridges. *Shakspeare.*

*To* ENRI'NG, ĕn-rĭng'. *v. a.* To bind round; to encircle. *Shakspeare.*

*To* ENRI'PEN, ĕn-rī'-pn. 103 *v. a.* To ripen; to mature; to bring to perfection *Donne.*

*To* ENRI'VE*, ĕn-rīve'. *v. a.* part. *enrwen.* [from *rive.*] To cleave. *Spenser*

*To* ENRO'BE, ĕn-rōbe'. *v. a.* To dress; to clothe; to habit; to invest. *Shakspeare.*

*To* ENRO'L §, ĕn-rōle'. 406. *v. a.* [*enroller,* Fr.] To insert in a roll, or register. 1 *Macc.* x. To record; to leave in writing. *Shak.* To involve; to inwrap. *Spenser.*

ENRO'LLER, ĕn-rōl'-lŭr. *n. s.* He that enrols; he that registers.

ENROʹLMENT, ĕn-rōlʹ-mĕnt. *n. s.* Register; writing in which any thing is recorded; record. *Davies.*

*To* ENROʹOT, ĕn-rōōtʹ. 306. *v. a.* To fix by the root; to implant deep. *Shakspeare.*

*To* ENROʹUND, ĕn-rōūndʹ. 312. *v. a.* To environ; to surround; to encircle; to enclose. *Shakspeare.*

*ENS*, ĕnz. *n. s.* [Lat.] Any being or existence. [In chymistry.] Some things that are pretended to contain all the qualities or virtues of the ingredients they are drawn from in a little room.

ENSAʹMPLE §, ĕn-sămʹ-pl. *n. s.* [*ensample*, Fr.] Example; pattern; subject of imitation. *Phil.* iii. *Ob. J.*

*To* ENSAʹMPLE, ĕn-sămʹ-pl. *v. a.* To exemplify; to show by example. *Spenser.*

*To* ENSAʹNGUINE, ĕn-sănʹ-gwĭn. 340. *v. a.* [*sanguis*, Lat.] To smear with gore; to suffuse with blood. *Milton.*

*To* ENSCHEʹDULE, ĕn-shĕdʹ-jūle. [See SCHEDULE.] *v. a.* To insert in a schedule or writing. *Shak.*

*To* ENSCOʹNCE, ĕn-skŏnseʹ. *v. a.* [from *sconce.*] To cover as with a fort; to secure. *Shakspeare.*

*To* ENSEʹAL*, ĕn-sēēlʹ. *v. a.* To impress; to mark as with a seal. *Browne.*

*To* ENSEʹAM, ĕn-sēmeʹ. 227. *v. a.* To sow up; to enclose by a seam. *Camden.* To fructify; to fatten. [*ensemencer*, Fr.] *Spenser.*

ENSEʹAMED*, ĕn-sēēmʹ-ĕd. *a.* Greasy. *Shak.*

*To* ENSEʹAR, ĕn-sēreʹ. 227. *v. a.* [from *sear.*] To cauterize; to staunch or stop with fire. *Shakspeare.*

*To* ENSEʹARCH*, ĕn-sĕrtshʹ. *v. n.* [from *search.*] To try to find. *Sir T. Elyot.*

*ENSEʹMBLE**, ŏn-sămʹ-bl. *n. s.* [Fr.] One with another; a relative proportion of parts to the whole; composition, considered together, and not in parts. *Pownall.*

*To* ENSHIʹELD, ĕn-shēēldʹ. 275. *v. a.* To shield; to cover; to protect. *Shakspeare.*

*To* ENSHRIʹNE, ĕn-shrineʹ. *v. a.* [from *shrine.*] To enclose in a chest or cabinet; to preserve as a thing sacred. *Milton.*

ENSIFORM, ĕnʹ-sē-fôrm. *a.* [*ensiformis*, Lat.] Having the shape of a sword.

EʹNSIGN §, ĕnʹ-sine. 385. *n. s.* [*enseigne*, Fr.] The flag or standard of a regiment. *Knolles.* Any signal to assemble. *Isa.* v. Badge, or mark of distinction. *Waller.* The officer of foot who carries the flag.

☞ I have given the last syllable of this word the long sound, as I am convinced it is the most correct; though I am of opinion that, in the military profession, it is oftener pronounced short, as if written *ensin.* Some reasons from analogy might be produced in favour of this latter pronunciation, 144; but they do not seem sufficient to outweigh the more general usage which declares for the former. *W.*

*To* ENSIʹGN*, ĕn-sineʹ. *v. a.* [*ensigner*, old Fr.] To mark with some sign. *B. Jonson.*

EʹNSIGNBEARER, ĕnʹ-sine-bâ-rûr. *n. s.* He that carries the flag; the ensign. *Sidney.*

EʹNSIGNCY*, ĕnʹ-sĭn-sē. *n. s.* The place and quality of the officer who carries the flag.

☞ I have not met with this word in any of our dictionaries, but, from its very frequent use in the polite world, am persuaded it deserves a place there, and particularly in a pronouncing dictionary; as it must be remarked that, though the second syllable of *ensign* is generally, and more correctly, pronounced with the *i* long, the same letter, in the same syllable of *ensigncy*, is always short. *W.*

ENSKIʹED*, ĕn-skīdeʹ. *part. a.* [from *sky.*] Placed in heaven; made immortal. *Shakspeare.*

*To* ENSLAʹVE §, ĕn-slāveʹ. *v. a.* To reduce to servitude; to deprive of liberty. *Milton.* To make over to another as his slave or bondman. *Locke.*

ENSLAʹVEMENT, ĕn-slāveʹ-mĕnt. *n. s.* The state of servitude; slavery. *South.*

ENSLAʹVER, ĕn-slāʹ-vûr. *n. s.* He that reduces others to a state of servitude. *Swift.*

*To* ENSNAʹRE*. See *To* INSNARE.

*To* ENSNAʹRL*, ĕn-snârlʹ. *v. a.* To entangle. *Spenser.*

*To* ENSNAʹRL*, ĕn-snârlʹ. *v. n.* To snarl; to gnash the teeth. *Cockeram.*

*To* ENSOʹBER, ĕn-sōʹ-bûr. *v. a.* To make sober: to compose. *Bp. Taylor.*

*To* ENSPHEʹRE*, ĕn-sfēērʹ. *v. a.* To place in a sphere. *J. Hall.* To form into roundness. *Carew.*

*To* ENSTAʹMP*, ĕn-stămpʹ. *v. a.* To fix a mark by impressing it. *Hewyt.*

*To* ENSTEʹEP*. See *To* INSTEEP.

*To* ENSTYʹLE*, ĕn-stīleʹ. *v. a.* [from *style.*] To name; to call. *Drayton.*

*To* ENSUʹE §, ĕn-sūʹ. *v. a.* [*ensuer*, Norman French.] To follow; to pursue. *Psalm* xxxiv.

*To* ENSUʹE, ĕn-sūʹ. *v. n.* To follow as a consequence to premises. *Hooker.* To succeed in a train of events, or course of time. *Shakspeare.*

ENSUʹRABLE*. See INSURABLE.

ENSUʹRANCE, ĕn-shūʹ-rănse. *n. s.* Exemption from hazard, obtained by the payment of a certain sum. *Marq. of Halifax.* The sum paid for security.

ENSUʹRANCER, ĕn-shūʹ-rân-sûr. *n. s.* He who undertakes to exempt from hazard. *Dryden.*

*To* ENSUʹRE §, ĕn-shūreʹ. *v. a.* [from *sure.*] [Now generally written *insure.*] To ascertain; to make certain; to secure. *Swift.* To exempt any thing from hazard by paying a certain sum, on condition of being reimbursed for miscarriage. To promise reimbursement of any miscarriage for a certain reward stipulated. *L'Estrange.* To bind by promise of marriage. *Cavendish.*

☞ As this word and its compounds come from the word *sure*, they all retain the aspirated pronunciation of the *s* in that word, 454; and it is not a little surprising that Mr. Sheridan has omitted to mark it. *W.*

ENSUʹRER, ĕn-shūʹ-rûr. *n. s.* One who makes contracts of ensurance. *Hammond.* That which secures, or makes sure. *Hay.*

*To* ENSWEEʹP*, ĕn-swēēpʹ. *v. a.* To pass over with swiftness. *Thomson.*

ENTAʹBLATURE, ĕn-tābʹ-lă-tshûre. } *n. s.* [*entab-*
ENTAʹBLEMENT, ĕn-tāʹ-bl-mĕnt. § *lature*, old Fr.] The architrave, frieze, and cornice of a pillar *Harris.*

*To* ENTAʹCKLE*, ĕn-tăkʹ-kl. *v. a.* [from *tackle.*] To supply with instruments of sailing. *Skelton.*

ENTAʹIL §, ĕn-tāleʹ. 202. *n. s.* [*tailler*, Fr.] The estate entailed or settled, with regard to the rule of its descent. The rule of descent settled for any estate. *Blackstone.* Engraver's work; inlay. [*in taglio.* Ital.] *Spenser.*

*To* ENTAʹIL, ĕn-tāleʹ. *v. a.* To settle the descent of any estate so that it cannot be by any subsequent possessor bequeathed at pleasure. *Shak.* To fix unalienably upon any person or thing. *Digby.* To carve. *Spenser.*

*To* ENTAʹIL, ĕn-tāleʹ. *v. n.* To cut. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

*To* ENTAʹME, ĕn-tāmeʹ. *v. a.* To tame; to subjugate; to subdue. *Gower.*

*To* ENTAʹNGLE §, ĕn-tăngʹ-gl. 405. *v. a.* [*tagl*, hair, Gothick.] To inwrap or ensnare with something not easily extricable. To lose in multiplied involutions. To twist, or confuse in such a manner as that a separation cannot easily be made. To involve in difficulties; to embarrass; to perplex. *Shak.* To puzzle; to bewilder. *Hayward.* To ensnare by captious questions or artful talk. *St. Matt.* xxii. To distract with variety of cares. 2 *Tim.* ii. To multiply the intricacies or difficulties of a work.

ENTAʹNGLEMENT, ĕn-tăngʹ-gl-mĕnt. *n. s.* Involution of any thing intricate or adhesive. *More.* Perplexity; puzzle. *Glanville.*

ENTAʹNGLER, ĕn-tăngʹ-glûr. *n. s.* One that entangles.

*To* ENTEʹNDER*, ĕn-tĕnʹ-dûr. *v. a.* [from *tender.*] To treat with kindness; to protect. *Young.*

*To* EʹNTER §, ĕnʹ-tĕr. 98. *v. a.* [*entrer*, Fr.] To go or come into any place. *Milton.* To initiate in a business, method, or society. *Walton.* To introduce or admit into any counsel. *Shak.* To set down in a writing. *Graunt.*

*To* EʹNTER, ĕnʹ-tĕr. *v. n.* To come in; to go in.

*Judges*, xviii. To penetrate mentally; to make intellectual entrance. *Addison.* To engage in. *Addison.* To be initiated in. *Milton.*

E/NTERDEAL, ĕn′-tẽr-dēle. *n. s.* [*entre* and *deal.*] Reciprocal transactions. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

E/NTERER*, ĕn′-tẽr-ûr. *n. s.* One who is making a beginning. *Seward.*

E/NTERING, ĕn′-tẽr-ĭng. *n s.* Entrance; passage into a place. *Isaiah*, xxiii.

*To* ENTERLA/CE, ĕn-tẽr-lāse′. *v. a.* [*entrelasser*, Fr.] To intermix; to interweave. *Sir T. Elyot.*

ENTERO/CELE, ĕn-tẽr′ō-sēle. [See HYDROCELE.] *n. s.* [Lat.] A rupture from the bowels pressing through the peritonæum, so as to fall down into the groin. *Quincy.*

ENTERO/LOGY, ĕn-tẽ-rŏl′-ō-jè. *n. s.* [ἔντερον and λόγος.] The anatomical account of the bowels and internal parts.

ENTERO/MPHALOS, ĕn-tẽr-ŏm′-fă-lŏs. *n. s.* [ἔντερον and ὀμφαλος.] An umbilical or navel rupture.

ENTERPA/RLANCE, ĕn-tẽr-pär′-lănse. *n. s.* [*entre* and *parler*, Fr.] Parley; mutual talk; conference. *Hayward.*

ENTERPLEA/DER, ĕn-tẽr-plē′-dûr. *n. s.* [*entre* and *plead.*] The discussing of a point incidentally falling out, before the principal cause can take end. *Cowel.*

E/NTERPRISE §, ĕn′-tẽr-prīze. *n. s.* [*entreprise*, Fr.] An undertaking of hazard; an arduous attempt. *Judith*, ii.

*To* E/NTERPRISE, ĕn′-tẽr-prīze. *v. a.* To undertake; to attempt; to essay. *Milton.* To receive; To entertain. *Spenser.*

E/NTERPRISER, ĕn′-tẽr-prī-zûr. *n. s.* A man of enterprise; one who undertakes great things. *Hayward.*

*To* ENTERTA/IN §, ĕn-tẽr-tāne′. *v. a.* [*entretenir*, Fr.] To converse with; to talk with. *Locke.* To treat at the table. *Addison.* To receive hospitably. *Heb.* xiii. To keep in one's service. *Spenser.* To reserve in the mind. *Decay of Piety.* To please; to amuse; to divert. *Decay of Piety.* To admit with satisfaction. *Locke.*

ENTERTA/IN*, ĕn-tẽr-tāne′. *n. s.* [*entretien*, Fr.] Entertainment. *Spenser. Ob. T.*

ENTERTA/INER, ĕn-tẽr-tā′-nûr. *n. s.* He that keeps others in his service. *Bacon.* He that treats others at his table. *Milton.* He that receives sincerely and reverentially. *Bp. Hall.* He that pleases, diverts, or amuses. *Nash.*

ENTERTA/ININGLY*, ĕn-tẽr-tā′-nĭng-lè. *ad.* In an amusing manner. *Dr. Warton.*

ENTERTA/INMENT, ĕn-tẽr-tāne′-mĕnt. *n. s.* Conversation. *Shak.* Treatment at the table; convivial provision. *Spenser.* Hospitable reception. *Spenser.* Reception; admission. *Sprat.* The state of being in pay, as soldiers or servants. *Shak.* Payment of soldiers or servants. *Davies.* Amusement; diversion. *Bacon.* Dramatick performance; the lower comedy. *Gay.*

ENTERTI/SSUED, ĕn-tẽr-tĭsh′-ūde. *a.* [*entre* and *tissue.*] Interwoven or intermixed with various colours or substances. *Shakspeare.*

E/NTHEAT*, ĕn′-*thè*te. *a.* [ἐνθεος.] Our old word for enthusiastick. *W. Hodgson.*

*To* ENTHRA/L*. See *To* INTHRAL.

*To* ENTHRI/L*, ĕn-*thrĭl*′. *v. a.* [from *thrill.*] To pierce; to penetrate. *Sackville.*

*To* ENTHRO/NE §, ĕn-*thrō*ne′. *v. a.* [*enthroner*, Fr.] To place on a regal seat. *Shak.* To invest with sovereign authority. *Selden.*

*To* ENTHRO/NIZE*, ĕn-*thrō*′-nīze. 159. *v. a.* To enthrone. *Davies.*

*To* ENTHU/NDER*, ĕn-*thŭn*′-dûr. *v. n.* To make a noise like thunder. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

ENTHU/SIASM §, ĕn-*thū*′-zhē-ăzm. *n. s.* [ἐνθουσιασμὸς.] A vain belief of private revelation; a vain confidence of divine favour. *Locke.* Heat of imagination; violence of passion. *Warburton.* Elevation of fancy; exaltation of ideas. *Dryden.*

☞ For the pronunciation of the third syllable of this and the three [4] following words, see ECCLESIASTICK, and *Principles*, No. 451. *W*

ENTHU/SIAST, ĕn-*thū*′-zhē-ăst. *n. s.* One who vainly imagines a private revelation; one who has a vain confidence of his intercourse with God. *Pagitt.* One of a hot imagination, or violent passions. *Pope.* One of elevated fancy, or exalted ideas. *Dryden.*

ENTHUSIA/STICAL, ĕn-*thū*′-zhē-ăs′-tē-kăl. } *a.*
ENTHUSIA/STICK, ĕn-*thū*′-zhē-ăs′-tĭk. }
[ἐνθουσιαστικὸς.] Persuaded of some communication with the Deity. *Calamy.* Vehemently hot in any cause. Elevated in fancy; exalted in ideas. *Burnet.*

ENTHUSIA/STICK*, ĕn-*thū*-zhē-ăs′-tĭk. *n. s.* An enthusiast. *Sir T. Herbert.*

E/NTHYMEM, ĕn′-*thè*-mĕm. *n. s.* [ἐνθύμημα.] An argument consisting only of an antecedent and consequential proposition; a syllogism where the major proposition is suppressed, and only the minor and consequence produced in words. *Brown.*

*To* ENTI/CE §, ĕn-tīse′. *v. a.* [*enticer*, old Fr.] To allure; to attract; to draw by blandishments or hopes. *Ascham.*

ENTI/CEMENT, ĕn-tīse′-mĕnt. *n. s.* The act or practice of alluring to ill. *Hooker.* The means by which one is allured to ill; blandishment; allurement. *Shakspeare.*

ENTI/CER, ĕn-tī′-sûr. 98. *n. s.* One that allures to ill. *Burton.*

ENTI/CING*, ĕn-tī′-sĭng. *n. s.* The act of alluring to evil. *South.*

ENTI/CINGLY, ĕn-tī′-sĭng-lè. *ad.* Charmingly; in a winning manner. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

E/NTIERTY, ĕn-tīre′-tè. *n. s.* [*entierte*, old Fr.] The whole; not barely a part. *Bacon.*

ENTI/RE §, ĕn-tīre′. *a.* [*entier*, Fr.] Whole; undivided. *Bacon.* Unbroken; complete in its parts. *Newton.* Full; complete; comprising all requisites in itself. *Hooker.* Sincere; hearty. *Shak.* Firm; sure; solid; fixed. *Prior.* Unmingled; unallayed. *Milton.* Honest; firmly adherent; faithful. *Clarendon.* In full strength; with vigour unabated; with power unbroken. Impartial. *Clarendon.* Inward. *Spenser.*

ENTI/RELY, ĕn-tīre′-lè. *ad.* In the whole; without division. *Raleigh.* Completely; fully. *Milton.* With firm adherence; faithfully. *Spenser.*

ENTI/RENESS, ĕn-tīre′-nĕs. *n. s.* Totality; completeness; fulness. *Donne.* Honesty; integrity Intimacy; familiarity; friendship. *Bp. Hall.*

ENTI/RETY*, ĕn-tīre′-tè. *n. s.* Completeness. *Blackstone.* See ENTIERTY.

☞ This word, though very expressive, is ill formed, as it, in some measure, clashes with that numerous class of words ending in *ity*, where the *i* makes a distinct syllable; but, as this word is a formation of our own, we must be careful to pronounce it in three syllables. *W.*

E/NTITATIVE*, ĕn′-tè-tā-tĭv. *a.* Considered by itself; abstracted from all circumstances. *Ellis.*

E/NTITATIVELY*, ĕn′-tè-tā-tĭv-lè. *ad.* A thing considered nakedly and precisely, according to what it is in itself. *Chambers.*

*To* ENTI/TLE, ĕn-tī′-tl. 405. *v. a.* [*entituler*, Fr.] To grace or dignify with a title or honourable appellation. To give a title or discriminative appellation. *Hooker.* To superscribe, or prefix as a title. *Locke.* To give a claim to any thing. *Dryden.* To grant any thing as claimed by a title. *Locke.*

E/NTITY, ĕn′-tè-tè. *n. s.* [*entitas*, low Lat.] Something which really is; a real being. *Brown.* A particular species of being. *Bacon.*

*To* ENTO/IL, ĕn-tŏĭl′. *v. a.* To ensnare; to entangle; to bring into toils or nets. *Bacon.*

*To* ENTO/MB §, ĕn-tōōm′. *v. a.* [*entomber*, old Fr.] To put into a tomb; to bury. *Hooker.*

ENTO/MBMENT*, ĕn-tōōm′-mĕnt. *n. s.* Burial. *Barrow.*

ENTOMO/LOGY*, ĕn-tō-mŏl′-ō-jè. *n. s.* [ἔντομον and λόγος.] That part of natural history which treats of insects. *White.*

ENTORTILA/TION*, ĕn-tŏr-tè-lā′-shŭn. *n. s.* [*entortiliement*, Fr.] A turning into a circle or round figure. *Donne.*

*To* ENTRA/IL, ĕn-trāle′. *v. a.* [*intraliare*, Ital.] To mingle; to interweave; to diversify. *Spenser.*

E'NTRAILS, ĕn'-trîlz. 208. *n. s.* [without a singular.] [*entrailles*, Fr.] The intestines; the inward parts; the bowels. *Shak.* The internal parts. *Shak.*

ENTRA'MMELLED*, ĕn-trăm'-mĕld. *a.* [from *trammel.*] Curled; frizzled. *Sherwood.*

E'NTRANCE, ĕn'-trânse. *n. s.* [*entrant*, Fr.] The power of entering into a place. *Shak.* The act of entering. *Shak.* The passage by which a place is entered; avenue. *Judges*, iv. Initiation; commencement. *Locke.* Intellectual ingress; knowledge. *Bacon.* The act of taking possession of an office or dignity. *Hayward.* The beginning of any thing. *Hakewill.*

*To* ENTRA'NCE, ĕn-trânse'. 91. *v. a.* [from *trance.*] To put into a trance. To put into an ecstasy. *Milton.*

*To* ENTRA'P, ĕn-trăp'. *v. a.* [*entraper*, old Fr.] To ensnare; to catch in a trap. *Spenser.* To involve unexpectedly in difficulties; to entangle. *Spenser.* To take advantage of. *Ecclus.* viii.

*To* ENTREA'SURE*. See *To* INTREASURE.

*To* ENTREA'T §, ĕn-trēte'. 227. *v. a.* [*traiter*, Fr.] To petition; to solicit; to importune. *Gen.* xxv. To prevail upon by solicitation. *Gen.* xxv. To treat or use well or ill. *Ecclus.* vii. To entertain; to amuse. *Shak.* To entertain; to receive. *Spenser.*

*To* ENTRE'AT, ĕn-trēte'. *v. n.* To offer a treaty or compact. 1 *Macc.* x. To treat; to discourse. *Hakewill.* To make a petition. *Shakspeare.*

ENTRE'AT*, ĕn-trēte'. *n. s.* Entreaty. *Tragedy of Solimun and Perseda. Ob. T.*

ENTRE'ATABLE*, ĕn-trē'-tă-bl. *a.* That may be entreated, or is soon entreated. *Huloet.*

ENTRE'ATANCE, ĕn-trē'-tânse. *n. s.* Petition; entreaty; solicitation. *Fairfax. Ob. J.*

ENTREA'TER*, ĕn-trē'-tûr. *n. s.* One who makes a petition. *Fulke.*

ENTRE'ATIVE*, ĕn-trē'-tĭv. *a.* Treating; pleading. *Brewer.*

ENTRE'ATY, ĕn-trē'-tè. *n. s.* Petition; prayer; solicitation; request. *Shak.* Reception; entertainment. *B. Jonson.*

*ENTREME'TS. n. s.* [Fr.] Small plates set between the main dishes. *Mortimer.*

*ENTREPO'T**, ŏn-trē-pō'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A magazine; a warehouse. *Pownall.*

*To* ENTRI'CK*, ĕn-trĭk'. *v. a.* [*intriquer*, old Fr.] To deceive; to perplex; to entangle. *Chaucer.*

E'NTRY, ĕn'-trè. *n. s.* The passage by which any one enters a house. *Bacon.* The act of entrance; ingress. *Bacon.* The act of taking possession of any estate. The act of registering or setting down in writing. *Bacon.* The act of entering publickly into any city. *Bacon.*

*To* ENTU'NE*, ĕn-tûne'. *v. a.* [*entonner*, old Fr.] To tune; to chant. *Chaucer.*

*To* ENTWI'NE*. See *To* INTWINE.

*To* ENTWI'ST*, ĕn-twĭst'. *v. a.* To wreath round, or together. *Shakspeare.*

*To* ENU'BILATE, ē-nū'-bē-lāte. *v. n.* [*e* and *nubile*, Lat.] To clear from clouds. *Dict.*

*To* ENU'CLEATE §, ē-nū'-klē-āte. *v. a.* [*enucleo*, Lat.] To solve; to clear; to disentangle.

ENUCLEA'TION*, ē-nū-klē-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Explanation; plain manifestation. *Cotgrave.*

*To* ENU'MERATE §, ē-nū'-mē-rāte. *v. a.* [*enumero*, Lat.] To reckon up singly. *Wake.*

ENUMERA'TION, ē-nū-mē-rā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of numbering or counting over. *Sprat.*

ENU'MERATIVE*, ē-nū'-mē-rā-tĭv. *a.* Reckoning up singly; counting over. *Bp. Taylor.*

*To* ENU'NCIATE §, ē-nŭn'-shē-āte. *v. a.* [*enuncio*, Lat.] To declare; to proclaim; to relate; to express. *Bp. Barlow.*

ENUNCIA'TION, ē-nŭn-shē-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Declaration; publick attestation. *Bp. Taylor.* Intelligence; information. *Hale.* Expression, in writing. *Playfair.* Manner of utterance. *Lord Chesterfield.*

ENU'NCIATIVE, ē-nŭn'-shē-ā-tĭv. *a.* Declarative; expressive. *Sir T. Elyot.*

ENU'NCIATIVELY, ē-nŭn'-shē-ā-tĭv-lè. [See PRONUNCIATION.] *ad.* Declaratively.

*To* ENU'RE*. See *To* INURE.

*To* ENVA'SSAL*, ĕn-vās'-săl. *v. a.* [from *vassal.*] To make over to another as his slave. *More.*

*To* ENVE'IGLE*. See *To* INVEIGLE.

*To* ENVE'LOPE §, ĕn-vĕl'-ŭp. *v. a.* [*enveloper*, Fr.] To inwrap; to cover. *Chaucer.* To hide; to surround. *Locke.* To line; to cover on the inside. *Spenser.*

*ENVELO'PE*, ŏn-vĕ-lōpe'. [ĕn'-vĕ-lope, *Perry*; ĕn-vĕ-lōpe', *Jones*; ĕn-vĕl'-up, *Webster.*] *n. s.* [Fr.] A wrapper; an outward case. *Burnet.*

☞ This word, signifying the outward case of a letter, is always pronounced in the French manner by those who can pronounce French, and, by those who cannot, the initial *e* is changed into an *o*. Sometimes a mere Englishman attempts to give the nasal vowel the French sound, and exposes himself to laughter by pronouncing *g* after it, as if written *ongvelope*. This is as ridiculous, to a polite ear, as if he pronounced it, as it ought to be pronounced, like the verb to *envelope*. *W.*

ENVE'LOPEMENT*, ĕn-vĕl'-ŭp-mĕnt. *n. s.* Perplexity; entanglement. *Search.*

*To* ENVE'NOM, ĕn-vĕn'-ŭm. 166. *v. a.* [from *venom.*] To taint with poison; to poison. *Shak.* To make odious. *Shak.* To enrage; to exasperate. *Dryden.*

*To* ENVE'RMEIL*, ĕn-vĕr'-mèle. *v. a.* [*vermeil* Fr.] To dye red. *Milton.*

E'NVIABLE, ĕn'-vè-ă-bl. 405. *a.* Deserving envy; such as may excite envy. *Carew.*

E'NVIER, ĕn'-vè-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One that envies another; a maligner. *Bacon.*

E'NVIOUS, ĕn'-vè-ŭs. 314. *a.* Infected with envy; pained by the excellence or happiness of another. *Sidney.*

E'NVIOUSLY, ĕn'-vè-ŭs-lè. *ad.* With envy; with malignity; with ill-will. *Duppa.*

*To* ENVI'RON §, ĕn-vī'-rŭn. 166. *v. a.* [*environner*, Fr.] To surround; to encompass. *Joshua*, vii. To involve; to envelope. *Donne.* To surround in a hostile manner; to besiege; to hem in. *Shak.* To enclose; to invest. *Cleaveland.*

ENVI'RONS, ŏn-vè-rŏnz', or ĕn-vī'-rŭnz. 166. *n. s.* [*environs*, Fr.] The neighbourhood or neighbouring places round about the country. *Lord Chesterfield.*

☞ This word is in general use, and ought to be pronounced like the English verb to *environ*: but the vanity of appearing polite keeps it still in the French pronunciation; and, as the nasal vowels in the first and last syllables are not followed by hard *c* or *g*, it is impossible for a mere Englishman to pronounce it fashionably.—See ENCORE. *W.*

E'NVOY §, ĕn'-vŏe. *n. s.* [*envoye*, Fr.] A publick minister sent from one power to another. *Denham.* A publick messenger, in dignity below an ambassadour. *Sir T. Herbert.* A messenger. *Blackmore.* Formerly a kind of postscript, sent with compositions, to enforce or recommend what had been previously written, whether in prose or rhyme. *Warton.*

E'NVOYSHIP*, ĕn'-vŏe-shĭp. *n. s.* The office of an envoy. *Coventry.*

*To* E'NVY §, ĕn'-vè. *v. a.* [*envier*, Fr.] To hate another for excellence, happiness, or success. *Prov.* iii. To grieve at any qualities of excellence in another. *Shak.* To grudge; to impart unwillingly; to with hold maliciously. *Dryden.*

☞ The ancient pronunciation of this word was with the accent on the last syllable, and the *y* sounded as in *eye*, as the Scotch pronounce it at this day. *W.*

*To* E'NVY, ĕn'-vè. *v. n.* To feel envy; to feel pain at the sight of excellence or felicity. *Bp. Taylor.*

E'NVY, ĕn'-vè. 182. *n. s.* Pain felt and malignity conceived at the sight of excellence or happiness. *Ray.* Rivalry; competition. *Dryden.* Malice; malignity. *Shak.* Publick odium; ill-repute. *Bacon.*

E'NVYING*, ĕn'-vè-ĭng. *n. s.* Ill-will; malice. *Galatians* v.

ENWA'LLOWED*, ĕn-wŏl'-lōde. *part. a.* Wallowing. *Spenser.*

*To* ENWHE'EL, ĕn-hwēē'l'. *v. a.* [from *wheel.*] To encompass; to encircle. *Shakspeare.*

*To* ENWI'DEN*, ĕn-wī'-dn. *v. a.* To make wider. *Cockeram.*

*To* ENWO'MB, ĕn-wōōm'. *v. a.* [from *womb.*] To make pregnant. *Spenser.* To bury; to hide as in a womb. *Donne.*

*To* ENWRA'P §*. See *To* INWRAP.

ENWRA'PMENT*, ĕn-rāp'-mĕnt. *n. s.* A covering; a wrapper. *Shuckford.*

EO'LIAN*, ē-ō'-lē-ăn. } *a.* [from *Æolia.*] Denoting
EO'LICK*, ē-ŏl'-ĭk. } one of the five dialects of the Greek tongue. Also a particular kind of verse; and, in musick, one of the modes of the ancients. *Milton.*

EO'LIAN *Harp**, ē-ō'-lē-ăn-hârp. An instrument so called from Æolus, the heathen deity of winds; as it produces its wild and often exquisite strains merely by the action of the wind. *Thomson.*

EO'LIPILE, ē-ŏl'-ē-pile. *n. s.* [*Æolus* and *pila.*] A hollow ball of metal with a long pipe; which ball, filled with water and exposed to the fire, sends out, as the water heats, at intervals, blasts of cold wind through the pipe. *Burnet.*

E'PACT, ē'-pākt. *n. s.* [ἐπακτὸς.] A number, whereby we note the excess of the common solar year above the lunar, and thereby may find out the age of the moon every year. *Harris.*

EPÆNE'TICK*, ĕp-ē-nēt'-ĭk. *a.* [ἐπαινητικὸς.] Laudatory; panegyrical. *Phillips.*

EPAU'LEMENT, ē-pâwl'-mĕnt. *n. s.* [Fr.] [In fortification.] A sidework made either of earth thrown up, of bags of earth, gabions, or of fascines and earth. *Harris.*

EPAULE'T*, ĕp'-âw-lĕt. *n. s.* [*epaulette*, Fr.] An ornament for the shoulder; a shoulder-knot; chiefly now a military word. *Burke.*

EPE'NTHESIS, ē-pĕn'-thē-sĭs. 503. *n. s.* [ἐπενθεσις.] The addition of a vowel or consonant in the middle of a word. *Harris.*

*E'PHA, ē'-fâ. *n. s.* [Heb.] A measure among the Jews, containing fifteen solid inches. *Ezek.* xlv.

EPHE'MERA, ē-fĕm'-ē-râ. 92. *n. s.* [ἐφήμερον.] A fever that terminates in one day. An insect that lives only one day.

☞ I was much surprised when I found Mr. Sheridan had given the long open sound of *e* to the second syllable of *ephemera*, *ephemeris*, &c. If it was in compliment to the Greek *eta*, the same reason should have induced him to give the sound of long *e* to the first syllable of *hemistick*, *demagogue*, and *rhetorick*. *W.*

EPHE'MERAL, ē-fĕm'-ē-răl. 88. } *a.* Diurnal;
EPHE'MERICK, ē-fĕm'-ē-rĭk. 510. } beginning and ending in a day. *Wotton.*

EPHEME'RIDES*, ĕf-ē-mĕr'-ē-dēz. *n. s.* Astronomical tables, showing the present state of the heavens for every day at noon. *Burton.*

EPHE'MERIS §, ē-fĕm'-ē-rĭs. *n. s.* [ἐφημερις.] A journal; an account of daily transactions. An account of the daily motions and situations of the planets. *Dryden.*

EPHE'MERIST, ē-fĕm'-ē-rĭst. *n. s.* One who consults the planets; one who studies or practises astrology. *Howell.*

EPHE'MERON-WORM, ē-fĕm'-ē-rŏn-wŭrm. *n. s.* A sort of worm that lives but a day. *Derham.*

EPHE'MEROUS*, ē-fĕm'-ē-rŭs. *a.* Beginning and ending in a day. *Burke.*

EPHE'SIAN*, ē-fē-zhŭn. *n. s.* [from *Ephesus.*] One of those in Ephesus, to whom St. Paul addressed an epistle. *Bp. Percy.* In the time of Shakspeare, a vulgar appellation, or familiar phrase, probably derived from the dissolute manners of the Ephesians. *Shakspeare.*

EPHIA'LTES*, ĕf-ē-ăl'-tēz. *n. s.* [ἐφίαλτης.] The disease called the night-mare. *Brand.*

E'PHOD, ĕf-ŏd, or ē'-fŏd. *n. s.* [אפוד] A sort of ornament worn by the Hebrew priests. *Exodus.*

☞ Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnston, Nares, and Ash, adopt the first; Entick and Kenrick the last, which, in my opinion, is the best. *W.*

*EPICE'DE*, ĕp-ē-sēde'. *n. s.* [ἐπικήδειος.] A funeral discourse or song. *Bale.*

EPICE'DIAN*, ĕp-ē-sē'-dē-ăn. *a.* Elegiack; mournful. *Cockeram.*

EPICE'DIUM, ĕp-ē-sē'-dē-ŭm. *n. s.* An elegy; a poem upon a funeral. *Sandys.*

E'PICENE*, ĕp'-ē-sēne. *a.* [*epicœnus*, Lat.] Common; of both kinds: the term, in grammar, of one of the Latin genders. *B. Jonson.*

E'PICK, ĕp'-ĭk. *a.* [ἐπος.] Narrative; comprising narrations, not acted, but rehearsed. *Dryden.*

E'PICK*, ĕp'-ĭk. *n. s.* An epick poem. *Campbell.*

E'PICURE §, ĕp'-ē-kūre. *n. s.* [*epicureus*, Lat.] A follower of Epicurus; a man given wholly to luxury. *Shakspeare.*

EPICURE'AN*, ĕp-ē-kū-rē'-ăn. [See EUROPEAN.] *n. s.* One of the sect of Epicurus. *Acts*, xvii.

EPICURE'AN, ĕp-ē-kū-rē'-ăn. *a.* Pertaining to the sect of Epicurus. *Milton.* Luxurious; contributing to luxury. *Shakspeare.*

E'PICURISM, ĕp'-ē-kū-rĭzm. *n. s.* Luxury; sensual enjoyment; gross pleasure. *Government of the Tongue.* The doctrine of Epicurus. *Waterland.*

☞ Mr. Mason tells us, that this word should have the accent on the third syllable. For my own part, I think that accentuation of the word as faulty as the explanation. It seems to me, that Epicureanism is an attachment to the doctrines of Epicurus; and that *epicurism* is formed from the word *epicure*, which signifies a sensualist, and particularly in eating, or rather delicacy in eating. A lady once told Mr. Hume, that she had heard he was a great epicure; No, madam, said he, I am only a glutton. *W.*

*To* E'PICURIZE, ĕp'-ē-kū-rize. *v. n.* To devour like an epicure. To feast; to riot. *Fuller.* To profess the doctrine of Epicurus. *Cudworth.*

EPICY'CLE, ĕp'-ē-sī-kl. 405. *n. s.* [ἐπὶ and κύκλος.] A little circle, whose centre is in the circumference of a greater; or a small orb, which, being fixed in the deferent of a planet, is carried along with its motion; and yet, with its own peculiar motion, carries the body of the planet fastened to it round about its proper centre. *Brown.*

EPICY'CLOID, ĕp-ē-sī'-klŏĭd. *n. s.* A curve generated by the revolution of the periphery of a circle along the convex or concave part of another circle *Harris.*

EPIDE'MICAL, ĕp-ē-dĕm'-ē-kăl. } *a.* [ἐπὶ and δῆ
EPIDE'MICK, ĕp-ē-dĕm'-ĭk. 509. } μος.] That which falls at once upon great numbers of people, as a plague. *Bacon.* Generally prevailing; affecting great numbers. *South.* General; universal. *Howell.*

EPIDE'RMIS, ĕp-ē-dĕr'-mĭs. *n. s.* [ἐπιδέρμις.] The scarf-skin of a man's body.

EPIGA'STRICK*, ĕp-ē-gâs'-trĭk. *a.* [ἐπὶ and γαστὴρ.] The *epigastrick* region is a name given to the upper part of the abdomen. *Chambers.*

*EPIGE'UM*, ĕp-ē-jē'-ŭm. *n. s.* [ἐπὶ and γὴ.] That part of the orbit in which any planet comes nearest to the earth.

*EPIGLO'TTIS*. ĕp-ē-glŏt'-tĭs. *n. s.* [ἐπιγλωττις.] The thin movable cartilage, in form of a little tongue, which covers the aperture of the windpipe *Ash.*

E'PIGRAM §, ĕp'-ē-grăm. *n. s.* [*epigramma*, Lat.] A short poem terminating in a point. *Shakspeare*

EPIGRAMMA'TICAL. ĕp-ē-grăm-măt'-ē-kăl. }
EPIGRAMMA'TICK, ĕp-ē-grăm-măt'-ĭk. 509. } *a.* Dealing in epigrams; writing epigrams. *Camden.* Suitable, or belonging to epigrams. *Addison.*

EPIGRA'MMATIST, ĕp-ē-grăm'-mă-tĭst. *n. s.* One who writes or deals in epigrams. *Peacham. Pope.*

E'PIGRAPH*, ĕp'-ē-grăf. *n. s.* [ἐπιγραφὴ.] A title; an inscription. *Bullokar.*

EPI'GRAPHE. *n. s.* An inscription on a statue. *Dict.*

E'PILEPSY §, ĕp'-ē-lĕp-sē. *n. s.* [ἐπιλῆψις.] A convulsion, or convulsive motion of the whole body, or of some of its parts, with a loss of sense. *Quincy.*

EPILE'PTICAL*, ĕp-ē-lĕp'-tē-kăl. *a.* Convulsed; disordered as by an epilepsy. *Spenser.*

EPILE'PTICK, ĕp-ē-lĕp'-tĭk. 509. *a.* Diseased with an epilepsy. *Arbuthnot.*

EPI'LOGISM*, ē-pĭl'-ō-jĭzm. *n. s.* [ἐπιλογιαμὸς] Computation; enumeration. *Gregory.*

**EPILOGI'STICK***, ĕp-ē-lō-jĭs'-tĭk. *a.* Having the nature of an epilogue. *Warton.*

*To* **EPI'LOGISE***. See *To* EPILOGUIZE.

**E'PILOGUE** §, ĕp'-ē-lŏg. 338. *n. s.* [*ἐπίλογος.*] The poem or speech at the end of a play. *Shakspeare.*

*To* **E'PILOGUIZE***, ē-pĭl'-ō-gylze. *v. n.* To make conclusion or end. *Cockeram.* To speak an epilogue. *Milton.*

*To* **EPI'LOGUIZE***, ē-pĭl'-ō-gylze. *v. a.* To add to in the manner of an epilogue. *Student.*

**EPINI'CION***, ĕp-ē-nĭsh'-ē-ŭn. *n. s.* [*ἐπινίκιον.*] A song of triumph. *T. Warton.*

**EPINY'CTIS**, ĕp-ē-nĭk'-tĭs. *n. s.* [*ἐπινυκτις.*] A sore at the corner of the eye. *Wiseman.*

**EPI'PHANY**, ē-pĭf'-fā-nē. *n. s.* [*ἐπιφανεία.*] A church festival, celebrated on the twelfth day after Christmas, in commemoration of our Saviour's being manifested to the world, by the appearance of a miraculous blazing star, which conducted the magi to the place where he was. *Wheatley.*

**EPIPHONE'MA**, ĕp-ē-fō-nē'-mā. 92. *n. s.* [*ἐπιφώνημα.*] An exclamation; a conclusive sentence not closely connected with the words foregoing. *Swift.*

**EPI'PHORA**, ē-pĭf'-fō-rā. 92. *n. s.* [*ἐπίφορα.*] An inflammation of any part, but more especially a defluxion of humours on the eyes. *Harris.*

**EPIPHYLLOSPE'RMOUS**, ĕp-ē-fĭl-lō-spĕr'-mŭs. *a.* [from *ἐπὶ, φύλλον, σπέρμα.*] Is applied to plants that bear their seed on the back part of their leaves. *Harris.*

**EPI'PHYSIS**, ē-pĭf'-ē-sĭs. 520. *n. s.* [*ἐπιφυσις.*] Accretion; the part added by accretion. *Wiseman.*

**EPI'PLOCE**, ĕ-pĭp'-lō-sē. *n. s.* [*ἐπιπλοκὴ.*] A figure in rhetorick, by which one aggravation, or striking circumstance, is added in due gradation to another.

**EPI'SCOPACY**, ē-pĭs'-kō-pā-sē. *n. s.* [*episcopatus*, Lat.] The government of bishops, the government of the church established by the apostles. *Clarendon.*

**EPI'SCOPAL**, ē-pĭs'-kō-pāl. *a.* [*episcopus*, Lat.] Belonging to a bishop. *Hooker.* Vested in a bishop. *Rogers.*

**EPISCOPA'LIANS***, ē-pĭs-kō-pā'-lē-ănz. *n. s.* plur. Those who adhere to the established church of England.

**EPI'SCOPALLY***, ē-pĭs'-kō-pāl-lē. *ad.* In an episcopal manner; by episcopal authority. *Burnet.*

**EPI'SCOPATE**, ē-pĭs'-kō-pāte. 91. *n. s.* A bishoprick; the office and dignity of a bishop. *Arnald.*

**E'PISCOPY***. *n. s.* [*ἐπισκόπιος.*] Survey; search. *Milton.*

**E'PISODE** §, ĕp'-ē-sōde. *n. s.* [*ἐπίσωδη.*] An incidental narrative, or digression in a poem, separable from the main subject, yet rising naturally from it. *Addison.*

**EPISO'DICAL**, ĕp-ē-sŏd'-ē-kăl. } *a.* Contained in
**EPISO'DICK**, ĕp-ē-sŏd'-ĭk. 509. } an episode; pertaining to an episode. *Dryden.*

**EPISPA'STICK**, ĕp-ē-spăs'-tĭk. *n. s.* [*ἐπὶ* and *σπάω.*] Drawing. Blistering. *Arbuthnot.*

**EPI'STLE** §, ē-pĭs'-sl. 472. [See APOSTLE.] *n. s.* [*ἐπιστολὴ.*] A letter. *Dryden.*

**EPISTOLARY**, ē-pĭs'-tō-lăr-ē. *a.* Relating to letters; suitable to letters. *Warton.* Transacted by letters. *Addison.*

**EPISTO'LICAL***, ĕp-ĭs-tŏl'-ē-kăl. *a.* Having the form and manner of an epistle. *Bentley.*

**EPI'STLER**, ē-pĭs'-lŭr. 98. *n. s.* A writer of letters. *Bp. Hall.* Formerly he who regularly assisted at the communion table in the service of our church, and read in the epistle. *Const. and Can.*

*To* **EPI'STOLIZE***, ē-pĭs'-tō-lize. *v. n.* To write letters. *Howell.*

**EPI'STROPHE***, ē-pĭs'-trō-fē. *n. s.* [*ἐπιστροφὴ.*] [In rhetorick.] A figure which concludes each member of a sentence with the same affirmation. *Chambers.*

**E'PISTYLE***, ĕp'-ē-stīle. *n. s.* [*ἐπιστυλιον.*] An architrave.

**EPI'TASIS***, ē-pĭt'-ā-sĭs. *n. s.* [*ἐπιτεινω.*] In the ancient drama, the progress of the plot. *B. Jonson.*

**E PITAPH** §, ĕp'-ē-tăf. *n. s.* [*ἐπιταφιον.*] An inscription upon a tomb *Shakspeare.*

**EPITA'PHIAN***, ĕp-ē-tā'-fē-ăn. *a.* Pertaining to an epitaph. *Milton.*

**EPITHALA'MIUM**, ĕp-ē-*th*ā-lā'-mē-ŭm. *n. s.* [*ἐπιθαλάμιον.*] A nuptial song; a compliment upon marriage. *Sandys.*

**EPITHA'LAMY***, ĕp-ē-*th*ăl'-ā-mē. *n. s.* A nuptial song. *Chudleigh.*

**E'PITHEM**, ĕp'-ē-*th*ĕm. *n. s.* [*ἐπίθημα.*] A liquid medicament externally applied. *Brown.*

**E'PITHET** §, ĕp'-ē-*th*ĕt. *n. s.* [*ἐπίθητον.*] An adjective denoting any quality, good or bad. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* **E'PITHET***, ĕp'-ē-*th*ĕt. *v. a.* To entitle; to describe the quality of. *Wotton.*

**EPI'TOME** §, ē-pĭt'-ō-mē. *n. s.* [*ἐπιτομὴ.*] Abridgement; abbreviature; compendious abstract. *Wotton.*

*To* **EPI'TOMISE**, ē-pĭt'-ō-mize. *v. a.* To abstract; to contract into a narrow space. *Donne.* To diminish; to curtail. *Addison.*

**EPI'TOMISER**, ē-pĭt'-ō-mī-zŭr. } *n. s.* An abridger;
**EPI'TOMIST**, ē-pĭt'-ō-mĭst. } an abstracter. *Burton. Milton.*

**E'POCH**, ĕp'-ŏk, or ē'-pŏk. } *n. s.* [*ἐποχὴ.*] The time
**E'POCHA**, ĕp'-ō-kā. } at which a new computation is begun; the time from which dates are numbered. *South.*

☞ As the last of these words is Latin, from the Greek *ἐποχὴ*, the Latin accent and quantity on the antepenultimate syllable is preserved by polite speakers; and the first, being anglicised, and containing only two syllables, falls into the quantity of the original. Buchanan, Nares, and Ash, make the first syllable of *epoch* short; but Perry and Kenrick, in my opinion, make it more properly long. *W.*

**E'PODE**, ĕp'-ōde, or ē'-pōde. *n. s.* [*ἐπωδος.*] The stanza following the strophe and antistrophe. *Milton.*

☞ Entick, Scott, Perry, W. Johnston, Nares, and Ash, make the first *e* short; but Kenrick makes it long, as, in my opinion, it ought to be. *W.*

**EPOPE'E**, ĕp-ō-pē'. *n. s.* [*ἐποποιια.*] An epick or heroick poem. *Dryden.*

**E'PULARY** §*, ĕp'-ū-lā-rē. *a.* [*epularis*, Lat.] Belonging to feasts or banquets. *Scott.*

**EPULA'TION**, ĕp-ū-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Banquet; feast. *Brown.*

**EPULO'TICK**, ĕp-ū-lŏt'-ĭk. *n. s.* [*ἐπουλώτικος.*] A cicatrizing medicament. *Wiseman.*

**EQUABI'LITY**, ē-kwā-bĭl'-ē-tē. *n. s.* Equality to itself; evenness; uniformity. *Ray.* Evenness of temper. *Sir T. Elyot.*

**E'QUABLE** §, ē'-kwā-bl. 405. *a.* [*æquabilis*, Lat.] Equal to itself; even; uniform. *Bentley.*

**E'QUABLY**, ē'-kwā-blē. *ad.* Uniformly; evenly; equally to itself. *Cheyne.*

**E'QUAL** §, ē'-kwăl. 36, 88. *a.* [*æqualis*, Lat.] Like another in bulk, or any quality that admits comparison. *Ecclus.* xxxii. Adequate to any purpose. *Clarendon.* Even; uniform. *Dryden.* In just proportion. *Dryden.* Impartial; neutral; just. *Ezek.* xviii. Indifferent. *Beaumont and Fletcher.* Equitable; advantageous alike to both parties. 2 *Macc.* xiii. Being upon the same terms. 2 *Macc.* viii.

**E'QUAL**, ē'-kwăl. *n. s.* One not inferiour or superiour to another. 2 *Macc.* ix. One of the same age *Gal.* Equality. *Spenser.*

*To* **E'QUAL**, ē'-kwăl. *v. a.* To make one thing or person equal to another. *Lament.* To rise to the same state with another person. *Trumbull.* To be equal to. *Shak.* To recompense fully. *Dryden.*

**EQUALISA'TION***, ē-kwăl-ē-zā'-shŭn. *n. s.* State of equality. *Burke.*

*To* **E'QUALISE**, ē'-kwă-lize. *v. a.* To make even. *Brown.* To be equal to. *Fuller.* To make equal. *More.*

**EQUA'LITY**, ē-kwŏl'-ē-tē. 36. *n. s.* Likeness with regard to any quantities compared. *Shak.* The same degree of dignity. *Milton.* Evenness; uniformity; equability. *Brown.*

**E'QUALLY**, ē'-kwăl-lē. *ad.* In the same degree with another. *Rogers.* Evenly; equably; uniformly. *Locke.* Impartially. *Shak.* In just proportion. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

**E'QUALNESS**, ē'-kwăl-nĕs. *n. s.* Equality. *Shak.*

**EQUA'NGULAR**, ē-kwâng'-gū-lâr. *a.* [*æquus* and *angulus*, Lat.] Consisting of equal angles.

**EQUANI'MITY**, ē-kwâ-nĭm'-ē-tē. *n. s.* [*æquanimitas*, Lat.] Evenness of mind, neither elated nor depressed. *Tatler.*

**EQUA'NIMOUS**, ē-kwân'-ē-mŭs. *a.* [*æquanimis*, Lat.] Even; not dejected; not elated.

**EQUA'TION**, ē-kwā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*æquare*, Lat.] The investigation of a mean proportion collected from the extremities of excess and defect, to be applied to the whole. *Holder.*

**EQUA'TION**, ē-kwā'-shŭn. [In algebra.] An expression of the same quantity in two dissimilar terms, but of equal value. *Dict.*

**EQUA'TION**, ē-kwā'-shŭn. [In astronomy.] The difference between the time marked out by the sun's apparent motion, and that measured by its real motion. *Dict.*

**EQUA'TOR** §, ē-kwā'-tŭr. 166. *n. s.* [*æquator*, Lat.] A great circle, whose poles are the poles of the world. It divides the globe into two equal parts, the northern and southern hemispheres. *Harris.*

**EQUATO'RIAL**, ē-kwâ-tō'-rē-âl. *a.* Pertaining to the equator; taken at the equator. *Cheyne.*

**E'QUERY**, **EQUE'RRY**, ē-kwĕr'-ē. *n. s.* [*escurie*, Fr.] A grand lodge or stable for horses. An officer who has the care of horses. *Tatler.*

**EQUE'STRIAN**, ē-kwĕs'-trē-ân. *a.* Being on horseback. *Spectator.* Skilled in horsemanship. Belonging to the second rank in Rome. *Ld. Lyttelton.*

**EQUIA'NGULAR***. See EQUANGULAR.

**EQUICRU'RAL**, ē-kwē-krōō'-râl. **EQUICRU'RE**. ē-kwē-krōōr'. *a.* [*æquus* and *crus*, Lat.] Having legs of an equal length. Having the legs of an equal length, and longer than the base; isosceles. *Digby.*

**EQUIDI'STANCE** §*, ē-kwē-dĭs'-tânse. *n. s.* Equal distance or remoteness.

**EQUIDI'STANT**, ē-kwē-dĭs'-tânt. *n. s.* [*æquus* and *distantia*, Lat.] Equal distanse or remoteness. *Bp. Hall.*

**EQUIDI'STANT**, ē-kwē-dĭs'-tânt. *a.* At the same distance. *Donne.*

**EQUIDI'STANTLY**, ē-kwē-dĭs'-tânt-lē. *ad.* At the same distance. *Brown.*

**EQUIFO'RMITY**, ē-kwē-fôr'-mē-tē. *n. s.* [*æquus* and *forma*, Lat.] Uniform equality. *Brown.*

**EQUILA'TERAL**, ē-kwē-lât'-ĕr-âl. *a.* [*æquus* and *latus*, Lat.] Having all sides equal. *Bacon.*

**EQUILA'TERAL***, ē-kwē-lât'-ĕr-âl. *n. s.* A side exactly corresponding to others. *Sir T. Herbert.*

*To* **EQUILI'BRATE** §, ē-kwē-lī'-brāte. *v. a.* [*equilibrium*, Lat.] To balance equally. *Boyle.*

**EQUILIBRA'TION**, ē-kwē-lī-brā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Equipoise; the act of keeping the balance even. *Brown.*

**EQUILI'BRIOUS***, ē-kwē-lĭb'-rē-ŭs. *a.* Equally poised. *Glanville.*

**EQUILI'BRIOUSLY***, ē-kwē-lĭb'-rē-ŭs-lē. *ad.* In equipoise. *Brown.*

**EQUILIBRIST***, ē-kwĭl'-ē-brĭst. *n. s.* One that balances a thing equally. *Granger.*

**EQUILI'BRITY***, ē-kwē-lĭb'-rē-tē. *n. s.* Equality of weight. *Cockeram.*

***EQUILIBRIUM***, ē-kwē-lĭb'-rē-ŭm. *n. s.* [Lat.] Equipoise; equality of weight. Equality of evidence, motives, or powers of any kind. *South.*

**EQUINE'CESSARY**, ē-kwē-nĕs'-sĕs-sâr-ē. *a.* [*æquus* and *necessarius*, Lat.] Needful in the same degree. *Hudibras.*

**EQUINO'CTIAL**, ē-kwē-nŏk'-shâl. 88. *n. s.* The line that encompasses the world at an equal distance from either pole, to which circle when the sun comes, he makes equal days and nights all over the globe: the same with *equator.*

**EQUINO'CTIAL**, ē-kwē-nŏk'-shâl. *a.* Pertaining to the equinox. *Milton.* Happening about the time of the equinoxes. Being near the equinoctial line. *Phillips.*

**EQUINO'CTIALLY**, ē-kwē-nŏk'-shâl-ē. *ad.* In the direction of the equinoctial. *Brown.*

**E'QUINOX** §, ē'-kwē-nŏks. *n. s.* [*æquus* and *nox*, Lat.] Equinoxes are the precise times in which the sun enters into the first point of Aries and Libra; for then, moving exactly under the equinoctial, he makes our days and nights equal. *Harris.* Equality; even measure. *Shak.* Equinoctial wind. *Dryden.*

**EQUINU'MERANT**, ē-kwē-nū'-mē-rânt. *a.* [*æquus* and *numerus*, Lat.] Having the same number. *Arbuthnot.*

*To* **EQUI'P** §, ē-kwĭp'. *v. a.* [*equipper*, Fr.] To fit a ship for sea. *Bp. Patrick.* To furnish for a horseman or cavalier. To furnish; to accoutre; to dress out. *Addison.*

**E'QUIPAGE**, ĕk'-kwē-pâje. 90. *n. s.* [*equipage*, Fr.] Furniture for a horseman. *Bullokar.* Carriage of state; vehicle. *Milton.* Attendance; retinue. *Spenser.* Accoutrements; furniture. *Prior.*

**E'QUIPAGED**, ĕk'-kwē-pâj'd. *a.* Accoutred; attended. *Spenser.*

**EQUIPE'NDENCY**, ē-kwē-pĕn'-dĕn-sē. *n. s.* [*æquus* and *pendeo*, Lat.] The act of hanging in equipoise. *South.*

**EQUI'PMENT**, ē-kwĭp'-mĕnt. *n. s.* The act of equipping or accoutring. Accoutrement; equipage.

**E'QUIPOISE**, ē'-kwē-pŏize. *n. s.* [*æquus*, Lat. and *poids*, Fr.] Equality of weight; equilibration. *Glanville.*

**EQUIPO'LLENCE**, ē-kwē-pŏl'-lĕnse. *n. s.* [*æquus* and *pollentia*, Lat.] Equality of force or power. *Skelton.*

☞ The strong tendency of our language to an enclitical pronunciation, 513, would induce me to give the antepenultimate accent to this and the following word, in opposition to Mr. Sheridan and others; as no good reason can be given to the ear, why they should not have this accent, as well as *equivalent*, *equivocal*, &c. But, as *æquivalens* and *æquivocus* have the accent on the antepenultimate in Latin, and *æquipollens* on the penultimate, and the number of syllables being the same in both languages, the accent is generally on the same syllable. 503. *W.*

**EQUIPO'LLENCY***, ē-kwē-pŏl'-lĕn-sē. *n. s.* Equipollence. *Paley.*

**EQUIPO'LLENT**, ē-kwē-pŏl'-lĕnt. *a.* [*æquipollens*, Lat.] Having equal power or force. *Bacon.*

**EQUIPO'LLENTLY***, ē-kwē-pŏl'-lĕnt-lē. *ad.* Equivalently. *Barrow.*

**EQUIPO'NDERANCE**, **EQUIPO'NDERANCY**, ē-kwē-pŏn'-dĕr-ânse. *n. s.* [*æquus* and *pondus*, Lat.] Equality of weight; equipoise. *Dict.*

**EQUIPO'NDERANT**, ē-kwē-pŏn'-dĕr-ânt. *a.* Being of the same weight. *Ray.*

*To* **EQUIPO'NDERATE**, ē-kwē-pŏn'-dĕr-âte. *v. n.* To weigh equal to any thing. *Wilkins.*

**EQUIPO'NDIOUS**, ē-kwē-pŏn'-dē-ŭs. *a.* Equili brated; equal on either part. *Glanville. Ob. J.*

**E'QUITABLE**, ĕk'-kwē-tâ-bl. 405. *a.* [*equitable*, Fr.] Just; due to justice. *Boyle.* Loving justice; candid, impartial.

**E'QUITABLENESS***, ĕk'-kwē-tâ-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Justness. *Locke.*

**E'QUITABLY**, ĕk'-kwē-tâ-blē. *ad.* Justly; impartially.

**EQUITA'TION***, ĕk-kwē-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*equitation*, old Fr.] Riding on horseback; management of a horse. *Boswell.*

**E'QUITY**, ĕk'-kwē-tē. *n. s.* [*æquitas*, Lat.] Justice; right; honesty. *Shak.* Impartiality. *Hooker.* [In law.] The rules of decision observed by the court of chancery. *Blackstone.*

**EQUIVALENCE** §, ē-kwĭv'-vâ-lĕnse. **EQUIVALENCY** §, ē-kwĭv'-vâ-lĕn-sē. *n. s.* [*æquus* and *valeo*, Lat.] Equality of power or worth. *Hammond.*

*To* **EQUIVALENCE**, ē-kwĭv'-vâ-lĕnse. *v. a.* To equiponderate; to be equal to. *Brown.*

**EQUIVALENT**, ē-kwĭv'-vâ-lĕnt. *a.* Equal in value. *Prior.* Equal in any excellence. *Milton.* Equal in force or power. *Milton.* Of the same cogency or weight. *Hooker.* Of the same import or meaning. *South.*

**EQUIVALENT**, ē-kwĭv'-vâ-lĕnt. *n. s.* A thing of the same weight, dignity, or value. *Dryden.*

EQUI'VALENTLY* ē-kwĭv'-vâ-lĕnt-lē. *ad.* In an equal manner; equipollently. *Skelton.*

EQUI'VOCAL §, ē-kwĭv'-vō-kâl. *a.* [*æquivocus*, Lat.] Of doubtful signification; meaning different things. *Stillingfleet.* Uncertain; doubtful. *Harris.*

EQUI'VOCAL, ē-kwĭv'-vō-kâl. *n. s.* Ambiguity. *Dennis.*

EQUI'VOCALLY, ē-kwĭv'-vō-kâl-ē. *ad.* Ambiguously; in a doubtful or double sense. *South.* By uncertain or irregular birth; by generation out of the stated order. *Bentley.*

EQUI'VOCALNESS, ē-kwĭv'-vō-kâl-nĕs. *n. s.* Ambiguity; double meaning. *Dalgarno.*

*To* EQUI'VOCATE §, ē-kwĭv'-vō-kāte. *v. n.* [*æquivocatio*, Lat.] To use words of double meaning; to use ambiguous expressions. *Dryden.*

*To* EQUI'VOCATE*, ē-kwĭv'-vō-kāte. *v. a.* To render capable of a double interpretation. *Sir G. Buck.*

EQUIVOCA'TION, ē-kwĭv-vō-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Ambiguity of speech; double meaning. *Hooker.*

EQUI'VOCATOR, ē-kwĭv'-vō-kā-tŭr. 521. *n. s.* One who uses ambiguous language. *Shakspeare.*

E'QUIVOKE*, ĕk'-kwē-vōke. *n. s.* [*equivoque*, old Fr.] Equivocation; double meaning. *B. Jonson.* An expression where a word has at once different meanings; a quibble. *Graves.*

E'QUIVOQUE*. See EQUIVOKE.

ER, a syllable in the middle of names or places, comes by contraction from the Saxon *papa*, dwellers. *Gibson.*

ER*. A syllable at the end of a word, signifying the inhabitants of a place; as, *Londoner.*

E'RA, ē'-râ. *n. s.* [*æra*, Lat.] The account of time from any particular date or epoch. *Prior.*

*To* ERA'DIATE §*, ē-rā'-dē-āte. *v. n.* [*e* and *radius*, Lat.] To shoot like a ray. *More.*

ERADIA'TION, ē-rā-dē-ā'-shŭn. 534. *n. s.* Emission of radiance. *K. Charles.*

*To* ERA'DICATE §, ē-răd'-ē-kāte. *v. a.* [*eradico*, Lat.] To pull up by the root. *Brown.* To completely destroy; to end. *Arbuthnot.*

ERADICA'TION, ē-răd-ē-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of tearing up by the root; destruction; excision. *D. King.* The state of being torn up by the roots. *Brown.*

ERA'DICATIVE, ē-răd'-ē-kā-tĭv. 512. *a.* Curing radically; driving quite away.

ERA'DICATIVE*, ē-răd'-ē-kā-tĭv. *n. s.* A medicine which cures radically. *Whitlock.*

*To* ERA'SE §, ē-rāse'. [See *To* RASE.] *v. a.* [*raser*, Fr.] To destroy; so exscind. *Peacham.* To expunge; to rub out.

ERA'SEMENT, ē-rāse'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Destruction; devastation. Expunction; abolition.

ERA'STIAN*, ē-rās'-tshăn. *n. s.* One of a religious sect, thus called from their leader, Thomas *Erastus*, whose distinguishing doctrine it was, that the church had no right to discipline, that is, no regular power to excommunicate, exclude, censure, absolve, decree, or the like. *Chambers.*

ERA'STIANISM*, ē-rās'-tshăn-ĭzm. *n. s.* The doctrine or principles of Erastians. *Leslie.*

ERA'SURE*, ē-rā'-zhûre. *n. s.* Rasure.

ERE §, âre. 94. *ad.* [æn, Sax.] Before; sooner than. *Shakspeare.*

ERE, âre. *prep.* Before *Dryden.*

ERELO'NG, âre-lông'. *ad.* Before a long time had elapsed. *Sidney.*

ERENO'W, âre-nŏŭ'. *ad.* Before this time. *Dryden.*

EREWHI'LE, âre-hwīle'. } *ad.* Some time ago;
EREWHI'LES, âre-hwīlz'. § before a little while. *Shakspeare.*

*To* ERE'CT §, ē-rĕkt'. *v. a.* [*erectus*, Lat.] To place perpendicularly to the horizon. *To erect a perpendicular.* To cross one line by another at right angles. To raise; to build. *Gen.* xxxiii. To establish anew; to settle. *Hooker.* To elevate; to exalt. *Dryden.* To lift up. *Sandys.* To raise consequences from premises. *Brown.* To animate; to encourage. *Denham.*

*To* ERE'CT, ē-rĕkt'. *v. n.* To rise upright. *Bacon*

ERE'CT, ē-rĕkt'. *a.* Upright; not leaning; not prone. *Brown.* Directed upwards. *Phillips.* Bold; confident; unshaken. *Glanville.* Vigorous; not depressed. *Hooker.*

ERE'CTED*, ē-rĕk'-tĕd. *a.* Aspiring; generous; noble; sublime. *Sidney.*

ERE'CTION, ē-rĕk'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of raising or state of being raised upward. *Brerewood.* The act of building or raising edifices. *Hooker.* Establishment; settlement. *South.* Elevation; exaltation of sentiments. *Sidney.* Act of rousing; excitement to attention. *Bacon.*

ERE'CTIVE*, ē-rĕk'-tĭv. *a.* Raising; advancing. *Cotgrave.*

ERE'CTNESS, ē-rĕkt'-nĕs. *n. s.* Uprightness of posture. *Brown.*

ERE'CTOR*, ē-rĕk'-tŭr. *n. s.* One who raises or constructs. *W. Mountague.*

E'REMITE §, ĕr'-ē-mīte. 155. *n. s.* [*eremita*, Lat.] One who lives in a wilderness; one who lives in solitude; a hermit. *Raleigh.*

E'REMITAGE*, ĕr'-ē-mĭt-âje. *n. s.* The residence of a hermit. *Shelton.*

EREMI'TICAL, ĕr-ē-mĭt'-ē-kâl. *a.* Religiously solitary. *Bp. Hall.*

EREPTA'TION, ē-rĕp-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*erepto*, Lat.] A creeping forth. *Bailey.*

ERE'PTION, ē-rĕp'-shŭn. *n. s.* A snatching or taking away by force. *Cockeram.*

*To* E'RGAT*, ĕr-gât. *v. n.* [*ergo*, Lat.] To draw conclusions according to the forms of logick. *Hewit.*

*E'RGO*, ĕr'-gō. *ad.* [Lat.] Therefore. A term in logick, denoting *consequently*. *Arbuthnot.*

E'RGOT, ĕr'-gŏt. 166. *n. s.* A sort of stub, like a piece of soft horn, about the bigness of a chestnut, which is placed behind and below the pastern joint. *Farrier's Dict.*

E'RGOTISM*, ĕr'-gō-tĭzm. *n. s.* A conclusion logically deduced. *Brown.*

E'RIACH*, ĕr'-ē-ăk. *n. s.* [Irish.] A pecuniary fine *Spenser.*

E'RIN*, ē'-rĭn. *n. s.* [Irish.] Ireland. *Campbell.*

ERI'NGO, ē-rĭng'-gō. *n. s.* [*ἠρύγγιον.*] Sea-holly A plant. *Dryden.*

ERI'STICAL, ē-rĭs'-tē-kâl. *a.* [*ἔρις.*] Controversial; relating to dispute; containing controversies.

ERI'STICK*, ē-rĭs'-tĭk. *a.* Eristical; controversial. *Life of Firmin.*

ERKE. ĕrk. *a.* [*ἀεργὸς.*] Idle; lazy; slothful. *Chaucer.* [An old word; whence we now say *irksome.*]

E'RMELIN, ĕr'-mē-lĭn. *n. s.* An ermine. *Sidney.*

E'RMINE §, ĕr'-mĭn. 140. *n. s.* [*hermine*, Fr.] An animal in cold countries, which very nearly resembles a weasel in shape; having a white pile, and the tip of the tail black, and furnishing a valuable fur. *Dict. Trevoux.*

E'RMINED, ĕr'-mĭnd. 362. *a.* Clothed with ermine. *Pope.*

E'RNE, ĕr'-nē. } From the Saxon *epn*, *eapn*, a cot-
E'RON, ĕr'-ŏn. § tage, or place of retirement. *Gibson's Camden.*

*To* ERO'DE §, ē-rōde'. *v. a.* [*erodo*, Lat.] To canker, or eat away; to corrode. *Bacon.*

*To* E'ROGATE §*, ĕr'-rō-gāte. *v. a.* [*erogo*, Lat.] To bestow upon; to give. *Sir T. Elyot.*

EROGA'TION, ĕr-rō-gā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of giving or bestowing; distribution. *Sir T. Elyot.*

ERO'SION, ē-rō'-zhŭn. 451. *n. s.* [*erosio*, Lat.] The act of eating away. The state of being eaten away. *Arbuthnot.*

ERO'TICAL*, ē-rŏt'-ē-kâl. } *a.* [*ἐρωτικὸς.*] Relating
ERO'TICK*, ē-rŏt'-ĭk. § to the passion of love. *Burton.*

*To* ERR §, ĕr. *v. n.* [*erro*, Lat.] To wander; to ramble. *Dryden.* To miss the right way; to stray. *Common Prayer.* To deviate from any purpose. *Pope.* To commit errours; to mistake. *Shak.*

*To* ERR*, ĕr. *v. a.* To mislead; to cause to err *Burton.*

E'RRABLE, ĕr'-râ-bl. 405. *a.* Liable to err.

E'RRABLENESS, ĕr'-rā-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Liableness to errour; liableness to mistake. *Decay of Piety.*

E'RRAND, ăr'-rând. [ĕr'-rûnd, *Perry* and *Jones.*] *n. s.* [æpenð, Sax.] A message; something to be told or done by a messenger; a mandate; a commission. *Hooker.*

☞ This word is generally pronounced as it is marked; but might, perhaps, without pedantry, be more properly pronounced as it is written. *W.*

E'RRANT §, ĕr'-rânt. *a.* [*errans*, Lat.] Wandering; roving; rambling. *Brown.* Vile; abandoned; completely bad. *B. Jonson.* Deviating from a certain course. *Shak.* [In law.] Itinerant: applied to judges who go the circuit, and to bailiffs at large. *Butler.*

☞ This word is generally pronounced exactly like *arrant*, when it has the same signification; but, when applied to a knight, it is more correctly pronounced regularly as it is marked. *W.*

E'RRANTRY, ĕr'-rânt-rè. *n. s.* An errant state; the condition of a wanderer. *Addison.* The employment of a knight errant.

*ERRA'TA*, ĕr-rā'-tâ. *n. s.* [Lat.] [The singular *erratum* is sometimes used.] The faults of the printer inserted in the beginning or end of the book. *Boyle.*

ERRA'TICAL*, ĕr-rât'-ĕ-kâl. *a.* Uncertain; keeping no regular order. *Bp. Hall.*

ERRA'TICALLY, ĕr-rât'-ĕ-kâl-è. *ad.* Without rule; without any established method or order. *Brown.*

ERRA'TICK, ĕr-rât'-îk. *a.* [*erraticus*, Lat.] Wandering; uncertain; keeping no certain order; holding no established course. *Blackmore.* Irregular; changeable. *Harvey.*

ERRA'TICK*, ĕr-rât'-îk. *n. s.* A rogue. *Cockeram.*

ERRA'TION*, ĕr-rā'-shŭn. *n. s.* A wandering to and fro. *Cockerum.*

ERRA'TUM*, ĕr-rā'-tŭm. See ERRATA.

ERRHI'NE, ĕr-rīne'. *n. s.* [ἐῤῥῖνα.] What is snuffed up the nose, to occasion sneezing. *Bacon.*

E'RRING*, ĕr'-rĭng. *a.* Erratick; uncertain. *Shak.*

ERRO'NEOUS, ĕr-rō'-nè-ŭs. *a.* Wandering; unsettled. *Newton.* Irregular; wandering from the right road. *Arbuthnot.* Mistaking; misled by errour. *King Charles.* Mistaken; not conformable to truth; physically false. *Hooker.*

ERRO'NEOUSLY, ĕr-rō'-nè-ŭs-lè. *ad.* By mistake; not rightly. *Hooker.*

ERRO'NEOUSNESS, ĕr-rō'-nè-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Physical falsehood; inconformity to truth. *Boyle.*

E'RROUR §, ĕr'-rŭr. 314. *n. s.* [*error*, Lat.] Mistake; involuntary deviation from truth. *Locke.* A blunder; a mistake committed. *Shak.* Roving excursion; irregular course. *B. Jonson.* [In theology.] Sin. *Heb.* ix. [In law.] A mistake in pleading, or in the process. *Cowel.*

ERS, ĕrs, or *Bitter Vetch. n. s.* A plant.

ERSE*, or EARSE*, ĕrs. *n. s.* The language of the Highlands of Scotland. *Johnson.*

ERSH*, or EARSH*, ĕrsh. *n. s.* The stubble after corn is cut.

ERST §, ĕrst. *ad.* [*erst*, Germ.] First. *Spenser.* At first; in the beginning. *Milton.* Once; when time was. *Gay.* Formerly; long ago. *Prior.* Before; till then; till now. *Milton.*

E'RSTWHILE*, ĕrst'-hwīle. *ad.* Till then; till now; aforetime. *Glanville.*

ERUBE'SCENCE §, ĕr-rū-bĕs'-sĕnse. } 510. *n. s.*

ERUBE'SCENCY §, ĕr-rū-bĕs'-sĕn-sè. } [*erubescentia*, Lat.] The act of growing red; redness.

ERUBE'SCENT, ĕr-rū-bĕs'-sĕnt. *a.* Reddish; somewhat red; inclining to redness.

*To* ERU'CT §, ĕ-rŭkt'. *v. a.* [*eructo*, Lat.] To belch; to break wind from the stomach.

*To* ERU'CTATE*, ĕ-rŭk'-tāte. *v. a.* To belch; to vomit forth. *Howell.*

ERUCTA'TION, ĕ-rŭk-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of belching. *Swift.* Belch; the matter vented from the stomach. *Arbuthnot.* Any sudden burst of wind or matter. *Woodward.*

E'RUDITE §*, ĕr-ŭ-dīte'. [ĕr'-ŭ-dĭt, *Perry.*] *a.* [*eruditus*, Lat.] Learned. *Lord Chesterfield. Cowper.*

ERUDI'TION, ĕr-ŭ-dĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* Learning; knowledge. *Shakspeare.*

ERU'GINOUS, ĕ-rū'-jĕ-nŭs. *a.* [*æruginosus*, Lat.] Partaking of the nature of copper. *Browne.*

ERU'PTION §, ĕ-rŭp'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*eruptio*, Lat.] The act of bursting forth. *Burnet.* Burst; emission. *Bacon.* Sudden excursion of a hostile kind. *Milton.* Violent exclamation. *Wotton.* Efflorescence; pustules. *Shakspeare.*

ERU'PTIVE, ĕ-rŭp'-tĭv. *a.* Bursting forth. *Thomson.* Exhibiting diseased eruption. *Sir W. Forbyce.*

ERY'NGO. See ERINGO.

ERYSI'PELAS §, ĕr-ĕ-sĭp'-ĕ-lăs. *n. s.* [ἐρυσἰπελας.] A disease which affects the skin with a shining pale red, or citron colour, without pulsation or circumscribed tumour; spreading from one place to another. *Wiseman.*

ERYSI'PELATOUS*, ĕr-ĕ-sĭp'-ĕ-lā-tŭs. *a.* Having the nature of an erysipelas. *Bp. Berkeley.*

*ESCALA'DE*, ĕs-kā-lāde'. *n. s.* [Fr.] The act of scaling the walls of a fortification. *Addison.*

ESCA'LOP, skŏl'-lŏp. *n. s.* A shellfish, whose shell is regularly indented. *Woodward.* An inequality of margin; indenture. *Ray.*

*ESCAPA'DE*, ĕs-kā-pāde'. *n. s.* [Fr.] Irregular motion of a horse. *Dryden.*

*To* ESCA'PE §, ĕ-skāpe'. *v. a.* [*echaper*, Fr.] To obtain exemption from; to obtain security from; to fly; to avoid. *Temple.* To pass unobserved by one. *Hooker.*

*To* ESCA'PE, ĕ-skāpe'. *v. n.* To fly; to get out of danger; to avoid punishment. 1 *Kings*, xx.

ESCA'PE, ĕ-skāpe'. *n. s.* Flight; the act of getting out of danger. *Psalm* lv. Excursion; sally. *Denham.* [In law.] Violent or privy evasion out of some lawful restraint. *Cowel.* Excuse; subterfuge; evasion. *Raleigh.* Sally; flight; irregularity. *Shak.* Oversight; mistake. *Brerewood.*

ESCA'PER*, ĕ-skā'-pŭr. *n. s.* One who gets out of danger.

ESCA'PING*, ĕ-skā'-pĭng. *n. s.* Avoidance of danger. *Ezra.*

*ESCARGATO'IRE*, ĕs-kăr'-gă-twŏr'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A nursery of snails. *Addison.*

*To* ESCA'RP, ĕs-kărp'. *v. a.* [*escarper*, Fr.] To slope down. A military word. *Carleton.*

*ESCHALO'T*, shăl-lŏt'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A plant. *Mortimer.*

E'SCHAR §, ĕs'-kăr. 353. *n. s.* [ἐσχάρα.] A hard crust or scar made by hot applications. *Sharp.*

ESCHARO'TICK, ĕs-kā-rŏt'-ĭk. *a.* Caustick; having the power to sear or burn the flesh. *Greenhill.*

ESCHARO'TICK, ĕs-kā-rŏt'-ĭk. *n. s.* A caustick application. *Wiseman.*

ESCHE'AT §, ĕs-tshète'. *n. s.* [*escheoir*, Fr.] Any lands, or other profits, that fall to a lord within his manor by forfeiture, or the death of his tenant, dying without heir. *Cowel.*

☞ This, and the three [six] following words, not being derived from the learned languages, have the *ch* pronounced in the English manner. *W.*

*To* ESCHE'AT, ĕs-tshète'. *v. n.* To fall to the lord of the manor. *Spenser.*

*To* ESCHE'AT*, ĕs-tshète'. *v. a.* To forfeit. *Bp. Hall.*

ESCHE'ATABLE*, ĕs-tshè'-tā-bl. *a.* Liable to escheat. *Cotgrave.*

ESCHE'ATAGE*, ĕs-tshè'-tāje. *n. s.* The right of succession to an escheat. *Sherwood.*

ESCHE'ATOR, ĕs-tshè'-tŭr. 166. *n. s.* An officer that observes the escheats of the king in the county whereof he is escheator. *Cowel.*

*To* ESCHE'W, ĕs-tshōō'. *v. a.* [*schouwen*, Teut.] To fly; to avoid; to shun. *Sidney.*

☞ This word, from its being almost antiquated, has escaped the criticism of all our orthoëpists, except Mr. Elphinston, who contends that it ought to be pronounced as if written *eskew*. "No wonder *eskew*, (he says,) often falsely articulated, because falsely exhibited *eschew*, was ocularly traced from the old *scheoir* (afterwards *echoir*,) to devolve or escheat, rather than from

*esquiver*, to parry, avoid, or *eskew*, by those to whom the body of the child and the soul of the parent were equally unknown." The etymological abilities of this gentleman in the French and English languages are unquestionable; but the pronunciation of this word seems fixed to its orthography, and beyond the reach of etymology to alter. Words, like land, have a limitation to their rights. When an orthography and pronunciation have obtained for a long time, though by a false title, it is perhaps better to leave them in quiet possession, than to disturb the language by an ancient, though perhaps better claim. *W.*

*ESCO'CHEON*. n. s.* [Fr.] The shield of the family. *Warton.*

*E'SCORT*, ĕs'-kŏrt. 492. *n. s.* [Fr.] Convoy; guard from place to place.

*To* ESCO'RT, ĕs-kŏrt'. *v. a.* To convoy. *Warton.*

*ESCO'T*, ĕs-kŏt'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A tax paid in boroughs and corporations towards the support of the community, which is called *scot* and *lot*.

*To* ESCO'T, ĕs-kŏt'. *v. a.* To pay a man's reckoning; to support. *Shakspeare.*

*ESCO'UT*, ĕs-kŏŭt'. *n. s.* [*escouter*, Fr.] Listeners or spies; persons sent for intelligence. Now *scout*. *Hayward.*

ESCRI PT*, ĕs-krĭpt'. *n. s.* [*escript*, Fr.] A writing; a schedule. *Cockeram.*

*ESCRITO'IRE*, ĕs-krŭ-tŏre'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A box with all the implements necessary for writing.

ESCU'AGE, ĕs'-kŭ-âje. 90. *n. s.* [*escu*, Fr.] *Escuage*, that is, service of the shield, is either uncertain or certain. *Escuage* uncertain is where the tenant by his tenure is bound to follow his lord. Another kind of *escuage* uncertain is called *castleward*, where the tenant is bound to defend a castle. *Escuage* certain is where the tenant is set at a certain sum of money, to be paid in lieu of such uncertain services. *Cowel.*

ESCULA'PIAN*, ĕs-kŭ-lā'-pē-ăn. *a.* [from *Æsculapius*.] Medical. *Young.*

E'SCULENT§, ĕs'-kŭ-lĕnt. *a.* [*esculentus*, Lat.] Good for food; eatable. *Bacon.*

E'SCULENT, ĕs'-kŭ-lĕnt. *n. s.* Something fit for food. *Bacon.*

ESCU'TCHEON§, ĕs-kŭtsh'-ŭn. 259. *n. s.* [Fr.] The shield of the family; the *ensigns* armorial. *Peacham.*

ESCU'TCHEONED*, ĕs-kŭtsh'-ŭnd. *a.* Having an escutcheon or ensign. *Young.*

*To* ESLO'IN*, ĕs-lŏĭn'. *v. a.* [*esloigner*, old Fr.] To remove; to banish; to withdraw. *Donne.*

ESO'PIAN*, ē-sō'-pē-ăn. *a.* [from *Æsop*.] Applied generally to fables and compilations like those which are attributed to Æsop. *Warton.*

ESOTE'RICK§*, ĕs-ō-tĕr'-ĭk. *a.* [*esotericus*, Lat.] Secret; mysterious. A term applied to the double doctrine of the ancient philosophers: the publick, or *exoterick*; the secret, or *esoterick*. *Chambers.*

E'SOTERY*, ĕs'-ō-tĕr-ē. *n. s.* Mystery; secrecy. *Search.*

*ESPA'LIER*, ĕs-pāl'-yĕr. 113. *n. s* [*espallier*, Fr.] A tree planted and cut so as to join others. *Evelyn.*

*To* ESPA'LIER*, ĕs-pāl'-yĕr. *v. a.* To plant and cut trees so as to form espaliers.

ESPA'RCET, ĕs-pär'-sĕt. *n. s.* A kind of saint-foin. *Mortimer.*

ESPE'CIAL§, ē-spĕsh'-ăl. *a.* [*specialis*, Lat.] Principal; chief. *Daniel.*

ESPE'CIALLY, ē-spĕsh'-ăl-ē. *ad.* Principally; chiefly; particularly. *Hooker.*

ESPE'CIALNESS*, ē-spĕsh'-ăl-nĕs. *n. s.* State of being especial. *Lee.*

*E'SPERANCE*, ĕs-pē-rânse'. *n. s.* [Fr.] Hope. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

*ESPIAL*, ĕs-pī'-ăl. *n. s.* [*espier*, Fr.] A spy. *Sir T. Elyot.* Observation; detection; discovery. *Sir T. Elyot. Ob. J.*

ESPI'ER*, ē-spī'-ŭr. *n. s.* One who watches like a spy. *Harmar.*

E'SPINEL*, ĕs'-pē-nĕl. *n. s.* [*espinelle*, Fr.] A kind of ruby. *Cotgrave.*

*ESPIONA'GE**, ĕs'-pē-ō-nâdje. *n. s.* [Fr.] The act of procuring and giving intelligence.

*ESPLANA'DE*, ĕs-plā-nâde'. *n. s.* The empty space between the glacis of a citadel and the first houses of the town. *Harris.* [In modern gardening.] A grass-plot.

ESPO'USAL*, ē-spŏŭ'-zăl. *n. s.* Adoption; protection. *Ld. Orford.*

ESPO'USAL, ē-spŏŭ'-zăl. *a.* Used in the act of espousing or betrothing. *Bacon.*

ESPO'USALS, ē-spŏŭ'-zălz. *n. s.* without a singular [*sponsalia*, Lat.] The act of contracting or affiancing a man and woman to each other. *Jerem.* ii.

*To* ESPO'USE§, ē-spŏŭze'. *v. a.* [*espouser*, Fr.] To contract or betroth to another. 2 *Sam.* iii. To marry; to wed. *Tit. Andronicus.* To adopt; to take to himself. *Bacon.* To maintain; to defend *Dryden.*

ESPO'USER*, ē-spŏŭ'-zŭr. *n. s* One who maintains or defends a point. *Allen.*

*To* ESPY'§, ē-spī'. *v. n.* [*espier*, Fr.] To see things at a distance. *Hooker.* To discover a thing intended to be hid. *Sidney.* To see unexpectedly. *Gen.* xlii. To discover as a spy. *Jos.* xiv.

*To* ESPY', ē-spī'. *v. n.* To watch; to look about *Jer.* xlvii.

ESPY'*, ē-spī'. *n. s.* A scout; a spy. *Huloet Ob. T.*

ESQUIRE§, ē-skwīre'. *n. s.* [*escuier*, Fr.] The armour-bearer or attendant on a knight. *Tatler.* A title of dignity, and next in degree below a knight. *Blount.*

*To* ESQUIRE*, ē-skwīre'. *v. a.* To attend as an esquire.

*To* ESSA'Y§, ĕs-sā'. *v. a.* [*essayer*, Fr] To attempt; to try; to endeavour. *Blackmore.* To make experiment of. To try the value and purity of metals *Locke.*

E'SSAY, ĕs'-sā. 492. *n. s.* Attempt; endeavour. *Smith.* A loose sally of the mind; an irregular, indigested piece. *Bacon.* A trial; an experiment. *Glanville.* First taste of any thing. *Dryden.* [In metallurgy.] The proof of the purity and value of metals.

E'SSAYER*, ĕs-sā'-ŭr, or ĕs'-sā-ŭr. *n. s.* One who writes essays. *Addison.*

E'SSAYIST*, ĕs-sā'-ĭst. [ĕs'-sā-ĭst, *Perry*.] *n. s.* A writer of essays. *B. Jonson.*

E'SSENCE§, ĕs'-sĕnse. *n. s.* [*essentia*, Lat.] The nature of any being, whether it be actually existing or not. *Watts.* Formal existence; that which makes any thing to be what it is. *Hooker.* Existence; the quality of being. *Sidney.* Being: existent person. *Milton.* Species of existent being. *Bacon.* Constituent substance. *Milton.* The cause of existence. *Shak.* [In medicine.] The chief properties or virtues of any simple, or composition, collected in a narrow compass. Perfume; odour; scent. *Pope.*

*To* E'SSENCE, ĕs'-sĕnse. *v. a.* To perfume; to scent. *Addison.*

ESSE'NES*, ĕs-sēēnz'. *n. s.* [*Esseni*, Lat.] Certain religious men, among the Jews, who lived a very strict life, abstaining from wine, flesh, and women *Bp. Percy.*

ESSE'NTIAL§, ĕs-sĕn'-shăl. *a.* Necessary to the constitution or existence of any thing. *Bacon.* Important in the highest degree; principal. *Denham.* Pure; highly rectified; subtilely elaborated. *Arbuthnot.*

☞ What has been observed of the word *efface* is applicable to this word: the same reasons have induced me to differ from Mr. Sheridan in the division of *especial*, *espousal*, *establish*, &c., as I have no doubt, in words of this form, where the two first consonants are combinable, that they both go to the second syllable, and leave the vowel in the first long and open. *W.*

ESSE'NTIAL, ĕs-sĕn'-shăl. *n. s.* Existence; being. *Milton.* Nature; first or constituent principles. *South.* The chief point. *Mountagu.*

ESSENTIA'LITY*, ĕs-sĕn-shē-ăl'-ē-tē. *n. s.* Nature; first or constituent principles. *Swift.*

ESSE'NTIALLY, ĕs-sĕn'-shăl-lē. *ad.* By the constitution of nature; really. *Shakspeare.*

☞ 559.—Fāte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mè, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

*To* ESSE′NTIATE*, ĕs-sĕn′-shē-āte. *v. n.* To become of the same essence. *B. Jonson.*

ESSO′IN §, ĕs-sŏĭn′. *n. s.* [*essonié*, Fr.] He that has his presence forborn or excused upon any just cause; as sickness. Allegement of an excuse for him that is summoned, or sought for, to appear. *Cowel.* Excuse; exemption. *Spenser.*

*To* ESSO′IN*, ĕs-sŏĭn′. *v. a.* To excuse; to release. *Quarles.*

ESSO′INER*, ĕs-sŏĭn′-ŭr. *n. s.* An attorney who sufficiently excuses the absence of another. *Cotgrave.*

*To* ESTA′BLISH §, ĕ-stăb′-lĭsh. *v. a.* [*etablir*, Fr.] To settle firmly; to fix unalterably. *Deut.* xxix. To settle in any privilege or possession. *Swift.* To make firm; to ratify. *Numbers*, xxx. To fix or settle in an opinion. *Acts*, xvi. To form or model. *Clarendon.* To found; to build firmly; to fix immovably. *Ps.* xxiv. To make a settlement of any inheritance. *Shakspeare.*

ESTA′BLISHER, ĕ-stăb′-lĭsh-ŭr. *n. s.* He who establishes. *Hooker.*

ESTA′BLISHMENT, ĕ-stăb′-lĭsh-mĕnt. *n. s.* Settlement; fixed state. *Spenser.* Confirmation of something already done; ratification. *Bacon.* Settled regulation; form; model of a government or family. *Spenser.* Foundation; fundamental principle. *Atterbury.* Allowance; income; salary. *Swift.* Settled or final rest. *Wake.*

*ESTAFE′T**, ĕs-tă-fĕt′. *n. s.* [*estafetâ*, Span.] A military courier. *Boothby.*

ESTA′TE §, ĕ-stāte′. *n. s.* [*estat*, Fr.] The general interest; the publick. *Bacon.* Condition of life. *Dryden.* Circumstances in general. *Locke.* Fortune; possession, in land. *Sidney.* Rank; quality. *Sidney.* A person of high rank. *St. Mark*, vi.

*To* ESTA′TE, ĕ-stāte′. *v. a.* To settle as a fortune. *Shakspeare.* To establish; to fix. *Pearson.*

*To* ESTE′EM §, ĕ-stēēm′. *v. a.* [*æstimo*, Lat.] To set a value, whether high or low, upon any thing. *Spenser.* To compare; to estimate by proportion. *Davies.* To prize; to rate high; to regard with reverence. *Dryden.* To hold in opinion; to think. *Rom.* xiv.

*To* ESTE′EM, ĕ-stēēm′. *v. n.* To consider as to value. *Spenser.*

ESTE′EM, ĕ-stēēm′. *n. s.* High value; reverential regard. *Dryden.* Reckoning; estimate; account. *Shakspeare.*

ESTE′EMABLE*, ĕ-stēēm′-â-bl. *a.* That may be esteemed. *Pope.*

ESTE′EMER, ĕ-stēēm′-ŭr. *n. s.* One that highly values; one that sets a high rate upon any thing. *L. Addison.*

E′STIMABLE §, ĕs′-tĕ-mâ-bl. 405. *a.* [Fr.] Valuable; worth a large price. *Shak.* Worthy of esteem; worthy of honour and respect. *Temple.*

E′STIMABLE*, ĕs′-tĕ-mâ-bl. *n. s.* That which is worthy of particular notice and regard. *Sir T. Brown.*

E′STIMABLENESS, ĕs′-tĕ-mâ-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of deserving regard.

*To* E′STIMATE §, ĕs′-tĕ-māte. *v. a.* [*æstimo*, Lat.] To rate; to adjust the value of; to judge of any thing by its proportion to something else. *Lev.* xxvii. To calculate; to compute.

E′STIMATE, ĕs′-tĕ-māte. 91. *n. s.* Computation; calculation. *Woodward.* Value. *Shak.* Valuation; assignment of proportional value; comparative judgement. *Addison.*

ESTIMA′TION, ĕs-tĕ-mā′-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of adjusting proportional value. *Levit.* Calculation; computation. Opinion; judgement. *Bacon.* Esteem; regard; honour. *Hooker.*

E′STIMATIVE, ĕs′-tĕ-mā-tĭv. 512. *ad.* Having the power of comparing and adjusting the preference. *Hale.* Imaginative. *Sir C. Wandesforde.*

E′STIMATOR, ĕs′-tĕ-mā-tŭr. 521. *n. s.* A valuer; an esteemer of things. *Cotgrave.* A settler of rates; a computist.

E′STIVAL, ĕs′-tĕ-vâl. 88. *a.* [*æstivus*, Lat.] Pertaining to the summer. *Gayton.* Continuing for the summer. *Sir T. Brown.*

*To* E′STIVATE §*, ĕs′-tĕ-vāte. *v. n.* To pass the summer in a place. *Cockeram.*

ESTIVA′TION, ĕs-tĕ-vā′-shŭn. *n. s.* A place in which to pass the time of summer. *Bacon.*

ESTO′PPEL, ĕs-tŏp′-ĕl. *n. s.* Such an act as bars any legal process.

ESTO′PPED*, ĕs-tŏpt′. *a.* Under an estopel. *Hale.*

ESTO′VERS, ĕs-tō′-vŭrz. *n. s.* Necessaries allowed by law. *Blackstone.*

ESTRA′DE, ĕs-trāde′. *n. s.* [Fr.] An even or level space. *Dict.*

*To* ESTRA′NGE §, ĕ-strānje′. *v. a.* [*estranger*, Fr.] To keep at a distance; to withdraw. *Hooker.* To alienate; to divert from its original use or possessor. *Jer.* xix. To alienate from affection. *Ezek.* xiv. To withdraw or withhold. *Psalm* lxxviii.

ESTRA′NGEMENT, ĕ-strānje′-mĕnt. *n. s.* Alienation; distance; removal. *South.*

*ESTRAPA′DE*, ĕs-trā-pāde′. *n. s.* [Fr.] The defence of a horse that will not obey, who rises mightily before, and yerks furiously with his hind legs. *Farrier's Dict.*

*To* ESTRA′Y §*, ĕs-trā′. *v. n.* [*estraier*, Fr.] To stray; to wander. *Daniel.*

ESTRA′Y*, ĕs-trā′. *n. s.* A creature wandered beyond its limits; astray. *Cowel.*

ESTRE′AT §, ĕs-trēēt′. *n. s.* [*extractum*, Lat.] The true copy of an original writing. *Cowel.*

*To* ESTRE′AT*, ĕs-trēēt′. *v. a.* To extract; to take from, by way of fine. *Boyle.* [In law.] To extract a copy of a writing.

ESTRE′PEMENT, ĕ-strēēp′-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*estrepier*, Fr.] Spoil made by the tenant for term of life upon any lands or woods. *Cowel.*

E′STRICH, ĕs′-trĭtsh. *n. s.* [commonly written *ostrich*.] The largest of birds. *Shakspeare.*

E′STRIDGE*. See ESTRICH.

E′STUANCE, ĕs′-tshŭ-ânse. *n. s.* Heat; warmth *Brown.*

E′STUARY, ĕs′-tshŭ-â-rē. 461. *n. s.* [*æstuarium*, Lat.] An arm of the sea; the mouth of a lake or river in which the tide reciprocates; a frith. *Gilpin.*

*To* E′STUATE §, ĕs′-tshŭ-āte. 91. *v. n.* [*æstuo*, Lat.] To swell and fall reciprocally; to boil. *Cockeram.*

ESTUA′TION, ĕs-tshŭ-ā′-shŭn. *n. s.* The state of boiling; reciprocation of rise and fall; agitation; commotion. *Brown.*

E′STURE, ĕs′-tshūre. *n. s.* Violence; commotion. *Chapman.*

ESU′RIENT, ĕ-zū′-rē-ĕnt. 479. *a.* [*esuriens*, Lat.] Hungry; voracious. *Dict.*

E′SURINE, ĕzh′-ū-rīne. 479. *a.* [*esurio*, Lat.] Corroding; eating. *Wiseman.*

*ET CÆTERA**, ĕt-sĕt′-ĕ-râ. [Lat.] A common expression denoting *others of the like kind*, or *the rest*, or *so on. Cowley.*

ETC. A contraction of the above.

*To* ETCH §, ĕtsh. *v. a.* [*etzen*, Germ.] A way used in the making of prints, by drawing with a proper needle upon a copper-plate, covered over with a ground of wax, &c., and well blacked with the smoke of a link, in order to take off the figure of the drawing; which, having its back-side tinctured with white lead, will, by running over the strucken outlines with a stift, impress the exact figure on the black or red ground; which figure is afterwards with needles drawn deeper quite through the ground; and then there is poured on well-temperea *aqua fortis*, which eats into the figure or drawing on the copper-plate. *Harris* To sketch; to draw; to delineate. *Locke.* To move forwards towards one side. *Ray.*

*To* ETCH, ĕtsh. *v. n.* To practise etching.

ETCH, ĕtsh. } *n. s.* Ground from which a crop

EDDISH, ĕd′-dĭsh. § has been taken. *Mortimer.*

E′TCHING*, ĕtsh′-ĭng. *n. s.* An impression of a copper-plate, taken after the manner described in the verb *to etch.*

ETEO′STICK*, ĕt-ē-ŏs′-tĭk. *n. s.* [ἔτεος and στιχτὸς.] A chronogrammatical composition. *B. Jonson.*

ETE'RNAL, ē-tēr'-nāl. *a.* [*æternus*, Lat.] Without beginning or end. *Deut.* xxxiii. Without beginning. *Locke.* Without end; endless. *Shak.* Perpetual; constant; unintermitting. *Dryden.* Unchangeable. *Dryden.*

ETE'RNAL §, ē-tēr'-nāl. *n. s.* [*eternel*, Fr.] One of the appellations of the Godhead. *Hooker.* That which is endless and immortal *Young.*

ETE'RNALIST, ē-tēr'-nāl-līst. *n. s.* One that holds the past existence of the world infinite. *Burnet.*

*To* ETE'RNALIZE, ē-tēr'-nāl-līze. *v. a.* To make eternal. *Dict.*

ETE'RNALLY, ē-tēr'-nāl-lē. *ad.* Without beginning or end. Unchangeably; invariably *South.* Perpetually; without intermission. *Addison.*

ETE'RNE, ē-tērn'. *a.* Eternal; perpetual; endless. *Gower.*

*To* ETE'RNIFY*, ē-tēr'-nē-fī. *v. a.* To make famous; to immortalize. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

ETE'RNITY, ē-tēr'-nē-tē. *n. s.* [*æternitas*, Lat.] Duration without beginning or end. *Crashaw.* Duration without end. *Milton.*

*To* ETE'RNIZE, ē-tēr'-nīze. *v. a.* To make endless; to perpetuate. *Milton.* To make for ever famous; to immortalize. *Sidney.*

ETE'SIAN*, ē-tē'-zhē-ăn. *a.* [*ετήσιος.*] Applied to such winds as blow at stated times of the year, from what part soever of the compass they come, such as our seamen call monsoons and trade-winds.

ETHE*. *a.* [eað, Sax.] Easy. *Chaucer.* See EATH.

E'THEL*. *a.* [eðel, Sax.] Noble.

E'THER §, ē'-*th*ēr. *n. s.* [*æther*, Lat.] An element more fine and subtile than air; air refined or sublimed. *Newton.* The matter of the highest regions above. *Dryden.*

ETHE'REAL, ē-*th*ē'-rē-ăl. 88. *a.* Formed of ether. *Dryden.* Celestial; heavenly. *Milton.*

ETHE'REOUS, ē-*th*ē'-rē-ŭs. *a.* Formed of ether; heavenly. *Milton.*

E'THICAL §, ĕth'-ē-kăl. 88. *a.* [*ἠθικος.*] Moral; treating on morality. *Dr. Warton.*

E'THICALLY, ĕth'-ē-kăl-lē. *ad.* According to the doctrines of morality. *Government of the Tongue.*

E'THICK, ĕth'-ĭk. *a.* Moral; delivering precepts of morality. *Pope.*

E'THICKS, ĕth'-ĭks. *n. s.* [without the singular.] The doctrine of morality; a system of morality. *Bacon.*

E'THIOP*, ē'-*th*ē-ŏp. *n. s.* A native of Ethiopia; a blackamoor. *Shakspeare.*

ETHIOPS-MINERAL*. See ÆTHIOPS-MINERAL.

ETHMO'IDAL*, ĕth-mŏē'-dăl. *a.* [from *ethmoides.*] The denomination given to one of the sutures of the human cranium. *Chambers.*

*ETHMO'IDES**, ĕth-mŏē'-dēz. *n. s.* [*ἠθμὸς* and *εἶδος.*] The name of a bone situate in the middle of the basis of the forehead or os frontis, filling almost the whole cavity of the nostrils. *Chambers.*

E'THNICAL §*, ĕth'-nē-kăl. *a.* [*ἐθνικος.*] Heathen; pagan. *Mede.*

E'THNICISM*, ĕth'-nē-sĭzm. *n. s.* Heathenism; paganism. *B. Jonson.*

E'THNICK, ĕth'-nĭk. *a.* Heathen; pagan. *Government of the Tongue.*

E'THNICKS, ĕth'-nĭks. *n. s.* Heathens. *Raleigh.*

ETHOLO'GICAL, ĕth-ō-lŏdje'-ē-kăl. 530. *a.* [*ἦθος* and *λόγος.*] Treating of morality.

ETIO'LOGY, ē-tē-ŏl'-ō-jē. *n. s.* [*αἰτιολογία.*] An account of the causes of any thing. *Arbuthnot.*

*ETIQUE'TTE**, ĕt-ē-kĕt'. 415. *n. s.* [Fr.] Ceremony. *Swinburne.*

*ETUI**, ĕt-wēē'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A case for tweezers and such instruments. *Shenstone.*

*To* E'TTLE*, ĕt'-tl. *v. n.* [eðlean, Sax.] To earn by working. *Boucher.*

E'TTIN*, ĕt'-tĭn. *n. s.* A giant. *Beaum. and Fl.*

ETYMO'LOGER*, ĕt-ē-mŏl'-ō-jŭr. *n. s.* An etymologist. *Dr. Griffith.*

ETYMOLO'GICAL, ĕt-ē-mō-lŏdje'-ē-kăl. *a.* Relating to etymology. *Locke.*

ETYMOLO'GICALLY*, ĕt-ē-mō-lŏdje'-ē-kăl-lē. *ad.* According to etymology.

ETYMO'LOGIST, ĕt-ē-mŏl'-ō-jĭst. *n. s.* One who searches out the original of words. *Fuller.*

*To* ETYMO'LOGIZE*, ĕt-ē-mŏl'-ō-jīze. *v. a.* To give the etymology of a word. *Chaucer.*

ETYMO'LOGY §, ĕt-ē-mŏl'-ō-jē. *n. s.* [*ἔτυμος* and *λόγος.*] The descent or derivation of a word from its original; the deduction of formations from the radical word. *Harvey.* The part of grammar which delivers the inflections of nouns and verbs.

E'TYMON, ĕt'-ē-mŏn. *n. s.* [*ἔτυμον.*] Origin; primitive word. *Peacham.*

EU'CHARIST §, yū'-kă-rĭst. 353. *n. s.* [*ἐυχαριστία.*] The act of giving thanks; the sacramental act in which the death of our Redeemer is commemorated with a thankful remembrance; the sacrament of the Lord's supper. *Hooker.*

EUCHARI'STICAL, yū-kă-rĭs'-tē-kăl. *a.* Containing acts of thanksgiving. *Brown.* Relating to the sacrament of the supper of the Lord. *Bp. Hall.*

EUCHARI'STICK*, yū-kă-rĭs'-tĭk. *a.* Relating to the sacrament of the supper of the Lord. *More.*

EUCHO'LOGY, yū-kŏl'-ō-jē. *n. s.* [*ἐυχολόγιον.*] A formulary of prayers. *Bp. Bull.*

EU'CHYMY*, yū'-kē-mē. *n. s.* [*ἐυχύμια.*] A good temper of the blood, and other juices in the body.

EU'CRASY, yū'-krā-sē. *n. s.* [*ἐυκρασία.*] An agreeable, well-proportioned mixture of qualities, whereby a body is said to be in a good state of health. *Bp. Reynolds.*

EUDIO'METER*, yū-dē-ŏm'-ē-tŭr. *n. s.* [*ἐυδιος* and *μέτρον.*] An instrument to determine the salubrity of the air.

*EU'GE**, yū'-jē. *n. s.* [Lat.] Commendation; applause. *Hammond.*

EUGH, yŏŏ. *n. s.* A tree; a yew. *Dryden.*

EULO'GICAL*, yū-lŏdje'-ē-kăl. *a.* Commendatory containing praise.

EULO'GICALLY*, yū-lŏdje'-ē-kăl-lē. *ad.* In a manner which conveys encomium or praise. *Sir T. Herbert.*

*To* EU'LOGIZE*, yū'-lō-jīze. *v. a.* To commend; to praise. *Huddesford.*

EU'LOGY §, yū'-lō-jē. } *n. s.* [*ἐυ* and *λόγος.*]
EULO'GIUM †, yū-lō'-jē-ŭm. } Praise; encomium; panegyrick. *Spenser.*

EU'NUCH §, yū'-nŭk. *n. s.* [*εὐνουχος.*] One that is castrated. *Bacon.*

*To* EU'NUCH*, yū'-nŭk. *v. a.* To make a eunuch. *Creech.*

*To* EU'NUCHATE, yū'-nū-kāte. *v. a.* To make a eunuch. *Brown.*

EU'NUCHISM*, yū'-nū-kĭzm. *n. s.* The state of a eunuch. *Bp. Hall.*

*EUO'NYMUS**, yū-ŏn'-ē-mŭs. *n. s.* [Lat.] A shrub called spindle-tree. *Monck Mason.*

EU'PATHY*, yū'-pă-*th*ē. *n. s.* [*εὐπαθεια.*] A right feeling. *Harris.*

EU'PATORY, yū'-pă-tŭr-ē. *n. s.* [*eupatorium*, Lat.] A plant.

EU'PEPSY †, yū'-pĕp-sē. *n. s.* A good concoction, an easy digestion.

EUPE'PTICK †, yū-pĕp'-tĭk. *a.* Easy of digestion.

EU'PHEMISM*, yū'-fē-mĭzm. *n. s.* [*εὐφημισμος.*] [In rhetorick.] A way of describing an offensive thing by an inoffensive expression.

EUPHO'NICAL, yū-fŏn'-ē-kăl. *a.* Sounding agreeably. *Dict.*

EU'PHONY §, yū'-fō-nē. *n. s.* [*ἐυφωνία.*] An agreeable sound; the contrary to harshness. *Dalgarno.*

*EUPHO'RBIUM*, yū-fŏr'-bē-ŭm. *n. s.* [Lat.] A plant. A gum resin, used medicinally in sinapisms. *Hill.*

EU'PHRASY, yū'-frā-sē. 92. *n. s.* [*euphrasia*, Lat.] The herb eye-bright. *Milton.*

*EU'RIPUS**, yū-rī'-pŭs. *n. s.* [Lat.] Any strait, where the water is in much agitation; from the ancient frith between Bœotia and Eubœa, called *Euripus. Burke.*

EURO'CLYDON, yū-rŏk'-lē-dŏn. *n. s.* [*ἐυροκλύδων.*] A wind which blows between the east and north, and is very dangerous in the Mediterranean. *Acts*, xxvii.

EUROPE'AN, yŭ-rō-pē'-ăn. *a.* [*Europæus*, Lat.] Belonging to Europe. *Waller.*

☞ This word, according to the analogy of our own language, ought certainly to have the accent on the second syllable; and this is the pronunciation which unlettered speakers constantly adopt; but the learned, ashamed of the analogies of their own tongue, always place the accent on the third syllable, because *Europæus* has the penultimate long, and is therefore accented in Latin. *Epicurean* has the accent on the same syllable by the same rule; while *Herculean* and *cerulean* submit to English analogy, and have the accent on the second syllable, because their penultimate in Latin is short. *W.*

*EU'RUS*, yŭ'-rŭs. *n. s.* [Lat.] The east wind. *Peacham.*

EU'RYTHMY, yŭ'-*rĭth*-mē. *n. s.* [*ἐυρυθμος.*] Harmony; regular and symmetrical measure. *Evelyn.*

EUSE'BIAN*, yŭ-sē'-bē-ăn. *n. s.* An Arian; so called, from Eusebius, bishop of Cesarea, who favoured the Arians. *Whiston.*

EU'STYLE*, yŭ'-stīle. *n. s.* [*ἐυ* and *στύλος.*] [In architecture.] The position of columns in an edifice at a most convenient and graceful distance one from another.

*EUTHANA'SIA*, yŭ-*th*ăn-ā'-zhē-ă. } 453. *n. s.*
EUTHA'NASY, yŭ-*th*ăn'-ă-sē. 92. } [*εὐθανασία.*] An easy death. *Bp. Hall.*

☞ Of the accent of the first of these words, there can be no dispute; but as the last is anglicised, its accent admits of some diversity of opinion. Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Ash, Entick, Barclay, Bailey, and the first editions of Dr. Johnson, accent the last of these words on the antepenultimate; but the quarto edition of Johnson on the penultimate: I suspect, however, if we were strictly to follow our own analogy, that we ought to place the accent on the first syllable; for, as this termination is not enclitical, 513, it seems to be under the same predicament as *academy*, *irreparable*, &c. which see. *W.*

EUTY'CHIAN*, yŭ-tĭk'-ē-ăn. *n. s.* One of those ancient heretics, who denied the two natures of our Lord Christ; so called from their founder *Eutyches.* *Burnet.*

EUTY'CHIAN*, yŭ-tĭk'-ē-ăn. *a.* Denoting the heretics called Eutychians. *Tillotson.*

*To* EVA'CATE, ē-vā'-kāte. *v. a.* [*vaco*, Lat.] To empty out; to throw out. *Harvey.*

*To* EVA'CUATE §, ē-vāk'-ū-āte. *v. a.* [*evacuo*, Lat.] To make empty; to clear. *Hooker.* To throw out as noxious, or offensive. *South.* To void by any of the excretory passages. *Arbuthnot.* To make void; to nullify. *Bacon.* To quit; to withdraw from out of a place. *Swift.*

*To* EVA'CUATE*, ē-vāk'-ū-āte. *v. n.* To let blood. *Burton.*

EVA'CUANT, ē-vāk'-ū-ănt. *n. s.* Medicine that procures evacuation by any passage.

EVACUA'TION, ē-vāk-ū-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Such emissions as leave a vacancy; discharge. *Hale.* Abolition; nullification. *Hooker.* The practice of emptying the body by physick. *Temple.* Discharges of the body by any vent, natural or artificial. A withdrawing from out of a place, sometimes by treaty, sometimes by necessity. A military expression.

EVA'CUATIVE*, ē-vāk'-ū-ā-tĭv. *a.* Purgative. *Colgrave.*

EVA'CUATOR*, ē-vāk'-ū-ā-tŭr. *n. s.* One who makes void, or annuls. *Hammond.*

*To* EVA'DE §, ē-vāde'. *v. a.* [*evado*, Lat.] To elude; to escape by artifice or stratagem. *Shakspeare.* To avoid; to decline by subterfuge. *Dryden.* To escape or elude by sophistry. *Stillingfleet.* To escape as imperceptible or unconquerable. *South.*

*To* EVA'DE, ē-vāde'. *v. n.* To escape; to slip away. *Bacon.* To practise sophistry or evasions. *South.*

EVAGA'TION, ĕv-ă-gā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*evagor*, Lat.] The act of wandering; excursion; ramble; deviation. *Sir H. Wotton.*

☞ I am well aware, that this and the two following words [evanescent and evangelical] are often, by good speakers, pronounced with the *e* in the first syllable long and open; but I think contrary to that correctness which arises from general analogy. 530. *W.*

E'VAL*, ē'-vāl. *a.* [*ævum*, Lat.] Respecting the duration of time. *Letter to the Abp. of Canterbury.*

EVANE'SCENCE §*, ĕv-ă-nĕs'-sĕnse. *n. s.* [*evanescens*, Lat.] Disappearance; end of appearance *Rambler.*

EVANE'SCENT, ĕv-ă-nĕs'-sĕnt. *a.* Vanishing; imperceptible; lessening beyond the perception of the senses. *Arbuthnot.*

EVA'NGEL §*, ē-văn'-jĕl. *n. s.* [*εὐαγγέλιον.*] The Gospel; good tidings. *Chaucer.*

EVANGE'LICAL, ĕv-ăn-jĕl'-ē-kăl. *a.* Agreeable to Gospel; consonant to the Christian law revealed in the holy Gospel. *Atterbury.* Contained in the Gospel. *Hooker.*

EVANGE'LICALLY*, ĕv-ăn-jĕl'-ē-kăl-lē. *ad.* According to the revelation of the Gospel. *Bp. Barlow.*

EVANGE'LICK*, ĕv-ăn-jĕl'-ĭk. *a.* Consonant to the doctrine of the Gospel. *Milton.*

EVA'NGELISM, ē-văn'-jē-lĭzm. *n. s.* The promulgation of the blessed Gospel. *Bacon.*

EVA'NGELIST, ē-văn'-jē-lĭst. *n. s.* [*εὐαγγελος.*] A writer of the history of our Lord Jesus. *Addison.* A promulgator of the Christian laws. *Decay of Piety.*

EVA'NGELISTARY*, ē-văn'-jē-lĭs-tă-rē. *n. s.* A selection from the Gospels, to be read, as a lesson, in divine service. *Gregory.*

*To* EVA'NGELIZE, ē-văn'-jē-līze. *v. a.* To instruct in the Gospel, or law of Jesus. *Milton.*

EVA'NGELY, ē-văn'-jē-lē. *n. s.* Good tidings; the message of pardon and salvation; the holy Gospel; the Gospel of Jesus. *Spenser.*

EVA'NID §, ē-văn'-ĭd. *a.* [*evanidus*, Lat.] Faint; weak; evanescent. *Bacon.*

*To* EVA'NISH, ē-văn'-ĭsh. *v. n.* [*evanesco*, Lat.] To vanish; to escape from notice or perception. *Drummond.*

EVA'PORABLE, ē-vāp'-ō-ră-bl. 405. *a.* Easily dissipated in fumes or vapours. *Grew.*

*To* EVA'PORATE §, ē-vāp'-ō-rāte. 91. *v. n.* [*evaporo*, Lat.] To fly away in vapours or fumes; to waste insensibly as a volatile spirit. *Boyle.*

*To* EVA'PORATE, ē-vāp'-ō-rāte. *v. a.* To drive away in fumes; to disperse in vapours. *Bentley.* To give vent to; to let out in ebullition or sallies. *Wotton.*

EVA'PORATE*, ē-vāp'-ō-rāte. *a.* Dispersed in vapour. *Thomson.*

EVAPORA'TION, ē-vāp-ō-rā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of flying away in fumes or vapours; vent; discharge. *Howell.* The act of attenuating matter, so as to make it fume away. *Raleigh.* [In pharmacy.] An operation by which liquids are spent or driven away in streams, so as to leave some part stronger, or of a higher consistence than before. *Quincy.*

EVA'SION §, ē-vā'-zhŭn. 49. *n. s.* [*evasum*. Lat.] Excuse; subterfuge; sophistry; artifice. *Milton.*

EVA'SIVE, ē-vā'-sĭv. 158, 428. *a.* Practising evasion; elusive. *Pope.* Containing an evasion; sophistical. *Bp. Berkeley.*

EVA'SIVELY, ē-vā'-sĭv-lē. *a.* By evasion; elusively; sophistically. *Bryant.*

EVE'CTION*, ē-vĕk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*eveho*, Lat.] Exaltation. *Pearson.*

EVE, ēve. } *n. s.* [æpen, Sax.] The close of the
E'VEN, ē'-vn. } day. *Exodus*, xvi. The vigil or fast to be observed before a holiday. *Duppa.*

E'VEN §, ē'-vn. 103. *a.* [epen, euen, Sax.] Level; not rugged; not unequal. *Dryden.* Uniform; equal to itself. *Prior.* Level with; parallel to. *Exodus.* Not having inclination any way. *Shak.* Not having any part higher or lower than the other. *Davies.* Equal on both sides; fair. *Milton.* Without any thing owed, either good or ill; out of debt. *Shak.* Calm; not subject to elevation or depression; not uncertain. *Pope.* Capable to be divided into equal parts; not odd. *Bp. Taylor.*

*To* E'VEN, ē'-vn. *v. a.* To make even. *Stanyhurst.* To make out of debt. *Shak.* To level; to make level. *Raleigh.*

*To* E'VEN, ē'-vn. *v. n.* To be equal to. *Carew. Ob. J.*

E'VEN, ē'-vn. *ad.* A word of strong assertion; verily. *Spenser.* Notwithstanding. *Dryden.* Likewise: not only so, but also. *Holder.* So much as. *Swift.* A word of exaggeration in which a secret comparison is implied: as, *even* the great, that is, *the great like the mean. Dryden.* A term of concession. *Collier.*

*To* EVE'NE*, ē-vēn'. *v. n.* [*evenio*, Lat.] To happen; to come to pass. *Hewyt.*

E'VENER*, ē'-vn-ŭr. *n. s.* One that reconciles or makes even. *Warton.*

E'VENHAND*, ē'-vn-hănd. *n. s.* Parity of rank or degree. *Bacon.*

E'VENHANDED, ē'-vn-hăn'-dĕd. *a.* Impartial; equitable. *Shakspeare.*

E'VENING, ē'-vn-ĭng. *n. s.* [æpen, Sax.] The close of the day; the beginning of night. *Watts.* The latter end of life. *Lord Clarendon.*

E'VENING*, ē'-vn-ĭng. *a.* Being toward the close of the day. *Psalm* cxli.

EVENING-STAR*, ē'-vn-ĭng-stär'. *n. s.* The Vesper, or Hesperus, of the ancients. *Milton.*

E'VENLY, ē'-vn-lē. *ad.* Equally; uniformly. *Bentley.* Levelly; without asperities. *Wotton.* Without inclination to either side; horizontally. *Brerewood.* Impartially; without favour or enmity.

E'VENNESS, ē'-vn-nĕs. *n. s.* State of being even. *B. Jonson.* Uniformity; regularity. *Grew.* Equality of surface; levelness. Freedom from inclination to either side. *Hooker.* Impartiality; equal respect. Calmness; freedom from perturbation; equanimity. *Sprat. Atterbury.*

E'VENSONG. ē'-vn-sŏng. *n. s.* The form of worship used in the evening. *Milton.* The evening; the close of the day. *Dryden.*

E'VENTIDE, ē'-vn-tīde. *n. s.* The time of evening. *Genesis*, xxiv.

EVE'NT §, ē-vĕnt'. *n. s.* [*eventus*, Lat.] An incident; any thing that happens, good or bad. *Eccl.* ix. The consequence of an action; the conclusion; the upshot. *Dryden.*

*To* EVE'NT*, ē-vĕnt'. *v. n.* To break forth. *B. Jonson. Ob. T.*

*To* EVE'NTERATE, ē-vĕn'-tē-rāte. *v. a.* [*eventero*, Lat.] To rip up; to open the belly. *Brown.*

EVE'NTFUL, ē-vĕnt'-fŭl. *a.* Full of incidents; full of changes of fortune. *Shakspeare.*

*To* EVE'NTILATE §, ē-vĕn'-tē-lāte. *v. a.* [*eventilo*, Lat.] To winnow; to sift out. *Cockeram.* To examine; to discuss. *Dict.*

EVENTILA'TION*, ē-vĕn-tē-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of ventilating. *Howell.*

EVE'NTUAL, ē-vĕn'-tshū-ăl. *a.* Happening in consequence of any thing; consequential. *Burke.*

EVE'NTUALLY, ē-vĕn'-tshū-ăl-lē. *ad.* In the event; in the last result; in the consequence. *Boyle.*

E'VER §, ĕv'-ŭr. 98. *ad.* [æpep, Sax.] At any time. *Hooker.* At all times, always, without end. *Hooker.*—*For ever.* Eternally; to perpetuity. *Locke.* At one time; as, *ever* and *anon. Spenser.* In any degree. *Hall.* A word of enforcement, or aggravation: As soon as *ever* he had done it. *Shak.*—*Ever a.* Any. *Shak.* It is often contracted into *e'er.* It is much used in composition in the sense of *always:* as, *evergreen, everduring.*

E'VERBUBBLING, ĕv-ŭr-bŭb'-blĭng. *a.* Boiling up with perpetual murmurs. *Crashaw.*

E'VERBURNING, ĕv-ŭr-bŭr'-nĭng. *a.* Unextinguished. *Milton.*

E'VERDURING, ĕv-ŭr-dū'-rĭng. *a.* Eternal; enduring without end. *Raleigh.*

E'VERGREEN, ĕv'-ŭr-grēēn. *a.* Verdant throughout the year. *Milton.*

E'VERGREEN, ĕv'-ŭr-grēēn. *n. s.* A plant that retains its verdure through all the seasons. *Evelyn.*

E'VERHONOURED, ĕv-ŭr-ŏn'-nŭrd. *a.* Always held in honour or esteem. *Pope.*

EVERLA'STING, ĕv-ŭr-lăs'-tĭng. *a.* Enduring without end; perpetual; immortal; eternal. *Hammond.*

EVERLA'STING, ĕv-ŭr-lăs'-tĭng. *n. s.* Eternity. *Hooker.* The Eternal Being. *Shakspeare.*

EVERLASTING-PEA*, ĕv-ŭr-lăs'-tĭng-pē. *n. s.* A flower. *Tate.*

EVERLA'STINGLY, ĕv-ŭr-lăs'-tĭng-lē. *ad.* Eternally; without end. *Shakspeare.*

EVERLA'STINGNESS, ĕv-ŭr-lăs'-tĭng-nĕs. *n. s.* Eternity; perpetuity; an indefinite duration. *Stapleton.*

E'VERLIVING, ĕv-ŭr-lĭv'-ĭng. *a.* Living without end; immortal; eternal; incessant. *Spenser.*

EVERMO'RE, ĕv-ŭr-mōre'. *ad.* Always; eternally. *Tillotson.*

EVERO'PEN, ĕv-ŭr-ō'-pn. *a.* Never closed; not at any time shut. *Bp. Taylor.*

EVERPLE'ASING, ĕv-ŭr-plē'-zĭng. *a.* Delighting at all times; never ceasing to give pleasure. *Sidney.*

*To* EVE'RSE §, ē-vĕrse'. *v. a.* [*eversus*, Lat.] To overthrow; to subvert; to destroy. *Glanville. Ob. J.*

EVE'RSION*, ē-vĕr'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*eversio*, Lat.] Overthrow. *Bp. Taylor.*

*To* EVE'RT, ē-vĕrt'. *v. a.* [*everto*, Lat.] To destroy; to overthrow. *Fotherby.*

EVERWA'TCHFUL, ĕv-ŭr-wŏtsh'-fŭl. *a.* Always vigilant. *Pope.*

E'VERY §, ĕv'-ŭr-ē. *a.* [æpep ealc, Sax.] Each one of all. *Hooker.*—*Every where.* In all places; in each place. *Hooker.*

E'VERYDAY*, ĕv'-ŭr-ē-dā. *a.* Common; occurring on any day. *Pope.*

EVERYO'UNG, ĕv-ŭr-yŭng'. *a.* Not subject to old age, or decay. *Pope.*

*To* E'VESDROP §*, ēvz'-drŏp. *v. n.* To listen. See EAVES. *Abp. Sancroft.*

E'VESDROPPER, ēvz'-drŏp-pŭr. *n. s.* Some mean fellow that skulks about a house in the night, to listen. *Dryden.*

*To* EVE'STIGATE, ē-vĕs'-tē-gāte. *v. a.* [*evestigo*, Lat.] To search out. *Dict.*

E'VET*. See EFT.

*To* EVI'BRATE*, ē-vī'-brāte. *v. a.* [*evibro*, Lat.] To shake; to brandish. *Cockeram.*

*To* EVI'CT §, ē-vĭkt'. *v. a.* [*evinco*, Lat.] To dispossess of by a judicial course. *Davies.* To take away by a sentence of law. *K. James.* To prove; to evince. *B. Jonson.*

EVI'CTION, ē-vĭk'-shŭn. *n. s.* Dispossession or deprivation by a definitive sentence of a court of judicature. *Bacon.* Proof; evidence. *Bp. Hall.*

E'VIDENCE §, ĕv'-ē-dĕnse. *n. s.* [Fr.] The state of being evident; clearness; indubitable certainty; notoriety. Testimony; proof. *Jerem.* xxxii. Witness; one that gives evidence. *Dryden.*

*To* E'VIDENCE, ĕv'-ē-dĕnse. *v. a.* To prove; to evince. *Temple.* To show; to make discovery of. *Milton.*

E'VIDENT, ĕv'-ē-dĕnt. *a.* Plain; apparent; notorious. *Brown.*

EVIDE'NTIAL*, ĕv-ē-dĕn'-shăl. *a.* Affording evidence or proof. *Bp. Fleetwood.*

E'VIDENTLY, ĕv'-ē-dĕnt-lē. *ad.* Apparently; certainly; undeniably. *Prior.*

EVIGILA'TION*, ē-vĭd'-jē-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*evigilatio*, Lat.] A waking. *Biblioth. Biblica.*

E'VIL §, ē'-vl. 159. *a.* [yfel, Sax.] Having bad qualities of any kind; not good. *Deut.* xxii. Wicked; bad; corrupt. *St. Matthew*, xx. Unhappy; miserable; calamitous. *Exodus.* Mischievous; destructive; ravenous. *Genesis.* xxxvii.

E'VIL, ē'-vl. *n. s.* [generally contracted to *ill.*] Wickedness; a crime. *Shak.* Injury; mischief. *Proverbs.* Malignity; corruption. *Eccles.* ix. Misfortune; calamity. *Job*, ii. Malady; disease. *Shakspeare.*

E'VIL, ē'-vl. *ad.* Not well, in whatever respect. *Shak.* Not well; not virtuously. *John*, xviii. Not well; not happily. *Deut.* vii. Injuriously; not kindly. *Deut.* xxvi. It is often used in composition, to give a bad meaning to a word.

E'VILAFFECTED, ē-vl-ăf-fĕk'-tĕd. *a.* Not kind; not disposed to kindness. *Acts*, xiv.

EVILDO'ER, ē-vl-dō'-ŭr. *n. s.* Malefactor; one that commits crimes. 1 *Peter.*

☞ 559.—Fāte, fār, fâll, fât;—mè, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

E'VILEYED*, ē'-vĭl-īde. *a.* Having a malignant look. *Shakspeare.*

EVILFA'VOURED, ē-vĭl-fā'-vŭrd. *a.* Ill countenanced; having no good aspect. *Bacon.*

EVILFA'VOUREDNESS, ē-vĭl-fā'-vŭrd-nĕs. *n. s.* Deformity. *Deuteronomy*, xvii.

E'VILLY, ē'-vĭl-lē. *ad.* Not well. *Bp. Taylor.*

E'VILMINDED, ē-vĭl-mīnd'-ĕd. *a.* Malicious; mischievous; malignant; wicked. *Dryden.*

E'VILNESS, ē'-vĭl-nĕs. *n. s.* Contrariety to goodness; badness, of whatever kind. *Hale.*

EVILSPE'AKING, ē-vĭl-spē'-kĭng. *n. s.* Slander; defamation; calumny; censoriousness. 1 *Peter*, ii.

EVILWI'SHING, ē-vĭl-wĭsh'-ĭng. *a.* Wishing evil to; having no good will. *Sidney.*

EVILWO'RKER, ē-vĭl-wûrk'-ûr. *n. s.* One who does wickedness. *Phil.* iii.

*To* EVI'NCE §, ē-vĭnse'. *v. a.* [*evinco*, Lat.] To prove; to show; to manifest. *Milton.* To conquer; to subdue. *Milton.*

*To* EVI'NCE*, ē-vĭnse'. *v. n.* To prove. *Bp. Hall.*

EVI'NCIBLE, ē-vĭn'-sē-bl. *a.* Capable of proof; demonstrable. *Hale.*

EVI'NCIBLY, ē-vĭn'-sē-blē. *ad.* In such a manner as to force conviction.

*To* E'VIRATE §, ē'-vē-rāte. *v. a.* [*eviratus, Lat.*] To deprive of manhood; to emasculate. *Bp. Hall.*

EVIRA'TION*, ē-vē-rā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Castration. *Cockeram.*

*To* EVI'SCERATE, ē-vĭs'-sē-rāte. *v. a.* [*eviscero*, Lat.] To embowel; to draw; to deprive of the entrails; to search within the entrails. *Dr. Griffiths.*

E'VITABLE, ē'-vē-tā-bl. 405. *a.* [*evitabilis*, Lat.] Avoidable; that may be escaped or shunned. *Hooker.*

*To* E'VITATE §, ē'-vē-tāte. *v. a.* [*evito*, Lat.] To avoid; to shun; to escape. *Shakspeare.*

EVITA'TION, ē-vē-tā'-shŭn. 530. *n. s.* The act of avoiding. *Bacon.*

*To* EVI'TE*, ē-vīte'. *v. a.* To avoid. *Drayton.*

EVITE'RNAL §, ē-vē-tĕr'-nāl. *a.* [*æviternus*, Lat.] Eternal in a limited sense; of duration not infinitely but indefinitely long.

EVITE'RNITY, ē-vē-tĕr'-nē-tē. *n. s.* Duration not infinitely, but indefinitely long.

*To* E'VOCATE*, ē'-vō-kāte. *v. a.* To call forth. *Stackhouse.*

EVOCA'TION, ē-vō-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*evocatio*, Lat.] The act of calling out. *Brown.*

*To* EVO'KE §*, ē-vōke'. *v. a.* [*evoco*, Lat.] To call forth. *Warburton.*

EVOLA'TION, ē-vō-lā'-shŭn. 530. *n. s.* [*evolo*, Lat.] The act of flying away. *Bp. Hall.*

EVOLU'TION, ē-vō-lū'-shŭn. 530. *n. s.* [*evolutus*, Lat.] The act of unrolling or unfolding. *Boyle.* The series of things unrolled or unfolded. *More.* [In geometry.] The equable evolution of the periphery of a circle, or any other curve, is such a gradual approach of the circumference to rectitude, as that all its parts meet together, and equally evolve or unbend. *Harris.* [In tacticks.] The motion made by a body of men in changing their posture, or form of drawing up. *Harris.*—EVOLUTION *of powers.* [In algebra.] Extracting of roots from any given power, being the reverse of involution. *Harris.*

*To* EVO'LVE §, ē-vŏlv'. *v. a.* [*evolvo*, Lat.] To unfold; to disentangle. *Hale.*

*To* EVO'LVE, ē-vŏlv'. *v. n.* To open itself; to disclose itself. *Prior.*

EVOMI'TION, ē-vō-mĭsh'-ŭn. 530. *n. s.* [*evomo*, Lat.] The act of vomiting out. *Swift.*

*To* EVU'LGATE §*, ē-vŭl'-gāte. *v. a.* [*evulgo*, Lat.] To publish; to spread abroad.

EVULGA'TION, ē-vŭl-gā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of divulging publication. *Dict.*

EVU'LSION, ē-vŭl'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*evulsio*, Lat.] The act of plucking out. *Brown.*

EWE, yū. 268. *n. s.* [eope, Sax.] The she sheep. *Bacon.*

☞ There is a vulgar pronunciation of this word, as if written *yoe*, which must be carefully avoided. *W.*

E'WER §, yū'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* [from *eau*, perhaps anciently *eu.*] A vessel in which water is brought for washing the hands. *Shakspeare.*

E'WRY, yū'-rē. *n. s.* An office in the king's household, where they take care of the linen for the king's table, lay the cloth, and serve up water in silver *ewers* after dinner. *Dict.*

*EX*, ĕks, or ĕgz. A Latin preposition often prefixed to compounded words; sometimes meaning *out*: as, *exhaust*, to draw *out*; sometimes only enforcing the meaning; and sometimes producing little alteration. It is also often prefixed to words in order to imply *out*, i. e. no longer in office or employment; as an *ex-general*, an *ex-minister.*

☞ The *x* in this inseparable preposition is, with respect to sound, under the same predicament as the *s* in *dis*; which see. 425. *W.*

*To* EXA'CERBATE §, ĕgz-ăs'-ĕr-bāte. *v. a.* [*exacerbo*, Lat.] To imbitter; to exasperate.

EXACERBA'TION, ĕgz-ăs-ĕr-bā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Increase of malignity; augmented force or severity. Height of a disease; paroxysm. *Bacon.*

EXACERVA'TION, ĕgz-ăs-sĕr-vā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*acervus*, Lat.] The act of heaping up. *Dict.*

EXA'CT §, ĕgz-ăkt'. 478. *a.* [*exactus*, Lat.] Nice; not deviating from rule. *Pope.* Methodical; not negligently performed. *Arbuthnot.* Careful; not negligent. *Spectator.* Honest; strict; punctual *Ecclus.* li.

*To* EXA'CT, ĕgz-ăkt'. *v. a.* [*exigo, exactus*, Lat.] To require authoritatively. *Shakspeare* To demand of right. *Dryden.* To summon to enjoin *Milton.*

*To* EXA'CT, ĕgz-ăkt'. *v. n.* To practise extortion. *Psalm* lxxx.

EXA'CTER, or EXA'CTOR, ĕgz-ăk'-tûr. 98. *n. s.* An extortioner; one who claims more than his due. *Bacon.* He that demands by authority. *Bacon* One who is severe in his injunctions or demands *K. Charles.*

EXA'CTION, ĕgz-ăk'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of making an authoritative demand, or levying by force. *Nehemiah*, x. Extortion; unjust demand. *Shak.* A tribute severely levied. *Addison.*

EXA'CTITUDE*, ĕgz-ăk'-tē-tūde. *n. s.* Exactness; nicety. *Scott.*

EXA'CTLY, ĕgz-ăkt'-lē. *ad.* Accurately; nicely; thoroughly. *Dryden.*

EXA'CTNESS, ĕgz-ăkt'-nĕs. *n. s.* Accuracy; nicety; strict conformity to rule or symmetry. *Ecclus.* xlii. Regularity of conduct; strictness of manners; care not to deviate. *King Charles.*

EXA'CTOR*. See EXACTER.

EXA'CTRESS*, ĕgz-ăk'-trĕs. *n. s.* She who is severe in her injunctions. *B. Jonson.*

*To* EXA'CUATE §*, ĕgz-ăk'-ū-āte. *v. a.* [*exacuo*, Lat.] To whet; to sharpen. *B. Jonson.*

EXACUA'TION*, ĕgz-ăk-ū-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Whetting or sharpening. *Cockeram.*

*To* EXA'GGERATE §, ĕgz-ădje'-ĕ-rāte. *v. a.* [*exaggero*, Lat.] To heap upon; to accumulate. *Hale.* To heighten by representation. *Clarendon.*

☞ This word is sometimes heard with the double *g* hard, as in *dagger*; but every one who has a scrap of Latin knows, that *exaggerate* comes from *exaggero*, and that all words from that language have the *g* soft before *e* and *i*: the third syllable, therefore, must have the *g* soft. But it will be said, that, according to the laws of pronunciation, the first *g* ought to be hard, as the first *c* is in *flaccid*, *siccity*, &c. To which it may be answered, that, strictly speaking, it ought to be so; but polite usage has so fixed the first as well as the last *g* in the soft sound, that none but a confirmed pedant would have the boldness to pronounce them differently. This usage, too, we find, is not without all foundation in analogy. Wherever there is a considerable difficulty in keeping sounds separate, they will infallibly run into each other. This is observable in the sound of *s*, which, when final, always adopts the sound of *z* when a flat consonant precedes, 434; the first *s*, likewise, in the terminations *session*, *mission*, &c., necessarily runs into the sound of *sh*, like the last *s*: but it may be said, that the first *g* in *exaggerate* has no such relation to the second as *s* has to *sh*; and that this very difference between the two consonants makes us preserve the first *g*

in *flaccid* and *siccity* in its hard sound of *k*, which is perfectly distinct from the other sound of *c*, which is nothing more than *s*. To this it can only be replied, by way of mitigation, that hard *g* and soft *g* or *j* are formed nearer together in the mouth than hard *c* or *k*, and soft *c* or *s*; and therefore, as they are more liable to coalesce, their coalescence is more excusable. *W.*

EXAGGERA'TION, ĕgz-ăd-je-ĕ-rā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of heaping together; a heap. *Hale.* Hyperbolical amplification. *Featley.*

EXA'GGERATORY*, ĕgz-ăd-je'-ĕ-rā-tŭr-ĕ. *a.* Enlarging by hyperbolical expressions. *Johnson.*

*To* EXA'GITATE §, ĕgz-ăd-je'-ĕ-tāte. *v. a.* [*exagito*, Lat.] To shake; to put in motion. *Arbuthnot.* To reproach; to pursue with invectives. *Hooker.*

EXAGITA'TION, ĕgz-ăd-je-ĕ-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of shaking or agitating. *Dict.*

*To* EXA'LT §, ĕgz-ălt'. *v. a.* [*exalter*, Fr.] To raise on high. *St. Matthew*, xi. To elevate to power, wealth, or dignity. *Ezek.* xxi. To elevate to joy or confidence. *Clarendon.* To praise; to extol; to magnify. *Psal.* xxxiv. To raise up in opposition. 2 *Kings*, xix. To intend; to enforce. *Prior.* To heighten; to refine by fire. *Arbuthnot.* To elevate in diction or sentiment. *Roscommon.*

EXALTA'TION, ĕgz-ăl-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of raising on high. Elevation to power or dignity. *Judith*, xvi. Elevated state; state of greatness or dignity. *Milton.* [In pharmacy.] Raising a medicine to a higher degree of virtue. *Quincy.* The operation of purifying or perfecting any natural body, its principles, or parts. *Smith.* Dignity of a planet in which its powers are increased. *Dryden.*

EXA'LTEDNESS*, ĕgz-ălt'-ĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* State of dignity or greatness. *More.* Conceited greatness. *Gray.*

EXA'LTER*, ĕgz-ălt'-ŭr. *n. s.* One that raises on high. *Donne.* One that highly praises or extols. *Puller.*

EXA'MEN, ĕgz-ā'-mĕn. 503. *n. s.* [Lat.] Examination; disquisition; inquiry. *Brown.*

EXA'MINABLE*, ĕgz-ăm'-ĕ-nā-bl. *a.* Proper to be inquired into.

EXA'MINANT*, ĕgz-ăm'-ĕ-nănt. *n. s.* One who is to be examined. *Dean Prideaux.*

EXA'MINATE, ĕgz-ăm'-ĕ-nāte. *n. s.* The person examined. *Bacon.*

EXAMINA'TION, ĕgz-ăm-ĕ-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of examining by questions, or experiment; accurate disquisition. *Acts*, xxv.

EXA'MINATOR, ĕgz-ăm'-ĕ-nā-tŭr. 521. *n. s.* An examiner. *Brown.*

*To* EXA'MINE §, ĕgz-ăm'-ĭn. 140. *v. a.* [*examino*, Lat.] To try a person accused or suspected by interrogatories. *Church Catechism.* To interrogate a witness. *Acts*, xxiv. To question; to doubt. *Shak.* To try the truth or falsehood of any proposition. To try by experiment, or observation; narrowly sift; scan. *Pope.* To make inquiry into; to search into; to scrutinize. *Locke.*

EXA'MINER, ĕgz-ăm'-ĕ-nŭr. *n. s.* One who interrogates a criminal or evidence. *Hale.* One who searches or tries any thing; one who scrutinizes. *Newton.*

EXA'MPLARY, ĕgz-ăm'-plăr-ĕ. *a.* Serving for example or pattern. *Hooker.*

EXA'MPLE §, ĕgz-ăm'-pl. 478. *n. s.* [*exemplum*, Lat.] Copy or pattern; that which is proposed to be resembled. *Raleigh.* Precedent; former instance of the like. *Shak.* Precedent of good. *Milton.* A person fit to be proposed as a pattern. 1 *Tim.* iv. One punished for the admonition of others. *Jude*, 7. Influence which disposes to imitation. *Wisd.* iv. Instance; illustration of a general position by some particular specification. *Dryden.* Instance in which a rule is illustrated by an application. *Dryden.*

*To* EXA'MPLE, ĕgz-ăm'-pl. *v. a.* To exemplify; to give an instance of. *Spenser.* To set an example. *Shakspeare.*

EXA'MPLELESS*, ĕgz-ăm'-pl-lĕs. *a.* Having no example or pattern. *B. Jonson.*

EXA'MPLER*, ĕgz-ăm'-plŭr. *n. s.* A pattern; an example to be followed. *Bp. Fisher. Ob. T.*

EXA'NGUIOUS, ĕk-săng'-gwĕ-ŭs. [See EXICCATE.] *a.* [*exsanguis*, Lat.] Having no blood; formed with animal juices, not sanguineous. *Brown.*

*To* EXA'NIMATE §*, ĕgz-ăn'-ĕ-māte. *v. a.* [*exanimo*, Lat.] To trouble greatly; to amaze; to dishearten; to discourage. *Huloet.* To deprive of life. *Coles.*

EXA'NIMATE, ĕgz-ăn'-ĕ-māte. *a.* Lifeless; dead *Spenser.* Spiritless; depressed. *Thomson.*

EXANIMA'TION, ĕgz-ăn-ĕ-mā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Depriva tion of life; an amazement, a disheartening. *Cockeram.*

EXA'NIMOUS, ĕgz-ăn'-ĕ-mŭs. *a.* [*exanimis*, Lat.] Lifeless; dead; killed.

*EXANTHE'MATA*, ĕks-ăn-*th*ĕm'-ă-tă. *n. s.* [ἐξανθήματα.] Efflorescences; eruptions; breaking out; pustules.

EXANTHE'MATOUS, ĕks-ăn-*th*ĕm'-ă-tŭs. *a.* Pustulous; efflorescent; eruptive.

*To* EXA'NTLATE §, ĕgz-ănt'-lāte. *v. a.* [*exantlo*, Lat.] To draw out. To exhaust; to waste away *Boyle.*

EXANTLA'TION, ĕks-ănt-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of drawing out; exhaustion. *Brown.*

EXARA'TION, ĕgz-ă-rā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*exaro*, Lat.] The manual act of writing. *Dict.*

E'XARCH §*, ĕks'-ărk. *n. s.* [ἔξαρχος.] A viceroy. *Proceedings against Garnet.*

E'XARCHATE*, ĕks'-ăr-kāte. *n. s.* The dignity of an exarch. *Bp. Taylor.*

EXARTICULA'TION, ĕks-ăr-tĭk-ŭ-lā'-shŭn. *n. s* [*ex* and *articulus*, Lat.] The dislocation of a joint *Dict.*

*To* EXA'SPERATE §, ĕgz-ăs'-pĕr-āte. *v. a.* [*exaspero*, Lat.] To provoke; to enrage. *Shak.* To heighten a difference. *Brown.* To exacerbate; to heighten malignity. *Bacon.*

EXA'SPERATE*, ĕgz-ăs'-pĕr-āte. *a.* Provoked; imbittered. *Shakspeare.*

EXA'SPERATER, ĕgz-ăs'-pĕr-ā-tŭr. *n. s.* He that exasperates; a provoker. *Sherwood.*

EXASPERA'TION, ĕgz-ăs-pĕr-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Aggravation; malignant representation. *K. Charles.* Provocation; irritation. *Donne.* Exacerbation. *Wotton. Rem.*

*To* EXA'UCTORATE §, ĕgz-ăwk'-tō-rāte. *v. a.* [*ex auctoro*, Lat.] To dismiss from service. *Ld. Herbert* To deprive of a benefice. *Ayliffe.*

EXAUCTORA'TION, ĕgz-ăwk-tō-rā'-shŭn. *n. s* Dismission from service. *Bp. Richardson.* Depri vation; degradation. *Ayliffe.*

*To* EXA'UTHORATE*, ĕgz-ăw'-*th*ō-rāte. *v. a.* [*exauthorer*, old Fr.] To dismiss from service *Cockeram.*

EXAUTHORA'TION*, ĕgz-ăw-*th*ō-rā'-shŭn. *n. s* Deprivation of office. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* EXA'UTHORIZE*, ĕgz-ăw'-*th*ō-rīze. *v. a.* [*ex* and *authorize*.] To deprive of, or put from, authority. *Selden.*

EXCANDE'SCENCE, ĕks-kăn-dĕs'-sĕnse, 510. }
EXCANDE'SCENCY, ĕks-kăn-dĕs'-sĕn-sē. }
*n. s.* [*excandesco*, Lat.] Heat; the state of growing hot. Anger; the state of growing angry.

EXCANTA'TION, ĕks-kăn-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*excanto*, Lat.] Disenchantment by a counter-charm. *Gayton*

*To* EXCA'RNATE §, ĕks-kăr'-nāte. *v. a.* [*ex* and *carnis*, Lat.] To clear from flesh. *Sir W. Petty.*

EXCARNIFICA'TION, ĕks-kăr-nē-fē-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of taking away the flesh.

*To* E'XCAVATE §, ĕks-kā'-vāte. *v. a.* [*excavo*, Lat.] To hollow; to cut into hollows. *Ray.*

EXCAVA'TION, ĕks-kă-vā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of cutting into hollows. The hollow formed; the cavity. *Wotton.*

E'XCAVATOR*, ĕks'-kă-vā-tŭr. *n. s.* A digger.

*To* EXCA'VE*, ĕks-kāve'. *v. a.* To hollow. *Cockeram.*

*To* EXCE'CATE §*, ĕk-sē'-kāte. *v. a.* [*excæco*, Lat.] To make blind; to put out the eyes. *Cockeram.*

EXCECA'TION*, ĕks-ē-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Blindness *Bp. Richardson.*

*To* EXCE/ED §, ĕk-sēēd'. *v. a.* [*exædo*, Lat.] To go beyond; to outgo. *Woodward.* To excel; to surpass. 1 *Kings*, x.

*To* EXCE/ED, ĕk-sēēd'. *v. n.* To go too far; to pass the bounds of fitness. *Bp. Taylor.* To go beyond any limits. *Deut.* xxv. To bear the greater proportion. *Dryden.*

EXCE/EDABLE*, ĕk-sēē'-dă-bl. *a.* That may surmount or excel. *Sherwood.*

EXCE/EDER*, ĕk-sēē'-dŭr. *n. s.* One that passes the bounds of fitness. *Mountagu.*

EXCE/EDING*, ĕk-sēē'-dĭng. *n. s.* That which passes the usual limits. *Addison.*

EXCE/EDING, ĕk-sēē'-dĭng. *part. a.* Great in quantity, extent, or duration. *Raleigh.*

EXCE/EDING, ĕk-sēē'-dĭng. *ad.* In a very great degree; eminently. 1 *Sam.* ii.

EXCE/EDINGLY, ĕk-sēē'-dĭng-lē. *ad.* To a great degree; greatly; very much. *St. Mark*, xv.

EXCE/EDINGNESS*, ĕk-sēē'-dĭng-nĕs. *n. s.* Greatness in quantity, extent, or duration. *Sherwood.*

*To* EXCE/L §, ĕk-sĕl'. *v. a.* [*excello*, Lat.] To outgo in good qualities; to surpass. *Waller.* To overpower. *Milton.* To exceed, simply. *Milton.*

*To* EXCE/L, ĕk-sĕl'. *v. n.* To have good qualities in a great degree; to be eminent. *Gen.* xlix.

E'XCELLENCE, ĕk'-sĕl-lĕnse, } *n. s.* [*excellence*,
E'XCELLENCY, ĕk'-sĕl-lĕn-sē. § Fr. *excellentia*, Lat.] The state of abounding in any good quality. *Milton.* Dignity; high rank in existence. *Hooker.* The state of excelling in any thing. *Locke.* That in which one excels. *Addison.* Purity; goodness. *Shak.* A title of honour. Usually applied to ambassadours and governours. *Shakspeare.*

E'XCELLENT, ĕk'-sĕl-lĕnt. *a.* [*excellens*, Lat.] Of great virtue, worth, or dignity. *Taylor.* Eminent in any good quality. *Job*, xxxvii.

E'XCELLENTLY, ĕk'-sĕl-lĕnt-lē. *ad.* Well; in a high degree. *Brown.* To an eminent degree. *Dryden.*

EXCE/NTRICK*, ĕk-sĕn'-trĭk. See ECCENTRICK.

*To* EXCE/PT §, ĕk-sĕpt'. *v. a.* [*excipio*, Lat.] To leave out, and specify as left out of a general precept, or position. 1 *Cor.* xv.

*To* EXCE/PT, ĕk-sĕpt'. *v. n.* To object; to make objections. *Locke.*

EXCE/PT, ĕk-sĕpt'. *prep.* Exclusively of; without inclusion of. *Milton.* Unless; if it be not so that. *Tillotson.*

EXCE/PTING, ĕk-sĕp'-tĭng. *prep.* Without inclusion of; with exception of. *Dryden.*

EXCE/PTION, ĕk-sĕp'-shŭn. *n. s.* Exclusion from the things comprehended in a precept, or position. *South.* Thing excepted or specified in exception. *Swift.* Objection; cavil. *Hooker.* Peevish dislike; offence taken. *Shak.* *Exception* is a stop or stay to an action, both in the civil and common law. *Cowel.*

EXCE/PTIONABLE, ĕk-sĕp'-shŭn-ă-bl. *a.* Liable to objection. *Addison.*

EXCE/PTIONER*, ĕk-sĕp'-shŭn-ŭr. *n. s.* One who makes objections. *Milton.*

EXCE/PTIOUS, ĕk-sĕp'-shŭs. *a.* Peevish; froward; full of objections. *South.*

EXCE/PTIOUSNESS*, ĕk-sĕp'-shŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Peevishness. *Burrow.*

EXCE/PTIVE, ĕk-sĕp'-tĭv. *a.* Including an exception. *Watts.*

EXCE/PTLESS, ĕk-sĕpt'-lĕs. *a.* Omitting or neglecting all exception. *Shakspeare.*

EXCE/PTOR, ĕk-sĕp'-tŭr. 166. *n. s.* Objector. *Burnet.*

*To* EXCE/RN, ĕk-sĕrn'. *v. a.* [*excerno*, Lat.] To strain out; to separate or emit by strainers. *Bacon.*

*To* EXCE/RP §*, ĕk-sĕrp'. *v. a.* [*excerpo*, Lat.] To pick out. *Hales.*

*To* EXCE/RPT*, ĕk-sĕrpt'. *v. a.* To select. *Barnard.*

EXCE/RPTION, ĕk-sĕrp'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of gleaning; selecting. The thing gleaned or selected. *Raleigh.*

EXCE/RPTOR*, ĕk-sĕrp'-tŭr. *n. s.* A picker or culler. *Barnard.*

E'XCERPTS*, ĕk-sĕrpts'. *n. s.* pl. Passages selected from authors; extracts.

EXCE/SS §, ĕk-sĕs'. *n. s.* [*excessus*, Lat.] More than enough; superfluity. *Hooker.* Exuberance state of exceeding. *Shakspeare.* Intemperance unreasonable indulgence in meat and drink. *Shak.* Violence of passion. Transgression of due limits. *Milton.*

EXCE/SSIVE, ĕx-sĕs'-sĭv. *a.* [*excessif*, Fr.] Beyond the common proportion of quantity or bulk. *Bacon.* Vehement beyond measure in kindness or dislike. *Ecclus.* xxxiii.

EXCE/SSIVELY, ĕk-sĕs'-sĭv-lē. *ad.* Exceedingly; eminently; in a great degree. *Addison.* In an intemperate way. *Spenser.*

EXCE/SSIVENESS*, ĕk-sĕs'-sĭv-nĕs. *n. s.* Exceedingness. *Sherwood.*

*To* EXCHA/NGE §, ĕks-tshānje'. *v. a.* [*exchanger*, Fr.] To give or quit one thing for the sake of gaining another. *Locke.* To give and take reciprocally. *Shakspeare.*

EXCHA/NGE, ĕks-tshānje'. *n. s.* The act of giving and receiving reciprocally. *Waller.* Traffick by permutation. *South.* The form or act of transferring. *Shak.* The balance of the money of different nations. *Hayward.* The thing given in return for something received. *Locke.* The thing received in return for something given. *Dryden.* The place where the merchants meet to negotiate their affairs; place of sale. *Locke.*

EXCHA/NGEABLE*, ĕx-tshānje'-ă-bl. *a.* That may be exchanged.

EXCHA/NGER, ĕks-tshān'-jŭr. *n. s.* One who practises exchange. *St. Matt.* xxv.

EXCHE/AT. See ESCHEAT.

EXCHE/ATOR. See ESCHEATOR.

EXCHE/QUER §, ĕks-tshĕk'-ŭr. *n. s.* [*eschequeir*, Norman Fr.] The court to which are brought all the revenues belonging to the crown, and in which all causes touching the revenues of the crown are handled. *Harris.*

*To* EXCHE/QUER*, ĕks-tshĕk'-ŭr. *v. a.* To institute a process against a person in the court of exchequer. *Pegge.*

EXCI/SABLE*, ĕk-sī'-zā-bl. *a.* Liable to the duty of excise. *Act of Parl.*

EXCI/SE §, ĕk-sīze'. *n. s.* [*accijs*, Dutch, *excisum*, Lat.] A tax levied upon various commodities by several acts of parliament; and collected by officers appointed for that purpose. *Hayward.*

*To* EXCI/SE, ĕk-sīze'. *v. a.* To levy excise upon a person or thing. *Pope.*

EXCI/SEMAN, ĕk-sīze'-măn. 88. *n. s.* An officer who inspects commodities, and rates their excise.

EXCI/SION, ĕk-sĭzh'-ŭn. 451. *n. s.* [*excisio*, Lat.] Extirpation; destruction; ruin. *Sir T. Elyot.*

EXCITABI/LITY*, ĕk-sī-tă-bĭl'-ē-tē. *n. s.* Capability of being excited.

EXCI/TABLE*, ĕk-sī'-tă-bl. *a.* Easy to be excited *Barrow.*

*To* EXCI/TATE*, ĕk-sī'-tāte. *v. a.* To stir up. *Bacon.*

EXCITA/TION, ĕk-sē-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of exciting, or putting into motion. *Bacon.* The act of rousing or awakening. *Bp. Hall.*

EXCI/TATIVE*, ĕk-sī'-tā-tĭv. *a.* Having power to excite. *Barrow.*

*To* EXCI/TE §, ĕk-sīte'. *v. a.* [*excito*, Lat.] To rouse; to animate; to stir up; to encourage. *Spenser.* To put into motion; to awaken; to raise.

EXCI/TEMENT, ĕk-sīte'-mĕnt. *n. s.* The motive by which one is stirred up. *Shakspeare.*

EXCI/TER, ĕk-sī'-tŭr. *n. s.* One that stirs up others, or puts them in motion. *King Charles.* The cause by which any thing is raised or put in motion. *Decay of Piety.*

EXCI/TING*, ĕk-sī'-tĭng. *n. s.* Excitation. *Herbert.*

*To* EXCLA/IM §, ĕks-klāme'. *v. n.* [*exclamo*, Lat.] To cry out with vehemence; to make an outcry. *Shak.* To declare with loud vociferation. *Shak.*

**EXCLA'IM**, ĕks-klāme'. *n. s.* Clamour; outcry. *Shakspeare.*

**EXCLA'IMER**, ĕks-klā'-mŭr. *n. s.* One that makes vehement outcries. *Atterbury.*

**EXCLAMA'TION**, ĕks-klă-mā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Vehement outcry; clamour; outrageous vociferation. *Hooker.* An emphatical utterance. *Sidney.* A note by which a pathetical sentence is marked, thus [!]

**EXCLA'MATORY**, ĕks-klăm'-ă-tŭr-è. 512, 557. *a.* Practising exclamation. Containing exclamation. *South.*

*To* **EXCLU'DE** §, ĕks-klūde'. *v. a.* [*excludo*, Lat.] To shut out; to hinder from entrance or admission. *Dryden.* To debar; to hinder from participation; to prohibit. *Dryden.* To except in any position. Not to comprehend in any grant or privilege. *Hooker.* To dismiss from the womb or egg. *Brown.*

**EXCLU'SION**, ĕks-klū'-zhŭn. *n. s.* The act of shutting out or denying admission. *Bacon.* Rejection; not reception. *Addison.* The act of debarring from any privilege. *Burnet.* Exception. *Bacon.* The dismission of the young from the egg or womb. *Ray.* Ejection; emission; thing emitted. *Brown.*

**EXCLU'SIONIST***, ĕks-klū'-zhŭn-ĭst. *n. s.* One who would debar another from any privilege. *Fox.*

**EXCLU'SIVE**, ĕks-klū'-sĭv. 158, 428. *a.* Having the power of excluding or denying admission. *Milton.* Debarring from participation. *Locke.* Not taking into an account or number; opposed to *inclusive*. *Swift.* Excepting.

**EXCLU'SIVELY**, ĕks-klū'-sĭv-lè. *ad.* Without admission of another to participation. *Boyle.* Without comprehension in an account or number; not inclusively. *Ayliffe.*

*To* **EXCO'CT**, ĕks-kŏkt'. *v. a.* [*excoctus*, Lat.] To boil up; to make by boiling. *Bacon.*

*To* **EXCO'GITATE** §, ĕks-kŏdje'-è-tāte. *v. a.* [*excogito*, Lat.] To invent; to strike out by thinking. *Sir T. Elyot.*

*To* **EXCO'GITATE***, ĕks-kŏdje'-è-tāte. *v. n.* To think. *Bacon.*

**EXCOGITA'TION***, ĕks-kŏdje-è-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Invention. *Sir T. Elyot.*

*To* **EXCO'MMUNE***, ĕks-kŏm -mūne'. *v. a.* To exclude; to discommon. *Gayton.*

**EXCOMMU'NICABLE**, ĕks-kŏm-mū'-nè-kă-bl. *a.* Liable or deserving to be excommunicated. *Hooker.*

*To* **EXCOMMU'NICATE** §, ĕks-kŏm-mū'-nè-kāte. *v. a.* [*excommunico*, low Lat.] To eject from the communion of the church by an ecclesiastical censure. *Hammond.*

☞ Some smatterers in elocution are trying to pronounce this word with the accent on the second syllable, and thus leave the three last syllables unaccented; as if harshness and difficulty of pronunciation were the tests of propriety. The word *excommunication* will admit of the accent on this syllable, as another must be placed on the fifth; but, if a secondary accent be necessary, it ought to be rather on the first syllable. 522. *W.*

**EXCOMMU'NICATE***, ĕks-kŏm-mū'-nè-kāte. *a.* Excluded from the fellowship of the church. *Donne.*

**EXCOMMU'NICATE***, ĕks-kŏm-mū'-nè-kāte. *n. s.* One who is excluded from the fellowship of the church. *Selden.* One cut off from any advantage. *Carew.*

**EXCOMMUNICA'TION**, ĕks-kŏm-mū-nè-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* An ecclesiastical interdict; exclusion from the fellowship of the church. *Hooker.*

*To* **EXCO'RIATE** §, ĕks-kō'-rè-āte. *v. a.* [*excorio*, Lat.] To flay; to strip off the skin. *Wiseman.*

**EXCORIA'TION**, ĕks-kō-rè-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Loss of skin; privation of skin; the act of flaying. *Brewer.* Plunder; spoil. *Howell.*

**EXCORTICA'TION**, ĕks-kŏr-tè-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*ex* and *cortex*, Lat.] Pulling the bark off any thing. *Quincy.*

**E'XCREABLE***, ĕks'-krè-ă-bl. *a.* Which may be spit out. *Bullokar.*

*To* **E'XCREATE** §, ĕks'-krè-āte. *v. a.* [*excreo*, Lat.] To eject at the mouth by hawking. *Cockeram.*

**EXCREA'TION***, ĕks-krè-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* A retching, a spitting out. *Cockeram.*

**E'XCREMENT** §, ĕks'-krè-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*excrementum*, Lat.] That which is thrown out as useless, noxious, or corrupted, from the natural passages of the body. *Bacon.*

**EXCREME'NTAL**, ĕks-krè-mĕn'-tăl. *a.* That which is voided as excrement. *Burton.*

**EXCREMENTI'TIOUS**, ĕks-krè-mĕn-tĭsh'-ŭs. *a.* Containing excrements; consisting of matter excreted from the body. *Bacon.*

**EXCRE'SCENCE** §, ĕks-krĕs'-sĕnse. } 510. *n. s.*
**EXCRE'SCENCY** §, ĕks-krĕs'-sĕn-sè. } [*excrescо*, Lat.] Somewhat growing out of another without use, and contrary to the common order of production. *Dryden.*

**EXCRE'SCENT**, ĕks-krĕs'-sĕnt. *a.* That which grows out of another with preternatural superfluity. *Pope.*

*To* **EXCRE'TE***, ĕks-krète'. *v. a.* To pass by excretion. *Paley.*

**EXCRE'TION**, ĕks-krè'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*excretio*, Lat.] Separation of animal substance; ejecting somewhat quite out of the body. *Arbuthnot.* The thing excerned. *Bacon.*

**EXCRE'TIVE**, ĕks'-krè-tĭv. *a.* Having the power of separating and ejecting excrements. *Harvey.*

**EXCRE'TORY**, ĕks'-krè-tŭr-è. [See DOMESTICK.] *a.* Having the quality of separating and ejecting superfluous parts.

**EXCRE'TORY**, ĕks'-krè-tŭr-è. *n. s.* The instrument of excretion. *Cheyne.*

**EXCRU'CIABLE**, ĕks-krōō'-shè-ă-bl. *a.* Liable to torment. *Dict.*

*To* **EXCRU'CIATE** §, ĕks-krōō'-shè-āte. 542. *v. a.* [*excrucio*, Lat.] To torture; to torment. *Chapman.*

**EXCRUCIA'TION***, ĕks-krōō-shè-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Torment; vexation. *Feltham.*

**EXCUBA'TION**, ĕks-kū-bā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*excubatio*, Lat.] The act of watching all night. *Dict.*

*To* **EXCU'LPATE** §, ĕks-kŭl'-pāte. *v. a.* [*ex* and *culpo*, Lat.] To clear from the imputation of a fault *Lowth.*

**EXCULPA'TION***, ĕks-kŭl-pā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of clearing from alleged blame. *Berington.*

**EXCU'LPATORY***, ĕks-kŭl'-pă-tŭr-è. *a.* Clearing from imputed fault. *Johnson.*

*To* **EXCU'R**, ĕks-kŭr'. *v. n.* To pass beyond limits. *Harvey. Ob. J.*

**EXCU'RSION** §, ĕks-kŭr'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*excurro*, Lat.] The act of deviating from the stated or settled path; a ramble. *Pope.* An expedition into some distant part. *Locke.* Progression beyond fixed limits. *Arbuthnot.* Digression; ramble from a subject. *Boyle.*

**EXCU'RSIVE**, ĕks-kŭr'-sĭv. 157. *a.* Rambling; wandering; deviating. *Thomson.*

**EXCU'RSIVELY***, ĕks-kŭr'-sĭv-lè. *ad.* In a wandering, unsettled manner. *Boswell.*

**EXCU'RSIVENESS***, ĕks-kŭr'-sĭv-nĕs. *n. s.* The act of passing beyond usual bounds. *Brit. Crit.*

**EXCU'SABLE**, ĕks-kū'-zā-bl. *a.* Pardonable. *Sidney.*

**EXCU'SABLENESS**, ĕks-kū'-zā-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Pardonableness; capability to be excused. *Boyle.*

**EXCUSA'TION**, ĕks-kū-zā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Excuse plea; apology. *Bacon.*

**EXCU'SATORY**, ĕks-kū'-zā-tŭr-è. 512. [See DOMESTICK.] *a.* Pleading excuse; apologetical; making apology. *A. Wood.*

*To* **EXCU'SE** §, ĕks-kūze'. 437. *v. a.* [*excuso*, Lat.] To extenuate by apology. *B. Jonson.* To disengage from an obligation. *St. Luke*, xiv. To remit, not to exact. To weaken or mollify obligation to any thing; to obtain remission. *South.* To pardon by allowing an apology. *Addison.* To throw off imputation by a feigned apology. 2 *Cor.* xii. To justify; to vindicate. *Rom.* ii.

**EXCU'SE**, ĕks-kūse'. *n. s.* Plea offered in extenuation; apology. *Sidney.* The act of excusing or apologizing. *Shak.* Cause for which one is excused. *Roscommon.*

EXCU'SELESS, ĕks-kūse'-lĕs. *a.* That for which no excuse can be given. *Whitlock.*

EXCU'SER, ĕks-kū'-zŭr. *n. s.* One who pleads for another. *Swift.* One who forgives another. *Shelton.*

*To* EXCU'SS §, ĕks-kŭs'. *v. a.* [*excussus*, Lat.] To seize and detain by law. *Ayliffe.* To shake off. *Stilling fleet.*

EXCU'SSION, ĕks-kŭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [*excussio*, Lat.] Seizure by law. *Ayliffe.*

E'XECRABLE, ĕk'-sĕ-krā-bl. 405. *a.* Hateful; detestable; accursed. *Hooker.*

E'XECRABLY, ĕk'-sè-krā-blè. *ad.* Cursedly; abominably. *Dryden.*

*To* E'XECRATE §, ĕk'-sĕ-krāte. *v. a.* [*execror*, Lat.] To curse; to imprecate ill upon. *Bp. Taylor.*

EXECRA'TION, ĕk-sè-krā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Curse; imprecation of evil. *Stilling fleet.* The object of execration. *Jerem.* xliv.

E'XECRATORY*, ĕks'-ĕ-krā-tŭr-è. *n. s.* A formulary of execrations. *L. Addison.*

*To* EXE'CT §, ĕks-ĕkt'. *v. a.* [*execo*, Lat.] To cut out; to cut away. *Harvey.*

EXE'CTION, ĕks-ĕk'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of cutting out.

*To* E'XECUTE §, ĕk'-sĕ-kūte. *v. a.* [*exequor*, Lat.] To perform; to practise. *South.* To put in act; to do what is planned or determined. *Hooker.* To put to death according to form of justice; to punish capitally. *Wotton.* To put to death; to kill. *Shak.*

*To* E'XECUTE, ĕk'-sĕ-kūte. *v. n.* To perform the proper office. *Sir J. Hayward.*

E'XECUTER, ĕks'-ĕ-kū-tŭr, or ĕgz-ĕk'-ū-tŭr. *n. s.* He that performs or executes any thing. *Shak.* An executioner; one who puts others to death. *Shak.* He that is intrusted to perform the will of a testator. In this sense the accent is on the second syllable. *Shakspeare.* See EXECUTOR.

EXE'CUTERSHIP, ĕgz-ĕk'-ū-tŭr-shĭp. *n. s.* The office of him that is appointed to perform the will of the defunct. *Bacon.*

EXECU'TION, ĕk-sè-kū'-shŭn. *n. s.* Performance; practice. *Bacon.* The last act of the law in civil causes, by which possession is given of body or goods. *Clarendon.* Capital punishment; death inflicted by forms of law. *Shakspeare.* Destruction; slaughter. *Shakspeare.*

EXECU'TIONER, ĕk-sè-kū'-shŭn-ŭr. *n. s.* He that puts in act, or executes. *Bacon.* He that inflicts capital punishment. *Sidney.* He that kills; he that murders. *Shak.* The instrument by which any thing is performed. *Crashaw.*

EXE'CUTIVE, ĕgz-ĕk'-ū-tĭv. 478. *a.* Having the quality of executing or performing. *Hale.* Active; not deliberative; not legislative; having the power to put in act the laws. *Addison.*

EXE'CUTOR*, ĕgz-ĕk'-ū-tŭr. 166. *n. s.* He that is intrusted to perform the will of a testator. See EXECUTER.

☞ When this word signifies one who performs any thing in general, the accent is on the same syllable as on the verb *to execute*. *W.*

EXE'CUTORSHIP*. See EXECUTERSHIP.

EXE'CUTORY*, ĕgz-ĕk'-ū-tŭr-è. *a.* [*executoire*, Fr.] Having authority to put the laws in force; exercising authority. *Burke.* [In law.] To be executed or performed at a future period. *Blackstone.*

EXE'CUTRESS*, ĕgz-ĕk'-ū-trĕs. *n. s.* An executrix. *Tragedy of K. John.*

EXE'CUTRIX, ĕgz-ĕk'-ū-trĭks. *n. s.* [*executrice*, Fr.] A woman intrusted to perform the will of the testator. *Bacon.*

EXEGE'SIS §, ĕks-è-jè'-sĭs. 478, 520. *n. s.* [ἐξήγησις.] An explanation.

EXEGE'TICAL, ĕks-è-jĕt'-ĕ-kăl. *a.* Explanatory; expository. *Smith.*

EXEGE'TICALLY*, ĕks-è-jĕt'-ĕ-kăl-lè. *ad.* By way of explanation. *Bp. Bull.*

EXE'MPLAR §, ĕgz-ĕm'-plăr. 88. *n. s.* [Lat.] A pattern; an example to be imitated. *Raleigh.*

EXE'MPLAR*. See EXEMPLARY.

EXE'MPLARILY, ĕgz'-ĕm-plăr-ĕ-lè. *ad.* So as deserves imitation. *Bp. Hall.* So as may warn others. *Clarendon.* In proof. *Sir T. Herbert.*

EXE'MPLARINESS, ĕgz'-ĕm-plăr-ĕ-nĕs. *n. s.* State of standing as a pattern to be copied. *Tillotson.*

EXEMPLA'RITY*, ĕgz-ĕm-plăr'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* A pattern worthy of imitation; goodness. *W. Mountagu*

E'XEMPLARY, ĕgz'-ĕm-plăr-ĕ. *a.* Such as may deserve to be proposed to imitation. *Bacon.* Such as may give warning to others. *K. Charles.* Such as may attract notice and imitation. *Prior.* Illustrating as the proof of a thing. *Fuller.*

☞ I have given the first syllable of this word, and the substantive and adverb formed from it, the flat sound of *x*, directly contrary to analogy, because I think it agreeable to the best usage; and in this case analogy must be silent; though I think it ought to be a silence of complaisance rather than of consent. 425, 478. *W.*

EXE'MPLARY*, ĕgz'-ĕm-plăr-ĕ. *n. s.* [*exemplaire*, Fr.] A copy of a book or writing. *Donne.*

EXEMPLIFICA'TION, ĕgz-ĕm-plè-fĕ-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* A copy; a transcript. *Hayward.*

EXE'MPLIFIER*, ĕgz-ĕm'-plè-fī-ŭr. *n. s.* He that followeth the example of others. *Huloet.*

*To* EXE'MPLIFY, ĕgz-ĕm'-plè-fī. 183. *v. a.* To illustrate by example. *Hooker.* To transcribe; to copy.

*To* EXE'MPT §, ĕgz-ĕmt'. 412. *v. a.* [*exemptus*, Lat.] To privilege; to grant immunity from. *Shakspeare.*

EXE'MPT, ĕgz-ĕmt'. *a.* Free by privilege. *Ayliffe.* Not subject; not liable to. *B. Jonson.* Clear; not included. *Lee.* Cut off from. *Shakspeare.*

EXE'MPTION, ĕgz-ĕm'-shŭn. *n. s.* Immunity; privilege; freedom from imposts. *Bacon.*

EXE'MPTIBLE*, ĕgz-ĕm'-tè-bl. *a.* Loose; quit; free; privileged. *Cotgrave.*

EXEMPTI'TIOUS, ĕgz-ĕm-tĭsh'-ŭs. *a.* Separable; that may be taken from another. *More.*

*To* EXE'NTERATE §, ĕgz-ĕn'-tĕr-āte. *v. a.* [*exentero*, Lat.] To embowel. *Burton.*

EXENTERA'TION, ĕgz-ĕn-tĕr-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of taking out the bowels. *Brown.*

EXE'QUIAL, ĕgz-ē'-kwè-ăl. *a.* Funeral; relating to funerals. *Pope.*

E'XEQUIES §, ĕks'-ē-kwĭz. *n. s.* [*exequiæ*, Lat.] Without a singular. Funeral rites; the ceremony of burial; the procession of burial. *Shakspeare.*

E'XEQUY*. See EXEQUIES.

EXE'RCENT, ĕgz-ĕr'-sĕnt. *a.* [*exercens*, Lat.] Practising; following any calling. *Ayliffe.*

EXERCI'SABLE*, ĕks-ŭr-sī'-zā-bl. *a.* Capable of being exercised. *Hargrave.*

E'XERCISE §, ĕks'-ĕr-sīze. 478. *n. s.* [*exercitium*, Lat.] Labour of the body; labour, considered as conducive to health. *Bacon.* Something done for amusement. *Bacon.* Habitual action by which the body is formed to gracefulness. *Sidney.* Preparatory practice in order to skill. Use; actual application of any thing. *Hooker.* Practice; outward performance. *Addison.* Employment. *Locke.* Task; that which one is appointed to perform. *Milton.* Act of divine worship, whether publick or private. *Constitutions and Canons Ecclesiastical.*

*To* E'XERCISE, ĕks'-ĕr-sīze. *v. a.* [*exerceo*, Lat.] To employ; to engage in employment. *Locke.* To train by use to any act. *Locke.* To make skilful or dexterous by practice; to habituate *Hebr.* v. To busy; to keep busy. *Atterbury.* To task; to keep employed as a penal injunction. *Eccl.* i. To practise; to perform. *Bacon.* To exert; to put in use. *St. Matt.* xx. To practise or use in order to habitual skill. *Dryden.*

*To* E'XERCISE, ĕks'-ĕr-sīze. *v. n.* To use exercise; to labour for health or for amusement. *Broome.*

E'XERCISER, ĕks'-ĕr-sī-zŭr. *n. s.* He that directs or uses exercise. *Dict.* He that practises or performs an office or duty. *Fulke.*

EXERCITA'TION, ĕgz-ĕr-sè-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Exercise. *Brown.* Practice; use. *Felton.*

EXE'RGUE*, ĕgz-ĕrg'. *n. s.* [Fr.] That part of the medal which belongs not to the general device or subject of it, but which contains, in a corner of

it, or under a line or figure, the name of the author, or some collateral circumstance.

*To* EXE'RT §, ĕgz-ĕrt'. 478. *v. a.* [*exero*, Lat.] To use with an effort. *Dryden.* To put forth; to perform. *South.* To enforce; to push to an effort. *Dryden.* To bring out. *Dryden.* To emit; to push out. *Phillips.*

EXE'RTION, ĕgz-ĕr'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of exerting; effort. *Robertson.*

EXE'SION, ĕgz-ē'-zhŭn. *n. s.* [*exesus*, Lat.] The act of eating through. *Brown.*

EXESTUA'TION, ĕgz-ĕs-tshŭ-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*exæstuo*, Lat.] The state of boiling; effervescence; ebullition. *Boyle.*

*To* EXFO'LIATE §, ĕks-fō'-lē-āte. *v. n.* [*ex* and *folium*, Lat.] To shell off; separate, as a corrupt bone from the sound part. *Wiseman.*

EXFOLIA'TION, ĕks-fō-lē-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The process by which the corrupted part of the bone separates from the sound. *Burnet.*

EXFO'LIATIVE, ĕks-fō'-lē-ā-tĭv. *a.* That has the power of procuring exfoliation. *Wiseman.*

EXHA'LABLE, ĕgz-hā'-lā-bl. 405. *a.* That may be evaporated. *Boyle.*

EXHALA'TION, ĕgz-hā-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*exhalatio*, Lat.] The act of exhaling or sending out in vapours; emission. *Sir T. Brown.* The state of evaporating or flying out in vapours; evaporation. That which rises in vapours. *Milton.*

*To* EXHA'LE §, ĕgz-hāle'. 478. *v. a.* [*exhalo*, Lat.] To send or draw out in vapours. *Temple.* To draw out. *Shakspeare.*

☞ Though the ablest grammarians (Beauzée Grammaire Générale, tom. i. p. 66.) have determined *H* to be a consonant, they have not decided whether it belongs to the flat or sharp class. If we consult our ear, when we place an unaccented *x* before it, we shall judge it belongs to the former, as the *x* in this situation generally slides into *gz*. *W.*

EXHA'LEMENT, ĕgz-hāle'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Matter exhaled; vapour. *Brown.*

*To* EXHA'UST §, ĕgz-hâwst'. 425. *v. a.* To drain; to diminish. *Bacon.* To draw out totally; to draw till nothing is left. *Locke.* To draw forth. *Shakspeare.*

EXHA'UST*, ĕgz-hâwst'. *a.* Drained; deprived of strength. *Burton.*

EXHA'USTER*, ĕgz-hâws'-tŭr. *n. s.* One who draws out totally. *Ellis.*

EXHA'USTIBLE*, ĕgz-hâws'-tē-bl. *a.* Capable of being exhausted. *Johnson.*

EXHA'USTION, ĕgz-hâws'-tshŭn. 464. *n. s.* The act of drawing or draining. *Wotton.*

EXHA'USTMENT*, ĕgz-hâwst'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Drain; diminution; outgoing. *Bp. Williams.*

EXHA'USTLESS, ĕgz-hâwst'-lĕs. *a.* Not to be emptied; inexhaustible. *Blackmore*

*To* EXHE'REDATE §*, ĕgz-hĕr'-ē-dāte. *v. a.* [*exhæredo*, Lat.] To disinherit. *Huloet.*

EXHEREDA'TION*, ĕgz-hĕr-ē-dā'-shŭn. *n. s.* A disinheriting. *Chambers.*

*To* EXHI'BIT §, ĕgz-hĭb'-ĭt. 478. *v. a.* [*exhibeo*, Lat.] To offer to view or use; to offer or propose in a formal manner. *Clarendon.* To show; to display. *Pope.*

EXHI'BIT*, ĕgz-hĭb'-ĭt. *n. s.* Any paper formally exhibited in a court of law or equity. *Cowel.*

EXHI'BITER, ĕgz-hĭb'-ĭt-ŭr. *n. s.* He that offers any thing in a publick manner. *Shak.* He that displays to publick view. *Gayton.*

EXHIBI'TION, ĕgz-hē-bĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* The act of exhibiting; display. *Grew.* Allowance; salary; pension. *Swift.* Payment; recompense. *Shak.*

EXHIBI'TIONER*, ĕgz-hē-bĭsh'-ŭn-ŭr. *n. s.* One who, in our English universities, receives a pension or allowance, bequeathed by benefactors for the encouragement of learning.

EXHI'BITIVE, ĕgz-hĭb'-ē-tĭv. *a.* Representative; displaying. *Norris.*

EXHI'BITIVELY*, ĕgz-hĭb'-ē-tĭv-lē. *ad.* Representatively. *Waterland.*

EXHI'BITOR*, ĕgz-hĭb'-ĭt-ŭr. See EXHIBITER.

EXHI'BITORY*, ĕgz-hĭb'-ē-tŭr-ē. *a.* Setting forth; showing. *Warton.*

*To* EXHI'LARATE §, ĕgz-hĭl'-ā-rāte. *v. a.* [*exhilaro*, Lat.] To make cheerful; to cheer; to fill with mirth; to enliven. *Bacon.*

*To* EXHI'LARATE*, ĕgz-hĭl'-ā-rāte. *v. n.* To become glad. *Bacon.*

EXHILARA'TION, ĕgz-hĭl-ā-rā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of giving gayety. The state of being enlivened. *Bacon.*

*To* EXHO'RT §, ĕgz-hôrt'. *v. a.* [*exhortor*, Lat.] To incite by words to any good action. 1 *Thess.* iv.

EXHO'RT*, ĕgz-hôrt'. *n. s.* Exhortation. *Pope. Ob. T.*

EXHORTA'TION, ĕks-hôr-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of exhorting; incitement to good. *Atterbury.* The form of words by which one is exhorted. *Shak.*

EXHO'RTATIVE*, ĕks-hôr'-tā-tĭv. *a.* Containing exhortation. *Barrow.*

EXHO'RTATORY, ĕgz-hôr'-tā-tŭr-ē. 512. [See DOMESTICK.] *a.* Tending to exhort. *Cockeram.*

EXHO'RTER, ĕgz-hôr'-tŭr. *n. s.* One who exhorts or encourages by words. *Huloet.*

EXHUMA'TION*, ĕgz-hū-mā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*ex* and *humus*, Lat.] The act of unburying, or removing out of the grave. *Seward.*

*To* EXI'CCATE §, ĕk-sĭk'-kāte. *v. a.* [*exsicco*, Lat.] To dry. *Dict.*

☞ The first syllable of this word (strictly speaking) ought to be pronounced according to the rule laid down under the preposition *ex*: but in this pronunciation we totally lose the sharp *s*, which commences the Latin word *sicco*, to dry, of which this word is compounded; and thus the sound of the word is radically injured, and its etymology lost. But, it will be said, the Latins made the same excision of the radical *s*, on account of the coincidence with the *s* contained in the *x* of the preposition, and wrote the word *exicco*. It is allowed these corruptions obtained amongst them, as amongst us; though it is doubtful whether the same inconvenience arose amongst them in this word, as with us: for Vossius makes it highly probable that the Latins never gave the flat sound *egz* to the letter *x*; and the best manuscripts inform us, that writing this word with an *x*, as *exsicco*, and thus preserving the composition distinct and perfect, is the most accurate orthography. *W.*

EXICCA'TION, ĕk-sĭk-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Arefaction; act of drying up; state of being dried up. *Bentley.*

EXI'CCATIVE, ĕk-sĭk'-kā-tĭv. 512. *a.* Drying in quality; having the power of drying.

E'XIGENCE §, ĕk'-sē-jĕnse. } *n. s.* Demand; want;
E'XIGENCY §, ĕk'-sē-jĕn-sē. } need. *Hooker* Pressing necessity; sudden occasion. *Broome.*

E'XIGENT, ĕk'-sē-jĕnt. *n. s.* [*exigens*, Lat.] Pressing business; occasion that requires immediate help. *Hooker.* A law term; a writ sued when the defendant is not to be found. *Hanmar.* End. *Shakspeare.*

E'XIGENT*, ĕk'-sē-jĕnt. *a.* Pressing; requiring immediate aid. *Burke.*

EXIGU'ITY §, ĕks-ē-gū'-ē-tē. *n. s.* [*exiguitas*, Lat.] Smallness; diminutiveness; slenderness. *Boyle.*

EXI'GUOUS, ĕgz-ĭg'-ū-ŭs. *a.* Small; diminutive; little. *Harvey.*

E'XILE §, ĕks'-ile. *n. s.* [*exilium*, Lat.] Banishment; state of being banished. *Shak.* The person banished. *Dryden.*

☞ This word, as a substantive, has the accent always on the first syllable; as a verb, it was formerly accented on either syllable; but it is now, as Mr. Nares observes, universally accented as the noun. *W.*

*To* E'XILE, ĕg-zile'. 492. [ĕks'-ile.] *v. a.* To banish; to drive from a country. *Shakspeare.*

EXI'LE §, ĕg-zile'. 478. *a.* [*exilis*, Lat.] Small; slender; not full; not powerful. *Bacon.*

☞ This word, as an adjective derived from the Latin *exilis*, is by Nares, Sheridan, Ash, and Entick, accented on the last syllable. The third edition of Johnson's folio edition has the accent on the last also but the quarto edition has it on the first. Authority is certainly on the side of the ultimate accent; but it may be questioned whether it is not contrary to analogy; for

☞ 559.—F'ate, fâr, fall, fât;—mè, mĕt;—pine, pĭn;—

the penultimate *i*, being long in Latin, has no necessary influence on the English word, any more than it has on *hostile, servile*, &c. *W.*

EXI'LEMENT, ĕg-zīle'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Banishment. *Wotton.*

EXILI'TION, ĕks-ĕ-lĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [*exilitio*, Lat.] The act of springing or rushing out suddenly. *Brown.*

EXI'LITY, ĕg-zĭl'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* Slenderness; smallness; diminution. *Bacon.*

EXI'MIOUS, ĕg-zĭm'-ė-ŭs. *a.* [*eximius*, Lat.] Famous; eminent; conspicuous; excellent. *Barrow.*

*To* EXI'NANITE §*, ĕg-zĭn'-â-nīte. *v. a.* [*exinanio*, Lat.] To make empty; to spoil; to weaken; to make of no force. *Pearson. Ob. T.*

EXINANI'TION, ĕg-zĭn-â-nĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* Privation; loss. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* EXI'ST §, ĕg-zĭst'. 478. *v. n.* [*existo*, Lat.] To be; to have a being. *South.*

EXI'STENCE, ĕg-zĭs'-tĕnse. } *n. s.* [*existentia*, low
EXI'STENCY, ĕg-zĭs'-tĕn-sè. } Lat.] State of being; actual possession of being. *Brown.* A being. *Tatler.*

EXI'STENT, ĕg-zĭs'-tĕnt. *a.* Having being; in possession of being. *Brown.*

EXISTE'NTIAL*, ĕg-zĭs-tĕn'-shâl. *a.* Having existence. *Bp. Barlow.*

EXISTIMA'TION, ĕg-zĭs-tè-mâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*existimatio*, Lat.] Opinion. Esteem.

E'XIT, ĕks'-ĭt. *n. s.* [Lat.] The term set in the margin of plays to mark the time at which the player goes off. Recess; departure; act of quitting the theatre of life. *Shak.* Passage out of any place. *Glanville.* Way by which there is a passage out. *Woodward.*

EXI'TIAL, ĕgz-ĭsh'-yâl. 113. } *a.* [*exitialis*, Lat.]
EXI'TIOUS, ĕgz-ĭsh'-yŭs. } Destructive; fatal; mortal. *Homilies. Ob. J.*

E'XODE*, ĕks'-ōde. *n. s.* [ἔξοδιον.] An interlude, or farce, at the end of a tragedy. *Roscommon.*

E'XODUS, ĕks'-ō-dŭs. } *n. s.* [ἔξοδος.] Departure;
E'XODY, ĕks'-ō-dè. } journey from a place: the second book of Moses is so called, because it describes the journey of the Israelites from Egypt. *Hale.*

EXOLE'TE, ĕks'-ō-lète. *a.* [*exoletus*, Lat.] Obsolete; out of use. *Dict.*

EXOLU'TION, ĕg-zō-lū'-shŭn. *n. s.* Laxation of the nerves. *Brown.*

*To* EXO'LVE, ĕgz-ŏlv'. *v. a.* [*exolvo*, Lat.] To loose; to pay. *Dict.*

EXO'MPHALOS, ĕgz-ŏm'-fâ-lŏs. *n. s.* [ἐξ and ὀμφαλος.] A navel rupture.

*To* EXO'NERATE §, ĕgz-ŏn'-ĕr-àte. *v. a.* [*exonero*, Lat.] To unload; to disburden. *Ray.*

EXONERA'TION, ĕgz-ŏn-ĕr-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of disburdening, or discharging. *Grew.*

EXO'NERATIVE*, ĕgz-ŏn'-ĕr-â-tĭv. *a.* Freeing from any charge or burden.

EXO'PTABLE, ĕgz-ŏp'-tâ-bl. *a.* [*exoptabilis*, Lat.] Desirable; to be sought with eagerness or desire.

E'XORABLE §, ĕks'-ō-râ-bl. 405. *a.* [*exorabilis*, Lat.] To be moved by entreaty. *Harrington.*

*To* E'XORATE*, ĕks'-ō-ràte. *v. a.* [*exoro*, Lat.] To obtain by request. *Cockeram.*

EXO'RBITANCE §, ĕgz-ŏr'-bè-tânse. } *n. s.* The
EXO'RBITANCY §, ĕgz-ŏr'-bè-tân-sè. } act of going out of the track prescribed. *Spenser.* Enormity; gross deviation from rule or right. *Bp. Holl.* Boundless depravity. *Garth.*

EXO'RBITANT §, ĕgz-ŏr'-bè-tânt. *a.* [*ex* and *orbito*, Lat.] Going out of the prescribed track. Deviating from the course appointed, or rule established. *Woodward.* Anomalous; not comprehended in a settled rule or method. *Hooker.* Enormous; beyond due proportion; excessive. *Addison.*

EXO'RBITANTLY*, ĕgz-ŏr'-bè-tânt-lè. *ad.* Beyond all bound or rule. *Sir G. Buck.*

*To* EXO'RBITATE, ĕgz-ŏr'-bè-tàte. *v. n.* [*ex* and *orbito*, Lat.] To deviate; to go out of the track or road prescribed. *Spenser.*

*To* E'XORCISE §, ĕks'-ŏr-sīze. *v. a.* [ἐξορκίζω.] To abjure by some holy name. To drive away spirits by certain forms of abjuration. To purify from the influence of malignant spirits by religious ceremonies. *Bp. Hall.*

E'XORCISER, ĕks'-ŏr-sī-zŭr. *n. s.* One who practises to drive away evil spirits. *Shakspeare.*

E'XORCISM, ĕks'-ŏr-sĭzm. *n. s.* The form of abjuration, or religious ceremony by which evil spirits are driven away. *Harvey.*

E'XORCIST, ĕks'-ŏr-sĭst. *n. s.* One who, by abjurations, prayers, or religious acts, drives away malignant spirits. *Acts*, xix. An enchanter; a conjuror. *Shakspeare.*

EXO'RDIAL*, ĕgz-ŏr'-dè-âl. *a.* Introductory. *Brown.*

*EXO'RDIUM*, ĕgz-ŏr'-dè-ŭm. *n. s.* [Lat.] A formal preface; the proemial part of a composition. *May.*

EXORNA'TION, ĕks-ŏr-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*exornatio*, Lat.] Ornament; decoration; embellishment. *Hooker.*

EXO'SSATED, ĕgz-ŏs'-sâ-tĕd. *a.* [*exossatus*, Lat.] Deprived of bones. *Dict.*

EXOSTO'SIS, ĕks-ŏs-tō'-sĭs. 520. *n. s.* [ἐξ and ὄστεον.] Any protuberance of a bone that is not natural. *Quincy.*

☞ I have, in the accentuation of this word, differed from Mr. Sheridan and Dr. Ash, and have adhered to a Medical Dictionary, which places the accent regularly on the penultimate. *W.*

EXO'SSEOUS, ĕgz-ŏsh'-shè-ŭs. *a.* Wanting bones; boneless. *Brown.*

EXOTE'RICAL §*, ĕgz-ō-tĕr'-ĕ-kâl. } *a.* [ἐξωτερι-
EXOTE'RICK §*, ĕgz-ō-tĕr'-ĭk. } κὸς.] A term applied to the double doctrine of the ancient philosophers; the publick, or *exoterick*; the secret, or *esoterick*. *Hales.*

E'XOTERY*, ĕgz'-ō-tĕr-è. *n. s.* What is obvious or common. *Search.*

EXO'TICAL §*, ĕgz-ŏt'-ĕ-kâl. *a.* [ἐξωτικὸς.] Foreign; not domestick. *Bp. Hall.*

EXO'TICK, ĕgz-ŏt'-ĭk. *a.* Foreign; not produced in our own country. *Bp. Morton.*

EXO'TICK, ĕgz-ŏt'-ĭk. *n. s.* A foreign plant. *Addison.*

*To* EXPA'ND §, ĕk-spând'. *v. a.* [*expando*, Lat.] To spread; to lay open as a net or sheet To dilate; to spread out every way. *Arbuthnot*

EXPA'NSE, ĕk-spânse'. *n. s.* [*expansum*, Lat.] A body widely extended without inequalities. *Milton.*

EXPANSIBI'LITY, ĕk-spân-sè-bĭl'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* Capacity of extension; possibility to be expanded or spread into a wider surface. *Grew.*

EXPA'NSIBLE, ĕk-spân'-sè-bl. *a.* Capable to be extended. *Grew.*

EXPA'NSION, ĕks-pân'-shŭn. *n. s.* The state of being expanded into a wider surface or greater space. *Genesis.* The act of spreading out. *Grew.* Extent; space to which any thing is extended. *Locke.* Pure space, as distinct from extension in solid matter. *Locke.*

EXPA'NSIVE, ĕks-pân'-sĭv. 428. *a.* Having the power to spread into a wider surface. *Ray.*

*EX PAR TE**, ĕks-pâr'-tè. [Lat.] Of the one part. A law term, signifying what is executed by one side only; what is related on one part only of the matter.

*To* EXPA'TIATE §, ĕk-spā'-shè-àte. 542. *v. n.* [*expatior*, Lat.] To range at large. *Leland.* To enlarge upon in language. *Broome.* To let loose; to allow to range. *Sprat.*

EXPA'TIATOR*, ĕk-spā'-shè-ā-tŭr. *n. s.* One who enlarges upon in language. *Pegge.*

*To* EXPA'TRIATE §*, ĕk-spāt'-rè-àte, or ĕk-spā'-trè-àte. *v. a.* [*ex* and *patria*, Lat.] To banish from one's native country; to leave it. *Berington.*

EXPATRIA'TION*, ĕk-spāt-rè-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Banishment, voluntary or compulsory; emigration.

*To* EXPE'CT §, ĕk-spĕkt'. *v. a.* [*expecto*, Lat.] To have a previous apprehension of either good or evil. *Jerem.* xxix. To wait for; to attend the coming. *Milton.*

*To* EXPE/CT, ĕk-spĕkt'. *v. n.* To wait; to stay. *Sandys.*

EXPE/CTABLE, ĕk-spĕk'-tȧ-bl. *a.* To be expected; to be hoped or feared. *Brown.*

EXPE/CTANCE, ĕk-spĕk'-tȧnse. } *n. s.* The act or
EXPE/CTANCY, ĕk-spĕk'-tȧn-sē. } state of expecting. *Shakspeare.* Something expected. *Shakspeare.* Hope. *Shakspeare.*

*EXPE/CTANT*, ĕk-spĕk'-tȧnt. *a.* [Fr.] Waiting in expectation. *Chaucer.*

EXPE/CTANT, ĕk-spĕk'-tȧnt. *n. s.* One who waits in expectation of any thing. *Spenser.*

EXPECTA/TION, ĕk-spĕk-tȧ'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of expecting. *Shak.* The state of expecting either with hope or fear. *Rogers.* Prospect of any thing good to come. *Ps.* lxii. The object of happy expectation; the Messiah expected. *Milton.* A state in which something excellent is expected from us. *Sidney.*

EXPE/CTATIVE*, ĕk-spĕk'-tȧ-tĭv. *a.* Expecting. *Cotgrave.*

EXPE/CTATIVE*, ĕk-spĕk'-tȧ-tĭv. *n. s.* The object of expectation. *Sir H. Wotton.*

EXPE/CTER, ĕk-spĕk'-tŭr. *n. s.* One who has hopes of something. *Swift.* One who waits for another. *Shak.* The name of a sect who had no determinate religion. *Pagitt.*

EXPE/CTORANTS*, ĕks-pĕk'-tō-rȧnts. *n. s.* Medicines which promote expectoration.

*To* EXPE/CTORATE §, ĕks-pĕk'-tō-rȧte. *v. a.* [*ex* and *pectus*, Lat.] To eject from the breast.

EXPECTORA/TION, ĕks-pĕk-tō-rȧ'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of discharging from the breast. That discharge which is made by coughing. *Quincy.*

EXPE/CTORATIVE, ĕks-pĕk'-tō-rȧ-tĭv. 512. *a.* Having the quality of promoting expectoration. *Harvey.*

*To* EXPE/DIATE*, ĕks-pē'-dē-ȧte. *v. a.* [*expedier*, old Fr.] To expedite; to despatch. *Sir E. Sandys. Ob. T.*

EXPE/DIENCE, ĕks-pē'-dē-ĕnse. } 376. *n. s.* Fit-
EXPE/DIENCY, ĕks-pē'-dē-ĕn-sē. } ness; propriety; suitableness to an end. *South.* Expedition; adventure. *Shak.* Haste; despatch. *Shak.*

EXPE/DIENT §, ĕks-pē'-dē-ĕnt, or ĕx-pē'-jē-ĕnt. 293. *a.* [*expedient*, old Fr.] Proper; fit; convenient; suitable. *Hooker.* Quick; expeditious. *Shakspeare.*

EXPE/DIENT, ĕks-pē'-dē-ĕnt. *n. s.* That which helps forward, as means to an end. *Decay of Piety.* A shift; means to an end contrived in an exigence, or difficulty. *Dryden.*

EXPE/DIENTLY, ĕks-pē'-dē-ĕnt-lē. *ad.* Fitly; suitably; conveniently. Hastily; quickly. *Shakspeare.*

*To* EXPE/DITATE §*, ĕks-pĕd'-ē-tȧte. *v. a.* [*expedito*, low Lat.] To cut off the balls, or certain claws of great dogs' feet, that they may not harm the king's deer. *Chambers.*

EXPEDITA/TION*, ĕks-pĕd-ē-tȧ'-shŭn. *n. s.* [In the forest laws.] The mutilation of dogs' feet. *Ashmole.*

*To* E/XPEDITE §, ĕks'-pē-dīte. *v. a.* [*expedio*, Lat.] To facilitate; to free from impediment. *Milton.* To hasten; to quicken. *Swift.* To despatch; to issue from a publick office. *Bacon.*

E/XPEDITE, ĕks'-pē-dīte. *a.* Quick; hasty; soon performed. *Sandys.* Easy; disencumbered; clear. *Hooker.* Nimble; active; agile. *Tillotson.* Light armed. *Bacon.*

E/XPEDITELY, ĕks'-pē-dīte-lē. *ad.* With quickness; readiness; haste. *Grew.*

EXPEDI/TION, ĕks-pē-dĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* Haste; speed; activity. *Hooker.* A march or voyage with martial intentions. *Shakspeare.*

EXPEDI/TIOUS, ĕks-pē-dĭsh'-ŭs. *a.* Speedy; quick; soon done. *Shakspeare.* Nimble; swift; acting with celerity.

EXPEDI/TIOUSLY, ĕks-pē-dĭsh'-ŭs-lē. *a.* Speedily; nimbly.

E/XPEDITIVE*, ĕks'-pē-dē-tĭv. *a.* Performing with speed. *Bacon.*

*To* EXPE/L §, ĕks-pĕl'. *v. a.* [*expello*, Lat.] To drive out; to force away. *Jos.* xxiii. To eject; to throw out. *Bacon.* To banish; to drive from the place of residence. *Dryden.* To reject; to refuse. *Spenser.* To keep off; to exclude. *Shakspeare.*

EXPE/LLER, ĕks-pĕl'-lŭr. *n. s.* One that expels or drives away.

EXPE/NCE*. See EXPENSE.

*To* EXPE/ND §, ĕks-pĕnd'. *v. a.* [*expendo*, Lat.] To lay out; to spend. *Shakspeare.*

EXPE/NDITURE*, ĕks-pĕn'-dē-tshŭre. *n. s.* Cost, disbursement.

EXPE/NSE §, ĕks-pĕnse'. *n. s.* [*expensum*, low Lat. Costs; charges; money expended. *Woodward.*

EXPE/NSEFUL, ĕks-pĕnse'-fŭl. *a.* Costly; expensive. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

EXPE/NSEFULLY*, ĕks-pĕnse'-fŭl-lē. *ad.* In a costly way; at great charge. *Weever.*

EXPE/NSELESS, ĕks-pĕnse'-lĕs. *a.* Without cost. *Milton.*

EXPE/NSIVE, ĕks-pĕn'-sĭv. 428. *a.* Given to expense; extravagant. *Temple.* Costly; requiring expense. Liberal; distributive. *Sprat.*

EXPE/NSIVELY, ĕks-pĕn'-sĭv-lē. *ad.* With great expense. *Donne.*

EXPE/NSIVENESS, ĕks-pĕn'-sĭv-nĕs. *n. s.* Addiction to expense; extravagance. *Lowth.* Costliness. *Arbuthnot.*

EXPE/RIENCE §, ĕks-pē'-rē-ĕnse. *n. s.* [*experientia*, Lat.] Practice; frequent trial. *Raleigh.* Knowledge gained by practice. *Shelton.*

*To* EXPE/RIENCE, ĕks-pē'-rē-ĕnse. *v. a.* To try; to practise. To know by practice. *Milton.*

EXPE/RIENCED, ĕks-pē'-rē-ĕnst. *part. a.* Made skilful by experience. *Locke.* Wise by long practice. *Pope.*

EXPE/RIENCER, ĕks-pē'-rē-ĕn-sŭr. *n. s.* One who makes trials; a practiser of experiments. *Digby.*

EXPE/RIENT*, ĕks-pē'-rē-ĕnt. *a.* Having experience. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

EXPE/RIMENT §, ĕks-pĕr'-ē-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*experimentum*, Lat.] Trial of any thing; something done in order to discover an uncertain or unknown effect. *Bacon.*

*To* EXPE/RIMENT, ĕks-pĕr'-ē-mĕnt. *v. a.* To try to search out by trial. *Sir T. Herbert.* To know by experience. *Herbert.*

*To* EXPE/RIMENT*, ĕks-pĕr'-ē-mĕnt. *v. n.* To make experiment. *Ray.*

EXPERIME/NTAL, ĕks-pĕr-ē-mĕn'-tȧl. *a.* Pertaining to experiment. Built upon experiment. *Brown.* Known by experiment or trial. *Newton.*

EXPERIME/NTALIST*, ĕks-pĕr-ē-mĕn'-tȧl-ĭst. *n. s.* One who makes experiments. *Burgess.*

EXPERIME/NTALLY, ĕks-pĕr-ē-mĕn'-tȧl-ē. *ad.* By experience; by trial. *Bp. Hall.*

EXPE/RIMENTER, ĕks-pĕr'-ē-mĕn-tŭr. *n. s.* One who makes experiment. *Digby.*

EXPE/RT §, ĕks-pĕrt'. *a.* [*expertus*, Lat.] Skilful; addressful; intelligent. *Shak.* Ready; dexterous. *Dryden.* Skilful by practice or experience. *Bacon.*

*To* EXPE/RT*, ĕks-pĕrt'. *v. a.* To experience *Spenser. Ob. T.*

EXPE/RTLY, ĕks-pĕrt'-lē. *ad.* In a skilful, ready manner. *Huloet.*

EXPE/RTNESS, ĕks-pĕrt'-nĕs. *n. s.* Skill; readiness; dexterity. *Shakspeare.*

EXPE/TIBLE*, ĕks-pĕ'-tē-bl. *a.* [*expetibilis*, Lat.] To be wished for, or desired. *Puller.*

E/XPIABLE, ĕks'-pē-ȧ-bl. 405. *a.* Capable to be expiated. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* E/XPIATE §, ĕks'-pē-ȧte. 90. *v. a.* [*expio*, Lat.] To annul the guilt of a crime by subsequent acts of piety; to atone for. *Bacon.* To avert the threats of prodigies. To make reparation for. *Clarendon.*

EXPIA/TION, ĕks-pē-ȧ'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of expiating or atoning for any crime. *Numbers*, xxxv The means by which we atone for crimes; atonement. *Milton.* Practices by which the threats of ominous prodigies were averted *Hayward*

E'XPIATORY, ĕks'-pē-ā-tŭr-ē. 512. [See DOMESTICK.] *a.* Having the power of expiation. *Hooker.*

EXPILA'TION, ĕks-pē-là'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*expilatio*, Lat.] Robbery; the act of committing waste upon land to the loss of the heir. *Cockeram.*

EXPIRA'TION, ĕks-pē-rā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of respiration which thrusts the air out of the lungs. *Bacon.* The last emission of breath; death. *Pearson.* Evaporation; act of fuming out. *Howell.* Vapour; matter expired. *Bacon.* The cessation of any thing to which life is figuratively ascribed. *Boyle.* The conclusion of any limited time. *Shakspeare.*

*To* EXPI'RE §, ĕk-spīre'. *v. n.* [*expiro*, Lat.] To breathe out. *Spenser.* To exhale; to send out in exhalations. *Woodward.* To close; to conclude; to bring to an end. *Spenser.*

*To* EXPI'RE, ĕk-spīre'. *v. a.* To make an emission of the breath. *Walton.* To die; to breathe the last. *Pope.* To perish; to fall; to be destroyed. *Spenser.* To fly out with a blast. *Dryden.* To conclude; to come to an end. *Shakspeare.*

EXPISCA'TION*, ĕks-pĭs-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*ex* and *piscatio*, Lat.] A fishing. *Chapman.*

*To* EXPLA'IN §, ĕks-plāne'. *v. a.* [*explano*, Lat.] To expound; to illustrate; to clear. *Ayliffe.*

EXPLA'INABLE, ĕks-plāne'-â-bl. *a.* Capable of being explained or interpreted. *Brown.*

EXPLA'INER, ĕks-plāne'-ŭr. *n. s.* Expositor; interpreter; commentator. *Milton.*

EXPLANA'TION, ĕks-plā-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of explaining or interpreting. The sense given by an explainer. *Swift.*

EXPLA'NATORY, ĕks-plăn'-â-tŭr-ē. [See DOMESTICK.] *a.* Containing explanation. *Swift.*

EXPLE'TION §*, ĕks-plē'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*expletio*, Lat.] Accomplishment. *Killingbeck.*

E'XPLETIVE, ĕks'-plē-tĭv. 157. *n. s.* [*expletivum*, Lat.] Something used only to take up room. *Swift.*

E'XPLETORY*, ĕks'-plē-tŭr-ē. *a.* Filling up; taking up room. *Brit. Crit.*

E'XPLICABLE, ĕks'-plē-kâ-bl. *a.* Explainable; possible to be explained. *Hale.*

*To* E'XPLICATE §, ĕks'-plē-kāte. *v. a.* [*explico*, Lat.] To unfold; to expand. *Blackmore.* To explain; to clear. *Bp. Taylor.*

EXPLICA'TION, ĕks-plē-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of opening, unfolding, or expanding. The act of explaining; interpretation; explanation. *Hooker.* The sense given by an explainer. *Burnet.*

E'XPLICATIVE, ĕks'-plē-kā-tĭv. *a.* Having a tendency to explain. *Watts.*

☞ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan in the accentuation of this word. He has placed the accent on the second syllable, with the authority of every dictionary, and of every good speaker, against him. In the first edition of this dictionary, when I supposed Mr. Sheridan's accentuation of this word agreeable to analogy, I did not recollect the verb to *explicate*, whence it is derived, and which, in my opinion, ought to determine its accentuation.—See *Principles*, No. 512. Dr. Johnson, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Ash, Entick, and Barclay, place the accent on the first syllable, as I have done. *W.*

E'XPLICATOR, ĕks'-plē-kā-tŭr. *n. s.* An expounder; interpreter; explainer. *Sherwood.*

E'XPLICATORY*, ĕks'-plē-kā-tŭr-ē. *a.* Explicative. *Barrow.*

EXPLI'CIT §, ĕks-plĭs'-ĭt. *a.* [*explicitus*, Lat.] Unfolded; plain; clear; not merely implied. *Burnet.*

*E'XPLICIT**, ĕks'-plĭs-ĭt. [Lat.] A word found at the conclusion of our old books, signifying *the end*, or *it is finished*: as we now find *finis*.

EXPLI'CITLY, ĕks-plĭs'-ĭt-lē. *ad.* Plainly; directly; not merely by inference. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

EXPLI'CITNESS*, ĕks-plĭs'-ĭt-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being explicit. *Ash.*

*To* EXPLO'DE §, ĕks-plōde'. *v. a.* [*explodo*, Lat.] To drive out disgracefully with some noise of contempt. *Milton.* To drive out with noise and violence. *Blackmore.*

EXPLO'DER, ĕks-plō'-dŭr. *n. s.* A hisser one who drives out with open contempt. *South.*

EXPLO'IT §, ĕks-plŏĭt'. *n. s.* [*expletum*, Lat.] A design accomplished; an achievement; a successful attempt. *Milton.*

*To* EXPLO'IT, ĕks-plŏĭt'. *v. a.* To perform; to achieve. *Camden.*

EXPLO'ITABLE*, ĕks-plŏĭt'-â-bl. *a.* Capable of being achieved. *Cotgrave.*

EXPLO'ITURE*, ĕks-plŏĭ'-tshŭre. *n. s.* Achievement. *Sir T. Elyot. Ob. T.*

*To* EXPLO'RATE §, ĕks-plō'-rāte. *v. a.* To search out; to explore. *Brown.*

EXPLORA'TION, ĕks-plō-rā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Search; examination. *Brown.*

EXPLORA'TOR, ĕks-plō-rā'-tŭr. *n. s.* One who searches; an examiner. *Hallywell.*

EXPLO'RATORY, ĕks-plōr'-â-tŭr-ē. *a.* Searching; examining. *Wotton.*

☞ In this word, as in *declaratory*, we may perceive the shortening power of the pre-antepenultimate accent, which, like the antepenultimate, when not followed by a diphthong, shortens every vowel but *u*. 511, 535. *W*

*To* EXPLO'RE §, ĕks-plōre'. 503. *v. a.* [*exploro*, Lat.] To try; to search into; to examine by trial. *Milton.*

EXPLO'REMENT, ĕks-plōre'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Search trial. *Brown.*

EXPLO'SION, ĕks-plō'-zhŭn. *n. s.* The act of driving out any thing with noise and violence. *Woodward.*

EXPLO'SIVE, ĕks-plō'-sĭv. 158, 428. *a.* Driving out with noise and violence. *Woodward.*

EXPOLIA'TION*, ĕks-pō-lē-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*expoliatio*, Lat.] A spoiling or wasting. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* EXPO'LISH*, ĕks-pŏl'-lĭsh. *v. a.* [*expolio*, Lat.] To polish exquisitely. *Heywood.*

EXPO'NENT §, ĕks-pō'-nĕnt. *n. s.* [*expono*, Lat.] *Exponent* of the ratio, or proportion between any two numbers or quantities, is the *exponent* arising when the antecedent is divided by the consequent: thus six is the *exponent* of the ratio which thirty hath to five. *Harris.*

EXPONE'NTIAL, ĕks-pō-nĕn'-shâl. *a.* *Exponential* curves are such as partake both of the nature of algebraick and transcendental ones. *Harris.*

*To* EXPO'RT §, ĕks-pōrt'. *v. a.* [*exporto*, Lat.] To carry out of a country, generally in the way of traffick. *Bacon.*

E'XPORT, ĕks'-pōrt. 492. *n. s.* Commodity carried out in traffick. *Bp. Berkeley.*

EXPO'RTABLE*, ĕks-pōrt'-â-bl. *a.* Which may be exported.

EXPORTA'TION, ĕks-pōr-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act or practice of carrying out commodities into other countries. *Swift.* Simply, the act of carrying out. *Smith.* The state of being carried out. *Bourne.*

EXPO'RTER, ĕks-pōr'-tŭr. *n. s.* He that carries out commodities. *Locke.*

*To* EXPO'SE §, ĕks-pōze'. *v. a.* [*expono*, *expositum*, Lat.] To lay open; to make liable. *Shak.* To put in the power of any thing. *Dryden.* To lay open; to make bare. *Dryden.* To lay open to censure or ridicule. *Dryden.* To lay open to examination. *Locke.* To put in danger. *Clarendon.* To cast out to chance. *Locke.* To censure; to treat with dispraise. *Addison.*

EXPO'SER*, ĕks-pō'-zŭr. *n. s.* An explainer; an interpreter. *Cotgrave.* One who lays open to contempt or ridicule.

EXPOSI'TION, ĕks-pō-zĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* The situation in which any thing is placed with respect to the sun or air. *Arbuthnot.* Explanation; interpretation. *Shakspeare.*

EXPO'SITIVE*, ĕks-pōz'-ē-tĭv. *a.* Explanatory; containing exposition. *Pearson.*

EXPO'SITOR, ĕks-pōz'-ē-tŭr. *n. s.* [Lat.] Explainer; expounder; interpreter. *Locke.*

EXPO'SITORY*, ĕks-pōz'-ē-tŭr-ē. *a.* Explanatory. *Johnson.*

*To* EXPO'STULATE §, ĕks-pŏs'-tshŭ-lāte. 463 *v. n.* [*expostulo*, Lat.] To canvass with another;

to altercate; to debate without open rupture. *Shakspeare.*

*To* EXPO'STULATE*, êks-pŏs'-tshù-lâte. *v. a.* To discuss; to inquire into; to examine. *Asheton.*

EXPOSTULA'TION, êks-pŏs-tshù-lâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* Debate; altercation; discussion of an affair without rupture. *Spectator.* Charge; accusation. *Ayliffe.*

EXPO'STULATOR, êks-pŏs'-tshù-lâ-tûr. 521. *n. s.* One that debates with another without open rupture.

EXPO'STULATORY. êks-pŏs'-tshù-lâ-tûr-è. 463, 512. *a.* Containing expostulation. *Swift.*

EXPO'SURE, êks-pō'-zhûre. *n. s.* The act of exposing or setting out to observation. The state of being open to observation. *Shak.* The state of being exposed to any thing. *Shak.* The state of being in danger. *Shak.* Exposition; situation. *Evelyn.*

*To* EXPO'UND §, êks-pôûnd'. *v. a.* [*expono*, Lat.] To explain; to clear; to interpret. *Hooker.* To examine; to lay open. *Hudibras.*

EXPO'UNDER, êks-pôûn'-dûr. *n. s.* Explainer; interpreter. *Hooker.*

*To* EXPRE'SS §, êks-prĕs'. *v. a.* [*expressus*, Lat.] To copy; to resemble; to represent. *Dryden.* To represent by any of the imitative arts, as poetry, sculpture, painting. *Smith.* To represent in words; to exhibit by language; to utter; to declare. *Milton.* To show or make known in any manner. *Prior.* To denote; to designate. *Numb.* i. To squeeze out; to force out by compression. *Bacon.* To extort by violence. *B. Jonson.*

EXPRE'SS, êks-prĕs'. *a.* Copied; resembling; exactly like. *Milton.* Plain; apparent; in direct terms. *Hooker.* Clear; not dubious. *Stillingfleet.* On purpose; for a particular end. *Atterbury.*

EXPRE'SS, êks-prĕs'. *n. s.* A messenger sent on purpose. *Clarendon.* A message sent. *K. Charles.* A declaration in plain terms. *Norris.* A representation by sculpture. *Gregory.*

EXPRE'SSIBLE, êks-prĕs'-sè-bl. *a.* That may be uttered or declared. *Woodward.* That may be drawn by squeezing or expression.

EXPRE'SSION, êks-prĕsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* The act or power of representing any thing. *Holder.* The form or mode of language in which any thoughts are uttered. *Buckingham.* A phrase; a mode of speech. *Mason.* The act of squeezing or forcing out any thing by a press. *Bacon.*

EXPRE'SSIVE, êks-prĕs'-sîv. *a.* Having the power of utterance or representation. *Tickell.*

EXPRE'SSIVELY, êks-prĕs'-sîv-lè. *ad.* In a clear and representative way.

EXPRE'SSIVENESS, êks-prĕs'-sîv-nĕs. *n. s.* The power of expression or representation by words. *Addison.*

EXPRE'SSLY, êks-prĕs'-lè. *ad.* In direct terms; plainly; not by implication. *Hooker.*

EXPRE'SSNESS*, êks-prĕs'-nĕs. *n. s.* The power of expression. *Hammond.*

EXPRE'SSURE, êks-prĕsh'-ûre. 452. *n. s.* Expression; utterance. *Shak.* The form; the likeness represented. *Shak.* The mark; the impression. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

*To* E'XPROBRATE §, êks-prō'-brâte. *v. a.* [*exprobro*, Lat.] To charge upon with reproach; to impute openly with blame; to upbraid. *Brown.*

EXPROBRA'TION, êks-prō-brâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* Reproachful accusation. *Hooker.*

E'XPROBRATIVE*, êks'-prō-brâ-tîv. *a.* Reproaching; upbraiding. *Sir A. Sherley.*

*To* EXPRO'PRIATE §, êks-prō'-prè-âte. *v. a.* [*ex* and *proprius*, Lat.] To make no longer our own; to hold no longer as a property. *Boyle.*

EXPROPRIA'TION*, êks-prō-prè-â'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of making no longer our own. *W Mountagu.*

*To* EXPU'GN §, êks-pûne'. 385, 386. *v. a.* [*expugno*, Lat.] To conquer; to take by assault. *Fox.*

EXPU'GNABLE*, êks-pûg'-nâ-bl. *a.* That may be forced, or won by force. *Cotgrave.*

EXPUGNA'TION, êks-pûg-nâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* Conquest; the act of taking by assault. *Sandys.*

EXPU'GNER*, êks-pû'-nûr. [See IMPUGNER.] *n. s.* A forcer; a subduer. *Sherwood.*

*To* EXPU'LSE §, êks-pûlse'. *v. a.* [*expulsus* Lat.] To drive out; to expel; to force away. *Bacon.*

EXPU'LSER*, êks-pûl'-sûr. *n. s.* An expeller. *Cotgrave.*

EXPU'LSION, êks-pûl'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of expelling or driving out. *Stillingfleet.* The state of being driven out. *Raleigh.*

EXPU'LSIVE, êks-pûl'-siv. 158, 428. *a.* Having the power of expulsion. *Wiseman.*

EXPU'NCTION, êks-pŭngk'-shŭn. *n. s.* Abolition, the act of expunging, or effacing. *Milton.*

*To* EXPU'NGE §, êks-pŭnje'. *v. a.* [*expungo*, Lat.] To blot out; to rub out. *Milton.* To efface; to annihilate. *Sandys.*

EXPU'NGING*, êks-pŭn'-jĭng. *n. s.* The act of blotting out. *Swift.*

*To* EXPU'RGATE §*, êks-pûr'-gâte. *v. a.* [*expurgo* Lat.] To expunge; to purge away. *Jones.*

EXPURGA'TION, êks-pûr-gâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of purging or cleansing. *Wiseman.* Purification from bad mixture, as of errour or falsehood. *Bp. Hall.*

EXPU'RGATOR, êks-pûr'-gâ-tûr. *n. s.* One who corrects by expunging. *Jenkins.*

EXPURGATO'RIOUS*, êks-pûr-gâ-tō'-rè-ûs. *a.* Expunging. *Milton.*

EXPU'RGATORY, êks-pûr'-gâ-tûr-è. *a.* Employed in purging away what is noxious. *Brown.*

*To* EXPU'RGE*, êks-pûrje'. *v. a.* To purge away; to expunge. *Milton.*

*To* EXQUI'RE*, êks-kwîre'. *v. a.* [*exquiro*, Lat.] To search into; to inquire after. *Sandys. Ob. T*

E'XQUISITE §, êks'-kwè-zît. *a.* [*exquisitus*, Lat.] Farsought; excellent; consummate; complete. *Hooker.* Consummately bad. *King Charles.* Very sensibly felt. *Cheyne.* Curious; searching into. *Milt.*

E'XQUISITELY, êks'-kwè-zît-lè. *ad.* Perfectly; completely. *Bacon.*

E'XQUISITENESS, êks-kwè-zît-nĕs. *n. s.* Nicety; perfection. *Bp. Hall.*

EXQUI'SITIVE*, êks-kwĭz'-è-tîv. *a.* Curious.

EXQUI'SITIVELY*, êks-kwĭz'-è-tîv-lè. *ad.* Curiously; minutely. *Sidney.*

*To* EXSCI'ND*, êks-sĭnd'. *v. a.* [*exscindo*, Lat.] To cut off. *Johnson.*

*To* EXSCRI'BE §*, êks-skrîbe'. *v. a.* [*exscribo*, Lat.] To copy; to write out. *B. Jonson.*

E'XSCRIPT, êk'-skrĭpt. *n. s.* [*exscriptum*, Lat.] A copy.

EXSI'CCANT, êk-sĭk'-kânt. *a.* Drying; having the power to dry up. *Wiseman.*

*To* EXSI'CCATE §, êk-sĭk'-kâte. [See EXICCATE.] *v. a.* [*exsicco*, Lat.] To dry. *Brown.*

EXSICCA'TION, êk-sĭk-kâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of drying. *Brown.*

EXSI'CCATIVE, êk-sĭk'-kâ-tîv. *a.* Having the power of drying. *Cotgrave.*

EXSPUI'TION, êk-spû-ĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [*expuo*, Lat.] A discharge of saliva by spitting. *Quincy.*

EXSU'CTION, êk-sŭk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*exugo*, Lat.] The act of sucking out. *Boyle.*

EXSUDA'TION, êk-sû-dâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*exudo*, Lat.] A sweating out; an extillation. *Derham.*

EXSUFFLA'TION §, êk-sŭf-flâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*ex* and *sufflo*, Lat.] A blast working underneath. *Bacon* A kind of exorcism. *Fulke.*

EXSU'FFLICATE*. See EXSUFFOLATE.

EXSU'FFOLATE, êk-sŭf'-fô-lâte. *a.* [*exsufflare*, low Lat.] Contemptible; despicable. *Shakspeare.*

*To* EXSU'SCITATE §, êk-sŭs'-sè-tâte. *v a.* [*exsuscito*, Lat.] To rouse up; to stir up. *Dict.*

EXSUSCITA'TION*, êk-sŭs-sè-tâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* A stirring up; an awakening. *Hallywell.*

E'XTANCE*, êk'-stânse. *n. s.* Outward existence. *Brown.*

E'XTANCY, êk'-stân-sè. *n. s.* The state of rising above the rest. Parts rising up above the rest. *Boyle.*

E/XTANT §, ĕk'-stănt. *a.* [*extans*, Lat.] Standing out to view; standing above the rest. *Ray.* Publick; not suppressed. *B. Jonson.*

EXTA/TICAL, ĕk-stăt'-ĕ-kăl. } *a.* [*ἐκστατικὸς.*]
EXTA/TICK, ĕk-stăt'-ĭk. 509. }
Tending to something external. *Norris.* Rapturous. *Bentley.*

E/XTASY §*. See ECSTASY.

*To* E/XTASY*, ĕk'-stă-sè. *v. a.* To overcome with joy. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

EXTE/MPORAL, ĕks-tĕm'-pò-răl. *a.* Uttered without premeditation; quick; ready; sudden. *Hooker.* Speaking without premeditation. *B. Jonson.*

EXTE/MPORALLY, ĕks-tĕm'-pò-răl-è. *ad.* Quickly; without premeditation. *Shakspeare.*

EXTEMPORA/NEAN*, ĕks-tĕm-pò-rā'-nè-ăn. *a.* Unpremeditated. *Burton.*

EXTEMPORA/NEOUS, ĕks-tĕm-pò-rā'-nè-ŭs. *a.* Unpremeditated; sudden. *Warburton.*

EXTE/MPORARY, ĕks-tĕm'-pò-răr-è. *a.* Uttered or performed without premeditation; sudden; quick. *More.* Occasional; for the time. *Hammond.*

EXTE/MPORE §, ĕks-tĕm'-pò-rè. *ad.* [*ex tempore*, Lat.] Without premeditation; suddenly; readily. *South.*

EXTE/MPORINESS, ĕks-tĕm'-pò-rè-nĕs. *n. s.* The faculty of speaking or acting without premeditation.

*To* EXTE/MPORIZE, ĕks-tĕm'-pò-rize. *v. n.* To speak extempore, or without premeditation. *South.*

*To* EXTE/ND §, ĕks-tĕnd'. *v. a.* [*extendo*, Lat.] To stretch out in any direction. *Donne.* To amplify; opposed to *contract*. *Wotton.* To spread abroad; to diffuse; to expand. *Locke.* To widen to a large comprehension. *Locke.* To stretch into assignable dimensions; to make local; to magnify so as to fill some assignable space. *Prior.* To enlarge; to continue. *Pope.* To increase in force or duration. *Shak.* To enlarge the comprehension of any position. *Hooker.* To impart; to communicate. *Psalm* cix. To seize by a course of law. *Massinger.*

*To* EXTE/ND, ĕks-tĕnd'. *v. n.* To reach to any distance. *Psalm* xvi.

EXTE/NDER, ĕks-tĕn'-dûr. 98. *n. s.* That by which any thing is extended. *Smith.*

EXTE/NDIBLE, ĕks-tĕn'-dè-bl. *a.* Capable of extension. *Arbuthnot.*

EXTE/NDLESSNESS, ĕks-tĕnd'-lĕs-nĕs. *n. s.* Unlimited extension. *Hale.*

EXTENSIBI/LITY, ĕks-tĕn-sè-bĭl'-è-tè. *n. s.* The quality of being extensible. *Grew.*

EXTE/NSIBLE, ĕks-tĕn'-sè-bl. *a.* Capable of being stretched into length or breadth. *Holder.* Capable of being extended to a larger comprehension. *Glanville.*

EXTE/NSIBLENESS, ĕks-tĕn'-sè-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Capacity of being extended.

EXTE/NSION, ĕks-tĕn'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*extensio*, Lat.] The act of extending. The state of being extended. *Bacon.*

EXTE/NSIONAL, ĕks-tĕn'-shŭn-ăl. *a.* Long drawn out; having great extent. *More.*

EXTE/NSIVE, ĕks-tĕn'-sĭv. 158, 428. *a.* Wide; large. *Watts.* That may be extended. *Boyle.*

EXTE/NSIVELY, ĕks-tĕn'-sĭv-lè. *ad.* Widely; largely. *Watts.*

LXTE/NSIVENESS, ĕks-tĕn'-sĭv-nĕs. *n. s.* Largeness; diffusiveness; wideness. *Watts.* Possibility to be extended. *Ray.*

EXTE/NSOR, ĕks-tĕn'-sôr. 166. *n. s.* [Lat.] The muscle by which any limb is extended. *Quincy.*

EXTE/NT, ĕks-tĕnt'. *participle* from *extend*. Extended. *Spenser.*

EXTE/NT, ĕks-tĕnt'. *n. s.* [*extentus*, Lat.] Space or degree to which any thing is extended. *Milton.* Bulk; size; compass. *Milton.* Communication; distribution. *Shak.* Execution; seizure. *Shak.*

*To* EXTE/NUATE §, ĕks-tĕn'-ù-àte. *v. a.* [*extenuo*, Lat.] To lessen; to make small in bulk. *Grew.* To lessen; to diminish in any quality. *Shak.* To lessen; to degrade. *Milton.* To lessen; to palliate. *Shak* To make lean. *Blount.* To make rare, opposed to *dense*. *Bacon.*

EXTE/NUATE*, ĕks-tĕn'-ù-àte. *a.* Small; thin. *Scott.*

EXTENUA/TION, ĕks-tĕn-ù-à'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of representing things less ill than they are; palliation. *Lord Shaftesbury.* Mitigation; alleviation of punishment. *Atterbury.* A general decay in the muscular flesh of the whole body. *Harvey.*

EXTE/RIOUR§, ĕks-tè'-rè-ûr. *a.* [Lat.] Outward; external; not intrinsick. *Milton.*

EXTE/RIOUR*, ĕks-tè'-rè-ûr. *n. s.* Any outward appearance. *Shakspeare.*

EXTERIO/RITY*, ĕks-tè-rè-ŏr'-è-tè. *n. s.* Outwardness; the superficies. *Cotgrave.*

EXTE/RIOURLY, ĕks-tè'-rè-ûr-lè. *ad.* Outwardly; externally. *Shakspeare.*

*To* EXTE/RMINATE §, ĕks-tĕr'-mè-nàte. *v. a.* [*extermino*, Lat.] To root out; to tear up; to drive away; to abolish; to destroy. *Bentley.*

EXTERMINA/TION, ĕks-tĕr-mè-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Destruction; excision. *Bacon.*

EXTE/RMINATOR, ĕks-tĕr'-mè-nā-tûr. 521. *n. s* That by which any thing is destroyed. *Cotgrave.*

EXTE/RMINATORY*, ĕks-tĕr'-mè-nā-tŭr-è. *a* Consigning to destruction. *Burke.*

*To* EXTE/RMINE, ĕks-tĕr'-mĭn. 140. *v. a.* To exterminate. *Shakspeare.*

EXTE/RN, ĕks-tĕrn'. *a.* External; outward; visible. *Shak.* Without itself; not inherent; not intrinsick; not depending on itself. *Digby.*

EXTE/RNAL §, ĕks-tĕr'-năl. *a.* [*externus*, Lat.] Outward; not proceeding from itself; opposite to *internal*. *Tillotson.* Having the outward appearance. *South.*

EXTERNA/LITY*, ĕks-tĕr-năl'-è-tè. *n. s.* External perception. *A. Smith.*

EXTE/RNALLY, ĕks-tĕr'-năl-è. *ad.* Outwardly. *Bp. Taylor.*

*To* EXTI/L, ĕk-stĭl'. *v. n.* [*ex* and *stillo*, Lat.] To drop or distil from.

EXTILLA/TION, ĕk-stĭl-là'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of falling in drops. *Derham.*

*To* EXTI/MULATE §, ĕk-stĭm'-ù-làte. *v. a.* [*extimulo*, Lat.] To prick; to incite by stimulation. *Brown.*

EXTIMULATION, ĕk-stĭm-ù-là'-shŭn. *n. s.* Pungency; power of exciting motion or sensation. *Bacon.*

EXTI/NCT §, ĕk-stĭngkt'. 408. *a.* [*extinctus*, Lat.] extinguished; quenched; put out. *Isaiah*, xliii. At a stop; without progressive succession. *Job*, xvii. Abolished; out of force. *Ayliffe.*

*To* EXTI/NCT*, ĕk-stĭngkt'. *v. a.* To make extinct; to put out. *Acts of Parl.* 23 *Hen.* VIII.

EXTI/NCTION, ĕk-stĭngk'-shŭn. 408. *n. s.* The act of quenching or extinguishing. *Brown.* The state of being quenched. *Harvey.* Destruction; excision. *Rogers.* Suppression. *Thomson.*

*To* EXTI/NGUISH §, ĕk-stĭng'-gwĭsh. *v. a.* [*extinguo*, Lat.] To put out; to quench. *Dryden.* To suppress; to destroy. *Hayward.* To cloud; to obscure. *Shakspeare.*

EXTI/NGUISHABLE, ĕk-stĭng'-gwĭsh-â-bl. 405. *a.* That may be quenched, suppressed, or destroyed. *Sherwood.*

EXTI/NGUISHER, ĕk-stĭng'-gwĭsh-ûr. *n. s.* A hollow cone put upon a candle to quench it. *More.* Simply, that which quenches or puts out. *Whitlock.*

EXTI/NGUISHMENT, ĕk-stĭng'-gwĭsh-mĕnt. *n. s.* Extinction; suppression; act of quenching; destruction. *Bacon.* Abolition; nullification. *Hooker.* Termination of a family. *Davies.*

*To* EXTI/RP, ĕk-stĕrp'. 108. *v. a.* To eradicate; to root out. *Spenser.*

EXTI/RPABLE*, ĕk-stĕr'-pă-bl. *a.* That may be eradicated. *Evelyn.*

*To* EXTI/RPATE §, ĕk-stĕr'-pàte. *v. a.* [*extirpo*, Lat.] To root out; to eradicate; to exscind. *Dryden.*

EXTIRPA/TION, ĕk-stĕr-pā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Eradication; excision; destruction. *Hooker.*

EXTIRPA/TOR, ĕk-stĕr'-pā-tûr. 166, 521 *n. s* One who roots out; a destroyer.

EXTISPI'CIOUS, ĕk-stĕ-spĭsh'-ŭs. *a.* [*extispicium*, Lat.] Augurial; relating to the inspection of entrails in order to prognostication. *Brown.*

*To* EXTO'L §, ĕk-stōl'. 406. *v. a.* [*extollo*, Lat.] To praise; to magnify; to laud; to celebrate. *Psalm* lxviii.

EXTO'LLER, ĕks-tōl'-lŭr. *n. s.* A praiser; a magnifier. *Bacon.*

EXTO'RSIVE, ĕks-tōr'-sĭv. 158, 428. *a.* Having the quality of drawing by violent means.

EXTO'RSIVELY, ĕks-tōr'-sĭv-lè. *ad.* In an extorsive manner; by violence.

*To* EXTO'RT §, ĕks-tōrt'. *v. a.* [*extorqueo, extortus*, Lat.] To draw by force; to force away; to wrest; to wring from one. *Shakspeare.* To gain by violence or oppression. *Spenser.*

*To* EXTO'RT, ĕks-tōrt'. *v. n.* To practise oppression and violence. *Spenser.*

EXTO'RT*, ĕks-tōrt'. *part.* For *extorted*. *Spenser.*

EXTO'RTER, ĕks-tōr'-tŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who practises oppression or extortion. *Camden.*

EXTO'RTION, ĕks-tōr'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act or practice of gaining by violence and rapacity. *Davies.* Force by which any thing is unjustly taken away. *Davies.*

EXTO'RTIONER, ĕks-tōr'-shŭn-ŭr. *n. s.* One who practises extortion. *Camden.*

EXTO'RTIOUS*, ĕks-tōr'-shŭs. *a.* Oppressive; violent; unjust. *Bp. Hall.*

*E'XTRA**, ĕks'-trâ. [Lat.] A word often used in composition, meaning over and above, extraordinary; as, *extra*-work, *extra*-pay, &c.; or beyond, as *extrajudicial, extramundane*, &c.

*To* EXTRA'CT §, ĕks-trăkt'. *v. a.* [*extraho, extractum*, Lat.] To draw out of something. *Bacon.* To draw by chymical operation. *Phillips.* To take from something. *Milton.* To draw out of any containing body or cavity. *Burnet.* To select and abstract from a larger treatise. *Swift.*

EXTRACT, ĕks'-trăkt. 492. *n. s.* The substance extracted; the chief parts drawn from any thing. *Boyle.* The chief heads drawn from a book; an abstract; an epitome. *Camden.* Extraction; descent. *South.*

EXTRA'CTION, ĕks-trăk'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of drawing one part out of a compound. *Bacon.* Derivation from an original; lineage; descent. *Clarendon.*

EXTRA'CTIVE*, ĕks-trăk'-tĭv. *a.* Capable of being extracted. *Kirwan.*

EXTRA'CTOR, ĕks-trăk'-tŭr. *n. s.* [Lat.] That by which any thing is extracted.

EXTRADI'CTIONARY, ĕks-trâ-dĭk'-shŭn-â-rè. *a.* [*extra* and *dictio*, Lat.] Not consisting in words, but realities. *Brown.*

EXTRAJUDI'CIAL, ĕks-trâ-jù-dĭsh'-âl. *a.* [*extra* and *judicium*, Lat.] Out of the regular course of legal procedure. *Ayliffe.*

EXTRAJUDI'CIALLY, ĕks-trâ-jù-dĭsh'-âl-è. *ad.* In a manner different from the ordinary course of legal procedure. *Ayliffe.*

EXTRAMI'SSION, ĕks-trâ-mĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [*extra* and *mitto*, Lat.] The act of emitting outwards. *Brown.*

EXTRAMU'NDANE, ĕks-trâ-mŭn'-dâne. *a.* [*extra* and *mundus*, Lat.] Beyond the verge of the material world. *Glanville.*

EXTRA'NEOUS, ĕks-trâ'-nè-ŭs. *a.* [*extraneus*, Lat.] Not belonging to any thing; foreign; of different substance; not intrinsick. *Locke.*

EXTRAO'RDINARIES*, ĕks-trŏr'-dè-nâr-ĭz. *n. s.* See EXTRAORDINARY.

EXTRAO'RDINARILY, ĕks-trŏr'-dè-nâr-è-lè. 374. *ad.* In a manner out of the common method and order. *Hooker.* Uncommonly; particularly; eminently; remarkably. *Howell.*

EXTRAO'RDINARINESS, ĕks-trŏr'-dè-nâr-è-nĕs. *n. s.* Uncommonness; eminence; remarkableness. *Government of the Tongue.*

EXTRAO'RDINARY §, ĕks-trŏr'-dè-nâr-è. *a.* [*extraordinarius*, Lat.] Different from common order and method; not ordinary. *Hooker.* Differing from the common course of law. *Clarendon.* Eminent; remarkable; more than common. *Sidney.*

☞ There is a vulgar pronunciation of this word, which sinks the *a*, *d*, and *i*, and reduces the word to four syllables, as if written *extrawnary*. There is a better pronunciation, which preserves the *d*, as if written *extrordnary*; but solemn speaking certainly demands the restoration of the *i*, and requires the word to be heard with five syllables. 374. *W.*

EXTRAO'RDINARY*, ĕks-trŏr'-dè-nâr-è. *n. s.* Any thing which exceeds ordinary method or computation. Uncommon, in the singular number. *Spenser.*

EXTRAO'RDINARY, ĕks-trŏr'-dè-nâr-è. *ad.* Extraordinarily. *Addison.*

EXTRAPARO'CHIAL, ĕks-trâ-pâr-ò'-kè-âl. *a.* [*extra* and *parochia*, Lat.] Not comprehended within any parish. *Covel.*

EXTRAPROVI'NCIAL, ĕks-trâ-prò-vĭn'-shâl. *a.* [*extra* and *provincia*, Lat.] Not within the same province. *Ayliffe.*

EXTRARE'GULAR, ĕks-trâ-rĕg'-ù-lâr. *a.* [*extra* and *regula*, Lat.] Not comprehended within a rule. *Bp. Taylor.*

EXTRA'UGHT, ĕks-trâwt'. *part.* Extracted. *Shak.*

EXTRA'VAGANCE, ĕks-trăv'-â-gânse. } *n. s.* Ex-

EXTRA'VAGANCY, ĕks-trăv'-â-gân-sè. } cursion or sally beyond prescribed limits. *Hammond.* Irregularity; wildness. *Bp. Taylor.* Outrage; violence; outrageous vehemence. *Tillotson.* Unnatural tumour; bombast. *Dryden.* Waste; vain and superfluous expense. *Arbuthnot.*

EXTRA'VAGANT §, ĕks-trăv'-â-gânt. *a.* [*extravagans*, Lat.] Wandering out of his bounds. *Shak.* Roving beyond just limits or prescribed methods. *Dryden.* Not comprehended in any thing. Irregular; wild. *B. Jonson.* Wasteful; prodigal; vainly expensive. *Addison.*

EXTRA'VAGANT, ĕks-trăv'-â-gânt. *n. s.* A stroller; a vagabond. *Nobody and Somebody.* One who is confined in no general rule or definition. *Glanville.* See EXTRAVAGANTS.

EXTRA'VAGANTLY, ĕks-trăv'-â-gânt-lè. *ad.* In an extravagant manner; wildly. *Dryden.* In an unreasonable degree. *Pope.* Expensively; luxuriously; wastefully.

EXTRA'VAGANTNESS, ĕks-trăv'-â-gânt-nĕs. *n. s.* Excess; excursion beyond limits.

EXTRA'VAGANTS*, ĕks-trăv'-â-gânts. *n. s.* A part of the canon law, containing various papal constitutions not included in the body of the canon law.—The singular number of this word is sometimes used. *Bale.*

*To* EXTRA'VAGATE, ĕks-trăv'-â-gâte. *v. n.* To wander out of limits. *Warburton.*

EXTRAVAGA'TION*, ĕks-trăv-â-gâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* Excess. *Smollet.*

EXTRA'VASATED §, ĕks-trăv'-vâ-sâ-tĕd. *a.* [*extra* and *vasa*, Lat.] Forced out of the proper containing vessels. *Arbuthnot.*

EXTRAVASA'TION, ĕks-trâ-vâ-sâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of forcing, or state of being forced, out of the proper containing vessels. *Arbuthnot.*

EXTRAVE'NATE, ĕks-trăv'-è-nâte. *a.* [*extra* and *vena*, Lat.] Let out of the veins. *Glanville.*

EXTRAVE'RSION, ĕks-trâ-vĕr'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*extra* and *versio*, Lat.] The act of throwing out; the state of being thrown out. *Boyle.*

EXTRE'AT*, ĕks-trèèt'. *n. s* [*extraict*, old Fr.] Extraction. *Spenser. Ob. T.*

EXTRE'ME §, ĕks-trème'. *a.* [*extremus*, Lat.] Greatest; of the highest degree. *Deut.* xxviii. Utmost *Shak.* Last; that beyond which there is nothing *Dryden.* Pressing in the utmost degree. *Hooker.* Rigorous; strict. *Psalms in Common Prayer.*

EXTRE'ME, ĕks-trème'. *n. s.* Utmost point; highest degree of any thing. *Milton.* Points at the greatest distance from each other; extremity. *Bacon.* Extravagance of conduct. *Shakspeare*

EXTRE'MELY, ĕks-trème'-lè. *ad.* In the utmost degree. *Sidney.* Very much; greatly. *Swift.*

EXTRE'MITY, ĕks-trĕm'-è-tè. *n. s.* The utmost

point; the highest degree. *Hooker.* The utmost parts; the parts most remote from the middle. *Brown.* The points in the utmost degree of opposition. *Denham.* Remotest parts; parts at the greatest distance. *Arbuthnot.* Violence of passion. *Spenser.* The utmost violence, rigour, or distress. *Spenser.* The most aggravated state. *Dryden.*

E'XTRICABLE*, ĕks'-trĕ-kȧ-bl. *a.* Which may be rid or avoided. *Cockeram.*

*To* E'XTRICATE §, ĕks'-trĕ-kāte. *v. a.* [*extrico*, Lat.] To disembarrass; to set free any one in a state of perplexity; to disentangle. *Locke.*

EXTRICA'TION, ĕks-trĕ-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of disentangling; disentanglement. *Boyle.*

EXTRI'NSICAL §, ĕks-trĭn'-sĕ-kăl. *a.* [*extrinsicus*, Lat.] External; outward; not intimately belonging; not intrinsick. *Digby.*

EXTRI'NSICALLY, ĕks-trĭn'-sĕ-kăl-ĕ. *ad.* From without. *Bramhall.*

EXTRI'NSICK, ĕks-trĭn'-sĭk. *a.* Outward; external; not intrinsick *Government of the Tongue.*

*To* EXTRU'CT §, ĕk-strŭkt'. *v. a.* [*extruo, extructum*, Lat.] To build; to raise; to form into a structure.

EXTRU'CTION*, ĕks-trŭk'-shŭn. *n. s.* A building. *Cockeram.*

EXTRU'CTIVE*, ĕks-trŭk'-tĭv. *a.* Forming into a structure. *Fulke.*

EXTRU'CTOR, ĕk-strŭk'-tŭr. *n. s.* A builder; a fabricator; a contriver.

*To* EXTRU'DE §, ĕks-trōōd'. *v. a.* [*extrudo*, Lat.] To thrust off; to drive off. *Woodward.*

EXTRU'SION, ĕks-trōō'-zhŭn. *n. s.* The act of thrusting or driving out. *Burnet.*

EXTU'BERANCE, ĕks-tū'-bĕ-rănse. *n. s.* A knob, or part protuberant; parts that rise from the rest of the body. *Moxon.*

EXTU'BERANCY*, ĕks-tū'-bĕ-răn-sĕ. *n. s.* Any protuberance. *Gregory.*

EXTU'BERANT §*, ĕks-tū'-bĕ-rănt. *a.* [*extuberans*, Lat.] Swelling. *Archæolog.* vol. xii.

*To* EXTU'BERATE*, ĕks-tū'-bĕ-rāte. *v. n.* [*extubero*, Lat.] To swell like the sea. *Cockeram.*

EXTUME'SCENCE*, ĕks-tshū-mĕs'-sĕnse. *n. s.* [*extumesco*, Lat.] A swelling; a rising up. *Cotgrave.*

EXU'BERANCE, ĕgz-ū'-bĕ-rănse. *n. s.* Overgrowth; superfluous shoots; useless abundance; luxuriance. *Decay of Piety.*

EXU'BERANCY*, ĕgz-ū'-bĕ-răn-sĕ. *n. s.* Abundance; great plenty; fruitfulness. *Stilling fleet.*

EXU'BERANT §, ĕgz-ū'-bĕ-rănt. 479. *a.* [*exuberans*, Lat.] Growing with superfluous shoots; overabundant; superfluously plenteous; luxuriant. *Thomson.* Abounding in the utmost degree. *Boyle.*

EXU'BERANTLY, ĕgz-ū'-bĕ-rănt-lĕ. *ad.* Abundantly; to a superfluous degree. *Woodward.*

*To* EXU'BERATE, ĕgz-ū'-bĕ-rāte. *v. n.* [*exubero*, Lat.] To bear in great abundance. *Boyle.*

EXU'CCOUS, ĕk-sŭk'-kŭs. *a.* [*exsuccus*, Lat.] Without juice; dry. *Brown.*

☞ This word, and the three following, with *exuperable, exuperance*, and *exuscitate*, by servilely following an erroneous Latin orthography, are liable to an improper pronunciation.—See EXICCATE. *W.*

EXUDA'TION, ĕk'-sŭ-dā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of emitting in sweat. *Wiseman.* The matter issuing out by sweat from any body. *Bacon.*

*To* EXU'DATE §, ĕk-sū'-dāte. } *v. n.* [*exudo*, Lat.]
*To* EXU'DE §, ĕk-sūde'. } To sweat out; to issue out by sweat. *Brown.*

*To* EXU'DATE, ĕk-sū'-dāte. } *v. a.* To force out, or
*To* EXU'DE, ĕk-sūde'. } throw out, as by sweat.

*To* EXU'LCERATE §, ĕgz-ŭl'-sĕ-rāte. *v. a.* [*exulcero*, Lat.] To make sore with an ulcer; to affect with a running or eating sore. *Bacon.* To afflict; to corrode; to enrage. *Bp. Reynolds.*

*To* EXU'LCERATE*, ĕgz-ŭl'-sĕ-rāte. *v. n.* To become ulcerous. *Bacon.*

EXU'LCERATE*, ĕgz-ŭl'-sĕ-rāte. *a.* Wounded; vexed; enraged. *Bacon.*

EXULCERA'TION, ĕgz-ŭl-sĕ-rā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The beginning erosion, which wears away the substance, and forms an ulcer. *Quincy.* Exacerbation; corrosion. *Hooker.*

EXU'LCERATORY, ĕgz-ŭl'-sĕ-rā-tŭr-ĕ. 512. *s.* Causing ulcers. *Huloet.*

*To* EXU'LT §, ĕgz-ŭlt'. *v. n.* [*exulto*, Lat.] To rejoice above measure; to triumph. *Hooker.*

EXU'LTANCE, ĕgz-ŭl'-tănse. *n. s.* Transport; joy, triumph. *Government of the Tongue.*

EXU'LTANCY*, ĕgz-ŭl'-tăn-sĕ. *n. s.* Gladness; transport; triumph. *Hammond.*

EXU'LTANT*, ĕgz-ŭl'-tănt. *a.* Rejoicing; triumphing. *More.*

EXULTA'TION, ĕks-ŭl-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Joy; triumph; rapturous delight. *Hooker.*

*To* EXU'NDATE §, ĕgz-ŭn'-dāte. *v. n.* [*exundo*, Lat.] To overflow. *Dict.*

EXUNDA'TION, ĕks-ŭn-dā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Overflow; abundance. *Ray.*

EXU'PERABLE §, ĕk-sū'-pĕr-ă-bl. *a.* [*exuperabilis*, Lat.] Conquerable; superable; vincible.

EXU'PERANCE, ĕk-sū'-pĕr-ănse. *n. s.* [*exuperantia*, Lat.] Overbalance; greater proportion. *Fotherby.*

EXU'PERANT †, ĕk-sū'-pĕ-rănt. *a.* Overbalancing, having greater proportion.

*To* EXU'PERATE*, ĕk-sū'-pĕ-rāte. *v. a.* To excel; to surmount. *Cockeram.*

EXUPERA'TION*, ĕk-sū-pĕ-rā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of excelling. *Cockeram.*

EXU'RGENT*, ĕk-sŭr'-jĕnt. *a.* [*exurgens*, Lat.] Arising; commencing. *Dr. Favour.*

*To* EXU'SCITATE, ĕk-sŭs'-sĕ-tāte. *v. a.* [*exsuscito*, Lat.] To stir up; to rouse.

*To* EXU'ST §*, ĕgz-ŭst'. *v. a.* [*exustus*. Lat.] To burn. *Cockeram.*

EXU'STION, ĕgz-ŭs'-tshŭn. *n. s.* The act of burning up. *Biblioth. Bibl.*

*EXU'VIÆ*, ĕgz-ū'-vē-ē. *n. s.* [Lat.] Cast skins; cast shells; whatever is shed by animals. *Woodward.*

EY, } may either come from ꝥ, an island, or from
EA, } ea, which signifies a water, river; or from
EE, } ꝥea, a field. *Gibson.*

EY'AS, ī'-ăs. *n. s.* [*niais*, Fr.] A young hawk just taken from the nest. *Shakspeare.*

EY'AS*, ī'-ăs. Unfledged. *Spenser.*

EYAS-MUSKET, ī'-ăs-mŭs-kĕt. *n. s.* [*mouchet*, Fr.] A young unfledged hawk, of the kind called sparrow-hawk, the smallest of the species. *Shakspeare.*

EYE §, ī. 8. *n. s.* [ꝥa, Sax.] The organ of vision. *Bacon.* Sight; ocular knowledge. *Gal.* iii. Look; countenance. *Shak.* Front; face. *Shak.* A posture of direct opposition, where one thing is in the same line with another. *Dryden.* Aspect; regard. *Hooker.* Notice; observation; watch. *Sidney.* Opinion formed by observation. *Sidney.* Sight; view. *Shakspeare.* Any thing formed like an eye. *Newton.* Any small perforation. *South.* A small catch into which a hook goes. *Boyle.* Bud of a plant. *Evelyn.* A small shade of colour. *Shak.* Power of perception. *Deuteronomy.*

EYE*, ī. *n. s.* A brood; as, an *eye* of pheasants.

*To* EYE, ī. *v. a.* To watch; to keep in view; to observe. *Spenser.* To watch maliciously. 1 *Sam.* xviii.

*To* EYE, ī. *v. n.* To appear; to show; to bear an appearance. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

EY'EBALL, ī'-bâwl. *n. s.* [*eye* and *ball.*] The apple of the eye; the pupil. *Shakspeare.*

EY'EBEAM*, ī'-bēēm. *n. s.* [*eye* and *beam.*] A beam or glance from the eye. *Shakspeare.*

EY'EBRIGHT, ī'-brīte. *n. s.* A plant. *Drayton.*

EYEBRI'GHTENING*, ī-brī'-tn-ĭng. *a.* Clearing the sight. *Milton.*

EY'EBROW, ī'-brŏŭ. *n. s.* [*eye* and *brow.*] The hairy arch over the eye. *Ray.*

EY'ED, ī'-ĕd, or īde. *a.* Having eyes. *Spenser.*

EY'EDROP, ī'-drŏp. *n. s.* [*eye* and *drop.*] Tear. *Shakspeare.*

EY'ER*, ī'-ŭr. *n. s.* One who looks on another with attention. *Gayton.*

EY'EGLANCE, ī'-glânse. *n. s.* [*eye* and *glance.*] Quick notice of the eye. *Spenser.*

EY'EGLASS, ī'-glâs. *n. s.* Glass to assist the sight. *Newton.*

EYEGLU'TTING*, ī-glŭt'-tĭng. *a.* [*eye* and *glut.*] Feasting the eye to satiety. *Spenser.*

EY'ELASH, ī'-lâsh. *n. s.* The line of hair that edges the eyelid.

EY'ELESS, ī'-lĕs. *a.* Wanting eyes; sightless; deprived of sight. *Shakspeare.*

EY'ELET, ī'-lĕt. *n. s.* [*œillet*, Fr.] A hole through which light may enter; any small perforation for a lace to go through. *Wiseman.*

EY'ELIAD*, ī'-lē-ăd. *n. s.* [*œillade*, Fr.] An eye-glance; an eyebeam. *Shakspeare.*

EY'ELID, ī'-lĭd. *n. s.* [*eye* and *lid.*] The membrane that shuts over the eye. *Bacon.*

EYEOFFE'NDING*, ī-ŏf-fĕnd'-ĭng. *a.* That hurts or offends the eye. *Shakspeare.*

EY'OT*, ī'-ŭt. *n. s.* A little island. *Blackstone.*

EYEPLE'ASING*, ī-plē'-zĭng. *a.* Gratifying the sight. *Sir J. Davies.*

EY'ESALVE*, ī'-sălv. [See SALVE.] *n. s.* Ointment for the eyes. *Revelation*, iii.

EYESE'RVANT, ī'-sĕr-vănt. *n. s.* A servant that works only while watched.

EYESE'RVICE, ī'-sĕr-vĭs. *n. s.* Service performed only under inspection. *Col.* iii.

EY'ESHOT, ī'-shŏt. *n. s.* [*eye* and *shot.*] Sight, glance; view. *Dryden.*

EY'ESIGHT, ī'-sīte. *n. s.* Sight of the eye. 2 *Samuel*, xxii.

EY'ESORE, ī'-sōre. *n. s.* [*eye* and *sore.*] Something offensive to the sight. *Hooker.*

EYESPO'TTED, ī'-spŏt-ĕd. *a.* Marked with spots like eyes. *Spenser.*

EY'ESTRING, ī'-strĭng. *n. s.* The string of the eye; the tendon by which the eye is moved. *Shakspeare.*

EY'ETOOTH, ī'-tōōth. *n. s.* The tooth on the upper jaw next on each side to the grinders; the fang. *Ray.*

EY'EWINK, ī'-wĭngk. *n. s.* A wink, as a hint or token. *Shakspeare.*

EYEWITNESS, ī'-wĭt-nĕs. *n. s.* An ocular evidence; one who gives testimony to facts seen with his own eyes. 2 *Peter*, i.

EYRE§, âre. 269. *n. s.* [*eye*, Fr.] The court of justices itinerant. *Cowel.*

EY'RY, â'-rē. 269. *n. s.* [*ey*, Teut. an egg.] The place where birds of prey build their nests and hatch. *Milton.*

## FAB FAC

FHas, in English, an invariable sound, formed by compression of the whole lips, and a forcible breath.

*FA**, fâ. [In musick.] One of the notes or syllables, invented by Guido Aretine, to mark the fourth sound of the modern scale of musick. *Shakspeare.*

FABA'CEOUS, fâ-bā'-shē-ŭs. 357. *a.* [*fabaceus*, Lat.] Having the nature of a bean. *Dict.*

FA'BLE§, fā'-bl. 405. *n. s.* [*fabula*, Lat.] A feigned story intended to enforce some moral precept. *Addison.* A fiction in general. *Dryden.* A vicious or foolish fiction. 1 *Tim.* iv. The series or contexture of events which constitute a poem. *Dryden.* A lie; a vicious falsehood. *Addison.*

*To* FA'BLE, fā'-bl. *v. n.* To feign; to write not truth but fiction. *Prior.* To tell falsehoods; to lie. *Shak.*

*To* FA'BLE, fā'-bl. *v. a.* To feign; to tell falsely. *Milton.*

FA'BLED, fā'-bld. 359. *a.* Celebrated in fables. *Tickell.*

FA'BLER, fā'-bl-ŭr. *n. s.* A dealer in fiction; a writer of feigned stories. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* FA'BRICATE§, făb'-rē-kāte. *v. a.* [*fabricor*, Lat.] To build; to construct. *Burke.* To forge; to devise falsely.

FABRICA'TION, făb-rē-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of building; construction. *Hale.*

FA'BRICATOR*, făb'-rē-kā-tŭr. *n. s.* One who builds, constructs, or frames. *Howell.*

FA'BRICK, făb'-rĭk, or fā'-brĭk. *n. s.* [*fabrica*, Lat.] A building; an edifice. *Wotton.* Any system or compages of matter. *Prior.*

☞ The *a* in this word seems floating between long and short quantity, as it was in the Latin *fabrica.* I have, like Mr. Sheridan, made it short; for, though Latin words of two syllables, when adopted into English, always have the accent on the first, and the vowel generally long, as *basis*, *focus*, *quota*, &c.; yet, when words of three syllables in Latin, with but one consonant in the middle, are anglicised by reducing them to two syllables; as the penultimate in such Latin words is generally short, and the accent of consequence antepenultimate, so the first vowel in the English word is generally short, from the shortening power of the antepenultimate accent in our pronunciation of the Latin word from which it is derived. Thus the Latin *mimicus*, reduced to the English *mimick*, has the first vowel short, though long in Latin, because we make it short in our pronunciation of Latin: the same may be observed of the words *florid*, *vivid*, and *livid*, from the Latin *floridus*, *vividus*, and *lividus*. Thus, though *fabrica* might have the first vowel long in Latin, yet, as we always pronounce it short in the English pronunciation of that language, so, when it is reduced to the English *fabrick*, it seems agreeable to this usage to make the first syllable short. Authority seems, likewise, to favour this pronunciation; for Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, and, as far as we can judge by the position of the accent, Bailey, are for the *a* short; and Buchanan, W. Johnston, and, if we can guess by accent, Dr. Ash and Entick, for the long *a*.—See *Principles*, No. 544. *W.*

*To* FA'BRICK, făb'-rĭk. *v. a.* To build; to form; to construct. *Milton.*

FA'BRILE*, făb'-rĭl. *a.* [*fabrilis*, Lat.] Of stone or timber; belonging to the craft of a smith, mason, or carpenter. *Colgrave.*

FA'BULIST, făb'-ū-lĭst. *n. s.* [*fabuliste*, Fr.] A writer of fables. *B. Jonson.*

FABULO'SITY, făb-ū-lŏs'-ē-tē. *n. s.* Fulness of feigned stories. *Abbot.*

FA'BULOUS, făb'-ū-lŭs. *a.* Feigned; full of fables, invented tales. *Addison.*

FA'BULOUSLY, făb'-ū-lŭs-lē. *ad.* In fiction. *Burton.*

FA'BULOUSNESS*, făb'-ū-lŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Invention of fables. *Stillingfleet.*

FA'BURDEN*, făb'-ŭr-dĕn. *n. s.* [*faux bourdon*, Fr.] [In musick.] Simple counterpoint. *Bale.*

*FAÇA'DE**, fă-sâd', or fă-sâde'. *n. s.* [Fr.] Front. *Warton.*

FACE§, fâse. *n. s.* [*face*, Fr. from *facies*, Lat.] The visage. *Exod.* xxxiv. Countenance; cast of the features. *Dryden.* The surface of any thing. *Gen.* ii. The front or forepart of any thing. *Ezek.* xli. Visible state of affairs. *Milton.* Appearance, resemblance. *B. Jonson.* Presence; sight. *Numb.* xix. Confidence; boldness. *Shak.* Distortion of the face. *Shakspeare.*

FACE *to Face.* [An adverbial expression.] When both parties are present. *Acts*, xxv. Nakedly without the interposition of other bodies. 1 *Cor.* xiii.

*To* FACE, fâse. *v. n.* To carry a false appearance. *Spenser.* To turn the face; to come in front. *Dryden.*

*To* FACE, fâse. *v. a.* To meet in front; to oppose with confidence and firmness. *Dryden.* To oppose with impudence. *Shak.* To stand opposite to. *Addison.* To cover with an additional superficies. *Addison.* To turn up a garment with facings of a different colour. *Shakspeare.*

FA'CECLOTH*, fâse'-klŏth. *n. s.* A linen cloth placed over the face of a dead person. *Brand.*

☞ 559.—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—plne, plǹ;—

FA'CED*, fāste. *a.* Denoting the sort of countenance: as, plump-*faced*. *Spenser*.

FA'CELESS, fāse'-lĕs. *a.* Being without a face. *Bailey*.

FACEPA'INTER, fāse'-pāne-tŭr. *n. s.* A drawer of portraits.

FACEPA'INTING, fāse'-pāne-tĭng. *n. s.* The art of drawing portraits. *Dryden*.

FA'CET, fās'-ĭt. *n. s.* [*facette*, Fr.] A small surface; a superficies cut into several angles. *Bacon*.

FACE'TE §*, fā-sēte'. *a.* [*facetus*, Lat.] Gay; cheerful; witty. *Burton*.

FACE'TELY*, fā-sēte'-lē. *ad.* Wittily; merrily. *Burton*.

FACE'TENESS*, fā-sēte'-nĕs. *n. s.* Wit; pleasant representation. *Hales*.

FACE'TIOUS §, fā-sē'-shŭs. 292. *a.* [*facetieux*, Fr.] Gay; cheerful; lively; witty. *Government of the Tongue*.

FACE'TIOUSLY, fā-sē'-shŭs-lē. *ad.* Gayly; cheerfully; wittily; merrily.

FACE'TIOUSNESS, fā-sē'-shŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Cheerful wit; mirth; gayety. *Barrow*.

FA'CILE §, fās'-sĭl. 140. *a.* [*facilis*, Lat.] Easy; not difficult; performable or attainable with little labour. *Milton*. Easily surmountable; easily conquerable. *Milton*. Easy of access, or converse; not haughty; not supercilious; not austere. *B. Jonson*. Pliant; flexible; easily persuaded. *Milton*.

FA'CILELY*, fās'-sĭl-lē. *ad.* Easily. *Ld. Herbert*.

FA'CILENESS*, fās'-sĭl-nĕs. *n. s.* Easiness to be persuaded. *Beaumont*.

*To* FACI'LITATE, fā-sĭl'-ĭ-tāte. *v. a.* [*faciliter*, Fr.] To make easy; to free from difficulty. *Bacon*.

FACILITA'TION*, fā-sĭl-ĭ-tā'-shŭn. *n s.* Making easy; freeing from impediments. *Johnson*.

FACI'LITY, fā-sĭl'-ĭ-tē. *n. s.* Easiness to be performed; freedom from difficulty. *Sidney*. Readiness in performing; dexterity. *Dryden*. Vicious ductility; easiness to be persuaded; ready compliance. *Bacon*. Easiness of access; affability. *South*.

FACINE'RIOUS. See FACINOROUS.

FA'CING, fā'-sĭng. *n. s.* An ornamental covering. *Wotton*. Simply, a covering. *Warton*.

FACI'NOROUS §, fā-sĭn'-ō-rŭs. [See SONOROUS.] *a.* [*facinus, facinorus*, Lat.] Wicked; atrocious; detestably bad. *Shakspeare*.

FACI'NOROUSNESS, fā-sĭn'-ō-rŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Wickedness in a high degree.

FACSI'MILE*, făk-sĭm'-ĭ-lē. *n. s.* [Lat.] An exact copy. *Pownall*.

FACT, făkt. *n. s.* [*factum*, Lat.] A thing done; an effect produced. *Hooker*. Reality; not supposition. *Smalridge*. Action; deed. *Dryden*.

FA'CTION §, făk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*factio*, Lat.] A party in a state. *Shakspeare*. Tumult; discord; dissension. 1 *Cor.* iii.

FA'CTIONARY, făk'-shŭn-ăr-ē. *n. s.* A party man. *Shakspeare*.

FA'CTIONER*, făk'-shŭn-ŭr. *n. s.* One of a faction. *Bishop Bancroft*.

FA'CTIONIST*, făk'-shŭn-ĭst. *n. s.* One who promotes faction or discord. *Mountagu*.

FA'CTIOUS, făk'-shŭs. 292. *a.* [*factieux*, Fr.] Given to faction; loud and violent in a party; publickly dissensious. *Shak.* Proceeding from publick dissensions. *Milton*.

FA'CTIOUSLY, făk'-shŭs-lē. *ad.* In a manner criminally dissensious or tumultuous. *King Charles*.

FA'CTIOUSNESS, făk'-shŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Inclination to publick dissension. *Puller*.

FACTI'TIOUS, făk-tĭsh'-ŭs. *a.* [*factitius*, Lat.] Made by art, in opposition to what is made by nature. *Boyle*.

FA'CTIVE*, făk'-tĭv. *a.* Having the power to make. *Bacon*.

FA'CTOR §, făk'-tŭr. 166. *n. s.* [*factor*, Lat.] An agent for another; one who transacts business for another. *Shakspeare*. [In arithmetick.] The multiplicator and multiplicand. *Harris*.

FA'CTORAGE*, făk'-tŭr-āje. *n. s.* Commission for agency in purchasing goods.

FA'CTORSHIP*, făk'-tŭr-shĭp. *n. s.* A factory. *Sherwood*.

FA'CTORY, făk'-tŭr-ē. 557. *n. s.* A house or district inhabited by traders in a distant country. The traders imbodied in one place. A place where any thing is made. *Brown*.

FACTO'TUM, făk-tō'-tŭm. *n. s.* [*fac totum*, Lat.] A servant employed alike in all kinds of business. *B. Jonson*.

*FA'CTURE*, făk'-tshŭre. 463. *n. s.* [Fr.] The act or manner of making any thing. *Bacon*.

FA'CULTY, făk'-ŭl-tē. *n. s.* [*facultas*, Lat.] The power of doing any thing; ability. *Hooker*. Powers of the mind, imagination, reason, memory *Milton*. Mechanical power. *Wilkins*. [In physick.] A power or ability to perform any action, natural, vital, and animal. *Quincy*. A knack; habitual excellence; dexterity. *Clarendon*. Quality personal; disposition or habit of good or ill. *Shak* Natural virtue; efficacy. *Milton*. Power; authority. *Shak*. Privilege; right to do any thing. *Hooker*. *Faculty*, in a university, denotes the masters and professors of the several sciences.

FACU'ND §, făk'-ŭnd. 544. *a.* [*facundus*, Lat.] Eloquent. *Chaucer*.

☞ Dr. Johnson has placed the accent on the last syllable both of this word and *jocund*; in which he is consistent, but contrary both to custom and to English analogy. Mr. Sheridan places the accent on the first syllable of *jocund*, and on the last of this word. The reasons are the same for accenting both; they both come from the Latin *facundus* and *jocundus*; and there is scarcely a more invariable rule in our language, than that of removing the accent higher when we adopt a word from the Latin, and abridge it of its latter syllables.—See ACADEMY. *W.*

FACU'NDITY*, fā-kŭn'-dē-tē. Eloquence. *Cockeram*.

*To* FA'DDLE, făd'-dl. 405. *v. n.* To trifle; to toy; to play.

FADE*, fāde. *a.* Weak; slight; faint. *Bp. Berkeley*.

*To* FADE §, fāde. 75. *v. n.* [*vado*, Lat.] To disappear instantaneously. *Spenser*. To tend from greater to less vigour; to grow weak; to languish. *South*. To tend from a brighter to a weaker colour. *Boyle*. To wither as a vegetable. *Isaiah*, i To die away gradually; to vanish. *Locke*. To be naturally not durable; to be transient. *Isaiah*, xxviii.

*To* FADE, fāde. *v. a.* To wear away; to reduce to languor; to deprive of vigour. *Shakspeare*.

*To* FADGE, fădje. *v. n.* [ȝeręȝan, Sax.] To suit; to fit; to have one part consistent with another. *Shak*. To agree; to live in amity. *Milton*. To succeed; to hit. *Milton*.

FA'DING*, fā'-dĭng. *n. s.* Decay; weakness. *Sherwood*.

FA'DINGNESS*, fā'-dĭng-nĕs. *n. s.* Decay; proneness to fade. *W. Mountagu*.

FA'DY*, fā'-dē. *a.* Wearing away. *Shenstone*.

FÆ'CAL*, fē'-kăl. *a.* Denoting excrements.

*FÆ'CES*, fē'-sēz. 99. *n. s.* [Lat.] Excrements; settlings after distillation and infusion. *Quincy*.

*To* FA'FFLE*, făf'-fl. *v. n.* To stammer. *Barret*.

*To* FAG §, făg. *v. n.* [*fatigo*, Lat.] To grow weary; to faint with weariness. *Mackenzie*.

*To* FAG*, făg. *v. a.* To beat.

FAG*, făg. *n. s.* A slave; one who works hard. *Brand*.

FAG §*, făg. *n. s.* A knot or excrescency in cloth.

FAGE'ND, făg-ĕnd'. *n. s.* [from *fag* and *end*.] The end of a web of cloth. The refuse or meaner part of any thing. *Howell*.

FA'GOT §, făg'-ŭt. 88, 166. *n. s.* [*fagod*, Welsh.] A bundle of sticks bound together for the fire. *Fairfax*. A bundle of sticks for any purpose. *Addison*. A soldier numbered in the muster roll, but not really existing. *Addison*.

*To* FA'GOT, făg'-ŭt. *v. a.* To tie up; to bundle together. *Dryden*.

*To* FAIL §, fāle. 202. *v. n.* [*faillir*, Fr.] To be deficient; to cease from former plenty; to fall short.

*Job*, xiv. To be extinct; to cease; to be no longer produced. *Psalm* xii. To cease; to perish; to be lost. *Milton.* To die; to lose life. *Shak.* To sink; to be borne down. *Isaiah*, lvii. To decay; to decline; to languish. *Milton.* To miss; not to produce its effect *Bacon.* To miss; not to succeed in a design. *Shak.* To be deficient in duty. *Milton.*

*To* **FAIL**, fāle. *v. a.* To desert; not to continue to assist or supply; to disappoint. *Sidney.* Not to assist; to neglect. *Davies.* To omit; not to perform. *Dryden.* To be wanting to. 1 *Kings*, ii. To deceive; to cheat. *Spenser.*

**FAIL**, fāle. *n. s.* Miscarriage; miss; unsuccessfulness. Omission; non-performance. *Shak.* Deficience; want. *Shak.* Death; extinction. *Shak.*

**FA'ILANCE***, fā'-lānse. *n. s.* Omission; fault. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

**FA'ILING**, fā'-lĭng. *n. s.* Decay. *Deut.* xxviii. Deficiency; imperfection; lapse. *Digby.*

**FA'ILURE**, fāle'-yūre. 113. *n. s.* [from *fail.*] Deficience; cessation. *Woodward.* Omission; non-performance; slip. *South.* A lapse; a slight fault.

**FAIN** §, fāne. 202. *a.* [fæȝnian, Sax.] Glad; merry; cheerful; fond. *Spenser.* Forced; obliged; compelled. *Hooker.*

**FAIN**, fāne. *ad.* Gladly; very desirously. *Shak.*

*To* **FAIN**, fāne. *v. n.* To wish; to desire fondly. *Spenser.*

*To* **FAINT** §, fānt. 202. *v. n.* [fȳnȝean, Sax.] To decay; to wear or waste away quickly. *Pope.* To lose the animal functions; to sink motionless and senseless. *Judith.* To grow feeble. *Ecclus.* xliii. To sink into dejection. *Milton.*

*To* **FAINT**, fānt. *v. a.* To deject; to depress; to enfeeble. *Shakspeare.* Little used.

**FAINT**, fānt. *a.* Languid; weak; feeble. *Temple.* Not bright; not vivid; not striking. *Newton.* Not loud; not piercing. *Boyle.* Feeble of body. *Rambler.* Cowardly; timorous. *Dryden.* Dejected; depressed. *Heb.* xii. Not vigorous; not active. *Davies.*

**FAINTHEA'RTED**, fānt-hārt'-ĕd. *a.* [*faint* and *heart.*] Cowardly; timorous. *Isaiah*, vii.

**FAINTHEA'RTEDLY**, fānt-hārt'-ĕd-lè. *ad.* Timorously. *Sherwood.*

**FAINTHEA'RTEDNESS**, fānt-hārt'-ĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* Cowardice; timorousness. *Arnway.*

**FA'INTING**, fānt'-ĭng. *n. s.* Deliquium; temporary loss of animal motion. *Wiseman.*

**FA'INTISH***, fānt'-ĭsh. *a.* Beginning to grow faint.

**FA'INTISHNESS**, fānt'-ĭsh-nĕs. *n. s.* Weakness in a slight degree; incipient debility. *Arbuthnot.*

**FA'INTLING**, fānt'-lĭng. *a.* Timorous; feeble-minded. *Arbuthnot.*

**FA'INTLY**, fānt'-lè. *ad.* Feebly; languidly. *Walsh.* Not in bright colours. *Pope.* Without force of representation. *Watts.* Without strength of body. *Dryden.* Not vigorously; not actively. *Shak.* Timorously; with dejection. *Spenser.*

**FA'INTNESS**, fānt'-nĕs. *n. s.* Languor; feebleness; want of strength. *Esdr.* xv. Inactivity; want of vigour. *Spenser.* Timorousness; dejection. *Levit.* xxvi.

**FA'INTY**, fānt'-è. *a.* Weak; feeble; languid; debilitated. *Dryden.*

**FAIR** §, fāre. 202. *a.* [fæȝep, Sax.] Beautiful; elegant of feature; handsome. *Spenser.* Not black; not brown; white in the complexion. *Shak.* Pleasing to the eye. *Sidney.* Clear; pure. *Bacon.* Not cloudy; not foul; not tempestuous. *Shak.* Favourable; prosperous. *Prior.* Likely to succeed. *Shak.* Equal; just. *Clarendon.* Not affected by any insidious or unlawful methods; not foul. *Temple.* Not practising any fraudulent or insidious arts. *Pope.* Open; direct. *Dryden.* Gentle; mild; not compulsory. *Spenser.* Mild; not severe. *Milton.* Pleasing; civil. *Shak.* Equitable; not injurious. *Milton.* Commodious; easy. *Shak.* Liberal; not narrow. *Carew.*

**FAIR**, fāre. *ad.* Gently; decently; without violence. *Locke.* Civilly; complaisantly. *Dryden.* Happily; successfully. *Shak.* On good terms. *Collier.*

**FAIR**, fāre. *n. s.* A beauty; elliptically, a fair woman. *Dryden.* Honesty; just dealing. *Arbuthnot.* Fairness, applied to things. *Marston.* Fairness, applied to persons. *Shakspeare.*

**FAIR** §, fāre. *n. s.* [*fiere*, old Fr.] An annual or stated meeting of buyers and sellers. *Ezek.* xxvii.

**FA'IRING**, fāre'-ĭng. *n. s.* A present given at a fair. *Shakspeare.*

**FA'IRISH***, fāre'-ĭsh. *a.* Reasonably fair. *Colgrave*

**FA'IRLY**, fāre'-lè. *ad.* Beautifully; commodiously; conveniently. *Micah*, i. Honestly; justly; without shift. *Bacon.* Ingenuously; plainly; openly. *Pope.* Candidly; without sinistrous interpretations. *Dryden.* Without violence to right reason. *Dryden.* Without blots. *Shak.* Completely; without any deficience. *Spenser.* Softly; gently. *Milton.*

**FA'IRNESS**, fāre'-nĕs. *n. s.* Beauty; elegance of form. *Sidney.* Honesty; candour; ingenuity *Atterbury.* Clearness; not foulness. *Barrel.*

**FAIRSPO'KEN**, fāre'-spō-kn. 103. *a.* Bland and civil in language and address. *Hooker.*

**FA'IRY** §, fā'-rè. *n. s.* [*faerie*, old Fr.] A kind of fabled beings supposed to appear in meadows, and reward cleanliness in houses; an elf; a fay. *Shak.* Enchantress. *Shakspeare.*

**FA'IRY**, fā'-rè. *a.* Given by fairies. *Dryden* Belonging to fairies. *Shakspeare.*

**FA'IRYLIKE***, fā'-rè-like. *a.* Imitating the practice of fairies. *Shakspeare.*

**FA'IRYSTONE**, fā'-rè-stōne. *n. s.* A stone found in gravel pits.

**FA'ISIBLE***. See FEASIBLE.

**FAITH** §, fāth. *n. s.* [fæȝð, Sax.] Belief of the revealed truths of religion. *Hooker.* The system of revealed truths held by the Christian church. *Acts*, xxiv. Trust in God. *Swift.* Tenet held. *Shak.* Trust in the honesty or veracity of another. Fidelity; unshaken adherence. *Milton.* Honour; social confidence. *Dryden.* Sincerity; honesty; veracity. *Shak.* Promise given. *Shakspeare.*

**FAITH***, fāth. *ad.* A colloquial expression, meaning *in truth, verily, on my faith. Beaumont and Fletcher.*

**FA'ITHBREACH**, fāth'-brētsh. *n. s.* Breach of fidelity; disloyalty; perfidy. *Shakspeare.*

**FA'ITHED**, fāth'-ĕd. *a.* Honest; sincere. *Shak.*

**FA'ITHFUL**, fāth'-fŭl. *a.* Firm in adherence to the truth of religion. *Eph.* i. Of true fidelity; loyal; true to the allegiance or duty professed. *Milton.* Honest; upright; without fraud. *Numb.* xii. Observant of compact or promise. *Dryden.* True; worthy of belief. 2 *Timothy.*

**FA'ITHFULLY**, fāth'-fŭl-lè. *ad.* With firm belief in religion. 2 *Chron.* xix. With full confidence in God. *Jerem.* xxiii. With strict adherence to duty. *Shak.* Without failure of performance. *Dryden.* Sincerely; with strong promises. *Bacon.* Honestly; without fraud. *South.* Confidently; steadily. *Shakspeare.*

**FA'ITHFULNESS**, fāth'-fŭl-nĕs. *n. s.* Honesty; veracity. *Psalm* v. Adherence to duty; loyalty. *Dryden.*

**FA'ITHLESS**, fāth'-lĕs. *a.* Without belief in the revealed truths of religion; unconverted. *Hooker.* Perfidious; disloyal; not true to duty. *Shakspeare.*

**FA'ITHLESSNESS**, fāth'-lĕs-nĕs. *n. s.* Treachery; perfidy. *Donne.* Unbelief as to revealed religion.

**FA'ITOUR**, fā'-tŏr. *n. s.* [*faitour*, Norm. Fr.] A scoundrel; a rascal; a mean fellow. *Spenser. Oh. J.*

**FAKE**, fāke. *n. s.* A coil of rope. *Harris.*

**FA'KIR***. See FAQUIR.

**FALCA'DE**, fāl-kāde'. 84. *n. s.* [*falx, falcis*, Lat.] A horse is said to make *falcades* when he throws himself upon his haunches two or three times, as in very quick curvets. *Farrier's Dict.*

**FA'LCATED** §, fāl'-kā-tĕd. 84. *a.* [*falcatus*, Lat.] Hooked; bent like a reaping hook. *Harris.*

**FALCA'TION**, fāl-kā'-shŭn. 84. *n. s.* Crookedness; form like that of a reaper's hook. *Brown.*

**FA'LCHION**, fāl'-shŭn. 84. *n. s.* [*fauchon*, Fr.] A short, crooked sword; a cimeter. *Shakspeare.*

FA'LCON §, fâw'-kn. 84, 170. [fâll'-kn, *Perry.*] *n. s.* [*faulcon*, Fr.] A hawk trained for sport. *Sidney.* A sort of cannon. *Harris.*

FA'LCONER, fâw'-kn-ûr. 98. *n. s.* [*faulconnier*, Fr.] One who breeds and trains hawks. *Shak.*

FA'LCONET, fâl'-kŏ-nĕt. *n. s.* [*falconette*, Fr.] A sort of ordnance. *Knolles.*

FA'LCONRY*, fâw'-kn-rè. *n. s.* The art of breeding and training hawks. *Sir T. Brown.*

FA'LDAGE §, fâl'-dîdje. *n. s.* [*faldagium*, barbarous Lat.] A privilege of setting up folds for sheep, in any fields within the manor. *Harris.*

FA'LDFEE, fâld'-fè. *n. s.* A composition paid anciently by tenants for the privilege of faldage. *Dict.*

FA'LDING, fâl'-dĭng. *n. s.* [ƿealð, Sax.] A kind of coarse cloth. *Chaucer.*

FA'LDSTOOL, fâld'-stôôl. *n. s.* [*faudesteuil*, old Fr.] A kind of stool placed at the south side of the altar, at which the kings of England kneel at their coronation; the chair of a bishop, enclosed within the rails of the altar; an arm-chair; a folding chair. *Ashmole.*

*To* FALL §, fâll. *v. n.* pret. *I fell*, compound pret. *I have fallen*, or *faln.* [ƿeallan, Sax.] To drop from a higher place. *Deut.* To drop from an erect to a prone posture. 1 *Sam.* xxviii. To drop; to be held no longer. *Acts*, xii. To move down any descent. *Burnet.* To drop ripe from the tree. *Isaiah*, xxxiv. To pass at the outlet: as a river. *Arbuthnot.* To be determined to some particular direction. *Cheyne.* To apostatize; to depart from faith or goodness. *Heb.* iv. To die by violence. *Psalm* xci. To come to a sudden end. *Davies.* To be degraded from a high station. *Shak.* To decline from power or empire. *Addison.* To enter into any state worse than the former. *Bacon.* To come into any state of weakness, terrour, or misery. *Hammond.* To decrease; to be diminished. *Arbuthnot.* To decrease; to shrink; to fall away. *Shak.* To ebb; to grow shallow. To decrease in value; to bear less price. *Locke.* To sink; not to amount to the full. *Bacon.* To be rejected; to become null. *Locke.* To decline from violence to calmness. *Shak.* To enter into any new state of the body or mind. *Shak.* To sink into an air of discontent or dejection of the look. *Judith.* To sink below something in comparison. *Waller.* To happen; to befall. *Hooker.* To come by chance; to light on. *Shak.* To come in a stated method. *Holder.* To come unexpectedly. *Boyle.* To begin any thing with ardour and vehemence. *Sidney.* To handle or treat directly. *Addison.* To come vindictively. 1 *Chron.* To come by any mischance to any new possessor. *Knolles.* To drop or pass by carelessness or imprudence. *Pope.* To come forcibly and irresistibly. *Acts*, xix. To become the property of any one by lot, chance, or otherwise. *Spenser.* To languish; to grow faint. *Addison.* To be born; to be yeaned. *Mortimer.*—*To* FALL *aboard.* To begin eagerly to eat. *Parrot.* *To* FALL *away.* To grow lean. *Arbuthnot.* To revolt; to change allegiance. 2 *Kings.* To apostatize. *St. Luke.* To perish; to be lost. *Dryden.* To decline gradually; to fade; to languish. *Addison.* *To* FALL *back.* To fail of a promise or purpose. *Bp. Taylor.* To recede; to give way. *To* FALL *down.* To prostrate himself in adoration. *Psalm* lxxii. To sink; not to stand. *Esth.* xv. To bend as a suppliant. *Is.* xlv. *To* FALL *from.* To revolt; to depart from adherence. *Shak.* *To* FALL *in.* To concur; to coincide. *Woodward.* To comply; to yield to. *Spectator.* A military term. To form in ranks. *To* FALL *into.* To yield to. *Atterbury.* *To* FALL *off.* To separate; to be broken. *Shak.* To perish; to die away. *Felton.* To apostatize; to revolt. *Shak.* *To* FALL *on.* To begin eagerly to do any thing. *Dryden.* To make an assault. *Shak.* *To* FALL *over.* To revolt; to desert from one side to the other. *Shak.* *To* FALL *out.* To quarrel; to jar. *Sidney.* To happen; to befall. *Sidney.* *To* FALL *to.* To begin eagerly to eat. *Dryden.* To apply himself to. *Sidney* To submit himself to; to go over to. *Jerem.* xxi. *To* FALL *under.* To be subject to. *Bacon.* To be ranged with. *Addison.* *To* FALL *upon.* To attack; to invade. *Knolles.* To attempt. *Holder* To rush against. *Addison.*

*To* FALL, fâll. *v. a.* To drop; to let fall. *Shak.* To sink; to depress. *Bacon.* To diminish; to let sink. *Locke.* To yean; to bring forth. *Shakspeare.*

FALL, fâll. *n. s.* The act of dropping from on high *Dryden.* The act of tumbling from an erect posture. *Shak.* The violence suffered in dropping from on high. *Bacon.* Death; overthrow; destruction incurred. *Shak.* Ruin; dissolution. *Denham.* Downfal; loss of greatness; declension from eminence; degradation. *Sidney.* Declension of greatness, power, or dominion. *Hooker.* Diminution; decrease of value. *Child.* Declination or diminution of sound; cadence; close of musick. *Shak.* Declivity; steep descent. *Bacon.* Cataract; cascade. *Shak.* The outlet of a current into any other water. *Addison.* Autumn; the fall of the leaf. *Dryden.* Any thing that comes down in great quantities. *L'Estrange.* The act of felling or cutting down. A part of the female dress, in former times; a kind of veil. *B. Jonson.*

FALLA'CIOUS §, fâl-lâ'-shŭs. 314. *a.* [*fallaciosus*, Lat.] Producing mistake; sophistical. *South.* Deceitful; mocking expectation. *Milton.*

FALLA'CIOUSLY, fâl-lâ'-shŭs-lè. *ad.* Sophistically; with purpose to deceive. *Brown.*

FALLA'CIOUSNESS, fâl-lâ'-shŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Tendency to deceive; inconclusiveness.

FA'LLACY, fâl'-lâ-sè. *n. s.* [*fallacia*, Lat.] Sophism; logical artifice; deceitful argument. *Sidney.*

*FA'LLAX*, fâl'-lâks. *n. s.* [Lat.] Cavillation. *Abp. Cranmer.*

FA'LLENCY*, fâl'-lĕn-sè. *n. s.* [*fallens*, Lat.] Mistake; errour. *Hayward.*

FA'LLER*, fâll'-ûr. *n. s.* One who falls.

FALLIBI'LITY, fâl-lè-bĭl'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* Liableness to be deceived; uncertainty. *Watts.*

FA'LLIBLE §, fâl'-lè-bl. 405. *a.* [*fallo*, Lat.] Liable to errour; such as may be deceived. *Bp. Taylor.*

FA'LLIBLY*, fâl'-lè-blè. *ad.* In a fallible manner. *Huloet.*

FA'LLING, fâl'-lĭng. } *n. s.* Indenting, op-
FA'LLING *in*, fâl'-lĭng-ĭn. } posed to prominence. *Addison.* That which falls. *Dryden.*

FA'LLING *away**. *n. s.* Defection; apostasy. 2 *Thess.*

FA'LLING *down**. *n. s.* Prostration. 2 *Macc.*

FA'LLING *off**. *n. s.* Declension from virtue to vice. *Shakspeare.*

FA'LLINGSICKNESS, fâl-lĭng-sĭk'-nĕs. *n. s.* The epilepsy. *Walton.*

FALLO'PIAN*, fâl-lŏ'-pè-ăn. *a.* Belonging to two ducts, arising from the womb, usually called *tubes.*

FA'LLOW §, fâl'-lô. *a.* [ƿalepe, Sax.] Pale red, or pale yellow. *Shak.* Unsowed; left to rest after the years of tillage. *Hayward.* Ploughed, but not sowed. *Howell.* Unploughed; uncultivated. *Shak.* Unoccupied; neglected. *Hudibras.*

FA'LLOW, fâl'-lô. 327. *n. s.* Ground ploughed in order to be ploughed again. *Mortimer.* Ground lying at rest. *Rowe.*

*To* FA'LLOW, fâl'-lô. *v. n.* To plough, in order to a second ploughing. To fade; to grow yellow. *Old Norman-Saxon Poem.*

FA'LLOW-FINCH*, fâl'-lô-fĭnsh. *n. s.* The œnanthe or wheat-ear.

FA'LLOWING*, fâl'-lô-ĭng. *n. s.* The act of ploughing, in order to a second ploughing. *Mortimer.*

FA'LLOWNESS, fâl'-lô-nĕs. *n. s.* Barrenness; an exemption from bearing fruit. *Donne.*

FA'LSARY*, fâl'-sâ-rè. *n. s.* A falsifier of evidence. *Sheldon.*

FALSE §, fâlse. *a.* [*falsus*, Lat.] Not morally true; expressing that which is not thought. *Shak.* Not physically true; conceiving that which does not exist. *Davies.* Succedaneous; suppositious. *Ba-*

*con.* Deceiving expectation. *Spenser.* Not agreeable to rule, or propriety. *Shak.* Not honest; not just. *Shak.* Treacherous; perfidious; traitorous. *Bacon.* Counterfeit; hypocritical; not real. *Dryden.*

**FALSE**, fâlse. *ad.* Not truly; falsely. *Shakspeare.*

*To* **FALSE**, fâlse. *v. a.* [*falser*, Fr.] To violate by failure of veracity. *Spenser.* To deceive. *Spenser.* To defeat; to balk; to evade. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

**FA'LSEFACED***, fâlse'-fâste. *a.* Hypocritical; deceitful. *Shakspeare.*

**FA'LSEHEART***, fâlse'-hârt. *a.* Perfidious. *Shak.*

**FALSEHEA'RTED**, fâlse-hârt'-ĕd. *a.* Treacherous; perfidious; deceitful. *Bacon.*

**FALSEHEA'RTEDNESS***, fâlse-hârt'-ĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* Perfidiousness; deceitfulness. *Stilling fleet.*

**FA'LSEHOOD**, fâlse'-hŭd. *n. s.* Want of truth; want of veracity. *Milton.* Want of honesty; treachery. *Milton.* A lie; a false assertion. *Job*, xxi. Counterfeit; imposture. *Milton.*

☞ This word, by the parsimony of printers, is often spelt without the *e*. They may allege, that spelling the word with *e* makes it liable to be pronounced in three syllables, by those who do not know the composition of the word; and it may be answered, that spelling it without the *e* makes it liable to a mispronunciation, by joining the *s* and *h* together. If, therefore, the composition must be understood before the word can be pronounced with security, let it, at least, be presented to the eye, and the chance of a mistake will be less.—See HOUSEHOLD and HOGSHEAD. *W.*

**FA'LSELY**, fâlse'-lè. *ad.* Contrary to truth; not truly. *Government of the Tongue.* Erroneously; by mistake. *Smalridge.* Perfidiously; treacherously; deceitfully. *Shakspeare.*

**FA'LSENESS**, fâlse'-nĕs. *n. s.* Contrariety to truth. *Shak.* Want of veracity; violation of promise. *Tillotson.* Duplicity; deceit. *Hammond.* Treachery; perfidy; traitorousness. *Shakspeare.*

**FA'LSER**, fâls'-ûr. *n. s.* A deceiver. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

***FALSETTO****, fâl-sĕt'-tò. [Ital.] A musical term; a feigned voice. *Burke.*

**FA'LSIFIABLE**, fâl'-sè-fî-â-bl. 183. *a.* Liable to be counterfeited or corrupted. *Cotgrave.*

**FALSIFICA'TION**, fâl-sè-fè-kâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of counterfeiting any thing, so as to make it appear what it is not. *Hooker.* Confutation. *Broome.*

**FA'LSIFICATOR***, fâl'-sè-fè-kâ-tûr. *n. s.* A falsifier. *Bp. Morton.*

**FA'LSIFIER**, fâl'-sè-fî-ûr. *n. s.* One that counterfeits; one that makes any thing to seem what it is not. *Ascham.* A liar. *L'Estrange.*

*To* **FA'LSIFY**, fâl'-sè-fî. *v. a.* [*falsifier*, Fr.] To counterfeit; to forge. *Hooker.* To confute; to prove false. *Addison.* To violate; to break by falsehood. *Sidney.* To pierce; to run through. *Dryden.*

*To* **FA'LSIFY**, fâl'-sè-fî. 183. *v. n.* To tell lies. *South.*

**FA'LSITY**, fâl'-sè-tè. *n. s.* [*falsitas*, Lat.] Falsehood; contrariety to truth. *Hooker.* A lie; an errour. *Milton.*

*To* **FA'LTER** §, fâl'-tûr. *v. n.* [*vaulttur*, Icelandick.] To hesitate in the utterance of words. *Spenser.* To fail in any act of the body. *Wiseman.* To fail in any act of the understanding. *Locke.*

*To* **FA'LTER**, fâl'-tûr. *v. a.* To sift; to cleanse. *Mortimer.* A provincial word.

**FA'LTERING***, fâl'-tûr-ĭng. *n. s.* Feebleness; deficiency. *Killingbeck.*

**FA'LTERINGLY**, fâl'-tûr-ĭng-lè. *ad.* With hesitation; with difficulty; with feebleness.

*To* **FA'MBLE**, fâm'-bl. *v. n.* [*famber*, Danish.] To hesitate in the speech. *Skinner.*

**FAME** §, fâme. *n. s.* [*fama*, Lat.] Celebrity; renown. 1 *Chron.* Report; rumour. *Jos.* ix.

*To* **FAME***, fâme. *v. a.* To make famous. *B. Jonson.* To report. *Sir G. Buck.*

**FA'MED**, fâmd. 359. *part. a.* Renowned; celebrated; much talked of. *Shakspeare.*

**FA'MELESS**, fâme'-lĕs. *a.* Without renown. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

**FAMI'LIAR** §, fâ-mîl'-yâr. 113. *a.* [*familiaris*, Lat.] Domestick; relating to a family. *Pope.* Affable; easy in conversation. *Shak.* Unceremonious; free. *Sidney.* Well known. *Hooker.* Well acquainted with; accustomed. *Locke.* Common; frequent. *Locke.* Easy; unconstrained. *Addison.* Too nearly acquainted. *Camden.* Often applied, in the Bible, to spirits. *Isaiah*, xxix.

**FAMI'LIAR**, fâ-mîl'-yâr. *n. s.* An intimate; one long acquainted. *Rogers.* A demon supposed to attend at call. *Shakspeare.*

**FAMILIA'RITY**, fâ-mîl-yè-âr'-è-tè. *n. s.* Easiness of conversation; affability. Acquaintance; habitude. *Atterbury.* Easy intercourse. *Pope.*

*To* **FAMI'LIARIZE**, fâ-mîl'-yâr-îze. *v. a.* To make familiar; to make easy by habitude. *Butler.* To bring down from a state of distant superiority. *Addison.*

**FAMI'LIARLY**, fâ-mîl'-yâr-lè. *ad.* Unceremoniously; with freedom. *Bacon.* Commonly; frequently. *Raleigh.* Easily; without formality. *Pope.*

**FA'MILISM***, fâm'-è-lĭzm. *n. s.* [from *family.*] The tenets of a deluded sect called *the Family of Love*, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. *Bp. Hall.*

**FA'MILIST***, fâm'-è-lĭst. *n. s.* One of the sect called the Family of Love. *Pagitt.* A master of a family. *Osborn.*

***FAMILLE***, fâ-mèèl'. [*en famille*, Fr.] In a family way; domestically. *Swift.*

☞ This word is perfect French, and is never used without *en* before it.

> " Deluded mortals, whom the great
> " Choose for companions tête-à-tête;
> " Who at their dinners *en famille*,
> " Get leave to sit whene'er you will."—*Swift.*
>
> *W.*

**FA'MILY**, fâm'-è-lè. *n. s.* [*familia*, Lat.] Those who live in the same house; household. *Swift.* Those that descend from one common progenitor; a race; a generation. *Numb.* iii. A course of descent; a genealogy. *Pope.* A class; a tribe. A species. *Bacon.*

**FA'MINE**, fâm'-în. 140. *n. s.* [*famine*, Fr.] Scarcity of food; dearth. *Hale.*

*To* **FA'MISH** §, fâm'-îsh. *v. a.* [*fames*, Lat.] To kill with hunger; to starve. *Shak.* To kill by deprivation or denial of any thing necessary to life. *Milton.*

*To* **FA'MISH**, fâm'-îsh. *v. n.* To die of hunger; to suffer extreme hunger. *Shakspeare.*

**FA'MISHMENT**, fâm'-îsh-mĕnt. *n. s.* Want of food. *Hakewill.*

**FAMO'SITY**, fâ-mŏs'-è-tè. *n. s.* Renown. *Dict.*

**FA'MOUS** §, fâ'-mŭs. 314. *a.* [*famosus*, Lat.] Renowned; celebrated; much talked of. *Shak.* Sometimes, notorious. *Tillotson.*

**FA'MOUSED***, fâ'-mŭst. *a.* Renowned; much talked of. *Shakspeare.*

**FA'MOUSLY**, fâ'-mŭs-lè. *ad.* With great renown; with great celebration. *Shakspeare.* Notoriously. *Nash.*

**FA'MOUSNESS**, fâ'-mŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Celebrity; great fame. *Boyle.*

*To* **FA'MULATE***, fâm'-ù-lâte. *v. n.* [*famulor*, Lat.] To serve. *Cockeram.*

**FAN** §, fân. *n. s.* [*vannus*, Lat.] An instrument used by ladies to move the air and cool themselves. *Shak.* Any thing spread out like a woman's fan. *L'Estrange.* The instrument by which the chaff is blown away when corn is winnowed. *Isaiah*, xxx. Any thing by which the air is moved. *Dryden.* An instrument to raise the fire. *Hooker.*

*To* **FAN**, fân. *v. a.* To cool or recreate with a fan. *Spectator.* To ventilate; to affect by air put in motion. *Shak.* To separate, as by winnowing. *Bacon.*

**FANA'TICAL** §*, fâ-nât'-è-kâl. *a.* [*fanaticus*, Lat.] Enthusiastick; wild; mad. *Bp. Lavington.*

**FANA'TICALLY***, fâ-nât'-è-kâl-lè. *ad.* In a wild enthusiastick way. *Burke.*

**FANA'TICALNESS***, fâ-nât'-è-kâl-nĕs. *n. s.* Religious frenzy. *Wilkins.*

FANA'TICISM, fā-năt'-ē-sĭzm. *n. s.* Enthusiasm; religious frenzy. *Rogers.*

FANA'TICK, fā-năt'-ĭk. 509. *a.* Enthusiastick; struck with a superstitious frenzy. *Milton.*

FANA'TICK, fā-năt'-ĭk. *n. s.* An enthusiast; a man mad with wild notions of religion. *Decay of Piety.*

FA'NCIFUL §, făn'-sē-fûl. *a.* [*fancy* and *full.*] Imaginative; rather guided by imagination than reason. *Woodward.* Dictated by the imagination, not the reason; full of wild images. *Hayward.*

FA'NCIFULLY, făn'-sē-fûl-ē. *ad.* According to the wildness of imagination. *More.*

FA'NCIFULNESS, făn'-sē-fûl-nĕs. *n. s.* Addiction to the pleasures of imagination. *Hale.*

FA'NCY §, făn'-sē. *n. s.* [*φανταcία.*] Imagination; the power by which the mind forms to itself images and representations of things, or persons. *Milton.* An opinion bred rather by the imagination than the reason. *Hooker.* Taste; idea; conception of things. *Addison.* Image; conception; thought. *Shak.* Inclination; liking; fondness. *Collier.* Love. *Shak.* Caprice; humour; whim. *Dryden.* False notion. *Bacon.* Something that pleases or entertains without real use or value. *Mortimer.*

*To* FA'NCY, făn'-sē. *v. n.* To imagine; to believe without being able to prove. *Locke.*

*To* FA'NCY, făn'-sē. *v. a.* To portray in the mind; to imagine. *Dryden.* To like; to be pleased with. *Raleigh.*

FA'NCYFRAMED*, făn'-sē-frāmd. *a.* Created by fancy. *Crashaw.*

FA'NCYFREE*, făn'-sē-frē. *a.* Free from the power of love. *Shakspeare.*

FA'NCYMONGER, făn'-sē-mŭng-gŭr. *n. s.* One who deals in tricks of imagination. *Shakspeare.*

FA'NCYSICK, făn'-sē-sĭk. *a.* One whose distemper is in his own mind. *Shakspeare.*

FAND, for *found.* *Spenser.*

FANDA'NGO*, făn-dăng'-gō. *n. s.* [Spanish.] A kind of very lively dance. *Swinburne.*

FANE, fāne. *n. s.* [*fane*, Fr.; *fanum*, Lat.] A temple; a place consecrated to religion. *Shakspeare.*

*FA'NFARE**, făn'-fāre. *n. s.* [Fr.] A sounding of trumpets, or a coming into the lists with sound of trumpets. *Appendix to Mus. Dict.*

*FA'NFARON*, făn-fā-rŏn'. [făn'-fā-rŏn, *Sheridan*; făn'-fā-rŭn, *Perry.*] [See ENCORE.] *n. s.* [Fr.] A bully; a hector. *Dryden.* A blusterer; a boaster of more than he can perform. *L'Estrange.*

FANFARONA'DE, făn-fār-ō-nāde'. *n. s.* A bluster; a tumour of fictitious dignity. *Swift.*

*To* FANG §, făng. *v. a.* [ꝼangen, Sax.] To seize; to gripe; to clutch. *Shakspeare.*

FANG, făng. *n. s.* The long tusks of a boar or other animal by which the prey is seized. *Bacon.* The nails; the talons. Any shoot or other thing by which hold is taken. *Evelyn.*

FA'NGED, făngd. 359. *a.* Furnished with fangs or long teeth; furnished with any instruments in imitation of fangs. *Shakspeare.*

FA'NGLE §, făng'-gl. 405. *n. s.* [ꝼenġan, Sax.] Silly attempt; trifling scheme. *Greene.*

FA'NGLED, făng'-gl'd. 359. *a.* Gaudy; ridiculously showy. *New-fangled* is new fashioned. *Ascham.*

FA'NGLESS, făng'-lĕs. *a.* Toothless; without teeth. *Shakspeare.*

FA'NGOT, făn'-gŏt. *n. s.* A quantity of wares, as raw silk, &c. containing from one or two hundred weight three quarters. *Dict.*

FA'NNEL, făn'-nĕl. *n. s.* [*fanon*, Fr.] A sort of ornament like a scarf, worn about the left arm of a mass-priest when he officiates. *Dict.*

FA'NNER, făn'-nŭr. *n. s.* One that plays a fan. *Jer.* li. A winnower of corn. *Barret.*

FA'NNING*, făn'-nĭng. *n. s.* Ventilation. *Coventry.*

FA'NON*, făn'-ŏn. *n. s.* [Fr.] A sort of ornament, worn about the arm of a mass-priest. *Bale.* A banner. *Cotgrave.*

FA'NTASIED, făn'-tā-sĭd. 283. *a.* Filled with fancies or wild imaginations. *Shakspeare.*

FA'NTASM, făn'-tăzm. See PHANTASM.

FANTA'STICAL §, făn-tăs'-tē-kăl. } *a.* Irrational;
FANTA'STICK §, făn-tăs'-tĭk. 509. } bred only in the imagination. *South.* Subsisting only in the fancy; imaginary. *Shak.* Unreal; apparent only. *Shak.* Uncertain; unsteady; irregular. *Prior.* Whimsical; fanciful; capricious. *Sidney.*

FANTA'STICALLY, făn-tăs'-tē-kăl-ē. *ad.* By the power of imagination. Capriciously; humorously. *Shakspeare.* Whimsically. *Grew.*

FANTA'STICALNESS, făn-tăs'-tē-kăl-nĕs. } *n. s*
FANTA'STICKNESS, făn-tăs'-tĭk-nĕs. } Humorousness; mere compliance with fancy *Beaum. and Fl.* Whimsicalness; unreasonableness. *Tillotson.* Caprice; unsteadiness. *Howell.*

FANTA'STICK*, făn-tăs'-tĭk. *n. s.* A fantastick or whimsical person. *Dr. Jackson.*

FANTA'STICKLY*, făn-tăs'-tĭk-lē. *ad.* Irrationally; whimsically. *B. Jonson.*

FA'NTASY §, făn'-tā-sē. *n. s.* [*φανταcία.*] Fancy; imagination; the power of imagining. *Shakspeare.* Idea; image of the mind. *Spenser.* Humour; inclination. *Whitgift.*

*To* FA'NTASY*, făn'-tā-sē. *v. a.* To like; to fancy *Cavendish.*

FA'NTOM, făn'-tŭm. See PHANTOM.

FAP, făp. *a.* Fuddled; drunk. *Shakspeare.*

FA'QUIR*, fā'-kŭr, or fā-kēēr'. *n. s.* [Arab.] [Written also *fakir* and *fakeer.*] A kind of Mahometan religious; a sort of dervis, travelling about and collecting alms. *Johnson.*

FAR §, fâr. 77, 78. *ad.* [ꝼeoꝑ, Sax.] To great extent in length. *Prior.* To a great extent every way. *Prior.* To a great distance progressively. *Shak.* Remotely; at a great distance. *Sidney.* To a distance. *Psalm* ciii. In a great part. *Judg.* xix. In a great proportion; by many degrees. *Prov.* xxxi. To a great height; magnificently. *Shak.* To a certain point or degree. *Hooker.—Far off.* At a great distance. *Milton.* To a great distance. *Milton.—Off* is joined with *far*, when *far*, noting distance, is not followed by a preposition: as, I set the boat *far off*, I set the boat *far from* me. *Far* is used often in composition: as, *far-shooting*, *far-seeing.*

FAR, fâr. *a.* Distant; remote. *St. Mark*, xiii.—*From far.* From a remote place. *Deut.* xxvii.—Remoter of the two. [In horsemanship.] The right side of the horse. *Dryden.*

FAR, fâr. *n. s.* [from *farrow.*] Young pigs. *Tusser.*

FAR-ABOUT*, fâr'-ă-bŏût. *n. s.* A going out of the way. *Fuller.*

FAR-FET*, fâr'-fĕt. *a.* [*far* and *fet*, for *fetched.*] Brought from places remote. *Beaum. and Fl.* Studiously sought; elaborately strained. *Shakspeare.*

FAR-FETCH, fâr-fĕtsh'. *n. s.* [*far* and *fetch.*] A deep stratagem. *Hudibras.*

FAR-FETCHED, fâr-fĕtsht'. 359. *a.* Brought from places remote. *Dryden.* Studiously sought; elaborately strained. *Watts.*

FAR-PIERCING, fâr-pēēr'-sĭng. *a.* Striking or penetrating a great way. *Pope.*

FAR-SHOOTING, fâr-shōōt'-ĭng. *a.* Shooting to a great distance. *Dryden.*

*To* FARCE §, fârse. *v. a.* [*farcio*, Lat.] To stuff; to fill with mingled ingredients. *Chaucer.* To extend; to swell out. *Shakspeare.*—Now *To force.*

FARCE, fârse. *n. s.* [*farce*, Fr.] A dramatick representation written without regularity, and stuffed with wild and ludicrous conceits. *Dryden.*

FA'RCICAL, fâr'-sē-kăl. *a.* Belonging to a farce; appropriated to a farce. *Gay.*

FA'RCICALLY*, fâr'-sē-kăl-lē. *ad.* In a manner suitable only to a farce. *Langhorne.*

FA'RCING*, fâr'-sĭng. *n. s.* Stuffing with mixed ingredients. *Carew.*

FA'RCY, fâr'-sē. *n. s.* [*farcin*, Fr.] The leprosy of horses.

*To* FARD*, fârd. *v. a.* [*farder*, Fr.] To paint; to colour. *Shenstone.*

FA'RDEL §, fâr'-dĕl. *n. s.* [*fardello*, Ital.] A bundle; a little pack. *Sir T. Elyot.*

*To* FA'RDEL*, fâr'-dĕl. *v. a.* To make up in bundles. *Fuller.*

—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏĭl;—pŏŭnd;—*th*in, THis.

*To* FARE §, fâre. *v. n.* [ꝑaꝛan, Sax.] To go; to pass; to travel. *Spenser.* To be in any state, good or bad. *Spenser.* To proceed in any train of consequences, good or bad. *Hooker.* To happen to any one, well or ill. *South.* To feed; to eat. *Luke.*

FARE, fâre. *n. s.* [ꝑaꝛe, Sax.] Journey; passage. *Spenser.* Price of passage in a vehicle by land or by water. *Jonah.* The person carried. *Drummond.* Food prepared for the table; provisions. *Milton.*

FAREWE'LL, { fâre'-wĕl, or fâre-wĕl'. / fâr'-wĕl, or fâr-wĕl'. } *ad.* The parting compliment; adieu. *Shakspeare.* It is sometimes used only as an expression of separation without kindness. *Waller.*

☞ To all these different pronunciations is this word subject. The accentuation, either on the first or last syllable, depends much on the rhythm of the sentence.—See COMMODORE and COMMONWEALTH.

When it is used as a substantive, without an adjective before it, the accent is generally on the first syllable; as,

"See how the morning opes her golden gates,
"And takes her *fărewell* of the glorious sun."
*Shakspeare.*

Or if the adjective follow the substantive, as,

"If chance the radiant sun with *fărewell* sweet,
"Extend his evening beam, the fields revive,
"The birds their notes renew, and bleating herds
"Attest their joy, that hill and valley ring."
*Milton.*

But, if the adjective precede the substantive, the accent is generally placed on the last syllable; as,

"Treading the path to nobler ends,
"A long *farewéll* to love I gave."
*Waller.*

As in this grove I took my last *farewéll*."
*Dryden.*

Or when it is governed by a verb, as, "I bade him *farewéll*," or, "I bade *farewéll* to him."

When it is used as an adjective, the accent is always on the first syllable; as, "A *fărewell* sermon."

But when it is used as an interjection, (for, with great deference to Dr. Johnson, I cannot think it an adverb,) the accent is either on the first or second syllable, as the rhythm of pronunciation seems to require.

"But *fărewell*, king; sith thus thou wilt appear,
"Freedom lives hence, and banishment is here."
*Shakspeare.*

——"O queen, *farewéll*; be still possest
"Of dear remembrance, blessing still and blest."
*Pope.*

With respect to the pronunciation of *a* in the first syllable of this word, Mr. Sheridan says, that in England the first syllable is pronounced like *far*, and in Ireland like *fare*. But, if this be really the case, the two nations seem to have changed dialects; for nothing can be more evident, to the most superficial observer, than the tendency in Ireland to pronounce the *a* like that in *far*, and in England like that in *fare*. Not that I think the pronunciation of the first syllable of *farewell*, like *far*, either vitious or vulgar: I am convinced many good speakers so pronounce it; but the other pronunciation I think the more eligible, as well as more general. Dr. Kenrick and Mr. Scott pronounce it with the second sound of *a*, and W. Johnston and Mr. Perry with the first. *W.*

FAREWE'LL, fâre-wĕl'. *n. s.* Leave; act of departure. *Shakspeare.* It is sometimes used as an adjective; leave-taking. *Spectator.*

FARINA'CEOUS, fâr-ĭ-nā'-shŭs. *a.* [*farina*, Lat.] Mealy; tasting like meal. *Arbuthnot.*

FARM §, fârm. *n. s.* [*ferme*, Fr.] Ground let to a tenant; ground cultivated by another man upon condition of paying part of the profit to the owner. *Hayward.* The state of lands let out to the culture of tenants. *Spenser.*

*To* FARM, fârm. *v. a.* To let out to tenants at a certain rent. *Shak.* To take at a certain rate. *Camden.* To cultivate land.

FA'RMABLE*, fârm'-ā-bl. *a.* That may be farmed. *Sherwood.*

FA'RMER, fâr'-mŭr. *n. s.* [*fermier*, Fr.] One who cultivates hired ground. *Shak.* One who cultivates ground. *Mortimer.* One who rents any thing; as, *farmer* of the post-horse duties. *Lord Halifax.*

FA'RMOST, fâr'-mōst. *n. s.* Most distant; remotest. *Dryden.*

FA'RNESS, fâr'-nĕs. *n. s.* Distance; remoteness. *Carew.*

FARRA'GINOUS, fâr-râdje'-ĕ-nŭs. *a.* Formed of different materials. *Brown.*

*FARRA'GO*, fâr-rā'-gō. 77. *n. s.* [Lat.] A mass formed confusedly of several ingredients; a medley. *B. Jonson.*

FARREA'TION*, fâr-rē-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*farreatio*, Lat.] Confarreation. *Bullokar.*

FA'RRIER §, fâr'-rē-ŭr. *n. s.* [*ferrarius*, Lat.] A shoer of horses. *Digby.* One who professes the medicine of horses. *Swift.*

*To* FA'RRIER, fâr'-rē-ŭr. *v. n.* To practise physick or chirurgery on horses. *Mortimer.*

FA'RRIERY*, fâr'-rē-ŭr-ē. *n. s.* The practice of trimming the feet, and curing the diseases of horses. The farriers of modern days apply *farriery* merely to *shoeing* horses, and the more stately term of *veterinary art* to *healing* the sick animal.

FA'RROW §, fâr'-rō. 327. *n. s.* [ꝑæꝛh, Sax.] A litter of pigs. *Shakspeare.*

*To* FA'RROW, fâr'-rō. *v. a.* To bring forth pigs. *Tusser.*

FA'RSANG*. See PHARSANG.

*To* FARSE*. See *To* FARCE.

FART §, fârt. *n. s.* Wind from behind.

*To* FART, fârt. *v. n.* To break wind behind.

FA'RTHER, fâr'-thĕr. *ad.* [we ought to write *further* and *furthest*, ꝑuꝛðoꝛ, ꝑuꝛðeꝛ, Sax.] At a greater distance; to a greater distance; more remotely; beyond; moreover. *Dryden.*

FA'RTHER, fâr'-thĕr. 98. *a.* More remote. *Dryden.* Longer; tending to greater distance. *Dryden.*

FA'RTHERANCE, fâr'-thĕr-ânse. *n. s.* [more properly *furtherance.*] Encouragement; promotion. *Ascham.*

FA'RTHERMORE, fâr-thĕr-mōre'. *ad.* [more properly *furthermore.*] Besides; over and above; likewise. *Raleigh.*

*To* FA'RTHER, fâr'-thĕr. *v. n.* [more properly *To further.*] To promote; to facilitate; to advance. *Dryden.*

FA'RTHEST, fâr'-thĕst. *a.* Most distant; remotest. *Hooker.*

FA'RTHEST, fâr'-thĕst. *ad.* [more properly *furthest.*] At the greatest distance. To the greatest distance.

FA'RTHING, fâr'-thĭng. *n. s.* [ꝑeoꝛðung, Sax.] The fourth of a penny. *Cocker.* Copper money. *Gay.* It is used sometimes in a sense hyperbolical; as, It is not worth a *farthing*. *Dryden.* A kind of division of land. *Carew.*

FA'RTHINGALE, fâr'-thĭng-gāl. *n. s.* A hoop; circles of whalebone used to spread the petticoat to a wide circumference. *Shakspeare.*

FA'RTHINGSWORTH, fâr'-thĭngz-wŭrth. *n. s.* As much as is sold for a farthing. *Arbuthnot.*

*FA'SCES*, fâs'-sēz. *n. s.* [Lat.] Rods anciently carried before the consuls as a mark of their authority. *Dryden.*

*FA'SCIA*, fâsh'-ĕ-â. 92. *n. s.* [Lat.] A fillet; a bandage.

FA'SCIATED, fâsh'-ĕ-ā-tĕd. *a.* Bound with fillets; tied with a bandage. *Dict.*

FASCIA'TION, fâsh-ĕ-ā'-shŭn. 356. *n. s.* Bandage; the act or manner of binding diseased parts. *Wiseman.*

*To* FA'SCINATE §, fâs'-sĕ-nāte. *v. a.* [*fascino*, Lat.] To bewitch; to enchant; to influence in some wicked and secret manner. *Bacon.*

FASCINA'TION, fâs-sĕ-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The power or act of bewitching; enchantment; unseen, inexplicable influence. *Bacon.*

*FA'SCINE*, fâs-sēne'. 112. *n. s.* [Fr.] A fagot. *Addison.*

FA'SCINOUS, fâs'-sĕ-nŭs. *a.* [*fascinum*, Lat.] Caused or acting by witchcraft. *Harvey.*

*To* FASH*, fâsh. *v. a.* [*fascher*, old Fr.] To vex; to tease.

FA'SHION §, fâsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [*façon*, Fr.] Form;

make; state of any thing with regard to outward appearance. *Hooker.* The make or cut of clothes. *Shak.* Manner; sort; way. *Shak.* Custom operating upon dress or any domestick ornaments. *Shak.* Custom; general practice. *Sidney.* Manner imitated from another; way established by precedent. *Shak.* General approbation; mode. *Locke.* Rank; condition above the vulgar. *Raleigh.* Any thing worn. *Shak.* The farcy, a distemper in horses. *Shak.* Workmanship; the act of making a thing. *Orerbury.*

*To* FA'SHION, fâsh'-ŭn. *v. a.* [*façonner*, Fr.] To form; to mould; to figure. *Shak.* To fit; to adapt; to accommodate. *Spenser.* To counterfeit. *Shak.* To make according to the rule prescribed by custom. *Locke.*

FA'SHIONABLE, fâsh'-ŭn-â-bl. *a.* Approved by custom; established by custom; modish. *Glanville.* Made according to the mode. *Dryden.* Observant of the mode. *Shak.* Having rank above the vulgar and below nobility.

FA'SHIONABLENESS, fâsh'-ŭn-â-bl-nês. *n. s.* Form; state of any thing with regard to outward appearance. *Bp. Hall.* Modish elegance. *Locke.*

FA'SHIONABLY, fâsh'-ŭn-â-blè. *ad.* In a manner conformable to custom; with modish elegance. *South.*

FA'SHIONER*, fâsh'-ŭn-ŭr. *n. s.* A maker of any thing. *B. Jonson.*

FA'SHIONIST, fâsh'-ŭn-ĭst. *n. s.* A follower of the mode; a fop; a coxcomb. *Dict.*

FA'SHIONMONGER*, fâsh'-ŭn-mŭng'-gŭr. *n. s.* One who studies fashions. *Marston.*

FA'SHIONMONGERING*, fâsh'-ŭn-mŭng'-gŭr-ĭng. *a.* Behaving like a fashionmonger. *Shakspeare.*

*To* FAST §, fâst. 79. *v. n.* [fæꝑtan, Sax.] To abstain from food. *Bacon.* To mortify the body by religious abstinence. *St. Matt.*

FAST, fâst. *n. s.* Abstinence from food. *Bp Taylor.* Religious mortification by abstinence; religious humiliation. *Atterbury.*

FAST, fâst. *a.* [fꝑꝺ, Sax.] Firm; immovable. *Psalm* lxv. Strong; impregnable. *Spenser.* Fixed; adhering. *Knolles.* Deep; sound. *Shakspeare.* Firm in adherence. *Ascham.* Speedy; quick; swift. [*ffest*, Welsh.] *Ezra.*—*Fast and loose.* Uncertain; variable; inconstant; deceitful. *Sidney.*

FAST, fâst. *ad.* Firmly; immovably. *Shak.* Closely; nearly. *Knolles.* Swiftly; nimbly. *Shak.* Frequently. *Hammond.*

*To* FA'STEN, fâs'-sn. 405. *v. a.* To make fast; to make firm. *Sidney.* To hold together; to cement; to link. *Donne.* To affix; to conjoin. *Swift.* To stamp; to impress; to fix. *Shak.* To unite inseparably. *Decay of Piety.* To lay on with strength. *Dryden.*

*To* FA'STEN, fâs'-sn. 472. *v. n.* To fix itself. *Brown.*

FA'STENER, fâs'-sn-ŭr. *n. s.* One that makes fast or firm. *Sherwood.*

FA'STENING*, fâs'-sn-ĭng. *n. s.* That which fastens. *Habak.* ii.

FA'STER, fâst'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* He who abstains from food *Ainsworth.*

FA'STHANDED, fâst'-hând-ĕd. *a.* Avaricious; closehanded; covetous. *Bacon.*

FASTIDIO'SITY, fâs-tĭd-è-ŏs'-è-tè. *n. s.* Disdainfulness; contemptuousness. *Swift.*

FASTI'DIOUS §, fâs-tĭd'-è-ŭs, or fâs-tĭd'-jè-ŭs. 293, 294. *a.* [*fastidiosus*, Lat.] Disdainful; squeamish; insolently nice. *Bacon.*

FASTI'DIOUSLY, fâs-tĭd'-è-ŭs-lè, or fâs-tĭd'-jè-ŭs-lè. 293, 294. *ad.* Disdainfully; contemptuously; squeamish. *Government of the Tongue.*

FASTI'DIOUSNESS*, fâs-tĭd'-è-ŭs-nês. *n. s.* Squeamishness; disdainfulness. *Boyle.*

FASTI'GIATE*, fâs-tĭd'-jè-âte. } *a.* [*fastigia-*
FASTI'GIATED, fâs-tĭd'-jè-â-tĕd. } *tus*, Lat.] Roofed; narrowed up to the top. *Ray.*

FA'STING*, fâst'-ĭng. *n. s.* Religious mortification. *St. Luke*, ii.

FA'STINGDAY, fâst'-ĭng-dâ. *n. s.* Day of mortification by religious abstinence. *Bp. Taylor.*

FA'STLY*, fâst'-lè. *ad.* Surely. *Barret.*

FA'STNESS, fâst'-nês. *n. s.* State of being fast *Smith.* Firmness; firm adherence. *Bacon.* Strength security. *Davies.* A strong place; a place not easily forced. *Beaumont and Fletcher.* Closeness conciseness. *Ascham.*

FA'STUOUS, fâs'-tshŭ-ŭs. 464. *a.* [*fastuosus*, Lat.] Proud; haughty. *Barrow.*

FAT §, fât. *a.* [fæt, Sax.] Full-fed; plump; fleshy. *Arbuthnot.* Coarse; gross. [*fat*, Fr.] *Dryden.* Dull. *Dryden.* Wealthy; rich. *Milton.*

FAT, fât. *n. s.* An oily part of the blood, deposited in the cells of the membrana adiposa, from the innumerable little vessels which are spread amongst them. *Quincy.*

*To* FAT, fât. *v. a.* To make fat; to fatten. *Abbot.*

*To* FAT, fât. *v. n.* To grow fat; to grow full fleshed. *Mortimer.*

FAT, fât. *n. s.* [fæt, Sax. Generally written *vat.*] A vessel in which any thing is put to ferment or be soaked. *Joel*, ii.

FA'TAL §, fâ'-tâl. *a.* [*fatalis*, Lat.] Deadly; mortal; destructive. *Dryden.* Proceeding by destiny; inevitable; necessary. *Tillotson.* Appointed by destiny. *Bacon.*

FA'TALISM*, fâ'-tâl-ĭzm. *n. s.* The doctrine that all things happen by necessity. *Bp. Berkeley.*

FA'TALIST, fâ'-tâl-ĭst. *n. s.* One who maintains that all things happen by inevitable necessity *Watts.*

FATA'LITY, fâ-tâl'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*fatalité*, Fr.] Predestination; predetermined order or series of things and events. *South.* Decree of fate. *King Charles.* Tendency to danger. *Brown.*

FA'TALLY, fâ'-tâl-lè. *ad.* Mortally; destructively; even to death. *Denham.* By the decree of fate. *Bentley.*

FA'TALNESS, fâ'-tâl-nês. *n. s.* Invincible necessity. *Sherwood.*

FA'TBRAINED*, fât'-brân'd. *a.* Having a dull apprehension. *Shakspeare.*

FATE §, fâte. *n. s.* [*fatum*, Lat.] Destiny; an eternal series of successive causes. *Milton.* Event predetermined. *Shak.* Death; destruction. *Denham.* Cause of death.

FA'TED, fâ'-tĕd. *a.* Decreed by fate. *Dryden.* Determined in any manner by fate. *Prior.* Endued with any quality by fate. *Dryden.* Invested with the power of fatal determination. *Shakspeare.*

FA'THER §, fâ'-тнĕr. 34, 76, 78, 98. *n. s.* [fæðeꝛ, Sax.] He by whom the son or daughter is begotten. *Locke.* The first ancestor. *Rom.* iv. The appellation of an old man. *Camden.* The title of any man reverend for age, learning, and piety. *Shak.* One who has given original to any thing, good or bad. *Gen.* iv. The ecclesiastical writers of the first centuries. *Stilling fleet.* One who acts with paternal care and tenderness. *Job*, xxix. The title of a popish confessor. *Addison.* The title of a senator of old Rome. *Dryden.* The appellation of the first person of the adorable Trinity. *Bp. Taylor.* The compellation of God as Creator. *St. John*, viii.

FATHER-IN-LAW, fâ'-тнĕr-ĭn-lâw. *n. s.* The father of one's husband or wife. *Addison.*

*To* FA'THER, fâ'-тнĕr. *v. a.* To take; to adopt as a son or daughter. *Shak.* To supply with a father. *Shak.* To adopt a composition. *Swift.* To ascribe to any one as his offspring, or production. *Hooker.*

FA'THERHOOD, fâ'-тнĕr-hŭd. *n. s.* The character or authority of a father. *Bp. Hall.*

FA'THERLESS, fâ'-тнĕr-lĕs. *a.* Wanting a father; destitute of a father. *Exod.* xxii Wanting authority. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

FA'THERLINESS, fâ'-тнĕr-lè-nês. *n. s.* The tenderness of a father; parental kindness. *Sherwood.*

FA'THERLY, fâ'-тнĕr-lè. *a.* Paternal; like a father; tender; protecting; careful. *Shakspeare.*

FA'THERLY, fâ'-тнĕr-lè. *ad.* In the manner of a father. *Fox.*

FA'THOM §, fâтн'-ŭm. 166. *n. s.* [fæðem, fæðm

Sax.] A measure of length containing six feet; the space to which a man can extend both arms. *Brown.* Reach; penetration; depth of contrivance; compass of thought. *Shakspeare.*

*To* FA'THOM, fȧth'-ŭm. *v. a.* To encompass with the arms extended or encircling. To reach; to master. *Dryden.* To sound; to try with respect to the depth. *Felton.* To penetrate into; to find the bottom: as, I cannot *fathom* his design. *J. Hall.*

FA'THOMER*, fȧth'-ŭm-ŭr. *n. s.* One employed in fathoming. *Sherwood.*

FA'THOMLESS, fȧth'-ŭm-lĕs. *a.* That of which no bottom can be found. *Sandys.* That of which the circumference cannot be embraced. *Shak.*

FATI'DICAL, fȧ-tĭd'-ė-kȧl. *a.* [*fatidicus*, Lat.] Prophetick; having the power to foretell. *Howell.*

FATI'FEROUS, fȧ-tĭf'-fė-rŭs. *a.* [*fatifer*, Lat.] Deadly; mortal; destructive. *Dict.*

FA'TIGABLE, fȧt'-ė-gȧ-bl. *a.* Easily wearied; susceptible of weariness.

*To* FA'TIGATE§, fȧt'-ė-gȧte. 91. *v. a.* [*fatigo*, Lat.] To weary; to fatigue. *Sir T. Elyot. Ob. J.*

FA'TIGATE*, fȧt'-ė-gȧte. *a.* Wearied; worn out. *Sir T. Elyot. Ob. T.*

FATIGA'TION*, fȧt-ė-gȧ'-shŭn. *n. s.* Weariness. *W. Montagu.*

FATI'GUE§, fȧ-tēēg'. 337. *n. s.* [*fatigo*, Lat.] Weariness; lassitude. *Armstrong.* The cause of weariness; labour; toil. *Dryden.*

*To* FATI'GUE, fȧ-tēēg'. 112. *v. a.* To tire; to weary; to harass with toil. *Prior.*

FA'TKI'DNEYED, fȧt'-kĭd-nīd. 283. *a.* [*fat* and *kidney*.] Fat; by way of reproach or contempt. *Shakspeare.*

FA'TLING, fȧt'-lĭng. *n. s.* A young animal fed fat for the slaughter. *Isaiah*, xi.

FA'TLY*, fȧt'-lė. *ad.* Grossly; greasily. *Cotgrave.*

FA'TNER, or FA'TTENER, fȧt'-tn-ŭr. *n. s.* That which gives fatness. *Arbuthnot.*

FA'TNESS, fȧt'-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of being fat, or plump. Fat; grease; fulness of flesh. *Spenser.* Unctuous or greasy matter. *Bacon.* Oleaginousness; sliminess. *Judges*, ix. Fertility; fruitfulness. *Gen.* xxvii. That which causes fertility. *Phillips.*

*To* FA'TTEN, fȧt'-tn. 405. *v. a.* To feed up; to make fleshy. *Arbuthnot.* To make fruitful. *Dryden.* To feed grossly; to increase. *Dryden.*

*To* FA'TTEN, fȧt'-in. *v. n.* To grow fat; to be pampered. *Otway.*

FA'TTENER*. See FATNER.

FA'TTINESS*, fȧt'-tė-nĕs. *n. s.* Grossness; fulness of flesh. *Sherwood.*

FA'TTISH*, fȧt'-tĭsh. *a.* Inclining to fatness. *Sherwood.*

FA'TTY, fȧt'-tė. *a.* Unctuous; oleaginous; greasy. *Bacon.*

FATU'ITY, fȧ-tū'-ė-tė. *n. s.* Foolishness; weakness of mind. *King Charles.*

☞ For the second syllable of this word, see FUTURITY. *W.*

FA'TUOUS§, fȧtsh'-ū-ŭs. 461. *a.* [*fatuus*, Lat.] Stupid; foolish; feeble of mind. *Donne.* Impotent; without force. *Denham.*

FA'TWITTED, fȧt'-wĭt-ĕd. *a.* Heavy; dull; stupid. *Shakspeare.*

FA'UCET, fȧw'-sĕt. *n. s.* [*fausset*, Fr.] The pipe inserted into a vessel to give vent to the liquor, and stopped up by a peg or spigot. *Shakspeare.*

FA'UCHION, fȧ'-shŭn. *n. s.* A crooked sword. *Dryden.* See FALCHION.

*FA'UFEL*, fȧw'-fĕl. *n. s.* [Fr.] The fruit of a species of the palm-tree.

FAUGH*, fŏh. An interjection of abhorrence.

FA'ULCON. } See FALCON.
FA'ULCONRY. } See FALCONRY.

FAULT§, fȧlt. 404. *n. s.* [*falte*, old Fr.] Offence; slight crime; somewhat liable to censure or objection. *Hooker.* Defect; want; absence. *Shakspeare.* Puzzle; difficulty. *Sir H. Wotton.* Misfortune. *Shakspeare.*

☞ Dr. Johnson tells us, that the *l* in this word is sometimes sounded and sometimes mute, and that, in conversation, it is generally suppressed. To this Dr. Kenrick adds, that it is needlessly suppressed. None of our lexicographers have marked this letter mute but Mr. Sheridan. Mr. Nares says, the word is pronounced both ways, and leaves it undetermined; but Mr. Elphinston decides positively against retaining the *l*, even in writing. his reasons are, that, as the French have left out the *l* in their antiquated *faulte*, we ought to leave it out in our English word, which was derived from their ancient one. This reasoning, however, I think, is not conclusive. If, after deriving words from the living languages, and using them for centuries, we were to alter them as the parent language happens to alter, our own language would have no stability. The truth is, the French language is much more altered within the last two centuries than the English, and is greatly enfeebled by dropping its consonants. Its nasal vowels, too, have added to its weakness, by rendering both vowels and consonants less distinct. The *l* in question has nothing harsh or uncommon in its sound, and, if it were mute, would desert its relation to the Latin *falsitas*, and form a disgraceful exception; and, if poets have sometimes dismissed it, to rhyme the word with *thought*, *sought*, &c., they have as readily admitted it to rhyme with *malt*, *salt*, and *assault*.

"Which of our thrum-capp'd ancestors found *fault*,
"For want of sugar-tongs, or spoons for salt?"—*King. W.*

*To* FAULT, fȧlt. *v. n.* To be wrong; to fail. *E. K. on Spenser's Shep. Cal.*

*To* FAULT, fȧlt. *v. a.* To charge with a fault; to accuse. *Bp. Hall.*

FA'ULTER, fȧlt'-ŭr. *n. s.* An offender; one who commits a fault. *Fairfax.*

*To* FA'ULTER*. See *To* FALTER.

FA'ULTFINDER, fȧlt'-fīnd-ŭr. *n. s.* A censurer, an objector. *Sidney.*

FA'ULTFUL*, fȧlt'-fŭl. *a.* Full of crime. *Shak.*

FA'ULTILY, fȧl'-tė-lė. *ad.* Not rightly; improperly; defectively; erroneously. *Abp. Cranmer.*

FA'ULTINESS, fȧl'-tė-nĕs. *n. s.* Badness; vitiousness. *Sidney.* Delinquency; actual offences *Hooker.* Imperfection; defect. *Edwards.*

FA'ULTLESS, fȧlt'-lĕs. *a.* Exempt from fault; perfect. *Fairfax.*

FA'ULTLESSNESS*, fȧlt'-lĕs-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being perfect.

FA'ULTY, fȧl'-tė. *a.* [*faultif*, Fr.] Guilty of a fault; blamable; criminal; not innocent. 2 *Sam.* xiv. Wrong; erroneous. *Hooker.* Defective; bad in any respect. *Bacon.*

FAUN§*, fȧwn. *n. s.* [*Faunus*, Lat.] A sort of inferiour heathen deity, pretended to inhabit the woods. *Milton.*

FA'UNIST*, fȧwn'-ĭst. *n. s.* One who attends to rural disquisitions; a naturalist. *White.*

FA'USEN, fȧw'-sn. *n. s.* A sort of large eel. *Chapman.*

FA'USSEBRAYE, fȧws'-brȧ. *n. s.* A small mount of earth, four fathoms wide, erected on the level round the foot of the rampart. *Harris.*

FA'UTOR§, fȧw'-tŏr. 166. *n. s.* [Lat.] Favourer; countenancer. *B. Jonson.*

FA'UTRESS, fȧw'-trĕs. *n. s.* [*fautrix*, Lat.] A woman that favours, or shows countenance. *Chapman.*

FAVI'LLOUS, fȧ-vĭl'-lŭs. *a.* [*favilla*, Lat.] Consisting of ashes. *Brown.*

FA'VEL*. *n. s.* [*favele*, Fr.] Deceit. *Old Morality of Hycke-Scorner. Ob. T.*

FA'VEL*. *a.* [*fauveau*, Fr.] Yellow; fallow; dun. *Ob. T.*

*To* FA'VOUR§, fȧ'-vŭr. *v. a.* [*faveo*, Lat.] To support; to regard with kindness; to countenance. *Spenser.* To assist with advantages or conveniences. *Addison.* To resemble in feature. *Spectator.* To resemble in any respect. *Shak.* To conduce to; to contribute.

FA'VOUR, fȧ'-vŭr. 314. *n. s.* [*favor*, Lat.] Kindness; kind regard. *Shak.* Support; defence vindication. *Rogers.* Kindness granted. *Sidney.*

Lenity, mildness; mitigation of punishment. *Swift.* Leave; good will; pardon. *Shak.* Object of favour. *Milton.* Something given by a lady to be worn. *Bacon.* Any thing worn openly as a token. *Shakspeare.* Feature; countenance. *Sidney.*

FA'VOURABLE, fā'-vûr-ā-bl. *a.* Kind; propitious; affectionate. *Shak.* Palliative; tender; averse from censure. *Dryden.* Conducive to; contributing to. *Temple.* Accommodate; convenient. *Clarendon.* Beautiful; well favoured. *Spenser.*

FA'VOURABLENESS, fā'-vûr-ā-bl-nês. *n. s.* Kindness; benignity. *Bp. Taylor.*

FA'VOURABLY, fā'-vûr-ā-blè. *ad.* Kindly; with favour. *Hooker.*

FA'VOURED, fā'-vûrd. *part. a.* Regarded with kindness. *Pope.* Featured, with *well, hard, ill,* &c. *Spenser.*

FA'VOUREDLY, fā'-vûrd-lè. *ad.* With *well* or *ill,* in a fair or foul way.

FA'VOUREDNESS*, fā'-vûrd-nês. *n. s.* Appearance. *Deut.* xvii.

FA'VOURER, fā'-vûr-ûr. *n. s.* One who favours; one who regards with kindness or tenderness; a well-wisher; a friend. *Hooker.*

FA'VOURITE, fā'-vûr-īt. 156. *n. s.* [*favorite,* Fr.] A person or thing beloved; one regarded with favour. *Gray.* One chosen as a companion by a superiour. *Clarendon.*

FA'VOURITE*, fā'-vûr-īt. *a.* Beloved; regarded with favour. *Addison.*

FA'VOURITISM*, fā'-vûr-īt-īzm. *n. s.* Exercise of power by favourites. *Burke.*

FA'VOURLESS, fā'-vûr-lês. *a.* Unfavoured; not regarded with kindness. Unfavouring; unpropitious. *Spenser.*

FAWN§, fâwn. *n. s.* [*faon,* Fr.] A young deer. *Spenser.*

*To* FAWN*, fâwn. *v. n.* To bring forth a fawn. *Bullokar.*

*To* FAWN§, fâwn. *v. n.* [fægnian, Sax.] To court by frisking before one; as a dog. *Sidney.* To court by any means. *Spenser.* To court servilely. *Shakspeare.*

FAWN, fâwn. *n. s.* A servile cringe; low flattery. *Shakspeare.*

FA'WNER, fâw'-nûr. *n. s.* One that fawns; one that pays servile courtship. *Spectator.*

FA'WNING*, fâw'-nîng. *n. s.* Gross or low flattery. *Shakspeare.*

FA'WNINGLY, fâw'-nîng-lè. *ad.* In a cringing, servile way. *South.*

FA'XED, fāks'-êd. *a.* [fæx, Sax.] Hairy. *Camden. Ob. J.*

FAY, fā. *n. s.* [*fée,* Fr.] A fairy; an elf. *Milton.* Faith. [*foy, fay,* Fr.] *Spenser.*

FE'ABERRY, fē'-bêr-rè. *n. s.* A gooseberry. *Dict.*

*To* FEAGUE, fēèg. 337. *v. a.* [*fegen,* Germ.] To whip; to chastise; to beat. *Duke of Buckingham.*

FE'AL§*, fē'-âl. *a.* [*feal,* Fr.] Faithful. *Chambers. Ob. T.*

FE'ALTY, fē'-âl-tè. *n. s.* [*fealty,* old Fr.; *fealtè,* Fr.] Duty due to a superiour lord; fidelity to a master; loyalty. *Shakspeare.*

☞ Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnston, and, if we may judge by the position of the accent, Entick, make only two syllables of this word; Mr. Perry, Mr. Nares, and, by the position of the accent, Dr. Ash, three. I do not hesitate a moment to pronounce the last division the best; not only as it is immediately derived from a French word of three syllables, *fealtè,* but as this is generally its quantity in Milton and Shakspeare:

"I am in parliament pledge for his truth,
"And lasting *fealty* to the new-made king."
*Shakspeare.*

"——— Let my sovereign
"Command my eldest son, nay, all my sons,
"As pledges of my *fealty* and love."—*Shakspeare.*

"——— Man, disobeying,
"Disloyal, breaks his *fealty,* and sins
"Against the high supremacy of heaven."—*Milton.*

"——— Each bird and beast behold
"After their kinds: I bring them to receive
"From thee their names, and pay thee *fealty*
"With low subjection."—*Milton.*

"Whether his first design be to withdraw
"Our *fealty* to God, or to disturb
"Conjugal love."—*Milton.*

In these quotations from Johnson we see the first only makes *fealty* two syllables; and even here it may be presumed there is a poetical license exactly like that which Young uses in the word *realty*:

"Why, *realty,* sixty-five is somewhat old." *W.*

FEAR§, fêre. 227. *n. s.* [*fourhtan,* Goth.] Dread terrour; painful apprehension of danger. *Locke* Awe; dejection of mind at the presence of any person or thing. Anxiety; solicitude. 2 *Macc.* xv That which causes fear. *Spenser.* The object of fear. *Gen.* xxxi. Something hung up to scare deer. *Isaiah,* xxiv.

FEAR, fêre. *n. s.* [fœpa, Sax.] A companion *Spenser. Ob. J.* The true word is FERE, which see.

*To* FEAR, fêre. *v. a.* To dread; to consider with apprehensions of terrour; to be afraid of. *Shak.* To fright; to make afraid. *Bp. Fisher.* To reverence. *Psalm* cxxx.

*To* FEAR, fêre. *v. n.* To live in terrour; to be afraid. *Shakspeare.* To be anxious. *Dryden.*

FE'ARFUL, fêre'-fûl, or fêr'-fûl. 230. [See FIERCE.] *a.* Timorous; easily made afraid *Isaiah,* xxxv. Afraid. *Davies.* Awful; to be reverenced. *Exodus,* xv. Terrible; dreadful; frightful. *Hooker.*

FE'ARFULLY, fêre'-fûl-lè, or fêr'-fûl-lè. *ad.* Timorously; in fear. *Shak.* Terribly; dreadfully. *Shak.* In a manner to be reverenced. *Psalm* cxxxix.

FE'ARFULNESS, fêre'-fûl-nês, or fêr'-fûl-nês. *n. s.* Timorousness; habitual timidity. State of being afraid; awe; dread. *Hooker.*

FE'ARLESS, fêre'-lês. *a.* Free from fear; intrepid; courageous; bold; unfeared. *Spenser.*

FE'ARLESSLY, fêre'-lês-lè. *ad.* Without terrour intrepidly. *Decay of Piety.*

FE'ARLESSNESS, fêre'-lês-nês. *n. s.* Exemption from fear; intrepidity. *Clarendon.*

FEASIBI'LITY, fē-zē-bîl'-ē-tè. *n. s.* Practicability A thing practicable. *Brown.*

FE'ASIBLE*, fē'-zē-bl. 227. *n. s.* Whatever is practicable. *Glanville.*

FE'ASIBLE§, fē'-zē-bl. *a.* [*faisible,* Fr] Practicable; that may be effected. *South.*

FE'ASIBLENESS*, fē'-zē-bl-nês. *n s.* Practicability. *Bp. Hall.*

FE'ASIBLY, fē'-zē-blè. *ad.* Practicably.

FEAST§, fēèst. 227. *n. s.* [*festum,* Lat.] An entertainment of the table; a sumptuous treat of great numbers. *Gen.* xl. An anniversary day of rejoicing. *Shakspeare.* Something delicious to the palate. *Locke.*

*To* FEAST, fēèst. *v. n.* To eat sumptuously. *Shakspeare.*

*To* FEAST, fēèst. *v. a.* To entertain sumptuously; *Hayward.* To delight; to pamper *Dryden.*

FE'ASTER, fēèst'-ûr. *n. s.* One that fares deliciously. *Bp. Taylor.* One that entertains magnificently. *Huloet*

FE'ASTFUL, fēèst'-fûl. *a.* Festive; joyful. *Bale.* Luxurious; riotous. *Pope.*

FE'ASTING*, fēèst'-îng. *n. s.* An entertainment; a treat. *Wisdom,* xix.

FEA'STRITE, fēèst'-rīte. *n. s.* Custom observed in entertainments. *Phillips.*

FEAT§, fēte. 227. *n. s.* [*feat,* Norm. Fr.] Act; deed; action; exploit. *Spenser.* A trick; an artful or ludicrous performance. *Bacon.*

FEAT, fēte. *a.* [*fatt,* Su. Goth.] Ready; skilful; ingenious. *Shak.* Nice; neat. *Shak.* It is now only used in irony and contempt. *Stillingfleet.*

*To* FEAT*, fēte. *v. a.* To form; to fashion. *Shak.*

FE'ATEOUS, fē'-tè-ûs, or fē'-tshè-ûs. 263. *a.* Neat; dexterous. *Ob. J.*

FE'ATEOUSLY, fē'-tè-ûs-lè. *ad.* Neatly; dexterously. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*th*in, THis.

FE'ATHER §, fĕтн'-ŭr. 98, 234. *n. s.* [ꝼeðep, Sax.] The plume of birds. *Shak.* Kind; nature; species. *Shak.* An ornament; an empty title. Upon a horse: a sort of natural frizzling of hair. *Farrier's Dict.*

*To* FE'ATHER, fĕтн'-ŭr. *v. a.* To dress in feathers. To fit with feathers. To tread as a cock. *Dryden.* To enrich; to adorn; to exalt. *Bacon.*—*To* FEATHER *one's nest.* To get riches together.

FE'ATHERBED, fĕтн'-ŭr-bĕd. *n. s.* A bed stuffed with feathers.

FE'ATHERDRIVER, fĕтн'-ŭr-drī-vŭr. *n. s.* One who cleanses feathers by whisking them about. *Derham.*

FE'ATHERED, fĕтн'-ŭr'd. 359. *a.* Clothed with feathers. *Shak.* Fitted with feathers; carrying feathers. *Pope.* Swift; winged like an arrow. *Sandys.* Smoothed, like down or feathers. *Scott.*

FE'ATHEREDGE, fĕтн'-ŭr-ĕdje. *n. s.* Boards or planks, that have one edge thinner than another, are called *featheredge* stuff. *Moxon.*

FE'ATHEREDGED, fĕтн'-ŭr-ĕdj'd. *a.* Belonging to a featheredge. *Mortimer.*

FE'ATHERFEW, fĕтн'-ŭr-fū. *n. s.* A plant. *Mortimer.*

FE'ATHERGRASS, fĕтн'-ŭr-grăs. *n. s.* An herb.

FE'ATHERLESS, fĕтн'-ŭr-lĕs. *a.* Having few or no feathers. *Howell.*

FE'ATHERLY, fĕтн'-ŭr-lè. *a.* Resembling feather. *Brown.*

FE'ATHERSELLER, fĕтн'-ŭr-sĕl-ŭr. *n. s.* One who sells feathers for beds.

FE'ATHERY, fĕтн'-ŭr-è. *a.* Clothed with feathers. *Milton.* Light as a feather. *Donne.*

FE'ATLY, fēte'-lè. *ad.* [from *feat.*] Neatly; nimbly; dexterously. *Shakspeare.*

FE'ATNESS, fēte'-nĕs. *n. s.* Neatness; nicety; dexterity. *Huloet.*

FE'ATOUS. See FEATEOUS.

FE'ATOUSLY. See FEATEOUSLY.

FE'ATURE §, fē'-tshŭre. 462. *n. s.* [*faiture*, old Fr.] The cast or make of the face. *Shak.* Any lineament or single part of the face. *Spenser.* The whole turn of the body; the fashion; the make. *Spenser.* Workmanship. *B. Jonson.*

FE'ATURED*, fē'-tshŭr'd. *a.* Having handsome features. *Shak.* Having a good or bad form, shape, or features. *Sir T. More.* Resembling in feature or countenance. *Shakspeare.*

*To* FEAZE, fēze. *v. a.* [*faisez*, Fr.] To untwist the end of a rope, and reduce it again to its first stamina. To beat; to whip with rods. *Ainsworth.*

*To* FEBRI'CITATE, fĕ-brĭs'-ĕ-tāte. *v. n.* [*febricitor*, Lat.] To be in a fever. *Dict.*

FEBRI'FICK*, fĕ-brĭf'-ĭk. *a.* Tending to produce fever. *Lord Chesterfield.*

FEBRI'CULOSE, fĕ-brĭk-ū-lōse'. *a.* Troubled with a fever. *Dict.*

FE'BRIFUGE §, fĕb'-rē-fūje. *n. s.* [*febris* and *fugo*, Lat.] Any medicine serviceable in a fever. *Floyer.*

FE'BRIFUGE, fĕb'-rē-fūje. *a.* Having the power to cure fevers. *Arbuthnot.*

FE'BRILE, fĕb'-rīl. 140. *a.* [*febrilis*, Lat.] Constituting a fever; proceeding from a fever. *Harvey.*

FE'BRUARY, fĕb'-rū-ă-rè. *n. s.* [*Februarius*, Lat.] The name of the second month in the year. *Shakspeare.*

FEBRUA'TION*, fĕb-rū-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*februatus*, Lat.] A rite, among the Gentiles, of purifying; a sacrifice. *Spenser.*

FE'CAL*. See FÆCAL.

FE'CES §, fē'-sēz. *n. s.* [*fæces*, Lat.] Dregs; lees; sediment; subsidence. *Dryden.* Excrement. *Arbuthnot.*

FE'CKLESS*, fĕk'-lĕs. *a.* Spiritless; feeble; weak: perhaps a corruption of *effectless.*

FE'CULENCE, fĕk'-ū-lĕnse. } *n. s.* [*fæculentia*,
FE'CULENCY, fĕk'-ū-lĕn-sè. } Lat.] Muddiness; quality of abounding with lees or sediment. Lees; feces; sediment; dregs. *Boyle.*

FE'CULENT, fĕk'-ū-lĕnt. *a.* Foul; dreggy; excrementitious. *Spenser.*

FE'CUND §, fĕk'-ŭnd. [See FACUND.] *a.* [*fæcundus*, Lat.] Fruitful; prolifick. *Graunt.*

FECUNDA'TION, fĕk-kŭn-dā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of making fruitful or prolifick. *Brown.*

*To* FECU'NDIFY, fē-kŭn'-dè-fī. *v. a.* To make fruitful. *Dict.*

FECU'NDITY, fē-kŭn'-dē-tè. *n. s.* Fruitfulness; quality of producing or bringing forth in great abundance. *Woodward.* Power of producing or bringing forth. *Ray.*

FED, fĕd. pret. and part. pass. of *To feed.* *Pope.*

FE'DARY, fĕd'-ă-rè. *n. s.* A confederate, a partner, or a dependant. *Shakspeare.*

FE'DERAL §, fĕd'-ĕr-ăl. *a.* [*fœdus*, Lat.] Relating to a league or contract. *Hammond.*

FE'DERARY, fĕd'-ĕr-ă-rè. *n. s.* A confederate; an accomplice. *Shakspeare.*

FE'DERATE, fĕd'-ĕr-āte. 91 *a.* [*fœderatus*, Lat.] Leagued; joined in confederacy.

FE'DERATIVE*, fĕd'-ĕr-ă-tĭv. *a.* Having power to make a league or contract. *Burke.*

FEDERA'TION*, fĕd-ĕr-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* A league. *Burke.*

FE'DITY*, fĕd'-ē-tè. *n. s.* [*fœditas*, Lat.] Baseness; turpitude; inherent vileness. *Bp. Hall.*

FEE §, fēe. 246. *n. s.* [ꝼeoh, Sax.] [In law.] All lands and tenements that are held by any acknowledgement of superiority to a higher lord. *Cowel.* Property; peculiar. *Shak.* Reward; gratification; recompense. *Spenser.* Payments occasionally claimed by persons in office. *Shak.* Reward paid to physicians or lawyers. *Addison.* Portion; pittance; share. *Tusser.*

FEE-FARM, fēe'-fărm. *n. s.* [*fee* and *farm.*] Tenure by which lands are held from a superiour lord. *Davies.*

*To* FEE, fēe. *v. a.* [*fae*, Su. Goth. reward.] To reward; to pay. *South.* To bribe; to hire. *Shak.* To keep in hire. *Shakspeare.*

FE'EBLE §, fē'-bl. 405. *a.* [*foible*, Fr.] Weak; debilitated; sickly; infirm. 2 *Chronicles*, xxviii.

*To* FE'EBLE, fē'-bl. *v. a.* To weaken; to enfeeble. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

FE'EBLEMINDED, fē'-bl-mīnd'-ĕd. *a.* Weak of mind; defective in resolution. 1 *Thessalonians*, v.

FE'EBLENESS, fē'-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Weakness; imbecility; infirmity. *South.*

FE'EBLY, fē'-blè. *ad.* Weakly; without strength *Dryden.*

*To* FEED §, fēēd. 246. *v. a.* [*fodan*, Goth.] To supply with food. *Dryden.* To supply; to furnish. *Addison.* To graze; to consume by cattle. *Mortimer.* To nourish; to cherish. *Prior.* To keep in hope or expectation. *Knolles.* To delight; to entertain. *Bacon.* To make fat.

*To* FEED, fēēd. *v. n.* To take food. *Shak.* To prey; to live by eating. *Shak.* To pasture; to place cattle to feed. *Exodus*, xxii. To grow fat or plump.

FEED, fēēd. *n. s.* Food; that which is eaten. *Sidney.* Pasture. *Shak.* Meal; act of eating. *Milton.*

FE'EDER, fēēd'-ŭr. *n. s.* One that gives food. *Gen.* iv. An exciter; an encourager. *Shak.* One that eats. *Shakspeare.*

FE'EDING*, fēēd'-ĭng. *n. s.* Pasture. *Drayton.*

*To* FEEL §, fēēl. pret. *felt*; part. pass. *felt.* *v. n.* [ꝼelan, Sax.] To have perception of things by the touch. *Addison.* To search by feeling. *Acts*, xvii To have a quick sensibility of good or evil, right or wrong. *Pope.* To appear to the touch. *Sharp.*

*To* FEEL, fēēl. 246. *v. a.* To perceive by the touch. *Judges*, xxvi. To try; to sound. *Shak.* To have perception of. *Raleigh.* To have sense of external pain or pleasure. *Milton.* To be affected by; to perceive mentally. *Shak.* To know; to be acquainted with. *Shakspeare.*

FEEL, fēēl. *n. s.* The sense of feeling; the touch. *Sharp.*

FE'ELER, fēēl'-ŭr. *n. s.* One that feels. *Shak.* One that perceives mentally. *Sir H. Wotton.* The horns or antennæ of insects. *Derham.*

FE'ELING, fēēl'-ĭng. *part. a.* Expressive of great sensibility. *Sidney.* Sensibly felt. *Shakspeare.*

FE'ELING, fēēl'-ĭng. *n. s.* The sense of touch. *Milton.* Power of action upon sensibility. *Shak.* Perception; sensibility. *Bacon.*

FE'ELINGLY, fēēl'-ĭng-lè. *ad.* With expression of great sensibility. *Sidney.* So as to be sensibly felt. *Shakspeare.*

FEESE*, fēēs. *n. s.* A race. *Barret.*

FEET§, fēēt. 246. *n. s.* The plural of *foot.* [ғeт, Sax.] *Pope.*

FE'ETLESS, fēēt'-lĕs. *a.* Being without feet. *Camden.*

*To* FEIGN§, fāne. 249, 385. *v. a.* [*feigner*, old Fr.] To invent. *Milton.* To make a show of. *Spenser.* To do upon some false pretence. *Pope.* To dissemble; to conceal. *Spenser.*

*To* FEIGN, fāne. *v. n.* To relate falsely; to image from the invention. *Shakspeare.*

FE'IGNEDLY, fāne'-ĕd-lè. 364. *ad.* In fiction; not truly. *Jeremiah*, iii.

FE'IGNEDNESS*, fāne'-ĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* Fiction; deceit. *Harmar.*

FE'IGNER, fāne'-ŭr. *n. s.* Inventer; contriver of a fiction. *B. Jonson.*

FE'IGNING*, fāne'-ĭng. *n. s.* A false appearance; an artful contrivance. *B. Jonson.*

FE'IGNINGLY*, fāne'-ĭng-lè. *ad.* Craftily. *Huloet.*

FEINT, fānt. *part. a.* Counterfeit; seeming. *Locke.*

FEINT, fānt. 249. *n. s.* [*feint*, Fr.] A false appearance. *Spectator.* A mock assault. *Prior.*

FE'LANDERS, fĕl'-ăn-dŭrz. *n. s.* [*filandres*, Fr.] Worms in hawks. *Sir T. Brown.*

*To* FELI'CITATE§, fè-lĭs'-è-tāte. *v. a.* [*felicito*, Lat.] To make happy. *Watts.* To congratulate. *Brown.*

FELI'CITATE*, fè-lĭs'-è-tāte. *part. a.* Made happy. *Shakspeare.*

FELICITA'TION, fè-lĭs-è-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Congratulation. *Dict.*

FELI'CITOUS§, fè-lĭs'-è-tŭs. *a.* [*felicito*, Lat.] Happy; prosperous. *Sir R. Naunton.*

FELI'CITOUSLY, fè-lĭs'-è-tŭs-lè. *ad.* Happily. *Dict.*

FELI'CITY, fè-lĭs'-è-tè. *n. s.* Happiness; prosperity; blissfulness; blessedness. *Spenser.*

FE'LINE, fē'-lĭne. 140. *a.* [*felinus*, Lat.] Like a cat; pertaining to a cat. *Grew.*

FELL§, fĕl. *a.* [ғell, Sax.] Cruel; barbarous; inhuman. *Fairfax.* Savage; ravenous; bloody. *Pope.*

FELL*, fĕl. *n. s.* [ғelle, Sax.] Anger; melancholiness. *Spenser.*

FELL, fĕl. *n. s.* [ғell, Sax.] The skin; the hide. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

FELL*, fĕl. *n. s.* [*fels*, Germ.] A hill; a mountain. *B. Jonson.* A corruption of *field. Drayton.*

*To* FELL, fĕl. *v. a.* [*fellen*, Germ.] To knock down; to bring to the ground. *Shak. Milton.* To hew down; to cut down. 2 *Kings.* iii.

FELL, fĕl. The preterit of *To fall.*

FE'LLER, fĕl'-lŭr. *n. s.* One that hews down. *Isaiah*, xiv.

FELLI'FLUOUS, fĕl-lĭf'-flŭ-ŭs. 518. *a.* [*fel* and *fluo*, Lat.] Flowing with gall. *Dict.*

FE'LLMONGER, fĕl'-mŭng-gŭr. 381. *n. s.* A dealer in hides.

FE'LLNESS, fĕl'-nĕs. *n. s.* Cruelty; savageness; fury; rage. *Spenser.*

FE'LLOE, fĕl'-lò. 296. *n. s.* [*felge*, Dutch.] The circumference of a wheel. 1 *Kings*, vii.

FE'LLON*, fĕl'-lŭn. *n. s.* A sore. See FELON.

FE'LLOW§, fĕl'-lò. 327. *n. s.* [ғelap, Sax.] A companion; one with whom we consort. *Ascham.* An associate; one united in the same affair. *Dryden.* One of the same kind. *Waller.* Equal; peer. *Sidney.* One thing suited to another; one of a pair. *Addison.* One like another: as, This knave hath not his *fellow. Shak.* A familiar appellation, used sometimes with fondness, sometimes with esteem. *Shak.* A word of contempt; mean wretch; sorry rascal. *Sidney.* A member of a college, that shares its revenues, or of any incorporated society. *Bacon.*

*To* FE'LLOW, fĕl'-lò. *v. a.* To suit with; to pair with; to match. *Shakspeare.*

FELLOW-CITIZEN*, fĕl-lò-sĭt'-è-zn. *n. s.* One who belongs to the same city. *Ephesians*, ii.

FELLOW-COMMONER, fĕl-lò-kŏm'-ŭn-ŭr. *n. s* One who has the same right of common. *Locke.* A commoner at Cambridge of the higher order, who dines with the fellows. *Dean Prideaux.*

FELLOW-COUNSELLOR*, fĕl-lò-kŏŭn'-sĕl-lŭr. *n. s.* A member of the same council of state. *Shak.*

FELLOW-CREATURE, fĕl-lò-krē'-tshŭre. *n. s.* One that has the same Creator. *Watts.*

FELLOW-HEIR, fĕl-lò-āre'. *n. s.* Coheir. *Eph.* iii.

FELLOW-HELPER, fĕl-lò-hĕlp'-ŭr. *n. s.* Coadjutor. 3 *John.*

FELLOW-LABOURER, fĕl-lò-lā'-bŭr-ŭr. *n. s.* One who labours in the same design. *Dryden.*

FELLOW-MAIDEN*, fĕl-lò-mā'-dn. *n. s.* A virgin that bears another virgin company. *Shakspeare.*

FELLOW-MEMBER*, fĕl-lò-mĕm'-bŭr. *n. s.* Member of the same body. *Whole Duty of Man.*

FELLOW-MINISTER*, fĕl-lò-mĭn'-ĭs-tŭr. *n. s.* One who serves the same office. *Shakspeare.*

FELLOW-PEER*, fĕl-lò-pēēr'. *n. s.* One who enjoys the same privileges of nobility. *Shakspeare.*

FELLOW-PRISONER*, fĕl-lò-prĭz'-zn-ŭr. *n. s* One confined in the same prison. *Rom.* xvi.

FELLOW-SCHOLAR*, fĕl-lò-skŏl'-lăr. *n. s.* One who studies in company with others. *Shakspeare.*

FELLOW-SERVANT, fĕl-lò-sĕr'-vănt. *n. s.* One that has the same master. *Milton.*

FELLOW-SOLDIER, fĕl-lò-sōl'-jŭr. *n. s.* One who fights under the same commander. *Phil.* ii.

FELLOW-STUDENT, fĕl-lò-stū'-dĕnt. *n. s.* One who studies with another, in the same class. *Watts.*

FELLOW-SUBJECT, fĕl-lò-sŭb'-jĕkt. *n.s.* One who lives under the same government. *Swift.*

FELLOW-SUFFERER, fĕl-lò-sŭf'-ŭr-ŭr. *n.s.* One who shares in the same evils. *Addison.*

FELLOW-TRAVELLER*, fĕl-lò-trăv'-ĕl-lŭr. *n. s* One who travels in company with others. *Sir T Herbert.*

FELLOW-WORKER*, fĕl-lò-wŭrk'-ŭr. *n. s.* One employed in the same design. *Col.* iv.

FELLOW-WRITER, fĕl-lò-rī'-tŭr. *n. s.* One who writes at the same time, or on the same subject *Addison.*

FELLOWFE'ELING, fĕl-lò-fēēl'-ĭng. *n. s.* Sympathy. *L'Estrange.* Combination; joint interest. *Arbuthnot.*

FE'LLOWLIKE, fĕl'-lò-līke. } *a.* Like a compan-
FE'LLOWLY, fĕl'-lò-lè. } ion; on equal terms; companionable. *Carew.*

FE'LLOWSHIP, fĕl'-lò-shĭp. *n. s.* Companionship; consort; society. *Locke.* Association; confederacy. *Hooker.* Equality. Partnership; joint interest. *Milton.* Company; state of being together. *Shak.* Frequency of intercourse; social pleasure. *Bacon.* Fitness and fondness for festal entertainments, with *good* prefixed. *Clarendon.* An establishment in the college, with share in its revenue. *Swift.* [In arithmetick.] That rule of plural proportion whereby we balance accounts, depending between divers persons, having put together a general stock. *Cocker.*

FE'LLY, fĕl'-lè. *ad.* Cruelly; savagely; barbarously. *Spenser.*

FE'LLY*. See FELLOE.

FE'LNESS*. See FELLNESS.

FELO-DE-SE, fē-lò-dè-sē'. *n.s.* [In law.] He that committeth felony by murdering himself. *Lively Oracles.*

FE'LON§, fĕl'-ŭn. 166. *n. s.* [*felon*, Fr.] One who has committed a capital crime. *Shak.* A whitlow, a tumour formed between the bone and its investing membrane. *Wiseman.*

FE'LON, fĕl'-ŭn. *a.* Cruel; traitorous; inhuman; fierce. *Spenser.*

FELO'NIOUS, fē-lò'-nè-ŭs. *a.* Wicked; traitorous; villanous; malignant. *Wotton.*

FELO'NIOUSLY, fē-lò'-nè-ŭs-lè. *ad.* In a felonious way. *Bp. Hall.*

FE'LONOUS, fĕl'-lò-nŭs. *a.* Wicked; felonious. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

FE'LONY, fĕl'-ŭn-è. *n. s.* [*felonie*, Fr.] A crime de

nounced capital by the law; an enormous crime. *Shakspeare.*

FELT. The preterit of FEEL.

FELT §, fĕlt. *n. s.* [ꝑelt, Sax.] Cloth made of wool united without weaving. *Shak.* A hide or skin. *Mortimer.*

*To* FELT, fĕlt. *v. a.* To unite without weaving. *Hale.*

FELT-MAKER*, fĕlt'-mȧ-kûr. *n. s.* One employed in making felt. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

*To* FE'LTRE, fĕl'-tûr. *v. a.* To clot together like felt. *Fairfax.*

FELU'CCA, fĕ-lŭk'-ȧ. *n. s.* [Ital.] A small, open boat, with six oars. *Addison.*

FE'MALE §, fē'-mȧle. *n. s.* [*femelle*, Fr.] A she; one of the sex which brings young. *Gen.* i.

FE'MALE, fē'-mȧle. *a.* Not male. *Milton.* Not masculine; belonging to a she. *Milton.*—FEMALE *rhymes.* Double rhymes so called, because, in French, from which the term is taken, they end in *e* weak or feminine. *Dryden.*

FEME *Covert. n. s.* [Fr.] A married woman. *Blount.*

FEME *Sole*, fēm. *n. s.* [Fr.] A single woman.

FEMINA'LITY, fĕm-ĕ-nȧl'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* [*fœmina*, Lat.] Female nature. *Brown.*

FE'MINATE*, fĕm'-ĕ-nȧte. *a.* Feminine. *Ford.*

FE'MININE, fĕm'-ĕ-nĭn. 150. *a.* Of the sex that bring young; female. *Cleaveland.* Soft; tender; delicate. *Milton.* Effeminate; emasculated. *Raleigh.* Belonging to women. *Fuller.*

FE'MININE, fĕm'-ĕ-nĭn. *n. s.* A female. *Milton.*

FEMI'NITY*, fĕ-mĭn'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* Any quality or property of woman. *Spenser.*

*To* FE'MINIZE*, fĕm'-ĕ-nīze. *v. a.* To make womanish. *More.*

FE'MORAL, fĕm'-ŏ-rȧl. *a.* [*femoralis*, Lat.] Belonging to the thigh. *Sharp.*

FEN §, fĕn. *n. s.* [ꝑenn, Sax.] A marsh; low, and moist ground; a moor; a bog. *Abbot.*

FE'NBERRY, fĕn'-bĕr-rè. *n. s.* A kind of blackberry. *Skinner.*

FEN-BORN*, fĕn'-bŏrn. *a.* Produced or generated in fens. *Milton.*

FEN-CRESS*, fĕn'-krĕs. *n. s.* [ꝑen-cepꝑe, Sax.] Cress growing in fens.

FEN-CRICKET, fĕn'-krĭk-ĕt. *n. s.* An insect that digs itself holes in the ground.

FEN-DUCK*, fĕn'-dŭk. *n. s.* A sort of wild duck. *Sherwood.*

FEN-FOWL*, fĕn'-fŏŭl. *n. s.* [ꝑen-ꝑuȝel, Sax.] Any fowl inhabiting marshes.

FEN-LAND*, fĕn'-lȧnd. *n. s.* Marshy land.

FENCE §, fĕnse. *n. s.* [*fendo*, Lat.] Guard; security; outwork; defence. *Locke.* Enclosure; mound; hedge. *Dryden.* The art of fencing; defence. *Shakspeare.* Skill in defence. *Shakspeare.*

*To* FENCE, fĕnse. *v. a.* To enclose; to secure by an enclosure or hedge. *Fairfax.* To guard; to fortify. *Milton.*

*To* FENCE, fĕnse. *v. n.* To practise the arts of manual defence. *Locke.* To guard against; to act on the defensive. *Locke.* To fight according to art. *Shakspeare.*

FENCE-MONTH*, fĕnse'-mŭn*th. n. s.* The month in which it is prohibited to hunt in any forest. *Bullokar.*

FE'NCEFUL*, fĕnse'-fŭl. *a.* Affording defence. *Congreve.*

FE'NCELESS, fĕnse'-lĕs. *a.* Without enclosure; open. *Milton.*

FE'NCER, fĕn'-sûr. *n. s.* One who teaches or practises the use of weapons. *Herbert.*

FE'NCIBLE, fĕn'-sĕ-bl. *a.* Capable of defence. *Spenser.*

FE'NCIBLES*, fĕn'-sĕ-blz. *n. s.* Such regiments as have been raised either expressly for the defence of our own country, or for a limited service.

FE'NCING*, fĕn'-sĭng. *n. s.* The art of fencing. *Arbuthnot.*

FE'NCINGMASTER, fĕn'-sĭng-mȧ-stûr. *n. s.* One who teaches the science of defence, or the use of weapons. *Lord Herbert.*

FENCING-SCHOOL, fĕn'-sĭng-skōōl. *n. s.* A place in which the use of weapons is taught. *Locke.*

*To* FEND §, fĕnd. *v. a.* [*fendo*, Lat.] To keep off to shut out. *Dryden.*

*To* FEND, fĕnd. *v. n.* To dispute; to shift off a charge. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

FE'NDER, fĕn'-dûr. *n. s.* An iron plate laid before the fire to hinder coals that fall from rolling forward to the floor. Any thing laid or hung at the side of a ship to keep off violence.

*To* FE'NERATE §*, fĕn'-ĕr-ȧte. *v. n.* [*fœneror*, Lat.] To put money to usury. *Cockeram.*

FENERA'TION, fĕn-ĕr-ȧ'-shŭn. *n. s.* Usury; the gain of interest. *Brown.*

FENE'STRAL*, fĕ-nĕs'-trȧl. *a.* [*fenestralis*, Lat.] Belonging to windows. *Bp. Nicholson.*

FE'NNEL §, fĕn'-nĕl. 99. *n. s.* [ꝑenol, Sax.] A plant of strong scent. *Milton.*

FE'NNELFLOWER, fĕn'-nĕl-flŏŭ-ûr. *n. s.* A plant

FE'NNELGIANT, fĕn'-nĕl-jĭ-ȧnt. *n. s.* A plant.

FE'NNY, fĕn'-nè. *a.* [ꝑennıȝ, Sax.] Marshy; boggy; moorish. *Moxon.* Inhabiting the marsh. *Shak.*

FE'NNYSTONES, fĕn'-nè-stōnz. *n. s.* A plant.

FE'NOWED*, fĕn'-ōde. *a.* [ꝑÿnıȝean, Sax.] Corrupted; decayed. *Dr. Favour.*

FE'NSUCKED, fĕn'-sŭkt. *a.* Sucked out of marshes *Shakspeare.*

FE'NUGREEK, fĕn'-ū-grēēk. *n. s.* [ꝑenoȝꝑecum, Sax.] A plant. *Bullokar.*

FEOD §, fūde. *n. s.* [*feodum*, low Lat.] Fee; tenure. *Dict.*

FE'ODAL, fū'-dȧl. *a.* [*feodal*, Fr.] Held from another. Belonging to a feod or tenure. *Burke.*

FEODA'LITY*, fū-dȧl'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* The possession of, or seigniory over, divers fiefs; feudal tenure; feudal law. *Burke.*

FE'ODARY, fū'-dȧ-rè. *n. s.* An officer appointed by the court of wards to be assistant to the escheators in every county at the finding of officers, and to give in evidence for the king.

FE'ODATARY*, fū'-dȧ-tȧ-rè. *n. s.* A tenant who holds his estate by feudal service. See FEUDATORY.

FE'ODATORY*, fū'-dȧ-tûr-è. *a.* Holding from another by some conditional tenure. *Bacon.*

*To* FE'OFF §, fĕf. 256. *v. a.* [*feoffer*, old Fr.] To put in possession; to invest with right. *Bp. Hall.*

☞ I had always supposed, that the diphthong in this word, and its compound *enfeoff*, was pronounced like the long open *e*; but, upon inquiry into its actual pronunciation by the gentlemen of the law, found I had been in an errour; and, though Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Scott mark *feoff* with the short *e*, they are in the same errour respecting *enfeoff*, which they mark with the long *e*. Dr. Kenrick and Mr. Barclay are under the same mistake in *feoff*, by pronouncing the diphthong long; and Mr. Nares is wrong also in pronouncing *enfeoff* in the same manner. Mr. Perry is the only one who is right in pronouncing the diphthong short in both. So much, however, had my ear been used to the long sound of this diphthong, that it escaped me in the words *enfeoff* and *enfeoffment*; which, to be consistent, I ought certainly to have marked with the short sound, as in *feoff* and *feoffee*. *W.*

FE'OFF*, fĕf. *n. s.* A fief. *Fuller.*

FEOFFE'E, fĕf-fēē'. [fĕf-fēē', *Perry.*] *n. s.* One put in possession. *Spenser.*

FE'OFFER, fĕf'-fûr. *n. s.* One who gives possession of any thing. *Huloet.*

FE'OFFMENT, fĕf'-mĕnt. *n. s.* The act of granting possession. *Cowel.*

FERA'CIOUS §*, fĕ-rȧ'-shŭs. *a.* [*ferax*, Lat.] Fertile; fruitful.

FERA'CITY, fĕ-rȧs'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* Fruitfulness; fertility. *Dict.*

FE'RAL, fē'-rȧl. *a.* [*feralis*, Lat.] Funereal; deadly. *Burton.*

FERE*, fēre. *n. s.* [ꝑepa, Sax.] A companion, a mate; an equal. *Chaucer.*

FE'RETORY*, fĕr'-ĕ-tûr-è. *n. s.* [*feretrum*, Lat.] A place in churches where the bier is set. *Keepe.*

FE'RIAL §*, fē'-rè-ȧl. *a.* [*ferialis*, Lat.] Respecting the common days of the week; sometimes, holy days. *Gregory.*

FERIA'TION, fē-rè-ȧ'-shŭn. 534. *n. s.* The act of keeping holyday. *Brown.*

FE'RIE*, fē'-rē. *n. s.* Any day of the week not kept holy. *Dance of Machabree.*

FE'RINE §, fē'-rine. 140. *a.* [*ferinus*, Lat.] Wild; savage. *Hale.*

FERI'NENESS, fē-rine'-nĕs. *n. s.* Barbarity; savageness; wildness. *Hale.*

FE'RITY, fĕr'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* Barbarity; cruelty; wildness; savageness. *Pearson.*

*To* FERK*. See *To* FIRK.

FERM*, fĕrm. *n. s.* [ꝑeoꝑm, Sax.] Rent; farm. *Chalmers.* Lodging-house. *Spenser.*

*To* FERME'NT §, fĕr-mĕnt'. *v. a.* [*fermento*, Lat.] To exalt or rarefy by intestine motion of parts. *Pope.*

*To* FERME'NT, fĕr-mĕnt'. *v. n.* To have the parts put into intestine motion. *Neile.*

FE'RMENT, fĕr'-mĕnt. 492. *n. s.* That which causes intestine motion. *Floyer.* Intestine motion; tumult. *Rogers.*

FERME'NTABLE, fĕr-mĕnt'-â-bl. *a.* Capable of fermentation.

FERME'NTAL, fĕr-mĕnt'-âl. *a.* Having the power to cause fermentation. *Brown.*

FERMENTA'TION, fĕr-mĕn-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*fermentatio*, Lat.] A slow motion of the intestine particles of a mixt body, arising usually from the operation of some active acid matter, which rarefies, exalts, and subtilizes the soft and sulphureous particles; as when leaven or yest rarefies, lightens, and ferments bread or wort. *Boyle.*

FERME'NTATIVE, fĕr-mĕn'-tā-tĭv. *a.* Causing fermentation. *Arbuthnot.*

FERME'NTATIVENESS*, fĕr-mĕn'-tā-tĭv-nĕs. *n. s.* Capability of fermenting. *Dr. Tyson.*

FE'RMILLET*, fĕr'-mĭl-lĕt. *n. s.* [*fermaillet*, old Fr.] A buckle or clasp.

FERN §. fĕrn. *n. s.* [ꝑeaꝑn, Sax.] A plant. *Hill.*

FE'RNY, fĕrn'-è. *a.* Overgrown with fern. *Barret.*

FERO'CIOUS §, fē-rō'-shŭs. 357. *a.* [*ferox*, Lat. *feroce*, Fr.] Savage; fierce. *Pope.* Ravenous; rapacious. *Brown.*

FERO'CIOUSLY*, fē-rō'-shŭs-lè. *ad.* In a savage manner.

FERO'CIOUSNESS*, fē-rō'-shŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Fierceness; savageness.

FERO'CITY, fē-rŏs'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* Savageness; wildness; fierceness. *Addison.*

FE'RREOUS, fĕr'-rè-ŭs. *a.* [*ferreus*, Lat.] Irony; of iron. *Brown.*

FE'RRET §, fĕr'-rĭt. 99. *n. s.* [*ferret*, Dutch.] A kind of rat with red eyes and a long snout, used to catch rabbits. *Sidney.* A kind of narrow woollen tape.

*To* FE'RRET, fĕr'-rĭt. 99. *v. a.* To drive out of lurking places. *Heylin.*

FE'RRETER, fĕr'-rĭt-ŭr. *n. s.* One that hunts another in his privacies. *Sherwood.*

FE'RRIAGE, fĕr'-rè-ĭdje. 90. *n. s.* [*feriage*, old Fr.] The fare paid at a ferry. *Sherwood.*

FERRUGI'NEOUS*, fĕr-rŭ-jĭn'-ē-ŭs. } *a.* [*ferrugin-*
FERRU'GINOUS, fĕr-rŭ'-jĭn-ŭs. } *eus*, Lat.] Partaking of particles and qualities of iron. *Johnson. Ray.*

FE'RRULE, fĕr'-rĭl. *n. s.* [*virole*, or *verrel*, old Fr.] An iron ring put round any thing to keep it from cracking. *Ray.*

*To* FE'RRY §, fĕr'-rè. *v. a.* [ꝑaꝑan, Sax.] To carry over in a boat. *Spenser.*

*To* FE'RRY, fĕr'-rè. *v. n.* To pass over water in a vessel of carriage.

FE'RRY, fĕr'-rè. } *n. s.* A vessel of
FE'RRY-BOAT, fĕr'-rè-bōte. } carriage. *Shak.* The passage over which the ferry-boat passes. *Wyndham.*

FE'RRYMAN, fĕr'-rè-măn. 88. *n. s.* One who keeps a ferry; one who, for hire, transports goods and passengers over the water. *Shakspeare.*

FERTH or *Forth*. Common terminations, the same as in English, an army; coming from the Saxon word ꝑyꝺ. *Gibson.*

FE'RTILE §. fĕr'-tĭl. 140. *a.* [*fertilis*, Lat.] Fruitful; abundant; plenteous. *Locke.*

FE'RTILENESS, fĕr'-tĭl-nĕs. *n. s.* Fruitfulness; fecundity. *Sidney.*

*To* FERTI'LITATE, fĕr-tĭl'-ē-tāte. *v. a.* To fecundate; to fertilize. *Brown. Ob. J.*

FERTI'LITY, fĕr-tĭl'-ē-tè. *n. s.* Fecundity; abundance; fruitfulness. *Raleigh.*

*To* FERTILI'ZE, fĕr'-tĭl-līze. *v. a.* To make fruitful; to make productive. *Boyle.*

FE'RTILY, fĕr'-tĭl-è. *ad.* Fruitfully; plenteously, abundantly. *Sherwood.* [Properly *fertilely W.*]

FE'RULA §, fĕr'-ŭ-lâ. *n. s.* [*ferule*, Fr.] An instrument of correction, with which young scholars are beaten on the hand. *Shaw*

FE'RULAR*, fĕr'-ŭ-lăr. *n. s.* The ferule, or instrument of correction. *Hartlib.*

FE'RULE*, fĕr'-ŭle. *n. s.* The more proper word for *ferula. Bp. Hall.*

*To* FE'RULE, fĕr'-ŭle. *v. a.* To chastise with the ferula.

FE'RVENCY §, fĕr'-vĕn-sè. *n. s.* [*fervens*, Lat.] Heat of mind; ardour; eagerness. *Shak.* Pious ardour; zeal. *Hooker.*

FE'RVENT, fĕr'-vĕnt. *a.* Hot; boiling. *Wotton.* Hot in temper; vehement. *Hooker.* Ardent in piety; warm in zeal. *Acts*, xviii. Ardent in love. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

FE'RVENTLY, fĕr'-vĕnt-lè. *ad.* In a burning degree. *Hakewill.* Eagerly; vehemently. *Sir T. Elyot.* With pious ardour. *Col.* iv.

FE'RVENTNESS*, fĕr'-vĕnt-nĕs. *n. s.* Ardour; zeal. *Bale.*

FE'RVID §, fĕr'-vĭd. *a.* [*fervidus*, Lat.] Hot; burning; boiling. *Milton.* Vehement; eager; zealous.

FERVI'DITY, fĕr-vĭd'-ē-tè. *n. s.* Heat; zeal; passion; ardour. *Dict.*

FE'RVIDNESS, fĕr'-vĭd-nĕs. *n. s.* Ardour of mind; zeal; passion. *Bentley.*

FE'RVOUR, fĕr'-vŭr. 314. *n. s.* [*fervor*, Lat.] Heat; warmth. *Brown.* Heat of mind; zeal. *Hooker.* Ardour of piety. *Addison.*

FE'SCENNINE*, fĕs'-sĕn-nine. *n. s.* [from *Fescennia*, in Tuscany, where licentious and wanton verses were sung at weddings.] A licentious poem. *Burton.*

FE'SCENNINE*, fĕs'-sĕn-nine. *a.* Licentious; wanton. *Kennet.*

FE'SCUE, fĕs'-kŭ. *n. s.* [*festu*, Fr.] A small wire by which those who teach to read point out the letters. *Holder.*

FE'SELS, fĕs'-sĕlz. *n. s.* [*faziols*, Fr.] A kind of base grain. *May.*

FESSE, fĕs. *n. s.* The *fesse* is so called of the Latin word *fascia*, a band or girdle, possessing the third part of the escutcheon over the middle. *Peacham.*

FE'STAL*, fĕs'-tăl. *a.* [*festal*, old Fr.] Respecting feasts; befitting a feast. *Collins.*

*To* FE'STER, fĕs'-tŭr. *v. n.* To rankle; to corrupt; to grow virulent. *Sidney.*

FE'STINATE §, fĕs'-tè-nāte. *a.* [*festinatus*, Lat.] Hasty; hurried. *Shakspeare. Ob. T.*

FE'STINATELY, fĕs'-tè-nāte-lè. *ad.* Hastily. *Shak.*

FESTINA'TION, fĕs-tè-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Haste. *Brown.*

FE'STIVAL §, fĕs'-tè-văl. *a.* [*festivus*, Lat.] Pertaining to feasts; joyous. *Atterbury.*

FE'STIVAL, fĕs'-tè-văl. *n. s.* Time of feast; anniversary-day of civil or religious joy. *Milton.*

FE'STIVE, fĕs'-tĭv. 140. *a.* [*festivus*, Lat.] Joyous; gay; befitting a feast. *Thomson.*

FESTI'VITY, fĕs-tĭv'-ē-tè. *n. s.* Festival; time of rejoicing. *Brown.* Gayety; joyfulness. *Bp. Taylor.*

FESTO'ON, fĕs-tōōn'. *n. s.* [*feston*, Fr.] An ornament of carved work in the form of a wreath or garland of flowers, or leaves twisted together, thickest at the middle, and suspended by the two extremes, whence it hangs down perpendicularly. *Harris.*

FE'STUCINE, fĕs'-tŭ-sĭn. 140. *a.* [*festuca*, Lat.] Straw-colour, between green and yellow. *Brown.*

FESTU'COUS, fĕs-tŭ'-kŭs. *a.* Formed of straw. *Brown.*

*To* FET, fĕt. *v. a.* To fetch. *Tusser.* To come to to arrive at. *Sackville.*

FET, fĕt. *n. s.* [*fait*, Fr.] A piece. *Drayton. Ob. J.*

*To* FETCH§, fêtsh. *v. a.* preter. *fetched.* [ꝑeccan, ꝑettan, Sax.] To go and bring. *Shak.* To derive; to draw. *Shak.* To strike at a distance. *Bacon.* To bring to any state by some powerful operation. *Bacon.* To draw within any confinement or prohibition. *Sanderson.* To produce by some kind of force. *Milton.* To perform. *Shak.* To perform with suddenness or violence. *Shak.* To perform without suddenness or violence. *Beaumont and Fletcher.* To reach; to arrive at. *Milton.* To obtain as its price. *Locke.*

*To* FETCH, fêtsh. *v. n.* To move with a quick return. *Shakspeare.*

FETCH, fêtsh. *n. s.* [ꝑacen, Sax.] A stratagem by which any thing is indirectly performed; a trick; an artifice. *Stilling fleet.*

FE'TCHER, fêtsh'-ûr. *n. s.* One that fetches any thing. *Huloet.*

FE'TID§, fêt'-ĭd. 296. [See FETUS.] [fêt'-ĭd, *Sheridan* and *Jones*: fē'-ŭd, *Perry.*] *a.* [*fœtidus*, Lat.] Stinking; rancid; having a smell strong and offensive. *Bacon.*

FE'TIDNESS, fêt'-ĭd-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of stinking.

FE'TLOCK, fêt'-lŏk. *n. s.* [*feet* and *lock.*] A tuft of hair that grows behind the pastern joint of many horses. *Farrier's Dict.*

FE'TOR, fē'-tûr. *n. s.* [*fœtor*, Lat.] A stink; a stench; a strong and offensive smell. *Brown.*

FE'TTER§, fĕt'-tûr. *n. s.* It is commonly used in the plural, *fetters.* [from *feet*; ꝑettepe, Sax.] Chains for the feet. *Ecclus.* xxi.

*To* FE'TTER, fĕt'-tûr. *v. a.* To bind; to enchain; to shackle; to tie. *Sidney.*

FE'TTERLESS*, fĕt'-tûr-lĕs. *a.* Free from restraint. *Marston.*

*To* FE'TTLE, fĕt'-tl. 405. *v. n.* To do trifling business. *Bp. Hall.*

FE'TUS, fē'-tŭs. 296, 489. *n. s.* [*fœtus*, Lat.] Any animal in embryo; any thing yet in the womb. *Boyle.*

☞ Whence can arise the different quantity of the *e* in *fetus* and *fetid*? Till a better reason appear, let us suppose the following: *fetus*, except the diphthong, retains its Latin form, and therefore is naturally pronounced with its first syllable long: *fetid* is anglicised; and, as most of these anglicised words of two syllables are derived from Latin words of three, where the first, be it short or long, is in our English-Latin pronounced short, the same syllable in the English words is generally short likewise. This has established something like a rule; and this rule has shortened the first syllable of *fetid*, though long in the Latin *fœtidus*.—See DRAMA. *W.*

FEU*, fū. *n. s.* [ꝑeoh, Sax.] A fee, or feudal tenure.

*FEU DE JOIE**, fŭ'-dė-zwȧ'. [Fr.] A bonfire; a firing of guns on any joyful occasion. *Brand.*

FEUD, fūde. 264. *n. s.* [ꝑæhð, Sax.] Quarrel; contention; opposition; war. *Addison.*

FEUD§*, fūde. *n. s.* [*feude*, old Fr.] A conditional allotment of land. *Blackstone.* See FEOD.

FEU'DAL, fū'-dăl. *a.* [*feudalis*, low Lat.] Pertaining to fees, feus, or tenures, by which lands are held of a superiour lord. *Hale.*

FEU'DAL, fū'-dăl. *n. s.* A dependance; something held by tenure.

FEU'DALISM*, fū'-dăl-ĭzm. *n. s.* The feudal system.

FEUDA'LITY*, fū-dăl'-ė-tė. *n. s.* The state of a chief lord; feodality. *Cotgrave.*

FEU'DARY*, fū'-dă-rė. *a.* Holding tenure under a superiour lord. *Milton.*

FEU'DATARY, fū'-dă-tăr-ė. *n. s.* One who holds not in chief, but by some conditional tenure from a superiour. *Warton.*

FEU'DATORY*. See FEODATORY.

FEU'DIST*, fū'-dĭst. *n. s.* One learned in the law of feuds or fees. *Selden.*

*FEUILLAGE*, fūl'-ląje. *n. s.* [Fr.] A bunch or row of leaves. *Jervas.*

*FEUILLEMORT*, fū'-ĭl-mŏrt. *n. s.* [Fr.] The colour of a faded leaf, corrupted commonly to *philemot Locke.*

*To* FEU'TER*, fū'-tûr. *v. a.* [*feutrer*, old Fr.] To make ready. *Spenser.*

FEU'TERER, fū'-tûr-ûr. *n. s.* [*vautrier*, Fr.] A dogkeeper. *Massinger.*

FE'VER§, fē'-vûr. *n. s.* [ꝑeꝑep, Sax.] A disease in which the body is violently heated, and the pulse quickened, or in which heat and cold prevail by turns. *Locke.*

*To* FE'VER, fē'-vûr. *v. a.* To put into a fever. *Shak.*

FE'VER-COOLING*, fē'-vûr-kōōl'-ĭng. *a.* Allaying the heat of fever. *Thomson.*

FEVER-SICK*, fē'-vûr-sĭk. *a.* Diseased with a fever. *Peele.*

FEVER-WEAKENED*, fē'-vûr-wēēk'-knd. *a.* Debilitated by fever.

FE'VERET, fē'-vûr-ĕt. *n. s.* A slight fever; febricula. *Ayliffe.*

FE'VERFEW, fē'-vûr-fū. *n. s.* [ꝑeꝑꝑuꝛe, Sax.] A plant. *Miller.*

FE'VERISH, fē'-vûr-ĭsh. *a.* Diseased with a fever *Arbuthnot.* Tending to a fever. *Swift.* Uncertain; inconstant; now hot, now cold. *Dryden.* Hot; burning. *Dryden.*

FE'VERISHNESS, fē'-vûr-ĭsh-nĕs. *n. s.* A slight disorder of the feverish kind. Mental restlessness. *Lord Shaftesbury.*

FE'VEROUS, fē'-vûr-ŭs. *a.* [*fievereux-se*, Fr.] Troubled with a fever or ague. *Shak.* Having the nature of a fever. *Milton.* Having a tendency to produce fevers. *Bacon.*

FE'VEROUSLY*, fē'-vûr-ŭs-lė. *ad.* In a feverish manner. *Donne.*

FE'VERY, fē'-vûr-ė. *a.* Diseased with a fever. *B. Jonson.*

FEW§, fū. *a.* [ꝑea, ꝑeapa, Sax.] Not many; not in a great number. *Jer.* xliii. Sometimes elliptically; not many words. *Hooker.*

FE'WEL, fū'-ĭl. 99. *n. s.* [*feu*, Fr.] Combustible matter; as, firewood, coal. *Hooker.*

*To* FE'WEL, fū'-ĭl. *v. a.* To feed with fewel. *Cowley.*

FE'WMET*. See FUMET.

FE'WNESS, fū'-nĕs. *n. s.* Paucity; smallness of number. *Levit.* xxv. Paucity of words; brevity. *Shakspeare.*

*To* FEY, fȧ. *v. a.* [*veghen*, Dutch.] To cleanse a ditch of mud. *Tusser.*

*To* FI'ANCE*, fī'-ănse. *v. a.* [*fiancer*, Fr.] To affiance; to betroth. *Harmar.*

FI'AT*, fī'-ăt. *n. s.* [Lat.] An order; a decree *Bentley.*

FIB§, fĭb. *n. s.* A lie; a falsehood. *Pope.*

*To* FIB, fĭb. *v. n.* To lie; to tell lies. *Arbuthnot.*

FI'BBER, fĭb'-bûr. *n. s.* A teller of fibs. *Sherwood.*

FI'BRE§, fī'-bûr. 416. *n. s.* [*fibra*, Lat.] A small thread or string; the first constituent parts of bodies. *Pope.*

FI'BRIL, fī'-brĭl. *n. s.* [*fibrille*, Fr.] A small fibre or string. *Cheyne.*

FI'BROUS, fī'-brŭs. 314. *a.* Composed of fibres or stamina. *Bacon.*

*FIBULA*, fĭb'-ŭ-lȧ. *n. s.* [Lat.] The outer and lesser bone of the leg, much smaller than the tibia *Quincy.*

FI'CKLE§, fĭk'-kl. 405. *a.* [ꝑicelꝛan, Sax.] Changeable; inconstant; irresolute; wavering; unsteady. *Shak.* Not fixed; subject to vicissitude. *Milton.*

FI'CKLENESS, fĭk'-kl-nĕs. *n. s.* Inconstancy; uncertainty; unsteadiness. *Sidney.*

FI'CKLY, fĭk'-kl-lė. *ad.* Without certainty or stability. *Southern.*

*FICO*, fī'-kō. *n. s.* [Ital.] An act of contempt done with the fingers, expressing *a fig for you. Carew.*

FI'CTILE, fĭk'-tĭl. 140. *a.* [*fictilis*, Lat.] Moulded into form; manufactured by the potter. *Bacon.*

FI'CTION, fĭk'-shŭn *n. s.* [*fictio*, Lat.] The act of feigning or inventing. *Stilling fleet* The thing feigned or invented. *Raleigh.* A falsehood; a lie.

FI'CTIOUS, fĭk'-shŭs. 292. *a.* Fictitious; imaginary; invented. *Daniel.*

FICTI'TIOUS§, fĭk-tĭsh'-ŭs. *a.* [*fictitius*, Lat.] Counterfeit; false; not genuine. *Dryden.* Feign-

ed; imaginary. *Pope.* Not real; not true; allegorical. *Addison.*

FICTI'TIOUSLY, fĭk-tĭsh'-ŭs-lè. *ad.* Falsely; counterfeitly. *Brown.*

FICTI'TIOUSNESS*, fĭk-tĭsh'-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Feigned representation. *Johnson.*

FI'CTIVE*, fĭk'-tĭv. *a.* Feigned; imaginary. *Drayton.*

FID, fĭd. *n. s.* [*fitta*, Ital.] A pointed iron with which seamen untwist their cords. *Skinner.*

FI'DDLE §, fĭ'-dl. *n. s.* [ꝑıðel, Sax.] A stringed instrument of musick; a violin. *Stillingfleet.*

*To* FI'DDLE, fĭd'-dl. 405. *v. n.* To play upon a fiddle. *Bacon.* To trifle; to shift the hands often, and do nothing. *Arbuthnot.*

FI'DDLEFADDLE, fĭd'-dl-fåd'-dl. *n. s.* A cant word; trifles. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

FI'DDLEFADDLE, fĭd'-dl-fåd'-dl. *a.* Trifling; giving trouble about nothing. *Arbuthnot.*

FI'DDLER, fĭd'-dl-ûr. *n. s.* One that plays upon the fiddle. *Bp. Taylor.*

FI'DDLESTICK, fĭd'-dl-stĭk. *n. s.* The bow which a fiddler draws over the strings of a fiddle. *Hudibras.*

FI'DDLESTRING, fĭd'-dl-strĭng. *n. s.* The string of a fiddle. *Arbuthnot.*

FIDE'LITY, fè-dĕl'-è-tè. 126. *n. s.* [*fidelitas*, Lat.] Honesty; veracity. *Hooker.* Faithful adherence. *Clarke.*

*To* FIDGE §, fĭdje. } *v. n.* [*fika*, Su. Goth.]

*To* FI'DGET §, fĭdj'-ĭt. 99. § To move nimbly, and irregularly. *Bacon.*

FI'DGET*, fĭdj'-ĭt. *n. s.* Restless agitation. *Gray.*

FI'DGETY*, fĭdj'-ĭt-è. *a.* Restless; impatient.

FIDU'CIAL §, fè-dū'-shâl. 126, 357. *a.* [*fiducia*, Lat.] Confident; undoubting. *Bp. Hall.*

☞ For the impropriety of pronouncing the second syllable of this and the two [three] following words, as if written *joo*, as Mr. Sheridan has marked them, see *Principles*, No. 376 and 472. *W.*

FIDU'CIALLY*, fè-dū'-shâl-lè. *a.* Undoubtingly; confidently. *South.*

FIDU'CIARY, fè-dū'-shè-â-rè. *n. s.* One who holds any thing in trust. One who depends on faith without works. *Hammond.*

FIDU'CIARY, fè-dū'-shè-â-rè. *a.* Confident; steady; undoubting. *Wake.* Not to be doubted. *Howell.* Held in trust. *Spelman.*

FIE*, fī. *interj.* See FY. A word of blame or indignation.

FIEF §, fēef. *n. s.* [Fr.] A fee; a manor; a possession held by some tenure of a superiour. *Arbuthnot.*

FIELD §, fēēld. 275. *n. s.* [ꝑeld, Sax.] Ground not inhabited, not built on. *Gen.* ii. Ground not enclosed. *Mortimer.* Cultivated tract of ground. *Pope.* The open country. *Shak.* The ground of battle. *Locke.* A battle; a campaign; the action of an army while it keeps the field. *Shak.* A wide expanse. *Dryden.* Space; compass; extent. *Addison.* The ground or blank space on which figures are drawn. *Dryden.* [In heraldry.] The surface of a shield. *Dryden.*

FI'ELDED, fēēl'-dĕd. *a.* Being in the field of battle. *Shakspeare.*

FIELD-BASIL, fēēld'-bâz-ĭl. *n. s.* [*field* and *basil.*] A plant.

FIELD-BED, fēēld'-bĕd. *n. s.* A bed contrived to be set up in the field. *Shakspeare.*

FI'ELDFARE, fēl'-fâre. 515. *n. s.* [ꝑeld and ꝑapan, Sax.] A bird. *Bacon.*

FI'ELDMARSHAL, fēēld-mâr'-shâl. *n. s.* Commander of an army in a field; the officer of highest military rank in England.

FIELD-MOUSE, fēēld'-mŏŭse. *n. s.* A mouse that burrows in banks. *Mortimer.*

FI'ELDOFFICER, fēēld-ôf'-fè-sûr. *n. s.* An officer whose command in the field extends to a whole regiment; as, the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major.

FI'ELDPIECE, fēēld'-pēese. *n. s.* Small cannon used in battles, but not in sieges. *Knolles.*

FIELD-PREACHER*, fēēld'-prētsh'-ûr. *n. s.* One who preaches in a field or open place. *Bp. Lavington.*

FIELD-PREACHING*, fēēld'-prētsh'-ĭng. *n. s.* The act of pronouncing an harangue in a field or open place. *Warburton.*

FI'ELDROOM*, fēēld'-rōōm. *n. s.* Unobstructed room; open space. *Drayton.*

FI'ELDSPORTS*, fēēld'-spôrts. *n. s.* Diversions of shooting and hunting. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

FI'ELDY*, fēēl'-dè. *a.* Open like a field. *Wicliffe*

FIEND §, fēēnd. 275. *n. s.* [ꝑıenð, Sax.] An enemy, the great enemy of mankind; the devil. *Wicliffe.* Any infernal being. *B. Jonson.*

FI'ENDFUL*, fēēnd'-fûl. *a.* Full of evil or devilish practices. *Marlowe.*

FI'ENDLIKE*, fēēnd'-lĭke. *a.* Resembling a fiend; extremely wicked. *Warton.*

FIERCE §, fēērse, or fêrse. [fēērse, *Perry* and *Jones*; fêrse, *Sheridan.*] *a.* [*fier*, Fr.] Savage; ravenous; easily enraged. *Job*, x. Vehement in rage; eager of mischief. *Pope.* Violent; outrageous. *Gen.* xlix. Passionate; angry; furious. *Locke.* Strong; forcible. *James*, iii.

☞ The first mode of pronouncing this word is the most general; the second is heard chiefly on the stage. Actors, who have such continual occasion to express the passions, feel a propriety in giving a short vowel sound to a word denoting a rapid and violent emotion; and therefore, though this pronunciation may be said to be grammatically improper, it is philosophically right.—See CHEERFUL. *W.*

FI'ERCELY, fēērse'-lè, or fêrse'-lè. *ad.* Violently; furiously. *Bacon.*

FIERCEMI'NDED*, fēērse'-mĭnd-ĕd. *a.* Vehement in rage; eager of mischief. 2 *Macc.* vi. 18. *Bp. Wilson's Bible.*

FI'ERCENESS, fēērse'-nĕs, or fêrse'-nĕs. *n. s.* Ferocity; savageness. *Swift.* Eagerness for blood; fury. *Sidney.* Quickness to attack; keenness in anger and resentment. *Shak.* Violence; outrageous passion. *Dryden.* Vehemence; hasty force.

FIERI FA'CIAS, fī-ē-rē-fā'-shŭs. 88. *n. s.* [In law.] A judicial writ for him that has recovered in an action of debt or damages, to the sheriff, to command him to levy the debt, or the damages. *Cowel.*

FI'ERINESS, fī'-ĕr-è-nĕs. *n. s.* Hot qualities; heat; acrimony. *Boyle.* Heat of temper; intellectual ardour. *Addison.*

FI'ERY §, fī'-ĕr-è. *a.* [from *fire.*] Consisting of fire. *Spenser.* Hot like fire. *Shak.* Vehement; ardent; active. *Shak.* Passionate; outrageous; easily provoked. *Tatler.* Unrestrained; fierce. *Shak.* Heated by fire. *Hooker.* Glaring like fire. *Sir T. Elyot.*

FIFE §, fīfe. *n. s.* [*fifre*, Fr.] A pipe blown to the drum. *Shakspeare.*

FI'FER*, fī'-fûr. *n. s.* One who plays on the fife.

FI'FTEEN, fĭf'-tēēn. *a.* [ꝑỹꝑtỹne, Sax.] Five and ten. *Shakspeare.*

FI'FTEENTH, fĭf'-tēēnth. *a.* [ꝑıꝑteoða, Sax.] The ordinal of fifteen; the fifth after the tenth. *Bacon.*

FIFTH §, fĭfth. *a.* [ꝑıꝑta, Sax.] The ordinal of five; the next to the fourth. *Dryden.* All the ordinals are taken elliptically for the part which they express: a *fifth*, a *fifth* part; a *third*, a *third* part. *Swift.*

FI'FTHLY, fĭfth'-lè. *ad.* In the fifth place. *Bacon.*

FI'FTIETH, fĭf'-tè-ĕth. 279. *a.* The ordinal of fifty *Newton.*

FI'FTY, fĭf'-tè. *a.* [ꝑıꝑtıȝ, Sax.] Five tens. *Locke.*

FIG §, fĭg. *n. s.* [*ficus*, Lat.] A tree that bears figs. *Pope.* The fruit of the fig-tree. *Bacon.*—*A fig for you.* See FICO.

*To* FIG, fĭg. *v. a.* To insult with ficoes or contemptuous motions of the fingers. *Shak.* To put something useless into one's head. *L'Estrange.*

*To* FIG*, fĭg. *v. n.* [*fika*, Su. Goth.] To move suddenly or quickly. *Sylvester.*

FIGA'RY*, fè-gā'-rè. *n. s.* [a corruption of *vagary*.] A frolick; a wild project. *M. Geddes.*

FĬ'GAPPLE, fĭg'-ăp-pl. 405. *n. s.* A fruit. *Mortimer.*

FIG-GNAT, fĭg'-năt. *n. s.* An insect of the fly kind.

*To* FIGHT §, fīte. *v. n.* preter. *fought*; part. pass. *fought.* [ꝑeohtan, Sax.] To contend in battle; to war; to make war; to battle; to contend in arms. *Shak.* To combat; to duel; to contend in single fight. 2 *Esdr.* xiii. To act as a soldier in any case. *Shak.* To contend. *Sandys.*

*To* FIGHT, fīte. *v. a.* To war against; to combat against. *Dryden.*

FIGHT, fīte. *n. s.* Battle. *Milton.* Combat; duel. *Dryden.* Something to screen the combatants in ships. *Dryden.*

FĪ'GHTER, fī'-tŭr. *n. s.* A warriour; a duellist. *Shakspeare.*

FĪ'GHTING, fī'-tĭng. *part. a.* Qualified for war; fit for battle. 2 *Chron.* xxvi. Occupied by war. *Pope.*

FĪ'GHTING*, fī'-tĭng. *n. s.* Contention; quarrel; combat. 2 *Cor.* vii.

FĬ'GLEAF*, fĭg'-lēēf. *n. s.* A leaf of the fig-tree; a flimsy covering. *Genesis*, iii.

FĬ'GMARIGOLD, fĭg'-măr-ē-gōld. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

FĬ'GMENT, fĭg'-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*figmentum*, Lat.] An invention; a fiction; the idea feigned. *Brown.*

FĬ'GPECKER, fĭg'-pĕk-ŭr. *n. s.* A bird.

FĬ'GTREE*, fĭg'-trē. *n. s.* The tree that bears figs. *Psalm* cv.

FĬ'GULATE, fĭg'-ū-lāte. 91. *a.* [*figulus*, Lat.] Made of potters' clay.

FĬ'GURABLE §, fĭg'-ū-rā-bl. *a.* [*figuro*, Lat.] Capable of being brought to a certain form, and retained in it. Thus lead is *figurable*, but not water. *Bacon.*

FIGURABI'LITY, fĭg-ū-rā-bĭl'-ē-tē. *n. s.* The quality of being capable of a certain and stable form

FĬ'GURAL, fĭg'-ū-răl. *a.* Represented by delineation. *Brown.*

FĬ'GURATE, fĭg'-ū-rāte. 91. *a.* [*figuratus*, Lat.] Of a certain and determinate form. *Bacon.* Resembling any thing of a determinate form; as, *figurate* stones, retaining the forms of shells in which they were formed by the deluge. Not literal; figurative. *Bale.*

FĬ'GURATED*, fĭg'-ū-rā-tĕd. *a.* Representing some geometrical figure. *Potter.*

FIGURA'TION, fĭg-ū-rā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Determination to a certain form. *Bacon.* The act of giving a certain form. *Bacon.* Mixture of concords and discords in musick. *Gregory.*

FĬ'GURATIVE, fĭg'-ū-rā-tĭv. *a.* [*figuratif-ve*, Fr.] Representing something else; typical; representative. *Hooker.* Not literal. *Stillingfleet.* Full of figures; full of rhetorical exornations. *Dryden.*

FĬ'GURATIVELY, fĭg'-ū-rā-tĭv-lē. *ad.* By a figure; in a sense different from that which words originally imply; not literally. *Hammond.*

FĬ'GURE §, fĭg'-ūre. *n. s.* [*figura*, Lat.] The form of any thing as terminated by the outline. *Bacon.* Shape; form; semblance. *Isaiah*, xliv. Person; external form; appearance, mean or grand. *Addison.* Distinguished appearance; eminence; remarkable character. *Addison.* Magnificence; splendour. *Law.* A statue; an image; something formed in resemblance of somewhat else. *Addison.* Representations in painting. *Dryden.* Arrangement; disposition; modification. *Watts.* A character denoting a number. *Shak.* The horoscope; the diagram of the aspect of the astrological houses. *Shak.* [In theology.] Type; representative. *Romans*, v. [In rhetorick.] Any mode of speaking in which words are detorted from their literal and primitive sense. In strict acceptation, the change of a word is a *trope*, and any affection of a sentence a *figure*; but they are confounded even by the exactest writers. *Locke.* [In grammar.] Any deviation from the rules of analogy or syntax.

☞ There is a coarse and a delicate pronunciation of this word and its compounds. The first is such a pronunciation as makes the *u* short and shut, as if written *figgur*: the last preserves the sound of *u* open, as if *y* were prefixed, *fig-yure*. That this is the true sound of open *u*, see *Principles*, No. 8. *W*

*To* FĬ'GURE. fĭg'-ūre. *v. a.* To form into any determinate shape. *Bacon.* To show by a corporeal resemblance. *Spenser.* To cover or adorn with figures. *Shak.* To diversify; to variegate with adventitious forms or matter. *Shak.* To represent by a typical or figurative resemblance. *Hooker.* To image in the mind. *Temple.* To prefigure; to foreshow. *Shak.* To form figuratively; to use in a sense not literal. *Locke.* To note by characters. *Dryden.*

*To* FĬ'GURE*, fĭg'-ūre. *v. n.* To make a figure *Bolingbroke.*

FIGURE-CASTER*, fĭg'-ūre-kăs-tŭr. *n. s.* A pretender to astrology. *Milton.*

FIGURE-FLINGER, fĭg'-ūre-flĭng-ŭr. *n. s.* A pretender to astrology and prediction. *Collier.*

FĬ'GWORT, fĭg'-wŭrt. *n. s.* [ꝑicpyꝛ, Sax.] A plant. *Miller.*

FILA'CEOUS, fē-lā'-shŭs. 357. *a.* [*filum*, Lat.] Consisting of threads. *Bacon.*

FĪ'LACER, fīl'-ă-sŭr. 98. *n. s.* [*filazarius*, low Lat.] An officer in the Common Pleas, so called, because he files those writs whereon he makes process. *Harris.*

FĪ'LAMENT §, fĭl'-ă-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*filamenta*, Lat.] A slender thread; a body slender and long like a thread. *Brown.*

FILAME'NTOUS*. fĭl-ă-mĕn'-tŭs. *a.* Like a slender thread. *The Student.*

FĪ'LANDER*. See FELANDERS.

FĪ'LBERT. fĭl'-bŭrt. 98. *n. s.* A fine hazel nut with a thin shell. *Bacon.*

*To* FILCH §, fĭlsh. *v. a.* To steal; to take by theft, to pilfer; usually spoken of petty thefts. *Spenser.*

FĪ'LCHER, fĭlsh'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* A thief; a petty robber. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

FĪ'LCHINGLY*, fĭl'-tshĭng-lē. *ad.* In a thievish manner. *Sherwood.*

FILE §, fīle. *n. s.* [*filum*, Lat.] A thread. *Wotton.* A line on which papers are strung to keep them in order. *Bacon.* A catalogue; roll; series. *Shak.* A line of soldiers ranged one behind another. *Shak.* [ꝑeol, Sax.] An instrument to rub down prominences. *Moxon.* Style; manner of writing: a Latinism. *Spenser.*

FĪ'LECUTTER, fīle'-kŭt-ŭr. *n. s.* A maker of files. *Moxon.*

*To* FILE, fīle. *v. a.* To string upon a thread or wire. *Fanshawe.* [ꝑeolan, Sax.] To cut with a file *Hooker.* To smooth; to polish. *Spenser.* [aꝛÿlan, Sax.] To foul; to sully. *Spenser.*

*To* FILE, fīle. *v. n.* To march in a file, not abreast, but one behind another. *Tatler.* To rank with. To be strung, as it were, upon the same thread. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

FĬ'LEMOT, fĭl'-ē-mŏt. *n. s.* [*feueille-mort*, Fr.] A brown or yellow-brown colour. *Swift.*

FĪ'LER, fī'-lŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who files; one who uses the file in cutting metals. *Sherwood.*

FĪ'LIAL §, fĭl'-yăl. 113. *a.* [*filius*, Lat.] Pertaining to a son; befitting a son. *Sidney.* Bearing the character or relation of a son. *Milton.*

FILIA'TION, fĭl-ē-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The relation of a son to a father; correlative to paternity. *Hale.*

FĪ'LIBEG*. See FILLIBEG.

FĬ'LIGRANE §*, fĭl'-ē-grāne. } *n. s.* [*filum* and
FĬ'LIGREE *Work* §*. fĭl'-ē-grē. } *granum*, Lat.] Work, curiously wrought, in the manner of little threads or grains, usually in gold and silver; a kind of wire-work. *Tatler. Swinburne.*

FĬ'LIGRAINED*, fĭl'-ē-grān'd. *a.* Whatever is made of silver wire-work.

FĪ'LINGS, fī'-lĭngz. *n. s.* Fragments rubbed off by the action of the file. *Brown.*

*To* FILL §, fĭl. *v. a.* [ꝑyllan, Sax.] To store till no more can be admitted. *St. John.* To store abundantly. *Milton.* To satisfy; to content. *Milton.* To glut; to surfeit. *Shak.*—*To fill out.* To pour out liquor for drink. To extend by something contained. *Dryden.* *To fill up* To make full. *Pope*

To supply. *Addison.* To occupy by bulk. *Burnet.* To engage; to employ. *Shakspeare.*

*To* FILL, fĭl. *v. n.* To give to drink. *Rev.* xviii. To grow full. To glut; to satiate. *Bacon.*—*To fill up.* To grow full. *Woodward.*

FILL, fĭl. *n. s.* As much as may produce complete satisfaction. *Spenser.* [More properly *thill.*] The place betwecn the shafts of a carriage. *Mortimer.*

FI'LLER, fĭl'-lŭr. *n. s.* Any thing that fills up room without use. *Dryden.* One whose employment is to fill vessels of carriage. *Mortimer.* One who stores abundantly. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

FI'LLET §, fĭl'-lĭt. 99. *n. s.* [*filet*, Fr.] A band tied round the head or other part. *Dryden.* The fleshy part of the thigh: applied commonly to veal. *Dryden.* Meat rolled together, and tied round. *Swift.* [In architecture.] A little member which appears in the ornaments and mouldings, and is otherwise called *listel. Exod.* xxvii.

*To* FI'LLET, fĭl'-lĭt. *v. a.* To bind with a bandage or fillet. *Sir T. Herbert.* To adorn with an astragal. *Ex.* xxviii.

FI'LLIBEG*, fĭl'-lè-bĕg. *n. s.* [*filleadh-beg*, Gael.] A little plaid; a dress, reaching only to the knees, worn in the Highlands of Scotland, instead of breeches. *Johnson.*

FI'LLING*, fĭl'-lĭng. *n. s.* Supply. *Bentley.* The act of growing full. *Sharp.*

*To* FI'LLIP §, fĭl'-lĭp. *v. a.* To strike with the nail of the finger by a sudden spring or motion. *Shak.*

FI'LLIP, fĭl'-lĭp. *n. s.* A jerk of the finger let go from the thumb. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

FI'LLY, fĭl'-lè. *n. s.* [*filog*, Welsh.] A young mare: opposed to a colt, or young horse. *Shak.* A wanton girl; a flirt. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

FILM §, fĭlm. *n. s.* [ꝼılm, Sax.] A thin pellicle or skin. *Bacon.*

*To* FILM, fĭlm. *v. a.* To cover with a pellicle or thin skin. *Shakspeare.*

FI'LMY, fĭl'-mè. *a.* Composed of thin membranes or pellicles. *Sir H. Wotton.*

*To* FI'LTER §, fĭl'-tŭr. *v. a.* [*filtro*, low Lat.] To defecate by drawing off liquor by depending threads. To strain; to percolate. *Grew.*

FI'LTER, fĭl'-tŭr. *n. s.* [*filtrum*, Lat.] A twist of thread, of which one end is dipped in the liquor to be defecated, and the other hangs below the bottom of the vessel, so that the liquor drips from it. A strainer; a searce. *Ray.*

FILTH §, fĭlth. *n. s.* [ꝼılð, Sax.] Dirt; nastiness. *Bacon.* Corruption; pollution. *Tillotson.*

FI'LTHILY, fĭlth'-è-lè. *ad.* Nastily; foully; grossly. *Burton.*

FI'LTHINESS, fĭlth'-è-nĕs. *n. s.* Nastiness; foulness; dirtiness. *Sidney.* Corruption; pollution. *South.*

FI'LTHY, fĭlth'-è. *a.* Nasty; foul; dirty. *Shakspeare.* Gross; polluted. *Dryden.*

*To* FI'LTRATE §, fĭl'-trāte. 91. *v. a.* To strain; to percolate; to filter. *Arbuthnot.*

FILTRA'TION, fĭl-trā'-shŭn. *n. s.* A method by which liquors are procured fine and clear. *Boyle.*

FI'MBLE *Hemp*, fĭm'-bl-hĕmp. *n. s.* [corrupted from *female.*] The light summer hemp, that bears no seed. *Mortimer.*

*To* FI'MBRIATE*, fĭm'-brè-āte. *v. a.* [*fimbriatus*, Lat.] To fringe; to hem. *Fuller.*

FIN §, fĭn. *n. s.* [ꝼın, Sax.] The wing of a fish; the limb by which he balances his body, and moves in the water. *More.*

FIN-FOOTED, fĭn'-fût-ĕd. *a.* Palmipedous; having feet with membranes between the toes. *Brown.*

FI'NABLE, fī'-nā-bl. 405. *a.* That admits a fine; that deserves a fine. *Bacon.*

FI'NAL §, fī'-nāl. 88. *a.* [*finalis*, Lat.] Ultimate; last. *Milton.* Conclusive; decisive. *Bacon.* Mortal; destructive. *Spenser.* Respecting the end or motive. *Hooker.*

FI'NALLY, fī'-nāl-è. *ad.* Ultimately; lastly; in conclusion. *Milton.* Completely; without recovery. *Davies.*

*FINA'NCE*, fè-nânse'. *n. s.* [Fr.] Revenue; income; profit. *Bacon.*

FINA'NCIAL*, fè-nân'-shâl. *a.* Respecting finance. *Burke.*

*FINA'NCIER*, fĭn-nân-sēēr'. 357. *n. s.* [Fr.] One who collects or farms the publick revenue; one who understands the publick revenue. *Bacon.*

FI'NARY, fī'-nā-rè. *n. s.* [from *To fine.*] In the iron works, the second forge at the iron mills. *Dict.*

FINCH, fĭnsh. *n. s.* [ꝼınc, Sax.] A small bird, of which we have three kinds, the goldfinch, chaffinch, and bullfinch. *Shakspeare.*

*To* FIND §, fīnd. *v. a.* [ꝼından, Sax.] To obtain by searching or seeking. *St. Matt.* vii. To obtain something lost. *St. Luke*, xv. To obtain something desired. *Milton.* To meet with; to fall upon. *Pope.* To know by experience. *Cowley.* To come to; to attain. *Milton.* To discover by study. *Spenser.* To discover what is hidden. *Cowley.* To hit on by chance; to perceive by accident. *Cowley.* To gain by any mental endeavour. *Milton.* To remark; to observe. *Milton.* To detect; to deprehend; to catch. *Locke.* To reach; to attain. *Job*, iii. To meet. *Cowley.* To settle; to fix any thing in one's own opinion. *Cowley.* To determine by judicial verdict. *Bacon.* To supply; to furnish. *Bacon.* [In law.] To approve; as, to *find* a bill. *Blackstone.* To purpose; to *find* in one's heart. *Spenser.*—*To find himself.* To be; to fare, with regard to ease or pain. *L'Estrange.* *To find out.* To unriddle, to solve. *Ecclus.* xiii. To discover something hidden. *Job*, ii. To obtain the knowledge of. *Dryden.* To invent; to excogitate. 2 *Chron.* ii.

FI'NDER, fīnd'-ŭr. *n. s.* One that meets or falls upon any thing. *Shak.* One that picks up any thing lost *Donne.* A discoverer; an inventer. *Sidney.*

FINDFA'ULT, fīnd'-fâlt. *n. s.* A censurer; a cavil ler. *Shakspeare.*

FINDFA'ULTING*, fīnd'-fâlt-ĭng. *a.* Cavilling, captious. *Whitlock.*

FI'NDING*, fīnd'-ĭng. *n. s.* Discovery by study. *Ecclus.* xiii. Discovery by chance. *Shak.* [In law.] The return made by the jury to the bill of indictment.

FI'NDY, fĭn'-dè. *a.* [ꝼeꝛnbıꝛ, Sax.] Plump; weighty; firm; solid. *Junius. Ob. J.*

FINE §, fīne. *a.* [*fine*, Fr.] Not coarse. *Spenser.* Refined; pure; free from dross. *Ezra*, viii. Subtile; thin; tenuous. *Bacon.* Refined; subtilely excogitated. *Bacon.* Keen; thin; smoothly sharp. *Bacon.* Clear; pellucid; transparent. *B. Jonson.* Nice; exquisite; delicate. *Davies.* Artful; dexterous. *Bacon.* Fraudulent; sly; knavishly subtle. *Spenser.* Elegant; beautiful in thought or language. *Dryden.* Applied to person, it means beautiful with dignity. *Spence.* Accomplished; elegant of manners. *Felton.* Showy; splendid. *Pope.* Ironically. Something that will serve the purpose; something worth contemptuous notice. *Shak.* Taper; slender. *Prior.*

FINE, fīne. *n. s.* [*fin*, Cimbr.] A mulct; a pecuniary punishment. *Davies.* Penalty. *Shak.* Forfeit; money paid for any exemption or liberty. *Shak.* [*finis*, Lat.] The end; conclusion; used adverbially, *in fine. Sidney.*

*To* FINE, fīne. *v. a.* To refine; to purify. *Prov.* xvii. To embellish; to decorate. *Shak.* To make less coarse. *Mortimer.* To make transparent. *Mortimer.* To punish with pecuniary penalty. *Locke.*

*To* FINE, fīne. *v. n.* To pay a fine. *Oldham.*

*To* FI'NEDRAW, fīne'-drâw. *v. a.* [*fine* and *draw.*] To sew up a rent with so much nicety that it is not perceived.

FINEDRA'WER, fīne'-drâw-ŭr. *n. s.* One whose business is to sew up rents.

FINEFI'NGERED, fīne'-fĭng-gŭrd. *a.* Nice; artful; exquisite. *Spenser.*

FI'NELESS*, fīne'-lĕs. *a.* [*fine* and *less.*] Unbounded; endless. *Shakspeare.*

FI'NELY, fīne'-lè. *ad.* Beautifully; elegantly. *Addison.* Keenly; sharply; with a thin edge or point. *Peacham.* Not coarsely; not meanly; gayly. *Bacon.* In small parts; subtilely; not grossly. *Boyle.* Ironi-

cally: wretchedly. *South.* Subtly; artfully. *Wotton.* In a great degree; completely; purely. *H. Earl of Clarendon.*

FI'NENESS, fīne'-nĕs. *n. s.* Elegance; beauty; delicacy. *Sidney.* Show; splendour; gayety of appearance. *Boyle.* Subtilty; artfulness; ingenuity. *Bp. Taylor.* Purity: freedom from dross or base mixtures. *Bacon.* Smoothness; not coarseness. *Drayton.*

FI'NER, fī'-nŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who purifies metals. *Proverbs*, xxv.

FI'NERY, fī'-nŭr-è. 557. *n. s.* Show; splendour of appearance; gayety of colours. *Southern.* The name of a forge at iron-works.

FINESPO'KEN*, fīne-spō'-kn. *a.* Using a number of fine phrases. *Lord Chesterfield.*

FI'NESPUN*, fīne'-spŭn. *a.* Ingeniously contrived; artfully invented. *Lowth.*

*FINE'SSE*, fē-nĕs'. 126. *n. s.* [Fr.] Artifice; stratagem. *Hayward.*

FI'NGER §, fĭng'-gŭr. 381. *n. s.* [ꝼɪnʒep, Sax.] The flexible member of the hand by which men catch and hold. *Ray.* A small measure of extension; the breadth of a finger. *Wilkins.* The hand; the instrument of work. *Waller.*

*To* FI'NGER, fĭng'-gŭr. *v. a.* To touch lightly; to toy with. *Shak.* To touch unseasonably or thievishly. *Shak.* To touch an instrument of musick. *Shak.* To handle without effort or violence. *Bp. Hall.* To perform any work exquisitely with the fingers.

FI'NGERBOARD*, fĭng'-gŭr-bōrd. *n. s.* The board at the neck of a fiddle, guitar, or the like, where the fingers operate on the strings. *A. Wood.*

FI'NGERED*, fĭng'-gŭrd. *a.* Having fingers. *Shelton.*

FI'NGERFERN, fĭng'-gŭr-fĕrn. *n. s.* A plant.

FI'NGERING*, fĭng'-gŭr-ĭng. *n. s.* The act of touching lightly, of toying with. *Grew.* The manner of touching an instrument of musick. *Shak.* Work exquisitively performed with the fingers. *Spenser.*

FI'NGERSTONE, fĭng'-gŭr-stōne. *n. s.* A fossil resembling an arrow.

FI'NGLEFANGLE, fĭng'-gl-făng'-gl. *n. s.* A trifle; a burlesque word. *Hudibras.*

FI'NICAL §, fī'n-ė-kăl. *a.* [from *fine.*] Nice; foppish. *Shakspeare.*

FI'NICALLY, fī'n-ė-kăl-è. *ad.* Foppishly.

FI'NICALNESS, fī'n-ė-kăl-nĕs. *n. s.* Superfluous nicety; foppery. *Warburton.*

*To* FI'NISH §, fĭn'-ĭsh. *v. a.* [*finio*, Lat.] To bring to the end purposed; to complete. *St. Luke*, xiv. To make perfect. *Broome.* To perfect; to polish to the excellency intended. *Blackmore.* To end; to put an end to.

FI'NISH*, fĭn'-ĭsh. *n. s.* The last touch or polish of the composition.

FI'NISHER, fĭn'-ĭsh-ŭr. *n. s.* Performer; accomplisher. *Shak.* One that puts an end; ender. *Hooker.* One that completes or perfects. *Heb.* xii.

FI'NISHING*, fĭn'-ĭsh-ĭng. *n. s.* Completion. 1 *Esdr.* v. The last touch of a composition. *Warburton.*

FI'NITE §, fī'-nīte. 126. *a.* [*finitus*, Lat.] Limited; bounded; terminated. *Locke.*

FI'NITELESS, fī'-nīte-lĕs. *a.* Without bounds; unlimited. *Brown.*

FI'NITELY, fī'-nīte-lè. *ad.* Within certain limits; to a certain degree. *Stillingfleet.*

FI'NITENESS, fī'-nīte-nĕs. *n. s.* Limitation; confinement within certain boundaries *Norris.*

FI'NITUDE, fĭn'-ė-tūde. *n. s.* Limitation; confinement within certain boundaries. *Cheyne.*

FI'NLESS, fĭn'-lĕs. *a.* [from *fin.*] Wanting fins. *Shakspeare.*

FI'NLIKE, fĭn'-līke. *a.* Formed in imitation of fins. *Dryden.*

FI'NNED, fĭnd. 362. *a.* Having broad edges spread out on either side. *Mortimer.*

FI'NNIKIN*, fĭn'-nė-kĭn. *n. s.* A particular species of pigeon. *Chambers.*

FI'NNY, fĭn'-nè. *a.* Furnished with fins; formed for the element of water. *Dryden.*

FI'NTOED, fĭn'-tōde. *a.* Palmipedous; having a membrane between the toes. *Ray.*

FI'NOCHIO, fė-nō'-shė-ō. *n. s.* [Ital.] A species of fennel. A plant.

FINS*, fĭnz. *n. s.* [*Finnes*, Swed.] People of Finland in Sweden.

FI'NSCALE*, fĭn'-skāle. *n. s.* The river fish called the *rudd. Chambers.*

FI'PPLE, fĭp'-pl. *n. s.* [*fibula*, Lat.] A stopper. *Bacon.*

FIR §, fĕr. 109. *n. s.* [*fyrr*, Welsh.] The tree of which deal-boards are made. *Miller.*

FIR-TREE*, fĕr'-trė. *n. s.* The tree called fir. *Isaiah.*

FIRE §, fīre. *n. s.* [ꝼŷn, Sax.] The igneous element. *Dryden.* Any thing burning. *Shak.* A conflagration of towns or countries. *Arbuthnot.* Flame; light; lustre. *Shak.* Torture by burning. *Prior.* The punishment of the damned. *Isaiah*, xxxiii. Any thing provoking; any thing that inflames the passions. *Shak.* Ardour of temper. *Atterbury.* Liveliness of imagination; vigour of fancy; intellectual activity; force of expression; spirit of sentiment. *Cowley.* The passion of love. *Dryden.* Eruption or imposthumation: as, St. Anthony's *fire.*—*To set fire on*, or *set on fire.* To kindle; to inflame. *Knolles.* *To set a fire.* To inflame. *Carew.*

*To* FIRE, fīre. *v. a.* To set on fire; to kindle. *Hayward.* To inflame the passions; to animate. *Dryden.* To drive by fire. *Shak.* To cauterize. A term of farriery.

*To* FIRE, fīre. *v. n.* To take fire; to be kindled. To be inflamed with passion. To discharge any fire-arms. *Smith.*

FI'REARMS, fīre'-ārmz. *n. s.* Arms which owe their efficacy to fire; guns. *Clarendon.*

FI'REBALL, fīre'-bāll. *n. s.* Grenade; a ball filled with combustibles, and bursting where it is thrown *South.*

FI'REBRAND, fīre'-brănd. *n. s.* [*fire* and *brand.*] A piece of wood kindled. *L'Estrange.* An incendiary; one who inflames factions; one who causes mischief. *Shakspeare.*

FI'REBRUSH, fīre'-brŭsh. *n. s.* The brush which hangs by the fire to sweep the hearth. *Swift.*

FI'RECROSS, fīre'-krŏs. *n. s.* [*fire* and *cross.*] A token in Scotland for the nation to take arms. *Hayward.*

FI'REDRAKE, fīre'-drāke. *n. s.* A fiery serpent. *Drayton.* An ignis fatuus. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

FIRE-ENGINE*, fīre'-ĕn-jĭn. *n. s.* A machine for extinguishing accidental fires, by a stream or jet of water. *Chambers.*

FI'RELOCK, fīre'-lŏk. *n. s.* A soldier's gun; a gun discharged by striking steel with flint. *Gay.*

FI'REMAN, fīre'-măn. *n. s.* One who is employed to extinguish burning houses. *Gay.* A man of violent passions. *Tatler.*

FI'REMASTER*, fīre'-mā'-stŭr. *n. s.* An officer of artillery, who superintends the composition of all fire-work.

FI'RENEW, fīre'-nū. *a.* [*vier-new*, Teut. i. e. *brand-new.*] New from the forge; new from the melting house. *Shakspeare.*

FIRE-OFFICE*, fīre'-ŏf'-fĭs. *n. s.* An office of ensurance from fire.

FI'REPAN, fīre'-păn. *n. s.* A pan for holding fire. *Exodus*, xxvii. In a gun: the receptacle for the priming powder.

FI'REPLUG*, fīre'-plŭg. *n. s.* A stopple which, in the streets of London, covers a cock which conveys water into pipes, in order to be immediately serviceable in cases of fire.

FI'RER, fīre'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* An incendiary. *Carew.*

FI'RESHIP, fīre'-shĭp. *n. s.* A ship filled with combustible matter to fire the vessels of the enemy *Wiseman.*

FI'RESHOVEL, fīre'-shŭv-vl. *n. s.* The instrument with which the hot coals are thrown up. *Brown.*

FIRESI'DE, fīre'-slde. *n. s.* The hearth; the chimney. *Bacon.*

☞ 559.—Fāte, fār, fâll, fât;—mè, mêt;—pīne, pĭn;—

FI'RESTICK, fīre'-stĭk. *n. s.* A lighted stick or brand. *Dighy.*

FI'RESTONE, fīre'-stōne. *n. s.* A compound metallick fossil, composed of vitriol, sulphur, and an unmetallick earth, which has its name of pyrites, or *firestone*, from its giving fire on being struck against a steel much more freely than a flint will do. *Hill.*

FI'REWOOD, fīre'-wŭd. *n. s.* Wood to burn; fuel.

FI'REWORK, fīre'-wûrk. *n. s.* Shows of fire; pyrotechnical performances. *Bacon.*

FI'REWORKER*, fīre'-wûrk-ûr. *n. s.* An officer of artillery subordinate to the firemaster.

FI'RING, fī'-rĭng. *n. s.* Fuel. *Mortimer.*

*To* FIRK, fêrk. *v. a.* [*ferio*, Lat.] To whip; to beat; to correct; to chastise. *Hudibras.* To drive. *Middleton.*

FI'RKIN, fêr'-kĭn. *n. s.* [ꝼeopeꝑ, Sax.] A vessel containing nine gallons. *Arbuthnot.* A small vessel. *Denham.*

FIRM §, fêrm. 108. *a.* [*firmus*, Lat.] Strong; not easily pierced or shaken; hard; opposed to *soft*. *Job*, xli. Constant; steady; resolute; fixed; unshaken. *Bacon.* Solid; not giving way; not fluid. *Raleigh.*

FIRM*, fêrm. *n. s.* A declaration in writing. *Ricaut.* A mercantile term for the name under which a partnership carries on business. *Burke.*

*To* FIRM, fêrm. *v. a.* [*firmo*, Lat.] To settle; to confirm; to establish; to fix. *Knolles.* To fix without wandering. *Spenser.*

FI'RMAMENT §, fêr'-mă-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*firmamentum*, Lat.] The sky; the heavens. *Spenser.*

FIRMAME'NTAL, fêr-mă-mĕn'-tăl. *a.* Celestial; of the upper regions. *Dryden.*

FI'RMAN*, or PHI'RMAN*, fêr'-măn. *n. s.* [*firmaun*, Arab.] A grant or license given by Asiatick potentates. *Sir T. Herbert.*

FI'RMITY*, fêr'-mè-tè. *n. s.* [*firmitas*, Lat.] Strength; firmness. *Chillingworth.*

FI'RMITUDE*, fêr'-mè-tūde. *n. s.* [*firmitudo*, Lat.] Stability; firmness. *Bp. Hall.*

FI'RMLY, fêrm'-lè. *ad.* Strongly; impenetrably; immovably. *Milton.* Steadily; constantly. *Dryden.*

FI'RMNESS, fêrm'-nĕs. *n. s.* Hardness; compactness; solidity. *Burnet.* Durability; stability. *Hayward.* Certainty; soundness. *South.* Steadiness; constancy; resolution. *Milton.*

FIRST §, fûrst. 108. *a.* [ꝼiꝛꝛ, Sax.] The ordinal of one. *Shak.* Earliest in time. *Heb.* ix. Foremost in place. Highest in dignity. *Dan.* vi. Great; excellent. *Shakspeare.*

FIRST, fûrst. *ad.* Before any thing else; earliest. *Dryden.* Before any other consideration. *Bacon.* At first; at the beginning. *Bacon.*—FIRST *or last.* At one time or other. *Bacon.*

FIRST-BEGOT, fûrst'-bè-gŏt'. } *n. s.* The
FIRST-BEGOTTEN, fûrst'-bè-gŏt'-t'n. } eldest of children. *Milton.*

FIRST-BORN, fûrst'-bôrn. *n. s.* Eldest; the first by the order of nativity. *Locke.*

FIRST-BORN*, fûrst'-bôrn. *a.* Eldest. *Deut.* xxi.

FIRST-CREATED*, fûrst'-krè-ā'-tĕd. *a.* Created before any thing else. *Milton.*

FIRST-FRUITS, fûrst'-frōōts. *n. s.* What the season earliest produces or matures of any kind. *Milton.* The first profits of any thing. *Bacon.* The earliest effect of any thing. *Milton.*

FI'RSTLING, fûrst'-lĭng. *a.* That which is first produced or brought forth. *Deut.* xv.

FI'RSTLING, fûrst'-lĭng. *n. s.* The first produce or offspring. *Milton.* The first thing thought or done. *Shakspeare.*

FI'RSTRATE*, fûrst'-rāte. *a.* A term adopted from a ship of the first rate or size, for *pre-eminent*; as, He is a man of *firstrate* abilities.

FIRTH*. See FRITH.

FISC §*, fĭsk. *n. s.* [*fiscus*, Lat.] A publick treasury. *Burke.*

FI'SCAL, fĭs'-kăl. 88. *n. s.* Exchequer; revenue. *Bacon.* A treasurer. *Swinburne.*

FI'SCAL*, fĭs'-kăl. *a.* Belonging to the publick treasury. *Raleigh.*

FISH §, fĭsh. *n. s.* [ꝼiꝛc, Sax.] An animal that inhabits the water. *Fish* is used collectively for the race of *fishes*. *Shak.* The flesh of fish, opposed to that of terrestrial animals, called *flesh*. *Brown.*

*To* FISH, fĭsh. *v. n.* To be employed in catching fishes. *Sir T. Herbert.* To endeavour at any thing by artifice. *Shakspeare.*

*To* FISH, fĭsh. *v. a.* To search water in quest of fish, or any thing else. *Swift.*

FISH-HOOK, fĭsh'-hŏŏk. *n. s.* A hook to catch fishes. *Grew.*

FISH-POND, fĭsh'-pŏnd. *n. s.* A small pool for fish. *Mortimer.*

FI'SHER, fĭsh'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One who is employed in catching fish. *St. Matt.* iv.

FI'SHERBOAT, fĭsh'-ûr-bōte. *n. s.* A boat employed in catching fish. *Burnet.*

FI'SHERMAN, fĭsh'-ûr-măn. 88. *n. s.* One whose employment and livelihood is to catch fish. *Shak.*

FI'SHERTOWN, fĭsh'-ûr-tŏŭn. *n. s.* A town inhabited by fishermen. *Carew.*

FI'SHERY, fĭsh'-ûr-è. *n. s.* The business of catching fish. *Addison.* A commodious place for fishing.

FI'SHFUL, fĭsh'-fûl. *a.* Abounding with fish; stored with fish. *Carew.*

FI'SHGIG*. See FIZGIG.

*To* FI'SHIFY, fĭsh'-ē-fī. *v. a.* To turn to fish. A cant word. *Shakspeare.*

FI'SHING, fĭsh'-ĭng. *n. s.* Commodity of taking fish. *Spenser.* The art or practice of fishing. *Walton.*

FI'SHKETTLE, fĭsh'-kĕt-tl. 405. *n. s.* A caldron made long for the fish to be boiled without bending. *Grew.*

FI'SHLIKE*, fĭsh'-lĭke. *a.* Resembling fish. *Shak.*

FI'SHMEAL, fĭsh'-mēle. *n. s.* Diet of fish. *Sharp.*

FI'SHMONGER, fĭsh'-mŭng-gûr. *n. s.* A dealer in fish. *Carew.*

FI'SHSPEAR*, fĭsh'-spēēr. *n. s.* A dart or spear with which fishermen strike fish. *Job*, xli.

FI'SHWIFE*, fĭsh'-wīfe. *n. s.* A woman that sells fish about the streets. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

FI'SHWOMAN*, fĭsh'-wŭm-ŭn. *n. s.* A woman that sells fish. *Dr. Warton.*

FI'SHY, fĭsh'-è. *a.* Consisting of fish. *Milton.* Inhabited by fish. *Pope.* Having the qualities or form of fish. *Brown.*

*To* FISK*, fĭsk. *v. n.* [*fieska*, Su.] To run about. *Cotgrave.*

FI'SSILE §, fĭs'-sĭl. 140. *a.* [*fissilis*, Lat.] Having the grain in a certain direction, so as to be cleft. *Newton.*

FISSI'LITY, fĭs-sĭl'-ē-tè. *n. s.* The quality of admitting to be cloven.

FI'SSURE, fĭsh'-shûre. 452. *n. s.* [*fissura*, Lat.] A cleft; a narrow chasm where a breach has been made. *Woodward.*

*To* FI'SSURE, fĭsh'-shûre. *v. a.* To cleave; to make a fissure. *Wiseman.*

FIST §, fĭst. *n. s.* [ꝼyꝛc, Sax.] The hand clenched with the fingers doubled down. *Sidney.*

*To* FIST, fĭst. *v. a.* To strike with the fist. *Dryden.* To gripe with the fist. *Shakspeare.*

FI'STINUT, fĭs'-tè-nŭt. *n. s.* A pistachio nut.

FI'STICUFFS, fĭs'-tè-kŭfs. *n. s.* Battle with the fist; blows with the fist. *More.*

FI'STULA §, fĭs'-tshŭ-lă. 461. *n. s.* [Lat.] A sinuous ulcer callous within *Wiseman.*—FISTULA *lachrymalis.* A disorder of the canals leading from the eye to the nose, which obstructs the natural progress of the tears, and makes them trickle down the cheek. *Sharp.*

FI'STULAR, fĭs'-tshŭ-lăr. 88. *a.* Hollow like a pipe.

*To* FI'STULATE*, fĭs'-tshŭ-lāte. *v. n.* To turn or grow to a fistula. *Bullokar.*

*To* FI'STULATE*, fĭs'-tshŭ-lāte. *v. a.* To make hollow like a pipe; to perforate. *The Student.*

FI'STULOUS, fĭs'-tshŭ-lŭs. *a.* Having the nature of a fistula. *Wiseman.*

FIT §, fĭt. *n. s.* A paroxysm or exacerbation of any intermittent distemper. *Sharp.* Any short return after intermission; interval. *Dryden.* Any violent

affection of mind or body. *Spenser.* Disorder; distemperature. *Shakspeare.* It is used for the hysterical disorders of women, and the convulsions of children. *Arbuthnot.* Anciently, the parts of a song, or cantos of a poem, were called *fits.* So were sections or chapters of a book. The word was also used for a strain in musick, and for a measure in dancing. *Puttenham.*

FIT, fĭt. *a.* [*vitten*, Flemish.] Qualified; proper. 1 *Chron.* vii. Convenient; meet; proper; right. *Bacon.*

*To* FIT, fĭt. *v. a.* To accommodate to any thing; to suit one thing to another. *Isaiah*, xliv. To accommodate a person with any thing. *Wiseman.* To be adapted to; to suit any thing or person; to become. *Sidney.*—*To fit out.* To furnish; to equip. *Dryden.* *To fit up.* To furnish; to make proper for the use or reception of any. *Pope.*

*To* FIT, fĭt. *v. n.* To be proper; to be becoming. *Pope.*

FITCH, fĭtsh. *n. s.* [A corruption of *vetch.*] A small kind of wild pea. *Isaiah*, xxviii.

FI'TCHAT, fĭtsh'-ĭt. } *n. s.* [*fissau*, Fr.] A stink-
FI'TCHEW, fĭt'-tshōō. } ing little beast that robs the henroost and warren. *Shakspeare.*

FI'TFUL, fĭt'-fŭl. *a.* Varied by paroxysms. *Shak.*

FI'TLY, fĭt'-lè. *ad.* Properly; justly; reasonably. *Boyle.* Commodiously; meetly. *Donne.*

FI'TNESS, fĭt'-nĕs. *n. s.* Propriety; meetness; justness; reasonableness. *Hooker.* Convenience; commodity; the state of being fit. *Shakspeare.*

FI'TMENT, fĭt'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Something adapted to a particular purpose. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

FI'TTABLE*, fĭt'-tă-bl. *a.* Suitable. *Sherwood. Ob. T.*

FI'TTER, fĭt'-tŭr. *n. s.* The person or thing that confers fitness for any thing. *Mortimer.* A small piece. [from *fetta*, Ital.] *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

FI'TTINGLY*, fĭt'-tĭng-lè. *ad.* Properly; suitably. *More.*

FITZ, fĭts. *n. s.* [Norman.] A son; as, *Fitzherbert*, the son of Herbert; *Fitzroy*, the son of the king. It is commonly used of illegitimate children.

FIVE §, fīve. *a.* [ꝼɪꝼ, Sax.] Four and one; half of ten. *St. Matt.* xxv.

FI'VEBAR*, fīve'-bär } *a.* Having five bars;
FI'VEBARRED*, fīve'-bär'd. } usually applied to gates. *Gay.*

FI'VEFOLD*, fīve'-fōld. *a.* Having five distinctions; composed of five materials. *Fotherby.*

FI'VELEAF*, fīve'-lēēf. *n. s.* Cinquefoil. *Drayton.*

FI'VELEAVED *Grass*, fīve'-lēēv'd. *n. s.* Cinquefoil; a species of clover. *Barret.*

FIVES, fīvz. *n. s.* A kind of play with a ball. A disease of horses. *Shakspeare.*

*To* FIX §, fĭks. *v. a.* [*fixus*, Lat.] To make fast, firm, or stable. *Milton.* To settle; to establish invariably. *Locke.* To direct without variation. *Shak.* To deprive of volatility. *Locke.* To pierce; to transfix. *Sandys.* To withhold from motion.

*To* FIX, fĭks. *v. n.* To settle the opinion; to determine the resolution. *Dryden.* To rest; to cease to wander. *Waller.* To lose fluidity, so as to be malleable. *Bacon.*

FIXA'TION, fĭk-sā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Stability; firmness; steadiness. *King Charles.* Residence in a certain place. *Raleigh.* Forbearance of excursion. *Watts.* Want of volatility. *Bacon.* Reduction from fluidity to firmness. *Glanville.*

FI'XEDLY, fĭk'-sĕd-lè. 364. *ad.* Certainly; firmly. *Locke.* Steadfastly. *Burnet.*

FI'XEDNESS, fĭk'-sĕd-nĕs. 365. *n. s.* Stability; firmness. *Bp. Hall.* Want or loss of volatility. *Locke.* Solidity; coherence of parts. *Bentley.* Steadiness; settled opinion. *Bp. Hall.*

FIXI'DITY, fĭk-sĭd'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* Coherence of parts. *Boyle.*

FI'XITY, fĭk'-sĕ-tè. *n. s.* [*fixité*, Fr.] Coherence of parts, opposed to volatility. *Newton.*

FIXT*, fĭkst. *part.* of the verb *fix.*

FI'XTURE*, fĭks'-tshŭre. 463. *n. s.* That which is fixed; a piece of furniture fixed to a house.

FI'XURE, fĭk'-shŭre. 479. *n. s.* Position. *Shak.* Stable pressure. *Shak.* Firmness; stable state. *Shak*

FI'ZGIG, fĭz'-gĭg. *n. s.* [properly *fishgig.*] A kind of dart or harpoon with which seamen strike fish *Sandys.* A kind of firework which boys make up in paper, and explode. A gadding flirt. *Cotgrave.*

*To* FIZZ*, fĭz. } *v. n.* [*fisa*, Icel. and Goth.]
*To* FI'ZZLE*, fĭz'-zl. } To emit a slight and transient noise, or a slight continued noise; to make a kind of hiss.

FLA'BBY, flăb'-bè. *a.* [*flabbe*, Teut.] Soft, not firm; easily shaking. *Arbuthnot.*

FLA'BEL*, flăb'-ĕl. *n. s.* [*flabellum*, Lat.] A fan. *Huloet. Ob. T.*

FLA'BILE, flăb'-ĭl. 140 *a.* [*flabilis*, Lat.] Subject to be blown. *Dict.*

FLA'CCID §, flăk'-sĭd. [See EXAGGERATE.] *a.* [*flaccidus*, Lat.] Weak; limber; not stiff; lax, not tense. *Bacon.*

FLACCI'DITY, flăk-sĭd'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* Laxity; limberness; want of tension. *Wiseman.*

*To* FLAG §, flăg. *v. n.* [*flaggheren*, old Teut.] To hang loose, without stiffness or tension. *Abbot.* To grow spiritless or dejected. *Dryden.* To grow feeble; to lose vigour. *B. Jonson.*

*To* FLAG, flăg. *v. a.* To let fall into feebleness; to suffer to droop. *Bp. Burnet.* [From *flag*, a species of stone.] To lay with broad stone. *Sandys.*

FLAG, flăg. *n. s.* A water plant with a bladed leaf and yellow flower. *Exod.* ii. The colours or ensign of a ship or land-forces. *Shak.* A species of stone used for smooth pavements. *Woodward.*

FLAG-BROOM, flăg'-brōōm. *n. s.* A broom for sweeping flags or pavements.

FLAG-OFFICER, flăg'-ŏf-fĭ-sŭr. *n. s.* A commander of a squadron. *Addison.*

FLAG-SHIP, flăg'-ship. *n. s.* The ship in which the commander of a fleet is.

FLAG-WORM, flăg'-wŭrm. *n. s.* A grub bred in watery places among flags or sedge. *Walton.*

FLA'GELET, flădje'-ĕ-lĕt. *n. s.* [*flageolet*, Fr.] A small flute. *More.*

FLA'GELLANTS*, flădje'-ĕl-lănts. *n. s.* pl. [*flagello*, Lat.] A sect called *Flagellants*, the whippers. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* FLA'GELLATE §*, flădje'-ĕl-lāte. *v. a.* To whip or scourge. *Cockeram.*

FLAGELLA'TION, flădje-ĕl-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The use of the scourge. *Pearson.*

FLA'GGINESS, flăg'-gè-nĕs. *n. s.* Laxity; limberness; want of tension. *Sherwood.*

FLA'GGY §, flăg'-gè. 383. *a.* [from *flag.*] Weak; lax; limber; not tense. *Spenser.* Weak in taste; insipid. *Bacon.*

FLAGI'TIOUS §, flă-jĭsh'-ŭs. *a.* [*flagitius*, Lat.] Wicked; villanous; atrocious. *South.* Guilty of crimes. *Pope.*

FLAGI'TIOUSNESS, flă-jĭsh'-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Wickedness; villany. *The Student.*

FLA'GON, flăg'-ŭn. 166. *n. s.* [*flacon*, Fr.] A vessel of drink with a narrow mouth. *Shakspeare.*

FLA'GRANCE*, flā'-grănse. *n. s.* Notoriousness; glaring offence. *Bp. Hall.*

FLA'GRANCY, flā'-grăn-sè. *n. s.* Burning; heat; fire. *Bacon.* Notoriousness; glaring impudence. *Sir E. Sandys.*

FLA'GRANT §, flā'-grănt. *a.* [*flagrans*, Lat.] Ardent; burning; eager. *Hooker.* Glowing; flushed. *Pope.* Red; unprinted red. *Prior.* Notorious; flaming into notice. *Swift.*

FLA'GRANTLY*, flā'-grănt-lè. *ad.* Ardently; eagerly. Notoriously. *Dr. Warton.*

*To* FLA'GRATE*, flā'-grāte. *v. a.* To burn; to injure by fire. *Greenhill.*

FLAGRA'TION, flă-grā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Burning. *Lovelace.*

FLA'GSTAFF, flăg'-stăf. *n. s.* The staff on which the flag is fixed. *Dryden.*

FLAIL, flāle. 202. *n. s.* [*flael*, old Fr.] The instrument with which grain is beaten out of the ear. *Shakspeare.*

FLAKE §, flāke. *n. s.* [ꝼlacea, Sax.] Any thing

that appears loosely held together, like a flock of wool. *Sidney.* A stratum; layer; film; lamina. *Sandys.*

*To* FLAKE, flāke. *v. a.* To form in flakes or bodies loosely connected. *Pope.*

*To* FLAKE, flāke. *v. n.* To break into laminæ; to part in loose bodies.

FLA'KY, flā'-kè. *a.* Loosely hanging together. *Shak.* Lying in layers or strata; broken into laminæ.

FLAM◊, flăm. *n. s.* [*flim*, Icel.] A freak; a whim; a fancy. *B. Jonson.* A falsehood; a lie; an illusory pretext. *South.*

*To* FLAM, flăm. *v. a.* To deceive with a lie. *South.*

*FLA'MBEAU*, flăm'-bō. 245. *n. s.* [Fr.] [plural *flambeaux.*] A lighted torch. *Dryden.*

FLAME◊, flāme. *n. s.* [*flamma*, Lat.] Light emitted from fire. *Newton.* Fire. *Cowley.* Ardour of temper or imagination; brightness of fancy; vigour of thought. *Waller.* Ardour of inclination. *Pope.* Passion of love. *Cowley.*

*To* FLAME, flāme. *v. n.* To shine as fire; to burn with emission of light. *Shak.* To shine like flame. *Prior.* To break out in violence of passion. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

*To* FLAME*, flāme. *v. a.* To inflame; to excite; to animate. *Spenser.*

FLA'MECOLOUR*, flāme'-kŭl-lŭr. *n. s.* The colour of flame. *B. Jonson.*

FLA'MECOLOURED, flāme'-kŭl-lŭrd. 362. *a.* Of a bright yellow colour. *Shakspeare.*

FLA'MEEYED*, flāme'-īde. *a.* Having eyes like flames. *Quarles.*

FLA'MELESS*, flāme'-lĕs. *a.* Without flame; without incense. *Sandys.*

*FLA'MEN*, flā'-mĕn. 503. *n. s.* [Lat.] A priest; one that officiates in solemn offices. *Milton.*

☞ If there be any case in which we are to take our English quantity from the Latin, it is in words of two syllables, which retain their Latin form, and have the vowel in the first syllable long.—See DRAMA. *W.*

FLA'MING*, flā'-mĭng. *n. s.* The act of bursting out in flames. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

FLA'MINGLY*, flā'-mĭng-lè. *ad.* Radiantly; most brightly. *Cotgrave.*

FLAMI'NGO*, flă-mĭn'-gō. *n. s.* The name of a bird, common in many parts of America. *Sir T. Herbert.*

FLAMI'NICAL*, flă-mĭn'-è-kăl. *a.* [*flamen*, Lat.] Belonging to the Roman priest. *Milton.*

FLAMMABI'LITY, flăm-mă-bĭl'-è-tè. *n. s.* The quality of admitting to be set on fire, so as to blaze. *Brown.*

FLAMMA'TION, flăm-mā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of setting on flame. *Brown.*

FLA'MMEOUS, flăm'-mè-ŭs. *a.* Consisting of flame; resembling flame. *Brown.*

FLAMMI'FEROUS, flăm-mĭf'-fè-rŭs. 518. *a.* Bringing flame. *Dict.*

FLAMMI'VOMOUS, flăm-mĭv'-ō-mŭs. 523. *a.* Vomiting out flame. *Dict.*

FLA'MY, flā'-mè. *a.* Inflamed; burning; blazing. *Sidney.* Having the nature of flame. *Bacon.* Flame-coloured. *Sir T. Herbert.*

FLANG*, flăng. *old pret.* of the verb *fling.* *Mirror for Magistrates.*

FLANK◊, flăngk. *n. s.* [*flanc*, Fr.] That part of the side of a quadruped near the hinder thigh. *Peacham.* In men: the lateral part of the lower belly. *Job*, xv. The side of any army or fleet. *Bacon.* That part of the bastion which reaches from the curtain to the face. *Harris.*

*To* FLANK, flăngk. *v. a.* [*flanquer*, Fr.] To attack the side of a battalion or fleet. To be posted so as to overlook or command any pass on the side. *Dryden.* To secure on the side.

*To* FLANK*, flăngk. *v. n.* To border; to touch. *Butler.*

FLA'NKER, flăngk'-ŭr. *n. s.* A fortification jutting out so as to command the side of a body marching to the assault. *Knolles.*

*To* FLA'NKER, flăngk'-ŭr. *v. a.* To defend by lateral fortifications. *Sir T. Herbert.* To attack sideways. *Evelyn.*

FLA'NNEL, flăn'-nĕl. 99. *n. s.* [*gwlanen*, Welsh.] A soft, nappy stuff of wool. *Shakspeare.*

FLAP◊. flăp. *n. s.* [*flabbe*, Teut.] Any thing that hangs broad and loose. *Brown.* The motion of any thing broad and loose. A disease in horses. *Farrier's Dict.*

*To* FLAP, flăp. *v. a.* To beat with a flap, as flies are beaten. *Pope.* To move with a flap or noise. *Phillips.*

*To* FLAP, flăp. *v. n.* To ply the wings with noise. *Dryden.* To fall with flaps, or broad parts depending. *Gay.*

FLA'PDRAGON, flăp'-drâg-ŭn. *n. s.* A play in which they catch raisins out of burning brandy, and eat them. The thing eaten at flapdragon *Shakspeare.*

*To* FLA'PDRAGON, flăp'-drâg-ŭn. *v. a.* To swal low; to devour. *Shakspeare.*

FLA'PEARED, flăp'-èèrd. 362. *a.* Having loose and broad ears. *Shakspeare.*

FLA'PJACK*, flăp'-jăk. *n. s.* An apple-puff. *Shak.*

FLA'PMOUTHED*, flăp'-mŏŭTHD. *a.* Having loose lips. *Shakspeare.*

FLA'PPER*, flăp'-pŭr. *n. s.* A fan, or flap for wind. *Barret.* Figuratively, one who endeavours to make another remember. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

*To* FLARE, flâre. *v. a.* [*flederen*, Dutch.] To glitter with transient lustre. *Herbert.* To glitter offensively. *Milton.* To be in too much light. *Prior.* To flatter with a splendid show. *Shakspeare.*

FLASH◊, flăsh. *n. s.* [φλὸξ.] A sudden, quick, transitory blaze. *Shak.* Sudden burst of wit or merriment. *Shak.* A short, transient state. *Bacon.* A body of water driven by violence. Any little pool. *Pegge.*

*To* FLASH, flăsh. *v. n.* To glitter with a quick and transient flame. *Boyle.* To burst out into any kind of violence. *Shak.* To break out into wit, merriment, or bright thought. *Felton.*

*To* FLASH, flăsh. *v. a.* To strike up large bodies of water from the surface. *Spenser.* To trick up in a showy manner. *Brewer.*

FLA'SHER, flăsh'-ŭr. *n. s.* A man of more appearance of wit than reality. *Dict.* A rower. *Cotgrave.*

FLA'SHILY, flăsh'-è-lè. *ad.* With empty show without real power of wit.

FLA'SHY, flăsh'-è. *a.* Empty; not solid; showy without substance. *Digby.* Insipid; without force or spirit. *Bacon.* Plashy; washy; dashing; bespirting. *Cotgrave.*

FLASK◊, flăsk. *n. s.* [*fiasque*, Fr.] A bottle; a vessel. *King.* A powder-horn. *Shakspeare.*

FLA'SKET, flăsk'-ĭt. *n. s.* A vessel in which viands are served. *Pope.* A long, shallow basket. *Spenser.*

FLAT◊, flăt. *a.* [*plat*, Fr.] Horizontally level; without inclination. *Shak.* Smooth; without protuberances. *Bacon.* Not elevated; fallen; not erect. *Milton.* Level with the ground. *Milton.* Lying prostrate; lying along. *Spenser.* [In painting.] Wanting relief; wanting prominence of the figures. Tasteless; insipid; dead. *Swak.* Dull; unanimated; frigid. *Bacon.* Depressed; spiritless; dejected. *Milton.* Unpleasing; tasteless. *Atterbury.* Peremptory; absolute; downright *Sidney.* Not shrill; not sharp in sound. *Bacon*

FLAT, flăt. *n. s.* A level; an extended plain. *Bacon.* Even ground; not mountainous. *Shak.* A smooth, low ground, exposed to inundations. *Shak.* Shallow; strand; place in the sea where the water is not deep enough for ships. *Shak.* The broad side of a blade. *Dryden.* Depression of thought or language. *Dryden.* A surface without relief or prominences. *Bentley.* [In musick.] A kind of additional or half note, contrived, together with sharps, to remedy the defects of musical instruments.

*To* FLAT, flăt. *v. a.* To level; to depress; to make broad and smooth. *Bacon.* To make vapid. *Bacon.* To render unanimated or evanid. *K. Charles.*

*To* FLAT, flăt. *v. n.* To grow flat; opposed to *swell* *Temple.*

FLAT-BOTTOMED*, flăt-bŏt'-tŭmd. *a.* Having a flat bottom, applied to boats. *Sir T. Herbert.* [In fortification.] A moat which has no sloping, its corners being somewhat rounded. *Chambers.*

FLA'TIVE*, flā'-tĭv. *a.* [*flatus*, Lat.] Producing wind; flatulent. *Brewer.*

FLA'TLONG, flăt'-lŏng. *ad.* With the flat downwards; not edgewise. *Shakspeare.*

FLA'TLY, flăt'-le. *ad.* [from *flat.*] Horizontally; without inclination. Without prominence or elevation. Without spirit; dully; frigidly. Peremptorily; downright. *Sidney.*

FLA'TNESS, flăt'-nĕs. *n. s.* Evenness; level extension. *Biblioth. Bibl.* Want of relief or prominence. *Addison.* Deadness; insipidity; vapidness. *Mortimer.* Dejection of fortune. *Shak.* Dejection of mind; want of life. *Collier.* Dulness; insipidity; frigidity. *Pope.* The contrary to shrillness or acuteness of sound. *Bacon.*

FLATNO'SED*, flăt-nōz'd'. *a.* Having a flat nose. *Burton.*

*To* FLA'TTEN, flăt'-t'n. 405. *v. a.* To make even or level, without prominence or elevation. *Donne.* To beat down to the ground. *Mortimer.* To make vapid. To deject; to depress; to dispirit.

*To* FLA'TTEN, flăt'-t'n. *v. n.* To grow even or level. To grow dull and insipid. *L'Estrange.*

FLA'TTER, flăt'-tŭr. 98. *n. s.* The workman or instrument by which bodies are flattened.

*To* FLA'TTER §, flăt'-tŭr. *v. a.* [*flatter*, Fr.] To soothe with praises; to please with blandishments. *Shak.* To praise falsely. *Young.* To please; to soothe. *Dryden.* To raise false hopes. *Milton.*

FLA'TTERER, flăt'-tŭr-rŭr. *n. s.* One who flatters; a fawner; a wheedler. *Bacon.*

FLA'TTERINGLY*, flăt'-tŭr-ĭng-lè. *ad.* In an artfully obsequious manner. *Bale.*

FLA'TTERY, flăt'-tŭr-è. 557. *n. s.* False praise; artful obsequiousness; adulation. *Rowe.*

FLA'TTISH, flăt'-tĭsh. *a.* Somewhat flat; approaching to flatness. *Woodward.*

FLA'TULENCY, flătsh'-ù-lĕn-sè. 461. *n. s.* Windiness; fulness of wind. *Arbuthnot.* Emptiness; vanity; levity; airiness. *Glanville.*

FLA'TULENT §, flătsh'-ù-lĕnt. *a.* [*flatulentus*, Lat.] Turgid with air; windy. *Arbuthnot.* Empty; vain; big, without substance or reality; puffy. *Glanville.*

FLATUO'SITY, flătsh-ù-ŏs'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*flatuosité*, Fr.] Windiness; fulness of air. *Bacon.*

FLA'TUOUS, flătsh'-ù-ŭs. *a.* Windy; full of wind. *Bacon.*

*FLA'TUS*, flā'-tŭs. *n. s.* [Lat.] Wind gathered in any cavities of the body. *Quincy.* A breath; a puff. *Clarke.*

FLA'TWISE, flăt'-wīze. *a.* [*flat* and *wise.*] With the flat downwards, not the edge. *Woodward.*

*To* FLAUNT §, flânt. 214. *v. n.* To make a fluttering show in apparel. *Beaumont and Fletcher.* To face; to carry a pert or saucy appearance. *Boyle.*

FLAUNT, flânt. *n. s.* Any thing loose and airy. *Shakspeare.* An ostentatious display; a brag. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

FLA'VOROUS, flā'-vŭr-ŭs. 557. *a.* Delightful to the palate. *Dryden.* Fragrant; odorous.

FLA'VOUR §, flā'-vŭr. 314. *n. s.* [*flair*, Fr.] Power of pleasing the taste. *Addison.* Sweetness to the smell; odour; fragrance. *Dryden.*

FLA'VOURED*, flā'-vŭrd. *a.* Having a fine taste. *Dyer.*

FLA'VOUS*, flā'-vŭs. *a.* [*flavus*, Lat.] Yellow. *Smith.*

FLAW §, flâw. *n. s.* [φλάω.] A crack or breach in any thing. *Shak.* A fault; defect. *Bacon.* A sudden gust; a violent blast. *Shakspeare.* A tumult; a tempestuous uproar. *Shakspeare.* A sudden commotion of mind. *Shakspeare.*

*To* FLAW, flâw. *v. a.* To break; to crack; to damage with fissure. *Boyle.* To break; to violate. *Shakspeare.*

FLA'WLESS, flâw'-lĕs. *a.* Without cracks; without defects. *Boyle.*

FLAWN, flâwn. *n. s.* [flena, Sax.] A custard; a sort of pudding or pie baked in a dish. *Tusser.*

*To* FLA'WTER, flâw'-tŭr. *v. a.* To scrape or pare a skin. *Ainsworth.*

FLA'WY, flâw'-è. *a.* Full of flaws.

FLAX §, flăks. *n. s.* [pleax, plex, Sax.] The plant of which the finest thread is made. The fibres of flax cleansed and combed for the spinner. *Shak.*

FLA'XCOMB, flăks'-kōm. *n. s.* The instrument with which the fibres of flax are cleansed from the brittle parts.

FLA'XDRESSER, flăks'-drĕs-sŭr. *n. s.* He that prepares flax for the spinner.

FLA'XEN, flăk'-s'n. 103. *a.* Made of flax. *Thomson* Fair, long, and flowing, as if made of flax. *Addison.*

FLA'XWEED, flăks'-wēēd. *n. s.* A plant.

FLA'XY*, flăks'-è. *a.* Of a light colour; fair. *Sir M Sandys.*

*To* FLAY §, flā. 221. *v. a.* [*flaa*, Icelandick.] To strip off the skin. *Raleigh.* To take off the skin or surface of any thing. *Mic.* iii.

☞ There is a common pronunciation of this word, as if spelled *flea*, rhyming with *sea*, which is every day growing more vulgar. *W.*

FLA'YER, flā'-ŭr. *n. s.* He that strips off the skin of any thing. *Sherwood.*

FLEA §, flē. *n. s.* [pleа, Sax.] A small red insect, remarkable for its agility in leaping, which sucks the blood of larger animals. *Tusser.*

*To* FLEA, flē. *v. a.* To clean from fleas.

FLE'ABANE, flē'-bāne. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

FLE'ABITE, flē'-bīte. } *n. s.* Red marks caus-
FLE'ABITING, flē'-bī-tĭng. } ed by fleas. *Wiseman.* A small hurt or pain, like that caused by the sting of a flea. *Bp. Hall.*

FLE'ABITTEN, flē'-bĭt-t'n. 103. *a.* Stung by fleas. *Burton.* Mean; worthless. *Cleveland.*

FLEAK, flēke. *n. s.* [*floccus*, Lat.] A small lock, thread, or twist. *More.* A grate, hurdle, or any thing made of parts laid transverse.

FLEAM, flēme. *n. s.* An instrument used to bleed cattle, which is placed on the vein, and then driven below.

FLE'AWORT, flē'-wŭrt. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

*To* FLECK §, flĕk. *v. a.* [*fleck*, Germ.] To spot; to streak; to dapple. *Shakspeare.*

*To* FLE'CKER, flĕk'-ŭr. *v. a.* To spot; to mark with strokes or touches.

FLE'CTION §*, flĕk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*flectio*, Lat.] The act or power of bending or turning. *Smith.*

FLE'CTOR*, flĕk'-tŭr. *n. s.* A name given to the muscles, more frequently called *flexors. Smith.*

FLED, flĕd. The preterit and participle of *flee.*

FLEDGE §, flĕdje. *a.* [*flederen*, Dutch.] Full-feathered; able to fly. *Herbert.*

*To* FLEDGE, flĕdje. *v. a.* To furnish with wings; to supply with feathers. *Ray.*

*To* FLEE, flē. *v. n.* pret. *fled.* To run from danger; to have recourse to shelter. *Gen.* xix.

FLEECE §, flēese. *n. s.* [plȳr, pleре, Sax.] As much wool as is shorn from one sheep. *Bacon.*

*To* FLEECE, flēese. *v. a.* To clip the fleece of a sheep. To strip; to pull; to plunder, as a sheep is robbed of his wool. *Addison.* To whiten; to spread over as with wool. *Thomson.*

FLE'ECED, flēest. 359. *a.* Having fleeces of wool *Spenser.*

FLE'ECER*, flēe'-sŭr. *n. s.* One who strips or plunders. *Prynne.*

FLE'ECY, flēe'-sè. *a.* Woolly; covered with wool. *Milton.* Of a light colour; pale. Having the appearance of fleeces of wool. *Thomson.*

*To* FLEER §, flēer. *v. n.* [*flyra*, Iceland.] To mock; to gibe; to jest with insolence and contempt. *Shak.* To leer; to grin with an air of civility. *Burton.*

*To* FLEER*, flēer. *v. a.* To mock; to flout. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

FLEER, flēer. *n. s.* Mockery expressed either in words or looks. *Shak.* A deceitful grin of civility. *South.*

☞ 559.—Fāte, fâr, fall, fât;—mè, mêt;—pine, pĭn;—

FLE'ERER, flēēr'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* A mocker; a fawner. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

FLEET, FLEOT, FLOT, are all derived from the Saxon ꝑleoꝺ, which signifies a bay or gulf. *Gibson.*

FLEET, flēēt. *n. s.* [ꝑloꝺa, Sax.] A company of ships; a navy. *Prior.*

FLEET, flēēt. *n. s.* [ꝑleoꝺ, Sax.] A creek; an inlet of water. *Mortimer.*

FLEET§, flēēt. *a.* [*fliotr*, Icelandick.] Swift of pace; quick; nimble; active. *Spenser.* [In the husbandry of some provinces.] Light; superficially fruitful. *Mortimer.* Skimming the surface. *Mortimer.*

*To* FLEET, flēēt. *v. n.* [ꝑleoꝺan, Sax.] To fly swiftly; to vanish. *Shak.* To be in a transient state. *Digby.*—To *fleet* about the water. To float. *Spenser.*

*To* FLEET, flēēt. *v. a.* To skim the water. To live merrily, or pass time away lightly. *Shak.* In the country: to skim milk. *Sir A. Weldon.*

FLE'ETFOOT*, flēēt'-fût. *a.* Swift of foot. *Shak.*

FLE'ETINGDISH, flēēt'-ĭng-dĭsh. *n. s.* A skimming bowl.

FLE'ETLY, flēēt'-lė. *ad.* Swiftly; nimbly; with swift pace.

FLE'ETNESS, flēēt'-nĕs. *n. s.* Swiftness of course; nimbleness; celerity. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

FLEGM*. See PHLEGM.

FLE'MING*, flĕm'-ĭng. *n. s.* A native or inhabitant of the Low Countries. *Shakspeare.*

FLE'MISH*, flĕm'-ĭsh. *a.* Relating to the Flemings. *Shakspeare.*

FLESH§, flĕsh. *n. s.* [ꝑlæꝛc, ꝑleꝛc, Sax.] The body, distinguished from the soul. *Shak.* The muscles, distinguished from the skin, bones, tendons. *St. Luke*, xxiv. Animal food, distinguished from vegetable. *Locke.* The body of beasts or birds used in food, distinct from fishes. *Brown.* Animal nature. *Gen.* vi. Carnality; corporal appetites. *Smalridge.* A carnal state; worldly disposition. *Rom.* viii. Near relation: a scriptural use. *Gen.* xxxvii. The outward or literal sense. The Orientals termed the immediate or literal signification of any precept or type *the flesh*, and the remote or typical meaning *the spirit*. *St. John.*

*To* FLESH, flĕsh. *v. a.* To initiate. *Government of the Tongue.* To establish in any practice. *Sidney.* To glut; to satiate. *Shakspeare.*

FLE'SHBROTH, flĕsh'-brŏth. *n. s.* Broth made by decocting flesh. *Wiseman.*

FLE'SHBRUSH*, flĕsh'-brŭsh. *n. s.* A brush to rub the flesh with. *Cheyne.*

FLE'SHCOLOUR, flĕsh'-kŭl-ûr. *n. s.* The colour of flesh. *Locke.*

FLE'SHDIET*, flĕsh'-dĭ-ĕt. *n. s.* Food consisting of flesh. *Coventry.*

FLE'SHED*, flĕsh'-ĕd, or flĕsht. *a.* Fat; having abundance of flesh.

FLE'SHFLY, flĕsh'-flī. *n. s.* A fly that feeds upon flesh, and deposits her eggs in it. *Ray.*

FLE'SHFUL*, flĕsh'-fûl. *a.* Plump; fat. *Huloet.*

FLE'SHHOOK, flĕsh'-hŏŏk. *n. s.* A hook to draw flesh from the caldron. 1 *Sam.* ii.

FLE'SHINESS*, flĕsh'-ė-nĕs. *n. s.* Plumpness; fulness; fatness. *Milton.*

FLE'SHLESS, flĕsh'-lĕs. *a.* Without flesh. *Sandys.*

FLE'SHLINESS, flĕsh'-lė-nĕs. *n. s.* Abundance of flesh, called carnosity. *Huloet.* Carnal passions or appetites. *Ascham.*

FLE'SHLING*, flĕsh'-lĭng. *n. s.* A mortal set wholly upon the carnal state. *Confut. of N. Shaxton. Ob. T.*

FLE'SHLY, flĕsh'-lė. *a.* Corporeal. *Denham.* Carnal; lascivious. *Milton.* Animal; not vegetable. *Dryden.* Human; not celestial; not spiritual. *Spenser.* Fat; full of flesh. *Huloet.*

FLE'SHMEAT, flĕsh'-mète. *n. s.* Animal food; the flesh of animals prepared for food. *Floyer.*

FLE'SHMENT, flĕsh'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Eagerness gained by a successful initiation. *Shakspeare.*

FLE'SHMONGER, flĕsh'-mŭng-gûr. *n. s.* One who deals in flesh; a pimp. *Shakspeare.*

FLE'SHPOT, flĕsh'-pŏt. *n. s.* A vessel in which flesh is cooked; thence plenty of flesh. *Bp. Taylor.*

FLE'SHQUAKE, flĕsh'-kwāke. *n. s.* A tremour of the body. *B. Jonson.*

FLE'SHY, flĕsh'-ė. *a.* Full of flesh; fat; musculous. *Bacon.* Pulpous; plump. *Bacon.* Corporeal. *Ecclus.* xvii.

FLET, flĕt. *participle passive* of *To fleet.* Skimmed. *Mortimer.*

*To* FLETCH§*, flĕtsh. *v. a.* [*flèche*, Fr.] To feather an arrow. *Warburton.*

FLE'TCHER, flĕtsh'-ûr. *n. s.* [*flecher*, old Fr.] A manufacturer of bows and arrows. *Mortimer.*

FLEUR *de Lis**. See FLOWER *de Luce.*

FLEW, flû. 265. The preterit of *fly.*

FLEW§, flû. *n. s.* The large chaps of a deep-mouthed hound. *Hanmer.*

FLE'WED, flûde. 362. *a.* Chapped; mouthed. *Shak.*

FLEXA'NIMOUS, flĕks-ăn'-ė-mŭs. *a.* [*flexanimus*, Lat.] Having the power to change the disposition of the mind. *Howell.*

FLEXIBI'LITY, flĕks-ė-bĭl'-ė-tė. *n. s.* The quality of admitting to be bent; pliancy. *Newton.* Easiness to be persuaded; ductility of mind; compliance; facility. *Hammond.*

FLE'XIBLE§, flĕks'-ė-bl. 405. *a.* [*flexibilis*, Lat.] Possible to be bent; not brittle; pliant; not stiff. *Bacon.* Not rigid; not inexorable; complying; obsequious. *Bacon.* Ductile; manageable. *Locke.* That may be accommodated to various forms and purposes. *Rogers.*

FLE'XIBLENESS, flĕks'-ė-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Possibility to be bent; not brittleness; easiness to be bent; pliancy. *K. Charles.* Facility; obsequiousness; compliance. Ductility; manageableness. *Locke.*

FLE'XILE, flĕks'-īl. 140. *a.* [*flexilis*, Lat.] Pliant; easily bent; obsequious to any power or impulse. *Thomson.*

FLE'XION, flĕk'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of bending. *Pearson.* A double; a bending. *Bacon.* A turn towards any part or quarter. *Bacon.*

*FLE'XOR*, flĕks'-ŏr. 166. *n. s.* [Lat.] The general name of the muscles which act in contracting the joints. *Arbuthnot.*

FLE'XUOUS, flĕk'-shŭ-ŭs. 452. *a.* [*flexuosus*, Lat.] Winding; full of turns and meanders; tortuous. *Digby.* Bending; variable; not steady. *Bacon.*

FLE'XURE, flĕk'-shûre. *n. s.* [*flexura*, Lat.] The form or direction in which any thing is bent. *Ray.* The act of bending. *Shak.* The part bent; the joint. *Sandys.* Obsequious or servile cringe. *Shak.*

FLICK*. See FLITCH.

*To* FLI'CKER§, flĭk'-ûr. *v. n.* [*fligheren*, Dutch.] To flutter; to play the wings. *Shak.* To fluctuate; to move with uncertain and hasty motion. *Burton.*

FLI'CKERMOUSE*, flĭk'-ûr-mŏûse *n. s.* A bat *B. Jonson.*

FLI'ER, flī'-ûr. *n. s.* [from *fly.*] One that runs away; a fugitive; a runaway. *Shak.* That part of a machine which, by being put into a more rapid motion than the other parts, equalises and regulates the motion of the rest, as in a jack. *Swift.*

FLIGHT, flīte. 393. *n. s.* The act of flying or running from danger. *Denham.* The act of using wings; volitation. *Spenser.* Removal from place to place by means of wings. *Shak.* A flock of birds flying together. *Bacon.* The birds produced in the same season: as, the harvest *flight* of pigeons. A volley; a shower. *Swift.* The space past by flying. Heat of imagination; sally of the soul. *Denham.* Excursion on the wing. *Tillotson.* The power of flying. *Shak.* A particular kind of arrow. *B. Jonson.* An ancient sport of shooting with arrows, called *roving*. *Shakspeare.*

FLIGHT-SHOT*, flīte'-shŏt. *n. s.* The length which an arrow may fly. *Leland.*

FLI'GHTED*, flī'-tĕd. *a.* Taking flight; flying.

FLI'GHTINESS*, flī'-tė-nĕs. *n. s.* Wildness; irregularity of conduct.

FLI'GHTY, flī'-tė. *a.* Fleeting; swift. *Shak.* Wild; full of imagination.

FLI'MFLAM* flĭm'-flăm. *n. s.* [*flim*, Icel.] A freak;

a whim; a trick; a cheat; a petty fiction. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

**FLI'MSINESS***, flïm'-zè-nês. *n. s.* Easy texture. *Shenstone.*

**FLI'MSY** §, flïm'-zè. *a.* Weak; feeble. Mean; spiritless; without force. *Pope.*

***To* FLINCH** §, flïnsh. *v. n.* [ꝑlion, Sax.] To shrink from any suffering or undertaking. *South.* To fail. *Shakspeare.*

**FLI'NCHER**, flïnsh'-ŭr. *n. s.* He who shrinks or fails in any matter. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

**FLI'NDERMOUSE***, flïn'-dŭr-mŏŭse. *n. s.* A bat. *Googe.*

***To* FLING** §, flïng. *v. a.* preter. *flung*; part. *flung* or *flong*. [*flenga*, Su.] To cast from the hand; to throw. *Shak.* To dart; to cast with violence. *Denham.* To scatter. *Milton.* To drive by violence. *Burnet.* To move forcibly. *Addison.* To cast. *Addison.* To force into another condition. *Spenser.*—*To fling away.* To eject; to dismiss. *Shak.* *To fling down.* To demolish; to ruin. *Woodward.* *To fling off.* To baffle in the chase. *Addison.*

***To* FLING**, flïng. *v. n.* To flounce; to wince; to fly into violent and irregular motions. *Harmar.*—*To fling out.* To grow unruly or outrageous. *Shak.*

**FLING**, flïng. *n. s.* A throw; a cast. A gibe; a sneer; a contemptuous remark. *Shakspeare.*

**FLI'NGER**, flïng'-ŭr. 409. *n. s.* He who throws. *Sherwood.* He who jeers.

**FLINT** §, flïnt. *n. s.* [ꝑlint, Sax.] A semi-pellucid stone, composed of crystal debased, of a blackish gray, of one similar and equal substance, free from veins, and naturally invested with a whitish crust. *Hill.* Any thing eminently or proverbially hard. *Spenser.*

**FLI'NTHEART***, flïnt'-hârt.
**FLINTHE'ARTED***, flïnt'-hârt'-ëd. } *a.* Having a hard heart; cruel. *Shakspeare.*

**FLI'NTY**, flïnt'-è. *a.* Made of flint; strong. *Deut.* xxxii. Full of stones. *Bacon.* Hard of heart; cruel; savage. *Bp. Hall.*

**FLIP**, flïp. *n. s.* A cant word. A liquor much used in ships, made by mixing beer with spirits and sugar. *Dennis.*

**FLI'PPANCY***, flïp'-pân-sè. *n. s.* Pertness; brisk folly.

**FLI'PPANT** §, flïp'-pânt. *a.* Nimble; movable. It is used only of the act of speech. *Barrow.* Pert; petulant; waggish. *Thomson.*

**FLI'PPANTLY**, flïp'-pânt-lè. *ad.* In a flowing, prating way.

***To* FLIRT** §, flŭrt. 103. *v. a.* [ꝑleapbian, Sax.] To throw any thing with a quick, elastick motion. *Swift.* To throw out words carelessly; to blurt. *Howell.* To move with quickness. *Dorset.* To jeer; to treat with scoffs. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

***To* FLIRT**, flŭrt. *v. n.* To jeer; to gibe at one. To run about perpetually; to be unsteady and fluttering. To act with levity; to be guilty of a kind of coquetry.

**FLIRT**, flŭrt. *n. s.* A quick, elastick motion. *Addison.* A sudden trick. *B. Jonson.* A pert young hussy. *Burton.* A jeer; a gibe. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

**FLIRT***, flŭrt. *a.* Pert; wanton. *Shakspeare.*

**FLIRTA'TION**, flŭr-tâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* A quick, sprightly motion. *Pope.* A desire of attracting notice. *Lord Chesterfield.*

***To* FLIT** §, flït. *v. n.* [*flytter*, Dan.] To fly away. *Spenser.* To remove; to migrate. *Hooker.* To flutter; to rove on the wing. *Dryden.* To be flux or unstable. *Spenser.*

***To* FLIT***, flït. *v. a.* To remove out of its place; to dispossess. *Chaucer.*

**FLIT**, flït. *a.* Swift. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

**FLITCH**, flïtsh. *n. s.* [ꝑlicce, Sax.] The side of a hog salted and cured. *Skelton.*

***To* FLITTER** §*, flït'-tŭr. *v. n.* [a corruption of *flutter*.] To be in agitation. *Chaucer.*

**FLI'TTER***, flït'-tŭr. *n. s.* [*fletia*, Icel.] A rag; a tatter. *Aubrey.*

**FLI'TTERMOUSE**, flït'-tŭr-mŏŭse. *n. s.* The bat *Middleton.*

**FLI'TTINESS***, flït'-tè-nês. *n. s.* Unsteadiness; lightness: *Bp. Hopkins.*

**FLI'TTING**, flït'-tïng. *n. s.* An offence; a wandering; a desert. *Psalm.* Removal. *Grose.*

**FLI'TTY***, flït'-tè. *a.* Unstable. *More. Ob. T.*

**FLIX**, flïks. *n. s.* Down; fur; soft hair. [corrupted from *flax*.] *Dryden.* Dysentery.

**FLI'XWOOD**, flïks'-wŭd. *n. s.* A plant.

**FLO***, flŏ. *n. s.* [ꝑla, Sax.] An arrow. *Chaucer Ob. T.*

***To* FLOAT** §, flŏte. 295. *v. n.* [ꝑleotan, Sax.] To swim on the surface of the water. *Shak.* To move without labour in a fluid. *Dryden.* To pass with a light, irregular course. *Locke.*

***To* FLOAT**, flŏte. *v. a.* To cover with water. *Dryden.*

**FLOAT**, flŏte. *n. s.* The act of flowing; the flux. *Hooker.* Any body so contrived or formed as to swim upon the water. 1 *Esdras*, v. The cork or quill by which the angler discovers the bite of a fish. *Walton.* A cant word for a level. *Mortimer.* A wave. *Shakspeare.*

**FLO'ATER***, flŏ'-tŭr. *n. s.* One who floats or sails upon. *Eusden.*

**FLO'ATING***, flŏ'-tïng. *n. s.* The act of being conveyed by the stream. *Whitlock.*

**FLO'ATY**, flŏ'-tè. *a.* Buoyant and swimming on the surface. *Raleigh.*

**FLOCK** §, flŏk. *n. s.* [ꝑlocc, Sax.] A company; usually a company of birds or beasts. *Shak.* A company of sheep, distinguished from *herds*, which are of oxen. *Milton.* A body of men. 2 *Macc.* xiv. [From *floccus*.] A lock of wool. *Dryden.*

***To* FLOCK**, flŏk. *v. n.* To gather in crowds or large numbers. *Knolles.*

**FLO'CKLY***, flŏk'-lè. *ad.* In a body; in a heap. *Huloet. Ob. T.*

***To* FLOG**, flŏg. *v. a.* [*flagrum*, Lat.] To lash; to whip. *Swift.*

**FLONG**, *old part. pass.* from *fling*.

**FLOOD** §, flŭd. 308. *n. s.* [ꝑlob, Sax.] A body of water; the sea; a river. *Psalm* lxxii. A deluge; an inundation. *Shak.* Flow; flux; the swelling of a river by rain or inland flood. *Davies.* The general deluge. *Brown.* Catamenia. *Harvey.*

***To* FLOOD**, flŭd. *v. a.* To deluge; to cover with waters. *Mortimer.*

**FLO'ODGATE**, flŭd'-gâte. *n. s.* Gate or shutter by which the water course is closed or opened. *Sidney.*

**FLO'ODMARK***, flŭd'-mârk. *n. s.* High-water mark; the mark which the sea makes on the shore at flowing water, and the highest tide.

**FLOOK**, flŏŏk. 306. *n. s.* [*pflug*, Germ.] The broad part of the anchor which takes hold of the ground. A flounder; a flat river fish.

**FLOOR** §, flŏre. 310. *n. s.* [ꝑlop, ꝑlope, Sax.] The pavement: a pavement is always of stone, the floor of wood or stone. *Sidney.* A story; a flight of rooms. *B. Jonson.*

***To* FLOOR**, flŏre. *v. a.* To cover the bottom with a floor. 2 *Chron.* xxxiv.

**FLO'ORING**, flŏ'-rïng *n. s.* Bottom; pavement. *Wotton.*

***To* FLOP**, flŏp. *v. a.* [from *flap*.] To clap the wings with noise. *L'Estrange.*

**FLO'RAL**, flŏ'-rål. *a.* [*floralis*, Lat.] Relating to Flora, or to flowers. *Prior.*

**FLO'REN**, flŏr'-ïn. *n. s.* A gold coin of Edward III. *F. Thynne.*

**FLO'RENCE**, flŏr'-ênse. *n. s.* [from the city *Florence*.] A kind of cloth. *Dict.* A kind of wine imported from Florence. A gold coin of Edward III. in value six shillings. *Camden.*

**FLO'RENTINE***, flŏr'-ên-tïne. *n. s.* A native of Florence. A sort of silk so named.

**FLO'RET**, flŏ'-rêt. *n. s.* [*fleurette*, Fr.] A small imperfect flower. A foil. [*floret*, Fr.] *Government of the Tongue.*

**FLO'RIAGE***, flŏ'-rè-âje. *n. s.* [*flori*, Fr.] Bloom blossom. *J. Scott.*

FLO'RID §, flŏr'-rĭd. 544. *a.* [*floridus*, Lat.] Productive of flowers; covered with flowers. *Sir T. Brown.* Bright in colour; flushed with red. *Bp. Taylor.* Embellished; splendid; brilliant with decorations. *Dryden.*

FLORI'DITY, flŏ-rĭd'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* Freshness of colour. *Floyer.*

FLO'RIDLY*, flŏr'-rĭd-lè. *ad.* In a showy and imposing way. *A. Wood.*

FLO'RIDNESS, flŏr'-rĭd-nĕs. *n. s.* Freshness of colour. *Evelyn.* Vigour; spirit. *Feltham.* Embellishment; ambitious elegance. *Boyle.*

FLORI'FEROUS, flŏ-rĭf'-fĕ-rŭs 518. *a.* [*florifer*, Lat.] Productive of flowers.

*FLO'RIN*, flŏr'-rĭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] A coin first made by the Florentines. That of Germany is in value 2*s.* 4*d.*; that of Spain 4*s.* 4*d.* halfpenny; that of Palermo and Sicily 2*s.* 6*d.*; that of Holland 2*s.* *Ayliffe.*

FLO'RIST, flŏ'-rĭst. *n. s.* [*fleuriste*, Fr.] A cultivator of flowers. *Sir H. Wotton.*

☞ Why we should pronounce *florist* and *floret* with the long *o*, and *florid* and *florin* with the short sound of that letter, cannot easily be guessed. They are all from the same original, are all anglicised, and consist but of two syllables; and the only thing that can be gathered from them, is, the uncertainty of arguing from the Latin quantity to ours.—See DRAMA, and *Principles*, No. 544. *W.*

FLO'RULENT, flŏr'-ŭ-lĕnt. *a.* Flowery; blossoming.

FLO'SCULOUS, flŏs'-kŭ-lŭs. *a.* [*flosculus*, Lat.] Composed of flowers.

FLO'TA §*, flŏ'-tâ. *n. s.* [Spanish.] A fleet of ships which carry out the goods of Europe to the ports of America, and bring back the produce of Mexico, Peru, and other places. *Burke.*

FLO'TAGE*, flŏ'-tâje. *n. s.* [*flotage*, Fr.] That which floats on the top of the sea, or great rivers. *Chambers.*

*To* FLOTE, flŏte. *v. a.* To skim. *Tusser.*

FLOTI'LLA*, flŏ-tĭl'-lâ. *n. s.* Any number of small vessels.

FLO'TSON, FLOTZAM, or FLOATSAM, flŏt'-sŭn, or flŏt'-zŭm. *n. s.* Goods that swim without an owner on the sea. *Blackstone.*

FLO'TTEN, flŏt'-tn. *part.* Skimmed. *Skinner.*

*To* FLOUNCE §, flŏŭnse. 312. *v.n.* [*plonsen*, Dutch.] To move with violence in the water or mire; to struggle or dash in the water. *Addison.* To move with weight and tumult. *Prior.* To move with passionate agitation. *Swift.*

*To* FLOUNCE, flŏŭnse. *v. a.* To deck with flounces. *Addison.*

FLOUNCE, flŏŭnse. *n. s.* Any thing sewed to the garment, and hanging loose, so as to swell and shake. *Guardian.* A dash in the water.

FLO'UNDER, flŏŭn'-dŭr. 312. *n. s.* [*flynder*, Dan.] A small flat fish. *Camden.*

*To* FLO'UNDER, flŏŭn'-dŭr. *v. n.* [from *flounce.*] To struggle with violent and irregular motions. *Dryden.*

FLOUR*, flŏŭr. *n. s.* The edible part of corn; the meal.

FLO'URET*. See FLOWERET.

*To* FLO'URISH §, flŭr'-rĭsh. 314. *v. n.* [*floreo*, Lat.] To be in vigour; not to fade. *Psalm* xcii. To be in a prosperous state. *Dryden.* To use florid language. *Watts.* To describe various figures by intersecting lines. *Pope.* To boast; to brag. [In musick.] To play some prelude without any settled rule. *Barret.*

*To* FLO'URISH, flŭr'-rĭsh. *v. a.* To adorn with vegetable beauty. *Fenton.* To adorn with figures of needle-work. To work with a needle into figures. *Bacon.* To move any thing in quick circles or vibrations. *Crashaw.* To adorn with embellishments of language. *Bacon.* To adorn; to embellish. *Shakspeare.*

FLO'URISH, flŭr'-rĭsh. *n. s.* Vigour; state of strength or prosperity. *Howell.* Bravery; beauty. *Shak.* An ostentatious embellishment; ambitious copiousness. *Bacon.* Figures formed by lines curiously or wantonly drawn. *Boyle.* A kind of musical prelude. *Crashaw.* A blossom. *Grose.*

FLO'URISHER, flŭr'-rĭsh-ŭr. *n. s.* One that is in prime or prosperity. *Chapman.*

FLO'URISHINGLY*, flŭr'-rĭsh-ĭng-lè. *ad.* Ostentatiously. *Bale.* In an embellished manner of speaking. *Barret.*

*To* FLOUT §, flŏŭt. 312. *v. a.* [pluttan, Sax.] To mock; to insult; to treat with mockery and contempt. *Shakspeare.*

*To* FLOUT, flŏŭt. *v. n.* To practise mockery; to behave with contempt; to sneer. *Shakspeare.*

FLOUT, flŏŭt. *n. s.* A mock; an insult; a word or act of contempt. *Bacon.*

FLO'UTER, flŏŭ'-tŭr. *n. s.* One who jeers. *Burton.*

FLO'UTINGLY*, flŏŭt'-ĭng-lè. *ad.* In an insulting manner.

*To* FLOW §, flŏ. 324. *v. n.* [plopan, Sax.] To run or spread as water. *Swift.* To run: opposed to standing waters. *Dryden.* To rise; not to ebb. *Shak.* To melt. *Isaiah*, lxiv. To proceed; to issue. *Shak.* To glide smoothly, without asperity. *Hakewill.* To write smoothly; to speak volubly. *Dryden.* To abound; to be crowded. *Chapman.* To be copious; to be full. *Shak.* To hang loose and waving. *Spectator.*

*To* FLOW, flŏ. *v. a.* To overflow; to deluge. *Mortimer.*

FLOW, flŏ. *n. s.* The rise of water; not the ebb. *Brown.* A sudden plenty or abundance. *Pope.* A stream of diction; volubility of tongue. *South.*

FLO'WER §, flŏŭ'-ŭr. 98, 323. *n. s.* [*fleur*, Fr.] The part of a plant which contains the seeds. *Miller.* An ornament; an embellishment. *Clarendon.* The prime; the flourishing part. *Pope.* The edible part of corn; the meal. *Spenser.* The most excellent or valuable part of any thing; quintessence. *Hooker.* That which is most distinguished for any thing valuable. *Shakspeare.* See FLOUR.

FLO'WER *de Luce*, flŏŭ'-ŭr-dè-lûse'. *n. s.* [*fleur-de-lis*, Fr.] A bulbous iris. *Miller.*

*To* FLO'WER, flŏŭ'-ŭr. *v. n.* [*fleurir*, Fr.] To be in flower; to bloom. *Spenser.* To be in the prime; to flourish. *Spenser.* To froth; to ferment; to mantle. *Bacon.* To come as cream from the surface. *Milton.*

*To* FLO'WER, flŏŭ'-ŭr. *v. a.* To adorn with fictitious or imitated flowers.

FLOWER-GENTLE*, flŏŭ'-ŭr-jĕn'-tl. *n. s.* A species of amaranth. *B. Jonson.*

FLOWER-INWOVEN*, flŏŭ'-ŭr-ĭn-wō'-vn. *a.* Adorned with flowers. *Milton.*

FLO'WERAGE, flŏŭ'-ŭr-âje. *n. s.* Store of flowers. *Dict.*

FLO'WERET, flŏŭ'-ŭr-ĕt. *n. s.* [*fleuret*, Fr.] A flower; a small flower. *Spenser.*

FLO'WERGARDEN, flŏŭ'-ŭr-gâr-dn. *n. s.* A garden in which flowers are principally cultivated *Mortimer.*

FLO'WERINESS, flŏŭ'-ŭr-ĕ-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of abounding in flowers. *Cotgrave.* Floridness of speech.

FLO'WERING*, flŏŭ'-ŭr-ĭng. *n. s.* State of blossom. A sort of froth. *Bacon.*

FLO'WERINGBUSH, flŏŭ'-ŭr-ĭng-bŭsh. *n. s.* A plant.

FLO'WERLESS*, flŏŭ'-ŭr-lĕs. *a.* Without a flower *Chaucer.*

FLO'WERY, flŏŭ'-ŭr-è. *a.* Full of flowers; adorned with flowers, real or fictitious. *Milton.*

FLOWERY-KIRTLED*, flŏŭ'-ŭr-è-kĕr'-tld. *a.* [*flowery* and *kirtle.*] Dressed in robes or garlands of flowers. *Milton.*

FLO'WING*, flŏ'-ĭng. *n. s.* The rise of the water; the flow. *Bp. Taylor.*

FLO'WINGLY, flŏ'-ĭng-lè. *ad.* With volubility; with abundance. *Sherwood.*

FLO'WINGNESS*, flŏ'-ĭng-nĕs. *n. s.* A stream of diction. *Nichols.*

FLOWK, flŭke. *n. s.* [ploc, Sax.] A flounder. *Carew.*

—nò, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tâb, bûll;—ôil;—pôûnd;—*th*in, THis.

FLO'WKWORT, flûke'-wûrt. *n. s.* A plant.

FLOWN, flône. Participle of *fly*. Gone away. *Milton.* Puffed; inflated; elate. *Milton.*

FLU'CTUANT, flûk'-tshû-ânt. 461. *a.* [*fluctuans*, Lat.] Wavering; uncertain. *Pearson.*

*To* FLU'CTUATE §, flûk'-tshû-âte. *v. n.* [*fluctuo*, Lat.] To roll to and again, as water in agitation. *Blackmore.* To float backward and forward. To move with uncertain and hasty motion. *Milton.* To be in an uncertain state. *Addison.* To be irresolute; to be undetermined.

FLUCTUA'TION, flûk-tshû-â'-shûn. *n. s.* [*fluctuatio*, Lat.] The alternate motion of the water. *Brown.* Uncertainty; indetermination. *Boyle.* Violent agitation. *Bp. Taylor.*

FLUE, flû. 335. *n. s.* A small pipe or chimney to convey air. *Pegge.* Soft down or fur.

FLUE'LLIN, flû-êl'-lîn. *n. s.* The herb speedwell.

FLU'ENCE*, flû'-ênse. *n. s.* Copiousness; readiness. *Whitlock. Ob. T.*

FLU'ENCY, flû'-ên-sè. *n. s.* The quality of flowing; smoothness; freedom from harshness or asperity. *Garth.* Readiness; copiousness; volubility. *King Charles.* Affluence; abundance. *Sandys.*

FLU'ENT §, flû'-ênt. *a.* [*fluens*, Lat.] Liquid. *Bacon.* Flowing; in motion; in flux. *Ray.* Ready; copious; voluble. *Bacon.*

FLU'ENT, flû'-ênt. *n. s.* Stream; running water. *Phillips.* In the doctrine of fluxions: flowing quantity. *Bp. Berkley.*

FLU'ENTLY, flû'-ênt-lè. *ad.* With ready flow; volubly; readily. *Spenser.*

FLU'ID §, flû'-îd. *a.* [*fluidus*, Lat.] Having parts easily separable; not solid. *Newton.*

FLU'ID, flû'-îd. *n. s.* Any thing not solid. *Chambers.* [In physick.] Any animal juice. *Arbuthnot.*

FLUI'DITY, flû-îd'-è-tè. *n. s.* The quality in bodies opposite to stability. *Newton.*

FLU'IDNESS, flû'-îd-nês. *n. s.* That quality in bodies opposite to stability. *Boyle.*

FLUKE*. See FLOOK and FLOWK.

FLUME*. *n. s.* [flum, Sax.] A river. *Wicliffe. Ob. T.*

FLU'MMERY, flûm'-ûr-è. *n. s.* [*llymru*, Welsh.] A kind of food made by coagulation of wheat-flour or oatmeal. *Locke.* Flattery.

FLUNG, flûng. participle and preterit of *fling*.

*FLU'OR*, flû'-ôr. 166. *n. s.* [Lat.] A fluid state. *Newton.* Catamenia.

FLU'RRY §, flûr'-rè. *n. s.* A gust or storm of wind; a hasty blast. *Swift.* Hurry; a violent commotion. *Swinburne.*

*To* FLU'RRY*, flûr'-rè. *v. a.* To keep in agitation; to alarm. *Swinburne.*

*To* FLUSH §, flûsh. *v. n.* [*fluysen*, Dutch.] To flow with violence. *Ray.* To come in haste. *Beaumont and Fletcher.* To glow in the skin. *Milton.* To shine suddenly. *Spenser.*

*To* FLUSH, flûsh. *v. a.* To colour; to redden. *Addison.* To elate; to elevate. *South.* To put up; to spring. *B. Jonson.*

FLUSH, flûsh. *a.* Fresh; full of vigour. *Shak.* Affluent; abounding. *Arbuthnot.* Conceited; elevated in opinion. *Bp. Hopkins.*

FLUSH, flûsh. *n. s.* Afflux; sudden impulse; violent flow. *Ray.* Cards all of a sort. Bloom; growth; abundance. *Goldsmith.* A term for a number of ducks. *Spenser.*

FLU'SHER*, flûsh'-ûr. *n. s.* The lesser butcher bird. *Chambers.*

FLU'SHING*, flûsh'-îng. *n. s.* Colour in the face by a sudden afflux of blood. *Bp. Taylor.*

*To* FLU'STER, flûs'-tûr. *v. a.* [from *To flush.*] To make hot and rosy with drinking. *Shak.* To confound; to hurry. *Swift.*

*To* FLU'STER §*, flûs'-tûr. *v. n.* [*flughs*, Teut. and Germ.] To be in a bustle; to make much ado about little. *South.*

FLU'STER*, flûs'-tûr. *n. s.* Sudden impulse; violent flow. *South.*

FLU'STERED*, flûs'-tûrd. *a.* Heated with liquor; half drunk. *Addison.*

FLUTE §, flûte. *n. s.* [*flute*, Fr.] A musical pipe: a pipe with stops for the fingers. *Dryden.* A channel or furrow in a pillar, like the concave of a flute split.

*To* FLUTE, flûte. *v. n.* To play on the flute. *Chaucer.*

*To* FLUTE*, flûte. *v. a.* To cut columns into hollows. *Cotgrave.*

FLU'TER*, flû'-tûr. *n. s.* One who plays on the flute. *Cotgrave.*

*To* FLU'TTER §, flût'-tûr. 98. *v. n.* [flotzepan Sax.] To take short flights with great agitation of the wings. *Deut.* xxxii. To move about with great show and bustle without consequence. *Grew.* To be moved with quick vibrations or undulations. *Pope.* To move irregularly. *Howell.*

*To* FLU'TTER, flût'-tûr. *v. a.* To drive in disorder, like a flock of birds suddenly roused. *Shak.* To hurry the mind. To disorder the position of any thing. *Milton.*

FLU'TTER, flût'-tûr. *n. s.* Vibration; undulation. *Addison.* Hurry; tumult; disorder of mind. Confusion; irregular position.

FLU'TTERING*, flût'-tûr-îng. *n. s.* Tumult of mind; agitation. *Thomson.*

FLUVIA'TICK, flû-vè-ât'-îk. *a.* [*fluviaticus*, Lat.] Belonging to rivers.

FLUX §, flûks. *n. s.* [*fluxus*, Lat.] The act of flowing; passage. *Digby.* The state of passing away and giving place to others. *Brown.* Any flow or issue of matter. *Arbuthnot.* Dysentery; bloody flux. *Halifax.* Excrement; that which falls from bodies. *Shak.* Concourse; confluence. *Shak.* The state of being melted. That which, mingled with a body, makes it melt.

FLUX, flûks. *a.* Unconstant; not durable; maintained by a constant succession of parts. *Ld. Boling broke.*

*To* FLUX, flûks. *v. a.* To melt. To salivate; to evacuate by spitting. *South.*

FLUXA'TION*, flûks-â'-shûn. *n. s.* The state of passing away and giving place to others. *Leslie.*

FLU'XIBLE*, flûks'-è-bl. *a.* Not durable; changing. *Howell.*

FLUXIBI'LITY*, flûks-è-bîl'-è-tè. *n. s.* Aptness to flow or spread. *Cockeram.*

FLUXI'LITY, flûks-îl'-è-tè. *n. s.* Easiness of separation of parts. *Boyle.*

FLU'XION, flûk'-shûn. *n. s.* [*fluxio*, Lat.] The act of flowing. *Cotgrave.* The matter that flows. *Wiseman.* [In mathematicks.] The arithmetick or analysis of infinitely small variable quantities. *Harris.*

FLU'XIONARY*, flûk'-shûn-â-rè. *a.* Relating to mathematical fluxions. *Bp. Berkeley.*

FLU'XIONIST*, flûk'-shûn-îst. *n. s.* One skilled in the doctrine of fluxions. *Bp. Berkeley.*

FLU'XIVE*, flûks'-îv. *a.* Flowing with tears. *Shak* Wanting solidity. *B. Jonson.*

FLU'XURE*, flûk'-shûre. *n. s.* The act or power of flowing. *B. Jonson.* Fluid matter. *Drayton.*

*To* FLY §, fli. pret. *flew* or *fled*; part. *fled* or *flown*. *v. n.* [fleogan, Sax.] To move through the air with wings. *Gen.* i. To pass through the air. *Job*, v. To pass away. *Prior.* To pass swiftly. *Dryden.* To move with rapidity. *Dryden.* To part with violence. *Shak.* To break; to shiver; to burst asunder with a sudden explosion. *Swift.* To run away; to attempt escape. 1 *Sam.* xxii.—*To fly at.* To spring with violence upon; to fall on suddenly. *Bacon.* To hawk; to catch birds by means of hawks. *Shak.* *To fly back.* To start; to become restiff, as a horse. *To fly in the face.* To insult. *Swift.* To act in defiance. *Dryden.* *To fly off.* To revolt. *Shak.* *To fly on.* To spring with violense upon; to fly at. *Shak.* *To fly out.* To burst into passion. *B. Jonson.* To break out into license. *Dryden.* To start violently from any direction. *Bentley.* *To let fly.* To discharge. *Granville.* To be light and unencumbered; as, a *flying* camp. To float in the air; as, colours *flying*.

*To* FLY, fli. *v. a.* To shun; to avoid; to decline

☞ 559.—Fāte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mē, mêt;—plne, pĭn;—

*Shak.* To refuse association with. *Dryden.* To quit by flight. *Dryden.* To attack by a bird of prey. *Bacon.* To cause to fly, or float in the air.

FLY, flī. *n. s.* [ꝼleoȝe, Sax.] A small winged insect, of many species. *Locke.* That part of a machine, which, being put into a quick motion, regulates the rest. *Wilkins.* That part of a vane which points how the wind blows. A stage-coach, so called to impress a belief of its extraordinary quickness in travelling. A flatterer. *Massinger.*

FLY'BITTEN*, flī'-bĭt-tn. *a.* Stained by the bites of flies. *Shakspeare.*

FLY'BLOW §*, flī'-blō. *n. s.* [*fly* and *blow.*] The egg of a fly. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

*To* FLY'BLOW, flī'-blō. *v. a.* To taint with flies; to fill with maggots. *Stilling fleet.*

FLY'BOAT, flī'-bōte. *n. s.* A kind of vessel nimble and light for sailing. *Drayton.*

FLYCA'TCHER, flī'-kâtsh-ûr. *n. s.* One that hunts flies. *Dryden.*

FLY'ER, flī'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One that flies or runs away. *Warner.* One that uses wings. *Goodman.* The fly of a jack.

*To* FLY'FISH, flī'-fĭsh. *v. n.* To angle with a hook baited with a fly. *Walton.*

FLY'FLAP*, flī'-flâp. *n. s.* A fan or flapper to keep flies off. *Sheldon.*

FLYING-FISH*, flī'-ĭng-fĭsh. *n. s.* A fish of the gurnard kind. *Sir T. Herbert.*

FOAL §, fōle. 295. *n. s.* [ꝼola, Sax.] The offspring of a mare, or other beast of burthen. *Spenser.*

*To* FOAL, fōle. *v. a.* To bring forth a foal. *Shak.*

*To* FOAL, fōle. *v. n.* To be disburdened of the fœtus. *Mortimer.*

FO'ALBIT, fōle'-bĭt. } *n. s.* Plants.
FO'ALFOOT, fōle'-fût. }

FOAM §, fōme. 295. *n. s.* [ꝼæm, Sax.] The white substance which agitation or fermentation gathers on the top of liquors; froth; spume. *Hos.* x.

*To* FOAM*, fōme. *v. a.* To cast out froth; to throw forth. *St. Jude.*

*To* FOAM, fōme. *v. n.* To froth; to gather foam. *Shak.* To be in rage; to be violently agitated. *St. Mark,* ix.

FO'AMINGLY*, fōme'-ĭng-lē. *ad.* Slaveringly; frothily. *Sherwood.*

FO'AMY, fō'-mē. *a.* Covered with foam; frothy. *Sidney.*

FOB §, fŏb. *n. s.* [*fuppe,* Germ.] A small pocket. *Addison.*

*To* FOB, fŏb. *v. a.* [*fuppen,* Germ.] To cheat; to trick; to defraud. *Shak.*—*To fob off.* To shift off; to put aside with an artifice. *Shakspeare.*

FO'CAL, fō'-kâl. 88. *a.* [from *focus.*] Belonging to the focus. *Derham.*

FO'CIL, fōs'-ĭl. *n. s.* [*focile,* Fr.] The greater or less bone between the knee and ankle, or elbow and wrist. *Wiseman.*

FOCILLA'TION, fōs-ĭl-â'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*focillo,* Lat.] Comfort; support. *Dict.*

*FO'CUS,* fō'-kŭs. *n. s.* [Lat.] [In opticks.] The focus of a glass is the point of convergence or concourse, where the rays meet and cross the axis after their refraction by the glass. *Newton.*—Focus *of a parabola.* A point in the axis within the figure, and distant from the vertex by a fourth part of the parameter. *Harris.* Focus *of an ellipsis.* A point towards each end of the longer axis, from whence two right lines, being drawn to any point in the circumference, shall be together equal to that longer axis. *Harris.* Focus *of the hyperbola.* A point in the principal axis, within the opposite hyperbolas, from which if any two right lines are drawn, meeting in either of the opposite hyperbolas, the difference will be equal to the principal axis. *Dict.*

FO'DDER §, fŏd'-dûr. *n. s.* [ꝼoðeꝛ, Sax.] Dry food stored up for cattle against winter. *Knolles.*

*To* FO'DDER, fŏd'-dûr. *v. a.* To feed with dry food. *Evelyn.*

FO'DDERER, fŏd'-dûr-rûr. *n. s.* He who fodders cattle. *Sherwood.*

FOE §, fō. 296. *n. s.* [ꝼah, Sax.] An enemy in war. *Spenser.* A persecutor; an enemy in common life. *Shak.* An opponent; an ill-wisher. *Watts.*

*To* FOE*, fō. *v. a.* To treat as an enemy. *Spenser. Ob. T.*

FO'EHOOD*, fō'-hŭd. [ꝼah and haȝ, Sax.] Enmity. *Bp. Bedell.*

FO'ELIKE*, fō'-like. *a.* In the character of an enemy. *Sandys.*

FO'EMAN, fō'-mân. *n. s.* Enemy in war; antagonist. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

*FO'ETUS,* fē'-tŭs. 296. *n. s.* [Lat.] The child in the womb after it is perfectly formed; but before, it is called *embryo. Quincy.*

FOG §, fŏg. *n. s.* [*fog,* Dan.] A thick mist; a moist dense vapour near the surface of the land or water *Raleigh.*

FOG, fŏg. *n. s.* [*fogagium,* low Lat.] Aftergrass; which grows in autumn after the hay is mown. *Drayton.*

*To* FOG*, fŏg. *v. a.* To overcast; to darken. *Sherwood.*

*To* FOG §*, fŏg. *v. n.* [*vogue,* Fr.] To have power. *Milton.*

FO'GAGE*, fŏg'-âje. *n. s.* In one forest law, rank grass, not eaten in the summer. *Chambers.*

FO'GGILY, fŏg'-gē-lē. 383 *ad.* Mistily; darkly, cloudily.

FO'GGINESS, fŏg'-gē-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being dark or misty; cloudiness; mistiness.

FO'GGY, fŏg'-gē. 383. *a.* Misty; cloudy; dank. *Sidney.* Cloudy in understanding; dull. *Hayward.*

FOH, fō'h! *interject.* [ꝼah, Sax.] An interjection of abhorrence. *Shakspeare.*

*FO'IBLE**, fē'-bl. *a.* [Fr.] Weak. *Ld. Herbert.*

FO'IBLE, fē'-bl. 299, 405. *n. s.* A weak side; a blind side; a failing. *Friend.*

*To* FOIL §, fŏĭl. *v. a.* [*affoler,* old Fr.] To put to the worst; to defeat. *Milton.* [*fouiller,* Fr.] To blunt; to dull. *Shak.* To defeat; to puzzle. *Addison.*

FOIL, fŏĭl. 299. *n. s.* A defeat; a miscarriage. *Shak.* [*feuille,* Fr.] Leaf; gilding. *Spenser.* Something of another colour, near which jewels are set to raise their lustre. *Sidney.* [*fouiller,* Fr.] A blunt sword used in fencing. *Shak.* The steel of a looking-glass. *Chambers.*

FO'ILABLE*, fŏĭl'-â-bl. *a.* Which may be foiled. *Cotgrove.*

FO'ILER, fŏĭl'-ûr. *n. s.* One who has gained advantage over another.

FO'ILING*, fŏĭl'-ĭng. *n. s.* Among hunters, the mark, barely visible, where deer have passed over grass.

*To* FOIN §, fŏĭn. 299. *v. n.* [*poindre,* Fr.] To push in fencing. *Spenser.*

*To* FOIN*, fŏĭn. *v. a.* To prick; to sting. *Huloet.*

FOIN, fŏĭn. *n. s.* A thrust; a push. *Robinson.*

FO'ININGLY, fŏĭn'-ĭng-lē. *ad.* In a pushing manner.

FO'ISON, fō'-zn. 170. *n. s.* [*fusio,* Lat.] Plenty; abundance. *Tusser. Ob. J.*

*To* FOIST §, fŏĭst. 299. *v. a.* [*fausser,* Fr.] To insert by forgery; to falsify. *Carew.*

FOIST*, fŏĭst. *n. s.* [*fuste,* old Fr.] A light and swift ship. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

FO'ISTER*, fŏĭst'-ûr. *n. s.* A falsifier; a liar. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

FO'ISTIED §*, fŏĭs'-tĭd. *a.* Mustied; vinnewed. *Huloet.*

FO'ISTINESS, fŏĭs'-tē-nĕs. *n. s.* Fustiness; mouldiness. *Tusser.*

FO'ISTY, fŏĭs'-tē. *a.* Mouldy; fusty. *Favour, Antiq. Triumph over Novelty.*

FOLD §, fōld. *n. s.* [ꝼalæð, ꝼalð, Sax.] The ground in which sheep are confined. *Milton.* The place where sheep are housed. *Numb.* xxxii. The flock of sheep. *Dryden.* A limit; a boundary. *Creech.* An enclosure of any kind; as, *foldgarth.* A double; a complication; one part added to another. *Shak.* From the foregoing signification is derived the use of *fold* in composition. *Fold* signifies the same quantity added: as, *twenty-fold,* twenty times repeated. *St. Matt.* xiii.

*To* FOLD, fōld. *v. a.* To shut sheep in the fold. *Milton.* To double; to complicate. *Heb.* i. To enclose; to include; to shut. *Shakspeare.*

*To* FOLD, fōld. *v. n.* To close over another of the same kind. 1 *Kings,* vi.

FO'LDER*, fōld'-ŭr. *n. s.* One who folds up any thing. *Huloet.*

FO'LDING*, fōld'-ĭng. *n. s.* Applied to sheep, means the keeping them on arable lands within folds made of hurdles. *Bacon.*

FOLE*. See FOAL.

FOLIA'CEOUS, fō-lē-ā'-shŭs. *a.* [*foliaceus,* Lat.] Consisting of laminæ or leaves. *Woodward.*

FO'LIAGE§, fō'-lē-ĕdje. 90. *n. s.* [*folium,* Lat.] Leaves; tufts of leaves. *Addison.*

*To* FO'LIAGE*, fō'-lē-ĕdje. *v. a.* To work so as to represent foliage. *Drummond.*

*To* FO'LIATE, fō'-lē-āte. *v. a.* [*foliatus,* Lat.] To beat into laminæ or leaves. *Bacon.*

FOLIA'TION, fō-lē-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of beating into thin leaves. Foliation is one of the parts of the flower, being the collection of those fugacious coloured leaves called *petala,* which constitute the compass of the flower. *Quincy.*

FO'LIATURE, fō'-lē-ā-tshŭre. *n. s.* The state of being hammered into leaves. *Shuckford.*

FO'LIER*, fō'-lē-ŭr. *n. s.* [*foeli,* Dutch.] Goldsmith's foil. *Hist. R. Soc.*

*FO'LIO,* fō'-lē-ō. *n. s.* [*in folio,* Lat.] A leaf or page of a book. A large book of which the pages are formed by a sheet of paper once doubled. *Watts.*

FO'LIOMORT, fō'-lē-ō-mōrt. *a.* [*folium mortuum,* Lat.] A dark yellow; the colour of a leaf faded; vulgarly called *filemot. Woodward.*

FO'LIOT*, fō'-lē-ŏt. *n. s.* [*foldo,* Ital.] A kind of demon. *Burton.*

FO'LIOUS*, fō'-lē-ŭs. *a.* Leafy; thin and unsubstantial as a leaf. *Brown.*

FOLK§, fōke. *n. s.* [ꝑolc, Sax.—It is properly a collective noun, and has no plural, but by modern corruption.] People, in familiar language. *Sidney.* Nations; mankind. *Ps.* lvii. Any kind of people, as discriminated from others. *Bacon.*

☞ Notwithstanding this word is originally plural, our language is so little used to a plural without *s,* that *folks* may now be accounted the best orthography, as it is certainly the only current pronunciation. *W.*

FO'LKLAND*, fōke'-lănd. *n. s.* [ꝑolcland, Sax.] Copyhold land. *Burke.*

FO'LKMOTE, fōke'-mōte. *n. s.* [ꝑolcmoꝺ, Sax.] A meeting of people. *Burke.*

FO'LLICLE, fŏl'-lē-kl. 405. *n. s* [*folliculus,* Lat.] A cavity in any body with strong coats. *Brown.* [In botany.] The seed vessels, capsula seminalis, or case, which some fruits and seeds have over them. *Quincy.*

FO'LLIFUL*, fŏl'-lē-fŭl. *a.* Full of folly. *Shenstone.*

FO'LLILY*, fŏl'-lē-lē. *ad.* Foolishly. *Wicliffe. Ob. T.*

*To* FO'LLOW§, fŏl'-lō. 327. *v. a.* [ꝑolȝian, Sax.] To go after; not before, nor side by side. *Shak.* To pursue as an enemy; to chase. *Dryden.* To accompany; not to forsake. *Milton.* To attend as a dependant. 1 *Sam.* xvii. To go after. *Sidney.* To succeed in order of time. *Milton.* To be consequential in argument. *Milton.* To imitate; to copy as a pupil. *Hooker.* To obey; to observe as a guide. *Tillotson.* To pursue as an object of desire. *Hebrews,* xii. To confirm by new endeavours. *Spenser.* To attend to; to be busied with. *Ecclus.* xxix.

*To* FO'LLOW, fŏl'-lō. *v. n.* To come after another. *Jer.* xlii. To attend servilely. *Shak.* To be posterior in time. *Milton.* To be consequential, as effect to cause. *Locke.* To be consequential, as inference to premises. *Temple.* To continue endeavours; to persevere. *Hos.* vi.

FO'LLOWER, fŏl'-lō-ŭr. *n. s.* One who comes after another; not before him, nor side by side. *Shak.* One who observes a guide. *South.* An attendant or dependant. *Pope.* An associate; a companion. *Shak.* One under the command of another. *Spenser.* A scholar; an imitator; a copier. 1 *Cor.* xi.

FO'LLY, fŏl'-lē. *n. s.* [*follie,* old Fr.] Want of understanding; weakness of intellect. *Hawkesworth.* Criminal weakness; depravity of mind. *Deut.* xxii. Act of negligence or passion unbecoming gravity or deep wisdom. *Shak.*

*To* FOME'NT§, fō-mĕnt'. *v. a.* [*fomentor,* Lat.] To cherish with heat. *Milton.* To bathe with warm lotions. *Arbuthnot.* To encourage; to cherish *Wotton.*

FOMENTA'TION, fō-mĕn-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Partial bathing, called also *stuping,* which is applying hot flannels to any part, dipped in medicated decoctions. *Quincy.* The lotion prepared to foment the parts. *Arbuthnot.* Excitation; encouragement. *Sir H. Wotton.*

FOME'NTER, fō-mĕn'-tŭr. *n. s.* One that foments; an encourager; a supporter. *Howell.*

FON, fŏn. *n. s.* [*faane,* Su. Goth. and Icel.] A fool; an idiot. *Spenser.*

FOND§, fŏnd. *a.* Foolish; silly; indiscreet; imprudent; injudicious. *Hooker.* Trifling; valued by folly. *Shak.* Foolishly tender; injudiciously indulgent. *Addison.* Pleased in too great a degree; foolishly delighted. *Dryden.*

*To* FOND, fŏnd. } *v. a.* To treat with
*To* FO'NDLE, fŏn'-dl. 405. § great indulgence; to caress; to cocker. *Dryden.*

*To* FOND, fŏnd. *v. n.* To be fond of; to be in love with; to doat on. *Shakspeare.*

*To* FOND§*, fŏnd. *v. n.* [ꝑunꝺian, Sax.] To strive; to try. *Gower. Ob. T.*

FO'NDLER, fŏn'-dl-ŭr. *n. s.* One who fondles.

FO'NDLING, fŏn'-dl-ĭng. *n. s.* A person or thing much fondled or caressed; something regarded with great affection. *Arbuthnot.* A fool. *Burton.*

FO'NDLY, fŏnd'-lè. *ad.* Foolishly; weakly; imprudently. *Shak.* With extreme tenderness. *Pope.*

FO'NDNESS, fŏnd'-nĕs. *n. s.* Foolishness; weakness; want of sense; want of judgement. *Spenser.* Foolish tenderness. *Addison.* Tender passion. *A Phillips.* Unreasonable liking. *Hammond.*

FONE, fōne. *n. s.* Plural of *foe. Spenser. Ob. J.*

FONT, fŏnt. *n. s.* [*fons,* Lat.] A stone vessel in which the water for holy baptism is contained in the church. *Hooker.* [In printing.] An assortment of letters and accents. *Boyle.*

FO'NTANEL, fŏn'-tā-nĕl. *n. s.* [*fontanelle,* Fr.] An issue; a discharge opened in the body. *Bp. Hall.*

*FONTA'NGE,* fŏn-tānje'. *n. s.* [from the name of the first wearer, Mademoiselle de *Fontange.*] A knot of ribands on the top of the head-dress. *Addison. Ob. J.*

FOOD§, fōōd. 10, 306. *n. s.* [ꝑoꝺ, food, Sax.] Victuals; provision for the mouth. *Prov.* xiii. Any thing that nourishes. *Shakspeare.*

*To* FOOD*, fōōd. *v. a.* To feed. *Barret. Ob. T.*

FO'ODFUL, fōōd'-fŭl. *a.* Fruitful; full of food; plenteous. *Sandys.*

FO'ODLESS*, fōōd'-lĕs. *a.* Not affording food; barren. *Sandys.*

FOO'DY, fōōd'-è. *a.* Eatable; fit for food. *Chapman.*

FOOL§, fōōl. 306. *n. s.* [*fol.* Su. Goth. and Icel.] One to whom nature has denied reason; a natural; an idiot. *Locke.* [In Scripture.] A wicked man. *Psalm* xiv. A term of indignity and reproach *Dryden.* One who counterfeits folly; a buffoon; a jester. *Milton.—To play the fool.* To play pranks like a hired jester; to make sport. *Sidney* To act like one void of common understanding. 1 *Sam.* xxvi. *To make a fool of.* To disappoint, to defeat. *Shakspeare.*

*To* FOOL, fōōl. *v. n.* To trifle; to toy; to play; to idle; to sport. *Herbert.*

*To* FOOL, fōōl. *v. a.* To treat with contempt; to disappoint; to frustrate; to defeat. *Shak.* To infatuate; to make foolish. *Calamy.* To cheat: as, to *fool* one of his money.

FOOL§*, fōōl. *n. s.* A liquid made of gooseberries scalded and pounded, and of cream. *Shakspeare.*

☞ 559.—Fāte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mè, mêt;—pīne, pĭn;—

**FOOLBO'LD***, fôôl-bōld'. *a.* Foolishly bold. *Bale. Ob. T.*

**FOO'LBORN**, fôôl'-bôrn. *a.* Foolish from the birth. *Shakspeare.*

**FOO'LERY**, fôôl'-ŭr-è. 557. *n. s.* Habitual folly. *Shak.* An act of folly; trifling practice. *Ecclus.* xxii. Object of folly. *Raleigh.*

**FOOLHA'PPY**, fôôl-hâp'-pè. *a.* Lucky without contrivance or judgement. *Spenser.*

**FOOLHA'RDINESS**, fôôl-hâr'-dè-nĕs. *n. s.* Mad rashness; courage without sense. *Dryden.*

**FOOLHA'RDISE**, fôôl-hâr'-dīz. *n. s.* [*fool* and *hardiesse*, Fr.] Foolhardiness. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

**FOOLHA'RDY**, fôôl-hâr'-dè. *a.* Daring without judgement; madly adventurous. *Spenser.*

**FOO'LTRAP**, fôôl'-trâp. *n. s.* A snare to catch fools in. *Dryden.*

**FOO'LISH**, fôôl'-ĭsh. *a.* Void of understanding; weak of intellect. 2 *Esdras.* Imprudent; indiscreet. *Shak.* Ridiculous; contemptible. 2 *Macc.* ii. [In Scripture.] Wicked; sinful.

**FOO'LISHLY**, fôôl'-ĭsh-lè. *ad.* Weakly; without understanding. [In Scripture.] Wickedly. *Swift.*

**FOO'LISHNESS**, fôôl'-ĭsh-nĕs. *n. s.* Folly; want of understanding. Foolish practice; actual deviation from the right. *South.*

**FOO'LSCAP** *Paper.** A term denoting the size of the sheet of paper; as pot, *foolscap*, &c. pot being the smallest, and *foolscap* the second in the ascending scale to *atlas*-paper.

**FOO'LSTONES**, fôôl'-stōnz. *n. s.* A plant.

**FOOT** §, fût. 307. *n. s.* plural *feet*. [ꝼoꝺ, Sax.] The part upon which we stand. *Clarendon.* That by which any thing is supported in the nature of a foot: as, the *foot* of a table. The lower part; the base. *Hakewill.* The end; the lower part. *Dryden.* The act of walking. 2 *Macc.* v.—*On foot.* Walking; without carriage. *Exod.* xii.—A posture of action. *Shak.* Infantry; footmen in arms. 1 *Macc.* iv. State; character; condition. *Dryden.* Scheme; plan; settlement. *Swift.* A state of incipient existence; first motion. *Tillotson.* The level; the square; par. *Bacon.* A certain number of syllables constituting a distinct part of a verse. *Ascham.* Motion; action. *Grew.* Step. *L'Estrange.* A measure containing twelve inches. *Bacon.*

*To* **FOOT**, fût. 307. *v. n.* To dance; to tread wantonly; to trip. *Dryden.* To walk; not ride. *Spenser.*

*To* **FOOT**, fût. *v. a.* To spurn; to kick. *Shak.* To settle; to begin to fix. *Shak.* To tread. *Shak.* To hold with the foot. *Shak.* To supply with feet. *Bp. Hall.*

**FOO'TBALL**, fût'-bâll. *n. s.* A ball commonly made of a blown bladder, cased with leather, driven by the foot. *Peacham.* The sport or practice of kicking the football. *Arbuthnot.*

**FOO'TBANDS***, fût'-bândz. *n. s.* pl. Soldiers that march and fight on foot. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

**FOO'TBOY**, fût'-bŏè. *n. s.* A low menial; an attendant in livery. *Shakspeare.*

**FOO'TBREADTH***, fût'-brĕdth. *n. s.* The space which a foot might cover. *Deut.* ii.

**FOO'TBRIDGE**, fût'-brĭje. *n. s.* A bridge on which passengers walk; a narrow bridge. *Sidney.*

**FOO'TCLOTH**, fût'-klŏth. *n. s.* A sumpter cloth. *Shakspeare.*

**FOO'TED**, fût'-ĕd. *a.* Shaped in the foot. *Grew.*

**FOOTFA'LL***, fût'-fâll. *n. s.* A stumble; a trip of the foot. *Shakspeare.*

**FOO'TFIGHT**, fût'-fīte. *n. s.* A fight made on foot, in opposition to that on horseback. *Sidney.*

**FOO'TGUARDS***, fût'-gârdz. *n. s.* pl. Foot-soldiers belonging to those regiments called, by way of distinction, the Guards.

**FOO'THOLD**, fût'-hōld. *n. s.* Space to hold the foot; space on which one may tread surely. *More.*

**FOOTHO'T***, fût-hŏt'. *ad.* Immediately; directly; a phrase borrowed from hunting. *Gower. Ob. T.*

**FOO'TING**, fût'-ĭng. *n. s.* Ground for the foot. *Shak.* Support; root. *Dryden.* Basis; foundation. *Locke.* Place; possession. *Dryden.* Tread; walk. *Spenser.* Dance. *Shak.* Steps; road; track. *Spenser.* Entrance; beginning; establishment. *Davies* State condition; settlement. *Arbuthnot.*

**FOO'TLESS***, fût'-lĕs. *a.* Without feet.

**FOO'TLICKER**, fût'-lĭk-ŭr. *n. s.* A slave; an humble fawner; one who licks the foot. *Shakspeare.*

**FOO'TMAN**, fût'-mân. 88. *n. s.* A soldier that marches and fights on foot. *Raleigh.* A menial servant in livery. *Bacon.* One who practises to walk or run.

**FOO'TMANSHIP**, fût'-mân-shĭp. *n. s.* The art or faculty of a runner. *Hayward.*

**FOO'TMANTLE***, fût'-mân-tl. *n. s.* A species of petticoat used by market-women, when they ride on horseback, to keep their gowns clean. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

**FOO'TPACE**, fût'-pâse. *n. s.* Part of a pair of stairs, whereon, after four or five steps, you arrive to a broad place. *Moxon.* A pace no faster than a slow walk.

**FOO'TPAD**, fût'-pâd. *n. s.* [*foot* and *pad*.] A high wayman that robs on foot.

**FOO'TPATH**, fût'-pâth. *n. s.* A narrow way which will not admit horses or carriages. *Shakspeare.*

**FOO'TPOST**, fût'-pōst. *n. s.* A post or messenger that travels on foot. *Carew.*

**FOOTSO'LDIER***, fût-sōl'-jŭr. *n. s.* A soldier that marches and fights on foot.

**FOO'TSTALL**, fût'-stâll. 406. *n. s.* A woman's stirrup.

**FOO'TSTEP**, fût'-stĕp. *n. s.* Trace; track; impression left by the foot. *Locke.* Token; mark; notice given. *Bentley.* Example.

**FOO'TSTOOL**, fût'-stōōl. *n. s.* Stool on which he that sits places his feet. *Shakspeare.*

**FOP** §, fŏp. *n. s.* A simpleton; a coxcomb; a man of small understanding and much ostentation; a pretender; a man fond of show, dress, and flutter; an impertinent. *Shakspeare.*

**FO'PDOODLE**, fŏp'-dōō-dl. *n. s.* A fool; an insignificant wretch. *Hudibras.*

**FO'PLING**, fŏp'-lĭng. *n. s.* A petty fop; an under rate coxcomb. *Tickell.*

**FO'PPERY**, fŏp'-ŭr-è. 557. *n. s.* Folly; impertinence. *Shak.* Affectation of show or importance; showy folly. *Shenstone.* Foolery; vain or idle practice. *Stilling fleet.*

**FO'PPISH**, fŏp'-pĭsh. *a.* Foolish; idle; vain. *Shak.* Vain in show; foolishly ostentatious. *Garth.*

**FO'PPISHLY**, fŏp'-pĭsh-lè. *ad.* Vainly; ostentatiously. *Sherwood.*

**FO'PPISHNESS**, fŏp'-pĭsh-nĕs. *n. s.* Vanity; showy or ostentatious vanity. *Shenstone.*

**FOR** §, fŏr. 167. prep. [ꝼoꝛ, Sax.] Because of. *Hooker.* With respect to; with regard to; *Shak.* In this sense it has often *as* before it. *Knolles.* In the character of. *Locke.* With resemblance of. *Shak.* Considered as; in the place of. *Milton.* In advantage of; for the sake of. *Bacon.* Conducive to; beneficial to. *Tillotson.* With intention of going to a certain place. *Bacon.* In comparative respect. *Dryden.* In proportion to. With appropriation to. *Shak.* After O, an expression of desire. *Shak.* In account of; in solution of. *Burnet.* Inducing to as a motive. *Tillotson.* In expectation of. *Locke.* Noting power or possibility. *Bp. Taylor.* Noting dependence. *Boyle.* In prevention of; for fear of. *Tusser.* In remedy of. *Garretson.* In exchange of. *Dryden.* In the place of; instead of. *Dryden.* In supply of; to serve in the place of. *Dryden.* Through a certain duration. *Roscommon.* In search of; in quest of. *Tillotson.* According to. *Boyle.* Noting a state of fitness or readiness. *Shak.* In hope of; for the sake of; noting the final cause. *Bacon.* Of tendency to; towards. *Swift.* In favour of; on the part of; on the side of. *Hooker.* Noting accommodation or adaption. *Locke.* With intention of. *Waller.* Becoming; belonging to. *Shak.* Notwithstanding. *Hooker.* To the use of; to be used in. *Tillotson.* In consequence of. *Dryden.* In recompense of; in return of. *Dryden.* In proportion to. *Shak.* By means of; by interposition of. *Hale.* In regard of; in preservation of.—*I cannot* FOR *my life*, is, *I cannot if my life might be saved*

*by it. Shakspeare.—For all.* Notwithstanding. *Sidney.*

FOR, fŏr. *conj.* The word by which the reason is introduced of something advanced before. *Shak.* Because; on this account that. *Spenser.—For as much.* In regard that; in consideration of. *Hooker. For why.* Because; for this reason that. *Knolles.*

FOR*, fŏr. In composition, *for* is sometimes privative, as, *forbear*, and *forbid*, in its fourth meaning; sometimes merely intensive, as *forbathe;* and sometimes only communicative of an ill sense, as *forswear.*

*To* FO'RAGE §, fŏr'-âje. 168 *v. n.* [*forragium*, low Lat.] To wander far; to rove at a distance. *Shak.* To wander in search of spoil; generally of provisions. *Denham.* To ravage; to feed on spoil. *Shak.*

*To* FO'RAGE, fŏr'-âje. *v. a.* To plunder; to strip; to spoil. *Spenser.*

FO'RAGE, fŏr'-âje. 90. *n. s.* Search of provisions; the act of feeding abroad. *Milton.* Provisions sought abroad. *Dryden.* Provisions in general. *Dryden.*

FO'RAGER*, fŏr'-â-jŭr. *n. s.* One who wanders in search of spoil; a waster of a country. *Shak.* A provider of food, fodder, or forage; a merchant of corn. *Barret.* Any animal which feeds. *Mason.*

FO'RAGING*, fŏr'-â-jĭng. *n. s.* Predatory inroad. *Bp. Hall.*

FORA'MINOUS, fŏ-râm'-ĕ-nŭs. *a.* [*foramen*, Lat.] Full of holes; porous. *Bacon.*

*To* FORBA'THE*, fŏr-bᵾTHe'. *v. a.* To bathe; to imbrue. *Sackville.*

*To* FORBE'AR, fŏr-bâre'. *v. n.* pret. I *forbore*, anciently *forbare;* part. *forborne.* [ꝑoꝛbæꝑan, Sax.] To cease from any thing; to intermit. *Cheyne.* To pause; to delay. *Shak.* To omit voluntarily; to abstain. 1 *Sam.* xxiii. To restrain any violence of temper; to be patient. *Prov.* xxv.

☞ The *e* in these words, preceding the accent and followed by a consonant, is under the same predicament as the same letter in *command, collect*, &c.—which see. *W.*

*To* FORBE'AR, fŏr-bâre'. 240. *v. a.* To decline; to avoid voluntarily. *Shak.* To abstain from; to omit. *Clarendon.* To spare; to treat with clemency. *Eph.* iv. To withhold. 2 *Chron.* xxxv.

FORBE'ARANCE, fŏr-bâre'-ânse. *n. s.* The care to avoiding or shunning any thing; negation of practice. *Locke.* Intermission of something. Command of temper. *Shak.* Lenity; delay of punishment; mildness. *Addison.*

FORBE'ARER, fŏr-bâ'-rŭr. *n. s.* An intermitter; intercepter of any thing. *Tusser.*

*To* FORBI'D §, fŏr-bĭd'. *v. a.* pret. I *forbade*, and formerly *forbid;* part. *forbidden* or *forbid.* [ꝑoꝛbeoδan, Sax.] To prohibit; to interdict any thing. *Shak.* To command to forbear any thing. *Sidney.* To oppose; to hinder. *Bacon.* To accurse; to blast. *Shakspeare.*

*To* FORBI'D, fŏr-bĭd'. *v. n.* To utter a prohibition. *Shakspeare.*

FORBI'DDANCE, fŏr-bĭd'-dânse. *n. s.* Prohibition; edict against any thing. *Bp. Hall.*

FORBI'DDENLY, fŏr-bĭd'-d'n-lè. *ad.* In an unlawful manner. *Shakspeare.*

FORBI'DDENNESS*, fŏr-bĭd'-d'n-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being forbidden. *Boyle.*

FORBI'DDER, fŏr-bĭd'-dŭr. *n. s.* One that prohibits. *Brown.*

FORBI'DDING, fŏr-bĭd'-dĭng. *part. a.* Raising abhorrence; repelling approach; causing aversion. *A. Hill.*

FORBI'DDING*, fŏr-bĭd'-dĭng. *n. s.* Hinderance; opposition. *Shakspeare.*

FORBY'*. See FOREBY.

FORCE §, fŏrse. *n. s.* [*force*, Fr.] Strength; vigour; might. *Donne.* Violence. *Shak.* Virtue; efficacy. *Locke.* Validness; power of law. *Heb.* ix. Armament; warlike preparation. *Jerem.* xlviii. Destiny; necessity; fatal compulsion. *Shak.* A waterfall. [*fors*, Su. Goth.]

*To* FORCE, fŏrse. *v. a.* To compel; to constrain. *Bacon.* To overpower by strength. *Milton.* To impel; to press; to draw or push by main strength *Deut.* xx. To enforce; to urge. *Dryden.* To drive by violence or power. *Decay of Piety.* To gain by violence or power. *Dryden.* To storm; to take or enter by violence. *Waller.* To ravish; to violate by force. *Dryden.* To constrain; to distort. *Shak.* To man; to strengthen by soldiers. *Raleigh.* To stuff: a term of cookery. *Shak.* To bring forward; to ripen precipitately: a term of gardening. To fine down wines, and render them fit for immediate draught.—*To force out.* To extort. *Atterbury.*

*To* FORCE, fŏrse. *v. n.* To lay stress upon. *Camden.* To endeavour. *Spenser.* To use violence *Spenser.*

FO'RCEDLY, fŏr'-sĕd-lè. 364. *ad.* Violently; constrainedly; unnaturally. *Burnet.*

FO'RCEDNESS*, fŏr'-sĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* Distortion. *Worthington.*

FO'RCEFUL, fŏrse'-fŭl. *a.* Violent; strong; impetuous. *Shakspeare.*

FO'RCEFULLY, fŏrse'-fŭl-lè. *ad.* Violently; impetuously.

FO'RCELESS, fŏrse'-lĕs. *a.* Having little force, weak; feeble; impotent. *Shakspeare.*

FO'RCEMEAT*, fŏrse'-mêêt. *n. s.* A term of cookery.

*FO'RCEPS*, fŏr'-sĕps. *n. s.* [Lat.] A pair of tongs. An instrument in chirurgery to extract any thing out of wounds. *Quincy.*

FO'RCER, fŏre'-sŭr. *n. s.* A compeller; a constrainer. *Cotgrave.* That which forces, drives, or constrains. The embolus of a pump working by pulsion. *Wilkins.*

FO'RCIBLE, fŏre'-sè-bl. 405. *a.* Strong; mighty. *Hooker.* Violent; impetuous. *Prior.* Efficacious; active; powerful. *Bacon.* Prevalent; of great influence. *Raleigh.* Done by force; suffered by force. *Milton.* Valid; binding; obligatory.

FO'RCIBLENESS, fŏre'-sè-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Force; violence.

FO'RCIBLY, fŏre'-sè-blè. *ad.* Strongly; powerfully *Tillotson.* Impetuously; with great strength. By violence; by force. *Bacon.*

FO'RCIPATED §, fŏr'-sè-pâ-tĕd. *a.* Formed like a pair of pincers to open and enclose. *Brown.*

FORCIPA'TION*, fŏr-sè-pâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* Squeezing or tearing with pincers; formerly a mode of punishment. *Bacon.*

FO'RCING*, fŏre'-sĭng. *n. s.* The act of urging or enforcing. *Prov.* xxx. Compulsion. *Beaum. and Fl.*

*To* FORCLO'SE*. See *To* FORECLOSE.

FORD §, fŏrd. *n. s.* [ꝑoꝛδ, Sax.] A shallow part of a river where it may be passed without swimming. *Gen.* xxxii. The stream; the current. *Milton.*

*To* FORD, fŏrd. *v. a.* To pass without swimming. *Raleigh.*

FO'RDABLE, fŏrd'-â-bl. 405. *a.* Passable without swimming. *Raleigh.*

*To* FORDO'*, fŏr-dôô'. *v. a.* [ꝑoꝛδon, Sax.] To ruin; to destroy; opposed to making happy *Chaucer.* To weary; to overcome. *Shakspeare Oh. T.*

FORE §, fŏre. *a.* [ꝑoꝛe, Sax.] Anteriour; not be hind. *Bacon.* That which comes first in a progressive motion. *Cheyne.*

FORE, fŏre. *ad.* Anteriourly. *Raleigh. Fore* is a word much used in composition to mark priority of time, or situation.—*Fore and aft.* The whole length of a ship.

*To* FOREADMO'NISH*, fŏre-âd-mŏn'-ĭsh. *v. a* To counsel before the event. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* FOREADVI'SE, fŏre-âd-vize'. *v. n.* To counsel early; to counsel before the time of action, or the event. *Shakspeare.*

*To* FOREALLE'GE*, fŏre-âl-lêdje'. *v. a.* To mention or cite before. *Fotherby.*

*To* FOREAPPO'INT §, fŏre-âp-pŏint'. *v. a.* To order beforehand. *Sherwood.*

FOREAPPO'INTMENT*, fŏre-âp pŏint'-mĕnt. *n. s* Preordination; predestination *Sherwood*

*To* FOREA'RM, fōre-ârm'. *v. a.* To provide for attack or resistance before the time of need. *South.*

*To* FOREBO'DE §, fōre-bōde'. *v. n.* [ꝓonebodian, Sax.] To prognosticate; to foretell. *Dryden.* To foreknow; to be prescient of. *Dryden.*

FOREBO'DER, fōre-bōde'-ûr. *n. s.* A prognosticator; a soothsayer. *L'Estrange.* A foreknower.

FOREBO'DEMENT*, fōre-bōde'-mênt. *n. s.* Presagement.

FOREBO'DING*, fōre-bō'-dĭng. *n. s.* Presage; perception beforehand. *Bentley.*

FOREBY', fōre-bī'. *prep.* Near; hard by; fast by. *Spenser.*

*To* FORECA'ST §, fōre-kâst'. 492. *v. a.* [*fore* and *cast.*] To scheme; to plan before execution. *Dan.* xi. To adjust; to contrive antecedently. *Dryden.* To foresee; to provide against. *L'Estrange.*

*To* FORECA'ST, fōre-kâst'. *v. n.* To form schemes; to contrive beforehand. *Spenser.*

FO'RECAST, fōre'-kâst. 492. *n. s.* Contrivance beforehand; antecedent policy. *Shakspeare.*

FORECA'STER, fōre-kâst'-ûr. *n. s.* One who contrives beforehand.

FO'RECASTLE, fōre'-kâs-sl. 405. *n. s.* In a ship, that part where the foremast stands. *Harris.*

FORECHO'SEN, fōre-tshō'-z'n. *part.* Pre-elected.

FORECI'TED, fōre-sī'-tĕd. *part.* Quoted before, or above. *Arbuthnot.*

*To* FORECLO'SE §, fōre-klōze'. *v. a.* [*forclos*, old Fr.] To shut up; to preclude; to prevent. *Carew.* —*To foreclose a mortgage*, is to cut off the power of redemption. *Blackstone.*

FORECLO'SURE*, fōre-klō'-zhūre. *n. s.* A deprivation of the power of redeeming a mortgage.

*To* FORECONCE'IVE*, fōre-kŏn-sēēv'. *v. n.* To preconceive. *Bacon.*

FOREDA'TED*, fōre-dā'-tĕd. *part.* Dated before the true time. *Milton.*

FO'REDECK, fōre'-dĕk. *n. s.* The anteriour part of the ship. *Chapman.*

*To* FOREDESI'GN, fōre-dĕ-sīne'. *v. a.* To plan beforehand. *Cheyne.*

*To* FOREDETE'RMINE*, fōre-dĕ-tĕr'-mĭn. *v. a.* To decree beforehand. *Bp. Hopkins.*

*To* FOREDO'. See *To* FORDO.

*To* FOREDO'OM §, fōre-dōōm'. *v. a.* [*fore* and *doom.*] To predestinate; to determine beforehand. *Dryden.*

FOREDO'OM*, fōre-dōōm'. *n. s.* Judgement. *Sackville.*

FOREDO'OR*, fōre-dōre'. *r. s.* [ꝓore-ðupe, Sax.] A door in the front of a house.

FOREE'LDER*, fōre-ēl'-dûr. *n. s.* [*fore* and *elder.*] An ancestor.

FOREE'ND, fōre'-ĕnd. *n. s.* The anteriour part. *Shakspeare.*

FOREFA'THER, fōre-fā'-ŦHŭr. *n. s.* Ancestor; one who in any degree of ascending genealogy precedes another. *Hooker.*

*To* FOREFE'ND, fōre-fĕnd'. *v. a.* [*fore* or *for* and *defend.*] To prohibit; to avert. *Shakspeare.* To provide for; to secure. *Shakspeare.*

FOREFI'NGER, fōre'-fĭng-gûr. *n. s.* The finger next to the thumb; the index. *Peacham.*

FO'REFOOT, fōre'-fût. *n. s.* plur. *forefeet.* The anteriour foot of a quadruped. *Peacham.*

FOREFR'ONT*, fōre-frŭnt'. *n. s.* The anteriour front of any thing. *Exod.* xxviii.

FO'REGAME*, fōre'-gāme. *n. s.* A first plan; a first game. *Whitlock.*

*To* FOREGO' §, fōre-gō'. *v. a.* [*for* and *go.*] To quit; to give up; to resign. *Spenser.* To go before; to be past. [*fore* and *go.*] *Shak.* To lose.

FO'REGOER, fōre-gō'-ûr. *n. s.* Ancestor; progenitor. *Shak.* One who goes before another. *Sidney.* A forsaker; a quitter. *Cotgrave.*

FO'REGROUND, fōre'-grōŭnd. *n. s.* The part of the field or expanse of a picture which seems to lie before the figures. *Dryden.*

*To* FOREGUE'SS*, fōre-gĕs'. *v. n.* To conjecture. *Sherwood.*

F'OREHAND §, fōre'-hând. *n. s.* [*fore* and *hand.*] The part of a horse which is before the rider. The chief part. *Shakspeare.*

FO'REHAND, fōre'-hând. *a.* Done sooner than is regular. *Shakspeare.*

FOREHA'NDED, fōre'-hând-ĕd. *a.* Early; timely. *Bp. Taylor.* Formed in the foreparts. *Dryden.*

FO'REHEAD, fŏr'-hĕd. 515. *n. s.* That part of the face which reaches from the eyes upward to the hair. *Shak.* Impudence; confidence; assurance. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* FOREHE'AR*, fōre-hēēr'. *v. n.* To be informed before. *Trag. of Soliman and Perseda.*

*To* FOREHE'ND*, fōre-hĕnd'. *v. a.* [*fore* and *hend.*] To seize. *Spenser.*

*To* FOREHE'W*, fōre-hū'. *v. a.* To cut in front. *Sackville.*

FOREHO'LDING, fōre-hōld'-ĭng. *n. s.* Predictions; ominous accounts. *L'Estrange.*

FO'REHORSE*, fōre'-hōrse. *n. s.* The foremost horse of a team. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

FO'REIGN §, fŏr'-ĭn. *a.* [*forain*, Fr.] Not of this country; not domestick. *Atterbury.* Alien; remote; not allied. *Addison.* Excluded; not admitted; held at a distance. *Shak.* [In law.] A foreign plea, *placitum forinsecum*; as being a plea out of the proper court of justice. Extraneous; adventitious in general. *Phillips.*

FO'REIGNER, fŏr'-rĭn-ûr. *n. s.* A man that comes from another country; not a native; a stranger. *Denham.*

FO'REIGNNESS, fŏr'-rĭn-nĕs. *n. s.* Remoteness; want of relation to something. *Locke.*

*To* FOREIMA'GINE, fōre-ĭm-mâd'-jĭn. *v. a.* To conceive or fancy before proof. *Camden.*

*To* FOREJU'DGE §, fōre-jŭdje'. *v. a.* To judge be forehand; to be prepossessed. *Sherwood.*

FOREJU'DGEMENT*, fōre-jŭdje'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Judgement formed beforehand. *Spenser.*

*To* FOREKNO'W §, fōre-nō'. *v. a.* To have prescience of; to foresee. *Raleigh.*

FOREKNO'WABLE, fōre-nō'-â-bl. *a.* Possible to be known before they happen. *More.*

FOREKNO'WER*, fōre-nō'-ûr. *n. s.* He who knows what is to happen. *Stapleton.*

FOREKNO'WLEDGE, fōre-nŏl'-ĭdje. *n. s.* Prescience; knowledge of that which has not yet happened. *Hooker.*

FO'REL*, fŏ'-rĕl. *n. s.* [*forellus*, Lat.] A kind of parchment used for covers of account books. *Book of Common Prayer*, 1549.

FO'RELAND, fōre'-lând. *n. s.* A promontory; headland; high land jutting into the sea; a cape. *Milton.*

*To* FORELA'Y, fōre-lā'. *v. a.* To lay wait for; to entrap by ambush. *Dryden.* To contrive antecedently; to prevent. *Bp. Hall.*

FORELE'ADER*, fōre-lē'-dûr. *n. s.* One who leads others by his example. *Gascoigne.*

*To* FO'RELEND*, fōre-lĕnd'. *v. a.* To give before hand. *Spenser. Ob. T.*

*To* FO'RELIFT, fōre-lĭft'. *v. a.* To raise aloft any anteriour part. *Spenser.*

FO'RELOCK, fōre'-lŏk. *n. s.* The hair that grows from the forepart of the head. *Milton.*

*To* FORELO'OK*, fōre-lŏŏk'. *v. n.* To see before hand. *B. Jonson.*

FO'REMAN, fōre'-mân. 99. *n. s.* The first or chief person. *Addison.*

FO'REMAST*, fōre'-mâst. *n. s.* The first mast of a ship towards the head.

FO'REMAST *Man**. *n. s.* One that furls the sails, and takes his course at the helm. *Chambers.*

FOREME'ANT*, fōre-mĕnt'. *part.* Intended beforehand. *B. Jonson.*

FOREME'NTIONED, fōre-mĕn'-shŭnd. *a.* Mentioned or recited before. *Addison.*

FO'REMOST §, fōre'-mōst. *a.* [from *fore.*] First in place. *Sidney.* First in dignity. *Dryden.*

FO'REMOSTLY*, fōre'-mōst-lē. *ad.* Among the foremost. *Old Ballad of Jephthah.*

FO'REMOTHER*, fōre-mŭŦH'-ûr. *n. s.* A female ancestor. *Bp. Prideaux.*

**FORENA'MED**, fŏre-nāmd'. *a.* Nominated before. *B. Jonson.*

**FO'RENOON**, fŏre'-nōōn. *n. s.* The time of day reckoned from the middle point, between the dawn and the meridian, to the meridian. *Sidney.*

**FORENO'TICE**, fŏre-nō'-tĭs. *n. s.* Information of an event before it happens. *Rymer.*

**FORE'NSICK**, fō-rĕn'-sĭk. *a.* [*forensis*, Lat.] Belonging to courts of judicature. *Locke.*

*To* **FOREORDA'IN** §, fŏre-ŏr-dāne'. *v. a.* To predestinate; to predetermine; to preordain. *Hooker.*

**FOREORDINA'TION***, fŏre-ŏr-dē-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Predetermination. *Dr. Jackson.*

**FO'REPART**, fŏre'-pārt. *n. s.* The part first in time. *Raleigh.* The part anteriour in place. *Ray.*

**FOREPA'SSED**, **FOREPA'ST**, fŏre-pāst'. *part. a.* Passed before a certain time. *Sackville.*

**FOREPOSSE'SSED**, fŏre-pŏz-zĕst'. *a.* Holding formerly in possession. *Knight.* Pre-occupied; prepossessed. *Bp. Sanderson.*

**FOREPRO'MISED***, fŏre-prŏm'-ĭst. *part. a.* Promised beforehand. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* **FOREPRI'ZE***, fŏre-prīze'. *v. a.* To rate beforehand. *Hooker.*

**FO'RERANK**, fŏre'-răngk. 408. *n. s.* First rank; front. *Shakspeare.*

*To* **FORERE'ACH***, fŏre-rēētsh'. *v. n.* [In naval language.] To sail better than another ship; to get before it.

*To* **FORERE'AD** §*, fŏre-rēēd'. *v. n.* [*fore* and *read.*] To signify by tokens. *Spenser.*

**FORERE'ADING***, fŏre-rēēd'-ĭng. *n. s.* Previous perusal. *Hales.*

**FORERECI'TED**, fŏre-rē-sī'-tĕd. *a.* Mentioned before. *Shakspeare.*

**FOREREME'MBERED***, fŏre-rē-mĕm'-bŭrd. *part. a.* Called to mind, or mentioned before. *Mountagu.*

**FO'RERIGHT** §*, fŏre'-rīte. *ad.* Right forward; onward. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

**FO'RERIGHT***, fŏre'-rīte. *a.* Ready; forward; quick. *Massinger.*

*To* **FORERU'N** §, fŏre-rŭn'. *v. a.* [*fore* and *run.*] To come before as an earnest of something following. *Shak.* To precede; to have the start of. *Graunt.*

**FORERU'NNER**, fŏre-rŭn'-nŭr. *n. s.* A harbinger; a messenger sent before to give notice of the approach of those that follow. *Shak.* An ancestor; a predecessor. *Shak.* A prognostick; a sign foreshowing any thing. *Milton.*

**FO'RESAID***, fŏre-sĕd'. *part. a.* Described or spoken of before. *Shakspeare.*

**FO'RESAIL***, fŏre'-sāle. *n. s.* The sail of the foremast.

*To* **FORESA'Y** §, fŏre-sā'. *v. a.* [*fore* and *say.*] To predict; to prophesy; to foretell. *Shakspeare.*

**FORESA'YING***, fŏre-sā'-ĭng. *n. s.* A prediction. *Sherwood.*

*To* **FORESE'E** §, fŏre-sēē'. *v. a.* To see beforehand; to see what has not yet happened. *Spenser.* To provide for. *Bacon.*

**FORESE'ER***, fŏre-sēēr'. *n. s.* One who foresees. *Lord Halifax.*

*To* **FORESE'IZE***, fŏre-sēēz'. *v. a.* To grasp beforehand. *Tate.*

*To* **FORESHA'DOW***, fŏre-shăd'-ō. *v. a.* To foresignify; to typify. *Barrow.*

*To* **FORESHA'ME**, fŏre-shāme'. *v. a.* To shame; to bring reproach upon.

*To* **FORESHE'W** §, fŏre-shō'. *v. a.* [ꝑope-ꝑceapian, Sax.] To predict; to represent before it comes. *Wisdom*, xviii. See *To* FORESHOW.

**FORESH'EW***, fŏre-shō'. *n. s.* A sign; that by which any thing is foreshown. *Fairfax.*

**FORESHE'WER***, fŏre-shō'-ŭr. *n. s.* One who predicts a thing. *Spenser.*

**FO'RESHIP**, fŏre'-shĭp. *n. s.* [*fore* and *ship.*] The anteriour part of the ship. *Acts*, xxvii.

*To* **FORESHO'RTEN** §, fŏre-shŏrt'-tn. *v. a.* To shorten figures for the sake of showing those behind.

**FORESHO'RTENING***, fŏre-shŏrt'-tn-ĭng. *n. s.* The act of shortening figures for the sake of showing those behind. *Dryden.*

*To* **FORESHO'W**, fŏre-shō'. *v. a.* [*fore* and *show.*] To discover before it happens; to predict. *Hooker.* To represent before it comes. *Hooker.*

**FO'RESIDE***, fŏre'-slde. *n. s.* Superficial appearance; outside. *Spenser.*

**FO'RESIGHT** §, fŏre'-sīte. *n. s.* Prescience; prognostication; foreknowledge. *Milton.* Provident care of futurity. *Spenser.*

**FORESI'GHTFUL**, fŏre-sīte'-fŭl. *a.* Prescient; provident. *Sidney.*

*To* **FORESI'GNIFY**, fŏre-sĭg'-nē-fī. *v. a.* [*fore* and *signify.*] To betoken beforehand; to foreshow; to typify. *Hooker.*

**FO'RESKIN**, fŏre' skĭn. *n. s.* [*fore* and *skin.*] The prepuce. *Cowley.*

**FO'RESKIRT**, fŏre-skĕrt'. *n. s.* The pendulous or loose part of the coat before. *Shakspeare.*

*To* **FORESLA'CK**, fŏre-slăk'. *v. a.* [*fore* and *slack.*] To neglect by idleness. *Spenser.*

*To* **FORESLO'W** §, fŏre-slō'. *v. a.* [*fore* and *slow.*] To delay; to hinder; to impede. *Fairfax.* To neglect; to omit. *Bacon.*

*To* **FORESLO'W**, fŏre-slō'. *v. n.* To be dilatory; to loiter. *Shakspeare.*

*To* **FORESPE'AK** §, fŏre-spēke'. *v. n.* [*fore* and *speak.*] To predict; to foresay. *Beaum. and Fl.* To forbid. *Shakspeare.* To bewitch. *Drayton.*

**FORESPE'AKING***, fŏre-spēēk'-ĭng. *n. s.* A prediction. *Camden.* A preface; a forespeech. *Huloet.*

**FO'RESPEECH***, fŏre'-spēētsh. *n. s.* A preface. *Sherwood.*

**FORESPE'NT**, fŏre-spĕnt'. *a.* Forepassed; past. *Spenser.* Bestowed before. *Shak.* Wasted; tired; spent. *Shakspeare.*

**FORESPU'RRER**, fŏre-spŭr'-ŭr. *n. s.* [*fore* and *spur.*] One that rides before. *Shakspeare.*

**FO'REST** §, fŏr'-rĕst. *n. s.* [*forest*, Fr.] A wild, uncultivated tract of ground interspersed with wood. *Hooker.* [In law.] A certain territory of woody grounds and fruitful pastures, privileged for wild beasts, and fowls of *forest*, chase, and warren, to abide in, in the safe protection of the king, for his pleasure. *Cowel.*

**FO'REST***, fŏr'-rĕst. *a.* Sylvan; rustick. *Sir G. Buck.*

**FO'RESTAFF***, fŏre'-stăf. *n. s.* [*fore* and *staff.*] An instrument used at sea for taking the altitudes of heavenly bodies.

**FO'RESTAGE***, fŏr'-rĕst-ĭdje. *n. s.* [*forestage*, Fr.] An ancient service paid by foresters to the king; also, the right of foresters.

*To* **FORESTA'LL** §, fŏre-stâwl'. 406. *v. a.* [ꝑopeꝑeallan, Sax.] To anticipate; to take up beforehand. *Herbert.* To hinder by pre-occupation or prevention. *Spenser.* To seize or gain possession of before another. *Spenser.* To deprive by something prior. *Shakspeare.*

**FORESTA'LLER**, fŏre-stâwl'-ŭr. *n. s.* One that anticipates the market. One that purchases before others to raise the price. *Locke.*

**FORESTBO'RN**, fŏr'-rĕst-bŏrn. *a.* Born in a wild. *Shakspeare.*

**FO'RESTED***, fŏr'-rĕst-ĕd. *a.* Supplied with trees. *Drayton.*

**FO'RESTER**, fŏr'-rĕs-tŭr. *n. s.* [*forestier*, Fr.] An officer of the forest. *Shakspeare.* An inhabitant of the wild country. *Evelyn.* One who understands the nature and the laws of forests. *Howell.* A forest-tree. *Evelyn.*

**FO'RESWART**, fŏre'-swŏrt. *a.* [of *for* and *swat*, **FO'RESWAT**, fŏre'-swŏt. from *sweat.*] Spent with heat. *Sidney.*

*To* **FORETA'STE** §, fŏre-tâste'. *v. a.* To have antepast of; to have prescience of. To taste before another. *Milton.*

**FO'RETASTE**, fŏre'-tâste. 492. *n. s.* Anticipation of. *South.*

**FORETA'STER***, fŏre-tâste'-ŭr. *n. s.* One that tastes before another. *Sherwood.*

*To* FORETE'ACH*, fōre-tēētsh'. *v. a.* To teach before; to inculcate aforetime. *Spenser.*

*To* FORETE'LL, fōre-tĕl'. 406. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *foretold.* [*fore* and *tell.*] To predict; to prophesy. *Shak.* To foretoken; to foreshow. *Dr. Warton.*

*To* FORETE'LL, fōre-tĕl'. *v. n.* To utter prophecy. *Acts*, iii.

FORETE'LLER, fōre-tĕl'-lŭr. *n. s.* Predicter; foreshower. *Boyle.*

FORETE'LLING*, fōre-tĕl'-lĭng. *n. s.* A declaration of something future. *Feltham.*

*To* FORETHI'NK §, fōre-*th*ĭngk'. *v. a.* To anticipate in the mind; to have prescience of. *Shak.* To contrive antecedently. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* FORETHI'NK, fōre-*th*ĭngk'. *v. n.* To contrive beforehand. *Smith.*

FORETHO'UGHT, fōre'-*th*âwt. 492. *n. s.* Prescience; anticipation. *L'Estrange.* Provident care. *Blackstone.*

FORETHO'UGHT*, fōre-*th*âwt'. *a.* Prepense. *Bacon.*

FORETO'KEN §, fōre-tō'-k'n. *n. s.* [ꝑoꝛe-ꝺacn, Sax.] Prevenient sign; prognostick. *Camden.*

*To* FORETO'KEN, fōre-tō'-k'n. *v. a.* To foreshow; to prognosticate as a sign. *Daniel.*

FORETOO'TH, fōre'-tōō*th*. *n. s.* The tooth in the anteriour part of the mouth; the incisor. *Ray.*

FO'RETOP, fōre'-tŏp. *n. s.* That part of a woman's head-dress that is forward, or the top of a periwig. The top of men's hair fantastically frizzled or shaped. *B. Jonson.*

FOREVOU'CHED, fōre-vŏŏtsh'-ĕd. 359. *part.* [*fore* and *vouch.*] Affirmed before; formerly told. *Shak.*

FO'REWARD, fōre'-wârd. *n. s.* The van; the front. 1 *Mac.* ix.

*To* FOREWA'RN, fōre-wârn'. *v. a.* [*fore* and *warn.*] To admonish beforehand. *St. Luke*, xii. To inform previously of any future event. *Milton.* To caution against any thing beforehand. *Shakspeare.*

*To* FOREWA'STE. See *To* FORWASTE.

*To* FOREWE'ARY. See *To* FORWEARY.

*To* FOREWE'ND*, fōre-wĕnd'. *v. a.* [*fore* and *wend.*] To go before. *Spenser.*

FO'REWIND*, fōre'-wĭnd. *n. s.* A favourable wind. *Sandys.*

*To* FOREWI'SH, fōre-wĭsh'. *v. a.* To desire beforehand. *Knolles.*

FOREWO'RN, fōre-wōrn'. *part.* Worn out; wasted by time or use. *Sidney.*

FO'RFEIT §, fôr'-fĭt. 255. *n. s.* [*forfait*, Fr.] Something lost by the commission of a crime; a fine; a mulct. *Shak.* Something deposited, and to be redeemed by a jocular fine, whence the game of *forfeits. R. J. Thorn.* A person obnoxious to punishment. *Shakspeare.*

*To* FO'RFEIT, fôr'-fĭt. *v. a.* To lose by some breach of condition; to lose by some offence. *Davies.*

FO'RFEIT, fôr'-fĭt. *part. a.* Liable to penal seizure; alienated by a crime. *Shakspeare.*

FO'RFEITABLE, fôr'-fĭt-â-bl. *a.* Possessed on conditions, by the breach of which any thing may be lost. *Crowe.*

FO'RFEITER*, fôr'-fĭt-ŭr. *n. s.* One who incurs punishment, by forfeiting his bond. *Shakspeare.*

FO'RFEITURE, fôr'-fĭt-yŭre. *n. s.* [*forfaiture*, Fr.] The act of forfeiting. The thing forfeited; a mulct; a fine. *Bacon.*

*To* FORFE'ND †, fôr-fĕnd'. *v. a.* To prevent; to forbid.

*FO'RFEX*, fôr'-fĕks. *n. s.* [Lat.] A pair of scissors. *Pope.*

FORGA'VE, fôr-gāve'. The preterit of *forgive.*

FORGE §, fôrje. *n. s.* [*forge*, Fr.] The place where iron is beaten into form. *Milton.* Any place where any thing is made or shaped. *Hooker.* Manufacture of metalline bodies. *Bacon.*

*To* FORGE, fôrje. *v. a.* To form by the hammer; to beat into shape. *Chapman.* To make by any means. *Locke.* To counterfeit; to falsify. *Shak.*

FO'RGER, fôre'-jŭr. *n s.* One who makes or forms. *Drayton.* One who counterfeits any thing *West.*

☞ This word is sometimes, but without the least foundation in analogy, written *forgerer.* If it should be urged, that the word comes from the French verb *forger*, and therefore, like *fruiterer* from *frutier*, we add an *er* to make it a verbal noun; it may be answered, that we have the word to *forge* in the same sense as the French, but we have no verb to *fruit*, and therefore there is an excuse for adding *er* in the last word which has no place in the former. *W.*

FO'RGERY, fôre'-jŭr-è. *n. s.* The crime of falsification. *Swift.* Smith's work; the act of the forge *Milton.*

*To* FORGE'T §, fôr-gĕt'. *v. a.* preter. *forgot*; part. *forgotten*, or *forgot.* [ꝑoꝛȝeꞇan, Sax.] To lose memory of; to let go from the remembrance. *Shak.* Not to attend; to neglect. *Isaiah*, xlix.

☞ The *o*, in this and similar words, is like that in *forbear*—which see. *W.*

FORGE'TFUL. fôr-gĕt'-fŭl. *a.* Not retaining the memory of. *Beaum. and Fl.* Causing oblivion; oblivious. *Dryden.* Inattentive; negligent; neglectful; careless. *Heb.* xiii.

FORGE'TFULNESS, fôr-gĕt'-fŭl-nĕs. *n. s.* Oblivion; cessation to remember; loss of memory. *Shak.* Negligence; neglect; inattention. *Hooker.*

FO'RGETIVE, fôre'-jè-tĭv. *a.* [from *forge.*] That may forge or produce. Peculiar to *Shakspeare.*

FORGE'TTER, fôr-gĕt'-tŭr. *n. s.* One that forgets. *Beaumont and Fletcher.* A careless person.

FORGE'TTING*, fôr-gĕt'-tĭng. *n. s.* Inattention; forgetfulness. *Milton.*

FORGE'TTINGLY*, fôr-gĕt'-tĭng-lè. *ad.* Without attention; forgetfully. *B. Jonson.*

FORGI'VABLE*, fôr-gĭv'-â-bl. *a.* That may be pardoned. *Sherwood*

*To* FORGI'VE §, fôr-gĭv'. 157. *v. n.* [ꝑoꝛȝɪꝑan, Sax.] To pardon; not to punish. *Shak.* To pardon a crime. *Isa.* xxxiii. To remit; not to exact debt or penalty. *St. Matt.* xviii.

FORGI'VENESS, fôr-gĭv'-nĕs. *n. s.* [ꝑoꝛȝɪpenneꝛꝛe, Sax.] The act of forgiving. *Dan.* ix. Pardon of an offender. *Dryden.* Pardon of an offence. *South.* Tenderness; willingness to pardon. *Sprat.* Remission of a fine, penalty, or debt.

FORGI'VER, fôr-gĭv'-ŭr. *n. s.* One who pardons.

*To* FORGO'*. See *To* FOREGO.

FORGO'T, fôr-gŏt'. } part. pass. of
FORGO'TTEN, fôr-gŏt'-tn. 103. § *forget.* Not remembered. *Deut.* xxxi.

*To* FORHA'IL, fôr-hāle'. *v. a.* [ꝑoꝛ-healꝺan, Sax.] To draw or distress. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

*To* FORHE'ND*. See *To* FOREHEND.

FORI'NSECAL*, fô-rĭn'-sè-kâl. *a.* [*forinsecus*, Lat.] Foreign; alien.

*To* FORISFAMI'LIATE*, fô-rĭs-fâ-mĭl'-è-âte. *v. a* [*foris* and *familia*, Lat.] To put a son in possession of land in the life-time of his father. *Blackstone*

FORK §, fôrk. *n. s.* [ꝑoꝛc, Sax.] An instrument divided at the end into two or more points or prongs. 1 *Sam.* xiii. The point of an arrow. *Shak.* A point. *Addison.* A gibbet. [*furca*, Lat.] *Butler.*

*To* FORK, fôrk. *v. n.* To shoot into blades, as corn does out of the ground. *Mortimer.*

FO'RKED, fôr'-kĕd. 366. *a.* Opening into two or more parts. *Shak.* Having two or more meanings. *B. Jonson.*

FO'RKEDLY, fôr'-kĕd-lè. *ad.* In a forked form. *Sherwood.*

FO'RKEDNESS, fôr'-kĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of opening into two parts or more. *Cotgrave.*

FO'RKHEAD, fôrk'-hĕd. *n. s.* Point of an arrow. *Spenser.*

FO'RKINESS*, fôrk'-è-nĕs. *n. s.* A fork-like division. *Cotgrave.*

FO'RKTAIL*, fôrk'-tāle. *n. s.* A young salmon, in his fourth year's growth.

FO'RKY, fôr'-kè. *a.* Forked; furcated; opening into two parts. *Addison.*

*To* FORLA'Y*. See *To* FORELAY.

*To* FORLE'ND* See *To* FORELEND.

**FORLO'RE**, fôr-lòre'. *a.* Deserted; forsaken. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

**FORLO'RN** §, fôr lôrn'. *a.* [poloren, Sax.] Deserted; destitute; forsaken; wretched; helpless; solitary. *Spenser.* Taken away. *Chaucer.* Small; despicable: in a ludicrous sense. *Shakspeare.*

☞ This word is sometimes, but improperly, pronounced so as to rhyme with *mourn*. Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, and W. Johnston, make it rhyme with *corn*. *W.*

**FORLO'RN**, fôr-lôrn'. *n. s.* A lost, solitary, forsaken person. *Shak.—Forlorn hope.* The soldiers who are sent first to the attack, and are therefore doomed or expected to perish. *Hammond.*

**FORLO'RNNESS**, fôr-lôrn'-nês. *n. s.* Destitution; misery; solitude. *Boyle.*

*To* **FORLY'E**, fôr-lî'. *v. n.* To lie before. *Spenser.*

**FORM** §, fôrm, or fòrm. *n. s.* [*forma*, Lat.] The external appearance of any thing; representation; shape. *Job*, iv. Being, as modified by a particular shape. *Dryden.* Particular model or modification. *Locke.* Beauty; elegance of appearance. *Isa.* liii. Regularity; method; order. *Shak.* External appearance, without the essential qualities; empty show. *Dryden.* Ceremony; external rites. *Bacon.* Stated method; established practice; ritual and prescribed mode. *Hooker.* A long seat. *Watts.* A class; a rank of students. *Dryden.* The seat or bed of a hare. *Sidney.* The essential, specifical, or distinguishing modification of matter, so as to give it a peculiar manner of existence. *Hooker.* A former cause; that which gives essence. *Bacon.*

☞ When this word signifies a long seat or a class of students, it is universally pronounced with the *o* as in *four, more*, &c. It is not a little surprising, that none of our dictionaries, except Mr. Smith's and Mr. Nares', take any notice of this distinction in the sound of the *o*, when the word signifies a seat or class. It were to be wished, indeed, that we had fewer of these ambiguously sounding words, which, while they distinguish to the ear, confuse and puzzle the eye.—See BOWL. *W.*

*To* **FORM**, fôrm. *v. a.* [*formo*, Lat.] To make out of materials. *Gen.* vii. To model to a particular shape or state. *Milton.* To modify; to scheme; to plan. *Dryden.* To arrange; to combine in any particular manner: as, He *formed* his troops. To adjust; to settle. *Decay of Piety.* To contrive; to coin. *Decay of Piety.* To model by education or institution. To seat. *Drayton.*

*To* **FORM***, fôrm. *v. n.* To take any particular form.

**FO'RMAL** §, fôr'-mâl. 88. *a.* [*formalis*, Lat.] Ceremonious; solemn; precise; exact to affectation. *Bacon.* Done according to established rules and methods; not sudden. *Hooker.* Regular; methodical. *Waller.* External; having the appearance, but not the essence. *Dryden.* Depending upon establishment or custom. *Pope.* Having the power of making any thing what it is; constituent; essential. *Holder.* Retaining its proper and essential characteristick; regular; proper. *Shakspeare.*

**FO'RMALIST**, fôr'-mâl-ist. *n. s.* [*formaliste*, Fr.] One who practises external ceremony; one who prefers appearance to reality. *Bacon.* An advocate for form in disputations. *Lord Shaftesbury.*

**FORMA'LITY**, fôr-mâl'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*formalité*, Fr.] Ceremony; established mode of behaviour. *Hooker.* Solemn order, method, mode, habit, or dress. *Dryden.* External appearance. *Glanville.* Essence; the quality by which any thing is what it is. *Stilling fleet.*

*To* **FO'RMALIZE**, fôr'-mâ-lize. *v. a.* [*formalizer*, Fr.] To model; to modify. *Hooker. Ob. J.*

*To* **FO'RMALIZE***, fôr'-mâ-lize. *v. n.* To affect formality. *Hales.*

**FO'RMALLY**, fôr'-mâl-lè. *ad.* According to established rules. *Shak.* Ceremoniously; stiffly; precisely. *Collier.* In open appearance. *Hooker.* Essentially; characteristically. *South.*

**FORMA'TION**, fôr-mà'-shûn. *n. s.* [*formation*, Fr.] The act of forming or generating. *Woodward.* The manner in which a thing is formed. *Brown.*

**FO'RMATIVE**, fôr'-mâ-tîv. 157. *a.* Having the power of giving form; plastick. *Bentley.*

**FO'RMER**, fôrm'-ûr. 166. *n. s.* He that forms; maker; contriver; planner. *Ray.*

**FO'RMER** §, fôr'-mûr. 98. *a.* [poɼma, Sax.] Before another in time. *Shakspeare.* Mentioned before another. *Pope.* Past: as, This was the custom in *former* times. *Harte.*

**FO'RMERLY**, fôr'-mûr-lè. *ad.* In times past. *Addison.* At first. *Spenser.*

**FO'RMFUL***, fôrm'-fûl. *a.* Ready to create forms imaginative. *Thomson.*

**FORMICA'TION***, fôr-mè-kà'-shûn. *n. s.* [*formicatio*, Lat.] A sensation like that of the creeping or stinging of ants. *Dr. James.*

**FO'RMIDABLE** §, fôr'-mè-dâ-bl. *a.* [*formidabilis*, Lat.] Terrible; dreadful; tremendous; terrifick. *Bp. Taylor.*

**FO'RMIDABLENESS**, fôr'-mè-dâ-bl-nês. *n. s.* The quality of exciting terrour or dread. The thing causing dread. *Decay of Piety.*

**FO'RMIDABLY**, fôr'-mè-dâ-blè. *ad.* In a terrible manner. *Dryden.*

**FO'RMLESS**, fôrm'-lês. *a.* Shapeless; without regularity of form. *Shakspeare.*

**FORMO'SITY***, fôr-môs'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*formositas*, Lat.] Beauty; fairness. *Cockeram.*

***FO'RMULA****, fôr'-mù-lâ. *n. s.* [Lat.] A prescribed form or order. *Aubrey.*

**FO'RMULARY**, fôr'-mù-lâr-è. *n. s.* A prescribed model; a form usually observed. *Bacon.* A book containing stated forms. *Warton.*

**FO'RMULARY**, fôr'-mù-lâr-è. *a.* Ritual; prescribed; stated.

**FO'RMULE**, fôr'-mûle. *n. s.* [*formule*, Fr.] A set or prescribed model.

*To* **FO'RNICATE** §, fôr'-nè-kàte. *v. n.* [*fornix*, Lat.] To commit lewdness. *Bp. Hall.*

**FO'RNICATED***, fôr'-nè-kà-têd. *a.* Polluted by fornication. *Milton.*

**FORNICA'TION**, fôr-nè-kà'-shûn. *n. s.* Concubinage, or commerce with an unmarried woman. *Graunt.* [In Scripture.] Sometimes idolatry *Ezekiel*, xvi. [Among builders.] A kind of arching or vaulting.

**FO'RNICATOR**, fôr'-nè-kà-tûr. 166, 521. *n. s.* One that has commerce with unmarried women. *Bp Taylor.*

**FO'RNICATRESS**, fôr'-nè-kà-três. *n. s.* A woman who, without marriage, cohabits with a man. *Shakspeare.*

*To* **FORPA'SS***, fôr-pâs'. *v. n.* To go by; to pass unnoticed. *Spenser.*

*To* **FORPI'NE***, fôr-pîne'. *v. a.* [*for* and *pine*.] To waste away. *Spenser.*

*To* **FORRA'Y** §*, fôr-rà'. *v. a.* [*fourrer*, Fr.] To ravage; to spoil a country. *Spenser.*

**FORRA'Y***, fôr-rà'. *n. s.* The act of ravaging, or making hostile incursion upon a country. *Spenser.*

*To* **FORSA'KE** §, fôr-sàke'. *v. a.* preter. *forsook*; part. pass. *forsook*, or *forsaken*. [popɼacan, Sax.] To leave in resentment, or dislike. *Cowley.* To leave; to go away from. *Dryden.* To desert; to fail. *Rowe.*

**FORSA'KER**, fôr-sà'-kûr. 98. *n. s.* Deserter; one that forsakes. *Apocrypha.*

**FORSA'KING***, fôr-sà'-king. *n. s.* Dereliction. *Isaiah.* vi.

*To* **FORSA'Y***, fôr-sà'. *v. a.* To renounce. *Spenser* To forbid. *Spenser.*

*To* **FORSLA'CK***, fôr-slâk'. *v. a.* To delay. *Spenser.*

*To* **FORSLO'W***. See *To* FORESLOW.

**FORSOO'TH**, fôr-sôô*th*'. *ad.* [popɼoðe, Sax.] In truth; certainly; very well. *Shak.* Once a word of honour in address to women. *Guardian.*

**FO'RSTER***, fôrs'-tûr. *n. s.* A forester. *Chaucer.*

*To* **FORSPE'AK***. See *To* FORESPEAK.

*To* **FORSPE'ND***. See *To* FORESPEND.

**FORSWA'T***. See FORESWAT.

*To* **FORSWE'AR** §, fôr-swâre'. *v. a.* pret. *forswore*; part. *forsworn*. [popɼpæpian, Sax.] To renounce

upon oath. *Shak.* To deny upon oath. *Shak.* With the reciprocal pronoun: as, *to forswear himself;* to be perjured; to swear falsely. *Shakspeare.*

*To* FORSWE'AR, fôr-swâre'. *v. n.* To swear falsely; to commit perjury. *Shakspeare.*

FORSWE'ARER, fôr-swâr'-ûr. *n. s.* One who is perjured.

FORSWO'NK*. *n. s.* [*for* and *swink.*] Overlabour-ed. *Spenser.*

FORSWO'RNNESS*. *n. s.* The state of being forsworn. *Manning.*

FORT §, fôrt. *n. s.* [*fort,* Fr.] A fortified house; a castle. *Bacon.* A strong side, in opposition to *foible.*

*FO'RTE**, fôr'-tè. *ad.* [Ital.] [In musick.] Loudly, with strength and spirit.

FO'RTED, fôrt'-ĕd. *a.* Furnished or guarded by forts. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

FORTH §, fôrth. *ad.* [ꝼoꝛð, Sax.] Forward; onward in time. *Spenser.* Forward in place or order. *Whitgift.* Abroad; out of doors. *Dryden.* Out away; beyond the boundary of any place. *Spenser.* Out into publick view. *Peacham.* Thoroughly; from beginning to end. *Shak.* To a certain degree. *Hammond.* On to the end. *Memoir in Strype.* Away; be gone; go forth. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

FORTH, fôrth. *prep.* Out of. *Shakspeare.*

FORTH*, fôrth. *n. s.* [*fort,* Su. Goth.] A way. *Ob. T.*

FORTHCO'MING, fôrth-kŭm'-ĭng. *a.* [*forth* and *coming.*] Ready to appear; not absconding. *Shak.*

*To* FORTHI'NK*, fôr-*thĭ*ngk'. *v. a.* To repent of; to unthink. *Spenser.*

FORTHI'SSUING, fôrth-ĭsh'-shû-ĭng. *a.* Coming out; coming forward from a covert. *Pope.*

FORTHRI'GHT, fôrth-rīte'. *ad.* Straight forward; without flexions. *Sidney. Ob. J.*

FORTHRI'GHT, fôrth-rite'. *n. s.* A straight path. *Shakspeare.*

FO'RTHWARD*, fôrth'-wârd. *ad.* Forward. *Bp. Fisher.*

FORTHWI'TH, fôrth-*wĭth'*. *ad.* Immediately; without delay; at once; straight. *Spenser.*

☞ *TH,* in *with,* at the end of this word, is pronounced with the sharp sound, as in *thin,* contrary to the sound of those letters in the same word when single. The same may be observed of the *f* in *whereof.* 377. *W.*

FO'RTHY*, fôr'-*thè*. *ad.* [ꝼoꝛðĭ, Sax.] Therefore. *Spenser. Ob. T.*

FO'RTIETH, fôr'-tè-*ĕth*. 279. *a.* The fourth tenth; next after the thirty-ninth. *Donne. Swift.*

FO'RTIFIABLE, fôr'-tè-fī-â-bl. *a.* What may be fortified. *Cotgrave.*

FORTIFICA'TION, fôr-tè-fè-kâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* The science of military architecture. *Harris.* A place built for strength. *Sidney.* Addition of strength. *Government of the Tongue.*

FO'RTIFIER, fôr'-tè-fī-ûr. *n. s.* One who erects works for defence. *Carew.* One who supports or secures. *Sidney.*

*To* FO'RTIFY §, fôr'-tè-fī. *v. a.* [*fortifier,* Fr.] To strengthen against attacks by walls or works. *Ecclus.* l. To confirm; to encourage. *Sidney.* To fix; to establish in resolution. *Locke.*

FO'RTILAGE, fôr'-tĭl âje. *n. s.* A little fort; a blockhouse. *Spenser.*

*FO'RTIN*, fôrt'-ĭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] A little fort. *Shak.*

FO'RTITUDE, fôr'-tè-tûde. *n. s.* [*fortitudo,* Lat.] Courage; bravery. *Locke.* Strength; force. *Shak.*

FO'RTLET, fôrt'-lĕt. *n. s.* A little fort.

FO'RTNIGHT, fôrt'-nīte. 144. *n. s.* [contracted from *fourteen nights.*] The space of two weeks. *Sidney.*

FO'RTRESS §, fôr'-trĕs. *n. s.* [*forteresse,* Fr.] A strong hold; a fortified place. *Locke.*

*To* FO'RTRESS*, fôr'-trĕs. *v. a.* To guard; to fortify. *Shakspeare.*

FORTU'ITOUS §, fôr-tû'-è-tŭs. 463. *a.* [*fortuitus,* Lat.] Accidental; casual. *Ray.*

☞ The reason that the *t,* in this word and its compounds, does not take the hissing sound, as it does in *fortune,* is, because the accent is after it, 463. *W.*

FORTU'ITOUSLY, fôr-tû'-è-tŭs-lè. *ad.* Accidentally; casually; by chance. *Rogers.*

FORTU'ITOUSNESS, fôr-tû'-è-tŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Accident; chance; hit.

FORTU'ITY*, fôr-tû'-è-tè. *n. s.* Chance; accident *Forbes.*

FO'RTUNATE, fôr'-tshû-nate. *a.* Lucky; happy; successful. *Shakspeare.*

FO'RTUNATELY, fôr'-tshû-nate-lè. *ad.* Happily; successfully. *Prior.*

FO'RTUNATENESS, fôr'-tshû-nate-nĕs. *n. s.* Happiness; good luck; success. *Sidney.*

FO'RTUNE §, fôr'-tshûne. 461. *n. s.* [*fortuna,* Lat.] The power supposed to distribute the lots of life according to her own humour. *Shak.* The good or ill that befalls man. *Bentley.* The chance of life; means of living. *Swift.* Success, good or bad; event. *Temple.* Estate; possessions. *Shak.* The portion of a man or woman: generally of a woman. *Spectator.* Futurity; future events. *Cowley.*

*To* FO'RTUNE*, fôr'-tshûne. *v. a.* To make fortunate. *Chaucer.* To dispose of fortunately or not. *Chaucer.* To presage. *Dryden.*

*To* FO'RTUNE, fôr'-tshûne. *v. n.* To befall; to fall out; to happen; to come casually to pass. *Spenser.*

FO'RTUNED, fôr'-tshûnd. 359. *a.* Supplied by fortune. *Shakspeare.*

FO'RTUNEBOOK, fôr'-tshûn-bo͝ok. *n. s.* A book consulted to know fortune. *Crashaw.*

FO'RTUNEHUNTER, fôr'-tshûn-hŭn-tûr. *n. s.* A man whose employment is to inquire after women with great portions, to enrich himself by marrying them. *Spectator.*

FO'RTUNELESS*, fôr'-tshûn-lĕs. *a.* Luckless. *Spenser.* Without an estate; without a portion.

*To* FO'RTUNETELL, fôr'-tshûn-tĕl. *v. n.* To pretend to the power of revealing futurity. *Shak.* To reveal futurity. *Cleaveland.*

FO'RTUNETELLER, fôr'-tshûn-tĕl-lûr. *n. s.* One who cheats common people by pretending to the knowledge of futurity. *Bacon.*

*To* FO'RTUNIZE*, fôr'-tshûn-lze. *v. a.* To regulate the fortune of. *Spenser.*

FO'RTY §, fôr'-tè. 182. *a.* [ꝼeoꝛꝑtiȝ, Sax.] Four times ten. *Shakspeare.*

*FO'RUM*, fô'-rŭm. 544. *n. s.* [Lat.] Any publick place. *Watts.*

*To* FORWA'NDER §, fôr-wân'-dûr. *v. n.* To wander wildly and wearily. *Spenser.*

FORWA'NDERED*, fôr-wân'-dûrd. *a.* Lost; bewildered. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

FO'RWARD §, fôr'-wârd. 88. *ad.* [ꝼoꝛꝑeaꝛð, Sax.] Towards; to a part or place before; onward; progressively. *Spenser.*

FO'RWARD, fôr'-wârd. *a.* Warm; earnest. *Gal* ii. Ardent; eager; hot; violent. *Prior.* Ready; confident; presumptuous. *Dryden.* Not reserved; not over modest. *Shak.* Premature; early ripe. *Shak.* Quick; ready; hasty. *Locke.* Antecedent; anteriour. *Shak.* Not behindhand; not inferiour. *Shakspeare.*

*To* FO'RWARD, fôr'-wârd. *v. a.* To hasten; to quicken; to accelerate in growth or improvement. *Bacon.* To patronise; to advance.

FO'RWARDER, fôr'-wâr-dûr. *n. s.* He who promotes any thing. *Sherwood.*

FO'RWARDLY, fôr'-wârd-lè. *ad.* Eagerly; hastily; quickly. *Atterbury.*

FO'RWARDNESS, fôr'-wârd-nĕs. *n. s.* Eagerness ardour; readiness to act. *Hooker.* Quickness; readiness. *Wotton.* Earliness; early ripeness. Confidence; assurance; want of modesty. *Addison.*

FO'RWARDS, fôr'-wârdz. *ad.* Straight before, progressively; not backwards. *Arbuthnot.*

*To* FORWA'STE, fôr-wâste'. *v. a.* To desolate; to destroy. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

*To* FORWE'ARY, fôr-wè'-rè. *v. a.* To dispirit with labour. *Spenser.*

FO'RWORD*, fôr'-wûrd. *n. s.* [ꝼoꝛꝑẏnð, Sax.] A promise. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

FOSS §, fŏs. *n. s.* [*fossa,* Lat.] A ditch; a moat. *Warton.*

FO'SSET. See FAUCET.

FO'SSWAY, fŏs'-wà. *n. s.* [*foss* and *way*.] One of the great Roman roads through England, so called from the ditches on each side.

FO'SSIL §, fŏs'-sĭl. *a.* [*fossilis*, Lat.] Which may be dug out of the earth. *Woodward.*

FO'SSIL, fŏs'-sĭl. *n. s.* Many bodies, dug out of the bowels of the earth, are called *fossils*. *Locke.*

FO'SSILIST*, fŏs'-sè-lĭst. *n. s.* One who studies the nature of fossils. *Johnson.*

*To* FO'STER §, fŏs'-tŭr. 98. *v. a.* [ꝼoꝛꝺꝛian, Sax.] To nurse; to feed; to support. *Shak.* To pamper; to encourage. *Sidney.* To cherish; to forward. *Thomson.*

*To* FO'STER*, fŏs'-tŭr. *v. n.* To be nursed, or trained up together. *Spenser.*

FO'STER*, fŏs'-tŭr. *n. s.* A forester. *Spenser.*

FO'STERAGE, fŏs'-tŭr-ĭdje. 90. *n. s.* The charge of nursing; alterage. *Raleigh.*

FO'STERBROTHER, fŏs'-tŭr-brŭTH-ŭr. *n. s.* One bred at the same pap. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

FO'STERCHILD, fŏs'-tŭr-tshĭld. *n. s.* A child nursed by a woman not the mother, or bred by a man not the father. *Davies.*

FO'STERDAM, fŏs'-tŭr-dăm. *n. s.* [*foster* and *dam*.] A nurse; one that performs the office of a mother. *Dryden.*

FO'STEREARTH, fŏs'-tŭr-ẽrth. *n. s.* Earth by which the plant is nourished, though it did not grow at first in it. *Phillips.*

FO'STERER, fŏs'-tŭr-ŭr. *n. s.* A nurse; one who gives food in the place of a parent. *Davies.* An encourager; a forwarder. *Ascham.*

FO'STERFATHER, fŏs'-tŭr-fâ-THŭr. *n. s.* One who gives food in the place of a father. *Davies.*

FO'STERING*, fŏs'-tŭr-ĭng. *n. s.* Nourishment. *Chaucer.*

FO'STERLING*, fŏs'-tŭr-lĭng. *n. s.* A foster-child; a nurse-child. *B. Jonson.*

FO'STERMENT*, fŏs'-tŭr-mẽnt. *n. s.* Food; nourishment. *Cockeram. Ob. T.*

FO'STERMOTHER, fŏs'-tŭr-mŭTH-ŭr. *n. s.* A nurse. *Sir M. Sandys.*

FO'STERNURSE, fŏs'-tŭr-nŭrse. *n. s.* A nurse. *Shakspeare.*

FO'STERSHIP*, fŏs'-tŭr-shĭp. *n. s.* The office of a forester. *Churton.*

FO'STERSON, fŏs'-tŭr-sŭn. *n. s.* One fed and educated, though not the son by nature. *Dryden.*

FO'STRESS*, fŏs'-trĕs. *n. s.* A nurse. *B. Jonson.*

FO'THER*, fŏTH'-ŭr. *n. s.* [ꝼoðeꝛ, Sax.] A load; a large quantity. *Chaucer.*

*FOUGA'DE*, fôô-gàde'. *n. s.* [Fr.] In the art of war, a sort of little mine in the manner of a well, dug under some work or fortification. *Dict.*

FOUGHT, fâwt. 393, 319. The preterit and participle of *fight*.

FO'UGHTEN, fâw'-tn. 103. The passive participle of *fight*: rarely used.

FOUL §, fôûl. 313. *a.* [ꝼul, Sax.] Not clean; filthy; dirty; miry. *Job*, xvi. Impure; polluted; full of filth. *Shak.* Wicked; detestable; abominable. *St. Mark.* Not lawful. *Shak.* Hateful; ugly; loathsome. *Spenser.* Disgraceful; shameful. *Milton.* Coarse; gross. *Felton.* Full of gross humours; wanting purgation. *Shak.* Not bright; not serene. *St. Matthew.* With rough force; with unseasonable violence. *Clarendon.* [Among seamen.] Entangled, as, a rope is *foul* of the anchor. Unfavourable; as, a *foul* wind. Dangerous; as, the *foul* ground of a road, sea-coast, or bay.

*To* FOUL, fôûl. *v. a.* [ꝼŷlan, Sax.] To daub; to bemire; to make filthy; to dirty. *Evelyn.*

*To* FO'ULDER*. *v. n.* [*fouldroyer*, Fr.] To emit great heat. *Spenser.*

FO'ULFACED, fôûl'-fâste. 359. *a.* Having an ugly or hateful visage. *Shakspeare.*

FO'ULFEEDING*, fôûl'-fèèd-ĭng. *a.* Gross; of coarse food. *Bp. Hall.*

FO'ULLY, fôûl'-lè. *ad.* Filthily; nastily; odiously; scandalously; shamefully. *Hayward.* Not lawfully; not fairly. *Shakspeare.*

FOULMO'UTHED, fôûl'-môûTHd. *a.* Scurrilous; habituated to the use of opprobrious terms and epithets. *Addison.*

FO'ULNESS, fôûl'-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of being foul; filthiness; nastiness. *Wilkins.* Pollution; impurity. *Shak.* Hatefulness; atrociousness. *B. Jonson.* Ugliness; deformity. *Sidney.* Dishonesty; want of candour. *Hammond.*

FO'ULSPOKEN*, fôûl'-spô-kn. *a.* Contumelious; slanderous. *Titus Andronicus.*

FO'UMART*. *n. s.* [*ful*, Su. Goth. and *mart*.] A polecat. *Ascham.*

FOUND, fôûnd. 313. The preterit and participle passive of *find*.

*To* FOUND §, fôûnd. 313. *v. a.* [*fundare*, Lat.] To lay the basis of any building. *Matthew*, vii. To build; to raise. *Davies.* To establish; to erect. *Milton.* To give birth or original to; as, He *founded* an art. To raise upon, as on a principle or ground. *Locke.* To fix firm. *Shakspeare.*

*To* FOUND, fôûnd. *v. a.* [*fundere*, Lat.] To form by melting and pouring into moulds; to cast. *Milton.*

FOUNDA'TION, fôûn-dà'-shŭn. *n. s.* The basis or lower parts of an edifice. *Hooker.* The act of fixing the basis. *Tickell.* The principles or ground on which any notion is raised. *Tillotson.* Original; rise. *Hooker.* A revenue settled and established for any purpose, particularly charity. *Swift.* Establishment; settlement.

FOUNDA'TIONLESS*, fôûn-dà'-shŭn-lĕs. *a.* Without foundation. *Hammond.*

FO'UNDER, fôûn'-dŭr. 98. *n. s.* A builder; one who raises an edifice. *Waller.* One who establishes a revenue for any purpose. *Bentley.* One from whom any thing has its original or beginning. *Addison.* [*Fondeur*, Fr.] A caster; one who forms figures by casting melted matter into moulds. *Grew.*

*To* FO'UNDER §, fôûn'-dŭr. 313. *v. a.* [*fondre*, Fr.] To cause such a soreness and tenderness in a horse's foot, that he is unable to set it to the ground. *Dorset.*

*To* FO'UNDER, fôûn'-dŭr. *v. n.* To sink to the bottom. *Raleigh.* To fail; to miscarry. *Shakspeare.* To trip; to fall. *Chaucer.*

FO'UNDEROUS*, fôûn'-dŭr-ŭs. *a.* Failing; not equal to use. Ruinous. *Burke.*

FO'UNDERY, fôûn'-dŭr-è. *n. s.* A place where figures are formed of melted metal; a casting-house.

FO'UNDLING, fôûnd'-lĭng. *n. s.* A child exposed to chance; a child found without any parent or owner. *Sidney.*

FO'UNDRESS, fôûn'-drĕs. *n. s.* A woman that founds, builds, establishes, causes, or begins, any thing. *Warner.* A woman that establishes any charitable revenue. *Ashmole.*

FOUNT §, fôûnt. 313. } *n. s.* [*fons*, Lat
FO'UNTAIN §, fôûn'-tĭn. 208. } *fontaine*, Fr.] A well; a spring. *Milton.* A small basin of spring water. *Addison.* A jet; a spout of water. *Bacon.* The head or first spring of a river. *Dryden.* Original; first principle; first cause. *Common Prayer.*—[In printing.] A set or quantity of characters or letters. See FONT.

FO'UNTAINHEAD*, fôûn'-tĭn-hĕd. *n. s.* Original; first principle. *Young.*

FO'UNTAINLESS, fôûn'-tĭn-lĕs. *a.* Having no fountain; wanting a spring. *Milton.*

FO'UNTFUL, fôûnt'-fûl. *a.* Full of springs. *Chapman.*

FOUR §, fôre. 318. *a.* [ꝼeoꝛeꝛ, Sax.] Twice two *Pope.*

*FOURBE*, fôôrb. 315. *n. s.* [Fr.] A cheat; a tricking fellow. *Denham. Ob. J.*

FOURFO'LD, fôre'-fôld. *a.* Four times told. 2 *Sam.* xii.

FOURFO'OTED, fôre'-fût-ĕd. *a.* Quadruped; having four feet. *Dryden.*

FO'URRIER*, fôôr'-rèèr. *n. s.* [*fourier*, Fr.] A harbinger. *Sir G. Buck.*

FOURSCO'RE, fôre'-skôre. *a.* [*four* and *score*] Four times twenty; eighty. *Bacon.*

☞ 559.—Fāte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

FOURSQUA'RE, fōre'-skwāre. *a.* Quadrangular; having four sides and angles equal. *Raleigh.*

FOURTE'EN, fōre'-tēēn. *a.* [ꝑeopeꝑtÿn, Sax.] Four and ten; twice seven. *Shakspeare.*

FOURTE'ENTH, fōre'-tēēnth. *a.* The ordinal of fourteen; the fourth after the tenth. *Brown.*

FOURTH, fōrth. *a.* The ordinal of four; the first after the third. *Shakspeare.*

FO'URTHLY, fōrth'-lè. *ad.* In the fourth place. *Bacon.*

FOURWHE'ELED, fōre'-hwēēld. *a.* Running upon twice two wheels. *Pope.*

FO'UTRA, fōō'-trâ. *n. s.* [*foutre*, Fr.] A fig; a scoff. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

FO'UTY*, fōō'-tè. *a.* [*foutu*, Fr.] Despicable.

FOWL§, fōūl. 223. *n. s.* [ꝑuꝛel, ꝑuhl, Sax.] A winged animal; a bird. *Fowl* is used collectively: as, We dined upon fish and *fowl. Shakspeare.*

*To* FOWL, fōūl. *v. n.* To kill birds for food or game. *Blackstone.*

FO'WLER, fōūl'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* A sportsman who pursues birds. *Phillips.*

FO'WLING*, fōūl'-ĭng. *n. s.* Catching birds with birdlime, nets, and other devices; shooting birds; and also falconry or hawking.

FO'WLINGPIECE, fōūl'-ĭng-pēēse. *n. s.* A gun for the shooting of birds. *Mortimer.*

FOX§, fŏks. *n. s.* [ꝼox, Sax.] A wild animal of the canine kind, remarkable for its cunning, living in holes, and preying upon fowls or small animals. *Locke.* A knave or cunning fellow. *Otway.* Formerly, a cant expression for a sword. *Shakspeare.*

*To* FOX*, fŏks. *v. a.* [*foxa*, Su. Goth.] To stupify; to make drunk. *Boyle.*

FO'XCASE, fŏks'-kāse. *n. s.* A fox's skin. *L'Estrange.*

FO'XCHASE, fŏks'-tshāse. *n. s.* The pursuit of the fox with hounds. *Pope.*

FO'XERY*, fŏks'-ĕ-rè. *n. s.* Behaviour like that of a fox. *Chaucer.*

FO'XEVIL, fŏks'-ē-vl. *n. s.* A kind of disease in which the hair sheds.

FO'XFISH, fŏks'-fĭsh. *n. s.* A fish.

FO'XGLOVE, fŏks'-glŭv. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

FO'XHOUND*, fŏks'-hŏūnd. *n. s.* A hound for chasing foxes. *Shenstone.*

FO'XHUNTER, fŏks'-hŭnt-ûr. *n. s.* A man whose chief ambition is to show his bravery in hunting foxes. *Spectator.*

FO'XISH*, fŏks'-ĭsh. *a.* Cunning; artful, like a fox. *Tyrwhitt.*

FO'XLIKE*, fŏks'-lĭke. *a.* Resembling the cunning of a fox.

FO'XLY*, fŏks'-lè. *a.* Having the qualities of a fox. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

FO'XSHIP, fŏks'-shĭp. *n. s.* The character of a fox; cunning; mischievous art. *Shakspeare.*

FO'XTAIL, fŏks'-tāle. *n. s.* A plant.

FO'XTRAP, fŏks'-trăp. *n. s.* A gin or snare to catch foxes. *Tatler.*

FO'XY*, fŏks'-è. *a.* Belonging to a fox. *Huloet.* Wily as a fox. *Abp. Cranmer.*

FOY, fŏè. *n. s.* [*foi*, Fr.] Faith; allegiance. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

FOY*, fŏè. *n. s.* [*foey*, Teut.] A feast given by one who is about to leave a place. *England's Jests.*

FO'YSON. See FOISON.

*To* FRACT, frăkt. *v. a.* [*fractus*, Lat.] To break; to violate; to infringe. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

FRA'CTION§, frăk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*fractio*, Lat.] The act of breaking; the state of being broken. *Burnet.* A broken part of an integral. *Brown.*

FRA'CTIONAL, frăk'-shŭn-ăl. 88. *a.* Belonging to a broken number. *Cocker.*

FRA'CTIOUS*, frăk'-shŭs. *a.* Cross; peevish; fretful.

FRA'CTURE§, frăk'-tshûre. 461. *n. s.* [*fractura*, Lat.] Breach; separation of continuous parts. *Hale.* The separation of the continuity of a bone in living bodies. *Herbert.*

*To* FRA'CTURE, frăk'-tshûre. *v. a.* To break a bone. *Wiseman.* To break any thing. *Shenstone.*

FRA'GILE§, frâdje'-îl. 140. *a.* [*fragilis*, Lat.] Brittle; easily snapped or broken. *Bacon.* Weak uncertain; easily destroyed. *Milton.*

☞ All our orthoëpists are uniform in the pronunciation of this word with the *a* short. *W.*

FRAGI'LITY, frâ-jĭl'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* Brittleness; easiness to be broken. *Bacon.* Weakness; uncertainty. *Knolles.* Frailty; liableness to fault. *Wotton*

FRA'GMENT§, frăg'-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*fragmentum* Lat.] A part broken from the whole; an imperfect piece. *Dryden.*

FRA'GMENTARY, frăg'-mĕn-târ-è. *a.* Composed of fragments. *Donne.*

*FRA'GOR*, frâ'-gôr. 166, 544. [See DRAMA.] *n. s.* [Lat.] A noise; a crack; a crash. *Sandys.* A sweet smell; a strong smell. *Sir T. Herbert. Ob. J.*

FRA'GRANCE, frâ'-grânse. } *n. s.* Sweetness of
FRA'GRANCY, frâ'-grân-sè } smell; pleasing scent; grateful odour *Milton.*

FRA'GRANT§, frâ'-grânt. 544. *a.* [*fragrans*, Lat.] Odorous; sweet of smell. *Milton.*

☞ This word is sometimes, but improperly, heard with the *a* in the first syllable pronounced short.—See DRAMA. *W.*

FRA'GRANTLY, frâ'-grânt-lè. *ad.* With sweet scent. *Mortimer.*

FRAIL, frāle. 202. *n. s.* [*fraile*, old Fr.] A basket made of rushes. *Barret.* A rush for weaving baskets.

FRAIL§, frāle. *a.* [*fragilis*, Lat.] Weak; easily decaying; subject to casualties; easily destroyed. *Davies.* Weak of resolution; liable to errour or seduction. *Bp. Taylor.*

FRA'ILNESS, frāle'-nĕs. *n. s.* Weakness; instability. *Norris.*

FRA'ILTY, frāle'-tè. *n. s.* Weakness of resolution; instability of mind; infirmity. *Locke.* Fault proceeding from weakness; sins of infirmity. *Law.*

*FRAISCHEUR*, frâ'-shûre. *n. s.* [Fr.] Freshness; coolness. *Dryden.*

*FRAISE*, frāze. 202. *n. s.* [Fr.] A pancake with bacon in it. Fraises are pointed stakes in fortification.

*To* FRAME§, frāme. *v. a.* [ꝼpemman, Sax.] To form or fabricate by orderly construction. *Spenser.* To fit one to another. *Abbot.* To make; to compose. *Shak.* To regulate; to adjust. *Tillotson.* To form to any rule or method by study or precept. *Shak.* To form and digest by thought. *Locke.* To contrive; to plan. *Clarendon.* To settle; to scheme out. *Shakspeare.* To invent; to fabricate. *Bacon.*

*To* FRAME*, frāme. *v. n.* To contrive. *Judges.*

FRAME, frāme. *n. s.* A fabrick; any thing constructed of various parts or members. *Hooker.* Any thing made so as to enclose or admit something else. *Newton.* Order; regularity; adjusted series or disposition. *Shak.* Scheme; order. *Clarendon* Contrivance; projection. *Shak.* Mechanical construction. Shape; form; proportion. *Hudibras.*

FRA'MER, frāme'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* Maker; former; contriver; schemer. *Hammond.*

FRA'MEWORK*, frāme'-wûrk. *n. s.* Work done in a frame. *Milton.*

FRA'MING*, frā'-mĭng. *n. s.* A joining together; as the *framing* of a house, i. e. the timber-work in it.

FRA'MPOLD, frăm'-pōld. *a.* Peevish; boisterous; rugged; crossgrained. *Hacket.*

FRA'NCHISE§, frăn'-tshĭz. 140. *n. s.* Exemption from any onerous duty. Privilege; immunity; right granted. *Davies.* District; extent of jurisdiction. *Spenser.*

*To* FRA'NCHISE, frăn'-tshĭz. *v. a.* To enfranchise; to make free. *Shak.* To possess a right or privilege. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

FRA'NCHISEMENT*, frăn'-tshĭz-mĕnt. *n. s.* Release; freedom. *Spenser.*

FRANCI'SCAN*, frăn-sĭs'-kăn. *n. s.* A monk of the order of St. Francis. *Weever.*

FRANCI'SCAN*, frăn-sĭs'-kăn. *a.* Relating to the order of St. Francis. *Milton.*

**FRA'NGIBLE**, frăn'-jè-bl. 405. *a.* [*frango*, Lat.] Fragile; brittle; easily broken. *Boyle.*

**FRA'NION**, frăn'-yŭn. *n. s.* A paramour; a boon companion. *Spenser.*

**FRANK**§, frăngk. 408. *a.* [*franc*, Fr.] Liberal; generous; not niggardly. *Bacon.* Open; ingenuous; sincere; not reserved. *Shak.* Without conditions; without payment. *Spenser.* Not restrained; licentious. *Spenser.* Fatted; in good condition. *Bale.*

**FRANK**, frăngk. *n. s.* A place to feed hogs in; a sty. *Shak.* A letter which pays no postage. *Pope.* A French coin.

*To* **FRANK**, frăngk. *v. a.* To shut up in a frank or sty. *Shak.* To feed high; to fat; to cram. *Holingshed.* To exempt letters from postage. *Swift.*

**FRANKALMOI'GNE**, frăngk-ăl-môin'. *n. s.* A tenure in *frankalmoigne*, according to Britton, is a tenure by divine service. *Ayliffe.*

**FRANKCHA'SE***, frăngk-tshāse'. *n. s.* A free chase; the liberty of free chase. *Howell.*

**FRA'NKINCENSE**, frăngk'-ĭn-sĕnse. *n. s.* [*frank* and *incense*.] A dry, resinous substance, in pieces or drops, of a pale yellowish-white colour; a strong smell, but not disagreeable; and a bitter, acrid, and resinous taste. *Exod.*

**FRA'NKISH***, frăngk'-ĭsh. *a.* Relating to the Franks. *Verstegan.*

**FRA'NKLIN**, frăngk'-lĭn. *n. s.* A freeholder of considerable property. *Spenser.*

**FRA'NKLY**, frăngk'-lè. *ad.* Liberally; freely; kindly; readily. *St. Luke*, vii. Without constraint. *Clarendon.* Without reserve. *Clarendon.*

**FRA'NKNESS**, frăngk'-nĕs. *n. s.* Plainness of speech; openness; ingenuousness. *Clarendon.* Liberality; bounteousness. Freedom from reserve. *Sidney.*

**FRANKPLE'DGE**, frăngk-plĕdje'. *n. s.* [*franciplegium*, Lat.] A pledge or surety for freemen. *Cowel.*

**FRANKS***, frăngks. *n. s.* People of Franconia in Germany; and the ancient French. *Verstegan.* An appellation given by the Turks, Arabs, and Greeks, to all the people of the western parts of Europe.

**FRA'NTICK**§, frăn'-tĭk. *a.* [corrupted from *phrenetick*. See PHRENETICK.] Mad; deprived of understanding by violent madness. *Spenser.* Transported by violence or passion; outrageous; turbulent. *Hooker.* Simply mad. *Shakspeare.*

**FRA'NTICKLY**, frăn'-tĭk-lè. *ad.* Madly; distractedly; outrageously. *Bale.*

**FRA'NTICKNESS**, frăn'-tĭk-nĕs. *n. s.* Madness; fury of passion; distraction. *Sherwood.*

**FRATE'RNAL**§, frā-tĕr'-năl. 88. *a.* [*fraternus*, Lat.] Brotherly; pertaining to brothers; becoming brothers. *Hammond.*

**FRATE'RNALLY**, frā-tĕr'-năl-è. *ad.* In a brotherly manner. *Cotgrave.*

**FRATE'RNITY**, frā-tĕr'-nè-tè. *n. s.* The state or quality of a brother. Body of men united; corporation; society; association; brotherhood. *L'Estrange* Men of the same class or character. *South.*

**FRATERNIZA'TION***, frăt-ŭr-nè-zā'-shŭn. *n. s.* A sort of brotherhood. *Burke.*

*To* **FRATE'RNIZE***, frā-tĕr'-nīze. *v. n.* To concur with; to be near unto; to agree as brothers.

**FRA'TRICIDE**, frāt'-rè-side. 143. *n. s.* [*fratricidium*, Lat.] The murder of a brother. *Maundrell.* One who kills a brother. *L. Addison.*

**FRAUD**§, frâwd. 213. *n. s.* [*fraus*, Lat.] Deceit; cheat; trick; artifice; subtilty; stratagem. *Milton.* Misfortune; damage. *Milton.*

**FRA'UDFUL**, frâwd'-fŭl. *a.* Treacherous; artful; trickish; deceitful; subtle. *Shakspeare.*

**FRA'UDFULLY**, frâwd'-fŭl-lè. *ad.* Deceitfully; artfully; subtly.

**FRA'UDULENCE**, frâw'-dù-lĕnse. } *n. s.* Deceit-
**FRA'UDULENCY**, frâw'-dù-lĕn-sè. } fulness; trickishness; proneness to artifice. *Hooker.*

☞ For the propriety of pronouncing the *d* in these words like *j*, see *Principles*, No. 293, 376. *W.*



**FRA'UDULENT**, frâw'-dù-lĕnt. *a.* [*fraudulentus*, Lat.] Full of artifice; trickish; subtle; deceitful. *Milton.* Performed by artifice; deceitful; treacherous. *Milton.*

**FRA'UDULENTLY**, frâw'-dù-lĕnt-lè. *ad.* By fraud; by deceit; by artifice; deceitfully. *Woolton.*

**FRAUGHT**§, frâwt. 393. *particip. pass.* [*vrachten*, Teut.] Laden; charged. *Shak.* Filled; stored; thronged. *Hooker.*

**FRAUGHT**, frâwt. *n. s.* [*vracht*, Teut.] A freight; a cargo. *Shakspeare.*

*To* **FRAUGHT**, frâwt. *v. a.* To load; to crowd *Bacon.*

**FRA'UGHTAGE**, frâw'-tĭdje. *n. s.* Lading; cargo *Milton.*

**FRAY**§, frā. 220. *n. s.* [*effrayer*, Fr.] A battle; a fight. *Fairfax.* A duel; a combat. *Denham.* A broil; a quarrel; a riot of violence. *Shakspeare.*

*To* **FRAY**, frā. *v. a.* To fright; to terrify. *Spenser.* To rub; to wear. *Tatler.* To burnish, as a deer his head, by rubbing. *Whalley.*

**FRA'YING***, frā'-ĭng. *n. s.* Peel of a deer's horn. *B. Jonson.*

**FREAK**§, frèke. 227. *n. s.* [*freka*, Icel.] A sudden and causeless change of place. A sudden fancy; a humour; a whim; a capricious prank. *Spectator.*

*To* **FREAK**, frèke. *v. a.* [*freken*, a freckle, or spot.] To variegate; to chequer. *Milton.*

**FRE'AKISH**, frè'-ĭsh. *a.* Capricious; humorsome. *Barrow.*

**FRE'AKISHLY**, frè'-ĭsh-lè. *ad.* Capriciously; humorsomely.

**FRE'AKISHNESS**, frè'-ĭsh-nĕs. *n. s.* Capriciousness; humorsomeness; whimsicalness.

*To* **FREAM**, frèm. *v. n.* [*fremere*, Lat.] To growl or grunt as a boar. *Bailey.*

**FRE'CKLE**§, frĕk'-kl. 405. *n. s.* [*freken*, a mole or spot.] A spot raised in the skin by the sun. *Dryden.* Any small spot or discoloration. *Evelyn.*

**FRE'CKLED**, frĕk'-kld. 359. *a.* Spotted; maculated. *Levit.* xiii.

**FRE'CKLEDNESS***, frĕk'-kld-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being freckled. *Sherwood.*

**FRE'CKLEFACED***, frĕk'-kl-fāste. *a.* Having a face full of freckles. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

**FRE'CKLY**, frĕk'-klè. *a.* Full of freckles. *Sherwood.*

**FRED.** The same with *peace.* So *Frederick* is, powerful or wealthy in peace; *Winfred*, victorious peace. *Gibson.*

**FREE**§, frèe. 246. *a.* [ꝼpeah, Sax.] At liberty; not enslaved. *Temple.* Uncompelled; unrestrained. *Hooker.* Not bound by fate; not necessitated. *Milton.* Permitted; allowed. *Milton.* Licentious; unrestrained. *Temple.* Open; ingenuous; frank. *Otway.* Acquainted; conversing without reserve. *Hakewill.* Liberal; not parsimonious. *Pope.* Frank; not gained by importunity; not purchased. *Bacon.* Clear from distress. *Shak.* Guiltless; innocent. *Shak.* Exempt. *Denham.* Invested with franchises; possessing any thing without vassalage. *Dryden.* Without expense; as, a *free school. South.* Accomplished; genteel; charming. *Chaucer.* Ready; eager. *Spenser.*

*To* **FREE**, frèe. *v. a.* To set at liberty; to rescue from slavery; to manumit; to loose. 2 *Macc.* ii. To rid from; to clear from any thing ill. *Clarendon.* To clear from impediments or obstructions. *Dryden.* To banish; to send away; to rid *Shak.* To exempt. *Rom.* vi.

**FREEBO'OTER**, frèè-bōō'-tŭr. [frèè'-bōō-tŭr, *Jones.*] *n. s.* A robber; a plunderer; a pillager. *Bacon.*

**FREEBO'OTING**, frèè-bōō'-tĭng. *n. s.* Robbery; plunder. *Spenser.*

**FRE'EBORN**, frèè'-bŏrn. *a.* Not a slave; inheriting liberty. *Acts*, xxii.

**FRE'ECHAPEL**, frèè-tshăp'-ĕl. *n. s.* A chapel of the king's foundation, and by him exempted from the jurisdiction of the ordinary. The king may also license a subject to found such a chapel. *Cowel.*

**FREECO'ST**, frèè'-kŏst. *n. s.* Without expense, free from charges. *South.*

*To* FREE-DE'NIZEN*, frēē-dĕn'-ē-zn. *v. a.* [*free* and *denizen.*] To make free. *Bp. Hall.*

FREE-DE'NIZEN*, frēē-dĕn'-ē-zn. *n. s.* A citizen. *Dr. Jackson.*

FRE'EDMAN, frēēd'-mân. *n. s.* A slave manumitted. *Dryden.*

FRE'EDOM, frēē'-dŭm. 166. *n. s.* Liberty; exemption from servitude; independence. *Spenser.* Privileges; franchises; immunities. *Shak.* Power of enjoying franchises. *Swift.* Exemption from fate, necessity, or predetermination. *South.* Unrestraint. 1 *Macc.* The state of being without any particular evil or inconvenience. *Law.* Ease or facility in doing or showing any thing. Assumed familiarity.

FREEFO'OTED, frēē-fût'-ĕd. *a.* Not restrained in the march. *Shakspeare.*

FREEHE'ARTED, frēē-hâr'-tĕd. *a.* Liberal; unrestrained. *Homilies.*

FRE'EHOLD, frēē'-hōld. *n. s.* That land or tenement which a man holdeth in fee, fee-tail, or for term of life. *Cowel.*

FRE'EHOLDER, frēē'-hōl-dûr. *n. s.* One who has a freehold. *Davies.*

FRE'ELY, frēē'-lē. *ad.* At liberty; without vassalage; without slavery; without dependence. Without restraint; heartily. *South.* Plentifully; lavishly. *Shak.* Without scruple; without reserve. *Pope.* Without impediment. *Ascham.* Without necessity; without predetermination. *Milton.* Frankly; liberally. *South.* Spontaneously; of its own accord.

FRE'EMAN, frēē'-mân. 88. *n. s.* One not a slave; not a vassal. *Locke.* One partaking of rights, privileges, or immunities. *Dryden.*

FREEMA'SON*, frēē-mā'-sn. 170. See MASON.

FREEMI'NDED, frēē-mīnd'-ĕd. *a.* Unperplexed; without load of care. *Bacon.*

FRE'ENESS, frēē'-nĕs. *n. s.* The state or quality of being free. *More.* Openness; unreservedness; ingenuousness; candour. *Dryden.* Generosity; liberality. *Sprat.*

FRE'ER*, frēē'-ûr. *n. s.* One who gives freedom. *Sherwood.*

FREESCHO'OL, frēē'-skōōl. *n. s.* A school in which learning is given without pay. *Davies.*

FREESPO'KEN, frēē-spō'-kn. 103. *a.* Accustomed to speak without reserve. *Bacon.*

FRE'ESTONE, frēē'-stōne. *n. s.* Stone commonly used in building, so called from its being of such a constitution as to be wrought and cut freely in any direction. *Woodward.*

FREETHI'NKER, frēē-*th*ĭngk'-ûr. *n. s.* A libertine; a contemner of religion. *Addison.*

FREETHI'NKING*, frēē-*th*ĭngk'-ĭng. *n. s.* Contempt of religion; licentious ignorance. *Bp. Berkeley.*

FREETO'NGUED*, frēē-tŭngd'. *a.* Accustomed to speak freely and openly. *Bp. Hall.*

FREEWA'RREN*, frēē-wŏr'-rĕn. *n. s.* [*free* and *warren.*] A privilege of preserving and killing game. *Blackstone.*

FREEWI'LL, frēē-wĭll'. *n. s.* The power of directing our own actions without constraint by necessity or fate. *Locke.* Voluntariness; spontaneity. *Ezra,* vii.

FREEWO'MAN, frēē'-wŭm-ŭn. *n. s.* A woman not enslaved. 1 *Macc.* ii.

*To* FREEZE, frēēze. 246. *v. n.* pret. *froze.* [*vriesen,* Dutch.] To be congealed with cold. *Ray.* To be of that degree of cold by which water is congealed. *Shakspeare.*

*To* FREEZE, frēēze. *v. a.* pret. *froze.* part. *frozen,* or *froze.* To congeal with cold. *Milton.* To kill by cold. *Shak.* To chill by the loss of power or motion. *Shakspeare.*

*To* FREIGHT §, frāte. 249, 393. *v. a.* preter. *freighted;* part. *fraught,* or *freighted.* [*vrachten,* Teut.] To load a ship or vessel of carriage with goods for transportation. *Shak.* To load as the burthen; to be the thing with which a vessel is freighted. *Shakspeare.*

FREIGHT, frāte. 249. [See EIGHT.] *n. s.* Any thing with which a ship is loaded. *Dryden.* The money due for transportation of goods.

FRE'IGHTER, frāte'-ûr. *n. s.* He who freights a vessel.

FREN, frĕn. *n. s.* A stranger. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

FRENCH §*, frĕnsh. *n. s.* The people of France. *Verstegan.* The language of the French. *Camden.*

FRENCH*, frĕnsh. *a.* Belonging to the French. *Addison.*

FRENCH *Chalk,* frĕntsh'-tshâwk'. *n. s.* An indurated clay, extremely dense, of a smooth, glossy surface, and soft to the touch. *Woodward.*

FRENCH *Grass*. *n. s.* Saint-foin.

FRENCH *Horn*. *n. s.* A musical instrument of the wind kind, used in hunting; and, in modern times, in regular concerts. *Graves.*

*To* FRE'NCHIFY, frĕnsh'-ē-fī. *v. a.* To infect with the manner of France; to make a coxcomb. *Camden.*

FRE'NCHLIKE*, frĕntsh'-lĭke. *a.* Imitating the French fashion. *Bp. Hall.*

FRE'NETICK, frē-nĕt'-ĭk, or frĕn'-ē-tĭk. [See PHRENETICK.] *a.* [*φρενητικὸς.*] Mad; distracted. *Milton.*

FRE'NZICAL*, frĕn'-zē-kăl. *a.* [from *frenzy.*] Approaching to madness.

FRE'NZY, frĕn'-zē. *n. s.* [*φρενῖτις.*] Madness; distraction of mind; alienation of understanding; any violent passion approaching to madness. *Bentley.*

FRE'QUENCE, frē'-kwēnse. 544. *n. s.* Crowd; concourse; assembly. *Bp. Hall.* Repetition. *Bp. Hall.*

☞ Some speakers, and those not vulgar ones, pronounce the *e*, in the first syllable of this and the following words, when the accent is on it, short; as if written *frek-wense, frek-wently,* &c. They have undoubtedly the short *e* in the Latin *frequens* to plead; and the Latin quantity is often found to operate in anglicised words of two syllables, with the accent on the first: but usage, in these words, seems decidedly against this pronunciation. Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr Elphinston, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, Mr. Smith, W. Johnston, and, if we may judge by the position of the accent, Dr. Ash and Entick, are for the *e* long in the first syllable; and Buchanan, only, marks it with the short *e.* The verb to *frequent,* having the accent on the second syllable, is under a different predicament.—See DRAMA. *W.*

FRE'QUENCY, frē'-kwĕn-sē. *n. s.* Common occurrence; the condition of being often seen or done. *Atterbury.* Concourse; full assembly. *B. Jonson.*

FRE'QUENT §, frē'-kwĕnt. 492. *a.* [*frequens,* Lat.] Often done; often seen; often occurring. *Duty of Man.* Used often to practise any thing. *Swift.* Full of concourse. *B. Jonson.*

*To* FREQUE'NT, frē-kwĕnt'. 492. *v. a.* [*frequento* Lat.] To visit often; to be much in any place *Spenser.*

FREQUE'NTABLE, frē-kwĕnt'-â-bl. *a.* Conversable; accessible. *Sidney.*

FREQUENTA'TION*, frē-kwĕn-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Resort; the act of visiting. *Donne.*

FREQUE'NTATIVE, frē-kwĕn'-tā-tĭv. *a.* A grammatical term, applied to verbs signifying the frequent repetition of an action.

FREQUE'NTER, frē-kwĕnt'-ûr. *n. s.* One who often resorts to any place. *Dr. Jackson.*

FRE'QUENTLY, frē'-kwĕnt-lē. *ad.* Often; commonly; not rarely. *Swift.*

*FRE'SCO,* frĕs'-kō. *n. s.* [Ital.] Coolness; shade; duskiness. *Prior.* A painting on fresh plaster, or on a wall laid with mortar not yet dry; used for alcoves and other buildings in the *open air. Tatler.* Sometimes used for any cool, refreshing liquor.

FRESH §, frĕsh. *a.* [ꝼpeꝛc, Sax.] Cool; not vapid with heat. *Prior.* Not salt. *Abbot.* New; not had before. *Dryden.* New; not impaired by time. *Beaum. and Fl.* In a state like that of recentness. *Denham.* Recent; newly come. *Dryden.* Repaired from any loss or diminution. *Dryden.* Flor

id; vigorous; cheerful; unfaded; unimpaired. *Bacon.* Healthy in countenance; ruddy. *Shak.* Brisk; strong; vigorous. *Holder.* Fasting: opposed to eating or drinking. Sweet: opposed to stale or stinking. Raw; unripe in practice. *Shak.*

FRESH, frĕsh. *n. s.* Water not salt. *Shak.* A flood, or overflowing of a river. *Crutwell.*

*To* FRESH*, frĕsh. *v. a.* To refresh. *Chaucer.*

FRESH-BLOWN*, frĕsh'-blōne. *a.* Newly blown. *Milton.*

*To* FRE'SHEN, frĕsh'-sh'n. 103. *v. a.* To make fresh. *Thomson.*

*To* FRE'SHEN, frĕsh'-sh'n. *v.n.* To grow fresh. *Pope.*

FRE'SHET, frĕsh'-ĕt. 99. *n. s.* A stream of fresh water. *Browne.*

FRESHFO'RCE*, frĕsh-fōrse'. *n. s.* [In law.] A force done within forty days. *Cowel.*

FRE'SHLY, frĕsh'-lè. *ad.* Coolly. Newly; in the former state renewed. *Hooker.* With a healthy look; ruddily. *Shakspeare.* Gayly. *Huloet.*

FRE'SHMAN*, frĕsh'-măn. *n. s.* A novice; one in the rudiments of any knowledge. *B. Jonson.*

FRE'SHMANSHIP*, frĕsh'-măn-shĭp. *n. s.* The state of a freshman. *Hales.*

FRE'SHNESS, frĕsh'-nĕs. *n. s.* Newness; vigour; spirit; the contrary to vapidness. *Bacon.* Freedom from diminution by time; not staleness. *South.* Freedom from fatigue; newness of strength. *Hayward.* Coolness. *Bacon.* Ruddiness; colour of health. *Granville.* Freedom from saltness.

FRESHNE'W*, frĕsh-nū'. *a.* Wholly unacquainted; unpractised. *Shakspeare.*

FRESHWA'TER, frĕsh-wâ'-tûr. *a.* Raw; unskilled; unacquainted. *Knolles.*

FRESHWA'TERED*, frĕsh-wâ'-tûrd. *a.* Supplied with fresh water; newly watered. *Akenside.*

FRET §, frĕt. *n. s.* [*frotter*, Fr.] A frith, or strait of the sea, where the water by confinement is always rough. *Brown.* Any agitation of liquors by fermentation or other cause. *Addison.* That stop of the musical instrument which causes or regulates the vibrations of the string. *Bacon.* Work rising in protuberances. *Bacon.* Agitation of the mind; commotion of the temper; passion. [In heraldry.] A bearing composed of bars crossed and interlaced.

*To* FRET, frĕt. *v. a.* To agitate violently by external impulse or action. *Shak.* To wear away by rubbing. *Newton.* To hurt by attrition. *Shak.* To corrode; to eat away. *Psalm* (*Comm. Pr.*) xxxix. To form into raised work. *Milton.* To variegate; to diversify. *Shak.* To make angry; to vex. *Milton.*

*To* FRET, frĕt. *v.n.* To be in commotion; to be agitated. *Beaum. and Fl.* To be worn away; to be corroded. *Peacham.* To make way by attrition. *Moxon.* To be angry; to be peevish. *Hooker.*

FRET*, frĕt. *part. a.* Eaten away. *Levit.* xiii.

FRE'TFUL, frĕt'-fûl. *a.* Angry; peevish. *Harvey.*

FRE'TFULLY, frĕt'-fûl-è. *ad.* Peevishly.

FRE'TFULNESS, frĕt'-fûl-nĕs. *n. s.* Passion; peevishness. *Sir T. Herbert.*

FRE'TTER*, frĕt'-tûr. *n. s.* That which causes commotion or agitation. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

FRE'TTING*, frĕt'-tĭng. *n. s.* Agitation; commotion. *Feltham.*

FRE'TTY, frĕt'-tè. *a.* Adorned with raised work.

FRIABI'LITY, frī-â-bĭl'-è-tè. *n. s.* Capacity of being easily reduced to powder. *Locke.*

FRI'ABLE §, frī'-â-bl. *a.* [*friabilis*, Lat.] Easily crumbled; easily reduced to powder. *Bacon.*

FRI'AR §, frī'-ûr. 88, 418. *n. s.* [*frere*, Fr.] A religious; a brother of some regular order. *Shak.*

FRI'ARLIKE, frī'-ûr-lĭke. *a.* Monastick; unskilled in the world. *Knolles.*

FRI'ARLY, frī'-ûr-lè. *a.* Like a friar, or man untaught in life. *Fox.*

FRI'ARSCOWL, frī'-ûrz-kōûl. *n. s.* A plant, having a flower resembling a cowl.

FRIAR'S *Lantern**. *n. s.* The ignis fatuus. *Milton.*

FRI'ARY, frī'-ûr-è. *n. s.* [*frerie*, Fr.] A monastery or convent of friars. *Dugdale.*

FRI'ARY, frī'-ûr-è. *a.* Like a friar. *Camden.* Belonging to a friary. *Warton*

*To* FRI'BBLE §, frĭb'-bl. 405. *v. n.* [*frevel*, Teut. or *frivole*, Fr.] To trifle. *Hudibras.* To totter, like a weak person. *Tatler.*

FRI'BBLE*, frĭb'-bl. *a.* Trifling; silly; frivolous *Brit. Crit.*

FRI'BBLE*, frĭb'-bl. *n. s.* A frivolous, contemptible fellow; a silly fop.

FRI'BBLER, frĭb'-bl-ûr. *n. s.* A trifler. *Spectator.*

FRI'BORGH*, frĭ'-bûrg. } *n. s.* [*frid* and *bor-*
FRI'DBURGH*, frĭd'-bûrg. § *gur*, Goth.] The same as *frankpledge. Cowel.*

FRI'CACE*, frĭk'-âse. *n. s.* [*frixus*, Lat.] Meat sliced, and dressed, with strong sauce. *Lovelace* An unguent, prepared by frying several materials together. *B. Jonson.*

*FRICASSE'E**. frĭk-â-sēē'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A dish made by cutting chickens, or other small things, in pieces, and dressing them with strong sauce *King.*

*To* FRI'CASSEE*, frĭk-â-sēē'. *v. a.* To dress in fricassee. *Echard.*

FRICA'TION frĭ-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*fricatio*, Lat.] The act of rubbing one thing against another. *Bacon.*

FRI'CTION, frĭk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*frictio*, Lat.] The act of rubbing two bodies together. *Newton.* The resistance in machines caused by the motion of one body upon another. Medical rubbing with the fleshbrush or cloths. *Bacon.*

FRI'DAY, frī'-dè. 223. *n. s.* [ꝼꝛiȝe-dæȝ, Sax.] The sixth day of the week, so named of *Freya*, a Saxon deity. *Dryden.*

*To* FRIDGE*, frĭdje. *v.n.* [ꝼꝛician, Sax.] To move quickly. *Hallywell.*

FRI'DSTOLE*, frĭd'-stōle. *n. s.* A sanctuary. See FRED.

FRIEND §, frĕnd. 278. *n. s.* [*vriend*, Dutch; ꝼꝛeonð, Sax.] One joined to another in mutual benevolence and intimacy. *Ecclus.* vi. One without hostile intentions. *Shak.* One reconciled to another. *Shak.* An attendant, or companion. *Dryden.* Favourer; one propitious. *Peacham.* A familiar compellation. *St. Matt.* xxii. Formerly a cant expression for a paramour. *Shak.—A friend in court.* One who is supposed to possess sufficient interest to serve another. *Chaucer.*

*To* FRIEND, frĕnd. *v. a.* To favour; to befriend; to countenance; to support. *Spenser.*

FRI'ENDED, frĕnd'-ĕd. *a.* Well disposed. *Shak.*

FRI'ENDLESS, frĕnd'-lĕs. *a.* Wanting friends; wanting support; destitute; forlorn. *South.—Friendless man.* The Saxon word for an outlaw. *Burke.*

FRI'ENDLIKE*, frĕnd'-lĭke. *a.* Having the disposition of a friend. *Drayton.*

FRI'ENDLINESS, frĕnd'-lè-nĕs. *n. s.* A disposition to friendship. *Sidney.* Exertion of benevolence. *Bp. Taylor.*

FRI'ENDLY, frĕnd'-lè. *a.* Having the temper and disposition of a friend; kind; favourable. *Milton.* Disposed to union; amicable. *Pope.* Salutary; homogeneal. *Milton.* Favourable; convenient. *Addison.*

FRI'ENDLY, frĕnd'-lè. *ad.* In the manner of friends, with appearance of kindness; amicably. *Ruth*, ii. Concurrently; in union. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

FRI'ENDSHIP, frĕnd'-shĭp. *n. s.* The state of minds united by mutual benevolence; amity. *Bacon.* Highest degree of intimacy. *Dryden.* Favour, personal kindness. *Swift.* Assistance; help. *Shak.* Conformity; affinity; correspondence; aptness to unite. *Dryden.*

FRIEZE §, frēēze. 278. *n. s.* [*drap de frise*, Fr.] A coarse, warm cloth, made perhaps first in *Friesland. Milton.*

FRIEZE, frēēze. } *n. s.* A large flat member
FRIZE, frēēze. 112. § which separates the architrave from the cornice; of which there are as many kinds as there are orders of columns. *Harris.*

FRI'EZED, frēē'-zĕd, or frēēzd. *a.* Shagged or napped with frieze. *Huloet.*

**FRI'EZELIKE**, frēēz'-līke *a.* Resembling a frieze. *Addison.*

**FRI'GATE**, frĭg'-ăt. 91, 544. *n. s.* [*frigate*, Fr.] A small ship. *Ralcigh.* Any small vessel on the water. *Spenser.*

**FRIGEFA'CTION**, frĭd-jĕ-făk'-shŭn. 530. *n. s.* [*frigus* and *facio*, Lat.] The act of making cold.

*To* **FRIGHT** §, frīte. *v. a.* 393. [ꝼɼıhtan, Sax.] To terrify; to disturb with fear. *Locke.*

**FRIGHT**, frīte. *n. s.* A sudden terrour. *Dryden.*

*To* **FRI'GHTEN**, frī'-t'n. 103. *v. a.* To terrify; to shock with dread. *Prior.*

**FRI'GHTFUL**, frīte'-fŭl. *a.* Terrible; dreadful; full of terrour. *Shakspeare.*

**FRI'GHTFULLY**, frīte'-fŭl-ē. *ad.* Dreadfully; horribly. *Burnet.* Disagreeably; not beautifully. *Swift.*

**FRI'GHTFULNESS**, frīte'-fŭl-nĕs. *n. s.* The power of impressing terrour. *Nelson.*

**FRI'GID** §, frĭd'-jĭd. 544. *a.* [*frigidus*, Lat.] Cold; wanting warmth. *Cheyne.* Wanting warmth of affection. Impotent; without warmth of body. Dull; without fire of fancy. *Tatler.*

**FRIGI'DITY**, frē-jĭd'-ē-tē. *n. s.* [*frigiditas*, Lat.] Coldness; want of warmth. Dulness; want of intellectual fire. *Brown.* Want of corporeal warmth. *Glanville.* Coldness of affection.

**FRI'GIDLY**, frĭd'-jĭd-lē. *ad.* Coldly; dully; without affection. *Dr. Warton.*

**FRI'GIDNESS**, frĭd'-jĭd-nĕs. *n. s.* Coldness; dulness; want of affection.

**FRIGORI'FICK**, frĭ-gō-rĭf'-ĭk *a.* [*frigorificus*, Lat.] Causing cold. *Quincy.*

*To* **FRILL**, frĭl. *v. n.* [*friller*, Fr.] To quake or shiver with cold. Used of a hawk: as, The hawk *frills. Dict.*

**FRILL***, frĭl. *n. s.* A border on the bosom of a shirt, plaited or *furled*; any thing collected into gathers.

**FRIM***, frĭm. *a.* [ꝼɼeom, Sax.] Flourishing; luxuriant. *Drayton.*

**FRINGE** §, frĭnje. *n. s.* [*frange*, Fr.] Ornamental appendage added to dress or furniture. *Wotton.* The edge; margin; extremity. *Mountagu.*

*To* **FRINGE**, frĭnje. *v. a.* To adorn with fringes; to decorate with ornamental appendages. *Sidney.*

**FRI'NGEMAKER***, frĭnje'-mā-kŭr. *n. s.* A manufacturer of fringe. *Swift.*

**FRI'NGY***, frĭn'-jē. *a.* Adorned with fringes. *Shenstone.*

**FRI'PPER** §*, frĭp'-pŭr. *n. s.* [*frippier*, Fr.] A dealer in old things; a broker. *James.*

**FRI'PPERER**, frĭp'-pŭr-ŭr. *n. s.* One who deals in old things vamped up. *Sherwood.*

**FRI'PPERY**, frĭp'-pŭr-ē. *n. s.* The place where old clothes are sold. *Shak.* Old clothes; cast dresses; tattered rags. *B. Jonson.* Trumpery; trifles. *Swift.*

**FRI'PPERY***, frĭp'-pŭr-rē. *a.* Trifling; contemptible. *Gray.*

***FRISE' UR****, frē-zūre'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A hair-dresser. *Warton.*

*To* **FRISK** §, frĭsk. *v. n.* [*frisque*, old Fr.] To leap; to skip. *Bacon.* To dance in frolick or gayety. *Shakspeare.*

**FRISK***, frĭsk. *a.* Lively; jolly; blithe. *Bp. Hall.*

**FRISK**, frĭsk. *n. s.* A frolick; a fit of wanton gayety. *Feltham.*

**FRI'SKAL***, frĭs'-kăl. *n. s.* A leap; a caper. *B. Jonson.*

**FRI'SKER**, frĭsk'-ŭr. *n. s.* A wanton; one not constant or settled. *Camden.*

**FRI'SKET***, frĭs'-kĕt. *n. s.* A part of a printing-press; a frame of iron, very thin, covered with parchment or paper, cut in the necessary places, that the sheet, which is between the great tympan and frisket, may receive the ink, and that nothing may hurt the margins.

**FRI'SKFUL***, frĭsk'-fŭl. *a.* Full of gayety. *Thomson.*

**FRI'SKINESS**, frĭsk'-ē-nĕs. *n. s.* Gayety; liveliness.

**FRI'SKING***, frĭsk'-ĭng. *n. s.* Frolicksome dancing wild gayety. *Cudworth.*

**FRI'SKY**, frĭsk'-ē. *a.* Gay; airy. A low word.

*To* **FRI'SSLE***. See *To* FRIZZLE.

**FRIT**, frĭt. *n. s.* [among chymists.] Ashes or salt baked or fried together with sand. *Dict.*

**FRITH**, frĭth. *n. s.* [*fretum*, Lat.] A strait of the sea where the water, being confined, is rough. *Dryden.* A kind of net. *Carew.*

**FRITH** §*, frĭth. *n. s.* [*ffrith*, Welsh.] A woody place; a forest. *Drayton.* A small field taken out of a common. *Wynne.*

**FRI'THY***, frĭth'-ē. *a.* Woody. *Skelton.*

**FRITI'LLARY**, frē-tĭl'-ă-rē. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

**FRI'TINANCY**, frĭt'-ē-nân-sē. *n. s.* [*fritinnio*, Lat.] The scream of an insect, as the cricket or cicada. *Brown.*

**FRI'TTER** §, frĭt'-tŭr. *n. s.* [*friture*, Fr.] A small piece cut to be fried. *Tusser.* A fragment; a small piece. *Bacon.* A cheesecake; a wig. *Ainsworth.*

*To* **FRI'TTER**, frĭt'-tŭr. *v. a.* To cut meat into small pieces to be fried. To break into small particles or fragments. *Pope.*

**FRIVO'LITY*** frē-vŏl'-ē-tē. *n. s.* Triflingness. *Robertson.*

**FRI'VOLOUS** §, frĭv'-ō-lŭs. *a.* [*frivolus*, Lat.] Slight; trifling; of no moment. *Hooker.*

**FRI'VOLOUSLY**, frĭv'-ō-lŭs-lē. *ad.* Trifingly; without weight. *Guardian.*

**FRI'VOLOUSNESS**, frĭv'-ō-lŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Want of importance; triflingness. *More.*

*To* **FRIZZ***, frĭz. *v. a.* [*friser*, or *frizer*, Fr.] To curl; to crisp. *Smollett.*

*To* **FRI'ZZLE** §, frĭz'-zl. *v. a.* [*friser*, Fr.] To curl in short curls like nap of frieze. *Harmar.*

**FRI'ZZLE***, frĭz'-zl. *n. s.* A curl; a lock of hair crisped. *Milton.*

**FRI'ZZLER**, frĭz'-zl-ŭr. *n. s.* One that makes short curls.

**FRO** §, frō. *ad.* [ꝼɼa, Sax.] Backward; regressively. It is used only in opposition to the word *to*; *to* and *fro*, backward and forward, *to* and *from*. *Spenscr.* A contraction of *from*; not now used. *B. Jonson.*

**FROCK**, frŏk. *n. s.* [*froc*, Fr.] A dress; a coat. *Shak.* A kind of close coat for men. *Dryden.* A kind of gown for children.

**FROG** §, frŏg. *n. s.* [ꝼɼoȝga, Sax.] A small animal with four feet, living both by land and water, and placed by naturalists among mixed animals, as partaking of beast and fish. *Shak.* The hollow part of the horse's hoof.

**FRO'GBIT**, frŏg'-bĭt. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

**FRO'GFISH**, frŏg'-fĭsh. *n. s.* A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*

**FRO'GGRASS**, frŏg'-grăs. *n. s.* A kind of herb.

**FRO'GGY***, frŏg'-gē. *a.* Having frogs. *Sherwood.*

**FRO'GLETTUCE**, frŏg'-lĕt-tŭs. *n. s.* A plant.

**FROISE**, frŏĭs. *n. s.* [*froisser*, Fr.] A kind of food made by frying bacon enclosed in a pancake.

**FRO'LICK** §, frŏl'-ĭk. *a.* [ꝼɼeolice, Sax.] Gay; full of levity: full of pranks. *Shakspeare.*

**FRO'LICK**, frŏl'-ĭk. *n. s.* A wild prank; a flight of whim and levity. *Roscommon.*

*To* **FRO'LICK**, frŏl'-ĭk. *v. n.* To play wild pranks; to play tricks of levity and gayety. *Glanville.*

**FRO'LICKLY**, frŏl'-ĭk-lē. *ad.* Gayly; wildly. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

**FRO'LICKSOME**, frŏl'-ĭk-sŭm. *a.* Full of wild gayety.

**FRO'LICKSOMENESS**, frŏl'-ĭk-sŭm-nĕs. *n. s* Wildness of gayety; pranks.

**FRO'LICKSOMELY**, frŏl'-ĭk-sŭm-lē. *ad.* With wild gayety.

**FROM** §, frŏm. *prep.* [ꝼɼam, Sax.] Away: noting privation. *Dryden.* Noting reception. *Pope.* Noting procession, descents, or birth. *Blackmore.* Noting transmission. *Shak.* Noting abstraction or vacation. *Shak.* Noting succession. *Burnet.* Out of: noting emission. *Milton.* Noting progress from

premises to inferences. *Bacon.* Noting the place or person from whom a message is brought. *Shak.* Out of: noting extraction. *Addison.* Because of: noting the reason or motive of an act or effect. *Dryden.* Out of: noting the ground or cause of any thing. *Dryden.* Not near to: noting distance. *Shak.* Noting separation or recession. *Shak.* Noting exemption or deliverance. *Prior.* Noting absence. *Shak.* Noting derivation. *Dryden.* Since: noting distance from the past. *Raleigh.* Contrary to. *Shak.* Noting removal. *Dryden.* *From* is very frequently joined by an ellipsis with adverbs; as, *from above, from* the parts *above.*

FRO'MWARD, frŏm'-wărd. *prep.* [ꝼpam and peapꝺ, Sax.] Away from; the contrary to the word *towards. Sidney. Ob. T.*

FROND*, frŏnd. *n. s.* [*fronde,* Fr.] A green or leafy branch or bough. *Cotgrave*

FRONDA'TION*, frŏn-dā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*frondatio,* Lat.] A lopping of trees. *Evelyn.*

FRONDI'FEROUS, frŏn-dĭf'-fĕ-rŭs. *a.* [*frondifer,* Lat.] Bearing leaves. *Dict.*

FRONT§, frŭnt, or frŏnt. 165. *n. s.* [*frons,* Lat.] The face. *Prior.* The face, in a sense of censure or dislike; as, a hardened *front;* a fierce *front. Milton.* The face, as opposed to an enemy. *Milton.* The part or place opposed to the face. *Bacon.* The van of an army. *Milton.* The forepart of any thing, as of a building. *Bacon.* The most conspicuous part or particular. *Shakspeare.*

☞ Mr. Sheridan marks this word in the second manner only; but I am much mistaken if custom does not almost universally adopt the first. If the second is ever used, it seems to be in poetry, and that of the most solemn kind. Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, and Mr. Perry, pronounce it in the first manner; and Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Smith in the last. Mr. Scott gives it both ways, but seems to prefer the last. Mr. Nares gives it in the first manner, but says it is sometimes pronounced regularly. *W.*

*To* FRONT, frŭnt. *v. a.* To oppose directly, or face to face; to encounter. *Bacon.* To stand opposed or over-against any place or thing. *Addison.*

*To* FRONT, frŭnt. *v. n.* To stand foremost. *Shak.*

FRO'NTAL, frŏnt'-ăl. 88. *n. s.* [*frontale,* Lat.] Any external form of medicine to be applied to the forehead. *Quincy.* [In architecture.] A little pediment over a small door or window. A bandage worn on the forehead; a frontlet.

FRO'NTATED, frŏn'-tā-tĕd. *a.* [*frons,* Lat.] The *frontated* leaf of a flower grows broader and broader, and at last perhaps terminates in a right line: in opposition to cuspated, which is, when the leaves end in a point. *Quincy.*

FRO'NTBOX, frŭnt'-bŏks. *n. s.* The box in the playhouse from which there is a direct view to the stage. *Pope.*

FRO'NTED, frŭnt'-ĕd. *a.* Formed with a front. *Milton.*

FRO'NTIER§, frŏn'-tshēēr, or frŏnt'-yēēr. 113. *n. s.* [*frontiere,* Fr.] The marches; the limit; the utmost verge of any territory; the border. *Spenser.* Formerly, the forts built along the bounds of any territory. *Ives.*

FRO'NTIER, frŏn'-tshēēr, or frŏnt'-yēēr. 450, 461. *a.* Bordering; conterminous. *Addison.*

FRO'NTIERED*, frŏn'-tshēērd. *a.* Guarded on the frontiers. *Spenser.*

FRONTINIA'CK *Wine**, frŏn-tĭn-yăk'. *n. s.* [from a town of Languedoc, so called.] A rich wine. *Sir A. Weldon.*

FRO'NTISPIECE, frŏn'-tĭs-pēēse. *n. s.* [*frontispicium,* Lat.] That part of any building or other body that directly meets the eye. *Milton.*

FRO'NTLESS, frŭnt'-lĕs. *a.* Not blushing; wanting shame; void of diffidence. *Dryden.*

FRO'NTLET, frŏnt'-lĕt. *n. s.* [*frons,* Lat.] A bandage worn upon the forehead. *Deut.* vi.

FRONTRO'OM, frŭnt'-rōōm. *n. s.* An apartment in the forepart of the house. *Moxon.*

FRO'PPISH*, frŏp'-pĭsh. *a.* Peevish; froward. *Ld. Clarendon.*

FRORE, frōre. *part. a.* [*bevroren,* Dutch.] Frozen. *Milton. Ob. J.*

FRORNE, frōrne. *part. a.* Frozen; congealed with cold. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

FRO'RY*, frō'-rē. *a.* Frozen. *Spenser.* Covered with a froth resembling hoar frost. *Fairfax.*

FROST§, frŏst. *n. s.* [ꝼpopt, Sax.] The last effect of cold; the power or act of congelation. *South.* The appearance of plants and trees sparkling with congelation of dew. *Pope.*

FRO'STBITTEN, frŏst'-bĭt-tn. 103. *a.* Nipped or withered by the frost. *Mortimer.*

FRO'STED, frŏs'-tĕd. *a.* Laid on in inequalities like those of the hoar frost upon plants. *Gay.*

FRO'STILY, frŏs'-tĕ-lē. *ad.* With frost; with excessive cold. Without warmth of affection. *B. Jonson.*

FRO'STINESS, frŏs'-tē-nĕs. *n. s.* Cold; freezing cold.

FRO'STNAIL, frŏst'-nāle. *n. s.* A nail with a prominent head driven into the horse's shoes, that it may pierce the ice. *Grew.*

FRO'STWORK, frŏst'-wŭrk. *n. s.* Work in which the substance is laid on with inequalities, like the dew congealed upon shrubs. *Warburton.*

FRO'STY, frŏs'-tē. *a.* Having the power of congelation; excessive cold. *Bacon.* Chill in affection; without warmth of kindness or courage. *Shak.* Hoary; gray-haired; resembling frost. *Shak.*

FROTH§, frŏth. 163. *n. s.* [*frae,* Danish and Scottish.] Spume; foam; the bubbles caused in liquors by agitation. *Bacon.* Any empty or senseless show of wit or eloquence. Any thing not solid, or substantial. *Tusser.*

*To* FROTH, frŏth. *v. n.* To foam; to throw out spume. *Dryden.*

*To* FROTH*, frŏth. *v. a.* To make to froth. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

FRO'THILY, frŏth'-ĕ-lē. *ad.* With foam; with spume. *Sherwood.* In an empty, trifling manner.

FRO'THINESS*, frŏth'-ē-nĕs. *n. s.* Emptiness; trifligness. *South.*

FRO'THY, frŏth'-ē. *a.* Full of foam, froth, or spume. *Bacon.* Soft; not solid; wasting. *Bacon.* Vain; empty; trifling. *Tillotson.*

FROUNCE, frŏŭnse. 313. *n. s.* A distemper, in which white spittle gathers about the hawk's bill. *Skinner.*

*To* FROUNCE§, frŏŭnse. *v. a.* [*froncer,* or *fronser,* Fr.] To frizzle or curl the hair about the face. *Spenser.*

FROUNCE*, frŏŭnse. *n. s.* A wrinkle; a plait; a fringe, or curl, or some ornament of dress. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

FRO'UNCELESS*, frŏŭnse'-lĕs. *a.* Without wrinkle. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

FRO'UZY, frŏŭ'-zē. 313. *a.* [A cant word.] Fetid; musty. *Swift.* Dim; cloudy. *Swift.*

FROW§*, frŏŭ. *n. s.* [*fraw,* Germ.] A woman; generally applied to Dutch or German women. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

FROW*, frŏŭ. *a.* Brittle. *Evelyn.*

FRO'WARD§, frō'-wărd. 88. *a.* [ꝼpampeapꝺ, Sax.] Peevish; ungovernable; angry. *Sidney.*

FRO'WARDLY, frō'-wărd-lē. *ad.* Peevishly; per versely. *Isaiah,* lvii.

FRO'WARDNESS, frō'-wărd-nĕs. *n. s.* Peevishness; perverseness. *South.*

FRO'WER, frō'-ŭr. *n. s.* A cleaving tool. *Tusser*

*To* FROWN§, frŏŭn. 323. *v. n.* [*ufryn,* Goth.] To express displeasure by contracting the face to wrinkles; to look stern. *Shakspeare.*

*To* FROWN*, frŏŭn. *v. a.* To drive back with a look of haughtiness or displeasure. *Dryden.*

FROWN, frŏŭn. *n. s.* A wrinkled look; a look of displeasure. *Knolles.*

FRO'WNINGLY, frŏŭn'-ĭng-lē. *ad.* Sternly; with a look of displeasure. *Shakspeare.*

FRO'WY, frŏŭ'-ē. *a.* Musty; mossy. *Spenser.* Not now used; but instead of it, *Frouzy.*

FRO'ZEN, frō'-zn. 103. *part. pass.* of *freeze.* Congealed with cold. *Dryden.* Chill in affection. *Sidney.* Void of heat or appetite. *Pope.*

F. R. S. *Fellow* of the *Royal Society*.

*To* FRU'BBISH*, frŭb'-bĭsh. *v. a.* To furbish. *Barret.*

FRU'CTED*, frŭk'-tĕd. *a.* An heraldick term, given to all trees bearing fruit.

FRU'CTIFEROUS, frŭk-tĭf'-fĕr-ŭs. *a.* Bearing fruit. *Ainsworth.*

FRUCTIFICA'TION, frŭk-tĕ-fĕ-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of causing or of bearing fruit; fecundation; fertility. *Brown.*

*To* FRU'CTIFY §, frŭk'-tĕ-fī. 183. *v. a.* [*fructifier*, Fr.] To make fruitful; to fertilize. *Howell.*

*To* FRU'CTIFY, frŭk'-tĕ-fī. *v. n.* To bear fruit. *Hooker.*

FRUCTUA'TION*, frŭk-tshŭ'-ā-shŭn. *n. s.* Product; fruit. *Pownall.*

FRU'CTUOUS, frŭk'-tshŭ-ŭs. 463. *a.* Fruitful; fertile; impregnating with fertility. *Phillips.*

FRU'CTURE*, frŭk'-tshŭre. *n. s.* Use, fruition, possession, or enjoyment of. *Cotgrave.*

FRU'GAL §, frū'-găl. 88. *a.* [*frugalis*, Lat.] Thrifty; sparing; parsimonious. *Milton.*

FRU'GALITY, frū-găl'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* Thrift; parsimony; good husbandry. *Bacon.*

FRU'GALLY, frū'-găl-è. *ad.* Parsimoniously; sparingly; thriftily. *Dryden.*

FRU'GGIN*, frŭg'-gĭn. *n. s.* [*fourgon*, Fr.] An ovenfork. The pole with which the ashes in the oven are stirred.

FRUGI'FEROUS, frū-jĭf'-fĕr-ŭs. *a.* [*frugifer*, Lat.] Bearing fruit. *More.*

FRUIT §, frōōt. 343. *n. s.* [*fructus*, Lat. *fruit*, Fr.] The product of a tree or plant in which the seeds are contained. *Shak.* That part of a plant which is taken for food. *Davies.* Production. *Ephes.* v. The offspring of the womb. *Deut.* xxviii. Advantage gained by any enterprise or conduct. *Swift.* The effect or consequence of any action. *Sidney.* The dessert after the meat. *Shakspeare.*

*To* FRUIT*, frōōt. *v. n.* To produce fruit. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

FRU'ITAGE, frōōt'-ĭdje. 90. *n. s.* [*fruitage*, Fr.] Fruit collectively; various fruits. *Milton.*

FRU'ITBEARER, frōōt'-bār-ŭr. *n. s.* That which produces fruit. *Mortimer.*

FRU'ITBEARING, frōōt'-bār-ĭng. *a.* Having the quality of producing fruit. *Mortimer.*

FRU'ITERER, frōōt'-ĕr-ŭr. [See FORGER.] *n. s.* [*fruitier*, Fr.] One who trades in fruit. *Shakspeare.*

FRU'ITERY, frōōt'-ĕr-è. *n. s.* Fruit collectively taken. *Phillips.* A fruit-loft; a repository for fruit.

FRU'ITFUL, frōōt'-fŭl. *a.* Fertile; abundantly productive; liberal of vegetable product. *Sidney.* Actually bearing fruit. *Shak.* Prolifick; childbearing, not barren. *Milton.* Plenteous; abounding. *Addison.*

FRU'ITFULLY, frōōt'-fŭl-è. *ad.* In such a manner as to be prolifick. *Roscommon.* Plenteously; abundantly. *Shakspeare.*

FRU'ITFULNESS, frōōt'-fŭl-nĕs. *n. s.* Fertility; fecundity; plentiful production. *Raleigh.* The quality of being prolifick. *Dryden.* Exuberant abundance. *B. Jonson.*

FRUI'TGROVES, frōōt'-grōvz. *n. s.* Shades, or close plantations of fruit trees. *Pope.*

FRUI'TION §, frū-ĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [*fruor*, Lat.] Enjoyment; possession; pleasure given by possession or use. *Hooker.*

FRU'ITIVE, frū'-ĕ-tĭv. *a.* Enjoying; possessing. *Boyle.*

FRU'ITLESS, frōōt'-lĕs. *a.* Barren of fruit; not bearing fruit. *Raleigh.* Vain; productive of no advantage; idle; unprofitable. *Spenser.* Having no offspring. *Shakspeare.*

FRU'ITLESSLY, frōōt'-lĕs-lè. *ad.* Vainly; idly; unprofitably. *Brown.*

FRU'ITLESSNESS*, frōōt'-lĕs-nĕs. *n. s.* Barrenness; unfruitfulness; vanity. *Holes.*

FRUIT-TIME, frōōt'-tīme. *n. s.* The autumn; the time for gathering fruit.

FRUIT-TREE, frōōt'-trēe. *n. s.* A tree of that kind whose principal value arises from the fruit produced by it. *Neh.* ix.

FRUMENTA'CIOUS, frū-mĕn-tā'-shŭs. *a.* [*frumentum*, Lat.] Made of grain. *Dict.*

FRUMENTA'TION*, frū-mĕn-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* A general dole of corn. *Cockeram.*

FRUME'NTY, frŭ'-mĕn-tè. *n. s.* [*frumentée*, Fr.] Food made of wheat boiled in milk. *Dr. Gower.*

☞ This word is almost universally corrupted into *furmenty*, if not sometimes into *fur-me-te*: and I believe it is seldom found, that words employed in the concerns of cookery are ever recovered from irregularity.—See ASPARAGUS and CUCUMBER. *W.*

*To* FRUMP §, frŭmp. *v. a.* To mock; to insult *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

FRUMP*, frŭmp. *n. s.* A joke; a flout. *Bp. Hall.*

FRU'MPER*, frŭm'-pŭr. *n. s.* A mocker; a scoffer *Cotgrave.*

*To* FRUSH §, frŭsh. *v. a.* [*froisser*, Fr.] To break, bruise, or crush. *Shakspeare.*

FRUSH, frŭsh. *n. s.* A sort of tender horn that grows in the middle of the sole of a horse. *Farrier's Dict.*

FRUSTRA'NEOUS, frŭs-trā'-nè-ŭs. *a.* [*frustra*, Lat.] Vain; useless; unprofitable. *More.*

*To* FRU'STRATE §, frŭs'-trāte. 91. *v. a.* [*frustror*, Lat.] To defeat; to disappoint; to balk. *Shak* To make null; to nullify. *Spenser.*

FRU'STRATE, frŭs'-trāte. *part. a.* Vain; ineffectual; unprofitable. *Raleigh.* Null; void. *Hooker.* Disappointed; defeated; balked. *Judith*, xi.

FRUSTRA'TION, frŭs-trā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Disappointment; defeat. *South.*

FRU'STRATIVE, frŭs'-trā-tĭv. 512. *a.* Fallacious; disappointing. *Ainsworth.*

FRU'STRATORY, frŭs'-trā-tŭr-è. 512. [See DOMESTICK.] *a.* That which makes any procedure void. *Aylife.*

*FRU'STRUM*, frŭs'-trŭm. *n. s.* [Lat.] A piece cut off from a regular figure. A term of science.

FRU'TICANT*, frū'-tè-kănt. *a.* [*fruticans*, Lat.] Full of shoots. *Evelyn.*

FRY, frī. *n. s.* [*fraiw*, Goth.] The swarm of little fishes just produced from the spawn. *Donne.* Any swarm of animals; or young people in contempt. *Spenser.* A swarm or heap of any materials. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

FRY, frī. *n. s.* A kind of sieve. *Mortimer.*

*To* FRY §, frī. *v. a.* [*frigo*, Lat.] To dress food in a pan on the fire.

*To* FRY, frī. *v. n.* To be roasted in a pan on the fire. To suffer the action of fire. *Dryden.* To melt with heat. *Waller.* To be agitated like liquor in the pan on the fire. *Bacon.*

FRY, frī. *n. s.* A dish of things fried.

FRY'INGPAN, frī'-ĭng-păn. *n. s.* The vessel in which meat is dressed on the fire. *Howell.*

FRYTH*. See FRITH.

*To* FUB, fŭb. *v. a.* To put off. *Shak.* See FOB.

FUB, fŭb. *n. s.* A plump, chubby boy; also a woman. Written also *fubs. Crown.*

FU'CATE §*, fū'-kāte. *a.* [*fucatus*, Lat.] Painted, whence, disguised by false show. *Sir T. Elyot.*

FU'CATED, fū'-kā-tĕd. *a.* Painted; disguised with paint. Disguised by false show.

*FU'CUS*, fū'-kŭs. *n. s.* [Lat.] Paint for the face. *B. Jonson.* Disguise; false show. *Sandys.* [In botany.] The name of a genus of submarine plants. *Goodenough.*

FU'DDER *of Lead**. Among the miners, a load of lead.

*To* FU'DDLE §, fŭd'-dl. *v. a.* To make drunk. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

*To* FU'DDLE, fŭd'-dl. 405. *v. n.* To drink to excess. *L'Estrange.*

FUDGE*, fŭdje. *interj.* An expression of the utmost contempt, usually bestowed on absurd or lying talkers. *Goldsmith.*

*FUE'ILLEMORTE*, fū'-ĭl-mŏrt. *n. s.* Corruptly pronounced and written *philomot.* The colour of withered leaves in autumn.

FU'EL §, fū'-ĭl. *n. s.* [*fuayl*, Norm. Fr.] The matter or aliment of fire. *Isaiah*, ix.

*To* FU'EL, fū'-îl. *v.a.* To feed fire with combustible matter. *Donne.* To store with firing. *Wotton.*

FU'ELLER*, fū'-îl-ŭr. *n. s.* That which supplies fuel. *Donne.*

FUGA'CIOUS §, fū-gā'-shŭs. 292, 357. *a.* [*fugax, fugacis*, Lat.] Volatile. *Hallywell.*

FUGA'CIOUSNESS, fū-gā'-shŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Volatility; the quality of flying away.

FUGA'CITY, fū-gās'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* Volatility; quality of flying away. *Boyle.* Uncertainty; instability.

FUGH, fŭh. *interj.* An expression of abhorrence. Commonly *foh. Dryden.*

FU'GITIVE §, fū'-jè-tĭv. *a.* [*fugitivus*, Lat.] Not tenable; not to be held or detained. *Locke.* Unsteady; unstable; not durable. *Daniel.* Volatile; apt to fly away. *Crashaw.* Flying; running from danger. *Shak.* Flying from duty; falling off. *Richardson.* Runagate; vagabond. 2 *Macc.* Perishable; as, a *fugitive* piece; i. e. a little composition; a small pamphlet which may be soon forgotten, or soon lost.

FU'GITIVE, fū'-jè-tĭv. *n. s.* One who runs from his station or duty. *Bacon.* One who takes shelter under another power from punishment. *Spenser.* One hard to be caught or detained. *Harte.*

FU'GITIVENESS, fū'-jè-tĭv-nĕs. *n. s.* Volatility; fugacity. *Boyle.* Instability; uncertainty. *More.*

*FUGUE*, fēwg. 337. [*often very improperly pronounced* fūje.] *n. s.* [Fr. *fuga*, Lat.] [In musick.] Some point consisting of four, five, six, or any other number of notes, begun by some one single part, and then seconded by a third, fourth, fifth, and sixth part, if the composition consists of so many; repeating the same, or such like notes, so that the several parts follow, or come in one after another in the same manner, the leading parts still flying before those that follow. *Harris.*

FU'LCIBLE §*, fŭl'-sè-bl. *a.* [*fulcibilis*, Lat.] Which may be propped up.

FU'LCIMENT, fŭl'-sè-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*fulcimentum*, Lat.] That on which a body rests, which acts or is acted upon at each end. *Wilkins.*

*FU'LCRUM**, fŭl'-krŭm. *n. s.* [Lat.] [In mechanicks.] Now common for *prop*; as, the *fulcrum* of a lever.

*To* FULFI'L, fŭl-fĭl'. *v. a.* [*full* and *fill.*] To fill till there is no room for more. *Communion Service.* To answer any prophecy or promise by performance. *Acts*, xiii. To answer any purpose or design. *Milton.* To answer any desire by compliance or gratification. *Beaumont and Fletcher.* To answer any law by obedience. *Milton.*

FULFI'LLER* fŭl-fĭl'-lŭr. *n. s.* One that accomplishes or fulfils. *Patrick.*

FULFI'LLING*, fŭl-fĭl'-lĭng. *n. s.* Completion. *Rom.* xiii.

FULFI'LMENT*, fŭl-fĭl'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Full performance. *H. Tooke.*

FULFRA'UGHT. See FULL-FRAUGHT.

FU'LGENCY, fŭl'-jĕn-sè. 177. *n. s.* Splendour; glitter. *Dict.*

FU'LGENT §, fŭl'-jĕnt. *a.* [*fulgens*, Lat.] Shining; dazzling; exquisitely bright. *Milton.*

FU'LGID, fŭl'-jĭd. *a.* [*fulgidus*, Lat.] Shining; glittering; dazzling.

FULGI'DITY, fŭl-jĭd'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* Splendour; dazzling glitter. *Dict.*

FU'LGOUR, fŭl'-gŭr. 314. *n. s.* [*fulgor*, Lat.] Splendour; dazzling brightness. *Brown.*

FU'LGURANT*, fŭl'-gū-rănt. *a.* Lightening; flashing. *More.*

*To* FU'LGURATE §*, fŭl'-gū-rāte. *v.n.* [*fulguro*, Lat.] To emit flashes of light. *Chambers.*

FULGURA'TION, fŭl-gū-rā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of lightening. *Donne.*

FU'LGURY*, fŭl'-gū-rè. *n. s.* [*fulgur*, Lat.] Lightning. *Cockeram.*

FU'LHAM, fŭl'-hăm. *n. s.* A cant word for false dice. *Shakspeare.*

FULI'GINOUS §, fū-lĭd'-jĭn-ŭs. *a.* [*fuliginosus*, Lat.] Sooty; smoky. *Bacon.*

FULI'GINOUSLY*, fū-lĭd'-jĭn-ŭs-lè. *ad.* In a smoky state. *Shenstone.*

FU'LIMART, fŭl'-lè-mărt. *n. s.* See FOUMART. A kind of stinking ferret. *Walton.*

FULL §, fŭl. *a.* [pulle, Sax.] Replete; without vacuity; having no space void. *Isaiah.* Abounding in any quality, good or bad. *Sidney.* Stored with any thing; well supplied with any thing. *Tickell.* Plump; saginated; fat. *Wiseman.* Saturated; sated. *Isaiah*, i. Impregnated; made pregnant. *Dryden.* Crowded, with regard to the imagination or memory. *Locke.* Large; great in effect. *Arbuth not.* Complete; such as that nothing further is desired or wanted. *Daniel.* Complete, without abatement. *Genesis.* Containing the whole matter; expressing much. *Denham.* Strong; not faint; not attenuated. *Shak.* Mature; perfect. *Bacon.* Applied to the moon: complete in its orb. *Wiseman.* Not continuous, or a full stop. *Sidney.* Spread to view in all dimensions. *Addison.*

FULL, fŭl. *n. s.* Complete measure; freedom from deficiency. *Shak.* The highest state or degree. *Shak.* The whole; the total. *Shak.* The state of being satiated. *Jeremiah*, v. Applied to the moon: the time in which the moon makes a perfect orb *Bacon.*

FULL, fŭl. *ad.* Without abatement or diminution *Milton.* With the whole effect. *Dryden.* Exactly. *Addison.* Directly. *Sidney.* It is placed before adverbs, adjectives, and participles, to intend or strengthen their signification; as, *full* oft, *full* slow, *full* wide, &c.; and is much used in composition, to intimate any thing arrived at its highest state, or utmost degree.

FULL-ACORNED*, fŭl-ā'-kŏrnd. *a.* Fed full with acorns. *Shakspeare.*

FULL-BLOOMED*, fŭl-blōōmd'. *a.* Having perfect bloom. *Crashaw.*

FULL-BLOWN, fŭl'-blōne. *a.* Spread to the utmost extent, as a perfect blossom. *Denham.* Stretched by the wind to the utmost extent. *Dryden.*

FULL-BOTTOMED, fŭl-bŏt'-tŭmd. *a.* Having a large bottom. *Guardian.*

FULL-BUTT*, fŭl-bŭt'. *ad.* [*full* and *butt.*] At the same point, from opposite directions, and not without violence. *L'Estrange.*

FULL-CHARGED*, fŭl-tshārjd'. *a.* Charged to the utmost. *Shakspeare.*

FULL-CRAMMED*, fŭl-krămd'. *a.* Crammed to satiety. *Marston.*

FULL-DRESSED*, fŭl-drĕst'. *a.* Dressed in form. *Pilkington.*

FULL-DRIVE*, fŭl-drīve'. *a.* Completed; a very old expression, now meaning driving as fast as possible. *Chaucer.*

FULL-EARED, fŭl-ēērd'. 362. *a.* Having the heads full of grain. *Denham.*

FULL-EYED, fŭl-īde'. *a.* Having large, prominent eyes.

FULL-FED. fŭl-fĕd'. *a.* Sated; fat; saginated. *Pope.*

FULL-FRAUGHT, fŭl-frâwt'. *a.* Fully stored. *Shakspeare.*

FULL-GORGED*, fŭl-gŏrj'd'. *a.* Too much fed; a term of hawking. *Shakspeare.*

FULL-GROWN*, fŭl-grōne'. *a.* Completely grown *Milton.*

FULL-HEARTED*, fŭl-hârt'-ĕd. *a.* Full of confidence; elated. *Shakspeare.*

FULL-HOT*, fŭl'-hŏt. *a.* Heated to the utmost. *Shakspeare.*

FULL-LADEN, fŭl-lā'-d'n. 103. *a.* Laden till there can be no more added. *Tillotson.*

FULL-MANNED*, fŭl-mănd'. *a.* Completely furnished with men. *Shakspeare.*

FULL-MOUTHED*, fŭl-mŏŭTHd'. *a.* Having a strong voice or sound. *Quarles.*

FULL-ORBED*, fŭl-ŏrbd'. *a.* Having the orb complete. *Addison.* Like a full moon. *Mason.*

FULL-SPREAD, fŭl-sprĕd'. *a.* Spread to the utmost extent. *Dryden.*

FULL-STOMACHED*, fŭl-stŭm'-ăkt. *a.* Having the stomach crammed. *Tourneur.*

☞ 559.—Fāte, fār, fâll, fât;—mè, mêt;—pīne, pĭn;—

**FULL-STUFFED***, fŭl-stŭft'. *a.* Filled to the utmost extent. *Drayton.*

**FULL-SUMMED**, fŭl-sŭmd'. *a* Complete in all its parts. *Howell.*

**FULL-WINGED***, fŭl-wĭngd'. *a.* Having large or strong wings. *Shak.* Ready for flight; eager. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

*To* **FULL** §, fŭl. *v. a.* [*fullo*, Lat.] To cleanse cloth from its oil or grease. *Sherwood.*

**FU'LLAGE**, fŭl'-lăge. 90. *n. s.* The money paid for fulling or cleansing cloth.

**FU'LLAM.** See FULHAM.

**FU'LLER**, fŭl'-lŭr. 98. *n. s.* [fullere, Sax.] One whose trade is to cleanse cloth. *Shakspeare.*

☞ This word, though derived from the Latin *fullo* has deviated into the sound of the English word *full*, and is an exception to the rule laid down in the *Principles*, No. 177. *W.*

**FU'LLER'S** *Earth*, fŭl'-lŭrz-ĕrth. *n. s.* A marl of a close texture, extremely soft and unctuous to the touch, when dry of a grayish-brown colour, and generally has a greenish cast in it. *Woodward.*

**FU'LLER'S** *Thistle*, or *Weed. n. s.* A plant.

**FU'LLERY**, fŭl'-lŭr-rè. *n. s.* The place where the trade of a fuller is exercised.

**FU'LLINGMILL**, fŭl'-lĭng-mĭl. *n. s.* A mill where the water raises hammers which beat the cloth till it is cleansed. *Mortimer.*

**FU'LLY**, fŭl'-lè. *ad.* Without vacuity. Completely; without lack. *Hooker.*

**FU'LMINANT**, fŭl'-mè-nănt. 177. *a.* Thundering; making a noise like thunder.

*To* **FU'LMINATE** §, fŭl'-mè-nate. 91. *v. n.* [*fulmino*, Lat.] To thunder. *Davies.* To make a loud noise or crack. *Boyle.* To issue out ecclesiastical censures. *Lord Herbert.*

*To* **FU'LMINATE**, fŭl'-mè-nate. *v. a.* To throw out as an object of terrour. *Ayliffe.* To denounce with censure; to condemn. *Warburton.* To cause to explode. *Sprat.*

**FULMINA'TION**, fŭl-mè-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of thundering. Denunciation of censure. *Ayliffe.* The act of fulminating: a term of chymistry. *Sprat.*

**FU'LMINATORY**, fŭl'-mè-nā-tŭr-è. 512. *a.* Thundering; striking horrour. *Cotgrave.*

*To* **FU'LMINE** §*, fŭl'-mĭn. *v. a.* [*fulminer*, Fr.] To shoot; to dart, like lightning. *Spenser.*

*To* **FU'LMINE***, fŭl'-mĭn. *v. n.* To thunder; to speak with the power of thunder. *Milton.*

**FU'LNESS**, fŭl'-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being filled so as to have no part vacant. *Numbers*, xviii. The state of abounding in any quality, good or bad. Completeness; such as leaves nothing to be desired. *South.* Completeness from the coalition of many parts. *Bacon.* Completeness; freedom from deficiency. *Psalms.* Repletion; satiety. *Bp. Taylor.* Plenty; wealth. *Shak.* Struggling perturbation; swelling in the mind. *Bacon.* Largeness; extent. *Dryden.* Force of sound, such as fills the ear; vigour of sound. *Pope.*

**FU'LSOME** §, fŭl'-sŭm. 177. *a.* [fulle, Sax.] Nauseous; offensive. *Otway.* Rank; gross: to the smell. *Bacon.* Lustful. *Shak.* Tending to obscenity. *Dryden.*

**FU'LSOMELY**, fŭl'-sŭm-lè. *ad.* Nauseously; rankly; obscenely. *Newton.* Foully; not decently. *Homilies.*

**FU'LSOMENESS**, fŭl'-sŭm-nĕs. *n. s.* Nauseousness. *Price.* Foulness. *Homilies.* Rank smell. Obscenity. *Dryden.*

**FU'LVID***, fŭl'-vĭd. *a.* [*fulvidus*, Lat.] Of a deep yellow colour. *More.*

**FUMA'DO**, fū-mā'-dō. *n. s.* [*fumus*, Lat.] A smoked fish. *Carew.*

**FU'MAGE**, fū'-măje. 90. *n. s.* [*fumus*, Lat.] Hearthmoney. *Dict.*

**FU'MATORY**, fū'-mā-tŭr-è. 512, 534. *n. s.* [*fumeterre*, Fr.] An herb. *Shakspeare.*

*To* **FU'MBLE** §, fŭm'-bl. 405. *v. n.* [*fommelen*, Dutch.] To attempt any thing awkwardly or ungainly. *Sackville* To puzzle to strain in perplexity. *Dryden.* To play childishly. *Shak.* To stutter; to hesitate in the speech. *Marston.*

*To* **FU'MBLE**, fŭm'-bl. *v. a.* To manage awkwardly. *Shakspeare.*

**FU'MBLER**, fŭm'-bl-ŭr. *n. s.* One who acts awkwardly.

**FU'MBLINGLY**, fŭm'-blĭng-lè. *ad.* In an awkward manner. *B. Jonson.*

**FUME** §, fūme. *n. s.* [*fumus*, Lat.] Smoke. *Dryden.* Vapour; any volatile parts flying away. *Shak.* Exhalation from the stomach. *South.* Rage; heat of mind; passion. *South.* Any thing unsubstantial. *Shak.* Idle conceit; vain imagination. *Bacon.*

*To* **FUME**, fūme. *v. n.* To smoke. *Milton.* To vapour; to yield exhalations. *Shak.* To pass away in vapours. *B. Jonson.* To be in a rage. *Dryden.*

*To* **FUME**, fūme. *v. a.* To smoke; to dry in the smoke. *Carew.* To perfume with odours in the fire. *Dryden.* Simply, to perfume. *Fletcher.* To disperse in vapours. *Mortimer.*

**FU'MET**, fū'-mĕt. *n. s.* The dung of the deer. *B. Jonson.*

***FUME'TTE***, fū-mĕt'. *n. s.* [Fr.] The stink of meat. *Swift.*

**FU'MID** §, fū'-mĭd. *a.* [*fumidus*, Lat.] Smoky; vaporous. *Brown.*

**FUMI'DITY**, fū-mĭd'-è-tè. *n. s.* Smokiness; tendency to smoke. *Dict.*

*To* **FU'MIGATE** §, fū'-mè-gate. *v. n.* [*fumiger*, Fr.] To smoke; to perfume by smoke or vapour. *Dryden.* To medicate or heal by vapours.

**FUMIGA'TION**, fū-mè-gā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Scents raised by fire. *Arbuthnot.* The application of medicines to the body in fumes.

**FU'MING***, fū'-mĭng. *n. s.* The act of scenting by smoke. *Mortimer.* Fume; idle conceit. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

**FU'MINGLY**, fū'-mĭng-lè. *ad.* Angrily; in a rage. *Hooker.*

**FU'MISH***, fū'-mĭsh. *a.* Smoky; also hot, cholerick. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

**FU'MITER**, fū'-mè-tŭr. 98. *n. s.* A plant. *Shakspeare.*

**FU'MITORY***. See FUMATORY.

**FU'MOUS**, fū'-mŭs. 314. } *a.* [*fumeux*, Fr.] Produ-
**FU'MY**, fū'-mè. } cing fumes. *Dryden.*

**FUN** §, fŭn. *n. s.* Sport; high merriment. *More.*

**FUNA'MBULATORY***, fū-năm'-bū-lā-tŭr-è. *a.* Narrow, like the walk of a ropedancer. *Brown.* Performing like a ropedancer. *Chambers.*

**FUNA'MBULIST***, fū-năm'-bū-lĭst. *n. s.* A ropedancer. *The Looker-on.*

***FUNA'MBULO***, fū-năm'-bū-lō. } *n. s.* [*funam-*
***FUNA'MBULUS****, fū-năm'-bū-lŭs. } *bulus*, Lat.] A ropedancer. *Bacon.*

**FU'NCTION** §, fŭngk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*functio*, Lat.] Discharge; performance. *Swift.* Employment; office. *Whitgift.* Single act of any office. *Hooker.* Trade; occupation. *Shak.* Office of any particular part of the body. *Bentley.* Power; faculty. *Shak.*

**FU'NCTIONARY***, fŭngk'-shŭn-ā-rè. *n. s.* One who is charged with an office or employment. That which performs any office.

**FUND** §, fŭnd. *n. s.* [*fond*, Fr.] Stock; capital; that by which any expense is supported. *Dryden.* Stock or bank of money. *Addison.*

*To* **FUND***, fŭnd. *v. a.* To place money in the funds either of a company, a corporation, or the publick.

**FU'NDAMENT** §, fŭn'-dă-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*fundamentum*, Lat.] Originally, foundation. *Chaucer.* The back part of the body. *Hudibras.*

**FUNDAME'NTAL**, fŭn-dă-mĕn'-tăl. *a.* Serving for the foundation; that upon which the rest is built; essential; important. *Raleigh.*

**FUNDAME'NTAL**, fŭn-dă-mĕn'-tăl. *n. s.* Leading proposition. *South.*

**FUNDAME'NTALLY**, fŭn-dă-mĕn'-tăl-è. *ad.* Essentially; originally. *Grew.*

**FUNE'BRIAL***, fū-nē'-brè-ăl. *a.* Belonging to funerals. *Sir T. Brown.*

**FU'NERAL** §, fū'-nĕr-ăl. 88. *n. s.* [*funerailles*, Fr.] The solemnization of a burial; the payment of the

last honours to the dead; obsequies. *Shak.* The pomp or procession with which the dead are carried. *Pope.* Burial; interment. *Denham.*

FU'NERAL, fū'-nĕr-ăl. *a.* Used at the ceremony of interring the dead. *Shak.* Mourning. *Bp. Taylor.*

*To* FU'NERATE §*, fū'-nĕr-āte. *v. a.* [*funeratus*, Lat.] To bury. *Cockeram.*

FUNERA'TION*, fū-nĕr-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The solemnization of a funeral. *Knatchbull.*

FUNE'REAL, fū-nē'-rē-ăl. *a.* Suiting a funeral; dark; dismal. *Pope.*

FUNE'ST*, fū-nĕst'. *a.* [*funestus*, Lat.] Doleful; lamentable. *Phillips.*

FUNGE*, fŭnje. *n. s.* [*fungus*, Lat.] A blockhead; a dolt; a fool. *Burton.*

FUNGO'SITY, fŭng-gŏs'-ĕ-tē. *n. s.* Unsolid excrescence. *Biblioth. Bibl.*

FU'NGOUS, fŭng'-gŭs. 314. *a.* Excrescent; spongy; wanting firmness. *Smith.*

*FU'NGUS*, fŭng'-gŭs. *n. s.* [Lat.] Strictly, a mushroom: a word used to express such excrescences of flesh as grow out upon the lips of wounds, or any other excrescence from trees or plants, not naturally belonging to them. *Arbuthnot.*

FU'NICLE §, fū'-nē-kl. 405, 534. *n. s.* [*funiculus*, Lat.] A small cord.

FUNI'CULAR, fū-nĭk'-ū-lăr. 88. *a.* Consisting of a small cord or fibre.

FUNK §, fŭnk. *n. s.* A stink. A low word.

*To* FUNK*, fŭnk. *v. a.* To poison with an offensive smell. *King.*

*To* FUNK*, fŭnk. *v. n.* To stink through fear. *Epigram on J. Burton.*

FU'NNEL, fŭn'-nĕl. 99. *n. s.* [*infundibulum*, Lat.] An inverted hollow cone, with a pipe descending from it, through which liquors are poured into vessels. *B. Jonson.* A pipe or passage of communication. *Addison.*

FU'NNY*, fŭn'-nē. *a.* [from *fun.*] Comical.

FU'NNY*, fŭn'-nē. *n. s.* A light boat; a kind of wherry.

FUR §, fŭr. *n. s.* [*furra*, low Lat.] Skin with soft hair, with which garments are lined for warmth. *Peacham.* Soft hair of beasts found in cold countries; hair in general. *Ray.* Any moisture exhaled to such a degree as that the remainder sticks on the part. *Dryden.*

*To* FUR, fŭr. *v. a.* To line or cover with skins that have soft hair. *Sidney.* To cover with soft matter. *Peacham.*

FUR, fŭr. *ad.* [now commonly written *far.*] At a distance. *Sidney.*

FUR-WROUGHT, fŭr'-rawt. *a.* Made of fur. *Gay.*

FURA'CIOUS §, fū-rā'-shŭs. *a.* [*furax*, Lat.] Thievish. *Dict.*

FURA'CITY, fū-răs'-ĕ-tē. *n. s.* Disposition to theft. *Cockeram.*

FU'RBELOW §, fŭr'-bĕ-lō. *n. s.* A piece of stuff plaited and puckered together, either below or above, on the petticoats or gowns of women. *Pope.*

*To* FU'RBELOW, fŭr'-bĕ-lō. *v. a.* To adorn with ornamental appendages of dress. *Prior.*

*To* FU'RBISH §, fŭr'-bĭsh. *v. a.* [*fourbir*, Fr.] To burnish; to polish. *Jerem.* xlvi.

FU'RBISHABLE*, fŭr'-bĭsh-ă-bl. *a.* That may be polished. *Sherwood.*

FU'RBISHER, fŭr'-bĭsh-ŭr. *n. s.* One who polishes any thing. *Barret.*

FURCA'TION, fŭr-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*furca*, Lat.] Forkiness; the state of shooting two ways, like the blades of a fork. *Brown.*

*To* FU'RDLE*, fŭr'-dl. *v. a.* [*fardeler*, Fr.] To contract; to draw up into a fardel or bundle. *Sir T. Brown.* See *To* FURL.

*FU'RFUR*, fŭr'-fŭr. *n. s.* [Lat.] Husk or chaff, scurf or dandruff, that grows upon the skin, with some likeness to bran. *Quincy.*

FURFURA'CEOUS, fŭr-fū-rā'-shŭs. 357. *a.* Husky; branny; scaly.

FU'RIOUS §, fū'-rē-ŭs. *a.* [*furiosus*, Lat.] Mad; phrenetick. *Hooker.* Raging; violent; transported by passion beyond reason. *Shak.* Violent; impetuously agitated. *Milton.*

FU'RIOUSLY, fū'-rē-ŭs-lē. *ad.* Madly; violently. *Spenser.*

FU'RIOUSNESS, fū'-rē-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Frenzy; madness; transport of passion. *Brewer.*

*To* FURL, fŭrl. *v. a.* [a contraction of *furdle.*] To draw up; to contract. *Creech.*

FU'RLONG, fŭr'-lŏng. *n. s.* [furlang, Sax.] A measure of length; the eighth part of a mile. *Bacon.*

FU'RLOUGH, fŭr'-lō. 318, 390. *n. s.* [*verlof*, Dutch.] A temporary dismission from military service. *Dryden.*

FU'RMENTY, fŭr'-mĕn-tē. [more properly FRUMENTY, which see.] *n. s.* Food made by boiling wheat in milk. *Tusser.*

FU'RMETY*. See FURMENTY and FRUMENTY.

FU'RNACE §, fŭr'-nĭs. 91. *n. s.* [*furnus*, Lat.] An enclosed fireplace. *Bacon.*

*To* FU'RNACE, fŭr'-nĭs. *v. a.* To throw out as sparks from a furnace. *Shakspeare.*

FU'RNIMENT*, fŭr'-nē-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*fourniment*, Fr.] Furniture. *Spenser.*

*To* FU'RNISH §, fŭr'-nĭsh. *v. a.* [*fournir*, Fr.] To supply with what is necessary. *Locke.* To give; to supply. *Locke.* To fit up; to fit with appendages. *Bacon.* To equip; to fit out for any undertaking. *Watts.* To decorate; to supply with ornamental household stuff. *Lord Halifax.*

FU'RNISH*, fŭr'-nĭsh. *n. s.* A specimen; a sample. *Greene. Ob. T.*

FU'RNISHER, fŭr'-nĭsh-ŭr. *n. s.* [*fournisseur*, Fr.] One who supplies or fits out. *Greenhill.*

FU'RNISHING*, fŭr'-nĭsh-ĭng. *n. s.* A sample; a show. *Shakspeare.*

FU'RNISHMENT*, fŭr'-nĭsh-mĕnt. *n. s.* A supply of things necessary. *Cotgrave.*

FU'RNITURE, fŭr'-nē-tshūre. 463. *n. s.* Movables; goods put in a house for use or ornament. *South.* Appendages. *Tillotson.* Equipage; embellishments; decorations. *Spenser.* Materials for work of any kind. *Bentley.*

FU'RRIER, fŭr'-rē-ŭr. *n. s.* A dealer in furs. *Cotgrave.*

FU'RROW §, fŭr'-rō. 324, 327. *n. s.* [furh, Sax.] A small trench made by the plough for the reception of seed. *Mortimer.* Any long trench or hollow. *Dryden.*

FURROW-FACED*, fŭr'-rō-fāste. *a.* Having a furrowed face. *B. Jonson.*

FURROW-WEED, fŭr'-rō-wēed. *n. s.* A weed that grows in furrowed land. *Shakspeare.*

*To* FU'RROW, fŭr'-rō. *v. a.* [fyrian, Sax.] To cut in furrows. *Shak.* To divide in long hollows. *Suckling.* To make by cutting. *Wotton.*

FU'RRY, fŭr'-rē. *a.* Covered with fur; dressed in fur. *Felton.* Consisting of fur. *Dryden.*

FU'RTHER §, fŭr'-THŭr. 98. *a.* [from *forth*, *further*, *furthest.*] [See FORTH and FARTHER.] At a greater distance. Beyond this. *St. Matt.* xxvi. *Further* has the force of a substantive in the phrase *no further* for *nothing further. Milton.*

FU'RTHER, fŭr'-THŭr. *ad.* To a greater distance. *Numbers*, xxii.

*To* FU'RTHER, fŭr'-THŭr. *v. a.* [forðrian, Sax.] To put onward; to forward; to promote; to countenance; to assist; to help. *Hooker.*

FU'RTHERANCE, fŭr'-THŭr-ănse. *n. s.* Promotion; advancement; help. *Spenser.*

FU'RTHERER, fŭr'-THŭr-ŭr. *n. s.* Promoter; advancer. *Ascham.*

FU'RTHERMORE, fŭr'-THŭr-mōre. *ad.* Moreover; besides. *Exodus*, iv.

FU'RTHEST*, fŭr'-THĕst. *ad.* At the greatest distance. *Shenstone.*

FU'RTIVE, fŭr'-tĭv. *a.* [*furtivus*, Lat.] Stolen; gotten by theft. *Bp. Taylor.*

FU'RUNCLE, fū'-rŭngk-kl. 405, 534. *n. s.* [*furunculus*, Lat.] A bile; an angry pustule. *Wiseman.*

FU'RY §, fū'-rē. *n. s.* [*furor*, Lat.] Madness. *Shak.* Rage; passion of anger; tumult of mind approaching to madness. *Shak.* Enthusiasm; exaltation of

fancy. *Sidney.* [From *furia*, Lat.] One of the deities of vengeance, and thence a stormy, turbulent, violent, raging woman. *Addison.*

FU'RYLIKE*, fū'-rē-lĭke. *a.* Raving; raging like one of the furies. *Thomson.*

FURZE §, fûrz. *n. s.* [furʒ, Sax.] Gorse; goss. *Miller.*

FU'RZY, fûr'-zē. *a.* Overgrown with furze; full of gorse. *Gay.*

FUSCA'TION, fŭs-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Darkening or obscuring. *Dict.*

FU'SCOUS §*, fŭs'-kŭs. *a.* [*fuscus*, Lat.] Brown; of a dim or dark colour. *Ray.*

*To* FUSE §, fūze. *v. a.* [*fundo, fusum*, Lat.] To melt; to put into fusion; to liquefy by heat.

*To* FUSE, fūze. *v. n.* To be melted.

FU'SEE, fū-zēē'. *n. s.* [*fuseau*, Fr.] The cylinder round which is wound the cord or chain of a clock or watch. *Hale.* A firelock. [from *fusil*, Fr.] A small neat musket. More properly written *fusil.*

FU'SEE of a bomb or grenade shell, is that which makes the whole powder or composition in the shell take fire. *Harris.*

FU'SEE, fū-zēē'. *n. s.* Track of a buck. *Ainsworth.*

FU'SIBLE, fū'-zē-bl. 405. *a.* Capable of being melted, or made liquid by heat. *Boyle.*

FUSIBI'LITY, fū-zē-bĭl'-ē-tē. *n. s.* Capacity of being melted; quality of growing liquid by heat. *Wotton.*

FU'SIL, fū'-zĭl. *a.* [*fusilis*, Lat.] Capable of being melted; liquefiable by heat. *Woodward.* Running by the force of heat. *Milton.*

FU'SIL, fū-zēē'. *n. s.* A firelock; a small neat musket. [In heraldry.] Something like a spindle. *Peacham.*

FUSILE'ER, fū-zĭl-lēēr'. 275. *n. s.* A soldier armed with a fusil; a musketeer.

FU'SION, fū'-zhŭn. 451. *n. s.* [*fusio*, Lat.] The act of melting. The state of being melted. *Newton.*

FUSS, fŭs. *n. s.* [fuſ, Sax.] A tumult; a bustle. *Swift.*

*To* FU'SSLE*. See *To* FUZZLE.

FUST §, fŭst. *n. s.* [*fuste*, Fr.] The trunk or body of a column. *Drummond.* A strong smell; as that of a mouldy barrel.

*To* FUST, fŭst. *v. n.* To grow mouldy; to smell ill. *Shakspeare.*

FU'STED*, fŭs'-tĕd. *a.* Mouldy; stinking. *Bp. Hall.*

FU'STIAN §, fŭs'-tshăn. 291. *n. s.* [*fustaine*, Fr.] A kind of cloth made of linen and cotton, or of cotton only. *Shak.* A high swelling kind of writing made up of heterogeneous parts; bombast. *Dryden.*

FU'STIAN, fŭs'-tshăn. *a.* Made of fustian. Swelling; unnaturally pompous; ridiculously tumid. *Dryden.*

FU'STIANIST*, fŭs'-tshăn-ĭst. *n. s.* One who writes bombast. *Milton.*

FU'STICK, fŭs'-tĭk. *n. s.* A sort of wood brought from the West Indies, used in dying cloth. *Sprat.*

*To* FU'STIGATE §, fŭs'-tē-gāte. *v. a.* [*fustigo*, Lat.] To beat with a stick; to cane.

FUSTIGA'TION*, fŭs-tē-gā'-shŭn. *n. s.* An ancient custom of punishing with a cudgel; also, a penance enjoined by the Roman inquisition. *Abp. Sancroft.*

FUSTILA'RIAN, fŭs-tē-lā'-rē-ăn. *n. s.* [from *fusty.*] A low fellow; a stinkard; a scoundrel. *Shakspeare.*

FU'STILUG*, fŭs'-tē-lŭg. } *n. s.* A gross, fat unwieldy person.

FU'STILUGS*, fŭs'-tē-lŭgz. } *Junius.*

FU'STINESS, fŭs'-tē-nĕs. *n. s.* Mouldiness; stink. *Sherwood.*

FU'STY, fŭs'-tē. *a.* Ill-smelling; mouldy. *Shakspeare.*

FU'TILE §, fū'-tĭl. 140. *a.* [*futilis*, Lat.] Talkative; loquacious. *Bacon.* Trifling; worthless; of no weight. *Wake.*

FUTI'LITY, fū-tĭl'-ē-tē. *n. s.* Talkativeness; loquacity. *L'Estrange.* Triflingness; want of weight; want of solidity. *Bentley.*

FU'TILOUS*, fū'-tĭl-ŭs. *a.* Worthless; trifling. *Howell. Ob. T.*

FU'TTOCKS, fŭt'-tŭks. *n. s.* [*foot hooks.*] The lower timbers that hold the ship together.

FU'TURE §, fū'-tshŭre. 461. *a.* [*futurus*, Lat.] That which will be hereafter; to come; as, the *future* state. *Milton.*

FU'TURE, fū'-tshŭre. *n. s.* Time to come; somewhat to happen hereafter. *Locke.*

FU'TURELY, fū'-tshŭre-lē. *ad.* In time to come. *Raleigh.*

FUTURI'TION, fū-tshŭ-rĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* The state of being to be; the condition of being to come to pass hereafter. *Pearson.*

FUTU'RITY, fū-tū'-rē-tē. [See FORTUITOUS.] *n. s.* Time to come. *Swift.* Event to come. *South.* The state of being to be; futurition. *Glanville.*

☞ The reason why *future* has the *t* aspirated, and *futurity* preserves that letter pure, is, that the accent is before the *t* in the former word, and after it in the latter. 463. *W.*

*To* FUZZ §, fŭz. *v. n.* To fly out in small particles.

FU'ZZBALL, fŭz'-bâll. *n. s.* A kind of fungus, which, when pressed, bursts, and scatters dust in the eyes.

*To* FU'ZZLE*, fŭz'-zl. *v. a.* [φυσάω.] To make drunk. *Burton.*

FY, fī. *interj.* [φεῦ; *fy*, old Fr.] A word of blame and disapprobation. *Spenser.*

## GAB GAD

G Has two sounds; one called that of the hard *G*, because it is formed by a pressure, somewhat hard, of the forepart of the tongue against the upper gum. The other sound, called that of the soft *G*, resembles that of *J*, and is commonly, though not always, found before *e, i*: as, *gem, gibbet.* 379.

G*. [In musick.] One of the clefs; that of the treble or alt.

*To* GAB §*, găb. *v. n.* [ʒabban, Sax.] To talk idly; to prate. *Chaucer.* To lie; to impose upon. *Bullokar.*

GAB*, găb. *n. s.* Cant; loquacity.

GA'BARDINE. See GABERDINE.

*To* GA'BBLE, găb'-bl. 405. *v. n.* [*gabbare*, Ital.] To make an inarticulate noise. *Dryden.* To prate loudly without meaning. *Shakspeare.*

GA'BBLE, găb'-bl. *n. s.* Inarticulate noise like that of brute animals. *Shak.* Loud talk without meaning. *Milton.*

GA'BBLER, găb'-bl-ŭr. *n. s.* A prater; a chattering fellow. *Sherwood.*

GA'BEL §, gā'-bĕl. *n. s.* [*gabelle*, Fr.] An excise; a tax. *Sir R. Williams.*

GA'BELLER*, gā'-bĕl-lŭr. *n. s.* A collector of taxes. *Wright.*

GA'BERDINE, găb-ŭr-dēēn'. *n. s.* [*gabardina*, Span.] A coarse frock; any mean dress. *Shakspeare.*

*GA'BION*, gā'-bē-ŭn. 507. *n. s.* [Fr.] A wicker basket which is filled with earth to make a fortification or intrenchment. *Knolles.*

GA'BLE, gā'-bl. 405. *n. s.* [*gabl*, Icel.] The forefront or end of a house coming down right. The gable, or gable-end of a house, is the upright, triangular end; from the cornice to the top of its roof. *Chambers.*

GAD, găd. *n. s.* [ʒaƀ, Sax.] A sceptre, or club. *Mirror for Magistrates.* A wedge or ingot of steel. *Moxon.* A style or graver. *Titus Andronicus.*

*To* GAD §, găd. *v. n.* [*gadaw*, Welsh.] To ramble about without any settled purpose; to rove loosely and idly. *Ecclus.* xxv.

GA'DDER, găd'-dŭr. *n. s.* A rambler; one that runs much abroad about business. *Burton.*

GA'DDING*, găd'-dĭng. *n. s.* A going about; a pilgrimage. *Fulke.*

GA'DDINGLY, găd'-dĭng-lè. *ad.* In a rambling, roving manner. *Huloet.*

GA'DFLY, găd'-flī. *n. s.* [*gadd*, Swed.] A fly that, when he stings the cattle, makes them gad or run madly about; the breese. *Bacon.*

GA'DLING*, găd'-lĭng. *a.* Straggling. *Ob. T.*

GA'ELICK*, or GA'LICK*, gā'-lĭk. *n. s.* [from *Gallia.*] A dialect of the Celtick tongue. *Shaw.*

GA'ELICK*, or GA'LICK*, gā'-lĭk. *a.* Pertaining to the Gaelick language. *Chalmers.*

GAFF, găf. *n. s.* [*gaffe*, Fr.] A harpoon or large hook. *Ainsworth.*

GAFF*, găf. *n. s.* A fool. See GOFF.

GA'FFER, găf'-fŭr. 98. *n. s.* [ȝeɼeɲe, Sax.] A word of respect, now obsolete, or applied only to a mean person. *Gay.*

GA'FFLE, găf'-fl. [*gaflak*, Icel.] *n. s.* An artificial spur put upon cocks when they are set to fight. [ȝaveloc, Sax.] A steel lever to bend cross-bows. *Sherwood.*

GA'FFLOCK*. See GAVELOCK.

*To* GAG §, găg. *v. a.* [*gaghel*, Dutch.] To stop the mouth with something that may allow to breathe, but hinder to speak. *Milton.*

GAG, găg. *n. s.* Something put into the mouth to hinder speech or eating. *Milton.*

GA'GGER*, găg'-gŭr. *n. s.* One who uses a gag to stop the mouth. *Mountagu.*

GAGE §, gādje. *n. s.* [*gage*, Fr.] A pledge; a pawn; a caution. *Spenser.* A measure; a rule of measuring. *Young.* In naval language, when one ship is to windward of another, she is said to have the weather *gage* of her.

*To* GAGE, gādje. *v. a.* [*gager*, Fr.] To wager; to depone as a wager; to impawn; to give as a caution. *Knolles.* To bind by some caution or surety; to engage. *Shak.* To measure; to take the contents of any vessel of liquids particularly; more properly *gauge*. *Shakspeare.*

GA'GER*, gā'-jŭr. *n. s.* One whose business it is to measure vessels or quantities. *Sherwood.*

*To* GA'GGLE §, găg'-gl. 405. *v. n.* [*gagl*, Icel.] To make a noise like a goose. *Bacon.*

GA'GGLING*, găg'-glĭng. *n. s.* A noise made by geese. *Howell.*

GA'IETY. See GAYETY.

GA'ILY, gā'-lè. *ad.* Airily; cheerfully. *Barret.* Splendidly; beautifully. *Gray.* Very; in a great degree. *Wilson.*

GAIN §, gāne. 73, 202. *n. s.* [*gain*, Fr.] Profit; advantage. *Phil.* iii. Interest; lucrative views. *Shak.* Unlawful advantage. 2 *Cor.* xii. Overplus in a comparative computation; any thing opposed to loss.

*To* GAIN, gāne. *v. a.* [*gagner*, Fr.] To obtain as profit or advantage. *Brown.* To win; not to lose. *Milton.* To have the overplus in comparative computation. *Burnet.* To obtain; to procure. *Milton.* To obtain increase of any thing allotted. *Dan.* ii. To obtain whatever, good or bad. *Acts*, xxvii. To win against opposition. *Clarendon.* To draw into any interest or party. *Dryden.* To obtain as a wooer. *Milton.* To reach; to attain. *Waller.*—*To gain over.* To draw to another party or interest. *Swift.*

*To* GAIN, gāne. *v. n.* To grow rich; to have advantage; to be advanced in interest or happiness. *Ezek.* xxii. To encroach; to come forward by degrees. *Dryden.* To get ground; to prevail against. *Addison.* To obtain influence with. *Swift.*

GAIN, gāne. *a.* Handy; ready. *Preface to the Accidence.*

GA'INABLE*, gāne'-ā-bl. *a.* Capable of being gained. *Sherwood.*

GA'INAGE*, gāne'-ĭdje. *n. s.* [*gaignage*, old Fr.] In our old writers, the profit that comes by the tillage of land, held by the baser kind of socmen and villains. *Cowel.*

GA'INER, gāne'-ŭr. *n. s.* One who receives profit or advantage. *Bacon.*

GA'INFUL, gāne'-fŭl. *a.* Advantageous; profitable. *South.* Lucrative; productive of money. *Bp Hall.*

GA'INFULLY, gāne'-fŭl-lè. *ad.* Profitably; advantageously.

GA'INFULNESS, gāne'-fŭl-nĕs. *n. s.* Profit; advantage.

GA'INGIVING, gāne'-gĭv-ĭng. *n. s.* The same as *misgiving*; a giving against. *Shakspeare.*

GA'INLESS, gāne'-lĕs. *a.* Unprofitable; producing no advantage. *Hammond.*

GA'INLESSNESS, gāne'-lĕs-nĕs. *n. s.* Unprofitableness; want of advantage. *Decay of Piety.*

GA'INLY, gāne'-lè. *ad.* Handily; readily; dexterously. *More. Ob. J.*

*To* GA'INSAY §, gāne-sā'. [gāne'-sā, *Perry.*] *v. a.* [*'gainst* and *say.*] To contradict; to oppose. *Hooker.* To deny any thing. *Shakspeare.*

GA'INSAYER, gāne-sā'-ŭr. [gāne'-sā-ŭr. *Perry.*] *n. s.* Opponent; adversary. *Hooker.*

GA'INSAYING*, gāne-sā'-ĭng, or gāne'-sā-ĭng. *n. s* Opposition. *St. Jude.*

'GAINST, gĕnst. 206. *prep.* [for *against.*] *Dryden.*

*To* GA'INSTAND, gāne'-stănd. *v. a.* [*'gainst* and *stand.*] To withstand; to oppose; to resist. *Sidney. Ob. J.*

*To* GA'INSTRIVE §*, gāne'-strīve. *v. a.* [*'gainst* and *strive.*] To withstand; to oppose. *Grimoald.*

*To* GA'INSTRIVE*, gāne'-strīve. *v. n.* To make resistance. *Spenser.*

GA'IRISH, gā'-rĭsh. 202. *a.* See GARISH and GARISHNESS.

GAIT, gāte. *n. s.* [*gat*, Dutch.] A way: as, *gang your gait. Shak.* March; walk; progress. *Spenser.* The manner and air of walking. *Clarendon.*

GA'ITED*, gā'-tĕd. *a.* Having a particular gait, or method of walking. *Shakspeare.*

GA'ITERS*, gā'-tŭrz. *n. s.* pl. [*guêtres*, Fr.] A kind of spatterdashes.

*GA'LA**, gā'-lă. *n. s.* [Span. *finery*; Ital. *mirth.*] A *gala*-day is any day of show and festivity.

GALA'GE, gă-lā'je'. *n. s.* [*galoge*, old Fr.] A shepherd's clog; a wooden shoe. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

GALA'NGAL, gă-lăn'-găl. *n. s.* [*galange*, Fr.] A medicinal root. *Hill.*

GALA'TIANS*, gă-lā'-shănz. *n. s.* pl. [from *Galatia.*] Persons descended from the Gauls who settled in Lower Asia; to whom St. Paul addressed an Epistle. *Gal.* iii.

GA'LAXY, găl'-lăk-sè. 517. [găl'-lăk-sè, *Jones*; gā'-lăk-sè, *Sheridan*: gă-lăk'-sè, *Perry.*] *n. s.* [γαλαξία.] The milky way; a stream of light in the sky, consisting of many small stars. *Milton.* Any splendid assemblage of persons or things. *Bp. Hall.*

*GA'LBANUM*, găl'-bă-nŭm. 503. *n. s.* [χαλβάνη.] A resinous gum. *Hill.*

GALE §, gāle. *n. s.* [*gahling*, Germ.] A wind not tempestuous, yet stronger than a breeze. *Shak.*

*To* GALE*, gāle. *v. n.* When two ships are near one another at sea, and, there being but little wind blowing, one feels more of it than another, they say, the ship *gales away* from the other. *Chambers.* To sing. [ȝalan, Sax.] *Tyrwhitt.*

GA'LE*, gāle. *n. s.* A plant. *Crabbe.*

GA'LEATED, gă'-lè-ā-tĕd. 507. *a.* [*galeatus*, Lat.] Covered as with a helmet. *Woodward.* Such plants as bear a flower resembling a helmet, as the monkshood.

GALE'NICAL*, gă-lĕn'-ĕ-kăl. } *a.* [from *Galen.*]
GALE'NICK*, gă-lĕn'-ĭk. } Denoting the manner of considering and treating diseases according to the principles of Galen. *A. Wood.*

GA'LENISM §*, găl'-ĕn-ĭzm. *n. s.* The doctrine of Galen. *Chambers.*

GA'LENIST*, găl'-ĕn-ĭst. *n. s.* A physician that follows the method of Galen. *Bullokar.*

GALERI'CULATE, găl-ĕ-rĭk'-ū-lāte. *a.* [*galerus*, Lat.] Covered, as with a hat.

GALILE'AN*, găl-ĕ-lē'-ăn. *n. s.* A native or inhab

itant of Galilee. *St. Luke*, xiv. One of the sect among the ancient Jews, which taught doctrines contrary to subjection to the Roman empire. *St. Luke.*

GA'LIOT, gāl'-yŭt. See GALLIOT.

GALL§, gâwl. *n. s.* [ȝeala, Sax.] The bile; an animal juice, remarkable for its supposed bitterness. *Harvey.* That part which contains the bile. *Brown.* Any thing extremely bitter. *Shak.* Rancour; malignity. *Spenser.* Anger; bitterness of mind. *Prior.* A slight hurt by fretting off the skin. *Government of the Tongue.* A preternatural and accidental tumour, produced on trees: those of the oak are used in medicine. *Hill.*

*To* GALL, gâwl. *v. a.* [*galler*, Fr.] To hurt by fretting the skin. *Locke.* To impair; to wear away. *Shak.* To tease; to fret; to vex. *Hooker.* To harass; to mischief. *Sidney.*

*To* GALL, gâwl. *v. n.* To fret. *Shakspeare.*

GA'LLANT§, gāl'-lānt. *a.* [*galant*, Fr.] Gay; well dressed; showy; splendid; magnificent. *Isaiah*, xxxiii. Brave; high-spirited; daring; magnanimous. *Sidney.* Fine; noble; specious. *Shakspeare.* Courtly with respect to ladies. *Clarendon.*

GA'LLANT, gāl-lānt'. *n. s.* A gay, sprightly, airy, splendid man. *Dryden.* A brave, high-spirited, magnanimous man. *Sir T. Herbert.* A whoremaster, who caresses women to debauch them. *Shakspeare.* A wooer; one who courts a woman for marriage.

☞ The difference of accent in English answers the same purpose as the different position of the adjective in French. Thus, *un gallant homme* signifies *a gallant man*; and *un homme gallant*, *a gallant man.* W

*To* GALLA'NT*, gāl-lānt'. *v. a.* To pay attention to the ladies. *The World.*

GA'LLANTLY, gāl'-lānt-lē. *ad.* Gayly; splendidly. *Sir T. Herbert.* Bravely; nobly; generously. *Swift.*

GALLANTLY†, gāl-lānt'-lē. *ad.* Like a wooer.

GA LLANTNESS*, gāl'-lānt-nĕss. *n. s.* Elegance; completeness in respect of some acquired qualification. *Howell.*

GA'LLANTRY, gāl'-lānt-rē. *n. s.* Splendour of appearance; show; magnificence. *Waller.* Bravery; nobleness; generosity. *More.* A number of gallants. *Shak.* Courtship; refined address to women. *Tatler.* Vitious love; lewdness; debauchery. *Swift.*

GA'LLEASS, gāl'-lē-ăs, or gāl'-yăs. *n. s.* [*galeace*, Fr.] A heavy, low-built vessel, with both sails and oars. *Shakspeare.*

GALLE'ON, gāl-lōōn'. *n. s.* [*gallion*, Fr.] A large ship with four, or sometimes five, decks. *Raleigh.*

GA'LLERY, gāl'-lŭr-ē. 557. *n. s.* [*galerie*, Fr.] A kind of walk along the floor of a house, into which the doors of the apartments open. *Sidney.* The seats in the playhouse above the pit, in which the meaner people sit. *Pope.*

GA'LLETYLE, gāl'-lē-tīle. *n. s.* Gallipot. *Bacon.*

GA'LLEY§, gāl'-lē. *n. s.* [*galea*, Ital.] A vessel driven with oars, much in use in the Mediterranean, but found unable to endure the agitation of the main ocean. *Fairfax.* It is proverbially considered as a place of toilsome misery, because criminals are condemned to row in them. *South.*

GA'LLEYFOIST*, gāl'-lē-fŏist. *n. s.* [from *galley* and *foist*, a light vessel.] A barge of state. *Hakewill.*

GALLEY-SLAVE, gāl'-lē-slāve. *n. s.* A man condemned to row in the galleys. *Bp. Bramhall.*

GA'LLIARD§*, gāl'-yărd. *a.* [*gaillard*, Fr.] Brisk; gay; lively; nimble. *Chaucer.*

GA'LLIARD, gāl'-yărd. *n. s.* A gay, brisk, lively man; a fine fellow. *Cleaveland.* An active, nimble, sprightly dance. *Bacon.*

*GA'LLIARDISE*, gāl'-yār-dīse. *n. s.* [Fr.] Merriment; exuberant gayety. *Brown. Ob. J.*

GA'LLIARDNESS*, gāl'-yărd-nĕs. *n. s.* Gayety; cheerfulness. *Gayton.*

GA'LLICAN§*, gāl'-lē-kăn. } *a.* [*Gallicus*, Lat.]
GA'LLICK§*, gāl'-lĭk. } French. *Bp. Morton.*

GA'LLICISM, gāl'-lē-sĭzm. *n. s.* [*gallicisme*, Fr.] A mode of speech peculiar to the French language; such as, He *figured* in controversy. *Felton.*

GALLIGA'SKINS, gāl-lē-gās'-kĭns. *n. s.* pl. [*calligæ Gallo-Vasconum.*] Large open hose. *Philips.* Used only in ludicrous language.

*GALLIMA'TIA*, gāl-lē-mā'-shā. *n. s.* [*galimatias*, Fr.] Nonsense; talk without meaning.

GALLIMAU'FRY, gāl-lē-mâw'-frē. *n. s.* [*galimafrée*, Fr.] A hotch-potch, or hash of several sorts of broken meat; a medley. *Purchas.* Any inconsistent or ridiculous medley. *Dryden.* A woman. *Shakspeare.*

GALLINA'CEOUS*, gāl-lē-nā'-shŭs. *a.* [*gallinaceus*, Lat.] Denoting birds of the pheasant kind. *Paley.*

GA'LLIOT, gāl'-yŭt. *n. s.* [*galiote*, Fr.] A little galley, built very slight, and fit for chase. *Knolles.*

GA'LLIPOT, gāl'-lē-pŏt. *n. s.* [*gala*, Spanish.] A pot painted and glazed, commonly used for medicines. *Bacon.*

GA'LLIVAT*, gāl'-lē-văt. *n. s.* A sort of small vessel used on the Malabar coast.

GALL-LESS*, gâwl'-lĕs. *a.* Without gall or bitterness. *Cleaveland.*

GA'LLON, gāl'-lŭn. *n. s.* [*gallon*, old Fr.] A liquid measure of four quarts. *Wiseman.*

GALLO'ON, gāl-lōōn'. *n. s.* [*galon*, Fr.] A kind of close lace, made of gold or silver, or of silk alone. *Tatler.*

*To* GA'LLOP§, gāl'-lŭp. *v. n.* [*galoper*, Fr.] To move forward by leaps, so that all the feet are off the ground at once. *Donne.* To ride at the pace which is performed by leaps. *Sidney.* To move very fast. *Locke.*

GA'LLOP, gāl'-lŭp. *n. s.* The motion of a horse when he runs at full speed. *Farrier's Dict.*

GA'LLOPER, gāl'-lŭp-ŭr. *n. s.* A horse that gallops. *Mortimer.* A man that rides fast, or makes great haste. A light carriage for a small piece of ordnance.

GA'LLOPIN*, gāl'-lŏ-pĭn. *n. s.* [*gallopin*, old Fr.] A servant for the kitchen. *Archæolog. Ob. T.*

*To* GA'LLOW, gāl'-lō. *v. a.* [aȝælpan, Sax.] To terrify; to fright. *Shakspeare.*

GA'LLOWAY, gāl'-lō-wā. *n. s.* A horse not more than fourteen hands high, much used in the north. *Milton.*

GA'LLOWGLASS, gāl'-lō-glās. *n. s.* An ancient Irish foot soldier. Some think, that it was a soldier also who served on horseback. *Spenser.*

GA'LLOW, gāl'-lō. } *n. s.* [ȝealȝa, Sax.] A beam
GA'LLOWS, gāl'-lŭs. } laid over two posts, on which malefactors are hanged. *Sidney.* A wretch that deserves the gallows. *Shakspeare.*

GA'LLOWSFREE, gāl'-lŭs-frē. *a.* Exempt by destiny from being hanged. *Dryden.*

GA'LLOWTREE, gāl'-lō-trē. *n. s.* The tree of terrour; the tree of execution. *Spenser.*

GA'LLY*, gâwl'-ē. *a.* Of gall; bitter as gall. *Abp Cranmer.*

GALLY-WORM*. *n. s.* An insect.

*GALO'CHE**, gā-lōshe'. *pl.* gā-lō'-shēz. *n. s.* This word is in our old lexicography for a kind of shoe, and is used by *Chaucer.* It afterwards became *gallosho*, or *golosho*, and is now pronounced, and sometimes written, *galosh.* *Galoshes* or *galoches* are now understood to be shoes without buckles or straps, made to wear over other shoes in wet weather. *Echard.*

GA'LSOME*, gâwl'-sŭm. *a* Angry; malignant. *Bp Morton.*

GALVA'NICK*, gāl-văn'-ĭk. *a.* Denoting the power of galvanism.

GA'LVANISM§*, gāl'-văn-ĭzm. *n. s.* [from *Galvani*, celebrated for the experiments which he made in this branch of philosophy.] The action of metallick substances. *Wilkinson.*

*To* GA'LVANIZE*, gāl'-vā-nīze. *v. a.* To affect by the power of galvanism. *Carpue.*

GALVANO'METER*, gāl-vā-nŏm'-ē-tŭr. *n. s.* A measure for ascertaining the power of galvanick operations.

—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*thin*, THIS.

GAMA'SHES*, gâ-mâsh'-ĕz. *n. s.* pl. Short spatterdashes worn by ploughmen. *Skelton.*

GAMBA DOES, gâm-bâ'-dōze. *n. s.* pl. [*gamba*, Ital.] Spatterdashes. *Dennis.*

*To* GA'MBLE§*, gâm'-bl. *v. n.* To play extravagantly for money. *Looker-on.*

GA'MBLER, gâm'-bl-ûr. *n. s.* A knave whose practice it is to invite the unwary to game, and cheat them.

GA'MBOGE, gâm-bōōdje'. *n. s.* A concreted vegetable juice, of a bright yellow colour, and scarce any smell. *Hill.*

*To* GA'MBOL§, gâm'-bŭl. 166. *v. n.* [*gambiller*, Fr.] To dance; to skip; to frisk. *Milton.* To leap; to start. *Shakspeare.*

GA'MBOL, gâm'-bŭl. *n. s.* A skip; a hop; a leap for joy. *Dryden.*

GA'MBREL§, gâm'-brĭl. 99. *n. s.* [*gamba, gambarella*, Ital.] The leg of a horse. *Grew.*

*To* GA'MBREL*, gâm'-brĭl. *v. a.* To tie by the leg. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

GAME§ gāme. *n. s.* [*gaman*, Iceland.] Sport of any kind. *Shak.* Jest; opposed to earnest or seriousness. *Spenser.* Insolent merriment; sportive insult *Milton.* A single match at play. *Addison.* Advantage in play. *Dryden.* Scheme pursued; measures planned. *Temple.* Field sports: as, the chase, falconry. *Shak.* Animals pursued in the field. *Milton.* Solemn contests, exhibited as spectacles to the people. *Shakspeare.*

*To* GAME, gāme. *v. n.* [ȝamian, Sax.] To play at any sport. To play wantonly and extravagantly for money. *Whole Duty of Man.*

GAME-COCK, gāme'-kŏk. *n. s.* A cock bred to fight. *Locke.*

GAME-EGG, gāme'-ĕg. *n. s.* Eggs from which fighting cocks are bred. *Garth.*

GA'MEKEEPER, gāme'-kēēp-ûr. *n. s.* A person who looks after game, and sees it is not destroyed.

GAME-LEG*, gāme'-lĕg. *n. s.* [a corruption of *gam*, or *cam*, crooked, and *leg*.] A lame leg.

GA'MESOME, gāme'-sŭm. *a.* Frolicksome; gay; sportive. *Sidney.*

GA'MESOMELY, gāme'-sŭm-lè. *ad.* Merrily.

GA'MESOMENESS, gāme'-sŭm-nĕs. *n. s.* Sportiveness; merriment.

GA'MESTER, gāme'-stûr. *n. s.* One who is vitiously addicted to play. *Bacon.* One who is engaged at play. *Shak.* A merry, frolicksome person. *Shak.* A prostitute. *Shakspeare.*

GA'MING*, gā'-mĭng. *n. s.* The practice of gamesters. *Addison.*

GA'MING-HOUSE*, gā'-mĭng-hŏŭs. *n. s.* A house where illegal sports are practised and where gamesters carry on their employment. *Sherwood.*

GA'MING-TABLE*, gā'-mĭng-tā'-bl. *n. s.* A table at which gamesters practise their art. *Bp. Berkeley.*

GA'MMER, gâm'-mûr. *n. s.* The compellation of a woman, corresponding to *gaffer*.

GA'MMON, gâm'-mŭn. 166. *n. s.* The buttock of a hog salted and dried; the lower end of the flitch. *Dryden.* A kind of play with dice. *Thomson.*

GA'MUT, gâm'-ŭt. *n. s.* The first or gravest note in the modern, or Guido's, scale of musick. The scale of musical notes. *Shakspeare.*

GAN, gân. *pret.* of *gin*. [ȝynnan, Sax.] *Spenser.*

*To* GANCH, gânsh. *v. a.* [*ganciare*, Ital.] To drop from a high place upon hooks by way of punishment; a practice in Turkey. *Dryden.*

GA'NDER, gân'-dûr. 98. *n. s.* [ȝandra, Sax.] The male of the goose. *Camden.*

*To* GANG§, gâng. *v. n.* [*gangan*, Dutch.] To go; to walk: an old word, still used in the north of England. *Spenser.*

GANG, gâng. *n. s.* A street or road. A number herding together; a troop; a company; a tribe; a herd. *Shakspeare.*

GANG-DAYS*, gâng'-dāze. *n. s.* pl. [ȝangdagar, Sax.] Days of perambulation.

*GA'NGHON*, gâng'-gŏn. *n. s.* [Fr.] A kind of flower. *Ainsworth.*

GA'NGLION, gâng'-glè-ŭn. 166. *n. s.* [*γαγγλίον.*] A tumour in the tendinous and nervous parts *Wiseman.*

*To* GA'NGRENATE, gâng'-grè-nāte. *v. a.* To produce a gangrene; to mortify. *Brown.*

GA'NGRENE§, gâng'-grēne. 408. *n. s.* [*γάγγραινα.*] A mortification; a stoppage of circulation followed by putrefaction. *Bacon.*

*To* GA'NGRENE, gâng'-grēne. *v. a.* To corrupt to mortification. *Bacon.*

*To* GA'NGRENE, gâng'-grēne. *v. n.* To become mortified. *Wiseman.*

GA'NGRENOUS, gâng'-grè-nŭs. *a.* Mortified; producing or betokening mortification. *Arbuthnot.*

GA'NGWAY, gâng'-wā. *n. s.* A thoroughfare or passage. [In a ship.] The several ways or passages from one part of it to the other. *Dict.*

GA'NGWEEK, gâng'-wēēk. *n. s.* [ȝangȝ-puca, Sax.] Rogation week, when processions are made to lustrate the bounds of parishes. *Gerarde.*

GA'NTELOPE, gânt'-lōpe. *n. s.* [*gant* and *looper*, Dutch.] A military punishment, in which the criminal, running between the ranks, receives a lash from each man. *Dryden.*

GA'NZA, gân'-zâ. *n. s.* [*ganza*, Span.] A kind of wild goose. *Bp. Hall.*

GAOL§, jāle. 212. *n. s.* [*geol*, Welsh.] A prison; a place of confinement. It is always pronounced, and often written, *jail*, and sometimes *goal*. *Shak.*

*To* GAOL, jāle. *v. a.* To imprison; to commit to gaol. *Bacon.*

GA'OLDELIVERY, jāle'-dè-lĭv'-ûr-è. *n. s.* The judicial process, which, by condemnation or acquittal of persons confined, evacuates the prison. *Davies.*

GA'OLER, jāle'-ûr. *n. s.* A keeper of a prison. *Shakspeare.*

GAP, gâp. *n. s.* An opening in a broken fence. *Tusser.* A breach. *Knolles.* Any passage. *Dryden.* An avenue; an open way. *Spenser.* A hole; a deficiency. *Shak.* Any interstice; a vacuity. *Shak.* An opening of the mouth in speech during the pronunciation of two successive vowels. *Pope.* —*To stop a gap*, is to escape by some mean shift; to patch up matters for a time. *Swift.* *To stand in the gap.* To make defence; to expose himself for the protection of something in danger. *Leslie.*

GAP-TOOTHED, gâp'-tōōthd. 359. *a.* See GAT-TOOTHED.

*To* GAPE§, gâp. 75, 92, 241. *v. n.* [ȝeapan, Sax.] To open the mouth wide; to yawn. *Chaucer.* To open the mouth for food, as a young bird. *Dryden.* To desire earnestly; to crave. *Denham.* To open in fissures or holes. *Bacon.* To open with a breach. *Arbuthnot.* To open; to have a hiatus. *Dryden.* To make a noise with open throat. *Roscommon.* To stare with hope or expectation. *Hudibras.* To stare with wonder. *Dryden.* To stare irreverently. *Job*, xvi.

☞ The irregularity in the pronunciation of this word seems to arise from the greater similitude of the Italian *a* to the action signified, than of the slender English *a*. See CHEERFUL, FIERCE, &c. *W.*

GA'PER, gā'-pûr. 98. *n. s.* One who opens his mouth. One who stares foolishly. *Beaum. and Fl.* One who longs or craves. *Carew.*

GAR, in Saxon, signifies a weapon: so *Eadgar* is a *happy weapon*. *Gibson.*

*To* GAR, gâr. *v. a.* [*giora*, Iceland.] To cause; to make. *Spenser.*

GARB, gârb. *n. s.* [*garbo*, Ital.] Dress; clothes; habit. *Milton.* Fashion of dress. *Denham.* Exterior appearance. *Lord Clarendon.* [In heraldry.] A sheaf of wheat, or any other grain.

GA'RBAGE§, gâr'-bĭdje. 90. *n. s.* [*gar* and *bagge*, or *balge*, Goth.] The bowels; the offal. *Shak.*

GA'RBAGED*, gâr'-bĭdjd. *a.* That hath the garbage pulled out. *Sherwood.*

GA'RBEL, gâr'-bĭl. 99. *n. s.* A plank next the keel of a ship. *Bailey.*

GA'RBIDGE, gâr'-bĭdje. 90. *n. s.* Corrupted from *garbage*. *Mortimer.*

GA'RBISH, gär'-bĭsh. *n. s.* Corrupted from *garbage*. *Mortimer.*

*To* GA'RBISH*. gär'-bĭsh. *v. a.* To exenterate. *Barret.*

*To* GA'RBLE §, gär'-bl. 405. *v. a.* [*garbellare*, Ital.] To sift and cleanse spices. *Ward.* To sift; to part; to separate the good from the bad. *Dryden.*

GA'RBLER, gär'-bl-ŭr. *n. s.* The *garbler* of spices is an officer in the city of London, whose business is to view and search drugs, &c., and to garble and cleanse them. *Covel.* He who separates one part from another. *Swift.*

GA'RBOIL, gär'-bŏĭl. *n. s.* [*garbouil*, old Fr.] Disorder; tumult; uproar. *Bp. Holl.*

GARD, gärd. *n. s.* [*garde*, Fr.] Wardship; care; custody.

*To* GARD*. See *To* GUARD.

GA'RDEN §, gär'-d'n. 92, 103. *n. s.* [ȝeapð, Sax.] A piece of ground enclosed, and planted with herbs or fruits. *Temple.* A place particularly fruitful or delightful. *Shakspeare.*

☞ When the *a*, in this and similar words, is preceded by *g* or *k*, polite speakers interpose a sound like the consonant *y*, which coalesces with both, and gives a mellowness to the sound: thus, *a garden*, pronounced in this manner, is nearly similar to the two words *egg* and *yarden* united into *eggyarden*, and *a guard* is almost like *eggyard*.—See GUARD. *W.*

GA'RDEN-MOULD, gär'-d'n-mōld. *n. s.* Mould fit for a garden. *Mortimer.*

GA'RDEN-PLOT*, gär'-d'n-plŏt. *n. s.* Plantation laid out in a garden. *Milton.*

GA'RDEN-TILLAGE, gär'-d'n-tĭl'-lĭdje. *n. s.* Tillage used in cultivating gardens. *Mortimer.*

GA'RDEN-WARE, gär'-d'n-wâre. *n. s.* The produce of gardens. *Mortimer.*

*To* GA'RDEN, gär'-d'n. *v. n.* To cultivate a garden. *Bacon.*

*To* GA'RDEN*, gär'-d'n. *v. a.* To dress as a garden; to make a garden. *Cotgrave.*

GA'RDENER, gär'-d'n-ŭr. *n. s.* He that attends or cultivates gardens. *Bacon.*

GA'RDENING, gär'-d'n-ĭng. *n. s.* The art of cultivating or planning gardens. *Spectator.*

GARE, gâre. *n. s.* Coarse wool growing on the legs of sheep. *Dict.*

GA'RGARISM §, gär'-gâ-rĭzm. *n. s.* [γαργαρισμὸς.] A liquid form of medicine to wash the mouth with. *Quincy.*

*To* GA'RGARIZE, gär'-gâ-rize. *v. a.* [γαργαρίζω.] To wash the mouth with medicated liquors. *Bacon.*

GA'RGET, gär'-gĕt. *n. s.* A distemper in cattle. *Mortimer.*

*To* GA'RGLE §, gär'-gl. 405. *v. a.* [*gargouiller*, Fr.] To wash the throat with some liquor not suffered immediately to descend. *Harvey.* To warble; to play in the throat. *Waller.*

GA'RGLE, gär'-gl. *n. s.* A liquor with which the throat is washed. *Wiseman.*

GA'RGLION, gärg'-lè-ŭn. *n. s.* An exsudation of nervous juice from a bruise, or the like, which indurates into a hard, immovable tumour. *Quincy.*

GA'RGOL, gär'-gŏl. *n. s.* A distemper in hogs. *Mortimer.*

GA'RISH §, gâ'-rĭsh. *a.* [ȝeapplan, Sax.] Gaudy; showy; splendid; fine; glaring. *Ascham.* Extravagantly gay; flighty. *More.*

GA'RISHLY*, gâ'-rĭsh-lè. *ad.* Splendidly; gaudily. *Dr. Westfield.* Wildly; in a flighty manner. *Hinde.*

GA'RISHNESS, gâ'-rĭsh-nĕs. *n. s.* Finery; flaunting gaudiness. *Florio.* Flighty or extravagant joy. *South.*

GA'RLAND §, gär'-lând. *n. s.* [*garlande*, Fr.] A wreath of branches or flowers. *Sidney.* The top; the principal. *Shak.* A collection of little printed pieces. *Percy.*

*To* GA'RLAND*, gär'-lând. *v. a.* To deck with a garland. *B. Jonson.*

GA'RLICK §, gär'-lĭk. *n. s.* [ȝarleac, Sax.] A plant. *Miller.*

GA'RLICK *Pear-tree*. *n. s.* An American tree. *Miller.*

GA'RLICK *Wild*. *n. s.* A plant.

GA'RLICKEATER, gär'-lĭk-è-tŭr. *n. s.* A mean fellow. *Shakspeare.*

GA'RMENT, gär'-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*guarniment*, old Fr.] Any thing by which the body is covered; clothes; dress. *Shakspeare.*

GA'RNER §, gär'-nŭr. *n. s.* [*grenier*, Fr.] A place in which threshed grain is stored up. *Joel*, i.

*To* GA'RNER, gär'-nŭr. *v. a.* To store as in garners. *Shakspeare.*

GA'RNET, gär'-nĕt. *n. s.* [*garnato*, Ital.] A gem of a middle degree of hardness, between the sapphire and the common crystal. Its colour is a strong red. *Hill.*

*To* GA'RNISH §, gär'-nĭsh. *v. a.* [*garnir*, Fr.] To decorate with ornamental appendages. *Sidney.* To embellish a dish with something laid round it. *Dryden.* To fit with fetters: a cant term.

GA'RNISH, gär'-nĭsh. *n. s.* Ornament; decoration; embellishment. *Shak.* Things strewed round a dish. [In gaols.] Fetters. An acknowledgement in money when first a prisoner goes into a gaol. *Swift.*

GA'RNISHER*, gär'-nĭsh-ŭr. *n. s.* One who decorates. *Sherwood.*

GA'RNISHMENT, gär'-nĭsh-mĕnt. *n. s.* Ornament; embellishment. *Bp. Hall.*

GA'RNITURE, gär'-nè-tshŭre. *n. s.* Furniture; ornament. *Addison.*

GA'ROUS, gâ'-rŭs. *a.* [*garum*, Lat.] Resembling pickle made of fish. *Brown.*

GA'RRAN, gär'-rŭn. 81. See GARRON.

GA'RRET §, gär'-rĕt. 81. *n. s.* [*garite*, Fr.] A room on the highest floor of the house. *Dryden.* Rotten wood. *Bacon.*

GA'RRETED*, gär'-rĕt-ĕd. *a.* Protected by turrets. *Carew.*

GARRETE'ER, gär-rĕt-tèèr'. *n. s.* An inhabitant of a garret. *Pursuits of Literature.*

GA'RRISON §, gär'-rè-s'n. 170. *n. s.* [*garison*, old Fr.] Soldiers placed in a fortified town or castle to defend it. *Sidney.* Fortified place stored with soldiers. *Waller.* The state of being placed in a fortification for its defence. *Spenser.*

*To* GA'RRISON, gär'-rè-s'n. *v. a.* To supply a place with an armed force to defend it. *Shak.* To secure by fortresses. *Dryden.*

GA'RRON, gär'-rŭn. *n. s.* [Erse.] A small horse; a hobby. The Irish *garron* is a strong horse, a hackney. *Spenser.*

GARRU'LITY §, gâr-rŭ'-lè-tè. *n. s.* [*garrulitas*, Lat.] Loquacity; incontinence of tongue. *Milton.* The quality of talking too much; talkativeness. *Ray.*

GA'RRULOUS, gâr'-rù-lŭs. *a.* Prattling; talkative. *Bp. Reynolds.*

GA'RTER §, gär'-tŭr. 98. *n. s.* [*gartur*, Goth.] A string or riband by which the stocking is held upon the leg. *Shak.* The mark of the highest order of English knighthood. *Shak.* The principal king at arms. *Addison.*

*To* GA'RTER, gär'-tŭr. *v. a.* To bind with a garter. *Shak.* To invest with the order of the garter. *Warton.*

GARTH, gärth. *n. s.* [as if *girth*, from *gird*.] The bulk of the body measured by the girdle. An enclosure; a yard; a garden; a croft. A hoop or band.

*GA'RUM**, gâ'-rŭm. *n. s.* [Lat.] A pickle, in which fish has been preserved. *Chambers.*

GAS §, gâs. [gâz, *Jones*.] *n. s.* A spirit not capable of being coagulated. *Thomson.*

GAS-LIGHT, (*Chalmers.*) gâs'-lite. The light and heat procured by the combustion of carburetted hydrogen gas, a recent invention, by which streets and publick places are now lighted.

GA'SCON*, gâs'-kŏn. *n. s.* A native of Gascony. *Tatler.*

GASCONA'DE §, gâs-kò-nâde'. *n. s.* [Fr. From the *Gascons*, a nation eminent for boasting.] A boast; a bravado. *Swift.*

*To* GASCONA'DE, gâs-kò-nâde'. *v. n.* To boast to brag; to bluster.

*To* GASH §, gâsh. *v. a.* [*hacher*, Fr.] To cut into small pieces. *Transl. of Bullinger's Serm.* To cut deep, so as to make a gaping wound. *Hayward.*

GASH, gâsh. *n. s.* A deep and wide wound. *Spenser.* The mark of a wound. *Arbuthnot.*

GA'SHFUL*, gâsh'-fûl. *a.* Full of gashes; looking terribly. *Quarles.*

GA'SKETS*, gâs'-kĕts. *n. s.* pl. On ship-board, the small cords used to fasten the sails to the yards when furled up. *Chambers.*

GA'SKINS. gâs'-kĭnz. *n. s.* pl. [See GALLIGASKINS.] Wide hose; wide breeches. *Shakspeare.*

GASO'METER*, gâ-zŏm'-ĕ-tûr. *n. s.* [*gas*, and *μέτρον.*] An instrument said to be invented by Lavoisier and Meunier to measure the quantity of gas employed in experiments. The place where gas is prepared for lighting towns, &c.

*To* GASP §, gâsp. *v. n.* To open the mouth wide; to catch breath with labour. *Dryden.* To emit breath by opening the mouth convulsively. *Dryden.* To long for. *Spectator.*

☞ The *a* in this word has sometimes, and not improperly, the same sound as in *gape*, and for the same reason.—See GAPE. *W.*

GASP, gâsp. *n. s.* The act of opening the mouth to catch breath. The short catch of breath in the last agonies. 2 *Macc.* vii.

*To* GAST §, gâst. *v. a.* [ȝæꝛt, Sax.] To make aghast; to fright; to shock; to terrify. *Shak.*

*To* GA'STER*, gâs'-tûr. *v. a.* [ȝæꝛt, Sax.] To scare; to terrify. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

GA'STFUL*. See GHASTFUL.

GA'STLY*. See GHASTLY.

GA'STNESS*, gâst'-nĕs. *n. s.* Fright; amazement. *Shakspeare.*

GA'STRICK §, gâs'-trĭk. *a.* [*γαστὴρ.*] Belonging to the belly or stomach.

GASTRI'LOQUIST*, gâs-trĭl'-ô-kwĭst. *n. s.* [*γαστὴρ*, and *loqui*, Lat.] A person who speaks inwardly, and whose voice seems to come afar off; usually called a *ventriloquist. Reid.*

GASTRO'RAPHY, gâs-trŏr'-â-fè. *n. s.* [*γαστὴρ* and *ῥαπτω.*] Sewing up any wound of the belly. *Sharp.*

GASTRO'TOMY, gâs-trŏt'-ô-mè. 518. *n. s.* [*γαστὴρ* and *τέτομα.*] The act of cutting open the belly.

GAT, gât. The preterit of *get.*

GAT-TOOTHED*, gât'-tôôthd. *a.* [ȝæt, Sax.] Having a goat's tooth; having a lickerish tooth. *Chaucer.*

GATE §, gâte. *n. s.* [ȝeat, Sax.] The door of a city, castle, palace, or large building. A frame of timber, upon hinges, to give a passage into enclosed grounds. *Shak.* An avenue; an opening. *Knolles.* A way; a passage; a road. *Drummond.* A goat. *Spenser.*

GA'TED*, gâ'-tĕd. *a.* Having gates. *Young.*

GA'TEVEIN, gâte'-vâne. *n. s.* The *vena porta. Bacon.*

GA'TEWAY, gâte'-wâ. *n. s.* A way through gates of enclosed grounds. *Mortimer.* A building to be passed at the entrance of the area to a large mansion.

*To* GA'THER §, gâth'-ûr. *v. a.* [ȝaðeꝛian, Sax.] To collect; to bring into one place. *Gen.* To get in harvest. *Lev.* xxv. To pick up; to glean. *Isaiah*, lxii. To crop; to pluck. *Dryden.* To assemble. *Job.* To heap up; to accumulate. *Proverbs.* To select and take. *Psalm* cvi. To sweep together. *St. Matt.* xiii. To collect charitable contributions. *Dr. King.* To bring into one body or interest. *Isaiah*, lvi. To draw together from a state of diffusion; to compress; to contract. *Pope.* To gain. *Dryden.* To pucker needlework. To collect logically. *Hooker.* To contract; to get. *Joel*, ii. —*To gather breath.* To have respite from any calamity. *Spenser.*

*To* GA'THER, gâth'-ûr. *v. n.* To be condensed; to thicken. *Dryden.* To grow larger by the accretion of similar matter. *Bacon.* To assemble. To generate pus or matter.

GA'THER, gâth'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* Pucker; cloth drawn together in wrinkles. *Hudibras.*

GA'THERABLE*, gâth'-ûr-â-bl. *a.* Deducible from premised grounds. *Godwin.*

GA'THERER, gâth'-ûr-ûr. *n. s.* One that gathers; a collector. *Wotton.* One that gets in a crop of any kind. *Amos.*

GA'THERING, gâth'-ûr-ĭng. *n. s.* An assembly. *Ecclus.* xxvi. An accumulation; a collection. *Shuckford.* A collection of charitable contributions. 1 *Cor.* xvi. Generation of matter. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

GA'TTEN-TREE, gât'-tn-trè. *n. s.* A species of Cornelian cherry.

GAUD §, gâwd. *n. s.* [*gaudium*, Lat.] An ornament; a fine thing; a toy; a trinket; a bawble. *Gower.* Not now much used.

GA'UDED*, gâw'-dĕd. *a.* Decorated with beads or trinkets. *Chaucer.* Coloured. *Shakspeare.*

GA'UDERY, gâw'-dêr-è. *n. s.* Finery; ostentatious luxury of dress. *Bacon.*

GA'UDILY, gâw'-dè-lè. *ad.* Showily. *Guthrie.*

GA'UDINESS, gâw'-dè-nĕs. *n. s.* Showiness; tinsel appearance. *Whitlock.*

GA'UDY, gâw'-dè. 213. *a.* Showy; splendid; pompous; ostentatiously fine. *Shak.* Rejoicing; festal. *Shakspeare.*

GA'UDY, gâw'-dè. *n. s.* A feast; a festival; a day of plenty. *Cheyne.*

*To* GAUGE §, gâdje. 217. *v. a.* [*gauge*, Fr.] To measure with respect to the contents of a vessel. To measure with regard to any proportion. *Derham.*

GAUGE, gâdje. *n. s.* A measure; a standard. *Moxon.*

GA'UGER, gâ'-jûr. *n. s.* One whose business is to measure vessels or quantities. *Carew.*

GAUL §*, gâwl. *n. s.* [*Gallia*, Lat.] An ancient name of France. *Warton.* An old inhabitant of France. *Phillips.*

GA'ULISH*, gâw'-lĭsh. *a* Relating to the Gauls *Chambers.*

*To* GAUM*, gâwm. *v. a.* [*gaum*, Icel.] To understand: a northern word.

*To* GAUNCH*. *v. a.* See *To* GANCH.

GAUNT §, gânt. 214. *a.* [ȝeapnian, Sax.] Thin; slender; lean; meager. *Shakspeare.*

GA'UNTLY, gânt'-lè. *ad.* Leanly; slenderly; meagerly.

GA'UNTLET, gânt'-lĕt. *n. s.* [*gantelet*, Fr.] An iron glove used for defence, and thrown down in challenges. *Shakspeare.*

GAUZE, gâwz. *n. s.* [*gaze*, Fr.] A kind of thin, transparent silk. *Arbuthnot.*

GAVE, gâve. The preterit of *give.*

GA'VEL §, gâv'-ĭl. 177. *n. s.* A provincial word for ground. *Mortimer.* A tribute; a toll; a yearly rent. See GABEL.

GA'VELKIND, gâv'-ĭl-kĭnd. *n. s.* A custom whereby the lands of the father are equally divided at his death amongst all his sons. *Cowel.*

GA'VELOCK*. *n. s.* [ȝaveloc, Sax.] An iron crow. Sometimes called *Gafflock.*

GA'VOT, gâv'-ŭt. *n. s.* [*gavotte*, Fr.] A kind of dance. *Arbuthnot.*

GA'WBY*, gâw'-bè. *n. s.* [*gabé*, Fr.] A dunce, fool, or blockhead.

GAWD*. See GAUD.

GAWK §, gâwk. 219. *n. s.* [ȝeac, Sax.] A cuckoo. A foolish fellow. *Brand.*

GA'WKY*, gâw'-kè. *n. s.* A stupid, half-witted, or awkward person.

GA'WKY*, gâw'-kè. *a.* Awkward; ungainly. *Pennant.*

*To* GAWM*. See *To* GAUM.

GAWN, gâwn. *n. s.* [corrupted for *gallon*] A small tub or lading vessel.

GA'WNTREE, gâwn'-trè. *n. s.* [Scottish.] A wooden frame on which beer casks are set when tunned.

GAY §, gâ. 220. *a.* [*gay*, Fr.] Airy; cheerful; merry frolick. *Pope.* Fine; showy. *James*, ii. Specious. *Milton.*

GAY, gā. *n. s.* An ornament; an embellishment. *L'Estrange.*

GA'YETY, gā'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* Cheerfulness; airiness; merriment. Acts of juvenile pleasure. *Denham.* Finery; show.

GA'YLY, gā'-lè. *ad.* Merrily; cheerfully; airily. *Bp. Hall.* Splendidly; pompously. *Gay.*

GA'YNESS, gā'-nĕs. *n. s.* Gayety; finery. *Bp. Hall.*

GA'YSOME*, gā'-sŭm. *a.* Full of gayety. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

*To* GAZE§, gāze. *v. n.* [ȝeȝean, Sax.] To look intently and earnestly; with eagerness. *Shakspeare.*

☞ Ben Jonson says in his Grammar, that, in the end of "many English words, (where the letter z is only properly used,) it seems to sound as *s*, as in *maze, gaze*; as, on the contrary, words writ with *s* sound like *z*, as *muse, hose, nose*, &c." By which we may observe the difference of pronunciation in two centuries, and that the alteration has been in favour of analogy. *W.*

*To* GAZE, gāze. *v. a.* To view steadfastly. *Milton.*

GAZE, gāze. *n. s.* Intent regard; look of eagerness or wonder; fixed look. *Spenser.* The object gazed on. *Milton.*

GA'ZEFUL, gāze'-fŭl. *a.* Looking intently. *Spenser.*

GA'ZEHOUND, gāze'-hŏŭnd. *n. s.* A hound that pursues not by the scent, but by the eye. *Tickell.*

GAZE'L, [gā'-zel, *Johnson*; ga-zel', *Todd* and *Webster*; gāz'-ĕl, *Perry.*] *n. s.* An Arabian deer. *Goldsmith.*

GA'ZEMENT*, gāze'-mĕnt. *n. s.* View. *Spenser.*

GA'ZER, gā'-zŭr. *n. s.* He that gazes. *Spenser.*

GA'ZET*, gā-zĕt'. *W. n.s.* [*gazetta*, Ital.] A Venetian half-penny. *Massinger.*

GAZE'TTE§, gā-zĕt'. *n. s.* [*gazetta* is a Venetian half-penny, the original price of a newspaper.] A paper of news; a paper of publick intelligence. *Locke.*

*To* GAZE'TTE*, gā-zĕt'. *v. a.* To insert in a gazette.

GAZETTE'ER, gāz-ĕt-tēēr'. *n. s.* A writer of news. *Donne.* An officer appointed to publish news by authority. *Johnson.* A newspaper. *Thomson.*

GA'ZINGSTOCK, gā'-zĭng-stŏk. *n. s.* A person gazed at with scorn or abhorrence. *Nahum.* Any object gazed at. *Bp. Hall.*

*GA'ZON*, gāz-ŏŏn'. [See ENCORE.] *n. s.* [Fr.] [In fortification.] Pieces of fresh earth covered with grass, cut in form of a wedge, to line parapets and the traverses of galleries. *Harris.*

GE*. [Sax.] A particle often prefixed to Saxon verbs, participles, and verbal nouns. *Verstegan.*

*To* GEAL§*, jēēl. *v. n.* [*géler*, old Fr.] To congeal. *Partheneia Sacra.*

GEAR§, gēēr. 560. *n. s.* [ȝeapþian, Sax.] Furniture; accoutrements; dress; habit; ornaments. *Spenser.* The traces by which horses or oxen draw. *Chapman.* Stuff. *Robinson.* [In *Scotland.*] Goods or riches. The furniture of a draught-horse. *Rambler.* Business, things, or matters. *Spenser.*

*To* GEAR*, gēēr. *v. a.* To dress. *Ray.*

GE'ASON, gē'-sn. *a.* [*geisn*, Goth.] Rare; uncommon; wonderful. *Spenser.*

GEAT, jēēt. *n. s.* [corrupted from *jet.*] The hole through which the metal runs into the mould. *Moxon.*

GE'BERISH*. See GIBBERISH.

GECK§, gĕk. 381. *n. s.* [*geck*, Germ.] A bubble easily imposed upon. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

☞ This word, like several other old English words, is preserved among the lower order of people in Ireland, and pronounced *gag*, though totally obsolete in England. *W.*

*To* GECK, gĕk. *v. a.* To cheat; to trick.

GEE, jēē. A term used by wagoners to their horses when they would have them go faster. It is a sort of abbreviation of *geho*. *Brand.*

GEER*. See GEAR.

GEESE. The plural of *goose.*

GEHE'NNA*, gē-hĕn'-nā. *n. s.* [*γέεννα.*] Properly, a place in a valley where the Israelites sacrificed their children in fire to the idol Moloch; it is usually taken for hell. *Milton.*

GE'HO*. See GEE.

GE'LABLE, jĕl'-ā-bl. [jĕl'-ā-bl, *Jones*: jē'-lā-bl, *Sheridan* and *Perry.*] *a.* What may be congealed.

☞ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan in the quantity of the first syllable of this word, not so much from the short *e* in the Latin *gelabilis*, whence it is derived, as from the analogy of English pronunciation. The antepenultimate accent generally shortens every vowel but *u*, unless followed by a diphthong.—See *Principles*, No. 503, 535, 536. *W.*

GE'LATINE, jĕl'-ā-tĭne. 149. } *a.* [*gelatine*, old Fr.]
GELA'TINOUS, jē-lăt'-ĭn-ŭs. } Formed into a gelly; viscous; stiff and cohesive. *Woodward.*

*To* GELD§, gĕld. 560. *v. a.* preter. *gelded* or *gelt*; part. pass. *gelded* or *gelt*; [*gelten*, Germ.] To castrate; to deprive of the power of generation. *Tusser.* To deprive of any essential part. *Shak.* To deprive of any thing immodest, or liable to objection. *Dryden.*

GELD*, gĕld. *n. s.* [ȝelð, Sax.] Tribute; also a fine or compensation for delinquency.

GE'LDER, gĕld'-ŭr. *n. s.* One that performs the act of castration. *Tusser.*

GE'LDER-ROSE, gĕl'-dŭr-rōze. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

GE'LDING, gĕl'-dĭng. 560. *n. s.* Any animal castrated, particularly a horse. *Graunt.*

GE'LID§, jĕl'-ĭd. *a.* [*gelidus*, Lat.] Extremely cold *Marston.*

GELI'DITY, jē-lĭd'-ē-tè. *n. s.* Extreme cold. *Dict.*

GE'LIDNESS, jĕl'-ĭd-nĕs. *n. s.* Extreme cold. *Dict.*

GE'LLY, jĕl'-lè. *n. s.* [*gelée*, Fr.] Any viscous body; viscidity; glue; gluy substance. *Dryden.*

GELT, gĕlt. *n. s.* A castrated animal. *Mortimer. Ob. J.*

GELT, gĕlt. *n. s.* Tinsel; gilt surface. *Spenser.*

GELT, gĕlt. The part. pass. of *geld.*

GEM§, jĕm. *n. s.* [*gemma*, Lat.] A jewel; a precious stone of whatever kind. *Sidney.* The first bud. *Denham.*

*To* GEM, jĕm. *v. a.* To adorn, as with jewels or buds. *Lovelace.*

*To* GEM, jĕm. *v. n.* To put forth the first buds *Milton.*

GE'MEL§*, jĕm'-ĭl. *n. s.* [*gemellus*, Lat.] A pair; two things of a sort; an heraldick term. *Drayton.*

GE'MEL *Ring**. [now written *gimmal* and *gimbal* ring.] *n. s. Rings* with *two* or *more* links. *Brewer.*

GEMELLI'PAROUS, jĕm-mĕl-lĭp'-pā-rŭs. 518. *a.* [*gemelli* and *pario*, Lat.] Bearing twins. *Dict.*

*To* GE'MINATE§, jĕm'-mē-nāte. 91. *v. a.* [*gemino*, Lat.] To double. *Dict.*

GEMINA'TION, jĕm-mē-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Repetition; reduplication. *Bacon.*

*GE'MINI**, jĕm'-ē-nī. *n. s.* pl. [Lat.] The twins. Castor and Pollux; the third sign in the zodiack *B. Jonson.*

GE'MINY, jĕm'-mē-nè. *n. s.* Twins; a pair. *Shak.*

GE'MINOUS, jĕm'-mē-nŭs. *a.* Double. *Brown.*

GE'MMARY, jĕm'-ā-rè. *a.* Pertaining to gems or jewels. *Brown.*

GE'MMEOUS, jĕm'-mē-ŭs. *a.* Tending to gems. *Woodward.* Resembling gems.

GEMMO'SITY, jĕm-mŏs'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* The quality of being a jewel. *Dict.*

GE'MMY*, jĕm'-mē. *a.* Resembling gems. *Thomson.*

GE'MOTE, jĕm'-mōte. *n. s.* [ȝemoꝛ, Sax.] A meeting; the court of the hundred. *Ob. J.*

GE'NDER§, jĕn'-dŭr. *n. s.* [*gendre*, Fr.] A kind; a sort. *Shak.* A sex. *A. Smith.* [In grammar.] A denomination given to nouns from their being joined with an adjective in this or that termination. *Clark.*

*To* GE'NDER, jĕn'-dŭr. *v. a.* To beget. *Wiclifje.* To produce; to cause. 2 *Tim.*

*To* GE'NDER, jĕn'-dŭr. *v. n.* To copulate; to breed. *Shakspeare.*

**GENEALO'GICAL**, jē-nē-ā-lŏdje'-ē-kāl. *a.* Pertaining to descents or families. *Gough.*

**GENEA'LOGIST**, jē-nē-ăl'-ō-jĭst. *n. s.* He who traces descents. *Walpole.*

**GENEA'LOGY**§, jē-nē-ăl'-ō-jē. 518. [jĕn-ē-ăl'-ō-jē, *Sheridan* and *Jones.*] *n. s.* [γενεὰ and λὸγος.] History of the succession of families. *Burnet.*

☞ Common speakers, and those not of the lower order, are apt to pronounce this word as if written *geneology*: but those who are ever so little attentive to propriety, preserve the *a* in its fourth sound. *W.*

**GE'NERABLE**, jĕn'-ĕr-ā-bl. *a.* [*genero*, Lat.] That may be produced or begotten. *Bentley.*

**GE'NERAL**§, jĕn'-ĕr-ăl. 88. *a.* [*generalis*, Lat.] Comprehending many species or individuals; not special; not particular. *Shak.* Lax in signification; not restrained to any special or particular import. *Watts.* Not restrained by narrow or distinctive limitations. *Locke.* Relating to a whole class or body of men, or a whole kind of any being. *Whitgift.* Publick; comprising the whole. *Shak.* Not directed to any single object. *Sprat.* Having relation to all. *Milton.* Extensive, though not universal. Common; usual. *Shak.* Compendious. *Shakspeare.*

**GE'NERAL**, jĕn'-ĕr-ăl. *n. s.* The whole; the totality. *Norris.* The publick; the interest of the whole. *Shak.* The vulgar. *Shak.* [*General*, Fr.] One that has the command over an army. *Locke.* A particular beat of the drum; the signal of marching.

**GENERALI'SSIMO**, jĕn-ĕr-ăl-ĭs'-ē-mō. *n. s.* [*generalissime*, Fr.] The supreme commander. *Wotton.*

**GENERA'LITY**, jĕn-ĕr-ăl'-ē-tē. *n. s.* [*generalité*, Fr.] The state of being general. *Hooker.* The main body; the bulk. *Raleigh.*

**GENERALIZA'TION***, jĕn-ĕr-ăl-ē-zā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of reducing to a genus. *A. Smith.*

*To* **GE'NERALIZE***, jĕn'-ĕr-ăl-īze. *v. a.* To reduce to a genus. *Reid.*

**GE'NERALLY**, jĕn'-ĕr-ăl-ē. *ad.* In general; without specification or exact limitation. *Shak.* Extensively, though not universally. Commonly; frequently. In the main; without minute detail. *Addison.*

**GE'NERALNESS**, jĕn'-ĕr-ăl-nĕs. *n. s.* Wide extent, though short of universality; frequency; commonness. *Sidney.*

**GE'NERALSHIP***, jĕn'-ĕr-ăl-shĭp. *n. s.* Conduct of him who commands an army; good or bad management. *Bolingbroke.*

**GE'NERALTY**, jĕn'-ĕr-ăl-tē. *n. s.* The whole; the totality. *Hale.*

**GE'NERANT**, jē'-nĕr-ănt. *n. s.* The begetting or productive power. *Glanville.*

*To* **GE'NERATE**§, jĕn'-ĕr-āte. *v. a.* [*genero*, Lat.] To beget; to propagate. *Bacon.* To produce to life; to procreate. *Milton.* To cause; to produce. *Bacon.*

**GENERA'TION**, jĕn-ĕr-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of begetting or producing. *Bacon.* A family; a race. *Shak.* Progeny; offspring. *Shak.* A single succession. *Raleigh.* An age. *Hooker.*

**GE'NERATIVE**, jĕn'-ĕr-ā-tĭv. 512. *a.* Having the power of propagation. *Raleigh.* Prolifick; fruitful. *Bentley.*

**GE'NERATOR**, jĕn'-ĕr-ā-tŭr. 166, 521. *n. s.* The power which begets, causes, or produces. *Brown.* The person who begets. *Brown.*

**GENE'RICAL**§, jē-nĕr'-ē-kăl. } *a.* [*generique*, Fr.]
**GENE'RICK**§, jē-nĕr'-rĭk. 509. § That which comprehends the genus, or distinguishes from another genus. *Harvey.*

**GENE'RICALLY**, jē-nĕr'-ē-kăl-ē. *ad.* With regard to the genus, though not the species. *Woodward.*

**GENERO'SITY**, jĕn-ĕr-ŏs'-ē-tē. *n. s.* High birth. *Shak.* The quality of being generous; magnanimity; liberality. *Locke.*

**GE'NEROUS**§, jĕn'-ĕr-ŭs. 314. *a.* [*generosus*, Lat.] Not of mean birth; of good extraction. *Ld. Burleigh.* Noble of mind; magnanimous; open of heart. *Dryden.* It is used of animals: Sprightly; daring; courageous. *Cowley.* Liberal; munificent. *Parnell.* Strong; vigorous. *Boyle.*

**GE'NEROUSLY**, jĕn'-ĕr-ŭs-lē. *ad.* Not meanly, with regard to birth. Magnanimously; nobly. *Dryden.* Liberally; munificently.

**GE'NEROUSNESS**, jĕn'-ĕr-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of being generous. *Spenser.*

**GE'NESIS**§, jĕn'-ē-sĭs. *n. s.* [γένεσις.] Generation; the first book of Moses, which treats of the production of the world. *Patrick.*

*GE'NET*, jĕn'-nĕt. 99. *n. s.* [*ginete*, Span.] A small-sized, well-proportioned Spanish horse. *Shakspeare*

**GE'NET***, jĕn'-nĕt. *n. s.* An animal of the weasel kind. *Bullokar.*

**GENETHLI'ACAL**, jĕn-ēth-lī'-ă-kăl. [See HETEROGENEOUS.] *a.* [γενεθλιακος.] Pertaining to nativities as calculated by astronomers. *Howell.*

**GENETHLI'ACKS**§, jē-nēth'-lē-ăks. [jē-nēth'-lē-ăks, *Perry*; gē-nēth'-lē-ăks, *Sheridan.*] *n. s.* [γενέθλη.] The science of calculating nativities, or predicting the future events of life from the stars predominant at the birth.

**GENETHLIA'TICK**, jē-nēth'-lē-ăt'-ĭk. *n. s.* He who calculates nativities. *Drummond.*

**GENE'VA**, jē-nē'-vă. *n. s.* [*genevre*, Fr.] A spirit distilled from the juniper-berry; the fiery liquid called *gin. Massinger.*

**GENEVA** *Bible**. *n. s.* The whole English Bible printed at Geneva, first in 1560. *Strype.*

**GENE'VANISM***, jē-nē'-văn-ĭzm. *n. s.* Strict Calvinism. *Mountagu.*

**GENEVO'IS***. *n. s.* pl. People of Geneva. *Addison.* Now written *Genevese.*

**GE'NIAL**§, jē'-nē-ăl. *a.* [*genialis*, Lat.] That which contributes to propagation. *Milton.* That gives cheerfulness, or supports life. *Milton.* Natural; native. *Brown.* Gay; merry. *Warton.*

**GE'NIALLY**, jē'-nē-ăl-lē. *ad.* By genius; naturally. *Glanville.* Gayly; cheerfully. *Harris.*

*To* **GE'NICULATE**§*, jē-nĭk'-ū-lāte. *v. a.* [*genicu lo*, Lat.] To joint or knot. *Cockeram.*

**GENI'CULATED**, jē-nĭk'-ū-lā-tĕd. *a.* Knotted; jointed. *Woodward.*

**GENICULA'TION**, jē-nĭk-ū-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Knottiness. The act of kneeling. *Bp. Hall.*

**GE'NIE***, jē'-nē. *n. s.* [*genie*, old Fr.] Inclination; disposition; turn of mind. *Wood.*

**GE'NIO**, jē'-nē-ō. *n. s.* [Ital.] A man of a particular turn of mind. *Tatler.*

**GE'NITALS**, jĕn'-ē-tălz. 88. *n. s.* [*genitalis*, Lat.] Parts belonging to generation. *Brown.*

**GE'NITING**, jĕn'-nē-tĭn. *n. s.* [*Janeton*, Fr.] An early apple gathered in June. *Bacon.*

**GE'NITIVE**, jĕn'-ē-tĭv. *a.* [*genitivus*, Lat.] [In grammar.] The name of a case, which, among other relations, signifies one begotten; as, the father *of a son*; or one begetting, as, son *of a father. Harris.*

**GE'NITOR***, jĕn'-ē-tŭr. *n. s.* A sire; a father. *Sheldon.*

**GE'NITURE***, jĕn'-ē-tshūre. *n. s.* Generation; birth. *Burton.*

**GE'NIUS**§, jē'-nē-ŭs. *n. s.* [Lat.] The protecting or ruling power of men, places, or things. *Shak.* A man endowed with superiour faculties. *Addison.* Mental power or faculties. *Waller.* Disposition of nature by which any one is qualified for some peculiar employment. *Dryden.* Nature; disposition. *Burnet.*

**GENOE'SE***, jĕn-ō-ēse'. *n. s.* pl. The people of Genoa in Italy. *Addison.*

**GENT**, jĕnt. *a.* [*gent*, old Fr.] Elegant; pretty; soft; gentle; polite. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

**GENTE'EL**§, jĕn-tēēl'. *a.* [*gentil*, Fr.] Polite; elegant in behaviour; civil. *Swift.* Graceful in mien. *Tatler.* Elegantly dressed. *Law.*

**GENTE'ELLY**, jĕn-tēēl'-lē. *ad.* Elegantly; politely. *Glanvil'e.* Gracefully; handsomely. *Swinburne.*

**GENTE'ELNESS**, jĕn-tēēl'-nĕs. *n. s.* Elegance; gracefulness; politeness. *Dryden.* Qualities befitting a man of rank.

**GE'NTIAN**, jĕn'-shăn. *n. s.* [*gentiana*, Lat.] Felwort or baldmony. *Hill.*

☞ 559.—Fāte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

GENTIANE'LLA, jĕn-shăn-ĕl'-lâ. *n. s.* A kind of blue colour.

GE'NTILE §, jĕn'-tīl, or jĕn'-tīle. *n. s.* [*gentilis*, Lat.] One of an uncovenanted nation; one who knows not the true God. *Rom.* ii. A person of rank. *Tusser.*

☞ In the *Principles of Pronunciation*, No. 140, I thought Mr. Sheridan wrong in marking the *i* in this word long, because it is contrary to analogy, but have since had occasion to observe, that this pronunciation is most agreeable to general usage. *W.*

GE'NTILE*, jĕn'-tīl, or jĕn'-tīle. *a.* Belonging to a nation; as, *British, Irish, German*, &c. are *gentile* adjectives.

*GE'NTILE'SSE*, jĕn-tē-lĕs'. *n. s.* [Fr.] Complaisance; civility. *Hudibras. Ob. J.*

GE'NTILISH, jĕn'-tīl-ĭsh. *a.* Heathenish; pagan. *Milton.*

GE'NTILISM, jĕn'-tīl-ĭzm. *n. s.* Heathenism; paganism. *Stilling fleet.*

GENTILI'TIOUS, jĕn-tĭl-lĭsh'-ŭs. *a.* [*gentilitius*, Lat.] Endemial; peculiar to a nation. *Brown.* Hereditary; entailed on a family. *Arbuthnot.*

GENTI'LITY, jĕn tĭl'-ĕ-tē. *n. s.* Good extraction; dignity of birth. *Edward.* Elegance of behaviour; gracefulness of mien; nicety of taste. *Shak.* Gentry; the class of persons well born. *Davies.* Paganism; heathenism. *Hooker.*

*To* GE'NTILIZE*, jĕn'-tĭl-ize. *v. n.* To live like a heathen. *Milton.*

GE'NTLE §, jĕn'-tl. 405. *a.* [*gentilis*, Lat.] Well born; well descended; ancient, though not noble. *Sidney.* Befitting a gentleman; genteel; graceful. *Spenser.* Soft; bland; mild; tame; meek; peaceable. *Shak.* Soothing; pacifick. *Davies.*

GE'NTLE, jĕn'-tl. *n. s.* A gentleman; a man of birth. *Shak. Ob. J.* A particular kind of worm. *Walton.*

*To* GE'NTLE, jĕn'-tl. *v. a.* To make gentle. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

GE'NTLEFOLK, jĕn'-tl-fōke. [See FOLK.] *n. s.* Persons distinguished by their birth from the vulgar. *Shakspeare.*

GE'NTLEMAN §, jĕn'-tl-măn. 88. *n. s.* [*gentilhomme*, Fr.] A man of birth; a man of extraction, though not noble. *Sidney.* A man raised above the vulgar by his character or post. *Shak.* A term of complaisance: sometimes ironical. *Addison.* The servant that waits about the person of a man of rank. *Camden.* It is used of any man, however high. *Shakspeare.*

GE'NTLEMANLIKE, jĕn'-tl-măn-like. } *a.* Becom-
GE'NTLEMANLY, jĕn'-tl-măn-lē. } ing a man of birth. *Spenser.*

GE'NTLEMANLINESS*, jĕn'-tl-măn-lē-nĕs. *n. s.* Behaviour of a gentleman. *Sherwood.*

GE'NTLEMANSHIP*, jĕn'-tl-măn-shĭp. *n. s.* Carriage of a gentleman; quality of a gentleman. *Ld. Halifax.*

GE'NTLENESS, jĕn'-tl-nĕs. *n. s.* Dignity of birth; goodness of extraction. *Pegge.* Gentlemanly conduct; elegance of behaviour. *Shak.* Softness of manners; sweetness of disposition; meekness. *Milton.* Kindness; benevolence. *B. Gilpin.*

GE'NTLESHIP, jĕn'-tl-shĭp. *n. s.* Carriage of a gentleman. *Ascham. Ob. J.*

GE'NTLEWOMAN, jĕn'-tl-wŭm-ŭn. *n. s.* A woman of birth above the vulgar; a woman well-descended. *Abbot.* A woman who waits about the person of one of high rank. *Shak.* A word of civility or irony. *Dryden.*

GE'NTLEWOMANLIKE*, jĕn'-tl-wŭm-ŭn-like. *a.* Becoming a gentlewoman. *Sherwood.*

GE'NTLY, jĕn'-tlē. *ad.* Softly; meekly; tenderly; inoffensively; kindly. *Dryden.* Softly; without violence. *Shakspeare.*

GENTO'O*, jĕn-tōō'. *n. s.* An aboriginal inhabitant of Hindostan. *Professor White.*

GE'NTRY, jĕn'-trē. *n. s.* Birth; condition. *Shak.* Class of people above the vulgar. *Sidney.* A term of civility, real or ironical. *Prior.* Civility; complaisance. *Shakspeare.*

GENUFLE'CTION, jĕ-nū-flĕk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*genu* and *flecto*, Lat.] The act of bending the knee; adoration expressed by bending the knee. *Howell.*

GE'NUINE §, jĕn'-ū-ĭn. 150. *a.* [*genuinus*, Lat.] Not spurious; real; natural; true. *Boyle.*

GE'NUINELY, jĕn'-ū-ĭn-lē. *ad.* Without adulteration; without foreign admixtures; naturally. *Boyle.*

GE'NUINENESS, jĕn'-ū-ĭn-nĕs. *n. s.* Freedom from any thing counterfeit; freedom from adulteration; purity; natural state. *More.*

*GE'NUS*, jē'-nŭs. *n. s.* [Lat.] A class of being, comprehending under it many species; as, *quadruped* is a *genus*, comprehending under it almost all terrestrial beasts. *Watts.*

GEOCE'NTRICK, jē-ō-sĕn'-trĭk. *a.* [γῆ and κέντρον.] Applied to a planet or orb having the earth for its centre, or the same centre with the earth. *Harris*

GEODÆ'SIA, jē-ō-dē'-zhē-â. 452. *n. s.* [γεωδαισία.] That part of geometry which contains the doctrine or art of measuring surfaces, and finding the contents of all plain figures. *Harris.*

GEODÆ'TICAL, jē-ō-dĕt'-ē-kăl. *a.* Relating to the art of measuring surfaces.

GE'ODE*, jē'-ōde. *n. s.* [γεώδης.] Earth-stone.

GEO'GRAPHER, jē-ŏg'-grā-fŭr. 116, 257. *n. s.* One who describes the earth according to the position of its different parts. *Brown.*

GEOGRA'PHICAL, jē-ō-grăf'-ē-kăl. *a.* Relating to geography.

GEOGRA'PHICALLY, jē-ō-grăf'-ē-kăl-ē. *ad.* In a geographical manner. *Broome.*

GEO'GRAPHY §, jē-ŏg'-grā-fē. 116, 257, 518. *n. s.* [γῆ and γράφω.] The knowledge of the earth. *Watts.*

GEO'LOGY, jē-ŏl'-ō-jē. *n. s.* [γῆ and λόγος.] The doctrine of the earth.

GE'OMANCER, jē'-ō-măn-sŭr. *n. s.* A fortune teller; a caster of figures. *Ayliffe.*

GEO'MANCY §, jē'-ō-măn-sē. 519. *n. s.* [γῆ and μαντεια.] The act of casting figures. *Ayliffe.*

GEOMA'NTICK, jē-ō-măn'-tĭk. *a.* Pertaining to the act of casting figures. *Dryden.*

GEO'METER, jē-ŏm'-ē-tŭr. *n. s.* [γεωμέτρης.] One skilled in geometry; a geometrician. *Bp. Hall.*

GEO'METRAL, jē-ŏm'-ē-trăl. *a.* Pertaining to geometry. *Dict.*

GEOME'TRICAL, jē-ō-mĕt'-trē-kăl. } *a.* Pertain-
GEOME'TRICK, jē-ō-mĕt'-trĭk. } ing to geometry. *More.* Prescribed or laid down by geometry. *Stillingfl.* Disposed according to geometry. *Grew.*

GEOME'TRICALLY, jē-ō-mĕt'-trē-kăl-ē. *ad.* According to the laws of geometry. *Wilkins.*

GEOMETRI'CIAN, jē-ŏm-ē-trĭsh'-ăn. *n. s.* One skilled in geometry. *Brown.*

*To* GEO'METRIZE, jē-ŏm'-ē-trīze. *v. n.* To act according to the laws of geometry.

GEO'METRY §, jē-ŏm'-mē-trē. 116, 257, 518. *n. s.* [γεωμετρία.] The science of quantity, extension, or magnitude, abstractedly considered. *Harris.*

GEOPO'NICAL, jē-ō-pŏn'-ē-kăl. *a.* Relating to agriculture. *Brown.*

GEOPO'NICKS §, jē-ō-pŏn'-ĭks. *n. s.* [γῆ and πόνος.] The science of cultivating the ground; the doctrine of agriculture. *Evelyn.*

GEORGE, jôrje. *n. s.* [*Georgius*, Lat.] A figure of St. George on horseback worn by the knights of the garter. *Shak.* A brown loaf. *Dryden.*—*George Noble.* A gold coin, current at six shillings and eightpence, in the reign of king Henry VIII. *Leake.*

GE'ORGICK §, jôr'-jĭk. 116. [See CONSTRUE.] *n. s.* [γεωργικὸν.] Some part of the science of husbandry put into a pleasing dress, and set off with all the beauties and embellishments of poetry. *Addison.*

GE'ORGICK, jôr'-jĭk. } *a.* Relating to the
GE'ORGICAL*, jôr'-jē-kăl. } doctrine of agriculture. *Gay.*

*GEORGIUM SIDUS**, jôr'-jē-ŭm-sī'-dŭs. *n. s.* [Latin; called after his majesty king George III.] One of the planets. *Adams.*

GEO'SCOPY*, jē-ŏs'-kō-pē. *n. s.* [γῆ and σκοπεω.] A kind of knowledge of the nature and qualities of the ground or soil, gained by viewing and considering it. *Chambers.*

GEO'TICK, jē-ŏt'-ĭk 509. *a.* [from *γῆ*.] Belonging to the earth; terrestrial. *Dict.*

GERA'NIUM*, jē-rā'-nē-ŭm. *n. s.* [*γεράνιον*.] A plant. *Miller.*

GE'RENT, jē'-rĕnt. *a.* [*gerens*, Lat.] Carrying; bearing. *Dict*

GE'RFALCON, jĕr'-fâw-kn. *n. s.* [*geirfalk*, Germ.] A bird of prey, in size between a vulture and a hawk. *Sir T. Brown.*

GE'RKIN*. See GHERKIN.

GERM, jĕrm. *n. s.* [*germen*, Lat.] A sprout or shoot; that part which grows and spreads. *Brown.*

GE'RMAN, jĕr'-măn. 88. *n. s.* [*germanus*, Lat.] Brother; one approaching to a brother in proximity of blood; thus the children of brothers or sisters are called cousins *german*, the only sense in which the word is now used. *Sidney.*

GE'RMAN, jĕr'-măn. *a.* Related. *Shakspeare.*

GE'RMAN §*, jĕr'-măn. *n. s.* A native of Germany. *Milton.* The language of the Germans. *Ld. Chest.*

GE'RMAN*, jĕr'-măn. *a.* Relating to the customs, language, or people of Germany. *Shakspeare.*

GE'RMANDER, jĕr-măn'-dŭr. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

GE'RMANISM*, jĕr'-măn-ĭzm. *n. s.* An idiom of the German language. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

GERMA'NITY*, jĕr-măn'-ē-tē. *n. s.* Brotherhood. *Cockeram.*

GE'RMIN, jĕr'-mĭn. *n. s.* [*germen*, Lat.] A shooting or sprouting seed. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

GE'RMINANT*, jĕr'-mē-nănt. *a.* Sprouting; branching. *Bacon.*

*To* GE'RMINATE §, jĕr'-mē-nāte. *v. n.* [*germino*, Lat.] To sprout; to shoot; to bud; to put forth. *Bac.*

*To* GE'RMINATE*, jĕr'-mē-nāte. *v. a.* To cause to sprout. *Price.*

GERMINA'TION, jĕr-mē-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of sprouting or shooting; growth. *Bacon.*

*To* GERN*. See *To* GIRN.

GERO'COMY §*, jē-rŏk'-ō-mē. *n. s.* [*γέρων* and *κομέω*.] That part of medicine which treats of the proper regimen to be observed in old age.

GEROCO'MICAL*, jē-rō-kŏm'-ē-kăl. *a.* Pertaining to that part of medicine which concerns old age. *Smith.*

GE'RUND, jĕr'-ŭnd. *n. s.* [*gerundium*, Lat.] [In the Latin grammar.] A kind of verbal noun, which governs cases like a verb. *Lilly.*

GE'SLING*, gĕs'-lĭng. *n. s.* A gosling.

GEST §, jĕst. *n. s.* [*geste*, old Fr.] A deed; an action; an achievement. *Spenser.* Show; representation. The roll or journal of the several days, and stages prefixed, in the progresses of our kings. A stage; so much of a journey as passes without interruption. *Hammond.*

GESTA'TION §, jĕs-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*gestatio*, Lat.] The act of bearing the young in the womb. *Brown.*

GE'STATORY*, jĕs'-tă-tŭr-ē. *a.* Capable of being borne or carried. *Sir T. Brown.*

GE'STICK*, jĕs'-tĭk. *a.* Legendary; historical. *Goldsmith.*

*To* GESTI'CULATE §, jĕs-tĭk'-ū-lāte. *v. n.* [*gesticulor*, Lat.] To play antick tricks; to show postures. *Sir T. Herbert.*

*To* GESTI'CULATE*, jĕs-tĭk'-ū-lāte. *v. a.* To act; to imitate. *B. Jonson.*

GESTICULA'TION, jĕs-tĭk-ū-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Antick tricks; various postures. *Bp. Hall.*

GESTI'CULATOR*, jĕs-tĭk'-ū-lā-tŭr. *n. s.* One that shows postures or tricks. *Pegge.*

GESTI'CULATORY*, jĕs-tĭk'-ū-lā-tŭr-ē. *a.* Representing in antick manner. *Warton.*

GE'STOUR*, jĕs'-tŭr. *n. s.* A narrator. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

GE'STURE §, jĕs'-tshŭre. 461. *n. s.* [*gero*, *gestum*, Lat.] Action or posture expressive of sentiment. *Sidney.* Movement of the body. *Milton.*

*To* GE'STURE, jĕs'-tshŭre. *v. a.* To accompany with action or posture. *Hooker.*

*To* GET §, gĕt. 381. *v. a.* pret. *I got*, anciently *gat*; part. pass. *got*, or *gotten*, and anciently *get*; [ȝeȝtan, ȝeatan, Sax.] To procure; to obtain. *Gen.* xxx. To force; to seize. *Daniel.* To win by contest. *Shak.* To have possession of; to have. *Herbert.* To beget upon a female. *Shak.* To gain as profit. *Locke.* To gain as superiority or advantage. *Shak.* To earn; to gain by labour. *Locke* To receive as a price or reward. *Locke.* To learn. *Fell.* To procure to be. *South.* To put into any state. *Abbot.* To prevail on; to induce. *Spectator.* To draw; to hook. *Ecclus.* xiii. To betake to remove. *Gen.* xxxi. To remove by force or art. *Knolles.* To put. *Shak.*—*To get off.* To sell or dispose of by some expedient. *Swift.* *To get over.* To conquer; to suppress. *Addison.* *To get up* To prepare; to make fit.

*To* GET, gĕt. 560. *v. n.* To arrive at any state or posture by degrees, with some kind of labour, effort, or difficulty. *Sidney.* To fall; to come by accident. *Tatler.* To find the way. *Boyle.* To move; to remove. *Tusser.* To have recourse to. *Locke.* To go; to repair. *Knolles.* To put one's self in any state. *Clarendon.* To become by any act what one was not before. *Dryden.* To be a gainer; to receive advantage. *Waller.*—*To get off.* To escape. *Bacon.* *To get up.* To rise from repose. *Bacon.* To rise from a seat. To remove from a place. *Numb.* xvi.

GE'TTER, gĕt'-tŭr. *n. s.* One who procures or obtains. *Martin.* One who begets on a female. *Shak.*

GE'TTING, gĕt'-tĭng. *n. s.* Act of getting; acquisition. *Prov.* iv. Gain; profit. *Bacon.*

GE'WGAW §, gū'-gâw. 381. *n. s.* [ȝeȝaȝ, Sax.] A showy trifle; a toy; a bauble; a splendid plaything. *Bp. Hall.*

GE'WGAW, gū'-gâw. *a.* Splendidly trifling; showy without value. *Law.*

GHA'STFUL §, gâst'-fŭl. 390. *a.* [ȝaȝt and pulle, Sax.] Dreary; dismal; melancholy. *Spenser* Dreadful; frightful. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

GHA'STFULLY*, gâst'-fŭl-lē. *ad.* Frightfully. *Pope.*

GHA'STLINESS, gâst'-lē-nĕs. *n. s.* Horrour of countenance; resemblance of a ghost; paleness.

GHA'STLY §, gâst'-lē. *a.* [ȝaȝt, or *ghost*, and *like*.] Like a ghost; having horrour in the countenance; pale; dismal. *Shak.* Horrible; shocking; dreadful. *Milton.*

GHA'STNESS, gâst'-nĕs. *n. s.* Ghastliness; horrour of look. *Shakspeare.*

GHE'RKIN, gĕr'-kĭn. *n. s.* [*gurcke*, Germ.] A small pickled cucumber. *Skinner.*

*To* GHESS, gĕs. *v. n.* [See *To* GUESS.] To conjecture. *Spenser.*

GHOST §, gōst. 390. *n. s.* [ȝaȝt, Sax.] The soul of man. *Pearson.* A spirit appearing after death. *Dryden.*—*To give up the ghost.* To die; to yield up the spirit into the hands of God. *Job.*—The third person in the adorable Trinity, called the Holy Ghost. *Apostles' Creed.*

*To* GHOST, gōst. *v. n.* To yield up the ghost; to die. *Sidney. Ob. J.*

*To* GHOST, gōst. *v. a.* To haunt with apparitions of departed men. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

GHO'STLIKE*, gōst'-līke. *a.* Withered; having hollow, sad, or sunk-in eyes; wild-looking; ghastly. *Sherwood.*

GHO'STLINESS, gōst'-lē-nĕs. *n. s.* Spiritual tendency; quality of having reference chiefly to the soul.

GHO'STLY, gōst'-lē. *a.* Spiritual; relating to the soul; not carnal; not secular. *Common Prayer.* Having a character from religion; spiritual. *Shak.* Relating to apparitions of departed men. *Akenside.*

*GIA'LLALINA*, jē-ăl'-lā-lē-nā. *n. s.* [Ital.] Earth of a bright gold colour, found in the kingdom of Naples. *Woodward*

GIA'MBEAUX, jăm'-bōze. *n. s.* [*jambes*, Fr.] Legs, or armour for legs; greaves. *Spenser.*

GI'ANT §, jī'-ănt. *n. s.* [*geant*, Fr.] A man of size above the ordinary rate of men; a man unnaturally large. *Shakspeare.*

GI'ANTESS, jī'-ăn-tĕs. *n. s.* A she-giant; a woman of unnatural bulk and height. *Howell.*

*To* GI'ANTIZE*, jī'-ănt-īze. *v. n.* To play the giant *Sherwood.*

☞ 559.—Fāte, fâr, fall, fât;—mē, mĕt;—phe, phĭ;—

GI'ANTLIKE, jī'-ânt-like. } *a.* Gigantick; vast;
GI'ANTLY, jī'-ânt-lè. } bulky. *Bp. Hall.*
GI'ANTRY*, jī'-ânt-rè. *n. s.* The race of giants. *Colgrave.*
GI'ANTSHIP, jī'-ânt-shĭp. *n. s.* Quality or character of a giant. *Milton.*
GIB§, gĭb. 382. *n. s.* Any old, worn-out animal. A cat. *Skelton.*
*To* GIB*, gĭb. *v. n.* To act like a cat. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*
GI'BBED*, gĭb'-bĕd. *a.* Having been caterwauling. *Bulwer.*
*To* GI'BBER, gĭb'-bŭr. 382. *v. n.* To speak inarticulately. *Shakspeare.*
GI'BBERISH§, gĭb'-bŭr-ĭsh. 382. *n. s.* Cant; the private language of rogues and gipsies; words without meaning. *Swift.*
GI'BBERISH*, gĭb'-bŭr-ĭsh. *a.* Canting; unintelligible; fustian. *Florio.*
*To* GI'BBERISH*, gĭb'-bŭr-ĭsh. *v. n.* To prate idly or unintelligibly. *Mountagu.*
GI'BBET, jĭb'-bĭt. *n. s.* [*gibet*, Fr.] A gallows; the post on which malefactors are hanged, or on which their carcasses are exposed. *Davies.* Any traverse beams.
*To* GI'BBET, jĭb'-bĭt. *v. a.* To hang or expose on a gibbet. *Oldham.* To hang on any thing going traverse. *Shakspeare.*
*GI'BBIER*, gĭb'-bère. *n. s.* [Fr.] Game; wild fowl. *Addison.*
GI'BBLE-GABBLE*, gĭb'-bl-găb'-bl. *n. s.* Any rude or noisy conversation; fustian language; barbarous speech. *Bullokar.*
GIBBO'SITY, gĭb-bŏs'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* Convexity; prominence; protuberance. *Gregory.*
GI'BBOUS§, gĭb'-bŭs. 382. *a.* [*gibbus*, Lat.] Convex; protuberant; swelling into inequalities. *Wiseman.* Crookbacked. *Brown.*
GI'BBOUSNESS, gĭb'-bŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Convexity; prominence. *Bentley.*
GI'BCAT, gĭb'-kăt. 382. *n. s.* A he cat. *Shakspeare.*
*To* GIBE§, jībe. *v. n.* [*gaber*, old Fr.] To sneer; to join censoriousness with contempt. *Hooker.*
*To* GIBE, jībe. *v. a.* To reproach by contemptuous hints; to flout; to scoff; to ridicule; to sneer; to taunt. *Shakspeare.*
GIBE, jībe. *n. s.* Sneer; hint of contempt by word or look; scoff; act or expression of scorn; taunt. *Dryden.*
GI'BER, jī'-bŭr. *n. s.* A sneerer; a scoffer; a taunter. *Shakspeare.*
GI'BELLINES*, gĭb'-ĕl-lĭnes. *n. s.* pl. The name of a faction in Italy, opposed to that of the Guelfs, in the thirteenth century. *Bp. Parker.*
GI'BINGLY, jī'-bĭng-lè. *ad.* Scornfully; contemptuously. *Shakspeare.*
GI'BLETS, jĭb'-lĕts. *n. s.* [*gibbier*, Fr. game.] The parts of a goose which are cut off before it is roasted. *Bp. Hall.*
GI'DSTAFF, jĭd'-stăf. *n. s.* A long staff to gauge water, or to shove forth a vessel into the deep. A weapon used formerly to fight beasts upon the stage. *Dict.*
GI'DDILY, gĭd'-dè-lè. *ad.* With the head seeming to turn round. Incostantly; unsteadily. *Donne.* Carelessly; heedlessly; negligently. *Shakspeare.*
GI'DDINESS, gĭd'-dè-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being giddy or vertiginous. Inconstancy; unsteadiness; mutability; changeableness. *Bacon.* Quick rotation; inability to keep its place. *South.* Frolick; wantonness of life. *Donne.*
GI'DDY§, gĭd'-dè. 382. 560. *a.* [ᵹiddiᵹ, Sax.] Vertiginous; having in the head a whirl, or sensation of circular motion. *Tate.* Rotatory; whirling. *Pope.* Inconstant; mutable; unsteady; changeful. *Bacon.* That which causes giddiness. *Prior.* Heedless; thoughtless; uncautious; wild. *Rowe.* Tottering; unfixed. *Shak.* Intoxicated; elated to thoughtlessness; overcome by any overpowering enticement. *Shakspeare.*
*To* GI'DDY, gĭd'-dè. *v. n.* To turn quick. *Chapman. Ob. J.*
*To* GI'DDY*, gĭd'-dè. *v. a.* To make giddy; to render unsteady. *Fairindon.*
GI'DDYBRAINED, gĭd'-dè-brân'd. *a.* Careless; thoughtless. *Otway.*
GI'DDYHEAD*, gĭd'-dè-hĕd. *n. s.* One without due thought or judgement. *Burton.*
GI'DDY-HEADED, gĭd'-dè-hĕd-ĕd. *a.* Without thought or caution, steadiness or constancy. *Donne.*
GI'DDYPACED, gĭd'-dè-pâste. *a.* Moving without regularity. *Shakspeare.*
*To* GIE*. *v. a.* [*guier*, old Fr.] To direct; to guide. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*
GI'ER-EAGLE, jēr'-ē-gl. 405. *n. s.* An eagle of a particular kind. *Lev.* xi.
GIERFA'LCON*. See GERFALCON.
GIF*, gĭf. *conj.* [ᵹif, Sax. if.] If. *Percy's Rel.*
GIFT§, gĭft. 382. *n. s.* [ᵹift, Sax.] A thing given or bestowed. *St. Matt.* ii. The act of giving. *Milton.* The right or power of bestowing. *Milton.* Oblation; offering. *Tob.* xiii. A bribe. *Deut.* xvi. Power; faculty. *Shakspeare.*
*To* GIFT*, gĭft. *v. a.* To endow with any faculty or power. *Bp. Hall.*
GI'FTED, gĭf'-tĕd. *a.* Given; bestowed. *Milton.* Endowed with extraordinary powers. *Dryden.*
GI'FTEDNESS*, gĭf'-tĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being endowed with extraordinary powers. *Echard.*
GIG§, gĭg. 382. *n. s.* Any thing that is whirled round in play. *Locke.* [*Gigia*, Icelandick.] A fiddle. A dart or harpoon. *History of Virginia.* A wanton girl. A ship's wherry. A light vehicle, with two wheels, drawn by one horse.
*To* GIG*, jĭg. *v. a.* [*gigno*, Lat.] To engender. *Dryden.*
GIGA'NTE'AN*, jī-gân-tē'-ân. *a.* Like a giant; irresistible. *More.*
GIGA'NTICAL*, jī-gân'-tĕ-kăl. *a.* Big; bulky.
GIGA'NTICK, jī-gân'-tĭk. 217. *a.* [*gigantes*, Lat.] Suitable to a giant; big; bulky; enormous. *Milton.*
GIGA'NTINE*, jī-gân'-tĭn. *a.* Giantlike. *Bullokar.*
GI'GGLE*, gĭg'-gl. *n. s.* A kind of laugh. *Barrow.*
*To* GI'GGLE§, gĭg'-gl. 382. *v. n.* [ᵹæᵹl, Sax.] To laugh idly; to titter. *Garrick.*
GI'GGLER, gĭg'-gl-ŭr. *n. s.* A laugher; a titterer. *Herbert.*
GI'GLOT, gĭg'-lŏt. *n. s.* [ᵹæᵹl, Sax.] A wanton; a lascivious girl. *Shakspeare.*
GI'GLOT*, gĭg'-lŏt. *a.* Inconstant; giddy; light; wanton. *Shakspeare.*
*GI'GOT*, jĭg'-ŭt. *n. s.* [Fr.] The hip joint; a slice. *Chapman.*
GI'LBERTINE*, gĭl'-bŭr-tĭne. *n. s.* One of a religious order named from *Gilbert*, lord of Sempringham, in the county of Lincoln.
GI'LBERTINE*, gĭl'-bŭr-tĭne. *a.* Belonging to the order of the Gilbertines. *Weever.*
*To* GILD§, gĭld. 382. [See GUILT.] *v. a.* pret. *gilded*, or *gilt*. [ᵹildan, Sax.] To overlay with thin gold. *Spenser.* To cover with any yellow matter. *Shak.* To adorn with lustre. *Pope.* To brighten; to illuminate. *South.* To recommend by adventitious ornaments. *Shakspeare.*
GILD*. See GUILD.
GI'LDER, gĭl'-dŭr. *n. s.* One who lays gold on the surface of any other body. *Bacon.* A coin, from one shilling and sixpence to two shillings. *Shak.*
GI'LDING, gĭl'-dĭng. *n. s.* Gold laid on any surface by way of ornament. *Bacon.*
GILL, gĭl, or jĭl. 382. *n. s.* [*agulla*, Span.; *gula*, Lat.] The apertures at each side of a fish's head. *Milton.* The flaps that hang below the beak of a fowl. *Bacon.* The flesh under the chin. *Bacon.* [*Gilla*, barbarous Lat.] A measure of liquids containing the fourth part of a pint; or, in some places, half a pint. *Swift.* A kind of measure among the tinners. *Carew.* [From *Gillian.*] The appellation of a woman in ludicrous language; a wanton. *Shak.* A plant; ground-ivy. *Shenstone.* Malt liquor medicated with ground-ivy. A fissure in a hill. *Sprat.* A place hemmed in with two steep brows or banks, a rivulet running between them. *Ray.* A rivulet or brook. *Grose.*

—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*th*in, THis.

☞ When *gill* means the aperture below the head of a fish, it is always pronounced with the *g* hard, as in *guilt*; when it signifies a measure, a woman, a plant, or a liquor, it is always heard with the *g* soft, as if written *jill*.—See Bowel. *W.*

GI'LLHOUSE, jĭl'-hŏŭse. *n. s.* A house where gill is sold. *Pope.*

GI'LLIAN*, jĭl'-lè-ăn. *n. s.* A wanton. *Beaum. and Fl.*

GI'LLYFLOWER, jĭl'-lè-flŏŭr. *n. s.* [corrupted from *July flower*.] A flower of which there are three sorts; red and white, purple and white, scarlet and white. *Mortimer.*

GILSE*. *n. s.* A young salmon.

GILT, gĭlt. 382. *n. s.* Golden show; gold laid on the surface of any matter. *Shakspeare.*

GILT, gĭlt. 560. The participle of *gild*.

GI'LTHEAD, gĭlt'-hĕd. *n. s.* A sea fish. *Hakewill.* A bird. *Hakewill.*

GILT-TAIL, gĭlt'-tāle. *n. s.* A worm so called from its yellow tail.

GIM, jĭm. *a.* Neat; spruce; well dressed. An old word.

GI'MBAL*. } See GEMEL and GIMMAL.
GI'MBOL*. }

GI'MCRACK, jĭm'-krăk. *n. s.* [from *gim* and *crack*.] A slight or trivial mechanism. *Beaumont and Fl.*

GI'MLET, gĭm'-lĕt. 382. *n. s.* A borer with a screw at its point. *Moxon.*

GI'MMAL, gĭm'-măl. *n. s.* [corrupted from *geometry*.] Some little quaint device or piece of machinery. *Shakspeare.*

GI'MMAL *Ring**. See GEMEL.

GI'MMER, gĭm'-mŭr. *n. s.* Movement; machinery. *More.*

GIMP §*, gĭmp. *a.* [*gwymp*, Welsh.] Nice; spruce; trim.

GIMP, gĭmp. 382. *n. s.* A kind of silk twist or lace. *Parnell.*

GIN §, jĭn. *n. s.* A trap; a snare. [From *engine*.] *Sidney.* Any thing moved with screws, as an engine of torture. [In mechanicks.] A machine for raising great weights. A pump worked by rotatory sails. *Woodward.* [Contracted from *Geneva*.] The spirit drawn by distillation from juniper berries. *Pope.*

*To* GIN*, jĭn. *v. a.* To catch in a trap. *Beaum. and Fl.*

*To* GIN §*, gĭn. *v. n.* [ȝynnam, Sax.] To begin. *Wicliffe.*

GIN*, gĭn. *conj.* [ȝif, Sax.] If. *Grose.*

GING*, gĭng. *n. s.* [for *gang*.] A company. *B. Jons.*

GI'NGER §, jĭn'-jŭr. *n. s.* [*zinziber*, Lat.] A root of the tuberous kind, of a hot, acrid, and pungent taste. *Hill.*

GI'NGERBREAD, jĭn'-jŭr-brĕd. *n. s.* A kind of farinaceous sweetmeat made of dough, like that of bread or biscuit, sweetened with treacle, and flavoured with ginger and some aromatick seeds. *Shakspeare.*

GI'NGERLY, jĭn'-jŭr-lè. *ad.* Cautiously; nicely. *Skelton.*

GI'NGERNESS, jĭn'-jŭr-nĕs. *n. s.* Niceness; tenderness. *Dict.*

GI'NGIVAL, jĭn'-jè-văl. *a.* [*gingiva*, Lat.] Belonging to the gums. *Holder.*

*To* GI'NGLE §, jĭng'-gl. 405. *v. n.* [*klincken*, Teut.] To utter a sharp, clattering noise. *Beaum. and Fl.* To make an affected sound in periods or cadence. *Howell.*

*To* GI'NGLE, jĭng'-gl. *v. a.* To shake so that a sharp, shrill, clattering noise should be made. *Pope.*

GI'NGLE, jĭng'-gl. *n. s.* A shrill resounding noise. *Howell.* Affectation in the sound of periods.

GI'NGLYMOID, gĭng'-glè-mŏĭd. *a.* [γιγγλυμος and εἶδος.] Resembling a ginglymus; approaching to a ginglymus. *Holder.*

GI'NGLYMUS, gĭng'-glè-mŭs. *n. s.* A mutual indenting of two bones into each other's cavity, in the manner of a hinge; of which the elbow is an instance. *Wiseman.*

GI'NNET, jĭn'-nĕt. *n. s.* A nag; a mule; a degenerated breed.

GI'NSENG, jĭn'-sĕng. *n. s.* [Chinese.] A root brought lately into Europe, of an aromatick smell. *Hill.*

*To* GIP, jĭp. *v. a.* To take out the guts of herrings. *Bailey.*

GIPO'N*. See JUPPON.

GI'PSY §, jĭp'-sè. 438. *n. s.* [Corrupted from *Egyptian*.] A vagabond who pretends to foretell futurity, commonly by palmistry or physiognomy. *Milton.* A reproachful name for a dark complexion. *Shak.* A name of slight reproach to a woman. *Prior.*

GI'PSY*, jĭp'-sè. *a.* Denoting the language spoken by the gipsies. *Brand.* Denoting any jargon or cant. *Burke.*

GI'PSYISM*, jĭp'-sè-ĭzm. *n. s.* The state of a gipsy. *Overbury.*

*GI'RANDOLE**, jĭr'-ăn-dōle. *n. s.* [Fr.] A large kind of branched candlestick; a chandelier.

GI'RASOLE, jĭr'-ă-sōle. *n. s.* [*girasole*, Fr.] The herb turnsol. The opal stone.

*To* GIRD §, gĕrd. 382, 560. *v. a.* pret. *girded*, or *girt*. [ȝyrdan, Sax.] To bind round. 2 *Mac.* x. To put on so as to surround or bind. *Swift.* To fasten by binding. *Milton.* To invest. *Shak.* To dress, to habit; to clothe. *Ezek.* xvi. To cover round as a garment. *Milton.* To furnish; to equip. *Milton.* To enclose; to encircle. *Milton.* To reproach; to gibe. *Shakspeare.*

☞ We may observe that the *g*, in this and similar words has the same liquid sound as in those where it is followed by *a* and *i* long, and it may be accounted for in the same manner. 92, 160. The short *e*, which is the true sound of *i* in these words, it has been frequently observed, is not really the short sound of that letter, but of *a* slender, 66; and as *r*, followed by another consonant, has a tendency to lengthen the *e* as it does the *a*, 77, 81, we find the same effect produced—that of interposing the sound of *e* nearly as if written *egg-yurd*, &c. See GUARD. *W.*

*To* GIRD, gĕrd. *v. n.* [ȝyrd, Sax.] To break a scornful jest; to gibe; to sneer. *Shakspeare.*

GIRD, gĕrd. *n. s.* A twitch; a pang. *Tillotson.*

GI'RDER, gĕr'-dŭr. *n. s.* The largest piece of timber in a floor. *Harris.* A satirist. *Lilly.*

GI'RDING*, gĕr'-dĭng. *n. s.* A covering. *Isaiah*, iii.

GI'RDLE §, gĕr'-dl. 405. *n. s.* [ȝyrdel, Sax.] Any thing drawn round the waist, and tied or buckled. *Levit.* viii. Enclosure; circumference. *Shakspeare.* The zodiack. *Bacon.* A round iron plate for baking. *Pegge.*

*To* GI'RDLE, gĕr'-dl. *v. a.* To gird; to bind as with a girdle. *Shakspeare.* To enclose; to shut in; to environ. *Shakspeare.*

GI'RDLEBELT, gĕr'-dl-bĕlt. *n. s.* The belt that encircles the waist. *Dryden.*

GI'RDLER, gĕr'-dl-ŭr. *n. s.* A maker of girdles. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

GIRE, jīre. *n. s.* [*gyrus*, Lat.] A circle described by any thing in motion.

GIRL §, gĕrl. 382. *n. s.* [*karlinna*, Icelandick.] A young woman, or female child. *Shak.* [Among sportsmen.] A roebuck of two years of age. *Cham.*

GI'RLHOOD*, gĕrl'-hŭd. *n. s.* The state of a girl. *Miss Seward.*

GI'RLISH, gĕrl'-lĭsh. *a.* Suiting a girl; youthful *Carew.*

GI'RLISHLY, gĕr'-lĭsh-lè *ad.* In a girlish manner.

*To* GIRN §, gĕrn. *v. n.* [A corruption of *grin*.] *South.*

GIRN*. See *To* GIRN. *Davenant.*

GI'RROCK, gĭr'-rŏk. *n. s.* A kind of fish. *Dict.*

GIRT, gĕrt. 382. [See GIRD.] The *part. pass.* of *gird*.

*To* GIRT, gĕrt. *v. a.* [*gurta*, Icel.] To gird; to encompass; to encircle. *Thomson.*

GIRT, gĕrt. *n. s.* A band by which the saddle or burthen is fixed upon the horse. *Milton.* A circular bandage. *Wiseman.* The compass measured by the girdle, or enclosing bandage. *Hammond.*

GIRTH, gĕrth. 382. *n. s.* A band by which the saddle is fixed upon the horse. *B. Jonson.* The compass measured by the girdle. *Addison.*

*To* GIRTH, gĕrth. *v. a.* To bind with a girth.

*To* GISE *Ground*. *v. a.* [*gister*, old Fr.] When the owner of it does not feed it with his own stock, but takes in other cattle to graze. *Bailey.* See *To* AGIST

GI'SLE, gĭz'-zl. Among the English Saxons, sign;

☞ 559.—Fāte, fār, fâll, fât;—mē, mêt;—plne, plǐn;—

fies a pledge: thus, *Fredgisle* is a pledge of peace; *Gislebert* an illustrious pledge. *Gibson.*

GITH, *gith. n. s.* Guinea pepper.

GI'TTERN §*. *n. s.* [properly *cittern; cithara*, Lat.] A kind of harp; a guitar; a rebeck, according to our old dictionaries. *Drayton.*

*To* GI'TTERN*. *v. a.* To play on the gittern. *Milton.*

*To* GIVE §, gĭv. 157, 382. *v. a.* preter. *gave;* part. pass. *given.* [ȝiꝑan, Sax.] To bestow; to confer without any price or reward. *Temple.* To transmit from himself to another by hand, speech, or writing; to deliver. *Gen.* iii. To put into one's possession; to consign; to impart; to communicate. *St. Matt.* xxv. To pay as price or reward, or in exchange. *Job*, ii. To yield; not to withhold. *Bacon.* To quit; to yield as due. *Ecclus.* To confer; to impart. *Gen.* xvii. To expose; to yield without retention. *Dryden.* To grant; to allow. *Rowe.* To yield; not to deny. *Rowe.* To afford; to supply. *Hooker.* To empower; to commission. *Pope.* To enable. *Hooker.* To pay. *Shak.* To utter; to vent; to pronounce. *Shak.* To exhibit; to show. *Hale.* To exhibit as the product of a calculation. *Arbuthnot.* To do any act of which the consequence reaches others. *Burnet.* To exhibit; to send forth as odours from any body. *Bacon.* To addict; to apply. *Sidney.* To resign; to yield up. *Bacon.* To conclude; to suppose. *Beaum. and Fl.* —*To give away.* To alienate from one's self; to make over to another. *Sidney.* *To give back.* To return; to restore. *Atterbury.* *To give forth.* To publish; to tell. *Hayward.* *To give the hand.* To yield pre-eminence, as being subordinate or inferiour. *Hooker.* *To give over.* To leave; to quit; to cease. *Hooker.* To addict; to attach to. *Sidney.* To conclude lost. *Suckling.* To abandon. *Hooker.* *To give out.* To proclaim; to publish; to utter. To show in false appearance. *Shak.* *To give a person his own.* To rebuke; to chide. *Dryden.* *To give up.* To resign; to quit; to yield. *Sidney.* To abandon. *Stilling fleet.* To deliver. 2 *Sam.* xxiv. *To give way.* To yield; not to resist; to make room for. *Carew.*

*To* GIVE, gĭv. *v. n.* To rush; to fall on; to give the assault: a phrase merely French. *Dryden.* To relent; to grow moist; to melt or soften; to thaw. *Bacon.* To move: a French phrase. *Daniel.*—*To give back.* To retire. *Shak.* *To give in.* To go back; to give way. *Bp. Hall.* *To give in to:* a French phrase. To adopt; to embrace. *Addison.* *To give off.* To cease; to forbear. *Locke.* *To give over.* To cease; to act no more. *Hooker.* *To give out.* To publish; to proclaim. *Acts*, viii. To cease; to yield. *Herbert.*

GI'VER, gĭv'-ẽr. *n. s.* One that gives; donor; bestower; distributer; grantor. *Milton.*

GIVES, jĭvz. *n. s.* Fetters or shackles for the feet. See GYVE.

GI'VING*, gĭv'-ĭng. *n. s.* The act of bestowing any thing. *Pope.* The act of alleging what is not real. *Shakspeare.*

GI'ZZARD, gĭz'-zẽrd. 88, 382. *n. s.* [*gesier*, Fr.] The strong muscular stomach of a fowl. *More.* Apprehension or conception of mind; as, He *frets his gizzard*, he harasses his imagination. *Hudibras.*

*To* GLA'BREATE §*, glȧb'-rè-ȧte. *v. a.* [*glabro*, Lat.] To make plain or smooth. *Cockeram. Ob. T.*

GLA'BRITY, glȧb'-rè-tè. *n. s.* Smoothness; baldness. *Dict.*

GLA'BROUS*, glȧb'-rŭs. *a.* Smooth, like baldness. *Evelyn.*

GLA'CIAL, glȧ'-shè-ȧl. 113. *a.* Icy; made of ice; frozen.

*To* GLA'CIATE, glȧ'-shè-ȧte. *v. n.* [*glacies*, Lat.] To turn into ice.

GLACIA'TION, glȧ-shè-ȧ'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of turning into ice; ice formed. *Brown.*

GLA'CIOUS, glȧ'-shŭs. *a.* Icy; resembling ice. *Brown.*

*GLA'CIS*, glȧ'-sĭs, or glȧ-sèze'. 112. *n. s.* [Fr.] [In fortification.] A sloping bank. *Harris.*

☞ Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Barclay, and Bailey, place the accent on the first syllable of this word; and only Mr. Nares and Entick on the second. Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Scott give the *a* the sound it has in *glass*. The great majority of suffrages for the accent on the first syllable, which is the more agreeable to the analogy of our own language, are certainly sufficient to keep a plain Englishman in countenance for pronouncing the word in this manner; but, as it is a French word, and a military term, a military man would blush not to pronounce it *à la Françoise*; and, notwithstanding the numbers for the other manner, I cannot but think this the more fashionable. *W.*

GLAD §, glȧd. *a.* [ȝlæd, ȝlad, Sax.] Cheerful; gay; in a state of hilarity. 1 *Kings.* viii. Wearing a gay appearance; fertile; bright; showy. *Isaiah.* Pleased; elevated with joy. *Shak.* Pleasing; exhilarating. *Chaucer.* Expressing gladness. *Pope.* It is used in a familiar sense, approaching to ludicrousness. *Locke.*

*To* GLAD, glȧd. *v. a.* To make glad; to cheer; to exhilarate. *Chaucer.*

*To* GLAD*, glȧd. *v. n.* To be glad; to rejoice. *Massinger. Ob. T.*

*To* GLA'DDEN, glȧd'-dn. 103. *v. a.* To cheer; to delight; to make glad; to exhilarate. *Addison.*

GLA'DDER, glȧd'-dŭr. *n. s.* One that makes glad; one that exhilarates. *Dryden.*

GLADE §, glȧde. *n. s.* [*hlad*, Icel.] A lawn or opening in a wood. *Spenser.*

GLA'DEN, glȧ'-dn. } *n. s.* [*gladius*, Lat.] Sword
GLA'DER, glȧ'-dŭr. } grass; a general name of plants that rise with a broad blade like sedge. *Junius.*

GLA'DFUL*, glȧd'-fŭl. *a.* Full of joy and gladness. *Spenser. Ob. T.*

GLA'DFULNESS, glȧd'-fŭl-nĕs. *n. s.* Joy; gladness. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

GLA'DIATOR §, glȧd-dè-ȧ'-tŭr. 534. *n. s.* [Lat.] A swordplayer; a prizefighter. *Denham.*

GLA'DIATORY*, glȧd'-è-ȧ-tŭr-è. *a.* Belonging to prizefighters or swordplayers. *Bp. Reynolds.*

GLADIATO'RIAL*, glȧd-è-ȧ-tō'-rè-ȧl. *a.* Relating to prizefighters. *Bp. Portens.*

GLA'DIATURE*, glȧd'-è-ȧ-tshŭre. *n. s.* Fencing; swordplay. *Gayton.*

GLA'DLY, glȧd'-lè. *ad.* Joyfully; with gayety; with merriment. *Shakspeare.*

GLA'DNESS, glȧd'-nĕs. *n. s.* Cheerfulness; joy; exultation. *Esther*, viii.

GLA'DSHIP*, glȧd'-shĭp. *n. s.* State of gladness *Gower. Ob. T.*

GLA'DSOME, glȧd'-sŭm. *a.* Pleased; gay; delighted. *Spenser.* Causing joy; having an appearance of gayety. *Chaucer.*

GLA'DSOMELY, glȧd'-sŭm-lè. *ad.* With gayety and delight. *Pleasant Pathwaye.*

GLA'DSOMENESS, glȧd'-sŭm-nĕs. *n. s.* Gayety; showiness; delight.

GLAIR §, glȧre. *n. s.* [*glarea*, Lat.] The white of an egg. *Chaucer.* Any viscous, transparent matter, like the white of an egg. *Fordyce.*

*To* GLAIR, glȧre. *v. a.* To smear with the white of an egg.

GLAIVE*. See GLAVE.

GLANCE §, glȧnse. 78, 79. *n. s.* [*glantz*, Germ.] A sudden shoot of light or splendour. *Milton.* A stroke or dart of the beam of sight. *Bacon.* A snatch of sight; a quick view. *Watts.*

*To* GLANCE, glȧnse. *v. n.* To shoot a sudden ray of splendour. *Spenser.* To fly off in an oblique direction. *Shak.* To strike in an oblique direction. *Pope.* To view with a quick cast of the eye; to play the eye. *Suckling.* To censure by oblique hints. *Shakspeare.*

*To* GLANCE, glȧnse. *v. a.* To move nimbly; to shoot obliquely. *Shakspeare.*

GLA'NCING*, glȧn'-sĭng. *n. s.* Censure by oblique hints. *Milton.*

GLA'NCINGLY, glȧn'-sĭng-lè. *ad.* In an oblique, broken manner; transiently. *Hakewill.*

GLAND §, glȧnd. *n. s.* [*glans*, Lat.] An organ of

the body, of which there are many, secretory or absorbent. *Wiseman.*

GLA'NDERED*, glăn'-dûrd. *a.* Having the distemper called the *glanders*. *Bp. Berkeley.*

GLA'NDERS, glăn'-dûrz. *n. s.* [from *gland.*] In a horse, is the running of corrupt matter from the nose. *Farrier's Dict.*

GLANDI'FEROUS, glăn-dĭf'-fĕ-rŭs. *a.* [*glans* and *fero*, Lat.] Bearing mast; bearing acorns, or fruit like acorns. *Mortimer.*

GLA'NDULAR*, glăn'-dŭ-lăr. *a.* Pertaining to the glands.

GLA'NDULE §, glăn'-dūle. *n. s.* [*glandula*, Lat.] A small gland. *Ray.*

GLANDULO'SITY, glăn-dŭ-lŏs'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* A collection of glands. *Brown.*

GLA'NDULOUS, glăn'-dŭ-lŭs. 294. *a.* Pertaining to the glands; subsisting in the glands; having the nature of glands. *Brown.*

*To* GLARE §, glâre. *v. n.* [*glaren*, Dutch.] To shine so as to dazzle the eyes. *Bacon.* To look with fierce, piercing eyes. *Shak.* To shine ostentatiously. *Felton.*

*To* GLARE, glâre. *v. a.* To shoot such splendour as the eye cannot bear. *Milton.*

GLARE, glâre. *n. s.* Overpowering lustre; splendour, such as dazzles the eye. *Dryden.* A fierce, piercing look. *Milton.*

GLARE*, glâre. *n. s.* Any viscous, transparent matter. See GLAIR.

GLA'REOUS, glâ'-rè-ŭs. *a.* [*glareosus*, Lat.] Consisting of viscous, transparent matter, like the white of an egg.

GLA'RING, glâ'-rĭng. *a.* Applied to any thing notorious: as, a *glaring* crime.

GLA'RINGLY*, glâ'-rĭng-lè. *ad.* Evidently; notoriously. *The Student.*

GLASS §, glâs. 79. *n. s.* [ȝlǣr, ȝlar, Sax.] An artificial substance made by fusing fixed salts and flint or sand together, with a vehement fire. *Peacham.* A glass vessel of any kind. *Shak.* A looking glass; a mirror. *Isaiah*, iii.—*An hour glass.* A glass used in measuring time by the flux of sand. *Shak.*—The destined time of man's life. *Chapman.* A cup of glass used to drink in. *Shak.* The quantity of wine usually contained in a glass; a draught. *Bp. Taylor.* A perspective glass. *Milton.* A glass that shows the weight of the air. *Tatler.*

GLASS, glâs. *a.* Vitreous; made of glass. *Shak.*

*To* GLASS, glâs. *v. a.* To see as in a glass; to represent as in a glass or mirror. *Sidney.* To case in glass. *Shak.* To cover with glass; to glaze. *Boyle.*

GLA'SSBLOWER*, glâs'-blō-ŭr. *n. s.* One whose business is to blow or fashion glass.

GLA'SSFUL*, glâs'-fŭl. *n. s.* As much as is usually taken at once in a glass. *Sir T. Herbert.*

GLA'SSFURNACE, glâs'-fûr-nĭs. *n. s.* A furnace in which glass is made by liquefaction. *Locke.*

GLA'SSGAZING, glâs'-gā-zĭng. *a.* Finical; often contemplating himself in a mirror. *Shakspeare.*

GLA'SSGRINDER, glâs'-grīnd-ŭr. *n. s.* One whose trade is to polish and grind glass. *Boyle.*

GLA'SSHOUSE, glâs'-hŏŭse. *n. s.* A house where glass is manufactured. *Addison.*

GLA'SSINESS*, glâs'-sè-nĕs. *n. s.* The making of glass. *Cotgrave.* Smoothness, like glass. *Sir W. Petty.*

GLA'SSLIKE*, glâs'-lĭke. *a.* Clear; resembling glass. *Dryden.*

GLA'SSMAN, glâs'-măn. 88. *n. s.* One who sells glass. *Swift.*

GLA'SSMETAL, glâs'-mĕt-tl. *n. s.* Glass in fusion. *Bacon.*

GLA'SSWORK, glâs'-wŭrk. *n. s.* Manufactory of glass. *Bacon.*

GLA'SSWORT, glâs'-wŭrt. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

GLA'SSY, glâs'-sè. *a.* Made of glass; vitreous. *Bacon.* Resembling glass, in smoothness, lustre, or brittleness. *Shakspeare.*

GLA'STONBURY *Thorn*, glâs-sn-bĕr-è-*thôrn'*. *n. s.* A species of medlar. *Miller.*

GLAUCO'MA, glâw-kō'-mâ. *n. s.* [γλαύκωμα.] A fault in the eye, which changes the crystalline humour into a grayish colour, without detriment of sight. *Quincy.*

GLA'UCOUS*, glâw'-kŭs. *a.* [γλαυκὸς.] Gray, or blue. *Pennant.*

GLAVE, glâve. *n. s.* [*glaive*, Fr.] A broad-sword; a falchion. *Spenser.*

*To* GLA'VER §, glâv'-ŭr. *v. n.* [*glafr*, Welsh.] To flatter; to wheedle. *South.*

GLA'VERER*, glâv'-ûr-ŭr. *n. s.* A flatterer. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

GLA'YMORE*, glâ'-mōre. *n. s.* [*claidhamh*, Gael. and *more.*] A large two-handed sword, formerly much used by the Highlanders of Scotland. *Johnson.*

*To* GLAZE §, glâze. *v. a.* [*To glass*, only accidentally varied.] To furnish with windows of glass. *Bacon.* To cover with glass, as potters do their earthen ware. To overlay with something shining and pellucid. *Shakspeare.*

GLA'ZEN*, glâ'-zn. *a.* [ȝlæren, Sax.] Resembling glass. *Wiclifie.*

GLA'ZIER, glâ'-zhŭr. 223, 450. *n. s.* One whose trade is to make glass windows. *Moxon.*

GLEAD*. See GLEDE.

GLEAM §, glème. 227. *n. s.* [ȝlæm, ȝleam, Sax.] Sudden shoot of light; lustre; brightness. *Spenser.*

*To* GLEAM, glème. *v. n.* To shine with sudden coruscation. *Milton.* To shine. *Thomson.*

GLE'AMING*, glè'-mĭng. *n. s.* A sudden shoot of light. *Thomson.*

GLE'AMY, glè'-mè. *a.* Flashing; darting sudden coruscations of light. *Pope.*

*To* GLEAN §, glène. 227. *v. a.* [*glaner*, Fr.] To gather what the gatherers of the harvest leave behind. *Ruth*, ii. To gather any thing thinly scattered. *Shakspeare.*

GLEAN, glène. *n. s.* Collection made laboriously by slow degrees. *Dryden.*

GLE'ANER, glè'-nŭr. *n. s.* One who gathers after the reapers. *Thomson.* One who gathers any thing slowly and laboriously. *Locke.*

GLE'ANING, glè'-nĭng. *n. s.* The act of gleaning, or thing gleaned. *Bible.*

GLEBE §, glèbe. *n. s.* [*gleba*, Lat.] Turf; soil; ground. *Drayton.* The land possessed as part of the revenue of an ecclesiastical benefice. *Spelman.*

GLE'EOUS, glè'-ŭs. *a.* Turfy. *Dict.*

GLE'BY, glè'-bè. *a.* Turfy. *Prior.*

GLEDE, glède. *n. s.* [ȝliða, Sax.] A kind of hawk. *Deut.*

GLEE §, glèe. *n. s.* [ȝliȝȝ, Sax.] Joy; merriment; gayety. *Spenser.* A song, sung in parts; a species of catch. *Mason.*

*To* GLEE*, glè. }
*To* GLY*, gli. } *v. n.* [*gluyeren*, Teut.] To squint.

GLEED, glède. *n. s.* [ȝleð, Sax.] A hot, glowing coal. *Chaucer.*

GLE'EFUL, glèe'-fŭl. *a.* Gay; merry; cheerful. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

GLEEK §, glèek. *n. s.* Musick. *Shak.* A scoff; a joke. *Beaumont and Fletcher.* A game at cards. [*glic*, old Fr.] *B. Jonson.*

*To* GLEEK, glèek. *v. n.* [ȝliȝȝ, Sax.] To sneer; to gibe; to droll upon. *Shak.* To fool or spend time idly, with something of mimickry or drollery.

GLE'EMAN*, glè'-măn. *n. s.* [ȝliȝman, Sax.] A musician; a minstrel. *Fabyan.*

*To* GLEEN, glèen. *v. n.* To shine with heat or polish. [*glia*, Icel.] *Prior.*

GLE'ESOME*, glè'-sŭm. *a.* Full of merriment; joyous. *W. Browne.*

GLEET §, glèet. *n. s.* [*glat*, *glaeta*, Icel.] A sanious ooze; a thin ichor running from a sore. *Wiseman.*

*To* GLEET, glèet. *v. n.* To drip or ooze with a thin, sanious liquor. *Wiseman.* To run slowly. *Cheyne.*

GLE'ETY, glèe'-tè. *a.* Ichory; thinly sanious. *Wiseman.*

GLEN, glĕn. *n. s.* [*gleann*, Gael.] A valley; a dale; a depression between two hills. *Spenser.*

GLENE*, glēne. *n. s.* [γλήνη.] [In anatomy.] The cavity or socket of the eye; any shallow cavity of bones.

GLEW §, glū. *n. s.* [*gluten*, Lat.] A viscous cement. See GLUE.

*To* GLEW*, glū. *v. a.* To join; to unite. *Abp. Laud.*

GLE'WER*, glū'-ŭr. *n. s.* One who glueth papers, parchments, or other thing. *Huloet.*

GLE'WINESS*, glū'-ē-nĕs. *n. s.* Adhesive quality; viscousness. *Sherwood.*

GLE'WISH*, glū'-ĭsh. *a.* Partaking of the nature of glue. *Huloet.*

GLE'WY*, glū'-ē. *a.* Adhesive; viscous. *Hakewill.*

GLIB §, glĭb. *a.* [λείος.] Smooth; slippery; so formed as to be easily moved. *Burnet.* Smooth; voluble. *Shakspeare.*

GLIB, glĭb. *n. s.* A thick curled bush of hair hanging down over the eyes. *Spenser.*

*To* GLIB, glĭb. *v. a.* To castrate. *Shak.* To make smooth or glib. *Bp. Hall.*

GLI'BLY, glĭb'-lē. *ad.* Smoothly; volubly. *Patrick.*

GLI'BNESS, glĭb'-nĕs. *n. s.* Smoothness; slipperiness. *Chapman.*

*To* GLIDE §, glīde. *v. n.* [*glidan*, Sax.] To flow gently and silently. *Fairfax.* To pass on without change of step. *Dryden.* To move swiftly and smoothly along. *Shakspeare.*

GLIDE, glīde. *n. s.* Lapse; act or manner of passing smoothly. *Shakspeare.*

GLI'DER, glī'-dŭr. *n. s.* That which glides. *Spenser.* In the north of England, a snare.

GLIFF*, glĭf. *n. s.* [*glia*, Icel.] A transient view; a glimpse.

GLIKE, glīke. *n. s.* [ʒlıʒ, Sax.] A sneer; a scoff; a flout.

*To* GLI'MMER §, glĭm'-mŭr. *v. n.* [*glimmer*, Dan.] To shine faintly. *Shak.* To be perceived imperfectly; to appear faintly.

GLI'MMER, glĭm'-mŭr. *n. s.* Faint splendour; weak light. *Shak.* A kind of fossil. *Woodward.*

GLI'MMERING*, glĭm'-mŭr-ĭng. *n. s.* Faint or imperfect view. *Wotton.*

*To* GLIMPSE §*, glĭmps. *v. n.* [from *glimmer.*] To appear by glimpses. *Drayton.*

GLIMPSE, glĭmps. *n. s.* A weak, faint light. *Milton.* A quick, flashing light. *Milton.* Transitory lustre. *Cowley.* Short, fleeting enjoyment. *Prior.* A short, transitory view. *Milton.* The exhibition of a faint resemblance. *Shakspeare.*

*To* GLI'STEN, glĭs'-s'n. 472. *v. n.* [*gleissen*, Germ.] To shine; to sparkle with light. *Hammond.*

*To* GLI'STER, glĭs'-tŭr. *v. n.* [*glinsteren*, Teut.] To shine; to be bright. *Spenser.*

GLI'STER*, glĭs'-tŭr. *n. s.* Lustre; glitter. *Greene.*

GLI'STER. See CLYSTER.

GLI'STERINGLY*, glĭs'-tŭr-ĭng-lē. *ad.* Brightly; splendidly. *Sherwood.*

GLIT*. See GLEET.

*To* GLI'TTER, glĭt'-tŭr. *v. n.* [*glitta*, Icel.; *glitra*, Swed.] To shine; to exhibit lustre; to gleam. *Dryden.* To be specious; to be striking. *Young.*

GLI'TTER, glĭt'-tŭr. *n. s.* Lustre; bright show; splendour. *Milton.*

GLI'TTERAND, glĭt'-tŭr-ănd. *part.* Shining; sparkling. *Chaucer.*

GLI'TTERING*, glĭt'-tŭr-ĭng. *n. s.* Lustre; gleam. *Bacon.*

GLI'TTERINGLY, glĭt'-tŭr-ĭng-lē. *ad.* Radiantly; with shining lustre. *Sherwood.*

*To* GLOAM*, glōme. *v. n.* [*glum*, Germ.] To be sullen; to be melancholy. *Gammer Garton's Needle.*

*To* GLOAR, glōre. *v. a.* [*gloeren*, Dutch.] To squint; to look askew. *Skinner.* To stare.

*To* GLOAT, glōte. *v. n.* [*glutta*, Swed.] To cast aside glances as a timorous lover; to stare with admiration, eagerness, or desire. *Rowe.*

GLO'BARD, glō'-bărd. *n. s.* [from *glow.*] A glow-worm.

GLO'BATED, glō'-bā-tĕd. *a.* [from *globe.*] Formed in shape of a globe; spherical; spheroidical.

GLOBE §, glōbe. *n. s.* [*globus*, Lat.] A sphere; a ball; a round body; a body of which every part of the surface is at the same distance from the centre The terraqueous ball. *Stepney.* A sphere in which the various regions of the earth are geographically depicted, or in which the constellations are laid down according to their places in the sky. *Clarendon.* A body of soldiers drawn into a circle *Milton.*

GLOBE *Amaranth*, or *Everlasting Flower. n. s.* A flower. *Miller.*

GLOBE *Daisy. n. s.* A kind of flower.

GLOBE *Fish. n. s.* A kind of orbicular fish.

GLOBE *Ranunculus. n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

GLOBE *Thistle. n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

*To* GLOBE*, glōbe. *v. a.* To gather round together. *Milton.*

GLOBO'SE §, glō-bōse'. *a.* [*globosus*, Lat.] Spherical; round. *Milton.*

GLOBO'SITY, glō-bŏs'-ē-tē. *n. s.* Sphericity; sphericalness. *Ray.*

GLO'BOUS, glō'-bŭs. 314. *a.* Spherical; round. *Gregory.*

GLO'BULAR, glŏb'-ū-lăr. 535. *a.* In form of a small sphere; round; spherical. *Grew.*

*GLOBULA'RIA*, glŏb-ū-lā'-rē-ă. *n. s.* [Lat.] A flosculous flower. *Miller.*

GLO'BULE §, glŏb'-ūle. *n. s.* [*globulus*, Lat.] Such a small particle of matter as is of a globular or spherical figure; as the red particles of the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

GLO'BULOUS, glŏb'-ū-lŭs. *a.* In form of a small sphere; round. *Boyle.*

GLO'BY*, glō'-bē. *a.* Orbicular; round. *Sherwood.*

GLODE*. The old preterit of *To glide. Chaucer*

*To* GLO'MERATE §, glŏm'-ĕr-āte. *v. a.* [*glomero*, Lat.] To gather into a ball or sphere. *Sir T. Herbert.*

GLOMERA'TION, glŏm-ĕr-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of forming into a ball or sphere. A body formed into a ball. *Bacon.*

GLO'MEROUS, glŏm'-ĕr-ŭs. 314. *a.* Gathered into a ball or sphere.

GLOOM §, glōōm. *n. s.* [*glum*, Germ.] Imperfect darkness; dismalness; obscurity; defect of light. *Milton.* Cloudiness of aspect; heaviness of mind; sullenness.

*To* GLOOM, glōōm. *v. n.* To shine obscurely, as the twilight. *Spenser.* To be cloudy; to be dark. *Span. Tragedy.* To be melancholy; to be sullen. To look darkly or dismally. *Goldsmith.*

*To* GLOOM*, glōōm. *v. a.* To fill with gloom, with darkness, or dismalness. *Young.*

GLO'OMILY, glōōm'-ē-lē. *ad.* Obscurely; dimly; without perfect light; dismally. Sullenly; with cloudy aspect; with dark intentions; not cheerfully. *Dryden.*

GLO'OMINESS, glōōm'-ē-nĕs. *n. s.* Want of light; obscurity; imperfect light; dismalness. *Zeph.* i. Want of cheerfulness; cloudiness of look; heaviness of mind; melancholy. *Collier.*

GLO'OMY, glōōm'-ē. *a.* Obscure; imperfectly illuminated; almost dark; dismal for want of light. *Milton.* Dark of complexion. *Milton.* Sullen; melancholy; cloudy of look; heavy of heart. *Thomson.*

GLORE*, glōre. *a.* [*hlyre*, Icel.] Fat.

GLORIA'TION*, glō-rē-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*gloriatio*, Lat.] Boast; triumph. *Bp. Richardson.*

GLO'RIED, glō'-rĭd. 282. *a.* Illustrious; honourable *Milton. Ob. J.*

GLORIFICA'TION, glō'-rē-fē-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of giving glory. *Bp. Taylor.*

*To* GLO'RIFY §, glō'-rē-fī. 183. *v. a.* [*glorifico*, Lat.] To procure honour or praise to one. *Daniel.* To pay honour or praise in worship. *Hooker.* To praise; to honour; to extol. *Spenser.* To exalt to glory in heaven. *St. John.*

GLO'RIOUS §, glō'-rē-ŭs. 314. *a.* [*gloriosus*, Lat.] Noble; illustrious; excellent. *Dan.* iii. Boastful; proud; haughty; ostentatious. *Bacon.*

GLO'RIOUSLY, glō'-rē-ŭs-lē. *ad.* Nobly; splendidly; illustriously. *Exod.* xv. Ostentatiously; boastingly. *B. Jonson.*

GLO'RIOUSNESS*, glō'-rē-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* The state or quality of being glorious.

GLO'RY, glō'-rē. *n. s.* [*gloria*, Lat.] Praise paid in adoration. *St. Luke.* The felicity of heaven prepared for those that please God. *Psalm* lxxiii. Honour; praise; fame; renown; celebrity. *Sidney.* Splendour; magnificence. *St. Matt.* Lustre; brightness. *Pope.* A circle of rays which surrounds the heads of saints in picture. *South.* Pride; boastfulness; arrogance. *Wisdom*, xiv. Generous pride. *Sidney.*

*To* GLO'RY, glō'-rē. *v. n.* To boast in; to be proud of. *Sidney.*

*To* GLOSE §, glōze. 437. See *To* GLOZE.

GLO'SER*, glōs'-ŭr. *n. s.* A commentator. *Bp. of Chichester.*

GLOSS §, glŏs. 437. *n. s.* A scholium; a comment. [γλώσσα.] *Hooker.* Superficial lustre. *Spenser.* An interpretation artfully specious; a specious representation. *Sidney.*

*To* GLOSS, glŏs. *v. n.* To comment. *Patrick.* To make sly remarks. *Prior.*

*To* GLOSS, glŏs. *v. a.* To explain by comment. *Donne.* To palliate by specious exposition or representation. *Hooker.* To embellish with superficial lustre. *Dryden.*

GLOSSA'RIAL*, glŏs-sā'-rē-ăl. *a.* Relating to a glossary.

GLO'SSARIST*, glŏs'-sā-rĭst. *n. s.* One who writes a gloss or commentary. *Warton.* One who writes a dictionary of obscure or antiquated words. *Tyrwhitt.*

GLO'SSARY, glŏs'-sā-rē. *n. s.* [*glossarium*, Lat.] A dictionary of obscure or antiquated words. *Stillingfleet.*

GLOSSA'TOR, glŏs-sā'-tŭr. *n. s.* A writer of glosses; a commentator. *Bp. Barlow.*

GLO'SSER, glŏs'-sŭr. *n. s.* A scholiast; a commentator. *L. Addison.* A polisher.

GLO'SSINESS, glŏs'-sē-nĕs. *n. s.* Smooth polish; superficial lustre. *Boyle.*

GLO'SSIST*, glŏs'-sĭst. *n. s.* A writer of glosses. *Milton.*

GLOSSO'GRAPHER, glŏs-sŏg'-grā-fŭr. *n. s.* A scholiast; a commentator. *Hayward.*

GLOSSO'GRAPHY, glŏs-sŏg'-grā-fē. 518. *n. s.* [γλώσσα and γράφω.] The writing of commentaries.

GLO'SSY, glŏs'-sē. *a.* Shining; smoothly polished. *Bacon.* Specious. *Boswell.*

GLO'TTIS*, glŏt'-tĭs. *n. s.* [γλωττὶς.] [In anatomy.] A cleft or chink in the larynx, serving for the formation of the voice; it is in the form of a little tongue. *Smith.*

*To* GLOUR*. See *To* GLOAR.

*To* GLOUT §, glŏût. 313. *v. n.* [*gloa*, Goth.] To pout; to look sullen. *Chapman.*

*To* GLOUT*, glŏût. *v. a.* To gaze; to view attentively. *Transl. of the Bible.*

GLOVE §, glŭv. 165. *n. s.* [ȝlofe, Sax.] Cover of the hands. *Drayton.*

*To* GLOVE, glŭv. *v. a.* To cover as with a glove. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

GLO'VER, glŭv'-ŭr. *n. s.* One whose trade is to make or sell gloves. *Shakspeare.*

*To* GLOW §, glō. 324. *n. s.* [ȝlopan, Sax.] To be heated so as to shine without flame. *Spenser.* To burn with vehement heat. *Addison.* To feel heat of body. *Addison.* To exhibit a strong bright colour. *Milton.* To feel passion of mind, or activity of fancy. *Addison.* To rage or burn as a passion. *Dryden.*

*To* GLOW, glō. *v. a.* To make hot so as to shine. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

GLOW, glō. *n. s.* Shining heat. Vehemence of passion. Brightness or vividness of colour. *Shak.*

*To* GLO'WER*. See *To* GLOUR.

GLO'WINGLY*, glō'-ĭng-lē. *ad.* In a shining manner; brightly. *Beaumont ana Fletcher.* With passion; with admiration, love, or desire.

GLO'WWORM, glō'-wŭrm. *n. s.* A small creeping grub with a luminous tail. *Shakspeare.*

*To* GLOZE §, glōze. *v. n.* [ȝleran, Sax.] To flatter; to wheedle. *Spenser.* To comment. This should be *gloss. Shakspeare.*

*To* GLOZE *over**. *v. a.* To palliate by specious exposition.

GLOZE, glōze. *n. s.* Flattery; insinuation. *Shak.* Specious show; gloss: not used. *Sidney.*

GLO'ZER, glō'-zŭr. *n. s.* A flatterer; a liar. *Gifford.*

GLO'ZING*, glō'-zĭng. *n. s.* Specious representation. *Mountagu.*

GLUE §, glū. *n. s.* [*glu*, Fr.] A viscous body commonly made by boiling the skins of animals to a jelly; any viscous or tenacious matter by which bodies are held one to another; a cement. *Bacon*

*To* GLUE, glū. *v. a.* To join with a viscous cement. *Shak.* To hold together. *Newton.* To join; to unite; to inviscate. *Tillotson.*

GLU'EBOILER, glū'-bŏil-ŭr. *n. s.* One whose trade is to make glue.

GLU'ER, glū'-ŭr. *n. s.* 98. One who cements with glue

GLU'EY*. See GLEWY.

GLU'EYNESS*. See GLEWINESS.

GLU'ISH*, glū'-ĭsh. *a.* Partaking of the nature of glue. *Sherwood.*

*To* GLUM §*, glŭm. *v. n.* [from *gloom.*] To look sourly; to be sour of countenance. *Chaucer.*

GLUM*, glŭm. *n. s.* Sullenness of aspect; a frown. *Skelton.*

GLUM, glŭm. *a.* Sullen; stubbornly grave; melancholy; dull. *Guardian.*

GLU'MMY*, glŭm'-mē. *a.* Dark; dismal for want of light. *Knight.*

*To* GLUT §, glŭt. *v. a.* [*engloutir*, Fr.] To swallow; to devour. *Milton.* To cloy; to fill beyond sufficiency. *Bacon.* To feast or delight even to satiety. *Milton.* To overfill; to load. *Arbuthnot.* To saturate. *Boyle.*

GLUT, glŭt. *n. s.* That which is gorged or swallowed. *Milton.* Plenty even to loathing and satiety *Milton.* More than enough; overmuch. *B. Jonson.* Any thing that fills up a passage. *Woodward.*

*To* GLU'TINATE §*, glū'-tē-nāte. *v. a.* [*glutino*, Lat.] To join with glue; to cement. *Bailey.*

GLUTINA'TION*, glū-tē-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of joining with glue. *Bailey.*

GLU'TINATIVE*, glū'-tē-nā-tĭv. *a.* Tenacious.

GLUTINO'SITY*, glū-tē-nŏs'-ē-tē. *n. s.* Glutinousness. *Cotgrave.*

GLU'TINOUS §, glū'-tē-nŭs. *a.* Gluy; viscous; tenacious. *Bacon.*

GLU'TINOUSNESS, glū'-tē-nŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Viscosity; tenacity. *Cheyne.*

GLU'TTON §, glŭt'-t'n. 170. *n. s.* [*gluto*, Lat.] One who indulges himself too much in eating. *Bacon* One eager of any thing to excess. *Cowley.* A species of bear. *Pennant.*

☞ Though the second syllable of this word suppresses the *o*, the compounds seem to preserve it. This, however, is far from being regular; for, if we were to form compounds of *cotton*, *button*, or *mutton*, as *cottony*, *buttony*, *muttony*, &c., we should as certainly suppress the last *o* in the compounds as in the simples.—See *Principles*, No. 103. *W.*

*To* GLU'TTON*, glŭt'-t'n. *v. a.* To load; to glut; to overfill. *Lovelace.*

*To* GLU'TTONISE, glŭt'-tŭn-īze. *v. n.* To play the glutton; to be luxurious. *Hallywell.*

GLU'TTONOUS, glŭt'-tŭn-ŭs. *a.* Given to excessive feeding. *Raleigh.*

GLU'TTONOUSLY, glŭt'-tŭn-ŭs-lē. *ad.* With the voracity of a glutton.

GLU'TTONY. glŭt'-tŭn-ē. [See GLUTTON.] *n. s.* [*gloutonnie*, Fr.] Excess of eating; luxury of the table. *Holyday.*

GLU'Y, glū'-ē. *a.* Viscous; tenacious; glutinous. *Harvey.*

GLYCO'NIAN*, glī-kō'-nē-ăn. } *a.* [*glyconium*,
GLYCO'NICK*, glī-kŏn'-ĭk. } Lat.] Denoting a kind of verse in Greek and Latin poetry. *Johnson.*

GLYN, glĭn. *n. s.* [Irish.] A hollow between two mountains. *Spenser.* See GLEN.

GLYPH§*, glĭf. *n. s.* [γλυφή.] [In sculpture or architecture.] Any kind of ornamental cavity. *Chambers.*

GLY'PHICK*, glĭf'-ĭk. *n. s.* A picture or figure, by which a word was implied; usually *hieroglyphick.*

GLY'PTICK*, glĭp'-tĭk. *n. s.* The art of engraving figures on precious stones.

GLYPTOGRA'PHICK*, glĭp-tō-grăf'-ĭk. *a.* [γλυπτός and γράφω.] Describing the methods of engraving figures on precious stones. *Brit. Crit.*

GLYPTO'GRAPHY*, glĭp-tŏg'-rā-fē. *n. s.* A description of the art of engraving upon gems. *Brit. Crit.*

*To* GNAR, nâr. } *v. n.* [ꝺnýꝑꝑan, Sax.] To
*To* GNARL, nârl. 384. } growl; to murmur; to snarl. *Spenser.*

GNA'RLED, nâr'-lĕd. *a.* Knotty. *Shakspeare.*

*To* GNASH§, năsh. 384. *v. a.* [*knaschen*, Dutch.] To strike together; to clash. *Ecclus.*

*To* GNASH, năsh. *v. n.* To grind or collide the teeth. *Psalm.* To rage even to collision of the teeth; to fume; to growl. *Spenser.*

GNA'SHING*, năsh'-ĭng. *n. s.* Collision of the teeth in rage or pain. *St. Matthew.*

GNAT§, nât. 384. *n. s.* [ꝺnæꝺ, Sax.] A small winged stinging insect. *Shakspeare.* Any thing proverbially small. *St. Matthew.*

GNA'TFLOWER, nât'-flŏŭ-ûr. *n. s.* The beeflower.

GNATHO'NICAL§*, nâ-*th*ŏn'-ĕ-kâl. *a.* [*gnathonicus*, Lat.] Deceitful in words; flattering; like a smellfeast or parasite. *Bullokar.*

GNATHO'NICALLY*, nâ-*th*ŏn'-ĕ-kâl-lē. *ad.* Flatteringly; deceitfully. *Cockeram.*

GNA'TSNAPPER, nât'-snăp-pûr. *n. s.* A bird that lives by catching gnats. *Hakewill.*

GNA'TWORM*, nât'-wûrm. *n. s.* A small water insect produced of a gnat.

*To* GNAW §, nâw. 384. *v. a.* [ꝺnaꝺan, Sax.] To eat by degrees; to devour by slow corrosion. *Chapman.* To bite by agony or rage. *Shak.* To wear away by biting. *Shak.* To fret; to waste; to corrode. To pick with the teeth. *Dryden.*

*To* GNAW, nâw. *v. n.* To exercise the teeth. *Sidney.*

GNA'WER, nâw'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One that gnaws. *Bp. Andrews.*

*To* GNI'BBLE*, nĭb'-bl. See *To* NIBBLE.

GNOFF*, nŏf. *n. s.* A miser. *Comment. upon Chaucer's Mill Tale.*

GNOME§*, nōme. *n. s.* [γνώμη.] A brief reflection, worthy to be remembered. *Peacham.* One of those invisible people, who are fabled to inhabit the inner parts of the earth, and to fill it to the centre. *Pope.*

GNO'MICAL*, nŏm'-ĕ-kâl. *a.* Sententious; containing maxims or reflections. *Conference at Hampton Court.*

GNOMOLO'GICAL*, nŏm-ō-lŏdje'-ĕ-kâl. } *a.* Per-
GNOMOLO'GICK*, nŏm-ō-lŏdje'-ĭk. } taining to gnomology. *Ash.*

GNOMO'LOGY*, nō-mŏl'-ō-jē. *n. s.* [γνώμη and λογος.] A collection of maxims and reflections. *Milton.*

GNO'MON§, nō'-mŏn. 384. *n. s.* [γνώμων.] The hand or pin of a dial. *Harris.*

GNOMO'NICK*, nō-mŏn'-ĭk. } *a.* Pertaining to
GNOMO'NICAL*, nō-mŏn'-ĕ-kâl. } the art of dialling. *Chambers.*

GNOMO'NICKS, nō-mŏn'-ĭks. 509. *n. s.* [γνωμονικὴ.] A science which teaches to find the just proportion of shadows for the construction of all kinds of sun and moon dials. *Trevoux.*

GNO'STICISM*, nŏs'-tĕ-sĭzm. *n. s.* The heresy of the Gnosticks. *More.*

GNO'STICK*, nŏs'-tĭk. *n. s.* [γνωστικὸς.] One of the earliest hereticks. *Tillotson.*

GNO'STICK*, nŏs'-tĭk. *a.* Relating to the heresy of the Gnosticks. *Percy.*

*To* GO §, gō. *v. n.* pret. *I went; I have gone.* [ꝺan, Sax.] To walk; to move step by step. *Shak.* To move, not stand still. *St. Matt.* xxvi. To walk solemnly. *Hooker.* To walk leisurely, not run. *Shak.* To march or walk a-foot. *Numb.* xx. To travel; to journey. *Milton.* To proceed; to make a progress. *Dryden.* To remove from place to place. *Shak.* To depart from a place; to remove from a place. *Shak.* To move or pass in any manner, or to any end. *Tusser.* To pass in company with others. *Jer.* xxxi. To proceed in any course of life, good or bad. *Ezek.* xliv. To proceed in mental operations. *Digby.* To take any road. *Deut.* ii. To march in a hostile or warlike manner. *Shak.* To change state or opinion for better or worse. *Bacon.* To apply one's self. *Sidney.* To have recourse to. 1 *Cor.* To be about to do. *Locke.* To shift; to pass life not quite well. *Locke.* To decline; to tend towards death or ruin. *Shak.* To be in party or design. *Dryden.* To escape. 2 *Macc.* xii. To tend to any act. *Shak.* To be uttered. *Addison.* To be talked of; to be known. *Addison.* To pass; to be received. *Sidney.* To move by mechanism. *Bacon.* To be in motion from whatever cause. *Shak.* To move in any direction. 2 *Kings*, xx. To flow; to pass, to have a course. *Dryden.* To have any tendency. *Dryden.* To be in a state of compact or partnership. *L'Estrange.* To be regulated by any method; to proceed upon principles. *Hooker.* To be pregnant. *Shak.* To pass; not to remain. *Judges*, xvi. To pass; not to be retained. *Shak.* To be expended. *Felton.* To be in order of time or place. *Watts.* To reach or be extended to any degree. *Locke.* To extend to consequences. *L'Estrange.* To reach by effects. *Wilkins.* To extend in meaning. *Dryden.* To spread; to be dispersed; to reach. *Tate.* To have influence; to be of weight to be of value. *Temple.* To be rated one with another; to be considered with regard to greater or less worth. *Arbuthnot.* To contribute; to conduce; to concur; to be an ingredient. *Bacon.* To fall out, or terminate; to succeed. *Shak.* To be in any state. *Job*, xx. To proceed in train or consequence. *Shak.*—*To go about.* To attempt; to endeavour; to set one's self to any business. *South.* *To go aside.* To err; to deviate from the right. *Numb.* v. *To go between.* To interpose; to moderate between two. *Shak.* *To go by.* To pass away unnoticed. *Shak.* To find or get in the conclusion. *Milton.* To observe as a rule. *Sharp* *To go down.* To be swallowed; to be received, not rejected. *Dryden.* *To go in and out.* To do the business of life. *Psalm.* To be at liberty. *St. John*, x. *To go off.* To die; to go out of life; to decease. *Shak.* To depart from a post. *Shak* To fire. *Hudibras.* *To go on.* To make attack. *B. Jonson.* To proceed. *Sidney.* *To go over.* To revolt; to betake himself to another party. *Addison.* *To go out.* To go upon any expedition. *Shak.* To be extinguished. *Bacon.* To proceed formally: still an academical phrase; as, *to go out* grand compounder. *Fanshawe.* *To go through.* To perform thoroughly; to execute. *Sidney.* To suffer; to undergo. *Arbuthnot.* *To go upon.* To take as a principle. *Addison.*

GO TO, gō-tōō'. *interj.* Come, come, take the right course. A scornful exhortation. Also a phrase of exhortation or encouragement. *Genesis*, xi.

GO-BY, gō'-bī'. *n. s.* Delusion; artifice; circumvention; over-reach.

GO-CART, gō'-kârt. *n. s.* A machine in which children are enclosed to teach them to walk. *Prior.*

GOAD§, gōde. 295. *n. s.* [ꝺoꝺe, Sax.] A pointed instrument with which oxen are driven forward. *Ecclus.* xxxviii.

*To* GOAD, gōde. *v. a.* To prick or drive with the goad. To incite; to stimulate; to instigate. *Shak.*

GOAL, gōle. 295. *n. s.* [*gaule*, Fr.] The landmark set up to bound a race; the point marked out to which racers run. *Milton.* The starting post. *Dryden.* The final purpose; the end to which a design tends. *Dryden.* Sometimes improperly for *gaol* or *jail.*

*To* GOAM*. See *To* GAUM.

GOAR§, gōre. 295. *n. s.* [*goror*, Welsh.] Any edging sewed upon cloth to strengthen it; a slip of

cloth or linen, inserted in order to widen a garment in any particular place. *Chaucer.*

GO'ARISH*, gôre'-ish. *a.* Patched; mean; doggerel. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

GOAT§, gôte. 295. *n. s.* [ȝat, Sax.] A ruminant animal, that seems a middle species between deer and sheep. *Shakspeare.*

GOA'TBEARD, gôte'-bêêrd. *n. s.* A plant.

GOA'TCHAFER, gôte'-tshâ-fûr. *n. s.* A kind of beetle. *Bailey.*

GOA'TFISH*, gôte'-fîsh. *n. s.* A fish, caught in the Mediterranean.

GOA'THERD, gôte'-hêrd. *n. s.* [ȝat and hýnd, Sax.] One whose employment is to tend goats. *Spenser.*

GOA'TISH, gôte'-îsh. *a.* Resembling a goat in any quality, as, rankness; lust. *Shakspeare.*

GOA'TMARJORAM, gôte-mâr'-jûr-ûm. *n. s.* Goatbeard.

GOA'TMILKER, gôte'-mîlk-ûr. *n. s.* A kind of owl, so called from sucking goats. *Bailey.*

GOAT'S *Rue*, gôtes'-rôô. *n. s.* A plant. *Hill.*

GOA'TSUCKER*, gôte'-sûk-ûr. *n. s.* The bird *caprimulgus.*

GOATS-THORN, gôtes'-*th*ôrn. *n. s.* An herb.

GOB, gôb. *n. s.* [*gob*, old Fr.] A small quantity. *L'Estrange.* A mouthful.

GO'BBET§, gôb'-bît. *n. s.* A mouthful; as much as can be swallowed at once. *Wicliffe.*

*To* GO'BBET, gôb'-bît. *v. a.* To swallow at a mouthful. *L'Estrange.*

GO'BBETLY*, gôb'-bît-lè. *ad.* In pieces. *Huloet. Ob. T.*

*To* GO'BBLE§, gôb'-bl. 405. *v. a.* [from *gob.*] To swallow hastily with tumult and noise. *L'Estrange.*

*To* GO'BBLE*, gôb'-bl. *v. n.* To make a noise in the throat, as the turkey does. *Prior.*

GO'BBLEGUT*, gôb'-bl-gût. *n. s.* A greedy feeder. *Sherwood.*

GO'BBLER, gôb'-bl-ûr. *n. s.* One that devours in haste.

GO'BETWEEN, gô'-bê-twêên. *n. s.* One that transacts business by running between two parties. *Milton.*

GO'BLET, gôb'-lêt. *n. s.* [*gobelet*, Fr.] A bowl or cup, that holds a large draught. *Denham.*

GO'BLIN, gôb'-lîn. *n. s.* [*gobelin*, Fr.] An evil spirit; a walking spirit; a frightful phantom. *Locke.* A fairy; an elf. *Spenser.*

GOD§, gôd. *n. s.* [ȝoð, Sax. which likewise signifies *good.*] The Supreme Being. *St. John.* A false god; an idol. *Exod.* xxii. Any person or thing deified, or too much honoured. *Phil.* iii.

*To* GOD, gôd. *v. a.* To deify; to exalt to divine honours. *Shakspeare.*

GOD'S *Penny**. *n. s.* An earnest penny. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

GO'DCHILD, gôd'-tshîld. *n. s.* A term of spiritual relation; one for whom one became sponsor at baptism, and promised to see educated as a Christian.

GO'DDAUGHTER, gôd'-dâw-tûr. *n. s.* A girl for whom one became sponsor in baptism. *Shakspeare.*

GO'DDESS, gôd'-dês. *n. s.* A female divinity. *Shak.*

GODDESS-LIKE, gôd'-dês-like. *a.* Resembling a goddess. *Shakspeare.*

GO'DFATHER, gôd'-fâ-*th*ûr. *n. s.* [ȝoðfæðer, Sax.] The sponsor at the font. *Bacon.*

GO'DHEAD, gôd'-hêd. *n. s.* Godship; deity; divinity; divine nature. *Athanas. Creed.* A deity in person; a god or goddess *Acts*, xvii.

GO'DLESS, gôd'-lês. *a.* [ȝoðleaȝ, Sax.] Without sense of duty to God; atheistical; wicked; irreligious; impious. *Hooker.*

GO'DLESSNESS*, gôd'-lês-nês. *n. s.* The state of being wicked. *Bp. Hall.*

GO'DLIKE, gôd'-like. *a.* Divine; resembling a divinity; supremely excellent. *Milton.*

GO'DLILY*, gôd'-lè-lè. *ad.* Righteously; piously. *Henry Wharton.*

GO'DLING, gôd'-lîng. *n. s.* A little divinity; a diminutive god. *Dryden.*

GO'DLINESS, gôd'-lè-nês. *n. s.* Piety to God. 2 *Pet.* i. General observation of all the duties prescribed by religion. *Hooker.*

GO'DLY, gôd'-lè. *a.* Pious towards God. *Common Prayer.* Good; righteous; religious. *Ps.* xii.

GO'DLY, gôd'-lè. *ad.* Piously; righteously. *Hooker.*

GO'DMOTHER, gôd'-mûTH-ûr. *n. s.* [ȝoðmoðer, Sax.] A woman who has undertaken sponsion in baptism. *Rubrick. Common Prayer.*

GO'DSHIP, gôd'-shîp. *n. s.* The rank or character of a god; deity; divinity. *Prior.*

GO'DSIB*. See GOSSIP

GO'DSMITH*, gôd'-smîth. *n. s.* A maker of idols *Dryden.*

GO'DSON, gôd'-sûn. *n. s.* [ȝoðsunu, Sax.] One for whom one has been sponsor at the font. *Shak.*

GO'DWARD, gôd'-wârd. *ad.* Toward God. 2 *Cor.*

GO'DWIT, gôd'-wît. *n. s.* [*god* and *veide*, Icel.] A bird of particular delicacy. *Cowley.*

GO'DYELD, } gôd'-yêld. } *ad.* [corrupted from
GO'DYIELD, } gôd'-yêêld. } *God shield* or protect.] A term of thanks. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

GOEL, gôôl. *a.* [ȝeolepe, Sax.] Yellow. *Tusser.* An old word.

GO'EN*. *part. preter.* of *go*; formerly so written.

GO'ER, gô'-ûr. *n. s.* One that goes; a runner. *Shak.* A walker; one that has a gait or manner of walking, good or bad. *Wotton.* One that transacts business between two parties: in an ill sense. *Shak.* A term often applied to a horse; as, He is a good *goer*, a safe *goer*. *Beaumont and Fletcher.* The foot. *Chapman.*

GO'ETY*, gô'-ê-tè. *n. s.* [*γοητεια.*] A kind of magick; an invocation of evil spirits. *Hollywell.*

GOFF§*, gôf. *n. s.* [*goffe*, old Fr.] A foolish clown. A game. See GOLF.

GO'FFISH*, gôf'-fîsh. *a.* Foolish; indiscreet. *Chaucer.*

GOG*, gôg. *n. s.* [See AGOG.] Haste; desire to go. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

*To* GO'GGLE§, gôg'-gl. 405. *v. n.* [*gagr*, Icel.] To strain the eyes; to roll the eyes. *Sidney.*

GO'GGLE*, gôg'-gl. *n. s.* A stare; a bold or strained look. *Beaumont and Fletcher.* In the plural: blinds for horses that are apt to take fright; glasses worn by persons to defend the eye from dust.

GO'GGLE*, gôg'-gl. *a.* Staring; having full eyes. *B. Jonson.*

GO'GGLE-EYED, gôg'-gl-îde. 283. *a.* Having eyes ready to start, as it were, out of the head. *Ascham.*

GO'GGLED*, gôg'-gld. *a.* Prominent; staring. *Sir T. Herbert.*

GO'ING, gô'-îng. *n. s.* The act of walking. *Shak* Pregnancy. *Grew.* Departure. *Milton.* Proceeding; series of conduct. *Job*, xxxiv.

*To* GOKE*. See *To* GOWK.

GO'LA, gô'-lâ. *n. s.* The same with *cymatium.* *Addison.*

GOLD§, gôld, or gôôld. 164. *n. s.* [ȝold, Sax.] The heaviest, the most dense, the most simple, the most ductile, and most fixed, of all bodies; not to be injured either by air or fire, and seeming incorruptible. *Hill.* Money. *Shak.* Any thing pleasing or valuable. *Shak.* A flower. *Chaucer.*

☞ It is much to be regretted, that the second sound of this word is grown much more frequent than the first. It is not easy to guess at the cause of this unmeaning deviation from the general rule; but the effect is, to impoverish the sound of the language, and to add to its irregularities. It has not, however, like some other words, irrevocably lost its true pronunciation. Rhyme still claims its right to the long open *o*, as in *bold*, *cold*, *fold*, &c

"Judges and senates have been bought for *gold*;
"Esteem and love were never to be sold."
"Now Europe's laurels on their brows behold,
"But stained with blood, or ill exchanged for *gold*."
*Pope.*

And solemn speaking, particularly the language of Scripture, indispensably requires the same sound. With these established authorities in its favour, it is a disgrace to the language to suffer indolence and vul-

garity to corrupt it into the second sound.—See WIND. But, since it is generally corrupted, we ought to keep this corruption from spreading, by confining it, as much as possible, to familiar objects and familiar occasions; thus *goldbeater, goldfinch, goldfinder, golding,* and *goldsmith,* especially when a proper name, as, *Dr. Goldsmith,* may admit of the second sound of *o,* but not *golden,* as the *golden age. W.*

GOLD *of Pleasure. n. s.* A plant.

GO'LDBEATEN*, gōld'-bē-tn. *a.* Gilded; covered with gold. *Pierce Ploughmen.*

GO'LDBEATER, gōld'-bē-tûr. *n. s.* One whose occupation is to beat or foliate gold. *Boyle.*

GO'LDBEATER'S *Skin,* gōld'-bē-tûrz-skĭn'. *n. s.* The *intestinum rectum* of an ox, which goldbeaters lay between the leaves of their metal while they beat it, by which the membrane is reduced thin, and made fit to apply to cuts or small fresh wounds. *Mortimer.*

GO'LDBOUND, gōld'-bŏŭnd. *a.* Encompassed with gold. *Shakspeare.*

GO'LDEN, gōl'-dn. 103. *a.* Made of gold; consisting of gold. *Dan.* iii. Shining; bright; splendid; resplendent. *Shak.* Yellow; of the colour of gold. *Mortimer.* Excellent; valuable. *Shak.* Happy; resembling the age of gold. *Shakspeare.*

GO'LDEN *Number*, n. s.* The number which shows the year of the moon's cycle. *Wheatly.*

GO'LDEN *Rod*. n. s.* A plant.

GO'LDEN *Rule*. n. s.* [In arithmetick.] The Rule of Three, or Rule of Proportion.

GO'LDEN *Saxifrage. n. s.* An herb.

GO'LDENLY, gōl'-dn-lè. *ad.* Delightfully; splendidly. *Shakspeare.*

GO'LDFINCH, gōld'-fĭnsh. *n. s.* [ȝolꝺþinc, Sax.] A singing bird, so named from his golden colour. *Carew.*

GO'LDFINDER, gōld'-fīnd-ûr. *n. s.* One who finds gold. A term ludicrously applied to those that empty jakes. *Swift.*

GO'LDHAMMER, gōld'-hăm-mûr. *n. s.* A kind of bird. *Dict.*

GO'LDING, gōld'-ĭng. *n. s.* A sort of apple. *Dict.*

GOLDHI'LTED*, gōld-hĭlt'-ĕd. *a.* Having a golden hilt.

GO'LDLEAF*, gōld'-lēēf. *n. s.* Beaten gold.

GO'LDNEY, gōld'-nè. *n. s.* A fish: the *gilthead. Dict.*

GO'LDPLEASURE, gōld'-plĕzh-ûre. *n. s.* An herb. *Dict.*

GO'LDPROOF*, gōld'-prōōf. *a.* Able to resist the temptation of gold. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

GO'LDSIZE, gōld'-size. *n. s.* A glue of a golden colour; glue used by gilders. *Peacham.*

GO'LDSMITH, gōld'-smĭth. *n. s.* [ȝolꝺꝑmiꝺ, Sax.] One who manufactures gold. *Shak.* A banker; one who keeps money for others in his hands. *Ld. Clarendon.*

GO'LDYLOCKS, gōld'-ē-lŏks. *n. s.* A plant. *B. Jonson.*

GOLF*, gŏlf. *n. s.* [*kolf,* Dutch and Sw.] A game played with a ball and a club or bat. It consists in driving the ball from one hole to another; and he who drives his ball into the hole with the fewest strokes, is the winner. *Strutt.*

GOLL, gōl. *n. s.* [γύαλον.] Hands; paws; claws. *Sidney.*

GOLO'RE*, gō-lōre'. *n. s.* [*gleire,* Irish.] Abundance.

GOM§*, gŏm. *n. s.* [*guma,* Goth.] A man. *Pierce Ploughman's Vision. Ob. T.*

GO'MAN*, gō'-măn. *n. s.* A man. *Whiter. Ob. T.*

GOME, gōme. *n. s.* The black grease of a cart-wheel: probably a corruption of *coom.*

*GOMPHO'SIS,* gŏm-fō'-sĭs. *n. s.* [γόμφωσις.] A particular form of articulation. The connexion of a tooth to its socket. *Wiseman.*

*GO'NDOLA,* gŏn'-dō-lă. *n. s.* [*gondola,* Ital.] A boat much used in Venice; a small boat. *Spenser.*

GONDOLI'ER, gŏn-dō-lēēr'. *n. s.* One that rows a gondola. *Shakspeare.*

GONE, gŏn. *part. preter.* [from *go.*] Advanced; forward in progress. *Mortimer.* Ruined; undone. *Shak.* Past. *Shak.* Lost; departed. *Acts,* xvi. Dead; departed from life. *Oldham.*

GO'NFALON§, gŏn'-fă-lŏn. ¿ 166. *n. s.* [*gonfanon,*

GO'NFANON§, gŏn'-fă-nŭn. § Fr. *gonfalone,* Ital.] An ensign; a standard. *Chaucer. Milton.*

GONFALONI'ER*, gŏn-făl-ō-nēēr'. *n. s.* A chief standard-bearer. *Bp. Wren.*

GONG*, gŏng. *n. s.* A draught, or privy; a jakes. [ȝanȝ, Sax.] *Chaucer.* An instrument of a circular form, made of brass, which the Asiaticks strike with a large wooden mallet.

GONIO'METER§*, gō-nè-ŏm'-ē-tûr. *n. s.* [γωνία and μέτρον.] An instrument for measuring angles.

GONIOME'TRICAL*, gō-nè-ō-mēt'-rè-kăl. *a. Goniometrical* lines are used for measuring the quantity of angles. *Chambers.*

GONORRHŒ'A, gŏn-ōr-rē'-ă. *n. s.* [γόνος and ῥέω.] A morbid running of venereal hurts. *Woodward.*

GOOD§, gŭd. 307. *a.* comp. *better,* superl. *best.* [ȝoꝺ, Sax.] Having such physical qualities as are expected or desired. Not bad; not ill. *Gen.* i. Proper; fit; convenient. *Bacon.* Conducive to happiness. *Gen.* ii. Uncorrupted; undamaged. *Locke.* Wholesome; salubrious. *Prior.* Medicinal; salutary. *Bacon.* Pleasant to the taste. *Proverbs,* xxiv. Complete; full. *Addison.* Useful; valuable. *Collier.* Sound; not false; not fallacious. *Atterbury.* Legal; valid; rightly claimed or held. *Wotton.* Confirmed; attested; valid. *Smith.* With *as* preceding: *as good as,* no better than. *Heb.* xi. With *as* preceding. No worse. *Knolles.* Well qualified; not deficient. *Locke.* Skilful; ready; dexterous. *South.* Happy; prosperous. *Spenser.* Honourable. *Milton.* Cheerful; gay. *Addison.* Considerable; not small, though not very great. *Acts,* xv. Elegant; decent; delicate; with breeding. *Addison.* Real; serious; not feigned. *Shak.* Rich; able to fulfil engagements. *Shak.* Virtuous; pious; religious. *Rom.* v. Kind; soft; benevolent. *Sidney.* Favourable; loving. *Psalm* lxxiii. Companionable; sociable; merry. *Shak.* It is sometimes used as an epithet of slight contempt, or in a ludicrous sense. *Spenser* Hearty; earnest; not dubious. *Sidney.*—*In good sooth.* Really; seriously. *Shak.* *In good time.* Not too fast. *Collier.* Opportunely. *Shak.* A colloquial expression for time enough: as, We are *in good time* for the occasion. *Good* [*To make.*] To keep; to maintain; not to give up; not to abandon. *Bacon.* To confirm; to establish. *Shak.* To perform. *Waller.* To supply. *L'Estrange.*

GOOD, gŭd. *n. s.* That which physically contributes to happiness; benefit; advantage; the contrary to evil. *Locke.* Prosperity; advancement. *B. Jonson.* Earnest; not jest. *L'Estrange.* Moral qualities, such as are desirable; virtue; righteousness; piety. *Psalm* xxxiv. Property. *Chaucer.* That which is right and fit. *Spenser.*

GOOD, gŭd. *ad.* Well; not ill; not amiss. Reasonably; as, *good* cheap. 2 *Esdr.* xvi.—*As good.* No worse. *Milton.*

GOOD, gŭd. *interj.* Well! right!

*To* GOOD*, gŭd. *v. a.* [*goeda,* Su. Goth.] To manure. *Bp. Hall.*

GOOD-BREEDING*, gŭd-brēēd'-ĭng. *n. s.* Elegance of manners derived from a good education.

GOOD-BY*, gŭd-bī. *ad.* [a contraction of *God,* or *good, be with you.*] A familiar way of bidding farewell.—It should be written, properly, *Good b'ye.*

GOOD-CONDITIONED, gŭd-kŏn-dĭsh'-ŭn'd. 362. *a.* Without ill qualities or symptoms. *Sharp.*

GOOD-DEN*, gŭd'-dĕn. *ad.* A form of wishing; a contraction of *good-dayen,* the Saxon plural of *day.*

GOOD-FELLOW, gŭd-fĕl'-lō. *n. s.* A jolly companion.

GOOD-FELLOWSHIP, gŭd-fĕl'-lō-shĭp. *n. s.* Merry or jolly society.

*To* GOOD-FELLOW*, gŭd-fĕl'-lō. *v. a.* To make a jolly companion; to besot. *Feltham.*

**GOOD-HUMOUR**, gŭd-yū′-mŭr. *n. s.* A cheerful and agreeable temper of mind.

**GOOD-HUMOURED**, gŭd-yū′-mŭrd. *a.* Cheerful.

**GOOD-HUMOUREDLY***, gŭd-yū′-mŭrd-lè. *ad.* In a cheerful way. *Wakefield.*

**GOOD-MANNERS***, gŭd-măn′-nŭrz. *n. s.* Habitual propriety of manners. *Lord Halifax.*

**GOOD-NATURE**, gŭd-nā′-tshŭre. *n. s.* Kindness; habitual benevolence.

**GOOD-NATURED**, gŭd-nā′-tshŭrd. *a.* Habitually benevolent.

**GOOD-NATUREDLY***, gŭd-nā′-tshŭre-ĕd-lè. *ad.* In a kind, benevolent manner. *Graves.*

**GOOD-NOW**, gŭd′-nŏŭ. *interj.* In good time; *a la bonne heure. Shak.* A soft exclamation of wonder. *Dryden.*

**GOOD-SPEED***, gŭd′-spēēd. *n. s.* An old form of wishing success; success itself. *Middleton.*

**GOOD-WILL**, gŭd-wil. *n. s.* Benevolence; kindness. Earnestness; heartiness.

**GOO'DING***, gŭd′-ĭng. *n. s.* A custom by women only, who ask alms, and in return wish all that is good.

**GOO'DLESS***, gŭd′-lĕs. *a.* Without goods or money. *Chaucer.*

**GOO'DLIHOOD.** See GOODLYHEAD.

**GOO'DLINESS**, gŭd′-lè-nĕs. *n. s.* Beauty; grace; elegance. *Sidney.*

**GOO'DLY**, gŭd′-lè. *a.* Beautiful; graceful; fine; splendid. *Sidney.* Bulky; swelling; affectedly turgid. *Dryden.* Happy; desirable; gay. *Spenser.*

**GOO'DLY**, gŭd′-lè. *ad.* Excellently. *Spenser.*

**GOO'DLYHEAD**, gŭd′-lè-hĕd. *n. s.* Grace; goodness. *Spenser. Oh. J.*

**GOO'DMAN**, gŭd′-măn. *n. s.* A slight appellation of civility. *Shak.* A rustick term of compliment; gaffer. *Shak.* A familiar term for husband. *Prov.* vii. The master of a family. *St. Matt.* xxiv.

**GOO'DNESS**, gŭd′-nĕs. *n. s.* Desirable qualities either moral or physical; kindness; favour. *Hooker.*

**GOODS**, gŭdz. *n. s.* Movables in a house. *Chapman.* Personal or movable estate; formerly used in the singular number. *Leslie.* Wares; freight; merchandise. *Raleigh.*

**GOO'DSHIP***, gŭd′-shĭp. *n. s.* Favour; kindness. *Gower. Oh. T.*

**GOO'DY**, gŭd′-dè. *n. s.* [corrupted from *goodwife.*] A low term of civility used to mean persons. *Spenser.*

**GOO'DYSHIP**, gŭd′-ē-shĭp. *n. s.* The quality of goody. *Hudibras.*

**GOO'DWIFE***, gŭd′-wife. *n. s.* The mistress of a family. *Burton.*

**GOODWO'MAN***, gŭd′-wŭm-ŭn. *n. s.* The mistress of a family in the lower walks of life. *Evelyn.*

**GOOSE** §, gōōse. *n. s.* plural *geese.* [ȝor, Sax.] A large waterfowl proverbially noted for foolishness. *Shakspeare.* A tailor's smoothing iron. *Shakspeare.*

**GOO'SEBERRY**, gōōz′-bĕr-è. *n. s.* [perhaps *goss berry* or *thorn berry.*] A berry and tree. *Miller.*

**GOO'SEBERRY** *Fool**. See FOOL.

**GOO'SECAP**, gōōse′-kăp. *n. s.* A silly person. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

**GOO'SEFOOT**, gōōse′-fŭt. *n. s.* Wild orach. *Miller.*

**GOO'SEGRASS**, gōōse′-grăs. *n. s.* Clivers; an herb. *Mortimer.*

**GOO'SEQUILL***, gōōse′-kwĭl. *n. s.* A pen made of the quill of a goose. *Shakspeare.*

**GO'PPISH***, gŏp′-pĭsh. *a.* Proud; testy; pettish. *Ray.*

**GO'RBELLIED**, gŏr′-bĕl-lĭd. 283. *a.* Fat, bigbellied; having swelling paunches. *Shakspeare.*

**GO'RBELLY** §, gŏr′-bĕl-lè. *n. s.* [perhaps *gormand*, or *gorman's belly.*] A big paunch; a swelling belly. *Sherwood.*

**GORCE***, gŏrse. *n. s.* [*gors*, Norm. Fr.] A pool of water to keep fish in; a wear. *Ob. T.*

**GO'RCOCK***, gŏr′-kŏk. *n. s.* The moor-cock, or red game; grouse.

**GO'RCROW***, gŏr′-krō. *n. s.* The carrion crow. *B. Jonson.*

**GORD**, gŏrd. *n. s.* An instrument of gaming. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

**GO'RDIAN***, gŏr′-dè-ăn. *a.* [from *Gordius*, a Phrygian husbandman, made king by the oracle of Apollo; who is said to have then tied up his utensils of husbandry in the temple, and in a knot so intricate that no one could find out where it began or ended.] Intricate; difficult. *Shakspeare.*

**GORE** §, gōre. *n. s.* [ȝor, Sax.] Blood effused from the body. *Spenser.* Blood clotted or congealed. *Milton.* Dirt; mud. *Bp. Fisher.*

*To* **GORE**, gōre. *v. a.* [ȝeborian, Sax.] To stab; to pierce. *Shakspeare.* To pierce with a horn. *Dryden.*

**GORGE** §, gŏrje. *n. s.* [*gorge*, Fr.] The throat; the swallow. *Sidney.* That which is gorged or swallowed. *Spenser.* A meal or gorgeful given unto birds, especially hawks. *Watson.* [In architecture.] A kind of concave moulding. [In fortification.] The entrance of a bastion, a ravelin, or other outwork.

*To* **GORGE**, gŏrje. *v. a.* To fill up to the throat; to glut; to satiate. *Shak.* To swallow: as, The fish has *gorged* the hook.

*To* **GORGE***, gŏrje. *v. n.* To feed. *Milton.*

**GO'RGED**, gŏr′-jĕd. *a.* Having a gorge or throat *Shak.* [In heraldry.] Denoting a crown of a peculiar form about the neck of a lion or other animal.

**GO'RGEFUL***, gŏrje′-fŭl. *n. s.* A meal for birds *Ob. T.*

**GO'RGEOUS** §, gŏr′-jŭs. 262. *a.* [*gorgias*, old Fr.] Fine; splendid; glittering in various colours; showy; magnificent. *Robinson.*

**GO'RGEOUSLY**, gŏr′-jŭs-lè. *ad.* Splendidly; magnificently; finely. *St. Luke*, vii.

**GO'RGEOUSNESS**, gŏr′-jŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Splendour; magnificence; show. *Sir E. Sandys.*

**GO'RGET**, gŏr′-jĕt. *n. s.* The piece of armour that defends the throat. *Shak.* A small convex ornament, gilt or of silver, worn by the officers of foot upon their breasts when on duty. Formerly that part of the female dress called a ruff.

**GO'RGON** §, gŏr′-gŭn. 166. *n. s.* [γοργὼ.] A monster with snaky hairs, of which the sight turned beholders to stone; any thing ugly or horrid. *Milton.*

**GORGO'NIAN***, gŏr-gō′-nè-ăn. *a.* Having the power of the gorgon to terrify or strike with horrour. *B. Jonson.*

**GO'RHEN***, gŏr′-hĕn. *n. s.* The female of the gorcock.

**GO'RING***, gōre′-ĭng. *n. s.* Puncture; prick. *Dryd.*

**GO'RMAND** §, gŏr′-mănd. *n. s.* [*gourmand*, Fr.] A greedy eater; a ravenous, luxurious feeder. *Marston.*

**GO'RMANDER***, gŏr′-măn-dŭr. *n. s.* A great eater. *Huloet.*

**GO'RMANDIZE***, gŏr′-măn-dīze. *n. s.* Voraciousness.

*To* **GO'RMANDIZE***, gŏr′-măn-dīze. *v. n.* To eat greedily; to feed ravenously. *Shakspeare.*

**GORMANDI'ZER**, gŏr′-măn-dī-zŭr. *n. s.* A voracious eater. *Cleaveland.*

**GO'RREL-BELLIED***. See GORBELLIED.

**GORSE**, gŏrse. *n. s.* [ȝorȝe, Sax.] Furze; a thick, prickly shrub that bears yellow flowers. *Kyd.*

**GO'RY**, gō′-rè. *a.* Covered with congealed blood. *Spenser.* Bloody; murderous; fatal. *Shakspeare.*

**GO'SHAWK**, gŏs′-hâwk. *n. s.* [ȝor and hapoc, Sax.] A hawk of a large kind.

**GO'SLING**, gŏz′-lĭng. *n. s.* A young goose; a goose not yet full grown. *Swift.* A catkin on nut-trees and pines.

**GO'SPEL** §, gŏs′-pĕl. *n. s.* [ȝoder ȝpel, Sax. God's or good tidings; εὐαγγέλιον.] The glad tidings of the actual coming of the Messiah; and hence the evangelical history of Christ. *Hammond.* God's word; the holy book of the Christian revelation. *Hammond.* Divinity; theology. *Milton.* Any general doctrine. *Burke.*

*To* **GO'SPEL**, gŏs′-pĕl. *v. a.* To fill with sentiments of religion. *Shakspeare.*

**GO'SPELLARY***, gŏs′-pĕl-lâr-è. *a.* Theological. *The Cloak in its Colours.*

☞ 559.—Fāte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mè, mêt;—pīne, pĭn;—

GO'SPELLER, gŏs'-pĕl-ûr. *n. s.* An evangelist. *Wicliffe.* A name of the followers of Wicliffe, who first attempted a reformation from popery, given them by the Papists in reproach, from their professing to follow and preach only the Gospel. *Bp. Burnet.* He who reads the Gospel at the altar. *Skelton.*

*To* GO'SPELLIZE*, gŏs'-pĕl-līze. *v. a.* To form according to the Gospel. *Milton.*

'GOSS*, gŏs. *n. s.* A kind of low furze or gorse. *Shakspeare.* See GORSE.

'GO'SSAMER §, gŏs'-sâ-mûr. *n. s.* [*gossipium*, low Lat.] The down of plants; the long white cobwebs which fly in the air in calm, sunny weather. *Hanmer. Shakspeare.*

'GO'SSAMERY*, gŏs'-sâ-mĕr-è. *a.* Light; flimsy; unsubstantial. *Pursuits of Lit.*

GO'SSIP §, gŏs'-sĭp. *n. s.* [ꝥoð and ꝛýþ, Sax.] One who answers for the child in baptism. *Verstegan.* A tippling companion. *Shak.* One who runs about tattling like women at a lying-in. *Hudibras.* In a good sense, as a friend or neighbour. *Spenser.* In modern conversation, mere tattle; trifling talk.

*To* GO'SSIP. gŏs'-sĭp. *v. n.* To chat; to prate; to be merry. *Shakspeare.* To be a pot-companion. *Shakspeare.*

GO'SSIPING*, gŏs'-sĭp-ĭng. *n. s.* A going about to collect or report mere tattle; a meeting of gossips. *Bp. Rainbow.*

GO'SSIPRED, gŏs'-sĭp-rĕd. *n. s.* [*gossipry*, from *gossip.*] *Gossipred* or compaternity, by the canon law, is a spiritual affinity. *Davies.*

GOSSO'ON*, gŏs-sôôn'. *n. s.* [*garçon*, Fr.] A lad; a low attendant formerly in the wealthy families among the Irish. *Castle Rackrent.*

GO'STING, gŏs'-tĭng. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

GOT, gŏt. *pret.* of *get.*

GOT, gŏt. *part. pass.* of *get.*

GOTH §*, gŏth. *n. s.* [*Gothus*, Lat.; Ꞓoꞇa, Sax.] One of the people in the northern parts of Europe, first called *Getes*, afterwards *Goths. Bibliot. Bibl.* One not civilized; one deficient in general knowledge; a barbarian. *Addison.*

GO'THAMIST*, gŏ'-*th*ăm-ĭst. *n. s.* [from the old saying, "As wise as a man of *Gotham*;" a place in Nottinghamshire, formerly noted for some pleasant blunders.] One who is not wise. *Bp. Morton.*

GO'THICAL*, gŏ*th*'-ĕ-kăl. } *a.* Respecting the coun-
GO'THICK*, gŏ*th*'-ĭk. } try or language of the Goths. *Shelton.* A particular kind of architecture, distinguished by the terms *ancient* and *modern*, the heavy or light. *Addison.* Rude; uncivilized. *Congreve.*

GO'THICK*, gŏ*th*'-ĭk. *n. s.* The Gothick language. *Pref. to Serenius's Dict.*

GO'THICISM*, gŏ*th*'-ĕ-sĭzm. *n. s.* A Gothick idiom. *Chalmers.* Conformity to Gothick architecture. *Gray.* The state of barbarians. *Shenstone.*

*To* GO'THICIZE*, gŏ*th*'-ĕ-sĭze. *v. a.* To bring back to barbarism. *Strutt.*

GO'TTEN, gŏt'-t'n. *part. pass.* of *get.*

GOUD, gôûd. *n. s.* Woad; a plant. *Dict.*

*GOUGE*, gôôdje. [gôûdje, *Perry.*] *n. s.* [Fr.] A chisel having a round edge. *Moxon.*

*To* GOUGE*, gôôdje. *v. a.* To scoop out as with a gouge or chisel. *B. Jonson.*

GO'UJEERS, gôô'-jèèrz. *n. s.* [*gouge*, Fr. a camp trull.] The French disease. *Shakspeare.*

GO'ULAND*. *n. s.* A flower. *B. Jonson.*

GOULA'RD*, gôô-lârd'. *n. s.* An extract of lead, so called from M. Goulard, the inventor of it, a remedy for inflammations. &c.

GOURD §, gôrd, or gôôrd. 318. *n. s.* [*gouhorde*, Fr.] A plant. *Miller.* A bottle. [*gourt*, old Fr.] *Hanmer.* An instrument of gaming.

☞ Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Nares, W. Johnston, and Buchanan, pronounce this word in the first manner; and Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Perry, in the last. The first is, in my opinion, the most agreeable to English analogy. *W.*

GOU'RDINESS, gôr'-dè-nĕs. *n. s.* A swelling in a horse's leg after a journey. *Farrier's Dict.*

*GO'URMAND*, gôôr'-mând. *n. s.* [Fr.] See GORMAND. A glutton; a greedy feeder. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* GO'URMANDIZE*, gôôr'-mân-dīze. *v. n.* To play the glutton. *Cockeram.*

GO'URMANDIZE*, gôôr'-mân-dīze. *n. s.* Gluttony; voraciousness. *Spenser.*

GO'URNET, gûr'-nĕt. 314. *n. s.* A fish.

GOUT §, gôût. 313. *n. s.* [*goutte*, Fr.] The arthritis; a periodical disease attended with great pain. *Arbuthnot.* A drop. [*gutta*, Lat.] *Shakspeare.*

*GOUT*, gôô. 315. *n. s.* [Fr.] A taste. *Woodward.*

GOUT-SWOLLEN*, gôût'-swôln. *a.* Inflamed with the gout. *Bp. Hall.*

GO'UTWORT, gôût'-wûrt. *n. s.* An herb. *Ains worth.*

GO'UTY, gôô'-tè. *a.* Afflicted or diseased with the gout. *Bp. Hall.* Relating to the gout. *Blackmore* Boggy; as, *gouty* land. Swelled. *Spenser.*

GO'UTINESS*, gôût'-è-nĕs. *n. s.* The pain of the gout. *Sherwood.*

GOVE §, gôve. *n. s.* A mow. *Tusser.*

*To* GOVE, gôve. *v. n.* To mow; to put in a gove, goff, or mow. *Tusser.* An old word.

*To* GO'VERN §, gŭv'-ûrn. *v. a.* [*gouverner*, Fr.] To rule as a chief magistrate. *Spenser.* To regulate; to influence; to direct. *Davenant.* To manage; to restrain. *Shak.* To have force with regard to syntax; as, amo *governs* the accusative case. *Mauger.* To pilot; to regulate the motions of a ship.

*To* GO'VERN, gŭv'-ûrn. 98. *v. n.* To keep superiority; to behave with haughtiness. *Dryden.*

GO'VERNABLE, gŭv'-ûr-nâ-bl. *a.* Submissive to authority; subject to rule. *Locke.*

GO'VERNANCE, gŭv'-ûr-nânse. *n. s.* Government; rule; management. 1 *Macc.* Control, as that of a guardian. *Spenser.* Behaviour; manners. *Spenser.*

GO'VERNANTE, gŏ-vûr-nânt'. *n. s.* [*gouvernante*, Fr.] A lady who has the care of young girls of quality. *L'Estrange.*

GO'VERNESS, gŭv'-ûr-nĕs. *n. s.* [*gouvernesse*, Fr.] A female invested with authority. *Shak.* A tutoress; a woman that has the care of young ladies. *Sidney.* A tutoress; a directress. *More.*

GO'VERNMENT, gŭv'-ûrn-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*gouvernement*, Fr.] Form of a community with respect to the disposition of the supreme authority. *Temple.* An established state of legal authority. *Milton.* Administration of publick affairs. *Waller.* Regularity of behaviour. *Shak.* Manageableness; compliance; obsequiousness. *Shak.* Management of the limbs or body. *Spenser.* [In grammar.] Influence with regard to construction.

GO'VERNOUR, gŭv'-ûr-nûr. 314. *n. s.* [*gouverneur*, Fr.] One who has the supreme direction. *Hooker.* One who is invested with supreme authority in a state. *Psalm* xxii. One who rules any place with delegated and temporary authority. *Shak.* A tutor; one who has care of a young man. *Locke* Pilot; regulator; manager. *Ja.* iii.

GOWD*, gôûd. *n. s.* A gaud; a toy.

GOWK*, gôûk. *n. s.* [*gauch*, Teut.] A foolish fellow; a cuckoo.

*To* GOWK*, gôûk. *v. a.* To stupify. *B. Jonson.*

*To* GOWL*, gôûl. *v. n.* [*goela*, Icel.] To howl. *Wiclliffe. Ob. T.*

GOWN §, gôûn. *n. s.* [*gonna*, Ital.] A long upper garment. *Abbot.* A woman's upper garment. *Pope.* The long habit of a man dedicated to the arts of peace, as divinity, medicine, law. *Spenser.* The dress of peace. *Dryden.*

GO'WNED, gôûn'd. 362. *a.* Dressed in a gown. *Spenser.*

GO'WNMAN, gôûn'-mân. 88. *n. s.* A man devoted to the arts of peace; one whose proper habit is a gown. Sometimes called *gownsman. Rowe.*

GO'ZZARD*, gŏz'-zârd. *n. s.* [a corruption of *goose-herd.*] One who attends geese. *Malone.*

GRAB*, grăb. *n. s.* A vessel peculiar to the Malabar coast; having usually two masts, but sometimes three.

*To* GRA'BBLE, grȧb'-bl. 405. *v. n.* [probably from *grapple.*] To grope; to feel eagerly with the hands. *Arbuthnot.* To lie prostrate on the ground. *Ainsworth.*

GRACE §, grāse. 560. *n. s.* [*grace*, Fr.] Favour; kindness. *Sidney.* Favourable influence of God on the human mind. 2 *Cor.* Virtue; effect of God's influence. *Pearson.* Pardon; mercy. *Milton.* Favour conferred. *Prior.* Privilege. *Dryden.* A goddess, by the heathens supposed to bestow beauty *Prior.* Behaviour, considered as decent or unbecoming. *Sidney.* Adventitious or artificial beauty. *Harte.* Natural excellence. *Hooker.* Embellishment; recommendation; beauty. *Spenser.* Single beauty. *Dryden.* Ornament; flower; highest perfection. *Shak.* Single or particular virtue. *Shak.* Virtue physically. *Shak.* The title of a duke or archbishop; formerly of the king, meaning the same as *your goodness*, or *your clemency*. *Bacon.* A short prayer said before and after meat. *Addison.*

GRACE-CUP, grāse'-kŭp. *n. s.* The cup or health drank after grace. *Prior.*

*To* GRACE, grāse. *v. a.* To adorn; to dignify; to embellish. *Hooker.* To dignify or raise by an act of favour. *Shak.* To favour. To supply with heavenly grace. *Bp. Hall.*

GRA'CED, grāst. 359. *a.* Beautiful; graceful. *Sidney.* Virtuous; regular; chaste. *Shakspeare.*

GRA'CEFUL, grāse'-fŭl. *a.* Full of grace and virtue. *Shakspeare.* Beautiful with dignity. *Dryden.*

GRA'CEFULLY, grāse'-fŭl-è. *ad.* Elegantly; with pleasing dignity. *Swift.*

GRA'CEFULNESS, grāse'-fŭl-nĕs. *n. s.* Elegance of manner; dignity with beauty. *Hakewill.*

GRA'CELESS, grāse'-lĕs. *a.* Void of grace; wicked; abandoned. *Spenser.*

GRA'CELESSLY*, grāse'-lĕs-lè. *ad.* Without elegance. *Sidney.*

GRA'CES, grā'-sĭz. 99. *n. s. Good graces*, for favour, is seldom used in the singular. *Tatler.*

GRA'CILE §, grȧs'-sĭl. 140. *a.* [*gracilis*, Lat.] Slender; small. *Dict.*

GRA'CILENT, grȧs'-è-lĕnt. *a.* [*gracilentus*, Lat.] Lean. *Dict.*

GRACI'LITY, grȧ-sĭl'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*gracilitas*, Lat.] Slenderness; smallness; leanness. *Cockeram.*

GRA'CIOUS §, grā'-shŭs. 314. *a.* [*gracieux*, Fr.] Merciful; benevolent. *South.* Favourable; kind. 2 *Kings.* Acceptable; favoured. *Spenser.* Virtuous; good. *Shak.* Excellent. *Hooker.* Graceful; becoming; pleasing. *Chaucer.*

GRA'CIOUSLY, grā'-shŭs-lè. *ad.* Kindly; with kind condescension. *Dryden.* In a pleasing manner.

GRA'CIOUSNESS, grā'-shŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Mercifulness. *Sir E. Sandys.* Kind condescension. *Clarendon.* Possession of graces or good qualities. *Bp. Barlow.* Pleasing manner. *Johnson.*

GRADA'TION §, grȧ-dā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*gradation*, Fr.] Regular progress from one degree to another. *L'Estrange.* Regular advance, step by step. *Tillotson.* Order; sequence; series. *Shak.* Regular process of argument. *South.*

GRA'DATORY, grād'-ȧ-tŭr-è. 512. *n. s.* [*gradus*, Lat.] Steps from the cloisters into the church. *Ainsworth.*

GRA'DATORY*. grād'-ȧ-tŭr-è. *a.* Proceeding step by step. *Seward.*

*GRADE**, grāde. *n. s.* [Fr.] Rank; degree. This word has been brought forward in some modern pamphlets, but it will hardly be adopted.

GRA'DIENT, grā'-dè-ĕnt, or grā'-jè-ĕnt. 293. *a.* [*gradiens*, Lat.] Walking; moving by steps. *Wilkins.*

GRA'DUAL §, grād'-ù-ȧl, or grād'-jù-ȧl. 293, 294, 376. *a.* [*graduel*, Fr.] Proceeding by degrees; advancing step by step. *Milton.*

GRA'DUAL, grād'-ù-ȧl. 88. *n. s.* An order of steps. *Dryden.* A grail; an ancient book of hymns or prayers. See GRAIL.

GRADUA'LITY, grād-ù-ȧl'-è-tè. *n. s.* Regular progression. *Brown.*

GRA'DUALLY, grād'-ù-ȧl-lè. *ad.* By degrees; in regular progression. *Newton.* In degree. *Grew.*

*To* GRA'DUATE §, grād'-ù-āte. *v. a.* [*graduer*, Fr.] To dignify with a degree in the university. *Carew.* To mark with degrees. *Derham.* To raise to a higher place in the scale of metals: a chymical term. *Boyle.* To heighten; to improve. *Brown.*

*To* GRA'DUATE*, grād'-ù-āte. *v. n.* To take an academical degree. To proceed regularly, or by degrees. *Gilpin.*

GRA'DUATE, grād'-ù-āte. 91. *n. s.* A man dignified with an academical degree. *Selden.*

GRA'DUATESHIP*, grād'-ù-āte-shĭp. *n. s.* The state of a graduate. *Milton.*

GRADUA'TION, grād-ù-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Regular progression by succession of degrees. *Grew.* Exaltation of qualities. *Brown.* The act of conferring academical degrees. *Johnson.*

GRAFF, grȧf. *n. s.* A ditch; a moat. *Clarendon.*

GRAFF, grȧf. 79. *n. s.* [ȝpapan, Sax.] A small
GRAFT, grȧft. § branch inserted into the stock of another tree, and nourished by its sap, but bearing its own fruit; a young cion. *Raleigh.*

*To* GRAFF §, grȧff. *v. a.* To insert a cion or
*To* GRAFT §, grȧft. § branch of one tree into the stock of another. *Dryden.* To propagate by insertion or inoculation. *Dryden.* To insert into a place or body to which it did not originally belong. *Rom.* To impregnate with an adscititious branch. *Shak.* To join one thing so as to receive support from another. *Swift.*

☞ Nothing can be clearer, than that *graff* is the true word, if we appeal to its derivation from the French word *greffer*; and, accordingly, we find this word used in Scripture, and several of the old writers: but nothing can be clearer, than that it is now obsolete, and that the word *grafted* has been long used by our most respectable modern authors, and that it ought to be used exclusively. *W.*

*To* GRAFF, grȧf. *v. n.* To practise insition. *Bacon.*

GRA'FFER, grȧf'-fûr. 98. *n. s.* One who propagates
GRA'FTER, grȧf'-tûr. § fruit by grafting. *Evelyn.*

GRAIL, grāle. *n. s.* [*grêle*, Fr.] Small particles of any kind. *Spenser.*

GRAIL*, grāle. *n. s.* [*graduale, gradale*, low Lat.] A book containing some of the offices of the Roman church. *Warton.*

GRAIN §, grāne. 202. *n. s.* [*graine*, Fr.; *granum*, Lat.] A single seed of corn. *Mortimer.* Corn *Shak.* The seed of any fruit. Any minute particle; any single body. *Shak.* The smallest weight, of which, in physick, twenty make a scruple, and in Troy weight twenty-four make a pennyweight; and so named because it is supposed of equal weight with a grain of corn. *Bacon.* Any thing proverbially small. *Wisd.* xi.—*Grain of allowance.* Something indulged or remitted. *Addison.*—The direction of the fibres of wood, or other fibrous matter. *Shak.* The body of the wood as modified by the fibres. *Dryden.* The body, considered with respect to the form or direction of the constituent particles. *Brown.* Dyed or stained substance. *Spenser.* Temper; disposition; inclination. *Shak.* The heart; the bottom. *Hayward.* The form of the surface with regard to roughness and smoothness. *Newton.* A tine; a spike. *Ray.*

*To* GRAIN*, grāne. *v. n.* To yield fruit. *Gower.*

*To* GRAIN*, or GRANE*, grāne. *v. n.* [ȝpanian, Sax.] To groan.

GRAI'NED, grānd. 359. *a.* Rough; made less smooth. *Shakspeare.* Dyed in grain. *Brown.*

GRAI'NING*, grā'-nĭng. *n. s.* Indentation. *Leake.*

GRAINS, grānz. *n. s.* [without a singular.] The husks of malt exhausted in brewing. *B. Jonson.*

GRAINS *of Paradise*. *n. s.* An Indian spice.

GRAI'NSTAFF*, grāne'-stȧf. *n. s.* A quarter-staff.

GRA'INY, grā'-nè. *a.* Full of corn. Full of grains or kernels.

*To* GRAITH §*, grāth. *v. a.* [ȝepædian, Sax.] To prepare; to make ready. *Chaucer.*

GRAITH*, grāth. *n. s.* [ȝepæde, Sax.] Furniture; equipage; goods; riches.

GRAM*, grăm. *a.* [Scham, Sax.] Angry.

GRAME'RCY, grâ-mĕr'-sē. *interj.* [*grand merci*, Fr.] An obsolete expression of obligation. *Spenser.*

GRAMI'NEOUS§, grâ-mĭn'-ē-ŭs. *a.* [*gramineus*, Lat.] Grassy.

GRAMINI'VOROUS, grâm-ē-nĭv'-ō-rŭs. 518. *a.* [*gramen* and *voro*, Lat.] Grass-eating; living upon grass. *Sharpe.*

GRA'MMAR§, grâm'-mâr. 418. *n. s.* [*grammaire*, Fr.; *grammatica*, Lat.] The science of speaking correctly; the art which teaches the relations of words to each other. *Fell.* Propriety or justness of speech. *Dryden.* The book that treats of the various relations of words to one another. *Tatler.*

GRA'MMAR *School*, grâm'-mâr-skōōl. *n. s.* A school in which the learned languages are grammatically taught. *Locke.*

*To* GRA'MMAR*, grâm'-mâr. *v. n.* To discourse according to the rules of grammar. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

GRAMMA'RIAN, grâm-mâ'-rē-ăn. *n. s.* [*grammairien*, Fr.] One who teaches grammar; a philologer. *Holder.*

GRAMMA'TICAL, grâm-măt'-ē-kăl. *a.* [*grammatical*, Fr.] Belonging to grammar. *Sidney.* Taught by grammar. *Dryden.*

GRAMMA'TICALLY, grâm-măt'-ē-kăl-ē. *ad.* According to the rules or science of grammar. *Watts.*

*GRAMMA'TICASTER*, grâm-măt'-ē-kăs-tŭr. *n. s.* [Lat.] A mean verbal pedant; a low grammarian. *Sir W. Petty.*

*To* GRAMMA'TICISE*, grâm-măt'-ē-size. *v. a.* To render grammatical. *Johnson.*

GRAMMATICA'TION*, grâm-măt-ē-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Rule of grammar. *Dalgarno.*

GRAMMA'TICK*, grâm-măt'-ĭk. *a.* Pertaining to grammar. *Milton.*

GRA'MMATIST*, grâm'-mă-tĭst. *n. s.* [*grammatista*, Lat.] A grammaticaster. *H. Tooke*

GRA'MPLE, grâm'-pl. 405. *n. s.* [*grampelle*, Fr.] A crab-fish. *Cotgrave.*

GRA'MPUS, grâm'-pŭs. *n. s.* A large fish of the cetaceous kind. *Sir T. Herbert.*

GRANA'DO*, grâ-nā'-dō. *n. s.* [*granada de fuego*, Span.] A grenade.

GRANADI'ER*. See GRENADIER.

GRA'NAM*. See GRANNAM.

GRA'NARY, grân'-â-rē. 503. *n. s.* [*granarium*, Lat.] A store-house for threshed corn. *Addison.*

☞ We sometimes hear this word pronounced with the first *a* like that in *grain*; but all our orthoëpists mark it like the *a* in *grand*. The first manner would insinuate, that the word is derived from the English word *grain*: but this is not the case; it comes from the Latin *granarium*; and, by our own analogy, has the antepenultimate vowel short. *W.*

GRA'NATE, grân'-ât. 91. *n. s.* [*granum*, Lat.] A kind of marble so called, because marked with small variegations like grains. Otherwise *granite*. The gem called a garnet.

GRAND§, grând. *a.* [*grandis*, Lat.] Great; illustrious; high in power. *Raleigh.* Great; splendid; magnificent. *Young.* Principal; chief. *Milton.* Eminent; superiour. *Milton.* Noble; sublime; lofty; conceived or expressed with great dignity. *Burke.* It is used to signify ascent or descent of consanguinity.

GRA'NDAM, grân'-dăm. *n. s.* [*grand* and *dam* or *dame*.] Grandmother; my father's or mother's mother. *Shak.* An old, withered woman. *Dryden.*

GRA'NDCHILD, grând'-tshĭld. *n. s.* [*grand* and *child*.] The son or daughter of my son or daughter. *Bacon.*

GRA'NDAUGHTER, grând-dâw-tŭr. *n. s.* The daughter of a son or daughter. *Bp. Newton.*

GRANDE'E§, grân-dēē'. *n. s.* [*grand*, Fr.] A man of great rank, power, or dignity. *Wotton.*

GRANDE'ESHIP*, grân-dēē'-shĭp. *n. s.* The rank, or estate, of a grandee; a lordship. *Swinburne.*

GRANDE'VITY§, grân-dĕv'-ē-tē. *n. s.* [*grandævus*, Lat.] Great age; length of life. *Dict.*

GRANDE'VOUS, grân-dē'-vŭs. *a.* Long lived; of great age. *Dict.*

GRA'NDEUR§, grân'-jŭr. 376. *n. s.* [Fr.] State; splendour of appearance; magnificence. *South.* Greatness, as opposed to minuteness. *Addison.* Elevation of sentiment, language, or mien. *Tatler*

GRA'NDFATHER, grând'-fâ-thŭr. *n. s.* The father of my father or mother. *Bacon.*

GRANDI'FICK, grân-dĭf'-ĭk. 509. *a.* [*grandis* and *facio*.] Making great. *Dict.*

GRANDI'LOQUENCE§*, grân-dĭl'-ō-kwēnse. *n. s* [*grandis* and *loquor*, Lat.] High, lofty, big speaking. *More.*

GRANDI'LOQUOUS*, grân-dĭl'-ō-kwŭs. *a.* [*grandiloquus*, Lat.] Using lofty words. *Cockeram.*

GRA'NDINOUS, grân'-dē-nŭs. *a.* [*grando*, Lat.] Full of hail; consisting of hail. *Dict.*

GRANDITY, grân'-dē-tē. *n. s.* [*grandis*, Lat.] Greatness; grandeur; magnificence. *Camden.* An old word.

GRA'NDLY*, grând'-lē. *ad.* Sublimely; loftily. *Boswell.*

GRA'NDMOTHER, grând'-mŭth-ŭr. *n. s.* The mother of my father or mother. 1 *Tim.*

GRA'NDNESS*, grând'-nĕs. *n. s.* Greatness. *Wollaston.*

GRA'NDSIRE, grând'-sire. *n. s.* [*grand* and *sire*.] Grandfather. *Shak.* Any ancestor, poetically. *Shakspeare.*

GRA'NDSON, grând'-sŭn. *n. s.* The son of a son or daughter. *Dryden.*

*To* GRANE*, grâne. *v. n.* To groan. See *To* GRAIN.

GRANGE, grânje. *n. s.* [*grange*, Fr.] A farm: generally a farm with a house at a distance from neighbours. *Shak.* A granary. *Milton.*

GRA'NITE§, grân'-ĭt. 140. *n. s.* [*granit*, Fr.] A stone composed of separate and very large concretions, rudely compacted. The hard white granite with black spots, commonly called moorstone, forms a very firm, and, though rude, yet beautifully variegated mass. Hard red granite, variegated with black and white, now called oriental granite, is valuable for its extreme hardness and beauty. *Hill.*

GRANI'TICAL*, grâ-nĭt'-ē-kăl. *a.* Consisting of granite. *Polwhele.*

GRANI'VOROUS, grâ-nĭv'-vō-rŭs. 518. *a.* [*granum* and *voro*, Lat.] Eating grain; living upon grain *Arbuthnot.*

GRA'NNAM, grân'-nŭm. 88. *n. s.* [for *grandam*.] Grandmother. *B. Jonson.*

*To* GRANT§, grânt. 78, 79. *v. a.* [*graanter*, or *groaunter*, old Fr.] To admit that which is not yet proved; to allow; to yield; to concede. *Hooker.* To bestow something which cannot be claimed of right. 1 *Sam.*

GRANT, grânt. *n. s.* The act of granting or bestowing. The thing granted; a gift; a boon. *Dryden.* [In law.] A gift in writing of such a thing as can not aptly be passed or conveyed by word only *Cowel.* Admission of something in dispute. *Hooker*

GRA'NTABLE, grânt'-â-bl. *a.* That which may be granted. *Aylife.*

GRANTE'E, grân-tēē'. *n. s.* He to whom any grant is made. *Swift.*

GRA'NTOR, grânt-tŏr'. 166. [grân'-tŭr, *Sheridan and Perry*; grânt-tōr', *Jones.*] *n. s.* He by whom a grant is made. *Ayliffe.*

GRA'NULARY, grân'-ŭ-lâr-ē. *a.* [from *granule*.] Small and compact; resembling a small grain or seed. *Brown.*

*To* GRA'NULATE§, grân'-ŭ-lâte. *v. n.* [*granuler*, Fr.] To be formed into small grains. *Sprat.*

*To* GRA'NULATE, grân'-ŭ-lâte. 91. *v. a.* To break into small masses or granules. *Brown.* To raise into small asperities. *Ray.*

GRANULA'TION, grân-ŭ-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*granulation*, Fr.] The act of pouring melted metal into cold water, so as it may congeal into small grains. Gunpowder and some salts are likewise said to be granulated, from their resemblance to grain or

seed. *Quincy.* The act of shooting or breaking into small masses. *Sharp.*

GRA'NULE◊, grăn'-ûle. *n. s.* [*granum*, Lat.] A small compact particle. *Boyle.*

GRA'NULOUS, grăn'-ù-lŭs. *a.* Full of little grains.

GRAPE◊, grâpe. *n. s.* [*grappe*, Fr.] The fruit of the vine, growing in clusters. *Lev.* xix.

GRAPE *Hyacinth*, or GRAPE *Flower*. *n. s.* A flower.

GRAPE *Shot**, grâpe'-shŏt. *n. s.* [In artillery.] A combination of small shot, put into a thick canvas bag, and corded strongly together, so as to form a kind of cylinder. *Chambers.*

GRA'PELESS*, grâpe'-lĕs. *a.* Wanting the strength and flavour of the grape. *Jenyns.*

GRA'PESTONE, grâpe'-stône. *n. s.* The stone or seed contained in the grape. *Prior.*

GRAPHICAL◊, grăf'-è-kăl. *a.* [γράφω.] Well delineated. *Bacon.*

GRA'PHICALLY, grăf'-è-kăl-è. *ad.* In picturesque manner; with good description or delineation. *B. Jonson.*

GRA'PHICK*, grăf'-ĭk. *a.* Graphical. *B. Jonson.* Relating to engraving. *Warton.*

GRAPHO'METER*, grâ-fŏm'-è-tûr. *n. s.* [γράφω and μέτρον.] A surveying instrument. *Drummond.*

GRA'PNEL, grâp'-nĕl. *n. s.* [*grappil*, and *grappin*, Fr.] A small anchor belonging to a little vessel. A grappling iron, with which, in fight, one ship fastens on another. *Chaucer.*

*To* GRA'PPLE◊, grâp'-pl. 405. *v. n.* [*greipan*, M. Goth.] To contend by seizing each other. *Beaumont and Fletcher.* To contest in close fight. *Shakspeare.*

*To* GRA'PPLE, grâp'-pl. *v. a.* To fasten; to fix. *Shak.* To seize; to lay fast hold of. *Heylin.*

GRA'PPLE, grâp'-pl. *n. s.* Contest hand to hand, in which the combatants seize each other. *Milton.* Close fight. *Shak.* Iron instrument by which one ship fastens on another. *Dryden.*

GRA'PPLEMENT, grâp'-pl-mĕnt. *n. s.* Close fight; hostile embrace. *Spenser. Ob J.*

GRA'PY*, grâ'-pè. *a.* [*grappu*, Fr.] Full of clusters of grapes. *Addison.* Made of the grape. *Gay.*

GRA'SHOPPER, grâs'-hŏp-ûr. *n. s.* A small insect that hops in the summer grass. *Addison.*

GRA'SIER, grâ'-zhûr. 283. *n. s.* One who feeds cattle. *Warton.* See GRAZIER.

*To* GRASP◊, grâsp. *v. a.* [*graspare*, Ital.] To hold in the hand; to gripe. *Sidney.* To seize; to catch at. *Clarendon.*

*To* GRASP, grâsp. *v. n.* To catch; to endeavour to seize. *Swift.* To struggle; to strive. *Shak.* To gripe; to encroach. *Dryden.*

GRASP, grâsp. *n. s.* The gripe or seizure of the hand. *Milton.* Possession; hold. *Shak.* Power of seizing. *Milton.*

GRA'SPER, grâsp'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One that grasps. *Sherwood.*

GRASS◊, grâs. 78, 79. *n. s.* [ʒpæʒ, Sax.] The common herbage of the field on which cattle feed. *Jeremiah*, l.

GRASS *of Parnassus. n. s.* [*parnassia*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

*To* GRASS, grâs. *v. n.* To breed grass; to become pasture. *Tusser.*

GRASS-GREEN*, grâs'-grèèn. *a.* Green with grass. *Shakspeare.*

GRASS-GROWN*, grâs'-grône. *a.* Grown over with grass. *Thomson.*

GRASS-PLOT, grâs'-plŏt. *n. s.* [*grass* and *plot.*] A small level covered with short grass. *Temple.*

GRASS-POLY, grâs'-pô'-lè. *n. s.* A species of *willow-wort.*

GRASSA'TION*, grâs-sâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*grassatio*, Lat.] A ranging about to do wrong. *Feltham.*

GRA'SSINESS, grâs'-sè-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of abounding in grass.

GRA'SSLESS*, grâs'-lĕs. *a.* Wanting grass. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

GRA'SSY, grâs'-sè. *a.* Covered with grass; abounding with grass. *Spenser.*

GRATE◊, grâte. *n. s.* [*crates*, Lat.] A partition made with bars placed near to one another, or crossing each other: such as are in cloisters or prisons. *Shak.* The range of bars within which fires are made. *Spectator.*

*To* GRATE*, grâte. *v. a.* To shut up with bars *Sherwood.*

*To* GRATE, grâte. *v. a.* [*gratter*, Fr.] To rub or wear any thing by the attrition of a rough body. *Spenser.* To offend by any thing harsh or vexatious. *Dryden.* To form a sound by collision of asperities or hard bodies. *Milton.*

*To* GRATE◊, grâte. *v. n.* To rub hard, so as to injure or offend. *Locke.* To make a harsh noise, as that of a rough body drawn over another. *Hooker.*

GRATE◊*, grâte. *a.* [*gratus*, Lat.] Agreeable. *Sir T. Herbert. Ob. T.*

GRA'TEFUL, grâte'-fûl. *a.* [*gratus*, Lat.] Having a due sense of benefits. *Milton.* Pleasing; acceptable; delightful; delicious. *Bacon.*

GRA'TEFULLY, grâte'-fûl-lè. *ad.* With willingness to acknowledge and repay benefits; with due sense of obligation. *Milton.* In a pleasing manner *Watts.*

GRA'TEFULNESS, grâte'-fûl-nĕs. *n. s.* Gratitude; duty to benefactors. *Herbert.* Quality of being acceptable; pleasantness.

GRA'TER, grâ'-tûr. *n. s.* [*grattoir*, Fr.] A kind of coarse file with which soft bodies are rubbed to powder. *A. Hill.*

GRATIFICA'TION◊, grăt-è-fè-kâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*gratificatio*, Lat.] The act of pleasing. *South.* Pleasure; delight. *Rogers.* Reward; recompense. *Bp. Morton.*

GRA'TIFIER*, grâ'-tè-fî-ûr. *n. s.* One who gratifies or delights. *More.*

*To* GRA'TIFY, grâ'-tè-fî. *v. a.* [*gratificor*, Lat.] To indulge; to please by compliance. *Dryden.* To delight; to please. *Dryden.* To requite with a recompense.

GRA'TING*, grâte'-ĭng. *n. s.* A partition made with bars placed near to one another, or crossing each other. In a ship, *gratings* are small ledges of sawed plank on the upper deck.

GRA'TINGLY, grâte'-ĭng-lè. *ad.* Harshly; offensively.

*GRA'TIS*, grâ'-tĭs. 544. *ad.* [Lat.] For nothing; without a recompense. *Shakspeare.*

GRA'TITUDE, grăt'-è-tûde. *n. s.* [*gratitudo*, low Lat.] Duty to benefactors. *Shak.* Desire to return benefits. *Milton.*

GRATU'ITOUS◊, grâ-tû'-è-tŭs. *a.* [*gratuitus*, Lat.] Voluntary; granted without claim or merit. *L'Est.* Asserted without proof. *Ray.*

GRATU'ITOUSLY, grâ-tû'-è-tŭs-lè. *ad.* Without claim or merit. Without proof. *Cheyne.*

GRATU'ITY, grâ-tû'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*gratuité*, Fr.] A present or acknowledgement; a free gift. *Broome.*

*To* GRA'TULATE◊, grătsh'-ù-lâte, or grăt'-ù-lâte. 461. *v. a.* [*gratulor*, Lat.] To congratulate; to salute with declarations of joy. *Shak.* To declare joy for. *B. Jonson.* To reward. *Beaum. and Fletcher.*

GRATULA'TION, grătsh-ù-lâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* Salutations made by expressing joy; expression of joy. *Hooker.*

GRA'TULATORY, grătsh'-ù-lâ-tûr-è. 512. [See DOMESTICK.] *a.* Congratulatory; expressing congratulation. *Willet.* Expressing thanks. *Waterland.*

GRAVE, grâve. A final syllable in the names of places, from the Saxon ʒpæf, a grove or cave. *Gibson.*

GRAVE◊, grâve. *n. s.* [ʒpæf, Sax.] The place in the ground in which the dead are reposited. *Milton.* In the plural only, *graves* is used to signify the sediment of tallow melted for the making of candles. [*Graf*, Germ.] A ruler, usually in composition, as, *landgrave, margrave.*

GRAVE-CLOTHES, grâve'-klôze. *n. s.* The dress of the dead. *St. John.*

GRAVE-DIGGER*, grâve'-dĭg-gûr. *n. s.* One who digs graves. *Guardian.*

GRAVE-MAKER*, grâve'-mâ-kûr. *n. s.* A grave digger. *Shakspeare*

☞ 559.—Fāte, fār, fâll, fât;—mè, mêt;—plne. pĭn;—

**GRAVE-STONE**, grāve′-stōne. *n. s.* The stone that is laid over the grave. *Shakspeare.*

***To* GRAVE** §, grāve. *v. a.* preter. *graved;* part. pass. *graven.* To dig. [ȝnapan, Sax.] *Psalm* vii. To insculp; to carve a figure or inscription in any hard substance. [*graver*, Fr. *γράφω.*] *Milton.* To carve or form. *Heb.* ii. To copy paintings upon wood or metal, in order to be impressed on paper. *Dryden.* To entomb. *Shak.* To clean, calk, and sheath a ship. *Ainsworth.*

***To* GRAVE**, grāve. *v. n.* To write or delineate on hard substances. *Exod.* xxviii.

**GRAVE** §, grāve. *a.* [*gravis*, Lat.] Solemn; serious; sober. *Shak.* Of weight; not futile; credible. *Grew.* Not showy; not tawdry. Not sharp of sound; not acute. *Holder.*

**GRA′VEL** §, grāv′-ĕl. 99. *n. s.* [*graveel*, Dutch.] Hard sand. *Woodward.* [*gravelle*, Fr.] Sandy matter concreted in the kidneys. *Arbuthnot.*

***To* GRA′VEL**, grāv′-ĕl. *v. a.* To pave or cover with gravel. *Bacon.* To stick in the sand. *Camden.* To puzzle; to stop; to put to a stand. *Shak.* [In horsemanship.] To hurt the foot with gravel confined by the shoe.

**GRA′VELESS**, grāve′-lĕs. *a*, Wanting a tomb; unburied. *Shakspeare.*

**GRA′VELLY**, grāv′-ĕl-lè. *a.* [*graveleux*, Fr.] Full of gravel; abounding with gravel. *Bacon.*

**GRA′VELY**, grāve′-lè. *ad.* Solemnly; seriously; soberly; without lightness or mirth. *Milton.* Without gaudiness or show.

**GRA′VENESS**, grāve′-nĕs. *n. s.* Seriousness; solemnity and sobriety of behaviour. *Shakspeare.*

**GRA′VEOLENT**, grā-vè′-ò-lĕnt. *a.* [*graviolens*, Lat.] Strong scented. *Dict.*

**GRA′VER**, grā′-vûr. 98. *n. s.* [*graveur*, Fr.] One whose business is to inscribe or carve upon hard substances; one who copies pictures upon wood or metal to be impressed on paper. *Dryden.* The style or tool used in graving. *Boyle.*

**GRA′VID** §*, grāv′-ĭd. *a.* [*gravidus*, Lat.] Pregnant. *Sir T. Herbert.*

**GRA′VIDATED***, grāv′-ĕ-dā-tĕd. *a.* Great with young. *Barrow.*

**GRAVIDA′TION***, grāv-ĕ-dā′-shŭn. *n. s.* Pregnancy. *Pearson.*

**GRAVI′DITY**, grā-vĭd′-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* Pregnancy; state of being with child. *Arbuthnot.*

**GRA′VING**, grā′-vĭng. *n. s.* Carved work. 2 *Chron.* Impression. *King Charles.*

***To* GRA′VITATE** §, grāv′-ĕ-tāte. *v. n.* [*gravis*, Lat.] To tend to the centre of attraction. *Blackmore.*

**GRAVITA′TION**, grāv-ĕ-tā′-shŭn. *n. s.* Act of tending to the centre. *Bentley.*

**GRA′VITY**, grāv′-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* [*gravitas*, Lat.] Weight; heaviness; tendency to the centre. *Quincy.* Atrociousness; weight of guilt. *Hooker.* Seriousness; solemnity. *Shakspeare.*

**GRA′VY**, grā′-vè. *n. s.* [*grav*, Germ.] The serous juice that runs from flesh not much dried by the fire. *Harvey.*

**GRAY** §, grā. *a.* [ȝnæȝ, Sax. *grau*, Dan.] White with a mixture of black. *Milton.* White or hoary with old age. *Bacon.* Dark like the opening or close of day; of the colour of ashes. *Camden.*

**GRAY**, grā. *n. s.* A gray colour. *Shakspeare.*

**GRAY**, grā. *n. s.* A badger. *Ainsworth.*

**GRAY***, grā. *n. s.* A kind of salmon, having a gray back and sides.

**GRA′YBEARD**, grā′-bēērd. *n. s.* An old man. *Shak.*

**GRA′YFLY***, grā′-flī. *n. s.* The trumpet-fly. *Milton.*

**GRA′YISH***, grā′-ĭsh. *a.* Approaching to a gray colour. *Warner.*

**GRAYLE***. See GRAIL.

**GRA′YLING**, grā′-lĭng. *n. s.* The umber; a fish. *Walton.*

**GRA′YNESS**, grā′-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of being gray. *Sherwood.*

***To* GRAZE** §, grāze. *v. n.* [ȝnapian, Sax.] To eat grass; to feed on grass. *Shak.* To supply grass. *Bacon.* To move on devouring. *Bacon.* [From *raser*, Fr.] To touch lightly. *Shakspeare.*

***To* GRAZE**, grāze *v. a.* To tend grazing cattle. *Shak* To feed upon. *Milton.* To supply with grass. To strike lightly. [*raser*, Fr.] *Shakspeare.*

**GRA′ZER**, grā′-zûr. *n. s.* One who feeds on grass. *Philips.*

**GRA′ZIER**, grā′-zhûr. 283, 434. *n. s.* One who feeds cattle. *Bacon.*

**GREASE** §, grēse. 227, 560. *n. s.* [*graisse*, Fr.] The soft part of the fat. *Bacon.* [In horsemanship.] A swelling and gourdiness of the legs of a horse.

***To* GREASE**, grēze. 437. *v. a.* To smear or anoint with grease. *Swift.* To bribe; to corrupt with presents. *Dryden.*

**GRE′ASILY***, grē′-zè-lè. *ad.* With an appearance, as if smeared with grease. *More.* Grossly; indelicately. *Shakspeare.*

**GRE′ASINESS**, grē′-zè-nĕs. *n. s.* Oiliness; fatness. *Boyle.*

**GRE′ASY**, grē′-zè. *a.* Oily; fat; unctuous. *Shak.* Smeared with grease. *Mortimer.* Fat of body; bulky. *Shak.* Gross; indelicate; indecent. *Marston.*

**GREAT** §, grāte. 240, 241. *a.* [ȝpeaτ, Sax.] Large in bulk or number. *St. Matt.* xxvi. Having any quality in a high degree. *Psalm* xiv. Having number or bulk, relative or comparative. *Locke.* Considerable in extent or duration. 2 *Sam.* Important; weighty. *Milton.* Chief; principal. *Shak.* Venerable; adorable; awful. *Milton.* Wonderful; marvellous. *Milton.* Of high rank; of large power. *Dan.* ii. General; extensive in consequence or influence. *Milton.* Illustrious; eminent; noble. *Jer.* x. Grand of aspect; of elevated mien. *Dryden.* Magnanimous; generous. *Sidney.* Opulent; sumptuous; magnificent. *Milton.* Intellectually great; sublime. *Milton.* Swelling; proud. *Knolles.* Familiar; much acquainted. *Bacon.* Pregnant; teeming. *Jerem.* xx. It is added in every step of ascending or descending consanguinity: as, *great* grandson is the son of my grandson. *Camden.* Hard; difficult; grievous. *Bp. Taylor.*

**GREAT**, grāte. *n. s.* The whole; the gross; the whole in a lump. *Tusser.*

**GRE′ATBELLIED**, grāte-bĕl′-lĭd. 283. *a.* [*great* and *belly.*] Pregnant; teeming. *Wilkins.*

***To* GRE′ATEN**, grāte′-tn. *v. a.* To aggrandize; to enlarge. *Raleigh.*

***To* GRE′ATEN***, grā′-tn. *v. n.* To increase; to become large. *South.*

**GREATHE′ARTED**, grāte-hārt′-ĕd. *a.* High spirited; undejected. *Clarendon.*

**GRE′ATLY**, grāte′-lè. *ad.* In a great degree. *Milton.* Nobly; illustriously. *Dryden.* Magnanimously; generously; bravely. *Addison.*

**GRE′ATNESS**, grāte′-nĕs. *n. s.* [ȝpeaτneꝛꝛe, Sax.] Largeness of quantity or number. *Addison.* Comparative quantity. *Locke.* High degree of any quality. *Rogers.* High place; dignity; power; influence; empire. *Sidney.* Swelling pride; affected state. *Bacon.* Merit; magnanimity; nobleness of mind. *Milton.* Grandeur; state; magnificence. *Pope.*

**GREAVE**, grēēv. *n. s.* A grove. [ȝpæf, Sax.] *Chaucer.* A groove. [*groof*, Icel.] *Spenser.*

**GREAVES**, grēēvz. *n. s.* [*greves*, Fr.] Armour for the legs; a sort of boots. 1 *Sam.* xvii.

**GRE′CIAN** §*, grē′-shăn. *n. s.* [*Græcus*, Lat.] A native or inhabitant of Greece. *Joel*, iii. A Jew who understood or spoke Greek. *Acts*, vi. One skilled in the Greek language; as, He is a good *Grecian.*

**GRE′CIAN***, grē′-shăn. *a.* Relating to the country of Greece. *Milton.*

**GRE′CIAN *Fire****, grē′-shăn-fīre. *n. s.* [*feu Gregeois*, Fr.] Wildfire; such as will burn within water.

***To* GRE′CIANIZE***, grē′-shăn-īze. *v. n.* [*grecaniser*, Fr.] To play the Grecian; to speak Greek. *Cotgrave.*

***To* GRE′CISE***. *v. a.* [*grecizer*, Fr.] To translate into Greek. *Warton.*

**GRE′CISM**, grē′-sĭzm. *n. s.* [*græcismus*, Lat.] An idiom of the Greek language. *Addison.*

**GRE′DALIN***. See GRIDELIN.

**GREE**, grē. *n. s.* [*gré*, Fr.] Good will; favour.

*Spenser* Rank; degree. [*gradus*, Lat.] *Spenser.* A step. *Wiclif'e.* See GREEZE.

*To* GREE*, gre. *v. n.* [*greer*, old Fr.] To agree. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

GREECE, grèèse. *n. s.* A flight of steps. *Bacon.*

GREED*, grèèd. *n. s.* Greediness. *Graham.*

GRE'EDILY, grèè'-dè-lè. *ad.* Eagerly; ravenously; voraciously. *Prov.* xxi. With vehemence; with desire. *Bale.*

GRE'EDINESS, grèè'-dè-nès. *n. s.* Ravenousness; voracity; hunger; eagerness of appetite or desire. *Ecclus.* xxiii.

GRE'EDY§, grèè'-dè. *a.* [ȝræðiȝ, Sax.] Ravenous; voracious; hungry. *Psalm* xvii. Eager; vehemently desirous. *Fairfax.*

GREEDY-GUT*, grèè'-dè-gût. *n. s.* A glutton; a devourer; a belly-god. *Cotgrave.*

GREEK§*, grèèk. *n. s.* [*Græcus*, Lat.] A native of Greece. *Gal.* ii. The Greek language. *Acts*, xxi. A term applied to a merry person. *Shakspeare.*

GREEK*, grèèk. *a.* Belonging to Greece. *Revel.* ix.

GRE'EKISH*, grèèk'-îsh. *a.* Peculiar to Greece. *Milton.*

GRE'EKLING*, grèèk'-lîng. *n. s.* An inferior Greek writer. *B. Jonson.*

GREEKRO'SE*, grèèk-rôze. *n. s.* The flower *campion. Tate.*

GREEN§, grèèn. *a.* [ȝrene, Sax.] Having a colour formed commonly by compounding blue and yellow. *Bacon.* Pale; sickly. *Shak.* Flourishing; fresh; undecayed. *Dryden.* New; fresh: as, a *green wound. Shak.* Not dry. *Hooker.* Not roasted; half raw. *Watts.* Unripe; immature; young. *Shak.*

GREEN, grèèn. *n. s.* The green colour. *Newton.* A grassy plain. *Shak.* Leaves; branches; wreaths. *Dryden.*

*To* GREEN, grèèn. *v. a.* To make green. *Thomson.*

GRE'ENBROOM, grèèn'-brôôm. *n. s.* A shrub. *Miller.*

GRE'ENCLOTH, grèèn'-klôth. *n. s.* A board or court of justice held in the counting-house of the king's household, for taking cognizance of all matters of government and justice within the king's court-royal. *Bacon.*

GRE'ENCOLOURED*, grèèn'-kûl-lûrd. *a.* Pale; sickly. *Tourneur.*

GRE'ENEYED, grèèn'-îde. 283. *a.* Having eyes coloured with green. *Shakspeare.*

GRE'ENFINCH, grèèn'-fînsh. *n. s.* A kind of bird. *Mortimer.*

GRE'ENFISH, grèèn'-fîsh. *n. s.* A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*

GREENGA'GE, grèèn-gâje'. *n. s.* A species of plum.

GREENGRO'CER*, grèèn'-grô-sûr. *n. s.* [*green* and *grocer.*] A retailer of greens.

GRE'ENHOOD*, grèèn'-hûd. *n. s.* [*green* and *hood.*] A state of immaturity; childishness. *Chaucer.*

GRE'ENHORN*, grèèn'-hôrn. *n. s.* A raw youth, easily imposed upon.

GRE'ENHOUSE, grèèn'-hôûse. *n. s.* A house in which tender plants are sheltered from the weather. *Evelyn.*

GRE'ENISH, grèèn'-îsh. *a.* Somewhat green; tending to green. *Newton.*

GRE'ENLY*, grèèn'-lè. *a.* Of a green colour. *Gascoigne.*

GRE'ENLY, grèèn'-lè. *ad.* With a greenish colour. Newly; freshly. Immaturely. *Shak.* Wanly; timidly. *Shakspeare.*

GRE'ENNESS, grèèn'-nês. *n. s.* The quality of being green; viridity. *Sidney.* Immaturity; unripeness. *Sidney.* Freshness; vigour. *South.* Newness.

GRE'ENROOM†, grèèn'-rôôm. *n. s.* A room near the stage, to which actors retire during the intervals of their parts in the play.

GRE'ENSICKNESS, grèèn'-sîk-nês. *n. s.* The disease of maids, so called from the paleness which it produces. *Arbuthnot.*

GRE'ENSICKNESSED*, grèèn'-sîk-nêst. *a.* Having a sickly taste. *Bp. Rundle.*

GRE'ENSTALL*, grèèn'-stâll. *n. s.* A stall on which greens are exposed to sale.

GRE'ENSWARD, GRE'ENSWORD, grèèn'-swârd. *n. s.* [*green* and *sward.*] The turf on which grass grows. *Shakspeare. Swift.*

GRE'ENWEED, grèèn'-wèèd. *n. s.* Dyers' weed.

GRE'ENWOOD, grèèn'-wûd. *n. s.* A wood considered as it appears in the spring or summer. *Fairfax.*

GREES*. *n. s.* A stair. See GREE and GREEZE. *Keepe.*

*To* GREET§, grèèt. *v. a.* [ȝretan, Sax.] To address at meeting. 1 *Sam.* xxv. To address in whatever manner. *Shak.* To salute in kindness or respect. 1 *Cor.* xvi. To congratulate. *Spenser.* To pay compliments at a distance. *Shak.* To meet, as those do who go to pay congratulations. *Shak*

*To* GREET, grèèt. *v. n.* To meet and salute. *Pope.*

*To* GREET*, grèèt. *v. n.* To weep; to lament. See *To* GREIT.

GRE'ETER, grèèt'-ûr. *n. s.* He who greets.

GRE'ETING, grèèt'-îng. *n. s.* [ȝretiȝ, Sax.] Salutation at a meeting; compliments at a distance. *Shakspeare.*

GREEZE, grèèze. *n. s.* A flight of steps; a step. See GREE, GREES, GREECE, GRICE, and GRISE.

GRE'FFIER*, grèf'-fèèr. *n. s.* [*greffier*, Fr.] A recorder; a registrar. *Bp. Hall.*

GRE'GAL, grè'-gâl. *a.* [*grex, gregis*, Lat.] Belonging to a flock. *Dict.*

GREGA'RIAN*, grè-gâ'-rè-ân. *a.* Of the common sort; ordinary. *Howell.*

GREGA'RIOUS§, grè-gâ'-rè-ûs. *a.* [*gregarius*, Lat.] Going in flocks or herds. *Ray.*

GREGA'RIOUSLY*, grè-gâ'-rè-ûs-lè. *ad.* In a flock, or company.

GREGA'RIOUSNESS*, grè-gâ'-rè-ûs-nês. *n. s.* The state of being in herds or companies.

GREGO'RIAN*, grè-gô'-rè-ân. *a.* Belonging to the style or method of computation, instituted by pope Gregory in 1582; as, the *Gregorian* calendar.

*To* GREIT*, grèèt. *v. n.* [*grietan*, Goth.] To cry; to lament. *Spenser.*

*To* GREITH*, grèèth. *v. a.* To prepare. See *To* GRAITH.

GRE'MIAL, grè'-mè-âl. *a.* [*gremium*, Lat.] Pertaining to the lap. *Dict.*

GRENA'DE§, grè-nâde'. *n. s.* [Fr. from *pomum granatum*, Lat.] A little hollow globe or ball of iron, about two inches in diameter, which being filled with fine powder, and set on fire, the case flies into shatters, to the damage of all that stand near. *Harris.*

GRENADI'ER, grên-â-dèèr'. 275. [grên-â-dèèr', *Perry* and *Jones*: grân-â-dèèr', *Sheridan.*] *n. s.* [Fr.] A tall foot-soldier, of whom there is one company in every regiment. *Gay.*

GRENA'DO, grè-nâ'-dô. 77. [See LUMBAGO.] *n. s.* See GRENADE.

GREUT, grôôt. *n. s.* A kind of fossil body. *Grew.*

GREW, grû. The preterit of *grow. Dryden.*

GREY, grâ. *a.* [*gris*, Fr.] Gray. *Shak.* More properly *gray.* See GRAY.

GRE'YHOUND, grâ'-hôûnd. *n. s.* [ȝrihund, Sax.] A tall, fleet dog, that chases in sight. *Sidney.*

GRICE, grîse. *n. s.* A little pig. [*grys*, Su. Goth.] A step or *grees. Shak.* See GREES and GREEZE.

*To* GRIDE, grîde. *v. n.* [*gridare*, Ital.] To cut; to make way by cutting. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

GRI'DELIN, grîd'-è-lîn. *a.* [*gris de lin*, Fr.] Of a purplish colour. *Dryden.*

GRI'DIRON, grîd'-î-ûrn. *n. s.* [*graedda*, Su. Goth.] A portable grate on which meat is laid to be broiled upon the fire. *Spectator.*

GRIEF§, grèèf. 275. *n. s.* [*grief*, Fr.] Sorrow; trouble for something past. *South.* Grievance; harm. *Shakspeare.* Pain; disease. *Shakspeare.*

GRIE'FFUL*, grèèf'-fûl. *a.* Full of sorrow or grief. *Sackville. Ob. T.*

GRIE'FLESS*, grèèf'-lês. *a.* Sorrowless; without grief. *Huloet.*

GRIEFSHOT*, grèèf'-shôt. *a.* Pierced with grief. *Shakspeare.*

GRIE'VABLE*, grèèv'-â-bl. *a.* Lamentable. *Gower.*

GRIE'VANCE, grèè'-vânse. 560. *n. s.* [*grevance*

old Fr.] A state of uneasiness. *Shakspeare.* The cause of uneasiness. *Swift.*

*To* GRIEVE §, grèèv. *v. a.* [*grever*, Fr.] To afflict; to hurt. *Luke*, iii. To make sorrowful. *Perkins.* To lament. *Peresby.*

*To* GRIEVE, grèèv. *v. n.* To be in pain for something past; to mourn; to sorrow, as for the death of friends. *Milton.*

GRIE/VER*, grèèv'-ûr. *n. s.* That which causes grief. *Hammond.*

GRIE/VINGLY, grèèv'-îng-lè. *ad.* In sorrow; sorrowfully. *Shakspeare.*

GRIE/VOUS §, grèèv'-ûs. *a.* [*gravis*, Lat.] Afflictive; painful; hard to be borne. *Hooker.* Such as causes sorrow. *Watts.* Expressing a great degree of uneasiness. *Clarendon.* Atrocious; heavy. *Shak.* Sometimes used adverbially in low language. *Shakspeare.*

GRIE/VOUSLY, grèèv'-ûs-lè. *ad.* Painfully; with pain. *Spenser.* With discontent; with ill will. *Knolles.* Calamitously; miserably. *Hooker.* Vexatiously. *Ray.*

GRIE/VOUSNESS, grèèv'-ûs-nês. *n. s.* Sorrow; pain; calamity. *Isaiah*, xxi. Atrociousness. *Burton.*

GRI'FFIN, } *n. s.* [*gryphus*, Lat.] A
GRI'FFON, } grîf-fîn. } fabled animal, said to be generated between the lion and eagle, and to have the head and paws of the lion, and the wings of the eagle. *Peacham.*

GRI'FFONLIKE*, grîf-fîn-like. *a.* Resembling a griffon. *Milton.*

GRIG, grîg. *n. s.* [*kricke*, Bavarian.] Originally any thing below the natural size. A small eel. *Walton.* A merry creature. *Swift.* Health. *Grose.*

*To* GRILL, grîl. *v. a.* [*griller*, Fr.] To broil on a grate or gridiron.

GRILL*, grîl. *a.* [*gryl*, horridus.] Causing to shake through cold. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

GRI'LLADE, grîl-lâde'. *n. s.* Any thing broiled on the gridiron.

*To* GRI'LLY, grîl'-lè. *v. a.* To harass; to hurt. *Hudibras.*

GRIM §, grîm. *a.* [ȝpim, Sax.] Having a countenance of terrour; horrible; hideous; frightful. *Spenser.* Ugly; ill-looking. *Chapman.*

GRIM-FACED*, grîm'-fâste. *a.* Having a stern countenance. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

GRIM-GRINNING*, grîm'-grîn'-nîng. *a.* Grinning horribly. *Shakspeare.*

GRIM-VISAGED*, grîm'-vîz'-îdjd. *a.* Grimfaced. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

GRIMA'CE, grè-mâse'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A distortion of the countenance from habit, affectation, or insolence. *South.* Air of affectation. *Granville.*

GRIMA'LKIN, grîm-mâl'-kîn. *n. s.* [*gris*, Fr. and *malkin*, or little *Moll.*] Gray little woman; the name of an old cat. *Philips.*

*To* GRIME §, grîme. *v. a.* [*gryma*, Icel.] To dirt; to sully deeply; to daub with filth. *Shakspeare.*

GRIME, grîme. *n. s.* Dirt deeply insinuated. *Shak.*

GRI'MLY*, grîm'-lè. *a.* Having a frightful or hideous look. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

GRI'MLY, grîm'-lè. *ad.* [ȝpimlice, Sax.] Horribly; hideously. *Shak.* Sourly; sullenly. *Shak.*

GRI'MNESS, grîm'-nês. *n. s.* Horrour; frightfulness of visage. *Bp. King.*

GRI'MY*, grî'-mè. *a.* Dirty; cloudy. *More.*

*To* GRIN §, grîn. *v. n.* [ȝpennian, Sax.] To set the teeth together and withdraw the lips. *Stillingfleet.* To fix the teeth as in anguish. *Shakspeare.*

GRIN, grîn. *n. s.* The act of closing the teeth and showing them. *Dryden.*

GRIN, grîn. *n. s.* [ȝpȳn, Sax.] A snare; a trap. *Job*, xviii.

*To* GRIND §, grînd. *v. a.* preter. *I ground;* part. pass. *ground.* [ȝpindan, Sax.] To reduce any thing to powder by friction; to comminute by attrition. *St. Matt.* xxi. To comminute by the teeth or grinders. *Dryden.* To sharpen or smooth by rubbing on something hard. *Herbert.* To rub one against another. *Spenser.* To harass; to oppress. *Bacon.*

*To* GRIND, grînd. *v. n.* To perform the act of grinding. *Milton.* To be moved as in the act of grinding. *Rowe.*

GRI'NDER, grînd'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One that grinds *Smith.* The instrument of grinding. *Sandys.* The back teeth; the double teeth. *Bacon.* The teeth, in irony or contempt. *Dryden.*

GRI'NDLESTONE, grîn'-dl-stône. } *n. s.* The stone
GRI'NDSTONE, grînd'-stône. } on which edged instruments are sharpened. *B. Jonson.*

GRI'NNER, grîn'-nûr. 98. *n. s.* He that grins. *Addison.*

GRI'NNINGLY, grîn'-nîng-lè. *ad.* With a grinning laugh.

GRIP §, grîp. *n. s.* [ȝpæp, Sax.] A little ditch, or trench. *Ray.*

*To* GRIP*, grîp. *v. a.* To cut into ditches; to drain.

GRIP*, grîp. } *n. s.* [*gryps*, Lat.] The fabulous
GRIPE*, gripe. } animal called the griffon. *Shak.*

*To* GRIPE §, gripe. *v. a.* [*greipan*, M. Goth.] To hold with the fingers closed. *Shak.* To hold hard. *Dryden.* [*gripper*, Fr.] To catch eagerly; to seize. *Shak.* To close; to clutch. *Pope.* To pinch; to press; to squeeze. *Spenser.* To give a pain in the bowels. *Dryden.* To afflict. *Mir. for Mag.*

*To* GRIPE, gripe. *v. n.* To feel the colick. *Locke.* To pinch; to catch at money meanly. *Fell.* When a ship runs her head too much into the wind, she is said to *gripe.*

GRIPE, gripe. *n. s.* Grasp; hold; seizure of the hand or paw. *Spenser.* Squeeze; pressure. *Dryden.* Oppression; crushing power. *Shak.* Affliction; pinching distress. *Milton.* [In the plural.] Belly-ache; colick. *Floyer.* The compass or sharpness of the prow or stem of a ship under water. *Gripes* is the name of a machine formed by an assemblage of ropes, &c. used to secure the boats upon the deck of a ship at sea. *Chambers.*

GRI'PER, grî'-pûr. 98. *n. s.* Oppressor; usurer; extortioner. *Burton.*

GRI'PING*, grî'-pîng. *n. s.* Pain arising from colick. *Swift.* Distress; affliction. *Killingbeck.*

GRI'PINGLY, grî'-pîng-lè. *ad.* With pain in the guts. *Bacon.*

GRI'PPLE §*, grîp'-pl. *a.* [from *gripe.*] Greedy; covetous; unfeeling; oppressive. *Spenser.* Grasping fast; tenacious. *Spenser.*

GRI'PPLENESS*, grîp'-pl-nês. *n. s.* Covetousness. *Bp. Hall.*

GRIS §*, grîs. *n. s.* [*gris*, Fr.] A kind of fur. *Chaucer*

GRIS-AMBER, grîs'-âm-bûr. *n. s.* Ambergrise. *Milt.*

GRISE, grise. *n. s.* A swine. A step, or scale of steps. *Shakspeare.* See GRICE and GREEZE.

*GRISE'T'TE**, grè-zêt'. *n. s.* [Fr.] The wife or daughter of a tradesman. *Sterne.*

GRI'SKIN. grîs'-kîn. *n. s.* [*gris*, *grise*, or *grice*, a swine.] The vertebræ of a hog.

GRI'SLED*. See GRIZZLED.

GRI'SLY §, grîz'-lè. *a.* [ȝpiȝlic, Sax.] Dreadful; horrible; hideous; frightful. *Spenser.*

GRI'SONS*, grîs'-ûnz. *n. s.* Inhabitants of the mountainous parts of the Alps in Italy. *Addison.*

GRIST, grîst. *n. s.* [ȝpist, Sax.] Corn to be ground. *Tusser.* Supply; provision. *Swift.*—*Grist to mill*, is profit; gain. *Ayliffe.*

GRI'STLE §, grîs'-sl. 472. *n. s.* [ȝpiȝle, Sax.] A cartilage. *Bacon.*

GRI'STLY, grîs'-slè. *a.* Cartilaginous; made of gristle. *Harvey.*

GRIT §, grît. *n. s.* The coarse part of meal. [ȝpitta, Sax.] Oats husked, or coarsely ground. Sand; rough, hard particles. [*grit*, Welsh.] *Grew. Grits* are fossils found in minute masses, forming together a kind of powder; the several particles of which are of no determinate shape, but seem the rudely broken fragments of larger masses; not to be dissolved by water, but retaining their figure, and not cohering into a mass. *Hill.*

GRITH*, grîth. *n. s.* [ȝpiþ, Sax.] Agreement; union. *The Plowman's Tale. Ob. T.*

GRI'TTINESS, grît'-tè-nês. *n. s.* Sandiness; the quality of abounding in grit. *Mortimer.*

—nò, môve, nŏr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôil;—pôûnd;—*thin*, THis.

GRI'TTY, grĭt'-tè. *a.* Full of hard particles; consisting of grit. *Newton.*

GRI'ZELIN, grĭz'-zl-lĭn. See GRIDELIN. *Temple.*

GRI'ZZLE §, grĭz'-zl. 405. *n. s.* [*grisaille*, Fr.] A mixture of white and black; gray. *Shakspeare.*

GRI'ZZLED, grĭz'-zl'd. 359. *a.* Interspersed with gray. *Zech.* vi.

GRI'ZZLY, grĭz'-zlè. *a.* Somewhat gray. *Bacon.*

*To* GROAN §, grône. 295. *v. n.* [ʒpanian, Sax.] To breathe with a hoarse noise, as in pain or agony. *Job*, xxiv.

GROAN, grône. *n. s.* Breath expired with noise and difficulty. *Shak.* Any hoarse, dead sound. *Shak.*

GRO'ANFUL, grône'-fûl. *a.* Sad; agonizing. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

GRO'ANING*, grône'-ĭng. *n. s.* Lamentation; complaint on account of agony or pain. *Psalm* cii. [In hunting.] The cry or noise of a buck. *Chambers.*

GROAT §, grôwt. 295. *n. s.* [*groot*, Dutch] A piece valued at four pence. *Fulke.* A proverbial name for a small sum. *Shakspeare.*

GROATS, grôwts. *n. s.* [ʒpitta, ʒnut, Sax.] Oats that have the hulls taken off.

GRO'ATSWORTH*, grôwts'-wûr*th*. *n. s.* The value of a groat. *Sherwood.*

GRO'CER §, grò'-sûr. 98. *n. s.* [from *gross*, a large quantity.] A man who buys and sells tea, sugar, and plums and spices. *Watts.*

☞ Mr. Nares observes, that this word ought to be written *grosser*, as originally being one who dealt by the *gross* or wholesale. There is not, however, he observes, much chance that *grocer* will give place to *grosser*; especially, as they no longer engross merchandise of all kinds, nor insist upon dealing in the *gross* alone. The other derivation of this word, from *grossus*, a fig, is not worth notice. *W.*

GRO'CERY, grò'-sûr-è. *n. s.* Grocers' ware, such as tea, sugar, raisins, spice. *Clarendon.*

GROG §*, grŏg. *n. s.* [in the language of seamen.] Gin and water, or any spirit and water. *Cook.*

GRO'GGY*, grŏg'-gè. *a.* Rather overflown with grog.

GRO'GERAM, GRO'GRAM, GRO'GRAN, grŏg'-rûm. *n. s.* [*gros, grain*, Fr.] Stuff woven with a large woof and a rough pile. *Donne.*

GROIN §, grôĭn. *n. s.* [*grein*. Goth. and Icel.] The part next above the thigh. *Chapman.*

GROIN*, grôĭn. *n. s.* [*groin de porceau*, Fr.] The nose or snout of a swine. *Chaucer.*

*To* GROIN*, grôĭn. *v. n.* See *To* GROAN. To grumble; to growl; to grunt. *Chaucer.*

GRO'MWELL, grŏm'-wĕl. *n. s.* Gromill or graymill. A plant. *Miller.*

GROOM §, grôôm. *n. s.* [*grom*, Teut.] A boy; a waiter; a servant. *Spenser.* A young man. *Fairfax.* A man newly married. *Dryden.*

*To* GROOVE §, grôôv. *v. a.* [ʒpafan, Sax.] To cut hollow. *Swift.*

GROOVE, grôôv. *n. s.* A deep cavern, or hollow in mines. *Boyle.* A channel or hollow, cut with a tool. *Moxon.*

GRO'OVER*, grôôv'-ûr. *n. s.* A miner. *Grose.*

*To* GROPE §, grôpe. *v. n.* [ʒpapian, Sax.] To feel where one cannot see. *Isaiah*, lix.

*To* GROPE, grôpe. *v. a.* To search by feeling in the dark. *Gower.*

GRO'PER, grò'-pûr. *n. s.* One that searches in the dark. *Sherwood.*

GROSS §, grôse. 162. *a.* [*gros*, Fr. *grosso*, Ital.] Thick; bulky. *Shak.* Shameful; unseemly; enormous. *Hooker.* Intellectually coarse; palpable; impure; unrefined. *Shak.* Inelegant; disproportionate in bulk. *Thomson.* Dense; not refined; not pure. *Bacon.* Stupid; dull. *Milton.* Coarse; rough; not delicate. *Wotton.* Thick; fat; bulky. *Fell.* Whole; having no deduction or abatement; as, the *gross* sum. Large; aggregate. *Milton.* Heavy; oppressive. *Dryden.*

☞ This word is irregular from a vanity of imitating the French. In Scotland, they pronounce this word regularly, so as to rhyme with *moss*. Pope also rhymes it with this word.

"Shall only man be taken in the gross?
"Grant but as many sorts of minds as moss."

This, however, must be looked upon as a poetical license; for the sound seems now irrevocably fixed as it is marked, rhyming with *jocose*, *verbose*, &c. *W.*

GROSS, grôse. *n. s.* The main body; the main force. *Addison.* The bulk; the whole not divided into its several parts. *Hooker.* Not individual; but a body together. *Shak.* The chief part; the main mass. *Bacon.* The number of twelve dozen [*grosse*, Fr.] *Locke.*

GROSS-HEADED*, grôse'-hĕd'-ĕd. *a.* Stupid; dull; thick-sculled. *Milton.*

GRO'SSLY, grôse'-lè. *ad.* Bulkily; in bulky parts; coarsely. *Shelton.* Without subtilty; without art; without delicacy; coarsely; palpably. *Hooker.*

GRO'SSNESS, grôse'-nĕs. *n. s.* Coarseness; thickness; density. *Shak.* Inelegant fatness; unwieldy corpulence. *Ascham.* Want of refinement; want of delicacy. *Shakspeare.*

GROT §, grŏt. *n. s.* [*grotte*, Fr. *grotta*, Ital.] A cave; a cavern for coolness and pleasure. *Gregory.*

GROTE'SQUE, grò-tĕsk'. *a.* [Fr.] Distorted of figure; unnatural. *Milton.*

GROTE'SQUE*, grò-tĕsk'. *n. s.* A wild design of a painter or engraver. *Wotton.*

GROTE'SQUELY*, grò-tĕsk'-lè. *ad.* In a wild, fantastical manner. *Holbein's Dance of Death.*

GRO'TTA*, grŏt'-tâ. *n. s.* [Ital.] A cavern for coolness or pleasure. *Bacon.*

GRO'TTO, grŏt'-tò. *n. s.* A cavern or cave made for coolness. *Dryden.*

GROUND §, grôûnd. 313. *n. s.* [ʒpunb, Sax.] The earth, considered as superficially extended. *Exod.* xiv. The earth, as distinguished from air or water. *Jeremiah.* Land; country. *Hudibras.* Region; territory. *Milton.* Estate; possession. *Dryden.* Land occupied. *Prior.* The floor or level of the place. 2 *Sam.* ii. Depth; bottom. *Lib. Fest.* Dregs; lees; fæces. *Mortimer.* The first stratum of paint, upon which the figures are afterwards painted. *Hakewill.* The fundamental substance; that by which the additional or accidental parts are supported. *Cowley.* The plain song: the tune on which descants are raised. *Shak.* First hint; first traces of an invention. *Dryden.* The first principles of knowledge. *Hammond.* The fundamental cause. *Sidney.* The field or place of action. *Daniel.* The space occupied by an army as they fight, advance, or retire. *Sidney.* The intervening space between the flyer and pursuer. *Milton.* The state in which one is with respect to opponents or competitors. *Atterbury.* State of progress or recession. *Temple.* The foil to set a thing off. *Shakspeare.* Formerly the pit of a play-house. *B. Jonson.*

*To* GROUND, grôûnd. *v. a.* To place or set in the ground. *Spenser.* To fix on the ground. *Addison.* To found, as upon cause or principle. *Hooker.* To settle in first principles or rudiments of knowledge. *Eph.* iii.

GROUND, grôûnd. The preterit and part. pass. of *grind*.

GROUND-ASH, grôûnd'-âsh'. *n. s.* A sapling of ash taken from the ground. *Dryden.*

GROUND-BAIT, grôûnd'-bâte. *n. s.* A bait made of barley or malt boiled, thrown where you angle. *Walton.*

GROUND-FLOOR, grôûnd'-flòre. *n. s.* The lower part of a house.

GROUND-IVY, grôûnd-ĭ'-vè. *n. s.* Alehoof, or tunhoof. *Temple.*

GROUND-PINE, grôûnd-pine'. *n. s.* A plant. *Hill.*

GROUND-PLATE, grôûnd'-plâte. *n. s.* [In architecture.] The outermost pieces of timber lying on or near the ground, and framed into one another with mortises and tenons. *Harris.*

GROUND-PLOT, grôûnd'-plŏt. *n. s.* The ground on which any building is placed. *Sidney.* The ichnography of a building. *Johnson.*

GROUND-RENT, grôûnd'-rĕnt. *n. s.* Rent paid for

the privilege of building on another man's ground. *Arbuthnot.*

GROUND-ROOM, grŏŭnd'-rōōm. *n. s.* A room on the level with the ground. *Tatler.*

GROUND-TACKLE*, grŏŭnd'-tăk-kl. *n. s.* The anchor, cables, and whatsoever else is necessary, to make the ship ride safe at anchor.

GRO'UNDAGE*, grŏŭnd'-ĭdje. *n. s.* A custom, or tribute, paid for the standing of a ship in port. *Blount.*

GRO'UNDEDLY, grŏŭnd'-ĕd-lè. *ad.* Upon firm principles. *Bale.*

GRO'UNDLESS, grŏŭnd'-lĕs. *a.* Void of reason; wanting ground. *Prior.*

GRO'UNDLESSLY, grŏŭnd'-lĕs-lè. *ad.* Without reason; without cause. *More.*

GRO'UNDLESSNESS, grŏŭnd'-lĕs-nĕs. *n. s.* Want of just reason. *Tillotson.*

GRO'UNDLING, grŏŭnd'-lĭng. *n. s.* A fish which keeps at the bottom of the water: hence one of the vulgar. *Shakspeare.*

GRO'UNDLY, grŏŭnd'-lè. *ad.* Upon principles; solidly. *Ascham. Ob. J.*

GRO'UNDSEL, grŏŭn'-sĭl. *n. s.* [ȝpunƀ and ꝛıle, Sax.] The timber or raised pavement next the ground. *Moxon.*

GRO'UNDSEL, grŏŭn'-sĭl. *n. s.* A plant. *Barret.*

GRO'UNDWORK, grŏŭnd'-wûrk. *n. s.* The ground; the first stratum. *Dryden.* The first part of an undertaking; the fundamentals. *Milton.* First principle; original reason. *Spenser.*

GROUP §, grōōp. 315. *n. s.* [*grouppe*, Fr.] A cluster; a collection; a number thronged together. *Dryden.*

*To* GROUP, grōōp. *v. a.* To put into a distinct or separate collection. *Prior.*

GROUSE, grŏŭse. 313. *n. s.* A kind of fowl; a heath-cock. *Swift.*

GROUT, grŏŭt. 313. *n. s.* [ȝpuꝺ, Sax.] Coarse meal; pollard. *King.* That which purges off. *Warner.* A kind of wild apple. [In building.] A very thin, coarse mortar.

GRO'UTNOL*. See GROWTHEAD.

GROVE §, grōve. *n. s.* [ȝpoue, Sax.] A small wood, or place set with trees. *Shakspeare.*

*To* GRO'VEL §, grŏv'-vl. 102. *v. n.* [*gruva*, Icel.] To lie prone; to creep low on the ground. *Spenser.* To be mean; or without dignity. *Dryden.*

GRO'VELLER*, grŏv'-vl-lûr. *n. s.* A person of a low, mean disposition. *Shenstone.*

GRO'VY*, grō'-vè. *a.* Belonging to groves, thickets, woods; also, frequenting groves. *Cotgrave.*

*To* GROW §, grō. 324. *v. n.* preter. *grew*, part. pass. *grown.* [ȝpopan, Sax.] To vegetate; to have vegetable motion; to increase by vegetation. *Psalm* civ. To be produced by vegetation. *Abbot.* To shoot in any particular form. *Dryden.* To increase in stature. 2 *Sam.* xii. To come to manhood from infancy. *Bacon.* To issue, as plants from a soil. *Dryden.* To increase in bulk; to become greater. *Bacon.* To improve; to make progress. 2 *Peter*, iii. To advance to any state. *Bacon.* To come by degrees. *Rogers.* To come forward; to gather ground. *Spenser.* To be changed from one state to another; to become either better or worse. *Shak.* To proceed as from a cause. *Hooker.* To accrue; to be forthcoming. *Shak.* To adhere; to stick together. *Walton.* To swell: a sea term. *Raleigh.* The general idea given by this word is procession or passage from one state to another. It is always change, but not always increase; for a thing may *grow* less, as well as *grow* greater.

*To* GROW*, grō. *v. a.* To cause to grow. *Campbell.* An agricultural term.

GRO'WER, grō'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* An increaser. *Mortimer.* A considerable farmer.

GRO'WING*, grō'-ĭng. *n. s.* Vegetation. *Wisdom*, xvi. Progression of time. *Shakspeare.*

*To* GROWL §, grŏûl. 323. *v. n.* [*grollen*, Flem.] To snarl like an angry cur. *Ellis.* To murmur; to grumble. *Gay.*

*To* GROWL*, grŏûl. *v. a.* To signify or express by growling. *Thomson.*

GROWL*, grŏûl. *n. s.* The murmur of an angry cur; or of a discontented person.

GROWN, grōne. The part. pass. of *grow.* Advanced in growth. Covered or filled by the growth of any thing. *Prov.* xxiv. Arrived at full growth or stature. *Locke.* Become prevalent. *Locke.*

*To* GROWSE*, grŏûze. *v. n.* [aȝpıran, Sax.] To shiver; to shudder; to be chill before an ague fit *Ray.*

GROWTH, grōth. 324. *n. s.* Vegetation; vegetable life. *Dryden.* Product; thing produced. *Milton.* Increase in number, bulk, or frequency. *Temple* Increase of stature; advance to maturity. *Denham* Improvement; advancement. *Hooker.*

GRO'WTHEAD, grōte'-hĕd. } *n. s* [from *gross* or
GRO'WTNOL, grōte'-nŏl } *great head.*] A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.* An idle, lazy fellow; a block-head. *Tusser.*

*To* GRUB §, grŭb. *v. a.* [*graban*, preter. *grôb*, to dig, Goth.] To dig up; to destroy by digging; to root out of the ground. *Dryden.*

GRUB, grŭb. *n. s.* [from *grubbing*, or mining.] A small worm that eats holes in bodies. *Shak.* A short, thick man; a dwarf. *Carew.*

GRUB-AXE*, grŭb'-ăks. *n. s.* A tool used in grubbing up weeds, and the like.

GRU'BBER*, grŭb'-bûr. *n. s.* One who grubs up underwood.

*To* GRU'BBLE, grŭb'-bl. 405. *v. a.* [*grubelen*, Germ.] To feel in the dark. *Dryden.*

*To* GRU'BBLE*. See *To* GRABBLE.

GRU'BSTREET, grŭb'-strēēt. *n. s.* Originally the name of a street near Moor-fields in London, much inhabited by writers of small histories, dictionaries, and temporary poems; whence any mean production is called *grubstreet. Gay.*

*To* GRUDGE §, grŭdje. *v. a.* [*grouchier*, old Fr.] To envy; to see any advantage of another with discontent. *Sidney.* To give or take unwillingly. *Dryden.*

*To* GRUDGE, grŭdje. *v. n.* To murmur; to repine. *Hooker.* To be unwilling; to be reluctant. *Dryden.* To be envious. *James*, v. To feel compunction; to grieve. *Bp. Fisher.* To wish in secret. *Dryden.* To give or have any uneasy remains.

GRUDGE, grŭdje. *n. s.* Old quarrel; inveterate malevolence. *Sidney.* Anger; ill-will. *Swift.* Unwillingness to benefit. *B. Jonson.* Envy; odium; invidious censure. Remorse of conscience. *Ainsworth.* Some little commotion, or forerunner of a disease. *Ainsworth.*

GRU'DGEONS*, grŭdje'-ŭnz. *n. s.* pl. [*gruger*, Fr.] Coarse meal; the part of corn which remains after the fine meal has passed the sieve. *Beaumont and Fletcher.* See GURGION.

GRU'DGER*, grŭd'-jûr. *n. s.* A murmurer. *Wicliffe.*

GRU'DGING*, grŭd'-jĭng. *n. s.* Discontent; envy at the prosperity of others. *South.* Reluctance; unwillingness. 1 *Peter*, iv. A secret wish or desire. *Dryden.* A forerunner or symptom of disease. *Dr. Jackson.*

GRU'DGINGLY, grŭd'-jĭng-lè. *ad.* Unwillingly; malignantly; reluctantly. 2 *Cor.* ix.

GRU'EL, grōō'-ĭl. 99. *n. s.* [*gruelle*, Fr.] Food made by boiling oatmeal in water. *Shakspeare.*

GRUFF §, grŭf. *a.* [*groff*, Dutch.] Sour of aspect; harsh of manners. *Garth.*

GRU'FFLY, grŭf'-lè. *ad.* Harshly; ruggedly. *Dryden.*

GRU'FFNESS, grŭf'-nĕs. *n. s.* Ruggedness of mien; harshness of look or voice. *Smalridge.*

GRUM, grŭm. *a.* Sour; surly; severe. *Arbuthnot.*

*To* GRU'MBLE §, grŭm'-bl. 405. *v. n.* [*gromelen*, old Fr.] To murmur with discontent. *Shak.* To growl; to gnarl. *Dryden.* To make a hoarse rattle. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

GRU'MBLER, grŭm'-bl-ûr. *n. s.* One that grumbles; a murmurer. *Swift.*

GRU'MBLING, grŭm'-bl-ĭng. *n. s.* A murmuring through discontent. *Shakspeare.*

GRU'MBLINGLY*, grŭm'-bl-ĭng-lè. *ad.* Discontentedly; sourly. In a hoarse manner. *Brown.*

GRUME§, grôôm. 339. *n. s.* [*grumeau*, Fr.; *grumus*, Lat.] A thick, viscid consistence of a fluid. *Quincy.*

GRU'MLY, grûm'-lè. *ad.* [from *grum.*] Sullenly; morosely.

GRU'MOUS, grôô'-mûs. 339. *a.* [from *grume.*] Thick; clotted. *Arbuthnot.*

GRU'MOUSNESS, grôô'-mûs-nês. *n. s.* Thickness of a coagulated liquor. *Wiseman.*

GRU'NDEL*, grûn'-dêl. *n. s.* The fish called a *groundling.*

GRU'NSEL, grûn'-sîl. 99. *n. s.* [usually *groundsel.*] The lower part of the building. *Milton.*

*To* GRUNT§, grûnt. } *v. n.* [*grunnio*,
*To* GRU'NTLE§, grûnt'-tl. 405. } Lat.] To murmur like a hog. *Shak.* To groan. *Shakspeare.*

GRUNT, grûnt. *n. s.* The noise of a hog. *Chapman.* A groan. *Turberville.*

GRU'NTER, grûn'-tûr. 98. *n. s.* He that grunts. A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*

GRU'NTING*, grûnt'-îng. *n. s.* The noise of swine. *Gay.*

GRU'NTINGLY*, grûnt'-îng-lè. *ad.* Murmuringly; mutteringly. *Sherwood.*

GRU'NTLING, grûnt'-lîng. *n. s.* A young hog.

*To* GRUTCH§, grûtsh. *v. n.* [is the oldest form of our word *grudge.*] To envy; to repine. *Wiclife.*

GRUTCH, grûtsh. *n. s.* Malice; ill-will. *Hudibras.*

GRY, grî. *n. s.* [γρύ.] A thing of little or no value. *Locke.*

GRY'PHON*. See GRIFFIN.

GRYTH*. See GRITH.

GUA'IACUM, gwà'-yâ-kûm. 340. *n. s.* A medicinal wood. *Hill.*

GUARANTE'E§, gâr-rân-tè'. 332. *n. s.* [*guarant*, Fr.] A power who undertakes to see stipulations performed. *South.* Engagement to secure the performance of articles. *Lord Bolingbroke.*

*To* GUA'RANTY, gâr'-rân-tè. 92. *v. a.* [*guarantir*, Fr.] To undertake to secure the performance of any articles. *Lord Chesterfield.*

*To* GUARD§, gyârd. 92, 160. *v. a.* [*warda*, or *garda*, low Lat.] To watch by way of defence or security. *Milton.* To protect; to defend. *Waller.* To preserve by caution. *Addison.* To provide against objections. *Broome.* To adorn with lists, laces, or ornamental borders. *Shak.* To gird; to fasten by binding. *B. Jonson.*

*To* GUARD, gyârd. 332. *v. n.* To be in a state of caution or defence. *Collier.*

GUARD, gyârd. 92. *n. s.* [*garde*, Fr.; *ward*, Teut.] A man, or body of men, whose business is to watch by way of defence. 1 *Kings*, xiv. A state of caution, or vigilance. *Davies.* Limitation; anticipation of objection. *Atterbury.* An ornamental hem, lace, or border. *Shak.* Part of the hilt of a sword. [In fencing.] A posture to defend the body. Any thing that protects or guards.

☞ This word is pronounced exactly like the noun *yard*, preceded by hard *g*, nearly as *egg-yard.* The same sound of *y* consonant is observable between hard *g* and *a*, in other words. Nor is this a fanciful peculiarity, but a pronunciation arising from euphony and the analogy of the language. 160. *W.*

GUARD-BOAT*, gyârd'-bôte. *n. s.* A boat appointed to observe ships laid up in the harbour.

GUARD-CHAMBER*, gyârd'-tshâme'-bûr. *n. s.* A guard-room. 1 *Kings*, xiv.

GUARD-ROOM*, gyârd'-rôôm. *n. s.* A room in which those, who are appointed to watch, assemble. *Malone.*

GUARD-SHIP. See GUARDSHIP.

GUA'RDABLE*. gyâr'-dâ-bl. *a.* Capable of being protected. *Sir R. Williams.*

GUA'RDAGE, gyâr'-dâje. 90. *n. s.* State of wardship. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

GUA'RDANT*, gyâr'-dânt. Old *part.* of *guard.* Exercising the authority of a guardian. *Shak.* [In heraldry.] Having the face turned towards the spectator; as, a leopard *guardant.*

GUA'RDANT*, gyâr'-dânt. *n. s.* A guardian. *Shak. Ob. T.*

GUA'RDEDLY*, gyârd'-êd-lè. *ad.* Cautiously *Sheridan.*

GUA'RDEDNESS*, gyârd'-êd-nês. *n. s.* Caution wariness.

GUA'RDER, gyâr'-dûr. 98. *n. s.* One who guards *Sandys.*

GUA'RDFUL*, gyârd'-fûl. *a.* Wary; cautious. *A Hill.*

GUA'RDIAN, gyâr'-dè-ân, or gyâr'-jè-ân. 293, 294, 376. *n. s.* [*gardien*, Fr.] One that has the care of an orphan. *Shak.* One to whom the care and preservation of any thing is committed. *Waterland.* A repository or storehouse. *Shakspeare.*

GUARDIAN *of the Spiritualties.* He to whom the spiritual jurisdiction of any diocess is committed, during the vacancy of the see. *Cowel.*

GUA'RDIAN, gyâr'-dè-ân. 293, 376. *a.* Performing the office of a kind protector or superintendent. *Dryden.*

GUA'RDIANESS*, gyâr'-dè-ân-ês. *n. s.* A female guardian. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

GUA'RDIANSHIP, gyâr'-dè-ân-shîp. *n. s.* The office of a guardian. *Kettlewell.*

GU'ARDLESS, gyârd'-lês. *a.* Without defence *Waller.*

GUA'RDSHIP, gyârd'-shîp. *n. s.* Care; protection *Swift.* A king's ship to guard the coast.

*To* GUA'RISH*. *v. a.* [*guerir*, Fr.] To heal. *Spenser. Ob. T.*

GUARY-MIRACLE*, gwà'-rè-mîr'-â-kl. *n. s.* [*guare-mirkl*, Corn.] A miracle-play. *Carew.*

GUAIA'VA, gwà-à'-vâ. } *n. s.* An American fruit
GUA'VA, gwà'-vâ. } *Miller.*

*To* GUBE'RNATE§*, gû-bûr'-nâte. *v. a.* [*guberno*, Lat.] To govern. *Cockeram.*

GUBERNA'TION, gû-bêr-nâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Government; superintendency. *Watts.*

GUBE'RNATIVE*, gû-bêr'-nâ-tîv. *a.* Governing *Chaucer.*

GU'DGEON, gûd'-jûn. 259. *n. s.* [*goujon*, Fr.] A small fish found in brooks and rivers, easily caught. *Pope.* A man easily cheated. *Swift.* Something to be caught to a man's own disadvantage; a bait *Shak.* An iron pin on which a wheel turns. *Sprat.*

GUELDER-ROSE*. See GELDER-ROSE.

GUELFS*, gwêlfs. *n. s.* pl. The name of a faction in Italy, formerly opposed to that of the Gibellines *Addison.*

GUE'RDON§, gêr'-dûn. 166, 560. *n. s.* [Fr.] A reward; a recompense. *Spenser.* Rarely used.

☞ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan in the first syllable of this word, which he spells *gwer.* I have made the *u* mute, as in *guess*, not only as agreeable to the French *guerdon*, but to our own analogy. The authority of Mr. Nares confirms me in my opinion. *W*

*To* GUE'RDON*, gêr'-dûn. *v. a.* To reward. *B Jonson. Ob. T.*

GUE'RDONABLE*, gêr'-dûn-â-bl. *a.* Worthy of reward. *Sir G. Buck. Ob. T.*

GUE'RDONLESS*, gêr'-dûn-lês. *a.* Unrewarded *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

*To* GUESS§, gês. 336. *v. n.* [*ghissen*, Dutch; *gissen* Germ.] To conjecture; to judge without any certain principles of judgement. *Raleigh.* To conjecture upon some just reason. *Stillingfleet.*

*To* GUESS, gês. *v. a.* To hit upon by accident *Locke.*

GUESS, gês. 560. *n. s.* Conjecture; judgement without positive or certain grounds. *Shakspeare.*

GUE'SSER, gês'-sûr. *n. s.* Conjecturer; one who judges without certain knowledge. *Pope.*

GUE'SSINGLY, gês'-sîng-lè. *ad.* Conjecturally; uncertainly. *Shakspeare. Ob. T.*

GUEST§, gêst. 336. *n. s.* [ᵹæſt, ᵹeſt, ᵹiſt, Sax.] One entertained in the house or at the table of another. *St. Luke*, xix. A stranger; one who comes newly to reside. *Sidney.*

GUE'STCHAMBER, gêst'-tshâme-bûr. *n. s* Chamber of entertainment. *St. Mark*, xiv.

GUE'STRITE, gêst'-rîte. *n. s.* Offices due to a guest. *Chapman.*

GUEST-WISE*, gĕst′-wīze. *ad.* In the manner of a guest. *Shakspeare.*

*To* GU′GGLE, gŭg′-gl. 405. *v. n.* [*gorgoglaire*, Ital.] To sound as water running with intermissions out of a narrow mouthed vessel.

GUIA′CUM†, gwē-ā′-kŭm. *n. s.* An improper spelling and pronunciation of *guaiacum*, which see.

GUI′DABLE*, gy̆ī′-dā-bl. *a.* That may be governed by counsel. *Sprat.*

GUI′DAGE, gy̆ī′-dāje. 90. *n. s.* The reward given to a guide. *Ainsworth.*

GUI′DANCE, gy̆ī′-dānse. *n. s.* Direction; government. *Spenser.*

*To* GUIDE §, gy̆īde. 160. *v. a.* [*guider*, Fr.] To direct in a way. *St. John*, xvi. To influence. *Kettlewell.* To govern by counsel; to instruct. *Psalm*, xxxi. To regulate; to superintend. *Decay of Piety.*

GUIDE, gy̆īde. *n. s.* [*guide*, Fr.] One who directs another in his way. *Wisd.* xviii. One who directs another in his conduct. *Waller.* Director; regulator. *Hooker.*

☞ As the *g* is hard in this word and its compounds, it is not easy to spell them as they are pronounced; *y* must be considered as double *e*, and must articulate the succeeding vowel as much as in *yield*.—See GUARD. *W.*

GUI′DELESS, gy̆īde′-lĕs. *a.* Having no guide; wanting a governour. *Dryden.*

GUI′DEPOST*, gy̆īde′-pōst. *n. s.* A post, where two or more roads meet, directing the traveller which to follow. *Burke.*

GUI′DER, gy̆ī′-dər. 98. *n. s.* Director; regulator; guide. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

GUI′DERESS*, gy̆īde′-rĕs. *n. s.* She who guides or directs. *Caxton. Ob. T.*

*GUIDON*, gy̆ī′-dŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] A standardbearer; a standard. *Ashmole. Ob. J.*

GUILD §, gĭld. 341. *n. s.* [ᵹildᵹ, Sax.] A society; a corporation; a fraternity. *Cowel.* A town-hall. *Spenser.*

GUI′LDABLE*, gĭld′-â-bl. *a.* Liable to tax. *Spelman.*

GUILDHA′LL*, gĭld′-hâll. *n. s.* The hall in which a corporation usually assembles; a town-hall. *Shak.*

GUILE §, gy̆īle. 341. *n. s.* [*guille, gille*, old Fr.] Deceitful cunning; insidious artifice. *Spenser.*

*To* GUILE*, gy̆īle. *v. a.* [*guiller*, Fr.] To disguise cunningly; to conceal. *Spenser.*

GUI′LED*, gy̆ī′-lĕd. *a.* Treacherous; deceiving. *Shak.*

GUI′LEFUL, gy̆īle′-fûl. *a.* Wily; insidious; mischievously artful. *Hooker.* Treacherous; secretly mischievous. *Shakspeare.*

GUI′LEFULLY, gy̆īle′-fûl-è. *ad.* Insidiously; treacherously. *Hakewill.*

GUI′LEFULNESS, gy̆īle′-fûl-nĕs. *n. s.* Secret treachery; tricking cunning. *Sherwood.*

GUI′LELESS, gy̆īle′-lĕs. *a.* Free from deceit; void of insidiousness; simply honest. *Thomson.*

GUI′LELESSNESS*, gy̆īle′-lĕs-nĕs. *n. s.* Freedom from deceit; pure honesty and innocence.

GUI′LER, gy̆īle′-ər. *n. s.* A deceiver; one that betrays into danger by insidious practices. *Wiclif.*

*GUILLOTINE**, gĭl-lō-tēēn′. *n. s.* [Fr. Said to be the invention of one Dr. Guillotine, at the early part of the French democratical revolution, viz. in 1792, who himself suffered under the machine.] A machine for separating, at one stroke, the head of a person from the body. *Burke.*

*To* GUILLOTINE*, gĭl-lō-tēēn′. *v. a.* To decapitate by the guillotine. *Bp. Watson.*

GUILT §, gĭlt. 341. *n. s.* [ᵹylᵹ, Sax.] The state of a man justly charged with a crime. *Bacon.* A crime; an offence. *Shakspeare.*

☞ It is observed in *Principles*, No. 92, that, when *g* comes before short *a*, the sound of *e* so necessarily intervenes, that we cannot pronounce these letters without it; but that, when the *a* is long, as in *regard*, we may pronounce these two letters without the intervention of *e*, but that this pronunciation is not the most elegant.—The same may be observed of the *g* hard, and the long and short *i*. We may pronounce *guide* and *guile* nearly as if written *egg-ide* and *egg-ile*, though not so properly as *egg-yide* and *egg-yile*; but *guild* and *guilt* must necessarily admit of the *e* sound between hard *g* and *i*, or we cannot pronounce them. *W.*

GUILT-SICK*, gĭlt′-sĭk. *a.* Diseased by guilt. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

GUI′LTILY, gĭlt′-ē-lè. *ad.* Without innocence. *Shakspeare.*

GUI′LTINESS, gĭlt′-ē-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being guilty; consciousness of crime. *Sidney.*

GUI′LTLESS, gĭlt′-lĕs. *a.* Innocent; free from crime. *Shak.* Unpolluted. *Milton.* Having no experience. *Pope.*

GUI′LTLESSLY, gĭlt′-lĕs-lè. *ad.* Without guilt, innocently.

GUI′LTLESSNESS, gĭlt′-lĕs-nĕs. *n. s.* Innocence; freedom from crime. *Sidney.*

GUI′LTY §, gĭlt′-tè. *a.* [ᵹylᵹiᵹ, Sax.] Justly chargeable with a crime; not innocent. *Gen.* xlii. Wicked; corrupt. *Thomson.* Conscious. *B. Jonson.*

GUILTY-LIKE*, gĭl′-tè-lĭke. *ad.* Guiltily. *Shak.*

GUI′MPLE*. See WIMPLE.

GUI′NEA §, gĭn′-nè. 341. *n. s.* [from *Guinea*, a country in *Africa* abounding with gold.] A gold coin valued at twenty-one shillings. *Locke.*

GUI′NEADROPPER, gĭn′-nè-drŏp′-pər. *n. s.* One who cheats by dropping guineas. *Gay.*

GUI′NEAHEN, gĭn′-nè-hĕn. *n. s.* A fowl, supposed to be of *Guinea*.

GUI′NEAPEPPER, gĭn′-nè-pĕp′-pər. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

GUI′NEAPIG, gĭn′-nè-pĭg. *n. s.* A small animal with a pig's snout.

GUI′NIAD*. *n. s.* [*gwyn*, Welsh.] The fish called *whiting*.

GUISE §, gy̆īze. 160, 341. *n. s.* [*guise*, Fr.] Manner; mien; habit. *Spenser.* Practice; custom; property. *Chapman.* External appearance; dress. *Temple.*

GUI′SER*, gy̆ī′-zər *n. s.* [from *guise*, dress.] Mummers, who go about at Christmas; persons in disguise.

GUITA′R, gĭ-tär′. 341. *n. s.* [*ghitara*, Ital.] A stringed instrument of musick. *Prior.*

*To* GU′LCH §*, gŭlsh. *v. n.* [*gulsigh*, Teut.] To swallow voraciously. *Turberville.*

GULCH, gŭlsh. } *n. s.* A glutton. *B. Jonson.*

GU′LCHIN, gŭl′-tshĭn. §

GULES, gūlz. *a.* [*gueule*, Fr.] Red: a barbarous term of heraldry. *Shakspeare.*

GULF §, gŭlf. *n. s.* [*golfo*, Ital.] A bay; an opening into land. *Knolles.* An abyss; an unmeasurable depth. *Spenser.* A whirlpool; a sucking eddy. *Shakspeare.* Any thing insatiable. *Shakspeare.*

GU′LFY, gŭl′-fè. *a.* Full of gulfs or whirlpools. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

*To* GULL §, gŭl. *v. a.* [*guiller*, old Fr.] To trick; to cheat; to defraud; to deceive. *Shakspeare.*

GULL, gŭl. *n. s.* A cheat; a fraud; a trick. *Shak* A stupid animal; one easily cheated. *Milton.* A sea-bird. *Shakspeare.*

GU′LLCATCHER. gŭl′-kătsh-ər. *n. s.* A cheat; a man of trick. *Shakspeare.*

GU′LLER, gŭl′-lər. 98. *n. s.* A cheat; an impostor *Sherwood.*

GU′LLERY, gŭl′-lər-è. *n. s.* Cheat; imposture *Burton.*

GU′LLET, gŭl′-lĭt. 99. *n. s.* [*goulet*, Fr.] The throat; the œsophagus. *Denham.* A small stream or lake *Heylin.*

GULLIBI′LITY*, gŭl-lè-bĭl′-ē-tè. *n. s.* Credulity.

GU′LLIGUT*, gŭl′-lè-gŭt. *n. s.* [*gulo*, Lat.] A glutton. *Barret.*

GU′LLISH*, gŭl′-lĭsh. *a.* Foolish; stupid; absurd *Burton.*

GU′LLISHNESS*, gŭl′-lĭsh-nĕs. *n. s.* Foolishness; stupidity. *Tr. of Boccalini.*

*To* GU′LLY §, gŭl′-lè. *v. n.* [corrupted from *gurgle*.] To run with noise.

GU′LLY*, gŭl′-lè. *n. s.* [*goulet*, Fr.] A sort of ditch. *Hawkesworth.*

GU′LLYHOLE, gŭl′-lè-hōle. *n. s.* The hole where

the gutters empty themselves in the subterraneous sewer.

GULO'SITY, gū-lŏs'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* [*gulosus*, Lat.] Greediness; gluttony; voracity. *Brown.*

*To* GULP§, gŭlp. *v. a.* [*golpen*, Dutch.] To swallow eagerly; to suck down without intermission. *Gay.*

GULP, gŭlp. *n. s.* As much as can be swallowed at once. *More.*

GULPH*. See GULF.

GUM§, gŭm. *n. s.* [*gummi*, Lat.] A vegetable substance differing from a resin, in being more viscid, and generally dissolving in aqueous menstruums. *Quincy.* The fleshy covering that contains the teeth. [ȝoma, Sax.] *Shakspeare.*

*To* GUM, gŭm. *v. a.* To close with gum. *Wiseman.* To adorn with gums or essences. *B. Jonson.*

GU'MMINESS, gŭm'-mè-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being gummy; accumulation of gum. *Wiseman.*

GUMMO'SITY, gŭm-mŏs'-sĕ-tè. *n. s.* The nature of gum; gumminess. *Floyer.*

GU'MMOUS, gŭm'-mŭs. 314. *a.* Of the nature of gum. *Woodward.*

GU'MMY, gŭm'-mè. *a.* Consisting of gum; of the nature of gum. *Raleigh.* Productive of gum. *Milton.* Overgrown with gum. *Dryden.*

GU'MPTION*, gŭmp'-shŭn. *n. s.* [ȝuman, Sax.] Understanding; skill. *Pegge.*

GUN§, gŭn. *n. s.* [*gyn*, an engine.] The general name for fire-arms; the instrument from which shot is discharged by fire. *Shakspeare.*

*To* GUN*, gŭn. *v. n.* To perform the act of shooting with a gun. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

GUNARCHY*. See GYNARCHY.

GU'NNEL, gŭn'-nĭl. 99. *n. s.* See GUNWALE.

GU'NNER, gŭn'-nŭr. 98. *n. s.* Cannoneer; he whose employment is to manage the artillery in a ship. *Shak.* One who shoots. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

GU'NNERY, gŭn'-nŭr-ê. *n. s.* The science of artillery; the art of managing cannon.

GUNOCRACY*. See GYNÆOCRACY.

GU'NPOWDER, gŭn'-pŏŭ-dŭr. *n. s.* The powder put into guns to be fired. *Brown.*

GU'NROOM*, gŭn'-rôôm. *n. s.* The place, on board a ship, where arms are deposited.

GU'NSHOT, gŭn'-shŏt. *n. s.* The reach or range of a gun; the space to which a shot can be thrown. *Dryden.*

GU'NSHOT, gŭn'-shŏt. *a.* Made by the shot of a gun. *Wiseman.*

GU'NSMITH, gŭn'-smĭth. *n. s.* A man whose trade is to make guns. *Mortimer.*

GU'NSTICK, gŭn'-stĭk. *n. s.* The rammer, or stick with which the charge is driven into a gun. *Stuart.*

GU'NSTOCK, gŭn'-stŏk. *n. s.* The wood to which the barrel of the gun is fixed. *Mortimer.*

GU'NSTONE, gŭn'-stōne. *n. s.* The shot of cannon. *Shakspeare.*

GU'NWALE, or GU'NNEL *of a Ship*, gŭn'-nĭl. *n. s.* That piece of timber which reaches on either side of the ship from the half-deck to the forecastle: this is called the *gunwale*, whether there be guns in the ship or not: and the lower part of any port, where any ordnance are, is also termed the *gunwale*. *Harris.*

GURGE§, gûrje. *n. s.* [*gurges*, Lat.] Whirlpool; gulf. *Milton.*

*To* GURGE*, gûrje. *v. a.* To swallow up. *Mirror for Magistrates. Ob. T.*

GU'RGION, gûr'-jŭn. 259. *n. s.* The coarser part of the meal, sifted from the bran. *Holingshed.* See GRUDGEONS.

*To* GU'RGLE, gûr'-gl. 405. *v. n.* [*gorgogliare*, Italian.] To fall or gush with noise, as water from a bottle. *Pope.*

GU'RKIN*, gûr'-kĭn. *n. s.* A small cucumber for pickling. See GHERKIN.

GU'RNARD, GU'RNET. } gûr'-nŭt. } 99. *n. s.* [*gournauld*, Fr.] A kind of sea-fish. *Shak.*

*To* GUSH§, gŭsh. *v. n.* [*giessen*, German.] To flow or rush out with violence; not to spring in a small stream, but in a large body. *Spenser.* To emit in a copious effluxion. *Dryden.*

GUSH, gŭsh. *n. s.* An emission of liquor in a large quantity at once; the liquor so emitted. *Harvey.*

GU'SSET, gŭs'-sĭt. 99. *n. s.* [*gousset*, Fr.] An angular piece of cloth sewn at the upper end of the sleeve of a shirt or shift.

GUST§, gŭst. *n. s.* [*gustus*, Lat.] Sense of tasting. *Scott.* Height of perception; height of sensual enjoyment. *Milton.* Love; liking. *Tillotson.* Turn of fancy; intellectual taste. *Dryden.* [*gustr*, Goth.] A sudden, violent blast of wind. *Shakspeare.*

*To* GUST*, gŭst. *v. a.* [*gusto*, Lat.] To taste; to have a relish of. *Shakspeare.*

GU'STABLE, gŭs'-tă-bl. 405. *a.* To be tasted. *Harvey.* Pleasant to the taste. *Derham.*

GU'STABLE*, gŭs'-tă-bl. *n. s.* Any thing that may be tasted; an eatable. *More.*

GUSTA'TION, gŭs-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of tasting *Brown.*

GU'STFUL, gŭst'-fŭl. *a.* Tasteful; well-tasted. *Howell.*

GU'STFULNESS*, gŭst'-fŭl-nĕs. *n. s.* The relish of any thing. *Barrow.*

GU'STLESS*, gŭst'-lĕs. *a.* Tasteless; insipid. *Sir T. Brown.*

*GU'STO*, gŭs'-tō. *n. s.* [Ital.] The relish of any thing; the power by which any thing excites sensations in the palate. *Derham.* Intellectual taste; liking. *Dryden.*

GU'STY, gŭs'-tè. *a.* Stormy; tempestuous. *Shak.*

GUT§, gŭt. *n. s.* [*kutteln*, Germ.] The long pipe reaching, with many convolutions, from the stomach to the vent. *Bacon.* The stomach; the receptacle of food. *Hudibras.* Gluttony; love of gormandizing. *Hakewill.* A passage. *Maundrell.*

*To* GUT, gŭt. *v. a.* To eviscerate; to draw; to exenterate. *Carew.* To plunder of contents. *Dryden.*

*GU'TTA SERE'NA**, gŭt'-tă-sĕ-rè'-nă. *n. s.* [Lat.] A disease of the eye. *Sir T. Herbert.*

GU'TTATED, gŭt'-tā-tĕd. *a.* [*gutta*, Lat.] Besprinkled with drops; bedropped. *Dict.*

GU'TTER§, gŭt'-tŭr. 98. *n. s.* [*goutiere*, Fr.] A passage for water. *Addison.* A small longitudinal hollow.

*To* GU'TTER, gŭt'-tŭr. *v. a.* To cut in small hollows. *Shakspeare.*

*To* GU'TTER*, gŭt'-tŭr. *v. n.* To fall in drops; to run as a candle. *Scott.*

*To* GU'TTLE§, gŭt'-tl. 405. *v. n.* [from *gut*.] To feed luxuriously; to gormandize. *Dryden.*

*To* GU'TTLE, gŭt'-tl. *v. a.* To swallow. *L'Estrange.*

GU'TTLER, gŭt'-tl-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* A greedy eater.

GU'TTULOUS, gŭt'-tshŭ-lŭs. 463. *a.* [*guttula*, Lat.] In the form of a small drop. *Brown.*

GU'TTURAL§, gŭt'-tshŭ-răl. 463. *a.* [*gutturalis*, Lat.] Pronounced in the throat; belonging to the throat. *Bacon.*

GU'TTURALNESS, gŭt'-tshŭ-răl-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of being guttural. *Dict.*

GU'TWORT, gŭt'-wŭrt. *n. s.* An herb.

GUY, gì. *n. s.* [from *guide*.] A rope used to lift any thing into the ship. *Skinner.*

*To* GU'ZZLE§, gŭz'-zl. 405. *v. n.* [*gozzavigliare*, Ital.] To gormandize; to swallow any liquor greedily. *Roscommon.*

*To* GU'ZZLE, gŭz'-zl. *v. a.* To swallow with immoderate gust. *Dryden.*

GU'ZZLE*, gŭz'-zl. *n. s.* An insatiable thing or person. *Marston.*

GU'ZZLER, gŭz'-zl-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* A gormandizer; an immoderate eater or drinker.

GYBE, jibe. *n. s.* [See GIBE.] A sneer; a taunt; a sarcasm. *Shakspeare.*

*To* GYBE, jibe. *v. n.* To sneer; to taunt. *Spenser.*

*To* GYE*, gì. *v. a.* To guide. *Chaucer.* See *To* GIE.

*GYMNA'SIUM**. jĭm-nā'-zhè-ŭm. *n. s.* [Latin; γυμνάσιον, Gr.] Formerly, a place for athletick exercises, in which such as practised them were nearly naked; any place of exercise; a school. *Grew.*

GYMNA'STICALLY, jĭm-năs'-tè-kăl-è. *ad.* Athletically; fitly for strong exercise. *Brown*

GYMNA'STICK, jĭm-nâs'-tĭk. *a.* [*γυμναστικὸς.*] Pertaining to athletick exercises. *Grew.*

☞ In this word and its relatives we not unfrequently hear the *g* hard, as in *gimlet*, for this learned reason, because they are derived from the Greek. For the very same reason we ought to pronounce the *g* in *Genesis*, *geography*, *geometry*, and a thousand other words, hard, which would essentially alter the sound of our language. Mr. Sheridan has very properly given the soft *g* to these words; and Mr. Nares is of the same opinion with respect to the propriety of this pronunciation, but doubts of the usage; there can be no doubt, however, of the absurdity of this usage, and of the necessity of curbing it as much as possible.—See *Principles*, No. 350. *W.*

GYMNA'STICK*, jĭm-nâs'-tĭk. *n. s.* Athletick exercise. *Arbuthnot.* A teacher of the wrestling science. *Lockeram.*

GY'MNICAL*, jĭm'-nè-kâl. *a.* [*γυμνικὸς.*] Pertaining to athletick exercises. *Potter.*

GY'MNICK, jĭm'-nĭk. *a.* Such as practise the athletick or gymnastick exercises. *Milton.*

GY'MNICK*, jĭm'-nĭk. *n. s.* Athletick exercise. *Burton.*

GYMNO'SOPHIST*, jĭm-nŏs'-ò-fĭst. *n. s.* [*γυμνοσοφισταὶ.*] One of a sect of Indian philosophers. *Burton.*

GYMNOSPE'RMOUS, jĭm-nò-spĕr'-mŭs. *a.* [*γύμνος* and *σπέρμα.*] Having the seeds naked.

*To* GYN*, gĭn. *v. n.* To begin. *Wicliffe.*

GY'NARCHY*. jĭn'-âr-kè. *n. s.* [*γυνὴ* and *ἀρχὴ.*] Female government. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

GYNÆ'CIAN*, jè-nè'-shăn. *a.* [*γυναικὸς*, genitive of *γυνὴ.*] Relating to women. *Ferrand.*

GYNÆO'CRACY*, jĭ-nè-ŏk'-rà-sè. *n. s.* [*γυνὴ* and *κράτος.*] Government over which a woman may preside. *Selden.*

GYNECO'CRACY, jĭ-nè-kŏk'-rà-sè. *n. s.* [*γυναικοκρατία.*] Petticoat government; female power.

GYPSE*, jĭps. *n. s.* [*gypse*, Fr.] A kind of stone. *Pococke.*

GY'PSEOUS*, jĭp'-sè-ŭs. } *a.* Relating to *gypsum*;
GY'PSINE*, jĭp'-sĭn. } belonging to lime or plaster. *Chambers.*

*GY'PSUM*, jĭp'-sŭm. *n. s.* [*γύψος.*] The name of a class of fossils; the plaster stone; white lime; a kind of plaster. *Chambers.*

GY'PSY*. See GIPSY.

GYRA'TION, jĭ-rà'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*gyro*, Lat.] The act of turning any thing about. *Newton.*

GYRE §, jīre. *n. s.* [*gyrus*, Lat.] A circle described by any thing moving in an orbit. *Spenser.*

*To* GYRE*, jīre. *v. a.* To turn round. *Bp. Hall.*

GY'RED. jī'-rĕd. *a.* Falling in rings. *Johnson.*

GYRFA'LCON*. See GERFALCON.

GY'ROMANCY*, jī'-rò-măn-sè. *n. s.* [*γῦρος* and *μαντεία.*] A sort of divination, performed by walking in or round a circle.

GYVE §, jīve. *n. s.* [*gevyn*, Welsh.] A fetter; a chain for the legs. *Shakspeare.*

☞ Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Scott make the *g* in this word hard; but Mr. Elphinston, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr Perry, with more propriety, make it soft, as I have marked it. Mr. Nares makes the sound doubtful; but this majority of authorities, and agreeableness to analogy, have removed my doubts, and made me alter my former opinion. *W.*

*To* GYVE, jīve. *v. a.* To fetter; to shackle. *Shakspeare.*



HIs, in English, as in other languages, a note of aspiration, sounded only by a strong emission of the breath, without any conformation of the organs of speech, and is therefore, by many grammarians, accounted no letter. The *h* in English is scarcely ever mute at the beginning of a word, as *house*. The strong emission of the breath is usually withheld from *heir*, *herb*, *hostler*, *honest*, *honour*, *humour*; and perhaps from *hospital* and *hour*; and by some from *humble*. 394.

HA, hâ. *interject.* [Lat.] An expression of wonder, surprise, sudden question, or sudden exertion. *Shakspeare.* An expression of laughter. *Job*, xxxix.

HA*, hâ. *n. s.* An expression of wonder, surprise, doubt, or hesitation. *Shakspeare.*

*To* HA*, hâ. *v. n.* To express surprise; to hesitate.

HAAK. hâke. *n. s.* A fish. See HAKE.

*HA'BEAS CORPUS*, hâ'-bè-âs-kŏr'-pŭs. [Lat.] A writ, which a man, indicted of some trespass, being laid in prison for the same, may have out of the King's Bench, thereby to remove himself thither at his own costs. *Cowel.*

HA'BERDASHER §, hâb'-ŭr-dâsh-ŭr. *n. s.* [from *berdash*, a kind of neck-dress, the maker of which was called a *berdasher*; and thence came *haberdashers*.] One who sells small wares; a pedler. *Bacon.*

HA'BERDASHERY*, hâb'-ŭr-dâsh-ŭr-è. *n. s.* Articles made or sold by haberdashers. *Burke.*

HA'BERDINE, hâb-ŭr-dèèn', *n. s.* [*habordeau*, Fr.] A dried salt cod. *Ainsworth.*

HA'BERGEON, hâb-bĕr'-jè-ŏn. *n. s.* [*haltz*, or *hals*, and *bergen*, Teut.] Armour to cover the neck and breast. *Exod.* xxviii.

☞ This word is analogically accented on the second syllable: but Johnson, in all the editions of his Dictionary, has the accent on the first, though his authorities are against him. *W.*

HABI'LIMENT, hâ-bĭl'-è-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*habilement*, Fr.] Dress; clothes; garment. *Spenser.*

*To* HABI'LITATE §, hâ-bĭl'-è-tâte. *v. a.* [*habiliter*, Fr.] To qualify; to entitle.

HABI'LITATE, hâ-bĭl'-è-tâte. *a.* Qualified; entitled. *Bacon.*

HABILITA'TION, hâ-bĭl-è-tà'-shŭn. *n. s.* Qualification. *Bacon.*

HABI'LITY, hâ-bĭl'-è-tè. *n. s.* Faculty; power; means: now *ability*. *Spenser.*

HA'BIT §, hâb'-ĭt. *n. s.* [*habitus*, Lat.] State of any thing: as, *habit* of body. Dress; accoutrement. *Shak.* *Habit* is a power in man of doing any thing, when it has been acquired by frequently doing the same thing. *Locke.* Custom; inveterate use. *South.*

*To* HA'BIT, hâb'-ĭt. *v. a.* To dress; to accoutre; to array. *Shakspeare.*

*To* HA'BIT*, hâb'-ĭt. *v. a.* [*habito*, Lat.] To inhabit; to dwell in. *Chaucer.* *Ob. T.*

HA'BITABLE §, hâb'-è-tâ-bl. *a.* Capable of being dwelt in. *Bacon.*

HA'BITABLENESS, hâb'-è-tâ-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Capacity of being dwelt in. *More.*

HA'BITACLE*, hâb'-ĭt-â-kl. *n. s.* [*habitaculum*, Lat.] A dwelling. *Bale.* An old word.

HA'BITANCE, hâb'-è-tânse. *n. s.* Dwelling; abode. *Spenser.*

HA'BITANT, hâb'-è-tânt. *n. s.* Dweller; inhabitant. *Milton.*

HABITA'TION, hâb-è-tâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* The state of a place receiving dwellers. *Milton.* Act of inhabiting; state of dwelling. *Denham.* Place of abode; dwelling. *Hooker.*

*HA'BITATOR*, hâb'-è-tâ-tŭr. *n. s.* [Lat.] Dweller; inhabitant. *Brown.*

HA'BITED*, hâb'-ĭt-ĕd. *a.* Accustomed; usual. *Fuller.*

HABI'TUAL, hâ-bĭtsh'-ù-âl. 461. *a.* Customary; accustomed; inveterate. *Milton.*

HABI'TUALLY, hâ-bĭtsh'-ù-âl-è. *ad.* Customarily; by habit. *Atterbury.*

*To* HABI'TUATE, hâ-bĭtsh'-ù-âte. *v. a.* [*habituer*, Fr.] To accustom; to use one's self by frequent repetition. *Tillotson.*

HABI'TUATE*, hâ-bĭtsh'-ù-âte. *a.* Inveterate; obstinate. *Hammond.*

HA'BITUDE, hăb'-ĕ-tūde. *n. s.* [*habitudo*, Lat.] Relation; respect; state with regard to something else. *Brown.* Familiarity; converse; frequent intercourse. *Dryden.* Long custom; habit. *Dryden.* The power of doing any thing acquired by frequent repetition. *Dryden.*

HA'BLE*, hā'-bl. *a.* [*habilis*, Lat.] Fit; proper. *Spenser.* See ABLE.

HA'BNAB, hăb'-năb. *ad.* [*hap ne hap.*] At random; at the mercy of chance. *Lilly.*

*To* HACK §, hăk. *v. a.* [haccan, Sax.] To cut into small pieces; to chop. *Sidney.* To speak unreadily, or with hesitation. *Shakspeare.*

HACK*, hăk. *n. s.* A notch; a hollow cut. *Shakspeare.*

HACK §*, hăk. *n. s.* [*haque*, old Fr.] A horse let out for hire. *Moore.* Hesitating or faltering speech. *More.*

HACK*, hăk. *a.* Hired. *Wakefield.*

*To* HACK, hăk. *v. n.* To hackney; to turn hackney or prostitute. *Hanmar.*

*To* HA'CKLE §, hăk'-kl. 405. *v. a.* [*hekelen*, Teut.] To dress flax. To separate; to tear asunder. *Burke.*

HA'CKLE*, hăk'-kl. *n. s.* A comb for dressing flax. *Skelton.*

HA'CKLE, hăk'-kl. *n. s.* A fly for angling, dressed sometimes with the feathers of a cock, and sometimes with silk. *Walton.*

HA'CKNEY §, hăk'-nē. *n. s.* [*hacnai*, Welsh.] A pacing horse; a pad; a nag. *Chaucer.* A hired horse. *Bacon.* A hireling; a prostitute. *Burnet.* Any thing let out for hire.

HA'CKNEY*, hăk'-nē. *a.* Worn out, like a hired horse. *Beaumont and Fletcher.* Prostitute; vicious for hire. *Roscommon.* Much used; common; let out for hire. *Milton.*

HACKNEY-COACHMAN*, hăk'-nē-kŏtsh'-măn. *n. s.* The driver of a hired or hackney coach. *Guardian.*

HACKNEY-MAN*, hăk'-nē-măn. *n. s.* One who lets horses to hire. *Barret.*

*To* HA'CKNEY, hăk'-nē. *v. a.* To practise in one thing; to accustom, as to the road. *Shak.* To carry in a hackney coach. *Cowper.*

HA'CQUETON, hăk'-kwĕ-tŏn. *n. s.* [*haqueton*, or *hoqueton*, Fr.] A stuffed jacket, formerly worn under armour, sometimes made of leather. *Spenser.*

HA'CKSTER*, hăk'-stŭr. *n. s.* [from *hack.*] A bully; a ruffian; an assassin. *Bp. Hall.*

HAD §, hăd. The preterit and part. pass. of *have.*

HAD-I-WIST*, hăd-i-wĭst'. A proverbial expression. Oh that I had known. *Gower.*

HA'DDER*, hăd'-dŭr. *n. s.* [*heide*, Germ.] Heath; ling. *Burton.*

HA'DDOCK, hăd'-dŭk. 166. *n. s.* [*hadot*, Fr.] A sea-fish of the cod kind, but small. *Carew.*

HADE*, hāde. *n. s.* Among miners, the steep descent of a shaft; the descent of a hill. *Drayton.*

HAFT §, hăft. 78, 79. *n. s.* [hæft, Sax.] A handle; that part of any instrument that is taken into the hand. *Gower.*

*To* HAFT, hăft. *v. a.* To set in a haft. *Ainsworth.*

HA'FTER*, hăf'-tŭr. *n. s.* A wrangler; a caviller; a crafty or cunning fellow. *Barret. Ob. T.*

HAG §, hăg. *n. s.* [hægtesse, Sax.] A witch; an enchantress. *Dering.* A fury; a she monster. *Crashaw.* An old ugly woman. *Dryden.* Appearances of light and fire upon the manes of horses, or men's hair, were formerly called *hags.* *Blount.*

HAG-BORN*, hăg'-bŏrn. *a.* Born of a witch or hag. *Shakspeare.*

*To* HAG, hăg. *v. a.* To torment; to harass with vain terrour. *Hudibras.*

HA'GABAG*. See HUCKABACK.

HA'GGARD §, hăg'-gărd. *a.* [*hagard*, Fr.] Wild; untamed; difficult to be reclaimed. *Spenser.* [*hager*, Germ.] Lean; rugged; perhaps, ugly. *L'Estrange.* Deformed with passion. *Dryden.*

HA'GGARD, hăg'-gărd. *n. s.* Any thing wild or irreclaimable. *Shak.* A species of hawk. *Sandys* A hag.

HA'GGARD*, hăg'-gărd. *n. s.* [haga and geard, Sax.] A stack-yard. *Howell.*

HA'GGARDLY, hăg'-gărd-lē. *ad.* Deformedly; ugly. *Dryden.*

HA'GGESS, hăg'-gĕs. *n. s.* [from *hack.*] A mass of meat, generally pork chopped, and enclosed in a membrane.

HA'GGISH, hăg'-gĭsh. *a.* Of the nature of a hag; deformed; horrid. *Shakspeare.*

*To* HA'GGLE §, hăg'-gl. *v. a.* [from *hackle* or *hack.*] To cut; to chop; to mangle. *Shakspeare.*

*To* HA'GGLE, hăg'-gl. *v. n.* [*harceler*, Fr.] To be tedious in a bargain; to be long in coming to the price. *Shenstone.*

HA'GGLER, hăg'-gl-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that cuts. One that is tardy in bargaining. *Cotgrave.*

*HAGIO'GRAPHA*, hā-jē-ŏg'-rā-fā. *n. s.* pl. [ἅγιος and γράφω.] Holy writings; a name given to part of the books of Scripture. *Abp. Newcome.*

HAGIO'GRAPHAL*, hā-jē-ŏg'-rā-făl. *a.* Denoting the writings called *hagiographa.* *Bp. Cosin.*

HAGIO'GRAPHER, hā-jē-ŏg'-rā-fŭr. *n. s.* A holy writer. The Jews divide the Holy Scriptures of the Old Testament into the law, the prophets, and the *hagiographers.* *Whitby.*

HA'GSHIP*, hăg'-shĭp. *n. s.* The title of a witch or hag. *Middleton.*

HAGUE*, hāg. } *n. s.* [*hacquebute*, old
HA'GUEBUT*, hăg'-bŭt. } Fr.] A kind of fire-arms; a culverin, or hand-cannon, fixed on a little carriage, since called the arquebuse, according to *Grose.*

HAH, hā. *interj.* An expression of sudden effort *Dryden.*

HAIL §, hāle. *n. s.* [hægl, Sax.] Drops of rain frozen in their falling. *Locke.*

*To* HAIL, hāle. *v. n.* To pour down hail. *Is.* xxxii.

*To* HAIL*, hāle. *v. a.* [*haella*, Su. Goth.] To pour. *Shakspeare.*

HAIL §, hāle. *interj.* [hæl, Sax.] A term of salutation; health. *Milton.*

HAIL*, hāle. *a.* Healthy; sound. See HALE.

HAIL-FELLOW*, hāle'-fĕl'-lō. *n. s.* A companion. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* HAIL, hāle. *v. a.* To salute; to call to. *Knolles.*

HA'ILSHOT, hāle'-shŏt. *n. s.* Small shot scattered like hail. *Hayward.*

HA'ILSTONE, hāle'-stōne. *n. s.* A particle or single ball of hail. *Joshua*, x.

HA'ILY, hā'-lē. *a.* Consisting of hail; full of hail. *Pope.*

HA'INOUS*. See HEINOUS.

HAIR §, hāre. *n. s.* [hæp, Sax.] One of the common teguments, found upon all the parts of the body, except the soles of the feet and palms of the hands. *Quincy.* A single hair. *Shak.* Any thing proverbially small. *Dryden.* Course; order; grain. *Shak.*

HA'IRBRAINED, hāre'-brān'd. 359. *a.* [properly *harebrained*, wild as a *hare.*] Wild; irregular; unsteady. *Shakspeare.*

HA'IRBEL, hāre'-bĕl. *n. s.* A flower; the hyacinth.

HA'IRBREADTH, hāre'-brĕdth. *n. s.* A very small distance; the diameter of a hair. *Judg.* xx.

HA'IRCLOTH, hāre'-klŏth. *n. s.* Stuff made of hair, very rough and prickly, worn sometimes in mortification. *Grew.*

HAIRHU'NG*, hāre-hŭng'. *a.* Hanging by a hair. *Young.*

HA'IRINESS, hā'-rē-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being covered with hair, or abounding with hair. *Brown.*

HA'IRLACE, hāre'-lāse. *n. s.* The fillet with which women tie up their hair. *Harvey.*

HA'IRLESS, hāre'-lĕs. *a.* Wanting hair. *Bp. Hall.*

HA'IRNEEDLE*, hāre'-nē-dl. } *n. s.* Formerly an
HA'IRPIN*, hāre'-pĭn. } instrument for torturing the hair; the latter within our own memory; the former very ancient.

HA'IRY, hā'-rē. *a.* Overgrown with hair. *Bacon.* Consisting of hair. *Dryden.*

HAKE, hāke. *n. s.* A kind of fish. *Carew.*

☞ 559.—Fāte, fār, fāll, fât;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

HA'KOT, hâk'-ût. 166. *n. s.* [from *hake.*] A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*

HAL, in local names, is derived, like *al*, from the Saxon healle, *i. e.* a hall, a palace. *Gibson.*

HA'LBERD §, hâll'-bârd. 98. *n. s.* [*halebarde*, Fr.] A battle-axe fixed to a long pole. *Shakspeare.*

HALBERDI'ER, hâll-bâr-dêer'. *n. s.* One who is armed with a halberd. *Bacon.*

HA'LCYON §, hâl'-shè-ŭn. 166. *n. s.* [*halcyo*, Lat.] A bird said to breed in the sea, and that there is always a calm during her incubation. *Shakspeare.*

HA'LCYON, hâl'-shè-ŭn. 357. *a.* Placid; quiet; still; peaceful. *Denham.*

HALCYO'NIAN*, hâl-shè-ô'-nè-ân. *a.* Peaceful; quiet; still. *Sheldon.*

HALE §*, hâle. *n. s.* [hæl, Sax.] Welfare. *Spenser.*

HALE, hâle. *a.* Healthy; sound; hearty. *Spenser.* Whole; uninjured. [*heel*, Dutch.] *Hammond.*

*To* HALE §, hâle, or hâwl. [hâwl, *Sheridan* and *Perry.*] *v. a.* [*halen*, Dutch.] To drag by force; to pull violently and rudely. *Luke.*

☞ This word, in familiar language, is corrupted beyond recovery into *haul*; but solemn speaking still requires the regular sound, rhyming with *pale*; the other sound would, in this case, be gross and vulgar.—See *To* HAUL. *W.*

HA'LER, hâ'-lâr, or hâwl'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* He who pulls and hales.

HALF §, hâf. 78, 401. *n. s.* plural *halves*, hâvz. [healp, Sax.] A moiety; one part of two; an equal part. 1 *Sam.* xiv. It sometimes has a plural signification when a number is divided. *Dryden.*

HALF, hâf. *ad.* In part; equally. *Dryden.*

HALF-BLOOD, hâf'-blûd. *n. s.* One not born of the same father and mother. *Locke.*

HALF-BLOODED, hâf'-blûd-ĕd. *a.* Mean; degenerate. *Shakspeare.*

HALF-CAP, hâf'-kâp. *n. s.* Cap imperfectly put off, or faintly moved. *Shakspeare.*

HALF-DEAD*, hâf-dĕd. *a.* [healp-deaŏ, Sax.] Almost dead. *Milton.*

HALF-FACED, hâf'-fâste. 362. *a.* Showing only part of the face. *Shakspeare.*

HALF-HATCHED, hâf'-hâtsht. *a.* Imperfectly hatched.

HALF-HEARD, hâf'-hêrd. *a.* Imperfectly heard. *Pope.*

HALF-LEARNED*, hâf'-lêrn-ĕd. *a.* Imperfectly learned. *Lowth.*

HALF-LOST*, hâf'-lôst. *a.* Nearly lost. *Milton.*

HALF-MOON, hâf-môôn'. *n. s.* The moon in its appearance when at half increase or decrease. Any thing in the figure of a half-moon. *Milton.*

HALF-PART*, hâf'-pârt. *n. s.* Equal share. *Shak.*

HALF-PENNY, hâ'-pĕn-nè. *n. s.* plural *halfpence.* [halpenðe, Sax.] A copper coin, of which two make a penny. *Swift.* It has the force of an adjective conjoined with any thing of which it denotes the price. *Shakspeare.*

☞ This word is not only deprived of half its sound, but even what is left is grossly corrupted: sounding the *a* as in *half*, is provincial and rustick. *W.*

HALF-PENNYWORTH*, hâ'-pĕn-nè-wûrth. *n. s.* The worth of a half-penny. *Shakspeare.*

HALF-PIKE, hâf'-pike. *n. s.* The small pike carried by officers. *Tatler.*

HALF-PINT, hâf'-pînt. *n. s.* The fourth part of a quart. *Pope.*

HALF-READ*, hâf'-rĕd. *a.* Superficially skilled by reading. *Dryden.*

HALF-SCHOLAR, hâf'-skôl'-lâr. *n. s.* One imperfectly learned. *Watts.*

HALF-SEAS *Over.* hâf'-sêz-ô'-vûr. A proverbial expression for any one far advanced. It is commonly used of one half drunk. *Dryden.*

HALF-SIGHTED, hâf'-sî-tĕd. *a.* Seeing imperfectly. *Bacon.*

HALF-SPHERE, hâf'-sfêre. *n. s.* Hemisphere. *B. Jonson.*

HALF-STARVED*, hâf'-stârv'd. *a.* Almost starved. *Milton.*

HALF-STRAINED, hâf'-strând'd. *a.* Half-bred; imperfect. *Dryden.*

HALF-SWORD, hâf'-sôrd. *n. s.* Close fight. *Shak.*

HALF-WAY, hâf'-wâ. *ad.* In the middle. *Granville.*

HALF-WIT, hâf'-wît. *n. s.* A blockhead; a foolish fellow. *Druden.*

HALF-WITTED, hâf'-wît-tĕd. *a.* Imperfectly furnished with understanding. *Swift.*

*To* HALF*, hâf. *v. a.* To divide into two parts *Wotton.*

HA'LFEN*, hâf'-fn. *a.* Wanting half its due qualities. *Spenser.*

HA'LFENDEAL, hâf'-fn-dêêl. *ad.* [*halfdeel*, Teut.] Nearly half. *Spenser.*

HA'LFER*, hâf'-fûr. *n. s.* One who possesses only half of any thing. *Mountagu.* A male fallow-deer gelded, which is so called upon the same footing as a stone-horse in French is called *chevalentier. Pegge.*

HA'LFIARDS*. See HALLIARDS.

HA'LIBUT, hôl'-lè-bût. *n. s.* A sort of fish. *Ainsworth.*

HA'LIDOM, hâl'-è-dûm. *n. s.* [halıȝðome, Sax.] An adjuration by what is holy. *Spenser.*

HA'LIMASS, hôl'-lè-mâs. *n. s.* [halıȝ, and *mass.*] The feast of All-Souls.

HA'LING*, hâwl'-ĭng. *n. s.* An act of dragging by force; compulsion. *Milton.*

HA'LITUOUS, hâ-lîtsh'-ù-ûs. 463. *a.* [*halitus*, Lat.] Vaporous; fumous. *Boyle.*

HALL, hâll. *n. s.* [hal, Sax.] A court of justice; as, Westminster Hall. *Pope.* A manor-house so called because in it were held courts for the tenants. *Addison.* The publick room of a corporation. *Garth.* The first large room of a house. *Shak.* A collegiate body in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. *Dean Prideaux.*

HALLELU'JAH §, hâl-lè-lôô'-yâ. *n. s.* [הללויה *Praise ye the Lord.*] A song of thanksgiving. *Milton.*

HALLELUJA'TICK*, hâl-lè-lôô-yât'-îk. *a.* Denoting a song of thanksgiving. *Christian Antiquities.*

HA'LLIARDS*, } hâl'-yârdz. { *n. s.* pl. [In naval language.] Ropes or tackle employed to hoist or lower a sail. *Sherwood.*
HA'LYARDS*, }

HALLO'O §, hâl-lôô'. *interj.* [ahlopan, Sax.] A word of encouragement when dogs are let loose on their game. *Druden.*

*To* HA'LLOO, hâl-lôô'. *v. n.* [*haler*, Fr.] To cry as after the dogs. *Shak.* To treat as in contempt. *Sidney.*

*To* HA'LLOO, hâl-lôô'. *v. a.* To encourage with shouts. *Prior.* To chase with shouts. *Shak.* To call or shout to. *Shakspeare.*

HA'LLOOING*, hâl-lôô'-ĭng. *n. s.* A loud and vehement cry. *B. Jonson.*

*To* HA'LLOW §, hâl'-lô. *v. a.* [halȝian, halıȝ, Sax.] To consecrate; to make holy. *Hooker.* To reverence as holy; *Hallowed* be thy name.

☞ In pronouncing the Lord's Prayer, we sometimes hear the participle of this word pronounced like that of the word to *hollow.* This arises from not attending to the distinction made by syllabication between the single and double *l*: the double *l* in the same syllable deepens the *a* to the broadest sound, as in *tall*; but when one of the liquids is carried off to the next syllable, the *a* has its short and slender sound, as *tal-low*: the same may be observed of *halt* and *hallow*, &c.—See *Principles*, No. 85. *W.*

HA'LLOWMASS, hâl'-lô-mâs. *n. s.* [halıȝ, Sax and *mass.*] The feast of All-Souls. *Shakspeare.*

*To* HALLU'CINATE §*, hâl-lû'-sè-nâte. *v. n.* [*hallucinatus*, Lat.] To stumble; to blunder. *Cockeram.*

HALLUCINA'TION, hâl-lû-sè-nâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* Errour; blunder; mistake; folly. *Harvey.*

HALM, hâwm. *n. s.* [healm, Sax.] Straw.

☞ This is Dr. Johnson's pronunciation of this word. *W.*

HA'LO, hâ'-lô. *n. s.* [*halo*, Fr.] A red circle round the sun or moon. *Newton.*

HALSE*. *n. s.* [halȝ, Sax.] The neck; the throat. *Chaucer.*

*To* HALSE§*. *v. a.* To embrace about the neck, as children do their parents. *Spenser.* To adjure. *Chaucer.* To greet; to salute with respect. *Vis. of P. Ploughman.*

HA'LSENING. *a.* Sounding harshly; inharmonious in the throat or tongue. *Carew. Ob. J.*

HA'LSER, hâw'-sûr. *n. s.* [halȝ, Sax.] [corrupted to *hawser.*] A rope less than a cable. *Chapman.*

*To* HALT§, hâlt. *v. n.* [healtᴐ, Sax.] To limp; to be lame. *Shak.* To stop in a march. *Addison.* To hesitate; to stand dubious. 1 *Kings,* xviii. To fail; to falter. *Jerem.* xx.

HALT, hâlt. *a.* Lame; crippled. *St. Luke,* xiv.

HALT, hâlt. *n. s.* The act of limping, the manner of limping. A stop in a march. *Milton.*

HA'LTER, hâl'-tûr. *n. s.* He who limps. *Sherwood.*

HA'LTER§, hâl'-tûr. *n. s.* [hælftᴐp, Sax.] A rope to hang malefactors. *Shakspeare.* A cord; a strong string. *Sandys.*

*To* HA'LTER, hâl'-tûr. *v. a.* To bind with a cord. *B. Jonson.*

HA'LTINGLY*, hâl'-tĭng-lè. *ad.* In a slow manner. *Dict. of Quotations.*

*To* HALVE, hâv. 78. *v. a.* [from *half, halves.*] To divide into two parts. *Stukeley.*

HALVES, hâvz. *interj.* An expression by which any one lays claim to an equal share.

HAM, whether initial or final, is the Saxon Þam, a house, farm, or village. *Gibson.*

HAM§, hăm. *n. s.* [ham, Sax.] The hip; the hinder part of the articulation of the thigh with the knee. *Wiseman.* The thigh of a hog salted. *Pope.*

HA'MACK*. See HAMMOCK.

HA'MADRYAD*, hăm'-â-drl-âd. *n. s.* [ἅμα and δρῦς.] One of those wood-nymphs of antiquity, who were feigned to live and die with the trees to which they were attached. *Spectator.*

HA'MATE§*, hăm'-âte. *a.* [*hamatus,* Lat.] Entangled; twisted together. *Bp. Berkeley.*

HA'MATED, hăm'-â-tĕd. *a.* Hooked; set with hooks.

*To* HA'MBLE, hăm'-bl. *v. a.* [hamelan, Sax.] To cut the sinews of the thigh; to hamstring.

HAME, hâme. *n. s.* [hama, Sax.] The collar by which a horse draws in a wagon.

HAME*, hâme. *n. s.* Home. *Chaucer.*

*To* HA'MEL*. See *To* HAMBLE.

HA'MLET§, hăm'-lĕt. 99. *n. s.* [ham, Sax. and *let.*] A small village. *Bacon.*

HA'MLETTED*, hăm'-lĕt-tĕd. *a.* Countrified; accustomed only to a hamlet. *Feltham.*

HA'MMER§, hăm'-mûr. 98. *n. s.* [hamep, Sax.] The instrument consisting of a long handle and heavy head, with which any thing is forced or driven. *Bacon.* Any thing destructive. *Hakewill.*

*To* HA'MMER, hăm'-mûr. *v. a.* To beat with a hammer. *Sandys.* To forge or form with a hammer. *Milton.* To work in the mind; to contrive by intellectual labour. *Camden.*

*To* HA'MMER, hăm'-mûr. *v. n.* To work; to be busy. *Shakspeare.* To be in agitation. *Shakspeare.*

HA'MMERABLE*, hăm'-mûr-â-bl. *a.* Capable of being formed by a hammer. *Sherwood.*

HA'MMERCLOTH*, hăm'-mûr-klŏth. *n. s.* The cloth that covers a coach-box. The coachman formerly used to carry a *hammer,* pincers, a few nails, &c. in a leather pouch belonging to his box; and this *cloth* was used for the hiding of them from publick view. *Pegge.*

HA'MMERER, hăm'-mûr-ûr. *n. s.* He who works with a hammer. *Sherwood.*

HA'MMERHARD, hăm'-mûr-hârd. *n. s.* Iron or steel hardened by much hammering on it. *Moxon.*

HA'MMERMAN*, hăm'-mûr-măn. *n. s.* One who beats with a hammer at the forge. *B. Jonson.*

HA'MMERWORT*, hăm'-mûr-wûrt. *n. s.* [hamoꝑpẏꝛt, Sax.] An herb.

HA'MMOCK, hăm'-mŭk. 166. *n. s.* [*amacha,* Indian.] A swinging bed. *Raleigh.*

HA'MPER§, hămp'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* [*hanaperium,* low Lat.] A large basket for carriage. *Sheldon.*

*To* HA'MPER§, hămp'-ûr. *v. a.* [*hampr,* Icel.] To shackle; to entangle, as in nets. *Herbert.* To ensnare; to inveigle. *Shakspeare.* To complicate; to tangle. *Blackmore.* To perplex; to embarrass by many lets and troubles. *Hudibras.*

HA'MPER*, hămp'-ûr. *n. s.* A kind of chain or fetter. *Browne.*

HA'MSTRING§, hăm'-strĭng. *n. s.* [*ham* and *string.*] The tendon of the ham. *Wiseman.*

*To* HA'MSTRING, hăm'-strĭng. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *hamstrung.* To lame by cutting the tendon of the ham. *Dryden.*

HAN, for *have,* in the plural. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

HA'NAPER, hăn'-â-pûr. 98. *n. s.* [*hanaperium,* low Lat.] A treasury; an exchequer. *Bacon.*

*To* HANCE*, or HAUNCE*, hânse. *v. a.* [*hausser,* Fr.] To lift up. *Chaucer.* To raise; to enhance. *Chaucer.*

HA'NCES, hăn'-sĕz. *n. s.* [In a ship.] Falls of the fife-rails placed on balusters on the poop and quarter-deck down to the gangway. *Harris.* [In architecture.] The ends of elliptical arches. *Harris.*

HAND§, hând. *n. s.* [hanᴐ, honᴐ, Sax.] The palm with the fingers. *Knolles.* Measure of four inches; a palm. Side, right or left. *Exod.* xxxviii. Part; quarter; side. *Swift.* Ready payment, with respect to the receiver. *Knolles.* Ready payment, with regard to the payer, *out of hand,* i. e immediately. *Tob.* iv. Rate; price. *Bacon.* Terms; conditions; rate. *Stubbes.* Act; deed; external action. *King Charles.* Labour; act of the hand. *Milton.* Performance. *Shak.* Power of performance. *Addison.* Attempt; undertaking. *Spenser.* Manner of gathering or taking. *Bacon.* Workmanship; power or act of manufacturing or making. *Cheyne.* Manner of acting or performing. *Dryden.* Agency; part in action. *South.* The act of giving or presenting. 2 *Sam.* Act of receiving any thing ready to one's hand. *Locke.* Care; necessity of managing. *Pope.* Discharge of duty. *Hooker.* Reach; nearness: as, *at hand,* within reach. *Shakspeare.* Manual management. *Dryden.* State of being in preparation. *Shak.* State of being in present agitation. *Locke.* Cards held at a game. *Bacon.* That which is used in opposition to another. *Hudibras.* Scheme of action. *B. Jonson.* Advantage; gain; superiority. *Hayward.* Competition; contest. *Shak.* Transmission; conveyance. 1 *Kings,* xiv. Possession; power *Hooker.* Pressure of the bridle. *Shak.* Method of government; discipline; restraint. *Bacon.* Influence; management. *Daniel.* That which performs the office of a hand in pointing. *Locke.* Agent; person employed. *Swift.* Giver, and receiver. *Tillotson.* An actor; a workman; a soldier. *Spenser. Locke.* Catch or reach without choice. *Judges.* Form or cast of writing. *Locke.*—*Hand over head.* Negligently; rashly; without seeing what one does. *Bacon. Hand to hand.* Close fight. *Shak. Hand in hand.* In union; conjointly. *Swift.* Fit; pat. *Shak. Hand to mouth.* As want requires. *Bp. Reynolds. To bear in hand.* To keep in expectation; to elude. *Shak. To be hand and glove.* To be intimate and familiar; to suit one another.

*To* HAND, hând. *v. a.* To give or transmit with the hand. *Brown.* To guide or lead by the hand. *Donne.* To seize; to lay hands on. *Shak.* To manage; to move with the hand. *Prior.* To transmit in succession; to deliver from one to an other. *Woodward.*

*To* HAND*, hând. *v. n.* To go hand in hand; to cooperate with. *Massinger.*

HAND is much used in composition for that which is manageable by the hand, as, a *handsaw;* or borne in the hand, as, a *handbarrow.*

HA'NDBALL*, hând'-bâll. *n. s.* One of our ancient games with the ball. *Brand.*

HA'NDBARROW, hând'-băr-rò. *n. s.* A frame on which any thing is carried by the hands of two men, without wheeling on the ground. *Tusser.*

HA'NDBASKET, hând'-bâs-kĭt. *n. s.* A portable basket. *Mortimer.*

HA'NDBELL, hând'-bĕl. *n. s.* [handbell, Sax.] A bell rung by the hand. *Bacon.*

HA'NDBÓW*, hând'-bō. *n. s.* A bow managed by the hand. *Old Ballad of Adam Bell.*

HA'NDBREADTH, hând'-brĕdth. *n. s.* A space equal to the breadth of the hand ; a palm. *Ex.* xxv.

HA'NDCLOTH*, hând'-klŏth. *n. s.* A handkerchief.

HA'NDCUFF*, hând'-kŭf. *n. s.* [handcopre, Sax.] A manacle ; a fetter for the wrist.

*To* HA'NDCUFF*, hând'-kŭf. *v. a.* To manacle ; to fasten by a chain. *Hay.*

HA'NDCRAFT*, hând'-krâft. *n. s.* Work performed by the hand.

HA'NDCRAFTSMAN*, hând'-krâfts-mân. *n. s.* A workman. *Huloet.*

HA'NDED, hân'-dĕd. *a.* Having the use of the hand, left or right. *Brown.* With hands joined. *Milton.*

HA'NDER, hân'-dûr. *n. s.* Transmitter ; conveyer in succession. *Dryden.*

HA'NDFAST, hând'-fâst. *n. s.* [*hand* and *fast.*] Hold ; custody. *Shak.* Hold ; power of keeping. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

HA'NDFAST*, hând'-fâst. *a.* Fast as by contract ; firm in adherence. *Bale.*

*To* HA'NDFAST*, hând'-fâst. *v. a.* [handfæstan, Sax.] To betroth. *Coverdale.* To join together solemnly by the hand. *B. Jonson.* To oblige by duty ; to bind. *Abp. Sancroft.*

HA'NDFASTING*, hând'-fâst-ĭng. *n. s.* [*handfaestning*, Su. Goth.] A kind of marriage contract. *Christen State of Matrim.*

HA'NDFETTER*, hând'-fĕt-tûr. *n. s.* A manacle for the hands. *Sherwood.*

HA'NDFUL, hând'-fûl. *n. s.* As much as the hand can contain. 2 *Macc.* iv. A palm ; a hand's breadth. *Bacon.* A small number or quantity. *Clarendon.* As much as can be done. *Raleigh.*

HA'NDGALLOP, hând'-gâl-lŭp. *n. s.* A slow, easy gallop, in which the hand presses the bridle to hinder increase of speed. *Dryden.*

HANDGRENA'DE*. See GRANADO, and GRENADE.

HA'NDGUN, hând'-gŭn. *n. s.* A gun wielded by the hand. *Camden.*

HA'NDICRAFT, hân'-dĕ-krâft. *n. s.* [handcræft, Sax. See HANDCRAFT.] Manual occupation. *Addison.* A man who lives by manual labour. *Dryden.*

HA'NDICRAFTSMAN, hân'-dĕ-krâfts-mân. 88. *n. s.* A manufacturer ; one employed in manual occupation. *Shakspeare.*

HA'NDILY, hân'-dĕ-lĕ. *ad.* With skill ; with dexterity.

HA'NDINESS, hân'-dĕ-nĕs. *n. s.* Readiness ; dexterity. *Lord Chesterfield.*

HA'NDIWORK, hân'-dĕ-wûrk. *n. s.* [a corruption of *handwork.*] Work of the hand ; product of labour ; manufacture. *Hooker.*

HA'NDKERCHIEF, hăng'-kĕr-tshĭf. *n. s.* [half Sax. and half Fr.] A piece of silk or linen used to wipe the face, or cover the neck. *Sidney.*

HA'NDLANGUAGE*, hând'-lăng-gwĭdje. *n. s.* The science of conversing by means of the hand. *Dalgarno.*

*To* HA'NDLE, hân'-dl. 405. *v. a.* [*handelen*, Dutch.] To touch ; to feel with the hand. *Locke.* To manage ; to wield. *Shak.* To make familiar to the hand by frequent touching. *Temple.* To treat ; to mention in writing or talk. *Shak.* To deal with ; to practise. *Jer.* ii. To treat well or ill. *Clarendon.* To practise upon ; to transact with. *Shakspeare.*

HA'NDLE, hân'-dl. 405. *n. s.* [handle, Sax.] That part of any thing by which it is held in the hand ; a haft. *Bp. Taylor.* That of which use is made. *South.*

HA'NDLEABLE*, hând'-dl-â-bl. *a.* That may be handled. *Sherwood.*

HA'NDLESS, hând'-lĕs. *a.* Without a hand. *Shakspeare.*

HA'NDLING*, hând'-lĭng. *v. a.* Touch. *B. Jonson.* Cunning ; trick ; *Spenser.*

HA'NDMAID, hând'-mâde. *n. s.* A maid that waits at hand. *Bacon.*

HANDMA'IDEN*, hând'-mâ-dn. *n. s.* A maid-servant ; a handmaid. *St. Luke.*

HA'NDMILL, hând'-mĭl. *n. s.* A mill moved by the hand. *Dryden.*

HANDS OFF, hândz-ôff'. *interj.* A vulgar phrase for *keep off ; forbear.*

HA'NDSAILS, hând'-sâlz. *n. s.* Sails managed by the hand. *Temple.*

HA'NDSAW, hând'-sâw. *n. s.* Saw manageable by the hand. *Shakspeare.*

HA'NDSCREW*, hând'-skrôô. *n. s.* [*hand* and *screw.*] A sort of engine for raising heavy timber, or great weights of any kind ; a jack.

HA'NDSEL §, hân'-sĕl. *n. s.* [*hansel*, Dutch.] The first act of using any thing ; the first act of sale. *Sir T. Elyot.*

*To* HA'NDSEL, hân'-sĕl. *v. a.* To use or do any thing the first time. *Cowley.*

HA'NDSOME §, hân'-sŭm. *a.* [*handsaem*, Dutch.] Ready ; gainly ; convenient. *Spenser.* Beautiful with dignity ; graceful. *Addison.* Elegant ; graceful. *Felton.* Ample ; liberal : as, a *handsome* fortune. Generous ; noble : as, a *handsome* action.

*To* HA'NDSOME, hân'-sŭm. *v. a.* To render elegant or neat. *Donne.*

HA'NDSOMELY, hân'-sŭm-lĕ. *ad.* Conveniently ; dexterously. *Spenser.* Beautifully ; gracefully. *Patrick.* Elegantly ; neatly. *Wisdom*, xiii. Liberally ; generously. *Addison.*

HA'NDSOMENESS, hân'-sŭm-nĕs. *n. s.* Beauty ; grace ; elegance. *Boyle.*

HA'NDSPIKE*, hând'-spīke. *n. s.* [*hand* and *spike.*] A kind of wooden lever to move great weights.

HA'NDSTAFF*, hând'-stâf. *n. s.* [*hand* and *staff.*] A javelin. *Ezek.* xxxix.

HA'NDVICE, hând'-vīse. *n. s.* A vice to hold small work in. *Moxon.*

HA'NDWEAPON*, hând'-wĕp-p'n. *n. s.* Any weapon which may be wielded by the hand. *Numb.* xxxv.

HA'NDWORK*, hând'-wûrk. *n. s.* Same as *handiwork.*

HA'NDWORKED*, hând'-wûrkt. *a.* Made with hands.

HANDWRI'TING, hând-rī'-tĭng. *n. s.* A cast or form of writing peculiar to each hand. *Cockburn.* Any writing. *Contents of Chap.* iv. *of Daniel.*

HA'NDY §, hân'-dĕ. *a.* Executed or performed by the hand. Ready ; dexterous ; skilful. *Dryden.* Convenient ; ready to the hand. *Moxon.*

HA'NDYBLÓW*, hân'-dĕ-blō. *n. s.* A stroke inflicted by the hand ; an act of hostility. *Harmar.*

HA'NDYDANDY, hân'-dĕ-dăn-dĕ. *n. s.* A play among children, in which something is shaken between two hands, and then a guess is made in which hand it is retained. *Shakspeare.*

HA'NDYGRIPE*, hân'-dĕ-grīpe. *n. s.* Seizure by the hand or paw. *Hudibras.*

HA'NDYSTROKE*, hân'-dĕ-strōke. *n. s.* A blow inflicted by the hand *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

HA'NDYWORK*. See HANDIWORK.

*To* HANG §, hăng. 409. *v. a.* preter. and part. pass. *hanged*, or *hung*, anciently *hong*. [hangan, Sax.] To suspend ; to fasten in such a manner as to be sustained not below, but above. *South.* To place without any solid support. *Sandys.* To choak and kill by suspending by the neck. 2 *Sam.* xvii. To display ; to show aloft. *Shak.* To let fall below the proper situation ; to decline. *Ecclus.* xix. To fix in such a manner as in some directions to be movable. 1 *Mac.* iv. To cover or charge by any thing suspended. *Shak.* To furnish with ornaments or draperies fastened to the wall. *Bacon.*—*To hang upon.* To regard with passionate affection. *Shakspeare.*

*To* HANG, hăng. *v. n.* To be suspended ; to be supported above, not below. *Spenser.* To depend ; to fall loosely on the lower part ; to dangle. *Hudibras.* To bend forward. *Addison.* To float ; to

play. *Prior.* To be supported by something raised above the ground. *Addison.* To rest upon by embracing. *Shak.* To hover; to impend. *Atterbury.* To be loosely joined. *Shak.* To drag; to be incommodiously joined. *Addison.* To be compact or united. *Dryden.* To adhere, unwelcomely or incommodiously. *Addison.* To rest; to reside. *Shak.* To be in suspense; to be in a state of uncertainty. *Deut.* To be delayed; to linger. *Milton.* To be dependent on. *Prior.* To be fixed or suspended with attention. *Pope.* To have a steep declivity. *Mortimer.* To be executed by the halter. *Shak.* To decline; to tend down. *Pope.* To be displayed; to be shown. *Shak.* To continue; as, the wind has *hung* easterly a great while.—*To hang fire.* A term applied to guns, when the flame communicates not immediately from the pan to the charge.

HA'NGBY*, hăng'-bl. *n. s.* A dependant; an expression of contempt. *Bp. Hall.*

HA'NGER, hăng'-ŭr. 409. *n. s.* That by which any thing hangs. *Shakspeare.*

HA'NGER, hăng'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* [*hangier*, Persian.] A short curved sword; a short broad sword. *Smollett.*

HA'NGER*, hăng'-ŭr. *n. s.* One who causes others to be hanged. *Aubrey.*

HA'NGER-ON, hăng-ŭr-ŏn'. *n. s.* A dependant. *Brown.*

HA'NGING, hăng'-ĭng. 410. *n. s.* Drapery hung or fastened against the walls of rooms. *Shak.* Any thing that hangs to another. *Shak.* Death by a halter. *Pope.* Display; exhibition. *Addison.*

HA'NGING, hăng'-ĭng. *part. a.* Foreboding death by the halter. *Shak.* Requiring to be punished by the halter; a *hanging* matter.

HA'NGING-SLEEVES*, hăng'-ĭng-slēēvz. *n. s.* pl. Strips of the same stuff with the gown, hanging down the back from the shoulders, formerly worn by children of both sexes. *Lord Halifax.*

HA'NGMAN, hăng'-măn. 88. *n. s.* The publick executioner. *Sidney.* A term of reproach, either serious or ludicrous. *Shakspeare.*

HANK §, hăngk. *n. s.* [*hank*, Iceland.] A skein of thread. *Sherwood.* A tie; a check; an influence. *Decay of Piety.* In naval language, *hanks* are wooden rings fixed on the stays. In the north, a withy or rope for fastening a gate.

*To* HANK*, hăngk. *v. n.* To form into hanks.

*To* HA'NKER, hăngk'-ŭr. *v. n.* [*hunkeren*, Dutch.] To long importunately. *Addison.*

HA'NKERING*, hăngk'-ŭr-ĭng. *n. s.* Strong desire; longing. *Hudibras.*

*To* HA'NKLE*, hăng'-kl. *v. n.* To twist; to entangle.

HANSE*, hănse. } *n. s.* [*hanse*, Teut.] A society or
HANSE *Towns**. } company of merchants; and thence applied to certain towns in Germany, which confederated for mutual defence. *Hudibras.*

HANSEA'TICK*, hăn-shē-ăt'-ĭk. *a.* Relating to the Hanse Towns.

HA'NSEL*. See HANDSEL.

HAN'T, hă'nt. 80. For *has not*, or *have not.*

HAP §, hăp. *n. s.* [*hap*, Welsh.] Chance; fortune. *Spenser.* That which happens by chance. *Sidney.* Accident; casual event. *Fairfax.*

HAP-HARLOT*, hăp-hăr'-lŭt. *n. s.* A coarse coverlet. *Harrison.*

HAP-HAZARD, hăp-hăz'-ŭrd. 88. *n. s.* Chance; accident. *Hooker.*

*To* HAP, hăp. *v. n.* To happen; to have the casual consequence. *Spenser.* To come by chance; to befall casually. *Shakspeare.*

*To* HAP*, hăp. *v. a.* [heapian, Sax.] To cover. *Robinson.* [*happer*, old Fr.] To catch; to seize; to take.

HA'PLESS, hăp'-lĕs. *a.* Unhappy; unfortunate; luckless. *Shakspeare.*

HA'PLY, hăp'-lē. *ad.* Perhaps; peradventure; it may be. *Shak.* By chance; by accident. *Milton.*

*To* HA'PPEN, hăp'-pn. 405. *v. n.* To fall out; to chance; to come to pass. *Isaiah*, xli. To light; to fall by chance. *Graunt.*

*To* HA'PPER*, hăp'-pŭr. *v. n.* To hop; to skip about. See *To* HOP. *Harmar.*

HA'PPILY, hăp'-pē-lē. *ad.* Fortunately; luckily; successfully. *Dryden.* Addressfully; gracefully without labour. *Pope.* In a state of felicity; as, He lives *happily.* By chance; peradventure. In this sense it is written for *haply. Digby.*

HA'PPINESS, hăp'-pē-nĕs. *n. s.* Felicity; state in which the desires are satisfied. *Hooker.* Good luck; good fortune. Fortuitous elegance. *Denham*

HA'PPY, hăp'-pē. *a.* [from *hap.*] In a state of felicity. *Sidney.* Lucky; successful; fortunate. *Boyle* Addressful; ready. *Shak.* Propitious; favourable. *Shak.*—*Happy man be his dole.* A proverbial expression, implying, May his dole, or share in life, be that of a happy man. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

HA'QUETON. See HECQUETON.

HA'RAM*, or HA'REM*, hă'-răm. *n. s.* [Persian.] A seraglio; the women's apartment in the east. *Scrip. Illustr. Expos. Ind.*

HARA'NGUE §, hă-răng'. 337. *n. s.* [hpinȝan, Sax.] A speech; a popular oration. *Milton.*

*To* HARA'NGUE, hă-răng'. *v. n.* To make a speech; to pronounce an oration. *Pope.*

*To* HARA'NGUE, hă-răng'. *v. a.* To address by an oration.

HARA'NGUER, hă-răng'-ŭr. *n. s.* An orator; a publick speaker. *Dryden.*

*To* HA'RASS §, hăr'-ăs. *v. a.* [hepȝian, Saxon, to spoil.] To desolate; to waste; to destroy. *Hammond.* To weary; to fatigue. *Bacon.*

HA'RASS, hăr'-ăs. *n. s.* Waste; disturbance. *Milton.*

HA'RASSER*, hăr'-ăs-ŭr. *n. s.* [hepȝe, Sax.] A spoiler. *Ellis.*

HA'RBINGER, hăr'-bĭn-jŭr. *n. s.* [*herberger*, Dutch.] A forerunner; a precursor. *Shakspeare.*

HA'RBOROUGH*, hăr'-bŭr-rō. *n. s.* [heȝebeȝa, Sax.] A lodging. *Spenser.*

*To* HA'RBOROUGH*, hăr'-bŭr-rō. *v. a.* To receive into lodging. *Huloet.*

HA'RBOROUS*, hăr'-bŭr-ŭs. *a.* Hospitable. *Ola Transl. of the New Test.*

HA'RBOUR §, hăr'-bŭr. 314. *n. s.* [heȝebeȝa, Sax.] A lodging; a place of entertainment. *Dryden.* A port or haven for shipping. *Addison.* An asylum; a shelter.

*To* HA'RBOUR, hăr'-bŭr. *v. n.* To receive entertainment; to sojourn. *Shakspeare.*

*To* HA'RBOUR, hăr'-bŭr. *v. a.* To entertain; to permit to reside. *Shak.* To shelter; to secure. *Sidney.*

HA'RBOURAGE, hăr'-bŭr-āje. 90. *n. s.* Shelter; entertainment. *Shakspeare.*

HA'RBOURER, hăr'-bŭr-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that entertains another. *Drayton.*

HA'RBOURLESS, hăr'-bŭr-lĕs. *a.* Wanting harbour; being without lodging. *Wicliffe.*

HA'RBOUROUS*. See HARBOROUS.

HA'RBROUGH. See HARBOROUGH.

HARD §, hărd. 78. *a.* [heaȝb, Sax.] Firm; resisting penetration or separation; not soft. *Shak.* Difficult; not easy to the intellect. *Sidney.* Difficult of accomplishment. *Gen.* xviii. Painful; distressful; laborious. *Gen.* xxxv. Cruel; oppressive; rigorous. *Locke.* Sour; rough; severe. *Shak.* Unfavourable; unkind. *Dryden.* Insensible; inflexible. *Dryden.* Obdurate; impenitent. *Swift.* Unhappy; vexatious. *Temple.* Vehement; keen; severe; as, a *hard* winter. Unreasonable; unjust. *Swift.* Forced; not easily granted. *Burnet.* Powerful; forcible. *Addison.* Austere; rough, as *liquids. Bacon.* Harsh; stiff; constrained. *Dryden.* Not plentiful; not prosperous. *Dryden.* Avaricious; faultily sparing. *St. Matt.* xxv.

HARD, hărd. *ad.* [*hardo*, old Germ.] Close; near. *Sidney.* Diligently; laboriously; incessantly. *Dryden.* Uneasily; vexatiously. *Shak.* Distressfully. *Brown.* Fast; nimbly; vehemently. *L'Estrange.* With difficulty. *Bacon.* Tempestuously; boisterously. *Bp. Taylor.*

HARDBESE'TTING*, hărd-bē-sĕt'-tĭng. *part. a* Closely surrounding. *Milton.*

HA'RDBOUND, hârd'-bŏŭnd. *a.* Costive. *Pope.*
HA'RDEARNED*, hârd'-ĕrnd. *part. a.* Earned with difficulty. *Burke.*
*To* HA'RDEN, hâr'-dn. 103. *v. n.* To grow hard. *Bacon.*
*To* HA'RDEN, hâr'-dn. *v. a.* To make hard; to indurate. *Woodward.* To confirm in effrontery; to make impudent. To confirm in wickedness; to make obdurate. *Heb.* iii. To make insensible; to stupify. *Tillotson.* To make firm; to endue with constancy. *Job,* vi.
HA'RDENER, hâr'-dn-ûr. *n. s.* One that makes any thing hard.
HARDFA'VOURED, hârd'-fā-vûrd. *a.* [*hard* and *favour.*] Coarse of feature. *Dryden.*
HARDFA'VOUREDNESS*, hârd'-fā-vûrd-nĕs. *n. s.* Ugliness; coarseness of features. *Wodroephe's Fr. Gr.*
HARDFI'STED*, hârd'-fĭst-ĕd. *a.* Covetous; close-handed. *Bp. Hall.*
HARDFO'UGHT*, hârd'-fawt. *a.* Vehemently contested. *Fanshaw.*
HARDGO'T*, hârd'-gŏt. } *a.* Obtained by
HARDGO'TTEN*, hârd'-gŏt-tn. § great labour and pains. *Drayton.*
HARDHA'NDED, hârd'-hăn-dĕd. *a.* Coarse; mechanick. *Shak.* Exercising severity. *Milton.*
HA'RDHEAD, hârd'-hĕd. *n. s.* Clash of heads. *Dryden.*
HARDHE'ARTED, hârd-hârt'-ĕd. *a.* Cruel; inexorable; merciless. *Shakspeare.*
HARDHE'ARTEDNESS, hârd-hârt'-ĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* Cruelty; want of tenderness. *South.*
HA'RDIHEAD, hâr'-dē-hĕd. } *n. s.* Stoutness;
HA'RDIHOOD, hâr'-dē-hŭd. 307. § bravery. *Spenser.*
HA'RDIMENT, hâr'-dē-mĕnt. *n. s.* Courage; stoutness; bravery. *Spenser.*
HA'RDINESS, hâr'-dē-nĕs. *n. s.* Hardship; fatigue. *Spenser.* Stoutness; courage; bravery. *Bacon.* Effrontery; confidence.
HARDLA'BOURED, hârd-lā'-bûrd. 362. *a.* Elaborate; studied. *Swift.*
HA'RDLY, hârd'-lè. *ad.* With difficulty; not easily. *Hooker.* Scarcely; scant; not lightly. *Spenser.* Almost not; barely. *Dryden.* Grudgingly; as an injury. *Shak.* Severely; unfavourably. *Hooker.* Rigorously; oppressively. *Clarendon.* Unwelcomely; harshly. *Locke.* Not softly; not tenderly. *Dryden.*
HA'RDMOUTHED, hârd-mŏŭTHd'. *a.* Disobedient to the rein; not sensible of the bit. *Dryden.*
HA'RDNESS, hârd'-nĕs. *n. s.* Durity; power of resistance in bodies. *Locke.* Difficulty to be understood. *Shak.* Difficulty to be accomplished. *Sidney.* Scarcity; penury. *Swift.* Obduracy; profligateness. *Ecclus.* xvi. Coarseness; harshness of look. *Ray.* Keenness; vehemence of weather. *Mortimer.* Strictness of manners; austereness. *Bp. Taylor.* Cruelty of temper; savageness. *Shak.* Stiffness; harshness. *Dryden.* Faulty parsimony; stinginess.
HARDNI'BBED*, hârd-nĭb'd'. *a.* [heapb-nebbe, Sax.] Having a hard nib; by us applied to a pen; by the Saxons, to birds which have a hard beak.
HA'RDOCK, hâr'-dŏk. *n. s.* Probably the *hoardock,* i. e. the dock with whitish, woolly leaves. *Shak.*
HARDS, hârdz. *n. s.* [heoрbaj, Sax.] The refuse or coarser part of flax.
HA'RDSHIP, hârd'-shĭp. *n. s.* [from *hard.*] Injury; oppression. *Swift.* Inconvenience; fatigue. *Sprat.*
HA'RDWARE, hârd'-wâre. *n. s.* Manufactures of metal.
HA'RDWAREMAN, hârd'-wâre-măn. *n. s.* A maker or seller of metalline manufactures. *Swift.*
HA'RDY §, hâr'-dè. *a.* [*hardi,* Fr.] Bold; brave; stout; daring. *Bacon.* Strong; hard; firm. *South.* Confident; impudent; viciously stubborn.
HARE and HERE, differing in pronunciation only, signify both an army and a lord. *Gibson.*
HARE §, hâre. *n. s.* [hapa, Sax.] A small quadruped, remarkable for timidity, vigilance, and fecundity; the common game of hunters. *More.* A constellation. *Creech.*
*To* HARE, hâre. *v. a.* [*harer,* old Fr.] To fright, to hurry with terrour. *Clarendon.*
HA'REBELL, hâre'-bĕl. *n. s.* A blue flower; campaniform. *Shakspeare.*
HA'REBRAINED, hâre'-brānd. *a.* [from *hare* and *brain.*] Volatile; unsettled; wild. *Knight.*
HA'REFOOT, hâre'-fût. *n. s.* A bird. *Ainsworth.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
HAREHE'ARTED*, hâre-hârt'-ĕd. *a.* Timorous; fearful. *Ainsworth.*
HA'REHOUND*, hâre'-hŏŭnd. *n. s.* A hound for hunting hares.
HA'REHUNTER*, hâre'-hŭnt-ûr. *n. s.* One who is fond of hunting hares. *Pope.*
HA'REHUNTING*, hâre'-hŭnt-ĭng. *n. s.* The diversion of hunting the hare. *Somerville.*
HA'RELIP, hâre'-lĭp. *n. s.* A fissure in the upper lip with want of substance. *Wiseman.*
HARELI'PPED*, hâre'-lĭpt. *a.* Having a harelip. *Ainsworth.*
HA'REMINT*, hâre'-mĭnt. *n. s.* An herb.
HARE-PIPE*, hâre'-pīpe. *n s.* A snare to catch hares. *Stat. James I.*
HA'RESEAR, hârz'-ĕĕr. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*
HA'RESLETTUCE*, hârz'-lĕt-tŭs. *n. s.* [In botany.] The sow-thistle. *Ainsworth.*
HA'REWORT*, hâre'-wûrt. *n. s.* A plant.
*HA'RICOT*, hâr'-ē-kō. *n. s.* [Fr.] A kind of ragout, generally made of meat steaks and cut roots. *Lord Chesterfield.*
HA'RIER, hâr'-rē-ûr. *n. s.* [from *hare.*] A dog for hunting hares. *Blount.*

☞ Either the spelling or the pronunciation of this word should be altered. The spelling necessarily requires the *a* long, as in *hare:* and the pronunciation demands the *r* to be doubled. The most rational alteration would be, to pronounce it with the *a* long, and to let the other pronunciation be considered as the language of the stable, and the field.—See LEASH. *W.*

HARIOLA'TION*, hâr-ē-ō-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*hariolatio,* Lat.] Soothsaying. *Cockeram.*
HA'RIOT*. See HERIOT.
HA'RISH*, hâre'-ĭsh. *a.* Like a hare. *Huloet.*
*To* HARK §, hârk. *v. n.* [*harken,* Fris.] To listen. *Hudibras.*
HARK, hârk. *interj.* [It is originally the imperative of the verb *hark.*] List! hear! listen! *Shakspeare.*
HARL, hârl. *n. s.* The filaments of flax. Any filamentous substance. *Mortimer.*
HA'RLEQUIN §, hâr'-lè-kĭn. 415. *n. s.* [Menage derives it from a famous comedian that frequented M. Harlay's house, whom his friends called *Harlequino,* little Harlay.] A buffoon who plays tricks to divert the populace; a Jack-pudding; a zany. *Dryden.*
*To* HA'RLEQUIN*, hâr'-lè-kĭn. *v. a.* To conjure away, like a harlequin. *Green.*
HA'RLOCK*, hâr'-lŏk. *n. s.* A plant. *Drayton.*
HA'RLOT §, hâr'-lŭt. 166. *n. s.* [*herlodes,* Welsh, a girl.] A whore; a strumpet. *Shak.* A base person; a rogue; a cheat. *Fox.* A servant. *Chaucer.*
HA'RLOT*, hâr'-lŭt. *a.* Like a base person. *Shak.* Wanton; like a harlot. *Milton.*
*To* HA'RLOT*, hâr'-lŭt. *v. n.* To play the harlot; to keep the company of harlots. *Millon.*
HA'RLOTRY, hâr'-lŭt-rè. *n. s.* Ribaldry. *Wicliffe.* The trade of a harlot. *Bp. Nicholson.* A name of contempt for a woman. *Shak.* Any thing meretricious. *Pursuits of Literature.*
HARM §, hârm. *n. s.* [heapm, Sax.] Injury; crime; wickedness. Mischief; detriment; hurt. *Milton.*
*To* HARM, hârm. *v. a.* To hurt; to injure. *Shak.*
HA'RMFUL, hârm'-fûl. *a.* [*harm* and *full.*] Hurtful; mischievous. *Spenser.*
HA'RMFULLY, hârm'-fûl-è. *ad.* Hurtfully; noxiously. *Ascham.*
HA'RMFULNESS, hârm'-fûl-nĕs. *n. s.* Hurtfulness; mischievousness.
HA'RMLESS, hârm'-lĕs. *a.* Innocent; innoxious; not hurtful. *Hooker.* Unhurt; undamaged. *Raleigh.*

HA'RMLESSLY, hârm'-lĕs-lè. *ad.* Innocently; without hurt; without crime. *Walton.*

HA'RMLESSNESS, hârm'-lĕs-nĕs. *n. s.* Innocence; freedom from tendency to injury or hurt. *Donne.*

HARMO'NICAL, hâr-mŏn'-è-kâl. } *a.* [*ἁρμονικὸς.*]

HARMO'NICK, hâr-mŏn'-ĭk. 508. } Relating to musick; susceptible of musical proportion to each other. *Bacon.* Concordant; musical. *Bacon.*

HARMO'NICALLY*, hâr-mŏn'-è-kâl-è. *ad.* Musically. *Burton.*

HARMO'NIOUS, hâr-mò'-nè-ŭs. *a.* Adapted to each other; having the parts proportioned to each other. *Locke.* Musical; symphonious. *Milton.*

HARMO'NIOUSLY, hâr-mò'-nè-ŭs-lè. *ad.* With just adaptation and proportion of parts to each other. *Pope.* Musically; with concord of sounds. *Stilling fleet.*

HARMO'NIOUSNESS, hâr-mò'-nè-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Proportion; musicalness.

HA'RMONIST*, hâr'-mò-nĭst. *n. s.* One who understands the concord of sounds; one who delights in musick. *Young.* One who brings together corresponding passages on a subject; a harmonizer. *Nelson.*

*To* HA'RMONIZE, hâr'-mò-nize. *v. a.* To adjust in fit proportions. *Dryden.*

*To* HA'RMONIZE*, hâr'-mò-nize. *v. n.* To agree; to correspond. *Lightfoot.*

HA'RMONIZER*, hâr'-mò-nī-zŭr. *n. s.* One who brings together corresponding passages on any subject. *Clearer.*

HA'RMONY §, hâr'-mò-nè. *n. s.* [*ἁρμονία.*] The just adaptation of one part to another. Just proportion of sound; musical concord. *Milton.* Concord; corresponding sentiment. *Milton.*

HA'RNESS §, hâr'-nĕs. *n. s.* [*harnois*, Fr.] Armour; defensive furniture of war. *Spenser.* The traces of draught horses, particularly of carriages of pleasure or state. *Shakspeare.*

*To* HA'RNESS, hâr'-nĕs. *v. a.* To dress in armour. *Shak.* To defend; to protect. 1 *Macc.* iv. To fix horses in their traces. *Spenser.*

HA'RNESSER*, hâr'-nĕs-ŭr. *n. s.* One who fixes horses in their traces. *Sherwood.*

HARP §, hârp. *n. s.* [heapp, Sax.] A lyre; an instrument strung with wire, and commonly struck with the finger. *Spenser.* A constellation. *Creech.*

*To* HARP, hârp. *v. a.* To play on the harp. *Rev.* xiv. To touch any passion. *Shakspeare.*

*To* HARP*, hârp. *v. n.* To play upon the harp. 1 *Cor.* xiv. To touch; to affect; to move. *Shakspeare.*

HA'RPER, hâr'-pŭr. 98. *n. s.* A player on the harp. *Shakspeare.*

HA'RPING *Iron*, hâr'-pĭng-ī'-ŭrn. *n. s.* [*harpago*, Lat.] A bearded dart, with a line fastened to the handle, with which whales are struck and caught. *Waller.*

HA'RPINGS*, hâr'-pĭngz. *n. s.* pl. [In naval language.] The breadth of a ship at the bow

HA'RPIST*, hâr'-pĭst. *n. s.* A player on the harp. *Brown.*

HARPONE'ER, hâr-pŏŏ-nèèr'. *n. s.* [*harponneur*, Fr.] He that throws the harpoon in whalefishing.

HARPO'ON §, hâr-pŏŏn'. *n. s.* [*harpon*, Span.] A harping iron. *Dryden.*

HARPO'ONER*. See HARPONEER.

HA'RPSICHORD, hârp'-sè-kŏrd. *n. s.* [*harpechorde*, old Fr. formerly written *harpsicon.*] A musical instrument, strung with wires, and played by striking keys. *Tatler.*

HA'RPY, hâr'-pè. *n. s.* [*harpyia*, Lat.] The *harpies* were a kind of birds which had the faces of women, and foul, long claws, very filthy creatures. *Raleigh.* A ravenous wretch; an extortioner. *Shakspeare.*

HA'RQUEBUSS §, hâr'-kwè-bŭs. *n. s.* [See ARQUEBUSE.] A hand gun. *Shelton.*

HA'RQUEBUSSIER, hâr-kwè-bŭs-sèèr'. 275. *n. s.* One armed with a harquebuss. *Knolles.*

HARR*, hâr. *n. s.* A storm proceeding from the sea. See EAGRE. *Coles.*

HARRATE'EN*, hâr-râ-tèèn'. *n. s.* A kind of stuff or cloth. *Shenstone.*

HA'RRIDAN, hâr'-rè-dăn. *n. s.* [corrupted from *haridelle*, Fr. a worn-out, worthless horse.] A decayed strumpet. *Swift.*

HA'RRIER*. See HARIER.

HA'RRICO*. See HARICOT.

HA'RROW §, hâr'-rò. *n. s.* [*charroue*, Fr.] A frame of timbers crossing each other, and set with teeth, drawn over sowed ground to throw the earth over the seed. *Mortimer.*

*To* HA'RROW, hâr'-rò. *v. a.* To cover with earth by the harrow. *Tusser.* To break with the harrow. *Job*, xxxix. To tear up; to rip up. *Shak.* To pillage; to strip; to lay waste. *Bacon.* To invade; to harass with incursions. [hepʒian, Sax.] *Spenser.* To disturb; to put into commotion. *Shakspeare.*

HA'RROW, hâr'-rò. *interj.* [*harau*, old Fr.] An exclamation of sudden distress. *Spenser.*

HA'RROWER, hâr'-rò-ŭr. *n. s.* He who harrows. *Blount.* A kind of hawk. *Ainsworth.*

*To* HA'RRY, hâr'-rè. *v. a.* [*harrier*, Fr.] To tease; to hare; to ruffle. *Shak.* In Scotland it signifies to rob, plunder.

*To* HA'RRY*, hâr'-rè. *v. n.* To make harassing incursion. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

HARSH §, hârsh. *a.* [*harsch*, Dutch.] Austere; roughly sour. *Denham.* Rough to the ear. *Dryden.* Crabbed; morose; peevish. *Bacon.* Rugged to the touch; rough. *Boyle.* Unpleasing; rigorous. *Dryden.*

HA'RSHLY, hârsh'-lè. *ad.* Sourly; austerely to the palate. With violence. *Milton.* Severely; morosely; crabbedly. *Addison.* Unpleasantly to the ear. *Shakspeare.*

HA'RSHNESS, hârsh'-nĕs. *n. s.* Sourness; austere taste. *Bacon.* Roughness to the ear. *Dryden* Ruggedness to the touch. *Bacon.* Crabbedness; peevishness. *Shakspeare.*

HART §, hârt. *n. s.* [heopt, Sax.] A he-deer; the male of the hind. *May.*

HA'RTROYAL, hârt'-rŏè-âl. *n. s.* A plant.

HA'RTSHORN, hârts'-hŏrn. *n. s.* A drug made of the horns of the deer. *Hill.*

HA'RTSHORN, hârts'-hŏrn. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

HA'RTSTONGUE, hârts'-tŭng. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

HA'RTWORT, hârt'-wûrt. *n. s.* An umbelliferous plant. *Miller.*

HA'RUMSCARUM*, hâ-rŭm-skâ'-rŭm. *a.* A low expression, applied to flighty persons; persons always in a hurry.

HA'RVEST §, hâr'-vĕst. *n. s.* [hæpepꝛ, Sax.] The season of reaping and gathering the corn. *Shak.* The corn ripened, gathered, and inned. *Dryden.* The product of labour. *Dryden.*

HARVEST-HOME, hâr'-vĕst-hŏme. *n. s.* The song which the reapers sing at the feast made for having inned the harvest. *Dryden.* The time of gathering harvest. *Dryden.* The opportunity of gathering treasure. *Shakspeare.*

HARVEST-LORD, hâr'-vĕst-lŏrd. *n. s.* The head reaper at the harvest. *Tusser.*

HARVEST-QUEEN*, hâr'-vĕst-kwèèn. *n. s.* An image apparelled in great finery, carried in the morning of the conclusive reaping-day, as a representative of Ceres. *Hutchinson.*

*To* HA'RVEST*, hâr'-vĕst. *v. a.* To gather in. *Sherwood.*

HA'RVESTER, hâr'-vĕst-ŭr. *n. s.* One who works at the harvest.

HA'RVESTMAN, hâr'-vĕst-măn. *n. s.* A labourer in harvest. *Abp. Parker.*

HAS †, hăz. The third person singular of the verb *To have.*

*To* HASH §, hăsh. *v. a.* [*hacher*, Fr.] To mince; to chop into small pieces and mingle. *Garth.*

HASH*, hăsh. *n. s.* Minced meat. *Cotgrave.*

HASK, hăsk. *n. s.* [*hwass*, Swedish.] A case or habitation made of rushes or flags. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

HA'SLET, hā'-slĕt. } *n. s.* [*hasla*, Icel.] The
HA'RSLET, hār'-slĕt. } heart, liver, and lights of a hog, with the windpipe and part of the throat to it.

HASP §, hâsp. 79. *n. s.* [hæpp, Sax.] A clasp folded over a staple, and fastened on with a padlock. *Mortimer.* A spindle to wind silk, thread, or yarn upon. *Skinner.*

*To* HASP, hâsp. *v. a.* To shut with a hasp. *Garth.*

HA'SSOCK, hâs'-sŭk. 166. *n. s.* [*haseck*, Germ.] A thick mat, to kneel on at church. *Addison.*

HAST, hâst. The second person singular of *have.*

HASTE §, hāste. 74. *n. s.* [*haste*, Fr.] Hurry; speed; nimbleness; precipitation. *Crashaw.* Passion; vehemence. *Psalms.*

*To* HASTE, hāste. 472. } *v. n.* To make haste;
*To* HA'STEN, hā'-sn. 405. } to be in a hurry. *Jer.* To move with swiftness. *Shakspeare.*

*To* HASTE, hāste. } 472. *v. a.* To push forward;
*To* HA'STEN, hā'-sn. } to urge on; to precipitate; to drive a swifter pace. *Shakspeare.*

HA'STENER, hā'-sn-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that hastens or hurries. *Sherwood.* One that precipitates, or urges on. *Hammond.*

HA'STILY, hās'-tè-lè. *ad.* In a hurry; speedily; nimbly; quickly. *Spenser.* Rashly; precipitately. *Swift.* Passionately; with vehemence.

HA'STINESS, hās'-tè-nĕs. *n. s.* Haste; speed. Hurry; precipitation; *Sidney.* Rash eagerness. *Dryden.* Angry testiness; passionate vehemence.

HA'STINGS, hās'-tĭngz. *n. s.* Peas that come early. *Mortimer.* Any early fruit. *Cotgrave.*

HA'STY, hās'-tè. *a.* [*hastif*, Fr.] Quick; speedy. *Shak.* Passionate; vehement. *Prov.* xiv. Rash; precipitate. *Prov.* xxix. Early; ripe. *Isaiah*, xxviii.

HASTY-PUDDING, hās'-tè-pŭd'-dĭng. *n. s.* A pudding made of milk and flour, boiled quick together. *Dorset.*

HAT §, hât. 74. *n. s.* [hæt, Sax.] A cover for the head. *Shakspeare.*

HA'TBAND, hât'-bând. 88. *n. s.* A string tied round the hat. *Bacon.*

HA'TBOX*, hât'-bŏks. *n. s.* The modern word for *hatcase.*

HA'TCASE, hât'-kāse. *n. s.* A slight box for a hat. *Addison.*

*To* HATCH §, hâtsh. *v. a.* [*hecken*, Germ.] To produce young from eggs. *Milton.* To quicken the egg by incubation. *Ray.* To produce by precedent action. *Hooker.* To form by meditation; to contrive. *Hayward.* [*hacher*, Fr.] To shade by lines in drawing or graving. *Dryden.* To steep. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

*To* HATCH, hâtsh. *v. n.* To be in the state of growing quick. *Boyle.* To be in a state of advance towards effect. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

HATCH, hâtsh. *n. s.* A brood excluded from the egg. *Tr. Buffon.* The act of exclusion from the egg. Disclosure; discovery. *Shak.* [hæca, Sax.] A half door. *Shak.* In the plural. The doors or openings by which they descend from one deck or floor of a ship to another. *Dryden.—To be under hatches.* To be in a state of ignominy, poverty, or depression. *Locke.—Hatches.* Floodgates. *Ainsworth.*

*To* HA'TCHEL §, hăk'-kl. [hâtsh'-ĕl, *Perry.*] *v. a.* [*hachelen*, Germ.] To beat flax, so as to separate the fibrous from the brittle part. *Butler.*

HA'TCHEL, hăk'-kl. *n. s.* The instrument with which flax is beaten. *Sherwood.*

HA'TCHELLER, hăk'-kl-ŭr. *n. s.* A beater of flax. *Cotgrave.*

HA'TCHER*, hâtsh'-ŭr. *n. s.* A contriver. *Swift.*

HA'TCHET §, hâtsh'-ĭt. 99. *n. s.* [*hache, hachette*, Fr.] A small axe. *Moxon.*

HATCHET-FACE, hâtsh'-ĭt-fāse. *n. s.* An ugly face; such as might be hewn out of a block by a hatchet. *Dryden.*

HA'TCHING*, hâtsh'-ĭng. *n. s.* A kind of drawing. See *To* Etch. *Harris.*

HA'TCHMENT, hâtsh'-mĕnt. *n. s.* [corrupted from *achievement.*] An armorial escutcheon, exhibited on the hearse at funerals; and sometimes hung up in churches. *Shakspeare.*

HA'TCHWAY, hâtsh'-wā. *n. s.* The way over or through the hatches.

*To* HA'TE §, hāte. 74. *v. a.* [hatian, Sax.] To detest; to abhor; to abominate. *Wisd.* xii.

HATE, hāte. *n. s.* [hate, Sax.] Malignity; detestation; the contrary to love. *Shakspeare.*

HA'TEABLE*, hāte'-â-bl. *a.* Detestable. *Sherwood*

HA'TEFUL, hāte'-fŭl. *a.* Causing abhorrence odious. *Shakspeare.* Abhorrent; detesting; malignant. *Dryden.*

HA'TEFULLY, hāte'-fŭl-è. *ad.* Odiously; abominably. *Drummond.* Malignantly; maliciously *Ezek.* xxiii.

HA'TEFULNESS, hāte'-fŭl-nĕs. *n. s.* Odiousness.

HA'TER, hā'-tŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that hates; an abhorrer. *Sidney.*

HA'TRED, hā'-trĕd. *n. s.* Hate; ill-will; malignity; abhorrence. *Locke.*

HA'TTED*, hât'-tĕd. *a.* Wearing a hat of any kind. *Tourneur.*

*To* HA'TTER, hât'-tŭr. *v. a.* [perhaps corrupted from *batter.*] To harass; to weary; to wear out with fatigue. *Dryden.*

HA'TTER, hât'-tŭr. 98. *n. s.* A maker of hats. *Swift.*

HA'TTOCK, hât'-tŭk. 166. *n. s.* [*attock*, Erse.] A shock of corn.

HA'UBERK, hâw'-bĕrk. 213. *n. s.* [*hauberg*, old Fr.] A coat of mail without sleeves, made of plate or of chain mail. *Spenser.*

HAUGH †, hâw. *n. s.* A little meadow lying in a valley. See Haw.

☞ This word, though for ages obsolete, or heard only in the proper names of *Fetherstonehaugh, Philiphaugh*, &c., seems to have risen from the dead in the late whimsical deception we meet with in some gardens, where we are suddenly stopped by a deep valley wholly imperceptible till we come to the edge of it. The expression of surprise, *Hah! hah!* which generally breaks out upon a discovery of this deception, is commonly supposed to be the origin of this word; but the old word, *haugh*, is so nearly related to the signification of the new term, *haw, haw*, that it seems much the more natural parent of it. *W.*

HAUGHT §, hâwt. *a.* [*halt, hault*, old Fr.] Haughty; insolent. *Shak.* High; proudly magnanimous. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

HA'UGHTILY, hâw'-tè-lè. *ad.* Proudly; arrogantly; contemptuously. *Micah*, ii.

HA'UGHTINESS, hâw'-tè-nĕs. *n. s.* Pride; arrogance. *Dryden.*

HA'UGHTY, hâw'-tè. 393. *a.* Proud: insolent; arrogant; contemptuous. *Clarendon.* Proudly great. *Prior.* Bold; adventurous. *Spenser.* High; proudly magnanimous. *Shak.* High; lofty. *Mir. for Mag.*

*To* HAUL §, hâwl. *v. a.* [*haler*, Fr.] To pull; to draw; to drag by violence. *Shakspeare.*

*To* HAUL *the Wind**. To direct the course of a ship nearer to that point of the compass, from which the wind arises.

HAUL, hâwl. *n. s.* Pull; violence in dragging *Thomson.*

*To* HAULSE*. See *To* Halse.

HA'ULSER*. See Halser.

HAUM, hâwm. 213. *n. s.* [healm, Sax.] The stem or stalk of corn. *Tusser.* A horse-collar. *Sherwood.* Written also *hame, halm, haulm, hawm*, and *helm.*

HAUNCH §, hântsh. 214. *n. s.* [*hanche*, Dutch, *hanche*, Fr.] The thigh; the hip. *Spenser.* The rear; the hind part. *Shakspeare.*

HA'UNCHED*, hântsh'-ĕd, or hântsht. *a.* Having haunches. *Sherwood.*

*To* HAUNT §, hânt. *v. a.* [*hanter*, Fr.] Originally, to accustom. *Wiclife.* To frequent; to be much about any place or person. *Sidney.* It is used frequently in an ill sense of one that comes unwelcome. *Shak.* It is eminently used of apparitions that appear in a particular place. *Fairfax.*

☞ This word was in quiet possession of its true sound till a late dramatick piece made its appearance, which, to the surprise of those who had heard the language spoken half a century, was, by some speakers, called

the *Haunted Tower*. This was certainly the improvement of some critick in the language; for a plain common speaker would undoubtedly have pronounced the *au* as in *aunt, jaunt*, &c., and as it had always been pronounced in the *Drummer*, or the *Haunted House*. That this pronunciation is agreeable to analogy, see *Principles*, No. 214. *W.*

*To* HAUNT, hânt. *v. n.* To be much about; to appear frequently. *Shakspeare.*

HAUNT, hânt. *n. s.* Custom; practice. *Chaucer.* Place in which one is frequently found. 1 *Sam.* xxiii. Habit of being in a certain place. *Arbuthnot.*

HA'UNTER, hânt'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* Frequenter; one that is often found in any place. *Wotton.*

HAUST*, hâwst. *n. s.* [*haustus*, Lat.] A draught; as much as a man can swallow. *Coles.* [hɒɾʊa, Sax.] A dry cough. *Ray.*

HA'UTBOY, hô'-bŏè. *n. s.* [*haut bois*, Fr.] A wind instrument. *Shakspeare.*

*HAUTE'UR**, hô-tûre'. *n. s.* [Fr.] Pride; insolence; haughtiness. *Bp. Ellys.*

*HAUT-GOUT**, hô-gôô'. *n. s.* [Fr.] Any thing with a strong relish, or with a strong scent. *Butler.*

*To* HAVE §, hâv. 75. *v. a.* In the present, I *have*, thou *hast*, he *hath*, or *has*; we, ye, they, *have*; pret. and part. pass. *had*. [habban, Sax. *hebben*, Dutch.] Not to be without. *Acts*, xxv. To carry; to wear. *Sidney.* To make use of. *Judges*, xvii. To possess. *Exod.* xvi. To obtain; to enjoy. *St. John*, xvii. To take; to receive. *Dryden.* To be in any state. 1 *Sam.* xxi. To put; to take. *Tusser.* To procure; to find. *Locke.* Not to neglect; not to omit. *Shak.* To hold; to regard. *Psalms.* To maintain; to hold opinion. *Bacon.* To contain. *Shak.* To require; to claim. *Dryden.* To be a husband or wife to another. *Shak.* To be engaged, as in a task. *Hooker.* To wish; to desire. *Psalms.* To buy. *Collier.* It is most used in English, as in other European languages, as an auxiliary verb to make the tenses; *have, hast*, and *hath* or *has*, the preterperfect; and *had* and *hadst* the preterpluperfect.—*Have at*, or *with*, is an expression denoting resolution to make some attempt. *Shak.* *Have after:* an expression of the same import as *Have with you*, i. e. I will follow you. *Shakspeare.*

HA'VELESS*, hâv'-lĕs. *a.* Having little or nothing. *Gower.* An old word.

HA'VEN §, hâ'-vn. 103. *n. s.* [hæɒen, Sax.] A port; a harbour; a station for ships. *Sidney.* A shelter; an asylum. *Shakspeare.*

HA'VENER, hâ'-vn-ûr. *n. s.* An overseer of a port. *Carew.*

HA'VER, hâv'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* Possessor; holder.

HA'VER, hâv'-ûr. *n. s.* A common word in the northern counties for oats. *Peacham.*

HA'VERSACK*, hâv'-ûr-sâk. *n. s.* A kind of coarse bag in which soldiers carry provisions.

HA'VING, hâv'-îng. *n. s.* Possession; estate; fortune. *Shak.* The act or state of possessing. *Sidney.* [*haef*, Su. Goth. from *haefva*.] Behaviour; regularity.

HA'VIOUR, hâ'-vè-ûr. [hâv'-yûr, *Sheridan.*] *n. s.* Conduct; manners. *Spenser.*

HA'VOCK §, hâv'-vŏk. 166. *n. s.* [hapoc, Sax.] Waste; wide and general devastation. *Spenser.*

HA'VOCK, hâv'-vŏk. *interj.* A word of encouragement to slaughter. *Shakspeare.*

*To* HA'VOCK, hâv'-vŏk. *v. a.* To waste; to destroy; to lay waste. *Spenser.*

HAW §, hâw. *n. s.* The berry and seed of the hawthorn. [hæȝ, Sax.] *Tusser.* An excrescence in the eye. *Huloet.* A small piece of ground adjoining to a house. [haȝa, Sax.] A hedge, or any enclosure. *Chaucer.* Formerly, a dale; written *hawgh*, or *haugh*. See HAUGH.

HAW*, hâw. *n. s.* [See HA.] An intermission or hesitation of speech.

*To* HAW, hâw. *v. n.* To speak slowly with frequent intermission and hesitation. *L'Estrange.*

HAWHA'W*, hâw-hâw'. *n. s.* [apparently a duplication of *haw*, in the sense of any enclosure.] A fence or bank that interrupts an alley or walk, sunk between two slopes, and not perceived till approached. *Green.*

HAWK §, hâwk. *n. s.* [hapoc, Sax.] A bird of prey, used much anciently in sport to catch other birds. *Shak.* [*hoch*, Welsh.] An effort to force phlegm up the throat.

*To* HAWK, hâwk. *v. n.* To fly hawks at fowls; to catch birds by means of a hawk. *Locke.* To fly at; to attack on the wing. *Shak.* [*hochio*, Welsh.] To force up phlegm with a noise. *Harvey.*

*To* HAWK*, hâwk. *v. a.* [*hocker*, Germ.] To sell by proclaiming it in the streets. *Swift.*

HAWK-EYED*, hâwk'-îde. *a.* Having a keen eye, like that of the hawk.

HAWK-NOSED*, hâwk'-nôzd. *a.* Having an aquiline nose. *Ferrand.*

HA'WKED, hâw'-kĕd. 366. *a.* Formed like a hawk's bill. *Brown.*

HA'WKER, hâw'-kûr. 98. *n. s.* A falconer. [hapecepe, Sax.] *Harmar.* One who sells his wares by proclaiming them in the street. [*hocker*, Germ.] *Swift.*

HA'WKING*, hâwk'-îng. *n. s.* The diversion of flying hawks. *Locke.*

HA'WKWEED, hâwk'-wèèd. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

HA'WSER*. See HALSER.

HA'WSES, hâw'-sĭz. 99. *n. s.* Two round holes under a ship's head or beak, through which the cables pass. *Harris.*

HA'WTHORN, hâw'-*thôrn*. *n. s.* [hæȝ-ðopn, Sax.] A species of medlar; the thorn that bears haws. *Miller.*

HA'WTHORN FLY, hâw'-*thôrn*-flî. *n. s.* An insect. *Walton.*

HAY §, hâ. *n. s.* [hıeȝ, hıȝ, Sax.] Grass dried to fodder cattle in winter. *Camden.*—*To dance the* HAY. To dance in a ring. *Davies.*

HAY, hâ. *n. s.* [hæȝ, Sax.] A hedge *Chaucer.* A net which encloses the haunt of an animal. *Harmar.*

*To* HAY*, hâ. *v. n.* To lay snares for rabbits. *Huloet.*

HA'YCOCK*, hâ'-kŏk. *n. s.* A heap of fresh hay.

HA'YLOFT*, hâ'-lŏft. *n. s.* A loft to put hay in. *Gay.*

HA'YMAKER, hâ'-mâ-kûr. *n. s.* One employed in drying grass for hay. *Pope.*

HA'YMARKET*, hâ'-mâr-kĕt. *n. s.* A place appropriated to the sale of hay.

HA'YMOW*, hâ'-môô. *n. s.* A mow of hay.

HA'YRICK*, hâ'-rĭk. *n. s.* A rick of hay.

HA'YSTACK*, hâ'-stâk. *n. s.* A stack of hay.

HA'YSTALK*, hâ'-stâwk. *n. s.* A stalk of hay.

HA'YTHORN*, hâ'-*thôrn*. *n. s.* Hawthorn. *Scott.*

HA'YWARD*, hâ'-wârd. *n. s.* A keeper of the common herd of cattle of a town or village; who takes care that they neither crop nor break the hedges of enclosed grounds. *Sherwood.*

HA'ZARD §, hâz'-ûrd. 88. *n. s.* [*hasard*, Fr.] Chance; accident; fortuitous hap. *Shak.* Danger; chance of danger. *Hooker.* A game at dice. *Chaucer.*

*To* HA'ZARD, hâz'-ûrd. *v. a.* To expose to chance. *Hooker.*

*To* HA'ZARD, hâz'-ûrd. *v. n.* To try the chance. *Shakspeare.* To adventure. *Waller.*

HA'ZARDABLE, hâz'-ûr-dâ-bl. *a.* Venturous; liable to chance. *Brown.*

HA'ZARDER, hâz'-ûr-dûr. *n. s.* He who hazards. A gamester. *Chaucer.*

HA'ZARDRY, hâz'-ûr-drè. *n. s.* Temerity; precipitation. *Spenser.* Gaming in general. *Chaucer. Ob. J.*

HA'ZARDOUS, hâz'-ûr-dŭs. *a.* Dangerous; exposed to chance. *Dryden.*

HA'ZARDOUSLY, hâz'-ûr-dŭs-lè. *ad.* With danger or chance. *Sherwood.*

HAZE §, hâze. *n. s.* Fog; mist. *Burke.*

*To* HAZE, hâze. *v. n.* To be foggy or misty. *Ray.*

*To* HAZE, hâze. *v. a.* To fright one. *Ainsworth.*

HA'ZEL §, hâ'-z'l. 102. *n. s.* [hæɾel, Sax.] Nut tree *Miller.*

HA'ZEL, hâ'-z'l. *a.* Light brown; of the colour of hazel. *Mortimer.*

HA'ZELLY, hâ'-z'l-è. *a.* Of the colour of hazel; a light brown. *Mortimer.*

HA'ZY, hâ'-zè. *a.* Dark; foggy; misty. *Burnet.*

HE§, hèe. *pronoun.* gen. *him*; plur. *they*; gen. *them.* [he, Sax.] The man that was named before. *Shak.* The man; the person. *Daniel.* Man or male being. *Shak.* Male: as, a *he* bear, a *he* goat. *Bacon.*

HEAD§, hêd. 234. *n. s.* [heapoð, heapð, Sax.] The part of the animal that contains the brain or the organ of sensation or thought. *Spenser.* Person, as exposed to any danger or penalty. *Shak.—Head and ears.* The whole person. *Beaumont and Fl.*—Denomination of any animals. *Addison.* Chief; principal person; one to whom the rest are subordinate. *Bacon.* Place of honour; the first place. *Addison.* Place of command. *Addison.* Countenance; presence. *Dryden.* Understanding; faculties of the mind. *Locke.* Face; front; fore part. *Dryden.* Resistance; hostile opposition. *Spenser.* Spontaneous resolution. *Davies.* State of a deer's horns, by which his age is known. *Shak.* Individual. *Graunt.* The top of any thing bigger than the rest. 1 *Sam.* The fore part of any thing, as of a ship. *Raleigh.* That which rises on the top. *Mortimer.* The blade of an axe. *Deut.* xix. Upper part of a bed. *Gen.* xlvii. The brain. *Pope.* Dress of the head. *Swift.* Principal topick of discourse. *Burnet.* Source of a stream. *Raleigh.* Crisis; pitch. *Addison.* Power; influence; force; strength. *Milton.* Body; conflux. *Bacon.* Power; armed force. *Shak.* Liberty in running a horse. *Shak.* License; freedom from restraint. *South.* It is very improperly applied to roots. *Gay.—Head and shoulders.* By force; violently. *Felton.*

HEAD, hêd. *a.* Chief; principal. *Clarendon.*

*To* HEAD, hêd. *v. a.* To lead; to influence; to direct; to govern. *Dryden.* To behead; to kill by taking away the head. *Shak.* To fit any thing with a head, or principal part. *Spenser.* To lop trees. *Mortimer.*

HE'ADACHE, hêd'-âke. 355. *n. s.* Pain in the head. *Locke.*

HE'ADBAND, hêd'-bând. *n. s.* A fillet for the head; a topknot. *Isaiah.* The band at each end of a book.

HE'ADBOROUGH, hêd'-bûr-rô. *n. s.* [*head* and *borough.*] A constable; a subordinate constable. *Camden.*

HE'ADDRESS, hêd'-drês. *n. s.* The covering of a woman's head. *Addison.* Any thing resembling a headdress, and prominent on the head. *Addison.*

HE'ADED*, hêd'-êd. *a.* Having a head or top. *Shak.* Much used in composition; as, *clear-headed, long-headed,* &c. *Dryden.*

HE'ADER, hêd'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One that heads nails or pins, &c. One who heads a mob or party. The first brick in the angle. *Moxon.*

HE'ADGARGLE, hêd'-gâr-gl. *n. s.* [*head* and *gargle.*] A disease in cattle. *Mortimer.*

HE'ADGEAR*, hêd'-gêêr. *n. s.* [*head* and *gear.*] The dress of a woman's head. *Burton.*

HE'ADINESS, hêd'-dè-nês. *n. s.* Hurry; rashness; stubbornness; precipitation. *Spenser.*

HE'ADLAND. hêd'-lând. *n. s.* Promontory; cape. *Dryden.* Ground under hedges. *Tusser.*

HE'ADLESS, hêd'-lês. *a.* Without a head; beheaded. *Spenser.* Without a chief. *Raleigh.* Without foundation. *Bacon.* Obstinate; inconsiderate; ignorant; wanting intellects. *Spenser.*

HE'ADLONG, hêd'-lông. *a.* Steep; precipitous. *Milton.* Rash; thoughtless. Sudden; precipitate. *Sidney.*

HE'ADLONG, hêd'-lông. *ad.* With the head foremost. *Shak.* Rashly; without thought; precipitately. *South.* Hastily; without delay or respite. *Dryden.*

HE'ADMAN*, hêd'-mân. *n. s.* [heapoðman, Sax.] A chief. *Huloet.*

HE'ADMONEY*, hêd'-mûn-nè. *n. s.* A capitation tax. *Milton.*

HE'ADMOULD-SHOT, hêd'-môld-shôt. *n. s.* [*head, mould,* and *shot.*] This is when the sutures of the skull, generally the coronal, have their edges shot over one another. *Quincy.*

HE'ADPAN*, hêd'-pân. *n. s.* The brain pan.

HE'ADPENCE*, hêd'-pênse. *n. s.* A kind of poll-tax formerly collected in the county of Northumberland.

HE'ADPIECE, hêd'-pèèse. *n. s.* Armour for the head; helmet; morion. *Sidney.* Understanding; force of mind. *Shakspeare.*

HEADQUA'RTERS, hêd-kwâr'-tûrz. *n. s.* The place of general rendezvous, or lodgement for soldiers. *Collier.*

HEADSHA'KE*, hêd'-shâke. *n. s.* A significant shake of the head. *Shakspeare.*

HE'ADSHIP, hêd'-ship. *n. s.* Dignity; authority; chief place. *Hales.*

HE'ADSMAN, hêdz'-mân. 88. *n. s.* Executioner; one that cuts off heads. *Dryden.*

HE'ADSPRING*, hêd'-spring. *n. s.* Fountain; origin. *Stapleton.*

HE'ADSTALL, hêd'-stâll. 406. *n. s.* Part of the bridle that covers the head. *Shakspeare.*

HE'ADSTONE, hêd'-stône. *n. s.* The first or capital stone. *Psalm* cxviii. A grave-stone.

HE'ADSTRONG, hêd'-strông. *a.* Unrestrained; violent; ungovernable. *Hooker.*

HE'ADSTRONGNESS*, hêd'-strông-nês. *n. s.* Obstinacy. *Gayton.*

HE'ADTIRE*, hêd'-tîre. *n. s.* Attire for the head. 1 *Esdr.* iii.

HE'ADWAY*, hêd'-wâ. *n. s.* [In naval language.] The motion of advancing at sea.

HEADWO'RKMAN, hêd-wûrk'-mân. *n. s.* The foreman. *Swift.*

HE'ADY, hêd'-dè. *a.* Rash; precipitate; hasty; violent. *Shakspeare.* Apt to affect the head. *Boyle.* Violent; impetuous. *Shakspeare.*

*To* HEAL§, hèle. 227. *v. a.* [hælan, Sax.] To cure a person; to restore from hurt or sickness. *Jer.* xxx. To restore any thing from an unsound to a sound state. 2 *Kings,* ii. To cure a wound or distemper. *Wiseman.* To perform the act of making a sore to cicatrize. *Wiseman.* To reconcile: as, He *healed* all dissensions.

*To* HEAL, hèle. *v. n.* To grow well. *Sharp.*

*To* HEAL*, hèle. *v. a.* To cover. See *To* Helé.

HE'ALABLE*, hè'-lâ-bl. *a.* Capable of being healed. *Sherwood.*

HE'ALER, hèle'-ûr. *n. s.* One who cures or heals. *Isaiah.*

HE'ALING, hèle'-îng. *part. a.* Mild; mollifying; gentle; assuasive. *Milton.*

HE'ALING*, hèle'-îng. *n. s.* The act or power of curing. *Malachi,* iv. The act of covering. See Heling.

HEALTH§, hêlth. 234. *n. s.* [hæel, hel, Sax.] Freedom from bodily pain or sickness. *Quincy.* Welfare of mind; purity; goodness. *Common Prayer.* Salvation, spiritual and temporal. *Psalms.* Wish of happiness used in drinking. *Shakspeare.*

HE'ALTHFUL, hêlth'-fûl. *a.* Free from sickness *South.* Well disposed. *Shak.* Wholesome; salubrious. *Bacon.* Salutary; productive of salvation. *Common Prayer.*

HE'ALTHFULLY, hêlth'-fûl-è. *ad.* In health. *Sir M. Sandys.*

HE'ALTHFULNESS, hêlth'-fûl-nês. *n. s.* State of being well. *Patrick.* Wholesomeness; salubrious qualities. *King Charles.*

HE'ALTHILY, hêlth'-è-lè. *ad.* Without sickness or pain. *Sherwood.*

HE'ALTHINESS, hêlth'-è-nês. *n. s.* The state of health.

HE'ALTHLESS, hêlth'-lês. *a.* Weak; sickly; infirm. *Mirror for Magistrates.* Not conducive to health. *Bp. Taylor.*

HE'ALTHSOME, hêlth'-sûm. *a.* Wholesome; salutary. *Shakspeare.*

HE'ALTHY, hêl*th*'-ê. *a.* Enjoying health; free from sickness; hale; sound. *South.* Conducive to health; wholesome. *Locke.*

HEAM, hêêm. *n. s.* In beasts, the same as the afterbirth in women.

HEAP§, hêpe. 227. *n. s.* [heap, Sax.] Many single things thrown together; a pile; an accumulation. *Shak.* A crowd; a throng; a rabble. *Bacon.* Cluster; number driven together. *Dryden.*

*To* HEAP, hêpe. *v. a.* To throw on heaps; a pile; to throw together. *Ezek.* xxiv. To accumulate; to lay up. *Job*, xxvii. To add to something else. *Shakspeare.*

HE'APER, hê'-pûr. 98. *n. s.* One that makes piles or heaps. *Sherwood.*

HE'APLY*, hêpe'-lê. *ad.* In heaps. *Huloet. Ob. T.*

HE'APY, hê'-pê. *a.* Lying in heaps. *Rowe.*

*To* HEAR§, hêre. 227. *v. n.* [hepan, Sax.] To enjoy the sense by which sounds are distinguished. *Holder.* To listen; to hearken to. *Milton.* To be told: to have an account. *Acts*, ix.

*To* HEAR, hêre. *v. a.* To perceive by the ear. 2 *Chron.* v. To give an audience, or allowance to speak. *Acts.* xxiv. To attend; to listen to; to obey. *Proverbs.* To attend favourably. *St. Matt.* To try; to attend judicially. *Deut.* i. To attend, as to one speaking. *Milton.* To acknowledge a title; to be spoken of. *Spenser.*—*To hear say.* An elliptical expression for *to hear a thing said. Deut.* ix. *To hear a bird sing.* A proverbial expression; implying the receipt of a private communication. *Shakspeare.*

HEARD†, hêrd. 234. The pret. of *To hear.*

☞ We frequently hear this word pronounced so as to rhyme with *feared.* But if this were the true sound, it ought to be written *heared*, and considered as regular: the short sound, like *herd*, is certainly the true pronunciation, and the verb is irregular. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Smith, and W. Johnston, mark the word as I have done. *W.*

HEARD signifies a keeper; as *heardhearht*, a glorious keeper; *cyneheard*, a royal keeper. *Gibson.* Now written *herd*, as *Cowherd*, a cowkeeper.

HEARD*, hêrd. } *n. s.* A keeper

HE'ARDGROOM*, hêrd'-grôôm. } of herds. See HERD and HERDGROOM.

HE'ARER, hêre'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One who hears. *Sidney.* One who attends to doctrine or discourse orally delivered by another; as, the *hearers* of the gospel. One of a collected audience. *B. Jonson.*

HE'ARING, hêre'-îng. *n. s.* The sense by which sounds are perceived. *Bacon.* Audience. *Shak.* Judicial trial. *Acts*, xxv. Note by the ear; reach of the ear. *Hooker.*

*To* HE'ARKEN§, hâr'-kn. 103, 243. *v. n.* [heopenian, Sax.] To listen; to listen eagerly. *Shakspeare.* To attend; to pay regard. *Numbers*, xxiii.

*To* HE'ARKEN*, hâr'-kn. *v. a.* To hear by listening. *Spenser.* To hear with attention. *Lydgate.*

HE'ARKENER, hâr'-kn-ûr. *n. s.* Listener; one that hearkens. *Barret.*

HE'ARSAL*, hêr'-sâl. *n. s.* [properly from *hear.*] Rehearsal; relation. *Spenser.*

HE'ARSAY, hêre'-sâ. *n. s.* Report; rumour. *Raleigh.*

HEARSE§, hêrse. 234. *n. s.* [hýrſan, Sax.] A temporary monument set over a grave. *Weever.* The place, or the case, in which a dead corse is deposited. *Fairfax.* A carriage, in which the dead are conveyed to the grave. *Roscommon.*

*To* HEARSE*, hêrse. *v. a.* To enclose in a hearse, or coffin. *Shakspeare.*

HE'ARSECLOTH*, hêrse'-klô*th*. *n. s.* A covering thrown over the hearse; a pall. *Sanderson.*

HE'ARSELIKE, hêrse'-like. *a.* Mournful; suitable to a funeral. *Bacon.*

HEART§, hârt. 243. *n. s.* [heopt, Sax.] The muscle which, by its contraction and dilation, propels the blood through the course of circulation, and is therefore considered as the source of vital motion. *Smith.* It is supposed in popular language to be the seat of courage, affection, honesty, baseness, &c. *Sidney.* The chief part; the vital part. *Bacon.* The inner part of any thing. *Abbot.* Person character. *Shak.* Courage; spirit. *Sidney.* Sea of love. *Pope.* Affection; inclination. 2 *Sam.* xiv. Memory. *Raleigh.* Good-will; ardour of zeal. *Hooker.* Passions; anxiety; concern. *Shak.* Secret thoughts; recesses of the mind. 2 *Sam.* vi. Disposition of mind. *Sidney.* A *hard heart* is cruelty. *Shak.*—*To find in the heart.* To be not wholly averse. *Sidney.* Secret meaning; hidden intention. *Shak.* Conscience; sense of good or ill *Hooker.* Strength; power. *Bacon.* Utmost degree. *Shak.* Life. *Shak.* It is much used in composition for mind, or affection.

HEART-ACHE, hârt'-âke. 355. *n. s.* Sorrow; pang. *Shakspeare.*

HEART-APPALLING*, hârt'-âp-pâll'-îng. *a.* Dismaying the heart. *Thomson.*

HEART-BLOOD*, hârt'-blûd. *n. s.* The blood of the heart; life. *Shakspeare.* Essence. *Shakspeare*

HEART-BREAK, hârt'-brâke. *n. s.* Overpowering sorrow. *Shakspeare.*

HEART-BREAKER, hârt'-brâk-ûr. *n. s.* A cant name for a woman's curls, or rather for the lovelocks of the other sex. *Hudibras.*

HEART-BREAKING, hârt'-brâ-kîng. *a.* Overpowering with sorrow. *Spenser.*

HEART-BREAKING, hârt'-brâ-kîng. *n. s.* Overpowering grief. *Hakewill.*

HEART-BRED*, hârt'-brêd. *a.* Bred in the heart. *Crashaw.*

HEART-BROKEN*, hârt'-brô-kn. *a.* Having the heart overpowered with grief.

HEART-BURIED*, hârt'-bêr-rîd. *a.* Deeply immersed. *Young.*

HEART-BURN*, hârt'-bûrn. *n. s.* Pain proceeding from an acrid humour in the stomach.

HEART-BURNED, hârt'-bûrn'd. *a.* Having the heart inflamed. *Shakspeare.*

HEART-BURNING, hârt'-bûr-nîng. *n. s.* Pain at the stomach, from an acrid humour. *Woodward.* Discontent; secret enmity. *Swift.*

HEART-BURNING*, hârt'-bûrn-îng. *a.* Causing discontent. *Middleton.*

HEART-CHILLED*, hârt'-tshîld. *a.* Having the heart chilled. *Shenstone.*

HEART-CONSUMING*, hârt'-kôn-sû'-mîng. *a.* Destroying the peace of the heart. *Edwards.*

HEART-CORRODING*, hârt'-kôr-rô'-dîng. *a.* Preying on the heart.

HEART-DEAR, hârt'-dêre. *a.* Sincerely beloved *Shakspeare.*

HEART-DEEP*, hârt'-dêêp. *a.* Rooted in the heart. *Herbert.*

HEART-DISCOURAGING*, hârt'-dîs-kûr'-îdje-îng. *a.* Depressing the heart. *South.*

HEART-EASE, hârt'-êze. *n. s.* Quiet; tranquillity. *Shakspeare.*

HEART-EASING, hârt'-êz-îng. *a.* Giving quiet. *Milton.*

HEART-EATING*, hârt'-êêt-îng. *a.* Preying on the heart. *Burton.*

HEART-EXPANDING*, hârt'-êks-pând'-îng. *a.* Opening the feelings of the heart. *Thomson.*

HEART-FELT, hârt'-fêlt. *a.* Felt in the conscience *Pope.*

HEART-GRIEF*, hârt'-grêêf. *n. s.* Affliction of the heart. *Milton.*

HEART-HARDENED*, hârt'-hâr-dn'd. *a.* Obdurate; impenitent. *Harmar.*

HEART-HARDENING*, hârt'-hâr-dn-îng. *a.* Rendering stern or obdurate. *Shakspeare.*

HEART-HEAVINESS*, hârt'-hêv-ê-nês. *n. s.* Heaviness of heart. *Shakspeare.*

HEART-OFFENDING*, hârt'-ôf-fênd'-îng. *a* Wounding the heart. *Shakspeare.*

HEART-PEAS, hârt'-pêze. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

HEART-QUELLING, hârt'-kwêl-lîng. *a.* Conquering the affections. *Spenser.*

HEART-RENDING, hârt'-rênd-îng. *a.* Killed with anguish. *Waller.*

HEART-ROBBING, hârt'-rôb-bîng. *a* Ecstatick

depriving of thought. *Spenser.* Stealing the heart, or affections. *Spenser.*

HEART-SICK, hârt'-sĭk. *a.* [heopt-ꝛeoc, Sax.] Pained in mind. *Bp. Taylor.* Mortally ill; hurt in the heart. *Shakspeare.*

HEARTS-EASE, hârts'-ēze. *n. s.* A plant. *Mortimer.* A toy, or ornament, formerly so called.

HEART-SORE, hârt'-sôre. *n. s.* That which pains the mind. *Spenser.*

HEART-SORE*, hârt'-sôre. *a.* Violent with pain at heart. *Shakspeare.*

HEART-SORROWING*, hârt'-sôr-rō-ĭng. *a.* Sorrowing at heart. *Shakspeare.*

HEART-STRINGS, hârt'-strĭngs. *n. s.* The tendons, or nerves, supposed to brace and sustain the heart. *Spenser.*

HEART-STRUCK, hârt'-strŭk. *a.* Driven to the heart; infixed for ever in the mind. *Shak.* Shocked with fear or dismay. *Milton.*

HEART-SWELLING, hârt'-swĕl-lĭng. *a.* Rankling in the mind. *Spenser.*

HEART-SWELLING*, hârt'-swĕl-lĭng. *n. s.* Rancour; swelling passion. *Quarles.*

HEART-WHOLE, hârt'-hôle. 397. *a.* With the affections yet unfixed. *Shak.* With the vitals yet unimpaired.

HEART-WOUNDED, hârt'-wōōn-dĕd. *a.* Filled with passion of love or grief. *Pope.*

HEART-WOUNDING, hârt'-wōōn-dĭng. *a.* Filling with grief. *Rowe.*

*To* HEART*, hârt. *v. a.* [hẏꝛtan, Sax.] To encourage; to hearten. *Bp. Prideaux.*

*To* HEART-STRIKE*, hârt'-strĭke. *v. a.* To affect at heart. *B. Jonson.*

HE'ARTED, hârt'-ĕd. *a.* Seated or fixed in the heart. *Shak.* Laid up in the heart. *Shakspeare.*

*To* HE'ARTEN §, hâr'-t'n. 243. *v. a.* [hiertan, Sax.] To encourage; to animate; to stir up. *Sidney.* To meliorate or renovate with manure. *May.*

HE'ARTENER*, hârt'-tn-ûr. *n. s.* That which animates or stirs up. *Brown.*

HEARTH §, hârth. 243. *n. s.* [heoꝛð, Sax.] The pavement of a room on which a fire is made. *Shak.*

☞ Till I had inspected the dictionaries, I could not conceive that there were two pronunciations of this word; but now I find, that Mr. Elphinston, W. Johnston, and Buchanan, sound the diphthong as in *earth* and *dearth*; while Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Barclay, give it as I have done. *W.*

HEARTH-MONEY*, hârth'-mŭn-nè. } *n. s.* A tax
HEARTH-PENNY*, hârth'-pĕn-nè. } upon hearths, also called *chimney-money. Blackstone.*

HE'ARTILY, hâr'-tè-lè. *ad.* From the heart; fully. *Prior.* Sincerely; actively; diligently. *Atterbury.* Eagerly; with desire. *Addison.*

HE'ARTINESS, hâr'-tè-nĕs. *n. s.* Sincerity; freedom from hypocrisy. *Shak.* Vigour; eagerness. *Bp. Taylor.*

HE'ARTLESS, hârt'-lĕs. *a.* Without courage; spiritless. *Spenser.*

HE'ARTLESSLY. hârt'-lĕs-lè. *ad.* Without courage; faintly; timidly.

HE'ARTLESSNESS, hârt'-lĕs-nĕs. *n. s.* Want of courage, or spirit; dejection of mind. *Bp. Hall.*

HE'ARTY, hâr'-tè. 243. *a.* Sincere; undissembled; warm; zealous. *Proverbs,* xxvii. In full health. Vigorous; strong. *Pope.* Strong; hard; durable. *Wotton.*

HEARTY-HALE, hâr'-tè-hâle. *a.* Good for the heart. *Spenser.*

HEAST*. See HEST.

HEAT §, hète. 227. *n. s.* [heat, hæt, Sax.] The sensation caused by the approach or touch of fire. *Locke.* The cause of the sensation of burning. *Hooker.* Hot weather. *Bacon.* State of any body under the action of fire. *Moxon.* Fermentation; effervescence. One violent action unintermitted. The state of being once hot. *Dryden.* A course at a race. *Dryden.* Pimples in the face; flush, *Addison.* Agitation of sudden or violent passion; vehemence of action. *Sidney.* Faction; contest; party rage. *Shak.* Ardour of thought or elocution. *Addison.*

HEAT*, hêt. *part. a.* Heated. *Browne.*

*To* HEAT, hète. *v. a.* To make hot; to endue with the power of burning. *Dan.* iii. To cause to ferment. *Mortimer.* To make the constitution feverish. *Shak.* To warm with vehemence of passion or desire. *Dryden.* To agitate the blood and spirits with action. *Dryden.*

HE'ATER, hè'-tûr. 98. *n. s.* An iron made hot, and put into a box-iron, to smooth linen.

HEATH §, hèth. 227. *n. s.* [*haithjo,* Goth.] A shrub of low stature. *Miller.* A place overgrown with heath. *Temple.* A place covered with shrubs of whatever kind. *Bacon.*

HEATH-COCK, hèth'-kŏk. *n. s.* A large fowl that frequents heaths. *Carew.*

HEATH-PEAS, hèth'-pèze. *n. s.* A species of bitter *vetch.*

HEATH-POUT, hèth'-pŏût. *n. s.* A bird. *Dryden.*

HEATH-ROSE, hèth'-rōze. *n. s.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

HE'ATHEN §, hè'-ᴛʜ'n. 227. *n. s.* [ἔθνη: *haithn,* Goth.] The gentiles; the pagans; the nations unacquainted with the covenant of grace. 1 *Chron.* xvi.

HE'ATHEN, hè'-ᴛʜ'n. 103. *a.* Gentile; pagan. *Addison.*

HE'ATHENISH, hè'-ᴛʜ'n-ĭsh. *a.* Belonging to the gentiles. *Hooker.* Wild; savage; rapacious; cruel. *Spenser.*

HE'ATHENISHLY, hè'-ᴛʜ'n-ĭsh-lè. *ad.* After the manner of heathens.

HE'ATHENISHNESS*, hè'-ᴛʜ'n-ĭsh-nĕs. *n. s.* A profane state, like that of the heathens. *Prynne.*

HE'ATHENISM, hè'-ᴛʜ'n-ĭzm. *n. s.* Gentilism; paganism. *Hammond.*

*To* HE'ATHENIZE*, hè'-ᴛʜ'n-ize. *v. a.* To render heathenish. *Firmin.*

HE'ATHER*, hèth'-ûr. *n. s.* Heath.

HE'ATHY, hèth'-è. *a.* Full of heath. *Mortimer.*

HE'ATLESS*, hète'-lĕs. *a.* Cold; without warmth. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

*To* HEAVE §, hève. 227. *v. a.* pret. *heaved,* anciently *hove;* part. *heaved,* or *hoven.* [heapan, Sax.] To lift; to raise from the ground. *Milton.* To carry. *Shak.* To raise; to lift. *Spenser.* To cause to swell. *Dryden.* To force up from the breast. *Shak.* To exalt; to elevate. *Shak.* To puff; to elate. *Hayward.*

*To* HEAVE, hève. *v. n.* To pant; to breathe with pain. *Dryden.* To labour. *Atterbury.* To rise with pain; to swell and fall. *Dryden.* To keck; to feel a tendency to vomit.

HEAVE, hève. *n. s.* Lift; exertion or effort upwards. *Dryden.* Rising of the breast. *Shak.* Effort to vomit. Struggle to rise. *Hudibras.*

HEAVE *Offering. n. s.* An offering among the Jews. *Numbers.*

HE'AVEN §, hĕv'-v'n. 103, 234. *n. s.* [heofon, Sax.] The regions above; the expanse of the sky. *Shak.* The habitation of God, good angels, and pure souls departed. *Milton.* The Supreme Power; the Sovereign of heaven. *Temple.* The pagan gods; the celestials. *Shak.* Elevation; sublimity. *Shak.* It is often used in composition.

HEAVEN-ASPIRING*, hĕv'-v'n-âs-plre'-ĭng. *a.* Desiring to enter heaven. *Akenside.*

HEAVEN-BANISHED*, hĕv'-v'n-băn-ĭsht. *a.* Banished from heaven. *Milton.*

HEAVEN-BEGOT, hĕv'-v'n-bè-gŏt. *a.* Begot by a celestial power. *Dryden.*

HEAVEN-BORN, hĕv'-v'n-bôrn. *a.* Descended from the celestial regions; native of heaven. *Milton.*

HEAVEN-BRED, hĕv'-v'n-brĕd. *a.* Produced or cultivated in heaven. *Shakspeare.*

HEAVEN-BUILT, hĕv'-v'n-bĭlt. *a.* Built by the agency of gods. *Pope.*

HEAVEN-DIRECTED, hĕv'-v'n-dè-rĕk'-tĕd. *a.* Raised towards the sky. *Pope.* Taught by the powers of heaven. *Bp. Porteus.*

HEAVEN-FALLEN*, hĕv'-v'n-fâln. *a.* Fallen from heaven. *Milton.*

—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*th*in, THis.

HEAVEN-GIFTED*, hĕv'-v'n-gĭft'-ĕd. *a.* Bestowed by heaven. *Milton.*

HEAVEN-INSPIRED*, hĕv'-v'n-ĭn-spīr'd'. *a.* Receiving inspiration from heaven. *Decker.*

HEAVEN-INSTRUCTED*, hĕv'-v'n-ĭn-strŭkt'-ĕd. *a.* Taught by heaven. *Crashaw.*

HEAVEN-KISSING*, hĕv'-v'n-kĭs'-sĭng. *a.* Touching, as it were, the sky. *Shakspeare.*

*To* HE'AVENIZE*, hĕv'-v'n-ize. *v. a.* To render like heaven. *Bp. Hall.*

HE'AVENLINESS*, hĕv'-v'n-lē-nĕs. *n. s.* Supreme excellence. *Sir J. Davies.*

HEAVEN-LOVED*, hĕv'-v'n-lŭv'd. *a.* Beloved of heaven. *Milton.*

HE'AVENLY, hĕv'-v'n-lē. *a.* Resembling heaven; supremely excellent. *Sidney.* Celestial; inhabiting heaven. *Dryden.*

HE'AVENLY, hĕv'-v'n-lē. *ad.* In a manner resembling that of heaven. *Pope.* By the agency or influence of heaven. *Milton.*

HEAVENLY-MINDEDNESS*, hĕv'-v'n-lē-mīnd'-ĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* A state of mind abstracted from the world, and directed to heaven. *Hammond.*

HEAVEN-SALUTING*, hĕv'-v'n-să-lūte'-ĭng. *a.* Touching the sky. *Crashaw.*

HE'AVENWARD, hĕv'-v'n-wârd. *ad.* [*heaven* and peapb, Sax.] Towards heaven. *Prior.*

HEAVEN-WARRING*, hĕv'-v'n-wâr'-rĭng. *a.* Warring against heaven. *Milton.*

HE'AVER*, hē'-vŭr. *n. s.* One who lifts any thing; as, a coal-*heaver*. A name given by seamen to a wooden staff, employed as a lever.

HE'AVILY, hĕv'-ē-lē. *ad.* [heþelice, Sax.] With great ponderousness. *Exodus,* xiv. Grievously; afflictively. *Isaiah.* xlvii. Sorrowfully; with grief. *Psalm* xxxv. With an air of dejection. *Shakspeare.*

HE'AVINESS, hĕv'-vē-nĕs. *n. s.* Ponderousness; the quality of being heavy; weight. *Wilkins.* Dejection of mind; depression of spirit. *Hooker.* Inaptitude to motion or thought. *Shak.* Oppression; crush; affliction. Deepness or richness of soil. *Arbuthnot.*

HE'AVING*, hē'-vĭng. *n. s.* A pant; a motion of the heart. *Shakspeare.* A swell. *Addison.*

HE'AVY §, hĕv'-vē. 234. *a.* [heapiȝ, Sax.] Weighty; ponderous; tending strongly to the centre. *Wilkins.* Sorrowful; dejected; depressed. *St. Mark.* xiv. Grievous; oppressive; afflictive. 2 *Macc.* v. Wanting alacrity; wanting briskness of appearance. *Prior.* Wanting spirit or rapidity of sentiment; unanimated. *Swift.* Wanting activity; indolent; lazy. *Dryden.* Drowsy; dull; torpid. *St. Luke,* ix. Slow; sluggish. *Shak.* Stupid; foolish. *Shak.* Burthensome; troublesome; tedious. *Locke.* Loaded; encumbered; burthened. *Bacon.* Not easily digested. *Arbuthnot.* Rich in soil; fertile; as, *heavy* lands. Deep; cumbersome; as, *heavy* roads. Thick; cloudy; dark. *Shak.* Thick; with little intermission; as, a *heavy* storm. Requiring much labour; as, a *heavy* undertaking.

HE'AVY, hĕv'-vē. *ad.* As an adverb it is only used in composition; heavily. *Isaiah,* xlvi.

*To* HE'AVY*, hĕv'-vē. *v. a.* To make heavy. *Wicliffe. Ob. T.*

HE'BDOMAD §, hĕb'-dō-măd. *n. s.* [*hebdomas,* Lat.] A week; a space of seven days. *Brown.*

HEBDO'MADAL, hĕb-dŏm'-ă-dăl. 518. } *a.* Weekly.

HEBDO'MADARY, hĕb-dŏm'-ă-dâr-ē. } *Brown.*

HEBDO'MADARY*, hĕb-dŏm'-ă-dâr-ē. *n. s.* A member of a chapter or convent, whose week it is to officiate in the cathedral.

HEBDOMA'TICAL*, hĕb-dō-măt'-ē-kăl. *a.* Weekly. *Bp. Morton.*

HE'BEN*, hē'-bĕn. *n. s.* [*ebene,* Fr.] Ebony. *Spenser.*

*To* HE'BETATE §, hē'-ē-tāte. *v. a.* [*hebeto,* Lat.] To dull; to blunt; to stupify. *Harvey.*

HEBETA'TION, hĕb-ē-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of dulling. The state of being dulled.

HE'BETE*, hē'-ēte. *a.* Dull; stupid. *Ellis.*

HE'BETUDE, hĕb'-ē-tūde. *n. s.* [*hebetudo,* Lat.] Dulness; obtuseness; bluntness. *Harvey.*

HE'BRAISM, hē'-brā-ĭsm. 335. *n. s.* [*hebraismus,* Lat.] A Hebrew idiom. *Addison.*

HE'BRAIST, hē'-brā-ĭst. 503. *n. s.* [*hebræus,* Lat.] A man skilled in Hebrew.

☞ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Perry, in the quantity of the first syllable of this and the preceding word, and think I am not only authorized by analogy, but the best usage. *W.*

HE'BREW §*, hē'-brū. *n. s.* [Ἑβραῖος.] An Israelite; one of the children of Israel. *Exodus,* ii. A Jew converted to Christianity. *Bp. Percy.* The Hebrew tongue. *St. John,* xix.

HE'BREW*, hē'-brū. *a.* Relating to the people of the Jews. *Judith,* xii.

HE'BREWESS*, hē'-brū-ĕs *n s.* An Israelitish woman. *Jeremiah,* xxxiv.

HEBRI'CIAN, hē-brĭsh'-ăn. *n. s.* One skilful in Hebrew. *Raleigh.*

HEBRI'DIAN*, hē-brĭd'-ē-ăn. *a.* [from the *Hebrides,* the Western Isles.] Respecting the Western Islands of Scotland. *Johnson.*

HE'CATOMB, hĕk'-ă-tōm. *n. s.* [ἑκατόμβη.] A sacrifice of a hundred cattle. *Donne.*

HECK*, hĕk. *n. s.* A rack at which cattle are fed with hay. [*haeck,* Su. Goth.] *Ray.* The winding of a stream. [*ecke,* Germ.] A kind of net formerly used in rivers; as, a salmon *heck. Chambers.* A hatch or latch of a door. *Grose.*

HE'CKLE*. See HACKLE.

HE'CTICAL §, hĕk'-tē-kăl. } *a.* [*hectique,* Fr. from

HE'CTICK §, hĕk'-tĭk. 509. } ἕξις.] Habitual; constitutional; applied to that kind of fever which is slow, and continual, and ends in a consumption. *Quincy.* Troubled with a morbid heat. *Howell.*

HE'CTICALLY*, hĕk'-tē-kăl-lē. *ad.* Constitutionally. *Johnson.*

HE'CTICK, hĕk'-tĭk. *n. s.* A hectick fever *Shak.*

HE'CTOR §, hĕk'-tŭr. 418, 166. *n. s.* [from *Hector,* the great *Homerick* warriour.] A bully; a blustering, turbulent, pervicacious, noisy fellow. *South.*

*To* HE'CTOR, hĕk'-tŭr. *v. a.* To threaten; to treat with insolent terms. *Dryden.*

*To* HE'CTOR, hĕk'-tŭr. *v. n.* To play the bully *Stilling fleet.*

HE'CTORLY*, hĕk'-tŭr-lē. *a.* Blustering, insolent *Barrow.*

HEDERA'CEOUS, hĕd-ĕr-ā'-shŭs. *a.* [*hederaceus* Lat.] Producing ivy. *Dict.*

HEDGE §, hĕdje. *n. s.* [hecȝe, Sax.] A fence made round grounds with prickly bushes. *Mortimer.*

HEDGE, prefixed to any word, notes something mean, vile, of the lowest class. *Shakspeare.*

*To* HEDGE, hĕdje. *v. a.* [hecȝian, Sax.] To enclose with a hedge. *Bacon.* To obstruct. *Hos.* ii. To encircle for defence. *Shak.* To shut up within an enclosure. *Locke.* To force into a place already full; to thrust in with difficulty, as into a *hedge. Shakspeare.*

*To* HEDGE, hĕdje. *v. n.* To shift; to hide the head. *Shakspeare.*

HEDGE-BORN, hĕdje'-bŏrn. *a.* Of no known birth; meanly born. *Shakspeare.*

HEDGE-CREEPER, hĕdje'-krē-pŭr. *n. s.* One that skulks under hedges for bad purposes.

HEDGE-FUMITORY, hĕdje-fū'-mē-tŭr-ē. *n. s.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

HEDGE-HOG, hĕdje'-hŏg. *n. s.* An animal set with prickles, like thorns in a hedge. *Ray.* A term of reproach. *Shak.* A plant; trefoil. *Ainsworth.* The globe-fish. *Ainsworth.*

HEDGE-HYSSOP, hĕdje-hĭz'-zŭp. *n. s.* A species of willow-wort. *Hill.*

HEDGE-MUSTARD, hĕdje-mŭs'-tărd. *n. s.* A plant.

HEDGE-NETTLE, hĕdje'-nĕt-tl. *n. s.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

HEDGE-NOTE, hĕdje'-nōte. *n. s.* A word of contempt for low writing. *Dryden.*

HEDGE-PIG, hĕdje'-pĭg. *n. s.* A young hedge-hog. *Shakspeare.*

HEDGE-ROW, hĕdje'-rō. *n. s.* The trees or bushes planted for enclosures. *Milton.*

☞ 559.—Fāte, fâr, fall, fât;—mè, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

HEDGE-SPARROW, hĕdje-spâr′-rō. *n. s.* A sparrow that lives in bushes. *Shakspeare.*

HEDGING-BILL, hĕdje′-ĭng-bĭl. *n. s.* A cutting hook used in making hedges. *Sidney.*

HE′DGER, hĕdje′-ûr. *n. s.* One who makes hedges. *Milton.*

*To* HEED §, hèèd. 246. *v. a.* [heðan, Sax.] To mind; to regard; to take notice of; to attend. *Locke.*

*To* HEED*, hèèd. *v. n.* To mind; to consider. *Warton.*

HEED, hèèd. *n. s.* Care; attention. *Milton.* Caution; fearful attention; suspicious watch. *Shak.* Care to avoid. *Tillotson.* Notice; observation. *Bacon.* Seriousness; staidness. *Shak.* Regard; respectful notice. *L'Estrange.*

HE′EDFUL, hèèd′-fûl. *a.* Watchful; cautious; suspicious. *Shak.* Attentive; careful; observing. *Shakspeare.*

HE′EDFULLY, hèèd′-fûl-è. *ad.* Attentively; carefully; cautiously. *Bp. Hall.*

HE′EDFULNESS, hèèd′-fûl-nĕs. *n. s.* Caution; vigilance; attention.

HE′EDILY, hèèd′-è-lè. *ad.* Cautiously; vigilantly. *Dict.*

HE′EDINESS, hèèd′-è-nĕs. *n. s.* Caution; vigilance. *Spenser.*

HE′EDLESS, hèèd′-lĕs. *a.* Negligent; inattentive; careless; thoughtless. *Waller.*

HE′EDLESSLY, hèèd′-lĕs-lè. *ad.* Carelessly; negligently; inattentively. *Brown.*

HE′EDLESSNESS, hèèd′-lĕs-nĕs. *n. s.* Carelessness; thoughtlessness; negligence; inattention. *Locke.*

HEEL §, hèèl. 246. *n. s.* [hele, Sax.] The part of the foot that protuberates behind. *Wiseman.* The whole foot of animals. *Denham.* The feet, as employed in flight. *L'Estrange.*—*To be at the heels.* To pursue closely; to follow hard. *Shak.* To attend closely. *Milton.* To pursue as an enemy. *Bacon.* To follow close as a dependant. *Shak.* *To lay by the heels.* To fetter; to shackle. *Shak.* Any thing shaped like a heel. *Mortimer.* The back part of a stocking: whence the phrase, *to be out at heels*, to be worn out. *Shak.* *To have the heels of.* To outrun.—A spur; as, The horse understands the *heels* well.

*To* HEEL, hèèl. *v. n.* To dance. *Shak.* To lean on one side; as, The ship *heels.* [hỳldan, Sax.]

*To* HEEL, hèèl. *v. a.* To arm a cock.

HE′ELER, hèèl′-ûr. *n. s.* A cock that strikes well with his heels.

HEEL-PIECE, hèèl′-pèse. *n. s.* A piece fixed on the hinder part of the shoe.

*To* HEEL-PIECE, hèèl′-pèse. *v. a.* To put a piece of leather on a shoe-heel. *Arbuthnot.*

HEFT §, hĕft. *n. s.* [from *heave.*] Heaving; effort. *Shak.* [For *haft.*] Handle. *Waller.* *Weight*; i. e. the thing which is heaved. Hold. *Windham.*

HE′FTED*, hĕft′-ĕd. *a.* Heaved; expressing agitation. *Shakspeare.*

HEG*, hĕg. *n. s.* A fairy; a witch. See HAG.

HEGEMO′NICAL*, hĕdje-mŏn′-è-kăl. } *a.* [ἡγεμονικος.]
HEGEMO′NICK*, hĕdje-mŏn′-ĭk. } Ruling; predominant. *Fotherby.*

HE′GIRA, hĕ-jī′-rā, or hĕd′-jè-rā. *n. s.* [Arabick.] A term in chronology, signifying the epocha, or account of time, used by the Arabians, who begin from the day that Mahomet was forced to make his escape from Mecca, July 16, A. D. 622. *Harris.*

☞ The latter pronunciation is adopted by Dr. Johnson, Barclay, and Bailey; and the former by Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Ash, Mr Scott, and Mr. Perry. The latter, I am informed, is the pronunciation of Oriental scholars; though the former is not only more agreeable to the ear, but seems to fall in with those Arabick-Spanish names, *Ramirez*, *Almira*, &c., as well as the Grecian, *Tauchira*, *Thyatira*, *Dejanira*, &c. *W.*

HE′IFER, hĕf′-fûr. 98, 254. *n. s.* [heapore, Sax.] A young cow. *Bacon.*

HEIGH-HO, hī′-hō *interj.* An expression of slight languor and uneasiness. *Shak.* A voice of exultation *Dryden*

HEIGHT §, hīte, or hīte. 253. *n. s.* [heðe, Sax.] Elevation above the ground: indefinite. *Milton* Altitude; space measured upwards. *Donne.* Degree of latitude. *Abbot.* Summit; ascent; towering eminence; high place. *Dryden.* Elevation of rank; station of dignity. *Shak.* The utmost degree; full completion. *Bacon.* Utmost exertion. *Shak.* State of excellence; advance towards perfection. *Addison.*

☞ The first of these modes is the most general; and the last, the most agreeable to the spelling. Milton was the patron of the first, and, in his zeal for analogy, as Dr. Johnson says, spelt the word *highth.* This is still the pronunciation of the vulgar, and seems, at first sight, the most agreeable to analogy; but, though the sound of the adjective *high* is generally preserved in the abstract *height*, the *h* is always placed before the *t*, and is perfectly mute. Mr. Garrick's pronunciation (and which is certainly the best) was *kite.*—See DROUGHT. *W.*

*To* HE′IGHTEN, hī′-tn. 103. *v. a.* To raise high. *Shak.* To improve; to meliorate. *Addison.* To aggravate. *Addison.* To improve by decorations.

HE′IGHTENING*, hī′-tn-ĭng. *n. s.* Improvement by decorations. *Dryden.*

HE′INOUS §, hā′-nŭs. 249. *a.* [*haineux*, Fr.] Atrocious; wicked in a high degree. *Hooker.*

☞ Mr. Sheridan gives the long sound of *e* to the first syllable of this word, contrary to every dictionary, to analogy, and, I think, the best usage; which, if I am not mistaken, always gives the first syllable of this word the sound of slender *a.* That this was the sound of this syllable formerly, we may gather from the spelling of it: for, in Charles the Second's time, Mr. Baxter is accused by Mr. Danvers of publishing the *hainous* charge against the Baptists of baptizing naked. *W.*

HE′INOUSLY, hā′-nŭs-lè. *ad.* Atrociously; wickedly. *Bp. Hall.*

HE′INOUSNESS, hā′-nŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Atrociousness; wickedness. *Rogers.*

HEIR §, âre. 249, 394. *n. s.* [*heir*, old Fr. *hœres*, Lat.] One that is inheritor of any thing after the present possessor. *Locke.* One newly inheriting an estate. *Swift.*—*Heir apparent.* He, who, if he survives, will certainly inherit, after the present possessor. *Heir presumptive.* One, who, if the ancestor should die immediately, would, in the present state of things, be his heir; but whose inheritance may be defeated by the contingency of some nearer heir being born.

*To* HEIR. âre. *v. a.* To inherit. *Dryden.*

HE′IRDOM*, âre′-dŭm. *n. s.* The state of an heir. *Bp. Hall.*

HE′IRESS, âre′-ĭs. 99. *n. s.* A woman that inherits. *Waller.*

HE′IRLESS, âre′-lĕs. *a.* Without an heir. *Shak.*

HE′IRLOOM, âre′-lōōm. *n. s.* [*heir*, and ȝeloma, Sax.] Any furniture or movable decreed to descend by inheritance, and therefore inseparable from the freehold. *Swift.*

HE′IRSHIP, âre′-shĭp. *n. s.* The state, character, or privileges of an heir. *Ayliffe.*

HELD, hĕld. The preterit and part. pass. of *hold.*

*To* HELE §*, hèèl. *v. a.* [helan, Sax.] To hide; to conceal. *Gower.*

HE′LER*. See HELLIER

HELI′ACAL §, hè-lī′-â-kăl. *a.* [ἡλιος.] Emerging from the lustre of the sun, or falling into it. *Brown.*

HELI′ACALLY, hè-lī′-â-kăl-lè. *ad.* From the rising of this star, not cosmically, that is, with the sun, but *heliacally*, that is, its emersion from the rays of the sun, the ancients computed their canicular days. *Dryden.*

HE′LICAL, hĕl′-è-kăl. *a.* [ἑλιξ.] Spiral; with many circumvolutions. *Wilkins.*

HE′LING*, hè′-lĭng. *n. s.* The covering of a roof of a building. See HILLING.

HE′LIOD *Parabola*, in mathematicks, or the parabolick spiral, is a curve which rises from the supposition of the axis of the common Apollonian parabola's being bent round into the periphery of a circle, and is a line then passing through the extremu-

ties of the ordinates, which now converge towards the centre of the said circle. *Harris.*

HELIOCE'NTRICK, hè-lè-ò-sèn'-trĭk. *a.* [ἥλιος and κέντρον.] The *heliocentrick* place of a planet is said to be such as it would appear to us from the sun, if our eye were fixed in its centre. *Harris.*

HELIO'METER*, hè-lè-ŏm'-è-tûr. *n. s.* [ἥλιος and μέτρον.] An instrument for measuring the diameters of the sun and moon.

HE'LIOSCOPE, hè'-lè-ò-skòpe. *n. s.* [ἥλιος and σκοπέω.] A sort of telescope fitted so as to look on the body of the sun, without offence to the eyes. *Harris.*

HE'LIOTROPE, hè'-lè-ò-tròpe. *n. s.* [ἥλιος and τρέπω.] A plant that turns towards the sun: but more particularly the turnsol or sun-flower. *Gov. of the Tongue.* A precious stone of a green colour, streaked with red veins. *Sir T. Herbert.*

HE'LISPHERICAL, hè-lĭs-fĕr'-è-kâl. *a.* [*helix* and *sphere.*] The *helispherical* line is the rhomb line in navigation. *Harris.*

HE'LIX §, hè'-lĭks. *n. s.* [ἕλιξ.] Part of a spiral line; a circumvolution. *Wilkins.*

HELL §, hĕl. *n. s.* [helle, Sax.] The place of the devil and wicked souls. *Milton.* The place of separate souls, whether good or bad. *Apostles' Creed.* Temporal death. *Psalm* xviii. The place at a running play to which those who are caught are carried. *Sidney.* The place into which the tailor throws his shreds. *King.* Formerly, a dungeon in a prison. *The Counter-Rat.* The infernal powers. *Cowley.* It is used in composition by the old writers more than by the modern.

HELL-BLACK, hĕl'-blâk. *a.* Black as hell. *Shakspeare.*

HELL-BORN*, hĕl'-bôrn. *a.* Born in hell. *Spenser.*

HELL-BRED, hĕl'-brĕd. *a.* Produced in hell. *Spenser.*

HELL-BREWED*, hĕl'-brŏŏd. *a.* Prepared or brewed in hell. *Milton.*

HELL-BROTH, hĕl'-brŏth. *n. s.* A composition boiled up for infernal purposes. *Shakspeare.*

HELL-CAT*, hĕl'-kât. *n. s.* Formerly, a witch; a hag. *Middleton.*

HELL-CONFOUNDING*, hĕl'-kŏn-fŏŭnd'-ĭng. *a.* Vanquishing the power of hell. *Beaumont.*

HELL-DOOMED, hĕl'-dŏŏmd. *a.* Consigned to hell. *Milton.*

HELL-GOVERNED, hĕl'-gŭv-ĕrnd. *a.* Directed by hell. *Shakspeare.*

HELL-HAG*, hĕl'-hâg. *n. s.* A hag of hell. *Bp. Richardson.*

HELL-HATED, hĕl'-hà-tĕd. *a.* Abhorred like hell. *Shakspeare.*

HELL-HAUNTED, hĕl'-hânt-ĕd. *a.* Haunted by the devil. *Dryden.*

HELL-HOUND, hĕl'-hŏŭnd. *n. s.* [hell-hunð, Sax.] Dog of hell. *Shak.* Agent of hell. *Milton.* A profligate person. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

HELL-KITE, hĕl'-kîte. *n. s.* Kite of infernal breed. *Shakspeare.*

HE'LLEBORE §, hĕl'-lè-bôre. *n. s.* [*helleborus,* Lat.] Christmas flower.

HE'LLEBORE, *White. n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

HE'LLEBORISM*, hĕl'-lè-bò-rĭzm. *n. s.* A medicinal preparation of hellebore. *Ferrand.*

HE'LLENICK*, hĕl'-lè-nĭk. *a.* [ἑλληνικὸς.] Grecian; heathen. *Milton.*

HE'LLENISM §, hĕl'-lè-nĭzm. *n. s.* [ἑλληνισμὸς.] A Greek idiom. *Addison.*

HE'LLENIST*, hĕl'-lè-nĭst. *n. s.* [ἑλληνιστὴς.] A Grecianizing Jew. *Gregory.* Any one skilled in the Greek language. *Dalgarno.*

HELLENI'STICAL*, hĕl-lè-nĭs'-tè-kâl. *a.* Relating to the language of the Grecianizing Jews. *Fell.*

HELLENI'STICALLY*, hĕl-lè-nĭs'-tè-kâl-lè. *ad.* According to the hellenistical dialect. *Gregory.*

*To* HE'LLENIZE*, hĕl'-lè-nîze. *v. n.* [ἑλληνίζω.] To use the Greek language. *Hammond.*

HE'LLIER*, hĕl'-lè-ûr. *n. s.* [from *hele.*] A slater; a tiler. *Apb. Usher.*

HE'LLISH, hĕl'-lĭsh. *a.* Sent from hell; belonging to hell. *Sidney.* Having the qualities of hell; infernal; wicked; detestable. *South.*

HE'LLISHLY, hĕl'-lĭsh-lè. *ad.* Infernally; wickedly; detestably. *Bp. Barlow.*

HE'LLISHNESS, hĕl'-lĭsh-nĕs. *n. s.* Wickedness; abhorred qualities.

HE'LLWARD, hĕl'-wârd. *ad.* Toward hell. *Pope*

HE'LLY*, hĕl'-lè. *a.* Having the qualities of hell *Anderson.*

HELM denotes defence: as, *Eadhelm,* happy defence. *Gibson.*

HELM §, hĕlm. *n. s.* [*hialmr,* Icel.] A covering for the head in war. *Shak.* The part of a coat of arms that bears the crest. *Camden.* The upper part of the retort. *Boyle.* [helma, Sax.] The steerage, the upper part of the rudder. *B. Jonson.* The station of government. *Swift.*

*To* HELM, hĕlm. *v. a.* To guide; to conduct. *Shak*

HE'LMED, hĕlm'd. 359. *a.* Furnished with a headpiece. *Milton.*

HE'LMET, hĕl'-mĭt. 99. *n. s.* A helm; a headpiece. *Shakspeare.*

HE'LMETED*, hĕl'-mĕt-ĕd. *a.* Wearing a helmet. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

HELMI'NTHICK, hĕl-mĭn'-*th*ĭk. *a.* [ἑλμίνθος.] Relating to worms. *Dict.*

HE'LMSMAN*, hĕlmz'-mân. *n. s.* He who manages the rudder of a vessel.

HE'LMWIND*, hĕlm'-wĭnd. *n. s.* A particular kind of wind in some of the mountainous parts of England. *Burn.*

HE'LOT*, hĕl'-ŭt. *n. s.* [*Helotes,* Lat. from *Helos,* a Laconian town, conquered by the Spartans, who made all the prisoners slaves.] A slave. *Bp. Wren.*

*To* HELP §, hĕlp. *v. a.* preter. *helped,* or *holp;* part. *helped,* or *holpen.* [helpan, Sax.] To assist; to support; to aid. *Fairfax.* To raise by help. *Eccl.* iv. To enable to surmount. *Locke.* To remove by help. *Locke.* To free from pain or vexation. *Locke.* To cure; to heal. *Shak.* To remedy; to change for the better. *Shak.* To prevent; to hinder. *Swift.* To forbear; to avoid. *Atterbury.* To promote; to forward. *Zech.*—*To help to.* To supply with. 1 *Macc.* viii. To present at table. *Pope.*

*To* HELP, hĕlp. *v. n.* To contribute assistance. *Bacon.* To bring a supply. *Rymer.*

HELP, hĕlp. *n. s.* Assistance; aid; support; succour. *Knolles.* That which gives help. *Wilkins.* That which forwards or promotes. *Bacon.* Remedy. *Holder.*

HE'LPER, hĕlp'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* An assistant; an auxiliary. 2 *Kings.* One that administers remedy. *More* One that supplies with any thing wanted. *Shak* A supernumerary servant. *Swift.*

HE'LPFUL, hĕlp'-fûl. *a.* Useful; that gives assistance. *Shak.* Wholesome; salutary. *Raleigh.*

HE'LPFULNESS*, hĕlp'-fûl-nĕs. *n. s.* Assistance usefulness. *Milton.*

HE'LPLESS, hĕlp'-lĕs. *a.* Wanting power to succour one's self. *Dryden.* Wanting support or assistance. *Pope.* Irremediable; admitting no help. *Spenser.* Unsupplied; void. *Dryden.*

HE'LPLESSLY, hĕlp'-lĕs-lè. *ad.* Without ability without succour. *Kyd.*

HE'LPLESSNESS, hĕlp'-lĕs-nĕs. *n. s.* Want of ability; want of succour. *Dr. Warton.*

HE'LPMATE*, hĕlp'-mâte. *n. s.* A companion; an assistant.

HELTER-SKELTER, hĕl'-tûr-skĕl'-tûr. *ad.* [*halter,* to hang, and *kelter,* order, i. e. hang order.] In a hurry; without order; tumultuously. *Shak.*

HELVE §, hĕlv. *n. s.* [helpe, Sax.] The handle of an axe. *Deut.* xix.

*To* HELVE, hĕlv. *v. a.* To fit with a helve. *Cotgrave.*

HEM*, hĕm. *pron.* [heom, Sax.] Them. *Spenser.*

HEM §, hĕm. *n. s.* [hem, Sax.] The edge of a garment doubled and sewed, to keep the threads from spreading. *Wiseman.* [*hemmen,* Dutch.] The noise uttered by a sudden and violent expiration of the breath. *Addison. Interject.* Hem! [Lat.] *Shak*

*To* HEM, hĕm. *v. a.* To close the edge of cloth by a

hem or double border sewed together. *Spenser.* To border; to edge. *Spenser.* To enclose; to environ; to confine; to shut. *Sidney.*

*To* HEM, hĕm. *v. n.* [*hemmen*, Dutch.] To utter a noise by violent expulsion of the breath. *Shak.*

HEMEROBA'PTISTS*, hĕm'-ĕ-rō-bâp'-tĭsts. *n. s.* [*ἡμέρα* and *βάπτω*.] A sect among the ancient Jews, who bathed every day, in all seasons. *Fulke.*

HE'MI*, hĕm'-ĕ. A word often used in composition, signifying half; an abbreviation of the Greek *ἡμισυ*.

HE'MICRANY, hĕm'-ĕ-krâ-nē. *n. s.* [*ἡμισυ* and *κράνιον*.] A pain that affects only one part of the head at a time. *Quincy.*

HE'MICYCLE, hĕm'-ĕ-sĭ-kl. *n. s.* [*ἡμίκυκλος*.] A half round. *B. Jonson.*

HE'MINA, hĕm'-ĕ-nâ. *n. s.* An ancient measure: now used in medicine to signify about ten ounces in measure. *Quincy.*

HE'MIPLEGY, hĕm'-ĕ-plĕd-jē. *n. s.* [*ἡμισυ* and *πλήσσω*.] A palsy, or any nervous affection, that seizes one side at a time.

HE'MISPHERE§, hĕm'-ĕ-sfēre. *n. s.* [*ἡμισφαίριον*.] The half of a globe when it is supposed to be cut through its centre in the plane of one of its greatest circles. *Milton.*

HEMISPHE'RICAL, hĕm-ĕ-sfĕr'-ĭk-ăl. 509. } *a.*
HEMISPHE'RICK, hĕm-ĕ-sfĕr'-ĭk. }
Half round; containing half a globe. *Boyle.*

HE'MISTICH§, or HE'MISTICK§, hĕ-mĭs'-tĭk. 509. [hĕ-mĭs'-tĭk, *Sheridan* and *Jones*: hĕm'-ĭs-tĭk, *Perry*.] *n. s.* [*ἡμιστίχιον*.] Half a verse. *Dryden.*

HE'MISTICHAL*, hĕ-mĭs'-tĕ-kăl. *a.* Denoting a division of the verse. *Warton.*

HE'MLOCK, hĕm'-lŏk. *n. s.* [hemleac, Sax.] An herb. *Miller.*

HE'MORRHAGE, hĕm'-ŏ-rădje. } *n. s.* [*αἱμορ-*
HE'MORRHAGY, hĕm'-ŏ-ră-jē. } *γία*.] A violent flux of blood. *Ray.*

HE'MORRHOIDS§, hĕm'-ŏr-rŏĭdz. *n. s.* [*αἱμορροΐδες*.] The piles; the emerods. *Swift.*

HE'MORRHOIDAL, hĕm-ŏr-rŏĭd'-ăl. *a.* Belonging to the veins in the fundament. *Ray.*

HE'MP§, hĕmp. *n. s.* [hænep, Sax.] A fibrous plant of which coarse linen and ropes are made. *Miller.*

HEMP *Agrimony*. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

HE'MPEN, hĕm'-p'n. 103. *a.* Made of hemp. *Spenser.*

HE'MPY*, hĕm'-pē. *a.* Resembling hemp. *Howell.*

HEN§, hĕn. *n. s.* [henne, Sax.] The female of a house-cock. *Dryden.* The female of any land-fowl. *Bacon.*

HEN-COOP*, hĕn'-kōōp. *n. s.* A cage in which poultry are kept.

HEN-DRIVER, hĕn'-drĭ-vûr. *n. s.* A kind of hawk. *Walton.*

HEN-HARM, hĕn'-hârm. } *n. s.* A kind of
HEN-HARRIER, hĕn'-hăr-rē-ûr. } kite. *Ainsworth.*

HEN-HEARTED, hĕn'-hâr-tĕd. *a.* Dastardly; cowardly. *Gayton.*

HEN-HOUSE*, hĕn'-hŏŭs. *n. s.* A place for sheltering poultry.

HEN-PECKED, hĕn'-pĕkt. 359. *a.* Governed by the wife. *Dryden.*

HEN-ROOST', hĕn'-rōōst. *n. s.* The place where the poultry roost. *Swift.*

HENBANE. hĕn'-bāne. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

HE'NBIT, hĕn'-bĭt. *n. s.* A plant. *Derham.*

HENCE§. hĕnse. *ad.* or *interj.* [heonan, Sax. *hennes*, old English.] From this place to another. *Shak.* Away to a distance. *Milton.* At a distance; in other places. *Shak.* From this time; in the future. *Locke.* For this reason; in consequence of this. *Tillotson.* From this cause; from this ground. *Arbuthnot.* From this source; from this original; from this store. *Suckling.*—*From hence* is a vicious expression. *Hence* signifies *from this*.

*To* HENCE, hĕnse. *v. a.* To send off; to despatch to a distance. *Sidney. Ob. J.*

HENCEFO'RTH, hĕnse'-fŏrth. *ad.* [henoupopð, Sax.] From this time forward. *Milton.*

HENCEFO'RWARD, hĕnse-fŏr'-wârd. *ad.* From this time to futurity. *Shakspeare.*

HE'NCHMAN, hĕnsh'-măn. *n. s.* [hỳne, or hine, Sax. and *man*.] A page: an attendant. *Chaucer Ob. J.*

HEND*, hĕnd. } *a.* [hean, Sax.] Gentle. *Chau*
HE'NDY*, hĕn'-dē. } *cer. Ob. T.*

*To* HEND, hĕnd. *v. a.* [henban, Sax.] To seize to lay hold on. *Fairfax.* To crowd; to surround. *Shakspeare.*

HENDE'CAGON, hĕn-dĕk'-ă-gŏn. *n. s.* [*ἑνδεκα* and *γωνία*.] A figure of eleven sides or angles.

HENDECASY'LLABLE*, hĕn-dĕk-ă-sĭl'-lă-bl. *n. s* [*ἑνδεκα* and *σύλλαβος*.] A metrical line consisting of eleven syllables. *Dr. Warton.*

HENDI'ADIS*, hĕn-dī'-ă-dĭs. *n. s.* [*ἑνδιαδυς*.] A rhetorical figure, when two noun substantives are used instead of a substantive and adjective. *Scott*

HENS-FEET, hĕnz'-fēēt. *n. s.* Hedge fumitory.

*To* HENT*. *v. a.* [hentan, Sax.] To catch; to lay hold of. *Shakspeare.* See *To* HEND.

HEPA'TICAL, hĕ-păt'-ĕ-kăl. } *a.* [*hepaticus*, Lat.]
HEPA'TICK, hĕ-păt'-ĭk. 509. } Belonging to the liver. *Harvey.*

HEP, hĕp. *n. s.* [heap, Sax.] The fruit of the wild-brier, or dog-rose; commonly written *hip. Bacon.*

HEPTACA'PSULAR, hĕp-tă-kăp'-shŭ-lăr. *a.* [*ἑπτα* and *capsula*.] Having seven cavities or cells.

HE'PTACHORD*, hĕp'-tă-kôrd. *n. s.* [*ἑπτὰ* and *χορδὴ*.] Anciently, a musical instrument of seven strings; as, the lyre; a poetical composition played or sung on seven different notes or sounds.

HE'PTAGON§, hĕp'-tă-gŏn. *n. s.* [*ἑπτα* and *γωνία*.] A figure with seven sides or angles.

HEPTA'GONAL, hĕp-tăg'-ō-năl. *a.* Having seven angles or sides. *Selden.*

HEPTA'MEREDE*, hĕp-tăm'-ĕ-rēēd. *n. s.* [*ἑπτὰ* and *μερὶς*.] That which divides into seven parts. *A. Smith.*

HEPTA'RCHICK*, hĕp-târ'-kĭk. *a.* Denoting a sevenfold government. *Warton.*

HE'PTARCHIST*, hĕp'-târ-kĭst. *n. s.* He who rules one of the divisions of a sevenfold government *Warton.*

HE'PTARCHY§, hĕp'-târ-kē. *n. s.* [*ἑπτα* and *ἀρχὴ*.] A sevenfold government. *Camden.*

HE'PTATEUCH*, hĕp'-tă-tûke. *n. s.* [*ἑπτὰ* and *τεῦχος*.] A term applied to the first seven books of the Old Testament.

HER§, hûr. 98. *pron.* [hepa, hep, Sax.] Belonging to a female; of a she; of a woman. *Cowley.* The oblique case of *she. Shakspeare.*

HER'S, hûrz. *pronoun.* This is used when it refers to a substantive going before; as, such are *her* charms, such charms are *her's. Shakspeare.*

HE'RALD§, hĕr'-ăld. *n. s.* [*herault*, Fr.] An officer whose business it is to register genealogies, adjust ensigns armorial, regulate funerals, and, anciently, to carry messages between princes, and proclaim war and peace. *B. Jonson.* A precursor; a forerunner; a harbinger. *Shak.* A proclaimer; a publisher. *Shakspeare.*

*To* HE'RALD, hĕr'-ăld. *v. a.* To introduce as by a herald. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

HERA'LDICK*, hĕ-răl'-dĭk. *a.* Denoting genealogy; relating to heraldry. *Warton.*

HE'RALDRY, hĕr'-ăl-drē. *n. s.* The art or office of a herald. *Peacham.* Registry of genealogies. *Denham.* Blazonry. *Cleaveland.*

HE'RALDSHIP*, hĕr'-ăld-shĭp. *n. s.* The office of a herald. *Selden.*

HERB§, ĕrb. 394. *n. s.* [*herba*, Lat.] *Herbs* are those plants whose stalks are soft, and have nothing woody in them; as grass and hemlock. *Locke.*

☞ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan by suppressing the sound of the *h* in this word, and its compound *herbage*; and have Mr. Nares, Mr. Perry, and W. Johnston, on my side. *W.*

HERB *Christopher*, or *Bane-berries*. *n. s.* A plant.

HERBA'CEOUS, hĕr-bā'-shŭs. 357. *a.* Belonging to herbs. *Brown.* Feeding on vegetables. *Derham.*

HE'RBAGE, ĕr'-bîdje. 90, 394. *n. s.* [*herbage*, Fr.] Herbs, collectively; grass; pasture. *Dryden.* The tithe and the right of pasture. *Ainsworth.*

HE'RBAGED*, ĕr'-bîdj'd. *a.* Covered with grass. *Thomson.*

HE'RBAL, hĕr'-bâl. *n. s.* A book containing the names and description of plants. *Bacon.*

HE'RBAL*, hĕr'-bâl. *a.* Pertaining to herbs. *Quarles.*

HE'RBALIST, hĕr'-bâ-lîst. *n. s.* A man skilled in herbs. *Burton.*

HE'RBAR, hĕr'-bâr. *n. s.* Herb; plant. *Spenser.*

HE'RBARIST, hĕr'-bâ-rîst. *n. s.* [*herbarius*, Lat.] One skilled in herbs. *Boyle.*

*To* HE'RBARIZE*, hĕr'-bâ-rîze. *v. n.* [*herboriser*, Fr.] To go about gathering medicinal herbs. *Soame.*

HE'RBARY*, hĕr'-bâ-rè. *n. s.* A garden of herbs. *Warton.*

HE'RBELET, hĕr'-bè-lĕt. *n. s.* A small herb. *Shak.*

HE'RBER*, hĕr'-bŭr. *n. s.* See HERBARY. Formerly an arbour. *Chaucer.*

HERBE'SCENT, hĕr-bĕs'-sĕnt. 510. *a.* [*herbescens*, Lat.] Growing into herbs.

HE'RBID, hĕr'-bîd. *a.* [*herbidus*, Lat.] Covered with herbs.

HE'RBIST*, hĕr'-bîst. *n. s.* One skilled in herbs. *Sherwood.*

HE'RBLESS*, ĕrb'-lĕs *a.* Having no herbs; bare. *Jos. Warton.*

HE'RBORIST, hĕr'-bò-rîst. *n. s.* One curious in herbs. *Ray.*

HERBORIZA'TION*, hĕr-bò-rè-zâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] The appearance of plants in fossils. *Maty.*

HE'RBOUR*. See HARBOUR.

HE'RBOURLESS*. See HARBOURLESS.

HE'RBOROUGH, hĕr'-bŭr-rò. *n. s.* [*herberg*, Germ.] Place of temporary residence. *B. Jonson.*

HE'RBOUS, hĕr'-bŭs. *a.* [*herbosus*, Lat.] Abounding with herbs.

HE'RBULENT, hĕr'-bù-lĕnt. *a.* Containing herbs. *Dict.*

HE'RBWOMAN, ĕrb'-wŭm-ŭn. 394. *n. s.* A woman that sells herbs. *Arbuthnot.*

HE'RBY, ĕrb'-è. 394. *a.* Having the nature of herbs. *Bacon.* Full of herbs.

HERCU'LEAN*, hĕr-kŭ'-lè-ăn. *a.* [from *Hercules.*] Of extraordinary strength, like Hercules. *B. Jonson.* Befitting Hercules; large; massy. *Drummond.*

HERD §, hĕrd. *n. s.* [heoꝛd, heꝛd, Sax.] A number of beasts together. *Flocks* and *herds* are *sheep* and *oxen* or *kine. Shak.* A company of men, generally in contempt or detestation. *Dryden.* It anciently signified a keeper of cattle. [hýꝛd, Sax.] A sense still retained in composition: as, *goatherd. Spenser.*

*To* HERD, hĕrd. *v. n.* To run in herds or companies. *Dryden.* To associate. *Addison.*

*To* HERD, hĕrd. *v. a.* To throw or put into a herd. *B. Jonson.*

HE'RDESS*, hĕr'-dĕs. *n. s.* A shepherdess. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

HE'RDGROOM, hĕrd'-grôôm. *n. s.* A keeper of herds. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

HE'RDMAN, hĕrd'-măn. } 88. *n. s.* [heaꝛdman,
HE'RDSMAN, hĕrdz'-măn. } Sax.] One employed in tending herds; formerly, an owner of herds. *Sidney.*

HERE §, hère. *ad.* [heꝛ, Sax.] In this place. *Milton.* In the present state. *Bacon.* It is used in making an offer or attempt; as, "Then *here's* for earnest." *Dryden.* In drinking a health. *Cowley.* It is often opposed to *there. Shakspeare.*

HE'REABOUT*, hère'-â-bŏût. } *n. s.* About this
HE'REABOUTS, hère'-â-bŏûts. } place. *Shak. Addison.*

HE'REAFTER, hère-ăf'-tŭr. *ad.* In time to come; in futurity. *Shakspeare.* In a future state. *Bacon.*

HEREA'FTER, hère-ăf'-tŭr. *n. s.* A future state. *Addison.*

HEREA'T, hère-ăt'. *ad.* At this. *Hooker.*

HEREBY', hère-bî'. *ad.* By this. *Hooker.*

HERE'DITABLE, hè-rĕd'-è-tâ-bl. *a.* [*hæres*, Lat.] Whatever may be occupied as inheritance. *Locke*

HE'REDITAMENT, hĕr-è-dît'-â-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*hæreditamentum*, Lat.] A law term denoting inheritance *Blackstone.*

☞ Dr. Johnson and Mr. Barclay place the accent on the first syllable of this word; Dr. Ash, Mr. Sheridan, Mr Scott, and Entick, on the second; and Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, and Bailey, on the third. The last accentuation is not only most agreeable to the best usage, and the most grateful to the ear, but seems to accord better with the secondary accent of the latter Latin *hæreditaménta.*—See ACADEMY. *W.*

HERE'DITARILY, hè-rĕd'-è-tâ-rè-lè. *ad.* By in heritance. *Selden.*

HERE'DITARY §, hè-rĕd'-è-tâ-rè. *a.* [*hæreditarius* Lat.] Possessed or claimed by right of inheritance; descending by inheritance. *Shakspeare.*

HEREI'N, hère-în'. *ad.* In this. *Hooker.*

HEREI'NTO, [hère-în-tôô', *Perry*; hère'-în-tôô, *Jones.*] *ad.* Into this. *Hooker.*

HEREO'F, hère-ôf'. [See FORTHWITH.] *ad.* From this; of this. *Shakspeare.*

HEREO'N, hère-ôn'. *ad.* Upon this. *Brown.*

HEREO'UT, hère-ôût'. *ad.* Out of this place. *Spenser.*

HE'REMITE §*. *n. s.* See EREMITE. A hermit. *Bp. Hall.*

HEREMI'TICAL, hĕr-è-mît'-îk-âl. *a.* [ἔρημος.] Solitary; suitable to a hermit. *Pope.*

HE'RESIARCH, hè-rè'-zhè-ârk. 451. [See ECCLESIASTICK.] *n. s.* [ἄιρεσις and ἀρχὴ] A leader in heresy. *Stilling fleet.*

HE'RESIARCHY*, hĕr'-è-sè-âr-kè. *n. s.* Principal heresy. *Sir T. Herbert.*

HE'RESY, hĕr'-è-sè. *n. s.* [ἄιρεσις.] An opinion of private men, different from that of the catholick and orthodox church. *Hooker.*

HE'RETICK §, hĕr'-è-tîk. 510. *n. s.* [ἀιρετικὸς.] One who propagates his private opinions in opposition to the catholick church. *Bacon.* Ludicrously, any one whose opinion is erroneous. *Shakspeare.*

HERE'TICAL, hè-rĕt'-è-kâl. *a.* Containing heresy. *Hooker.*

HERE'TICALLY, hè-rĕt'-è-kâl-lè. *ad.* With heresy.

HE'RETOCH*. *n. s.* [heꝛetoꝛa, Sax.] A general; a leader of an army. *Blackstone. Ob. T.*

HERETO', hère-tôô'. *ad.* To this; add to this.

HERETOFO'RE, hère-tôô-fòre'. *ad.* Formerly; anciently. *Sidney.*

HEREUNTO', hère-ŭn-tôô'. *ad.* To this. *Hooker.*

HEREUPO'N*, hère-ŭp-ŏn'. *ad.* Upon this. *Tatler.*

HEREWI'TH, hère'-with. [See FORTHWITH.] *ad.* With this. *Spenser.*

HE'RIOT §, hĕr'-è-ŏt. *n. s.* [heꝛegeatɔ, Sax.] A fine paid to the lord at the death of a landholder *Howell.*

HE'RIOTABLE*, hĕr'-è-ŏt-â-bl. *a.* Subject to the demand of a heriot. *Burn.*

HE'RITABLE, hĕr'-è-tâ-bl. *ad.* Capable to inherit whatever may be inherited. *Hale.*

HE'RITAGE, hĕr'-è-tâje. 90. *n. s.* [*heritage*, Fr.] Inheritance; estate devolved by succession; estate in general. *Spenser.* [In divinity.] The people of God. *Com. Prayer.*

HERMAPHRODE'ITY*, hĕr-măf-frò-dè'-è-tè. *n. s.* The being in the state of an hermaphrodite. *B. Jonson.*

HERMA'PHRODITE §, hĕr-măf'-frò-dîte. 155. *n. s* [ἑρμῆς and ἀφροδίτη.] An animal uniting two sexes. *Cleaveland.*

HERMAPHRODI'TICAL, hĕr-măf-frò-dît'-è-kâl. *a.* Partaking of both sexes. *Brown.*

HERMAPHRODI'TICALLY*, hĕr-măf-frò-dît'-è-kâl-lè. *ad.* After the manner of both sexes. *Brown.*

HERMAPHRODI'TICK*, hĕr-măf-frò-dît'-îk. *a.* Partaking of both sexes. *B. Jonson.*

HERME'TICAL §, hĕr-mĕt'-è-kâl. } *a.* [from *Hermes*,
HERME'TICK §, hĕr-mĕt'-îk. 509. } or *Mercury*, the imagined inventor of chymistry.] Chymical. *Quincy.*

HERME'TICALLY, hĕr-mĕt'-è-kâl-è. *ad.* According to the hermetical or chymick art. *Bentley.*

HE'RMIT §, hĕr'-mît. *n. s.* [ἐρημίτης.] A solitary;

an anchoret; one who retires from society to contemplation and devotion. *Bacon.* A beadsman; one bound to pray for another. *Shakspeare.*

HE'RMITAGE, hĕr'-mĭt-âje. 90. *n. s.* [*hermitage*, Fr.] The cell or habitation of a hermit. *Spenser.*

HE'RMITAGE*, hĕr'-mĭt-âje. *n. s.* A French wine. *Addison.*

HE'RMITARY*, hĕr'-mĭt-â-rè. *n. s.* A religious cell annexed to some abbey. *Howell.*

HE'RMITESS, hĕr'-mĭt-tĕs. *n. s.* A woman retired to devotion. *Drummond.*

HERMI'TICAL, hĕr-mĭt'-è-kâl. *a.* Suitable to a hermit. *Coventry.*

HE'RMODACTYL, hĕr'-mò-dâk-tĭl. *n. s.* [*ἑρμῆς* and *δάκτυλος.*] *Hermodactyl* is a root, and represents the common figure of a heart cut in two. The dried roots are a gentle purge.

HERN, hĕrn. *n. s.* [Contracted from HERON.] *Peacham.*

HE'RNHILL, hĕrn'-hĭll. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

*HE'RNIA*, hĕr'-nè-â. *n. s.* [Lat.] Any kind of rupture. *Wiseman.*

HE'RNSHAW*, hĕrn'-shâw. *n. s.* A heron. *Spenser.*

HE'RO §, hè'-rò. *n. s.* [*ἥρως.*] A man eminent for bravery. *Cowley.* A man of the highest class in any respect.

HERO'DIANS*, hè-rò'-dè-ânz. *n. s.* pl. A Jewish sect, of which mention is made in the New Testament. *Bp. Percy.*

HE'ROESS, hè'-rò-ĕs. *n. s.* [*heroïs*, Lat.] A heroine; a female hero. *Chapman. Ob. J.*

HERO'ICAL, hè-rò'-è-kâl. *a.* Befitting a hero; noble; heroick. *Sidney.*

HERO'ICALLY, hè-rò'-è-kâl-è. *ad.* After the way of a hero; suitably to a hero. *Sidney.*

HERO'ICK, hè-rò'-ĭk. *a.* Productive of heroes. *Shak.* Noble; suitable to a hero; brave; magnanimous; intrepid. *Milton.* Reciting the acts of heroes: used of poetry. *Cowley.* That kind of verse in which epick poems are usually composed. *Milton.*

HERO'ICK*, hè-rò'-ĭk. *n. s.* An heroick verse; which consists, in our poetry, of ten feet. *Dryden.*

HERO'ICKLY, hè-rò'-ĭk-lè. *ad.* Suitably to a hero. *Milton.*

HEROICO'MICAL* hè-rò-è-kŏm'-è-kâl. } *a.* Con-
HEROICO'MICK*, hè-rò-è-kŏm'-ĭk. } sisting of a mixture of dignity and levity. *Dr. Warton.*

HE'ROINE, hĕr'-ò-ĭn. 535. *n. s.* [*heroine*, Fr.] A female hero. *Dryden.*

HE'ROISM, hĕr'-ò-ĭzm. 535. *n. s.* [*heroisme*, Fr.] The qualities or character of a hero. *Broome.*

HE'RON §, hĕr'-ŭn. 166. *n. s.* [*heron*, Fr.] A bird that feeds upon fish. *Sidney.*

HE'RONRY, hĕr'-ŭn-rè. 166. *n. s.* A place where herons breed. *Derham.*

HE'ROSHIP*, hè'-rò-shĭp. *n. s.* The character of a hero, jocularly speaking. *Cowper.*

HE'RPES §, hĕr'-pĭz. *n. s.* [*ἕρπης.*] A cutaneous inflammation. *Quincy.*

HE'RPETICK*, hĕr'-pè-tĭk. *a.* [*ἑρπετὸς.*] Creeping: a modern word applied to the eruptions occasioned by the disease *herpes.*

HERRICA'NO*. See HURRICANE.

HE'RRING, hĕr'-rĭng. *n. s.* [heꝛinꝛ, Sax.] A small sea fish. *Carew.*

HERRNHU'TER*, hĕrn-hût'-tûr. *n. s.* [from the German *huth des herrn*, the assumed name of the habitation of the original Herrnhuters.] One of a fanatical sect, established by Nicholas Lewis, Count of Zinzendorf, called also Moravians. *Rimius.*

HERS, hûrz. *pron.* The female possessive. See HER.

HE'RSAL*. See HEARSEL.

HE'RSE §, hĕrse. *n. s.* [*hersia*, low Lat.] [See HEARSE.] A temporary monument raised over a grave. A grave; a coffin. The carriage in which corpses are drawn to the grave. *Pope.* [*herce*, French.] A kind of portcullis, in fortification.

*To* HERSE, hĕrse. *v. a.* To put into a herse. *Chapman.*

HE'RSELF, hûr-sĕlf'. *pronoun.* A female individual, as distinguished from others. *Shak.* Being in her own power; mistress of her own thoughts. *Dryden.* The oblique case of the reciprocal pronoun; as, she hurt *herself. Exodus.*

HE'RSELIKE, hĕrse'-like. *a.* Funereal; suitable to funerals.

*To* HE'RY, hè'-rè. *v. a.* [heꝛian, Sax.] To hallow; to regard as holy. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

HE'SITANCY, hĕz'-è-tân-sè. *n. s.* Dubiousness; uncertainty; suspense. *Boyle.*

*To* HE'SITATE §, hĕz'-è-tâte. *v. n.* [*hæsito*, Lat.] To be doubtful; to delay; to pause. *Pope.*

HESITA'TION, hĕz-è-tâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* Doubt; uncertainty; difficulty made. *Woodward.* Intermission of speech; want of volubility. *Swift.*

HE'SKY*. See HUSKY.

HEST, hĕst. *n. s.* [hæꝛꝛ, Sax.] Command; precept; injunction. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

HE'STERN*. See YESTER.

HE'TERARCHY*, hĕt'-è-rär-kè. *n. s.* [*ἑτέρος* and *ἀρχὴ.*] The government of an alien. *Bp. Hall.*

HE'TEROCLITE §, hĕt'-ĕr-ò-klite. 155. *n. s.* [*heteroclitum*, Lat.] Such nouns as vary from the common forms of declension. *Clarke.* Any thing or person deviating from the common rule. *Burton.*

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Ash, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, Barclay, and Bailey, unite in placing the accent on the first syllable of this word: Entick alone places it on the third. Mr. Sheridan and Buchanan place an accent also on the last syllable, and make the *i* long; while Dr. Kenrick and Mr. Perry make it short. That the accent ought to be on the first syllable, cannot be doubted, when we consider how uniformly we remove the accent higher when we anglicise Latin words by shortening them: and though the *i* in these terminations is rather ambiguous, 155, it certainly inclines to the long sound, which Mr. Sheridan and Buchanan have given it. —See ACADEMY and INCOMPARABLE. *W.*

HE'TEROCLITE*, hĕt'-è-rò-klite. *a.* Denoting nouns varying from the common forms of declension. *Watts.* Deviating from common rules; singular. *Orrery.*

HETEROCLI'TICAL, hĕt-ĕr-rò-klĭt'-è-kâl. *a.* Deviating from the common rule. *Brown.*

HETERO'CLITOUS*, hĕt-è-rŏk'-lè-tŭs. *a.* Varying from grammatical declension. *Sir W. Petty.*

HE'TERODOX §, hĕt'-ĕr-ò-dŏks. *a.* [*ἕτερος* and *δόξα.*] Deviating from the established opinion; not orthodox. *Locke.*

HE'TERODOX, hĕt'-è-rò-dŏks. *n. s.* An opinion peculiar. *Brown.*

HE'TERODOXY*, hĕt'-è-rò-dŏk-sè. *n. s.* The quality of being heterodox. *Bp. Bull.*

HE'TEROGENE §*, hĕt'-è-rò-jène. *a.* [*ἕτερος* and *γένος.*] Not of the same kind; dissimilar. *B. Jonson.*

HETEROGE'NEAL, hĕt-ĕr-ò-jè'-nè-âl. *a.* Not of the same nature, not kindred. *Bacon.*

HETEROGENE'ITY, hĕt-ĕr-ò-jè-nè'-è-tè. *n. s.* Opposition of nature; contrariety or dissimilitude of qualities. Opposite or dissimilar part. *Boyle.*

HETEROGE'NEOUS, hĕt-ĕr-ò-jè'-nè-ŭs. *a.* Not kindred; opposite or dissimilar in nature. *Wallis.*

☞ There is an affected pronunciation of this and the two preceding words, which, contrary to our own analogy, preserves the *g* hard. The plea is, that these words are derived from the Greek, which always preserved the *gamma* hard. To produce this reason is to expose it. What would become of our language, if every word from the Greek and Latin, that had *g* in it, were so pronounced? What is most to be regretted is, that men of learning sometimes join in these pedantick deviations, which are only worthy of the lowest ŏrder of critical coxcombs.—See GYMNASTICK. *W.*

HETEROGE'NEOUSNESS*, hĕt-ĕr-ò-jè'-nè-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Dissimilitude in nature; contrariety of parts. *Ash.*

HETERO'SCIAN §*, hĕt-è-rŏsh'-è-ân. *a.* [*ἕτερος* and *σκία.*] Having the shadow only one way. *Gregory.*

HETERO'SCIANS, hĕt-è-rŏsh'-è-ânz. *n. s.* Those whose shadows fall only one way, as the shadows

of us, who live north of the tropick, fall at noon always to the north.

*To* HEW §, hů. *v. a.* part. *hewn* or *hewed.* [heapan, Sax.] To cut by blows with an edged instrument; to hack. *Spenser.* To chop; to cut. *Dryden.* To cut, as with an axe. *Isa.* xxii. To form laboriously. *Dryden.*

HEW*, hů. *n. s.* Destruction by cutting down. *Spenser.* Colour. See HUE.

HE'WER, hů'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One whose employment is to cut wood or stone. *Deut.* xxix.

HE'XACHORD*, hĕks'-ă-kôrd. *n. s.* [ἕξ and χορδὴ.] [In musick.] A concord, commonly called a sixth.

HEXAE'DRON*, hĕks-ă-ē'-drŏn. *n. s.* [ἕξ and ἕδρα.] [In geometry.] A cube.

HE'XAGON §, hĕks'-ă-gŏn. 166. *n. s.* [ἕξ and γωνία.] A figure of six sides or angles: the most capacious of all the figures that can be added to each other without any interstice; and therefore the cells in honeycombs are of that form.

HEXA'GONAL, hĕgz-ăg'-ō-năl. 473. *a.* Having six sides or corners. *Brown.*

HEXA'GONY, hĕgz-ăg'-ō-nē. 48. *n. s.* A figure of six angles. *Bp. Bramhall.*

HEXA'METER §, hĕgz-ăm'-ē-tûr. 518. *n. s.* [ἕξ and μέτρον.] A verse of six feet. *Dryden.*

HEXA'METER*, hĕgz-ăm'-ē-tûr. *a.* Having six metrical feet. *Dr. Warton.*

HEXAME'TRICAL*, hĕks-ă-mĕt'-rē-kăl. *a.* Consisting of hexameters. *Warton.*

HEXA'METRICK*, hĕgz-ăm'-ē-trĭk.

HE'XAPEDE*, hĕks'-ă-pēd. *n. s.* [ἕξ, Gr. and *pedes*, Lat.] A fathom. *Cockeram.*

HEXA'NGULAR, hĕgz-ăng'-ů-lăr. *a.* [ἕξ, Gr. and *angulus*, Lat.] Having six corners. *Woodward.*

HE'XAPOD, hĕks'-ă-pŏd. *n. s.* [ἕξ and πόδες.] An animal with six feet. *Ray.*

HEXA'STICK, hĕgz-ăs'-tĭk. 509. *n. s.* [ἕξ and στίχος.] A poem of six lines. *Selden.*

HE'XASTYLE*, hĕks'-ă-stīle. *n. s.* [ἕξ and στύλος.] [In architecture.] A building with six columns in front.

HEY, hā. *interj.* [from *high.*] An expression of joy, or mutual exhortation. *Prior.*

HEY*. See under HAY, *To dance the hay*, and also HEYDEGUY.

HE'YDAY, hā'-dā. *interj.* [for *high day.*] An expression of frolick and exultation. *Hudibras.*

HE'YDAY, hā'-dā. 269. *n. s.* A frolick; wildness. *Shakspeare.*

HE'YDEGUY, hā'-dē-gī. *n. s.* [perhaps from *heyday* and *guise.*] A kind of dance; a country-dance, or *round. Spenser. Ob. J.*

HE'YWARD*. See HAYWARD.

HIA'TION, hī-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*hio*, Lat.] The act of gaping. *Brown.*

HIA'TUS, hī-ā'-tŭs. *n. s.* [*hiatus*, Lat.] An aperture; a gaping breach. *Woodward.* The opening of the mouth by the succession of an initial to a final vowel. *Pope.*

HIBE'RNAL, hī-bĕr'-năl. *a.* [*hibernus*, Lat.] Belonging to the winter. *Brown.*

HIBE'RNIAN*, hī-bĕr'-nē-ăn. *n. s.* [*Hibernia*, the Latin name of Ireland.] An Irishman. *Campbell.*

HIBE'RNIAN*, hī-bĕr'-nē-ăn. *a.* Relating to Ireland.

HIBE'RNICISM*, hī-bĕr'-nē-sĭzm. *n. s.* A mode of speech peculiar to natives of Ireland.

*HICCIUS DOCTIUS*, hĭk'-shŭs-dŏk'-shŭs. *n. s.* [corrupted from *hic est doctus.*] A cant word for a juggler; one that plays fast and loose. *Hudibras.*

HI'CCOUGH §, hĭk'-kŭp, or hĭk'-kŏf. *n. s.* [*hicka*, Su. Goth.] A convulsion of the stomach producing sobs. *Wiseman.*

☞ This is one of those words which seems to have been corrupted by a laudable intention of bringing it nearer to its original. The convulsive sob was supposed to be a species of cough; but neither Junius nor Skinner mention any such derivation, and both suppose it formed from the sound it occasions. Accordingly we find, though *hiccough* is the most general orthography, *hiccup* is the most usual pronunciation. Thus Butler:—

"Quoth he, to bid me not to love
"Is to forbid my pulse to move,
"My beard to grow, my ears to prick up,
"Or, when I'm in a fit to *hickup*." *W.*

*To* HI'CCOUGH, hĭk'-kŭp. *v. n.* To sob with convulsion of the stomach.

*To* HI'CKUP, hĭk'-kŭp. *v. n.* [corrupted from *hiccough.*] To sob with a convulsed stomach. *Hudib.*

HI'CKWALL, hĭk'-wâll.

HI'CKWAY, hĭk'-wā. *n. s.* A bird. *Chambers*

HID, hĭd.

HI'DDEN, hĭd'-dn. *part. pass.* of *hide.*

HI'DDENLY*, hĭd'-dn-lē. *ad.* Privily; secretly *Cotgrave.*

HI'DAGE*, hī'-dĭdje. *n. s.* A tax formerly laid on every hide of land.

*HIDA'LGO**, hē-dăl'-gō. *n. s.* [Spanish.] One of noble birth. *Terry.*

*To* HIDE §, hīde. *v. a.* preter. *hid*; part. pass. *hid* or *hidden.* [hīðan, Sax.] To conceal; to withhold or withdraw from sight or knowledge. *Shakspeare.*

*To* HIDE, hīde. *v. n.* To lie hid; to be concealed. *Pope.*

HIDE *and* SEEK, hīde-ănd-sēēk. *n. s.* A play in which some hide themselves, and another seeks them. *Swift.*

HIDE §, hīde. *n. s.* [hýðe, Sax.] The skin of any animal, either raw or dressed. *Dryden.* The human skin, in contempt. *Shak.* [*hide, hyde*, Fr.] A certain quantity of land. *Wotton.*

HIDEBO'UND, hīde'-bŏŭnd. *a.* A horse is said to be *hidebound* when his skin sticks so hard to his ribs and back, that you cannot with your hand pull up, or loosen, the one from the other. *Farrier's Dict.* In trees: being in the state in which the bark will not give way to the growth. *Bacon.* Harsh; untractable. *Milton.* Niggardly; penurious. *Stafford.*

HI'DEOUS §, hĭd'-ē-ŭs, or hĭd'-jē-ŭs. 293. *a.* [*hideux*, Fr.] Horrible; dreadful; shocking. *Sidney.* Detestable. *Spenser.*

HI'DEOUSLY, hĭd'-ē-ŭs-lē. *ad.* Horribly; dreadfully; in a manner that shocks. *Shakspeare.*

HI'DEOUSNESS, hĭd'-ē-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Horribleness; dreadfulness; terrour. *Shakspeare.*

HI'DER, hī'-dûr. 98. *n. s.* He that hides. *Sherwood.*

HI'DING*, hī'-dĭng. *n. s.* Concealment. *Habak.* iii.

HI'DING-PLACE*, hī'-dĭng-plāse. *n. s.* A place of concealment. *Shuckford.*

*To* HIE §, hī. *v. n.* [hīgan, hīgian, Sax.] To hasten; to go in haste. *Spenser.*

HIE*, hī. *n. s.* Haste; diligence. *Chaucer.*

HI'ERARCH §, hī'-ē-rārk. *n. s.* [ἱερὸς and ἀρχὴ.] The chief of a sacred order. *Milton.* The chief of any establishment. *Coventry.*

HIERA'RCHAL*, hī-ē-rär'-kăl. *a.* Belonging to sacred government. *Milton.*

HIERA'RCHICAL, hī-ē-rär'-kē-kăl. *a.* Belonging to sacred or ecclesiastical government. *Abp. Sancroft.*

HI'ERARCHY, hī'-ē-rär-kē. *n. s.* A sacred government; rank or subordination of holy beings. *Fairfax.* Ecclesiastical establishment. *Bacon.*

HI'EROGLYPH §, hī'-ē-rō-glĭf.

HIEROGLY'PHICK §, hī-ē-rō-glĭf'-ĭk. *n. s.* [ἱερὸς and γλύφω.] An emblem; a figure by which a word was implied, and used before the alphabet was invented. *Sir G. Buck.* The art of writing in picture *Swift.*

HIEROGLY'PHICAL, hī-ē-rō-glĭf'-ē-kăl.

HIEROGLY'PHICK, hī-ē-rō-glĭf'-ĭk. *a.* Emblematical; expressive of some meaning beyond what immediately appears. *Sandys.*

HIEROGLY'PHICALLY, hī-ē-rō-glĭf'-ē-kăl-ē. *ad.* Emblematically.

HI'EROGRAM§*, hī'-ē-rō-grăm. *n. s.* [ἱερὸς and γράμμα.] A kind of sacred writing.

HIEROGRA'MMATICK*, hī-ē-rō-grăm'-mă-tĭk. *a.* Expressive of holy writing. *Astle.*

HIEROGRA'MMATIST*, hī-ē-rō-grăm'-mă-tĭst. *n. s.* [ἱερογραμματευς.] A writer of hieroglyphicks *Greenhill.*

☞ 559.—Fāte, fâr, fâll, fåt;—mè, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

HIEROGRA'PHICAL*, hī-ĕ-rō-grăf'-ĕ-kăl. } *a.*
HIEROGRA'PHICK*, hī-ĕ-rō-grăf'-īk. }
Denoting sacred writing. *Astle.*

HIERO'GRAPHY §, hī-ĕ-rŏg'-grăf-ĕ. 518. *n. s.* [ἱερὸς and γράφω.] Holy writing.

HIERO'LOGY*, hī-ĕ-rŏl'-ō-jĕ. *n. s.* [ἱερὸς and λόγος.] Discourse on sacred things.

HI'EROMANCY*, hī'-ĕ-rō-măn-sè. *n. s.* [ἱερομαντεία.] Divination by sacrifices.

HI'EROPHANT, hī-ĕr'-ō-fănt. 518. *n. s.* [ἱεροφάντης.] One who teaches rules of religion; a priest. *Hale.*

*To* HI'GGLE §, hĭg'-gl. 405. *v. n.* To chaffer; to be penurious in a bargain. *Hale.* To go selling provisions from door to door.

HIGGLEDY-PIGGLEDY, hĭg'-gl-dè-pĭg'-gl-dè. *ad.* A cant word, corrupted from *higgle*, which denotes any confused mass.

HI'GGLER, hĭg'-gl-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who sells provisions by retail. *South.*

HIGH §, hī. 390. *a.* [heah, Sax.] Long, upwards; rising above from the surface, or from the centre. *Bacon.* Elevated in place; raised aloft. *Locke.* Exalted in nature. *Baxter.* Elevated in rank or condition. *St. Mark*, vi. Exalted in sentiment. *Milton.* Difficult; abstruse. *Shak.* Boastful; ostentatious. *Clarendon.* Arrogant; proud; lofty. *Psalm* ci. Severe; oppressive. *Bacon.* Noble; illustrious. *Shak.* Strong; powerful. *Exod.* xiv. Violent; tempestuous; loud. *Denham.* Tumultuous; turbulent; ungovernable *Milton.* Full; complete: applied to time. *Spenser.* Raised to any great degree. *Milton.* Advancing in latitude from the line. *Abbot.* At the most perfect state; in the meridian. *Gen.* xxix. Far advanced into antiquity. *Brown.* Dear; exorbitant in price. *South.* Capital; great; opposed to little: as, *high* treason, in opposition to *petty.* Solemn; eminently observable. *St. John*, xix. Loud; full: a musical term. *Milton.* Zealous in the cause of others. A term applied, sometime after the revolution, to the church, dividing the members into *high* and low; and the opinion that the *high* joined with the Papists, inclined the low to fall in with the Dissenters. *Swift*

HIGH*, hī. *ad.* Aloft. *Milton.* Aloud. *Psalm* cl. Powerfully. *Milton.* In a great or high degree. *Shak.* Profoundly; with great degrees of knowledge. *Milton.*

*On* HIGH, hī. *ad.* Above; aloft. *Isaiah*, xxiv. Aloud. *Spenser.*

*To* HIGH*, hī. *v. n.* To hasten. See *To* HIE.

HIGH-AIMED*, hī'-āmd. *a.* Having lofty or grand designs. *Crashaw.*

HIGH-ARCHED*, hī'-ârtsht. *a.* Having lofty arches. *Mav.*

HIGH-ASPIRING*, hī'-ăs-pīre'-ĭng. *a.* Having great views. *Bp. Hall.*

HIGH-BLEST, hī'-blĕst. *a.* Supremely happy. *Milton.*

HIGH-BLOWN, hī'-blōne. *a.* Swelled much with wind; much inflated. *Shakspeare.*

HIGH-BORN, hī'-bōrn. *a.* Of noble extraction. *Rowe.*

HIGH-BUILT, hī'-bĭlt. *a.* Of lofty structure. *Milton.* Covered with lofty buildings. *Creech.*

HIGH-CLIMBING*, hī'-klīme-ĭng. *a.* Difficult to ascend; high to climb. *Milton.*

HIGH-COLOURED, hī'-kŭl-lŭrd. *a.* Having a deep or glaring colour. *Floyer.*

HIGH-DAY*, hī'-dā. *a.* Fine; befitting a holyday. *Shakspeare.*

HIGH-DESIGNING, hī'-dè-sī'-nĭng. *a.* Having great schemes. *Dryden.*

HIGH-EMBOWED*, hī'-ĕm-bōūd'. *a.* Highly vaulted; having lofty arches. *Milton.*

HIGH-ENGENDERED*, hī'-ĕn-jĕn'-dŭrd. *a.* Formed aloft; engendered in the air. *Shakspeare.*

HIGH-FED, hī'-fĕd. *a.* Pampered. *L'Estrange.*

HIGH-FLAMING, hī'-flāme-ĭng. *a.* Throwing the flame to a great height. *Pope.*

HIGH-FLIER, hī'-flī-ŭr. *n. s.* One that carries his opinions to extravagance. *Swift.*

HIGH-FLOWN, hī'-flōne. *a.* Elevated; proud *Denham.* Turgid; extravagant. *L'Estrange.*

HIGH-FLUSHED*, hī'-flŭsht. *a.* Elevated; elated *Young.*

HIGH-FLYING, hī'-flī-ĭng. *a.* Extravagant in claims or opinions. *Dryden.*

HIGH-GAZING*, hī'-gā-zĭng. *a.* Looking upwards. *More.*

HIGH-GOING*, hī'-gō-ĭng. *a.* Going or moving at a great rate. *Massinger.*

HIGH-GROWN*, hī'-grōne. *a.* Having the crop grown to considerable height. *Shakspeare.*

HIGH-HEAPED, hī'-hēpt. *a.* Covered with high piles. *Pope.* Raised into high piles. *Pope.*

HIGH-HEARTED*, hī'-hârt-ĕd. *a.* Full of heart or courage. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

HIGH-HEELED, hī'-hēēld. *a.* Having the heel of the shoe much raised. *Swift.*

HIGH-HUNG, hī'-hŭng. *a.* Hung aloft. *Dryden.*

HIGH-METTLED, hī'-mĕt-tld. *a.* Proud or ardent of spirit. *Garth.*

HIGH-MINDED, hī'-mīnd-ĕd. *a.* Proud; arrogant. *Rom.* xi.

HIGH-PLACED*, hī'-plāste. *a.* Elevated in situation or rank. *Shakspeare.*

HIGH-PRINCIPLED, hī'-prĭn'-sè-pld. *a.* Extravagant in notions of politicks. *Swift.*

HIGH-RAISED*, hī'-rāzd. *a.* Raised aloft. *Dryden.* Raised with great conceptions. *Milton.*

HIGH-REACHING*, hī'-rēētsh-ĭng. *a.* Reaching upwards. *Milton.* Ambitious; aspiring. *Shak.*

HIGH-REARED*, hī'-rēērd. *a.* Of lofty structure. *Shakspeare.*

HIGH-RED, hī'-rĕd. *a.* Deeply red. *Boyle.*

HIGH-REPENTED*, hī'-rè-pĕnt'-ĕd. *a.* Repented of to the utmost. *Shakspeare.*

HIGH-RESOLVED*, hī'-rè-zŏlvd'. *a.* Resolute. *Titus Andronicus.*

HIGH-ROOFED*, hī'-rōōft. *a.* Having a lofty roof. *Milton.*

HIGH-SEASONED, hī'-sē'-znd. *a.* Piquant to the palate. *Locke.*

HIGH-SEATED*, hī'-sēēt'-ĕd. *a.* Fixed above. *Milton.*

HIGH-SIGHTED, hī'-slīe'-ĕd. *a.* Always looking upwards. *Shakspeare.*

HIGH-SPIRITED, hī'-spĭr'-ĭt-ĕd. *a.* Bold; daring; insolent.

HIGH-STOMACHED, hī'-stŭm'-ăkt. *a.* Obstinate; lofty. *Shakspeare.*

HIGH-SWELLING*, hī'-swĕl'-lĭng. *a.* Swelling to a great height. *P. Fletcher.*

HIGH-SWOLN*, hī'-swōln. *a.* Swoln to the utmost. *Shakspeare.*

HIGH-TASTED, hī'-tăs'-tĕd. *a.* Gustful; piquant. *Denham.*

HIGH-TOWERED*, hī'-tŏŭ'-ŭrd. *a.* Having lofty towers. *Milton.*

HIGH-VICED, hī'-vīst. *a.* Enormously wicked. *Shakspeare.*

HIGH-WROUGHT, hī'-rawt. *a.* Agitated to the utmost. *Shak.* Accurately finished; nobly laboured. *Pope.*

HI'GHLAND §, hī'-lănd. *n. s.* [*high* and *land.*] Mountainous region. *Milton.*

HI'GHLANDER, hī'-lănd-ŭr. *n. s.* An inhabitant of mountains; a mountaineer. *Addison.*

☞ We sometimes hear a most absurd pronunciation of this word, taken from the Scotch, as if written *Heelander.* It is curious to observe, that, while the Scotch are endeavouring to leave their own pronunciation and adopt that of the English, there are some English so capricious as to quit their own pronunciation, and adopt that which the Scotch strive carefully to avoid. *W.*

HI'GHLANDISH*, hī'-lănd-ĭsh. *a.* Denoting a mountainous country. *Drummond.*

HI'GHLY, hī'-lè. *ad.* With elevation as to place and situation; aloft. In a great degree. *Addison.* Proudly; arrogantly; ambitiously. *Shak.* With esteem; with estimation. *Romans*, xii.

HI'GHMOST, hī'-mōst. *a.* Highest; topmost. *Shak.*

HI'GHNESS, hī'-nĕs. *n. s.* Elevation above the sur-

face; loftiness. The title of princes, anciently of kings. *Shak.* Dignity of nature; supremacy. *Job*, xxxi. Excellence; value. *Howell.*

HIGHT, hīte. *An imperfect verb.* [hatan, Sax.] Is called; is named; am named. *Chaucer.* To be called. *Chaucer.* Was named; was called. *Spenser.* Called; named. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

*To* HIGHT*, hīte. *v. a.* [hatan, Sax.] To promise. *Chaucer.* To intrust. *Spenser.* To command; to direct. *Spenser.*

*On* HIGHT*, hīte. *ad.* Aloud. *Spenser.*

HIGHTH*. [See HEIGHT.] *n. s.* [hıhð, Sax.] Height. *Milton.*

HIGHWA'TER, hī'-wâ-tûr. *n. s.* [*high* and *water.*] The utmost flow of the tide. *Mortimer.*

HIGHWA'Y, hī-wâ'. *n. s.* [*high* and *way.*] Great road; publick path. *Spenser.* Figuratively, a train of action with apparent consequence. *Child.*

HI'GHWAYMAN, hī'-wâ-mân. 88. *n. s.* A robber that plunders on the publick roads. *Bentley.*

HI'GLAPER, hĭg'-lâ-pûr. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

*To* HI'LARATE§*, hĭl'-â-râte. *v. a.* To make merry. *Cockeram.*

HILA'RITY, hè-lâr'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*hilaritas*, Lat.] Merriment; gayety. *Brown.*

HI'LARY *Term**. The term which begins on the twenty-third of January: *Terminus Sancti Hilarii. Cowel.*

HILD, hĭld. *n. s.* [hılð, Sax.] A lord or lady: so *Hildebert* is a noble lord; *Mathild*, an heroick lady. *Gibson.*

HI'LDING, hĭld'-ĭng. *n. s.* [hýldan, Sax.] A sorry, paltry, cowardly fellow. *Shak.* It is used likewise for a mean woman. *Shakspeare.*

HILL§, hĭl. *n. s.* [hıl, Sax.] An elevation of ground less than a mountain. *Sidney.*

*To* HILL*, hĭl. *v. a.* [hılan, Sax.] To cover. *Gower.*

HI'LLED*, hĭl'-lĕd, or hĭld. *a.* Having hills. *Bp. Hurd.*

HI'LLING*, hĭl'-lĭng. *n. s.* A covering; as, "the *hilling* of a house." *Prompt. Parv.* An accumulation. *Hewyt.*

HI'LLOCK, hĭl'-lŏk. *n. s.* A little hill. *Sidney.*

HI'LLY, hĭl'-lè. *a.* Full of hills; unequal in the surface. *Howell.* Like a hill; lofty. *Beaum. and Fl.*

HILT§, hĭlt. *n. s.* [hılt, Sax.] The handle of any thing, particularly of a sword. *Shakspeare.*

HI'LTED*, hĭlt'-ĕd. *a.* Having a hilt.

HIM§, hĭm. [hım, Sax.] The oblique case of *he. Gen.* xli.

HIMSE'LF, hĭm-sĕlf'. *pron.* In the nominative, *he. Bacon.* In ancient authors, *itself. Shakspeare.* In the oblique cases it has a reciprocal signification. 1 *Sam.* xx.

*By* HIMSELF, hĭm-sĕlf'. Alone; unaccompanied. 1 *Kings*, xviii.

HIN, hĭn. *n. s.* [הִין] A measure of liquids among the Jews, containing about ten pints. *Exod.* xxix.

HIND§, hīnd. *a.* compar. *hinder*; superl. *hindmost.* [hýndan, Sax.] Backward; contrary in position to the face. *Ray.*

☞ This word, with its comparative *hinder*, and its superlative *hindmost* and *hindermost*, are sometimes corruptly pronounced with the *i* short, as in *sinn'd*; but this is so contrary to analogy, as to deserve the attention of every correct speaker. *W.*

HIND, hīnd. *n. s.* [hınde, Sax.] The she to a stag. *Spenser.* [hıne, Sax.] A servant. *Shak.* [hıne-man, Sax.] A peasant; a boor. *Dryden.*

HI'NDBERRIES, hīnd'-bĕr-rĭz. *n. s.* [hınðberıan, Sax.] Raspberries, or perhaps bramble-berries.

*To* HI'NDER§, hĭn'-dûr. *v. a.* [hınðrıan, Sax.] To obstruct; to stop; to let; to impede. *Gen.* xxiv.

*To* HI'NDER, hĭn'-dûr. *v. n.* To raise hinderances; to cause impediment. *Shakspeare.*

HI'NDER, hĭn'-dûr. 515. *a.* That is in a position contrary to that of the face. *Sidney.*

HI'NDERANCE, hĭn'-dûr-ânse. *n. s.* Impediment; let; stop; obstruction. *Hooker.*

HI'NDERER, hĭn'-dûr-ûr. *n. s.* He or that which hinders or obstructs. *May.*

HI'NDERLING, hīnd'-ûr-lĭng. *n. s.* [from *hind* or *hinder.*] A paltry, worthless, degenerate animal *Callander.*

HI'NDERMOST, hīnd'-ûr-mōst. *a.* [less proper than *hindmost.*] Hindmost; last. *Genesis.*

HI'NDMOST, hīnd'-mōst. *a.* The last; the lag; that which comes in the rear. *Shakspeare.*

HINDO'O*, hĭn-dōō'. *n. s.* [Persian.] An aboriginal inhabitant of Hindostan. *Halhed.*

HI'NDRANCE*. See HINDERANCE.

HINGE§, hĭnje. 74. *n. s.* [or *hingle*, from *hangle* or *hang.*] Joints upon which a gate or door turns *Milton.* The cardinal points of the world, East, West, North, and South. *Milton.* A governing rule or principle. *Temple.—To be off the hinges.* To be in a state of irregularity and disorder *Tillotson.*

*To* HINGE, hĭnje. *v. a.* To furnish with hinges. To bend as a hinge. *Shakspeare.*

*To* HINGE*, hĭnje. *v. n.* To turn as upon a hinge; to hang.

*To* HI'NNIATE*, hĭn'-nè-âte. } *v. n.* [*hinnio*, Lat.]
*To* HI'NNY*, hĭn'-nè. } To neigh. *B. Jons.*

*To* HINT§, hĭnt. *v. a.* [hentan, Sax.] To bring to mind by a slight mention or remote allusion; to mention imperfectly. *South.*

*To* HINT *at.* To allude to; to touch slightly upon. *Addison.*

HINT, hĭnt. *n. s.* Faint notice given to the mind; remote allusion; distant insinuation. *South.* Suggestion; intimation. *Shakspeare.*

HIP§, hĭp. *n. s.* [hıpe, Sax.] The joint of the thigh. *Shakspeare.* The haunch; the flesh of the thigh. *Hudibras.—To have on the hip.* [A low phrase.] To have an advantage over another. *Shakspeare. Hip and thigh.* Complete overthrow. *Judges*, xv.

HIP, hĭp. *n. s.* [heopa, Sax.] The fruit of the brier or the dog-rose. *Spenser.*

*To* HIP, hĭp. *v. a.* To sprain or shoot the hip. *Shak.*

HIP, hĭp. *interj.* An exclamation, or calling to one. *Ainsworth.*

HIP-HOP, hĭp-hŏp. A cant word formed by the reduplication of *hop.*

HIP, hĭp. } *a.* A corruption of *hypochon-*
HI'PPISH, hĭp'-pĭsh. § *driack. Ainsworth.*

HI'PPED*, hĭpt. *a.* Melancholy. *Green.*

HI'PPHALT*, hĭp'-hâlt. *a.* [*hip* and *halt.*] Lame *Gower.*

HI'PPOCAMP*, hĭp'-pò-kămp. *n. s.* [ἱππόκαμπος] A sea-horse. *Browne.*

HIPPOCE'NTAUR, hĭp-pò-sĕn'-tâwr. *n. s.* [ἱππο-κένταυρος.] A fabulous monster, half horse and half man. *Dryden.*

HI'PPOCRASS, hĭp'-pò-krâs. *n. s.* [*quasi vinum Hippocratis.*] A medicated wine. *King.*

HIPPO'CRATES'S *Sleeve. n. s.* A woollen bag made by joining the two opposite angles of a square piece of flannel, used to strain sirups and decoctions for clarification. *Quincy.*

HIPPO'CRATISM*, hĭp-pŏk'-rà-tĭzm. *n. s.* [from *Hippocrates.*] The philosophy of Hippocrates, applied to the science of medicine. *Chambers.*

HI'PPODAME*, hĭp'-pò-dâme. *n. s.* [ἱπποπόταμος] A sea-horse. *Spenser.*

HI'PPODROME*, hĭp'-pò-drôme. *n. s.* [ἵππος and δρόμος.] A course for chariot and horse races, or exercises. *Sir T. Herbert.*

HI'PPOGRIFF, hĭp'-pò-grĭf. *n. s.* [ἵππος and γρύψ.] A winged horse. *Milton.*

HIPPOPO'TAMUS, hĭp-pò-pŏt'-â-mŭs. *n. s.* [ἵππος and πόταμος.] The river horse. An animal found in the Nile.

HI'PSHOT, hĭp'-shŏt. *a.* [*hip* and *shot.*] Sprained or dislocated in the hip. *L'Estrange.*

HI'PWORT, hĭp'-wûrt. *n. s.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

HIR*. [hýna, Sax.] In our old language, is *their.*

*To* HIRE§, hīre. *v. a.* [hýran, Sax.] To procure any thing for temporary use at a certain price. *Dryden* To engage a man to temporary service for wages. *Isaiah*, xlvi. To bribe. *Dryden.* To engage for pay. 1 *Sam.* ii. To let; to set for a time at a certain price.

HIRE, hīre. *n. s.* [hýꝛe, Sax.] Reward or recompense paid for the use of any thing. Wages paid for service. *Spenser.*

HI'RELESS*, hīre'-lĕs. *a.* Without hire; not rewarded *Davenant.*

HI'RELING, hīre'-lĭng. *n. s.* One who serves for wages. *Sandys.* A mercenary; a prostitute. *Pope.*

HI'RELING, hīre'-lĭng. *a.* Serving for hire; venal. *Dryden.*

HI'RER, hīre'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One who uses any thing, paying a recompense; one who employs others, paying wages. [In Scotland.] One who keeps small horses to let.

HIRST*. See HURST.

HIRSU'TE §, hĕr-sūte'. *a.* [*hirsutus*, Lat.] Rough; rugged; shaggy. *Bacon.* Of coarse manners; of rough behaviour. *Life of A. Wood.*

HIRSU'TENESS*, hĕr-sūte'-nĕs. *n. s.* Hairiness. *Burton.*

HIS, hĭz. *pronoun possessive.* [hýꝛ, Sax. i. e. *he's.*] The masculine possessive. Belonging to him that was before mentioned. *Locke.* Anciently, *its. Shak.* It is sometimes, but rarely, used as a sign of the genitive case: as, *the man* his *ground*, for *the man's ground. Donne. Pope.*

HI'SPID*, hĭs'-pĭd. *a.* [*hispidus*, Lat.] Rough. *More.*

*To* HISS §, hĭss. *v. n.* [*hissen*, Dutch.] To utter a noise like that of a serpent and some other animals. Nor can it be pronounced without making the noise which it signifies. *Ezek.* xxvii. To condemn at a publick exhibition, by *hissing. Sandys.*

*To* HISS, hĭss. *v. a.* [hiꝛcan, Sax.] To condemn by hissing; to explode. *Ecclus.* xxii. To procure hisses or disgrace. *Shakspeare.*

HISS, hĭss. *n. s.* The voice of a serpent, and of some other animals. *Milton.* Censure; expression of contempt used in theatres. *Milton.*

HI'SSING*, hĭs'-sĭng. *n. s.* The noise of a serpent, &c. *Wisdom*, xvii. An object of hisses or disgrace. *Jerem.* xviii.

HI'SSINGLY*, hĭs'-sĭng-lè. *ad.* With whistling sound. *Sherwood.*

HIST, hĭst. *interj.* [probably from *whist*, be silent; *whist, huist, hist.*] An exclamation commanding silence. *Milton.*

HISTO'RIAL*, hĭs-tó'-rè-ăl. *a.* Our elder word for *historical. Chaucer.*

HISTO'RIAN, hĭs-tó'-rè-ăn. *n. s.* [*historicus*, Lat.] A writer of facts and events; a writer of history. *Milton.*

HISTO'RICAL §, hĭs-tŏr'-ĭk-ăl. } *a.* Containing or
HISTO'RICK §, hĭs-tŏr'-rĭk. 509. } giving an account of facts and events. *Spenser.* Pertaining to history or narrative. *Prior.*

HISTO'RICALLY, hĭs-tŏr'-ĭk-ăl-lè. *ad.* In the manner of history; by way of narration. *Hooker.*

HI'STORIED*, hĭs'-tŏ-rĭd. *a.* Recorded in history; containing history.

HISTO'RIER*, hĭs-tó'-rè-ûr. *n. s.* An old word for an historian. *Martin.*

*To* HISTO'RIFY, hĭs-tŏr'-ĕ-fī. *v. a.* To relate; to record in history. *Sidney.*

HISTORIO'GRAPHER, hĭs-tò-rè-ŏg'-rå-fûr. *n. s.* [ἱστορία and γράφω.] An historian; a writer of history. *Spenser.*

HISTORIO'GRAPHY, hĭs-tò-rè-ŏg'-rå-fè. 518. *n. s.* The art or employment of an historian.

HISTORIO'LOGY*, hĭs-tò-rè-ŏl'-ò-jè. *n. s.* [ἱστορία and λόγος.] Knowledge of history; explanation of history. *Cockeram.*

HI'STORY §, hĭs'-tûr-è. 557. *n. s.* [ἱστορία.] A narration of events and facts delivered with dignity. *Pope.* Narration; relation. *Wiseman.* The knowledge of facts and events. *Watts.*

HISTORY *Piece*, hĭs'-tûr-è-pèèse. *n. s.* A picture representing some memorable event. *Pope.*

HI'STRION §*, hĭs'-trè-ŏn. *n. s.* [*histrio*, Lat.] A player. *Cockeram.*

HISTRIO'NICAL, hĭs-trè-ŏn'-è-kăl. } *a.* Befitting
HISTRIO'NICK, hĭs-trè ŏn'-ĭk. 509. } the stage; suitable to a player; becoming a buffoon; theatrical. *B. Jonson.*

HISTRIO'NICALLY, hĭs-trè-ŏn'-ė-kăl-è. *ad.* Theatrically; in the manner of a buffoon.

HI'STRIONISM*, hĭs'-trè-ŏn-ĭzm. *n. s.* Theatrical or feigned representation. *Brown.*

*To* HIT §, hĭt. *v. a.* [*hitte*, Dan.] To strike; to touch with a blow. *Sidney.* To touch the mark; not to miss. *Sidney.* To attain; to reach; not to fail. *Locke.* To suit; to be conformable to. *Milton.* To strike; to touch properly. *Dryden.*—*To hit off* To strike out; to fix or determine luckily. *Temple. To hit out.* To perform by good luck. *Spenser.*

*To* HIT, hĭt. *v. n.* To clash; to collide. *Locke.* To chance luckily; to succeed by accident; not to miss. *Shak.* To succeed; not to miscarry. *Bacon.* To light on. *Bacon.* To agree; to suit. *Waterland.*

HIT, hĭt. *n. s.* A stroke. *Shak.* A chance; a fortuitous event. *Glanville.* A lucky chance. *Shak.*

*To* HITCH §, hĭtsh. *v. n.* [hiꝛcan, hiꝛcan, Sax.] To become entangled, or hooked together. *South.* To be caught; to fall into; to be hooked in. *Pope.* Spoken of horses: to hit the legs together in going. *Scott.* To hop on one leg. *Grose.* To move, or walk. *Grose.*

HITCH*, hĭtsh. *n. s.* A catch; any thing that holds; an impediment. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

*To* HI'TCHEL. See HATCHEL.

HITHE, hĭthe. *n. s.* [hýðe, Sax.] A small haven to land wares out of vessels or boats: as, *Queenhithe*, and *Lambhithe*, now *Lambeth.*

HI'THER §, hĭтн'-ûr. 98. *ad.* [hiðeꝛ, Sax.] To this place from some other. *Spenser.*—*Hither* and *thither*, to this place and that. To this end; to this design. *Hooker.*

HI'THER, hĭтн'-ûr. *a.* superl. *hithermost.* Nearer; towards this part. *Milton.*

HI'THERMOST, hĭтн'-ûr-mōst. *a.* Nearest on this side. *Hale.*

HI'THERTO, hĭтн'-ûr-tōō. *ad.* To this time; yet. *Dryden.* In any time till now. *Spenser.* At every time till now. *Hooker.*

HI'THERWARD, hĭтн'-ûr-wârd. } *ad.* [hýðeꝛ-
HI'THERWARDS, hĭтн'-ûr-wârdz. } peꝛð, Sax.] This way; towards this place. *Shakspeare.*

HIVE §, hīve. *n. s.* [hýꝛe, Sax.] The habitation or artificial receptacle of bees. *Shak.* The bees inhabiting a hive. *Shak.* A company being together. *Swift.*

*To* HIVE, hīve. *v. a.* To put into hives; to harbour. *Dryden.* To contain, as in hives. *Cleaveland.*

*To* HIVE, hīve. *v. n.* To take shelter together; to reside collectively. *Shakspeare.*

HI'VER, hīve'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One who puts bees in hives. *Mortimer.*

*To* HIZZ*, hĭz. *v. n.* To hiss. *Shakspeare.*

HI'ZZING*, hĭz'-zĭng. *n. s.* A hissing or hiss. *May.*

HO §, hō. *interj.* [*eho*, Lat.] A call; a sudden exclamation to give notice of approach, or any thing else; a command to stop; cease; give over; enough. *Holingshed. Ruth*, iv. *Isaiah*, lv.

HO*, hō. *n. s.* Stop; bound; limit. *Harvey.*

*To* HO*, hō. *v. n.* To call out.

HOA, hō. *interj.* [from *ho.*] A sudden exclamation to give notice. *Shakspeare.*

HŌ'ANE*. See HONE.

HOAR §, hōre. *a.* [haꝛ, Sax.] White. *Spenser.* Gray with age. *Pope.* White with frost. *Thomson.* Mouldy; musty. *Spenser.*

HOAR*, hōre. *n. s.* Antiquity; hoariness. *Burke.*

*To* HOAR*, hōre. *v. n.* To become mouldy or musty. *Romeo and Juliet.*

HOAR-FROST, hōre'-frŏst. *n. s.* The congelations of dew in frosty mornings on the grass. *Exod.* xvi.

HOARD §, hōrde. *n. s.* [hoꝛð, Sax.] A store laid up in secret; a hidden stock; a treasure. *Shakspeare.*

*To* HOARD, hōrde. *v. n.* To make hoards; to lay up store. *Spenser.*

*To* HOARD, hōrde. *v. a.* To lay in hoards; to husband privily; to store secretly. *Shakspeare.*

HO'ARDER, hôrd'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* [hoꝛ̃ɒeꝛe, Sax.] One that stores up in secret. *Wotton.*

HO'ARED*, hôre'-ĕd. *a.* [from *hoar.*] Mouldy; musty. *Josh.* ix. 5. *Matthew's Transl.*

HO'ARHOUND, hôre'-hŏŭnd. *n. s.* A plant. *Hill.*

HO'ARINESS, hô'-rè-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *hoary.*] The state of being whitish; the colour of old men's hair. *Dryden.* Mouldiness. *Barret.*

HOARSE §, hôrse. *a.* [haꝛ, Sax.] Having the voice rough, as with a cold; having a rough sound. *Shakspeare.*

HO'ARSELY, hôrse'-lè. *ad.* With a rough, harsh voice. *More.*

HO'ARSENESS, hôrse'-nĕs. *n. s.* Roughness of voice. *Holder.*

HO'ARY §, hô'-rè. *a.* [haꝛ, haꝛunꝛ, Sax.] White; whitish. *Job*, xli. White or gray with age. *Spenser.* White with frost. *Shakspeare.* Mouldy; mossy; rusty. *Knolles.*

HO'AST*, hô'-âst. *n. s.* A cough. See HAUST.

HOAX §*, hôks. *n. s.* [hucꝛe, or hucx, Sax. or perhaps from the cant word *hocus.*] An imposition; a deception.

*To* HOAX, hôks. *v. a.* To deceive; to impose upon.

HOB*, hŏb. *n. s* A clown. [*hube*, formerly *hobe*, Germ.] A fairy; a spirit.

HOB *or Nob**. See HOBNOB.

HO'BBARD-DE-HOY*, hŏb'-bârd-dè-hôè'. *n. s.* [or *hobbledehoy* and *hobbety-hoy.*] A stripling; a young lad between fourteen and twenty-one; neither man nor boy. *Tusser.*

HO'BBISM*, hŏb'-bĭzm. *n. s.* The opinions of the skeptical Thomas Hobbes of Malmesbury. *Skelton.*

HO'BBIST*, hŏb'-bĭst. *n. s.* A follower of the opinions of Hobbes. *Dr. Warton.*

*To* HO'BBLE §, hŏb'-bl. *v. n.* [*hoppen, hobben*, Teut.] To walk lamely or awkwardly upon one leg more than the other; to hitch. *Dryden.* To move roughly or unevenly. *Dryden.*

*To* HO'BBLE*, hŏb'-bl. *v. a.* To perplex; to embarrass.

HO'BBLE, hŏb'-bl. *n. s.* Uneven, awkward gait. *Swift.* A difficulty. [*hobbel*, Fland. a knot.] To get into a *hobble.*

HO'BBLER, nŏb'-bl-ûr. *n. s.* [*hobeler*, old Fr.] A kind of horse-soldier. *Davies.*

HO'BBLINGLY, hŏb'-blĭng-lè. *ad.* Clumsily; awkwardly; with a halting gait.

HO'BBY, hŏb'-bè. *n. s.* [*hobereau*, Fr.] A species of hawk. *Bacon.* An Irish or Scottish horse; a pacing horse; a nag. [*hoppe*, Goth.] *Davies.* A stick on which boys get astride and ride. *Prior.* In colloquial language, that which is the favourite object or pursuit of a person.

HO'BBY-HORSE*, hŏb'-bè-hôrse. *n. s.* A stick on which boys get astride and ride. *Glanville.* A character in the old May-games. *Douce.* A stupid or foolish person. *Shakspeare.* The favourite object or pursuit of a person. *Ferriar.*

HOBGO'BLIN, hŏb-gŏb'-lĭn. *n. s.* [*hob*, the *goblin*, i. e. Robin Goodfellow.] A fairy; vulgarly, a frightful one. *Shakspeare.*

HO'BIT, hŏ'-bĭt. *n. s.* A small mortar to shoot little bombs.

HO'BLIKE*, hŏb'-like. *a.* Clownish; boorish. *Cotgrave.*

HO'BNAIL §, hŏb'-nâle. *n. s.* [*hobby* and *nail.*] A nail used in shoeing a hobby or little horse. *Shak.* A clownish person, in contempt. *Milton.*

HO'BNAILED, hŏb'-nâl'd. *a.* Set with hobnails. *Dryden.*

HO'BNOB, hŏb'-nŏb'. *ad.* [habban and næbban, Sax.] A familiar call to reciprocal drinking. *Shakspeare.* See HABNAB.

HO'BOY*, hô'-bŏè. *n. s.* A wind instrument. See HAUTBOY.

HO'BSON'S CHOICE*, hŏb'-sŭnz-tshŏĭse. An expression denoting that kind of choice in which there is no alternative.

HOCK §, hŏk. *n. s.* [hoꝛ, hoh, Sax.] The joint between the knee and the fetlock.

*To* HOCK, hŏk. *v. a.* To disable in the hock.

HOCK, hŏk. } *n. s.* [from *Hockheim* on the *Maine.*] Old, strong Rhenish wine. *Hudibras, Floyer.*

HO'CKAMORE, hŏk'-â-môre. }

HO'CKEY*, or HA'WKEY*, hâw'-kè. *n. s.* [*hoch*, Germ. heach, Sax.] A name for harvest home. *Brand.*

HO'CKHERB, hŏk'-êrb. *n. s.* A plant; the same with *mallows. Ainsworth.*

*To* HO'CKLE, hŏk'-kl. 405. *v. a.* [from *hock.*] To hamstring. *Hanmer.* To mow. *Mason.*

*HOCUS POCUS*, hô'-kŭs-pô'-kŭs. [from *Ochus Bochus*, a magician and demon of the northern mythology.] A juggler. *Turner.* A juggle; a cheat; the words formerly used by conjurors in practising their tricks. *Hudibras.*

*To* HOCUS*, or *To* HOCUS-POCUS*. To cheat *L'Estrange.*

HOD §, hŏd. *n. s.* [perhaps a corruption of *hoved*, or *heaved.*] A kind of trough in which a labourer carries mortar to the masons. *Tusser.*

HODDY-DODDY*, hŏd'-dè-dŏd'-dè. *n. s.* An awkward, fooiish, or ridiculous person. *B. Jonson.*

HODGE-PODGE, hŏdje'-pŏdje. *n. s.* [*hochepot*, quasi *hachis en pot*, Fr.] A medley of ingredients boiled together. *Bacon.* A commixture of lands. See HOTCHPOT.

HODIE'RNAL, hô-dè-êr'-nâl. *a.* [*hodiernus*, Lat.] Of to-day.

HO'DMAN, hŏd'-mân. 88. *n. s.* A labourer that carries mortar.

HO'DMANDOD, hŏd'-mân-dŏd. *n. s.* A fish. *Bacon* A shell-snail.

HOE §, hô. *n. s.* [*houe*, Fr.] An instrument to cut up the earth. *Mortimer.*

*To* HOE, hô. *v. a.* To cut or dig with a hoe. *Mortimer.*

HO'FUL §*, hô'-fûl. *a.* [hoꝛull, Sax.] Careful. *Stapleton. Ob. T.*

HO'FULLY*, hô'-fûl-lè. *ad.* Carefully. *Stapleton.*

HOG §, hŏg. *n. s.* [*hwch*, Welsh.] The general name of swine. *Shak.* A castrated boar.—*To bring hogs to a fine market.* To fail of one's design. *Spectator.* [In naval language.] A sort of flat scrubbing broom.

*To* HOG*, hŏg. *v. a.* To *hog* a ship, is to scrape the filth from the ship's bottom, with the kind of broom called a *hog.* To carry on the back. *Grose.* To cut the hair short, like the bristles of a hog.

HO'GCOTE, hŏg'-kôt. *n. s.* A house for hogs; a hogsty. *Mortimer.*

HO'GGEREL, hŏg'-grĭl. 99. *n. s.* A two year old ewe. *Ainsworth.*

HO'GGET*, hŏg'-gĕt. *n. s.* [*hogetz*, Norm. Fr.] A sheep of two years old. *Skinner.* A hog-coit; a colt of a year old. *Grose.*

HO'GGISH, hŏg'-gĭsh. *a.* Having the qualities of a hog; brutish; selfish. *Sidney.*

HO'GGISHLY, hŏg'-gĭsh-lè. *ad.* Greedily; selfishly. *Gascoigne.*

HO'GGISHNESS, hŏg'-gĭsh-nĕs. *n. s.* Brutality; greediness; selfishness.

HŌGH, hô. *n. s.* A hill; rising ground; a cliff. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

HO'GHERD, hŏg'-hêrd. *n. s.* [*hog* and hỳꝛd, a keeper.] A keeper of hogs. *Brown.*

HO'GO*, hô'-gô. *n. s.* [corrupted from *haut gout.*] High flavour; strong scent. *Griffith.*

HO'GRINGER*, hŏg'-rĭng-ûr. *n. s.* One whose business it is to fasten rings in the snout of a hog.

HO'GSBEANS, hŏgz'-bènz. }
HO'GSBREAD, hŏgz'-brĕd. }
HO'GSFENNEL, hŏgz'-fĕn-nĕl. } *n. s.*
HO'GSMUSHROOMS, hŏgz'-mŭsh-rôômz. }

Plants. *Ainsworth.*

HO'GSHEAD, hŏgz'-hĕd. *n. s.* [*ogshood*, Dutch.] A measure of liquids, containing sixty-three gallons. *Arbuthnot.* Any large barrel. *Bacon.*

☞ This word is sometimes pronounced as if written *hog-shed:* if Dr. Johnson's derivation of this word from *hog* and *head* be a true one, this pronunciation is certainly wrong, and arises from the junction of the letters *s* and *h*, in printing, which may be presumed to have occasioned a similar mispronunciation in *household* and *falsehood*, which see. Junius derives this word from the Belgick *ockshood*, *ogshood*, or *hockshoot.* Min-

show, says Skinner, derives it from *ockshood* and *ogshood*; but he himself is of opinion, that it rather comes from the Latin *orca*, a great sea-fish, an enemy to the whale, and the Belgick *hoofd*, as much as to say, *ork's hoofd*; that is, *orcæ caput*, an *ork's head*. *W.*

HO'GSHEARING*, hŏg'-shēēr-ĭng. *n. s.* [*hog* and *shear*.] A ludicrous term, denoting much ado about nothing. *Dean Martin.*

HO'GSTEER*, hŏg'-stēēr. *n. s.* [*hog* and *steer*; ȝ᷑eop, Sax.] A wild boar of three years old. *Cockeram.*

HO'GSTY, hŏg'-stĭ. *n. s.* The place in which swine are shut to be fed. *Swift.*

HO'GWASH, hŏg'-wŏsh. *n. s.* The draff which is given to swine. *Arbuthnot.*

HŌ'IDEN§, hŏē'-d'n. 103. *n. s.* [*heyde*, Teut.] An awkward, rude, ill-behaved man. *Milton.* An illtaught, awkward, country girl. *Swinburne.*

HO'IDEN*, hŏē'-d'n. *a.* Rustick; inelegant; untaught. *Young.*

*To* HO'IDEN, hŏē'-d'n. *v. n.* To romp indecently. *Swift.*

*To* HOISE§, hŏēse. } *v. a.* [*hausser*, Fr.] To raise
*To* HOIST§, hŏĭst. } up on high. *Shakspeare.*

HOIST*, hŏĭst. *n. s.* A lift; the act of raising up. *Gayton.*

*To* HOIT§*, hŏĭt. *v. n.* [*hauta*, Icel.] To leap; to caper. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

HOITY-TOITY*, hĭ'-tè-tĭ'-tè. *a.* [from *To hoit*.] Thoughtless; giddy: used also as an interjection of surprise. *Congreve.*

HOLD, hōld, in the old glossaries, is mentioned in the same sense with *wold*, i. e. a governour, or chief officer; but, in some other places, for love, as *holdlic*, lovely. *Gibson.*

*To* HOLD§, hōld. *v. a.* preter. *held*; part. pass. *held*, or *holden*. [healðan, Sax.] To grasp in the hand; to gripe; to clutch. *Gen.* xxi. To connect. *Exod.* xxxvi. To keep; to retain; to gripe fast. *Spenser.* To maintain as an opinion. *Rev.* ii. To consider; to regard. *Shak.* To think of; to judge with regard to praise or blame. *Philipp.* ii. To receive and keep in a vessel. *Milton.* To contain; to receive into its capacity: as, a hogshead *holds* sixty-three gallons. To keep; not to spill. *Jer.* ii. To keep; to hinder from escape. *Milton.* To keep from spoil; to defend. *Milton.* To keep from loss. *Milton.* To have any station. *Milton.* To possess; to have. *Knolles.* To possess in subordination. *Milton.* To suspend; to refrain. *Bacon.* To stop; to restrain. *Denham.* To fix to any condition. *Shak.* To keep; to save. *Shak.* To confine to a certain state. 2 *Esdr.* xiii. To detain; to keep in subjection. *Acts*, ii. To retain; to continue. *Dryden.* To practise with continuance. *Milton.* Not to intermit. *Milton.* To solemnize; to celebrate. *Shak.* To conserve; not to infringe. *Numbers*, xxx. To manage; to handle intellectually. *Bacon.* To maintain. 1 *Macc.* vi. To carry on conjunctively. *St. Matt.* xii. To prosecute; to continue. *Abbot.*—*To hold forth.* To offer; to exhibit; to propose. *Temple.* To protend; to put forward to view. *Cheyne.* *To hold in.* To restrain. *Hooker.* *To hold off.* To keep at a distance. *Shak.* *To hold on.* To continue; to protract; to push forward. *Knolles.* *To hold out.* To extend; to stretch forth. *Esth.* v. To offer; to propose. *B. Jonson.* To continue to do or suffer. *Shak.* *To hold up.* To raise aloft. *Locke.* To sustain; to support by influence or contrivance. *Sidney.* To keep from falling; materially. *Boyle.*

*To* HOLD, hōld. *v. n.* To stand; to be right; to be without exception. *Hooker.* To continue unbroken, or unsubdued. *Shak.* To last; to endure. *Bacon.* To continue without variation. *Milton.* To refrain. *Dryden.* To stand up for; to adhere. *Wisd.* ii. To be dependent on. *Sidney.* To derive right. *Dryden.* To maintain an opinion. *Locke.*—*To hold forth.* To harangue; to speak in publick. *L'Estrange.* *To hold in.* To restrain one's self. *Jer.* vi. To continue in luck. *Swift.* *To hold off.* To keep at a distance, without closing with offers. *Decay of Piety.* *To hold on.* To continue; not to be interrupted. *Swift.* To proceed. *L'Estrange.* *To hold out.* To last; to endure. *Bacon.* Not to yield; not to be subdued. *Knolles.* *To hold together.* To be joined. *Dryden.* To remain in union. *Locke.* *To hold up.* To support himself. *Tillotson.* Not to be foul weather. *Hudibras.* To continue the same speed. *Collier.* *To hold with.* To adhere to; to co-operate with. *Daniel.*

HOLD has the appearance of an interjection; but is the imperative mood. Forbear; stop; be still. *Shakspeare.*

HOLD, hōld. *n. s.* The act of seizing; gripe; grasp; seizure. *Spenser.* Something to be held; support. *Bacon.* Power of keeping. *Milton.* Catch; power of seizing. *Shak.* Prison; place of custody. *Hooker.* Custody. *Shak.* Power; influence. *Dryden.*—*Hold of a ship.* All that part which lies between the keelson, and the lower deck. [*hol*, Su. Goth.] *Dryden.* A lurking place. A fortified place; a fort. *Spenser.*

HO'LDBACK*, hōld'-bǎk. *n. s.* Let; hinderance. *Hammond.*

HO'LDER, hōl'-dûr. 98. *n. s.* One that holds, or gripes any thing in his hand. *Drayton.* One that keeps back, or restrains, with *in*. *Sherwood.* One that supports, with *up*. *Sherwood.* A tenant; one that holds land under another. *Carew.* A possessor of any thing; as, a *holder* of stock.

HOLDERFO'RTH, hōl-dûr-fôrth'. *n. s.* An haranguer; one who speaks in publick. *Hudibras.*

HO'LDFAST, hōld'-fâst. *n. s.* Any thing which takes hold; a catch; a hook. *Ray.* Support; hold. *Mountagu.*

HO'LDING, hōld'-ĭng. *n. s.* Tenure; farm. *Carew.* Hold; influence. *Burke.* The burden or chorus of a song. *Shakspeare.*

HO'LDSTER*. See HOLSTER.

HOLE§, hōle. *n. s.* [hol, Sax.] A cavity, narrow, and long, either perpendicular, or horizontal. *Wilkins.* A perforation; a small interstitial vacuity. *Boyle.* A cave; a hollow place. *Shak.* A cell of an animal. *Addison.* A mean habitation. *Dryden.* Some subterfuge or shift. *Ainsworth.*—Arm-*hole.* The cavity under the shoulder. *Bacon.* *To take down a hole.* To let fall. *Lilly.*

HOLE*, hōle. *a.* Whole.

*To* HOLE*, hōle. *v. n.* To go into a hole. *B. Jonson.*

*To* HOLE*, hōle. *v. a.* [holian, Sax.] To form a hole; to excavate.

HO'LIDAM, hŏl'-ê-dăm. *n. s.* See HALIDOM. An ancient oath. *Shakspeare.*

HO'LIDAY*. See HOLYDAY.

HO'LILY, hō'-lè-lè. *ad.* Piously; with sanctity. *Shak.* Inviolably; without breach. *Sidney.*

HO'LINESS, hō'-lè-nĕs. *n. s.* Sanctity; piety; religious goodness. *Bacon.* The state of being hallowed; dedication to religion. The title of the pope. *Addison.*

HO'LLA§, hŏl-lŏ'. *interj.* [*ho-la*, Fr.] A word used in calling to any one at a distance. *Shakspeare.*

*To* HO'LLA, hŏl-lŏ'. *v. n.* [This is now vitiously written *hollo*; sometimes *halloo*; but more frequently *hallow*.] To cry out loudly. *Shakspeare.*

HO'LLA*, hŏl-lŏ', or hŏl'-lō. *n. s.* A shout. [ahlopan, Sax.] *Milton.* The word of command to a horse to stop. *Shakspeare.*

HO'LLAND, hŏl'-lând. 88. *n. s.* Fine linen made in Holland. *Dryden.*

HO'LLANDER*, hŏl'-lând-ûr. *n. s.* A man of Holland. *Shakspeare.*

HO'LLANDS*, hŏl'-lândz. A kind of cant term for *gin*; much of that liquor being brought into this country from *Holland*.

HO'LLEN*, hŏl'-lĕn. *n. s.* [holegn, Sax.] The holly.

HO'LLOW§, hŏl'-lō. 327. *a.* [hol, Sax.] Excavated; having a void space within; not solid. *Shak.* Light; loose. *Spenser.* Noisy, like sound reverberated from a cavity. *Shak.* Not faithful; not sound; not what one appears. *Bacon.*

HO'LLOW-EYED*, hŏl'-lō-ĭde. *a.* Having the eyes sunk in the head. *Skelton.*

**HOLLOW-HEARTED**, hŏl′-lō-hârt-ĕd. *a.* [*hollow* and *heart.*] Dishonest; insincere. *Howell.*

**HO′LLOW**, hŏl′-lō. *n. s.* Cavity; concavity. *Bacon.* Cavern; den; hole. *Shak.* Pit. *Addison.* Any opening or vacuity. *Gen.* xxii. Passage; canal. *Addison.*

*To* **HO′LLOW**, hŏl′-lō. *v. a.* To make hollow; to excavate. *Dryden.*

*To* **HO′LLOW**, hŏl′-lō. *v. n.* [ahlopan, Sax.] To shout; to hoot. *Dryden.* See *To* HOLLA.

**HO′LLOWLY**, hŏl′-lō-lė. *ad.* With cavities. Unfaithfully; insincerely; dishonestly. *Shakspeare.*

**HO′LLOWNESS**, hŏl′-lō-nĕs. *n. s.* Cavity; state of being hollow. *Bacon.* Deceit; insincerity; treachery. *South.*

**HO′LLOWROOT**, hŏl′-lō-rōōt. *n. s.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

**HO′LLY**, hŏl′-lė. *n. s.* [holeȳn, Sax.] A tree. *Miller.*

**HO′LLYHOCK**, hŏl′-lė-hŏk. *n. s.* Rosemallow. *Miller.*

**HO′LLYROSE**, hŏl′-lė-rōze. } *n. s.* Plants. *Ains-*
**HO′LLYTREE**, hŏl′-lė-trė. } *worth.*

**HOLM**, hōlm. *n. s.* A river-island; an islet; also hilly: [holm, Sax.] *Vaillant.* The ilex; the evergreen oak. *Spenser.*

**HO′LOCAUST**, hŏl′-ō-kâwst. *n. s.* [ὅλος and καίω.] A burnt sacrifice. *Brown.*

**HO′LOGRAPH**. hŏl′-ō-grâf. *n. s.* [ὅλος and γράφω.] [In the Scottish law.] A deed written altogether by the grantor's own hand.

**HOLP**, hōlp. The old preterit and participle passive of *help. Shakspeare.*

**HO′LPEN**, hōl′-p'n. 103. The old preterit and participle passive of *help. St. Luke*, i.

**HO′LSTER**, hōl′-stŭr. 98. *n. s.* [heolꞇȝep, Sax.] A case for a horseman's pistol. *Butler.*

**HOLT**, hōlt. *n. s.* [holꞇ, Sax.] A wood; a grove; a forest. *Chaucer.* A hill. *Turberville.*

**HO′LY** §, hō′-lė. *a.* [halıȝ, Sax.] Good; pious; religious. *Shak.* Hallowed; consecrated to divine use. [halȝa, Sax.] *Dryden.* Pure; immaculate. *South.* Sacred. *Shakspeare.*

**HOLY-CROSS** *Day**. *n. s.* The fourteenth of September.

**HOLY-GHOST**, hō′-lė-gōst. *n. s.* [halıȝ and ȝaꞇ, Sax.] The third person of the adorable Trinity. *Locke.*

**HOLY-ONE** §*, hō′-lė-wŭn. *n. s.* [*holy* and *one.*] One of the appellations of the Supreme Being, by way of emphasis: applied also to God the Son. *Isaiah*, xliii. *St. Luke*, iv. One separated to the service of God. *Deut.* xxxiii.

**HOLY-ROOD** *Day**. *n. s.* The old festival, called also Holy-Cross day; instituted on account of the recovery of a large piece of the cross, by the emperour Heraclius, after it had been taken away, on the plundering of Jerusalem, about the year of Christ, 615; the fourteenth day of September. *Brand.*

**HOLY-THURSDAY**, hō′-lė-*th*ŭrz′-dė. *n. s.* The day on which the ascension of our Saviour is commemorated, ten days before Whitsuntide.

**HO′LY-WEEK**, hō′-lė-wēēk. *n. s.* The week before Easter.

**HO′LYDAY**, hŏl′-ė-dȧ. *n. s.* The day of some ecclesiastical festival. *Wheatley.* Anniversary feast. *Knolles.* A day of gayety and joy. *Rowe.* A day of rest from ordinary occupation. *Lord Chesterfield.*

**HO′LYDAY***, hŏl′-ė-dȧ. *a.* Befitting a holyday; gay; cheerful. *Knight.* Occurring seldom. *Dryden.*

**HO′MAGE** §, hŏm′-āje. 90. *n. s.* [*hommage*, Fr.; *homagium*, low Lat.] Service paid, and fealty professed to a sovereign, or superiour lord. *Shak.* Obeisance; respect paid by external action. *Denham.*

*To* **HO′MAGE**, hŏm′-āje. *v. a.* To reverence by external action; to pay honour to; to profess fealty.

**HO′MAGEABLE***, hŏm′-āje-ȧ-bl. *a.* Subject to homage. *Howell.*

**HO′MAGER**, hŏm′-ā-jŭr. 98. *n. s.* [*hommager*, Fr.] One who holds by homage of a superiour lord. *Bacon.*

**HOME** §, hōme. *n. s.* [ham, Sax.] His own house; the private dwelling. *Temple.* His own country *Shak.* The place of constant residence. *Prior* *Home*, united to a substantive, signifies domestick, or of the same country. *Bacon.*

**HOME**, hōme. *ad.* To one's own habitation. *Locke* To one's own country. *Gay.* Close to one's own breast or affairs. *Addison.* To the point designed; closely. *Sidney.* United to a substantive, it implies force and efficacy. *Dryden.*

**HO′MEBORN**, hōme′-bōrn. *a.* [*home* and *born.*] Native; natural. *Donne.* Domestick; not foreign *Pope.*

**HO′MEBRED**, hōme′-brĕd. *a.* [*home* and *bred.*] Native; natural. *Hammond.* Not polished by travel; plain; rude; artless; uncultivated. *Dryden.* Domestick; not foreign. *Spenser.*

**HO′MEFELT**, hōme′-fĕlt. *a.* [*home* and *felt.*] Inward; private. *Milton.*

**HO′MEKEEPING***, hōme′-kēēp-ĭng. *a.* [*home* and *keep.*] Staying at home. *Shakspeare.*

**HO′MELESS***, hōme′-lĕs. *a.* Wanting a home.

**HO′MELILY**, hōme′-lė-lė. *ad.* Rudely; inelegantly

**HO′MELINESS**, hōme′-lė-nĕs. *n. s.* Plainness rudeness; coarseness. *Bp. Hall.*

**HO′MELY**, hōme′-lė. *a.* [from *home.*] Plain; home spun; not elegant; not beautiful; not fine; coarse rude. *Sidney.*

**HO′MELY**, hōme′-lė. *ad.* Plainly; coarsely; rudely. *B. Jonson.*

**HO′MELYN**, hōme′-lĭn. *n. s.* A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*

**HO′MEMADE**, hōme′-māde. *a.* Made at home. *Locke.*

**HO′MER**. hō′-mŭr. 98. *n. s.* A Hebrew measure of about three pints. *Lev.* xxvii.

**HO′MESPEAKING***, hōme′-spēēk-ĭng. *n. s.* Forcible and efficacious speech. *Milton.*

**HO′MESPUN**, hōme′-spŭn. *a.* Spun, or wrought at home; not made by regular manufacturers. *Swift.* Not made in foreign countries. *Addison.* Plain; coarse; rude; homely; inelegant. *Sandys.*

**HO′MESPUN**, hōme′-spŭn. *n. s.* A coarse, inelegant, rude, untaught, rustick man. *Shak. Ob. J.*

**HO′MESTALL**, hōme′-stâll. } 406. *n. s.* [nam and
**HO′MESTEAD**, hōme′-stĕd. § ꞇȝeƀe, Sax.] The place of the house; including sometimes a small portion of land adjoining. *Bp. Hall.*

**HO′MEWARD**, hōme′-wârd. 88. } *ad.* [ham and
**HO′MEWARDS**, hōme′-wârdz. § peapƀ, Sax.] Towards home; towards the native place. *Sidney.*

**HO′MICIDE** §, hŏm′-ė-sīde. *n. s.* [*homicidium*, Lat.] Murder; manquelling. *Hooker.* Destruction. *Dryden.* [*homicida*, Lat.] A murderer; a manslayer. *Shakspeare.*

**HOMICI′DAL**, hŏm-ė-sī′-dȧl. *a.* Murderous; bloody. *Pope.*

**HOMILE′TICAL**, hŏm-ė-lĕt′-ĭk-ȧl. *a.* [ὁμιλητικὸς.] Social; conversable. *Atterbury.*

**HO′MILIST***, hŏm′-ė-lĭst. *n. s.* One who preaches to a congregation. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

**HO′MILY** §, hŏm′-ė-lė. *n. s.* [ὁμιλία.] A discourse read to a congregation. *Hooker.*

**HOMOEOME′RIA** †, hō-mė-ō-mē′-rė-ȧ. *n. s.* A likeness of parts.

☞ This was the name given to the system of the ancient Greek philosopher, Anaxagoras; who supposed that the elements were full of small particles of blood, bones, leaves, &c., from which the growth of plants and animals was derived. *W.*

**HOMOGE′NEAL** §, hō-mō-jē′-nė-ȧl. } *a.* [ὁμογε-
**HOMOGE′NEOUS** §, hō-mō-jē′-nė-ŭs. § νὴς.] Having the same nature or principles; suitable to each other. *Bacon.*

☞ For the true pronunciation of the *g* in these words, see HETEROGENEOUS. *W.*

**HOMOGE′NEALNESS**, hō-mō-jē′-nė-ȧl-nĕs. }
**HOMOGENE′ITY**, hō-mō-jė-nē′-ė-tė. }
**HOMOGE′NEOUSNESS**, hō-mō-jē′-nė-ŭs-nĕs. }
*n. s.* Participation of the same principles or nature; similitude of kind. *Arbuthnot.*

HO'MOGENY, hŏ-mŏd'-jè-nè. 518. *n. s.* [*ὁμογενία.*] Joint nature. *Bacon.*

HOMO'LOGOUS, hŏ-mŏl'-ò-gŭs. *a.* [*ὁμόλογος.*] Having the same manner or proportions. *Bp. Berkeley.*

HOMO'NYMOUS, hŏ-mŏn'-è-mŭs. *a.* [*ὁμώνυμος.*] Denominating different things; equivocal. *Watts.*

HOMO'NYMY, hŏ-mŏn'-è-mè. 518. *n. s.* Equivocation; ambiguity. *Shelford.*

HOMO'TONOUS, hŏ-mŏt'-tò-nŭs. 518. *a.* [*ὁμοτόνος.*] Equable: said of such distempers as keep a constant tenour of rise, state, and declension. *Quincy.*

HONE §, hòne. *n. s.* [hæn, Sax.] A whetstone. *Tusser.*

*To* HONE, hòne. *v. a.* [honȝian, Sax.] To pine; to long for any thing. *Burton.*

HO'NEST §, ŏn'-nĕst. 394. *a.* [*honestus*, Lat.] Upright; true; sincere. *Shak.* Chaste. *Shak.* Just; righteous; giving to every man his due. *Tate.* Creditable; honourable. *Chaucer.* Well-looking; jolly; open. *Dryden.—Honest fellow.* A jovial companion. *Tatler.*

*To* HO'NEST*, ŏn'-nĕst. *v. a.* [*honesto*, Lat.] To adorn; to grace; to credit. *Abp. Sandys.*

*To* HO'NESTATE*, ŏn'-nĕs-tāte. *v. a.* To honour. *Cockeram. Ob. T.*

HONESTA'TION*, ŏn-nĕs-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Adornment; grace. *W. Mountagu.*

HO'NESTLY, ŏn'-nĕst-lè. *ad.* Uprightly; justly. *B. Jonson.* With chastity; modestly.

HO'NESTY, ŏn'-nĕs-tè. *n. s.* [*honestas*, Lat.] Justice; truth; virtue; purity. *Shakspeare.* Honour; credit. *Ascham.* Frankness; liberality. *Shak.*

HO'NEY §, hŭn'-nè. 165. *n. s.* [hunig, Sax.] A thick, viscous, fluid substance, of a whitish or yellowish colour, sweet to the taste, soluble in water, and becoming vinous on fermentation, inflammable, liquable by a gentle heat, and of a fragrant smell; the elaborate produce of bees. *Hill.* Sweetness; lusciousness. *Shak.* Sweet; sweetness; a name of tenderness. *Shakspeare.*

*To* HO'NEY, hŭn'-nè. *v. n.* To talk fondly. *Shak.*

HONEY-BAG, hŭn'-nè-bâg. *n. s.* The stomach of the bee. *Grew.*

HONEY-COMB, hŭn'-nè-kòme. *n. s.* The cells of wax in which the bee stores her honey. *Dryden.*

HONEY-COMBED, hŭn'-nè-kòmd. *a.* Flawed with little cavities. *Wiseman.*

HONEY-DEW, hŭn'-nè-dû. *n. s.* Sweet dew. *Mortimer.*

HONEY-FLOWER, hŭn'-nè-flôû-ûr. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

HONEY-GNAT, hŭn'-nè-nât. *n. s.* An insect. *Ainsworth.*

HONEY-HARVEST*, hŭn'-nè-hâr'-vĕst. *n. s.* Honey collected. *Dryden.*

HONEY-MOON, hŭn'-nè-mòòn. *n. s.* The first month after marriage, when there is nothing but tenderness and pleasure. *Addison.*

HONEY-MONTH*, hŭn'-nè-mŭnth. *n. s.* The honeymoon. *Tatler.*

HONEY-MOUTHED*, hŭn'-nè-mòûthd. *a.* Flattering; using honied words. *Shakspeare.*

HONEY-STALK*, hŭn'-nè-stâwk. *n. s.* Clover-flower. *Johnson.*

HONEY-SUCKLE, hun'-nè-sŭk-kl. *n. s.* Woodbine; the plant. *Miller.* The flower or blossom of the woodbine. *Shakspeare.*

HONEY-SWEET*, hŭn'-nè-swèèt. *a.* Sweet as honey. *Chaucer.*

HONEY-TONGUED*, hŭn'-nè-tŭngd. *a.* Using soft speech. *Shakspeare.*

HONEY-WORT, hŭn'-nè-wûrt. *n. s.* A plant.

HO'NEYLESS, hŭn'-nè-lĕs. *a.* Being without honey. *Shakspeare.*

HO'NIED, hŭn'-nĭd. 283. *a.* Covered with honey. *Milton.* Sweet; luscious. *Shakspeare.*

HO'NIEDNESS*, hŭn'-nĭd-nĕs. *n. s.* Sweetness; allurement. *Cotgrave.*

HONORARY, ŏn'-nûr-â-rè. 557. *a.* [*honorarius*, Lat.] Done in honour; made in honour. *Addison.* Conferring honour without gain. *Addison.*

HO'NOUR §, ŏn'-nûr. 394. *n. s.* [*honor*, old Fr. and Lat.] Dignity; high rank. *Numb.* xxii. Reputation; fame. *Bacon.* The title of a man of rank. *Shak.* Subject of praise. *Shak.* Nobleness of mind; magnanimity. *Rogers.* Reverence; due veneration. *Rogers.* Chastity. *Shak.* Dignity of mien. *Milton.* Glory; boast. *Burnet.* Publick mark of respect. *Dryden.* Privileges of rank or birth. *Wotton.* Civilities paid. *Pope.* Ornament; decoration. *Dryden.* Seigniory; lordship. *Lord Clarendon.—Honour*, or *on my honour*, is a form of protestation used by the lords in judicial decisions.

*To* HO'NOUR, ŏn'-nûr. 314. *v. a.* [*honoro*, Lat.] To reverence; to regard with veneration. *Esther*, xvi. To dignify; to raise to greatness. *Shakspeare* To glorify. *Ex.* xiv.

HO'NOURABLE, ŏn'-nûr-â-bl. *a.* Illustrious; noble. *Isaiah*, xxiii. Great; magnanimous; generous. *Shak.* Conferring honour. *Shak.* Accompanied with tokens of honour. *Spenser.* Not to be disgraced. *Shak.* Free from taint; free from reproach. 1 *Macc.* xiv. Honest; without intention of deceit. *Hayward.* Equitable.

HO'NOURABLENESS, ŏn'-nûr-â-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Eminence; magnificence; generosity. *Bp. Hall.*

HO'NOURABLY, ŏn'-nûr-â-blè. *ad.* With tokens of honour. *Shak.* Magnanimously; generously. *Bacon.* Reputably; with exemption from reproach. *Dryden.*

HO'NOURER, ŏn'-nûr-rûr. 98. *n. s.* One that honours; one that regards with veneration. *Pope.*

HO'NOURLESS*, ŏn'-nûr-lĕs. *a.* Without honour; not honoured. *Warburton.*

HOOD §, hûd. 307. *n. s.* [haȝ, Sax. *heit*, Germ. *heid*, Dutch.] Quality; character; condition: as, *knighthood; childhood; fatherhood.* Sometimes it is written after the Dutch, as *maidenhead.* Sometimes it is taken collectively: as, *brotherhood*, a confraternity.

HOOD, hûd. *n. s.* [haȝ, Sax.] The upper covering of a woman's head. *Isaiah*, iii. Any thing drawn upon the head, and wrapping round it. *Wotton.* A covering put over the hawk's eyes, when he is not to fly. An ornamental fold that hangs down the back of a graduate, to mark his degree. *Constit. and Canons Eccl.*

*To* HOOD, hûd. *v. a.* To dress in a hood. *Brevint.* To disguise, as in a hood. *Mir. for Mag.* To blind, as with a hood. *Shak.* To cover. *Dryden.* To put the covering on the head of a hawk. *Fanshawe.*

HO'ODMAN *Blind*, hûd'-mân-blînd'. *n. s.* A play, in which the person hooded is to catch another, and tell the name; blindman's buff. *Shakspeare.*

*To* HO'ODWINK, hûd'-wĭnk. *v. a.* [*hood* and *wink.*] To blind with something bound over the eyes. *Sidney.* To cover; to hide. *Shak.* To deceive; to impose upon. *Sidney.*

HOOF §, hôôf. 306. *n. s.* [hop, Sax.] The hard, horny substance on the feet of graminivorous animals. *Ezek.* xxvi.

HOOF-BOUND, hôôf'-bôûnd. *a.* A pain in the forefeet of a horse, occasioned by the dryness and contraction or narrowness of the horn of the quarters, which straitens the quarters of the heels, and oftentimes makes the horse lame. *Farrier's Dict.*

*To* HOOF*, hôôf. *v. n.* To walk; to move by leisurely steps: applied to cattle. *W. Scott.*

HO'OFED, hôôf'-ĕd. *a.* Furnished with hoofs. *Grew.*

HOOK §, hôôk. 306. [hûk, *Perry* and *Jones.*] *n. s.* [hoce, hooc, Sax.] Any thing bent so as to catch hold. *Knolles.* The curvated wire on which the bait is hung for fishes, and with which the fish is pierced. *Spenser.* A snare; a trap. *Shak.* An iron to seize the meat in the caldron. *Spenser.* A sickle to reap corn. *Mortimer.* Any instrument to cut or lop with. *Pope.* The part of the hinge fixed to the post. *Cleaveland. Hook.* [In husbandry.] A field sown two years running. *Ainsworth.—Hook or crook.* One way or other; by any expedient. *Hook* is the same as *crook*, and the original meaning was, either in one form or the other. *Abp. Cranmer. Milton.*

*To* HOOK, hôôk. *v. a.* To catch with a hook. *Addison.* To entrap; to ensnare. To draw as with

a hook. *Shak.* To fasten as with a hook. To draw by force or artifice. *Norris.*

*To* HOOK, hŏŏk. *v. n.* To bend; to have a curvature. *Sir T. Herbert.*

HOO'KED, hŏŏk'-ĕd. 366. *a.* Bent; curvated. *Brown.* Furnished with hooks *Milton.*

HO'OKEDNESS, hŏŏk'-ĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* State of being bent like a hook.

HO'OKER*, hŏŏk'-ûr. *n. s.* That which catches as with a hook. A vessel built like a pink, but rigged and masted like a hoy. *Chambers.*

HOOKNO'SED, hŏŏk-nōz'd'. *a.* Having the nose aquiline, rising in the middle. *Shakspeare.*

HO'OKY*, hŏŏk'-è. *a.* Full of hooks. *Huloet.* Pertaining to a hook. *Huloet.*

HOOP §. hōōp. 306. [hûp, *Perry.*] *n. s.* [*hoep*, Dutch.] Any thing circular by which something else is bound, particularly casks or barrels. *Shak.* The whalebone with which women extend their petticoats; a farthingale. *Swift.* Any thing circular. *Addison.*

*To* HOOP, hōōp. *v. a.* To bind or enclose with hoops. *Shak.* To encircle; to clasp; to surround. *Shakspeare.*

*To* HOOP §, hōōp. *v. n.* [from *wopgan* or *wopyan*, Goth. or *houper*, Fr.] To shout; to make an outcry by way of call or pursuit. *Chaucer.* See *To* WHOOP.

*To* HOOP, hōōp. *v. a.* To drive with a shout. *Shak.* To call by a shout.

HOOP*, hōōp. *n. s.* A shout. *Bp. Parker.* A measure, containing a peck, or a quarter of a strike. *Grose.* The bird called *hoopoo. Ray.*

HO'OPER, hōōp'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* A cooper; one that hoops tubs. *Martin.*

HOOPING-COUGH, hōō-pĭng-kŏf'. *n. s.* [from *hoop*, to shout.] A convulsive cough, so called from its noise.

HO'OPOO*, hōō'-pōō. *n. s.* [*upupa*, Lat.] A bird, called also the *hoop*, of the class of *piceæ. Ray.*

*To* HOOT, hōōt. 306. *v. n.* [*hwt*, Welsh.] To shout in contempt. *Sidney.* To cry as an owl. *Shak.* To shout in mirth, in good spirits. *Dryden.*

*To* HOOT, hōōt. *v. a.* To drive with noise and shouts. *Shakspeare.*

HOOT, hōōt. *n. s.* Clamour; shout; noise. *Glanville.*

HO'OTING*, hōōt'-ĭng. *n. s.* A shout. *Colgrave.*

*To* HOP §, hŏp. *v. n.* [hoppan, Sax.] To dance: the primary sense. *Chaucer.* To jump; to skip lightly. *Shak.* To leap on one leg. *Abbot.* To walk lamely, or with one leg less nimble than the other; to limp. *Dryden.* To move; to play. *Spenser.*

*To* HOP, hŏp. *v. a.* To impregnate with hops. *Mortimer.*

HOP, hŏp. *n. s.* A dance. A jump; a light leap. A jump on one leg. *Addison.*

HOP §, hŏp. *n. s.* [*hop.* Dutch.] A plant. *Miller.*

HOP-BIND*, hŏp'-bînd. *n. s.* [*hop* and *bind.*] The stem of the hop. *Blackstone.*

HOP-GARDEN*, hŏp'-gär-d'n. *n. s.* A ground planted with hops.

HOP-OAST*, hŏp'-ōste. *n. s.* [*hop* and probably *ustus*, Lat.] In Kent, a kiln for drying hops.

HOP-PICKER*, hŏp'-pĭk-ûr. *n. s.* [*hop* and *pick.*] A person who carefully gathers the ripe hops. *Brand.*

HOP-POLE, hŏp'-pōle. *n. s.* The pole which supports the hop.

HOP-YARD*, hŏp'-yârd. *n. s.* [*hop* and *yard.*] Ground in which hops are planted. *B. Jonson.*

HOPE §, hōpe. *n. s.* [hopa, Sax.] Expectation of some good; an expectation indulged with pleasure. *Locke.* Confidence in a future event, or in the future conduct of any person. 2 *Macc.* vii. That which gives hope. *Shakspeare.*

HOPE, hōpe. *n. s.* Any sloping plain between the ridges of mountains. *Ainsworth.*

*To* HOPE, hōpe. *v. n.* To live in expectation of some good. *Bp. Taylor.* To place confidence in another. *Psalm* xxxi.

*To* HOPE, hōpe. *v. a.* To expect with desire. *Heb.* xi.

HO'PEFUL, hōpe'-fûl. *a.* Full of qualities which produce hope; promising; likely to obtain success. *Bacon.* Full of hope; full of expectation of success. *Hooker.*

HO'PEFULLY, hōpe'-fûl-è. *ad.* In such a manner as to raise hope. *Wotton.* With hope; without despair. *Glanville.*

HO'PEFULNESS, hōpe'-fûl-nĕs. *n. s.* Promise of good; likelihood to succeed. *Wotton.*

HŌ'PELESS, hōpe'-lĕs. *a.* Wanting hope; being without pleasing expectation; despairing. *Hooker* Giving no hope; promising nothing pleasing. *Shakspeare.*

HO'PELESSLY*, hōpe'-lĕs-lè. *ad.* Without hope. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

HO'PER, hō'-pûr. 98. *n. s.* One that has pleasing expectations. *Swift.*

HO'PINGLY, hō'-pĭng-lè. *ad.* With hope; with expectation of good. *Hammond.*

HO'PPER, hŏp'-pûr. 98. *n. s.* [hoppepe, Sax.] One who hops or jumps on one leg. *Tyrwhitt.*

HO'PPER, hŏp'-pûr. *n. s.* [so called because it is always *hopping*, or in agitation.] The box or open frame of wood into which the corn is put to be ground. *Grew.* A basket for carrying seed. *Ainsworth.*

HO'PPERS, hŏp'-pûrz. *n. s.* [commonly called *Scotch hoppers.*] A kind of play in which the actor hops on one leg.

HO'PPING*, hŏp'-pĭng. *n. s.* A dance; a meeting of persons intending to dance. *Brand.*

HO'PSCOTCH*, hŏp'-skŏtsh. *n. s.* A game. See HOPPERS.

HO'RAL §, hō' rål. *a.* [*hora*, Lat.] Relating to the hour. *Prior.*

HO'RALLY*, hō'-rål-lè. *ad.* Hourly. *Cockeram.*

HO'RARY, hō'-rā-rè. *a.* [*horarius*, Lat.] Relating to an hour. *Hudibras.* Continuing for an hour. *Brown.*

HORDE, hôrde. *n. s.* [A Tartarian term.] A clan; a migratory crew of people. *Purchas.*

HORE*, or HOORE*, hōōr. or hôre. *n. s.* [hop, Sax.] Our old and proper word for *whore.*

HORI'ZON §, hō-rĭ'-zŏn. 503. *n. s.* [ὁρίζων.] The line that terminates the view. The *horizon* is distinguished into sensible and real: the sensible *horizon* is the circular line which limits the view; the real is that which would bound it, if it could take in the hemisphere. *Bacon.*

☞ This word was, till of late years, universally pronounced, in prose, with the accent on the first syllable and Shakspeare, says Dr. Johnson, has improperly placed it so in verse:

——"When the morning sun shall raise his car
"Above the borders of this *horizon*,
"We'll forward towards Warwick and his mates."

With respect to the propriety of this pronunciation, it may be observed, that there is scarcely any thing more agreeable to the genuine analogy of English orthoëpy, than placing the accent on the first syllable of a trisyllable, when the middle syllable does not end with a consonant, 503. But another rule almost as constantly counteracts this analogy: when the word is perfectly Latin or Greek, and the accent is on the penultimate, then we generally follow the accentuation of those languages. Poets have so universally placed the accent on the second syllable of this word, and this pronunciation has so classical an air, as to render the other accentuation vulgar. *W.*

HORIZO'NTAL, hŏr-è-zŏn'-tâl. *a.* Near the horizon. *Milton.* Parallel to the horizon; on a level. *Brown.*

HORIZO'NTALLY, hŏr-è-zŏn'-tâl-è. *ad.* In a direction parallel to the horizon. *Brown.*

HORN §, hôrn. *n. s.* [*haurn*, Goth. hopn, Sax.] The hard bodies which grow on the heads of some graminivorous quadrupeds, and serve them for weapons. *Bacon.* An instrument of wind musick, first made of horns, afterwards of metal. *Spenser.* The extremity of the waxing or waning moon. *Dryden.* The feelers of a snail. *Shak.* A drinking cup made of or shaped like a horn. *Mason.* A winding stream. *Dryden.* Antler of a cuckold *Shak.—Horn mad.* Perhaps mad as a cuckold *Shakspeare.*

☞ 559.—Fāte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mè, mĕt;—plue, plĭn;—

*To* HORN*, hŏrn. *v. a.* To cornute; to bestow horns upon. *B. Jonson.*

HORNBE'AK, hŏrn'-bēēk. } *n. s.* A kind of fish.
HORNFI'SH, hŏrn'-fĭsh. } *Ainsworth.*

HO'RNBEAM, hŏrn'-bēme. *n. s.* [*horn* and *boem*, Dutch.] A tree that has leaves like the elm or beech tree: the timber very tough and inflexible. *Miller.*

HO'RNBLOWER*, hŏrn'-blō-ŭr. *n. s.* One who blows a horn.

HO'RNBOOK, hŏrn'-bo͝ok. *n. s.* The first book of children, covered with horn to keep it unsoiled. *Locke.*

HO'RNED, hŏr'-nĕd. *a.* Furnished with horns. *Spenser.* Shaped like a horn or crescent. *Milton.*

HO'RNEDNESS*, hŏr'-nĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* Appearance resembling a horn. *Brand.*

HO'RNER, hŏr'-nŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that works in horn, and sells horns. *Grew.* A winder of a horn. *Sherwood.*

HO'RNET, hŏr'-nĕt. 99. *n. s.* [hyrnette, Sax.] A very large, strong, stinging fly, which makes its nest in hollow trees. *Derham.*

HO'RNFOOT, hŏrn'-fo͝ot. *a.* [*horn* and *foot.*] Hoofed. *Hakewill.*

HO'RNING*, hŏrn'-ĭng. *n. s.* Appearance of the moon increasing. *Gregory.*

*To* HO'RNIFY*, hŏr'-nè-fī. *v. a.* To bestow horns upon. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

HO'RNISH*, hŏrn'-ĭsh. *a.* Somewhat resembling horn; hard. *Sir M. Sandys.*

HO'RNLESS*, hŏrn'-lĕs. *a.* [hornleas, Sax.] Having no horns. *Transl. of Boccalini.*

HO'RNOWL, hŏrn'-o͡ul. *n. s.* A kind of owl. *Ainsworth.*

HO'RNPIPE, hŏrn'-pīpe. *n. s.* [*horn* and *pipe.*] A kind of dance, supposed to have been adopted from the dances performed to a Welsh instrument called the *pib-corn*, i. e. the *horn-pipe. Spenser.* A wind instrument; a kind of pipe. *Tatler.*

HO'RNSHAVINGS*, hŏrn'-shā-vĭngz. *n. s.* pl. [*horn* and *shave.*] The scrapings or raspings of the horns of deer. *B. Jonson.*

HO'RNSPOON*, hŏrn'-spo͞on. *n. s.* A spoon made of horn. *B. Jonson.*

HO'RNSTONE, hŏrn'-stōne. *n. s.* A kind of blue stone. *Ainsworth.*

HO'RNWORK, hŏrn'-wŭrk. *n. s.* [hyrn, Sax.] A kind of angular fortification. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

HO'RNY, hŏr'-nè. *a.* Made of horn. Resembling horn. *Milton.* Hard as horn; callous. *Dryden.* Consisting of horns. *Gay.*

HORO'GRAPHY, hō-rŏg'-grā-fè. 518. *n. s.* [ὥρα and γράφω.] An account of the hours.

HO'ROLOGE, hŏr'-ō-lŏdje. } *n. s.* [*horologium*,
HOROLOGY, hō-rŏl'-ō-jè. 518. } Lat.] Any instrument that tells the hour; as, a clock; a watch. *Shakspeare.*

HOROLOGIO'GRAPHY*, hō-rŏl-ō-jè-ŏg'-rā-fè. *n. s.* [ὡρολογιον and γράφω.] An account of instruments that tell the hours; also, the art of constructing dials.

HOROLOGIOGRA'PHICK*, hō-rŏl-ō-jè-ō-grăf'-ĭk. *a.* Pertaining to the art of dialling. *Chambers.*

HORO'METRY, hō-rŏm'-ĕ-trè. 518. *n. s.* [ὥρα and μετρέω.] The art of measuring hours. *Brown.*

HO'ROSCOPE, hŏr'-rō-skōpe. *n. s.* [ὡροσκοπος.] The configuration of the planets at the hour of birth. *Drummond.*

HO'RRENT, hŏr'-rĕnt. *a.* [*horrens*, Lat.] Pointed outwards; bristled with points. *Milton.*

HO'RRIBLE, hŏr'-rè-bl. 160. *a.* [*horribilis*, Lat.] Dreadful; terrible; shocking; hideous; enormous. *Bacon.*

☞ This word is often pronounced so as to confound the *i* with *u*, as if written *horruble*; but this must be avoided as coarse and vulgar. *W.*

HO'RRIBLENESS, hŏr'-rè-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Dreadfulness; hideousness; terribleness; fearfulness. *Abp. Cranmer.*

HO'RRIBLY, hŏr'-rè-blè. *ad.* Dreadfully; hideously. *Milton.* To a dreadful degree. *Locke.*

HO'RRID, hŏr'-rĭd. *a.* [*horridus*, Lat.] Hideous dreadful; shocking. *Shak.* Shocking; offensive; unpleasing. *Pope.* Rough; rugged. *Dryden.* Gloomy. *Milton.*

HO'RRIDLY*, hŏr'-rĭd-lè. *ad.* Terrifically; shockingly. *Shakspeare.*

HO'RRIDNESS, hŏr'-rĭd-nĕs. *n. s.* Hideousness; enormity. *Hammond.*

HORRI'FICK, hŏr-rĭf'-ĭk. 509. *a.* [*horrificus*, Lat.] Causing horrour. *Thomson.*

HORRI'SONOUS, hŏr-rĭs'-sō-nŭs. *a.* [*horrisonus*, Lat.] Sounding dreadfully. *Dict.*

HO'RROUR, hŏr'-rŭr. 314. *n. s.* [*horror*, Lat.] Terrour mixed with detestation. *Milton.* Dreadful thoughts. *Shak.* Gloom; dreariness. *Milton.* A sense of shuddering or shrinking. *Bacon.*

HORSE, hŏrse. *n. s.* [hors, Sax.] A neighing quadruped, used in war, and draught, and carriage *Locke.* A constellation. *Creech.*—*To take horse* To set out to ride. *Addison.*—It is used in the plural sense, but with a singular termination, for horses, horsemen, or cavalry. *Bacon.* Something on which any thing is supported: as, a *horse* to dry linen on. A wooden machine which soldiers ride by way of punishment.—*As fine as a horse.* A phrase applied to a person tawdrily dressed. *Gent. Mag.* (1754.)—Joined to another substantive, it signifies something large or coarse; as, a *horse-face*, a face of which the features are large and indelicate.

*To* HORSE, hŏrse. *v. a.* To mount upon a horse *Sidney.* To carry on the back. *Butler.* To ride any thing. *Shak.* To cover a mare. *Mortimer.*

*To* HORSE*, hŏrse. *v. n.* To get on horseback. *Shelton.*

HO'RSEBACK, hŏrs'-bāk. *n. s.* [*horse* and *back.*] Riding posture; the state of being on a horse *Shakspeare.*

HO'RSEBEAN, hŏrs'-bēne. *n. s.* A small bean usually given to horses. *Mortimer.*

HO'RSEBLOCK, hŏrs'-blŏk. *n. s.* A block on which they climb to a horse.

HO'RSEBOAT, hŏrs'-bōte. *n. s.* A boat used in ferrying horses.

HO'RSEBOY, hŏrs'-bŏè. *n. s.* A boy employed in dressing horses; a stableboy. *Knolles.*

HO'RSEBREAKER, hŏrs'-brā-kŭr. *n. s.* [*horse* and *break.*] One whose employment it is to tame horses to the saddle. *Creech.*

HORSECHE'SNUT, hŏrs'-tshĕs-nŭt. *n. s.* A tree *Miller.*

HO'RSECOURSER, hŏrs'-kōr-sŭr. *n. s.* [*horse* and *courser.*] One that runs horses, or keeps horses for the race. A dealer in horses. *Wiseman.*

HO'RSECRAB, hŏrs'-krăb. *n. s.* A kind of fish *Ainsworth.*

HORSECU'CUMBER, hŏrs-kū'-kŭm-bŭr. [See CUCUMBER.] A plant. *Mortimer.*

HO'RSEDRENCH*, hŏrs'-drĕnsh. *n. s.* Physick for a horse. *Shakspeare.*

HO'RSEDUNG, hŏrs'-dŭng. *n. s.* [*horse* and *dung.*] The excrements of horses. *Peacham.*

HORSEE'MMET, hŏrs'-ĕm-mĕt. *n. s.* [*horse* and *emmet.*] Ant of a large kind.

HO'RSEFACE, hŏrs'-fāse. *n. s.* A face of which the features are large and indelicate.

HO'RSEFLESH, hŏrs'-flĕsh. *n. s.* The flesh of horses. *Bacon.*

HO'RSEFLY, hŏrs'-flī. *n. s.* A fly that stings horses.

HO'RSEFOOT, hŏrs'-fo͝ot. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

HO'RSEGUARDS*, hŏrse'-gyārds. *n. s.* pl. [*horse* and *guard.*] Regiments of horse of the King's Guard; as the Life-Guards were formerly called, and as now the Oxford Blues are.

HO'RSEHAIR, hŏrs'-hāre. *n. s.* The hair of horses *Dryden.*

HO'RSEHEEL, hŏrs'-hēēl. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

HO'RSEKEEPER*, hŏrs'-kēēp-ŭr. *n. s.* One employed to take care of horses. *Burton.*

HO'RSEKNAVE*, hŏrs'-nāve. *n. s.* [*horse* and *knave*, a servant.] A groom. *Gower.*

HO'RSELAUGH, hŏrs'-lăf. *n. s.* A loud, violent, rude laugh. *Pope.*

HO'RSELEECH, hŏrs'-lēētsh. *n. s.* A great leech that bites horses. *Prov.* xxx. A farrier. *Ainsworth.*

HO'RSELITTER, hŏrs'-lĭt-tŭr. *n. s.* [*horse* and *litter.*] A carriage hung upon poles between two horses, in which the person carried lies along. 2 *Macc.* ix.

HO'RSELOAD*, hŏrs'-lōde. *n. s.* [*horse* and *load.*] As much as a horse can carry. *Milton.*

HO'RSELY*, hŏrs'-lē. *a.* Applied to a horse, as *manly* is to a man. *Chaucer.*

HO'RSEMAN, hŏrs'-măn. 88. *n. s.* One skilled in riding. *Dryden.* One that serves in wars on horseback. *Hayward.* A rider; a man on horseback. *Addison.*

HO'RSEMANSHIP, hŏrs'-măn-shĭp. *n. s.* The art of riding; the art of managing a horse. *Shak.*

HO'RSEMARTEN, hŏrse'-mär-tĕn. *n. s.* A kind of large bee. *Ainsworth.*

HO'RSEMATCH, hŏrs'-mătsh. *n. s.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*

HO'RSEMEAT, hŏrs'-mēte. *n. s.* [*horse* and *meat.*] Provender. *Bacon.*

HO'RSEMILL*, hŏrs'-mĭll. *n. s.* A mill turned by a horse. *Barret.*

HORSEMI'LLINER*, hŏrs'-mĭl'-lĭn-ŭr. *n. s.* [*horse* and *milliner.*] One who supplies ribands, or other decorations, for horses. *Pegge.*

HO'RSEMINT, hŏrs'-mĭnt. *n. s.* A large, coarse mint.

HO'RSEMUSCLE, hŏrs'-mŭs-sl. 405. *n. s.* A large muscle. *Bacon.*

HO'RSEPLAY, hŏrs'-plā. *n. s.* Coarse, rough play. *Dryden.*

HO'RSEPOND, hŏrs'-pŏnd. *n. s.* A pond for horses.

HO'RSERACE, hŏrs'-rāse. *n. s.* [*horse* and *race.*] A match of horses in running. *Bacon.*

HORSERA'DISH, hŏrse'-răd-ĭsh. *n. s.* A root acrid and biting. A species of scurvygrass. *Mortimer.*

HO'RSESHOE, hŏrs'-shōō. *n. s.* [*horse* and *shoe.*] A plate of iron nailed to the feet of horses. *Shak.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

HO'RSESHOEHEAD*, hŏrs'-shōō-hĕd. *n. s.* A disease in infants, in which the sutures of the skull are too open; the opposite to *headmouldshot.*

HO'RSESTEALER, hŏrs'-stē-lŭr. *n. s.* A thief who steals horses. *Shakspeare.*

HO'RSETAIL, hŏrs'-tāle. *n. s.* A plant.

HO'RSETONGUE, hŏrs'-tŭng. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

HO'RSEWAY, hŏrs'-wā. *n. s.* A broad way by which horses may travel. *Shakspeare.*

HO'RSEWHIP*, hŏrs'-hwĭp. *n. s.* A whip to strike a horse with. *Graves.*

*To* HO'RSEWHIP*, hŏrs'-hwĭp. *v. a.* To strike or lash with a horsewhip.

HORTA'TION §, hŏr-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*hortatio*, Lat.] The act of exhorting; a hortatory precept; advice or encouragement to something.

HO'RTATIVE, hŏr'-tā-tĭv. *n. s.* [*hortor*, Lat.] Exhortation; precept by which one incites or animates. *Bacon.*

HO'RTATIVE*, hŏr'-tā-tĭv. *a.* Encouraging; hortatory. *Bullokar.*

HO'RTATORY, hŏr'-tā-tŭr-ē. 512. [See DOMESTICK.] *a.* Encouraging; animating; advising to any thing. *Udall.*

HORTE'NSIAL*, hŏr-tĕn'-shāl. *a.* [*hortensis*, Lat.] Fit for a garden. *Evelyn.*

HORTICU'LTURAL*, hŏr-tē-kŭl'-tshŭ-rāl. *a.* Relating to the cultivation of gardens.

HO'RTICULTURE §, hŏr'-tē-kŭl-tshŭre. *n. s.* [*hortus* and *cultura*, Lat.] The art of cultivating gardens. *Evelyn.*

HORTICU'LTURIST*, hŏr-tē-kŭl'-tshŭ-rĭst. *n. s.* One who is skilful in the art of cultivating gardens.

HO'RTULAN. hŏr'-tshŭ-lăn. 461. *a.* Belonging to a garden. *Evelyn.*

*HORTUS SICCUS**, hŏr'-tŭs-sĭk'-kŭs. *n. s.* [Lat.] Literally, a dry garden; a collection of specimens of plants dried and preserved. *Johnson.*

HO'RTYARD*, hŏr-tē-yärd. *n. s.* [ορτȝeapŏ, Sax.] A garden of fruit-trees; an orchard *Sandys.*

HOSA'NNA, hō-zăn'-nă. 92. *n. s.* [ὡσαννα.] A form of acclamation; an exclamation of praise to God. *Milton.*

HOSE §, hōze. *n. s.* plural, *hosen.* [hoſ, hoſa. Sax.] Breeches. *Shak.* Stockings; covering for the legs. *Shakspeare.*

HO'SIER, hō'-zhŭr 283. *n. s.* One who sells stockings. *Swift.*

HO'SPITABLE §, hŏs'-pē-tă-bl. *a.* [*hospitalis*, Lat.] Giving entertainment to strangers; kind to strangers. *Shakspeare.*

HO'SPITABLENESS*, hŏs'-pē-tă-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Disposition to entertain strangers; kindness to strangers. *Bp. Hall.*

HO'SPITABLY, hŏs'-pē-tă-blē. *ad.* With kindness to strangers. *Prior.*

HO'SPITAGE*, hŏs'-pē-tăje. *n. s.* [*hospitium*, Lat.] Hospitality. *Spenser.*

HO'SPITAL §, ŏs'-pē-tăl. 394. [hŏs'-pē-tăl, *Perry.*] *n. s.* [*hospitalis*, Lat.] A place built for the reception of the sick, or support of the poor. *Wotton.* A place for shelter or entertainment. *Spenser.*

HO'SPITAL*, hŏs'-pē-tăl. *a.* Kind to strangers; hospitable. *Howell. Ob. T.*

HOSPITA'LITY, hŏs-pē-tăl'-ē-tē. *n. s.* The practice of entertaining strangers. *Hooker.*

HO'SPITALLER, hŏs'-pĭt-ăl-lŭr. *n. s.* [*hospitalier*, Fr.] One of a religious community, whose office it was to relieve the poor, &c. *Chaucer.* A knight of a religious order; usually spoken of the knights of Malta. *Fuller.*

*To* HO'SPITATE, hŏs'-pē-tāte. *v. n.* [*hospitor*, Lat.] To reside under the roof of another. *Grew.*

*To* HO'SPITATE*, hŏs'-pē-tāte. *v. a.* To lodge a person. *Cockeram.*

HOST §, hōst. *n. s.* [*hoste*, Fr. *hospes*, Lat.] One who gives entertainment to another. *Sidney.* The landlord of an inn. *Shak.* [*hostis*, Lat.] An army; numbers assembled for war. *Shak.* Any great number. *Shak.* [*hostia*, Lat.] The sacrifice of the mass in the Romish church; the consecrated wafer. *South.* A cough. See HAUST.

*To* HOST, hōst. *v. n.* To take up entertainment *Shak.* To encounter in battle. *Milton.* To review a body of men; to muster.

*To* HOST*, hōst. *v. a.* To give entertainment to another. *Spenser.*

HO'STAGE, hŏs'-tăje. 90. *n. s.* [*ostage*, Fr.] One given in pledge for security of performance of conditions. *Bacon.*

HO'STEL, hŏ-tĕl'. } *n. s.* [*hostel, hostelerie,*
HO'STELRY, hŏ'-tĕl-rē. § Fr.] An inn. *Chaucer.*

HO'STELER*. See HOSTLER.

HO'STESS, hōst'-ĕs. *n. s.* [*hostesse*, Fr.] A female host; a woman that gives entertainment. *Shak.* A woman that keeps a house of publick entertainment. *Temple.*

HOSTESS-SHIP, hōst'-ĕs-shĭp. *n. s.* The character of a hostess. *Shakspeare.*

HO'STIE*, hŏs-tē. *n. s.* [*hostia*, Lat.] The consecrated wafer. *Burnet.*

HO'STILE §, hŏs'-tĭl. 140. *a.* [*hostilis*, Lat.] Adverse, opposite; suitable to an enemy. *Shakspeare.*

HO'STILELY*, hŏs'-tĭl-lē. *ad.* In an adverse manner.

HOSTI'LITY, hŏs-tĭl'-ē-tē. *n. s.* [*hostilité*, Fr.] The practices of an open enemy; open war; opposition in war. *Shakspeare.*

*To* HO'STILIZE*, hŏs'-tē-līze. *v. a.* To make an enemy; to render adverse. *Seward.*

HO'STING*, hŏst'-ĭng. *n. s.* An assemblage of armed men; a muster. *Spenser.*

HO'STLESS*, hŏst'-lĕs. *a.* [*host* and *less.*] Inhospitable. *Spenser.*

HO'STLER, ŏs'-lŭr. 394, 472. *n. s.* [*hosteller*, from *hostel.*] One who has the care of horses at an inn. *Spenser.*

HO'STLERY*, hŏ'-tl-rè. *n. s.* Another word for *hostelry*.

HO'STRY. *n. s.* [*hoste*, Fr.] A lodging-house. *Howell.* A place where the horses of guests are kept. *Dryden.*

HOT §, hŏt. *a.* [hat, hæt, Sax.] Having the power to excite the sense of heat; contrary to cold; fiery. *Bacon.* Lustful; lewd. *Shak.* Violent; furious; dangerous. *Bacon.* Ardent; vehement; precipitate. *Shak.* Eager; keen in desire. *Locke.* It is applied likewise to the desire; as, a *hot* pursuit. *Dryden.* Piquant; acrid; as, *hot* as mustard.

HOT*, HOTE*, HOTEN*. *pret.* of the old verb *hight*, both active and passive. Named. *Spenser.* Was named or called. *Gower.*

HO'TBED, hŏt'-bĕd. *n. s.* A bed of earth made hot by the fermentation of dung. *Bacon.*

HOTBRAINED, hŏt'-brând. 359. *a.* [*hot* and *brain*.] Violent; vehement; furious. *Dryden.*

HO'TCHPOT, hŏtsh'-pŏt. } *n. s.* [*haché* en
HO'TCHPOTCH, hŏtsh'-pŏtsh. } *poche*, Fr.] A mingled hash; a mixture. *Camden.* [*hotchpot*, old Fr.] A commixture, or putting together, of lands of several tenures, for the equal division of them. *Littleton.* See HODGE-PODGE.

HOTCO'CKLES, hŏt-kŏk'-klz. 405. *n. s.* [*hautes coquilles*, Fr.] A play in which one covers his eyes, and guesses who strikes him. *Arbuthnot.*

*HOTE'L**, hō-tĕl'. *n. s.* [Fr.] Formerly *hostel*: a lodging-house, for the accommodation of occasional lodgers, who are supplied with apartments hired for the night, or by the week.

HOTHEA'DED, hŏt'-hĕd-ĕd. *a.* [*hot* and *head*.] Vehement; violent; passionate. *Arbuthnot.*

HO'THOUSE, hŏt'-hŏŭse. *n. s.* A bagnio; a place to sweat and cup in. *Shak.* A brothel. *B. Jonson.* A place enclosed, and covered, and kept hot, for rearing tender plants, and ripening fruits. *Mason.*

HO'TLY, hŏt'-lè. *ad.* With heat; not coldly. *Shak.* Violently; vehemently. *Sidney.* Lustfully. *Dryd.*

HOTMOU'THED, hŏt'-mŏŭthd. *a.* Headstrong; ungovernable. *Dryden.*

HO'TNESS, hŏt'-nĕs. *n. s.* Heat; violence; fury.

HO'TSPUR, hŏt'-spûr. *n. s.* [*hot* and *spur*.] A man violent, passionate, precipitate, and heady. *Shak.* A kind of pea of speedy growth. *Mortimer.*

HO'TSPUR*, hŏt'-spûr. *a.* Violent; impetuous. *Spenser.*

HO'TSPURRED, hŏt'-spûrd. 359. *a.* Vehement; rash; heady. *Peacham.*

HO'TTENTOT*, hŏt'-tn-tŏt. *n. s.* A savage inhabitant of the southern extremity of Africa. *Addison.*

HO'TTENTOT *Cherry*. A plant. *Chambers.*

HOUGH §, hŏk. 392. *n. s.* [hoh, Sax.] The joint of the hinder leg of a beast. 2 *Esd.* [*hoüe*, Fr. *houwe*, Dutch.] An adze; a hoe. *Stilling fleet.*

*To* HOUGH, hŏk. 392. *v. a.* To hamstring; to disable by cutting the sinews of the ham. *Josh.* xi. To cut up with a hough or hoe. To hawk. *Grew.*

HO'ULET. See HOWLET.

HOULT, hōlt. *n. s.* [holt, Sax.] A small wood. *Fairfax. Ob. T.*

HOUND §, hŏŭnd. 313. *n. s.* [hund, Sax.] A dog used in the chase. At first it was the generical name for dogs. *Wicliffe. Dryden.*

*To* HOUND, hŏŭnd. *v. a.* To set on the chase. *Bp. Bramhall.* To hunt; to pursue. *L'Estrange.*

HO'UNDFISH, hŏŭnd'-fĭsh. *n. s.* A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*

HO'UNDSTONGUE, hŏŭndz'-tŭng. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

HO'UNDTREE, hŏŭnd'-trè. *n. s.* A kind of tree. *Ainsworth.*

HOUP, hōōp. *n. s.* [*upupa*, Lat.] The hoopoo.

HOUR §, ŏŭr. 394, 313. *n. s.* [*heure*, Fr. *hora*, Lat.] The twenty-fourth part of a natural day; the space of sixty minutes. *Shak.* A particular time. *Dryden.* The time as marked by the clock. *Shak.* In the plural, the stated times of devotion in the Romish church. *Bale.*

HO'URGLASS, ŏŭr'-glâs. *n. s.* A glass filled with sand, which, running through a narrow hole, marks the time. *Sidney.* Space of time. *Bacon.*

HO'URHAND*, ŏŭr'-hând. *n. s.* That which performs the office of a hand in pointing out the hour of the day. *Baxter.*

HO'URI*, hōō'-rè. *n. s.* A Mahometan nymph of paradise. *Johnson.*

HO'URLY, ŏŭr'-lè. *a.* Happening or done every hour; frequent; often repeated. *Dryden.*

HO'URLY, ŏŭr'-lè. *ad.* Every hour; frequently. *Shakspeare.*

HO'URPLATE, ŏŭr'-plāte. *n. s.* The dial plate on which the hours pointed by the hand of a clock are inscribed. *Locke.*

HO'USAGE*, hŏŭz'-ĭdje. *n. s.* [from *house*.] A fee paid for laying up goods in a house. *Chambers.*

HO'USAL*, hŏŭ'-zăl. *a.* Domestick. *Cotgrave. Ob. T.*

HOUSE §, hŏŭse. 313. *n. s.* [hus, Sax.] A place wherein a man lives; a place of human abode *Bacon.* Any place of abode. *Shak.* Place in which religious or studious persons live in common; monastery; college. *Addison.* The manner of living; the table. *Swift.* Station of a planet in the heavens, astrologically considered. *Stilling fleet.* Family of ancestors, descendants, and kindred; race. *St. Luke.* The household; the family dwelling in the house. *Acts*, x. A body of the parliament; the lords or commons collectively considered. *King Charles.*

*To* HOUSE, hŏŭze. 437. *v. a.* [husian, Sax.] To harbour; to admit to residence. *Sidney.* To shelter; to keep under a roof. *Bacon.* To drive to shelter. *Shakspeare.*

*To* HOUSE, hŏŭze. *v. n.* To take shelter; to keep abode; to reside. *Spenser.* To have an astrological station in the heavens. *Dryden.*

HO'USEBOAT*, hŏŭs'-bōte. *n. s.* A boat with a covering in it, like a room.

HO'USEBOTE*, hŏŭs'-bōte. *n. s.* [*house*, and bote, Sax.] An allowance of necessary timber, out of the lord's wood, for the repair and support of a house or tenement. *Cowel.* And to burn in the house. *Blackstone.*

HO'USEBREAKER, hŏŭs'-brâ-kŭr. *n. s.* Burglar; one who makes his way into houses to steal. *L'Estrange.*

HO'USEBREAKING, hŏŭs'-brâ-kĭng. *n. s.* Burglary. *Swift.*

HO'USEDOG, hŏŭs'-dŏg. *n. s.* A mastiff kept to guard the house. *Addison.*

HO'USEHOLD, hŏŭs'-hōld. *n. s.* [*house* and *hold*.] A family living together. *Bacon.* Family life; domestick management. *Shak.* It is used in the manner of an adjective, to signify domestick; belonging to the family. *Acts*, x.

☞ This word is sometimes corruptly spelt without the final *e* in *house*; and, by the economy of typography, the *s* being joined to the *h*, the word is often corruptly pronounced as if written *how-shold*.—See FALSEHOOD and HOGSHEAD. *W.*

HO'USEHOLD-BREAD*, hŏŭs'-hōld-brĕd. *n. s.* Bread not of the finest quality.

HO'USEHOLDER, hŏŭs'-hōl-dŭr. *n. s.* Master of a family. *St. Matt.* xxi.

HO'USEHOLDSTUFF, hŏŭs'-hōld-stŭf. *n. s.* [*household* and *stuff*.] Furniture of a house; utensils convenient for a family. *Spenser.*

HO'USEKEEPER, hŏŭs'-kēēp-ŭr. *n. s.* [*house* and *keep*.] Householder; master of a family. *Locke.* One who lives in plenty. *Wotton.* One who lives much at home. *Shak.* A woman servant that has care of a family, and superintends the other maid servants. *Swift.* A housedog. *Shakspeare.*

HO'USEKEEPING, hŏŭs'-kēēp-ĭng. *a* [*house* and *keep*.] Domestick: useful to a family. *Carew.*

HO'USEKEEPING, hŏŭs'-kēēp-ĭng. *n. s.* Hospitality; liberal and plentiful table. *Shakspeare.*

HO'USEL §, hŏŭ'-zĕl. *n. s.* [husl, Sax.] The holy eucharist. *Chaucer.*

*To* HO'USEL, hŏŭ'-zĕl. *v. a.* [huslian, Sax.] To give or receive the eucharist. *Chaucer.*

HO'USELAMB*, hŏŭs'-lăm. *n. s.* A lamb kept up, to be fatted in the house.

HO'USELEEK, hŏŭs'-lēēk. *n. s.* [*house* and *leek*.] A plant. *Milier.*

HO'USELESS, hŏŭz'-lĕs. 467. *a.* Wanting abode; wanting habitation. *Shakspeare.*

HO'USEMAID, hŏŭs'-māde. *n. s.* A maid employed to keep the house clean. *Swift.*

HO'USEPIGEON*, hŏŭs'-pĭd-jĭn. *n. s.* A tame pigeon. *Gregory.*

HO'USERAISER*, hŏŭs'-rā-zŭr. *n. s.* One who builds or raises a house. *Wotton.*

HO'USEROOM, hŏŭs'-rōōm. 467. *n. s.* [*house* and *room*.] Place in a house. *Dryden.*

HO'USESNAIL, hŏŭs'-snāle. *n. s.* A kind of snail.

HO'USEWARMING, hŏŭs'-wâr-mĭng. *n. s.* [*house* and *warming*.] A feast or merrymaking upon going into a new house.

HO'USEWIFE, hŏz'-wĭf. 144, 515. *n. s.* [*house* and *wife*.] The mistress of a family. *Spenser.* A female economist. *Spenser.* One skilled in female business. *Addison.* A little case or bag, for articles of female work. *Shelton.*

HO'USEWIFELY, hŏz'-wĭf-lè. *a.* Skilled in the acts becoming a housewife. *Delany.*

HO'USEWIFELY, hŏz'-wĭf-lè. *ad.* With the economy of a careful woman. *Sherwood.*

HO'USEWIFERY, hŏz'-wĭf-rè. *n. s.* Domestick or female business; management becoming the mistress of a family. *Spenser.* Female economy. *Bp. Taylor.*

HO'USEWRIGHT*, hŏŭs'-rīte. *n. s.* [*house* and *wright*.] An architect. *Fotherby.*

HO'USING, hŏŭ'-zĭng. *n. s.* Quantity of inhabited building. *Graunt.* Any habitation. *Bp. Hall.* [*houseaux*, Fr.] Cloth originally used to keep off dirt, now added to saddles as ornamental. *Warton.*

HO'USLING, hŏŭs'-lĭng. *a.* Sacramental, alluding to the marriages of antiquity; "the *housling* fire," i. e. sacramental fire, used in that sacrament of marriage. *Spenser.*

HOUSS, hŏŭs. *n. s.* [*houseaux*, Fr.] Housings. *Dryd.*

HOVE, hōve. The preterit of *heave*. [hop, Sax.] *Pegge.*

*To* HOVE*, hōve. *v. n.* [*hofio, hovio*, Welsh.] To hover about; to halt; to loiter. *Gower. Ob. T.*

HO'VEL §, hŏv'-ĭl. 99. *n. s.* [diminutive of hope, Sax. house.] A shed open on the sides, and covered overhead. *Tusser.* A mean habitation; a cottage. *Ray.*

*To* HO'VEL, hŏv'-ĭl. *v. a.* To shelter in a hovel. *Shakspeare.*

HO'VEN, hō'-vn. 103. *part. pass.* [from *heave*.] Raised; swelled; tumified. *Tusser.*

*To* HO'VER §, hŭv'-ŭr. 165. *v. n.* [*hovio*, Welsh, to hang over.] To hang in the air over head, without flying off one way or other. *Shak.* To stand in suspense or expectation. *Spenser.* To wander about one place. *Addison.*

☞ The first syllable of this word is pronounced by Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Perry, so as to rhyme with the first of *novel*; but Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Elphinston, and W. Johnston, make it rhyme with the first of *cover*, *lover*, &c. The last is, in my opinion, the most agreeable to polite usage. *W.*

HO'VER*, hŭv'-ŭr. *n. s.* A protection; a shelter by hanging over. *Carew.*

HOVER *Ground**. Light ground. *Ray.*

HOW §, hŏŭ. 223. *ad.* [hu, Sax.] To what degree. *Exod.* x. In what manner. *Shak.* For what reason; from what cause. *Shak.* For what price. *Shak.* By what means. *Bacon.* In what state. *Gen.* xliv. It is used in a sense marking proportion or correspondence. *Job*, iv. It is much used in exclamation; as, *How* are the mighty fallen! 2 *Sam.* In an affirmative sense, not easily explained; that so it is; that. *Bacon.*

HOWBE'IT, hŏŭ-bè'-ĭt. } *ad.* [*how be it.*] Nevertheless. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

HO'WBE, hŏŭ'-bè. }

HO'WDY*, hŏŭ'-dè. *n. s.* A midwife. *Grose.*

HOWD'YE, hŏŭ'-dè-yè. [contracted from *How do ye?*] In what state is your health? *Pope.*

HOWE'VER, hŏŭ-ĕv'-vŭr. *ad.* [*how* and *ever*.] In whatsoever manner; in whatsoever degree. *Shak.* At all events; happen what will; at least. *Tillotson.* Nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet. *Dryden*

HO'WITZ*, hŏ'-wĭtz. } *n. s.* A kind of mortar

HO'WITZER*, hŏ'-wĭt-zŭr. } or cannon, of German invention.

HO'WKER*, hŏŭ'-kŭr. } *n. s.* [hulc, Sax.] A vesse

HO'OKER*, hŏŏk'-ŭr. } so called, much used by the Dutch. *Chambers.*

*To* HOWL §, hŏŭl. 223. *v. n.* [*huglen*, Dutch; *ululo*. Lat.] To cry as a wolf or dog. *Shak.* To utter cries in distress. *Jer.* xlviii. To speak with a bel luine cry or tone. *Phillips.* It is used poetically of many noises loud and horrid.

HOWL, hŏŭl. *n. s.* The cry of a wolf or dog. *Shak.* The cry of a human being in horrour. *Dryden.*

HO'WLET, hŏŭ'-lĕt. *n. s.* [*hulotte*, Fr.] The vulgar name for an owl. *Bale.*

HO'WLING*, hŏŭ'-lĭng. *n. s.* The cry of a wolf or dog. *Waller.* The cry of one in distress. *Amos*, viii. Any loud or horrid noise. *More.*

HO'WSO*, hŏŭ'-sō. *ad.* [abbreviation of *howsoever*.] Although. *Daniel. Ob. T.*

HOWSOE'VER, hŏŭ-sō-ĕv'-vŭr. *ad.* [*how* and *soever*.] In what manner soever. *Raleigh.* Although. *Shakspeare.*

HOWVE*. The old word for a *hood.*

*To* HOX, hŏks. *v. a.* [hoh, Sax.] To hough; to hamstring. *Shakspeare.*

HOY, hŏè. 329. *n. s.* [*heu*, Fr.] A large boat sometimes with one deck. *Spenser.*

HOY*, hŏè. *interj.* [*hu, huye*, old Fr.] An exclamation sometimes used to encourage dogs; some times in the sense of driving away, i. e. begone; and sometimes, like *holla*, for stop, halt. *Bp. Hall.*

HU'BBUB, hŭb'-bŭb. *n. s.* [a corruption of *whoop* and *up*.] A shout; a shriek; a loud or shrill noise. *Spenser.* A tumult; a riot. *Clarendon.*

HUBBUB-BOO*, hŭb'-bŭb-bōō'. *n. s.* The cry or howling of the lower sort of Irish at funerals. *Irish Hudibras.*

*To* HUCK §*, hŭk. *v. n.* [*hucker*, or *hoecker*, Teut.] To haggle in purchasing goods. *Hales.*

HU'CKABACK, hŭk'-kă-băk. *n. s.* A kind of coarse table-linen, having the weft alternately crossed, to produce an uneven surface. [Perhaps from the Teut. *huyke*.]

HU'CKLE*, hŭk'-kl. *n. s.* [perhaps from the Teut. *hucken*.] The hip. *Hudibras.*

HU'CKLEBACKED, hŭk'-kl-băkt. *a.* [*hocker*, Germ. and *back*.] Crooked in the shoulders.

HU'CKLEBONE, hŭk'-kl-bōne. *n. s.* The hip-bone *Gamm. Gurton.*

HU'CKSTER, hŭks'-tŭr. 98. } *n. s.* [*hucker, hoecker*, Teut.] One who sells goods by retail, or in small quantities; a pedler. *Ecclus.* xxvi. A trickish, mean fellow. *Bp Hall.*

*To* HU'CKSTER, hŭks'-tŭr. *v. n.* To deal in petty bargains. *Swift.*

HU'CKSTERAGE*, hŭk'-stŭr-ăje. *n. s.* Dealing; business. *Milton.*

HU'CKSTERESS*, hŭk'-stŭr-ĕs. *n. s.* A she-pedler. *Sherwood.*

HUD*, hŭd. *n. s.* [perhaps a corruption of *hood*.] The husk of a nut or walnut.—*To hud.* To take off the husks. *Grose.*

*To* HU'DDLE §, hŭd'-dl. 405. *v. a.* [*hudeln*, Germ.] To dress up close, so as not to be discovered; to moble. To put on carelessly in a hurry. *Prior.* To cover up in haste. *Edwards.* To perform in a hurry. *Dryden.* To throw together in confusion. *Locke.*

*To* HU'DDLE, hŭd'-dl. *v. n.* To come in a crowd or hurry. *Shakspeare.*

HU'DDLE, hŭd'-dl. 405. *n. s.* Crowd, tumult; confusion. *Glanville.*

HU'DDLER*, hŭd'-dl-ŭr. *n. s.* [*hudler*, Germ.] One who throws things into confusion: a bungler. *Cotgrave.*

HUE §, hū. 335. *n. s.* [hiɒ, hiɒe, and hiu, Sax.] Colour; die. *Spenser.* [*huée*, Fr.] A clamour; a legal pursuit: an alarm given to the country. It is commonly joined with *cry*. *Shakspeare.*

HU'ED*, hū'-ĕd, or hūde. *a.* Coloured. *Chaucer.*

HU'ER, hū'-ûr. *n. s.* [*huer*, Fr.] One whose business is to call out to others. *Carew.*

HUFF §, hŭf. *n. s.* [*hove*, or *hoven*, swelled.] Swell of sudden anger or arrogance. *Hudibras.* A wretch swelled with a false opinion of his own value. *South.*

*To* HUFF, hŭf. *v. a.* To swell; to puff. *Grew.* To hector; to treat with insolence and arrogance, or brutality. *Echard.*

*To* HUFF, hŭf. *v. n.* To bluster; to storm; to bounce; to swell with indignation or pride. *Otway.*

HU'FFER, hŭf'-fûr. *n. s.* A blusterer; a bully. *Hudibras.*

HU'FFISH, hŭf'-fĭsh. *a.* Arrogant; insolent; hectoring.

HU'FFISHLY, hŭf'-fĭsh-lè. *ad.* With arrogant petulance.

HU'FFISHNESS, hŭf'-fĭsh-nĕs. *n. s.* Petulance; arrogance.

*To* HUG §, hŭg. *v. a.* [hᵹian, Sax.] To press close in an embrace. *Shak.* To fondle; to treat with tenderness. *Milton.* To hold fast. *Atterbury.* To gripe in wrestling. To applaud or congratulate one's self, on account of supposed advantage or superiority. *Glanville.*

HUG, hŭg. *n. s.* Close embrace. *Gay.* A particular gripe in wrestling, called a *Cornish hug*. *Tatler.*

HUGE §, hūje. *a.* [*ahugue*, old Fr.] Vast; immense. *Hooker.* Very great. *Milton.* Great even to deformity or terribleness. *Shak.* Having any quality in a great or high degree. *Hammond.*

HU'GELY, hūje'-lè. *ad.* Immensely; enormously. *Shakspeare.* Greatly; very much. *Bp. Taylor.*

HU'GENESS, hūje'-nĕs. *n. s.* Enormous bulk; greatness. *Mir. for Magistrates.* Utmost extent. *Shakspeare.*

HU'GEOUS*, hū'-jè-ŭs. *a.* A low word for vast or enormous.

HU'GGERMUGGER, hŭg'-gûr-mŭg-gûr. *n. s.* [uncertain etymology.] Secrecy; by-place. *Spenser.*

HU'GUENOT*, hū'-gù-nŏt. *n. s.* [*Eignots*, confederates.] One of the reformed religion in France; a French Calvinist. *Dryden.*

HU'GUENOTISM*, hū'-gù-nŏt-ĭzm. *n. s.* The profession or principles of a Huguenot. *Sherwood.*

HU'GY, hū'-jè. *a.* Vast; great; huge. *Carew.*

HU'ISHER*. *n. s.* [*huissier*, Fr.] An attendant; a door-keeper. Now written *usher*. *B. Jonson.*

HUKE, hūke. *n. s.* [*huca*, low Latin; *huque*, Fr.] A cloak; a mantle. *Bacon.*

HULCH §*, hŭltsh. *n. s.* [*hulkig*, Su. Goth.] A bunch; a bump; any round swelling, as a *hunch* in the back. *Cotgrave.*

HULCHBA'CKED*, hŭltsh'-bâkt. *a.* Crookbacked. *Cotgrave.*

HU'LCHED*, hŭltsh'-ĕd. *a.* Swollen; puffed up. *Cotgrave.*

HU'LCHY*, hŭltsh'-è. *a.* Much swelling; gibbous. *Sherwood.*

HULK, hŭlk. *n. s.* [*holk*, Su. Goth.] A ship; a vessel of burden. *Mirror for Magistrates.* The body of a ship. *Shakspeare.* Any thing bulky and unwieldy. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* HULK, hŭlk. *v. a.* To exenterate: as, to *hulk* a hare. *Ainsworth.*

HU'LKY*, hŭl'-kè. *a.* A colloquial term for a heavy, large, or unwieldy person.

HULL §, hŭl. *n. s.* [*hullen*, Germ.] The husk or integument of any thing; the outer covering. The body of a ship; the hulk. *Dryden.—To lie a hull.* Spoken of a ship, when she cannot carry all her sails; or her masts are taken down, and she is left at the direction of the waves. *Sir T. Herbert.*

*To* HULL, hŭl. *v. n.* To float; to drive to and fro upon the water without sails or rudder. *Sidney.*

*To* HULL*, hŭl. *v. a.* To peel off the hull or husk of any seed. *Latham.* To fire cannon balls into the hull of a ship, within the point-blank range. *Chambers.*

HU'LLY, hŭl'-lè. *a.* [from *hull*.] Siliquose; husky *Ainsworth.*

HU'LVER, hŭl'-vûr. *n. s.* Holly. *Tusser.*

*To* HUM §, hŭm. *v. n.* [*hommelen*, Dutch.] To make the noise of bees. *Dryden.* To make an inarticulate and buzzing sound. *Shak.* To make a confused noise, like that of bustling crowds at a distance. *Thomson.* To pause in speaking, and supply the interval with an audible emission of breath. *Hudibras.* To make a low, dull noise; to murmur. *P. Fletcher.* To express applause. Approbation was commonly expressed in publick assemblies by a *hum*. *Trial of the Regicides.*

*To* HUM*, hŭm. *v. a.* To applaud. *Milton.* To sing low; to utter murmuringly, or indistinctly. *Pope.* To cause to hum, or make a dull noise. To impose upon a person.

HUM, hŭm. *n. s.* The noise of bees, or insects. *Shak.* A low, confused noise, as of bustling crowds at a distance. *Milton.* Any low, dull noise. *Pope.* A pause, with an inarticulate sound. *Shak.* An expression of applause. *Spectator.* Formerly, a strong liquor, drunk by the common people. *B. Jonson.* A jest; a low trick; a hoax. *Epigr. Oxford Sausage.*

HUM, hŭm. *interj.* A sound implying doubt and deliberation. *Shakspeare.*

HU'MAN §, hū'-mân. 88. *a.* [*humanus*, Lat.] Having the qualities of a man. *Swift.* Belonging to man *Shakspeare.*

HUMA'NATE*, hū'-mâ-nāte. *part. a.* Invested with humanity. *Abp. Cranmer.*

HU'MANE §, hū-māne'. *a.* [*humaine*, Fr.] Kind; civil; benevolent; good-natured. *Bacon.*

HUMA'NELY, hū-māne'-lè. *ad.* Kindly; with goodnature. *Shakspeare.*

HUMA'NENESS*, hū-māne'-nĕs. *n. s.* Tenderness; humanity. *Scott.*

HU'MANIST, hū'-mâ-nĭst. *n. s.* [*humaniste*, Fr.] A philologer: a grammarian. *Bacon.*

HUMA'NITY, hū-mân'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*humanitas*, Lat.] The nature of man. *Sidney.* Humankind; the collective body of mankind. *Glanville.* Benevolence; tenderness. *Locke.* Philology; grammatical studies. *Harrington.*

*To* HU'MANIZE, hū'-mân-ize. *v. a.* To soften; to make susceptive of tenderness or benevolence. *Wotton.*

HU'MANKIND, hū-mân-kīnd'. *n. s.* The race of man; mankind. *Pope.*

HU'MANLY, hū'-mân-lè. *ad.* After the notions of men; according to the power of men. *Atterbury.* Kindly; with good-nature. *Pope.*

HUMA'TION*, hū-mā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*humatio*, Lat.] Interment. *Chambers.*

HU'MBIRD, hŭm'-bûrd. *n. s.* The humming bird. *Brown.*

HU'MBLE §, ŭm'-bl. 394, 405. *a.* [*humble*, Fr.] Not proud; modest; not arrogant. *Spenser.* Low; not high; not great. *Cowley.*

*To* HU'MBLE. ŭm'-bl. *v. a.* To make humble; to make submissive; to make to bow down with humility. *Shak.* To crush; to break; to subdue. *Addison.* To make to condescend. *Locke.* To bring down from a height. *Hakewill.*

HU'MBLEBEE, ŭm'-bl-bè. *n. s.* [*hommelen*, Teut. bombum edere.] A buzzing wild bee. *Shak.*

HU'MBLEBEE, ŭm'-bl-bè. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

HU'MBLEBEE *Eater*. *n. s.* A fly that eats the humblebee. *Ainsworth.*

HU'MBLEMOUTHED, ŭm'-bl-mŏŭTHd. *a.* [*humble* and *mouth*.] Mild; meek. *Shakspeare.*

HU'MBLENESS, ŭm'-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Humility; absence of pride. *Sidney.*

HU'MBLEPLANT, ŭm'-bl-plânt. *n. s.* A species of sensitive plant. *Mortimer.*

HU'MBLER, ŭm'-bl-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One that humbles or subdues himself, or others. *Sherwood.*

HU'MBLES, ŭm'-blz. 405. *n. s.* Entrails of a deer. See UMBLES.

HU'MBLESS, ŭm'-blĕs. *n. s.* [*humblesse*, old Fr.] Humbleness; humility. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

HU'MBLING*, ŭm'-blĭng. *n. s.* Humiliation; abatement of pride. *Milton.*

HU'MBLY, ŭm'-blè. *ad.* Without pride; with humility; modestly; with timorous modesty. *Shak.* Without height; without elevation.

HU'MBUG*, hŭm'-bŭg. *n. s.* An imposition: a very low word. *Student*, vol. ii.

HU'MDRUM, hŭm'-drŭm. *a.* [from *hum*, and the Icel. *draums*.] Dull; dronish; stupid. *Hudibras.*

*To* HUME'CT §, hū-mĕkt'. } *v. a.* [*humecto*,
*To* HUME'CTATE §, hū-mĕk'-tāte. } Lat.] To wet; to moisten. *Brown.*

HUMECTA'TION, hū-mĕk-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of wetting; moistening. *Bacon.*

HUME'CTIVE*, hū-mĕk'-tĭv. *a.* Having the power to wet or moisten. *Partheneia Sacra.*

HU'MERAL, hū'-mĕ-răl. *a.* [*humeral*, Fr. from *humerus*, Lat.] Belonging to the shoulder. *Sharp.*

HUMICUBA'TION, hū-mĭk-ū-bā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*humi* and *cubo*, Lat.] The act of lying on the ground. *Bp. Bramhall.*

HU'MID §, hū'-mĭd. *a.* [*humidus*, Lat.] Wet; moist; watery. *Milton.*

HUMI'DITY, hū-mĭd'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* [*humidité*, Fr.] Moisture, or the power of wetting other bodies. It differs very much from fluidity, depending altogether on the congruity of the component particles of any liquor to the pores or surfaces of such particular bodies as it is capable of adhering to. *Quincy.*

*To* HU'MILE §*, hū'-mĭl. *v. a.* [*humilier*, old Fr.] To humiliate or humble. *Bp. Fisher. Ob. T.*

HUMILIA'TION, hū-mĭl-ĕ-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Descent from greatness; act of humility. *Hooker.* Mortification; external expression of sin and unworthiness. *Brown.* Abatement of pride. *Swift.*

HUMI'LITY, hū-mĭl'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* [*humilité*, Fr.] Freedom from pride; modesty. *Hooker.* Act of submission. *Davies.*

HU'MMER, hŭm'-mŭr. *n. s.* [from *hum.*] That which hums; an applauder. *Ainsworth.*

HU'MMING*, hŭm'-mĭng. *n. s.* The noise of bees or flies. *Bacon.* An inarticulate sound. *Shak.* A dull, unmeaning noise. *Glanville.*

HU'MMING *Ale**. Sprightly ale. *Dryden.*

HU'MMING *Bird**. See HUMBIRD.

HU'MMOCK*, hŭm'-mŭk. *n. s.* [perhaps a corruption of *hump.*] A little hill; rising-ground. *Hawkesworth.*

HU'MMUMS*, hŭm'-mŭmz. *n. s.* pl. [Persian.] Sweating-places, or baths. The word is used by us only in the plural. *Sir T. Herbert.*

HU'MORAL, yū'-mŏ-răl. 83, 394. *a.* [*humoral*, Fr.] Proceeding from the humours. *Harvey.*

HU'MORIST, yū'-mŭr-ĭst. *n. s.* [*humoriste*, Fr.] One who conducts himself by his own fancy; one who gratifies his own humour. *Watts.* One who has odd conceits. *Bp. Hall.* One who is fond of jesting; a wag; a droll. *Sir T. Bodley.* One who has violent and peculiar passions. *Bacon.*

HU'MOROUS, yū'-mŭr-ŭs. 314. *a.* Moist; humid; damp; dewy. *Drayton.* Full of grotesque or odd images. *Addison.* Capricious; irregular. *Shak.* Pleasant; jocular. *Prior.*

HU'MOROUSLY, yū'-mŭr-ŭs-lè. *ad.* Merrily; jocosely. *Addison.* Capriciously; whimsically. *Calamy.*

HU'MOROUSNESS, yū'-mŭr-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Fickleness; capricious levity. Jocularity; oddness of conceit. Petulance; peevishness. *Goodman.*

HU'MORSOME, yū'-mŭr-sŭm. *a.* Peevish; petulant. *Goodman.* Odd; humorous. *Swift.*

HU'MORSOMELY, yū'-mŭr-sŭm-lè. *ad.* Peevishly; petulantly. *Goodman.*

HU'MOUR §, yū'-mŭr. 314, 394. *n. s.* [*humor*, Lat.] Moisture. *Ray.* The different kind of moisture in man's body. *Milton.* General turn or temper of mind. *Sidney.* Present disposition. *Shak.* Grotesque imagery; jocularity; merriment. *Temple.* Tendency to disease; morbid disposition. *Temple.* Petulance; peevishness. *South.* A trick; a practice. *Shak.* Caprice; whim; predominant inclination. *Bacon.*

*To* HU'MOUR, yū'-mŭr. *v. a.* To gratify; to soothe by compliance. *Swift.* To fit; to comply with. *Milton.*

HU'MOURIST*. See HUMORIST.

HU'MOURSOME*. See HUMORSOME.

HUMP §, hŭmp. *n. s.* [*umbo*, Lat. a tump or hillock.] The protuberance formed by a crooked back. *Tatler.*

HU'MPBACK, hŭmp'-bāk. *n. s.* Crooked back, high shoulders. *Tatler.*

HU'MPBACKED, hŭmp'-bākt. *a.* Having a crooked back. *Townsend.*

*To* HUNCH §, hŭnsh. *v. a.* [*husch*, Germ.] To strike or punch with the fists. *L'Estrange.* [*hocker*, Germ. a crooked back.] To crook the back. *Dryden.*

HUNCH*, hŭnsh. *n. s.* A blow; a punch. *Serenius.* A hump; a bunch.

HU'NCHBACKED, hŭnsh'-bākt. 359. *a.* Having a crooked back. *Dryden.*

HU'NDRED §, hŭn'-drĕd, or hŭn'-dŭrd. *a.* [hunð, hundreð, Sax.] The number consisting of ten multiplied by ten. *Dryden.*

☞ This word has a solemn and a colloquial pronunciation. In poetry and oratory the former mode is the better; on other occasions the latter. *W.*

HU'NDRED, hŭn'-drĕd. 417. *n. s.* A company, body, or collection consisting of a hundred. *Locke.* A canton or division of a country, perhaps once containing a hundred manors. [*hundredum*, low Lat.] *Bacon.*

HUNDRE'DER*, hŭn'-drĕd-ŭr. *n. s.* [*haundredarius*, low Lat.] One of the jury upon a controversy, dwelling in the hundred where the land lies. *Blackstone.* One that hath the jurisdiction of a hundred, and holdeth the hundred court. *Cowel.*

HU'NDREDTH, hŭn'-drĕdth. *a.* [hunðeonteoðoþa, Sax.] The ordinal of a hundred; the tenth ten times told. *Hooker.*

HUNG, hŭng. The *preterit* and *part. pass.* of *hang*. *Dryden.*

HU'NGARY *Water**, hŭng'-găr-ĕ-wā'-tŭr. *n. s.* A distilled water, so called from a queen of Hungary, for whose use it was first prepared.

HU'NGER §, hŭng'-gŭr. 409. *n. s.* [hunger, Sax.] Desire of food; the pain felt from fasting. *Quincy.* Any violent desire. *Dryden.*

*To* HU'NGER, hŭng'-gŭr. 98. *v. n.* To feel the pain of hunger. *St. Matt.* xxi. To desire with great eagerness; to long. *Milton.*

*To* HU'NGER*, hŭng'-gŭr. *v. a.* To famish; not to allow sufficient food.

HU'NGERBIT, hŭng'-gŭr-bĭt. } 103. *a.* [*hun-*
HU'NGERBITTEN, hŭng'-gŭr-bĭt-t'n. } *ger* and *bit.*] Pained or weakened with hunger. *Job*, xviii.

HU'NGERED*, hŭng'-gŭrd. See HUNGRED.

HU'NGERLY, hŭng'-gŭr-lè. *a.* Hungry; in want of nourishment. *Shakspeare.*

HU'NGERLY, hŭng'-gŭr-lè. *ad.* With keen appetite. *Shakspeare.*

*To* HU'NGERSTARVE*, hŭng'-gŭr-stărve. *v. a* To famish. *Huloet.*

HU'NGERSTARVED, hŭng'-gŭr-stărv'd'. *a.* Starved with hunger. *Shakspeare.*

HU'NGRED, hŭng'-gŭr'd. 359. *a.* [usually with *an* prefixed, corresponding to *athirst.*] Pinched by want of food. *St. Matthew.*

HU'NGRILY, hŭng'-grè-lè. *ad.* With keen appetite. *Dryden.*

HU'NGRY, hŭng'-grè. *a.* Feeling pain from want of food. *Locke.* Not fat; not fruitful; not prolific more disposed to draw from other substances than to impart to them. *Bacon.*

HUNKS, hŭngks. *n. s.* [*hunskur*, Icel.] A covetous, sordid wretch; a miser. *Dryden.*

HUNS*, hŭnz. *n. s.* pl. [*Hunni*, Lat.] A barbarous people of Scythia, who, after subduing Pannonia, gave to it the present name of Hungary. *Purchas.*

*To* HUNT §. hŭnt. *v. a.* [hunʒian, Sax.] To chase wild animals. *Job*, xxxviii. To pursue; to follow close. *Psalm* cxl. To search for. *Spenser.* To direct or manage hounds in the chase. *Addison.*

*To* HUNT, hŭnt. *v. n.* To follow the chase. *Gen.* xxvii. To pursue or search. *Locke.*

HUNT, hŭnt. *n. s.* A huntsman. *Chaucer.* A pack of hounds. *Dryden.* A chase. *Shak.* Pursuit. *Shak.*

HU'NTER, hŭn'-tŭr. *n. s.* One who chases animals for pastime or food. *Milton.* A dog that scents game or beasts of prey. *Shak.* A hunting-horse, as it was formerly called.

HU'NTING*, hŭn'-tĭng. *n. s.* [hunʒung, Sax.] The diversion of the chase. *Locke.*

HU'NTINGHORN, hŭn'-tĭng-hôrn. *n. s.* A bugle; a horn used to cheer the hounds. *Prior.*

HU'NTINGHORSE*, hŭn'-tĭng-hôrse. *n. s.* A horse to hunt on; a hunter. *Spectator.*

HU'NTINGSEAT*, hŭn'-tĭng-sēēt. *n. s.* A temporary residence for the purpose of hunting. *Gray.*

HU'NTRESS, hŭn'-trĕs. *n. s.* A woman that follows the chase. *Milton.*

HU'NTSMAN, hŭnts'-măn. 88. *n. s.* One who delights in the chase. *Spenser.* The servant whose office it is to manage the chase. *L'Estrange.*

HU'NTSMANSHIP, hŭnts'-măn-shĭp. *n. s.* The qualifications of a hunter. *Donne.*

HU'RDEN*, hûr'-dn. *n. s.* [made of *hurds*, or coarse flax.] A coarse kind of linen. *Shenstone.*

HU'RDLE §, hûr'-dl. 405. *n. s.* [hyrdel, Sax.] A texture of sticks woven together; a crate. *Dryden.* Crate on which criminals were dragged to execution. *Bacon.*

*To* HU'RDLE*, hûr'-dl. *v. a.* To make up, hedge, cover, or close with hurdles. *Seward.*

HURDS, hûrdz *n. s.* [See HARDS.] The refuse of hemp or flax. *Ainsworth.*

HU'RDY-GURDY*, hûr'-dē-gûr-dē. *n. s.* [uncertain derivation.] A stringed instrument, often heard in the streets of London. *Midas.*

*To* HURL §, hûrl. *v. a.* [from *whirl*, *hurra*, Su. Goth.] To throw with violence; to drive impetuously. *Numb.* xxxv. [*hurler*, Fr.] To utter with vehemence. *Spenser.* To play at a kind of game. *Carew.*

*To* HURL*, hûrl. *v. n.* To move rapidly; to whirl. *Thomson.*

HURL, hûrl. *n. s.* The act of casting or throwing. *Congreve.* Tumult; riot; commotion. *Knolles.*

HU'RLBAT, hûrl'-bât. *n. s.* Whirlbat. *Ainsworth.*

HU'RLER, hûr'-lûr. *n. s.* One who throws, or hurls. *Harrington.* One that plays at hurling. *Carew.*

HU'RLWIND, hûrl'-wĭnd. *n. s.* A whirlwind. *Sandys.*

HU'RLY, hûr'-lē. } *n. s.* [*hurler*, Fr.

HURLY-BURLY, hûr'-lē-bûr-lē. § and *horlen*, Teut.] Tumult; commotion; bustle. *Shakspeare.*

HURRA'H*, hûr-rä'. *interj.* [*hurra*, Goth.] A shout of joy, or triumph, or applause, or encouragement.

HU'RRICANE, hûr'-rē-kān. } *n. s.* [*huracan*,

HURRICA'NO, hûr-rē-kä'-nō. § Span.] A violent storm, such as is often experienced in the western hemisphere. *Shakspeare.*

HU'RRIER, hûr'-rē-ûr. *n. s.* One that hurries; a disturber. *Chapman.*

*To* HU'RRY §, hûr'-rē. *v. a.* [*horra*, *hurra*, or *hyra*, Goth.] To hasten; to put into precipitation or confusion; to drive confusedly. *Shakspeare.*

*To* HU'RRY, hûr'-rē. *v. n.* To move on with precipitation. *Dryden.*

HU'RRY, hûr'-rē. *n. s.* Tumult; precipitation; commotion. *Hayward.*

HU'RRY-SKURRY*, hûr'-rē-skûr'-rē. *ad.* [*hurra*, and *skorra*, Su. Goth.] Confusedly; in a bustle; with noise and tumult. *Gray.*

HURST, hûrst. *n. s.* [hyrſt, Sax.] A small wood; a knoll covered with trees. *Drayton.*

*To* HURT §, hûrt. *v. a.* preter. *I hurt*; part. pass. *I have hurt.* [hỳrt, Sax. wounded.] To mischief; to harm. *Revel.* ii. To wound; to pain by some bodily harm. *Shakspeare.* To damage; to impair. *Revel.* vi.

HURT, hûrt. *n. s.* Harm; mischief. *Spenser.* Wound or bruise. *Shak.* Injury; wrong. *Ezra*, iv

HU'RTER, hûrt'-ûr. *n. s.* One that does harm. A wounder. *Cotgrave.*

HU'RTFUL, hûrt'-fûl. *a.* [*hurt* and *full.*] Mischievous; pernicious. *Hooker*

HU'RTFULLY, hûrt'-fûl-ē. *ad.* Mischievously; pernicously. *Sherwood.*

HU'RTFULNESS, hûrt'-fûl-nĕs. *n. s.* Mischievousness; perniciousness. *Sherwood.*

*To* HU'RTLE §, hûr'-tl. 405. *v. n.* [*urtare*, Italian.] To clash; to skirmish; to run against any thing; to jostle. *Shak.* To clash; to rattle. *Shak.* To rush forward. *Spenser.* To wheel round; to turn about quickly. *Spenser.*

*To* HU'RTLE, hûr'-tl. *v. a.* To push with violence. *Wicliffe.* To move with violence, or rather with velocity; to whirl round. *Spenser.*

HU'RTLEBERRY, hûr'-tl-bĕr-ē. *n. s.* [heopoꝛbeꝛꝛ, Sax.] Bilberry.

HU'RTLESS, hûrt'-lĕs. *a.* Innocent; harmless; innoxious; doing no harm. *Sidney.* Receiving no hurt.

HU'RTLESSLY, hûrt'-lĕs-lē. *ad.* Without harm. *Sidney.*

HU'RTLESSNESS, hûrt'-lĕs-nĕs. *n. s.* Freedom from any pernicious quality.

HU'SBAND §, hŭz'-bŭnd. 88. *n. s.* [*hossbund*, Danish, master.] The correlative to wife; a man married to a woman. *Locke.* The male of animals. *Dryden.* An economist; a man that knows and practises the methods of frugality and profit. *Dates.* A tiller of the ground; a farmer. *Spenser.*

*To* HU'SBAND, hŭz'-bŭnd. *v. a.* To supply with a husband. *Shak.* To manage with frugality. *Bacon.* To till; to cultivate the ground. *Bacon.*

HU'SBANDABLE*, hŭz'-bŭnd-â-bl. *a.* Manageable with frugality. *Sherwood.*

HU'SBANDLESS, hŭz'-bŭnd-lĕs. *a.* Without a husband. *Shakspeare.*

HU'SBANDLY, hŭz'-bŭnd-lē. *a.* Frugal; thrifty *Tusser.*

HU'SBANDMAN, hŭz'-bŭnd-măn. *n. s.* A master of a family. *Chaucer.* One who works in tillage. *Shak.*

HU'SBANDRY, hŭz'-bŭnd-rē. *n. s.* Tillage; manner of cultivating land. *Sidney.* Thrift; frugality; parsimony. *Shak.* Care of domestick affairs. *Shak.*

HUSH §, hŭsh. *interj.* [*houische*, Fr.] Silence! be still! no noise! *Shakspeare.*

HUSH, hŭsh. *a.* Still; silent; quiet. *Shakspeare.*

*To* HUSH, hŭsh. *v. n.* To be still; to be silent. *Spenser.*

*To* HUSH, hŭsh. *v. a.* To still; to silence; to quiet. *Shakspeare.*

*To* HUSH *up*. *v. a.* To suppress in silence; to forbid to be mentioned. *Pope.*

HU'SHMONEY, hŭsh'-mŭn-ē. *n. s.* [*hush* and *money.*] A bribe to hinder information. *Swift.*

HUSK §, hŭsk. *n. s.* [*huidsch*, Dutch.] The outmost integument of fruits. *Shakspeare.*

*To* HUSK, hŭsk. *v. a.* To strip off the outward integument.

HU'SKED, hŭs'-kĕd. 365. *a.* Bearing a husk. *Sherwood.*

HU'SKINESS*, hŭs'-kē-nĕs. *n. s.* Hoarseness; the state of being husky.

HU'SKY, hŭs'-kē. *a.* Abounding in husks; consisting of husks. *Dryden.* Hoarse; having a rough or dismal sound; having a cough. *Ansley.*

HUSSA'R*, hŭz-zär'. *n. s.* [*husar*, Germ.] Originally, a Hungarian horse-soldier, light-armed. *Tatler.*

HU'SSITE*, hŭs'-kē. *n. s.* One of the followers of John Huss of Prague, the reformer. *Pelietreau.*

HU'SSY, hŭz'-zē. *n. s.* [corrupted from *housewife*: taken in an ill sense.] A sorry or bad woman; a worthless wench. It is often used ludicrously in slight disapprobation. *Southern.*

HU'STINGS, hŭz'-tĭngz. *n. s.* [huſtinʒ, Sax.] A council; a court held. *Blackstone.* The place of meeting to choose a member of parliament. *Burke*

*To* HU'STLE, hŭs'-sl. 472. *v. a.* [*hutsen*, *hutseln* Teut.] To shake together in confusion.

HU'SWIFE §, hŭz'-zĭf. 144. *n. s.* A bad manager; a sorry woman. [hur, Sax. and *wife*.] *Shak.* An economist; a thrifty woman. *Tusser.*

*To* HU'SWIFE, hŭz'-zĭf. *v. a.* To manage with economy and frugality. *Dryden.*

HU'SWIFELY*, hŭz'-zĭf-lè. *a.* Thrifty; frugal; becoming a housewife. *Tusser.*

HU'SWIFELY*, hŭz'-zĭf-lè. *ad.* Thriftily; like a good huswife or husband. *Barret.*

HU'SWIFERY, hŭz'-zĭf-rè. *n. s.* Management, good or bad. *Tusser.* Management of rural business committed to women. *Tusser.*

HUT §, hŭt. *n. s.* [huττe, Sax.] A poor cottage *Swift.* A temporary building to lodge soldiers.

*To* HUT*, hŭt. *v. a.* [*huter*, Fr.] A military expression: as, to *hut* troops, i. e. to lodge them in huts.

HUTCH §, hŭtsh. *n. s.* [hpæcce, Sax. *huche*, Fr.] A chest of any kind; a coffer, called in the north country, an ark. *Warton.* Among farmers, a hollow trap for taking vermin alive; and also a kind of case for keeping rabbits.

*To* HUTCH*, hŭtsh. *v. a.* To hoard; to lay up as in a chest. *Milton.*

HUTCHINSO'NIAN*, hŭtsh-ĭn-sō'-nè-ăn. *n. s.* One of the followers of the opinions of Mr. John Hutchinson of Yorkshire; whose notion was, that a plenum and the air are the principles of the Scripture philosophy, and whose scheme of reformation related to the original language of the Old Testament and the true sense of the Bible. *Heathcote.*

*To* HUZZ, hŭz. *v. n.* [from the sound.] To buzz; to murmur. *Barret.*

HUZZA' §*, hŭz-zà'. 174. [hŭz-zâ', *Perry.*] *interj.* An exclamation of joy, or triumph. *Goldsmith.*

HUZZA', hŭz-zà'. *n. s.* A shout; a cry of acclamation. *Arbuthnot.*

*To* HUZZA', hŭz-zà'. *v. n.* To utter acclamation. *King.*

*To* HUZZA', hŭz-zà'. *v. a.* To receive or attend with acclamation. *Addison.*

HY'ACINTH §, hī'-ă-sĭnth. *n. s.* [*hákινθός.*] A flower. *Miller.* A gem, the same with the *lapis lyncurius* of the ancients. *Hill.*

HY'ACINTHINE, hī-ă-sĭn'-*th*ĭn. 140. *a.* Made of hyacinths; resembling hyacinths. *Milton.*

HY'ADES, hī'-ă-dèz. } *n. s.* [*ὑάδες.*] A watery con-
HY'ADS, hī'-ădz. 187. § stellation. *Dryden.*

HY'ALINE, hī'-ă-lĭn. 150. *a.* [*ὑάλινος.*] Glassy, crystalline. *Milton.*

HY'BRID §*, hī'b'-brĭd. *a.* [*ὕβρις, ὑβρίδος.*] Mongrel; of different species: applied to plants as well as animals. *South.*

HY'BRIDOUS, hī'b'-brè-dŭs. *a.* Begotten between animals of different species. *Ray.*

HYDA'TIDES, hī-dă'-è-dèz. 187. *n. s.* [from *ὕδωρ.*] Little transparent bladders of water in any part; most common in dropsical persons. *Quincy.*

HY'DRA, hī'-drâ. *n. s.* [*hydra*, Lat.] A monster with many heads slain by Hercules: whence any multiplicity of evils is termed a *hydra. Milton.*

HY'DRAGOGUES, hī'-drâ-gŏgz. 187. *n. s.* [*ὕδωρ* and *ἀγω.*] Such medicines as occasion the discharge of watery humours, which is generally the case of the stronger catharticks. *Quincy.*

HYDRA'ULICAL, hī-drâw'-lè-kăl. } *a.* Relating to
HYDRA'ULICK, hī-drâw'-lĭk. § the conveyance of water through pipes. *Derham.*

HYDRA'ULICKS §, hī-drâw'-lĭks. 187. *n. s.* [*ὕδωρ* and *ἀυλος.*] The science of conveying water through pipes or conduits. *Adams.*

HYDROCE'LE, hī'-drō-sèle. 180. *n. s.* [*ὑδροκηλὴ.*] A watery rupture.

☞ This word, like all of the same origin and form, as *bubonocele, enterocele, bronchocele, spermatocele, sarcocele*, &c., ought to be pronounced with the final *e* forming a syllable; for, as they are perfectly Greek words, as *νδροκηλη*, or formed from the Greek, as *enterocele* from *εντερον* and *κηλη*, they ought to be pronounced like *apostrophe, hyperbole*, &c. *W.*

HYDROCE'PHALUS, hī-drō-sĕf'-fă-lŭs. *n. s.* [*ὕδωρ* and *κεφαλὴ.*] A dropsy in the head. *Arbuthnot.*

HY'DROGEN*, hī'-drō-jĕn. *n. s.* [*ὑδωρ* and *γεννάω.*] One of the principles of water; in chymical language, as it is found in the form of gas, and then called *inflammable air.*

HYDRO'GRAPHER, hī-drŏg'-grâ-fûr. *n. s.* [*ὕδωρ* and *γράφω.*] One who draws maps of the sea. *Boyle.*

HYDROGRA'PHICAL*, hī-drō-grăf'-è-kăl. *a.* Applied to maps or charts, which represent the seacoast, rocks, islands, shoals, shallows, and the like. *Chambers.*

HYDRO'GRAPHY §, hī-drŏg'-grâ-fè. 518. *n. s.* Description of the watery part of the terraqueous globe. *Norman.*

HYDRO'LOGY*, hī-drŏl'-ò-jè. *n. s.* [*ὕδωρ* and *λόγος.*] Description of the nature and properties of water in general.

HY'DROMANCY, hī'-drō-măn-sè. 519. *n. s.* [*ὕδωρ* and *μαντεία.*] Prediction by water. *Aylife.*

HY'DROMEL, hī'-drō-mĕl. 180. *n. s.* [*ὕδωρ* and *μέλι.*] Honey and water. *Mortimer.*

HYDRO'METER, hī-drŏm'-mè-tûr. 518. *n. s.* [*ὕδωρ* and *μετρον.*] An instrument to measure the extent or profundity, gravity or density, or other properties of water.

HYDRO'METRY, hī-drŏm'-mè-trè. *n. s.* The act of measuring the extent of water.

HYDROPHO'BIA, hī-drō-fō'-bè-â. *n. s.* [*ὑδροφοβία.*] Dread of water. *Quincy.*

☞ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan in the accentuation of this word: for my reasons see *Cyclopædia.* Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Ash, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Entick, Mr. Barclay, and Dr. Johnson, are uniformly for the antepenultimate accent. *W.*

HY'DROPHOBY*, hī'-drō-fō-bè. *n. s.* Dread of water. *Birch.*

HYDRO'PICAL, hī-drŏp'-pè-kăl. } *a.* [*ὑδροπικὸς.*]
HYDRO'PICK, hī-drŏp'-pĭk. § Dropsical; diseased with extravasated water. *Bacon.* Resembling dropsy. *King Charles.*

HY'DROPSY*, hī'-drŏp-sè. *n. s.* The dropsy. *Thomson.*

HYDROSTA'TICAL §, hī-drō-stăt'-è-kăl. *a.* [*ὕδωρ* and *στατικὴ.*] Relating to hydrostaticks; taught by hydrostaticks. *Bentley.*

HYDROSTA'TICALLY, hī-drō-stăt'-è-kăl-è. *ad.* According to hydrostaticks. *Bentley.*

HYDROSTA'TICKS, hī-drō-stăt'-ĭks. *n. s.* The science of weighing fluids; weighing bodies in fluids. *Bentley.*

HYDRO'TICK, hī-drŏt'-ĭk. *n. s.* [*ὕδωρ.*] Purger of water or phlegm. *Arbuthnot.*

HY'DRUS*, hī'-drŭs. *n. s.* [*ὕδωρ.*] A water-snake. *Milton.* [In astronomy.] The water-serpent; a southern constellation.

HY'EMAL §*, hī-è'-măl. *a.* [*hyemalis*, Lat.] Belonging to winter. *Sir T. Brown.*

*To* HY'EMATE*, hī'-è-māte. *v. n.* To winter at a place. *Cockeram.*

HYEMA'TION*, hī-è-mā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Shelter from the cold of winter. *Evelyn.*

HY'EN, hī'-ĕn. } *n. s.* [*hyæna*, Lat. *ὑαινα*, Gr.]
HYE'NA, hī-è'-nă. § An animal like a wolf, said fabulously to imitate human voices. *Shakspeare.*

HYGRO'METER, hī-grŏm'-mè-tûr. 187. *n. s.* [*ὑγρὸς* and *μετρέω.*] An instrument to measure the degrees of moisture. *Arbuthnot.*

HY'GROSCOPE, hī'-grō-skōpe. *n. s.* [*ὑγρος* and *σκοπέω.*] An instrument to show the moisture and dryness of the air, and to measure and estimate the quantity of either extreme. *Quincy.*

HYGROSCO'PICK*, hī-grō-skŏp'-ĭk. *a.* Having affinity to water. *Adams.*

HYLA'RCHICAL, hī-lâr'-kè-kăl. *a.* [*ὕλη* and *ἀρχὴ.*] Presiding over matter. *Hallywell.*

HY'LOZOICK*, hī'-lō-zō-ĭk. *n. s.* One of a sect of ancient atheists that held all matter to be animated and to have perception. *Clarke.*

HY'MEN §, hī'-mĕn. *n. s.* [*ὑμην.*] The god of marriage. *Tatler.* The virginal membrane. [In botany.] A fine, delicate skin in which flowers are enclosed, while in the bud.

HYMENE'AL, hī-mè-nè'-ăl. } *n. s.* [*ὑμέναιος.*] A
HYMENE'AN, hī-mè-nè'-ăn. § marriage song. *Milt.*

HYMENE'AL, hĭ-mė-nē'-ăl. } *a.* Pertaining to mar-
HYMENE'AN, hĭ-mė-nē'-ăn. } riage. *Pope.*

☞ In these compounds of *Hymen*, Mr. Sheridan has shortened the *i* in the first syllable; but, though I think this tendency of the secondary accent to shorten the vowel perfectly agreeable to analogy, yet *y* has so frequently the sound of long *i*, that it seems, in this case and some others, to counteract that tendency; nor can any other reason be given why the same letter in *hyperbolical* and *hypercritick* should be long, as Mr. Sheridan has properly marked them. Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Buchanan, and Mr. Perry, by their notation, seem of the same opinion. *W.*

HYMN §, hĭm. *n. s.* [ὕμνος.] An encomiastick song, or song of adoration to some superiour being. *Spenser.*

*To* HYMN, hĭm. *v. a.* [ὑμνέω.] To praise in song; to worship with hymns. *Milton.*

*To* HYMN, hĭm. *v. n.* To sing songs of adoration. *Milton.*

HY'MNICK, hĭm'-nĭk. *a.* Relating to hymns. *Donne.*

HY'MNING, hĭm'-nĭng. 411. *part. a.* Celebrating in hymns.

HYMNO'LOGY*, hĭm-nŏl'-ò-jè. *n. s.* [ὕμνος and λόγος.] A collection of hymns. *Mede.*

*To* HYP, hĭp. *v. a.* [barbarously contracted from *hypochondriack*.] To make melancholy; to dispirit. *Spectator.*

HYPA'LLAGE, hè-păl'-lâ-jè. *n. s.* [ὑπαλλαγὴ.] A figure by which words change their cases with each other.

HY'PER*, hĭ'-pûr. *n. s.* [ὑπερ.] A word often found in composition, in our language, usually signifying excess, or something beyond the meaning of the simple word to which it is joined.

HY'PER, hĭ'-pûr. *n. s.* [curtailed from *hypercritick*.] A hypercritick. *Prior.*

HYPE'RA'SPIST*, hĭ-pûr-râs'-pĭst. *n. s.* [ὑπερασπίζω.] A defender. *Chillingworth.*

HYPE'RBATON*, hĭ-pĕr'-bâ-tŏn. *n. s.* [Lat. from ὑπερβαίνω.] A figure in writing, when the words are transposed from the plain grammatical order. *Milton.*

HYPE'RBOLA §, hĭ-pĕr'-bò-lâ. 187. *n. s.* [ὕπερ and βάλλω.] A section of a cone made by a plane, so that the axis of the section inclines to the opposite leg of the cone, which in the parabola is parallel to it, and in the ellipsis intersects it. *Harris.*

HY'PERBOLE, hĭ-pĕr'-bò-lè. 187. *n. s.* [ὑπερβολὴ.] A figure in rhetorick by which any thing is increased or diminished beyond the exact truth: as, *He runs faster than lightning; His possessions are fallen to dust. Shakspeare.*

☞ None of our orthoëpists but Dr. Johnson accent this word on the first syllable: and that he should do so is the more surprising, as all his poetical authorities adopt a different pronunciation:

"*Hypérboles*, so daring and so bold,
"Disdaining bounds, are yet by rules controlled."
*Granville. W.*

HYPERBO'LICAL, hĭ-pĕr-bŏl'-lè-kăl. } *a.* [from
HYPERBO'LICK, hĭ-pĕr-bŏl'-lĭk. } *hyperbola.*] Belonging to the hyperbola; having the nature of an hyperbola. *Grew.* [From *hyperbole*.] Exaggerating or extenuating beyond fact. *Burton.*

HYPERBO'LICALLY, hĭ-pĕr-bŏl'-è-kăl-lè. 509. *ad.* In form of a hyperbola. With exaggeration or extenuation. *Brown.*

HYPERBO'LIFORM, hĭ-pĕr-bŏl'-lè-fôrm *a.* [*hyperbola* and *forma*.] Having the form, or nearly the form, of the hyperbola.

HYPE'RBOLIST*, hĭ-pĕr'-bò-lĭst. *n. s.* One who hyperbolizes. *Boyle.*

*To* HYPE'RBOLIZE*, hĭ-pĕr'-bò-lize *v. n.* To speak or write with exaggeration or extenuation. *Mountagu.*

*To* HYPE'RBOLIZE*, hĭ-pĕr'-bò-lize. *v. a.* To exaggerate or extenuate. *Fotherby.*

HYPERBO'REAN, hĭ-pĕr-bò'-rè-ăn. *n. s.* [*hyperboreus*, Lat.] Northern. *Armstrong.*

HYPERCATALE'CTICK*, hĭ-pĕr-kăt-â-lĕk'-tĭk. *a.* [ὑπερ, and *catalectick*.] Exceeding the measure; applied to verses having a syllable or two too many at the end.

HYPERCRI'TICK, hĭ-pĕr-krĭt'-ĭk. *n. s.* [ὑπερ and κριτικος.] A critick exact or captious beyond use or reason. *Dryden.*

HYPERCRI'TICAL, hĭ-pĕr-krĭt'-è-kăl. *a.* Critical beyond necessity or use. *Evelyn.*

HYPERDU'LIA*, hĭ-pĕr-dù'-lè-â. } *n. s.* [ὕπερ, and
HY'PERDULY*, hĭ'-pĕr-dù-lè. } *dulia*.] A superiour kind of service among the Romanists to the Virgin Mary. See DULIA. *Abp. Usher.*

HYPE'RICON*, hĭ-pĕr'-è-kŏn. *n. s.* [Lat.] [In botany.] St. John's wort. *Stukeley.*

HYPE'RMETER, hĭ-pĕr'-mè-tûr. 531. *n. s.* [ὑπερ and μέτρον.] Any thing greater than the standard requires. *Addison.*

HYPERPHY'SICAL*, hĭ-pĕr-fĭz'-è-kăl. *a.* [ὑπερ and *physical*.] Supernatural. *Aubrey.*

HYPERSARCO'SIS. hĭ-pĕr-sâr-kò'-sĭs. 520. *n. s* [ὑπερσάρκωσις.] The growth of fungous or proud flesh. *Wiseman.*

HY'PHEN, hĭ'-fĕn. *n. s.* [ὑφὲν.] A note of conjunction; as, *vir-tue, ever-living. B. Jonson.*

HYPNO'TICK, hĭp-nŏt'-ĭk. *n. s.* [ὕπνος.] Any medicine that induces sleep. *Brown.*

HY'POCAUST*, hĭp'-ò-kâwst. *n. s.* [ὑπόκαυστον.] A subterraneous place, in which was a furnace that served to heat the baths of the Greeks and Romans; and, in modern times applied to the place which keeps warm a stove or not-house. *Lysons.*

HYPOCHO'NDRES §, hĭp-ò-kŏn'-dûrz. 415. *n. s.* [ὑποχόνδριον.] The two regions lying on each side the *cartilago ensiformis*, and those of the ribs, and the tip of the breast, which have in one the liver, and in the other the spleen. *Quincy.*

HYPOCHO'NDRIA*, hĭp-pò-kŏn'-drè-â. *n. s.* Melancholy. *Thomson.*

HYPOCHONDRI'ACAL, hĭp-pò-kŏn-drĭ'-â-kăl. }
HYPOCHONDRI'ACK, hĭp-pò-kŏn'-drè-ăk. } *a.* Of, or belonging to, the *hypochondres*. *Bullokar.* Melancholy; disordered in the imagination. *Wotton.* Producing melancholy. *Bacon.*

HYPOCHONDRI'ACK*, hĭp-pò-kŏn'-drè-ăk. *n. s.* One who is melancholy, or disordered in imagination. *Spenser.*

HYPOCHONDRI'ACISM*, hĭp-pò-kŏn-drĭ'-â-sĭzm. *n. s.* Melancholy; disordered imagination. *Johnstone.*

HYPOCHONDRI'ASIS*, hĭp-pò-kŏn-drĭ'-â-sĭs. *n. s.* Hypochondriack affection or passion. *Chrichton.*

HYPOCHO'NDRY*, hĭp-pò-kŏn'-drè. *n. s.* One of the two regions called the *hypochondres*. *Burton.*

HY'POCIST, hĭp'-ò-sĭst. *n. s.* [ὑπόκιστις.] An inspissated juice, considerably hard and heavy, of a fine shining black colour, when broken. The stem of the plant is thick and fleshy, and much thicker at the top than towards the bottom. *Hill.*

HY'POCRAS*. See HIPPOCRAS.

HYPO'CRISY, hè-pŏk'-krè-sè. 187. *n. s.* Dissimulation with regard to the moral or religious character. 1 *Pet.* ii.

HY'POCRITE §, hĭp'-pò-krĭt. 156. *n. s.* [ὑποκριτής.] A dissembler in morality or religion. *Shak.* A dissembler. *Phillips.*

HYPOCRI'TICAL, hĭp-pò-krĭt'-ĭk-kăl. }
HYPOCRI'TICK, hĭp-pò-krĭt'-ĭk. } *a.* Dissembling; insincere; appearing differently from the reality. *Dryden.*

HYPOCRI'TICALLY, hĭp-pò-krĭt'-ĭk-kăl-è. *ad* With dissimulation; without sincerity. *Government of the Tongue.*

HYPOGA'STRICK, hĭp-pò-gâs'-trĭk. *a.* [ὑπο and γαστὴρ.] Seated in the lower part of the belly *Wiseman.*

HYPOGE'UM, hĭp-ò-jè'-ŭm. 512. *n. s.* [ὑπο and γὴ.] A name which the ancient architects gave to all the parts of a building that were under ground, as cellars and vaults. *Harris.*

HYPO'STASIS §, hĭ-pŏs'-tâ-sĭs. 187. *n. s.* [ὑπόστασις.] Distinct substance. Personality. A term used in the doctrine of the Holy Trinity. *Hammond.* [In medicine.] Sediment of urine. *Nabbes.*

HYPOSTA'TICAL hĭ-pò-stăt'-è-kăl. *a.* Constitu

tive; constituent as distinct ingredients. *Boyle.* Personal; distinctly personal. *Pearson.*

HYPOSTA'TICALLY*, hī-pŏs-tăt'-ē-kăl-lē. *a.* Personally. *More.*

HYPO'TENUSE, hī-pŏt'-ē-nūse. 187. *n. s.* [ὑποτέ-νουσα.] The line that subtends the right angle of a right-angled triangle; the subtense. *Locke.*

☞ Mr. Sheridan and Dr. Ash [and Mr. Todd] accent this word on the second syllable; but Dr. Johnson, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Barclay, Bailey, and Buchanan, on the last. These authorities induced me, in the first edition of this [Walker's] Dictionary, to place the accent on the last syllable; but, upon further inquiry, I found the best usage decidedly in favour of the antepenultimate accent; and as the secondary accent is on the second syllable of the Latin *hypotenusa*, this accentuation seems most agreeable to analogy.—See ACADEMY and INCOMPARABLE. *W.*

*To* HYPO'THECATE*, hī-pŏ*th*'-ē-kāte. *v. a.* [*hypotheca*, Lat.] To pawn; to give in pledge. *Burke.*

HYPO'THESIS §, hī-pŏ*th*'-ē-sĭs, or hī-pŏ*th*'-ē-sīs. 187. *n. s.* [ὑπόθεσις.] A supposition; a system formed upon some principle not proved. *South.*

HYPOTHE'TICAL, hī-pō-*thĕt*'-tē-kăl. 187. } *a.*
HYPOTHE'TICK, hī-pō-*thĕt*'-tĭk. }
Including a supposition; conditional. *Watts.*

HYPOTHE'TICALLY, hī-pō-*thĕt*'-tē-kăl-ē. 187. *ad.* Upon supposition; conditionally. *Broome.*

HYRSF*, hûrse. *n. s.* [*hirse*, Germ.] [In botany.] Millet. *Coles.*

HYRST, }
HURST, } hûrst. } Are all from the Sax. hyꝛꝛ, a
HERST, } wood, or grove. *Gibson.*

HY'SSOP, hĭz'-zŭp, or hī'-sŭp. *n. s.* [*hyssopus*, Fr.] A verticillate plant. *Miller.*

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Entick, W. Johnston, and Buchanan, pronounce this word in the second manner; Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Ash, and Mr. Perry, in the first. To pronounce the *y* long before double *s*, is contrary to every rule in spelling: and therefore, if the first mode be not the best, the orthography ought necessarily to be changed. *W.*

HYSTE'RICAL §, hĭs-tĕr'-rē-kăl. } *a.* [ὑστερικὸς.]
HYSTE'RICK §, hĭs-tĕr'-rĭk. 509. } Troubled with fits; disordered in the regions of the womb. *Harvey.* Proceeding from disorders in the womb. *Pope.*

HYSTE'RICKS, hĭs-tĕr'-rĭks. *n. s.* Fits of women, supposed to proceed from disorders in the womb.

HY'STERON-PRO'TERON*, hĭs'-tē-rŏn-prŏt'-ē-rŏn. *n. s.* [ὕστερον, πρότερον.] A rhetorical figure: when that is last said, which was first done. *Peacham.*

HYTHE*, hĭthe. *n. s.* A port. See HITHE.

## ICH ID

I Is in English considered both as a vowel and consonant. [For *I consonant*, see J.]

*I* vowel has a long sound, as *fine, thine*, which is usually marked by an *e* final; and a short sound, as *fin, thin*. Prefixed to *e*, it makes a diphthong of the same sound with the soft *i*, or double *e*, *ee*: thus *field, yield*, are spoken as *feeld, yeeld*; except *friend*, which is spoken *frend*. Subjoined to *a* or *e*, it makes them long, as *fail, neigh*; and to *o*, makes a mingled sound, which approaches to the notion of a diphthong, as *oil, coin*. The sound of *i* before another *i*, and at the end of a word, is always expressed by *y*. [See *Principles*, No. 8, 105, 185.]

I, ī. *pronoun personal.* [*ik*, Goth. ic, Sax.] *I*, gen. &c. *me*; plural, *we*. gen. &c. *us*. The pronoun of the first person, *myself*. *Gen.* xxxix. *I* is sometimes written for *ay*, or *yes*. *Shakspeare.* *I*, prefixed to a word, is common in our old language, as well as *y*: as, *ibrought, ibuilt, ybuilt.*

☞ It may be remarked, that the frequent use of this letter, in our old dramatick writers, instead of *ay*, is a proof that our ancestors pronounced *i* much broader than we do at present, and somewhat approaching to the sound it has at this day in the north of England.—See *Directions to Foreigners*, prefixed to this Dictionary. *W.*

IA'MBICK §, ī-ăm'-bĭk. *n. s.* [*iambicus*, Lat.] Verses composed of iambick feet, or a short and long syllable alternately; used originally in satire, therefore taken for satire. *Dryden.*

IA'MBICK*, ī-ăm'-bĭk. *a.* Composed of iambick feet. *Addison.*

IATROLE'PTICK, ī-ă-trō-lĕp'-tĭk. *a.* [ἰατρὸς and ἀλείφω.] That which cures by anointing.

I'BIS*, ī'-bĭs. *n. s.* The name of an Egyptian bird, approaching to the stork kind. *Greenhill.*

ICE §, īse. *n. s.* [ıꝛ, Sax.] Water or other liquor made solid by cold. *Shak.* Concreted sugar.—*To break the ice.* To make the first opening to any attempt. *Shakspeare.*

*To* ICE, īse. *v. a.* To cover with ice; to turn to ice. *P. Fletcher.* To cover with concreted sugar. *Puller.* To chill; to freeze.

I'CEBUILT*, īse'-bĭlt. *a.* Formed of heaps of ice. *Gray.*

I'CEHOUSE, īse'-hŏŭs. *n. s.* A house in which ice is reposited against the warm months.

I'CELANDER*, īse'-lănd-ûr. *n. s.* A native of Iceland. *Serenius.*

ICHNEU'MON, ĭk-nū'-mŏn. *n. s.* [ἰχνέυμων.] A small animal that breaks the eggs of the crocodile *Sir T. Herbert.*

ICHNEUMONFLY', ĭk-nū'-mŏn-flī. *n. s.* A sort of fly. *Derham.*

ICHNOGRA'PHICAL*, ĭk-nō-grăf'-ē-kăl. *a.* Representing a certain plot of ground. *Evelyn.*

ICHNO'GRAPHY §, ĭk-nŏg'-grā-fē. 518. *n. s.* [ἴχνος and γράφω.] A ground-plot. *Moxon.*

I'CHOR §, ī'-kôr. 166. *n. s.* [ἰχωρ.] A thin, watery humour, like serum. *Quincy.*

I'CHOROUS, ī'-kôr-ŭs. *a.* Serous; sanious; thin; undigested. *Harvey.*

ICHTHYO'LOGY, ĭk-*thē*-ŏl'-ō-jē. 518. *n. s.* [ἰχθυολογία.] The doctrine of the nature of fish. *Brown.*

ICHTHYO'PHAGY, ĭk-*thē*-ŏf'-ā-jē. *n. s.* [ἰχθύς and φάγω.] Diet of fish; the practice of eating fish.

I'CICLE, ī'-sĭk-kl. 405. *n. s.* [from *ice*.] A shoot of ice commonly hanging down from the upper part. *Brown.*

I'CINESS, ī'-sē-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of generating ice.

I'CING*, ī'-sĭng. *n. s.* A covering of concreted sugar *Worton.*

I'CKLE*, ĭk'-kl. *n. s.* In the north of England, an icicle. *Grose.*

I'CON §, ī'-kŏn. 166. *n. s.* [ἰκών.] A picture or representation. *Brown.*

ICO'NOCLAST, ī-kŏn'-ō-klăst. *n. s.* [ἰκονοκλαστης.] A breaker of images. *Young.*

ICONOCLA'STICK*, ī-kŏn-ō-klăs'-tĭk. *a.* Breaking or destroying images. *Maundrell.*

ICONO'GRAPHY*, ī-kō-nŏg'-rā-fē. *n. s.* [εἰκών and γράφω.] A description of pictures, statues, and similar monuments of ancient art.

ICONO'LATER*, ī-kō-nŏl'-ā-tûr. *n. s.* [εἰκων and λάτρος.] A worshipper of images; a name given by the iconoclasts to the Romanists.

ICONO'LOGY, ī-kō-nŏl'-ō-jē. 518. *n. s.* [εἰκών and λέγω.] The doctrine of picture or representation.

ICTE'RICAL, ĭk-tĕr'-ē-kăl. 509. *a.* [*icterus*, Lat.] Afflicted with the jaundice. *Floyer.* Good against the jaundice.

ICTHYO'LOGY*. See ICHTHYOLOGY.

I'CY, ī'-sē. *a.* Full of ice; covered with ice; made of ice; cold; frosty. *Shak.* Cold; free from passion. *Shak.* Frigid; backward. *Shakspeare.*

ICY-PEARLED*, ī'-sē-pĕrl'-ĕd. *a.* Studded with pearls, as it were, of ice. *Milton.*

I'D, īde. Contracted for *I would.*

☞ 559.—Fāte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mè, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

IDE'A §, ī-dē'-â. 115. *n. s.* [*ἰδέα.*] Mental image. *Locke.*

IDE'AL, ī-dē'-âl. *a.* Mental; intellectual; not perceived by the senses. *Cheyne.*

*To* IDE'ALIZE*, ī-dē'-â-līze. *v. n.* To form ideas. *Maty.*

IDE'ALLY, ī-dē'-âl-è. *ad.* Intellectually; mentally. *Brown.*

*To* IDE'ATE*, ī-dē'-âte. *v. a.* To fancy; to form in idea. *Donne.*

IDE'NTICAL §, ī-dĕn'-tè-kâl. } *a.* [*identique*, Fr.]
IDE'NTICK §, ī-dĕn'-tĭk. } The same; implying the same thing; comprising the same idea. *Tillotson.*

IDE'NTICALLY*, ī-dĕn'-tè-kâl-lè. *ad.* With sameness. *Ross.*

IDE'NTICALNESS*, ī-dĕn'-tè-kâl-nĕs. *n. s.* Sameness.

IDENTIFICA'TION*, ī-dĕn'-tè-fè-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Production of sameness, proof of identity. *Skelton.*

*To* IDE'NTIFY*, ī-dĕn'-tè-fī. *v. a.* To prove sameness. *Blackstone.* To make the same: as, His cause is *identified* with mine. *Barrow.*

IDE'NTITY, ī-dĕn'-tè-tè. *n. s.* [*identité*, Fr.] Sameness; not diversity. *Brown.*

IDES, īdz. *n. s.* [*idus*, Lat.] A term anciently used among the Romans, and still retained in the Romish kalendar. It is the 13th day of each month, except in the months of March, May, July, and October, in which it is the 15th day, because in these four months it was six days before the nones, and in the others four days. *Shakspeare.*

IDIO'CRASY §, īd-è-ŏk'-krâ-sè. 518. *n. s.* [*ἴδιος* and *κρᾶσις.*] Peculiarity of constitution.

IDIOCRA'TICAL, īd-è-ò-krăt'-tè-kâl. *a.* Peculiar in constitution.

I'DIOCY, īd'-è-ò-sè. *n. s.* [*ἰδιωτία.*] Want of understanding. *Bacon.*

I'DIOM §, īd'-è-ŭm. 166. *n. s.* [*ἰδίωμα.*] A mode of speaking peculiar to a language or dialect; the particular cast of a tongue; a phrase; phraseology. *Dryden.*

IDIOMA'TICAL, īd-è-ò-măt'-è-kâl. 509. } *a.* Pecu-
IDIOMA'TICK, īd-è-ò-măt'-tĭk. } liar to a tongue; phraseological. *Spectator.*

IDIO'PATHY, īd-è-ŏp'-pâ-*thè*. 518. *n. s.* [*ἴδιος* and *πάθος.*] A primary disease that neither depends on, nor proceeds from, another. *Quincy.* Peculiar affection or feeling. *More.*

IDIOSY'NCRASY, īd-è-ò-sĭn'-krâ-sè. *n. s.* [*ἴδιος, σύν*, and *κρασις.*] A peculiar temper or disposition of body not common to another. *Quincy.*

I'DIOT §, īd'-è-ŭt. 166. *n. s.* [*ἰδιώτης.*] A fool; a natural; a changeling. *Shakspeare.*

I'DIOTCY*. See IDIOCY.

IDIO'TICAL*, īd-è-ŏt'-è-kâl. } *a.* Plain; familiar;
IDIO'TICK*, īd-è-ŏt'-ĭk. } not learned. *Blackwall.* Stupid; foolish. *Bentley.*

I'DIOTISM, īd'-è-ŭt-īzm. *n. s.* [*ἰδιωτισμὸς.*] Peculiarity of expression; mode of expression peculiar to a language. *Bp. Hall.* Folly; natural imbecility of mind. *Decker.*

*To* I'DIOTIZE*, īd'-è-ŭt-līze. *v. n.* To become stupid. *Persian Letters.*

I'DLE §, ī'-dl. 405. *a.* [ŷdel, ıdel, Sax.] Lazy; averse from labour. *Exod.* iv. Not engaged; affording leisure. *Shak.* Unactive; not employed. *St. Matt.* xx. Useless; vain; ineffectual. *Milton.* Unfruitful; barren; not productive of good. *Shak.* Trifling; of no importance: as, an *idle* story. *Spenser.*

*To* I'DLE, ī'-dl. *v. n.* To lose time in laziness and inactivity. *Aubrey.* To play lightly. *Shakspeare.*

*To* I'DLE*, ī'-dl. *v. a.* To waste idly; to consume unprofitably. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

IDLEHE'ADED, ī'-dl-hĕd-dĕd. *a.* [*idle* and *head.*] Foolish; unreasonable. *Carew.* Delirious; infatuated. *L'Estrange.*

I'DLELY*, ī'-dl-lè. *ad.* [ıdelıce, Sax.] So our ancestors wrote *idly.*

I'DLENESS, ī'-dl-nĕs. *n. s.* [ıdelneꝑꝑe, Sax.] Laziness; sloth; sluggishness; aversion from labour. *South.* Absence of employment. *Sidney.* Omission of business, *Shak.* Unimportance; trivialness. *Shak.* Inefficacy; uselessness. Barrenness; worthlessness. *Shak.* Unreasonableness; want of judgment. *Bacon.*

IDLEPA'TED*, ī-dl-pā'-tĕd. *a.* Idleheaded; stupid. *Overbury.*

I'DLER, ī'-dl-ûr. 98. *n. s.* [from *idle.*] A lazy person; a sluggard. *Raleigh.*

I'DLESBY*, ī'-dlz-bè. *n. s.* An inactive or lazy person. *Whitlock.*

I'DLY, ī'-dl-è. *ad.* Lazily; without employment. *Ascham.* Foolishly; in a trifling manner. *Barrd.* Carelessly; without attention. *Shak.* Ineffectually vainly. *Hooker.*

I'DOL §, ī'-dŭl. 37, 166. *n. s.* [*ἴδωλον*, Gr.; *idolum*, Lat.] An image worshipped as God. 1 *Macc.* i. A counterfeit. *Zech.* ii. An image. *Dryden.* A representation. *Spenser.* One loved or honoured to adoration. *Denham.*

IDO'LATER, ī-dŏl'-lâ-tûr. 98. *n. s.* [*idololatra*, Lat.] One who pays divine honours to images; one who worships for God that which is not God. *Hooker.* Simply, an adorer; a great admirer. *Hurd*

IDO'LATRESS*, ī-dŏl'-â-trĕs. *n. s.* She who worships idols. *Howell.*

IDOLA'TRICAL*, ī-dò-lăt'-rè-kâl. *a.* Tending to idolatry.

*To* IDO'LATRIZE, ī-dŏl'-lâ-trīze. *v. a.* To worship idols. *Ainsworth.* To adore. *Tr. of Boccalini.*

*To* IDO'LATRIZE*, ī-dŏl'-lâ-trīze. *v. n.* To offer idolatrous worship. *Fotherby.*

IDO'LATROUS, ī-dŏl'-lâ-trŭs. 314. *a.* Tending to idolatry; comprising idolatry. *Peacham.*

IDO'LATROUSLY, ī-dŏl'-lâ-trŭs-lè. *ad.* In an idolatrous manner. *Hooker.*

IDO'LATRY, ī-dŏl'-lâ-trè. *n. s.* [*idololatria*, Lat.] The worship of images. *South.*

I'DOLISH*, ī'-dŭl-ĭsh. *a.* Idolatrous. *Milton.*

I'DOLISM*, ī'-dŭl-ĭzm. *n. s.* Idolatrous worship. *Milt.*

I'DOLIST, ī'-dŭl-ĭst. 166. *n. s.* A worshipper of images. *Milton.*

*To* I'DOLIZE, ī'-dò-līze. *v. a.* To worship idolatrously. *Biblioth. Bibl.* To love or reverence to adoration. *Denham.*

I'DOLIZER*, ī'-dŭl-ī-zûr. *n. s.* One who loves or reverences to adoration. *Mannyngham.*

I'DOLOUS*, ī'-dŭl-ŭs. *a.* Idolatrous. *Bale. Ob. T.*

IDO'NEOUS, ī-dò'-nè-ŭs. *a.* [*idoneus*, Lat.] Fit; proper; convenient; adequate. *Boyle.*

I'DYL, ī'-dĭl. *n. s.* [*εἰδυλλιον.*] A small, short poem.

☞ There is sometimes an erroneous pronunciation of this word by making the *i* short; but it is pronounced long by Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, Buchanan and Entick. See *Principles*, No. 544, 545, &c. *W.*

I. E. for *id est*, or, *that is. Locke.*

IF §, ĭf. *conjunction.* [ʒıf, Sax.] Suppose it be so, or it were so, that. A hypothetical particle. *Hooker.* Whether or no. *Dryden.* Allowing that; suppose it be granted that. *Boyle.* Though. *Milton.*

I'FAITH*. *ad.* [an abbreviation of *in faith.*] Indeed; truly. *Shakspeare.*

*IGNA'RO**, ĭg-nâ'-rò. *n. s.* [Lat.] A contemptuous term of elder days for a blockhead. *Mountagu.*

I'GNEOUS, ĭg'-nè-ŭs. *a.* [*igneus*, Lat.] Fiery; containing fire; emitting fire. *Glanville.*

*To* I'GNIFY*, ĭg'-nè-fī. *v. a.* [*ignis* and *fio*, Lat.] To form into fire. *Stukely.*

IGNI'FLUOUS*, ĭg-nĭf'-lŭ-ŭs. *a.* [*ignifluus*, Lat.] Flowing with fire. *Cockeram.*

IGNI'POTENT, ĭg-nĭp'-pò-tĕnt. 518. *a.* [*ignis* and *potens*, Lat.] Presiding over fire. *Pope.*

*IGNIS FATUUS*, ĭg'-nĭs-fât'-shŭ-ŭs. *n. s.* [Lat.] Will-with-the-wisp; Jack-with-the-lantern: being vapours arising from putrefied waters. *Newton.*

*To* I'GNITE §, ĭg-nīte'. *v. a.* [*ignis*, Lat.] To kindle; to set on fire. *Grew.*

*To* I'GNITE*, ĭg-nīte'. *v. n.* To become red hot.

IGNI'TION, ĭg-nĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* The act of kindling, or of setting on fire. *Boyle.*

IGNI'TIBLE, ĭg-nĭ'-tè-bl. *a.* Inflammable; capable of being set on fire. *Brown.*

IGNI'VOMOUS, ĭg-nĭv'-vò-mŭs. 518. *a.* [*ignivomus*, Lat.] Vomiting fire. *Derham.*

IGNOBI'LITY*, ĭg-nō-bĭl'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* Want of magnanimity. *Bale.*

IGNO'BLE§, ĭg-nō'-bl. 405. *a.* [*ignobilis*, Lat.] Mean of birth; not noble; not of illustrious race. *Dryden.* Worthless; not deserving honour. *Shakspeare.*

IGNO'BLENESS*, ĭg-nō'-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Want of dignity; want of splendour. *Ainsworth.*

IGNO'BLY, ĭg-nō'-blè. *ad.* Ignominiously; meanly; dishonourably. *Milton.*

IGNOMI'NIOUS, ĭg-nō-mĭn'-yŭs. 113. *a.* Mean; shameful; reproachful; dishonourable. *Milton.*

IGNOMI'NIOUSLY, ĭg-nō-mĭn'-yŭs-lè. *ad.* Meanly; scandalously. *South.*

I'GNOMINY§, ĭg'-nō-mĭn-è. *n. s.* [*ignominia*, Lat.] Disgrace; reproach; shame; infamy. *Milton.*

☞ This word is sometimes, but very improperly, pronounced with the accent on the second syllable, as if divided into *ig-nóm-i-ny*; but it must be observed, that this termination is not enclitical, 513, and the accent on the first syllable seems agreeable to the general rule in similar words. All our orthoëpists are uniform in placing the accent on the first syllable of this word.—See INCOMPARABLE. *W.*

I'GNOMY*, ĭg'-nō-mè. *n. s.* An abbreviation of *ignominy*.

*IGNORA'MUS*, ĭg-nō-rā'-mŭs. *n. s.* [Lat.] *Ignoramus* is a word properly used by the grand inquest empannelled in the inquisition of causes criminal and publick; and written upon the bill whereby any crime is offered to their consideration, when they mislike their evidence as defective or too weak to make good the presentment: all inquiry upon that party, for that fault, is thereby stopped, and he delivered. *Cowel.* A foolish fellow; a vain, uninstructed pretender. *South.*

I'GNORANCE, ĭg'-nō-rânse. *n. s.* Want of knowledge; unlearnedness. *Hooker.* Want of knowledge respecting some particular thing. *Sherlock.* Want of knowledge discovered by external effect. *C. Pray.*

I'GNORANT§, ĭg'-nō-rânt. *a.* [*ignorans*, Lat.] Wanting knowledge; unlearned; uninstructed; unenlightened. *Ps.* lxxiii. Unknown; undiscovered. *Shak.* Without knowledge of some particular. *Bacon.* Unacquainted with. *Dryden.* Ignorantly made or done. *Shakspeare.*

I'GNORANT, ĭg'-nō-rânt. *n. s.* One untaught, unlettered, uninstructed. *B. Jonson.*

I'GNORANTLY, ĭg'-nō-rânt-lè. *ad.* Without knowledge; unskilfully; without information. *Dryden.*

*To* IGNO'RE, ĭg-nōre'. *v. a.* [*ignoro*, Lat.] Not to know; to be ignorant of. *Boyle.* Not used.

IGNO'SCIBLE, ĭg-nŏs'-sè-bl. *a.* [*ignoscibilis*, Lat.] Capable of pardon. *Dict.*

IGNO'TE*, ĭg-nōte'. *a.* [*ignotus*, Lat.] Unknown. *Sir M. Sandys.*

IL, before words beginning with *l*, stands for *in*.

ILE, île. *n. s.* [corrupted from *aisle*, Fr.] A walk or alley in a church or publick building. Properly *aile*.

ILE, île. *n. s.* An ear of corn. *Ainsworth.*

*ILE'US*, ĭl-lè'-ŭs. *n. s.* [Lat.] A circumvolution, or insertion of one part of the gut within the other. *Arbuthnot.*

*ILEX*, ĭ'-lĕks. *n. s.* [Lat.] The great scarlet oak. *Mortimer.*

I'LIACK, ĭl'-ĕ-ăk. *a.* [*iliacus*, Lat.] Relating to the lower bowels.

I'LIACK *Passion*, ĭl'-ĕ-ăk-păsh'-ŭn. A kind of nervous colick, whose seat is the *ilium*, whereby that gut is twisted, or one part enters the cavity of the part immediately below or above. *Floyer.*

ILK, ĭlk. *a.* [elc, Sax.] The same. It is still retained in Scotland, and the north of England; and denotes each: as, *ilk ane of you*, every one of you. It also signifies, the same; as, *Mackintosh of that ilk*, denotes a gentleman whose surname and the title of his estate are the same; as, Mackintosh of Mackintosh. *Spenser.*

ILL§, ĭl. *a.* [contracted from *evil*.] Bad in any respect; contrary to good, whether physical or moral; evil. *Shakspeare.* Sick; disordered; not in health. *Temple.*

ILL, ĭl. *n. s.* Wickedness; depravity. *Bacon.* Misfortune; misery. *Tate.*

ILL, ĭl. *ad.* Not well; not rightly in any respect. *Dryden.* Not easily; with pain. *Milton.*

ILL, ĭl. *substantive* or *adverb*, is used in composition to express any bad quality or condition; as, ill-formed, ill becoming, &c. *Johnson.*

ILLA'CERABLE*, ĭl-lăs'-ŭr-ă-bl. *a.* [*illacerabilis*, Lat.] That cannot be torn. *Cockeram.*

ILLA'CRYMABLE, ĭl-lăk'-krè-mă bl. 353, 405. *a.* [*illacrymabilis*, Lat.] Incapable of weeping. *Dict.*

ILLA'PSE, ĭl-lăps'. *n. s.* [*illapsus*, Lat.] Gradual immission or entrance of one thing into another. *Spenser.* Sudden attack; casual coming. *Thomson.*

*To* ILLA'QUEATE§, ĭl-lā-kwè-āte. 507. *v. a.* [*illaqueo*, Lat.] To entangle; to entrap; to insnare. *More.*

ILLAQUEA'TION, ĭl-lā-kwè-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of catching or insnaring. *Brown.* A snare; any thing to catch another.

ILLA'TION§, ĭl-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*illatio*, Lat.] Inference; conclusion drawn from premises. *Bacon.*

I'LLATIVE, ĭl'-lā-tĭv. 157. *a.* [*illatus*, Lat.] Relating to illation or conclusion. *South.*

I'LLATIVE*, ĭl'-lā-tĭv. *n. s.* That which denotes illation or conclusion. *Bp. Hall.*

I'LLATIVELY*, ĭl'-lā-tĭv-lè. *ad.* By illation or conclusion. *Bp. Richardson.*

ILLA'UDABLE§, ĭl lâw'-dā-bl. 405. *a.* [*illaudabilis*, Lat.] Unworthy of praise or commendation. *Milton.*

ILLA'UDABLY, ĭl-lâw'-dā-blè. *ad.* Unworthily; without deserving praise. *Broome.*

ILLE'CEBROUS*, ĭl-lè'-sè-brŭs. *a.* [*illecebrosus*, Lat.] Full of allurements. *Sir T. Elyot. Ob. T.*

ILLE'GAL§, ĭl-lè'-gâl. 88. *a.* [*in* and *legalis*, Lat.] Contrary to law. *Swift.*

ILLEGA'LITY, ĭl-lè-gâl'-lè-tè. *n. s.* Contrariety to law. *Clarendon.*

*To* ILLE'GALIZE*, ĭl-lè'-gâl-lze. *v. a.* To render illegal.

ILLE'GALLY, ĭl-lè'-gâl-lè. *ad.* In a manner contrary to law. *Bp. Hall.*

ILLE'GALNESS*, ĭl-lè'-gâl-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being illegal. *Scott.*

ILLEGIBI'LITY*, ĭl-lĕd-jè-bĭl'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* Incapability of being read.

ILLE'GIBLE§, ĭl-lĕd'-jè-bl. 405. *a.* [*in* and *legibilis*, Lat.] What cannot be read. *Howell.*

ILLE'GIBLY*, ĭl-lĕd'-jè-blè. *ad.* In a manner not to be read.

ILLEGI'TIMACY, ĭl-lè-jĭt'-ĕ-mă-sè. *n. s.* State of bastardy.

ILLEGI'TIMATE§, ĭl-lè-jĭt'-tè-māte. 91. *a.* [*in* and *legitimus*, Lat.] Unlawfully begotten; not begotten in wedlock. *Cleaveland.* Not genuine.

*To* ILLEGI'TIMATE*, ĭl-lè-jĭt'-tè-māte. *v. a.* To render illegitimate; to prove a person illegitimate. *Sir H. Wotton.*

ILLEGI'TIMATELY, ĭl-lè-jĭt'-tè-māt-lè. *ad.* Not begotten in wedlock.

ILLEGITIMA'TION, ĭl-lè-jĭt-tè-mā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The state of one not begotten in wedlock. *Bacon.* Want of genuineness. *Dean Martin.*

ILLE'VIABLE, ĭl-lĕv'-vè-ă-bl. 405. *a.* [*lever*, Fr.] What cannot be levied or exacted. *Hale.*

ILLFA'CED*, ĭl-fāste'. *a.* Having an ordinary or ugly face. *Bp. Hall.*

ILLFA'VOURED, ĭl-fā'-vŭrd. 362. *a.* Deformed. *Shakspeare.*

ILLFA'VOUREDLY, ĭl-fā'-vŭrd-lè. *ad.* With deformity. *Sidney.* Roughly; ruggedly. *Howell.*

ILLFA'VOUREDNESS, ĭl-fā'-vŭrd-nĕs. *n. s.* Deformity. *Harmar.*

ILLI'BERAL§, ĭl-lĭb'-bĕr-ăl. 88. *a.* [*illiberalis*, Lat.] Not noble; not ingenuous. *King Charles.* Not munificent; not generous; sparing. *Woodward* Mean; homely. *Fotherby.*

ILLIBERA'LITY, ĭl-lĭb-bĕr-răl'-lè-tè. *n. s.* Meanness of mind. Parsimony; niggardliness *Bacon*

ILLI'BERALLY, îl-lĭb'-bĕr-rāl-è. *ad.* Disingenuously; meanly. *Decay of Piety.*

ILLI'CIT §, îl-lĭs'-sĭt. *a.* [*illicitus*, Lat.] Unlawful; as, an *illicit* trade.

ILLI'CITLY*, îl-lĭs'-sĭt-lè. *ad.* Unlawfully.

ILLI'CITNESS*, îl-lĭs'-sĭt-nĕs. *n. s.* Unlawfulness.

ILLI'CITOUS*, îl-lĭs'-sĭt-ŭs. *a.* Unlawful.

*To* ILLI'GHTEN, îl-lī'-tn. 103. *v. a.* [*in* and *lighten.*] To enlighten; to illuminate. *Raleigh.*

ILLI'MITABLE §, îl-lĭm'-mè-tâ-bl. *a.* [*in* and *limes*, Lat.] That cannot be bounded or limited. *Brown.*

ILLI'MITABLY, îl-lĭm'-mè-tâ-blè. *ad.* Without susceptibility of bounds.

ILLI'MITED, îl-lĭm'-mĭt-ĕd. *a.* Unbounded; interminable. *Bp. Hall.*

ILLI'MITEDNESS, îl-lĭm'-mĭt-ĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* Exemption from all bounds. *Clarendon.*

ILLI'TERACY*, îl-lĭt'-tĕr-â-sè. *n. s.* Want of learning. *Pope.*

ILLI'TERATE §, îl-lĭt'-tĕr-âte. 91. *a.* [*illiteratus*, Lat.] Unlettered; untaught; unlearned: applied to persons. *Wotton.* Unlearned; rude; barbarous: applied to things. *Bp. Taylor.*

ILLI'TERATENESS, îl-lĭt'-tĕr-ât-nĕs. *n. s.* Want of learning; ignorance of science. *Boyle.*

ILLI'TERATURE, îl-lĭt'-tĕr-â-tûre. *n. s.* Want of learning. *Ayliffe.*

ILL-LIVED*, îl'-lĭvd. *a.* [*ill* and *live.*] Leading a wicked life. *Bp. Hall.*

ILLNATURE §, îl-nâ'-tshûre. 461. *n. s.* Habitual malevolence; want of humanity. *South.*

ILLNATURED, îl-nâ'-tshûrd. 362. *a.* Habitually malevolent; wanting kindness or good-will; mischievous. *South.* Untractable; not yielding to culture. *Phillips.*

ILLNATUREDLY, îl-nâ'-tshûrd-lè. *ad.* In a peevish, froward manner.

ILLNATUREDNESS, îl-nâ'-tshûrd-nĕs. *n. s.* Want of a kindly disposition.

ILLNESS, îl'-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *ill.*] Badness or inconvenience of any kind, natural or moral. *Locke.* Sickness; malady; disorder of health. *Atterbury.* Wickedness. *Shakspeare.*

ILLO'GICAL §, îl-lŏd'-jè-kâl. 88. *a.* [*in* and *logical.*] Ignorant or negligent of the rules of reasoning. *Walton.* Contrary to the rules of reason. *Decay of Piety.*

ILLO'GICALLY, îl-lŏd'-jè-kâl-lè. *ad.* In a manner contrary to the laws of argument. *South.*

ILLO'GICALNESS*, îl-lŏd'-jè-kâl-nĕs. *n. s.* Contrariety to the rules of reason. *Hammond.*

ILL-STARRED*, îl'-stârd. *a.* Influenced by evil stars with respect to fortune; unlucky. *Fanshawe.*

*To* ILLU'DE, îl-lûde'. *v. a.* [*illudo*, Lat.] To deceive; to mock. *Spenser.*

*To* ILLU'ME, îl-lûme'. *v. a.* [*illuminer*, Fr.] To enlighten; to illuminate. *Shakspeare.* To brighten; to adorn. *Thomson.*

*To* ILLU'MINATE §, îl-lû'-mè-nâte. *v. a.* [*illuminer*, Fr.; *lumen*, Lat.] To enlighten; to supply with light. *Spenser.* To adorn with festal lamps or bonfires. To enlighten intellectually with knowledge or grace. *Locke.* To adorn with pictures or initial letters of various colours. To illustrate. *Watts.*

ILLU'MINATE*, îl-lû'-mè-nâte. *a.* Enlightened. *Bp. Hall.*

ILLU'MINATE*, îl-lû'-mè-nâte. *n. s.* One pretending to be enlightened with superiour knowledge; as certain hereticks of the sixteenth century, and certain mock philosophers on the continent in our own times, self-styled *illuminati*. *Sir E. Sandys.*

*ILLUMINA'TI**, îl-lû-mè-nâ'-tî. See ILLUMINATE.

ILLUMINA'TION, îl-lû-mè-nâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of supplying with light. That which gives light. *Raleigh.* Festal lights hung out as a token of joy. *Dryden.* Brightness; splendour. *Felton.* Infusion of intellectual light, knowledge, or grace. *Hooker.*

ILLU'MINATIVE, îl-lû'-mè-nâ-tĭv. *a.* Having the power to give light. *Digby.*

ILLU'MINATOR, îl-lû'-mè-nâ-tûr. 521. *n. s.* One who gives light. *Verstegan.* One whose business it is to decorate books with pictures at the beginning of chapters. *Felton*

*To* ILLU'MINE, îl-lû'-mĭn. 140. *v. a.* To enlighten; to supply with light. *Milt.* To decorate, to adorn. *Pope.*

ILLU'SION §, îl-lû'-zhŭn. 451. *n. s.* [*illusio*, Lat.] Mockery; false show; counterfeit appearance; errour. *Bacon.*

ILLU'SIVE, îl-lû'-sĭv. 158, 428. *a.* Deceiving by false show. *Blackmore.*

ILLU'SIVELY*, îl-lû'-sĭv-lè. *ad.* In a deceptious manner.

ILLU'SIVENESS*, îl-lû'-sĭv-nĕs. *n. s.* Deception; false appearance. *Ash.*

ILLU'SORY, îl-lû'-sŭr-è. 429, 512. [For the *o*, see DOMESTICK.] *a.* [*in* and *lusorius*, Lat.] Deceiving; fraudulent. *Locke.*

*To* ILLU'STRATE §, îl-lŭs'-trâte. 91. *v. n.* [*illustro*, Lat.] To brighten with light. *More.* To brighten with honour. *Milton.* To explain; to clear; to elucidate. *Brown.*

ILLUSTRA'TION, îl-lŭs-trâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* Explanation; elucidation; exposition. *L'Estrange.*

ILLU'STRATIVE, îl-lŭs'-trâ-tĭv. *a.* Having the quality of elucidating or clearing. *Brown.*

ILLU'STRATIVELY, îl-lŭs'-trâ-tĭv-lè. *ad.* By way of explanation. *Brown.*

ILLU'STRATOR*, îl-lŭs'-trâ-tûr. *n. s.* [Lat.] One who illustrates, brightens, clears, or beautifies. *Chapman.*

ILLU'STRIOUS §, îl-lŭs'-trè-ŭs. 314. *ad.* [*illustris* Lat.] Bright; shining. *Sandys.* Conspicuous; noble; eminent for excellence. *South.*

ILLU'STRIOUSLY, îl-lŭs'-trè-ŭs-lè. *ad.* Conspicuously; nobly; eminently. *Atterbury.*

ILLU'STRIOUSNESS, îl-lŭs'-trè-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Eminence; nobility; grandeur.

ILLUXU'RIOUS*, îl-lŭks-ù'-rè-ŭs. *a.* [*in* and *luxurious.*] Not luxurious. *Ld. Orrery.*

ILL-WILL*, îl-wîl. *n. s.* [*ill* and *will.*] Disposition to envy or hatred. *Shakspeare.*

ILL-WILLER*, îl-wîl'-lûr. *n. s.* One who wishes or intends ill to another. *Barrow.*

I'M, îme. Contracted from *I am.*

IM is used commonly, in composition, for *in* before mute letters. What is *im* in Latin, when it is not negative, is often *em* in French; and our writers, as the Latin or French occurs to their minds, use *im* or *em*: formerly *im* was more common, and now *em* seems to prevail.

I'MAGE §, îm'-mîdje. 90. *n. s.* [*image*, Fr.] Any corporeal representation, generally a statue; a picture. *St. Matt.* xxii. An idol; a false god. 2 *Chron.* xxxiii. A copy; representation; likeness *Shakspeare.* Semblance; show; appearance *Shakspeare.* An idea; a representation of any thing to the mind. *Shakspeare.*

IMAGE-WORSHIP*, îm'-mîdje-wûr'-shĭp. *n. s.* The worship of images or idols. *Trapp.*

*To* I'MAGE, îm'-mîdje. *v. a.* To copy by the fancy to imagine. *Dryden.*

I'MAGERY, îm'-mîd-jêr-rè. *n. s.* Sensible representations; pictures; statues. *Spenser.* Show; appearance. *Bp. Taylor.* Forms of fancy; false ideas; imaginary phantasms. *Atterbury.* Representations in writing; such descriptions as force the image of the thing described upon the mind. *Dryden.* Form; make. *Feltham.*

IMA'GINABLE, è-mâd'-jĭn-â-bl. *a.* [*imaginable*, Fr.] Possible to be conceived. *South.*

IMA'GINANT, è-mâd'-jĭn-ânt. *a.* Imagining; forming ideas. *Bacon.*

IMA'GINANT*, è-mâd'-jĭn-ânt. *n. s.* One who is prone to form strange ideas *Bacon.*

IMA'GINARY, è-mâd'-jĭn-âr-è. *a.* [*imaginaire*, Fr.] Fancied; visionary; existing only in the imagination. *Shakspeare.*

IMAGINA'TION, è-mâd-jĭn-â'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*imaginatio*, Lat.] Fancy; the power of forming ideal pictures; the power of representing things absent to one's self or others. *Bacon.* Conception; image of the mind; idea. *Sidney.* Contrivance; scheme. *Lam.* iii. An unsolid or fanciful opinion. *Locke.*

IMA'GINATIVE, è-mâd'-jin-à-tiv. 512. *a.* Fantastick; full of imagination. *Bacon.*

*To* IMA'GINE §, è-mâd'-jin. 140. [See *To* DESPATCH, and *To* EMBALM.] *v. a.* [*imaginer*, Fr.] To fancy; to paint in the mind. *Shakspeare.* To scheme; to contrive. *Psalm* xxi.

IMA'GINER, è-mâd'-jin-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One who forms ideas. *Bacon.*

IMA'GINING*, è-mâd'-jin-ing. *n. s.* Fancy; imagination. *Shakspeare.*

*To* IMBA'LM*. See *To* EMBALM.

IMBA'RGO*. See EMBARGO.

*To* IMBA'RK*. See *To* EMBARK.

IMBA'RMENT*. See *To* EMBAR.

*To* IMBA'RN*, im-bârn'. *v. a.* To lay up in a barn. *Herbert.*

*To* IMBA'SE*. See *To* EMBASE.

*To* IMBA'SE*, im-bâse'. *v. n.* To sink in value. *Hales.*

*To* IMBA'STARDIZE*, im-bâs'-târ-dize. *v. a.* To convict of being a bastard, or degenerate. *Milton.*

*To* IMBA'THE*, im-bâthe'. *v. a.* To bathe all over. *Milton.*

IMBE'CILE §, im-bês'-sil, or im-bè-sèèl'. 140, 112. *a.* [*imbecilis*, Lat.] Weak; feeble; wanting strength of either mind or body. *Barrow.*

☞ Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, and Entick, accent this word on the second syllable, as in the Latin *imbecilis*; but Mr. Scott and Mr. Sheridan on the last, as in the French *imbecille*. The latter is, in my opinion, the more fashionable, but the former more analogical. We have too many of these French-sounding words; and if the number cannot be diminished, they should, at least, not be suffered to increase.

This word, says Dr. Johnson, is corruptly written *embezzle*. This corruption, however, is too well established to be altered; and as it is appropriated to a particular species of deficiency, the corruption is less to be regretted. *W.*

*To* IMBE'CILE, im-bês'-sil, or im-bè-sèèl'. *v. a.* To weaken a stock or fortune by clandestine expenses or unjust appropriations; simply, to weaken. *Bp. Taylor.*

IMBECI'LITY, im-bè-sil'-lè-tè. *n. s.* Weakness; feebleness of mind or body. *Hooker.*

IMBE'DDED*. See EMBEDDED.

IMBE'LLICK*, im-bêl'-lik. *a.* [*in* and *bellicus*, Lat.] Not warlike. *Junius.*

*To* IMBE'ZZLE*. See *To* EMBEZZLE.

IMBE'ZZLEMENT*. See EMBEZZLEMENT.

*To* IMBI'BE §, im-bibe'. *v. a.* [*imbibo*, Lat.] To drink in; to draw in. *Brown.* To admit into the mind. *Hammond.* To drench; to saturate; to soak. *Newton.*

IMBI'BER, im-bi'-bûr. 98. *n. s.* That which drinks or sucks. *Arbuthnot.*

IMBIBI'TION, im-bè-bish'-ûn. *n. s.* [Fr.] The act of sucking or drinking in. *Bacon.*

*To* IMBI'TTER, im-bit'-tûr. 98. *v. a.* [from *bitter*.] To make bitter. To deprive of pleasure; to make unhappy. *Addison.* To exasperate.

IMBI'TTERER*, im-bit'-tûr-ûr. *n. s.* That which makes bitter. *Johnson.*

*To* IMBLA'ZON §*. See *To* EMBLAZON.

*To* IMBO'DY §, im-bôd'-dè. *v. a.* [from *body*.] To condense to a body. To invest with matter; to make corporeal. *Dryden.* To bring together into one mass or company; to incorporate. *Shakspeare.* To enclose. *Woodward.*

*To* IMBO'DY, im-bôd'-dè. *v. n.* To unite into one mass; to coalesce. *Milton.*

*To* IMBO'IL, im-bôil'. *v. n.* [from *boil*.] To exestuate; to effervesce. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

*To* IMBO'LDEN, im-bôl'-d'n. 103. *v. a.* To raise to confidence; to encourage. *Shakspeare.*

IMBO'NITY*, im-bôn'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*in* and *bonitas*, Lat.] Want of goodness. *Burton.*

*To* IMBO'RDER*, im-bôr'-dûr. *v. a.* To terminate; to bound. *Milton.*

*To* IMBO'SK*, im-bôsk'. *v. n.* [*imboscare*, Ital.] To lie concealed. *Milton.*

*To* IMBO'SK*, im-bôsk'. *v. a.* To conceal; to hide. *Skelton.*

*To* IMBO'SS*. See *To* EMBOSS.

*To* IMBO'SOM, im-bôô'-zûm. 169. *v. a.* To hold on the bosom; to cover fondly with the folds of one's garment. *Milton.* To admit to the heart, or to affection. *Sidney.*

*To* IMBO'UND, im-bôund'. 312. *v. a.* [from *bound*.] To enclose; to shut in. *Shakspeare.*

*To* IMBO'W §, im-bôû'. 322. *v. a.* [from *bow*.] To arch; to vault. *Bacon.*

*To* IMBO'WEL*. See *To* EMBOWEL.

*To* IMBO'WER, im-bôû'-ûr. 322. *v. a.* To cover with a bower; to shelter with trees. *Sandys.*

*To* IMBO'WER*, im-bôû'-ûr. *v. n.* See *To* EMBOWER.

IMBO'WMENT, im-bôû'-ment. *n. s.* Arch; vault *Bacon.*

*To* IMBO'X*, im-bôks'. *v. a.* To shut or close up as in a box. *Cotgrave.*

*To* IMBRA'ID*. See *To* EMBRAID.

*To* IMBRA'NGLE, im-brâng'-gl. *v. a.* To entangle. *Hudibras.*

IMBRE'D. See INBRED.

*To* IMBRE'ED*, im-brèèd'. *v. a.* To generate within; to produce. *Sir E. Sandys.*

I'MBRICATE §*, im'-brè-kâte. *a.* [*imbricatus*, Lat.] Laid one under another. *Russell.*

I'MBRICATED, im'-brè-kâ-têd. *a.* Indented with concavities; bent and hollowed like a roof or gutter-tile.

IMBRICA'TION, im-brè-kâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*imbrex*, Lat.] Concave indenture. *Derham.*

*To* IMBRO'WN, im-brôûn'. *v. a.* To make brown; to darken; to obscure; to cloud. *Milton.*

*To* IMBRU'E, im'-brôô. 339. *v. a.* [from *in* and *brue*.] To steep; to soak; to wet much or long. *Spenser.* To pour; to emit moisture. *Spenser.*

*To* IMBRU'TE §, im-brôôt'. 339. *v. a.* [from *brute*.] To degrade to brutality. *Bp. Reynolds.*

*To* IMBRU'TE, im-brôôt'. *v. n.* To sink down to brutality. *Milton.*

*To* IMBU'E, im-bû'. 335. *v. a.* [*imbuo*, Lat.] To tincture deep; to imbibe or soak with any liquor or die. *Sandys.*

*To* IM'BURSE, im-bûrse'. *v. a.* [*bourse*, Fr.] To stock with money.

IMITABI'LITY, im-è-tâ-bil'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*imitabilis*, Lat.] The quality of being imitable. *Norris.*

I'MITABLE §, im'-è-tâ-bl. 405. *a.* Worthy of being imitated; deserving to be copied. *Raleigh.* Possible to be imitated; within reach of imitation. *Atterbury.*

*To* I'MITATE, im'-è-tâte. 91. *v. a.* [*imitor*, Lat.] To copy; to endeavour to resemble. *Bacon.* To counterfeit. *Dryden.* To pursue the course of a composition, so as to use parallel images and examples. *Gay.*

IMITA'TION, im-mè-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*imitatio*, Lat.] The act of copying; attempt to resemble. That which is offered as a copy. *Dryden.* A method of translating looser than paraphrase, in which modern examples and illustrations are used for ancient, or domestick for foreign. *Dryden.*

I'MITATIVE, im'-è-tâ-tiv. 512. *a.* [*imitativus*, Lat.] Inclined to copy; as, Man is an *imitative* being. Aiming at resemblance; as, Painting is an *imitative* art. Formed after some original. *Dryden.*

I'MITATOR, im'-è-tâ-tûr. 98, 166. *n. s.* [Lat.] One that copies another; one that endeavours to resemble another. *Dryden.*

I'MITATORSHIP*, im'-è-tâ-tûr-ship. *n. s.* The office or employment of an imitator. *Marston.*

IMMA'CULATE §, im-mâk'-kû-lâte. 91. *a.* [*immaculatus*, Lat.] Spotless; pure; undefiled. *Hooker.* Pure; limpid. *Shakspeare.*

IMMA'CULATELY*, im-mâk'-û-lâte-lè. *ad.* Without blemish; purely.

IMMA'CULATENESS*, im-mâk'-û-lâte-nês. *n. s* Purity; innocence. *W. Mountague.*

IMMA'ILED*, im-mâl'd'. *a.* Wearing mail or armour. *Brown.*

IMMA'LLEABLE*, im-mâl'-lè-â-bl. *a.* [*in* and *malleus*, Lat.] Not to be wrought upon; not to be impressed. *Memoirs of Sir Edmondbury Godfrey.*

*To* IMMA'NACLE, ĭm-mān'-nâ-kl. 405. *v. a.* [from *manacle.*] To fetter; to confine. *Milton.*

IMMA'NE §, ĭm-māne'. *a.* [*immanis,* Lat.] Vast; prodigiously great. Cruel; wild. *Sheldon.*

IMMA'NELY*, ĭm-māne'-lè. *ad.* Monstrously; cruelly. *Milton.*

I'MMANENCY §*, ĭm'-mâ-nĕn-sè. *n. s.* [*in* and *maneo,* Lat.] Internal dwelling. *Pearson.*

I'MMANENT, ĭm'-mâ-nĕnt. *a.* [*immanent,* Fr.] Intrinsick; inherent; internal. *Glanville.*

IMMA'NIFEST, ĭm-mân'-nè-fĕst. *a.* Not manifest; not plain. *Brown. Ob. J.*

IMMA'NITY, ĭm-mân'-nè-tè. *n. s.* [*immanitas,* Lat.] Barbarity; savageness. *Shakspeare.*

IMMARCE'SSIBLE, ĭm-mâr-sĕs'-sè-bl. *a.* [*in* and *marcesco,* Lat.] Unfading. *Bp. Hall.*

IMMA'RTIAL, ĭm-mâr'-shâl. 88. *a.* Not warlike. *Chapman.*

*To* IMMA'SK, ĭm-mâsk'. *v. a.* [*in* and *mask.*] To cover; to disguise. *Shakspeare.*

IMMA'TCHABLE*, ĭm-mătsh'-â-bl. *a.* Not matchable; peerless. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

IMMATE'RIAL §, ĭm-mâ-tè'-rè-âl. *a.* [*immateriel,* Fr.; *in* and *materia,* Lat.] Incorporeal; distinct from matter; void of matter. *Hooker.* Unimportant; without weight; impertinent; without relation.

IMMATERIA'LITY, ĭm-mâ-tè-rè-âl'-è-tè. *n. s.* Incorporeity; distinctness from body or matter. *Bp. Taylor.*

IMMATE'RIALLY, ĭm-mâ-tè'-rè-âl-è. *ad.* In a manner not depending upon matter. *Brown.*

IMMATE'RIALIST*, ĭm-mâ-tè'-rè-âl-ĭst. *n. s.* One who professes immateriality. *Swift.*

IMMATE'RIALIZED, ĭm-mâ-tè'-rè-âl-lz'd. 359. *a.* Distinct from matter; incorporeal. *Glanville.*

IMMATE'RIALNESS, ĭm-mâ-tè'-rè-âl-nĕs. *n. s.* Distinctness from matter.

IMMATE'RIATE, ĭm-mâ-tè'-rè-âte. 91. *a.* Not consisting of matter; incorporeal; wanting body. *Bacon.*

IMMATU'RE §, ĭm-mâ-tûre'. *a.* [*immaturus,* Lat.] Not ripe. *Dr. Jackson.* Not perfect; not arrived at fulness or completion. *Bacon.* Hasty; early; come to pass before the natural time. *Burton.*

IMMATU'RELY, ĭm-mâ-tûre'-lè. *ad.* Too soon; too early; before ripeness or completion. *Sir T. Herbert.*

IMMATU'RENESS, ĭm-mâ-tûre'-nĕs. } *n. s.* Un-
IMMATU'RITY, ĭm-mâ-tŭ'-rè-tè. } ripeness; incompleteness; a state short of completion. *Milton.*

IMMEABI'LITY, ĭm-mè-â-bĭl'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*immeabilis,* Lat.] Want of power to pass. *Arbuthnot.*

IMMEA'SURABLE §, ĭm-mĕzh'-ŭ-râ-bl. *a.* Immense; not to be measured; indefinitely extensive. *Hooker.*

IMMEA'SURABLY, ĭm-mĕzh'-ŭ-râ-blè. *ad.* Immensely; beyond all measure. *Spenser.*

IMMEA'SURED*, ĭm-mĕzh'-ûr'd. *a.* Exceeding common measure. *Spenser.*

IMMECHA'NICAL, ĭm-mè-kăn'-nè-kâl. *a.* Not according to the laws of mechanicks. *Cheyne.*

IMME'DIACY, ĭm-mè'-dè-â-sè. or ĭm-mè'-jè-â-sè. 293. *n. s.* [from *immediate.*] Personal greatness; power of acting without dependence. *Shakspeare.*

IMME'DIATE §, ĭm-mè'-dè-ât. 91. *a.* [*in* and *medius,* Lat.] Being in such a state, with respect to something else, as that there is nothing between them; proximate. *Burnet.* Not acting by second causes. *Abbot.* Instant; present with regard to time. *Shakspeare.*

☞ This word and its compounds are often, and not improperly, pronounced as if written *im-me-je-ate, im-me-je-ate-ly,* &c.—For the reasons, see *Principles,* No. 293, 294, 376. *W.*

IMME'DIATELY, ĭm-mè'-dè-ât-lè. *ad.* Without the intervention of any other cause or event. *South.* Instantly; at the time present; without delay. *Shakspeare.*

IMME'DIATENESS, ĭm-mè'-dè-ât-nĕs. *n. s.* Presence with regard to time. Exemption from second or intervening causes.

IMME'DICABLE, ĭm-mĕd'-dè-kâ-bl. *a.* [*immedicabilis,* Lat.] Not to be healed; incurable. *Milton.*

IMMELO'DIOUS*, ĭm-mè-lō'-dè-ŭs. *a.* Not melodious; unmusical. *Drummond.*

IMME'MORABLE, ĭm-mĕm'-mò-râ-bl. *a.* [*immemorabilis,* Lat.] Not worth remembering; unworthy of remembrance. *Huloet.*

IMMEMO'RIAL §, ĭm-mè-mō'-rè-âl. *a.* [*in* and *memoria,* Lat.] Past time of memory; so ancient that the beginning cannot be traced. *Hale.*

IMMEMO'RIALLY*, ĭm-mè-mō'-rè-âl-lè. *ad.* Beyond memory. *Bentley.*

IMME'NSE §, ĭm-mĕnse'. *a.* [*immensus,* Lat.] Unlimited; unbounded; infinite. *Milton.*

IMME'NSELY, ĭm-mĕnse'-lè. *ad.* Infinitely; with out measure. *Bentley.*

IMME'NSENESS*, ĭm-mĕnse'-nĕs. *n. s.* Unbounded greatness. *More.*

IMME'NSITY, ĭm-mĕn'-sè-tè. *n. s.* [*immensité,* Fr.] Unbounded greatness; infinity. *Locke.*

IMMENSURABI'LITY, ĭm-mĕn-shŭ-râ-bĭl'-è-tè. 452. *n. s.* Impossibility to be measured.

IMME'NSURABLE §, ĭm-mĕn'-shŭ-râ-bl. *a.* [*in* and *mensurabilis,* Lat.] Not to be measured.

IMME'NSURATE*, ĭm-mĕn'-shŭ-râte. *a.* Unmeasured. *W. Mountague.*

*To* IMME'RGE, ĭm-mĕrdje'. *v. a.* [*immergo,* Lat.] To put under water. To keep in a state of intellectual depression. *Bp. Taylor.*

IMME'RIT §, ĭm-mĕr'-ĭt. *n. s.* [*immerito,* Lat.] Want of worth; want of desert. *Suckling.*

IMME'RITED*, ĭm-mĕr'-ĭt-ĕd. *a.* Not deserved. *K. Charles.*

IMME'RITOUS*, ĭm-mĕr'-ĭt-ŭs. *a.* Undeserving; of no value. *Milton.*

*To* IMME'RSE §, ĭm-mĕrse'. *v. a.* [*immersus,* Lat.] To put under water. To sink or cover deep. *Dryden.* To keep in a state of intellectual depression. *Addison.*

IMME'RSE, ĭm-mĕrse'. *a.* Buried; covered; sunk deep. *Bacon.*

IMME'RSION, ĭm-mĕr'-shŭn. 452. *n. s.* [*immersio,* Lat.] The act of putting any body into a fluid below the surface. *Addison.* The state of sinking below the surface of a fluid. *Tr. of Buffon.* The state of being overwhelmed or lost in any respect. *Atterbury.*

IMMETHO'DICAL §, ĭm-mè-*thŏd*'-è-kâl. *a.* [*in* and *methodical.*] Confused; being without regularity; being without method. *Burton.*

IMMETHO'DICALLY, ĭm-mè-*thŏd*'-è-kâl-lè. *ad.* Without method; without order. *More.*

IMMETHO'DICALNESS*, ĭm-mè-*thŏd*'-è-kâl-nĕs. *n. s.* Want of method or order; confusion.

*To* IMME'W*. See *To* EMMEW.

*To* I'MMIGRATE §*, ĭm'-mè-grâte. *v. n.* [*immigro,* Lat.] To enter or pass into; to go to dwell in some place. *Cockeram.*

IMMIGRA'TION*, ĭm-mè-grâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* An entering or passing into a place. *Warton.*

I'MMINENCE, ĭm'-mè-nĕnse. *n. s.* Any ill impending; immediate or near danger. *Shakspeare.*

I'MMINENT §, ĭm'-mè-nĕnt. *a.* [*imminens,* Lat.] Impending; at hand; threatening. *Hooker.*

*To* IMMI'NGLE, ĭm-mĭng'-gl. *v. a.* To mingle; to mix; to unite. *Thomson.*

IMMINU'TION, ĭm-mè-nū'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*imminuo,* Lat.] Diminution; decrease. *Bp. Cosin.*

IMMI'SCIBLE §, ĭm-mĭs'-sè-bl. 405. *a.* [*in* and *miscible.*] Not capable of being mingled. *Richardson.*

IMMI'SSION §, ĭm-mĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [*immissio,* Lat.] The act of sending in; contrary to *emission. Bp. Hall.*

*To* IMMI'T, ĭm-mĭt'. *v. a.* [*immitto,* Lat.] To send in; to inject. *Greenhill.*

IMMI'TIGABLE*, ĭm-mĭt'-è-gâ-bl. *a.* [*in* and *mitigo,* Lat.] Not to be softened. *Harris.*

—nò, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*thin*, THIS.

*To* IMMI'X §, ĭm-mĭks'. *v. a.* [*in* and *mix.*] To mingle. *Bp. Reynolds.*

IMMI'XABLE, ĭm-mĭks'-â-bl. 405. *a.* Impossible to be mingled. *Wilkins.*

IMMI'XT*. ĭm-mĭkst'. *a.* [*immixtus*, Lat.] Unmixed. *Sir T. Herbert.*

IMMOBI'LITY, ĭm-mo-bĭl'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*immobilité*, Fr.] Unmovableness; want of motion; resistance to motion. *Arbuthnot.*

IMMO'DERACY*, ĭm-mŏd'-dĕr-â-sè. *n. s.* Excess. *Brown.*

IMMO'DERATE §, ĭm-mŏd'-dĕr-ât. 91. *a.* [*immoderatus*, Lat.] Excessive; exceeding the due mean. *Ray.*

IMMO'DERATELY, ĭm-mŏd'-dĕr-rât-lè. *ad.* In an excessive degree. *Shakspeare.*

IMMO'DERATENESS*, ĭm-mŏd'-dĕr-ât-nĕs. *n. s.* Want of moderation. *Shelford.*

IMMODERA'TION, ĭm-mŏd-dĕr-â'-shŭn. *n. s.* Want of moderation; excess. *Hammond.*

IMMO'DEST §, ĭm-mŏd'-dĕst. *a.* [*immodeste*, Fr.] Wanting shame; wanting delicacy or chastity. *Shakspeare.* Unchaste; impure. *Dryden.* Obscene. *Shakspeare.* Unreasonable; exorbitant; arrogant.

IMMO'DESTLY*, ĭm-mŏd'-dĕst-lè. *ad.* In a shameless or immodest manner. *Wotton.*

IMMO'DESTY, ĭm-mŏd'-dĕs-tè. *n. s.* Want of delicacy; impudence. *Wotton.* Want of modesty; indecency. *Pope.*

*To* IMMOLATE §, ĭm'-mo-lâte. 91. *v. a.* [*immolo*, Lat.] To sacrifice; to kill in sacrifice. *Boyle.* To offer in sacrifice. *Sir T. Herbert.*

IMMOLA'TION, ĭm-mo-lâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of sacrificing. *Brown.* A sacrifice offered. *Decay of Piety.*

IMMOLATOR*, ĭm'-mo-lâ-tŭr. *n. s.* One that offers in sacrifice. *Huloet.*

IMMO'MENT §, ĭm-mŏ'-mĕnt. *a.* [*in* and *moment.*] Trifling; of no importance or value. *Shakspeare.* A barbarous word.

IMMOME'NTOUS*, ĭm-mo-mĕn'-tŭs. *a.* Unimportant. *Seward.*

IMMO'RAL §, ĭm-mŏr'-rål. 88, 168. *a.* [*in* and *moral.*] Wanting regard to the laws of natural religion. Contrary to honesty; dishonest.

IMMORA'LITY, ĭm-mo-rål'-è-tè. *n. s.* Dishonesty; want of virtue; contrariety to virtue. *Swift.*

IMMORI'GEROUS §*, ĭm-mo-rĭd'-jĕr-ŭs. *a.* [*immorigerus*, Lat.] Disobedient; rude; uncivil. *Stackhouse.*

IMMORI'GEROUSNESS*. ĭm-mo-rĭd'-jĕr-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Disobedience. *Bp. Taylor.*

IMMO'RTAL §, ĭm-mŏr'-tål. 88. *a.* [*immortalis*, Lat.] Exempt from death; being never to die. 1 *Tim.* i. Never ending; perpetual. *Shakspeare.*

IMMORTA'LITY, ĭm-mŏr-tăl'-è-tè. *n. s.* Exemption from death; life never to end. 1 *Corinth.* Exemption from oblivion.

IMMORTALIZA'TION*, ĭm-mŏr-tăl-è-zâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* An immortalizing.

*To* IMMO'RTALIZE, ĭm-mŏr'-tăl-lze. *v. a.* [*immortaliser*, Fr.] To make immortal; to perpetuate; to exempt from death. *Davies.* To exempt from oblivion. *Norris.*

*To* IMMO'RTALIZE, ĭm-mŏr'-tăl-lze. *v. n.* To become immortal. *Pope.*

IMMO'RTALLY, ĭm-mŏr'-tăl-è. *ad.* With exemption from death; without end.

IMMORTIFICA'TION*, ĭm-mŏr-tè-fè-kâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*in* and *mortification.*] Want of subjection of the passions. *Bp. Taylor.*

IMMOVABI'LITY*, ĭm-mŏŏv-â-bĭl'-è-tè. *n. s.* Incapability of being removed.

IMMO'VABLE §, ĭm-mŏŏv'-â-bl. *a.* [*in* and *movable.*] Not to be forced from its place. *Brown.* Not liable to be carried away; real in law. *Ayliffe.* Unshaken; unaffected. *Dryden.*

IMMO'VABLENESS*, ĭm-mŏŏv'-â-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* The state or quality of being immovable. *Ash.*

IMMO'VABLY, ĭm-mŏŏv'-â-blè. *ad.* In a state not to be shaken. *Atterbury.*

IMMU'ND §*, ĭm-mŭnd'. *a.* [*immundus*, Lat.] Unclean. *Burton. Ob. T.*

IMMUNDI'CITY*, ĭm-mŭn-dĭs'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*immondicité*, Fr.] Uncleanness; impurity. *W. Mountague*

IMMU'NITY, ĭm-mŭ'-nè-tè. *n. s.* [*immunitas*, Lat.] Discharge from any obligation. *Hooker.* Privilege; exemption from onerous duties. *Sidney.* Freedom. *Brown.*

*To* IMMU'RE §, ĭm-mûre'. *v. a.* [*in* and *murus*, Lat.] To enclose within walls; to confine; to shut up; to imprison. *Shakspeare.*

IMMU'RE, ĭm-mûre'. *n. s.* A wall; an enclosure. *Shakspeare.*

IMMU'SICAL, ĭm-mŭ'-zè-kål. 88. *a.* [*in* and *musical.*] Inharmonious; wanting proportion of sound. *Bacon.*

IMMUTABI'LITY, ĭm-mŭ-tâ-bĭl'-è-tè. *n. s.* Exemption from change; invariableness; unchangeableness. *Heb.* vi.

IMMU'TABLE §, ĭm-mŭ'-tâ-bl. 405. *a.* [*immutabilis*, Lat.] Unchangeable; invariable; unalterable. *Heb.* vi.

IMMU'TABLENESS*, ĭm-mŭ'-tâ-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Unchangeableness.

IMMU'TABLY, ĭm-mŭ'-tâ-blè. *ad.* Unalterably; invariably; unchangeably. *Boyle.*

IMMUTA'TION*, ĭm-mŭ-tâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* Change; alteration. *More.*

IMP §, ĭmp. *n. s.* [*imp*, Welsh.] A graff, scion, or sucker. *Chaucer.* A son; the offspring; progeny; a youth. *Ld. Cromwell.* A subaltern devil; a puny devil. *Milton.*

*To* IMP, ĭmp. *v. a.* To plant; to graft. *Chaucer.* To lengthen or enlarge with any thing adscititious. *Shakspeare.*

IMPACABLE*, ĭm'-pâ-kâ-bl. *a.* [*impacatus*, Lat.] Not to be softened or appeased. *Spenser.*

*To* IMPA'CT, ĭm-pâkt'. *v. a.* [*impactus*, Lat.] To drive close or hard. *Woodward.*

*To* IMPA'INT, ĭm-pânt'. *v. a.* [*in* and *paint.*] To paint; to decorate with colours. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

*To* IMPA'IR §, ĭm-pâre'. *v. a.* [*empirer*, Fr.] To diminish; to injure; to make worse. *Hooker.*

*To* IMPA'IR, ĭm-pâre'. *v. n.* To be lessened or worn out. *Spenser.*

IMPA'IR, ĭm-pâre'. *n. s.* Diminution; decrease. *Brown. Ob. J.*

IMPAIR*, ĭm-pâre'. *a.* [*impar*, Lat.] Unsuitable. *Shakspeare. Ob. T.*

IMPA'IRER*, ĭm-pâre'-ŭr. *n. s.* That which impairs. *Warburton.*

IMPA'IRMENT, ĭm-pâre'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Diminution; injury. *Carew.*

IMPA'LATABLE*, ĭm-pâl'-â-tâ-bl. *a.* [*in* and *palatable.*] Not suitable to the palate; not pleasing to the taste.

*To* IMPA'LE*. See *To* EMPALE.

*To* IMPA'LLID*, ĭm-pâl'-lĭd. *v. a.* [*pallidus*, Lat.] To make pale. *Feltham.*

*To* IMPA'LM*, ĭm-pâm'. *v. a.* [*in* and *palma*, Lat.] To seize or take into the hand; to grasp. *Cotgrave.*

IMPALPABI'LITY*, ĭm-pâl-pâ-bĭl'-è-tè. *n. s.* The state or quality of not being perceived by touch. *Jortin.*

IMPA'LPABLE §, ĭm-pâl'-pâ-bl. 405. *a.* [*in* and *palpable.*] Not to be perceived by touch. *Boyle.* Not coarse or gross. *Warton.*

IMPA'NATE §*, ĭm-pân'-ât. *a.* [*in* and *panis*, Lat.] Imbodied in bread. *Abp. Cranmer.*

*To* IMPA'NATE*, ĭm-pân'-ât. *v. a.* To imbody with bread. *Waterland.*

IMPANA'TION*, ĭm-pâ-nâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*impanatus*, low Lat.] A supposed subsistence of the body of Christ with the species of bread in the Lord's Supper. *Abp. Cranmer.* See CONSUBSTANTIATION.

IMPA'NNEL*. See EMPANNEL.

*To* IMPA'RADISE, ĭm-pâr'-â-dîse. *v. a.* [*imparadisare*, Ital.] To put in a place or state resembling paradise in felicity. *Sidney.*

IMPA'RALLELED*, ĭm-pâr'-âl-lêld. *a.* Not to be paralleled; unmatched. *Burnet.*

IMPA'RDONABLE*, im-pär'-dn-â-bl. *a.* [*in* and *pardonable.*] Irremissible. *South.*

IMPA'RITY, im-pâr'-ė-tė. *n. s.* [*imparitas, impar,* Lat.] Inequality; disproportion. *Bacon.* Oddness; indivisibility into equal parts. *Brown.* Difference in degree either of rank or excellence. *Abp. Sancroft.*

*To* IMPA'RK, im-pârk'. 81. *v. a.* To enclose with a park; to sever from a common. See *To* EMPARK.

IMPA'RLANCE*. See EMPARLANCE.

*To* IMPA'RT §, im-pârt'. *v. a.* [*impertio,* Lat.] To grant; to give. *Dryden.* To make known; to show by words or tokens. *Bacon.* To communicate; to grant as to a partaker. *Milton.*

IMPA'RTIAL §, im-pär'-shâl. 88. *a.* [*impartial,* Fr.] Equitable; free from regard to party; indifferent; disinterested; equal in distribution of justice; just. *Dryden.*

IMPA'RTIALIST*, im-pär'-shâl-ist. *n. s.* One who is impartial. *Boyle.*

IMPARTIA'LITY, im-pär-shė-âl'-ė-tė. *n. s.* Equitableness; justice; indifference. *South.*

IMPA'RTIALLY, im-pär'-shâl-ė. *ad.* Equitably; with indifferent and unbiassed judgement; justly; honestly. *South.*

IMPA'RTIBLE, im-pärt'-ė-bl. 405. *a.* [*impartible,* Fr.] Communicable; to be conferred or bestowed. *Digby.*

IMPA'RTMENT*, im-pärt'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Communication of knowledge; disclosure. *Shakspeare. Ob. T.*

IMPA'SSABLE §, im-pâs'-sâ-bl. 405. *a.* [*in* and *passable.*] Not to be passed; not admitting passage; impervious. *Raleigh.*

IMPA'SSABLENESS*, im-pâs'-sâ-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Incapability of admitting passage.

IMPASSIBI'LITY, im-pâs-sė-bĭl'-ė-tė. *n. s.* [*impassibilité,* Fr.] Exemption from suffering; insusceptibility of injury from external things. *Hales.*

IMPA'SSIBLE §, im-pâs'-sė-bl. 405. *a.* [*impassible,* Fr.] Incapable of suffering; exempt from the agency of external causes; exempt from pain. *Sir T. Elyot.*

IMPA'SSIBLENESS, im-pâs'-sė-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Impassibility; exemption from pain. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

*To* IMPA'SSION §, im-pâsh'-ŭn. *v. a.* To move with passion; to affect strongly. *Milton.*

IMPA'SSIONATE*, im-pâsh'-ŭn-ât. *a.* Strongly affected. Without feeling; free from passion *Burton.*

*To* IMPA'SSIONATE*, im-pâsh'-ŭn-ât. *v. a.* To affect powerfully. *More.*

IMPA'SSIVE §, im-pâs'-sĭv. 158. *a.* Exempt from the agency of external causes. *Dryden.*

IMPA'SSIVENESS*, im-pâs'-sĭv-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being impassive. *W. Mountague.*

IMPASTA'TION*, im-pâs-tâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* A mixture of divers materials of different colours and consistencies, baked or bound together with some cement, and hardened either by the air or fire. *Chambers.*

*To* IMPA'STE §, im-pâste'. *v. a.* [*empaster,* Fr.] To knead or make into dough or paste; to paste. *Shak.* [In painting.] To lay on colours thick and bold.

IMPA'TIBLE*, im-pât'-ė-bl. *a.* Intolerable; not to be borne.

IMPA'TIENCE §, im-pâ'-shĕnse. 463. *n. s.* [*impatientia,* Lat.] Inability to suffer pain; rage under suffering. *Shak.* Vehemence of temper; heat of passion. *Shak.* Inability to suffer delay; eagerness. *Shakspeare.*

IMPA'TIENT, im-pâ'-shĕnt. 463. *a.* [*impatiens,* Lat.] Not able to endure; incapable to bear. *Pope.* Furious with pain; unable to bear pain. *Dryden.* Vehemently agitated by some painful passion. *Bp. Taylor.* Hot; hasty. *Addison.* Eager; ardently desirous; not able to endure delay. *Dryden.* Not to be borne. *Spenser*

IMPA'TIENT*, im-pâ'-shĕnt. *n. s.* One who is not able to bear pain. *Sexsonable Serm.*

IMPA'TIENTLY, im-pâ'-shĕnt-lė. *ad.* With rage under uneasiness. *Drayton.* Passionately; ardently. *Clarendon.* Eagerly; with great desire.

IMPATRONIZA'TION*, im-pât-rŭn-ė-zâ'-shŭn *n. s.* An absolute mastery, seigniory, or possession of. *Cotgrave.*

*To* IMPA'TRONIZE §, im-pât'-rŭn-ize. *v. a.* [*impatroniser,* Fr.] To gain to one's self the power of any seigniory. *Bacon.*

*To* IMPA'WN, im-pâwn'. *v. a.* To impignorate; to pawn; to give as a pledge; to pledge. *Shak.*

*To* IMPE'ACH §, im-pėėtsh'. *v. a.* [*empecher,* Fr.] To hinder; to impede. *Davies.* To accuse by publick authority. *Swift.* To bring into question. *Shakspeare.*

IMPE'ACH, im-pėėtsh'. *n. s.* Hinderance; let; impediment. *Shakspeare.*

IMPE'ACHABLE, im-pėėtsh'-â-bl. *a.* Accusable; chargeable. *Grew.*

IMPE'ACHER, im-pėėtsh'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* An accuser; one who brings an accusation against another. *Government of the Tongue.*

IMPE'ACHMENT, im-pėėtsh'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Hinderance; let; impediment; obstruction. *Spenser.* Publick accusation; charge preferred. *Shak.* Imputation; reproach. *Shakspeare.*

*To* IMPE'ARL, im-pėrl'. *v. a.* [*emperler,* Fr.] To form in resemblance of pearls. *Milton.* To decorate as with pearls. *Digby.*

IMPECCABI'LITY, im-pĕk-kâ-bĭl'-ė-tė. *n. s.* Exemption from sin; exemption from failure. *Pope.*

IMPE'CCABLE §, im-pĕk'-kâ-bl. 405. *a.* [*impeccable,* Fr.] Exempt from possibility of sin. *Bp. Hall.*

IMPE'CCANCY*, im-pĕk'-kân-sė. *n. s.* Impeccability. *Waterhouse.*

*To* IMPE'DE, im-pėde'. *v. a.* [*impedio,* Lat.] To hinder; to let; to obstruct. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

IMPE'DIMENT §, im-pĕd'-ė-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*impedimentum,* Lat.] Any obstruction to passage. To retard the progress of an enemy: a military term. *Judith.* Hinderance; let; obstruction; opposition. *Sidney.*

*To* IMPE'DIMENT*, im-pĕd'-ė-mĕnt. *v. a.* To obstruct; to hinder. *Bp. Reynolds.*

IMPEDIME'NTAL*, im-pĕd-ė-mĕn'-tâl. *a.* Hindering; causing obstruction. *W. Mountague.*

*To* I'MPEDITE*, im'-pė-dite. *v. n.* [*impedio, impeditus,* Lat.] To retard; to obstruct. *Maywaring.*

IMPEDI'TION*, im-pė-dĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* Hinderance. *Cockeram.*

I'MPEDITIVE*, im'-pė-dė-tĭv. *a.* Causing hinderance; having power to obstruct. *Bp. Sanderson.*

*To* IMPE'L §, im-pĕl'. *v. a.* [*impello,* Lat.] To drive on towards a point; to urge forward; to press on. *Dryden.*

IMPE'LLENT, im-pĕl'-lĕnt. *n. s.* An impulsive power; a power that drives forward. *Hammond.*

IMPE'LLER*, im-pĕl'-lŭr. *n. s.* One that impels. *South.*

*To* IMPE'N*, im-pĕn'. *v. a.* [from *pen.*] To shut up; to enclose in a narrow place. *Feltham.*

*To* IMPE'ND §, im-pĕnd'. *v. n.* [*impendeo,* Lat.] To hang over. *Pope.* To be at hand; to press nearly. *Smalridge.*

IMPE'NDENCE, im-pĕn'-dĕnse. *n. s.* The state of hanging over; near approach. *Hale.*

IMPE'NDENCY*, im-pĕn'-dĕn-sė. *n. s.* The state of hanging over. *Hammond.*

IMPE'NDENT, im-pĕn'-dĕnt. *a.* Imminent; hanging over; pressing closely. *Hale.*

IMPENETRABI'LITY, im-pĕn-ė-trâ-bĭl'-ė-tė. *n. s.* Quality of not being pierceable, or permeable. *Newton.* Insusceptibility of intellectual impression.

IMPE'NETRABLE §, im-pĕn'-ė-trâ-bl. *a.* [*impenetrabilis,* Lat.] Not to be pierced; not to be entered by any external force. *Sir T. Elyot.* Impervious; not admitting entrance. *Dryden.* Not to be taught; not to be informed. Not to be affected; not to be moved. *Shakspeare.*

IMPE'NETRABLENESS*, im-pĕn'-ė-trâ-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being impenetrable. *Ash.*

IMPE'NETRABLY, im-pĕn'-ė-trâ-blė. *ad.* With

hardness to a degree incapable of impression. *Dean King.*

IMPE/NITENCE, îm-pēn'-ē-tēnse. } *n. s.* Obdura-
IMPE/NITENCY, îm-pēn'-ē-tēn-sē. } cy; want of remorse for crimes; final disregard of God's threatenings or mercy. *South.*

IMPE/NITENT §, îm-pēn'-ē-tēnt. *a.* [*impenitent*, Fr.] Finally negligent of the duty of repentance; obdurate. *Hooker.*

IMPE/NITENT*, îm-pēn'-ē-tēnt. *n. s.* One who neglects the duty of repentance. *Hammond.*

IMPE/NITENTLY, îm-pēn'-ē-tēnt-lē. *ad.* Obdurately; without repentance. *Hammond.*

IMPE/NNOUS, îm-pēn'-nŭs. 314. *a.* [*in* and *penna*, Lat.] Wanting wings. *Brown.*

*To* IMPE'OPLE*, îm-pē'-pl. *v. a.* To form into a community. *Beaumont.*

IMPERATE §, îm'-pē-rāte. 91. *a.* [*imperatus*, Lat.] Done with consciousness; done by direction of the mind. *South.*

IMPE/RATIVE, îm-pĕr'-rā-tĭv. *a.* [*imperativus*, Lat.] Commanding; expressive of command. *Norris.*

IMPE/RATIVELY, îm-pĕr'-ā-tĭv-lē. *ad.* In a commanding style; authoritatively.

IMPERATO/RIAL*, îm-pĕr-ā-tō'-rē-ăl. *a.* [*imperatorius*, Lat.] Commanding. *Norris.*

IMPERCE/PTIBLE §, îm-pĕr-sĕp'-tē-bl. *a.* [Fr.] Not to be discovered; not to be perceived; small; subtile. *Hale.*

IMPERCE/PTIBLE*, îm-pĕr-sĕp'-tē-bl. *n. s.* That which is not immediately perceived or discovered on account of its smallness. *Tatler.*

IMPERCE/PTIBLENESS, îm-pĕr-sĕp'-tē-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of eluding observation. *Hale.*

IMPERCE/PTIBLY, îm-pĕr-sĕp'-tē-blē. *ad.* In a manner not to be perceived. *Addison.*

IMPERCI/PIENT*, îm-pĕr-sĭp'-ē-ĕnt. *a.* [*in* and *percipient*.] Not perceiving; not having the power of perception. *Baxter.*

IMPERDIBI/LITY* îm-pĕr-dē-bĭl'-ē-tē. *n. s.* State or quality of being imperdible.

IMPE/RDIBLE §*, îm-pĕr'-dē-bl. *a.* [*imperditus*, Lat.] Not to be destroyed or lost. *Feltham.*

IMPE/RFECT §, îm-pĕr'-fĕkt. *a.* [*imperfectus*, Lat.] Not complete; not absolutely finished; defective. *Bacon.* Frail; not completely good: as, Our best worship is *imperfect.*

*To* IMPE/RFECT*, îm-pĕr'-fĕkt. *v. a.* To make imperfect. *Brown. Ob. T.*

IMPERFE/CTION, îm-pĕr-fĕk'-shŭn. *n. s.* Defect; failure; fault, whether physical or moral. *Hooker.*

IMPE/RFECTLY, îm-pĕr'-fĕkt-lē. *ad.* Not completely; not fully; not without failure. *Stepney.*

IMPE/RFECTNESS*, îm-pĕr'-fĕkt-nĕs. *n. s.* Failure; defect. *Mannyngham.*

IMPE/RFORABLE, îm-pĕr'-fō-rā-bl. *a.* Not to be bored through.

IMPE/RFORATE §, îm-pĕr'-fō-rāte. *a.* [*in* and *perforatus*, Lat.] Not pierced through; without a hole. *Sharp.*

IMPE/RFORATED*, îm-pĕr'-fō-rā-tĕd. *a.* Closed up. *Brown.*

IMPERFORA/TION*, îm-pĕr-fō-rā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The state of being closed.

IMPE/RIAL §, îm-pē'-rē-ăl. 88. *a.* [*imperialis*, Lat.] Royal; possessing royalty. *Shak.* Betokening royalty; marking sovereignty. *Shak.* Belonging to an emperour or monarch; regal; royal; monarchical. *Dryden.*

IMPE/RIALIST, îm-pē'-rē-ăl-ĭst. *n. s.* One that belongs to an emperour. *Knolles.*

IMPE/RIALIZED*, îm-pē'-rē-ăl-īz'd. *a.* Belonging to an emperour. *Fuller.*

IMPE/RIALLY*, îm-pē'-rē-ăl-lē. *ad.* In a royal manner.

IMPE/RIALTY*, îm-pē'-rē-ăl-tē. *n. s.* Imperial power. *Sheldon.*

*To* IMPE/RIL*, îm-pĕr'-rĭl. *v. a.* To bring into danger. *B. Jonson.*

IMPE/RIOUS §, îm-pē'-rē-ŭs. 314. *a.* [*imperiosus*, Lat.] Commanding; tyrannical; authoritative; haughty; arrogant; assuming command. *Spenser.* Powerful; ascendant; overbearing. *Tillotson.*

IMPE/RIOUSLY, îm-pē'-rē-ŭs-lē. *ad.* With arrogance of command; with insolence of authority. *Bp. Hall.*

IMPE/RIOUSNESS, îm-pē'-rē-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Authority; air of command. *Sidney.* Arrogance of command. *Locke.*

IMPE/RISHABLE, îm-pĕr'-rĭsh-ă-bl. *a.* [*imperissable*, Fr.] Not to be destroyed. *W. Mountague.*

IMPE/RIWIGGED*, îm-pĕr'-ē-wĭg'd. *a.* [*emperruqué*, Fr.] Wearing a periwig. *Cotgrave.*

IMPE/RMANENCE*, îm-pĕr'-mā-nĕnse. } *n. s.* [*in*
IMPE/RMANENCY*, îm-pĕr'-mā-nĕn-sē. } and *permanence.*] Want of duration; instability. *W. Mountague.*

IMPERMEABI/LITY*, îm-pĕr-mē-ă-bĭl'-ē-tē. *n. s.* The state or quality of being impermeable. *Philos. Transact.*

IMPE/RMEABLE §*, îm-pĕr'-mē-ă-bl. *a.* [*in* and *permeable.*] That may not be passed through. *Kirwan.*

IMPE/RSONAL §, îm-pĕr'-sŭn-ăl. 88. *a.* [*impersonalis*, Lat.] Not varied according to the persons. *Accidence.*

IMPERSONA/LITY*, îm-pĕr-sŭn-ăl'-ē-tē. *n. s.* Indistinction of personality. *Sir W. Draper.*

IMPE/RSONALLY, îm-pĕr'-sŭn-ăl-ē. *ad.* According to the manner of an impersonal verb.

*To* IMPE/RSONATE*, îm-pĕr'-sŭn-āte. *v. a.* To personify. *Warton.*

IMPERSPICU/ITY §*, îm-pĕr-spē-kū'-ē-tē. *n. s.* [*in* and *perspicuity.*] Want of clearness or perspicuity. *Instructions for Oratory.*

IMPERSPI/CUOUS*, îm-pĕr-spĭk'-ū-ŭs. *a.* Wanting clearness. *Bailey.*

IMPERSUA/SIBLE, îm-pĕr-swā'-zē-bl. 439. *a* [*in* and *persuasibilis*, Lat.] Not to be moved by persuasion. *Decay of Piety.*

IMPE/RTINENCE, îm-pĕr'-tē-nĕnse. } *n. s.* That
IMPE/RTINENCY, îm-pĕr'-tē-nĕn-sē. } which is of no present weight; that which has no relation to the matter in hand. *Bacon.* Troublesomeness; intrusion. *Wotton.* Trifle; thing of no value. *Evelyn.* Sauciness; rudeness. *Spectator.*

IMPE/RTINENT §, îm-pĕr'-tē-nĕnt. *a.* [*in* and *pertinens*, Lat.] Of no relation to the matter in hand; of no weight. *Hooker.* Importunate; intrusive; meddling. *Pearson.* Foolish; trifling; negligent of the present purpose. *Pope.* Rude; unmannerly. *Spectator.*

IMPE/RTINENT, îm-pĕr'-tē-nĕnt. *n. s.* A trifler; a meddler; an intruder; one who inquires or interposes where he has no right or call. *L'Estrange.* A rude, unmannerly, or saucy person. *Spectator.*

IMPE/RTINENTLY, îm-pĕr'-tē-nĕnt-lē. *ad.* Without relation to the present matter. *Sir H. Wotton.* Troublesomely; officiously; intrusively. *Hooker.* Rudely; saucily.

IMPERTRANSIBI/LITY, îm-pĕr-trăn-sē-bĭl'-ē-tē. *n. s.* [*in* and *pertranseo*, Lat.] Impossibility to be passed through. *Hale.*

IMPERTU/RBABLE §*, îm-pĕr-tûr'-bă-bl. *a.* [*in* and *perturb.*] Impossible to be disturbed; incapable of being disturbed. *Ash.*

IMPERTURBA/TION*, îm-pĕr-tûr-bā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*imperturbatus*, Lat.] Calmness; tranquillity; freedom from perturbation. *W. Mountague.*

IMPERTU/RBED*, îm-pĕr-tûr'-bĕd, or îm-pûr tûrbd'. *a.* Undisturbed; calm. *Bailey.*

IMPE/RVIOUS §, îm-pĕr'-vē-ŭs. 314. *a.* [*impervius*, Lat.] Unpassable; impenetrable. *Milton.* Inaccessible. *Pope.*

IMPE/RVIOUSLY*, îm-pĕr'-vē-ŭs-lē. *ad.* Impenetrably; unpassably.

IMPE/RVIOUSNESS, îm-pĕr'-vē-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of not admitting any passage.

*To* IMPE/STER*, îm-pĕs'-tûr. *v. a.* [*empestrer*, Fr.] To trouble; to harass; to entangle. *Cotgrave.*

IMPETI/GINOUS, îm-pē-tĭd'-jĭn-ŭs. *a.* [*impetigo*, Lat.] Scurfy; covered with small scabs.

☞ 559.—Fāte, fär, fâll, fåt;—mē, mĕt;—plne, pĭn;—

IMPETRABLE, ĭm′-pē-trā-bl. 405. *a.* [*impetrabilis*, Lat.] Possible to be obtained. *Dict.*

*To* IMPETRATE §, ĭm′-pē-trāte. *v. a.* [*impetro*, Lat.] To obtain by entreaty. *Abp. Usher.*

IMPETRATE*, ĭm′-pē-trāte. *part. a.* Obtained by application or entreaty. *Ld. Herbert.*

IMPETRA′TION, ĭm-pē-trā′-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of obtaining by prayer or entreaty. *Ld. Herbert.*

IMPETRATIVE*, ĭm′-pē-trā-tĭv. *a.* Able to obtain by entreaty. *Bp. Hall.*

IMPETRATORY*, ĭm′-pē trā-tŭr-ē. *a.* Beseeching; obtaining by entreaty. *Bp. Taylor.*

IMPETUO′SITY, ĭm-pĕtsh-ŭ-ŏs′-ĕ-tē. *n. s.* Violence; fury; vehemence; force. *Shakspeare.*

IMPE′TUOUS §, ĭm-pĕtsh′-ŭ-ŭs. 314, 461. *a.* [*impetueux*, Fr. from *impetus*, Lat.] Violent; forcible; fierce. *Prior* Vehement of mind; passionate. *Rowe.*

IMPE′TUOUSLY, ĭm-pĕtsh′-ŭ-ŭs-lē. *ad.* Violently; vehemently. *Drayton.*

IMPE′TUOUSNESS, ĭm-pĕtsh′-ŭ-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Violence; fury. *Decay of Piety.*

*IMPETUS*, ĭm′-pē-tŭs. 503. *n. s.* [Lat.] Violent tendency to any point; violent effort. *Bentley.*

IMPI′CTURED*, ĭm-pĭk′-tshŭrd. *a.* [from *picture.*] Painted; impressed. *Spenser.*

IMPIER*, ĭm′-pīre. *n. s.* Our old word for *umpire. Huloet.*

*To* IMPI′ERCE §*, ĭm-pēērse′. *v. a.* To pierce through; to penetrate. *Drayton.*

IMPIE′RCEABLE, ĭm-pēre′-sâ-bl. *a.* Impenetrable. *Spenser.*

IMPI′ETY, ĭm-pī′-ĕ-tē. *n. s.* [*impietas*, Lat.] Irreverence to the Supreme Being; contempt of the duties of religion. *Shak.* An act of wickedness; expression of irreligion. *Swift.*

*To* IMPI′GNORATE §, ĭm-pĭg′-nō-rāte. *v. a.* [*in* and *pignus*, Lat.] To pawn; to pledge.

IMPIGNORA′TION, ĭm-pĭg-nō-rā′-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of pawning or putting to pledge.

*To* IMPI′NGE, ĭm-pĭnje′. *v. n.* [*impingo*, Lat.] To fall against; to strike against; to clash with. *Glanville.*

*To* IMPI′NGUATE. ĭm-pĭng′-gwāte. *v. a.* [*in* and *pinguis*, Lat.] To fatten; to make fat.

IMPIOUS §, ĭm′-pē-ŭs. 503. *a.* [*impius*, Lat.] Irreligious; wicked; profane. *Hooker.*

IMPIOUSLY, ĭm′-pē-ŭs-lē. *ad.* Profanely; wickedly. *Glanville.*

IMPIOUSNESS*, ĭm′-pē-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Contempt of the duties of religion. *Sir W. Cornwallis.*

IMPLACABI′LITY, ĭm-plā-kā-bĭl′-ĕ-tē. *n. s.* Inexorableness; irreconcilable enmity; unappeasable malice. *Sir T. Elyot.*

IMPLA′CABLE §, ĭm-plā′-kā-bl. 405. [See PLACABLE.] *a.* [*implacabilis*, Lat.] Not to be pacified; inexorable; malicious; constant in enmity. *Shak.* Admitting no relief or ease; not to be assuaged. *Spenser.*

IMPLA′CABLENESS*, ĭm-plā′-kā-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being implacable. *Ash.*

IMPLA′CABLY, ĭm-plā′-kā-blē. *ad.* With malice not to be pacified; inexorably. *Clarendon.*

*To* IMPLA′NT §, ĭm-plănt′. *v. a.* [*in* and *planto*, Lat.] To infix; to insert; to place; to ingraft; to settle; to set; to sow. *Sidney.*

IMPLANTA′TION, ĭm-plăn-tā′-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of setting or planting; the act of infixing or settling. *Sir T. Brown.*

IMPLA′USIBLE §, ĭm-plâw′-zē-bl. 439. *a.* [*in* and *plausible.*] Not specious; not likely to seduce or persuade. *Barrow.*

IMPLA′USIBLY*, ĭm-plâw′-zē-blē. *ad.* Without show of probability.

*To* IMPLE′ACH*, ĭm-plēētsh′. *v. a.* [from *pleach.*] To interweave. *Shakspeare.*

*To* IMPLE′AD §*, ĭm-plēēd′. *v. a* [*emplaider*, old Fr.] To accuse; to indict. *W. Mountague.*

IMPLE′ADER*, ĭm-plēēd′-ŭr. *n. s.* An accuser; one who indicts another. *Harmar.*

IMPLE′ASING*, ĭm-plēēz′-ĭng. *a.* Not pleasing; disagreeable. *Overbury.*

*To* IMPLE′DGE*, ĭm-plĕdje′. *v. a.* To gage; to pawn. *Sherwood*

IMPLEMENT, ĭm′-plē-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*implementum*, Lat.] Something that fills up vacancy, or supplies wants. *Hooker.* Instrument of manufacture; tools of a trade; vessels of a kitchen. *Swift.*

IMPLE′TION, ĭm-plē′-shŭn. *n. s.* [*impleo*, Lat.] The act of filling; the state of being full. *Brown.*

IMPLEX, ĭm′-plĕks. *a.* [*implexus*, Lat.] Intricate; entangled; complicated. *Addison.*

*To* IMPLICATE §, ĭm′-plē-kāte. 91. *v. a.* [*implico*, Lat.] To entangle; to embarrass; to involve. *Boyle.*

IMPLICA′TION, ĭm-plē-kā′-shŭn. *n. s.* Involution; entanglement. *Boyle.* Inference not expressed, but tacitly inculcated. *Ayliffe.*

IMPLICATIVE*, ĭm′-plē-kā-tĭv. *a.* Having implication.

IMPLICATIVELY*, ĭm′-plē-kā-tĭv-lē. *ad.* By implication. *Sir G. Buck.*

IMPLI′CIT §, ĭm-plĭs′-ĭt. *a.* [*implicitus*, Lat.] Entangled; infolded; complicated. *Milton.* Inferred; tacitly comprised; not expressed. *South.* Resting upon another; connected with another, over which that which is connected to it has no power; trusting without reserve or examination. *Bacon.*

IMPLI′CITLY, ĭm-plĭs′-ĭt-lē. *ad.* By inference comprised, though not expressed. *Bentley.* By connexion with something else; dependently; with unreserved confidence or obedience. *Roscommon.*

IMPLI′CITNESS*, ĭm-plĭs′-ĭt-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being implicit; implication. *Scott.*

IMPLI′CITY*, ĭm-plĭs′-ĕ-tē. *n. s.* [*implicité*, Fr.] Entanglement; encumbrance; obscure involution *Cotgrave.*

IMPLI′EDLY*, ĭm-plī′-ĕd-lē. *ad.* [from the participle *implied.*] By inference comprised, though not expressed. *Mountagu.*

IMPLORA′TION*, ĭm-plō-rā′-shŭn. *n. s.* Solicitation; supplication. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* IMPLO′RE §, ĭm-plōre′. *v. a.* [*imploro*, Lat.] To call upon in supplication; to solicit. *Pope.* To ask; to beg. *Shakspeare.*

IMPLO′RE, ĭm-plōre′. *n. s.* The act of begging; entreaty. *Spenser.*

IMPLO′RER, ĭm-plō′-rŭr. 98. *n. s.* Solicitor. *Sherwood.*

IMPLU′MED §, ĭm-plūmd′. 362. *a.* [*implumis*, Lat.] Without feathers. *Dict.*

IMPLU′MOUS*, ĭm-plū′-mŭs. *a.* Naked of feathers. *Johnson.*

*To* IMPLU′NGE*, ĭm-plŭndje′. *v. a.* To plunge; to hurry into. *Fuller.*

*To* IMPLY′, ĭm-plī′. *v. a.* [*implico*, Lat.] To infold; to cover; to entangle. *Spenser.* To involve or comprise as a consequence or concomitant. *Brown.*

*To* IMPO′CKET*, ĭm-pŏk′-ĭt. *v. a.* To put into the pocket. *Carleton.*

*To* IMPO′ISON §, ĭm-pŏē′-zn. *v. a.* [*empoisonner*, Fr.] To kill with poison. *Shak.* To corrupt with poison. *Shakspeare.*

IMPO′ISONMENT*, ĭm-pŏē′-zn-mĕnt. *n. s.* Act of poisoning; state of being poisoned. *Pope.*

IMPO′LARILY, ĭm-pō′-lâr-ĕ-lē. *ad.* [*in* and *polar.*] Not according to the direction of the poles *Brown.* Little used.

IMPO′LICY*, ĭm-pŏl′-ĕ-sē. *n. s.* [*in* and *policy.*] Imprudence; indiscretion; want of forecast. *Bp Horsley.*

IMPOLI′TE §*, ĭm-pō-līte′. *a.* Not polite; rude. *Drummond.*

IMPOLI′TENESS*, ĭm-pō-līte′-nĕs. *n. s.* Want of politeness. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

IMPOLI′TICAL §, ĭm-pō-lĭt′-ĕ-kăl. } *a.* [*in* and
IMPO′LITICK §, ĭm-pŏl′-ĕ-tĭk. 510. } *politick.*] Imprudent; indiscreet; void of art or forecast *Hooker.*

IMPOLI′TICALLY, ĭm-pō-lĭt′-ĕ-kăl-ē. 509. } *ad.*
IMPO′LITICKLY, ĭm-pŏl′-ĕ-tĭk-lē. } Without art or forecast. *Bacon.*

IMPO′NDEROUS, ĭm-pŏn′-dĕr-ŭs. *a.* Void of perceptible weight. *Brown.*

—nō, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ōil;—pŏŏnd;—*thin*, THIS.

*To* IMPO'OR*, ĭm-pōōr'. *v. a.* To make poor. *W. Browne.*

IMPORO'SITY, ĭm-pō-rŏs'-sĕ-tē. *n. s.* Absence of interstices; compactness; closeness. *Bacon.*

IMPO'ROUS §, ĭm-pō'-rŭs. 314. *a.* [*in* and *porous.*] Free from pores; free from vacuities or interstices; close of texture; completely solid. *Brown.*

*To* IMPO'RT §, ĭm-pōrt'. 492. *v. a.* [*importo*, Lat.] To carry into any country from abroad; opposed to *export*. *Pope.* To imply; to infer. *Hooker.* To produce in consequence. *Shak.* [*importe*, Fr.] To be of moment. *Bacon.*

IMPO'RT, ĭm'-pōrt. *n. s.* Importance; moment; consequence. *Shak.* Tendency. *Boyle.* Any thing brought from abroad. *Bp. Berkeley.*

☞ This substantive was formerly pronounced with the accent on the second syllable, but has, of late years, adopted the accent on the first, and classes with the general distinction of dissyllable nouns and verbs of the same form.—See *Principles*, No. 492. *W.*

IMPO'RTABLE, ĭm-pōrt'-ă-bl. *a.* [*importable*, old Fr.] Unsupportable; not to be endured. *Chaucer.*

IMPO'RTANCE §, ĭm-pōr'-tănse, or ĭm-pōr'-tănse. *n. s.* [Fr.] Thing imported or implied. *Shak.* Matter; subject. *Shak.* Consequence; moment. *Pope.* Importunity. *Shakspeare.*

IMPO'RTANT, ĭm-pōr'-tănt, or ĭm-pōr'-tănt. *a.* Momentous; weighty; of great consequence. *Wotton.* Momentous; forcible; of great efficacy. *Spenser.* Importunate: a corrupt use. *Shakspeare.*

☞ The second syllable of this and the foregoing word is frequently pronounced as in the verb to *import*. The best usage, however, is on the side of the first pronunciation, which seems to suppose, that it is not a word formed from *import*, but an adoption of the French *importance*, and therefore it ought not to be pronounced as a compound, but as a simple. The authorities for this pronunciation are, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Ash, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Buchanan. Mr. Scott is for either, but gives the first the preference. *W.*

IMPO'RTANTLY*, ĭm-pōr'-tănt-lē. *ad.* Weightily; forcibly. *Hammond.*

IMPORTA'TION, ĭm-pōr-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act or practice of importing, or bringing into a country from abroad. *Bacon.* Simply, conveyance. *Smith.*

IMPO'RTER, ĭm-pōrt'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who brings in from abroad. *Swift.*

IMPO'RTLESS, ĭm-pōrt'-lĕs. *a.* Of no moment or consequence. *Shakspeare.*

IMPORTU'NACY*, ĭm-pōr'-tshŭ-nă-sē. *n. s.* The act of importuning. *Shakspeare.*

IMPO'RTUNATE §, ĭm-pōr'-tshŭ-nāte. 461. *a.* [*importunus*, Lat.] Unseasonable and incessant in solicitations; not to be repulsed. *Shak.* Troublesome; not easy to be borne. *Donne.*

IMPO'RTUNATELY, ĭm-pōr'-tshŭ-nāt-lē. *ad.* With incessant solicitation; pertinaciously in petition. *Duppa.*

IMPO'RTUNATENESS, ĭm-pōr'-tshŭ-nāt-nĕs. 91. *n. s.* Incessant solicitation. *Sidney.*

IMPO'RTUNATOR*, ĭm-pōr'-tshŭ-nā-tŭr. *n. s.* An incessant solicitor, or demander. *Sir E. Sandys.*

*To* IMPORTU'NE §, ĭm-pōr-tūne'. *v. a.* [*importunus*, Lat.] To tease; to harass with slight vexation perpetually recurring; to molest; to disturb by reiteration of the same request; to solicit earnestly. *Spenser.* To require; to render necessary. *Shakspeare.* To import; to foretell. *Spenser.*

IMPORTU'NE, ĭm-pōr-tūne'. [See FUTURITY.] *a.* Constantly recurring; troublesome by frequency. *Spenser.* Troublesome; vexatious. *Chaucer.* Unseasonable; coming, asking, or happening, at a wrong time. *Milton.* Cruel; inexorable. *Bp. Fisher.*

IMPORTU'NELY, ĭm-pōr-tūne'-lē. *ad.* Troublesomely; incessantly. *Spenser.* Unseasonably; improperly. *Sanderson.*

IMPORTU'NITY, ĭm-pōr-tū'-nē-tē. *n. s.* Incessant solicitation. *Knolles.*

IMPO'SABLE, ĭm-pō'-zā-bl. 405. *a.* To be laid as obligatory on any body. *Hammond.*

*To* IMPO'SE §, ĭm-pōze'. *v. a.* [*imposer*, Fr.] To lay on as a burthen or penalty. *Ezra*, vii. To enjoin as a duty or law. *Hooker.* To fix on; to impute to. *Brown.* To obtrude fallaciously. *Dryden.* —*To impose on.* To put a cheat on; to deceive *Boyle.*—[Among printers.] To put the pages on the stone, and fit on the chase, in order to carry the form to press.

IMPO'SE, ĭm-pōze'. *n. s.* Command; injunction. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

IMPO'SER, ĭm-pō'-zŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who enjoins as a law; one who lays any thing on another as a hard ship. *Walton.* One who places or puts on. *Pearson.*

IMPOSI'TION, ĭm-pō-zĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] The act of laying any thing on another. *Hammond.* The act of annexing. *Boyle.* Injunction of any thing as a law or duty. *Shak.* Constraint; oppression. *Locke.* Cheat; fallacy; imposture. *Goldsmith.* A supernumerary exercise enjoined scholars as a punishment. *Warton.*

IMPO'SSIBLE §, ĭm-pŏs'-sĕ-bl. 405. *a.* [*in* and *possible.*] Not to be done; not to be attained; impracticable. 2 *Macc.*

IMPO'SSIBLE*, ĭm-pŏs'-sĕ-bl. *n. s.* An impossibility. *Chaucer.*

IMPOSSIBI'LITY, ĭm-pŏs-sĕ-bĭl'-ĕ-tē. *n. s.* [*im possibilité*, Fr.] Impracticability; the state of being not feasible. *Sidney.* That which cannot be done. *Hooker.*

I'MPOST, ĭm'-pōst. *n. s.* [*impost*, Fr.] A tax; a toll; custom paid. *Bacon.*

IMPO'STS, ĭm-pōsts'. *n. s.* [*imposte*, Fr.] [In architecture.] That part of a pillar, in vaults and arches, on which the weight of the whole building lies *Ainsworth.*

*To* IMPO'STHUMATE, ĭm-pŏs'-tshŭ-māte. 91. *v. n* To form an abscess; to gather; to form a cyst or bag containing matter. *Hammond.*

*To* IMPO'STHUMATE, ĭm-pŏs'-tshŭ-māte. *v. a.* To afflict with an imposthume. *Sir G. Buck.*

IMPOSTHUMA'TION, ĭm-pŏs-tshŭ-mā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of forming an imposthume; the state in which an imposthume is formed. *Bacon.*

IMPO'STHUME §, ĭm-pŏs'-tshūme. 461. *n. s.* [formed by corruption from *apostem*, *ἀπόστημα*.] A collection of purulent matter in a bag or cyst. *Harvey.*

*To* IMPO'STHUME*, ĭm-pŏs'-tshūme. *v. n.* To breed an imposthume. *Huloet.*

*To* IMPO'STHUME*, ĭm-pŏs'-tshūme. *v. a.* To affect with an imposthume. *Hayward.*

IMPO'STOR, ĭm-pŏs'-tŭr. 166. *n. s.* One who cheats by a fictitious character. *South.*

IMPO'STUME*. See IMPOSTHUME.

IMPO'STURAGE*, ĭm-pŏs'-tshŭ-rāje. *n. s.* Imposition; cheat. *Bp. Taylor. Ob. T.*

IMPO'STURE §, ĭm-pŏs'-tshūre. *n. s.* [*imposteur*, Fr.; *impostura*, Lat.] Cheat; fraud; supposititiousness. *Glanville.*

IMPO'STURED*, ĭm-pŏs'-tshŭr'd. *a.* Having the nature of imposture. *Beaumont.*

IMPO'STUROUS*, ĭm-pŏs'-tshŭr-ŭs. *a.* Deceitful; cheating. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

I'MPOTENCE, ĭm'-pō-tĕnse. } *n. s.* [*impotentia*,
I'MPOTENCY, ĭm'-pō-tĕn-sē. } Lat.] Want of power; inability; imbecility; weakness. *Sir J. Hayward.* Ungovernableness of passion. *Milton.* Incapacity of propagation. *Pope.*

I'MPOTENT §, ĭm'-pō-tĕnt. 170. *a.* [*impotens*, Lat.] Weak; feeble; wanting force; wanting power. *Hooker.* Disabled by nature or disease. *St. John*, v. Without power of restraint. *Dryden.* Without power of propagation. *Tatler.*

I'MPOTENT*, ĭm'-pō-tĕnt. *n. s.* One who languishes under disease. *Shakspeare.*

I'MPOTENTLY, ĭm'-pō-tĕnt-lē. *ad.* Without power. *Bp. Hall.* Without government of passion; extravagantly. *Burton.*

*To* IMPO'UND, ĭm-pŏŏnd'. *v. a.* To enclose as in a pound; to shut in; to confine. *Bacon.* To shut up in a pinfold. *Shakspeare.*

*To* IMPO'VERISH §*. See *To* EMPOVERISH.

IMPO'VERISHMENT*. See EMPOVERISHMENT.

*To* IMPO'WER. See *To* EMPOWER.

IMPRACTICABI'LITY*, ĭm-prăk'-tē-kă-bĭl'-ĕ-tē *n. s.* Impossibility.

IMPRA'CTICABLE §, ĭm-prāk'-tē-kā-bl. *a.* [*in* and *practicable.*] Not to be performed; unfeasible; impossible. *Woodward.* Untractable; unmanageable. *Rowe.*

IMPRA'CTICABLENESS, ĭm-prāk'-tē-kā-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Impossibility. *Swift.* Untractableness; stubbornness. *Burnet.*

*To* I'MPRECATE §, ĭm'-prē-kāte. *v. a.* [*imprecor,* Lat.] To call for evil upon himself or others.

IMPRECA'TION, ĭm-prē-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*imprecatio,* Lat.] Curse; prayer by which any evil is wished. *Chapman.*

I'MPRECATORY, ĭm'-prē-kā-tŭr-ē. *a.* Containing wishes of evil.

☞ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan in the accentuation of this word. He places the accent on the second syllable; but Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, and Mr. Scott, on the first. He himself places the accent on the first of *deprecatory*; and the same reason holds in both.—See *Principles,* No. 512. *W.*

*To* IMPRE'GN, ĭm-prēne'. 386. *v. a.* [*in* and *prægno,* Lat.] To fill with young; to fill with any matter or quality; to make pregnant. *Shelton.*

IMPRE'GNABLE §, ĭm-prĕg'-nā-bl. *a.* [*imprenable,* Fr.] Not to be stormed; not to be taken. *Sidney.* Unshaken; unmoved; unaffected. *South.*

IMPRE'GNABLY, ĭm-prĕg'-nā-blē. *ad.* In such a manner as to defy force or hostility. *Sandys.*

*To* IMPRE'GNATE, ĭm-prĕg'-nāte. *v. a.* [*in* and *prægno,* Lat.] To fill with young; to make prolifick. *Brown.* [*impregner,* Fr.] To fill; to saturate.

IMPRE'GNATE, ĭm-prĕg'-nāte. *a.* Impregnated; made prolifick. *South.*

IMPREGNA'TION, ĭm-prĕg-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of making prolifick; fecundation. *Bacon.* That with which any thing is impregnated. *Derham.* [*impregnation,* Fr.] Saturation. *Ainsworth.*

IMPREJU'DICATE, ĭm-prē-jōō'-dē-kāte. 91. *a.* [*in, præ,* and *judico,* Lat.] Unprejudiced; not prepossessed; impartial. *Brown.*

IMPREPARA'TION, ĭm-prĕp-ā-rā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Unpreparedness; want of preparation. *Hooker.*

IMPRESCRI'PTIBLE*, ĭm-prē-skrĭp'-tē-bl. *a.* [old Fr.] Without the compass of prescription; by no length of time to be aliened or lost. *Cotgrave. Nares.*

*To* IMPRE'SS §, ĭm-prĕs'. *v. a.* [*impressum,* Lat.] To print by pressure; to stamp. *Denham.* To fix deep. *Watts.* To mark; as impressed by a stamp. *Spenser.* To force into service. *Shakspeare.*

I'MPRESS, ĭm'-prĕs. 492. *n. s.* Mark made by pressure. *Woodward.* Effects of one substance on another. *Glanville.* Mark of distinction; stamp. *South.* Device; motto. [*impresa,* Ital.] *Peacham.* Act of forcing into service. *Shak.* Impression; image fixed in the mind. *More.*

IMPRESSIBI'LITY*, ĭm-prĕs-sē-bĭl'-ē-tē. *n. s.* Capability of being impressed. *Lett. on Physiognomy.*

IMPRE'SSIBLE, ĭm-prĕs'-sē-bl. *a.* What may be impressed. *Bacon.*

IMPRE'SSION, ĭm-prĕsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [*impressio,* Lat.] The act of pressing one body upon another. *Locke.* Mark made by pressure; stamp. *Shak.* Image fixed in the mind. *Atterbury.* Efficacious agency; operation; influence. *Clarendon.* Effect of an attack. *Wotton.* Edition; number printed at once; one course of printing. *Dryden.*

IMPRE'SSIVE*, ĭm-prĕs'-sĭv. *a.* Capable of being impressed; susceptible. *Spenser.* Capable of making impression: as, an *impressive* discourse.

IMPRE'SSIVELY*, ĭm-prĕs'-sĭv-lē. *ad.* In a powerful or impressive manner.

IMPRE'SSIVENESS*, ĭm-prĕs'-sĭv-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of being impressive.

IMPRE'SSURE, ĭm-prĕsh'-ŭre. *n. s.* The mark made by pressure; the dint; the impression. *Shak.*

I'MPREST*, ĭm'-prĕst. *n. s.* [*imprestanza,* Ital. from *imprestare.*] A kind of earnest money; money advanced; a loan.

IMPRE'VALENCY*, ĭm-prē'-vā-lĕn-sē. *n. s.* Incapability of prevailing. *Bp. Hall.*

*IMPRI'MA'TUR**, ĭm-prē-mā'-tŭr. *n. s.* [Lat.] A word formerly at the beginning of books, signifying *Let it be printed;* a license to print. *Milton.*

IMPRI'MERY*, ĭm-prī'm'-ŭr-ē. *n. s.* [*imprimerie,* Fr.] A print, or impression; also a printing-house, or the art of printing. *Coles.*

*IMPRI'MIS**, ĭm-prī'-mĭs. *ad.* [Lat.] First of all.

*To* IMPRI'NT §, ĭm-prĭnt'. *v. a.* [*imprimer,* Fr.] To mark upon any substance by pressure. *Holder.* To stamp words upon paper by the use of types. *Act for Unif. of Pub. Prayers.* To fix on the mind or memory. *Bacon.*

I'MPRINT*, ĭm'-prĭnt. *n. s.* Designation of place, where a work is printed; "the *imprint,*" as it is called in technical language, "E Typographeo Clarendoniano," or "At the Clarendon Press."

*To* IMPRI'SON §, ĭm-prĭz'-z'n. *v. a.* [*in* and *prison.* To shut up; to confine; to keep from liberty. *Spenser.*

IMPRI'SONMENT, ĭm-prĭz'-z'n-mĕnt. *n. s.* Confinement; clausure; state of being shut in prison. *Spenser.*

IMPROBABI'LITY, ĭm-prŏb-ā-bĭl'-ē-tē. *n. s.* Unlikelihood; difficulty to be believed. *Hammond.*

IMPRO'BABLE §, ĭm-prŏb'-ā-bl. *a.* [*improbabilis,* Lat.] Unlikely; incredible. *Addison.*

IMPRO'BABLY, ĭm-prŏb'-ā-blē. *ad.* Without likelihood. In a manner not to be approved. *Boyle.*

*To* I'MPROBATE §, ĭm'-prō-bāte. *v. a.* [*in* and *probo,* Lat.] Not to approve. *Ainsworth.*

IMPROBA'TION, ĭm-prō-bā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Act of disallowing. *Ainsworth.*

IMPRO'BITY, ĭm-prŏb'-ē-tē. *n. s.* [*improbitas,* Lat.] Want of honesty; dishonesty; baseness. *Hooker.*

IMPROFI'CIENCE*, ĭm-prō-fĭsh'-ēnse. *n. s.* [*in* and *proficience.*] Want of improvement. *Bacon.*

IMPRO'FITABLE*, ĭm-prŏf'-ĭt-ā-bl. *a.* Not profitable; vain. *Sir T. Elyot.*

*To* IMPROLI'FICATE, ĭm-prō-lĭf'-fē-kāte. 91. *v. a.* To impregnate; to fecundate. *Brown. Ob. J.*

*IMPRO'MPTU**, ĭm-prŏm'-tū. *n. s.* [Fr.] A brief, extemporaneous, and often merry or witty, composition. *Dryden.*

IMPRO'PER §, ĭm-prŏp'-ŭr. 98. *a.* [*improprius,* Lat.] Not well adapted; unqualified. *Burnet.* Unfit; not conducive to the right end. *Arbuthnot.* Not just; not accurate. *Dryden.*

IMPRO'PERLY, ĭm-prŏp'-ŭr-lē. *ad.* Not fitly; incongruously. Not justly; not accurately. *Dryden.*

IMPRO'PERTY*. See IMPROPRIETY.

IMPROPI'TIOUS*, ĭm-prō-pĭsh'-ŭs. *a.* Unfavourable; not propitious. *Wotton.*

IMPROPO'RTIONABLE §*, ĭm-prō-pŏr'-shŭn-ā-bl. *a.* Unfit; not proportionable. *B. Jonson.*

IMPROPO'RTIONATE*, ĭm-prō-pŏr'-shŭn-āte. *a.* Not adjusted to. *Smith.*

*To* IMPRO'PRIATE §, ĭm-prō'-prē-āte. *v. a.* [*in* and *proprius,* Lat.] To convert to private use; to seize to himself. *Bacon.* To put the possessions of the church into the hands of laicks. *Wharton.*

IMPRO'PRIATE*, ĭm-prō'-prē-āte. *a.* Devolved into the hands of laicks. *Spelman.*

IMPROPRIA'TION, ĭm-prō-prē-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Exclusive possession. *Loe.* Alienation of the possessions of the church. *Ayliffe.*

IMPRO'PRIATOR, ĭm-prō-prē-ā'-tŭr. 166, 521. *n. s.* One who seizes to himself. *Dean Martin.* A layman that has the possession of the lands of the church. *Ayliffe.*

IMPROPRI'ETY, ĭm-prō-prī'-ē-tē. *n. s.* [*impropriété,* Fr.] Unfitness; unsuitableness; inaccuracy; want of justness. *Brown.*

IMPROSPE'RITY*, ĭm-prŏs-pĕr'-ē-tē. *n. s.* [*in* and *prosperity.*] Unhappiness. *Naunton.*

IMPRO'SPEROUS §, ĭm-prŏs'-pŭr-ŭs. *a.* Unhappy; unfortunate; not successful. *Hammond.*

IMPRO'SPEROUSLY, ĭm-prŏs'-pŭr-ŭs-lē. *ad.* Unhappily; unsuccessfully; with ill fortune. *Drayton.*

IMPRO'SPEROUSNESS*, ĭm-prŏs'-pŭr-ŭs-nĕs, *n. s.* Unhappiness; ill fortune. *Hammond.*

IMPROVABI'LITY*, ĭm-prōō-vā-bĭl'-ē-tē. *n. s.* Capability of improvement.

IMPRO'VABLE, ĭm-prōō'-vā-bl. *a.* Capable of being advanced from a good to a better state. *Brown.*

IMPRO'VABLENESS, ĭm-prōō'-vā-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Capableness of being made better. *Hammond*

IMPRO'VABLY, îm-prōō'-vâ-blè. *ad.* In a manner that admits of melioration.

*To* IMPRO'VE §, îm-prōōv'. *v. a.* [*in* and *probus.*] To advance any thing nearer to perfection; to raise from good to better. *Denham.* To augment; to increase. *Ld. Clarendon.* To disprove; to censure. *Whitgift.*

*To* IMPRO'VE, îm-prōōv'. *v. n.* To advance in goodness. *Atterbury.*

IMPRO'VEMENT, îm-prōōv'-mênt. *n. s.* Melioration; advancement of any thing from good to better. *Tillotson.* Act of improving. *Addison.* Progress from good to better. *Addison.* Progress in any respect; increase. *South.* Instruction; edification. *South.* Effect of melioration. *South.*

IMPRO'VER, îm-prōōv'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One that makes himself or any thing else better. *Clarendon.* Any thing that meliorates. *Mortimer.*

IMPROVI'DED, îm-prō-vî'-dĕd. *a.* [*improvisus*, Lat.] Unforeseen; unexpected; unprovided against. *Spenser.*

IMPRO'VIDENCE, îm-prōv'-è-dênse. *n. s.* Want of forethought; want of caution. *Hale.*

IMPRO'VIDENT §, îm-prōv'-è-dênt. *a.* [*improvidus*, Lat.] Wanting forecast; wanting care to provide. *Shakspeare.*

IMPRO'VIDENTLY, îm-prōv'-è-dênt-lè. *ad.* Without forethought; without care. *Drayton.*

IMPROVI'SION, îm-prō-vîzh'-ŭn. *n. s.* Want of forethought. *Brown.*

IMPRU'DENCE, îm-prōō'-dênse. 343. *n. s.* Want of prudence; indiscretion; negligence; inattention to interest. *Milton.*

IMPRU'DENT §, îm-prōō'-dênt. 343. *a.* [*imprudens*, Lat.] Wanting prudence; injudicious; indiscreet; negligent. *Tillotson.*

IMPRU'DENTLY*, îm-prōō'-dênt-lè. *ad.* Without prudence; indiscreetly. *Sherwood.*

IM'PUDENCE, îm'-pû-dênse. } *n. s.* Shamelessness.
IM'PUDENCY, îm'-pû-dên-sè. } ness; immodesty. *Shakspeare.*

IM'PUDENT §, îm'-pû-dênt. 503. *a.* [*impudens*, Lat.] Shameless; wanting modesty. *Shakspeare.* Unchaste; immodest.

IM'PUDENTLY, îm'-pû-dênt-lè. *ad.* Shamelessly; without modesty. *Sandys.*

IMPUDI'CITY*, îm-pû-dĭs'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*impudicitia*, Lat.] Immodesty. *Sheldon.*

*To* IMPU'GN §, îm-pûne'. 386. *v. a.* [*impugno*, Lat.] To attack; to assault by law or argument; to oppose; to resist. *Abp. Cranmer.*

☞ Notwithstanding the clear analogy there is for pronouncing this word in the manner it is marked, there is a repugnance at leaving out the *g*, which nothing but frequent use will take away. If *sign* were in as little use as *impugn*, we should feel the same repugnance at pronouncing it in the manner we do. But, as language is association, no wonder association should have such power over it.—For the analogies that lead us to this pronunciation, see *Principles*, No. 385.

Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Scott, pronounce the word as I have marked it; that is, with the *g* silent, and the *u* long; but Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, and Buchanan, though they suppress the *g*, pronounce the *u* short. That this short sound is contrary to analogy cannot be doubted, when we take a view of the words of this termination; and the only plea for it is, the short sound of the vowels before *gm* in *phlegm*, *diaphragm*, *parapegm*, *apophthegm*, and *paradigm*, 389: but as the accent is not on any of these syllables, except *phlegm*, which is irregular, 389, it is no wonder the vowel should shorten in these words, as it so frequently does in the numerous terminations in *ile*, *ine*, *ite*, &c. 147. *W.*

IMPUGNA'TION*, îm-pûg-nâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* Opposition; resistance. *Bp. Hall.*

IMPU'GNER, îm-pû'-nûr. *n. s.* One that attacks or invades. *Fulke.*

☞ In judging of the propriety of this pronunciation, we must not confound the participles *impugning*, *impugned*, and the verbal noun *impugner*, with such words as we do not form ourselves, as *repugnant*, *malignant*, &c. The former are mere branches of the verb *impugn*, and therefore make no alteration in the root; the latter we receive already formed from the Latin or the French, and pronounce the *g* as we do in *signify* and *signet*, though it is silent in *signed*, *signing*, or *signer*. For it must be carefully observed, that the analogy of pronunciation admits of no alteration in the sound of the verb, upon its being formed into a participle or verbal noun; nor in the sound of the adjective, upon its acquiring a comparative or superlative termination.—See *Principles*, No. 409. *W.*

IMPU'ISSANCE, îm-pû'-ĭs-sânse. [See PUISSANCE.] *n. s.* [Fr.] Impotence; inability; weakness; feebleness. *Bacon.*

I'MPULSE §, îm'-pŭlse. *n. s.* [*impulsus*, Lat.] Communicated force; the effect of one body acting upon another. *South.* Influence acting upon the mind; motive; idea impressed. *Dryden.* Hostile impression. *Prior.*

IMPU'LSION, îm-pŭl'-shŭn. *n. s.* The agency of body in motion upon body. *Bacon.* Influence operating upon the mind. *Milton.*

IMPU'LSIVE, îm-pŭl'-sîv. *a.* [*impulsif*, Fr.] Having the power of impulse; moving; impellent. *Denh.*

IMPU'LSIVE*, îm-pŭl'-sîv. *n. s.* Impellent cause or reason. *Wotton.*

IMPU'LSIVELY*, îm-pŭl'-sîv-lè. *ad.* By impulse. *Sterne.*

IMPU'NIBLY*, îm-pû'-nè-blè. *ad.* Without punishment. *Ellis.*

IMPU'NITY §, îm-pû'-nè-tè. *n. s.* [*impunitas*, Lat.] Freedom from punishment; exemption from punishment. *Davies.*

IMPU'RE §, îm-pûre'. *a.* [*impurus*, Lat.] Defiled with guilt; unholy. *Donne.* Contrary to sanctity; unhallowed. *Milton.* Unchaste. *Addison* Feculent; foul with extraneous mixture; drossy.

*To* IMPU'RE*, îm-pûre'. *v. a.* To render foul or impure; to defile. *Bp. Hall.*

IMPU'RELY, îm-pûre'-lè. *ad.* With impurity.

IMPU'RENESS, îm-pûre'-nês. } *n. s.* [*impuritas*,
IMPU'RITY, îm-pû'-rè-tè. } Lat.] Want of sanctity; want of holiness. *Milton.* Act of unchastity. *Atterbury.* Base admixture. *Feltham.* Feculent admixture. *Arbuthnot.*

*To* IMPU'RPLE, îm-pûr'-pl. 405. *v. a.* [*empourprer*, Fr.] To make red; to colour as with purple. *Milton.*

IMPU'TABLE, îm-pû'-tâ-bl. *a.* Chargeable upon any one; that of which one may be accused. *Bp. Taylor.* Accusable; chargeable with a fault. *Ayliffe.*

IMPU'TABLENESS, îm-pû'-tâ-bl-nês. *n. s.* The quality of being imputable. *Norris.*

IMPUTA'TION, îm-pû-tâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* Attribution of any thing; generally of ill. *Shak.* Sometimes of good. *Shak.* Censure; reproach. *Hooker.* Hint; slight notice. *Shakspeare.*

IMPU'TATIVE, îm-pû'-tâ-tîv. 512. *a.* That may impute. *Nelson.*

IMPU'TATIVELY*, îm-pû'-tâ-tîv-lè. *ad.* By imputation. *Stackhouse.*

*To* IMPU'TE §, îm-pûte'. *v. a.* [*imputo*, Lat.] To charge upon; to attribute: generally ill; sometimes good. *Rom.* iv. *Temple.* To reckon to one what does not properly belong to him. *Milton.*

IMPU'TER, îm-pû'-tûr. 98. *n. s.* He that imputes. *Sherwood.*

IN §, în. *prep.* [*in*, Lat.; IN, Sax.] Noting the place where any thing is present; not without. *Fairfax.* Noting the state or thing present at any time. *Hooker.* Noting the time. *Locke.* Noting power. *Spenser.* Noting proportion. *Bacon.* According to. *Collier.* Concerning. *Locke.* For the sake. A solemn phrase. *Shak.* Noting cause. *Shak.* Formerly in the sense of *on*. *Spenser.*—*In that.* Because. *Hooker.* *In as much.* Since; seeing that. *Hooker.*

IN, în. *ad.* Within some place; not out. *South.* Engaged to any affair. *Daniel.* Placed in some state. *Shak.* Noting immediate entrance. *Shak.* Into any place. *Dryden.* Close; home. *Tatler.*—*In* has commonly in composition a negative or privative sense, as in the Latin: so *active* denotes that which *acts*; *inactive* that which does *not act*. *In* before *r* is changed into *r*; as *irregular*: before *l* into *l*; as *illative*: and into *m* before some other consonants; as *improbable.*

**INABI'LITY,** ĭn-ā-bĭl'-ē-tē. *n. s.* [*in* and *ability.*] Impuissance; impotence; want of power. *Hooker.*

**INA'BSTINENCE,** ĭn-ăb'-stē-nĕnse. *n. s.* [*in* and *abstinence.*] Intemperance; want of power to abstain; prevalence of appetite. *Milton.*

**INABU'SIVELY*,** ĭn-ā-bū'-sĭv-lē. *ad.* [*in* and *abusively.*] Without abuse. *Lord North.*

**INACCESSIBI'LITY*,** ĭn-ăk-sĕs-sē-bĭl'-ē-tē. *n. s.* State of being inaccessible. *Butler.*

**INACCE'SSIBLE** §, ĭn-ăk-sĕs'-sē-bl. *a.* [*in* and *accessible.*] Not to be reached; not to be approached. *Shakspeare.*

**INACCE'SSIBLY*,** ĭn-ăk-sĕs'-sē-blē. *ad.* So as not to be approached. *Warton.*

**INA'CCURACY,** ĭn-ăk'-kū-rā-sē. *n. s.* Want of exactness. *Lowth.*

**INA'CCURATE** §, ĭn-ăk'-kū-rāte. 91. *a.* Not exact; not accurate. *Hurd.*

**INA'CCURATELY*,** ĭn-ăk'-kū-rāte-lē. *ad.* Not correctly. *Hurd.*

**INA'CTION,** ĭn-ăk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*in* and *action.*] Cessation from labour; forbearance of labour. *Pope.*

**INA'CTIVE** §, ĭn-ăk'-tĭv. *a.* [*in* and *active.*] Not busy; not diligent; idle; indolent; sluggish. *Dr. Warton.* Unfavourable to activity. *Shenstone.*

**INA'CTIVELY,** ĭn-ăk'-tĭv-lē. *ad.* Idly; without labour; without motion; sluggishly. *Locke.*

**INACTI'VITY,** ĭn-ăk-tĭv'-ē-tē. *n. s.* Idleness; rest; sluggishness. *Rogers.*

*To* **INA'CTUATE** §*, ĭn-ăk'-tshū-āte. *v. a.* [from *actuate.*] To put into action. *Glanville.*

**INACTUA'TION*,** ĭn-ăk-tshū-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Operation. *Glanville.*

**INA'DEQUACY** †, ĭn-ăd'-ē-kwā-sē. *n. s.* The state of being unequal to some purpose.

**INA'DEQUATE** §, ĭn-ăd'-ē-kwāte. 91. *a.* [*in* and *adæquatus,* Lat.] Not equal to the purpose; defective. *Dryden.*

**INA'DEQUATELY,** ĭn-ăd'-ē-kwāte-lē. *ad.* Defectively; not completely. *Boyle.*

**INA'DEQUATENESS*,** ĭn-ăd'-ē-kwāte-nĕs. *n. s.* Defect of proportion. *Goodman.*

**INADEQUA'TION*,** ĭn-ăd-ē-kwā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Want of exact correspondence. *Puller's Moderat.*

**INADMI'SSIBLE*,** ĭn-ăd-mĭs'-sē-bl. *a.* [*inadmissible,* Fr.] Not to be allowed, or admitted. *Abp. Newcome.*

**INADVE'RTENCE,** ĭn-ăd-vĕr'-tĕnse. } *n. s.* Care-
**INADVE'RTENCY,** ĭn-ăd-vĕr'-tĕn-sē. } lessness; negligence; inattention. *South.* Act or effect of negligence. *Government of the Tongue.*

**INADVE'RTENT** §, ĭn-ăd-vĕr'-tĕnt. *a.* [*in* and *advertens,* Lat.] Negligent; careless.

**INADVE'RTENTLY,** ĭn-ăd-vĕr'-tĕnt-lē. *ad.* Carelessly; negligently. *Brown.*

**INADVE'RTISEMENT*,** ĭn-ăd-vĕr'-tĭz-mĕnt. *n. s.* Inadvertence. *Broome.*

**INAFFABI'LITY*,** ĭn-ăf-fā-bĭl'-ē-tē. *n. s.* Reservedness in conversation. *Coles.*

**INA'FFABLE*,** ĭn-ăf'-fā-bl. *a.* [*in* and *affable.*] Reserved; sour; uncourteous. *Scott.*

**INAFFECTA'TION*,** ĭn-ăf-fĕk-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The state of being void of affectation. *Scott.*

**INAFFE'CTEDLY*,** ĭn-ăf-fĕk'-ĕd-lē. *ad.* Without affectation. *Cockeram.*

**INA'IDABLE*,** ĭn-āde'-ā-bl. *a.* [*in* and *aid.*] Not to be assisted. *Shakspeare.*

**INA'LIENABLE** §, ĭn-āle'-yĕn-ā-bl. 113. *a.* [*inalienable,* old Fr.] That cannot be alienated, or granted to another. *Burke.*

**INA'LIENABLENESS*,** ĭn-āle'-yĕn-ā-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being inalienable. *Scott.*

**INALIME'NTAL,** ĭn-ăl-ē-mĕn'-tăl. *a.* [*in* and *alimental.*] Affording no nourishment. *Bacon.*

**INA'LTERABLE*,** ĭn-ăl'-tŭr-ā-bl. *a.* Not to be changed or altered. *Hakewill.*

**INA'MIABLE** §*, ĭn-ā'-mē-ā-bl. *a.* [*in* and *amiable.*] Unpleasant; not to be beloved. *Cockeram.*

**INA'MIABLENESS*,** ĭn-ā'-mē-ā-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Unloveliness; the want of amiable qualities. *Scott.*

**INAMI'SSIBLE** §, ĭn-ā-mĭs'-sē-bl. *a.* [*in* and *amissus,* Lat.] Not to be lost. *Hammond.*

**INAMI'SSIBLENESS*,** ĭn-ā-mĭs'-sē-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being inamissible. *Scott.*

**INAMORA'TO*,** ĭn-ăm-ō-rā'-tō. *n. s.* [*innamorato,* Ital.] One in love. *Marston.*

**INA'NE,** ĭn-nāne'. *a.* [*inanis,* Lat.] Empty; void. *Locke.*

*To* **INA'NIMATE** §, ĭn-ăn'-ē-māte. *v. a.* [*in* and *animo,* Lat.] To animate; to quicken. *Donne.*

**INA'NIMATE,** ĭn-ăn'-ē-māte. 91. } *a.* Void of life;
**INA'NIMATED,** ĭn-ăn'-ē-mā-tĕd. } without animation. *Bacon.*

**INANIMA'TION*,** ĭn-ăn-ē-mā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Animation. *Donne.*

**INANI'TION,** ĭn-ā-nĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [*inanis,* Lat.] Emptiness of body; want of fulness in the vessels of the animal. *Burton.*

**INA'NITY,** ĭn-ăn'-ē-tē. 511. *n. s.* [*inanité,* Fr.] Emptiness; void space. *Digby.* Vanity. *Florio.*

**INA'PPETENCE*,** ĭn-ăp'-pē-tĕnse. *n. s.* [*in* and *appetence.*] Want of appetite. *Boyle.*

**INA'PPETENCY,** ĭn-ăp'-pē-tĕn-sē. *n. s.* Want of stomach or appetite. *Sherwood.*

**INA'PPLICABLE** §, ĭn-ăp'-plē-kā-bl. *a.* [*in* and *applicable.*] Not to be put to a particular use.

**INAPPLICABI'LITY,** ĭn-ăp-plē-kā-bĭl'-ē-tē. *n. s.* Unfitness for the particular purpose.

**INAPPLICA'TION,** ĭn-ăp-plē-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Indolence; negligence.

**INA'PPOSITE*,** ĭn-ăp'-ō-zĭt. *a.* [*in* and *apposite.*] Ill placed; ill timed; not to the purpose.

**INAPPREHE'NSIBLE** §*, ĭn-ăp-prē-hĕn'-sē-bl. *a.* [*in* and *apprehensible.*] Not intelligible. *Milton.*

**INAPPREHE'NSIVE*,** ĭn-ăp-prē-hĕn'-sĭv. *a.* [*in* and *apprehensive.*] Not noticing; regardless. *Bp. Taylor.*

**INA'PTITUDE*,** ĭn-ăp'-tē-tūde. *n. s.* [*in* and *aptitude.*] Unfitness. *Howell.*

**INA'QUATE** §*. ĭn-ā'-kwāte. *a.* [*in* and *aquatus,* Lat.] Imbodied in water. *Abp. Cranmer. Ob. T.*

**INAQUA'TION*,** ĭn-ā-kwā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The state of being inaquate. *Bp. Gardiner.*

**INA'RABLE,** ĭn-ăr'-rā-bl. 405. *a.* [*in* and *arabilis,* Lat.] Not capable of tillage. *Dict.*

*To* **INA'RCH,** ĭn-ārtsh'. 81. *v. a.* [*in* and *arch.*] *Inarching* is grafting by approach, and is used when the stock and the tree may be joined. *Miller.*

**INARTI'CULATE** §, ĭn-ăr-tĭk'-ū-lāte. 91. *a.* [*inarticulé,* Fr.; *in* and *articulate.*] Not uttered with distinctness, like that of the syllables of human speech. *Wilkins.*

**INARTI'CULATELY,** ĭn-ăr-tĭk'-kū-lāte-lē. *ad.* Not distinctly. *Hammond.*

**INARTI'CULATENESS,** ĭn-ăr-tĭk'-kū-lāte-nĕs. *n. s.* Confusion of sounds; want of distinctness in pronouncing.

**INARTICULA'TION*,** ĭn-ăr-tĭk-ū-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Confusion of sounds; indistinctness in pronouncing. *Lord Chesterfield.*

**INARTIFI'CIAL** §, ĭn-ăr-tē-fĭsh'-ăl. *a.* [*in* and *artificial.*] Contrary to art. *Decay of Piety.* Not made by art; plain; simple; artless; rude. *Sprat.*

**INARTIFI'CIALLY,** ĭn-ăr-tē-fĭsh'-ăl-ē. *ad.* Without art; in a manner contrary to the rules of art. *Collier.*

**INATTE'NTION** §, ĭn-ăt-tĕn'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*in* and *attention.*] Disregard; negligence; neglect. *Rogers.*

**INATTE'NTIVE,** ĭn-ăt-tĕn'-tĭv. *a.* Heedless; careless; negligent; regardless. *Watts.*

**INATTE'NTIVELY*,** ĭn-ăt-tĕn'-tĭv-lē. *ad.* Without attention; heedlessly.

**INAU'DIBLE,** ĭn-âw'-dē-bl. 405. *a.* [*in* and *audible.*] Not to be heard; void of sound. *Shakspeare.*

*To* **INAU'GURATE** §, ĭn-âw'-gū-rāte. *v. a.* [*inaugurro,* Lat.] To consecrate; to invest with a new office by solemn rites. *Wotton.*

**INAU'GURATE*,** ĭn-âw'-gū-rāte. *part. a.* Invested with office. *Drayton.*

**INAUGURA'TION,** ĭn-âw-gū-rā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Investiture by solemn rites. *Howell.*

**INAU'GURATORY*,** ĭn-âw'-gū-rā-tŭr-ē. *a.* Respecting inauguration. *Johnson.*

**INAURA'TION,** ĭn-âw-rā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*inauro,* Lat.] The act of gilding or covering with gold. *Arbuthnot.*

**INAU/SPICATE***, ĭn-âws'-pè-kàte. *a.* [*in* and *auspicate.*] Ill omened. *Sir G. Buck.*

**INAUSPI/CIOUS** §, ĭn-âw-spĭsh'-ŭs. *a.* [*in* and *auspicious.*] Ill omened; unlucky; unfortunate. *Crashaw.*

**INAUSPI/CIOUSLY***, ĭn-âw-spĭsh'-ŭs-lè. *ad.* With ill omens; with bad fortune.

**INAUSPI/CIOUSNESS***, ĭn-âw-spĭsh'-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* The state or quality of being inauspicious. *Scott.*

**INBE/ING**, ĭn-bē'-ĭng. *n. s.* [*in* and *being.*] Inherence; inseparableness. *Wotton.*

**INBORN**, ĭn'-bôrn. *a.* [*in* and *born.*] Innate; implanted by nature. *Donne.*

**INBRE/ATHED**, ĭn-brĕ'THd'. 362. *a.* [*in* and *breath.*] Inspired; infused by inspiration. *Milton.*

**INBRED**, ĭn'-brĕd. *a.* [*in* and *bred.*] Produced within; hatched or generated within. *Milton.*

*To* **INBRE/ED** §*, ĭn-brēēd'. *v. a.* To produce; to raise. *Bp. Reynolds.*

*To* **INCA/GE** §, ĭn-kàdje'. *v. a.* [*in* and *cage.*] To coop up; to shut up; to confine in a cage, or any narrow space. *Middleton.*

**INCA/GEMENT***, ĭn-kàdje'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Confinement in a cage. *Shelton.*

**INCALE/SCENCE**, ĭn-kâ-lĕs'-sĕnse. } 510. *n. s.* [*in*
**INCALE/SCENCY**, ĭn-kâ-lĕs'-sĕn-sè. } *calesco*, Lat.] The state of growing warm; warmth; incipient heat. *Brown.*

**INCA/LCULABLE***, ĭn-kâl'-kŭ-lâ-bl. 405. *a.* [*in* and *calculable.*] Beyond calculation; not to be reckoned. A very modern word.

**INCANTA/TION** §, ĭn-kân-tà'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*incantation*, Fr.] Charms uttered by singing; enchantment. *Raleigh.*

**INCA/NTATORY**, ĭn-kân'-tâ-tŭr-è. 512. *a.* [*incanto*, Lat.] Dealing by enchantment; magical. *Brown.*

**INCA/NTING***, ĭn-kânt'-ĭng. *part. a.* Enchanting, as it were; delightful. *Sir T. Herbert.*

*To* **INCA/NTON**, ĭn-kân'-tŭn. *v. a.* [*in* and *canton.*] To unite to a canton or separate community. *Addison.*

**INCAPABI/LITY**, ĭn-kâ-pâ-bĭl'-è-tè. } *n. s.* Ina-
**INCA/PABLENESS**, ĭn-kâ'-pâ-bl-nĕs. § bility natural; disqualification legal. *Suckling.*

**INCA/PABLE** §, ĭn-kâ'-pâ-bl. 405. *a.* [*in* and *capable.*] Wanting room to hold or contain. Wanting power; wanting understanding; unable to comprehend, learn, or understand. *Shak.* Not able to admit or have any thing. *Clarendon.* Unable; not equal to any thing. *Shak.* Disqualified by law. *Swift.*

☞ As *placable* and *implacable* seem to follow the Latin quantity in the antepenultimate *a*, so *capable* and *incapable*, if we derive them from *capax* and *incapax*, reject it: but the most natural derivation of these words is from the French *capable* and *incapable*. Some speakers, however, make the *a* short in all; but this is a provincial pronunciation that must be carefully avoided.—See PLACABLE. *W.*

**INCAPA/CIOUS** §, ĭn-kâ-pâ'-shŭs. *a.* [*in* and *capacious.*] Narrow; of small content. *Burnet.* Wanting power to contain or comprehend. *Mountagu.*

**INCAPA/CIOUSNESS**, ĭn-kâ-pâ'-shŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Narrowness; want of containing space.

*To* **INCAPA/CITATE** §, ĭn-kâ-pâs'-sè-tàte. *v. a.* [*in* and *capacitate.*] To disable; to weaken. *Richardson.* To disqualify. *Arbuthnot.*

**INCAPACITA/TION***, ĭn-kâ-pâs-è-tà'-shŭn. *n. s.* Disqualification. *Burke.*

**INCAPA/CITY**, ĭn-kâ-pâs'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*in* and *capacity.*] Inability; want of natural power; want of power of body; want of comprehensiveness of mind. *Brown.*

*To* **INCA/RCERATE** §, ĭn-kâr'-sè-ràte. 555. *v. a.* [*incarcero*, Lat.] To imprison; to confine. *Harvey.*

**INCA/RCERATE***, ĭn-kâr'-sè-ràte. *part. a.* Imprisoned; confined. *More.*

**INCARCERA/TION**, ĭn-kâr-sè-rà'-shŭn. *n. s.* Imprisonment; confinement. *Glanville.*

*To* **INCA/RN** §, ĭn-kârn'. 81. *v. a.* [*incarno*, Lat.] To cover with flesh. *Wiseman.*

*To* **INCA/RN**, ĭn-kârn'. *v. n.* To breed flesh. *Wiseman.*

*To* **INCA/RNADINE** §, ĭn-kâr'-nâ-dĭne. 149. *v. a.* [*incarnadin*, Fr.] To dye red. *Shakspeare.*

**INCA/RNADINE***, ĭn-kâr'-nâ-dĭne. *a.* Of a red colour. *Lovelace*

*To* **INCA/RNATE** §, ĭn-kâr'-nàte. *v. a.* [*incarner*, Fr.; *incarno*, Lat.] To clothe with flesh; to imbody with flesh. *Abp. Cranmer.*

**INCA/RNATE**, ĭn-kâr'-nàte. 91. *part. a.* Clothed with flesh; imbodied in flesh. *Hooker.* Any thing tinged of a deep red colour, from its resemblance to a flesh colour. *Parliament. Hist.* vol. xxii.

**INCARNA/TION**, ĭn-kâr-nà'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of assuming body. *Hooker.* The state of breeding flesh. *Wiseman.* Colour of flesh. *Hist. of Peru.*

**INCA/RNATIVE**, ĭn-kâr'-nâ-tĭv. 512. *n. s.* A medicine that generates flesh. *Hammond.*

*To* **INCA/SE**, ĭn-kàse'. *v. a.* [*in* and *case.*] To cover; to enclose; to inwrap. *Pope.*

*To* **INCA/SK***, ĭn-kâsk'. *v. a.* To put into a cask. *Sherwood.*

**INCA/STELLATED***, ĭn-kâs'-sl-là-tĕd. *a.* Enclosed in a castle.

**INCAU/TIOUS** §, ĭn-kâw'-shŭs. *a.* [*in* and *cautious.*] Unwary; negligent; heedless. *Keil.*

**INCAU/TIOUSLY**, ĭn-kâw'-shŭs-lè. *ad.* Unwarily; heedlessly; negligently. *Arbuthnot.*

**INCAU/TIOUSNESS***, ĭn-kâw'-shŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Want of caution; heedlessness.

*To* **INCE/ND** §*, ĭn-sĕnd'. *v. a.* [*incendo*, Lat.] To stir up; to inflame. *Marston. Ob. T.*

**INCE/NDIARY**, ĭn-sĕn'-dè-â-rè, or ĭn-sĕn'-jè-â-rè. 293, 376. *n. s.* [*incendiarius*, Lat.] One who sets houses or towns on fire, in malice, or for robbery. *Blackstone.* One who inflames factions or promotes quarrels. *K. Charles.* Simply, an exciter; whatever stirs up. *Burton.*

**INCE/NDIARY***, ĭn-sĕn'-dè-â-rè. *a.* Inflaming faction; promoting quarrel. *Hist. of Duelling.*

**INCE/NDIOUS**†, ĭn-sĕn'-dè-ŭs. 294. *a.* Promoting faction or quarrel. *Lord Bacon.*

**INCENSE** §, ĭn'-sĕnse. 492. *n. s.* [*incensum*, Lat.] Perfumes exhaled by fire in honour of some god or goddess. *Shakspeare.*

*To* **INCENSE**, ĭn'-sĕnse. *v. a.* To perfume with incense. *Barrow.*

*To* **INCE/NSE** §, ĭn-sĕnse'. *v. a.* [*incensus*, Lat.] To enkindle to rage; to inflame with anger; to enrage; to provoke; to exasperate. *Shakspeare.*

**INCE/NSEMENT**, ĭn-sĕns'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Rage; heat; fury. *Shakspeare.*

**INCE/NSION**, ĭn-sĕn'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*incensio*, Lat.] The act of kindling; the state of being on fire. *Bacon.*

**INCE/NSIVE***, ĭn-sĕn'-sĭv. *a.* That incites; that inflames. *Barrow.*

**INCE/NSOR**, ĭn-sĕn'-sŭr. 166. *n. s.* [Lat.] A kindler of anger; an inflamer of passions. *Hayward.*

**INCE/NSORY**, ĭn'-sĕn-sŭr-è. 512. [For the *o*, see DOMESTICK.] *n. s.* The vessel in which incense is burnt and offered. *Ainsworth.*

**INCE/NTIVE**, ĭn-sĕnt'-ĭv. *n. s.* [*incentivum*, Lat.] That which kindles *K. Charles.* That which provokes; that which encourages; incitement; motive; encouragement; spur. *Glanville.*

**INCE/NTIVE**, ĭn-sĕnt'-ĭv. 157. *a.* Inciting; encouraging. *Decay of Piety.*

**INCE/PTION** §, ĭn-sĕp'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*inceptio*, Lat.] Beginning. *Bacon.*

**INCE/PTIVE**, ĭn-sĕp'-tĭv. 157. *a.* [*inceptivus*, Lat.] Noting beginning. *Locke.*

**INCE/PTOR**, ĭn-sĕp'-tŭr. 166. *n. s.* [Lat.] A beginner; one who is in his rudiments. An academical term, denoting that the person is admitted to a degree which is not completed. *Walton.*

**INCERA/TION** §, ĭn-sè-rà'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*incero*, Lat.] The act of covering with wax. *Dict.*

**INCE/RATIVE***, ĭn-sĕr'-â-tĭv. *a.* Cleaving or sticking to, like wax. *Colgrave.*

**INCE/RTAIN** §*, ĭn-sĕr'-tĭn. *a.* [*incertus*, Lat.] Uncertain; doubtful; unsteady. *Shakspeare.*

**INCE/RTAINLY***, ĭn-sĕr'-tĭn-lè. *ad.* Doubtfully; without certainty. *Huloet.*

**INCE/RTAINTY***, ĭn-sĕr'-tĭn-tè. *n. s.* Uncertainty. *Shakspeare.*

**INCE/RTITUDE**, ĭn-sĕr'-tè-tŭde. *n. s.* [*incertitudo* Lat.] Uncertainty; doubtfulness. *Bishop Lavington.*

☞ 559.—Fāte, fār, fâll, fât;—mè, mêt;—pīne, pĭn;—

INCE'SSABLE §*, ĭn-sĕs'-sā-bl. *a.* Unceasing; continual. *Shelton.*
INCE'SSANT, ĭn-sĕs'-sănt. *a.* [*in* and *cessans*, Lat.] Unceasing; unintermitted; continual; uninterrupted. *Shakspeare.*
INCE'SSANTLY, ĭn-sĕs'-sănt-lè. *ad.* Without intermission; continually. *Spenser.*
I'NCEST §, ĭn'-sĕst. *n. s.* [*inceste*, Fr.; *incestum*, Lat.] Unnatural and criminal conjunction of persons within degrees prohibited. *Shakspeare.*
INCE'STUOUS, ĭn-sĕs'-tshù-ŭs. 461. *a.* Guilty of incest; guilty of unnatural cohabitation. *South.*
INCE'STUOUSLY, ĭn-sĕs'-tshù-ŭs-lè. *ad.* With unnatural love. *Dryden.*
INCE'STUOUSNESS*, ĭn-sĕs'-tshù-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* State of incest. *Bp. Hall.*
INCH §, ĭnsh. 352. *n. s.* [ince, Sax.; *uncia*, Lat.] A measure of length supposed equal to three grains of barley laid end to end; the twelfth part of a foot. *Holder.* A proverbial name for a small quantity. *Shakspeare.* A nice point of time. *Shakspeare.*
*To* INCH, ĭnsh. *v. a.* To drive by inches. *Dryden.* To deal out by inches; to give sparingly. *Bp. Hall.*
*To* INCH, ĭnsh. *v. n.* To advance or retire a little at a time. *Dryden.*
*To* INCHA'MBER*, ĭn-tshāme'-bŭr. *v. a.* [*enchambrer*, Fr.] To lodge in a chamber.
*To* INCHA'NT*. See *To* ENCHANT.
INCHA'RITABLE*, ĭn-tshăr'-ĭt-ā-bl. *a.* Wanting charity. *Shakspeare.*
*To* INCHA'SE*. See *To* ENCHASE.
INCHA'STITY*, ĭn-tshăs'-tè-tè. *n. s.* Want or loss of chastity. *Jordan.*
I'NCHED, ĭnsht. 359. *a.* [with a word of number before it.] Containing inches in length or breadth. *Shakspeare.*
*To* INCHE'ST*, ĭn-tshĕst'. *v. a.* To put into a case or chest. *Sherwood.*
I'NCHPIN, ĭntsh'-pĭn. *n. s.* Some of the inside of a deer. *Ainsworth.*
I'NCHMEAL, ĭnsh'-mēle. *n. s.* [*inch* and *meal.*] A piece an inch long. *Shakspeare.*
*To* I'NCHOATE §, ĭng'-kō-āte. 91. *v. a.* [*inchoo*, Lat.] To begin; to commence. *More.*
I'NCHOATE*, ĭng'-kō-āte. *a.* Begun; entered upon. *Bp. Hall.*
I'NCHOATELY*, ĭng'-kō-āte-lè. *ad.* In an incipient degree. *Bp. Hall.*
INCHOA'TION, ĭng-kō-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Inception; beginning. *Bacon.*
I'NCHOATIVE, ĭn-kō'-ā-tĭv. 157. *a.* Inceptive; noting inchoation or beginning. *W. Mountague.*
*To* INCI'DE, ĭn-slde'. *v. a.* [*incido*, Lat.] Medicines are said to *incide* which consist of pointed and sharp particles; as acids and expectorating medicines are said to *incide* or cut the phlegm. *Arbuthnot.*
I'NCIDENCE, ĭn'-sè-dĕnse. } *n. s.* [*incido*, Lat. to
I'NCIDENCY, ĭn'-sè-dĕn-sè. § fall.] The direction with which one body strikes upon another; and the angle made by that line, and the plane struck upon, is called the angle of *incidence*. *Bacon.* [*incidens*, Lat.] Accident; hap; casualty. *Shakspeare.*
I'NCIDENT §, ĭn'-sè-dĕnt. *a.* [*incident*, Fr.; *incidens*, Lat.] Casual; fortuitous; occasional; happening accidentally; issuing in beside the main design; happening beside expectation. *Hooker.* Happening; apt to happen. *South.*
I'NCIDENT, ĭn'-sè-dĕnt. *n. s.* Something happening beside the main design; casualty. *Bacon.*
INCIDE'NTAL, ĭn-sè-dĕn'-tăl. *a.* Incident; casual; happening by chance. *Milton.*
INCIDE'NTALLY, ĭn-sè-dĕn'-tăl-è. *ad.* Beside the main design; occasionally. *Sanderson.*
I'NCIDENTLY, ĭn'-sè-dĕnt-lè. *ad.* Occasionally; by the by; by the way. *Bacon.*
*To* INCI'NERATE §, ĭn-sĭn'-nĕr-āte. *v. a.* [*in* and *cineres*, Lat.] To burn to ashes. *Bacon.*
INCINERA'TION, ĭn-sĭn-nĕr-rā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of burning any thing to ashes. *Skelton.*
INCI'PIENCY*, ĭn-sĭp'-è-ĕn-sè. *n. s.* Beginning; commencement.
INCI'PIENT §*, ĭn-sĭp'-è-ĕnt. *a.* [*incipiens*, Lat.] Commencing. *Bp. Berkeley.*
*To* INCI'RCLE §*. See *To* ENCIRCLE.
INCI'RCLET*, ĭn-sĕr'-klĕt. *n. s.* A small circle. *Sidney.*
INCIRCUMSCRI'PTIBLE*, ĭn-sĕr-kŭm-skrĭp'-tè-bl. *a.* [*in* and *circumscriptible.*] Not to be bound or confined. *Abp. Cranmer.*
INCIRCUMSPE'CTION, ĭn-sĕr-kŭm-spĕk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*in* and *circumspection.*] Want of caution; want of heed. *Brown.*
*To* INCI'SE §*, ĭn-slze'. *v. a.* [*incisus*, Lat.] To cut; to engrave; to carve. *Carew.*
INCI'SED, ĭn-slzd'. 362. *a.* Cut; made by cutting. *Wiseman.*
INCI'SION, ĭn-sĭzh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [*incisio*, Lat.] A cut; a wound made with a sharp instrument. *Sharp.* Division of viscosities by medicine. *Bacon.*
INCI'SIVE, ĭn-sī'-sĭv. 158, 428. *a.* [*incisif*, Fr.] Having the quality of cutting or dividing. *Boyle.*
INCI'SOR, ĭn-sī'-sŏr. 166. *n. s.* [Lat.] Cutter; tooth in the forepart of the mouth. *Berdmore.*
INCI'SORY, ĭn-sī'-sŭr-è. 512. [For the *o*, see DOMESTICK.] *a.* [*incisoire*, Fr.] Having the quality of cutting.
INCI'SURE, ĭn-sĭzh'-ŭre. *n. s.* [*incisura*, Lat.] A cut; an aperture. *Derham.*
INCITA'TION, ĭn-sè-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Incitement; incentive; motive; impulse. *Sir T. Elyot.*
*To* INCI'TE §, ĭn-slte'. *v. a.* [*incito*, Lat.] To stir up, to push forward in a purpose; to animate; to spur; to urge on. *Bacon.*
INCI'TEMENT, ĭn-slte'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Motive; incentive; impulse; inciting cause. *Hooker.*
INCI'TER*, ĭn-sī'-tŭr. *n. s.* An inciting cause; that which encourages. *Feltham.*
INCI'VIL §, ĭn-sĭv'-vĭl. *a.* [*incivil*, Fr.] Unpolished.
INCIVI'LITY, ĭn-sè-vĭl'-lè-tè. *n. s.* Want of courtesy; rudeness. *Tillotson.* Act of rudeness. *Bp. Taylor.*
INCI'VILLY*, ĭn-sĭv'-vĭl-lè. *ad.* Rudely.
*To* INCLA'SP*, ĭn-klăsp'. *v. a.* To hold fast; to clasp. *Cudworth.*
I'NCLAVATED*, ĭng'-klā-vā-tĕd. *a.* [*in* and *clavatus*, Lat.] Set; fast fixed.
INCLE'MENCY §, ĭn-klĕm'-mĕn-sè. *n. s.* [*inclementia*, Lat.] Unmercifulness; cruelty; severity; harshness; roughness. *Dryden.*
INCLE'MENT, ĭn-klĕm'-mĕnt. *a.* [*in* and *clemens*, Lat.] Unmerciful; unpitying; void of tenderness; harsh. *Milton.*
INCLI'NABLE, ĭn-klī'-nā-bl. *a.* Having a propension of will; favourably disposed; willing. *Spenser.* Having a tendency. *Bentley.*
INCLINA'TION, ĭn-klè-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*inclinatio*, Lat.] Tendency towards any point. *Newton.* Natural aptness. *Addison.* Propension of mind; favourable disposition; incipient desire. *Clarendon.* Love; affection; regard. *Dryden.* Disposition of mind. *Shak.* Flexion; the act of bowing. *Spenser.* The tendency of the magnetical needle to the east or west. *Gregory.* [In pharmacy.] The act by which a clear liquor is poured off from some fæces or sediment by only stooping the vessel, which is also called *decantation*. *Quincy.*
INCLI'NATORY, ĭn-klī'-nā-tŭr-è. *a.* Having a quality of inclining to one or other. *Brown.* Applied to the magnetical needle. *Gregory.*

☞ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan in the quantity of the vowel in the second syllable of this word, as well as in *declinatory*. My reason is, that the termination *atory* has a tendency to shorten the preceding vowel, as is evident in *declamatory*, *predatory*, &c. which have the vowel in the second syllable short, though it is long in the Latin words from which these are derived. *W.*

INCLI'NATORILY, ĭn-klī'-nā-tŭr-è-lè. *ad.* Obliquely; with inclination to one side or the other. *Brown.*
*To* INCLI'NE §, ĭn-klīne'. *v. n.* [*inclino*, Lat.] To bend; to lean; to tend towards any part *Prov.* ii. To bend the body; to bow. *Fairfax.* To be favourably disposed to; to feel desire beginning. *Judges.*

*To* INCLI'NE, în-kline'. *v.a.* To give a tendency or direction to any place or state. *Milton.* To turn towards any thing, as desirous or attentive. *Common Prayer.* To bend; to incurvate. *Spenser.*

INCLI'NER*, în-klî'-nûr. *n.s.* [In dialling.] An inclined dial. *Dict. of Arts.*

*To* INCLI'P, în-klip'. *v.a.* [*in* and *clip.*] To grasp; to enclose; to surround. *Shakspeare.*

*To* INCLO'ISTER, în-klôîs'-tûr. *v.a.* To shut up in a cloister. *Leveluce.*

*To* INCLO'SE §*. See *To* ENCLOSE.

INCLO'SER*. See ENCLOSER.

INCLO'SURE*. See ENCLOSURE.

*To* INCLO'UD, în-klôûd'. *v.a.* [*in* and *cloud.*] To darken; to obscure.

*To* INCLU'DE §, în-klûde'. *v.a.* [*includo*, Lat.] To enclose; to shut in. To comprise; to comprehend. *Bacon.*

INCLU'SION*, în-klû'-zhûn. *n.s.* The act of including.

INCLU'SIVE, în-klû'-sîv. 158, 428. *a.* Enclosing; encircling. *Shak.* Comprehended in the sum or number: as, from Wednesday to Saturday *inclusive*; that is, both Wednesday and Saturday taken into the number. *Swift.*

INCLU'SIVELY, în-klû'-sîv-lè. *ad.* The thing mentioned reckoned into the account. *Hale.*

*To* INCO'ACH*. See *To* ENCOACH.

INCOA'CT*, în-kò-âkt'. } *a.* [*incoactus*, Lat.]
INCOA'CTED*, în-kò-âkt'-êd. § Unconstrained.

INCOA'GULABLE, în-kò-âg'-gû-lâ-bl. *a.* [*in* and *coagulable.*] Incapable of concretion.

INCOEXI'STENCE, în-kò-êg-zîs'-tênse. *n. s.* [*in* and *coexistence.*] The quality of not existing together. *Locke.*

INCO'G, în-kŏg'. *ad.* [corrupted by mutilation from *incognito*, Lat.] Unknown; in private. *Addison.*

INCO'GITABLE §*, în-kŏd'-jè-tâ-bl. *a.* [*incogitabilis*, Lat.] Unthought of. *Dean King.*

INCO'GITANCY, în-kŏd'-jè-tân-sè. *n.s.* Want of thought. *Ferrand.*

INCO'GITANT*, în-kŏd'-jè-tânt. *a.* Thoughtless; inconsiderate. *Milton.*

INCO'GITANTLY*, în-kŏd'-jè-tânt-lè. *ad.* Without consideration. *Knatchbull.*

INCO'GITATIVE, în-kŏd'-jè-tâ-tîv. *a.* Wanting the power of thought. *Locke.*

INCO'GNITO, în-kŏg'-nè-tò. *ad.* [*incognito*, Ital.] In a state of concealment. *Prior*

INCOHE'RENCE, în-kò-hè'-rênse. } *n. s.* [*in* and
INCOHE'RENCY, în-kò-hè'-rên-sè. § *coherence.*] Want of cohesion; looseness of material parts. *Boyle.* Want of connexion; incongruity; inconsequence of argument; want of dependence of one part upon another. *Locke.*

INCOHE'RENT, în-kò-hè'-rênt. *a.* [*in* and *coherent.*] Wanting cohesion; loose. *Woodward.* Inconsequential; inconsistent; having no dependence of one part upon another. *Locke.* Not suitable to; not agreeing. *Milton.*

INCOHE'RENTLY, în-kò-hè'-rênt-lè. *ad.* Inconsistently; inconsequentially. *Broome.*

INCOLU'MITY, în-kò-lû'-mè-tè. *n.s.* [*incolumitas*, Lat.] Safety; security. *Howell.* Little in use.

*To* INCO'MBER*. See *To* ENCUMBER.

*To* INCOMBI'NE*, în-kŏm-bîne'. *v. n.* [*in* and *combine.*] To differ; not to agree. *Milton.*

INCOMBUSTIBI'LITY, în-kŏm-bŭs-tè-bîl'-è-tè. *n.s.* The quality of resisting fire so that it cannot consume. *Ray.*

INCOMBU'STIBLE §, în-kŏm-bŭs'-tè-bl. *a.* [*in* and *combustible.*] Not to be consumed by fire. *Wilkins.*

INCOMBU'STIBLENESS, în-kŏm-bŭs'-tè-bl-nês. *n.s.* The quality of not being wasted by fire.

INCOME, în'-kŭm. 165. *n. s.* [*in* and *come.*] Revenue; produce of any thing. *South.* Coming in; admission; introduction. *Bp. Rust.*

INCO'MING*, în-kŭm'-îng. *a.* Coming in. *Burke.*

INCOMMENSURABI'LITY, în-kŏm-mên-shû-râ-bîl'-è-tè. *n.s.* The state of one thing with respect to another, when they cannot be compared by any common measure. *Aubrey.*

INCOMME'NSURABLE §, în-kŏm-mên'-shû-râ-bl. 405. *a.* [*in, con*, and *mensurabilis*, Lat.] Not to be reduced to any measure common to both. *Watts.*

INCOMME'NSURATE, în-kŏm-mên'-shû-râte. 91. *a.* Not admitting one common measure. *More.*

INCOMMI'XTURE*, în-kŏm-mîks'-tshûre. *n. s* The state of being unmixed. *Sir T. Brown.*

*To* INCO'MMODATE §, în-kŏm'-mò-dâte. 91. }
*To* INCOMMO'DE §, în-kŏm-mòde'. }
*v. a.* [*incommodo*, Lat.] To be inconvenient to; to hinder or embarrass without very great injury. *Bp. Hall.*

INCOMMO'DIOUS, în-kŏm-mò'-dè-ûs, or în-kŏm-mò'-jè-ûs. 293. *a.* Vexatious without great mischief *Hooker.*

INCOMMO'DIOUSLY, în-kŏm-mò'-dè-ûs-lè. *ad* Inconveniently; not at ease. *Harrington.*

INCOMMO'DIOUSNESS, în-kŏm-mò'-dè-ûs-nês *n. s.* Inconvenience. *Burnet.*

INCOMMO'DITY, în-kŏm-mŏd'-è-tè. *n.s.* [*incommodité*, Fr.] Inconvenience; trouble. *Spenser.*

INCOMMUNICABI'LITY, în-kŏm-mû-nè-kâ-bîl'-è-tè. *n. s.* The quality of not being impartible *Hales.*

INCOMMU'NICABLE §, în-kŏm-mû'-nè-kâ-bl. 405 *a.* [*in* and *communicable.*] Not impartible; not to be made the common right, property, or quality, of more than one. *King Charles.* Not to be expressed; not to be told. *South.*

INCOMMU'NICABLENESS*, în-kŏm-mû'-nè-kâ-bl-nês. *n. s.* The state or quality of not being impartible. *Mede.*

INCOMMU'NICABLY, în-kŏm-mû'-nè-kâ-blè. *ad.* In a manner not to be imparted or communicated *Hakewill.*

INCOMMU'NICATED*, în-kŏm-mû'-nè-kâ-têd. *a.* Not imparted.

INCOMMU'NICATING, în-kŏm-mû'-nè-kâ-tîng. *a.* Having no intercourse with each other. *Hale.*

INCOMMU'TABLE §*, în-kŏm-mû'-tâ-bl. *a.* [*in* and *commutable.*] Unchangeable; not subject to change. *Bullokar.*

INCOMMUTABI'LITY*, în-kŏm-mû-tâ-bîl'-è-tè. *n. s.* The state or quality of being unchangeable. *Transl. of Boethius.*

INCOMPA'CT, în-kŏm-pâk'. } *a.* [*in* and
INCOMPA'CTED, în-kŏm-pâk'-têd. § *compact.*] Not joined; not cohering. *Boyle.*

INCO'MPARABLE §, în-kŏm'-pâ-râ-bl. *a.* [*in* and *comparable.*] Excellent above compare; excellent beyond all competition. *Sidney.*

☞ This is among some of the words in our language, whose accentuation astonishes foreigners, and sometimes puzzles natives. What can be the reason, say they, that *comparable* and *incomparable* have not the same accent as the verb *compare?* To which it may be answered:—One reason is, that the English are fond of appearing in the borrowed robes of other languages: and, as *comparable* and *incomparable* may possibly be derived from *comparabilis* and *incomparabilis*, they seem desirous of laying the stress on the first syllable, both to show their affinity to the Latin words, (see ACADEMY,) and to distinguish them from the homespun words formed from our own verb. When this distinction is once adopted, the mind, which is always labouring to express its ideas distinctly and forcibly, finds a sort of propriety in annexing different ideas to the different accentuation; and thus the distinction becomes accurate and classical. If we may compare small things with great, it may be observed, that the evils of language, like other evils in nature, produce some good. But it may be likewise observed, that producing different meanings by a different accentuation of words, is but a bungling way of promoting the copiousness of languages, and ought, as much as possible, to be discouraged; especially when it adds to the difficulty, and takes away from the harmony, of pronunciation. Besides, there is a petty criticism, which always induces coxcombs in pronunciation to carry these distinctions farther than they ought to go. Not content with accenting *acceptable, admirable, commendable, comparable, lamentable*, &c., on the first syllable, which implies not a mere capacity of being *accepted, admired*, &c., but a worthiness of being *accepted, admired*, &c.; *corruptible* and *susceptible* are sometimes accented in this manner, without the least necessity from a differ-

ence of signification. In short, all these refinements in language, which are difficult to be understood, and productive of perplexity, ought to be considered rather as evils than advantages, and to be restrained within as narrow bounds as possible.—See Bowl. *W.*

**INCO'MPARABLENESS***, ĭn-kŏm'-pâ-râ-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Excellence beyond comparison. *Scott.*

**INCO'MPARABLY**, ĭn-kŏm'-pâ-râ-blè. *ad.* Beyond comparison; without competition. *Hooker.* Excellently; to the highest degree. *Addison.*

**INCOMPA'RED***, ĭn-kŏm-pâr'd'. *a.* [*in* and *compared.*] Unmatched; peerless. *Spenser.*

**INCOMPA'SSIONATE** §, ĭn-kŏm-pâsh'-ŭn-âte. 91. *a.* [*in* and *compassionate.*] Void of pity; void of tenderness. *Sherburne.*

**INCOMPA'SSIONATELY***, ĭn-kŏm-pâsh'-ŭn-âte-lè. *ad.* Without pity or compassion.

**INCOMPA'SSIONATENESS***, ĭn-kŏm-pâsh'-ŭn-âte-nĕs. *n. s.* Want of tenderness or pity. *Granger.*

**INCOMPATIBI'LITY**, ĭn-kŏm-pât-è-bĭl'-è-tè. [See Compatible.] *n. s.* Inconsistency of one thing with another. *Wotton.*

**INCOMPA'TIBLE** §, ĭn-kŏm-pât'-è-bl. *a.* [*incompatible*, Fr.; rather *incompetible*, as it is sometimes written; *in* and *competo*, Lat.] Inconsistent with something else; such as cannot subsist, or cannot be possessed, together with something else. *Suckling.*

**INCOMPA'TIBLY**, ĭn-kŏm-pât'-è-blè. *ad.* Inconsistently.

**INCO'MPETENCY**, ĭn-kŏm'-pè-tĕn-sè. *n. s.* Inability; want of adequate ability or qualification. *Boyle.*

**INCO'MPETENT** §, ĭn-kŏm'-pè-tĕnt. *a.* [*in* and *competent.*] Not suitable; not adequate; not proportionate. In the civil law, it denotes some defect of right to do any thing. *Bacon.*

**INCO'MPETENTLY**, ĭn-kŏm'-pè-tĕnt-lè. *ad.* Unsuitably; unduly.

**INCOMPLE'TE** §, ĭn-kŏm-plète'. *a.* [*in* and *complete.*] Not perfect; not finished. *Hooker.*

**INCOMPLE'TENESS**, ĭn-kŏm-plète'-nĕs. *n. s.* Imperfection; unfinished state. *Milton.*

**INCOMPLE'X***, ĭn-kŏm-plĕks'. *a.* [*in* and *complex.*] Complicated: opposed to *simple*. *Barrow.*

**INCOMPLI'ANCE**, ĭn-kŏm-plī'-ânse. *n. s.* [*in* and *compliance.*] Untractableness; impracticableness; contradictious temper. *Tillotson.* Refusal of compliance. *Rogers.*

**INCOMPO'SED**, ĭn-kŏm-pōz'd'. 359. *a.* Disturbed; discomposed; disordered. *Milton.*

**INCOMPOSSIBI'LITY**, ĭn-kŏm-pŏs-sè-bĭl'-è-tè. *n. s.* Quality of being not possible but by the negation or destruction of something. *More.*

**INCOMPO'SSIBLE** §, ĭn-kŏm-pŏs'-sè-bl. *a.* [*in, con,* and *possible.*] Not possible together; not possible but by the negation of something else.

**INCOMPREHENSIBI'LITY**, ĭn-kŏm-prè-hĕn-sè-bĭl'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*incomprehensibilité*, Fr.] Unconceivableness; superiority to human understanding. *South.*

**INCOMPREHE'NSIBLE**, ĭn-kŏm-prè-hĕn'-sè-bl. 405. *a.* Not to be conceived; not to be fully understood. *Hammond.* Not to be contained. *Hooker.*

**INCOMPREHE'NSIBLENESS**, ĭn-kŏm-prè-hĕn'-sè-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Unconceivableness. *Watts.*

**INCOMPREHE'NSIBLY**, ĭn-kŏm-prè-hĕn'-sè-blè. *ad.* In a manner not to be conceived. *Locke.*

**INCOMPREHE'NSION***, ĭn-kŏm-prè-hĕn'-shŭn. *n. s.* Want of comprehension. *Bacon.*

**INCOMPREHE'NSIVE***, ĭn-kŏm-prè-hĕn'-sĭv. *a.* [*in* and *comprehensive.*] Not extensive. *Warton.*

**INCOMPRE'SSIBLE** §, ĭn-kŏm-prĕs'-sè-bl. 405. *a.* [*in* and *compressible.*] Not capable of being compressed into less space. *Cheyne.*

**INCOMPRESSIBI'LITY**, ĭn-kŏm-prĕs-sè-bĭl'-è-tè. *n. s.* Incapacity to be squeezed into less room.

**INCONCE'ALABLE**, ĭn-kŏn-sè'-lâ-bl. *a.* [*in* and *conceal.*] Not to be hid; not to be kept secret. *Brown.*

**INCONCE'IVABLE** §, ĭn-kŏn-sè'-vâ-bl. *a.* [*in* and *conceivable.*] Incomprehensible; not to be conceived by the mind. *Hammond.*

**INCONCE'IVABLENESS***, ĭn-kŏn-sè'-vâ-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality or state of being inconceivable *Brevint.*

**INCONCE'IVABLY**, ĭn-kŏn-sè'-vâ-blè. *ad.* In a manner beyond comprehension. *South.*

**INCONCE'PTIBLE**, ĭn-kŏn-sĕp'-tè-bl. *a.* [*in* and *conceptible.*] Not to be conceived; incomprehensible; inconceivable. *Hale. Ob. J.*

**INCONCI'NNITY***, ĭn-kŏn-sĭn'-nè-tè. *n. s.* [*incon cinnitas*, Lat.] Unaptness; unsuitableness; disproportion. *More.*

**INCONCLU'DENT**, ĭn-kŏn-klū'-dĕnt. *a.* Inferring no consequence. *Ayliffe.*

**INCONCLU'DING** §*, ĭn-kŏn-klū'-dĭng. *part. a.* [*in* and *conclude.*] Exhibiting no powerful argument; inferring no consequence. *Pearson.*

**INCONCLU'SIVE**, ĭn-kŏn-klū'-sĭv. *a.* Not enforcing any determination of the mind; not exhibiting cogent evidence. *Dr. Warton.*

**INCONCLU'SIVELY**, ĭn-kŏn-klū'-sĭv-lè. *ad.* Without any such evidence as determines the understanding.

**INCONCLU'SIVENESS**, ĭn-kŏn-klū'-sĭv-nĕs. *n. s.* Want of rational cogency. *Locke.*

**INCONCO'CT** §, ĭn-kŏn-kŏkt'. *a.* [*in* and **INCONCO'CTED** §, ĭn-kŏn-kŏkt'-ĕd. § *concoct.*] Unripened; immature; not fully digested. *Bacon.*

**INCONCO'CTION**, ĭn-kŏn-kŏk'-shŭn. *n. s.* The state of being indigested. *Bacon.*

**INCONCU'RRING**, ĭn-kŏn-kŭr'-ĭng. *a.* [*in* and *concur.*] Not concurring. *Brown.*

**INCONCU'SSIBLE***, ĭn-kŏn-kŭs'-sè-bl. *a.* [*incon cussus*, Lat.] Incapable of being shaken. *Bp Reynolds.*

**INCO'NDITE**, ĭn'-kŏn-dite. [ĭn-kŏn-dlte', *Sheridan*; ĭn-kŏn'-dĭt, *Perry*; ĭn-kŏn'-dlte, *Jones.*] [See Recondite.] *a.* [*inconditus*, Lat.] Irregular; rude; unpolished. *Burton.*

**INCONDI'TIONAL**, ĭn-kŏn-dĭsh'-ŭn-âl. *a.* [*in* and *conditional.*] Having no exception, limitation, or stipulation. *Brown.*

**INCONDI'TIONATE**, ĭn-kŏn-dĭsh'-ŭn-âte. 91. *a.* Not limited; not restrained by any conditions; absolute. *Boyle.*

**INCONFO'RMITY**, ĭn-kŏn-fôr'-mè-tè. *n. s.* [*in* and *conformity.*] In compliance with the practice of others. *Hooker.* Refusal to join in the established religion. *Abp. Laud.*

**INCONFU'SED** §*, ĭn-kŏn-fūz'd'. *a.* [*inconfusus*, Lat.] Not confused; distinct. *Bacon.*

**INCONFU'SION**, ĭn-kŏn-fū'-zhŭn. *n. s.* Distinctness. *Bacon. Ob. J.*

**INCONGE'LABLE***, ĭn-kŏn-jè'-lâ-bl. *a.* [*in* and *congelable.*] Not to be frozen. *Cockeram.*

**INCO'NGRUENCE** §, ĭn-kŏng'-grū-ĕnse. 408. *n. s.* [*in* and *congruence.*] Unsuitableness; want of adaptation. *Boyle.*

**INCO'NGRUENT***, ĭn-kŏng'-grū-ĕnt. *a.* Unsuitable; unfit; inconsistent. *Sir T. Elyot.*

**INCONGRU'ITY**, ĭn-kŏn-grū'-è-tè. *n. s.* Unsuitableness of one thing to another. *Stillingfleet.* In consistency; inconsequence; absurdity; impropriety. *Dryden.* Disagreement of parts; want of symmetry. *Donne.*

**INCO'NGRUOUS**, ĭn-kŏng'-grū-ŭs. *a.* [*in* and *congruous.*] Unsuitable; not fitting. *Stillingfleet.* Inconsistent; absurd.

**INCO'NGRUOUSLY**, ĭn-kŏng'-grū-ŭs-lè. *ad.* Improperly; unfitly. *Knatchbull.*

**INCONNE'XEDLY**, ĭn-kŏn-nĕk'-sĕd-lè. *ad.* [*in* and *connex.*] Without any connexion or dependence *Brown.*

**INCONNE'XION** §*, ĭn-kŏn-nĕk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*in* and *connexion.*] Want of connexion or just relation. *Bp Hall.*

**INCO'NSCIONABLE**, ĭn-kŏn'-shŭn-â-bl. 405. *a.* [*in* and *conscionable.*] Void of the sense of good and evil; without influence of conscience. *Spenser.*

**INCO'NSEQUENCE** §, ĭn-kŏn'-sè-kwĕnse. *n. s.* [*in consequentia*, Lat.] Inconclusiveness; want of just inference. *Stilling fleet.*

**INCO'NSEQUENT**, ĭn-kŏn'-sè-kwĕnt. *a.* [*in* and

*consequens*, Lat.] Without just conclusion; without regular inference. *Hakewill.*

INCONSEQUE'NTIAL*, în-kŏn-sè-kwĕn'-shâl. *a.* Not leading to consequences. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

INCONSI'DERABLE§. în-kŏn-sĭd'-ĕr-â-bl. 405. *a.* [*in* and *considerable.*] Unworthy of notice; unimportant. *Denham.*

INCONSI'DERABLENESS, în-kŏn-sĭd'-ĕr-â-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Small importance. *Tillotson.*

INCONSI'DERACY*, în-kŏn-sĭd'-ĕr-â-sè. *n. s.* Thoughtlessness. This word is modern; the old word was *inconsiderancy*. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

INCONSI'DERANCE*. See INCONSIDERACY.

INCONSI'DERATE, în-kŏn-sĭd'-ĕr-âte. 91. *a.* [*inconsideratus*, Lat.] Careless; thoughtless; negligent; inattentive; inadvertent. *Donne.* Wanting due regard. *Decay of Piety.*

INCONSI'DERATELY, în-kŏn-sĭd'-ĕr-âte-lè. 91. *ad.* Negligently; thoughtlessly; inattentively. *Bacon.*

INCONSI'DERATENESS, în-kŏn-sĭd'-ĕr-âte-nĕs. 91. *n. s.* Carelessness; thoughtlessness; negligence; inadvertence. *Tillotson.*

INCONSIDERA'TION, în-kŏn-sĭd-ĕr-â'-shŭn. *n. s.* Want of thought; inattention; inadvertence. *Donne.*

INCONSI'STENCE, în-kŏn-sĭs'-tĕnse. } *n. s.* Such

INCONSI'STENCY, în-kŏn-sĭs'-tĕn-sè. } opposition as that one proposition infers the negation of the other; such contrariety that both cannot be together. *South.* Absurdity in argument or narration; argument or narrative where one part destroys the other; self-contradiction. Incongruity. *Addison.* Unsteadiness; changeableness.

INCONSI'STENT§, în-kŏn-sĭs'-tĕnt. *a.* [*in* and *consistent.*] Incompatible; not suitable; incongruous. *Clarendon.* Contrary. *Locke.* Absurd.

INCONSI'STENTLY, în-kŏn-sĭs'-tĕnt-lè. *ad.* Absurdly; incongruously; with self-contradiction. *Spenser.*

INCONSI'STENTNESS*, în-kŏn-sĭs'-tĕnt-nĕs. *n. s.* Want of consistency. *More.*

INCONSI'STING, în-kŏn-sĭs'-tĭng. *a.* Not consistent; incompatible with. *Dryden. Ob. J.*

INCONSO'LABLE, în-kŏn-sō'-lâ-bl. *a.* [*in* and *consolo.*] Not to be comforted; sorrowful beyond susceptibility of comfort. *Addison.*

INCO'NSONANCY, în-kŏn'-sō-nân-sè. *n. s.* [*in* and *consonancy.*] Disagreement with itself. [In musick.] Disagreeableness in a sound; a discordance.

INCONSPI'CUOUS, în-kŏn-spĭk'-ù-ŭs. *a.* [*in* and *conspicuous.*] Indiscernible; not perceptible by the sight. *Boyle.*

INCO'NSTANCY, în-kŏn'-stân-sè. *n. s.* Unsteadiness; want of steady adherence; mutability of temper or affection. *Shakspeare.* Diversity; dissimilitude. *Woodward.*

INCO'NSTANT§, în-kŏn'-stânt. *a.* [*inconstans*, Lat.] Not firm in resolution; not steady in affection; wanting perseverance. *Sidney.* Changeable; mutable; variable. *Shakspeare.*

INCO'NSTANTLY*, în-kŏn'-stânt-lè. *ad.* Irresolutely; unsteadily; changeably.

INCONSU'MABLE, în-kŏn-sù'-mâ-bl. *a.* [*in* and *consume.*] Not to be wasted. *Greenhill.*

INCONSU'MMATE*, în-kŏn-sŭm'-mâte. *a.* [*in* and *consummate.*] Not completed. *Hale.*

INCONSU'MPTIBLE, în-kŏn-sŭm'-tè-bl. 412. *a.* [*in* and *consumptus*, Lat.] Not to be spent; not to be brought to an end; not to be destroyed by fire. *Digby.*

INCONTE'STABLE§, în-kŏn-tĕs'-tâ-bl *a.* [*in* and *contest.*] Not to be disputed; not admitting debate; uncontrovertible. *Locke.*

INCONTE'STABLY, în-kŏn-tĕs'-tâ-blè. *ad.* Indisputably; uncontrovertibly. *Blackwall.*

INCONTI'GUOUS, în-kŏn-tĭg'-gù-ŭs. *a.* [*in* and *contiguous.*] Not touching each other; not joined together. *Boyle.*

INCO'NTINENCE, în-kŏn'-tè-nênse. } *n. s.* Inabili-

INCO'NTINENCY, în-kŏn'-tè-nên-sè. } ty to restrain the appetites; unchastity. *Shakspeare.*

INCO'NTINENT, în-kŏn'-tè-nênt. *a.* [*incontinens*, Lat.] Unchaste; indulging unlawful pleasure. 2 *Tim.* iii.

INCO'NTINENT*, în-kŏn'-tè-nênt. *n. s.* One who is unchaste. *B. Jonson.*

INCO'NTINENT, în-kŏn'-tè-nênt. *ad.* Without delay; immediately. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

INCO'NTINENTLY, în-kŏn'-tè-nênt-lè. *ad.* Unchastely; without restraint of the appetites. *Wootton.* Immediately; at once. *Hayward.*

INCONTRA'CTED*, în-kŏn-trăkt'-ĕd. *a.* Not contracted; not shortened. *Blackwall.*

INCONTRO'LLABLE§*, în-kŏn-trōle'-â-bl. *a.* Not to be controlled, or resisted. *Sir E. Sandys.*

INCONTRO'LLABLY*, în-kŏn-trōle'-â-blè. *ad.* Without control. *South.*

INCONTROVE'RTIBLE§, în-kŏn-trō-vĕr'-tè-bl. 405. *a.* [*in* and *controvertible.*] Indisputable; not to be disputed.

INCONTROVE'RTIBLY, în-kŏn-trō-vĕr'-tè-blè *ad.* To a degree beyond controversy or dispute. *Brown.*

INCONVE'NIENCE§, în-kŏn-vè'-nè-ênse. }

INCONVE'NIENCY§, în-kŏn-vè'-nè-ên-sè. } *n. s.* [*inconvenient*, Fr.] Unfitness; inexpedience. *Hooker.* Disadvantage; cause of uneasiness; difficulty *Raleigh.*

*To* INCONVE'NIENCE*, în-kŏn-vè'-nè-ênse. *v. a.* To trouble; to put to inconvenience. *Hales.*

INCONVE'NIENT, în-kŏn-vè'-nè-ênt. *a.* Incommodious; disadvantageous. *Spenser.* Unfit; inexpedient. *Hooker.*

INCONVE'NIENTLY, în-kŏn-vè'-nè-ênt-lè. *ad.* Unfitly; incommodiously. Unseasonably. *Ainsworth.*

INCONVE'RSABLE, în-kŏn-vĕr'-sâ-bl. *a.* [*in* and *conversable.*] Incommunicative; unsocial. *More.*

INCONVE'RTIBLE, în-kŏn-vĕr'-tè-bl. *a.* [*in* and *convertible.*] Not transmutable; incapable of change. *Brown.*

INCONVI'NCIBLE§, în-kŏn-vĭn'-sè-bl. *a.* [*in* and *convincible.*] Not to be convinced; not capable of conviction. *Government of the Tongue.*

INCONVI'NCIBLY, în-kŏn-vĭn'-sè-blè. *ad.* Without admitting conviction. *Brown.*

INCO'NY. în-kō'-nè. *a.* [perhaps from *in* and *conn*, to know.] Unlearned; artless. Mischievously unlucky. An accomplished person, in a sneering sense; as we say, a fine fellow! *Shakspeare.*

INCO'RPORAL§, în-kŏr'-pò-râl. *a.* [*in* and *corporal.*] Immaterial; distinct from matter; distinct from body. *Raleigh.*

INCORPORA'LITY, în-kŏr-pŏ-râl'-è-tè. *n. s.* Immaterialness; distinctness from body.

INCO'RPORALLY, în-kŏr'-pò-râl-è. *ad.* Without matter; immaterially.

*To* INCO'RPORATE§, în-kŏr'-pò-râte. *v. a.* [*incorporer*, Fr.] To mingle different ingredients so as they shall make one mass. *Sandys.* To conjoin inseparably. *Shak.* To form into a corporation, or body politick. *Hooker.* To unite; to associate. *Addison.* To work into another mass. To imbody. *Sidney.*

*To* INCO'RPORATE, în-kŏr'-pò-râte. *v. n.* To unite with something else. *Bacon.*

INCO'RPORATE, în-kŏr'-pò-râte. 91. *participial a.* Mixed together. *Bacon.* Conjoined inseparably. *Shak.* Associated. *Shak.* Worked into another mass. *Temple.* Unbodied; immaterial. *Raleigh.*

INCORPORA'TION, în-kŏr-pò-râ'-shŭn. *n. s.* Union of divers ingredients in one mass. *Bacon.* Formation of a body politick. Adoption; union; association. *Hooker.*

INCORPO'REAL, în-kŏr-pŏ'-rè-âl. *a.* [*incorporalis*, Lat.] Immaterial; unbodied. *Bacon.*

INCORPO'REALLY, în-kŏr-pŏ'-rè-âl-è. *ad.* Immaterially; without body. *Bacon.*

INCORPORE'ITY, în-kŏr-pò-rè'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*in* and *corporeity.*] Immateriality; distinctness from body. *More.*

*To* INCO'RPSE, în-kŏrps'. *v. a.* [*in* and *corpse.*] To incorporate. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

INCORRE'CT§, în-kŏr-rĕkt'. *a.* [*in* and *correct.*] Not nicely finished; not exact; inaccurate. *Pope.*

Not duly regulated; not corrected into proper obedience. *Shakspeare.*

INCORRE'CTION*, în-kŏr-rĕk'-shŭn. *n. s.* Want of correction. *Archdeacon Arnway.*

INCORRE'CTLY, în-kŏr-rĕkt'-lė. *ad.* Inaccurately; not exactly. *Ellis.*

INCORRE'CTNESS, în-kŏr-rĕkt'-nĕs. *n. s.* Inaccuracy; want of exactness. *Warton.*

INCO'RRIGIBLE§, în-kŏr'-rė-jė-bl. *a.* [*in* and *corrigible.*] Bad beyond correction; depraved beyond amendment by any means. *Dryden.* Not capable of amendment. *More.*

INCORRIGIBI'LITY*, în-kŏr-rė-jė-bĭl'-ė-tė. *n. s.* Depravity beyond amendment. *Barrow.*

INCO'RRIGIBLENESS, în-kŏr'-rė-jė-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Hopeless depravity; badness beyond all means of amendment. *Locke.*

INCO'RRIGIBLY, în-kŏr'-rė-jė-blė. *ad.* To a degree of depravity beyond all means of amendment. *Roscommon.*

INCORRU'PT§, în-kŏr-rŭpt'.
INCORRU'PTED§, în-kŏr-rŭp'-tĕd. } *a.* [*in* and *corruptus*, Lat.] Free from foulness or depravation. *Abp. Cranmer.* Pure of manners; honest; good. *Raleigh.*

INCORRUPTIBI'LITY, în-kŏr-rŭp-tė-bĭl'-ė-tė. *n. s.* [*incorruptibilité*, Fr.] Insusceptibility of corruption. *Hakewill.*

INCORRU'PTIBLE, în-kŏr-rŭp'-tė-bl. [See CORRUPTIBLE and INCOMPARABLE.] *a.* Not capable of corruption; not admitting decay. *Milton.*

INCORRU'PTION, în-kŏr-rŭp'-shŭn. *n. s.* Incapacity of corruption. 1 *Cor.* xv.

INCORRU'PTNESS, în-kŏr-rŭpt'-nĕs. *n. s.* Purity of manners; honesty; integrity. *Woodward.* Freedom from decay or degeneration.

INCORRU'PTIVE*, în-kŏr-rŭp'-tĭv. *a.* Free from decay or corruption. *Akenside.*

*To* INCRA'SSATE§, în-krâs'-sate. *v. a.* [*in* and *crassus*, Lat.] To thicken; the contrary to *attenuate. Brown.*

*To* INCRA'SSATE*, în-krâs'-sate. *v. n.* To become thick; to grow fat. *Hammond.*

INCRA'SSATE*, în-krâs'-sate. *part. a.* Fattened; filled. *Hammond.*

INCRASSA'TION, în-krâs-sâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of thickening. The state of growing thick. *Brown.*

INCRA'SSATIVE, în-krâs'-sâ-tĭv. 512. *n. s.* Having the quality of thickening. *Harvey.*

*To* INCRE'ASE§, în-krēse'. *v. n.* [*incresco*, Lat.] To grow more in number, or greater in bulk; to advance in quantity or value. *Deut.* vi. To be fertile. *Hale.*

*To* INCRE'ASE, în-krēse'. *v. a.* To make more or greater. *Ezek.* v.

INCRE'ASE, în'-krēse. *n. s.* Augmentation; the state of growing more or greater. *Dryden.* Increment; that which is added to the original stock. *Levit.* xxv. Produce. *Num.* xviii. Generation. *Shakspeare.* Progeny. 1 *Sam.* ii. The state of waxing, or growing full orbed. *Bacon.*

INCRE'ASEFUL*, în-krēse'-fŭl. *a.* Abundant of produce. *Shakspeare.*

INCRE'ASER, în-krē'-sŭr. 98. *n. s.* He who increases. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

INCRE'ASIBLE*, în-krē'-sė-bl. *a.* That may be increased. *Sherwood.*

INCREA'TE§*, în-krė-âte'. *a.* [*in* and *creatus*, Lat.] Not created. *Milton.*

INCREA'TED, în-krė-â'-tĕd. [See INCREMENT.] *a.* Not created. *Cheyne.*

INCREDIBI'LITY, în-krĕd-dė-bĭl'-ė-tė. *n. s.* The quality of surpassing belief. *Dryden.*

INCRE'DIBLE§, în-krĕd'-ė-bl. 405. *a.* [*incredibilis*, Lat.] Surpassing belief; not to be credited. *Raleigh.*

INCRE'DIBLENESS, în-krĕd'-ė-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Quality of being incredible. *M. Casaubon.*

INCRE'DIBLY, în-krĕd'-ė-blė. *ad.* In a manner not to be believed. *Hakewill.*

INCREDU'LITY, în-krė-dū'-lė-tė. *n. s.* Quality of not believing; hardness of belief. *Raleigh.*

INCRE'DULOUS§, în-krĕd'-ū-lŭs, or în-krĕd'-jū-lŭs. 293, 276. *a.* [*incredulus*, Lat.] Hard of belief: refusing credit. *Bacon.*

INCRE'DULOUSNESS, în-krĕd'-jū-lŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Hardness of belief; incredulity.

INCRE'MABLE, în-krė'-mā-bl. *a.* [*in* and *cremo*, Lat.] Not consumable by fire. *Brown.*

I'NCREMENT, ĭng'-krė-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*incrementum*, Lat.] Act of growing greater. *Brown.* Increase; matter added. *Woodward.* Produce. *Phillips.*

☞ The inseparable prepositon *in*, with the accent on it, when followed by hard *c* or *g*, is exactly under the same predicament as *con*; that is, the liquid and guttural coalesce.—See *Principles*, No. 408. *W.*

*To* I'NCREPATE§, ĭng'-krė-pâte. *v. a.* [*increpo*, Lat.] To chide; to reprehend. *Cockeram.*

INCREPA'TION, în-krė-pā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*increpatio* Lat.] Reprehension; chiding. *South.*

*To* INCRO'ACH*. See *To* ENCROACH.

INCRU'ENTAL*, în-krōō'-ĕn-tâl. *a.* [*incruentus*, Lat.] Unbloody; without bloodshed. *Brevint.*

*To* INCRU'ST§, în-krŭst'.
*To* INCRU'STATE§, în-krŭs'-tâte. } *v. a.* [*incrusto*, Lat.] To cover with an additional coat adhering to the internal matter. *Bacon.*

INCRUSTA'TION, în-krŭs-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* An adherent covering; something superinduced. *Addison.*

*To* I'NCUBATE§, ĭng'-kū-bâte. *v. n.* [*incubo*, Lat.] To sit upon eggs.

INCUBA'TION, ĭng-kū-bā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*incubatio*, Lat.] The act of sitting upon eggs to hatch them. *Raleigh.*

INCU'BITURE*, în-kū'-bė-tshŭre. *n. s.* [*incubitus*, Lat.] Incubation. *Ellis.*

I'NCUBUS, ĭng'-kū-bŭs. *n. s.* [Lat.] A pretended fairy or demon. *Bp. Hall.* The nightmare. *Flower.*

*To* INCU'LCATE§, în-kŭl'-kâte. *v. a.* [*inculco*, Lat.] To impress by frequent admonitions; to enforce by constant repetition. *Woolton.*

INCULCA'TION, ĭng-kŭl-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of impressing by frequent admonition. *Fuller.*

INCU'LPABLE§, în-kŭl'-pā-bl. 405. *a.* [*in* and *culpabilis*, Lat.] Unblamable: not reprehensible. *South.*

INCU'LPABLENESS*, în-kŭl'-pā-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Unblamableness. *W. Mountague.*

INCU'LPABLY, în-kŭl'-pā-blė. *ad.* Unblamably; without blame. *South.*

INCU'LT§, în-kŭlt'. *a.* [*incultus*, Lat.] Uncultivated; untilled. *Burton.*

INCU'LTIVATED*, în-kŭl'-tė-vā-tĕd. *a.* Not cultivated; not improved by tillage. *Sir T. Herbert.*

INCULTIVA'TION*, în-kŭl-tė-vā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Want or neglect of cultivation. *Berington.*

INCU'LTURE*, în-kŭl'-tshŭre. *n. s.* Want or neglect of cultivation. *Feltham.*

INCU'MBENCY, în-kŭm'-bĕn-sė. *n. s.* The act or state of lying upon another. *Evelyn.* Imposition as a duty. *Donne.* The state of keeping a benefice. *Swift.*

INCU'MBENT§, în-kŭm'-bĕnt. *a.* [*incumbens*, Lat.] Resting upon; lying upon. *Milton.* Imposed as a duty. *Sprat.*

INCU'MBENT, în-kŭm'-bĕnt. *n. s.* He who is in present possession of a benefice. *Swift.*

*To* INCU'MBER§, în-kŭm'-bŭr. *v. a.* [*encombrer*, Fr.] To embarrass. *Milton.*

INCU'MBRANCE*. See ENCUMBRANCE.

INCU'MBROUS*, în-kŭm'-brŭs. *a.* Cumbersome; troublesome. *Chaucer.*

*To* INCU'R§, în-kûr'. *v. a.* [*incurro*, Lat.] To become liable to a punishment or reprehension. *Hayward.* To occur; to press on the senses *Bacon.*

INCURABI'LITY, în-kū-rā-bĭl'-ė-tė. *n. s.* Impossibility of cure; utter insusceptibility of remedy. *Harvey.*

INCU'RABLE§, în-kū'-rā-bl. 405. *a.* [*in* and *curable.*] Not admitting remedy; not to be removed by medicine; irremediable; hopeless. *Arbuthnot.*

INCU'RABLENESS, în-kū'-rā-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* State of not admitting any cure. *Fotherby.*

INCU'RABLY, ĭn-kū'-rā-blē. *ad.* Without remedy. *Locke.*

INCURIO'SITY*. ĭn-kū-rē-ŏs'-ē-tē. *n. s.* [*incuriosité*, Fr.] Want of curiosity; inattentiveness; negligence. *Wotton.*

INCU'RIOUS §, ĭn-kū'-rē-ŭs. *a.* [*in* and *curious.*] Negligent; inattentive. *Fotherby.*

INCU'RIOUSLY*. ĭn-kū'-rē-ŭs-lē. *ad.* Without nice examination; without inquisitiveness. *Bp. Hall.*

INCU'RIOUSNESS*, ĭn-kū'-rē-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Negligence; inattentiveness; carelessness. *Bp. Hall.*

INCU'RSION, ĭn-kŭr'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*incurro*, Lat.] Attack; mischievous occurrence. *South.* [*incursion*, Fr.] Invasion without conquest; inroad; ravage. *Bacon.*

*To* INCU'RVATE §, ĭn-kŭr'-vāte. *v. a.* [*incurvo*, Lat.] To bend; to crook. *Cheyne.*

*To* INCU'RVE*, ĭn-kŭrv'. *v. a.* To bow; to bend. *Cockeram.*

INCURVA'TION, ĭng-kŭr-vā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of bending or making crooked. *More.* State of being bent; curvity; crookedness. *Glanville.* Flexion of the body in token of reverence. *Stilling fleet.*

INCU'RVITY, ĭn-kŭr'-vē-tē. *n. s.* Crookedness; the state of bending inward. *Brown.*

*To* INDAGATE §, ĭn'-dā-gāte. *v. a.* [*indago*, Lat.] To search; to beat out. *Cockeram.*

INDAGA'TION, ĭn-dā-gā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Search; inquiry; examination. *Boyle.*

INDAGATOR, ĭn'-dā-gā-tŭr. 166. *n. s.* A searcher; an inquirer; an examiner. *More.*

*To* INDA'MAGE*. See *To* ENDAMAGE.

*To* INDE'AR §*. See *To* ENDEAR.

INDE'ARMENT*. See ENDEARMENT.

*To* INDA'RT, ĭn-dārt'. *v. a.* To dart in; to strike in. *Shakspeare.*

*To* INDE'BT §, ĭn-dĕt'. 374. *v. a.* To put into debt. To oblige; to put under obligation. *St. Luke*, xi.

INDE'BTED, ĭn-dĕt'-tĕd. *part. a.* [*in* and *debt.*] Obliged by something received; bound to restitution; having incurred a debt. *Hooker.*

INDE'BTMENT*, ĭn-dĕt'-mĕnt. *n. s.* The state of being in debt. *Bp. Hall.*

INDE'CENCY §, ĭn-dē'-sĕn-sē. *n. s.* [*indecence*, Fr.] Any thing unbecoming; any thing contrary to good manners; something wrong, but scarcely criminal. *Locke.*

INDE'CENT, ĭn-dē'-sĕnt. *a.* [*in* and *decent.*] Unbecoming; unfit for the eyes or ears. *Dryden.*

INDE'CENTLY, ĭn-dē'-sĕnt-lē. *ad.* Without decency; in a manner contrary to decency. *Burnet.*

INDECI'DUOUS, ĭn-dē-sĭd'-ū-ŭs, or ĭn-dē-sĭd'-jū-ŭs. 276, 293. *a.* [*in* and *deciduous.*] Not falling; not shed; not liable to a yearly fall of the leaf; evergreen. *Brown.*

INDE'CIMABLE*, ĭn-dĕs'-ē-mā-bl. *a.* [*in* and *decimable.*] Not tithable; that ought not to pay tithe. *Cowel.*

INDECI'SION §*, ĭn-dē-sĭzh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [*in* and *decision.*] Want of determination. *Shenstone.*

INDECI'SIVE*, ĭn-dē-sī'-sĭv. *a.* [*in* and *decisive.*] Not determining; inconclusive. *Blair.*

INDECI'SIVENESS*, ĭn-dē-sī'-sĭv-nĕs. *n. s.* Inability to terminate any difference, or settle an event.

INDECLI'NABLE, ĭn-dē-klī'-nā-bl. *a.* [*indeclinabilis*, Lat.] Not variable; constant. *Cockeram.* Not varied by terminations. *Arbuthnot.*

INDECLI'NABLY*, ĭn-dē-klī'-nā-blē. *ad.* Without variation; constantly. *Mountagu.*

INDECO'ROUS §, ĭn-dē-kō'-rŭs, or ĭn-dĕk'-ō-rŭs. [See DECOROUS.] *a.* [*indecorus*, Lat.] Indecent; unbecoming. *Norris*

☞ Nothing can show more with what servility we sometimes follow the Latin accentuation than pronouncing this word with the accent on the penultimate. In the Latin *decorus* the *o* is long, and therefore has the accent; but in *dedecorus* the *o* is short, and the accent is consequently removed to the antepenultimate: this alteration of accent obtains likewise when the word is used in English, and this accentuation is perfectly agreeable to our own analogy: but because the Latin adjective *indecorus* has the penultimate long, and consequently the accent on it, we must desert our own analogy, and servilely follow the Latin accentuation although that accentuation has no regard to analogy! for why *dedecorus* and *indecorus*, words which have a similar derivation and meaning, should have the penultimate of different quantities, can be resolved into nothing but the caprice of custom: but that so clear an analogy of our own language should be subservient to the capricious usages of the Latin, is a satire upon the good sense and taste of Englishmen. Dr. Ash [in-dec'-o-rus, *Perry* and *Jones*] is the only one who places the accent on the antepenultimate of this word; but what is his single authority, though with analogy on his side, to a crowd of coxcombs flirting with scraps of Latin! —See *Principles*, No. 512. *W.*

INDECO'ROUSLY*, ĭn-dē-kō'-rŭs-lē, or ĭn-dĕk'-ō-rŭs-lē. *ad.* In an unbecoming manner.

INDECO'ROUSNESS*, ĭn-dē-kō'-rŭs-nĕs, or ĭn-dĕk'-ō-rŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Impropriety of conduct; indecency. *Scott.*

*INDECO'RUM*, ĭn-dē-kō'-rŭm. *n. s.* [Lat.] Indecency; something unbecoming. *Burton.*

INDE'ED, ĭn-dēēd'. *ad.* [*in* and *deed.*] In reality; in truth; in verity. *Sidney.* Above common rate. *Shak.* This is to be granted that. *Locke.* It is used sometimes as a slight assertion or recapitulation in a sense hardly perceptible or explicable: as, "I said I thought it was confederacy between the juggler and the two servants; though, *indeed*, I had no reason so to think." *Bacon.* It is used to note concession in comparisons: as, "ships not so great of bulk *indeed*, but of a more nimble motion." *Bacon.*

INDEFA'TIGABLE §, ĭn-dē-fāt'-tē-gā-bl. *a.* [*indefatigabilis*, Lat.] Unwearied; not tired; not exhausted by labour. *Milton.*

INDEFA'TIGABLENESS*, ĭn-dē-fāt'-tē-gā-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Unweariness. *Parnell.*

INDEFA'TIGABLY, ĭn-dē-fāt'-tē-gā-blē. *ad.* Without weariness. *Bp. Hall.*

INDEFATIGA'TION*, ĭn-dē-fāt-tē-gā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Unweariness. *Gregory.*

INDEFE'ASIBLE*, ĭn-dē-fē'-zā-bl. *a.* Incapable of being defeated. *Baxter.* See INDEFEISIBLE.

INDEFECTIBI'LITY, ĭn-dē-fĕk-tē-bĭl'-ē-tē. *n. s.* The quality of suffering no decay; of being subject to no defect. *Barrow.*

INDEFE'CTIBLE §, ĭn-dē-fĕk'-tē-bl. *a.* [*in* and *defectus*, Lat.] Unfailing; not liable to defect or decay. *Pearson.*

INDEFE'CTIVE*, ĭn-dē-fĕk'-tĭv. *a.* Not defective; sufficient; perfect. *South.*

INDEFE'ISIBLE, ĭn-dē-fē'-zē-bl. 439. *a.* [*indefaisible*, Fr.] Not to be cut off; not to be vacated; irrevocable. *Decay of Piety.*

INDEFE'NSIBLE §, ĭn-dē-fĕn'-sē-bl. 439. *a.* [*in* and *defensus*, Lat.] That cannot be defended or maintained. *Sanderson.*

INDEFE'NSIVE*, ĭn-dē-fĕn'-sĭv. *a.* [*in* and *defensive.*] Having no defence. *Sir T. Herbert.*

INDEFI'CIENCY*, ĭn-dē-fĭsh'-ĕn-sē. *n. s.* The quality of suffering no delay. *Stackhouse.*

INDEFI'CIENT*, ĭn-dē-fĭsh'-ĕnt. *a.* Not failing; perfect; complete. *Bp. Reynolds.*

INDEFI'NABLE*, ĭn-dē-fī'-nā-bl. *a.* [*in* and *definable.*] Not to be defined.

INDE'FINITE §, ĭn-dĕf'-ē-nīt. 156. *a.* [*indefinitus*, Lat.] Not determined; not limited; not settled. *Bacon.* Large beyond the comprehension of man, though not absolutely without limits. *Spectator.*

INDE'FINITELY, ĭn-dĕf'-ē-nīt-lē. *ad.* Without any settled or determined limitation. *Hooker.* To a degree indefinite. *Ray.*

INDE'FINITENESS* ĭn-dĕf'-ē-nīt-nĕs. *n. s.* The state or quality of being indefinite. *Ash.*

INDEFI'NITUDE, ĭn-dē-fĭn'-ē-tūde. *n. s.* Quantity not limited by our understanding, though yet finite *Hale.*

INDELI'BERATE, ĭn-dē-lĭb'-bēr-āte. 91. } *a.* [*in*
INDELI'BERATED, ĭn-dē-lĭb'-bēr-ā-tĕd. § and *deliberate.*] Unpremeditated; done without consideration. *Bp. Bramhall.*

INDELIBI'LITY*, ĭn-dĕl-ē-bĭl'-ē tē. *n. s.* The quality of being indelible. *Bp. Horsley.*

INDE/LIBLE §, INDE/LEBLE §, în-dēl'-ē-bl. 405. *a.* [*in* and *delible.*] Not to be blotted out or effaced. *Bp. Hall.* Not to be annulled. *Sprat.*

☞ This word, Mr. Nares observes, both from its French and Latin etymology, ought to be written *indeleble*; where we may observe, that the different orthography would not make the least difference in the pronunciation. *W.*

INDE/LIBLY*, în-dēl'-ē-blē. *ad.* So as not to be effaced. *Brown.*

INDE/LICACY §, în-dēl'-ē-kā-sē. *n. s.* [*in* and *delicacy.*] Want of delicacy; want of elegant decency. *Addison.*

INDE/LICATE, în-dēl'-ē-kāte. 91. *a.* Wanting decency; void of a quick sense of decency. *Warton.*

INDEMNIFICA/TION, în-dĕm-nē-fē-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Security against loss or penalty. Reimbursement of loss or penalty. *Warton.*

*To* INDE/MNIFY §, în-dĕm'-nē-fī. *v. a.* [*in* and *damnify.*] To secure against loss or penalty. To maintain unhurt. *Watts.*

INDE/MNITY, în-dĕm'-nē-tē. *n. s.* [*indemnité*, Fr.] Security from punishment; exemption from punishment. *King Charles.*

INDEMO/NSTRABLE*, în-dē-mŏn'-strā-bl. *a.* [*in* and *demonstrable.*] Not to be shown; not capable of demonstration. *Sir E. Sandys.*

INDENIZA/TION*, în-dĕn-ē-zā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act, or patent, by which one is made free. *Bullokar.*

*To* INDE/NIZE §*, în-dĕn'-īz. *v. a.* [from *denizen.*] To make free. See *To* ENDENIZE. *Bullokar.*

*To* INDE/NIZEN*, în-dĕn'-ē-zn. *v. a.* To make free; to naturalize. *Overbury.*

*To* INDE/NT §, în-dĕnt'. *v. a.* [*in* and *dens*, Lat.] To mark any thing with inequalities, like a row of teeth; to cut in and out; to make to wave or undulate. *Shakspeare.*

*To* INDE/NT, în-dĕnt'. *v. n.* [from the method of cutting counterparts of a contract together.] To contract; to bargain; to make a compact. *Shak.* To run in and out. *Shakspeare.*

INDE/NT, în-dĕnt'. *n. s.* Inequality; incisure; indentation. *Shak.* Stamp. *Philos. Transact.*

INDENTA/TION, în-dĕn-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* An indenture; waving in any figure. *Woodward.*

INDE/NTMENT*, în-dĕnt'-mĕnt. *n. s.* An indenture. *Bp. Hall. Ob. T.*

INDE/NTURE, în-dĕn'-tshŭre. 461. *n. s.* A covenant, so named because the counterparts are indented or cut one by the other; a contract, of which there is a counterpart. *Hammond.*

*To* INDE/NTURE*, în-dĕn'-tshŭre. *v. a.* To indent; to wrinkle. *Woty.*

INDEPE/NDENCE, INDEPE/NDENCY, în-dē-pĕn'-dĕnse. *n. s.* Freedom; exemption from reliance or control; state over which none has power. *Addison.* The state of those called *Independents.* *Pagitt.*

INDEPE/NDENT §, în-dē-pĕn'-dĕnt. *a.* [*in* and *dependent.*] Not depending; not supported by any other; not relying on another; not controlled. *South.* Not relating to any thing else, as to a superiour cause or power. *Bentley.* Belonging to the Independents. *Addison.*

INDEPE/NDENT, în-dē-pĕn'-dĕnt. *n. s.* One who, in religious affairs, holds that every congregation is a complete church, subject to no superiour authority. *Sanderson.*

INDEPE/NDENTLY, în-dē-pĕn'-dĕnt-lē. *ad.* Without reference to other things. *Dryden.*

INDE/PRECABLE*, în-dĕp'-rē-kā-bl. *a.* [*indeprecabilis*, Lat.] That cannot be entreated. *Cockeram.*

INDEPREHE/NSIBLE*, în-dĕp-rē-hĕn'-sē-bl. *a.* [*indeprehensibilis*, Lat.] That cannot be found out. *Bp. Morton.*

INDEPRI/VABLE*, în-dē-prī'-vā-bl. *a.* [*in* and *deprivable.*] That cannot be taken away. *Harris.*

INDESCRI/BABLE*, în-dē-skrī'-bā-bl. *a.* [*in* and *describable.*] That cannot be described.

INDESE/RT, în-dē-zĕrt'. *n. s.* [*in* and *desert.*] Want of merit. *Phillips.*

INDE/SINENT §*, în-dĕs'-sē-nĕnt. *a.* [*in* and *desinens*, Lat.] Incessant. *Baxter.*

INDE/SINENTLY, în-dĕs'-sē-nĕnt-lē. *ad.* Without cessation. *Ray*

INDESTRU/CTIBLE, în-dē-strŭk'-tē-bl. *a.* [*in* and *destructible.*] Not to be destroyed. *Boyle.*

INDETE/RMINABLE, în-dē-tĕr'-nē-nā-bl. 405. *a.* [*in* and *determinable.*] Not to be fixed; not to be defined or settled. *Brown.*

INDETE/RMINATE §, în-dē-tĕr'-mē-nāte. 91. *a.* [*in* and *determinate.*] Unfixed; not defined; indefinite. *Newton.*

INDETE/RMINATELY, în-dē-tĕr'-mē-nāte-lē. *ad.* Indefinitely; not in any settled manner. *Brown.*

INDETE/RMINA/TION, în-dē-tĕr-mē-nā'-shŭn. *n. s* Want of determination. *Bp. Bramhall.*

INDETE/RMINED, în-dē-tĕr'-mĭn'd. 359. *a.* Unsettled; unfixed. *Locke.*

INDEVO/TE §*, în-dē-vōte'. *a.* [*indevot*, Fr.] Coldly devoted; little affected. *Bentley.*

INDEVO/TED*, în-dē-vō'-tĕd. *part. a.* Not attached; disaffected. *Ld. Clarendon.*

INDEVO/TION, în-dē-vō'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*in* and *devotion.*] Want of devotion; irreligion. *Donne.*

INDEVOU/T, în-dē-vōōt'. *a.* [*indevot*, Fr.] Not devout; not religious; irreligious. *Bp. Hall.*

INDEVOU/TLY*, în-dē-vōōt'-lē. *ad.* Without devotion.

I/NDEX, în'-dĕks. *n. s.* [Lat.] The discoverer; the pointer out. *Arbuthnot.* The hand that points to any thing, as to the hour or way. *Bentley.* The table of contents to a book. *Watts*

INDEXTE/RITY, în-dĕks-tĕr'-ē-tē. *n. s.* [*in* and *dexterity.*] Want of dexterity; want of readiness; clumsiness; awkwardness. *Harvey.*

I/NDIAN †, în'-dē-ân, or în'-jē-ân, or ĭnd'-yân. 88 294. *n. s.* A native of India.

I/NDIAN †, în'-dē-ân. *a.* Belonging to India.

I/NDIAN *Arrow Root. n. s.* A root. *Miller.*

I/NDIAN *Cress. n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

I/NDIAN *Fig. n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

I/NDIAN *Ink*. n. s.* A species of ink, not fluid, but solid, which is brought from the East Indies.

I/NDIAN *Red. n. s.* A species of ochre. *Hill.*

I/NDICANT, în'-dē-kânt. *a.* [*indicans*, Lat.] Showing; pointing out; that which directs what is to be done in any disease.

*To* I/NDICATE §, în'-dē-kāte. 91. *v. a.* [*indico*, Lat.] To show; to point out. *Malone.* [In physick.] To point out a remedy. *Burke.*

INDICA/TION, în-dē-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Mark; token; sign; note; symptom. *Addison.* In physick, *indication* is of four kinds: vital, preservative, curative, and palliative, as it directs what is to be done to continue life, cutting off the cause of an approaching distemper, curing it whilst it is actually present, or lessening its effects. *Quincy.* Discovery made; intelligence given. *Bentley.* Explanation; display. *Bacon.*

INDI/CATIVE, în-dĭk'-kā-tĭv. 512. *a.* Showing; informing; pointing out. *Spenser.* [In grammar.] A certain modification of a verb, expressing affirmation or indication. *Clarke.*

INDI/CATIVELY, în-dĭk'-kā-tĭv-lē. *ad.* In such a manner as shows or betokens. *Grew.*

I/NDICATOR*, în'-dē-kā-tŭr. *n. s.* That which shows or points out. *Smith.*

I/NDICATORY*, în'-dē-kā-tŭr-ē. *a.* Demonstrative; clearly pointing out. *Donne.*

I/NDICE*, în'-dĭs. 142. *n. s.* [*indice*, Fr.] Signification; sign. *B. Jonson.* Table of contents to a book. *Spenser.*

*To* INDI/CT §, *To* INDI/TE §, în-dīte'. *v. a.* [*endict*, old Fr. See *To* ENDICT.] To charge any person by a written accusation before a court of justice. *Moore.* To compose; to write. See *To* ENDITE. To proclaim. *Barrow.*

INDI/CTABLE*, în-dī'-tā-bl. *a.* Liable to be indicted. *Blackstone.*

INDI/CTER*, INDI/TER*, în-dī'-tŭr. *n. s.* One who indicts or accuses. See ENDITER. *Sadler.* A writer. *Hales.*

INDI'CTION, în-dîk'-shŭn. *n. s.* Declaration; proclamation. *Bacon.* [In chronology.] The *indiction*, instituted by Constantine the Great, is properly a cycle of tributes, orderly disposed, for fifteen years, and by it accounts of that kind were kept. Afterwards, in memory of the great victory obtained by Constantine over Mezentius, 8 Cal. Oct. 312, the Council of Nice ordained that the accounts of years should be no longer kept by the Olympiads, but by the *indiction*, which hath its epocha *A. D.* 313, Jan. 1. *Gregory.*

INDI'CTIVE*, în-dîk'-tîv. *a.* [*indictivus*, Lat.] Proclaimed; declared. *Kennet.*

INDI'CTMENT*. See ENDICTMENT.

INDI'FFERENCE, în-dîf'-fêr-ênse. } *n. s.* Neutral-
INDI'FFERENCY, în-dîf'-fêr-ên-sè. } ity; suspension; equipoise or freedom from motives on either side. *Bacon.* Impartiality. *Whitgift.* Negligence; want of affection; unconcernedness. *Addison.* State in which no moral or physical reason preponderates. *Hooker.*

INDI'FFERENT §, în-dîf'-fêr-ênt. *a.* [*indifferens*, Lat.] Neutral; not determined to either side. *Shak.* Unconcerned; inattentive; regardless. *Temple.* Not to have such difference as that the one is for its own sake preferable to the other. *Hooker.* Impartial; disinterested. *Ascham.* Passable; having mediocrity; of a middling state. *Roscommon.* In the same sense it has the force of an adverb. *Shakspeare.*

INDI'FFERENTLY, în-dîf'-fêr-ênt-lè. *ad.* Without distinction; without preference. *Newton.* Equally; impartially. *Common Prayer.* In a neutral state; without wish or aversion. *Shak.* Not well; tolerably; passably; middlingly. *Carew.*

INDIGENCE, în'-dè-jênse. } *n. s.* Want; penury;
INDIGENCY, în'-dè-jên-sè. } poverty. *Fotherby.*

INDIGENE §*, în'-dè-jène. *n. s.* [*indigena*, Lat.] A native. *Evelyn.*

INDI'GENOUS, în-dîd'-jè-nŭs. *a.* Native to a country; originally produced or born in a region. *Brown.*

INDIGENT §, în'-dè-jênt. *a.* [*indigens*, Lat.] Poor; needy; necessitous. *Addison.* In want; wanting. *Phillips.* Void; empty. *Bacon.*

INDIGE'ST §, în-dè-jêst'. } *a.* [*indigestus*,
INDIGE'STED §, în-dè-jês'-tĕd. } Lat.] Not separated into distinct orders; not regularly disposed. *Raleigh.* Not formed or shaped. *Shak.* Not well considered and methodized. *Hooker.* Not concocted in the stomach. *Dryden.* Not purified or sublimed by heat. *Wotton.* Not brought to suppuration. *Wiseman.*—INDIGEST is obsolete.

INDIGE'STIBLE, în-dè-jês'-tè-bl. *a.* Not conquerable in the stomach; not convertible to nutriment. *Arbuthnot.* Not capable of being received. *Warton.*

INDIGE'STION, în-dè-jês'-tshŭn. *n. s.* A morbid weakness of the stomach; want of concoctive power. The state of meats unconcocted. *Temple.* Want of concoction. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* INDI'GITATE §, în-dîd'-jè-tâte. *v. a.* [*indigito*, Lat.] To point out; to show by the fingers. *Brown.*

INDIGITA'TION, în-dîd-jè-tâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of pointing out or showing, as by the finger. *More.*

INDI'GN §, în-dîne'. 385. *a.* [*indignus*, Lat.] Unworthy; undeserving. *Chaucer.* Bringing indignity; disgraceful. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

INDI'GNANCE*, în-dîg'-nânse. } *n. s.* Indignation.
INDI'GNANCY*, în-dîg'-nân-sè. } *Spenser.*

INDI'GNANT §, în-dîg'-nânt. *a.* [*indignans*, Lat.] Angry; raging; inflamed at once with anger and disdain. *Milton.*

INDI'GNANTLY*, în-dîg'-nânt-lè. *ad.* With indignation.

INDIGNA'TION, în-dîg-nâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*indignatio*, Lat.] Anger mingled with contempt or disgust. *Shak.* The anger of a superiour. 2 *Kings*, iii. The effect of anger. *Shakspeare.*

*To* INDI'GNIFY*, în-dîg'-nè-fî. *v. a.* To treat disdainfully. *Spenser.* To treat unbecomingly. *Spenser.*

INDI'GNLY*, în-dîne'-lè. *a.* Unworthily; not according to desert. *Bp. Hall.*

INDI'GNITY, în-dîg'-nè-tè. *n. s.* [*indignitas*, Lat.] Contumely; contemptuous injury; violation of right accompanied with insult. *Hooker.*

INDIGO, în'-dè-gō. 112. *n. s.* [*indicum*, Lat.] A plant, by the Americans called *anil*: from it indigo is made, which is used in dying for a blue colour. *Miller.*

INDI'LATORY*, în-dîl'-â-tŭr-è. *a.* [*in* and *dilatory*.] Not slow; not delaying. *Cornwallis.*

INDI'LIGENCE*, în-dîl'-è-jênse. *n. s.* Slothfulness; carelessness. *B. Jonson.*

INDI'LIGENT §*, în-dîl'-è-jênt. *a.* [*indiligent*, Fr.] Not diligent; careless. *Felthom.*

INDI'LIGENTLY*, în-dîl'-è-jênt-lè. *ad.* Without diligence. *Bp. Hall.*

INDIMI'NISHABLE*, în-dè-mîn'-îsh-â-bl. *a.* [*in* and *diminishable*.] Not to be diminished. *Milton.*

INDIRE'CT §, în-dè-rêkt'. *a.* [*indirectus*, Lat.] Not straight; not rectilinear. Not tending otherwise than obliquely or consequentially to a purpose. Wrong; improper. *Shak.* Not fair; not honest. *Daniel.*

INDIRE'CTION, în-dè-rêk'-shŭn. *n. s.* Oblique means; tendency not in a straight line. *Shak.* Dishonest practice. *Shakspeare.*

INDIRE'CTLY, în-dè-rêkt'-lè. *ad.* Not in a right line; obliquely. Not in express terms. *Broome.* Unfairly; not rightly. *Bp. Taylor.*

INDIRE'CTNESS, în-dè-rêkt'-nês. *n. s.* Obliquity. Unfairness; dishonesty. *W. Mountague.*

INDISCE'RNIBLE §, în-dîz-zêr'-nè-bl. *a.* [*in* and *discernible*.] Not perceptible; not discovorable. *Denham.*

INDISCE'RNIBLENESS*, în-dîz-zêr'-nè-bl-nês. *n. s.* Incapability of discernment. *Hammond.*

INDISCE'RNIBLY, în-dîz-zêr'-nè-blè. *ad.* In a manner not to be perceived. *Lively Oracles.*

INDISCE'RPIBLE*, în-dîs-sêrp'-è-bl. *a.* [*in* and *discerpible*.] Incapable of being broken or destroyed by dissolution of parts. *More.*

INDISCE'RPTIBLE §, în-dîs-sêrp'-tè-bl. *a.* [*in* and *discerptible*.] Not to be separated; incapable of being broken or destroyed by dissolution of parts. *Bp. Butler.*

INDISCERPTIBI'LITY, în-dîs-sêrp-tè-bîl'-è-tè. *n. s.* Incapability of dissolution.

INDI'SCIPLINABLE*, în-dîs'-sè-plîn-â-bl. *a.* [*in* and *disciplinable*.] Incapable of improvement by discipline. *Hale.*

INDISCO'VERABLE §*, în-dîs-kŭv'-êr-â-bl. *a.* [*in* and *discoverable*.] Not to be discovered. *Conybeare.*

INDISCO'VERY, în-dîs-kŭv'-êr-è. *n. s.* The state of being hidden. *Brown.*

INDISCREE'T §, în-dîs-krèèt'. *a.* [*in* and *discreet*.] Imprudent; incautious; inconsiderate; injudicious. *Spenser.*

INDISCREE'TLY, în-dîs-krèèt'-lè. *ad.* Without prudence; without consideration. *Sandys.*

INDISCRE'TE*, în-dîs-krèèt'. *a.* [*indiscretus*, Lat.] Not separated or distinguished. *Pownall*

INDISCRE'TION, în-dîs-krêsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* Imprudence; rashness; inconsideration. *Shakspeare.*

INDISCRI'MINATE §, în-dîs-krîm'-è-nâte. 91. *a* [*indiscriminatus*, Lat.] Undistinguishable; not marked with any note of distinction. *Bp. Hall.*

INDISCRI'MINATELY, în-dîs-krîm'-è-nâte-lè. *ad.* Without distinction. *Government of the Tongue.*

INDISCRI'MINATING*, în-dîs-krîm'-è-nâ-tîng. *a.* Making no distinction. *Warton.*

INDISCRIMINA'TION*, în-dîs-krîm-è-nâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* Want of discrimination. *Bp. Horsley.*

INDISCU'SSED*, în-dîs-kŭst'. *a.* [*in* and *discussed*.] Not discussed; not examined. *Donne.*

INDISPENSABI'LITY*, în-dîs-pên-sâ-bîl'-è-tè. *n. s.* Incapability of being dispensed with. *Shelton.*

INDISPE'NSABLE §, în-dîs-pên'-sâ-bl. *a.* [Fr.] Not to be remitted; not to be spared; necessary. *More.* Not to be allowed. *Bp. Hall.*

**INDISPE'NSABLENESS**, în-dĭs-pĕn'-sâ-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* State of not being to be spared; necessity. *Clarke.*

**INDISPE'NSABLY**, în-dĭs-pĕn'-sâ-blè. *ad.* Without dispensation; without remission; necessarily. *Addison.*

**INDISPE'RSED***, în-dĭs-pĕrst'. *a.* [*in* and *dispersed.*] Not dispersed. *More.*

*To* **INDISPO'SE** §, în-dĭs-pōze'. *v. a.* [*indisposer*, Fr.] To make unfit. *Atterbury.* To disincline; to make averse. *South.* To disorder; to disqualify for its proper functions. *Glanville.* To disorder slightly with regard to health. *Walton.* To make unfavourable. *Clarendon.*

**INDISPO'SEDNESS**, în-dĭs-pō'-zĕd-nĕs. 365. *n. s.* State of unfitness or disinclination; disordered state. *Bp. Holl.*

**INDISPOSI'TION**, în-dĭs-pō-zĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* Disorder of health; tendency to sickness; slight disease. *Hayward.* Disinclination; dislike. *Hooker.*

**INDISPU'TABLE** §, în-dĭs'-pū-tâ-bl, or în-dĭs-pū'-tâ-bl. [See DISPUTABLE.] *a.* [*in* and *disputable.*] Uncontrovertible; incontestable. *Addison.*

☞ This word is nearly under the same predicament as *disputable.* Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Mr. Smith, Buchanan, and Bailey, adopt the last accentuation, and only Mr. Sheridan and Entick [also Perry and Jones] the first; and yet my experience and recollection grossly fail me, if this is not the general pronunciation of polite and lettered speakers. Mr. Scott has given both pronunciations; but, by placing this the first, seems to give it the preference.—See IRREPARABLE. *W.*

**INDISPU'TABLENESS**, în-dĭs'-pū-tâ-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being indisputable; certainty; evidence.

**INDISPU'TABLY**, în-dĭs'-pū-tâ-blè. *ad.* Without controversy; certainly. *Brown.* Without opposition. *Howell.*

**INDISSOLUBI'LITY**, în-dĭs-sō-lū-bĭl'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*indissolubilité*, Fr.] Resistance to a dissolving power; firmness; stableness. *Locke.* Perpetuity of obligation. *Warburton.*

**INDI'SSOLUBLE** §, în-dĭs'-sō-lū-bl. [See DISSOLUBLE.] *a.* [*indissolubilis*, Lat.] Resisting all separation of its parts; firm; stable. *Boyle.* Binding for ever; subsisting for ever. *Hooker.*

**INDI'SSOLUBLENESS**, în-dĭs'-sō-lū-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Indissolubility; resistance to separation of parts. *Hale.*

**INDI'SSOLUBLY**, în-dĭs'-sō-lū-blè. *ad.* In a manner resisting all separation. *Milton.* For ever obligatorily.

**INDISSO'LVABLE**, în-dĭz-zŏl'-vâ-bl. *a.* [*in* and *dissolvable.*] Indissoluble; not separable as to its parts. *Newton.* Subsisting for ever; not to be loosed. *Ricaut.* Obligatory; not to be broken; binding for ever. *Aylife.*

**INDI'STANCY***, în-dĭs'-tân-sè. *n. s.* [*in* and *distance.*] State of inseparation. *Pearson.*

**INDISTI'NCT** §, în-dĭs-tĭngkt'. *a.* [*in* and *distinctus*, Lat.] Not plainly marked; confused. *Shak.* Not exactly discerning. *Shakspeare.*

**INDISTI'NCTIBLE***, în-dĭs-tĭngk'-tè-bl. *a.* Undistinguishable. *Warton.*

**INDISTI'NCTION**, în-dĭs-tĭngk'-shŭn. *n. s.* Confusion; uncertainty. *Brown.* Omission of discrimination. *Sprat.*

**INDISTI'NCTLY**, în-dĭs-tĭnkgt'-lè. *ad.* Confusedly; uncertainly. *Newton.* Without being distinguished. *Brown.*

**INDISTI'NCTNESS**, în-dĭs-tĭngkt'-nĕs. *n. s.* Confusion; uncertainty; obscurity. *Burnet.*

**INDISTI'NGUISHABLE***, în-dĭs-tĭng'-gwĭsh-â-bl. *a.* [*in* and *distinguishable.*] Not plainly marked; undeterminate. *Shakspeare.*

**INDISTU'RBANCE**, în-dĭs-tûr'-bânse. *n. s.* [*in* and *disturb.*] Calmness; freedom from disturbance. *Pearson.*

*To* **INDI'TCH***, în-dĭtsh'. *v. a.* To bury in a ditch. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* **INDI'TE***. See *To* INDICT.

**INDI'TER***. See INDICTER.

**INDIVI'DABLE** §*, în-dè-vī'-dâ-bl. *a.* Not to be divided. *Shakspeare.*

**INDIVI'DED***, în-dè-vī'-dĕd. *a.* Undivided. *Patrick.*

**INDIVI'DUAL** §, în-dè-vĭd'-ù-âl, or în-dè-vĭd'-jù-âl. 463. *a.* [*individuus*, Lat.] Separate from others of the same species; single; numerically one. *Prior.* Undivided; not to be parted or disjoined. *Milton.*

☞ The tendency of *d* to go into *j*, when the accent is before, and *u* after it, is evident in this and the succeeding words. See *Principles*, Nos. 293, 294, 376. *W.*

**INDIVI'DUAL***, în-dè-vĭd'-ù-âl. *n. s.* A single thing; a single person. *Bacon.*

**INDIVIDUA'LITY**, în-dè-vĭd-ù-âl'-è-tè. *n. s.* Separate or distinct existence. *Arbuthnot.*

**INDIVI'DUALLY**, în-dè-vĭd'-ù-âl-è. *ad.* With separate or distinct existence; numerically. *Hooker.* Not separably; incommunicably. *Hakewill.*

*To* **INDIVI'DUATE**, în-dè-vĭd'-ù-âte. *v. a.* To distinguish from others of the same species; to make single. *More.*

**INDIVI'DUATE***, în-dè-vĭd'-ù-âte. *a.* Undivided. *The Student.*

**INDIVIDUA'TION**, în-dè-vĭd-ù-â'-shŭn *n. s.* That which makes an individual. *Watts.*

**INDIVIDU'ITY**, în-dè-vĭd-ŭ'-è-tè. *n. s.* The state of being an individual; separate existence.

**INDIVI'NITY**, în-dè-vĭn'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*in* and *divinity.*] Want of divine power. *Brown. Ob. J.*

**INDIVISIBI'LITY**, în-dè-vĭz-è-bĭl'-è-tè. 552. } *n. s.*
**INDIVI'SIBLENESS**, în-dè-vĭz'-è-bl-nĕs. }
State in which no more division can be made. *Locke.*

**INDIVI'SIBLE** §, în-dè-vĭz'-è-bl. *a.* [*in* and *divisible.*] What cannot be broken into parts; so small as that it cannot be smaller. *Digby.*

**INDIVI'SIBLE***, în-dè-vĭz'-â-bl. *n. s.* That which is incapable of division. *More.*

**INDIVI'SIBLY**, în-dè-vĭz'-è-blè. *ad.* So as it cannot be divided. *Bp. Hall.*

**INDO'CIBLE**, în-dŏs'-è-bl. 405. *a.* [*in* and *docible.*] Unteachable; insusceptible of instruction. *Bp. Hall.*

**INDO'CILE** §, în-dŏs'-sĭl. *a.* [*indocilis*, Lat.] Unteachable; incapable of being instructed. *Sir W. Petty.*

☞ This word and all its relatives have the *o* so differently pronounced by our best orthoëpists, that the shortest way to show the difference, will be, to exhibit them at one view:

*Dŏcile.* Sheridan, Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnston, Entick, Nares, Smith.
*Dōcile.* Kenrick, Perry.
*Indŏcile.* Sheridan, Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnston, Perry Entick.
*Indōcile.*
*Dŏcible.* Sheridan, Scott, Entick.
*Dōcible.* Kenrick, Perry.
*Indŏcible.* Sheridan, Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnston, Entick.
*Indōcible.* Perry. [*Dŭcile, indŏcile, indŏcible*, Jones.]

We here see the great preponderance of authority for the short sound of *o* in all these words of three syllables, not because this letter is short in the Latin words whence they are derived; for *risible* and *visible*, which have the *i* short with us, are *rīsibilis* and *visibilis* in Latin; but because the accent in our English word is antepenultimate, and because this accent has a shortening power in all words of this form, which may be called simples, 503, unless the antepenultimate vowel be *u*, and then it is always long, 509, 511, 537. Thus the antepenultimate vowels in *crĕdible, clanicle, vesicle*, &c. are short, though derived from *crēdibilis, clāvicula, vēsicula*, &c.; but the *a* in *tamable, debatable*, &c., is long, because they are formatives of our own, from *tame, debate*, &c. *W.*

**INDOCI'LITY**, în-dŏ-sĭl'-è-tè. *n. s.* Unteachableness; refusal of instruction. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* **INDO'CTRINATE** §, în-dŏk'-trè-nâte. 91. *v. a.* [*endoctriner*, old Fr.] To instruct; to tincture with any science or opinion. *Clarendon.*

**INDOCTRINA'TION**, în-dŏk-trè-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Instruction; information. *Brown.*

**INDOLENCE**, în'-dŏ-lĕnse. } *n. s.* [*in* and *doleo.*
**INDOLENCY**, în'-dŏ-lĕn-sè. } Lat.] Freedom from pain. *Burnet.* Laziness; inattention; listlessness. *Dryden.*

**INDOLENT** §, în'-dŏ-lĕnt. *ad.* [Fr.] Free from pain,

as, an *indolent* tumour. Careless; lazy; inattentive; listless. *Pope.*

INDOLENTLY, ĭn′-dō-lĕnt-lè. *ad.* With freedom from pain. Carelessly; lazily; inattentively; listlessly. *Addison.*

INDO′MABLE*, ĭn-dŏm′-â-bl. *a.* [*indomalilis*, Lat.] Untamable. *Cockeram.*

INDO′MITABLE*, ĭn-dŏm′-ė-tâ-bl. *a.* [*indomitus*, Lat.] Untamable. *Sir T. Herbert.*

*To* INDO′RSE*. See *To* ENDORSE.

*To* INDO′W, ĭn-dōŭ′. *v. a.* See *To* ENDOW.

INDRAUGHT, ĭn′-drâft. *n. s.* [*in* and *draught.*] An opening in the land into which the sea flows. *Raleigh.* Inlet; passage inwards. *Bacon.*

*To* INDRE′NCH, ĭn-drĕnsh′. *v. a.* [in-þencan, Sax.] To soak; to drown. *Shakspeare.*

INDU′BIOUS, ĭn-dū′-bė-ŭs. *a.* [*in* and *dubious.*] Not doubtful; not suspecting; certain. *Harvey.*

INDU′BITABLE §, ĭn-dū′-bė-tâ-bl. *a.* [*indubitabilis*, Lat.] Undoubted; unquestionable. *More.*

INDU′BITABLENESS*, ĭn-dū′-bė-tâ-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being indubitable. *Ash.*

INDU′BITABLY, ĭn-dū′-bė-tâ-blè. *ad.* Undoubtedly; unquestionably. *Wotton.*

INDU′BITATE, ĭn-dū′-bė-tâte. 91. *a.* [*indubitatus*, Lat.] Unquestioned; certain; apparent. *Bacon.*

*To* INDU′CE §, ĭn-dūse′. *v. a.* [*induco*, Lat.] To influence to any thing; to persuade. *Hooker.* To produce by persuasion or influence. *Bacon.* To offer by way of induction, or consequential reasoning. *Brown.* To inculcate; to enforce. *Temple.* To cause extrinsically; to produce. *Bacon.* To introduce; to bring into view. *Brown.* To bring on; to superinduce. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

INDU′CEMENT, ĭn-dūse′-mĕnt. *n. s.* Motive to any thing; that which allures or persuades to any thing. *Hooker.*

INDU′CER, ĭn-dū′-sŭr. 98. *n. s.* A persuader; one that influences. *Martin.*

INDU′CIBLE*, ĭn-dū′-sė-bl. *a.* That may be offered by way of induction. *Brown.* That may be caused. *Barrow.*

*To* INDU′CT §, ĭn-dŭkt′. *v. a.* [*inductus*, Lat.] To introduce; to bring in. *Sandys.* To put into actual possession of a benefice. *Ayliffe.*

INDU′CTION, ĭn-dŭk′-shŭn. *n. s.* [*inductio*, Lat.] Introduction; entrance; anciently, preface; something introductory to a play. *Sir T. Elyot. Induction* is, when, from several particular propositions, we infer one general. *Watts.* The act of giving possession to the person who has received institution of his church. *Blackstone.*

INDU′CTIVE, ĭn-dŭk′-tĭv. *a.* Leading; persuasive. *Milton.* Capable to infer or produce. *Hale.* Proceeding not by demonstration, but induction.

INDU′CTIVELY*, ĭn-dŭk′-tĭv-lè. *ad.* By induction; by inference. *South.*

INDU′CTOR*, ĭn-dŭk′-tŭr. *n. s.* The person who inducts another into a benefice. *Directions, &c. Clergyman's Assist.*

*To* INDU′E §, ĭn-dū′. *v. a.* [*induo*, Lat.] To invest; to clothe. *Sandys.* It seems sometimes to be confounded with *endow* or *indow. Hooker.*

INDU′EMENT*, ĭn-dū′-mĕnt. *n. s.* Endowment. *W. Mountague. Ob. T.*

*To* INDU′LGE §, ĭn-dŭlje′. *v. a.* [*indulgeo*, Lat.] To encourage by compliance. *Dryden.* To fondle; to favour; to gratify with concession; to foster. *Locke.* To grant not of right, but favour. *Bp. Taylor.*

*To* INDU′LGE, ĭn-dŭlje′. *v. n.* To be favourable; to give indulgence. *Government of the Tongue. Ob. J.*

INDU′LGENCE, ĭn-dŭl′-jĕnse. } *n. s.* Fondness;
INDU′LGENCY, ĭn-dŭl′-jĕn-sè. } fond kindness. *Milton.* Forbearance; tenderness; opposite to *rigour. Wotton.* Favour granted; liberality. *Rogers.* Compliance with; gratification of: as, *self-indulgence; indulgence* in any vice. *Sir R. Tempest.* Grant of the church of Rome. A release of the temporal penalty remaining due to sin. Indulgences are both *partial* and *plenary. Milton. Bp. Taylor.*

INDU′LGENT, ĭn-dŭl′-jĕnt. *a.* Kind; gentle; liberal. *Rogers.* Mild; favourable. *Waller.* Gratifying; favouring; giving way to. *Dryden.*

INDULGE′NTIAL*, ĭn-dŭl-jĕn′-shâl. *a.* Relating to the indulgences of the Romish church. *Brevint.*

INDU′LGENTLY, ĭn-dŭl′-jĕnt-lè. *ad.* Without severity; without censure. *Hammond.*

INDU′LGER*, ĭn-dŭl′-jŭr. *n. s.* One who indulges. *W. Mountague.*

INDU′LT, ĭn-dŭlt′. } *n. s.* [Ital. and Fr.] Privi-
INDU′LTO, ĭn-dŭl′-tō. } lege or exemption. *Drummond.*

*To* I′NDURATE §, ĭn′-dū-râte. 293. *v. n.* [*induro*, Lat.] To grow hard; to harden. *Bacon.*

*To* I′NDURATE, ĭn′-dū-râte. [See OBDURATE.] *v. a.* To make hard. *Sharp.* To harden the mind. *Goldsmith.*

I′NDURATE*, ĭn′-dū-râte. *a.* Impenitent; hard of heart; obdurate. *Fox.* Hard; not soft; dried; made hard. *Burton.*

INDURA′TION, ĭn-dū-râ′-shŭn. *n. s.* The state of growing hard. *Bacon.* The act of hardening. Obduracy; hardness of heart. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

INDU′STRIOUS §, ĭn-dŭs′-trė-ŭs. *a.* [*industrius*, Lat.] Diligent; laborious; assiduous. *Temple.* Laborious to a particular end. *Spenser.* Designed; done for the purpose. *More.*

INDU′STRIOUSLY, ĭn-dŭs′-trė-ŭs-lè. *ad.* With habitual diligence; not idly. *Mirror for Magistrates.* Diligently; laboriously; assiduously. *Bacon.* For the set purpose; with design. *Dryden.*

I′NDUSTRY, ĭn′-dŭs-trè. *n. s.* [*industria*, Lat.] Diligence; assiduity. *Shakspeare.*

INDWE′LLER*, ĭn-dwĕl′-lŭr. *n. s.* [*in* and *dwell.*] An inhabitant. *Spenser.*

*To* INE′BRIATE §, ĭn-ė′-brė-âte. 91. *v. a.* [*inebrio*, Lat.] To intoxicate; to make drunk. *Bacon.*

*To* INE′BRIATE, ĭn-ė′-brė-âte. *v. n.* To grow drunk; to be intoxicated. *Bacon.*

INEBRIA′TION, ĭn-ė-brė-â′-shŭn. *n. s.* Drunkenness; intoxication. *Brown.*

INEBRI′ETY†, ĭn-ė-brī′-ė-tè. *n. s.* The same as *ebriety*; drunkenness.

INE′DITED*, ĭn-ĕd′-ĭt-ĕd. *a.* [*ineditus*, Lat.] Not published; not put forth. *Warton.*

INEFFABI′LITY, ĭn-ĕf-fâ-bĭl′-ė-tè. *n. s.* Unspeakableness.

INE′FFABLE §, ĭn-ĕf′-fâ-bl. 405. *a.* [*ineffabilis*, Lat.] Unspeakable; unutterable. *Milton.*

INE′FFABLENESS*, ĭn-ĕf′-fâ-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Unspeakableness. *Scott.*

INE′FFABLY, ĭn-ĕf′-fâ-blè. *ad.* In a manner not to be expressed. *Abp. Cranmer.*

INEFFE′CTIVE, ĭn-ĕf-fĕk′-tĭv. *a.* [*in* and *effective.*] That which can produce no effect; unactive; inefficient; useless. *Bp. Taylor.*

INEFFE′CTUAL §, ĭn-ĕf-fĕk′-tshŭ-ăl. *a.* [*in* and *effectual.*] Unable to produce its proper effect; weak; wanting power. *Hooker.*

INEFFE′CTUALLY, ĭn-ĕf-fĕk′-tshŭ ăl-è. *ad.* Without effect. *Ashmole.*

INEFFE′CTUALNESS, ĭn-ĕf-fĕk′ tshŭ-ăl-nĕs. 463. *n. s.* Inefficacy; want of power to perform the proper effect. *Wake.*

INEFFICA′CIOUS, ĭn-ĕf-fė-kâ′-shŭs. *a.* [*inefficax*, Lat.] Unable to produce effects; weak; feeble. *Locke.*

INEFFICA′CIOUSNESS*, ĭn-ĕf-fė-kâ′-shŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Want of power to perform the proper effect. *Lively Oracles.*

INE′FFICACY, ĭn-ĕf′-fė-kă-sè. *n. s.* Want of power; want of effect.

INEFFI′CIENCY*, ĭn-ĕf-fĭsh′-ĕn-sè. *n. s.* Want of power; inactivity. *Lord Chesterfield.*

INEFFI′CIENT*, ĭn-ĕf-fĭsh′-ĕnt. *a.* [*in* and *efficient.*] Unactive; ineffective. *Lord Chesterfield.*

INELA′BORATE*, ĭn-ė-lăb′-ŏ-râte. *a.* [*in* and *elaborate.*] Not done with much care. *Cockeram.*

INE′LEGANCE, ĭn-ĕl′-ė-gânse. } *n. s.* Absence of
INE′LEGANCY, ĭn-ĕl′-ė-gân-sè. } beauty; want of elegance.

INE′LEGANT §, ĭn-ĕl′-ė-gânt. *a.* [*inelegans*, Lat.]

Not becoming; not beautiful. *Milton.* Wanting ornament of language. *Broome.*

**INE'LEGANTLY***, ĭn-ĕl'-ĕ-gănt-lē. *ad.* Not becomingly; not beautifully. *Warton.* Coarsely; without ornament of language. *Lord Chesterfield.*

**INE'LOQUENT**, ĭn-ĕl'-ō-kwĕnt. *a.* [*in* and *eloquens*, Lat.] Not persuasive; not oratorical. *Milton.*

**INELU'CTABLE***, ĭn-ē-lŭk'-tă-bl. *a.* [*ineluctabilis*, Lat.] Not to be avoided or overcome. *Pearson.*

**INELU'DIBLE***, ĭn-ē-lū'-dē-bl. *a.* [*in* and *eludible.*] Not to be defeated. *Glanville.*

**INENA'RRABLE***, ĭn-ē-năr'-ă-bl. *a.* [*inenarrabilis*, Lat.] Not capable of being told; inexpressible. *Cockeram.*

**INE'PT** §, ĭn-ĕpt'. *a.* [*ineptus*, Lat.] Trifling; foolish. *More.* Unfit for any purpose; useless. *Woodward.*

**INE'PTITUDE**, ĭn-ĕp'-tē-tūde. *n. s.* Unfitness. *Wilkins.*

**INE'PTLY**, ĭn-ĕpt'-lē. *ad.* Triflingly; foolishly; unfitly. *More.*

**INE'PTNESS***, ĭn-ĕpt'-nĕs. *n. s.* Unfitness. *More.*

**INE'QUAL** §*, ĭn-ē'-kwăl. *a.* [*inæqualis*, Lat.] Unequal. *Shenstone.*

**INEQUA'LITY**, ĭn-ē-kwŏl'-ē-tē. *n. s.* [*inæqualitas*, Lat.] Difference of comparative quantity. *Ray.* Unevenness; interchange of higher and lower parts. *Addison.* Disproportion to any office or purpose; state of not being adequate. *South.* Change of state; unlikeness of a thing to itself. *Bacon.* Difference of rank or station. *Hooker.*

**INE'QUITABLE***, ĭn-ĕk'-kwĭt-ă-bl. *a.* [*in* and *equitable.*] Not equitable; unjust. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

**INERRABI'LITY**, ĭn-ĕr-ră-bĭl'-ē-tē. *n. s.* Exemption from errour; infallibility. *Bp. Hall.*

**INE'RRABLE** §, ĭn-ĕr'-ră-bl. 405. *a.* [*in* and *err.*] Exempt from errour. *Brown.*

**INE'RRABLENESS**, ĭn-ĕr'-ră-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Exemption from errour. *Hammond.*

**INE'RRABLY**, ĭn-ĕr'-ră-blē. *ad.* With security from errour; infallibly.

**INE'RRINGLY**, ĭn-ĕr'-rĭng-lē. *ad.* [*in* and *erring.*] Without errour; without deviation. *Glanville.*

**INE'RT** §, ĭn-ĕrt'. *a.* [*inert*, Lat.] Dull; sluggish; motionless. *Blackmore.*

**INE'RTLY**, ĭn-ĕrt'-lē. *ad.* Sluggishly; dully. *Pope.*

**INE'RTNESS***, ĭn-ĕrt'-nĕs. *n. s.* Want of motion. *Glanville.*

*To* **INE'SCATE** §*, ĭn-ĕs'-kāte. *v. a.* [*inesco, inescatus*, Lat.] To lay a bait for; to allure. *Burton.*

**INESCA'TION**, ĭn-ĕs-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of baiting. *Hallywell.*

**INE'STIMABLE** §, ĭn-ĕs'-tē-mă-bl. *a.* [*inestimabilis*, Lat.] Too valuable to be rated; transcending all price. *Boyle.*

**INE'STIMABLY***, ĭn-ĕs'-tē-mă-blē. *ad.* So as not to be sufficiently rated. *More.*

**INE'VIDENCE** §*, ĭn-ĕv'-ē-dĕnse. *n. s.* [*in* and *evidence.*] Obscurity; uncertainty. *Barrow.*

**INE'VIDENT**, ĭn-ĕv'-ē-dĕnt. *a.* [*in* and *evident.*] Not plain; obscure. *Bp. Hall.*

**INEVITABI'LITY**, ĭn-ĕv-ē-tă-bĭl'-ē-tē. *n. s.* Impossibility to be avoided; certainty. *Bp. Bramhall.*

**INE'VITABLE** §, ĭn-ĕv'-ē-tă-bl. *a.* [*inevitabilis*, Lat.] Unavoidable; not to be escaped. *Shakspeare.*

**INE'VITABLENESS***, ĭn-ĕv'-ē-tă-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Certainty; inevitability. *Bp. Prideaux.*

**INE'VITABLY**, ĭn-ĕv'-ē-tă-blē. *ad.* Without possibility of escape. *Milton.*

**INEXCU'SABLE** §, ĭn-ĕks-kū'-zā-bl. *a.* [*inexcusabilis*, Lat.] Not to be excused; not to be palliated by apology. *L'Estrange.*

**INEXCU'SABLENESS**, ĭn-ĕks-kū'-zā-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Enormity beyond forgiveness or palliation. *South.*

**INEXCU'SABLY**, ĭn-ĕks-kū'-zā-blē. *ad.* To a degree of guilt or folly beyond excuse. *Harmar.*

**INEXECU'TION***, ĭn-ĕks-ē-kū'-shŭn. *n. s.* Non-performance. *Spence.*

**INEXHA'LABLE**, ĭn-ĕks-hā'-lā-bl. *a.* [*in* and *exhale.*] That which cannot evaporate. *Brown.*

**INEXHA'USTED** §, ĭn-ĕks-hâws'-tĕd. *a.* [*in* and *exhausted.*] Unemptied; not possible to be emptied. *Dryden.*

**INEXHA'USTIBLE**, ĭn-ĕks-hâws'-tē-bl. *a.* Not to be drawn all away; not to be spent. *Locke.*

**INEXHA'USTIBLENESS***, ĭn-ĕks-hâws'-tē-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* The state or quality of being inexhaustible. *Scott.*

**INEXHA'USTIVE***, ĭn-ĕks-hâws'-tĭv. *a.* Not to be all drawn off; inexhaustible. *Thomson.*

**INEXI'STENT**, ĭn-ĕgz-ĭs'-tĕnt. 478. *a.* [*in* and *existent.*] Not having being; not to be found in nature. *Brown.* Existing in something else. *Boyle.*

**INEXI'STENCE**, ĭn-ĕgz-ĭs'-tĕnse. *n. s.* Want of being; want of existence. *Broome.* State of existing; inherence. *South.*

**INEXORABI'LITY***, ĭn-ĕks-ō-ră-bĭl'-ē-tē. *n. s.* The state or quality of being inexorable. *Johnson.*

**INE'XORABLE** §, ĭn-ĕks'-ō-ră-bl. *a.* [*inexorabilis* Lat.] Not to be entreated; not to be moved by entreaty. *Shakspeare.*

**INE'XORABLY***, ĭn-ĕks'-ō-ră-blē. *ad.* So as not to be moved by entreaty. *Thomson.*

**INEXPECTA'TION***, ĭn-ĕks-pĕk-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* State of having no expectation, either with hope or fear; want of forethought. *Feltham.*

**INEXPE'CTED** §*, ĭn-ĕks-pĕkt'-ĕd. *a.* [*inexpectatus*, Lat.] Not expected. *Bp. Hall.*

**INEXPE'CTEDLY***, ĭn-ĕks-pĕkt'-ĕd-lē. *ad.* Without expectation.

**INEXPE'DIENCE** §, ĭn-ĕks-pē'-dē-ĕnse. } *n. s.* [*in*
**INEXPE'DIENCY** §, ĭn-ĕks-pē'-dē-ĕn-sē. } and *expediency.*] Want of fitness; want of propriety; unsuitableness to time or place; inconvenience *Sanderson.*

**INEXPE'DIENT**, ĭn-ĕks-pē'-dē-ĕnt. 293. *a.* Inconvenient; unfit; improper. *Boyle.*

**INEXPE'RIENCE** §, ĭn-ĕks-pē'-rē-ĕnse. *n. s.* [*in* and *experience.*] Want of experimental knowledge. *Milton.*

**INEXPE'RIENCED**, ĭn-ĕks-pē'-rē-ĕnst. *a.* Not experienced. *More.*

**INEXPE'RT**, ĭn-ĕks-pĕrt'. *a.* [*inexpertus*, Lat.] Unskilful; unskilled. *Bp. Hall.*

**INE'XPIABLE** §, ĭn-ĕks'-pē-ă-bl. *a.* [*inexpiabilis*, Lat.] Not to be atoned. *B. Jonson.* Not to be mollified by atonement. *Milton.*

**INE'XPIABLY**, ĭn-ĕks'-pē-ă-blē. *ad.* To a degree beyond atonement. *Roscommon.*

**INEXPLA'INABLE***, ĭn-ĕks-plā'-nā-bl. *a.* That cannot be explained. *Cockeram.*

**INE'XPLEABLY**, ĭn-ĕks'-plē-ă-blē. *ad.* [*in* and *expleo*, Lat.] Insatiably. *Sandys. Ob. J.*

**INE'XPLICABLE** §, ĭn-ĕks'-plē-kă-bl. *a.* [*in* and *explico*, Lat.] Incapable of being explained; not to be made intelligible. *Hooker.*

**INE'XPLICABLENESS***, ĭn-ĕks'-plē-kă-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* The state or quality of being inexplicable *Ash.*

**INE'XPLICABLY**, ĭn-ĕks'-plē-kă-blē. *ad.* In a manner not to be explained. *Bp. Hall.*

**INEXPLO'RABLE***, ĭn-ĕks-plō'-ră-bl. *a.* [*inexploratus*, Lat.] Not to be discovered. *Sir G. Buck.*

**INEXPRE'SSIBLE** §, ĭn-ĕks-prĕs'-sē-bl. *a.* [*in* and *express.*] Not to be told; unutterable. *Milton.*

**INEXPRE'SSIBLY**, ĭn-ĕks-prĕs'-sē-blē. *ad.* To a degree or in a manner not to be uttered; unutterably. *Hammond.*

**INEXPRE'SSIVE***. See UNEXPRESSIVE.

**INEXPU'GNABLE**, ĭn-ĕks-pŭg'-nă-bl. *a.* [*inexpugnabilis*, Lat.] Impregnable; not to be taken by as sault; not to be subdued. *Skelton.*

**INEXTI'NCT** §*, ĭn-ĕks-tĭngkt'. *a.* [*inextinctus*, Lat.] Not quenched; not put out. *Cockeram.*

**INEXTI'NGUISHABLE**, ĭn-ĕks-tĭng'-gwĭsh-ă-bl. 405. *a.* [*in* and *extinguo*, Lat.] Unquenchable. *Grew.*

**INEXTI'RPABLE***, ĭn-ĕks-tĕr'-pă-bl. *a.* [*in* and *extirpable.*] Not to be rooted out. *Cockeram.*

**INE'XTRICABLE** §, ĭn-ĕks'-trē-kă-bl. *a.* [*inextricabilis*, Lat.] Not to be disentangled; not to be cleared. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

**INE'XTRICABLENESS***, ĭn-ĕks'-trē-kă-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* The state or quality of being inextricable. *Donne.*

**INE'XTRICABLY**, ĭn-ĕks'-trē kă-blē. *ad.* To a de-

gree of perplexity not to be disentangled. *Bentley.*

INEXU'PERABLE*, ĭn-ĕk-sŭ'-pĕr-â-bl. *a.* [*inexuperabilis*, Lat.] Not to be passed over; not superable. *Cockeram.*

*To* INE'YE, ĭn-i'. *v.n.* [*in* and *eye.*] To inoculate; to propagate trees by the insition of a bud into a foreign stock. *Phillips.*

INFA'BRICATED*, ĭn-făb'-rè-kâ-tĕd. *a.* [*infabricatus*, Lat.] Unwrought. *Cockeram.*

INFALLIBI'LITY, ĭn-făl-lè-bĭl'-è-tè. } *n. s.* Inerra-
INFA'LLIBLENESS, ĭn-făl'-lè-bl-nĕs. } bility; exemption from errour. *Sidney.*

INFA'LLIBLE §, ĭn-făl'-lè-bl. 405. *a.* [*in* and *fallible.*] Privileged from errour; incapable of mistake; not to be misled or deceived; certain. *Hooker.*

INFA'LLIBLY, ĭn-făl'-lè-blè. *ad.* Without danger from deceit; with security from errour. *Smalridge.* Certainly. *Rogers.*

*To* INFA'ME, ĭn-fâme'. *v.a.* [*infamo*, Lat.] To represent to disadvantage; to defame; to censure publickly. *Bacon.* *To defame* is now used.

INFAMOUS §, ĭn'-fâ-mŭs. *a.* [*infamis*, Lat.] Publickly branded with guilt; openly censured; of bad report. *Spenser.* Dismal: a Latinism. *Milton.*

INFAMOUSLY, ĭn'-fâ-mŭs-lè. *ad.* With open reproach; with publick notoriety of reproach. *B. Jonson.* Shamefully; scandalously. *Dryden.*

INFAMOUSNESS, ĭn'-fâ-mŭs-nĕs. } *n. s.* [*infamia*,
INFAMY, ĭn'-fâ-mè. 503. } Lat.] Publick reproach; notoriety of bad character. *Ezek.* xxxvi.

INFANCY, ĭn'-făn-sè. *n. s.* [*infantia*, Lat.] The first part of life, usually extended by naturalists to seven years. *Hooker.* Civil infancy, extended by the English law to twenty-one. First age of any thing; beginning; original; commencement. *Dryd.*

INFA'NDOUS*, ĭn-făn'-dŭs. *a.* [*infandus*, Lat.] So abominable as not to be expressed. *Howell.*

INFA'NGTHEF, ĭn-făng'-thĕf. *n. s.* [Sax.] A privilege or liberty granted unto lords of certain manors to judge any thief taken within their fee. *Cowel.*

INFANT §, ĭn'-fânt. *n. s.* [*infans*, Lat.] A child from the birth to the end of the seventh year. *Hooker.* [In law.] A young person to the age of twenty-one. *Blackstone.* The title of a prince, as the Spaniards use the word. *Spenser.*

INFANT, ĭn'-fânt. *a.* Not mature; in a state of initial imperfection. *Shakspeare.*

*INFA'NTA*, ĭn-făn'-tâ. 92. *n. s.* [Span.] A princess descended from the royal blood of Spain. *Fanshawe.*

INFA'NTICIDE, ĭn-făn'-tè-slde. 143. *n. s.* [*infanticidium*, Lat.] The slaughter of the infants by Herod. The act of slaughtering infants. *Warburton.* A slayer of infants. *Dr. Potter.*

INFANTILE, ĭn'-făn-tîle. 145. *a.* [*infantilis*, Lat.] Pertaining to an infant. *Derham.*

INFANTINE*, ĭn'-făn-tîne. 149. *a.* [*infantin*, Fr.] Childish; young; tender. *Burke.*

INFANTLIKE*, ĭn'-fânt-like. *a.* Like an infant. *Shakspeare.*

INFANTLY*, ĭn'-fânt-lè. *a.* Like a child. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

INFANTRY, ĭn'-făn-trè. *n. s.* [*infanterie*, Fr.] The foot soldiers of an army. *Bacon.*

*To* INFA'RCE §*, ĭn-fârse'. *v. a.* [*infarcio*, Lat.] To stuff; to swell out. *Sir T. Elyot.*

INFA'RCTION, ĭn-fârk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*in* and *farcio*, Lat.] Stuffing; constipation. *Harvey.*

INFA'SHIONABLE*, ĭn-făsh'-ŭn-â-bl. *a.* Not fashionable. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

INFA'TIGABLE*, ĭn-făt'-è-gâ-bl. *a.* [*infatigabilis*, Lat.] Not to be wearied. The old word for *indefatigable.*

*To* INFA'TUATE §, ĭn-fătsh'-ù-âte. *v.a.* [*infatuo*, from *in* and *fatuus*, Lat.] To strike with folly; to deprive of understanding. *Burton.*

INFA'TUATE*, ĭn-fătsh'-ù-âte. *part. a.* Stupified. *Phillips.*

INFATUA'TION, ĭn-fătsh-ù-â'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of striking with folly; deprivation of reason. *South.*

INFA'USTING, ĭn-fâws'-tĭng. *n. s.* [*infaustus*, Lat.] The act of making unlucky. *Bacon.*

INFE'ASIBLE §, ĭn-fè'-zè-bl. *a.* [*in* and *feasible.*] Impracticable; not to be done.

INFE'ASIBLENESS*, ĭn-fè'-zè bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Impracticability. *W. Mountague.*

*To* INFE'CT §, ĭn-fĕkt'. *v. a.* [*infectus*, Lat.] To act upon by contagion; to affect with communicated qualities; to hurt by contagion; to taint. *Sidney* To fill with something hurtfully contagious. *Shak.*

INFE'CT*, ĭn-fĕkt'. *part. a.* Infected; polluted. *Bp. Fisher.*

INFE'CTION, ĭn-fĕk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*infection*, Fr.; *infectio*, Lat.] Contagion; mischief by communication; taint; poison. *Quincy.*

INFE'CTIOUS, ĭn-fĕk'-shŭs. *a.* Contagious; influencing by communicated qualities. *Bacon.*

INFE'CTIOUSLY, ĭn-fĕk'-shŭs-lè. *ad.* Contagiously. *Shakspeare.*

INFE'CTIOUSNESS, ĭn-fĕk'-shŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of being infectious; contagiousness.

INFE'CTIVE, ĭn-fĕk'-tĭv. *a.* Having the quality of acting by contagion. *Sidney.*

INFECU'ND §, ĭn-fĕk'-ŭnd. [See FACUND.] *n. s.* [*infœcundus*, Lat.] Unfruitful; infertile. *Derham.*

INFECU'NDITY, ĭn-fè-kŭn'-dè-tè. *n. s.* [*infœcunditas*, Lat.] Want of fertility; barrenness. *Bullokar.*

*To* INFE'EBLE*. See *To* ENFEEBLE.

INFELI'CITY, ĭn-fè-lĭs'-sè-tè. *n. s.* [*infelicitas*, Lat.] Unhappiness; misery; calamity. *Glanville*

INFEODA'TION*. See INFEUDATION.

*To* INFE'OFF*. See *To* ENFEOFF.

*To* INFE'R §, ĭn-fĕr'. *v. a.* [*infero*, Lat.] To bring on, to induce. *Spenser.* To *infer* is nothing but, by virtue of one proposition laid down as true, to draw in another as true. *Locke.* To offer; to produce. *Shak.*

INFERABLE*, ĭn-fĕr'-â-bl. *a.* Deducible from premised grounds. *Burke.*

INFERENCE, ĭn'-fĕr-ĕnse. *n. s.* Conclusion drawn from previous arguments. *Glanville.*

INFERIBLE, ĭn-fĕr'-rè-bl. *a.* [from *infer.*] Deducible from premised grounds. *Brown.* [It should rather be *inferrible. Todd.*]

INFERIO'RITY, ĭn-fĕ-rè-ŏr'-è-tè. *n. s.* Lower state of dignity or value. *Dryden.*

INFE'RIOUR §, ĭn-fè'-rè-ŭr. 314. *a.* [*inferior*, Lat.] Lower in place. Lower in station or rank of life. *Milton.* Lower in value or excellency. *Dryden.* Subordinate. *Watts.*

INFE'RIOUR, ĭn-fè'-rè-ŭr. *n. s.* One in a lower rank or station than another. *South.*

INFE'RNAL, ĭn-fĕr'-nâl. *a.* [*infernal*, Fr.; *infernus*, Lat.] Hellish; tartarean; detestable. *Dryden.*

INFE'RNAL *Stone*, ĭn-fĕr'-nâl-stône. *n. s.* The lunar caustick, prepared from an evaporated solution of silver, or from crystals of silver. *Hill.*

INFE'RTILE §, ĭn-fĕr'-tîl. 140. *a.* [*in* and *fertile.*] Unfruitful; not productive; infecund. *Government of the Tongue.*

INFERTI'LITY, ĭn-fĕr-tîl'-è-tè. *n. s.* Unfruitfulness; want of fertility. *Hale.*

*To* INFE'ST §, ĭn-fĕst'. *v. a.* [*infesto*, Lat.] To harass; to disturb; to plague. *Spenser.*

INFE'ST*, ĭn-fĕst'. *a.* [*infestus*, Lat.] Mischievous; hurtful; dangerous. *Spenser. Ob. T.*

INFESTA'TION*, ĭn-fĕs-tâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*infestatio*, Lat.] Molestation; disturbance; annoyance. *Bacon.*

INFE'STERED, ĭn-fĕs'-tĕrd. *a.* [*in* and *fester.*] Rankling; inveterate. *Ob. J.*

INFE'STIVE §*, ĭn-fĕs'-tĭv. *a.* [*in* and *festive.*] Without mirth or pleasantness. *Cockeram.*

INFESTI'VITY, ĭn-fĕs-tĭv'-è-tè. *n. s.* Mournfulness; want of cheerfulness.

INFE'STUOUS*, ĭn-fĕs'-tshù-ŭs. *a.* [*infestus*, Lat.] Mischievous; dangerous. *Bacon.*

INFEUDA'TION, ĭn-fù-dâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*in* and *feudum*, Lat.] The act of putting one in possession of a fee or estate. *Hale.*

INFIDEL §, ĭn'-fè-dĕl. *n. s.* [*infidelis*, Lat.] An unbeliever; a miscreant; a pagan; one who rejects Christianity. *Hooker.*

INFIDEL*, ĭn'-fè-dĕl. *a.* [*infidele*, Fr.] Unbelieving; characteristick of an unbeliever. *Abp. Cranmer.*

INFIDE'LITY ĭn-fè-dĕl'-è-tè. *n. s* [*infidelitas*, Lat.]

Want of faith. *Bp. Taylor.* Disbelief of Christianity. *Addison.* Treachery; deceit. *Spectator.*

**I'NFINITE** §, ĭn'-fĕ-nĭt. *a.* [*infinitus*, Lat.] Unbounded; boundless; unlimited; immense. *Hooker.* It is hyperbolically used for large; great.

**I'NFINITELY**, ĭn'-fĕ-nĭt-lè. *ad.* Without limits; immensely. *Hooker.* In a great degree. *Bacon.*

**I'NFINITENESS**, ĭn'-fĕ-nĭt-nĕs. *n. s.* Immensity; boundlessness; infinity. *Sidney.*

**INFINITE'SIMAL**, ĭn'-fĕ-nè-tĕs'-sè-mâl. *a.* Infinitely divided. *Bp. Berkeley.*

**INFI'NITIVE**, ĭn-fĭn'-è-tĭv. *a.* [*infintivus*, Lat.] [In grammar.] The *infinitive* affirms, or intimates the intention of affirming, but does not do it absolutely. *Clarke.*

**INFI'NITUDE**, ĭn-fĭn'-è-tûde. *n. s.* Infinity; immensity. *Milton.* Boundless number. *Addison.*

**INFI'NITY**, ĭn-fĭn'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*infinitas*, Lat.] Immensity; boundlessness; unlimited qualities. *Raleigh.* Endless number. A hyperbolical use of the word. *Broome.*

**INFI'RM** §, ĭn-fêrm'. 108. *a.* [*infirmus*, Lat.] Weak; feeble; disabled of body. *Shak.* Weak of mind; irresolute. *Milton.* Not stable; not solid. *South.*

*To* **INFI'RM**, ĭn-fêrm'. *v. a.* [*infirmo*, Lat.] To weaken; to shake; to enfeeble. *Raleigh. Ob. J.*

**INFI'RMARY**, ĭn-fêr'-mâ-rè. *n. s.* [*infirmerie*, Fr.] Lodgings for the sick. *Bacon.*

**INFI'RMATIVE***, ĭn-fêr'-mâ-tĭv. *a.* [*infirmatif*, Fr.] Weakening; enfeebling; disannulling. *Cotgrave.*

**INFI'RMITY**, ĭn-fêr'-mè-tè. *n. s.* [*infirmité*, Fr.] Weakness of sex, age, or temper. *Shak.* Failing; weakness; fault. *Clarendon.* Disease; malady. *Hooker.*

**INFI'RMNESS**, ĭn-fêrm'-nĕs. *n. s.* Weakness; feebleness. *Boyle.*

*To* **INFI'X**, ĭn-fĭks'. *v. a.* [*infixus*, Lat.] To drive in; to set; to fasten. *Spenser.*

*To* **INFLA'ME** §, ĭn-flâme'. *v. a.* [*inflammo*, Lat.] To kindle; to set on fire. *Sidney.* To kindle any passion. *Susan.* viii. To fire with passion. *Milton.* To exaggerate; to aggravate. *Addison.* To heat the body morbidly with obstructed matter. To provoke; to irritate. *Decay of Piety.*

*To* **INFLA'ME**, ĭn-flâme'. *v. n.* To grow hot, angry, and painful, by obstructed matter. *Wiseman.*

**INFLA'MER**, ĭn-flâ'-mûr. *n. s.* The thing or person that inflames. *Addison.*

**INFLAMMABI'LITY**, ĭn-flăm-mâ-bĭl'-è-tè. *n. s.* The quality of catching fire. *Brown.*

**INFLA'MMABLE**, ĭn-flăm'-mâ-bl. *a.* [Fr.] Easy to be set on flame. *Bacon.*

**INFLAM'MABLENESS**, ĭn-flăm'-mâ-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of easily catching fire. *Boyle.*

**INFLAMMA'TION**, ĭn-flăm-mâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*inflammatio*, Lat.] The act of setting on flame. *Temple.* The state of being in flame. *Brown.* [In chirurgery.] *Inflammation* is when the blood is obstructed so as to crowd in a greater quantity into any particular part, and gives it a greater colour and heat than usual. *Quincy.* The act of exciting fervour of mind. *Hooker.*

**INFLA'MMATORY**, ĭn-flăm'-mâ-tŭr-è. 512. [For the *o*, see DOMESTICK.] *a.* Having the power of inflaming. *Arbuthnot.*

*To* **INFLA'TE** §, ĭn-flâte'. *v. a.* [*inflatus*, Lat.] To swell with wind. *Ray.* To puff up mentally. *Davies.* To fill with the breath. *Dryden.*

**INFLA'TION**, ĭn-flâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*inflatio*, Lat.] The state of being swelled with wind; flatulence. *Arbuthnot.* The state of being mentally puffed up; conceit. *B. Jonson.*

*To* **INFLE'CT** §, ĭn-flĕkt'. *v. a.* [*inflecto*, Lat.] To bend; to turn. *Newton.* To vary a noun or a verb in its terminations.

**INFLE'CTION**, ĭn-flĕk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*inflectio*, Lat.] The act of bending or turning. *Hale.* Modulation of the voice. *Hooker.* Variation of a noun or verb. *Brerewood.*

**INFLE'CTIVE**, ĭn-flĕk'-tĭv. *a.* Having the power of bending. *Sprat.*

**INFLE'XED***, ĭn-flĕks'-ĕd, or ĭn-flĕxt'. *a.* [*inflexus*, Lat.] Bent; turned. *Feltham.*

**INFLEXIBI'LITY**, ĭn-flĕks-è-bĭl'-è-tè. } *n. s.* Stiff-
**INFLE'XIBLENESS**, ĭn-flĕks'-è-bl-nĕs. } ness; quality of resisting flexure. *Baxter.* Obstinacy; temper not to be bent. *Warton.*

**INFLE'XIBLE**, ĭn-flĕks'-è-bl. 405. *a.* [*inflexibilis*, Lat.] Not to be bent or incurvated. *Brown.* Not to be prevailed on; immovable. *Addison.* Not to be changed or altered. *Watts.*

**INFLE'XIBLY**, ĭn-flĕks'-è-blè. *ad.* Inexorably; invariably. *Locke.*

*To* **INFLI'CT** §, ĭn-flĭkt'. *v. a.* [*infligo*, *inflictus*, Lat.] To put in act or impose as a punishment. *Shakspeare.*

**INFLI'CTER**, ĭn-flĭk'-tûr. 98. *n. s.* He who punishes. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

**INFLI'CTION**, ĭn-flĭk'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of using punishments. *Shak.* The punishment imposed. *Milton.*

**INFLI'CTIVE**, ĭn-flĭk'-tĭv. *a.* [*inflictive*, Fr.] Imposing a punishment. *Sherwood.*

**I'NFLUENCE** §, ĭn'-flŭ-ênse. *n. s.* [*influo*, Lat.] Power of the celestial aspects operating upon terrestrial bodies and affairs. *Job*, xxxviii. Ascendant power; power of directing or modifying. *Sidney.*

*To* **I'NFLUENCE**, ĭn'-flŭ-ênse. *v. a.* To act upon with directive or impulsive power; to modify to any purpose. *Newton.*

**I'NFLUENT**, ĭn'-flŭ-ênt. *a.* [*influens*, Lat.] Flowing in. *Arbuthnot.*

**INFLUE'NTIAL**, ĭn-flŭ-ĕn'-shâl. *a.* Exerting influence or power. *Glanville.*

**INFLUE'NTIALLY***, ĭn-flŭ-ĕn'-shâl-lè. *ad.* In a manner so as to direct. *Brown.*

**I'NFLUX** §, ĭn'-flŭks. *n. s.* [*influxus*, Lat.] Act of flowing into any thing. *Bacon.* Infusion; intromission. *Hale.* Influence; power. *Hale.*

**INFLU'XION***, ĭn-flŭk'-shŭn. *n. s.* Infusion; intromission. *Bacon.*

**INFLU'XIOUS**, ĭn-flŭk'-shŭs. *a.* Influential. *Howell. Ob. J.*

**INFLU'XIVE***, ĭn-flŭk'-sĭv. *a.* Having influence. *Holdsworth. Ob. T.*

*To* **INFO'LD** §, ĭn-fōld'. *v. a.* [*in* and *fold.*] To involve; to inwrap; to enclose with involutions. *Spenser.*

*To* **INFO'LIATE**, ĭn-fō'-lè-âte. 91. *v. a.* [*in* and *folium*, Lat.] To cover with leaves. *Howell.*

*To* **INFO'RM** §, ĭn-fōrm'. *v. a.* [*informo*, Lat.] To animate; to actuate by vital powers. *Milton.* To instruct; to supply with new knowledge; to acquaint. *Hooker.* To offer an accusation to a magistrate. *Acts*, xxiv.

*To* **INFO'RM**, ĭn-fōrm'. *v. n.* To give intelligence. *Shakspeare.*

**INFO'RM***, ĭn-fōrm'. *a.* [*informis*, Lat.] Shapeless; ugly. *Cotton.*

**INFO'RMAL**, ĭn-fōr'-mâl. *a.* [*in* and *formal.*] Irregular; not competent. *Shak.* Irregular; contrary to established forms. *Hale.*

**INFORMA'LITY***, ĭn-fōr-mâl'-è-tè. *n. s.* Want of attention to established forms. *Hen. E. of Clarendon.*

**INFO'RMALLY***, ĭn-fōr'-mâl-lè. *ad.* Irregularly; without attention to proper form.

**INFO'RMATIVE***, ĭn-fōr'-mâ-tĭv. *a.* [*informatus*, Lat.] Having power to animate. *More.*

**INFO'RMANT**, ĭn-fōr'-mânt. *n. s.* [Fr.] One who gives information or instruction. *Watts.* One who exhibits an accusation.

**INFORMA'TION**, ĭn-fōr-mâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*informatio*, Lat.] Intelligence given; instruction. *Shak.* Charge or accusation exhibited. The act of in forming or accusing.

**INFO'RMED***, ĭn-fōrmd'. *a.* [*informé*, Fr.] Not formed; imperfectly formed. *Spenser.*

**INFO'RMER**, ĭn-fōrm'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* That which informs or animates. *Thomson.* One who gives instruction or intelligence. *Swift.* One who discovers offenders to the magistrate. *Pope.*

**INFO'RMIDABLE**, ĭn-fôr'-mė-dȧ-bl. *a.* [*in* and *formidabilis*, Lat.] Not to be feared; not to be dreaded. *Milton.*

**INFO'RMITY**, ĭn-fôr'-mė-tė. *n. s.* [*informis*, Lat.] Shapelessness. *Brown.*

**INFO'RMOUS**, ĭn-fôr'-mŭs. 314. *a.* Shapeless; of no regular figure. *Brown.*

**INFO'RTUNATE** §, ĭn-fôr'-tshŭ-nȧt. *a.* [*infortunatus*, Lat.] Unhappy. *Bacon.*

**INFO'RTUNATELY***. ĭn-fôr'-tshŭ-nȧt-lė. *ad.* Unhappily; unluckily. *Memoirs of Sir Edmonbury Godfrey.*

**INFO'RTUNE***, ĭn-fôr'-tshūne. *n. s.* [*infortune*, Fr.] Misfortune. *Sir T. Elyot. Ob. T.*

*To* **INFRA'CT** §, ĭn-frȧkt'. *v. a.* [*infractus*, Lat.] To break. *Thomson. Ob. J.*

**INFRA'CTION**, ĭn-frȧk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*infractio*, Lat.] The act of breaking; breach; violation of treaty. *Walter.*

**INFRA'CTOR***, ĭn-frȧk'-tŭr. *n. s.* A breaker; a violator. *Ld. Herbert.*

*To* **INFRA'NCHISE***. See *To* ENFRANCHISE.

**INFRA'NGIBLE**, ĭn-frȧn'-jė-bl. *a.* [*in* and *frangible.*] Not to be broken. *Cheyne.*

**INFRE'QUENCE** §*, ĭn-frė'-kwėnse. *n. s.* [*infrequence*, old Fr.] Rarity; uncommonness. *Bp. Hall.*

**INFRE'QUENCY**, ĭn-frė'-kwėn-sė. *n. s.* Uncommonness; rarity. *Young.*

**INFRE'QUENT**, ĭn-frė'-kwėnt. [See FREQUENT.] *a.* [*infrequens*, Lat.] Rare; uncommon. *Sir T. Elyot.*

*To* **INFRI'GIDATE** §, ĭn-frĭd'-jė-dȧte. *v. a.* [*in* and *frigidus*, Lat.] To chill; to make cold. *Boyle.*

**INFRIGIDA'TION***, ĭn-frĭd-jė-dȧ'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of rendering cold. *Tatler.*

*To* **INFRI'NGE** §, ĭn-frĭnje'. *v. a.* [*infringo*, Lat.] To violate; to break laws or contracts. *Shak.* To destroy; to hinder. *Hooker.*

**INFRI'NGEMENT**, ĭn-frĭnje'-mėnt. *n. s.* Breach; violation. *Clarendon.*

**INFRI'NGER**, ĭn-frĭnje'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* A breaker; a violator. *Ayliffe.*

**INFU'MED***, ĭn-fūm'd'. *a.* [*infumatus*, Lat.] Dried in smoke. *Hewyt.*

**INFUNDI'BULIFORM**, ĭn-fŭn-dĭb'-ū-lė-fôrm. *a.* [*infundibulum* and *forma*, Lat.] Of the shape of a funnel or tun-dish.

**INFU'RIATE** §, ĭn-fū'-rė-ȧte. 91. *a.* [*in* and *furia*, Lat.] Enraged; raging. *Milton.*

*To* **INFU'RIATE***, ĭn-fū'-rė-ȧte. *v. a.* To render insane; to fill with rage or fury. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

**INFUSCA'TION**, ĭn-fŭs-kȧ'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*infuscatus*, Lat.] The act of darkening or blackening.

*To* **INFU'SE** §, ĭn-fūze'. *v. a.* [*infuser*, Fr.; *infusus*, Lat.] To pour in; to instil. *Shak.* To pour into the mind; to inspire. *Davies.* To steep in any liquor with a gentle heat. *Bacon.* To make an infusion with any ingredient. *Bacon.* To inspire with. *Shakspeare.*

**INFU'SE***, ĭn-fūze'. *n. s.* Infusion. *Spenser. Ob. T.*

**INFU'SER***, ĭn-fū'-zŭr. *n. s.* He who pours into the mind. *Dr. White.*

**INFU'SIBLE**, ĭn-fū'-zė-bl. 439. *a.* Possible to be infused. *Hammond.* Incapable of dissolution; not fusible; not to be melted. *Brown.*

**INFU'SION**, ĭn-fū'-zhŭn. *n. s.* [*infusio*, Lat.] The act of pouring in; instillation. *Addison.* The act of pouring into the mind; inspiration. *Hooker.* Suggestion; whisper. *Clarendon.* The act of steeping any thing in moisture without boiling. *Bacon.* The liquor made by infusion. *Bacon.*

**INFU'SIVE**, ĭn-fū'-sĭv. 158, 428. *a.* Having the power of infusion, or being infused. *Thomson.*

**ING** §*. See INGE.

**I'NGATE**, ĭn'-gȧte. *n. s.* [*in* and *gate.*] Entrance; passage in. *Spenser.* An old word.

**INGANNA'TION**, ĭn-gȧn-nȧ'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*ingannare*, Ital.] Cheat; fraud; deception; juggle; delusion; imposture. *Brown. Ob. J.*

**INGA'THERING**, ĭn-gȧTH'-ŭr-ĭng. *n. s.* [*in* and *gathering.*] The act of getting in the harvest. *Exodus*, xxiii.

**INGE**, ĭnje. *n. s.* [ing, Sax.] A common pasture or meadow. *Gibson.*

**INGE'LABLE***, ĭn-jĕl'-ȧ-bl. *a.* [*ingelabilis*, Lat.] That cannot be frozen. *Cockeram.*

*To* **INGE'MINATE** §, ĭn-jĕm'-mė-nȧte. *v. a.* [*in gemino*, Lat.] To double; to repeat. *Sandys.*

**INGE'MINATE***, ĭn-jĕm'-mė-nȧte. *part. a.* Re doubled. *Bp. Taylor.*

**INGEMINA'TION**, ĭn-jĕm-mė-nȧ'-shŭn. *n. s.* Repetition; reduplication. *Walsall.*

*To* **INGE'NDER** §*. *v. a.* See *To* ENGENDER.

*To* **INGE'NDER***, ĭn-jĕn'-dŭr. *v. n.* To come together; to join. *Milton.*

**INGE'NDERER***, ĭn-jĕn'-dŭr-ŭr. See ENGENDERER.

**INGE'NERABLE**, ĭn-jĕn'-jė-rȧ-bl. *a.* [*in* and *generate.*] Not to be produced or brought into being *Boyle.*

*To* **INGE'NERATE** §*, ĭn-jĕn'-ė-rȧte. *v. a.* [*ingenero*, Lat.] To beget; to produce. *Mede.*

**INGE'NERATE**, ĭn-jĕn'-ė-rȧte. 91. *a.* [*ingenerate.*] Inborn; innate; inbred. *Bac.* Unbegotten. *Brown.*

**INGE'NIOUS** §, ĭn-jė'-nė-ŭs. *a.* [*ingeniosus*, Lat.] Witty; inventive; possessed of genius. *Boyle* Mental; intellectual. *Shakspeare.*

**INGE'NIOUSLY**, ĭn-jė'-nė-ŭs-lė. *ad.* Wittily; subtilely. *Temple.*

**INGE'NIOUSNESS**, ĭn-jė'-nė-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Wittiness; subtilty; strength of genius. *Boyle.*

**INGE'NITE**, ĭn'-jėn-īt. 140. *a.* [*ingenitus*, Lat.] Innate; inborn; native; ingenerate. *South.*

**INGENU'ITY**, ĭn-jė-nū'-ė-tė. *n. s.* [from *ingenuous.*] Openness; fairness; candour; freedom from dissimulation. *Wotton.* [from *ingenious.*] Wit; invention; genius; subtilty; acuteness. *Brown.*

**INGE'NUOUS** §, ĭn-jĕn'-ū-ŭs. *a.* [*ingenuus*, Lat.] Open; fair; candid; generous; noble. *Hooker* Freeborn; not of servile extraction. *King Charles.*

**INGE'NUOUSLY**, ĭn-jĕn'-ū-ŭs-lė. *ad.* Openly; fairly; candidly; generously. *Bacon.*

**INGE'NUOUSNESS**, ĭn-jĕn'-ū-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Openness; fairness; candour. *Pegge.*

**I'NGENY**, ĭn'-jė-nė. *n. s.* [*ingenium*, Lat.] Genius; wit. *Boyle. Ob. J.*

*To* **INGE'ST** §, ĭn-jĕst'. *v. a.* [*ingestus*, Lat.] To throw into the stomach. *Brown.*

**INGE'STION**, ĭn-jĕs'-tshŭn. 464. *n. s.* The act of throwing into the stomach. *Harvey.*

**I'NGLE***, ĭng'-gl. *n. s.* [probably from *igniculus*, dimin. of *ignis*, Lat.] Fire, or flame; a blaze. *Ray.*

**INGLO'RIOUS** §, ĭn-glō'-rė-ŭs. *a.* [*inglorius*, Lat.] Void of honour; mean; without glory. *Milton.* Regardless of glory; insensible to the charms of glory. *Milton.*

**INGLO'RIOUSLY**, ĭn-glō'-rė-ŭs-lė. *ad.* With ignominy; with want of glory. *Pope.*

*To* **INGO'RGE***. See *To* ENGORGE.

**I'NGOT**, ĭn'-gŏt. 166. *n. s.* [*lingot*, Fr.] A mass of metal. *Shakspeare.*

*To* **INGRA'FF** §, ĭn-grȧf'. } *v. a.* [*in* and *graff.*] To
*To* **INGRA'FT** §, ĭn-grȧft'. } propagate trees by insition. *May.* To plant the sprig of one tree in the stock of another. To plant any thing not native. *Milton.* To fix deep; to settle. *Hooker.*

**INGRA'FTMENT**, ĭn-grȧft'-mėnt. *n. s.* The act of ingrafting. The sprig ingrafted.

**INGRA'INED***, ĭn-grān'd'. *a.* [from *grain.*] Dyed in grain; deeply infixed. *Marston.*

**INGRA'PPLED***, ĭn-grȧp'-pld. *a.* [from *grapple.*] Seized on; twisted together. *Drayton.*

**INGRA'TE** §. ĭn-grȧte'. } *a.* [*ingratus*, Lat.]
**INGRA'TEFUL** §, ĭn-grȧte'-fŭl. } Ungrateful; unthankful. *Shakspeare.* Unpleasing to the sense *Bacon.*

**INGRA'TEFULLY***, ĭn-grȧte'-fŭl-lė. *ad.* Ungratefully; without gratitude. *Sir A. Weldon.*

**INGRA'TEFULNESS***, ĭn-grȧte'-fŭl-nĕs. *n. s.* Unthankfulness. *Bullokar.*

*To* **INGRA'TIATE** §, ĭn-grā'-shė-ȧte. 461. *v. a.* [*in* and *gratia*, Lat.] To put in favour; to recommend

to kindness. *Bp. Richardson.* To recommend; to render easy: applied to things. *Hammond.*

INGRA'TIATING*, ĭn-grā'-shē-ā-tĭng. *n. s.* Recommendation; the act of putting in favour. *King Charles.*

INGRA'TITUDE, ĭn-grăt'-tē-tūde. *n. s.* Retribution of evil for good; unthankfulness. *Shakspeare.*

*To* INGRA'VE*, ĭn-grāve'. *v. a.* [from *grave.*] To bury. *Gamage.*

*To* INGRA'VIDATE*, ĭn-grăv'-ē-dāte. *v. a.* [*gravidatus*, Lat.] To impregnate; to make prolifick. *Fuller.*

*To* INGRE'AT*, ĭn-grāte'. *v. a.* To make great. *Fotherby.*

INGRE'DIENT, ĭn-grē'-jĕnt. 294. *n. s.* [*ingredient*, Fr.; *ingrediens*, Lat.] Component part of a body, consisting of different materials. *Bacon.*

INGRESS, ĭng'-grĕs. 408. *n. s.* [*ingressus*, Lat.] Entrance; power of entrance; intromission. *Bacon.*

INGRE'SSION, ĭn-grĕsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* The act of entering; entrance. *Digby.*

INGUINAL, ĭng'-gwĕ-nål. *a.* [*inguen*, Lat.] Belonging to the groin. *Arbuthnot.*

*To* INGU'LF, ĭn-gŭlf'. *v. a.* [*in* and *gulf.*] To swallow up in a vast profundity. *Milton.* To cast into a gulf. *Hayward.*

*To* INGU'RGITATE §, ĭn-gûr'-jē-tāte. *v. a.* [*ingurgito*, Lat.] To swallow down. *Cleaveland.* To plunge into; to ingulf. *Fotherby.*

*To* INGU'RGITATE*, ĭn-gûr'-jē-tāte. *v. n.* To drink largely; to swig. *Burton.*

INGURGITA'TION, ĭn-gûr-jē-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of intemperate swallowing. *Sir T. Elyot.*

INGU'STABLE, ĭn-gŭs'-tå-bl. *a.* [*in* and *gusto*, Lat.] Not perceptible by the taste. *Brown.*

INHA'BILE §, ĭn-hâb'-ĭl, or ĭn-å-bēl'. *a.* [*inhabilis*, Lat.] Unskilful; unready; unfit; unqualified.

☞ Dr. Johnson and Mr. Sheridan have, in my opinion, very properly accented this word on the second syllable; but the French accentuation on the last seems the most current. For, though the origin of this word is the Latin *inhabilis*, it came to us through the French *inhabile*, and does not seem yet to be naturalized. *W.*

INHABI'LITY*, ĭn-hå-bĭl'-ē-tè. *n. s.* Unskilfulness. *Barrow.*

*To* INHA'BIT §, ĭn-hâb'-ĭt. *v. a.* [*habito*, Lat.] To dwell in; to hold as a dweller. *Hooker.*

*To* INHA'BIT, ĭn-hâb'-ĭt. *v. n.* To dwell; to live. *Milton.*

INHA'BITABLE, ĭn-hâb'-ē-tå-bl. *a.* Capable of affording habitation. *Donne.* [*inhabitable*, Fr.] Incapable of inhabitants; not habitable; uninhabitable: formerly this was the sole explanation of the word; but not now in use in this sense. *Shakspeare.*

INHA'BITANCE, ĭn-hâb'-ĭt-ânse. *n. s.* Residence of dwellers. *Carew.*

INHA'BITANT, ĭn-hâb'-ĭt-ânt. *n. s.* Dweller; one that resides in a place. *Abbot.*

INHABITA'TION, ĭn-hâb-ē-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Abode; place of dwelling. *Milton.* The act of inhabiting, or planting with dwellings; state of being inhabited. *Raleigh.* Quantity of inhabitants. *Brown.*

INHA'BITER, ĭn-hâb'-ĭt-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that inhabits; a dweller. *Rev.* viii.

INHA'BITRESS*, ĭn-hâb'-ē-trĕs. *n. s.* A female inhabitant. *Bp. Richardson.*

*To* INHA'NCE*. See *To* ENHANCE.

*To* INHA'LE, ĭn-hāle'. *v. a.* [*inhalo*, Lat.] To draw in with air; to inspire. *Arbuthnot.*

INHARMO'NICAL*, ĭn-hår-mŏn'-ē-kål. *a.* [*in* and *harmonical.*] Discordant.

INHARMO'NIOUS, ĭn-hår-mō'-nē-ŭs. *a.* [*in* and *harmonious.*] Unmusical; not sweet of sound. *Felton.*

*To* INHE'RE §, ĭn-hēre'. *v. n.* [*inhæreo*, Lat.] To exist in something else. *Digby.*

INHE'RENCE*, ĭn-hē'-rĕnse. } *n. s.* Existence in
INHE'RENCY*, ĭn-hē'-rĕn-sè. } something else, so as to be inseparable from it. *South.*

INHE'RENT, ĭn-hē'-rĕnt. *a.* [*inherens*, Lat.] Existing in something else, so as to be inseparable from it. *Shak.* Naturally conjoined; innate; in born. *Dryden.*

INHE'RENTLY*, ĭn-hē'-rĕnt-lè. *ad.* By inherence. *Bentley.*

*To* INHE'RIT §, ĭn-hĕr'-rĭt. *v. a.* [*enheriter*, Fr.] To receive or possess by inheritance *Shak.* To possess; to obtain possession of. *Shakspeare.*

INHE'RITABLE, ĭn-hĕr'-rĭt-å-bl. *a.* Transmissible by inheritance; obtainable by succession. *Carew.*

INHE'RITABLY*, ĭn-hĕr'-rĭt-å-blè. *ad.* By inheritance. *Sherwood.*

INHE'RITANCE, ĭn-hĕr'-rĭt-ânse. *n. s.* Patrimony; hereditary possession. *Shak.* The reception of possession by hereditary right. *Locke.* Possession. *Shak*

INHE'RITOR, ĭn-hĕr'-rĭt-ŭr. 166. *n. s.* An heir, one who receives by succession. *Bacon.*

INHE'RITRESS, ĭn-hĕr'-rĭt-rĕs. *n. s.* An heiress; a woman that inherits. *Bacon.*

INHE'RITRIX, ĭn-hĕr'-rĭt-trĭks. *n. s.* An heiress. *Shakspeare.*

*To* INHE'RSE, ĭn-hĕrse'. *v. a.* [*in* and *herse.*] To enclose in a funeral monument. *Shakspeare.*

INHE'SION, ĭn-hē'-zhŭn. 451. *n. s.* [*inhæsio*, Lat.] Inherence; the state of existing in something else. *South.*

INHIA'TION*, ĭn-hĭ-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*inhiatio*, Lat.] A gaping after; a great desire. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* INHI'BIT §, ĭn-hĭb'-ĭt. *v. a.* [*inhibeo*, Lat.] To restrain; to hinder; to repress; to check. *Bacon.* To prohibit; to forbid. *Clarendon.*

INHIBI'TION, ĭn-hĭ-bĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [*inhibitio*, Lat.] Restraint; hinderance. *Burton.* Prohibition; embargo. *Government of the Tongue.* [In law.] A writ to forbid a judge from farther proceeding in the cause depending before him. *Cowel.*

*To* INHI'VE*, ĭn-hīve'. *v. a.* To put into a hive. *Cotgrave.*

*To* INHO'LD, ĭn-hōld'. *v. a.* [*in* and *hold.*] To have inherent; to contain in itself. *Raleigh.*

*To* INHO'OP*, ĭn-hōōp'. *v. a.* [*in* and *hoop.*] To confine in an enclosure. *Shakspeare.*

INHO'SPITABLE §, ĭn-hŏs'-pē-tå-bl. *a.* [*in* and *hospitable.*] Affording no kindness nor entertainment to strangers. *Milton.*

INHO'SPITABLY, ĭn-hŏs'-pē-tå-blè. *ad.* Unkindly to strangers. *Milton.*

INHO'SPITABLENESS, ĭn-hŏs'-pē-tå-bl-nĕs. }
INHOSPITA'LITY, ĭn-hŏs-pē-tăl'-ē-tè. } *n. s.* Want of hospitality; want of courtesy to strangers. *Bp. Hall.*

INHU'MAN §, ĭn-hū'-mân. 88. *a.* [*inhumanus*, Lat.] Barbarous; savage; cruel. *Atterbury.*

INHUMA'NITY, ĭn-hū-mân'-ē-tè. *n. s.* [*inhumanité*, Fr.] Cruelty; savageness; barbarity. *Sidney.*

INHU'MANLY, ĭn-hū'-mân-lè. *ad.* Savagely; cruelly; barbarously. *Marston.*

INHUMA'TION*, ĭn-hū-mā'-shŭn. *n. s.* A burying; sepulture. *Waterhouse.*

*To* I'NHUMATE §, ĭn-hū'-māte. }
*To* INHU'ME §, ĭn-hūme'. } *v. a.* [*inhumo*, Lat.] To bury; to inter. *Sir T. Herbert.*

INIMA'GINABLE*, ĭn-ē-măd'-jĭn-å-bl. *a.* Inconceivable. *Pearson.*

INIMI'CAL, ĭn-ĭm'-ē-kål, or ĭn-ē-mĭ'-kål. [ĭn-ĭm'-ē-kål, *Perry*; ĭn-ĭm'-ē-kål, or ĭn-ē-mĭ'-kål, *Jones.*] *a.* [*inimicus*, Lat.] Unfriendly; unkind; hurtful hostile; adverse. *Brand.*

☞ This word sprung up in the House of Commons about ten years ago, [since1780] and has since been so much in use as to make us wonder how we did so long without it. It had, indeed, one great recommendation, which was, that it was pronounced in direct opposition to the rules of our own language. An Englishman, who had never heard it pronounced, would, at first sight, have placed the accent on the antepenultimate, and have pronounced the penultimate *i* short; but the vanity of showing its derivation from the Latin *inimicus*, where the penultimate *i* is long, and the very oddity of pronouncing this *i* long in *inimical*, made this pronunciation fashionable. I know it may be urged, that this word, with respect to sound, was as great an oddity in the Latin language as it is in ours; and that the reason for making the *i* long was its derivation from *amicus*. It

will be said, too, that in other words, such as *aromaticus*, *tyrannicus*, *rhetoricus*, &c., the *i* was only terminational; but in *inimicus* it was radical, and therefore entitled to the quantity of its original *amicus*. In answer to this, it may be observed, that this was no reason for placing the accent on that syllable in Latin. In that language, whenever the penultimate syllable was long, whether radical or terminational, it had always the accent on it. Thus the numerous terminations in *alis* and *ator*, by having the penultimate *a* long, had always the accent on that letter, while the *i* in the terminations *ilis* and *itas* seldom had the accent, because that vowel was generally short. But allowing for a moment, that we ought servilely to follow the Latin accent and quantity, in words which we derive from that language, this rule, at least, ought to be restricted to such words as have preserved their Latin form, as *orator*, *senator*, *character*, &c.; yet in these words we find the Latin penultimate accent entirely neglected, and the English antepenultimate adopted. But if this Latin accent and quantity should extend to words from the Latin that are anglicised, then we ought to pronounce *divinity*, *de-vĭne-e-ty*; *severity*, *se-vĕre-e-ty*; and *urbanity*, *ur-băne-e-ty*. In short, the whole language would be metamorphosed, and we should neither pronounce English nor Latin, but a Babylonish dialect between both. *W.*

**INIMITABI'LITY**, ĭn-ĭm-ė-tȧ-bĭl'-ė-tė. *n. s.* Incapacity to be imitated. *Norris.*

**INI'MITABLE** §, ĭn-ĭm'-ė-tȧ-bl. 405. *a.* [*inimitabilis*, Lat.] Above imitation; not to be copied. *Drayton.*

**INI'MITABLY**, ĭn-ĭm'-ė-tȧ-blė. *ad.* In a manner not to be imitated; to a degree of excellence above imitation. *Pope.*

**INI'QUITOUS**, ĭn-ĭk'-kwė-tŭs. *a.* Unjust; wicked.

**INI'QUITY** §, ĭn-ĭk'-kwė-tė. *n. s.* [*iniquitas*, Lat.; *iniquité*, Fr.] Injustice; unrighteousness. *Smalridge.* Wickedness; crime. *Hooker.*

**INI'QUOUS***, ĭn-ĭk'-kwŭs. *a.* [*iniquus*, Lat.] Unjust. *Brown.*

*To* **INI'SLE***, ĭn-ĭle'. *v. a.* [from *isle*.] To encircle; to surround. *Drayton.*

**INI'TIAL** §, ĭn-nĭsh'-ȧl. 461. *a.* [*initialis*, Lat.] Placed at the beginning. *Pope.* Incipient; not complete. *Harvey.*

**INI'TIALLY***, ĭn-nĭsh'-ȧl-lė. *ad.* In an incipient degree. *Barrow.*

*To* **INI'TIATE**, ĭn-ĭsh'-ė-ȧte. *v. a.* [*initio*, Lat.] To enter; to instruct in the rudiments of an art; to place in a new state; to put into a new society. *More.* To begin upon. *Lord Clarendon.*

*To* **INI'TIATE**, ĭn-ĭsh'-ė-ȧte. *v. n.* To do the first part; to perform the first rite. *Pope.*

**INI'TIATE**, ĭn-ĭsh'-ė-ȧte. 91. *a.* Unpractised. *Shak.* Newly admitted; fresh, like a novice. *Young.*

**INITIA'TION**, ĭn-ĭsh-ė-ȧ'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*initiatio*, Lat.] The reception, admission, or entrance, of a new comer into any art or state. *Hammond.*

**INI'TIATORY***, ĭn-ĭsh'-ė-ȧ-tŭr-ė. *a.* Introductory. *Herbert.*

**INI'TIATORY***, ĭn-ĭsh'-ė-ȧ-tŭr-ė. *n. s.* Introductory rite. *L. Addison.*

**INI'TION***, ĭn-ĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* Beginning. *Naunton.*

*To* **INJE'CT** §, ĭn-jĕkt'. *v. a.* [*injectus*, Lat.] To throw in; to dart in. *Bp. Hall.* To throw up; to cast up. *Pope.*

**INJE'CTION**, ĭn-jĕk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*injectio*, Lat.] The act of casting in. *Bp. Hall.* Any medicine made to be injected by a syringe, or any other instrument, into any part of the body. *Quincy.* The act of filling the vessels with wax, or any other proper matter, to show their shapes and ramifications, often done by anatomists. *Quincy.*

*To* **INJO'IN**, ĭn-jŏĭn'. *v. a.* [*enjoindre*, Fr.; *injungo*, Lat.] To command; to enforce by authority. See *To* ENJOIN. *Hooker.* To join. *Shakspeare.*

**INJUCU'NDITY**, ĭn-jū-kŭn'-dė-tė. *n. s.* [*in* and *jucundity*.] Unpleasantness. *Cockeram.*

**INJU'DICABLE**, ĭn-jū'-dė-kȧ-bl. *a.* [*in* and *judico*, Lat.] Not cognizable by a judge.

**INJUDI'CIAL**, ĭn-jū-dĭsh'-ȧl. *a.* [*in* and *judicial*.] Not according to form of law. *Dict.*

**INJUDI'CIOUS** §, ĭn-jū-dĭsh'-ŭs. *a.* [*in* and *judicious*.] Void of judgement; without judgement. *Burnet.*

**INJUDI'CIOUSLY**, ĭn-jū-dĭsh'-ŭs-lė. *ad.* With ill judgement; not wisely. *Broome.*

**INJUDI'CIOUSNESS***, ĭn-jū-dĭsh'-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Want of judgement. *Whitlock.*

**INJU'NCTION**, ĭn-jŭngk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*injunctio*, Lat.] Command; order; precept. *Hooker* [In law.] An interlocutory decree out of the chancery. *Cowel*

*To* **INJURE** §, ĭn'-jŭr. *v. a.* [*injuria*, Lat.] To hurt unjustly; to mischief undeservedly; to wrong. *Temple.* To annoy; to affect with any inconvenience. *Milton.*

**INJURER**, ĭn'-jŭr-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* He that hurts another unjustly. *B. Jonson.*

**INJU'RIOUS**, ĭn-jū'-rė-ŭs. 314. *a.* Unjust; invasive of another's rights. *Shak.* Guilty of wrong or injury. *Milton.* Mischievous; unjustly hurtful. *Tillotson.* Detractory; contumelious; reproachful; wrongful. *Sidney.*

**INJU'RIOUSLY**, ĭn-jū'-rė-ŭs-lė. *ad.* Wrongfully; hurtfully; with injustice; with contumely. *Pope.*

**INJU'RIOUSNESS**, ĭn-jū'-rė-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Quality of being injurious. *K. Charles.*

**INJURY** §, ĭn'-jū-rė. *n. s.* [*injuria*, Lat.] Hurt without justice. *Hayward.* Mischief; detriment. *Watts.* Annoyance. *Mortimer.* Contumelious language; reproachful appellation. *Bacon.*

**INJU'STICE**, ĭn-jŭs'-tŭs. 142. *n. s.* [Fr. *injustitia*, Lat.] Iniquity; wrong. *Swift.*

**INK** §, ĭngk. 408. *n. s.* [*encre*, Fr.] The black liquor with which men write. *Sidney.* *Ink* is used for any liquor with which they write: as, red *ink*; green *ink*.

*To* **INK**, ĭngk. *v. a.* To black or daub with ink.

**I'NKHORN**, ĭngk'-hŏrn. *n. s.* [epn, Sax., whence *ink-ern*, i. e. a little vessel, for which we corruptly write *ink-horn*.] A portable case for the instruments of writing. *Shakspeare.*

**I'NKHORN***, ĭngk'-hŏrn. *a.* A reproacnful epithet of elder times, meaning affected, pedantick, or pompous. *Bale.*

**I'NKINESS***, ĭngk'-ė-nĕs. *n. s.* Blackness. *Sherwood.*

**I'NKLE**, ĭng'-kl. 405. *n. s.* A kind of narrow fillet; a tape. *Shakspeare.*

**I'NKLING**, ĭngk'-lĭng. *n. s.* [*inklincken*, Teut.] Hint; whisper; intimation. *Abp. Cranmer.* Desire; inclination. *Grose.*

**I'NKMAKER**, ĭngk'-mȧ-kŭr. *n. s.* He who makes ink.

*To* **INKNO'T***, ĭn-nŏt'. *v. a.* To bind as with a knot. *Fuller.*

**I'NKSTAND***, ĭngk'-stănd. *n. s.* An utensil for holding the instruments of writing.

**I'NKY**, ĭngk'-ė. *a.* Consisting of ink. *Shak.* Resembling ink. *Boyle.* Black as ink. *Shakspeare.*

*To* **INLA'CE***, ĭn-lȧse'. *v. a.* [from *lace*.] To embellish with variegations. *P. Fletcher.*

**I'NLAND** §, ĭn'-lănd. *a.* [*in* and *land*.] Interiour; lying remote from the sea. *Spenser.* Civilized. *Shak.*

**I'NLAND**, ĭn'-lănd. *n. s.* Interiour or midland parts. *Spenser.*

**I'NLANDER**, ĭn'-lăn-dŭr. 98. *n. s.* Dweller remote from the sea. *Brown.*

**I'NLANDISH***, ĭn'-lănd-ĭsh. *a.* Native. Opposed to *outlandish*. *Reeve. Ob. T.*

*To* **INLA'PIDATE**, ĭn-lăp'-ė-dȧte. *v. a.* [*in* and *lapido*.] To make stony; to turn to stone. *Bacon.*

*To* **INLA'RD***. See *To* ENLARD.

*To* **INLA'W**, ĭn-lȧw'. *v. a.* [*in* and *law*.] To clear of outlawry or attainder. *Bacon.*

*To* **INLA'Y** §, ĭn-lȧ'. *v. a.* [*in* and *lay*.] To diversify with different bodies inserted into the ground or substratum. *Shak.* To make variety by being inserted into bodies; to variegate. *Milton.*

**INLA'Y**, ĭn'-lȧ. 492, 493. *n. s.* Matter inlaid; matter cut to be inlaid. *Milton.*

**INLA'YER***, ĭn-lȧ'-ŭr. *n. s.* One that inlays. *Evelyn.*

**I'NLET**, ĭn'-lĕt. *n. s.* [*in* and *let*.] Passage; place of ingress; entrance. *Wotton.*

*To* **INLI'GHTEN***. See *To* ENLIGHTEN.

*To* **INLO'CK***, ĭn-lŏk'. *v. a.* [from *lock*.] To close; to lock, set, or shut one thing within another. *Cotgrave.*

*To* **INLU'MINE***. See *To* ENLUMINE.

I'NLY, în'-lè. *a.* Interiour; internal; secret. *Shak.*

I'NLY, în'-lè. *ad.* [inlice, Sax.] Internally; within; secretly; in the heart. *Spenser.*

I'NMATE §, în'-māte. *n. s.* One admitted to dwell for his money jointly with another man. *Cowel.*

I'NMATE*, în'-māte. *a.* Admitted as an inmate. *Milton.*

I'NMOST, în'-mōst. *a.* [innemerc, Sax.] Deepest within; remotest from the surface. *Shakspeare.*

INN §, în. *n. s.* [inn, inne, Sax.] A chamber; a lodging; a house; a dwelling. *Chaucer.* A house of entertainment for travellers. *Spenser.* A house where students were boarded and taught: whence we still call the colleges of common law *inns* of court. *Shak.* It was anciently used for the town houses in which great men resided when they attended the court.

*To* INN, în. *v. n.* To take up temporary lodging. *Donne.*

*To* INN, în. *v. a.* To house; to put under cover. [*innen*, Teut.] *Bacon.* To lodge. [from the noun.] *Chaucer.*

INNA'TE §, în-nāte'. 91. } *a.* [*innatus*, Lat.] Inborn;
INNA'TED §, în-nā'-tĕd. } ingenerate; natural; not superadded; not adscititious. *Burton.* Inherent. *Bentley.*

INNA'TELY*, în-nāte'-lè. *ad.* Naturally.

INNA'TENESS, în-nāte'-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of being innate.

INNAVIGABI.E, în-nâv'-vè-gâ-bl. *a.* [*innavigabilis*, Lat.] Not to be passed by sailing. *Dryden.*

I'NNER §, în'-nûr. 98. *a.* [from *in.*] Interiour; not outward. *Spenser.*

I'NNERLY*, în'-nûr-lè. *ad.* More within. *Barret. Ob. T.*

I'NNERMOST, în'-nûr-mōst. *a.* Inmost; deepest within. *Prov.* xviii. Remotest from the outward part. *Newton.*

INNHO'LDER, în'-hōl-dûr. *n. s.* [*inn* and *hold.*] An inhabitant. *Spenser.* A man who keeps an inn; an innkeeper. *Bacon.*

I'NNING, în'-nĭng. *n. s.* [innung, Sax.] Ingathering of corn. *Sherwood.* In the plural, lands recovered from the sea. *Ainsworth.* A term in the game of cricket; the turn for using the bat. *Duncombe.*

INNKEE'PER, în'-kēēp-ûr. *n. s.* One who keeps lodgings and provisions for the entertainment of travellers. *Bp. Taylor.*

I'NNOCENCE, în'-nō-sĕnse. } *n. s.* Purity from in-
I'NNOCENCY, în'-nō-sĕn-sè. } jurious action; untainted integrity. *Milton.* Freedom from guilt imputed. *Shak.* Harmlessness; innoxiousness. *Burnet.* Simplicity of heart, perhaps with some degree of weakness. *Shakspeare.*

I'NNOCENT §, în'-nō-sĕnt. *a.* [*innocens*, Lat.] Pure from mischief. *Shak.* Free from any particular guilt. *St. Matt.* xxvii. Unhurtful; harmless in effects. *Pope.* Ignorant. *Chaucer.*

I'NNOCENT, în'-nō-sĕnt. *n. s.* One free from guilt or harm. *Gower.* A natural; an idiot. *Hooker.*

I'NNOCENTLY, în'-nō-sĕnt-lè. *ad.* Without guilt. *South.* With simplicity; with silliness or imprudence. Without hurt. *Cowley.*

INNO'CUOUS §, în-nŏk'-kù-ŭs. *a.* [*innocuus*, Lat.] Harmless in effects. *More.* Doing no harm. *Burton.*

INNO'CUOUSLY, în-nŏk'-kù-ŭs-lè. *ad.* Without mischievous effects. *Brown.*

INNO'CUOUSNESS, în-nŏk'-kù-ŭs-nĕs. Harmlessness. *Digby.*

INNO'MINABLE §*, în-nŏm'-în-â-bl. *a.* [*innominabilis*, Lat.] Not to be named. *Chaucer.*

INNO'MINATE*, în-nŏm'-în-āte. *a.* Without a name; not named. *Sir T. Herbert.*

*To* I'NNOVATE §, în'-nō-vāte. 91. *v. a.* [*innovo*, Lat.] To bring in something not known before. *Bacon.* To change by introducing novelties. *Burton.*

*To* I'NNOVATE*, în'-nō-vāte. *v. n.* To introduce novelties. *Bacon.*

INNOVA'TION, în-nō-vā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Change by the introduction of novelty.

I'NNOVATOR, în'-nō-vā-tûr. 166, 521. *n. s.* An introducer of novelties. *Shak.* One that makes changes by introducing novelties. *South.*

INNO'XIOUS §, în-nŏk'-shŭs. *a.* [*innoxius*, Lat.] Free from mischievous effects. *Digby.* Pure from crimes. *Burton.*

INNO'XIOUSLY, în-nŏk'-shŭs-lè. *ad.* Harmlessly; without harm done. Without harm suffered. *Brown.*

INNO'XIOUSNESS, în-nŏk'-shŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Harmlessness.

INNUE'NDO, în-nù-ĕn'-dō. *n. s.* [*innuendo*, from *innuo*, Lat.] An oblique hint. *Dryden.*

I'NNUENT*, în'-nù-ĕnt. *a.* [*innuens*, Lat.] Significant. *Burton.*

INNUMERABI'LITY*, în-nù'-mûr-â-bĭl'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* State or quality of being innumerable. *Fotherby.*

INNU'MERABLE §, în-nù'-mûr-â-bl. *a.* [*innumerabilis*, Lat.] Not to be counted for multitude. *Shak.*

INNU'MERABLENESS*, în-nù'-mûr-â-bl-nĕs *n. s.* Innumerability. *Sherwood.*

INNU'MERABLY, în-nù'-mûr-â-blè. *ad.* Without number.

INNU'MEROUS, în-nù'-mûr-ŭs. 557. *a.* [*innumerus*, Lat.] Too many to be counted. *Milton.*

INOBE'DIENCE §*, în-ō-bē'-jè-ĕnse. [See OBEDIENCE.] *n. s.* [Fr.] Disobedience. *Bp. Bedell.*

INOBE'DIENT*, în-ō-bē'-jè-ĕnt. *a.* Disobedient. Formerly used as a substantive.

INOBSE'RVABLE §*, în-ŏb-zĕrv'-â-bl. *a.* [*inobservabilis*, Lat.] Unobservable. *Bullokar.*

INOBSE'RVANCE*, în-ŏb-zĕrv'-ânse. *n. s.* Want of observance; disobedience; heedlessness. *Bacon.*

INOBSERVA'TION*, în-ŏb-zĕr-vā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Want of observation. *Shuckford.*

*To* INO'CULATE §, în-ŏk'-kù-lāte. *v. n.* [*inoculo*, *in* and *oculus*, Lat.] To propagate any plant, by inserting its bud into another stock; to practise inoculation. *May.*

*To* INO'CULATE, în-ŏk'-kù-lāte. *v. a.* To yield a bud to another stock. *Shak.* To infect with the small-pox by inoculation. *Reid.*

INOCULA'TION, în-ŏk-kù-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of inserting the eye of a bud into another stock. *Miller.* The practice of transplanting the small-pox, by infusion of the matter from ripened pustules into the veins of the uninfected. *Arbuthnot.*

INO'CULATOR, în-ŏk'-kù-lā-tûr. 521. *n. s.* One that practises the inoculation of trees. One who propagates the small-pox by inoculation. *Freind.*

*To* INO'DIATE*, în-ō'-dè-āte. *v. a.* [*in* and *odious.*] To make hateful. *South.*

INO'DORATE §, în-ō'-dûr-āte. *a.* [*in* and *odoratus*, Lat.] Having no scent. *Bacon.*

INO'DOROUS, în-ō'-dûr-ŭs. 314. *a.* Wanting scent; not affecting the nose. *Arbuthnot.*

INOFFE'NSIVE §, în-ŏf-fĕn'-sĭv. 158. [See OFFENSIVE.] *a.* [*in* and *offensive.*] Giving no scandal; giving no provocation. *Fleetwood.* Giving no uneasiness; causing no terrour. *Locke.* Harmless; hurtless; innocent. *Sir T. Herbert.* Unembarrassed; without stop or obstruction. *Milton.*

INOFFE'NSIVELY, în-ŏf-fĕn'-sĭv-lè. *ad.* Without appearance of harm; without harm. *Bp. Hall.*

INOFFE'NSIVENESS, în-ŏf-fĕn'-sĭv-nĕs. *n. s* Harmlessness. *Bp. Hall.*

INOFFI'CIOUS §, în-ŏf-fĭsh'-ŭs. 357. [See OFFICIOUS.] *a.* [*inofficiosus*, Lat.] Not civil; not attentive to the accommodation of others. *B. Jonson.* Applied by civilians to that will, in which they are omitted, or but slightly provided for, who ought chiefly to be considered. *Bullokar.*

INOPERA'TION*, în-ŏp-ĕr-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [from *operation.*] Production of effects; agency; influence. *Bp. Hall.*

INO'PINATE, în-ŏp'-ĕ-nāte. 91. *a.* [*inopinatus*, Lat.] Not expected.

INOPPORTU'NE §, în-ŏp-pôr-tūne'. *a.* [*inopportunus*, Lat.] Unseasonable; inconvenient.

INOPPORTU'NELY*, în-ŏp-pôr-tūne'-lè. *ad.* Unseasonably; inconveniently. *Donne.*

INO'RDINACY, în-ŏr'-dè-nâ-sè. 168. *n. s.* Irregularity; disorder. *Bp. Taylor.*

INO'RDINATE §, în-ŏr'-dè-nāte. 91 *a.* [*in* and *ordi-*

*natus*, Lat.] Irregular; disorderly; deviating from right. *Spenser.*

INORDINATELY, ĭn-ôr'-dē-nāte-lē. *ad.* Irregularly; not rightly. *Skelton.*

INORDINATENESS, ĭn-ôr'-dē-nāte-nĕs. *n. s.* Want of regularity; intemperance of any kind. *Bp. Hall.*

INORDINA'TION, ĭn-ôr-dē-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Irregularity; deviation from right. *Bp. Taylor.*

INORGA'NICAL, ĭn-ôr-găn'-ē-kăl. *a.* [*in* and *organical.*] Void of organs or instrumental parts. *Burton.*

*To* INO'SCULATE §, ĭn-ŏs'-kŭ-lāte. *v. n.* [*in* and *osculum*, Lat.] To unite by apposition or contact. *Derham.*

*To* INO'SCULATE*, ĭn-ŏs'-kŭ-lāte. *v. a.* To insert; to join in, or among. *Bp. Berkeley.*

INOSCULA'TION, ĭn-ŏs-kŭ-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Union by conjunction of the extremities. *Ray.*

INQUEST, ĭn'-kwĕst. 408. *n. s.* [*enqueste*, Fr.] Judicial inquiry or examination. *Atterbury.* [In law.] The *inquest* of jurors, or by jury, is the most usual trial of all causes, both civil and criminal. *Cowel.* Inquiry; search; study. *South.*

*To* INQUI'ET §*, ĭn-kwī'-ĕt. *v. a.* [*inquieter*, old Fr.] To disquiet; to trouble; to disturb. *Bp. Fisher.*

INQUIETA'TION*, ĭn-kwī-ē-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Disturbance; annoyance. *Sir T. Elyot. Ob. T.*

INQUI'ETUDE, ĭn-kwī'-ē-tūde. *n. s.* [Fr.] Disturbed state; want of quiet; attack on the quiet. *Wotton.*

*To* INQUINATE §, ĭng'-kwē-nāte. *v. a.* [*inquino*, Lat.] To pollute; to corrupt. *Brown.*

INQUINA'TION, ĭng-kwē-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Corruption; pollution. *Bacon.*

INQUI'RABLE, ĭn-kwī'-rā-bl. *a.* Of which inquisition or inquest may be made. *Bacon.*

*To* INQUI'RE §, ĭn-kwīre'. *v. n.* [*inquiro*, Lat.] To ask questions; to make search; to exert curiosity on any occasion. *Shak.* To make examination. *Dryden.*

*To* INQUI'RE, ĭn-kwīre'. *v. a.* To ask about; to seek out. To call; to name. *Spenser.* It is now more commonly written *enquire.* [So says *Dr. Johnson*; but *Mr. Todd* says "it is more usually written with *in*." See *To* ENQUIRE.]

INQUI'RENT*, ĭn-kwī'-rĕnt. *a.* [*inquirens*, Lat.] Inquiring into; wishing to know. *Shenstone.*

INQUI'RER, ĭn-kwī'-rŭr. 98. *n. s.* Searcher; examiner; one curious and inquisitive. *Brown.* One who interrogates; one who questions.

INQUI'RY, ĭn-kwī'-rē. *n. s.* Interrogation; search by question. *Acts*, x. Examination; search. *Locke.*

INQUISI'TION, ĭn-kwē-zĭsh'-ŭn. 410. *n. s.* [*inquisitio*, Lat.] Judicial inquiry. *Psalm* ix. Examination; discussion. *Bacon.* [In law.] A manner of proceeding in matters criminal, by the office of the judge. *Cowel.* The court established in some countries, subject to the pope, for the detection of heresy. *Trapp.*

INQUISI'TIONAL*, ĭn-kwē-zĭsh'-ŭn-ăl. *a.* Busy in inquiry. *Sterne.*

INQUI'SITIVE §, ĭn-kwĭz'-zē-tĭv. *a.* [*inquisitus*, Lat.] Curious; busy in search; active to pry into any thing. *Shakspeare.*

INQUI'SITIVELY, ĭn-kwĭz'-zē-tĭv-lē. *ad.* With curiosity; with narrow scrutiny. *Donne.*

INQUI'SITIVENESS, ĭn-kwĭz'-zē-tĭv-nĕs. *n. s.* Curiosity; diligence to pry into things hidden. *Sidney.*

INQUI'SITOR, ĭn-kwĭz'-zē-tŭr. 166. *n. s.* [Lat.] One who examines judicially. *Bacon.* One who is too curious and inquisitive. *Feltham.* An officer in the popish courts of inquisition. *Fulke.*

INQUISITO'RIAL*, ĭn-kwĭz-zē-tō'-rē-ăl. *a.* With the severity of an inquisitor. *Blackburne.*

INQUISITO'RIOUS*, ĭn-kwĭz-zē-tō'-rē-ŭs. *a.* With the prying severity of an inquisitor. *Milton.*

*To* INRA'IL, ĭn-rāle'. *v. a.* To enclose within rails. *Hooker.*

I'NROAD, ĭn'-rōde. *n. s.* [*in* and *road.*] Incursion; sudden and desultory invasion. *Shakspeare.*

INSA'FETY*, ĭn-sāfe'-tē. *n. s.* Want of safety. *Naunton.*

INSALU'BRITY*, ĭn-sā-lū'-brē-tē. *n. s.* [*insalubrité*, old Fr.] Unwholesomeness. *Gregory.*

INSA'NABLE, ĭn-sān'-ā-bl. [See SANABLE.] *a.* [*insanabilis*, Lat.] Incurable; irremediable. *Cockeram.*

INSA'NE §, ĭn-sāne'. *a.* [*insanus*, Lat.] Mad. *Haslam* Making mad. *Shakspeare.*

INSA'NITY*, ĭn-sān'-ē-tē. *n. s.* Want of sound mind; madness. *Hale.*

INSA'PORY*, ĭn-sā'-pŭr-ē. *a.* [*in* and *sapor.*] Tasteless; wanting flavour. *Sir T. Herbert.*

INSA'TIABLE §, ĭn-sā'-shē-ā-bl. *a.* [*insatiabilis*, Lat.] Greedy beyond measure; greedy so as not to be satisfied. *South.*

INSA'TIABLENESS, ĭn-sā'-shē-ā-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Greediness not to be appeased. *Bp. Hall.*

INSA'TIABLY, ĭn-sā'-shē-ā-blē. *ad.* With greediness not to be appeased. *South.*

INSA'TIATE, ĭn-sā'-shē-āte. 91, 542. *a.* Greedy so as not to be satisfied. *Shakspeare.*

INSA'TIATELY*, ĭn-sā'-shē-āte-lē. *ad.* So greedily as not to be satisfied. *Sir T. Herbert.*

INSATI'ETY*, ĭn-sā-tī'-ē-tē. *n. s.* Insatiableness. *Granger.*

INSATISFA'CTION, ĭn-sāt-ĭs-făk'-shŭn. *n. s.* Want, unsatisfied state. *Bacon. Ob. J.*

INSA'TURABLE, ĭn-sātsh'-ū-rā-bl. 461. *a.* [*insaturabilis*, Lat.] Not to be glutted; not to be filled. *Cockeram.*

*To* INSCO'NCE*. See *To* ENSCONCE.

*To* INSCRI'BE §, ĭn-skrībe'. *v. a.* [*inscribo*, Lat.] To write on any thing. *Shak.* To mark any thing with writing; as, I *inscribed* the stone with my name. To assign to a patron without a formal dedication. *Dryden.* To draw a figure within another. *Notes to Creech's Manilius.*

INSCRI'BER*, ĭn-skrī'-bŭr. *n. s.* One who inscribes. *Pownall.*

INSCRI'PTION, ĭn-skrĭp'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*inscriptio*, Lat.] Something written or engraved. *Dryden.* Title. *Brown.* Consignment of a book to a patron without a formal dedication.

INSCRI'PTIVE*, ĭn-skrĭp'-tĭv. *a.* [*inscriptus*, Lat.] Bearing inscription. *Pursuits of Literature.*

*To* INSCRO'L*, ĭn-skrōle'. *v. a.* To write on a scroll. *Shakspeare.*

INSCRU'TABI'LITY*, ĭn-skrū-tă-bĭl'-ē-tē. *n. s.* Incapability of being discovered, or traced out. *Wakefield.*

INSCRU'TABLE §, ĭn-skrū'-tă-bl. *a.* [*inscrutabilis*, Lat.] Unsearchable; not to be traced out by inquiry or study. *Bacon.*

INSCRU'TABLY*, ĭn-skrū'-tă-blē. *ad.* So as not to be traced out.

*To* INSCU'LP §, ĭn-skŭlp'. *v. a.* [*insculpo*, Lat.] To engrave; to cut. *Shakspeare.*

INSCU'LPTION*, ĭn-skŭlp'-shŭn. *n. s.* Inscription. *Tourneur. Ob. T.*

INSCU'LPTURE, ĭn-skŭlp'-tshŭre. 461. *n. s.* Any thing engraved. *Shakspeare.*

*To* INSE'AM, ĭn-sēme'. *v. a.* To impress or mark by a seam or cicatrix. *Pope.*

*To* INSE'ARCH*, ĭn-sĕrtsh'. *v. n.* To make inquiry. *Sir T. Elyot.*

I'NSECT §, ĭn'-sĕkt. *n. s.* [*insecta*, Lat.] A tribe of animals, so called from a separation in the middle of their bodies, whereby they are cut into two parts, which are joined together by a small ligature, as in wasps and common flies. *Locke.* Any thing small or contemptible. *Thomson.*

INSECTA'TOR, ĭn-sĕk-tā'-tŭr. 166. *n. s.* [from *insector*, Lat.] One that persecutes or harasses with pursuit. *Dict.*

I'NSECTED*, ĭn'-sĕkt-ĕd. *a.* [from *insect.*] Having the nature of an insect. *Howell.*

INSE'CTILE, ĭn-sĕk'-tĭl. 140. *a.* Having the nature of insects. *Bacon.*

INSE'CTILE*, ĭn-sĕk'-tĭl. *n. s.* An insect. *Wotton.*

INSECTO'LOGER, ĭn-sĕk-tŏl'-ō-jŭr. 518. *n. s.* [*insect* and λόγος.] One who studies or describes insects. *Derham.*

INSECU'RE §, ĭn-sē-kūre'. *a.* [*in* and *secure.*] Not

secure; not confident of safety. *Tillotson.* Not safe. *Hurd.*

INSECU'RELY*, în-sè-kûre'-lè. *ad.* Without certainty. *Lord Chesterfield.*

INSECU'RITY, în-sè-kû'-rè-tè. *n. s.* Uncertainty; want of confidence. *Brown.* Want of safety; danger; hazard. *Hammond.*

INSECU'TION, în-sè-kû'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *insecutio*, Lat.] Pursuit. *Chapman. Ob. J.*

*To* INSE'MINATE §*, în-sĕm'-è-nate. *v. a.* [*insemino*, Lat.] To sow. *Cockeram.*

INSEMINA'TION, în-sĕm-è-nâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of scattering seed on ground.

INSE'NSATE, în-sĕn'-sate. 91. *a.* [*insensato*, Ital.] Stupid; wanting thought; wanting sensibility. *Hammond.*

INSENSIBI'LITY, în-sĕn-sè-bĭl'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*insensibilité*, Fr.] Inability to perceive. Stupidity; dulness of mental perception. Torpor; dulness of corporal sense.

INSE'NSIBLE §, în-sĕn'-sè-bl. 405. *a.* Imperceptible; not discoverable by the senses. *Shak.* Slowly gradual, so as that no progress is perceived. *Dryden.* Void of feeling, either mental or corporal. *Milton.* Void of emotion or affection. *Temple.* Void of sense or meaning. *Hale.*

INSE'NSIBLENESS, în-sĕn'-sè-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Absence of perception; inability to perceive. *Bp. Hall.*

INSE'NSIBLY, în-sĕn'-sè-blè. *ad.* Imperceptibly; in such a manner as is not discovered by the senses. *Milton.* By slow degrees. *Milton.* Without mental or corporal sense.

INSE'NTIENT*, în-sĕn'-shĕnt. *a.* [*in* and *sentiens*, Lat.] Not having perception. *Reid.*

INSEPARABI'LITY, în-sĕp-pâr-â-bĭl'-è-tè. } *n. s.*
INSE'PARABLENESS, în-sĕp'-pâr-â-bl-nĕs. } The quality of being such as cannot be severed or divided. *Burnet.*

INSE'PARABLE, în-sĕp'-pâr-â-bl. *a.* [Fr.; *inseparabilis*, Lat.] Not to be disjoined; united so as not to be parted. *Bacon.*

INSE'PARABLY, în-sĕp'-pâr-â-blè. *ad.* With indissoluble union. *Bacon.*

INSE'PARATE*, în-sĕp'-pâr-ât. *a.* Not separate; united.

INSE'PARATELY*, în-sĕp'-pâr-ât-lè. *ad.* So as not to be separated. *Abp. Cranmer.*

*To* INSE'RT §, în-sĕrt'. *v. a.* [*insero*, *insertum*, Lat.] To place in or amongst other things. *Stilling fleet.*

INSE'RTION, în-sĕr'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *insertio*, Lat.] The act of placing any thing in or among other matter. *Felton.* The thing inserted. *Broome.*

*To* INSE'RVE §, în-sĕrv'. *v. a.* [*inservio*, Lat.] To be of use to an end.

INSE'RVIENT, în-sĕr'-vè-ĕnt. *a.* Conducive; of use to an end. *Brown.*

*To* INSE'T*, în-sĕt'. *v. a.* [*in* and *set.*] To implant; to infix. *Chaucer.*

INSHA'DED*, în-shâ'-dĕd. *part. a.* [*in* and *shade.*] Marked with different gradations of colours. *W. Browne.*

*To* INSHE'LL, în-shĕl'. *v. a.* [*in* and *shell.*] To hide in a shell. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

*To* INSHE'LTER*, în-shĕl'-tûr. *v. a.* To place under shelter. *Shakspeare.*

*To* INSHI'P, în-shĭp'. *v. a.* To shut in a ship; to stow; to embark. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

*To* INSHRI'NE, în-shrîne'. *v. a.* To enclose in a shrine or precious case. *Shakspeare.*

INSIDE, în'-side. *n. s.* [*in* and *side.*] Interiour part; part within. Opposed to the *outside*. *Shakspeare.*

*To* INSI'DIATE*, în-sĭd'-è-âte. *v. a.* [*insidior*, Lat.] To lie in ambush for. *Weever's Port.*

INSI'DIATOR, în-sĭd-è-â'-tûr. 166. *n. s.* [Lat.] One who lies in wait. *Barrow.*

INSI'DIOUS §, în-sĭd'-è-ŭs, or în-sĭd'-jè-ŭs. 293, 294. *a.* [*insidiosus*, Lat.] Sly; circumventive; diligent to entrap; treacherous. *Atterbury.*

INSI'DIOUSLY, în-sĭd'-è-ŭs-lè. *ad.* In a sly and treacherous manner; with malicious artifice. *Bacon.*

INSI'DIOUSNESS*, în-sĭd'-è-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* State or quality of being insidious. *Barrow.*

I'NSIGHT, în'-slte. *n. s.* [*insicht*, Dutch.] Introspection; deep view; knowledge of the interiour parts thorough skill in any thing. *Sidney.*

*INSI'GNIA**, în-sĭg'-nè-â. *n. s.* pl. [Lat.] Distinguishing marks of office or honour. *Burke.*

INSIGNI'FICANCE, în-sĭg-nĭf'-fè-kânse. } *n. s.*
INSIGNI'FICANCY, în-sĭg-nĭf'-fè-kân-sè. } Want of meaning; unmeaning terms. *Glanville.* Unimportance. *Addison.*

INSIGNI'FICANT §, în-sĭg-nĭf'-fè-kânt. *a.* [*in* and *significant.*] Wanting meaning; void of signification. *Blackmore.* Unimportant; wanting weight; ineffectual. *Glanville.*

INSIGNI'FICANTLY, în-sĭg-nĭf'-fè-kânt-lè. *ad.* Without meaning. *Hale.* Without importance or effect.

INSIGNI'FICATIVE*, în-sĭg-nĭf'-fè-kâ-tĭv. *a.* Not betokening by an external sign. *Lett. upon Physiognomy.*

INSI'NCERE §, în-sĭn-sère'. *a.* [*insincerus*, Lat.] Not what one appears; not hearty; dissembling; unfaithful. Not sound; corrupted. *Pope.*

INSINCE'RELY*, în-sĭn-sère'-lè. *ad.* Unfaithfully; without sincerity. *Mountagu.*

INSINCE'RITY, în-sĭn-sĕr'-è-tè. *n. s.* Dissimulation; want of truth or fidelity. *Broome.*

*To* INSI'NEW, în-sĭn'-nû. *v. a.* [*in* and *sinew.*] To strengthen; to confirm. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

INSI'NUANT, în-sĭn'-nû-ânt. *a.* [Fr.] Having the power to gain favour. *Wotton.*

*To* INSI'NUATE §, în-sĭn'-nû-âte. *v. a.* [*insinuer*, Fr.; *insinuo*, Lat.] To introduce any thing gently. *Woodward.* To push gently into favour or regard. *Hooker.* To hint; to impart indirectly. *Swift.* To instil; to infuse gently. *Locke.*

*To* INSI'NUATE, în-sĭn'-nû-âte. *v. n.* To wheedle; to gain on the affections by gentle degrees. *Shak.* To steal into imperceptibly; to be conveyed insensibly. *Harvey.* To infold; to wreath; to wind. *Milton.*

INSINUA'TION, în-sĭn-nû-â'-shŭn. *n. s.* Introduction of any thing. *Crashaw.* The power of pleasing or stealing upon the affections. *Bacon.*

INSI'NUATIVE, în-sĭn'-nû-â-tĭv. *a.* Stealing on the affections. *Bacon.*

INSI'NUATOR, în-sĭn'-nû-â-tûr. 166, 521. *n. s.* The person or thing which insinuates. *Defoe.*

INSI'PID §, în-sĭp'-pĭd. *a.* [Fr.; *insipidus*, Lat.] Wanting taste; wanting power of affecting the organs of gust. *Boyle.* Wanting spirit; wanting pathos; flat; dull; heavy. *Dryden.*

INSIPI'DITY, în-sè-pĭd'-è-tè. } *n. s.* Want of taste.
INSI'PIDNESS, în-sĭp'-pĭd-nĕs. } *Sherwood.* Want of life or spirit. *Pope.*

INSI'PIDLY, în-sĭp'-pĭd-lè. *ad.* Without taste. Dully; without spirit. *Locke.*

INSI'PIENCE, în-sĭp'-è-ĕnse. *n. s.* [*insipientia*, Lat.] Folly; want of understanding.

*To* INSI'ST §, în-sĭst'. *v. n.* [*insister*, Fr.; *insisto* Lat.] To stand or rest upon. *Ray.* Not to recede from terms or assertions; to persist in. *Shak.* To dwell upon in discourse. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

INSI'STENT, în-sĭs'-tĕnt. *a.* Resting upon any thing. *Wotton.*

INSI'STURE, în-sĭs'-tshûre. 461. *n. s.* This word seems in Shakspeare to signify constancy or regularity. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

INSI'TIENCY, în-sĭsh'-è-ĕn-sè. *n. s.* [*in* and *sitio*, Lat.] Exemption from thirst. *Grew.*

INSI'TION, în-sĭsh'-ŭn. [See TRANSITION.] *n. s.* [*insitio*, Lat.] The insertion or ingraftment of one branch into another. *Ray.*

*To* INSNA'RE §, în-snâre'. *v. a.* To entrap; to catch in a trap, gin, or snare; to inveigle. *Shak.* To entangle in difficulties or perplexities. *Hooker.* To *ensnare* is more frequent.

INSNA'RER, în-snâ'-rûr. 98. *n. s.* He that insnares.

*To* INSNA'RL*, în-snârl'. *v. a.* [from *snarl.*] To entangle. *Cotgrave.*

INSOBRI'ETY, în-sò-brĭ'-è-tè. *n. s.* Drunkenness, want of sobriety. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

INSO'CIABLE, ?n-sò'-shè-â-bl. 405. *a.* [*insociabilis*,

Lat.] Averse from conversation. *Shak.* Incapable of connexion or union. *Wotton.*

*To* I'NSOLATE §, în'-sŏ-lâte. 91. *v. a.* [*insolo*, Lat.] To dry in the sun; to expose to the action of the sun.

INSOLA'TION, în-sŏ-lâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* Exposition to the sun. *Bacon.* [In medicine.] The influence of a scorching sun on the brain. *Battie.*

I'NSOLENCE §, în'-sŏ-lênse. } *n. s.* [Fr.; *insolentia*,
I'NSOLENCY §, în'-sŏ-lên-sè. § Lat.] Pride exerted in contemptuous and overbearing treatment of others; petulant contempt. *Spenser.*

*To* I'NSOLENCE, în'-sŏ-lênse. *v. a.* To insult; to treat with contempt. *K. Charles.* A bad word.

I'NSOLENT, în'-sŏ-lênt. *a.* Unaccustomed: the primary sense of the word. *Pettie.* Contemptuous of others; haughty; overbearing. *Atterbury.*

I'NSOLENTLY, în'-sŏ-lênt-lè. *ad.* With contempt of others; haughtily; rudely. *Drayton.*

INSOLI'DITY*, în-sŏ-lîd'-è-tè. *n. s.* Want of solidity; weakness. *More.*

INSO'LUBLE, în-sŏl'-lŭ-bl. 405. *a.* [Fr.; *insolubilis*, Lat.] Not to be cleared; not to be resolved. *Hooker.* Not to be dissolved or separated. *Arbuthnot.*

INSO'LVABLE, în-sŏl'-vâ-bl. *a.* [*insolvable*, Fr.] Not to be solved; not to be cleared; inextricable; such as admits of no solution, or explication. *Watts.* That cannot be paid. Not to be loosed. *Pope.*

INSO'LVENCY, în-sŏl'-vên-sè. *n. s.* Inability to pay debts. *Shenstone.*

INSO'LVENT, în-sŏl'-vênt. *a.* [*in* and *solvo*, Lat.] Unable to pay. *Howell.*

INSOMU'CH, în-sŏ-mŭtsh'. 352. *conj.* So that; to such a degree that. *Spenser.*

*To* INSPE'CT §, în-spĕkt'. *v. a.* [*inspicio, inspectum*, Lat.] To look into by way of examination. *Warton.*

I'NSPECT*, în-spĕkt'. *n. s.* Nice or close examination. *Thomson. Ob. T.*

INSPE'CTION, în-spĕk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *inspectio*, Lat.] Prying examination; narrow and close survey. *Milton.* Superintendence; presiding care. *Atterbury.*

INSPE'CTOR, în-spĕk'-tŭr. 166. *n. s.* [Lat.] A prying examiner. A superintendent. *Watts.*

INSPE'RSED§*, în-spĕrst'. *part. a.* Sprinkled or cast upon. *Cotgrave.*

INSPE'RSION, în-spĕr'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*inspersio*, Lat.] A sprinkling upon. *Bp. Taylor.*

*INSPE'XIMUS**, în-spĕks'-è-mŭs. *n. s.* [Lat.] The first word of ancient charters, and letters patent; an exemplification. It implies, *We have inspected it. Warton.*

*To* INSPHE'RE, în-sfêre'. *v. a.* To place in an orb or sphere. *Drayton.*

INSPI'RABLE, în-spî'-râ-bl. *a.* Which may be drawn in with the breath; which may be infused. *Harvey.*

INSPIRA'TION, în-spè-râ'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of drawing in the breath. *Arbuthnot.* The act of breathing into any thing. Infusion of ideas into the mind by a superiour power. *Watts.*

*To* INSPI'RE §, în-spire'. *v. n.* [*inspiro*, Lat.] To draw in the breath; opposed to *expire. Walton.* To blow, as a gentle wind does. *Spenser.*

*To* INSPI'RE, în-spire'. *v. a.* To breathe into. *Pope.* To infuse by breathing. *Wisd.* xv. To infuse into the mind; to impress upon the fancy. *Milton.* To animate by supernatural infusion. *Milton.* To draw in with the breath. *Harvey.*

INSPI'RER, în-spî'-rŭr. 98. *n. s.* He that inspires. *Derham.*

*To* INSPI'RIT, în-spîr'-ît. [See SPIRIT.] *v. a.* [*in* and *spirit.*] To animate; to actuate; to fill with life and vigour; to enliven; to invigorate. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

*To* INSPI'SSATE §, în-spîs'-sâte. *v. a.* [*in* and *spissus*, Lat.] To thicken; to make thick. *Bacon.*

INSPI'SSATE*, în-spîs'-sâte. *a.* Thick. *Greenhill.*

INSPISSA'TION, în-spîs-sâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of making any liquid thick. *Bacon.*

INSTABI'LITY, în-stâ-bîl'-è-tè. *n. s.* Inconstancy; fickleness; mutability of opinion or conduct. *Addison.*

INSTA'BLE §, în-stâ'-bl. 405. *a.* [*instabilis*, Lat.] Inconstant; changing. *More.*

INSTA'BLENESS*, în-stâ'-bl-nês. *n. s.* Fickleness; mutability. *Howell.*

*To* INSTA'LL §, în-stâll'. 84, 406. *v. a.* To advance to any rank or office, by placing in the seat or stall proper to that condition. *Shakspeare.*

INSTALLA'TION, în-stâl-lâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of giving visible possession of a rank or office, by placing in the proper seat. *Ayliffe.*

INSTA'LMENT, în-stâll'-mênt. *n. s.* The act of installing. *Shak.* The seat in which one is installed *Shakspeare.*

I'NSTANCE, în'-stânse. } *n. s.* [*instance*, Fr.] Im
I'NSTANCY, în'-stân-sè. § portunity; urgency; solicitation. *Hooker.* Motive; influence; pressing argument. *Shak.* Prosecution or process of a suit. *Ayliffe.* Example; document. *Bacon.* State of any thing. *Hale.* Occasion; act. *Rogers.*

*To* I'NSTANCE, în'-stânse. *v. n.* To give or offer an example. *Tillotson.*

I'NSTANCED*, în'-stânst. *part. a.* Given in proof, or as an example. *Bp. Hall.*

I'NSTANT §, în'-stânt. *a.* [Fr.; *instans*, Lat.] Pressing; urgent; importunate; earnest. *St. Luke*, xxiii. Immediate; without any time intervening; present. *Milton.* Quick; making no delay. *Milton*

I'NSTANT, în'-stânt. *n. s. Instant* is such a part of duration wherein we perceive no succession. *Locke.* A particular time. *Shak.* In commercial language, a day of the present or current month. *Addison.*

INSTANTANE'ITY*, în-stân-tâ-nè'-è-tè. *n. s.* Unpremeditated production. *Shenstone.*

INSTANTA'NEOUS, în-stân-tâ'-nè-ŭs. *a.* [*instantaneus*, Lat.] Done in an instant; acting at once without any perceptible succession. *Burnet.*

INSTANTA'NEOUSLY, în-stân-tâ'-nè-ŭs-lè. *ad.* In an indivisible point of time. *Derham.*

I'NSTANTANY*, în'-stân-tâ-nè. *a.* Our elder word for *instantaneous. Bp. Hall.*

I'NSTANTLY, în'-stânt-lè. *ad.* With urgent importunity. *St. Luke*, vii. Immediately; without any perceptible intervention of time. *Bacon.*

*To* INSTA'TE, în-stâte'. 91. *v. a.* [*in* and *state.*] To place in a certain rank or condition. *Hale.* To invest. *Shakspeare.*

INSTAURA'TION, în-stâw-râ'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*instauratio*, Lat.] Restoration; reparation; renewal. *Selden.*

INSTAURA'TOR*, în-stâw-râ'-tŭr. *n. s.* [Lat.] A renewer; a restorer. *More.*

INSTE'AD §, în-stĕd'. 234. *prep.* [*in* and *stead*, place.] In room of; in place of. *Milton.* Equal to. *Tillotson.*

☞ A corrupt pronunciation of this word prevails, chiefly in the capital, [London,] as if it were written *instid.* This is not only a departure from the true sound of the diphthong, which is never pronounced like *i* short, but it is losing its relation to the substantive *stead* and the adjectives *steady, steadfast*, &c. *W.*

INSTE'AD, în-stĕd'. *ad.* In the place; in the room. *Milton.*

*To* INSTE'EP, în-stèèp'. *v. a.* [*in* and *steep.*] To soak; to macerate in moisture. *Shak.* To lay under water. *Shakspeare.*

I'NSTEP, în'-stĕp. *n. s.* [*in* and *step.*] The upper part of the foot where it joins to the leg. *Arbuth not.*

*To* I'NSTIGATE §, în-stè-gâte. *v. a.* [*instigo*, Lat.] To urge to ill; to provoke or incite to a crime. *Blackstone.*

INSTIGA'TION, în-stè-gâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* Incitement to a crime; encouragement; impulse to ill. *Shak.*

I'NSTIGATOR, în'-stè-gâ-tŭr. 521. *n. s.* Inciter to ill. *King Charles.*

*To* INSTI'L §, în-stîl'. *v. a.* [*instillo*, Lat.] To infuse by drops. *Milton.* To insinuate any thing imperceptibly into the mind; to infuse. *Hooker.*

INSTILLA'TION, în-stîl-lâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of pouring in by drops. *Cotgrave.* The act of infusing slowly into the mind. The thing infused. *Johnson.*

INSTI'LLER*, ĭn-stĭl'-lŭr. *n. s.* One who insinuates any thing imperceptibly into the mind. *Skelton.*

INSTI'LMENT, ĭn-stĭl'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Any thing instilled. *Shakspeare.*

*To* INSTI'MULATE*, ĭn-stĭm'-ù-lāte. *v. a.* [*instimulo*, Lat.] To incite; to provoke. *Cockeram.*

INSTI'NCT, ĭn-stĭngkt'. *a.* Moved; animated. *Milton.*

INSTINCT §, ĭn'-stĭngkt. 494. *n. s.* [Fr.; *instinctus*, Lat.] Desire or aversion acting in the mind without the intervention of reason or deliberation; the power determining the will of brutes. *Milton.*

INSTI'NCTED, ĭn-stĭngkt'-ĕd. *a.* Impressed as an animating power. *Bentley.*

INSTI'NCTION*, ĭn-stĭngk'-shŭn. *n. s.* Instinct. *Sir T. Elyot. Ob. T.*

INSTI'NCTIVE, ĭn-stĭngk'-tĭv. *a.* Acting without the application of choice or reason. *Milton.*

INSTI'NCTIVELY, ĭn-stĭngk'-tĭv-lè. *ad.* By instinct; by the call of nature. *Shakspeare.*

*To* INSTITUTE §, ĭn'-stè-tūte. *v. a.* [*instituo, institutum*, Lat.] To fix; to establish; to appoint; to enact; to settle; to prescribe. *Hooker.* To educate; to instruct; to form by instruction. *Decay of Chr. Piety.* To invest with the spiritual part of a benefice. *Const. and Can. Eccl.*

INSTITUTE, ĭn'-stè-tūte. *n. s.* [*institutum*, Lat.] Established law; settled order. *Dryden.* Precept; maxim; principle. *Dryden.*

INSTITU'TION, ĭn-stè-tū'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*institutio*, Lat.] Act of establishing. Establishment; settlement. *Hooker.* Positive law. *Temple.* Education. *Hammond.* The act of investing a clerk presented to a rectory or vicarage with the spiritual part of his benefice. *Const. and Canons Eccl.*

INSTITU'TIONARY, ĭn-stè-tū'-shŭn-ăr-è. 512. *a.* Elemental; containing the first doctrines, or principles of doctrine. *Brown.*

INSTITUTIVE*, ĭn'-stè-tū-tĭv. *a.* Able to establish. *Barrow.*

INSTITUTOR, ĭn'-stè-tū-tŭr. 166, 521. *n. s.* [Lat.] An establisher; one who settles. *Holder.* Instructer; educator. *Walker.*

INSTITUTIST, ĭn'-stè-tū-tĭst. *n. s.* Writer of institutes, or elemental instructions. *Harvey.*

*To* INSTO'P, ĭn-stŏp'. *v. a.* To close up; to stop. *Dryden.*

*To* INSTRU'CT §, ĭn-strŭkt'. *v. a.* participle preterit, *instructed* or *instruct*. [*instruo*, Lat.] To teach; to form by precept; to inform authoritatively; to educate. *Bp. Fisher.* To model; to form. *Ayliffe.*

INSTRU'CTER, ĭn-strŭk'-tŭr. 98. *n. s.* A teacher; an institutor. 1 *Cor.* iv.

INSTRU'CTIBLE*, ĭn-strŭkt'-ĕ-bl. *a.* Able to instruct. *Bacon.*

INSTRU'CTION, ĭn-strŭk'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of teaching; information. *Locke.* Precepts conveying knowledge. *Jer.* xxxv. Authoritative information; mandate. *Shakspeare.*

INSTRU'CTIVE, ĭn-strŭk'-tĭv. 157. *a.* Conveying knowledge. *Holder.*

INSTRU'CTIVELY*, ĭn-strŭk'-tĭv-lè. *ad.* So as to teach by instruction. *Barrow.*

INSTRU'CTIVENESS*, ĭn-strŭk'-tĭv-nĕs. *n. s.* Power of instructing. *Situation of Paradise.*

INSTRU'CTOR*. See INSTRUCTER.

INSTRU'CTRESS*, ĭn-strŭk'-trĕs. *n. s.* A female instructer. *Sir T. Elyot.*

INSTRUMENT §, ĭn'-strù-mĕnt. *n. s.* [Fr.; *instrumentum*, Lat.] A tool used for any work or purpose. *Numb.* xxxv. A frame constructed so as to yield harmonious sounds. *Hooker.* A writing containing any contract or order. *Tobit.* The agent. *Shak.* That by means whereof something is done. *Sidney.* One who acts only to serve the purposes of another. *Sidney.*

INSTRUME'NTAL, ĭn-strù-mĕn'-tăl. *a.* [Fr.] Conducive as means to some end; organical. *Raleigh.* Acting to some end; contributing to some purpose; helpful. *Swift.* Consisting not of voices but instruments; produced by instruments; not vocal. *Hooker.*

INSTRUMENTA'LITY, ĭn-strù-mĕn-tăl'-ĕ-tè. *n. s* Subordinate agency; agency of any thing as means to an end. *Hale.*

INSTRUME'NTALLY, ĭn-strù-mĕn'-tăl-è. *ad.* In the nature of an instrument, as means to an end. *Digby.* With instruments of musick. *Mason.*

INSTRUME'NTALNESS, ĭn-strù-mĕn'-tăl-nĕs *n.s.* Usefulness as means to an end. *Hammond.*

*To* INSTY'LE*, ĭn-stīle'. *v. a.* [*in* and *style*.] To denominate; to call. *Crashaw.*

INSU'AVITY*, ĭn-swăv'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* [*insuavitas*, Lat.] Unpleasantness. *Burton.*

INSUBJE'CTION*, ĭn-sŭb-jĕk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*in* and *subjection*.] State of disobedience to government.

INSUBORDINA'TION*, ĭn-sŭb-ŏr-dè-nā'-shŭn. *n.s.* [*in* and *subordination*.] State of disorder.

INSUBSTA'NTIAL*, ĭn-sŭb-stăn'-shăl. *a.* [*in* and *substantial*.] Not real; unsubstantial. *Shakspeare.*

INSUCCA'TION*, ĭn-sŭk-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*insuccatus*, Lat.] Soaking. *Evelyn. Ob. T.*

INSU'FFERABLE §, ĭn-sŭf'-fŭr-ă-bl. *a.* [*in* and *sufferable*.] Intolerable; insupportable; intense beyond endurance. *Brown.* Detestable; contemptible. *Dryden.*

INSU'FFERABLY, ĭn-sŭf'-fŭr-ă-blè. *ad.* To a degree beyond endurance. *Milton.*

INSUFFI'CIENCE, ĭn-sŭf-fĭsh'-ĕnse. } *n. s.* Inade-
INSUFFI'CIENCY, ĭn-sŭf-fĭsh'-ĕn-sè. } quateness to any end or purpose; want of requisite value or power. *Hooker.*

INSUFFI'CIENT §, ĭn-sŭf-fĭsh'-ĕnt. *a.* [*in* and *sufficient*.] Inadequate to any need, use, or purpose, wanting abilities; incapable; unfit. *Spenser.*

INSUFFI'CIENTLY, ĭn-sŭf-fĭsh'-ĕnt-lè. *ad.* With want of proper ability; not skilfully.

INSUFFLA'TION, ĭn-sŭf-flā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*in* and *sufflo*, Lat.] The act of breathing upon. *Fulke.*

INSU'ITABLE*, ĭn-sù'-tă-bl. *a.* Not suitable. *Burnet.*

INSULAR §, ĭn'-shù-lăr. 461. } *a.* [*insularis*, Lat.]
INSULARY §, ĭn'-shù-lăr-è. } Belonging to an island. *Howell.*

INSULAR*, ĭn'-shù-lăr. *n. s.* An islander. *Bp. Berkeley.*

*To* INSULATE, ĭn'-shù-lāte. *v. a.* To make an island. *Pennant.*

INSULATED, ĭn'-shù-lā-tĕd. *a.* [*insula*, Lat.] Not contiguous on any side; not connected. *Burke.*

INSU'LSE §, ĭn-sŭlse'. *a.* [*insulsus*, Lat.] Dull; insipid; heavy; stupid. *Milton.*

INSU'LSITY*, ĭn-sŭl'-sè-tè. *n. s.* Stupidity. *Cockeram.*

INSULT, ĭn'-sŭlt. 492. *n. s.* The act of leaping upon any thing. *Dryden.* Act or speech of insolence or contempt. *Savage.*

*To* INSU'LT §, ĭn-sŭlt'. *v. a.* [*insulto*, Lat.] To treat with insolence or contempt. *Pope.* To trample upon; to triumph over. *Shakspeare.*

*To* INSU'LT*, ĭn-sŭlt'. *v. n.* To behave with insolent triumph. *B. Jonson.*

INSULTA'TION*, ĭn-sŭl-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [old Fr.] Insulting or injurious treatment. *Feltham.*

INSU'LTER, ĭn-sŭlt'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who treats another with insolent triumph. *Shakspeare.*

INSU'LTING*, ĭn-sŭlt'-ĭng, *n. s.* An act or speech of contempt or insolence. *Barrow.*

INSU'LTINGLY, ĭn-sŭlt'-ĭng-lè. *ad* With contemptuous triumph. *Dryden.*

*To* INSU'ME*, ĭn-sūme'. *v. a.* [*insumo*, Lat.] To take in. *Evelyn.*

INSUPERABI'LITY, ĭn-sù-pĕr-ă-bĭl'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* The quality of being invincible.

INSU'PERABLE §, ĭn-sù'-pĕr-ă-bl. *a.* [*insuperabilis* Lat.] Invincible; insurmountable; not to be conquered; not to be overcome. *Digby.*

☞ This word is frequently, but very incorrectly, pronounced as if written *inshuperable*. The *s* is never aspirated when the accent is on the succeeding vowel but in *sure*, *sugar*, and their compounds.—See *Principles*, No. 454, 455, 462.—See SUPERABLE. *W*

INSU'PERABLENESS, ĭn-sū'-pĕr-â-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Invincibleness; impossibility to be surmounted.

INSU'PERABLY, ĭn-sū'-pĕr-â-blè. *ad.* Invincibly; insurmountably. *Grew.*

INSUPPO'RTABLE §, ĭn-sŭp-pōr'-tâ-bl. *a.* [*insupportable*, Fr.] Intolerable; insufferable; not to be endured. *South.*

INSUPPO'RTABLENESS, ĭn-sŭp-pōr'-tâ-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Insufferableness; the state of being beyond endurance. *Sidney.*

INSUPPO'RTABLY, ĭn-sŭp-pōr'-tâ-blè. *ad.* Beyond endurance. *Milton.*

INSUPPRE'SSIBLE §*, ĭn-sŭp-prĕs'-sè-bl. *a.* [*in* and *suppressible.*] Not to be concealed or suppressed. *Young.*

INSUPPRE'SSIVE*, ĭn-sŭp-prĕs'-sĭv. *a.* Not to be kept under; not to be suppressed. *Shakspeare.*

INSU'RABLE*, ĭn-shūre'-â-bl. 454. *a.* Capable of being insured.

INSU'RANCE*, ĭn-shūre'-ânse. *n. s.* Exemption from hazard, obtained by payment of a certain sum. See ENSURANCE.

INSU'RANCER*. See ENSURANCER.

*To* INSURE*. See *To* ENSURE.

INSU'RER*. See ENSURER.

INSU'RGENT*, ĭn-sŭr'-jĕnt. *n. s.* [*insurgens*, Lat.] One who rises in open rebellion against the established government of his country. *Guthrie.*

INSURMO'UNTABLE §, ĭn-sŭr-mŏŭn'-tâ-bl. 405. *a.* [*insurmontable*, Fr.] Insuperable; unconquerable. *Locke.*

INSURMO'UNTABLY, ĭn-sŭr-mŏŭn'-tâ-blè. *ad.* Invincibly; unconquerably.

INSURRE'CTION §, ĭn-sŭr-rĕk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*insurrectio*, Lat.] A seditious rising; a rebellious commotion. *Ezra.*

INSURRE'CTIONARY*, ĭn-sŭr-rĕk'-shŭn-â-rè. *a.* Suitable to an insurrection. *Burke.*

INSUSCE'PTIBLE*, ĭn-sŭs-sĕp'-tè-bl. *a.* Not susceptible; not capable. *Wotton.*

INSUSURRA'TION, ĭn-sŭ-sŭr-rā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*insusurro*, Lat.] The act of whispering into something.

INTA'CTIBLE, ĭn-tăk'-tè-bl. 405. *a.* [*in* and *tactum*, Lat.] Not perceptible to the touch. *Dict.*

INTA'GLIATED*, ĭn-tâl'-yĕ-â-tĕd. *a.* Engraven; stamped on. *Warton.*

*INTA'GLIO*, ĭn-tâl'-yō. 388. *n. s.* [Ital.] Any thing that has figures engraved on it so as to rise above the ground. *Addison.*

INTA'IL*. See ENTAIL.

INTA'NGIBLE*, ĭn-tăn'-jè-bl. *a.* [*in* and *tangible.*] Not to be touched. *Bp. Wilkins.*

*To* INTA'NGLE*. See *To* ENTANGLE.

INTA'STABLE, ĭn-tās'-tâ-bl. *a.* Not raising any sensations in the organs of taste. *Grew. Ob. J.*

*INTEGER*, ĭn'-tè-jŭr. 93. *n. s.* [Lat.] The whole of any thing. *Arbuthnot.*

INTEGRAL §, ĭn'-tè-grăl. *a.* [Fr.] Whole; applied to a thing considered as comprising all its constituent parts. *Bacon.* Uninjured; complete; not defective. *Holder.* Not fractional; not broken into fractions.

INTEGRAL, ĭn'-tè-grăl. 503. *n. s.* The whole made up of parts. *Hale.*

INTEGRA'LITY*, ĭn-tè-grăl'-è-tè. *n. s.* Wholeness; completeness. *Whitaker.*

INTEGRALLY*, ĭn'-tè-grăl-lè. *ad.* Wholly; completely. *Whitaker.*

INTEGRANT*, ĭn'-tè-grănt. *a.* Contributing to make up a whole. *L. Addison.*

*To* INTEGRATE*, ĭn'-tè-grāte. *v. a.* [*integro*, *integratus*, Lat.] To form one whole; to contain all the parts of. *South.*

INTEGRA'TION*, ĭn-tè-grā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of making whole; the act of restoring. *Cockeram.*

INTE'GRITY, ĭn-tĕg'-grè-tè. *n. s.* [*integritas*, Lat.] Honesty; uncorrupt mind; purity of manners; uncorruptedness. *Shak.* Purity; genuine, unadulterated state. *Hale.* Entireness; unbroken whole. *Broome.*

INTE'GUMENT, ĭn-tĕg'-gŭ-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*integumentum*, Lat.] Any thing that covers or envelopes another. *Wotton.*

INTELLECT §, ĭn'-tĕl-lĕkt. *n. s.* [Fr.; *intellectus*, Lat.] The intelligent mind; the power of understanding. *Milton.*

INTELLE'CTION, ĭn-tĕl-lĕk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *intellectio*, Lat.] The act of understanding. *Glanville.*

INTELLE'CTIVE, ĭn-tĕl-lĕk'-tĭv. *a.* [*intellectif*, Fr.] Having power to understand. *Wotton.* To be perceived by the intellect, not the senses. *Milton.*

INTELLE'CTUAL, ĭn-tĕl-lĕk'-tshŭ-âl. 461. *a.* [*intellectuel*, Fr.] Relating to the understanding; transacted by the understanding. *Bp. Taylor.* Mental; comprising the faculty of understanding; belonging to the mind. *Watts.* Ideal; perceived by the intellect, not the senses. *Cowley.* Having the power of understanding. *Hooker.* Proposed as the object not of the senses but intellect. *Cudworth.*

INTELLE'CTUAL, ĭn-tĕl-lĕk'-tshŭ-âl. *n. s.* Intellect; understanding; mental powers or faculties. *Milton.*

INTELLE'CTUALIST*, ĭn-tĕl-lĕk'-tshŭ-âl-ĭst. *n. s.* One who over-rates the human understanding. *Bacon.*

INTELLECTUA'LITY*, ĭn-tĕl-lĕk-tshŭ-âl'-è-tè. *n. s.* The state of intellectual power. *Hallywell.*

INTE'LLIGENCE §, ĭn-tĕl'-lè-jĕnse. } *n. s.* [Fr; *in-*
INTE'LLIGENCY §, ĭn-tĕl'-lè-jĕn-sè. } *telligentia*, Lat.] Commerce of information; notice; mutual communication; account of things distant or secret. *Hooker.* Commerce of acquaintance; terms on which men live with one another. *Bacon.* Spirit; unbodied mind. *Milton.* Understanding; skill. *Spenser.*

INTE'LLIGENCER, ĭn-tĕl'-lè-jĕn-sŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who sends or conveys news; one who gives notice of private or distant transactions; one who carries messages. *Sidney.*

INTE'LLIGENCING*, ĭn-tĕl'-lè-jĕn-sĭng. *a.* Conveying information; giving notice of private or distant transactions. *Milton.*

INTE'LLIGENT, ĭn-tĕl'-lè-jĕnt. *a.* [Fr.; *intelligens*, Lat.] Knowing; instructed; skilful. *Bacon.* Giving information. *Shakspeare.*

INTELLIGE'NTIAL, ĭn-tĕl-lè-jĕn'-shâl. *a.* Consisting of unbodied mind. *Milton.* Intellectual; exercising understanding. *Milton.*

INTELLIGIBI'LITY, ĭn-tĕl-lè-jè-bĭl'-è-tè. *n. s.* Possibility to be understood. *Mason.* The power of understanding; intellection. *Glanville.*

INTE'LLIGIBLE §, ĭn-tĕl'-lè-jè-bl. *a.* [Fr.; *intelligibilis*, Lat.] To be conceived by the understanding; possible to be understood. *Burnet.*

INTE'LLIGIBLENESS, ĭn-tĕl'-lè-jè-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Possibility to be understood; perspicuity. *Locke.*

INTE'LLIGIBLY, ĭn-tĕl'-lè-jè-blè. *ad.* So as to be understood; clearly; plainly. *Roscommon.*

INTE'MERATE §, ĭn-tĕm'-ĕr-âte. 91. *a.* [*intemeratus*, Lat.] Undefiled; unpolluted. *Partheneia Sacra.*

INTE'MERATENESS*, ĭn-tĕm'-ĕr-âte-nĕs. *n. s.* State of being undefiled. *Donne.*

INTE'MPERAMENT, ĭn-tĕm'-pĕr-â-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*in* and *temperament.*] Bad constitution. *Harvey.*

INTE'MPERANCE, ĭn-tĕm'-pĕr-ânse. } *n. s.* Want
INTE'MPERANCY, ĭn-tĕm'-pĕr-ân-sè. } of temperance, or moderation: commonly excess in meat or drink. *Shakspeare.* Excessive addiction to any appetite or affection.

INTE'MPERATE §, ĭn-tĕm'-pĕr-âte. 91. *a.* [*intemperatus*, Lat.] Immoderate in appetite; excessive in meat or drink; drunken; gluttonous. *Grant.* Passionate; ungovernable; without rule. *Shak.* Excessive; exceeding the just or convenient mean; as, an *intemperate* climate.

*To* INTE'MPERATE*, ĭn-tĕm'-pĕr-âte. *v. a.* To disorder; to put any thing out of its just or convenient state. *Whitaker.*

INTE'MPERATELY, ĭn-tĕm'-pĕr-âte-lè. *ad.* With breach of the laws of temperance. *Tillotson.* Immoderately; excessively. *Sprat.*

INTE'MPERATENESS, ĭn-tĕm'-pĕr-âte-nĕs. *n.*

Want of moderation. Unseasonableness of weather. *Ainsworth.*

INTE/MPERATURE, ĭn-tĕm′-pĕr-ā-tūre. *n. s.* Excess of some quality. *Cotgrave.*

INTEMPE/STIVE §*, ĭn-tĕm-pĕs′-tĭv. *a.* [*intempestivus*, Lat.] Unseasonable; untimely; not suitable to time or occasion. *Burton.*

INTEMPE/STIVELY*, ĭn-tĕm-pĕs′-tĭv-lē. *ad.* Unsuitably to time or occasion. *Burton.*

INTEMPESTI/VITY*, ĭn-tĕm-pĕs-tĭv′-ĕ-tē. *n. s.* Unsuitableness to time or occasion.

INTE/NABLE, ĭn-tĕn′-ā-bl. *a.* [*in* and *tenable.*] Indefensible; as, an *intenable* opinion; an *intenable* fortress. *Warburton.*

*To* INTE/ND, ĭn-tĕnd′. *v. a.* [*intendo*, Lat.] To stretch out *Spenser.* To enforce; to make intense. *Brown.* To regard; to attend; to take care of. *Hooker.* To pay regard or attention to. *Spenser.* To mean; to design. *Sidney.*

INTE/NDANT, ĭn-tĕn′-dănt. *n. s.* [Fr.] An officer of the highest class, who oversees any particular allotment of the publick business. *Arbuthnot.*

INTE/NDER*, ĭn-tĕnd′-ûr. *n. s.* One who has intention to do a thing. *Feltham.*

*To* INTE/NDER*. See *To* ENTENDER.

INTE/NDIMENT, ĭn-tĕnd′-ē-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*entendement*, Fr.] Attention; patient hearing. *Spenser.* Understanding; skill. *Spenser.* Consideration; thought. *Spenser.* Not used.

INTE/NDMENT, ĭn-tĕnd′-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*entendement*, Fr.] Intention; design. *Shakspeare.*

*To* INTE/NERATE §, ĭn-tĕn′-nĕr-āte. 554. *v. a.* [*in* and *tener*, Lat.] To make tender; to soften. *Daniel.*

INTENERA/TION, ĭn-tĕn-nĕr-ā′-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of softening or making tender. *Bacon.*

INTE/NIBLE, ĭn-tĕn′-ē-bl. 405. *a.* [*in* and *tenible.*] That cannot hold. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

INTE/NSE §, ĭn-tĕnse′. *a.* [*intensus*, Lat.] Raised to a high degree; strained; forced; not slight; not lax. *Boyle.* Vehement; ardent. *Addison.* Kept on the stretch; anxiously attentive. *Milton.*

INTE/NSELY, ĭn-tĕnse′-lē. *ad.* To a great degree; not slightly; not remissly. *Addison.* Attentively; earnestly. *Spenser.*

INTE/NSENESS, ĭn-tĕnse′-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being enforced in a high degree; force; contrariety to laxity or remission. *Woodward.* Vehemence; ardency. *Knatchbull.* Great attention; earnestness. *Baxter.*

INTE/NSION, ĭn-tĕn′-shŭn. *n. s.* [*intensio*, Lat.] The act of forcing or straining any thing. *Bacon.*

INTE/NSITY*, ĭn-tĕn′-sē-tē. *n. s.* Excess. *Burke.*

INTE/NSIVE, ĭn-tĕn′-sĭv. 428. *a.* Stretched or increased with respect to itself. *Hale.* Intent; unremitted. *Wotton.*

INTE/NSIVELY, ĭn-tĕn′-sĭv-lē. *ad.* By increase of degree. *Bp. Bramhall.*

INTE/NT §, ĭn-tĕnt′. *a.* [*intentus*, Lat.] Anxiously diligent; fixed with close application *K. Charles.*

INTE/NT, ĭn-tĕnt′. *n. s.* A design; a purpose; a drift; a view formed; meaning. *Hooker.*—*To all intents.* In all senses, whatever be meant or designed. *South.*

INTE/NTION, ĭn-tĕn′-shŭn. *n. s.* [*intensio*, Lat.] Eagerness of desire; closeness of attention; deep thought; vehemence or ardour of mind. *Locke.* Design; purpose. *Temple.* The state of being intense or strained: generally written *intension. Locke.*

INTE/NTIONAL, ĭn-tĕn′-shŭn-ăl. 88. *a.* [*intentionel*, Fr.] Designed; done by design. *Rogers.*

INTE/NTIONALLY, ĭn-tĕn′-shŭn-ăl-ē. *ad.* By design; with fixed choice. *Hale.* In will, if not in action. *Atterbury.*

INTE/NTIVE, ĭn-tĕn′-tĭv, 157, *a.* Diligently applied; busily attentive. *Bacon.*

INTE/NTIVELY, ĭn-tĕn′-tĭv-lē. *ad.* With application; closely. *Bp. Hall.*

INTE/NTIVENESS*, ĭn-tĕn′-tĭv-nĕs. *n. s.* State of being intentive; diligent employment or application. *W. Mountague.*

INTE/NTLY, ĭn-tĕnt′-lē. *ad.* With close attention; with close application; with eager desire. *Hammond.*

INTE/NTNESS, ĭn-tĕnt′-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being intent; anxious application. *South.*

*To* INTE/R §, ĭn-tĕr′. *v. a.* [*enterrer*, Fr.] To cover under ground; to bury. *Shakspeare.* To cover with earth. *Mortimer.*

INTERACT*, ĭn′-tĕr-ăkt. *n. s.* [*inter* and *act*, Lat.] A dramatick phrase, meaning the time between the acts of the drama, during which the representation is suspended. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

INTERA/MNIAN*, ĭn-tĕr-ăm′-nē-ăn. *a.* [*inter* and *amnis*, Lat.] Situated among rivers. *Bryant.*

INTERBASTA/TION*, ĭn-tĕr-bās-tā′-shŭn. *n. s.* [*interbaster*, Fr.] Patch-work. *Smith. Ob. T.*

INTE/RCALAR §, ĭn-tĕr′-kā-lăr. } *a.* [*intercalaris*, Lat.] Inserted out of the common order to preserve the equation of time, as the twenty-ninth of February in a leap year is an *intercalary* day. *Holder.*

INTE/RCALARY §, ĭn-tĕr′-kāl′-ā-rē. }

☞ All our orthoëpists agree in placing the accent on the second syllable of *intercalar* and *intercalate*; and Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Ash, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, Barclay, and Entick, place it on the same syllable in *intercalary*; but Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, and Bailey, on the third. This latter pronunciation is certainly more agreeable to the ear; and, as it is derived from the Latin *intercalaris*, a word of the same number of syllables with the penultimate long, it should seem we ought to place the accent on the same syllable in the English word, 503; but, as our language absolutely forbids us to lay the stress on the *a* in this termination, 512, I see no reason why we should not place it on the preceding syllable, especially as the termination is not enclitical, 513, and therefore does not require the accent on the conjunctive part of the word. (See ACADEMY). The accent on the third syllable, therefore, as it clashes with no analogy and is so much more agreeable to the ear, ought, in my opinion, to be adopted. *W.*

*To* INTE/RCALATE, ĭn-tĕr′-kā-lāte. *v. a.* To insert an extraordinary day. *Johnson.*

INTERCALA/TION, ĭn-tĕr-kā-lā′-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *intercalatio*, Lat.] Insertion of days out of the ordinary reckoning. *Brown.*

*To* INTERCE/DE §, ĭn-tĕr-sēd′. *v. n.* [*intercedo*, Lat.] To pass between. *Hale.* To mediate; to act between two parties. *Calamy.*

INTERCE/DER, ĭn-tĕr-sēd′-dûr. 98. *n. s.* One that intercedes; a mediator.

INTERCE/DING*, ĭn-tĕr-sē′-dĭng. *n. s.* Intercession. *Pearson.*

*To* INTERCE/PT §, ĭn-tĕr-sĕpt′. *v. a.* [*interceptus*, Lat.] To stop and seize in the way. *Spenser.* To obstruct; to cut off; to stop from being communicated. *Shakspeare.*

INTERCE/PTER*, ĭn-tĕr-sĕpt′-ûr. *n. s.* One who stands in the way; an opponent. *Shakspeare.*

INTERCE/PTION, ĭn-tĕr-sĕp′-shŭn. *n. s.* [*interceptio*, Lat.] Stoppage in course; hinderance; obstruction. *Wotton.*

INTERCE/SSION §, ĭn-tĕr-sĕsh′-ŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *intercessio*, Lat.] Mediation; interposition; agency between two parties; agency in the cause of another. *Isa.* liii.

*To* INTERCE/SSIONATE*, ĭn-tĕr-sĕsh′-ŭn-āte. *v. n.* To entreat. *Nash. Ob. T.*

INTERCE/SSORY*, ĭn-tĕr-sĕs′-sŭr-ē. *a.* Interceding. *Earbery.*

INTERCE/SSOUR, ĭn-tĕr-sĕs′-sŭr. *n. s.* [*intercessor*, Lat.] Mediator; agent between two parties to procure reconciliation. *Milton.*

*To* INTERCHA/IN, ĭn-tĕr-tshāne′. *v. a.* To chain; to link together. *Shakspeare.*

*To* INTERCHA/NGE §, ĭn-tĕr-tshānje′. *v. a.* [*inter* and *change.*] To put each in the place of the other; to give and take mutually. *Sidney.* To succeed alternately. *Sidney.*

INTERCHA/NGE, ĭn′-tĕr-tshānje. 493. *n. s.* Commerce; permutation of commodities. *Howell.* Alternate succession. *Milton.* Mutual donation and reception. *Shakspeare.*

INTERCHA/NGEABLE, ĭn-tĕr-tshān′-jā-bl. 405. *a.*

Given and taken mutually. *Bacon.* Following each other in alternate succession. *Holder.*

INTERCHA'NGEABLENESS*, în-tĕr-tshān'-jâ-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Exchange. *Huskisson.* Alternate succession. *Fuller.*

INTERCHA'NGEABLY, în-tĕr-tshān'-jâ-blē. *ad.* Alternately; in a manner whereby each gives and receives. *Hooker.*

INTERCHA'NGEMENT, în-tĕr-tshānje'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Exchange; mutual transference. *Shakspeare.*

INTERCI'PIENT §, în-tĕr-sĭp'-ē-ĕnt. *a.* [*intercipiens*, Lat.] Obstructing; catching by the way.

INTERCI'PIENT, în-tĕr-sĭp'-ē-ĕnt. *n. s.* An intercepting power; something that causes a stoppage. *Wiseman.*

INTERCI'SION, în-tĕr-sĭzh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [*intercisio*, Lat.] Interruption. *Brown.*

*To* INTERCLU'DE §, în-tĕr-klūde'. *v. a.* [*intercludo*, Lat.] To shut from a place or course by something intervening; to intercept. *Holder.*

INTERCLU'SION, în-tĕr-klū'-zhŭn. *n. s.* Obstruction; interception. *Cockeram.*

INTERCOLUMNIA'TION, în-tĕr-kŏ-lŭm-nē-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*inter* and *columna*, Lat.] The space between the pillars. *Wotton.*

*To* INTERCO'ME*, în-tĕr-kŭm'. *v. n.* [*inter* and *come*.] To interpose; to interfere. *Proceedings against Garnet.*

*To* INTERCO'MMON, în-tĕr-kŏm'-mŭn. *v. n.* [*inter* and *common*.] To feed at the same table. *Bacon.* To use commons promiscuously. *Blount.*

INTERCOMMU'NITY, în-tĕr-kŏm-mū'-nē-tē. *n. s.* A mutual communication or community. *Bp. Percy.* A mutual freedom or exercise of religion. *Warb.*

INTERCO'STAL, în-tĕr-kŏs'-tăl. *a.* [Fr.; *inter* and *costa*, Lat.] Placed between the ribs. *Boyle.*

INTERCOURSE, în'-tĕr-kōrse. *n. s.* [*entrecours*, Fr.] Commerce; exchange. *Milton.* Communication. *Bacon.*

*To* INTERCU'R §*, în-tĕr-kûr'. *v. n.* [*intercurro*, Lat.] To intervene; to come in the mean time; to happen. *Shelton.*

INTERCU'RRENCE, în-tĕr-kûr'-rĕnse. *n. s.* Passage between. *Boyle.* Intervention; occurrence. *Brown.*

INTERCU'RRENT, în-tĕr-kûr'-rĕnt. *a.* [*intercurrens*, Lat.] Running between. *Boyle.* Occurring; intervening. *Barrow.*

INTERCUTA'NEOUS*, în-tĕr-kū-tā'-nē-ŭs. *a.* [*intercutaneus*, low Lat.] Within the skin. *Evelyn.*

INTERDE'AL, în-tĕr-dēle'. *n. s.* [*inter* and *deal*.] Traffick; intercourse. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

*To* INTERDI'CT §, în-tĕr-dĭkt'. *v. a.* [*interdict*, Fr.; *interdico*, Lat.] To forbid; to prohibit. *Stapleton.* To prohibit from the enjoyment of communion with the church. *Ayliffe.*

INTERDICT, în'-tĕr-dĭkt. 493. *n. s.* Prohibition; prohibiting decree. *Bacon.* A papal prohibition to the clergy to celebrate the holy offices. *Wotton.*

INTERDI'CTION, în-tĕr-dĭk'-shŭn. *n. s.* Prohibition; forbidding decree. *Milton.* Curse: from the papal *interdict*. *Shakspeare.*

INTERDI'CTIVE*, în-tĕr-dĭk'-tĭv. *a.* Having power to prohibit. *Milton.*

INTERDI'CTORY, în-tĕr-dĭk'-tŭr-ē. 512. [For the *o*, see DOMESTICK.] *a.* Belonging to an interdiction. *Ainsworth.*

INTERESS*, în'-tĕr-ĕs. *n. s.* [*interesse*, Ital.] Interest; concern; right or title to. *Spenser. Ob. T.*

*To* INTERE'SS, în-tĕr-ĕs'. *v. a.* [*interesser*, Fr.] To concern; to affect; to give share in. *Hooker.*

*To* INTEREST §, în'-tĕr-ĕst. *v. a.* [*interest*, Lat.] To concern; to affect; to exert; to give share in. *Dryden.*

*To* INTEREST, în'-tĕr-ĕst. *v. n.* To affect; to move; to touch with passion; to gain the affections.

INTEREST, în'-tĕr-ĕst. *n. s.* Concern; advantage; good. *Hammond.* Influence over others. *Clarendon.* Share; participation. *Watts.* Regard to private profit. *Swift.* Money paid for use; usury. *Shak.* Any surplus of advantage. *Shak.*

*To* INTERFE'RE §, în-tĕr-fēre'. *v. n.* [*inter* and *ferio*, Lat.] To interpose; to intermeddle. *Swift.* To clash; to oppose each other. *Smalridge.* A horse is said to *interfere*, when the side of one of his shoes strikes against and hurts one of his fetlocks *Farrier's Dict.*

INTERFE'RENCE*, în-tĕr-fē'-rĕnse. *n. s.* Interposition. *Burke.*

☞ There is a perfectly new pronunciation of this word, by placing the accent on the second syllable, which, from its singularity, bids fair for a reception among the minor criticks in pronunciation, especially when there are, at first sight, a few plausible analogies in its favour. Why, these criticks will say, should we not pronounce this word with the accent on the antepenultimate syllable, as well as *conference*, *deference*, *preference*, *inference*, and *circumference*, which, it is evident, are not formed from our verbs to *confer*, *defer*, &c., but from the Latin *conferens*, *deferens*, &c.? It may be answered, that, as there is no Latin verb *interfero*, there is not the same reason for accenting this word on the antepenultimate syllable, as there is for the other words: and therefore forming *interference* from our own verb to *interfere*, seems preferable to the forming of a mongrel Latin word, merely to avoid a formative of our own; especially when we have so many words, in a similar termination, deriving their accent from the verb; as *defiance*, from *defy*; *reliance*, from *rely*; *assurance*, from *assure*, &c., and even in this termination *condolence*, from *condole*; and why not *interference*, from *interfere*? Entick's is the only dictionary in which I have found this very common and useful word: but, as Dr. Johnson has not got it, this omission in other dictionaries is easily accounted for. *W.*

INTERFE'RING*, în-tĕr-fē'-rĭng. *n. s.* Clashing; contradiction; opposition. *Bp. Butler.*

INTE'RFLUENT, în-tĕr'-flū-ĕnt. 518. *a.* [*interfluens*, Lat.] Flowing between. *Boyle.*

INTERFU'LGENT, în-tĕr-fŭl'-jĕnt. *a.* [*inter* and *fulgens*, Lat.] Shining between.

INTERFU'SED, în-tĕr-fūzd'. 359. *a.* [*interfusus*, Lat.] Poured or scattered between. *Milton.*

INTERIM, în'-tĕr-ĭm. 554. *n. s.* [*interim*, Lat.] Mean time; intervening time. *Shakspeare.*

INTE'RIOUR §, în-tē'-rē-ŭr. *a.* [*interior*, Lat.] Internal; inner; not outward; not superficial. *Shakspeare.*

INTE'RIOUR*, în-tē'-rē-ŭr. *n. s.* That which is within; the inner part. *Shakspeare.*

INTE'RIOURLY*, în-tē'-rē-ŭr-lē. *ad.* Internally; inwardly. *Donne.*

INTERJA'CENCY §, în-tĕr-jā'-sĕn-sē. *n. s.* [*interjacens*, Lat.] The act or state of lying between. *Hale.* The thing lying between. *Brown.*

INTERJA'CENT, în-tĕr-jā'-sĕnt. *a.* Intervening; lying between. *Raleigh.*

*To* INTERJE'CT §*, în-tĕr-jĕkt'. *v. a.* [*interjectus*, Lat.] To put between; to throw in; to insert. *Wotton.*

*To* INTERJE'CT*, în-tĕr-jĕkt'. *v. n.* To come between; to interpose. *Sir G. Buck.*

INTERJE'CTION, în-tĕr-jĕk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *interjectio*, Lat.] A part of speech that discovers the mind to be seized or affected with some passion: such as are in English, *O! alas! ah! Clarke.* Intervention; interposition; act of something coming between. *Bacon.*

*To* INTERJOIN, în-tĕr-jŏĭn'. *v. a.* [*inter* and *join*.] To join mutually; to intermarry. *Shakspeare.*

INTERKNO'WLEDGE, în-tĕr-nŏl'-lĕdje. *n. s.* [*inter* and *knowledge*.] Mutual knowledge. *Bacon.*

*To* INTERLA'CE, în-tĕr-lāse'. *v. a.* [*entrelasser*, Fr.] To intermix; to put one thing within another. *Hooker.*

INTERLA'PSE, în-tĕr-lăpse'. *n. s.* [*inter* and *lapse*.] The flow of time between any two events. *Harvey.*

*To* INTERLA'RD, în-tĕr-lārd'. *v. a.* [*entrelarder*, Fr.] To mix meat with bacon, or fat. To interpose; to insert between. *Carew.* To diversify by mixture. *Hale.*

*To* INTERLE'AVE, în-tĕr-lēve'. *v. a.* [*inter* and *leave*.] To chequer a book by the insertion of blank leaves.

*To* INTERLI'NE §, în-tĕr-līne'. *v. a.* [*inter* and *line*.]

To write in alternate lines. *Marlowe.* To correct by something written between the lines. *Ayliffe.*

INTERLI'NEAR*, ĭn-tĕr-lĭn'-ē-ăr. } *a.* [*inter*/*in-*
INTERLI'NEARY*, ĭn-tĕr-lĭn'-ē-ăr-ē. } *earis*, Lat.] Inserted between the lines of the original composition; having insertions between lines. *Bp. Hall.*

INTERLI'NEARY*, ĭn-tĕr-lĭn'-ē-ăr-ē. *n. s.* A book having insertions between the lines of it. *Milton.*

INTERLINEA'TION, ĭn-tĕr-lĭn-ē-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Correction made by writing between the lines. *Swift.*

INTERLI'NING*, ĭn-tĕr-lī'-nĭng. *n. s.* Correction, alteration, or explanation, made by writing between the lines. *Burnet.*

*To* INTERLI'NK, ĭn-tĕr-lĭngk'. *v. a.* [*inter* and *link.*] To connect chains one to another; to join one in another. *Dryden.*

INTERLOCA'TION*, ĭn-tĕr-lō-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*inter* and *locatio*, Lat.] An interplacing; an interposition. *Cotgrave.*

INTERLOCU'TION §. ĭn-tĕr-lō-kū'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *interlocutio*, Lat.] Dialogue; interchange of speech. *Hooker.* Preparatory proceeding in law; an intermediate act before final decision. *Ayliffe.*

INTERLO'CUTOR, ĭn-tĕr-lŏk'-kū-tŭr. 518. *n. s.* [*inter* and *loquor*, Lat.] Dialogist; one that talks with another. *Harington.*

☞ So great is the tendency of our language to the enclitical accent, that this word, though perfectly Latin, and having the penultimate *u* long, has not been able to preserve the accent on that syllable. Mr. Nares is the only orthoëpist who places the accent on *u*; Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, Mr. Barclay, and Entick, accent the antepenultimate syllable. I prefer Mr. Nares's accentuation. See PROLOCUTOR. *W.*

INTERLO'CUTORY, ĭn-tĕr-lŏk'-kū-tŭr-ē. 512. [For the last *o*, see DOMESTICK.] *a.* Consisting of dialogue. *Hooker.* Preparatory to decision. *Blackstone.*

*To* INTERLO'PE §, ĭn-tĕr-lōpe'. *v. n.* [*inter*, and *loopen*, Dutch.] To run between parties, and intercept the advantage that one should gain from the other; to traffick without a proper license. *Tatler.*

INTERLO'PER, ĭn-tĕr-lō'-pŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who runs into business to which he has no right. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* INTERLU'CATE §*, ĭn-tĕr-lū'-kāte. *v. a.* [*interluco*, Lat.] To cut away boughs, where they obstruct light; to thin the branches of a wood. *Cockeram. Ob. T.*

INTERLUCA'TION*, ĭn-tĕr-lū-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Thinning of a wood, or letting in light between, by cutting away boughs. *Evelyn.*

INTERLU'CENT, ĭn-tĕr-lū'-sĕnt. *a.* [*interlucens*, Lat.] Shining between. *Dict.*

INTERLUDE §, ĭn'-tĕr-lūde. *n. s.* [*inter* and *ludus*, Lat.] Something played at the intervals of festivity; a farce. *Bacon.*

INTERLUDER*. ĭn-tĕr-lū'-dŭr. *n. s.* A performer in an interlude. *B. Jonson. Ob. T*

INTERLU'ENCY, ĭn-tĕr-lū'-ĕn-sē. *n. s.* [*interluo*, Lat.] Water interposited; interposition of a flood. *Hale.*

INTERLU'NAR, ĭn-tĕr-lū'-năr. } *a.* [*inter* and
INTERLU'NARY, ĭn-tĕr-lū'-năr-ē. } *luna*, Lat.] Belonging to the time when the moon, about to change, is invisible. *Brown.*

INTERMA'RRIAGE §, ĭn-tĕr-măr'-rĭdje. 90, 274. *n. s.* Marriage between two families, where each takes one and gives another. *Addison.*

*To* INTERMA'RRY, ĭn-tĕr-măr'-rē. *v. n.* To marry some of each family with the other. *Swift.*

INTERMEAN*, ĭn'-tĕr-mēēn. *n. s.* [*inter* and *mean.*] Something done in the mean time; interact. *Ob. T.*

*To* INTERME'DDLE §, ĭn-tĕr-mĕd'-dl. *v. n.* [*inter* and *meddle.*] To interpose officiously. *Bacon.*

*To* INTERME'DDLE, ĭn-tĕr-mĕd'-dl. *v. a.* To intermix; to mingle. *Spenser.*

INTERME'DDLER, ĭn-tĕr-mĕd'-dl-ŭr. *n. s.* One that interposes officiously; one that thrusts himself into business to which he has no right. *Swift.*

INTERME'DIACY, ĭn-tĕr-mē'-dē-ă-sē, or ĭn-tĕr-mē'-jē-ă-sē. 293. *n. s.* [from *intermediate.*] Interposition; intervention. *Derham.* An unauthorized word.

INTERME'DIAL, ĭn-tĕr-mē'-dē-ăl, or ĭn-tĕr-mē'-jē-ăl. 294. *a.* [*inter* and *medius*, Lat.] Intervening; lying between; intervenient. *Bp. Taylor.*

INTERME'DIATE §, ĭn-tĕr-mē'-dē-āte. [See IMMEDIATE.] *a.* [*intermediat*, Fr.; *inter* and *medius*, Lat.] Intervening; interposed. *Newton.*

*To* INTERME'DIATE*, ĭn-tĕr-mē'-dē-āte. *v. n.* To intervene; to interpose. *Sir H. Sheere.*

INTERME'DIATELY, ĭn-tĕr-mē'-dē-āte-lē. 376. [See IMMEDIATE.] *ad.* By way of intervention.

*To* INTERME'LL*, ĭn-tĕr-mĕl'. *v. n.* [*entremesler*, Fr.] To intermeddle. *Marston. Ob. T.*

*To* INTERME'LL, ĭn-tĕr-mĕl'. *v. a.* To mix; to mingle. *Bp. Fisher. Ob. J.*

INTE'RMENT, ĭn-tĕr'-mĕnt. *n. s.* [Fr.] Burial; sepulture. *Weever.*

*To* INTERME'NTION*, ĭn-tĕr-mĕn'-shŭn. *v. a.* To mention among other things; to include; to comprehend. *Harbottle Grimstone.*

INTERMIGRA'TION, ĭn-tĕr-mē-grā'-shŭn. *n. s* [Fr.; *inter* and *migro*, Lat.] Act of removing from one place to another, so as that, of two parties removing, each takes the place of the other. *Hale.*

INTE'RMINABLE §, ĭn-tĕr'-mē-nă-bl. *a.* [Fr.; *in* and *termino*, Lat.] Immense; admitting no boundary. *Chaucer.*

INTE'RMINABLE*, ĭn-tĕr'-mē-nă-bl. *n. s.* He, whom no bound or limit can confine: an appellation of the Godhead. *Milton.*

INTE'RMINATE, ĭn-tĕr'-mē-nāte. 91. *a.* Unbounded; unlimited. *Chapman.*

*To* INTE'RMINATE §*, ĭn-tĕr'-mē-nāte. *v. a.* [*intermino*, Lat.] To threaten; to menace. *Bp. Hall.*

INTERMINA'TION, ĭn-tĕr-mē-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Menace; threat. *Bp. Taylor.*

*To* INTERMI'NGLE §, ĭn-tĕr-mĭng'-gl. *v. a.* To mingle; to mix; to put some things amongst others *Hooker.*

*To* INTERMI'NGLE, ĭn-tĕr-mĭng'-gl. *v. n.* To be mixed or incorporated. *Shakspeare.*

INTERMI'SSION, ĭn-tĕr-mĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *intermissio*, Lat.] Cessation for a time; pause; intermediate stop. *Shak.* Intervenient time. *Shak.* State of being intermitted. *B. Jonson.* The space between the paroxysms of a fever, or any fits of pain; rest. *Milton.*

INTERMI'SSIVE, ĭn-tĕr-mĭs'-sĭv. 158. *a.* Coming by fits; not continual. *Howell.*

*To* INTERMI'T §, ĭn-tĕr-mĭt'. *v. a.* [*intermitto*, Lat.] To forbear any thing for a time; to interrupt. *Hooker.*

*To* INTERMI'T, ĭn-tĕr-mĭt'. *v. n.* To grow mild between the fits or paroxysms. *Young.* To cease for a time; to be interrupted. *Donne.*

INTERMI'TTENT, ĭn-tĕr-mĭt'-tĕnt. *a.* Coming by fits. *Harvey.*

INTERMI'TTINGLY*, ĭn-tĕr-mĭt'-tĭng-lē. *ad.* At intervals; not long together. *W. Mountague.*

*To* INTERMI'X §, ĭn-tĕr-mĭks'. *v. a.* [*inter*, and *mix.*] To mingle; to join; to put some things among others. *Hayward.*

*To* INTERMI'X, ĭn-tĕr-mĭks'. *v. n.* To be mingled together.

INTERMI'XTURE, ĭn-tĕr-mĭks'-tshŭre. 461. *n. s* Mass formed by mingling bodies. *Boyle.* Something additional mingled in a mass. *Bacon.*

INTERMU'NDANE, ĭn-tĕr-mŭn'-dāne. *a.* [*inter* and *mundus*, Lat.] Subsisting between worlds, or between orb and orb. *Locke.*

INTERMU'RAL, ĭn-tĕr-mū'-răl. *a.* [*inter* and *murus*, Lat.] Lying between walls. *Ainsworth.*

INTERMU'TUAL, ĭn-tĕr-mū'-tshū-ăl. *a.* Mutual; interchanged. *Daniel.*

INTE'RN, ĭn-tĕrn'. *a.* [*interne*, Fr.] Inward; intestine; not foreign. *Howell.*

INTE'RNAL §, ĭn-tĕr'-năl. *a.* [*internus*, Lat.] Inward; not external. *Milton.* Intrinsick; not depending on external accidents; real. *Rogers.*

INTE'RNALLY, în-tĕr'-nâl-è. *ad.* Inwardly. Mentally; intellectually. *Bp. Taylor.*

INTERNE'CINE, în-tĕr-nè'-sîne. *a.* [*internecinus*, Lat.] Endeavouring mutual destruction. *Hudibras.*

INTERNE'CION, în-tĕr-nè'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*internecio*, Lat.] Mutual destruction; massacre; slaughter. *Hale.*

INTERNE'CTION*, în-tĕr-nĕk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*internecto*, Lat.] Connexion. *W. Mountague. Ob. T.*

INTERNU'NCIO, în-tĕr-nŭn'-shè-ò. *n. s.* [*internuncius*, Lat.] Messenger between two parties. *Milton.*

*To* INTERPE'AL*, în-tĕr-pèèl'. *v. a.* [*interpello*, Lat.] To interrupt a person speaking or doing any thing. *More.*

*To* INTERPE'L §*, în-tĕr-pĕl'. *v. a.* [*interpello*, Lat.] To interrupt. *B. Jonson.*

INTERPELLA'TION, în-tĕr-pĕl-lâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* An interruption. *More.* An earnest address; intercession. *Bp. Taylor.* A summons; a call upon. *Ayliffe.*

*To* INTERPLE'DGE*, în-tĕr-plĕdje'. *v. a.* To give and take as a mutual pledge. *Davenant.*

*To* INTERPO'INT*, în-tĕr-pŏint'. *v. a.* To distinguish by stops between words and sentences. *Daniel.*

*To* INTE'RPOLATE §, în-tĕr'-pò-lâte. 91. *v. a.* [*interpolo*, Lat.] To foist any thing into a place to which it does not belong. *Bp. Barlow.* To renew; to begin again. *Hale.*

INTERPOLA'TION, în-tĕr-pò-lâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* Something added or put into the original matter. *Hanmer.*

INTE'RPOLATOR, în-tĕr'-pò-lâ-tŭr. 521. *n. s.* One that foists in counterfeit passages. *Warton.*

*To* INTERPO'LISH*, în-tĕr-pŏl'-ĭsh. *v. a.* To polish between. *Milton.*

INTERPO'SAL, în-tĕr-pŏ'-zâl. *n. s.* Interposition; agency between two persons. *South.* Intervention. *Glanville.*

*To* INTERPO'SE §, în-tĕr-pòze'. *v. a.* [*interpono*, Lat.; *interposer*, Fr.] To place between; to make intervenient. *Bacon.* To thrust in as an obstruction, interruption, or inconvenience. *Shak.* To offer as a succour or relief. *Woodward.*

*To* INTERPO'SE, în-tĕr-pòze'. *v. n.* To mediate; to act between two parties. To put in by way of interruption. *Boyle.*

INTERPOSE*, în-tĕr-pòze'. *n. s.* Interposal. *Spenser. Ob. T.*

INTERPO'SER, în-tĕr-pŏ'-zŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that comes between others. *Shak.* An intervenient agent; a mediator.

INTERPOSI'TION, în-tĕr-pò-zĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *interpositio*, Lat.] Intervenient agency. *Atterbury.* Mediation; agency between parties. *Addison.* Intervention; state of being placed between two. Any thing interposed. *Milton.*

INTERPO'SURE*, în-tĕr-pŏ'-zhŭre. *n. s.* The act of interposing. *Glanville.*

*To* INTE'RPRET §. în-tĕr'-prĕt. *v. a.* [*interpretor*, Lat.] To explain; to translate; to decipher; to give a solution to; to clear by exposition; to expound. *Dan.* v.

INTE'RPRETABLE, în-tĕr'-prè-tâ-bl. *a.* Capable of being expounded or deciphered. *Collier.*

INTERPRETA'TION, în-tĕr-prè-tâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *interpretatio*, Lat.] The act of interpreting; explanation. *Shak.* The sense given by an interpreter; exposition. *Hooker.* The power of explaining. *Bacon.*

INTE'RPRETATIVE, în-tĕr'-prè-tâ-tĭv. 512. *a.* Collected by interpretation. *Hammond.* Containing explanation; expositive. *Barrow.*

INTE'RPRETATIVELY, în-tĕr'-prè-tâ-tĭv-lè. 512. *ad.* As may be collected by interpretation. *Ray.*

INTE'RPRETER, în-tĕr'-prè-tŭr. *n. s.* [*interpres*, Lat.] An explainer; an expositor; an expounder. *Burnet.* A translator. *Sherburne.*

INTERPU'NCTION, în-tĕr-pŭngk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*interpungo*, Lat.] Pointing between words or sentences. *Dr. Jackson.*

*INTERREGNUM*, în-tĕr-rĕg'-nŭm. *n. s.* [Lat.] The time in which a throne is vacant between the death of a prince and accession of another. *Cowley.*

INTERRE'IGN, în-tĕr-râne'. *n. s.* [*interregne*, Fr.] Vacancy of the throne. *Bacon.*

INTE'RRER*, în-tĕr'-ŭr. *n. s.* [from *inter*.] A burier. *Cotgrave.*

*To* INTE'RROGATE §, în-tĕr'-rò-gâte. *v. a.* [*interrogo*, Lat.] To examine; to question. *Knatchbull.*

*To* INTE'RROGATE, în-tĕr'-rò-gâte. *v. n.* To ask; to put questions. *Bacon.*

INTE'RROGATE*, în-tĕr'-rò-gâte. *n. s.* Question put; inquiry. *Bp. Hall.*

INTERROGA'TION, în-tĕr-rò-gâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of questioning. A question put; an inquiry. *Gov. of the Tongue.* A note that marks a question, thus [?] as, "Does Job serve God for nought?"

INTERRO'GATIVE, în-tĕr-rŏg'-gâ-tĭv. *a.* [*interrogativus*, Lat.] Denoting a question; expressed in questionary form of words. *Hooker.*

INTERRO'GATIVE, în-tĕr-rŏg'-gâ-tĭv. 512. *n. s.* A pronoun used in asking questions: as, who? what? which? whether?

INTERRO'GATIVELY, în-tĕr-rŏg'-gâ-tĭv-lè. *ad.* In form of a question. *Bp. Bedell.*

INTE'RROGATOR, în-tĕr'-rò-gâ-tŭr. 521. *n. s.* An asker of questions. *Knatchbull.*

INTERRO'GATORY, în-tĕr-rŏg'-gâ-tŭr-è. 512. [For the last *o*, see DOMESTICK.] *n. s.* [*interrogatoire*, Fr.] A question; an inquiry. *Sidney.*

INTERRO'GATORY, în-tĕr-rŏg'-gâ-tŭr-è. 557. *a.* Containing a question; expressing a question.

*To* INTERRU'PT §, în-tĕr-rŭpt'. *v. a.* [*interruptus*, Lat.] To hinder the process of any thing by breaking in upon it. *Shak.* To hinder one from proceeding by interposition. *Ecclus.* xl. To divide; to separate.

INTERRU'PT, în-tĕr-rŭpt'. *a.* [*interrupte*, old Fr.] Containing a chasm. *Milton.* Broken; irregular *Burton.*

INTERRU'PTEDLY. în-tĕr-rŭp'-tĕd-lè. *ad.* Not in continuity; not without stoppages. *Boyle.*

INTERRU'PTER, în-tĕr-rŭpt'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* He who interrupts. *South.*

INTERRU'PTION, în-tĕr-rŭp'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*interruptio*, Lat.] Interposition; breach of continuity. *Hale.* Intervention; interposition. *Dryden.* Hinderance; stop; let; obstruction. *Shak.* Intermission. *Locke.*

INTERSCA'PULAR, în-tĕr-skăp'-pù-lâr. *a.* [*inter* and *scapula*, Lat.] Placed between the shoulders.

*To* INTERSCI'ND, în-tĕr-sĭnd'. *v. a.* [*inter* and *scin do*, Lat.] To cut off by interruption. *Dict.*

*To* INTERSCRI'BE. în-tĕr-skrībe'. *v. a.* [*inter* and *scribo*, Lat.] To write between. *Dict.*

INTERSE'CANT, în-tĕr-sè'-kânt. *a.* [*intersecans*, Lat.] Dividing any thing into parts.

*To* INTERSE'CT §, în-tĕr-sĕkt'. *v. a.* [*interseco*, Lat.] To cut; to divide each other mutually. *Brown.*

*To* INTERSE'CT, în-tĕr-sĕkt'. *v. n.* To meet and cross each other. *Wiseman.*

INTERSE'CTION, în-tĕr-sĕk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*intersectio*, Lat.] Point where lines cross each other. *Wotton.*

*To* INTERSE'RT §, în-tĕr-sĕrt'. *v. a.* [*intersero*, Lat.] To put in between other things. *Brerewood.*

INTERSE'RTION, în-tĕr-sĕr'-shŭn. *n. s.* An insertion, or thing inserted between any thing. *Hammond.*

*To* INTERSPE'RSE §, în-tĕr-spĕrse'. *v. a.* [*interspersus*, Lat.] To scatter here and there among other things. *Locke.*

INTERSPE'RSION, în-tĕr-spĕr'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of scattering here and there. *Watts.*

INTERSTE'LLAR. în-tĕr-stĕl'-lâr. *a.* [*inter* and *stella*, Lat.] Intervening between the stars. *Bacon.*

INTERSTICE §. în'-tĕr-stĭs, or în-tĕr'-stĭs. [în'-tĕr-stĭs, *Jones.*] *n. s.* [*interstitium*, Lat.] Space between

one thing and another. *Newton.* Time between one act and another. *Aylife.*

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, Buchanan, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Barclay, place the accent on the second syllable of this word; and Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Mr. Scott, Bailey, and Entick, on the first. I do not hesitate a moment to pronounce this the better accentuation: for, as this word must be derived from the noun *interstitium*, and not from the verb *intersto*, the rule so often mentioned, of changing the secondary accent of the Latin word, when shortened into the principal accent of the English word, must take place here. —See ACADEMY and INCOMPARABLE.

I. is not easy to conjecture what could be the reason that this majority of orthoëpists should be found on the side of the penultimate accentuation of this word. It is certain that the greater part do but copy from former dictionaries; but when an uncouth and uncommon pronunciation is adopted, it is generally for some learned reason from the dead languages, which the common inspector is utterly incapable of conceiving. In the present instance, however, there is not the shadow of a reason, from the original Latin, that we should place the accent on the second syllable of *interstice*, which would not oblige us to lay the stress on the same syllable of *interfere*, *intervene*, *intercourse*, *interval*, *superflux*, &c. *W.*

INTERSTI'NCTIVE*, ĭn-tẽr-stĭngk'-tĭv. *a.* [*interstinctus*, Lat.] Distinguishing. *Wallis.*

INTERSTI'TIAL, ĭn-tẽr-stĭsh'-ăl. *a.* Containing interstices. *Brown.*

*To* INTERTA'LK*, ĭn-tẽr-tâwk'. *v. n.* [*inter* and *talk.*] To exchange conversation. *Carew.*

*To* INTERTA'NGLE*, ĭn-tẽr-tăng'-gl. *v. a.* [*inter*, and *tangle.*] To knit together; to intertwist. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

INTERTE'XTURE, ĭn-tẽr-tĕks'-tshŭre. *n. s.* [*intertexo*, Lat.] Diversification of things mingled or woven one among another. *More.*

*To* INTERTWI'NE, ĭn-tẽr-twīne'. } *v. a.* [*inter* and
*To* INTERTWI'ST, ĭn-tẽr-twĭst'. } *twine*, or *twist.*] To unite by twisting one in another. *Carew.*

I'NTERVAL, ĭn'-tẽr-văl. *n. s.* [*intervallum*, Lat.] Space between places; interstice; vacuity; space unoccupied; void place; vacancy; vacant space. *Newton.* Time passing between two assignable points. *Swift.* Remission of a delirium or distemper. *Atterbury.*

☞ Dr. Kenrick, of all our orthoëpists, is the only one who accents this word on the second syllable. *W.*

INTERVE'INED*, ĭn-tẽr-vān'd'. *part. a.* Intersected as with veins. *Milton.*

*To* INTERVE'NE, ĭn-tẽr-vēne'. *v. n.* [*intervenio*, Lat.] To come between things or persons. *Wotton.* To make intervals. *Milton.* To cross unexpectedly. *Bp. Taylor.*

INTERVE'NE, ĭn-tẽr-vēne'. *n. s.* Opposition, or perhaps interview. *Wotton. Ob. J.*

INTERVE'NIENT, ĭn-tẽr-vē'-nē-ĕnt. *a.* [*interveniens*, Lat.] Intercedent; interposed; passing between. *Bacon.*

INTERVE'NTION, ĭn-tẽr-vĕn'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *interventio*, Lat.] Agency between persons. *Temple.* Agency between antecedents and consecutives. *L'Estrange.* Interposition; the state of being interposed. *Holder.*

INTERVE'NUE*, ĭn-tẽr-vĕn'-ū. *n. s.* [*intervenu*, Fr.] Interposition; state of being placed between. *Blount.*

*To* INTERVE'RT, ĭn-tẽr-vẽrt'. *v. a.* [*interverto*, Lat.] To turn to another course. *Wotton.* To turn to another use.

I'NTERVIEW, ĭn'-tẽr-vū. *n. s.* [*entrevue*, Fr.] Mutual sight; sight of each other. It is commonly used for a formal, appointed, or important meeting or conference. *Hooker.*

*To* INTERVO'LVE, ĭn-tẽr-vŏlv'. *v. a.* [*intervolvo*, Lat.] To involve one within another. *Milton.*

*To* INTERWE'AVE §, ĭn-tẽr-wēve'. *v. a.* preter. *interwove*, part. pass. *interwoven*, *interwove*, or *interweaved.* [*inter* and *weave.*] To mix one with another in a regular texture; to intermingle. *Milton.*

INTERWE'AVING*, ĭn-tẽr-wē'-vĭng. *n. s.* Intertexture. *Milton.*

*To* INTERWI'SH, ĭn-tẽr-wĭsh'. *v. a.* To wish mutually to each other. *Donne.*

INTERWO'RKING*, ĭn-tẽr-wŭrk'-ĭng. *n. s.* Act of working together. *Milton. Ob. T.*

INTERWRE'ATHED*, ĭn-tẽr-rēĕTH'd'. *part. a.* Woven in a wreath. *Lovelace.*

INTE'STABLE §, ĭn-tĕs'-tă-bl. *a.* [*intestabilis*, Lat.] Disqualified to make a will. *Aylife.*

INTE'STACY*, ĭn-tĕs'-tă-sè. *n. s.* Want of a will.

INTE'STATE, ĭn-tĕs'-tāte. 91. *a.* [*intestatus*, Lat.] Wanting a will; dying without a will. *Shakspeare.*

INTESTI'NAL, ĭn-tĕs'-tè-năl. 88. *a.* [*intestinal*, Fr. from *intestine.*] Belonging to the guts. *Arbuthnot.*

☞ This word is sometimes pronounced with the accent on the third syllable, with the *i* long, because the *i* in the Latin *intestinum* is long; but Dr. Johnson makes it more properly a formative of our own from *intestine*; and even if we were to allow this adjective to be derived immediately from the Latin substantive of the same number of syllables, we may see, in *Principles* No. 503, ($h_1$) how many exceptions there are to this rule, and how probable it is that this word is one. *W.*

INTE'STINE §, ĭn-tĕs'-tĭn. 140. *a.* [*intestinus*, Lat.] Internal; inward; not external. *Duppa.* Contained in the body. *Milton.* Domestick; not foreign *Shakspeare.*

INTE'STINE, ĭn-tĕs'-tĭn. *n. s.* [*intestinum*, Lat.] The gut; the bowel: most commonly without a singular. *Arbuthnot.*

*To* INTHI'RST*, ĭn-*th*ûrst'. *v. a.* To make thirsty *Bp. Hall.*

*To* INTHRA'L §, ĭn-*th*râwl'. 406. *v. a.* [*in* and *thrall.*] To enslave; to shackle; to reduce to servitude. *Shakspeare.*

INTHRA'LMENT, ĭn-*th*râwl'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Servitude; slavery. *Milton.*

*To* INTHRO'NE §, ĭn-*th*rône'. *v. a.* To raise to royalty; to seat on a throne. *Thomson.*

*To* INTHRO'NIZE*, ĭn-*th*rô'-nīze. 159. *v. a.* [*inthronizer*, Fr.] To inthrone. *Bullokar.*

INTHRONIZA'TION*, ĭn-*th*rô-nē-zā'-shŭn. *n. s.* State of being inthroned. *Weever.*

*To* INTI'CE*. See *To* ENTICE.

I'NTIMACY, ĭn'-tè-mă-sè. *n. s.* Close familiarity. *Rogers.*

I'NTIMATE §, ĭn'-tè-mât. 91. *a.* [*intimus*, Lat.] Inmost; inward; intestine. *Milton.* Near; not kept at distance. *South.* Familiar; closely acquainted. *Roscommon.*

I'NTIMATE, ĭn'-tè-mât. *n. s.* A familiar friend; one who is trusted with our thoughts. *Government of the Tongue.*

*To* I'NTIMATE*, ĭn'-tè-māte. 91. *v. a.* To partake of mutually; to share together as friends. *Spenser. Ob. T.*

*To* I'NTIMATE, ĭn'-tè-māte. *v. a.* [*intimer*, Fr.] To hint; to point out indirectly, or not very plainly. *Boyle.*

I'NTIMATELY, ĭn'-tè-māte-lè. *ad.* Closely; with intermixture of parts. *Arbuthnot.* Nearly; inseparably. *Addison.* Familiarly; with close friendship.

INTIMA'TION, ĭn-tè-mā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Hint; obscure or indirect declaration or direction. *South.*

I'NTIME, ĭn'-tīme. *a.* Inward; being within the mass; internal. *Digby. Ob. J.*

*To* INTI'MIDATE §, ĭn-tĭm'-ē-dāte. *v. a.* [*intimider* Fr.] To make fearful; to dastardize; to make cowardly. *Young.*

INTIMIDA'TION*, ĭn-tĭm-ē-dā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Act of intimidating.

INTI'RE §, ĭn-tīre'. *a.* [*entier*, Fr.] Whole; undiminished; unbroken. See ENTIRE. *Hooker.*

INTI'RENESS, ĭn-tīre'-nĕs. *n. s.* Wholeness; integrity. *Donne.*

*To* INTI'TLE*. See *To* ENTITLE.

I'NTO, ĭn'-tô. *prep.* [ɪnᴅo, Sax.; *in* and *to.*] Noting entrance, with regard to place. *Woodward.* Noting entrance of one thing into another. *Wotton.* Noting penetration beyond the outside, or some action which reaches beyond the superficies or open part. *Pope.* Noting inclusion, real or figurative. *Bacon.* Noting a new state to which any thing is brought by the agency of a cause. *Boyle.*

INTO'LERABLE §, în-tŏl'-lĕr-â-bl. *a.* [*intolerabilis*, Lat.] Insufferable; not to be endured; not to be borne. *Bp. Taylor.* Bad beyond sufferance.

INTO'LERABLENESS, în-tŏl'-lĕr-â-bl-nĕs. 554, 555. *n. s.* Quality of a thing not to be endured.

INTO'LERABLY, în-tŏl'-lĕr-â-blè. *ad.* To a degree beyond endurance. *Shakspeare.*

INTO'LERANCE*, în-tŏl'-lĕr-ânse. *n. s.* [Fr.] Want of toleration; want of patience and candour to bear the opinions of others. *Lowth.*

INTO'LERANT, în-tŏl'-lĕr-ânt. *a.* [Fr.] Not enduring; not able to endure. *Arbuthnot.* Not favourable to toleration. *Lowth.*

INTO'LERANT*, în-tŏl'-lĕr-ânt. *n. s.* One who is not favourable to toleration. *Lowth.*

INTO'LERATED*, în-tŏl'-lĕr-â-tĕd. *part. a.* Not endured; denied toleration. *Lord Chesterfield.*

INTOLERA'TION*, în-tŏl-lĕr-â'-shŭn. *n. s.* Want of toleration. *Lord Chesterfield.*

*To* INTO'MB, în-tōōm'. 347. *v. a.* [*in* and *tomb.*] To enclose in a funeral monument; to bury. *Hooker.*

*To* INTONATE §, în'-tō-nâte. *v. a.* [*intono*, Lat.] To thunder. *Dict.* To sing together; to sing loudly. *Harris.*

INTONA'TION, în-tō-nâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of thundering. *Dict.* Chant; the act of singing together. *Mason.*

*To* INTO'NE, în-tōne'. *v. n.* [from *tone.*] To make a slow, protracted noise. *Pope.*

*To* INTO'RT, în-tŏrt'. *v. a.* [*intortuo*, Lat.] To twist; to wreath; to wring. *Arbuthnot.*

*To* INTO'XICATE §, în-tŏks'-è-kâte. *v. a.* [*in* and *toxicum*, Lat.] To inebriate; to make drunk. *Bacon.*

INTO'XICATE*, în-tŏks'-è-kâte. *part. a.* Inebriated. *More.*

INTOXICA'TION, în-tŏks-è-kâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* Inebriation; ebriety; the act of making drunk; the state of being drunk. *Bacon.*

INTRACTABI'LITY*, în-trâk-tâ-bĭl'-è-tè. *n. s.* Ungovernableness. *Paley.*

INTRA'CTABLE §, în-trâk'-tâ-bl. *a.* [*intractabilis*, Lat.] Ungovernable; violent; stubborn; obstinate. *Rogers.* Unmanageable; furious. *Woodward.*

INTRA'CTABLENESS, în-trâk'-tâ-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Obstinacy; perverseness.

INTRA'CTABLY, în-trâk'-tâ-blè. *ad.* Unmanageably; stubbornly.

*To* INTRA'NCE*. See *To* ENTRANCE.

INTRANQUI'LLITY, în-trân-kwĭl'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*in* and *tranquillity.*] Unquietness; want of rest. *Temple.*

INTRA'NSIENT*, în-trân'-shènt. *a.* [*in* and *transient.*] That passeth not away. *Killingbeck.*

INTRA'NSITIVE §, în-trân'-sè-tĭv. *a.* [*intransitivus*, Lat.] [In grammar.] A verb *intransitive* is that which signifies an action, not conceived as having an effect upon any object; as, *curro*, I run. *Clarke.*

INTRA'NSITIVELY*, în-trân'-sè-tĭv-lè. *ad.* According to the nature of an intransitive verb. *Pococke.*

INTRANSMU'TABLE, în-trâns-mū'-tâ-bl. 405. *a.* [*in* and *transmutable.*] Unchangeable to any other substance. *Ray.*

*To* INTRA'P*. See *To* ENTRAP.

*To* INTRE'ASURE, în-trĕzh'-ûre. *v. a.* To lay up as in a treasury. *Shakspeare.*

*To* INTRE'AT §*. See *To* ENTREAT.

INTREA'TFUL*, în-trèèt'-fûl. *a.* Full of entreaty. *Spenser.*

*To* INTRE'NCH §, în-trênsh'. *v. n.* [*in* and *trencher*, Fr.] To invade; to encroach; to cut off part of what belongs to another. *K. Charles.*

*To* INTRE'NCH, în-trênsh'. *v. a.* To break with hollows. *Milton.* To fortify with a trench: as, The allies were *intrenched* in their camp. *Shakspeare.*

INTRE'NCHANT, în-trênsh'-ânt. *a.* Not to be divided; not to be wounded; indivisible. *Shakspeare.*

INTRE'NCHMENT, în-trênsh'-mênt. *n. s.* Fortification with a trench.

INTRE'PID §, în-trĕp'-ĭd. *a.* [*intrepidus*, Lat.] Fearless; daring; bold; brave. *Thomson.*

INTREPI'DITY, în-trè-pĭd'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*intrepidité*, Fr.] Fearlessness; courage; boldness. *Swift.*

INTRE'PIDLY, în-trĕp'-ĭd-lè. *ad.* Fearlessly; daringly. *Pope*

INTRICABLE*, în'-trè-kâ-bl. *a.* Entangling; ensnaring. *Shelton.*

INTRICACY, în'-trè-kâ-sè. *n. s.* State of being entangled; perplexity; involution; complication of facts or notions. *Addison.*

INTRICATE §, în'-trè-kâte. 91. *a.* [*intricatus*, Lat.] Entangled; perplexed; involved; complicated; obscure. *Hooker.*

*To* INTRICATE, în'-trè-kâte. 91. *v. a.* To perplex: to darken. *Camden.*

INTRICATELY, în'-trè-kâte-lè. *ad.* With involution of one in another; with perplexity. *Wotton.*

INTRICATENESS, în'-trè-kâte-nĕs. *n. s.* Perplexity; involution; obscurity. *Sidney.*

INTRICA'TION*, în-trè-kâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* An entanglement; snare; labyrinth. *Cotgrave.*

INTRI'GUE §, în-trèèg'. 112, 337. *n. s.* [*intrigue*, Fr.] A plot; a private transaction in which many parties are engaged: usually an affair of love. *Flatman.* Intricacy; complication. *Hale.* The complication or perplexity of a fable or poem; artful involution of feigned transaction. *Pope.*

*To* INTRI'GUE, în-trèèg'. 560. *v. n.* [*intriguer*, Fr.] To form plots; to carry on private designs, commonly of love. *Brand.*

*To* INTRI'GUE*, în-trèèg'. *v. a.* [*intrico*, Lat.] To perplex; to render intricate. *L. Addison.*

INTRI'GUER, în-trèèg'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One who busies himself in private transactions; one who forms plots; one who pursues women. *Addison.*

INTRI'GUINGLY, în-trèèg'-ĭng-lè. *ad.* With intrigue; with secret plotting.

INTRI'NSECAL §, în-trĭn'-sè-kâl. *a.* [*intrinsecus*, Lat.] Internal; solid; natural; not accidental; not merely apparent. *Bp. Hall.* Intimate; closely familiar. *Wotton.*

INTRI'NSECALLY, în-trĭn'-sè-kâl-è. *ad.* Internally; naturally; really. *South.* Within; at the inside. *Wotton.*

INTRI'NSECATE, în-trĭn'-sè-kâte. *a.* Perplexed; entangled. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

INTRI'NSICK, în-trĭn'-sĭk. *a.* Inward; internal; real; true. *Hammond.* Not depending on accident; fixed in the nature of the thing. *Grew.*

*To* INTRODU'CE §, în-trò-dûse'. 376. *v. a.* [*introduco*, Lat.] To conduct or usher into a place, or to a person. *Locke.* To bring something into notice or practice. *Brown.* To produce; to give occasion to. *Locke.* To bring into writing or discourse by proper preparatives. *Layer's Trial.*

INTRODU'CER, în-trò-dû'-sûr. *n. s.* One who conducts another to a place or person. Any one who brings any thing into practice or notice. *Wotton.*

INTRODU'CTION, în-trò-dŭk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *introductio*, Lat.] The act of conducting or ushering to any place or person; the state of being ushered or conducted. The act of bringing any new thing into notice or practice. *Milton.* The preface or part of a book containing previous matter.

INTRODU'CTIVE, în-trò-dŭk'-tĭv. *a.* [*introductif*, Fr.] Serving as the means to something else. *South.*

INTRODU'CTOR*, în-trò-dŭk'-tûr. *n. s.* One who introduces another to a person or place. *Johnson.*

INTRODU'CTORY, în-trò-dŭk'-tûr-è. 512. *a.* Previous; serving as a means to something further. *Boyle.*

INTROGRE'SSION, în-trò-grĕsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [*introgressio*, Lat.] Entrance; the act of entering.

INTRO'IT, în-trŏĭt'. *n. s.* [*introite*, old Fr.] A psalm which, from its being sung or said whilst the priest made his entrance within the rails of the altar, was called *introitus*, or *introit. Wheatley.*

INTROMI'SSION, în-trò-mĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [*intromissio*, Lat.] The act of sending in. *South.* Admission. *More.* [In the Scottish law.] The act of intermeddling with another's effects.

*To* INTROMI'T §, în-trò-mĭt'. *v. a.* [*intromitto*, Lat.] To send in; to let in; to admit. *Greenhill.* To al

low to enter; to be the medium by which any thing enters. *Bp. Taylor.*

*To* INTROMI'T*, în-trō-mĭt'. *v. n.* To intermeddle with the effects of another. *Stuart.*

INTRORECE'PTION*, în-trō-rē-sĕp'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*intro* and *receptio*, Lat.] The act of admitting into or within. *Hommond.*

*To* INTROSPE'CT §. în-trō-spĕkt'. *v. a.* [*introspectus*, Lat.] To take a view of the inside.

INTROSPE'CTION, în-trō-spĕk'-shŭn. *n. s.* A view of the inside. *Hale.*

*To* INTROSU'ME*, în-trō-zūme'. *v. a.* [*intro* and *sumo*, Lat.] To suck in. *Evelyn.*

INTROSUSCE'PTION*, în-trō-sŭs-sĕp'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*intro*, Lat. and *susception.*] The act of taking in. *Smith.*

INTROVE'NIENT, în-trō-vē'-nē-ĕnt. *a.* [*intro* and *venio*, Lat.] Entering; coming in. *Brown.*

INTROVE'RSION §*, în-trō-vĕr'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of introverting. *Bp. Berkeley.*

*To* INTROVE'RT*, în-trō-vĕrt'. *v. a.* [*intro* and *verto*, Lat.] To turn inwards. *Cowper.*

*To* INTRU'DE §, în-trōōd'. 176. *v. n.* [*intrudo*, Lat.] To come in unwelcome by a kind of violence; to enter without invitation or permission. *Shak.* To encroach; to force in uncalled or unpermitted. *Col.* ii.

*To* INTRU'DE, în-trōōd'. *v. a.* To force without right or welcome. *Pope.* To force in; to cast in. *Greenhill.*

INTRU'DER, în-trōō'-dŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who forces himself into company or affairs without right or welcome. *Shakspeare.*

INTRU'SION, în-trōō'-zhŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *intrusio*, Lat.] The act of thrusting or forcing any thing or person into any place or state. *Brown.* Encroachment upon any person or place; unwelcome entrance. *Shak.* Voluntary and uncalled undertaking of any thing. *Wotton.*

INTRU'SIVE*, în-trōō'-sĭv. *a.* Intruding upon; entering without welcome. *Thomson.*

*To* INTRU'ST, în-trŭst'. *v. a.* [*in* and *trust.*] To treat with confidence; to charge with any secret commission, or thing of value. *Clarendon.*

INTUI'TION, în-tū-ĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* Sight of any thing: used commonly of mental view. Immediate knowledge. *Government of the Tongue.* Knowledge not obtained by deduction of reason, but instantaneously accompanying the ideas which are its object. *Glanville.*

INTUI'TIVE §, în-tū'-ĕ-tĭv. *a.* [*intuitivus*, low Lat.] Seen by the mind immediately, without the intervention of argument or testimony. *Locke.* Seeing, not barely believing. *Hooker.* Having the power of discovering truth immediately without ratiocination. *Hooker.*

INTUI'TIVELY, în-tū'-ĕ-tĭv-lè. *ad.* Without deduction of reason; by immediate perception. *Hooker.*

INTUME'SCENCE, în-tū-mĕs'-sĕnse. 510. *n. s.*

INTUME'SCENCY, în-tū-mĕs'-sĕn-sè. § [*intumesco*, Lat.] Swell; tumour. *Brown.*

INTU'MULATED*, în-tū'-mū-lā-tĕd. *a.* [*intumulatus*, Lat.] Unburied. *Cockeram.*

INTURGE'SCENCE, în-tŭr-jĕs'-sĕnse. 510. *n. s.* [*in* and *turgesco*, Lat.] Swelling; the act or state of swelling. *Brown.*

INTUSE, în'-tūse. *n. s.* [*intusus*, Lat.] Bruise. *Spens.*

*To* INTWINE, în-twine'. *v. a.* [*in* and *twine.*] To twist, or wreath together. *Hooker.* To be inserted by being wreathed or twisted. *Dryden.*

INUE'NDO*. See INNUENDO.

*To* INU'MBRATE, în-ŭm'-brāte. *v. a.* [*inumbro*, Lat.] To shade; to cover with shades. *Dict.*

INU'NCTED §*, în-ŭngk'-tĕd. *a.* [*inunctus*, Lat.] Anointed. *Cockeram.*

INU'NCTION, în-ŭngk -shŭn. *n. s.* The act of smearing or anointing. *Burton.*

INU'NDANT*. în-ŭn'-dănt. *a.* Overflowing. *Shenst.*

*To* INU'NDATE §*, în-ŭn'-dāte. *v. a.* [*inundo*, Lat.] To overflow a place with water; to overwhelm.

INUNDA'TION, în-ŭn-dā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The overflow of waters; flood; deluge. *Shak.* A confluence of any kind. *Spenser.*

INUNDERSTA'NDING*, în-ŭn-dĕr-stănd'-ĭng. *a.* [*in* and *understanding.*] Wanting the faculties of the mind; void of understanding. *Pearson.*

INURBA'NITY*, în-ŭr-băn'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* [*in* and *urbanity.*] Want of courteousness; rudeness; unkindness. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* INU'RE §, în-ūre'. *v. a.* [*in* and *ure.*] To habituate; to make ready or willing by practice; to accustom. *Spenser.* To commit. *Spenser.*

INU'REMENT, în-ūre'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Practice; habit; use; custom; frequency. *Wotton.*

*To* INU'RN, în-ŭrn'. *v. a.* [*in* and *urn.*] To intomb; to bury. *Shakspeare.*

INUSITA'TION*, în-ū-zĕ-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*inusitatus*, Lat.] State of being unused; want of use. *Paley.*

INU'STION, în-ŭs'-tshŭn. 464. *n. s.* [*inustio*, Lat.] The act of burning.

INU'TILE §, în-ū'-tĭl. 140. *a.* [Fr.; *inutilis*, Lat.] Useless; unprofitable. *Bacon.*

INUTI'LITY, în-ū-tĭl'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* Uselessness; unprofitableness. *Hurd.*

INU'TTERABLE*, în-ŭt'-tĕr-ā-bl. *a.* [*in* and *uttera ble.*] Not to be uttered; inexpressible. *Milton.*

*To* INVA'DE §, în-vāde'. *v. a.* [*invado*, Lat.] To attack a country; to make a hostile entrance. *Hub.* iii. To attack; to assail; to assault. 2 *Esdras.* To violate by the first act of hostility; to attack. *Dryden.* A Latinism: to go into. *Spenser.*

INVA'DER, în-vā'-dŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who enters with hostility into the possessions of another. *Bacon.* An assailant. Encroacher; intruder. *Hammond.*

INVALE'SCENCE, în-vā-lĕs'-sĕnse. *n. s.* [*invalesco*, Lat.] Strength; health; force. *Dict.*

INVALETU'DINARY*, în-văl-ĕ-tū'-dĕ-nā-rè. *a.* Wanting health; infirm. *Papers for Review of the Liturgy.*

INVA'LID §, în-vă'-lĭd. *a.* [*invalidus*, Lat.] Weak; of no weight or cogency. *Milton.*

INVALI'D*, în-vă-lēēd'. 112. *n. s.* See INVALIDE. It is now usually written *invalid.*

*To* INVA'LIDATE, în-văl'-ĕ-dāte. *v. a.* To weaken; to deprive of force or efficacy. *Boyle.*

INVALIDA'TION*, în-văl-ĕ-dā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Act of weakening. *Burke.*

INVALI'DE, în-vă-lēēd'. *n. s.* [Fr.] One disabled by sickness or hurts. *Prior.*

INVALI'DITY, în-vă-lĭd'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* [*in* and *validity.*] Weakness; want of cogency. Want of bodily strength. *Temple.*

INVA'LUABLE §, în-văl'-ū-ă-bl. *a.* [*in* and *valuable.*] Precious above estimation; inestimable. *Atterbury.*

INVA'LUABLY*, în-văl'-ū-ă-blè. *ad.* Inestimably. *Bp. Holl.*

INVA'RIABLE §, în-vā'-rè-ă-bl. *a.* [*in* and *variatus*, Lat.] Unchangeable; constant. *Brown.*

INVA'RIABLENESS, în-vā'-rè-ă-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Immutability; constancy. *W. Mountague.*

INVA'RIABLY, în-vā'-rè-ă-blè. *ad.* Unchangeably; constantly. *Atterbury.*

INVA'RIED*, în-vā'-rĭd. *a.* Not varying. *Blackwall.*

INVA'SION, în-vā'-zhŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *invasio*, Lat.] Hostile entrance upon the rights or possessions of another; hostile encroachment. 1 *Sam.* xxx. Attack of a disease. *Arbuthnot.*

INVA'SIVE, în-vā'-sĭv. 158, 428. *a.* Entering hostilely upon other men's possessions. *Dryden.*

INVE'CTION*, în-vĕk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*invectio*, Lat.] Reproachful accusation; railing; invective. *Fulke.*

INVE'CTIVE §, în-vĕk'-tĭv. 140. *n. s.* [*invective*, Fr.] A censure in speech or writing; a reproachful accusation. *Hooker.*

INVE'CTIVE, în-vĕk'-tĭv. *a.* Satirica.; abusive. *Dryden.*

INVE'CTIVELY, în-vĕk'-tĭv-lè. *ad.* Satirically; abusively. *Shakspeare.*

*To* INVE'IGH §, în-vā'. 249, 390. *v. n.* [*inveho*, Lat.] To utter censure or reproach. *Dryden.*

INVE'IGHER, în-vā'-ŭr. *n. s.* Vehement railer. *Dr Jackson.*

*To* INVE'IGLE §, în-vē'-gl. 250. *v. a.* [*invogliare*, Ital.] To persuade to something bad or hurtful; to wheedle; to allure; to seduce. *Spenser.*

INVE/IGLEMENT*, ĭn-vē'-gl-mĕnt. *n.s.* Allurement; seduction. *South.*

INVE/IGLER, ĭn-vē'-gl-ŭr. 98. *n.s.* Seducer; deceiver; allurer to ill. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

INVE/ILED*, ĭn-vāld'. *part. a.* Covered as with a veil. *W. Browne.*

*To* INVE/NOM*. See *To* ENVENOM.

*To* INVE/NT §, ĭn-vĕnt'. *v.a.* [*inventer*, Fr.] To discover; to find out; to excogitate; to produce something not made before. *Hooker.* To forge; to contrive falsely; to fabricate. *Stilling fleet.* To feign; to make by the imagination. *Shak.* To light on; to meet with. *Spenser.*

INVE/NTER, ĭn-vĕnt'-ŭr. *n.s.* One who produces something new; a deviser of something not known before. *Garth.* A forger.

INVE/NTFUL*, ĭn-vĕnt'-fŭl. *a.* Full of invention. *Gifford.*

INVE/NTIBLE*, ĭn-vĕnt'-ē-bl. *a.* Discoverable; capable of being found out. *Marquis of Worcester.*

INVE/NTION, ĭn-vĕn'-shŭn. *n.s.* [*inventio*, Lat.] Excogitation; the act or power of producing something new. *Dryden.* Discovery. *Ray.* Forgery; fiction. *Shak.* The thing invented. *Sidney.*

INVE/NTIVE, ĭn-vĕn'-tĭv. *a.* [*inventif*, Fr.] Quick at contrivance; ready at expedients. *Ascham.* Having the power of excogitation or fiction. *Raleigh.*

INVE/NTOR, or INVENTER, ĭn-vĕnt'-ŭr. 166. *n.s.* [*inventor*, Lat.] A finder out of something new. *Bacon.* A contriver; a framer. *Shakspeare.*

INVENTO/RIALLY, ĭn-vĕn-tō'-rē-ăl-lē. *ad.* In manner of an inventory. *Shakspeare.*

INVE/NTORY §, ĭn'-vĕn-tŭr-ē. 512. [For the *o*, see DOMESTICK.] *n.s.* [*inventarium*, Lat.] An account or catalogue of movables. *Shakspeare.*

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Ash, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, Entick, and Bailey, pronounce this word with the accent on the first syllable; and Dr. Johnson, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Barclay, on the second. Dr. Kenrick, indeed, tells us, that the accent is sometimes placed on the first; which is, indeed, very apparent from the number of writers I have produced for that accentuation. But the propriety of this pronunciation is not better supported by authority than by analogy. For, if we have an English word from which a word of this kind might be formed, as *declaratory*, *defamatory*, &c.; the accent will generally be found to be on the same syllable as in *declare*, *defame*, &c.; but, if we have no such corresponding English word, and the word of this termination comes from the Latin, as *promontory*, *desultory*, &c. the word then takes the secondary accent we give the Latin words *prómontórium*, *désultórius*, &c. Now, though our English verb to *invent* comes from the same parent *invenio* as *inventory*, it is in so different a sense as to have no claim to the parentage. As, therefore, *inventarium* is the latter Latin word from which this word is derived, and as this has the secondary accent on the first syllable in our pronunciation of Latin, so *inventory* must have the principal accent on the same syllable in English.—See ACADEMY, INCOMPARABLE, &c. Dr. Johnson, indeed, furnishes us with an authority from Shakspeare, against himself:

> "I found,
> "Forsooth, an *inventory* thus importing,
> "The several parcels of his plate." *W.*

*To* INVENTORY, ĭn'-vĕn-tŭr-ē. *v. a.* To register; to place in a catalogue. *Shakspeare.*

INVE/NTRESS, ĭn-vĕn'-trĕs. *n.s.* [*inventrice*, Fr.] A female that invents. *Burnet.*

INVE/RSE, ĭn-vĕrse'. 431. *a.* [*inversus*, Lat.] Inverted; reciprocal: opposed to *direct*. *Garth.*

INVE/RSION, ĭn-vĕr'-shŭn. *n.s.* [Fr.; *inversio*, Lat.] Change of order or time, so as that the last is first, and first last. *Brown.* Change of place, so as that each takes the room of the other.

*To* INVE/RT §, ĭn-vĕrt'. 556. *v. a.* [*inverto*, Lat.] To turn upside down; to place in contrary method or order to that which was before. *Waller.* To place the last first. *Prior.* To divert; to turn into another channel; to embezzle. *Knolles.*

INVE/RTEDLY, ĭn-vĕr'-tĕd-lē. *ad.* In contrary or reversed order. *Brown.*

*To* INVE/ST §, ĭn-vĕst'. *v. a.* [*investio*, Lat.] To dress; to clothe; to array. *Donne.* To place in possession of a rank or office. *Hooker.* To adorn, to grace; as clothes or ornaments. *Shak.* To confer; to give. *Bacon.* To enclose; to surround so as to intercept succours or provisions: as, The enemy *invested* the town. To put on. *Spenser.*

INVE/STIENT, ĭn-vĕs'-tshĭĕnt. 464. *a.* Covering; clothing. *Woodward.*

INVE/STIGABLE, ĭn-vĕs'-tē-gā-bl. *a.* To be searched out; discoverable by rational disquisition.

*To* INVE/STIGATE §, ĭn-vĕs'-tē-gāte. 91. *v.a.* [*investigo*, Lat.] To search out; to find out by rational disquisition. *Holder.*

INVESTIGA/TION, ĭn-vĕs-tē-gā'-shŭn. *n.s.* The act of the mind by which unknown truths are discovered. *Watts.* Examination. *Pope.*

INVE/STIGATIVE*, ĭn-vĕs'-tē-gā-tĭv. *a.* Curious and deliberate in making inquiry. *Pegge.*

INVE/STIGATOR*, ĭn-vĕs'-tē-gā-tŭr. *n.s.* [Lat.] One who diligently searches out. *Warton.*

INVE/STITURE, ĭn-vĕs'-tē-tūre. *n.s.* [Fr.] The right of giving possession of any manor, office, or benefice. *Raleigh.* The act of giving possession. *Bp. Hall.*

INVE/STIVE*, ĭn-vĕs'-tĭv. *a.* Encircling; enclosing. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

INVE/STMENT, ĭn-vĕst'-mĕnt. *n.s.* Dress; clothes; garment; habit. *Shakspeare.*

INVE/TERACY, ĭn-vĕt'-tĕr-ă-sē. *n.s.* [*inveteratio*, Lat.] Long continuance of any thing bad; obstinacy confirmed by time. *Addison.* [In physick.] Long continuance of a disease.

INVE/TERATE §, ĭn-vĕt'-tĕr-āte. 91. *a.* [*inveteratus*, Lat.] Old; long established. *Hooker.* Obstinate by long continuance. *South.*

*To* INVE/TERATE, ĭn-vĕt'-tĕr-āte. *v. a.* [*invetero*, Lat.] To fix and settle by long continuance. *Bacon.*

INVE/TERATENESS, ĭn-vĕt'-tĕr-āte-nĕs. *n.s.* Long continuance of any thing bad; obstinacy confirmed by time. *Brown.*

INVETERA/TION, ĭn-vĕt-tĕr-ā'-shŭn. *n.s.* The act of hardening or confirming by long continuance.

INVI/DIOUS §, ĭn-vĭd'-ē-ŭs, or ĭn-vĭd'-jē-ŭs. 293, 376. *a.* [*invidiosus*, Lat.] Envious; malignant. *Evelyn.* Likely to incur or to bring hatred. *Broome.*

INVI/DIOUSLY, ĭn-vĭd'-ē-ŭs-lē. *ad.* Malignantly; enviously. In a manner likely to provoke hatred. *Sprat.*

INVI/DIOUSNESS, ĭn-vĭd'-ē-ŭs-nĕs. *n.s.* Quality of provoking envy or hatred. *South.*

INVI/GILANCY*, ĭn-vĭd'-jē-lăn-sē. *n.s.* [*invigilance*, old Fr.] Sleepiness; laziness; want of vigilance. *Cotgrave.*

*To* INVI/GORATE §, ĭn-vĭg'-gō-rāte. *v.a.* [*in* and *vigour*.] To endue with vigour; to strengthen; to animate; to enforce. *Brown.*

INVIGORA/TION, ĭn-vĭg-gō-rā'-shŭn. *n.s.* The act of invigorating. The state of being invigorated. *Norris.*

INVI/LLAGED*, ĭn-vĭl'-lĕdj'd. *part. a.* Turned into a village. *Browne. Ob. T.*

INVINCIBI/LITY*, ĭn-vĭn-sē-bĭl'-ē-tē. *n.s.* The quality of being invincible. *Barrow.*

INVI/NCIBLE §, ĭn-vĭn'-sē-bl. 405. *a.* [*invincibilis* Lat.] Insuperable; unconquerable; not to be subdued. *Shakspeare.*

INVI/NCIBLENESS, ĭn-vĭn'-sē-bl-nĕs. *n.s.* Unconquerableness; insuperableness. *Hammond.*

INVI/NCIBLY, ĭn-vĭn'-sē-blē. *ad.* Insuperably; unconquerably. *Milton.*

INVIOLABI/LITY*, ĭn-vī-ō-lă-bĭl'-ē-tē. *n.s.* State or quality of being inviolable. *Bp. Horsley.*

INVI/OLABLE §, ĭn-vī'-ō-lă-bl. 405. *a.* [Fr.; *inviolabilis*, Lat.] Not to be profaned; not to be injured. *Milton.* Not to be broken. *Hooker.* Insusceptible of hurt or wound. *Milton.*

INVI/OLABLENESS*, ĭn-vī'-ō-lă-bl-nĕs. *n.s.* State or quality of being inviolable. *Sherwood.*

INVI/OLABLY, ĭn-vī'-ō-lă-blē. *ad.* Without breach without failure. *Dryden.*

INVI/OLATE, ĭn-vī'-ō-lāte. 91. *a.* [Fr.; *inviolatus*

Lat.] Unhurt; uninjured; unprofaned; unpolluted; unbroken. *Bacon.*

INVI'OLATED*, ĭn-vī'-ō-lā-tĕd. *a.* Unprofaned; unpolluted. *Drayton.*

I'NVIOUS§, ĭn'-vē-ŭs. *a.* [*invius*, Lat.] Impassable; untrodden. *Hudibras.*

I'NVIOUSNESS*, ĭn'-vē-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* State of being invious; impassableness. *Dr. Ward.*

*To* INVI'SCATE, ĭn-vĭs'-kāte. *v. a.* [*in* and *viscus*, Lat.] To lime; to entangle in glutinous matter. *Brown.*

*To* INVI'SCERATE*, ĭn-vĭs'-sē-rāte. *v. a.* [*inviscero*, Lat.] To breed; to nourish. *W. Mountague.*

INVISIBI'LITY, ĭn-vĭz-ē-bĭl'-ē-tē. *n. s.* The state of being invisible; imperceptibleness to sight. *Ray.*

INVI'SIBLE§, ĭn-vĭz'-ē-bl 405. *a.* [Fr.; *invisibilis*, Lat.] Not perceptible by the sight; not to be seen. *Sidney.*

INVI'SIBLY, ĭn-vĭz'-ē-blē. *ad.* Imperceptibly to the sight. *Denham.*

INVITA'TION, ĭn-vē-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of inviting, bidding, or calling to any thing with ceremony and civility. *Dryden.*

INVI'TATORY, ĭn-vĭ'-tā-tŭr-ē. *a.* Using invitation; containing invitation. *Wheatley.*

INVI'TATORY*, ĭn-vĭ'-tā-tŭr-ē. *n. s.* Formerly a hymn of invitation to prayer. *Common Prayer.*

*To* INVI'TE§, ĭn-vīte'. *v. a.* [*invito*, Lat.] To bid; to ask to any place, with entreaty and complaisance. *Milton.* To allure; to persuade; to induce by hope or pleasure. *Bacon*

*To* INVI'TE, ĭn-vīte'. *v. n.* To ask or call to any thing pleasing. *Milton.*

INVI'TEMENT*, ĭn-vīte'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Act of inviting; invitation. *B. Jonson.*

INVI'TER, ĭn-vĭ'-tŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who invites. *K. Charles.*

INVI'TING*, ĭn-vĭ'-tĭng. *n. s.* Invitation. *Shakspeare.*

INVI'TINGLY, ĭn-vĭ'-tĭng-lē. *ad.* In such a manner as invites or allures. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

INVI'TINGNESS*, ĭn-vĭ'-tĭng-nĕs. *n. s.* Power or quality of inviting. *Bp. Taylor.*

*To* I'NVOCATE§, ĭn'-vō-kāte. 91. *v. a.* [*invoco*, Lat.] To invoke; to implore; to call upon; to pray to. *Bp. Taylor.*

INVOCA'TION, ĭn-vō-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*invocatio*, Lat.] The act of calling upon in prayer. *Hooker.* The form of calling for the assistance or presence of any being. *Addison.*

I'NVOICE, ĭn'-vŏĭse. *n. s.* [perhaps corrupted from the French *envoyez*, send.] A catalogue of the freight of a ship, or of the articles and price of goods sent by a factor.

*To* INVO'KE, ĭn-vōke'. *v. a.* [*invoco*, Lat.] To call upon; to implore; to pray to. *Sidney.*

INVO'LUNTARILY, ĭn-vŏl'-ŭn-tā-rē-lē. *ad.* Not by choice; not spontaneously. *A. Baxter.*

INVO'LUNTARINESS*, ĭn-vŏl'-ŭn-tā-rē-nĕs. *n. s.* Want of choice or will. *Bp. Hall.*

INVO'LUNTARY§, ĭn-vŏl'-ŭn-tā-rē. *a.* [*involontaire*, Fr.] Not having the power of choice. *Pope.* Not chosen; not done willingly. *Locke.*

INVOLU'TION, ĭn-vō-lū'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*involutio*, Lat.] The act of involving or inwrapping. The state of being entangled; complication. *Hammond.* That which is wrapped round any thing. *Brown.*

*To* INVO'LVE§, ĭn-vŏlv'. *v. a.* [*involvo*, Lat.] To inwrap; to cover with any thing circumfluent. *Sandys.* To imply; to comprise. *Tillotson.* To entwist; to join. *Milton.* To take in; to catch. *Pope.* To entangle. *Locke.* To complicate; to make intricate. *Milton.* To blend; to mingle together confusedly. *Milton.* [In mathematicks.] To multiply any quantity by itself any given number of times.

INVO'LVEDNESS*, ĭn-vŏl'-vĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* State of being involved. *Boyle.*

INVU'LNERABLE§, ĭn-vŭl'-nĕr-ā-bl. *a.* [Fr.; *invulnerabilis*, Lat.] Not to be wounded; secure from wound. *Shakspeare.*

INVU'LNERABLENESS*, ĭn-vŭl'-nĕr-ā-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* State of being invulnerable. *Bp. Prideaux.*

*To* INWA'LL, ĭn-wâll'. *v. a.* To enclose or fortify with a wall. *Spenser.*

I'NWARD§, ĭn'-wârd. } 88. [See TOWARDS.] *ad.*
I'NWARDS§, ĭn'-wârdz. } [inpeapb, Sax.] Towards the internal parts; within. *Bacon.* With inflexion or incurvity; concavely. *Dryden.* Into the mind or thoughts. *Hooker.*

I'NWARD, ĭn'-wârd. *a.* Internal; placed not on the outside; but within. *Spenser.* Reflecting; deeply thinking. *Prior.* Intimate; domestick; familiar. *Spenser.* Seated in the mind. *Shakspeare.*

I'NWARD§, ĭn'-wârd. *n. s.* [innepbe, Sax.] Any thing within; generally the bowels. Seldom has this sense a singular. *Milton.* Intimate; near acquaintance. *Shakspeare.*

I'NWARDLY, ĭn'-wârd-lē. *ad.* [inpeapblice, Sax.] In the heart; privately. *Hooker.* In the parts within; internally. *Shak.* With inflexion or concavity.

I'NWARDNESS, ĭn'-wârd-nĕs. *n. s.* Intimacy, familiarity. *Shakspeare.* Internal state. *More.*

*To* INWE'AVE, ĭn-wēve'. 227. *v. a.* preter. *inwove* or *inweaved*, part. pass. *inwove*, *inwoven*, or *inweaved*. [*in* and *weave*.] To mix any thing in weaving, so that it forms part of the texture. *Spenser.* To intertwine; to complicate. *Milton.*

*To* INWHE'EL*, ĭn-hwēēl'. *v. a.* [*in* and *wheel*.] To surround; to encircle. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

I'NWIT*, ĭn'-wĭt. *n. s.* [inpiꝛ, Sax.] Mind; understanding. *Wiclife. Ob. T.*

*To* INWO'OD, ĭn-wŭd'. 307. *v. a.* To hide in woods. *Sidney.*

*To* INWRA'P, ĭn-rāp'. 474. *v. a.* [*in* and *wrap*.] To cover by involution; to involve. *Spenser.* To perplex; to puzzle with difficulty or obscurity. *Bacon.* To ravish or transport. *Shakspeare.*

*To* INWRE'ATH, ĭn-rēTHE'. 467. *v. a.* To surround as with a wreath. *Milton.*

INWRO'UGHT, ĭn-rawt'. 319. *a.* [*in* and *wrought*.] Adorned with work. *Milton.*

IO'NICK*, ī-ŏn'-ĭk. 116. *a.* [from *Ionia* in Greece.] Belonging to one of the orders of architecture. *Addison.* Denoting an airy kind of musick. *Howell* Belonging to the dialect of the Ionians. *Blackwall* Denoting the first of the ancient sects of philosophers, of which the founder was Thales.

IO'TA*, ī-ō'-tā. *n. s.* A tittle. *Barrow.*

IPECACUA'NHA, ĭp-pē-kăk-ū-ā'-nā. *n. s.* An Indian plant of emetick virtues. *Hill.*

I'POCRAS*. See HIPPOCRAS.

IRASCIBI'LITY*, ī-rās-sē-bĭl'-ē-tē. *n. s.* Propensity to anger. *Johnson.*

IRA'SCIBLE§, ī-rās'-sē-bl. 115, 405. *a.* [*irascibilis*, low Lat.] Partaking of the nature of anger. *Brown.*

IRA'SCIBLENESS*, ī-rās'-sē-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* State of being angry. *Scott.*

IRE§, īre. *n. s.* [*ira*, Lat.; *ire*, old Fr.] Anger; rage; passionate hatred. *Sidney.*

I'REFUL, īre'-fŭl. *a.* [*ire* and *full*.] Angry; raging; furious. *Shakspeare.*

I'REFULLY, īre'-fŭl-ē. *ad.* With ire; in an angry manner. *Drayton.*

I'RENARCH*, ī'-rē-nârk. *n. s.* [εἰρηνάρχης.] An officer of the old Greek empire, employed to preserve publick tranquillity.

*I'RIS*, ī'-rĭs. *n. s.* [Lat.] The rainbow. *Brown.* Any appearance of light resembling the rainbow. *Newton.* The circle round the pupil of the eye. The flower-de-luce. *Milton.*

I'RISH§*, ī'-rĭsh. *n. s.* The natives of Ireland. [*Erin.*] *Spenser.* The Irish language. *Richardson.* A game of elder times. *Hall.* Linen so called, being made in Ireland.

I'RISH*, ī'-rĭsh. *a.* What belongs to Ireland; what is produced or made in Ireland. *Spenser.*

I'RISHISM*, ī'-rĭsh-ĭzm. *n. s.* Mode of speaking used by the Irish. *Reed.*

I'RISHRY*, ī'-rĭsh-rē. *n. s.* The people of Ireland *Bryskett.*

*To* IRK§, ĕrk. 108. *v. a.* [*yrk*, Icelandick, work.] This word is commonly used only impersonally: It *irks* me; it gives me pain; or, I am weary of it. *Shak.*

I'RKSOME, êrk'-sŭm. 166. *a.* Wearisome; tedious; troublesome; toilsome. *Shakspeare.* Weary; tired. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

I'RKSOMELY, êrk'-sŭm-lè. *ad.* Wearisomely; tediously. *Milton.*

I'RKSOMENESS, êrk'-sŭm-nês. *n. s.* Tediousness; wearisomeness. *Burton.*

I'RON §, ï'-ûrn. 417. *n. s.* [ɪpn, ɪpen, Sax.] A metal common to all parts of the world, and considerably the hardest. *Hill.* An instrument or utensil made of iron: as, a flat *iron*, box *iron*, or smoothing *iron*. *Shakspeare.* Chain; shackle; manacle. *Psalms.*

I'RON, ï'-ûrn. *a.* Made of iron. *Shak.* Resembling iron in colour. *Woodward.* Harsh; stern; severe; rigid; miserable. *Spenser.* Indissoluble; unbroken. *Philips.* Hard; impenetrable. *Shakspeare.*

*To* I'RON, ï'-ûrn. *v. a.* To smooth with an iron. To shackle with irons.

I'RONED*, ï'-ûrnd. *a.* Armed; dressed in iron. *Huloet.*

I'RONHEARTED*, ï'-ûrn-hârt-êd. *a.* Hardhearted.

IRO'NICAL, ï-rŏn'-nè-kâl. 88, 115. *a.* [from *irony.*] Expressing one thing and meaning another; speaking by contraries. *Burton.*

IRO'NICALLY, ï-rŏn'-nè-kâl-è. *ad.* By the use of irony. *Bacon.*

IRO'NICK*, ï-rŏn'-nĭk. *a.* Ironical. *B. Jonson.*

I'RONIST*, ï'-rûn-ĭst. *n. s.* One who speaks by contraries. *Hurd.*

I'RONMONGER, ï'-ûrn-mŭng-gûr. *n. s.* A dealer in iron.

I'RONMOULD*, ï'-ûrn-mōld. *n. s.* A mark or spot on linen, occasioned by the rust of iron. *Junius.*

I'RONWOOD, ï'-ûrn-wŭd. *n. s.* A kind of wood extremely hard, and so ponderous as to sink in water. *Robinson Crusoe.*

I'RONWORT, ï'-ûrn-wûrt. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

I'RONY, ï'-ûrn-è. *a.* Made of iron; partaking of iron. *Hammond.*

I'RONY §, ï'-rûn-è. *n. s.* [εἰρωνεία.] A mode of speech in which the meaning is contrary to the words. *Swift.*

I'ROUS*, ï'-rûs. *a.* [*ireux*, Fr.] Angry; passionate. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

IRRA'DIANCE, ïr-rà'-dè-ânse. } 505. *n. s.* [Fr.;
IRRA'DIANCY, ïr-rà'-dè-ân-sè. § *irradio*, Lat.] Emission of rays or beams of light upon any object. *Brown.* Beams of light emitted. *Milton.*

*To* IRRA'DIATE §, ïr-rà'-dè-âte. *v. a.* [*irradio*, Lat.] To adorn with light emitted upon it; to brighten. *Digby.* To enlighten intellectually; to illumine; to illuminate. *Bp. Reynolds.* To animate by heat or light. *Hale.* To decorate with shining ornaments. *Pope.*

*To* IRRA'DIATE*, ïr-rà'-dè-âte. *v. n.* To shine upon. *Bp. Horne.*

IRRA'DIATE*, ïr-rà'-dè-âte. *part. a.* Decorated with shining ornaments. *Mason.*

IRRADIA'TION, ïr-rà-dè-à'-shŭn. 534. *n. s.* [Fr.] The act of emitting beams of light. *Digby.* Illumination; intellectual light. *Hale.*

IRRA'TIONAL §, ïr-râsh'-ò-nâl. *a.* [*irrationalis*, Lat.] Void of reason; void of understanding; wanting the discoursive faculty. *Milton.* Absurd; contrary to reason. *Harvey.*

IRRATIONA'LITY, ïr-râsh-ò-nâl'-è-tè. *n. s.* Want of reason. *A. Baxter.*

IRRA'TIONALLY, ïr-râsh'-ò-nâl-è. *ad.* Without reason; absurdly. *Pearson.*

IRRECLA'IMABLE §, ïr-rè-klà'-mâ-bl. 405. *a.* Not to be reclaimed; not to be changed to the better. *Brown.*

IRRECLA'IMABLY*, ïr-rè-klà'-mâ-blè. *ad.* So as not to be reclaimed. *Glanville.*

IRRECONCI'LABLE §, ïr-rĕk-ŏn-sï'-lâ-bl. *a.* [*irreconciliable*, Fr.] Not to be recalled to kindness; not to be appeased. *Milton.* Not to be made consistent. *Bentley.*

IRRECONCI'LABLENESS, ïr-rĕk-ŏn-sï'-lâ-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Impossibility to be reconciled. *Ld. Shaftesbury.*

IRRECONCI'LABLY, ïr-rĕk-ŏn-sï'-lâ-blè. *ad.* In a manner not admitting reconciliation. *Sir T. Herbert.*

*To* IRRE'CONCILE*, ïr-rĕk'-ŏn-sile. *v. a.* To prevent being reconciled to. *Bp. Taylor.*

IRRECONCI'LED, ïr-rĕk'-ŏn-sïld. *a.* Not atoned. *Bp. Prideaux.*

IRRE'CONCILEMENT*, ïr-rĕk'-ŏn-sïle-mĕnt. *n s.* Want of reconcilement; disagreement. *Wake*

IRRECONCILIA'TION*, ïr-rĕk-ŏn-sïl-è-à'-shŭn. *n. s.* Want of reconciliation. *Bp. Prideaux.*

IRRECO'RDABLE*, ïr-rè-kôrd'-â-bl. *a.* Not to be recorded. *Cockeram.*

IRRECO'VERABLE §, ïr-rè-kŭv'-ûr-â-bl. *a.* [*in* and *recoverable.*] Not to be regained; not to be restored or repaired. *Rogers.* Not to be remedied. *Hooker.*

IRRECO'VERABLENESS*, ïr-rè-kŭv'-ûr-â-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* State of being beyond recovery, or repair. *Donne.*

IRRECO'VERABLY, ïr-rè-kŭv'-ûr-â-blè. *ad.* Beyond recovery; past repair. *Milton.*

IRRECU'PERABLE §*, ïr-rè-kù'-pêr-â-bl. *a.* [Fr.; *irrecuperabilis*, Lat.] Irrecoverable. *Cotgrave. Ob. T.*

IRRECU'PERABLY*, ïr-rè-kù'-pêr-â-blè. *ad.* Irrecoverably. *Bullokar.*

IRRECU'RED*, ïr-rè-kûr'd'. *a.* [*in* and *recured.*] Not to be cured. *Rous.*

IRREDU'CIBLE, ïr-rè-dù'-sè-bl. *a.* Not to be brought or reduced. *Boyle.*

IRREFRAGABI'LITY, ïr-rĕf-frâ-gâ-bïl'-è-tè. *n. s.* Strength of argument not to be refuted.

IRREFRA'GABLE §, ïr-rĕf'-frâ-gâ-bl, or ïr-rè-frâg'-â-bl. [ïr-rĕf'-frâ-gâ-bl, *Jones* and *Todd.*] *a.* [*irrefragabilis*, Lat.] Not to be confuted; superiour to argumental opposition. *Bp. Hall.*

☞ If we might judge by the uniformity we find in our dictionaries, there would be no great difficulty in settling the accentuation of this word. Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, Bailey, Entick, W. Johnston, Perry, Barclay, and Buchanan, place the accent on the third syllable; Mr. Scott either on the second or third, with a preference to the latter; and Mr. Sheridan, alone, places it exclusively on the second. But, notwithstanding Mr. Sheridan's accentuation stands single, I am much mistaken if it has not only the best usage on its side, but the clearest analogy to support it. It were, indeed, to be wished, for the sake of harmony, that, like the Greeks and Romans, we had no accent higher than the antepenultimate; but language is the *vox populi*. Our accent, in a thousand instances, transgresses these classick bounds; and who shall confine it? In compounds of our own, with the utmost propriety, we place the accent on the fourth syllable from the last, as in *wearisomeness*, *serviceableness*, &c. 501; and a probable reason is given, under the word *academy*, why we accent so many words from the Latin in the same manner: but, be the reason what it will, certain it is that this custom has prevailed. This prevalence of custom is sufficiently exemplified in the positive of the word in question; *refragable* is accented by Johnson, Ash, and Bailey, on the first syllable, and would probably have been accented in the same manner by the rest, if they had inserted the word. Buchanan and Barclay, indeed, have the word, and accent it on the second; but their authority is greatly outweighed by the three others. Convinced, therefore, that pronouncing this word with the accent on the second syllable is following that path which the best usage has pointed out, I do not hesitate to dissent from so many authorities, especially when I find the best of these authorities inconsistent; for, if we are to place the accent on the first syllable of *refragable*, why we should remove the accent in *irrefragable* I cannot conceive.—See ACADEMY and DISPUTABLE. *W.*

IRRE'FRAGABLY, ïr-rĕf'-frâ-gâ-blè. *ad.* With force above confutation. *Bp. Hall.*

IRREFU'TABLE, ïr-rè-fù'-tâ-bl. [ïr-rĕf'-fù-tâ-bl, *Jones.*] *a.* [*irrefutabilis*, Lat.] Not to be overthrown by argument. *Bp. Hall.*

☞ All our dictionaries place the accent on the third syllable of this word; nor do I mean to affront such respectable authority by placing it on the second, as in *irrefragable*, though there is the same reason for both. Let it not be pleaded, that we have the verb *refute* in favour of the first pronunciation: this has not the least influence on the words *indisputable*, *irrevocable*, *incomparable*, &c. The reason why *corruptible* and *refractory* ought not to have the accent on the first syllable arises from the difficulty of pronouncing the uncombinable consonants *pt* and *ct* in syllables not under the

stress.—See *Principles*, No. 517; also the words Acceptable and Refractory. *W.*

IRRE'GULAR §, ĭr-rĕg'-gū-lâr. 88. *a.* [*irregularis*, Lat.] Deviating from rule, custom, or nature. *Prior.* Immethodical; not confined to any certain rule or order. *Milton.* Not being according to the laws of virtue.

IRRE'GULAR*, ĭr-rĕg'-gū-lâr. *n. s.* One not following a settled rule. *Bp. Hall.*

IRREGULA'RITY, ĭr-rĕg-gū-lâr'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* Deviation from rule. Neglect of method and order. *Brown.* Inordinate practice; vice. *Rogers.*

IRRE'GULARLY, ĭr-rĕg'-gū-lâr-lè. *ad.* Without observation of rule or method. *Dryden.*

*To* IRRE'GULATE, ĭr-rĕg'-gū-lâte. *v. a.* To make irregular; to disorder. *Brown.*

IRRE'LATIVE §, ĭr-rĕl'-lă-tĭv. *a.* [*in* and *relativus*, Lat.] Having no reference to any thing; single; unconnected. *Brown.*

IRRE'LATIVELY*, ĭr-rĕl'-lă-tĭv-lè. *ad.* Unconnectedly. *Boyle.*

IRRE'LEVANCY*, ĭr-rĕl'-ĕ-vân-sè. *n. s.* State of being irrelevant.

IRRE'LEVANT §*, ĭr-rĕl'-ĕ-vânt. *a.* [*in* and *relevant.*] Not applicable; not to the purpose. A modern word.

IRRE'LEVANTLY*, ĭr-rĕl'-ĕ-vânt-lè. *ad.* Without being to the purpose.

IRRELI'EVABLE*, ĭr-rĕ-lēē'-vă-bl. *a.* Not admitting relief. *Hargrave.*

IRRELI'GION, ĭr-rĕ-lĭd'-jŭn. *n. s.* [*in* and *religion.*] Contempt of religion; impiety. *Dryden.*

IRRELI'GIOUS §, ĭr-rĕ-lĭd'-jŭs. 314. *a.* [*in* and *religious.*] Contemning religion; impious. *South.* Contrary to religion. *Hooker.*

IRRELI'GIOUSLY, ĭr-rĕ-lĭd'-jŭs-lè. *ad.* With impiety; with irreligion. *Drayton.*

IRRE'MEABLE, ĭr-rĕ'-mè-â-bl. *a.* [*irremeabilis*, Lat.] Admitting no return. *Dryden.*

IRREME'DIABLE §, ĭr-rĕ-mē'-dè-â-bl. [ĭr-rĕ-mēd'-è-â-bl, *Perry.*] *a.* [Fr.] Admitting no cure; not to be remedied. *Hooker.*

IRREME'DIABLENESS*, ĭr-rĕ-mē'-dè-â-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* State of being irremediable. *Donne.*

IRREME'DIABLY, ĭr-rĕ-mē'-dè-â-blè. *ad.* Without cure. *Bp. Taylor.*

IRREMI'SSIBLE §, ĭr-rĕ-mĭs'-sè-bl. *a.* [*irremissible*, Fr.] Not to be pardoned. *Bale.*

IRREMI'SSIBLENESS, ĭr-rĕ-mĭs'-sè-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of being not to be pardoned. *Bp. Hall.*

IRREMI'SSIBLY*, ĭr-rĕ-mĭs'-sè-blè. *ad.* So as not to be pardoned. *Sherwood.*

IRREMO'VABLE, ĭr-rĕ-mōōv'-â-bl. *a.* [*in* and *remove.*] Not to be moved; not to be changed. *Shak.*

IRREMU'NERABLE*, ĭr-rĕ-mū'-nĕr-â-bl. *a.* [*in* and *remunerable.*] Not to be rewarded. *Cockeram.*

IRRENO'WNED, ĭr-rĕ-nōŭn'd'. 369. *a.* [*in* and *renown.*] Void of honour. Unrenowned. *Spenser.*

IRREPARABI'LITY*, ĭr-rĕp-â-râ-bĭl'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* State of being irreparable. *Sterne.*

IRRE'PARABLE §, ĭr-rĕp'-pâ-râ-bl. *a.* [*irreparabilis*, Lat.] Not to be recovered; not to be repaired. *Shakspeare.*

☞ This word and its simple *reparable* come from the Latin *reparabilis* and *irreparabilis*, and are pronounced with the accent on the preantepenultimate syllable, according to the analogy of words anglicised from the Latin, by dropping a syllable; which is, to place the accent on that syllable which had a secondary stress in our own English pronunciation of the Latin words.—See Academy and Incomparable. *W.*

IRRE'PARABLY, ĭr-rĕp'-pâ-râ-blè. *ad.* Without recovery; without amends. *Boyle.*

IRREPE'NTANCE*, ĭr-rĕ-pĕn'-ânse. *n. s.* Want of repentance. *Mountagu.*

IRREPLE'VIABLE, ĭr-rĕ-plēv'-vè-â-bl. *a.* [*in* and *replevy.*] Not to be redeemed. A law term.

IRREPREHE'NSIBLE §, ĭr-rĕp-prè-hĕn'-sè-bl. *a* [*irreprehensibilis*, Lat.] Exempt from blame. *Bp. Patrick.*

IRREPREHE'NSIBLY, ĭr-rĕp-prè-hĕn'-sè-blè. *ad.* Without blame. *Sherwood.*

IRREPRESE'NTABLE, ĭr-rĕp-prè-zĕnt'-â-bl. *a.* Not to be figured by any representation. *Stilling fleet.*

IRREPRE'SSIBLE*, ĭr-rĕ-prĕs'-sè-bl. *a.* Not to be repressed.

IRREPRO'ACHABLE §, ĭr-rĕ-prō'tsh-â-bl. 295. *a.* [*in* and *reproachable.*] Free from blame; free from reproach. *Atterbury.*

IRREPRO'ACHABLY, ĭr-rĕ-prō'tsh-â-blè. *ad.* Without blame; without reproach. *Addison.*

IRREPRO'VABLE §, ĭr-rĕ-prōōv'-â-bl. *a.* [*in* and *reprovable.*] Not to be blamed; irreproachable. *More.*

IRREPRO'VABLY*, ĭr-rĕ-prōōv'-â-blè. *ad.* Beyond reproach. *Weever.*

IRREPTITIOUS †, ĭr-rĕp-tĭsh'-ŭs. *a.* Encroaching; creeping in. *Elphinston.*

IRRESI'STANCE*, ĭr-rĕ-zĭst'-ânse. *n. s.* Want of inclination to make resistance; gentleness under sufferings and insults. *Paley.*

IRRESISTIBI'LITY, ĭr-rĕ-zĭs-tè-bĭl'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* Power or force above opposition. *Hammond.*

IRRESI'STIBLE §, ĭr-rĕ-zĭs'-tè-bl. *a.* [*in* and *resistible.*] Superiour to opposition. *Hooker.*

IRRESI'STIBLENESS*, ĭr-rĕ-zĭs'-tè-bl-nĕs. *n s.* Power above opposition. *Bp. Hall.*

IRRESI'STIBLY, ĭr-rĕ-zĭs'-tè-blè. *ad.* In a manner not to be opposed. *Dryden.*

IRRESI'STLESS, ĭr-rĕ-zĭst'-lĕs. *a.* [A barbarous, ungrammatical conjunction of two negatives.] Irresistible; resistless. *Glanville.*

IRRE'SOLUBLE §, ĭr-rĕz'-zŏ-lū-bl. [See Dissoluble.] *a.* [*in* and *resolubilis*, Lat.] Not to be broken; not to be dissolved. *Bp. Hall.*

IRRE'SOLUBLENESS, ĭr-rĕz'-zŏ-lū-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Resistance to separation of the parts. *Boyle.*

IRRE'SOLUTE §, ĭr-rĕz'-zŏ-lūte. *a.* [*in* and *resolute.*] Not constant in purpose; not determined. *Shakspeare.*

IRRE'SOLUTELY, ĭr-rĕz'-zŏ-lūte-lè. *ad.* Without firmness of mind; without determined purpose.

IRRE'SOLUTENESS*, ĭr-rĕz'-zŏ-lūte-nĕs. *n. s.* Want of determination; want of firmness of mind.

IRRESOLU'TION, ĭr-rĕz-ŏ-lū'-shŭn. *n. s.* Want of firmness of mind. *Bacon.*

IRRESO'LVEDLY, ĭr-rĕ-zŏl'-vĕd-lè. 364. *ad.* [*in* and *resolved.*] Without settled determination. *Boyle.*

IRRESPE'CTIVE §, ĭr-rĕ-spĕk'-tĭv. *a.* [*in* and *respective.*] Having no regard to any circumstances. *Hammond.* Disrespectful. *Sir C. Cornwallis.*

IRRESPE'CTIVELY, ĭr-rĕ-spĕk'-tĭv-lè. *ad.* Without regard to circumstances. *Hammond.*

IRRESPONSIBI'LITY*, ĭr-rĕ-spŏn-sè-bĭl'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* Want of responsibility.

IRRESPO'NSIBLE §*, ĭr-rĕ-spŏn'-sè-bl. *a.* [*in* and *responsible.*] Not capable of being answered for. *Milton.*

IRRETE'NTIVE*, ĭr-rĕ-tĕn'-tĭv. *a.* Not retentive. *Skelton.*

IRRETRIE'VABLE §, ĭr-rĕ-trēē'-vă-bl. 275. *a.* [*in* and *retrieve.*] Not to be repaired; irrecoverable; irreparable. *Butler.*

IRRETRIE'VABLY, ĭr-rĕ-trēē'-vă-blè. *ad.* Irreparably; irrecoverably. *Woodward.*

IRRETU'RNABLE*, ĭr-rĕ-tûrn'-â-bl. *a.* Not to return. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

IRRE'VERENCE §, ĭr-rĕv'-vĕr-ĕnse. *n. s.* [*irreverentia*, Lat.; *irreverence*, Fr.] Want of reverence; want of veneration; want of respect. *Decay of Chr. Piety.* State of being disregarded. *Clarendon.*

IRRE'VEREND*, ĭr-rĕv'-vĕr-ĕnd. *a.* [*in* and *reverend.*] Disrespectful. *Sir C. Cornwallis. Ob. T.*

IRRE'VERENT, ĭr-rĕv'-vĕr-ĕnt. *a.* [*in* and *reverent.*] Not paying due homage or reverence; not expressing or conceiving due veneration or respect. *Hooker.*

IRRE'VERENTLY, ĭr-rĕv'-vĕr-ĕnt-lè. *ad.* Without due respect or veneration. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

IRREVE'RSIBLE §, ĭr-rĕ-vĕr'-sè-bl. *a.* [*in* and *reverse.*] Not to be recalled; not to be changed. *Rogers.*

IRREVE/RSIBLENESS*, îr-rè-vêr′-sè-bl-nês. *n. s.* State of being irreversible. *Stackhouse.*

IRREVE/RSIBLY, îr-rè-vêr′-sè-blè. *ad.* Without change. *Hammond.*

IRREVOCABI/LITY*, îr-rĕv-vò-kă-bîl′-è-tè. *n. s.* Impossibility of recall.

IRRE/VOCABLE§, îr-rĕv′-vò-kă-bl. *a.* [*irrevocabilis*, Lat.] Not to be recalled; not to be brought back; not to be reversed. *Shakspeare.*

☞ For the reason of accenting this word on the second, and not on the third syllable, see ACADEMY and INCOMPARABLE. *W*

IRRE/VOCABLENESS*, îr-rĕv′-vò-kă-bl-nês. *n. s.* The state of being irrevocable. *Ash.*

IRRE/VOCABLY, îr-rĕv′-vò-kă-blè. *ad.* Without recall.

IRRE/VOLUBLE*, îr-rĕv′-ò-lù-bl. *a.* [*irrevolutus*, Lat.] That has no revolution. *Milton.*

*To* IRRIGATE§, îr′-rè-gate. *v. a.* [*irrigo*, Lat.] To wet; to moisten; to water. *Smith.*

IRRIGA/TION, îr-rè-gā′-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of watering or moistening. *Bacon.* State of being watered. *Hammond.*

IRRI/GUOUS, îr-rĭg′-gù-ŭs. *a.* Watery; watered. *Milton.* Dewy; moist. *Phillips.*

IRRI/SION, îr-rĭzh′-ŭn. *n. s.* [*irrisio*, Lat.] The act of laughing at another. *Fotherby.*

IRRITABI/LITY*, îr-rè-tă-bîl′-è-tè. *n. s.* State or quality of being irritable.

IRRITABLE*, îr′-rè-tă-bl. *a.* [*irritabilis*, Lat.] Easily provoked. *Burke.* That may be agitated.

IRRI/TANT*. *a.* [*irritans*, Lat.] Rendering void. *Hayward.*

*To* IRRITATE§, îr′-rè-tate. 91. *v. a.* [*irrito*, Lat.] To provoke; to tease. *Bacon.* To fret; to put into motion or disorder by any irregular or unaccustomed contact; to stimulate; to vellicate. *Bacon.* To heighten; to agitate; to enforce. *Bacon.*

IRRITATE*, îr′-rè-tate. *part. a.* Heightened. *Bacon.*

*To* IRRI/TATE§*. *v. a.* [*irritare*, low Lat.] To render null or void. *Bp. Bramhall.*

IRRITA/TION, îr-rè-tā′-shŭn. *n. s.* [*irritatio*, Lat.] Provocation; exasperation. *Sherwood.* Stimulation; vellication. *Arbuthnot.*

IRRITATORY*, îr′-rè-tā-tŭr-è. *a.* Stimulating. *Hales.*

IRRU/PTION§, îr-rŭp′-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *irruptio*, Lat.] The act of any thing forcing an entrance. *Burton.* Inroad; burst of invaders into any place. *Wotton.*

IRRU/PTIVE*, îr-rŭp′-tĭv. *a.* Bursting forth; rushing down or in. *Whitehouse.*

IS§, îz. 420. [ıꝛ, Sax.] The third person singular of *To be:* I am, thou art, he *is*. *St. John*, vii.

ISAGO/GICAL*, ì-să-gŏd′-jè-kăl. *a.* [εἰσαγωγικὸς.] Introductory; belonging to an introduction. *Gregory.*

ISCHIA/DICK, îs-kè-ăd′-îk. *a.* [ἰσχιαδικος.] In anatomy, an epithet to the crural vein: in pathology, the sciatica.

ISCHURE/TICK, îs-kù-rĕt′-tîk. *n. s.* [from *ischury*.] Such medicines as force urine when suppressed.

ISCHURY§, îs′-kù-rè. 353. *n. s.* [ἰσχουρία.] A stoppage of urine.

ISH. [ıꝛc, Sax.] A termination added to an adjective to express diminution: as, *bluish*, tending to blue. It is likewise sometimes the termination of a gentile or possessive adjective: as, *Swedish, Danish.* It likewise notes participation of the qualities of the substantive to which it is added: as, *fool, foolish.*

ISICLE, ì′-sîk-kl. 405. *n. s.* [more properly *icicle*, from *ice*; but *ice* should rather be written *ise*; ıꝛꝛ, Sax.] A pendent shoot of ice. *Shakspeare.*

ISINGLASS, ì′-zĭng-glăs. *n. s.* [from *ice*, or *ise*, and *glass*.] *Isinglass* is a tough, firm, and light substance, of a whitish colour, and, in some degree, transparent, much resembling glue, prepared from the intestines of a fish which greatly resembles the sturgeon. *Hill.*

ISINGLASS *Stone*, ì′-zĭng-glăs-stone. *n. s.* A fossil which is one of the purest and simplest of the natural bodies. *Hill.*

ISLAND§, ì′-lând. 458. *n. s.* [*insula*, Lat.; *isota*, Ital.; *ealand*, Erse.] A tract of land surrounded by water. *Shakspeare.*

☞ The *s* in this word and its compounds is perfectly silent. *W.*

ISLANDER, ì′-lând-ûr. 98. *n. s.* An inhabitant of a country surrounded by water. *Camden.*

ISLANDY*, ì′-lân-dè. *a.* Full of, or belonging to, islands. *Cotgrave.*

ISLE, ìle. 458. *n. s.* [Fr.; *insula*, Lat.] An island; a country surrounded by water. *Shak.* [Written corruptly for *aile*, from *aile*, Fr., or *ala*, Lat.] A long walk in a church, or publick building. *Pope.*

ISLET*, ì′-lĕt. *n. s.* [*islette*, Fr.] A little island. *Wotton.*

ISOLATED*, ìz′-ò-là-tĕd. *a.* [*isolé*, Fr.] Detached; separate. *Warburton.*

ISO/CHRONAL*, ì-sŏk′-rò-năl. *a.* [ἴσος and χρόνος.] Having equal times. *Bp. Berkeley.*

ISOPERIME/TRICAL, ì-sò-pêr-è-mĕt′-trè-kăl. *a.* [ἴσος, πέρι, and μέτρον.] In geometry, *isoperimetrical* figures are such as have equal perimeters or circumferences, of which the circle is the greatest. *Harris.*

ISO/SCELES, ì-sŏs′-sè-lêz. [ì-sŏs′-è-lêz, *Jones.*] *n. s.* [*isosceles*, Fr.] That which hath only two sides equal. *Harris.*

ISSUABLE*, îsh′-shù-ă-bl. *a.* So as to bring to issue, or decision. *Blackstone.*

ISSUE§, îsh′-shù. 457. *n. s.* [*issue*, Fr.] The act of passing out. Exit; egress; or passage out. *Psalm* lxviii. Event; consequence. *Shak.* Termination; conclusion. *Sidney.* Sequel deduced from premises. *Shak.* A fontanel; a vent made in a muscle for the discharge of humours. *Wiseman.* Evacuation. *St. Matt.* ix. Progeny; offspring. *Shak.* [In law.] *Issue* is sometimes used for the children begotten between a man and his wife; sometimes for profits growing from an amercement, fine, or expenses of suit; sometimes for profits of lands or tenements; sometimes for that point of matter depending in suit, whereupon the parties join, and put their cause to the trial of the jury. *Cowel.*

*To* ISSUE, îsh′-shù. *v. n.* To come out; to pass out of any place. *Ezek.* xlvii. To make an eruption. To break out. *Shak.* To proceed as an offspring. 2 *Kings*, xx. To be produced by any fund. *Ayliffe.* To run out in lines. *Bacon.*

*To* ISSUE, îsh′-shù. *v. a.* To send out; to send forth. *Bacon.* To send out judicially or authoritatively. *Clarendon.*

ISSUED*, îsh-shù′d. *part. a.* Descended. *Shak.*

ISSUELESS, îsh′-shù-lês. *a.* Having no offspring; wanting descendants. *Carew.*

ISSUING*, îsh′-shù-îng. *n. s.* The act of passing or going out. *Whitlock.*

ISTHMUS, îst′-mŭs. *n. s.* [*isthmus*, Lat.] A neck of land joining the peninsula to the continent. *Sandys.*

☞ I have only made the *h* mute in this word; Mr. Sheridan makes both the *h* and *t* mute, and spells the word *ismus*. Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, Mr. Barclay, and Mr. Buchanan, pronounce the word as I have done, and, I think, agreeably to the best usage. *W.*

IT§, ît. *pronoun.* [heꝺ, hıꝺ, Sax.] The neutral demonstrative. *Cowley.* *It* is used absolutely for the state of a person or affair. *Shak.* *It* is used for the thing; the matter; the affair. *Shak.* *It* is sometimes expressed by *'t*. *Hudibras.* *It* is used ludicrously after neutral verbs, to give an emphasis *Raleigh.* Sometimes applied familiarly, ludicrously, or rudely, to persons. *Shak.* *It* is sometimes used of the first or second person, sometimes of more. *Shakspeare.*

ITA/LIAN§*, ì-tăl′-yăn. *n. s.* A native of Italy. *Addison.* The Italian language. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

ITA/LIAN*, ì-tăl′-yăn. *a.* Relating to the manners, customs, language, or persons of Italy. *Addison.*

*To* ITA/LIANATE*, ì-tăl′-yăn-ate. *v. a.* To make Italian; to render conformable to Italian custom or fashion. *Wilson.*

☞ 559.—Fāte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

*To* ITA'LIANIZE*, ĭ-tāl'-yăn-īze. *v. n.* [*italianizer*, Fr.] To speak Italian; to play the Italian. *Cotgrave.*

*To* ITA'LICISE*, ĭ-tăl'-ĕ-sīze. *v. a.* To distinguish a word by printing it in the Italick character. *Dr. Parr.*

ITA'LICK*, ĭ-tăl'-ĭk. *a.* Denoting a type first used by Italian printers, and now usually employed to distinguish a particular word or sentence; as each authority given in this dictionary is printed. It is common also to say, substantively, The passage is printed in *Italicks.*

ITCH §, ĭtsh. 352. *n. s.* [ʒicha, Sax.] A cutaneous disease extremely contagious, which overspreads the body with small pustules filled with a thin serum, and raised, as microscopes have discovered, by a small animal. It is cured by sulphur. *Deut.* xxviii. The sensation of uneasiness in the skin, which is eased by rubbing. A constant teasing desire. *Dryden.*

*To* ITCH, ĭtsh. *v. n.* To feel that uneasiness in the skin which is removed by rubbing. *Wiseman.* To long; to have continual desire. *Shakspeare.*

ITCHY, ĭtsh'-ē. *a.* Infected with the itch. *Drayton.* Having a constant teasing desire. *Donne.*

*ITEM*, ī'-tĕm. *ad.* [Lat.] Also. A word used when any article is added to the former.

ITEM, ī'-tĕm. *n. s.* A new article. *Shakspeare.* A hint; an innuendo. *Glanville.*

*To* ITEM*, ī'-tĕm. *v. a.* To make a memorandum of. *Addison.*

ITERABLE*, ĭt'-tĕr-ā-bl. *a.* Capable of being repeated. *Sir T. Brown.*

ITERANT, ĭt'-tĕr-ănt. *a.* Repeating. *Bacon.*

*To* ITERATE §, ĭt'-tĕr-āte. 91. *v. a.* [*itero*, Lat.] To repeat; to utter again; to inculcate by frequent mention. *Hooker.* To do over again. *Brown.*

ITERA'TION, ĭt-tĕr-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*iteratio*, Lat.] Repetition; recital over again. *Shakspeare.*

ITERATIVE*, ĭt'-tĕr-ā-tĭv. *a.* Repeating; redoubling. *Cotgrave.*

ITINERANT §, ī-tĭn'-nĕr-ănt. *a.* [*itinerant*, Fr.] Travelling. *Milton.* Wandering; not settled. *Addison.*

ITINERARY, ī-tĭn'-nĕr-ăr-ē. *n. s.* [*itinerarium*, Lat.] A book of travels. *Gregory.*

ITINERARY, ī-tĭn'-nĕr-ăr-ē. *a.* Travelling; done on a journey; done during frequent change of place. *Bacon.*

*To* ITINERATE*, ī-tĭn'-nĕr-āte. *v. n.* [*itineror, itineratus*, Lat.] To journey. *Cockeram.*

ITSELF, ĭt-sĕlf'. *pronoun.* [*it* and *self.*] The neutral reciprocal pronoun applied to things. *Shakspeare.*

IVORY §, ī'-vŭr-ē. 166. *n. s.* [*ivoire*, Fr.] A hard, solid, and firm substance, of a fine white colour; the tusk of the elephant. *Hill.*

IVORY*, ī'-vŭr-ē. *a.* Made of ivory. *Peacham.*

IVY §, ī'-vē. *n. s.* [ɪfiʒ and ɪuiʒ, Sax.] A plant. *Miller.*

IVYED*, ī'-vĭd. *a.* Overgrown with ivy. *Warton.*

## JAC

J consonant has invariably the same scund with that of *g* in *giant*; as, *jade, jet, jilt, jolt, just.* 398.

*To* JA'BBER §, jăb'-bŭr. 98. *v. n.* [*gabbaren*, Dutch.] To talk idly; to chatter. *Bale.*

JA'BBERER, jăb'-bŭr-ŭr. *n. s.* One who talks inarticulately or unintelligibly. *Hudibras.*

JA'BBERMENT*, jăb'-bŭr-mĕnt. *n. s.* Idle talk; prate. *Milton.*

JA'BBERNOWL*. See JOBBERNOWL.

JA'CENT, jā'-sĕnt. *a.* [*jacens*, Lat.] Lying at length. *Wotton.*

JACINTH, jā'-sĭnth. [ɪacinth†, ī'-ă-sĭnth.] *n. s.* The same with *hyacinth. Woodward.*

JACK §, jăk. *n. s.* [*Jak, Jaky*, old Fr.] The diminutive of *John.* Used as a general term of contempt for saucy or paltry fellows. *Shak.* The name of instruments which supply the place of a boy, as an instrument to pull off boots. *Watts.* An engine which turns the spit. *Moxon.* A young pike. *Mortimer.* A coat of mail. [*jaque*, old Fr.] *Hayward.* A cup of waxed leather. *Heywood.* A small bowl thrown out for a mark to the bowlers. *Bentley.* A part of the musical instruments called a virginal, a harpsichord, a spinet. *Bacon.* The male of animals. *Arbuthnot on Coins.* A support to saw wood on. *Ainsworth.* The colours or ensign of a ship. *Drummond.* In Yorkshire, half a pint. *Grose.* A quarter of a pint. *Pegge.* A cunning fellow who can turn to any thing; as, a *jack* of all trades. *Cleaveland.*

JACK *Boots*, jăk-bo͝ots'. *n. s.* Boots which serve as armour to the legs. *Spectator.*

JACK *by the Hedge. n. s.* Erysimum. *Mortimer.*

JACK *of the Clock-house**. *n. s.* The little man that strikes the quarters in a clock, *jacquelet. Shak.*

JACK *Pudding*, jăk-pŏd'-dĭng. *n. s.* [*jack* and *pudding.*] A zany; a merry Andrew. *Guardian.*

JACK *Sauce**, jăk-sâwse. *n. s.* An impudent fellow; a saucy Jack. *Shakspeare.*

JACK *with a Lantern*, jăk'-wĭth-ă-lăn'-tŭrn. An *ignis fatuus. Johnson.*

JA'CKALENT, jăk-ă-lĕnt'. *n. s.* A sort of puppet, formerly thrown at in Lent, like shrove-cocks. *Shakspeare.*

JACKA'L, jăk-kâll'. 406. [jăk'-ăll, *Jones.*] *n. s.* [*schakal*, Pers.] A small animal supposed to start prey for the lion. *Dryden.*

☞ Mr. Nares, who is an excellent judge both of analogy and usage, says, the accentuation of this word upon the last syllable is adopted by Dr. Johnson; but it is certainly now obsolete. I am reluctantly of a different opinion, and think Dryden's accentuation the best:

"Close by their fire-ships like *jackalls* appear,
"Who on their lions for their prey attend." *W.*

JA'CKANAPES, jăk'-ăn-āps. *n. s.* A monkey; an ape. *Riche.* A coxcomb; an impertinent. *Shak.*

JA'CKASS*, jăk'-ăss. *n. s.* The male of the ass.

JACKDA'W, jăk-dâw'. *n. s.* [*gacke*, Teut. the *daw.*] A species of the crow. *Bale.*

JA'CKET §, jăk'-kĭt. 99. *n. s.* [*jaquette*, Fr.] A short coat; a close waistcoat. *Spenser.*—*To beat one's jacket*, is to beat the man. *L'Estrange.*

JA'CKETED*, jăk'-kĭt-ĕd. *a.* Wearing a jacket. *Huloet.*

JA'COB'S *Ladder. n. s.* The same with *Greek valerian.*

JA'COB'S *Staff. n. s.* A pilgrim's staff. Staff concealing a dagger. A cross staff; a kind of astrolabe. *Cleaveland.*

JA'COBIN §*, JA'COBINE §*, jăk'-ō-bĭn. 149. *n. s.* [*Jacobine*, Fr. *Jacobus*, from the Lat. as having some pretended reference to *St. James.*] A friar of the order of St. Dominick; a gray or white friar. *Chaucer.* One of an execrable faction in the late French democratical revolution, distinguished by their hatred of religion, monarchy, and social order; so called from their meeting at the church of *St. Jacobus*, or a monastery of the *Jacobin* friars; one who approves or maintains the principles of such. *Burke.*

☞ In the first edition of this [Walker's] dictionary, I marked the *i* in the last syllable of this word long. Since that time there has, unfortunately, been so much occasion to pronounce it, that no doubt is left of the sound of the last vowel. *W.*

JA'COBIN*, jăk'-ō-bĭn. *a.* Of the principles of modern Jacobins. *Burke.*

JACOBI'NICAL*, jăk-ō-bĭn'-ē-kăl.

JA'COBINE, jăk'-ō-bĭn. 149. *n. s.* A pigeon with a high tuft. *Ainsworth.*

JA'COBINISM*, jăk'-ō-bĭn-ĭzm. *n. s.* The principles of a modern Jacobin. *Burke.*

*To* JA'COBINIZE*. jăk'-ō-bĭn-īze. *v. a.* To infect with Jacobinism. *Burke.*

JA'COBITE ◊*, jăk'-ō-bīte. *n. s.* One of a sect of hereticks, who were anciently a branch of the Eutychians, and are still subsisting in the Levant. *White.* One attached to the cause of king James the Second after his abdication, and to his line. *Tatler.*

JA'COBITE*, jăk'-ō-bīte. *a.* Of the principles of the Jacobites. *Ld. Bolingbroke.*

JA'COBITISM*, jăk'-ō-bĭt-ĭzm. *n. s.* The principles of a Jacobite.

JACO'BUS*, jă-kō'-bŭs. *n. s.* [Lat.] A gold coin, worth twenty-five shillings, so called from king James the First of England, in whose reign it was struck. *L'Estrange.*

JA'CKSMITH*, jăk'-smĭth. *n. s.* A maker of the engine called a jack. *Malone.*

JA'CTANCY*, jăk'-tăn-sè. *n. s.* [*jactantia*, Lat.] Boasting. *Cockeram.*

JACTITA'TION, jăk-tè-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*jactito*, Lat.] Tossing; motion; restlessness. *Harvey.* Vain boasting. *Ibbetson.* A term in the canon law for a false pretension to marriage.

*To* JA'CULATE ◊*, jăk'-ū-lāte. *v. a.* [*jaculo*, Lat.] To dart. *Cockeram.*

JACULA'TION, jăk-ū-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*jaculatio*, Lat.] The act of throwing missive weapons. *Dean King.*

JA'CULATORY*, jăk'-ū-lā-tŭr-è. *a.* Throwing out. *Bullokar.* Suddenly darted out; uttered in short sentences; ejaculatory. *Maxims of Mist. Divinity.*

JADE ◊, jāde. *n. s.* [The etymology doubtful.] A horse of no spirit; a hired horse; a worthless nag. *Sidney.* A sorry woman. A word of contempt. *Spenser.* A young woman, in irony. *Addison.*

JADE, jāde. *n. s.* A species of stone. A species of the jasper. *Hill.*

*To* JADE, jāde. *v. a.* To tire; to harass; to dispirit; to weary. *Shak.* To overbear; to crush; to degrade. *Shak.* To employ in vile offices. *Shak.* To ride; to rule with tyranny. *Shakspeare.*

*To* JADE, jāde. *v. n.* To lose spirit; to sink. *South.*

JA'DERY*, jā'-dĕr-è. *n. s.* Jadish tricks. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

JA'DISH, jā'-dĭsh. *a.* Vitious; bad; as a horse. *Southern.* Unchaste; incontinent. *L'Estrange.*

*To* JAGG ◊, jăg. *v. a.* [*gagau*, Welsh, slits or holes.] To cut into indentures; to cut into teeth like those of a saw. *Bacon.*

JAGG, jăg. *n. s.* A protuberance or denticulation. *Ray.*

JA'GGEDNESS, jăg'-gĕd-nĕs. 366. *n. s.* The state of being denticulated; unevenness. *Peacham.*

JA'GGY, jăg'-gè. 383. *a.* Uneven; denticulated. *Addison.*

JAIL ◊, jāle. 52, 202, 212. *n. s.* [*geole*, or *gaiole*, Fr.] A gaol; a prison; a place where criminals are confined. *Shakspeare.*

JA'ILBIRD, jāle'-bûrd. *n. s.* One who has been in a jail.

JA'ILER, jā'-lŭr. *n. s.* A gaoler; the keeper of a prison. *Sidney.*

JAKES, jāks. *n. s.* [of uncertain etymology.] A privy. *Shakspeare.*

JA'LAP, jăl'-lăp. *n. s.* [*jalapium*, low Lat.] A medicinal purgative drug. *Hill.*

☞ The pronunciation of this word, as if written *jollop*, which Mr. Sheridan has adopted, is, in my opinion, now confined to the illiterate and vulgar. *W.*

JAM ◊, jăm. *n. s.* [not known whence derived.] A conserve of fruits boiled with sugar and water. A sort of frock for children. *Hodges.* A thick bed of stone, which hinders the work of the lead-miners, when they are pursuing the veins of ore. *Chambers.*

*To* JAM*, jăm. *v. a.* To squeeze closely; to enclose any object between two bodies, so as to render it immovable. To render firm by treading, as cattle do the land they are foddered on. *Grose.*

JAMA'ICA *Pepper**. See ALLSPICE.

JAMB, jām. 347. *n. s.* [*jambe*, Fr.] Any supporter on either side, as the posts of a door. *Moxon*

JA'MBEUX*. *n. s.* [*jambes*, Fr.] Armour for the legs. *Dryden.*

JAMBE'E*, jăm-bèe'. *n. s.* A name formerly for a fashionable sort of cane. *Tatler.*

JANE*, jāne. *n. s.* A coin of Genoa. *Spenser.* A kind of fustian; a word still in use. *Talbot Accounts.*

*To* JA'NGLE ◊, jăng'-gl. 405. *v. n.* [*jangler*, old Fr.] To prate; to talk idly or maliciously. *Gower* To quarrel; to bicker in words. *Shakspeare.*

*To* JA'NGLE, jăng'-gl. *v. a.* To make to sound untunably. *Shakspeare.*

JA'NGLE*, jăng'-gl. *n. s.* [*jangle*, old Fr.] Prate; babble. *Chaucer.* Discordant sound. *The Mæviad.*

JA'NGLER, jăng'-gl-ŭr. *n. s.* A wrangling, chattering, noisy fellow; a prater. *Chaucer.*

JA'NGLING*, jăng'-gl-ĭng. *n. s.* Babble; mere prate. 1 *Tim.* i. Dispute; altercation; quarrel. *Shak.*

JA'NITOR*, jăn'-è-tŭr. *n. s.* [Lat.] A door-keeper; a porter. *Warton.*

JA'NIZARY ◊, jăn'-nè-zăr-è. *n. s.* [Turkish.] One of the guards of the Turkish king. *Waller.*

JANIZA'RIAN*, jăn-è-zā'-rè-ăn. *a.* Of the command or government of janizaries. *Burke.*

JA'NNOCK, jăn'-nŭk. *n. s.* Oat bread. A northern word.

JA'NSENISM*, jăn'-sè-nĭzm. *n. s.* The doctrine of Cornelius Jansen, bishop of Ypres, in Flanders. It related chiefly to grace and freewill.

JA'NSENIST*, jăn'-sè-nĭst. *n. s.* One who espouses the opinions of Jansen. *Burnet.*

JA'NTY ◊, jăn'-tè. *a.* [from *gentil*, Fr. or the Teut. *jent.*] Showy; fluttering; finical. *Hobbes.*

☞ It is highly probable, that, when this word was first adopted, it was pronounced as close to the French *gentil* as possible; but, as we have no letter in our language equivalent to the French soft *g*, and as the nasal vowel *en*, when not followed by hard *g*, *c*, or *k*, is not to be pronounced by a mere English speaker, (see ENCORE,) it is no wonder that the word was anglicised in its sound, as well as in its orthography. Mr. Sheridan has preserved the French sound of the vowel in this word and its compound *jauntiness*, as if written *jawnty* and *jawntiness*; but Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Perry, give the *a* the Italian sound, as heard in *aunt*, *father*, &c. and this, I imagine, it ought to have. 214. *W.*

JA'NTINESS, jăn'-tè-nĕs. *n. s.* Airiness; flutter; genteelness. *Addison.*

JA'NUARY, jăn'-nū-ăr-è. *n. s.* [*Januarius*, Lat.] The first month of the year, from *Janus*, to whom it was consecrated. *Peacham.*

JAPA'N ◊, jă-păn'. *n. s.* [from *Japan* in Asia.] Work varnished and raised in gold and colours. *Swift.*

*To* JAPA'N, jă-păn'. *v. a.* To varnish, and embellish with gold and raised figures. *Swift.* To black and gloss shoes. *Gay.*

JAPA'NNER, jă-păn'-nŭr. *n. s.* One skilled in japan work. A shoeblacker. *Pope.*

*To* JAPE ◊*, jāpe. *v. n.* [*geipa*, Icel.] To jest. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

*To* JAPE*, jāpe. *v. a.* To cheat; to impose upon. [ȝeap, Sax.] *Chaucer.* To sport with; to wanton with. *Ob. T.*

JAPE*, jāpe. *n. s.* [*geip*, Icel.] A jest; a trick. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

JA'PER*, jā'-pŭr. *n. s.* A jester; a buffoon. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

*To* JAR ◊, jăr. 78. *v. n.* [eorpe, Sax.] To strike together with a kind of short rattle. *Dryden.* To strike or sound untunably and irregularly. *Shak.* To strike or vibrate regularly; to repeat the same sound or noise. *Shak.* To clash; to interfere; to act in opposition; to be inconsistent. *Milton.* To quarrel; to dispute. *Spenser.*

*To* JAR*, jăr. *v. a.* To make to jar, or sound untunably. *Bp. Hall.* To shake; to agitate.

JAR, jăr. *n. s.* A kind of rattling vibration of sound. *Holder.* Harsh scund; discord. *Milton.* A repetition of the noise made by the pendulum of a clock. *Shak.* Clash of interests or opinions. *Spenser.* A state in which a door unfastened may

strike the post; half opened. [ȝýnan, Sax.] *Swift.* An earthen vessel. [*jarro*, Span.] *Boyle.*

*To* JA'RBLE*, jär'-bl. *v. a.* To bemire.

*JA'RDES*, jär'-dēz. *n. s.* [Fr.] Hard, callous tumours in horses, a little below the bending of the ham on the outside. *Farrier's Dict.*

*To* JA'RGLE*, jär'-gl. *v. n.* [*jerga*, Su. Goth.] To emit a shrill or harsh sound. *Bp. Hall.*

JA'RGON, jär'-gŭn. 166. *n. s.* [*jargon*, Fr.] Unintelligible talk; gabble; gibberish. *Bp. Bramhall.*

JARGONE'LLE, jär-gō-nĕl'. *n. s.* A species of pear.

JA'RRING*, jär'-rĭng. *n. s.* Quarrel; dispute. *Burnet.*

JA'SHAWK, jăs'-hâwk. *n. s.* A young hawk. *Ainsworth.*

JA'SMINE, jăz'-mĭn. 434. *n. s.* [*jasmin*, Fr.] A creeping shrub with a fragrant flower. *Thomson.*

JA'SMINE *Persian. n. s.* A plant.

JASP, jăsp. } *n. s.* [*iaspis*, Lat.] A hard

JA'SPER, jăs'-pŭr. 98. } stone of a bright, beautiful green colour, sometimes clouded with white. *Hill.*

JAUM*. See JAMB.

*To* JAUNCE*, jânse. *v. n.* [*jancer*, Fr.] To bustle about; to jaunt. *Shakspeare.*

JA'UNDICE §, jân'-dĭs. 142, 214. *n. s.* [*jaunisse*, Fr.] A distemper from obstructions of the glands of the liver, which prevents the gall being duly separated by them from the blood. *Quincy.*

JA'UNDICED, jân'-dĭst. 359. *a.* Infected with the jaundice. *Pope.*

*To* JAUNT §, jânt. 214. *v. n.* [*jancer*, Fr.] To wander here and there; to bustle about. *Shakspeare.*

JAUNT, jânt. *n. s.* Ramble; flight; excursion. *Milton.* [*jante*, Fr.] The felloe of a wheel.

JA'UNTINESS, jân'-tē-nĕs. See JANTINESS.

JA'UNTY*. See JANTY.

*To* JA'VEL §, jăv'-ĭl. } *v. a.* To bemire; to soil over

JA'BLE §, jăb'-bl. } with dirt.

JA'VEL, jăv'-ĭl. *n. s.* A wandering or dirty fellow. *Spenser.*

JA'VELIN, jăv'-lĭn. *n. s.* [*javeline*, Fr.] A spear or half pike, which anciently was used either by foot or horse. *Milton.*

JAW §, jâw. 219. *n. s.* [from *chaw.*] The bone of the mouth in which the teeth are fixed. *Prov.* xxx. The mouth. *Psalm* xxii. In low language, gross abuse.

*To* JAW*, jâw. *v. a.* To abuse grossly.

JA'WED*, jâw'-ĕd, or jâw'd. *a.* Denoting the appearance of the jaws. *Skelton.*

JA'WFALL*, jâw'-fâll. *n. s.* Depression of the jaw; figuratively, depression of mind or spirits. *Dr. M. Griffith.*

*To* JAWN*, jâwn. *v. n.* [See CHAUN.] To open. *Marston.*

JA'WY*, jâw'-ē. *a.* Relating to the jaws. *Gayton.*

JAY, jâ. 220. *n. s.* [*gay, gaey*, old Teut.] A bird. *Spenser.*

JA'ZEL, jâ'-zĕl. *n. s.* A precious stone of an azure or blue colour. *Dict.*

JE'ALOUS §, jĕl'-lŭs. 234, 314. *a.* [*jaloux*, Fr.] Suspicious in love. *Shak.* Emulous, full of competition. *Dryden.* Zealously cautious against dishonour. 1 *Kings*, xix. Suspiciously vigilant. 2 *Cor.* ii. Suspiciously careful. *Bacon.* Suspiciously fearful. *Waller.*

JE'ALOUSLY, jĕl'-lŭs-lē. *ad.* Suspiciously; emulously. *Sherwood.*

JE'ALOUSNESS, jĕl'-lŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being jealous; rivalry; suspicion. *King Charles.*

JE'ALOUSY, jĕl'-lŭs-ē. *n. s.* Suspicion in love. *Spenser.* Suspicious fear. *Clarendon.* Suspicious caution, vigilance, or rivalry. *Shakspeare.*

*To* JEER §, jēēr. 246. *v. n.* [Of uncertain etymology.] To scoff; to flout; to make mock. *Shakspeare.*

*To* JEER, jēēr. *v. a.* To treat with scoffs. *Howell.*

JEER, jēēr. *n. s.* Scoff; taunt; biting jest; flout; gibe; mock. *Swift.*

JE'ERER, jēēr'-rŭr. *n. s.* A scoffer; a scorner; a mocker. *B. Jonson.*

JE'ERING*, jēēr'-ĭng. *n. s.* Mockery. *Bp. Taylor.*

JE'ERINGLY, jēēr'-ĭng-lē. *ad.* Scornfully; contemptuously; in mock; in scoff. *Derham.*

JE'GGET, jĕg'-gĭt. *n. s.* A kind of sausage. *Ainsworth.*

JEHO'VAH §, jē-hō'-vâ. *n. s.* The proper name of God in the Hebrew language. *Exod.* vi.

JEJU'NE §, jē-jōōn'. *a.* [*jejunus*, Lat.] Wanting empty; vacant. *Bacon.* Hungry; not saturated. *Brown.* Dry; unaffecting. *Boyle.*

JEJU'NENESS, jē-jōōn'-nĕs. *n. s.* Penury; poverty. *Bacon.* Dryness; want of matter that can engage the attention.

JEJU'NITY*, jē-jū'-nē-tē. *n. s.* Barrenness or dryness of style. *Bentley.*

JE'LLIED, jĕl'-lĭd. 283. *a.* Glutinous; brought to a state of viscosity. *Cleaveland.*

JE'LLY §, jĕl'-lē. *n. s.* [*gelatinum*, Lat. See GELLY, which is the proper orthography.] Any thing brought to a state of glutinousness and viscosity. *Shak.* Sweetmeat made by boiling sugar in the gelly. *King.*

JE'LLY-BAG*, jĕl'-lē-bâg. *n. s.* A bag through which gelly is distilled. *Student.*

JE'MMINESS*, jĕm'-mē-nĕs. *n. s.* Spruceness.

JE'MMY*, jĕm'-mē. *a.* Spruce. A low word. *Whiter.*

JE'NNETING, jĕn'-nē-tĭng. *n. s.* [corrupted from *Juneting*, an apple ripe in *June.*] A species of apple soon ripe. *Mortimer.*

JE'NNET, jĕn'-nĕt. 99. *n. s.* [See GENET.] A Spanish horse. *Prior.*

*To* JE'OPARD, jĕp'-pŭrd. 256. *v. a.* To hazard; to put in danger. *Homilies.*

JE'OPARDER*, jĕp'-pŭrd-ŭr. *n. s.* One who puts to hazard. *Sherwood.*

JE'OPARDOUS, jĕp'-pŭr-dŭs. *a.* Hazardous; dangerous. *Bale.*

JE'OPARDOUSLY*, jĕp'-pŭr-dŭs-lē. *ad.* In danger; dangerously. *Huloet.*

JE'OPARDY §, jĕp'-pŭr-dē. *n. s.* [a corruption of *jeu parti*, a game in which the chances are exactly even.] Hazard; danger; peril. *Spenser.*

*To* JERK §, jĕrk. *v. a.* [ȝeþæccan, Sax.] To strike with a quick, smart blow; to lash. *Shak.* To throw a stone by hitting the arm against the side.

*To* JERK, jĕrk. *v. n.* To strike up; to accost eagerly. *Dryden.*

JERK, jĕrk. *n. s.* A smart, quick lash. *Gianville.* A sudden spring; a quick jolt that shocks or starts. *B. Jonson.* A throw; a cast.

JE'RKER*, jĕr'-kŭr. *n. s.* One who strikes with a quick, smart blow; a whipper. *Cotgrave.*

JE'RKIN, jĕr'-kĭn. 103. *n. s.* [cyþ-elkin, Sax.] A jacket; a short coat; a close waistcoat. *Shak.*

JE'RKIN, jĕr'-kĭn. *n. s.* A kind of hawk. *Ainsworth.*

JE'RSEY, jĕr'-zē. *n. s.* [from the island of *Jersey.*] Fine yarn of wool. *Evans's Old Ballads.*

JERU'SALEM *Artichoke*, jē-rōō'-sâ-lĕm-ârt'-tē-tshōke. *n. s.* Sunflower, of which it is a species. *Mortimer.*

JESS §, jĕs. *n. s.* [*gect*, Fr.; *getto*, Ital.] A short strap of leather tied about the legs of a hawk, with which she is held on the fist. *Shakspeare.*

JE'SSAMINE, jĕs'-sâ-mĭn. 150. *n. s.* [See JASMINE.] A fragrant flower. *Spenser.*

JE'SSE*, jĕs'-sē. *n. s.* A large brass candlestick, branched into many sconces, hanging down in the middle of a church or choir; so called from the similitude of the branches to those of the "arbor *Jessæ*," the branch or genealogical tree of *Jesse. Covel.*

JE'SSED*, jĕs'-sĕd. *a.* Having jesses on; an heraldick term.

*To* JEST §, jĕst. *v. n.* [*gesticulor*, Lat.] To divert or make merry by words or actions. *Ecclus.* viii. To play a part in a mask. *Shakspeare.*

JEST, jĕst. *n. s.* Any thing ludicrous, or meant only to raise laughter. *Shak.* The object of jests; laughing stock. *Shak.* Manner of doing or speaking feigned, not real; ludicrous, not serious; game; not earnest. *Shak.* A mask. *Kid.* A gest; an action. *Sir T. Elyot.*

JE'STER, jĕs'-tŭr. 98. *n. s.* One given to merri-

ment and pranks. *Shak.* One given to sarcasm. *Swift.* Buffoon; jackpudding. *Spenser.*

JE/STING*, jĕst'-ĭng. *n. s.* Utterance of sarcasms or jests.

JE/STING-STOCK*, jĕst'-ĭng-stŏk. *n. s.* A laughing stock. *Googe.*

JE/STINGLY*, jĕst'-ĭng-lè. *ad.* In jest; with merriment. *Herbert.*

JE/SUIT §*, jĕz'-ù-ĭt. *n. s.* [*Jesuite*, Fr.] One of a religious and learned order, which presumed to take the name of the *Society of Jesus*. The word, in our language, has been applied to men of great cunning, craft, and deceit; whence the common word *jesuitical*. *Milton.*

JE/SUITED*, jĕz'-ù-ĭt-ĕd. *a.* Conforming to the principles of the Jesuits. *Dr. White.*

JE/SUITESS*, jĕz'-ù-ĭt-ĕs. *n. s.* A woman adopting the principles of the Jesuits. *Bp. Hall.*

JESUI'TICAL*, jĕz-ù-ĭt'-è-kăl. } *a.* Belonging to
JESUI'TICK*, jĕz-ù-ĭt'-ĭk. } a Jesuit; and thence, in our language, equivocating, imposing upon. *Bp. Hall.*

JESUI'TICALLY*, jĕz-ù-ĭt'-è-kăl-lè. *ad.* Craftily. *Echard.*

JE/SUITISM*, jĕz'-ù-ĭt-ĭzm. *n. s.* The principles and doctrine of the Jesuits. *South.*

JET §, jĕt. *n. s.* [ʒagat, Sax.] A very beautiful fossil, of a fine deep-black colour. *Hill.* [*jet*, Fr.] A spout or shoot of water. *Blackmore.* A yard. *Tusser.* Drift; scope. *Wyndham.*

*To* JET, jĕt. *v. n.* [*jetter*, Fr.] To shoot forward; to shoot out; to intrude; to jut out. *Shak.* To strut; to agitate the body by a proud gait *Homilies.* To jolt; to be shaken. *Wiseman.*

JE/TSAM, jĕt'-sŭm. } *n. s.* [*jetter*, Fr.] Goods or
JE/TSON, jĕt-sŭn. } other things, which, having been cast overboard in a storm, or after shipwreck, are thrown upon the shore, and belong to the lord admiral. *Bailey.*

JE/TTEE*, jĕt'-tèè. *n. s.* [*jettee*, Fr.] A projection of part of any building. *Florio.* A kind of pier; a mole projecting into the sea. *Smollett.*

JE/TTER*, jĕt'-tŭr. *n. s.* A spruce fellow; one who struts. *Cotgrave.*

JE/TTY, jĕt'-tè. *a.* Made of jet. Black as jet. *Brown.*

*To* JE/TTY*, jĕt'-tè. *v. n.* To jut. *Florio.*

JEW §*, jù. *n. s.* [from *Judah*.] A Hebrew; an Israelite. *Addison.*—*As rich as a* JEW. A proverbial phrase. *Pegge.*

JE/WEL §, jù'-ĭl. 99. *n. s.* [*jeweelen*, Dutch.] Any ornament of great value, used commonly of such as are adorned with precious stones. *Shak.* A precious stone; a gem. *Shak.* A name of fondness. *Shak.*

JEWEL-HOUSE, or *Office*, jù'-ĭl-hôûse. *n. s.* The place where the regal ornaments are reposited. *Shakspeare.*

*To* JE/WEL*, jù'-ĭl. *v. a.* To dress or adorn with jewels. *B. Jonson.*

JEWEL-LIKE*, jù'-ĭl-like. *a.* Brilliant as a jewel. *Shakspeare.*

JE/WELLER, jù'-ĭl-lŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who trafficks in precious stones. *Boyle.*

JE/WESS*, jù'-ĕs. *n. s.* A Hebrew woman. *Acts*, xxiv.

JE/WISH*, jù'-ĭsh. *a.* Denoting a Jew; relating to the Jews. *Tit.* i.

JE/WISHLY*, jù'-ĭsh-lè. *ad.* In a Jewish manner. *Donne.*

JE/WISHNESS*, jù'-ĭsh-nĕs. *n. s.* The religious rites of the Jews. *Martin.*

JE/WRY*, jù'-rè. *n. s.* Judea. *Ps.* lxxvi. A district inhabited by Jews; whence probably the street so called in London. *Chaucer.*

JEWS-EAR, jùze'-ēēr. *n. s.* A fungus, tough and thin, and, while growing, of a rumpled figure, like a flat and variously hollowed cup. The common people cure themselves of sore throats with a decoction of it in milk. *Hill.*

JEWS-HARP, jùze'-hărp. *n. s.* [*jewtrump*, Fr.] A kind of musical instrument held between the teeth, which gives a sound by the motion of a broad spring of iron, which, being struck by the hand, plays against the breath.

JEWS-MALLOW, jùze-măl'-lò. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

JEWS-STONE, jùze'-stône. *n. s.* An extraneous fossil, ridged and furrowed alternately, of a pale dusky gray, found in Syria. *Hill.*

JEWS-TRUMP*. See JEWS-HARP. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

JE'ZEBEL*, jē'z'-è-bĕl. *n. s.* A forward, impertinent woman. *Spectator.*

JIB §*, jĭb. *n. s*, The foremost sail of a ship.

*To* JIB*, jĭb. *v. a.* To shift a boom-sail from one side of the mast to the other.

*To* JIBE*. See *To* GIBE.

JI'CKAJOG*, jĭk'-ă-jŏg. *n. s.* [a cant word, from *jog*.] A shake; a push. *B. Jonson.*

JI'FFY, jĭf'-fè. *n. s.* An instant.

JIG §, jĭg. *n. s.* [*giga*, Ital.] A light, careless dance, or tune. *Spenser.* A ludicrous composition; a ballad; a song. *B. Jonson.*

*To* JIG, jĭg. *v. n.* To dance carelessly; to dance. *Milton.*

JIG-MAKER, jĭg'-mă-kŭr. *n. s.* One who dances or plays merrily. *Shakspeare.*

JI'GGER*, jĭg'-gŭr. *n. s.* One that jigs. [In naval language.] A machine to hold on the cable, when it is heaved into the ship by the revolution of the windlass. *Chambers.*

JI'GGISH*, jĭg'-gĭsh. *a.* Disposed or suitable to a jig. *Habington.*

JI'GGUMBOB, jĭg'-gŭm-bŏb. *n. s.* A trinket; a knick-knack. *Hudibras.*

JILL*, jĭl. *n. s.* A contemptuous name for a woman See GILL. *Kendall.*

JILL-FLIRT*, jĭl'-flŭrt. *n. s.* A giddy, light, or wanton woman. *Guardian.*

JILT §, jĭlt. *n. s.* [ʒæʒl, ʒal, Sax.] A woman who gives her lover hopes, and deceives him. *Otway.* A name of contempt for a woman. *Pope.*

*To* JILT, jĭlt. *v. a.* To trick a man by flattering his love with hopes, and then leaving him for another. *Dryden.*

*To* JILT, jĭlt. *v. n.* To play the jilt; to practise amorous deceits. *Congreve.*

JI'MMERS*, jĭm'-mĕrz. *n. s.* Jointed hinges. *Bailey*

JIMP*, jĭmp. *a.* Neat; handsome; elegant of shape. See GIMP.

*To* JI'NGLE §, jĭng'-gl. *v. n.* [same as to *gingle*.] To clink; to sound with a kind of sharp rattle. *Shakspeare.*

*To* JI'NGLE*, jĭng'-gl. *v. a.* To shake so that a shrill noise may be made. *Pope.*

JI'NGLE, jĭng'-gl. 405. *n. s.* Any clink, or sharp rattle. Any thing sounding; a rattle; a bell. *Bacon.*

JI'PPO*, jĭp'-pò. *n. s.* [*juppe*, Fr.] A waistcoat; a jacket; a kind of stays worn by ladies. *Descript. of the Kingdom of Macassar.*

JOB §, jŏb. *n. s.* [A low word, of which the etymology is unknown.] Petty, piddling work; a piece of chance work; in some places, a piece of labour undertaken at a stated price. A low, mean, lucrative, busy affair. *Arbuthnot.* A sudden stab with a sharp instrument.

*To* JOB, jŏb. *v. a.* To strike suddenly with a sharp instrument. *L'Estrange.* To drive in a sharp instrument. *Tusser.*

*To* JOB, jŏb. *v. n.* To play the stockjobber; to buy and sell as a broker. *Pope.*

JOB'S *Tears*, jōbz-tèèrz'. *n. s.* An herb.

JO'BBER, jŏb'-bŭr. 98. *n. s.* A man who buys and sells stock in the publick funds. *Swift.* One who engages in a low, lucrative affair. *Hildrop.* One who does chancework.

JO'BBERNOWL, jŏb'-bŭr-nôle. *n. s.* [*jobbe*, Flem. and nopl, Sax.] Loggerhead; blockhead. *Marston.*

JO'CKEY, jŏk'-kè. 270. *n. s.* [from *Jack*, *Swift.* One who engages in a low, lucrative affair. *Hildrop.* One who does chancework.

JO'BBERNOWL, jŏb'-bŭr-nôle. *n. s.* [*jobbe*, Flem. and nopl, Sax.] Loggerhead; blockhead. *Marston.*

JO'CKEY, jŏk'-kè. 270. *n. s.* [from *Jack*, *Swift.* One who engages in a low, lucrative affair. *Hildrop.* One who does chancework.

JO'BBERNOWL, jŏb'-bŭr-nôle. *n. s.* [*jobbe*, Flem. and nopl, Sax.] Loggerhead; blockhead. *Marston.*

JO'CKEY, jŏk'-kè. 270. *n. s.* [from *Jack*, the diminutive of *John*, or, as the Scotch, *jockey*.] A fellow that rides horses in the race. *Addison.* A man that deals in horses. A cheat; a trickish fellow.

*To* JO'CKEY, jŏk'-kè. *v. a.* To justle by riding against one; to cheat; to trick.

**JOCO'SE** §, jō-kōse'. *a.* [*jocosus*, Lat.] Merry; waggish; given to jest. *Watts.*

**JOCO'SELY**, jō-kōse'-lè. *ad.* Waggishly; in jest; in game. *Broome.*

**JOCO'SENESS**, jō-kōse'-nĕs. } *n. s.* Waggery; mer-
**JOCO'SITY**, jō-kŏs'-ĕ-tè. } riment. *Brown.*

**JOCOSE'RIOUS***, jō-kō-sē'-rē-ŭs. *a.* [*jocus*, Lat. and *serious*.] Partaking of mirth and seriousness. *Green.*

**JO'CULAR** §, jŏk'-ū-lŭr. 88. *a.* [*jocularis*, Lat.] Used in jest; merry; jocose; waggish. *B. Jonson.*

**JOCULA'RITY**, jŏk-ū-lăr'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* Merriment; disposition to jest. *Brown.*

**JO'CULARLY***, jŏk'-ū-lăr-lè. *ad.* In a jocose way. *Bp. Lavington.*

**JO'CULATOR***, jŏk'-ū-lā-tŭr. *n. s.* [*joculator*, Lat.] A jester; a droll; a minstrel; a kind of strolling player. *Strutt.*

**JO'CULATORY***, jŏk'-ū-lā-tŭr-è. *a.* Droll; merrily spoken. *Cockeram.*

**JO'CUND** §, jŏk'-ŭnd. [See FACUND.] *a.* [*jocundus*, Lat.] Merry; gay; airy; lively. *Shakspeare.*

**JOCU'NDITY***, jō-kŭn'-dĕ-tè. *n. s.* Gayety; mirth. *Huloet.*

**JO'CUNDLY**, jŏk'-ŭnd-lè. *ad.* Merrily; gayly. *South.*

**JO'CUNDNESS***, jŏk'-ŭnd-nĕs. *n. s.* State of being jocund. *Sherwood.*

*To* **JOG** §, jŏg. *v. a.* [*schocken*, Dutch.] To push; to shake by a sudden impulse; to give notice by a sudden push. *Donne.*

*To* **JOG**, jŏg. *v. n.* To move by succussation; to move with small shocks like those of a low trot. *Shak.* To travel idly and heavily. *Shakspeare.*

**JOG**, jŏg. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A push; a slight shake; a sudden interruption by a push or shake; a hint given by a push. *Arbuthnot.* A rub; a small stop; an irregularity of motion. *Glanville.*

**JO'GGER**, jŏg'-gŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who moves heavily and dully. *Dryden.*

**JO'GGING***, jŏg'-gĭng. *n. s.* The act of shaking. *Spenser.*

*To* **JO'GGLE**, jŏg'-gl. 405. *v. n.* To shake. *Derham.*

*To* **JO'GGLE***, jŏg'-gl. *v. a.* To push. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

**JOHN***, jŏn. *n. s.* A word often used in contempt; as, a country *John*. See JACK.

**JOHN-A-NOKES***, jŏn'-ă-nōks'. *n. s.* A fictitious name, made use of in law proceedings; and, as well as that of *John-a-Stiles*, usually attending it, a subject of humorous distinction by several writers. *Marston. Spectator.*

**JO'HNAPPLE**, jŏn'-ăp-pl. *n. s.* A sharp apple. *Mortimer.*

**JOHN-A-STILES***, jŏn'-ă-stīlz'. See JOHN-A-NOKES.

**JOHN** *Dory**. See DOREE.

*To* **JOIN** §, jŏĭn. *v. a.* [*joindre*, Fr.] To add one to another in contiguity. *Isaiah*, lviii. To couple; to combine. *Locke.* To unite in league or marriage. *Dryden.* To dash together; to collide; to encounter. 1 *Sam.* iv. To associate. *Acts*, viii. To unite in one act. *Dryden.* To unite in concord. 1 *Cor.* i. To act in concert with. *Dryden.*

*To* **JOIN**, jŏĭn. *v. n.* To grow to; to adhere; to be contiguous. *Acts*, xviii. To close; to clash. *Shak.* To unite with in marriage, or any other league. *Ezra*, ix. To become confederate. *Exodus*, i.

**JO'INDER**, jŏĭn'-dŭr. *n. s.* Conjunction; joining. *Shakspeare.* [In law.] Joining. *Blackstone.*

**JO'INER**, jŏĭn'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* One whose trade is to make utensils of wood compacted. *Bacon.*

**JO'INERY**, jŏĭn'-ŭr-è. *n. s.* An art by which several pieces of wood are fitted and joined together. *Moxon.*

**JO'INING**, jŏĭn'-ĭng. *n. s.* Hinge; joint. 1 *Chron.* xxii. Juncture. *Ecclus.* xxvii.

**JOINT**, jŏĭnt. *n. s.* [*jointure*, Fr.] Articulation of limbs; juncture of movable bones in animal bodies. *Milton.* Hinge; junctures which admit motion of the parts. *Sidney.* [In joinery.] [*jointe*, Fr.] Straight lines, in joiners' language, is called a *joint*, that is, two pieces of wood are shot or planed. *Moxon.* A knot or commissure in a plant. One of the limbs of an animal cut up by the butcher. *Swift.*—*Out of joint.* Luxated; slipped from the socket or corresponding part where it naturally moves. *Gen.* xxiii. Thrown into confusion and disorder; confused. *Shakspeare.*

**JOINT**, jŏĭnt. *a.* Shared among many. *Shak.* United in the same possessions; as, *joint-heirs* or *co heirs. Donne.* Combined; acting together in concert. *Milton.*

*To* **JOINT**, jŏĭnt. *v. a.* To form in articulations. *Ray.* To form many parts into one. *Dryden.* To join together in confederacy. *Shak.* To divide a joint; to cut or quarter into joints. *Dryden.*

**JO'INTED**, jŏĭnt'-ĕd. *a.* Full of joints, knots, or commissures. *Phillips.*

**JO'INTER**, jŏĭn'-tŭr. 98. *n. s.* A sort of plane. *Moxon.*

**JO'INTLY**, jŏĭnt'-lè. *ad.* Together; not separately. *Sidney.* In a state of union or co-operation. *Dryden.*

**JO'INTRESS**, jŏĭn'-trĕs. *n. s.* One who holds any thing in jointure. *Shakspeare.*

**JOINTSTO'OL**, jŏĭnt-stōōl'. *n. s.* [*joint* and *stool*.] A stool made not merely by insertion of the feet, but by inserting one part in another. *Shakspeare.*

**JO'INTURE** §, jŏĭn'-tshūre. 461. *n. s.* [*jointure*, old Fr.] Estate settled on a wife to be enjoyed after her husband's decease. *Shakspeare.*

*To* **JO'INTURE***, jŏĭn'-tshūre. *v. a.* To endow with a jointure. *Cowley.*

**JOIST** §, jŏĭst. *n. s.* [*joindre*, Fr.] The secondary beam of a floor. *Mortimer.*

*To* **JOIST**, jŏĭst. *v. a.* To fit in the smaller beams of a flooring.

**JOKE** §, jōke. *n. s.* [101c, Sax.; *jocus*, Lat.] A jest; something not serious. *Pope.*

*To* **JOKE**, jōke. *v. n.* [*jocor*, Lat.] To jest; to be merry in words or actions. *Gay.*

**JO'KER**, jō'-kŭr. 98. *n. s.* A jester; a merry fellow. *Dennis.*

**JO'KING***, jō'-kĭng. *n. s.* Utterance of a joke. *Milton.*

**JO'KINGLY***, jō'-kĭng-lè. *ad.* In a jesting, merry way.

**JOLE** §, jōle. *n. s.* [cIol, or ceole, or ȝeaȝl, Sax.] The face or cheek. *Collier.* The head of a fish. *Howell.*

*To* **JOLL**, jōle. *v. a.* To beat the head against any thing; to clash with violence. *Shakspeare.*

**JO'LLILY**, jŏl'-lè-lè. *ad.* Gayly; with elevation of spirit. *Marston.* In a disposition to noisy mirth. *Dryden.*

**JO'LLIMENT**, jŏl'-lè-mĕnt. *n. s.* Mirth; merriment; gayety. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

**JO'LLINESS**, jŏl'-lè-nĕs. } *n. s.* Gayety; elevation
**JO'LLITY**, jŏl'-lè-tè. } of spirit. *Sidney.* Merriment; festivity. *Sidney.* Handsomeness; beauty. *Parthen. Sacra.*

**JO'LLY** §, jŏl'-lè. *a.* [*joli*, Fr.] Gay; merry; airy; cheerful. *Shak.* Plump; like one in high health. *South.* Handsome; well-favoured. *Spenser.*

**JOLLY-BOAT***, jŏl'-lè-bōte. *n. s.* A term for a ship's small boat; [probably a corruption of *julle* Swedish, a yawl.]

*To* **JOLT** §, jōlt. *v. n.* [perhaps from the Swedish *hjul*, a wheel.] To shake as a carriage on rough ground. *Wilkins.*

*To* **JOLT**, jōlt. *v. a.* To shake one as a carriage does. *Tatler.*

**JOLT**, jōlt. *n. s.* Shock; violent agitation. *Arbuthnot.*

**JO'LTER***, jōle'-tŭr. *n. s.* That which shakes or jolts. *Cotgrave.*

**JO'LTHEAD**, jōlt'-hĕd. *n. s.* [probably from *jole*.] A great head; a dolt; a blockhead. *Shakspeare.*

**JONQUI'LLE**, jŭn-kwĭl'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A species of daffodil. *Miller.*

**JO'RDEN**, jŏr'-dn. 103. *n. s.* [ȝop, and den, Sax.] A pot. *Shakspeare.*

JOSEPH'S *Flowers. n. s.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

*To* JO'STLE, jŏs'-sl. *v. a.* 472. [*jouster*, Fr.] To justle; to rush against.

JOT §, jŏt. *n. s.* [*ἰῶτα.*] A point; a tittle; the least quantity assignable. *Locke.*

*To* JOT*, jŏt. *v. a.* To set down; to make a memorandum of.

JO'TTING*, jŏt'-tĭng. *n. s.* A memorandum; as, cursory *jottings.*

JO'UISANCE, jŏŏ'-ĭs-sânse. *n. s.* [*rejouissance*, Fr.] Jollity; merriment; festivity. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

JO'URNAL §, jŭr'-nŭl. 88, 314. *a.* [*journale*, Fr.] Daily; quotidian. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

JO'URNAL, jŭr'-nŭl. *n. s.* A diary; an account kept of daily transactions. *Hayward.* Any paper published daily.

JO'URNALIST, jŭr'-nŭl-ĭst. *n. s.* A writer of journals. *Addison.*

*To* JO'URNALIZE*, jŭr'-nŭl-lze. *v. a.* To enter in an account of daily transactions. *Johnson.*

JO'URNEY §, jŭr'-nè. 270. *n. s.* [*journée*, Fr.] The travel of a day. *Shak.* Travel by land, distinguished from a voyage or travel by sea. *Shak.* Passage from place to place. *Burnet.*

*To* JO'URNEY, jŭr'-nè. *v. n.* To travel; to pass from place to place. *Numbers*, x.

JO'URNEYMAN, jŭr'-nè-mân. 88. *n. s.* [*journée*, Fr. and *man.*] A hired workman; formerly a workman hired by the day; but now it is used of those that covenant to work in their occupation with another by the year. *Cowel.*

JOURNEYWORK, jŭr'-nè-wŭrk. *n. s.* Work performed for hire; work done by the day. *Arbuthnot.*

JOUST §, jŭst. 314. *n. s.* [*joust*, Fr.] Tilt; tournament; mock fight. *Spenser.* See JUST.

*To* JOUST, jŭst. *v. n.* [*jouster*, Fr.] To run in the tilt. *Spenser.*

JO'VIAL §, jō'-vè-ăl. 88. *a.* [*jovialis*, Lat.] Under the influence of Jupiter. *Brown.* Gay; airy; merry; cheerful. *Spenser.*

JO'VIALIST*, jō'-vè-ăl-ĭst. *n. s.* One who lives jovially. *Bp. Hall.*

JO'VIALLY, jō'-vè-ăl-è. *ad.* Merrily; gayly. *Burton.*

JO'VIALNESS, jō'-vè-ăl-nĕs. *n. s.* Gayety; merriment. *Hewyt.*

JO'VIALTY*, jō'-vè-ăl-tè. *n. s.* Merriment; festivity. *Barrow.*

JOWL*. See JOLE.

JO'WLER, jōle'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* The name of a hunting dog or beagle. *Dryden.*

JO'WTER, jō'-tŭr. *n. s.* A fish-driver. *Carew.*

JOY §, jŏe. 229, 329. *n. s.* [*joye*, Fr.] The passion produced by any happy accident; gladness; exultation. *South.* Gayety; merriment; festivity. *Dryden.* Happiness; felicity. *Shak.* A term of fondness. *Shakspeare.*

*To* JOY, jŏe. *v. n.* To rejoice; to be glad; to exult. *Spenser.*

*To* JOY, jŏe. *v. a.* To congratulate; to entertain kindly. *Prior.* To gladden; to exhilarate. *Sidney.* [*jouir de*, Fr.] To enjoy; to have happy possession of. *Milton.*

JO'YANCE, jŏe'-ânse. *n. s.* [*joiant*, old Fr.] Gayety; festivity. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

JO'YFUL, jŏe'-fŭl. *a.* Full of joy; glad; exulting. 1 *Kings*, viii.

JO'YFULLY, jŏe'-fŭl-è. *ad.* With joy; gladly. *Wake.*

JO'YFULNESS, jŏe'-fŭl-nĕs. *n. s.* Gladness; joy. *Deut.* xxviii.

JO'YLESS, jŏe'-lĕs. *a.* Void of joy; feeling no pleasure. *Shak.* Giving no pleasure. *Milton.*

JO'YLESSLY*, jŏe'-lĕs-lè. *ad.* Without receiving pleasure; without giving pleasure.

JO'YLESSNESS*, jŏe'-lĕs-nĕs. *n. s.* State of being joyless. *Donne.*

JO'YOUS, jŏe'-ŭs. 314. *a.* [*joious*, old Fr.] Glad; gay; merry. *Spenser.* Giving joy. *Spenser.*

JO'YOUSLY*, jŏe'-ŭs-lè. *ad.* With joy; with gladness. *Sir T. Elyot.*

JO'YOUSNESS*, jŏe'-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* State of being joyous.

JUB*, jŭb. *n. s.* [perhaps for *jug.*] A bottle; a vessel. *Chaucer.*

JU'BILANT §, jū'-bĕ-lănt. *a.* [*jubilans*, Lat.] Uttering songs of triumph. *Milton.*

JUBILA'TION, jū-bĕ-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*jubilatio*, Lat.] The act of declaring triumph. *Bp. Hall.*

JU'BILEE, jū'-bĕ-lè. *n. s.* [*jubilé*, Fr.; *jubilum*, Lat.] A publick festivity; a time of rejoicing; a season of joy. *Milton.*

JUCU'NDITY, jū-kŭn'-dè-tè. *n. s.* [*jucunditas*, Lat.] Pleasantness; agreeableness. *Brown.*

JUDA'ICAL §*, jū-dā'-ĕ-kăl. *a.* [from *Judah.*] Jewish; belonging to the Jews. *Bp. Horne.*

JUDA'ICALLY*, jū-dā'-ĕ-kăl-lè. *ad.* After the Jewish manner. *Milton.*

JU'DAISM*, jū'-dā-ĭzm. *n. s.* The religion of the Jews. *Bp. Cosin.*

*To* JU'DAIZE, jū'-dā-lze. *v. n.* To conform to the manner of the Jews. *Sandys.*

JU'DAIZER*, jū'-dā-ĭ-zŭr. *n. s.* One who conforms to the manners or rites of the Jews. *Bp. Burnet.*

JUDAS *Tree*, jū'-dăs-trē. *n. s.* A plant. *Mortimer*

JU'DDOCK*, jŭd'-dŭk. *n. s.* A small snipe, by some termed the *jack* snipe.

JUDGE §, jŭdje. *n. s.* [*juge*, Fr.; *judex*, Lat.] One who is invested with authority to determine any cause or question, real or personal. *Gen.* xviii. One who presides in a court of judicature. *Shak.* One who has skill sufficient to decide upon the merit of any thing. *Sherlock.*

*To* JUDGE, jŭdje. *v. n.* [*juger*, Fr.] To pass sentence. *Gen.* xvi. To form or give an opinion. *Milton.* To discern; to distinguish; to consider accurately. *Job*, xxii.

*To* JUDGE, jŭdje. *v. a.* To pass sentence upon; to examine authoritatively; to determine finally. *Milton.* To pass severe censure; to doom severely. *Psalm* cx.

JU'DGEMENT, jŭdje'-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*jugement*, Fr.] The power of discerning the relations between one term or one proposition and another. *Locke.* Doom; the right or power of passing judgement. *Shak.* The act of exercising judicature. 2 *Kings*, xxv. Determination; decision. *Glanville.* The quality of distinguishing propriety and impropriety; criticism. *Dennis.* Opinion; notion. *Shak.* Sentence against a criminal. *Milton.* Condemnation. This is a theological use. *Rom.* v. Punishment inflicted by Providence, with reference to some particular crime. *Addison.* Distribution of justice. *Acts*, xviii. Judiciary law; statute. *Deut.* vii. The last doom. *Shakspeare.*

JU'DGER, jŭdje'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who forms judgement, or passes sentence. *Bale.*

JU'DGESHIP*, jŭdje'-shĭp. *n. s.* Office or dignity of a judge. *Barrow.*

JU'DICATIVE*, jū'-dĕ-kā-tĭv. *a.* Having power to judge. *Hammond.*

JU'DICATORY, jū'-dĕ-kā-tŭr-è. 512. *n. s.* [*judicio*, Lat.] Distribution of justice. *Clarendon.* Court of justice. *Atterbury.*

JU'DICATORY*, jū'-dĕ-kā-tŭr-è. *a.* Distributing justice; judicially pronouncing. *Pearson.*

JU'DICATURE, jū'-dĕ-kā-tūre. *n. s.* [*judicature*, Fr.] Power of distributing justice. *Bacon.* Court of justice. *South.*

JUDI'CIAL §, jū-dĭsh'-ăl. 88. *a.* [*judicium*, Lat.] Practised in the distribution of publick justice. *Bentley.* Inflicted on as a penalty. *South.*

JUDI'CIALLY, jū-dĭsh'-ăl-è. *ad.* In the forms of legal justice. *Grew.*

JUDI'CIARY, jū-dĭsh'-ăr-è. *a.* [*judiciarius*, Lat.] Passing judgement upon any thing. *Hakewill.*

JUDI'CIOUS §, jū-dĭsh'-ŭs. *a.* [*judicieux*, Fr.] Prudent; wise; skilful. *Milton.*

JUDI'CIOUSLY, jū-dĭsh'-ŭs-lè. *ad.* Skilfully; wisely; with just determination. *Dryden.*

JUDI'CIOUSNESS*, jū-dĭsh'-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* State or quality of being judicious.

JUG, jŭg. *n. s.* [*jugge*, Dan.] A large drinking

vessel, with a gibbous or swelling belly. *Shakspeare.*

*To* JUG*, jŭg. *v. n.* To emit or pour forth a particular sound, as we still say of certain birds. *Partheneia Sacra.*

*To* JU'GGLE §, jŭg'-gl. *v. n.* [*jougler* or *jongler*, Fr.] To play tricks by sleight of hand. *Digby.* To practise artifice or imposture. *Shakspeare.*

JU'GGLE, jŭg'-gl. 405. *n. s.* A trick by legerdemain. An imposture; a deception. *Tillotson.*

JU'GGLER, jŭg'-gl-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who practises sleight of hand; one who deceives the eye by nimble conveyance. *Shak.* A cheat; a trickish fellow. *Shakspeare.*

JU'GGLING*, jŭg'-gl-ĭng. *n. s.* Deception; imposture. *Blount.*

JU'GGLINGLY, jŭg'-gl-ĭng-lè. 410. *ad.* In a deceptive manner.

JU'GULAR, jū'-gū-lâr. 88. *a.* [*jugulum*, Lat.] Belonging to the throat. *Wiseman.*

JUICE §, jūse. 342. *n. s.* [*jus*, Fr.; *juys*, Dutch.] The liquor, sap, or water, of plants and fruits. *Watts.* The fluid in animal bodies. *B. Jonson.*

*To* JUICE*, jūse. *v. a.* To moisten. *Fuller.*

JU'ICELESS, jūse'-lĕs. *a.* Dry; without moisture. *More.*

JU'ICINESS, jū'-sè-nĕs. *n. s.* Plenty of juice; succulence. *Sherwood.*

JU'ICY, jū'-sè. *a.* Moist; full of juice; succulent. *Bacon.*

JUISE*, jūse. *n. s.* [*juisium*, low Lat, from *jus.*] Judgement; justice. *Gower. Ob. T.*

JU'JUB, jū'-jūb. } *n. s.* A plant, whose fruit is
JU'JUBES, jū'-jūbz. } like a small plum, but has little flesh upon the stone. *Miller.*

*To* JUKE, jūke. *v. n.* [*jucher*, Fr.] To perch upon any thing, as birds. *Juking* denotes any complaisance by bending of the head. *L'Estrange.*

JU'LAP, jū'-lăp. 88. *n. s.* [*julapium*, low Lat.] An extemporaneous form of medicine, made of simple and compound water sweetened, serving for a vehicle to other forms not so convenient to take alone. *Quincy.*

JU'LIAN*, jū'-lè-ăn. *a.* Denoting the old account of the year, so called from Julius Cæsar, and used among us in England till 1752; when the Gregorian was adopted. *Gregory.*

JU'LUS, jū'-lŭs. *n. s.* [*ἰουλος.*] Those long, worm-like tufts or palms, as they are called in willows, which, at the beginning of the year, grow out, and hang pendular down from hazels, walnut-trees, &c. *Miller.*

JU'LY, jū-lī'. *n. s.* [*Julius*, Lat.; *juillet*, Fr.] The month anciently called *quintilis*, or the fifth from March, named *July* in honour of Julius Cæsar; the seventh month from January. *Spenser.*

JULY-FLOWER*, jū'-lè-flŏŏ'-ŭr. *n. s.* What is commonly called the *gillyflower. B. Jonson.*

*JU'MART*, jū'-mârt. *n. s.* [Fr.] The mixture of a bull and a mare. *Locke.*

*To* JU'MBLE §, jŭm'-bl. 405. *v. a.* [in Chaucer *jombre*, from *combler*, Fr.] To mix violently and confusedly together. *Locke.*

*To* JU'MBLE, jŭm'-bl. *v. n.* To be agitated together. *Swift.*

JU'MBLE, jŭm'-bl. *n. s.* Confused mixture; violent and confused agitation. *Glanville.*

JUMBLE'MENT*, jŭm'-bl-mĕnt. *n. s.* Confused mixture. *Hancock.*

JU'MBLER*, jŭm'-bl-ŭr. *n. s.* One who mixes things together confusedly and disorderly. *Sherwood.*

JU'MENT, jū'-mĕnt. *n. s.* [Fr.; *jumentum*, Lat.] Beast of burthen. *Burton.*

*To* JUMP §, jŭmp. *v. n.* [*gumpen*, Teut.] To leap; to skip; to move without step or sliding. *Shak.* To leap suddenly. *Collier.* To jolt. *Nah.* iii. To agree; to tally; to join. *Shakspeare.*

*To* JUMP, jŭmp. *v. a.* To venture on inconsiderately; to risk; to hazard. *Shakspeare.*

JUMP §, jŭmp. *ad.* Exactly; nicely. *Hooker. Ob. J.*

JUMP, jŭmp. *n. s.* The act of jumping; a leap; a skip; a bound. *Locke.* A chance; hazard. *Shak.*

[*jupe*, Fr.] A waistcoat; a kind of loose or limber stays worn by sickly ladies. *Bp. Taylor.*

JU'MPER*, jŭm'-pŭr. *n. s.* One that jumps or leaps. *Brevint.*

JU'NCATE, jŭng'-kāt. 91, 408. *n. s.* [*giuncata*, Ital.; *joncade*, Fr.] Cheesecake; a kind of sweetmeat of curds and sugar. *Milton.* Any delicacy. *Spenser.* A furtive or private entertainment. See JUNKET.

JU'NCOUS, jŭng'-kŭs. *a.* [*junceus*, Lat.] Full of bulrushes.

JU'NCTION jŭngk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*jonction*, Fr.] Union; coalition. *Addison.*

JU'NCTURE, jŭngk'-tshŭre. 461. *n. s.* [*junctura*, Lat.] The line at which two things are joined together. *Boyle.* Joint; articulation. *More.* Union; amity. *K. Charles.* A critical point or article of time. *Addison.*

JUNE, jūne. *n. s.* [*Juin*, Fr.; *Junius*, Lat.] The sixth month from January. *Peacham.*

JU'NIOR §, jū'-nè-ŭr. 166. *a.* [Lat.] One younger than another. *Swift.*

JUNIO'RITY*, jū-nè-ŏr'-è-tè. *n. s.* State of being junior. *Bullokar.*

JU'NIPER, jū'-nè-pŭr. 98. *n. s.* [*juniperus*, Lat.] A tree *Wiseman.*

JUNK, jŭngk. 408. *n. s.* [probably an Indian word] A small ship of China, and sometimes used for a large ship. *Bacon.* Pieces of old cable.

JU'NKET §, jŭng'-kĭt. 99, 408. *n. s.* [probably *juncate.*] A sweetmeat. *Shak.* A stolen entertainment.

*To* JU'NKET, jŭng'-kĭt. *v. n.* To feast secretly; to make entertainments by stealth. *Swift.* To feast. *South.*

JU'NTA*, jŭn'-tă. } *n. s.* [Spanish.] A cabal; men
JU'NTO, jŭn'-tō. } combined in any secret design. *South.* A congress of statesmen; a council. *Townsend.*

JU'PITER*, jū'-pè-tŭr. *n. s.* One of the planets. *Adams.*

JUPPO'N, jŭp-pŏn'. *n. s.* [*jupon*, Fr.] A short, close coat. *Dryden.*

JU'RAT §, jū'-răt. *n. s.* [*juratus*, Lat.; *juré*, Fr.] A magistrate in some corporations, but originally any person *sworn* to a particular purpose, *juratus. Sir T. Elyot.*

JU'RATORY, jū'-ră-tŭr-è. 512. *a.* Comprising an oath. *Ayliffe.*

JURI'DICAL §, jū-rĭd'-dè-kăl. *a.* [*juridicus*, Lat.] Acting in the distribution of justice. *Milton.* Used in courts of justice. *Hale.*

JURI'DICALLY, jū-rĭd'-dè-kăl-è. *ad.* With legal authority; according to forms of justice.

JU'RISCONSULT, jū-rĭs-kŏn'-sŭlt. *n. s.* [*juris consultus*, Lat.] One who gives his opinion in cases of law. *Arbuthnot.*

JURISDI'CTION §, jū-rĭs-dĭk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*jurisdictio*, Lat.] Legal authority; extent of power. *Hooker* District to which any authority extends.

JURISDI'CTIONAL*, jū-rĭs-dĭk'-shŭn-ăl. *a.* According to legal authority. *Barrow.*

JURISDI'CTIVE*, jū-rĭs-dĭk'-tĭv. *a.* Having juris diction. *Milton.*

JURISPRU'DENCE §, jū-rĭs-prū'-dĕnse. *n. s.* [Fr.; *jurisprudentia*, Lat.] The science of law. *Blackstone.*

JURISPRU'DENT*, jū-rĭs-prū'-dĕnt. *a.* Understanding law. *West.*

JU'RIST, jū'-rĭst. *n. s.* [*juriste*, Fr.] A civil lawyer; a man who professes the science of the law; a civilian. *Bacon.*

JU'ROR, jū'-rŭr. 166. *n. s.* [*juro*, Lat.] One that serves on the jury. *Spenser.*

JU'RY §, jū'-rè. *n. s.* [*jurata*, Lat.; *jurée*, Fr.] A company of men, as twenty-four or twelve, sworn to deliver a truth upon such evidence as shall be delivered them touching the matter in question. *Cowel.*

JU'RYMAN, jū'-rè-măn. 88. *n. s.* One who is empannelled on a jury. *Pope.*

JU'RYMAST, jū'-rè-mâst. *n. s.* Perhaps *durée mast mât de durée*, a *mast* made to *last* for the present oc

casion. So the seamen call whatever they set up in the room of a mast lost in a fight, or by a storm. *Harris*

JUST §, jŭst. *a.* [*justus*, Lat.] Upright; incorrupt; equitable in the distribution of justice. *Dryden.* Honest; without crime in dealing with others. *Lev.* xix. Exact; proper; accurate. *Dryden.* Virtuous; innocent; pure. *Job*, ix. True; not forged. *Hooker.* Grounded on principles of justice; rightful. *Milton.* Equally retributed. *Heb.* ii. Complete without superfluity. *Bacon.* Regular; orderly. *Addison.* Exactly proportioned. *Shak.* Full; of full dimensions. *Knolles.*

JUST, jŭst. *ad.* Exactly; nicely; accurately. *Sidney.* Merely; barely. *L'Estrange.* Nearly; almost. *Temple.*

JUST §, jŭst. *n. s.* [*jouste*, Fr.] Mock encounter on horseback. See JOUST. *Sidney.*

*To* JUST, jŭst. *v. n.* To engage in a mock fight; to tilt. To push; to drive; to justle.

JU'STICE §, jŭs'-tĭs. 142. *n. s.* [*justitia*, Lat.] The virtue by which we give to every man what is his due. *Locke.* Equity; agreeableness to right. Vindicative retribution; punishment. *Deut.* xxxiii. Right; assertion of right. *Shak.* [*justiciarius*, Lat.] One deputed by the king to do right by way of judgement. *Cowel.—Justice of the King's Bench.* [*justiciarius de Banquo Regis.*] Is a lord by his office, and the chief of the rest; wherefore he is also called *capitalis justiciarius Angliæ*. His office is to hear and determine all pleas of the crown, such as concern offences committed against the king, and all personal and real actions. *Cowel. Justice of the Common Pleas.* [*justiciarius Communium Placitorum.*] Is a lord by his office, and is called *dominus justiciarius communium placitorum.* He originally determined all causes at the common law; that is, all civil causes between common persons, as well personal as real; for which cause it was called the court of common pleas, in opposition to the pleas of the crown. *Cowel. Justice of the Forest.* [*justiciarius Forestæ.*] Is a lord by his office, and hears and determines all offences within the king's forest, committed against venison or vert: of these there are two: the one has jurisdiction over all the forests on this side Trent, and the other of all beyond. *Cowel. Justices of Assize.* [*justiciarii ad capiendas Assisas.*] Are such as were wont, by special commission, to be sent into this or that county to take assizes. *Cowel. Justices in Eyre.* [*justiciarii itinerantes.*] Are so termed of the French, *erre, iter.* These, in ancient time, were sent with commission into divers counties, to hear such causes, especially, as were termed the pleas of the crown, for the ease of the subjects, who must else have been hurried to the King's Bench. *Cowel. Justices of Gaol Delivery.* [*justiciarii ad Gaolas deliberandas.*] Are such as are sent to determine all causes appertaining to such as for any offence are cast into gaol. *Cowel. Justices of Nisi Prius* are now the same as justices of assize. *Cowel. Justices of Peace.* [*justiciarii ad Pacem.*] Are appointed by the king's commission, to attend the peace of the county where they dwell; of whom some are made of the quorum, because business of importance may not be dealt in without the presence of one of them. *Cowel.*

*To* JU'STICE, jŭs'-tĭs. *v. a.* To administer justice. *Bacon.*

JU'STICEABLE*, jŭs'-tĭs-â-bl. *a.* Liable to account in a court of justice. *Hayward.*

JU'STICEMENT, jŭs'-tĭs-mĕnt. *n. s.* Procedure in courts.

JU'STICER, jŭs'-tĭs-ŭr. *n. s.* Administrator of justice. *Bp. Holl.* An old word.

JU'STICESHIP, jŭs'-tĭs-shĭp. *n. s.* Rank or office of justice. *Swift.*

JUSTI'CIABLE, jŭs-tĭsh'-ė-â-bl. 542. *a.* Proper to be examined in courts of justice.

JUSTI'CIARY*, jŭs-tĭsh'-ė-âr-ė. *n. s.* [*justiciarus*, low Lat.] An administrator of justice. *Burke.* One who boasts the justice of his own action; a self-appointed judge. *Dering.*

JU'STIFIABLE §, jŭs'-tė-fī-â-bl. 405. *a.* [from *justify.*] Defensible by law or reason. *Milton.*

JU'STIFIABLENESS, jŭs'-tė-fī-â-bl-nĕs *n. s.* Rectitude; possibility of being fairly defended. *King Charles.*

JU'STIFIABLY, jŭs'-tė-fī-â-blė. *ad.* Rightly; so as to be supported by right. *Locke.*

JUSTIFICA'TION §, jŭs-tė-fė-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*justificatio*, low Lat.] Absolution. *Shak.* Defence; maintenance; vindication; support. *Swift.* Deliverance by pardon from sins past. *Hammond.*

JU'STIFICATIVE*, jŭs-tĭf'-ė-kā-tĭv. 512. *a.* Having power to justify; justifying. *Cotgrave.*

JU'STIFICATOR, jŭs-tė-fė-kā'-tŭr. 521. *n. s.* One who supports, defends, vindicates, or justifies.

JU'STIFIER, jŭs'-tė-fī-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who justifies; one who defends or absolves; one who frees from sin by pardon. *Rom.* iii.

*To* JU'STIFY §, jŭs'-tė-fī. 183. *v. a.* [*justifier*, Fr.; *justifico*, low Lat.] To clear from imputed guilt; to absolve from an accusation. *St. Matt.* xi. To maintain; to defend; to vindicate. *Sidney.* To free from past sin by pardon. *Acts*, xiii.

*To* JU'STLE §, jŭs'-sl. 405, 472. *v. n.* [*just, jouster*, Fr.] To encounter; to clash; to rush against each other. *Shakspeare.*

*To* JU'STLE, jŭs'-sl. 405. *v. a.* To push; to drive; to force by rushing against it. *Brown.*

JU'STLE*, jŭs'-sl. *n. s.* Shock; slight encounter. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

JU'STLING*, jŭs'-sl-ĭng. *n. s.* Shock; the act of rushing against each other. *Woodward.*

JU'STLY, jŭst'-lė. *ad.* Uprightly; honestly; in a just manner. *South.* Properly; exactly; accurately. *Dryden.*

JU'STNESS, jŭst'-nĕs. *n. s.* Justice; reasonableness; equity. *Spenser.* Accuracy; exactness; propriety. *Dryden.*

*To* JUT §, jŭt. *v. n.* [perhaps from *jet.*] See *To* JET. To push or shoot into prominences; to come out beyond the main bulk. *Wotton.* To run against; to butt. *Mason.*

*To* JU'TTY, jŭt'-tė. *v. a.* To shoot out beyond. *Shakspeare.*

*To* JU'TTY*, jŭt'-tė. *v. n.* To jut.

JU'TTY*, jŭt'-tė. *n. s.* That part of a building which shoots forward beyond the rest. See JETTEE. *Shak.* A kind of pier; a mole projected into the sea. *Acts* 1 *Edw. VI.*

JUT-WINDOW*, jŭt'-wĭn-dō. *n. s.* A window jutting from a building. *Congreve.*

JU'VENILE §, jū'-vė-nīl. 145. *a.* [*juvenilis*, Lat.] Young; youthful. *Bacon.*

☞ Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Perry, pronounce the *i* short in the last syllable of this word; and Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Buchanan, and W. Johnston, make it long. The former mode is, in my opinion, the more correct. If it should be urged, that the *i* is long in the Latin *juvenīlis*, it may be answered, that the same letter is long in the Latin *hostīlis*, *servīlis*, and *subtīlis*, and yet the *i* in *hostile*, *servile*, and *subtile*, is by Mr. Sheridan marked short. *W.*

JUVENI'LITY, jū-vė-nĭl'-ė-tė. *n. s.* Youthfulness. *Glanville.* Light and careless manner. *Glanville.*

JUXTAPOSI'TION, jŭks-tā-pō-zĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [*juxta* and *positio*, Lat.] Apposition; the act of placing together; the state of being placed by each other. *Glanville.*

JY'MOLD. See GIMMAL.

**K**, A letter borrowed by the English from the Greek alphabet. It has, before all the vowels, one invariable sound: as, *keen, ken, kill.* It is used after *c*, at the end of words: as, *knock, clock,* &c. It likewise ends a word after a diphthong: as, *look, break, shook, leek.* The English [should] never use *c* at the end of a word. *K* is silent in the present pronunciation before *n*: as, *knife, knee, knell.* 399, 400.

*To* KABO'B*. See *To* CABOB.

KAIL*, kāle. *n. s.* [capl, Sax. See COLE.] A kind of cabbage. *Johnson.*

KA'LENDAR §, kăl'-ĕn-dŭr. 98. *n. s.* [now written *calendar.*] An account of time. *Shakspeare.*

*To* KA'LENDAR*, kăl'-ĕn-dŭr. *v. a.* To enter in the calendar. *Hooker.*

KA'LENDER*, kăl'-ĕn-dŭr. *n. s.* A sort of dervise.

KA'LI, kā'-lē. *n. s.* [Arabick word.] Sea-weed, of the ashes of which glass was made; whence the word *alkali. Bacon.*

KA'LLIGRAPHY*, kăl-lĭg'-rā-fē. *n. s.* Beautiful writing. See CALLIGRAPHY.

KA'LMIA*, kăl'-mē-ā. *n. s.* An ever-green plant. *Mason.*

KA'LOYER*, kăl'-ō-yŭr. *n. s.* A monk of the Greek church. See CALOYER.

KAM, kăm. *a.* Crooked.

KANGARO'O*, kăng-gā-rōō'. *n. s.* An animal of South Wales. *Hawkesworth.*

*To* KAW §, kâw. *v. n.* [from the sound.] To cry as a raven, crow, or rook. *Locke.*

KAW, kâw. *n. s.* The cry of a raven or crow. *Dryden.*

KAYLE, kāle. *n. s.* [*quille*, Fr.] Ninepins; kettlepins, of which *skittles* seems a corruption. *Carew.* A kind of play, still retained in Scotland, in which nine holes ranged in threes are made in the ground, and an iron bullet rolled in among them.

*To* KECK, kĕk. *v. n.* [*kecken*, Dutch.] To heave the stomach; to retch at vomiting. *Bacon.*

*To* KE'CKLE, kĕk'-kl. *v. a.* [perhaps from *kughelen*, Teut.] To defend a cable round with rope. *Ainsworth.*

KE'CKSY, kĕk'-sē. *n. s.* [commonly *kex, cigue*, Fr.] Hemlock. *Shakspeare.*

KE'CKY, kĕk'-kē. *a.* [from *kex.*] Resembling a kex. An Indian sceptre. *Grew.*

*To* KEDGE, kĕdje. *v. a.* [*kaghe*, Dutch.] To bring a ship up or down a narrow river, against the wind. *Harris.*

KE'DGER, kĕd'-jŭr. *n. s.* [from *kedge.*] A small anchor used in a river. A fish-man. *Grose.*

KE'DLACK, kĕd'-lăk. *n. s.* A weed among corn; charlock. *Tusser.*

KEE, the provincial plural of *cow*, properly *kine. Gay.*

KEECH*, kēētsh. *n. s.* [*caicchio*, Ital.] A solid lump or mass. *Bp. Percy.*

KEEL §, kēēl. 246. *n. s.* [cœle, Sax.] The bottom of the ship. *Dryden.*

*To* KEEL, kēēl. *v. a.* [celan, Sax.] To cool; to render cool. *Gower.*

*To* KEEL*, kēēl. *v. n.* To become cold; to lose spirit. *Gower.*

KE'ELAGE*, kēēl'-ĭdje. *n. s.* [from *keel.*] Duty paid for a ship coming into the port of Hartlepool. *Blount.*

KE'ELFAT, kēēl'-văt. *n. s.* [cœlan, Sax. and *fat*, or *vat.*] Cooler; tub in which liquor is let to cool.

KEE'LING*, kēēl'-ĭng. *n. s.* A kind of small cod, whereof stockfish is made. *Cotgrave.*

KEELS, the same with *knyles*; which see.

KEE'LSON, kēēl'-sŭn. 166. *n. s.* The next piece of timber in a ship to her keel. *Harris.*

*To* KE'ELHALE, kēēl'-hāle. [kēēl'-hâwl, *Sheridan, Perry*, and *Jones.*] *v. a.* [*keel* and *hale.*] To punish in the seamen's way, by dragging the criminal under water on one side of the ship and up again on the other.

☞ This word is more generally, though less properly, pronounced *keelhawl.*—See *To* HALE. *W.*

KEEN §, kēēn. 246. *a.* [cene, kene, Sax.] Sharp; well-edged; not blunt. *Shak.* Severe; piercing. *Spenser.* Eager; vehement. *Milton.* Acrimonious; bitter of mind. *Shakspeare.* Sharp; acute of mind.

*To* KEEN, kēēn. *v. a.* To sharpen. *Thomson.*

KEE'NLY, kēēn'-lē. *ad.* Sharply; vehemently; eagerly; bitterly.

KE'ENNESS, kēēn'-nĕs. *n. s.* Sharpness; edge. *Bp Taylor.* Rigour of weather; piercing cold. Asperity; bitterness of mind. *Clarendon.* Eagerness; vehemence. *South.* Acuteness of understanding.

*To* KEEP §, kēēp. 246. *v. a.* [cepan, kepan, Sax.] To retain; not to lose. *Sidney.* To have in custody. *Knolles.* To preserve; not to let go. *Ex* xxxiv. To preserve in a state of security. *Josh.* xiv. To protect; to guard. *Gen.* xxviii. To restrain from flight. *Acts*, xxviii. To detain, or hold as a motive. *Dryden.* To hold for another. *Excd.* xxii. To tend; to have care of. *Gen.* ii. To preserve in the same tenour or state. *Bacon.* To regard; to attend. *Dryden.* To not suffer to fail. *Psalm* lxxxix. To hold in any state. *Locke.* To retain by some degree of force in any place or state. *Sidney.* To continue any state or action *Job*, xxix. To preserve in any state. *Ecclus.* xxvi To practise; to use habitually. *Pope.* To copy carefully. *Dryden.* To observe or solemnize any time. *Exod.* xii. To observe; not to violate. 1 *Kings*, viii. To maintain; to support with necessaries of life. *Milton.* To have in the house. *Shak.* Not to intermit. *Ecclus.* xli. To maintain; to hold. *Hayward.* To remain in; not to leave a place. *Shak.* Not to reveal; not to betray. *Ecclus.* viii. To restrain; to withhold. *Boyle.* To debar from any place. *Milton.*—*To keep back.* To reserve. To withhold. *Jer.* xliii. *To keep back.* To withhold; to restrain. *Psalm* xix. *To keep company.* To frequent any one; to accompany. *Shak. To keep company with.* To have familiar intercourse. *Broome. To keep in.* To conceal; not to tell *Shak.* To restrain; to curb. *Ecclus.* xxvi. *To keep off.* To bear to a distance; not to admit. To hinder. *Locke. To keep up.* To maintain without abatement. *Locke.* To continue; to hinder from ceasing. *Bp. Taylor. To keep under.* To oppress; to subdue. *Hooker.*

*To* KEEP, kēēp. *v. n.* To care for; to regard. *Chaucer.* To remain by some labour or effort in a certain state. *Pope.* To continue in any place or state; to stay. *Sidney.* To remain unhurt; to last. *Sidney.* To dwell; to live constantly. *Shak.* To adhere strictly. *Addison.*—*To keep on.* To go forward. *Dryden. To keep up.* To continue unsubdued. *Life of Cleomenes.*

KEEP, kēēp. *n. s.* The strongest part of the old castles; the donjon. See DONJON. *Sir T. Herbert.* Custody; guard; charge; care. *Spenser.* Guardianship; restraint. *Ascham.* Condition: a colloquial expression; as, in good *keep.*

KE'EPER, kēēp'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* A defender; a preserver; one who saves from harm. *Psalm* cxxi One who holds any thing for the use of another *Sidney.* One who has prisoners in custody *Genesis*, xxxix. One who has the care of parks, or beasts of chase. *Shak.* One that has the superintendence or care of any thing. 2 *Kings*, xxii

KE'EPER *of the Great Seal*, is a lord by his office, and called lord *keeper* of the great seal of England, and is of the privy council, under whose hands pass all charters, commissions, and grants of the king. This lord *keeper*, by the statute of 5 Eliz. c. 18. has the like jurisdiction, and all other advantages, as the lord chancellor of England. *Cowel.*

KE'EPERSHIP, kēēp'-ŭr-shĭp. *n. s.* Office of a keeper. *Carew.*

KE'EPING*, kēēp'-ĭng. *n. s.* Charge; custody. 1 *Pet.* iv. Care to preserve; preservation. *South.* Guard. *Spenser.*

KE'EPSAKE*, kēēp'-sāke. *n. s.* A gift in token of remembrance, to be kept for the sake of the giver.

KEG, vulgarly kăg, properly kĕg. *n. s* [*caque*, Fr.] A small barrel, commonly used for a fish barrel

KELL §, kĕl. *n. s.* [*caul*, Welsh.] The omentum; that which inwraps the guts. *Wiseman.* A child's caul. *Barret.* The chrysalis of a caterpillar. *B. Jonson.*

KELL, kĕl. *n. s.* A sort of pottage. *Ainsworth.*

KELP, kĕlp. *n. s.* A sea-plant; a salt produced from calcined sea-weed. *Boyle.*

KE'LPY*, kĕl'-pè. *n. s.* A supposed spirit of the waters in Scotland; described as a quadruped, of the form of a horse.

KE'LSON, kĕl'-sŭn. 166. *n. s.* [more properly *keelson.*] The wood next the keel. *Raleigh.*

☞ A very accurate philologist has informed me, that this word is pronounced regularly in the north-west of England, *keelsen*; but the very general practice of shortening the vowel of the primitive in the compound may justly make us suspect, that, in other parts of the kingdom, it is otherwise. 515. *W.*

KE'LTER, kĕl'-tŭr. *n. s.* [*kelter*, Danish.] Order; ready or proper state. *Barrow.*

*To* KEMB, kĕmb. *v. a.* [cœmban, Sax. now written *to comb.*] To separate or disentangle by a denticulated instrument. *B. Jonson.*

KE'MBO*. See KIMBO.

KE'MELIN*. *n. s.* [κειμήλιον.] A brewer's vessel; a tub. *Chaucer.*

*To* KEN §, kĕn. *v. a.* [cennan, Sax.] To see at a distance; to descry. *Spenser.* To know. *Shak.*

*To* KEN*, kĕn. *v. n.* To look round; to direct the eye to or from any object. *Burton.*

KEN, kĕn. *n. s.* View; reach of sight. *Shakspeare.*

KENDAL-GREEN*, kĕn'-dăl-grèèn. *n. s.* A kind of green cloth, made at Kendal, in Westmoreland. *Shakspeare.*

KE'NNEL, kĕn'-nĭl. 99. *n. s.* [*chenil*, Fr.] A cot for dogs. *Sidney.* A number of dogs kept in a kennel. *Shak.* The hole of a fox or other beast. [*kennel*, Dutch; *chenal*, Fr.; *canalis*, Lat.] The watercourse of a street. *Bp. Holl.*

KE'NNEL *Coal**. See CANAL *Coal.*

*To* KE'NNEL, kĕn'-nĭl. *v. n.* To lie; to dwell: used of beasts, and of man in contempt. *Milton.*

*To* KE'NNEL*, kĕn'-nĭl. *v. a.* To keep in a kennel. *Tatler.*

KE'NNING*, kĕn'-nĭng. *n. s.* View: apparently a sea term. *Bacon.*

KEPT, kĕpt. pret. and part. pass. of *keep.*

KERB*, kĕrb. *n. s.* [ceorfan, Sax.] Any edging of strong, solid stuff, which serves as a guard to something else. Thus the edging of the stone footways in London streets is called the *kerb*-stone. *Evelyn.*

KE'RCHIEF §, kĕr'-tshĭf. *n. s.* [*covrecheif*, *Chaucer*; *couvre*, to cover, and *chef*, the head.] A head dress of a woman. *Shak.* Any loose cloth used in dress. *Hayward.*

KE'RCHIEFED, KE'RCHIEFT, kĕr'-tshĭft. *a.* Dressed; hooded. *Milton.*

☞ These words show the propensity diphthongs have to drop a vowel, when not under the accent. 208. *W.*

KERF, kĕrf. *n. s.* [ceorfan, Sax.] The sawn-away slit between two pieces of stuff. *Moxon.*

KE'RMES, kĕr'-mĕz. *n. s.* [See ALKERMES.] A roundish animal body, of the bigness of a pea, and of a brownish-red colour. It contains a multitude of little, distinct granules, which are soft, and, when crushed, yield a scarlet juice. *Hill.*

KERN, kĕrn. *n. s.* Irish footsoldier; an Irish boor. *Spenser.*

KERN §, kĕrn. *n. s.* [*querne*, Teut.] A handmill consisting of two pieces of stone, by which corn is ground. A churn.—*Kern baby.* An image dressed up with corn, carried before the reapers to their harvest home.

*To* KERN, kĕrn. *v. n.* [probably from *kernel*, or, corrupted from *corn.*] To harden as ripened corn. *Carew.* To take the form of grains; to granulate. *Grew.*

KE'RNEL §, kĕr'-nĭl. 99. *n. s.* [cyrnel, Sax.; *kerne*, Teut.] The edible substance contained in a shell. *Shak.* Any thing included in a husk or integument. *Denham.* The seeds of pulpy fruits. *Bacon.* The central part of any thing upon which the ambient strata are concreted. *Arbuthnot.* Knobby concretions in children's flesh.

*To* KE'RNEL, kĕr'-nĭl. *v. n.* To ripen to kernels *Mortimer.*

KE'RNELLY, kĕr'-nĭl-è. *a.* Full of kernels; having the quality or resemblance of kernels. *Sherwood.*

KE'RNELWORT, kĕr'-nĭl-wŭrt. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

KE'RSEY, kĕr'-zè. *n. s.* [*karsaye*, Dutch.] Coarse stuff. *Shakspeare.*

*To* KERVE §*, kĕrv. *v. a.* [ceorfan, Sax.] To cut; to carve. *Sir T. Elyot.*

KE'RVER*, kĕr'-vŭr. *n. s.* A carver. *Chaucer.*

KE'SAR*. kè'-zŭr. *n. s.* [*Cæsar*, Lat.] An emperour. *Spenser. Ob. T.*

KEST. The preter tense of *cast. Spenser.*

KE'STREL, kĕs'-trĭl. 99. *n. s.* A little kind of bastard hawk. *Spenser.*

KETCH, kĕtsh. *n. s.* [*caicchio*, Ital.] A heavy ship; as, a bomb *ketch.* A vessel with two masts, usually from 100 to 250 tons burthen.

KE'TTLE §, kĕt'-tl. 405. *n. s.* [cetl, Sax.] A vessel in which liquor is boiled. *Dryden.*

KE'TTLEDRUM, kĕt'-tl-drŭm. *n. s.* [*kettle* and *drum.*] A drum of which the head is spread over a body of brass, or copper. *Shakspeare.*

KE'TTLEPINS*, kĕt'-tl-pĭnz. *n. s.* Ninepins; skittles. *Gayton.*

KEX*, kĕks. *n. s.* [See KECKSY.] Hemlock. A dry stalk. The stem of the teasel. *Shelton.*

KEY §, kè. 269. *n. s.* [cæg, Sax.] An instrument formed with cavities correspondent to the wards of a lock. *Shak.* An instrument by which something is screwed or turned. *Swift.* An explanation of any thing difficult. *Burnet.* The parts of a musical instrument which are struck with the fingers. *Richardson.* [In musick.] A certain tone, whereto every composition, whether long or short, ought to be fitted. *Harris.* [*kaye*, Dutch; *quai*, Fr.] A bank raised perpendicular for the ease of lading and unlading ships. *Dryden.* [In botany.] The husk containing the seed of an ash. *Evelyn.*

KE'YCOLD, kè'-kōld. *a.* [*key* and *cold.*] Lifeless: formerly a common expression. *Stapleton.* Cold. *Ob. J.*

KE'YAGE, kè'-ĭdje. 90. *n. s.* Money paid for lying at the key, or quay. *Ainsworth.*

KE'YHOLE, kè'-hōle. *n. s.* The perforation in the door or lock, through which the key is put. *Shak.*

KE'YSTONE, kè'-stōne. *n. s.* The middle stone of an arch. *Moxon.*

KHANE*, kāne. *n. s.* [A Turkish word.] A sort of house or place of general reception. *Drummond.*

KIBE §. kyibe. [See GUARD.] *n. s.* [*kerb*, Germ.] An ulcerated chilblain; a chap in the heel caused by the cold. *Shakspeare.*

KI'BED, kyĭb'd. 359. *a.* Troubled with kibes: as *kibed* heels.

KI'BY*, kyĭ'-bè. *a.* Having kibes; sore with kibes *Skelton.*

*To* KICK §, kĭk. *v. a.* [*kauchen*, Germ.] To strike with the foot. *South.*

*To* KICK, kĭk. *v. n.* To beat the foot in anger or contempt. 1 *Sam.* ii.

KICK, kĭk. *n. s.* A blow with the foot. *Dryden.*

KI'CKER, kĭk'-kŭr. 99. *n. s.* One who strikes with his foot. A wincing horse. *Huloet.*

KI'CKSHAW, kĭk'-shâw. *n. s.* [a corruption from *quelquechose.*] Something uncommon; fantastical; something ridiculous. *Milton.* A dish so changed by the cookery that it can scarcely be known. *Shak.*

KICKSY-WICKSEY, kĭk'-sè-wĭk'-sè. *n. s.* [from *kick* and *wince.*] A made word in ridicule and disdain of a wife. *Shakspeare.*

KID §, kĭd. *n. s.* [Danish.] The young of a goat. *Spenser.* [*cidweln*, Welsh.] A bundle of heath or furze.

*To* KID, kĭd. *v. n.* To bring forth kids. *Cotgrave.*

*To* KID*, kĭd. *v. a.* [cȳðan, Sax.] To discover; to show; to make known. *Gower.*

KI'DDED*, kĭd'-dĭd. *a.* Fallen as a young kid. *Cotgrave.*

☞ 559.—Fāte, fâr, fâll, fåt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

KI'DDER, kĭd'-dûr. 93. *n. s.* An engrosser of corn to enhance its price. *Ainsworth.*

KI'DDLE*, kĭd'-dl. *n. s.* [*kidellus*, low Lat.] A kind of wear in a river, to catch fish. Corruptly called, in some places, *kittle*, or *kettle*. *Magna Charta.*

KI'DDOW*, kĭd'-dō. *n. s.* A web-footed bird, called also the guillemot or guillem, and the sea-hen, and skout. *Chambers.*

KI'DLING*, kĭd'-lĭng. *n. s.* A young kid. *W. Browne.*

*To* KI'DNAP§, kĭd'-năp. *v. a.* [*kind*, Dutch, a child, and *nap*.] To steal children; to steal human beings. *Drummond.*

KI'DNAPPER, kĭd'-năp-pûr. *n. s.* One who steals human beings; a manstealer. *Spectator.*

KI'DNEY§, kĭd'-nē. *n. s.* [*qued*, the belly; and *nigh*, Su. Goth.] Two large glands, which separate the urine from the blood. *Quincy.* Sort; kind: in ludicrous language. *Shakspeare.*

KI'DNEYBEAN, kĭd'-nē-bēne. *n. s.* [so named from its shape.] A leguminous plant. *Mortimer.*

KI'DNEYVETCH, kĭd'-nē-vĕtsh. } *n. s.* Plants.
KI'DNEYWORT, kĭd'-nē-wûrt. } *Ainsworth.*

KIE*. Kine. See also KEE and KY.

KI'LDERKIN, kĭl'-dĕr-kĭn. *n. s.* [*kindeken*, Dutch.] A small barrel. *Bacon.*

*To* KILL§, kĭl. *v. a.* [anciently *quell*: cpellan, Sax.] To deprive of life; to put to death, as an agent. *Exod.* xvi. To destroy animals for food. 1 *Sam.* xxv. To deprive of life, as a cause or instrument. *Bacon.* To deprive of vegetative or other motion, or active qualities. *Bacon.*

KI'LLER, kĭl'-lûr. *n. s.* One that deprives of life. *Sidney.*

KI'LLOW, kĭl'-lō. 327. *n. s.* [a corruption of *coal* and *low*, a flame.] An earth of a blackish or deep blue colour. *Woodward.*

KILN§, kĭl. 411. *n. s.* [cyln, Sax.] A stove; a fabrick formed for admitting heat, in order to dry or burn things contained in it. *Bacon.*

*To* KI'LNDRY, kĭl'-drĭ. *v. a.* To dry by means of a kiln. *Mortimer.*

KILT, kĭlt. *part. a.* Killed; hurt; or wounded. *Spenser. Castle Rackrent.*

KI'MBO, kĭm'-bō. *a.* [*schembo*, Ital.] Crooked; bent; arched. *Dryden.*

KI'MNEL*. See KEMELIN.

KIN§, kĭn. *n. s.* [cynne, Sax.] Relation either of consanguinity or affinity. *Bacon.* Relatives; those who are of the same race. *Shak.* A relation; one related. *Davies.* The same generical class, though perhaps not the same species. *Boyle.* A diminutive termination from *kind*, Dutch, a child: as, *manikin, minikin, thomkin, wilkin.*

KIN*, kĭn. *a.* Of the same nature; congenial; kindred. *Chaucer.*

KIND, kynd. 160. [See GUILT.] *a.* [cynne, Sax.] Benevolent; filled with general good will. *South.* Favourable; beneficent. *St. Luke*, vi.

KIND-HEARTED*, kynd'-hârt'-ĕd. *a.* [*kind* and *heart*.] Having great benevolence. *Thomson.*

KIND§, kynd. 92. *n. s.* [*kund*, Gothick.] Race; generical class. *Hooker.* Particular nature. *Baker.* Natural state. *Bacon.* Nature; natural determination. *Spenser.* Manner; way. *Shakspeare.* Sort. *Bacon.*

KI'NDED*, kynd'-ĕd. *part. a.* [cennan, Sax.] Begotten. *Spenser.*

*To* KI'NDLE§, kĭn'-dl. *v. a.* [*cynne*, or *cynnen*, Welsh; *kyndell*, Goth.] To set on fire; to light; to make to burn. *Is.* xliv. To inflame the passions; to exasperate; to animate; to fire the mind. *Job*, xix. [cennan, Sax.] To bring forth. *Shakspeare.*

*To* KI'NDLE, kĭn'-dl. 405. *v. n.* To catch fire. *Is.* xliii.

KI'NDLER, kĭnd'-dl-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One that lights; one who inflames. *Gay.*

KI'NDLESS*, kynd'-lĕs. *a.* Unnatural. *Shakspeare.*

KI'NDLINESS*, kynd'-lē-nĕs. *n. s.* Favour; affection; good will. *Sackville.* Natural disposition; natural course. *Milton.*

KI'NDLY, kynd'-lē. *a.* Homogeneal; congenial; kindred; of the same nature. *Hammond.* Natural; fit; proper. *Litany.* Bland; mild; softening *Dryden.*

KI'NDLY, kynd'-lē. *ad.* Benevolently; favourably with good will. Naturally; fitly. *Mir. for Mag.*

KI'NDNESS, kynd'-nĕs. *n. s.* Benevolence; beneficence; good will; favour; love. *Ecclus.* xxxvi. Benefit conferred.

KI'NDRED, kĭn'-drĕd. *n. s.* [cynnen, Sax.] Relation by birth or marriage; cognation; consanguinity; affinity. *Dryden.* Relation; suit. *Shakspeare* Relatives. *Shakspeare.*

KI'NDRED, kĭn'-drĕd. *a.* Congenial; related; cognate. *Dryden.*

KINE, kyne. *n. s.* plur. from *cow*, that is, *cowen. B. Jonson.*

KING§, kĭng. *n. s.* [*cuning*, or *cyning*, Teut.] Monarch; supreme governour. *Shak.* It is taken by *Bacon* in the feminine; as *prince* also is. *Bacon.* A card with the picture of a king. *Pope.—King at Arms.* A principal officer at arms, that has the preeminence of the society; of whom there are three, viz. Garter, Norroy, and Clarencieux. *Phillips.*

*To* KING, kĭng. *v. a.* To supply with a king. *Shak.* To make royal; to raise to royalty. *Shakspeare.*

KI'NGAPPLE, kĭng'-ăp-pl. *n. s.* A kind of apple. *Mortimer.*

KI'NGCRAFT, kĭng'-krăft. *n. s.* [*king* and *craft*.] The art of governing. *King James.*

KI'NGCUP, kĭng'-kŭp. *n. s.* [*king* and *cup*.] A flower; crowfoot. *Peacham.*

KI'NGDOM, kĭng'-dŭm. 166. *n. s.* [*king* and *dom*.] The dominion of a king; the territories subject to a monarch. *Shak.* A different class or order; as, the animal and vegetable *kingdoms. Locke.* A region; a tract. *Shakspeare.*

KI'NGDOMED*, kĭng'-dŭmd. *a.* Proud of kingly power. *Shakspeare. Ob. T.*

KI'NGFISHER, kĭng'-fĭsh'-ûr. *n. s.* A species of bird. *May.*

KI'NGHOOD*, kĭng'-hŭd. *n. s.* [*king* and *hood*.] State of being a king. *Gower.*

KI'NGLIKE, kĭng'-lĭke. } *a.* Royal; sovereign;
KI'NGLY, kĭng'-lē. } monarchical. *Shak.* Belonging to a king. *Shak.* Noble; august; magnificent. *Sidney.*

KI'NGLY, kĭng'-lē. *ad.* With an air of royalty; with superiour dignity. *Milton.*

KINGSE'VIL, kĭngz-ē'-vl. *n. s.* [*king* and *evil*.] A scrofulous distemper, commonly believed to be cured by the touch of the king. *Wiseman.*

KI'NGSHIP, kĭng'-shĭp. *n. s.* Royalty; monarchy *King Charles.*

KI'NGSPEAR, kĭngz'-spēre. *n. s.* A plant.

KI'NGSTONE, kĭngz'-stōne. *n. s.* A fish. *Ainsworth.*

KI'NKHAUST*, kĭnk'-hâwst. *n. s.* A violent cough; the chin-cough.

KI'NSFOLK, kĭnz'-fōke. *n. s.* [*kin* and *folk*.] Relations; those who are of the same family. *Spenser*

KI'NSMAN, kĭnz'-măn. 88. *n. s.* [*kin* and *man*.] A man of the same race or family. *Spenser.*

KI'NSWOMAN, kĭnz'-wŭm-ŭn. *n. s.* A female relation. *Sidney.*

KI'NTAL*. See QUINTAL.

KI'PPER*, kĭp'-pûr. *a.* A term applied to salmon when unfit to be taken, and to the time when they are so considered. *Pennant.*

KIRN*. See KERN.

KIRK§, kĕrk. *n. s.* [cyrce, Sax.] An old word for a church, yet retained in Scotland. *Spenser*

KI'RKMAN*, kĕrk'-măn. *n. s.* One of the church of Scotland. *Vindiciæ Carolinæ.*

KI'RTLE§, kĕr'-tl. 405. *n. s.* [cyrtel, Sax.] A gown; a jacket; a petticoat; a mantle; a cloak. *Chaucer.*

KI'RTLED*, kĕr'-tld. *a.* Wearing a kirtle. *Milton.*

*To* KISS§, kĭs. *v. a.* [cyssan, Sax.] To touch with the lips. *Sidney.* To treat with fondness. *Shak.* To touch gently. *Shakspeare.*

KISS, kĭs. *n. s.* Salute given by joining lips. *Shak*

KI'SSER, kĭs'-sûr. *n. s.* One that kisses. *Sherwood*

—nō, mōve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*thin*, THIS.

KI'SSINGCOMFIT*, kĭs'-sĭng-kŭm-fĭt. *n. s.* Perfumed sugar-plums, to make the breath sweet. *Shakspeare.*

KI'SSINGCRUST, kĭs'-sĭng-krŭst. *n. s.* Crust formed where one loaf in the oven touches another. *King.*

KIST*, kĭst. *n. s.* [ceyſt, Sax.] A chest.

KIT, kĭt. *n. s.* A large bottle. *Skinner.* A small, diminutive fiddle. *Drayton.* A small wooden vessel, in which Newcastle salmon is sent up to town. [*kitte, kit,* Dutch.] A milking pail, like a churn, with two ears, and a cover. [*kitte,* Dutch.]

KI'TCAT*. *a.* Denoting a club of whigs at the beginning of the last century, of which Addison, Steele, and other distinguished wits, were members; so named from Christopher Cat, a pastry-cook, who excelled in mutton-pies, by whom the club was served with this part of the entertainment. *Addison.* Denoting a portrait, three-fourths less than a half length; so called from the room in which portraits of the kitcat club at first were placed, being not sufficiently lofty to admit half lengths. *Drummond.*

KI'TCHEN§, kĭtsh'-ĭn. 103. *n. s.* [*kegin,* Welsh; *kyshen,* Erse.] The room in a house where the provisions are cooked. *Spenser.*

KI'TCHENGARDEN, kĭtsh'-ĭn-gâr-d'n. *n. s.* Garden in which esculent plants are produced. *Bacon.*

KI'TCHENMAID, kĭtsh'-ĭn-mâde. *n. s.* A maid under the cook-maid, whose business is to clean the utensils of the kitchen. *Shakspeare.*

KI'TCHENSTUFF, kĭtsh'-ĭn-stŭf. *n. s.* The fat of meat scummed off the pot, or gathered out of the dripping-pan. *Donne.*

KI'TCHENWENCH, kĭtsh'-ĭn-wĕnsh. *n. s.* [*kitchen* and *wench.*] Scullion; maid employed to clean the instruments of cookery. *Shakspeare.*

KI'TCHENWORK, kĭtsh'-ĭn-wûrk. *n. s.* Cookery; work done in the kitchen.

KITE, kyte. 160. [See GUILE.] *n. s.* [cÿta, Sax.] A bird of prey that infests the farms, and steals the chickens. *Shak.* A name of reproach denoting rapacity. *Shak.* A fictitious bird made of paper. *Government of the Tongue.*

KITE*, kyte. *n. s.* [*qued,* Su. Goth.] In the north of England, the belly.

KI'TESFOOT, kytes'-fŭt. *n. s.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

KITH, kĭth. *n. s.* [cÿðe, Sax.] Acquaintance. *Gower. Ob. T.*

KI'TTEN§, kĭt'-t'n. 103. *n. s.* [*katteken,* Dutch. It is probable that the true singular is *kit,* the diminutive of *cat,* of which the old plural was *kitten,* or *young cats.*] A young cat. *Brown.*

*To* KI'TTEN, kĭt'-t'n. *v. n.* To bring forth young cats. *Shakspeare.*

KI'TTIWAKE*, kĭt'-tĭ-wâke. *n. s.* A bird of the gull kind, common among the rocks of Flamborough Head.

*To* KI'TTLE*, kĭt'-tl. *v. a.* [cÿtelan, Sax.] To tickle. *Sherwood.*

KI'TLING*, kĭt'-lĭng. *n. s.* [*catulus,* Lat.] A whelp; the young of all beasts. *B. Jonson.*

KIVE*, kyive. *n. s.* The tub-hole is a hollow place in the ground, over which the kive (*mashing fat*) stands. *Sir W. Petty.*

*To* KI'VER*, kĭv'-ûr. *v. a.* To cover. *Huloet.*

*To* KLICK, klĭk. *v. n.* To make a small, sharp noise. To pilfer, or steal away suddenly with a snatch. *Dr. Johnson.*

*To* KNAB§, nâb. 399. *v. a.* [*knappen,* Dutch.] To bite; to bite something brittle. *L'Estrange.*

*To* KNA'BBLE, nâb'-bl. *v. n.* To bite idly, or wantonly; to nibble. *Brown.*

KNACK§, nâk. 399. *n. s.* [from the *knacking* or *snapping* of the fingers used by jugglers.] A little machine; a petty contrivance; a toy. *Chaucer.* A readiness; an habitual facility; a lucky dexterity. *B. Jonson.* A nice trick. *Pope.*

*To* KNACK, nâk. *v. n.* [*knacken,* Teut.] To make a sharp, quick noise, as when a stick breaks. *Bp. Hall.* To speak finely or affectedly. *Grove.*

KNA'CKER, nâk'-ûr. *n. s.* A maker of small work. *Mortimer.* A ropemaker. *Ainsworth.*

KNAG§, nâg. 399. *n. s.* [*cnag,* Su. Goth.] A hard knot in wood. *Barret.* A peg for hanging any thing upon. *Romance of Le Bone Florence.* Knags are the shoots of a deer's horns, called brow-antlers *Sherwood.*

KNA'GGY, nâg'-gĕ. *a.* Knotty; set with hard, rough knots. *Sherwood.* Figuratively, full of rough or sour humours; ill-humoured.

KNAP§, nâp. 399. *n. s.* [*cnap,* Welsh; cnæp, Sax.] A protuberance; a swelling prominence. *Bacon.*

*To* KNAP, nâp. *v. a.* [*knappen,* Dutch.] To bite; to break short. *Ps. Comm. Prayer.* [*knaop,* Erse.] To strike so as to make a sharp noise like that of breaking. *Bacon.*

*To* KNAP, nâp. *v. n.* To make a short, sharp noise. *Wiseman.*

KNA'PBOTTLE, nâp'-bŏt-tl. *n. s.* A plant.

KNA'PPISH*, nâp'-pĭsh. *a.* Our old word for *snappish.* Froward. *Barret.*

*To* KNA'PPLE, nâp'-pl. 405. *v. n.* To break off with a sharp, quick noise. *Ainsworth.*

KNA'PPY*, nâp'-pĕ. *a.* Full of knaps or hillocks *Huloet.*

KNA'PSACK, nâp'-sâk. *n. s.* [*knappen,* Germ.] The bag which a soldier carries on his back; a bag of provisions. *K. Charles.*

KNA'PWEED, nâp'-wēēd. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

KNAR§, nâr. *n. s.* [*knor,* Germ.] A hard knot. *Dryd*

KNA'RLED*, nârl'-ĕd. *a.* Knotted.

KNA'RRY*, nâr'-rĕ. *a.* Knotty; stubby. *Chaucer.*

KNAVE§, nâve. 399. *n. s.* [cnapa, Sax.] A boy; a male or man-child. *Wicliffe.* A servant. *Gower.* A petty rascal; a scoundrel. *South.* A card with a soldier painted on it. *Hudibras.*

KNA'VERY, nâ'-vûr-ĕ. 557. *n. s.* Dishonesty; tricks petty villany. *Shakspeare.* Mischievous tricks or practices. *Shakspeare.*

KNA'VISH, nâ'-vĭsh. *a.* Dishonest; wicked; fraudulent. *Pope.* Waggish; mischievous. *Shak.*

KNA'VISHLY, nâ'-vĭsh-lè. *ad.* Dishonestly; fraudulently. Waggishly; mischievously. *Gayton.*

KNA'VISHNESS*, nâ'-vĭsh-nĕs. *n. s.* State or quality of being knavish. *Sherwood.*

*To* KNAW*, nâw. Sometimes written for *gnaw.*

*To* KNEAD§, nēēd. 227. *v. a.* [cnæðan, Sax.] To beat or mingle any stuff or substance. *Shakspeare.*

KNE'ADER*, nē'-dûr. *n. s.* A baker. *Huloet.*

KNE'ADINGTROUGH, nēēd'-ĭng-trŏf. *n. s.* A trough in which the paste of bread is worked together. *Exod.* viii.

KNEE§, nēē. 399. *n. s.* [cneop, Sax.] The joint of the leg where it is joined to the thigh. *Shak.* A piece of timber growing crooked, and so cut that the trunk and branch make an angle. *Moxon.*

*To* KNEE, nēē. *v. a.* To supplicate by kneeling *Shakspeare.*

KNEE-CROOKING*, nēē'-krŏŏk'-ĭng. *a.* [*knee* and *crook.*] Obsequious. *Shakspeare.*

KNEED, nēēd. *a.* Having knees: as, *in-kneed,* or *out-kneed.* Having joints: as, *kneed* grass.

KNEEDE'EP, nēē'-dēēp. *a.* [*knee* and *deep.*] Rising to the knees. *Milton.* Sunk to the knees. *Shak.*

KNE'EDGRASS, nēēd'-grâs. *n. s.* An herb

KNE'EHOLM, nēē'-hōlm. *n. s.* A plant, called also *knee-holly.*

*To* KNEEL, nēēl. 399. *v. n.* To perform the act of genuflection; to bend the knee. *St. Matt.* xvii.

KNE'ELER*, nēē'-lûr. *n. s.* One who shows obeisance by kneeling. *Lewis.*

KNE'EPAN, nēē'-pân. *n. s.* [*knee* and *pan.*] A little, round bone about two inches broad, pretty thick, a little convex on both sides, and covered with a smooth cartilage on its foreside. Over it passes the tendon of the muscles which extend the leg, to which it serves as a pulley. *Quincy.*

KNEETI'MBER*, nēē'-tĭm'-bûr *n. s.* [See the second sense of KNEE.] *Howell.*

KNEETRI'BUTE. nēē'-trĭb-ûte. *n. s.* [*knee* and *tribute.*] Genuflection; worship or obeisance shown by kneeling. *Milton.*

☞ 559.—Fāte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

KNELL §, nĕl. 399. *n. s.* [cnýll, from cnýllan, Sax.] The sound of a bell rung at a funeral. *Shakspeare.*

KNEW, nū. 399. The preterit of *know.*

KNICK-KNACK*, nĭk'-nâk. *n. s.* Any trifle or toy.

KNIFE, nīfe. 399. *n. s.* plur. *knives.* [*cneifio*, Celtick.] An instrument edged and pointed, wherewith meat is cut, and animals killed. *Crashaw.* A sword or dagger. *Spenser.*

KNIGHT §, nīte. 399. *n. s.* [cnihτ, Sax.; *knetch*, Germ.] A man advanced to a certain degree of military rank. In England, knighthood confers the title of *sir*: as, *sir* Thomas, *sir* Richard. When the name was not known, it was usual to say *sir* knight. *Spenser.* A pupil or follower. *Shakspeare.* A champion. *Drayton.*

KNIGHT *Errant*, nīte-ĕr'-rânt. [See ERRANT.] A wandering knight; one who went about in quest of adventures. *Denham.*

KNIGHT *Errantry*, nīte-ĕr'-rânt-rè. The character or manners of wandering knights. *Norris.*

KNIGHT *of the Post.* A hireling evidence; a knight dubbed at the whipping-post or pillory. *South.*

KNIGHT *of the Shire.* One of the representatives of a county in parliament: he formerly was a military knight, but now any man, having an estate in land of six hundred pounds a year, is qualified.

*To* KNIGHT, nīte. *v. a.* To create one a knight. *Wotton.*

KNI'GHTHOOD, nīte'-hŭd. *n. s.* The character or dignity of a knight. *Spenser.*

KNI'GHTLESS, nīte'-lĕs. *a.* Unbecoming a knight. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

KNI'GHTLINESS*, nīte'-lè-nĕs. *n. s.* Duties of a knight. *Spenser.*

KNI'GHTLY, nīte'-lè *a.* Befitting a knight; beseeming a knight. *Sidney.*

KNI'GHTLY*, nīte'-lè. *ad.* In a manner becoming a knight. *Sherwood.*

*To* KNIT §, nĭt. *v. a.* preter. *knit* or *knitted.* [cnihτan, Sax.] To make or unite by texture without a loom. *Shak.* To tie. *Shak.* To join; to unite. *Spenser.* To contract. *Addison.* To tie up. *Acts*, x.

*To* KNIT, nĭt. 399. *v. n.* To weave without a loom. *Sidney.* To join; to close; to unite. *Shakspeare.*

KNIT, nĭt. *n. s.* Texture. *Shakspeare.*

KNITCH*, nĭtsh. *n. s.* A burden of wood; a fagot. *Wicliffe.*

KNI'TTABLE*, nĭt'-tâ-bl. *a.* That may be knit or united. *Huloet.*

KNI'TTER, nĭt'-tûr. 98. *n. s.* One who weaves or knits. *Shakspeare.*

KNI'TTING*, nĭt'-tĭng. *n. s.* Junction. *Wotton.*

KNI'TTINGNEEDLE, nĭt'-tĭng-nèè-dl. *n. s.* [*knit* and *needle.*] A wire which women use in knitting. *Arbuthnot.*

KNI'TTLE, nĭt'-tl. *n. s.* [from *knit.*] A string that gathers a purse round. *Ainsworth.* A small line, used for various purposes at sea.

KNOB §, nŏb. 399. *n. s.* [cnæp, Sax.; *knoppe*, Germ.] A protuberance; any part bluntly rising above the rest. *Chaucer.*

KNO'BBED, nŏbd. 359. *a.* Set with nobs; having protuberances. *Sackville.*

KNO'BBINESS, nŏb'-bè-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of having knobs. *Sherwood.*

KNO'BBY, nŏb'-bè. *a.* Full of knobs. *More.* Hard; stubborn. *Howell.*

*To* KNOCK §, nŏk. 399. *v. n.* [cnucian, Sax.] To clash; to be driven suddenly together. *Bacon.* To beat, as at a door for admittance. *Shak.*—*To knock under.* A common expression, which denotes that a man yields or submits.

*To* KNOCK, nŏk. *v. a.* To affect or change in any respect by blows. *Locke.* To dash together; to strike; to collide with a sharp noise. *Cleaveland.*—*To knock down.* To fell by a blow. *Addison. To knock on the head.* To kill by a blow; to destroy. *South.*

KNOCK, nŏk. *n. s.* A sudden stroke; a blow. *Brown.* A loud stroke at a door for admission. *Dryden.*

KNO'CKER, nŏk'-kûr. 98. *n. s.* One that fells by a blow; one that knocks down. *Sherwood* He that *knocks. Johnson.* The hammer which hangs at the door for strangers to strike. *Tatler.*

KNO'CKING*, nŏk'-ĭng. *n. s.* Beating at the door *Congreve.*

*To* KNOLL §, nōle. 399, 406. *v. a.* [from *knell.*] To ring the bell, generally for a funeral. *Shakspeare.*

*To* KNOLL, nōle. *v. n.* To sound as a bell. *Shak.*

KNOLL §, nōle. *n. s.* [cnolle, Sax.] A little round hill; the top or cop of a hill or mountain. *Wyndham.*

KNO'LLER*, nō'-lûr. *n. s.* One who tolls a bell. *Sherwood.*

KNOP §, nŏp. *n. s.* [*knoppe*, Teut.] The bud of a flower, or any protuberance or bunch. *Chaucer.*

KNO'PPED*, nŏpt. *a.* Having knops; fastened as with a knop or button. *Chaucer.*

KNOR*, nôr. *n. s.* [Germ.] A knot.

KNOT §, nŏt. 399. *n. s.* [cnotta, Sax.] A complication of a cord or string not easily to be disentangled. *Sidney.* Any figure of which the lines frequently intersect each other. *Bacon.* Any bond of association or union. *Shak.* A hard part in a piece of wood caused by the protuberance of a bough, and consequently by a transverse direction of the fibres. A joint in an herb. *Wisd.* xiii. Difficulty; intricacy. *South.* Any intrigue, or difficult perplexity of affairs. *Dryden.* A confederacy; an association; a small band. *Shakspeare.* A cluster; a collection. [from *knit.*] *Bacon.* A bird of the snipe kind, said to be so named from *Canute*, who was very fond of it. *Drayton.* [In naval language.] The division of the log-line; a *knot* answering to a *mile* by land. An epaulet.

*To* KNOT, nŏt. *v. a.* To complicate in knots. *Sedley.* To entangle; to perplex. To unite. *Bacon.*

*To* KNOT, nŏt. *v. n.* To form buds, knots, or joints, in vegetation. *Mortimer.* To knit knots for fringes. *Skelton.*

KNO'TBERRYBUSH, nŏt'-bĕr-rè-bŭsh. *n. s.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

KNO'TGRASS, nŏt'-grâs. *n. s.* A plant. *Shak.*

KNO'TLESS*, nŏt'-lĕs. *a.* Without knots. *Congreve.* Without difficulty; without any thing to obstruct the passage. *Chaucer.*

KNO'TTED, nŏt'-tĕd. *a.* Full of knots or protuberances. *Dryden.* Having figures of which the lines intersect each other. *Shakspeare.*

KNO'TTINESS, nŏt'-tè-nĕs. *n. s.* Fulness of knots; unevenness; intricacy; difficulty. *Peacham.* A protuberance, or swelling; as the muscles, or fleshy parts. *Dr. Warton.*

KNO'TTY, nŏt'-tè. *a.* Full of knots. *Shak.* Hard; rugged. *Rowe.* Intricate; perplexed; difficult; embarrassed. *Rowe.*

*To* KNOW §, nō. *v. a.* preter. *I knew, I have known.* [cnapan, Sax.] To perceive with certainty, whether intuitive or discursive. *Shak.* To be informed of; to be taught. 1 *Sam.* vi. To distinguish. *Locke.* To recognise. *Luke*, xxiv. To be no stranger to. *Shak.* To converse with another sex. *Gen.* iv.

*To* KNOW, nō. 399. *v. n.* To have clear and certain perception; not to be doubtful. *Acts*, xii. Not to be ignorant. *Bacon.* To be informed. *Shak.*—*To know for.* To have knowledge of. *Shak. To know of.* To take cognizance of. *Shakspeare.*

KNO'WABLE, nō'-â-bl. *a.* Cognoscible; possible to be discovered or understood. *Glanville.*

KNO'WER, nō'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One who has skill or knowledge. *Bryskett.*

KNO'WING, nō'-ĭng. 410. *a.* Skilful; well instructed; remote from ignorance. *Shak.* Conscious; intelligent. *Blackmore.*

KNO'WING, nō'-ĭng. *n. s.* Knowledge. *Shakspeare.*

KNO'WINGLY, nō'-ĭng-lè. *ad.* With skill; with knowledge. *More.*

KNO'WLEDGE, nŏl'-lĕdje, or nō'-lĕdje. *n. s.* Certain perception; indubitable apprehension. *Locke.* Learning; illumination of the mind. *Shak.* Skill in any thing. 1 *Kings*, ix. Acquaintance with any fact or person. *Sidney.* Cognizance; notice.

*Ruth*, ii. Information; power of knowing. *Sidney.*

☞ Scarcely any word has occasioned more altercation among verbal criticks than this. A great appearance of propriety seems to favour the second pronunciation, till we observe a great number of similar words, where the long vowel in the simple is shortened in the compound, and then we perceive something like an idiom of pronunciation, which, to correct, would, in some measure, obstruct the current of the language. To preserve the simple without alteration in the compound, is certainly a desirable thing in language; but when the general tune of the language, as it may be called, crosses this analogy, we may depend on the rectitude of general custom, and ought to acquiesce in it. That the secondary accent shortens the vowel, which was long in the original, appears throughout the language in *proclamation, provocation*, &c., 530. That the primary accent does the same in *preface, prelate, prelude*, &c., is evident; and, as *ledge* is no general termination of our own, which is applicable to several words, why should we not consider *knowledge* as a simple, and pronounce it independently on its original quantity? The patrons for the first pronunciation are, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, Mr. Barclay, Mr. Elphinston, and Mr. Scott; and for the second, W. Johnston, and Mr. Buchanan. Mr. Perry gives both, but seems to allow the first the preference.—See *Principles*, No. 328, 515. *W.*

*To* KNO'WLEDGE, nŏl'-lĕdje. *v. a.* To acknowledge; to avow. *Wicliffe. Ob. J.*

*To* KNU'BBLE, nŭb'-bl. *v. a.* [*knipler*, Dan.] To beat. *Skinner.*

KNU'CKLE §, nŭk'-kl. 399, 405. *n. s.* [cnucle, Sax.] The joints of the fingers protuberant when the fingers close. *Garth.* The knee joint of a calf. *Bacon* The articulation or joint of a plant. *Bacon.*

*To* KNU'CKLE, nŭk'-kl. *v. n.* To submit.

KNU'CKLED, nŭk'-kl'd. 359. *a.* Jointed. *Bacon.*

KNUFF, nŭf. *n. s.* A lout. *Hayward.*

KNUR §, nŭr. } *n. s.* [*knor*, Germ.] A knot; a
KNURLE §, nŭrl. } hard substance. *Huloet.*

KNU'RLED*, nŭrl'-ĕd, or nŭrld. *a.* Set with knurles; knotty. *Sherwood.*

KNU'RRY*, nŭr'-rè. *a.* Full of knots. *Drayton.*

KO'NED, for *konned*, or *conned*, i. e. knew. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

KO'RAN*. [Arab.] See ALCORAN.

KSAR*. See CZAR.

KUSS*. See *To* KISS.

KY*. *n. s.* [cŷ, Sax.] Kine.

*To* KYD, kĭd. *v. n.* To know. See *To* KID.

## LAB

L, A liquid consonant, which preserves always the same sound in English. At the end of a monosyllable it is always doubled; as, *shall, still*; except after a diphthong; as, *fail, feel.* In a word of more syllables, it is usually written single; as, *channel, canal, tendril.* It is sometimes put before *e*, and sounded feebly after it; as, *Bible, title.* It is sometimes mute; as in *alms, calf, chalk*, and some other words. 401.

LA, lâw. *interj.* [Sax.] See! look! behold! *Shak.*

LAB*, lăb. *n. s.* A blab; a great talker; one that cannot keep a secret. *Chaucer.*

LA'BDANUM, lăb'-dâ-nŭm. *n. s.* A resin, of a strong, but not unpleasant smell, and an aromatick, but not agreeable taste. *Hill.*

*To* LA'BEFY, lăb'-ĕ-fi. *v. a.* [*labefacio*, Lat.] To weaken; to impair. *Dict.*

LA'BEL §, lă'-bĕl. *n. s.* [*labellum*, Lat.] A small slip of silk, or other materials; a kind of tassel. A small slip or scrip of writing. *Shak.* Any thing appendant to a larger writing. *Ayliffe.* [In law.] A narrow slip of paper or parchment affixed to a deed or writing, in order to hold the appending seal. *Harris.*

*To* LA'BEL*, lă'-bĕl. *v. a.* To affix a label on any thing, in order to distinguish it.

LA'BENT, lă'-bĕnt. *a.* [*labens*, Lat.] Sliding; gliding; slipping. *Dict.*

LA'BIAL §, lă'-bè-ăl. 113. *a.* [*labialis*, Lat.] Uttered by the lips. *Bacon.*

LA'BIATED, lă'-bè-ă-tĕd. *a.* [*labium*, Lat.] Formed with lips.

LABIODE'NTAL, lă-bè-ò-dĕn'-tăl. *a.* [*labium* and *dentalis*, Lat.] Formed or pronounced by the cooperation of the lips.

LABO'RANT, lă-bò'-rânt. *n. s.* [*laborans*, Lat.] A chymist. *Boyle. Ob. J.*

LA'BORATORY, lăb'-bò-rà-tûr-è. 512. [See DOMESTICK.] *n. s.* [*laboratoire*, Fr.] A chymist's work-room. *Bp. Taylor.*

LABO'RIOUS §, lă-bò'-rè-ŭs. *a.* [*laboriosus*, Lat.] Diligent in work; assiduous. *South.* Requiring labour; tiresome; not easy. *Addison.*

LABO'RIOUSLY, lă-bò'-rè-ŭs-lè. *ad.* With labour; with toil. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

LABO'RIOUSNESS, lă-bò'-rè-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Toilsomeness; difficulty. *Decay of Chr. Piety.* Diligence; assiduity. *South.*

LA'BOUR §, lă'-bŭr. 314. *n. s.* [*labor*, Lat.] The act of doing what requires a painful exertion of strength; pains; toil. 1 *Thess.* iii. Work to be done. *Hooker.* Work done; performance. Exercise; motion with some degree of violence. *Harvey.* Childbirth; travail. *Spenser.*

## LAC

*To* LA'BOUR, lă'-bŭr. *v. n.* [*laboro*, Lat.] To toil; to act with painful effort. *Shak.* To do work; to take pains. *Ecclus.* xix. To move with difficulty. *Granville.* To be diseased with. *B. Jonson.* To be in distress; to be pressed. *Dryden.* To be in child-birth; to be in travail. *Dryden.* In naval language, spoken of a ship, when every timber is put to the test, and the whole constitution of her architecture is in the full play of all its powers.

*To* LA'BOUR, lă'-bŭr. *v. a.* To work at; to move with difficulty. 2 *Macc.* To beat; to belabour. *Dryden.*

LA'BOURER, lă'-bŭr-ŭr. 557. *n. s.* [*laboureur*, Fr.] One who is employed in coarse and toilsome work. *Bacon.* One who takes pains in any employment. *Shakspeare.*

LA'BOURLESS*, lă'-bŭr-lĕs. *a.* Not laborious *Brerewood.*

LA'BOUROUS*, lă'-bŭr-ŭs. *a.* The old word for *laborious. Spenser.*

LA'BOUROUSLY*, lă'-bŭr-ŭs-lè. *ad.* Laboriously. *Sir T. Elyot.*

LA'BOURSOME, lă'-bŭr-sŭm. *a.* Made with great labour and diligence. *Abp. Sandys. Ob. J.*

LA'BRA, lă'-brâ. 92. *n. s.* [Span.] A lip. *Shak. Ob. J.*

LA'BYRINTH §, lăb'-bĕr-ĭnth. *n. s.* [*labyrinthus*, Lat.] A maze; a place formed with inextricable windings. *Shak.* Formerly, a distinguished ornament in the gardens of our ancestors. *Spenser.*

LABYRI'NTHIAN*, lăb-bĕr-ĭn'-*th*è-ăn. *a.* Having inextricable turnings or windings; perplexed like a labyrinth. *Bp. Hall.*

LABU'RNUM*, lă-bŭr'-nŭm. *n. s.* A shrub [of the *cytisus* kind] that grows to the size of a tree. *Anon*

LAC, lăk. *n. s. Lac* is usually distinguished by the name of a gum, but improperly, because it is inflammable and not soluble in water. We have three sorts of it: 1. The stick *lac.* 2. The seed *lac.* 3. The shell *lac. Hill.*

LACE §, lâse *n. s.* [*lacet*, Fr.] A string; a cord. *Spenser.* A snare; a gin. *Fairfax.* A platted string, with which women fasten their clothes. *Shak.* Ornaments of fine thread, curiously woven *Bacon.* Textures of thread, with gold or silver. *Herbert.* Sugar. Rather the addition of spirits. *Addison.*

*To* LACE, lâse. *v. a.* To tie; to bind as with a cord

*Chaucer.* To fasten with a string run through eyelet holes. *Wiseman.* To adorn with gold or silver textures sewed on. *Shak.* To embellish with variegations. *Shak.* To beat; from the sense of *lace* as a cord, a rope's end. *L'Estrange.*

LACED *Coffee**, lāste'-kŏf'-fē. *n. s.* Coffee having spirits in it. *Addison.*

LACED *Mutton*, lāste'-mŭt'-tn. *n. s.* An old word for a whore. *Shakspeare.*

LA'CEMAN, lāse'-mān. 83. *n. s.* One who deals in lace. *Addison.*

LA'CEWOMAN*, lāse'-wŭm-mŭn. *n. s.* She who makes or sells lace. *Strafforde.*

LA'CERABLE, lās'-sĕr-â-bl. 405. *a.* Such as may be torn. *Harvey.*

*To* LA'CERATE §, lās'-sĕr-āte. 91. *v. a.* [*lacero*, Lat.] To tear; to rend. *Howell.*

LACERA'TION, lās-sĕr-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of tearing or rending; the breach made by tearing. *Arbuthnot.*

LA'CERATIVE, lās'-sĕr-â-tĭv. 512. *a.* Tearing; having the power to tear. *Harvey.*

LA'CHRYMABLE §*, lăk'-krĕ-mâ-bl. *a.* [*lachrymabilis*, Lat.] Lamentable. *Ld. Morley.*

LA'CHRYMAL, lăk'-krĕ-măl. 353. *a.* [*lacrymal*, Fr.] Generating tears. *Cheyne.*

LA'CHRYMARY, lăk'-krĕ-mâ-rĕ. *a.* [*lachryma*, Lat.] Containing tears. *Addison.*

LACHRYMA'TION, lăk krĕ-mā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of weeping or shedding tears. *Cockeram.*

LA'CHRYMATORY, lăk'-krĕ-mā-tŭr-ĕ. 512. [For the *o*, see DOMESTICK.] *n. s.* [*lacrymatoire*, Fr.] A vessel in which tears are gathered to the honour of the dead. *Greenhill.*

LACI'NIATED, lā-sĭn'-ē-ā-tĕd. *a.* [*lacinia*, Lat.] Adorned with fringes and borders.

*To* LACK §, lăk. *v. a.* [*lacka*, Goth.] To want; to need; to be without. *Hooker.* To blame; to find fault with. *Chaucer.*

*To* LACK, lăk. *v. n.* To be in want. *Ps. Common Prayer.* To be wanting. *Genesis*, viii.

LACK, lăk. *r. s.* Want, need; failure. *Hooker.* A term in India applied to money; as, a *lack* of, or one hundred thousand, rupees. *Sir T. Herbert.*

LACKADA'Y*, lăk-â-dā'. *interj.* A frequent colloquial term, implying *alas!* most probably from the forgotten verb *lack*, to blame.

LA'CKBRAIN, lăk'-brāne. *n. s.* [*lack* and *brain.*] One that wants wit. *Shakspeare.*

LA'CKER*, lăk'-kŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who is wanting. *Davies.*

LA'CKER §, lăk'-kŭr. *n. s.* A kind of varnish, which, spread upon a white substance, exhibits a gold colour.

*To* LA'CKER, lăk'-kŭr. *v. a.* To smear over with lacker. *Pope.*

LA'CKEY §, lăk'-kē. *n. s.* [*lacquais*, Fr.] An attending servant; a foot-boy. *Shakspeare.*

*To* LA'CKEY, lăk'-kē. *v. a.* To attend servilely. *Shakspeare.*

*To* LA'CKEY, lăk'-kē. *v. n.* To act as a foot-boy; to pay servile attendance. *Bacon.*

LA'CKLINEN, lăk'-lĭn-nĭn. 99. *a.* [*lack* and *linen.*] Wanting shirts. *Shakspeare.*

LA'CKLUSTRE, lăk'-lŭs-tŭr. 416. *a.* [*lack* and *lustre.*] Wanting brightness. *Shakspeare.*

LACO'NICAL §*, lā-kŏn'-ē-kăl. *a.* [*laconicus*, Lat.] Short; concise; brief; pithy. *Harrington.*

LACO'NICALLY, lā-kŏn'-nē-kăl-ē. *ad.* Briefly; concisely. *Camden.*

LACO'NICK, lā-kŏn'-ĭk. 509. *a.* Short; brief. *Welwood.*

LA'CONISM, lăk'-kō-nĭzm. *n. s.* [*laconismus*, Lat.] A concise style: called by some *laconicism. Brown.*

LA'CTAGE*, lăk'-tĭdje. *n. s.* [*lac, lactis*, Lat.] Produce from animals yielding milk. *Shuckford.*

LA'CTARY §, lăk'-tâ-rē. 512. *a.* [*lactarius*, Lat.] Milky; full of juice like milk. *Brown.*

LA'CTARY, lăk'-tâ-rē. *n. s.* [*lactarium*, Lat.] A dairy house.

LACTA'TION, lăk-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*lacto*, Lat.] The act or time of giving suck.

LA'CTEAL, lăk'-tē-ăl, or lăk'-tshē-ăl. 464. *a.* Milky; conveying chyle of the colour of milk. *Locke.*

LA'CTEAL, lăk'-tē-ăl, or lăk'-tshē-ăl. *n. s.* The vessel that conveys chyle. *Arbuthnot.*

LACTE'AN*, lăk'-tē-ăn, or lăk'-tshē-ăn. *a.* [*lacteus*, Lat.] Milky; having the colour of milk. *Moxon.*

LACTE'OUS, lăk'-tē-ŭs, or lăk'-tshē-ŭs. *a.* Milky *Brown.* Lacteal; conveying chyle. *Bentley.*

LACTE'SCENCE, lăk-tĕs'-sĕnse. 510. *n. s.* [*lactesco*, Lat.] Tendency to milk, or milky colour. *Boyle.*

LACTE'SCENT, lăk-tĕs'-sĕnt. *a.* Producing milk, or a white juice. *Arbuthnot.*

LACTI'FEROUS, lăk-tĭf'-fĕr-ŭs. 518. *a.* [*lac* and *fero*, Lat.] What conveys or brings milk. *Ray.*

LAD §, lăd. *n. s.* [leoðe, Sax.] A boy; a stripling, in familiar language. *Shak.* A boy; a young man, in pastoral language. *Spenser.*

LAD*, lăd. The ancient preterit of *lead*, now *led. Spenser.*

LA'DDER §, lăd'-dŭr. 98. *n. s.* [hleðne, Sax.] A frame made with steps placed between two upright pieces. *Tusser.* Any thing by which one climbs. *Sidney.* A gradual rise. *Swift.*

LADE, lāde. 73, 75. *n. s.* The mouth of a river, from the Saxon laðe, which signifies a purging or discharging. *Gibson.*

*To* LADE §, lāde. 75. *v. a.* preter. *laded;* and part. passive, *laded*, or *laden.* [hlaðan, Sax.] It is now commonly written *load.* To load; to freight; to burthen. *Genesis*, xlii. [hlaðan, Sax. to draw.] To heave out; to throw out. *Temple.*

*To* LADE*, lāde. *v. n.* [hlaðan, Sax.] To draw water. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* LA'DIFY*, lā'-dē-fī. *v. a.* [*lady*, and *fio*, Lat.] To make a lady of. *Massinger.*

LA'DING, lā'-dĭng. 410. *n. s.* Weight; burthen. *Waller.*

LA'DKIN*, lăd'-kĭn. *n. s.* A youth. *More.*

LA'DLE §, lā'-dl. 405. *n. s.* [hlæðle, Sax.] A large spoon; a vessel with a long handle, used in throwing out any liquid from the vessel containing it. *Spenser.* The receptacles of a mill wheel, into which the water falling turns it.

LA'DLEFUL, lā'-dl-fŭl. *n. s.* As much as a ladle holds. *Swift.*

LA'DY §, lā'-dē. 182. *n. s.* [hlæfdıʒ, Sax.] A woman of high rank: the title of *lady* properly belongs to the wives of knights, of all degrees above them, and to the daughters of earls, and all of higher ranks. *King Charles.* An illustrious or eminent woman. *Spenser.* A word of complaisance used of women. *Guardian.* Mistress, importing power and dominion; as, *lady* of the manor. *Shak.*—*Lady in the straw.* An expression used to signify the woman who is brought to bed; from the circumstance that all beds were anciently stuffed with *straw.*

LADY-BEDSTRAW, lā'-dē-bĕd'-strâw. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

LADY-BIRD, lā'-dē-bŭrd.
LADY-BUG, lā'-dē-bŭg.
LADY-COW, lā'-dē-kŏŏ.
LADY-FLY, lā'-dē-flī. } *n. s.* A small, red insect, vaginopennous. *Gay.*

LADY-DAY, lā-dē-dā'. *n. s.* The day on which the annunciation of the blessed Virgin is celebrated.

LADY-LIKE, lā'-dē-like. *a.* [*lady* and *like.*] Soft, delicate; elegant. *Warner.* Affected; effeminate. *Bp. Taylor.*

LADY-MANTLE, lā'-dē-măn-tl. *n. s.* A plant *Miller.*

LA'DYSHIP, lā'-dē-shĭp, *n. s.* Originally, the state of a lady. *Gower.* The title of a lady. *Shak.*

LADY'S-SLIPPER, lā'-dĭz-slĭp'-pŭr. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

LADY'S-SMOCK, lā'-dĭz-smŏk. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

LAG §, lăg. *a.* [*lagg*, Swed.] Coming behind; failing short. *Shak.* Sluggish; slow; tardy. *Shak.* Last; long delayed. *Shakspeare.*

LAG, lăg. *n. s.* The lowest class; the rump; the fag end. *Shak.* He that comes last, or hangs behind. *Dryden.*

*To* LAG, lăg. *v. n.* To loiter; to move slowly.

—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*thin*, THIS.

*Dryden.* To stay behind; not to come in. *Spenser.*

LA'GGARD*, lăg'-gârd. *a.* Backward; sluggish; slow. *Collins.*

LA'GGER, lăg'-gŭr. 98. *n. s.* A loiterer; an idler.

LA'ICAL §, lā'-ĕ-kăl. *a.* [*laicus*, Lat.] Belonging to the laity, or people, as distinct from the clergy. *Camden.*

LA'ICK*, lā'-ĭk. *n. s.* [*laique*, Fr.] A layman; one of the people distinct from the clergy. *Bp. Morton.*

LA'ICK*, lā'-ĭk. *a.* Belonging to the laity. *Milton.*

LAID, lāde. 202, 222. Preterit participle of *lay.* 2 *Mac.* iii.

LA'IDLY*, lāde'-lē. *a.* [laðlic, Sax.] Ugly; loathsome; foul.

LAIN, lāne. 202. Preterit participle of *lie;* and formerly written *lien. St. John*, xx.

LAIR, lāre. 202. *n. s.* [*luegher*, Teut.] The couch of a boar, or wild beast. *Milton.* [lea, Sax.] Pasture; the ground. *Spenser.*

LAIRD, lārd. 202. *n. s.* [hlaford, Sax.] The lord of a manor in the Scottish dialect. *Cleaveland.*

LA'ITY, lā'-ĕ-tē. *n. s.* [λάος.] The people, as distinguished from the clergy. *Swift.* The state of a layman. *Ayliffe.*

LAKE §, lāke. *n. s.* [*lac*, Fr.; *lacus*, Lat.] A large diffusion of inland water. *Dryden.* Small plash of water. [*lacque*, Fr.] A middle colour, betwixt ultramarine and vermilion. *Dryden.*

*To* LAKE*, lāke. *v. n.* [*laikan*, Goth. and Sax.] To play. *Ray.*

LA'KY*, lā'-kē. *a.* Belonging to a lake. *Sherwood.*

LAMB §, lăm. 347. *n. s.* [*lamb*, Goth. and Sax.] The young of a sheep. *Pope.* Typically, the Saviour of the world. *Common Prayer.*

*To* LAMB*, lăm. *v. n.* To yean; to bring forth lambs. *Sherwood.*

LAMB-ALE*, lăm'-āle. *n. s.* A feast at the time of shearing lambs. *Warton.*

LA'MBATIVE §, lăm'-bā-tĭv. 157. *a.* [*lambo.*] Taken by licking. *Brown.*

LA'MBATIVE, lăm'-bā-tĭv. *n. s.* A medicine taken by licking with the tongue. *Wiseman.*

LA'MBKIN, lăm'-kĭn. *n. s.* A little lamb. *Spenser.*

LA'MBLIKE*, lăm'-like. *a.* Mild; innocent as a lamb. *Trag. of Soliman and Perseda.* Resembling the form of a lamb. *Sheldon.*

LAMBS-WOOL, lămz'-wŭl. *n. s.* [a corruption of *la mas ubhal*, that is, the day of the apple fruit.] Ale mixed with sugar, nutmeg, and the pulp of roasted apples. *Burton.*

LA'MBENT, lăm'-bĕnt. *a.* [*lambens*, Lat.] Playing about; gliding over without harm. *Dryden.*

LAMDOI'DAL, lăm-dŏĭd'-dăl. *a.* [λάμδα and εἶδος.] Having the form of the letter lamda or Λ. *Sharp.*

LAME §, lāme. *a.* [laam, lama, Sax.] Crippled; disabled in the limbs. *Daniel.* Hobbling; not smooth: alluding to the feet of a verse. *Dryden.* Imperfect; unsatisfactory. *Bacon.*

*To* LAME, lāme. *v. a.* To make lame; to cripple. *Shakspeare.*

LA'MELLAR*, lăm'-mĕl-lŭr. *a.* [*lamella*, Lat.] Composed of thin scales or flakes. *Kirwan.*

LA'MELLATED, lăm'-mĕl-ā-tĕd. *a.* Covered with films or plates. *Derham.*

LA'MELY, lāme'-lē. *ad.* Like a cripple; without natural force or activity. *Wiseman.* Imperfectly; without a full or complete exhibition of all the parts. *Dryden.* Weakly; unsteadily; poorly.

LA'MENESS, lāme'-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of a cripple; loss or inability of limbs. *Dryden.* Imperfection; weakness. *Dryden.*

*To* LAME/NT §, lă-mĕnt'. *v. n.* [*lamentor*, Lat.] To mourn; to wail; to grieve; to express sorrow. *St. John.*

*To* LAME/NT, lă-mĕnt'. *v. a.* To bewail; to mourn; to bemoan; to sorrow for. *Shakspeare.*

LAME/NT, lă-mĕnt'. *n. s.* [*lamentum*, Lat.] Sorrow audibly expressed; lamentation; grief uttered in complaints or cries. *Milton.* Expression of sorrow. *Shakspeare.*

LA'MENTABLE, lăm'-mĕn-tă-bl. [See INCOMPARABLE.] *a.* [*lamentabilis*, Lat.] To be lamented; causing sorrow. *Shak.* Mournful; sorrowful; expressing sorrow. *Sidney.* Miserable, in a ludicrous or low sense; pitiful; despicable. *Stilling fleet.*

LA'MENTABLY, lăm'-mĕn-tă-blē. *ad.* With expressions or tokens of sorrow; mournfully. *Sidney* So as to cause sorrow. *Shak.* Pitifully; despicably.

LAMENTA'TION, lăm-mĕn-tā'-shŭn. 527, 530. *n. s.* Expression of sorrow; audible grief. *Shakspeare.*

LAME'NTER, lă-mĕnt'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who mourns or laments. *Bp. Patrick.*

LAME'NTING*, lă-mĕnt'-ĭng. *n. s.* Lamentation; sorrow audibly expressed. *Shakspeare.*

LA'MENTINE, lăm'-mĕn-tīne. 149. *n. s.* A fish called a sea-cow or manatee. *Bailey.*

*LA'MIA**, lā'-mē-ă. *n. s.* [Lat.] A kind of demon among the ancients, who, under the form of a beautiful woman, was said to have devoured children; a hag; a witch. *Massinger.*

*LA'MINA*, lăm'-mē-nă. *n. s.* [Lat.] Thin plate; one coat laid over another. *Russell.*

LA'MINATED, lăm'-mē-nā-tĕd. *a.* Plated: used of such bodies whose contexture discovers such a disposition as that of plates lying over one another *Sharp.*

*To* LAMM, lăm. *v. a.* [*lahmen*, Teut.] To beat soundly with a cudgel. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

LA'MMAS, lăm'-măs. 88. *n. s.* [hlam-mæsse, Sax.] The first of August. *Bacon.*

LAMP §, lămp. *n. s.* [*lampe*, Fr.; *lampas*, Lat.] A light made with oil and a wick. *Milton.* Any kind of light, in poetical language, real or metaphorical. *Rowe.*

LA'MPASS, lăm'-păs. *n. s.* [*lampas*, Fr.] A lump of flesh, about the bigness of a nut, in the roof of a horse's mouth. *Farrier's Dict.*

LA'MPBLACK, lămp'-blăk. *n. s.* [*lamp* and *black.*] It is made by holding a torch under the bottom of a basin, and, as it is furred, striking it with a feather into some shell, and grinding it with gum water. *Peacham.*

LA'MPING, lămp'-ĭng. *a* [*lampante*, Ital.] Shining; sparkling. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

LAMPO'ON §, lăm-pōōn'. *n. s.* [*lamper*, old Fr.] A personal satire; abuse; censure written not to reform but to vex. *Dryden.*

*To* LAMPO'ON, lăm-pōōn'. *v. a.* To abuse with personal satire.

LAMPO'ONER, lăm-pōōn'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* A scribbler of personal satire. *Dryden.*

LA'MPREY, lăm'-prē. *n. s.* [lamprædæ, Sax.] A fish: much like the eel. *Walton.*

LA'MPRON, lăm'-prŭn. 166. *n. s.* A kind of sea fish. *Barrow.*

LANCE §, lănse. 78, 79. *n. s.* [*lance*, Fr.; *lancea*, Lat.] A long spear. *Sidney.* Balance. [*lance*, Ital.] *Spenser.*

*To* LANCE, lănse. *v. a.* To pierce; to cut. *Shak* To open chirurgically; to cut in order to a cure *Shakspeare.*

LA'NCELY, lănse'-lē. *a.* Suitable to a lance. *Sidney. Ob. J.*

LANCEPESA'DE, lănse-pē-sāde'. *n. s.* [*lancia spezzata*, Ital.] The officer under the corporal. *J. Hall.*

LA'NCER*, lăn'-sŭr. *n. s.* [from *lance.*] One that carries a lance; one armed with a lance. *Mirror for Magistrates.* A lancet. 1 *Kings*, xviii.

LA'NCET, lăn'-sĭt. 99. *n. s.* [*lancette*, Fr.] A small, pointed, chirurgical instrument. *Wiseman.* A pointed window. *Warton.*

*To* LANCH*, lănsh. *v. a.* [*lancer*, Fr.] To dart; to cast, as a lance; to throw; to let fly. *Dryden.*

LANCH*. See LAUNCH.

*To* LA'NCINATE §, lăn'-sē-nāte. 91. *v. a.* [*lancino*, Lat.] To tear; to rend; to lacerate. *Johnson.*

LANCINA'TION, lăn-sē-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Tearing; laceration.

LAND §, lănd. *n. s.* [land, Sax.] A country; a region, distinct from other countries. *Spenser.* Earth,

distinct from water. *Abbot.* Ground; surface of the place. *Pope.* An estate real and immovable. *Shak.* Nation; people. *Dryden.* [hland, Sax.] Urine. *Hanmer.*

*To* LAND, lând. *v. a.* To set on shore. *Shakspeare.*

*To* LAND, lând. *v. n.* To come to shore. *Bacon.*

LANDA'U*, lân-daw'. *n. s.* A coach, of which the top may be occasionally open.

LA'NDED, lân'-dĕd. *a.* Having a fortune in land; having a real estate. *Bacon.*

LA'NDFALL, lând'-fâll. 406. *n. s.* [*land* and *fall.*] A sudden translation of property in land by the death of a rich man. [In naval language.] The first land discovered after a sea-voyage.

LA'NDFLOOD, lând'-flŭd. *n. s.* [*land* and *flood.*] Inundation. *Clarendon.*

LAND-FORCES*, lând'-fôr-sĕz. *n. s.* Warlike powers not naval; soldiers that serve on land. *Temple.*

LA'NDGRAVE, lând'-grâve. *n. s.* [*land*, and *grave*, German, a count.] A German title of dominion.

LA'NDHOLDER, lând'-hôl-dûr. *n. s.* One who holds lands. *Locke.*

LA'NDING, lând'-ĭng. 410. } *n. s.* The top
LANDING-PLACE, lând'-ĭng-plâse. } of stairs. *Bacon.*—LANDING. The act of coming on shore. *Milton.*

LA'NDJOBBER, lând'-jŏb-bûr. *n. s.* One who buys and sells lands for other men. *Swift.*

LA'NDLADY, lân'-lâ-dè. [lând'-lâ-dè, *Perry* and *Jones.*] *n. s.* A woman who has tenants holding from her. The mistress of an inn. *Swift.*

LA'NDLESS, lând'-lĕs. *a.* [landleap, Sax.] Without property; without fortune. *Shakspeare.*

LA'NDLOCKED, lând'-lŏkt. 359. *a.* [*land* and *lock.*] Shut in, or enclosed with land. *Sir T. Herbert.*

LA'NDLOPER, lând'-lō-pûr. 98. *n. s.* [*land* and *loopen*, Dutch.] A landman; a term of reproach used by seamen of those who pass their lives on shore. *Howell.*

☞ This word is improved by seamen into the more intelligible word *land-lubber. W.*

LA'NDLORD, lând'-lôrd. 88. *n. s.* [landhlaford, Sax.] One who owns lands or houses, and has tenants under him. *Spenser.* The master of an inn. *Addison.*

LA'NDLORDRY*, lând'-lôrd-rè. *n. s.* State of a landlord. *Bp. Hall.*

LA'NDMAN*, lând'-mân. *n. s.* [landman, Sax.] One who lives or serves on land: opposed to *seaman;* a countryman. *Burnet.*

LA'NDMARK, lând'-mârk. *n. s.* [landmearc, Sax.] Any thing set up to preserve the boundaries of lands. *Milton.*

LA'NDSCAPE, lând'-skâpe. *n. s.* [landscipe, Sax.; written *landskip* by old authors.] A region; the prospect of a country. *Bp. Hall.* A picture representing an extent of space, with the various objects in it. *Fuller.*

LA'NDSTREIGHT*, lând'-strâte. *n. s.* [*land* and *streight.*] A narrow passage, or slip of land. *Mountagu.* See STRAIT.

LAND-TAX, lând'-tâks. *n. s.* Tax laid upon land and houses. *Locke.*

LAND-WAITER, lând'-wâ-tûr. *n. s.* An officer of the customs, who is to watch what goods are landed. *Swift.*

LA'NDWARD, lând'-wârd. 88. *ad.* Towards the land. *Sandys.*

LAND-WIND*, lând'-wĭnd. *n. s.* A gale or wind from the land. *Donne.*

LAND-WORKER*, lând'-wûrk-ûr. *n. s.* [*land* and *worker.*] One who tills the ground. *Pownall.*

LANE, lâne. 35. *n. s.* [*laen*, Dutch; lana, Sax.] A narrow way between hedges. *Shak.* A narrow street; an alley. *Sprat.* A passage between men standing on each side. *Bacon.*

LA'NGREL *Shot**, *n. s.* A kind of chain-shot.

LANGTERALO'O*, lâng-tĕr-â-lōō'. *n. s.* A game at cards. *Tatler.*

LA'NGUAGE§, lâng'-gwĭdje. 331, 90. *n. s.* [*langage*, Fr.] Human speech. *Holder.* The tongue of one nation as distinct from others. *Shak.* Style; manner of expression. *Roscommon.* A nation distinguished by their language. *Dan.* iii.

*To* LA'NGUAGE*, lâng'-gwĭdje. *v. a.* To give language to; to express. *Lovelace. Ob. T.*

LA'NGUAGED, lâng'-gwĭdj'd. 359. *a.* Knowing language. *Barret.* Having various languages. *Pope.*

LANGUAGE-MASTER, lâng'-gwĭdje-mâ-stûr. *n. s.* One whose profession is to teach languages. *Spectator.*

LA'NGUET, lâng'-gwĕt. *n s.* [*languette*, Fr.] Any thing cut in the form of a tongue.

LA'NGUID§, lâng'-gwĭd. 340. *a.* [*languidus*, Lat.] Faint; weak; feeble. *Arbuthnot.* Dull; heartless *Addison.*

LA'NGUIDLY, lâng'-gwĭd lè. *ad.* Weakly; feebly. *Boyle.*

LA'NGUIDNESS, lâng'-gwĭd-nĕs. *n. s.* Weakness; feebleness; want of strength. *Life of A. Wood.*

*To* LA'NGUISH, lâng'-gwĭsh. 340. *v. n.* [*languir*, Fr.; *langueo*, Lat.] To grow feeble; to pine away; to lose strength. *Shak.* To be no longer vigorous in motion; not to be vivid in appearance. To sink or pine under sorrow, or any slow passion. *Hosea*, iv. To look with softness or tenderness. *Dryden.*

LA'NGUISH, lâng'-gwĭsh. *n. s.* Act or state of pining. *Shakspeare.* Soft appearance. *Pope.*

*To* LA'NGUISH*, lâng'-gwĭsh. *v. a.* To make feeble; to cause to droop; to depress; to wear out. *Shakspeare.*

LA'NGUISHER*, lâng'-gwĭsh-ûr. *n. s.* One who pines or languishes. *Mrs. E. Carter.*

LA'NGUISHING*, lâng'-gwĭsh-ĭng. *n. s.* Feebleness; loss of strength. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

LA'NGUISHINGLY, lâng'-gwĭsh-ĭng-lè. *ad.* Weakly; feebly; with feeble softness. *Pope.* Dully; tediously. *Sidney.* With soft appearance. *Thomson.*

LA'NGUISHMENT, lâng'-gwĭsh-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*languissement*, Fr.] State of pining. *Spenser.* Softness of mien. *Dryden.*

LA'NGUOR, lâng'-gwûr. 166, 344. *n. s.* [Lat.] Faintness; wearisomeness. *Spenser.* Listlessness; inattention. *Watts.* Softness; laxity. *Pope.*

LA'NGUOROUS, lâng'-gwûr-ŭs. *a.* [*languereux*, Fr.] Tedious; melancholy. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

*To* LA'NGURE*, lâng'-gûre. *v.n.* [*langueo*, Lat.] To languish. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

LA'NIARY§*, lâ'-nè-â-rè. *n. s.* [*lanio*, Lat.] A shambles. *Cockeram.*

*To* LA'NIATE, lâ'-nè-âte. 91. *v. a.* To tear in pieces; to quarter; to lacerate. *Cockeram.*

LA'NIFICE, lân'-ĕ-fĭs. 142. *n. s.* [*lanificium*, Lat.] Woollen manufacture. *Bacon.*

LA'NIGEROUS, lâ-nĭd'-jĕr-ŭs. *a.* [*laniger*, Lat.] Bearing wool.

LANK§, lângk. 408. *a.* [*lancke*, Dutch.] Loose; not filled up; not stiffened out; not fat; not plump; slender. *Shak.* Faint; languid. *Milton.*

*To* LANK*, lângk. *v. n.* To become lank; to fall away. *Shakspeare.*

LA'NKLY*, lângk'-lè. *ad.* Loosely; thinly. *Sir J. Hill.*

LA'NKNESS, lângk'-nĕs. *n. s.* Want of plumpness *Sherwood.*

LA'NKY*, lângk'-è. *a.* A vulgar expression to denote a tall, thin person.

LA'NNER, lân'-nûr. 98. *n. s.* [*lanier*, Fr.; *lannarius.* Lat.] A species of hawk. *Sir T. Brown.*

LA'NNERET, lân'-nè-rĕt. *n. s.* A little hawk. *Butler.*

LANTERLO'O*. See LANGTERALOO.

LA'NSQUENET, lân'-skĕn-nĕt. *n. s.* [Fr.; *lance*, and *knecht*, Dutch.] A common foot soldier. A game at cards.

☞ This word, as a game at cards, is altered, by the vulgar, into *lambskinnet.* This is something, at least, which they understand; and this very intelligibility confirms them in the corruption.—See ASPARAGUS. *W.*

LA'NTERN, lân'-tûrn. 98, 418. *n. s.* [*lanterne*, Fr.; *laterna*, Lat.] A transparent case for a candle. *Bacon.* A lighthouse; a light hung out to guide ships. *Addison.* [In architecture.] A kind of little

dome raised over a large one, or over the roof of a building; a sort of turret full of windows, by means of which the building is illuminated. *Warton.*

☞ This word, says Dr. Johnson, is often by mistake written *lanthorn*. The cause of this mistake is easy. Transparent cases for candles were generally made of horn; and this was sufficient to persuade those, who knew nothing of the derivation of the word from the Latin *laterna*, that this was its true etymology.—See ASPARAGUS. *W.*

LA'NTERN *Jaws*, lăn'-tûrn-jâwz. A term used of a thin visage. *Addison.*

LANU'GINOUS, lă-nū'-jĭn-ŭs. 314. *a.* [*lanuginosus*, Lat.] Downy; covered with soft hair.

LA'NYARDS*, lăn'-yârds. *n. s.* pl. Small ropes or short pieces of cord fastened to several machines in a ship. *G. A. Stevens.*

LAP§, lăp. *n. s.* [læppe, Sax.] The loose part of a garment, which may be doubled at pleasure. *Chaucer.* The part of the clothes that is spread horizontally over the knees, as one sits down, so as any thing may lie in it. *Spenser.*

*To* LAP, lăp. *v. a.* To wrap or twist round any thing. *Wickliffe.* To involve in any thing. *Spenser.*

*To* LAP, lăp. *v. n.* To be spread or turned over any thing. *Grew.*

*To* LAP§, lăp. *v. n.* [lappian, Sax.] To feed by quick reciprocations of the tongue. *Digby.*

*To* LAP, lăp. *v. a.* To lick up. *Judges*, vii.

LA'PDOG, lăp'-dŏg. *n. s.* A little dog, fondled by ladies in the lap. *Collier.*

LAPE'L*, lă-pĕl'. *n. s.* That part of the coat which wraps over; the facing.

LA'PFUL, lăp'-fŭl. 406. *n. s.* As much as can be contained in the lap. 2 *Kings.*

LA'PICIDE, lăp'-ĕ-side. *n. s.* [*lapicida*, Lat.] A stonecutter. *Dict.*

LA'PIDARY§, lăp'-ĕ-dăr-ĕ. *n. s.* [*lapidaire*, Fr.] One who deals in stones or gems. *Knight.*

LA'PIDARY*, lăp'-ĕ-dăr-ĕ. *a.* Monumental; inscribed on stone. *Connoisseur.*

*To* LA'PIDATE, lăp'-ĕ-dāte. *v. a.* [*lapido*, Lat.] To stone; to kill by stoning. *Dict.*

LAPIDA'TION, lăp-ĕ-dā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*lapidatio*. Lat.] A stoning. *Bp. Hall.*

LAPI'DEOUS, lă-pĭd'-ĕ-ŭs. *a.* [*lapideus*, Lat.] Stony. *Ray.*

LAPIDE'SCENCE, lăp-ĕ-dĕs'-sĕnse. 510. *n. s.* [*lapidesco*, Lat.] Stony concretion. *Brown.*

LAPIDE'SCENT, lăp-ĕ-dĕs'-sĕnt. *a.* Growing or turning to stone. *Evelyn.*

LAPIDIFICA'TION, lă-pĭd-ĕ-fĕ-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of forming stones. *Bacon.*

LAPIDI'FICK, lăp-ĕ-dĭf'-fĭk. 509. *a.* Forming stones. *Grew.*

LA'PIDIST, lăp'-ĕ-dĭst. *n. s.* A dealer in stones or gems. *Ray.*

*LA'PIS*, lā'-pĭs. *n. s.* [Lat.] A stone.

LA'PIS *Lazuli*, lă-pĭs-lăzh'-ū-lī. *n. s.* The azure stone, a copper ore. *Hill.*

LA'PLING*, lăp'-lĭng. *n. s.* [from *lap.*] A term of contempt for one wrapped up in sensual delights. *Hewyt.*

LA'PPER, lăp'-pŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who wraps up. *Swift.* One who laps or licks.

LA'PPET, lăp'-pĭt. 99. *n. s.* The parts of a head dress that hang loose. *Swift.*

LAPSE§, lăpse. *n. s.* [*lapsus*, Lat.] Flow; fall; glide; smooth course. *Milton.* Petty errour; small mistake. *Brown.* Translation of right from one to another. *Ayliffe.*

*To* LAPSE, lăpse. *v. n.* To glide slowly; to fall by degrees. *Swift.* To fail in any thing; to slip. *Shak.* To slip as by inadvertency or mistake. *Addison.* To fall by the negligence of one proprietor to another. *Ayliffe.* To fall from perfection, truth, or faith. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

*To* LAPSE*, lăps. *v. a.* To suffer to slip; to suffer to fall or be vacant. *Abp. Laud.* To accuse; to convict of a fault. *Shakspeare.*

LA'PSED*, lăpst. *part. a.* Fallen by event. *Blackstone.* Fallen from perfection, truth, or faith. *Milton.* Omitted or let slip by mistake or inadvertency. *Watts.*

LA'PWING, lăp'-wĭng. *n. s.* A clamorous bird with long wings. *Shakspeare.*

LA'PWORK, lăp'-wûrk. *n. s.* Work in which one part is interchangeably wrapped over the other. *Grew.*

*LAR**, lăr. *n. s.* [Lat.] A household god. *Lovelace.*

LA'RBOARD, lăr'-bôrd. *n. s.* The left hand side of a ship, when you stand with your face to the head; opposed to the *starboard*. *Harris.*

LA'RCENY, lăr'-sĕ-nĕ. *n. s.* [*larcin*, Fr.; *latrocinium*, Lat.] Theft; robbery. *Blackstone.*

LARCH, lărtsh. 352. *n. s.* [*larix*, Lat.] A tree. *Addison.*

LARD§, lărd. 81. *n. s.* [*lardum*, Lat.; *lard*, Fr.] The grease of swine. *Donne.* Bacon; the flesh of swine. *Dryden.*

*To* LARD, lărd. *v. a.* [*larder*, Fr.] To stuff with bacon. *Dryden.* To fatten. *Spenser.* To mix with something else by way of improvement. *Shak.*

*To* LARD*, lărd. *v. n.* To grow fat. *Drayton.*

LA'RDER, lăr'-dŭr. 98. *n. s.* [*lardier*, old Fr.] The room where meat is kept or salted. *Ascham.*

LA'RDERER, lăr'-dŭr-ŭr. *n. s.* One who has the charge of the larder.

*LA'RDON*, lăr'-dŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] A bit of bacon.

LA'RDRY*, lărd'-rĕ. *n. s.* Place in which victuals are kept. *Warner.*

LARE*, lāre. *n. s.* [laɲe, læɲe, Sax.] Learning; scholarship.

LARGE§, lărdje. *a.* [Fr.; *largus*, Lat.] Big; bulky. *Temple.* Wide; extensive. *Carew.* Liberal; abundant; plentiful. *Ezekiel.* Comprehensive; great. *More.* Copious; diffuse. *Clarendon.—At large.* Without restraint. *Bacon.* Diffusely; in the full extent. *Watts.*

LA'RGELY, lărdje'-lĕ. *ad.* Widely; extensively. Copiously; diffusely; amply. *Watts.* Liberally, bounteously. *Dryden.* Abundantly; without sparing. *Milton.*

LA'RGENESS, lărdje'-nĕs. *n. s.* Bigness bulk. *Sprat.* Liberality. *Lib. Festiv.* Greatness; comprehension. *Collier.* Extension; amplitude. *Hooker.* Wideness. *Bentley.*

LARGEHE'ARTEDNESS*, lărdje-hărt'-ĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* Largeness of heart. *Bp. Reynolds.*

LA'RGESS, lăr'-jĕs. *n. s.* [*largesse*, Fr.] A present; a gift; a bounty. *Shakspeare.*

LARGI'TION, lăr-jĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [*largitio*, Lat.] The act of giving. *Dict.*

*LA'RGO**, lăr'-gō. } *n. s.* [Ital.] Musical
*LARGHE'TTO**, lăr-gĕt'-tō. } terms, denoting a slow movement; of which the former means a little quicker than *adagio*, and the latter a little quicker than *largo*.

LARK§, lărk. *n. s.* [laɾɐnc, Sax.] A small singing bird. *Shakspeare.*

LA'RKER, lărk'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* A catcher of larks. *Dict.*

LA'RKLIKE*, lărk'-lĭke. *a.* Resembling the manner of a lark. *Young.*

LA'RKSHEEL*, lărks'-hēēl. *n. s.* A flower called *Indian cress*. *Tate.*

LA'RKSPUR, lărk'-spŭr. *n. s.* A plant. *Tate.*

LA'RUM, lăr'-rŭm. 81. *n. s.* [*alarum* or *alarm.*] Alarm; noise noting danger. *Spenser.* An instrument that makes a noise at a certain hour. *Wilkins.*

LA'RVATED, lăr'-vā-tĕd. *a.* [*larvatus*, Lat.] Masked.

LARY'NGOTOMY, lăr-ĭn-gŏt'-ŏ-mĕ. 518. *n. s.* [λάρυγξ and τέμνω.] An operation where the fore part of the larynx is divided to assist respiration, during large tumours upon the upper parts; as in a quinsy. *Quincy.*

LA'RYNX, lā'-rĭnks. *n. s.* [λάρυγξ.] The upper part of the trachea, which lies below the root of the tongue, before the pharynx. *Quincy.* [In botany.] The larch. *Drummond.*

LA'SCAR*, lăs'-kăr. *n. s.* A native seaman, or a native gunner, of India.

LASCI'VIENCY §*, lâ-sĭv'-vè-ĕn-sè. *n. s.* Wantonness. *Hallywell.*

LASCI'VIENT, lâ-sĭv'-vè-ĕnt. 542. *a.* Frolicksome; wantoning. *More.*

LASCI'VIOUS, lâ-sĭv'-vè-ŭs. 542. *a.* [*lascivus*, Lat.] Lewd; lustful. *Shak.* Wanton; soft; luxurious. *Shakspeare.*

LASCI'VIOUSLY, lâ-sĭv'-vè-ŭs-lè. *ad.* Lewdly; wantonly; loosely. *Burton.*

LASCI'VIOUSNESS, lâ-sĭv'-vè-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Wantonness; looseness. *Dryden.*

LASH §, lâsh. *n. s.* [*laschen*, Germ.] A stroke with any thing pliant and tough. *Dryden.* The thong or point of the whip. *Shak.* A leash, or string in which an animal is held; a snare. *Tusser.* A stroke of satire; a sarcasm. *L'Estrange.*

*To* LASH, lâsh. *v. a.* To strike with any thing pliant; to scourge. *Shak.* To move with a sudden spring or jerk. *Dryden.* To beat; to strike with a sharp sound. *Prior.* To scourge with satire. *Pope.* To tie any thing down to the side or mast of a ship; properly, to *lace.*

*To* LASH, lâsh. *v. n.* To ply the whip. *Spenser.*

LASH-FREE*, lâsh'-frē. *a.* Free from the stroke of satire. *B. Jonson.*

*To* LASH *out* §*, lâsh'-ôût. *v. n.* [*lausgan*, Goth.] To break out; to be extravagant; to become unruly. *Feltham.*

LA'SHER, lâsh'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One that whips or lashes. *Sherwood.*

LA'SHING *out**, lâsh'-ĭng-ôût. *n. s.* Extravagance; unruliness. *South.*

LASK*, lâsk. *n. s.* [*laxus*, Lat.] A looseness; a lax; a flux. *Burton.*

LASS §, lâs. 79. *n. s.* [from *lad* is formed *laddess*, by contraction *lass.*] A girl; a maid; a young woman. *Waller.*

LA'SSITUDE, lâs'-sè-tûde. *n. s.* [*lassitudo*, Lat.] Weariness; fatigue. *Bacon.*

LA'SSLORN, lâs'-lôrn. [See FORLORN.] *a.* [*lass* and *lorn.*] Forsaken by his mistress. *Shak. Ob. J.*

LAST §, lâst. 79. *a.* [laꞇeɟꞇ, laɟꞇ, Sax.] Latest; that which follows all the rest in time. 2 *Sam.* xix. Hindmost; which follows in order of place. *Pope.* Beyond which there is no more. *Amos*, ix. Lowest; the meanest. *Pope.* Next before the present; as, *last* week. Utmost. *Dryden.*—*At last.* In conclusion; at the end. *Gen.* xlix. *The last.* The end. *Pope.*

LAST, lâst. *ad.* The last time; the time next before the present. *Shak.* In conclusion. *Dryden.*

*To* LAST, lâst. *v. n.* [laɟꞇan, Sax.] To endure; to continue; to persevere. *Sidney.*

LAST, lâst. *n. s.* [laɟꞇe, læɟꞇ, Sax.] The mould on which shoes are formed. *Addison.* [*last*, Germ.] A load; a certain weight or measure.

LA'STERY, lâs'-tè-rè. *n. s.* A red colour. *Spenser.*

LA'STAGE §, lâs'-tĭdje. 90. *n. s.* [*lestage*, Fr.] Custom paid for freightage. Ballast for a ship. *Huloet.*

LA'STAGED*, lâst'-ĭdj'd. *a.* Ballasted. *Huloet.*

LA'STING, lâs'-tĭng. 410. *part. a.* Continuing; durable. *Ray.* Of long continuance; perpetual. *Boyle.*

LA'STINGLY, lâs'-tĭng-lè. *ad.* Perpetually; durably. *Sir T. Brown.*

LA'STINGNESS, lâs'-tĭng-nĕs. *n. s.* Durableness; continuance. *Sidney.*

LA'STLY, lâst'-lè. *ad.* In the last place. *Bacon.* In the conclusion; at last; finally.

LATCH §, lâtsh. *n. s.* [*letse*, Teut.; *laccio*, Ital.] A catch of a door moved by a string, or a handle. *Gay.*

*To* LATCH, lâtsh. *v. a.* To catch. [læccan, Sax.] *Spenser.* To fasten; to fasten with a latch. *Spenser.* [*lecher*, Fr.] To smear. *Shakspeare.*

LA'TCHES, lâtsh'-ĕz. *n. s.* Small lines, like loops, fastened by sewing into the bonnets and drablers of a ship, in order to lace the bonnets to the courses or the drablers of the bonnets. *Harris.*

LA'TCHET, lâtsh'-ĕt. 99. *n. s.* [*lacet*, Fr.] The string that fastens the shoe. *St. Mark*, i.

LATE §, lâte. *a.* [læꞇ, Sax.; comparative, *latter* or *later*; superlative, *latest* or *last.*] Contrary to *early.* Slow; tardy; long delayed. *Milton.* Last in any place, office, or character. *Addison.* Last in time; as, of *late* days, of *late* years. The deceased; within a moderate period, as, "the works of the *late* Dr. Johnson." Far in the day or night.

LATE, lâte. *ad.* After long delays; after a long time. *Shak.* In a later season. *Bacon.* Lately; not long ago. *Spenser.* Far in the day or night. *Shak.*—*Of late.* Lately; in times past. *Locke.*

*To* LATE*, lâte. *v. a.* [*leita*, Icel.] To seek; to search.

LA'TED, lâ'-tĕd. *a.* Belated; surprised by the night. *Shakspeare.*

LA'TELY, lâte'-lè. *ad.* Not long ago. *Acts*, xviii.

LA'TENCY §*, lâ'-tĕn-sè. *n. s.* [*latens*, Lat.] The state of being hidden; obscurity; abstruseness. *Paley.*

LA'TENESS, lâte'-nĕs. *n. s.* Time far advanced *Swift.* Comparatively, modern time. *Costard.*

LA'TENT, lâ'-tĕnt. *a.* [*latens*, Lat.] Hidden; concealed; secret. *Woodward.*

LA'TERAL §, lât'-tĕr-âl. *a.* [*lateralis*, Lat.] Growing out on the side; belonging to the side. *Ray.* Placed or acting on the side. *Milton.*

LATERA'LITY, lât-tĕr-ăl'-è-tè. *n. s.* The quality of having distinct sides. *Brown.*

LA'TERALLY, lât'-tĕr-âl-è. *ad.* By the side; sidewise. *Holder.*

LA'TERED*, lâ'-tĕrd. *part. a.* [laꞇian, Sax.] Delayed. *Chaucer.*

LA'TEWARD*, lâte'-wârd. 88. *a.* [*late*, and peapꝺ, Sax.] Backward; as, *lateward* hay, *lateward* fruit. *Huloet.*

LA'TEWARD, lâte'-wârd. *ad.* Somewhat late.

LATH §, lâth. 78. *n. s.* [laꞇꞇa, Sax.] A small, long piece of wood used to support the tiles of houses. *Moxon.*

*To* LATH, lâth. *v. a.* [*latter*, Fr.] To fit up with laths. *Mortimer.*

LATH, lâth. *n. s.* [læð, Sax.] A part of a county. *Spenser.*

LATHE, lâTHe. *n. s.* The tool of a turner, by which he turns about his matter so as to shape it by the chisel. *Ray.* A barn. *Chaucer.*

*To* LA'THER §, lâTH'-ûr. *v. n.* [leðꝺꞇian, Sax.] To form a foam. *Baynard.*

*To* LA'THER, lâTH'-ûr. *v. a.* To cover with foam of water and soap.

LA'THER, lâTH'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* A foam or froth made commonly by beating soap with water.

LA'THY*, lâth'-è. *a.* Thin or long as a lath.

LA'TIN §, lât'-tĭn. 159. *a.* [*Latinus.*] Written or spoken in the language of the old Romans. *Locke.*

LA'TIN, lât'-tĭn. *n. s.* The Latin language. *Addison.* An exercise practised by school-boys, who turn English into Latin. *Ascham.*

*To* LA'TIN*, lât'-tĭn. *v. a.* To render into Latin. *Wilson. Ob. T.*

LA'TINISM, lât'-tĭn-ĭzm. *n. s.* A Latin idiom; a mode of speech peculiar to the Latin. *Addison.*

LA'TINIST, lât'-tĭn-ĭst. *n. s.* One skilled in Latin. *Lord Herbert.*

LATI'NITY, lâ-tĭn'-nè-tè. *n. s.* Purity of Latin style; the Latin tongue. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* LA'TINIZE, lât'-tĭn-ĭze. *v. n.* To use words or phrases borrowed from the Latin. *Dryden.*

*To* LA'TINIZE, lât'-tĭn-ĭze. *v. a.* To give names a Latin termination; to make them Latin. *Watts.*

LA'TINLY*, lât'-tĭn-lè. *ad.* So as to understand or write Latin. *Heylin.*

LA'TISH, lâte'-ĭsh. *a.* Somewhat late.

LATIRO'STROUS, lâ-tè-rŏs'-trŭs. *a.* [*latus* and *rostrum*, Lat.] Broadbeaked. *Brown.*

LA'TITANCY §, lât'-tè-tân-sè. *n. s.* [*latitans*, Lat.] Delitescence; the state of lying hid. *Brown.*

LA'TITANT, lât'-tè-tânt. *a.* Delitescent; concealed; lying hid. *Brown.*

*LA'TITAT**, lât'-è-tât. *n. s.* [Lat.] A writ by which all men in personal actions are called originally to the King's Bench; and has the name, as supposing that the defendant doth lurk and lie hid. *Cowel.*

LATITA'TION, lât-è-tâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* The state of lying concealed.

LA'TITUDE, lăt'-tè-tūde. *n. s.* [*latitudo*, Lat.] Breadth; width; in bodies of unequal dimensions, the shorter axis; in equal bodies, the line drawn from right to left. *Wotton.* Room; space; extent. *Locke.* The extent of the earth or heavens, reckoned from the equator to either pole. *Swift.* A particular degree, reckoned from the equator. *Addison.* Unrestrained acceptation. *King Charles.* Freedom from settled rules; laxity. *Bp. Taylor.* Extent; diffusion. *Brown.*

LATITUDINA'RIAN, lăt-è-tū-dè-nā'-rè-ăn. *a.* Not restrained; not confined. *Collier.* Free in religious opinions. *Burnet.*

LATITUDINA'RIAN, lăt-è-tū-dè-nā'-rè-ăn. *n. s.* One who departs from orthodoxy; one who is free in religious opinions. *Bentley.*

LATITUDINA'RIANISM*, lăt-è-tū-dè-nā'-rè-ăn-ĭzm. *n. s.* State of a latitudinarian. *Dr. Parr.*

LA'TRANT §, lā'-trănt. *a.* [*latrans*, Lat.] Barking. *Tickell.*

*To* LA'TRATE*, lā'-trāte. *v. n.* [*latro*, Lat.] To bark like a dog. *Cockeram.*

LATRA'TION*, lă-trā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of barking. *Cockeram.*

*LA'TRIA*, lā'-trè-ă. 92. *n. s.* [λατρεία, Gr.; *latrie*, Fr.] The highest kind of worship: distinguished by the papists from *dulia*, or inferiour worship. *Stilling fleet.*

☞ This word, by being derived from the Greek λατρεία, is pronounced by Johnson, and after him by Ash, with the accent on the penultimate syllable. Both of them had forgot their Greek in the word *dulia*, (see the *Appendix*,) which they accent on the antepenultimate, though derived from δουλεία. One of these modes of accentuation must be wrong; and my opinion is, that, as these words are appellatives, we should adopt that accent which Dr. Johnson did when his Greek was out of his head; that is, the antepenultimate.—See CYCLOPEDIA. *W.*

LA'TROCINY*, lăt'-rō-sĭn-è. *n. s.* [*latrocinium*, Lat.] Robbery; larceny. *Stackhouse.*

LA'TTEN, lăt'-tĕn. 99, 103. *n. s.* [*lattoen*, Dutch.] A mixed kind of metal, made of copper and calamine: said by some to be the old orichalc. *Gower.*

LA'TTER §, lăt'-tŭr. 98. *a.* [the comparative of *late*. See LATE.] Happening after something else. *Milton.* Modern; lately done or past. *Locke.* Mentioned last of two. *Watts.*

LA'TTERLY, lăt'-tŭr-lè. 557. *ad.* Of late. A low word. *Richardson.*

LA'TTERMATH*, lăt'-tŭr-măth. *n. s.* [*latter*, and maþeð, Sax.] That which is mown later, or after a former mowing.

LA'TTICE §, lăt'-tĭs. 140, 142. *n. s.* [*lattis*, Fr.] A reticulated window; a window made with sticks or irons crossing each other at small distances. *Shakspeare.*

*To* LA'TTICE, lăt'-tĭs. *v. a.* To decussate, or cross; to mark with cross parts like a lattice. *Sherwood.*

LAUD §, lâwd. 213. *n. s.* [*laus*, Lat.] Praise; honour paid; celebration. *Pope.* That part of divine worship which consists in praise. *Bacon.*

*To* LAUD, lâwd. *v. a.* [*laudo*, Lat.] To praise; to celebrate. *Bentley.*

LAUDABI'LITY*, lâw-dă-bĭl'-è-tè. *n. s.* Praiseworthiness. *Mem. of Abp. Tennison.*

LA'UDABLE, lâw'-dă-bl. 405. *a.* Praise-worthy; commendable. *Shakspeare.* Healthy; salubrious. *Arbuthnot.*

LA'UDABLENESS, lâw'-dă-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Praiseworthiness. *Stackhouse.*

LA'UDABLY, lâw'-dă-blè. *ad.* In a manner deserving praise. *Dryden.*

LA'UDANUM, lŏd'-dă-nŭm. 217. *n. s.* [a cant word, from *laudo*, Lat.] A soporifick tincture.

LAUDA'TION*, lâw-dā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*laudatio*, Lat.] Praise; honour paid. *Parfre. Ob. T.*

LA'UDATIVE*, lâw'-dă-tĭv. *n. s.* [*laudativus*, Lat.] Panegyrick. *Bacon.*

LA'UDATORY*, lâw'-dă-tŭr-è. *a.* Containing praise; bestowing praise. *Udall.*

LA'UDATORY*, lâw'-dă-tŭr-è. *n. s.* That which contains or bestows praise. *Milton.*

LA'UDER*, lâw'-dŭr. *n. s.* A praiser; a commender *Colgrave.*

*To* LAUGH §. lâf. 215, 391. *v. n.* [hlahan, Sax., *lachen*, Germ.] To make that noise which sudden merriment excites. *Bacon.* [In poetry.] To appear gay, favourable, pleasant, or fertile. *Shakspeare.*

*To* LAUGH, lâf. *v. a.* To deride; to scorn. *Shak.*—*To laugh at.* To treat with contempt; to ridicule. *Shakspeare.*

LAUGH, lâf. *n. s.* The convulsion caused by merriment; an inarticulate expression of sudden merriment. *Pope.*

LAUGH-WORTHY*, lâf-wŭr-THÈ. *a.* Deserving to be laughed at. *B. Jonson.*

LAUGH AND LAY DOWN*. *n. s.* A game at cards. *Skelton.*

LA'UGHABLE, lâf-â-bl. 405. *a.* Such as may properly excite laughter. *Shakspeare.*

LAU'GHER, lâf'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* A man fond of merriment. *Shakspeare.*

LA'UGHINGLY, lâf-ĭng-lè. *ad.* In a merry way; merrily. *Fox.*

LA'UGHINGSTOCK, lâf-ĭng-stŏk. *n. s.* [*laugh* and *stock*.] A butt; an object of ridicule. *Spenser.*

LA'UGHTER, lâf-tŭr. 98. *n. s.* Convulsive merriment; an inarticulate expression of sudden merriment. *Brown.*

LAUNCE*. See LANCE.

*To* LAUNCH §, lânsh. 214. *v. n.* [from *lance*, because a ship is pushed into water with great force.] To force a vessel into the sea. *St. Luke.* To rove at large; to expatiate; to make excursions. *Davies.* To plunge into: as, The man *launched* into an expensive way of living.

*To* LAUNCH, lânsh. 352. *v. a.* To push to sea. *King Charles.* To dart from the hand. *Dryden.*

LAUNCH*, lânsh. *n. s.* The act of putting a ship out of the dock, and launching her into the water. A particular kind of long boat.

LAUND, lâwnd. *n. s.* [*lande*, Fr.] Lawn; a plain extended between woods. *Chaucer.*

LA'UNDER §*, lân'-dŭr. *n. s.* [*lavandiere*, Fr.] A woman whose employment is to wash clothes. *Sidney.*

*To* LA'UNDER*, lân'-dŭr. *v. a.* To wash; to wet. *Shakspeare.*

LA'UNDERER*, lân'-dŭr-ŭr. *n. s.* A man that follows the business of washing. *Butler.*

LA'UNDRESS, lân'-drĕs. 214. *n. s.* A woman whose employment is to wash clothes. *Camden.*

*To* LA'UNDRESS*, lân'-drĕs. *v. n.* To do the work of a laundress. *Blount. Ob. T.*

LA'UNDRY, lân'-drè. *n. s.* [*lavanderie*, Fr.] The room in which clothes are washed. *Swift.* The act or state of washing. *Bacon.*

*To* LA'UREATE §*, lâw'-rè-âte. 91. *v. a.* [*laureatus*, Lat.] To crown with laurel. *Warton.*

LA'UREATE, lâw'-rè-ât. 91. *a.* Decked or invested with a laurel. *Chaucer.*

LA'UREATE*, lâw'-rè-ât. *n. s.* One crowned with laurel. In King Edward the Fourth's time the king's poet was first so called; and the *laureate* still continues to be the title of his successors. *Pope.*

LAUREA'TION, lâw-rè-â'-shŭn. *n. s.* It denotes, in the Scottish universities, the act or state of having degrees conferred, and is so used in reference to the degrees conferred by our own universities *Warton.*

LA'UREL §, lŏr'-rĭl. 99, 217. *n. s.* [*laurus*, Lat.] A tree, called also the *cherry bay*. *Spenser.*

LA'URELLED, lŏr'-rĭld. 359. *a.* Crowned or decorated with laurel; laureate. *Dryden.*

LAURUSTINE*, lâw'-rŭs-tĭne. } *n. s.* [*laurus*
LAURUSTI'NUS*, lâw-rŭs-tī'-nŭs. § *tinus*, Lat.] An evergreen shrub, which flowers about Michaelmas, and holds its flowers through the winter. *Guardian.*

*LA'VA**, lā'-vă. *n. s.* [Italian.] Liquid and vitrified matter discharged by volcanoes. *Sir J. Hill.*

LAVA'TION, lă-vā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*lavatio*, Lat.] The act of washing. *Hakewill.*

LA'VATORY lăv'-vă-tŭr-è. 512. [See DOMESTICK.]

*n. s.* [*lavo*, Lat.] A wash; something in which parts diseased are washed. *Ricaut.*

*To* LAVE§, lāve. *v. a.* [*lavo*, Lat.] To wash; to bathe. *Dryden.* [*lever*, Fr.] To throw up, to lade; to draw out. *B. Jonson.*

*To* LAVE, lāve. *v. n.* To wash himself; to bathe. *Pope.*

LAVE-EARED*, lāve'-ēērd. *a.* Having large ears hanging down. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* LAVE'ER, lā-vēēr'. *v. n.* [*veeren*, Dutch.] To change the direction often in a course. *Lovelace.*

LA'VENDER, lăv'-vĕn-dŭr. 98. *n. s.* [*lavendula*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

LA'VER, lā'-vŭr. 98. *n. s.* [*lavoir*, Fr.] A washing vessel. *Milton.* A washer.

LA'VEROCK*, lăv'-ŭr-ŏk. *n. s.* [lauepc, Sax.] A lark. *Chaucer.*

LA'VISH§, lăv'-ĭsh. *a.* [perhaps from to *lave*, to *throw out*.] Prodigal; wasteful; indiscreetly liberal. *Dryden.* Scattered in waste; profuse. Wild; unrestrained. *Shakspeare.*

*To* LA'VISH, lăv'-ĭsh. *v. a.* To scatter with profusion; to waste. *Addison.*

LA'VISHER, lăv'-ĭsh-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* A prodigal; a profuse man. *Fotherby.*

LA'VISHLY, lăv'-ĭsh-lè. *ad.* Profusely; prodigally. *Dryden.*

LA'VISHMENT, lăv'-ĭsh-mĕnt. } *n. s.* Prodigality;
LA'VISHNESS, lăv'-ĭsh-nĕs. } profusion. *Spenser.*

*LA VO'LTA*, lă-vŏl'-tă. 92. *n. s.* [*la volta*, Ital.] An old dance in which was much turning and much capering. *Shakspeare.*

LAW§, lâw. *n. s.* [lagꝫa, Sax.; *loi*, Fr.; *lawgh*, Erse.] A rule of action. *Hooker.* A decree, edict, statute, or custom, publickly established. *Milton.* A decree authoritatively annexing rewards or punishments to certain actions. *Milton.* Judicial process. *Shak.* A distinct edict or rule. *Baker.* Conformity to law; any thing lawful. *Shak.* The rules or axioms of science: as, the *laws* of mechanicks. An established and constant mode or process; a fixed correspondence of cause and effect: as, the *laws* of magnetism. *Hooker.* The Mosaical institution, distinguished from the *Gospel*. *Milton.* The books in which the Jewish religion is delivered, distinguished from the *prophets*. *St. Matt.* vii. A particular form or mode of trying and judging; as, *law* martial, *law* mercantile. Jurisprudence; the study of law.

LA'WBREAKER*, lâw'-brā-kŭr. *n. s.* [lahbpeca, Sax.] One who violates a law. *Milton.*

LA'WDAY*, lâw'-dā. *n. s.* A day of open court. *Shakspeare.*

LA'WFUL, lâw'-fŭl. 406. *a.* Agreeable to law; conformable to law; allowed by law. *St. Matt.* xiv.

LA'WFULLY, lâw'-fŭl-è. *ad.* Legally; agreeably to law. *Shakspeare.*

LA'WFULNESS, lâw'-fŭl-nĕs. *n. s.* Legality; allowance of law. *Bacon.*

LA'WGIVER, lâw'-gĭv-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* Legislator; one that makes laws. *Bacon.*

LA'WGIVING, lâw'-gĭv-ĭng. *a.* Legislative. *Milton.*

LA'WLESS, lâw'-lĕs. *a.* Unrestrained by any law; not subject to law. *Raleigh.* Contrary to law; illegal. *Shakspeare.*

LA'WLESSLY, lâw'-lĕs-lè. *ad.* In a manner contrary to law. *Shakspeare.*

LA'WLESSNESS*, lâw'-lĕs-nĕs. *n. s.* Disorder; disobedience to law. *Spenser.*

LA'WMAKER, lâw'-mā-kŭr. *n. s.* Legislator; one who makes laws; a lawgiver. *Hooker.*

LA'WMONGER*, lâw'-mŭng-gŭr. *n. s.* A smatterer in law; a low dealer in law. *Milton.*

LAWN§, lâwn. *n. s.* [*lande*, Fr.; *land*, Dan.; *llan*, Welsh.] An open space between woods; originally, a plain not ploughed. *Milton.* [*linon*, Fr.] Fine linen. remarkable for being used in the sleeves of bishops. *Prior.*

LAWN*, lâwn. *a.* Made of lawn; resembling lawn. *Marston*

LA'WNY*, lâw'-nè. *a.* Having lawns; interspersed with lawns. *W. Browne.* Made of lawn or fine linen. *Bp. Hall.*

LA'WSUIT, lâw'-sūte. *n. s.* [*law* and *suit*.] A process in law; a litigation. *Swift.*

LA'WYER, lâw'-yĕr. 98. *n. s.* [from *law*.] Professor of law; advocate; pleader. *Shakspeare.*

LA'WYERLY*, lâw'-yŭr-lè. *a.* Judicial. *Milton.*

LAX§, lăks. *a.* [*laxus*, Lat.] Loose; not confined. *Milton.* Disunited; not strongly combined. *Woodward.* Vague; not rigidly exact. *Baker.* Loose in body, so as to go frequently to stool. *Quincy.* Slack; not tense. *Holder.*

LAX, lăks. *n. s.* A looseness; a diarrhœa. See LASK. [læx, Sax.] A kind of salmon.

LAXA'TION, lăk-sā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*laxatio*, Lat.] The act of loosening or slackening. The state of being loosened or slackened.

LA'XATIVE, lăks'-ā-tĭv. 512. *a.* [*laxatif*, Fr.] Having the power to ease costiveness. *Brown.*

LA'XATIVE, lăks'-ā-tĭv. *n. s.* A medicine slightly purgative: a medicine that relaxes the bowels without stimulation. *Dryden.*

LA'XATIVENESS, lăks'-ā-tĭv-nĕs. *n. s.* Power of easing costiveness. *Sherwood.*

LAXITY, lăks'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* [*laxitas*, Lat.] Not compression; not close cohesion; slackness of contexture. *Bentley.* Contrariety to rigorous precision; as, *laxity* of expression. *Mason.* Looseness; not costiveness. *Brown.* Slackness; contrariety to tension. *Quincy.* Openness; not closeness. *Digby.*

LA'XLY*, lăks'-lè. *ad.* Loosely; without exactness or distinction. *Dr. Rees.*

LA'XNESS, lăks'-nĕs. *n. s.* Laxity; not tension; not precision; not costiveness. *Holder.*

LAY, lā. Preterit of *lie*.

*To* LAY§, lā. *v. a.* [lecgan, Sax.] To place; to put; to reposit. *Jonah*, iii. To place along. *Ecclus.* vii. To beat down corn or grass. *Bacon.* To keep from rising; to settle; to still. *Shak.* To fix deep; to dispose regularly. *Bacon.* To put; to place. *Shak.* To bury; to inter. *Acts*, xiii. To station or place privily. *Jos.* viii. To spread on a surface. *Watts.* To paint; to enamel. *Locke.* To put into any state of quiet. *Bacon.* To calm; to still; to allay. *B. Jonson.* To prohibit a spirit to walk *L'Estrange.* To set on the table. *Hos.* xi. To propagate plants by fixing their twigs in the ground. *Mortimer.* To wager; to stake. *Dryden.* To reposit any thing. *Psal.* lxxxiv. To exclude eggs. *Bacon.* To apply with violence. *Ezek.* iv. To apply nearly. *Prov.* xxxi. To add; to conjoin. *Isa.* v. To put in a state implying somewhat of disclosure. *Wiseman.* To scheme; to contrive. *Chapman.* To charge as a payment. *Locke.* To impute; to charge. *Temple.* To impose, as evil or punishment. *Shak.* To enjoin, as a duty, or a rule of action. *Acts*, xv. To exhibit; to offer. *Acts*, xxv. To throw by violence. *Isa.* xxvi. To place in comparison. *Raleigh.*—*To lay ahold.* To bring a ship to lie as near the wind as she can, in order to keep clear of the land, and get her out to sea. *Steevens.* *To lay apart.* To reject; to put away. *James*, i. *To lay aside.* To put away; not to retain. *Heb.* xii. *To lay away.* To put from one; not to keep. *Esther*, xiv. *To lay before.* To expose to view; to show; to display. *Wake.* *To lay by.* To reserve for some future time. 1 *Cor.* xvi. To put from one; to dismiss. *Bacon.* *To lay down.* To deposit as a pledge, equivalent, or satisfaction. *St. John*, x. To quit; to resign. *Spenser.* To commit to repose. *Psal.* xlviii. To advance as a proposition. *Abbot.* *To lay for.* To attempt by ambush, or insidious practices. *Knolles.* *To lay forth.* To diffuse; to expatiate. *L'Estrange.* To place when dead in a decent posture. *Shak.* *To lay hold of.* To seize; to catch. *Deut.* xxi. *To lay in.* To store; to treasure. *Bacon.* *To lay on.* To apply with violence. *Locke.* *To lay open.* To show; to expose. *Shak.* *To lay over.* To incrust; to cover; to decorate superficially. *Hab.* ii. *To lay out* To expend.

*Milton.* To display; to discover. *Atterbury.* To dispose; to plan. *Notes on the Odyssey.* With the reciprocal pronoun, to exert; to put forth. *Smalridge.* To compose the limbs of the dead. *Brand.* *To lay to.* To charge upon. *Sidney.* To apply with vigour. *Tusser.* To harass; to attack. *Knolles.*—*To lay together.* To collect; to bring into one view. *South.* *To lay under.* To subject to. *Addison.* *To lay up.* To confine to the bed or chamber. *Temple.* To store; to treasure; to reposit for future use. *Hooker.*

*To* LAY, lā. *v. n.* To bring eggs. *Mortimer.* To contrive; to form a scheme. *Daniel.*—*To lay about.* To strike on all sides; to act with great diligence and vigour. *Spenser.* *To lay at.* To strike; to endeavour to strike. *Spenser.* *To lay in for.* To make overtures of oblique invitation. *Dryden.* *To lay on.* To strike; to beat without intermission. *Hudibras.* To act with vehemence: used of expenses. *Shak.* *To lay out.* To take measures. *Woodward.* *To lay upon.* To importune. *Knolles.*

LAY, lā. *n. s.* A row; a stratum; a layer. *Bacon.* A wager. *Bp. Hall.* Station; rank. *Soliman and Perseda.*

LAY, lā. *n. s.* [leȳ, leaȝ, Sax.] Grassy ground; meadow; ground unploughed: more properly written *lea.* *Dryden.*

LAY, lā. *n. s.* [*lay*, Fr.; leȳ, leoð, Sax.] A song; a poem. *Spenser.*

LAY, lā. *a.* [*laicus*, Lat.; λάος.] Not clerical; regarding or belonging to the people, as distinct from the clergy. *Dryden.*

LA'YER, lā'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* [from *lay.*] A stratum, or row; a bed; one body spread over another. *Evelyn.* A sprig of a plant. *Miller.* A hen that lays eggs. *Mortimer.*

LAYER *out**. *n. s.* One who expends money; a steward. *Huloet.*

LAYER *up**. *n. s.* One who reposits for future use; a treasurer. *Shakspeare.*

LAY-LAND*, lā'-lănd. *n. s.* Fallow ground which lies untilled. *Sir Cauline, Percy's Rel.*

LA'YMAN, lā'-măn. 88. *n. s.* [*lay* and *man.*] One of the people, distinct from the clergy. *Dryden.* An image used by painters in contriving attitudes. *Dryden.*

LA'YSTALL, lā'-stâll. *n. s.* [from *lay*, and ꝑtal, Sax.] A heap of dung. *Spenser.*

LA'ZAR §, lā'-zăr. 418. *n. s.* [from *Lazarus* in the Gospel.] One deformed and nauseous with filthy and pestilential diseases. *Spenser.*

LA'ZAR-HOUSE, lā'-zăr-hŏŭs. } *n. s.* [*lazaret*,
LA'ZARET, lăz'-ă-rĕt. } Fr.; *lazzaretto*, Ital.]
LAZARE'TTO, lăz-ăr-rĕt'-tō. } A house for the reception of the diseased; an hospital. *Milton.*

LA'ZARLIKE*, lā'-zŭr-like. } *a.* Full of sores; leprous. *Bp. Hall.*
LA'ZARLY*. lā'-zŭr-lē. }

LA'ZARWORT, lā'-zăr-wŭrt. *n. s.* A plant.

*To* LAZE §*, lāze. *v. n.* To live idly; to be idle. *Middleton.*

*To* LAZE*, lāze. *v. a.* To waste in laziness; to stupify by sloth. *Whately.*

LA'ZILY, lā'-zĕ-lē. *ad.* Idly; sluggishly; heavily. *Locke.*

LA'ZINESS, lā'-zĕ-nĕs. *n. s.* Idleness; sluggishness; listlessness; tardiness. *South.*

LA'ZING, lā'-zĭng. 410. *a.* Sluggish; idle.

LA'ZULI, lăzh'-ŭ-lī. *n. s.* A blue stone, veined and spotted with white, and a glistening or metallick yellow. *Woodward.*

LA'ZY §, lā'-zē. *a.* [*lijser*, Dan.; *losigh*, Dutch.] Idle; sluggish; unwilling to work. *Shak.* Slow; tedious. *Clarendon.*

LD. is a contraction of *lord.*

LEA, lē. 227. *n. s.* [leȳ, Sax.] An extensive plain. *Spenser.*

LEACH*. See LEECH.

LEAD §, lĕd. 234. *n. s.* [læð, Sax.] The heaviest metal, except [platina] gold and quicksilver, but the softest of all, and very ductile. *Hill* In the plural: flat roof to walk on; because houses are covered with *lead.* *Shakspeare.*

*To* LEAD, lĕd. *v. a.* To fit with lead in any manner. *Ecclus.* xxxviii.

*To* LEAD §, lēde. 227. *v. a.* preter. *I led*; part. *led*; [læðan, Sax.] To guide by the hand. *St. Luke*, xiii. To conduct to any place. 1 *Sam.* xxx. To conduct as head or commander. *Spenser.* To introduce by going first. *Numb.* xxvii. To guide; to show the method of attaining. *Watts.* To draw; to entice; to allure. *Clarendon.* To induce; to prevail on by pleasing motives. *Shak.* To pass; to spend in any certain manner. *Milton.*

*To* LEAD, lēde. *v. n.* To go first, and show the way. *Gen.* xxxiii. To conduct as a commander. To show the way, by going first. *Wotton.* To exercise dominion. *Spenser.*—*To lead off.* To begin. *Cumberland.*

LEAD, lēde. *n. s.* Guidance; first place. *Herring.*

LE'ADEN, lĕd'-dn. 103, 234. *a.* [leaðen, Sax.] Made of lead. *Shak.* Heavy; unwilling; motionless. *Shak.* Heavy; dull. *Shak.* Stupid; absurd. *Fulke.*

LEADEN-HEARTED*, lĕd'-dn-hârt-ĕd. *a.* Having an unfeeling, stupid heart. *Thomson.*

LEADEN-HEELED*, lĕd'-dn-hēēld. *a.* Slow in progress. *Ford.*

LEADEN-STEPPING*, lĕd'-dn-stĕp-pĭng. *a.* Slowly moving. *Milton.*

LE'ADER, lē'-dŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that leads, or conducts. Captain; commander. *Shak.* One who goes first. *Shak.* One at the head of any party or faction. *Swift.*

LE'ADING, lē'-dĭng. 410. *part. a.* Principal; chief. *Locke.*

LE'ADING*, lē'-dĭng. *n. s.* Guidance; conduct by the hand. *Shak.* Conduct of a commander. *Spenser.*

LEADING-STRINGS. lē'-dĭng-strĭngz. *n. s.* [*lead* and *strings.*] Strings by which children, when they learn to walk, are held from falling. *Dryden.*

LE'ADMAN, lēde'-măn. *n. s.* One who begins or leads a dance. *B. Jonson.*

LE'ADWORT, lĕd'-wŭrt. 234. *n. s.* A plant.

LE'ADY*, lĕd'-ē. *a.* Of the colour of lead. *Huloet.*

LEAF §, lēfe. 227. *n. s. leaves*, plural. [leaf, Sax.] The green, deciduous parts of plants and flowers *Shak.* A part of a book, containing two pages *Spenser.* One side of a double door. 1 *Kings* Any thing foliated, or thinly beaten. *Camden.*

*To* LEAF, lēfe. *v. n.* To bring leaves; to bear leaves. *Brown.*

LEA'FAGE*, lēēf'-ĭdje. *n. s.* Store of leaves. *The Silke-Wormes.*

LEA'FED*, lēēft. *a.* Bearing or having leaves. *Huloet.*

LE'AFLESS, lēfe'-lĕs. *a.* Naked of leaves. *Government of the Tongue.*

LE'AFY, lē'-fē. *a.* Full of leaves. *Shakspeare.*

LEAGUE §, lēēg. 227. *n. s.* [*ligue*, Fr.; *ligo*, Lat.] A confederacy; a combination either of interest or friendship. *Shakspeare.*

*To* LEAGUE, lēēg. *v. n.* To unite on certain terms; to confederate. *South.*

LEAGUE, lēēg. *n. s.* [*lieue*, Fr.; *leuca*, Lat.] A measure of length, containing three miles. *Shakspeare*

LE'AGUED, lēēgd. 359. *a.* Confederated. *Phillips.*

LE'AGUER, lē'-gŭr. 98. *n. s.* [Dutch, or Flemish.] Camp. *Shak.* One united in a confederacy. *Bacon*

LEAK §, lēke. 227. *n. s.* [*leke*, Dutch.] A breach or hole which lets in water. *Hooker.*

LEAK*, lēke. *a.* [hlece, Sax.] Leaky. *Spenser.*

*To* LEAK, lēke. *v. n.* To let water in or out. *Locke.* To drop through a breach. *Wilkins.*

*To* LEAK*, lēke. *v. a.* To let out. *Hooke.*

LE'AKAGE, lē'-kĭdje. 90. *n. s.* State of a vessel that leaks. *Bp. Parker.* Allowance made for accidental loss in liquid measures.

LEA'KY, lē'-kē. *a.* Battered or pierced, so as to let water in or out. *Dryden.* Loquacious; not close. *L'Estrange.*

LEAM*. See LEME.

*To* LEAN §, lēne. 227, 238. *v. n.* preter. *leaned* or

*leant.* [hlınıan, Sax.; *lenen,* Dutch.] To incline against; to rest against. *Peacham.* To propend; to tend towards. *Spenser.* To be in a bending posture. *Shak.* To bend; to waver; to totter. *Shakspeare.*

*To* LEAN*, lène. *v. a.* To incline; to cause to lean. *Shakspeare.* [*leina,* Icel.] To conceal. *Ray.*

LEAN, lène. 227. *a.* [Sax.] Not fat; meager; wanting flesh; bareboned. *Chaucer.* Not unctuous; thin; hungry. *Burnet.* Low; poor; in opposition to *great* or *rich. Shak.* Jejune; not comprehensive; not embellished: as, a *lean* dissertation. *Waterland.* Shallow; dull. *Shakspeare.*

LEAN, lène. *n. s.* That part of flesh which consists of the muscle without the fat. *Farquhar.*

LE'ANLY, lène'-lè. *ad.* Meagerly; without plumpness. *Sherwood.*

LE'ANNESS, lène'-nês. *n. s.* Extenuation of body; want of flesh; meagerness. *B. Jonson.* Want of matter; thinness; poverty. *Shakspeare.*

LE'ANY*, lè'-nè. *a.* [*leen-man,* Teut.] Alert; active. *Spenser.*

*To* LEAP §. lèpe. 239. *v. n.* [hlæpan, Sax.] To jump; to move upward or progressively without change of the feet. *Shak.* To rush with vehemence. *Esth.* xv. To bound; to spring. *St. Luke,* vi. To fly; to start. *Shakspeare.*

☞ The past time of this verb is generally heard with the diphthong short; and, if so, it ought to be spelled *lept,* rhyming with *kept.*—See *Principles,* No. 369, 370. Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, Mr. Barclay, Mr. Nares, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Elphinston, pronounce the diphthong in the present tense of this word long, as I have done; and Mr. Elphinston and Mr. Nares make it short, in the preterit and participle. Mr. Sheridan, alone, makes the present tense short, which, if I recollect justly, is a pronunciation peculia to Ireland.—See HEARD. *W.*

*To* LEAP, lèpe. *v. a.* To pass over, or into, by leaping. *Prior.* To compress, as beasts. *Dryden.*

LEAP, lèpe. *n. s.* Bound; jump; act of leaping. Space passed by leaping. *L'Estrange.* Sudden transition. *Swift.* An assault of an animal of prey. *L'Estrange.* Embrace of animals. *Dryden.* Hazard or effect of leaping. *Shakspeare.*

LEAP*, lèpe. *n. s.* [læp, Sax.] A basket. *Wicliffe.* A weel for fish. *Sherwood.*

LEAP-FROG, lèpe'-frôg. *n. s.* A play of children, in which they imitate the jump of frogs. *Shak.*

LEAP-YEAR, or BISSEXTILE, lèpe'-yère. *n. s.* Every fourth year; and so called from its *leaping* a day more that year than in a common year: so that the common year has 365 days, but the *leap-year* 366; and then February has 29 days, which in common years has but 28. *Harris.*

LE'APER*, lè'-pûr. *n. s.* [hleapepe, Sax.] One who leaps or capers. Spoken of a horse, which passes over hedge and ditch by leaping.

LE'APINGLY*, lè'-pîng-lè. *ad.* By leaps. *Huloet.*

LEAR*. See LERE.

*To* LEARN §, lêrn. 234. *v. a.* [leopnıan, Sax.] To gain the knowledge or skill of. *St. Matt.* xxiv. To teach. *Shakspeare.*

*To* LEARN, lêrn. *v. n.* To take pattern. *St. Matt.* xi.

LE'ARNED, lêr'-nêd. 362. *a.* Versed in science and literature. *Locke.* Skilled; skilful; knowing. *Glanville.* Skilled in scholastick knowledge. *Locke.* Wise. *B. Jonson.*

LE'ARNEDLY, lêr'-nêd-lè. *ad.* With knowledge; with skill. *Hooker.*

LE'ARNER, lêr'-nûr. *n. s.* One who is yet in his rudiments; one who is acquiring some new art or knowledge. *Bacon.*

LE'ARNING, lêr'-nîng. 410. *n. s.* Literature; skill in languages or sciences; generally scholastick knowledge. *Bacon.* Skill in any thing good or bad. *Hooker.*

LE'ASABLE*, lè'-sâ-bl. *a.* Capable of being let by lease. *Sherwood.*

LEASE §, lèse. 227. *n. s.* [*laisser,* Fr.] A contract by which, in consideration of some payment, a temporary possession is granted of houses or lands. *Shakspeare.* Any tenure. *Milton.*

*To* LEASE, lèse. *v. a.* To let by lease. *Ayliffe.*

*To* LEASE §, lèze. 227. *v. n.* [leȝan, Sax.] To glean; to gather what the harvest men leave *Dryden.*

LE'ASER, lè'-zûr. *n. s.* Gleaner; gatherer after the reaper. *Swift.* A liar. See LEASING. *Bp. Hall.*

LE'ASEHOLD*, lèse'-hôld. *a.* Holden by lease; as, a *leasehold* tenement.

LEASH §, lèèsh. 227. *n. s.* [*lesse,* Fr.; *lasche,* Germ.] A leather thong, by which a falconer holds his hawk; or a courser leads his greyhound. *Shak* A tierce; three. *Shak.* A band wherewith to tie any thing in general. *Boyle.*

*To* LEASH, lèèsh. *v. a.* To bind; to hold in a string. *Shakspeare.*

LEASH †, lèèsh. *n. s.* A brace and a half: a sportsman's term.

☞ Sportsmen, like the professors of other arts, often corrupt their technical terms; for we frequently hear this word pronounced like the *lease* of a house. This corruption, however, is not gone so far as to make the true sound pedantick, and, therefore, ought to be corrected.—See CLEF. *W.*

LEA'SING, lè'-zîng. 227, 410. *n. s.* [leaȝunȝe, Sax.; *lyesing,* Icel.] Lies; falsehood. *Psal.* iv.

LE'ASOW*, lè'-sô. *n. s.* [leȝe, lærȝe, Sax.] A pasture. *Wicliffe.*

LEAST, lèèst. 227. *a.* The superlative of *little.* [læȝt, Sax.] Little beyond others; smallest. *Gen.* xxxii.

LEAST, lèèst. *ad.* In the lowest degree; in a degree below others. *Hudibras.*

*At* LEAST. } To say no more; not to demand
*At the* LEAST. } or affirm more than is barely
*At* LEASTWISE. } sufficient; at the lowest degree. *Milton.* It has a sense implying doubt; to say no more; to say the least; not to say all that might be said. *Milton.*

LE'ASY, lè'-sè. *a.* [*loisir,* Fr.] Flimsy; of weak texture. *Ascham. Ob. J.*

LEAT*, lèèt. *n. s.* [læc, Sax.] A trench to convey water to or from a mill. *Stat.* 7 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 19.

LE'ATHER §, lèth'-ûr. 98, 234. *n. s.* [leðep, Sax.] Dressed hides of animals. 2 *Kings,* i. Skin, ironically. *Swift.* It is often used in composition for *leathern. Shakspeare.*

*To* LE'ATHER*, lèth'-ûr. *v. a.* To beat; to lash as with a thong of leather. A low expression.

*To* LE'ATHER*, or LE'THER*, lêth'-ûr. *v. n.* [hleoðrıan, Sax.] To proceed with noise or violence; to push forward eagerly. A low expression.

LEA'THERCOAT, lêth'-ûr-kòte. *n. s.* [*leather* and *coat.*] An apple with a tough rind. *Shakspeare.*

LE'ATHERDRESSER, lêth'-ûr-drês-sûr. *n. s.* He who prepares leather; he who manufactures hides for use. *Pope.*

LEATHER-JACKET*, lêth'-ûr-jâk'-êt. *n. s.* A fish of the Pacifick Ocean. *Cook and King's Voyage.*

LEATHER-MOUTHED, lêth'-ûr-môûthd. *a.* Fish that have their teeth in their throat; as the chub or cheven. *Walton.*

LE'ATHERN, lêth'-ûrn. *a.* [leðepn, Sax.] Made of leather. *Shakspeare.*

LEATHER-SELLER, lêth'-ûr-sêl-lûr. *n. s.* He who deals in leather, and vends it.

LEATHER-WINGED*, lêth'-ûr-wîngd. *a.* Having wings like leather. *Spenser.*

LE'ATHERY, lêth'-ûr-è. *a.* Resembling leather. *Grew.*

LEAVE §, lève. 227. *n. s.* [leafe, Sax.] Grant of liberty; permission; allowance. *Spenser.* Farewell; adieu. *Shakspeare.*

*To* LEAVE, lève. *v. a.* pret. *I left; I have left.* [læfan, leofan, Sax.] To quit; to forsake. *Gen.* ii To desert; to abandon. *Ecclus.* xxix. To depart from, without action. 2 *Chron.* xxiv. To have remaining at death. *Ecclus.* xliv. Not to deprive of. *Bp. Taylor.* To suffer to remain. *Bacon.* Not to carry away. *Judg.* vi. To reject; not to choose. *Steele.* To fix as a token or remembrance. *Locke.* To bequeath; to give as inheritance. *Dryden.* To give up; to resign. *Lev.* xix. To permit without interposition. *Locke.* To cease to do; to desist

—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt ;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll ;—ŏil ;—pŏŭnd ;—*th*in, *th*is.

from. 1 *Sam.* ix.—*To leave off.* To desist from; to forbear. *Locke.* To forsake. *Arbuthnot.* *To leave out.* To omit; to neglect. *Shakspeare.*

*To* LEAVE, lēve. *v. n.* To cease; to desist. *Shak.* —*To leave off.* To desist. *Knolles.* To stop. *Daniel.*

*To* LEAVE, lēve. *v. a.* [*lever*, Fr.] To levy; to raise. *Spenser.*

LE'AVED, lēēvd. 227. *a.* [from *leaves.*] Furnished with foliage. *Congreve.* Made with leaves or folds. *Isaiah*, xlv.

LE'AVELESS*, lēve'-lĕs. *a.* Having no leaves. *Carew.* *Leafless* is more used.

LE'AVEN §, lĕv'-vĕn. 103, 234. *n. s.* [*levain*, Fr.] Ferment mixed with any body to make it light. *Lev.* vi. Any mixture which makes a general change in the mass. *King Charles.*

*To* LE'AVEN, lĕv'-vĕn. *v. a.* To ferment by something mixed. *Exod.* xii. To taint; to imbue. *Bp. Taylor.* To imbue: in a good sense. *Goodman.*

LE'AVENING*, lĕv'-vĕn-ĭng. *n. s.* Ferment mixed with any substance to make it light. *Bacon.*

LE'AVENOUS*, lĕv'-vĕn-ŭs. *a.* Containing leaven; tainted. *Milton.*

LE'AVER, lē'-vŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who deserts or forsakes. *Shakspeare.*

LEAVES, lēēvz. *n. s.* The plural of *leaf.* *Bacon.*

LE'AVINESS*, lē'-vē-nĕs. *n. s.* State of being full of leaves. *Sherwood.*

LE'AVINGS, lē'-vĭngz. 410. *n. s.* Remnant; relicks; offal; refuse: it has no singular. *Addison.*

LE'AVY, lē'-vē. *a.* Full of leaves; covered with leaves. *Sidney.*

*To* LECH, lĕtsh. *v. a.* Another term for the verb *latch.*

LE'CHER §, lĕtsh'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* [*laichen*, Germ.] A whoremaster. *Shakspeare.*

*To* LE'CHER, lĕtsh'-ŭr. *v. n.* To whore. *Shak.*

LE'CHEROUS, lĕtsh'-ŭr-ŭs. *a.* Provoking lust. *Chaucer.* Lewd; lustful. *Derham.*

LE'CHEROUSLY, lĕtsh'-ŭr-ŭs-lē. *ad.* Lewdly; lustfully.

LE'CHEROUSNESS, lĕtsh'-ŭr-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Lewdness.

LE'CHERY, lĕtsh'-ŭr-ē. 557. *n. s.* [*lecherie*, old Fr. See LECHER.] Lewdness; lust. *Ascham.*

LE'CTION §, lĕk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*lectio*, Lat.] A reading; a variety of copies. *Bentley.* A lesson, or portion of Scripture, read in divine service. *Hooper.*

LE'CTIONARY*, lĕk'-shŭn-ă-rē. *n. s.* [*lectionarium*, low Lat.] A book containing parts of Scripture, which were read in churches. *Warton.*

LE'CTURE §, lĕk'-tshŭre. 461. *n. s.* [Fr.] A discourse pronounced upon any subject. *Sidney.* The act or practice of reading; perusal. *Brown.* A magisterial reprimand; a pedantick discourse. *Addison.*

*To* LE'CTURE, lĕk'-tshŭre. *v. a.* To instruct formally. To instruct insolently and dogmatically.

*To* LE'CTURE, lĕk'-tshŭre. *v. n.* To read in publick; to instruct an audience by a formal explanation or discourse.

LE'CTURER, lĕk'-tshŭr-ŭr. *n. s.* An instructer; a teacher by way of lecture. A preacher in a church hired by the parish to assist the rector or vicar. *Clarendon.*

LE'CTURESHIP, lĕk'-tshŭr-shĭp. *n. s.* The office of a lecturer. *Swift.*

LE'CTURN*, lĕk'-tshŭrn. *n. s.* [*lectrin*, old Fr.] A reading desk. *Chaucer.* *Ob. T.*

LED, lĕd. part. pret. of *lead.*

LE'DDEN*, lĕd'-dn. *n. s.* [lyðen, Sax.] Language. *Chaucer.* True meaning. *Spenser.* *Ob. T.*

LEDCA'PTAIN*, lĕd-kăp'-tĭn. *n. s.* [*led* and *captain.*] An humble attendant; a favourite that follows as if led by a string. *Swift.*

LEDGE §, lĕdje. *n. s.* [*leggen*, Dutch.] A row; layer; stratum. *Wotton.* A sidge rising above the rest, or projecting beyond the rest. *Bp. Hall.* Any prominence or rising part. *Dryden.*

LE'DGER*, lĕd'-jŭr. *n. s.* An account-book. See LEGER.

LEDHO'RSE, lĕd' nŏrse. *n. s.* A sumpter horse.

LEE, lēē. *n. s.* [*lie*, Fr.] Dregs; sediment; refuse *Prior.* [Sea term.] It is generally that side which is opposite to the wind, as the *lee* shore is that the wind blows on. To be under the *lee* of the shore, is to be close under the weather shore. *Dict.*

*To* LEE*, lēē. *v. n.* [leoȝan, Sax.] To utter a false hood; to lie. *Chaucer.*

LEECH §, lēētsh. *n. s.* [læc, Sax.] A physician; a professor of the art of healing: whence we still use *cow leech Spenser.* A kind of small water serpent, which fastens on animals, and sucks the blood. *Wiseman*

*To* LEECH, lēētsh. *v. a.* To treat with medicament; to heal. *Chaucer.*

LE'ECHCRAFT, lēētsh'-krăft. *n. s.* The art of healing. *Davies.*

LEECH-WAY*, lēētsh'-wā. *n. s.* [*leik*, Goth.] The way of all flesh.

LEEF §, lēēf. *a.* [leof, Sax.] Agreeable; pleasing; grateful; dear. *Chaucer.* Willing. *Spenser.*

LEEF, lēēf. *ad.* Soon; willingly; readily. "I would as *leef* not go."

LEEK, lēēk. *n. s.* [leac, Sax.] A plant. *Shakspeare.*

LEER §, lēre. *n. s.* [hleare, Sax.] Complexion; hue; face. *Shak.* An oblique view. *Shak.* A laboured cast of countenance. *Pope.* Formerly, the cheek. *Holingshed.*

LEER*, lēre. *a.* [ȝelæn, Sax.] Empty: spoken of the stomach. Empty; frivolous; foolish; without understanding. *B. Jonson.*

*To* LEER, lēre. *v. n.* To look obliquely; to look archly. *Shakspeare.*

*To* LEER*, lēre. *v. a.* To draw on with smiles; to beguile with leering. *Dryden.*

LE'ERINGLY*, lēre'-ĭng-lē. *ad.* With a kind of arch smile, or sneer. *Bp. Nicholson.*

LEES, lēēz. *n. s.* [*lie*, Fr.] Dregs; sediment: it has seldom a singular. *Bacon.*

*To* LEESE, lēēz. *v. a.* [leoȝan, Sax.] To lose. *Tusser.* To hurt; to destroy. [*læsus*, Lat.] *Wicliffe.* An old word.

LEET, lēēt. *n. s.* A law-day; a court of jurisdiction above the wapentake or hundred. [*leita*, Goth. and Icel.] *Shakspeare.*

LEET-ALE*, lēēt'-āle. *n. s.* A feast or merry-making at the time of the leet. *Warton.*

LE'EWARD, lē'-wărd. 88. *a.* [lee and peapd, Sax.] Under the wind; on the side opposite to that from which the wind blows. *Arbuthnot.*

LEFE*. See LEEF, and LEVER.

LEFT, lĕft. part. pret. of *leave.*

LEFT §, lĕft. *a.* [*lufte*, Dutch.] Sinistrous; not right. *Brown.*

LEFT-HANDED, lĕft'-hănd'-ĕd. *a.* Using the left hand rather than the right. *Bacon.* Unlucky; inauspicious; unseasonable: a Latinism. *B. Jonson*

LEFT-HANDEDNESS, lĕft'-hănd'-ĕd-nĕs. *n. s* Habitual use of the left hand. *Donne.*

LEFT-HANDINESS*, lĕft'-hănd'-dē-nĕs. *n. s.* Awkward manner. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

LEG §, lĕg. *n. s.* [*leg*, Dan.] The limb by which we walk: particularly that part between the knee and the foot. *Dryden.* An act of obeisance; a bow, with the leg drawn back. *Shak.* That by which any thing is supported on the ground: as, the *leg* of a table.—*To stand on his own legs.* To support himself. *Collier.*

LE'GACY, lĕg'-ă-sē. *n. s.* [*legatum*, Lat.] A particular thing given by last will and testament. *Cowel.*

LEGACY-HUNTER*, lĕg'-ă-sē-hŭnt'-ŭr. *n. s.* A person, who, by flattery or presents, endeavours to obtain the good opinion of others, in order to be remembered in their wills by a legacy. *Dr. Warton.*

LE'GAL §, lē'-găl. *a.* [Fr.] Done or conceived according to law. *Hale.* Lawful; not contrary to law. *Blackstone.* According to the law of the old dispensation. *Milton*

LEGA'LITY, lē-găl'-ē-tē. *n. s.* [*legalité*, Fr.] Lawfulness.

*To* LE'GALIZE, lē'-găl ize. *v. a.* [*legaliser*, Fr.] To authorize; to make lawful. *South.*

LE'GALLY, lē'-găl-lē. *ad.* Lawfully; according to law. *Bp. Taylor*

☞ 559.—Fāte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

**LE'GATARY**, lĕg'-â-târ-è. *n. s.* [*legataire*, Fr.] One who has a legacy left. *Ayliffe.*

**LE'GATE**§, lĕg'-gāte. 91. *n. s.* [*legatus*, Lat.] A deputy; an ambassadour. *Dryden.* A kind of spiritual ambassadour from the pope. *Atterbury.*

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Perry, pronounce the first syllable of this word short, and Buchanan, alone, long. *W.*

**LEGATE'E**, lĕg-â-tēē'. *n. s.* [*legatum*, Lat.] One who has a legacy left him. *Dryden.*

**LE'GATESHIP***, lĕg'-gāte-shĭp. *n. s.* Office of a legate. *Notstock.*

**LE'GATINE**, lĕg'-gâ-tīne. 149. *a.* [from *legate.*] Made by a legate. *Ayliffe.* Belonging to a legate of the Roman see. *Shakspeare.*

**LEGA'TION**, lè-gā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*legatio*, Lat.] Deputation; commission; embassy. *Bacon.*

**LEGA'TOR**, lĕg-gā-tŏr'. 166. *n. s.* [*lego*, Lat.] One who makes a will, and leaves legacies. *Dryden.*

☞ This word seems to have the accent on the last syllable, the better to distinguish it from its correlative, *legatee. W*

*To* **LEGE***, lēdje. *v. a.* [*allego*, Lat.] To allege; to assert. *Chaucer.* To lighten; to ease. [*alleger*, Fr.] *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

**LE'GEND**§, lĕ'-jĕnd. *n. s.* [*legenda*, Lat.] A chronicle or register of the lives of saints. *Hooker.* Any memorial or relation. *Fairfax.* An incredible, unauthentick narrative. *Blackmore.* Any inscription; particularly on medals or coins. *Addison.*

☞ This word is sometimes pronounced with the vowel in the first syllable short, as if written *lĕd-jend.* This has the feeble plea of the Latin word *lego* to produce; but with what propriety can we make this plea for a short vowel, in English, when we pronounce that very vowel long in the Latin word we derive it from? The genuine and ancient analogy of our language, as Dr. Wallis observes, is, when a word of two syllables has the accent on the first, and the vowel is followed by a single consonant, to pronounce the vowel long. It is thus we pronounce all Latin words of this kind; and in this manner we should certainly have pronounced all our English words, if an affectation of following Latin quantity had not disturbed the natural progress of pronunciation.—See Drama. But, besides this analogy, the word in question has the authority of Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Bailey, Entick, Perry, and Buchanan, on its side. Dr. Kenrick and Dr. Ash are the only abettors of the short sound. *W.*

*To* **LE'GEND***, lĕ'-jĕnd. *v. a.* To detail as in a legend. *Bp. Hall.*

**LE'GENDARY***, lĕd'-jĕn-dâ-rè. *a.* Fabulous; romantick; partaking of the nature of a legend. *Bp. Lloyd.*

☞ As the preceding word has, by the clearest analogy, the vowel in the first syllable long, so this word, by having the accent higher than the antepenultimate, has as clear an analogy for having the same vowel short. 530, 535. This analogy, however, is contradicted by Dr. Ash, W. Johnston, Mr. Scott, Entick, Buchanan, and Perry, who make the vowel *e* long, as in *legend.* As Dr. Johnson's accentuation does not determine the quantity of the vowel, his not inserting this word is, in this case, no loss; but Mr. Sheridan's omission of it deprives us of a valuable opinion. *W.*

**LE'GENDARY***, lĕd'-jĕn-dâ-rè. *n. s.* A book of old histories. *Cockeram.* A relater of legends. *Sheldon.*

**LE'GER**, lĕd'-jŭr. 98. *n. s.* [*legger*, Dutch.] Any thing that lies in a place; as, a *leger* ambassadour; a resident; one that continues at the court to which he is sent; a leger-book; a book that lies in the counting-house. *Shakspeare.*

**LEGER-BOOK***, lĕd'-jŭr-bo͝ok. *n. s.* A book that lies ready for entering articles of account or other memoranda in. *Blackstone.*

**LEGERDEMA'IN**, lĕd-jŭr-dè-mane'. *n. s.* [*légère de main*, Fr.] Sleight of hand; juggle; power of deceiving the eye by nimble motion; trick. *Spenser.*

**LEGE'RITY**, lè-jĕr'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*legereté*, Fr.] Lightness; nimbleness. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

*To* **LEGGE***, lĕg. *v. a.* [lecgan, Sax.] To lay. *Wicliffe.*

**LE'GGED**, lĕg'd. 359. *a.* Having legs; furnished with legs. *Dryden.*

**LEGIBI'LITY***, lĕd-jè-bĭl'-è-tè. *n. s.* Capability of being read.

**LE'GIBLE**§, lĕd'-jè-bl. *a.* [*legibilis*, Lat.] Such as may be read. *Swift.* Apparent; discoverable. *Collier.*

**LE'GIBLENESS***, lĕd'-jè-bl-nĕs *n. s.* State or quality of being legible. *Ash.*

**LE'GIBLY**, lĕd'-jè-blè. *ad.* In such a manner as may be read.

**LE'GION**, lè'-jŭn. *n. s.* [*legio*, Lat.] A body of Roman soldiers consisting of about five thousand. *Addison.* A military force. *Phillips.* Any great number. *Shakspeare.*

**LE'GIONARY**, lè'-jŭn-ăr-è. *a.* Relating to a legion. *Burke.* Containing a legion. Containing a great indefinite number. *Brown.*

**LE'GIONARY***, lè'-jŭn-ăr-è. *n. s.* One of a legion. *Milton.*

*To* **LE'GISLATE***, lĕd'-jĭs-lāte. *v. n.* To make laws for any community. *Bp. Watson.*

**LEGISLA'TION**, lĕd-jĭs-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of giving laws. *Goodman.*

**LE'GISLATIVE**, lĕd'-jĭs-lā-tĭv. *a.* Giving laws; lawgiving. *Denham.*

**LE'GISLATOR**§, lĕd'-jĭs-lā-tŭr. 166. *n. s.* [Lat.] A lawgiver; one who makes laws for any community. *South.*

**LEGISLA'TORSHIP***, lĕd'-jĭs-lā'-tŭr-shĭp. *n. s.* Power of making laws. *Ld. Halifax.*

**LEGISLA'TRESS***, lĕd'-jĭs-lā-trĕs. *n. s.* A female lawgiver. *Shaftesbury.*

**LE'GISLATURE**, lĕd'-jĭs-lā-tshŭre. 461. [lĕdzh'-ĭs-lā-tshŭr, *Sheridan*; lĕj-ĭs-lā'-tur, *Perry*; lĕd'-jĭs-lā-tūre, *Jones.*] *n. s.* The power that makes laws. *Hale.*

☞ Some respectable speakers in the House of Commons pronounce the *e* in the first syllable of this word long, as if written *leegislature*, and think they are wonderfully correct in doing so, because the first syllable of all Latin words, compounded of *lex*, is long. They do not know, that, in pronouncing the word in this manner, they are contradicting one of the clearest analogies of the language, which is, that the antepenultimate, and secondary accent, shorten every vowe they fall upon, except *u*, unless they are followed by a diphthong. 534, 535. This analogy is evident in a numerous catalogue of words ending in *ity*, where the antepenultimate vowel is short in English, though long in the Latin words whence they are derived: as, *serenity*, *divinity*, *globosity*, &c. The same may be observed of the words *declamatory*, *deliberative*, &c., where the two second syllables are short in English, though long in the Latin *declamitorius*, *deliberativus*, &c. Even the words *liberal* and *liberty*, if pronounced with the first syllables long, as in the Latin words *liberalis* and *libertas*, ought to be sounded *lyéberal* and *lyéberty.* If, therefore, we consider the accent on this first syllable of *legislator*, *legislature*, or *legislative*, either as primary or secondary, we find a clear analogy for shortening the vowel; nor can we have the least reason for lengthening it which will not oblige us, in the same manner, to lengthen the first vowel of *lenitive*, *pedagogue*, *pacification*, and a thousand others.—See *Principles*, No. 530, 535. Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Perry, mark the *e* in the first syllable of this word and its relatives short. W. Johnston, only, marks them long. From Entick we can gather the quantity of this vowel in no word but *legislate*, where he makes it long; and Ash, Bailey, and Buchanan, do not mark it either way. These authorities sufficiently show us the general current of custom; and the analogies of the language sufficiently show the propriety of it. *W.*

**LE'GIST***, lè'-jĭst. *n. s.* [*legiste*, old Fr.] One skilled in law. *Marston.*

**LEGI'TIMACY**, lè-jĭt'-tè-mă-sè. *n. s.* Lawfulness of birth. *Ayliffe.* Genuineness; not spuriousness. *Woodward.*

**LEGI'TIMATE**§, lè-jĭt'-tè-mâte. 91. *a.* [*legitimus*, Lat.] Born in marriage; lawfully begotten. *Shak.* Genuine; not spurious: as, a *legitimate* work. Lawful: as, a *legitimate* course of proceeding.

*To* **LEGI'TIMATE**, lè-jĭt'-tè-mâte. 91. *v. a.* [*legitimer*, Fr.] To procure to any the rights of legitimate birth. *Ayliffe.* To make lawful. *Milton.*

**LEGI'TIMATELY**, lè-jĭt'-tè-mâte-lè. *ad.* Lawfully *Knatchbull.* Genuinely. *Dryden.*

**LEGI'TIMATENESS***, lè-jĭt'-tè-mâte-nĕs. *n. s.* Legality; lawfulness. *Barrow.*

**LEGITIMA'TION**, lè-jĭt-tè-mā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Lawful birth. *Locke.* The act of investing with the privileges of lawful birth. *Lowth.*

***LE'GUME.*** lĕg'-gūme. } 503. [See BITUMEN
***LEGU'MEN***, lè-gū'-mĕn. } and BLASPHEMOUS.] *n. s.* [*legumen*, Lat.] Seeds not reaped, but gathered by the hand: as, beans; in general, all larger seeds; pulse. *Boyle.*

**LEGU'MINOUS**, lè-gū'-mè-nŭs. *a.* Belonging to pulse; consisting of pulse. *Arbuthnot.*

**LE'IGER***. } See LEGER, and LEGER-
**LEIGER-BOOK***. } BOOK.

**LE'ISURABLE**, lĕ'-zhŭr-ă-bl. *a.* Done at leisure; not hurried; enjoying leisure. *Brown.*

**LE'ISURABLY**, lĕ'-zhŭr-ă-blè. *ad.* At leisure; without tumult or hurry. *Hooker.*

**LE'ISURE** §, lĕ'-zhŭre. 251. *n. s.* [*loisir*, Fr.] Freedom from business or hurry; vacancy of mind; power to spend time according to choice. *Bacon.* Convenience of time. *Shak.* Want of leisure. *Shak.*

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Smith, pronounce the diphthong in this word long; and Mr. Nares, Mr. Elphinston, and Mr. Barclay, short. The first manner is, in my opinion, preferable. *W.*

**LE'ISURE***, lĕ'-zhŭre. *a.* Convenient; free from business or hurry. *Beattie.*

**LE'ISURELY**, lĕ'-zhŭr-lè. *a.* Not hasty; deliberate; done without hurry. *Shakspeare.*

**LE'ISURELY**, lĕ'-zhŭr-lè. *ad.* Not in a hurry; slowly; deliberately. *Dryden.*

**LE'MAN**, lĕ'-măn. *n. s.* [leoꝑ, Sax. and *man*.] A sweetheart; a gallant; or a mistress. *Chaucer.*

**LEME***, lème. *n. s.* [leoma, Sax.] A ray; a beam; a flash. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

*To* **LEME** §*, lème. *v. n.* [leoman, Sax.] To shine; to blaze. *Ob. T.*

**LE'MMA**, lĕm'-mă. *n. s.* [λῆμμα.] A proposition previously assumed. *Bp. Berkeley.*

**LE'MON** §, lĕm'-mŭn. *n. s.* [*limon*, Fr.] The fruit of the lemon-tree. *Arbuthnot.* The tree that bears lemons. *Miller.*

**LEMONA'DE**, lĕm-mŭn-ăde'. *n. s.* Liquor made of water, sugar, and the juice of lemons. *Arbuthnot.*

***LE'MURES****. *n. s.* pl. [Lat.] Hobgoblins; evil spirits among the ancients. *Milton.*

*To* **LEND** §, lĕnd. *v. a.* preterit and part. pass. *lent.* [lænan, Sax.] To afford or supply, on condition of repayment. *Lev.* xxv. To suffer to be used on condition that it be restored. *Dryden.* To afford; to grant in general. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

**LE'NDABLE***, lĕnd'-ă-bl. *a.* That may be lent. *Sherwood.*

**LE'NDER**, lĕnd'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who lends any thing. One who makes a trade of putting money to interest. *Bacon.*

**LE'NDING***, lĕnd'-ĭng. *n. s.* What is lent on condition of repayment. *Shak.* What is supplied in general. *Shakspeare.*

**LENDS***, lĕndz. *n. s.* pl. [lenꝺenu, Sax.] Loins. *Wicliffe. Ob. T.*

**LENGTH** §, lĕng*th*. *n. s.* [lenᵹeꝺ, Sax.] The extent of any thing material from end to end; the longest line that can be drawn through a body. *Bacon.* Horizontal extension. *Dryden.* Comparative extent; a certain portion of space or time. *Shak.* Extent of duration or space. *Dryden.* Long duration or protraction. *Dryden.* Reach or expansion of any thing. *Watts.* Full extent; uncontracted state. *Addison.* Distance. *Clarendon.* End; latter part of any assignable time. *Hooker.* —*At length.* At last; in conclusion. *Dryden.*

*To* **LENGTH***, lĕng*th*. *v. a.* To extend; to make longer. *Sackville. Ob. T.*

*To* **LE'NGTHEN**, lĕng'-*th*n. 103. *v. a.* [lenᵹian, Sax.] To draw out; to make longer; to elongate. *Arbuthnot.* To protract; to continue. *Shak.* To protract pronunciation. *Dryden.*—*To lengthen out.* To protract; to extend. *Dryden.*

*To* **LE'NGTHEN**, lĕng'-*th*n. *v. n.* To grow longer; to increase in length. *Locke.*

**LE'NGTHENING***, lĕng'-*th*n-ĭng. *n. s.* Continuation; protraction. *Dan.* iv.

**LE'NGTHFUL***, lĕng*th*'-fŭl. *a.* Of great measure in length. *Pope.*

**LE'NGTHWISE**, lĕng*th*'-wize. *ad.* According to the length, in a longitudinal direction.

**LE'NIENT** §, lè'-nè-ĕnt. 113. *a.* [*leniens*, Lat.] Assuasive; softening; mitigating. *Pope.* Laxative; emollient. *Arbuthnot.*

**LE'NIENT**, lè'-nè-ĕnt. *n. s.* An emollient or assuasive application. *Wiseman.*

*To* **LE'NIFY**, lĕn'-nè-fī. 183. *v. a.* [*lenifier*, old Fr.] To assuage; to mitigate. *Bacon.*

**LE'NIMENT***, lĕn'-è-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*lenimentum*, Lat.] An assuaging. *Cockeram.*

**LE'NITIVE**, lĕn'-è-tĭv. 157. *a.* [*lenitif*, Fr.] Assuasive; emollient. *Bacon.*

**LE'NITIVE**, lĕn'-è-tĭv. *n. s.* Any thing medicinally applied to ease pain. *Burton.* A palliative. *South.*

**LE'NITY**, lĕn'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*lenitas*, Lat.] Mildness; mercy; tenderness; softness of temper. *Shak.*

**LENS**, lĕnz. 434. *n. s.* [from resemblance to the seed of a lentil.] A glass spherically convex on both sides; such as is a burning-glass; or spectacle-glass. *Newton.*

**LENT**, lĕnt. part. pass. from *lend*.

**LENT** §, lĕnt. *n. s.* [lenꝺen, Sax.] The quadragesimal fast; a time of abstinence; the time from Ash-wednesday to Easter. *Camden.*

**LENT***, lĕnt. *a.* [*lentus*, Lat.] Slow; mild. *B. Jonson. Ob. T.*

**LE'NTEN**, lĕnt'-tn. 103. *a.* Such as is used in Lent; sparing. *Shakspeare.*

**LENTI'CULAR**, lĕn-tĭk'-kŭ-lăr. *a.* Doubly convex; of the form of a lens. *Ray.*

**LE'NTIFORM**, lĕn'-tè-fôrm. *a.* [*lens*, and *forma*, Lat.] Having the form of a lens.

**LENTI'GINOUS**, lĕn-tĭd'-jĭn-ŭs. *a.* [*lentigo*, Lat.] Scurfy; furfuraceous.

***LENTI'GO***, lĕn-tī'-gò. 112. [See VERTIGO.] *n. s.* [Lat.] A freckly or scurfy eruption upon the skin. *Quincy.*

**LE'NTIL**, lĕn'-tĭl. *n. s.* [*lentille*, Fr.] A plant. *Miller.*

**LE'NTISCK**, lĕn'-tĭsk. } *n. s.* [*lentiscus*. Lat.]
**LENTI'SCUS***, lĕn-tĭs'-kŭs. } The wood of the tree which produces mastich. *Hill.*

**LE'NTITUDE**, lĕn'-tè-tŭde. *n. s.* [*lentus*, Lat.] Sluggishness; slowness. *Dict.*

**LE'NTNER**, lĕnt'-nŭr. 98. *n. s.* A kind of hawk. *Walton.*

***LE'NTOR***, lĕn'-tŭr. 166. *n. s.* [Lat.] Tenacity; viscosity. *Bacon.* Slowness; delay; sluggish coldness. *Arbuthnot.* [In physick.] That sizy, viscid, coagulated part of the blood, which, in malignant fevers, obstructs the capillary vessels. *Quincy.*

**LE'NTOUS**, lĕn'-tŭs. *a.* Viscous; tenacious; capable to be drawn out. *Brown.*

**L'ENVOY***. See ENVOY.

***LE'O****, lè'-ò. *n. s.* [Lat.] The fifth sign of the zodiack *Milton.*

**LE'OD**, lè'-ŭd. *n. s.* The people; or, rather, a nation; country. *Gibson.*

**LE'OF**, lè'-ŭf. *n. s.* *Leof* denotes love; so *Leofwin* is a winner of love; *Leofstan*, best beloved. *Gibson.*

**LE'ONINE**, lè'-ò-nine. 149. *a.* [*leoninus*, Lat.] Belonging to a lion; having the nature of a lion. *Chaucer.* Leonine verses are those of which the end rhymes to the middle, so named from *Leo*, or rather *Leontius*, the inventor: as,

Gloria *factorum* temere conceditur *horum*.
*Warton.*

**LE'OPARD**, lĕp'-pŭrd. 88. *n. s.* [*leo* and *pardus*, Lat.] A spotted beast of prey. *Grew.*

**LEOPARD'S-BANE***, lĕp'-pŭrdz-bane. *n. s.* An herb.

**LE'PER** §, lĕp'-pŭr. 98. *n. s.* [*lepra*, Lat.] One infected with a leprosy. *Lev.* xiii.

☞ All our orthoëpists are uniform in pronouncing this word with the first syllable short, as in *leprosy*. *W.*

**LE'PEROUS**, lĕp'-pŭr-ŭs. *a.* Causing leprosy; infected with leprosy; leprous. *Shakspeare.*

**LE'PID***, lĕp'-pĭd. *a.* [*lepidus*, Lat.] Pleasant; merry; lively; quick. *Barrow.*

LE'PORINE, lĕp'-pò-rĭne. *a.* [*leporinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a hare; having the nature of a hare.

☞ Mr. Sheridan has marked the *e* in the first syllable of this word long, without even the flimsy plea of Latin quantity to support it. Mr. Perry, Entick, and Dr. Ash, are the only other orthoëpists from whom we can gather the pronunciation of this letter. The two first are for the short sound, and the last for the long one. But the short sound is so agreeable to analogy, as to want no authorities to support it.—See *Principles*, No. 530, 535. *W.*

LEPRO'SITY, lè-prŏs'-è-tè. *n. s.* Squamous disease. *Bacon.*

LE'PROSY, lĕp'-prò-sè. *n. s.* [*lepra*, Lat.] A loathsome distemper, which covers the body with a kind of white scales. *Lev.* xiii.

LE'PROUS, lĕp'-prŭs. 314. *a.* Infected with a leprosy. *Exodus*, iv.

LE'PROUSLY*, lĕp'-prŭs-lè. *ad.* In an infectious degree. *Tourneur.*

LE'PROUSNESS*, lĕp'-prŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* State of being leprous. *Sherwood.*

LERE§, lère. *n. s.* [læpe, Sax.] A lesson; lore; doctrine. *Spenser.* Skill; scholarship. *Spenser.*

*To* LERE*, lère. *v. a.* [læpan, Sax.] To learn. *Chaucer.* To teach. *Fairfax.*

LERE*, lère. *a.* Empty.

LE'RRY, lĕr'-rè. *n. s.* [from *lere.*] A rating; a lecture. Rustick word.

LESS§, lĕs. A negative or privative termination. [læp, Sax.] Joined to a substantive, it implies the absence or privation of the thing expressed by that substantive: as, a *witless* man, a man without wit; *childless*, without children, &c.

LESS*, lĕs. *conj.* [leþ, Sax.] Unless. *B. Jonson.*

LESS, lĕs. *a.* [læp, Sax.] The comparative of *little*: opposed to *greater*, or to *so great. St. Mark*, xv.

LESS, lĕs. *n. s.* Not so much: opposed to *more*, or to *as much. Exodus*, xvi.

LESS, lĕs. *ad.* In a smaller degree; in a lower degree. *Dryden.*

*To* LESS*, lĕs. *v. a.* To make less. *Gower. Ob. T.*

LESSE'E, lĕs-sèè'. *n. s.* The person to whom a lease is given.

*To* LE'SSEN, lĕs'-sn. 103. *v. a.* To make less; to diminish in bulk. *Shak.* To diminish the degree of any state or quality; to make less intense. *Locke.* To degrade; to deprive of power or dignity. *Milton.*

*To* LE'SSEN, lĕs'-sn. *v. n.* To grow less; to shrink; to be diminished. *Temple.*

LE'SSER, lĕs'-sŭr. 98. *a. Little* has two comparatives, *less* and *lesser.* Use leaves us at liberty to employ either. *Bp. Hurd.*

LE'SSER, lĕs'-sŭr. *ad.* Less. *Shakspeare.*

LE'SSES, lĕs'-sĕz. *n. s.* [*laissées*, Fr.] The dung of beasts left on the ground.

LE'SSON§, lĕs'-sn. 170. *n. s.* [*lecon*, Fr.; *laiseins*, Goth.] Any thing read or repeated to a teacher, in order to improvement. *Denham.* Precept; notion inculcated. *Spenser.* Portion of Scripture read in divine service. *Hooker.* Tune pricked for an instrument. *Davies.* A rating lecture. *Sidney.*

*To* LE'SSON, lĕs'-sn. *v. a.* [*laisgan*, Goth.] To teach; to instruct. *Shakspeare.*

LE'SSOR, lĕs'-sŏr. 166. *n. s.* One who lets any thing to farm, or otherwise, by lease. *Denham.*

LEST, lĕst, or lèèst. [lĕst, *Perry* and *Jones*: lĕst, or lèèst, *Sheridan.*] *conj.* [from the adjective *least.*] This particle may be sometimes resolved into *that not*, meaning prevention or care lest a thing should happen. *Deut.* xxv. It sometimes means only *that. Milton.*

☞ Almost all our orthoëpists pronounce this word both ways; but the former seems to be by much the most general. This word is derived from the adjective *least*: but it is not uncommon for words to change their form when they change their class. Dr. Wallis's advice to spell the superlative of little *lessest*, has not yet been followed, and probably never will; and therefore there is no necessity for Dr. Lowth's expedient to distinguish these words by spelling the conjunction with *a.* But why we should sound the *e* long, contrary to the analogy of spelling, while such a pronunciation confounds the conjunction and the adjective, cannot be conceived. The second pronunciation, therefore, ought to be exploded. *W.*

*To* LET§, lĕt. *v. a.* [lætan, Sax.] To allow; to suffer; to permit. *Dryden.* A sign of the optative mood used before the first, and imperative before the third person. Before the first person singular it signifies resolution, fixed purpose, or ardent wish. *Judges.* Before the first person plural, *let* implies exhortation; as, "Rise; *let* us go." *St. Mark* Before the third person, singular or plural, *let* implies permission; as, "*Let* Euclid rest." *Milton* Or precept. *Dryden.* Sometimes it implies concession. *Pope.* Before a thing in the passive voice, *let* implies command; as, "*Let* not the objects be separated." *Dryden.* (*Let* has an infinitive mood after it without the particle *to. Dryden.*) To leave *Spenser.* To more than permit; to give. *Shak.* To put to hire; to grant to a tenant. *Canticles*, viii. To suffer any thing to take a course which requires no impulsive violence. *Joshua.* To permit to take any state or course. *Sidney.*—*To let be.* To leave off; to discontinue. *Spenser.* To let go; to let alone. *Spenser. To let blood* is elliptical for *to let out blood.* To free it from confinement; to suffer it to stream out of the vein. *Shak. To let in*, or *into.* To admit. *Shak. To let in*, or *into.* To procure admission. *Locke. To let off.* To discharge. *Swift. To let out.* To lease out; to give to hire or farm.

*To* LET§, lĕt. *v. a.* [lettan, Sax.] To hinder, to obstruct; to oppose. *Sidney. To let*, when it signifies *to permit*, or *leave*, has *let* in the pret. and part. pass.; but when it signifies to *hinder*, it has *letted*; as, "Many things have *letted* me."

*To* LET, lĕt. *v. n.* To forbear; to withhold himself. *Bacon.*

LET, lĕt. *n. s.* Hinderance; obstacle; obstruction; impediment. *Hooker.*

LET, the termination of diminutive words, from lyte, Saxon, *little, small*; as, *rivulet*, a small stream; *hamlet*, a little village.

LE'THAL§*, lè'-*th*ăl. *a.* [*lethalis*, Lat.] Deadly; mortal. *W. Richardson.*

LETHA'LITY*, lè-*th*ăl'-è-tè. *n. s.* Mortality. *Atkins.*

LETHA'RGICAL*, lè-*th*ăr'-jè-kăl. *a.* Sleepy by disease; lethargick.

LETHA'RGICALLY*, lè-*th*ăr'-jè-kăl-lè. *ad.* In a morbid sleepiness. *Lord Corke.*

LETHA'RGICALNESS*, lè-*th*ăr'-jè-kăl-nĕs. *n. s* Morbid sleepiness. *More.*

LETHA'RGICK, lè-*th*ăr'-jĭk. 509. *a.* Sleepy by disease, beyond the natural power of sleep. *Hammond.*

LETHA'RGICKNESS, lè-*th*ăr'-jĭk-nĕs. *n. s.* Morbid sleepiness; drowsiness to a disease. *Herbert.*

LE'THARGY§, lĕ*th*'-ăr-jè. *n. s.* [ληθαργία; *lethargie*, Fr.] A morbid drowsiness; a sleep from which one cannot be kept awake. *Arbuthnot.*

LE'THARGIED. lĕ*th*'-ăr-jĭd. *a.* Laid asleep; entranced. *Shakspeare.*

LE'THE§. lè'-*th*è. *n. s.* [λήθη.] Oblivion; a draught of oblivion. *Milton.* Death. [*lethum*, Lat.] *Shak*

LETHE'AN*, lè-*th*è'-ăn. *a.* Oblivious; causing oblivion. *Milton.*

LE'THEED*, lè'-*th*èd. *a.* Oblivious; lethean. *Shak.*

LETHI'FEROUS*, lè-*th*ĭf'-ŭr-ŭs. *a.* [*lethifer*, Lat.] Deadly; bringing death. *Dr. Robinson.*

LE'TTER, lĕt'-tŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who lets or permits. One who hinders. *Huloet.* One who gives vent to any thing; as, a *blood-letter.*—*A letter go.* A spendthrift. *B. Jonson.*

LE'TTER§, lĕt'-tŭr. *n. s.* [*lettre*, Fr.; *litera*, Lat.] One of the elements of syllables; a character in the alphabet. *Luke*, xxiii. A written message; an epistle. *Walsh.* The verbal expression; the literal meaning. *Hooker.*—*Letters*, without the singular; learning. *St. John*, vii.—[*literæ patentes*, Lat.] *Letters patent*: a written instrument, containing a royal grant. *Blackstone.*—Any thing to be read. *Addison.* Type with which books are printed *Moxon.*

*To* LE/TTER, lĕt'-tŭr. *v. a.* To stamp with letters. *Addison.*

LE/TTERED, lĕt'-tŭr'd. 379. *a.* Literate; educated to learning; learned. *Chaucer.* Belonging to learning; suiting letters. *Young.*

LE/TTERFOUNDER*, lĕt'-tŭr-fŏŭn-dŭr. *n. s.* [*letter* and *founder.*] One who casts types for printing.

LE/TTERLESS*, lĕt'-tŭr-lĕs. *a.* Ignorant; illiterate. *Waterhouse. Ob. T.*

LE/TTERPRESS*, lĕt'-tŭr-prĕs. *n. s.* Print; what is given in types from a written copy. *Goldsmith.*

LE/TTUCE, lĕt'-tŭs. [See ASPARAGUS.] *n. s.* [*lactuca*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

LEUCOPHLE/GMACY, lū-kò-flĕg'-mā-sè. *n. s.* Paleness, with viscid juices and cold sweatings. *Arbuthnot.*

LEUCOPHLEGMA/TICK, lū-kò-flĕg-măt'-ĭk. 509. *a.* [λευκὸς and φλέγμα.] Having such a constitution of body where the blood is of a pale colour, viscid, and cold. *Quincy.*

LE/VANT §, lè-vănt'. *a.* Eastern. *Milton.*

LE/VANT, lè-vănt'. 494. *n. s.* The east, particularly those coasts of the Mediterranean east of Italy. A wind so called; now termed a *levanter. Sir H. Sheere.*

☞ Milton has used this word as an adjective, with the accent on the first syllable; and Dr. Ash and Mr. Barclay explain it by rising up or becoming turbulent.

"Forth rush the Levant and the Ponent winds."

In this case, also, the vowel *e* ought to have the long sound.—See LEGEND. *W.*

LE/VANTINE*, lĕv'-ăn-tīne, or lè-văn'-tĭn. *a.* Belonging to the Levant, that part of the east so called. *Spenser.*

*LEVA/TOR*, lè-vā'-tŏr. 166, 521. *n. s.* [Lat.] A chirurgical instrument, whereby depressed parts of the skull are lifted up. *Wiseman.*

LEVE*, lève. *a.* [leof, Sax.] Agreeable; pleasing; dear. Written also *leef, lefe,* and *lief.* See LEVER.

*To* LEVE*, lève. *v. a.* [ȝelyfan, and leſan, Sax.] The old form of our present word *believe. Gower.*

*LE/VEE*, lĕv'-vè. *n. s.* [Fr.] The time of rising. The concourse of those who crowd round a man of power in a morning. *Dryden.*

LE/VEL §, lĕv'-vĭl. 99. *a.* [læpel, Sax.] Even; not having one part higher than another. *Milton.* Even with any thing else; in the same line or plane with any thing. *Milton.* Having no gradations of superiority. *Bentley.*

*To* LE/VEL, lĕv'-vĭl. *v. a.* To make even; to free from inequalities. To reduce to the same height with something else. *Milton.* To lay flat. *Raleigh.* To bring to equality of condition. *Decay of Christian Piety.* To point in taking aim; to aim. *Milton.* To direct to an end. *Swift.* To suit to proportion. *Dryden.*

*To* LE/VEL, lĕv'-vĭl. *v. n.* To aim at; to bring the gun or arrow to the same line with the mark. *Hooker.* To conjecture; to attempt to guess. *Shak.* To be in the same direction with a mark. *Hudibras.* To make attempts; to aim. *Shak.* To efface distinction or superiority: as, Infamy is always trying to *level.* To square with; to accord. *Shakspeare.*

LE/VEL, lĕv'-vĭl. *n. s.* A plane; a surface without protuberances or inequalities. *Hale.* Rate; standard; customary height. *Sidney.* Suitable or proportionate height. *Daniel.* A state of equality. *Atterbury.* An instrument whereby masons adjust their work. *Moxon.* Rule; plan; scheme: borrowed from the mechanick level. *Prior.* The line of direction in which any missive weapon is aimed. *Shak.* The line in which the sight passes. *Pope.*

LE/VELLER, lĕv'-vĭl-lŭr. *n. s.* One who makes any thing even. *Sherwood.* One who destroys superiority; one who endeavours to bring all to the same state of equality. *Collier.*

LE/VELNESS, lĕv'-vĭl-nĕs. *n. s.* Evenness; equality of surface. Equality with something else. *Peacham.*

LE/VEN, lĕv'-vĕn. 103. *n. s.* [*levain*, Fr.; commonly written *leaven.*] Ferment; that which, being mixed in bread, makes it rise and ferment. Any thing capable of changing the nature of a greater mass. *Wiseman.*

LE/VER, lĕv'-vŭr. 98. *n. s.* [*levier*, Fr.] The second mechanical power, used to elevate or raise a great weight. *Harris.*

LE/VER*, lè'-vŭr. *a.* The comparative degree of *leve, leef,* or *lief.* More agreeable; more pleasing. *Gower.*

LE/VER*, lè'-vŭr. *ad.* Rather. As we now say, I *had rather. Chaucer.*

LE/VERET, lĕv'-vŭr-ĕt. *n. s.* [*lievret*, Fr.] A young hare. *Waller.*

LE/VEROCK, lĕv'-ŭr-ŏk. *n. s.* [lapepc, Sax.] This word is retained in Scotland, and denotes the lark. *Walton.*

LE/VET, lĕv'-vĭt. *n. s.* [*lever*, Fr.] A blast on the trumpet. *Hudibras.*

LE/VIABLE, lĕv' vè-ă-bl. 405. *a.* That may be levied. *Bacon.*

*LEVIATHAN*, lè-vī'-ă-*th*ăn. *n. s.* [לִוְיָתָן] A water animal mentioned in the book of Job. By some imagined the crocodile; but, in poetry, generally taken for the whale. *Job.*

*To* LE/VIGATE §, lĕv'-vè-gāte. *v. a.* [*lævigo*, Lat.] To polish; to smooth; to plane. *Barrow.* To rub or grind to an impalpable powder. To mix till the liquor becomes smooth and uniform. *Arbuthnot.*

LE/VIGATE*, lĕv'-vè-gāte. *part. a.* Figuratively, made smooth; lightened. *Sir T. Elyot.*

LEVIGA/TION, lĕv-è-gā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The reducing of hard bodies into a subtile powder, by grinding upon marble with a muller. *Quincy.*

LE/VIN*, lĕv'-ĭn. *n. s.* [hlıꝑian, Sax.] Lightning. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

LEVITA/TION*, lĕv-è-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*levitas, levitatis*, Lat.] Act or quality of rendering light, or buoyant. *Paley.*

LE/VITE §, lè'-vīte. 156. *n. s.* [*levita*, Lat., from *Levi.*] One of the tribe of Levi; one born to the office of priesthood among the Jews. *Ayliffe.* A priest: used in contempt.

LEVI/TICAL, lè-vĭt'-tè-kăl. *a.* Belonging to the Levites; making part of the religion of the Jews. *Ayliffe.* Priestly. *Milton.*

LEVI/TICALLY*, lè-vĭt'-tè-kăl-lè. *ad.* After the manner of the Levites. *Franklyn.*

LE/VITY, lĕv'-vè-tè. *n. s.* [*levitas*, Lat.] Lightness; not heaviness. *Raleigh.* Inconstancy; changeableness. *Hooker.* Unsteadiness; laxity of mind. *Milton.* Idle pleasure; vanity *Calamy.* Trifling gayety; want of seriousness. *Shakspeare.*

*To* LE/VY §, lĕv'-vè. *v. a.* [*lever*, Fr.] To raise; to bring together: applied to men. *Davies.* To raise: applied to war. *Milton.* To raise: applied to money. *Numbers.*

LE/VY, lĕv'-vè. *n. s.* The act of raising money or men. *Addison.* War raised. *Shakspeare.*

LEW*, lū. *a.* [*liew*, Dutch.] Not very warm; tepid; lukewarm. *Wicliffe.* Pale; wan; of a decayed hue. *Cotgrave.*

LEWD §, lūde. 265. *a.* [læpeðe, Sax.] Lay; not clerical. *Wicliffe.* Wicked; bad; dissolute. *Whitgift.* Lustful; libidinous. *Chaucer.*

LE/WDLY, lūde'-lè. *ad.* Foolishly; ignorantly. *Spenser.* Wickedly; naughtily. *Shak.* Libidinously; lustfully. *Spenser.*

LE/WDNESS, lūde'-nĕs. *n. s.* Foolishness; grossness; want of shame. *Spenser.* Wickedness; propensity to wickedness. *Mirror for Magistrates.* Lustful licentiousness. *Dryden.*

LE/WDSTER, lūde'-stŭr. 98. *n. s.* A lecher; one given to criminal pleasures. *Shakspeare.*

*LE/WIS D'OR.* See LOUIS D'OR.

LEXICO/GRAPHER, lĕks-è-kŏg'-grăf-ŭr. 518. *n. s.* [λεξικὸν and γράφω.] A writer of dictionaries; a harmless drudge, that busies himself in tracing the original, and detailing the signification of words. *Watts.*

LEXICO/GRAPHY, lĕks-è-kŏg'-grăf-è. *n. s.* The art or practice of writing dictionaries. *Dalgarno.*

LE/XICON §, lĕks'-è-kŭn. 166. *n. s.* [λεξικὸν.] A dic

tionary; a book teaching the signification of words. *Milton.*

**LEY**, lēē. *n. s. Lee, lay*, are all from the Saxon leaȝ, a field or pasture. *Gibson.* See LAY and LEA.

☞ This word and *key* are the only exceptions to the general rule of pronouncing this diphthong when the accent is on it.—See *Principles*, No 269. *W.*

**LIABI'LITY***, lī-â-bĭl'-ĕ-tē. *n. s.* The state of being liable. A very modern word.

**LI'ABLE**§, lī'-â-bl. 405. *a.* [*liable*, from the old Fr. *lier*.] Obnoxious; not exempt; subject. *Milton.*

**LI'ABLENESS***, lī'-â-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* State of being liable to; obnoxiousness; subjection; propensity. *W. Mountague.*

**LI'AR**, lī'-ûr. 38, 418. *n. s.* [from *lie*.] One who tells falsehood; one who wants veracity. *Shakspeare.*

**LI'ARD**, lī'-ârd. *a.* [*liart*, old Fr.] Gray. *Chaucer.*

*To* **LIB***, lĭb. *v. a.* [*lubben*, Dutch.] To castrate. *Chapman.*

**LIBA'TION**, lī-bā'-shŭn. 128. *n. s.* [*libatio*, Lat.] The act of pouring wine on the ground in honour of some deity. *Bacon.* The wine so poured. *Stilling fleet.*

**LI'BBARD**, lĭb'-bûrd. 88. *n. s.* [*libaert*, Germ.; *leopardus*, Lat.] A leopard. *Spenser.*

**LI'BBARDS-BANE***, lĭb'-bûrdz-bâne. *n. s.* A poisonous plant. *B. Jonson.*

**LI'BEL**§, lī'-bĕl. *n. s.* [*libellus*, Lat.; *libelle*, Fr.] A satire; defamatory writing; a lampoon. *Bp. Hall.* [In the civil law.] A declaration or charge in writing against a person exhibited in court.

*To* **LI'BEL**, lī'-bĕl. *v. n.* To spread defamation, written or printed. *Shakspeare.*

*To* **LI'BEL**, lī'-bĕl. *v. a.* To satirize; to lampoon. *Dryden.*

**LI'BELLER**, lī'-bĕl-lûr. *n. s.* A defamer by writing; a lampooner. *Dryden.*

**LI'BELLING***, lī'-bĕl-lĭng. *n. s.* Act of defaming or abusing. *Glanville.*

**LI'BELLOUS**, lī'-bĕl-lŭs. *a.* Defamatory. *Wotton.*

**LI'BERAL**§, lĭb'-bĕr-âl. 88. [See LEGISLATURE.] *a.* [*liberalis*, Lat.] Not mean; not low in birth. *Spenser.* Becoming a gentleman. Munificent; generous; bountiful. *Spenser.* Gross; licentious; free to excess. *Shakspeare.*

**LIBERA'LITY**, lĭb-bĕr-ăl'-ĕ-tē. *n. s.* Munificence; bounty; generosity; generous profusion. *Shak.*

*To* **LI'BERALIZE***, lĭb'-bĕr-âl-īze. *v. a.* To make liberal, generous, gentlemanly, open. *Burke.*

**LI'BERALLY**, lĭb'-bĕr-răl-ē. *ad.* Bounteously; bountifully; largely. *James*, i. Not meanly; magnanimously. Freely; copiously. *Patrick.* Licentiously. *Greene.*

*To* **LI'BERATE**§*, lĭb'-bĕr-āte. 91. *v. a.* [*libero*, Lat.] To free; to set free. *Johnson.*

**LIBERA'TION***, lĭb-bĕr-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of setting free; deliverance. *Pownall.*

**LI'BERATOR***, lĭb'-bĕr-ā-tûr. *n. s.* A deliverer. *Hewyt.*

**LI'BERTINAGE***, lĭb'-bĕr-tĭn-āje. *n. s.* [Fr.] Sensuality; dissoluteness. *Cotgrave.* Licentiousness of opinion. *Warburton.*

**LI'BERTINE**§, lĭb'-bĕr-tĭn. 150. *n. s.* [*libertin*, Fr.] One unconfined; one at liberty. *Shak.* One who lives without restraint or law. *Rowe.* One who pays no regard to the precepts of religion. *Shak.* [In law: *libertinus*, Lat.] A freedman; or, rather, the son of a freedman. *Ayliffe.*

**LI'BERTINE**, lĭb'-bĕr-tĭn. *a.* Licentious; irreligious. *Bacon.*

**LI'BERTINISM**, lĭb'-bĕr-tĭn-ĭzm. *n. s.* Irreligion; licentiousness of opinions and practice. *Bp. Hall.* Privilege or state of a freedman. *Hammond.*

**LI'BERTY**, lĭb'-bĕr-tē. [See LEGISLATURE.] *n. s.* [*liberté*, Fr.; *libertas*, Lat.] Freedom, as opposed to slavery. *Shak.* Exemption from tyranny or inordinate government. *Milton.* Freedom, as opposed to necessity. *Locke.* Privilege; exemption; immunity. *Davies.* Relaxation of restraint. *Milton.* Leave; permission. *Locke.*

**LIBI'DINIST***, lē-bĭd'-ē-nĭst. *n s.* One devoted to lewdness or lust. *Junius.*

**LIBI'DINOUS**§, lē-bĭd'-ē-nŭs. 128 *a.* [*libidinosus*, Lat.] Lewd; lustful. *Bentley.*

**LIBI'DINOUSLY**, lē-bĭd'-ē-nŭs-lē. 128. *ad.* Lewdly; lustfully. *Bp. Lavington.*

**LIBI'DINOUSNESS***, lē-bĭd'-ē-nŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Lewdness; lustfulness.

***LIBRA****, lī'-brâ. *n. s.* [Lat.] The seventh sign in the zodiack; the balance. *Milton.*

**LI'BRAL**, lī'-brâl. 88. *a.* [*libralis*, Lat.] Of a pound weight. *Dict.*

**LIBRA'RIAN**§, lī-brā'-rē ăn. 128. *n. s.* [*librarius*, Lat.] One who has the care of a library. *Spence.* One who transcribes or copies books. *Broome.*

**LIBRA'RIANSHIP***, lī-brā'-rē-ăn-shĭp. *n. s.* The office of a librarian.

**LI'BRARY**, lī'-brā-rē. *n. s.* [*librairie*, Fr.] A large collection of books, publick or private. *Spenser.* A book-room. *Spence.*

*To* **LI'BRATE**§, lī'-brāte. 91. *v. a.* [*libro*, Lat.] To poise; to balance; to hold in equipoise.

**LIBRA'TION**, lī-brā'-shŭn. 128. *n. s.* [*libratio*, Lat.] The state of being balanced. *Dryden.* [In astronomy.] The balancing motion or trepidation in the firmament, whereby the declination of the sun, and the latitude of the stars, change from time to time. *Grew.*

**LI'BRATORY**, lī'-brā-tŭr-ē. 512. [See DOMES TICK.] *a.* Balancing; playing like a balance.

**LICE**, līse. The plural of *louse*.

**LI'CEBANE**, līse'-bāne. *n. s.* A plant.

**LI'CENSABLE***, lī'-sĕn-sā-bl. *a.* That may be permitted by a legal grant. Dismissable. *Cotgrave.*

**LI'CENSE**§, lī'-sĕnse. *n. s.* [*licentia*, Lat.] Exorbitant liberty; contempt of legal and necessary restraint. *Sidney.* A grant of permission. *Judith*, xi. Liberty; permission. *Acts.*

*To* **LI'CENSE**, lī'-sĕnse. *v. a.* To permit by a legal grant. *Milton.* To dismiss; to send away. *Wotton.*

**LI'CENSER**, lī'-sĕn-sŭr. 98. *n. s.* A grantor of permission. *Milton.*

**LICE'NTIATE**, lī-sĕn'-shē-āte. 91. *n. s.* [*licentiatus*, low Lat.] A man who uses license. *Camden.* A degree in Spanish universities. *Ayliffe.* A term applied to those who receive, in our own country, licenses from the college of physicians to practise in the faculty of medicine. *Johnson.*

*To* **LICE'NTIATE**, lī-sĕn'-shē-āte. *v. a.* [*licentier*, Fr.] To permit; to encourage by license. *L'Estrange.*

**LICE'NTIOUS**, lī-sĕn'-shŭs. 128. *a.* Unrestrained by law or morality. *Spenser.* Presumptuous; unconfined. *Roscommon.*

**LICE'NTIOUSLY**, lī-sĕn'-shŭs-lē. *ad.* With too much liberty; without just restraint. *Camden.*

**LICE'NTIOUSNESS**, lī-sĕn'-shŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Boundless liberty; contempt of just restraint. *Raleigh.*

**LICH***. *a.* [lic, Sax.] Like; resembling; equal. *Gower. Ob. T.*

**LICH**, lĭtsh. *n. s.* [lice, Sax.] A dead carcass; whence *lichwake*, the time or act of watching by the dead; *lichgate*, the gate through which the dead are carried to the grave; *Lichfield*, the field of the dead, a city in Staffordshire, so named from martyred Christians.

**LI'CHEN***, lī'-kĕn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Liverwort. *Miller.*

**LI'CHOWL**, lītsh'-ôûl. *n. s.* [*lich* and *owl*.] A sort of owl, by the vulgar supposed to foretell death.

**LI'CIT**§*, lĭs'-ĭt. *a.* [*licitus*, Lat.] Lawful. *Port Royal Gr.*

**LI'CITLY***, lĭs'-ĭt-lē. *ad.* Lawfully. *Throckmorton*

**LI'CITNESS***, lĭs' ĭt-nĕs. *n. s.* Lawfulness.

*To* **LICK**§, lĭk. *v. a.* [liccian, Sax.] To pass over with the tongue. *Temple.* To lap; to take in by the tongue. *Shakspeare.*—*To lick up.* To devour. *Numb.* xxii.

**LICK***, lĭk. *n. s.* A wash; what is smeared over. *Transl. of Boccalini. Ob. T.*

*To* **LICK**§*, lĭk. *v. a.* [*laegga*, Su. Goth.] To beat.

**LICK**, lĭk. *n. s.* A blow; rough usage. A low word *Dryden.*

**LI'CKER***, lĭk'-ûr. *n. s.* One who licks or laps up

LI'CKERISH§, lĭk'-ĕr-ĭsh. } *a.* [licepa, Sax.] Nice
LI'CKEROUS§, lĭk'-ĕr-ŭs. } in the choice of food. *Bp. Hall.* Eager; greedy to swallow. *Sidney.* Nice; delicate; tempting the appetite, *Harmar.*

LI'CKERISHNESS, lĭk'-ĕr-ĭsh-nĕs. } *n. s.* Nice-
LI'CKEROUSNESS*, lĭk'-ĕr-ŭs-nĕs. } ness of pal-
LI'COROUSNESS*, lĭk'-ĕr-ŭs-nĕs. } ate; daintiness of taste. *Woolton.*

LI'CKERISHLY*, lĭk'-ĕr-ĭsh-lè. } *ad.* Daintily; de-
LI'COROUSLY*, lĭk'-ĕr-ŭs-lè. } liciously. *Gloss. Urry's Chaucer.*

LI'CORICE, lĭk'-kŭr-ĭs. 142. *n. s.* [*liquoricia*, Ital.] A root of sweet taste. *Hill.*

*LI'CTOR*, lĭk'-tŭr. 166. *n. s.* [Lat.] A beadle that attends the consuls to apprehend or punish criminals. *Shakspeare.*

LID, lĭd. *n. s.* [hlıð, Sax.] A cover; any thing that shuts down over a vessel. *Addison.* The membrane that, when we sleep or wink, is drawn over the eye. *Shakspeare.*

LIE, lī. 276. [lèè, *Sheridan* and *Perry.*] *n. s.* [*lie*, Fr.] Any thing impregnated with some other body; as, soap or salt. *Peacham.*

☞ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan, and agree with every other orthoëpist in giving this word the same sound as *lie*, a falsehood. *W.*

LIE§, lī. 276. *n. s.* [lıȝe, Sax.] A criminal falsehood. *South.* A charge of falsehood. *Locke.* A fiction. *Dryden.*

*To* LIE, lī. *v. n.* [leoȝan, Sax.] To utter criminal falsehood. *Shakspeare.* To exhibit false representation. *Swift.*

*To* LIE§, lī. *v. n.* pret. *I lay*; *I have lain* or *lien.* [lıeȝan, Sax.] To rest horizontally, or with very great inclination, against something else. To rest; to press upon. *Shak.* To be reposited in the grave. *Isa.* xiv. To be in a state of decumbiture. *St. Mark.* To pass the time of sleep. *Dryden.* To be laid up or reposited. *Boyle.* To remain fixed. *Temple.* To reside. *Gen.* iv. To be placed or situated, with respect to something else. *Wisdom.* To press upon afflictively. *Psalms.* To be troublesome or tedious. *Tempie.* To be judicially imputed. *Shak.* To be in any particular state. *Isaiah.* To be in a state of concealment. *Locke.* To be in prison. *Shak.* To be in a bad state. *L'Estrange.* To be in a helpless or exposed state. *Collier.* To consist. *Locke.* To be in the power; to belong to. *Duppa.* To be valid in a court of judicature: as, an action *lieth* against one. To cost; as, It *lies* me in more money.—*To lie at.* To importune; to tease. *To lie by.* To rest; to remain still. *Shak.* *To lie down.* To rest. To sink into the grave. *To lie in.* To be in childbed. *Spens. To lie under.* To be subject to; to be oppressed by. *Smalridge.* *To lie upon.* To become the matter of obligation or duty. *Bacon.* *To lie with.* To converse in bed. *Shak.*

LIEF, lèèf. 275. *a.* [leop, Sax. See LEEF, and LEVER.] Dear; beloved. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

LIEF, lèèf. *ad.* Willingly. *Shakspeare.*

LIEGE§, lèèdje. 275. *a.* [*lige*, Fr.] Bound by some feudal tenure; subject. Sovereign. *Spenser.*

LIEGE, lèèdje. *n. s.* Sovereign; superiour lord. *Phillips. Scarcely in use.*

LI'EGEMAN, lèèdje'-măn. 88. *n. s.* A subject. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

LI'EGER, lèè'-jŭr. 98. *n. s.* [more properly *legier*, or *ledger.*] A resident ambassadour. *Denham.*

LI'EN, lī'-ĕn. The participle of *lie.* *Gen.* xxvi.

LIENTE'RICK, lī-ĕn-tĕr'-rĭk. 509. *a.* Pertaining to a lientery. *Grew.*

LI'ENTERY, lī'-ĕn-tĕr-rè. *n. s.* [from λεῖον and ἔντερον.] A particular looseness, or diarrhœa, wherein the food passes suddenly through the stomach and guts. *Quincy.*

☞ For the propriety of accenting this word on the first syllable, see DYSENTERY. That *dysentery*, *mesentery*, and *lientery*, ought to have the same accentuation, can scarcely be doubted; and yet, if we consult our dictionaries, we see an unaccountable diversity:

| | |
|---|---|
| *Dys'entery*, | Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Perry, Entick, Bailey, Barclay. |
| *Dysentery*, | Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, Barchanan, Fenning. |
| *Mes'entery*, | Mr. Sheridan, Buchanan, Dr. Ash, Barclay, Entick, Kenrick. |
| *Mesen'tery*, | Bailey, Fenning. |
| *Li'entery*, | Dr. Johnson, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Ash, Buchanan, Entick. |
| *Lien'tery*, | Bailey, Barclay, Fenning. *W.* |

LI'ER, lī'-ŭr. 418. *n. s.* One that rests or lies down, or remains concealed. *Jos.* viii.

*LIEU*, lū. 284. *n. s.* [Fr.] Place; room; it is only used with *in*; *in lieu*, instead. *Hooker.*

LIEUTE'NANCY, lĕv-tĕn'-nân-sè. *n. s.* The office of a lieutenant. *Shakspeare.* The body of lieuten ants. *Felton.*

LIEUTE'NANT§, lĕv-tĕn'-nânt. 285. [lĭf-tĕn'-nânt, *Sheridan*: lĭv-tĕn'-nânt, *Perry* and *Jones.*] *n. s.* [Fr.] A deputy; one who acts by vicarious authority. *Bacon.* In war, one who holds the next rank to a superiour of any denomination. *Spenser.*

☞ This word is frequently pronounced, by good speakers, as if written *livtenant.* The difference between the short *i* and short *e* is so trifling as scarcely to deserve notice: but the regular sound, as if written *lewtenant*, seems not so remote from the corruption as to make us lose all hope that it will in time be the actual pronunciation. *W.*

LIEUTE'NANTSHIP, lĕv-tĕn'-nânt-shĭp. *n. s.* The rank or office of lieutenant. *Harmar.*

LIEVE, lèèv. *ad.* [See LIEF.] Willingly. *Shak.*

LIFE§, līfe. *n. s.* pl. *lives.* [lıf, lıvȝ, Sax.] Union and co-operation of soul with body; vitality; animation. *Locke.* Present state. *Cowley.* Enjoyment, or possession of existence. *Spenser.* Blood, the supposed vehicle of life. *Pope.* Conduct; manner of living, with respect to virtue or vice. *Cowley* Condition; manner of living, with respect to happiness and misery. *Dryden.* Continuance of our present state. *Locke.* The living form. *Bacon* Exact resemblance. *Denham.* General state of man. *Milton.* Common occurrences; human affairs; the course of things. *Ascham.* Living person. *Shak.* Narrative of a life past. *Pope.* Spirit; briskness; vivacity; resolution. *Sidney.* Animated existence; animal being. *Thomson.* System of animal nature. *Pope.* *Life* is also used of vegetables, and whatever grows and decays.

LI'FEBLOOD, līfe'-blŭd. *n. s.* The blood necessary to life; the vital blood. *Shakspeare.*

LI'FEBLOOD*, līfe'-blŭd. *a.* Necessary as the blood to life; vital; essential. *Milton.*

LIFEEVERLA'STING, līfe-ĕv-ĕr-lăst'-ĭng. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

LI'FEGIVING, līfe'-gĭv-ĭng. *a.* Having the power to give life. *Milton.*

LI'FEGUARD, līfe-gyârd' *n. s.* [*life* and *guard.*] The guard of a king's person. *Scott.*

☞ This word is vulgarly pronounced *liveguard*, as if opposed to a *deadguard.* *W.*

LI'FELESS, līfe'-lĕs. *a.* [lıfleaȝ, Sax.] Dead; deprived of life. *Prior.* Unanimated; void of life. *Milton.* Wanting power, force, or spirit. *Shak.* Wanting or deprived of physical energy. *Dryden.*

LI'FELESSLY, līfe'-lĕs-lè. *ad.* Without vigour; frigidly; jejunely.

LI'FELIKE, līfe'-lĭke. *a.* Like a living person. *Pope.*

LI'FESTRING, līfe'-strĭng. *n. s.* [*life* and *string.*] Nerve; strings imagined to convey life. *Daniel.*

LI'FETIME, līfe'-tīme. *n. s.* Continuance or duration of life. *Addison.*

LIFEWE'ARY, līfe'-wè-rè. *a.* [*life* and *weary.*] Wretched; tired of living. *Shakspeare.*

*To* LIFT§, lĭft. *v. a.* *I lifted*, or *lift*; *I have lifted*, or *lift.* [*lyftа*, Sax.] To raise from the ground; to heave; to elevate; to hold on high. *Shak.* To bear; to support. *Spenser.* To rob; to plunder: whence the term *shoplifter.* [*hliftus*, Goth.] *Dryden.* To exalt; to elevate mentally. 2 *Chron.* To raise in fortune. *Ecclus.* To raise in estimation *Hooker.* To exalt in dignity. *Addison.* To elevate; to swell, as with pride. *Tim.* iii.

*To* LIFT, lĭft. *v. n.* To strive to raise by strength *Tusser.* To practise theft. *B. Jonson.*

☞ 559.—Fāte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mè, mêt;—pīne, pĭn;—

**LIFT**, lĭft. *n. s.* The manner of lifting. *Bacon.* The act of lifting. *L'Estrange.* Effort; struggle. *Hudibras.* [In Scottish.] The sky. *Lifts* of a sail are ropes to raise or lower them at pleasure.

**LI'FTER**, lĭft'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One that lifts. *Psalm* iii. One that lifts with a lever. *Huloet.* A thief. *Holland.*

**LI'FTING***, lĭft'-ĭng. *n. s.* The act of lifting; assistance. *Swift.*

*To* **LIG**, lĭg. *v. n.* [*liggen*, Dutch.] To lie. *Chaucer.*

**LI'GAMENT** §, lĭg'-â-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*ligamentum*, Lat.] A white and solid body, softer than a cartilage, but harder than a membrane, which fastens the bones. *Quincy.* Any thing which connects the parts of the body. *Denham.* Bond; chain; entanglement. *Addison.*

**LIGAME'NTAL**, lĭg-â-mĕn'-tâl. } *a.* Composing
**LIGAME'NTOUS**, lĭg-â-mĕn'-tŭs } a ligament. *Brown.*

**LIGA'TION**, lĭ-gā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*ligatio*, Lat.] The act of binding. The state of being bound. *Burton.*

**LI'GATURE**, lĭg'-gā-tûre. *n. s.* [*ligatura*, Lat.] Any thing tied round another; bandage. *Brown.* The act of binding. *Arbuthnot.* The state of being bound. *Mortimer.*

**LIGHT** §, līte. 393. *n. s.* [leoht, Sax.] That material medium of sight; that body by which we see. *Newton.* State of the elements, in which things become visible: opposed to *darkness*. *Genesis.* Power of perceiving external objects by the eye: opposed to *blindness*. *Psalms.* Day. *Job.* Life. *Job.* Artificial illumination. *Numbers.* Illumination of mind; instruction; knowledge. *Hooker.* The part of a picture which is drawn with bright colours, or on which the light is supposed to fall. *Dryden.* Reach of knowledge; mental view. *Dan.* v. Point of view; situation; direction in which the light falls. *South.* Publick view; publick notice. *Pope.* The publick. *Pope.* Explanation. *Hooker.* Any thing that gives light; a pharos; a taper; any luminous body. *Acts*, xvi.

**LIGHT**, līte. *a.* [lıht, Sax.] Not tending to the centre with great force; not *heavy*. *Dryden.* Not burdensome; easy to be worn, or carried, or lifted; not onerous. *Bacon.* Not afflictive; easy to be endured. *Hooker.* Easy to be performed; not difficult. *Wicliffe.* Easy to be acted on by any power. *Dryden.* Not heavily armed. *Knolles.* Active; nimble. *Spenser.* Unencumbered; unembarrassed; clear of impediments. *Bacon.* Slight; not great. *Boyle.* Not dense; not gross. *Numb.* xxi. Easy to admit any influence; unsteady; unsettled; loose. *Davies.* Gay; airy; wanting dignity or solidity; trifling. *Shak.* Not chaste; not regular in conduct. *Tatler.* [From *light*, *n. s.*] Bright; clear. *Gen.* xliv. Not dark; tending to whiteness. *Dryden.*

**LIGHT**, līte. *ad.* Lightly; cheaply. *Hooker.*

*To* **LIGHT**, līte. *v. a.* pret. and part. *lighted*, *light*, and *lit*. To kindle; to inflame; to set on fire. *Boyle.* To give light to; to guide by light. *Crashaw.* To illuminate; to fill with light. *Dryden.* To lighten; to ease of a burthen. *Spenser.*

*To* **LIGHT**, līte. *v. n.* pret. *lighted*, or *light*, or *lit*. [*lickt*, Dutch.] To happen to find; to fall upon by chance. *Sidney.* To fall in any particular direction. *Dryden.* To fall; to strike on. *Spenser.* [alıhtan, Sax.] To descend from a horse or carriage. 2 *Kings*, v. To settle; to rest. *Shakspeare.*

**LIGHT-ARMED***, līte-ârmd'. *a.* Not heavily armed. *Milton.*

**LIGHT-BEARER***, līte-bâre'-ûr. *n. s.* A torch-bearer. *B. Jonson.*

**LI'GHTBRAIN***, līte'-brâne. *n. s.* A trifling, empty-headed person. *Martin.*

*To* **LI'GHTEN**, lī'-t'n. 103. *v. n.* [lıhtan, Sax.] To flash, with thunder. *Shak.* To shine like lightning. *Shak.* Figuratively, to dart out words with vehemence; as to *thunder* is to emit them with noise and terrour. *Apologie or Def. of the Prince of Orange.* To fall; to light. *Common Prayer.*

*To* **LI'GHTEN**, lī'-t'n. *v. a.* [lıhtan, lỳhtan, Sax.] To illuminate; to enlighten. 2 *Sam.* xxii. To exonerate; to unload. *Jon.* i. To make less heavy. *Milton.* To exhilarate; to cheer. *Shakspeare.*

**LI'GHTER** §, līte'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* [probably from the Sax. lıtc, a vessel, a ship.] A large, open vessel, usually managed with oars; a kind of barge, common on the river Thames, and employed to convey goods to or from a ship, and usually to carry ballast. *Carew.* [from *light*.] One who communicates light; as, a lamp-*lighter*.

**LI'GHTERMAN**, līte'-ûr-mân. 88. *n. s.* One who manages a lighter. *Child.*

**LIGHTFI'NGERED**, līte-fĭng'-gûr'd. 359. *a.* [*light* and *finger*.] Nimble at conveyance; thievish.

**LI'GHTFOOT**, līte'-fût. *a.* Nimble in running or dancing; active. *Spenser.*

**LI'GHTFOOT**, līte'-fût. *n. s.* Venison.

**LIGHTFO'OTED***, līte-fût'-ĕd. *a.* Nimble in running. *Drayton.*

**LIGHTHE'ADED**, līte-hĕd'-ĕd. *a.* Unsteady; loose; thoughtless; weak. *Clarendon.* Delirious; disordered in the mind by disease. *Walpole.*

**LIGHTHE'ADEDNESS**, līte-hĕd'-ĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* Deliriousness; disorder of the mind.

**LIGHTHE'ARTED**, līte-hârt'-ĕd. *a.* Gay; merry; airy; cheerful.

**LI'GHTHOUSE**, līte'-hôuse. *n. s.* A high building, at the top of which lights are hung to guide ships at sea. *Arbuthnot.*

**LIGHTLE'GGED**, līte-lĕg'd'. 359. *a.* Nimble swift. *Sidney.*

**LI'GHTLESS**, līte'-lĕs. *a.* Wanting light; dark. *Shak.*

**LI'GHTLY**, līte'-lè. *ad.* Without weight. *B. Jonson.* Without deep impression. *Prior.* Easily; readily; without difficulty; of course. *Hooker.* Without reason. *Bp. Taylor.* Without dejection; cheerfully. *Shak.* Not chastely. *Swift.* Nimbly; with agility; not heavily or tardily. *Jerem.* iv. Gayly; airily; with levity. *Common Prayer.*

**LIGHTMI'NDED**, līte-mīnd'-ĕd. *a.* Unsettled; unsteady. *Eccl.* xix.

**LI'GHTNESS**, līte'-nĕs. *n. s.* Want of weight; the contrary to *heaviness*. *Bacon.* Inconstancy; unsteadiness. *Spenser.* Unchastity; want of conduct in women. *Sidney.* Agility; nimbleness.

**LI'GHTNING**, līte'-nĭng. *n. s.* [from *lighten*.] The flash that attends thunder. *Davies.* Mitigation; abatement. *Shakspeare.*

**LIGHTS**, lītes. *n. s.* The lungs; the organs of breathing; we say, *lights* of other animals, and *lungs* of men. *Hayward.*

**LI'GHTSOME**, līte'-sŭm. *a.* Luminous; not dark; not obscure; not opaque. *Raleigh.* Gay; airy; having the power to exhilarate. *Hooker.*

**LI'GHTSOMENESS**, līte'-sŭm-nĕs. *n. s.* Luminousness; not opacity; not obscurity; not darksomeness. *Cheyne.* Cheerfulness; merriment; levity.

**LIGNA'LOES**, lĭg-nâl'-ōze. *n. s.* [*lignum aloes*, Lat.] Aloes wood. *Numb.* xxiv.

**LI'GNEOUS**, lĭg'-nè-ŭs. *a.* [*ligneus*, Lat.] Made of wood; wooden; resembling wood. *Bacon.*

**LI'GNOUS***, lĭg'-nŭs. *a.* [*lignosus*, Lat.] Of a woody substance. *Evelyn.*

***LIGNUMVI'TÆ***, lĭg-nŭm-vī'-tè. *n. s.* [Lat.] Guaiacum; a very hard wood.

**LI'GURE**, lĭ'-gûre. 544. *n. s.* A precious stone. *Exod.* xxviii.

**LIKE***, like. A frequent termination of adjectives in our language, from the Saxon form of lıc; as, ᵹoðlıc, mæðenlıc, heoꝛenlıc, eoꝛðhlıc, i. e. *godlike*, *maidenlike*, *heavenlike*, *earthlike*; softened into the termination of *ly*, viz. *goaly*, *maidenly*, *heavenly*, *earthly*.

**LIKE** §, like. *a.* [lıc, Sax.] Resembling; having resemblance. *Ezek.* xxxi. Equal; of the same quantity. *Sprat.* [For *likely*.] Probable; credible. *Bacon.* Likely; in a state that gives probable expectations. *Jer.* xxxviii.

**LIKE**, like. *n. s.* Some person or thing resembling another. *Shak.*—Used with *had*: near approach; a state like to another state. *Raleigh.*

**LIKE**, like. *ad.* In the same manner; in the same

manner as. *Spenser.* In such a manner as befits. 1 *Sam.* iv. Likely; probably. *Shakspeare.*

*To* LIKE, līke. *v. a.* [licean, Sax.] To choose with some degree of preference. *Knolles.* To approve; to view with approbation, not fondness. *Sidney.* To please; to be agreeable to. *Spenser.* To liken. *Shakspeare.*

*To* LIKE, līke. *v. n.* To be pleased with. *Hooker.* To choose; to list; to be pleased. *Locke.*

LI'KELIHOOD, līke'-lē-hŭd. *n. s.* Appearance; show. *Shak.* Resemblance; likeness. *Raleigh.* Probability; verisimilitude; appearance of truth. *Hooker.*

LI'KELY, līke'-lē. *a.* Such as may be liked; such as may please. *Sidney.* Probable; such as may in reason be thought or believed. *Johnson.*

LI'KELY, līke'-lē. *ad.* Probably; as may reasonably be thought. *Glanville.*

*To* LI'KEN, lī'-k'n. 103. *v. a.* To represent as having resemblance; to compare. *Milton.*

LI'KENESS, līke'-nĕs. *n. s.* [licnerre, Sax.] Representation; parable; comparison. *Wicliffe.* Resemblance; similitude. *Spenser.* Form; appearance. *Shak.* One who resembles another. *Prior.*

LI'KEWISE, līke'-wīze. 140. *ad.* [*like* and *wise.*] In like manner; also; moreover; too. *Bacon.*

LI'KING, lī'-kĭng. *a.* Plump; in a state of plumpness. *Dan.* i.

LI'KING, lī'-kĭng. *n. s.* Good state of body; plumpness. *Shak.* State of trial. *Dryden.* Inclination; desire. [licunȝ, Sax.] *Chaucer.* Delight in; pleasure in. *Dryden.*

LI'LACH, lī'-lăk. *n. s.* [*lilac*, Fr.] A tree. *Bacon.*

☞ This word is pronounced by the vulgar as if written *laylock.* The word comes from the French, and the corruption seems to have obtained in the same manner as in *China*, but not so universally.—See CHINA. *W.*

*To* LILL*, līl. *v. a.* To put out: used of the tongue. *Spenser.* See *To* LOLL.

LI'LLIED, lĭl'-lĭd. 283. *a.* Embellished with lilies. *Milton.*

LI'LY §, lĭl'-lē. *n. s.* [*lilium*, Lat.] A plant and flower. *Miller.*

LIL-Y-DAFFODIL, lĭl'-lē-dăf'-fō-dĭl. *n. s.* A foreign flower.

LI'LYHANDED*, lĭl'-lē-hănd-ĕd. *a.* Having hands white as the lily. *Spenser.*

LILY-HYACINTH. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

LILY OF THE VALLEY, or *May lily*, lĭl'-lē-ŏv-THĒ-văl'-lē. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

LI'LYLIVERED, lĭl'-lē-lĭv-vŭr'd. 359. *a.* Whitelivered; cowardly. *Shakspeare.*

*To* LILT*, lĭlt. *v. n.* To do any thing cleverly or quickly. *Pegge.*

LI'MATURE, lī'-mă-tūre. *n. s.* [*limatura*, Lat.] Filings of any metal; the particles rubbed off by a file.

LIMB §, lĭm. 347. *n. s.* [lim, Sax.] A member; a jointed or articulated part of animals. [*limbe*, Fr.; *limbus*, Lat.] An edge; a border. *Newton.*

*To* LIMB, lĭm. *v. a.* To supply with limbs. *Milton.* To tear asunder; to dismember.

LI'MBECK §, lĭm'-bĕk. *n. s.* [corrupted from *alembick.*] A still. *Fairfax.*

*To* LI'MBECK*, lĭm'-bĕk. *v. a.* To strain as through a still. *Sir E. Sandys.*

LI'MBED, lĭmd. 359. *a.* Formed with regard to limbs. *Pope.*

LI'MBER §, lĭm'-bŭr. 98. *a.* [*lemper*, Dan.] Flexible; easily bent; pliant; lithe. *Shakspeare.*

LI'MBERNESS, lĭm'-bŭr-nĕs. *n. s.* Flexibility; pliancy.

LI'MBERS*, lĭm'-bŭrz. *n. s.* pl. [*limar*, plur. of *lim*, Icel.] In Berkshire, thills or shafts: in military language, two-wheel carriages having boxes for ammunition: and, in naval language, little square apertures cut in the timbers of a ship to convey the bilge water to the pump.

LI'MBLESS*, lĭm'-lĕs. *a.* [limbleaȝ, Sax.] Wanting limbs; deprived of limbs. *Massinger.*

LI'MBMEAL*, lĭm'-mēēl. *ad.* [*limb* and *meal.*] Piecemeal; in pieces. *Shakspeare.*

LI'MBO, lĭm'-bō. *n. s.* A region bordering upon
LI'MBUS*, lĭm'-bŭs. hell, in which there is neither pleasure nor pain. Popularly, hell. *Bp. Hooper.* Any place of misery and restraint. *Dryden.*

LIME §, līme. *n. s.* [lim, Sax.] A viscous substance drawn over twigs, which catches and entangles the wings of birds that light upon it. *Shak.* Matter of which mortar is made: so called because used in cement. *Hill.*

LIME *Tree*, or LINDEN. *n. s.* [lind, Sax.] The linden tree. *Miller.* [*lime*, Fr.] A species of lemon. *Thomson.*

*To* LIME, līme. *v. a.* [ȝelīman, Sax.] To entangle; to ensnare. *Chaucer.* To smear with lime. *Shak.* To cement. *Shak.* To manure ground with lime. *Child.*

LI'MEBURNER*, līme'-bŭrn-ŭr. *n. s.* One who burns stones to lime. *Huloet.*

LI'MEHOUND*, līme'-hŏŭnd. *n. s.* A limmer, or large dog used in hunting the wild boar. *Spenser.*

LI'MEKILN, līme'-kĭl. *n. s.* Kiln where stones are burnt to lime. *Shakspeare.*

LI'MESTONE, līme'-stōne. *n. s.* The stone of which lime is made. *Mortimer.*

LIME-TWIG, līme'-twĭg. See the first sense of LIME.

LI'METWIGGED*, līme'-twĭg'd. *a.* Smeared with lime; prepared to entangle. *L. Addison.*

LIME-WATER, līme'-wâ-tŭr. *n. s.* A medicine made by pouring water upon quick lime. *Hill.*

LI'MIT §, lĭm'-mĭt. *n. s.* [*limite*, Fr.] Bound; border; utmost reach. *Exod.* xliii.

*To* LI'MIT, lĭm'-mĭt. *v. a.* [*limiter*, Fr.] To confine within certain bounds; to restrain; to circumscribe. *Psal.* lxxviii. To restrain from a lax or general signification: as, the universe is here *limited* to this earth.

LIMITA'NEOUS, lĭm-mē-tā'-nē-ŭs. *a.* Belonging to the bounds. *Dict.*

LI'MITARY, lĭm'-mĭt-tăr-ē. *a.* Placed at the boundaries as a guard or superintendent. *Milton.*

LIMITA'TION, lĭm-mē-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*limitatio*, Lat.] Restriction; circumscription. *Hooker.* Confinement from a lax or undeterminate import. *Hooker.* Limited time. *Shak.* A certain precinct, in which friars were allowed to beg, or exercise their function. *Bp. Gilpin.*

LI'MITEDLY*, lĭm'-mĭt-ĕd-lē. *ad.* With limitation. *Barrow.*

LI'MITER*, lĭm'-mĭt-ŭr. *n. s.* One who restrains within certain bounds; that which circumscribes. *Fotherby.* A friar who had a license to beg within a certain district, or whose duty was confined to a certain district. *Sir T. Elyot.*

LI'MITLESS*, lĭm'-mĭt-lĕs. *a.* Unbounded; unlimited. *Sidney.*

LI'MMER, lĭm'-mŭr. *n. s.* [*limier*, Fr.] A limehound. *Dreme of Chaucer.* [*limer*, Icel.] A thill or shaft. [*limonier*, Fr.] A thill-horse; a "*limmer.*" *Sherwood.*

*To* LIMN §, lĭm. 411. *v. a.* [*enluminer*, Fr.] To draw; to paint any thing. *Shakspeare.*

LI'MNER, lĭm'-nŭr. 411. *n. s.* [corrupted from *enlumineur*, a decorator of books with initial pictures.] A painter; a picture-maker. *Glanville.*

LI'MOUS, lī'-mŭs. 544. *a.* [*limosus*, Lat.] Muddy; slimy. *Brown.*

LIMP, lĭmp. *a.* [*limpio*, Ital.] Vapid; weak. *Walton.* Flexile.

*To* LIMP §, lĭmp. *v. n.* [lempen, Sax.] To halt; to walk lamely. *Bacon.*

LIMP*, lĭmp. *n. s.* Halt; the act of limping.

LI'MPER*, lĭm'-pŭr. *n. s.* One who limps in his walking. *Sherwood.*

LI'MPET, lĭm'-pĭt. *n. s.* A kind of shell-fish. *Ainsworth.*

LI'MPID §, lĭm'-pĭd. *a.* [*limpidus*, Lat.] Clear; pure; transparent. *Woodward.*

LI'MPIDNESS, lĭm'-pĭd-nĕs. *n. s.* Clearness; purity.

LI'MPINGLY, lĭmp'-ĭng-lē. *ad.* In a lame, halting manner. *Sherwood.*

☞ 559.—Fāte, fâr, fall, fât;—mè, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

LIMPITUDE*, lĭm′-pē-tūde. *n. s.* [*limpitudo*, Lat.] Clearness; brightness. *Cockeram.*

LI′MY, lī′-mē. *a.* Viscous; glutinous. *Spenser.* Containing lime. *Grew.*

LIN*, lĭn. *n. s.* A mere or pool from which rivers spring. *Drayton.*

*To* LIN, lĭn. *v. n.* [*linna*, Icel.] To yield; to cease; to give over. *Spenser.*

LI′NCHPIN, lĭnsh′-pĭn. *n. s.* [hynᵹ, Sax.] An iron pin that keeps the wheel on the axle-tree. *Dict.*

LI′NCOLN *Green*, lĭng′-kŭn-grēēn. *n. s.* The colour of stuff or cloth made formerly at Lincoln. *Spenser.*

LINCTURE*, lĭngk′-tshūre. *n. s.* [*lincturus*, Lat.] Medicine licked up by the tongue. *Burton.*

LI′NCTUS, lĭngk′-tŭs. 408. *n. s.* Medicine licked up by the tongue.

LIND*, lĭnd. } *n. s.* [lind, Sax.] The lime
LI′NDEN, lĭn′-dĕn. } tree. *Chaucer.*

LINE §, līne. *n. s.* [*linea*, Lat.] Longitudinal extension. *Bentley.* A slender string. *Waller.* A thread extended to direct any operations. *Dryden.* The string that sustains the angler's hook. *Waller.* Lineaments, or marks in the hand or face. *Shak.* Delineation; sketch. *Temple.* Contour; outline. *Pope.* As much as is written from one margin to the other; a verse. *Broome.* Rank of soldiers. *Addison.* Work thrown up; trench. *Dryden.* Method; disposition. *Shak.* Extension; limit. *Milton.* Equator; equinoctial circle. *Hammond.* Progeny; family, ascending or descending. [*lin*, old Fr.] *Shak.* A *line* is one-tenth of an inch. *Locke.* [In the plural.] A letter: as, I read your *lines*; or, I send you a *line.* Lint or flax. *Spenser.*

*To* LINE, līne. *v. a.* To cover on the inside. *Boyle.* To put any thing in the inside; a sense rather ludicrous. *Carew.* To guard within. *Clarendon.* To strengthen by inner works. *Shak.* To cover with something soft. *Shak.* To double; to strengthen. *Shak.* To impregnate: applied to animals generating. *Creech.*

LI′NEAGE, lĭn′-nè-āje. 113. *n. s.* [*linage*, Fr.] Race; progeny; family, ascending or descending. *Spenser.*

☞ Though I do not consider the *ea* in this and the following words as a diphthong, they are, in colloquial pronunciation, squeezed so close together as almost to coalesce. This semi-syllabick separation (as it may be called) is, perhaps, not improperly expressed by spelling the words *lin-yage*, *lin-yal*, &c. *W.*

LI′NEAL §, lĭn′-nè-ăl. 113. *a.* [*linealis*, Lat.] Composed of lines; delineated. *Wotton.* Descending in a direct genealogy. *Locke* Hereditary; derived from ancestors. *Shak.* Allied by direct descent. *Dryden.*

LI′NEALLY, lĭn′-è-ăl-lè. *ad.* In a direct line. *Clarendon.*

LI′NEAMENT, lĭn′-nè-ă-mĕnt. *n. s.* [Fr.] Feature; discriminating mark in the form. *Locke.*

LI′NEAR, lĭn′-nè-ăr. 113. *a.* [*linearis*, Lat.] Composed of lines; having the form of lines. *Woodward.*

LINEA′TION, lĭn-è-ā′-shŭn. *n. s.* [*lineatio*, Lat.] Draught of a line or lines. *Woodward.*

LI′NEN §, lĭn′-nĭn. 99. *n. s.* [linnin, Sax.] Cloth made of hemp or flax. *Shakspeare.*

LI′NEN, lĭn′-nĭn. *a.* [*lineus*, Lat.] Made of linen. *Shakspeare.* Resembling linen. *Shakspeare.*

LINENDRA′PER, lĭn′-nĭn-drā′-pŭr. *n. s.* He who deals in linen. *B. Jonson.*

LI′NENER*, lĭn′-nĭn-ŭr. } *n. s.* A linendraper.
LI′NEN-MAN*. lĭn′-nĭn-măn. } *B. Jonson.*

LING, lĭng. This termination notes commonly diminution; as, kit*ling*: sometimes a quality; as, first*ling*, &c. [from the Sax. lingᵹ.]

LING, lĭng. *n. s.* [Icel.] Heath. *Bacon.* [*linghe*, Dutch.] A kind of sea-fish. *Tusser.*

*To* LI′NGER §, lĭng′-gŭr. 409. *v. n.* [lengᵹ, Sax.] To remain long in languor or pain. *Dryden.* To hesitate; to be in suspense. *Milton.* To remain long. *Shak.* To remain long without any action or determination. *Shak.* To wait long in expectation or uncertainty. *Dryden.* To be long in producing effect. *Shakspeare.*

*To* LI′NGER, lĭng′-gŭr. *v. a.* To protract; to draw out to length. *Shakspeare.*

LI′NGERER, lĭng′-gŭr-ŭr. 557. *n s.* One who lingers. *Guardian.*

LI′NGERING*, lĭng′-gŭr-ĭng. *n. s.* Tardiness. *Milton.*

LI′NGERINGLY, lĭng′-gŭr-ĭng-lè. 408. *ad.* With delay; tediously. *Hale.*

LI′NGET, lĭng′-gĕt. *n. s.* [*lingot*, Fr.] A small mass of metal. *Camden.*

LI′NGLE*, lĭng′-gl. *n. s.* [*ligneul*, Fr.] Shoemaker's thread. *Drayton.*

*LI′NGO*, lĭng′-gō. *n. s.* [Portuguese.] Language tongue; speech. *Congreve.* A low cant word.

LINGUA′CIOUS, lĭn-gwā′-shŭs. 408. *a.* [*linguax*, Lat.] Full of tongue; loquacious; talkative.

LINGUADE′NTAL, lĭng-gwā-dĕn′-tăl. *a.* [*lingua* and *dens*, Lat.] Uttered by the joint action of the tongue and teeth. *Holder.*

LI′NGUIST, lĭng′-gwĭst. 331. *n. s.* [*lingua*, Lat.] A man skilful in languages. *Milton.*

LI′NGWORT, lĭng′-wŭrt. *n. s.* An herb.

LI′NIMENT, lĭn′-nè-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*linimentum*, Lat.] Ointment; balsam; unguent. *Harvey.*

LI′NING, lī′-nĭng. 410. *n. s.* The inner covering of any thing. *Milton.* That which is within. *Shak.*

LINK §, lĭngk. 408. *n. s.* [*gelencke*, Germ.] A single ring of a chain. *Shak.* Any thing doubled and closed together. *Mortimer.* A chain; any thing connecting. *Milton.* Any single part of a series or chain of consequences. *Judge Hale.* A series. *Addison.* [from λύχνος.] A torch made of pitch and hards. *Dryden.*

*To* LINK, lĭngk. *v. a.* To complicate; as, the links of a chain. *Milton.* To unite; to conjoin in concord. *Shak.* To join; to connect. *Pope.* To join by confederacy or contract. *Hooker.* To connect, as concomitant. *Milton.* To unite or concatenate in a regular series of consequences. *Hooker.*

*To* LINK*, lĭngk. *v. n.* To be connected. *Burke.*

LI′NKBOY, lĭngk′-bŏe. } *n. s.* A boy that carries a
LI′NKMAN, lĭngk′-măn. } torch to accommohate passengers with light. *More.*

LI′NNET, lĭn′-nĭt. 99. *n. s.* [linetpiᵹe, Sax.] A small singing bird. *More.*

LI′NSEED, lĭn′-sēēd. *n. s.* [linᵹræd, Sax.] The seed of flax.

LI′NSEY*, lĭn′-sè. *n. s.* [a corruption of *linen*.] Linsey-woolsey. *Bentley.*

LINSEY-WOOLSEY*, lĭn′-sè-wŭl′-sè. *n. s.* Stuff made of linen and wool mixed.

LINSEY-WOOLSEY, lĭn′-sè-wŭl′-sè. *a.* Made of linen and wool mixed. Vile; mean; of different and unsuitable parts. *Stupleton.*

LI′NSTOCK, lĭn′-stŏk. *n. s.* [*lunte* or *lente*, Teut.; *lint* and *stock*.] A staff of wood with a match at the end of it, used by gunners in firing cannon. *Dryden.*

LINT, lĭnt. *n. s.* [linet, Sax.] The soft substance commonly called flax. Linen scraped into a soft, woolly substance, to lay on sores. *Wiseman.*

LI′NTEL, lĭn′-tĕl. *n. s.* [*linteau*, Fr.] That part of the door frame that lies cross the door posts over head *Exod.*

LI′ON §, lī′-ŭn. 166. *n. s.* [*lion*, Fr.; *leo*, Lat.] The fiercest and most magnanimous of four-footed beasts. *Milton.* A sign in the zodiack. *Creech.*

LI′ONESS, lī′-ŭn-nĕs. *n. s.* A she-lion. *Shakspeare*

☞ There is a propensity pretty general of pronouncing the *e* in this and similar words like short *i*: but this pronunciation, however pardonable in light, colloquial speaking, would be inexcusable in reading or deliberate speaking. *W.*

LI′ONLEAF, lī′-ŭn-lēfe. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

LI′ONLIKE*, lī′-ŭn-like. } *a.* Resembling a lion
LI′ONLY*, lī′-ŭn-lè. } *Camden.*

LION'S-MOUTH, lī′-ŭnz-mŏŭth.
LION'S-PAW, lī′-ŭnz-pâw.
LION'S-TAIL, lī′-ŭnz-tāle.
LION'S-TOOTH, lī′-ŭnz-tŏŏth. } *n. s.* The name of an herb.

LIP §, lĭp. *n. s.* [lippe, Sax.] The outer part of the

mouth; the muscles that shoot beyond the teeth. *Shak.* The edge of any thing. *Burnet.—To make a lip.* To hang the lip in sullenness and contempt. *Shakspeare.*

*To* LIP, lĭp. *v. a.* To kiss. *Shakspeare.*

LIP-DEVOTION*, lĭp-dė-vō′-shŭn. *n. s.* Devotion uttered by the lips without concurrence of the heart. *South.*

LIP-GOOD*, lĭp′-gŭd. *a.* Good in talk without practice. *B. Jonson.*

LIP-LABOUR, lĭp′-lā-bŭr. *n. s.* Action of the lips without concurrence of the mind; words without sentiments. *Bale.*

LIPO'THYMOUS, lĭ-pŏth′-ė-mŭs. 128. *a.* Swooning; fainting. *Harvey.*

LIPO'THYMY, lĭ-pŏth′-ė-mė. 128. *n. s.* [λειποθυμία.] Swoon; fainting fit. *Bp. Taylor.*

LI'PPED, lĭpt. 359. *a.* Having lips.

LIPPITUDE, lĭp′-pė-tūde. *n. s.* [*lippitudo*, Lat.] Bleariedness of eyes. *Bacon.*

LIP-WISDOM, lĭp′-wĭz-dŭm. *n. s.* Wisdom in talk without practice. *Sidney.*

LI'QUABLE§, lĭk′-kwā-bl. *a.* [*liquo*, Lat.] Such as may be melted.

LIQUA'TION, lĭ-kwā′-shŭn. 331. *n. s.* The act of melting. Capacity to be melted. *Brown.*

*To* LI'QUATE, lĭ′-kwāte. 544. *v. n.* To melt; to liquefy. *Woodward.*

LIQUEFA'CTION, lĭk-kwė-făk′-shŭn. *n. s.* [*liquefactio*, Lat.] The act of melting; the state of being melted. *Bacon.*

LIQUEFI'ABLE, lĭk′-kwė-fī-ā-bl. 183. *a.* Such as may be melted. *Bacon.*

*To* LI'QUEFY§, lĭk′-kwė-fī. *v. a.* [*liquefier*, Fr.] To melt; to dissolve. *Bacon.*

*To* LI'QUEFY, lĭk′-kwė-fī. 182. *v. n.* To grow liquid. *Addison.*

LIQUE'SCENCY, lĭ-kwĕs′-sĕn-sė. *n. s.* Aptness to melt.

LIQUE'SCENT, lĭ-kwĕs′-sĕnt. 510. *a.* [*liquescens*, Lat.] Melting.

*LIQUE'UR**, lė-kûre′. *n. s.* [Fr.] Any spirituous and high-flavoured liquid. *Shenstone.*

LI'QUID§, lĭk′-kwĭd. 340. *a.* [*liquidus*, Lat.] Not solid; not forming one continuous substance; fluid. *Dr. Daniel.* Soft; clear. *Crashaw.* Pronounced without any jar or harshness. *Dryden.* Dissolved, so as not to be attainable by law. *Ayliffe.*

LI'QUID, lĭk′-kwĭd. *n. s.* Liquid substance; liquor. *Phillips.*

*To* LI'QUIDATE, lĭk′-kwė-dāte. *v. a.* To clear away; to lessen debts. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

LIQUIDA'TION*, lĭk-kwė-dā′-shŭn. *n. s.* Act of lessening debts.

LIQUI'DITY, lė-kwĭd′-ė-tė. *n. s.* Subtilty; thinness. *Glanville.*

LI'QUIDNESS, lĭk′-kwĭd-nĕs. *n. s.* Quality of being liquid; fluency. *Boyle.*

LI'QUOR§, lĭk′-kŭr. 314, 415. *n. s.* [Lat.; *liqueur*, Fr.] Any thing liquid: it is commonly used of fluids inebriating, or impregnated with something, or made by decoction. *Milton.* Strong drink: in familiar language.

*To* LI'QUOR, lĭk′-kŭr. 183. *v. a.* To drench or moisten. *Bacon.*

LI'QUORICE*. *n. s.* See LICORICE.

LI'QUORISH*. *a.* See LICKEROUS.

LIRICONFA'NCY, lĭr-ė-kŭn-făn′-sė. *n. s.* A flower.

LI'RIPOOP*, lĭr′-ė-pōōp. *n. s.* [*liripipion*, Fr.] The hood of a graduate. *Henry.*

LI'SBON*, lĭz′-bŭn. *n. s.* [from *Lisbon* in Portugal.] A kind of white wine. A kind of soft sugar.

LISNE. *n. s.* A cavity; a hollow. *Hale.*

*To* LISP§, lĭsp. *v. n.* [plɪꝛp, Sax.] To speak with too frequent appulses of the tongue to the teeth or palate, like children. *Shakspeare.*

*To* LISP*, lĭsp. *v. a.* To utter with a lisp. *Crashaw.*

LISP, lĭsp. *n. s.* The act of lisping. *Tatler.*

LI'SPER, lĭsp′-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who lisps. *Hoskot.*

LI'SPINGLY*, lĭsp′-ĭng-lė. *ad.* With a lisp; imperfectly. *Holder.*

LI'SSOM*, lĭs′-sŭm. *a.* [probably from leꝛan, Sax.] Limber; supple; relaxed; loose; free.

LIST§, lĭst. *n. s.* [*liste*, Fr.] A roll; a catalogue. *Bacon.* [*lice*, Fr.] Enclosed ground in which tilts are run, and combats fought. *Dryden.* [lɪꝛc, Sax.] Bound; limit. *Shak.* [lẏꝛcan, Sax.] Desire; willingness; choice. *Shak.* [lɪꝛc, Sax.] A strip of cloth. *Boyle.* A border. *Hooker.*

*To* LIST, lĭst. *v. n.* [lẏꝛcan, Sax.] To choose; to desire; to be disposed. *Spenser.* Used as an impersonal verb; *it pleased. Spenser.*

*To* LIST, lĭst. *v. a.* [*list*, a roll.] To enlist; to enrol or register. *South.* To retain and enrol soldiers. *Clarendon.* To enclose for combats. *Dryden.* To sew together, in such a sort as to make a particoloured show. *Wotton.* To hearken to; to listen. *Shakspeare.*

LI'STED, lĭst′-ĕd. *a.* Striped; particoloured in long streaks. *Milton.*

*To* LI'STEN§, lĭs′-s'n. 103, 472. *v. a.* [hlẏꝛcan, Sax.] To hear; to attend. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

*To* LI'STEN, lĭs′-s'n. *v. n.* To hearken; to give attention. *Bacon.*

LI'STENER, lĭs′-s'n-ŭr. *n. s.* One that hearkens. *Howel.*

LI'STFUL*, lĭst′-fûl. *a.* Attentive. *Spenser.*

LI'STLESS, lĭst′-lĕs. *a.* Without inclination; without any determination to one thing more than another. *Tillotson.* Careless; heedless. *Dryden.*

LI'STLESSLY, lĭst′-lĕs-lė. *ad.* Without thought; without attention.

LI'STLESSNESS, lĭst′-lĕs-nĕs. *n. s.* Inattention; want of desire. *Bp. Taylor.*

LIT, lĭt. The preterit of *light. Southerne.*

☞ The regular form of this verb is now the most correct. *W.*

LI'TANY, lĭt′-tăn-ė. *n. s.* [λιτανεία.] A form of supplicatory prayer. *Hooker.*

LITE*, lĭte. *a.* [lẏc, Sax.] Little. *Chaucer.*

LITE*, lĭte. *n. s.* A little; a small portion. *Chaucer.*

LI'TERAL§, lĭt′-tĕr-ăl. *a.* [Fr.; *litera*, Lat.] According to the primitive meaning; not figurative. *Hooker.* Following the letter or exact words. *Hooker.* Consisting of letters.

LI'TERAL, lĭt′-tĕr-ăl. *n. s.* Primitive or literal meaning. *Brown.*

LI'TERALISM*, lĭt′-tĕr-ăl-ĭzm. *n. s.* What accords with the letter or exact word. *Milton.*

LI'TERALIST*, lĭt′-tĕr-ăl-ĭst. *n. s.* One who adheres to the letter or exact word. *Milton.*

LITERA'LITY, lĭt-tĕr-răl′-ė-tė. *n. s.* Original meaning. *Brown.*

LI'TERALLY, lĭt′-tĕr-ăl-ė. *ad.* According to the primitive import of words; not figuratively. *Swift.* With close adherence to words; word by word. *Dryden.*

LI'TERARY, lĭt′-tĕr-ă-rė. *a.* [*literarius*, Lat.] Respecting letters; appertaining to literature; regarding learning. *Johnson.*

LI'TERATE*, lĭt′-tĕr-āte. *a.* Learned. *W. Mountague.*

*LITERA'TI*, lĭt-tĕr-rā′-tī. *n. s.* [Ital.] The learned. *Spectator.*

LI'TERATOR*, lĭt′-tĕr-ā-tŭr. *n. s.* [Lat.] A petty schoolmaster. *Burke.*

LI'TERATURE, lĭt′-tĕr-ră-tûre. *n. s.* [*literatura*, Lat.] Learning; skill in letters. *Bacon.*

LITH*, lĭth. *n. s.* [lɪð, Sax.] A joint; a limb. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

LI'THARGE, lĭth′-ărje. *n. s.* [*lithargyrum*, Lat.] Lead vitrified, either alone or with a mixture of copper. *Hill.*

LITHE§, lĭthe. *a.* [lɪðe, Sax.] Limber; flexible; soft; pliant; easily bent. *Chaucer.*

*To* LITHE*, lĭthe. *v. a.* To smooth; to soften; to palliate. *Chaucer.* [*lyda*, Su. Goth.] To listen; to attend.

LI'THENESS, lĭthe′-nĕs. *n.* . Limberness; flexibility.

LI'THER, lĭth′-ŭr, or lĭ′-thŭr. *a.* Soft; pliant. *Shak* [lẏðp, Sax.] Bad; sorry; corrupt. *Wootton.*

☞ 559.—Fāte, fâr, fâll, fåt;—mē, mêt;—pīne, pĭn;—

LI'THERLY*, lĭTH'-ûr-lè, or lĭ'-THûr-lè. *ad.* Slowly; lazily. *Barret.*

LI'THERNESS*, lĭTH'-ûr-nĕs, or lĭ'-THûr-nĕs. *n. s.* Idleness; laziness. *Barret.*

LI'THESOME †, lĭTH'-sûm. *a.* Pliant; nimble; limber. *Scott.*

☞ This word, in colloquial use, has contracted the *i* in the first syllable, and changed the *th* into *s*, as if written *lissum*. This contraction of the vowel may be observed in several other words, and seems to have been a prevailing idiom of our pronunciation.—See *Principles*, No. 328, 515. *W.*

LITHO'GRAPHY, lĭ-*thŏ*g'-grâ-fè. 123, 518. *n. s.* [λίθος and γράφω.] The art or practice of engraving upon stones.

LI'THOMANCY, lĭth'-ò-mân-sè. 519. *n. s.* [λίθος and μάντεια.] Prediction by stones. *Brown.*

LITHONTRI'PTICK, lĭth-ôn-trĭp'-tĭk. 530. *a.* [λίθος and τρίβω.] Medicine proper to dissolve the stone in the kidneys or bladder.

LI'THO'TOMIST, lĭ-*thŏt*'-tò-mĭst. 128. *n. s.* A chirurgeon who extracts the stone by opening the bladder.

LITHO'TOMY, lĭ-*thŏt*'-tò-mè. 123, 518. *n. s.* [λίθος and τέμνω.] The art or practice of cutting for the stone.

LI'THY*, *a.* Pliable; bending easily. *Huloet.*

LI'TIGANT §, lĭt'-tè-gânt. *n. s.* [*litigans*, Lat.] One engaged in a suit of law. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

LI'TIGANT, lĭt'-tè-gânt. *a.* Engaged in a juridical contest. *Ayliffe.*

*To* LI'TIGATE, lĭt'-tè-gâte. *v. a.* [*litigo*, Lat.] To contest in law; to debate by judicial process. *Shenstone.*

*To* LI'TIGATE, lĭt'-tè-gâte. *v. n.* To manage a suit; to carry on a cause. *Ayliffe.*

LITIGA'TION, lĭt-tè-gā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*litigatio*, Lat.] Judicial contest; suit of law. *Clarendon.*

LITI'GIOUS, lè-tĭd'-jŭs. *a.* [*litigieux*, Fr.] Inclinable to law-suits; quarrelsome; wrangling. *Donne.* Disputable; controvertible. *Hooker.*

LITI'GIOUSLY, lè-tĭd'-jŭs-lè. *ad.* Wranglingly.

LITI'GIOUSNESS, lè-tĭd'-jŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* A wrangling disposition; inclination to vexatious suits. *Stackhouse.*

LI'TTEN*, lĭt'-tĕn. *n. s.* [lictun, Sax.] A place where the dead are reposited.

LI'TTER §, lĭt'-tûr. *n. s.* [*litiere*, Fr.] A kind of vehiculary bed; a carriage capable of containing a bed hung between two horses. *Shak.* The straw laid under animals, or on plants. *Evelyn.* A brood of young. *South.* A birth of animals. *Dryden.* Any number of things thrown sluttishly about. *Swift.*

*To* LI'TTER, lĭt'-tûr. 98. *v. a.* To bring forth: used of beasts, or of human beings in contempt. To cover with things negligently or sluttishly scattered about. *Swift.* To cover with straw. *Dryden.* To supply cattle with bedding.

*To* LI'TTER*, lĭt'-tûr. *v. n.* To be supplied with bedding. *Habington.*

LI'TTLE §, lĭt'-tl. 405. *a.* comp. *less* and *lesser*; superl. *least.* [lytel, Sax.] Small in extent. *Josh.* xix. Not great; small; diminutive. *St. Luke*, xix. Of small dignity, power, or importance. 1 *Sam.* xv. Not much; not many. *Proverbs.* Some, not none. *Locke.*

LI'TTLE, lĭt'-tl. *n. s.* A small space. *Dryden.* A small part; a small proportion. *Ecclus.* A slight affair. *Dryden.* Not much. *Cheyne.* Representation in a small compass; miniature. *Bp. Taylor.*

LI'TTLE, lĭt'-tl. *ad.* In a small degree. *Watts.* In a small quantity. *Otway.* In some degree, but not great. *Arbuthnot.* Not much. *Prov.* x.

LI'TTLENESS, lĭt'-tl-nĕs. *n. s.* Smallness of bulk. *Donne.* Meanness; want of grandeur. *Addison.* Want of dignity. *Collier.*

LI'TTORAL, lĭt'-tò-rûl. 88. *a.* [*littoralis*, Lat.] Belonging to the shore.

LITU'RGICAL*, lè-tûr'-jè-kâl. } *a.* Belonging to a
LITU'RGICK*, lè-tûr'-jĭk. § formulary of publick devotions. *Bp. Prideaux.*

LI'TURGY §, lĭt'-tûr-jè. *n. s.* [λειτουργία.] Form of prayers; formulary of publick devotions. *Hooker.*

*To* LIVE §, lĭv. 157. *v. n.* [lifan, Sax.] To be in a state of animation; to be not dead. *Shak.* To pass life in any certain manner with regard to habits, good or ill, happiness or misery. *Ecclus.* xli. To continue in life. *Shak.* To live, emphatically; to be in a state of happiness. *Dryden.* To be exempt from death, temporal or spiritual. *Lev* xviii. To remain undestroyed. *Burnet.* To continue; not to be lost. *Watts.* To converse; to cohabit. *Shak.* To feed. *Arbuthnot.* To maintain one's self. *Temple.* To be in a state of motion or vegetation. *Dryden.* To be unextinguished. *Dryden.*

LIVE, līve. 157. *a.* Quick; not dead. *Exodus.* Active; not extinguished. *Boyle.* Vivid: spoken of colour. *Thomson.*

LIVE*, līve. *n. s.* Life. *Ob. T.*

LI'VELESS, līve'-lĕs. *a.* Wanting life; rather, *lifeless. Shakspeare.*

LI'VELIHOOD, līve'-lè-hŭd. 157. *n. s.* [*lively*, and *hood*, i. e. quality.] Support of life; maintenance; means of living. *Spenser.* Living form; appearance of life. *Spenser.*

LI'VELILY*. See LIVELY.

LI'VELINESS, līve'-lè-nĕs. *n. s.* Appearance of life. *Bp. Taylor.* Vivacity; sprightliness. *Locke.*

LI'VELODE, līve'-lōde. *n. s.* [*live* and *lode*, from *lead*; the means of leading life.] Maintenance; support; livelihood. *Spenser.*

LI'VELONG, lĭv'-lŏng. *a.* Tedious; long in passing. *Milton.* Lasting; durable. *Milton.*

LI'VELY, līve'-lè. 157. *a.* [lıplic, Sax.] Brisk; vigorous; vivacious. *Milton.* Gay; airy. *Pope.* Representing life. *Dryden.* Strong; energetick. *South.*

LI'VELY, līve'-lè. } *ad.* Briskly; vigorously.

LI'VELILY, līve'-lè-lè. § *Hayward.* With strong resemblance of life. *Dryden.*

LI'VER, lĭv'-vûr. 98. *n. s.* One who lives. *Prior.* One who lives in any particular manner. *Spenser.*

LI'VER §, lĭv'-vûr. *n. s.* [lıpep, Sax.] One of the entrails. *Shakspeare.*

LI'VERCOLOUR, lĭv'-vûr-kŭl-lûr. *a.* Dark red *Woodward.*

LI'VERED*, lĭv'-vûrd. *a.* Having a liver; as, "white *livered.*" *Sherwood.*

LI'VERGROWN, lĭv'-vûr-grône. *a.* Having a great liver. *Graunt.*

LI'VERWORT, lĭv'-vûr-wûrt. *n. s.* A plant.

LI'VERY §, lĭv'-vûr-è. 98. *n. s.* [*livrer*, Fr.] The act of giving possession. *Spenser.* Release from wardship. *King Charles.* The writ by which possession is obtained. The state of being kept at a certain rate. *Spenser.* The clothes given to servants. *Sidney.* A particular dress; a garb worn as a token or consequence of any thing. *Sidney.* In London: the collective body of liverymen.

*To* LI'VERY*, lĭv'-vûr-è. *v. a.* To clothe in a livery. *Shakspeare.*

LI'VERYMAN, lĭv'-vûr-è-mân. 88. *n. s.* One who wears a livery; a servant of an inferiour kind. In London: a freeman of a company.

LIVES, līvz. *n. s.* The plural of *life. Donne.*

LI'VID §, lĭv'-ĭd. *a.* [*lividus*, Lat.] Discoloured, as with a blow; black and blue. *Bacon.*

LIVI'DITY, lè-vĭd'-è-tè. *n. s.* Discoloration, as by a blow. *Arbuthnot.*

LI'VIDNESS*, lĭv'-ĭd-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being livid. *Scott.*

LI'VING, lĭv'-vĭng. 410. *part. a.* Vigorous; active. Being in motion.

LI'VING, lĭv'-ĭng. *n. s.* Support; maintenance; fortune on which one lives. *Sidney.* Power of continuing life. *L'Estrange.* Livelihood. *Spenser* Benefice of a clergyman. *Spenser.*

LI'VINGLY, lĭv'-vĭng-lè. *ad.* In the living state *Brown.*

*LI'VRE*, lĭ'-vûr. 416. *n. s.* [Fr.] The sum by which the French reckon their money, equal nearly to our ten-pence.

LIXI'VIAL, lĭk-sĭv'-è-âl. *a.* [Lat.] Impregnated with

salts like a lixivium. *Arbuthnot.* Obtained by lixivium. *Boyle.*

**LIXIVIATE**, lĭk-sĭv'-ê-âte. 91. } *a.* Making a lixiv-
**LIXIVIATED**, lĭk-sĭv'-ê-à-têd. } ium. *Brown.*

***LIXIVIUM***, lĭk-sĭv'-ê-ŭm. *n. s.* [Lat.] Lie; water impregnated with alkaline salt, a liquor which has the power of extraction. *Boyle.*

**LI'ZARD**, lĭz'-zârd. 88. *n. s.* [*lisarde*, Fr.] An animal resembling a serpent, with legs added to it. *Calmet.*

**LI'ZARDTAIL**, lĭz'-zârd-tâle. *n. s.* A plant.

**LI'ZARDSTONE**, lĭz'-zârd-stône. *n. s.* A kind of stone.

**LL. D.** [*legum doctor.*] A doctor of the canon and civil laws.

**LO**, lô! *interj.* [la, Sax. The imperative of *look*, corruptly.] Look! see! behold! *Shakspeare.*

**LOACH**, lôtsh. 352. *n. s.* [*loche*, Fr.] A fish. *Walton.*

**LOAD** §, lôde. 295. *n. s.* [hlaƀ, Sax.] A burthen; a freight; lading. *Milton.* Weight; pressure; encumbrance. *Pope.* Weight, or violence of blows. *Milton.* Any thing that depresses. *Ray.* As much drink as one can bear. *Dryden.*

*To* **LOAD**, lôde. *v. a.* pret. *loaded*; part. *loaden*, or *laden.* [hlaƀan, Sax.] To burden; to freight. *Isa.* xlvi. To encumber; to embarrass. *Locke.* To charge a gun. *Wiseman.* To make heavy by something appended or annexed. *Addison.*

**LOAD**, lôde. *n. s.* [more properly *lode*, from læƀan, Sax., to lead.] The leading vein in a mine. *Carew.*

**LO'ADER**, lô'-dûr. *n. s.* He who loads. *Dryden.*

**LO'ADMANAGE***, lôde'-mân-îdje. *n. s.* [laƀman, Sax., a pilot or guide; and *age.*] Pilotage; the skill or art of navigation.

**LO'ADSMAN**, lôdz'-mân. 88. *n. s.* He who leads the way; a pilot. *Chaucer.*

**LO'ADSTAR**, lôde'-stâr. *n. s.* [more properly *lodestar*, from lædan, Sax., to lead.] The polestar; the cynosure; the leading or guiding star. *Sidney.*

**LO'ADSTONE**, lôde'-stône. *n. s.* [properly *lodestone*, or *leadingstone.*] The magnet; the stone on which the mariner's compass needle is touched to give it a direction north and south. *Hill.*

**LOAF**, lôfe. 295. *n. s.* [hlaf, or laf, Sax.] A mass of bread as it is formed by the baker: a loaf is thicker than a cake. *Shak.* Any thick mass into which a body is wrought. *Mortimer.*

**LOAM** §, lôme. 295. *n. s.* [lim, laam, Sax.] Fat, unctuous, tenacious earth; marl. *Shakspeare.*

☞ This word is vulgarly pronounced as if written *loom.* This pronunciation, however, is not only at variance with the best usage, but with the most probable etymology. Junius spells it *lome*, as it undoubtedly ought to be pronounced. *W.*

*To* **LOAM**, lôme. *v. a.* To smear with loam, marl, or clay; to clay. *Moxon.*

**LO'AMY**, lô'-mê. *a.* Marly. *Bacon.* Smeared with loam. *Hewyt.*

**LOAN** §, lône. 295. *n. s.* [hlæn, Sax.] Any thing lent; any thing given to another, on condition of return or repayment. *Bacon.*

*To* **LOAN***, lône. *v. a.* [lænan, Sax.] To lend. *Huloet. Ob. T.*

**LOATH** §, lôth. 295. *a.* [laƀ, Sax.] Unwilling; disliking; not ready; not inclined. *Sidney.*

*To* **LOATHE**, lôTHE. 467. *v. a.* [laƀian, Sax.] To hate; to look on with abhorrence. *Sidney.* To consider with the disgust of satiety. *Rogers.* To see food with dislike. *Quincy.*

*To* **LOATHE**, lôTHE. *v. n.* To create disgust; to cause abhorrence. To feel abhorrence or disgust. *Exodus.*

**LO'ATHER**, lôTH'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One that loathes. *Sherwood.*

**LO'ATHFUL**, lôTH'-fûl. *a.* Abhorring; hating. *Spenser.* Abhorred; hated. *Spenser.*

**LO'ATHING***, lô'-THĭng. *n. s.* Disgust; disinclination; unwillingness. *Spenser.*

**LO'ATHINGLY**, lôTH'-îng-lê. *ad.* In a fastidious manner.

**LO'ATHLINESS***, lôTH'-lê-nês. *n. s.* What excites hatred or abhorrence. *Sir T. Elyot.*

**LO'ATHLY**, lôTH'-lê. 295. *a.* [laðlic, Sax.] Hateful abhorred; exciting hatred. *Chaucer.*

**LO'ATHLY**, lôth'-lê. *ad.* Unwillingly; without liking or inclination. *Sidney.*

**LO'ATHNESS**, lôth'-nês. *n. s.* Unwillingness. *Shak.*

**LO'ATHSOME**, lôTH'-sûm. *a.* Abhorred; detestable. *Spenser.* Causing satiety or fastidiousness. *Shakspeare.*

**LO'ATHSOMELY***, lôTH'-sûm-lê. *ad.* So as to excite hatred or disgust.

**LO'ATHSOMENESS**, lôTH'-sûm-nês. *n. s.* Quality of raising hatred. *Shakspeare.*

**LOAVES**, lôvz. 295. Plural of loaf. *Bacon.*

**LOB** §, lôb. *n. s.* [perhaps from *looby.*] Any one heavy, clumsy, or sluggish. *Shakspeare.* *Lob's pound*; a prison. *Addison.* A big worm. *Walton*

*To* **LOB**, lôb. *v. a.* To let fall in a slovenly or lazy manner. *Shakspeare.*

**LO'BBY**, lôb'-bê. *n. s.* [*laube*, Germ.] An opening before a room. *Wotton.*

**LO'BCOCK***, lôb'-kôk. *n. s.* A sluggish, stupid, inactive person; a lob. *Breton.*

**LOBE**, lôbe. *n. s.* [*lobe*, Fr.; λοβὸς.] A division; a distinct part; used commonly for a part of the lungs. *Dryden.*

**LO'BLOLLY***, lôb'-lôl-lê. *n. s.* A kind of seafaring dish. *Chambers.*

**LO'BSTER**, lôb'-stûr. 98. *n. s.* [loppertpe, Sax.] A crustaceous fish. *Bacon.*

**LO'BULE***, lôb'-ûle. *n. s.* A little lobe. *Chambers.*

**LO'CAL** §, lô'-kâl. *a.* [Fr.; *locus*, Lat.] Having the properties of place. *Hooker.* Relating to place. *Hooker.* Being in a particular place. *Milton.*

**LOCA'LITY**, lô-kâl'-ê-tê. *n. s.* Existence in place; relation of place, or distance. *Glanville.*

**LO'CALLY**, lô'-kâl-lê. *ad.* With respect to place. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* **LO'CATE***, lô'-kâte. *v. a.* To place. *Cumberland.*

**LOCA'TION**, lô-kâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*locutio*, Lat.] Situation with respect to place; act of placing; state of being placed. *Pearson.*

**LOCH**, lôk. *n. s.* [*loch*, Gael.] A lake. *Cheyne.*

**LOCH***. *n. s.* [Arabick.] A liquid confection; a soft medicine, between a sirup and an electuary. In the plural, *loches*, the evacuations consequent on the delivery of a woman in child-bed. [λοχεῖα.]

**LOCK** §, lôk. *n. s.* [loc, Sax.] An instrument composed of springs and bolts, used to fasten doors or chests. *Spenser.* The part of the gun by which fire is struck. *Grew.* A hug; a grapple. *Milton.* Any enclosure. *Dryden.* A quantity of hair or wool hanging together. *Sidney.* A tuft. *Addison.*

*To* **LOCK**, lôk. *v. a.* To shut or fasten with locks. *Dryden.* To shut up or confine, as with locks. *Shakspeare.* To close fast. *Gay.*

*To* **LOCK**, lôk. *v. n.* To become fast by a lock. *Spenser.* To unite by mutual insertion. *Boyle.*

**LO'CKER**, lôk'-kûr. 98. *n. s.* Any thing that is closed with a lock; a drawer. *Robinson Crusoe.*

**LO'CKET**, lôk'-kît. 99. *n. s.* [*loquet*, Fr.] A small lock; any catch or spring to fasten a necklace, or other ornament. *Hudibras.*

**LO'CKRAM**, lôk'-krûm. 88. *n. s.* [*lock*, Su. Goth., and *ramr.*] A sort of coarse cloth. *Shakspeare.*

**LO'CKRON**, lôk'-rûn. *n. s.* A kind of ranunculus.

**LO'CKSMITH***, lôk'-smĭth. *n. s.* A man whose trade is to make and mend locks. *Fotherby.*

**LO'CKY***, lôk'-ê. *a.* Having locks or tufts. *Sherwood. Ob. T.*

**LOCOMO'TION**, lô-kô-mô'-shûn. *n. s.* Power of changing place. *Brown.*

**LO'COMOTIVE** §, lô-kô-mô'-tĭv. *a.* [*locus* and *moveo*, Lat.] Changing place; having the power of removing or changing place. *Derham.*

**LOCOMOTI'VITY***, lô-kô-mô-tĭv'-ê-tê. *n. s.* Power of changing place. *Bryant.*

**LO'CUST**, lô'-kûst. *n. s.* [*locusta*, Lat.] A devouring insect. *Exodus.*

**LOCUST-TREE**, lô'-kûst-trêe. *n. s.* A tree. *Miller.*

☞ 559.—Fāte, fâr, fâll, fåt;—mè, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

LOCU'TION*, lō-kū'-shŭn. *n. s.* Discourse; manner of speech; phrase. *Bale.*
LO'DESTAR, lōde'-stâr. See LOADSTAR.
LO'DESTONE, lōde'-stōne. See LOADSTONE.
*To* LODGE §, lŏdje. *v. a.* [logian, Sax.] To place in a temporary habitation. *Bacon.* To afford a temporary dwelling. *Dryden.* To place; to plant. *Otway.* To fix; to settle. *Shakspeare.* To place in the memory. *Bacon.* To harbour or cover. *Addison.* To afford place to. *Cheyne.* To lay flat. *Shakspeare.*
*To* LODGE, lŏdje. *v. n.* To reside; to keep residence. *Shak.* To take a temporary habitation. *Shak.* To take up residence at night. *Jeremiah.* To lie flat. *Mortimer.*
LODGE, lŏdje. *n. s.* [*logis*, Fr.] A small house in a park or forest. *Sidney.* Any small house appendant to a greater; as, the porter's *lodge.*
LO'DGEABLE*, lŏdje'-â-bl. *a.* Capable of affording a temporary dwelling. *Sir J. Finett.*
LO'DGEMENT, lŏdje'-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*logement*, Fr.] Disposition or collocation in a certain place. *Derham.* Accumulation; collection. *Sharp.* Possession of the enemy's work. *Addison.*
LO'DGER, lŏdje'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One who lives in rooms hired in the house of another. *Graunt.* One that resides in any place. *Pope.*
LO'DGING, lŏdje'-ĭng. 410. *n. s.* Temporary habitation; rooms hired in the house of another. *Bacon.* Place of residence. *Spenser.* Harbour; covert. *Sidney.* Convenience to sleep on. *Ray.*
*To* LOFFE*, lŏf. *v. n.* To laugh. *Shakspeare.*
LOFT §, lŏft. *n. s.* [*loft*, Goth.] A floor. *Acts.* The highest floor. *Spenser.* Rooms on high. *Milton.*—*On loft.* See ALOFT.
LO'FTILY, lŏf'-tè-lè. *ad.* On high; in an elevated place. Proudly; haughtily. *Psalm* lxxiii. With elevation of language or sentiment; sublimely. *Spenser.*
LO'FTINESS, lŏf'-tè-nĕs. *n. s.* Height; local elevation. Sublimity; elevation of sentiment. *Dryden.* Pride; haughtiness. *Collier.*
LO'FTY, lŏf'-tè. *a.* High; hovering; elevated in place. *Milton.* Elevated in condition or character. *Isaiah.* Sublime; elevated in sentiment. *Milton.* Proud; haughty. *Isaiah.*
LOG §, lŏg. *n. s.* [læcgan, Sax.] A shapeless bulky piece of wood. *Shakspeare.* A piece of wood, about seven or eight inches long, which, with its line, serves to measure the course of a ship at sea. *Hawkesworth.* A Hebrew measure, which held a quarter of a cab, five-sixths of a pint. *Leviticus.*
LOG-BOARD*, lŏg'-bôrd. *n. s.* A table divided into five columns, containing an account of a ship's way measured by the log.
LOG-BOOK*, lŏg'-bŏŏk. *n. s.* A register of a ship's way and other naval incidents.
LOG-LINE*, lŏg'-lĭne. *n. s.* See the second sense of LOG.
*To* LOG*, lŏg. *v. n.* To move to and fro. *Polwhele.*
LOGARI'THMICAL*, lŏg-â-rĭth'-mè-kâl. } *a.* Re-
LOGARI'THMICK*, lŏg-â-rĭth'-mĭk. } lating to logarithms. *Aubrey.*
LO'GARITHMS §, lŏg'-â-rĭthmz. *n. s.* [λόγος and ἀριθμος.] The index of the ratios of numbers one to another. *Harris.*
LO'GGATS, lŏg'-gĭts. 91. *n. s.* A play or game. *Hanmer.*
LO'GGERHEAD §, lŏg'-gûr-hĕd. *n. s.* [*logge*, Dutch, and *head.*] A dolt, a blockhead; a thickskull. *Shakspeare.*
*To fall to* LO'GGERHEADS. } *v. n.* To scuffle; to
*To go to* LO'GGERHEADS. } fight without weapons. *L'Estrange.*
LO'GGERHEADED, lŏg'-gûr-hĕd-ĕd. *a.* Dull; stupid; doltish. *Shakspeare.*
LO'GICK §, lŏd'-jĭk. *n. s.* [*logica*, Lat.] The art of reasoning. *Watts.*
LO'GICAL, lŏd'-jĭk-âl. *a.* Pertaining to logick. *Hooker.* Skilled in logick. *Addison.*
LO'GICALLY, lŏd'-jè-kâl-è. *ad.* According to the laws of logick. *Prior.*
LOGI'CIAN, lō-jĭsh'-ân. *n. s.* [*logicien*, Fr.] A teacher or professor of logick; a man versed in logick. *Bacon.*
LO'GMAN, lŏg'-mân. 88 *n. s.* One whose business is to carry logs. *Shakspeare.*
LO'GOGRIPHE*, lŏg'-ō-grĭf. *n. s.* [λόγος and γρῖφος.] A sort of riddle. *B. Jonson.*
LO'GOMACHY, lō-gŏm'-â-kè. 518. [See MONOMACHY.] *n. s.* [λογομαχία.] A contention in words; a contention about words. *Howell.*
LO'GWOOD, lŏg'-wŭd. *n. s.* Wood of a very dense and firm texture; the heart only of the tree which produces it, and of a deep, strong red colour. *Hill.*
LO'HOCH, lō'-hŏk. *n. s.* [Arabick.] Medicines which are now commonly called eclegmas, lambatives, or linctuses. *Quincy.*
LOIN, lŏĭn. 299. *n. s.* [*llwyn*, Welsh.] The back of an animal carved out by the butcher. *Ld. Dorset.* Loins; the reins. *Shakspeare.*
*To* LO'ITER §, lŏè'-tûr. 299. *v. n.* [*loteren*, Teut.] To linger; to spend time carelessly; to idle. *Dryden.*
*To* LO'ITER*, lŏè'-tûr. *v. a.* To consume in trifles; to waste carelessly. *Locke.*
LO'ITERER, lŏè'-tûr-ûr. 98. *n. s.* A lingerer; an idler; a lazy wretch. *Tusser.*
*To* LOLL §, lŏl. 406. *v. n.* [*lolla*, Icel., to be slowly moved; *loll*, a slow step.] To lean idly; to rest lazily against any thing. *Shak.* To hang out: used of the tongue. *Dryden.*
*To* LOLL, lŏl. *v. a.* To put out: used of the tongue exerted. *Dryden.*
LO'LLARD §*, lŏl'-lârd. } *n. s.* [*lollaerd*, Teut.] A
LO'LLER §*, lŏl'-lûr. } name given to the first reformers of the Roman Catholick religion in England; a reproachful appellation of the followers of Wicliffe. *Chaucer.*
LO'LLARDY*, lŏl'-lâr-dè. *n. s.* The doctrine of Lollards; a name given to what, before the Reformation, was deemed heresy. *Gower.*
LOMBA'RDICK*, lŏm-bâr'-dĭk. *a.* [from the *Lombards.*] Applied to one of the ancient alphabets derived from the Roman, and relating to the manuscripts of Italy. *Astle.*
LOMP, lŭmp. 165. *n. s.* A kind of roundish fish.
LO'NDONER*, lŭn'-dŭn-ûr. *n. s.* A native of London; an inhabitant of London. *Shakspeare.*
LO'NDONISM*, lŭn'-dŭn-ĭzm. *n. s.* A mode of expression said to be peculiar to London. *Pegge.*
LONE §, lōne. *a.* [from *alone.*] Solitary; unfrequented; having no company. *Savage.* Single; not conjoined. *Pope.* Single; unmarried; or in widowhood. *Shakspeare.*
LONE*, lōne. } *n. s.* Northern words for a
LO'NNIN*, lŏn'-nĭn. } *lane.*
LO'NELINESS, lōne'-lè-nĕs. *n. s.* Solitude; want of company. *Sidney.* Disposition to solitude. *Shak.*
LO'NELY, lōne'-lè. *a.* Solitary. *Shak.* Addicted to solitude. *Rowe.*
LO'NENESS, lōne'-nĕs. *n. s.* Solitude; dislike of company. *Fletcher.*
LO'NESOME, lōne'-sŭm. *a.* Solitary; dismal. *More.*
LO'NESOMELY*, lōne'-sŭm-lè. *ad.* In a dismal or solitary manner.
LO'NESOMENESS*, lōne'-sŭm-nĕs. *n. s.* State or quality of being lonesome. *Killingbeck.*
LONG §, lŏng. *a.* [*longus*, Lat.] Not short: used of time. *Acts*, xx. Not short: used of space. *Milton.* Having one of its geometrical dimensions in a greater degree than either of the other. *Ezek.* Of any certain measure in length. *Lam.* ii. Not soon ceasing, or at an end. *Ecclus.* xii. Dilatory. *Ecclus.* xiv. Tedious in narration. *Milton.* Continued by succession to a great series. *Milton.* [from the verb *To long.*] Longing; desirous. *Sidney.*—Protracted: as, a *long* note; a *long* syllable. Affectedly deliberate. *Tatler.*
LONG, lŏng. *ad.* To a great length in space. *Prior.* Not for a short time. *Fairfax.* In the comparative, it signifies for more time; and the superlative, for most time. *Exod.* ii. Not soon. *Acts*, xxvii. At a point of duration far distant. *Tillotson.* [for

*along.*] All along; throughout. *Spenser.* Owing to; in consequence of. [ȝe-lanȝ, *long of.*] *Gower.*

**LONG***, lŏng. *n. s.* A character of musick, usually equal to two breves.

***To* LONG**, lŏng. *v. n.* [lanȝian, Sax.] To desire earnestly; to wish with eagerness continued. *Shakspeare.*

***To* LONG***, lŏng. *v. n.* [*langen*, Germ.] To belong. *Chaucer.*

**LONGANI'MITY**, lŏn-gȧ-nĭm'-ė-tė. *n. s.* [*longanimitas*, Lat.] Forbearance; patience of offences. *Woolton.*

**LO'NGBOAT**, lŏng'-bōte. *n. s.* The largest boat belonging to a ship. *Wotton.*

***LONGE****, lŏnje. *n. s.* [Fr.] A thrust with a sword. *Smollett.*

**LONGE'VAL** §*, lŏn-jė'-vȧl. } *a.* [*longævus*, Lat.]
**LONGE'VOUS** §*, lŏn-jė'-vŭs. } Longlived. *Brown.*

**LONGE'VITY**, lŏn-jĕv'-ė-tė. 408. *n. s.* Length of life. *Ray.*

**LONGI'MANOUS**, lŏn-jĭm'-mȧ-nŭs. 518. *a.* [*longimanus*, Lat.] Long-handed; having long hands. *Brown.*

**LONGI'METRY**, lŏn-jĭm'-ė-trė. 408, 518. *n. s.* [*longus*, and μετρέω.] The art or practice of measuring distances. *Cheyne.*

**LO'NGING**, lŏng'-ĭng. 410. *n. s.* Earnest desire; continual wish. *Locke.*

**LO'NGINGLY**, lŏng'-ĭng-lė. *ad.* With incessant wishes. *Dryden.*

**LONGI'NQUITY***, lŏn-jĭn'-kwė-tė. *n. s.* [*longinquitas*, Lat.] Great distance; not nearness. *Barrow.*

**LO'NGISH**, lŏng'-ĭsh. *a.* Somewhat long.

**LO'NGITUDE** §, lŏn'-jė-tūde. *n. s.* [*longitudo*, Lat.] Length; the greatest dimension. *Wotton.* The circumference of the earth, measured from any meridian. *Abbot.* The distance of any part of the earth to the east or west of any place. *Donne.* The position of any thing to east or west. *Brown.*

**LONGITU'DINAL**, lŏn-jė-tū'-dė-nȧl. *a.* Measured by the length; running in the longest direction. *Cheyne.*

**LO'NGLIVED***, lŏng'-lĭv'd. *a.* Having great length of life, or existence. *Donne.*

**LO'NGLY**, lŏng'-lė. *ad.* Tediously; of much continuance. Longingly; with great liking. *Shak.*

**LO'NGNESS***, lŏng'-nĕs. *n. s.* Length; extension. *Cotgrave.*

**LO'NGSOME**, lŏng'-sŭm. *a.* [lanȝum, Sax.] Tedious; wearisome by its length. *Bacon.*

**LO'NGSHANKED***, lŏng'-shȧnkt. *a.* [*long* and *shank.*] Having long legs. *Burton.*

**LO'NGSPUN***, lŏng'-spŭn. *a.* [*long* and *spun.*] Carried to an excessive length; tedious. *Addison.*

**LONGSU'FFERANCE**, lŏng-sŭf'-fėr-ȧnse. *n. s.* Clemency; longsuffering. *Common Prayer.*

**LONGSU'FFERING**, lŏng-sŭf'-fėr-ĭng. *a.* Patient; not easily provoked. *Exod.* xxxiv.

**LONGSU'FFERING**, lŏng-sŭf'-fėr-ĭng. *n. s.* Patience of offence; clemency. *Rogers.*

**LO'NGTAIL**, lŏng'-tȧle. *n. s.* *Cut and longtail:* a canting term for one or another. *Shakspeare.*

**LO'NGTONGUED***, lŏng'-tŭng'd. *a.* Babbling. *Shakspeare.*

**LO'NGWAYS**, lŏng'-wȧze. *ad.* [properly *longwise.*] In the longitudinal direction. *Addison.*

**LONGWI'NDED**, lŏng-wīnd'-ĕd. [See WIND.] *a.* [*long* and *wind.*] Long-breathed; tedious. *Swift.*

**LO'NGWISE**, lŏng'-wize. 152. *ad.* In the longitudinal direction. *Bacon.*

**LO'NING***, lō'-nĭng. *n. s.* A lane.

**LO'NISH***, lō'-nĭsh. *a.* Somewhat lonely. *Life of A. Wood.*

**LOO**, lōō. *n. s.* A game at cards. *Pope.*

***To* LOO***, lōō. *v. a.* To beat the opponents by winning every trick at the game. *Shenstone.*

**LO'OBILY**, lōō'-bė-lė. *a.* Awkward; clumsy. *L'Estrange.*

**LO'OBY**, lōō'-bė. 306. *n. s.* A lubber; a clumsy clown. *Swift.*

**LOOF** §, lōōf. 306. *n. s.* [*loo*, Fr.] That part aloft of the ship which lies just before the chess-trees, as far as the bulk head of the castle. *Sea Dict*

***To* LOOF**, lūf. *v. a.* To bring a ship close to the wind. *Shakspeare.*

***To* LOOK** §, lōōk. 306. [lūk, *Perry* and *Jones.*] *v. n.* [locan, Sax.] To direct the eye to or from any object. *Shak.* To have power of seeing. *Dryden.* To direct the intellectual eye. *Bacon.* To expect. *Clarendon.* To take care; to watch. *Shak.* To be directed with regard to any object. *Prov.* iv. To have any particular appearance; to seem. *Dryden.* To have any air, mien, or manner. *Shak.* To form the air in any particular manner, in regarding or beholding. *Milton.*—*To look about one.* To be alarmed; to be vigilant. *Decay of Chr. Piety. To look after.* To attend; to take care of. *St. Luke. To look black.* To frown. *Shak. To look for.* To expect. *Sidney. To look into.* To examine; to sift; to inspect closely. *Shak. To look on.* To respect; to esteem; to regard as good or bad. *Bacon.* To consider; to conceive of; to think. *Dryden.* To be a mere idle spectator. *Shak. To look over.* To examine; to try one by one. *Locke. To look out.* To search; to seek. *Locke.* To be on the watch. *Collier. To look to.* To watch; to take care of *Shakspeare.* To behold.

***To* LOOK**, lōōk. *v. a.* To seek; to search for. *Spenser.* To turn the eye upon. 2 *Kings*, xiv. To influence by looks. *Dryden.*—*To look out.* To discover by searching. *Graunt.*

**LOOK**, lōōk. *interj.* See! lo! behold! observe! *Shak.*

**LOOK**, lōōk. *n. s.* Air of the face; mien; cast of the countenance. *Shak.* The act of looking or seeing. *Dryden.* View. Watch. *Swinburne.*

**LO'OKER**, lōōk'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that looks. *Spenser.*—*Looker on.* Spectator, not agent. *Sidney.*

**LO'OKING***, lōōk'-ĭng. *n. s.* Expectation. *Heb.* x.

**LOOKING-GLASS**, lōōk'-ĭn-glȧs. *n. s.* Mirror; a glass which shows forms reflected. *Shakspeare.*

**LOOM** §, lōōm. 306. *n. s.* [ȝeloma, Sax.] The frame in which the weavers work their cloth. *Addison.* Household-stuff; furniture: hence the expression *heir-loom.*—*Loom gale.* A gentle, easy gale of wind.

***To* LOOM**, lōōm. 306. *v. n.* [leoman, Sax.] To appear large at sea. *Skinner.*

**LOOM**, lōōm. *n. s.* A bird. *Grew.*

**LOON**, lōōn. 306. *n. s.* A sorry fellow; a scoundrel, a rascal; a lown. *Dryden.*

**LOOP** §, lōōp. 306. *n. s.* [*loopen*, Dutch.] A double through which a string or lace is drawn; an ornamental double or fringe. *Spenser.* A small aperture, in ancient castles, to spy the enemy, or to fire ordnance from, or to admit light. *Fairfax.*

**LO'OPED**, lōōpt. 359. *a.* Full of holes. *Shakspeare*

**LO'OPHOLE**, lōōp'-hōle. *n. s.* Aperture; hole to give a passage. *Milton.* A shift; an evasion. *Dryden.*

**LO'OPHOLED**, lōōp'-hōl'd. 359. *a.* Full of holes; full of openings. *Hudibras.*

**LOORD**, lōōrd. *n. s.* [*luyaerd*, Teut.] An idle, sloth ful fellow. A drone. *Spenser.*

**LOOS***, lōōz. *n. s.* [*laus*, Lat.] Praise; renown *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

***To* LOOSE** §, lōōse. 306. *v. a.* [leȝan, Sax.] To unbind; to untie any thing fastened. *Acts.* To relax. *Daniel.* To unbind any one bound. *St. Luke.* To free from imprisonment. *Isaiah.* To free from any obligation. 1 *Cor.* To free from any thing that shackles the mind. *Dryden.* To free from any thing painful. *St. Luke.* To disengage. *Dryden.*

***To* LOOSE**, lōōse. *v. n.* To set sail; to depart by loosing the anchor. *Acts.*

**LOOSE**, lōōse. *a.* Unbound; untied. *Shak.* Not fast; not fixed. *Bentley.* Not tight; as, a *loose* robe. *Shak.* Not crowded; not close. *Milton.* Wanton; not chaste. *Spenser.* Not close; not concise; lax. *Felton.* Vague; indeterminate. *Bacon.* Not strict; not rigid. *Hooker.* Unconnected; rambling. *Dryden.* Lax of body; not costive. *Locke.* Disengaged; not enslaved. *Atterbury.* Disengaged from obligation. *Addison.* Free from confinement. *Isaiah* Remiss; not attentive.—*To break loose.* To gain

☞ 559.—Fāte, fâr, fâll, făt;—mè, mêt;—pīne, pĭn;—

liberty. *Locke.* *To let loose.* To set at liberty; to set at large; to free from any restraint. *Lev.* xiv.

LOOSE, lôôse. *n. s.* Liberty; freedom from restraint. *Dryden.* Dismission from any restraining force. *Bacon.*

LO'OSELY, lôôse'-lè. *ad.* Not fast; not firmly. *Dryden.* Without bandage. *Spenser.* Without union or connexion. *Milton.* Irregularly. *Camden.* Negligently; carelessly. *Hooker.* Unsolidly; meanly; without dignity. *Shak.* Unchastely. *Pope.*

*To* LO'OSEN, lôô'-s'n. 103. *v. n.* To part; to tend to separation. *Sharp.*

*To* LO'OSEN, lôô'-s'n. *v. a.* To relax any thing tied. To make less coherent. *Bacon.* To separate a compages. *Milton.* To free from restraint. *Dryden.* To make not costive. *Bacon.*

LO'OSENESS, lôôse'-nĕs. *n. s.* State contrary to that of being fast or fixed. *Bacon.* Latitude; criminal levity. *Atterbury.* Irregularity; neglect of laws. *Hayward.* Lewdness; unchastity. *Spenser.* Diarrhœa; flux of the belly. *Bacon.*

LO'OSESTRIFE, lôôse'-strife. *n. s.* An herb. *Miller.*

*To* LOP §, lŏp. *v. a.* [*laube*, Germ.] To cut the branches of trees. *Shak.* To cut any thing. *Howell.*

LOP, lŏp. *n. s.* That which is cut from trees. *Spenser.* [loppe, Sax.] A flea.

LOPE, lôpe. pret. of *leap.* *Spenser.* *Ob. J.*

LO'PPER, lŏp'-pûr. 98. *n. s.* One that cuts trees. *Huloet.*

LO'PPERED, lŏp'-pûrd. *a.* Coagulated; as *loppered* milk. [*klaup*, Icel.]

LO'PPINGS*, lŏp'-pĭngs. *n. s.* pl. Tops of branches lopped off. *Cotgrave.*

LOQUA'CIOUS §, lò-kwā'-shŭs. 414. *a.* [*loquax*, Lat.] Full of talk; full of tongue. *Milton.* Speaking. *Phillips.* Apt to blab; not secret.

LOQUA'CIOUSNESS*, lò-kwā'-shŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Loquacity; too much talk.

LOQUA'CITY, lò-kwăs'-sè-tè. *n. s.* [*loquacitas*, Lat.] Too much talk. *Ray.*

LORD §, lôrd. 167. *n. s.* [hlaford, Sax.] Monarch; ruler; governour. *Milton.* Master; supreme person. *Shak.* A tyrant; an oppressive ruler. *Hayward.* A husband. *Pope.* One who is at the head of any business; an overseer. *Tusser.* A nobleman. *Shak.* A general name for a peer of England. *K. Charles.* A baron. An honorary title applied to officers; as, *lord* chief justice, *lord* mayor, *lord* chief baron. A ludicrous title, given by the vulgar to a hump-backed person; traced, however, to the Greek λορδός, crooked.

*To* LORD, lôrd. *v. n.* To domineer; to rule despotically. *Spenser.*

*To* LORD*, lôrd. *v. a.* To invest with the dignity and privileges of a lord. *Shakspeare.*

LO'RDING, lôr'-dĭng. *n. s.* Sir; master; an ancient mode of address. *Chaucer.* A little lord; a lord, in contempt or ridicule. *Shakspeare.*

LO'RDLIKE*, lôrd'-like. *a.* Befitting a lord. *Confut. of N. Shaxton.* Haughty; proud; insolent. *Dryden.*

LO'RDLING, lôrd'-lĭng. 410. *n. s.* A diminutive lord. *Swift.*

LO'RDLINESS, lôrd'-lè-nĕs. *n. s.* Dignity; high station. *Shak.* Pride; haughtiness. *More.*

LO'RDLY, lôrd'-lè. *a.* Befitting a lord. *South.* Proud; haughty; imperious; insolent. *Shakspeare.*

LO'RDLY, lôrd'-lè. *ad.* Imperiously; despotically; proudly. *Dryden.*

LO'RDSHIP, lôrd'-shĭp. *n. s.* Dominion; power. *Sidney.* Seigniory; domain. *Spenser.* Title of honour used to a nobleman not a duke. *B. Jonson.* Titulary compellation of judges, and some other persons in authority and office.

LORE §, lôre. *n. s.* [lope, Sax.] Lesson; doctrine; instruction. *Fairfax.* Workmanship. *Spenser.*

LORE, lôre. pret. and part. [lopen, Sax.] Lost; left. *Spenser.* *Ob. J.*

LO'REL, lôr'-ĕl. *n. s.* [leopan, Sax.] An abandoned scoundrel. A vagrant. *Chaucer.* *Ob. J.*

LO'RESMAN*, lôrz'-măn. *n. s.* [*lore* and *man.*] In structer. *Gower.* *Ob. T.*

*To* LO'RICATE §, lôr'-rè-kāte. 168. *v. a.* [*loricatus* Lat.] To plate over. *Ray.*

LORICA'TION*, lôr-rè-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* A surface like mail. *Evelyn.*

LO'RIMER, lôr'-rè-mûr. } 98, 168. *n. s.* [*lormier*,
LO'RINER, lôr'-rè-nûr. } Fr.] A saddler; a bridle-maker. *Chalmers.*

LO'RING*, lò'-rĭng. *n. s.* Instructive discourse. *Spenser.*

LO'RIOT, lò'-rè-ŭt. *n. s.* [Fr.] The bird called a witwal. *Cotgrave.*

LORN, lôrn. [See FORLORN.] pret. pass. and part. [lopen, Sax.] Left; forsaken; lost. *Spenser.*

*To* LOSE §, lôôze. 164. *v. a.* pret. and part. *lost.* [leoꝑian, loꝑian, Sax.] To forfeit by unsuccessful contest. *Dryden.* To forfeit as a penalty. *Pope.* To be deprived of. *Knolles.* To suffer diminution of. *St. Matthew.* To possess no longer. *Graunt.* To miss, so as not to find. *Prior.* To separate or alienate. *Pope.* To ruin; to send to perdition. *Addison.* To bewilder, so as that the way is no longer known. *Shak.* To deprive of. *Temple.* Not to employ; not to enjoy. *Dryden.* To squander; to throw away. *Pope.* To suffer to vanish from view. *Pope.* To destroy by shipwreck. *Prior.* To employ ineffectually. *Pope.* To miss; to part with, so as not to recover. *Clarendon.* To be freed from. *Parnell.*

*To* LOSE, lôôze. *v. n.* Not to win. *Shak.* To decline; to fail. *Milton.*

LO'SEABLE, lôôz'-ă-bl. 405. *a.* Subject to privation. *Boyle.*

LO'SEL, lôz'-ĭl. *n. s.* [loꝑian, Sax.] A scoundrel; a sorry, worthless fellow. *Spenser.* *Ob. J.*

LO'SENGER*, lôz'-ĕn-jûr. *n. s.* [leaꝑunȝe, Sax.] A deceiver; a flatterer. *Chaucer.* *Ob. T.*

LO'SER, lôôz'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One that is deprived of any thing; one that forfeits any thing; the contrary to *winner* or *gainer.* *Shakspeare.*

LO'SING*, lôô'-zĭng. *n. s.* [loꝑinȝ. Sax.] Loss; diminution. *Ecclus.* x.

LOSS, lŏs. *n. s.* [loꝑ, Sax.] Detriment; the contrary to *gain.* *Hooker.* Miss; privation. *Shak.* Deprivation; forfeiture. *Milton.* Destruction. *Dryden.* Fault; puzzle. *South.* Useless application. *Addison.*

LO'SSFUL*, lŏs'-fûl. *a.* Detrimental; noxious. *Bp. Hall.*

LO'SSLESS*, lŏs'-lĕs. *a.* Exempt from loss. *Milton.*

LOST, lŏst. *part. a.* No longer perceptible. *Pope.*

LOT §, lŏt. *n. s.* [hlot, Sax.] Fortune; state assigned. *Sidney.* A die, or any thing used in determining chances. *Lev.* xvi. A chance. *Shak.* A portion; a parcel of goods as being drawn by lot. Proportion of taxes; as, to pay scot and *lot.* *Skelton.*

*To* LOT*, lŏt. *v. a.* To assign; to set apart. *Sackville.* To distribute into lots; to catalogue: as, The goods are *lotted.* To portion. *Prior.*

LOTE *Tree*, or *Nettle Tree.* *n. s.* [*lote*, Fr.] A plant. *Miller.* A little muddy fish, like an eel. *Cotgrave.*

LOTH*. See LOATH.

*LO'TOS*, lō'-tŏs. *n. s.* [Lat.] See LOTE. *Pope.*

LO'TION, lō'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*lotio*, Lat.] A form of medicine compounded of aqueous liquids, used to wash any part with. *Quincy.*

LO'TTERY, lŏt'-tŭr-è. 557. *n. s.* [*lotterie*, Fr. from *lot.*] A game of chance; a sortilege; distribution of prizes by chance. *Shak.* Allottery; allotment. *Shakspeare.*

LOUD §, lôûd. 312. *a.* [hluð, Sax.] Noisy; striking the ear with great force. *St. Luke*, xxiii. Clamorous; turbulent. *Proverbs.*

LOUD*, lôûd. *ad.* Noisily. *Davies.*

LO'UDLY, lôûd'-lè. *ad.* Noisily; so as to be heard far. *Denham.* Clamorously; with violence of voice. *Swift.*

LO'UDNESS, lôûd'-nĕs. *n. s.* Noise; force of sound; turbulence; vehemence or furiousness of clamour. *South.*

**LOUGH**, lŏk. 392. *n. s.* [*louch*, *loch*, Irish.] A lake; a large inland standing water. *Fairfax.*

**LOUGH***. pret. of *To laugh.* Laughed. *Chaucer.*

***LOUIS D'OR***, lū-è-dōre'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A golden coin of France, valued at about twenty shillings. *Spectator.*

*To* **LOUNGE** §, lŏŭnje. *v. n.* [*longis*, Fr.] To idle; to live lazily. *Student.*

**LOUNGER**, lŏŭn'-jŭr. *n. s.* An idler. *Guardian.*

*To* **LOUR***, lŏŭr. *v. n.* To be clouded; to frown. See *To* LOWER.

**LOURDAN***. See LURDAN.

**LOUSE** §, lŏŭse. 312. *n. s.* plural *lice.* [luꝑ, Sax.] A small animal, of which different species live on the bodies of men, beasts, and perhaps of all living creatures. *Exod.* viii.

*To* **LOUSE**, lŏŭze. 437. *v. a.* To clean from lice. *Spenser.*

**LOUSEWORT**, lŏŭse'-wŭrt. *n. s.* The name of a plant. *Miller.*

**LOUSILY**, lŏŭ'-zè-lè. *ad.* In a paltry, mean, and scurvy way.

**LOUSINESS**, lŏŭ'-zè-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of abounding with lice. *Evelyn.*

**LOUSY**, lŏŭ'-zè. *a.* Swarming with lice; over-run with lice. *Dryden.* Mean; low born; bred on the dunghill. *Shak.* Mean; contemptible: applied to things. *Bale.*

**LOUT** §, lŏŭt. *n. s.* [*leute*, Germ.; leoƀ, Sax.] A mean, awkward fellow; a bumpkin; a clown. *Sidney.*

*To* **LOUT**, lŏŭt. 312. *v. n.* [hlutan, Sax.] To pay obeisance; to bend; to bow; to stoop; to submit. *Gower.*

*To* **LOUT**, lŏŭt. *v. a.* To overpower. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

**LOUTISH**, lŏŭt'-ĭsh. *a.* Clownish; bumpkinly. *Sidney.*

**LOUTISHLY**, lŏŭt'-ĭsh-lè. *ad.* With the air of a clown; with the gait of a bumpkin. *Huloet.*

**LOUVER***, lŏŏ'-vŭr. *n. s.* [*l'ouvert*, Fr.] An opening for the smoke to go out at in the roof of a cottage. Written also *lover* and *loover*. *Spenser.*

**LOVAGE**, lŭv'-vĭdje. *n. s.* A plant.

*To* **LOVE** §, lŭv. 165. *v. a.* [luꝑian, Sax.] To regard with passionate affection. *Cowley.* To regard with the affection of a friend. *Cowley.* To regard with parental tenderness. *St. John.* To be pleased with; to delight in. *Cowley.* To regard with reverent unwillingness to offend. *Deut.* vi.

*To* **LOVE***, lŭv. *v. n.* To delight; to take pleasure. *Bacon.*

**LOVE**, lŭv. 165. *n. s.* The passion between the sexes. *Spenser.* Kindness; good-will; friendship. *Shak.* Courtship. *Shak.* Tenderness; parental care. *Tillotson.* Liking; inclination to. *Fenton.* Object beloved. *Spenser.* Lewdness. *Shak.* Unreasonable liking. *Bp. Taylor.* Fondness; concord. *Shak.* Principle of union. *South.* Picturesque representation of love. *Dryden.* A word of endearment. *Dryden.* Due reverence to God. *St. John.* A kind of thin silk stuff. *Boyle.*

**LOVEABLE***, lŭv'-ă-bl. *a.* Amiable; worthy to be loved. *Sherwood.*

**LOVEAPPLE**, lŭv'-ăp-pl. 405. *n. s.* A plant. *Tate.*

**LOVEDAY***, lŭv'-dă. *n. s.* A day, in old times, appointed for the amicable settlement of differences. *Chaucer.*

**LOVEFAVOUR***, lŭv-fā'-vŭr. *n. s.* Something given to be worn in token of love. *Bp. Hall.*

**LOVE-*in-Idleness****. *n. s.* A kind of violet. *Shak.*

**LOVEKNOT**, lŭv'-nŏt. *n. s.* [*love* and *knot.*] A complicated figure, by which affection interchanged is figured.

**LOVELASS**, lŭv'-lăs. *n. s.* Sweetheart; lass beloved. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

**LOVELESS***, lŭv'-lĕs. *a.* Without love; void of the passion between the sexes. *Shelton.* Without endearment; without tenderness. *Milton.* Void of kindness. *P. Fletcher.*

**LOVELETTER**, lŭv'-lĕt-tŭr. *n. s.* Letter of courtship. *Shakspeare.*

**LOVE-*lies-a-bleeding****. *n. s.* A kind of amaranth.

**LOVELILY**, lŭv' lè-lè. *ad.* Amiably; in such a manner as to excite love. *Otway.*

**LOVELINESS**, lŭv'-lè-nĕs. *n. s.* Amiableness; qualities of mind or body that excite love. *Sidney.*

**LOVELOCK***, lŭv'-lŏk. *n. s.* [*love* and *lock.*] A term for a particular sort of curl, worn by the men of fashion in the reigns of Elizabeth and James the First. *Lily.*

**LOVELORN**, lŭv'-lŏrn. [See FORLORN.] *a.* [*love* and *lorn.*] Forsaken of one's love. *Milton.*

**LOVELY**, lŭv'-lè. *a.* [luꝑlic, Sax.] Amiable; exciting love. *Shakspeare.*

**LOVELY***, lŭv'-lè. *ad.* Charmingly; beautifully. *Phillips.*

**LOVEMONGER**, lŭv'-mŭng-gŭr. *n. s.* One who deals in affairs of love. *Shakspeare.*

**LOVEQUICK***, lŭv'-kwĭk. *a.* [*love* and *quick.*] With the eagerness of love. *Daniel.*

**LOVER**, lŭv'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who is in love. *Shak.* A friend; one who regards with kindness. *Shak.* One who likes any thing. *Burnet.*

**LOVER**, lŏŏ'-vŭr. *n. s.* An opening. See LOUVER.

**LOVESECRET**, lŭv'-sè-krĕt. *n. s.* Secret between lovers. *Dryden.*

**LOVESHAFT***, lŭv'-shăft. *n. s.* [*love* and *shaft.*] The arrow of Cupid.

**LOVESICK**, lŭv'-sĭk. *a.* Disordered with love; languishing with amorous desire. *Dryden.*

**LOVESOME**, lŭv'-sŭm. *a.* [luꝑsume, Sax.] Lovely. *Dryden.*

**LOVESONG**, lŭv'-sŏng. *n. s.* Song expressing love. *Shakspeare.*

**LOVESUIT**, lŭv'-sūte. *n. s.* Courtship. *Shakspeare.*

**LOVETALE**, lŭv'-tāle. *n. s.* Narrative of love. *Milton.*

**LOVETHOUGHT**, lŭv'-*thâwt*. *n. s* Amorous fancy. *Shakspeare.*

**LOVETOKEN***, lŭv'-tō-kn. *n. s.* [luꝑetacn, Sax.] A present in token of love. *Shakspeare.*

**LOVETOY**, lŭv'-tōè. *n. s.* [*love* and *toy.*] Small presents given by lovers. *Arbuthnot.*

**LOVETRICK**, lŭv'-trĭk. *n. s.* [*love* and *trick.*] Art of expressing love. *Donne.*

**LOVING**, lŭv'-ĭng. *part. a.* Kind; affectionate. *Shak.* Expressing kindness. *Esth.* xv.

**LOVING-KINDNESS**, lŭv'-ĭng-kĭnd'-nĕs. *n. s.* Tenderness; favour; mercy. *Psalm* xxv.

**LOVINGLY**, lŭv'-ĭng-lè. *ad.* Affectionately; with kindness. *Sidney.*

**LOVINGNESS**, lŭv'-ĭng-nĕs. *n. s.* Kindness; affection. *Sidney.*

**LOW** §, lō. 324. *a.* [*lau*, Dan.; *lo*, Icel.] Not high. *Milton.* Not rising far upwards. *Ezek.* xvii. Not elevated in place or local situation. *Shak.* Descending far downwards; deep. *Milton.* Not deep; not swelling high; shallow: used of water. *Atterbury.* Not of high price: as, Corn is *low.* Not loud; not noisy. *Waller.* In latitudes near to the line. *Abbot.* Not rising to so great a sum as some other accumulation of particulars. *Burnet.* Late in time: as, the *lower* empire. Dejected; depressed. *Dryden.* Impotent; subdued. *Shak.* Not elevated in rank or station; abject. *Shak.* Dishonourable; betokening meanness of mind. *Milton.* Not sublime; not exalted in thought or diction. *Addison.* Submissive; humble; reverent. *Milton.* A term applied to certain members of the church, in contradistinction to *high.* See HIGH.

**LOW**, lō. *ad.* Not aloft; not on high. *Milton.* Not at a high price; meanly. *Shak.* In times approaching towards our own. *Locke.* With a depression of the voice. *Addison.* In a state of subjection. *Spenser.*

**LOW** §*, lō. *n. s.* [*lohe*, Germ.] Flame; fire; heat.

*To* **LOW**, lō. *v. a.* To sink; to make low. *Wicliffe.*

*To* **LOW**, lŏŭ, or lō. *v. n.* [hlopan, Sax.] To bellow as a cow. *Job*, vi. 5.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Buchanan, W. Johnston, and Mr. Barclay, [and Mr. Jones,] pronounce this word in the last manner; but Dr. Johnson, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Perry, in the first: and that this is the

true pronunciation there is little doubt; not only as it is the more general sound of the diphthong, 323, but as it is more expressive of the thing signified. The other sound is, in my opinion, a novelty, and ought to be exploded. Without laying much stress on Dryden's rhyme, it seems to confirm this opinion:

"Fair Iö grac'd his shield; but Iö now
"With horns exalted stands, and seems to *low*." *W.*

LO'WBELL, lō'-bĕl. *n. s.* [*lohe*, Germ.] A kind of fowling in the night, in which the birds are wakened by a bell, and lured by a flame into a net. *The Experienced Fowler.*

*To* LO'WBELL*, lō'-bĕl. *v. a.* To scare as with a lowbell. *Hammond.*

LOWE, the termination of local names, comes from the Saxon hleap, a hill, heap, or barrow. *Gibson.*

*To* LO'WER, lō'-ûr. 98. *v. a.* To bring low; to bring down by way of submission. *Prior.* To suffer to sink down. *Woodward.* To lessen; to make less in price or value. *Locke.*

*To* LO'WER, lō'-ûr. *v. n.* To grow less; to fall; to sink. *Shakspeare.*

*To* LO'WER§, lŏŭ'-ûr. 323. *v. n.* [*loeren*, Dutch: or perhaps from the Sax. hleape, the face, and should be written *lour*.] To appear dark, stormy, and gloomy; to be clouded. *Shakspeare.* To frown; to pout; to look sullen. *Sidney.*

☞ Whether this word comes from the Dutch *loeren*, to look askance, or from the English word *lower*, signifying to look *low*, as the sky seems to do when it is heavy and thick with clouds, (which is the much more probable derivation,) it certainly cries aloud for a different spelling from *lower*, to make low. For the reasons, see the words Bowl and Form. *W.*

LO'WER, lŏŭ'-ûr. *n. s.* Cloudiness; gloominess. Cloudiness of look. *Sidney.*

LO'WERINGLY, lŏŭr'-ĭng-lè. *ad.* With cloudiness; gloomily. *Sherwood.*

LO'WERMOST, lō'-ûr-mōst. *a.* [from *low*, *lower*, and *most*.] Lowest. *Bacon.*

LO'WING*, lŏŭ'-ĭng, or lō'-ĭng. [See *To* Low.] *n. s.* The cry of black cattle. 1 *Sam.* xv.

LO'WLAND, lō'-lând. *n. s.* The country that is low in respect of neighbouring hills; the marsh. *Dryden.*

LO'WLIHOOD*, lō'-lè-hŭd. *n. s.* Humble or low state. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

LO'WLILY, lō'-lè-lè. *ad.* Humbly; without pride. Meanly; without dignity.

LO'WLINESS, lō'-lè-nĕs. *n. s.* Humility; freedom from pride. *Atterbury.* Meanness; want of dignity; abject depression. *Dryden.*

LO'WLY, lō'-lè. *a.* Humble; meek; mild. *St. Matt.* xi. Mean; wanting dignity; not great. *Pope.* Not lofty; not sublime. *Dryden.* Not elevated in local situation; low. *Dryden.*

LO'WLY, lō'-lè. *ad.* Not highly; meanly; without grandeur; without dignity. *Shak.* Humbly; meekly; modestly. *Milton.*

LOWN, lŏŭn. *n. s.* [*loen*, Dutch.] A scoundrel; a rascal; a heavy, stupid fellow. *Shakspeare.* See Loon.

LOWND*, lŏŭnd. *a.* [*logn*, Icel.] Calm and mild; out of the wind; under cover or shelter.

LO'WNESS, lō'-nĕs. *n. s.* Contrariety to height; small distance from the ground. *Shak.* Meanness of character or condition, whether mental or external. *Shak.* Want of rank; want of dignity. *South.* Want of sublimity; contrary to loftiness of style or sentiment. *Dryden.* Submissiveness. *Bacon.* Depression; dejection. *Swift.*

LOWSPI'RITED, lō-spĭr'-ĭt-ĕd. *a.* Dejected; depressed; not lively; not vivacious. *Locke.*

LOWT*, } lŏŭt. } See Lout, and *To* Lout.
*To* LOWT*, }

LOWTHO'UGHTED, lō-*th*âwt'-ĕd. *a.* Having the thoughts withheld from sublime or heavenly meditation; mean of sentiment. *Milton.*

LOXODRO'MICK, lŏk-sō-drŏm'-ĭk. *n. s.* [λοξὸς and δρόμος.] The art of oblique sailing by the rhomb, which always makes an equal angle with every meridian: hence the table of rhombs, with the table of longitudes and latitudes, by which the sailor may find his course, is called *loxodromick. Harris.*

LO'YAL§, lŏè'-ăl. 88, 329. *a.* [Fr.] Obedient: true to the prince. *Shak.* Faithful in love; true to a lady, or lover. *Milton.*

LO'YALIST, lŏè'-ăl-ĭst. *n. s.* One who professes uncommon adherence to his king. *Howell.*

LO'YALLY, lŏè'-ăl-lè. *ad.* With fidelity; with true adherence to a king; with fidelity to a lover. *Pope.*

LO'YALTY, lŏè'-ăl-tè. *n. s.* [*loiaulté*, Fr.] Firm and faithful adherence to a prince. *Shakspeare.* Fidelity to a lady, or lover.

LO'ZEL*. See Losel.

LO'ZENGE§, lŏz'-zĕnje. *n. s.* [*losenge*, Fr.] A rhomb. *Wotton.* A form of medicine, to be held in the mouth till melted. A cake of preserved fruit. A four-cornered figure, in heraldry, in which the arms of women are now usually painted. *Chaucer.*

LO'ZENGED*, lŏz'-zĕnjd *a.* Having the shape of a lozenge. *Colgrave.*

LO'ZENGY*, lŏz'-zĕn-jè. *a.* [In heraldry.] Having the field or charge covered with lozenges.

LP. A contraction for *lordship.*

LU, lŏŏ. *n. s.* A game at cards. See Loo. *Pope.*

LU'BBARD, lŭb'-bûrd. 88. *n. s.* A lazy, sturdy fellow.

LU'BBER§, lŭb'-bûr. 98. *n. s.* [the same as *looby*, and *lob*.] A sturdy drone; an idle, fat, bulky losel; a booby. *Tusser.*

LU'BBERLY, lŭb'-bûr-lè. *a.* Lazy and bulky. *Shakspeare.*

LU'BBERLY, lŭb'-bûr-lè. *ad.* Awkwardly: clumsily. *Dryden.*

*To* LU'BRICATE§, lū'-brè-kāte. *v. a.* [*lubricus*, Lat.] To make smooth or slippery; to smooth. *Arbuthnot.*

LU'BRICATOR*, lū'-brè-kā-tûr. *n. s.* That which lubricates. *Burn.*

*To* LUBRI'CITATE, lū-brĭs'-sè-tāte. *v. a.* To smooth; to make slippery.

LUBRI'CITY, lū-brĭs'-sè-tè. *n. s.* [*lubricus*, Lat.] Slipperiness; smoothness of surface. *Bullokar.* Aptness to glide over any part, or to facilitate motion. *Ray.* Uncertainty; instability. *Wotton.* Wantonness; lewdness. *Dryden.*

LU'BRICK, lū'-brĭk. *a.* [*lubricus*, Lat.] Slippery; smooth on the surface. *Crashaw.* Uncertain; unsteady. *Wotton.* Wanton; lewd. *Dryden.*

LU'BRICOUS, lū'-brè-kŭs. *a.* Slippery; smooth *Woodward.* Uncertain. *Glanville.*

LUBRIFA'CTION, lū-brè-făk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*lubricus* and *facio*, Lat.] The act of lubricating or smoothing. *Bacon.*

LUBRIFICA'TION, lū-brè-fè-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*lubricus* and *fio*, Lat.] The act of smoothing. *Ray.*

LUCE, lūse. *n. s.* [*lucius*, Lat.; *a* λυκὸς, Gr.] A pike full grown. *Chaucer.*

LU'CENT, lū'-sĕnt. *a.* [*lucens*, Lat.] Shining; bright; splendid. *B. Jonson.*

LU'CERNE*, lū'-sĕrn. *n. s.* [*luzerne*, Span.] A plant remarkable for quick growth, the hay of which is eminent for the fattening of cattle. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

LU'CID§, lū'-sĭd. *a.* [*lucidus*, Lat.] Shining; bright; glittering. *Milton.* Pellucid; transparent. *Milton* Bright with the radiance of intellect; not darkened with madness. *Bacon.*

LUCI'DITY, lū-sĭd'-è-tè. *n. s.* Splendour; brightness. *Dict.*

LU'CIDNESS*, lū'-sĭd-nĕs. *n. s.* Transparency; clearness. *W. Mountague.*

LUCIFE'RIAN*, lū-sè-fè'-rè-ăn. *a.* [fron *Lucifer*, a name of the devil.] Devilish. *Davies.* Denoting the persons called Luciferians. *Bp. Barlow. Ob. T.*

LUCIFE'RIANS*, lū-sè-fè'-rè-ănz. *n. s.* pl. Persons who adhered to the pernicious schism of Lucifer, bishop of Cagliari, in the fourth century. They believed the soul to be of a carnal nature, transmitted to children from their fathers; and they de-

nied any place for repentance or reconciliation to such as fell.

LUCI'FEROUS, lû-sîf'-fêr-ûs. 518. *a.* [*lucifer*, Lat.] Giving light; affording means of discovery. *Boyle.*

LUCI'FEROUSLY*, lû-sîf'-fêr-ûs-lè. *ad.* So as to discover. *Brown.*

LUCI'FICK, lû-sîf'-fîk. 509. *a.* [*lux* and *facio*, Lat.] Making light; producing light. *Grew.*

LU'CIFORM*, lû'-sè-fôrm. *a.* [*lucis*, Lat. and *form.*] Having the nature of light. *Bp. Berkeley.*

LUCK §, lŭk. *n. s.* [*geluck*, Dutch.] Chance; accident; hap; casual event. *Hudibras.* Fortune, good or bad. *Spenser.*

LU'CKILY, lŭk'-kè-lè. *ad.* Fortunately; by good hap. *Dryden.*

LU'CKINESS, lŭk'-kè-nês. *n. s.* Good fortune; good hap; casual happiness. *Locke.*

LU'CKLESS, lŭk'-lês. *a.* Unfortunate; unhappy. *Spenser.*

LU'CKY, lŭk'-kè. *a.* Fortunate; happy by chance. *Spenser.*

LU'CRATIVE, lû'-krâ-tîv. *a.* [*lucrativus*, Lat.] Gainful; profitable; bringing money. *Bacon.*

LU'CRE §, lû'-kûr. 416. *n. s.* [*lucrum*, Lat.] Gain; profit; pecuniary advantage. *Shakspeare.*

*To* LU'CRE*, lû'-kûr. *v. n.* To have a desire of pecuniary advantage. *Anderson. Ob. T.*

LUCRI'FEROUS, lû-krîf'-fêr-ûs. *a.* [*lucrum* and *fero*, Lat.] Gainful; profitable. *Boyle.*

LUCRI'FICK, lû-krîf'-fîk. 509. *a.* Producing gain.

LUCTA'TION, lŭk-tâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; from *luctor*, Lat.] Struggle; effort; contest. *Faringdon.*

LU'CTUAL*, lŭk'-tshû-ăl. *a.* [*luctus*, Lat.] Lamentable. *Sir G. Buck. Ob. T.*

*To* LU'CUBRATE §, lû'-kû-brâte. 503. *v. n.* [*lucubror*, Lat.] To watch; to study by candle-light. *Cockeram.*

LUCUBRA'TION, lû-kû-brâ'-shŭn. 533. *n s.* [*lucubratio*, Lat.] Study by candle-light; nocturnal study; any thing composed by night. *Cleaveland.*

LUCUBRA'TORY, lû'-kû-brâ-tûr-è. [See DOMESTICK, 512.] *a.* [Lat.] Composed by candle-light. *Pope.*

LU'CULENT, lû'-kû-lênt. 503. *a.* [*luculentus*, Lat.] Clear; transparent; lucid. *Thomson.* Certain; evident. *Hooker.*

LU'DICROUS §, lû'-dè-krûs. *a.* [*ludicer*, Lat.] Burlesque; merry; sportive; exciting laughter. *Broome.*

LU'DICROUSLY, lû'-dè-krûs-lè. *ad.* Sportively; in burlesque. *Drummond.*

LU'DICROUSNESS, lû'-dè-krûs-nês. *n. s.* Burlesque; sportiveness. *More.*

LUDIFICA'TION §, lû-dè-fè-kâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*ludificor*, Lat.] The act of mocking. *Dict.*

LUDI'FICATORY*, lû-dîf'-è-kâ-tûr-è. *a.* Mocking; making sport; trifling. *Barrow.*

LUFF, lŭf. *n. s.* [*lofa*, Goth.] The palm of the hand.

*To* LUFF, lŭf. *v. n.* [or *loof.*] To keep close to the wind: sea term. *Dryden.*

*To* LUG §, lŭg. *v. a.* [*lugga*, Su. Goth.] To hale or drag; to pull with rugged violence. *Shak.* To pull or shake by the ears. *Pegge.*—*To lug out.* To draw a sword, in burlesque language. *Dryden.*

*To* LUG, lŭg. *v. n.* To drag; to come heavily. *Dryden.*

LUG, lŭg. *n. s.* A kind of small fish. *Carew.* The ear. *More.* A land measure; a pole or perch. *Spenser.*

LU'GGAGE, lŭg'-gîdje. 90. *n. s.* Any thing cumbrous and unwieldy that is to be carried away. *Shakspeare.*

LU'GSAIL*, lŭg'-sâle. *n. s.* A square sail hoisted occasionally on a yard which hangs nearly at right angles with a mast. *Ash.*

LUGU'BRIOUS, lû-gû'-brè-ûs. *a.* [*lugubris*, Lat.] Mournful; sorrowful. *Hammond.*

LUKE §*, LEUKE*, lûke. *a.* [plæc, Sax.] Not fully hot. *Prompt. Parv.*

LU'KENESS*, LE'UKENESS*, lûke'-nês. *n. s.* Moderate warmth. *Ort. Vocab.*

LU'KEWARM §, lûke'-wârm. *a.* [plæc-paɒm, Sax.] Moderately or mildly warm. *Bp. Fisher.* Indifferent; not ardent; not zealous. *Addison.*

LU'KEWARMLY, lûke'-wârm-lè. *ad.* With moderate warmth. *Sherwood.* With indifference.

LU'KEWARMNESS, lûke'-wârm-nês. *n. s.* Moderate or pleasing heat. Indifference; want of ardour. *King Charles.*

*To* LULL §, lŭl. *v. a.* [*luka*, Danish; *lallo*, Lat.] To compose to sleep by a pleasing sound. *Chaucer.* To compose; to quiet; to put to rest. *Milton.*

LULL*, lŭl. *n. s.* Power or quality of soothing *Young.*

LU'LLABY, lŭl'-lâ-bì. *n. s.* [from *lull.*] A song to still babes. *Fairfax.*

LU'LLER*, lŭl'-lûr. *n. s.* A dandler; one who fondles children. *Cotgrave.*

LUM*, lŭm. *n. s.* [leom, Sax.] The chimney of a cottage.

LUMBA'GO, lŭm-bâ'-gò. *n. s.* [*lumbi*, Lat.] Pain about the loins, and small of the back, such as precedes ague fits and fevers. *Quincy.*

☞ This word is often pronounced with the Italian sound of *a*, as heard in *father*; but this mode of pronouncing the accented *a*, in words from the Latin, has been long and justly exploded. *W.*

LU'MBAL*, lŭm'-bâl. *a.* [In anatomy.] Pertaining to the loins.

LU'MBAR*, lŭm'-bâr.

LU'MBER §, lŭm'-bûr. 98. *n. s.* [ɔeloma, Sax.] Any thing useless or cumbersome; any thing of more bulk than value. *Otway.* Harm; mischief. *Pegge.*

*To* LU'MBER, lŭm'-bûr. *v. a.* To heap like useless goods irregularly. *Rymer.*

*To* LU'MBER, lŭm'-bûr. *v. n.* To move heavily, as burthened with his own bulk. *Dryden.*

LU'MBRICAL*, lŭm'-brè-kăl. *a.* [*lumbricus*, Lat.] [In anatomy.] Denoting muscles of the hands and feet, which, on account of their smallness and figure, have derived this name of resemblance to worms.

LU'MINARY, lû'-mè-nâr-rè. *n. s.* [*luminare*, Lat.] Any body which gives light. *Milton.* Any thing which gives intelligence. *Wotton.* Any one that instructs mankind. *Bentley.*

*To* LU'MINATE §*, lû'-mè-nâte. *v. a.* [*lumino*, Lat.] To give light to; to illuminate. *Cockeram.*

LUMINA'TION, lû-mè-nâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* Emission of light. *Dict.*

*To* LU'MINE*, lû'-mîn. *v. a.* To illuminate; to lighten intellectually. *Spenser.*

LU'MINOUS §, lû'-mè-nûs. 503. *a.* [*lumineux*, Fr.] Shining; emitting light. *Bacon.* Enlightened. *Milton.* Shining; bright. *Newton.*

LU'MINOUSLY*, lû'-mè-nûs-lè. *ad.* In a bright or shining manner.

LU'MINOUSNESS*, lû'-mè-nûs-nês. *n. s.* Brightness; emission of light. *Spence.*

LUMP §, lŭmp. *n. s.* [*lombe*, Teut.] A small mass of any matter. *Bacon.* A shapeless mass. *Shak.* Mass undistinguished. *Shak.* The whole together; the gross. *Addison.*

*To* LUMP, lŭmp. *v. a.* To take in the gross, without attention to particulars. *Ayliffe.*

LU'MPFISH, lŭmp'-fîsh. *n. s.* A sort of fish; thick, and very ill-shaped; called also the *sucker*, and the *sea-owl.*

LU'MPING, lŭmp'-îng. 410. *a.* Large; heavy; great. *Arbuthnot.*

LU'MPISH. lŭmp'-îsh. *a.* [*lompsch*, Teut.] Heavy; gross; dull; unactive; bulky. *Spenser.*

LU'MPISHLY, lŭmp'-îsh-lè. *ad.* With heaviness; with stupidity. *Sherwood.*

LU'MPISHNESS, lŭmp'-îsh-nês. *n. s.* Stupid heaviness. *Harmar.*

LU'MPY, lŭmp'-è. *a.* Full of lumps; full of compact masses. *Mortimer.*

LU'NACY §, lû'-nâ-sè. *n. s.* [*luna*, Lat.] A kind of madness influenced by the moon; madness in general. *Shakspeare.*

LU'NAR, lû'-nâr. 88. *a.* [*lunaris*, Lat.] Relating to the moon. *Raleigh.* Being under the dominion of the moon. *Bacon.* Re

sembling the moon; orbed like the moon. *Dryden.*

LU'NARY, lū'-nâr-è. *n. s.* [*lunaria*, Lat.] Moonwort. *Drayton.*

LU'NATED, lū'-nā-tĕd. *a.* Formed like a half-moon. *Brown.*

LU'NATICK, lū'-nā-tĭk. 509. *a.* [*lunaticus*, Lat.] Mad; having the imagination influenced by the moon. *Wiseman.*

LU'NATICK, lū'-nā-tĭk. *n. s.* A madman. *Graunt.*

LUNA'TION, lū-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*lunaison*, Fr.] The revolution of the moon. *Holder.*

LUNCH, lŭnsh. } *n. s.* [*lonja*, Span.] As much food as one's hand can hold. *Gay.* A kind of meal between breakfast and dinner.

LUNCHEON, lŭn'-shŭn. }

LUNE, lūne. *n. s.* [*luna*, Lat.] Any thing in the shape of a half moon. *Watts.* Fit of lunacy; mad freak. *Shak.* A leash: as, the *lune* of a hawk.

LU'NET, lū'-nĕt. *n. s.* A little moon; an attendant upon a planet. *Bp. Hall.*

LUNE'TTE, lū-nĕt'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A small half moon. *Trevoux.*

LU'NGEOUS*, lŭn'-jè-ŭs. *a.* Spiteful; malicious.

LU'NGIS*, lŭn'-jĭs. *n. s.* [*longis*, Fr.] A lubber; a dreaming, drowsy fellow. *Ob. T.*

LUNGS §, lŭngz. *n. s.* [lungen, Sax.] The lights; the part by which breath is inspired and expired. *Shak.* Formerly, a cant term for a person; a large and strong-voiced man; and also a chymical servant, a sort of under workman in the art. *B. Jonson.*

LU'NGED, lŭngd. 359. *a.* Having lungs; having the nature of lungs. *Dryden.*

LUNG-GROWN, lŭng'-grōne. *a.* Said of persons whose lungs grow fast to the skin that lines the breast. *Harvey.*

LU'NGWORT, lŭng'-wûrt. *n. s.* [lungen-pyrt, Sax.] A plant. *Miller.*

LUNISO'LAR, lū-nè-sō'-lâr. 88. *a.* [*luna* and *solaris*, Lat.] Compounded of the revolution of the sun and moon.

LUNT, lŭnt. *n. s.* [*lonte*, Dutch.] The matchcord with which guns are fired.

LU'PINE, lū'-pĭn. 140. *n. s.* [*lupinus*, Lat.] A kind of pulse. *Miller.*

LURCH §, lûrtsh. *n. s.* *To leave in the lurch.* To leave in a forlorn or deserted condition. *Denham.*

*To* LURCH, lûrtsh. *v. n.* [*loeren*, Dutch.] To shift; to play tricks. *Shak.* To lie in wait: we now rather use *lurk*. *L'Estrange.*

*To* LURCH, lûrtsh. *v. a.* [*lurcor*, Lat.] To devour; to swallow greedily. *Bacon.* To defeat; to disappoint. *South.* To steal privily; to filch; to pilfer.

LU'RCHER, lûrtsh'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One that watches to steal; or to betray or entrap. *Lily.* A dog that watches for his game. *Tatler.* [*lurco*, Lat.] A glutton; a gormandizer. *Barret.*

LU'RDAN*, lûr'-dăn. *n. s.* [*lourdin*, old Fr.] A clown; a blockhead; a lazy person. *Florio.*

LU'RDAN*, lûr'-dăn. } *a.* Blockish; stupid; lazy;

LU'RDY*, lûr'-dè. } sluggish. *Cotgrave.*

LURE §, lûre. *n. s.* [*leurre*, Fr.] Something held out to call a hawk. *Shak.* Any enticement; any thing that promises advantage. *Milton.*

*To* LURE, lûre. *v. n.* To call hawks. *Bacon.*

*To* LURE, lûre. *v. a.* To bring hawks to the lure. *Chaucer.* To attract; to entice; to draw. *Bp. Taylor*

LU'RID, lū'-rĭd. *a.* [*luridus*, Lat.] Gloomy; dismal. *Thomson.*

*To* LURK §, lûrk. *v. n.* [*luer*, Danish.] To lie in wait; to lie hidden; to lie close. *Spenser.*

LU'RKER, lûrk'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* A loiterer; a thief that lies in wait. *Bp. Hall.*

LU'RKING-PLACE, lûrk'-ĭng-plāse. *n. s.* Hiding-place; secret place. 1 *Sam.* xxiii.

LU'SCIOUS §, lŭsh'-ŭs. 357. *a.* [from the old word *lush*.] Sweet, so as to nauseate. *Burnet.* Sweet in a great degree. *Shak.* Pleasing; delightful. *South.*

LU'SCIOUSLY, lŭsh'-ŭs-lè. *ad.* Sweetly to a great degree. *Sherwood.*

LU'SCIOUSNESS, lŭsh'-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Immoderate sweetness. *Mortimer.*

LU'SERN, lū'-sêrn. *n. s.* A lynx.

LUSH, lŭsh. *a.* Juicy; full; succulent; rank. *Golding.*

LUSK §, lŭsk. *a.* [*lasche*, Fr.] Idle; lazy; worthless. *Dict.*

LUSK*, lŭsk. *n. s.* A lubber; a sot; a lazy fellow. *Bale.*

*To* LUSK*, lŭsk. *v. n.* To be idle; to lie idle, or unemployed. *Warner.*

LU'SKISH, lŭsk'-ĭsh. *a.* Somewhat inclinable to laziness or indolence. *Marston.*

LU'SKISHLY, lŭsk'-ĭsh-lè. *ad.* Lazily; indolently

LU'SKISHNESS, lŭsk'-ĭsh-nĕs. *n. s.* A disposition to laziness. *Spenser.*

LUSO'RIOUS, lū-sō'-rè-ŭs. *a.* [*lusorius*, Lat.] Used in play; sportive. *Burton.*

LU'SORY, lū'-sŏr-è. [For the *o*, see DOMESTICK.] *a.* Used in play. *Bp. Taylor.*

LUST §, lŭst. *n. s.* [lyrt, Sax.] Desire; inclination; will. *Exod.* xv. Carnal desire. *Shak.* Any violent or irregular desire. *Psal.* Vigour; active power. *Bacon.*

*To* LUST, lŭst. *v. n.* To desire carnally. *Greene.* To desire vehemently. *Sidney.* To list; to like. *Psalm* lxxiii. To have irregular dispositions *Numbers.*

LU'STFUL, lŭst'-fûl. *a.* Libidinous; having irregular desires. *Spenser.* Provoking to sensuality, inciting to lust. *Milton.* Vigorous. *Sackville.*

LU'STFULLY, lŭst'-fûl-è. *ad.* With sensual concupiscence.

LU'STFULNESS, lŭst'-fûl-nĕs. *n. s.* [lyrtfulner, Sax.] Libidinousness. *Sherwood.*

LU'STIHEAD, lŭs'-tè-hĕd. } *n. s.* Vigour; sprightLU'STIHOOD, lŭs'-tè hŭd. } liness; corporal ability. *Spenser.*

LU'STILY, lŭs'-tè-lè. *ad.* Stoutly; with vigour with mettle. *Fox.*

LU'STINESS, lŭs'-tè-nĕs. *n. s.* Stoutness; sturdiness; strength; vigour of body. *Spenser.*

LU'STLESS, lŭst'-lĕs. *a.* Not vigorous; weak. *Gower.*

LU'STRAL, lŭs'-trâl. *a.* [*lustralis*, Lat.] Used in purification. *Garth.*

*To* LU'STRATE §*, lŭs'-trāte. *v. a.* [*lustro*, Lat.] To purify. *Ld. Herbert.*

LUSTRA'TION, lŭs-trā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Purification by water. *Sandys.*

LU'STRE §, lŭs'-tûr. 416. *n. s.* [*lustre*, Fr.] Brightness; splendour; glitter. *Shak.* A sconce with lights. *Pope.* Eminence; renown. *Wotton.* [*lustrum*, Lat.] The space of five years. *Bolingbroke.*

LU'STRING, lŭs'-strĭng. [lŭte'-strĭng, *Sheridan.*] *n. s.* A shining silk; commonly pronounced *lute string*. See LUTESTRING.

LU'STROUS, lŭs'-trŭs. *a.* Bright; shining; luminous. *Bacon.*

*LU'STRUM**, lŭs'-trŭm. *n. s.* [Lat.] A space of five years; properly, the completion of fifty months *Gregory.*

LU'STWORT, lŭst'-wûrt. *n. s.* An herb.

LU'STY, lŭs'-tè. *a.* [*lustigh*, Teut.] Stout; vigorous; healthy; able of body. *Psalms.* Beautiful, handsome. *Gower.* Pleasant; delightful. *Spenser.* Saucy; sturdy. *Shakspeare.*

LU'TANIST, lū'-tăn-ĭst. *n. s.* [from *lute*.] One who plays upon the lute. *Tatler.*

LUTA'RIOUS, lū-tā'-rè-ŭs. *a.* [*lutarius*, Lat.] Living in mud. Of the colour of mud. *Grew.*

LUTA'TION*, lū-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*lutatus*, Lat.] The method of cementing chymical vessels close together.

LUTE §, lūte. *n. s.* [*luth, lut*, Fr.] A stringed instrument of musick. *Shak.* [*lutum*, Lat.] A composition like clay, with which chymists close up their vessels. *Garth.*

*To* LUTE, lūte. *v. a.* To close with lute, or chymist's clay.

LU'TER*, lū'-tûr. } *n. s.* A player on the lute.

LU'TIST*, lū'-tĭst. } *Hakewill.*

LU'TESTRING*, lūte'-strĭng. *n. s.* The string of a lute. *Sherwood.* A kind of silk. *Goldsmith.*

☞ This corruption of *lutestring* for *lustring* seems beyond recovery, and must be ranked with *asparagus*, *cucumber*, &c., which see. *W.*

LU'THERAN*, lū'-*th*ĕr-ăn. *n. s.* One who adheres to the doctrine and discipline of Luther. *Shak.*

LU'THERAN*, lū'-*th*ĕr-ăn. *a.* Denoting the doctrine or followers of Luther. *Burnet.*

LU'THERANISM*, lū'-*th*ĕr-ăn-ĭsm. } *n. s.* The doctrine of Luther. *Guthrie.*

LU'THERISM*, lū'-*th*ĕr-ĭsm.

LU'THERN*, lū'-*th*ĕrn. *n. s.* [*lucerna*, Lat.] An architectural term for a sort of window over the cornice, in the roof of a building.

LU'TULENT, lū'-tshŭ-lĕnt. 461, 503. *a.* [*lutulentus*, Lat.] Muddy; turbid.

*To* LUX§, lŭks. } *v. a.* [*luxo*, Lat.] To

*To* LU'XATE§, lŭks'-āte. } put out of joint; to disjoint. *Wiseman.*

LUXA'TION, lŭks-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of disjointing. *Bp. Hall.* Any thing disjointed. *Bp. Hall.*

*LUXE*, lŭks. *n. s.* [Fr.; *luxus*, Lat.] Luxury; voluptuousness. *Prior. Ob. J.*

LUXU'RIANCE, lŭg-zū'-rē-ănse. } 479. *n. s.* Exuberance; abundant or wanton plenty or growth. *Wiseman.*

LUXU'RIANCY, lŭg-zū'-rē-ăn-sē. }

LUXU'RIANT§, lŭg-zū'-rē-ănt. 479. *a.* [*luxurians*, Lat.] Exuberant; superfluously plenteous. *Bacon.*

LUXU'RIANTLY*, lŭg-zū'-rē-ănt-lē. *ad.* Abundantly. *Warton.*

*To* LUXU'RIATE, lŭg-zū'-rē-āte. *v. n.* [*luxurior*, Lat.] To grow exuberantly; to shoot with superfluous plenty. *Burton.*

LUXU'RIOUS, lŭg-zū'-rē-ŭs. *a.* Delighting in the pleasures of the table. Administering to luxury. *Milton.* Lustful; libidinous. *Shak.* Voluptuous; enslaved to pleasure. *Milton.* Softening by pleasure. *Dryden.* Luxuriant; exuberant. *Milton.*

LUXU'RIOUSLY, lŭg-zū'-rē-ŭs-lē. *ad.* Deliciously; voluptuously. *Shakspeare.*

LUXU'RIOUSNESS*, lŭg-zū'-rē-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Voluptuousness; lewdness. *Sherwood. Marston.*

LU'XURY§, lŭk'-shŭ-rē. *n. s.* [*luxuria*, Lat.] Voluptuousness; addictedness to pleasure. *Milton.* Lust; lewdness. *Shak.* Luxuriance; exuberance. *Bacon.* Delicious fare. *Addison.*

☞ For an investigation of the true pronunciation of this and the preceding words, see *Principles*, No. 479. *W.*

LY. When *ly* terminates the name of a place, it is derived from leaȝ, Saxon, a field. *Gibson.* When it ends an adjective or adverb, it is contracted from *lich*, *like*: as, *beastly*, *beastlike*; *plainly*, *plain like.*

LY'AM*, lī'-ăm. *n. s.* [See LIMEHOUND.] A kind of thong or leash for holding a hound in hand *Drayton.*

LYCA'NTHROPY, lī-kăn'-*th*rō-pē. *n. s.* [λύκος and ἄνθρωπος.] A kind of madness in which men have the qualities of wild beasts. *Bp. Hall.*

LY'DIAN*, lĭd'-ē-ăn. *a.* A species of the ancient musick; a soft and slow kind of air. *Milton.*

*To* LYE*. See *To* LIE.

LY'ING, lī'-ĭng. 410. *participial noun* from *lie.*

LY'INGLY*, lī'-ĭng-lē. *ad.* Falsely; without truth. *Sherwood.*

LYKE. *a.* for *like. Spenser.*

LYM*, lĭm. *n. s.* [See LIMEHOUND.] A bloodhound. *Shakspeare.*

LYMPH§, lĭmf. *n. s.* [*lympha*, Lat.] Water; transparent, colourless liquor. *Arbuthnot.*

LY'MPHATED, lĭm'-fā-tĕd. *a.* [*lymphatus*, Lat.] Mad. *Dict.*

LYMPHA'TICK, lĭm-făt'-ĭk. 509. *n. s.* The *lymphaticks* are slender, pellucid tubes, carried into the glands of the mesentery, receiving first a fine, thin lymph from the *lymphatick* ducts, which dilutes the chylous fluid. *Cheyne.* [*lymphaticus*, Lat.] A lunatick.

LYMPHA'TICK*, lĭm-făt'-ĭk. *a.* Denoting the vessels called *lymphaticks*. *Ellis.* Mad; raving; extravagant; enthusiastick. *Ld. Shaftesbury.*

LY'MPHEDUCT, lĭm'-fē-dŭkt. *n. s.* [*lympha* and *ductus*, Lat.] A vessel which conveys the lymph. *Blackmore.*

LY'NDEN *Tree.* A plant.

*LYNX*, lĭngks. 408. *n. s.* [Lat.] A spotted beast, remarkable for speed and sharp sight. *Locke.*

LYRE§, līre. *n. s.* [*lyra*, Lat.] A harp; a musical instrument to which poetry is supposed to be sung. *Milton.*

LY'RICAL, lĭr'-rē-kăl. } *a.* [*lyricus*, Lat.] Pertaining to a harp, or to odes or poetry sung to a harp; singing to a harp. *Milton.*

LY'RICK, lĭr'-rĭk.

LY'RICK, lĭr'-rĭk. *n. s.* A poet who writes songs to the harp. *Addison.*

LY'RIST, lī'-rĭst. 544. *n. s.* [*lyristes*, Lat.] A musician who plays upon the harp. *Pope.*



MHas, in English, one unvaried sound, by compression of the lips; as, *mine*, *tame*, *camp*; it is never mute. 407.

M*. A numeral letter signifying one thousand.

MAB§*, măb. *n. s.* The queen of the fairies, in the superstitious mythology of elder days; probably derived from the Welsh *mab*, anciently signifying a little child. *Shakspeare. A slattern. Ray.*

*To* MAB*, măb. *v. n.* To dress carelessly. *Ray.*

*To* MA'BBLE*, măb'-bl. *v. n.* To wrap up. See *To* MOBBLE. *Sandys.*

*MACARO'NI**, măk-ă-rō'-nē. *n. s.* [*maccaroni*, Ital.] A kind of paste meat boiled in broth, and dressed with butter, cheese, and spice. *B. Jonson.* A sort of droll or fool; and thence the application of the word to a fop. *Addison.*

MACARO'NICK*, măk-ă-rŏn'-ĭk. *n. s.* A confused heap or mixture of several things. *Cotgrove.*

MACARO'NICK*, măk-ă-rŏn'-ĭk. *a.* A kind of burlesque poetry, intermixing several languages, Latinizing words of vulgar use, and modernizing Latin words. *Warton.*

MACARO'ON, măk-ă-rōōn'. *n. s.* [*maccaroni*, Ital.] A pert, meddling fellow; a busy body. *Donne.* A kind of sweet biscuit, made of flour, almonds, eggs, and sugar.

MACA'W, mă-kâw'. *n. s.* A large species of parrot *Chambers.*

MACAW-TREE, mă-kâw'-trēe. *n s.* A species of the *palm-tree. Miller.*

MACE§, māse. *n. s.* [maȝȝa, Sax.; *maca*, Span.] An ensign of authority borne before magistrates. *Spenser.* [*mace*, old Fr.; *massa*, Lat.] A heavy blunt weapon; a club of metal. *Chaucer.* [*macis*, Lat.] A kind of spice. *Hill.*

MACEA'LE, māse'-āle. *n. s.* Ale spiced with mace. *Wiseman.*

MA'CEBEARER, māse'-bāre-ŭr. *n. s.* One who carries the mace before persons in authority. *Spect.*

*To* MA'CERATE§, măs'-sĕr-āte. *v. a.* [*macero*, Lat.] To make lean; to wear away. *Harvey.* To mortify; to harass with corporal hardships. *Spenser.* To steep almost to solution. *Smith.*

MACERA'TION, măs-sĕr-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] The act of wasting, or making lean. *Cockeram.* Mortification; corporal hardship. *Bacon.* Infusion, either with or without heat, where the ingredients are intended to be almost wholly dissolved. *Quincy.*

MACE-REED, māse'-rēēd. *n. s.* An herb.

MACHIAVE'LIAN*, măk-ē-ă-vēl'-yăn. *n. s.* [from Nicholas *Machiavel*, a Florentine of the fifteenth century.] A follower of the opinions of Machiavel. *Sir M. Sandys.*

MACHIAVE'LIAN*, mȧk-ē-ȧ-vēl'-yȧn. *a.* Denoting the notions of Machiavel; crafty; subtle; roguish. *Bp. Morton.*

MA'CHIAVELISM*, mȧk'-ē-ȧ-vēl-ĭzm. *n. s.* The notions of Machiavel; cunning; roguery. *Cotgrave.*

MA'CHINAL, mȧk'-kē-nȧl. 353. *a.* [*machina*, Lat.] Relating to machines. *Dict.*

*To* MA'CHINATE §, mȧk'-kē-nāte. *v. a.* [*machinor*, Lat.] To plan; to contrive. *Sandys.*

MACHINA'TION, mȧk-kē-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Artifice; contrivance; malicious scheme. *Shak.*

MA'CHINATOR*, mȧk'-kē-nā-tŭr. *n. s.* [Lat.] One who plots or forms schemes. *Glanville.*

MACHI'NE §, mȧ-shēēn'. 112. *n. s.* [*machina*, Lat.; *machine*, Fr.] Any complicated work in which one part contributes to the motion of another. *B. Jonson.* An engine. *Dryden.* Supernatural agency in poems. *Addison.* One name for a stage coach.

MACHI'NERY, mȧ-shēēn'-ĕr-ē. 112. *n. s.* Enginery; complicated workmanship. *T. Warton.* The *machinery* signifies that part which the deities, angels, or demons act in a poem. *J. Warton.*

MACHI'NING*, mȧ-shēēn'-ĭng. *a.* Denoting the machinery of a poem. *Dryden.*

MA'CHINIST, mȧ-shēēn'-ĭst. *n. s.* [*machiniste*, Fr.] A constructer of engines or machines. *Steevens.*

☞ Some minor criticks, of the lowest form, pronounce the first syllable of this word, as in *machinal*, *machination*, &c., with the first syllable as if spelled *mack*; but this arises from an ignorance of their respective etymologies: the former words are derived from the Latin, and *machinist* is a formation of our own from the French word *machine*. *W.*

MA'CILENCY, mȧs'-sē-lĕn-sē. *n. s.* Leanness. *Dict.*

MA'CILENT §, mȧs'-sē-lĕnt. *a.* [*macilentus*, Lat.] Lean.

MA'CKEREL, mȧk'-kĕr-ĭl. *n. s.* [*mackereel*, Dutch.] A sea-fish. *Carew.* [*maquerel*, old Fr.] A pander; a pimp.

MA'CKEREL *Gale*, mȧk'-kĕr-ĭl-gāle. A strong breeze. *Dryden.*

MA'CKEREL *Sky**, mȧk'-kĕr-ĭl-skī. A sky streaked or marked like a mackerel. *Hooke.*

MA'CROCOSM, mȧ'-krō-kŏzm. *n. s.* [μακρὸς and κόσμος.] The whole world, or visible system, in opposition to the microcosm, or world of man. *Watson.*

MACRO'LOGY*, mȧ-krŏl'-ō-jē. *n. s.* [μακρὸς and λόγος.] Long and tedious talk without matter. *Bullokar*

MACTA'TION, mȧk-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*mactatus*, Lat.] The act of killing for sacrifice. *Shuckford.*

*MA'CULA*, mȧk'-kū-lȧ. *n. s.* [Lat.] A spot. *Burnet.* [In physick.] Any spots upon the skin, whether those in fevers or scorbutick habits.

*To* MA'CULATE, mȧk'-kū-lāte. *v. a.* [*maculo*, Lat.] To stain; to spot. *Sir T. Elyot.*

MA'CULATE*, mȧk'-kū-lāte. *a.* Spotted; stained. *Shakspeare.*

MACULA'TION, mȧk-kū-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Stain; spot; taint. *Shakspeare.*

MA'CULE, mȧk'-ūle. *n. s.* A spot; a stain.

MAD §, mȧd. *a.* [*mod*, Goth.; *modban*, Sax.] Disordered in the mind; broken in the understanding; distracted. *Shak.* Expressing disorder of mind. *Milton.* Overrun with any violent or unreasonable desire. *Jer.* l. Enraged; furious. *Psalm* cii.

*To* MAD, mȧd. *v. a.* To make mad; to make furious; to enrage. *Sidney.*

*To* MAD, mȧd. *v. n.* To be mad; to be furious. *Wicliffe.* To be wild. *Spenser.*

MAD, mȧd. } *n. s.* [*mada*, Sax.] An earth-
MADE*, māde. § worm. *Ray.*

MA'DAM, mȧd'-ŭm. 88. *n. s.* [*ma dame*, Fr.] The term of compliment used in address to ladies of every degree. *Spenser.*

MA'DBRAIN, mȧd'-brāne. } *a.* [*mad* and *brain*.]
MA'DBRAINED, mȧd'-brān'd. § Disordered in the mind; hot-headed. *Shakspeare.*

MA'DCAP, mȧd'-kȧp. *n. s.* A madman; a wild, hot-brained fellow. *Shakspeare.*

*To* MA'DDEN, mȧd'-d'n. 103. *v. n.* To become mad; to act as mad. *Pope.*

*To* MA'DDEN, mȧd'-d'n. *v. a.* To make mad. *Thomson.*

MA'DDER, mȧd'-dŭr. 98. *n. s.* [mabbepe, Sax.] A plant. *Miller.*

MADE, māde. 75. Participle preterit of *make.*

MADEFA'CTION, mȧd-dē-fȧk'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of making wet. *Bacon.*

*To* MA'DEFY §, mȧd'-dē-fī. *v. a.* [*madefio*, Lat.] To moisten; to make wet.

MADEI'RA *Wine**, mȧ-dā'-rȧ-wīne. A rich wine made at the island of Madeira. *Shakspeare.*

*MADEMOISE'LLE**, mȧd-ĕm-wȧ-zĕl'. *n. s.* [*madamoiselle*, Fr.] A miss; a young girl. *Milton.*

MADGEHO'WLET, mȧdje-hŏŭ'-lĕt. *n. s.* [*machette*, Fr.] An owl.

MADHE'ADED*, mȧd-hĕd'-ĕd. *a.* Hotheaded; full of fancies. *Shakspeare.*

MA'DHOUSE, mȧd'-hŏŭse. *n. s.* A house where madmen are cured or confined. *L'Estrange.*

MA'DID*, mȧ'-dĭd. *a.* [*madidus*, Lat.] Wet; moist; dropping. *Bailey. Ob. T.*

MA'DLY, mȧd'-lē. *ad.* Without understanding; furiously. *Dryden.* Wildly; in disorder. *Collins.*

MA'DMAN, mȧd'-mȧn. 88. *n. s.* A man deprived of his understanding. 2 *Esdr.* xvi.

MA'DNESS, mȧd'-nĕs. *n. s.* Distraction; loss of understanding; perturbation of the faculties. *Shak.* Fury; wildness; rage. *K. Charles.*

*MADO'NA**, mȧ-dŏ'-nȧ. } *n. s.* [*mia ma donna*,
*MADO'NNA**, mȧ-dŏn'-nȧ. § Ital.] A name given to pictures of the Virgin Mary. *Rymer.* Term of compliment, like *madam*. *Shakspeare.*

MADRI'ER, mȧd-rēēr'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A thick plank armed with iron plates, having a cavity sufficient to receive the mouth of the petard when charged, with which it is applied against any thing intended to be broken down. *Bailey.* A long plank of broad wood used for supporting the earth in mining, carrying on saps, and the like. *Chambers.*

MA'DRIGAL, mȧd'-drē-gȧl. *n. s.* [Span. and Fr.] A pastoral song; any light, airy, short song. *Shak*

MA'DWORT, mȧd'-wŭrt. *n. s.* An herb.

MÆRE, mēēr. *ad.* It is derived from the Saxon mep, famous, great, noted: so *Ælmere* is all famous; *Æthelmere*, famous for nobility. *Gibson.*

*MAESTO'SO**, mā-ĕs-tŏ'-zō. [Ital.] A musical term, directing the part to be played with grandeur, and consequently slow, but yet with strength and firmness.

*To* MA'FFLE §, mȧf'-fl. *v. n.* [*maffelen*, Teut.] To stammer. *Barret.*

MA'FFLER, mȧf'-fl-ŭr. *n. s.* A stammerer. *Ainsworth.*

MAGAZI'NE §, mȧg-gȧ-zēēn'. 112. *n. s.* [*magazin*, Fr.] A store-house; commonly an arsenal or armory, or repository for provisions. *Raleigh.* For many years this word has signified a miscellaneous pamphlet, from a periodical miscellany called the *Gentleman's Magazine*, published under the name of Sylvanus Urban, which still continues to enjoy the favour of the world. *Goldsmith.*

MAGAZI'NER*, mȧg-gȧ-zēē'-nŭr. *n. s.* One who writes for a magazine. *Goldsmith.*

MAGE, mȧje. *n. s.* [*magus*, Lat.; *mage*, Fr.] A magician. *Spenser.*

MA'GGOT §, mȧg'-gŭt. 166. *n. s.* [maða, Sax.] A small grub, which turns into a fly. *Ray.* Whimsy; caprice; odd fancy. *Shakspeare.*

MA'GGOTTINESS, mȧg'-gŭt-tē-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of abounding with maggots.

MA'GGOTTY, mȧg'-gŭt-tē. *a.* Full of maggots. Capricious; whimsical. *Norris.*

MA'GGOTTYHEADED*, mȧg'-gŭt-tē-hĕd-ĕd. *a.* Having a head full of fancies. *Life of A. Wood.*

*MA'GI**, mā'-jī. *n. s.* pl. [Lat.] Wise men of the East. *Fotherby.*

MA'GIAN*, mā'-jē-ȧn. *a.* Denoting the magi of the East. *Peters.*

MA'GICAL, mȧd'-jē-kȧl. *a.* [*magicus*, Lat.] Acting, or performing by secret and invisible powers. *Shak*

Applied to persons using enchantment. *Sir T. Herbert*

MA'GICALLY. mȧd'-jė-kȧl-ė. *ad.* According to the rites of magick ; by enchantment. *Camden.*

MAGI'CIAN, mȧ-jĭsh'-ȧn. 88. *n. s.* [*magicien*, Fr.] One skilled in magick ; an enchanter ; a necromancer. *Locke.*

MA'GICK §, mȧd'-jĭk. 544. *n. s.* [*magia*, Lat.] The art of putting in action the power of spirits ; sorcery ; enchantment. *Shak.* The secret operations of natural powers. *Bacon.*

MA'GICK, mȧd'-jĭk. *a.* Acting or doing by powers superiour to the known power of nature ; enchanted ; necromantick. *Shak.* Done or produced by magick. *Milton.*

MAGISTE'RIAL §, mȧd-jĭs-tē'-rė-ȧl. *a.* [*magister*, Lat.] Such as suits a master. *K. Charles.* Lofty ; arrogant ; proud ; insolent ; despotick. *Brown.* Chymically prepared, after the manner of a magistery. *Grew.*

MAGISTE'RIALLY, mȧd-jĭs-tē'-rė-ȧl-ė. *ad.* Arrogantly ; with an air of authority. *Bacon.*

MAGISTE'RIALNESS, mȧd-jĭs-tē'-rė-ȧl-nĕs. *n. s.* Haughtiness ; airs of a master. *Nelson.*

MA'GISTERY, mȧd'-jĭs-tėr-ė. *n. s.* [*magisterium*, Lat.] A term made use of by chymists to signify sometimes a very fine powder, made by solution and precipitation ; but the most genuine acceptation is to express that preparation of any body wherein the whole, or most part, is, by the addition of somewhat, changed into a body of quite another kind ; as when iron or copper is turned into crystals of Mars or Venus. *Quincy.*

MA'GISTRACY, mȧd'-jĭs-trȧ-sė. *n. s.* [*magistratus*, Lat.] Office or dignity of a magistrate. *B. Jonson.*

MA'GISTRAL*, mȧd'-jĭs-trȧl. *a.* Authoritative ; suiting a magistrate or master ; magisterial. *Transl. of Boccalini.* Masterly ; artificial ; skilful ; cunning. *B. Jonson.*

MA'GISTRAL*, mȧd'-jĭs-trȧl. *n. s.* A sovereign medicine ; an artificial preparation. *Burton.*

MAGISTRA'LITY*, mȧd-jĭs-trȧl'-ė-tė. *n. s.* Despotick authority in opinions. *Bacon.*

MA'GISTRALLY, mȧd'-jĭs-trȧl-lė. *ad.* Despotically ; authoritatively ; magisterially. *Bp. Bramhall.*

MA'GISTRATE §, mȧd'-jĭs-trȧte. 91. *n. s.* [*magistratus*, Lat.] A man publickly invested with authority ; a governour. *Shakspeare.*

MAGISTRA'TICK*, mȧd-jĭs-trȧt'-ĭk. *a.* Having the authority of a magistrate. *Bp. Taylor.*

*MA'GNA CHA'RTA**, mȧg'-nȧ-kȧr'-tȧ. *n. s.* [Lat.] The great charter of liberties granted to the people of England in the ninth year of Henry the Third, and confirmed by Edward the First. *Addison.*

MAGNA'LITY, mȧg-nȧl'-ė-tė. *n. s.* [*magnalia*, Lat.] A great thing ; something above the common rate. *Brown. Ob. J.*

MAGNANI'MITY, mȧg-nȧ-nĭm'-ė-tė. *n. s.* Greatness of mind ; bravery ; elevation of soul. *Spenser.*

MAGNA'NIMOUS §, mȧg-nȧn'-ė-mŭs. *a.* [*magnanimus*, Lat.] Great of mind ; elevated in sentiment ; brave. *Milton.*

MAGNA'NIMOUSLY, mȧg-nȧn'-ė-mŭs-lė. *ad.* Bravely ; with greatness of mind. *Milton.*

MA'GNES*. See MAGNET.

MAGNE'SIA*, mȧg-nē'-zhė-ȧ. *n. s.* [*magnesie*, Fr.] A white alkaline earth, used in medicine, gently purgative.

MA'GNET §, mȧg'-nĕt. *n. s.* [*magnes*, Lat.] The loadstone ; the stone that attracts iron. *Dryden.*

MAGNE'TICAL, mȧg-nĕt'-ė-kȧl. } *a.* Relating to
MAGNE'TICK, mȧg-nĕt'-ĭk. 509. } the magnet. *Blackmore.* Having powers correspondent to those of the magnet. *Newton.* Attractive ; having the power to draw things distant. *Bacon.*

MAGNE'TICALLY*, mȧg-nĕt'-ė-kȧl-lė. *ad.* By the power of attraction. *Burton.*

MAGNE'TICALNESS*, mȧg-nĕt'-ė-kȧl-nĕs. }
MAGNE'TICKNESS*, mȧg-nĕt'-ĭk-nĕs. } *n. s.* Quality of being magnetick, or attractive. *Waterhouse.*

MA'GNETISM, mȧg'-nĕt-ĭzm. *n. s.* [Fr.] The tendency of the iron towards the magnet, and the power of the magnet to produce that tendency. *Reid.* Power of attraction. *Glanville.*

MA'GNIFIABLE, mȧg'-nė-fī-ȧ-bl. 183. *a.* Worthy to be extolled or praised. *Brown.*

MAGNI'FICAL, mȧg-nĭf'-fė-kȧl. } *a.* [*magnificus*
MAGNI'FICK, mȧg-nĭf'-fĭk. 509. } Lat.] Illustrious ; grand. *Fulke.*

*To* MAGNI'FICATE*, mȧg-nĭf'-ė-kȧte. *v. a.* To praise extremely ; to commend highly. *Marston Ob. T.*

MAGNI'FICENCE §, mȧg-nĭf'-fė-sĕnse. *n. s.* [*magnificentia*, Lat.] Grandeur of appearance ; splendour. *Milton.*

MAGNI'FICENT, mȧg-nĭf'-fė-sĕnt. *a.* Grand in appearance ; splendid ; pompous. *Milton.* Fond of splendour ; setting greatness to show. *Sidney.*

MAGNI'FICENTLY, mȧg-nĭf'-fė-sĕnt-lė. *ad.* Pompously ; splendidly. *Dryden.*

*MAGNI'FICO*, mȧg-nĭf'-fė-kō. *n. s.* [Ital.] A grandee of Venice. *Shakspeare.*

MA'GNIFIER, mȧg'-nė-fī-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that increases or enlarges. *Burton.* One that praises ; an encomiast ; an extoller. *Stafford.* A glass that increases the bulk of any object. *Shenstone.*

*To* MA'GNIFY §, mȧg'-nė-fī. 183. *v. a.* [*magnifico*, Lat.] To praise greatly ; to extol highly. *St. Luke* To make great ; to exaggerate ; to amplify. *Bacon.* To exalt ; to elevate ; to raise in estimation. 2 *Chron.* To raise in pride or pretension. *Dan.* xi. To increase the bulk of any object to the eye *Locke.* A cant word for *to have effect*. *Spectator.*

MAGNI'LOQUENCE*, mȧg-nĭl'-ō-kwĕnse. *n. s.* [*magniloquentia*, Lat.] A lofty manner of speaking ; boasting. *Bentley.*

MA'GNITUDE, mȧg'-nė-tūde. *n. s.* [*magnitudo*, Lat.] Greatness ; grandeur. *Milton.* Comparative bulk. *Raleigh.*

MAGNO'LIA*, mȧg-nō'-lė-ȧ. *n. s.* An exotick plant ; the laurel-leaved tulip tree. *Miller.*

MA'GOT-PIE*. See MAGPIE.

MA'GPIE, mȧg'-pī. *n. s.* [from *pie* and *mag*, to chatter.] A bird sometimes taught to talk. *Peacham.*

MA'GYDARE, mȧdje'-ė-dāre. *n. s.* [*magudaris*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

MAHO'GANY*, mȧ-hŏg'-ȧ-nė. *n. s.* A reddish wood brought from some of the West India islands, and the continent on the south of the Gulf of Mexico. In French, *Bois d'Acajou*. *Guthrie.*

MAHO'MEDAN*, mȧ-hŏm'-ė-dȧn. }
MAHO'METAN*, mȧ-hŏm'-ė-tȧn. } *n. s.* A Mussulman ; a
MAHO'METIST*, mȧ-hŏm'-ė-tĭst. } professor of
MAHU'METAN*, mȧ-hŭm'-ė-tȧn. } the religion of Mahomet. *Fulke.*

MAHO'METAN*, mȧ-hŏm'-ė-tȧn. *a.* Denoting the followers of the religion of Mahomet. *Prideaux.*

MAHO'METANISM*, mȧ-hŏm'-ė-tȧn-ĭzm. }
MAHO'METISM*, mȧ-hŏm'-ė-tĭzm. }
MAHO'METRY*, mȧ-hŏm'-ė-trė. } *n. s*
MAHU'METISM*, mȧ-hŭm'-ė-tĭzm. }
The religion of Mahometans. *Sir T. Herbert.*

*To* MAHO'METANIZE*, mȧ-hŏm'-ė-tȧn-īze. *v. a.* To render conformable to any mode or custom of the Mahometans. *Swinburne.*

MA'HOUND*, mȧ'-hŏŭnd. *n. s.* A contemptuous name of old for Mahomet ; sometimes also used by our ancestors for the devil, and sometimes for any savage character. *Skelton.*

MAID, mȧde. *n. s.* A species of skate fish. *Drayton.*

MAID §, mȧde. 202. } *n. s.* [mæ͡ɔ̈den, mæ͡ɔ̈en,
MA'IDEN §, mȧ'-dn. 103. } Sax.] An unmarried woman ; a virgin. *Shak.* A woman servant. *Shak.* [mæ͡ɔ̈en-cȋld, Sax.] Female. *Lev.* xii.

MA'IDEN, mȧ'-dn. 103. *a.* Consisting of virgins. *Addison.* Fresh ; new ; unused ; unpolluted. *Shak* Applied to assizes ; meaning where no person is condemned to die.

MA'IDEN*, mȧ'-dn. *a.* [mæ͡ɔ̈en, Sax.] Great ; strong. *Wallis.*

*To* MA'IDEN*, mȧ'-dn. *v. n.* To speak or act demurely, like a maiden. *Bp. Hall.*

☞ 559.—Fāte, fâr, fâll, fåt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

**MA'IDENHAIR**, mā'-dn-hāre. *n. s.* [*maiden* and *hair.*] A plant. *Peacham.*

**MA'IDENHEAD**, mā'-dn-hĕd. } *n. s.* Virginity;
**MA'IDENHODE**, mā'-dn-hōde. } virginal purity;
**MA'IDENHOOD**, mā'-dn-hŭd. } freedom from contamination. *Fairfax.* Newness; freshness; uncontaminated state. *Shakspeare.*

**MA'IDENLINESS***, mā'-dn-lē-nĕs. *n. s.* The behaviour of a maiden; gentleness; modesty. *Sherwood.*

**MA'IDENLIP**, mā'-dn-lĭp. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

**MA'IDENLIKE***, mā'-dn-līke. *a.* Like a maiden; modest; decent. *More.*

**MA'IDENLY**, mā'-dn-lē. *a.* Like a maid; gentle; modest; timorous; decent. *Shakspeare.*

**MA'IDENLY***, mā'-dn-lē. *ad.* In a maidenlike manner. *Skelton.*

**MA'IDHOOD**, māde'-hŭd. *n. s.* Virginity. *Shak.*

**MAIDMA'RIAN**, māde-mâre'-yăn. *n. s.* A kind of dance; but originally a woman, the queen of the May, and one of the company of our old morris dancers; but, after the morris degenerated into a piece of coarse buffoonery, this once elegant queen obtained the name of *Malkin*, or *Maukin*. *Temple.*

**MA'IDPALE**, māde'-pāle. *a.* Pale like a sick virgin. *Shakspeare.*

**MAIDSE'RVANT**, māde-sĕr'-vânt. *n. s.* A female servant. *Swift.*

**MAIL**, māle. 202. *n. s.* [*maille*, Fr.] A coat of steel network worn for defence. *Wotton.* Any armour. *Gay.* A postman's bundle; a bag; and, in modern times, the postman himself, or the conveyance by which the bag of letters is sent. [*male, malette*, Fr.] *Tatler.* A rent. [mal, Sax.] So used in the north of England. A spot. See MAILED and MOLE.

*To* **MAIL**, māle. *v. a.* To arm defensively; to cover, as with armour. *Shakspeare.* To bundle in a wrapper. *Shakspeare.*

**MA'ILED***, māl'd. *a.* [*maelen*, Teut.] Spotted; speckled. *Sherwood. Ob. T.*

*To* **MAIM**§, māme. *v. a.* [*mehaigner*, old Fr.] To deprive of any necessary part; to cripple by loss of a limb. *Shakspeare.*

**MAIM**, māme. *n. s.* Privation of some essential part; lameness produced by a wound or amputation. *Hooker.* Injury; mischief. *Shak.* Essential defect. *Hayward.*

**MA'IMEDNESS***, mā'-mĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* State of being lame or maimed. *Bolton.*

**MAIN**§, māne. 202. *a.* [mæʒen, Sax.] Principal; chief; leading. *Hooker.* Mighty; huge; overpowering; vast. *Shak.* Gross; containing the chief part. *Shak.* Important; forcible. *Davies.*

**MAIN**, māne. *n. s.* [mæʒn, Sax.] The gross; the bulk; the greater part. *Locke.* The sum; the whole; the general. *King Charles.* The ocean; the great sea. *Shak.* Violence; force. *Spenser.* A hand at dice. [*main*, Fr.] *Lord Dorset.* A cock-fighting match. *Brand.* The continent; the main land. *Bacon.* A hamper. *Ainsworth.* A course; a duct. *Acts of Parl.* 16 *Geo. III.* c. 56.

**MA'INLAND**, māne-lând'. *n. s.* [*main* and *land.*] Continent. *Spenser.*

**MA'INLY**, māne'-lē. *ad.* Chiefly; principally. *Milton.* Greatly; hugely; mightily. *Spenser.*

**MA'INMAST**, māne'-mâst. *n. s.* The chief or middle mast. *Dryden.*

**MA'INPERNABLE**, māne'-pĕr-nā-bl. *a.* [See MAINPRISE.] Bailable; that may be admitted to give surety.

**MA'INPERNOR**, māne'-pĕr-nŭr. *n. s.* Surety; bail. *Davies.*

**MA'INPRISE**, māne'-prīze. *n. s.* [*main* and *pris*, Fr.] Delivery into the custody of a friend, upon security given for appearance; bail. *Davies.*

*To* **MA'INPRISE**, māne'-prīze. *v. a.* To bail.

**MA'INSAIL**, māne'-sāle. *n. s.* The sail of the mainmast. *Acts*, xxxvii.

**MA'INSHEET**, māne'-shēēt. *n. s.* The sheet or sail of the mainmast. *Dryden.*

*To* **MA'INSWEAR***, māne'-swâre. *v. n.* [manþeþian, Sax.] To swear falsely. *Blount.*

*To* **MAINTA'IN**§, mĕn-tāne'. *v. a.* [*maintenir*, Fr.] To preserve; to keep. *Harvey.* To defend; to hold out. *Grew.* To vindicate; to justify. *Shak.* To continue; to keep up. *Shak.* To keep up; to support the expense of. *Shak.* To support with the conveniences of life. *Hooker.* To preserve from failure. *Blackmore.*

*To* **MAINTA'IN**, mĕn-tāne'. *v. n.* To support by argument. To assert as a tenet. *Dryden.*

**MAINTA'INABLE**, mĕn-tāne'-â-bl. *a.* Defensible; justifiable. *Hayward.*

**MAINTA'INER**, mĕn-tāne'-ŭr. *n. s.* Supporter, cherisher. *South.*

**MA'INTENANCE**, mĕn'-tĕn-ânse. [māne'-tè-nânse *Perry* and *Jones.*] *n. s.* [Fr.] Support; protection, defence. *Hooker.* Supply of the necessaries of life; sustenance; sustentation. *Hooker.* Continuance, security from failure. *South.*

**MA'INTOP**, māne-tŏp. *n. s.* The top of the main mast. *Dryden.*

**MA'INYARD**, māne'-yârd. *n. s.* The yard of the mainmast. *Arbuthnot.*

**MA'ISTER***, māse'-tŭr. *n. s.* [mæɼʒeɼ, Sax.] A master: formerly so written. *Spenser.*

**MA'ISTRESS***, māse'-trĕs. *n. s.* The old word for *mistress. Chaucer.*

**MAIZE**, māze. *n. s.* Indian wheat. A plant. *Miller.*

**MAJESTA'TICAL***, mâd-jĕs-tât'-ĕ-kâl. } *a.* Great
**MAJESTA'TICK***, mâd-jĕs-tât'-ĭk. } in appearance; having dignity. *Pococke.*

**MAJE'STICAL**, mâ-jĕs'-tè-kâl. } *a.* August; having
**MAJE'STICK**, mâ-jĕs'-tĭk. 509. } dignity; grand; imperial; regal; great of appearance. *Shak.* Stately; pompous; splendid. *Hooker.* Sublime; elevated; lofty. *Wotton.*

**MAJE'STICALNESS***, mâ-jĕs'-tè-kâl-nĕs. } *n. s.*
**MAJE'STICKNESS***, mâ-jĕs'-tĭk-nĕs. } State or manner of being majestick. *Oldenburg.*

**MAJE'STICALLY**, mâ-jĕs'-tè-kâl-ė. *ad.* With dignity, with grandeur. *Granville.*

**MA'JESTY**§, mâd'-jĕs-tè. *n. s.* [*majestas*, Lat.] Dignity; grandeur; greatness of appearance. *Psalm* xxix. Power; sovereignty. 1 *Chron.* xxix. Dignity; elevation of manner. *Dryden.* The title of kings and queens. *Shakspeare.*

**MA'JOR**§, mā'-jŭr. 166. *a.* [Lat.] Greater in number, quantity, or extent. *Hooker.* Greater in dignity. *Shakspeare.*

**MA'JOR**, mā'-jŭr. *n. s.* The officer above the captain; the lowest field officer. A mayor or head officer of a town. The first proposition of a syllogism, containing some generality. *Boyle.—Major-general.* The general officer of the second rank. *Tatler. Major-domo. n. s.* [*majeur-dome*, Fr.] One who holds occasionally the place of master of the house. *Howell*

**MAJORA'TION**, mâd-jŭr-â'-shŭn. *n. s.* Increase, enlargement. *Bacon.*

**MAJO'RITY**, mâ-jŏr'-ė-tè. *n. s.* The state of being greater. *Grew.* The greater number. *Addison.* Ancestry. *Brown.* Full age; end of minority. *Davies.* First rank. *Shak.* The office of a major.

*To* **MAKE**§, māke. *v. a.* [macan, Sax.] To create *Gen.* i. To form of materials. *Exod.* xxxii. To compose. *Shak.* To form by art what is not natural. *Spenser.* To produce or effect as the agent. *Shak.* To produce as a cause. *Prov.* xix. To do; to perform; to practise; to use in action. *Shak.* To cause to have any quality. *Hooker.* To bring into any state or condition. *Exod.* vii. To form; to settle; to establish. *Rowe.* To hold; to keep. *Dryden.* To secure from distress; to establish in riches or happiness. *Spenser.* To suffer; to incur. *Dryden.* To commit. *Dryden.* To compel; to force; to constrain. *Locke.* To intend; to purpose to do. *Spenser.* To raise as profit from any thing. *Shak.* To reach; to tend to; to arrive at. *Brown.* To gain. *Bacon.* To force; to gain by force. *Dryden.* To exhibit. *St. Luke.* To pay; to give. *Leviticus.* To put; to place. To turn to some use. *Dryden.* To incline to, to dispose to. *Brown.* To effect as an argument. *Hooker.* To represent; to show. *Baker.* To constitute. *Locke.* To amount to. *Gal.* ii. To mould; to form. *Ba-*

*con.* To fasten; to bar. *Shak.*—*To make away.* To kill; to destroy. *Sidney.* To transfer. *Waller.* *To make account.* To reckon; to believe. *Bacon.* *To make account of.* To esteem; to regard. *To make free with.* To treat without ceremony. *Dunciad.* *To make good.* To maintain; to defend; to justify. *Knolles.* To fulfil; to accomplish. *Shak.* *To make light of.* To consider as of no consequence. *St. Matthew.* *To make love.* To court; to play the gallant. *Addison.* *To make a man.* To make the fortune of a person. *Shak.* *To make merry.* To feast; to partake of an entertainment. *Shak.* *To make much of.* To cherish; to foster. *Sidney.* *To make of.* *What to make of,* is, how to understand. *Bacon.* To produce from; to effect. To consider; to account; to esteem. *Dryden.* To cherish; to foster. *Knolles.* *To make over.* To settle in the hands of trustees. *Hudibras.* To transfer. *Hammond.* *To make out.* To clear; to explain; to clear to one's self. *Dryden.* To prove; to evince. *Locke.* *To make sure of.* To consider as certain. *Dryden.* To secure to one's possession. *Dryden.* *To make up.* To get together. *Locke.* To reconcile; to compose. *Shak.* To repair. *Ezekiel.* To compose as ingredients. *Gov. of the Tongue.* To shape. *Arbuthnot.* To supply; to make less deficient. *Hooker.* To compensate; to balance. To settle; to adjust. *Shak.* To accomplish; to conclude; to complete. *Hooker.*

*To* MAKE, måke. *v. n.* To tend; to travel; to go any way. *Shak.* To contribute; to have effect. *Dryden.* To operate; to act as a proof, or argument, or cause. *Spenser.* To show; to appear; to carry appearance. *Josh.* viii. To compose poetry; to make by the imagination; to versify. *Spenser.*—*To make away with.* To destroy; to kill; to make away. *Addison.* *To make for.* To advantage; to favour. *Bacon.* *To make up for.* To compensate; to be instead. *Swift.* *To make with.* To concur. *Hooker.*

MAKE, måke. *n. s.* Form; structure; nature. *Glanv.*

MAKE, måke. *n. s.* [maca, Sax.] A companion; a mate; a match; a consort; an equal; a friend. *Chaucer.*

MA'KEABLE*, må'-kâ-bl. *a.* Effectible; feasible. *Cotgrave.*

MA'KEBATE, måke'-bâte. *n. s.* [*make* and *debate.*] Breeder of quarrels. *Sidney.*

MA'KELESS*, måke'-lĕs. *a.* Matchless; not to be equalled. *Chaucer.* Without a mate; deprived of a mate. *Shakspeare.*

MA'KEPEACE, måke'-pèse. *n. s.* Peacemaker; reconciler. *Shakspeare.*

MA'KER, må'-kŭr. 98. *n. s.* The Creator. *Apostles' Creed.* One who makes any thing. *Pope.* One who sets any thing in its proper state. *Ascham.* A poet. *Drayton.*

MA'KEWEIGHT, måke'-wâte. *n. s.* Any small thing thrown in to make up weight. *Phillips.*

MA'KING*, må'-kĭng. *n. s.* [macunȝ, Sax.] Composition; structure; form. *Shak.* A poem. *The Churle and the Byrde.*

MALACHI'TE, mål-â-kīte'. *n. s.* A stone sometimes entirely green, so as to resemble the leaf of the mallows, *μαλάχη*; sometimes it is veined with white, or spotted with blue or black. *Woodward.*

MALADMINISTRA'TION*. See MALEADMINISTRATION.

MA'LADY, mål'-â-dè. *n. s.* [*maladie,* Fr.] A disease; a distemper; a disorder of body. *Sidney.*

MALA'NDERS, mål'-ăn-dŭrz. *n. s.* [*malandre,* old Fr.] A dry scab on the pastern of horses.

MA'LAGA*, mål'-â-gâ. *n s.* A kind of wine imported from Malaga in Spain.

MA'LAPERT §, mål'-â-pĕrt. *a.* [*mal* and *pert.*] Saucy; quick with impudence; sprightly, without respect or decency. *Shakspeare.*

MA'LAPERTLY, mål'-â-pĕrt-lè. *ad.* Impudently; saucily. *Skelton.*

MA'LAPERTNESS, mål'-â-pĕrt-nĕs. *n. s.* Liveliness of reply without decency; quick impudence; sauciness. *Fotherby.*

*MALAPROPO'S*, mål-ăp-prò-pò'. *ad.* [*mal* and *apropos,* Fr.] Unsuitably. *Dryden.*

*To* MALA'XATE §, må-lăks'-âte. *v. a.* [*μαλάττω.*] To soften, or knead to softness, any body.

MALAXA'TION, mål-lăks-à'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of softening.

MALE §, måle. *a.* [Fr.] Of the sex that begets young; not female. *Locke.*

MALE, måle. *n. s.* The he of any species. *Bacon.* A budget; whence the present word *mail,* for a bag of letters. *Chaucer.*

MALE, måle, in composition, signifies *ill;* from *male,* Lat.

MALEADMINISTRA'TION, måle-ăd-mĭn-nĭs-trà'-shŭn. [mål-ăd-mĭn-nĭs-trà'-shŭn, *Sheridan* and *Perry.*] *n. s.* Bad management of affairs. *Swift.*

☞ I have given the first syllable of this and the succeeding words, compounded of *male,* the long sound of *a,* because I look upon *male* as a prefix not alterable in its sound in words of our own composition, any more than *arch, fore, mis, pre,* or *vice: arch* and *fore* are used separately as adjectives, which is not the case with *male;* but *mis, pre,* and *vice,* are never used out of composition, and are therefore exactly under the same predicament. *Dis,* not being a prefix of our own which we can apply to words at pleasure, alters the sound of *s* according to the presence or absence of the accent, or the nature of the succeeding consonants (see DIS); but *mis,* being applicable to any words, never alters the sound of *s.* 426. *Pre,* when prefixed to words of our own, as *pre-conceived, pre-supposed,* &c., never shortens the vowel, 530, 531, 532; and *vice,* in *vice-president, vice-admiral,* &c. might as well be changed into *vis-president,* and *vis-admiral,* as *male-content* and *male-practice* into *malcontent* and *malpractice.* But, though all our pronouncing dictionaries adopt the short sound of *a,* and some even leave out the *e,* yet, as analogy is so decidedly in favour of the long sound, and custom is not quite unanimous, the long sound ought certainly to have the preference with all who aim at correctness and consistency. W. Johnston is the only one who adopts this pronunciation; and Barclay, by putting a hyphen after *male,* seems to favour it. If custom has decided in favour of the short sound of *a,* the *e* ought to be omitted in writing, and then the spelling and sound would not be at variance; but, as this would lead to incurable evils in language, the pronunciation ought rather to conform to the orthography. *W.*

MA'LECONTENT*, måle'-kŏn-tĕnt. [mål'-kŏn-tĕnt, *Sheridan* and *Perry.*] *n. s.* One who is dissatisfied; one whom nothing pleases. *Spenser.*

MALECONTE'NTED, måle-kŏn-tĕn'-tĕd. } *a.*
MA'LECONTENT, måle'-kŏn-tĕnt. }
Discontented; dissatisfied. *Shakspeare.*

MALECONTE'NTEDLY, måle-kŏn-tĕn'-tĕd-lè. *ad.* With discontent.

MALECONTE'NTEDNESS, måle-kŏn-tĕn'-tĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* Discontentedness; want of affection to government. *Spectator.*

MALEDI'CENCY*, mål-è-dĭs'-ĕn-sè. *n. s.* [*maledicentia,* Lat.] Reproachful speech; proneness to reproach. *Atterbury.*

MALEDI'CENT*, mål-è-dĭs'-ĕnt. *a.* Speaking reproachfully; slanderous. *Sir E. Sandys.*

MALEDI'CTED, mål-è-dĭkt'-ĕd. *a.* Accursed. *Dict.*

MALEDI'CTION, mål-è-dĭk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*maledictio,* Lat.] Curse; execration; denunciation of evil. *Sidney.*

MALEFA'CTION, mål-è-făk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*male* and *facio,* Lat.] A crime; an offence. *Shakspeare.*

MALEFA'CTOR, mål-è-făk'-tŭr. *n. s.* An offender against law; a criminal. *Dryden.*

MA'LEFICE*, mål'-è-fĭs. *n. s.* [Fr.] Any wicked act; artifice; enchantment. *Chaucer.*

MALE'FICENT*, mâ-lĕf'-è-sĕnt. *a.* [*maleficus,* Lat.] Wicked; doing evil. *Burke.*

*To* MALEFI'CIATE*, mål-è-fĭsh'-è-âte. *v. a.* To bewitch. *Burton.*

MALEFICIA'TION*, mål-è-fĭsh-è-à' shŭn. *n. s.* Witchcraft. *Bp. Hall.*

MALE'FICK, } mål-lĕf'-fĭk. 509. } *a.* [*maleficus,*
MALE'FIQUE, } Lat.] Mischievous; hurtful. *Dict.*

MALE'NGINE*, mâ-lĕn'-jĭn. *n. s.* [*malengin,* Fr.] Guile; deceit. *Spenser.*

MAL'EPRA'CTICE, mâle-prâk'-tĭs. *n. s.* Practice contrary to rules.

MALESPI'RITED*, mâle-spĭr'-ĭt-ĕd. *a.* Having the spirit and courage of a man; high-minded. *B. Jonson.*

MA'LET*, mâ'-lĕt. *n. s.* [*malette*, Fr.] A budget; a portmanteau. *Shelton.*

*To* MA'LETREAT*. See *To* MALTREAT.

MALE'VOLENCE, mâ-lĕv'-vò-lĕnse. *n. s.* Ill-will; inclination to hurt others, malignity. *Shakspeare.*

MALE'VOLENT, mâ-lĕv'-vò-lĕnt. *a.* [*malevolus*, Lat.] Ill-disposed towards others; malignant. *Dryden.*

MALE'VOLENTLY, mâ-lĕv'-vò-lĕnt-lè. *ad.* Malignly; malignantly; with ill-will. *Howell.*

MALE'VOLOUS*, mâ-lĕv'-vò-lŭs. *a.* Malevolent; malicious. *Warburton.*

MA'LICE §, mâl'-lĭs. 140. *n. s.* [*malice*, Fr.] Badness of design; deliberate mischief. *Bp. Taylor.* Ill intention to any one; desire of hurting. *Shak.*

*To* MA'LICE, mâl'-lĭs. *v. a.* To regard with ill-will. *Spenser.*

MALI'CIOUS, mâ-lĭsh'-ŭs. *a.* [*malicieux*, Fr.] Ill-disposed to any one; intending ill; malignant. *Shakspeare.*

MALI'CIOUSLY, mâ-lĭsh'-ŭs-lè. *ad.* With malignity; with intention of mischief. *Swift.*

MALI'CIOUSNESS, mâ-lĭsh'-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Malice; intention of mischief to another.

MALI'GN §, mâ-lĭne'. 385. *a.* [*maligne*, Fr.] Unfavourable; ill-disposed to any one; malicious. *Bacon.* Infectious; fatal to the body; pestilential. *Bacon.*

*To* MALI'GN, mâ-lĭne'. *v. a.* To regard with envy or malice. *Spenser.* To mischief; to hurt; to harm. *Boyle.*

*To* MALI'GN*, mâ-lĭne'. *v. n.* To entertain malice. *Milton.*

MALI'GNANCY, mâ-lĭg'-nân-sè. *n. s.* Malevolence; malice; unfavourableness. *Shak.* Destructive tendency. *Wiseman.*

MALI'GNANT, mâ-lĭg'-nânt. *a.* [Fr.] Malign; envious; unpropitious; malicious. *Shak.* Hostile to life: as, *malignant* fevers. *Temple.*

MALI'GNANT, mâ-lĭg'-nânt. *n. s.* A man of ill intention; malevolently disposed. *Hooker.* It was a word used of the defenders of the church and monarchy by the rebel sectaries in the civil wars. *Hudibras.*

MALI'GNANTLY, mâ-lĭg'-nânt-lè. *ad.* With ill intention; maliciously; mischievously. *Shakspeare.*

MALI'GNER, mâ-lĭne'-ŭr. 386. *n. s.* One who regards another with ill-will. *Swift.* Sarcastical censurer. *Fulke.*

MALI'GNITY, mâ-lĭg'-nè-tè. *n. s.* [*malignité*, Fr.] Malice; maliciousness. *Tickell.* Contrariety to life; destructive tendency. *Hayward.* Evilness of nature. *South.*

MALI'GNLY, mâ-lĭne'-lè. *ad.* Enviously; with ill-will; mischievously. *Bale.*

MA'LISON*, mâl'-ĕ-sŭn. *n. s.* [old Fr.] A malediction. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

MA'LKIN, mâw'-kĭn. *n. s.* A kind of mop made of clouts for sweeping ovens; thence a frightful figure of clouts dressed up; thence a dirty wench. See MAIDMARIAN. *Shakspeare.*

MALL §, mâl. [mâll, *Perry* and *Jones*.] *n. s.* [*malleus*, Lat.] A kind of beater or hammer. *Addison.* A stroke; a blow. *Spenser.* A walk where they formerly played with malls and balls. *Pope.* [mâl, *Perry*.]

☞ This word is a whimsical instance of the caprice of custom. Nothing can be more uniform than the sound we give to *a*, before double *l*, in the same syllable: and yet this word, when it signifies a wooden hammer, has not only changed its deep sound of *a* in *all* into the *a* in *alley*, but has dwindled into the short sound of *e* in *mall*, a walk in St. James's Park, where they formerly played with malls and balls, and from whence it had its name; and, to crown the absurdity, a street parallel to this walk is spelt *Pall Mall*, and pronounced *pell-mell*, which confounds its origin with the French adverb, *pêle mêle*. For Bailey appears to derive the name of the street justly from *pellere malleo*, to strike with a mallet. That this word was justly pronounced formerly, we can scarcely doubt from the rhymes to it:

"——— With mighty *mall*
"The monster merciless him made to fall."
*Spenser.*

"And give that reverend head a *mall*
"Or two, or three, against a wall." *Hudibras*

As a corroboration of this, we find a large wooden club used for killing swine, called and spelt a *mall*; and the verb signifying to beat or bruise is spelt and pronounced in the same manner. The word *mallet*, where the latter *l* is separated from the former, is under a different predicament, and is pronounced regularly.—See *Principles*, No. 85. *W.*

*To* MALL, mâll. *v. a.* To beat or strike with a mall.

MA'LLARD, mâl'-lârd. 88. *n. s.* [*malart*, Fr.] The drake of the wild duck. *Shakspeare.*

MALLEABI'LITY, mâl-lè-â-bĭl'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* Quality of enduring the hammer; quality of spreading under the hammer. *Locke.*

MA'LLEABLE §, mâl'-lè-â-bl. 113. *a.* [*malleable*, Fr.] Capable of being spread by beating. *Quincy.*

MA'LLEABLENESS, mâl'-lè-â-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Quality of enduring the hammer; malleability; ductility. *Locke.*

*To* MA'LLEATE, mâl'-lè-âte. *v. a.* To hammer *Derham.*

MALLEA'TION*, mâl-lè-â'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Act of beating. *Gayton.*

MA'LLET, mâl'-lĭt. 99. *n. s.* [*maillet*, Fr.] A wooden hammer. *Boyle.*

MA'LLOWS, mâl'-lòze. *n. s.* [malepe, Sax.] A plant. *Dryden.*

MA'LMSEY, mâm'-zè. 401. *n. s.* [from *Malvasia*, a city of Peloponnesus.] A sort of grape. A kind of wine. *Chaucer.*

MA'LT §, mâlt. 79. *n. s.* [mealt, or malt, Sax.; *malt*, Teut.] Grain steeped in water and fermented, then dried on a kiln. *Bacon.*

*To* MALT, mâlt. *v. n.* To make malt. To be made malt. *Mortimer.*

MA'LTDUST, mâlt'-dŭst. *n. s.* *Maltdust* is an en richer of barren land, and a great improver of barley. *Mortimer.*

MA'LTFLOOR, mâlt'-flòre. *n. s.* A floor to dry malt. *Mortimer.*

MA'LTALENT*, mâl'-tâ-lĕnt. *n. s.* [old Fr.] Ill humour; spleen. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

MA'LTHORSE, mâlt'-hôrse. *n. s.* A term of reproach for a dull dolt. *Shakspeare.*

MA'LTMAN, mâlt'-mân. 88. } *n. s.* One who makes
MA'LTSTER, mâlt'-stŭr. } malt. *Swift.*

*To* MALTRE'AT*, mâl-trèèt'. *v. a.* [*male* and *treat*.] To use with roughness or unkindness. *Bp. Ellys.*

MA'LTWORM*, mâlt'-wûrm. *n. s.* [*malt* and *worm*.] A tippler. *Shakspeare.*

MALVA'CEOUS, mâl-vâ'-shŭs. *a.* [*malva*, Lat.] Relating to mallows.

MALVERSA'TION, mâl-vĕr-sâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Bad shifts; mean artifices. *Burke.*

MAM, mâm. } *n. s.* [*mamma*, Lat. This
MAMMA', mâm-mâ'. 77. § word is said to be found for the compellation of *mother* in all languages, and is therefore supposed to be the first syllables that a child pronounces.] The fond word for mother. *Prior.*

MA'MALUKE*, mâm'-â-lûke. *n. s.* [*Mamluc*, Arab.] One of those who are said to have been, originally, Circassian or Mingrelian slaves; and have, in modern times, been called the military force of Egypt. *Fuller.*

MAMME'E, mâm-mèè'. *n. s.* A tree so called. *Miller.*

*To* MA'MMER*, mâm'-mŭr. *v. n.* To stand in suspense; to hesitate. *Drant.*

MA'MMET, mâm'-mĭt 99. *n. s.* A puppet; a figure dressed up. *Shakspeare.*

MA'MMIFORM, mâm'-mè-fôrm. *a* [*mamma* and *forma*, Lat.] Having the shape of paps or dugs.

MAMMI'LLARY, mâm'-mĭl-lâ-rè. *a.* [*mammillaris* Lat.] Belonging to the paps or dugs. Denoting

two small protuberances, like nipples, found under the fore-ventricles of the brain, and supposed to be the organs of smelling. *Dr. Robinson.*

☞ I have departed from Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, Entick, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, and Dr. Johnson, in the accentuation of this word, and agree with Mr. Nares and Bailey in placing the stress upon the first syllable of this and similar words; as Dr. Johnson himself has done on *azillary, mazillary, papillary,* and *capillary;* and as all our orthoëpists but Dr. Kenrick on *miscellany.*—See ACADEMY. *W.*

MA'MMOCK §, mâm'-mŭk. 166. *n. s.* [of unknown etymology.] A shapeless piece. *Sir T. Herbert.*

*To* MA'MMOCK, mâm'-mŭk. *v. a.* To tear; to break; to pull to pieces. *Milton.*

*MA'MMON,* mâm'-mŭn. 166. *n. s.* [Syriack.] Riches. *St. Luke,* xvi.

MA'MMONIST*, mâm'-mŭn-ĭst. *n. s.* A worldly-minded person. *Hammond.*

MAN §, mân. 31. *n. s.* [man, mon, Sax.] Human being. *Shak.* Not a woman. *Shak.* Not a boy. *Dryden.* A servant; an attendant. *Sidney.* A word of familiar address, bordering on contempt. *Shak.* It is used in a loose signification like the French *on,* one, any one. *Locke.* One of uncommon qualifications. *Shak.* A human being qualified in any particular manner. 1 *Sam.* xvii. Individual. *Watts.* Not a beast. *Creech.* Wealthy or independent person. *Tillotson.* When a person is not in his senses, we say, he is not his own *man. Ainsworth.* A movable piece at chess or draughts.—*Man of war.* A ship of war. *Carew.*

MAN-MIDWIFE*, mân'-mĭd'-wĭf. *n. s.* A strange compound, denoting the man who discharges the office of a midwife. *Tatler.*

*To* MAN, mân. *v. a.* To furnish with men. *Shak.* To guard with men. *Shak.* To fortify; to strengthen. *Addison.* To tame a hawk. *Shak.* To attend; to serve; to wait on as a *man* or servant. *Shak.* To direct in hostility; to point; to aim. *Shakspeare.*

MA'NACLE §, mân'-nâ-kl. *n. s.* [*manicæ,* from *manus,* Lat.] Chain for the hands; shackles. *Shak.*

*To* MA'NACLE, mân'-nâ-kl. *v. a.* To chain the hands; to shackle. *Shakspeare.*

*To* MA'NAGE §, mân'-ĭdje. 90. *v. a.* [*menager,* Fr.] To conduct; to carry on. *Stillingfleet.* To train a horse to graceful action. *Knolles.* To govern; to make tractable. *Arbuthnot.* To wield; to move or use easily. *Newton.* To husband; to make the object of caution. *Dryden.* To treat with caution or decency. *Addison.*

*To* MA'NAGE, mân'-ĭdje. 90. *v. n.* To superintend affairs; to transact. *Dryden.*

MA'NAGE, mân'-ĭdje. *n. s.* [*menage,* Fr.] Conduct; administration. *Shak.* Use; instrumentality. *Bacon.* Government of a horse. *Shak.* Discipline; governance. *L'Estrange.*

MA'NAGEABLE, mân'-ĭdje-â-bl. *a.* Easy in the use. *Bacon.* Governable; tractable. *Bp. Taylor.*

MA'NAGEABLENESS, mân'-ĭdje-â-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Accommodation to easy use. *Boyle.* Tractableness; easiness to be governed.

MA'NAGEMENT, mân'-ĭdje-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*menagement,* Fr.] Conduct; administration. *Locke.* Prudence; cunning practice. *Dryden.* Practice; transaction; dealing. *Addison.*

MA'NAGER, mân'-ĭdje-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One who has the conduct or direction of any thing. *South.* A man of frugality; a good husband. *Temple.*

MA'NAGERY, mân'-ĭd-jêr-rè. *n. s.* Conduct; direction; administration. *Clarendon.* Husbandry; frugality. *Decay of Chr. Piety.* Manner of using. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

MA'NAKIN*. See MANNIKIN.

MANA'TION, mâ-nâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*manatio,* Lat.] The act of issuing from something else.

*MANCHE,* mânsh. *n. s.* [Fr.] A sleeve.

MA'NCHET, mânsh'-ĭt. 99. *n. s.* [corruption of *main cheat.* See CHEAT-BREAD.] A small loaf of fine bread. *Bacon.*

MANCHINE'EL *Tree,* mântsh-ĭn-ēēl'. *n. s.* [*mancanilla,* Lat.] A native of the West Indies, which grows to the size of an oak: its wood is of a beautiful grain, will polish well and last long. *Miller.*

☞ I do not hesitate to place the accent on the last syllable of this word, as this stress, not only its form, but the best usage, seems to require. Dr. Johnson and other orthoëpists place the accent in the same manner, contrary to Mr. Sheridan, who places it on the first syllable. *W.*

*To* MA'NCIPATE §, mân'-sè-pâte. *v. a.* [*mancipo,* Lat.] To enslave; to bind; to tie. *Burton.*

MANCIPA'TION, mân-sè-pâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* Slavery; involuntary obligation. *Waterhouse.*

MA'NCIPLE, mân'-sè-pl. 405. *n. s.* [*manceps,* Lat.] The steward of a community; the purveyor: it is particularly used of the purveyor of a college. *Chaucer.*

*MANDA'MUS,* mân-dâ'-mŭs. *n. s.* [Lat.] A writ granted by the court of King's Bench in the name of the king; so called from the initial word.

MANDARI'N, mân-dâ-rēēn'. 112. *n. s.* [*mandarim,* Portuguese.] A Chinese nobleman or magistrate. *Temple.*

☞ Dr. Johnson, and the other lexicographers after him, spell this word without the final *e.* It may be observed, that most of the names from the East came to us by missionaries, and the first accounts we have of those countries are from the French, which accounts for the manner in which we always hear it pronounced. *W.*

MA'NDATARY, mân'-dâ-târ-è. 512. *n. s.* [*mandataire,* Fr.] He to whom the pope has, by his prerogative, and proper right, given a mandate for his benefice. *Ayliffe.*

MA'NDATE, mân'-dâte. 91. *n. s.* [*mandatum,* Lat.] Command. *Hooker.* Precept; charge; commission, sent or transmitted. *Shakspeare.*

*MANDA'TOR,* mân-dâ'-tûr. *n. s.* [Lat.] Director. *Ayliffe.*

MA'NDATORY, mân'-dâ-tûr-è. 512. [For the *o,* see DOMESTICK.] *a.* Preceptive; directory. *Abp. Usher.*

MA'NDATORY*, mân'-dâ-tûr-è. *n. s.* One to whom a commandment or charge is given; as, to an apparitor, or other messenger, to execute a citation. *Fell.*

*To* MA'NDER*. See *To* MAUNDER.

MA'NDIBLE, mân'-dè-bl. 405. *n. s.* [*mandibula,* Lat.] The jaw; the instrument of manducation. *Smith.*

MANDI'BULAR, mân-dĭb'-bù-lâr. *a.* Belonging to the jaw. *Gayton.*

MA'NDIL*, mân'-dĭl. *n. s.* [*mardille,* old Fr.] A sort of mantle. *Sir T. Herbert.*

MANDI'LION, mân-dĭl'-ê-ŭn. *n. s.* [*mandiglione,* Ital.] A soldier's coat. A loose garment. *Ainsworth.*

MA'NDMENT*, mând'-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*mandement,* old Fr.] Commandment; direction. *Wiclife. Ob. T.*

MA'NDOLIN*, mân'-dò-lĭn. *n. s.* [*mandola,* Ital.] A kind of cithern.

MA'NDRAGORA*, mân-drâg'-ò-râ. } *n. s.* [man-
MA'NDRAKE, mân'-drâke. } δραγορα, Sax.] A plant. *Miller.*

MA'NDREL, mân'-drĕl. *n. s.* [*mandrin,* Fr.] An instrument to hold in the lathe the substance to be turned. *Moxon.*

MA'NDUCABLE*, mân'-dû-kâ-bl. *a.* That may be eaten; fit to be eaten. *Sir T. Herbert.*

*To* MA'NDUCATE §, mân'-dû-kâte. *v. a.* [*manduco,* Lat.] To chew; to eat. *Bp. Taylor.*

MANDUCA'TION, mân-dû-kâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* Eating; chewing. *Quincy.*

MANE §, mâne. *n. s.* [*maene,* Dutch.] The hair which hangs down on the neck of horses or other animals. *Sidney.*

MA'NEATER, mân'-ète-ûr. *n. s.* A cannibal; one that feeds upon human flesh.

MA'NED, mând. 459. *a.* Having a mane.

*MANE'GE**, mâ-nâzhe'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A place where horses are trained, or horsemanship taught; a riding-school. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

MANE'RIAL*, mâ-nè'-rè-âl. *a.* [*manerium,* Lat.] Manorial. *Warton.*

*MA'NES*, mā'-nēz. [See MILLEPEDES.] *n. s.* [Lat.] Ghost; shade; that which remains of man after death. *Dryden.*

MA'NFUL §, mān'-fûl. *a.* Bold; stout; daring. *Hudibras.*

MA'NFULLY mān'-fûl-è. *ad.* Boldly; stoutly. *Ablot.*

MA'NFULNESS, mān'-fûl-nĕs. *n. s.* Stoutness; boldness. *Bale.*

MA'NGANESE, mān'-gā-nēse. *n. s.* [*manganesia*, low Lat.] A name the glassmen use for many different substances, that have the same effect in clearing the foul colour of their glass.

MANGCO'RN, măng'-kôrn. [*Perry.*] *n. s.* [*mengen*, Dutch.] Corn of several kinds mixed.

MANGE §, mānje. *n. s.* [*mangeaison*, Fr.] The itch or scab in cattle. *B. Jonson.*

MA'NGER, māne'-jûr. 542. [See CHANGE.] *n. s.* [*mangeoire*, Fr.] The place or vessel in which animals are fed with corn. *L'Estrange.*

MA'NGINESS, māne'-jè-nĕs. *n. s.* Scabbiness; infection with the mange. *Sherwood.*

*To* MA'NGLE §, măng'-gl. 405. *v. a.* [*mangelen*, Dutch.] To lacerate; to cut or tear piece-meal; to butcher. *Shakspeare.*

*To* MA'NGLE*, măng'-gl. *v. a.* [*mangeln*, Germ.] To smooth linen; to calender.

MA'NGLE*, măng'-gl. *n. s.* A rolling-press for smoothing linen; a calender.

MA'NGLER, măng'-gl-ûr. *n. s.* A hacker; one that destroys bunglingly. *Bentley.*

MA'NGO, măng'-gō. *n. s.* A fruit of the East Indies brought to Europe pickled. *Mortimer.*

MA'NGONEL*, măng'-gò-nĕl. *n. s.* [*mangoneau*, old Fr.] An engine which threw large stones, and was employed to batter walls. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

MA'NGONISM*, măng'-gò-nĭzm. *n. s.* [*mangonisme*, Fr.] The art of setting off any thing. *Evelyn. Ob. T.*

*To* MA'NGONIZE*, măng'-gò-nīze. *v. n.* [*mangonizo*, Lat.] To polish a thing to make it sell the better. *B. Jonson. Ob. T.*

MA'NGROVE*, măng'-grōve. *n. s.* A plant which grows in salt-water rivers, both in the East and West Indies.

MA'NGY, māne'-jè. *a.* Infected with the mange; scabby. *Skelton.*

MA'NHATER, mān'-hāte-ûr. *n. s.* Misanthrope; one that hates mankind.

MA'NHOOD, mān'-hûd. *n. s.* Human nature. *Raleigh.* Virility; not womanhood. *Dryden.* Virility; not childhood. *Shak.* Courage; bravery; resolution; fortitude. *Sidney.*

MA'NIA §*, MA'NIE §*, mā'-nè-ā. *n. s.* [μανία.] Madness. *Chambers.*

MA'NIABLE*, mān'-nè-ā-bl. *a.* [Fr.] Manageable; tractable. *Bacon. Ob. T.*

MANI'ACAL, mā-nī'-ā-kāl. 506. *a.* [*maniacus*, Lat.]

MANI'ACK, mā'-nè-āk. 505.

MA'NIACK*, mā'-nè-āk. *n. s.* A mad person. *Shenstone.*

MANICHE'AN*, mān-è-kè'-ān. *n. s.* One of the

MANICHE'E*, mān-è-kèè'. followers of Manes, a Persian, who taught that there were two principles of all things, coeternal and coequal, the one good, the other evil. *Bp. Hall.*

MANICHE'AN*, mān-è-kè'-ān. *a.* Relating to the Manicheans. *Wollaston.*

MA'NICHEISM* mān'-è-kè-ĭzm. *n. s.* The impious doctrine of the Manichees. *Puller.*

MA'NICON*, mān'-è-kŭn. *n. s.* [Lat.] A kind of night-shade. *Hudibras.*

MA'NICHORD*, mān'-è-kôrd. *n. s.* [*manicordion*, Fr.] A musical instrument, like a spinet.

MA'NIFEST §, mān'-nè-fĕst. *a.* [*manifestus*, Lat.] Plain; open; not concealed. *Hooker.* Detected. *Dryden.*

MANIFE'ST, mān'-nè-fĕst. *n. s.* Declaration; publick protestation. *Dryden.*

*To* MANIFE'ST, mān'-nè-fĕst. *v. a.* [*manifesto*, Lat.] To make appear; to make publick; to show plainly; to discover. *Shakspeare.*

MANIFE'STABLE*. See MANIFESTIBLE

MANIFESTA'TION, mān-nè-fĕs-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Discovery; publication; clear evidence.

MANIFE'STIBLE, mān-nè-fĕs'-tè-bl. *a.* [properly *manifestable*.] Easy to be made evident. *Brown.*

MA'NIFESTLY, mān'-nè-fĕst-lè. *ad.* Clearly; evidently; plainly. *Bacon.*

MA'NIFESTNESS, mān'-nè-fĕst-nĕs. *n. s.* Perspicuity; clear evidence.

*MANIFE'STO*, mān-nè-fĕs'-tō. *n. s.* [Ital.] Publick protestation; declaration. *Addison.*

MA'NIFOLD §, mān'-nè-fōld. *a.* [manigfeald, Sax.] Of different kinds; many in number; multiplied; complicated. *Spenser.*

MANIFO'LDED, mān-nè-fōld'-ĕd. *a.* Having many complications or doubles. *Spenser.*

MA'NIFOLDLY, mān'-nè-fōld-lè. *ad.* In a manifold manner. *Sidney.*

MA'NIFOLDNESS*, mān'-nè-fōld-nĕs. *n. s.* State of being manifold; multiplicity. *Sherwood.*

MANI'GLIONS, mā-nĭg'-lè-ŏnz. *n. s.* [In gunnery.] Two handles on the back of a piece of ordnance, cast after the German form. *Bailey.*

MA'NIHOT*, MA'NIOC*, mā'-nè-ôk. *n. s.* A plant in the West Indies. *Miller.*

MANI'LIO*, mā-nĭl'-è-ò. *n. s.* A kind of ring or

MANI'LLE*, mā-nĭl'. bracelet worn by persons in Africa and Asia. *Sir T. Herbert.*

MA'NIKIN, mān'-nè-kĭn. *n. s.* [*manneken*, Teut.] A little man. *Shakspeare.*

MA'NIPLE §, mān'-è-pl. 405. *n. s.* [*manipulus*, Lat.] A handful. *B. Jonson.* A small band of soldiers. *May.* A fanon; a kind of ornament worn about the arm of the mass-priest. *Dering.*

MANI'PULAR, mā-nĭp'-pū-lâr. *a.* Relating to a maniple.

MANIPULA'TION*, mā-nĭp-ù-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* In mines, the manner of digging silver out of the earth.

MA'NKILLING*, mān'-kĭl-lĭng. *a.* Used to kill men. *Dryden.*

MANKI'LLER, mān'-kĭl-lûr. 98. *n. s.* Murderer. *Dryden.*

MANKI'ND §, mān-kīnd'. [See GUARD.] *n. s.* [mancynn, Sax.] The race or species of human beings. *Milton.* Humanity. *B. Jonson.*

☞ This word is sometimes improperly pronounced with the accent on the first syllable, and is even marked so by Dr. Ash. Milton, with his usual license, sometimes places the accent in this manner:

"——— where he might likeliest find
"The only two of *mankind*, but in them
"The whole included race, his purpos'd prey."

But Pope, in this particular, is a better guide, both in prose and verse:

"The proper study of *mankind* is man."
*Essay on Man.*

It may be asked, indeed, why *mankind* should not have the accent on the first syllable as well as *womankind*. It may be answered, so it has, when it is to distinguish it from *womankind*: but when it is used absolutely it includes *womankind*; and, to avoid the distinction which an accent on the first syllable would imply, it very properly throws the accent on the general and not on the specifick part of the word. *W.*

MA'NKIND, mān'-kīnd. *a.* Resembling man, not woman, in form or nature. *Frobisher.*

MA'NLESS, mān'-lĕs. *a.* Without men, not manned. *Bacon.*

MA'NLIKE, mān'-like. *a.* Having the complexion and proper qualities of man. *Sidney.* Becoming a man. *Hammond.*

MA'NLINESS, mān'-lè-nĕs. *n. s.* Dignity; bravery; stoutness. *B. Jonson.*

MA'NLING*, mān'-lĭng. *n. s.* A little man. *B. Jonson.*

MA'NLY, mān'-lè. *a.* Manlike; becoming a man; firm; brave; stout; undaunted; undismayed. *Shak* Not womanish; not childish. *Shakspeare.*

MA'NLY, mān'-lè. *ad.* With courage like a man.

MA'NNA, mān'-nā. *n. s.* [Hebrew.] A gum, or honey like juice concreted into a solid form. The product of two different trees, both varieties of the ash:

when the heats are free from rain, these trees exsudate a white honey juice, which concretes into what we call *manna*. *Hill*.

MA'NNER§, mân'-nûr. 418. *n. s.* [*maniere*, Fr.] Form; method. *Dryden*. Custom; habit; fashion. *Heb.* x. Certain degree. *Bacon*. Sort; kind. *Shak*. Mien; cast of the look. *Richardson*. Peculiar way; distinct mode of person. *Clarendon*. Way; mode: of things. *Atterbury*. In the plural: character of the mind. *Addison*. In the plural: general way of life; morals; habits. *Bacon* In the plural: ceremonious behaviour; studied civility. *Shak.*—*To take in or with the manner*. To catch in the actual commission of a crime; to be caught in the fact. [written *mainour*, in our old law-books; from the French *manier*, to seize with the hand.] *Numb.* v.

*To* MA'NNER*, mân'-nûr. *v. a.* To instruct in morals; to form. *Shakspeare*.

MA'NNERIST*, mân'-nûr-îst. *n. s.* An artist who performs all his works in one unvaried manner. *Churchill*.

MA'NNERLINESS, mân'-nûr-lè-nês. *n. s.* Civility; ceremonious complaisance. *Hale*.

MA'NNERLY, mân'-nûr-lè. *a.* Civil; ceremonious; complaisant. *Shakspeare*.

MA'NNERLY, mân'-nûr-lè. *ad.* Civilly; without rudeness. *Shakspeare*.

MA'NNIKIN, mân'-nè-kîn. *n. s.* [*manneken*, Teut.] A little man; a dwarf.

MA'NNISH, mân'-nîsh. *a.* Human; belonging to the human species. *Gower*. Having the appearance of a man; bold; masculine; impudent. *Sidney*.

*MANŒU'VRE**, mân-öö'-vûr. *n. s.* [Fr.] Originally, in the French language, the service of a vassal to his lord; then, an operation of military tacticks, a stratagem; naval skill in managing a ship; any kind of management. *Burke*.

☞ The triphthong *oeu* has no correspondent sound in our language, and I have given it what I thought the nearest to it; but, as the word seems to be universally adopted, it ought to be anglicised, and may be safely pronounced as I have marked it by those who cannot give it the exact French sound. *W*.

*To* MANŒU'VRE*, mân-öö'-vûr. *v. n.* To manage military or naval tacticks skilfully; to carry on any operation adroitly.

MA'NOR§, mân'-nûr. 418. *n. s.* [*manoir*, old Fr.] In common law, a rule or government which a man hath over such as hold land within his fee. A jurisdiction and royalty incorporeal. *Cowel*.

MANOR-HOUSE*, mân'-nûr-hôûs. } *n. s.* The
MANOR-SEAT*, mân'-nûr-sète. } house of the lord or owner of the manor. *Cowley*.

MANO'RIAL*, mâ-nò'-rè-âl. *a.* Belonging to a manor; denoting a manor.

MA'NQUELLER, mân'-kwêl-lûr. *n. s.* [mancpellepe, Sax.] A murderer; a mankiller; manslayer. *Wiclife*.

MANSE, mânse. *n. s.* [old Fr.; *mansio*, Lat.] Farm and land. *Warton*. A parsonage house. *Life of Bp. Kennet*.

MA'NSION§, mân'-shûn. *n. s.* [*mansio*, Lat.] The lord's house in a manor. Place of residence; abode; house. *Sidney*. Residence; abode. *Denham*.

*To* MA'NSION*, mân'-shûn. *v. n.* To dwell as in a mansion. *Mede*.

MA'NSIONRY*, mân'-shûn-rè. *n. s.* Place of residence. *Shakspeare. Ob. T.*

MANSLA'UGHTER, mân'-slâw-tûr. *n. s.* Murder; destruction of the human species. *Ascham*. [In law.] The act of killing a man not wholly without fault, though without malice: punished by forfeiture. *Foster*.

MA'NSLAYER, mân'-slâ-ûr. *n. s.* [manplaga, Sax.] One that has killed another. *Numb.* xxxv.

MA'NSTEALER*, mân'-stèèl-ûr. *n. s.* One that steals and sells men. 1 *Tim.* i.

MA'NSTEALING*, mân'-stèèl-îng. *part. a.* Stealing men, in order to sell them. *Brown*.

MANSUE'TE§, mân'-swète. *a.* [*mansuetus*, Lat.] Mild; gentle; goodnatured; tame; not ferocious; not wild. *Chaucer*.

MA'NSUETUDE, mân'-swè-tûde. 334. *n.s.* [*mansuetudo*, Lat.] Mildness; gentleness; tameness. *Bryskett*.

*To* MA'NSWEAR*. See *To* MAINSWEAR.

MA'NTEL, mân'-tl. 103. *n. s.* [*mantel*, Germ.] Work raised before a chimney to conceal it. *Wotton*.

MA'NTELET, mân-tè-lèt'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A small cloak. *Chaucer*. [In fortification.] A kind of movable penthouse, driven before the pioneers, to shelter them from the enemy's small shot. *Harris*.

MANTI'GER, mân-tî'-gûr. 98. *n. s.* [*mantichora*, Lat.; *manticore*, Fr.] A large monkey or baboon. *Arbuthnot*.

MA'NTLE§, mân'-tl. 405. *n. s.* [mæntel, Sax.] A kind of cloak or garment thrown over the rest of the dress. *Shakspeare*.

*To* MA'NTLE, mân'-tl. *v. a.* To cloak; to cover; to disguise. *Spenser*.

*To* MA'NTLE, mân'-tl. *v. n.* To spread the wings as a hawk in pleasure. *Milton*. To joy; to revel. *Spenser*. To be expanded; to spread luxuriantly. *Milton*. To gather any thing on the surface; to froth. *Shakspeare*. To ferment; to be in sprightly agitation. *Smith*.

MA'NTLING*, mân'-tl-îng. *n. s.* [In heraldry.] The representation of a mantle, or any drapery, that is drawn about a coat of arms.

MA'NTO*, mân'-tò. *n. s.* [Ital.] A robe; a cloak. *Ricaut*.

MANTO'LOGY†, mân-tôl'-ò-jè. *n. s.* The gift of prophecy. *Mason*.

MA'NTUA, mân'-tshû-â. 333. [mân'-tâ, *Sheridan*; mân'-tù, *Perry*.] *n. s.* [*μανδύας*.] A lady's gown. *Pope*.

☞ Dr. Johnson says, this word was probably corrupted from the French *manteau*: and Mr. Elphinston, in his zeal for an homophonous orthography, as it may be called, says, "*Manteau*, not *mantua*, having given title "to the silk, the maker of *mantoes*, or *mantows*, will "have the honour of leading the fashions at the court "of truth, when, under so glorious patronage, she announces herself a *mantoemaker*, or *mantowmaker*. "*Paduasoy* is a similar falsification of *podesoy*, the "English offspring of the French *poudèsoie*. The Italian cities are much obliged to affectation, for having "so long complimented them at her own expense. "Guided by etymology, she had no business with the "sound; and a stranger to analogy was not likely to "know, that a *mantle*, *mantoe*, or *cloke*, was probably "the first silken task of the English *mantoemaker*." *W*.

MA'NTUAMAKER, mân'-tû-mâ'-kûr. 333. *n. s.* One who makes gowns for women. *Addison*.

MA'NUAL§, mân'-ù-âl. *a.* [*manualis*, Lat.] Performed by the hand. *Dryden*. Used by the hand. *Clarendon*.

MA'NUAL, mân'-ù-âl. *n. s.* A small book, such as may be carried in the hand. *Hale*.

MA'NUARY*, mân'-ù-â-rè. *a.* Performed by the hand. *Fotherby*.

MANU'BIAL, mâ-nù'-bè-âl. *a.* [*manubiæ*, Lat.] Belonging to spoil; taken in war. *Dict*.

*MANU'BRIUM*, mâ-nù'-brè-ûm. *n. s.* [Lat.] A handle. *Boyle*.

MANUDU'CTION§, mân-nù-dŭk'-shûn. *n. s.* [*manuductio*, Lat.] Guidance by the hand. *Brown*.

MANUDU'CTOR*, mân-nù-dŭk'-tûr. *n. s.* Conductor; guide. *Jordan*.

MA'NUFACT*, mân'-nù-fâkt. *n. s.* Any thing made by art. *Maydman. Ob. T.*

MANUFA'CTORY*, mân-nù-fâk'-tûr-è. *n. s.* The practice of making any piece of workmanship. *Ld. Bolingbroke*. The place where a manufactory is carried on. *Guthrie*.

MANUFA'CTURE§, mân-nù-fâk'-tshûre. 461. *n. s.* [*manus* and *facio*, Lat.] The practice of making any piece of workmanship. Any thing made by art. *Dryden*.

*To* MANUFA'CTURE, mân-nù-fâk'-tshûre. 463. *v. a.* [*manufacturer*, Fr.] To make by art and labour; to form by workmanship. To employ in work; to work up.

*To* MA'NUFACTURE*, mân-nù-fâk'-tshûre. *v. n.* To be engaged in any manufacture. *Boswell.*

MANUFA'CTURER, mân-nù-fâk'-tshù-rûr. *n. s.* A workman; an artificer. *Watts.*

*To* MA'NUMISE §, mân'-nù-mize. *v. a.* [*manumitto*, Lat.] To set free; to dismiss from slavery. *Knolles.*

MANUMI'SSION, mân-nù-mîsh'-ûn. *n. s.* [*manumissio*, Lat.] The act of giving liberty to slaves. *Brown.*

*To* MA'NUMIT, mân-nù-mît'. *v. a.* To release from slavery. *Dr. Taylor.*

MANU'RABLE, mâ-nù'-râ-bl. 405. *a.* Capable of cultivation. *Hale.*

MANU'RAGE*, mâ-nù'-rîdje. *n. s.* Cultivation. *Warner.*

MANU'RANCE, mâ-nù'-rânse. *n. s.* Agriculture; cultivation. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

*To* MANU'RE §, mâ-nûre'. *v. a.* [*manouvrer*, Fr.] To cultivate by manual labour. *Milton.* To dung; to fatten with composts. *Woodward.* To fatten as a compost. *Addison.*

MANU'RE, mâ-nûre'. *n. s.* Soil to be laid on lands; dung or compost to fatten land. *Dryden.*

MANU'REMENT, mâ-nûre'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Cultivation; improvement. *Wotton.*

MANU'RER, mâ-nù'-rûr. 98. *n. s.* He who manures land; a husbandman.

MA'NUSCRIPT, mân'-ù-skrĭpt. *n. s.* [*manuscriptum*, Lat.] A book written, not printed. *Wotton.*

MA'NUTENENCY*, mân'-ù-tè-nĕn-sè. *n. s.* [*manutentia*, Lat.] Support; maintenance. *Abp. Sancroft.*

MA'NY, mĕn'-nè. 89. *a.* comp. *more*, superl. *most.* [mænıg, Sax.] Consisting of a great number; numerous; more than few. *Judg.* xvi. Marking number indefinite, or comparative. *Ex.* xxxv. Powerful: with *too*, in low language. *L'Estrange.*

MA'NY §, mĕn'-nè. *n. s.* A multitude; a company; a great number; people. *Spenser.* Retinue of servants; household; family. [*magnie*, old Fr.] *Chaucer. Many* is used much in composition.

MA'NYCOLOURED, mĕn'-nè-kûl-lûrd. *a.* Having various colours. *Shakspeare.*

MA'NYCORNERED, mĕn'-nè-kôr-nûrd. *a.* Polygonal; having corners more than twelve. *Dryden.*

MA'NYHEADED, mĕn'-nè-hĕd-dĕd. *a.* Having many heads. *Sidney.*

MA'NYLANGUAGED, mĕn-nè-lâng'-gwĭdjd. *a.* Having many languages. *Pope.*

MA'NYPEOPLED, mĕn-nè-pè'-pld. *a.* Numerously populous. *Sandys.*

MA'NYTIMES, mĕn'-nè-tîmz. an adverbial phrase. Often; frequently. *Addison.*

MAP §, mâp. *n. s.* [*mappa*, low Lat.] A geographical picture, on which lands and seas are delineated according to the longitude and latitude. *Sidney.*

*To* MAP, mâp. *v. a* To delineate; to set down. *Bp. Hall.*

MA'PLE *Tree*, mâ'-pl-trèe. 405. *n. s.* A tree. *Miller.*

MA'PPERY, mâp'-pûr-è. *n. s.* [from *map.*] The art of planning and designing. *Shakspeare.*

*To* MAR §, mâr. 78. *v. a.* [amỹrran, Sax.] To injure; to spoil; to hurt; to mischief; to damage. *Spenser.*

MAR*, mâr. *n. s.* A blot; an injury. *Ascham.* [*mir*, Goth.] A mere or small lake. *Grose.*

*MARANA' THA*, mâr-â-nâth'-â. 92. *n. s.* [Syriack.] It signifies, *The Lord comes*, or, *The Lord is come*: it was a form of the denouncing or anathematizing among the Jews. *Calmet.*

☞ Mr. Sheridan, in placing the accent on the second syllable of this word, differs from Dr. Johnson, and every other orthoëpist, who uniformly accent the word on the third syllable, as I have done. *W.*

MARA'SMUS, mâ-râz'-mûs. *n. s.* [μαρασμὸς, from μαραίνω.] A consumption, in which persons waste much of their substance. *Harvey.*

MARA'UDER §*, mâ-rô'-dûr. [mâ-rô'-dûr, *Perry*; mâ-râw'-dûr, *Jones.*] *n. s.* [*maradeur*, Fr.] A plunderer; a pillager. *Harte.*

MARA'UDING*, mâ-rô'-dĭng. *a.* Roving about in quest of plunder; robbing; destroying.

MARAVE'DI*, mâr-â-vè'-dè. *n. s.* [Arab.] A small Spanish copper coin, of less value than our farthing.

MA'RBLE §, mâr'-bl. 405. *n. s.* [*marbre*, Fr.; *marmor*, Lat.] Stone used in statues and elegant buildings, capable of a bright polish. *Shak.* Little balls supposed to be of marble, with which children play. *Arbuthnot.* A stone remarkable for the sculpture or inscription; as, the Oxford *marbles.*

MA'RBLE, mâr'-bl. *a.* Made of marble. *Waller.* Variegated, or stained like marble. *Sidney.*

*To* MA'RBLE, mâr'-bl. *v. a.* [*marbrer*, Fr.] To variegate, or vein like marble. *Boyle.*

MA'RBLEHEARTED, mâr'-bl-hârt-ĕd. *a.* Cruel; insensible; hard-hearted. *Shakspeare.*

MA'RCASITE, mâr'-kâ-site. 155. *n. s.* A solid, hard fossil, found among the veins of ores, or in the fissures of stone: very frequent in the mines of Cornwall, where the workmen call it *mundick. Hill.*

MARCH, mârtsh. 352. *n. s.* [from *Mars.*] The third month of the year. *Peacham.*

*To* MARCH §, mârtsh. *v. n.* [*marcher*, Fr.] To move in military form. *Shak.* To walk in a grave, deliberate, or stately manner. *Sidney.*

*To* MARCH, mârtsh. *v. a.* To put in military movement. *Boyle.* To bring in regular procession. *Prior.*

*To* MARCH*, mârtsh. *v. n.* To border; to join. *Gower.*

MARCH, mârtsh. *n. s.* Military movement; journey of soldiers. *Bacon.* Grave and solemn walk. *Pope.* Deliberate or laborious walk. *Addison.* Signal to move. *Knolles. Marches*, without a singular. [*marka*, Gothick; mearc, Sax.; *marche*, Fr.] Borders; limits; confines. *Shakspeare.*

MA'RCHER, mârtsh'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* President of the marches or borders. *Davies.*

MA'RCHING*, mârtsh'-ĭng. *n. s.* Military movement; passage of soldiers. 1 *Macc.* vi.

MA'RCHIONESS, mâr'-tshûn-ĕs. 238, 352. *n. s.* [See MARQUIS.] The wife of a marquis; a lady raised to the rank of marquis. *Shakspeare.*

MA'RCHPANE, mârtsh'-pâne. *n. s.* [*massepane*, Fr.] A kind of sweet bread or biscuit. *Sidney.*

MA'RCID §, mâr'-sĭd. *a.* [*marcidus*, Lat.] Lean; pining; withered. *Harvey.*

MA'RCOUR, mâr'-kûr. 314. *n. s.* [*marcor*, Lat.] Leanness; the state of withering; waste of flesh. *Brown.*

MARD*. See MERD.

MARE §, mâre. *n. s.* [mare, Sax.] The female of a horse. *Dryden.* [from *mara*, the name of a spirit imagined, by the nations of the north, to torment sleepers.] A kind of torpor or stagnation, which seems to press the stomach with a weight; the night hag. *Bacon.*

MA'RESCHAL, mâr'-shâl. *n. s.* [Fr.] A chief commander of an army. *Prior.*

MA'RGARITE, mâr'-gâ-rite. 155. *n. s.* [*margarita*, Lat.] A pearl. *Bp. King.*

MA'RGARITES, mâr'-gâ-rîtes. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

MARGE §, mârje. } *n. s.* [*margo*, Lat.; *marge*,
MA'RGENT §, mâr'-jĕnt. } Fr.] The border; the
MA'RGIN §, mâr'-jĭn. } brink; the edge; the verge. *Spenser.* The edge of a page left blank. *Shakspeare.* The edge of a wound or sore. *Sharp.*

*To* MA'RGENT*, mâr'-jĕnt. } *v. a.* To mark or note
*To* MA'RGIN*, mâr'-jĭn. } in the margin of a book. *Mirror for Magistrates.* To border. *Bourne.*

MA'RGINAL, mâr'-jè-nâl. *a.* [Fr.] Placed, or written on the margin. *Hooker.*

MA'RGINALLY*, mâr'-jĭn-âl-lè. *ad.* In the margin of the book. *Abp. Newcome.*

*To* MA'RGINATE*, mâr'-jĭn-âte. *v. a.* To make brims or margents. *Cockeram.*

MA'RGINATED, mâr'-jè-nâ-tĕd. *a.* Having a margin.

MA'RGRAVE, mâr'-grâve. *n. s.* [*marck* and *graff*, Germ.] A title of sovereignty in Germany. *Robinson.*

MA'RIETS, mâr'-rè-ĕts. 81. *n. s.* A kind of violet. *Dict.*

MA'RIGOLD, mâr'-rè-gōld. 81. *n. s.* [*Mary* and *gold.*] A yellow flower. *Miller.*

☞ The *a* in the first syllable of this word is, by Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Buchanan, pronounced long and slender, as in the proper name *Mary*: and this is supposed to be the true sound, as it is imagined the flower was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin: but Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, and W. Johnston, give the *a* the short sound, as in *marry*; and in this they appear not only more agreeable to general usage, but to that prevailing tendency of shortening the antepenultimate vowel, which runs through the language. 503, 535. Losing the simple in the compound can be no objection, when we reflect on the frequency of this coalition. 515. Nor is it unworthy of observation, that *gold*, in this word, preserves its true sound, and is not corrupted into *goold*. *W.*

*To* MA'RINATE, mâr'-rè-nâte. *v. a.* [*mariner*, Fr.] To salt fish, and then preserve them in oil or vinegar. *King.*

MARI'NE §, mâ-rèèn'. 112. *a.* [*marin*, Fr.; *marinus*, Lat.] Belonging to the sea. *Hayward.*

MARI'NE, mâ-rèèn'. *n. s.* Sea affairs. *Arbuthnot.* A soldier taken on shipboard, to be employed in descents upon the land.

MA'RINER, mâr'-rĭn-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* [*marinier*, Fr.; manman, Sax.] A seaman; a sailor. *Spenser.*

MA'RISH §, mâr'-ĭsh. *n. s.* [mepꝛc, Sax.; *muersche*, Dutch.] A bog; a fen; a swamp; watery ground; a marsh. *Hayward.*

MA'RISH, mâr'-ĭsh. *a.* Fenny; boggy; swampy. *Bacon.*

MA'RITAL, mâr'-rè-tâl. 88. *a.* [*maritus*, Lat.] Pertaining to a husband. *Ayliffe.*

MA'RITATED, mâr'-rè-tâ-tĕd. *a.* Having a husband. *Dict.*

MARI'TIMAL, mâ-rĭt'-è-mâl. } *a.* [*maritimus*, Lat.;
MA'RITIME, mâr'-rè-tīm. 146. § *maritime*, Fr.] Performed on the sea; marine. *Raleigh.* Relating to the sea; naval. *Wotton.* Bordering on the sea. *Chapman.*

MA'RJORAM, mâr'-jŭr-ŭm. *n. s.* [*marjorana*, Lat.] A fragrant plant of many kinds. *Peacham.*

MARK §, mârk. 81. *n. s.* [*marc*, Welsh; meapc, Sax.] A token by which any thing is known. *Spenser.* A stamp; an impression. *Dryden.* A proof; an evidence. *Bacon.* Notice taken. *Shak.* Conveniency of notice. *Carew.* Any thing at which a missile weapon is directed. *Davies.* The evidence of a horse's age. *Bacon.* [*marque*, Fr.] License of reprisals. [*marc*, Fr.] A sum of thirteen shillings and fourpence. *Shak.* A character made by those who cannot write their names. *Dryden.*

*To* MARK, mârk. *v. a.* [*merken*, Dutch; meapcan, Sax.] To impress with a token or evidence. *Shak.* To notify, as by a mark. *Decay of Chr. Piety.* To note; to take notice of. *Shak.* To heed; to regard as valid. *Smith.*

*To* MARK, mârk. *v. n.* To note; to take notice. *Bacon.*

MA'RKABLE*, mârk'-â-bl. *a.* Remarkable. *Sir E. Sandys.*

MA'RKER, mârk'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that puts a mark on any thing. One that notes, or takes notice. *Butler.*

MA'RKET §, mâr'-kĭt. *n. s.* [manket, Sax.] A publick time, and appointed place, of buying and selling. *Spenser.* Purchase and sale. *Temple.* [*marché*, Fr.] Rate; price. *Dryden.*

*To* MA'RKET, mâr'-kĭt. *v. n.* To deal at a market; to buy or sell; to make bargains.

MARKET-BELL, mâr-kĭt-bĕl'. *n. s.* The bell to give notice that trade may begin in the market. *Shakspeare.*

MARKET-CROSS, mâr-kĭt-krŏs'. *n. s.* A cross set up where the market is held. *Shakspeare.*

MARKET-DAY, mâr-kĭt-dâ'. *n. s.* The day on which things are publickly bought and sold. *Dryden.*

MARKET-FOLKS, mâr'-kĭt-fōks. [See FOLK.] *n. s.* People that come to the market. *Shakspeare.*

MARKET-MAID, mâr'-kĭt-mâde. *n. s.* A woman that goes to buy or sell. *Shakspeare.*

MARKET-MAN, mâr'-kĭt-măn. 88. *n. s.* One who goes to the market to sell or buy. *Shakspeare.*

MARKET-PLACE, mâr'-kĭt-plâse. *n. s.* Place where the market is held. *Sidney.*

MARKET-PRICE, mâr'-kĭt-prĭse. } *n. s.* The price
MARKET-RATE, mâr'-kĭt-râte. § at which any thing is currently sold. *L'Estrange. Locke.*

MARKET-TOWN, mâr'-kĭt-tŏŭn. *n. s.* A town that has the privilege of a stated market; not a village. *Spenser.*

MA'RKETABLE, mâr'-kĭt-â-bl. *a.* Such as may be sold; such for which a buyer may be found. *Shakspeare.* Current in the market. *Locke.*

MA'RKMAN, mârk'-măn. } *n. s.* A man skil-
MA'RKSMAN, mârks'-măn. 88. § ful to hit a mark. *Shak.* One who cannot write his name, but makes his mark or sign for it. *Nicolson and Burn.*

MARL §, mârl. *n. s.* [*marl*, Welsh.] A kind of clay, believed to be fertile from its salt and oily quality. *Quincy.*

*To* MARL, mârl. *v. a.* To manure with marl. *Child.*

*To* MARL, mârl. *v. a.* [from *marline.*] To fasten the sails with marline. *Ainsworth.*

MA'RLEON*. See MERLIN.

MA'RLINE, mâr'-lĭn. 140. *n. s.* [meapn, Sax. *Skinner.*] Long wreaths of untwisted hemp dipped in pitch, with which the ends of cables are guarded against friction. *Dryden.*

MA'RLINESPIKE, mâr'-lĭn-spĭke. *n. s.* A small piece of iron for fastening ropes together. *Bailey.*

MA'RLPIT, mârl'-pĭt. *n. s.* Pit out of which marl is dug. *Woodward.*

MA'RLY, mâr'-lè. *a.* Abounding with marl. *Drayton.*

MA'RMALADE, mâr'-mâ-lâde. } *n. s.* [*marmelade*,
MA'RMALET, mâr'-mâ-lĕt. § Fr.] The pulp of quinces or Seville oranges boiled into a consistence with sugar. *Quincy.*

MARMORA'TION, mâr-mò-râ'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*marmor*, Lat.] Incrustation with marble. *Dict.*

MARMO'REAN, mâr-mò'-rè-ăn. *a.* Made of marble. *Dict.*

MA'RMOSET, mâr-mò-zĕt'. *n. s.* [*marmouset*, Fr.] A small monkey. *Shakspeare.*

*MARMO'T*, mâr-mŏt'. } *n. s.* [*marmotta*,
*MARMO'TTO*, mâr-mŏt'-tò. § Ital.] The *marmotto*, or mus alpinus. *Ray.*

MA'RQUETRY, mâr'-kĕt-trè. *n. s.* [*marqueterie*, Fr.] Chequered work; work inlaid with variegation.

MA'RQUESS*, } mâr'-kwĭs. } *n. s.* [*marquis*, Fr.
MA'RQUIS, } The spelling of this word was formerly *markis*, as in Chaucer; and *markisesse*, for marchioness: then *marquess*, which method of writing is now also used by some.] In England, one of the second order of nobility, next in rank to a duke. *Selden.* Formerly a marchioness also. [*marquise*, Fr.] *Shakspeare.*

MA'RQUISATE, mâr'-kwĭz-âte. 91. *n. s.* [*marquisat*, Fr.] The seigniory of a marquis. *Wotton.*

MA'RRER, mâr'-rŭr. 98. *n. s.* [from *mar.*] One who spoils or hurts any thing. *Ascham.*

MA'RRIABLE*, mâr'-rè-â-bl. *a.* [Fr.] Marriageable. *Huloet. Ob. T.*

MA'RRIAGE §, mâr'-rĭdje. 81, 90, 274. *n. s.* [*mariage*, Fr.] The act of uniting a man and woman for life; state of perpetual union. *Taylor.*

MA'RRIAGE is often used in composition; as, *marriage*-articles, *marriage*-bed, &c.

MA'RRIAGEABLE, mâr'-rĭdje-â-bl. *a.* Fit for wedlock; of age to be married. *Graunt.* Capable of union. *Milton.*

MA'RRIED, mâr'-rĭd. 283. *a.* Conjugal; connubial. *Dryden.*

MA'RROW §, mâr'-rò. 327. *n. s.* [mepꝛ, Sax.] An oleaginous substance, contained in proper vesicles or membranes, within the bones. *Quincy.*

MA'RROW, mâr'-rò. *n. s.* In the northern dialect, a fellow, companion, or associate. *Tusser.*

*To* MA'RROW*, mâr'-rò. *v. a.* To fill as it were with marrow and fatness; to glut. *Quarles.*

MA'RROWBONE, mâr'-rō-bône. *n. s.* Bone boiled for the marrow. *Chaucer.* In burlesque language, the knees. *Lightfoot.*

MA'RROWFAT, mâr'-rō-fât. *n. s.* A kind of pea.

MA'RROWISH*, mâr'-rō-ĭsh. *a.* Of the nature of marrow. *Burton.*

MA'RROWLESS, mâr'-rō-lĕs. *a.* Void of marrow. *Shakspeare.*

MA'RROWY*, mâr'-rō-è. *a.* Pithy; full of strength or sap. *Cotgrave.*

MA'RRY*, mâr'-rè. *interj.* A term of asseveration in common use; which was originally, in popish times, a mode of swearing by the Virgin Mary, q. d. *by Mary. Chaucer.*

*To* MA'RRY §, mâr'-rè. 81. *v. a.* [*marier*, Fr.] To join a man and woman, as performing the rite. *Gay.* To dispose of in marriage. *Bacon.* To take for husband or wife. *Shakspeare.*

*To* MA'RRY, mâr'-rè. *v. n.* To enter into the conjugal state. *Numb.* xxxvi.

MARS*, mârz. *n. s.* [Lat.] One of the planets. *Shak.* Among chymists, the term for iron.

MARSH, } are derived from the Saxon mepꝛc, a
MARS, } fen, or fenny place. *Gibson.*
MAS, }

MARSH, mârsh. 81. *n. s.* [mepꝛc, Sax.] A fen; a bog; a swamp; a watery tract of land. *Drayton.*

MARSH-MALLOW, mârsh-mâl'-lō. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

MARSH-MARIGOLD, mârsh-mâr'-rè-gōld. [See MARIGOLD.] *n. s.* A flower. *Miller.*

MA'RSHAL §, mâr'-shâl. *n. s.* [*mareschal*, Fr.] The chief officer of arms. *Shak.* An officer who regulates combats in the lists. *Dryden.* Any one who regulates rank or order at a feast, or any other assembly. *Spenser.* A harbinger; a pursuivant. *Sidney.* A commander in chief of military forces. *Tatler.*

*To* MA'RSHAL, mâr'-shâl. *v. a.* To arrange; to rank in order. *Bacon.* To lead as a harbinger. *Shak.*

MA'RSHALLER, mâr'-shâl-lûr. 98. *n. s.* One that arranges; one that ranks in order. *Trapp.*

MA'RSHALSEA, mâr'-shâl-sè. *n. s.* The prison in Southwark belonging to the marshal of the king's household.

MA'RSHALSHIP, mâr'-shâl-shĭp. *n. s.* The office of a marshal.

MARSHE'LDER, mârsh-ĕl'-dûr. *n. s.* A gelder-rose, of which it is a species.

MARSHRO'CKET, mârsh-rŏk'-kĭt. 99. *n. s.* A species of watercresses.

MA'RSHY, mârsh'-è. *a.* Boggy; wet; fenny; swampy. *Dryden.* Produced in marshes. *Dryden.*

MART §, mârt. *n. s.* [contracted from *market.*] A place of publick traffick. *Hooker* Bargain; purchase and sale. *Shakspeare.* Letters of *mart.* See MARK.

*To* MART, mârt. *v. a.* To traffick; to buy or sell. *Shakspeare.*

*To* MART*, mârt. *v. n.* To trade dishonourably. *Shakspeare.*

MA'RTAGON*, mâr'-tâ-gŏn. *n. s.* A kind of lily. *Sir T. Brown.*

*To* MA'RTEL*, mâr'-tĕl. *v. n.* [*marteler*, Fr.] To strike; to make a blow. *Spenser.*

MA'RTEN, mâr'-tĭn. 99. } *n. s.* [*marte, martre,*
MA'RTERN, mâr'-tûrn. § Fr.] A large kind of weasel, whose fur is much valued. [*martelet*, Fr.] A kind of swallow that builds in houses; a martlet. *Peacham.*

MA'RTIAL §, mâr'-shâl. 88. *a.* [*martial*, Fr.; *martialis* Lat.] Warlike; fighting; given to war; brave. *Spenser.* Having a warlike show; suiting war. *Milton.* Belonging to war; not civil. *Bacon.* Borrowing qualities from the planet Mars. *Brown.* Having parts or properties of iron, which is called *Mars* by the chymists.

MA'RTIALISM*, mâr'-shâl-ĭzm. *n. s.* Bravery; chivalry; warlike exercises. *Prince.*

MA'RTIALIST, mâr'-shâ' ĭst. *n. s.* A warriour; a fighter. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

MA'RTINET, mâr'-tĭn-ĕt. } *n. s.* [*martinet*, Fr.] A
MA'RTLET, mârt'-lĕt. § kind of swallow. In military language, a precise or strict disciplinarian; so called from an officer of that name.

MA'RTINGAL, mâr'-tĭn-gâl. *n. s.* [*martingale*, Fr.] A broad strap made fast to the girths under the belly of a horse, which runs between the two legs to fasten the other end under the noseband of the bridle. *Harris.*

MA'RTINMAS. mâr'-tĭn-mûs. 88. *n. s.* [Mapcinmæꝛꝛa, Sax.] The feast of St. Martin; the eleventh of November; commonly corrupted to *martilmas* or *martlemass. Tusser.*

MA'RTNETS, mârt'-nĕts. *n. s.* Small lines fastened to the leetch of the sail, to bring that part of the leetch which is next to the yard-arm close up to the yard. *Bailey.*

MA'RTYR §, mâr'-tûr. 418. *n. s.* [maꝛtýꝛ, Sax.; *μάρτυρ*, Gr.] One who by his death bears witness to the truth. *Brown.*

*To* MA'RTYR, mâr'-tûr. *v. a.* To put to death for virtue or true profession. *Pearson.* To torment; to murder; to destroy. *Chaucer.*

MA'RTYRDOM, mâr'-tûr-dŭm. 166. *n. s.* The death of a martyr; the honour of a martyr; testimony borne to truth by voluntary submission to death. *Hooker.*

*To* MA'RTYRIZE*, mâr'-tûr-lze. *v. a.* [*martyriser*, Fr.] To offer as a sacrifice. *Spenser.*

MA'RTYROLOGE*, mâr'-tûr-ō-lōje. *n. s.* [*μάρτυς* and *λόγος.*] A catalogue or register of martyrs. *Bp. Hall*

MARTYRO'LOGICAL*, mâr-tûr ō-lŏdje'-ĕ-kâl. *a.* Registering as in a martyrology. *Osborne.*

MARTYRO'LOGIST, mâr-tûr-rŏl'-lō-jĭst. *n. s.* A writer of martyrology. *Warton.*

MARTYRO'LOGY, mâr-tûr-ŏl'-lō-jè. 518. *n. s.* A register of martyrs. *Stillingfleet.*

MA'RVEL §, mâr'-vĕl. 99. *n. s.* [*merveille*, Fr.] A wonder; any thing astonishing. *Hooker.*

MA'RVEL *of Peru. n. s.* A flower. *Tate.*

*To* MA'RVEL, mâr'-vĕl. *v. n.* To wonder; to be astonished. *Shakspeare.*

MA'RVELLOUS, mâr'-vĕl-lŭs. *a.* Wonderful; strange; astonishing. *Psalms.* Surpassing credit. *Pope.*—*The marvellous* is used, in works of criticism, to express any thing exceeding natural power, opposed to *the probable.* Formerly used adverbially for *exceedingly, wonderfully. Psalm* xxxi.

MA'RVELLOUSLY, mâr'-vĕl-lŭs-lè. *ad.* Wonderfully; strangely. *Shakspeare.*

MA'RVELLOUSNESS, mâr'-vĕl-lŭs-nĕs. *n. s* Wonderfulness; strangeness; astonishingness.

MA'RY-BUD*, mâ'-rè-bŭd. *n. s.* The marigold. *Shakspeare.*

MA'SCLE*, mâs'-kl. *n. s.* An heraldick figure; a lozenge as it were perforated.

*To* MA'SCULATE*, mâs'-kù-lâte. *v. a.* [*masculus*, Lat.] To make strong. *Cockeram.*

MA'SCULINE §, mâs'-kù-lĭn. 150. *a.* [*masculin*, Fr.] Male; not female. *Milton.* Resembling man; virile; not soft; not effeminate. *Wotton.* [In grammar.] It denotes the gender appropriated to the male kind in any word. *Lowth.*

MA'SCULINELY, mâs'-kù-lĭn-lè. *ad.* Like a man. *B. Jonson.*

MA'SCULINENESS, mâs'-kù-lĭn-nĕs. *n. s.* Manishness; male figure or behaviour.

MASH §, mâsh. *n. s.* [*masche*, Dutch.] The space between the threads of a net, commonly written *mesh. Mortimer.* Any thing mingled or beaten together into an undistinguished, or confused body. [*mischen*, Dutch; or *mascher*, Fr.] *B. Jonson.* A mixture for a horse. *Farrier's Dict.*

*To* MASH, mâsh. *v. a.* [*mascher*, Fr.] To beat into a confused mass. *More.* To mix malt and water together in brewing. *Mortimer.*

MA'SHY*, mâsh'-è. *a.* Produced by crushing, or pressure. *Thomson.*

MASK §, mâsk. 79. *n. s.* [*masque*, Fr.] A cover to disguise the face; a visor. *Sidney.* Any pretence or subterfuge. *Prior.* A festive entertainment, in

which the company is masked. *Shak.* A revel; a piece of mummery. *Daniel.* A dramatick performance, written in a tragick style, without attention to rules or probability. *Peacham.*

*To* MASK, mâsk. *v. a.* [*masquer*, Fr.] To disguise with a mask or visor. *Hooker.* To cover; to hide. *Shakspeare.*

*To* MASK, mâsk. *v. n.* To revel; to play the mummer. *Shakspeare.* To be disguised any way. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

MA'SKER, mâsk'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One who revels in a mask; a mummer. *Bacon.*

MA'SKERY*, mâsk'-ûr-ê. *n. s.* The dress or disguise of a masker. *Marston.*

MA'SKHOUSE*, mâsk'-hôûse. *n. s.* Place where masks are performed. *Bp. Hall.*

MA'SLIN, mâs'-lîn. *a.* [*masteluyn*, Teut.] Composed of various kinds; as, *maslin* bread, made of wheat and rye.

MA'SON §, mâ'-s'n. 170. *n. s.* [*maçon*, Fr.] A builder with stone. *Wotton.* One of a society bearing the epithet of *free* and *accepted*. *Ld. Halifax.*

MASO'NICK*, mâ-sŏn'-îk. *a.* Relating to the society of freemasons.

MA'SONRY, mâ'-s'n-rè. *n. s.* [*maçonerie*, Fr.] The craft or performance of a mason. *Shakspeare.*

*MA'SORAH*, mâs'-ô-râ. *n. s.* [Hebrew.] In the Jewish theology, a work on the Bible by several learned rabbins. *Mather.*

MASORE'TICAL*, mâs-ò-rêt'-è-kâl. *a.* Belonging to the Masorah; denoting the labour of those who composed that work. *Mather.*

MA'SORITE*, mâs'-ô-rîte. *n. s.* One of those who composed the Masorah. *Mather.*

MASQUERA'DE §, mâs-kûr-râde'. *n. s.* [*mascherata*, Ital.] A diversion in which the company is masked; a piece of mummery. *Harmar.* A kind of Spanish diversion on horseback. *Ld. Clarendon.* Disguise. *Dryden.*

*To* MASQUERA'DE, mâs-kûr-râde'. *v. n.* To go in disguise. *L'Estrange.* To assemble in masks. *Swift.*

*To* MASQUERA'DE*, mâs-kûr-râde'. *v. a.* To put into disguise. *Killingbeck.*

MASQUERA'DER, mâs-kûr-râ'-dûr. 415. *n. s.* A person in a mask; a buffoon. *Bp. Nicolson.*

☞ This word ought to have been added to the catalogue of exceptions.—See *Principles*, No. 415. *W.*

MASS §, mâs. 79. *n. s.* [*masse*, Fr.; *massa*, Lat.] A body; a lump; a continuous quantity. *Newton.* A large quantity. *Davies.* Bulk; vast body. *Abbot.* Congeries; assemblage indistinct. *Dryden.* Gross body; the general. *Bacon.* [*missa*, Lat.; mæſſe, Sax.] The service of the Romish church at the celebration of the eucharist: at first used for the dismission or sending away the people, either before or after the communion. *Wheatly.* A festival. [mæſſe, Sax.] See LAMMAS. Retained also in Candlemas, Michaelmas, and Martinmas.

*To* MASS, mâs. *v. n.* To celebrate mass. *Bale.*

*To* MASS, mâs. *v. a.* To thicken; to strengthen. *Hayward.*

MA'SSACRE §, mâs'-sâ-kûr. 416. *n. s.* [Fr.] Butchery; indiscriminate destruction. *Milton.* Murder. *Shakspeare.*

*To* MA'SSACRE, mâs'-sâ-kûr. *v. a.* [*massacrer*, Fr.] To butcher; to slaughter indiscriminately. *Shak.*

MA'SSACRER*, mâs'-sâ-krûr. *n. s.* One who commits butchery. *Burke.*

MA'SSER*, mâs'-sûr. *n. s.* A priest who celebrates mass. *Bale. Ob. T.*

MA'SSETER*, mâs'-sè-tûr. *n. s.* [*masseter*, Fr.; μασσάομαι, Gr.] A muscle of the lower jaw. *Smith.*

*MA'SSICOT*, mâs'-sè-kŏt. *n. s.* [Fr.] Ceruse calcined by a moderate degree of fire. *Trevoux.*

MA'SSINESS, mâs'-sê-nês. } *n. s.* Weight;
MA'SSIVENESS, mâs'-sîv-nês. } bulk; ponderousness. *Hakewill.*

MA'SSIVE §, mâs'-sîv. 158. } *a.* [*massif*, Fr.] Heavy;
MA'SSY §, mâs'-sè. } weighty; ponderous; bulky; continuous. *Shakspeare.*

MAST §, mâst. 78, 79. *n. s.* [*mast*, *mât*, Fr.; mæſt. Sax.] The beam or post raised above the vessel, to which the sail is fixed. *Dryden.* [mæſte, Sax.] The fruit of the oak and beech. It has in this sense no plural termination. *Bacon.*

MA'STED, mâst'-êd. *a.* Furnished with masts.

MA'STER §, mâ'-stûr. 76, 98. *n. s.* [*magister*, Lat.; mæſtepe, Sax.] One who has servants: opposed to *man* or *servant*. *Shak.* A director; a governour. *Ecclus.* xxxii. Owner; proprietor. *Dryden.* A lord; a ruler. *Guardian.* Chief; head. *Shak.* Possessor. *Addison.* Commander of a trading ship. *Ascham.* One uncontrolled. *Shak.* A compellation of respect, formerly; but now generally applied to an inferiour. *Shak.* A young gentleman. *Dryden.* One who teaches; a teacher. *B. Jonson.* A man eminently skilful in practice or science. *Dacies.* A title of dignity in the universities; as, *master* of arts. An official title in the law: as, *master* of the rolls; a *master* in chancery.

☞ When this word is only a compellation of civility, as *Mr. Locke*, *Mr. Boyle*, &c., the *a* is sunk, and an *i* substituted in its stead, as if the word were written *mister*, rhyming with *sister*. Any attempt to approach to the sound of *a*, by pronouncing it *master*, or *muster*, ought to be carefully avoided. *W.*

*To* MA'STER, mâ'-stûr. 98, 416. *v. a.* To be a master; to rule; to govern. *Shak.* To conquer; to overpower. *Shak.* To execute with skill. *Bacon.*

*To* MA'STER*, mâ'-stûr. *v. n.* To excel in any thing; to be skilful in practice or science. *B. Jonson.*

MASTER-HAND, mâ'-stûr-hând. *n. s.* The hand of a man eminently skilful. *Pope.*

MASTER-JEST', mâ'-stûr-jêst. *n. s.* Principal jest. *Hudibras.*

MASTER-KEY, mâ'-stûr-kè. *n. s.* The key which opens many locks, of which the subordinate keys open each only one. *Dryden.*

MASTER-SINEW, mâ'-stûr-sîn'-nû. *n. s.* A large sinew that surrounds the hough of a horse, and divides it from the bone by a hollow place. *Farrier's Dict.*

MASTER-STRING, mâ'-stûr-string. *n. s.* Principal string. *Rowe.*

MASTER-STROKE, mâ'-stûr-stròke. *n. s.* Capital performance. *Blackmore.*

MASTER-TEETH, mâ'-stûr-têêth. *n. s.* The principal teeth. *Bacon.*

MASTER-TOUCH*, mâ'-stûr-tûtsh. *n. s.* Capital or principal performance. *Tatler.*

MASTER-WORK*, mâ'-stûr-wûrk. *n. s.* Principal performance. *Thomson.*

MA'STERDOM, mâ'-stûr-dûm. 166. *n. s.* [mæſtepdom, Sax.] Dominion; rule. *Shak. Ob. J.*

MA'STERFUL*, mâ'-stûr-fûl. *a.* Imperious; using the authority and power of a tyrant, lord, or master. *Chaucer.* Having the skill of a master; artful. *Milton.*

MA'STERLESS, mâ'-stûr-lês. *a.* Wanting a master or owner. *Spenser.* Ungoverned; unsubdued.

MA'STERLINESS, mâ'-stûr-lè-nês. *n. s.* Eminent skill.

MA'STERLY, mâ'-stûr-lè. *ad.* With the skill of a master. *Shakspeare.*

MA'STERLY, mâ'-stûr-lè. *a.* Suitable to a master; artful; skilful. *Dryden.* Imperious; with the sway of a master.

MA'STERPIECE, mâ'-stûr-pèse. *n. s.* Capital performance; any thing done or made with extraordinary skill. *Davies.* Chief excellence. *Clarendon.*

MA'STERSHIP, mâ'-stûr-ship. *n. s.* Dominion, rule; power. Superiority; pre-eminence. *Dryden.* Chief work. *Dryden.* Skill; knowledge. *Shak.* A title of ironical respect. *Shak.* Headship of a college or hospital. *Milton.*

MA'STERWORT, mâ'-stûr-wûrt. *n. s.* [*master*, and pipe, Sax.] A plant. *Mortimer.*

MA'STERY, mâ'-stûr-è. *n. s.* Dominion; rule. *Raleigh.* Superiority; pre-eminence. *2 Tim.* ii. Skill; dexterity. *Milton.* Attainment of skill or power. *Locke.*

☞ 559.—Fāte, fâr, fall, fât;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

MA'STFUL, mâst'-fûl. *a.* Abounding in mast, or fruit of oak, beech, or chestnut. *Dryden.*

MASTICA'TION §, mâs-tè-kâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*mastication*, Lat.] The act of chewing. *Ray.*

MA'STICATORY, mâs'-tè-kâ-tŭr-è. 512. [See DOMESTICK.] *n. s.* A medicine to be chewed only, not swallowed. *Bacon.*

MA'STICH, MA'STICK, mâs'-tĭk. 353. *n. s.* [*mastic*, Fr.] The lentisck tree. *Sir T. Herbert.* A kind of gum gathered from trees of the same name. *Sir T. Herbert.* A kind of mortar or cement. *Addison.*

MA'STICOT. See MASSICOT. *Dryden.*

MA'STIFF, mâs'-tĭf. *n. s.* *mastives*, plural. [*mastin*, Fr.] A dog of the largest size; a ban-dog; dog kept to watch the house. *Spenser.*

MA'STLESS, mâst'-lĕs. *a.* Having no mast. *Soliman and Perseda.* Bearing no mast. *Dryden.*

MA'STLIN, mĕs'-lĭn. *n. s.* [ᵴᵴᵴᵴᵴᵴ, Sax. See MESLIN, and MISLIN.] Mixed corn; as wheat and rye. *Tusser.* Mixed metal. *Brewer.*

MA'STRESS*, mâ'-strĕs. *n. s.* [*maistresse*, Fr.] A mistress; a governess. *Chaucer.*

MA'STY*, mâs'-tè. *a.* Full of mast; well stored with acorns. *Ob. T.*

MAT §, mât. *n. s.* [meatte, Sax.; *matta*, Lat.] A texture of sedge, flags, or rushes. *Carew.*

*To* MAT, mât. *v. a.* To cover with mats. *Evelyn.* To twist together; to join like a mat. *Drayton.*

*MA'TACHIN*, mât'-â-shĭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] An old dance. *Sidney.*

MA'TADORE, mât-â-dōre'. *n. s.* [*matador*, Span.] One of the three principal cards in the games of ombre and quadrille. *Pope.*

MATCH §, mâtsh. 352. *n. s.* [*meche*, Fr.] Any thing that catches fire, generally a card, rope, or small chip of wood dipped in melted sulphur. *Bacon.*

MATCH, mâtsh. *n. s.* [maca, Sax.] One equal to another; one able to contest with another. *Addison.* One that suits or tallies with another. A marriage. *Shak.* One to be married. *Clarendon.* A contest; a game; any thing in which there is contest or opposition. *Shakspeare.*

*To* MATCH, mâtsh. *v. a.* To be equal to. *Shak.* To show an equal. *South.* To oppose as equal. *Milton.* To suit; to proportion. *Rowe.* To marry; to give in marriage. *Shakspeare.*

*To* MATCH, mâtsh. *v. n.* To be married. *Sidney.* To suit; to be proportionate; to tally.

MA'TCHABLE, mâtsh'-â-bl. 405. *a.* Suitable; equal; fit to be joined. *Spenser.* Correspondent. *Woodward.*

MA'TCHLESS, mâtsh'-lĕs. *a.* Having no equal. *Waller.* Unequal; not matched; not alike. *Spenser.*

MA'TCHLESSLY, mâtsh'-lĕs-lè. *ad.* In a manner not to be equalled.

MA'TCHLESSNESS, mâtsh'-lĕs-nĕs. *n. s.* State of being without an equal.

MA'TCHLOCK*, mâtsh'-lŏk. *n. s.* The lock of the musket in former times, holding the match or piece of twisted rope, prepared to retain fire.

MA'TCHMAKER, mâtsh'-mâ-kûr. *n. s.* One who contrives marriages. *Hudibras.* One who makes matches to burn.

MATE §, mâte. 77. *n. s.* [maca, Sax.; *maet*, Dutch.] A husband or wife. *Spenser.* A companion, male or female. *Shak.* The male or female of animals. *Milton.* One that sails in the same ship. *Roscommon.* One that eats at the same table. The second in subordination in a ship; as, the master's *mate*; the chirurgeon's *mate*. [*mat*, Fr.] At the game of chess, the term used when the king is reduced to such a pass that there is no way for him to escape. *Bacon.*

*To* MATE, mâte. *v. a.* To match; to marry. *Spenser.* To be equal to. *Dryden* To oppose; to equal. *Shak.* [*mater*, Fr.; *matar*, Span.] To subdue; to confound; to crush. *Bacon.*

MA'TELESS*, mâte'-lĕs. *a.* Without a companion; wanting a mate. *Peacham.*

MATE'RIAL §, mâ-tè'-rè-âl. 505. *a.* [*materiel*, Fr.] Consisting of matter; corporeal; not spiritual. *Davies.* Important; momentous; essential. *Hooker.* Not formal: as, Though the *material* action was the same, it was formally different.

MATE'RIALS, mâ-tè'-rè-âlz. *n. s.* [scarcely used in the singular; *materiaux*, Fr.] The substance of which any thing is made. *Raleigh.*

MATE'RIALISM*, mâ-tè'-rè-âl-ĭzm. *n. s.* The opinions of a materialist. *Gray.*

MATE'RIALIST, mâ-tè'-rè-âl-ĭst. *n. s.* One who denies spiritual substances. *Dryden.*

MATERIA'LITY, mâ-tè-rè-âl'-è-tè. *n. s.* Corporeity; material existence; not spirituality. *Digby.*

*To* MATE'RIALIZE*, mâ-tè'-rè-âl-ize. *v. a.* To form into matter or substance. *Tatler.*

MATE'RIALLY, mâ-tè'-rè-âl-è. *ad.* In a state of matter. *Boyle.* Not formally. *South.* Importantly; essentially. *Spenser.*

MATE'RIALNESS, mâ-tè'-rè-âl-nĕs. *n. s.* State of being material. Importance. *State Tr.*

MATE'RIATE, mâ-tè'-rè-âte. *a.* [*materiatus*, Lat.] Consisting of matter. *Bacon.*

MATERIA'TION, mâ-tè-rè-â'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of forming matter. *Brown.*

MATE'RNAL §, mâ-tĕr'-nâl. 88. *a.* [*maternus*, Lat.] Motherly; befitting or pertaining to a mother. *Dryden.*

MATE'RNITY, mâ-tĕr'-nè-tè. *n. s.* The character or relation of a mother. *Bullokar.*

MAT-FELON, mât'-fĕl-ŭn. *n. s.* [*matter* and *felon*.] A species of knap-weed growing wild.

MATH*, mâth. *n. s.* [mæð, Sax.] A mowing. Used in composition; as, *aftermath*, *lattermath*.

MATHEMA'TICAL §, MATHEMA'TICK §, mâth-ĕ-mât'-è-kâl. 509. *a.* [*mathematicus*, Lat.] Considered according to the doctrine of the mathematicians. *Boyle.*

MATHEMA'TICALLY, mâth-ĕ-mât'-tè-kâl-è. *ad.* According to the laws of the mathematical sciences. *Bentley.*

MATHEMATI'CIAN, mâth-ĕ-mâ-tĭsh'-ân. *n. s.* A man versed in the mathematicks. *Addison.*

MATHEMA'TICKS, mâth-ĕ-mât'-tĭks. *n. s.* [μαθηματικὴ.] That science which contemplates whatever is capable of being numbered or measured. *Harris.*

MA'THER*. See MADDER.

MA'THES, mâth'-ĕz. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

MA'THESIS, mâ-thè'-sĭs. 520. *n. s.* [μάθησις.] The doctrine of mathematicks. *Pope.*

MA'TIN §, mât'-ĭn. *a.* [*matine*, Fr.] Morning; used in the morning. *Milton.*

MA'TIN, mât'-ŭn. *n. s.* Morning. *Shakspeare.*

MA'TINS, mât'-ĭnz. *n. s.* [*matines*, Fr.] Morning worship. *Stilling fleet.*

MA'TRASS, mât'-râs. *n. s.* [Fr.] A chymical glass vessel made for digestion or distillation, sometimes bellied, and sometimes rising gradually tapered into a conical figure. *Evelyn.*

MA'TRICE, mâ'-trĭs. 140, 142. *n. s.* [Fr.; *matrix*, Lat.] The womb; the cavity where the fœtus is formed. *Bacon.* A mould; that which gives form to something enclosed. *Abp. Usher.*

☞ When this word signifies the mould in which letters are cast, it is called by the founders a *mattris*. *W.*

MA'TRICIDE, mât'-trè-side. 143. *n. s.* [*matricidium* Lat.] Slaughter of a mother. *Brown.* A mother-killer. *Ainsworth.*

*To* MATRI'CULATE §, mâ-trĭk'-ù-lâte. *v. a.* [*matricula*, Lat.] To enter or admit to a membership of the universities of England; to enlist. *Walton.*

MATRI'CULATE, mâ-trĭk'-ù-lâte. 91. *n. s.* A man matriculated. *Arbuthnot.*

MATRI'CULATE*, mâ-trĭk'-ù-lâte. *a.* Admitted into, or enrolled in, any society, by setting down the name. *Skelton.*

MATRICULA'TION, mâ-trĭk-kù-lâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of matriculating. *Ayliffe.*

MATRIMO'NIAL, mât-trè-mō'-nè-âl. 88. *a.* Suitable to marriage; pertaining to marriage; connubial; nuptial; hymeneal. *Bacon.*

MATRIMO'NIALLY, mât-trê-mô'-nê-âl-ê. *ad.* According to the manner or laws of marriage. *Ayliffe.*

MATRIMO'NIOUS*, mât-trê-mô'-nê-ŭs. *a.* Pertaining to marriage. *Milton. Ob. T.*

MA'TRIMONY §, mât'-trê-mŭn-ê. *n. s.* [*matrimonium*, Lat.] Marriage; the nuptial state; the contract of man and wife; nuptials. *Common Prayer.*

☞ For the *o*, see DOMESTICK. For the accent, see ACADEMY. *W*

*MA'TRIX*, mâ'-trîks. *n. s.* [Lat.; *matrice*, Fr.] Womb; a place where any thing is generated or formed; matrice. *Brown.*

MA'TRON §, mâ'-trŭn. *n. s.* [*matrona*, Lat.] A wife, simply. *Comm. Pr.* An elderly lady. *Shak.* An old woman. *Pope.* A term for a nurse in hospitals.

MA'TRONAL, mât'-rô-nâl, or mâ-trô'-nâl. *a.* [Fr.] Suitable to a matron; constituting a matron. *Bacon.*

☞ I have excluded Mr. Sheridan's pronunciation, which makes the two first syllables of this word exactly like *matron*, because the word is a primitive in our language, derived from the Latin *matronalis*, and, therefore, according to English analogy, when reduced to three syllables, ought to have the accent on the antepenultimate, (see ACADEMY;) and this accent has, in simples, always a shortening power. 503, 535. The second pronunciation, though not so strictly agreeable to analogy as the first, is still preferable to Mr. Sheridan's. *Matronish* and *matronly* ought to have the first vowel and the accent as in *matron*, because they are compounds of our own; but we do not subjoin *al* to words, as we do *ish* and *ly*, and therefore words of that termination are under a different predicament. Something like this seems to have struck Mr. Sheridan and Dr. Johnson when they accented the word *patronal*: for though this word is exactly of the same form, and is perfectly similar in the quantity of the Latin vowels, we find *matronal* marked with the accent upon the first syllable, and *patronal* on the second. From Dr. Johnson's accentuation we cannot collect the quantity of the vowel; his authority, therefore, in the word in question, is only for the accent on the first syllable. To him may be added, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, and Entick, who accent and sound the *a* as Mr. Sheridan has done. Dr. Ash, alone, seems to favour the pronunciation I have given. *W.*

*To* MA'TRONIZE*, mât'-rô-nîze, or mâ'-trŭn-îze. *v. a.* To render matronlike, or sedate. *Richardson.*

MA'TRONLIKE*, mâ'-trŭn-like. *a.* Becoming a wife or matron. *Sir J. Harrington.*

MA'TRONLY, mâ'-trŭn-lê. [See MATRONAL.] *a.* Grave; serious; becoming a wife or matron. *Bp. Taylor.*

MATRO'SS, mâ-trŏs'. *n. s. Matrosses*, in the train of artillery, are a sort of soldiers next in degree under the gunners, who assist about the guns in traversing, spunging, firing, and loading them. *Bailey.*

MA'TTER §, mât'-tûr. 98. *n. s.* [*matiere*, Fr.; *materia*, Lat.] Body; substance extended. *Davies.* Materials; that of which any thing is composed. *Bacon.* Subject; thing treated. *Hooker.* The whole; the very thing supposed. *Tillotson.* Affair; business. *Bacon.* Cause of disturbance. *Shak.* Subject of suit or complaint. *Acts*, xix. Import; consequence; importance; moment. *Shak.* Thing; object; that which has some particular relation. *Sidney.* Question considered. *South.* Space or quantity nearly computed. *Congreve.* Purulent running; that which is formed by suppuration. *Wiseman.*—*Upon the matter.* Considering the whole; with respect to the main; nearly. *Bacon.*

MATTER-OF-FACT *Man**. *n. s.* A term of modern times for a grave and precise narrator, remarker, or inquirer; one who sticks to the matter of any fact. *Graves.*

*To* MA'TTER, mât'-tûr. *v. n.* To be of importance; to import. *B. Jonson.* To generate matter by suppuration. *Sidney.*

*To* MA'TTER, mât'-tûr. *v. a.* To regard; not to neglect. *Bramston.*

MA'TTERLESS*, mât'-tûr-lês. *a.* Void of matter. *B. Jonson.*

MA'TTERY, mât'-tûr-ê. *a.* Important; full of matter. *B. Jonson.* Purulent; generating matter. *Harvey.*

MA'TTOCK, mât'-tŭk. 166. *n. s.* [ꝛmattue, Sax.] An instrument of husbandry, used in digging; a kind of pickaxe, having the ends of the iron part broad, instead of pointed. *Shakspeare.*

MA'TTRASS, mât'-trâs. 99. *n. s.* [*matras*, Fr.; *mattrass*, Welsh.] A kind of quilt made to lie upon. *Howell.*

*To* MA'TURATE §*, mâtsh'-ù-râte. 91. *v. a.* [*maturatus*, Lat., from *maturo*.] To ripen; to bring to perfection. *Bp. Berkeley.*

*To* MA'TURATE†, mâtsh'-ù-râte. 461. *v. n.* To grow ripe.

MATURA'TION, mâtsh-ù-râ'-shŭn. *n. s.* The state of growing ripe. *Bacon.* The act of ripening. *Sir W. Petty.* The suppuration of excrementitious or extravasated juices into matter. *Quincy.*

MA'TURATIVE, mâtsh'-ù-râ-tîv. 463. [mâtsh'-ù-râ-tîv, *Jones*; mâ-tù'-râ-tîv, *Sheridan* and *Perry*.] *a.* Ripening; conducive to ripeness. *Brown.* Conducive to the suppuration of a sore. *Wiseman.*

MATU'RE §, mâ-tûre'. [See FUTURITY.] *a.* [*maturus*, Lat.] Ripe; perfected by time. *Addison.* Brought near to completion. *Shak.* Well-disposed; fit for execution; well-digested.

*To* MATU'RE, mâ-tûre'. *v. a.* To ripen; to advance to ripeness. *Bacon.* To advance towards perfection. *Pope.*

*To* MATU'RE*, mâ-tûre'. *v. n.* To become ripe *Napleton.*

MATU'RELY, mâ-tûre'-lê. *ad.* Ripely; completely. With counsel well digested. *Sir T. Elyot.* Early; soon. *Bentley.*

MATU'RITY, mâ-tù'-rè-tê. *n. s.* [*maturitas*, Lat.] Ripeness; completion. *Sir T. Elyot.*

MA'TUTINAL*, mâtsh'-ù-tê-nâl. } *a.* [*matutinus*,
MA'TUTINE*, mâtsh'-ù-tîn. } Lat.] Relating to the morning. *Sir T. Herbert.*

MA'UDLIN, mâwd'-lîn. *a.* [the corrupt appellation of *Magdalen*, who is drawn by painters with swoln eyes, and disordered look.] Drunk; fuddled. *Southerne.*

MA'UDLIN, mâwd'-lîn. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

MA'UGRE, mâw'-gûr. 416. *ad.* [*malgré*, Fr.] In spite of; notwithstanding. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

MA'UKIN*, mâw'-kîn. *n. s.* [See MALKIN.] A dish clout; a drag to sweep an oven. In some parts of England, a scarecrow; a figure made up of clouts or patches: hence a coarse or dirty wench; called also, vulgarly, a *mawks*. *Burton.*

MAUL §, mâwl. *n. s.* [*malleus*, Lat.] A heavy hammer: commonly written *mall*. *Proverbs*, xxv.

*To* MAUL, mâwl. *v. a.* To beat; to bruise; to hurt in a coarse or butcherly manner. *Burton.*

MAUL-STICK*, mâwl'-stîk. *n. s.* [*mahlen*, Germ.; *mæla*, Su. Goth.] The stick by which painters keep their hand steady in working.

MAUNCH*, mânsh. *n. s.* [See MANCHE.] A sort of loose sleeve. *Sir T. Herbert.*

MAUND, mând. 214. *n. s.* [mand, Sax.] A handbasket. *Shakspeare.*

☞ Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Perry give the sound of *a* in *all* to this word. Dr. Kenrick gives both the *a* in *hard* and that in *all*, but prefers the first.—See TAUNT. *W.*

*To* MAUND §*, mând. *v. n.* [*maundier*, Fr.] To mutter, as beggars do; to mumble; to use unintelligible terms. *B. Jonson.*

*To* MA'UNDER, mân'-dûr. 214. *v. n.* [See *To* MAUND.] To grumble; to murmur. *Wiseman.* To beg. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Buchanan, W. Johnston, and Mr. Perry, pronounce the diphthong in this word as in *maund*, but Mr. Nares and Mr. Elphinston, whose opinion, in this point, is of the greatest weight, pronounce it as I have marked it.—See TAUNT. *W.*

MA'UNDER*, mân'-dûr. *n. s.* A beggar. *Broome.*

MA'UNDERER, mân'-dûr-ûr. *n. s.* A murmurer; a grumbler.

MA'UNDERING*, mân'-dûr-îng. *n. s.* Complaint. *South.*

MAUNDY-THURSDAY, mâwn'-dê, or mân'-dê-*th*ûrz'-dê. 214. *n. s.* [derived by Spelman from *mande*, a handbasket, in which the king was accustomed to give alms to the poor; by others from dies *mandati*, the day on which our Saviour gave his

great *mandate*, that we should love one another.] The Thursday before Good Friday. *Wheatley.*

MAUSOLE'AN*, mâw-sō-lē'-ăn. *a.* Monumental. *Burton.*

*MAUSOLE'UM*, mâw-sō-lē'-ŭm. 503. *n. s.* [Lat.] [a name first given to a stately monument erected to *Mausolus*, king of Caria.] A pompous funeral monument. *Dryden.*

MA'UTHER*, mâw'-thŭr. *n. s.* [*mawi*, Goth.] A foolish young girl. *B. Jonson.*

MA'VIS, mā'-vĭs. *n. s.* [*mauvis*, Fr.] A thrush, or bird like a thrush. *Spenser.*

MAW §, mâw. *n. s.* [maȝa, Sax.] The stomach of animals. *Bp. Hall.* The craw of birds. *Arbuthnot.* An old game at cards. *Sir A. Weldon.*

MAWK*, mâwk. *n. s.* [*mathk*, Su. Goth.] A maggot. *Grose.* A slattern. See MAUKIN.

MA'WKIN*. See MAUKIN.

MA'WKINGLY*, mâw'-kĭng-lè. *a.* Slatternly. *Bp. Taylor.*

MA'WKISH, mâw'-kĭsh. *a.* [perhaps from *maw.*] Apt to give satiety; apt to cause loathing. *Dryden.*

MA'WKISHNESS, mâw'-kĭsh-nĕs. *n. s.* Aptness to cause loathing.

MA'WKY*, mâw'-kè. *a.* Maggotty; full of maggots. *Grose.*

MA'WMET, mâw'-mĕt. *n. s.* [a corruption of *Mahomet.*] A puppet; anciently, an idol. *Wiclife.*

MA'WMETRY*, mâw'-mē-trè. *n. s.* The religion of Mahomet; and thence employed for *idolatry. Chaucer. Ob. T.*

MA'WMISH, mâw'-mĭsh. *a.* [apparently from *maw.*] Provoking disgust; nauseous. *L'Estrange.*

MAW-WORM, mâw'-wûrm. *n. s.* Stomach worm. *Harvey.*

MA'XILLAR, măg-zĭl'-lăr. 478. } *a.* [*maxillaris*,
MA'XILLARY, măks'-ĭl-lăr-è. 477. } Lat.] Belonging to the jaw-bone. *Bacon.*

☞ There is a diversity in the pronunciation of this word, which makes it necessary to recur to principles to decide which is best. Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Barclay, accent it on the first syllable; and Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Bailey, and Entick, on the second: and, notwithstanding this majority, I am of opinion that the first manner is right. For, though *maxillary* and the other similar words of this termination are of the same number of syllables with the Latin words from which they are derived, as *maxillaris, capillaris*, &c. 503, (*e*); yet, as our language has an aversion to the accent on the *a* in these terminations which have the accent in the Latin words, 512, it seems agreeable to our own analogy to place the stress on that syllable to which we give a secondary stress in the original word, and that is the first.—See ACADEMY and MAMMILLARY. *W.*

MA'XIM, măks'-ĭm. *n. s.* [*maxime*, Fr.; *maximum*, Lat.] An axiom; a general principle; a leading truth. *Bacon.*

*MA'XIMUM**, măks'-ē-mŭm. *n. s.* [Lat.] [In mathematicks.] The greatest quantity attainable in any given case: opposed to *minimum. Colquhoun.*

MAY §, mā. *auxiliary verb*, preterit *might*. [maȝan, Sax.] To be at liberty; to be permitted; to be allowed: as, You *may* do for me all you can. *Locke.* To be possible: in the words *may be. Shak.* To be by chance: as, be the workmen what they *may be. Bacon.* To have power: as, what the king *may do. Bacon.* A word expressing desire: as, *May* you live happily. *Dryden.* Formerly used for *can. Spenser.*

MAY-*be*, mā'-bē. } *ad.* Perhaps; *it* may be *that;*
MAY-*hap**, mā-hăp. } it *may happen. Spenser.*

MAY §, mā. *n. s.* [*Maius*, Lat.] The fifth month of the year; the confine of spring and summer. *Milton.* The early or gay part of life. *Sidney.* A virgin; a maid; a young woman. [*mawi*, Goth.; mai, may, Sax.] *Chaucer.*

*To* MAY, mā. *v. n.* To gather flowers on May morning. *Sidney.*

MAY-BLOOM*, mā'-blōōm. *n. s.* The hawthorn.

MAY-BUG, mā'-bŭg. *n. s.* A chafer. *Ainsworth.*

MAY-DAY, mā'-dā'. *n. s.* The first of May. *Shak.*

MAY-FLOWER, mā'-flōŭr. *n. s.* A plant. *Bacon.*

MAY-FLY, mā'-flī. *n. s.* An insect. *Walton.*

MAY-GAME, mā'-gāme. *n. s.* Diversion; sport; such as are used on the first of May. *Bacon.*

MAY-LADY*, mā'-lā-dè. *n. s.* The queen or lady of the May, in the old May-games. *Dryden.*

MAY-LILY, mā'-lĭl-lè. *n. s.* The same with *lily of the valley.*

MAY-POLE, mā'-pōle. *n. s.* Pole to be danced round in May. *Pope.*

MAY-WEED, mā'-wēēd. *n. s.* A species of camomile, which grows wild. *Miller.*

MA'YHEM*. *n. s.* An old law term; the act of maiming. See *To* MAIM.

MA'YOR §, mā'-ŭr. 418. *n. s.* [*maieur*, old Fr.; *major*, Lat.] The chief magistrate of a corporation, who, in London and York, is called *Lord Mayor. Shakspeare.*

MA'YORALTY, mā'-ŭr-ăl-tè. *n. s.* The office of a mayor. *Carew.*

☞ This word is subject to the same corrupt pronunciation as *admiralty*; that is, as if it were written *mayor altry. W.*

MA'YORESS, mā'-ŭr-ĕs. *n. s.* The wife of the mayor. *Taller.*

MA'ZARD §, măz'-zŭrd. 88. *n. s.* [*maschoire*, Fr.] A jaw. *Shakspeare.*

*To* MA'ZARD*, măz'-zŭrd. *v. a.* To knock on the head. *B. Jonson.*

MAZE §, māze. *n. s.* [maȝe, Saxon, a whirlpool.] A labyrinth; a place of perplexity and winding passages. *Milton.* Confusion of thought; uncertainty; perplexity. *Sidney.*

*To* MAZE, māze. *v. a.* To bewilder; to confuse. *Gower.*

*To* MAZE*, māze. *v. n.* To be bewildered; to be confounded. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

MA'ZEDNESS*, mā'-zĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* Confusion; astonishment. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

MA'ZER, mā'-zŭr. *n. s.* [*maeser*, Dutch.] A maple cup. *Spenser.*

MA'ZY, mā'-zè. *a.* Perplexed with windings; confused. *Spenser.*

M. D. *Medicinæ doctor*, doctor of physick.

ME, mè. The oblique case of *I. Pope.*

ME'ACOCK, mè'-kŏk. 227. *n. s.* [*mes coq*, Fr.; or from *meek.*] An uxorious or effeminate man; a coward. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

ME'ACOCK, mè'-kŏk. *a.* Tame; timorous; cowardly. *Shakspeare.*

MEAD, mēde. 227. *n. s.* [meȣ, meȣu, Sax.] A kind of drink made of water and honey. *Bacon.*

MEAD §, mēde. } *n. s.* [mæȣ, mæ-
ME'ADOW §, mĕd'-dō. 234, 515. } ȣepe, Sax.] Ground somewhat watery, not ploughed, but covered with grass and flowers; pasture, or grass land, annually mown for hay. *Tusser.*

MEADOW-SAFFRON, mĕd'-dō-săf'-frŭn. 417. *n. s* A plant. *Miller.*

MEADOW-SWEET, mĕd'-dō-swēēt. *n. s.* A plant

MEADOW-WORT*, mĕd'-dō-wŭrt. *n. s.* A plant *Drayton.*

ME'AGER §, mè'-gŭr. 227, 416. *a.* [*maigre*, Fr.; mæȝeȝ, Sax.] Lean; wanting flesh; starved. *Spenser.* Poor; hungry. *Dryden.*

*To* ME'AGER, mè'-gŭr. *v. a.* To make lean. *Knolles.*

ME'AGERLY*, mè'-gŭr-lè. *ad.* Poorly; barrenly. *Sidney.*

ME'AGERNESS, mè'-gŭr-nĕs. *n. s.* Leanness; want of flesh. *Hammond.* Scantness; bareness. *Bacon.*

MEAK, mēēk. *n. s.* A hook with a long handle *Tusser.*

MEAL §, mēle. 227. *n. s.* [mæl, Sax.] The act of eating at a certain time. *Ruth*, ii. A repast; the food eaten. *Shak.* A part; a fragment. *Bacon.* [mælepe, Sax.; *meel*, Dutch.] The flour or edible part of corn. *Wotton.*

*To* MEAL, mēle. *v. a.* [*meler*, Fr.] To sprinkle; to mingle. *Shakspeare.*

ME'ALMAN, mēle'-măn. 88. *n. s.* One that deals in meal.

ME'ALY, mè'-lè. *a.* Having the taste or soft insipidity of meal; having the qualities of meal. *Arbuthnot.* Besprinkled, as with meal. *Brown.*

**MEALY-MOUTHED**, mē'-lē-môûTHD. *a.* [originally, *mealmouthed.*] Using soft words, concealing the real intention; speaking hypocritically. *Overbury.*

**MEALY-MOUTHEDNESS**, mē'-lē-môûTH'-ĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* Hypocrisy in speaking.

**MEAN** §, mēne. 227. *a.* [mæne, Sax.] Wanting dignity; of low rank or birth. *Sidney.* Low-minded; base; ungenerous; spiritless. *Shak.* Contemptible; despicable. *Phillips.* Low in the degree of any good quality; low in worth; low in power. *Hooker.* [*moyen*, Fr.] Middle; moderate; without excess. *Sidney.* Intervening; intermediate. 1 *Kings*, xviii.

**MEAN** §, mēne. *n. s.* [*moyen*, Fr.] Mediocrity; middle rate; medium. *Spenser.* Measure; regulation; the tenor part of a musical composition. *Spenser. Bacon.* Interval; interim; mean time. *Spenser.* Instrument; measure; that which is used in order to any end. *Sidney.* It is often used in the plural, and by some, not very grammatically, with an adjective singular: the singular is in this sense now rarely used.—[Thus remarks *Dr. Johnson. Mr. Todd* adds: The use of the word *means*, in English, is remarkable, and may be thought capricious. It seems to be of French extraction. The French have *le moyen* frequently, but seldom *les moyens.* We, on the contrary, prefer the plural termination *means;* yet still, for the most part, though not always, we use it as a noun of the singular number, or as the French *le moyen.* It is one of those anomalies which use hath introduced and established, in spite of analogy. We should not be allowed to say—a *mean* of making men happy. *Bp. Hurd, Notes on Addison, Freehold.* No. 24.] —*By all means.* Without doubt; without hesitation; without fail. *By no means.* Not in any degree; not at all. *Addison. Means* are likewise used for revenue; fortune; probably from *demesnes. Shak. Mean-time. Mean-while.* In the intervening time. *Milton.*

*To* **MEAN**, mēne. *v. n.* [menan, Sax.] To have in the mind; to purpose. *Milton.* To think. *Pope.*

*To* **MEAN**, mēne. *v. a.* To purpose; to intend; to design. *Gen.* l. To intend; to hint covertly; to understand. *Exod.* xii.

**MEA'NDER** §, mē-ăn'-dûr. 93. *n. s.* [*Meander* is a river in Phrygia remarkable for its winding course.] Maze; labyrinth; flexuous passage; serpentine winding; winding course. *Hale.*

*To* **MEA'NDER***, mē-ăn'-dûr. *v. a.* To wind; to turn round; to make flexuous. *Drayton.*

*To* **MEA'NDER***, mē-ăn'-dûr. *v. n.* To run with a serpentine course; to be winding, or intricate. *Shenstone.*

**MEA'NDRIAN***, mē-ăn'-drē-ăn. } *a.* Winding; flex-
**MEA'NDRY***, mē-ăn'-drē. } uous. *Dean King.*

**MEA'NDROUS**, mē-ăn'-drûs. 314. *a.* Winding; flexuous.

**ME'ANING**, mē'-nĭng. 410. *n. s.* Purpose; intention. *Shak.* Habitual intention. *Roscommon.* The sense; the thing understood. *Milton.* Sense; power of thinking. *Dryden.*

**ME'ANLY**, mēne'-lē. *ad.* Moderately; not in a great degree. *Ascham.* Without dignity; poorly. *Milton.* Without greatness of mind; ungenerously. *Prior.* Without respect. *Watts.*

**ME'ANNESS**, mēne'-nĕs. *n. s.* Want of excellence. *Hooker.* Want of dignity; low rank; poverty. *Waller.* Lowness of mind. *South.* Sordidness; niggardliness.

**MEANT**, mĕnt. perf. and part. pass. of *To mean.*

**MEAR***. *n. s.* See MERE.

*To* **MEAR***. *v. a.* See *To* MERE.

**MEASE**, mēse. *n. s.* [*mass*, German.] A measure. See MESS.

**ME'ASLE** §, mē'-zl. *n. s.* [*mas, masel*, Germ.] A leper. *Wicliffe.* In the plural, a critical eruption in a fever, wel. known in the common practice. *Quincy.* A disease of swine. *B. Jonson.* A disease of trees. *Mortimer.*

**ME'ASLED**, mē'-zld. 359. *a.* Infected with the measles

**ME'ASLEDNESS***, mē'-zld-nĕs. *n. s.* Diseased state of swine. *Cotgrave.*

**ME'ASLY**, mē'-zlē. *a.* Scabbed with the measles *Swift.*

**ME'ASURABLE**, mĕzh'-ûr-â-bl. *a.* Such as may be measured. *Bentley.* Moderate; in small quantity. *North.*

**ME'ASURABLENESS**, mĕzh'-ûr-â-bl-nĕs. *n. s* Quality of admitting to be measured.

**ME'ASURABLY**, mĕzh'-ûr-â-blē. *ad.* Moderately. *Ecclus.* xxxi.

**ME'ASURE** §, mĕzh'-ûre. 234. *n. s.* [*mesure*, Fr.] That by which any thing is measured. *Holder.* The rule by which any thing is adjusted or proportioned *Bp. Taylor.* Proportion; quantity settled. *Hooker.* A stated quantity: as, a *measure* of wine. *Shak.* Sufficient quantity. *Shak.* Allotment; portion allotted. 2 *Cor.* x. Degree; quantity. *Abbot.* Proportionate time; musical time. *Prior.* Motion harmonically regulated. *Shak.* A stately dance. *Shak.* Moderation; not excess. *Isaiah*, vi. Limit; boundary. *Psal.* xxxix. Any thing adjusted. *Smalridge.* Syllables metrically numbered; metre. *Dryden.* Tune; proportionate notes. *Spenser.* Mean of action; mean to an end. *Clarendon.*—*To have hard measure.* To be hardly treated.

*To* **ME'ASURE**, mĕzh'-ûre. *v. a.* [*mesurer*, Fr.] To compute the quantity of any thing by some settled rule. *Bacon.* To pass through; to judge of extent by marching over. *Shak.* To judge of quantity, or extent, or greatness. *Milton.* To adjust; to proportion. *Bp. Taylor.* To mark out in stated quantities. *Addison.* To allot or distribute by measure. *St. Matt.* vi.

**ME'ASURELESS**, mĕzh'-ûr-lĕs. *a.* Immense; immeasurable. *Shakspeare.*

**ME'ASUREMENT**, mĕzh'-ûr-mĕnt. *n. s.* Mensuration; act of measuring. *Burke.*

**ME'ASURER**, mĕzh'-ûr-ûr. 93. *n. s.* One that measures. *Howell.*

**ME'ASURING**, mĕzh'-ûr-ĭng. *a.* It is applied to a cast not to be distinguished in its length from another but by measuring. *Waller.*

**MEAT** §, mēte. 246. *n. s.* [mæte, Sax.] Flesh to be eaten. *Gen.* xlv. Food in general. *Shakspeare.*

**ME'ATED**, mē'-tĕd. *a.* Fed; foddered. *Tusser.*

**MEATH**, mēTHE. *n. s.* [See MEAD.] A drink like mead; or, probably, the same. *Milton.* Option; preference. [what one *mayeth.*]

**ME'ATY***, mē'-tē. *a.* Fleshy, but not fat. *Grose.*

*To* **MEAW***, mû. } *v. n.* [*miaua*, Icel. *miauler*
*To* **MEAWL***, mûle. } Fr.] To cry as a cat.

**ME'AZLING**, mē'-zl-ĭng. *part.* Generally called *mizzling. Arbuthnot.*

**MECHA'NICAL** §, mē-kăn'-ē-kăl. } *a.* [*mechanicus*,
**MECHA'NICK** §, mē-kăn'-nĭk. 509. } Lat. from μηχανη.] Constructed by the laws of mechanicks. *Dryden.* Skilled in mechanicks. Mean; servile: of mean occupation. *Shakspeare*

**MECHA'NICK**, mē-kăn'-nĭk. 353. *n. s.* A manufacturer; a low workman. *Shakspeare.*

**MECHA'NICKS**, mē-kăn'-nĭks. *n. s.* A mathematical science, which shows the effects of powers or moving forces, so far as they are applied to engines, and demonstrates the laws of motion. *Harris.*

*To* **MECHA'NICALIZE***, mē-kăn'-nē-kăl-lze. *v. a.* To render mean or low. *Cotgrave.*

**MECHA'NICALLY**, mē-kăn'-nē-kăl-ē. *ad.* According to the laws of mechanism. *Ray.*

**MECHA'NICALNESS**, mē-kăn'-nē-kăl-nĕs. *n. s.* Agreeableness to the laws of mechanism. Meanness. *Cotgrave.*

**MECHANI'CIAN**, mĕk-â-nĭsh'-ăn. *n. s.* [*mechanicien*, Fr.] A man professing or studying the construction of machines. *Burton.*

**ME'CHANISM**, mĕk'-â-nĭzm. *n. s.* [*mechanisme*, Fr.] Action according to mechanick laws. *Arbuthnot.* Construction of parts depending upon each other in any complicated fabrick.

**ME'CHANIST***, mĕk'-ăn-ĭst. *n. s.* A mechanician. *Johnson*

☞ 559.—Fāte, fâr, fáll, fât;—mè, mĕt;—plne, pĭn;—

ME'CHLIN*, mĕk'-lĭn. *a.* The epithet given to lace made at Mechlin. *Town Eclogues.*

MECHO'ACAN, mè-tshō'-â-kăn. *n. s.* [from the place in Mexico.] A large root, which, in powder, is a gentle and mild purgative. *Hill.*

MECO'NIUM, mè-kō'-nè-ŭm. *n. s.* [μηκώνιον.] Expressed juice of poppy. The first excrement of children. *Arbuthnot.*

ME'DAL §, mĕd'-dăl. 88. *n. s.* [*medaille*, Fr.] An ancient coin. *Addison.* A piece stamped in honour of some remarkable performance.

MEDA'LLICK, mè-dăl'-lĭk. 509. *a.* Pertaining to medals. *Addison.*

MEDA'LLION, mè-dăl'-yŭn. 113. *n. s.* [*medaillon*, Fr.] A large antique stamp or medal. *Addison.*

ME'DALLIST, mĕd'-dăl-lĭst. *n. s.* [*medalliste*, Fr.] A man skilled or curious in medals. *Addison.*

*To* ME'DDLE §, mĕd'-dl. 405. *v. n.* [*middelen*, Teut.] To have to do. *Bacon.* To interpose; to act in any thing. *Shakspeare.* To interpose or intervene importunely or officiously. 2 *Kings*, xiv.

*To* ME'DDLE, mĕd'-dl. *v. a.* [*mesler*, Fr.] To mix; to mingle. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

ME'DDLER, mĕd'-dl-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One who busies himself with things in which he has no concern. *Bacon.*

ME'DDLESOME, mĕd'-dl-sŭm. *a.* Intermeddling. *Barrow.*

ME'DDLESOMENESS*, mĕd'-dl-sŭm-nĕs. *n. s.* Officiousness; forwardness to busy one's self where one has no concern. *Barrow.*

ME'DDLING*, mĕd'-dl-ĭng. *n. s.* Officious and impertinent interposition. *South.*

ME'DIA*. See MEDIUM.

*MEDIA'STINE*, mè-dè-ăs'-tĭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *mediastinum*, Lat.] The fimbriated body about which the guts are convolved. *Arbuthnot.*

*To* ME'DIATE §, mē'-dè-âte. 91, 534. *v. n.* [*medius*, Lat.] To interpose as an equal friend to both parties; to intercede. *Shirley.* To be between two. *Digby.*

*To* ME'DIATE, mē'-dè-âte. *v. a.* To effect by mediation. *Clarendon.* To limit by something in the middle. *Holder.*

ME'DIATE, mē'-dè-âte. 91. *a.* [*mediat*, Fr.] Interposed; intervening. *Prior.* Middle; between two extremes. *Prior.* Acting as a means. *Wotton.*

ME'DIATELY, mē'-dè-âte-lè. *ad.* By a secondary cause. *Raleigh.*

MEDIA'TION, mè-dè-â'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Interposition; intervention; agency between two parties, practised by a common friend. *Shak.* Agency interposed; intervenient power. *South.* Intercession; entreaty for another.

MEDIA'TOR §, mè-dè-â'-tûr. 534. *n. s.* [*mediateur*, Fr.] One that intervenes between two parties. *Bacon.* An intercessour; an entreater for another. *Stillingfleet.* One of the characters of our blessed Saviour. *Waterland.*

MEDIATO'RIAL, mè-dè-â-tō'-rè-ăl. } *a.* Belonging
ME'DIATORY, mē'-dè-â-tŭr-è. } to a mediator. *Bp. Hopkins.*

☞ For the *o*, see DOMESTICK. For the accent, see No. 512. *W.*

MEDIA'TORSHIP, mè-dè-â'-tŭr-shĭp. *n. s.* The office of a mediator. *Pearson.*

MEDIA'TRESS*, mè-dè-â'-trĕs. *n. s.* A female mediator.

MEDIA'TRIX, mè-dè-â'-trĭks. *n. s.* A female mediator. *Warton.*

ME'DICABLE*, mĕd'-è-kă-bl. *a.* [*medicabilis*, Lat.] That may be healed.

ME'DICAL §, mĕd'-è-kăl. *a.* [*medicus*, Lat.] Physical; relating to the art of healing. *Brown.*

ME'DICALLY, mĕd'-è-kăl-è. *ad.* Physically; medicinally. *Brown.*

ME'DICAMENT, mĕd'-è-kă-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*medicamentum*, Lat.] Any thing used in healing: generally, topical applications. *Hammond.*

☞ All our orthoëpists, but Bailey, pronounce this word with the accent on the first syllable: but my judgement much fails me if the true pronunciation ought not to be with the accent on the second, as in *predicament.* My reason is, that this is the syllable on which we place the secondary accent in pronouncing the Latin words *medicamentum* and *predicamentum*; and it has often been observed, that this is our guide for accenting English words formed from the Latin by dropping a syllable.—See ACADEMY. *W.*

MEDICAME'NTAL, mĕd-è-kă-mĕnt'-ăl. *a.* Relating to medicine, internal or topical.

MEDICAME'NTALLY, mĕd-è-kă-mĕnt'-ăl-è. *ad.* After the manner of medicine. *Brown.*

ME'DICASTER*, mĕd'-è-kăs-tûr. *n. s.* [*medicastre*, old Fr.] One who brags of medicine; a quack. *Whitlock.*

*To* ME'DICATE, mĕd'-è-kâte. *v. a.* [*medico*, Lat.] To tincture or impregnate with any thing medicinal. *Bp. Hall.*

MEDICA'TION, mĕd-è-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of tincturing or impregnating with medicinal ingredients. *Bacon.* The use of physick. *Brown.*

MEDI'CINABLE, mè-dĭs'-sĭn-ă-bl. *a.* Having the power of physick. *Drant.*

MEDI'CINAL, mè-dĭs'-è-năl, or mĕd-è-sī'-năl. *a.* [*medicinalis*, Lat.] Having the power of healing; having physical virtue. *Shak.* Belonging to physick. *Quincy.*

☞ Dr. Johnson tells us, that this word is now commonly pronounced *medicinal*, with the accent on the second syllable, but more properly, and more agreeably to the best authorities, *medicinal.* If, by the best authorities, Dr. Johnson means the poets, the question is decided; but I look upon poets to be the worst authorities in this case, as, by the very rules of their art, a license is given them to depart from the general pronunciation; and that they often avail themselves of this license cannot be disputed. But if, by more properly, Dr. Johnson alludes to the long *i* in the Latin *medicīnus* or *medicīnalis*, nothing can be more inconclusive. If the word be perfectly Latin, as well as English, we generally place the accent on the same syllable as in the original, as *acumen, decorum*, &c., but frequently otherwise, as *orator, senator, character*, &c. But if this Latin accentuation were to be servilely followed in Latin words anglicised, we should overturn the whole fabrick of our pronunciation. Thus *doctrinal, pastoral*, &c. &c., must have the accent on the second syllable instead of the first, and nothing but confusion would ensue. The truth is, the strong tendency of our language is to an antepenultimate accent, 503; and it is with reluctance we ever place it lower, except in words of our own composition, or where the latter syllables have either an assemblage of consonants or a diphthong; yet, even in this case, we find the antepenultimate accent sometimes prevail, as *ancestor, amnesty, magistrate*, &c., and *counterpoise, porcelain, chamberlain, interreign*, &c.; so that, by attempting to bring our pronunciation under the laws of the Latin language, we disturb and pervert it. Let poets, therefore, who have, and, perhaps, in some cases, ought to have, a language different from prose, enjoy the privilege of their art, and while we are reading them let us conform to their rules; but let us not strive against the general current of prosaick pronunciation, which is always right, and which is equally negligent of the peculiarities of poets and the pedantry of ancient derivation. The antepenultimate accentuation of this word is supported by Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, Mr. Smith, W. Johnston, Barclay, Bailey, Fenning, and Entick. Mr. Sheridan gives both, and, by placing this accentuation first, seems to prefer it to the other.—See INDECOROUS and INIMICAL. *W.*

MEDI'CINALLY, mè-dĭs'-sè-năl-lè. *ad.* Physically. *Burton.*

ME'DICINE, mĕd'-dè-sĭn. *n. s.* [*medicina*, Lat.] Physick; any remedy administered by a physician. *Prov.* xvii. [*medecin*, Fr.] A physician. *Shak.*

☞ All our orthoëpists tell us, that this word is generally pronounced in two syllables, as if written *medcine.* That so gross a vulgarism should gain ground in our language is an imputation on our national taste. Our poets, who, when tortured for a word, often torture a word to ease themselves, are generally guilty of one part only of the cruelty of Procrustes; and that is, of shortening such words as are too long for their verse; and these mutilations too often slide into our prosaick pronunciation: but against this abuse every accurate speaker ought to be on his guard. Nay, Cowley, as Mr. Nares informs us, crushes *medicinal* into two syllables; and instances from Milton of this kind are innumerable.

Mr. Elphinston adopts the dissyllable pronunciation, as more agreeable to its immediate origin, the French *medecine*: but, as we preserve the *i* in this word, the Latin *medicina* seems its most authentick original, and demands the sound of the *i* in *medicine* as much as in *ominous*, *mutinous*, and *original*, which Shakspeare and Milton sink in the same manner as the word in question. *W.*

*To* ME'DICINE, mĕd'-dė-sĭn. *v. a.* To restore or cure by medicine. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

ME'DICK, mė'-dĭk. *n. s.* A plant; a kind of trefoil. In the plural, the science of medicine. *Spenser.*

MEDI'ETY, mė-dī'-ė-tė. *n. s.* [*medieté*, Fr.] Middle state; participation of two extremes; half. *Brown.*

*MEDIOCRE**, mė-dī'-ō-kŭr. *a.* [Fr.; from *mediocris*, Lat.] Of moderate degree; middle rate; middling.

MEDIOCRIST*, mė-dī'-ō-krĭst. *n. s.* [*mediocre*, Fr.] One of middling abilities. *Swift.*

MEDIO'CRITY, mė-dė-ŏk'-rė-tė, or mė-jė-ŏk'-rė-tė. 293, 294, 376, 534. [mė-dzhŏk'-krė-tė, *Sheridan*; mė-dė-ŏk'-rė-tė, *Perry* and *Jones*.] *n. s.* Moderate degree; middle rate. *Bacon.* Moderation; temperance. *Hooker.*

*To* ME'DITATE §, mĕd'-ė-tāte. *v. a.* [*meditor*, Lat.] To plan; to scheme; to contrive. *K. Charles.* To think on; to revolve in the mind. *Spenser.*

*To* ME'DITATE, mĕd'-ė-tāte. *v. n.* To think; to muse; to contemplate. *Psalm* i.

MEDITA'TION, mĕd-ė-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*meditatio*, Lat.] Deep thought; close attention; contrivance; contemplation. 2 *Esd.* x. Thought employed upon sacred objects. *Spenser.* A series of thoughts, occasioned by any object or occurrence.

ME'DITATIVE, mĕd'-ė-tā-tĭv. 512. *a.* Addicted to meditation. *Berington.* Expressing intention or design.

MEDITERRA'NE, MEDITERRA'NEAN, mĕd-ė-tĕr-rā'-nė-ăn. } *a.*
MEDITERRA'NEOUS, mĕd-ė-tĕr-rā'-nė-ŭs. }
[*medius* and *terra*, Lat.; *mediterranée*, Fr.] Encircled with land. *Brerewood.* Inland; remote from the sea. *Brown.*

ME'DIUM, mė'-dė-ŭm, or mė'-jė-ŭm. 293. *n. s.* [Lat.] Any thing intervening. *Bacon.* Any thing used in ratiocination, in order to a conclusion. *Dryden.* The middle place or degree; the just temperature between extremes. *L'Estrange.*

ME'DLAR, mĕd'-lŭr. 88. *n. s.* [mæð, Sax.] A tree. *Miller.* The fruit of that tree. *Shakspeare.*

ME'DLEY, mĕd'-lė. *n. s.* A mixture; a miscellany; a mingled mass. *Hayward.*

ME'DLEY, mĕd'-lė. *a.* Mingled; confused. *Chaucer.*

*To* ME'DLE, mĕd'-dl. } *v. a.* To mingle. See *To*
*To* ME'DLY, mĕd'-lė. § MEDDLE. *L. Addison.*

MEDU'LLAR, mė-dŭl'-lăr. } *a.*[*medullaire*, Fr.;
MEDU'LLARY, mĕd'-ŭl-lăr-ė. § from *medulla*, Lat.] Pertaining to the marrow. *Cheyne.*

☞ I differ from all our orthoëpists in the accentuation of this word [*medullary*;] for, though they are uniform here, they differ so much from each other in similar words as to show they are not very sure of their principles. My reasons for accenting the first syllable of this word are the same as for the same accentuation of *maxillary* and *papillary*, which see. *W.*

MEED §, mėėd. 246. *n. s.* [með, Sax.] Reward; recompense. Now rarely used, except by poets. *Spenser.* Present; gift. *Shakspeare.*

*To* MEED*, mėėd. *v. a.* To merit; to deserve. *Heywood. Ob. T.*

MEEK §, mėėk. 246. *a.* [*miukr*, *miuk*, Icel.] Mild of temper; not proud; not rough; not easily provoked; soft; gentle. *Numb.* xii. Expressing humility and gentleness. *Milton.*

*To* MEEK*, mėėk. *v. a.* [*moeka*, Su. Goth.] To humble. *Wicliffe.*

*To* MEE'KEN, mėė'-k'n. 103. *v. a.* To make meek; to soften. *Browne.*

ME'EKLY, mėėk'-lė. *ad.* Mildly; gently. *Spenser.*

ME'EKNESS, mėėk'-nĕs. *n. s.* Gentleness; mildness; softness of temper. *Spenser.*

MEER, mère. *a.* [See MERE.] Simple; unmixed.

MEER, mère. *n. s.* [See MERE.] A lake; a boundary.

ME'ERED, mèr'd. 359. *a.* Relating to a boundary *Shakspeare.*

MEET, mėėt. *a.* [of obscure etymology.] Fit; proper; qualified *Spenser.*—*Meet with.* Even with. *Shakspeare.*

*To* MEET §, mėėt. 36, 246. *v. a.* pret. *I met*; *I have met*; part. *met.* [*motjan*, Goth.] To come face to face; to encounter. *Shak.* To encounter in hostility. *Milton.* To encounter unexpectedly. *Milton.* To join another in the same place. *Milton.* To close one with another. *Addison.* To find; to light on. *Dryden.* To assemble from different parts. *Milton.*

*To* MEET, mėėt. *v. n.* To encounter; to close face to face. To encounter in hostility. *Dryden.* To assemble; to come together. 2 *Mac.*—*To meet with.* To light on; to find. *Spenser.* To join. *Shak.* To suffer unexpectedly. *Shak.* To encounter; to engage. *Rowe. To meet with.* A Latinism: to obviate. *Bacon.* To advance half way. *South.* To unite; to join.

ME'ETER, mėėt'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that accosts another. *Shakspeare.*

ME'ETING, mėėt'-ĭng 410. *n. s.* An assembly; a convention. *Sprat.* An interview. *Shak.* A conventicle; an assembly of dissenters. A conflux: as, the *meeting* of two rivers.

MEETING-HOUSE, mėėt'-ĭng-hŏŭs. *n. s.* Place where dissenters assemble to worship. *Addison.*

ME'ETLY, mėėt'-lė. *ad.* Fitly; properly. *Shak.*

ME'ETNESS, mėėt'-nĕs. *n. s.* Fitness; propriety. *Bp. Bull.*

ME'GACOSM*, mĕg'-ă-kŏsm. *n. s.* [*μέγας* and *κόσμος*.] The great world. *Bp. H. Croft.*

MEGA'POLIS*, mė-găp'-ō-lĭs. *n. s.* [*μέγας* and *πόλις*.] A principal city; metropolis. *Sir T. Herbert.*

ME'GRIM, mė'-grĭm. *n. s.* [*ἡμικρανία*, Gr.; *migrain*, Fr.] Disorder of the head. *Bacon.*

*To* MEINE, mėėn. *v. a.* [menȝan, Sax.] To mingle. *Chaucer. Ob. J.*

ME'INY, mė'-nė. *n. s.* [*mesnie*, Fr.] A family; a retinue; domestick servants. *Lib. Fes.*

MEIO'SIS*, mī-ō'-sĭs. *n. s.* [*μειώσις*.] A rhetorical figure, of the species of hyperbole. *South.*

ME'LAMPODE*, mĕl'-ăm-pōde. *n. s.* [*melampodium*, Lat.] The black hellebore. *Spenser.*

ME'LANAGOGUES, mĕl'-ăn-ă-gŏgz. *n. s.* [*μέλανος* and *ἄγω*.] Such medicines as are supposed particularly to purge off black choler.

ME'LANCHOLICK, mĕl'-ăn-kŏl-lĭk. *a.* Disordered with melancholy; fanciful; hypochondriacal; gloomy. *B. Jonson.* Unhappy; unfortunate. *Clarendon.* Dismal. *Webster.*

MELANCHO'LIAN*, mĕl-ăn-kō'-lė-ăn. } *n. s.* A
ME'LANCHOLICK*, mĕl'-ăn-kŏl-lĭk. § person diseased with melancholy. *Spenser.* A gloomy state of mind. *Ld. Clarendon.*

ME'LANCHOLILY*, mĕl'-ăn-kŏl-lė-lė. *ad.* In a melancholy manner. *Keepe.*

ME'LANCHOLINESS*, mĕl'-ăn-kŏl-lė-nĕs. *n. s.* Disposition to gloominess; state of being melancholy. *Aubrey.*

MELANCHO'LIOUS*, mĕl-ăn-kō'-lė-ŭs. *a.* Melancholy; gloomy; dismal. *Gower. Ob. T.*

ME'LANCHOLIST*, mĕl'-ăn-kŏl-lĭst. *n. s.* One disordered with melancholy; a fanciful or hypochondriacal person. *Glanville.*

*To* ME'LANCHOLIZE*, mĕl'-ăn-kō-lize. *v. n.* To become melancholy or gloomy. *Burton.*

*To* ME'LANCHOLIZE*, mĕl'-ăn-kō-lize. *v. a.* To make sad or melancholy. *More.*

ME'LANCHOLY §, mĕl'-ăn-kŏl-lė. 503. *n. s.* [*μέλανος* and *χολὴ*.] A disease, supposed to proceed from a redundance of black bile. *Quincy.* A kind of madness, in which the mind is always fixed on one object. *Milton.* A gloomy, pensive, discontented temper. *Sidney.*

ME'LANCHOLY, mĕl'-ăn-kŏl-lė. 503, (*o*.) *a.* Gloomy; dismal. *Denham.* Diseased with melancholy; fanciful; habitually dejected. *Locke.*

***MELA'NGE****, mè-lânje'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A mixture. *Drummond.*

***MELICE'RIS***, mĕl-è-sè'-rĭs. *n. s.* [μελικηρὶς.] A tumour enclosed in a cystis, and consisting of matter like honey. *Sharp.*

ME'LILOT, mĕl'-lè-lŏt. 166. *n. s.* [*melilotus*, Lat.] A plant.

*To* ME'LIORATE §, mē'-lyò-rate. 534. *v.a.* [*meliorer*, Fr.] To better; to improve. *Bacon.*

MELIORA'TION, mē-lè-ò-rā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Improvement; act of bettering. *Bacon.*

MELIO'RITY, mē-lè-ŏr'-è-tè. 113. *n. s.* State of being better. *Bacon. Ob. J.*

*To* MELL, mĕl. *v. n.* [*meler, se meler*, Fr.] To mix; to meddle. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

MELL §*, mĕl. *n. s.* [*mel*, Lat.] Honey. *Warner.*

MELLI'FEROUS, mĕl-lĭf'-fĕr-ŭs. *a.* Productive of honey.

MELLIFICA'TION, mĕl-lè-fè-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*mellifico*, Lat.] The art or practice of making honey; production of honey. *Arbuthnot.*

MELLI'FLUENCE, mĕl-lĭf'-flŭ-ĕnse. *n. s.* A honied flow; a flow of sweetness. *Warton.*

MELLI'FLUENT, mĕl-lĭf'-flŭ-ĕnt. 518. *a.* [*mel* and *fluo*, Latin.] Flowing with honey; flowing with sweetness. *Shakspeare.*

ME'LLOW §, mĕl'-lò. 327. *a.* [meapa, Sax.] Soft with ripeness; full ripe. *Shak.* Soft in sound. *Dryden.* Soft; unctuous. *Bacon.* Drunk; melted down with drink. *Roscommon.*

*To* ME'LLOW, mĕl'-lò. *v. a.* To ripen; to mature; to soften by ripeness; to ripen by age. *Shak.* To soften. *Mortimer.* To mature to perfection. *Dryden.*

*To* ME'LLOW, mĕl'-lò. *v. n.* To be matured; to ripen. *Donne.*

ME'LLOWNESS, mĕl'-lò-nĕs. *n. s.* Maturity of fruits; ripeness; softness by maturity. *Digby.* Maturity; full age. Softness of sound. *Abp. Hort.*

ME'LLOWY*, mĕl'-lò-è. *a.* Soft; unctuous. *Drayton.*

MELOCO'TON, mĕl-ò-kò'-tŭn. *n. s.* [*melocotone*, Spanish.] A quince. *Bacon. Ob. J.*

MELO'DIOUS, mè-lò'-dè-ŭs, or mè-lò'-jè-ŭs. 293, 294, 376. *a.* Musical; harmonious. *Milton.*

MELO'DIOUSLY, mè-lò'-dè-ŭs-lè. *ad.* Musically; harmoniously. *Skelton.*

MELO'DIOUSNESS, mè-lò'-dè-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Sweetness of sound; musicalness.

ME'LODRAME*, mĕ'-lò-dràme. *n. s.* [Fr.; from μέλος and δρᾶμα.] A modern word for a dramatick performance, in which songs are intermixed.

ME'LODY §, mĕl'-lò-dè. *n. s.* [μελωδία.] Musick; sweetness of sound. *Arison.*

ME'LON, mĕl'-lŭn. 166. *n. s.* [*melon*, Fr.; *melo*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.* The fruit. *Numb.* xi.

MELON-THI'STLE, mĕl'-lŭn-thĭs'-sl. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

ME'LROSE*, mĕl'-rōze. *n. s.* [*mel*, and *rose*.] Honey of roses. *Fordyce.*

*To* MELT §, mĕlt. *v. a.* [meltan, Sax.] To dissolve; to make liquid. *Shak.* To dissolve; to break in pieces. *Burnet.* To soften to love or tenderness. *Dryden.* To waste away. *Shakspeare.*

*To* MELT, mĕlt. *v. n.* To become liquid; to dissolve. *Psalms.* To be softened to pity, or any gentle passion; to grow tender, mild, or gentle. *Shak.* To be dissolved; to lose substance. *Shak.* To be subdued by affliction. *Psalms.*

MELT*. See MILT.

ME'LTER, mĕlt'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that melts metals. *Sidney.*

ME'LTINGLY, mĕlt'-ĭng-lè. *ad.* Like something melting.

ME'LTING*, mĕlt'-ĭng. *n. s.* [meltung, Sax.] Act of softening; intenseration. *South.*

ME'LTINGNESS*, mĕlt'-ĭng-nĕs. *n. s.* Disposition to be softened by love or tenderness. *Whole Duty of Man.*

ME'LWELL, mĕl'-wĕl. *n. s.* A kind of fish.

ME'MBER §, mĕm'-bŭr. 98. *n. s.* [*membre*, Fr *membrum*, Lat.] A limb; a part appendant to the body. *Matthew.* A part of a discourse or period; a head; a clause. *Watts.* Any part of an integral. *Addison.* One of a community. *King Charles.*

ME'MBERED*, mĕm'-bŭrd. *a.* Having limbs: also a term of heraldry, applied to the beak and legs of a bird, when of a different tincture from the body.

ME'MBERSHIP*, mĕm'-bŭr-shĭp. *n. s.* Community; society; union. *Beaumont.*

ME'MBRANE, mĕm'-brane. 91. *n. s.* [Fr.; *membrana*, Lat.] A web of several sorts of fibres, interwoven together for the covering and wrapping up of some parts of the body. *Quincy.*

MEMBRANA'CEOUS, mĕm-brā-nā'-shŭs. 357. }
MEMBRA'NEOUS, mĕm-brā'-nè-ŭs. }
ME'MBRANOUS, mĕm'-brān-ŭs. }
*a.* Consisting of membranes. *Boyle.*

***MEME'NTO***, mè-mĕn'-tò. *n. s.* [Lat.] A memorial notice; a hint to awaken the memory. *Bacon.*

MEMO'IR, mè-mŏir'. } mĕm'-wŏr. } *n. s.* [*memoire*, Fr.] An account of transactions familiarly written. *Prior.* Hint; notice; account of any thing. *Arbuthnot.*

☞ This word was universally, till of late, pronounced with the accent on the second syllable, as Dr. Johnson, W. Johnston, Dr. Kenrick, Barclay, Bailey, Buchanan, Fenning, and Perry, have marked it. Some speakers have endeavoured to pronounce it with the accent on the first, as we find it marked in Mr. Nares, Dr. Ash, Scott, and Entick: but this is an innovation unsuitable to the genius of our pronunciation; which, in dissyllables having a diphthong in the last, inclines us to place the accent on that syllable, as much as in *devoir*, which we find accented on the last by all our orthoëpists, without exception. *W.*

ME'MORABLE, mĕm'-mŭr-â-bl. *a.* [Fr.; *memorabilis*, Lat.] Worthy of memory; not to be forgotten. *Sidney.*

ME'MORABLY, mĕm'-mŭr-â-blè. *ad.* In a manner worthy of memory.

***MEMORA'NDUM***, mĕm-mò-răn'-dŭm. *n. s.* [Lat.] [In the plural, *memoranda* and *memorandums*.] A note to help the memory. *Guardian.*

*To* ME'MORATE*, mĕm'-ò-rāte. *v. a.* [*memoro*, Lat.] To make mention of a thing. *Cockeram. Ob. T.*

ME'MORATIVE*, mĕm'-ò-rā-tĭv. *a.* Tending to preserve memory of any thing. *Hammond.*

MEMO'RIAL, mè-mò'-rè-ăl. *a.* Preservative of memory. *Shak.* Contained in memory. *Watts.*

MEMO'RIAL, mè-mò'-rè-ăl. *n. s.* A monument; something to preserve memory. *Hooker.* Hint to assist the memory. *Bacon.* An address, reminding of services and soliciting reward.

MEMO'RIALIST, mè-mò'-rè-ăl-ĭst. *n. s.* One who writes memorials. *Spectator.*

ME'MORIST*, mĕm'-ò-rĭst. *n. s.* One that causes things to be remembered. *Brown.*

*To* ME'MORIZE, mĕm'-ò-rize. *v. a.* To record; to commit to memory by writing. *Spenser.* To cause to be remembered. *Shakspeare.*

ME'MORY §, mĕm'-mŭr-è. 557. *n. s.* [*memoria*, Lat.] The power of retaining or recollecting things past; retention; reminiscence; recollection. *Locke.* Exemption from oblivion. *Shak.* Time of knowledge. *Milton.* Memorial; monumental record. *Communion Service.* Reflection; attention. *Shak.*

*To* ME'MORY*, mĕm'-mŭr-rè. *v. a.* To lay up in the memory. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

MEN, mĕn. The plural of *man*.

MEN-PLEASER, mĕn'-plè'-zŭr. *n. s.* One too careful to please others. *Eph.* vi.

*To* ME'NACE §, mĕn'-năse. 91. *v. a.* [*menacer*, Fr. from *minax, minacis*, Lat.] To threaten; to threat. *Shakspeare.*

ME'NACE, mĕn'-năse. 91. *n. s.* [Fr.] Threat. *Brown.*

ME'NACER, mĕn'-nās-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* A threatener; one that threats. *Phillips.*

ME'NACING*, mĕn'-nā-sĭng. *n. s.* Threat. *Bp. Taylor.*

***MENA'GE***, mè-năzhe'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A collection of

animals. *Addison.* Sometimes used for *manege*, and *manage*.

☞ This word is perfectly French; nor can we express their soft *g* any other way than by *zhe*. *W.*

MENA'GERY*, [mên-âzhe-ûr-è', *Walker*: mè-nâ'-zhjè-rè, *Perry*.] *n. s.* A collection of foreign animals; the place in which they are kept. *Swinburne.*

ME'NAGOGUE, mên'-â-gôg. 338. *n. s.* [μῆνες and ἄγω.] A medicine that promotes the flux of the menses.

ME'NALD*, mên'-âld. } *a.* A term applied to deer,
ME'NILD*, mên'-îld. } whose skins are beautifully variegated.

*To* MEND §, mênd. *v. a.* [*emendo*, Lat.] To repair from breach or decay. 2 *Chron.* xxxiv. To correct; to alter for the better. *Temple.* To help; to advance. *Bacon.* To improve; to increase. *Milton.*

*To* MEND, mênd. *v. n.* To grow better; to advance in any good. *Shakspeare.*

ME'NDABLE, mên'-dâ-bl. 405. *a.* Capable of being mended. *Sherwood.*

MENDA'CIOUS §*, mên-dâ'-shûs. *a.* [*mendax*, *mendacis*, Lat.] False; lying. *Sheldon.*

MENDA'CITY, mên-dâs'-sè-tè. *n. s.* Falsehood. *Brown.*

ME'NDER, mênd'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One who makes any change for the better. *Shakspeare.*

ME'NDICANCY*, mên'-dè-kân-sè. *n. s.* Beggary. *Burke.*

ME'NDICANT, mên'-dè-kânt. *a.* [*mendicans*, Lat.] Begging; poor to a state of beggary. *Bp. Cosin.*

ME'NDICANT, mên'-dè-kânt. *n. s.* A beggar; one of some begging fraternity. *Hammond.*

*To* ME'NDICATE, mên'-dè-kâte. *v. a.* [*mendico*, Lat.] To beg; to ask alms. *Cockeram.*

MENDI CITY, mên-dîs'-sè-tè. *n. s.* [*mendicitas*, Lat.] The life of a beggar. *Report 13th of the Society for the Poor.*

MENDS, for *amends*. *Shakspeare.*

ME'NIAL §, mè'-nè-âl. 113. *a.* [from *meiny*.] Belonging to the retinue, or train of servants. *Dryden.*

ME'NIAL, mè'-nè-âl. *n. s.* One of the train of servants. *Bp. Hall.*

ME'NDMENT*, mênd'-mênt. *n. s.* Amendment. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

MENI'NGES, mè-nîn'-jêz. *n. s.* [μενιγγος.] The two membranes that envelope the brain, which are called the *pia mater* and *dura mater*. *Wiseman.*

ME'NIVER*, mên'-è-vûr. *n. s.* [*menu vair*, Fr.] The name of a small Muscovian beast, of a white colour, famous for the fineness of its fur; the fur itself. *Chaucer.*

MENO'LOGY, mè-nôl'-lò-jè. 518. *n. s.* [μηνόλογιον.] A register of months. *Stilling fleet.*

ME'NOW, mên'-nò. *n. s.* [commonly *minnow*.] A fish.

ME'NSAL, mên'-sâl. *a.* [*mensalis*, Lat.] Belonging to the table; transacted at table. *Richardson.*

MENSE §*, mêns. *n. s.* [mennepe, Sax.] Propriety; decency; manners.

ME'NSEFUL*, mêns'-fûl. *a.* Graceful; mannerly.

ME'NSELESS*, mêns'-lês. *a.* Without civility; void of decency or propriety; graceless.

ME'NSTRUAL §, mêns'-strû-âl. *a.* [*menstruus*, Lat.] Monthly; happening once a month; lasting a month. *Bentley.* Pertaining to a menstruum. *Bac.*

ME'NSTRUOUS, mêns'-strû-ûs. *a.* Having the catamenia. *Sandys.* Happening to women at certain times. *Brown.*

ME'NSTRUUM, mêns'-strû-ûm. *n. s.* Any liquor used as a dissolvent, or to extract the virtues of ingredients by infusion or decoction. *Quincy.*

MENSURABI'LITY, mên-shû-râ-bîl'-è-tè. *n. s.* Capacity of being measured.

ME'NSURABLE §, mên'-shû-râ-bl. *a.* [*mensura*, Lat.] Measurable; that may be measured. *Holder.*

ME'NSURAL, mên'-shû-râl. 88. *a.* Relating to measure.

*To* ME'NSURATE, mên'-shû-râte. *v. a.* To measure; to take the dimension of any thing.

MENSURA'TION, mên-shû-râ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act or practice of measuring; result of measuring. *Arbuthnot.*

ME'NTAL §, mênt'-tâl. 88. *a.* [*mentale*, Fr.; *mentis*, Lat.] Intellectual; existing in the mind. *Milton.*

ME'NTALLY, mênt'-tâl-è. *ad.* Intellectually; in the mind; not practically or externally, but in thought or meditation. *Bentley.*

ME'NTION §, mên'-shûn. *n. s.* [*mention*, Fr.; *mentio*, Lat.] Oral or written expression, or recital of any thing. *Gen.* xl. Cursory or incidental nomination. *Milton.*

*To* ME'NTION, mên'-shûn. *v. a.* [*mentionner*, Fr.] To write or express in words or writing. *Isa.* lxiii.

MEPHI'TICAL, mè-fît'-è-kâl. } *a.* [*mephitis*, Lat.]
MEPHI'TICK*, mè-fît'-îk. } Ill savoured; stinking. *Quincy.*

MERA'CIOUS, mè-râ'-shûs. 292. *a.* [*meracus*, Lat.] Strong; racy.

ME'RCABLE, mêr'-kâ-bl. *a.* [*mercor*, Lat.] To be sold or bought. *Dict.*

*MERCANTANTE*, mêr-kân-tân'-tâ. *n. s.* [Ital.] A foreign trader; a merchant. *Shakspeare.*

ME'RCANTILE, mêr'-kân-tîl. 145. *a.* Trading; commercial. *Howell.*

ME'RCAT, mêr'-kât. *n. s.* [*mercatus*, Lat.] Market; trade. *Sprat.*

ME'RCATURE, mêr'-kâ-tshûre. *n. s.* [*mercatura*, Lat.] The practice of buying and selling.

ME'RCENARINESS, mêr'-sè-nâ-rè-nês. *n. s.* Venality; respect to hire or reward. *Whole Duty of Man.*

ME'RCENARY §, mêr'-sè-nâ-rè. 512. *a.* [*mercenaire*, Fr.; *mercenarius*, Lat.] Venal; hired; sold for money. *Shakspeare.* Too studious of profit. *South.*

ME'RCENARY, mêr'-sè-nâ-rè. *n. s.* A hireling; one retained or serving for pay. *Shakspeare.*

ME'RCER §, mêr'-sûr. 98. *n. s.* [*mercier*, Fr.; from the Lat. *merx*, *mercis*.] One who sells silks. *Howell.*

ME'RCERSHIP*, mêr'-sûr-shîp. *n. s.* Business of a mercer. *Howell.*

ME'RCERY, mêr'-sûr-è. 555. *n. s.* [*mercerie*, Fr.] Any ware to sell. *Gower.* Trade of mercers; traffick of silks. *Graunt.*

*To* ME'RCHAND, mêr'-tshând. *v. n.* [*marchander*, Fr.] To transact by traffick. *Bacon.*

ME'RCHANDISE, mêr'-tshân-dîze. *n. s.* [*marchandise*, Fr.] Traffick; commerce; trade. *Shak.* Wares; any thing to be bought or sold. *Spenser.*

*To* ME'RCHANDISE, mêr'-tshân-dîze. *v. n.* To trade; to traffick; to exercise commerce. *Harmar.*

ME'RCHANDRY*, mêr'-tshân-drè. *n. s.* Traffick; trade; commerce. *Bp. Sanderson.*

ME'RCHANT §, mêr'-tshânt. 352. *n. s.* [*merchant*, old Fr.; then *marchand*: from *mercans*, Lat.] One who trafficks to remote countries. *Addison.* A ship of trade. *Dryden.*

☞ Mr. Sheridan pronounces the *e*, in the first syllable of this word, like the *a* in *march*; and it is certain that, about thirty years ago, [i. e. 1770,] this was the general pronunciation; but since that time the sound of *a* has been gradually wearing away; and the sound of *e* is so fully established, that the former is now become gross and vulgar, and is only to be heard among the lower orders of people. It is highly probable, that, however coarse this sound of *e* may now seem, it was once not only the common pronunciation, but the most agreeable to analogy. We still find, that the vowel *i* before *r*, followed by another consonant, sinks into a broader sound by taking the short sound of *e*, which is really the short sound of a slender *a*, as *virgin*, *virtue*, &c.; and it is a similar alteration which takes place in the *e* before *r*, followed by another consonant, in *clerk*, *serjeant*, *Derby*, &c., where this vowel falls into the broader sound of the Italian *a*. *Sermon*, *service*, *vermin*, &c., are still pronounced by the vulgar as if written *sarmon*, *sarvice*, *varment*, &c.; and this was probably the ancient manner of pronouncing every *e* in the same situation. This analogy is now totally exploded, and, except *clerk*, *serjeant*, and a few proper names, we have scarcely another word in the language, where the *e* has not its true sound. But instead of saying, with Mr. Nares, that *merchant* has returned to the proper sound of *e*, we may, with great probability, assert, that this and every other word of the same form have acquired a sound of *e*, which they never had before; and which, though a feebler, and a shorter sound, conduces to the simplicity and regularity of our pronunciation. Dr. Kenrick,

concurs in my opinion, that pronouncing the *e* in this word like *a* is vulgar; and every other orthoëpist, who gives the sound of the vowels, marks it as I have done. *W.*

*To* ME'RCHANT*, mĕr'-tshânt. *v. n.* To traffick. *L. Addison.*

ME'RCHANTLY, mĕr'-tshânt-lè. } *a.* Like a
ME'RCHANTLIKE, mĕr'-tshânt-like. } merchant. *Ainsworth.*

MERCHANT-MAN, mĕr'-tshânt-mân. 88. *n. s.* A ship of trade. *Bp. Taylor.*

ME'RCHANTABLE, mĕr'-tshânt-â-bl. *a.* Fit to be bought or sold. *Mede.*

ME'RCIABLE, mĕr'-sè-â-bl. *a.* [from *mercy.*] Merciful. *Gower. Ob. J.*

ME'RCIFUL, mĕr'-sè-fûl. *a.* Compassionate; tender; kind; unwilling to punish; willing to pity and spare. *Deut.* xxi.

ME'RCIFULLY, mĕr'-sè-fûl-lè. *ad.* Tenderly; mildly; with pity; with compassion. *Atterbury.*

ME'RCIFULNESS, mĕr'-sè-fûl-nĕs. *n. s.* Tenderness; willingness to spare. *Sidney.*

*To* ME'RCIFY*, mĕr'-sè-fī. *v. a.* To pity. *Spenser.*

ME'RCILESS, mĕr'-sè-lĕs. *a.* Void of mercy; pitiless; hard-hearted; cruel. *Spenser.*

ME'RCILESSLY, mĕr'-sè-lĕs-lè. *ad.* In a manner void of pity. *Ellis.*

ME'RCILESSNESS, mĕr'-sè-lĕs-nĕs. *n s.* Want of pity.

MERCU'RIAL, mĕr-kū'-rè-âl. *a.* [*mercurialis*, Lat.] Formed under the influence of Mercury; active; sprightly. *Shak.* Consisting of quicksilver: as, *mercurial* medicines. Giving intelligence; directing. [from *Mercury*, the heathen guide of travellers.] *Chillingworth.*

MERCU'RIAL*, mĕr-kū'-rè-âl. *n. s.* An active, sprightly, gay person. *Bacon.* [In medicine.] *Mercurials* are preparations of mercury.

*To* MERCU'RIALIZE*, mĕr-kū'-rè-âl-īze. *v. n.* To be humorous, fantastical, new-fangled; to prattle over-much. *Cotgrave.*

MERCU'RIALIST*, mĕr-kū'-rè-âl-ĭst. *n. s.* One under the influence of Mercury; one resembling Mercury in variety of character. *Dean King.*

MERCURIFICA'TION, mĕr-kū-rè-fè-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of mixing any thing with quicksilver. *Boyle.*

ME'RCURY §, mĕr'-kū-rè. *n. s.* [*Mercurius*, Lat.] One of the planets. The chymist's name for quicksilver. *Hill.* Sprightly qualities. *Pope.* A newspaper: so called from Mercury, the intelligencer of the gods. *Ainsworth.* It is applied to the carriers of news and pamphlets. *Cowel.*

ME'RCURY, mĕr'-kū-rè. *n. s.* [*mercurialis*, Lat.] A plant. *Hill.*

ME'RCURY'S *Finger.* *n. s.* Wild saffron.

*To* ME'RCURY*, mĕr'-kū-rè. *v. a.* To wash with a preparation of mercury. *B. Jonson.*

ME'RCY §, mĕr'-sè. 95. *n. s.* [*merci*, Fr.] Tenderness; goodness; pity; willingness to spare and save; clemency; mildness; unwillingness to punish. *Wisd.* xv. Pardon. *Shak.* Discretion; power of acting at pleasure. *Shakspeare.*

☞ The vulgar pronounce this word as if spelled *marcy*: many above the vulgar pronounce it as if written *murcy*; but there is a delicate shade of difference between this and the true sound of *e*, which must be carefully attended to. *W.*

ME'RCY-SEAT, mĕr'-sè-sète. *n. s.* The covering of the ark of the covenant, in which the tables of the law were deposited. *Exod.* xxv.

MERD*, mĕrd. *n. s.* [*merde*, Fr.; *merda*, Lat.] Ordure; dung. *Burton.*

MERE §, mēre. *a.* [*merus*, Lat.] That or this only; such and nothing else; this only. *Shak.* Absolute; entire. *Spenser.*

MERE or MER, signifies the same with the Saxon mere, a pool or lake. *Gibson.*

MERE §, mēre. *n. s.* [mere, Sax.] A pool; commonly a large pool or lake: as, *Winander mere. Camden.* [μείρω, to divide.] A boundary; a ridge of land. *Spenser.*

*To* MERE*, mēre. *v. a.* To limit; to bound; to divide. *Spenser.*

ME'RELY, mēre'-lè. *ad.* Simply; only; thus and no other way. *Hooker.* Absolutely. *Shakspeare.*

MERETRI'CIOUS §, mĕr-rè-trĭsh'-ŭs. *a.* [*meretricius, meretrix*, Lat.] Whorish; such as is practised by prostitutes; alluring by false show. *Feltham.*

MERETRI'CIOUSLY, mĕr-rè-trĭsh'-ŭs-lè. *ad.* Whorishly; after the manner of whores. *Burke.*

MERETRI'CIOUSNESS, mĕr-rè-trĭsh'-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* False allurement, like those of strumpets.

*To* MERGE §*, mĕrje. *v. a.* [*mergo*, Lat.] To immerse; to plunge. *Prynne.*

*To* MERGE*, mĕrje. *v. n.* To be swallowed up; to be lost; to be sunk. *Sir W. Scott.*

MERI'DIAN §, mè-rĭd'-è-ân, or mè-rĭd'-jè-ân. 293, 294, 376. *n. s.* [*meridien*, Fr.; *meridies*, Lat.] Noon; mid-day. *Dryden.* The line drawn from north to south, which the sun crosses at noon. *Brown.* The particular place or state of any thing. *Hale.* The highest point of glory or power. *Shakspeare.*

MERI'DIAN, mè-rĭd'-è-ân. *a.* Being at the point of noon. *Milton.* Extended from north to south. *Boyle.* Raised to the highest point.

MERI'DIONAL, mè-rĭd'-è-ò-nâl. *a.* [Fr.] Southern. *Brown.* Southerly; having a southern aspect. *Wotton.*

MERIDIONA'LITY, mè-rĭd-è-ò-nâl'-è-tè. 293. *n. s* Position in the south; aspect towards the south.

MERI'DIONALLY, mè-rĭd'-è-ò-nâl-lè. *ad.* In the direction of the meridian. *Brown.*

ME'RILS*. mĕr'-rĭlz. *n. s.* [*merelles*, Fr.] A boyish game, called five-penny morris. See MORRIS.

ME'RIT §, mĕr'-ĭt. *n. s.* [*meritum*, Lat.; *merite*, Fr.] Desert; excellence deserving honour or reward. *Dryden.* Reward deserved. *Prior.* Claim; right; character with respect to desert of good or evil. *Dryden.*

*To* ME'RIT, mĕr'-ĭt. *v. a.* [*meriter*, Fr.] To deserve; to have a right to claim any thing as deserved. *Milton.* To deserve; to earn. *Shakspeare.*

ME'RITABLE*, mĕr'-ĭt-â-bl. *a.* Deserving of reward; fit to be rewarded. *B. Jonson.*

MERITO'RIOUS, mĕr-rè-tò'-rè-ŭs. *a.* [*meritoire*, Fr.] Deserving of reward; high in desert. *Spenser.*

MERITO'RIOUSLY, mĕr-rè-tò'-rè-ŭs-lè. *ad.* In such a manner as to deserve reward. *Wotton.*

MERITO'RIOUSNESS, mĕr-rè-tò'-rè-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* The act or state of deserving well. *South.*

ME'RITORY*, mĕr'-rè-tŭr-è. *a.* Deserving of reward; meritorious. *Gower.*

ME'RITOT, mĕr'-rè-tŏt. *n. s.* A kind of play used by children, in swinging themselves on ropes or the like, till they are giddy. *Speght.*

MERLE*, mĕrl. *n. s.* [Fr.; *merula*, Lat.] A black bird. *Drayton.*

ME'RLIN, mĕr'-lĭn. *n. s.* [*merlin*, Teut.] A kind of hawk. *Bale.*

ME'RMAID, mĕr'-mâde. *n. s.* [*mer* and *maid.*] A sea woman; an animal with a woman's head and fish's tail. *Brown.*

☞ The first syllable of this word is frequently pronounced like the noun *mare*; but this is a vulgarism which must be carefully avoided. *W.*

MERMAID'S-TRUMPET, mĕr'-mâdz-trŭm'-pĕt. *n. s.* A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*

ME'RMAN*, mĕr'-mân. *n. s.* The sea man; the male of the mermaid. *Chambers.*

ME'RRILY, mĕr'-rè-lè. *ad.* Gayly; airily; cheerfully; with mirth. *Shakspeare.*

ME'RRIMAKE, mĕr'-rè-mâke. *n. s.* [*merry* and *make.*] A festival; a meeting of mirth. *Spenser.*

*To* ME'RRIMAKE, mĕr'-rè-mâke. *v. n.* To feast; to be jovial. *Gay.*

ME'RRIMENT, mĕr'-rè-mĕnt. *n. s.* Mirth; gayety, cheerfulness; laughter. *Spenser.*

ME'RRINESS, mĕr'-rè-nĕs. *n. s.* Mirth; merry disposition. *Shakspeare.*

ME'RRY §, mĕr'-rè. *a.* [myrig, Sax.] Pleasant sweet; agreeable; delightful; charming. *Chaucer*

Laughing; loudly cheerful; gay of heart. *Gen.* xliii. Causing laughter. *Shak.*—*To make merry.* To junket; to be jovial. *Judg.* ix.

MERRY-ANDREW, mĕr-rè-ăn′-drōō. *n. s.* [from a facetious practitioner in physick of Henry the Eighth's time, *Andrew Borde.*] A buffoon; a zany; a jack-pudding. *L'Estrange.*

ME′RRYMEETING*, mĕr′-rè-mēēt-ĭng. *n. s.* A meeting for mirth; a festival. *Bp. Taylor.*

ME′RRYTHOUGHT, mĕr′-rè-*th*ăwt. *n. s.* [*merry* and *thought.*] A forked bone in the body of fowls: so called because boys and girls pull in play at the two sides, the longest part broken off betokening priority of marriage. *Echard.*

ME′RSION, mĕr′-shŭn. *n. s.* [*mersio*, Lat.] The act of sinking or dipping. *Barrow.*

MESERA′ICK, mĕz-zĕr-ā′-ĭk. 509. *a.* [*μεσάραιον.*] Belonging to the mesentery. *Brown.*

MESE′EMS, mè-sēēmz′. *impersonal verb.* [*me* and *seems*, or *it seems to me.*] I think; it appears to me; methinks. *Sidney.*

ME′SENTERY §, mĕz′-zĕn-tĕr-è. [See LIENTERY.] *n. s.* [*μεσεντέριον.*] That round which the guts are convolved. *Arbuthnot.*

MESENTE′RICK, mĕz-zĕn-tĕr′-rĭk. 509. *a.* Relating to the mesentery. *Cheyne.*

MESH §, mĕsh. *n. s.* [*maesche*, Dutch.] The interstice of a net; the space between the threads of a net. *Carew.*

*To* MESH, mĕsh. *v. a.* To catch in a net; to ensnare. *North.*

ME′SHY, mĕsh′-è. *a.* Reticulated; of net-work. *Carew.*

ME′SLIN, mĕs′-lĭn. *n. s.* [See MASLIN.] Mixed corn: as, wheat and rye. *Hooker.*

MESOLEU′CYS, mĕs-ō-lū′-sĭs. *n. s.* [*μεσόλευκος.*] A precious stone, black, with a streak of white in the middle. *Dict.*

MESO′LOGARITHMS, mè-sŏl′-ō-gă-rĭ*th*mz. *n. s.* [*μέσος, λόγος*, and *ἀρίθμος.*] The logarithms of the cosines and tangents, so denominated by Kepler. *Harris.*

MESO′MELAS, mè-sŏm′-è-lăs. *n. s.* [*μεσομέλας.*] A precious stone with a black vein parting every colour in the midst. *Bailey.*

MESPRI′SE, mĕs-prīze′. *n. s.* [*mespris*, Fr.] Contempt; scorn. *Spenser.*

MESS §, mĕs. *n. s.* [*mass*, Germ.] A dish; a quantity of food sent to table together. *Shak.* The ordinary of military men at a regulated price; the meal provided for a certain number.

*To* MESS, mĕs. *v. n.* To eat; to feed. [*me*ꝺ*ian*, Sax.] To contribute to the common expense of the table in settled proportions. Chiefly a military phrase. *Pye.*

ME′SSAGE, mĕs′-sĭdje. 90. *n. s.* [Fr.] An errand; any thing committed to another to be told to a third. *Spenser.*

ME′SSENGER, mĕs′-sĕn-jŭr. 98. *n. s.* [*messager*, Fr.] One who carries an errand; one who brings an account or foretoken of any thing; a harbinger; a forerunner. *Spenser.*

MESSI′AH §, mĕs-sī′-ă. *n. s.* [Hebrew.] The Anointed; the Christ; the Saviour of the world; the Prince of peace. *Watts.*

MESSI′AHSHIP*, mĕs-sī′-ă-shĭp. *n. s.* The office of the Messiah. *South.*

*MESSIEURS*, mĕsh′-shōōrz, or mĕsh-shōorz′. *n. s.* [Fr.; plural of *monsieur.*] Sirs; gentlemen.

ME′SSMATE, mĕs′-māte. *n. s.* [*mess* and *mate.*] One who eats at the same table.

ME′SSUAGE, mĕs′-swādje. *n. s.* [*messuagium*, low Lat.] The house and ground set apart for household uses.

MESY′MNICUM †, mè-sĭm′-nè-kŭm. *n. s.* A repetition at the end of a stanza; a kind of burden.

MET, mĕt. 77. The preterit and part. of *meet.*

*META′BASIS*, mè-tăb′-ă-sĭs. 503. *n. s.* [Gr.] [In rhetorick.] A figure by which the orator passes from one thing to another. *Dict.*

META′BOLA, mè-tăb′-bō-lă. *n. s.* [*μεταβολή.*] [In medicine.] A change of time, air, or disease.

METACA′RPAL, mĕt-tă-kăr′-păl. *a.* Belonging to the metacarpus. *Sharp.*

METACA′RPUS, mĕt-tă-kăr′-pŭs. *n. s.* [*μετακάρπιον.*] A bone of the arm made up of four bones, which are joined to the fingers. *Wiseman.*

META′CHRONISM*, mè-tăk′-rō-nĭzm. *n. s.* [*μετὰ* and *χρόνος.*] A mistake in the computation of time. Placing an event after the time when it really happened. *Gregory.*

ME′TAGE*, mē′-tăje. *n. s.* [from *To mete.*] Measurement of coals. Price of measuring.

METAGRA′MMATISM, mĕt-ă-grăm′-ă-tĭzm. *n. s.* [*μετὰ* and *γράμμα.*] A dissolution of a name into its letters, as its elements, and a new connexion of it by artificial transposition, making some perfect sense applicable to the person named. *Camden.*

ME′TAL §, mĕt′-tl. *n. s.* [Fr.; *metallum*, Lat.] A firm, heavy, and hard substance, opaque, fusible by fire, and concreting again, when cold, into a solid body such as it was before. which is malleable under the hammer, and is of a bright, glossy, and glittering substance where newly cut or broken. *Hill.* Courage; spirit: more frequently written, in this sense, *mettle. Clarendon.*

☞ As the metaphorical sense of this word, *courage* and *spirit*, has passed into a different orthography, *mettle*, so the orthography of this sense has corrupted the pronunciation of the original word, and made it perfectly similar to the metaphorical one. It is almost the only instance in the language where *al* is pronounced in this manner, and the impropriety is so striking as to encourage an accurate speaker to restore the *a* to its sound, as heard in *medal.*—See SPITTAL. *W.*

ME′TALLED*. See METTLED.

METALE′PSIS §, mĕt-tă-lēp′-sĭs. *n. s.* [*μετάληψις.*] A continuation of a trope in one word through a succession of significations. *Bailey.*

METALE′PTICALLY*, mĕt-ă-lĕp′-tè-kăl-lè. *ad.* By transposition. *Bp. Sanderson.*

META′LLICAL, mè-tăl′-lè-kăl. } *a.* Partaking of
META′LLICK, mè-tăl′-lĭk. 509. § metal; containing metal; consisting of metal. *Wotton.*

METALLI′FEROUS, mĕt-tăl-lĭf′-fĕr-ŭs. *a.* [*metallum* and *fero*, Lat.] Producing metals. *Dict.*

META′LLINE, mĕt′-tăl-lĭne. *a.* Impregnated with metal. *Bacon.* Consisting of metal. *Boyle.*

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, and Bailey, accent the second syllable of this word; but Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Mr. Scott, Buchanan, Barclay, Fenning, and Entick, the first. I do not hesitate to pronounce the latter mode the more correct; first, as it is a simple in our language, and, having three syllables, requires the accent on the antepenultimate, notwithstanding the double *l*. See MEDICINAL. In the next place, though there is no *metallinus* in Latin, it ought to follow the analogy of words of that termination derived from the Latin, as *crystallinus*, *serpentinus*, &c., which, when anglicised, lose the last syllable, and remove the accent to the first. See ACADEMY.—For the *i* in the last syllable, see *Principles*, No. 148, 149. *W.*

ME′TALLIST, mĕt′-tăl-lĭst. *n. s.* [*metalliste*, Fr.] A worker in metals; one skilled in metals. *Moxon.*

METALLO′GRAPHY, mĕt-tăl-lŏg′-grā-fè. 518. *n. s* [*metallum*, and *γράφω.*] An account or description of metals. *Dict.*

META′LLURGIST, mĕt′-tăl-lŭr-jĭst. *n. s.* [*metallum*, and *ἔργον.*] A worker in metals.

META′LLURGY, mĕt′-tăl-lŭr-jè. *n. s.* The art of working metals, or separating them from their ore *Warton.*

☞ This word is accented three different ways by different orthoëpists. Dr. Johnson, Barclay, Fenning, and Perry, accent it on the second syllable; Sheridan, Buchanan, and Bailey on the third; and Ash, Scott, Nares, and Entick, on the first; and Kenrick on the first and third. The accent on the first seems to me the most correct. Bailey derives this word from the Greek *μεταλλουργία*; and words of this form, upon dropping a syllable when anglicised, remove the accent higher; as *philosophy*, *philology*, &c., from *φιλοσοφία*, *φιλολογία*. The accent thus removed, in enclitical terminations, 513, generally falls upon the antepenultimate syllable, unless in the two succeeding syllables there are uncombinable consonants, as *chiromancy*, *oligarchy*; and, in this case, for the ease of pronunciation, the accent

generally rises to the next syllable, which throws a secondary or alternate accent on the penultimate, and, by this means, gives the organs a greater force to pronounce the uncombinable consonants than if they immediately followed the principal stress. See *Principles*, No 517, 519. *W.*

**ME'TALMAN***, mĕt'-tl-mȧn. *n. s.* A coppersmith; a tinman. *Burton.*

***To* METAMO'RPHOSE**§, mĕt-tȧ-môr'-fŭs. *v. a.* [μεταμορφόω.] To change the form or shape of any thing. *Davies.*

**METAMO'RPHOSER***, mĕt-tȧ-môr'-fô-sŭr. *n. s.* One who changes the shape. *Gascoigne.*

**METAMO'RPHOSICK***, mĕt-tȧ-môr'-fô-sĭk. *a.* Transforming; changing the shape. *Pownall.*

**METAMO'RPHOSIS**, mĕt-tȧ-môr'-fô-sĭs. 520. *n. s.* [μεταμορφωσις.] Transformation; change of shape. *Sidney.*

**ME'TAPHOR**§, mĕt'-tȧ-fŭr. 166. *n. s.* [μετάφορα.] The application of a word to a use to which, in its original import, it cannot be put: as, He *bridles* his anger; He *deadens* the sound; The spring *awakes* the flowers. A metaphor is a simile comprised in a word. *Dryden.*

**METAPHO'RICAL**, mĕt-tȧ-fôr'-ĕ-kȧl. } 503. *a.*
**METAPHO'RICK**, mĕt-tȧ-fôr'-ĭk. }
Not literal; not according to the primitive meaning of the word; figurative. *Hooker.*

**METAPHO'RICALLY***, mĕt-tȧ-fôr'-ĕ-kȧl-lĕ. *ad.* Figuratively; not literally. *Burton.*

**META'PHORIST***, mĕ-tȧf'-ô-rĭst. *n. s.* A maker of metaphors. *Arbuthnot.*

**ME'TAPHRASE**§, mĕt'-tȧ-frȧze. *n. s.* [μετάφρασις.] A mere verbal translation from one language into another; a close interpretation. *Dryden.*

**ME'TAPHRAST**, mĕt'-tȧ-frȧst. *n. s.* [μετάφραστης.] A literal translator; one who translates word for word from one language into another; an interpreter. *Warton.*

**METAPHRA'STICK***, mĕt-tȧ-frȧs'-tĭk. *a.* Close in interpretation; literal. *Warton.*

**METAPHY'SICAL**, mĕt-tȧ-fĭz'-ĕ-kȧl. } *a.* Versed
**METAPHY'SICK**, mĕt-tȧ-fĭz'-ĭk. 524. } in metaphysicks; relating to metaphysicks. *Hudibras.* In Shakspeare it means supernatural or preternatural.

**METAPHY'SICALLY***, mĕt-tȧ-fĭz'-ĕ-kȧl-lĕ. *ad.* In a metaphysical manner; with metaphysical distinction. *South.*

**METAPHYSI'CIAN***, mĕt-tȧ-fĕ-zĭsh'-ȧn. *n. s.* One versed in metaphysicks. *Warton.*

**METAPHY'SICK**§, mĕt-tȧ-fĭz'-ĭk. } *n. s.* [μετα-
**METAPHY'SICKS**§, mĕt-tȧ-fĭz'-ĭks. } φυσικὴ.] Ontology; the doctrine of the general affections of substances existing. *Watts.*

**ME'TAPLASM**, mĕt'-tȧ-plȧzm. *n. s.* [μεταπλασμὸς.] A figure in rhetorick, wherein words or letters are transposed contrary to their natural order. *Dict.*

**METASTA'SIS**, mĕ-tȧs'-tȧ-sĭs. 520. *n. s.* [μεταστάσις.] Translation or removal. *Harvey.*

**METATA'RSAL**, mĕt-ȧ-tȧr'-sȧl. *a.* Belonging to the metatarsus. *Sharp.*

**METATA'RSUS**, mĕt-ȧ-tȧr'-sŭs. *n. s.* [μέτα and ταρσὸς.] The middle of the foot, which is composed of five small bones connected to those of the first part of the foot. *Wiseman.*

**META'THESIS**, mĕ-tȧth'-ĕ-sĭs. 520. *n. s.* A transposition. *Greenhill.*

***To* METE**§, mēte. *v. a.* [*mętior*, Lat.] To measure; to reduce to measure. *Psalms.*

***To* METEMPSYCHO'SE**, mē-tĕmp-sē-kōse'. *v. a.* To translate from body to body. *Peacham. Not used.*

**METEMPSYCHO'SIS**§, mē-tĕmp-sē-kō'-sĭs. 520. *n. s.* [μετεμψύχωσις.] The transmigration of souls from body to body. *Brown.*

**ME'TEOR**§, mē'-tē-ŭr, or mē'-tshē-ŭr. 263. *n. s.* [μετέωρα.] Any bodies in the air or sky that are of a flux and transitory nature. *Bacon.*

***To* ME'TEORIZE***, mē'-tē-ō-rīze. *v. n.* To ascend in evaporation. *Evelyn.*

**METEOROLO'GICAL**, mē-tē'-ō-rō-lŏd'-jē-kȧl. 518. *a.* Relating to the doctrine of meteors. *Brown.*

**METEORO'LOGIST**, mē-tē-ō-rȧl'-lō-jĭst. *n. s.* A man skilled in meteors, or studious of them *Howell.*

**METEORO'LOGY**, mē-tē-ō-rŏl'-lō-jē. *n. s.* [μετέωρα and λέγω.] The doctrine of meteors. *Brown*

**METEOROSCOPE**†, mē-tē'-ō-rŏs-kōpe. *n. s.* An instrument for taking the magnitude and distances of heavenly bodies.

**METE'OROUS**, mē-tē'-ō-rŭs. *a.* Having the nature of a meteor. *Milton.*

**ME'TER**, mē'-tŭr. 98. *n. s.* A measurer: as, a coal-*meter*, a land-*meter*.

**ME'TEWAND**, mēte'-wŏnd. } *n. s.* [*mete* and *yard*,
**ME'TEYARD**, mēte'-yȧrd. } or *wand*.] A staff of a certain length wherewith measures are taken. *Lev.*

**METHE'GLIN**, mē-thĕg'-lĭn. *n. s.* [*meddyglyn*, Welsh.] Drink made of honey boiled with water and fermented. *Dryden.*

**METHI'NKS**, mē-*thĭnks'*. *verb impersonal.* I think; it seems to me; meseems. *Spenser.*

**ME'THOD**§, mĕth'-ŭd. 166. *n. s.* [μέθοδος.] The placing of several things, or performing several operations, in such an order as is most convenient to attain some end. *Watts.*

**METHO'DICAL**, mē-*thŏd'*-ē-kȧl. *a.* Ranged or proceeding in due or just order. *Addison.*

**METHO'DICALLY**, mē-*thŏd'*-ē-kȧl-lē. *ad.* According to method and order. *Suckling.*

**METHO'DICK***, mē-*thŏd'*-ĭk. *a.* [*methodique*, Fr.] Ranged or proceeding in just and due order. *Spenser.* Denoting those who follow the method of the ancient school of physicians, known by the name of *Methodists*. *Grew.*

**ME'THODISM***, mĕth'-ō-dĭzm. *n. s.* The religious opinions of *Methodists*. *Warburton.*

**ME'THODIST**, mĕth'-ō-dĭst. *n. s.* An observer of method, generally speaking, without reference either to physick or religion. *Hermeticall Banquet.* A physician who practises by theory. *Marston.* One of a new kind of Puritans; so called from their profession to live by rules and in constant method. The followers of Wesley and Whitfield. The word is often vaguely and unjustly used of persons, who are no sectaries. *Johnson.*

**METHODI'STICAL***, mĕth-ō-dĭs'-tē-kȧl. *a.* Relating to the religious sect of Methodists. *Bp. Lavingt.*

***To* ME'THODIZE**, mĕth'-ō-dīze. *v. a.* To regulate; to dispose in order. *Dryden.*

**METHO'UGHT**, mē-*thȧwt'*. The pret. of *methinks*. I thought; it appeared to me. *Milton.*

**METI'CULOUS**§*, mē-tĭk'-ū-lŭs. *a.* [*meticulosus*, Lat.] Fearful; timid. *Coles. Ob. T.*

**METI'CULOUSLY***, mē-tĭk'-ū-lŭs-lē. *ad.* Timidly. *Brown.*

**METONY'MICAL**, mĕt-tō-nĭm'-mē-kȧl. *a.* Put by metonymy for something else. *Dalgarno.*

**METONY'MICALLY**, mĕt-tō-nĭm'-mē-kȧl-ē. *ad.* By metonymy; not literally. *Boyle.*

**ME'TONYMY**§, mē-tŏn'-ē-mē, or mĕt'-ō-nĭm-ē. *n. s.* [μετωνυμία.] A rhetorical figure, by which one word is put for another, as the matter for the materiate: *He died by steel*, that is, by a sword. *Tillotson.*

☞ Authorities for the two different ways of accenting this word are so nearly balanced, that it is hard to say which preponderates. Dr. Johnson, Dr. Kenrick, Dr Ash, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, and Bailey, are for the first; and Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, W. Johnston, Mr. Scott, Mr. Barclay, Entick, and Gibbons, the author of the Rhetorick, for the last. In this case the ear and analogy ought to decide. I have no doubt but the accent on the first syllable was the ancient mode of pronouncing this word, as we find it so accented in almost all the systems of rhetorick published several years ago for the use of schools: and as these words from the Greek were generally pronounced in the Latin manner, that is, the accent on the antepenultimate in *metonymia*, and not on the penultimate, as in μετωνυμία, the secondary accent naturally fell on the first syllable, which is naturally become the principal of the English *metonymy* 503.—See ACADEMY. But that the ear is pleased with the antepenultimate accent cannot be doubted; and that this word has as great a right to that accent as *lipothymy*, *homonymy*, *synonymy*, &c., is unquestionable. Besides, the enclitical accent, as this may be called, is so agreeable to the ear, that, without evident

reasons to the contrary, it ought always to be preferred. See *Principles*, Nos. 513, 518, 519. *W.*

**ME'TOPE***. *n. s.* [*metope*. Fr.] A square space between triglyphs in the frieze of the Dorick order. *Warton.*

**METOPO'SCOPIST***, mĕt-tō-pŏs'-kō-pĭst. *n. s.* One versed in the study of physiognomy. *Letters on Physiognomy.*

**METOPO'SCOPY** §, mĕt-tō-pŏs'-kō-pē. 518. *n. s.* [*μέτωπον* and *σκέπτω*.] The study of physiognomy. *Burton.*

**ME'TRE** §. mē'-tĕr. 416. *n. s.* [*metrum*, Lat.; *μέτρον*, Gr.] Speech confined to a certain number and harmonick disposition of syllables; verse; measure; numbers. *Pope.*

**ME'TRICAL**, mĕt'-trē-kăl. *a.* [*metricus*, Lat.] Pertaining to metre or numbers. *Bp. Taylor.* Consisting of verses: as, *metrical* precepts. *Warton.*

**METRI'CIAN***, mē-trĭsh'-ăn. } *n. s.* A writer of
**ME'TRIST***, mē'-trĭst. } verses. *Bale.*

**METRO'POLIS** §, mē-trŏp'-pō-lĭs. 518. *n. s.* [*metropolis*, Lat.; *μήτηρ* and *πόλις*, Gr.] The mother city; the chief city of any country or district. *Milt.*

**METROPO'LITAN**, mĕt-trō-pŏl'-lē-tăn. *n. s.* A bishop of the mother church; an archbishop. *Bale.*

**METROPO'LITAN**, mĕt-trō-pŏl'-lē-tăn. *a.* Belonging to a metropolis. *Raleigh.*

**METRO'POLITE***, mē-trŏp'-pō-lĭte. *n. s.* A metropolitan; an archbishop; a bishop of the mother church. *Barrow.*

**METROPOLI'TICAL**, mĕt-trō-pō-lĭt'-ē-kăl. *a.* Chief or principal as applied to cities. *Knolles.* Denoting archiepiscopal dignity or power. *Bp. Hall.*

**METROPO'LITICK***, mĕt-trō-pŏl'-ē-tĭk. *a.* Archiepiscopal. *Seldon. Ob. T.*

**ME'TTLE** §, mĕt'-tl. 405. [See METAL.] *n. s.* [corrupted from *metal*.] Spirit; sprightliness; courage. *Shakspeare.* Substance. *Shakspeare.*

**ME'TTLED**, mĕt'-tl'd. 359. *a.* Sprightly; courageous; full of ardour. *B. Jonson.*

**ME'TTLESOME**, mĕt'-tl-sŭm. *a.* Sprightly; lively; gay; brisk; airy. *Tatler.*

**ME'TTLESOMELY**, mĕt'-tl-sŭm-lē. *ad.* With sprightliness.

**ME'TWAND***. See METEWAND. *Burke.*

**MEW** §, mū. *n. s.* [*mue*, Fr.] A cage for hawks. The king's *mews* at Charing Cross is the place where formerly the king's *hawks* were kept. *Chaucer.* A cage; an enclosure; a place where any thing is confined. *Spenser.* [mæp, Sax.] A sea-fowl. *Carew.*

*To* MEW, mū. *v. a.* To shut up; to confine; to imprison; to enclose. *Spenser.* To shed the feathers. *Dryden.* [*miauler*, Fr.] To cry as a cat. *Shak.*

*To* MEW*, mū. *v. n.* [*muer*, Fr.] To change; to put on a new appearance. *Turbervile.*

**ME'WING***, mū'-ĭng. *n. s.* The act of moulting. *Cotgrave.*

*To* MEWL, mūle. *v. n.* [*miauler*, Fr.] To squall as a child. *Shakspeare.*

**ME'WLER***, mū'-lŭr. *n. s.* One who squalls or mewls. *Cotgrave.*

**MEZE'REON**, mē-zē'-rē-ŭn. 166. *n. s.* A species of spurge laurel. *Hill.*

***MEZZO-RELIEVO****, mĕt'-sō-rē-lēv'-vō. *n. s.* [Ital.] Projection of figures between the proportion of those in *alto* and *basso relievo*; called also *demirelievo*. *Maundrell.*

***MEZZOTINTO***, mĕt-sō-tĭn'-tō. *n. s.* [Ital.] A kind of graving so named as nearly resembling paint, the word importing *half-painted*.

**MEYNT**. *a.* Mingled. *Ob. J.* See MEINE.

**MI'ASM**, mī'-ăzm. *n. s.* [*μιαίνω*.] Such particles or atoms as are supposed to arise from distempered, putrefying, or poisonous bodies. *Harvey.*

☞ The plural of this word, in plain English, is *miasms*: if we choose to be learned, and use the Greek singular *miasma*, we must make the plural *miasmata*.—See STAMINA. *W.*

***MICA****, mī'-kă. *n. s.* [Lat.] In natural history, a genus of tales. *Chambers.*

**MICA'CEOUS***, mī-kā'-shŭs. *a.* Of the nature of mica; easily separable. *Pennant.*

**MICE**, mīse. *n. s.* The plural of *mouse*.

**MI'CHAELMAS**, mĭk'-kĕl-mŭs. 201. 88. *n. s.* [*Michael* and *mass*.] The feast of the archangel *Michael*, celebrated on the twenty-ninth of September.

*To* MICHE §, mĭtsh. *v. n.* [old Fr.] To pilfer; to commit secret theft. *Gower.* To be secret or covered; to lie hid. *Spenser.*

**MI'CHER**, mĭtsh'-ŭr. [mĭtsh'-ŭr, *Sheridan, Perry*, and *Jones*.] *n. s.* A thief; a pilferer. *Chaucer.* A lazy loiterer, who skulks about in corners and by-places; a hedge-creeper. *Sidney.*

☞ This word, and the verb from which it is derived, are, in Ireland, pronounced with the short *i*, as Mr. Sheridan has marked it; but I am much mistaken if it is not, in England, pronounced with the long *i*, as more agreeable to the orthography. There is a character in the farce of the Stage Coach, written by Farquhar, called *Micher*, and this I recollect to have heard with the *i* pronounced long. *W.*

**MI'CHERY***, mī'-tshŭr-ē, or mĭtsh'-ŭr-ē. *n. s.* Theft, cheating. *Gower.*

**MI'CKLE**, mĭk'-kl. 405. *a.* [micel, Sax.] Much; great. *Spenser.*

**MI'CROCOSM** §, mī'-krō-kŏzm. *n. s.* [*μίκρος* and *κόσμος*.] The little world. Man is so called. *Swift.*

**MICROCO'SMICAL***, mī-krō-kŏz'-mē-kăl. *a.* Pertaining to the microcosm. *Brown.*

**MI'CROGRAPHY**, mī-krŏg'-rā-fē. 129. *n. s.* [*μικρὸς* and *γράφω*.] The description of the parts of such very small objects as are discernible only with a microscope. *Grew.*

☞ Why Mr. Sheridan should cross the general line of pronunciation, by accenting this word on the first syllable, cannot be conceived, especially as he has accented *micrometer* properly.—See *Principles*, No. 518. *W.*

**MICRO'METER**, mī-krŏm'-mē-tŭr. 129, 518. *n. s.* [*μίκρος* and *μέτρον*.] An instrument contrived to measure small spaces.

**MI'CROSCOPE** §, mī'-krō-skōpe. *n. s.* [*μίκρος* and *σκοπέω*.] An optick instrument, contrived to give to the eye a large appearance of many objects which could not otherwise be seen. *Bentley*

**MICROSCO'PICAL**, mī-krō-skŏp'-ē-kăl. } *a.*
**MICROSCO'PICK**, mī-krō-skŏp'-pĭk. 509. } Made by a microscope. *Arbuthnot.* Assisted by a microscope. *Thomson.* Resembling a microscope. *Pope.*

**MID** §, mĭd. *a.* [mĭdd, Sax.] Middle; equally between two extremes. *Pope.* It is much used in composition.

**MID-AGE***, mĭd'-āje. *n. s.* The middle age of life Persons in that state. *Shakspeare.*

**MID-COURSE**, mĭd'-kōrse. *n. s.* Middle of the way *Milton.*

**MID-DAY**, mĭd'-dā. *a.* Meridional, being at noon. *Sidney.*

**MID-DAY**, mĭd'-dā. *n. s.* Noon; meridian. *Donne.*

**MID-HEAVEN**, mĭd'-hĕv-v'n. *n. s.* The middle of the sky. *Milton.*

**MID-SEA**, mĭd'-sē. *n. s.* The Mediterranean sea. *Dryden.*

**MID-WOOD***, mĭd'-wŭd. *a.* In the middle of the wood. *Thomson.*

**MI'DA***, mī'-dă. *n. s.* [*μίδας*.] A worm, called the bean-fly. *Chambers.*

**MI'DDEN***, mĭd'-dn. } *n. s.* [mĭddiŋ, Sax.] A
**MI'DDING***, mĭd'-dĭng. } dunghill. *Favour.*

**MI'DDEST**, mĭd'-dĕst. superl. of *mid*, *middest*, *midst*.

**MI'DDLE** §, mĭd'-dl. 405. *a.* [mĭddel, Sax.] Equally distant from the two extremes. *Bacon.* Intermediate; intervening. *Davies.*—*Middle finger.* The long finger. *Sharp.*

**MI'DDLE**, mĭd'-dl. *n. s.* Part equally distant from two extremities; the part remote from the verge. *Judges.* The time that passes, or events that happen, between the beginning and end. *Dryden.*

**MIDDLE-AGED**, mĭd'-dl-ājd'd. 359. *a.* Placed about the middle of life. *Arbuthnot.*

**MIDDLE-EARTH***, mĭd'-dl-ĕrth. *n. s.* [mĭddl-eaṗ, Sax.] The world; the place between the ethereal and lower regions. *Shakspeare.*

☞ 559.—Fāte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

MIDDLE-WITTED*, mĭd′-dl-wĭt′-tĕd. *a.* Of moderate abilities. *Iz. Walton.*

MI′DDLEMOST, mĭd′-dl-mōst. *a.* Being in the middle. *More.*

MI′DDLING, mĭd′-lĭng. 410. *a.* Of middle rank; of condition equally remote from high and low. *L'Estrange.* Of moderate size; having moderate qualities of any kind. *Graunt.*

MI′DDLINGLY*, mĭd′-lĭng-lè. *ad.* Passably; indifferently. *Johnson.*

MIDGE, mĭdje. *n. s.* [mıcꝺ̇ȝe, Sax.] A gnat. *Percy's Rel.*

MI′DLAND, mĭd′-lând. 88. *a.* Remote from the coast. *Brown.* Surrounded by land; mediterranean. *Dryden.*

MI′DLEG, mĭd′-lĕg. *n. s.* Middle of the leg. *Bacon.*

MI′DLENT*, mĭd′-lĕnt. *n. s.* [mıꝺ-lencꝺen, Sax.] The middle of Lent. *Wheatly.*

MI′DLENTING*, mĭd′-lĕnt-ĭng. *a.* Going about to visit parents at midlent. *Wheatly.*

MI′DMOST, mĭd′-mōst. *a.* [mıꝺmeꝛꝺa, Sax.] The middle. *Dryden.*

MI′DNIGHT, mĭd′-nīte. *n. s.* [mıꝺnıhꝺ, Sax.] The noon of night; the depth of night; twelve at night. *Milton.*

MI′DNIGHT, mĭd′-nīte. *a.* Being in the middle of the night. *Shakspeare.*

MI′DRIFF, mĭd′-drĭf. *n. s.* [mıꝺhrıfe, Sax.] The diaphragm. *Quincy.*

MI′DSHIP*, mĭd′-shĭp. *n. s.* [*mid* and *ship.*] A term of distinction, applied by shipwrights to several pieces of timber which lie in the broadest part of the vessel. *Chambers.*

MI′DSHIPMAN, mĭd′-shĭp-măn. 88. *n. s.* [from *mid, ship,* and *man.*] An officer aboard a ship, next in rank to a lieutenant. *Harris.*

MIDST, mĭdst. *n. s.* Middle. *Bp. Taylor.*

MIDST, mĭdst. *a.* Midmost; being in the middle. *Milton.*

MIDST*, mĭdst. *prep.* Poetically used for *amidst.*

MIDSTRE′AM, mĭd′-strēme. *n. s.* Middle of the stream. *Dryden.*

MI′DSUMMER, mĭd′-sŭm-mŭr. *n. s.* [mıꝺſumeꝛ, Sax.] The summer solstice, reckoned to fall on June the twenty-first. *Swift.*

MI′DWARD*, mĭd′-wârd. *ad.* [mıꝺꝺeapꝺ, Sax.] Midst. *Prompt. Parv.*

MI′DWAY, mĭd′-wā. *n. s.* The part of the way equally distant from the beginning and end. *Shak.*

MI′DWAY, mĭd′-wā. *a.* Being in the middle between two places. *Shakspeare.*

MI′DWAY, mĭd′-wā. *ad.* In the middle of the passage. *Dryden.*

MI′DWIFE§, mĭd′-wīfe. 144. *n. s.* [mıd and pıꝼ, Sax.] A woman who assists women in childbirth. *Donne.*

*To* MI′DWIFE*, mĭd′-wīfe. } *v. a.* To assist in child-

*To* MI′DWIVE*, mĭd′-wīve. } birth. *Brevint.* To produce. *Bp. H. King.*

*To* MI′DWIFE*, mĭd′-wīfe. *v. n.* To perform the office of a midwife. *Warburton.*

MI′DWIFERY, mĭd′-wĭf-rè. 144. *n. s.* Assistance given at childbirth. Trade of a midwife. Act of production; help to production; co-operation in production. *Bp. Taylor.*

☞ Though the *i* is long in *midwife*, it is always short in its derivative *midwifery*, and the compound *man-midwife. W.*

MI′DWINTER, mĭd′-wĭn-tŭr. *n. s.* [mıꝺpıntep, Sax.] The winter solstice: December the twenty-first. *Dryden.*

MIEN, mēne. *n. s.* [*mynd,* Goth.] Air; look; manner. *Spenser.*

MIFF*, mĭf. *n. s.* Displeasure; ill-humour. *Pegge.*

MIGHT, mīte. 393. The preterit of *may.* To have had power to; to have been possible. *Locke.*

MIGHT, mīte. *n. s.* [mıȝht, Sax.] Power; strength; force. *Spenser.*

MIGHT *and Main.* Utmost force; highest degree of strength. *Dryden.*

MI′GHTILY, mī′-tè-lè. *ad.* [mıhtılıce, Sax.] With great power; powerfully; efficaciously; forcibly *Acts,* xix. Vehemently; vigorously; violently *Jonah,* iii. In a great degree; very much. *Shak*

MI′GHTINESS, mī′-tè-nĕs. *n. s.* [mıhtıneſſe Sax.] Power; greatness; height of dignity. *Shak.*

MI′GHTY, mī′-tè. *a.* [mıhtıȝ, Sax.] Strong valiant. *Samuel.* Powerful; having great command *Genesis.* Powerful by influence. *Dryden.* Great in number. *Milton.* Strong in corporeal or intellectual power. *Isaiah.* Impetuous; violent. *Isaiah.* Vast; enormous; bulky. *Exodus.* Excellent; of superiour eminence. *Dryden.* Forcible; efficacious. *Esdras.* Expressing or implying power *St. Matthew.* Important; momentous. *Cowley.*

MI′GHTY, mī′-tè. *ad.* In a great degree. *Prior.*

MI′GNIARD*, mĭn′-yârd. *a.* [*mignard,* Fr.] Soft; dainty; pretty. *B. Jonson.* See MINIARD.

*MIGNONETTE**, mĭn-yō-nĕt′. *n. s.* [Fr.] An annual flower, with a strong, sweet scent, like that of raspberries. *Mason.*

*To* MI′GRATE§*, mī′-grāte. *v. n.* [*migro,* Lat.] To remove from one place to another; to change residence. *Barrington.*

MIGRA′TION. mī-grā′-shŭn. 129. *n. s.* [*migratio,* Lat.] Act of changing residence. *Brown.* Change of place; removal. *Woodward.*

MI′GRATORY*, mī′-grā-tŭr-è. *a.* Disposed to remove from one place to another changing residence. *Burke.*

MILCH, mĭlsh. 352. *a.* [melce, Sax.] Giving milk. *Shakspeare.* Soft; tender; merciful: "*milch*-hearted." *Shakspeare.*

MILD§, mīld. *a.* [mılꝺ, Sax.] Kind; tender; good; indulgent; merciful; compassionate; clement. *Bacon.* Soft; gentle; not violent. *Waller.* Not acrid; not corrosive; not acrimonious; demulcent; assuasive. *Arbuthnot.* Not sharp; mellow; sweet; having no mixture of acidity. *Davies.*

MI′LDEW, mĭl′-dū. *n. s.* [mılꝺeape, Sax.] A disease in plants, caused by a dewy moisture which falls, and by its acrimony corrodes the plant: or, *mildew* is rather a concrete substance, which exudes through the pores of the leaves. What the gardeners commonly call *mildew* is an insect preying upon this exudation. *Hill.*

*To* MI′LDEW, mĭl′-dū. *v. a.* To taint with mildew. *Shakspeare.*

MI′LDLY, mīld′-lè. *ad.* [mılꝺelıce, Sax.] Tenderly; not severely. *Dryden.* Gently; not violently. *Bacon.*

MI′LDNESS, mīld′-nĕs. *n. s.* Gentleness; tenderness; mercy; clemency. *Dryden.* Contrariety to acrimony.

MILE, mīle. *n. s.* [mıl, mıla, Sax.; *mille passus,* Lat.] The usual measure of roads in England, one thousand seven hundred and sixty yards. *Clarendon.*

MI′LESTONE, mīle′-stōne. *n. s.* Stone set to mark the miles.

MI′LFOIL, mĭl′-fŏĭl. *n. s.* [*millefolium,* Lat.] A plant, the yarrow. *Dryden.*

MI′LIARY, mĭl′-yâ-rè. 113. *a.* [*milium,* Lat.] Small; resembling a millet seed. *Cheyne.*

MI′LIARY *Fever,* mĭl′-yâ-rè-fē′-vŭr. *n. s.* A fever that produces small eruptions.

*MILICE,* mè-lēse′. *n. s.* [Fr.] Standing force. *Temple.*

MI′LITANCY*, mĭl′-è-tăn-sè. *n. s.* Warfare. *W. Mountague.*

MI′LITANT, mĭl′-lè-tănt. *a.* [*militans,* Lat.] Fighting; prosecuting the business of a soldier. *Spenser.* Engaged in warfare with hell and the world. A term applied to the church of Christ on earth, as opposed to the church triumphant. *Hooker.*

MI′LITAR, mĭl′-lè-târ. } *a.* [*militaris,* Lat.] En-

MI′LITARY, mĭl′-lè-tâ-rè. } gaged in the life of a soldier; soldierly. *Shak.* Suiting a soldier; pertaining to a soldier; warlike. *Hooker.* Effected by soldiers. *Bacon. Militar* is obsolete.

MI′LITARY*, mĭl′-lè-tâ-rè. *n. s.* pl. The soldiery.

MI′LITARILY*, mĭl′-lè-tâ-rè-lè. *ad.* In a soldierly manner. *Trial of the Regicides.*

*To* MI'LITATE*, mĭl'-lè-tāte. *v. n.* [*milito*, Lat.] To oppose; to operate against. *Blackburn.*

*MILITIA*, mĭl-lĭsh'-yà. *n. s.* [Lat.] The trainbands; the standing force of a nation. *Bacon.*

MILK ◊, mĭlk. *n. s.* [melc, Sax.] The liquor with which animals feed their young from the breast. *Shak.* Emulsion made by contusion of seeds. *Bacon.*

*To* MILK, mĭlk. *v. a.* To draw milk from the breast by the hand. *Pope.* To suck. *Shakspeare.*

MI'LKEN, mĭlk'-kn. 103. *a.* Consisting of milk. *Temple.*

MI'LKER, mĭlk'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that milks animals. *Dryden.*

MI'LKINESS, mĭlk'-è-nĕs. *n. s.* Softness like that of milk; approach to the nature of milk. *Dryden.*

MI'LKLIVERED, mĭlk'-lĭv-vŭrd. *a.* [*milk* and *liver*.] Cowardly; timorous; fainthearted. *Shakspeare.*

MI'LKMAID, mĭlk'-mâde. *n. s.* Woman employed in the dairy. *Dryden.*

MI'LKMAN, mĭlk'-mân. 88. *n. s.* A man who sells milk.

MI'LKPAIL, mĭlk'-pâle. *n. s.* [*milk* and *pail*.] Vessel into which cows are milked. *Watts.*

MI'LKPAN, mĭlk'-pân. *n. s.* [*milk* and *pan*.] Vessel in which milk is kept in the dairy. *Bacon.*

MILKPO'TTAGE, mĭlk-pŏt'-tĭdje. 90. *n. s.* [*milk* and *pottage*.] Food made by boiling milk with water and oatmeal. *Locke.*

MI'LKSCORE, mĭlk'-skōre. *n. s.* Account of milk owed for, scored on a board. *Addison.*

MI'LKSOP, mĭlk'-sŏp. *n. s.* [*milk* and *sop*.] A soft, mild, effeminate, feeble-minded man. *Chaucer.*

MI'LKTOOTH, mĭlk'-tōō*th*. *n. s.* *Milkteeth* are those small teeth which come forth before when a foal is about three months old, and which he begins to cast about two years and a half after. *Farrier's Dict.*

MI'LKTHISTLE, mĭlk'-*th*ĭs-sl. *n. s.* An herb.

MI'LKTREFOIL, mĭlk'-trè-fŏĭl. *n. s.* An herb.

MI'LKVETCH, mĭlk'-vĕtsh. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

MI'LKWEED, mĭlk'-wēēd. *n. s.* A plant.

MI'LKWHITE, mĭlk'-hwite. 397. *a.* White as milk. *Sidney.*

MI'LKWORT, mĭlk'-wŭrt. *n. s.* A bell-shaped flower.

MI'LKWOMAN, mĭlk'-wŭm-mŭn. *n. s.* A woman whose business is to serve families with milk. *Arbuthnot.*

MI'LKY, mĭlk'-è. 182. *a.* Made of milk. Resembling milk. *Pope.* Yielding milk. *Roscommon.* Soft; gentle; tender; timorous. *Shakspeare.*

MILKY-WAY, mĭlk'-è-wà. *n. s.* The galaxy, a broad white path or track encompassing the whole heavens, and extending itself in some places with a double path, but, for the most part, with a single one: it consists of an innumerable quantity of fixed stars, different in situation and magnitude, from the confused mixture of whose light its whole colour is supposed to be occasioned. *Harris.*

MILL ◊, mĭl. *n. s.* [mŷln, mıln, Sax.] An engine or fabrick in which corn is ground to meal, or any other body is comminuted. *Sidney.*

*To* MILL, mĭl. *v. a.* To grind; to comminute. To beat up chocolate. To stamp coin in the mints. *Addison.*

MILL-COG, mĭl'-kŏg. *n. s.* [*mill* and *cog*.] The denticulations on the circumference of wheels, by which they lock into other wheels. *Mortimer.*

MILL-DAM, mĭl'-dăm. *n. s.* The mound by which the water is kept up to raise it for the mill. *Mortimer.*

MILL-HORSE, mĭl'-hŏrse. *n. s.* Horse that turns a mill. *Sidney.*

MILL-MOUNTAINS, mĭl'-mŏŭn-tŭnz. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

MILL-SIXPENCE*, mĭl'-sĭks'-pĕnse. *n. s.* One of the first milled pieces of money used in England, and coined in 1561. *Douce.*

MILL-TEETH, mĭl'-tēē*th*. *n. s.* The grinders; *dentes molares*, double teeth. *Arbuthnot.*

MILLENA'RIAN, mĭl-lè-nâ'-rè-ân. *n. s.* [*millenarius*, Lat.] One who expects the millennium. *Bullokar.*

MI'LLENARY*, mĭl'-lè-nâ-rè. *n. s.* The space of a thousand years. *Bale.* One who expects the millennium. *Hakewill.*

MI'LLENARY, mĭl'-lè-nâ-rè. *a.* Consisting of a thousand. *Arbuthnot.*

MI'LLENIST, mĭl'-lè-nĭst. *n. s.* One that holds the millennium.

MILLE'NNIAL, mĭl-lĕn'-nè-âl. *a.* Pertaining to the millennium. *Burnet.*

*MILLE'NNIUM*, mĭl-lĕn'-nè-ŭm. 113. *n. s.* [Lat.] A thousand years; generally taken for the thousand years during which, according to an ancient tradition in the church, grounded on a doubtful text in the Apocalypse, our blessed Saviour shall reign with the faithful upon earth after the resurrection, before the final completion of beatitude. *Burnet.*

MI'LLEPED, mĭl'-lè-pĕd. *plur.* MILLEPEDES, mĭl'-lè-pĕdz, or mĭl-lĕp'-è-dēz. *n. s.* [*mille* and *pes*, Lat.] A species of the wood-louse, so called from its numerous feet; the palmer-worm also has this name. *Mortimer.*

☞ The former pronunciation of this word is adopted by Dr. Johnson, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Entick; and the latter by Mr. Nares, W. Johnston, Buchanan, and Perry. That the latter is the more fashionable cannot be denied; but that the former is the more correct is evident, from similar words which have been anglicised: thus *bipeds* and *quadrupeds* have dropped their Latin final syllable; and why the word in question should retain it cannot be conceived. Besides, though seldom used in the singular, there is no reason why it should not be so used; and then it must necessarily become *millipede*: *centipede*, properly *centiped*, is adopted; and, by forming *centipeds* in the plural, shows us how we ought to form and pronounce the word in question; and if *antipodes* has not yet submitted to this analogy, it is because, like *cantharides*, *caryatides*, *manes*, &c. it is never used in the singular.—See ANTIPODES. *W.*

MI'LLER, mĭl'-lŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who attends a mill. *Shakspeare.*

MI'LLER, mĭl'-lŭr. *n. s.* A fly. *Ainsworth.*

MILLER'S-THUMB, mĭl'-lŭrz-*th*ŭm'. *n. s.* A small fish found in brooks.

MILLE'SIMAL, mĭl-lĕs'-sè-mâl. *a.* [*millesimus*, Lat.] Thousandth; consisting of thousandth parts. *Watts.*

MI'LLET, mĭl'-lĭt. 99. *n. s.* [*milium*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.* A kind of fish. *Carew.*

MI'LLINER, mĭl'-lĭn-nŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who sells ribands and dresses for women. *Shakspeare.*

MI'LLION ◊, mĭl'-yŭn. 113. *n. s.* [Fr.] The number of a hundred myriads, or ten hundred thousand. *Shak.* A proverbial name for any very great number. *Locke.*

MI'LLIONED*, mĭl'-yŭnd. *a.* Multiplied by millions. *Shakspeare.*

MI'LLIONTH. mĭl'-yŭn*th*. *a.* The ten hundred thousandth. *Bentley.*

MI'LLSTONE, mĭl'-stōne. *n. s.* The stone by which corn is comminuted. *Deut.* xxiv.

MILT, mĭlt. *n. s.* [*mildt*, Dutch.] The sperm of the male fish. *Walton.* [mılt, Sax.] The spleen.

*To* MILT, mĭlt. *v. a.* To impregnate the roe or spawn of the female fish.

MI'LTER, mĭlt'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* The he of any fish, the she being called *spawner*. *Walton.*

MI'LTWORT, mĭlt'-wŭrt. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

MIME ◊, mīme. *n. s.* [Fr.; μιμος, Gr. *mimus*, Lat.] A buffoon who practises gesticulations, either representative of some action, or merely contrived to raise mirth. *Milton.* A ludicrous composition; a farce. *Milton.*

*To* MIME, mīme. *v. n.* To play the mime. *B. Jonson.*

MIME'TICAL*, mè-mĕt'-è-kăl. } *a.* [μιμητικος.] Im-
MIME'TICK †, mè-mĕt'-ĭk. 129. } itative *Hurd. Harris.*

MI'MICAL, mĭm'-mè-kăl. *a.* [*mimicus*, Lat.] Imitative; befitting a mimick; acting the mimick. *Wotton.*

MI'MICALLY, mĭm'-mè-kăl-è. *ad.* In imitation; in a mimical manner.

☞ 559.—Fāte, fâr, fall, fât;—mè, mĕt;—plne, pĭn;—

MI'MICK, mĭm'-mĭk. 543. *n. s.* [*mimicus*, Lat.] A ludicrous imitator; a buffoon who copies another's act or manner. *Milton.* A mean or servile imitator. *Addison.*

MI'MICK, mĭm'-mĭk. *a.* Imitative. *Milton.*

*To* MI'MICK, mĭm'-mĭk. *v. a.* To imitate as a buffoon; to ridicule by a burlesque imitation. *Dryden.*

MI'MICRY, mĭm'-mĭk-rè. *n. s.* Burlesque imitation. *Spectator.*

MIMO'GRAPHER, mè-mŏg'-grà-fŭr. 129. *n. s.* [*mimus*, and *γράφω*.] A writer of farces. *Sir T. Herbert.*

MINA'CIOUS §, mè-nà'-shŭs. 356, 129. *a.* [*minax*, Lat.] Full of threats. *More.*

MINA'CITY, mè-nàs'-sè-tè. *n. s.* Disposition to use threats.

MI'NARET*, mĭn'-ă-rĕt. *n. s.* [*minar*, Turkish.] A kind of spire in Saracen architecture. *Drummond.*

MI'NATORY, mĭn'-nà-tŭr-è. 512. [See DOMESTICK.] [mĭn'-nà-tŭr-è, *Perry* and *Jones;* mī'-nà-tŭr-è, *Sheridan.*] *a.* [*minor*, Lat.] Threatening. *Bacon.*

*To* MINCE §, mĭnse *v. a.* [*mincer*, Fr.] To cut into very small parts. *Bacon.* To mention any thing scrupulously, by a little at a time; to palliate; to extenuate. *Shak.* To speak with affected softness; to clip the words. *Shakspeare.*

*To* MINCE, mĭnse. *v. n.* To walk nicely by short steps; to act with appearance of scrupulousness and delicacy. *Isaiah*, iii. To speak small and imperfectly. *Dryden.*

MINCE-PIE*, mĭnse-pī. } *n. s.* A pie made of meat
MINCED-PIE*, mĭnst-pī. } minced or cut into very small pieces, with other ingredients; called, also, a Christmas-pie, as being mostly in use about the time of Christmas. *Spectator.*

MI'NCINGLY, mĭn'-sĭng-lè. 410. *ad.* In small parts; not fully. *Hooker.* Affectedly. *Sheldon.*

MIND §, mīnd. *n. s.* [ȝemýnd, Sax.] The intelligent power. *Raleigh.* Intellectual capacity. *Cowley.* Liking; choice; inclination; propension; affection. *Hooker.* Quality; disposition. *Dryden.* Thoughts; sentiments. *Dryden.* Opinion. Memory; remembrance. *Bacon.*

*To* MIND, mīnd. *v. a.* To mark; to attend. *Spenser.* To put in mind; to remind. *Locke.* To intend; to mean. *Chapman.*

*To* MIND, mīnd. *v. n.* To incline; to be disposed. *Spenser.*

MI'NDED, mīnd'-ĕd. *a.* Disposed; inclined; affected. *Shakspeare*

MI'NDFUL, mīnd'-fŭl. *a.* Attentive; heedful; having memory. *Hammond.*

MI'NDFULLY, mīnd'-fŭl-lè. *ad.* Attentively; heedfully.

MI'NDFULNESS, mīnd'-fŭl-nĕs. *n. s.* Attention; regard. *Sherwood.*

MI'NDLESS, mīnd'-lĕs. *a.* Inattentive; regardless. *Shak.* Not endued with a mind; having no intellectual powers. *Davies.* Stupid; unthinking. *Shak.*

MIND-STRICKEN, mīnd'-strĭk-k'n. 103. *a.* [*mind* and *stricken*.] Moved; affected in mind. *Sidney.*

MINE, mīne. *pronoun poss.* [mȳn, Sax.] Belonging to me. *St. Luke.*

☞ In reading the Scripture, as, "*Mine* eyes have seen thy salvation," we are at no loss for the pronunciation of this word, as the dignity and solemnity of the composition invariably direct us to give the *i* its long sound, as in *fine*, *line*, &c.; but in Milton and other authors, where there is no such dignity or solemnity, this sound of the word has an intolerable stiffness, and ought not to have been used. Thus, in the Spectator, No. 195, Mr. Addison says: "Were I to prescribe a rule for "drinking, it should be formed upon a saying quoted by "Sir William Temple: 'The first glass for myself, the "second for my friends, the third for good humour, and "the fourth for *mine* enemies.'"

In Milton too:

——— "Methought
"Close at *mine* ear one called me forth to walk."
*Par. Lost.*

In Shakspeare also:

——— "Sleeping within *mine* orchard,
"My custom always in the afternoon,
"Upon my secure hour thy uncle stole,
"With juice of cursed hebona in a phial,
"And in the porches of *mine* ears did pour
"The leprous distilment."— *Hamlet.*

In all these instances, we find a formality, a staleness, and uncouthness of sound, that is peculiarly unpleasant to the ear: and as this mode of writing was introduced when our language may be said to have been in its infancy, for the sake of euphony, (for it is clearly ungrammatical;) so now, when it may be said that it has arrived at its maturity, the very same reason seems to entitle the present age to alter it; that is, I mean, the pronunciation of it, by substituting *my*, pronounced like *me*, in its stead.

The disagreeable sound which *mine* has in these cases has induced several readers to pronounce it *min;* but, by thus mincing the matter, (if the pun will be pardoned me,) they mutilate the word, and leave it more disagreeable to the ear than it was before. Readers, therefore, have no choice, but either to pronounce it as it is written, and to let the author be answerable for the ill sound; or, in all language but that of Scripture, to change it into *my*, pronounced like *me*.

Shakspeare seems to have used this word ludicrously in the Merry Wives of Windsor, where Falstaff says, "*Mine* host of the Garter—truly, *mine* host, I must "turn away some of my followers;" and the host, by requesting Falstaff to speak scholarly and wisely, seems to intimate, that this use of the word *mine* before a vowel or an *h* was the most correct way of speaking. But though *thy* will, in familiar or ludicrous language, admit of being changed into the sound of *the*—*mine* will, on no occasion, suffer an alteration into *min*. When the vowel is used familiarly, it is always a burlesque upon the grave use of it, and therefore requires the grave sound, that the humour may not be lost. *W.*

MINE §, mīne. 64. *n. s.* [*mine*, Fr.; *mwyn*, or *mwn*, Welsh.] A place or cavern in the earth, which contains metals or minerals. *Waller.* A cavern dug under any fortification, that it may sink for want of support; or, in modern war, that powder may be lodged in it, which being fired at a proper time, whatever is over it may be blown up. *Sidney.*

*To* MINE, mīne. *v. n.* To dig mines or burrows. *Walton.* To practise secret means of injury. *Sackville.*

*To* MINE, mīne. *v. a.* To sap; to ruin by mines; to destroy by slow degrees. *Wicliffe.*

MI'NER, mīne'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* [*mineur*, Fr.] One that digs for metals. *Dryden.* One who makes military mines. *Tatler.*

MI'NERAL §, mĭn'-nĕr-ăl. 88. *n. s.* [*minerale*, Lat.] Fossil body; matter dug out of mines. All metals are minerals, but all minerals are not metals. Minerals, in the restrained sense, are bodies that may be melted, but not malleated. *Bacon.*

MI'NERAL, mĭn'-nĕr-ăl. *a.* Consisting of fossil bodies. *Woodward.*

MI'NERALIST, mĭn'-nĕr-ăl-ĭst. *n. s.* One skilled or employed in minerals. *Boyle.*

MINERA'LOGIST, mĭn-nĕr-ăl'-lò-jĭst. *n. s.* [*mineral*, and *λόγος*.] One who discourses on minerals. *Brown.*

MINERA'LOGY, mĭn-nĕr-ăl'-lò-jè. 518. *n. s.* The doctrine of minerals.

MI'NEVER, mĭn'-è-vŭr. *n. s.* [See MENIVER.] The skin of the meniver; white fur with specks of black. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* MI'NGLE §, mĭng'-gl. 405. *v. a.* [menȝan, Sax.] To mix; to join; to compound; to unite with something so as to make one mass. *Milton.* To contaminate; to make of dissimilar parts. *Milton.* To confuse. *Milton.*

*To* MI'NGLE, mĭng'-gl. *v. n.* To be mixed; to be united with. *Shakspeare.*

MI'NGLE, mĭng'-gl. *n. s.* Mixture; medley; confused mass. *Shakspeare.*

MINGLE-MANGLE*, mĭng'-gl-măng'-gl. *n. s.* A medley; a hotch-potch. *Hooker.*

MI'NGLEDLY*, mĭng'-gld-lè. *ad.* Here and there; confusedly. *Barret.*

MI'NGLER, mĭng'-gl-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* He who mingles. *Harmar.*

MI'NIARD*, mĭn'-yărd. *a.* Soft; dainty. See MIGNIARD.

*To* MI'NIARDIZE*, mĭn'-yăr-dīze. *v. a.* [*mignardiser*, Fr.] To render soft, delicate, or dainty. *Howell.*

*To* MI'NIATE §*, mĭn'-ė-āte. *v. a.* [*miniare*, Ital. from *minium*.] To paint or tinge with vermilion. *Warton.*

MI'NIATURE, mĭn'-ė-tūre. 274. [mĭn'-ė-ă-tūre, *Perry.*] *n. s.* [*miniatura*, Ital. from *miniare*.] Painting by powders mixed with gum and water. Representation in a small compass; representation less than the reality. *Sidney.* Red letter: rubrick distinction. *Hickes.*

MI'NIKEN, mĭn'-nė-kĭn. *a.* Small; diminutive. [*mignon*, Fr.] *Shakspeare.*

MI'NIKIN, mĭn'-nė-kĭn. *n. s.* A darling; a favourite. *Johnson.* A small sort of pins.

MI'NIM, mĭn'-nĭm. *n. s.* [*minimus*, Lat.] A small being; a dwarf. *Milton.* A small sort of fish called *menuim.* One of an order of friars, called *Minimi*, or the least of all, from affected humility. Anciently, the shortest note in musick; now, equal to two crotchets. *Shak.* A little song or poem. *Spenser.* A small sort of printing letter.

MI'NIMENT*, mĭn'-nė-mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *muniment.*] *Miniments* are the evidences or writings, whereby a man is enabled to defend the title of his estate. *Cowel.* Proof; testimony. *Spenser.*

*MI'NIMUM*, mĭn'-nė-mŭm. *n. s.* [Lat.] The smallest quantity possible.

*MI'NIMUS*, mĭn'-nė-mŭs. *n. s.* [Lat.] A being of the least size. *Shakspeare.*

MI'NION §, mĭn'-yŭn. 8, 113. *n. s.* [*mignon*, Fr.] A favourite; a darling; a low dependant. *Sidney.*

MI'NION*, mĭn'-yŭn. *a.* Trim; feat; dainty; fine; elegant; also, pleasing; gentle. *Huloet.*

MI'NION*, mĭn'-yŭn. *n. s.* [*minium*, Lat.] Vermilion. *Burton.*

MI'NIONING*, mĭn'-yŭn-ĭng. *n. s.* Kind treatment. *Marston.*

MI'NIONLIKE*, mĭn'-yŭn-like. } *ad.* Finely; dain-
MI'NIONLY*, mĭn'-yŭn-lė. } tily; affectedly. *Camden. Ob. T.*

MI'NIONSHIP*, mĭn'-yŭn-shĭp. *n. s.* State of a favourite. *Howell. Ob. T.*

MI'NIOUS, mĭn'-yŭs. 113. *a.* [*minium*, Lat.] Of the colour of red lead or vermilion. *Brown.*

*To* MI'NISH, mĭn'-nĭsh. *v. a.* [from *diminish.*] To lessen; to lop; to impair. *Exodus*, v.

MI'NISTER §, mĭn'-nĭs-tŭr. 98, 503, (*b.*) *n. s.* [Lat.] An agent; one who is employed to any end; one who acts under another. *Sidney.* One who is employed in the administration of government. *Bacon.* One who serves at the altar; one who performs sacerdotal functions. 1 *Col.* i. A delegate; an official. *Shak.* An agent from a foreign power without the dignity of an ambassador.

*To* MI'NISTER, mĭn'-nĭs-tŭr. *v. a.* [*ministro*, Lat.] To give; to supply; to afford. 2 *Cor.* ix.

*To* MI'NISTER, mĭn'-nĭs-tŭr. *v. n.* To attend; to serve in any office. *Milton.* To give medicines. *Shak.* To give supplies of things needful; to give assistance; to contribute; to afford. *Luke.* To attend on the service of God. *Rom.* xii.

MINISTE'RIAL, mĭn-nĭs-tė'-rė-ăl. *a.* Attendant; acting at command. *Brown.* Acting under superiour authority. *Bacon.* Sacerdotal; belonging to the ecclesiasticks or their office. *Hooker.* Pertaining to ministers of state. *Burke.*

MINISTE'RIALLY, mĭn-nĭs-tė'-rė-ăl-lė. *ad.* In a ministerial manner. *Waterland.*

MI'NISTERY, mĭn'-nĭs-tŭr-ė. *n. s.* Office; service. Now contracted to *ministry.* *Digby.*

MI'NISTRAL, mĭn'-nĭs-trăl. 88. *a.* Pertaining to a minister.

MI'NISTRANT, mĭn'-nĭs-trănt. *a.* Attendant; acting at command. *Milton.*

MINISTRA'TION, mĭn-nĭs-trā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Agency; intervention; office of an agent delegated or commissioned by another. *Bp. Taylor.* Service; office; ecclesiastical function. *Law.*

MI'NISTRESS*, mĭn'-nĭs-trĕs. *n. s.* She who supplies or dispenses. *Akenside.*

MI'NISTRY, mĭn'-nĭs-trė. *n. s.* [*ministerium*, Lat.] Office; service. *Sprat.* Office of one set apart to preach; ecclesiastical function. *Locke.* Agency; interposition. *Atterbury.* Business. *Dryden.* Persons employed in the publick affairs of a state *Swift.*

*MI'NIUM*. mĭn'-yŭm. 113. *n. s.* Red lead. *Hill.*

MI'NNEKIN*. See MINIKIN.

MI'NNOCK. *n. s.* See MIMICK. *Shakspeare.*

MI'NNOW, mĭn'-nō. 327. *n. s.* [*menu*, Fr.] A very small fish; a pink. *Walton.*

*MI'NOR*, mī'-nŭr. 166. *a.* [Lat.] Petty; inconsiderable. *Brown.* Inferiour. *Warton.* Less; smaller. *Clarendon.*

MI'NOR, mī'-nŭr. *n. s.* One under age. *Davies.* The second or particular proposition in the syllogism. *Bacon.* A Franciscan friar: a name adopted to express their extraordinary humility. *Minorite* is another English term for these persons.

*To* MI'NORATE §, mī'-nō-rāte. *v. a.* [*minor*, Lat.] To lessen; to diminish. *Brown.*

MINORA'TION, mī-nō-rā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of lessening; diminution; decrease. *Walsall. Ob. J.*

MI'NORITE*, mī'-nŭr-īte. *n. s.* A Franciscan friar. See MINOR. *Milton.*

MINO'RITY, mė-nŏr'-ė-tė. 129. *n. s.* The state of being under age. *Shak.* The state of being less *Brown.* The smaller number.

MI'NOTAUR, mĭn'-nō-tâwr. *n. s.* [*minos* and *taurus.*] A monster invented by the poets, half man and half bull. *Shakspeare.*

MI'NSTER, mĭn'-stŭr. 98. *n. s.* [ᴍɪnʏ̆ᴄᴇpe, Sax.] A monastery; an ecclesiastical fraternity; a cathedral church. *Lydgate.*

MI'NSTREL §, mĭn'-strĕl. 99. *n. s.* [from *minster.*] A musician; one who plays upon instruments; a singer. *Spenser.*

MI'NSTRELSY, mĭn'-strĕl-sė. *n. s.* Musick; instrumental harmony. *Davies.* A number of musicians. *Milton.*

MINT. mĭnt. *n. s.* [ᴍɪnᴛe, Sax.] A plant. *Dryden.*

MINT §. mĭnt. *n s.* [*moneta*, Lat.; mýnez, Sax.] The place where money is coined. *Addison.* Any place of invention. *Shakspeare.*

*To* MINT, mĭnt. *v. a.* [mýnezıan, Sax.] To coin; to stamp money. *Bacon.* To invent; to forge. *Bacon.* [ȝemýnz, Sax.] To aim at; to wish for; to have a *mind* to.

MI'NTAGE, mĭnt'-ĭdje. 90. *n. s.* That which is coined or stamped. *Milton.* The duty paid for coining. *Ainsworth.*

MI'NTER, mĭnt'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* A coiner. *Camden.* An inventer. *Gayton.*

MI'NTMAN, mĭnt'-măn. 88. *n. s.* One skilled in coinage. *Bacon.*

MI'NTMASTER, mĭnt'-mă-stŭr. *n. s.* One who presides in coinage. *Boyle.* One who invents. *Locke.*

MINUET, mĭn'-nū-ĕt. 99. *n. s.* [*menuet*, Fr.] A stately, regular dance. *Stepney.*

MI'NUM, mĭn'-nŭm. *n. s.* [See MINIM.] With printers: a small sort of printing letter; called also *minion.* With musicians: a note of slow time, two of which make a semibrief. *Bailey.*

MINU'TE §, mė-nūte'. *a.* [*minutus*, Lat.] Small; little; slender; small in bulk; small in consequence. *Denham.*

☞ If we wish to be very *minute*, we pronounce the *i* in the first syllable long, as in the word *directly*, which see. *W.*

MI'NUTE §. mĭn'-nĭt. [mĭn'-nūte, *Jones.*] *n. s.* [*minutum*, Lat.] The sixtieth part of an hour. *Shak.* Any small space of time. *Milton.* The first draught of any agreement in writing; a short note of any thing done or to be done; a minute detail of things singly enumerated. *Bp. Taylor.*

☞ I have given the colloquial pronunciation of this word, but, in all solemn speaking, would recommend the orthographical, or that which is indicated by the spelling. *W.*

*To* MI'NUTE. mĭn'-nĭt. *v. a.* To set down in short hints. *Spectator.*

MINUTE-BOOK, mĭn'-nĭt-bo͝ok. *n. s.* Book of short hints.

☞ 559.—Fāte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mè, mêt;—pīne, pĭn;—

MINUTE-GLASS, mĭn′-nĭt-glâs. *n. s.* Glass of which the sand measures a minute.

MINUTE-HAND*, mĭn′-nĭt-hând. *n. s.* The hand that points to the minutes of a clock or watch. *A. Baxter.*

MINUTE-JACK*, mĭn′-nĭt-jâk. *n. s.* Another name for *Jack of the Clockhouse. Shakspeare.*

MINUTE-WATCH, mĭn′-nĭt-wŏtsh. *n. s.* A watch in which minutes are more distinctly marked than in common watches which reckon by the hour. *Boyle.*

MI′NUTELY*, mĭn′-nĭt-lè. *a.* Happening every minute. *Hammond.*

MI′NUTELY, mĭn′-nĭt-lè. *ad.* Every minute; with very little time intervening. *Hammond.*

MINU′TENESS, mè-nūte′-nĕs. *n. s.* Smallness; exility; inconsiderableness. *Bentley.*

*MINU′TIÆ**, mè-nū′-shè-è. *n. s.* pl. [Lat.] The smallest particulars. *Dr. Maxwell.*

MINX, mĭngks. 408. *n. s.* [probably from *mignon.*] A young, pert, wanton girl. *Shakspeare.*

MI′NY*, mī′-nè. *a.* [from *mine.*] Subterraneous; below the surface. *Thomson.*

MI′RABLE*, mĭ′-râ-bl. *a.* [*mirabilis*, Lat.] Wonderful; attracting admiration. *Shakspeare. Ob. T.*

MI′RACLE §, mĭr′-â-kl. *n. s.* [*miraculum*, Lat.] A wonder; something above human power. *Shak.* [In theology.] An effect above human or natural power, performed in attestation of some truth. *Bentley.* Anciently, a spectacle, or sort of dramatick entertainment, representing the lives of saints and the most eminent scriptural stories. *Chaucer.*

☞ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan in the sound of the first syllable of this word, as he seems to have adopted a vulgar pronunciation, which does not distinguish between the sound of *i*, succeeded by single or double *r*, not final; and the sound of *i* final, or succeeded by *r* and another consonant. In the former case, the *i* is pure, and has exactly the same sound as its representative *y* in *pyramid*, *lyrick*, &c.; in the latter, the *i* goes into short *e* or *u*, as in *birth*, *virtue*, &c. or *sir*, *stir*, &c.—See *Principles*, No. 108, 109, 110. *W.*

*To* MI′RACLE*, mĭr′-â-kl. *v. a.* To make wonderful. *Shakspeare. Ob. T.*

MIRACLE-MONGER*, mĭr′-â-kl-mŭng′-gŭr. *n. s.* A pretender to the performance of miracles; an impostor. *Hallywell.*

MIRA′CULOUS, mè-râk′-kù-lŭs. *a.* [*miraculeux*, Fr.] Done by miracle; produced by miracle; effected by power more than natural. *Raleigh.*

MIRA′CULOUSLY, mè-râk′-kù-lŭs-lè. *ad.* By miracle; by power above that of nature. *Spenser.*

MIRA′CULOUSNESS, mè-râk′-kù-lŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being effected by miracle; superiority to natural power. *West.*

*MIRADO′R*, mĭr-â-dōre′. *n. s.* [Span.] A balcony. *Dryden.*

MIRE §, mīre. *n. s.* [*moer*, Dutch.] Mud; dirt at the bottom of water. *Spenser.*

*To* MIRE, mīre. *v. a.* To whelm in the mud; to soil with mud. *Shakspeare.*

MIRE, mire. *n. s.* [*myr*, Welsh; mýpa, Sax.] An ant; a pismire.

MI′RINESS, mī′-rè-nĕs. *n. s.* Dirtiness; fulness of mire.

MIRK §*, mĕrk. *a.* [mɪpce, Sax.] Dark; obscure. *Chaucer.*

MI′RKSOME, mĕrk′-sŭm. *a.* Dark; obscure. *Spenser.*

MI′RKSOMENESS*, mĕrk′-sŭm-nĕs. *n. s.* Obscurity. *Mountagu.*

MI′RKY, mĕr′-kè. *a.* Dark; wanting light.

MI′RROR, mĭr′-rŭr. 109, 166. *n. s.* [*miroir*, Fr.] A looking glass; any thing which exhibits representations of objects by reflection. *Wicliffe.* It is used for *pattern*; for that on which the eye ought to be fixed; an exemplar. *Hooker.*

MIRROR-STONE, mĭr′-rŭr-stōne. *n. s.* A kind of transparent stone. *Ainsworth.*

MIRTH §, mĕr*th*. 108. *n. s.* [mỳpð, Sax.] Merriment; jollity; gayety; laughter. *Shakspeare.*

MI′RTHFUL, mĕr*th*′-fŭl. *a.* Merry; gay; cheerful. *B. Jonson.*

MI′RTHFULLY*, mĕr*th*′-fŭl-lè. *ad.* In a merry manner. *Sir T. Herbert.*

MI′RTHLESS, mĕr*th*′-lĕs. *a.* Joyless; cheerless. *Chaucer.*

MI′RY, mī′-rè. *a.* Deep in mud; muddy. *Shak.* Consisting of mire. *Shakspeare.*

MIS §, mĭs. An inseparable particle, used in composition to mark an ill sense, or depravation of the meaning: as, *chance*, luck; *mischance*, ill luck. [*mes*, Teut. and Fr.; mɪp, Sax.]

☞ What is remarkable in the pronunciation of this inseparable preposition is, that the *s*, whether the accent be on it or not, or whether it be followed by a sharp or flat consonant, always retains its sharp, hissing sound, and never goes into *z*, like *dis* and *ex*. The reason seems to be, that the latter come to us compounded, and have their meaning so mingled with the word as to coalesce with it, while *mis* remains a distinct prefix, and has but one uniform meaning. *W.*

MISACCEPTA′TION, mĭs-ăk-sĕp-tā′-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of taking in a wrong sense.

MISADVE′NTURE, mĭs-ăd-vĕn′-tshŭre. *n. s.* [*mesaventure*, Fr.] Mischance; misfortune; ill luck; bad fortune. *Clarendon.*

MISADVE′NTURED, mĭs-ăd-vĕn′-tshŭr'd. 359. *a.* Unfortunate. *Shakspeare.*

MISADVI′SED, mĭs-ăd-vīz′d′. 359. *a.* Ill directed.

*To* MISAFFE′CT*, mĭs-ăf-fĕkt′. *v. a.* To dislike not to be fond of. *Milton.*

MISAFFE′CTED*, mĭs-ăf-fĕkt′-ĕd. *a.* Ill affected; ill disposed. *Burton.*

*To* MISAFFI′RM*, mĭs-ăf-fĕrm′. *v. a.* To state incorrectly; to affirm falsely. *Milton.*

MISA′IMED, mĭs-ām′d′. 359. *a.* Not aimed rightly. *Spenser.*

MISALLEGA′TION*, mĭs-ăl-lè-gā′-shŭn. *n. s.* False statement. *Bp. Morton.*

*To* MISALLE′GE*, mĭs-ăl-lēdje′. *v. a.* To cite falsely, as a proof or argument. *Bp. Hall.*

MISALLI′ANCE*, mĭs-ăl-lī′-ănse. *n. s.* Improper association. *Hurd.*

MISALLI′ED*, mĭs-ăl-līde′. *a.* Ill associated. *Burke.*

MI′SANTHROPE §, mĭs′-ăn-*th*rōpe. 503. } *n. s.*
MISA′NTHROPOS §, mĭs-ăn′-*th*rō-pŏs. } *n. s.*
[μισάνθωπος.] A hater of mankind. *Shakspeare.*

MISANTHRO′PICAL*, mĭs-ăn-*th*rŏp′-è-kăl. }
MISANTHRO′PICK*, mĭs-ăn-*th*rŏp′-ĭk. } *a.* Hating mankind. *Granger.*

MISA′NTHROPIST*, mĭs-ăn′-*th*rō-pĭst. *n. s.* A hater of mankind. *Bailey.*

MISA′NTHROPY, mĭs-ăn′-*th*rō-pè. 518. *n. s.* Hatred of mankind. *Ld. Orrery.*

MISAPPLICA′TION, mĭs-ăp-plè-kā′-shŭn. *n. s.* Application to a wrong purpose. *Brown.*

*To* MISAPPLY′, mĭs-ăp-plī′. *v. a.* To apply to wrong purposes. *Shakspeare.*

*To* MISAPPREHE′ND, mĭs-ăp-prè-hĕnd′. *v. a.* Not to understand rightly. *Locke.*

MISAPPREHE′NSION, mĭs-ăp-prè-hĕn′-shŭn. *n. s.* Mistake; not right apprehension. *Glanville.*

*To* MISASCRI′BE, mĭs-ăs-skrībe′. *v. a.* To ascribe falsely. *Boyle.*

*To* MISASSI′GN, mĭs-ăs-slne′. *v. a.* To assign erroneously. *Boyle.*

*To* MISATTE′ND*, mĭs-ăt-tĕnd′. *v. a.* To attend slightly; to disregard. *Milton.*

*To* MISBECO′ME, mĭs-bè-kŭm′. *v. a.* Not to become; to be unseemly; not to suit. *Sidney.*

MISBECO′MINGNESS*, mĭs-bè-kŭm′-ĭng-nĕs. *n. s.* Unbecomingness. *Boyle.*

MISBEGO′T, mĭs-bè-gŏt′. } *a.* Unlawfully
MISBEGO′TTEN, mĭs-bè-gŏt′-t'n. } or irregularly begotten. *Shakspeare.*

*To* MISBEHA′VE, mĭs-bè-hāve′. *v. n.* To act ill or improperly.

*To* MISBEHA′VE*, mĭs-bè-hāve′. *v. a.* To conduct ill or improperly. *Jortin.*

MISBEHA′VED, mĭs-bè-hāv'd′. *a.* Untaught; ill bred; uncivil. *Shakspeare.*

MISBEHA'VIOUR, mĭs-bĕ-hāv'-yŭr. *n. s.* Ill conduct; bad practice. *Addison.*

MISBELI'EF, mĭs-bĕ-lēē'. *n. s.* False religion, a wrong belief. *Massinger.*

*To* MISBELI'EVE*, mĭs-bĕ-lēēv'. *v. n.* To hold a false religion; to believe wrongly. *Shakspeare.*

MISBELI'EVER, mĭs-bĕ-lēē'-vŭr. *n. s.* One that holds a false religion, or believes wrongly. *Dryden.*

*To* MISBESE'EM*, mĭs-bĕ-sēēm'. *v. a.* To suit ill; not to become. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* MISBESTO'W*, mĭs-bĕ-stō'. *v. a.* To bestow improperly. *Milton.*

MI'SBORN*, mĭs'-bôrn. *a.* Born to misfortune; unluckily born. *Spenser.*

*To* MISCA'LCULATE, mĭs-kăl'-kŭ-lāte. *v. a.* To reckon wrong. *Arbuthnot.*

MISCALCULA'TION*, mĭs-kăl-kŭ-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Wrong computation. *Biblioth. Bibl.*

*To* MISCA'LL, mĭs-kâwl'. 406. *v. a.* To name improperly. *Shakspeare.*

MISCA'RRIAGE, mĭs-kăr'-rĭdje. 90. *n. s.* Ill conduct. *King Charles.* Unhappy event of our undertakings; failure. *Locke.* Abortion; act of bringing forth before the time. *Graunt.*

*To* MISCA'RRY, mĭs-kăr'-rè. *v. n.* To fail; not to have the intended event; not to succeed. *Shak.* To have an abortion. *Hos.* ix.

*To* MISCA'ST, mĭs-kăst' *v. a.* To take a wrong account of. *Brown.*

MISCELLA'NE, mĭs-sĕl-lāne'. *n. s.* [See MASTLIN.] Mixed corn: as, wheat and rye. *Bacon.*

MISCELLA'NEOUS, mĭs-sĕl-lā'-nè-ŭs. *a.* Mingled; composed of various kinds. *Brown.*

MISCELLA'NEOUSNESS, mĭs-sĕl-lā'-nè-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Composition of various kinds.

MI'SCELLANY §, mĭs'-sĕl-lĕn-è. 503. *a.* [*miscellaneus*, Lat.] Mixed of various kinds. *Bacon.*

☞ The accent on the first syllable of this word, which is the accentuation of all our orthoëpists, except Dr. Kenrick, is a proof of the tendency to follow the secondary accent of the original Latin word, notwithstanding the double consonant in the middle. Thus *miscellanea*, in our pronunciation of it, having a stress on the first, becomes the accent, when the word is anglicised by dropping a syllable.—See ACADEMY, MAMMILLARY, and MEDULLARY. *W.*

MI'SCELLANY, mĭs'-sĕl-lĕn-è. *n. s.* A mass formed out of various kinds. *Hewyt.*

*To* MISCE'NTRE*, mĭs-sĕn'-tŭr. *v. a.* To place amiss. *Donne.*

MISCHA'NCE, mĭs-tshânse'. *n. s.* Ill luck; ill fortune; misfortune; mishap. *Sidney.*

*To* MISCHA'RGE*, mĭs-tshârje'. *v. a.* To charge amiss in an account. *Hale.*

MI'SCHIEF §, mĭs'-tshĭf. 277. *n. s.* [*meschef*, old Fr.] Harm; hurt; whatever is ill and injuriously done. *Spenser.* Ill consequence; vexatious affair. *Swift.*

*To* MI'SCHIEF, mĭs'-tshĭf. *v. a.* To hurt; to harm; to injure. *Milton.*

MI'SCHIEFMAKER, mĭs'-tshĭf-mà-kŭr. *n. s.* One who causes mischief.

MISCHIEF-MAKING, mĭs'-tshĭf-mà'-kĭng. *a.* Causing harm. *Rowe.*

MI'SCHIEVOUS, mĭs'-tshè-vŭs. 277. *a.* Harmful; hurtful; destructive; noxious; pernicious; injurious; wicked. *South.* Spiteful; malicious. *Milton.*

☞ There is an accentuation of this word upon the second syllable, chiefly confined to the vulgar, which, from its agreeableness to analogy, is well worthy of being adopted by the learned. Analogy certainly requires, that the verb formed from the noun *mischief* should be *mischieve*, as from *thief*, *thieve*; *grief*, *grieve*; *belief*, *believe*, &c., with the accent on the second syllable, 492; and from such a verb would naturally be formed the adjective in question. But what analogy can give sanction to a vulgarism? What Pope observes of the learned in another case is but too applicable in this:

"So much they scorn the crowd, that, if the throng
"By chance go right, they purposely go wrong."

To which we may add, that in language, as in many other cases, it is safer to be wrong with the polite, than right with the vulgar. *W.*

MI'SCHIEVOUSLY, mĭs'-tshè-vŭs-lè. *ad.* Noxiously; hurtfully; wickedly. *Dryden.*

MI'SCHIEVOUSNESS, mĭs'-tshè-vŭs-nĕs. *n. s* Hurtfulness; perniciousness; wickedness. *South.*

*MI'SCHNA**, mĭsh'-nâ. *n. s.* [Hebrew.] A part of the Jewish Talmud. *Mather.*

MI'SCIBLE, mĭs'-sè-bl. 405. *a.* [*misceo*, Lat.] Possible to be mingled. *Arbuthnot.*

MISCITA'TION, mĭs-sĭ-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Unfair or false quotation. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* MISCI'TE, mĭs-sīte'. *v. a.* To quote wrong.

MISCLA'IM, mĭs-klāme'. *n. s.* Mistaken claim. *Bacon.*

MISCOMPUTA'TION, mĭs-kŏm-pŭ-tā'-shŭn. *n. s* False reckoning. *Clarendon.*

*To* MISCONCE'IVE, mĭs-kŏn-sēēv'. *v. a.* To misjudge; to have a false notion of. *Spenser.*

*To* MISCONCE'IVE*, mĭs-kŏn-sēēv'. *v. n.* To entertain a mistaken notion; to have a wrong idea. 2 *Macc.* iii.

MISCONCE'IT, mĭs-kŏn-sēēt'. } *n. s.* False
MISCONCE'PTION, mĭs-kŏn-sĕp'-shŭn. § opinion, wrong notion. *Hooker.*

MISCO'NDUCT, mĭs-kŏn'-dŭkt. *n. s.* Ill behaviour; ill management. *Addison.*

*To* MISCONDU'CT, mĭs-kŏn-dŭkt'. *v. a.* To manage amiss; to carry on wrong.

MISCONJE'CTURE, mĭs-kŏn-jĕk'-tshŭre. *n. s.* A wrong guess. *Brown.*

*To* MISCONJE'CTURE, mĭs-kŏn-jĕk'-tshŭre. *v. a.* To guess wrong.

*To* MISCONJE'CTURE*, mĭs-kŏn-jĕk'-tshŭre. *v. n.* To make a wrong guess. *Bacon.*

MISCONSTRU'CTION, mĭs-kŏn-strŭk'-shŭn. *n. s.* Wrong interpretation of words or things. *Brown.*

*To* MISCO'NSTRUE, mĭs-kŏn'-strŭ. [See CONSTRUE.] *v. a.* To interpret wrong. *Hooker.*

MISCO'NSTRUER*, mĭs-kŏn'-strŭ-ŭr. *n. s.* One who makes a wrong interpretation. *Bp. Hall.*

MISCONTI'NUANCE, mĭs-kŏn-tĭn'-nù-ânse. *n. s* Cessation; intermission.

*To* MISCO'UNSEL, mĭs-kŏŭn'-sĭl. *v. a.* To advise wrong. *Spenser.*

*To* MISCO'UNT, mĭs-kŏŭnt'. *v. a.* [*mescounter*, Fr.] To reckon wrong.

*To* MISCO'UNT*, mĭs-kŏŭnt'. *v. n.* To make a false reckoning. *Bp. Patrick.*

MI'SCREANCE, mĭs'-krè-ânse. } *n. s.* [*mescreance*,
MI'SCREANCY, mĭs'-krè-ăn-sè. § or *mescroiance*, Fr.] Unbelief; false faith; adherence to a false religion. *Spenser.*

MI'SCREANT §, mĭs'-krè-ânt. *n. s.* [*mescreant*, Fr.] One that holds a false faith; one who believes in false gods. *Hooker.* A vile wretch. *Shakspeare.*

MI'SCREATE. mĭs-krè-āte'. } *a.* Formed un-
MI'SCREATED, mĭs-krè-ā'-tĕd. § naturally or illegitimately; made as by a blunder of nature. *Spenser.*

*To* MISDA'TE*, mĭs-dāte'. *v. a.* To mark with untrue time. *Young.*

MISDE'ED, mĭs-dēēd'. *n. s.* [mɪsꝺæꝺ, Sax.] Evil action. *Spenser.*

*To* MISDE'EM, mĭs-dēēm'. *v. a.* To judge ill of; to mistake. *Spenser.*

*To* MISDEME'AN, mĭs-dè-mēne'. *v. a.* To behave ill. *Shakspeare.*

MISDEME'ANOUR, mĭs-dè-mē'-nŭr. 166. *n. s.* Offence; ill behaviour. *Bacon.* Mismanagement *Seasonable Sermon.*

*To* MISDERI'VE*, mĭs-dè-rīve'. *v. a.* To turn or apply improperly. *Bp. Hall.*

MISDESE'RT*, mĭs-dè-zĕrt'. *n. s.* Ill deserving. *Spenser.*

MISDEVO'TION, mĭs-dè-vō'-shŭn. *n. s.* Mistaken piety. *Donne.*

MISDI'ET, mĭs-dī'-ĕt. *n. s.* Improper food. *Spenser.*

*To* MISDIRE'CT*, mĭs-dè-rĕkt'. *v. a.* To lead or guide amiss. *Shenstone.*

*To* MISDISTI'NGUISH, mĭs-dĭs-tĭng'-gwĭsh. *v. a.* To make wrong distinctions. *Hooker.*

MISDISPOSI'TION*, mĭs-dĭs-pō-zĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* Inclination to evil. *Bp. Holl.*

*To* MISDO′, mĭs-dōō′. *v. a.* [misdoen, Sax.] To do wrong ; to commit. *Donne.*

*To* MISDO′, mĭs-dōō′. *v. n.* To commit faults. *Milton.*

MISDO′ER, mĭs-dōō′-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* An offender; a criminal ; a malefactor. *Spenser.*

MISDO′ING, mĭs-dōō′-ĭng. *n. s.* Offence ; deviation from right. *L'Estrange.*

*To* MISDOUBT, mĭs-dŏŭt′. *v. a.* To suspect of deceit or danger. *Sidney.*

MISDOUBT, mĭs-dŏŭt′. *n. s.* Suspicion of crime or danger. *Shak.* Irresolution ; hesitation. *Shak.*

MISDO′UBTFUL*, mĭs-dŏŭt′-fŭl. *a.* Misgiving. *Spenser.*

MISDRE′AD*, mĭs-drēd′. *n. s.* Dread of evil. *Bp. Hall.*

*MISE*, mīze. *n. s.* [Fr.] A law term : disbursement ; costs ; taxes ; point or issue. *Cowel.*

MISE′ASE*, mĭs-ēēz′. *n. s.* Uneasiness; want of ease. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

MISEDI′TION*, mĭs-ē-dĭsh′-ŭn. *n. s.* Not a genuine edition. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* MISEMPLO′Y, mĭs-ĕm-plōē′. *v. a.* To use to wrong purposes. *Dryden.*

MISEMPLO′YMENT, mĭs-ĕm-plōē′-mĕnt. *n. s.* Improper application. *Hale.*

MISE′NTRY*, mĭs-ĕn′-trē. *n. s.* A wrong entry.

MI′SER §, mī′-zŭr. 98. *n. s.* [*miser*, Lat.] A wretched person ; one overwhelmed with calamity. *Sidney.* A wretch ; a mean fellow. *Shak.* A wretch covetous to extremity : the only sense now in use. *Otway.*

MI′SERABLE, mĭz′-zŭr-ă-bl. 557. *a.* [Fr.] Unhappy ; calamitous ; wretched. *Shak.* Wretched ; worthless. *Job*, xvi. Culpably parsimonious ; stingy. *South.* Despicable ; wretched ; mean.

MI′SERABLENESS, mĭz′-zŭr-ă-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* State of misery. *Bp. Morton.*

MI′SERABLY, mĭz′-zŭr-ă-blē. *ad.* Unhappily ; calamitously. *South.* Wretchedly ; meanly. *Sidney.* Covetously. *Ainsworth.*

MI′SERY, mĭz′-zŭr-ē. 440, 557. *n. s.* [*miseria*, Lat.] Wretchedness ; unhappiness. *Locke.* Calamity ; misfortune. *Shak.* [from *miser.*] Covetousness ; avarice. *Shakspeare.*

MISESTE′EM, mĭs-ē-stēēm′. *n. s.* Disregard ; slight.

*To* MISFA′LL*, mĭs-fâll′. *v. n.* To befall unluckily. *Spenser.*

*To* MISFA′RE*, mĭs-fâre′. *v. n.* To be in an ill state. *Gower.*

MISFA′RE*, mĭs-fâre′. *n. s.* Ill state ; misfortune. *Spenser.*

*To* MISFA′SHION, mĭs-făsh′-ŭn. *v. a.* To form wrong. *Hakewill.*

*To* MISFE′IGN*, mĭs-fāne′. *v. n.* To feign with an ill design. *Spenser.*

*To* MISFO′RM, mĭs-fôrm′. *v. a.* To put in an ill form. *Spenser.*

MISFO′RTUNE, mĭs-fôr′-tshŭne. 461. *n. s.* Calamity ; ill luck ; want of good fortune. *Sidney.*

MISFO′RTUNED*, mĭs-fôr′-tshŭn′d. *a.* Unfortunate. *Milton.*

*To* MISGI′VE, mĭs-gĭv′. *v. a.* To fill with doubt ; to deprive of confidence. *Shak.* To grant or give improperly or amiss. *Abp. Laud.*

MISGI′VING, mĭs-gĭv′-ĭng. *n. s.* Doubt ; distrust. *South.*

MISGO′TTEN*, mĭs-gŏt′-t'n. *a.* Unjustly obtained. *Spenser.*

*To* MISGO′VERN, mĭs-gŭv′-ŭrn. *v. a.* To govern ill ; to administer unfaithfully. *Mir. for Mag.*

MISGO′VERNED, mĭs-gŭv′-ŭrn'd. *a.* Rude ; uncivilized. *Shakspeare.*

MISGO′VERNANCE, mĭs-gŭv′-ŭrn-ânse. *n. s.* Irregularity. *Spenser.*

MISGO′VERNMENT, mĭs-gŭv′-ŭrn-mĕnt. *n. s.* Ill administration of publick affairs. *Raleigh.* Ill management. *Bp. Taylor.* Irregularity ; inordinate behaviour. *Shakspeare.*

*To* MISGRA′FF*, mĭs-grâf′. *v. a.* To graft amiss. *Shakspeare.*

*To* MISGRO′UND*, mĭs-grŏŭnd′. *v. a.* To found falsely. *Bp. Hall.*

MISGUI′DANCE, mĭs-gy′-dânse. *n. s.* False direction. *Holder.*

*To* MISGUI′DE, mĭs-gylde′. [See GUIDE.] *v. a.* To direct ill ; to lead the wrong way. *Locke.*

MISHA′P, mĭs-hăp′. *n. s.* Ill chance ; ill luck ; calamity. *Sidney.*

*To* MISHA′PPEN*, mĭs-hăp′-p'n. *v. n.* To happen ill. *Spenser.*

*To* MISHE′AR*, mĭs-hēre′. *v. n.* To hear imperfectly. *Shakspeare.*

MI′SHMASH, mĭsh′-măsh. *n. s.* A mingle or hotch potch. [*misch-masch*, Teut.] *Sir T. Herbert.*

*To* MISINFE′R, mĭs-ĭn-fĕr′. *v. a.* To infer wrong. *Hooker.*

*To* MISINFO′RM, mĭs-ĭn-fôrm′. *v. a.* To deceive by false accounts. 2 *Macc.* iii.

*To* MISINFO′RM*, mĭs-ĭn-fôrm′. *v. n.* To make false information. *Mountagu.*

MISINFORMA′TION, mĭs-ĭn-fôr-mā′-shŭn. *n. s.* False intelligence ; false accounts. *Bacon.*

MISINFO′RMER*, mĭs-ĭn-fôrm′-ŭr. *n. s.* One who spreads false information. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* MISINSTRU′CT*, mĭs-ĭn-strŭkt′. *v. a.* To instruct improperly. *Hooker.*

MISINSTRU′CTION*, mĭs-ĭn-strŭk′-shŭn. *n. s.* Instruction to an evil purpose. *More.*

MISINTE′LLIGENCE*, mĭs-ĭn-tĕl′-lē-jĕnse. *n. s* Misunderstanding ; disagreement. *Clarendon.* Misinformation ; false accounts.

*To* MISINTE′RPRET, mĭs-ĭn-tĕr′-prĕt. *v. a.* To explain to a wrong sense, or wrong intention. *B. Jonson.*

MISINTERPRETA′TION*, mĭs-ĭn-tĕr-prē-tā′-shŭn. *n. s.* Wrong explanation. *Bp. Hall.*

MISINTE′RPRETER*, mĭs-ĭn-tĕr′-prē-tŭr. *n. s* One who explains to a wrong sense, or wrong intention. *Milton.*

*To* MISJO′IN, mĭs-jŏĭn′. *v. a.* To join unfitly or improperly. *Milton.*

*To* MISJU′DGE, mĭs-jŭdje′. *v. n.* To form false opinions ; to judge ill. *Dryden.*

*To* MISJU′DGE, mĭs-jŭdje′. *v. a.* To mistake ; to judge ill of. *L'Estrange.*

MISJU′DGEMENT*, mĭs-jŭdje′-mĕnt. *n. s.* Unjust judgement ; unjust determination. *Bishop Hall.*

*To* MISKE′N*, mĭs-kĕn′. *v. a.* To be ignorant of ; to misunderstand ; not to know.

MI′SKIN*, mĭs′-kĭn. *n. s.* A little bagpipe. *Drayton. Ob. T.*

*To* MISKI′NDLE*, mĭs-kĭn′-dl. *v. a.* To inflame rashly ; to animate to an ill purpose. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* MISKNO′W*, mĭs-nō′. *v. a.* Not to know ; to be ignorant of. *Seasonable Sermon.*

*To* MISLA′Y, mĭs-lā′. *v. a.* To lay in a wrong place. *Dryden.*

MISLA′YER, mĭs-lā′-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that puts in the wrong place. *Bacon.*

*To* MI′SLE, mĭs′-sl. *v. n.* [from *mist.*] To rain in imperceptible drops, like a thick mist : properly *mistle. Spenser.*

*To* MISLE′AD, mĭs-lēde′. *v. a.* preterit and part. pass. *misled.* To guide a wrong way ; to betray to mischief or mistake. *Shakspeare.*

MISLE′ADER, mĭs-lē′-dŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that leads to ill. *Shakspeare.*

MISLE′ARNED*, mĭs-lĕrn′-ĕd. *a.* Not really or properly learned. *Bp. Hall.*

MI′SLEN, mĭs′-lĭn. *n. s.* [See MASTLIN.] Mixed corn. *Mortimer.*

MI′SLETOE*. See MISTLETOE.

*To* MISLI′KE*, mĭs-lĭke′. *v. a.* To disapprove ; to be not pleased with ; to dislike. *Sidney.*

*To* MISLI′KE, mĭs-lĭke′. *v. n.* Not to be pleased with. *Milton.*

MISLI′KE, mĭs-lĭke′. *n. s.* Disapprobation ; dislike. *Shakspeare.*

MISLI′KER, mĭs-lī′-kŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that disapproves. *Ascham.*

*To* MISLI′VE, mĭs-lĭv′. *v. n.* To live ill. *Bp. Hall.*

MISLU'CK*, mĭs-lŭk'. *n. s.* Misfortune; bad luck. *Wodrœphe.*

*To* MISMA'NAGE, mĭs-măn'-ĭdje. *v. a.* To manage ill. *Locke.*

MISMA'NAGEMENT, mĭs-măn'-ĭdje-mĕnt. *n. s.* Ill management; ill conduct.

*To* MISMA'RK, mĭs-märk'. *v. a.* To mark with the wrong token. *Collier.*

*To* MISMA'TCH, mĭs-mătsh'. *v. a.* To match unsuitably. *Southerne.*

*To* MISNA'ME, mĭs-nāme'. *v. a.* To call by the wrong name. *Boyle.*

*MISNO'MER*, mĭs-nō'-mûr. 98. *n. s.* [Fr.] [In law.] A wrong name, by which an indictment, or any other act, may be vacated.

*To* MISOBSE'RVE, mĭs-ŏb-zĕrv'. *v. a.* Not to observe accurately. *Locke.*

MISO'GAMIST, mė-sŏg'-gâ-mĭst. 129. *n. s.* [μισω and γάμος.] A marriage hater.

MISO'GYNIST*, mė-sŏd'-jė-nĭst. *n. s.* [μισω and γυνὴ.] A woman hater. *Fuller.*

MISO'GYNY, mė-sŏd'-jė-nė. 129. [mĭ-sŏg'-gė-nė, *Sheridan.*] *n. s.* Hatred of women.

MISOPI'NION*, mĭs-ō-pĭn'-yŭn. *n. s.* Erroneous notion. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* MISO'RDER, mĭs-ôr'-dûr. *v. a.* To conduct ill; to manage irregularly. *Ascham.*

MISO'RDER, mĭs-ôr'-dûr. 98. *n. s.* Irregularity; disorderly proceedings. *Camden.*

MISO'RDERLY, mĭs-ôr'-dûr-lė. *a.* Irregular; unlawful. *Ascham.*

*To* MISPE'L, mĭs-spĕl'. *v. a.* To spell wrong. *Spect.*

*To* MISPE'ND, mĭs-spĕnd'. *v. a.* preterit and part. pass. *mispent.* To spend ill; to waste; to consume to no purpose; to throw away. *B. Jonson.*

MISPEN'DER, mĭs-spĕnd'-ûr. *n. s.* One who spends ill or prodigally. *Norris.*

MISPE'NSE*, mĭs-spĕnse'. *n. s.* Waste; loss; ill employment. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* MISPERSUA'DE*, mĭs-pĕr-swāde'. *v. a.* To bring to a wrong notion. *Hooker.*

MISPERSUA'SION, mĭs-pĕr-swā'-zhŭn. *n. s.* Wrong notion; false opinion. *Bp. Taylor.*

*To* MISPLA'CE, mĭs-plāse'. *v. a.* To put in a wrong place. *Shakspeare.*

*To* MISPO'INT, mĭs-pŏĭnt'. *v. a.* To confuse sentences by wrong punctuation.

*To* MISPRI'NT*, mĭs-prĭnt'. *v. a.* To print wrong. *Hale.*

MISPRI'NT*, mĭs-prĭnt'. *n. s.* An errour of the press.

*To* MISPRI'SE, mĭs-prīze'. *v. a.* [*mesprendre, mepriser*, Fr.] To mistake. *Shak.* To slight; to scorn; to despise. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

MISPRI'SION, mĭs-prĭzh'-ŭn. *n. s.* Scorn; contempt. *Shak.* Mistake; misconception. *Shak.* [In common law.] Neglect; negligence; oversight. *Misprision* of treason, is the concealment, or not disclosing, of known treason. *Misprision* of felony, is the letting any person, committed for felony, to go before he be indicted. *Cowel.*

MISPROCE'EDING*, mĭs-prō-sēėd'-ĭng. *n. s.* Irregular proceeding. *Bacon.*

*To* MISPROFE'SS*. mĭs-prō-fĕs'. *v. a.* To announce unjustly or falsely one's skill in any art or science, so as to invite employment. *Donne.*

*To* MISPRONO'UNCE*, mĭs-prō-nŏŭnse'. *v. n.* To speak inaccurately. *Milton.*

*To* MISPRONO'UNCE*, mĭs-prō-nŏŭnse'. *v. a.* To pronounce improperly. *Patrick.*

*To* MISPROPO'RTION, mĭs-prō-pōr'-shŭn. *v. a.* To join without due proportion.

MISPRO'UD, mĭs-prŏŭd'. *a.* Vitiously proud. *Shak.*

*To* MISQUO'TE, mĭs-kwōte'. 415. [See QUOTE.] *v. a.* To quote falsely. *Shakspeare.*

*To* MISRA'TE*, mĭs-rāte'. *v. a.* To make a false estimate. *Barrow.*

MISRECI'TAL*, mĭs-rė-sī'-tăl. *n. s.* A wrong recital. *Hale.*

*To* MISRECI'TE, mĭs-rė-sīte'. *v. a.* To recite not according to the truth. *Bp. Bramhall.*

*To* MISRE'CKON, mĭs-rĕk'-kn. 103. *v. a.* To reckon wrong; to compute wrong. *Swift.*

*To* MISRELA'TE, mĭs-rė-lāte'. *v. a.* To relate in accurately or falsely. *Boyle.*

MISRELA'TION, mĭs-rė-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* False or inaccurate narrative. *Bp. Bramhall.*

*To* MISREME'MBER, mĭs-rė-mĕm'-bûr. *v. a.* To mistake by trusting to memory. *Boyle.*

*To* MISREPO'RT, mĭs-rė-pōrt'. *v. a.* To give a false account of; to give an account disadvantageous and false. *Hooker.*

MISREPO'RT, mĭs-rė-pōrt'. *n. s.* False account. *Denham.*

*To* MISREPRESE'NT, mĭs-rĕp-prė-zĕnt'. *v. a.* To represent not as it is; to falsify to disadvantage. *Milton.*

MISREPRESENTA'TION, mĭs-rĕp-prė-zĕn-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of misrepresenting. *Swift.* Account maliciously false. *Atterbury.*

MISREPRESE'NTER*, mĭs-rĕp-prė-zĕn'-tûr. *n. s.* One who represents things not as they are. *Bp. Nicolson.*

MISRU'LE, mĭs-rōōl'. 339. *n. s.* Tumult; confusion; revel; unjust domination. *Stubbes.*

MISRU'LY*, mĭs-rōō'-lė. *a.* Unruly; turbulent. *Bp. Hall.*

MISS, mĭs. *n. s.* [contracted from *mistress.*] The term of honour to a young girl.—[*Miss*, at the beginning of the last century, was appropriated to the daughters of gentlemen under the age of ten. *Mistress* was then the style of grown up unmarried ladies, though the mother was living; and, for a considerable part of the century, maintained its ground against the infantine term of *Miss*. *Todd.*]—A strumpet; a concubine. *Dryden.*

*To* MISS §, mĭs. *v. a.* [*missen*, Dutch and Germ.] *Missed*, preter. *missed* or *mist*, part. Not to hit by the mind; to mistake. *Milton.* Not to hit by manual aim. *Pope.* To fail of obtaining. *Sidney.* To discover something to be unexpectedly wanting 1 *Sam.* xxv. To be without. *Shak.* To omit. *Whole Duty of Man.* To perceive want of.

*To* MISS, mĭs. *v. n.* To fly wide; not to hit. *Waller.* Not to succeed. *Bacon.* To fail; to mistake. *Spenser.* To be lost; to be wanting. *Shak.* To miscarry; to fail, as by accident. *Milton.* To fail to obtain, learn, or find. *Atterbury.*

MISS, mĭs. *n. s.* Loss; want. *Shak.* Mistake; errour. [*missa*, Goth.; mıꝛ, Sax.] *Chaucer.* Hurt; harm. *Spenser.*

MI'SSAL, mĭs'-săl. *n. s.* [*missale*, Lat.] The mass book. *Stillingfleet.*

*To* MISSA'Y, mĭs-sā'. *v. n.* To speak ill of; to censure. *Spenser.* To say wrong. *Spenser.*

*To* MISSA'Y*, mĭs-sā'. *v. a.* To censure; to slander; to speak ill of. *Chaucer.* To utter amiss. *Donne.*

MISSA'YING*, mĭs-sā'-ĭng. *n. s.* Improper expression; bad words. *Milton.*

*To* MISSE'EM, mĭs-sēėm'. *v. n.* To make false appearance. *Spenser.* To misbecome. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

MI'SSEL-BIRD*, mĭs'-sĕl-bûrd. *n. s.* A kind of thrush.

MI'SSELDINE*, mĭs'-sĕl-dĭne. *n. s.* The mistletoe *Barret.*

MI'SSELTOE.* See MISTLETOE.

*To* MISSE'RVE, mĭs-sĕrv'. *v. a.* To serve unfaithfully. *Bacon.*

*To* MISSHA'PE, mĭs-shāpe'. *v. a.* part. *misshæped* and *misshapen.* To shape ill; to form ill; to deform. *Spenser.*

MI'SSILE, mĭs'-sĭl. 140. *a.* [*missilis*, Lat.] Thrown by the hand; striking at a distance. *Pope.*

MI'SSION §, mĭsh'-ŭn. 49. *n. s.* [*missio*. Lat.] Commission; the state of being sent by supreme authority. *Milton.* Persons sent on any account, usually to propagate religion. *Bacon.* Dismission, discharge. *Bacon.* Faction; party. *Shakspeare.*

MI'SSIONARY, mĭsh'-ŭn-nâr-ė. § 93, 512. *n. s* MI'SSIONER, mĭsh'-ŭn-nûr. § [*missionaire*, Fr.] One sent to propagate religion. *W. Montague.*

MI'SSIVE, mĭs'-sĭv. 158. *a.* [*missive*, Fr.] Such as is sent. *Ayliffe.* Used at distance. *Dryden.*

*MI'SSIVE*, mĭs'-sĭv. 158. *n. s.* [Fr.] A letter sent. *Bacon.* A messenger. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

*To* MISSPE'AK, mĭs-spēke'. *v. a.* To speak wrong. *Donne.*

*To* MISSPE'AK, mĭs-spēke'. *v. n.* To blunder in speaking. *Shakspeare.*

MIST §, mĭst. *n. s.* [myꝛc, Sax.] A low, thin cloud; a small, thin rain, not perceived in single drops. *Denham.* Any thing that dims or darkens. *Dryden.*

*To* MIST, mĭst. *v. a.* [myꝛcian, Sax.] To cloud; to cover with a vapour or steam. *Shakspeare.*

*To* MISTA'KE §, mĭs-tāke'. *v. a.* To conceive wrong; to take something for that which it is not. *Stilling fleet.*

*To* MISTA'KE, mĭs-tāke'. *v. n.* To err; not to judge right. *Raleigh.*

MISTA'EN, mĭs-tāne'. pret. and part. pass. of *mistake*, for *mistaken*. *Shakspeare.*

*To be* MISTA'KEN, mĭs-tā'-kn. 103. To err. *Sidney.* [*To mistake* has a kind of reciprocal sense. *I mistake* is like the French *Je me trompe: I am mistaken* means *I misconceive, I am in an errour*, more frequently than *I am ill understood*; but, *my opinion is mistaken* means *my opinion is not rightly understood.*]

MISTA'KE, mĭs-tāke'. *n. s.* Misconception; errour. *Milton.*

MISTA'KEABLE, mĭs-tā'-kā-bl. 405. *a.* Liable to be conceived wrong. *Brown.*

MISTA'KENLY*, mĭs-tā'-kn-lè. *ad.* In a mistaken sense. *Goldsmith.*

MISTA'KER*, mĭs-tā'-kŭr. *n. s.* One who conceives wrong. *Bp. Hall.*

MISTA'KING*, mĭs-tā'-kĭng. *n. s.* Errour. *Bp. Hall.*

MISTA'KINGLY, mĭs-tā'-kĭng-lè. *ad.* Erroneously; falsely. *Boyle.*

*To* MISTA'TE, mĭs-stāte'. *v. a.* To state wrong. *Bp. Sanderson.*

MISTA'TEMENT*, mĭs-stāte'-mĕnt. *n. s.* A wrong statement. *Burgess.*

*To* MISTE'ACH, mĭs-tētsh'. *v. a.* To teach wrong. *Bp. Sanderson.*

*To* MISTE'LL, mĭs-tĕl'. *v. a.* To tell unfaithfully, or inaccurately.

*To* MISTE'MPER, mĭs-tĕm'-pŭr. *v. a.* To temper ill; to disorder. *Shakspeare.*

MI'STER, mĭs'-tŭr. 98. *a.* [*mestier*, Fr.] What *mister*, what *kind of. Spenser. Ob. J.*

*To* MI'STER*, mĭs'-tŭr. *v. n.* [*mista*, Su. Goth.] To occasion loss. *Spenser. Ob. T.*

*To* MISTE'RM, mĭs-tĕrm'. *v. a.* To term erroneously. *Shakspeare.*

MI'STFUL*, mĭst'-fŭl. *a.* Clouded as with a mist. *Shakspeare.*

*To* MISTHI'NK, mĭs-*thĭ*ngk'. *v. a.* To think ill; to think wrong. *Shakspeare.*

MISTHO'UGHT*, mĭs-*th*âwt'. *n. s.* Wrong notion; false opinion. *Spenser.*

MI'STILY*, mĭs'-tè-lè. *ad.* Darkly; obscurely. *Chaucer.*

*To* MISTI'ME, mĭs-tīme'. *v. a.* Not to time right; not to adapt properly with regard to time. *Killingbeck.*

*To* MISTI'ME*, mĭs-tīme'. *v. n.* To neglect proper time. *Seasonable Sermon.*

MI'STINESS, mĭs'-tè-nĕs. *n. s.* Cloudiness; state of being overcast. *Bacon.*

MI'STION, mĭs'-tshŭn. 464. *n. s.* [Fr.; *mistus*, Lat.] The state of being mingled. *Brown.*

*To* MI'STLE*. See *To* MISLE.

MISTLETO'E, mĭz'-zl-tō. 472. *n. s.* [mẏꝛcelꝛan, Sax.] A plant, which is not to be cultivated in the earth, but will always grow upon trees. *Miller.*

MI'STLIKE, mĭst'-lĭke. *a.* Resembling a mist. *Shak.*

MISTO'LD, mĭs-tōld'. particip. pass. of *mistell.*

MISTO'OK, mĭs-tŏŏk'. part. pass. of *mistake. Milton.*

*To* MISTRA'IN*, mĭs-trāne'. *v. a.* To educate amiss. *Spenser.*

*To* MISTRANSLA'TE*, mĭs-trăns-lāte'. *v. a.* To translate incorrectly. *Bp. Hall.*

MISTRANSLA'TION*, mĭs-trăns-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* An incorrect translation. *Leslie.*

MI'STRESS §, mĭs'-trĭs. *n. s.* [*mâitresse*, Fr.] A woman who governs: correlative to *subject* or to *servant. Shak.* A woman who hath something in possession. *Sidney.* A woman skilled in any thing. *Addison.* A woman teacher. *Swift.* A woman beloved and courted. *Clarendon.* A term of contemptuous address. *Shak.* A whore; a concubine. *Spectator.* See MISS.

☞ The same haste and necessity of despatch, which has corrupted *Master* into *Mister*, has, when it is a title of civility only, contracted *Mistress* into *Missis*—Thus, *Mrs. Montague, Mrs. Carter*, &c., are pronounced *Missis Montague, Missis Carter*, &c. To pronounce the word as it is written, would, in these cases, appear quaint and pedantick. *W.*

*To* MI'STRESS*, mĭs'-trĭs. *v. n.* To wait upon a mistress; to be courting. *Donne. Ob. T.*

MISTRESS-SHIP*, mĭs'-trĭs-shĭp. *n. s.* Female dominion, rule, or power. *Bp. Hall.*

MISTRU'ST, mĭs-trŭst'. *n. s.* Diffidence; suspicion; want of confidence. *Shakspeare.*

*To* MISTRU'ST, mĭs-trŭst'. *v. a.* To suspect; to doubt; to regard with diffidence. *Hooker.*

MISTRU'STFUL, mĭs-trŭst'-fŭl. *a.* Diffident; doubting. *Shakspeare.*

MISTRU'STFULLY, mĭs-trŭst'-fŭl-lè. *ad.* With suspicion; with mistrust.

MISTRU'STFULNESS, mĭs-trŭst'-fŭl-nĕs. *n. s.* Diffidence; doubt. *Sidney.*

MISTRU'STINGLY*, mĭs-trŭst'-ĭng-lè. *ad.* With mistrust.

MISTRU'STLESS, mĭs-trŭst'-lĕs. *a.* Confident; unsuspecting. *Carew.*

*To* MISTU'NE*, mĭs-tūne'. *v. a.* To tune amiss to put out of tune. *Skelton.*

*To* MISTU'RN*, mĭs-tŭrn'. *v. a.* To pervert. *Wicliffe. Ob. T.*

*To* MISTU'TOR*, mĭs-tū'-tŭr. *v. a.* To instruct amiss. *Edwards.*

MI'STY, mĭs'-tè. *a.* Clouded; overspread with mists. *Spenser.* Obscure; dark; not plain.

*To* MISUNDERSTA'ND, mĭs-ŭn-dŭr-stănd'. *v. a* To misconceive; to mistake. *Hooker.*

MISUNDERSTA'NDING, mĭs-ŭn-dŭr-stănd'-ĭng. *n. s.* Difference; disagreement. *Boyle.* Errour, misconception. *Bacon.*

MISU'SAGE, mĭs-ū'-zidje. 90. *n. s.* Abuse; ill use. *Mede.* Bad treatment.

*To* MISU'SE, mĭs-ūze'. 437. *v. a.* [*mesuser*, Fr.] To treat or use improperly; to abuse. *Shakspeare.*

MISU'SE, mĭs-ūse'. 437. *n. s.* Evil or cruel treatment. *Shak.* Wrong or erroneous use. *Locke.* Misapplication; abuse. *Atterbury.*

*To* MISWE'AR*, mĭs-wāre'. *v. n.* To wear ill. *Bacon.*

*To* MISWE'EN, mĭs-wēèn'. *v. n.* [*mis* and *ween.*] To misjudge; to distrust. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

*To* MISWE'ND, mĭs-wĕnd'. *v. n.* [*mis*, and penban Sax.] To go wrong. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

*To* MISWRI'TE*, mĭs-rīte'. *v. a.* To write incorrectly. *Bp. Cosin.*

MISWRO'UGHT*, mĭs-râwt'. *part.* Badly worked. *Bacon.*

MI'SY, mī'-sè. *n. s.* A kind of mineral. *Hill.*

MISZE'ALOUS*, mĭs-zēl'-ŭs. *a.* Mistakenly zealous. *Bp. Hall.*

MITE, mīte. *n. s.* [*mite*, Fr.; *mijt*, Dutch.] A small insect found in cheese or corn; a weevil. *Locke.* The twentieth part of a grain. *Arbuthnot.* Any thing proverbially small. *Tusser.* A small particle. *Ray.*

MITE'LLA, mē-tĕl'-lâ. 129. *n. s.* A plant.

MI'THRIDATE, mĭth'-rè-dāte. *n. s.* [*mithridate*, Fr.] An old medicine, named from its inventor, Mithridates, king of Pontus. *Quincy.*

MI'THRIDATE *Mustard*, *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

MI'TIGABLE*, mĭt'-tè-gā-bl. *a.* Capable of mitigation. *Barrow.*

MI'TIGANT, mĭt'-tè-gânt. *a.* Lenient; lenitive.

*To* MI'TIGATE §, mĭt'-tè-gāte. 91. *v. a.* [*mitigo*, Lat.] To temper; to make less rigorous. *Hooker.* To alleviate; to make mild. *Spenser.* To mollify; to make less severe. *Milton.* To cool; to moderate. *Wisdom*, xvi.

MITIGA'TION, mĭt-tè-gā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*mitigatio*

Lat.] Abatement of any thing penal, harsh, or painful. *Bacon.*

MI'TIGATIVE*, mĭt'-tè-gā-tĭv. *a.* [*mitigatif*, Fr.] Lenitive; having power to alleviate. *Colgrave.*

MI'TIGATOR*, mĭt'-tè-gā-tŭr. *n. s.* An appeaser. *Huloet.*

MI'TRE §, mī'-tŭr. 416. *n. s.* [Fr.; *mitra*, Lat.] An ornament for the head. *Dryden.* A kind of episcopal crown. *Watts.*

MI'TRE, or MI'TER, mī'-tŭr. *n. s.* [Among workmen.] A mode of joining two boards together. *Miller.*

MI'TRED, mī'-tŭr'd. 359. *a.* Wearing a mitre; adorned with a mitre. *Milton.*

MI'TTENT, mĭt'-tĕnt. *a.* [*mittens*, Lat.] Sending forth; emitting. *Wiseman.*

MI'TTENS, mĭt'-tĭnz. 99. *n. s.* [*mitaines*, Fr.] Coarse gloves for the winter. *Peacham.* Gloves that cover the arm without covering the fingers.—*To handle one without mittens.* To use one roughly. *Ainsworth.*

MI'TTIMUS, mĭt'-tè-mŭs. *n. s.* [Lat.] A warrant by which a justice commits an offender to prison. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* MIX §, mĭks. *v. a.* [mɪxcan, Sax.; *misceo*, *mixtus*, Lat.] To unite to something else. *Hos.* vii. To unite various ingredients into one mass. *Exod.* xii. To form of different substances or kinds. *Bacon.* To join; to mingle; to confuse. *Milton.*

*To* MIX, mĭks. *v. n.* To be united into one mass by mutual intromission of parts. *Milton.*

MI'XEN, mĭk'-sn. *n. s.* [mɪxen, Sax.] A dunghill; a laystall. *Chaucer.*

MI'XER*, mĭks'-ŭr. *n. s.* One who mixes; a mingler. *Cotgrave.*

MIXT*. *part.* of *mix*

MIXTILI'NEAR*, mĭks-tè-lĭn'-è-ăr. *a.* [*mixtus* and *linearis*, Lat.] Consisting of a line, or lines, part straight, and part curved. *Bp. Berkeley.*

MI'XTION, mĭks'-tshŭn. 464. *n. s.* [Fr.] Mixture; confusion of one thing with another. *Digby.*

MI'XTLY, mĭkst'-lè. *ad.* With coalition of different parts into one. *Bacon.*

MI'XTURE, mĭks'-tshŭre. 461. *n. s.* [*mixtura*, Lat.] The act of mixing; the state of being mixed. *Hooker.* A mass formed by mingled ingredients. *Shak.* That which is added and mixed. *Stillingfleet.*

MI'ZMAZE, mĭz'-māze. *n. s.* [from *maze* by reduplication.] A maze; a labyrinth. *Harmar. Locke.*

MI'ZZEN, mĭz'-z'n. 103. *n. s.* [*mezaen*, Dutch.] The mast in the stern or back part of a ship. *Bailey.*

*To* MI'ZZLE*, mĭz'-zl. *v. n.* To rain small rain. *Spenser.*

MI'ZZY, mĭz'-zè. *n. s.* A bog; a quagmire. *Ainsw.*

MNEMO'NICAL*, nè-mŏn'-nè-kăl. } *a.* Assisting
MNEMO'NICK*, nè-mŏn'-nĭk. } memory. *Hist. Royal Society.*

MNEMO'NICKS, nè-mŏn'-nĭks. [See PNEUMATICK.] *n. s.* [*μνημονικη.*] The art of memory.

☞ Mr. Sheridan is the only lexicographer, who gives the sounds of the letters, that has inserted this word, except Mr. Barclay. The former spells the word *mnemon-iks*, and leaves us to pronounce the first syllable as we can; while the latter leaves out the *m*, and spells the word *nemonicks*; which, in my opinion, is the way it ought to be pronounced. *W.*

MO, mō. [See ENOW.] *a.* [ma, Sax.] Making greater number; more. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

MO, mō. *ad.* Further; longer. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

*To* MOAN §, mōne. 295. *v. a.* [mænan, Sax.] To lament; to deplore. *Prior.*

*To* MOAN, mōne. *v. n.* To grieve; to make lamentation. *Shakspeare.*

MOAN, mōne. *n. s.* Lamentation; audible sorrow; grief expressed in words or cries. *Shakspeare.*

MO'ANFUL*, mōne'-fŭl. *a.* Lamentable; expressing sorrow. *Hammond.*

MO'ANFULLY*, mōne'-fŭl-lè. *ad.* With lamentation. *Barrow.*

MOAT §, mōte. 295. *n. s.* [*motte*, Fr.] A canal of water round a house or castle for defence. *Sidney.*

*To* MOAT, mōte. *v. a.* [*motter*, Fr.] To surround with canals by way of defence. *Shakspeare.*

MOB §, mŏb. *n. s.* [contracted from *mobile*, Lat.] The crowd; a tumultuous rout. *Dryden.*

☞ Tollet tells us, that, in the latter end of the reign of King Charles II., the rabble that attended the Earl of Shaftesbury's partisans was first called *mobile vulgus*, and afterwards, by contraction, the *mob*; and ever since the word has become proper English. To which we may add, that, in Mr. Addison's time, this word was not adopted; for he says (Spectator, No. 135,) "I dare not "answer that *mob*, *rep*, *pos*, *incog*, and the like," will not in time be looked upon as a part of our tongue. *W.*

MOB, mŏb. *n. s.* [from the verb *mob*.] A kind of female undress for the head. *Malone.*

*To* MOB §*, mŏb. *v. a.* To wrap up, as in a veil or cowl; hence the *mob-cap* of women. *More.*

*To* MOB, mŏb. *v. a.* To harass, or overbear by tumult.

MO'BBISH, mŏb'-bĭsh. *a.* Mean; done after the manner of the mob. *Drummond.*

MO'BBY, mŏb'-bè. *n. s.* An American drink made of potatoes.

MO'BILE, mō-bēēl'. 112, 140. [mō'-bĭl, *Sheridan*; mō-bēēl', *Perry*.] *n. s.* [Lat.] The populace; the rout; the mob. *South.*

MO'BILE*, mō-bēēl'. *a.* [Fr.] Movable. *Skelton. Ob. T.*

MOBI'LITY, mō-bĭl'-lè-tè. *n. s.* [*mobilité*, Fr.; *mobilitas*, Lat.] The power of being moved. *Locke.* Nimbleness; activity. *Arbuthnot.* In cant language, the populace. *Dryden.* Fickleness; inconstancy. *Ainsworth.*

*To* MO'BLE, mō'-bl. [mŏb'-bl, *Sheridan*.] *v. a.* To wrap up, as in a hood. *Shakspeare.*

☞ This word now exists, as spoken, nowhere but in the Hamlet of Shakspeare:

"But who, alas! had seen the *mobled* queen!"

This is always pronounced *mobb-led* upon the stage, and this reading appears more correct than *mabled* and *mob-led*, which some criticks have substituted; for Dr. Farmer tells us he has met with this word in *Shirley's Gentleman of Venice*:

"The moon does *mobble* up herself."

This seems to receive confirmation from the name women give to a cap, which is little more than a piece of linen drawn together with strings round the head. The learned Mr. Upton's supposition, that this word signifies *led by the mob*, is an anachronism, as the word *mob* was not in use in the time of Shakspeare. *W.*

MOCHO-STONE, mō'-kō-stōne. *n. s.* [from *Mocha*.] A stone of a clear horny gray, with delineations representing mosses, shrubs, and branches, black, brown, red, in the substance of the stone. *Woodward.*

*To* MOCK §, mŏk. *v. a.* [*mocquer*, Fr.] To deride; to laugh at; to ridicule. *Job*, xii. To deride by imitation; to mimick in contempt. *Shak.* To defeat; to elude. *Shak.* To fool; to tantalize; to play on contemptuously. *Milton.*

*To* MOCK, mŏk. *v. n.* To make contemptuous sport *Shakspeare.*

MOCK, mŏk. *n. s.* Ridicule; act of contempt; fleer sneer; gibe; flirt. *Prov.* xiv. Imitation; mimick ry. *Crashaw.*

MOCK, mŏk. *a.* False; counterfeit; not real. *Dryd.*

MOCK-PRIVET, mŏk'-prĭv'-ĭt. } *n. s.* Plants. *Ains-*
MOCK-WILLOW, mŏk'-wĭl'-lō. } *worth.*

MO'CKABLE, mŏk'-kā-bl. *a.* Exposed to derision. *Shakspeare.*

MO'CKAGE*, mŏk'-kĭdje. *n s.* Mockery. *Sir T. Elyot. Ob. T.*

MO'CKEL, mŏk'-kĕl. *a.* The same with *mickle.*

MO'CKER, mŏk'-kŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who mocks; a scorner; a scoffer. *Shak.* A deceiver; an elusory impostor.

MO'CKERY, mŏk'-kŭr-è. *n. s.* [*mocquerie*, Fr.] Derision; scorn; sportive insult. *Spenser.* Ridicule; contemptuous merriment. *Hooker.* Sport; subject of laughter. *Shak.* Vanity of attempt; vain effort. *Shak.* Imitation; counterfeit appearance; vain show. *Shakspeare.*

MO'CKING*, mŏk'-kĭng. *n. s.* Scorn; derision; insult. *Ezek.* xxii.

MOCKING-BIRD, mŏk'-kĭng-bûrd. *n. s.* An American bird, which imitates the note of other birds.

MOCKING-STOCK, mŏk'-kĭng-stŏk. *n.s.* A butt for merriment.

MO'CKINGLY, mŏk'-kĭng-lè. *ad.* In contempt; petulantly; with insult. *Huloet.*

MO'DAL, mō'-dăl. *a.* [*modale*, Fr.; *modalis*, Lat.] Relating to the form or mode, not the essence. *Glanville.*

MODA'LITY, mō-dăl'-lè-tè. *n. s.* Accidental difference; modal accident. *Holder.*

MO'DDER*, mŏd'-dûr. *n. s.* [See MAUTHER.] A wench, or girl. *Huloet.*

MODE §, mōde. *n. s.* [Fr.; *modus*, Lat.] External variety; accidental discrimination; accident. *Watts.* Gradation; degree. *Pope.* Manner; method; form; fashion. *Milton.* State; quality. *Shak.* Fashion; custom. *Denham.* A kind of thin silk, worn by ladies.

MO'DEL §, mŏd'-dĕl. *n. s.* [*modelle*, Fr.; *modulus*, Lat.] A representation in little of something made or done. *Shak.* A copy to be imitated. *Hooker.* A mould; any thing which shows or gives the shape of that which it encloses. *Shak.* Standard; that by which any thing is measured. *South.* Something representative. *Shak.* Something small and diminutive. *Shakspeare.*

*To* MO'DEL, mŏd'-dĕl. *v. a.* [*modeler*, Fr.] To plan; to shape; to mould; to form; to delineate. *Milton.*

MO'DELLER, mŏd'-dĕl-lûr. 98. *n. s.* Planner; schemer; contriver. *Spectator.*

MO'DERABLE*, mŏd'-dĕr-â-bl. *a.* [*moderabilis*, Lat.] Temperate; measurable; governable. *Cockeram. Ob. T.*

MO'DERATE §, mŏd'-dĕr-ât. 91. *a.* [*moderatus*, Lat.] Temperate; not excessive. *Ecclus.* xxxi. Not hot of temper. *Swift.* Not luxurious; not expensive. *Shak.* Not extreme in opinion; not sanguine in a tenet. *Smalridge.* Placed between extremes; holding the mean. *Hooker.* Of the middle rate. *Dryden.*

*To* MO'DERATE, mŏd'-dĕr-âte. 91. *v. a.* [*moderor*, Lat.] To regulate; to restrain; to still; to pacify; to quiet; to repress. *Spenser.* To make temperate; to qualify. *Arbuthnot.* To decide, as a moderator. *Carew.*

*To* MO'DERATE*, mŏd'-dĕr-âte. *v. n.* To preside in a disputation, and regulate the controversy. *Bp. Barlow.*

MO'DERATELY, mŏd'-dĕr-ât-lè. *ad.* Temperately; mildly. *Visitation Articles of King Edw. VI.* In a middle degree. *Waller.*

MO'DERATENESS, mŏd'-dĕr-ât-nĕs. *n. s.* State of being moderate; temperateness.

MODERA'TION, mŏd-dĕr-â'-shŭn. *n. s.* Forbearance of extremity; the contrary temper to party violence; state of keeping a due mean betwixt extremes. *Hooker.* Calmness of mind; equanimity. *Phil.* iv. Frugality in expense. *Ainsworth.*

MO'DERATOR, mŏd-dĕr-â'-tûr. 421. *n. s.* [Lat.] The person or thing that calms or restrains. *Burton.* One who presides in a disputation, to restrain the contending parties from indecency, and confine them to the question. *Bacon.*

MO'DERN §, mŏd'-dûrn. 98. *n. s.* [*moderne*, Fr.; from *modernus*, low Lat.] Late; recent; not ancient; not antique. *Bacon.* [In Shakspeare.] Vulgar; mean; common.

MO'DERNS, mŏd'-dûrnz. *n. s.* Those who have lived lately: opposed to the *ancients. Boyle.*

*To* MO'DERNISE, mŏd'-dûrn-nize. *v. a.* To adapt ancient compositions to modern persons or things. *Warton.*

MO'DERNISER*, mŏd'-dûrn-nĭ-zûr. *n. s.* One who adapts ancient compositions to modern persons or things. *Wakefield.*

MO'DERNISM, mŏd'-dûrn-nĭzm. *n. s.* Deviation from the ancient and classical manner. *Swift.*

MO'DERNIST*, mŏd'-dûrn-nĭst. *n. s.* One who admires the moderns. *Swift.*

MO'DERNNESS, mŏd'-dûrn-nĕs. *n. s.* Novelty.

MO'DEST §, mŏd'-dĭst. 99. *a.* [*modestus*, Lat.] Not arrogant; not presumptuous. 2 *Macc.* iv. Not impudent; not forward. *Shak.* Not loose; not unchaste. 1 *Tim.* ii. Not excessive; not extreme. *Shakspeare.*

MO'DESTLY, mŏd'-dĭst-lè. *ad.* Not arrogantly not presumptuously. *Dryden.* Not impudently not forwardly; with respect. *Shak.* Not loosely; not lewdly; with decency. Not excessively; with moderation. *Raleigh.*

MO'DESTY, mŏd'-dĭs-tè. 99. *n. s.* [*modestie*, Fr.; *modestas*, Lat.] Not arrogance; not presumptuousness. *Hooker.* Not impudence; not forwardness. Moderation; decency. *Shak.* Chastity; purity of manners. *Shakspeare.*

MODESTY-PIECE, mŏd'-dĭs-tè-pèès. *n. s.* A narrow lace, which runs along the upper part of the stays before, being a part of the tucker. *Addison*

MODIA'TION*, mō-dè-â'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*modiatio*, Lat.] A measure. *Tovey. Ob. T.*

MODI'CITY*, mō-dĭs'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* [*modicité*, Fr.; from *modicus*, Lat.] Moderateness; meanness; littleness. *Cotgrave. Ob. T.*

MO'DICUM, mŏd'-dè-kŭm. *n. s.* [Lat.] Small portion; pittance. *Dryden.*

MODIFI'ABLE, mŏd'-dè-fi-â-bl. 183. *a.* [Fr.] That may be diversified by accidental differences. *Locke.*

MODI'FICABLE, mō-dĭf'-fĕ-kâ-bl. *a.* Diversifiable by various modes.

*To* MODI'FICATE*, mō-dĭf'-fĕ-kâte. *v. a.* To qualify. *Pearson.*

MODIFICA'TION, mŏd-dè-fĕ-kâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of modifying any thing, or giving it new accidental differences of external qualities or mode. *Holder.*

*To* MO'DIFY, mŏd'-dè-fi. 183. *v. a.* [*modifier*, Fr.] To change the external qualities or accidents of any thing; to shape. *Holder.* To soften; to moderate; to qualify. *Gower.*

*To* MO'DIFY, mŏd'-dè-fi. *v. n.* To extenuate *L'Estrange.*

MODI'LLION †, MODI'LLON, } mō-dĭl'-yŭn. 113. } *n. s.* [Fr.] *Modillons*, in architecture, are little brackets which are often set under the Corinthian and Composite orders, and serve to support the projecture of the larmier or drip. *Harris.*

MO'DISH, mō'-dĭsh. *a.* Fashionable; formed according to the reigning custom. *Phillips.*

MO'DISHLY, mō'-dĭsh-lè. *ad.* Fashionably. *Locke.*

MO'DISHNESS, mō'-dĭsh-nĕs. *n. s.* Affectation of the fashion.

*To* MO'DULATE §, mŏd'-ù-lâte, or mŏd'-jù-lâte. 293, 294, 376. *v. a.* [*modulor*, Lat.] To form sound to a certain key, or to certain notes. *Grew.*

MODULA'TION, mŏd-dù-lâ'-shŭn, or mŏd-jù-lâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] The act of forming any thing to certain proportion. *Sir T. Elyot.* Sound modulated; harmony; melody. *Thomson.*

MO'DULATOR, mŏd'-ù-lâ-tûr, or mŏd'-jù-lâ-tûr. 521. *n. s.* He who forms sounds to a certain key; a tuner. *Whitlock.*

MO'DULE, mŏd'-ûle, or mŏd'-jûle. *n. s.* [Fr; *modulus*, Lat.] An empty representation; a model. *Shakspeare.*

*To* MO'DULE*, mŏd'-ûle. *v. a.* [*modulor*, Lat.] To model; to shape; to mould. *Sandys.* To modulate. *Drayton. Ob. T.*

MO'DUS, mō'-dŭs. *n. s.* [Lat.] Something paid as a compensation for tithes on the supposition of being a moderate equivalent. *Swift.*

MO'DWALL, mŏd'-wâll. *n. s.* A bird. *Huloet.*

MOE, mō. *a.* [ma. Sax. See Mo.] More; a greater number. *Hooker.*

MOE*, mō. *n. s.* A distorted mouth. See Mow.

MOGU'L*, mō-gûl'. *n. s.* [from Tamerlane, the *Mongul* or *Mogul* Tartar.] The title of the emperour of Hindostan, who was called the Great Mogul. *Milton.*

MO'HAIR, mò'-hâre. *n. s.* [*moûaire*, Fr.] Thread or stuff made of camel's or other hair. *Pope.*

MO'HOCK, mò'-hŏk. *n. s.* The name of a cruel nation of America, given to ruffians who infested the streets of London. *Spectator.*

MOHA'MMEDAN*. See MAHOMEDAN.

*To* MO'IDER, mŏi'-dûr. *v. a.* To puzzle; to perplex; to confound; to tire out; to distract.

MOIDO'RE, môè-dòre'. *n. s.* [*moeda d'oro*, Portuguese.] A Portugal coin, rated at one pound seven shillings.

MO'IETY, môè'-è-tè. 299. *n. s.* [*moitié*, Fr.] Half; one of two equal parts. *Hooker.*

*To* MOIL §, mŏil. 299. *v. a.* [mal, macula, Sax.] To daub with dirt; to defile. *Spenser.* [from *moyle*, a mule.] To weary. *Chapman.*

*To* MOIL, mŏil. *v. n.* To labour in the mire. *Bacon.* To toil; to drudge. *Dryden.*

MOIL.* mŏil. *n. s.* A spot. [mal, Sax.] *Upton.* A mule. See MOYLE.

MOIST §, mŏist. 229. *a.* [*moiste*, Fr.] Wet, not dry; wet, not liquid; wet in a small degree. *Milton.* Juicy; succulent. *Ainsworth.*

*To* MOIST, mŏist. } *v. a.* To make
*To* MO'ISTEN, môè'-s'n. 472. § damp; to make wet to a small degree; to damp. *Bp. Fisher.*

MO'ISTENER, môè'-s'n-ûr. *n. s.* The person or thing that moistens. *Sherwood.*

MO'ISTFUL*, mŏist'-fûl. *a.* Full of moisture. *Drayt.*

MO'ISTNESS, mŏist'-nès. *n. s.* Dampness; wetness in a small degree. *Bacon.*

MO'ISTURE, mŏis'-tshûre. 461. *n. s.* State of being moist; moderate wetness. *Sidney.* Small quantity of liquid. *Shakspeare.*

MO'ISTY*, mŏis'-tè. *a.* Drizzling. *Mir. for Mag.*

MOKES *of a Net.* The meshes. *Ainsworth.*

MO'KY, mò'-kè. *a.* Dark; murky; muggy.

MO'LAR*, mò'-lâr. *a.* [*molaris*, Lat.] Having power to grind. *Bacon.*

MOLA'SSES*. See MOLOSSES.

MO'LDWARP*. See MOULDWARP.

MOLE §, môle. *n. s.* [Fr.; *molen*, Teut.; *mola*, Lat.] A formless concretion of extravasated blood, which grows into a kind of flesh in the uterus, and is called a false conception. *Quincy.* A natural spot or discoloration of the body. [*mael*, Teut.] *Brown.* [*moles*, Lat.] A mound; a dyke. *Sandys.* A little beast that works under ground. See MOULDWARP. *Ray.*

*To* MOLE*, môle. *v. n.* To clear the ground from molehills. *Pegge.*

MO'LEBAT, môle'-bât. *n. s.* A fish. *Ainsworth.*

MO'LECAST, môle'-kâst. *n. s.* Hillock cast up by a mole. *Mortimer.*

MO'LECATCHER, môle'-kâtsh-ûr. *n. s.* One whose employment is to catch moles. *Tusser.*

MO'LECULE*, môle'-kûle. *n. s.* [*molecula*, Lat.] A small mass, or portion of any body. *Paley.*

MO'LEHILL, môle'-hîl. 406. *n. s.* Hillock thrown up by the mole working under ground. *Sidney.*

*To* MOLE'ST, mò-lĕst'. *v. a.* [*molesto*, Lat.] To disturb; to trouble; to vex. *Hooker.*

MOLESTA'TION, mòl-ĕs-tâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*molestia*, Lat.] Disturbance; uneasiness caused by vexation. *Brown.*

MOLE'STER, mò-lĕst'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One who disturbs. *Sherwood.*

MOLE'STFUL*, mò-lĕst'-fûl. *a.* Vexatious; troublesome. *Barrow.*

MO'LETRACK, môle'-trâk. *n. s.* Course of the mole under ground. *Mortimer.*

MO'LEWARP, môle'-wârp. *n. s.* See MOULDWARP. A mole. *Drayton.*

MOLI'MINOUS*, mò-lĭm'-è-nŭs. *a.* [*molimen*, Lat.] Extremely important. *More.*

MO'LINIST*, mòl'-è-nĭst. *n. s.* One who follows the opinions of Lewis Molina, a Spanish Jesuit, in respect to grace; an adversary of the Jansenists.

MO'LLIENT §, mòl'-yĕnt. 113. *a.* [*molliens*, Lat.] Softening.

MO'LLIFIABLE, mòl'-lè-fî-â-bl. *a.* That may be softened.

MOLLIFICA'TION, mòl-lè-fè-kâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] The act of mollifying or softening. *Bacon.* Pacification; mitigation. *Shakspeare.*

MO'LLIFIER, mòl'-lè-fî-ûr. 183. *n. s.* That which softens; that which appeases. *Bacon.* He that pacifies or mitigates.

*To* MO'LLIFY, mòl'-lè-fî. *v. a.* [*mollio*, Lat.] To soften; to make soft. *Camden.* To assuage. *Isa.* i. To appease; to pacify; to quiet. *Sidney.* To qualify; to lessen any thing harsh or burdensome *Clorendon.*

MOLO'SSE*, mò-lŏs'. *n. s.* [*molossus*, Lat.] A metrical foot consisting of three long syllables. *Blackwall.*

MOLO'SSES, mò-lŏs'-sĭz. } 99. *n. s.* [*melazzo*, Ital.]
MOLA'SSES, mò-lăs'-sĭz. } Treacle; the spume or scum of the juice of the sugar cane. *Sir W. Petty.*

☞ The second spelling and pronunciation of this word is preferable to the first; and, as it is derived from the Italian *melazzo*, perhaps the most correct spelling and pronunciation would be *melasses*. *W.*

MOLT*. pret. of *melt*. *P. Fletcher.* *Ob. T.*

MO'LTABLE*, mòlt'-â-bl. *a.* Fusible. *Huloet* *Ob. T.*

MO'LTEN, mòl'-tn. 103. *part. pass.* from *melt*. *Job* xxviii.

MO'LY, mò'-lè. *n. s.* [Lat. and Fr.] A plant. *Mortimer.*

MOME, môme. *n. s.* A dull, stupid blockhead; a stock; a post. *Spenser.*

MO'MENT §, mò'-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*moment*, Fr.; *momentum*, Lat.] Consequence; importance; weight; value. *Hooker.* Force; impulsive weight; actuating power. *Hooker.* An indivisible particle of time. *Shakspeare.*

MOME'NTAL*, mò'-mĕn-tâl, or mò-mĕn'-tâl. *a.* [Fr.] Important; valuable; of moment. *Breton.*

MOME'NTALLY, mò'-mĕn-tâl-è. [mò-mĕn'-tâl-lè, *Perry.*] *ad.* For a moment. *Brown.*

MOMENTA'NEOUS, mò-mĕn-tâ'-nè-ŭs. }
MO'MENTANY, mò'-mĕn-tâ-nè. 512. } *a.* [*momentané*, Fr.; *momentaneus*, Lat.] Lasting but for a moment. *Woolton.*

MO'MENTARILY*, mò'-mĕnt-âr-è-lè. *ad.* Every moment. *Shenstone.*

MO'MENTARY, mò'-mĕnt-âr-è. *a.* Lasting for a moment; done in a moment. *Shakspeare.*

MOME'NTOUS, mò-mĕn'-tŭs. *a.* Important; weighty; of consequence. *Phillips.*

*MOME'NTUM**, mò-mĕn'-tŭm. *n. s.* [Lat.] Impetus, force, or quantity of motion in a moving body. *Bp. Berkeley.*

MO'MMERY, mŭm'-mûr-è. 165, 557. *n. s.* [or *mummery*, *momerie*, Fr.] An entertainment in which maskers play frolicks. *Rowe.*

MO'NACHAL, mŏn'-nâ-kâl. *a.* [*monachalis*, Lat.] Monastick; relating to monks, or conventual orders. *Sherwood.*

MO'NACHISM, mŏn'-nâ-kĭzm. *n. s.* The state of monks; the monastick life. *Milton.*

MO'NAD §, } mŏn'-năd, or } *n. s.* [*μονὰς.*] An indi
MO'NADE §, } mò'-nâd. } visible thing. *More*

☞ Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Nares are the only orthoepists who determine the quantity of the first vowel in this word; which they do by making it short. The only reason that can be given is the omicron in the Greek *μόνας*; and what a miserable reason is this, when, in our pronunciation of the Greek word, we make it long!—See *Principles*, No. 543, 544, &c. *W.*

MONA'DICAL*, mò-năd'-è-kâl. *a.* Having the nature of a monad. *More.*

MO'NARCH §, mŏn'-nârk. *n. s.* [*μόναρχος.*] A governour invested with absolute authority; a king *Temple.* One superiour to the rest of the same kind. *Dryden.* President. *Shakspeare.*

MONA'RCHAL, mò-nâr'-kâl. 353. *a.* Suiting a monarch; regal; princely; imperial. *Drayton.*

MO'NARCHESS*, mŏn'-nâr-kĕs. *n. s.* A female monarch; an empress. *Transl. of Boccalini.*

MONA'RCHIAL*, mò-nâr'-kè-âl. *a.* Regal; vested in a single ruler. *Burke.*

☞ 559.—Fāte, fâr, fall, fât;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

MONA'RCHICAL, mo-nar'-ke-kal. *a.* [*μοναρχικὸς.*] Vested in a single ruler. *Brown.*

MONA'RCHICK*, mo-nar'-kĭk. *a.* Vested in a single ruler. *Warburton.*

*To* MO'NARCHISE, mon'-nar-kize. *v. n.* To play the king. *Shakspeare.*

*To* MO'NARCHISE*, mon'-nar-kize. *v. a.* To rule over as king. *Drayton.*

MO'NARCHIST*, mon'-nar-kist. *n. s.* An advocate for monarchy. *Barrow.*

MO'NARCHY, mon'-nar-ke. *n. s.* [*μοναρχία.*] The government of a single person. *Atterbury.* Kingdom; empire. *Shakspeare.*

MO'NASTERY, mon'-nas-tre, or mon'-nas-ter-e *n. s.* [*monasterium*, Lat.] House of religious retirement; convent; abbey; cloister. *Spenser.*

MONA'STICK, mo-nas'-tĭk. 509. *a.* Religiously

MONA'STICAL, mo-nas'-te-kal. recluse; pertaining to a monk. *Shakspeare.*

MONA'STICALLY, mo-nas'-te-kal-le. *ad.* Recluselyy; in the manner of a monk. *Swift.*

MONA'STICK*, mo-nas'-tĭk. *n. s.* A monk. *Sir T. Herbert.*

MO'NDAY, mun'-de. 223. *n. s.* [monan-dæg, Sax. the day of the moon.] The second day of the week. *Gregory.*

*MONDE**, mond. *n. s.* [Fr.; *mundus*, Lat.] The world; a certain number of people: as, the *beau monde.* A globe, the ensign of power and authority. *Drummond.*

MO'NEY, mun'-ne. 165. *n. s.* [*monnoye*, Fr.; *moneta*, Lat. It has properly no plural, except when money is taken for a single piece; but *moneys* was formerly used for sums.] Metal coined for the purposes of commerce. *Shakspeare.*

MO'NEYBAG, mun'-ne-bag. *n. s.* A large purse. *Shakspeare.*

MO'NEYBOX, mun'-ne-boks. *n. s.* A till; repository of ready coin.

MO'NEYBROKER*, mun'-ne-bro-kur. *n. s.* A moneychanger or moneyscrivener. *B. Jonson.*

MO'NEYCHANGER, mun'-ne-tshan-jur. *n. s.* A broker in money. *Arbuthnot.*

MO'NEYED, mun'-nid. 283. *a.* Rich in money: often used in opposition to those who are possessed of lands *Bacon.*

MO'NEYER, mun'-ne-ur. *n. s.* [*monnoyeur*, Fr.] One that deals in money; a banker. A coiner of money. *Hale.*

MO'NEYLENDER*, mun'-ne-len-dur. *n. s.* One who lends money to others; one who raises money for others. *Burke.*

MO'NEYLESS, mun'-ne-les. *a.* Wanting money; pennyless. *Milton.*

MO'NEYMATTER, mun'-ne-mat-tur. *n. s.* Account of debtor and creditor. *Arbuthnot.*

MO'NEYSCRIVENER, mun'-ne-skrĭv-nur. *n. s.* [*money* and *scrivener.*] One who raises money for others. *Arbuthnot.*

MO'NEYSPINNER*, mun'-ne-spin-nur. *n. s.* A small spider, vulgarly so called.

MO'NEYSWORTH, mun'-nĭz-wurth. *n. s.* Something valuable; something that will bring money. *L'Estrange.*

MO'NEYWORT, mun'-ne-wurt. *n. s.* A plant.

MO'NGCORN, mung'-korn. *n. s.* [mang, Sax. and *corn.*] Mixed corn: as, wheat and rye.

MO'NGER, mung gur. 381. *n. s.* [mangere, mongep, Sax.] A dealer; a seller. It is seldom used otherwise than after the name of any commodity, to express a seller of that commodity: as, a *fishmonger. B. Jonson.*

MO'NGREL, mung'-grel. 99. *a.* [mang, Sax.] Of a mixed breed. *Howell.*

MO'NGREL*, mung'-grel. *n. s.* Any thing of a mixed breed. *Milton.*

MO'NIED*. See MONEYED.

MO'NIMENT, mon'-e-ment *n. s.* [*monimentum*, or *monumentum*, Lat.] A memorial; a record. *Spenser.* A mark; a superscription; an image. *Spenser.*

*To* MO'NISH, mon'-nish. *v. a.* [monian, monegian, Sax.] To warn; to counsel; to admonish *Chaucer.*

MO'NISHER, mon'-nish-ur. 98. *n. s.* An admonisher; a monitor.

MO'NISHMENT*, mon'-nish-ment. *n. s.* Admonition. *Sherwood.*

MONI'TION, mo-nish'-un. *n. s.* [*monitio*, Lat.] Information; hint. *Holder.* Instruction; document. *L'Estrange.*

MO'NITIVE*, mon'-ne-tiv. *a.* [*monitus*, Lat.] Admonitory; conveying useful instruction. *Barrow.*

MO'NITOR, mon'-ne-tur. 166. *n. s.* [Lat.] One who warns of faults, or informs of duty. It is used of an upper scholar in a school, commissioned by the master to look to the boys in his absence. *Bacon.*

MO'NITORY, mon'-ne-tur-e. 512. [See DOMESTICK.] *a.* [*monitorius*, Lat.] Conveying useful instruction; giving admonition. *L'Estrange.*

MO'NITORY, mon'-ne-tur-e. *n. s.* Admonition; warning. *Bacon.*

MO'NITRESS*, mon'-ne-tres. *n. s.* A female monitor; an instructress. *Student*, ii.

MONK, munk. 165. *n. s.* [monec, Sax.; *μοναχὸς*, Gr.] One of a religious community bound by vows to certain observances. *Shakspeare.*

MO'NKERY, munk'-kur-e. 557. *n. s.* The monastick life. *Bale.*

MO'NKEY, munk'-ke. 165. *n. s.* [*monicchio*, Ital.] An ape; a baboon; a jackanapes. An animal bearing some resemblance of man. *Shakspeare.* A word of contempt, or slight kindness. *Shakspeare.*

MO'NKHOOD, munk'-hud. *n. s.* The character of a monk. *Atterbury.*

MO'NKISH, munk'-kish. *a.* Monastick; pertaining to monks. *Atterbury.*

MONKS-HOOD, munks'-hud. *n. s.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

MONKS-RHUBARB, munks-rob'-burb. *n. s.* A species of dock.

MONO'CEROS*, mo-nos'-e-ros. *n. s.* [*μόνος* and *κέρας.*] The unicorn. *Burton.*

MO'NOCHORD, mon'-no-kord. *n. s.* [*μόνος* and *χορδὴ.*] An instrument of one string. *Harris.* A kind of instrument anciently of singular use for the regulating of sounds: the ancients made use of it to determine the proportion of sounds to one another. *Harris.*

MONO'CULAR, mo-nok'-ku-lar. *a.* [*μόνος*, and *oculus.*] Oneeyed; having only one eye. *Howell.*

MONO'CULOUS, mo-nok'-ku-lus.

MO'NODY, mon'-no-de. *n. s.* [*μονῳδία.*] A poem sung by one person, not in dialogue. A ditty sung by the person alone, to vent his grief. *Bp. Newton.*

MONO'GAMIST, mo-nog'-ga-mist. *n. s.* [*μόνος* and *γάμος.*] One who disallows second marriages. *Goldsmith.*

MONO'GAMY, mo-nog'-ga-me. 518. *n. s.* [*μόνος* and *γαμέω.*] Marriage of one wife. *Bp. Hall.*

MO'NOGRAM, mon'-no-gram. *n. s.* [*μόνος* and *γράμμα.*] A cipher; a character compounded of several letters. *B. Jonson.* A picture drawn in lines without colour. *Hammond.*

MO'NOGRAMMAL*, mon'-no-gram-mal. *a.* Sketching in the manner of a monogram. *Fotherby.*

MO'NOLOGUE, mon'-no-log. 338. *n. s.* [*μόνος* and *λόγος.*] A scene in which a person of the drama speaks by himself; a soliloquy. *Dryden.*

☞ Why Mr. Sheridan should pronounce *dialogue* with the last syllable like *log*, *prologue* with the same syllable like *lug*, and *monologue* rhyming with *vogue*, I cannot conceive. The final syllable of all words of this termination, when unaccented, is, in my opinion, uniformly like that in *dialogue.* Mr. Scott has marked it in the same manner as I have done; Mr. Barclay has followed Mr. Sheridan. *W.*

MO'NOMACHY, [MONO'MACHY, *Todd.*] mo-nom'-a-ke. *n. s.* [*μονομαχία.*] A duel; a single combat. *Burton.*

☞ Nothing can more show the uncertainty of our orthoëpists in the pronunciation of unusual words, than the accentuation of this, and those of a similar form. The only words of this termination we have in John

son's Dictionary, are, *logomachy, monomachy, sciomachy,* and *theomachy*; the two first of which he accents on the first syllable, and the two last on the second. Mr. Sheridan has but two of them, *logomachy* and *sciomachy*; the first of which he accents on the first syllable, and the last on the second. Mr. Scott has none of them. Dr. Ash has them all; and accents *logomachy, monomachy,* and *theomachy,* on the first syllable, and *sciomachy* on the second. Bailey accents *monomachy* and *sciomachy* on the first syllable, and *logomachy* and *theomachy* on the third. W. Johnston has only *logomachy,* which he accents on the second syllable. Mr. Perry has only *theomachy,* which he accents on the second likewise. Entick has them all, and accents them on the first: and Dr. Kenrick accents them all on the second syllable.

This confusion among our orthoëpists plainly shows the little attention which is paid to analogy; for this would have informed them, that these words are under the same predicament as those ending in *graphy, logy,* &c., and therefore ought all to have the antepenultimate accent. An obscure idea of this induced them to accent some of these words one way, and some another; but nothing can be more evident than the necessity of accenting all of them uniformly on the same syllable.—See *Principles,* No. 513, 518, &c.

As to Dr. Johnson's observation, which is repeated by Dr. Kenrick and Mr. Nares, that *sciomachy* ought to be written *skiamachy,* I have only to observe, at present, that writing *a* instead of *o* is more agreeable to etymology; but changing *c* into *k,* either in writing or pronouncing, is an irregularity of the most pernicious kind, as it has a tendency to overturn the most settled rules of the language.—See SCEPTICK, and *Principles,* No. 350. *W.*

**MO'NOME**, mŏn'-nōme. *n. s.* [Fr.] [In algebra.] A quantity that has but one denomination or name. *Harris.*

**MONO'PATHY***, mō-nŏp'-pă-*th*ē. *n. s.* [*μόνος* and *πάθεια.*] Solitary sensibility; sole suffering. *Whitlock.*

**MONOPE'TALOUS**, mŏn-nō-pĕt'-tăl-lŭs. *a.* [*μόνος* and *πέταλον.*] It is used for such flowers as are formed out of one leaf, however they may be seemingly cut into many small ones. *Quincy.*

**MONO'POLIST**, mō-nŏp'-pō-lĭst. *n. s.* One who, by engrossing or patent, obtains the sole power or privilege of vending any commodity. *Young.*

*To* **MONO'POLIZE** §, mō-nŏp'-pō-lize. *v. a.* [*μόνος* and *πωλέω.*] To engross so as to have the sole power or privilege of vending any commodity. *Fuller.*

**MONO'POLIZER***, mō-nŏp'-pō-lī-zŭr. *n. s.* A monopolist. *Milton.*

**MONO'POLY**, mō-nŏp'-pō-lē. *n. s.* The exclusive privilege of selling any thing. *Cowley.*

**MONO'PTOTE**, mŏn'-nŏp-tōte, or mō-nŏp'-tōte. *n. s.* [*μόνος* and *πτῶσις.*] A noun used only in some one oblique case. *Clarke.*

☞ The second pronunciation, which is Dr. Johnson's, Dr. Ash's, Mr. Barclay's, and Entick's, is the most usual; but the first, which is Mr. Sheridan's, is more agreeable to analogy; for the word is derived from *monoptōton,* which we pronounce with two accents, one on the first, and another on the third; and, when we shorten the word by anglicising it, we generally place the accent on the syllable we accented in the original.—See HETEROCLITE. *W.*

**MONO'STICH**, mŏn'-nō-stĭk. 509. *n. s.* [*μονόστιχον.*] A composition of one verse. *Sir T. Herbert.*

**MONOSYLLA'BICAL**, mŏn-nō-sĭl-lăb'-ĕ-kăl. *a.* Consisting of words of one syllable.

**MONOSY'LLABLE** §, mŏn'-nō-sĭl-lă-bl. *n. s.* [*μόνος* and *συλλαβή.*] A word of only one syllable. *Dryden.*

**MONOSY'LLABLED**, mŏn-nō-sĭl'-lă-bld. *a.* Consisting of one syllable. *Cleaveland.*

**MONOSTRO'PHICK***, mŏn-nō-strŏf'-fĭk. *a.* [*μόνος* and *στρόφη.*] Free from the restraint of any particular metre. *Milton.*

**MO'NOTONE** §*, mŏn'-nō-tōne. *n. s.* [*μονός* and *τόνος.*] Uniformity of sound; want of proper cadence in pronunciation. *Mason.*

**MONOTO'NICAL***, mŏn-nō-tŏn'-ĕ-kăl. *a.* Having an unvaried sound; wanting variety in cadence. *Lord Chesterfield.*

**MONO'TONOUS***, mō-nŏt'-tō-nŭs. *a.* Wanting variety in cadence. *Warton.*

**MONO'TONY**, mō-nŏt'-tō-nē. 518. *n. s.* Uniformity of sound. *Pope.*

***MO'NSIEUR.*** *n. s.* [Fr.] A term of reproach for a Frenchman. *Shakspeare.*

**MONSO'ON**, mŏn-sōōn'. *n. s.* [*monson, monçon,* Fr.] *Monsoons* are shifting trade winds, in the East Indian ocean, which blow periodically; some for half a year one way, others but for three months, and then shift and blow for six or three months directly contrary. *Ray.*

**MO'NSTER** §, mŏn'-stŭr. 98. *n. s.* [*monstre,* Fr. *monstrum,* Lat.] Something out of the common order of nature. *Cowley.* Something horrible for deformity, wickedness, or mischief. *Shakspeare.*

*To* **MO'NSTER**, mŏn'-stŭr. *v. a.* To put out of the common order of things. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

**MONSTRO'SITY**, mŏn-strŏs'-sē-tē. } *n. s.* The
**MONSTRUO'SITY**, mŏn-strū-ŏs'-sē-tē. } state of being monstrous, or out of the common order of the universe. *Bacon.*

**MO'NSTROUS**, mŏn'-strŭs. *a.* [*monstrosus,* Lat.] Deviating from the stated order of nature. *Milton.* Strange; wonderful. *Shak.* Irregular; enormous. *Pope.* Shocking; hateful. *Bacon.* Full of monsters. *Milton.*

**MO'NSTROUS**, mŏn'-strŭs. *ad.* Exceedingly; very much. *Bacon.* A cant term.

**MO'NSTROUSLY**, mŏn'-strŭs-lē. *ad.* In a manner out of the common order of nature; shockingly; terribly; horribly. *South.* To a great or enormous degree. *Shakspeare.*

**MO'NSTROUSNESS**, mŏn'-strŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Enormity; irregular nature or behaviour. *Shakspeare.*

**MO'NTANISM***, mŏn'-tă-nĭzm. *n. s.* The tenets of *Montanus,* an ancient heretick about the close of the second century. *Hooker.*

**MO'NTANIST***, mŏn'-tă-nĭst. *n. s.* A follower of Montanus. *Hooker.*

**MONTANI'STICAL***, mŏn-tă-nĭs'-tē-kăl. *a.* Belonging to the heresy of the Montanists. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* **MO'NTANIZE***, mŏn'-tă-nize. *v. n.* To follow the opinions of Montanus. *Hooker.*

***MONTA'NT,*** mŏn-tănt'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A term in fencing. *Shakspeare.*

***MONTE'RO,*** mŏn-tā'-nō. *n. s.* [Span.] A horseman's cap. *Bacon.*

**MONTE'TH**, mŏn-tēē*th*'. *n. s.* [from the name of the inventor.] A vessel in which glasses are washed. *King.*

**MONTH** §, mŭn*th*. 165. *n. s.* [monaŏ, Sax.] A space of time either measured by the sun or moon: the lunar month is the time between the change and change, or the time in which the moon comes to the same point: the solar month is the time in which the sun passes through a sign of the zodiack: the calendar months, by which we reckon time, are unequally of thirty or one-and-thirty days, except February, which is of twenty-eight, and in leap year of twenty-nine. *Brown.*

**MONTH'S** *Mind,* mŭn*th*s-mĭnd'. *n. s.* Longing desire. The *mind* or *remembrance* days of former times, when persons directed in their wills, that, within a year, a month, or some specifick time, after their death, a requiem for their souls should be performed, and some charity bestowed. *Bale.*

**MO'NTHLY**, mŭn*th*'-lē. *a.* Continuing a month; performed in a month. *Bentley.* Happening every month. *Dryden.*

**MO'NTHLY**, mŭn*th*'-lē. *ad.* Once in a month. *Hooker.*

***MONTO'IR.*** mŏn-twŏr'. *n. s.* [Fr.] [In horsemanship.] A stone as high as the stirrups, which riding masters mount their horses from. *Dict.*

**MONTRO'SS**, mŏn-trŏs'. *n. s.* An under gunner, or assistant to a gunner, engineer, or fire-master *Dict.*

**MO'NUMENT** §, mŏn'-nū-mĕnt. 179. *n. s.* [*monument,* Fr.; *monumentum,* Lat.] Any thing by which the memory of persons or things is preserved; a memorial. *Raleigh.* A tomb; a cenotaph. *Shak*

☞ There are no words in which inaccurate speakers are more apt to err, than where *u* is not under the accent. Thus we frequently hear, from speakers not of the lowest class, this word pronounced as if written *monement*. *W*

MONUME'NTAL, mŏn-nû-mĕn'-tâl. *a.* Memorial; preserving memory. *Milton.* Raised in honour of the dead; belonging to a tomb. *Shakspeare.*

MONUME'NTALLY*, mŏn-nû-mĕn'-tâl-lè. *ad.* In memorial. *Gayton.*

*To* MOO*. See *To* MUE.

MOOD §, môôd. 10, 306. *n. s.* [*mode*, Fr.; *modus*, Lat.] The form of an argument. *Watts.* Style of musick. *Milton.* The change the verb undergoes in some languages, as the Greek, Latin, and French, to signify various intentions of the mind. *Clarke.* [*mod*, Goth.; mob, Sax.] Temper of mind; state of mind as affected by any passion; disposition. *Spenser.* Anger; rage; heat of mind. *Hooker.*

MO'ODILY*, môô'-dè-lè. *ad.* Sadly; pensively. *Cotgrave.*

MO'ODINESS*, môô'-dè-nĕs. *n. s.* [mobiȝnerre, Sax.] Indignation; vexation. *Transl. of Boccalini.*

MO'ODY, môô'-dè. *a.* [mobiȝ, Sax.] Angry; out of humour. *Shak.* Sad; pensive; melancholy. *Shakspeare.* Violent; furious; raging. *Bale.*

MOON §, môôn. 306. *n. s.* [*μηνη*; mona, Sax.] The changing luminary of the night, called by poets Cynthia or Phœbe. *Shak.* A month. *Shak.* [In fortification.] It is used in composition to denote a figure resembling a crescent, as a half *moon*.

MOON-BEAM, môôn'-bème. *n. s.* [*moon* and *beam*.] Rays of lunar light. *Bacon.*

MOON-CALF, môôn'-kâf. *n. s.* [*moon* and *calf*.] A monster; a false conception; supposed perhaps anciently to be produced by the influence of the moon. *Shak.* A dolt; a stupid fellow. *Dryden.*

MO'ONED*, môôn'-ĕd. *a.* Resembling the new moon. *Milton.* Having the title and character of the moon. *Milton.*

MO'ONET*, môôn'-ĕt. *n. s.* A little moon. *Bp. Hall.*

MOON-EYED, môôn'-ide. *a.* Having eyes affected by the revolutions of the moon. Dim-eyed; purblind. *Ainsworth.*

MOONFE'RN, môôn'-fêrn. *n. s.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

MOON-FISH, môôn'-fish. *n. s.* A fish, of which the tail fin is shaped like a half moon. *Grew.*

MO'ONISH*, môôn'-ish. *a.* Like the moon; variable as the moon. *Shakspeare.*

MO'ONLESS, môôn'-lĕs. *a.* Not enlightened by the moon. *Bp. Hall.*

MO'ONLIGHT, môôn'-lite. *n. s.* The light afforded by the moon. *Hooker.*

MO'ONLIGHT, môôn'-lite. *a.* Illuminated by the moon. *Shakspeare.*

MO'ONLING*, môôn'-lĭng. *n. s.* A simpleton. *B. Jonson.*

MOON-SEED, môôn'-sèèd. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

MO'ONSHINE, môôn'-shine. *n. s.* The lustre of the moon. *Shak.* In burlesque: a month. *Shakspeare.*

MO'ONSHINE, môôn'-shine. } *a.* Illuminated by
MO'ONSHINY, mĕôn'-shi-nè. } the moon. *Shak.*

MO'ONSTONE, môôn'-stone. *n. s.* A kind of stone. *Ainsworth.*

MO'ONSTRUCK, môôn'-strŭk. *a.* Lunatick; affected by the moon. *Milton.*

MOON TREFOIL, môôn'-trè'-fŏil. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

MO'ONWORT, môôn'-wûrt. *n. s.* Stationflower; honesty. *B. Jonson.*

MO'ONY, môôn'-nè. *a.* Denoting the moon. *Sidney.* Lunated; having a crescent for the standard resembling the moon. *Sylvester.*

MOOR §, môôr. 311. *n. s.* [*moer*, Teut. and Icel.] A marsh; a fen; a bog; a tract of low and watery grounds. *Spenser.* [*Maurus*, Lat.; *μαυρὸς*, Gr.] A negro; a blackamoor. *Shakspeare.*

*To* MOOR, môôr. 311. *v. a.* [*morer*, Fr.] To fasten by anchors or otherwise. *Dryden.*

*To* MOOR, môôr. *v. n.* To be fixed by anchors; to be stationed. *Dryden.*

*To blow a* MOOR. [corrupted from *a mort*, Fr.] To sound the horn in triumph at the fall of a deer, and call in the whole company of hunters. *Ainsworth.*

MO'ORCOCK, môôr'-kŏk. *n. s.* The male of the moorhen. *Shenstone.*

MO'ORGAME*, môôr'-game. *n. s.* Red game; grouse. *Johnson.*

MO'ORHEN, môôr'-hĕn. *n. s.* A fowl that feeds in the fens, without web feet. *Bacon.*

MO'ORISH, môôr'-ish. *a.* Fenny; marshy; watery. *Burton.* Belonging to the Moors; denoting Moors. *Congreve.*

MO'ORLAND, môôr'-lând. *n. s.* Marsh; fen; watery ground. *Mortimer.*

MO'ORSTONE, môôr'-stone. *n. s.* A species of granite. *Woodward.*

MO'ORY, môôr'-è. 306, 311. *a.* Marshy; fenny; watery. *Fairfax.*

MOOSE, môôse. 306. *n. s.* The large American deer. *White.*

*To* MOOT §, môôt. 306. *v. a.* [mot, motian, Sax.] To plead a mock cause; to state a point of law by way of exercise, as was commonly done in the inns of court at appointed times. *Sir T. Elyot.*

*To* MOOT*, môôt. *v. n.* To argue or plead upon a supposed cause in law. *B. Jonson.*

MOOT*, môôt. *n. s.* Case to be disputed; point to be argued *Bacon.*

MOOT *Case* or *Point*, môôt'-kase. A point or case unsettled and disputable. *Dryden.*

MOOT HALL*, môôt'-hâll. } *n. s.* [mot-hur,
MOOT-HOUSE*, môôt'-hôuse. } mod-heal, Sax.] Council-chamber; hall of judgement; town-hall. *Wicliffe.*

MO'OTING*, môôt'-ĭng. *n. s.* The exercise of pleading a mock cause. *Overbury.*

MO'OTED, môôt'-ĕd. *a.* Plucked up by the root. *Ainsworth.*

MO'OTER, môôt'-tûr. 98. *n. s.* A disputer of moot points.

MOP §, mŏp. *n. s.* [*moppa*, Welsh.] Pieces of cloth, or locks of wool, fixed to a long handle, with which maids clean the floors. *Swift.* [*mopa*, Su. Goth.] A wry mouth or grin made in contempt. *Shak.*

*To* MOP, mŏp. *v. a.* To rub with a mop.

*To* MOP, mŏp. *v. n.* To make wry mouths, or grin in contempt. *Shakspeare.*

*To* MOPE §, mope. *v. n.* [probably *mopa*, Su. Goth.] To be stupid; to drowse; to be in a constant day-dream. *Shakspeare.*

*To* MOPE, mope. *v. a.* To make spiritless; to deprive of natural powers. *Burton.*

MOPE*, mope. *n. s.* One who is moped; a spiritless and inattentive person. *Burton.*

MOPE-EYED, mope'-ide. 271. *a.* Short-sighted; purblind. [*μύωψ*.] *Bp. Bramhall.*

MO'PISH*, mo'-pish. *a.* Spiritless; inattentive; dejected. *Killingbeck.*

MO'PISHNESS*, mo'-pish-nĕs. *n. s.* Dejection; inactivity. *Coventry.*

MO'PPET, mŏp'-pĭt. 99, 270. *n. s.* A puppet made
MO'PSEY, mŏp'-sè. } of rags, as a mop is made;
a fondling name for a girl. *Dryden.*

MO'PUS, mo'-pŭs. *n. s.* A drone; a dreamer. *Swift.*

MO'RAL §, mŏr'-râl. 88, 168. *a.* [*moralis*, Lat.] Relating to the practice of men towards each other, as it may be virtuous or criminal; good or bad. *Hooker.* Reasoning or instructing with regard to vice and virtue. *Shak.* Popular; customary; such as is known or admitted in the general business of life. *Wilkins.*

MO'RAL, mŏr'-râl. *n. s.* Morality; practice or doctrine of the duties of life. *Prior.* The doctrine inculcated by a fiction; the accommodation of a fable to form the morals. *Dryden.*

*To* MO'RAL, mŏr'-râl. *v. n.* To moralize. *Shak.*

MO'RALER*, mŏr'-râl-ûr. *n. s.* A moralizer. *Shak. Oh. T.*

MO'RALIST, mŏr'-râl-lĭst. *n. s.* [*moraliste*, Fr.] One who teaches the duties of life. *Wotton.* A mere moral man. *Hammond.*

MORA'LITY, mo-râl'-lè-tè. *n. s.* [*moralité*, Fr.]

The doctrine of the duties of life; ethicks. *Swift.* The form of an action which makes it the subject of reward, or punishment. *South.* An old kind of drama; an allegorical play, in which the virtues and vices were personified. *Warton.*

MORALIZA'TION*, môr-rál-è-zà'-shûn. *n. s.* Explanation in a moral sense. *Sir T. Elyot.*

*To* MO'RALIZE, môr'-rál-ize. *v. a.* [*moraliser*, Fr.] To make moral. *Brown.* To apply to moral purposes; to explain in a moral sense. *Shak.* To furnish with manners or examples. *Spenser.*

*To* MO'RALIZE, môr'-rál-ize. *v. n.* To speak or write on moral subjects. *Tatler.*

MO'RALIZER, môr'-rál-l-zûr. 98. *n. s.* One who moralizes. *Sherwood.*

MO'RALLY, môr'-rál-è. *ad.* In the ethical sense. *South.* According to the rules of virtue. *Dryden.* Popularly. *Wilkins.*

MO'RALS, môr'-rálz. *n. s.* [without a singular.] The practice of the duties of life; behaviour with respect to others. *South.*

MORA'SS §, mò-rás'. *n. s.* [*marisaiws*, Goth.] Fen; bog; moor. *Watts.*

MORA'SSY*, mò-rás'-sè. *a.* Moorish; marshy; fenny. *Pennant.*

MORA'VIAN*, mò-rà'-vè-ân. *n. s.* One of a religious sect of Moravian and Bohemian brethren, which was founded in the fifteenth century. In modern times, one of the United Brethren, who are followers of Count Zinzendorf, a German nobleman; called also Herrnhuters. *Rimius.*

MORA'VIAN*, mò-rà'-vè-ân. *a.* Denoting, or belonging to, the sect of Moravians. *Rimius.*

MO'RBID §, môr'-bîd. *a.* [*morbidus*. Lat.] Diseased; in a state contrary to health. *Arbuthnot.*

MO'RBIDNESS, môr'-bîd-nês. *n. s.* State of being diseased.

MORBI'FICAL, môr-bîf'-fè-kâl. } *a.* [*morbus* and
MORBI'FICK, môr-bîf'-fîk. 509. § *facio*, Lat.] Causing diseases. *Whitlock.*

MORBO'SE, môr-bòse'. 427. *a.* [*morbosus*, Lat.] Proceeding from disease; not healthy. *Ray.*

MORBO'SITY, môr-bòs'-sè-tè. *n. s.* Diseased state. *Brown.*

MORDA'CIOUS §, môr-dà'-shûs. *a.* [*mordax*, Lat.] Biting; apt to bite. *Evelyn.*

MORDA'CIOUSLY*, môr-dà'-shûs-lè. *ad.* Bitingly; sarcastically. *Waterhouse.*

MORDA'CITY, môr-dás'-sè-tè. *n. s.* [*morducitas*, Lat.] Biting quality. *Bacon.*

MO'RDICANCY*, môr'-dè-kân-sè. *n. s.* Biting quality. *Evelyn.*

MO'RDICANT, môr'-dè-kânt. *a.* Biting; acrid. *Boyle.*

MORDICA'TION, môr-dè-kà'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of corroding or biting. *Bacon.*

MORE §, môre. *a.* [mape, Sax.] In greater quantity; in greater degree. *Shak.* In greater number. *Cowley.* Greater. *Mandeville.* Added to some former number. *Dryden.*

MORE, môre. *ad.* To a greater degree. *Gen.* xxix. The particle that forms the comparative degree. *Shak.* Again; a second time. *Tatler.* Longer; yet continuing; with the negative particle: as, "Cassius is no *more*." *Shakspeare.*

MORE, môre. *n. s.* A greater quantity; a greater degree. 1 *Sam.* Greater thing; other thing. *Locke.* Second time; longer time. *Pope.*

*To* MORE*, môre. *v. a.* To make more. *Gower. Ob. T.*

MORE*, môre. *n. s.* [mop, Sax.] A hill. A root. [mopan, Sax.] *Upton.*

MORE'EN*, mò-rèèn'. *n. s.* A kind of stuff used for curtains and bed-hangings.

MORE'L, mò-rèl'. *n. s.* [*morille*, Fr.] A plant. *Gay.* A kind of cherry. *Mortimer.*

MO'RELAND, môre'-lând. *n. s.* [mopland, Sax.] A mountainous or hilly country.

MO'RENESS*, môre'-nês. *n. s.* Greatness. *Wicliffe. Ob. T.*

MOREO'VER, môre-ô'-vûr. *ad.* Beyond what has been mentioned; besides; likewise; also; over and above. *Shakspeare.*

MORE'SK*, mò-rêsk'. *a.* [*moresque*, Fr. from *Morus*. Lat.] Done after the manner of the Moors; a term applied to a kind of antique carving and painting. *Sir T. Herbert.* It is oftener written *morisco*, which see.

MO'RGLAY, môrg'-là. *n. s.* A deadly weapon. *Ainsworth. Cleaveland.*

*To* MORI'GERATE §*, mò-rîd'-jêr-àte. *v. n.* [*morigero*, Lat.] To do as one is commanded; to obey. *Cockeram.*

MORIGERA'TION*, mò-rîd-jêr-à'-shûn. *n. s.* Obedience; obsequiousness. *Bacon.*

MORI'GEROUS. mò-rîd'-jêr-ûs. *a.* Obedient; obsequious; civil. *Bullokar.*

MO'RION, mò'-rè-ûn. 166. *n. s.* [Fr.] A helmet; armour for the head; a casque. *Raleigh.*

MORI'SCO, mò-rîs'-kò. } *n. s.* [*morisco*, Span.; *mo-*
MO'RISK*, mò'-rîsk. § *risque*, old Fr.] The Moorish language. *Skelton.* A dance after the manner of the Moors, often written *morris*, but more properly *morice*. *Hakewill.* A dancer of the morris or Moorish dance. *Shakspeare.*

MORI'SCO*, mò-rîs'-kò. *a.* Applied to carving and painting. See MORESK.

MO'RKIN, môr'-kîn. *n. s.* [*murken*, Swed.] A wild beast, dead through sickness or mischance. *Bp. Hall.*

MO'RLING, môr'-ling. } *n. s.* [*mort*, Fr.] Wool
MO'RTLING, môrt'-ling. § plucked from a dead sheep. *Ainsworth.*

*MO'RMO*, môr'-mò. *n. s.* [μορμώ.] Bugbear; false terrour. *Glanville.*

MORN §, môrn. *n. s.* [*merjan*, Goth.; mepnan, mýpnan. Sax.] The first part of the day; the morning. *Shakspeare.*

MO'RNING, môr'-nîng. *n. s.* The first part of the day, from the first appearance of light to the end of the first fourth part of the sun's daily course *Shakspeare.*

MO'RNING, môr'-nîng. *a.* Being in the early part of the day. *Hos.* vi.

MORNING-GOWN, môr'-nîng-gôûn. *n. s.* A loose gown worn before one is formally dressed. *Addison.*

MORNING-STAR, môr-nîng-stâr'. *n. s.* The planet Venus when she shines in the morning. *Spenser.*

MORO'CCO*, mò-rôk'-kò. *n. s.* A fine sort of leather, of various colours, the preparation of which is said to have been borrowed from the kingdom of *Morocco*. The word is sometimes written like the French term, *marroquin*.

MORO'SE §, mò-rôse'. 427. *a.* [*morosus*, Lat.] Ungovernable; licentious. *Sheldon.* Sour of temper; peevish; sullen. *Addison.*

MORO'SELY, mò-rôse'-lè. *ad.* Sourly; peevishly. *Government of the Tongue.*

MORO'SENESS, mò-rôse'-nês. *n. s.* Sourness; peevishness. *Nelson.*

MORO'SITY, mò-rôs'-sè-tè. *n. s.* Moroseness; sourness; peevishness. *Shakspeare.*

MO'RPHEW §, môr'-fû. *n. s.* [*morphée*, Fr.] A scurf on the face. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* MO'RPHEW*, môr'-fû. *v. a.* To cover with scurf. *Bp. Hall.*

MO'RRIS. môr'-rîs.
MORRIS-DANCE. môr'-rîs-dânse. } *n. s.* [*Moorish* or *Morisco-dance*.] A dance in which bells are gingled, or staves or swords clashed, which was learned by the Moors. *Wotton.—Nine men's morris.* A kind of play with nine holes in the ground. *Shakspeare.*

MORRIS-DANCER, môr'-rîs-dân-sûr. *n. s.* One who dances the Moorish dance. *Temple.*

MORRIS-PIKE*, môr'-rîs-pike. *n. s.* A Moorish pike. *Shakspeare.*

MO'RROW. môr'-rò. 327. *n. s.* See MORN. The morning. *Gower.* The day after the present day. *Exodus*, ix.—*To-morrow.* On the day after this current day. *Prior.*

MORSE. môrse. *n. s.* A sea-horse. *Brown.*

MO'RSEL, môr'-sîl. 99. *n. s.* [*morsel* or *mercel*, old Fr.] A piece fit for the mouth; a mouthful. *Shak.* A piece; a meal. *Milton.* A small quantity. *Boyle.*

**MO'RSURE**, mŏr'-shŭre. 452. *n. s.* [*morsure*, Fr.; *morsura*, Lat.] The act of biting.

**MORT** §, mŏrt. *n. s.* [*morte*, Fr.] A tune sounded at the death of the game. *Shak.* [*morgt*, Icel.] A great quantity. A salmon in the third year of its growth.

**MO'RTAL** §, mŏr'-tăl. 88. *a.* [*mortalis*, Lat.] Subject to death; doomed sometime to die. 1 *Cor.* xv. Deadly; destructive. *Shak.* Bringing death. *Pope.* Inferring divine condemnation; not venial. *Perkins.* Human; belonging to man. *Shak.* Extreme; violent. *Dryden.*

**MO'RTAL**, mŏr'-tăl. *n. s.* Man; human being. *Tickell.*

**MORTA'LITY**, mŏr-tăl'-lè-tè. *n. s.* Subjection to death; state of a being subject to death. *Carew.* Death. *Milton.* Power of destruction. *Shak.* Frequency of death. *Graunt.* Human nature. *Dryden.*

*To* **MO'RTALIZE***, mŏr'-tăl-lze. *v. a.* To make mortal. *A. Brome.*

**MO'RTALLY**, mŏr'-tăl-è. *ad.* Irrecoverably; to death. *Dryden.* Extremely; to extremity. *Bacon.*

**MO'RTAR**, mŏr'-tŭr. 88, 418. *n. s.* [*mortarium*, Lat.] A strong vessel in which materials are broken by being pounded with a pestle. *Bacon.* A short, wide cannon, out of which bombs are thrown. *Granville.*

**MO'RTAR**, mŏr'-tŭr. *n. s.* [*morter*, Dutch; *mortier*, Fr.] Cement made of lime and sand with water, and used to join stones or bricks. *Mortimer.*

**MO'RTER***, mŏr'-tŭr. *n. s.* [*mortier*, Fr.] A lamp or light; a chamber-lamp. *Chaucer.*

**MO'RTGAGE** §, mŏr'-gădje. 90, 472. *n. s.* [*mort* and *gage*, Fr.] A dead pledge; a thing put into the hands of a creditor. *Dryden.* The state of being pledged. *Bacon.*

*To* **MO'RTGAGE**, mŏr'-gădje. *v. a.* To pledge; to put to pledge. *Spenser.*

**MORTGAGE'E**, mŏr-gă-jēē'. *n. s.* He that takes or receives a mortgage. *Temple.*

**MO'RTGAGER**, mŏr-gă-jŭr'. 98. *n. s.* He that gives a morigage.

**MORTI'FEROUS**, mŏr-tĭf'-fĕr-ŭs. *a.* [*mortifer*, Lat.] Fatal; deadly; destructive. *Hammond.*

**MORTIFICA'TION**, mŏr-tè-fè-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The state of corrupting, or losing the vital qualities; gangrene. *Bacon.* Destruction of active qualities. *Bacon.* The act of subduing the body by hardships and macerations. *Arbuthnot.* Humiliation; subjection of the passions. *Tillotson.* Vexation; trouble. *Addison.*

**MO'RTIFIEDNESS***. mŏr'-tè-fi-ĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* Humiliation; subjection of the passions. *Bp. Taylor.*

**MO'RTIFIER***, mŏr'-tè-fi-ŭr. *n. s.* One who mortifies his passions. *Sherwood.*

*To* **MO'RTIFY** §, mŏr'-tè-fi. *v. a.* [*mortifier*, Fr.] To destroy vital qualities. *Evelyn.* To destroy active powers, or essential qualities. *Bacon.* To subdue inordinate passions. *Shak.* To macerate or harass, in order to reduce the body to compliance with the mind. *Brown.* To humble; to depress; to vex. *Addison.*

*To* **MO'RTIFY**, mŏr'-tè-fi. *v. n.* To gangrene; to corrupt. *Bacon.* To be subdued; to die away. To practise religious severities. *Law.*

**MO'RTISE** §, mŏr'-tĭs. 240, 441. [See ADVERTISEMENT.] *n. s.* [*mortaise*, Fr.] A hole cut into wood, that another piece may be put into it, and form a joint. *Ray.*

*To* **MO'RTISE**, mŏr'-tĭs. *v. a.* To cut with a mortise; to join with a mortise. *Shakspeare.*

**MO'RTMAIN**, mŏrt'-māne. *n. s.* [*morte* and *main*, Fr.] Such a state of possession as makes it unalienable. *Spenser.*

**MO'RTPAY**, mŏrt'-pā. *n. s.* [*mort* and *pay*.] Dead pay; payment not made. *Bacon.*

**MO'RTRESS**, mŏr'-trĕs. *n. s.* [*mortier de sagesse*, Fr.] A dish of meat of various kinds beaten together. *Bacon.*

**MO'RTUARY**, mŏr'-tshŭ-ăr-rè. *n. s.* [*mortuaire*, Fr.; *mortuarium*, Lat.] A burial-place. *Whitlock.* A gift left by a man at his death to his parish church, for the recompense of his personal tithes and offerings not duly paid in his life-time. *Harris.*

**MO'RTUARY***, mŏr'-tshŭ-ăr-rè. *a.* Belonging to the burial of the dead. *Greenhill.*

**MOSA'ICAL***, mō-zā'-ĕ-kăl. } *a.* [*mosaique*, Fr.;
**MOSA'ICK**, mō-zā'-ĭk. 509. } supposed to be corrupted from *musæus*, Lat.] *Mosaick* is a kind of painting in small pebbles, cockles, and shells, of sundry colours; of most use in pavements and floorings. *Wotton.*

**MOSA'ICAL***, mō-zā'-ĕ-kăl. } *a.* Denoting the
**MOSA'ICK***, mō-zā'-ĭk. } writings or law of Moses. *More.*

**MO'SCHATEL**, mŏs'-kă-tĕl. *n. s.* [*moschatellina*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

**MOSQUE**, mŏsk. *n. s.* [*musgiad*, Arab.] A Mahometan temple. *Hallywell.*

**MOSS** §, mŏs. *n. s.* [meoꝛ, Sax.] A plant which has roots, flowers, and seeds, yet cannot be propagated from seeds by any art. *Miller.* A morass, or boggy place. *Evelyn.*

*To* **MOSS**, mŏs. *v. a.* To cover with moss. *Shak.*

**MOSS-GROWN***, mŏs'-grōne. *a.* Covered or overgrown with moss. *Pope.*

**MO'SSINESS**, mŏs'-sè-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being covered or overgrown with moss. *Bacon.*

**MO'SSY**, mŏs'-sè. *a.* Overgrown with moss; covered with moss. *Bacon.*

**MOST** §, mōst. *a.* The superlative of *more*. [mæꝛt, Sax.] Consisting of the greatest number; consisting of the greatest quantity. *Arbuthnot.* Greatest. *Spenser.*

**MOST**, mōst. *ad.* In the greatest degree. *Locke.* The particle noting the superlative degree. *Cheyne.*

**MOST**, mōst. [this is a kind of substantive.] The greatest number. *Addison.* The greatest value *Hayward.* The greatest degree; the greatest quantity; the utmost. *Bacon.*

**MO'STICK**, mŏs'-tĭk. *n. s.* A corruption of *naulstick*.

**MO'STLY**, mōst'-lè. *ad.* For the greatest part. *Bac.*

**MO'STWHAT**, mōst'-hwŏt. *ad.* For the most part. *Hammond. Ob. J.*

**MOTA'TION**, mō-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Act of moving. *Dict.*

**MOTE**, mōte. *n. s.* [moꝺ, Sax.] A small particle of matter; any thing proverbially little. *Bacon.*

**MO'TER***. See MOTOR.

**MOT***, mŏt. *n. s.* [Fr.] A word; a motto; a sentence added to a device. *Bp. Hall. Ob. T.*

**MOTE***, mōte. *n. s.* [moꝺ, ȝemoꝺ, Sax.] A meeting; an assembly: used in composition, as *burgmote*, *folkmote*.

**MOTE**, mōte. [*moet*, Dutch.] Must. *Chaucer.* Might. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

**MO'TET***. *n. s.* [Fr.] A kind of sacred air; a hymn. *Brewer.*

**MOTH**, mŏth. 467. *n. s.* [moð, Sax.] A small insect or worm, which eats cloths and hangings. *Shakspeare.*

*To* **MOTH-EAT***, mŏth'-ēēt. *v. a.* To prey upon, as a moth preys upon a garment. *Sir T. Herbert.*

**MOTH-EATEN***, mŏth'-ē-tn. *a.* Eaten of moths *Job*, xiii.

**MO'THEN***, mŏth'-n. *a.* Full of moths. *Fulke.*

**MO'THER** §, mŭтн'-ŭr. 165, 469. *n. s.* [moðoꝛ, Sax.] A woman that has borne a child; correlative to son or daughter. *Shak.* That which has produced any thing. *Arbuthnot.* That which has preceded in time: as, a *mother* church to chapels. That which requires reverence and obedience. *Ayliffe.* Hysterical passion; so called, as being imagined peculiar to women. *Burton.* A familiar term of address to an old woman. *Shak.* [*moeder*, Dutch.] A thick substance concreting in liquors; the lees or scum concreted. *Bacon* [More properly *modder*; *modde*, Teut.] A young girl. *Tusser.*

**MO'THER**, mŭтн'-ŭr. 165. *a.* Had at the birth; native. *Spenser.*

*To* **MO'THER**, mŭтн'-ŭr. *v. n.* To gather concretion. *Dryden.*

*To* MO'THER*, mŭтн'-ûr. *v. a.* To adopt as a son or daughter. *Howell.*

MO'THER-IN-LAW, mŭтн'-ûr-ĭn-lâw. *n. s.* The mother of a husband or wife. *St. Matt.* x.

MOTHER *of Pearl*, mŭтн'-ûr-ŏv-pêrl. *n. s.* A kind of coarse pearl; the shell in which pearls are generated. *Spenser.*

MO'THER *of Thyme. n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

MO'THERHOOD, mŭтн'-ûr-hŭd. *n. s.* The office or character of a mother. *Donne.*

MO'THERING*, mŭтн'-ûr-ĭng. *a.* To go a *mothering*, is to visit parents on Midlent Sunday; and is also known by the name of *midlenting*. *Herrick.*

MO'THERLESS, mŭтн'-ûr-lês. *a.* Destitute of a mother. *Waller.*

MO'THERLY, mŭтн'-ûr-lè. *a.* [moðeplic, Sax.] Belonging to a mother; suitable to a mother. *Hooker.*

MO'THERLY, mŭтн'-ûr-lè. *ad.* In manner of a mother. *Donne.*

MO'THERWORT, mŭтн'-ûr-wûrt. *n. s.* A plant.

MO'THERY, mŭтн'-ûr-è. 557. *a.* Concreted; full of concretions; dreggy; feculent.

MOTHMU'LLEIN, mŏ*th*-mŭl'-lĭn. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

MO'THWORT, mŏ*th*'-wûrt. *n. s.* An herb.

MO'THY, mŏ*th*'-è. *a.* Full of moths. *Shakspeare.*

MO'TION §, mŏ'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *motio*, Lat.] The act of changing place. *Milton.* That part of philosophy which considers bodies as acting on each other; to which belong the laws of *motion*. Animal life and action. *Milton.* Manner of moving the body; port; gait. *Milton.* Change of posture; action. *Dryden.* Military march, or remove. *Milton.* Agitation; intestine action. *Gay.* Direction; tendency. *Milton.* Impulse communicated. *Raleigh.* Tendency of the mind; thought impressed. *South.* Proposal made. *Shak.* In old language: a puppet show; a puppet, and in a sense of contempt. *Shakspeare.*

*To* MO'TION, mŏ'-shŭn. *v. a.* To propose. *Burton.*

*To* MO'TION*, mŏ'-shŭn. *v. n.* To advise; to make proposal; to offer plans. *Milton.*

MO'TIONER*, mŏ'-shŭn-ûr. *n. s.* A mover. *Cotgrave. Ob. T.*

MO'TIONLESS, mŏ'-shŭn-lês. *a.* Wanting motion; being without motion. *Milton.*

MO'TIVE, mŏ'-tĭv. 157. *a.* [*motivus*, Lat.] Causing motion; having movement. *Hooker.* Having the power to move; having power to change place. *Wilkins.*

MO'TIVE, mŏ'-tĭv. *n. s.* That which determines the choice; that which incites the action. Mover. *Shakspeare.*

MO'TLEY, mŏt'-lè. *a.* [supposed to be corrupted from *medley*.] Mingled of various colours. *Shak.*

MO'TOR, mŏ'-tôr. 166. *n. s.* [*moteur*, Fr.] A mover. *Davies.*

MO'TORY, mŏ'-tûr-rè. 512. [See DOMESTICK.] *a.* [*motorius*, Lat.] Giving motion. *Ray.*

MO'TTO, mŏt'-tò. *n. s.* [Italian.] A sentence or word added to a device, or prefixed to any thing written. *Collier.*

*To* MOUCH*. See *To* MOUNCH.

MOUGH*. } *n. s.* [moȝðe, Sax.] A moth. *Wic-*
MOUGHT*. } *liffe.*

MOUGHT. Used for *might*; the pret. of the old verb *mowe*, now converted into *may*. *Fairfax. Ob. I.*

MOULD §, mōld. 318. *n. s.* [*mouiller*, Fr.] A kind of concretion on the top or outside of things kept motionless and damp. *Bacon.* [molð, Sax.] Earth; soil; ground in which any thing grows. *Miller.* Matter of which any thing is made. *Dryden.* [*molde*, Span.] The matrix in which any thing is cast, or receives its form. *Hooker.* Cast; form. *Shak.* The suture or contexture of the skull. *Ainsworth.* A spot: as, an iron-*mould*. [mal, Sax.] More correctly *mole*. *P. Ploughman.*

☞ There is an incorrect pronunciation of this and similar words, chiefly among the vulgar, which is, sounding the word as if it were written *mo-oold*. This sound is often heard among incorrect speakers, where there is no diphthong, as in *cold*, *bold*, *sold*, &c., pronounced *co-oold*, *bo-oold*, *so-oold*, &c., while the true pronunciation of these words has nothing of the *u* or *oo* in it, but is exactly like *foal'd*, *sol'd*, *cajol'd*, &c., the preterits of the verbs to *foal*, to *sole*, and to *cajole*, &c. For there is no middle sound between *owl* and *hole*; and the words in question must either rhyme with *howl'd* or *foal'd*; but the last is clearly the true pronunciation.

This word, before Dr. Johnson wrote his dictionary, was frequently written *mold*, which was perfectly agreeable to its Saxon derivation, and was less liable to mispronunciation than the present spelling. The word has three significations: *mould*, concretions occasioned by decay; whence to *moulder*, to waste away: *mould*, or earth, that to which decay reduces bodies: and a *mould*, a form to cast metals in. A diversity of pronunciation has endeavoured to distinguish the first of these senses from the rest, by sounding it so as to rhyme with *howl'd*; but these distinctions of sound under the same spelling, ought to be, as much as possible, avoided. For the reasons, see BOWL. *W.*

*To* MOULD, mōld. *v. n.* To contract concreted matter; to gather mould; to rot; to breed worms; to putrefy. *Chaucer.*

*To* MOULD, mōld. *v. a.* To cover with mould; to corrupt by mould. *Lydgate.*

*To* MOULD §, mōld. *v. a.* [*mouler*, Fr.] To form; to shape; to model. *Shak.* To knead; as, to *mould* bread. *Ainsworth.*

MO'ULDABLE, mōld'-â-bl. *a.* That may be moulded. *Bacon.*

MO'ULDER, mōld'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* He who moulds. *Bp. Berkeley.*

*To* MO'ULDER, mōl'-dûr. *v. n.* To be turned to dust; to perish in dust; to wear or waste away. *Clarendon.*

*To* MO'ULDER, mōl'-dûr. *v. a.* To turn to dust; to crumble. *Addison.*

MO'ULDINESS, mōl'-dè-nês. *n. s.* The state of being mouldy. *Bacon.*

MO'ULDING, mōld'-ĭng. *n. s.* Ornamental cavities in wood or stone. *Moxon.*

MO'ULDWARP, mōld'-wârp. *n. s.* [molð and peopþan, Sax.] A mole; a small animal that throws up the earth. *Spenser.*

MO'ULDY, mōl'-dè. *a.* Overgrown with concretions. *Addison.*

*To* MOULT, mōlt. 318. *v. n.* [*muyten*, Teut.] To shed or change the feathers; to lose feathers. *Bacon.*

MOUN*, mŏŏn. May; must. See MOWE.

*To* MOUNCH, or *To* MAUNCH, mŭnsh. 314. *v. a.* [*macher*, or *mascher*, Fr.] To chew; to masticate. *Chaucer.*

MOUND §, mŏŏnd. 313. *n. s.* [munðian, Sax.] Any thing raised to fortify or defend. *Spenser.*

*To* MOUND, mŏŏnd. *v. a.* To fortify with a mound. *Dryden.*

MOUNT §, mŏŏnt. 313. *n. s.* [munt, Sax.; *mont*, Fr.] A mountain; a hill. *Gen.* xxxi. An artificial hill raised in a garden or other place. *Knolles.* A publick treasure; a bank. *Bacon.*

*To* MOUNT §, mŏŏnt. *v. n.* [*monter*, Fr.] To rise on high. *Job*, iii. To tower; to be built up to great elevation. *Job*, xx. To get on horseback. *Spenser.* [For *amount*.] To attain in value. *Pope.*

*To* MOUNT, mŏŏnt. *v. a.* To raise aloft; to lift on high. *Raleigh.* To ascend; to climb. *Dryden.* To place on horseback; to furnish with horses. *Dryden.* To embellish with ornaments.—*To mount guard.* To do duty and watch at any particular post. *Harris.* *To mount a cannon.* To set a piece on its wooden frame for the more easy carriage and management in firing it.

MO'UNTABLE*, mŏŏn'-tâ-bl. *a* That may be ascended. *Cotgrave.*

MO'UNTAIN, mŏŏn'-tĭn. 208. *n. s.* [*montaigne*, Fr.] A large hill; a vast protuberance of the earth. *Raleigh.* Any thing proverbially huge. *Shak.*

MO'UNTAIN, mŏŏn'-tĭn. *a.* [*montanus*, Lat.] Found on the mountains; pertaining to the mountains; growing on the mountains. *Shakspeare.*

MOUNTAINE'ER, mŏŭn-tŭn-nēēr'. } *n. s.* An in-
MO'UNTAINER*, mŏŭn'-tŭn-ŭr. } habitant of the mountains. *Dryden.* A savage; a freebooter; a rustick. *Milton.*

MO'UNTAINET, mŏŭn'-tŭn-ĕt. *n. s.* A hillock; a small mount. *Sidney. Ob. J.*

MO'UNTAINOUS, mŏŭn'-tŭn-nŭs. *a.* Hilly; full of mountains. *Burnet.* Large as mountains; huge. *Shak.* Inhabiting mountains. *Bacon.*

MO'UNTAINOUSNESS, mŏŭn'-tŭn-nŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* State of being full of mountains. *Brerewood.*

MOUNTAIN-PARSLEY, mŏŭn'-tŭn-pârs'-lē. *n. s.* A plant.

MOUNTAIN-ROSE, mŏŭn'-tŭn-rōze. *n. s.* A plant.

MO'UNTANT, mŏŭn'-tânt. *a.* [*montant*, Fr.] Rising on high. *Shakspeare.*

MO'UNTEBANK §, mŏŭn'-tē-bânk. *n. s.* [*montare in banco*, Ital.] A doctor that mounts a bench in the market, and boasts his infallible remedies and cures. *Shak.* Any boastful and false pretender. *Arbuthnot.*

*To* MO'UNTEBANK, mŏŭn'-tē-bânk. *v. a.* To cheat by false boasts or pretences. *Shakspeare.*

MO'UNTEBANKERY*, mŏŭn'-tē-bânk-ŭr-ē. *n. s.* Boastful and false pretence; quackery. *Hammond.*

MO'UNTENAUNCE, mŏŭn'-tē-nânse. *n. s.* Amount of a thing in space. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

MO'UNTER, mŏŭnt'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that mounts. *Drayton.*

MO'UNTING*, mŏŭnt'-ĭng. *n. s.* Ascent. *Wotton.* Ornament; embellishment.

MO'UNTINGLY*, mŏŭnt'-ĭng-lē. *ad.* By ascent. *Massinger.*

MO'UNTY, mŏŭn'-tē. *n. s.* [*montée*, Fr.] The rise of a hawk. *Sidney.*

*To* MOURN §, mŏrne. 318. *v. n.* [munnan, Sax.] To grieve; to be sorrowful. *Genesis.* To wear the habit of sorrow. *Pope.* To preserve appearance of grief. 2 *Sam.* xiv.

*To* MOURN, mŏrne. *v. a.* To grieve for; to lament. *Milton.* To utter in a sorrowful manner. *Milton.*

MOURNE, mŏrne. *n. s.* [*morne*, Fr.] The round end of a staff; the part of a lance to which the steel part is fixed. *Sidney.*

MO'URNER, mŏrn'-ŭr. *n. s.* One that mourns; one that grieves. *Shak.* One that follows a funeral in black. *Dryden.* Something used at funerals. *Dryden.*

MO'URNFUL, mŏrn'-fŭl. *a.* Having the appearance of sorrow. *Shak.* Causing sorrow. *Shak.* Sorrowful; feeling sorrow. *Prior.* Betokening sorrow; expressive of grief. *Shakspeare.*

MO'URNFULLY, mŏrn'-fŭl-lē. *ad.* Sorrowfully; with sorrow. *Shakspeare.*

MO'URNFULNESS, mŏrn'-fŭl-nĕs *n. s.* Sorrow; grief. Show of grief; appearance of sorrow.

MO'URNING, mŏrn' ing. *n. s.* Lamentation; sorrow. The dress of sorrow. *Dryden.*

MO'URNINGLY, mŏrn'-ĭng-lē. *ad.* With the appearance of sorrowing. *Shakspeare.*

MOUSE §, mŏŭse. *n. s.* plural *mice.* [mur, Sax.; *mus*, Lat.] The smallest of all beasts; a little animal haunting houses and corn-fields. *Shak.* Formerly, a word of endearment. *Breton.* [*muys*, Teut.] A term applied to a part of a leg of beef; the *mouse*-buttock.

*To* MOUSE, mŏŭze. 313, 437. *v. n.* To catch mice. *Shakspeare.*

*To* MOUSE*, mŏŭze. *v. a.* To tear in pieces, as a cat devours a mouse. *Shakspeare.*

MOUSE-EAR, mŏŭse'-ēēr. *n. s.* [mur-eare, Sax.] A plant. *Miller.*

MO'USEHAWK*, mŏŭse'-hâwk. *n. s.* [mur-hafuc, Sax.] A hawk that devours mice.

MOUSE-HUNT, mŏŭse'-hŭnt. *n. s.* Mouser; a kind of weasel. *Shakspeare.*

MOUSE-HOLE, mŏŭse'-hōle. *n. s.* Small hole. *Dryden.*

MO'USER, mŏŭz'-ŭr. 98, 437. *n. s.* One that catches mice. *Swift.*

MO'USETAIL, mŏŭse'-tâle. *n. s.* An herb.

MOUSE-TRAP, mŏŭse'-trâp. *n. s.* A snare or gin in which mice are taken. *Hale.*

MOUTH §, mŏŭth. 467. *n. s.* [muð, Sax.] The aperture in the head of any animal at which the food is received. *Gen.* viii. The opening; that at which any thing enters; the entrance. *Bacon.* The instrument of speaking. *Gen.* xxiv. A speaker; a rhetorician; the principal orator. [In burlesque language.] *Addison.* Cry; voice. *Shak.* Distortion of the mouth; wry face: in this sense, is said to *make mouths*. *Isa.* lvii.—*Down in the mouth.* Dejected; clouded in the countenance. *L'Estrange.*

*To* MOUTH, mŏŭTH. 467. *v. n.* To speak big; to speak in a strong and loud voice; to vociferate. *Shakspeare.*

*To* MOUTH, mŏŭTH. *v. a.* To utter with a voice affectedly big. *Shak.* To chew; to eat. *Tusser.* To seize in the mouth. *Shak.* To form by the mouth. *Brown.* To insult; to attack with reproachful language. *Blair.*

MO'UTHED, mŏŭTHd. 359. *a.* Furnished with a mouth. *Pope.* [In composition.] Foul-*mouthed* or contumelious; hard-*mouthed*, mealy-*mouthed*, &c.

MOUTH-FRIEND, mŏŭth'-frĕnd. *n. s.* One who professes friendship without intending it. *Shak.*

MO'UTHFUL, mŏŭth'-fŭl. *n. s.* What the mouth contains at once. Any proverbially small quantity. *Dryden.*

MOUTH-HONOUR, mŏŭth'-ŏn-nŭr. *n. s.* Civility outwardly expressed without sincerity. *Shakspeare.*

MO'UTHLESS, mŏŭth'-lĕs. *a.* Being without a mouth.

MO'UTHPIECE*, mŏŭth'-pēese. *n. s.* The little piece of a trumpet, or other wind instrument, to which the mouth is applied. One who delivers the sentiments of others associated in the same design.

MO'VABLE, mōōv'-â-bl. 405. *a.* [Some write this word *moveable*, and its derivatives *moveableness*, *moveably*; but the *e* is now usually omitted. *Todd.*] Capable of being moved; not fixed; portable. *Hooker.* Changing the time of the year. *Holder.*

MO'VABLES, mōōv'-â-blz. 405. *n. s.* [*meubles*, Fr.] Goods; furniture; distinguished from real or immovable possessions; as, lands or houses. *Shakspeare.*

MO'VABLENESS, mōōv'-â-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Mobility; possibility to be moved. *Hakewill.*

MO'VABLY, mōōv'-â-blē. *ad.* So as it may be moved. *Grew.*

*To* MOVE §, mōōv. 164. *v. a.* [*moveo*, Lat.] To put out of one place into another; to put in motion. *Psalm* lxviii. To give an impulse to. *Milton.* To propose; to recommend. *Bp. Bramhall.* To persuade; to prevail on. *South.* To affect; to touch pathetically; to stir passion. *Dryden.* To make angry. *Shak.* To put into commotion. *Ruth*, i. To incite. *Milton.* To conduct regularly in motion. *Milton.*

*To* MOVE, mōōv. 65. *v. n.* To be in a state of changing place. *Milton.* To have a particular direction of passage. *Milton.* To go from one place to another. *Locke.* To have vital action. *Acts*, xvii. To walk; to bear the body. *Dryden.* To march as an army. *Milton.* To go forward. *Dryden.* To change the posture of the body in ceremony. *Esth.* v.

MOVE, mōōv. *n. s.* The act of moving, commonly used at chess. *Cowley.*

MO'VELESS, mōōv'-lĕs. *a.* Unmoved; not to be put out of the place. *Boyle.*

MO'VEMENT, mōōv'-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*mouvement*, Fr.] Manner of moving. *Pope.* Motion. *Pope.*

MO'VENT, mō'-vĕnt. *a.* [*movens*, Lat.] Moving. *Grew.*

MO'VENT, mō'-vĕnt. [mōō'-vĕnt, *Perry.*] *n. s.* That which moves another. *Glanville.*

MO'VER, mōō'-vŭr. 98. *n. s.* The person or thing that gives motion. *Shak.* Something that moves, or stands not still. *Waller.* A proposer. *Bacon.*

MO'VING*, mōō'-vĭng. *n. s.* Motive; impulse. *South.*

MO'VING, mōō'-vĭng. *participial a.* Pathetick, touching; adapted to affect the passions. *Blackmore*

—nò, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôil;—pôûnd;—*thin*, THis.

**MO'VINGLY**, môô'-vîng-lè. *ad.* Pathetically; in such a manner as to seize the passions. *Hooker.*

**MO'VINGNESS***, môô'-vîng-nês. *n. s.* Power to affect the passions. *Boyle.*

**MOW** §, môû. 323. *n. s.* [mope, Sax.] A heap of corn or hay; when laid up in a house, said to be in *mow;* when heaped together in a field, in *rick. Tusser.*

*To* **MOW**, môû. *v. n.* To put in a mow.

*To* **MOW** §, mô. 324. *v. a.* preter. *mowed*, part. *mown.* [mapan, Sax.] To cut with a sithe. *Spenser.* To cut down with speed and violence. *Shakspeare.*

*To* **MOW**, mô. *v. n.* To gather the harvest. *Waller.*

**MOW** §, môû. 323. *n. s.* [probably corrupted from *mouth: moue*, Fr.] Wry mouth; distorted face. *Psalm* xxxv. 15. *Common Prayer. Ob. J.*

*To* **MOW**, môû. *v. n.* To make mouths; to distort the face. *Shakspeare.*

*To* **MO'WBURN**, môû'-bûrn. *v. n.* To ferment and heat in the mow for want of being dry. *Mortimer.*

**MOWE***, **MOWEN***, **MOUN***, } *v. n.* and *aux.* pret. *mought.* To be able. *Wicliffe.* Must. *Wicliffe.* May. *Chaucer.*

**MO'WER**, mô'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* [from *mow.*] One who cuts with a sithe. *Tusser.*

**MO'WING***, mô'-îng. *n. s.* The act of cutting with a sithe. *Amos*, vii. Grimace; mockery. *Ascham.* Ability. *Chaucer.*

**MO'XA**, môk'-sâ. 92. *n. s.* An Indian moss, used in the cure of the gout, by burning it on the part aggrieved. *Temple.*

**MOYLE**, môil. 329. *n. s.* A mule. *Carew.*

**MUCH** §, mûtsh. 352. *a.* [*mucho*, Span.] Large in quantity; long in time. *Deut.* xxiv. Many in number. *Shakspeare.*

**MUCH**, mûtsh. 352. *ad.* In a great degree; by far. *Gen.* xxvi. To a certain degree. *St. Mark*, vii. To a great degree. *Milton.* Often, or long. *Dryden.* Nearly. *Temple.*

**MUCH**, mûtsh. *n. s.* A great deal; multitude in number; abundance in quantity. *Numbers*, xvi. More than enough; a heavy service or burthen. *Milton.* Any assignable quantity or degree. *Exodus*, xiv. An uncommon thing; something strange. *Bacon.* —*To make much of.* To treat with regard; to fondle; to pamper. *Sidney.*

**MUCH** *at one*, mûtsh-ât-wûn'. Nearly of equal value; of equal influence. *Dryden.*

**MUCH** is often used in a kind of composition with participles both active and passive: as, *much-loved, much-enduring.*

**MU'CHEL**, mûtsh'-êl. *a.* [mỳcel, Sax.] Much. *Spenser.*

**MU'CHNESS***, mûtsh'-nês. *n. s.* Quantity. *Whately.*

**MU'CHWHAT**, mûtsh'-hwôt. *ad.* Nearly. *Glanville.*

**MU'CID** §, mû'-sîd. *a.* [*mucidus*, Lat.] Slimy; musty.

**MU'CIDNESS**, mû'-sîd-nês. *n. s.* Sliminess; mustiness. *Ainsworth.*

**MU'CILAGE** §, mû'-sè-lâdje. 90. *n. s.* [Fr.] A slimy or viscous mass; a body with moisture sufficient to hold it together. *Bacon.*

**MUCILA'GINOUS**, mû-sè-lâd'-jîn-ûs. *a.* Slimy; viscous; soft, with some degree of tenacity. *Ray.*

**MUCILA'GINOUSNESS**, mû-sè-lâd'-jîn-ûs-nês. *n. s.* Sliminess; viscosity.

**MUCK** §, mûk. *n. s.* [meox, Sax.; *mock*, Su. Goth.] Dung for manure of grounds. *Tusser.* Simply, a heap. *Spenser.*—*To run a muck*, signifies to run madly, and attack all that we meet. [*a-mocca*, or *a-muck*, Malay.] *Dryden.*

*To* **MUCK**, mûk. *v. a.* To manure with muck; to dung. *Tusser.*

**MU'CKENDER**, mûk'-ên-dûr. *n. s.* [*mocadero*, Span.] A handkerchief. *B. Jonson.*

*To* **MU'CKER**, mûk'-ûr. *v. a.* [from *muck*, a heap.] To hoard up; to get or save meanly. *Chaucer.*

**MU'CKERER**, mûk'-ûr-ûr. *n. s.* One that muckers; a miser; a niggard. *Chaucer.*

**MU'CKHEAP***, mûk'-hêêp. *n. s.* A dunghill. *Favour.*

**MU'CKHILL**, mûk'-hîl. 406. *n. s.* A dunghill. *Burton.*

**MU'CKMIDDEN***, mûk'-mîd-dn. *n. s.* [*muck* and *midden.*] A dunghill.

**MU'CKINESS**, mûk'-kè-nês. *n. s.* Nastiness; filth.

**MU'CKLE**, mûk'-kl. 403. *a.* [mỳcel, Sax.] Much.

**MU'CKSWEAT**, mûk'-swêt. *n. s.* Profuse sweat.

**MU'CKWORM**, mûk'-wûrm. *n. s.* A worm that lives in dung. A miser; a curmudgeon. *Swift.*

**MU'CKY**, mûk'-kè. *a.* Nasty; filthy. *Spenser.*

**MU'COUS**, mû'-kûs. 314. *a.* [*mucosus*, Lat.] Slimy; viscous. *Brown.*

**MU'COUSNESS**, mû'-kûs-nês. *n. s.* Slime; viscosity.

***MU'CRO***, mû'-krô. *n. s.* [Lat.] A point. *Brown.*

**MU'CRONATED**, mû'-krô-nà-têd. *a.* Narrowed to a sharp point. *Woodward.*

**MU'CULENT**, mû'-kû-lênt. *a.* [*mucus*, Lat.] Viscous; slimy. *Dict.*

☞ The vowel *u*, in the first syllable of this and similar words, forms a remarkable exception to the shortening power of the antepenultimate and secondary accent Any other vowel but *u*, unless followed by a diphthong, would have been short. This arises from no regard to the Latin quantity in the word *muculentus;* for the *u* in *culinary* and *mutilate*, &c., is long in English, though short in the Latin *culinarius, mutilo*, &c. So that the long *u* in this, and similar words, is an idiom of our own pronunciation. 508, 511, 530. *W.*

***MU'CUS***, mû'-kûs. *n. s.* [Lat.] It is more properly used for that which flows into the nostrils; but it is also used for any slimy liquor separated by the mucilaginous glands. *Quincy.*

**MUD** §, mûd. *n. s.* [*modd*, Su. Goth.] The slime and uliginous matter at the bottom of still water. *Bacon.*

*To* **MUD**, mûd. *v. a.* To bury in the slime or mud *Shak.* To make turbid; to pollute with dirt; to dash with dirt. *Glanville.*

**MU'DDILY**, mûd'-dè-lè. *ad.* Turbidly; with foul mixture. *Dryden.*

**MU'DDINESS**, mûd'-dè-nês. *n. s.* Turbidness; foulness caused by mud or sediment. *Addison.*

*To* **MU'DDLE**, mûd'-dl. 405. *v. a.* To make turbid; to foul. *Prior.* To make half drunk; to cloud or stupify. *Arbuthnot.*

*To* **MU'DDLE***, mûd'-dl. *v. n.* To contract filth; to be in a dirty or confused state. *Swift.*

**MU'DDLE***, mûd'-dl. *n. s.* A confused or turbid state.

**MU'DDY**, mûd'-dè. *a.* Turbid; foul with mud. *Shak.* Impure; dark; gross. *Bacon.* Soiled with mud. *Dryden.* Dark; not bright. *Swift.* Cloudy in mind; dull. *Shakspeare.*

*To* **MU'DDY**, mûd'-dè. *v. a.* To make muddy; to cloud; to disturb. *Grew.*

**MUDDY-HEADED***, mûd'-dè-hêd'-êd. *a.* Having a cloudy understanding. *Fuller.*

**MU'DSUCKER**, mûd'-sûk-kûr. *n. s.* A sea fowl. *Derham.*

**MU'DWALL**, mûd'-wâll. *n. s.* A wall built without mortar, by throwing up mud, and suffering it to dry. *South.* A bird so called. *Ainsworth.*

**MU'DWALLED**, mûd'-wâlld. 339. *a.* Having a mudwall. *Prior.*

*To* **MUE**, mû. *v. a.* [*muer*, Fr.] To moult; to change feathers; to change. *Quarles.* [*muhen*, Germ.] To low as a cow; usually pronounced *moo.*

**MUFF**, mûf. *n. s.* [*muff*, Swed.] A soft cover for the hands in winter. *Cleaveland.*

**MU'FFIN***, mûf'-fîn. *n. s.* A kind of light cake.

*To* **MU'FFLE** §, mûf'-fl. 405 *v. a.* [*muffle*, old Fr.] To conceal part or the whole of the face. *Shak.* To wrap; to cover. *Young.* To conceal; to involve; to wrap up. *Bacon.*

*To* **MU'FFLE**, mûf'-fl. *v. n.* [*maffelen, moffelen*, Dutch.] To speak inwardly; to speak without clear and distinct articulation. *Holder.*

**MU'FFLER**, mûf'-fl-ûr. *n. s.* A cover for the face. *Shak.* A part of a woman's dress, by which the face was covered. *Shakspeare.*

**MU'FTI**, mûf'-tè. *n. s.* [a Turkish word.] The high priest of the Mahometans. *Featley.*

**MUG** §, mûg. *n. s.* A cup to drink in. *Gay.*

**MU'GGARD***, mûg'-gûrd. *a.* Sullen; displeased.

MU'GGY, mŭg'-gè. } 383. *a.* [corrupted from
MU'GGISH, mŭg'-gĭsh } *mucky*, for *damp*.] Moist; damp; mouldy. *Mortimer.* Thick; close; misty. [from *moky*.]

MUGGLETO'NIAN*, mŭg-gl-tō'-nè-ăn. *n. s.* One of a sect of enthusiasts formed about the year 1657 by Lodowick Muggleton, a journeyman tailor, who set up for a prophet. *Grey.*

MU'GHOUSE, mŭg'-hŏŭse. *n. s.* An alehouse; a low house of entertainment. *Tatler.*

MU'GIL*, mū'-jĭl. *n. s.* [*mugil*, Lat.] A name for the mullet. *Sir T. Brown.*

MU'GIENT, mū'-jè-ĕnt. *a.* [*mugiens*, Lat.] Bellowing. *Brown.*

MU'GWORT, mŭg'-wûrt. *n. s.* [muȝpẏꝑt, Sax.] A plant. *Miller.*

*MULA'TTO*, mū-lă'-tō. *n. s.* [*mulata*, Span.] One begot between a white and a black, as a mule between different species of animals. *Bp. Taylor.*

MU'LBERRY, mŭl'-bĕr-rè. } *n. s.* [mop-
MU'LBERRY *Tree*, mŭl'-bĕr-rè-trèe. } berıȝ, Sax.] A tree. *Miller.* The fruit of the tree. *Shakspeare.*

MULCH*, mŭlsh. *n. s.* Rotten or crumbled dung. See MULL. *Adelphi Transactions.*

MULCT §, mŭlkt. *n. s.* [*mulcta*, Lat.] A fine; a penalty: used commonly of pecuniary penalty. *Chapman.*

*To* MULCT, mŭlkt. *v. a.* To punish with fine or forfeiture. *Bacon.*

MU'LCTUARY*, mŭlk'-tshŭ-ă-rè. *a.* Punishing with fine or forfeiture. *Overbury.*

MULE §, mūle. *n. s.* [mul, Sax.; *mula*, Lat.] An animal generated between a he-ass and a mare, or sometimes between a horse and a she-ass. *Shak.*

MULETE'ER, mū'-lĕt-tèèr'. *n. s.* [*muletier*, Fr.] Mule-driver; horse-boy. *Mxundrel.*

MULIE'BRITY, mū-lè-ĕb'-brè-tè. *n. s.* [*muliebris*, Lat.] Womanhood; the contrary to virility. *Soliman and Perseda.*

MU'LISH*, mū'-lĭsh. *a.* Like a mule; obstinate as a mule. *Cowper.*

MULL*, mŭl. *n. s.* [*mull*, Su. Goth.] Dust; rubbish. *Gower.*

*To* MULL, mŭl. *v. a.* [*mollitus*, Lat.] To soften and dispirit, as wine is when burnt and sweetened. *Shak.* To heat any liquor, and sweeten and spice it. *Gay.*

MULLE'IN, mŭl'-lĭn. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

MU'LLER, mŭl'-lûr. 88. *n. s.* [*moulcur*, Fr.] A stone held in the hand with which any powder is ground upon a horizontal stone, often called improperly *mullet. Peacham.*

MU'LLET, mŭl'-lĭt. 99. *n. s.* [*mulet*, Fr.] A sea-fish. *Ray.*

MU'LLIGRUBS, mŭl'-lè-grŭbz. *n. s.* Twisting of the guts; sometimes sullenness. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

MU'LLION*, mŭl'-yŭn. *n. s.* [*moulure*, Fr.] A division in a window-frame; a bar; a munnion, or munion.

*To* MU'LLION*, mŭl'-yŭn. *v. a.* To shape into divisions in a window. *Stukeley.*

MU'LLOCK, mŭl'-lŭk. *n. s.* Rubbish. See MULL. *Chaucer.*

MULSE, mŭlse. *n. s.* [*mulsum*, Lat.] Wine boiled and mingled with honey. *Dict.*

MULTA'NGULAR §, mŭlt-ăng'-gŭ-lăr. *a.* [*multus* and *angulus*, Lat.] Many cornered; having many corners; polygonal. *Evelyn.*

MULTA'NGULARLY, mŭlt-ăng'-gŭ-lăr-lè. *ad.* Polygonally; with many corners. *Grew.*

MULTA'NGULARNESS, mŭlt-ăng'-gŭ-lăr-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being polygonal.

MULTICA'PSULAR, mŭl-tè-kăp'-shŭ-lăr. 452. *a.* [*multus* and *capsula*, Lat.] Divided into many partitions or cells. *Dict.*

MULTICA'VOUS, mŭl-tè-kā'-vŭs. *a.* [*multus* and *cavus*, Lat.] Full of holes. *Dict.*

MULTIFA'RIOUS §, mŭl-tè-fā'-rè-ŭs. *a.* [*multifarius*, Lat.] Having great multiplicity; having different respects; having great diversity in itself. *More.*

MULTIFA'RIOUSLY, mŭl-tè-fā'-rè-ŭs-lè. *ad.* With multiplicity; with great variety of modes or relations. *Bentley.*

MULTIFA'RIOUSNESS, mŭl-tè-fā'-rè-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Multiplied diversity. *Norris.*

MULTI'FIDOUS, mŭl-tĭf'-è-dŭs. *a.* [*multifidus*, Lat.] Having many partitions; cleft into many branches. *Brown.*

MU'LTIFORM §, mŭl'-tè-fôrm. *a.* [*multiformis*, Lat.] Having various shapes or appearances. *Milton*

MULTIFO'RMITY, mŭl-tè-fôr'-mè-tè. *n. s.* [*multiformis*, Lat.] Diversity of shapes or appearances subsisting in the same thing. *Purchas.*

MULTILA'TERAL, mŭl-tè-lă'-tĕr-ăl. *a.* [*multus* and *lateralis*, Lat.] Having many sides. *Reid.*

MULTILI'NEAL*, mŭl-tè-lĭn'-è-ăl. *a.* [*multus* and *linea*, Lat.] Having many lines. *Stevens.*

MULTILO'QUOUS, mŭl-tĭl'-lō-kwŭs. 518. *a.* [*multiloquus*, Lat.] Very talkative. *Dict.*

MULTINO'MIAL*, mŭl-tè-nō'-mè-ăl. } *a.*
MULTINO'MINAL, mŭl-tè-nŏm'-mè-năl. }
MULTINO'MINOUS*, mŭl-tè-nŏm'-mè-nŭs. }
[*multus* and *nomen*, Lat.] Having many names. *Donne.*

MULTI'PAROUS, mŭl-tĭp'-pă-rŭs. 518. *a.* [*multiparus*, Lat.] Bringing many at a birth. *Brown.*

MU'LTIPEDE, mŭl'-tè-pĕd. [See MILLEPEDES.] *n. s.* [*multipeda*, Lat.] An insect with many feet. *Bailey.*

MU'LTIPLE §, mŭl'-tè-pl. 405. *a.* [*multiplex*, Lat.] A term in arithmetick, when one number contains another several times: as, nine is the *multiple* of three, containing it three times.

MULTIPLI'ABLE, mŭl'-tè-plī-ă-bl. *a.* Capable to be multiplied.

MULTIPLI'ABLENESS, mŭl'-tè-plī-ă-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Capacity of being multiplied.

MU'LTIPLICABLE, mŭl'-tè-plè-kă-bl. *a.* Capable of being arithmetically multiplied.

MU'LTIPLICAND, mŭl-tè-plè-kănd'. *n. s.* The number to be multiplied in arithmetick. *Cocker.*

MU'LTIPLICATE, mŭl-tĭp'-plè-kăte. 91. *a.* Consisting of more than one. *Derham.*

MULTIPLICA'TION, mŭl-tè-plè-kā'-shŭn. *n. s* [Fr.; *multiplicatio*, Lat.] The act of multiplying or increasing any number by addition or production of more of the same kind. *Brown.* [In arithmetick.] The increasing of any one number by another, so often as there are units in that number, by which the one is increased. *Cocker.*

MULTIPLICA'TOR, mŭl-tè-plè-kā'-tûr. 166. *n. s.* The number by which another number is multiplied.

MULTIPLI'CIOUS, mŭl-tè-plĭsh'-ŭs. *a.* Manifold. *Brown. Ob. J.*

MULTIPLI'CITY, mŭl-tè-plĭs'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*multiplicité*, Fr.] More than one of the same kind. *South* State of being many. *Dryden.*

MU'LTIPLIER, mŭl'-tè-plī-ŭr. *n. s.* One who multiplies or increases the number of any thing. *Decay of Chr. Piety.* The multiplicator in arithmetick. *Bacon.*

*To* MU'LTIPLY §, mŭl'-tè-plī. *v. a.* [*multiplier*, Fr.; *multiplico*, Lat.] To increase in number; to make more by generation, accumulation, or addition. *Job*, xxxiv. To perform the process of arithmetical multiplication. *Brown.*

*To* MU'LTIPLY, mŭl'-tè-plī. *v. n.* To grow in number. *Wisdom*, iv. To increase themselves. *Shak.*

MULTI'POTENT, mŭl-tĭp'-pō-tĕnt. *a.* [*multus* and *potens*, Lat.] Having manifold power. *Shakspeare.*

MULTIPRE'SENCE, mŭl-tè-prĕz'-ĕnse. [See OMNIPRESENCE.] *n. s.* [*multus* and *præsentia*, Lat.] The power or act of being present in more p aces than one at the same time. *Bp. Hall.*

MULTI'SCIOUS, mŭl-tĭsh'-ŭs. *a.* [*multiscius*, Lat.] Having variety of knowledge.

MULTISILI'QUOUS, mŭl-tè-sĭl'-lè-kwŭs. *a.* [*multus* and *siliqua*, Lat.] The same with *corniculate*; used of plants, whose seed is contained in many distinct seed-vessels. *Bailey.*

MULTI'SONOUS, mŭl-tĭs'-ō-nŭs. *a.* [*multisonus*, Lat.] Having many sounds. *Dict.*

MULTISY'LLABLE*, mŭl-tè-sĭl'-lă-bl. *n. s.* [*mu*

*tus*, Lat. and *syllable*.] A polysyllable; a word of many syllables. *Instruct. for Oratory.*

MU/LTITUDE §, mŭl'-tè-tûde. 463. *n. s.* [Fr.; *multitudo*, Lat.] The state of being many; the state of being more than one. Number collective; a sum of many. *Hale.* A great number, loosely and indefinitely. *Watts.* A crowd or throng; the vulgar. *Addison.*

MULTITU'DINOUS, mŭl-tè-tû'-dè-nŭs. *a.* Having the appearance of a multitude. *Shak.* Manifold. *Shak.* Belonging to a multitude. *B. Jonson.*

MULTI/VAGANT, mŭl-tĭv'-vâ-gânt. } *a.* [*multiva-*
MULTI/VAGOUS, mŭl-tĭv'-vâ-gŭs. } *gus*, Lat.] That wanders or strays much abroad. *Dict.*

MULTI/VIOUS, mŭl-tĭv'-vè-ŭs. *a.* [*multus* and *via*, Lat.] Having many ways; manifold. *Dict.*

MULTO'CULAR, mŭlt-ŏk'-kù-lâr. *a.* [*multus* and *oculus*, Lat.] Having more eyes than two. *Derham.*

MU/LTURE*, mŭl'-tshûre. *n. s.* [*moulture*, Fr.] A grist, or grinding; the corn ground; also the toll, or fee, that is due for grinding. *Cotgrave.*

MUM §, mŭm. *interject.* A word denoting prohibition to speak, or resolution not to speak: silence! hush! *Spenser.*

MUM*, mŭm. *a.* Silent. *Shakspeare.*

*To* MUM*. See *To* MUMM.

MUM, mŭm. *n. s.* [*mumme*, Germ.] Ale brewed with wheat. *Mortimer.*

MUM-BUDGET*, mŭm'-bŭd'-jĭt. *interj.* [*mum* and *budget*.] An expression denoting secrecy as well as silence; used in a contemptuous or ludicrous manner. *Fulke.*

MUM-CHANCE*, mŭm'-tshânse. *n. s.* Silence. *Huloet.* A game of hazard with dice. *Cavendish.* A fool, dropped as it were by chance, or by the fairies; one who is for the most part stupid and silent, rarely speaking to the purpose. [from *mome*, a fool.] *Grose.*

*To* MU'MBLE §, mŭm'-bl. 405. *v. n.* [*mommelen*, Teut.] To speak inwardly; to grumble; to mutter; to speak with imperfect sound. *Spenser.* To chew; to bite softly. *Dryden.*

*To* MU'MBLE, mŭm'-bl. *v. a.* To utter with a low, inarticulate voice. *Fulke.* To mouth gently. *Pope.* To slubber over; to suppress; to utter imperfectly. *Dryden.*

MUMBLE-NEWS*, mŭm'-bl-nûze. *n. s.* A kind of tale-bearer; one who privately reports news. *Shakspeare.*

MU'MBLER, mŭm'-bl-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One that speaks inarticulately; a mutterer. *Bale.*

MU'MBLINGLY, mŭm'-bl-ĭng-lè. *ad.* With inarticulate utterance.

*To* MUMM, mŭm. *v. a.* [*mumme*, Dan.] To mask; to frolick in disguise. *Spenser.*

MU'MMER, mŭm'-mûr. 98. *n. s.* A masker; one who performs frolicks in a personated dress. Originally, one who gesticulated, without speaking. *Shak.*

MU'MMERY, mŭm'-mûr-rè. 557. *n. s.* [*momerie*, Fr.] Masking; frolick in masks; foolery. *Wotton.*

*To* MU'MMIFY*, mŭm'-mè-fi. *v. a.* [*mummy*, and *fio*, Lat.] To preserve as a mummy; to make a mummy of. *J. Hall.*

MU'MMY §, mŭm'-mè. *n. s.* [*mumie*, Fr.; *mumia*, Lat.] A dead body preserved by the Egyptian art of embalming. *Bacon.* The liquor which distils from mummies; any gum. *Shak.* Among gardeners: a sort of wax used in the planting and grafting of trees. *Chambers.*—*To beat to a mummy.* To beat soundly. *Ainsworth.*

*To* MUMP §, mŭmp. *v. a.* [*mompelen*, Teut.] To nibble; to bite quick; to chew with a continued motion. *Otway.* To talk low and quick. In cant language: to beg. *Ainsworth.* To deceive; to chouse. *Wycherley.*

MU'MPER, mŭmp'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* A beggar.

*To* MUMP*, mŭmp. *v. n.* To chatter; to make mouths; to grin like an ape. *Marston.* To implore notice by making a face of distress; to beg with a false pretence. *Burke.*

MU'MPING*, mŭmp'-ĭng. *n. s.* Foolish tricks; acts of mockery. *Sherwood.* Begging tricks. *Bentley.*

MUMPS, mŭmps. *n. s.* [*mompelen*, Dutch.] Sullenness; silent anger. A swelling of the glands about the throat and the jaws. *White.*

MUN*. Must. See MOWE.

*To* MUNCH §, mŭnsh. 352. *v. a.* [*manger*, Fr.] To chew by great mouthfuls. See *To* MOUNCH. *Shak.*

*To* MUNCH, mŭnsh. *v. n.* To chew eagerly by great mouthfuls. *Dryden.*

MU'NCHER, mŭnsh'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One that munches.

MUND, mŭnd. *n. s.* *Mund* is peace, from which our lawyers call a breach of the peace, *mundbrech*: so *Eadmund* is *happy peace*; *Æthelmund*, *noble peace*, &c. *Gibson.*

MU'NDANE §, mŭn'-dâne. *a.* [*mundanus*, Lat.] Belonging to the world. *Skelton.*

MUNDA'NITY*, mŭn-dân'-è-tè. *n. s.* Secularity; attention to the things of the world. *W. Mountague. Ob. T.*

MUNDA'TION, mŭn-dâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*mundus*, Lat.] The act of cleansing.

MU'NDATORY, mŭn'-dâ-tŭr-rè. 512. [See DOMESTICK.] *a.* Having the power to cleanse.

MU'NDICK, mŭn'-dĭk. *n. s.* A kind of marcasite or semi-metal found in tin mines: so called from its cleanly, shining appearance. [*mundus*, Lat.] *Woodward.*

MUNDIFICA'TION, mŭn-dè-fè-kâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*mundus* and *facio*, Lat.] Cleansing any body, as from dross. *Quincy.*

MUNDI'FICATIVE, mŭn-dĭf'-fè-kâ-tĭv. [See JUSTIFICATIVE.] *a.* [*mundificatif*, Fr.] Cleansing; having the power to cleanse. *Brown.*

MUNDI'FICATIVE*, mŭn-dĭf'-fè-kâ-tĭv. *n. s.* A medicine to cleanse. *Wiseman.*

*To* MU'NDIFY §, mŭn'-dè-fi. 185. *v. a.* [*mundifier*, Fr.] To cleanse; to make clean. *Brown.*

MUNDI'VAGANT, mŭn-dĭv'-vâ-gânt. 518. *a.* [*mundivagus*, Lat.] Wandering through the world. *Dict.*

MUNDU'NGUS, mŭn-dŭng'-gŭs. *n. s.* Stinking tobacco. *Phillips.*

MU'NERARY, mù'-nêr-â-rè. 512. *a.* Having the nature of a gift.

*To* MU'NERATE §*, mù'-nêr-âte. *v. a.* [*munero*, Lat.] To reward. *Coles. Ob. T.*

MUNERA'TION*, mù'-nêr-â'-shŭn. *n. s.* Gift; reward. *Lemon. Ob. T.*

MUNG-CORN*, mŭng'-kôrn. *n. s.* Mixed corn. See MANGCORN.

MU'NGREL, mŭng'-grĭl. 99. *n. s.* See MONGREL. Any thing generated between different kinds; any thing partaking of the qualities of different causes or parents. *Shakspeare.*

MU'NGREL, mŭng'-grĭl. *a.* Generated between different natures; baseborn; degenerate. *Shakspeare.*

MUNI'CIPAL §, mù-nĭs'-sè-pâl. *a.* [Fr.; *municipalis*, Lat.] Belonging to a corporation. *Fulke.*

MUNICIPA'LITY*, mù-nè-sè-pâl'-è-tè. *n. s.* The people of a district in the division of republican France. *Burke.*

*To* MUNI'FICATE*, mù-nĭf'-fè-kâte. *v. a.* [*munifico*, Lat.] To enrich. *Cockeram. Ob. T.*

MUNI'FICENCE, mù-nĭf'-fè-sênse. *n. s.* [*munificentia*, Lat.] Liberality; the act of giving. *Addison.* Fortification or strength, from *munitiones facere. Spenser.*

MUNI'FICENT §, mù-nĭf'-fè-sênt. *a.* [*munificus*, Lat.] Liberal; generous. *Atterbury.*

MUNI'FICENTLY, mù-nĭf'-fè-sênt-lè. *ad.* Liberally; generously.

MU'NIMENT, mù'-nè-mênt. *n. s.* [*munimentum*, Lat.] Fortification; strong hold. Support; defence. *Shak.* Record; writing upon which claims and rights are founded; evidences; charters *Warton.*

*To* MUNI'TE §, mù-nîte'. *v. a.* [*munio*, Lat.] To fortify; to strengthen. *Bacon. Ob. J.*

MUNI'TION, mù-nĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *munitio*, Lat.] Fortification; strong hold. *Isaiah*, xxix. Ammunition; materials for war. *Fairfax.*

MU'NITY*, mù'-nè-tè. *n. s.* Security; freedom *W. Mountague. Ob. T.*

MU'NNION, mŭn'-yŭn. 113. *n. s.* See MULLION. *Moxon.*

MUNS*, mŭnz. *n. s.* [*mund*, Germ. and Dan.] A term for the mouth and chops. *Ray.*

MU'RAGE, mū'-rĭdje. 90. *n. s.* [*murus*, Lat.] Money paid to keep walls in repair.

MU'RAL, mū'-răl. 177. *a.* [*muralis*, Lat.] Pertaining to a wall. *Milton.*

MU'RDER §, mŭr'-dŭr. 98. *n. s.* [morðor, Sax.] The act of killing a man unlawfully. *Shakspeare.*

*To* MU'RDER, mŭr'-dŭr. *v. a.* To kill a man unlawfully. *Dryden.* To destroy; to put an end to. *Shakspeare.*

MU'RDER, mŭr'-dŭr. *interj.* An outcry when life is in danger. *Shakspeare.*

MU'RDERER, mŭr'-dŭr-ŭr. 557. *n. s.* One who has shed human blood unlawfully; one who has killed a man criminally. *Sidney.* A small piece of ordnance, in ships of war; called also a murdering-piece. *Smith's Sea Grammar.*

MU'RDERESS, mŭr'-dŭr-ĕs. *n. s.* A woman that commits murder. *Donne.*

MURDERING-PIECE*, mŭr'-dŭr-ĭng-pèse. *n. s.* A small piece of ordnance. *Shakspeare.*

MU'RDERMENT, mŭr'-dŭr-mĕnt. *n. s.* The act of killing unlawfully. *Fairfax. Ob. J.*

MU'RDEROUS, mŭr'-dŭr-ŭs. 555. *a.* Bloody; guilty of murder; addicted to blood. *Milton.*

MU'RDEROUSLY*, mŭr'-dŭr-ŭs-lè. *ad.* In a bloody or a cruel manner. *Sherwood.*

MURE §, mūre. *n. s.* [*mur*, Fr.; *murus*, Lat.] A wall. *Henwood. Ob. J.*

*To* MURE, mūre. *v. a.* To enclose in walls. *Bp. Hall.*

MU'RENGER, mŭ'-rĕn-jŭr. 177. *n. s.* An overseer of a wall. *Ainsworth.*

☞ This word is often improperly pronounced with the *u* short, as if written *murrenger*. *W.*

MU'RIATED*, mū'-rè-ā-tĕd. *a.* [*muria*, Lat.] Put in brine. *Evelyn.*

MURIA'TICK, mū-rè-ăt'-tĭk. *a.* Partaking of the taste or nature of brine, from *muria*, brine or pickle. *Quincy.*

MURK § mŭrk. *n. s.* [*morck*, Dan.] Darkness; want of light. *Shakspeare.*

MURK, mŭrk. *n. s.* Husks of fruit. *Ainsworth.*

MU'RKY, mŭr'-kè. *a.* Dark; cloudy; wanting light. *Shakspeare.*

MU'RMUR §, mŭr'-mŭr. *n. s.* [Lat.] A low, shrill noise. *Bacon.* A complaint half suppressed. *Dryden.*

*To* MU'RMUR, mŭr'-mŭr. *v. n.* [*murmuro*, Lat.] To give a low, shrill sound. *Shak.* To grumble; to utter secret and sullen discontent. *Dryden.*

MU'RMURER, mŭr'-mŭr-rŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who repines; a grumbler; a repiner. *Shakspeare.*

MU'RMURING*, mŭr'-mŭr-ĭng. *n. s.* A low sound; a continued murmur; a confused noise. *Spenser.* Complaint half suppressed. *Phil.* ii.

MU'RMURINGLY*, mŭr'-mŭr-ĭng-lè. *ad.* With a low sound; mutteringly. *Sherwood.*

MU'RMUROUS*, mŭr-mŭr-ŭs. *a.* Exciting murmur. *Pope.*

MU'RNIVAL, mŭr'-nè-văl. *n. s.* [*mornifle*, Fr.] Four cards of a sort. *Skinner.*

MURR*, mŭr. *n. s.* A catarrh. *Goscoigne. Ob. T.*

MU'RRAIN §, mŭr'-rĭn. 208. *n. s.* [*marrane*, old Fr.] The plague in cattle. *Sidney.*

MU'RRAIN, mŭr'-rĭn. *a.* Infected with the murrain. *Shakspeare.*

MURRE, mŭr. *n. s.* A kind of bird. *Carew.*

MU'RREY, mŭr'-rè. 270. *a.* [*morée*, Fr.] Darkly red. *Bacon.*

MU'RRION, mŭr'-rè-ŭn. 113. *n. s.* [often written *morion*.] A helmet; a casque; armour for the head. *King.*

MURTH *of Corn. n. s.* Plenty of grain. *Ainsworth.*

MUSA'RD*, mū-zărd'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A dreamer; one who is apt to be absent of mind. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

MUSCADEL, mŭs'-kă-dĕl. } *n. s.* [*muscat*,
MU'SCADINE, mŭs'-kă-dĭne. 149. § *muscadel*, Fr.] A kind of sweet grape, sweet wine, and sweet pear. *Shakspeare.*

MU'SCLE §, mŭs'-sl. 351, 405. *n. s.* [Fr.; *musculus*, Lat.] A bundle of thin and parallel plates of fleshy threads or fibres, enclosed by one common membrane. Muscles are the instruments of motion in the body. *Quincy.* A bivalve shell-fish. *Carew.*

MUSCO'SITY, mŭs-kŏs'-sè-tè. *n. s.* [*muscosus*, Lat.] Mossiness.

MU'SCULAR, mŭs'-kū-lăr. 88. *a.* [*musculus*, Lat.] Relating to muscles; performed by muscles. *Ar buthnot.*

MUSCULA'RITY, mŭs-kū-lăr'-rè-tè. *n. s.* The state of having muscles. *Grew.*

MU'SCULOUS, mŭs'-kū-lŭs. 314. *a.* Full of muscles; brawny. *Johnson.* Pertaining to a muscle. *More.*

MUSE, mūze. *n. s.* Deep thought; close attention; absence of mind; brown study. *Spenser.* The power of poetry. *Cowley.*

*To* MUSE §, mūze. *v. n.* [*muser*, Fr.] To ponder to think close; to study in silence. *Sidney.* To be absent of mind; to be attentive to something not present. *Shak.* To wonder; to be amazed *Shakspeare.*

MUSE †, mūze. *n. s.* One of the nine sister goddesses, who, in the heathen mythology, are supposed to preside over the liberal arts.

*To* MUSE*, mūze. *v. a.* To meditate; to think on. *Thomson.*

MU'SEFUL, mūze'-fŭl. *a.* Deep thinking; silently thoughtful. *Dryden.*

MU'SELESS*, mūze'-lĕs. *a.* Regardless of the power of poetry. *Milton.*

MU'SER, mū'-zŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who muses; one apt to be absent of mind.

MU'SET, mū'-zĕt. *n. s.* [In hunting.] The place through which the hare goes to relief. *Shakspeare.*

MUSE'UM, mū-zè'-ŭm. [See PYGMEAN.] *n. s.* [μουσεῖον.] A repository of learned curiosities. *Pegge.*

MU'SHROOM, mŭsh'-rōōm. *n. s.* [*muscheron*, Fr.] A plant: the champignon. *Miller* An upstart; a wretch risen from the dunghill. *Bacon.*

MU'SHROOMSTONE, mŭsh'-rōōm-stōne. *n. s.* A kind of fossil. *Woodward.*

MU'SICAL, mū'-zè-kăl. *a.* [Fr.] Harmonious; melodious; sweet sounding. *Spenser.* Belonging to musick. *Addison.*

MU'SICALLY, mū'-zè-kăl-lè. *ad.* Harmoniously; with sweet sound. *Addison.* In conformity to the rules of musick. *Howell.*

MU'SICALNESS, mū'-zè-kăl-nĕs. *n. s.* Harmony. *Dr. Warton.*

MUSI'CIAN, mū-zĭsh'-ŭn. 357. *n s.* [*musicien*, Fr.] One skilled in harmony; one who performs upon instruments of musick. *Shakspeare.*

MU'SICK §, mū'-zĭk. 400. *n. s.* [μουσικὴ; *musique*, Fr.] The science of harmonical sounds. *Shak.* Instrumental or vocal harmony. *Spenser.* Entertainments of instrumental harmony. *Law.*

MU'SING, mū'-zĭng. *n. s.* Meditation; contemplation. *Shakspeare.*

MUSK §, mŭsk. *n. s.* [*moscha*, Arab.] A substance of a dark blackish colour, with some tinge of a purplish or blood colour in it: its smell is highly perfumed, and too strong to be agreeable in any large quantity: it is the production of an animal of the size of a common goat, and is contained in a bag, situated in the lower part of the creature's belly. *Hill.*

*To* MUSK*, mŭsk. *v. a.* To perfume with musk. *Cotgrave.*

MUSK, mŭsk. *n. s.* [*musca*, Lat.] Grape hyacinth or grape flower.

MU'SKAPPLE, mŭsk'-ăp-pl. 405. *n. s.* A kind of apple. *Ainsworth.*

MU'SKCAT, mŭsk'-kăt. *n. s.* [*musk* and *cat*.] The animal from which musk is got.

MU'SKCHERRY, mŭsk'-tshĕr-rè. *n. s.* A sort of cherry. *Ainsworth.*

MU'SKET §, mŭs'-kĭt. 99. *n. s.* [*mousquet*, Fr.] A soldier's handgun. *Shak.* A male hawk of a small kind. *Dryden.*

—nó, mŏve, nŏr, nôt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*thin*, THis.

MUSKETE'ER, mŭs-kė-tēėr', *n. s.* A soldier whose weapon is his musket. *Howell.*

MUSKETO'ON, mŭs-kė-tōō'. *n. s.* [*mousqueton*, Fr.] A blunderbuss; a short gun of a large bore. *Dict.* One whose weapon is a musketoon. *Sir T. Herbert.*

MU'SKINESS, mŭs'-kė-nės. *n. s.* The scent of musk.

MUSKI'TTO*, MUSQUI'TTO*, } mŭs-kė'-tō. } *n. s.* [*musca*, Lat.] A stinging fly or gnat of the Indies. *Purchas.*

MUSKME'LON, mŭsk'-mėl-lŭn. *n. s.* A fragrant melon. *Bacon.*

MU'SKPEAR, mŭsk'-pāre. *n. s.* A fragrant pear.

MU'SKROSE, mŭsk'-rōze. *n. s.* A rose so called from its fragrance. *Bacon.*

MU'SKY, mŭs'-kė. *a.* Fragrant; sweet of scent. *Milton.*

MU'SLIN, mŭz'-lĭn. *n. s.* [*mousselin*, Fr.; from *Mosul*, the city whence *muslin* was sent into Europe.] A fine stuff made of cotton: an imitation of it is made in this country. *Tatler.*

MU'SROL, mŭz'-rŏle. *n. s.* [*muserole*, Fr.] The noseband of a horse's bridle. *Bailey.*

MUSS, mŭs. *n. s.* [*mousche*, Fr.] A scramble. *Shak.*

MU'SSEL*, mŭs'-sl. *n. s.* [*mussale*, Fr.] A shell fish.

MUSSITA'TION, mŭs-sė-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*mussito*, Lat.] Murmur; grumble. *Young.*

MU'SSULMAN §, mŭs'-sŭl-măn. 88. *n. s.* [Arab.] A Mahometan believer. *Sir T. Herbert.*

MU'SSULMANISH*, mŭs'-sŭl-măn-ĭsh. *a.* Mahometan. *Sir T. Herbert.*

MUST, mŭst. *verb imperf.* [*muëssen*, Teut.] To be obliged; to be by necessity. It is only used before a verb. *Must* is of all persons and tenses; and used of persons and things. *Gen.* xxiv.

MUST §, mŭst. *n. s.* [*mustum*, Lat.] New wine; new wort. *Wicliffe.*

*To* MUST §, mŭst. *v. a.* [*mwst*, Welsh.] To mould; to make mouldy. *Mortimer.*

*To* MUST, mŭst. *v. n.* To grow mouldy.

MUSTA'CHE, mŭs-stăshe'. } *n. s.* [*mostaccio*,
MUSTA'CHIO*, mŭs-stă'-shė-ō. § *mustaccio*, Ital. from the Greek *μύσταξ*.] A whisker; hair on the upper lip. *Shakspeare.*

MU'STARD, mŭs'-tŭrd. 88. *n. s.* [*mwstard*, Welsh; *moustard*, Fr.] A plant. *Miller.*

*To* MU'STER §, mŭs'-tŭr. 98. *v. a.* [*monsteren*, Dutch.] To bring together; to form into an army. *Spenser.*

*To* MU'STER, mŭs'-tŭr. *v. n.* To assemble in order to form an army. *Shakspeare.*

MU'STER, mŭs'-tŭr. *n. s.* A review of a body of forces. *B. Jonson.* A register of forces mustered. *Hooker.* A collection: as, a *muster* of peacocks. *Ainsworth.*—*To pass muster.* To be allowed. *South.*

MU'STERBOOK, mŭs'-tŭr-bŏŏk. *n. s.* A book in which the forces are registered. *Shakspeare.*

MU'STERMASTER, mŭs'-tŭr-mā-stŭr. *n. s.* One who superintends the muster to prevent frauds. *Knolles.*

MU'STER-ROLL, mŭs'-tŭr-rōle. *n. s.* A register of forces. *Pope.*

MU'STILY, mŭs'-tė-lė. *ad.* Mouldily.

MU'STINESS, mŭs'-tė-nės. *n. s.* Mould; damp foulness. *Evelyn.*

MU'STY, mŭs'-tė. *a.* Mouldy; spoiled with damp; moist and fetid. *Bacon.* Stale; spoiled with age. *Shak.* Vapid with fetidness. *Pope.* Dull; heavy; wanting activity; wanting practice in the occurrences of life. *Addison.*

MUTABI'LITY, mū-tă-bĭl'-lė-tė. *n. s.* [*mutabilité*, Fr.] Changeableness; not continuance in the same state. *Hooker.* Inconstancy; change of mind. *Shakspeare.*

MU'TABLE §, mū'-tă-bl. 405. *a.* [*mutabilis*, Lat.] Subject to change; alterable. *South.* Inconstant; unsettled. *Shakspeare.*

MU'TABLENESS, mū'-tă-bl-nės. *n. s.* Changeableness; uncertainty; instability. *Sherwood.*

MUTA'TION, mū-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.: *mutatio*, Lat.] Change; alteration. *Bacon.*

MUTE §, mūte. *a.* [*mut*, *muet*, old Fr.; *mutus*, Lat.] Silent; not vocal; not having the use of voice. *Dryden.* Having nothing to say. *Shakspeare.*

MUTE, mūte. *n. s.* One that has no power of speech. *Shak.* A letter which without a vowel can make no sound. *Holder.*

*To* MUTE §, mūte. *v. n.* [*mutir*, Fr.] To dung as birds. *Tob.* ii.

MUTE*, mūte. *n. s.* The dung of birds. *Hudibras.*

MU'TELY, mūte'-lė. *ad.* Silently; not vocally *Milton.*

MU'TENESS*, mūte'-nės. *n. s.* Silence; aversion to speak. *Milton.*

*To* MU'TILATE §, mū'-tė-lāte. *v. a.* [*mutiler*, Fr.; *mutilo*, Lat.] To deprive of some essential part *Brown.*

MU'TILATE*, mū'-tė-lāte. *a.* Deprived of some essential part. *Hammond.*

MUTILA'TION, mū-tė-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Deprivation of a limb, or any essential part. *Clarendon.*

MU'TILATOR*, mū'-tė-lā-tŭr. *n. s.* One that mangles, or deprives of some essential part. *Quarterly Review*, i.

MU'TINE §, mū'-tĭn. 140. *n. s.* [*mutin*, Fr.] A mutineer; a mover of insurrection. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

*To* MU'TINE*, mū'-tĭn. *v. n.* [*mutiner*, Fr.] To rise in mutiny. *Burton.*

MUTINE'ER, mū-tĭn-nēėr'. *n. s.* A mover of sedition; an opposer of lawful authority. *Bacon.*

MU'TING*, mū'-tĭng. *n. s.* The dung of birds. *More.*

MU'TINOUS, mū'-tĭn-nŭs. 314. *a.* Seditious; busy in insurrection; turbulent. *Shakspeare.*

MU'TINOUSLY, mū'-tĭn-nŭs-lė. *ad.* Seditiously, turbulently. *Sidney.*

MU'TINOUSNESS, mū'-tĭn-nŭs-nės. *n. s.* Seditiousness; turbulence.

*To* MU'TINY, mū'-tė-nė. *v. n.* [*mutiner*, Fr.] To rise against authority; to make insurrection; to move sedition. *South.*

MU'TINY, mū'-tė-nė. *n. s.* Insurrection; sedition. *Sidney.*

*To* MU'TTER §, mŭt'-tŭr. 98. *v. n.* [*mutire*, Lat.; *mutra*, Su. Goth.] To grumble; to murmur. *Isaiah*, viii.

*To* MU'TTER, mŭt'-tŭr. *v. a.* To utter with imperfect articulation; to grumble forth. *Shakspeare.*

MU'TTER, mŭt'-tŭr. *n. s.* Murmur; obscure utterance. *Milton.*

MU'TTERER, mŭt'-tŭr-ŭr. 555. *n. s.* Grumbler; murmurer. *Barrow.*

MU'TTERING*, mŭt'-tŭr-ĭng. *n. s.* Murmur; utterance of a low voice. *Fleetwood.*

MU'TTERINGLY, mŭt'-tŭr-ĭng-lė. *ad.* With a low voice; without distinct articulation.

MU'TTON §, mŭt'-t'n. *n. s.* [*mouton*, Fr.] The flesh of sheep dressed for food. *Swift.* A sheep. *Bacon.*

☞ The *o*, in this and similar terminations, is under the same predicament as *e*.—See *Principles*, Nos. 103, 170. *W.*

MU'TTONFIST, mŭt'-t'n-fĭst. *n. s.* [*mutton* and *fist*.] A hand large and red. *Dryden.*

MU'TUAL §, mū'-tshū-ăl. 463. *a.* [*mutuel*, Fr.] Reciprocal; each acting in return or correspondence to the other. *Shakspeare.*

MUTUA'LITY, mū-tshū-ăl'-lė-tė. *n. s.* Reciprocation. *Shakspeare.*

MU'TUALLY, mū'-tshū-ăl-lė. *ad.* Reciprocally; in return. *Holder.*

MUTUA'TION §*, mū-tshū-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*mutuatio*, Lat.] The act of borrowing. *Bp. Hall.*

MUTUATI'TIOUS*, mū-tshū-ă-tĭsh-ŭs. *a.* Borrowed; taken from some other. *More.*

MUX*, mŭks. *n. s.* [a corruption of *muck*.] Dirt. *Grose*

MU'XY*, mŭk'-sė. *a.* Dirty; gloomy. *Lemon.*

MU'ZZLE §, mŭz'-zl. 405. *n. s.* [*museau*, Fr.] The mouth of any thing. *Sidney.* A fastening for the mouth, which hinders to bite. *Shakspeare.*

*To* MU'ZZLE, mŭz'-zl. *v. n.* To bring the mouth near. *L'Estrange.*

*To* MU'ZZLE, mŭz'-zl. *v. a.* To bind the mouth. *Shak.* To fondle with the mouth close. *L'Estrange.* To restrain from hurt. *Shakspeare.*

MU'ZZY* mŭz'-zė *a.* [a corruption from to *muse.*] Absent; forgetful; dreaming; bewildered by thought bewildered by liquor.

MY, mī, or mė. *pronoun poss.* Belonging to me. *Spenser.*

☞ There is a puzzling diversity to foreigners in the pronunciation of this word, and sometimes to natives, when they read, which ought to be explained. It is certain that the pronoun *my*, when it is contradistinguished from any other possessive pronoun, and consequently emphatical, is always pronounced with its full, open sound, rhyming with *fly*; but, when there is no such emphasis, it falls exactly into the sound of *me*, the oblique case of *I*. Thus, if I were to say, *My pen is as bad as my paper*, I should necessarily pronounce *my* like *me*, as, in this sentence, *pen* and *paper* are the emphatical words; but, if *I* were to say, *My pen is worse than yours*, here *my* is in opposition to *yours*, and must, as it is emphatical, be pronounced so as to rhyme with *high*, *nigh*, &c. *W.*

MY'NCHEN, mĭn'-tshĕn. *n s.* [mỳnchen, Sax.] A nun. *Dict.*

MYNHE'ER*, mĭn-hēēr'. *n. s.* [Dutch.] Sir, my lord, or master, among the Dutch: among us, it usually means a Dutchman. *Coventry.*

MY'OGRAPHY, mī-ŏg'-grā-fė. 116, 187, 518. *n. s.* [μυογραφία.] A description of the muscles.

MY'OLOGY, mī-ŏl'-lō-jė. 116, 187. *n. s.* [μύς and λόγος.] The description and doctrine of the muscles. *Cheyne.*

MY'OPE §*, mī'-ōpe. *n. s.* [Fr.; μύωψ, Gr.] A short-sighted person. *Adams.*

MY'OPY, mī'-ō-pė. *n. s.* Shortness of sight.

MYRIAD, mĭr'-rė-ăd. *n. s.* [μυριας.] The number of ten thousand. *Pearson.* Proverbially, any great number. *Milton.*

☞ It may not, perhaps, be unworthy of observation, that *y*, in this and the following words, is under the same predicament as *i*: if followed by *r* and a vowel, it is short *i*; if by *r* and a consonant, it becomes short *e*, which is the cause of the difference in the first syllable of *myriad* and *myrmidon*.—See *Principles*, No. 108, 109. *W.*

MYRMIDON, mĕr'-mė-dŭn. 166. *n. s.* [μυρμηδών.] Any rude ruffian; so named from the soldiers of Achilles. *Swift.*

MYROBALAN, mė-rŏb'-ă-lăn, or mī-rŏb'-ă-lăn. 187. *n. s.* [*myrobalanus*, Lat.] Dried fruit. The production of trees growing in the East Indies. *Bacon.*

MYROPOLIST, mė-rŏp'-pō-lĭst, or mī-rŏp'-pō-lĭst. 187, 518. *n. s.* [μῦρον and πωλέω.] One who sells unguents.

MYRRH §, mĕr. 108, 109. *n. s.* [*myrrha*, Lat.] A gum. *Hill.*

MY'RRHINE, mĕr'-rīn. 140. *a.* [*myrrhinus*, Lat.] Made of the myrrhine stone. *Milton.*

MYRTIFORM, mĕr'-tė-fôrm. *a.* Having the shape of myrtle.

MY'RTLE, mĕr'-tl. 108, 109, 405. *n. s.* [*myrtus*, Lat.] A fragrant tree, sacred to Venus. *Miller.*

MYSELF, mė-sĕlf'. *n. s.* [*my* and *self.*] An emphatical word added to *I*: as, *I myself* do it; that is, not I by proxy; not another. *Shak.* The reciprocal of *I*, in the oblique case. *Swift.*

MY'STAGOGUE, mĭs'-tă-gŏg. 338. *n. s.* [μυσταγωγος.] One who interprets divine mysteries; also one who keeps church relicks, and shows them to strangers. *Warburton.*

MYSTE'RIAL*, mĭs-tē'-rė-ăl. *a.* Containing a mystery or enigma. *B. Jonson.*

MYSTE'RIARCH, mĭs-tē'-rė-ărk. *n. s.* [μυστήριον and ἀρχή.] One presiding over mysteries.

MYSTE'RIOUS, mĭs-tē'-rė-ŭs. *a.* Inaccessible to the understanding; awfully obscure. *Milton.* Artfully perplexed. *Swift.*

MYSTE'RIOUSLY, mĭs-tē'-rė-ŭs-lė. *ad.* In a manner above understanding. Obscurely; enigmatically. *Bp. Taylor.*

MYSTE'RIOUSNESS, mĭs-tē'-rė-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Holy obscurity. *Bp. Taylor.* Artful difficulty or perplexity.

*To* MY'STERIZE, mĭs'-tė-rīze. *v. a.* To explain as enigmas. *Brown.*

MY'STERY §, mĭs'-tė-rė. *n. s.* [μυστήριον, Gr.; *mystere*, Fr.] Something above human intelligence; something awfully obscure. *Shak.* An enigma; any thing artfully made difficult. *Shak.* A trade; a calling. [from *mestier*, Fr.] *Spenser.* [*mistere*, old Fr.] A kind of ancient dramatick representation. *Bp. Percy.*

MY'STICAL, mĭs'-tė-kăl. 88. } *a.* [*mysticus*, Lat.]
MY'STICK, mĭs'-tĭk. } Sacredly obscure *Hooker.* Involving some secret meaning; emblematical. *Milton.* Obscure; secret. *Dryden.*

MY'STICALLY, mĭs'-tė-kăl-lė. *ad.* In a manner or by an act, implying some secret meaning *Donne.*

MY'STICALNESS, mĭs'-tė-kăl-nĕs. *n. s.* Involution of some secret meaning.

MY'STICISM*, mĭs'-tė-sĭzm. *n. s.* The pretences of the Mysticks; fanaticism. *Coventry.*

MY'STICK*, mĭs'-tĭk. *n. s.* One of an old fanatick sect, pretending to talk and think of religion, in a manner above the understanding of common Christians; dissipating all due composure and recollection of mind, and laying open the heart to all the wild extravagances of frantick enthusiasm. *Coventry.*

MY'THICAL*, mĭth'-ė-kăl. } *a.* [μυθικὸς.] Fabulous.
MY'THICK*, mĭth'-ĭk. } *Shuckford.*

MYTHO'GRAPHER*, mĭ-thŏg'-grā-fŭr. *n. s.* [μῦθος and γράφω.] A writer of fables. *Warton.*

MYTHOLO'GICAL, mĭth-ō-lŏd'-jė-kăl. } *a.* Relat-
MYTHOLO'GICK*, mĭth-ō-lŏd'-jĭk. } ing to the explication of fabulous history. *Brown.*

MYTHOLO'GICALLY, mĭth-ō-lŏd'-jė-kăl-lė. 187. *ad.* In a manner suitable to the system of fables. *Shuckford.*

MYTHO'LOGIST, mė-thŏl'-lō-jĭst. 187. *n. s.* A relater or expositor of the ancient fables of the heathens. *Creech.*

*To* MYTHO'LOGIZE, mė-thŏl'-lō-jīze. *v. n.* To relate or explain the fabulous history of the heathens.

MYTHO'LOGY §, mė-thŏl'-lō-jė. 187, 518. *n. s.* [μύθος and λόγος.] System of fables; explication of the fabulous history of the gods of the heathens. *Bentley.*

## NAC NAG

N, A semivowel, has, in English, an invariable sound; as, *no*, *name*, *net*: it is sometimes, after *m*, almost lost; as *condemn*, *contemn*. 408.

*To* NAB, năb. *v. a.* [*nappa*, Swed.] To catch unexpectedly. *Duke of Wharton.*

NAB*, năb. *n. s.* The summit of a rock or mountain. *Grose.*

NA'BOB*, [nā'-bŏb, *Ash*, *Todd*, *Rees*, and *Webster*; nă-bŏb', *Sheridan*.] *n. s.* The title of an Indian prince. *Burke.*

NACHE*. See NATCH.

NA'CKER, or NA'KER, năk'-kŭr. *n. s.* [*nacre*, Fr.] A shell that contained a pearl.

NA'CKER*, năk'-kŭr. *n. s.* A collar-maker; a harness-maker. *Lemon.*

*NA'DIR*, nā'-dŭr. 418. *n. s.* [Arabick.] The point under foot directly opposite to the zenith. *Creech.*

NÆVE*, nève. *n. s.* [*neve*, Fr.; *nævus*, Lat.] A spot. *Dryden.*

NAFF, năf. *n. s.* A kind of tufted sea-bird.

NAG, năg. *n. s.* [*negge*, Belg.] A small horse. A

horse, in familiar language. *Prior.* A paramour: in contempt. *Shakspeare.*

NA'IAD*, nā'-yăd. *n. s.* [*Naiade*, Fr.; *Naias*, Lat.] A water-nymph. *Shakspeare.*

NAIL §, nāle. 202. *n. s.* [næȝl, Sax.] The hard crust or horny substance at the ends of the fingers and toes. *Ray.* The talons of birds; the claws or paws of beasts. A spike of metal, by which things are fastened together. *Bacon.* A stud; a boss. *Swift.* A measure of length; two inches and a quarter.—*On the nail.* Readily; immediately; without delay. *Swift.*

*To* NAIL, nāle. *v. a.* [næȝlıan, Sax.] To fasten with nails. *Donne.* To stud with nails. *Fanshawe.*

NA'ILER, nā'-lŭr. 98. *n. s.* A nail-maker.

NA'ILERY*, nā'-lŭr-ė. *n. s.* A manufactory for nails. *Pennant.*

*NAIVETE**, nā'-ėv-tā. *n. s.* [Fr.] Simplicity; ingenuousness. *Gray.*

*To* NAKE*, nāke. } *v. a.* [benacan, Sax.] To
*To* NA'KEN*, nā'-kn. } make naked; to expose. *Tourneur. Ob. T.*

NA'KED §, nā'-kĭd. 99. *a.* [nacoƀ, from na-cenneƀ, Sax.] Wanting clothes; uncovered; bare. *Bacon.* Unarmed; defenceless; unprovided. *Shak.* Plain; evident; not hidden. *Shak.* Mere; bare; simple; abstracted. *Hooker.*

NA'KEDLY, nā'-kĭd-lė. *ad.* Without covering. *Burke.* Simply; merely. *Holder.* Discoverably; evidently. *Daniel.*

NA'KEDNESS, nā'-kĭd-nės. *n. s.* [naceƀnyꝛꝛe, Sax.] Nudity; want of covering. *Milton.* Want of provision for defence. *Genesis*, xlii. Plainness; evidence; want of concealment. *Shakspeare.*

NALL, nāll. *n. s.* An awl. *Tusser.*

NA'MBYPAMBY*, nām'-bė-pām'-bė. *a.* Having little, affected prettiness. *Ash.*

NAME §, nāme. *n. s.* [nama, Sax.; *naem*, Dutch.] The discriminative appellation of an individual. *Gen.* xxvi. The term by which any kind or species is distinguished. *Locke.* Person. *Dryden.* Reputation; character. *Clarendon.* Renown; fame; celebrity. *Bacon.* Power delegated; imputed character. *Shak.* Fictitious imputation. *Dryden.* Appearance; not reality; assumed character. *Shak.* An opprobrious appellation. *Granville.*

*To* NAME, nāme. *v. a.* [naman, Sax.] To discriminate by a particular appellation imposed. *Shak.* To mention by name. *Ecclus.* xxiii. To specify; to nominate. 1 *Sam.* xxviii. To utter; to mention. *Gen.* xlviii. To entitle. *Milton.*

NA'MELESS, nāme'-lės. *a.* [nameleaꝛ, Sax.] Not distinguished by any discriminative appellation. *Denham.* One of which the name is not known or mentioned. *Atterbury.*

NA'MELY, nāme'-lė. *ad.* Particularly; specially; to mention by name. *Hooker.*

NA'MER, nā'-mŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who calls or knows any by name. *Sherwood.*

NA'MESAKE, nāme'-sāke. *n. s.* One that has the same name with another. *Brown.*

NANKI'N*, or NANKE'EN*, năn-kēēn'. *n. s.* A kind of light cotton, first manufactured at Nanking, in China.

NAP §, năp. *n. s.* [hnappıan, Sax.] Slumber; a short sleep. *Sidney.* [hnoppa, Sax.] Down; villous substance. *Bacon.* [cnæp, Sax.] A knop; a protuberance; the top of a hill. *Carew.*

*To* NAP, năp. *v. n.* To sleep; to be drowsy or secure. *Wicliffe.*

NA'PTAKING, năp'-tā-kĭng. *n. s.* Surprise; seizure on a sudden. *Carew.*

NAPE §, nāpe. *n. s.* [cnæp, Sax.] The joint of the neck behind. *Bacon.*

NA'PERY, nā'-pŭr-ė. *n. s.* [*naperia*, Ital.] Linen for the table; linen in general. *Skelton.*

NA'PHEW, nā'-fū. *n. s.* [*napus*, Lat.] An herb.

NA'PHTHA, năf'-thă. 92. [See OPHTHALMY.] *n. s.* [*naphtha*, Lat.] A pure, clear, and thin mineral fluid, of a very pale yellow, of a sharp and unpleasing taste, and of a brisk and penetrating smell. *Hill.*

NA'PPINESS, năp'-pė-nės. *n. s.* The quality of having a nap.

NA'PKIN, năp'-kĭn. *n. s.* [a corruption of the Lat. *mappa.*] A cloth used at table to wipe the hands. *Brown.* A handkerchief. *Shakspeare.*

NA'PLESS, năp'-lės. *a.* Wanting nap; threadbare. *Shakspeare.*

NA'PPY, năp'-pė. *a.* [nappe, Sax.] An old epithet applied to ale. *Gay.* Hairy; full of down. *Cotgrave.*

NAR*, nār. *a.* Old compar. of *near*. *Spenser. Ob. T.*

*NARCISSUS*, nār-sĭs'-sŭs. 81. *n. s.* [Lat.] A daffodil. *Thomson.*

*NARCO'SIS**, nār-kō'-sĭs. *n. s.* [ναρκωσις.] Stupefaction; privation of sense.

NARCO'TICAL*, nār-kŏt'-ė-kăl. } *a.* [ναρκόω, Gr.;
NARCO'TICK, nār-kŏt'-ĭk. 509. } *narcotique*, Fr.] Producing torpor, or stupefaction. *Quincy.*

NARCO'TICALLY*, nār-kŏt'-ė-kăl-lė. *ad.* By producing torpor. *Whitlock.*

NARCO'TICK*, nār-kŏt'-ĭk. *n. s.* A drug producing sleep. *Chaucer.*

NARCO'TICKNESS*, nār-kŏt'-tĭk-nės. *n. s.* The quality which takes away the sense of pain. *Scott.*

NARD, nārd. *n. s.* [νάρδος.] Spikenard; a kind of ointment. *Milton.* An odorous shrub. *B. Jonson.*

NARE, nāre. *n. s.* [*naris*, Lat.] A nostril. *Hudibras.*

NA'RRABLE, nār'-rā-bl. 81, 405. *a.* [*narro*, Lat.] Capable to be told or related. *Cockeram.*

*To* NA'RRATE, nār'-rāte. 91. *v. a.* To relate; to tell.

NARRA'TION §, nār-rā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*narratio*, Lat.] Account; relation; history. *Abbot.*

NA'RRATIVE, nār'-rā-tĭv. 512. *a.* [*narratif*, Fr.] Relating; giving an account. *Aylifie.* Storytelling; apt to relate things past. *Dryden.*

NA'RRATIVE, nār'-rā-tĭv. *n. s.* A relation; an account; a story. *South.*

NA'RRATIVELY, nār'-rā-tĭv-lė. *ad.* By way of relation. *Aylifie.*

NARRA'TOR, nār-rā'-tŭr. 166. *n. s.* A teller; a relater. *Mountagu.*

NA'RRATORY*, nār'-rā-tŭr-ė. *a.* Giving a relation of things. *Howell.*

*To* NA'RRIFY†, nār'-rė-fī. *v. a.* To relate; to give account of.

NA'RROW §, nār'-rō. 327. *a.* [nappe, Sax.] Not broad or wide. *Shak.* Small; of no great extent. *Brown.* Covetous; avaricious. *Sidney.* Contracted; ungenerous. *B. Jonson.* Near; within a small distance. *Dryden.* Close; vigilant; attentive. *Milton.*

*To* NA'RROW, nār'-rō. *v. a.* [neappıan, Sax.] To diminish with respect to breadth. 1 *Kings*, vi. To contract; to impair in dignity. *Locke.* To contract in sentiment. *Government of the Tongue.* To confine; to limit. *Waterland.* [In farriery.] A horse is said to *narrow*, when he does not take ground enough. *Farrier's Dict.*

NA'RROWLY, nār'-rō-lė. *ad.* With little breadth or wideness. Contractedly; without extent. *Swift.* Closely; vigilantly. *Shak.* Nearly; within a little. *Swift.* Avariciously; sparingly.

NA'RROWNESS, nār'-rō-nės. *n. s.* Want of breadth or wideness. *Burton.* Want of extent; want of comprehension. *Locke.* Confined state; contractedness. *Glanville.* Want of capacity. *Howell.* Meanness; poverty. [neapanepꝛe, Sax.] *South.*

NA'RWHALE, nār'-hwāle. *n. s.* A species of whale. *Brown.*

NAS. *has not. Spenser. Ob. J.*

NA'SAL, nā'-zăl. 88. *a.* [*nasus*, Lat.] Belonging to the nose. *Holder.*

NASAL*, nā'-zăl. *n. s.* A medicine operating through the nose. *Burton.* One of the letters spoken as through the nose. *Holder.*

NA'SCAL*, năs'-kăl. *n. s.* [*nascale*, low Lat.] A kind of medicated pessary. *Ferrand.*

NA'SCENT*, năs'-sĕnt. *a.* [*nascens*, Lat.] Growing; increasing. *Bp. Berkeley.*

☞ 559.—Fāte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mè, mêt;—pīne, pĭn;—

NA'SICORNOUS, nā'-zè-kôr-nŭs. *a.* [*nasus* and *cornu.*] Having the horn on the nose. *Brown.*

NA'STY §, nās'-tè. 79. *a.* [*nass,* Germ.] Dirty; filthy; sordid; nauseous. *Atterbury.* Obscene; lewd.

NA'STILY, nās'-tè-lè. *ad.* Dirtily; filthily; nauseously. *Bacon.* Obscenely; grossly.

NA'STINESS, nās'-tè-nĕs. *n. s.* Dirt; filth. *Hayward.* Obscenity; grossness of ideas. *South.*

NA'TAL §, nā'-tăl. 88. *a.* [Fr.; *natalis,* Lat.] Native; relating to nativity. *Camden.*

NATALI'TIAL*, nā-tā-lĭsh'-ăl. *a.* [*natalitius,* Lat.] Given at the day of one's nativity; consecrated to the nativity of a person. *Evelyn.*

NA'TALS*, nā'-tălz. *n. s.* pl. Time and place of nativity. *Fitz-geffry. Ob. T.*

NATA'TION §, nā-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*natatio,* Lat.] The act of swimming. *Brown.*

NA'TATORY*, nā'-tā-tŭr-è. *a.* Enabling to swim. *British Critick.*

NATCH*, nătsh. *n. s.* [corrupted perhaps from *notch.*] That part of the ox which lies near the tail or rump, between the two loins. *Marshall.*

NA'THLESS, năth'-lĕs. *ad.* [na. Sax., that is, *not the less.*] Nevertheless. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

NA'THMORE, năth'-môre. *ad.* [*na the more.*] Never the more. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

NA'TION §, nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *natio,* Lat.] A people distinguished from another people. *Raleigh.* A great number: emphatically. *Young.*

NA'TIONAL, năsh'-ŭn-ăl. 88, 535. *a.* [Fr.] Publick; general; not private; not particular. *Milton.* Bigoted to one's own country.

NATIONA'LITY*, năsh-ŭn-ăl'-è-tè. *n. s.* National character. *Howell.*

*To* NA'TIONALIZE*, năsh'-ŭn-ăl-īze. *v. a.* To distinguish nationally.

NA'TIONALLY, năsh'-ŭn-ăl-lè. *ad.* With regard to the nation. *South.*

NA'TIONALNESS, năsh'-ŭn-ăl-nĕs. *n. s.* Reference to the people in general.

NA'TIVE §, nā'-tĭv. *a.* [*nativus,* Lat.] Produced by nature; not artificial. *Spenser.* Natural; such as is according to nature; original. *Swift.* Conferred by birth. *Denham.* Pertaining to the time or place of birth. *Shak.* Original; that which gave being. *Milton.* Born with; co-operating with; congenial. *Shakspeare.*

NA'TIVE, nā'-tĭv. 157. *n. s.* One born in any place; original inhabitant. *Bacon.* Offspring. *Shak.*

NA'TIVELY*, nā'-tĭv-lè. *ad.* Naturally; not artificially. *Bp. Taylor.* Originally. *Lightfoot.*

NA'TIVENESS, nā'-tĭv-nĕs. *n. s.* State of being produced by nature.

NATI'VITY, nā-tĭv'-vè-tè. *n. s.* [*nativité,* Fr.] Birth; issue into life. *Bacon.* Time, place, or manner, of birth *Shak.* State or place of being produced. *Milton.*

NA'TRON*, nā'-trŏn. *n. s.* A sort of black salt imported from Egypt.

NA'TURAL §, năt'-tshŭ-răl. 461. *a.* [*naturel,* Fr.] Produced or effected by nature. *Wilkins.* Illegitimate; not legal *Temple.* Bestowed by nature; not acquired. *Swift.* Not forced; not farfetched; dictated by nature. *Wotton.* Following the stated course of things. *Law.* Consonant to natural notions. *Locke.* Discoverable by reason; not revealed. *Wilkins.* Tender; affectionate by nature. *Shak.* Unaffected; according to truth and reality. *Addison.* Opposed to *violent:* as, a *natural* death.

NA'TURAL, năt'-tshŭ-răl. *n. s.* An idiot; a fool. *Locke.* Native; original inhabitant. *Abbot.* Gift of nature; nature. *B. Jonson.*

NA'TURALISM*, năt'-tshŭ-răl-ĭzm. *n. s.* Mere state of nature. *Bp. Lavington.*

NA'TURALIST, năt'-tshŭ-răl-ĭst. *n. s.* A student in physicks, or natural philosophy. *More.*

NATURA'LITY*, năt-tshŭ-răl'-è-tè. *n. s.* Naturalness. *Smith. Ob. T.*

NATURALIZA'TION, năt-tshŭ-răl-è-zā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of investing aliens with the privileges of native subjects. *Bacon.*

*To* NA'TURALIZE, năt'-tshŭ-răl-īze. *v. a.* To adopt into a community; to invest with the privileges of native subjects. *Davies.* To make natural; to make easy like things natural. *South.*

NA'TURALLY, năt'-tshŭ-răl-lè. *ad.* According to the power or impulses of unassisted nature. *Hooker.* Without affectation. *Drayton.* Spontaneously; without art.

NA'TURALNESS, năt'-tshŭ-răl-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being given or produced by nature. *South.* Conformity to truth and reality; not affectation. *Dryden.*

NA'TURE §, nā'-tshŭre. 293. *n. s.* [*natura,* Lat.] An imaginary being supposed to preside over the material and animal world. *Shak.* The native state or properties of any thing, by which it is discriminated from others. *Cowley.* The constitution of an animated body. *Shak.* Disposition of mind; temper. *Shak.* The regular course of things. *Shak.* The compass of natural existence. *Glanville.* The constitution and appearances of things. *Reynolds.* Natural affection, or reverence. *Pope.* The state or operation of the material world. *Pope.* Sort; species. *Dryden.* Sentiments or images adapted to nature, or conformable to truth and reality. *Addison.* Physicks. *Pope.*

☞ There is a vulgar pronunciation of this word as if written *na-ter,* which cannot be too carefully avoided. Some criticks have contended, that it ought to be pronounced as if written *nate-yure;* but this pronunciation comes so near to that here adopted, as scarcely to be distinguishable from it. *T* before *y,* which is the letter long *u* begins with, 8, approaches so near to *sh,* as, in the absence of accent, naturally to fall into it, in the same manner as *s* becomes *zh* in *leisure, pleasure,* &c The sibilation and aspiration of *t,* in this and similar words, provided they are not too coarsely pronounced, are so far from being a deformity in our language, by increasing the number of hissing sounds, as some have insinuated, that they are a real beauty; and, by a certain coalescence and flow of sound, contribute greatly to the smoothness and volubility of pronunciation.—See *Principles,* No. 459, 460, 461, &c. *W.*

*To* NA'TURE*, nā'-tshŭre. *v. a.* To endow with natural qualities. *Gower.* Not used, except the participle in compounds, as good-*natured,* ill-*natured,* &c

NATU'RITY, nā-tū'-rè-tè. *n. s.* The state of being produced by nature. *Brown. Ob. J.*

NAU'FRAGE*, nâw'-frāje. *n. s.* [*naufragium,* Lat.] Shipwreck. *Bacon.*

NAU'FRAGOUS*, nâw'-frā-gŭs. *a.* Causing shipwreck. *Bp. Taylor.*

NAUGHT §, nâwt. 213, 393. *a.* [nahꝺ, naphıꝺ, Sax.] Bad; corrupt; worthless. *Hooker.*

NAUGHT, nâwt. *n. s.* Nothing; commonly, though improperly, written *nought. Shakspeare.*

NAU'GHTILY, nâw'-tè-lè. *ad.* Wickedly; corruptly.

NAU'GHTINESS, nâw'-tè-nĕs. *n. s.* Wickedness; badness. *Sidney.*

NAU'GHTLY*, nâwt'-lè. *ad.* Badly; corruptly. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

NAU'GHTY, nâw'-tè. *a.* Bad; wicked; corrupt. *Sidney.* It is now seldom used but in ludicrous censure. *Dryden.*

NAU'LAGE, nâw'-lăje. *n. s.* [Fr.; from *naulum,* Lat.] The freight of passengers in a ship.

NAU'MACHY, nâw'-mă-kè. 353. *n. s.* [*naumachia,* Lat.] A mock sea fight. *Lovelace.*

*NAU'SEA**, nâw'-shè-ă. *n. s.* [Lat.] Sea-sickness; any sickness. *Dodsley.*

*To* NAU'SEATE §, nâw'-shè-āte. 450, 542. *v. n.* [*nauseo,* Lat.] To grow squeamish; to turn away with disgust. *Watts.*

*To* NAU'SEATE, nâw'-shè-āte. *v. a.* To loathe; to reject with disgust. *Brown.* To strike with disgust. *Swift.*

NAU'SEOUS, nâw'-shŭs. 450. *a.* Loathsome; disgustful. *Denham.*

NAU'SEOUSLY, nâw'-shŭs-lè. *ad.* Loathsomely; disgustfully. *Dryden.*

NAU'SEOUSNESS, nâw'-shŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Loathsomeness; quality of raising disgust. *Dryden.*

NAU'TICAL, nâw'-tè-kăl. } *a.* [*nauticus,* Lat.] Per-
NAU'TICK, nâw'-tĭk. 213. } taining to sailors. *Camden.*

***NAU'TILUS***, nâw'-tîl-ŭs. *n. s.* [Lat.] A shell-fish furnished with something analogous to oars and a sail. *Pope.*

**NA'VAL**, nâ'-vâl. *a.* [Fr.; *navalis*, Lat.] Consisting of ships. *Waller.* Belonging to ships. *Temple.*

**NA'VALS***, nâ'-vâlz. *n. s.* pl. Naval affairs. *Lord Clarendon.*

**NA'VARCHY***, nâv'-âr-kè. *n. s.* [*navarchus*, Lat.] Knowledge of managing ships. *Sir W. Petty.*

**NAVE**§, nâve. *n. s.* [nap, Sax.] The middle part of the wheel in which the axle moves. *Shak.* [from *navis*, *nave*, old Fr.] The middle part of the church distinct from the aisles or wings. *Ayliffe.*

**NA'VEL**, nâ'-vl. 102. *n. s.* [napela, Sax.] The point in the middle of the belly, by which embryos communicate with the parent. *Brown.* The middle; the interiour part. *Shakspeare.*

**NA'VELGALL**, nâ'-vl-gâll. *n. s.* [In a horse.] A bruise on the top of the chine of the back, behind the saddle, right against the *navel.*

**NA'VELWORT**, nâ'-vl-wûrt. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

**NA'VEW**, nâ'-vû. *n. s.* [*naveau*, Fr.] A plant. *Miller.*

**NAVI'CULAR**, nâ-vîk'-kù-lâr. *a.* [*navicularis*, Lat.] [In anatomy.] The third bone in each foot that lies between the *astragalus* and *ossa cuneiformia. Dict.*

**NA'VIGABLE**§, nâv'-vè-gâ-bl. *a.* [*navigable*, Fr.] Capable of being passed by ships or boats. *Raleigh.*

**NA'VIGABLENESS**, nâv'-vè-gâ-bl-nês. *n. s.* Capacity to be passed in vessels.

***To* NA'VIGATE**, nâv'-vè-gâte. *v. n.* [*navigo*, Lat.] To sail; to pass by water. *Arbuthnot.*

***To* NA'VIGATE**, nâv'-vè-gâte. *v. a.* To pass by ships or boats. *Arbuthnot.*

**NAVIGA'TION**, nâv-vè-gâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] The act or practice of passing by water. *Bacon.* Vessels of *navigation. Shakspeare.*

**NA'VIGATOR**, nâv'-vè-gâ-tûr. 521. *n. s.* Sailor; seaman, traveller by water. *Brerewood.*

**NA'VY**, nâ'-vè. *n. s.* [*navis*, Lat.] An assemblage of ships; a fleet. *Shakspeare.*

**NAWL***, nâwl. *n. s.* An awl. See NALL.

**NAY**§, nâ. *ad.* [na, Sax., or *ne aye.*] No; an adverb of negation. *Denham.* Not only so, but more. *B. Jonson.* Word of refusal. *Acts*, xvi.

**NAY***, nâ. *n. s.* Denial; refusal. *Radcliffe.*

***To* NAY***, nâ. *v. a.* To refuse. *Holinshed. Ob. T.*

**NA'YWARD***, nâ'-wârd. *n. s.* Tendency to denial. *Shakspeare.*

**NA'YWORD**, nâ'-wûrd. *n. s.* A proverbial reproach; a by-word. *Shak.* A watch word. *Shakspeare.*

**NAZARE'NE***, nâz-â-rène'. *n. s.* One of Nazareth. *St. Matthew*, ii. One of the early Christian converts, so denominated, from their faith in Jesus of Nazareth, both by Jew and Gentile. *Acts*, xxiv.

**NA'ZARITE***, nâz'-â-rite. *n. s.* [*nazar*, Heb.] One separated from others by a profession of some extraordinary and special acts of religion. *Num.* vi.

**NE**, nè. *ad.* [Sax.] Neither. *Spenser.* Not. *Spenser.*

**NEAF**, nêfe. 227. *n. s.* [*nefi*, Icel.] A fist. *Shak.*

***To* NEAL**§, nêle. 227. *v. a.* [anælan, Sax.] To temper by a gradual and regulated heat. *Digby.*

***To* NEAL**, nêle. *v. n.* To be tempered in fire. *Bacon.*

**NEAP**§*, nêpe. 227. *n. s.* [nep-flod, Sax.] Low tide. *Hakewill.*

**NEAP**, nêpe. *a.* Low; decrescent. *Bp. Hall.*

**NE'APED***, nè'-pêd, or nèpt. *a.* Wanting sufficient depth of water: spoken of ships. The same as *beneaped.*

**NEAPO'LITAN***, nè-â-pŏl'-è-tân. *n. s.* A native of the kingdom of Naples. *Shakspeare.*

**NEAPO'LITAN***, nè-â-pŏl'-è-tân. *a.* Belonging to Naples. *Addison.*

**NEAR**§, nère. 227. *prep.* [ner, Sax.] At no great distance from; close to; nigh. *Shakspeare.*

**NEAR**, nère. *ad.* Almost. *Drayton.* At hand; not far off. *Jer.* xii. Within a little. *Bacon.* By relation or alliance. *Shakspeare.*

**NEAR**, nère. *a.* Not distant. *Gen.* xlx. Advanced towards the end of an enterprise or disquisition. *Hooker.* Direct; straight. *Milton.* Close; not rambling. *Dryden.* Closely related. *Lev.* xviii Intimate; familiar; admitted to confidence. *Shak.* Touching; pressing; affecting; dear. *Locke.* Par simonious; inclining to covetousness.

**NEAR** *Hand.* Closely. *Bacon.*

***To* NEAR***, nère. *v. a.* [*naederen*, Teut.] To approach; to be near to *Heywood.*

***To* NEAR***, nère. *v. n.* To draw near: a naval expression.

**NEA'RLY**, nère'-lè. *ad.* At no great distance. *Atterbury.* Closely; pressingly. *Milton.* In a niggardly manner.

**NEA'RNESS**, nère'-nês. *n. s.* Closeness; not remoteness. *Hooker.* Alliance of blood or affection. *Bacon.* Tendency to avarice; caution of expense. *Bacon.*

**NEAT**§, nête. 227. *n. s.* [neat, Sax.] Black cattle; oxen. *Shak.* A single cow or ox. *Tusser.*

**NEAT**§, nête. *a.* [*net*, Fr.] Elegant, but without dignity. *Pope.* Cleanly. *Milton.* Pure; unadulterated; unmingled. *Chapman.*

**NEA'THERD**, nête'-hêrd. *n. s.* [neathyrd, Sax.] A cow-keeper; one who has the care of black cattle. *Tusser.*

**NEA'TLY**, nête'-lè. *ad.* Elegantly, but without dignity. *Shak.* Cleanlily. *Bp. Berkeley.*

**NEA'TNESS**, nête'-nês. *n. s.* Spruceness; elegance without dignity. *Hooker.* Cleanliness. *Bacon.*

**NEA'TRESS***, nè'-três. *n. s.* She who takes care of cattle. *Warner.*

**NEB**, nêb. *n. s.* [nebbe, Sax.] Nose; beak; mouth. *Bacon.* In Scotland, the bill of a bird.

***NE'BULA***, nêb'-bù-lâ. 92. *n. s.* [Lat.] It is applied to appearances like a cloud in the human body; as, also, to films upon the eyes.

**NE'BULOUS**, nêb'-bù-lŭs. *a.* [*nebulosus*, Lat.] Misty; cloudy.

**NECESSA'RIAN***, nês-sês-sâ'-rè-ân. *n. s.* One of those who are advocates for the doctrine of philosophical necessity. More properly *necessitarian. Priestley.*

**NE'CESSARIES**, nês'-sês-sêr-rîz. 99. *n. s.* Things not only convenient but needful. *Hammond.*

**NE'CESSARILY**, nês'-sês-sêr-rè-lè. *ad.* Indispensably. *Hooker.* By inevitable consequence. *Hooker* By fate; not freely. *Pearson.*

**NE'CESSARINESS**, nês'-sês-sêr-rè-nês. *n. s.* The state of being necessary.

**NE'CESSARY**§, nês'-sês-sêr-rè. *a.* [*necessarius*, Lat.] Needful; indispensably requisite. *Pearson.* Not free; fatal; impelled by fate. *Shakspeare.* Conclusive; decisive by inevitable consequence *White.*

**NE'CESSARY***, nês'-sês-sêr-rè. *n. s.* A privy *Swinburne.*

***To* NECE'SSITATE**, nè-sês'-sè-tâte. *v. a.* To make necessary; not to leave free; to exempt from choice. *Duppa.*

**NECESSITA'TION**, nè-sês-sè-tâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of making necessary; fatal compulsion. *Bramhall.*

**NECE'SSITIED**, nè-sês'-sè-tîd. *a.* In a state of want. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

**NECE'SSITOUS**, nè-sês'-sè-tŭs. *a.* Pressed with poverty. *Clarendon.*

**NECE'SSITOUSNESS**, nè-sês'-sè-tŭs-nês *n. s* Poverty; want; need. *Burnet.*

**NECE'SSITUDE**, nè-sês'-sè-tûde. *n. s.* [*necessitudo*, Lat.] Want; need. *Hale.* Friendship.

**NECE'SSITY**, nè-sês'-sè-tè. *n. s.* [*necessitas*, Lat.] Cogency; compulsion; fatality. *Milton.* State of being necessary; indispensableness. *Dryden* Want; need; poverty. *Shak.* Things necessary for human life. *Shak.* Cogency of argument; inevitable consequence. *Raleigh.* Violence; compulsion. *Chapman.*

**NECK**§, nêk. *n. s.* [hnecca, necca, Sax.] The part between the head and body. *Brown.* A long, narrow part. *Bacon.—On the neck.* Immediately after. *Perkins. To break the neck of an affair.* To hinder any thing being done; or, to do more than half.

NE'CKATEE, nĕk'-â-tē. } *n. s.* A gorget;
NE'CKERCHIEF, nĕk'-ûr-tshĭf. } handkerchief for a woman's neck.

NE'CKBEEF, nĕk'-bēef. *n. s.* The coarse flesh of the neck of cattle. *Swift.*

NE'CKCLOTH, nĕk'-klŏth. *n. s.* That which men wear on their necks. *Gay.*

NE'CKED*, nĕk'-ĕd, or nĕkt. *a.* Used in composition, figuratively and literally: having a neck. *Denham.*

NE'CKLACE, nĕk'-lāse. *n. s.* [*neck* and *lace.*] An ornamental string of beads or precious stones, worn by women on their necks. *Arbuthnot.*

NE'CKLACED*, nĕk'-lāste. *a.* Marked as with a necklace. *Sir W. Jones.*

NE'CKLAND*, nĕk'-lănd. *n. s.* A long, narrow part of land. *Hakewill.*

NECK-VERSE*, nĕk'-vêrse. *n. s.* The verse which was anciently read to entitle the party to benefit of clergy; said to be the beginning of the fifty-first Psalm, "Miserere mei," &c. *Tindal.*

NE'CKWEED, nĕk'-wēēd. *n. s.* [*neck* and *weed.*] Hemp: in ridicule.

NECRO'LOGY*, nĕk-rŏl'-ò-jē. *n. s.* [*νέκρος* and *λογος.*] An account of persons deceased.

NE'CROMANCER§, nĕk'-krò-măn-sûr. *n. s.* [*νεκρὸς* and *μάντις.*] One who by charms can converse with the ghosts of the dead; a conjurer; an enchanter. *Deut.* xviii.

NE'CROMANCY, nĕk'-krò-măn-sē. 519. *n. s.* The art of revealing future events by communication with the dead. *Brown.* Enchantment; conjuration. *Skelton.*

NECROMA'NTICAL*, nĕk-krò-măn'-tē-kăl. } *a.*
NE'CROMANTICK*, nĕk'-krò-măn-tĭk. } Belonging to necromancy; performed by enchantment. *Hammond.*

NECROMA'NTICALLY*, nĕk-krò-măn'-tē-kăl-lē. *ad.* By charms; by conjuration. *Gregory.*

NE'CROMANTICK*, nĕk'-krò-măn-tĭk. *n. s.* Trick; conjuration. *Young.*

*NECRO'SIS**, nĕ-krò'-sĭs. *n. s.* [*νέκρωσις.*] A disease of the bones.

NE'CTAR§, nĕk'-tûr. 88. *n. s.* [*νέκταρ*, Gr.; *nectar*, Lat. and Fr.] Pleasant liquor, said to be drank by the heathen deities: any pleasant liquor. *Shakspeare.*

NECTA'REAL*, nĕk-tâ'-rē-ăl. } *a.* Sweet as nec-
NECTA'REAN*, nĕk-tâ'-rē-ăn. } tar; resembling nectar. *Burton.*

NE'CTARED, nĕk'-tûr'd. 88. *a.* Tinged with nectar; mingled with nectar. *Milton.*

NECTA'REOUS, nĕk-tâ'-rē-ŭs. *a.* Resembling nectar; sweet as nectar. *Pope.*

NE'CTARINE, nĕk'-tĕr-rĭn. 150. *a.* [*nectarin*, Fr.] Sweet as nectar. *Milton.*

NE'CTARINE, nĕk'-tĕr-rĭn. 150. *n. s.* [Fr.] A fruit of the plum kind. *Miller.*

*To* NE'CTARIZE*, nĕk'-tĕr-rīze. *v. a.* To sweeten. *Cockeram. Ob. T.*

NE'CTAROUS*, nĕk'-tĕr-rŭs. *a.* Sweet as nectar. *Milton.*

NE'DDER*, nĕd'-dûr. *n. s.* [neodep, Sax.] An adder. *Chaucer.*

NEED§, nēēd. 246. *n. s.* [neod, Sax.] Exigency; pressing difficulty; necessity. *Shak.* Want; distressful poverty. *Ecclus.* iv. Want; lack of any thing for use. *Baker.*

*To* NEED, nēēd. *v. a.* To want; to lack; to be in want of; to require. *St. Matthew.*

*To* NEED, nēēd. *v. n.* To be wanted; to be necessary. *Spenser.* To have necessity of any thing; to be in want of any thing. *Locke.*

NEE'DER, nēēd'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One that wants any thing. *Shakspeare.*

NEE'DFUL, nēēd'-fŭl. *a.* Distressed; in want. *Chaucer.* Necessary; indispensably requisite. *Common Prayer.*

NEE'DFULLY, nēēd'-fŭl-lē. *ad.* Necessarily. *B. Jonson.*

NEE'DFULNESS, nēēd'-fŭl-nĕs. *n. s.* Necessity.

NEE'DILY, nēēd'-dē-lē. *ad.* In poverty; poorly.

NEE'DINESS, nēēd'-dē-nĕs. *n. s.* Want; poverty. *Bacon.*

NEE'DLE§, nēē'-dl. 405. *n. s.* [*nethal*, Goth.; nedl, Sax.] A small instrument pointed at one end to pierce cloth, and perforated at the other to receive the thread, used in sewing. *Dryden.* The small steel bar which, in the mariner's compass, stands regularly north and south. *Cowley.*

NEE'DLE-FISH, nēē'-dl-fĭsh. *n. s.* A kind of sea fish.

NEE'DLEFUL, nēē'-dl-fŭl. *n. s.* As much thread as is generally put at one time in the needle.

NEE'DLER, nēē'-dl-ûr. } *n. s.* He who
NEE'DLE-MAKER, nēē'-dl-mâ-kûr. } makes needles.

NEE'DLE-WORK, nēē'-dl-wûrk. *n. s.* The business of a sempstress. Embroidery by the needle. *Bacon.*

NEE'DLESS, nēēd'-lĕs. *a.* Unnecessary; not requisite. *Hooker.* Not wanting. *Shakspeare.*

NEE'DLESSLY, nēēd'-lĕs-lē. *ad.* Unnecessarily; without need. *Holder.*

NEE'DLESSNESS, nēēd'-lĕs-nĕs. *n. s.* Unnecessariness. *Locke.*

NEE'DMENT, nēēd'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Something necessary. *Spenser.*

NEEDS, nēēdz. *ad.* [nedep, Sax.] Necessarily; by compulsion; indispensably. *Hooker.*

NEE'DY, nēē'-dē. *a.* Poor; necessitous; distressed by poverty. *Spenser.*

NEEL*, nēēl. *n. s.* [*nael*, Icel.; *naael*, Dan.] A needle. *Shakspeare.*

NE'ER, nâre. 97, 247. [for *never.*] *Hudibras.*

*To* NEESE§, nēēze. *v. n.* [niesen, Sax.; *niesen*, Teut.; from næse, the nose.] To sneeze; to discharge flatulencies by the nose. 2 *Kings*, iv.

NEE'SEWORT*, nēēze'-wûrt. *n. s.* An herb. *Sherwood.*

NEE'SING*, nēē'-zĭng. *n. s.* The act of sneezing. *Job*, xli.

*NEF*, nĕf. *n. s.* [old Fr.; from *nave.*] The body of a church; the nave. *Addison.*

NEFA'ND*, nē-fănd'. } *a.* [*nefandus*, Lat.]
NEFA'NDOUS*, nē-făn'-dŭs. } Not to be named; abominable. *Sheldon.*

NEFA'RIOUS§, nē-fâ'-rē-ŭs. *a.* [*nefarius*, Lat.] Wicked; abominable. *Ayliffe.*

NEFA'RIOUSLY*, nē-fâ'-rē-ŭs-lē. *ad.* Abominably; wickedly. *Milton.*

NEGA'TION§, nē-gâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*negatio*, Lat.] Denial: the contrary to *affirmation. Rogers.* Description by denial, or exclusion, or exception. *Watts.* Argument drawn from denial. *Heylin.*

NE'GATIVE, nĕg'-gă-tĭv. 157. *a.* [*negotif*, Fr.; *negativus*, Lat.] Denying: contrary to *affirmative. Shak.* Implying only the absence of something; not positive; privative. *South.* Having the power to withhold, though not to compel. *K. Charles.*

NE'GATIVE, nĕg'-gă-tĭv. *n. s.* A proposition by which something is denied. *Tillotson.* A particle of denial: as, *not. Cleveland.*

*To* NE'GATIVE*, nĕg'-gă-tĭv. *v. a.* To dismiss by negation. *Andrews.*

NE'GATIVELY, nĕg'-gă-tĭv-lē. *ad.* With denial; in the form of denial; not affirmatively. *Boyle.* In form of speech implying the absence of something. *Hooker.*

NE'GATORY*, nĕg'-gă-tûr-ē. *a.* [*negatoire*, Fr.] Belonging to negation. *Cotgrave.*

*To* NEGLE'CT§, nĕg-lĕkt'. *v. a.* [*neglectus*, Lat.] To omit by carelessness. *Milton.* To treat with scornful heedlessness. *St. Matthew.* To postpone. *Shakspeare.*

NEGLE'CT, nĕg-lĕkt'. *n. s.* Instance of inattention. Careless treatment. *Shak.* Negligence; frequency of neglect. *Denham.* State of being unregarded *Prior.*

NEGLE'CTER, nĕg-lĕkt'-tûr. 98. *n. s.* One who neglects. *South.*

NEGLE'CTFUL, nĕg-lĕkt'-fŭl. *a.* Heedless; careless; inattentive. *Locke.* Treating with indifference. *Locke.*

NEGLE'CTFULLY, nĕg-lĕkt'-fŭl-lē. *ad.* With heedless inattention; with careless indifference. *Ob. J.*

NEGLE'CTINGLY*, nĕg-lĕkt'-ĭng-lē. *ad.* Carelessly; inattentively. *Shakspeare.*

NEGLE'CTION, nĕg-lĕk'-shŭn. *n. s.* The state of being negligent. *Shakspeare.*

NEGLE'CTIVE, nĕg-lĕk'-tĭv. 512. *a.* Inattentive to; regardless of. *Bp. Hall.*

*NEGLIGE'E**, nĕg-lē-jēē'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A sort of fashionable gown, which the ladies continued to wear in the early part of the reign of George III. *Goldsmith.*

NE'GLIGENCE§, nĕg'-lē-jĕnse. *n. s.* [*negligence*, Fr.] Habit of omitting by heedlessness, or of acting carelessly. *Spectator.* Instance of neglect. *Shak.*

NE'GLIGENT, nĕg'-lē-jĕnt. *a.* [*negligent*, Fr.; *negligens*, Lat.] Careless; heedless; habitually inattentive. 2 *Chron.* xxix. Careless of any particular. *Law.* Scornfully regardless. *Swift.*

NE'GLIGENTLY, nĕg'-lē-jĕnt-lē. *ad.* Carelessly; heedlessly; without exactness. *Bacon.* With scornful inattention.

NEGO'TIABLE*, nē-gō'-shē-ā-bl. *a.* [*negotium*, Lat.] Capable of being negotiated.

NEGO'TIANT*, nē-gō'-shē-ānt. *n. s.* A negotiator; one employed to treat with others. *Raleigh.*

*To* NEGO'TIATE§, nē-gō'-shē-āte. 542. *v. n.* [*negocier*, Fr.] To have intercourse of business; to traffick; to treat. *Bacon.*

*To* NEGO'TIATE, nē-gō'-shē-āte. *v. a.* To manage; to conclude by treaty or agreement. *Lord Chesterfield.*

NEGOTIA'TION, nē-gō-shē-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Treaty of business. *White.*

NEGO'TIATOR, nē-gō'-shē-ā-tŭr. 521. *n. s.* [*negociateur*, Fr.] One employed to treat with others. *Swift.*

*NE'GRO*, nē'-grō. *n. s.* [Span.] A blackmoor. *Brown.*

☞ Some speakers, but those of the very lowest order, pronounce this word as if written *ne-gur*. *W.*

NE'GUS*, nē'-gŭs. *n. s.* A mixture of wine, water, sugar, lemon, and nutmeg; from the inventor, Colonel Negus. *Malone.*

NEIF, nēēf. *n. s.* [*neif*, Icel.] Fist. *Shakspeare.*

*To* NEIGH§, nā. 249. *v. n.* [hnæ͡ʒan, Sax.] To utter the voice of a horse or mare. *Shakspeare.*

NEIGH, nā. *n. s.* The voice of a horse. *Shakspeare.*

NEI'GHING*, nā'-ĭng. *n. s.* The voice of a horse or mare. *Jer.* viii.

NEI'GHBOUR§, nā'-bŭr. 249. *n. s.* [neh͡ʒebuꝑ, nehbuꝑ, Sax.] One who lives near to another. *Harte.* One who lives in familiarity with another; a word of civility. *Shak.* Intimate; confidant. *Shak.* [In divinity.] One partaking of the same nature, and therefore entitled to good offices. *Perkins.*

☞ For what I apprehend to be the genuine sound of the diphthong in the first syllable of this word, see EIGHT. *W.*

NEI'GHBOUR*, nā'-bŭr. *a.* Near to another; adjoining; next. *Jer.* i.

*To* NEI'GHBOUR. nā'-bŭr. 249. *v. a.* To adjoin to; to confine on. *Shakspeare.* To acquaint with; to make near to. *Shakspeare.*

*To* NEI'GHBOUR*, nā'-bŭr. *v. n.* To inhabit the vicinity. *Davies.*

NEI'GHBOURHOOD, nā'-bŭr-hŭd. *n. s.* Place adjoining. *Fell.* State of being near each other. *Swift.* Those that live within reach of communication. *Harte.*

NEI'GHBOURLINESS*, nā'-bŭr-lē-nĕs. *n. s.* State or quality of being neighbourly. *Scott.*

NEI'GHBOURLY, nā'-bŭr-lē. 249. *a.* Becoming a neighbour; kind; civil. *Shakspeare.*

NEI'GHBOURLY, nā'-bŭr-lē. *ad.* With social civility. *Milton.*

NEI'GHBOURSHIP*, nā'-bŭr-shĭp. *n. s.* State of being near each other. *Miss Baillie.*

NEI'THER§, nē'-тнŭr. 252. *conjunct.* [napðeꝑ, Sax.] Not either. A particle used in the first branch of a negative sentence, and answered by *nor*. 1 *Kings*, xxii. It is sometimes the second branch of a negative or prohibition to any sentence. *Gen.* iii. Sometimes at the end of a sentence it follows as a negative. *Bacon.*

NEI'THER, nē'-тнŭr. 98. *pronoun.* Not either; nor one nor other. *Shakspeare.*

*NEM-CON**, nĕm-kŏn. An abbreviation of the Latin *nemine contradicente*, no one opposing.

NE'MOROUS*, nĕm'-ō-rŭs. *a.* [*nemorosus*, Lat.] Woody. *Evelyn.*

*To* NEMPNE*. *v. a.* [nemnan, Sax.] To name. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

*NE'NIA**, nē'-nē-ā. *n. s* [Gr.] A funeral song; an elegy.

NE'NUPHAR, nĕn'-ū-fâr. *n. s.* Water lily, or water rose.

NEOLO'GICAL*, nē-ō-lŏd'-jē-kāl. *a.* [*neologique*, Fr.] Employing new words or phrases. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

*NEO'LOGY**, nē-ŏl'-ō-jē. *n. s.* [*neologie*, Fr.; from the Greek *νεος* and *λόγος*.] Invention or use of new words and phrases. *Boothby.*

NEO'LOGISM, nē-ŏl'-ō-jĭzm. *n. s.* [*neologisme*, Fr.] A new and quaint expression.

NE'OPHYTE§, nē'-ō-fīte. 156. *n. s.* [*neophyte*, Fr.; *νεὸς* and *φύω*, Gr.] One regenerated; a convert. *Bacon.*

NE'OPHYTE*, nē'-ō-fīte. *a.* Newly entered into an employment. *B. Jonson.*

NEOTE'RICK§, nē-ō-tēr'-rĭk. 509. *n. s.* [*neotericus*, Lat.] One of modern times. *Burton.*

NEOTE'RICAL*, nē-ō-tēr'-rē-kāl. } *a.* Modern;
NEOTE'RICK*, nē-ō-tēr'-rĭk. } novel; late. *Bacon.*

NEP, nĕp. *n. s.* [*nepeta*, Lat.] The herb catmint. *Bp. Ball.*

NEPE'NTHE, nē-pĕn'-*th*ē. *n. s.* [*νὴ* and *πένθος*.] A drug that drives away all pains. *Milton.*

NE'PHEW§, nĕv'-vū. *n. s.* [*nepos*, Lat.; *neveu*, Fr.] The son of a brother or sister. *Dryden.* The grandson. *Hooker.* Descendant, however distant. *Spenser.*

NEPHRI'TICAL*, nē-frĭt'-tē-kāl. } *a.* [*νεφριτικος*.]
NEPHRI'TICK, nē-frĭt'-tĭk. 509. § Belonging to the organs of urine. *Wotton.* Troubled with the stone. *Arbuthnot.* Good against the stone. *Woodward.*

NE'POTISM, nĕp'-ō-tĭzm. 503. [nĕp'-ō-tĭzm, *Jones.*] *n. s.* [*nepotisme*, Fr.] Fondness for nephews. *Addison.*

☞ I have differed from all our orthoëpists in the pronunciation of this word, by making the first syllable short; not because this *e* is short in the Latin *nepos*, but because the antepenultimate accent of our own language, when not followed by a diphthong, naturally shortens the vowel it falls upon. 535. *W.*

NE'REID*, nē'-rē-ĭd. *n. s.* [*Nereis*, Lat.] A sea-nymph. *Shakspeare.*

NERVE§, nĕrv. *n. s.* [*nervus*, Lat.] The organs of sensation passing from the brain to all parts of the body *Quincy.* It is used by the poets for *sinew* or *tendon*. *Chapman.* Force; strength. *Abp. Sancroft.*

*To* NERVE*, nĕrv. *v a.* To strengthen. *Aaron Hill.*

NE'RVELESS, nĕrv'-lĕs. *a.* Without strength. *Pope.*

NE'RVOUS, nĕr'-vŭs. 314. *a.* [*nervosus*, Lat.] Full of nerves. *Barrow.* Well strung; strong; vigorous. *Waterhouse.* Relating to the nerves. *Harte.* In medical cant: having weak or diseased nerves. *Cheyne.*

NE'RVOUSLY*, nĕr'-vŭs-lē. *ad.* With strength; with force. *Warton.*

NE'RVOUSNESS*, nĕr'-vŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Vigour; strength. *Dr. Warton*

NE'RVY, nĕr'-vē. *a.* Strong; vigorous. *Shakspeare*

NE'SCIENCE, nĕsh'-ē-ĕnse. 510. *n. s.* [*nescio*, Lat.] Ignorance; the state of not knowing. *Bp. Hall.*

NESH, nĕsh. *a.* [nejre, Sax.] Soft; tender; easily hurt. *Chaucer.*

NESS. A termination added to an adjective to change it into a substantive, denoting *state* or *quality*; as, *poisonous, poisonousness; turbid, turbid-*

*ness; lovely, loveliness;* from nıyꝛe, Sax. The terminations of many names of places where there is a headland or promontory; from neꝛe, Sax. a *nose of land*, or headland.

NEST §, nĕst. *n. s.* [neꝛt, Sax.] The bed formed by the bird for incubation and feeding her young. *Deut.* xxii. Any place where animals are produced. *Bentley.* An abode; place of residence. *Spenser.* A warm, close habitation. *Spenser.* Boxes or drawers; little pockets or repositories.

*To* NEST, nĕst. *v. n.* To build nests. *Harmar.*

NE'STEGG, nĕst'-ĕg. *n. s.* An egg left in the nest to keep the hen from forsaking it. *Hudibras.*

*To* NE'STLE, nĕs'-sl. 472. *v. n.* [neꝛtlian, Sax.] To settle; to harbour; to lie close and snug, as a bird in her nest. *Bacon.*

*To* NE'STLE, nĕs'-sl. 359. *v. a.* To house, as in a nest. *Donne.* To cherish, as a bird her young. *Chapman.*

NE'STLING, nĕst'-lĭng. *n. s.* [neꝛtling, Sax.] A young bird in the nest. *Bp. Hall.* A receptacle; a nest. *Bacon.*

NE'STLING*, nĕst'-lĭng. *a.* Newly hatched; newly deposited in the nest. *Barrington.*

NESTO'RIAN*, nĕs-tō'-rē-ăn. *n. s.* One of the followers of Nestorius, whose heresy was founded in the fifth century, and who believed that Christ was divided into two persons. *Hooker.*

NET §, nĕt. *n. s.* [*nati*, Goth. neꝛ, Sax.] A texture woven with large interstices or meshes. *Bp. Taylor.* Any thing made with interstitial vacuities. 1 *Kings*, vii.

*To* NET*, nĕt. *v. n.* To knit a net; to knot. *A. Seward.*

NET §*, nĕt. *a.* [Fr.; *netto*, Ital.] Pure; clear; genuine. *Spenser.* Clear; denoting the total of a receipt of salary or income, after certain deductions. *Bolingbroke.* Clear; denoting the weight of any commodity, after allowances have been made for tare and tret.

*To* NET*, nĕt. *v. a.* To bring as clear produce.

NE'THER §, nĕTH'-ŭr. 93. *a.* [neoðeꝛ, Sax.; *nader*, Dutch.] Lower; not upper. *Deut.* xxiv. Being in a lower place. *Milton.* Infernal; belonging to the regions below. *Dryden.*

NE'THERMOST, nĕTH'-ŭr-mōst. *a.* [superl. of *nether*.] Lowest. *Psalm* lxxxvi.

NE'TTING, nĕt'-tĭng. *n. s.* A reticulated piece of work.

NE'TTLE §, nĕt'-tl. 405. *n. s.* [neꝛel, Sax.] A stinging herb, well known. *Shakspeare.*

*To* NE'TTLE, nĕt'-tl. *v. a.* To sting; to irritate; to provoke. *Bentley.*

NE'TTLER*, nĕt'-tl-ŭr. *n. s.* One who provokes; that which stings or irritates. *Milton.*

NE'TWORK, nĕt'-wŭrk. *n. s.* [*net* and *work*.] Any thing reticulated or decussated, at equal distances, with interstices between the intersections. *Spenser.*

NEU'ROLOGY, nū-rŏl'-lō-jē. 518. *n. s.* [νεῦρον and λόγος.] A description of the nerves.

NEU'ROSPAST*, nū'-rō-spăst. *n. s.* [νευροσπαστέω.] A puppet; a figure put in motion. *More.*

NEU'ROTOMY, nū-rŏt'-tō-mē. 518. *n. s.* [νεῦρον and τέμνω.] The anatomy of the nerves.

NEU'TER §, nū'-tŭr. 93, 264. *a.* [Lat.] Indifferent; not engaged on either side. *Addison.* [In grammar.] A noun that implies no sex. *Dryden.*

NEU'TER, nū'-tŭr. *n. s.* One indifferent and unengaged. *Bp. Bull.*

NEU'TRAL, nū'-trăl. *a.* [Fr.] Indifferent; not engaged on either side. *Bacon.* Neither good nor bad. *Davies.* Neither acid nor alkaline: applied to salt. *Arbuthnot.*

NEU'TRAL, nū'-trăl. *n. s.* One who does not act nor engage on either side. *Bacon.*

NEU'TRALIST*, nū'-trăl-ĭst. *n. s.* An indifferent or careless being; one who is on neither side. *Bullokar.*

NEUTRA'LITY, nū-trăl'-ĕ-tē. *n. s.* [*neutralité*, Fr.] A state of indifference; of neither friendship nor hostility. *Wotton.* A state between good and evil. *Donne.* The state of being of the neuter gender *Pearson.*

*To* NEU'TRALIZE*, nū'-trăl-īze. *v. a.* To render indifferent; to engage on neither side. [In agriculture.] To make neutral *Kirwan.*

NEU'TRALLY, nū'-trăl-ē. *ad.* Indifferently; on neither part.

NE'VER §, nĕv'-ŭr. 93. *ad.* [*ne ever*, næꝛꝛe, Sax.] At no time. *Cowley.* In no degree. *South.* It seems, in some phrases, to have the sense of an adjective. Not any; but in reality it is *not ever*. *St Matt.* xxvii. It is much used in composition: as, *never*-ending, having no end. *Raleigh.*

NEVERTHELE'SS, nĕv-ŭr-THĒ-lĕs'. *ad.* Notwithstanding that. *Hooker.*

NEW §, nū. 265. *a.* [neop, Sax.; *newyd*, Welsh; *neu*, Germ.; *neuf*, Fr.] Not old; fresh; novel. *Chaucer.* Not being before. *Burnet.* Modern; of the present time. *Temple.* Different from the former. *Common Prayer.* Not antiquated; having the effect of novelty. *Pope.* Not habituated; not familiar. *Hooker.* Renovated; repaired, so as to recover the first state. *Bacon.* Fresh after any thing. *Dryden.* Not of ancient extraction *Addison.*

NEW, nū. *ad.* This is only used in composition for *newly*, as *new*-born, &c.

*To* NEW*, nū. *v. a.* [neopian, Sax.] To make new; to renew. *Gower. Ob. T.*

NE'WEL, nū'-ĕl. *n. s.* The compass round which the staircase is carried. *Bacon.* A new thing; lovelty. *Spenser.*

NEWFA'NGLE*, nū-făng'-gl. *a.* Desirous of new things. *Chaucer.*

*To* NEWFA'NGLE*, nū-făng'-gl. *v. a.* To change by introducing novelties. *Milton.*

NEWFA'NGLED, nū-făng'-gl'd. 359. *a.* Formed with vain or foolish love of novelty. *Shakspeare.*

NEWFA'NGLEDNESS, nū-făng'-gl'd-nĕs. } *n. s*
NEWFA'NGLENESS, nū-făng'-gl-nĕs. }
Vain and foolish love of novelty. *Sidney.*

NE'WING, nū'-ĭng. *n. s.* Yest or barm.

NE'WISH*, nū'-ĭsh. *a.* As if lately made. *Bacon.*

NE'WLY, nū'-lē. *ad.* [nıplice, Sax.] Freshly; lately. *Shak.* In a manner different from the former *Spenser.* In a manner not existing before.

NE'WNESS, nū'-nĕs. *n. s.* [nıpnÿꝛꝛe, Sax.] Freshness; lateness; recentness; state of being lately produced. *Raleigh.* Novelty; unacquaintance. *B. Jonson.* Something lately produced. *Dryden.* Innovation; late change. *Shak.* Want of practice. *Sidney.* Difference from the former manner. *Rom.* vi.

NEWS §, nūze. *n. s.* [without the singular, unless it be considered as singular]. Fresh account of any thing. *Sidney.* Something not heard before. *L'Estrange.* Papers which give an account of the transactions of the present times. *Addison.*

NEWS-MONGER, nūze'-mŭng-gŭr. *n. s.* One that deals in news; one whose employment it is to hear and to tell news. *Shakspeare.*

NE'WSPAPER*. See the last sense of NEWS.

NEWT, nūte. *n. s.* [eꝛeꝛe, Sax.] Eft; small lizard: they are harmless. *Shakspeare.*

NEW-YEAR'S-GIFT, nū'-yĕrz-gĭft. *n. s.* Present made on the first day of the year. *Shakspeare.*

NE'XIBLE*, nĕks'-ĕ-bl. *a.* [*nexibilis*, Lat.] That may be knit together. *Cockeram. Ob. T.*

NEXT §, nĕkst. *a.* [neꝛt, Sax.] Nearest in place. *Bacon.* Nearest in time. *Gay.* Nearest in any gradation. *Clarendon.*

NEXT, nĕkst. *od.* At the time or turn immediately succeeding. *Addison.*

NI'AS, nī'-ăs. *n. s.* A young hawk; an eyas. *B. Jons.*

NIB §, nĭb. *n. s.* [neb, Sax.] The bill or neck of a bird. The point of any thing, generally of a pen. *Derham.*

NI'BBED, nĭbb'd. 359. *a.* Having a nib.

*To* NI'BBLE §, nĭb'-bl. 405. *v. a.* [from *nib*, the beak or mouth.] To bite by little at a time; to eat slowly. *Shak.* To bite as a fish does the bait *Gay.*

***To*** NI'BBLE, nĭb'-bl. *v. n.* To bite at. *Shak.* To carp at; to find fault with. *Tillotson.*

NI'BBLE*, nĭb'-bl. *n. s.* A word used by anglers, denoting the act of the fish trying the bait, as it were; not immediately swallowing it.

NI'BBLER, nĭb'-bl-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that bites by little at a time. *Shak.* A carper. *Warburton.*

NICE §, nīse. *a.* [nesc, Sax.] Accurate in judgement to minute exactness; superfluously exact. It is often used to express a culpable delicacy. *Sidney.* Delicate; scrupulously and minutely cautious. *Donne.* Fastidious; squeamish. *Milton.* Easily injured; delicate. *Roscommon.* Formed with minute exactness. *Addison.* Requiring scrupulous exactness. *Newton.* Refined. *Milton.* Trifling; toying; wanton. *Shak.* Foolish; weak; effeminate. *Gower.* Trivial; unimportant. *Shak.* Delicious. *Barret.* Handsome; pleasing.—*To make nice.* To be scrupulous. *Shakspeare.*

NI'CELY, nīse'-lè. *ad.* Accurately; minutely; scrupulously. *Shakspeare.* Delicately. *Atterbury.*

NI'CENE *Creed**, nī'-sēēn-krēēd. The creed drawn up, for the most part, by the first general council of Nice in the year 325; enlarged in the year 381. *Hooker.*

NI'CENESS, nīse'-nĕs. *n. s.* Accuracy; minute exactness. *Dryden.* Superfluous delicacy or exactness. *Sidney.*

NI'CETY, nī'-sĕ-tè. *n. s.* Minute accuracy of thought. *Prior.* Accurate performance, or observance. *Addison.* Fastidious delicacy; squeamishness. *Spenser.* Minute observation; punctilious discrimination; subtilty. *Locke.* Delicate management; cautious treatment. *Swift.* Effeminate softness. *Niceties*, in the plural, is generally applied to dainties or delicacies in eating.

☞ In this word of our own composition from *nice*, we have unaccountably run into the pronunciation of the mute *e*. This word we always hear pronounced in three syllables, though *safety*, *ninety*, and *surety*, are ever heard in two. This is a proof how much mere similitude of sound often operates in fixing pronunciation; the termination *ty* being almost always preceded by *e* or *i* in words of Latin or French formation, where these vowels form a distinct syllable; as, *variety*, *gayety*, *anxiety*, *society*, &c. Words of mere English formation, that approach to them, are thus carried into the same pronunciation by bare likeness of sound only. *W.*

NI'CHAR, nī'-kăr. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

*NICHE*, nĭtsh. 352. *n. s.* [Fr.] A hollow in which a statue may be placed. *Wotton.*

NICK §, nĭk. *n. s.* [*nicke*, Teut.] Exact point of time at which there is necessity or convenience. *Howell.* A notch cut in any thing. *Fotherby.* A score; a reckoning. *Shak.* [*niche*, Fr.] A winning throw. *Prior.*

NICK*, nĭk. *n. s.* An evil spirit of the waters, in the northern mythology of elder times; and, in later, transferred to the devil himself, by the English, with the addition of *old*. *Dr. Grey.*

***To*** NICK, nĭk. *v. a.* To hit; to touch luckily; to perform by some slight artifice used at the lucky moment. *South.* To cut in nicks or notches. *Shak.* To suit, as tallies cut in nicks. *Camden.* To defeat or cozen, as at dice. *Shakspeare.*

NI'CKEL*, nĭk'-kl. *n. s.* A semi-metal. *Chambers.*

NI'CKER*, nĭk'-kŭr. *n. s.* [from *nick*.] One who watches an opportunity to pilfer, or practise some knavish artifice. *Arbuthnot.*

NI'CKNAME, nĭk'-nāme. *n. s.* [*nom de nique*, Fr.] A name given in scoff or contempt. *Bacon.*

***To*** NI'CKNAME, nĭk-nāme'. *v. a.* To call by an opprobrious appellation. *Shakspeare.*

NICOLA'ITAN*, nĭk-kō-lā'-è-tăn. *n. s.* One of a sect, who, according to ancient writers, taught the lawfulness of lewdness and idolatrous sacrifices; so called from one *Nicolas*, their founder. By *Nicolaitans*, in Scripture, are thought to be meant, in general, lewd and profligate persons, who aim at nothing but their own secular advantage. *Rev.* ii.

*NICO'TIAN**, nè-kō'-shăn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Tobacco; first sent into France by *Nicot*, in the year 1560 *B. Jonson.*

NICO'TIAN*, nè-kō'-shăn. *a.* Denoting tobacco. *Bp. Hall.*

***To*** NI'CTATE §, nĭk'-tāte. *v. a.* [*nicto*, Lat.] To wink. *Ray.*

NICTA'TION*, nĭk-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* A twinkling of the eye. *Cockeram.*

NI'CTITATING *Membrane**. *n. s.* [In anatomy.] A thin membrane which covers the eyes of several creatures; defending them without a total obstruction of vision. *Paley.*

NIDE, nīde. *n s.* [*nidus*, Lat.] A brood: as a *nide* of pheasants.

NI'DGET, nĭd'-jĭt. *n. s.* [corrupted from *nithing* or *niding*.] A coward; a dastard. *Camden.*

NIDIFICA'TION, nĭd-è-fè-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*nidificatio*, Lat.] The act of building nests. *Derham.*

NI'DING, nīd'-ĭng. *n. s.* [niðing, Sax.] A coward; a dastard; a base fellow. *Camden.*

NI'DOROUS, nī'-dŭr-ŭs. *a.* Resembling the smell or taste of roasted fat. *Bacon.*

NIDORO'SITY, nī-dŭr-ŏs'-è-tè. *n. s.* Eructation with the taste of undigested roast-meat. *Floyer.*

NI'DOUR §*, nī'-dŭr. *n. s.* [*nidor*, Lat.; *nideur*, Fr.] Scent; savour. *Bp. Taylor.*

***To*** NI'DULATE §*, nĭd'-ŭ-lāte. *v. n.* [*nidulor*, Lat.] To build a nest. *Cockeram.*

NIDULA'TION, nĭd-jŭ-lā'-shŭn. 293. [nī-dŭ-lā'-shŭn, *Sheridan.*] *n. s.* The time of remaining in the nest. *Brown.*

NIECE, nēēse. *n. s.* [*niece*, *niepce*, Fr.; *neptis*, Lat.] The daughter of a brother or sister. *Shakspeare.*

NI'FLE*, nī'-fl. *n. s.* [*nife*, Norm. Fr.] A trifle. *Chaucer.*

NI'GGARD §, nĭg'-gŭrd. 88. *n. s.* [*niuggr*, Icelandick.] A miser; a curmudgeon; a sordid fellow. *Sidney.*

NI'GGARD, nĭg'-gŭrd. *a.* Sordid; avaricious; parsimonious. *Dryden.* Sparing; wary. *Shakspeare.*

***To*** NI'GGARD, nĭg'-gŭrd. *v. a.* To stint; to supply sparingly. *Shakspeare.*

NI'GGARDISE*, nĭg'-gŭrd-īs. *n. s.* Niggardliness; avarice. *Spenser.*

NI'GGARDISH, nĭg'-gŭrd-ĭsh. *a.* Having some disposition to avarice. *Barret.*

NI'GGARDLINESS, nĭg'-gŭrd-lè-nĕs. *n. s.* Avarice; sordid parsimony. *Bp. Hall.*

NI'GGARDLY, nĭg'-gŭrd-lè. *a.* Avaricious; sordidly parsimonious. *Bp. Hall.* Sparing; wary. *Sidney.*

NI'GGARDLY, nĭg'-gŭrd-lè. *ad.* Sparingly; parsimoniously. *Shakspeare.*

NI'GGARDNESS, nĭg'-gŭrd-nĕs. *n. s.* Avarice; sordid parsimony. *Sidney.*

NI'GGARDSHIP*, nĭg'-gŭrd-shĭp. *n. s.* Avarice. *Sir T. Elyot. Ob. T.*

NI'GGARDY*, nĭg'-gŭrd-dè. *n. s.* Niggardness. *Ob. T.*

***To*** NI'GGLE*, nĭg'-gl. *v. a.* To mock; to play on contemptuously. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

***To*** NI'GGLE*, nĭg'-gl. *v. n.* To play with; to trifle with. *Massinger.*

NIGH §, nī. 390. *prep.* [neah, neh, Sax.] At no great distance from. *Milton.*

NIGH, nī. *ad.* Not at a great distance. *Phil.* ii. To a place near. *Esther*, ix. Almost; as, He was *nigh* dead.

NIGH, nī. *a.* Near; not distant; not remote. *St. Matt.* xxiv. Allied closely by blood. *Lev.* xxv.

***To*** NIGH, nī. *v. n.* [nehpan, Sax.] To approach; to advance; to draw near. *Wicliffe.*

***To*** NIGH*, nī. *v. a.* To come near to; to touch. *Chaucer.*

NI'GHLY, nī'-lè. *ad.* Nearly; within a little. *Locke.*

NI'GHNESS, nī'-nĕs. *n. s.* Nearness; proximity. *A. Wood.*

NIGHT §, nīte. 391. *n. s.* [*nauts*, Goth.; nıht, Sax.] The time of darkness; the time from sunset to sunrise. *Gen.* xlix. The end of the day of life; death. *Dryden.* State or time of ignorance or obscurity. *Anon.* State of being not understood;

unintelligibility. *Pope.* It is much used in composition.

*To* NIGHT. *adverbially.* In this night; at this night *Josh.* ii.

NI'GHTBIRD*, nīte'-bûrd. *n. s.* A bird that flies only in the night. *Bp. Hall.*

NI'GHTBORN*, nīte'-bôrn. *a.* Produced in darkness. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

NIGHTBRA'WLER, nīte'-brâwl-ûr. *n. s.* [*night* and *brawler.*] One who raises disturbances in the night. *Shakspeare.*

NI'GHTCAP, nīte'-kăp. *n. s.* A cap worn in bed, or in undress. *Bacon.*

NI'GHTCROW, nīte'-krō. *n. s.* [*night* and *crow.*] A bird that cries in the night. *Shakspeare.*

NI'GHTDEW, nīte'-dū. *n. s.* Dew that wets the ground in the night. *Dryden.*

NI'GHTDOG, nīte'-dôg. *n. s.* A dog that hunts in the night. *Shakspeare.*

NI'GHTDRESS, nīte'-drĕs. *n. s.* The dress worn at night. *Pope.*

NI'GHTED, nīte'-ĕd. *a.* Darkened; clouded; black. *Shakspeare.*

NI'GHTFALL*, nīte'-fâll. *n. s.* The close of day; the beginning of night. *Swift.*

NIGHTFA'RING, nīte'-fâ-rĭng. *n. s.* Travelling in the night. *Gay.*

NI'GHTFIRE, nīte'-fīre. *n. s.* Ignis fatuus; Will-with-a-Wisp. *Herbert.*

NI'GHTFLY, nīte'-flī. *n. s.* Moth that flies in the night. *Shakspeare.*

NIGHTFOU'NDERED, nīte-fŏŭn'-dûr'd. *a.* [from *night* and *founder.*] Lost or distressed in the night. *Milton.*

NI'GHTGOWN, nīte'-gŏŭn. *n. s.* A loose gown used for an undress. *Shakspeare.*

NI'GHTHAG, nīte'-hăg. *n. s.* Witch supposed to wander in the night. *Milton.*

NIGHTINGALE, nīte'-ĭn-gāle. *n. s.* [nıhtȝale, Sax.; from *night*, and ȝalan, to sing.] A small bird that sings in the night with remarkable melody; philomel. *Shak.* A word of endearment. *Shakspeare.*

NI'GHTISH*, nī'-tĭsh. *a.* Belonging to the night; attached to the night. *Turbervile.*

NI'GHTLY, nīte'-lè. *a.* Done by night; acting by night; happening by night. *Dryden.*

NI'GHTLY, nīte'-lè. *ad.* By night. *Shak.* Every night. *Addison.*

NI'GHTMAN, nīte'-măn. 88. *n. s.* One who carries away ordure in the night.

NI'GHTMARE, nīte'-mâre. *n. s.* [*night*, and *mara*, a spirit.] A morbid oppression in the night, resembling the pressure of weight upon the breast. *Arbuthnot.*

NI'GHTPIECE, nīte'-pēese. *n. s.* A picture so coloured as to be supposed seen by candle light, not by the light of the day. *Addison.*

NI'GHTRAIL, nīte'-rāle. *n. s.* [*night*, and ȝeȝl, Sax.] A loose cover thrown over the dress at night. *Massinger.*

NIGHTRA'VEN, nīte-rā'-v'n. 103. *n. s.* A bird, supposed of ill-omen, that cries loud in the night. *Spenser.*

NIGHTRE'ST*, nīte'-rĕst. *n. s.* Repose of the night. *Shakspeare.*

NIGHTRO'BBER, nīte-rŏb'-bûr. *n. s.* One who steals in the dark. *Spenser.*

NI'GHTRULE, nīte'-rūle. *n. s.* See MISRULE. A frolick of the night. *Shakspeare.*

NI'GHTSHADE, nīte'-shāde. *n s.* [nıhtȝcaða, Sax.] A plant. *Miller.* The darkness of the night. *Phœr.*

NIGHTSHI'NING, nīte'-shī-nĭng. *a.* Showing brightness in the night. *Wilkins.*

NI'GHTSHRIEK, nīte'-shrēēk. *n. s.* A cry in the night. *Shakspeare.*

NI'GHTSPELL*, nīte'-spĕl. *n. s.* [*night* and *spell.*] A charm against the accidents of the night. *Chaucer.*

NI'GHTTRIPPING, nīte'-trĭp-pĭng. *a.* Going lightly in the night. *Shakspeare.*

NI'GHTVISION, nīte'-vĭzh-ŭn. *n. s.* A vision of the night. *Dan.* ii.

NI'GHTWAKING*, nīte'-wā-kĭng. *a.* Watching during the night. *Shakspeare.*

NI'GHTWALK, nīte'-wâk. *n. s.* Walk in the night. *Walton.*

NI'GHTWALKER, nīte'-wâk-ûr. *n. s.* One who roves in the night upon ill designs. *Ascham.*

NI'GHTWALKING*, nīte'-wâk-ĭng. *a.* Roving in the night. *Milton.*

NI'GHTWALKING*, nīte'-wâk-ĭng. *n. s.* The act of walking in sleep; noctambulation. *Burton.*

NIGHTWA'NDERER*, nīte-wŏn'-dûr-ûr. *n. s.* One that wanders by night. *Shakspeare.*

NIGHTWA'NDERING*, nīte wŏn'-dûr-ĭng. *a* Roving in the night. *Shakspeare.*

NIGHTWA'RBLING, nīte-wâr'-blĭng. *a.* Singing in the night. *Milton.*

NI'GHTWARD, nīte'-wârd. 88. *a.* Approaching towards night.

NI'GHTWATCH, nīte'-wŏtsh. *n. s.* A period of the night as distinguished by change of the watch. *Psalm* lxiii.

NI'GHTWATCHER*, nīte'-wŏtsh-ûr. *n. s* One who watches through the night upon some ill design. *Huloet.*

NI'GHTWITCH*, nīte'-wĭtsh. *n. s.* A night-hag. *Huloet.*

NIGRE'SCENT, nī-grĕs'-sĕnt. 130, 510. *a.* [*nigrescens*, Lat.] Growing black; approaching to blackness.

NIGRIFICA'TION, nĭg-rè-fè-kā' shŭn. 130. [nigrè-fè-kā'-shŭn, *Sheridan.*] *n. s.* [*niger* and *fucio*, Lat.] The act of making black.

NIHI'LITY, nī-hĭl'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*nihilité*, Fr.; *nihilum*, Lat.] Nothingness; the state of being nothing. *Watts.*

*To* NILL §, nĭl. *v. a.* [from *ne will*; nıllan, Sax.] Not to will; to refuse; to reject. *Spenser.*

*To* NILL*, nĭl. *v. n.* To be unwilling; not to agree *Shakspeare.*

NILL, nĭl. *n. s.* The shining sparks of brass in trying and melting the ore.

*To* NIM §, nĭm. *v. a.* [nıman, Sax.] To take. In cant: to steal. *Hudibras.*

NI'MBLE §, nĭm'-bl. 405. *a.* [from *nim*: or numan, Sax.] Quick; active; ready; speedy; lively; expeditious. *Spenser.*

NI'MBLENESS, nĭm'-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Quickness; activity; speed; agility. *Sidney.*

NI'MBLESS, nĭm'-blĕs. *n. s.* Nimbleness. *Spenser.*

NIMBLE-WITTED, nĭm'-bl-wĭt-tĕd. *a.* Quick; eager to speak. *Bacon.*

NI'MBLY, nĭm'-blè. *ad.* Quickly; speedily; actively. *Shakspeare.*

NI'MIETY, nĭm'-è-è-tè. *n. s.* [*nimietas*, school Lat.] The state of being too much. *Instruct. for Oratory.*

NI'MMER, nĭm'-mûr. 98. *n. s.* A thief; a pilferer. *Hudibras.*

NI'NCOMPOOP, nĭn'-kŏm-pōōp. *n. s.* [a corruption of the Latin *non compos.*] A fool; a trifler. *Addison.*

NINE §, nīne. *a.* [nıȝon, Sax.] One more than eight. *Shakspeare.*

NI'NEFOLD, nīne'-fōld. *a.* Nine times. *Milton*

NI'NEHOLES*, nīne'-hōlz. *n. s.* A game, in which nine holes are made in the ground, into which a pellet is to be bowled. *Drayton.*

NINE *Men's Morris**. See MORRIS.

NI'NEPENCE, nīne'-pĕnse. *n. s.* A silver coin valued at nine pence. *Gay.*

NI'NEPINS, nīne'-pĭnz. *n. s.* A play where nine pieces of wood are set up on the ground to be thrown down by a bowl. *Peacham.*

NI'NESCORE, nīne'-skōre. *a.* Nine times twenty. *Addison.*

NI'NETEEN, nīne'-tēēn. *a.* [nıȝontỳne, Sax.] Nine and ten; one less than twenty. *Swift.*

NI'NETEENTH, nīne'-tēēnth. *a.* [nıȝontεoða, Sax.] The ordinal of nineteen; the ninth after the tenth. 2 *Kings*, xxv.

NI'NETY, nīne'-tè. [See NICETY.] *a.* [hundnıȝon tıȝ, Sax.] Nine times ten. *Gen.* v.

—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*th*in, THis.

NI'NNY §, nĭn'-nè. *n. s.* [*nino*, Span.] A fool; a simpleton. *Shakspeare.*

NI'NNYHAMMER, nĭn'-nè-hăm-mŭr. *n. s.* A simpleton. *Arbuthnot.*

NI'NTH, nīnth. *a.* [ꞑɪʒoða, Sax.] The first after the eighth; the ordinal of nine. *Brown.*

NI'NTHLY*, nīnth'-lè. *ad.* In the ninth place. *Sherwood.*

NI'NETIETH, nīne'-tè-ĭth. 279. *a.* [hunðnɪʒontɛoʒoða, Sax.] The ordinal of ninety; the tenth nine times told.

*To* NIP §, nĭp. *v. a.* [*nijpen*, Teut.] To pinch off with the nails; to bite with the teeth. *Bacon.* To cut off by any slight means. *Mortimer.* To blast; to destroy before full growth. *Milton.* To pinch, as frost. *Shak.* To vex; to bite. *Spenser.* To satirize; to ridicule; to taunt sarcastically. *Spenser.*

NIP, nĭp. *n. s.* A pinch with the nails or teeth. *Ascham.* A small cut. *Shak.* A blast. *Stepney.* A taunt; a sarcasm.

NI'PPER, nĭp'-pŭr. 98. *n. s.* A satirist. *Ascham.*

NI'PPERKIN*, nĭp'-pŭr-kĭn. *n. s.* [Aleman. *nap, nappekin.*] A little cup; a small tankard. *Lye.*

NI'PPERS, nĭp'-pŭrz. *n. s.* Small pincers.

NI'PPINGLY, nĭp'-pĭng-lè. *ad.* With bitter sarcasm.

NI'PPLE §, nĭp'-pl. 405. *n. s.* [nẏpele, Sax.] The teat; the dug. *Ray.* The orifice at which any animal liquor is separated. *Derham.*

NI'PPLEWORT, nĭp'-pl-wŭrt. *n. s.* A weed.

NIS*, nĭs. [*ne is*; nɪȝ, Sax.] Is not. *Spenser. Ob. T.*

NISI PRIUS, nī'-sè-prī'-ŭs. *n. s.* [In law.] A judicial writ, which lieth in case where the inquest is empannelled and returned before the justices of the bank; the one party or the other making petition to have this writ for the ease of the country. It is so called from the first words of the writ *nisi apud talem locum prius venerint. Cowel.*

NIT §, nĭt. *n. s.* [hnɪtu, Sax.] The egg of a louse or small animal. *Derham.*

NI'TENCY, nī'-tĕn-sè. *n. s.* [*nitentia*, Lat.] Lustre; clear brightness. [*nitor*, Lat.] Endeavour; spring to expand itself. *Boyle.*

NI'THING, nĭth'-ĭng. *n. s.* See NIDING. A coward; dastard; poltron.

NI'TID, nĭt'-tĭd. 544. *a.* [*nitidus*, Lat.] Bright; shining; lustrous. *Boyle.* Applied to persons: gay; spruce; fine. *Reeve.*

NI'TRE §, nī'-tŭr. 416. *n. s.* [*nitre*, Fr.; *nitrum*, Lat.] Saltpetre; a crystalline, pellucid, but somewhat whitish substance, of an acrid and bitterish taste, impressing a peculiar sense of coldness upon the tongue. *Hill.*

NITRO'SITY*, nī-trŏs'-è-tè. *n. s.* Quality of nitre. *Cotgrave.*

NI'TROUS, nī'-trŭs. 314. *a.* [*nitreux*, Fr.] Impregnated with nitre; consisting of nitre. *Bacon.*

NI'TRY, nī'-trè. *a.* Nitrous. *Gay.*

NI'TTILY, nĭt'-tè-lè. *ad.* Lousily. *Hayward.*

NI'TTY, nĭt'-tè. *a.* Abounding with the eggs of lice. *B. Jonson.* An epithet of contempt, perhaps from *nitid. Marston.*

NI'VAL, nī'-văl. *a.* [*nivalis*, Lat.] Abounding with snow. *Dict.*

NI'VEOUS, nĭv'-è-ŭs. 314. *a.* [*niveus*, Lat.] Snowy; resembling snow. *Brown.*

NI'ZY, nī'-zè. *n. s.* [*nessi*, Norm. Fr.] A dunce; a simpleton. *Anon.*

NO §, nō. *ad.* [na, Sax.] The word of refusal. *Shak.* The word of denial. *Bacon.* It sometimes confirms a foregoing negative. *Shak.* It sometimes strengthens a following negative; *no not*, not even. *Waller.*

NO, nō. *a.* Not any; none. *Gen.* xiii. It seems an adjective in these phrases. *no* longer, *no* more, *no* where; though sometimes it may be so commodiously changed to *not*, that it seems an adverb; as, The days are yet *no* shorter. 1 *Sam.* x. *No one*: none; not any one. *Smalridge.*

*To* NOBI'LITATE §, nō-bĭl'-lè-tāte. *v. a.* [*nobilito*, Lat.] To ennoble; to make noble. *Bullokar.*

NOBILITA'TION*, nō-bĭl-è-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of ennobling. *More.*

NOBI'LITY, nō-bĭl'-lè-tè. *n. s.* [*nobilitas*, Lat.] Antiquity of family joined with splendour. *Dryden.* Rank or dignity of several degrees, conferred by sovereigns. *Nobility* in England is extended to five ranks; duke, marquis, earl, viscount, baron The persons of high rank. *Shak.* Dignity gran deur; greatness. *Sidney.*

NO'BLE §, nō'-bl. 405. *a.* [Fr.; *nobilis*, Lat.] Of an ancient and splendid family. 2 *Macc.* xiv. Exalted to a rank above commonalty. *Dryden.* Great; worthy; illustrious. *Milton.* Exalted; elevated; sublime. *Dryden.* Magnificent; stately: as, a *noble* parade. Free; generous; liberal. *Acts*, xvii Principal; capital: as, The heart is one of the *noble* parts of the body.

NO'BLE, nō'-bl. *n. s.* One of high rank. *Exodus.* A coin rated at six shillings and eight pence. *Camden.*

NOBLE *Liverwort. n. s.* A plant.

*To* NO'BLE*, nō'-bl. *v. a.* To ennoble. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

NO'BLEMAN, nō'-bl-măn. 88. *n. s.* One who is ennobled. *Shakspeare.*

NO'BLEWOMAN*, nō'-bl-wŭm-ŭn. *n. s.* A female who is ennobled. *Cavendish.*

NO'BLENESS, nō'-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Greatness; worth; dignity; magnanimity. *Shak.* Splendour of descent; lustre of pedigree. Stateliness. *Ashmole.*

NO'BLESS, nō-blĕs'. *n. s.* [*noblesse*, Fr.] Nobility. *Spenser.* Dignity; greatness. *B. Jonson.* Noblemen, collectively. *Dryden.*

NO'BLY, nō'-blè. *ad.* Of ancient and splendid extraction. *Dryden.* Greatly; illustriously; magnanimously. *Shak.* Grandly; splendidly. *Addison.*

NO'BODY, nō'-bŏd-è. *n. s.* [*no* and *body*.] No one; not any one. *Clarendon.*

NO'CENT, nō'-sĕnt. *a.* [*nocens*, Lat.] Guilty; criminal. *Bacon.* Hurtful; mischievous. *Milton.*

NO'CENT*, nō'-sĕnt. *n. s.* One who is criminal. *Sir E. Coke. Ob. T.*

NO'CIVE*, nō'-sĭv. *a.* [*nocivus*, Lat.] Hurtful; destructive. *Hooker.*

NOCK §, nŏk. *n. s.* [*nocke*, Teut.; *nocchia*, Ital.] A slit; a nick; a notch. *Martin.* The fundament. *Hudibras.*

*To* NOCK, nŏk. *v. a.* To place upon the notch. *Chapman.*

NO'CKED*. *a.* Notched. *Chaucer.*

NOCTAMBULA'TION*, nŏk-tăm-bù-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of walking in sleep. *Bailey.*

NOCTA'MBULO, nŏk-tăm'-bù-lō. *n. s.* [*nox* and *ambulo*, Lat.] One who walks in his sleep. *Arbuthnot.*

NOCTI'DIAL, nŏk-tĭd'-yăl, or nŏk-tĭd'-jè-ăl. 294, 376. *a.* [*noctis* and *dies*, Lat.] Comprising a night and a day. *Holder.*

NOCTI'FEROUS, nŏk-tĭf'-fĕr-ŭs. 518. *a.* [*nox* and *fero*.] Bringing night. *Dict.*

*NOCTILUCA**, nŏk-tĭl'-ù-kă. *n. s.* [*nox* and *luceo*, Lat.] A kind of phosphorus, shining in the night, without any light thrown upon it.

NOCTI'LUCOUS*, nŏk-tĭl'-ù-kŭs. *a.* Shining in the night. *Pennant.*

NOCTI'VAGANT, nŏk-tĭv'-vă-gănt. *a.* [*noctivagus*, Lat.] Wandering in the night.

NOCTIVAGA'TION*, nŏk-tĭv-vă-gā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of rambling or wandering in the night. *Gayton.*

NO'CTUARY, nŏk'-tshù-ă-rè. 461. *n. s.* [*noctus*, Lat.] An account of what passes by night. *Addison.*

NO'CTURN, nŏk'-tŭrn. *n. s.* An office of devotion performed in the night. *Stillingfleet.*

NOCTU'RNAL §, nŏk-tŭr'-năl. 88. *a.* [*nocturnus*, Lat.] Nightly. *Dryden.*

NOCTU'RNAL, nŏk-tŭr'-năl. *n. s.* An instrument by which observations are made in the night. *Watts.*

NO'CUMENT*, nŏk'-ù-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*nocumentum*, Lat.] Harm. *Bale.*

NO'CUOUS*, nŏk'-ù-ŭs. *a.* [*nocuus*, Lat.] Noxious; hurtful. *Bailey.*

☞ 559.—Fāte, fȧr, fȧll, fȧt;—mē, mĕt;—plne, pĭn;—

*To* NOD §, nŏd. *v. n.* [of uncertain derivation.] To decline the head with a quick motion. *Dryden.* To pay a slight bow. *Shak.* To bend downwards with quick motion. *Dryden.* To be drowsy. *Addison.*

*To* NOD*, nŏd. *v. a.* To bend; to incline. *Shak.* To shake. *Shakspeare.*

NOD, nŏd. *n. s.* A quick declination of the head. *Locke.* A quick declination. *Shak.* The motion of the head in drowsiness. *Locke.* A slight obeisance. *Shakspeare.*

NODA'TION, nō-dā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*nodo*, Lat.] The state of being knotted, or act of making knots. *Cockeram.*

NO'DDEN*, nŏd'-dn. *a.* Bent; declined. *Thomson.*

NO'DDER, nŏd'-dŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who makes nods. *Pope.* A drowsy person. *More.*

NO'DDLE, nŏd'-dl. 405. *n. s.* [hnol, Sax.] A head: in contempt. *Shakspeare.*

NO'DDY, nŏd'-dē. *n. s.* [*naudin*, Norm. Fr.] A simpleton; an idiot. *Davies.* A game at cards. *B. Jonson.*

NODE, nōde. *n. s.* [*nodus*, Lat.] A knot; a knob. A sweiling on the bone. *Wiseman.* Intersection. *Holder.*

NODO'SITY, nō-dŏs'-sē-tē. *n. s.* [*nodosité*, Fr.] Complication; knot. *Brown.*

NODO'SOUS*, nō-dō'-sŭs. } *a.* [*nodosus*, Lat.]
NO'DOUS, nō'-dŭs. 314. § Knotty; full of knots. *Brown.*

NO'DULE §, nŏd'-jūle. 293, 461. *n. s.* [*nodulus*, Lat.] A small lump. *Woodward.*

NO'DULED*, nŏd'-jŭld. *a.* Having little knots or lumps. *Darwin.*

NO'EL*. See NOWEL.

NOG*, nŏg. *n. s.* [abbreviation of *noggin.*] A little pot. *Skinner.* Ale. *Swift.*—*Nog of a mill:* the little piece of wood, which, rubbing against the hopper, makes the corn fall from it. *Cotgrove.*

NO'GGEN, nŏg'-gĭn. *a.* Hard; rough; harsh. *Escape of K. Charles.*

NO'GGIN, nŏg'-gĭn. 382. *n. s.* [*nossel*, Germ.] A small mug. *Heywood.*

NO'GGING*, nŏg'-gĭng. *n. s.* [In building.] A partition framed of timber scantlings, with the interstices filled up by bricks. *Mason.*

NOI'ANCE, nŏē'-ânse. 88. See NOYANCE.

*To* NOIE. See *To* NOY.

NOI'ER. See NOYER.

NOI'OUS, nŏē'-ŭs. 314. See NOYOUS.

*To* NOINT*, nŏint. *v.a.* [*oint*, Fr.] To anoint. *Huloet.*

NOISE §, nŏēze. 299. *n. s.* [*noise*, Fr.] Any kind of sound. *Wis.* xvii. Outcry; clamour; boasting or importunate talk. *Baker.* Occasion of talk. *Addison.* A concert; and those who performed a concert. *Psalm* xlvii.

*To* NOISE, nŏēze. *v. n.* To sound loud. *Milton.*

*To* NOISE, nŏēze. *v. a.* To spread by rumour or report. *St. Luke*, i.

NOI'SEFUL, nŏēze'-fŭl. *a.* Loud; clamorous. *Feltham.*

NOI'SELESS, nŏēze'-lĕs. *a.* Silent; without sound. *Shakspeare.*

NOI'SINESS, nŏē'-zē-nĕs. *n. s.* Loudness of sound; importunity of clamour.

NOI'SEMAKER, nŏēze'-mā-kŭr. *n. s.* Clamourer. *L'Estrange.*

NOI'SOME §, nŏē'-sŭm. 166. *a.* [*noioso*, Ital.] Noxious; mischievous; unwholesome. *Hooker.* Offensive; disgusting. *Shakspeare.*

NOI'SOMELY, nŏē'-sŭm-lē. *ad.* With a fetid stench; with an infectious steam. *Bp. Hall.*

NOI'SOMENESS, nŏē'-sŭm-nĕs. *n. s.* Aptness to disgust; offensiveness. *Wotton.*

NOI'SY, nŏē'-zē. 438. *a.* Sounding loud. Clamorous; turbulent. *Dryden.*

*NOLI me tangere*, nō'-lē-mē-tăn'-jŭr-ē. [Lat.] A kind of cancerous swelling, exasperated by applications. A plant. *Mortimer.*

NOLI'TION, nō-lĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [*nolitio*, Lat.] Unwillingness; opposed to *volition. Hale.*

NOLL, nōle. 406. *n. s.* [hnol, Sax.] A head; a nod die. *Shakspeare.*

NO'MAD*, nō'-mȧd. } *a.* [*νομὰς, νομαδικὸς.*]
NO'MADICK*, nō-mă'-dĭk. § Rude; savage; having no fixed abode, and shifting it for the convenience of pasturage. *British Critick.*

NO'MANCY, nō'-mȧn-sē. *n. s.* [*nomen*, Lat.; and *μαντεία*, Gr.] The art of divining the fates of persons by the letters that form their names. *Dict.*

NO'MBLES, nŭm'-blz. 359. *n. s.* The entrails of a deer.

☞ This word may be added to the catalogue.—*Princ ples*, No. 165. *W.*

NOME*, nōme. *n. s.* [*νομὸς.*] Province; tract of country; an Egyptian government or division. *Maurice.* [from *nomen*, Lat.] [In algebra.] A simple quantity affixed to some other quantity by its proper sign.

*NOMENCLA'TOR*, nō-mĕn-klā'-tŭr. *n. s.* [Lat.; *nomencloteur*, Fr.] One who calls things or persons by their proper names. *Hakewill.*

NOMENCLA'TRESS*, nō-mĕn-klā'-trĕs. *n. s.* A female nomenclator. *Addison.*

NOMENCLATURE, nō-mĕn-klā'-tshŭre. 461. *n. s.* [*nomenclature*, Fr.; *nomenclatura*, Lat.] The act of naming. *Bacon.* A vocabulary; a dictionary. *Brown.*

NO'MINAL §, nŏm'-mē-nȧl. 98. *a.* [*nominalis*, Lat.] Referring to names rather than to things; titular. *Locke.*

NO'MINAL*, nŏm'-mē-nȧl. } *n. s.* One of the
NO'MINALIST*, nŏm'-mē-nȧl-ĭst. § scholastical philosophers, who maintained that words or names only were to be attended to in all logical disquisitions. *Burton.*

*To* NO'MINALIZE*, nŏm'-mē-nȧl-ize. *v. a.* To convert into a noun. *Instruct. for Oratory.*

NO'MINALLY, nŏm'-mē-nȧl-lē. *ad.* By name; with regard to a name; titularly. *Burke.*

*To* NO'MINATE, nŏm'-mē-nāte. *v. a.* [*nomino*, Lat.] To name; to mention by name. *Shak.* To entitle; to call. *Spenser.* To set down; to appoint by name. *Locke.*

NO'MINATELY*, nŏm'-mē-nāte-lē. *ad.* Particularly. *Spelman.*

NOMINA'TION, nŏm-mē-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of mentioning by name. *Wotton.* The power of appointing. *Clarendon.* Denomination. *Wever.*

NO'MINATIVE, nŏm'-mē-nā-tĭv. *a.* [In grammar.] The epithet of the case that primarily designates the name of any thing. *Lilly.*

☞ This word, in the hurry of school pronunciation, is always heard in three syllables, as if written *nomnative*; and this pronunciation has so generally prevailed, that making the word consist of four syllables would be stiff and pedantick.—See CLEF. *W.*

NO'MINATOR*, nŏm'-mē-nā-tŭr. *n. s.* One that names or appoints to a place. *Bentley.*

NOMINE'E*, nŏm-mē-nēē'. *n. s.* A person nominated to any place or office.

NOMOTHE'TICAL*, nŏm-ō-*thĕt*'-ē-kȧl. *a.* [*νομοθέτης.*] Legislative. *Bp. Barlow.*

*NON*, nŏn. *ad.* [Lat.] Not. It is never used separately, but comes prefixed to words with a negative power: as, *non*-residency, *non*-performance.

NO'NAGE §, nō'-nȧdje. *n. s.* [*non*, and *age.*] Minority; time of life before legal maturity. *Shakspeare.*

NO'NAGED*, nō'-nȧdjd. *a.* Not arrived at due maturity; being in nonage. *Browne.*

NONATTE'NDANCE*, nŏn-ȧt-tĕnd'-ânse. *n. s.* The not giving personal attendance. *Ld. Halifax.*

NONCE, nŏnse. *n. s.* [uncertain derivation.] Purpose; intent; design. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

NONCOMPLI'ANCE*, nŏn-kŏm-plī'-ânse. *n. s.* Refusal to comply with any request. *Ld. Halifax.*

NONCONFO'RMING*, nŏn-kŏn-fôr'-mĭng. *a.* Not joining in the established religion. *Burke.*

NONCONFO'RMIST, nŏn-kŏn-fôr'-mĭst. *n. s.* [*non*, and *conformist.*] One who refuses to comply with others. *Barrow.* One who refuses to join in the established worship. *Swift.*

NONCONFO'RMITY, nŏn-kŏn-fôr'-mē-tē. *n. s.* Re-

fusal of compliance. *Watts.* Refusal to join in the established religion. *South.*

NONDESCRI'PT*, nŏn-dē-skrĭpt'. *a.* [*non,* and *descript,* old Fr.] Undescribed: used also as a substantive for any natural production that has not been described.

NONE, nŭn. 165. *a.* [*ne one;* nan, ne ane, Sax.] Not one. *Lev.* xxvi. Not any. *Exod.* xvi. Not other. *Gen.* xxviii.—*None of* sometimes signifies only emphatically *nothing. Ps.* lxxxi.

NONE'NTITY, nŏn-ĕn'-tē-tē. *n. s.* Nonexistence; the negation of being. *Bentley.* A thing not existing. *South.*

NONES*, nōnz. *n. s.* [*nonus,* Lat.] Certain days in each month of the old Roman calendar, so called, because they reckoned *nine* days from them to the ides. *Kennet.* Prayers, formerly so called.

NO'NESUCH*, nŭn'-sŭtsh. *n. s.* The name of an apple.

NONEXI'STENCE, nŏn-ĕg-zĭs'-tĕnse. *n. s.* Inexistence; negation of being. *A. Baxter.* The thing not existing. *Brown.*

NONJU'RING, nŏn-jū'-rĭng. 410. *a.* [*non* and *juro,* Lat.] Belonging to those who will not swear allegiance to the Hanoverian family. *Swift.*

NONJU'ROR, nŏn'-jū-rŭr. 166. [nŏn-jū'-rŭr, *Perry* and *Jones.*] *n. s.* One who, conceiving James II. unjustly deposed, refuses to swear allegiance to those who have succeeded him. *Swift.*

NONNA'TURALS, nŏn-nă'-tshū-rălz. *n. s.* [*non naturalia.*] Physicians reckon these to be six, viz. air, meat and drink, sleep and watching, motion and rest, retention and excretion, and the passions of the mind. *Brown.*

*NON-OBSTANTE**, nŏn-ŏb-stăn'-tē. [Lat.] Notwithstanding any thing to the contrary: a law phrase. *Donne.*

NONPARE'IL, nŏn-pă-rĕl'. *n. s.* [*non,* and *pareil,* Fr.] Excellence unequalled. *Shak.* A kind of apple. Printers' letter of a small size, on which small Bibles and Common Prayers are printed.

NONPARE'IL*, nŏn-pă-rĕl'. *a.* Peerless. *Whitlock.*

NO'NPLUS §, nŏn'-plŭs. *n. s.* [*non* and *plus,* Lat.] Puzzle; inability to say or do more. *South.*

*To* NO'NPLUS, nŏn'-plŭs. *v. a.* To confound; to puzzle. *Glanville.*

NONPROFI'CIENT*, nŏn-prō-fĭsh'-ĕnt. *n. s.* [*non,* and *proficient.*] One who has made no progress in the art or study in which he is engaged. *Bp. Hall.*

NONRE'SIDENCE, nŏn-rĕz'-ē-dĕnse. *n. s.* Failure of residence. *Swift.*

NONRE'SIDENT, nŏn-rĕz'-ē-dĕnt. *n. s.* One who neglects to live at the proper place. *Swift.*

NONRE'SIDENT*, nŏn-rĕz'-ē-dĕnt. *a.* Not residing in the proper place. *Overbury.*

NONRESI'STANCE, nŏn-rē-zĭs'-tănse. *n. s.* The principle of not opposing the king; ready obedience to a superiour. *Sir Joseph Jekyll.*

NONRESI'STANT*, nŏn-rē-zĭs'-tănt. *a.* Not resisting; unopposing. *Arbuthnot.*

NO'NSENSE §, nŏn'-sĕnse. *n. s.* [*non,* and *sense.*] Unmeaning or ungrammatical language. *Hudibras. Dryden.* Trifles; things of no importance. *Thomson.*

NONSE'NSICAL, nŏn-sĕn'-sē-kăl. *a.* Unmeaning; foolish. *Ray.*

NONSE'NSICALLY*, nŏn-sĕn'-sē-kăl-lē. *ad.* Foolishly; ridiculously. *L'Estrange.*

NONSE'NSICALNESS, nŏn-sĕn'-sē-kăl-nĕs. *n. s.* Ungrammatical jargon; foolish absurdity.

NONSE'NSITIVE*, nŏn-sĕn'-sē-tĭv. *n. s.* One that wants sense or perception. *Feltham.*

NONSOLU'TION, nŏn-sō-lū'-shŭn. *n. s.* Failure of solution. *Broome.*

NONSO'LVENCY*, nŏn-sŏl'-vĕn-sē. *n. s.* Inability to pay. *Swift.*

NONSO'LVENT, nŏn-sŏl'-vĕnt. *a.* [*non,* and *solvent.*] Unable to pay debts.

NONSPA'RING, nŏn-spā'-rĭng. *a.* Merciless; all-destroying. *Shakspeare.*

NO'NSUIT*, nŏn'-sūte. *n. s.* [*non,* and *suit.*] Stoppage of a suit at law; a renouncing of the suit by the plaintiff, most commonly upon the discovery of some errour or defect, when the matter is so far proceeded in, that the jury are ready at the bar to deliver their verdict. *Cowel.*

*To* NO'NSUIT, nŏn'-sūte. 342. *v. a.* To deprive of the benefit of a legal process, for some failure in the management. *Swift.*

NO'ODLE, nōō'-dl. 405. *n. s.* [from *noddle* or *noddy.*] A fool; a simpleton.

NOOK, nōōk. 306. *n. s.* [*een hoeck,* Teut.] A corner; a covert made by an angle or intersection. *Shak.*

NOON §, nōōn. 306. *n. s.* [non, Sax.; *nawn,* Welsh.] The middle hour of the day; twelve; the time when the sun is in the meridian; midday. *Locke.* It is taken for midnight. *Dryden.*

NOON, nōōn. *a.* Meridional. *Young.*

NOO'NDAY, nōōn'-dā. *n. s.* Midday. *Shakspeare.*

NOO'NDAY, nōōn'-dā. *a.* Meridional. *Addison.*

NOO'NING, nōōn'-ĭng. *n. s.* Repose at noon; noon rest. *Huloet.* Repast at noon. *Addison.*

NOO'NSTEAD*, nōōn'-stĕd. *n. s.* [*noon* and *stead.*] The station of the sun at noon. *Drayton.*

NOO'NTIDE, nōōn'-tīde. *n. s.* [*noon* and *tide.*] Midday; time of noon. *Shakspeare.*

NOO'NTIDE, nōōn'-tīde. *a.* Meridional. *Shak.*

NOOSE §, nōōse. 437. *n. s.* [*nosada,* entangled.] A running knot, which, the more it is drawn, binds the closer. *Sandys.*

*To* NOOSE, nōōze. 437. *v. a.* To tie in a noose; to catch; to entrap. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

NOPE, nōpe. *n. s.* A kind of bird called a *bulfinch* or *redtail. Drayton.*

NOR, nŏr. 64. *conjunct.* [*ne or.*] A particle marking the second or subsequent branch of a negative proposition: correlative to *neither* or *not. Shak.* Two negatives are sometimes joined, but not according to the propriety of our present language. *Shak. Nor* is, in poetry, used in the first branch for *neither:* as, "I *nor* love myself *nor* thee." *B. Jonson.*

NO'RMAL*, nŏr'-măl. *a.* [*norma,* Lat.] [In geometry.] Perpendicular.

NO'RMAN*, nŏr'-măn. *n. s.* [old Fr.] At first, a Norwegian; then, a native of Normandy. *Verstegan.*

NO'RMAN*, nŏr'-măn. *a.* Denoting persons, customs, or the language, of Normandy. *Camden.*

NO'RROY*, nŏr'-rŏē. *n. s.* [*nor* and *roy,* Fr.] The title of the third of the three kings at arms, or provincial heralds. *Burke.*

NORTH §, nŏr*th. n. s.* [nopð, Sax.] The point opposite to the sun in the meridian. *Shakspeare.*

NORTH, nŏr*th. a.* Northern; being in the north. *Num.* xxxiv.

NORTHE'AST, nŏr*th*-ēēst'. *n. s.* The point between the north and east. *Prior.*

NORTHE'AST, nŏr*th*-ēēst'. *a.* Denoting the point between the north and east. *Shakspeare.*

NO'RTHERLY, nŏr'-*th*ŭr-lē. 88. *a.* Being towards the north. *Derham.*

NO'RTHERN, nŏr'-*th*ŭrn. 88. *a.* Being in the north. *Shakspeare.*

NO'RTHERNLY*, nŏr'-*th*ŭrn-lē. *ad.* Towards the north. *Hakewill.*

NORTHSTA'R, nŏr*th*'-stăr. *n. s.* The polestar; the lodestar. *Shakspeare.*

NO'RTHWARD, nŏr*th*'-wărd. *a.* [*north,* and peapð, Sax.] Being towards the north.

NO'RTHWARD, nŏr*th*'-wărd. 88. *ad.* Towards the north. *Bacon.*

NO'RTHWARDS, nŏr*th*'-wărdz. } *ad.* Towards the north. *Bacon.*

NORTHWE'ST, nŏr*th*-wĕst'. *n. s.* The point between the north and west. *Brown.*

NORTHWI'ND, nŏr*th*'-wīnd. [See WIND.] *n. s.* The wind that blows from the north. *Milton.*

NORWE'GIAN*, nŏr-wē'-jē-ăn. *n. s.* A native of Norway. *Verstegan.*

NORWE'GIAN*, nŏr-wē'-jē-ăn. } *a.* Belonging to
NORWE'YAN*, nŏr-wē'-văn. } Norway. *Shak.*

NOSE §, nōze. *n. s.* [næ̆re, nere, Sax.] The prominence on the face, which is the organ of scent and the emunctory of the brain. *Shak.* The end of

any thing. *Holder.* Scent; sagacity. *Collier.*—*To lead by the nose.* To drag by force, as a bear by his ring; to lead blindly. *Bacon.* *To thrust one's nose into the affairs of others.* To be a busy body. *To put one's nose out of joint.* To put one out in the affections of another.

*To* NOSE, nōze. *v. a.* To scent; to smell. *Shak.* To face; to oppose. *A. Wood.*

*To* NOSE, nōze. *v. n.* To look big; to bluster. *Shak.*

NO'SEBLEED, nōze'-blēēd. *n. s.* [*nose* and *bleed.*] A kind of herb.

NO'SED*, nōz'd. *a.* Having a nose; as, long-*nosed*, flat-*nosed*. *Beaumont and Fletcher.* Having sagacity. *Middleton.*

NO'SEGAY, nōze'-gā. *n. s.* [*nose* and *gay.*] A posy; a bunch of flowers. *Shakspeare.*

NO'SELESS, nōze'-lĕs. *a.* Wanting a nose; deprived of the nose. *Shakspeare.*

NO'SESMART, nōze'-smârt. *n. s.* [*nose* and *smart.*] The herb cresses.

NO'SLE*, nŏz'-zl. See NOZLE.

NO'SETHRIL*. See NOSTRIL.

NOSO'LOGY, nō-zŏl'-lō-jè. *n. s.* [*νόσος* and *λόγος.*] Doctrine of diseases. *Reid.*

NOSOPOE'TICK, nō-sō-pō-ĕt'-tĭk. *a.* [*νόσος* and *ποιέω.*] Producing diseases. *Arbuthnot.*

NO'STRIL, nŏs'-trĭl. *n. s.* [næɼ-ðÿɼl, Sax.] The cavity in the nose. *Bacon.*

*NO'STRUM*, nŏs'-trŭm. *n. s.* [Lat.] A medicine not yet made publick, but remaining in some single hand. *Stilling fleet.*

NŎT, nŏt. *ad.* [naʒe, noht, nocht, Sax.] The particle of negation, or refusal. *Spenser.* The first member of a negative sentence, followed by *nor* or *neither*. *Isaiah.* A word of exception. *Kings.* A word of prohibition, or deprecation. *Psalms.* It denotes cessation or extinction. No more. *Job*, vii. Not only. 1 *Thess.* iv.

NOT*, nŏt. *a.* Shorn. See NOTT.

NO'TABLE §, nō'-tâ-bl, or nŏt'-â-bl. *a.* [*notable*, Fr.; *notabilis*, Lat.] Remarkable; memorable; observable. *Sidney.* Careful; bustling. *Addison.*

☞ When this word signifies *remarkable*, it ought to be pronounced in the first manner; and when it means *careful* or *bustling*, in the last. The adverb follows the same analogy; nor ought this distinction (though a blemish in language) to be neglected.—See BOWL. *W.*

NO'TABLE*, nō'-tâ-bl. *n. s.* A thing worthy to be observed. *Addison.*

NO'TABLENESS, nōt'-tâ-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Remarkableness; worthiness of observation. *Homilies.* Appearance of business; importance: in contempt.

NO'TABLY, nō'-tâ-blè, or nŏt'-tâ-blè. *ad.* Memorably; remarkably. *Bacon.* With consequence; with show of importance: ironically. *Addison.*

NOTA'RIAL, nō-tā'-rè-ăl. *a.* Taken by a notary. *Ayliffe.*

NO'TARY, nō'-tâ-rè. *n. s.* [*notarius*, Lat.] An officer whose business it is to take notes of any thing which may concern the publick. *Hooker.*

NOTA'TION, nō-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*notatio*, Lat.] The act or practice of recording any thing by marks; as, by figures or letters. *Cocker.* Meaning; signification. *Hammond.*

NOTCH §, nŏtsh. *n. s.* [*noche*, Teut.; *nocchia*, Ital.] A nick; a hollow cut in any thing; a nock. *Grew.*

*To* NOTCH, nŏtsh. *v. a.* To cut in small hollows. *Shakspeare.*

NOTCHWEE'D, nŏtsh'-wēēd. *n. s.* An herb called *orach.*

N'OTE. [for *ne wote.*] Know not. *Chaucer.* Could not; could not know how to. *Spenser.*

NOTE §, nōte. 64. *n. s.* [*nota*, Lat.] Mark; token. *Hooker.* Notice; heed. *Shak.* Reputation; consequence. *Rom.* xvi. Reproach; stigma. *Shak.* Account; information. *Shak.* State of being observed. *Bacon.* Tune; voice; harmonick or melodious sound. *Hooker.* Single sound in musick. *Dryden.* Short hint; small paper. *Shak.* Abbreviation; symbol. *Baker.* A small letter. *Dryden.* A written paper. *Swift.* A paper given in confession of a debt. *Arbuthnot.* Explanatory annotation. *Felton.*

*To* NOTE, nōte. *v. a.* [*noto*, Lat.; *noter*, Fr.] To mark; to distinguish. *Walsall.* To observe; to remark; to heed; to attend; to take notice of. *Shak.* To deliver; to set down. *Hooker.* To charge with a crime. *Dryden.* [In musick.] To set down the notes of a tune.

*To* NOTE*, nōte. *v. a.* [hnitan, Sax.] To push, or strike, with the horns, as a bull or ram. *Ray.*

NO'TEBOOK, nōte'-bŏŏk. *n. s.* A book in which notes are set down. *Shakspeare.*

NO'TED, nō'-tĕd. *part. a.* Remarkable; eminent; celebrated. *Boyle.*

NO'TEDLY*, nō'-tĕd-lè. *ad.* With observation; with notice. *Shakspeare.*

NO'TEDNESS*, nō'-tĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* Conspicuousness; state of being remarkable. *Boyle.*

NO'TELESS*, nōte'-lĕs. *a.* Not attracting notice. *Decker.*

NO'TER, nō'-tûr. 98. *n. s.* He who takes notice. An annotator. *Gregory.*

NO'TEWORTHY*, nōte'-wûr-тнè. *a.* Deserving notice. *Shakspeare.*

NO'THING §, nŭth'-ĭng. 165. *n. s.* [*no* and *thing.*] Negation of being; nonentity; universal negation: opposed to *something*. *Grew.* Nonexistence. *Shak.* Not any thing; no particular thing. *Exod.* ix. No other thing. *Wake.* No quantity or degree. *Clarendon.* No importance; no use. *Spenser.* No possession or fortune. *Shak.* No difficulty; no trouble. *Ray.* A thing of no proportion. *Bacon.* Trifle; something of no consideration or importance. *Shak.* *Nothing* has a kind of adverbial signification. In no degree; not at all. *Job*, xxiv.

NO'THINGNESS, nŭth'-ĭng-nĕs. *n. s.* Nihility; nonexistence. *Donne.* Thing of no value. *Bp. Hall.*

NO'TICE §, nō'-tĭs. 142. *n. s.* [*notice*, old Fr.] Remark; heed; observation; regard. *Locke.* Information; intelligence. *Shakspeare.*

*To* NO'TICE*, nō'-tĭs. *v. a.* To note; to heed; to observe; to regard. *T. Howard.*

NOTIFICA'TION, nō-tè-fè-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Act of making known; representation by marks or symbols. *Holder.*

*To* NO'TIFY, nō'-tè-fī. 183. *v. a.* [*notifier*, Fr.; *notifico*, Lat.] To declare; to make known. *Hooker.*

NO'TION §, nō'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*notio*, Lat.] Thought; representation of any thing formed by the mind; idea; image; conception. *Pearson.* Sentiment; opinion. *Milton.* Sense; understanding. *Shak.*

NO'TIONAL, nō'-shŭn-ăl. 88. *a.* Imaginary; ideal; intellectual. *Bacon.* Dealing in ideas, not realities. *Glanville.*

NOTIONA'LITY, nō-shŭn-ăl'-lè-tè. *n. s.* Empty, ungrounded opinion. *Glanville.*

NO'TIONALLY, nō'-shŭn-ăl-lè. *ad.* In idea; mentally. *Norris.*

NO'TIONIST*, nō'-shŭn-ĭst. *n. s.* One who holds an ungrounded opinion. *Bp. Hopkins. Ob. T.*

NOTORIETY, nō-tō-rī'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* [*notorieté*, Fr.] Publick knowledge; publick exposure.

NOTO'RIOUS §, nō-tō'-rè-ŭs. 314. *a.* [*notorius*, Lat.] Publickly known; evident to the world; apparent; not hidden. It is commonly used of things known to their disadvantage. *Whitgift.*

NOTO'RIOUSLY, nō-tō'-rè-ŭs-lè. *ad.* Publickly; evidently; openly. *Clarendon.*

NOTO'RIOUSNESS, nō-tō'-rè-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Publick fame; notoriety. *Overbury.*

NOTT §*, nŏt. *a.* [hnoʒ, Sax.] Smooth; shorn. *Chaucer.*

*To* NOTT, nŏt. *v. a.* To shear. *Stowe.*

NO'TWHEAT, nŏt'-hwēte. *n. s.* Wheat, so termed because it is unbearded. *Carew.*

NOTWITHSTA'NDING, nŏt-with-stând'-ĭng. *conj.* [This word is properly a participial adjective, as it is compounded of *not* and *withstanding*, and answers exactly to the Latin *non obstante*.] Without hinderance or obstruction from. *Decay of Chr. Piety.* Although. *Addison.* Nevertheless; however *Hooker.*

***NO'TUS***, nó'-tûs. *n. s.* [Lat.] The south wind *Milton.*

**NOUGHT**, nâwt. 319, 393. *n. s.* [ne auht, Sax.] Not any thing; nothing. *Shak.* In no degree: a kind of adverbial signification. *Fairfax.*—*To set at nought.* Not to value; to slight; to scorn; to disregard. *Prov.* i.

**NOUL**, nôûl. *n. s.* [hnol, Sax.] The crown or top of the head. *Spenser.*

**NOULD.** Ne would; would not. *Spenser.*

**NOUN**, nôûn. 312. *n. s.* [*noun*, old Fr.; *nomen*, Lat.] The name of any thing in grammar, whether substance, mode, or relation. *Clarke.*

**NOU'RICE***. nûr'-rîs. *n. s.* [*nourrice*, Fr.] A nurse. *Sir T. Elyot.*

*To* **NOU'RISH** §, nûr'-rîsh. 314. *v. a.* [*nourrir*, Fr.; *nutrio*, Lat.] To increase or support by food. *Isa.* xliv. To support; to maintain. *Shak.* To encourage; to foment. *Hooker.* To train, or educate. 1 *Tim.* iv. To promote growth or strength. *Bacon.*

*To* **NOU'RISH**, nûr'-rîsh. *v. n.* To gain nourishment. *Bacon.*

**NOU'RISH***, nûr'-rîsh. *n. s.* A nurse. *Lydgate. Ob. T.*

**NOU'RISHABLE**, nûr'-rîsh-â-bl. *a.* Susceptive of nourishment. *Bp. Hall.*

**NOU'RISHER**, nûr'-rîsh-ûr. 98. *n. s.* The person or thing that nourishes. *Ruth.*

**NOU'RISHMENT**, nûr'-rîsh-mênt. *n. s.* [*nourissement*, Fr.] That which is given or received, in order to the support or increase of growth or strength; food; sustenance; nutriment. *Newton.* Nutrition; support of strength. *Milton.* Sustentation; supply of things needful. *Hooker.*

**NOU'RITURE**, nûr'-rè-tûre. *n. s.* [*nourriture*, Fr.] Education; institution. *Spenser.*

*To* **NOU'RSLE***, nûr'-sl. *v. a.* To nurse up. *Spenser.*

**NOU'RSLING**, nûrs'-lîng. *n. s.* The creature nursed; nursling. *Spenser.*

*To* **NOU'SLE** §, or *To* **NOU'SEL**, nûz'-zl. 102. *v. a.* [corrupted from *nursle.*] To nurse up. *Shakspeare.*

*To* **NOU'SLE**, or *To* **NOU'SEL**, nûz'-zl. *v. a.* To entrap; to insnare: as in a noose or trap.

**NOVA'TIAN***, nó-vâ'-shân. *n. s.* The sect of Novatus, or Novatianus, contemporaries, who united in asserting that the lapsed, upon no condition whatever, might be received again into the peace and communion of the church; and that second marriages were unlawful. *Chr. Antiq.*

**NOVA'TIANISM***, nó-vâ'-shân-îzm. *n. s.* The opinions of the Novatians. *Bp. Hall.*

**NOVA'TION**, nó-vâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*novatio*, Lat.] The introduction of something new. *Abp. Laud.*

***NOVA'TOR***, nó-vâ'-tûr. 166, 521. *n. s.* [Lat.] The introducer of something new.

**NO'VEL** §, nôv'-vêl. 102. *a.* [*nouvelle*, Fr.; *novellus*, Lat.] New; not ancient. *King Charles.* [In the civil law.] Appendant to the code, and of later enaction. *Ayliffe.*

**NO'VEL**, nôv'-vêl. *n. s.* [*nouvelle*, Fr.] Novelty. *Sylvester.* A small tale, generally of love. *Spenser.* A law annexed to the code. *Ayliffe.*

**NO'VELISM***, nôv'-vêl-lîzm. *n. s.* Innovation. *Sir E. Dering.*

**NO'VELIST**, nôv'-vêl-lîst. *n. s.* Innovator; asserter of novelty. *Bacon.* A writer of news. *Tatler.* A writer of novels, or tales. *Warton.*

*To* **NO'VELIZE***, nôv'-vêl-lîze. *v. a.* To innovate; to change by introducing novelties. *Brown.*

**NO'VELTY**, nôv'-vêl-tè. *n. s.* [*nouvelté*, old Fr.] Newness; state of being unknown to former times. *Hooker.* Freshness; recentness. *South.*

***NOVE'MBER***, nô-vêm'-bûr. *n. s.* [Lat.] The eleventh month of the year, or the ninth reckoned from March, which was, when the Romans named the months, accounted the first. *Peacham.*

**NO'VENARY**, nôv'-vên-â-rè. *n. s.* [*novenarius*, Lat.] Number of nine; nine, collectively. *Brown.*

☞ I have followed Dr. Johnson and Entick, in the accentuation of this word, rather than Mr. Sheridan, who preserves the first vowel long, and places the accent on the second syllable. *W.*

**NOVE'NNIAL***, nô-vên'-nè-âl. *a.* [*novenus*, Lat.] Done every ninth year. *Potter.*

**NOVE'RCAL**, nô-vêr'-kâl. *a.* [*novercalis*, from *noverca*, Lat.] Having the manner of a stepmother; beseeming a stepmother. *Derham.*

**NO'VICE**, nôv'-vîs. 142. *n. s.* [*novice*, Fr.; *novitius*, Lat.] One not acquainted with any thing; a fresh man; one in the rudiments of any knowledge. *Bacon.* One who has entered a religious house, but not yet taken the vow; a probationer. *Shak.*

**NOVI'TIATE**, nô-vîsh'-è-âte. 91. *n. s.* [*noviciat*, Fr.] The state of a novice; the time in which the rudiments are learned. *South.* The time spent in a religious house, by way of trial, before the vow is taken. *Burke.*

**NOVI'TIOUS***, nô-vîsh'-ûs. *a.* [*novitius*, Lat.] Newly invented. *Pearson.*

**NO'VITY**, nôv'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*novitas*, Lat.] Newness; novelty. *Brown.*

**NOW** §, nôû. 40, 322. *ad.* [*nu*, Su. Goth. and Sax.] At this time; at the time present. *Gen.* xlvi. A little while ago. *Shak.* At one time; at another time. *Pope.* It is sometimes a particle of connexion: as, If this be true, he is guilty; *now* this is true; therefore he is guilty. *Hooker.* After this; since things are so. *L'Estrange.*—*Now and then.* At one time and another uncertainly. *Hooker.*

**NOW**, nôû. *n. s.* Present moment. *Cowley.*

**NO'WADAYS**, nôû'-â-dâze. *ad.* [*now* and *adays*, i. e. *on days.*] In the present age. *Spenser.*

**NO'WAY***, nô'-wâ. } *ad.* [*no* and *ways.*] Not in
**NO'WAYS***, nô'-wâze. } any manner or degree. *Campbell.*

**NO'WED.** *a.* [*noué*, Fr.] Knotted; inwreathed. *Brown.*

**NO'WEL***, nô'-êl. *n. s.* [*noel, noüel*, Fr.] A cry of joy; originally, a shout of joy at Christmas. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

**NOWES**, nôûz. *n. s.* [*nou*, old Fr.] The marriage knot. *Crashaw. Ob. J.*

**NO'WHERE**, nô'-hwâre. *ad.* Not in any place. *Hooker.*

**NO'WISE**, nô'-wîze. *ad.* [*no* and *wise.*] Not in any manner or degree. *Barrow.*

**NOWL***. See NOUL.

**NO'XIOUS** §, nôk'-shûs. *a.* [*noxius*, Lat.] Hurtful; harmful; baneful. *Brown.* Guilty; criminal. *Bramhall.* Unfavourable; unkindly. *Swift.*

**NO'XIOUSNESS**, nôk'-shûs-nês. *n. s.* Hurtfulness; insalubrity. *Hammond.*

**NO'XIOUSLY**, nôk'-shûs-lè. *ad.* Hurtfully; perniciously.

*To* **NOY** §, nôè. *v. a.* [*noyen*, Teut.] To annoy. *Wicliffe. Ob. J.*

**NOY***, nôè. *n. s.* Annoy. *Hist. of Sir Clyomon. Ob. T.*

**NO'YANCE**, nôè'-ânse. *n. s.* Mischief; inconvenience. *Spenser.* See ANNOYANCE.

**NO'YER**, nôè'-ûr. *n. s.* One who annoys. *Tusser. Ob. J.*

**NO'YFUL***, nôè'-fûl. *a.* Noisome; hurtful. *Bale. Ob. T.*

**NO'YOUS**, nôè'-ûs. *a.* [*noioso*, Ital.] Hurtful, troublesome; inconvenient. *Wicliffe. Ob. J.*

**NO'YSANCE***, nôè'-sânse. *n. s.* Offence; trespass; nuisance. *Chaucer.* Now NUISANCE.

**NO'ZLE**, nôz'-zl. 405. *n. s.* [*nazal*, old Fr.] The nose; the snout; the end. *Arbuthnot.*

*To* **NU'BBLE**, nûb'-bl. *v. a.* [properly to *knubble.*] To bruise with handy cuffs. *Ainsworth.*

**NUBI'FEROUS**, nû-bîf'-fêr-ûs. *a.* [*nubifer*, Lat.] Bringing clouds. *Dict.*

*To* **NU'BILATE**, nû'-bîl-âte. *v. a.* [*nubilo*, Lat.] To cloud. *Dict.*

**NU'BILE**, nû'-bîl. 140. *a.* [Fr.; *nubilis*, Lat.] Marriageable; fit for marriage. *Prior.*

**NU'BILOUS***, nû'-bîl-ûs. *a.* Cloudy. *Bailey.*

**NUCI'FEROUS**, nû-sîf'-fêr-ûs. 518. *a.* [*nuces* and *fero*, Lat.] Nutbearing. *Dict.*

***NU'CLEUS***, nû'-klè-ûs. *n. s.* [Lat.] A kernel; any thing about which matter is gathered or conglobated. *Woodward.*

**NUDA'TION**, nû-dâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of making bare or naked.

☞ 559.—Fāte, fâr, fall, fåt;—mē, mĕt;—phe, pīn;—

NUDE§*, nūde. *a.* [*nud*, Fr; *nudus*, Lat.] Bare; naked. *Huloet.*

NU'DITY, nū'-dė-tė. *n. s.* [*nudité*, Fr.] Naked parts; nakedness; poverty. *Dryden.*

NU'EL. See NEWEL.

NUGA'CITY, nū-gās'-sė-tė. *n. s.* [*nugax, nugacis*, Lat.] Futility; trifling talk or behaviour. *More.*

NUGA'TION§, nū-gā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*nugor*, Lat.] The act or practice of trifling. *Bacon.*

NU'GATORY, nū'-gā-tŭr-ė. 512. [See DOMESTICK.] *a.* Trifling; futile; insignificant. *Bentley.*

NU'ISANCE, nū'-sânse. 342. *n. s.* [Fr.] Something noxious or offensive. *South.* [In law.] Something that incommodes the neighbourhood. *Kettlewell.*

*To* NULL§, nŭl. *v. a.* [*nullus*, Lat.] To annul; to annihilate. *Milton.*

NULL, nŭl. *a.* Void; of no force; ineffectual. *Dryd.*

NULL, nŭl. *n. s.* Something of no power or no meaning. *Bacon.*

NULLIBI'ETY, nŭl-lė-bī'-ė-tė. *n. s.* [*nullibi*, Lat.] The state of being nowhere.

NULLIFI'DIAN*, nŭl-lė-fid'-ė-ân. *a.* [*nullus* and *fides*, Lat.] Of no honesty; of no religion; of no faith. *Feltham.*

*To* NU'LLIFY, nŭl'-lė-fī. 183. *v. a.* [*nullus*, Lat.] To annul; to make void. *South.*

NU'LLITY, nŭl'-lė-tė. *n. s.* [*nullité*, Fr.] Want of force or efficacy. *South.* Want of existence. *Bacon.*

NUMB§, nŭm. 347. *a.* [benumen, benumeb, Sax.] Torpid; chill; motionless. *Bacon.* Producing chilness; benumbing. *Shakspeare.*

*To* NUMB, nŭm. *v. a.* To make torpid; to make dull of motion or sensation; to deaden; to stupify. *Milton.*

NU'MBEDNESS, nŭm'-ĕd-nĕs. 365. *n. s.* Torpor; interruption of sensation. *Wiseman.*

*To* NU'MBER§, nŭm'-bŭr. 98. *v. a.* [*nombrer*, Fr.; *numero*, Lat.] To count; to tell; to reckon how many. *Gen.* xiii. To reckon as one of the same kind. *Isaiah*, liii.

NU'MBER, nŭm'-bŭr. *n. s.* [*nombre*, Fr.; *numerus*, Lat.] The species of quantity by which it is computed how many. *Ezra*, viii. Any particular aggregate of units, as *even* or *odd*. *Shak.* Many; more than one. *Hooker.* Multitude that may be counted. *Milton.* Comparative multitude. *Bacon.* Aggregated multitude. *Bacon.* Harmony; proportions calculated by *number*. *Milton.* Verses; poetry. *Milton.* [In grammar.] In the noun is the variation or change of termination to signify a *number* more than one. *Clark.*

NU'MBERER, nŭm'-bŭr-ŭr. *n. s.* He who numbers. *Sherwood.*

NU'MBERFUL*, nŭm'-bŭr-fŭl. *a.* Many in number. *Waterhouse. Ob. T.*

NU'MBERLESS, nŭm'-bŭr-lĕs. *a.* Innumerable; more than can be reckoned. *Milton.*

NU'MBERS*, nŭm'-bŭrz. *n. s.* pl. The title of the fourth book in the Old Testament. *Bp. Patrick.*

NU'MBLES, nŭm'-blz. 359. *n. s.* [*nombles*, Fr.] The entrails of a deer. *Sir T. Elyot.*

NU'MBNESS, nŭm'-nĕs. 347. *n. s.* Torpor; interruption of action or sensation; deadness; stupefaction. *Milton.*

NU'MERABLE, nū'-mĕr-â-bl. 405. *a.* Capable to be numbered. *Sir T. Herbert.*

NU'MERAL, nū'-mĕr-ăl. 38. *a.* [*numeral*, Fr.] Relating to number; consisting of number. *Locke.*

NU'MERAL*, nū'-mĕr-ăl. *n. s.* A numeral character or letter. *Astle.*

NU'MERALLY, nū'-mĕr-ăl-lė. *ad.* According to number. *Brown.*

NU'MERARY, nū'-mĕr-â-rė. 512. *a.* Any thing belonging to a certain number. *Ayliffe.*

*To* NU'MERATE*, nū'-mĕr-âte. *v. n.* To reckon; to calculate. *Lancaster.*

NUMERA'TION, nū-mĕr-â'-shŏn. *n. s.* The art of numbering. *Locke.* Number contained. *Brown.* The rule of arithmetick which teaches the notation of numbers, and method of reading numbers regularly noted.

*NUMERA'TOR*, nū'-mĕr-â-tŭr. 521. *n. s.* [Lat.] He that numbers. [*numerateur*, Fr.] That number which serves as the common measure to others.

NUME'RICAL, nū-mĕr'-rĭk-ăl. 509. *a.* Numeral; denoting number. *Locke.* The same not only in kind or species, but number. *South.*

NUME'RICALLY, nū-mĕr'-rĭk-ăl-lė. *ad.* With respect to sameness in number. *Boyle.*

NUME'RICK*, nū-mĕr'-rĭk. *a.* The same in species and number. *Hudibras.*

NU'MERIST, nū'-mĕr-ĭst. *n. s.* One that deals in numbers. *Brown.*

NUMERO'SITY, nū-mĕr-rŏs'-sė-tė. *n. s.* Number; the state of being numerous. *Brown.* Harmony; numerous flow. *Parr.*

NU'MEROUS, nū'-mĕr-rŭs. 314. *a.* [*numerosus*, Lat.] Containing many; consisting of many; not few; many. *Bacon.* Harmonious; consisting of parts rightly numbered; melodious; musical. *Waller.*

NU'MEROUSNESS, nū'-mĕr-rŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality or state of being numerous. *L. Addison* Harmony; musicalness. *Dryden.*

NUMI'SMATICKS*, nū-mĭz'-mă-tĭks. *n. s.* pl. [*numismata*, Lat.] The science of coins and medals.

NU'MMARY, nŭm'-mâ-rė. *a.* [*nummus*, Lat.] Relating to money. *Arbuthnot.*

NU'MMULAR, nŭm'-mū-lăr. *a.* [*nummularius*, Lat.] Relating to money. *Dict.*

NUMPS*, nŭmps. *n. s.* [probably from *numb*, dull.] A cant expression for a weak, foolish person. *Bp. Parker.*

NU'MSKULL, nŭm'-skŭl. *n. s.* [*numb* and *skull*.] A dullard; a dunce; a dolt; a blockhead. *Arbuthnot.* The head: in burlesque. *Prior.*

NU'MSKULLED, nŭm'-skŭld. 362. *a.* Dull; stupid; doltish. *Arbuthnot.*

NUN§, nŭn. *n. s.* [nunne, Sax.; *nonne*, Fr.] A woman dedicated to the severer duties of religion, secluded in a cloister from the world, and debarred by a vow from the converse of men. *Hammond.*

NUN, nŭn. *n. s.* The blue titmouse. *Sherwood.* A small kind of pigeon.

NU'NCHION, nŭn'-shŭn. *n. s.* [corrupted from *noonshun*, a meal eaten about noon.] A piece of victuals eaten between meals. *Browne.*

NU'NCIATURE, nŭn'-shė-â-tŭre. *n. s.* The office of a nuncio. *Clarendon.*

*NU'NCIO*, nŭn'-shė-ō. 357. *n. s.* [Ital.; from *nuncio*, Lat.] A messenger; one that brings tidings. *Shak.* A kind of spiritual envoy from the pope. *Atterbury.*

*To* NU'NCUPATE§*, nŭn'-kū-pāte. *v. a.* [*nuncupo*, Lat.] To declare publickly or solemnly. *Barrow.*

NUNCUPA'TION*, nŭn-kū-pā'-shŏn. *n. s.* The act of naming. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

NUNCUPA'TIVE, nŭn-kū'-pā-tĭv. } *a.*
NUNCUPA'TORY, nŭn-kū'-pā-tŭr-rė. 512. } *a.* [*nuncupatus*, Lat.] Publickly or solemnly declaratory. *Fotherby.* Verbally pronounced; not written. *Blackstone.*

☞ Dr. Johnson and Mr. Barclay have very improperly accented these two words upon the third syllable; W. Johnston and Bailey, on the first; but Dr. Ash, Entick, and Mr. Sheridan, more correctly, in my opinion, on the second. *W.*

NU'NDINAL§, nŭn'-dė-năl. } *a.* [*mundinal*, Fr.; from *nundinæ*, Lat.] Belonging to fairs. *Dict.*
NU'NDINARY§, nŭn'-dė-năr-ė. }

*To* NU'NDINATE*, nŭn'-dė-nāte. *v. n.* To buy and sell as at fairs. *Cockeram.*

NUNDINA'TION*, nŭn-dė-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Traffick at fairs and markets. *Bp. Bramhall.*

NU'NNERY, nŭn'-nŭr-ė. 554. *n. s.* A house of nuns. *Dryden.*

NU'PTIAL§, nŭp'-shăl. 88. *a.* [*nuptial*, Fr.; *nuptialis*, Lat.] Pertaining to marriage; constituting marriage; used in marriage. *Bacon.*

NU'PTIALS, nŭp'-shălz. *n. s.* [like the Latin without singular.] [*nuptiæ*, Lat.] Marriage. *Dryden.*

NURSE§, nŭrse. *n. s.* [nopice, Sax.] A woman that has the care of another's child. *Raleigh.* A woman that has the care of a sick person. *Shak.* One who breeds, educates, or protects. *Shak.* An

old woman, in contempt. *Blackmore.* The state of being nursed. *Cleaveland.* [In composition.] Any thing that supplies food *Davies.*

*To* NURSE, nûrse. *v. a.* To bring up a child or any thing young. *Wisd.* vii. To bring up a child not one's own. *Ex.* ii. To feed; to keep; to maintain. *Isaiah*, lx. To tend the sick. To pamper; to foment; to encourage. *Davies.*

NU'RSER, nûr'-sûr. 98. *n. s.* One that nurses. *Shak.* A promoter; a fomenter.

NU'RSERY, nûr'-sûr-rè. 554. *n. s.* The act or office of nursing. *Shak.* That which is the object of a nurse's care. *Milton.* A plantation of young trees to be transplanted to other ground. *Bacon.* Place where young children are nursed and brought up. *Bacon.* The place or state where any thing is fostered or brought up. *Spenser.*

NU'RSLING, nûrs'-lîng. 410. *n. s.* One nursed up; a fondling. *Spenser.*

NU'RTURE§, nûr'-tshûre. 461. *n. s.* [*nourriture*, Fr.] Food; diet. *Milton.* Education; institution. *Ephes.* vi.

*To* NU'RTURE, nûr'-tshûre. *v. a.* To educate; to train; to bring up. *Wotton.—To nurture up.* To bring by care and food to maturity. *Bentley.*

*To* NU'STLE, nûs'-s'l. 472. *v. a.* To fondle; to cherish. See *To* NUZZLE. *Ainsworth.*

NUT§, nût. *n. s.* [hnuc, Sax.] The fruit of certain trees; it consists of a kernel covered by a hard shell. If the shell and kernel are in the centre of a pulpy fruit, they then make not a nut but a stone. *Arbuthnot.* A small body with teeth, which correspond with the teeth of wheels. *Wilkins.*

*To* NUT*, nût. *v. n.* To gather nuts. *A. Wood.*

NUTA'TION*, nû-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*nutatio*, Lat.] A kind of tremulous motion of the axis of the earth. *Wakefield.*

NU'TBROWN, nût'-brôûn. *a.* Brown like a nut kept long. *Milton.*

NU'TCRACKERS, nût'-krâk-kûrz. *n. s.* An instrument used to enclose nuts, and break them by pressure. *Addison.*

NU'TGALL, nût'-gâl. *n. s.* Hard excrescence of an oak. *Brown.*

NU'THATCH, nût'-hâtsh.
NU'TJOBBER, nût'-jôb-bûr.
NU'TPECKER, nût'-pêk-kûr. } *n. s.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*

NU'THOOK, nût'-hôôk. *n. s.* A stick with a hook at the end to pull down boughs that the nuts may be gathered. The name of a person who stole goods out at windows, by means of a pole with a hook at the end of it. *Shakspeare.*

NU'TMEG, nût'-mêg. *n. s.* [*nut* and *muguette*, Fr.] A kernel of a large fruit not unlike the peach. *Hill.*

NUTRICA'TION, nû-trè-kâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*nutricatio*, Lat.] Manner of feeding or being fed.

NU'TRIMENT§, nû'-trè-mênt. *n. s.* [*nutrimentum*, Lat.] That which feeds or nourishes; food; aliment. *Shakspeare.*

NUTRIME'NTAL, nû-trè-mên'-tâl. 88. *a.* Having the qualities of food; alimental. *Arbuthnot.*

NUTRI'TION, nû-trîsh'-ûn. *n. s.* [*nutritio*, Lat.] The act or quality of nourishing, supporting strength, or increasing growth. *Glanville.* That which nourishes; nutriment. *Pope.*

NUTRI'TIOUS, nû-trîsh'-ûs. 314. *a.* Having the quality of nourishing. *Philips.*

NU'TRITIVE, nû'-trè-tîv. 158. *a.* Nourishing; nutrimental; alimental. *Bp. Taylor.*

NU'TRITURE, nû'-trè-tûre. [nû'-trè-tshôôr, *Sheridan.*] *n. s.* The power of nourishing. *Harvey. Ob. J.*

NU'TSHELL, nût'-shêl. *n. s.* The hard substance that encloses the kernel of the nut. *Shak.* It is used proverbially for any thing of little value. *L'Estrange.*

NU'TTREE, nût'-trè. *n. s.* A tree that bears nuts; commonly a hazel. *Peacham.*

*To* NU'ZZLE, nûz'-zl. 405. *v. a.* [corrupted from *noursle.*] To nurse; to foster. *Sidney.* To nestle; to house, as in a nest. *Stafford.*

*To* NU'ZZLE, nûz'-zl. *v. n.* To go with the nose down like a hog. *Arbuthnot.*

NY'CTALOPS*, nîk'-tâ-lôps. *n. s.* [νυκτάλωψ.] One who sees best in the night. *Coles.*

NY'CTALOPY*, nîk'-tâ-lò-pè. *n. s.* A disease or indisposition of the eye, in which a person sees better by night than by day.

NYE *of Pheasants**. A brood of pheasants. See EYE.

NYMPH§, nîmf. 413. *n. s.* [νύμφη, Gr.; *nympha*, Lat.] A goddess of the woods, meadows, or waters. A lady: in poetry. *Waller.*

NY'MPHISH, nîmf'-îsh. *a.* Relating to nymphs; ladylike. *Drayton.*

NY'MPHLIKE*, nîmf'-like. } *a.* Resembling a
NY'MPHLY*, nîmf'-lè. } nymph. *Drayton.*

NYS, nîs. [a corruption of *ne is.*] None is; not is. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

## OAK — OAT

O, ò. 161. *O* has, in English, a long sound; as, *drone, groan, stone;* or short, as *got, knot, shot.* It is usually denoted long by a servile *a* subjoined; as, *moan;* or by *e* at the end of the syllable; as, *bone:* when these vowels are not appended, it is generally short, except before *ll;* as, *droll, scroll;* and even then sometimes short; as, *loll.* *O* is used as an interjection of wishing or exclamation. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

O, ò. *n. s.* A circle or oval. *Shakspeare.*

OAD*, òde. *n. s.* Woad; a plant used in dyeing. *B. Jonson.*

OAF§, òfe. 295. *n. s.* [a corruption of *ouph.*] A changeling; a foolish child left by the fairies. *Drayton.* A dolt; a blockhead; an idiot. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

OA'FISH, òfe'-îsh. *a.* Stupid; dull; doltish.

OA'FISHNESS, òfe'-îsh-nês. *n. s.* Stupidity; dulness.

OAK§, òke. 295. *n. s.* [ac, æc, Sax.] The *oak*-tree. *Miller.*

OAK *Evergreen. n. s.* A tree, with an acorn like the common *oak.*

OA'KAPPLE, òke'-âp-pl. *n. s.* A kind of spongy excrescence on the oak. *Bacon.*

OA'KEN, ò'-kn. 103 *a.* Made of oak; gathered from oak. *Bacon.*

OA'KENPIN, ò'-kn-pîn. *n. s.* An apple. *Mortimer.*

OA'KLING*, òke'-lîng. *n. s.* A young oak. *Evelyn.*

OA'KUM, ò'-kûm. *n. s.* Cords untwisted and reduced to hemp, with which, mingled with pitch, leaks are stopped. *Raleigh.*

OA'KY*, ò'-kè. *a.* Hard as oak. *Bp. Hall.*

OAR§, òre. 295. *n. s.* [ape, Sax.] A long pole with a broad end, by which vessels are driven in the water. *Shakspeare.*

*To* OAR, òre. *v. n.* To row. *Pope.*

*To* OAR, òre. *v. a.* To impel by rowing. *Shakspeare.*

OA'RY, ò'-rè. *a.* Having the form or use of oars. *Milton.*

OAST, òste. *n. s.* [*ustus*, Lat.] A kiln for drying hops. *Mortimer.*

OAT§*, òte. *n. s.* [ate, Sax.] A grain; rarely used in the singular number, except in composition; as, *oat*-straw. *Gayton.* A small pipe made of an oaten straw. *Milton.* See OATS.

OATCA'KE, òte'-kâke. 295. *n. s.* Cake made of the meal of oats. *Peacham.*

OA'TEN, ò'-tn. 103. *a.* Made of oats; bearing oats. *Shakspeare.*

OATH§, *òth.* 295. *n. s.* [*zith*, Goth.; að, Sax.] An affirmation, negation, or promise, corroborated by the attestation of the Divine Being. *Bacon.*

☞ 559.—Fāte, fâr, fâll, fåt;—mè, mêt;—pīne, pĭn;—

OA'THABLE, ōth'-â-bl. *a.* Capable of having an oath administered. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

OATHBREA'KING, ōth'-brā-kĭng. *n. s.* Perjury; the violation of an oath. *Shakspeare.*

OA'TMALT, ōte'-mâlt. *n. s.* Malt made of oats. *Mortimer.*

OA'TMEAL, ōt'-mēle, or ōte'-mēle. 295. *n. s.* Flour made by grinding oats. *Arbuthnot.*

OA'TMEAL, ōte'-mēle. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

OATS, ōtes. *n. s.* [ate̅n, Sax.] A grain, which in England is generally given to horses, but in Scotland supports the people. *Miller.*

OA'TTHISTLE, ōte'-*thĭs*-sl. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

*To* OBA'MBULATE §*, ŏb-ăm'-bù-lāte. *v. n.* [*obambulo*, Lat.] To walk about. *Cockeram. Ob. T.*

OBAMBULA'TION, ŏb-ăm-bù-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of walking about. *Dict.*

OBDORMI'TION*, ŏb-dôr-mĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [*obdormio*, Lat.] Sleep; rest; repose. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* OBDU'CE §, ŏb-dūse'. *v. a.* [*obduco*, Lat.] To draw over as a covering. *Hale.*

OBDU'CTION, ŏb-dŭk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*obductio*, Lat.] The act of covering, or laying a cover. *Cockeram.*

OBDU'RACY, ŏb'-jù-rā-sè, or ŏb-dù'-rā-sè. 293, 294. *n. s.* Inflexible wickedness; impenitence; hardness of heart. *South.*

☞ W. Johnston and Entick are the only orthoëpists who adopt the first mode of accenting this word; while Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Buchanan, Perry, and Barclay, adopt the last. Mr. Scott adopts both, but seems to give the latter the preference by placing it first. The accentuation of this word must be determined by that of *obdurate*, from which it is derived. It seems, however, to follow the example of *accuracy*, *procuracy*, &c., in throwing the accent on the first syllable. As there are some terminations which seem to attract the accent to the latter syllables, as *ator*, *end*, &c., as *spectator*, *observator*, &c., *comprehend*, *apprehend*, &c., so there are others that seem to repel it to the beginning of the word, as *acy*, *ary*, &c., as *efficacy*, *optimacy*, *contumacy*, &c., *salutary*, *tributary*, *adversary*, &c. The word in question seems to be of the latter class, and therefore more analogically pronounced with the accent on the first than on the second syllable. —See OBDURATE. *W.*

OBDU'RATE §, ŏb'-jù-rāte, or ŏb-dù'-rāte. 91, 293, 294, 503. *a.* [*obduratus*, Lat.] Hard of heart; inflexibly obstinate in ill; hardened; impenitent. *Shak.* Hardened; firm; stubborn. *Hooker.* Harsh; rugged.

☞ This word is pronounced with the accent on the second syllable by Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Ash, Mr. Nares, Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Barclay, Buchanan, and Mr. Perry; and on the first by Bailey, Entick, and W. Johnston. Mr. Scott accents it either on the first or second, but seems to give the preference to the latter. The poets are decidedly in favour of the penultimate accent; and when the usage of poetry does not contradict any plain analogy of prosaick pronunciation, it certainly has a respectable authority. But the verb to *indurate* is a word of exactly the same form, and has the same derivation; and yet Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Barclay, and Entick, place the accent on the first syllable: and my observation fails me if there is not a strong propensity in custom to place the accent on the first syllable of the word in question. This propensity, as there is a plain analogy in favour of it, ought, in my opinion, to be indulged. To *indurate* is a verb derived from the Latin *induro*, forming its participle in *atus*; and words of this kind are generally anglicised by the termination *ate*, and have the accent at least as high as the antepenultimate: thus, from *depuro*, *propago*, *desolo*, &c., are formed to *depurate*, to *propagate*, to *desolate*, &c., and, without recurring to the Latin *induratus*, we form the regular participle *indurated* from the verb to *indurate*. But, though there is the Latin verb *obduro*, we have not formed an English verb from it in *ate*, as in the former case, but derive the adjective *obdurate* from the Latin participial adjective *obduratus*; and no analogy can be more uniform than that of removing the accent two syllables higher than in the original: thus, *desperate*, *profligate*, and *defecate*, have the accent on the first syllable, and *desperatus*, *profligatus*, and *defæcatus*, on the third. Agreeably, therefore, to every analogy of derivation, *obdurate* ought to have the accent on the first syllable; and, as poets have adopted the other accentuation, we must, as in *medicinal*, and in some other words, admit of a poetical and a prosaick pronunciation, rather than cross so clear an analogy in favour of poetry, which is so frequently at variance with prose, and sometimes with itself.—See ACADEMY and INCOMPARABLE. *W.*

*To* OBDU'RATE*, ŏb'-jù-rāte, or ŏb-dù'-rāte. *v. a.* To harden; to make obdurate. *More.*

OBDU'RATELY, ŏb'-jù-rāt-lè. *ad.* Stubbornly; inflexibly; impenitently.

OBDU'RATENESS, ŏb'-jù-rāt-nĕs. *n. s.* Stubbornness; inflexibility; impenitence. *Hammond.*

OBDURA'TION, ŏb-jù-rā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Hardness of heart; stubbornness. *Hooker.*

*To* OBDU'RE*, ŏb-dūre'. *v. a.* [*obduro*, Lat.] To harden. *Sir T. Herbert.* To render inflexible; to make obdurate. *Bp. Hall.*

OBDU'REDNESS*, ŏb-dūre'-ĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* Hardness; stubbornness. *Bp. Hall.*

OBE'DIENCE, ō-bē'-jĕ-ĕnse. 203, 376. *n. s.* [*obedience*, Fr.] Obsequiousness; submission to authority. *Rom.* vi.

☞ The *o*, which forms the first syllable of this word, though not under the accent, may occasionally be pronounced as long and open as the *o* in *oval*, *over*, &c., (see EFFACE;) and though in rapid pronunciation it admits of a short, obscure sound, common to some of the other vowels when unaccented, yet its radical sound, or that which it acquires on the least distinctness or solemnity, is undoubtedly the long, open *o* before mentioned. Thus in that fugitive pronunciation, which has no existence but in the ear, and can hardly be expressed to the eye by a correspondent sound, we perceive very little difference in the sound of the initial vowels of *abound*, *upbraid*, and *obedience*; yet, the moment we dwell with the least distinctness on these letters, the *a* in *abound*, verges to the *a* in *father*; the *u* has the short sound we hear in the preposition *up*; and the *o* in *obedience* becomes open, as the first sound of that letter in the alphabet. The same may be observed of the *o* in *opaque*, *opinion*, and every initial *o* ending a syllable immediately before the accent.—See *Principles*, No. 98. *W.*

OBE'DIENT §, ō-bē'-jĕ-ĕnt. *a.* [*obediens*, Lat.] Submissive to authority; compliant with command or prohibition; obsequious. 2 *Cor.* ii.

OBEDIE'NTIAL, ō-bē-jĕ-ĕn'-shâl. *a.* [*obedientiel*, Fr.] According to the rule of obedience. *Wake.*

OBE'DIENTLY, ō-bē'-jĕ-ĕnt-lè. *ad.* With obedience. *Tillotson.*

OBE'ISANCE, ō-bā'-sânse. 250. *n. s.* [*obeïsance*, Fr.] A bow; a courtesy; an act of reverence made by inclination of the body or knee. 1 *Kings*, i.

☞ I must retract my former pronunciation of this word, which made the diphthong *ei* like *e* in *obedience*, and adopt the sound of *a* as in the *ey* of *obey*. For the former sound we have Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Perry; and for the latter Mr. Nares, Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Scott, and W. Johnston. But, if the authorities for this pronunciation were less weighty than they are, analogy would be clearly on the side I have adopted, as *ei*, when under the accent, is much more frequently pronounced like *ey* in *obey* than like *ey* in *key*; the latter word and *ley* being the only exceptions to the general rule of pronouncing *ey* when accented; and these letters, we know, are perfectly equivalent to *ei*. 296. *W.*

OBELI'SCAL*, ŏb-è-lĭs'-kâl. *a.* In form of an obelisk. *Stukeley.*

O'BELISK, ŏb'-è-lĭsk. *n. s.* [*obeliscus*, Lat.] A high piece of marble, or stone, having usually four faces, and lessening upwards by degrees, till it ends in a point like a pyramid. *Harris.* A mark of censure in the margin of a book, in the form of a dagger [†]. *Grew.*

*To* OBE'QUITATE §*, ŏb-ĕk'-kwè-tāte. *v. n.* [*ob equito*, Lat.] To ride about. *Cockeram. Ob. T.*

OBEQUITA'TION, ŏb-ĕk-kwè-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of riding about. *Cockeram.*

OBERRA'TION, ŏb-ĕr-rā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*oberro*, Lat.] The act of wandering about.

OBE'SE §, ō-bēse'. *a.* [*obesus*, Lat.] Fat; loaden with flesh. *Gayton.*

OBE'SENESS, ō-bēse'-nĕs. } *n. s.* Morbid fatness;
OBE'SITY, ō-bĕs'-sè-tè. } incumbrance of flesh. *Grew.*

***To* OBE/Y** §, ō-bā/. *v. a.* [*obeir*, Fr.] To pay submission to; to comply with, from reverence to authority. *Rom.* vi.

**OBE/YER***, ō-bā/-ŭr. *n. s.* One who obeys. *Price.*

***To* OBFI/RM***, ŏb-fĕrm/. *v. a.* To resolve; to harden in resolution. *Bp. Hall.*

***To* OBFI/RMATE***, ŏb-fĕr/-māte. *v. a.* [*obfirmo*, Lat.] To resolve; to harden in determination. *Sheldon. Ob. T.*

***To* OBFU/SCATE** §*, ŏb-fŭs/-kāte. *v. a.* [*ob* and *fusco*, Lat.] To darken. *Waterhouse.*

**OBFU/SCATE***, ŏb-fŭs/-kāte. *part. a.* Darkened. *Sir T. Elyot.*

**OBFUSCA/TION***, ŏb-fŭs-kā/-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of darkening.

**O'BIT**, ō/-bĭt. *n. s.* [a corruption of the Lat. *obiit*, or *obivit*.] Funeral solemnity; anniversary service for the soul of the deceased, on the day of his death. *Mountagu.*

**OBI/TUARY***, ō-bĭtsh/-ū-ā-rē. *n. s.* [*obituaire*, old Fr.] A list of the dead; a register of burials.

**O'BJECT** §, ŏb/-jĕkt. 492. *n. s.* [*objet*, Fr.; *objectum*, Lat.] That about which any power or faculty is employed. *Hammond.* Something presented to the senses to raise any affection or emotion in the mind. *Milton.* [In grammar.] Any thing influenced by somewhat else. *Clarke.*

***To* OBJE/CT**, ŏb-jĕkt/. *v. a.* [*objecter*, Fr.; *objicio*, *objectum*, Lat.] To oppose; to present in opposition. *Pope.* To propose as a charge criminal, or a reason adverse. *Hooker.*

**O'BJECT***, ŏb/-jĕkt. *part. a.* Opposed; presented in opposition. *Abp. Sandys.*

**OBJE/CTABLE***, ŏb-jĕk/-tā-bl. *a.* That may be opposed. *Bp. Taylor.* The word is now *objectionable.*

**O'BJECTGLASS**, ŏb/-jĕkt-glās. *n. s.* Glass of an optical instrument remotest from the eye. *Newton.*

**OBJE/CTION**, ŏb-jĕk/-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *objectio*, Lat.] The act of presenting any thing in opposition. Criminal charge. *Shak.* Adverse argument. *Bacon.* Fault found.

**OBJE/CTIONABLE***, ŏb-jĕk/-shŭn-ā-bl. *a.* Exposed or liable to objection.

**OBJE/CTIVE** §, ŏb-jĕk/-tĭv. [ŏb-jĕk/-tĭv. *Bailey, Ash, Entick, Perry,* and *Jones:* ŏb/-jĕk-tĭv, *Sheridan.*] *a.* [*objectif*, Fr.; *objectus*, Lat.] Belonging to the object; contained in the object. *Watts.* Made an object; proposed as an object; residing in objects. *Hale.* [In grammar.] A case which follows the verb active, or the preposition, answers to the oblique cases in Latin, and may be properly enough called the *objective* case. *Lowth.*

**OBJE/CTIVELY**, ŏb-jĕk/-tĭv-lē. *ad.* In manner of an object. *Locke.* In the state of an object *Brown.*

**OBJE/CTIVENESS**, ŏb-jĕk/-tĭv-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being an object. *Hale.*

**OBJE/CTOR**, ŏb-jĕk/-tŭr. 166. *n. s.* One who offers objections. *Blackmore.*

***To* OBJU/RGATE** §, ŏb-jūr/-gāte. *v. a.* [*objurgo*, Lat.] To chide; to reprove. *Cockeram.*

**OBJURGA/TION**, ŏb-jūr-gā/-shŭn. *n. s.* [old Fr.; *objurgatio*, Lat.] Reproof; reprehension. *Bramhall.*

**OBJU/RGATORY**, ŏb-jūr/-gā-tŭr-rē. *a.* Reprehensory; culpatory; chiding. *Howell.*

☞ For the last *o*, see DOMESTICK; and, for the accent, No. 512. *W.*

**OBLA/TE**, ŏb-lāte/. *a.* [*oblatus*, Lat.] Flatted at the poles: used of a spheroid. *Cheyne.*

**OBLA/TION**, ŏb-lā/-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *oblatus*, Lat.] An offering; a sacrifice. *Sidney.*

***To* OBLA/TRATE***, ŏb-lā/-trāte. *v. n.* [*oblatro*, Lat.] To bark or rail against any one. *Cockeram.*

***To* OBLE/CTATE** §*, ŏb-lĕk/-tāte. *v. a.* [*oblecter*, Fr.; *oblecto*, Lat.] To delight. *Cotgrave.*

**OBLECTA/TION**, ŏb-lĕk-tā/-shŭn. *n. s.* Delight; pleasure. *Feltham.*

***To* O'BLIGATE** §, ŏb/-lē-gāte. *v. a.* [*obligo*, Lat.] To bind by contract or duty.

**OBLIGA/TION**, ŏb-lē-gā/-shŭn. *n. s.* [*obligatio*, Lat.] The binding power of any oath, vow, duty; contract. *Bacon.* An act which binds any man to some performance. *Bp. Taylor.* Favour by which one is bound to gratitude. *South.*

***OBLIGA/TO***, ŏb-lē-gā/-tō. *a.* [Ital.] A musical term, signifying necessary, on purpose, for the instrument named.

**O'BLIGATORY**, ŏb/-lē-gā-tŭr-ē. 512. *a.* [*obligatoire*, Fr.] Imposing an obligation; binding; coercive. *Bacon.*

***To* OBLI/GE** §, ō-blīdje/, or ō-blēēdje/. 111. [ō-blīdje/, or ō-blēēdje/, *Sheridan;* ō-blēēdje/, or ō-blīdje/, *Perry;* ō-blēēdje/, *Jones.*] *v. a.* [*obliger* Fr.; *obligo*, Lat.] To bind; to impose obligation; to compel to something. *White.* To indebt; to lay obligations of gratitude. *Waller.* To please; to gratify. *South.*

**OBLIGE/E**, ŏb-lē-jēē/. *n. s.* The person to whom another, called the *obligor*, is bound by a legal or written contract. *Cowel.*

**OBLI/GEMENT**, ō-blīdje/-mĕnt, or ō-blēēdje/-mĕnt. *n. s.* Obligation. *Milton.*

**OBLI/GER**, ō-blī/-jŭr, or ō-blēē/-jŭr. *n. s.* That which imposes obligation. *Wotton.* One who binds by contract.

**OBLI/GING**, ō-blī/-jĭng, or ō-blēē/-jĭng. *part. a.* [*obligeant*, Fr.] Civil; complaisant; respectful; engaging. *Addison.*

**OBLI/GINGLY**, ō-blī/-jĭng-lē, or ō-blēē/-jĭng-lē. *ad.* Civilly; complaisantly. *Addison.*

**OBLI/GINGNESS**, ō-blī/-jĭng-nĕs, or ō-blēē/-jĭng-nĕs. *n. s.* Obligation; force. *Hammond.* Civility; complaisance. *Walton.*

**OBLI/GOR***, ŏb-lē-gōr/. See OBLIGEE.

**OBLIQUA/TION**, ŏb-lē-kwā/-shŭn. *n. s.* [*obliquatio*, Lat.] Declination from straightness or perpendicularity; obliquity. *Newton.*

**OBLI/QUE** §, ō-blīke/. 158, 415. [ŏb-lēēk/, *Jones;* ŏb-lēēk/, or ŏb-like/, *Perry.*] *a.* [Fr.; *obliquus*, Lat.] Not direct; not perpendicular; not parallel. *Bacon.* Indirect; by a side glance. *Shak.* [In grammar.] Any case in nouns except the nominative.

**OBLI/QUELY**, ŏb-like/-lē. *ad.* Not directly; not perpendicularly. *Brown.* Not in the immediate or direct meaning. *Fell.*

**OBLI/QUENESS**, ŏb-like/-nĕs. } *n. s.* [*obliquité*
**OBLI/QUITY**, ŏb-lĭk/-wē-tē. } Fr.] Deviation from physical rectitude; deviation from parallelism or perpendicularity. *Milton.* Deviation from moral rectitude. *Hooker.*

***To* OBLI/TERATE** §, ŏb-lĭt/-tĕr-rāte. *v. a.* [*oblitero*, Lat.] To efface any thing written. To wear out; to destroy; to efface. *Hale.*

**OBLITERA/TION**, ŏb-lĭt-tĕr-rā/-shŭn. *n. s.* Effacement; extinction. *Hale.*

**OBLI/VION** §, ō-blĭv/-vē-ŭn. 113. *n. s.* [*oblivio*, Lat.] Forgetfulness; cessation of remembrance. *Shak* Amnesty; general pardon of crimes in a state. *Davies.*

**OBLI/VIOUS**, ō-blĭv/-vē-ŭs. *a.* [*obliviosus*, Lat.] Causing forgetfulness. *Shak.* Forgetful. *Cavendish.*

**O'BLOCUTOR***, ŏb/-lō-kū-tŭr. *n. s.* [Lat.] A gainsayer. *Bale. Ob. T.*

**O'BLONG** §, ŏb/-lŏng. *a.* [Fr.; *oblongus*, Lat.] Longer than broad. *Harris.*

**O'BLONGLY**, ŏb/-lŏng-lē. *ad.* In an oblong form.

**O'BLONGNESS**, ŏb/-lŏng-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being oblong.

**OBLO'QUIOUS***, ŏb-lō/-kwē-ŭs. *a.* Reproachful. *Naunton.*

**O'BLOQUY** §, ŏb/-lō-kwē. 345. *n. s.* [*obloquor*, Lat.] Censorious speech; blame; slander. *Hooker.* Cause of reproach; disgrace. *Shakspeare.*

**OBLUCTA/TION***, ŏb-lŭk-tā/-shŭn. *n. s.* [*obluctor*, Lat.] Opposition; resistance. *Fotherby.*

**OBMUTE'SCENCE**, ŏb-mū-tĕs/-sĕnse. 510. *n. s.* [*obmutesco*, Lat.] Loss of speech. *Brown.* Observation of silence. *Paley.*

**OBNO'XIOUS** §, ŏb-nŏk/-shŭs. *a.* [*obnoxius*, Lat.] Subject. *Bacon.* Liable to punishment. *Calamy* Reprehensible. *Fell.* Liable; exposed. *Milton*

OBNO'XIOUSNESS, ŏb-nŏk'-shŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Subjection; liableness to punishment. *Bp. Hall.*

OBNO'XIOUSLY, ŏb-nŏk'-shŭs-lè. *ad.* In a state of subjection; in the state of one liable to punishment.

*To* OBNU'BILATE §, ŏb-nū'-bè-lāte. *v. a.* [*obnubilo*, Lat.] To cloud; to obscure. *Burton.*

OBNUBILA'TION*, ŏb-nū-bè-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of making obscure. *Waterhouse.*

O'BOLE, ŏb'-ōle. 543, 544. *n. s.* [*obolus*, Lat.] [In pharmacy.] Twelve grains. *Ainsworth.*

OBRE'PTION §, ŏb-rĕp'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*obreptio*, Lat.] The act of creeping on with secrecy or by surprise. *Cudworth.*

OBREPTI'TIOUS*, ŏb-rĕp-tĭsh'-ŭs. *a.* Secretly obtained; done with secrecy.

*To* O'BROGATE, ŏb'-rō-gāte. *v. a.* [*obrogo*, Lat.] To proclaim a contrary law for the dissolution of the former. *Dict*

OBSCE'NE §, ŏb-sēēn'. *a.* [*obscene*, Fr.; *obscœnus*, Lat.] Immodest; not agreeable to chastity of mind; causing lewd ideas. *Milton.* Offensive; disgusting. *Dryden.* Inauspicious; ill-omened. *Dryden.*

OBSCE'NELY, ŏb-sēēn'-lè. *ad.* In an impure and unchaste manner. *Milton.*

OBSCE'NENESS, ŏb-sēēn'-nĕs. } 511. *n. s.* [*obscenité*, Fr.]

OBSCE'NITY, ŏb-sĕn'-nė-tè. } Impurity of thought or language; unchastity; lewdness. *B. Jonson.*

OBSCURA'TION, ŏb-skū-rā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*obscuratio*, Lat.] The act of darkening. A state of being darkened. *Burnet.*

OBSCU'RE §, ŏb-skūre'. *a.* [*obscurus*, Lat.] Dark; unenlightened; gloomy; hindering sight. *Prov.* xx. Living in the dark. *Shak.* Not easily intelligible; abstruse; difficult. *Dryden.* Not noted; not observable. *Davies.*

*To* OBSCU'RE, ŏb-skūre'. *v. a.* [*obscuro*, Lat.] To darken; to make dark. *Shak.* To make less visible. *Shak.* To make less intelligible. *Holder.* To make less glorious, beautiful, or illustrious. *Dryden.* To conceal; to make unknown. *Milton.*

OBSCU'RELY, ŏb-skūre'-lè. *ad.* Not brightly; not luminously; darkly. *May.* Out of sight; privately; without notice; not conspicuously. *Milton.* Not clearly; not plainly. *Milton.*

OBSCU'RENESS, ŏb-skūre'-nĕs. } *n. s.* [*obscuritas*, Lat.]

OBSCU'RITY, ŏb-skū'-rė-tè. } Darkness; want of light. *Esther*, xi. Unnoticed state; privacy. *Dryden.* Darkness of meaning. *Boyle.*

*To* O'BSECRATE §*, ŏb'-sè-krāte. *v. a.* [*obsecro*, Lat.] To beseech; to entreat. *Cockeram. Ob. T.*

OBSECRA'TION, ŏb-sè-krā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Entreaty; supplication. *Stillingfleet.*

O'BSEQUENT*, ŏb'-sè-kwĕnt. *a.* [*obsequens*, Lat.] Obedient; dutiful; submitting to. *Fotherby.*

O'BSEQUIES, ŏb'-sè-kwĭz. 283. *n. s.* [*obsequiæ*, Fr.] Funeral rites; funeral solemnities. *Sidney.* It is found in the singular, perhaps more properly. *Milton.*

OBSE'QUIOUS §, ŏb-sē'-kwė-ŭs. *a.* [*obsequium*, Lat.] Obedient; compliant; not resisting. *Bacon.* Funereal. *Shakspeare.*

OBSE'QUIOUSLY, ŏb-sē'-kwė-ŭs-lè. *ad.* Obediently; with compliance. *Dryden.* With funeral rites. *Shakspeare.*

OBSE'QUIOUSNESS, ŏb-sē'-kwė-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Obedience; compliance. *Bacon.*

O'BSEQUY*, ŏb'-sè-kwė. *n. s.* [*obsequium*, Lat.] Funeral ceremony. Obsequiousness; compliance. *B. Jonson.*

*To* O'BSERATE*, ŏb'-sè-rāte. *v. a.* [*obsero*, Lat.] To lock up; to shut in. *Cockeram.*

OBSE'RVABLE, ŏb-zĕr'-vă-bl. *a.* Remarkable; eminent; such as may deserve notice. *Abbot.*

OBSE'RVABLY, ŏb-zĕr'-vă-blè. *ad.* In a manner worthy of note. *Brown.*

OBSE'RVANCE §, ŏb-zĕr'-vânse. *n. s.* [Fr.; *observo*, Lat.] Respect; ceremonial reverence. *Shak.* Religious rite. *Rogers.* Attentive practice. *Rogers.* Rule of practice. *Shakspeare.* Careful obedience. *Rogers.* Observation; attention. *Hale.* Obedient regard; reverential attention. *Wotton.*

OBSE'RVANCY*, ŏb-zĕr'-vân-sè. *n. s.* Attention *Shakspeare.*

*OBSERVA'NDA**, ŏb-zĕr-vân'-dâ. *n. s.* pl. [Lat.] Things to be observed. *Swift.*

OBSE'RVANT, ŏb-zĕr'-vânt. *a.* [*observans*, Lat.] Attentive; diligent; watchful. *Raleigh.* Obedient; respectful. *Digby.* Respectfully attentive. *Pope.* Meanly dutiful; submissive. *Raleigh.*

OBSE'RVANT, ŏb-zĕr'-vânt. *n. s.* A slavish attendant. *Shakspeare.* A diligent observer. *Hooker.*

OBSERVA'TION, ŏb-zĕr-vā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*observatio* Lat.] The act of observing, noting, or remarking. *South.* Show; exhibition. *St. Luke*, xvii. Notion gained by observing; note; remark; animadversion. *Watts.* Obedience; ritual practice. *White.*

OBSERVA'TOR, ŏb-zĕr-vā'-tŭr. 166, 521. *n. s.* One that observes; a remarker. *Hale.*

OBSE'RVATORY, ŏb-zĕr'-vă-tŭr-è. *n. s.* A place built for astronomical observations. *Woodward.*

☞ For the accent of this word, see *Principles*, No. 512. *W.*

*To* OBSE'RVE §, ŏb-zĕrv'. *v. a.* [*observo*, Lat.] To watch; to regard attentively. *Bp. Taylor.* To find by attention; to note. *Locke.* To regard or keep religiously. *Ex.* xii. To practise ritually. *White.* To obey; to follow.

*To* OBSE'RVE, ŏb-zĕrv'. *v. n.* To be attentive. *Watts.* To make a remark. *Pope.*

OBSE'RVER, ŏb-zĕrv'-ŭr. *n. s.* One who looks vigilantly on persons and things; close remarker. *Shak.* One who looks on; the beholder. *Donne.* One who keeps any law, or custom, or practice. *Spenser.*

OBSE'RVINGLY, ŏb-zĕr'-vĭng-lè. *ad.* Attentively; carefully. *Shakspeare.*

*To* OBSE'SS §*, ŏb-sĕs'. *v. a.* [*obsideo*, *obsessus*, Lat.] To besiege; to compass about. *Sir T. Elyot. Ob. T.*

OBSE'SSION, ŏb-sĕsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [*obsessio*, Lat.] The act of besieging. The first attack of Satan, antecedent to possession. *Burton.*

OBSI'DIONAL, ŏb-sĭd'-è-ŭn-ăl, or ŏb-sĭd'-jè-ŭn-ăl. 293. *a.* [*obsidionalis*, Lat.] Belonging to a siege. *Sir T. Brown.*

*To* OBSI'GNATE §*, ŏb-sĭg'-nate. *v. a.* [*obsigno*, Lat.] To ratify; to seal up. *Barrow.*

OBSIGNA'TION*, ŏb-sĭg-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Ratification by sealing; act of fixing a seal; confirmation. *Bp. Taylor.*

OBSI'GNATORY*, ŏb-sĭg'-nă-tŭr-è. *a.* Ratifying. *Dr. Ward.*

OBSOLE'SCENT*, ŏb-sō-lĕs'-sĕnt. *a.* [*obsolescens*, Lat.] Growing out of use. *Dr. Johnson.*

O'BSOLETE §, ŏb'-sō-lète. [ŏb'-sō-lète, *Jones*; ŏb'-sō-lāte, *Sheridan.*] *a.* [*obsoletus*, Lat.] Worn out of use; disused; unfashionable. *Dryden.*

OBSOLE'TENESS, ŏb'-sō-lète-nĕs. *n. s.* State of being worn out of use; unfashionableness. *Dr. Johnson.*

O'BSTACLE, ŏb'-stă-kl. 405. *n. s.* [Fr.; *obstaculum*, Lat.] Something opposed; hinderance; obstruction. *Shakspeare.*

O'BSTANCY*, ŏb'-stăn-sè. *n. s.* [*obstantia*, Lat.] Opposition; impediment; obstruction. *B. Jonson. Ob. T.*

*To* OBSTE'TRICATE §*, ŏb-stĕt'-trè-kāte. *v. n.* [*obstetricor*, Lat.] To perform the office of a midwife. *Evelyn.*

*To* OBSTE'TRICATE*, ŏb-stĕt'-trè-kāte. *v. a.* To assist as a midwife. *Waterhouse.*

OBSTETRICA'TION, ŏb-stĕt-trè-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The office of a midwife. *Bp. Hall.*

OBSTE'TRICK, ŏb-stĕt'-trĭk. 509. *a.* [*obstetrix*, Lat.] Midwifish; befitting a midwife; doing the midwife's office. *Pope.*

O'BSTINACY, ŏb'-stè-nă-sè. *n. s.* [*obstinatio*, Lat.] Stubbornness; contumacy; pertinacy; persistency *Locke.*

O'BSTINATE §, ŏb'-stè-nate. 91. *a.* [*obstinatus*, Lat.] Stubborn; contumacious; fixed in resolution. *Temple.*

O'BSTINATELY, ŏb'-stè-nate-lè. *ad.* Stubbornly; inflexibly. *Clarendon.*

—nò, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*th*in, THis.

O'BSTINATENESS, ŏb'-stè-nāte-nĕs. *n. s.* Stubbornness. *Bp. Hall.*

OBSTIPA'TION, ŏb-stè-pā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*obstipo*, Lat.] The act of stopping up any passage.

OBSTRE'PEROUS §, ŏb-strĕp'-pĕr-rŭs. *a.* [*obstreperus*, Lat.] Loud; clamorous; noisy; turbulent; vociferous. *Howell.*

OBSTRE'PEROUSLY, ŏb-strĕp'-pĕr-rŭs-lè. *ad.* Loudly; clamorously; noisily.

OBSTRE'PEROUSNESS, ŏb-strĕp'-pĕr-rŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Loudness; clamour; noise; turbulence.

OBSTRI'CTION, ŏb-strĭk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*obstrictus*, Lat.] Obligation; bond. *Milton.*

*To* OBSTRU'CT §, ŏb-strŭkt'. *v. a.* [*obstruo*, Lat.] To block up; to bar. *Milton.* To oppose; to retard; to hinder; to be in the way of. *Milton.*

OBSTRU'CTER, ŏb-strŭkt'-ŭr. 98. *n s.* One that hinders or opposes. *Whitlock.*

OBSTRU'CTION, ŏb-strŭk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*obstructio*, Lat.] Hinderance; difficulty. *Denham.* Obstacle; impediment. *King Charles.* [In physick.] The blocking up of any canal in the human body, so as to prevent the flowing of any fluid through it. *Quincy.* Something heaped together. *Shakspeare.*

OBSTRU'CTIVE, ŏb-strŭk'-tĭv. *a.* [*obstructif*, Fr.] Hindering; causing impediment. *Hammond.*

OBSTRU'CTIVE, ŏb-strŭk'-tĭv. *n. s.* Impediment; obstacle. *Hammond.*

O'BSTRUENT, ŏb'-strŭ-ĕnt. *a.* [*obstruens*, Lat.] Hindering; blocking up.

OBSTUPEFA'CTION, ŏb-stū-pè-fāk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*obstupefacio*, Lat.] The act of inducing stupidity, or interruption of the mental powers.

OBSTUPEFA'CTIVE, ŏb-stū-pè-fāk'-tĭv. 512. *a.* Obstructing the mental powers; stupifying. *Abbot.*

*To* OBTA'IN §, ŏb-tāne'. 202. *v. a.* [*obtineo*, Lat.] To gain; to acquire; to procure. *Gen.* xvi. To impetrate; to gain by the concession or excited kindness of another. *Hooker.* To keep; to hold; to continue in the possession of. *Milton.*

*To* OBTA'IN, ŏb-tāne'. *v. n.* To continue in use. *Baker.* To be established; to subsist in nature or practice. *Dryden.* To prevail; to succeed. *Bacon.*

OBTA'INABLE, ŏb-tāne'-ă-bl. *a.* To be procured. *Arbuthnot.* To be gained. *Kettlewell.*

OBTA'INER, ŏb-tā'-nŭr. 98. *n. s.* He who obtains.

OBTA'INMENT*, ŏb-tāne'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Act of obtaining. *Milton.*

*To* OBTE'MPERATE, ŏb-tĕm'-pĕr-āte. *v. a.* [*obtempero*, Lat.] To obey. *Dict.*

*To* OBTE'ND §, ŏb-tĕnd'. *v. a.* [*obtendo*, Lat.] To oppose; to hold out in opposition. *Dryden.* To pretend; to offer as the reason of any thing. *Dryden.*

OBTENEBRA'TION, ŏb-tĕn-nè-brā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*ob* and *tenebræ*, Lat.] Darkness; the state of being darkened; the act of darkening; cloudiness. *Bacon.*

OBTE'NSION, ŏb-tĕn'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of obtending.

*To* OBTE'ST §, ŏb-tĕst'. *v. a.* [*obtestor*, Lat.] To beseech; to supplicate. *Dryden.*

*To* OBTE'ST*, ŏb-tĕst'. *v. n.* To protest. *Waterhouse.*

OBTESTA'TION, ŏb-tĕs-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Supplication; entreaty. *Sir T. Elyot.* Solemn injunction. *Bp. Hall.*

OBTRECTA'TION, ŏb-trĕk-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*obtrecto*, Lat.] Slander; detraction; calumny. *Barrow.*

*To* OBTRU'DE §, ŏb-trōōd'. 339. *v. a.* [*obtrudo*, Lat.] To thrust into any place or state by force or imposture; to offer with unreasonable importunity. *Hooker.*

OBTRU'DER, ŏb-trōōd'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that obtrudes. *Boyle.*

*To* OBTRU'NCATE §*, ŏb-trŭn'-kāte. *v. a.* [*obtrunco*, Lat.] To deprive of a limb; to lop. *Cockeram.*

OBTRUNCA'TION*, ŏb-trŭn-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of lopping or cutting. *Cockeram.*

OBTRU'SION, ŏb-trōō'-zhŭn. *n. s.* [*obtrusus*, Lat.] The act of obtruding.

OBTRU'SIVE, ŏb-trōō'-sĭv. 428. *a.* Inclined to force one's self, or any thing else, upon others. *Milton.*

*To* OBTU'ND, ŏb-tŭnd'. *v. a.* [*obtundo*, Lat.] To blunt; to dull; to quell; to deaden. *Milton.*

OBTURA'TION, ŏb-tū-rā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*obturatus*, Lat.] The act of stopping up any thing with something smeared over it. *Cotgrave.*

OBTUSA'NGULAR, ŏb-tūse-ăng'-gū-lăr. *a.* Having angles larger than right angles.

OBTU'SE §, ŏb-tūse'. 427. *a.* [*obtusus*, Lat.] Not pointed; not acute. Not quick; dull; stupid. *Milton.* Not shrill; obscure.

OBTU'SELY, ŏb-tūse'-lè. *ad.* Without a point. Dully; stupidly.

OBTU'SENESS, ŏb-tūse'-nĕs. *n. s.* Bluntness; dulness.

OBTU'SION, ŏb-tū'-zhŭn. *n. s.* The act of dulling. The state of being dulled. *Harvey.*

*To* OBU'MBRATE §, ŏb-ŭm'-brāte. *v. a.* [*obumbro*, Lat.] To shade; to cloud. *Howell.*

OBUMBRA'TION, ŏb-ŭm-brā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of darkening or clouding.

OBVE'NTION, ŏb-vĕn'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*obvenio*, Lat.] Something happening not constantly and regularly, but uncertainly. *Spenser.*

OBVE'RSANT*, ŏb-vĕr'-sănt. *a.* Conversant; familiar. *Bacon.*

*To* OBVE'RT, ŏb-vĕrt'. *v. a.* [*obverto*, Lat.] To turn towards. *Boyle.*

*To* O'BVIATE, ŏb'-vè-āte. 91. *v. a.* [*obvius*, Lat.; *obvier*, Fr.] To meet in the way; to prevent by interception. *Woodward.*

O'BVIOUS §, ŏb'-vè-ŭs. *a.* [*obvius*, Lat.] Meeting any thing; opposed in front to any thing. *Milton.* Open; exposed. *Milton.* Easily discovered; plain; evident. *Milton.*

O'BVIOUSLY, ŏb'-vè-ŭs-lè. *ad.* Evidently; apparently. *Locke.* Easily to be found. *Selden.* Naturally. *Holyday.*

O'BVIOUSNESS, ŏb'-vè-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* State of being evident or apparent. *Boyle.*

OCCA'SION §, ŏk-kā'-zhŭn. *n. s.* [*occasio*, Lat.] Occurrence; casualty; incident. *Hooker.* Opportunity; convenience. *Spenser.* Accidental cause. *Spenser.* Reason not cogent, but opportune. *Shakspeare.* Incidental need; casual exigence. *Shakspeare.*

☞ What was observed of the *e* in *effăce* is applicable to the *o* in the first syllable of this word. From the tendency of the vowel to open, when immediately preceding the accent, we find elegant speakers sometimes pronounce the *o* in *occasion*, *offend*, *officious*, &c., as if written *o-casion*, *o-fend*, *o-fficious*, &c. This seems to be one of those "faults true criticks dare not mend." But, as it is an evident deviation from the orthography, I have not dared to mark these words in this manner.—See EFFACE. It must, however, be remarked, that this deviation only takes place before double c in the word *occasion* and its compounds. *W.*

*To* OCCA'SION, ŏk-kā'-zhŭn. *v. a.* To cause casually. *Locke.* To cause; to produce. *Temple.* To influence. *Locke.*

OCCA'SIONABLE*, ŏk-kā'-zhŭn-ă-bl. *a.* That may be occasioned. *Barrow.*

OCCA'SIONAL, ŏk-kā'-zhŭn-ăl. *a.* Incidental; casual. *Burnet.* Producing by accident. *Brown.* Produced by occasion or incidental exigence. *Whole Duty of Man.*

OCCA'SIONALLY, ŏk-kā'-zhŭn-ăl-lè. *ad.* According to incidental exigence; incidentally. *Milton.*

OCCA'SIONER, ŏk-kā'-zhŭn-ŭr. *n. s.* One that causes or promotes by design or accident. *Sidney*

OCCECA'TION, ŏk-sè-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*occæcatio*, Lat.] The act of blinding or making blind; state of being blind. *Bp. Hall.*

O'CCIDENT, ŏk'-sè-dĕnt. *n. s.* [*occidens*, Lat.] The west. *Shakspeare.*

OCCIDE'NTAL, ŏk-sè-dĕn'-tăl. *a.* Western. *Howell.*

OCCI'DUOUS, ŏk-sĭd'-jū-ŭs. 293, 294. *a.* [*occidens*, Lat.] Western.

OCCI'PITAL, ŏk-sĭp'-pè-tăl. *a.* Placed in the hinder part of the head.

*O'CCIPUT*, ŏk'-sĕ-pŭt. *n. s.* [Lat.] The hinder part of the head. *Butler.*

OCCI'SION, ŏk-sĭzh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [*occisio*, Lat.] The act of killing. *Hale.*

*To* OCCLU'DE §, ŏk-klūde'. *v. a.* [*occludo*, Lat.] To shut up. *Brown.*

OCCLU'SE, ŏk-klūse'. *a.* [*occlusus*, Lat.] Shut up; closed. *Holder.*

OCCLU'SION, ŏk-klū'-zhŭn. *n. s.* The act of shutting up. *Howell.*

OCCU'LT §, ŏk-kŭlt'. *a.* [*occultus*, Lat.] Secret; hidden; unknown; undiscoverable. *Glanville.*

OCCULTA'TION, ŏk-kŭl-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [In astronomy.] The time that a star or planet is hid from our sight, when eclipsed by interposition of the body of the moon, or some other planet between it and us. *Harris.*

OCCU'LTED*. *a.* Secret. *Shakspeare. Ob. T.*

OCCU'LTNESS, ŏk-kŭlt'-nĕs. *n. s.* Secretness; state of being hid.

O'CCUPANCY, ŏk'-kū-păn-sè. *n. s.* The act of taking possession. *Warburton.*

O'CCUPANT, ŏk'-kū-pănt. *n. s.* [*occupans*, Lat.] He that takes possession of any thing. *Bacon.*

*To* O'CCUPATE, ŏk'-kū-pāte. *v. a.* [*occupo*, Lat.] To possess; to hold; to take up. *Bacon.*

OCCUPA'TION, ŏk-kū-pā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of taking possession. *Bacon.* Employment; business. *Woodward.* Trade; calling; vocation. *Acts*, xviii.

O'CCUPIER, ŏk'-kū-pī-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* A possessor; one who takes into his possession. *Raleigh.* One who follows any employment. *Ezekiel*, xxvii.

*To* O'CCUPY §, ŏk'-kū-pī. 183. *v. a.* [*occupo*, Lat.] To possess; to keep; to take up. 1 *Cor.* xiv. To busy; to employ. *Ecclus.* xxxviii. To follow, as business. *Psalm* cvii. *Common Prayer.* To use; to expend. *Exodus*, xxxviii.

*To* O'CCUPY, ŏk'-kū-pī. *v. n.* To follow business. *St. Luke*, xix.

*To* OCCU'R §, ŏk-kŭr'. *v. n.* [*occurro*, Lat.] To be presented to the memory or attention. *Bacon.* To appear here and there. *Locke.* To clash; to strike against; to meet. *Bentley.* To obviate; to intercept; to make opposition to. *Bentley.*

OCCU'RRENCE, ŏk-kŭr'-rĕnse. *n. s.* [Fr.] Incident; accidental event. *Locke.* Occasional presentation. *Watts.*

OCCU'RRENT, ŏk-kŭr'-rĕnt. *n. s.* [Fr.; *occurrens*, Lat.] Incident; any thing that happens. *Hooker.*

OCCU'RSION, ŏk-kŭr'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*occursus*, Lat.] Clash; mutual blow. *Boyle.*

O'CEAN §, ō'-shŭn. 357. *n. s.* [*ocean*, Fr.; *oceanus*, Lat.] The main; the great sea. *Shak.* Any immense expanse. *Locke.*

O'CEAN, ō'-shŭn. *a.* Pertaining to the main or great sea. *Robinson.*

OCE[illegible]NICK, ō-shĕ-ăn'-ĭk. 357, 509. *a.* Pertaining to the ocean. *Cook.*

OCE[illegible]LATED, ō-sĕl'-lā-tĕd. *a.* [*ocellatus*, Lat.] Resembling the eye. *Derham.*

O'CHIMY, ŏk'-ĭ-mè. *n. s.* [corrupted from *alchymy*.] A mixed base metal.

O'CHRE, ō'-kŭr. 416. *n. s.* [ὤχρα.] A species of earth of various colours. *Hill.*

O'CHREOUS, ō'-krè-ŭs. *a.* Consisting of ochre. *Woodward.*

O'CHREY, ō'-kŭr-è. *a.* Partaking of ochre. *Woodward.*

O'CTAGON §, ŏk'-tă-gŏn. *n. s.* [ὀκτὼ and γωνία.] [In geometry.] A figure consisting of eight sides and angles. *Harris.*

OCTA'GONAL, ŏk-tăg'-gō-năl. 518. } *a.* Having
OCTO'GONAL*, ŏk-tŏg'-gō-năl. } eight angles and sides. *Maundrell.*

OCTA'NGULAR, ŏk-tăng'-gū-lăr. *a.* [*octo* and *angulus*, Lat.] Having eight angles. *Dict.*

OCTA'NGULARNESS, ŏk-tăng'-gū-lăr-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of having eight angles. *Dict.*

O'CTANT, ŏk'-tănt. } *a.* [In astrology.] Is, when
O'CTILE, ŏk'-tīl. 140. } a planet is in such an aspect, or position with respect to another, that their places are only distant an eighth part of a circle, or forty-five degrees. *Dict.*

O'CTATEUCH*, ŏk'-tă-tūke. *n. s.* [ὀκτὼ and τεῦχος.] A name for the eight first books of the Old Testament. *Hanmer.*

O'CTAVE, ŏk'-tăve. 91. *n. s.* [Fr.; *octavus*, Lat.] The eighth day after some peculiar festival. *Wheatley.* Eight days together after a festival. *Fulke.* [In musick.] An eighth or an interval of eight sounds. *Mason.*

O'CTAVE*, ŏk'-tăve. *a.* Denoting eight. *Dryden.*

*OCTA'VO*, ŏk-tā'-vō. *n. s.* [Lat.] A book is said to be in *octavo* when a sheet is folded into eight leaves. *Boyle.*

OCTE'NNIAL, ŏk-tĕn'-nè-ăl. 113. *a.* [*octennium*, Lat.] Happening every eighth year. Lasting eight years.

*OCTO'BER*, ŏk-tō'-bŭr. 98. *n. s.* [Lat.] The tenth month of the year, or the eighth numbered from March. *Peacham.*

OCTOE'DRICAL, ŏk-tō-ĕd'-drè-kăl. *a.* Having eight sides. *Dict.*

OCTO'GENARY, ŏk-tŏdje'-ĕ-năr-è. *a.* [*octogeni*, Lat.] Of eighty years of age. *Dict.*

O'CTONARY, ŏk'-tō-năr-è. *a.* [*octonarius*, Lat.] Belonging to the number eight.

OCTONO'CULAR, ŏk-tō-nŏk'-kū-lăr. *a.* [*octo* and *oculus*.] Having eight eyes. *Derham.*

OCTOPE'TALOUS, ŏk-tō-pĕt'-tăl-ŭs. *a.* [ὀκτὼ and πεταλὸν.] Having eight flower leaves. *Dict.*

O'CTOSTYLE, ŏk'-tō-stīle. *n. s.* [ὀκτὼ and στύλος.] In the ancient architecture, is the face of a building or ordonnance containing eight columns. *Harris.*

OCTOSY'LLABLE*, ŏk-tō-sĭl'-lă-bl. *a.* [*octo*, Lat.; and *syllable*.] Consisting of eight syllables. *Tyrwhitt.*

O'CTUPLE, ŏk'-tū-pl. 405. *a.* [*octupulus*, Lat.] Eight fold. *Dict.*

O'CULAR §, ŏk'-kū-lăr. 88. *a.* [*oculaire*, Fr.; *oculus*, Lat.] Depending on the eye; known by the eye. *Brown.*

O'CULARLY, ŏk'-kū-lăr-lè. *ad.* To the observation of the eye. *Bp. Hall.*

O'CULATE, ŏk'-kū-lāte. *a.* [*oculatus*, Lat.] Having eyes; knowing by the eye.

O'CULIST, ŏk'-kū-lĭst. *n. s.* One who professes to cure distempers of the eyes. *Bacon.*

*O'CULUS Beli*, ŏk'-kū-lŭs-bè'-lī. [Lat.] An accidental variety of the agate kind, having circular delineations resembling the eye. *Woodward.*

ODD §, ŏd. *a.* [*udda*, Swed.] Not even; not divisible into equal numbers. *Brown.* More than a round number. *Davies.* Particular; uncouth; extraordinary. *Shak.* Not noted; not taken into the common account; unheeded. *Shak.* Strange; unaccountable; fantastical. *Shak.* Uncommon; particular. *Ascham.* Unlucky. *Shak.* Unlikely; in appearance improper. *Addison.*

O'DDITY*, ŏd'-dè-tè. *n. s.* Singularity; particularity: applied both to persons and things. *Amusements of Clergymen.*

O'DDLY, ŏd'-lè. *ad.* Not evenly. Strangely; particularly; irregularly; unaccountably. *Locke.*

O'DDNESS, ŏd'-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being not even. *Fotherby.* Strangeness; particularity; uncouthness; irregularity. *Dryden.*

ODDS, ŏdz. *n. s.* [from *odd*.] Inequality; excess of either compared with the other. *Hooker.* More than an even wager; more likely than the contrary. *South.* Advantage; superiority. *Hudibras.* Quarrel; debate; dispute. *Shakspeare.*

ODE, ōde. *n. s.* [ᾠδὴ.] A poem written to be sung to musick; a lyrick poem. *Milton.*

O'DIBLE, ō'-dè-bl. 405. *a.* [from *odi*.] Hateful. *Bale.*

O'DIOUS §, ō'-dè-ŭs, or ō'-jè-ŭs. *a.* [*odiosus*, Lat.] Hateful; detestable; abominable. *Sprat.* Exposed to hate. *Hayward.* Causing hate; invidious. *Milton.*

☞ The first mode of pronouncing this word is the more common, but the second seems the more correct.—See *Principles*, No. 293, 294, 376. *W.*

O'DIOUSLY, ō'-dē-ŭs-lē, or ō'-jē-ŭs-lē. *ad.* Hatefully; abominably. *Milton.* Invidiously; so as to cause hate. *Dryden.*

O'DIOUSNESS, ō'-dē-ŭs-nĕs, or ō'-jē-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Hatefulness. *Wake.* The state of being hated. *Sidney.*

*O'DIUM*, ō'-dē-ŭm, or ō'-jē-ŭm. *n. s.* [Lat.] Invidiousness; quality of provoking hate. *K. Charles.*

ODONTA'LGICK, ō-dŏn-tăl'-jĭk. *a.* [ὀδὼν and ἄλγος.] Pertaining to the tooth-ache.

O'DORAMENT*, ō'-dŭr-ă-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*odoramentum*, Lat.] A perfume; any strong scent. *Burton.*

O'DORATE, ō'-dō-rāte. 91. *a.* [*odoratus*, Lat.] Scented; having a strong scent, whether fetid or fragrant. *Bacon.*

ODORI'FEROUS§, ō-dō-rĭf'-fĕr-ŭs. *a.* [*odorifer*, Lat.] Giving scent; usually, sweet of scent; fragrant; perfumed. *Bacon.*

ODORI'FEROUSNESS, ō-dō-rĭf'-fĕr-ŭs-nĕs. 534. *n. s.* Sweetness of scent; fragrance.

O'DOROUS, ō'-dŭr-ŭs. 314. *a.* [*odorus*, Lat.] Fragrant; perfumed; sweet of scent. *Spenser.*

☞ It is not a little strange, that this adjective should have preserved the accent of the simple *odour*, when the Latin *odōrus* presented so fair an opportunity of altering it. Milton has seized this opportunity; but, happily for the analogy of our own language, it has not been followed:

"—— Last the bright consummate flow'r
"Spirits *odorous* breathes; flow'rs and their fruit
"Man's nourishment."——

Where we may observe, that, if the Latin accent be preserved, the Latin spelling ought to be preserved likewise. *W.*

O'DOUR, ō'-dŭr. 314. *n. s.* [*odor*, Lat.] Scent, whether good or bad. *Bacon.* Fragrance; perfume; sweet scent. *Spenser.*

OE. This combination of vowels does not properly belong to our language, nor is ever found but in words derived from the Greek, and not yet wholly conformed to our manner of writing; *oe* has in such words the sound of *e*.

OECONO'MICKS, ĕk-ō-nŏm'-mĭks. 296. [ὲ-kŏ-nŏm'-mĭks, *Sheridan.*] *n. s.* [οἰκονομικὸς, Gr.; *œconomique*, Fr., from *œconomy*. Both it and its derivatives are under *economy*.] Management of household affairs. *L'Estrange.*

OECUME'NICAL, ĕk-ū-mĕn'-nĕ-kăl. 296. *a.* [οἰκουμενικὸς.] General; respecting the whole habitable world. *Stilling fleet.*

OEDE'MA, ē-dē'-mă. 92, 296. *n. s.* [οἴδημα.] A tumour. *Quincy.*

OEDEMA'TICK, ēd-ē-măt'-tĭk. 296. } *a.* Pertaining
OEDE'MATOUS, ē-dĕm'-mă-tŭs. } to an oedema. *Harvey.*

OEI'LIAD, ē-ĭl'-yăd. 113. [ὲ-ĕl'-yăd, *Sheridan*; ăle'-yăd, *Perry*; ē-ĭl'-ē-ăd, *Jones.*] *n. s.* [*œil*, Fr.] Glance; wink; token of the eye. *Shakspeare.*

O'ER, ōre. Contracted from *over*. *Addison.*

OESO'PHAGUS, ē-sŏf'-fă-gŭs. *n. s.* [from ὀισὸς, *wicker*, from some similitude in the structure of this part to the contexture of that; and φάγω, *to eat*.] The gullet. *Quincy.*

OF, ŏv. 377. *prep.* [ofe, Sax.] It is put before the substantive that follows another in construction: as, *Of these part were slain*; that is, *part of these*. *Shak.* It is put among superlative adjectives: as, the most dismal and unseasonable time *of* all other. *Tillotson.* From. *Sidney.* Concerning; relating to. *B. Jonson.* Out of. *Dryden.* Among. *Dryden.* By. *Shak.* According to. *B. Jonson.* Noting power, choice, or spontaneity: as, Some soils put forth odorate herbs *of* themselves. *Bacon.* Noting properties, qualities, or condition: as, He was a man *of* a decayed fortune. *Clarendon.* Noting extraction: as, a man *of* an ancient family. *Clarendon.* Noting adherence, or belonging: as, a Hebrew *of* my tribe. *Shak.* Noting the matter of any thing: as, The chariot was all *of* cedar. *Bacon.* Noting the motive: as, *Of* my own choice I undertook this work. *Dryden.* Noting form or manner of existence: as, If our Lord had not left *of* his own framing, one which, &c. *Hooker.* Noting something that has some particular quality: as, Never had any such a friend as I have *of* this. *L'Estrange.* Noting faculties of power granted: as, If any man minister, let him do it as *of* the ability which God giveth. Noting preference, or postponence: as, I do not like the tower *of* any place. *Shak.* Noting change of one state to another: as, O miserable *of* happy! *Milton.* Noting causality: as, Good nature *of* necessity will give allowance. *Dryden.* Noting proportion: as, many *of* a hundred. *Locke.* Noting kind or species: as, an affair *of* the cabinet. *Swift.* It is put before an indefinite expression of time: as, *of* late, in late times. *Boyle.*

OFF, ŏf. *ad.* [*of*, Dutch.] Of this adverb the chief use is to conjoin it with verbs: as, to *come off*; to *fly off*; to *take off*. It is generally opposed to *on*: as, to lay *on*; to take *off*. *Shak.* It signifies distance: as, a mile *off*. *Shak.* In painting or statuary, it signifies projection or relief: as, The figures stand *off*. It signifies evanescence, absence, or departure: as, Competitions go *off* and on. *L'Estrange.* It signifies any kind of disappointment; defeat; interruption: as, The affair is *off*. On the opposite side of a question. *Sanderson.* From, not toward. *Sidney.*—*Off hand.* Not studied. *L'Estrange.* *To be off*, in common talk, signifies to recede from an intended contract or design. *To come off.* To escape by some accident or subterfuge. *To get off.* To make escape. *To go off.* To desert; to abandon. *To go off.* Applied to guns: to take fire and be discharged. *Well* or *ill off.* Having good or bad success.—*Off*, whether alone or in composition, means, either literally or figuratively, disjunction, absence, privation, or distance.

OFF, ŏf. *interj.* An expression of abhorrence, or command to depart. *Smith.*

OFF, ŏf. *prep.* Not on. *Temple.* Distant from. *Addison.*

O'FFAL, ŏf'-fŭl. 83. *n. s.* [*off fall*, that which falls from the table.] Waste meat; that which is not eaten at the table. *Arbuthnot.* Carrion; coarse flesh. *Milton.* Refuse; that which is thrown away as of no value. *South.* Any thing of no esteem. *Shak.*

OFFE'NCE§, ŏf-fĕnse'. *n. s.* [*offense*, Fr.; *offensa* from *offendo*, Lat.] Crime; act of wickedness. *Fairfax.* A transgression. *Locke.* Injury. *Dryden.* Displeasure given; cause of disgust; scandal. 2 *Cor.* vi. Anger; displeasure conceived. *Sidney.* Attack; act of the assailant. *Sidney.*

☞ For the elegant sound of the *o* in *offence*, *offend*, *official*, and their compounds, see OCCASION and EFFACE. *W.*

OFFE'NCEFUL, ŏf-fĕnse'-fŭl. *a.* Injurious; giving displeasure. *Shakspeare.*

OFFE'NCELESS, ŏf-fĕnse'-lĕs. *a.* Unoffending; innocent. *Milton.*

*To* OFFE'ND, ŏf fĕnd'. *v. a.* [*offendo*, Lat.] To make angry; to displease. *Shak.* To assail; to attack. *Sidney.* To transgress; to violate. *Ballad.* To injure. *Dryden.*

*To* OFFE'ND, ŏf-fĕnd'. *v. n.* To be criminal; to transgress the law. *Wisdom*, xiv. To cause anger. *Shak.* To commit transgression. *Swift.*

OFFE'NDER, ŏf-fĕn'-dŭr. 98. *n. s.* A criminal; one who has committed a crime; a transgressor. *Isa.* xxix. One who has done an injury. *Shakspeare.*

OFFE'NDRESS, ŏf-fĕn'-drĕs. *n. s.* A woman that offends. *Shakspeare.*

OFFE'NSIBLE*, ŏf-fĕn'-sĕ-bl. *a.* Hurtful. *Cotgrave. Ob. T.*

OFFE'NSIVE, ŏf-fĕn'-sĭv. 158, 428. *a.* [*offensif*, Fr.; from *offensus*, Lat.] Causing anger; displeasing, disgusting. *Hooker.* Causing pain; injurious. *Bacon.* Assailant; not defensive. *Bacon.*

OFFE'NSIVELY, ŏf-fĕn'-sĭv-lē. *ad.* Mischievously; injuriously. *Hooker.* So as to cause uneasiness or displeasure. *Boyle.* By way of attack; not defensively. *Drayton.*

OFFE'NSIVENESS, ŏf-fĕn'-sĭv-nĕs. *n. s.* Injuriousness; mischief. Cause of disgust. *Grew.*

*To* O'FFER§, ŏf'-fŭr. 98. *v. a.* [*offero*, Lat.] To present; to exhibit any thing so as that it may be taken

or received. *Locke.* To sacrifice; to immolate. 2 *Chron.* xv. To bid, as a price or reward. *Dryden.* To attempt; to commence. 2 *Macc.* iv. To propose. *Locke.*

*To* O'FFER, ôf'-fâr. *v. n.* To be present; to be at hand; to present itself. *Dryden.* To make an attempt. *Bacon.*

O'FFER, ôf'-fûr. *n. s.* [*offre*, Fr.] Proposal of advantage to another. *Pope.* First advance. *Shak.* Proposal made. *Daniel.* Price bid; act of bidding a price. *Swift.* Attempt; endeavour. *Bacon.* Something given by way of acknowledgement. *Sidney.*

O'FFERABLE*, ôf'-fûr-â-bl. *a.* That may be offered. *W. Mountague.*

O'FFERER, ôf'-fûr-rûr. *n. s.* One who makes an offer. *Chapman.* One who sacrifices, or dedicates in worship. *Hooker.*

O'FFERING, ôf'-fûr-rîng. *n. s.* [ofpprung, Sax.] A sacrifice; any thing immolated, or offered in worship. *Isaiah*, liii.

O'FFERTORY, ôf'-fêr-tûr-è. 557. *n. s.* [*offertoire*, Fr.] An anthem chanted during the offering, a part of the mass; and, since the reformation, applied to the sentences in the communion office, read while the alms are collected: and hence the act of offering. *Bacon.*

O'FFERTURE, ôf'-fûr-tshûre. *n. s.* Offer; proposal of kindness. *K. Charles. Ob. J.*

O'FFICE §, ôf'-fîs. 142. *n. s.* [Fr.; *officium*, Lat.] A publick charge or employment; magistracy. *Shak.* Agency; peculiar use. *Newton.* Business; particular employment. *Milton.* Act of good or ill voluntarily tendered. *Shak.* Act of worship. *Shak.* Formulary of devotions. *Bp. Taylor.* Rooms in a house appropriated to particular business. *Bacon.* [*officina*, Lat.] Place where business is transacted. *Bacon.*

*To* O'FFICE, ôf'-fîs. *v. a.* To perform; to discharge; to do. *Shakspeare.*

O'FFICER, ôf'-fê-sûr. 93. *n. s.* [*officier*, Fr.] A man employed by the publick. *Shak.* A commander in the army. *Dryden.* One who has the power of apprehending criminals. *Shakspeare.*

O'FFICERED, ôf'-fê-sûrd. 362. *a.* Commanded; supplied with commanders. *Addison.*

OFFI'CIAL, ôf-fîsh'-âl. 88. *a.* [Fr.] Conducive; appropriate with regard to use. *Brown.* Pertaining to a publick charge. *Shakspeare.*

OFFI'CIAL, ôf-fîsh'-âl. [See OFFENCE.] *n. s.* The person to whom the cognizance of causes is committed by such as have ecclesiastical jurisdiction. *Ayliffe.*

OFFI'CIALLY*, ôf-fîsh'-âl-è. *ad.* By authority; by virtue of an office. *Sterne.*

OFFI'CIALTY, ôf-fîsh'-âl-tè. *n. s.* [*officialité*, Fr.] The charge or post of an official. *Ayliffe.*

*To* OFFI'CIATE, ôf-fîsh'-è-âte. 542. *v. a.* To give in consequence of office. *Milton.*

*To* OFFI'CIATE, ôf-fîsh'-è-âte. 91. *v. n.* To discharge an office, commonly in worship. *Sanderson.* To perform an office for another.

OFFICI'NAL, ôf-fê-sî'-nâl. *a.* [*officina*, Lat.] Used in a shop, or belonging to it: thus *officinal* plants and drugs are those used in the shops. *Johnson.*

OFFI'CIOUS §, ôf-fîsh'-ûs. 314. *a.* [*officiosus*, Lat.] Kind; doing good offices. *Milton.* Importunately forward. *Bacon.*

OFFI'CIOUSLY, ôf-fîsh'-ûs-lè. *ad.* Importunately forward. *Milton.* Dutifully; with proper service. *Barrow.* Kindly; with unasked kindness. *Dryden.*

OFFI'CIOUSNESS, ôf-fîsh'-ûs-nês. *n. s.* Forwardness of civility, or respect, or endeavour. *South.* Service. *Brown.*

O'FFING, ôf'-fîng. 410. *n. s.* Out at sea, or at a competent distance from the shore. *Carteret.*

OFFSCOU'RING, ôf-skôûr'-îng. *n. s.* [*off* and *scour.*] Recrement; part rubbed away in cleaning any thing. *Lam.* iii.

O'FFSCUM*, ôf-skûm. *a.* [*off* and *scum.*] Refuse; vile. *Tr. of Boccalini.*

O'FFSET, ôf'-sêt. *n. s.* [*off* and *set.*] Sprout; shoot of a plant.

O'FFSPRING, ôf-spring *n. s.* [ofspring, Sax.] Propagation; generation *Hooker.* The thing propagated or generated, children; descendants. *Davies.* Production of any kind. *Denham.*

*To* OFFU'SCATE §, ôf-fûs'-kâte. 91. *v. a.* [*offusco*, Lat.] To dim; to cloud; to darken. *Wodroephe.*

OFFUSCA'TION, ôf-fûs-kâ'-shûn. [See OCCASION.] *n. s.* The act of darkening. *Donne.*

OFT, ôft. *ad.* [oft, Sax. in the superlative, *oftest.*] Often; frequently; not rarely; not seldom. 2 *Cor.* ii.

O'FTEN, ôf'-f'n. 103, 472. *ad.* [oft, Sax. in the comparative, *oftener*, *oftner*; superlative, *oftenest*, *oftnest.*] Oft; frequently; many times. *Shakspeare.*

O'FTEN*, ôf'-f'n. *a.* Frequent. 1 *Tim.* v.

O'FTENNESS*, ôf'-f'n-nês. *n. s.* Frequency. *Hooker.*

OFTENTI MES, ôf'-f'n-tîmz. *ad.* Frequently; many times; often. *Hooker.*

OFTTI'MES, ôft'-tîmz. *ad.* Frequently; often. *Milton.*

OGDOA'STICH*. ôg-dò-âs'-tîk. *n. s.* [ὀγδοος and στίχος.] A poem of eight lines. *Selden.*

OGE'E, ò-jeé'. } *n. s.* [*ogive*, *augive*, Fr.] A sort
OGI'VE, ò-jéév'. } of moulding in architecture, consisting of a round and a hollow; almost in the form of an S. *Harris.*

OGGANI'TION*, ôg-gâ-nîsh'-ûn. *n. s.* [*oggonnio*, Lat.] The act of snarling like a dog; murmuring; grumbling. *Mountagu.*

O'GHAM*, ôg'-hâm. *n. s.* A particular kind of steganography, or writing in cipher, practised by the Irish. *Astle.*

*To* O'GLE §, ò'-gl. 405. *v. a.* [*oogh*, Dutch.] To view with side glances, as in fondness; or with a design not to be heeded. *Dryden.*

O'GLE*, ò'-gl. *n. s.* A side glance. *Addison.*

O'GLER, ò'-gl-ûr. 98. *n. s.* [*oogheler*, Dutch.] A sly gazer; one who views with side glances. *Addison.*

O'GLING*, ò'-gl-îng. *n. s.* Practice of viewing with side glances. *Addison.*

O'GLIO, ò'-lè-ò. 388. *n. s.* [*olla*, Span.] A dish made by mingling different kinds of meat; a medley; a hotchpotch. *Suckling.*

O'GRE*, ò'-gûr. } *n. s.* [*ogre*, Fr.] An imagina
O'GRESS*, ò'-grês. } ry monster of the East. *Arabian Nights' Entertainments.*

O'GRESSES, ò'-grês-êz. *n. s.* [In heraldry.] Cannon balls of a black colour. *Ashmole.*

OH. ò. *interject.* An exclamation denoting pain, sorrow, or surprise. *Walton.*

OIL §, ôîl. 299. *n. s.* [æl, Sax.; *oleum*, Lat.] The juice of olives expressed. *Exod.* xxvii. Any fat, greasy, unctuous, thin matter. *Derham.* The juices of vegetables, whether expressed or drawn by the still, that will not mix with water. *Harris.*

*To* OIL, ôîl. *v. a.* To smear or lubricate with oil. *Wotton.*

OI'LCOLOUR, ôîl'-kûl-lûr. *n. s.* Colour made by grinding coloured substances in oil. *Boyle.*

OI'LER*, ôîl'-ûr. *n. s.* One who trades in oils and pickles. *Hulcet.* We now say *oilman.*

OI'LINESS, ôîl'-lè-nês. *n. s.* Unctuousness; greasiness; quality approaching to that of oil. *Bacon.*

OI'LMAN, ôîl'-mân. 88. *n. s.* One who trades in oils and pickles.

OI'LSHOP, ôîl'-shôp. *n. s.* A shop where oils and pickles are sold.

OI'LY, ôîl'-è. *a.* Consisting of oil; containing oil; having the qualities of oil. *Bacon.* Fatty; greasy. *Shakspeare.*

OI'LYGRAIN, ôîl'-è-grâne. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

OI'LYPALM, ôîl'-è-pâm. *n. s.* A tree. *Miller.*

*To* OINT §, ôînt. 299. *v. a.* [*oinier*, old Fr.] To anoint; to smear with something unctuous. *Dryden.*

OI'NTMENT, ôînt'-mênt. *n. s.* Unguent; unctuous matter to smear any thing. *Spenser.*

O'KER, ò'-kûr. 416. *n. s.* See OCHRE. A colour. *Sidney.*

**OLD** §, ōld. *a.* [ealD, ald, Sax.] Past the middle part of life; not young. *Sidney.* Decayed by time *Deut.* viii. Of long continuance; begun long ago. *Camden.* Not new. *Levit.* xxvi. Ancient; not modern. *Addison.* Of any specified duration. *Shak.* Subsisting before something else. *Cowley.* Long practised. *Ezek.* xxiii. In burlesque language: more than enough; *great*, without burlesque intention. *Tragedy of Solimun and Perseda. Shak.—Of old.* Long ago; from ancient times. *Hooker.*

☞ This word is liable to the same mispronunciation as *mould*, which see. *W.*

**O'LDEN**, ōl'-d'n. 103. *a.* Ancient. *Shak. Ob. J.*

**OLDFA'SHIONED**, ōld-fāsh'-ŭn'd. *a.* Formed according to obsolete custom. *Dryden.*

**O'LDISH***, ōld'-ĭsh. *a.* Somewhat old. *Sherwood.*

**O'LDNESS**, ōld'-nĕs. *n. s.* Old age; antiquity; not newness. *Rom.* vii.

**OLEA'GINOUS**, ō-lē-ăd'-jĭn-ŭs. *a.* [*oleaginus*, Lat.] Oily; unctuous. *Arbuthnot.*

**OLEA'GINOUSNESS**, ō-lē-ăd'-jĭn-ŭs-nĕs. 314. *n. s.* Oiliness. *Boyle.*

**OLEA'NDER**, ō-lē-ăn'-dŭr. 98. *n. s.* [*oleandre*, Fr.] The plant rosebay.

***OLEA'STER***, ō-lē-ăs'-tŭr. 98. *n. s.* [Lat.] Wild olive; a species of olive. *Miller.*

**O'LEOSE**, ō-lē-ōse'. } *a.* [*oleosus*, Lat.] Oily. *Ray.*
**O'LEOUS**, ō'-lē-ŭs. }

**O'LDSAID***, ōld'-sĕd. *a.* Long since said; reported of old. *Spenser.*

**O'LDWIFE***, ōld'-wīfe. *n. s.* A contemptuous name for an old, prating woman. 1 *Tim.* iv.

**OLERA'CEOUS***, ŏl-ē-rā'-shŭs. *a.* [*oleraceus*, Lat.] Like to potherbs. *Sir T. Brown.*

*To* **OLFA'CT**, ŏl-fākt'. *v. a.* [*olfactus*, Lat.] To smell. *Hudibras.* A burlesque word.

**OLFA'CTORY**, ŏl-fāk'-tŭr-ē. 557. [See DOMESTICK.] *a.* [*olfactoire*, Fr.] Having the sense of smelling. *Locke.*

**O'LID**, ŏl'-lĭd. } *a.* [*olidus*, Lat.] Stink-
**O'LIDOUS**, ŏl'-lĭd-ŭs. 314. } ing; fetid. *Brown.*

**OLIGA'RCHICAL***, ŏl-lē-gär'-kē-kăl. *a.* Belonging to or denoting an oligarchy. *Burke.*

**O'LIGARCHY** §, ŏl'-lē-gär-kē. 519. *n. s.* [ὀλιγαρχία.] A form of government which places the supreme power in a small number; aristocracy. *Sidney.*

**O'LIO**, ō'-lē-ō. 113. *n. s.* [*olla*, Span.] A mixture; a medley. *Dryden.*

**O'LITORY**, ŏl'-lē-tŭr-ē. 557. *a.* [*olitor*, Lat.] Belonging to the kitchen garden. *Evelyn.*

**OLIVA'STER**, ŏl-lē-vās'-tŭr. 98. *a.* [*olivastre*, Fr.] Darkly brown; tawny. *Bacon.*

**O'LIVE** §, ŏl'-lĭv. 140. *n. s.* [*olive*, Fr.; *olea*, Lat.] A plant producing oil; the emblem of peace; the fruit of the tree. *Miller.*

**O'LIVED***, ŏl'-lĭvd. *a.* Decorated with olive trees. *Warton.*

**O'LLA***, ŏl'-lă. *n. s.* [Span.] An oglio. *B. Jonson.*

**OLY'MPIAD***, ō-lĭm'-pē-ăd. *n. s.* [*olympias*, Lat.] A Grecian epoch; the space of four years. *Gregory.*

**O'MBRE**, ŏm'-bŭr. 416. *n. s.* [*hombre*, Span.] A game of cards played by three. *Tatler.*

**OME'GA**, ō-mē'-gă. *n. s.* [ωμέγα.] The last letter of the Greek alphabet; therefore taken in the Holy Scripture for the last. *Rev.* i.

**O'MELET**, ŏm'-lĕt. *n. s.* [*omelette*, or *amelette*, Fr.] A kind of pancake made with eggs. *Evelyn.*

**O'MEN** §, ō'-mĕn. *n. s.* [*omen*, Lat.] A sign, good or bad; a prognostick. *Fell.*

**O'MENED**, ō'-mĕn'd. 359. *a.* Containing prognosticks. *Pope.*

***OME'NTUM***, ō-mĕn'-tŭm. *a.* [Lat.] The caul; called also *reticulum*, from its structure, resembling that of a net. *Quincy.*

**O'MER**, ō'-mŭr. *n. s.* A Hebrew measure, about three pints and a half English. *Bailey.*

*To* **O'MINATE**, ŏm'-mē-nāte. 91. *v. n.* [*ominor*, Lat.] To foretoken; to show prognosticks. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

*To* **O'MINATE***, ŏm'-mē-nāte. *v. a.* To foretoken *Seasonable Sermon.*

**OMINA'TION**, ŏm-mē-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Prognostick. *Brown.*

**O'MINOUS**, ŏm'-mĭn-ŭs. 314. *a.* Exhibiting bad tokens of futurity; foreshowing ill; inauspicious. *Shak.* Exhibiting tokens, good or ill. *Bacon.*

**O'MINOUSLY**, ŏm'-mĭn-ŭs-lē. *ad.* With good or bad omen. *Fotherby.*

**O'MINOUSNESS**, ŏm'-mĭn-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of being ominous. *Burnet.*

**OMI'SSION**, ō-mĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [*omissus*, Lat.] Neglect to do something; forbearance of something to be done. *Kettlewell.* Neglect of duty, opposed to commission or perpetration of crimes. *Shakspeare.*

**OMI'SSIVE***, ō-mĭs'-sĭv. *a.* Leaving out. *Stackhouse.*

*To* **OMI'T** §, ō-mĭt'. *v. a.* [*omitto*, Lat.] To leave out; not to mention. *Bacon.* To neglect to practise. *Addison.*

**OMI'TTANCE**, ō-mĭt'-tănse. *n. s.* Forbearance. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

**OMNIFA'RIOUS**, ŏm-nē-fā'-rē-ŭs. *a.* [*omnifer*, Lat.] Of all varieties or kinds. *Bentley.*

**OMNI'FEROUS**, ŏm-nĭf'-fĕr-ŭs. 518. *a.* [*omnis* and *fero*, Lat.] All-bearing. *Dict.*

**OMNI'FICK**, ŏm-nĭf'-fĭk. 509. *a.* [*omnis* and *facio*, Lat.] All-creating. *Milton.*

**O'MNIFORM**, ŏm'-nē-fŏrm. *a.* [*omnis* and *forma*, Lat.] Having every shape. *Norris*

**OMNIFO'RMITY***, ŏm-nē-fŏrm'-ē-tē. *n. s.* Quality of possessing every shape. *More.*

**OMNI'GENOUS**, ŏm-nĭd'-jē-nŭs. 518. *a.* [*omnigenus*, Lat.] Consisting of all kinds. *Dict.*

**OMNIPA'RITY**, ŏm-nē-păr'-ē-tē. *n. s.* [*omnis* and *par*, Lat.] General equality. *White.*

**OMNIPERCI'PIENCE***, ŏm-nē-pĕr-sĭp'-pē-ĕnse. } *n. s.* [*omnis* and *percipio*, Lat.] Perception of every thing. *More.*
**OMNIPERCI'PIENCY***, ŏm-nē-pĕr-sĭp'-pē-ĕn-sē. }

**OMNIPERCI'PIENT***, ŏm-nē-pĕr-sĭp'-pē-ĕnt. *a.* Perceiving every thing. *More.*

**OMNIPOTENCE**, ŏm-nĭp'-pō-tĕnse. } *n. s.* [*omnipotentia*, Lat.] Almighty power; unlimited power. *Tillotson.*
**OMNIPOTENCY**, ŏm-nĭp'-pō-tĕn-sē. }

**OMNI'POTENT**, ŏm-nĭp'-pō-tĕnt. 518. *n. s.* [*omnipotens*, Lat.] Almighty; powerful without limit. *Grew.*

**OMNI'POTENT** §*, ŏm-nĭp'-pō-tĕnt. *n. s.* One of the appellations of the Godhead. *Milton.*

**OMNIPOTENTLY***, ŏm-nĭp'-pō-tĕnt-lē. *ad.* Powerfully without limit. *Young.*

**OMNIPRE'SENCE**, ŏm-nē-prĕz'-ĕnse. } *n. s.* [*omnis* and *præsentia*, Lat.] Ubiquity; unbounded presence. *Milton.*
**OMNIPRE'SENCY**, ŏm-nē-prĕz'-ĕn-sē. }

☞ All the orthoëpists I have consulted, (as far as can be gathered from their notation and accentuation,) make the penultimate *e* in this word short, as in the word *presence*, except Mr. Sheridan. That it is not pronounced enclitically, like *omnipotence*, 513, 518, arises, perhaps, from the number of consonants in the latter syllables; and, as this is the case, it seems most agreeable to the nature of our composition to pronounce *presence*, in this word, in the same manner as when it is taken singly; just as we pronounce *theatre*, in the word *amphitheatre*, with the accent on the antepenultimate, though the accent is on the penultimate, and the vowel is long, in the Latin *amphitheatrum*. *W.*

**OMNIPRE'SENT**, ŏm-nē-prĕz'-ĕnt. *a.* Ubiquitary; present in every place. *Prior.*

**OMNIPRESE'NTIAL***, ŏm-nē-prē-zĕn'-shăl. *a.* Implying unbounded presence. *South.*

**OMNI'SCIENCE**, ŏm-nĭsh'-ē-ĕnse. } *n. s.* [*omnis* and *scientia*, Lat.] Boundless knowledge; infinite wisdom *King Charles.*
**OMNI'SCIENCY**, ŏm-nĭsh'-ē-ĕn-sē. }

**OMNI'SCIENT**, ŏm-nĭsh'-ē-ĕnt. *a.* [*omnis* and *scio*, Lat.] Infinitely wise; knowing without bounds *Bacon.*

**OMNI'SCIOUS**, ŏm-nĭsh'-ŭs. 292 *a.* All-knowing *Hakewill. Ob. J.*

***O'MNIUM**, ôm'-nė-ŭm. *n. s.* [Lat.] The aggregate of certain portions of different stocks in the publick funds. *Mason.*

**O'MNIUM-GATHERUM**, ôm'-nė-ŭm-gă'TH'-ė-rŭm. A cant term for a miscellaneous collection of things or persons. *Selden.*

**OMNI'VOROUS**, ôm-nĭv'-vò-rŭs. 513. *a.* [*omnis* and *voro*, Lat.] All-devouring. *Burke.*

**OMO'PLATE.** *n. s.* [ὦμος and πλατὺς.] The shoulder blade. *Dict.*

**OMPHALO'PTICK**, ôm-fă-lŏp'-tĭk. 509. *n. s.* [ὀμφαλὸς and οπτικὸς.] An optick glass that is convex on both sides, commonly called a convex lens. *Dict.*

**O'MY***, ò'-mė. *a.* [*em*, Su. Goth.; *im*, Icel.] Mellow: spoken of land. *Ray.*

**ON** §, ŏn. *prep.* [*ana*, Goth.; *an*, Germ.; *aen*, Teut.] It is put before the word which signifies that which is under, that by which any thing is supported, which any thing strikes by falling, which any thing covers, or where any thing is fixed. *Shak.* It is put before any thing that is the subject of action. *Dryden.* Noting addition or accumulation: as, mischiefs *on* mischiefs. *Dryden.* Noting a state of progression: as, whither *on* thy way. *Dryden.* It sometimes notes elevation: as, *on* high. *Addison.* Noting approach or invasion: as, Luxury came *on* us. Noting dependence or reliance: as, *On* God's providence their hopes depend. *Smalridge.* At, noting place: as, *on* each side her. *Shak.* It denotes the motive or occasion of any thing: as, *on* the same consideration; *on* the receipt of a letter. *Dryden.* It denotes the time at which any thing happens: as, This happened *on* the first day. *Gen.* viii. It is put before the object of some passion: as, Compassion *on* the king commands me stoop. *Shak.* In forms of denunciation, it is put before the thing threatened: as, Hence, *on* thy life. *Dryden.* Noting imprecation: as, Sorrow *on* thee. *Shak.* Noting invocation: as, *On* thee, dear wife, he called. *Dryden.* Noting the state of a thing fired: as, *on fire. Shak.* Noting stipulation or condition: as, *on* easy terms. *Dryden.* Noting distinction or opposition: as, the Rhodians, *on* the other side. *Knolles.* Noting the matter of an event: as, *on* the sudden. *Shak.*—*On*, the same with *upon*. Formerly, common for *in*: as, *on* live, i. e. *in* life. *Chaucer.*

**ON**, ŏn. *ad.* Forward; in succession. *South.* Forward; in progression. *Daniel.* In continuance; without ceasing. *Crashaw.* Not off: as, He is neither *on* nor *off*; that is, He is irresolute. Upon the body, as part of dress. His clothes were neither *on* nor *off*; they were disordered. *Sidney.* It notes resolution to advance forward; not backward. *Denham.* It is, through almost all its significations, opposed to *off*.

**ON**, ŏn. *interj.* A word of incitement or encouragement. *Shakspeare.*

**ONCE**, wŭnse. 165. *ad.* [the genitive case of *one*: anɪȝ, aneȝ, Sax.] One time. *Bacon.* A single time. *Locke.* The same time. *Milton.* At a point of time indivisible. *Dryden.* One time, though no more. *Dryden.* At the time immediate. *Atterbury.* Formerly; at a former time. *Denham.* At a future time. *Bp. Hall.*—*Once* seems to be rather a noun than an adverb, when it has *at* before it, and when it is joined with an adjective: as, *this once, that once.*

**ONE**, wŭn. 165. *a.* [an, æn, Sax.; *een*, Dutch.] Less than two; single; denoted by a unit. *Daniel.* Indefinitely: any; some one. *Shak.* Different; diverse; opposed to *another*. *Shak.* One of two, opposed to *the other*. *Deut.* iv. Not many; the same. *Pearson.* Particularly one. *Spenser.* Some future. *Davies.*

☞ This word and its relatives, *once* and *none*, are, perhaps, the best tests of a residence in the capital. In some parts of the island, they are pronounced so as to give the *o* the sound of *u* has in *tone*, sometimes the sound it has in *gone*; but the true sound is that it has in *son*, *done*, &c., which is perfectly equivalent to the sound of *u* in *sun*. I never could make a northern inhabitant of England pronounce the following sentence without the greatest difficulty: "I have won one game, and you have won none; you have not won once, and that is wonderful:" where we may observe, that the *o* in *won* is the exact sound it has in *one*, *once*, and *wonderful*. *W.*

**ONE**, wŭn. *n. s.* A single person. *Shak.* A single mass or aggregate. *Blackmore.* The first hour *Shak.* The same thing. *Shak.* A person, indefinitely and loose. *Watts.* A person, by way of eminence. *Shak.* A distinct or particular person *Bacon.* Persons united. *Shak.* Concord, agreement; one mind. *Bacon.* [*on*, *l'on*, Fr.] Any person; any man, indefinitely. *Sidney.* A person of particular character. *Shak.* *One* has sometimes a plural, when it stands for persons indefinitely; as, the *great ones* of the world.

**O'NEBERRY**, wŭn'-bĕr-rė. *n. s.* Wolf'sbane.

**O'NEEYED**, wŭn'-ĭde. 283. *a.* Having only one eye. *Dryden.*

**ONEIROCRI'TICAL** §, ò-nī-rò-krĭt'-tė-kăl. *a.* [ὀνειροκριτικὸς.] Interpretative of dreams. *Addison.*

**ONEIROCRI'TICK**, ò-nī-rò-krĭt'-tĭk. *n. s.* An interpreter of dreams. *Addison.*

**ONEIROCRI'TICKS***, ò-nī-rò-krĭt'-tĭks. *n. s.* pl. Interpretations of dreams. *Bentley.*

**ONEIROMA'NCY***, ò-nī'-rò-măn-sė. *n. s.* [ὄνειρος and μαντεία.] Divination by dreams. *Spenser.*

**O'NEMENT***, wŭn'-mĕnt. *n. s.* State of being one; union. *Bp. Hall. Ob. T.*

**O'NENESS**, wŭn'-nės. *n. s.* Unity; the quality of being one. *Hooker.*

**O'NERARY**, ŏn'-nĕr-răr-rė. 512. *a.* [*onerarius*, Lat.] Fitted for carriage or burthens; comprising a burthen.

*To* **O'NERATE** §. ŏn'-nĕr-rāte. 91. *v. a.* [*onero*, Lat.] To load; to burthen.

**ONERA'TION**, ŏn-nĕr-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of loading. *Dict.*

**O'NEROUS**, ŏn'-nĕr-ŭs. 314. *a.* [*onerosus*, Lat.] Burthensome; oppressive. *Burton.*

**O'NION**, ŭn'-yŭn. 113, 165. *n. s.* [*oignon*, Fr.] A plant. *Shakspeare.*

**O'NLY**, ōne'-lė. *a.* [from *one*, *onely*, or *onelike*; ænlic, Sax.] Single; one, and no more. *Dryden.* This and no other. *Drayton.* This above all other: as, He is the *only* man for musick. *Spenser.* Alone. *Spenser.*

**O'NLY**, ōne'-lė. *ad.* Simply; singly; merely; barely. *Burnet.* So and no otherwise. *Gen.* vi. Singly, without more: as, *only begotten.*

**O'NOMANCY** §, ŏn'-nò-măn-sė. 519. *n. s.* [ὄνομα and μαντεία.] Divination by a name. *Camden.*

**ONOMA'NTICAL**, ŏn-nò-măn'-tė-kăl. *a.* Predicting by names. *Camden.*

**O'NSET** §, ŏn'-sĕt. *n. s.* [*on* and *set*.] Attack; storm; assault; first brunt. *Sidney.* Something added or *set on* by way of ornamental appendage. *Nicholson.* A beginning; an inchoation or onset. *Shakspeare.*

*To* **O'NSET**, ŏn'-sĕt. *v. a.* To set upon; to begin. *Carew. Ob. J.*

**O'NSLAUGHT**, ŏn'-slâwt. *n. s.* [on-ȝlaȝan, Sax.] Attack; storm; onset. *Hudibras. Ob. J.*

**ONTO'LOGIST**, ŏn-tŏl'-lò-jĭst. *n. s.* One who considers the affections of being in general; a metaphysician.

**ONTO'LOGY** §, ŏn-tŏl'-lò-jė. 518. *n. s.* [ὄντα and λόγος.] The science of the affections of being in general; metaphysicks. *Watts.*

**O'NWARD**, ŏn'-wărd. 88. *ad.* [onþeapð, Sax.] Forward, progressively. *Shak.* In a state of advanced progression. *Dryden.* Somewhat farther. *Milton.*

**O'NWARD***, ŏn'-wărd. *a.* Advanced; increased; improved. *Sidney.* Conducting; leading forward to perfection. *Home.*

**O'NWARDS***, ŏn'-wărdz. *ad* In progression. *Bp. Hall.*

**O'NYCHA**, ŏn'-nė-kă. 353, 92. *n. s.* The odoriferous snail or shell, and the stone onyx. *Exodus*, xxx.

**O'NYX**, ò'-nĭks. *n. s.* [ονυξ.] A semipellucid gem, of which there are several species, but the bluish-white kind, with brown and white zones, is the true *onyx* of the ancients. *Hill.*

OOZE §, ŏŏze. 306. *n. s.* [pœp, Sax.] Soft mud; mire at the bottom of water; slime. *Shak.* Soft flow; spring. *Prior.* The liquor of a tanner's vat. *Woodland Companion.*

*To* OOZE, ŏŏze. *v. n.* To flow by stealth; to run gently. *Dryden.*

O'OZY, ŏŏ'-zè. *a.* Miry; muddy; slimy. *King.*

*To* OPA'CATE, ò-pā'-kāte. 503. *v. a.* [*opaco*, Lat.] To shade; to cloud; to darken. *Boyle.*

OPA'CITY §, ò-pās'-sè-tè. *n. s.* [*opacité*, Fr.; *opacitas*, Lat.] Cloudiness; want of transparency. *Brown.*

OPA'COUS, ò-pā'-kŭs. 314. *a.* [*opacus*, Lat.] Dark; obscure; not transparent. *Digby.*

OPA'COUSNESS*, ò-pā'-kŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being opaque. *Evelyn.*

O'PAL, ŏ'-păl. 88. *n. s.* A singular kind of stone, which hardly comes within the rank of the pellucid gems, being much more opaque, and less hard. In colour it resembles the finest mother-of-pearl; its basis seeming a bluish or grayish-white, but with a property of reflecting all the colours of the rainbow, as turned differently to the light. *Hill.*

OPA'QUE, ò-pāke'. 337, 415. *a.* Dark; not transparent; cloudy. *More.*

OPA'QUE*, ò-pāke'. *n. s.* Opacity. *Young.*

OPA'QUENESS*, ò-pāke'-nĕs. *n. s.* State of being opaque. *More.*

*To* OPE §, ōpe. } *v. a.* [open, Sax.] To un-

*To* O'PEN §, ŏ'-pn. 103. } close; to unlock: the contrary to *shut*. *Milton. Brown.* To show; to discover. *Abbot.* To divide; to break. *Addison.* To explain; to disclose. *Hooker.* To begin. *Dryden.*

*To* OPE, ōpe. } *v. n.* To unclose itself; not

*To* O'PEN, ŏ'-pn. 103. } to remain shut. *Dryden.* To bark: a term of hunting. *Shakspeare.*

OPE, ōpe. } *a.* Unclosed; not shut. *Shak.*

O'PEN, ŏ'-pn. 103. } Plain; apparent; evident. *Heb.* vi. Not wearing disguise; clear; artless; sincere. *Sidney.* Not clouded; clear. *Dryden.* Not hidden; exposed to view. *Burnet.* Not restrained; not denied; not precluded. *Acts*, xix. Not cloudy; not gloomy; not frosty. *Bacon.* Uncovered. *Gower.* Exposed; without defence. *Shak.* Attentive. *Jer.* xxxii.

O'PENER, ŏ'-pn-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that opens, unlocks, uncloses. *Milton.* Explainer; interpreter. *Shak.* That which separates; disuniter. *Boyle.*

OPENEYE'D, ŏ'-pn-ide. 283. *a.* Vigilant; watchful. *Shakspeare.*

OPENHA'NDED, ò-pn-hănd'-ĕd. *a.* Generous; liberal; munificent. *South.*

OPENHE'ADED*, ò-pn-hĕd'-ĕd. *a.* Bareheaded. *Chaucer.*

OPENHEA'RTED, ò-pn-hărt'-ĕd. *a.* Generous; candid; not meanly subtle. *Dryden.*

OPENHEA'RTEDNESS, ò-pn-hărt'-ĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* Liberality; frankness; munificence; generosity. *More.*

O'PENING, ŏ'-pn-ĭng. 410. *n. s.* Aperture; breach. *Woodward.* Discovery at a distance; faint knowledge; dawn. *South.*

O'PENLY, ŏ'-pn-lè. *ad.* [openlice, Sax.] Publickly; not secretly; in sight. *Hooker.* Plainly; apparently; evidently; without disguise. *Dryden.*

OPENMOU'THED, ò-pn-mŏŭTHd'. *a.* Greedy; ravenous; clamorous; vociferous. *Tatler.*

O'PENNESS, ŏ'-pn-nĕs. *n. s.* Plainness; clearness; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity. *Shak.* Plainness; freedom from disguise. *Felton. Openness* of weather, i. e. mildness. *Sherwood.*

O'PETIDE*, ōpe'-tide. *n. s.* [*ope* and *tide*.] The ancient time of marriage from Epiphany to Ash-wednesday. *Bp. Hall.*

*O'PERA*, ŏp'-pĕr-rā. 92. *n. s.* [Ital.] A poetical tale or fiction, represented by vocal and instrumental musick, adorned with scenes, machines, and dancing. *Dryden.*

O'PERABLE, ŏp'-pĕr-ā-bl. 405. *a.* [*operor*, Lat.] To be done; practicable. *Brown. Ob. J.*

O'PERANT, ŏp'-pĕr-rănt. *a.* [Fr.] Active; having power to produce any effect. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

*To* O'PERATE §, ŏp'-pĕr-āte. 91. *v. n.* [*operor*, Lat.] To act; to have agency; to produce effects. *Atterbury.*

OPERA'TION, ŏp-pĕr-rā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*operatio*, Lat.] Agency; production of effects; influence. *Hooker.* Action; effect. *Hammond.* [In chirurgery.] The part of the art of healing which depends on the use of instruments. The motions or employments of an army.

O'PERATIVE, ŏp'-pĕr-rā-tĭv. 512. *a.* Having the power of acting; having forcible agency; active; vigorous; efficacious. *Raleigh.*

O'PERATOR, ŏp'-pĕr-rā-tŭr. 521. *n. s.* [*operateur*, Fr.] One that performs any act of the hand; one who produces any effect. *Addison.*

O'PEROSE, ŏp-pĕr-rōse'. *a.* [*operosus*, Lat.] Laborious; full of trouble and tediousness. *Stilling fleet.*

O'PEROSENESS*, ŏp'-pĕr-rōse-nĕs. *n. s.* State of being operose. *More.*

OPERO'SITY*, ŏp-pĕr-rŏs'-sè-tè. *n. s.* Operation; action. *Bp. Hall.*

OPHIO'PHAGOUS, ò-fè-ŏf'-ă-gŭs. *a.* [*ὄφις* and *φάγω*.] Serpent-eating. *Brown. Ob. J.*

O'PHITES, ò-fī'-tēz. *n. s.* A stone, resembling a serpent. *Woodward.*

OPHIU'CHUS*, ò-fè-ū'-kŭs. *n. s.* [*ὀφιουχος*.] A constellation of the northern hemisphere. *Milton.*

OPHTHA'LMICK, ŏp-thăl'-mĭk. *a.* Relating to the eye.

☞ Two aspirations in succession, says Mr. Elphinston, seem disagreeable to an English ear, and therefore one of them is generally sunk. Thus *diphthong* and *triphthong* are pronounced *dipthong* and *tripthong*. *P* is lost, as well as *h*, in *apophthegm*; and therefore it is no wonder we hear the first *h* dropped in *ophthalmy* and *ophthalmick*, which is the pronunciation I have adopted as agreeable to analogy. Nay, such an aversion do we seem to have to a succession of aspirates, that the *h* is sunk in *isthmus*, *Esther*, and *Demosthenes*, because the *s*, which is akin to the aspiration, immediately precedes. Mr. Sheridan pronounces the first syllable of this word like *off*, but the first of *diphthong* and *triphthong* like *dip* and *trip*. Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, and Mr. Perry, have not got this word, but pronounce *diphthong* and *triphthong* in the same manner as Mr. Sheridan. Dr. Kenrick also wants the word; he gives no pronunciation to *diphthong*, but makes the *h* silent in *triphthong*; while Barclay pronounces the *h* in *ophthalmick*, but makes it either way in *diphthong*, and silent in *triphthong*. It may be remarked, that Dr. Jones, who wrote a spelling dictionary in Queen Anne's time, makes the *h* in these two words silent. *W.*

O'PHTHALMY §, ŏp'-*thăl*-mè. *n. s.* [*ὀφθαλμος*.] A disease of the eyes, being an inflammation in the coats, proceeding from arterious blood gotten out of the vessels and collected into those parts. *Dict.*

O'PIATE, ŏ'-pè-āte. 91. *n. s.* [from *opium*.] A medicine that causes sleep. *Bentley.*

O'PIATE, ŏ'-pè-āte. 91. *a.* Soporiferous; somniferous; narcotick; causing sleep. *Bacon.*

O'PIFICE §, ŏp'-e-fĭs. *n. s.* [*opificium*, Lat.] Workmanship; handiwork. *Dict.*

OPIFICER, ò-pĭf'-è-sŭr. *n. s.* [*opifex*, Lat.] One that performs any work; artist. *Bentley. Not used.*

OPINABLE, ò-pī'-nă-bl. *a.* [*opinor*, Lat.] Which may be thought. *Dict.*

OPINA'TION, ŏp-è-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Opinion; notion. *Dict.*

OPI'NATIVE*, ò-pĭn'-ă-tĭv. *a.* Stiff in a preconceived notion. *Burton.* We now say *opinionative.*

OPINA'TOR, ò-pĭn'-ă-tŭr. *n. s.* One who holds an opinion; one fond of his own notion. *Glanville.*

*To* OPI'NE §, ò-pīne'. *v. n.* [*opinor*, Lat.] To think; to judge; to be of opinion. *South.*

OPI'NER*, ò-pī'-nŭr. *n. s.* One who holds an opinion. *Bp. Taylor.*

OPI'NING*, ò-pī'-nĭng. *n. s.* Opinion; notion. *Bp. Taylor.*

OPINIA'STRE*, ò-pĭn-yè-ăs'-tŭr. } *a.* [*opiniastre*, Fr.]

OPINIA'STROUS*, ò-pĭn-yè-ăs'-trŭs. } Fond of one's own opinion. *Raleigh. Not in use.*

*To* OPI'NIATE*, ò-pĭn'-yè-āte. *v. a.* To maintain obstinately. *Barrow.*

☞ 559.—Fāte, fâr, fâll, fåt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

OPI'NIATIVE, ō-pĭn'-yē-ā-tĭv. 113. *a.* Stiff in a preconceived notion. *Sir E. Sandys.* Imagined; not proved. *Glanville.*

OPI'NIATIVENESS*, ō-pĭn'-yē-ā-tĭv-nĕs. *n. s.* Inflexibility of opinion; obstinacy. *Raleigh.*

OPINIA'TOR, ō-pĭn-yē-ā'-tŭr. 521. *n. s.* [*opiniatre*, Fr.] One fond of his own notion. *Raleigh.*

*OPINIA'TRE*, ō-pĭn-yē-ā'-tŭr. 416. *a.* [Fr.] Obstinate; stubborn; inflexible. *Milton.*

OPINIA'TRE*, ō-pĭn-yē-ā'-tŭr. *n. s.* One fond of his own notions. *Barrow.*

OPINIA'TRETY, ō-pĭn-yē-ā'-trē-tē. } *n. s.* Obsti-
OPINIA'TRY, ō-pĭn-yē-ā'-trē. } nacy; inflexibility; determination of mind; stubbornness. *Brown. Not in use.*

OPI'NION §, ō-pĭn'-yŭn. 113, 550. *n. s.* [Fr.; *opinio*, Lat.] Persuasion of the mind, without proof or certain knowledge. *Hale.* Sentiments; judgement; notion. *Selden.* Favourable judgement. *Hayward.* Reputation. *Shakspeare.*

*To* OPI'NION, ō-pĭn'-yŭn. *v. a.* To opine; to think. *Brown. Ob. J.*

OPI'NIONED*, ō-pĭn'-yŭnd. *a.* Attached to particular opinions; conceited. *South.*

OPI'NIONATE*, ō-pĭn'-yŭn-āte. } *a.* Obstinate;
OPI'NIONATED*, ō-pĭn'-yŭn-ā-tĕd. } inflexible in opinion. *Bp. Bedell.*

OPI'NIONATELY*, ō-pĭn'-yŭn-āte-lē. *ad.* Obstinately; conceitedly. *Feltham.*

OPI'NIONATIVE, ō-pĭn'-yŭn-nā-tĭv. 512. *a.* Fond of preconceived notions; stubborn. *Glanville.*

OPI'NIONATIVELY, ō-pĭn'-yŭn-nā-tĭv-lē. *ad.* Stubbornly.

OPI'NIONATIVENESS, ō-pĭn'-yŭn-nā-tĭv-nĕs. *n. s.* Obstinacy.

OPI'NIONIST, ō-pĭn'-yŭn-nĭst. *n. s.* [*opinioniste*, Fr.] One fond of his own notions. *Glanville.*

OPI'PAROUS, ō-pĭp'-ā-rŭs. *a.* [*opiparus*, Lat.] Sumptuous. *Dict.*

OPITULA'TION, ō-pĭtsh-ŭ-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*opitulatio*, Lat.] An aiding; a helping. *Dict.*

O'PIUM, ō'-pē-ŭm. *n. s.* [ὄπιον, from ὀπὸς.] A juice, partly resinous, partly gummy, of a very bitter and acrid taste, and of soporifick qualities, as prescribed in medicine. *Hill.*

OPLE-TREE, ō'-pl-trē. *n. s.* [*opulus*, Lat.] A sort of tree; the witch-hazel. *Ainsworth.*

*OPOBA'LSAMUM*, ō-pō-bāl'-sā-mŭm. *n. s.* [Lat.] Balm of Gilead.

OPODE'LDOC*, ŏp-ō-dĕl'-dŏk. *n. s.* The name of a plaster; and also of a popular ointment.

*OPO'PONAX*, ō-pō'-pō-nāks. *n. s.* [Lat.] A gum resin, of a strong, disagreeable smell, and acrid and bitter taste, brought from the East; but we are entirely ignorant of the plant which produces this drug. *Hill.*

OPO'SSUM*, ō-pŏs'-sŭm. *n. s.* An American animal. *Guthrie.*

O'PPIDAN, ŏp'-pē-dăn. *n. s.* [*oppidanus*, Lat.] A townsman; an inhabitant of a town. *A. Wood.*

O'PPIDAN*, ŏp'-pē-dăn. *a.* Relating to a town. *Howell.*

*To* OPPI'GNERATE, ŏp-pĭg'-nĕr-āte. *v. a.* [*oppigner*, Lat.] To pledge; to pawn. *Bacon. Ob. J.*

*To* O'PPILATE §, ŏp'-pē-lāte. *v. a.* [*oppilo*, Lat.; *oppiler*, Fr.] To heap up obstruction. *Cockeram.*

OPPILA'TION, ŏp-pē-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Obstruction; matter heaped together. *Burton.*

O'PPILATIVE, ŏp'-pē-lā-tĭv. *a.* Obstructive. *Sherwood.*

OPPLE'TED, ŏp-plē'-tĕd. *a.* [*oppletus*, Lat.] Filled; crowded.

*To* OPPO'NE §*, ŏp-pōne'. *v. a.* [*oppono*, Lat.] To oppose. *B. Jonson. Ob. T.*

OPPO'NENCY*, ŏp-pō'-nĕn-sē. *n. s.* The opening an academical disputation; the proposition of objections to a tenet; an exercise for a degree.

OPPO'NENT, ŏp-pō'-nĕnt. *a.* Opposite; adverse.

OPPO'NENT, ŏp-pō'-nĕnt. *n. s.* [*opponens*, Lat.] Antagonist; adversary. One who begins the dispute by raising objections to a tenet, correlative to the defendant or respondent. *Hooker.*

OPPORTU'NE §, ŏp-pŏr-tūne'. *a.* [*opportun*, Fr. *opportunus*, Lat.] Seasonable; convenient; fit timely; well-timed; proper. *Bacon.*

OPPORTU'NELY, ŏp-pŏr-tūne'-lē. *ad.* Seasonably; conveniently; with opportunity either of time or place. *Bacon.*

OPPORTU'NITY, ŏp-pŏr-tū'-nē-tē. *n. s.* [*opportunitas*, Lat.] Fit time; fit place; time; convenience; suitableness of circumstances to any end. *Bacon.*

OPPO'SAL*, ŏp-pō'-zăl. *n. s.* Opposition. *Sir T. Herbert.*

*To* OPPO'SE §, ŏp-pōze'. *v. a.* [*opposer*, Fr.; *oppono*, Lat.] To act against; to be adverse; to hinder; to resist. *Shak.* To put in opposition; to offer as an antagonist or rival. *Locke.* To place as an obstacle. *Shak.* To place in front. *Shakspeare.*

☞ The *o*, in the first syllable of this word, has the same tendency to a long open sound as in *occasion*. The same may be observed of *oppress* and its compounds. See OCCASION and EFFACE. *W.*

*To* OPPO'SE, ŏp-pōze'. *v. n.* To act adversely. *Shak.* To object in a disputation; to have the part of raising difficulties against a tenet supposed to be right.

OPPO'SELESS, ŏp-pōze'-lĕs. *a.* Irresistible; not to be opposed. *Shakspeare.*

OPPO'SER, ŏp-pō'-zŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that opposes; antagonist; enemy; rival. *Shakspeare.*

O'PPOSITE §, ŏp'-pō-zĭt. 156. *a.* [Fr.; *oppositus*, Lat.] Placed in front; facing each other. *Milton.* Adverse; repugnant. *Dryden.* Contrary. *Tillotson.*

O'PPOSITE, ŏp'-pō-zĭt. 156. *n. s.* Adversary; opponent; antagonist; enemy. *Hooker.*

O'PPOSITELY, ŏp'-pō-zĭt-lē. *ad.* In such a situation as to face each other. *Grew.* Adversely. *May.*

O'PPOSITENESS, ŏp'-pō-zĭt-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being opposite.

OPPOSI'TION, ŏp-pō-zĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *oppositio*, Lat.] Situation so as to front something opposed; standing over against. Hostile resistance. *Milton.* Contrariety of affection. *Tillotson.* Contrariety of interest; contrariety of measures. *Pearson.* Contrariety of meaning; diversity of meaning. *Hooker.* Inconsistency; contradiction. *Locke.* The collective body of members of both houses of parliament, who oppose the ministry, or the measures of government. *Burke.*

O'PPOSITIVE*, ŏp'-pō-zē-tĭv. *a.* Capable of being put in opposition. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* OPPRE'SS §, ŏp-prĕs'. [See OPPOSE.] *v. a.* [*oppressus*, Lat.] To crush by hardship or unreasonable severity. *Jer.* i. To overpower; to subdue. *Shakspeare.*

OPPRE'SSION, ŏp-prĕsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* The act of oppressing; cruelty; severity. *Eccles.* v. The state of being oppressed; misery. *Shak.* Hardship; calamity. *Addison.* Dulness of spirits; lassitude of body. *Arbuthnot.*

OPPRE'SSIVE, ŏp-prĕs'-sĭv. *a.* Cruel; inhuman; unjustly exactious or severe. Heavy; overwhelming. *Rowe.*

OPPRE'SSIVELY*, ŏp-prĕs'-sĭv-lē. *ad.* In an oppressive or severe manner. *Burke.*

OPPRE'SSOR, ŏp-prĕs'-sŭr. 98. *n. s.* [*oppresseur*, Fr.] One who harasses others with unreasonable or unjust severity. *Sandys.*

OPPRO'BRIOUS §, ŏp-prō'-brē-ŭs. *a.* [*opprobrium*, Lat.] Reproachful; disgraceful; causing infamy; scurrilous. *Hooker.* Blasted with infamy. *Daniel.*

OPPRO'BRIOUSLY, ŏp-prō'-brē-ŭs-lē. *ad.* Reproachfully; scurrilously. *Shakspeare.*

OPPRO'BRIOUSNESS, ŏp-prō'-brē-ŭs-nĕs. *n s.* Reproachfulness; scurrility.

*OPPRO'BRIUM**, ŏp-prō'-brē-ŭm. *n. s.* [Lat.] Disgrace; infamy. *Scott.*

*To* OPPU'GN §, ŏp-pūne'. 386. *v. a.* [*oppugno*, Lat.] To oppose; to attack; to resist. *Hooker.*

OPPU'GNANCY, ŏp-pŭg'-năn-sē. *n. s.* Opposition. *Shakspeare.*

OPPUGNA'TION*, ŏp-pŭg-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Resistance. *Bp. Hall.*

—nò, môve, nŏr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôil;—pôûnd;—*thin*, THIS.

OPPU'GNER, ŏp-pûne'-ûr. *n. s.* One who opposes or attacks. *Burton.*

☞ Mr. Sheridan sounds the *g* in this word, though not in the verb from which it is formed: but that this is contrary to analogy, see *Principles*, No. 386. *W.*

OPSI'MATHY, ŏp-sîm'-â-*thè*. 518. *n. s.* [ὀψιμάθια.] Late education; late erudition. *Hales.*

OPSONA'TION, ŏp-sò-nâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*opsonatio*, Lat.] Catering; a buying provisions. *Dict.*

O'PTABLE, ŏp'-tâ-bl. 405. *a.* Desirable; to be wished.

*To* O'PTATE§*, ŏp'-tâte. *v. a.* [*opto*, Lat.] To choose; to wish for; to desire. *Cotgrave. Ob. T.*

OPTA'TION*, ŏp-tâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* The expression of a wish. *Peacham. Ob. T.*

O'PTATIVE, ŏp'-tâ-tĭv, or ŏp-tâ'-tĭv. 505. *a.* [*optativus*, Lat.] Expressive of desire. *W. Montague.* Belonging to that mood of a verb which expresses desire. *Clarke.*

☞ Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Ash, Mr. Scott, Entick, Barclay, and Buchanan, accent this word on the first syllable; and Dr. Kenrick, Bailey, W. Johnston, and Mr. Perry, on the second. That the last is more general, particularly in grammar schools, will be readily acknowledged; but that the first is more correct and agreeable to analogy, cannot be denied: for this word is not so naturally derived from the classical *optatus* as the lower Latin *optativus*: and why this word should transfer its penultimate accent to the first syllable of the English word may be seen under the words ACADEMY, INCOMPARABLE, &c. *W.*

O'PTICAL, ŏp'-tè-kâl. 88. *a.* Relating to the science of opticks. *Boyle.*

OPTI'CIAN, ŏp-tĭsh'-ŭn. 357. *n. s.* One skilled in opticks. *A. Smith.* One who makes or sells optick glasses. *Adams.*

O'PTICK, ŏp'-tĭk. *a.* [ὀπτικος.] Visual; producing vision; subservient to vision. *Newton.* Relating to the science of vision. *Wotton.*

O'PTICK, ŏp'-tĭk. *n. s.* An instrument of sight; an organ of sight. *Brown.*

O'PTICKS, ŏp'-tĭks. *n. s.* The science of the nature and laws of vision. *Brown.*

O'PTIMACY§, ŏp'-tè-mâ-sè. *n. s.* [*optimates*, Lat.] Nobility; body of nobles. *Raleigh.*

O'PTIMISM*, ŏp'-tè-mĭzm. *n. s.* [*optimus*, Lat.] The doctrine that every thing in nature is ordered for the best. *Dr. Warton.*

OPTI'MITY, ŏp-tĭm'-mè-tè. *n. s.* The state of being best.

O'PTION§, ŏp'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*optio*, Lat.] Choice; election; power of choosing. *Bacon.* Wish. *Layman's Defence of Christianity.* A choice of preferment belonging to the patronage of suffragans, made by the archbishops of Canterbury and York, on the promotion of the person to a bishoprick. *Nels.*

O'PTIONAL*, ŏp'-shŭn-âl. *a.* Leaving somewhat to choice. *Blackstone.*

O'PULENCE§, ŏp'-pû-lênse. } *n. s.* [*opulentia*, Lat.]
O'PULENCY§, ŏp'-pû-lên-sè. } Wealth; riches; affluence. *Shakspeare.*

O'PULENT, ŏp'-pû-lênt. *a.* [*opulentus*, Lat.] Rich; wealthy; affluent. *Bacon.*

O'PULENTLY, ŏp'-pû-lênt-lè. *ad.* Richly; with splendour.

OR, ŏr. 167. *conj.* [oðer, Sax.] A disjunctive particle, marking distribution, and sometimes opposition. *Burnet.* It corresponds to *either*: He must *either* fall *or* fly. *Addison.* [oþ, or æþe, Sax.] Before. *Or* and *ere* were formerly indiscriminately used. *Bp. Fisher.*

*OR. n. s.* [Fr.] Gold. A term of heraldry. *Phillips.*

O'RACH, ŏ'-râtsh. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

O'RACLE§, ŏr'-râ-kl. 168, 405. *n. s.* [Fr.; *oraculum*, Lat.] Something delivered by supernatural wisdom. *Hooker.* The place where, or person of whom, the determinations of heaven are inquired. *Shak.* Any person or place where certain decisions are obtained. *Pope.* One famed for wisdom.

*To* O'RACLE, ŏr'-râ-kl. *v. n.* To utter oracles. *Milt.*

ORA'CULAR, ŏ-râk'-kû-lâr. } 170. *a.* Uttering or-
ORA'CULOUS, ŏ-râk'-kû-lŭs. } acles; resembling oracles. *Sandys.* Positive; authoritative. *Glanville.* Obscure; ambiguous. *Bacon.*

ORA'CULARLY, ŏ-râk'-kû-lâr-lè. } *ad.* In man-
ORA'CULOUSLY, ŏ-râk'-kû-lŭs-lè. } ner of an oracle. *Brown.* Authoritatively; positively. *Burke.*

ORA'CULOUSNESS, ŏ-râk'-kû-lŭs-nês. *n. s.* The state of being oracular.

O'RAISON, ŏr'-rè-zŭn. *n. s.* [*oraison*, Fr.; *oratio*, Lat.] Prayer; verbal supplication; or oral worship: more frequently written *orison*. *Temple.*

O'RAL§, ŏ'-râl. 88. *a.* [Fr.; *os, oris*, Lat.] Delivered by mouth; not written. *Locke.*

O'RALLY, ŏ'-râl-lè. *ad.* By mouth; without writing. *Hale.* In the mouth. *Bp. Hall.*

O'RANGE, ŏr'-rĭnje. 90. *n. s.* [Fr.] The orange tree and fruit. *Miller.*

O'RANGERY, ŏ-râwn'-zhêr-è. [See ENCORE.] [ŏ-râwn'-zhêr-è, *Jones*; ŏr'-ân-jêr-è, *Perry*.] *n. s* [*orangerie*, Fr.] Plantation of oranges. *Spectator.*

O'RANGEMUSK, ŏr'-rĭnje-mŭsk. *n. s.* A species of pear.

O'RANGEWIFE, ŏr'-rĭnje-wîfe. *n. s.* A woman who sells oranges. *Shakspeare.*

O'RANGETAWNY, ŏr'-rĭnje-tâw-nè. *n. s.* [*orange* and *tawny*.] A colour so called. *Bacon.*

O'RANGETAWNY*, ŏr'-rĭnje-tâw-nè. *a.* Of a colour resembling an orange; nearly red. *Bacon.*

ORA'TION§, ŏ-râ'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *oratio*, Lat.] A speech made according to the laws of rhetorick; a harangue; a declamation. *Watts.*

*To* ORA'TION*, ŏ-râ'-shŭn. *v. n.* To make a speech; to harangue. *Donne. Ob. T.*

O'RATOR, ŏr'-râ-tûr. 503. *n. s.* [Lat.] A publick speaker; a man of eloquence. *Shak.* A petitioner. This sense is used in addresses to chancery.

ORATO'RICAL, ŏr-â-tŏr'-rè-kâl. *a.* Rhetorical; befitting an orator. *Favour.*

ORATO'RIAL*, ŏr-â-tŏ'-rè-âl. } *a.* Rhetorical;
ORATO'RIOUS*, ŏr-â-tŏ'-rè-ŭs. } befitting an orator. *Bp. Taylor.*

ORATO'RIALLY*, ŏr-â-tŏ'-rè-âl-lè. } *ad.* In a
ORATO'RIOUSLY*, ŏr-â-tŏ'-rè-ŭs-lè. } rhetorical manner. *Bp. Taylor.*

*ORATO'RIO**, ŏr-â-tŏ'-rè-ò. *n. s.* [Ital.] A kind of sacred drama, the subject of it being generally taken from the Scriptures, set to musick. *Mason.*

O'RATORY, ŏr'-râ-tŭr-è. 557. *n. s.* [*oratoria ars*, Lat.] Eloquence; rhetorical expression. *Sidney.* Exercise of eloquence. *Arbuthnot.* [*oratoire*, Fr.] At first it signified a closet; then, a private place, allotted for prayer alone; and also a place for publick worship. *Sir T. Elyot.*

O'RATRESS*, ŏr'-râ-trĕs. } *n. s.* A female orator.
O'RATRIX*, ŏr'-râ-trĭks. } *Warner.*

ORB§, ŏrb. *n. s.* [*orbe*, Fr.; *orbis*, Lat.] Sphere, orbicular body. *Woodward.* Circular body. *Dryden.* Mundane sphere; celestial body. *Shakspeare.* Wheel; any rolling body. *Milton.* Circle; line drawn round. *Holiday.* Circle described by any of the mundane spheres. *Bacon.* Period; revolution of time. *Milton.* Sphere of action. *Shak.* The eye. *Milton.*

*To* ORB*, ŏrb. *v. a.* To round; to form into a circle. *Milton.*

ORBA'TION, ŏr-bâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*orbatio*, Lat.] Privation of parents or children; any privation; poverty. *Cockeram.*

O'RBED, ŏr'-bĕd, or ŏrb'd. 359. *a.* Round; circular; orbicular. *Shakspeare.*

O'RBICK*, ŏr'-bĭk. *a.* [*orbicus*, Lat.] Circular; spherical. *Bacon.*

ORBI'CULAR, ŏr-bĭk'-kû-lâr. 88. *a.* [*orbiculaire*, Fr.] Spherical. *Milton.* Circular. *Addison.*

ORBI'CULARLY, ŏr-bĭk'-kû-lâr-lè. *ad.* Spherically; circularly.

ORBI'CULARNESS, ŏr-bĭk'-kû-lâr-nês. *n. s.* The state of being orbicular.

ORBI'CULATED, ŏr-bĭk'-kû-lâ-tĕd. *a.* Moulded into an orb.

ORBICULA'TION*, ŏr-bĭk-kû-lâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* State of being moulded into an orb or circle. *More.*

O'RBIT, ŏr'-bĭt. *n. s.* [*orbite*, Fr.; *orbita*, Lat.] The line described by the revolution of a planet. *Blackmore.* A small orb. *Young.*

☞ 559.—Fāte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mè, mêt;—pīne, pĭn;—

O'RBITUDE, ôr'-bė-tūde. } *n. s.* [*orbitudo*, and *orbitas*, Lat.] Loss or want of parents or children; loss of husband or wife; any privation. *Bp. Hall.* [*J.*
O'RBITY, ôr'-bė-tė. }
O'RBY, ôr'-bė. *a.* Resembling an orb. *Chapman.Ob.*
ORC, ôrk. *n. s.* [*orca*, Lat.; ὀρυγα, Gr.] A sea-fish; a species of whale. *Drayton.*
O'RCHAL, ôr'-kăl. 88. *n. s.* A stone from which a blue colour is made. *Ainsworth.*
O'RCHANET, ôr'-kă-nĕt. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
O'RCHARD §, ôr'-tshŭrd. 88. *n. s.* [ορτȝeapꝺ, Sax.] A garden of fruit trees. *Bacon.*
O'RCHARDING*, ôr'-tshŭrd-ĭng. *n. s.* Cultivation of orchards. *Evelyn.*
O'RCHARDIST*, ôr'-tshŭrd-ĭst. *n. s.* One who cultivates orchards. *Trans. Adelphi Soc.* xiii.
*O'RCHESTRE*, ôr'-kĕs'-tûr. 416. } *n.s.* [*ὀρχήστρα.*]
*ORCHE'STRA**, ôr-kĕs'-trâ. 503. }
A place for publick exhibition; the place where the musicians are set at a publick show; the band of musicians. *Marston.*

☞ *Orchestre* is accented on the first syllable by Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Ash, Mr. Scott, Mr. Nares, Buchanan, Entick, Perry, and Barclay; and by Mr. Baile.y and W. Johnston on the second; and by Dr. Kenrick on either. The first mode has not only the majority of votes in its favour, but is agreeable to the general analogy of words of three syllables, which, when not of our own formation, commonly adopt the antepenultimate accent. The exception to this rule will be found under the next word.

*Orchestra* is accented on the first syllable by Dr. Ash, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, Entick, and Barclay; but Mr. Nares says it is accented on the second, as I have given it. For, notwithstanding the numbers against me, the very general rule is on my side; which is, that, when we adopt a word whole from the Latin or Greek, it ought to have the same accent as in those languages.—See *Principles*, No. 503. *W.*

O'RCHIS*, ôr'-kĭs. *n. s.* A plant. *Swinburne.*
ORD, ôrd. *n. s.* An edge, or sharpness. *Gibson. Ord*, in old English, signified *beginning*. *Chaucer.*
*To* ORDA'IN, ôr-dāne'. *v. a.* [*ordino*, Lat.] To appoint; to decree. 1 *Kings*, xii. To establish; to settle; to institute. 1 *Chron.* xvii. To set in an office. *Esther*, xiii. To invest with ministerial function, or sacerdotal power. *Stillingfleet.*
ORDA'INABLE*, ôr-dā'-nă-bl. *a.* That may be appointed. *Bp. Hall.*
ORDA'INER, ôr-dāne'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* He who ordains. *Barrow.* He who invests with ministerial function, or sacerdotal power. *Bp. Beaell.*
O'RDEAL, ôr'-dė-ăl, or ôr'-jė-ăl. 263. *n. s.* [ορꝺal, Sax.] A trial by fire or water, by which the person accused appealed to heaven, by walking blindfold over hot bars of iron; or being thrown into the water, whence the vulgar trial of witches. *Hakewill.*
O'RDER §, ôr'-dûr. 98. *n. s.* [*ordo*, Lat.] Method; regular disposition. *Bacon.* Established process. *Watts.* Proper state. *Locke.* Regularity; settled mode. *Daniel.* Mandate; precept; command. *Shak.* Rule; regulation. *Hooker.* Regular government. *Daniel.* A society of dignified persons distinguished by marks of honour. *Bacon.* A rank, or class. 2 *Kings*, xxiii. A religious fraternity. *Shak.* [In the plural.] Hierarchical state. *Dryden.* Means to an end. *Bp. Taylor.* Measures; care. *Spenser.* [In architecture.] A system of the several members, ornaments, and proportions, of columns and pilasters. There are five *orders* of columns; three of which are Greek, *viz.* the Dorick, Ionick, and Corinthian; and two Italian, *viz.* the Tuscan and Composite. *Builder's Dict.*
*To* O'RDER, ôr'-dûr. 98. *v. a.* To regulate; to adjust; to manage; to conduct. *Psalm* l. To manage; to procure. *Spenser.* To methodize; to dispose fitly. *Milton.* To direct; to command. *Judges*, vi. To ordain to sacerdotal function. *Whitgift.*
*To* O'RDER, ôr'-dûr. *v. n.* To give command; to give direction. *Milton.*
O'RDERER, ôr'-dûr-rûr. 557. *n. s.* One that orders, methodizes, or regulates. *Suckling.*
O'RDERING*, ôr'-dûr-ĭng. *n. s.* Disposition; distribution. 1 *Chron.* xxiv.
O'RDERLESS, ôr'-dûr-lĕs. *a.* Disorderly; out of rule. *Shakspeare.*
O'RDERLINESS, ôr'-dûr-lė-nĕs. *n. s.* Regularity; methodicalness.
O'RDERLY, ôr'-dûr-lė. *a.* Methodical regular. *Hooker.* Observant of method. *Chapman.* Not tumultuous; well regulated. *Clarendon.* According with established method. *Hooker.*
O'RDERLY, ôr'-dûr-lė. *ad.* Methodically; according to order; regularly. *Hooker.*
ORDINABI'LITY*, ôr-dė-nă-bĭl'-ė-tė. *n. s.* Capability of being appointed. *Bp. Bull.*
O'RDINABLE, ôr'-dė-nă-bl. 405. *a.* [*ordino*, Lat.] Such as may be appointed. *Hammond.*
O'RDINAL, ôr'-dė-năl. 88. *a.* [*ordinal*, Fr.; *ordinalis*, Lat.] Noting order: as, second, third. *Holder*
O'RDINAL, ôr'-dė-năl. *n. s.* [*ordinale*, Lat.] A ritual; a book containing orders. *Skelton.*
O'RDINANCE, ôr'-dė-nânse. *n. s.* [*ordonnance*, Fr.] Law; rule; prescript. *Spenser.* Observance commanded. *Bp. Taylor.* Appointment. *Shak.* A cannon. It is now generally written, for distinction, *ordnance*; its derivation is not certain. *Shakspeare.*
O'RDINANT*, ôr'-dė-nănt. *a.* [*ordinans*, Lat.] Ordaining; decreeing. *Shakspeare. Ob. T.*
O'RDINARILY, ôr'-dė-nă-rė-lė. *ad.* According to established rules; according to settled method. *Hooker.* Commonly; usually. *Glanville.*
O'RDINARY, ôr'-dė-nă-rė, or ôrd'-nă-rė. *a.* [*ordinarius*, Lat.] Established; methodical; regular. *Addison.* Common; usual. *Tillotson.* Mean; of low rank. *Hooker.* Ugly; not handsome: as, She is an *ordinary* woman.

☞ Though it is allowable in colloquial pronunciation to drop the *i* in this word, and pronounce it in three syllables; in solemn speaking, the *i* must be heard distinctly, and the word must have four syllables.—See *Principles*, No. 374. *W.*

O'RDINARY, ôr'-dė-nă-rė. *n. s.* Established judge of ecclesiastical causes. *Spenser.* Settled establishment. *Bacon.* Actual and constant office. *Wotton.*
O'RDINARY, ôrd'-nă-rė. *n. s.* Regular price of a meal. *Shak.* A place of eating established at a certain price. *Swift.*

☞ The *i* is never heard when the word is used in this sense. *W.*

*To* O'RDINATE §, ôr'-dė nāte. *v. a.* [*ordinatus*, Lat.] To appoint. *Daniel.*
O'RDINATE, ôr'-dė-nāte. 91. *a.* Regular; methodical. *Ray.*
O'RDINATE*, ôr'-dė-nāte. *n. s.* A line drawn perpendicular to the axis of a curve, and terminating the curvilinear space. *Bp Berkeley.*
O'RDINATELY*, ôr'-dė-nāte-lė. *ad.* In a regular or methodical manner. *Skelton.*
ORDINA'TION, ôr-dė-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*ordinatio*, Lat.] Established order or tendency. *Perkins.* The act of investing any man with sacerdotal power. *Stillingfleet.*
O'RDINATIVE*, ôr'-dė-nă-tĭv. *a.* Directing; giving order. *Colgrave.*
O'RDNANCE, ôrd'-nânse. *n. s.* Cannon; great guns. *Shakspeare.*
*ORDO'NNANCE*, ôr'-dŭn-nânse. *n. s.* [Fr.] Disposition of figures in a picture. *Dryden.*
O'RDURE, ôr'-jûre. 294, 376. *n. s.* [*ord*, old Fr., *aur*, *or*, Icel.] Dung; filth. *Shakspeare.*
ORE, ôre. *n. s.* [ορe, or ορa, Sax.] Metal unrefined, metal yet in its fossil state. *Spenser.* Metal. *Milton.* A coin. *Blount.*
O'READ*, ôr'-ė-ăd. *n. s.* [*ὄρος.*] A nymph of the mountains. *Milton.*
O'REWEED, ôre'-wēēd. } *n. s.* A sea weed. *Carew*
O'REWOOD, ôre'-wŭd. }
O'RFGILD, ôrf'-gĭld. *n. s.* [ορp-ȝýlꝺ, Sax.] The restitution of goods or money taken away by a thief by violence, if the robbery was committed in the day-time. *Ainsworth.*
O'RFRAYS*, ôr'-frāze. *n. s.* [*orfrais*, old Fr.] Fringe of gold; gold embroidery. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*
O'RGAL, ôr'-găl. *n. s.* Lees of wine.
O'RGAN §, ôr'-găn. *n. s.* [*organe*, Fr.; ὄργανον, Gr.]

Natural instrument; as, the tongue is the *organ* of speech. *Bacon.* An instrument of musick consisting of pipes filled with wind, and of stops, touched by the hand. *Keil.*

*To* O'RGAN*, ŏr'-găn. *v. a.* To form organically. *Mannyngham. Ob. T.*

ORGA'NICAL, ŏr-găn'-nė-kăl. } *a.* [*organique*, Fr.;
ORGA'NICK, ŏr-găn'-nĭk. 509. } *organicus*, Lat.] Consisting of various parts co-operating with each other. *Donne.* Instrumental; acting as instruments of nature or art, to a certain end. *Milton.* Respecting organs. *Ray.*

ORGA'NICALLY, ŏr-găn'-nė-kăl-lė. *ad.* By means of organs or instruments. *Locke.*

ORGA'NICALNESS, ŏr-găn'-nė-kăl-nĕs. *n. s.* State of being organical.

O'RGANISM, ŏr'-gă-nĭzm. *n. s.* Organical structure. *Grew.*

O'RGANIST, ŏr'-gă-nĭst. *n. s.* One who plays on the organ. *Boyle.*

ORGANIZA'TION, ŏr-gă-nė-zā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Construction in which the parts are so disposed, as to be subservient to each other. *Glanville.*

*To* O'RGANIZE, ŏr'-gă-nīze. *v. a.* [*organiser*, Fr.] To construct so as that one part co-operates with another; to form organically. *Hooker.*

O'RGANLOFT, ŏr'-găn-lŏft. *n. s.* The loft where the organ stands. *Tatler.*

O'RGANPIPE, ŏr'-găn-pipe. *n. s.* The pipe of a musical organ. *Shakspeare.*

O'RGANY, ŏr'-gă-nė. *n. s.* [ορ̃γανε, Sax.; *origanum*, Lat.] An herb. *Gerarde.*

O'RGASM, ŏr'-găzm. *n. s.* [*ὄργασμος.*] Sudden vehemence. *Blackmore.*

*ORGEA'T**. *n. s.* [Fr.] A liquor extracted from barley and sweet almonds. *Mason.*

O'RGEIS. *n. s.* A sea-fish, called likewise *organling*. *Ainsworth.*

O'RGIES, ŏr'-jėze. *n. s.* [*orgia*, Lat.] Mad rites of Bacchus; frantick revels. *B. Jonson.*

O'RGILLOUS, ŏr'-jĭl-lŭs. *a.* [ορ̃γελlice, Sax.] Proud; haughty. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

O'RICHALCH, ŏ'-rė-kălk. *n. s.* [*orichalcum*, Lat.] Brass. *Spenser.*

O'RIEL*, ŏ'-rė-ĕl. } *n. s.* [*oriol*, old Fr.] A little
O'RIOL*, ŏ'-rė-ŭl. } waste room next the hall, where particular persons dine; a sort of recess. *Cowel.*

O'RIENCY*, ŏ'-rė-ĕn-sė. *n. s.* Brightness of colour; strength of colour. *Waterhouse.*

O'RIENT§, ŏ'-rė-ĕnt. 505. *a.* [*oriens*, Lat.] Rising, as the sun. *Milton.* Eastern; oriental. Bright; shining; glittering; gaudy; sparkling. *Shakspeare.*

O'RIENT, ŏ'-rė-ĕnt. *n. s.* The east; the part where the sun first appears. *Mede.*

ORIE'NTAL§, ŏ-rė-ĕn'-tăl. *a.* Eastern; placed in the east; proceeding from the east. *Bacon.*

ORIE'NTAL, ŏ-rė-ĕn'-tăl. *n. s.* An inhabitant of the eastern parts of the world. *Grew.*

ORIE'NTALISM, ŏ-rė-ĕn'-tă-lĭzm. *n. s.* An idiom of the eastern languages; an eastern mode of speech. *Warton.*

ORIE'NTALIST*, ŏ-rė-ĕn'-tă-lĭst. *n. s.* An inhabitant of the eastern parts of the world. *Peters.*

ORIENTA'LITY, ŏ-rė-ĕn-tăl'-lė-tė. *n. s.* State of being oriental. *Brown.*

O'RIFICE, ŏr'-rė-fĭs. 142, 168. *n. s.* [Fr.; *orificium*, Lat.] Any opening or perforation. *Bacon.*

O'RIFLAMB, ŏr'-ė-flăm. *n. s.* [*oriflamme*, old Fr.] A golden standard. *Ainsworth.*

O'RIGAN, ŏr'-ė-găn. 88. *n. s.* [Fr.; *origanum*, Lat.] Wild marjoram. *Spenser.*

O'RIGENIST*, ŏr'-rė-jėn-ĭst. *n. s.* A follower of Origen, a learned presbyter of Alexandria, in the third century. A denial of the co-equality of Persons in the Eternal Trinity, the pre-existence of the soul, the cessation of the torments of the damned, the restoration of all intelligent beings to order and happiness, and an unbounded love of allegory, have been principal distinctions of this sect. *Burke.*

O'RIGIN§, ŏr'-rė-jĭn. } *n. s.* [*origine.*
ORI'GINAL§, ŏ-rĭd'-jė-năl. 170. } Fr.; *origo*, Lat.] Beginning; first existence. *Bentley.* Fountain; source; that which gives beginning or existence. *Shak.* First copy; archetype: in this sense *origin* is not used. *Addison.* Derivation; descent. *Dryden.*

ORI'GINAL, ŏ-rĭd'-jė-năl. 170. *a.* [*originel*, Fr.; *originalis*, Lat.] Primitive; pristine; first. *Stilling fleet.*

ORIGINA'LITY*, ŏ-rĭd-jĭn-ăl'-ė-tė. *n. s.* Quality or state of being original. *Swinburne.*

ORI'GINALLY, ŏ-rĭd'-jė-năl-lė. *ad.* Primarily; with regard to the first cause; from the beginning. *Bacon.* At first. *Woodward.* As the first author. *Roscommon.*

ORI'GINALNESS, ŏ-rĭd'-jė-năl-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality or state of being original.

ORI'GINARY, ŏ-rĭd'-jė-nă-rė. *a.* [*originaire*, Fr.] Productive; causing existence. *Cheyne.* Primitive; that which was the first state. *Sandys.*

*To* ORI'GINATE, ŏ-rĭd'-jė-nāte. *v. a.* To bring into existence.

*To* ORI'GINATE, ŏ-rĭd'-jė-nāte. *v. n.* To take existence. *Burke.*

ORIGINA'TION, ŏ-rĭd-jė-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*originatio*, Lat.] The act or mode of bringing into existence; first production. *Hale.* Descent from a primitive. *Pearson.*

*ORI'ON**, ŏ-rī'-ŭn. *n. s.* [Lat.] One of the constellations of the southern hemisphere. *Milton.*

O'RISON, ŏr'-rė-zŭn. 168. *n. s.* [old Fr.] A prayer; a supplication. *Shakspeare.*

☞ Mr. Sheridan has adopted the other spelling, from the French *oraison*; but Dr. Johnson, and all the writers he quotes, spell the word in the manner I have done. Dr. Johnson tells us this word is variously accented; that Shakspeare has the accent both on the first and second syllables, Milton and Crashaw on the first, and others on the second:

"The fair Ophelia! Nymph, in thy *orisons*
"Be all my sins remembered." *Hamlet.*

"Alas! your too much love and care of me
"Are heavy *orisons* 'gainst this poor wretch."
*Henry the Fifth*

"My wakeful lay shall knock
"At th' oriental gates, and duly mock
"The early lark's shrill *orisons* to be
"An anthem at the day's nativity." *Crashaw*

"His daily *orisons* attract our ears." *Sandys*

"Lowly they bow'd, adoring, and began
"Their *orisons*, each morning duly paid." *Milton*

"So went he on with his *orisons*;
"Which, if you mark them well, were wise ones."
*Cotton.*

"Here, at dead of night,
"The hermit oft, 'mid his *orisons*, hears,
"Aghast, the voice of time disparting tow'rs."
*Dyer*

"The midnight clock attests my fervent pray'rs,
"The rising sun my *orisons* declares." *Harte.*

Mr. Nares tells us he has no doubt that Milton's accentuation is right. This, too, is my opinion. Poets are not the best authorities, even when they are unanimous; but much worse when they differ from others, and even from themselves. We must, therefore, leave them the liberty of accenting both ways, either for the sake of the verse, the rhyme, the humour, or the affectation of singularity, and bring our reason for accenting this word in prose on the first syllable, from the very general rule in *Principles*, No. 503. Accordingly, Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, Buchanan, W. Johnston, Barclay, Bailey, Perry, and Entick, uniformly place the accent on the first syllable; but Dr. Ash says it is sometimes accented on the second. *W.*

ORK, ŏrk. *n. s.* A sea-fish.

O'RLOP, ŏr'-lŏp. *n. s.* [*overloop*, Dut.] The middle deck. *Skinner.*

O'RNAMENT§, ŏr'-nă-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*ornamentum*, Lat.] Embellishment; decoration. *Shak.* Something that embellishes. *Chapman.* Honour; that which confers dignity. *Law.*

*To* O'RNAMENT*, ŏr'-nă-mĕnt. *v. a.* To embellish; to bedeck; to adorn. *Warburton.*

ORNAME'NTAL, ŏr-nă-mĕn'-tăl. 88. *a.* Serving to decoration; giving embellishment. *Brown.*

ORNAME'NTALLY, ôr-nå-mĕn'-tål-lè. *ad.* In such a manner as may confer embellishment.

O'RNATE §, ôr'-nāte. 91. *a.* [*ornatus*, Lat.] Bedecked; decorated; fine. *Sir T. Elyot.*

*To* O'RNATE*, ôr'-nāte. *v. a.* [*orno*, Lat.] To adorn; to garnish. *Sir T. Elyot.*

O'RNATELY*, ôr'-nāte-lè. *ad.* Finely; with decoration; with embellishment. *Skelton.*

O'RNATENESS, ôr'-nāte-nĕs. *n. s.* Finery; state of being embellished.

O'RNATURE, ôr'-nå-tshure. *n. s.* Decoration. *Bale.*

ORNI'SCOPIST, ôr-nĭs'-kō-pĭst. *n. s.* [ὄρνις and ἔσκοπα.] One who examines the flight of birds in order to foretell futurity.

ORNITHO'LOGIST*, ôr-nè-*thŏl*'-ō-jĭst. *n. s.* [*ornithologiste*, Fr.] One who understands the nature of birds; a describer of birds. *Barrington.*

ORNITHO'LOGY, ôr-nè-*thŏl*'-ō-jè. *n. s.* [ὄρνις and λόγος.] A discourse on birds.

O'RPHAN §, ôr'-fån. 83. *n. s.* [ὀρφανὸς.] A child who has lost father or mother, or both. *Spenser.*

O'RPHAN, ôr'-fån. *a.* Bereft of parents. *Sidney.*

O'RPHANAGE, ôr'-fån-ĭdje. 90. } *n. s.* [*orpheli-*
O'RPHANISM, ôr'-fån-nĭzm. } *nage*, Fr.] State of an orphan. *Sherwood.*

O'RPHANED*, ôr'-fånd. *a.* Bereft of parents or friends. *Young.*

ORPHA'NOTROPHY, ôr-fån'-ō-trŏf-è. *n. s.* [ὀρφανὸς and τροφὴ.] An hospital for orphans.

O'RPIMENT, ôr'-pè-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*auripigmentum*, Lat.] A foliaceous fossil, of a fine texture, remarkably heavy, and its colour is a bright and beautiful yellow, like that of gold. *Hill.*

O'RPINE, ôr'-pĭn. 140. *n. s.* [*orpin*, Fr.] Liverer or rose root. *Spenser.*

O'RRERY, ôr'-rĕr-rè. 168. *n. s.* An instrument which, by many complicated movements, represents the revolutions of the heavenly bodies; first made by Mr. Rowley, and so named from his patron the earl of Orrery.

O'RRIS, ôr'-rĭs. *n. s.* [*oris*, Lat.] A plant and flower. *Miller.*

O'RRIS, ôr'-rĭs. *n. s.* [old Fr.] A sort of gold or silver lace; perhaps a corruption of *orfrais.*

ORT*, ôrt. *n. s.* A fragment. *Shakspeare.*

O'RTHODOX §, ôr'-*thō*-dŏks. 503. } *a.* [ὀρθος and
ORTHODO'XAL §, ôr-*thō*-dŏks'-ål. } δοκέω.] Sound in opinion and doctrine; not heretical. *Bacon. Orthodoxal* is obsolete. *J.*

O'RTHODOXLY, ôr'-*thō*-dŏks-lè. *ad.* With soundness of opinion. *Bacon.*

O'RTHODOXNESS*, ôr'-*thō*-dŏks-nĕs. *n. s.* State of being orthodox. *Killingbeck.*

O'RTHODOXY, ôr'-*thō*-dŏk-sè. 517. *n. s.* [ὀρθοδοξία.] Soundness in opinion and doctrine. *Waterland.*

O'RTHODROMICKS, ôr-*thō*-drŏm'-ĭks. *n. s.* [ὀρθος and δρόμος.] The art of sailing in the arc of some great circle, which is the shortest or straightest distance between any two points on the surface of the globe. *Harris.*

O'RTHODROMY, ôr'-*thō*-drŭm-è. *n. s.* Sailing in a straight course.

O'RTHOEPIST†, ôr'-*thō*-è-pĭst. *n. s.* One who is skilled in orthoëpy.

O'RTHOEPY*, ôr'-*thō*-è-pè. 519. *n. s.* [ὀρθος and ἔπος.] The art of pronouncing words properly. *Nares.*

☞ It is not a little surprising, that so few of our dictionaries of pronunciation have inserted this word, so peculiarly appropriated to the subject they have treated. It is regularly derived from the Greek ὀρθοεπεῖα, and is as necessary to our language as *orthography, orthodoxy*, &c. Mr. Elphinston and Mr. Nares place the accent on the first syllable of this word, as I have done. *W.*

O'RTHOGON §, ôr'-*thō*-gŏn. *n. s.* [ὀρθος and γωνία.] A rectangled figure. *Peacham.*

ORTHO'GONAL, ôr-*thŏg*'-gō-nål. *a.* Rectangular. *Selden.*

ORTHO'GRAPHER, ôr-*thŏg*'-gråf-fûr. *n. s.* One who spells according to the rules of grammar.

ORTHOGRA'PHICAL, ôr-*thō*-gråf'-fè-kål. *a.* Rightly spelled. Relating to the spelling. *Addison.* Delineated according to the elevation, not the ground plot. *Mortimer.*

ORTHOGRA'PHICALLY, ôr-*thō*-gråf'-fè-kål-lè *ad.* According to the rules of spelling. According to the elevation.

ORTHO'GRAPHY §, ôr-*thŏg*'-gråf-è. 513. *n. s.* [ὀρθος and γράφω.] The part of grammar which teaches how words should be spelled. *Holder.* The art or practice of spelling. *Swift.* The elevation of a building delineated. *Moxon.*

ORTHO'LOGY*, ôr-*thŏl*'-ō-jè. *n. s.* [ὀρθος and λόγος.] Right description of things. *Fotherby.*

ORTHO'PNOEA, ôr-*thŏp*'-nè-å. *n. s.* [ὀρθοπνοια.] A disorder of the lungs, in which respiration can be performed only in an upright posture. *Harvey.*

O'RTIVE, ôr'-tĭv. 157. *a.* [*ortivus*, Lat.] Relating to the rising of any planet or star.

*O'RTOLAN*, ôr'-tō-lån. 88. *n. s.* [Fr.] A small bird accounted very delicious. *Cowley.*

ORTS, ôrts. *n. s.* [the past participle of the Anglo-Saxon verb ᵹeᵹᵹan.] Refuse; things left or thrown away.

O'RVAL, ôr'-vål. *n. s.* [*orrala*, Lat.] The herb clary. *Dict.*

ORVIE'TAN, ôr-vè-è'-tån. *n. s.* [*orvietano*, Ital. So called from a mountebank at Orvieto in Italy.] An antidote or counter poison. *Bailey.*

OSCHEO'CELE, ôs-kè-ō'-sèle. *n. s.* [ὀσχεον and κήλη.] A kind of hernia, when the intestines break into the scrotum. *Dict.*

*To* O'SCILLATE §*, ôs'-sĭl-låte. *v. n.* [*oscillo*, Lat.] To move backward and forward. *Chambers.*

OSCILLA'TION, ôs-sĭl-lå'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*oscillum*, Lat.] The act of moving backward and forward like a pendulum. *Bp. Berkeley.*

OSCI'LLATORY, ôs-sĭl'-lå-tûr-rè. *ad.* Moving backwards and forwards like a pendulum. *Arbuthnot.*

O'SCITANCY §, ôs'-sè-tân-sè. *n. s.* [*oscitantia*, Lat.] The act of yawning. Unusual sleepiness; carelessness. *Government of the Tongue.*

O'SCITANT, ôs'-sè-tånt. *a.* [*oscitans*, Lat.] Yawning; unusually sleepy. Sleepy; sluggish. *Milton.*

O'SCITANTLY*, ôs'-sè-tånt-lè. *ad.* Carelessly. *More.*

OSCITA'TION, ôs-sè-tå'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*oscito*, Lat.] The act of yawning. *Tatler.*

O'SIER, ô'-zhêr. 451. *n. s.* [*osier*, Fr.] A tree of the willow kind, growing by the water. *Shakspeare.*

O'SMUND, ôz'-mŭnd. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

O'SNABURGS*, ôz'-nå-bûrgs. *n. s.* White and brown coarse linens imported from Osnaburg in Germany.

O'SPRAY, ôs'-prå. *n. s.* A large, blackish hawk. *Shakspeare.*

*O'SSELET*, ôs'-sè-lĕt. *n. s.* [Fr.] A little, hard substance, arising on the inside of a horse's knee, among the small bones. *Farrier's Dict.*

O'SSEOUS §*. ôsh'-è-ŭs. *a.* [*osseus*, Lat.] Bony; resembling a bone. *Brown.*

O'SSICLE, ôs'-sĭk-kl. 405. *n. s.* [*ossiculum*, Lat.] A small bone. *Holder.*

OSSI'FICK, ôs-sĭf'-fĭk. 509. *a.* [*ossa* and *facio*, Lat.] Having the power of making bones, or changing carneous or membranous to bony substance. *Wiseman.*

OSSIFICA'TION, ôs-sè-fè-kå'-shŭn. *n. s.* Change of carneous, membranous, or cartilaginous, into bony substance. *Sharp.*

O'SSIFRAGE, ôs'-sè-frådje. *n. s.* [*ossifraga*, Lat.] A kind of eagle. *Lev.* xi.

*To* O'SSIFY, ôs'-sè-fī. 183. *v. a.* To change to bone. *Sharp.*

OSSI'VOROUS, ôs-sĭv'-vō-rŭs. 518. *a.* [*ossa* and *voro*, Lat.] Devouring bones. *Derham.*

O'SSUARY, ôs'-shù-å-rè. *n. s.* [*ossuarium*, Lat.] A charnel house; a place where the bones of dead people are kept. *Dict.*

OST, ôst. } *n. s.* A kiln, where hops or malt are
OUST, ôûst. } dried.

OSTE'NSIBLE, ôs-tĕn'-sè-bl. *a.* [*ostendo*, Lat.]

Such as is proper or intended to be shown. *Warton.* Colourable; plausible. *Pownall.*

OSTE'NSIVE, ŏs-tĕn'-sĭv. 158, 428. *a.* [*ostensif*, Fr.] Showing; betokening.

OSTE'NT, ŏs-tĕnt'. *n. s.* [*ostentum*, Lat.] Appearance; air; manner; mien. *Shakspeare.* Show; token. *Shakspeare.* A portent; a prodigy. *Chapman.*

*To* OSTE'NTATE§*, ŏs-tĕn'-tāte. *v. a.* [*ostento*, Lat.] To make an ambitious display of; to display boastingly. *Bp. Taylor.*

OSTENTA'TION, ŏs-tĕn-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*ostentatio*, Lat.] Outward show; appearance. *Shakspeare.* Ambitious display; boast; vain show. *Addison.* A show; a spectacle. *Shakspeare.*

OSTENTA'TIOUS, ŏs-tĕn-tā'-shŭs. *a.* Boastful; vain; fond of show; fond to expose to view. *Dryden.*

OSTENTA'TIOUSLY, ŏs-tĕn-tā'-shŭs-lè. *ad.* Vainly; boastfully.

OSTENTA'TIOUSNESS, ŏs-tĕn-tā'-shŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Vanity; boastfulness.

OSTENTA'TOR, ŏs-tĕn-tā'-tŭr. *n. s.* [*ostentateur*, Fr.] A boaster; a vain setter to show. *Sherwood.*

OSTE'NTOUS*, ŏs-tĕn'-tŭs. *a.* [*ostento*, Lat.] Fond of show; fond to expose to view. *Feltham.*

OSTE'OCOLLA, ŏs-tē'-ō-kŏl-lă. *n. s.* [ὀστεον and κολλάω.] A kind of spar frequent in Germany, and long famous for bringing on a callus in fractured bones. *Hill.*

OSTEO'COPE, ŏs-tē'-ō-kōpe. *n. s.* [ὀστεον and κόπτω.] Pains in the bones, or rather in the nerves and membranes that encompass them. *Dict.*

OSTEO'LOGER*, ŏs-tē-ŏl'-lō-jŭr. *n. s.* A describer of the bones. *Smith.*

OSTEO'LOGY, ŏs-tē-ŏl'-lō-jè. 518. *n. s.* [ὀστεον and λέγω.] A description of the bones. *Tatler.*

O'STIARY, ŏs'-tē-ă-rè. *n. s.* [*ostium*, Lat.] The opening at which a river disembogues itself. *Brown.* Formerly, an ecclesiastical officer. *Weever.*

O'STLER§, ŏs'-lŭr. 472, 98. *n. s.* [*hostelier*, Fr.] The man who takes care of horses at an inn. *Swift.*

O'STLERY, ŏs'-lŭr-è. *n. s.* [*hostelerie*, Fr.] The place belonging to the ostler.

O'STMEN*, ŏst'-mĕn. *n. s.* pl. [from *eastmen*, as coming from a country *east* of Ireland.] Danish settlers in Ireland. *Ld. Lyttelton.*

O'STRACISM§, ŏs'-trā-sĭzm. *n. s.* [ὀστρακισμὸς.] A manner of passing sentence, in which the note of acquittal or condemnation was marked upon a shell. Banishment; publick censure. *Donne.*

O'STRACITES, ŏs-trā-sī'-tēz. [ŏs'-trā-sīts, *Sheridan.*] *n. s.* The common oyster in its fossil state. *Hill.*

*To* O'STRACIZE*, ŏs'-trā-sīze. *v. a.* To banish; to expel. *And. Marvel.*

O'STRICH, ŏs'-trĭtsh. *n. s.* [*autruche*, Fr.; *struthio*, Lat.] A very large bird, with wings very short, and the neck about four or five spans. The feathers of its wings are in great esteem, and are used as an ornament for hats, beds, canopies. They are hunted by way of course, for they never fly; but use their wings to assist them in running more swiftly. *Calmet.*

☞ This word is more frequently pronounced *ostridge*; and by Shakspeare is written *estridge*. *W.*

OTACOU'STICK, ŏt-tā-kŏŭ'-stĭk. } *n. s.* [ὦτα
OTACOU'STICON, ŏt-tā-kŏŭ'-stē-kŏn. § and ἀκέω.] An instrument to facilitate hearing. *Hammond.*

O'THER, ŭтн'-ŭr. 98, 469. *pron.* [oðep, Sax.] Not the same; not this; different. *Hooker.* Not I, or he, but some one else. *Bacon.* Not the one; not this, but the contrary. *South.* Correlative to *each*. *Phil.* ii. Something besides. *Locke.* The next. *Shak.* The third part. *B. Jonson.* It is sometimes put elliptically for *other thing*; something different. *Glanville.*

O'THERGATES, ŭтн'-ŭr-gāts. *ad.* [*other* and *gate*, for way.] In another manner. *Shakspeare.*

O'THERGUISE, ŭтн'-ŭr-gīze. *a.* [*other* and *guise*. Sometimes written *otherguess*.] Of another kind.

O'THERWHERE, ŭтн'-ŭr-hwâre. *ad.* [*other* and *where*.] In other places. *Hooker.*

O'THERWHILE, ŭтн'-ŭr-hwīle. } *ad.* [*other* and
O'THERWHILES, ŭтн'-ŭr-hwīlz. § *while*.] At other times. *Homilies.*

O'THERWISE, ŭтн'-ŭr-wīze, or ŭтн'-ŭr-wĭz. 140. *ad.* [*other* and *wise*.] In a different manner. *Hooker.* By other causes. *Raleigh.* In other respects. *Hooker.*

O'TTER, ŏt'-tŭr. 98. *n. s.* [oтep, Sax.] An amphibious animal that preys upon fish. *Grew.*

O'UBAT, ŏŭ'-bât. } *n. s.* A sort of caterpillar.
O'UBUST, ŏŭ'-bŭst. § *Dict.*

OUCH, ŏŭtsh. *n. s.* An ornament of gold or jewels; a carcanet. *Exod.* xxviii.

OUCH *of a Boar.* The blow given by a boar's tusk. *Ainsworth.*

OUGHT, âwt. 319, 393. *n. s.* [aphτ, Sax.] Any thing; not nothing. *Spenser.*

OUGHT, âwt. *verb imperfect*; in the second person *oughtest*. [preterit of *owe*.] Owed; was bound to pay; have been indebted. *Spelman.* [preterit of *owe*, in the sense of *own*.] Had a right to. *Spenser.* To be obliged by duty. 1 *Tim.* iii. To be fit; to be necessary. *James*, iii. Applied to persons, it has a sense not easily explained. To be fit, or necessary that he should: as, "*Ought* not Christ to have suffered?" *Ought* is both of the present and past tenses, and of all persons except the second singular.

OUNCE, ŏŭnse. 312. *n. s.* [*once*, Fr.; *uncia*, Lat.] A name of weight of different value in different denominations of weight. In troy weight, an *ounce* is twenty penny-weight; a penny-weight, twenty-four grains. *Bacon.*

OUNCE, ŏŭnse. *n. s.* [*once*, Fr.] A lynx. *Milton.*

OU'NDED*, ŏŭn'-dĕd. } *a.* [*ondé*, Fr.; from *unda*,
OU'NDING*, ŏŭn'-dĭng. § Lat.] Waving; imitating waves. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

OUPHE§, ŏŏfe. 315. *n. s.* [*alf*, Teut.] A fairy; a goblin. *Shakspeare.*

OU'PHEN, ŏŏ'-f'n. 103. *a.* Elfish. *Shakspeare.*

OUR, ŏŭr. 312. *pron. poss.* [oppe, Sax.] Pertaining to us; belonging to us. *Shakspeare.* When the substantive goes before, it is written *ours*. *Shakspeare.*

OURANO'GRAPHY*, ŏŭ-rā-nŏg'-rā-fè. *n. s.* [ὀυρανος and γράφω.] A description of the heavens. *Hist. Roy. Society*, iv.

OURSE'LVES, ŏŭr-sêlvz'. *reciprocal pronoun.* [the plural of *myself*.] We; not others. *Locke.* Us; not others, in the oblique cases. *Dryden.*

OURSE'LF, ŏŭr-sêlf', is used in the regal style. *Shakspeare.*

OUSE, ŏŏze. *n. s.* Tanners' bark; rather *oose*. *Ainsworth.*

OU'SEL, ŏŏ'-zl. 405. *n. s.* [oрle, Sax.] A blackbird. *Spenser.*

*To* OUST§, ŏŭst. 312. *v. a.* [*ouster*, *ôter*, Fr.] To vacate; to take away. *Hale.* To deprive; to eject. *Leslie.*

OU'STER*, ŏŭs'-tŭr. *n. s.* Dispossession. *Blackstone.*

OU'STER *le main**. *n. s.* [old Fr.] Livery. *Blackstone.*

OUT§, ŏŭt. 312. *ad.* [uт, Sax.] Not within. *Prior.* It is generally opposed to *in*. *Shak.* In a state of disclosure: as, The leaves are *out*. *Bacon.* Not in confinement or concealment. *Shak.* From the place or house. *Shak.* From the inner part. *Ezek.* xlvi. Not at home: as, When you called I was *out*. In a state of extinction. *Shak.* In a state of being exhausted. *Shak.* Not in employment; not in office. *Shak.* Not in any sport or party. *Shak.* To the end: as, Hear me *out*. *Dryden.* Loudly; without restraint. *Pope.* Not in the hands of the owner. *Locke.* In an errour. *Roscommon.* At a loss; in a puzzle. *Bacon.* With torn clothes *Dryden.* Away; so as to consume. *Bp. Taylor.* Deficient: as, *out* of pocket, noting loss. *Fell.* It is used emphatically before *alas*. *Suckling.* It is added emphatically to verbs of discovery. *Numb* xxxii.

☞ 559.—Fāte, fâr, fall, fât:—mē, mĕt;—plne, pĭn;—

**OUT**, ŏût. *interj.* An expression of abhorrence or expulsion. *Shakspeare.* It has sometimes *upon* after it. *Shakspeare.*

**OUT** *of*, ŏût'-ŏv. *prep.* From: noting produce. *Spenser.* Not in: noting exclusion, dismission, absence, or dereliction. *Spenser.* No longer in. *Dryden.* Not in: noting unfitness. *Dryden.* Not within: relating to a house. *Shak.* From: noting copy. *Stilling fleet.* From: noting rescue. *Addison.* Not in: noting exorbitance or irregularity. *Swift.* From one thing to something different: as, *out of* his duty. *Decay of Chr. Piety.* To a different state from; in a different state: as, *out of* tune. *Shak.* Not according to: as, *out of* character. *Broome.* To a different state from: noting separation: as, *out of* love with. *Hooker.* Beyond. *Hooker.* Deviating from: noting irregularity. *Shak.* Past; without: noting something worn out or exhausted. *Shak.* By means of. *Shak.* In consequence of: noting the motive or reason: as, *out of* cowardice. *Clarendon.—Out of hand.* Immediately: as, That is easily used which is ready in the hand. *Spenser.*

*To* **OUT**, ŏût. *v. a.* [ut1an, Sax.] To deprive by expulsion. *King Charles.*

**OUT**, in composition, generally signifies something beyond or more than another; but sometimes it betokens emission, exclusion, or something external.

*To* **OUTA'CT**, ŏût-ăkt'. *v. a.* To do beyond. *Otway.*

*To* **OUTBA'LANCE**, ŏût-bâl'-lânse. *v. a.* To overweigh; to preponderate. *Dryden.*

*To* **OUTBA'R**, ŏût-bâr'. *v. a.* To shut out by fortification. *Spenser.*

*To* **OUTBI'D**, ŏût-bĭd'. *v. a.* To overpower by bidding a higher price. *Donne.*

**OUTBI'DDER**, ŏût-bĭd'-dûr. *n. s.* One that outbids.

**OUTBLO'WED**, ŏût-blōde'. *a.* Inflated; swoln with wind. *Dryden.*

*To* **OUTBLU'SH***, ŏût-blŭsh'. *v. a.* To exceed in rosy colour. *Shipman.*

**OU'TBORN**, ŏût'-bôrn. *a.* Foreign; not native.

**OU'TBOUND**, ŏût'-bŏûnd. *a.* Destinated to a distant voyage; not coming home. *Dryden.*

*To* **OUTBRA'VE**, ŏût-brâve'. *v. a.* To bear down and defeat by more daring, insolent, or splendid appearance. *Shakspeare.*

*To* **OUTBRA'ZEN**, ŏût-brâ'-z'n. *v. a.* To bear down with impudence.

**OU'TBREAK**, ŏût'-brâke. *n. s.* That which breaks forth; eruption. *Shakspeare.*

**OU'TBREAKING***, ŏût-brâ'-kĭng. *n. s.* That which breaks forth; powerful appearance. *Sir T. Herbert.*

*To* **OUTBREA'THE**, ŏût-brēTHe'. *v. a.* To weary by having better breath. *Shak.* To expire. *Spenser.*

*To* **OUTBU'D***, ŏût-bŭd'. *v. n.* To sprout forth. *Spenser.*

*To* **OUTBUI'LD***, ŏût-bĭld'. *v. a.* To exceed in durability of building; to build more durably. *Young.*

**OUTCA'ST**, ŏût'-kâst. *part.* Thrown into the air as refuse, as unworthy of notice. *Spenser.* Banished; expelled. *Milton.*

**OU'TCAST**, ŏût'-kâst. 492. *n. s.* Exile; one rejected; one expelled. *Shakspeare.*

**OUTCE'PT***, ŏût-sĕpt'. *conj.* Except: changing the Latin *ex* into the English *out*. *B. Jonson. Ob. T.*

*To* **OUTCLI'MB***, ŏût-klīme'. *v. a.* To climb be yond. *Davenant.*

*To* **OUTCO'MPASS***, ŏût-kŭm'-pâs. *v. a.* To exceed due bounds. *Bacon.*

*To* **OUTCRA'FT**, ŏût-krâft'. *v. a.* To excel in cunning. *Shakspeare.*

**OU'TCRY**, ŏût'-krĭ. 492. *n. s.* Cry of vehemence; cry of distress; clamour. *Spenser. Milton.* Clamour of detestation. *South.* A publick sale; an auction. *B. Jonson.*

*To* **OUTDA'RE**, ŏût-dâre'. *v. a.* To venture beyond. *Shakspeare.*

*To* **OUTDA'TE**, ŏût-dâte'. *v. a.* To antiquate. *Hammond.*

*To* **OUTDO'**, ŏût-dōō'. *v. a.* To excel; to surpass; to perform beyond another. *Waller.*

*To* **OUTDRI'NK***, ŏût-drĭnk'. *v. a.* To exceed in drinking. *Donne.*

*To* **OUTDWE'LL**, ŏût-dwĕl'. *v. a.* To stay beyond. *Shakspeare.*

**OU'TER**§, ŏût'-tûr. 98. *a.* That which is without: opposed to *inner*. *Grew.*

**OU'TERLY**, ŏût'-tûr-lè. *ad.* Towards the outside. *Grew.*

**OU'TERMOST**, ŏût'-tûr-mōst. *a.* [superlative, from *outer*.] Remotest from the midst. *Bacon.*

*To* **OUTFA'CE**, ŏût-fâse'. *v. a.* To brave; to bear down by show of magnanimity or impudence. *Shakspeare.* To stare down. *Raleigh.*

*To* **OUTFA'WN**, ŏût-fâwn'. *v. a.* To excel in fawning. *Hudibras.*

*To* **OUTFE'AST***, ŏût-fēēst'. *v. a.* To exceed in feasting. *Bp. Taylor.*

**OU'TFIT***, ŏût'-fĭt. *n. s.* A naval term, signifying the equipment of a ship for her voyage.

*To* **OUTFLA'NK***, ŏût-flănk'. *v. a.* To outreach the flank or wing of an army.

*To* **OUTFLY'**, ŏût-flī'. *v. a.* To leave behind in flight. *Garth.*

*To* **OUTFO'OL***, ŏût-fōōl'. *v. a.* To exceed in folly *Young.*

**OUTFO'RM**, ŏût'-fôrm. *n. s.* External appearance. *B. Jonson.*

*To* **OUTFRO'WN**, ŏût-frŏŭn'. *v. a.* To frown down; to overbear by frowns. *Shakspeare.*

**OU'TGATE**, ŏût'-gâte. *n. s.* Outlet; passage outwards. *Spenser.*

*To* **OUTGE'NERAL***, ŏût-jĕn'-ĕr-ăl. *v. a.* To exceed in military skill or manœuvre. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

*To* **OUTGI'VE**, ŏût-gĭv' *v. a.* To surpass in giving. *Dryden.*

*To* **OUTGO'**§, ŏût-gō'. *v. a.* pret. *outwent*; part. *outgone*. To surpass; to excel. *Carew.* To go beyond; to leave behind in going. *St. Mark*, vi. To circumvent; to overreach. *Denham.*

**OUTGO'ING***, ŏût-gō'-ĭng. *n. s.* The act of going out; the state of going forth. *Ps.* lxv.

*To* **OUTGRO'W**, ŏût-grō'. *v. a.* To surpass in growth; to grow too great or too old for any thing. *Milton.*

**OU'TGUARD**, ŏût'-gyârd. *n. s.* One posted at a distance from the main body, as a defence. *South.*

**OU'THOUSE***, ŏût'-hŏûs. *n. s.* A barn, stable, coachhouse, cowhouse, or any other convenience, attached or belonging to a dwelling house.

*To* **OUTJE'ST**, ŏût-jĕst'. *v. a.* To overpower by jesting. *Shakspeare.*

*To* **OUTJU'GGLE***, ŏût-jŭg'-gl. *v. a.* To surpass in juggling. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* **OUTKNA'VE**, ŏût-nâve'. *v. a.* To surpass in knavery. *L'Estrange.*

**OU'TLAND**§, ŏût'-lând. *a.* [utlænde, Sax.] Foreign. *Strutt.*

**OUTLA'NDER***, ŏût-lând'-ûr. *n. s.* [utlænde, Sax.] A foreigner; one of another country. *A. Wood.*

**OUTLA'NDISH**, ŏût-lând'-ĭsh. *a.* [utlændi3e. Sax.] Not native; foreign. *Neh.* xiii.

*To* **OUTLA'ST**, ŏût-lâst'. *v. a.* To surpass in duration. *Bacon.*

**OU'TLAW**§, ŏût'-lâw. *n. s.* [utla3a, Sax.] One excluded from the benefit of the law. A robber; a bandit. *Shakspeare.*

*To* **OU'TLAW**, ŏût'-lâw. *v. a.* [utla3ian, Sax.] To deprive of the benefits and protection of the law. *Shakspeare.*

**OU'TLAWRY**, ŏût'-lâw-rè. *n. s.* A decree by which any man is cut off from the community, and deprived of the protection of the law. *Shakspeare.*

*To* **OU'TLEAP**, ŏût-lèpe'. *v. a.* To pass by leaping; to start beyond.

**OU'TLEAP**, ŏût'-lèpe. *n. s.* Sally; fright; escape. *Locke.*

**OU'TLET**, ŏût'-lĕt. *n. s.* Passage outwards; discharge outwards; egress; passage of egress. *Bacon.*

OU'TLICKER*, ŏût'-lĭk-ûr. *n. s.* A naval word: a small piece of timber fastened to the top of the poop.

*To* OUTLI'E*, ŏût-lī'. *v. a.* To surpass in lying. *Bp. Hall.*

OU'TLIER*, ŏût'-lī-ûr. *n. s.* One who lies not, or is not resident, in the place with which his office or duty connects him. *Dr. Frewen.*

OU'TLINE, ŏût'-līne. *n. s.* Contour; line by which any figure is defined; extremity. *Dryden.*

*To* OUTLI'VE §, ŏût-lĭv'. *v. a.* To live beyond; to survive. *Shakspeare.*

OUTLI'VER, ŏût-lĭv'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* A survivor.

*To* OUTLO'OK, ŏût-lo͝ok'. *v. a.* To face down; to browbeat. *Shak.* To look out; to select. *Cotton.*

OU'TLOOK*, ŏût'-lo͝ok. *n. s.* Vigilance; foresight. *Young.*

OU'TLOPE*, ŏût'-lōpe. *n. s.* [*out* and *loopen*, Dutch.] An excursion. *Florio. Ob. T*

*To* OUTLU'STRE, ŏût-lŭs'-tûr. *v. a.* To excel in brightness. *Shakspeare.*

OUTLY'ING, ŏût'-lī-ĭng. *part. a.* Not in the common course of order. Removed from the general scheme. *Temple.*

*To* OUTMA'RCH, ŏût-mârtsh'. *v. a.* To leave behind in the march. *Clarendon.*

*To* OUTMEA'SURE, ŏût-mĕzh'-ûre. *v. a.* To exceed in measure. *Brown.*

OU'TMOST, ŏût'-mōst. *a.* Remotest from the middle. *Milton.*

*To* OUTNU'MBER, ŏût-nŭm'-bûr. *v. a.* To exceed in number. *Addison.*

*To* OUTPA'CE, ŏût-pāse'. *v. a.* To outgo; to leave behind. *Chapman.*

*To* OUTPA'RAMOUR*, ŏût-pâr'-â-mo͞ôr. *v. a.* To exceed in keeping mistresses. *Shakspeare.*

OUTPA'RISH, ŏût'-pâr-ĭsh. *n. s.* Parish not lying within the walls. *Graunt.*

OUTPA'RT, ŏût'-pârt. *n. s.* Part remote from the centre or main body. *Ayliffe.*

*To* OUTPOI'SE*, ŏût-pŏĕze'. *v. a.* To outweigh. *Howell.*

OUTPO'RCH*, ŏût'-pōrtsh. *n. s.* An entrance. *Milton.*

OUTPO'RT*, ŏût'-pōrt. *n. s.* A port at some distance from the city of London. *Ash.*

OU'TPOST*, ŏût'-pōst. *n. s.* A military station without the limits of the camp, or at a distance from the main body of the army. Men placed at such a station.

*To* OUTPOU'R, ŏût-pŏŏr'. 316. *v. a.* To emit; to send forth in a stream. *Milton.*

*To* OUTPRA'Y*, ŏût-prā'. *v. a.* To exceed in earnestness of prayer. *Dryden.*

*To* OUTPRE'ACH*, ŏût-prēētsh'. *v. a.* To exceed in the power of preaching. *Hammond.*

*To* OUTPRI'ZE, ŏût-prīze'. *v. a.* To exceed in the value set upon it. *Shakspeare.*

OU'TRAGE §, ŏût'-rādje. 497. *n. s.* [*outrage*, Fr.] Open violence; tumultuous mischief. *Gower.* Mere commotion. *Philips.*

*To* OU'TRAGE, ŏût'-rādje. *v. a.* [*outrager*, Fr.] To injure violently or contumeliously; to insult roughly and tumultuously. *Spenser.*

*To* OU'TRAGE, ŏût'-rādje. *v. n* To commit exorbitancies. *Ascham. Ob. J.*

OUTRA'GIOUS, or OUTRA'GEOUS, ŏût-rā'-jŭs. *a.* Violent; furious; raging; exorbitant; tumultuous; turbulent. *Sidney.* Excessive; passing reason or decency. *Homilies.* Enormous; atrocious. *Shakspeare.*

OUTRA'GIOUSLY, ŏût-rā'-jŭs-lē. *ad.* Violently; tumultuously; furiously. *Spenser.* Excessively. *Ld. Rivers.*

OUTRA'GIOUSNESS, ŏût-rā'-jŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Fury; violence. *Ld. Rivers.*

*To* OUTRA'ZE*, ŏût'-rāze. *v. a.* To root out entirely. *Sandys.*

*OUTRE'*, o͞o-trā'. *a.* [Fr.] Extravagant; overstrained. *Dr. Geddes.*

*To* OUTRE'ASON*, ŏût-rē'-z'n. *v. a.* To excel in reasoning; to reason beyond. *South.*

*To* OUTRE'ACH, ŏût-rēētsh'. *v. a.* To go beyond. *Carew.*

*To* OUTRE'CKON*, ŏût-rĕk'-k'n. *v. a.* To exceed in assumed computation. *Pearson.*

*To* OUTREI'GN*, ŏût-rāne'. *v. a.* To reign through the whole of. *Spenser.*

*To* OUTRI'DE §, ŏût-rīde'. *v. a.* To pass by riding. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* OUTRI'DE*, ŏût-rīde'. *v. n.* To travel about on horseback, or in a vehicle. *Addison.*

OUTRI'DER, ŏût-rī'-dûr. *n. s.* A summoner whose office is to cite men before the sheriff. *Dict.* One who travels about on horseback or in a vehicle *Maydman.*

OUTRI'GGER*, ŏût-rĭg'-gûr. *n. s.* A naval word, signifying both a strong beam of timber fixed on the side of a ship to secure the mast in the act of careening, and a small boom occasionally used on the tops.

OUTRI'GHT, ŏût-rīte'. *ad.* Immediately; without delay. *Arbuthnot.* Completely. *Addison.*

*To* OUTRI'VAL*, ŏût-rī'-vâl. *v. a.* To surpass in excellence. *Addison.*

OU'TROAD, ŏût'-rōde. *n. s.* Excursion. 1 *Macc.* xv.

*To* OUTRO'AR, ŏût-rōre'. *v. a.* To exceed in roaring. *Shakspeare.*

*To* OUTRO'OT, ŏût-rō͞ôt'. *v. a.* To extirpate; to eradicate. *Rowe.*

*To* OUTRU'N, ŏût-rŭn'. *v. a.* To leave behind in running. *Shakspeare.* To exceed. *Addison.*

*To* OUTSA'IL, ŏût-sāle'. *v. a.* To leave behind in sailing. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

OUTSCA'PE, ŏût-skāpe'. *n. s.* Power of escaping. *Chapman.*

*To* OUTSCO'RN, ŏût-skōrn'. *v. a.* To bear down or confront by contempt. *Shakspeare.*

*To* OUTSE'LL, ŏût-sĕl'. *v. a.* To exceed in the price for which a thing is sold; to sell at a higher rate than another. *Temple.* To gain a higher price. *Shakspeare.*

OU'TSET*, ŏût'-sĕt. *n. s.* Opening; beginning. *Mason.*

*To* OUTSHI'NE, ŏût-shīne'. *v. a.* To emit lustre. *Shak.* To excel in lustre. *Denham.*

*To* OUTSHO'OT, ŏût-shō͞ôt'. *v. a.* To exceed in shooting. *Dryden.* To shoot beyond. *Norris.*

*To* OUTSHU'T*, ŏût-shŭt'. *v. a.* To exclude. *Donne.*

OUTSI'DE, ŏût'-side. *n. s.* Superficies; surface; external part. *Dryden.* Extreme part; part remote from the middle. *Bacon.* Superficial appearance. *Locke.* The utmost. *Mortimer.* Person; external man. *Bacon.* Outer side; part not enclosed. *Spect.*

*To* OUTSI'T, ŏût-sĭt'. *v. a.* To sit beyond the time of any thing. *South.*

*To* OUTSKI'P*, ŏût-skĭp'. *v. a.* To avoid by flight *B. Jonson.*

OU'TSKIRT*, ŏût'-skĕrt. *n. s.* Suburb; outpart. *Lord Clarendon.*

*To* OUTSLE'EP, ŏût-slēēp'. *v. a.* To sleep beyond. *Shakspeare.*

*To* OUTSO'AR*, ŏût-sōre'. *v. a.* To soar beyond. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

*To* OUTSO'UND*, ŏût-sŏŭnd'. *v. a.* To exceed in sound. *Hammond.*

*To* OUTSPE'AK, ŏût-spēke'. *v. a.* To speak some thing beyond: to exceed. *Shakspeare.*

*To* OUTSPO'RT, ŏût-spōrt'. *v. a.* To sport beyond.

*To* OUTSPRE'AD, ŏût-sprĕd'. *v. a.* To extend; to diffuse. *Pope.*

*To* OUTSTA'ND, ŏût-stând'. *v. a.* To support; to resist. *Woodward.* To stand beyond the proper time. *Shakspeare.*

*To* OUTSTA'ND, ŏût-stând'. *v. n.* To protuberate from the main body.

*To* OUTSTA'RE, ŏût-stâre'. *v. a.* To face down; to browbeat; to outface with effrontery. *Shak.*

OUTSTRE'ET, ŏût'-strēēt. *n. s.* Street in the extremities of a town.

*To* OUTSTRE'TCH, ŏût-strĕtsh'. *v. a.* To extend; to spread out. *Shakspeare.*

*To* OUTSTRI'DE*, ŏût-strīde' *v. a.* To surpass in striding. *B. Jonson.*

☞ 559.—Fāte, fâr, fall, fât;—mē, mêt;—pīne, pĭn;—

*To* OU'TSTRIP, ŏût-strĭp'. 497. *v. a.* [*out*, and the Sax. ꝑꝑıꝛcan.] To outgo; to leave behind in a race. *Shakspeare.*

*To* OUTSWEA'R, ŏût-swâre'. *v. a.* To overpower by swearing. *Shakspeare.*

*To* OUTSWE'TEN, ŏût-swē'-tn. *v. a.* To excel in sweetness. *Shakspeare.*

*To* OUTSWE'LL*, ŏût-swĕl'. *v. a.* To overflow. *Hewyt.*

OUTTA'KE*, ŏût-tāke'. *prep.* Except. *Gower. Ob. T.*

*To* OUTTA'LK, ŏût-tâwk'. *v. a.* To overpower by talk. *Shakspeare.*

*To* OUTTO'NGUE, ŏût-tŭng'. *v. a.* To bear down by noise. *Shakspeare.*

*To* OUTTO'P*, ŏût-tŏp'. *v. a.* To overtop; to make of less importance. *Ld. Keeper Williams.*

*To* OUTVA'LUE, ŏût-văl'-ū. *v. a.* To transcend in price. *Boyle.*

*To* OUTVE'NOM, ŏût-vĕn'-nŭm. *v. a.* To exceed in poison. *Shakspeare.*

*To* OUTVI'E, ŏût-vī'. *v. a.* To exceed; to surpass; to outstrip. *Dryden.*

*To* OUTVI'LLAIN, ŏût-vĭl'-lĭn. *v. a.* To exceed in villany. *Shakspeare.*

*To* OUTVOI'CE, ŏût-vŏĭs'. *v. a.* To outroar; to exceed in clamour. *Shakspeare.*

*To* OUTVO'TE, ŏût-vōte'. *v. a.* To conquer by plurality of suffrages. *South.*

*To* OUTWA'LK, ŏût-wâwk'. *v. a.* To leave one in walking. To exceed the walking of a spectre. See *To* WALK. *B. Jonson.*

OUTWA'LL, ŏût'-wâll. 498. *n. s.* Outward part of a building. Superficial appearance. *Shakspeare.*

OU'TWARD §, ŏût'-wârd. 88. *a.* [uꝛeapꝺ, Sax.] Materially external. External: opposed to *inward:* visible. *Shak.* Extrinsick; adventitious. *Shak.* Foreign, not intestine. *Hayward.* Tending to the out-parts. *Dryden.* [In theology.] Carnal; corporeal; not spiritual. *Duppa.*

OU'TWARD, ŏût'-wârd. *n. s.* External form. *Shakspeare.*

OU'TWARD, ŏût'-wârd. 498. *ad.* To foreign parts: as, a ship *outward* bound. To the outer parts.

OU'TWARDLY, ŏût'-wârd-lē. *ad.* Externally: opposed to *inwardly. Hooker.* In appearance not sincerely. *Sprat.*

OU'TWARDS, ŏût'-wârdz. *ad.* Towards the outparts. *Newton.*

*To* OUTWA'TCH*, ŏût-wŏtsh'. *v a.* To surpass in watchfulness. *B. Jonson.*

*To* OUTWE'AR, ŏût-wâre'. *v. a.* To wear out. *Donne.* To pass tediously. *Pope.* To last longer than something else.

*To* OUTWE'ED, ŏût-wēēd'. *v. a.* To extirpate as a weed. *Spenser.*

*To* OUTWE'EP*, ŏût-wēēp'. *v. a.* To exceed in weeping. *Dryden.*

*To* OUTWE'IGH, ŏût-wā'. *v. a.* To exceed in gravity. *Wilkins.* To preponderate; to excel in value or influence. *Shakspeare.*

*To* OUTWE'LL, ŏût-wĕl'. *v. a.* To pour out. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

OUTWE'NT*. See *To* OUTGO.

*To* OUTWIN*, ŏût-wĭn'. *v.a.* To get out of. *Spenser.*

*To* OUTWI'ND*, ŏût-wīnd'. *v. a.* To extricate; to unloose. *More.*

*To* OUTWI'NG*, ŏût-wĭng'. *v. a.* To outstrip; to outgo. *Garth.*

*To* OUTWI'T, ŏût-wĭt'. *v. a.* To cheat; to overcome by stratagem. *Kettlewell.*

OU'TWORK, ŏût'-wŭrk. 493. *n. s.* Parts of a fortification next the enemy. *Bacon.*

OUTWO'RN, ŏût-wôrn'. *part.* Consumed or destroyed by use. *Milton.*

*To* OUTWO'RTH, ŏût-wûrth'. *v. a.* To excel in value. *Shakspeare.*

*To* OUTWRE'ST, ŏût-rĕst'. *v. a.* To extort by violence. *Spenser.*

OUTWRO'UGHT, ŏût-râwt'. *part.* Outdone; exceeded in efficacy. *B. Jonson.*

*To* OUTZA'NY*, ŏût-zā'-nē. *v. a.* To exceed in buffoonery. *B. Jonson.*

O'VAL §, ō'-văl. 83. *a.* [*ovale*, Fr.; *ovum*, Lat. an egg.] Oblong; resembling the longitudinal section of an egg. *Addison.*

O'VAL, ō'-văl. *n. s.* That which has the shape of an egg. *Watts.*

OVA'RIOUS, ō-vā'-rē-ŭs. *a.* Consisting of eggs. *Thomson.*

O'VARY, ō'-vā-rē. *n. s.* [*ovaire*, Fr.; *ovarium*, Lat.] The part of the body in which impregnation is performed. *Brown.*

O'VATE*, ō'-vāte. *a.* [*ovatus*, Lat.] Of an oval figure; marked ovally. *Russell.*

OVA'TION, ō-vā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *ovatio*, Lat.] A lesser triumph among the Romans, allowed to those commanders who had won a victory without much bloodshed, or defeated some less formidable enemy. *Hammond.*

O'VEN, ŭv'-v'n. 103. *n. s.* [open, Sax.] An arched cavity heated with fire to bake bread. *Spenser.*

O'VER hath a double signification in the names of places, according to the different situations of them. If the place be upon or near a river, it comes from the Saxon open, a brink or bank: but if there is in the neighbourhood another of the same name, distinguished by the addition of *nether*, then *over* is from the Gothick *ufar*, above. *Gibson.*

O'VER §, ō'-vŭr. 98, 418. *prep.* [*ufar*, Goth.; open, Sax.] Above, with respect to excellence or dignity. *Dryden.* Above, with regard to rule or authority. *South.* Above, in place. *Shak.* Across; from side to side; as, He leaped *over* the brook. *Shak.* Through, diffusively. *Hammond.* Upon. *Bacon.* Before. This is only used in *over* night. *Spenser.* It is, in all senses, written by contraction *o'er.*

O'VER, ō'-vŭr. *ad.* Above the top. *St. Luke*, vi. More than a quantity assigned. *Hooker.* From side to side. *Grew.* From one to another. *Bacon.* From a country beyond the sea. *Bacon.* On the surface. *Genesis.* Past. *Knolles.* Throughout; completely. *Shak.* With repetition; another time. *Shak.* Extraordinary; in a great degree.—*Over and above.* Besides; beyond what was first supposed or immediately intended. *Num.* iii. *Over against.* Opposite. *Bacon. To give over.* To cease from. *Pope.* To attempt to help no longer: as, His physicians have *given* him *over.*—In composition, *over* has a great variety of significations; it is arbitrarily prefixed to nouns, adjectives, or other parts of speech, in a sense equivalent to more than enough; too much.

O'VER*, ō'-vŭr. *a.* Upper. *Overleather* is upper leather. *Chaucer.*

*To* O'VER*, ō'-vŭr. *v.a.* To get over. *Pegge.*

*To* OVERABO'UND, ō-vŭr-ă-bŏûnd'. *v. n.* To abound more than enough. *Philips.*

*To* OVERA'CT, ō-vŭr-ăkt'. *v. a.* To act more than enough. *Stilling fleet.*

*To* OVERA'CT*, ō-vŭr-ăkt'. *v. n.* To act more than is requisite. *B. Jonson.*

*To* OVERA'GITATE*, ō-vŭr-ăd'-jē-tāte. *v. a.* To discuss or controvert too much. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* OVERA'RCH, ō-vŭr-ârtsh'. *v. a.* To cover as with an arch.

*To* OVERA'WE, ō-vŭr-âw'. *v. a.* To keep in awe by superiour influence. *Spenser.*

*To* OVERBA'LANCE, ō-vŭr-băl'-lânse. 493. *v. a.* To weigh down; to preponderate. *Locke.*

☞ What has been observed of words compounded with *counter* is applicable to those compounded with *over.* The noun and the verb sometimes follow the analogy of dissyllables; the one having the accent on the first, and the other on the latter syllables.—See COUNTERBALANCE. *W.*

OVERBA'LANCE, ō-vŭr-băl'-lânse. *n. s.* Something more than equivalent. *Temple.*

OVERBA'TTLE, ō'-vŭr-bât-tl. *a.* See BATTEL. Too fruitful; exuberant.

*To* OVERBE'AR, ō-vŭr-bâre'. *v. a.* To repress; to subdue; to whelm; to bear down. *Hooker.*

*To* OVERBE'ND*, ō-vŭr-bĕnd'. *v. a.* To stretch too intensely. *Donne.*

*To* OVERBI'D, ō'-vŭr-bĭd'. *v. a.* To offer more than equivalent. *Dryden.*

*To* OVERBLO'W, ō-vŭr-blō'. *v n.* To be past its violence. *Spenser.*

*To* OVERBLO'W, ō-vŭr-blō'. *v. a.* To drive away as clouds before the wind. *Waller.*

O'VERBOARD, ō'-vŭr-bōrd. *ad.* Off the ship; out of the ship. *Howell.*

*To* OVERBRO'W*, ō-vŭr-brŏŭ'. *v. a.* To hang over. *Collins.*

OVERBU'ILT*, ō-vŭr-bĭlt'. *part. a.* Built over. *Milton.*

*To* OVERBU'LK, ō-vŭr-bŭlk'. *v. a* To oppress by bulk. *Shakspeare.*

*To* OVERBU'RDEN, ō-vŭr-bŭr'-d'n. *v. a.* To load with too great weight. *Sidney.*

*To* OVERBU'Y, ō-vŭr-bī'. *v. a.* To buy too dear. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* OVERCA'NOPY*, ō-vŭr-kăn'-ō-pē. *v. a.* To cover as with a canopy. *Shakspeare.*

*To* OVERCA'RRY, ō-vŭr-kăr'-rē. *v. a.* To hurry too far; to be urged to any thing violent or dangerous. *Hayward.*

*To* OVERCA'ST, ō-vŭr-kăst'. *v. a.* part. *overcast.* To cloud; to darken; to cover with gloom. *Spenser.* To cover: needle-women call that which is encircled with a thread, *overcast. Hooker.* To rate too high in computation. *Bacon.*

*To* OVERCHA'RGE, ō-vŭr-tshārje'. *v. a.* To oppress; to cloy; to surcharge. *Raleigh.* To load; to crowd too much. *Pope.* To burthen. *Shak.* To rate too high. *Shak.* To fill too full. *Locke.* To load with too great a charge. *Shakspeare.*

*To* OVERCLI'MB*, ō-vŭr-klīme'. *v. a.* To climb over. *Ld. Surrey.*

*To* OVERCLO'UD, ō-vŭr-klŏŭd'. *v. a.* To cover with clouds. *Abp. Laud.*

*To* OVERCLOY, ō-vŭr-klŏĭ'. *v. a.* To fill beyond satiety. *Shakspeare.*

*To* OVERCO'ME§, ō-vŭr-kŭm'. *v. a.* pret. *I overcame;* part. pass. *overcome.* [*overcomen*, Dutch.] To subdue; to conquer; to vanquish. *Spenser.* To surmount. *Law.* To overflow; to surcharge. *Philips.* To come over or upon; to invade suddenly. *Shakspeare.*

*To* OVERCO'ME, ō-vŭr-kŭm'. *v. n.* To gain the superiority. *Rom.* iii.

OVERCO'MER, ō-vŭr-kŭm'-mŭr. *n. s.* He who overcomes. *Powell.*

OVERCO'MINGLY*, ō-vŭr-kŭm'-ĭng-lē. *ad.* With superiority; in the manner of a conqueror. *More.*

*To* OVERCO'UNT, ō-vŭr-kŏŭnt'. *v. a.* To rate above the true value. *Shakspeare.*

*To* OVERCO'VER, ō-vŭr-kŭ'-vŭr. *v. a.* To cover completely. *Shakspeare.*

*To* OVERCRO'W, ō-vŭr-krō'. *v. a.* To crow as in triumph. *Spenser.*

*To* OVERDA'TE*, ō-vŭr-dāte'. *v. a.* To reckon or date beyond the proper period. *Milton.*

OVERDI'GHT*, ō-vŭr-dīte'. *part. a.* Covered over. *Spenser.*

*To* OVERDO', ō-vŭr-dōō'. *v. a.* To do more than enough. *Shakspeare.*

*To* OVERDO'*, ō-vŭr-dōō'. *v. n.* To do too much. *Grew.*

*To* OVERDRE'SS, ō-vŭr-drĕs'. *v. a.* To adorn lavishly. *Pope.*

*To* OVERDRI'NK*, ō-vŭr-drĭnk'. *v. n.* [ofer-þincan, Sax.] To drink too much; to become drunk.

*To* OVERDRI'VE, ō-vŭr-drīve'. *v. a.* To drive too hard, or beyond strength. *Gen.* xxxiii.

*To* OVERDRY'*, ō-vŭr-drī'. *v. a.* To dry too much. *Burton.*

OVERE'AGER§*, ō-vŭr-ē'-gŭr. *a.* Too vehement in desire. *Goodman.*

OVERE'AGERLY*, ō-vŭr-ē'-gŭr-lē. *ad.* With too much haste or vehemence. *Milton.*

*To* OVERE'MPTY, ō-vŭr-ĕm'-tē. *v. a.* To make too empty. *Carew.*

*To* OVERE'YE, ō-vŭr-ī'. *v. a.* To superintend. To observe; to remark. *Shakspeare.*

O'VERFAL, ō'-vŭr-fâll. 406. *n. s.* Cataract. *Raleigh.*

*To* OVERFLO'AT, ō-vŭr-flōte'. *v. a.* To cover as with water. *Dryden.*

*To* OVERFLO'W§, ō-vŭr-flō'. *v. n.* To be fuller than the brim can hold. *Dryden.* To exuberate; to abound. *Rogers.*

*To* OVERFLO'W, ō-vŭr-flō'. *v. a.* To fill beyond the brim. *Bp. Taylor.* To deluge; to drown; to overrun. *Spenser.*

O'VERFLOW, ō-vŭr-flō'. 492. *n. s.* Inundation; more than fulness; such a quantity as runs over. *Bacon.*

OVERFLO'WING, ō-vŭr-flō'-ĭng. *n. s.* Exuberance; copiousness. *Denham.*

OVERFLO'WINGLY, ō-vŭr-flō'-ĭng-lē. *ad.* Exuberantly; in great abundance. *Boyle. Ob. J.*

*To* OVERFLY', ō-vŭr-flī'. *v. a.* To cross by flight. *Dryden.*

OVERFO'RWARDNESS, ō-vŭr-fōr'-wârd-nĕs. *n. s.* Too great quickness; too great readiness. *Hale.*

*To* OVERFRE'IGHT, ō-vŭr-frāte'. *v. a.* pret. *overfreighted*, part. *overfraught.* To load too heavily; to fill with too great quantity. *Carew.*

OVERFRU'ITFUL*, ō-vŭr-frōōt'-fŭl. *a.* Too rich; too luxuriant. *Dryden.*

*To* OVERGE'T, ō-vŭr-gĕt'. *v. a.* To reach; to come up with. *Sidney.*

*To* OVERGI'LD*, ō-vŭr-gĭld'. *v. a.* To gild over; to varnish. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

*To* OVERGI'RD*, ō-vŭr-gĕrd'. *v. a.* To bind too closely. *Milton.*

*To* OVERGLA'NCE, ō-vŭr-glânse'. *v. a.* To look hastily over. *Shakspeare.*

*To* OVERGO', ō-vŭr-gō'. *v. a.* To surpass; to excel. *Sidney.* To cover. *Chapman.*

OVERGO'NE*, ō-vŭr-gŏn'. *part. a.* Injured; ruined. *Shakspeare.*

OVERGRA'SSED*, ō-vŭr-grăst'. *a.* Having too much grass; overgrown with grass. *Spenser.*

*To* OVERGO'RGE, ō-vŭr-gôrje'. *v. a.* To gorge too much. *Shakspeare.*

OVERGRE'AT, ō-vŭr-grāte'. *a.* Too great. *Locke.*

*To* OVERGRO'W§, ō-vŭr-grō'. *v. a.* To cover with growth. *Spenser.* To rise above. *Mortimer.*

*To* OVERGRO'W, ō-vŭr-grō'. *v. n.* To grow beyond the fit or natural size. *Knolles.*

OVERGRO'WTH, ō'-vŭr-grōth. *n. s.* Exuberant growth. *Bacon.*

*To* OVERHA'LE, ō-vŭr-hâwl'. *v. a.* To spread over. *Spenser.* To examine over again: as, He *overhaled* my account.

☞ This word has the *a* in the last syllable always pronounced as it is here marked.—See *To* HALE. *W.*

*To* OVERHA'NDLE*, ō-vŭr-hăn'-dl. *v. a.* To mention too often. *Shakspeare.*

*To* OVERHA'NG, ō-vŭr-hăng'. *v. a.* To jut over; to impend over. *Shakspeare.*

*To* OVERHA'NG, ō-vŭr-hăng'. *v. n.* To jut over *Milton.*

*To* OVERHA'RDEN, ō-vŭr-hâr'-d'n. *v. a.* To make too hard. *Boyle.*

OVERHA'STILY*, ō-vŭr-hās'-tē-lē. *ad.* In too great a hurry. *Hales.*

OVERHA'STINESS*, ō-vŭr-hās'-tē-nĕs. *n. s.* Precipitation; too much haste. *Reresby.*

OVERHA'STY§*, ō-vŭr-hās'-tē. *a.* Too quick; in too great haste. *Hammond.*

*To* OVERHA'UL*, ō-vŭr-hâwl'. *v. a.* [A sea term.] To unfold or loosen an assemblage of the tackle. To examine over again. See *To* OVERHALE. *Lowth.*

OVERHE'AD, ō-vŭr-hĕd'. *ad.* Aloft; in the zenith; above. *Milton.*

*To* OVERHE'AR, ō-vŭr-hēre'. *v. a.* To hear those who do not mean to be heard. *Shakspeare.*

*To* OVERHE'AT, ō-vŭr-hēte'. *v. a.* To heat too much *Addison.*

*To* OVERHE'LE*, ō-vŭr-hēle'. *v. a.* To cover over. See *To* HELE. *B. Jonson.*

*To* OVERHE'ND, ō-vŭr-hĕnd'. *v. a.* To overtake; to reach. *Spenser.*

*To* OVERJO'Y, ō-vŭr-jōē'. *v. a.* To transport; to ravish. *Bp. Taylor.*

OVERJO'Y, ō'-vŭr-jōē. *n. s.* Transport; ecstasy. *Shakspeare.*

*To* OVERLA'BOUR, ō-vŭr-lā'-bŭr. *v. a.* To take too much pains on any thing; to harass with toil. *Dryden.*

*To* OVERLA'DE, ō-vŭr-lāde'. *v. a.* To overburthen. *Suckling.*

OVERLA'RGE, ō-vŭr-lārje'. *a.* Larger than enough. *Collier.*

*To* OVERLA'SH§*, ō-vŭr-lăsh'. *v. n.* To exaggerate. *Barrow.*

OVERLA'SHINGLY, ō-vŭr-lăsh'-ĭng-lē. *ad.* With exaggeration. *Brerewood. Ob. J.*

*To* OVERLA'Y§, ō-vŭr-lā'. *v. a.* To oppress by too much weight or power. *Tusser.* To smother with too much or too close covering. *Dryden.* To smother; to crush; to overwhelm. *South.* To cloud; to overcast. *Spenser.* To cover superficially. *Milton.* To join by something laid over. *Milton.*

OVERLA'YING*, ō-vŭr-lā'-ĭng. *n. s.* A superficial covering. *Exod.* xxxviii.

*To* OVERLE'AP, ō-vŭr-lēpe'. *v. a.* To pass by a jump. *Shakspeare.*

OVERLE'ATHER, ō'-vŭr-lĕTH-ŭr. *n. s.* The part of the shoe that covers the foot. *Shakspeare.*

*To* OVERLE'AVEN*, ō-vŭr-lĕv'-vn. *v. a.* To swell out too much. *B. Jonson.* To mix too much with; to corrupt. *Shakspeare.*

OVERLI'GHT, ō-vŭr-līte'. *n. s.* Too strong light. *Bacon.*

*To* OVERLI'VE§, ō-vŭr-lĭv'. *v. a.* To live longer than another; to survive; to out-live. *Sidney.*

*To* OVERLI'VE, ō-vŭr-lĭv'. *v. n.* To live too long. *Milton.*

OVERLI'VER, ō-vŭr-lĭv'-ŭr. *n. s.* Survivor; that which lives longest. *Bacon.*

*To* OVERLO'AD, ō-vŭr-lōde'. *v. a.* To burthen with too much. *Felton.*

OVERLO'NG, ō-vŭr-lŏng'. *a.* Too long. *Boyle.*

*To* OVERLO'OK§, ō-vŭr-lo͝ok'. *v. a.* To view from a higher place. *Dryden.* To view fully; to peruse. *Shak.* To superintend; to oversee. *Spenser.* To review. *Roscommon.* To pass by indulgently. *Addison.* To neglect; to slight. *South.*

OVERLO'OKER, ō-vŭr-lo͝ok'-ŭr. *n. s.* One who stands higher than his fellows and overlooks them. *Bp. of Chichester.*

O'VERLOOP, ō'-vŭr-lo͝op. *n. s.* The same with *orlop. Raleigh.*

*To* OVERLO'VE*, ō-vŭr-lŭv'. *v. a.* To prize or value too much. *Bp. Hall.*

O'VERLY*, ō'-vŭr-lē. *a.* [ouerlice, Sax.] Careless; negligent; inattentive; slight. *Bp. Hall.*

OVERMA'STED, ō-vŭr-măst'-ĕd. *a.* Having too much mast. *Dryden.*

*To* OVERMA'STER, ō-vŭr-mă'-stŭr. *v. a.* To subdue; to govern. *Shakspeare.*

*To* OVERMA'TCH, ō-vŭr-măTsh'. *v. a.* To be too powerful; to conquer. *Milton.*

OVERMA'TCH, ō'-vŭr-măTsh. [See COUNTERBALANCE.] *n. s.* One of superiour powers; one not to be overcome. *Bacon.*

*To* OVERME'ASURE*, ō-vŭr-mĕzh'-ŭre. *v. a.* To measure or estimate too largely. *Bacon.*

OVERME'ASURE, ō-vŭr-mĕzh'-ŭre. *n. s.* Something given over the due measure.

OVERMI'CKLE*, ō-vŭr-mĭk'-kl. *a.* [ofermicel, Sax.] Overmuch.

*To* OVERMI'X, ō-vŭr-mĭks'. *v. a.* To mix with too much. *Creech.*

OVERMO'DEST*, ō-vŭr-mŏd'-ĕst. *a.* Too bashful; too reserved. *Hales.*

O'VERMOST, ō'-vŭr-mōst. *a.* Highest; over the rest in authority. *Ainsworth.*

OVERMU'CH§, ō-vŭr-mŭtsh'. *a.* Too much; more than enough. *Locke.*

OVERMU'CH, ō-vŭr-mŭtsh'. *ad.* In too great a degree. *Hooker.*

OVERMU'CH, ō-vŭr-mŭtsh'. *n. s.* More than enough. *Milton.*

OVERMU'CHNESS, ō-vŭr-mŭtsh'-nĕs. *n. s.* Exuberance; superabundance. *B. Jonson. Ob. J.*

*To* OVERMU'LTITUDE*, ō-vŭr-mŭl'-tē-tūde. *v. a.* To exceed in number. *Milton.*

OVERNI'GHT, ō-vŭr-nīte'. *n. s.* Night before bedtime. *Shakspeare.*

*To* OVERNA'ME, ō-vŭr-nāme'. *v. a.* To name in a series. *Shakspeare.*

*To* OVERNOI'SE*, ō-vŭr-nŏĭze'. *v. a.* To overpower by noise. *Cowley.*

*To* OVERO'FFICE, ō-vŭr-ŏf'-fĭs. *v. a.* To lord by virtue of an office. *Shakspeare.*

OVEROFFI'CIOUS, ō-vŭr-ŏf-fĭsh'-ŭs. *a.* Too busy; too importunate. *Collier.*

*To* OVERPA'INT*, ō-vŭr-pānt'. *v. a.* To colour or describe too strongly. *A. Hill.*

*To* OVERPA'SS, ō-vŭr-păs'. *v. a.* To cross. *Dryden.* To overlook; to pass with disregard. *Hooker.* To omit in a reckoning. *Raleigh.* To omit; not to receive. *Hooker.*

OVERPA'ST, ō-vŭr-păst'. *part. a.* Gone; past. *Shakspeare.*

*To* OVERPA'Y, ō-vŭr-pā'. *v. a.* To reward beyond the price. *Shakspeare.*

*To* OVERPE'ER, ō-vŭr-pēre'. *v. a.* To overlook; to hover above. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

*To* OVERPE'RCH, ō-vŭr-pĕrtsh'. *v. a.* To fly over. *Shakspeare.*

*To* OVERPI'CTURE*, ō-vŭr-pĭk'-tshŭre. *v. a.* To exceed the representation or picture. *Shakspeare.*

OVERPLUS, ō'-vŭr-plŭs. *n. s.* Surplus; what remains more than sufficient. *Hooker.*

*To* OVERPLY', ō-vŭr-plī'. *v. a.* To employ too laboriously. *Milton.*

*To* OVERPO'ISE, ō-vŭr-pŏĭze'. *v. a.* To outweigh. *Brown.*

OVERPO'ISE, ō'-vŭr-pŏĭze'. *493. n. s.* Preponderant weight. *Dryden.*

*To* OVERPO'LISH*, ō-vŭr-pŏl'-ĭsh. *v. a.* To finish too nicely. *Blackwall.*

OVERPO'NDEROUS*, ō-vŭr-pŏn'-dŭr-ŭs. *a.* Too weighty; too depressing. *Milton.*

*To* OVERPO'ST*, ō-vŭr-pōst'. *v. a.* To get quickly over. *Shakspeare.*

*To* OVERPO'WER, ō-vŭr-pŏŭ'-ŭr. *v. a.* To be predominant over; to oppress by superiority. *Milton.*

*To* OVERPRE'SS, ō-vŭr-prĕs'. *v. a.* To bear upon with irresistible force; to overwhelm; to crush. *Sidney.* To overcome by entreaty; to press or persuade too much.

*To* OVERPRI'ZE, ō-vŭr-prīze'. *v. a.* To value at too high price. *Wotton.*

OVERPRO'MPTNESS*, ō-vŭr-prŏmt'-nĕs. *n. s.* Hastiness; precipitation. *Hales.*

OVERQUI'ETNESS*, ō-vŭr-kwī'-ĕt-nĕs. *n. s.* A state of too much quiet. *Brown.*

OVERRA'NK, ō-vŭr-răngk'. *a.* Too rank. *Mortimer.*

*To* OVERRA'TE, ō-vŭr-rāte'. *v. a.* To rate at too much. *Dryden.*

*To* OVERRE'ACH§, ō-vŭr-rēētsh'. *v. a.* To rise above. *Raleigh.* To deceive; to go beyond; to circumvent. *Hooker.*

*To* OVERRE'ACH, ō-vŭr-rēētsh'. *v. n.* A horse is said to *overreach*, when he brings his hinder feet too far forwards, and strikes his toes against his fore shoes. *Farrier's Dict.*

OVERRE'ACHER, ō-vŭr-rēētsh'-ŭr. *n. s.* A cheat; a deceiver.

*To* OVERRE'AD, ō-vŭr-rēēd'. *v. a.* To peruse. *Shakspeare.*

*To* OVERRE'D, ō-vŭr-rĕd'. *v. a.* To smear with red. *Shakspeare.*

*To* OVERRI'DE*, ō-vŭr-rīde'. *v. a.* To ride over. *Chaucer.* To ride too much: as, The horse was *overridden.*

*To* OVERRI'PEN, ò-vûr-rī'-pn. *v. a.* To make too ripe.

*To* OVERRO'AST, ò-vûr-rōst'. *v. a.* To roast too much. *Shakspeare.*

*To* OVERRU'LE§, ò-vûr-rōōl'. *v. a.* To influence with predominant power; to be superiour in authority. *Sidney.* To govern with high authority; to superintend. *Hayward.* To supersede. *Carew.*

OVERRU'LER*, ò-vûr-rù'-lûr. *n. s.* Director; governour. *Sidney.*

*To* OVERRU'Ñ§, ò-vûr-rûn'. *v. a.* To harass by incursions; to ravage. *Spenser.* To outrun; to pass behind. *Sidney.* To overspread; to cover all over. *Nah.* i. To mischief by great numbers; to pester. *Addison.* To injure by treading down. [Among printers.] To be obliged to change the disposition of the lines and words in correcting, by reason of the insertions.

*To* OVERRU'N, ò-vûr-rûn'. *v. n.* To overflow; to be more than full. *Smith.*

OVERRU'NNER*, ò-vûr-rûn'-nûr. *n. s.* One who roves over in a hostile manner. *Lovelace.*

O'VERSEA*, ò'-vûr-sē. *a.* Foreign; from beyond seas. *Wilson.*

*To* OVERSE'E§, ò-vûr-sēē'. *v. a.* To superintend; to overlook. *Spenser.* To overlook; to pass by unheeded; to omit. *Hudibras.*

OVERSE'EN, ò-vûr-sēēn'. *part.* Mistaken; deceived. *Hooker.*

OVERSE'ER, ò-vûr-sēē'-ûr. *n. s.* One who overlooks; a superintendent. *Hooker.* An officer who has the care of the parochial provision for the poor. *Graunt*

*To* OVERSE'T, ò-vûr-sĕt'. *v. a.* To turn bottom upwards; to throw off the basis; to subvert. *Dryden.* To throw out of regularity. *Dryden.*

*To* OVERSE'T, ò-vûr-sĕt'. *v. n.* To fall off the basis; to turn upside down. *Mortimer.*

*To* OVERSHA'DE, ò-vûr-shāde'. *v. a.* To cover with any thing that causes darkness. *Shakspeare.*

*To* OVERSHA'DOW§, ò-vûr-shād'-dō. *v. a.* To throw a shadow over any thing. *Bacon.* To shelter; to protect. *Milton.*

OVERSHA'DOWER*, ò-vûr-shād'-dō-ûr. *n. s.* One who throws a shade over any thing. *Bacon.*

*To* OVERSHO'OT, ò-vûr-shōōt'. *v. n.* To fly beyond the mark. *Collier.*

*To* OVERSHO'OT, ò-vûr-shōōt'. *v. a.* To shoot beyond the mark. *Tillotson.* To pass swiftly over. *Harte.* To venture too far; to assert too much. *Hooker.*

O'VERSIGHT, ò'-vûr-sīte. 493. *n. s.* Superintendence. 2 *Kings*, xii. Mistake; errour. *Hooker.*

*To* OVERSI'ZE, ò-vûr-sīze'. *v. a.* To surpass in bulk. *Sandys.* [*over* and *size.*] To plaster over. *Shak.*

*To* OVERSKI'P, ò-vûr-skĭp'. *v. a.* To pass by leaping. *Hooker.* To pass over. *Donne.* To escape. *Shak.*

*To* OVERSLE'EP, ò-vûr-slēēp'. *v. a.* To sleep too long.

*To* OVERSLI'P, ò-vûr-slĭp'. *v. a.* To pass undone, unnoticed, or unused; to neglect. *Carew.*

*To* OVERSLO'W*, ò-vûr-slō'. *v. a.* To render slow; to check; to curb. *Hammond.*

*To* OVERSNO'W, ò-vûr-snō'. *v. a.* To cover with snow. *Shakspeare.*

OVERSO'LD, ò-vûr-sōld'. *part.* Sold at too high a price. *Dryden.*

OVERSO'ON, ò-vûr-sōōn' *ad.* Too soon. *Sidney.*

*To* OVERSO'RROW*, ò-vûr-sŏr'-rō. *v. a.* To afflict with too much sorrow. *Milton.*

*To* OVERSPE'AK*, ò-vûr-spēēk'. *v. a.* To say too much; to express in too many words. *Hales.*

OVERSPE'NT, ò-vûr-spĕnt'. *part.* Wearied; harassed; forespent. *Dryden.*

*To* OVERSPRE'AD, ò-vûr-sprĕd'. *v. a.* To cover over; to fill; to scatter over. *Spenser.*

*To* OVERSTA'ND, ò-vûr-stănd'. *v. a.* To stand too much upon conditions. *Dryden.*

*To* OVERSTA'RE, ò-vûr-stâre'. *v. n.* To stare widely. *Ascham.*

*To* OVERSTO'CK, ò-vûr-stŏk'. *v. a.* To fill too full; to crowd. *Wilkins.*

*To* OVERSTO'RE, ò-vûr-stōre'. *v. a.* To store with too much. *Hale.*

*To* OVERSTRA'IN, ò-vûr-strāne'. *v. n.* To make too violent efforts. *Collier.*

*To* OVERSTRA'IN, ò-vûr-strāne'. *v. a.* To stretch too far. *Ayliffe.*

*To* OVERSTRE'W*, ò-vûr-strō'. *v. a.* To spread over. *Shakspeare.*

*To* OVERSTRI'KE*, ò-vûr-strīke'. *v. a.* To strike beyond. *Spenser.*

*To* OVERSWA'Y, ò-vûr-swā'. *v. a.* To overrule; to bear down. *Hooker.*

*To* OVERSWE'LL, ò-vûr-swĕl'. *v. a.* To rise above. *Shakspeare.*

O'VERT§, ò'-vĕrt. 544. *a.* [*ouvert*, Fr.] Open; publick; apparent. *Bacon.*

*To* OVERTA'KE, ò-vûr-tāke'. *v. a.* To catch any thing by pursuit; to come up to something going before. *Hooker.* To take by surprise. *Gal.* vi.

*To* OVERTA'SK, ò-vûr-tăsk'. *v. a.* To burthen with too heavy duties or injunctions. *Milton.*

*To* OVERTA'X, ò-vûr-tăks'. *v. a.* To tax too heavily.

*To* OVERTHRO'W§, ò-vûr-*thrō*'. *v. a.* [preter. *overthrew*; part. *overthrown.*] To turn upside down. *Bp. Taylor.* To throw down. *Milton.* To ruin; to demolish. *Dryden.* To defeat; to conquer; to vanquish. *Hooker.* To destroy; to subvert; to mischief; to bring to nothing. *Sidney.*

OVERTHRO'W, ò'-vûr-*thrō*. 493. *n. s.* The state of being turned upside down. Ruin; destruction. *Hooker.* Defeat; discomfiture. *Sidney.* Degradation. *Shakspeare.*

OVERTHRO'WER, ò-vûr-*thrō*'-ûr. *n. s.* He who overthrows.

OVERTHWA'RT§, ò-vûr-*th*wârt'. *a.* Opposite; being over against. *Dryden.* Crossing any thing perpendicularly. Perverse; adverse; contradictious; cross. *Wicliffe.*

OVERTHWA'RT*, ò-vûr-*th*wârt'. *n. s.* A cross or adverse circumstance. *Ld. Surrey. Ob. T.*

OVERTHWA'RT, ò-vûr-*th*wârt'. *prep.* Across: as, He laid a plank *overthwart* the brook.

*To* OVERTHWA'RT*, ò-vûr-*th*wârt'. *v. a.* To oppose. *Stapleton.*

OVERTHWA'RTLY, ò-vûr-*th*wârt'-lè. *ad.* Across; transversely. *Peacham.* Pervicaciously; perversely.

OVERTHWA'RTNESS, ò-vûr-*th*wârt'-nĕs. *n. s.* Posture across. Pervicacity; perverseness. *Ld. Herbert.*

*To* OVERTI'RE*, ò-vûr-tīre'. *v. a.* To subdue with fatigue. *Milton.*

*To* OVERTI'TLE*, ò-vûr-tī'-tl. *v. a.* To give too high a title to. *Fuller.*

O'VERTLY, ò'-vĕrt-lè. *ad.* Openly. *Dean Young.*

OVERTO'OK, ò-vûr-tōōk'. *pret.* and *part. pass.* of *overtake.*

*To* OVERTO'P, ò-vûr-tŏp'. *v. a.* To rise above; to raise the head above. *Shak.* To excel; to surpass. *Shak.* To obscure; to make of less importance by superiour excellence. *Bacon.*

*To* OVERTO'WER*, ò-vûr-tŏŭ'-ûr. *v. n.* To soar too high. *Fuller.*

*To* OVERTRI'P, ò-vĕr-trĭp'. *v. a.* To trip over; to walk lightly over. *Shakspeare.*

*To* OVERTRO'W*, ò-vûr-trō'. *v. n.* [ofepcpuppan, Sax.] To be over-confident; to think too highly. *Wicliffe.*

*To* OVERTRU'ST*, ò-vûr-trŭst'. *v. a.* To place too much reliance on. *Bp. Hall.*

O'VERTURE, ò'-vûr-tshûre. 463. *n. s.* [*ouverture*, Fr.] An opening; an aperture; an open place. This is the primary sense. *Spenser.* Opening; disclosure; discovery. *Shak.* Proposal; something offered to consideration. *Davies.* A musical composition played at the beginning of an oratorio, concert, or opera. *A. Smith.*

*To* OVERTU'RN§, ò-vûr-tûrn'. *v. a.* To throw down; to topple down; to subvert; to ruin. *Joe.* To overpower; to conquer. *Milton.*

OVERTU'RN*, ò'-vûr-tûrn. *n. s.* State of being

turned upside down; an overthrow. *Lord Chesterfield.*

OVERTU'RNABLE*, ō-vûr-tûrn'-â-bl. *a.* That may be overturned. *Hist. Royal Soc.*

OVERTU'RNER, ō-vûr-tûrn'-ûr. *n. s.* Subverter. *Swift.*

*To* OVERVA'LUE, ō-vûr-vâl'-ū. *v. a.* To rate at too high a price. *Hooker.*

*To* OVERVE'IL, ō-vûr-vāle'. *v. a.* To cover. *Shakspeare.*

*To* OVERVO'TE, ō-vûr-vōte'. *v. a.* To conquer by plurality of votes. *King Charles.*

*To* OVERWA'TCH, ō-vûr-wŏtsh'. *v. n.* To subdue with long want of rest. *Dryden.*

OVERWA'TCHED, ō-vûr-wŏtsht'. *a.* Tired with too much watching. *Sidney.*

OVERWEA'K, ō-vûr-wēke'. *a.* Too weak; too feeble. *Raleigh.*

*To* OVERWE'ARY, ō-vûr-wē'-rē. *v. a.* To subdue with fatigue. *Dryden.*

*To* OVERWEA'THER, ō-vûr-wĕтн'-ûr. *v. a.* To batter by violence of weather. *Shakspeare.*

*To* OVERWE'EN §, ō-vûr-wēēn'. *v. n.* To think too highly; to think with arrogance. To reach beyond the truth of any thing in thought; especially in the opinion of a man's self. *Shakspeare.*

OVERWEE'NINGLY, ō-vûr-wēēn'-ĭng-lē. *ad.* With too much arrogance; with too high an opinion. *Milton.*

*To* OVERWE'IGH §, ō-vûr-wā'. *v. a.* To preponderate. *Hooker.*

OVERWE'IGHT, ō'-vûr-wāte. 493. *n. s.* Preponderance. *Bacon.*

*To* OVERWHE'LM §, ō-vûr-hwēlm'. *v. a.* To crush underneath something violent and weighty. *Rogers.* To overlook gloomily. *Shak.* To put over. *Dr. Papin.*

OVERWHE'LM*, ō-vûr-hwēlm'. *n. s.* The act of overwhelming. *Young. Not in use.*

OVERWHE'LMINGLY, ō-vûr-hwēl'-mĭng-lē. *ad.* In such a manner as to overwhelm. *Decay of Chr. Piety. Ob. J.*

*To* OVERWI'NG*, ō-vûr-wĭng'. *v. a.* To outreach the wing of an army; to outflank. *Milton.*

OVERWI'SE §, ō-vûr-wīze'. *a.* Wise to affectation. *Eccl.* vii.

OVERWI'SENESS*, ō-vûr-wīze'-nĕs. *n. s.* Pretended wisdom. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

*To* OVERWO'RD*, ō-vûr-wûrd'. *v. a.* To say too much.

*To* OVERWO'RK*, ō-vûr-wûrk'. *v. a.* To tire. *South.*

OVERWO'RN, ō-vûr-wōrn'. *part.* Worn out; subdued by toil. *Dryden.* Spoiled by time. *Shak.*

*To* OVERWRE'STLE*, ō-vûr-rĕs'-sl. *v. a.* To subdue by wrestling. *Spenser.*

OVERWRO'UGHT, ō-vûr-râwt'. *part.* Laboured too much. *Dryden.* Worked all over. *Pope.*

OVERYEA'RED, ō-vûr-yēērd'. *a.* Too old. *Fairfax.*

OVERZE'ALED*, ō-vûr-zēēld'. *a.* Ruled by too much zeal. *Fuller. Ob. T.*

OVERZEA'LOUS, ō-vûr-zĕl'-ŭs. *a.* Too zealous. *Locke.*

O'VIDUCT*, ō'-vē-dŭkt. *n. s.* [*ovum* and *ductus*, Lat.] A passage for the egg from the ovary to the womb. *Hist. R. Society*, iii.

O'VIFORM, ō'-vē-fôrm. *a.* [*ovum* and *forma*, Lat.] Having the shape of an egg. *Burnet.*

OVI'PAROUS, ō-vĭp'-pâ-rŭs. 518. *a.* [*ovum* and *pario*, Lat.] Bringing forth eggs; not viviparous. *More.*

*To* OWE §, ō. 324. *v. a.* [*eg aa*, Icel.] To be obliged to pay; to be indebted. *Shak.* To be obliged to ascribe; to be obliged for. *Milton.* To have from any thing as the consequence of a cause. *Pope.* To possess; to be the right owner of. *Shakspeare.*

*To* OWE*, ō. *v. n.* To be bound or obliged. *Bp. Fisher.*

O'WING, ō'-ĭng. *part.* Consequential. *Atterbury.* Due as a debt. *Dryden.* Imputable to, as an agent. *Locke.*

OWL §, ŏûl. 322. } *n. s.* [ule, Sax.; *hulote*, Fr.]

O'WLET §, ŏû'-lĕt. 99. } A bird that flies about in the night and catches mice. *Shakspeare.*

OWL-LIGHT*, ŏûl'-līte. *n. s.* Glimmering light; twilight. *Warburton.*

OWL-LIKE*, ŏûl'-līke. *a.* Resembling an owl in look or quality. *Donne.*

O'WLER, ŏûl'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One who carries contraband goods: in the legal sense, one that carries out wool illicitly. [Perhaps a corruption of *wooller*.] *Swift.*

O'WLING*, ŏû'-lĭng. *n. s.* An offence against publick trade. *Blackstone.*

O'WLISH*, ŏûl'-lĭsh. *a.* Resembling an owl. *Gray.*

OWN §, ōne. 324. *n. s.* [ag̃en, Sax.] This is a word of no other use than as it is added to the possessive pronouns, *my, thy, his, her, our, your, their*. *Dryden.* It is added generally by way of emphasis or corroboration. 2 *Kings*, xvii. Sometimes it is added to note opposition or contradistinction: domestick; not foreign: mine, his, or yours; not another's. *Dan.*

*To* OWN, ōne. *v. a.* To acknowledge; to avow for one's own. *Dryden.* To possess; to claim. *Dryden.* To avow. *Wilkins.* To confess; not to deny. *Locke.*

O'WNER, ō'-nûr. 98. *n. s.* One to whom any thing belongs; master. *Bacon.*

O'WNERSHIP, ō'-nûr-shĭp. *n. s.* Property; right ful possession. *Ayliffe.*

OWRE, ŏûr. *n. s.* A beast. *Ainsworth.*

OX §, ŏks. *n. s.* plur. *oxen.* [oxa, Sax.] The general name for black cattle. *Camden.* A castrated bull *Bacon.*

OX-LIKE*, ŏks'-līke. *a.* Resembling an ox in look or quality. *Sandys.*

OXBA'NE, ŏks'-bāne. *n. s.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

O'XEYE, ŏks'-ī. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

O'XEYED*, ŏks'-īde. *a.* Having large or full eyes, like those of an ox. *Burton.*

O'XFLY, ŏks'-flī. *n. s.* A fly of a particular kind.

O'XGANG *of Land*. *n. s.* Ordinarily taken for fifteen acres. It is sometimes called *oxgate;* and, in the north, corruptly, *osken. Kelham.*

O'XHEAL, ŏks'-hēle. *n. s.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

O'XLIP, ŏks'-lĭp. *n. s.* [oxan-ꝑlippa, Sax.] The same with *cowslip*, a vernal flower. *Shakspeare.*

O'XSTALL, ŏks'-stâll. 406. *n. s.* A stand for oxen.

O'XTER*, ŏks'-ûr. *n. s.* [oxꝛan, Sax.] The arm-pit.

O'XTONGUE, ŏks'-tŭng. *n. s.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

O'XYCRATE, ŏks'-è-krāte. *n. s.* [ὀξύκρατον.] A mixture of water and vinegar. *Wiseman.*

O'XYGEN*, ŏks'-ē-jĕn. *n. s.* [ὀξυς and γείνομαι.] A principle existing in the air, of which it forms the respirable part, and which is also necessary to combustion. *Oxygen*, by combining with bodies, makes them acid; whence its name, signifying *generator of acids.*

O'XYGON*, ŏks'-è-gŏn. *n. s.* [ὀξυς and γώνια.] A triangle, having three acute angles.

O'XYMEL, ŏk'-sē-mĕl. *n. s.* [ὀξύμελι.] A mixture of vinegar and honey. *Arbuthnot.*

OXYMO'RON, ŏks-è-mō'-rŭn. 166. *n. s.* [ὀξύμωρον.] A rhetorical figure, in which an epithet of a quite contrary signification is added to any word. *Barrow.*

OXY'RRHODINE, ŏks-ĭr'-ō-dīne. 149. *n. s.* [ὀξύῤῥοδινον.] A mixture of two parts of oil of roses with one of vinegar of roses. *Floyer.*

O'YER, ō'-yûr. 93. *n. s.* [*oyer*, old Fr.] A court of *oyer* and terminer is a judicature where causes are heard and determined.

OYE'S, ō-yīs'. [*oyez*, Fr., *hear ye.*] Is the introduction to any proclamation or advertisement given by the publick criers. It is thrice repeated. *Shak.*

☞ This word, like several others, has been changed by the vulgar into something which they think they understand. It is derived from the old French imperative *Oyez*, Hear ye! but is now universally heard in courts of justice like the affirmative adverb *yes*, preceded by the long open *o*.—See ASPARAGUS, and LANTERN. *W.*

O'YLETHOLE. *n. s.* See EYELET. *Prior.*

—nó, môve, nŏr, nôt;—tûbe, tŭb, bûll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*th*in, THis.

O'YSTER§, ôi'-stûr. 98. *n. s.* [ορτρα, ορτρε, Sax.] A bivalve testaceous fish. *Woodward.*

O'YSTERWENCH, ôi'-stûr-wênsh. } *n. s.*
O'YSTERWIFE, ôi'-stûr-wife. }
O'YSTERWOMAN, ôi'-stûr-wûm'-ûn. }

A woman whose business is to sell oysters. *Bp Hall.*

OZÆ'NA, ô-zê'-nâ. 92. *n. s.* [ὄζαινα.] An ulcer in the inside of the nostrils that gives an ill stench. *Quincy.*

## PAC

P Is a labial consonant, formed by a slight compression of the anterior part of the lips; as, *pull, pelt.* It is confounded by the Germans and Welsh with *b;* it has a uniform sound: it is sometimes mute before *t;* as, *accompt, receipt;* but the mute *p* is in modern orthography commonly omitted. 412.

PA'AGE*, pâ'-îdje. *n. s.* [*paage,* old Fr.; *paagium,* low Lat.] A toll for passage through the grounds of another person. *Burke. Ob. T.*

PA'BULAR, pâb'-bû-lâr. *a.* Affording aliment or provender.

PABULA'TION, pâb-bû-lâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of feeding or procuring provender. *Cockeram.*

PA'BULOUS, pâb'-bû-lûs. 314. *a.* Alimental; affording aliment. *Brown.*

*PA'BULUM,* pâb'-bû-lŭm. *n. s.* [Lat.] Food; support. *Bp. Berkeley.*

PACA'TION*, pâ-kâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*paco,* Lat.] The act of appeasing. *Bailey. Ob. T.*

PACE§, pâse. *n. s.* [*pas,* Fr.] Step; single change of the foot in walking. *Milton.* Gait; manner of walk. *Sidney.* Degree of celerity. To *keep* or *hold pace,* is not to be left behind. *Shak.* Step; gradation of business: a gallicism. *Temple.* A measure of five feet. *Holder.* A particular movement which horses are taught, though some have it naturally, made by lifting the legs on the same side together. *Hudibras.*

*To* PACE, pâse. *v. n.* To move on slowly. *Spenser.* To move. *Shak.* Used of horses: to move by raising the legs on the same side together.

*To* PACE, pâse. *v. a.* To measure by steps. *Shak.* To direct to go. *Shakspeare.*

PA'CED, pâste. 359. *a.* Having a particular gait. *Dryden.* Perfect in paces: spoken of horses; and thence applied to persons, generally in a bad sense: as, *thorough-paced. Shakspeare.*

PA'CER, pâ'-sûr. 98. *n. s.* One that paces. A horse that is perfect in paces. *Spectator.*

PACI'FICAL*, pâ-sîf'-fê-kâl. *a.* [*pacificus,* Lat.] Mild; gentle; peace-making. *Sir H. Wotton.*

PACIFICA'TION, pâs-sê-fê-kâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] The act of making peace. *Bacon.* The act of appeasing or pacifying. *Hooker.*

PACI'FICATOR, pâs-sîf'-fê-kâ'-tûr. 521. *n. s.* [*pacificateur,* Fr.] Peacemaker. *Bacon.*

PACI'FICATORY, pâs-sîf'-fê-kâ-tûr-ê. 512. *a.* Tending to make peace. *Barrow.*

PACI'FICK, pâ-sîf'-fîk. 509. *a.* [*pacificus,* Lat.] Peace-making; mild; gentle; appeasing. *Hammond.*

PA'CIFIER, pâs'-sê-fî-ûr. *n. s.* One who pacifies. *Huloet.*

*To* PA'CIFY§, pâs'-sê-fî. 183. *v. a.* [*pacifier,* Fr.; *pacifio,* Lat.] To appease; to still resentment; to quiet any angry person; to compose any desire. *Bacon.*

PACK§, pâk. *n. s.* [*pack,* Teut.] A large bundle of any thing tied up for carriage. *Bacon.* A burden; a load. *Shak.* A due number of cards. *Granville.* A number of hounds hunting together. *Dryden.* A number of people confederated in any bad design or practice. *Clarendon.* Any great number, as to quantity and pressure: as, a *pack* or world of troubles. A loose or lewd person. [pæca, from pæcan, Sax.] *Skelton.*

*To* PACK, pâk. *v. a.* [*packen,* Teut.] To bind up for carriage. *Otway.* To send in a hurry. *Shak.* To sort the cards so as that the game shall be iniquitously secured. [pæcan, Sax.] *Bacon.* To unite picked persons in some bad design. *Hudib.*

*To* PACK, pâk. *v. n.* To tie up goods. *Cleaveland.* To go off in a hurry; to remove in haste. *Tusser.* To concert bad measures; to confederate in ill *Carew.*

PA'CKAGE*, pâk'-îdje. *n. s.* A bale; goods packed.

PA'CKCLOTH, pâk'-klôth. *n. s.* A cloth in which goods are tied up.

PA'CKER, pâk'-kûr. 98. *n. s.* One who binds up bales for carriage.

PA'CKET, pâk'-kît. 99. *n. s.* [*pacquet,* Fr.] A small pack: a mail of letters. *Shak.* A small bundle. The post ship, the ship that brings letters periodically. *Swift.*

*To* PA'CKET, pâk'-kît. *v. o.* To bind up in parcels. *Swift.*

PA'CKHORSE, pâk'-hôrse. *n. s.* A horse of burden; a horse employed in carrying goods. *Locke.*

PA'CKING*, pâk'-îng. *n. s.* [from *To pack,* in the sense of cheating.] A trick; a cheat; a falsehood. *Bale.*

PA'CKSADDLE, pâk'-sâd-dl. 405. *n. s.* A saddle on which burdens are laid. *Shakspeare.*

PA'CKSTAFF*, pâk'-stâf. *n. s.* A staff by which a pedler occasionally supports his pack. *Bp. Hall.*

PA'CKTHREAD, pâk'-thrêd. *n. s.* Strong thread used in tying up parcels. *Bacon.*

PA'CKWAX, pâk'-wâks. *n. s.* [more frequently written *pax-wax.*] The strong aponeuroses of the neck in brutes. *Ray.*

PACT§, pâkt. *n. s.* [Fr.; *pactum,* Lat.] A contract; a bargain; a covenant. *Bacon.*

PA'CTION, pâk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *pactio,* Lat.] A bargain; a covenant. *Hayward.*

PA'CTIONAL*, pâk'-shŭn-âl. *a.* By way of bargain or covenant. *Sanderson.*

PACTI'TIOUS, pâk-tîsh'-ûs. *a.* [*pactio,* Lat.] Settled by covenant.

PAD§, pâd. *n. s.* [paaδ, Sax.] The road; a footpath. *L'Estrange.* An easy-paced horse. *Dryden.* A robber that infests the roads on foot. A low, soft saddle. *Camden.*

*To* PAD, pâd. *v. n.* To travel gently. To rob on foot. *Dr. Pope.* To beat a way smooth and level.

PA'DAR, pâ'-dâr. *n. s.* Grouts; coarse flour *Wotton.*

PA'DDER, pâd'-dûr. 98. *n. s.* A robber; a foot high wayman. *Hudibras.*

*To* PA'DDLE§, pâd'-dl. 405. *v. n.* [*patouiller,* Fr.] To row; to beat water as with oars. *Gay.* To play in the water. *Collier.* To finger. *Shakspeare.*

*To* PA'DDLE*, pâd'-dl. *v a.* To feel; to play with; to toy with. *Shakspeare.*

PA'DDLE, pâd'-dl. *n. s.* [*pattal,* Welsh.] An oar, particularly that which is used by a single rower in a boat. Any thing broad, like the end of an oar. *Deut.* xxii.

PA'DDLER, pâd'-dl-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One who paddles. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

PA'DDLESTAFF, pâd'-dl-stâf. *n. s.* A staff headed with broad iron. *Bp. Hall.*

PA'DDOCK, pâd'-dŭk. 166. *n. s.* [paδa, Sax.; *padde,* Dutch.] A great frog or toad *Spenser.*

PA'DDOCK, pâd'-dŭk. *n. s.* [paɔnuc, Sax. of which *paddock* is a corruption.] A small enclosure for deer or other animals. *Evelyn.*

PADELI'ON, pâd-ê-lî'-ŭn. *n. s.* [*pas de lion,* Fr.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

PA'DLOCK §, pād'-lŏk. *n. s.* [*padde*, Dutch.] A lock hung on a staple to hold on a link. *Prior.*

*To* PA'DLOCK, pād'-lŏk. *v. a.* To fasten with a padlock. *Milton.*

PAD-NAG, pād'-năg. *n. s.* An ambling nag. *Dr. Pope.*

PA'DOWPIPE, pād'-dō-pīpe. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

PADUASOY*. *n. s.* [*soye*, Fr.] A kind of silk. *Sheridan.* Written also *padesoy.*

PÆ'AN, pē'-ăn. *n. s.* [from the songs sung at festivals to Apollo, beginning *Io pæan.*] A song of triumph. *Roscommon.* A classical and compound foot in verse of four syllables; written also *pæon. Harris.*

PA'GAN §, pā'-găn. 88. *n. s.* [paganus, Sax.; *paganus*, Lat.] A heathen; one not a Christian. *Hooker.*

PA'GAN, pā'-găn. *a.* Heathenish *Shakspeare.*

PA'GANISH*, pā'-găn-ĭsh. *a.* [paganıc, Sax.] Heathenish. *Bp. King.*

PA'GANISM, pā'-găn-ĭzm. *n. s.* Heathenism. *Hooker.*

*To* PA'GANIZE*, pā'-găn-īze. *v. a.* To render heathenish. *Hallywell.*

*To* PA'GANIZE*, pā'-găn-īze. *v. n.* To behave like a pagan. *Milton.*

PAGE §, pādje. *n. s.* [*page*, Fr.; *pagina*, Lat.] One side of the leaf of a book. *Bp. Taylor.* A boy child. *Chaucer.* A boy servant; a young boy attending, rather in formality than servitude, on a great person. *Bacon.*

*To* PAGE, pādje. *v. a.* To mark the pages of a book. To attend as a page. *Shakspeare.*

PA'GEANT §, pāj'-jănt. 244. *n. s.* [present participle pæcceanb of the Sax. pæcan, to deceive; *pacheand, pacheant, pageant.*] A statue in a show. Any show; a spectacle of entertainment. *Shak.* Any thing showy without stability or duration. *Pope.*

☞ Mr. Perry, Buchanan, and Entick, pronounce the *a* in the first syllable long, like that in *page*; but Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Nares, make it short, as in *pad.* That the first is more analogical, is evident, as the accented *a* is succeeded by the diphthong *ea*, 505; but that the last is more agreeable to general usage, I have not the least doubt. The same reason holds good for the first *a* in *pageantry*; but usage is still more decidedly for the short sound of the *a* in this word, than in *pageant.* Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, and W. Johnston, adopt the short sound, and Entick, alone, the long one. About forty years ago, when Mr. Garrick exhibited a show in honour of Shakspeare, it was universally called a *padjunt. W.*

PA'GEANT, pād'-jănt. *a.* Showy; pompous; ostentatious; superficial. *Dryden.*

*To* PA'GEANT, pād'-jănt. *v. a.* To exhibit in show; to represent. *Shakspeare.*

PA'GEANTRY, pād'-jăn-trē. *n. s.* Pomp; show. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

PA'GINAL, pād'-jĕ-năl. *a.* [*pagina*, Lat.] Consisting of pages. *Brown.*

PA'GOD, pā'-gŏd. } *n. s.* [a corruption of *pout-*
PAGO'DA*, pā-gō'-dă. } *ghad*, Persian.] An Indian idol. *Bp. Hall.* The temple of the idol. *Pope.* The name of an Indian coin, both of gold and silver; usually called *pagoda.*

PAID, pāde. 222. The preterit and participle passive of *pay. Dryden.*

PAI'GLE, pā'-gl. *n. s.* A kind of cowslip. *B. Jonson.*

PAIL §, pāle. 202. *n. s.* [*paila*, Span.] A wooden vessel in which milk or water is commonly carried. *Bacon.*

PAI'LFUL, pāle'-fŭl. *n. s.* The quantity that a pail will hold. *Bp. Hall.*

PAILMA'IL, pĕl-mĕl'. [See MALL.] *n. s.* The same with *pallmall.* See PALLMALL. *Digby.*

PAIN §, pāne. 73, 202. *n. s.* [*peine*, Fr.] Punishment denounced. *Sidney.* Penalty; punishment. *Bacon.* Sensation of uneasiness. *Bacon.* In the plural: labour; work; toil. *Abbot.* Labour; task. *Spenser.* Uneasiness of mind; anxiety; solicitude. *Prior.* The throes of child-birth. 1 *Sam.* iv.

*To* PAIN, pāne. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To afflict; to torment; to make uneasy. *Jer.* iv. [With the reciprocal pronoun.] To labour. *Spenser.*

PAI'NFUL, pāne'-fŭl. *a.* Full of pain; miserable; beset with affliction. *Milton.* Giving pain; afflictive. *Addison.* Difficult; requiring labour. *Shak* Industrious; laborious. *Dryden.*

PAI'NFULLY, pāne'-fŭl-lē. *ad.* With great pain or affliction. Laboriously; diligently. *Raleigh.*

PAI'NFULNESS, pāne'-fŭl-nes. *n. s.* Affliction; sorrow; grief. *Sidney.* Industry; laboriousness. *Hooker.*

PAI'NIM, pā'-nĭm. *n. s.* [*paienime*, old Fr.] A pagan; an infidel. *Hooker.*

PAI'NIM, pā'-nĭm. *a.* Pagan; infidel. *Milton.*

PAI'NLESS, pāne'-lĕs. *a.* Free from pain; void of trouble. *Fell.*

PAINSTA'KER, pānz'-tā-kŭr. *n. s.* Labourer; laborious person. *Gay.*

PAINSTA'KING, pānz'-tā-kĭng. *a.* Laborious; industrious. *Harris.*

PAINSTA'KING*, pānz'-tā-kĭng. *n. s.* Great industry. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

*To* PAINT §, pānt. 202. *v. a.* [*peint*, from *peindre*, Fr.] To represent by delineation and colours. *Shak.* To cover with colours representative of something. *Shak.* To represent by colours, appearances or images. *Locke.* To describe; to represent. *Shak.* To colour; to diversify. *Spenser.* To deck with artificial colours. 2 *Kings*, ix.

*To* PAINT, pānt. *v. n.* To lay colours on the face. *Pope.*

PAINT, pānt. *n. s.* Colours representative of any thing. *Granville.* Colours laid on the face. *Young*

PAI'NTER, pān'-tŭr. 98. *n. s.* [*peintre*, Fr.] One who professes the art of representing objects by colours. *Wotton.* A naval term: a rope employed to fasten a boat. *Hawkesworth.*

PAI'NTING, pān'-tĭng. 410. *n. s.* The art of representing objects by delineation and colours. *Dryden.* Picture; the painted resemblance. *Shak.* Colours laid on. *Shakspeare.*

PAI'NTURE, pān'-tshŭre. 461. *n. s.* [*peinture*, Fr.] The art of painting. *Dryden.*

PAIR §, pāre. 202. *n. s.* [*paire*, Fr.; *par*, Lat.] Two things suiting one another, as a *pair* of gloves. A man and wife. *Milton.* Two of a sort; a couple; a brace. *Suckling.*

*To* PAIR, pāre. *v. n.* To be joined in pairs; to couple. *Shak.* To suit; to fit as a counterpart. *Shak.*

*To* PAIR, pāre. *v. a.* To join in couples. *Dryden.* To unite as correspondent or opposite. *Pope.*

*To* PAIR*, pāre. *v. a.* [pæpan, Sax.] To impair. *Spenser.*

PA'LACE §, păl'-lăs. 91. *n. s.* [*palais*, Fr.] A royal house; a house eminently splendid. *Shakspeare.*

PALACE-COURT*, păl'-lăs-kōrt. *n. s.* A court of legal jurisdiction, now held once a week (together with the court of Marshalsea) in the borough of Southwark. *Blackstone.*

PALA'CIOUS, pă-lā'-shŭs. *a.* Royal; noble; magnificent. *Graunt.*

PALANQUI'N, păl-ăn-kēēn'. 112. *n. s.* [*palkee*, Ind.] A kind of covered carriage used in the eastern countries that is supported on the shoulders of slaves. *Hist. of the Kingdom of Macassar.*

PA'LATABLE, păl'-lăt-tă-bl. *a.* Gustful; pleasing to the taste. *Addison.*

PA'LATE §, păl'-lăt. 91. *n. s.* [*palatum*, Lat.] The instrument of taste; the upper part or roof of the mouth. *Locke.* Mental relish; intellectual taste. *Taylor.*

*To* PA'LATE*, păl'-lăt. *v. a.* To perceive by the taste. *Shakspeare.*

PALA'TIAL*, pă-lā'-shăl. *a.* [*palatium*, Lat.] Befitting a palace; magnificent. *Drummond.*

PA'LATICK, păl-lăt'-tĭk. 509. *a.* Belonging to the palate or roof of the mouth. *Holder.*

PALA'TINATE, pă-lăt'-ĕ-nāte. *n. s.* [*palatinatus*, Lat.] The county wherein is the seat of a count palatine, or chief officer in the court of an emperour or sovereign prince.

PA'LATINE, păl'-lă-tīn. 150. *n. s.* [*palatinus*, Lat.] One invested with regal rights and prerogatives. *Davies.*

PA'LATINE, păl'-lă-tĭn. *a.* Possessing royal privileges. *Davies.*

PA'LATIVE*, păl'-lă-tĭv. *a.* Pleasing to the taste. *Brown.*

PALA'VER*, pă-lâv'-ŭr. *n. s.* [supposed to be from the Spanish *palabra*, a word.] Superfluous talk; deceitful conversation. *Whiter.*

PALE §, pâle. 77, 202. *a.* [Fr.; *palidus*, Lat.] Not ruddy; not fresh of colour; wan; white of look. *Shak.* Not high coloured; approaching to colourless transparency. *Arbuthnot.* Not bright; not shining; faint of lustre; dim. *Shakspeare.*

PALE*, pâle. *n. s.* Paleness. *Milton.*

*To* PALE, pâle. *v. a.* To make pale. *Chaucer.*

PALE §, pâle. *n. s.* [pal, Sax.; *palus*, Lat.] Narrow piece of wood joined above and below to a rail, to enclose grounds. *Shak.* Any enclosure. *Hooker.* A district or territory. *Spenser.* A perpendicular stripe: usually an heraldick term: the *pale* is the third and middle part of the scutcheon. *Peacham.*

*To* PALE, pâle. *v. a.* To enclose with pales. *Mortimer.* To enclose; to encompass. *Shakspeare.*

PALED*, pâld. *a.* [from *pale*, in heraldry.] Striped. *Spenser.*

PA'LEEYED, pâle'-îde. *a.* Having eyes dimmed. *Milton.*

PALEFA'CED, pâle'-fâste. 359. *a.* Having the face wan. *Shakspeare.*

PALEHE'ARTED*, pâle-hârt'-ĕd. *a.* Having the heart dispirited. *Shakspeare.*

PA'LELY, pâle'-lè. *ad.* Wanly; not freshly; not ruddily.

PA'LENDAR, păl'-lĕn-dâr. *n. s.* A kind of coasting vessel. *Knolles. Ob. J.*

PA'LENESS, pâle'-nês. *n. s.* Wanness; want of colour; want of freshness; sickly whiteness of look. *Sidney.* Want of colour; want of lustre. *Shakspeare.*

PALEO'GRAPHY*, pâ-lè-ŏg'-rà-fè. *n. s.* [παλαιὸς, and γράφω.] The art of explaining ancient writings.

PA'LEOUS, pâ'-lè-ŭs. *a.* [*palea*, Lat.] Husky; chaffy. *Brown.*

PALE'STRICAL*, pă-lês'-trè-kăl. } *a.* [παλαίστρα.]
PALE'STRICK*, pă-lês'-trĭk. } Belonging to the exercise of wrestling. *Bryant.*

PA'LET*, păl'-lĭt. *n. s.* [*pelote*, Fr.] The crown of the head. *Skelton. Ob. T.*

PA'LETTE, păl'-lĭt. 99. *n. s.* [Fr.] A light board on which a painter holds his colours when he paints. *Dryden.*

PA'LFREY §, păl'-frè, or păl'-frè. *n. s.* [*palefroi*, old Fr.] A small horse fit for ladies. *Spenser.*

☞ In the first edition of this [Walker's] dictionary, I followed Mr. Sheridan, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, and Buchanan, in the sound of *a* in the first syllable of this word: but, upon maturer consideration, think Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Barclay, more analogical, and must therefore give the third sound of *a* the preference. —See *Principles*, No. 84. *W.*

PA'LFREYED, păl'-frèèd. *a.* Riding on a palfrey. *Tickell.*

PALIFICA'TION, păl-è-fè-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*palus*, Lat.] The act or practice of making ground firm with piles. *Wotton.*

PA'LINDROME, păl'-ĭn-drôme. *n. s.* [παλινδρομία.] A word or sentence which is the same read backward or forward; as, *madam*; or this sentence, *Subi dura a rudibus. B. Jonson.*

PA'LING*, pā'-lĭng. *n. s.* A kind of fence-work for parks, gardens, and grounds. *Crabbe.*

PALINGENESIA†, păl-ĭn-jè-nè'-zhè-â. 92. *n. s.* A regeneration.

PA'LINODE, păl'-lĭn-ôde. } *n. s.* [παλινῳδία.] A
PA'LINODY, păl'-lĭn-ô-dè. } recantation. *B. Jonson.*

PALISA'DE §, păl-lè-sāde'. } *n. s.* [*palisade*, Fr.;
PALISA'DO §, păl-lè-sā'-dô. } *palisado*, Span.] Pale set by way of enclosure or defence. *Dryden.*

*To* PALISA'DE, păl-lè-sāde'. *v. a.* To enclose with palisades.

PA'LISH, pāle'-ĭsh. *a.* Somewhat pale. *Bp. Hall.*

PALL §, pâll. *n. s.* [pæll, Sax.] A cloak or mantle of state. *Spenser.* The mantle of an archbishop. *Ayliffe.* The covering thrown over the dead. *Dryden.*

*To* PALL, pâll. *v. a.* To cloak; to invest. *Shak.*

*To* PALL §, pâll. *v. n.* [*palleo*, Lat.] To grow vapid; to become insipid. *Bacon.* To be weakened; to become spiritless; to grow flat. *Shakspeare.*

*To* PALL, pâll. *v. a.* To make insipid or vapid. *Atterbury.* To make spiritless; to dispirit. *Dryden.* To weaken; to impair. *Shak.* To cloy. *Tatler.*

PALL*, pâll. *n. s.* Nauseating. *Ld. Shaftesbury. Ob. T.*

*PALLA'DIUM*, păl-lā'-dè-ŭm. *n. s.* [Lat.] A statue of Pallas pretended to be the guardian of Troy; thence, any security or protection. *Milton.*

PA'LLET, păl'-lĭt. 99. *n. s.* [*paille*, Fr.] A small bed a mean bed. *Shak.* [*palette*, Fr.] A small measure, formerly used by chirurgeons. *Hakewill.* [In heraldry.] [*palus minor*, Lat.] A little post.

PA'LLIAMENT, păl'-lè-â-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*pallium*, Lat.] A dress; a robe. *Shakspeare.*

PA'LLIARD §*, păl'-yărd. *n. s.* [*pailliard*, Fr.] A whoremaster; a lecher. *Dryden.*

PA'LLIARDISE, păl'-yŭr-dîse. *n. s.* Fornication. *Sir G. Buck. Ob. J.*

*To* PA'LLIATE §, păl'-lè-âte. 91. *v. a.* [*pallio*, Lat.; *pallier*, Fr.] To clothe; to cover. *Sir T. Herbert.* To cover with excuse. *Swift.* To extenuate; to soften by favourable representations. *Dryden.* To cure imperfectly or temporarily, not radically; to ease, not cure.

PA'LLIATE*, păl'-lè-âte. *a.* Eased; not perfectly cured. *Fell.*

PALLIA'TION, păl-lè-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Extenuation; alleviation; favourable representation. *K. Charles.* Imperfect or temporary, not radical cure; mitigation, not cure. *Bacon.*

PA'LLIATIVE, păl'-lè-â-tĭv. 157. *a.* [*palliatif*, Fr.] Extenuating; favourably representative. *Warton.* Mitigating, not removing; temporarily, not radically curative. *Arbuthnot.*

PA'LLIATIVE, păl'-lè-â-tĭv. 113. *n. s.* Something mitigating. *Swift.*

PA'LLID §, păl'-lĭd. *a.* [*pallidus*, Lat.] Pale; not high-coloured; not bright. *Spenser.*

PALLI'DITY*, pă-lĭd'-è-tè. *n. s.* Paleness. *Philos. Lett. on Physiognomy.*

PA'LLIDLY*, păl'-lĭd-lè. *ad.* Palely; wanly. *Bp. Taylor.*

PA'LLIDNESS*, păl'-lĭd-nês. *n. s.* Paleness. *Feltham.*

PA'LLMALL, pĕl-mĕl'. [See MALL.] *n. s.* [*pila* and *malleus*, Lat.; *pale maille*, Fr.] A play in which the ball is struck with a mallet through an iron ring, the mallet itself, which strikes the ball.

PA'LLOR*, păl'-lŭr. *n. s.* [Lat.] Paleness. *Bp. Taylor.*

PALM §, pâm. 403. *n. s.* [palm, Sax.; *palma*, Lat.] A tree of great variety of species; of which the branches were worn in token of victory; it therefore implies superiority. *Miller.* Victory; triumph. [*palme*, Fr.] *Dryden.* The inner part of the hand. *Bacon.* A hand or measure of length, comprising three inches. *Holder.*

PALM-SUNDAY*, pâm'-sŭn'-dè. *n. s.* [palm-Sunnan-dæg, Sax.] The Sunday next before Easter, so called in commemoration of our Saviour's triumphal entry into Jerusalem, when the multitude strewed *palm* branches in his way. *Wheatly.*

*To* PALM, pâm. *v. a.* To conceal in the palm of the hand, as jugglers. *Dryden.* To impose by fraud *Dryden.* To handle. *Prior.* To stroke with the hand. *Ainsworth.*

PA'LMARY*, păl'-mâ-rè. *a.* [*palmaris*, Lat.] Principal; capital. *Bp. Horne.*

PA'LMATED*, păl'-mâ-tĕd. *a.* [*palmatus*, Lat.] Having the feet broad: also applied by naturalists to certain roots and stones having the appearance of hands or fingers. *Tr. of Buffon.*

PA'LMER, pâm'-ŭr. 403. *n. s.* A pilgrim: they who returned from the Holy Land carried branches of

palm. *Shak.* [from *palm*, the hand.] A ferule; a stick to rap on the hand. *Huloet.*

PA'LMERWORM, pâm'-ûr-wûrm. *n. s.* A worm covered with hair, supposed to be so called because he wanders over all plants. *Boyle.*

PALME'TTO, pâl-mĕt'-tō. *n. s.* A species of the palm-tree. *Thomson.*

PALMI'FEROUS, pâl-mĭf'-fĕr-ŭs. *a.* [*palma* and *fero*, Lat.] Bearing palms. *Dict.*

PA'LMIPEDE, pâl'-mē-pēde. *a.* [*palma* and *pes*, Lat.] Web-footed; having the toes joined by a membrane. *Brown.*

PA'LMISTER, pâl'-mĭs-tûr. *n. s.* One who deals in palmistry. *Bp. Hall.*

PA'LMISTRY, pâl'-mĭs-trē. *n. s.* [*palma*, Lat.] The cheat of foretelling fortune by the lines of the palm. *Brown.* Addison uses it humorously for the action of the hand. *Spectator.*

PA'LMY, pâ'-mē. 403. *a.* Bearing palms. *Milton.* Flourishing; victorious. *Shakspeare.*

PALPABI'LITY, pâl-pâ-bĭl'-lĕ-tē. *n. s.* Quality of being perceivable to the touch. *Arbuthnot.*

PA'LPABLE §, pâl'-pâ-bl. *a.* [*palpable*, Fr.] Perceptible by the touch. *Shak.* Gross; coarse; easily detected. *Hooker.* Plain; easily perceptible. *Hooker.*

PA'LPABLENESS, pâl'-pâ-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Quality of being palpable; plainness; grossness.

PA'LPABLY, pâl'-pâ-blē. *ad.* In such a manner as to be perceived by the touch. Grossly; plainly. *Bacon.*

PALPA'TION, pâl-pâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*palpatio*, Lat.] The act of feeling.

*To* PA'LPITATE §, pâl'-pē-tāte. *v. n.* [*palpito*, Lat.] To beat as the heart; to flutter; to go *pit-a-pat.*

PALPITA'TION, pâl-pē-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Beating or panting; that alteration in the pulse of the heart, upon frights or any other causes, which makes it felt. *Harvey.*

PA'LSGRAVE, pâlz'-grāve. *n. s.* [*paltsgraff*, Germ.] A count or earl who has the overseeing of a prince's palace. *Dict.*

PA'LSICAL, pâl'-zĕ-kâl. 84. *a.* Afflicted with the palsy; paralytick.

PA'LSIED, pâl'-zĭd. 283. *a.* Diseased with a palsy. *Shakspeare.*

PA'LSY §, pâl'-zē. 84. *n. s.* [*paralysis*, Lat.] A privation of motion or feeling, or both, proceeding from some cause below the cerebellum, joined with a coldness, flaccidity, and at last wasting of the parts. *Quincy.*

*To* PA'LTER §, pâl'-tŭr. 84. *v. n.* [from *paltry.*] To shift; to dodge; to play tricks. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

*To* PA'LTER, pâl'-tŭr. *v. a.* To squander: as, he *palters* his fortune. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

PA'LTERER, pâl'-tŭr-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* An insincere dealer; a shifter. *Sherwood.*

PA'LTRINESS, pâl'-trē-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being paltry.

PA'LTRY §, pâl'-trē. 84. *a.* [*paltor*, Su. Goth.; or *palt*, Teut.] Sorry; worthless; despicable; contemptible; mean. *Shakspeare.*

PA'LY, pā'-lē. *a.* Pale: used only in poetry. *Shakspeare.*

PAM, pâm. *n. s.* [probably from *palm*, victory.] The knave of clubs. *Pope.*

*To* PA'MPER, pâm'-pŭr. 98. *v. a.* [*pampre*, Fr.] To glut; to fill with food; to saginate; to feed luxuriously. *Chaucer.*

PA'MPERED*, pâm'-pŭrd. *a.* Overfull. *Milton.*

PA'MPERING*, pâm'-pŭr-ĭng. *n. s.* Luxuriancy. *Fulke.*

PA'MPHLET §, pâm'-flĕt. 99. *n. s.* [*par un filet*, Fr.] A small book; properly a book sold unbound, and only stitched. *White.*

*To* PA'MPHLET, pâm'-flĕt. *v. n.* To write small books. *Howell.*

PA'MPHLETEER, pâm-flĕt-tēēr'. *n. s.* A scribbler of small books. *Bp. Hall.*

PA'N §, pân. *n. s.* [ponne, Sax.] A vessel broad and shallow. *Spenser.* The part of the lock of the gun that holds the powder. *Boyle.* Any thing hollow: as, the brain-*pan. Chaucer.*

*To* PAN, pân. *v. a.* An old word denoting to close or join together. *Ainsworth.*

PANACE'A, pân-â-sē'-â. *n. s.* [πανάκεια.] A universal medicine. *Warton.* An herb; called also *all-heal. Spenser.*

PANA'DA, pâ-nâ'-dâ. } *n. s.* [*panis*, Lat.] Food
PANA'DO, pâ-nâ'-dō. } made by boiling bread in water. *Wiseman.*

PA'NCAKE, pân'-kāke. *n. s.* Thin pudding baked in the frying pan. *Shakspeare.*

PANCRA'TICAL, pân-krât'-ĕ-kâl. } *a.* [πᾶν and
PANCRA'TICK, pân-krât'-ĭk. } κρατὲς.] Excelling in all the gymnastick exercises. *Brown.*

PA'NCREAS §, pâng'-krē-âs. *n. s.* [πᾶν and κρέας.] A gland of the conglomerate sort, between the bottom of the stomach and the vertebræ of the loins. *Quincy.*

PANCREA'TICK, pâng-krē-ât'-tĭk. *a.* Contained in the pancreas. *Ray.*

PA'NCY, } pân'-sē. } *n. s.* [*pensée*, Fr.] A flower;
PA'NSY, } } a kind of violet. *Locke.*

PA'NDARISM*, pân'-dâ-rĭzm. *n. s.* See PANDER. The employment of a pimp or pander. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* PA'NDARIZE*, pân'-dâ-rize. *v. n.* To act the part of a pimp or pander. *Cotgrave.*

PA'NDAROUS*, pân'-dâ-rŭs. *a.* Pimping; acting in the character of a bawd or pander. *Middleton.*

PA'NDECT, pân'-dĕkt. *n. s.* [*pandecta*, Lat.] A treatise that comprehends the whole of any science. *Donne.* The digest of the civil law. *Sir T. Elyot.*

PANDE'MICK, pân-dĕm'-mĭk. 509. *a.* [πᾶς and δῆμος.] Incident to a whole people. *Harvey.*

PA'NDER §, pân'-dûr. 98. *n. s.* [*Pandarus*, the pimp in the story of *Troilus* and *Cressida.*] A pimp; a male bawd; a procurer. *Shakspeare.*

*To* PA'NDER, pân'-dûr. *v. a.* To pimp; to be subservient to lust or passion. *Shakspeare.*

*To* PA'NDER*, pân'-dûr. *v. n.* To play the part of an agent for the ill designs of another. *Milton.*

PA'NDERLY, pân'-dûr-lē. *a.* Pimping; pimplike. *Shakspeare.*

PANDICULA'TION, pân-dĭk-kŭ-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*pandiculans*, Lat.] The restlessness, stretching, and uneasiness, that usually accompany the cold fits of an intermitting fever. *Floyer.*

PANDO'RE*, pân-dōre'. *n. s.* [πανδοῦρα.] A musical instrument of the lute kind; of which *bandore* seems to be a corruption. *Drayton.*

PANE §, pāne. *n. s.* [*paneau*, Fr.] A square of glass. *Pope.* A piece mixed in variegated works with other pieces; "a *pane* of cloth." *Donne.*

PA'NED*, pând, or pâ'-nĕd. *a.* Variegated; composed of small squares, as a *counterpane* usually is. *Cavendish.*

PANEGY'RICAL*, pân-nē-jĕr'-ĕ-kâl. } *a.* Encomi-
PANEGY'RICK*, pân-nē-jĕr'-rĭk. } astick; containing praise. *Donne.*

PANEGY'RICK §, pân-nē-jĕr'-rĭk. 184. *n. s.* [πανήγυρις.] An eulogy; an encomiastick piece. *Stillingfleet.*

*PANEGY'RIS*, pân-nē-jĭ'-rĭs. *n. s.* [πανήγυρις.] A festival; a publick meeting. *Milton.*

PANEGY'RIST, pân-nē-jĕr'-rĭst. *n. s.* One that writes praise; encomiast. *Camden.*

*To* PA'NEGYRIZE*, pân'-nē-jē-rize. *v. a.* [πανηγυρίζω.] To commend highly; to bestow great praise upon. *Evelyn.*

PA'NEL §, pân'-nĭl. 99. *n. s.* [*paneau*, Fr.] A square, or piece of any matter inserted between other bodies. *Bacon.* [*panel*, *panellum*, Lat.] A schedule or roll, containing the names of such jurors, as the sheriff provides to pass upon a trial. *Cowel.*

*To* PA'NEL*, pân'-nĭl. *v. a.* To form into panels: as, a *panelled* wainscot. *Pennant.*

PA'NELESS*, pâne'-lĕs. *a.* Wanting panes of glass *Shenstone.*

PANG §, pâng. *n. s.* [either from *pain*, or *bang*, Dutch, uneasy.] Extreme pain; sudden paroxysm of torment. *Milton.*

*To* PANG, pâng. *v. a.* To torment cruelly. *Shak*

—nō, mōve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ōil;—pŏŭnd;—*thin*, THis.

PA'NICAL*, pân'-nè-kâl. } *a.* [πανικὸς.] Violent with-
PA'NICK, pân'-nĭk. } out cause, applied to fear. *Camden.*

PA'NICK. pân'-nĭk. *n. s.* A sudden fright without cause. *Lord Shaftesbury.*

PA'NNADE, pân'-nâde. *n. s.* The curvet of a horse.

PA'NNAGE*, pân'-nâdje. *n. s.* [*pannagium*, low Lat.; *panage*, Fr.] Food that swine feed on in the woods, as mast of beech, acorns, &c., which some have called *pawnes*. It is also the money taken by the agistors for the food of hogs with the mast of the king's forest. *Cowel.*

PA'NNEL, pân'-nĭl. 99. *n. s.* [*panneel*, Dutch.] A kind of rustick saddle. *Tusser.*

PA'NNEL, pân'-nĭl. *n. s.* The stomach of a hawk. *Ainsworth.*

PANNELLA'TION*, pân-nĭl-lâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* [from *panel.*] Act of empannelling a jury. *A. Wood.*

PA'NNICLE, pân'-nè-kl. 405. } *n. s.* [*pannicum*, Lat.]
PA'NNICK, pân'-nĭk. 509. } A plant. *Miller.*

PA'NNIER, pân'-yŭr. 113. *n. s.* [*panier*, Fr.] A basket; a wicker vessel, in which fruit, or other things, are carried on a horse. *Dryden.*

PA'NNIKEL*, pân'-nè-kĕl. *n. s.* [*pannicula*, Ital.; *pannicle*, Fr.] The brain-pan; the skull. *Spenser. Ob. T.*

PA'NOPLY, pân'-nò-plè. *n. s.* [πανοπλία.] Complete armour. *Milton.*

PANORA'MA*, pân-ò-rà'-mâ. *n. s.* [πᾶν and ὅραμα.] A large, circular painting, having no apparent beginning or end, from the centre of which the beholder views distinctly the several objects of the representation.

PANSO'PHICAL*, pân-sŏf'-è-kâl. *a.* Aiming or pretending to know every thing. *Worthington.*

PA'NSOPHY§*, pân'-sò-fè. *n. s.* [πᾶν and σοφια.] Universal wisdom. *Hartlib.*

PA'NSY, pân'-zè. *n. s.* A flower. See PANCY.

*To* PANT§, pânt. *v. n.* [*panteler*, old Fr.] To palpitate; to beat as the heart in sudden terrour, or after hard labour. *Spenser.* To have the breast heaving, as for want of breath. *Dryden.* To play with intermission. *Pope.* To long; to wish earnestly. *Amos*, iii.

PANT, pânt. *n. s.* Palpitation; motion of the heart. *Shakspeare.*

PA'NTABLE*, pânt'-â-bl. *n. s.* A corruption of *pantofle*: a shoe; a slipper. *Sir E. Sandys.*

PANTALO'ON, pân-tâ-lòòn'. *n. s.* [*pantalon*, Fr.] A part of a man's garment in which the breeches and stockings are all of a piece. *Hudibras.* A character in the Italian comedy; a buffoon in the pantomimes of modern times; so called from the close dress which he usually wears. *Addison.*

PA'NTER*, pânt'-ŭr. *n. s.* One who pants. *Congreve.*

PA'NTER*, pânt'-ŭr. *n. s.* [*painter*, Irish.] A net. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

PA'NTESS, pânt'-ĕs. *n. s.* The difficulty of breathing in a hawk. *Ainsworth.*

PANTHE'IST*, pân-*thè*'-ĭst. *n. s.* [πᾶν and θεος.] One who confounds God with the universe; a name given to the followers of Spinosa.

PANTHEI'STICK*, pân-*thè*-ĭs'-tĭk. *a.* Confounding God with the universe. *Waterland.*

PANTHE'ON, pân-*thè*'-ŏn. 166. *n. s.* [πάνθειον.] A temple of all the gods. *Addison.*

PA'NTHER, pân'-*thŭr*. *n. s.* [πανθερ, Gr.; *panthera*, Lat.] A spotted wild beast; a pard. *Shakspeare.*

PA'NTILE, pân'-tile. *n. s.* A gutter tile. *Bryant.*

PA'NTING*, pân'-tĭng. *n. s.* Palpitation. *Tatler.*

PA'NTINGLY, pân'-tĭng-lè. 410. *ad.* With palpitation. *Shakspeare.*

PA'NTLER, pânt'-lŭr. 98. *n. s.* [*panetier*, Fr.] The officer in a great family, who keeps the bread. *Shakspeare.*

PA'NTOFLE, pân-tôô'-fl. *n. s.* [*pantufle*, Fr.] A slipper. *Harmar.*

PA'NTOMIME§, pân'-tò-mîme. 146. *n. s.* [πᾶς and μῖμος.] One who has the power of universal mimickry; one who expresses his meaning by mute action; a buffoon. *Hudibras.* A scene; a tale exhibited only in gesture and dumb show. *Arbuth not.*

PA'NTOMIME*, pân'-tò-mîme. *a.* Representing only in gesture and dumb show. *A. Smith.*

PANTOMI'MICAL*, pân-tò-mĭm'-è-kâl. } *a.* Rep-
PANTOMI'MICK*, pân-tò-mĭm'-ĭk. } resent ing only by gesture or dumb show.

PA'NTOGRAPH*, pân'-tò-grâf. *n. s.* [πᾶν and γράφω.] A mathematical instrument, contrived to copy all sorts of drawings and designs.

PANTO'METER*, pân-tŏm'-è-tŭr. *n. s.* [πᾶν and μέτρον.] An instrument for measuring all sorts of angles, elevations, and distances.

PA'NTON, pân'-tŏn. *n. s.* A shoe contrived to recover a narrow and hoof-bound heel. *Farrier's Dict.*

PA'NTRY, pân'-trè. *n. s.* [*panetterie*, Fr.] A place formerly used solely for the keeping of bread. The room in which provisions are reposited. *Wotton.*

PAP§, pâp. *n. s.* [*papa*, Ital.; *pappe*, Dutch; *papilla*, Lat.] The nipple; the dug sucked. *Spenser.* Food made for infants, with bread boiled in water. *Sidney.* The pulp of fruit. *Ainsworth.*

*To* PAP*, pâp. *v. a.* To feed with pap. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

PAPA', pâ-pâ'. 77. *n. s.* [παππᾶς, Gr.; *papa*, Lat.] A fond name for *father*, used in many languages. *Swift.* A spiritual father. See PAPE.

PA'PACY, pâ'-pâ-sè. *n. s.* [*papauté*, Fr.] Popedom; office and dignity of bishops of Rome. *Bacon.*

PA'PAL, pâ'-pâl. *a.* [*papal*, Fr.] Popish; belonging to the pope; annexed to the bishoprick of Rome. *Raleigh.*

PA'PALIN*, pâp'-â-lĭn. *n. s.* A papist; one devoted to the pope. *Sir T. Herbert. Ob. T.*

PAPA'VEROUS, pâ-pâv'-vĕr-rûs. *a.* [*papaver*, Lat.] Resembling poppies. *Brown.*

PAPA'W, pâ-pâw'. *n. s.* [*papaya*, low Lat.] A plant. *Waller.*

PAPE*, pâpe. *n. s.* [Fr.; πάππας, Gr.] The pope. *Coles.* Any spiritual father; sometimes written *papa. Ricaut.*

PA'PER§, pâ'-pŭr. 64, 76. *n. s.* [*papier*, Fr.; *papyrus*, Lat.] Substance on which men write and print; made by macerating linen rags in water, and then grinding them to pulp, and spreading them in thin sheets. *Shak.* Piece of paper. *Locke.* Single sheet printed, or written. *Shak.* It is used for deeds of security; or bills of reckoning. *Fell.*

PA'PER, pâ'-pŭr. 98. *a.* Any thing slight or thin. *Burnet.*

*To* PA'PER, pâ'-pŭr. *v. a.* To register. *Shak.* To pack in paper. To furnish a room with paper hangings.

PAPERCRE'DIT*, pâ'-pŭr-krĕd'-ĭt. *n. s.* Property circulated by means of any written paper obligation. *Pope.*

PA'PERFACED*, pâ'-pŭr-fâste. *a.* Having a face as white as paper. *Shakspeare.*

PAPERKI'TE*, pâ'-pŭr-kite. *n. s.* A paper machine to resemble a kite in the air. *Dr. Warton.*

PA'PERMAKER, pâ'-pŭr-mâ-kŭr. *n. s.* One who makes paper.

PA'PERMILL, pâ'-pŭr-mĭl. *n. s.* A mill in which rags are ground for paper. *Shakspeare.*

PA'PERMONEY*, pâ'-pŭr-mŭn-nè. *n. s.* Bills of exchange, bank, and promissory notes. *Bp. Berkeley.*

PAPE'SCENT, pâ-pĕs'-sĕnt. 510. *a.* Containing pap; inclinable to pap. *Arbuthnot.*

PA'PESS*, pâ'-pĕs. *n. s.* A female pope. *Bp. Hall.*

*PAPILIO*, pâ-pĭl'-yò. 113. *n. s.* [Lat.; *papillon*, Fr.] A butterfly; a moth of various colours. *Ray.*

PAPILIONA'CEOUS, pâ-pĭl-yò-nâ'-shŭs. 357. *a.* [*papilio*, Lat.] The flowers of some plants are called *papilionaceous* by botanists, which represent something of the figure of a butterfly, with its wings displayed. *Quincy.*

PA'PILLARY, pâp'-pĭl-â-rè. *a.* [*papilla*, Lat.] Having emulgent vessels, or resemblances of paps. *Derham.*

☞ There is a set of words, of similar derivation and ter-

mination, which must be necessarily accented in the same way: these are *axillary, maxillary, capillary, papillary, pupillary, armillary, mammillary,* and *medullary.* All these, except the last, which was not inserted, I had accented on the first syllable in a Rhyming and Pronouncing Dictionary published thirty years ago [about 1770].

This accentuation I still think the most agreeable to unalogy; and, that the inspector may judge of the asage, I have subjoined the several different modes of accentuation of the different orthoëpists:

| | |
|---|---|
| *Ax'illary,* | Johnson, Kenrick. |
| *Axil'lary,* | Sheridan, Ash, Bailey. |
| *Max'illary,* | Johnson, Sheridan, Barclay. |
| *Maxil'lary,* | Ash, Kenrick, W. Johnston, Bailey, Entick. |
| *Cap'illary,* | Johnson, Kenrick, Nares, Fenning. |
| *Capil'lary,* | Sheridan, Ash, W. Johnston, Perry, Buchanan, Bailey, Entick. |
| *Pap'illary,* | Johnson, Nares, Barclay, Fenning. |
| *Papil'lary,* | Sheridan, Kenrick, Ash, Scott, Perry, Buchanan, Bailey. |
| *Pu'pillary,* | Johnson, Sheridan, Kenrick, Ash, Scott, Perry, Entick, Barclay, Fenning. |
| *Pupil'lary,* | No examples. |
| *Mam'millary,* | Nares, Bailey. |
| *Mammil'lary,* | Johnson, Kenrick, Ash, Sheridan, Scott, Perry, Entick. |
| *Ar'millary,* | Sheridan, Scott, Nares, Smith, Fenning. |
| *Armil'lary,* | Ash, Perry, Entick, Bailey, Barclay. |
| *Med'ullary,* | No examples. |
| *Medul'lary,* | Johnson, Sheridan, Ash, Kenrick, W. Johnston, Buchanan, Bailey, Barclay, Fenning, Entick. |

This extract sufficiently shows how uncertain usage is, and the necessity of recurring to principles: and that these are on the side I have adopted, may be gathered from No. 512.—See MAMMILLARY and MAXILLARY. *W.*

PA'PILLOUS, på-pĭl'-lŭs. The same with *papillary.*

☞ There is some diversity in the accentuation of this word, as well as the former: Dr. Johnson and Barclay place the accent on the first syllable; and Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Ash, and Mr. Perry, on the second, as I have done. *W.*

PA'PISM*, på'-pĭzm. *n. s.* [from *pape.*] Popery. *Bp. Bedell.*

PA'PIST §, på'-pĭst. *n. s.* [*papiste,* Fr.; *papista,* Lat.] One that adheres to the communion of the pope and church of Rome. *Ciarendon.*

PAPI'STICAL, på-pĭs'-tè-kål. } *a.* Popish; adherent
PAPI'STICK, på-pĭs'-tĭk. } to popery. *Whitgift.*

PA'PISTRY, på'-pĭs-trè. *n. s.* Popery; the doctrine of the Romish church. *Ascham.*

PA'PIZED*, på'-pĭzd. *a.* Popish; adhering to popery. *Fuller.*

PA'PPOUS, påp'-pŭs. 314. *a.* [πάππος.] Having soft, light down, growing out of the seeds of some plants; such as thistles. *Quincy.*

PA'PPY, påp'-pè. *a.* [from *pap.*] Soft; succulent; easily divided. *Burnet.*

*PA'PULÆ**, påp'-ù-lè. *n. s.* [Lat.] Eruptions of several kinds upon the skin.

PA'PULOUS*, påp'-ù-lŭs. *a.* Full of pustules or pimples.

*PAR*, pâr. 77. *n. s.* [Lat.] State of equality; equivalence; equal value. *Locke.*

PA'RABLE, pâr'-rå-bl. 81, 405. *a.* [*parabilis,* Lat.] Easily procured. *Brown. Ob. J.*

PA'RABLE §, pâr'-rå-bl. *n. s.* [παραβολή.] A similitude; a relation under which something else is figured. *Numb.* xxiii.

*To* PA'RABLE*, pâr'-rå-bl. *v. a.* To represent by a parable. *Milton.*

*PARA'BOLA,* på-råb'-bò-lå. *n. s.* [Lat.] A conick section arising from a cone's being cut by a plane parallel to one of its sides, or parallel to a plane that touches one side of the cone. *Harris.*

PARABO'LICAL, pâr-rå-bŏl'-lè-kål. } *a.* [*parabo-*
PARABO'LICK, pâr-rå-bŏl'-lĭk. 509. } *lique,* Fr.; from *parable.*] Expressed by parable or similitude. *Brown.* Having the nature or form of a parabola. *Ray.*

PARABO'LICALLY, pâr-rå-bŏl'-lè-kål-è. *ad.* By way of parable or similitude. *Brown.* In the form of a parabola.

PARA'BOLISM, på-råb'-bò-lĭzm. *n. s.* [In algebra.] The division of the terms of an equation, by a known quantity that is involved or multiplied in the first term. *Dict.*

PARA'BOLOID, på-råb'-bò-lŏĭd. *n. s.* [παραβολὴ and εἶδος.] A paraboliform curve in geometry, whose ordinates are supposed to be in subtriplicate, subquadruplicate, &c. ratio of their respective abscissæ. *Harris.*

PARACE'LSIAN*, pâr-å-sĕl'-shån. *n. s.* A physician who follows the practice of *Paracelsus. Ferrand.*

PARACE'LSIAN*, pâr-å-sĕl'-shån. *a.* Denoting the medical practice of Paracelsus. *Hakewill.*

PARACENTE'SIS, pâr-å-sĕn-tè'-sĭs. *n. s.* [παρακέντησις.] That operation whereby any of the venters are perforated to let out any matter; as tapping in a tympany. *Quincy.*

PARACE'NTRICAL, pâr-å-sĕn'-trè-kål. } *a.* [παρὰ
PARACE'NTRICK, pâr-å-sĕn'-trĭk. } and κέντρον.] Deviating from circularity. *Cheyne.*

PA'RACLETE*, pâr'-å-klète. *n. s.* [παράκλητος.] The title of the Holy Ghost; the Intercessour, by way of distinction. *Pearson.* Any advocate or intercessour. *Bale.*

PARA'DE §, pâr-råde'. *n. s.* [Fr.] Show; ostentation. *Granville.* Procession; assembly of pomp. *Swift.* Military order. *Milton.* Place where troops draw up to do duty and mount guard *Warburton.* Guard; posture of defence. *Locke* A publick walk.

*To* PARA'DE*, pâr-råde'. *v. n.* To go about in military procession. *Scott.* To assemble together for the purpose of being inspected or exercised.

*To* PARA'DE*, pâr-råde'. *v. a.* To exhibit in a showy or ostentatious manner.

PA'RADIGM §, pâr'-å-dĭm. 339. *n. s.* [παράδειγμα.] Example; model. *More.*

PARADIGMA'TICAL*, pâr-å-dĭg-måt'-è-kål. *a.* Exemplary. *More.*

*To* PARADI'GMATIZE*, pâr-å-dĭg'-må-tĭze. *v. a.* To set forth as a model or example. *Hammond.*

PA'RADISE §, pâr'-rå-dĭse. *n. s.* [παράδεισος, Gr.; paradise, Sax.] The blissful regions, in which the first pair was placed. *Milton.* Any place of felicity. *Shakspeare.* A place to walk in.

PARADI'SEAN*, } pâr-å-dĭzh'-è-ån. } *a.* Paradisia-
PARADI'SIAN*, } } cal. *J. Hall. Ob. T.*

PARADISI'ACAL, pâr-å-dè-zĭ'-å-kål. 506. *a.* Suiting paradise; making paradise. *Burnet.*

PA'RADOX §, pâr'-rå-dŏks. *n. s.* [παράδοξος.] A tenet contrary to received opinion; an assertion contrary to appearance. *Hooker.*

PARADO'XICAL, pâr-å-dŏk'-sè-kål. *a.* Having the nature of a paradox. *Brown.* Inclined to new tenets, or notions contrary to received opinions.

PARADO'XICALLY, pâr-å-dŏk'-sè-kål-è. *ad.* In a paradoxical manner; in a manner contrary to received opinions. *Collier.*

PARADO'XICALNESS, pâr-å-dŏk'-sè-kål-nĕs. *n. s.* State of being paradoxical.

PARADOXO'LOGY, pâr-å-dŏk-sŏl'-lò-jè. *n. s* The use of paradoxes. *Brown.*

PARAGO'GE §, pâr-å-gò'-jè. *n. s.* [παραγωγη.] A figure whereby a letter or syllable is added at the end of a word, without adding any thing to the sense of it: as, *vast, vastly. Dict.*

PARAGO'GICAL*, pâr-å-gŏd'-jè-kål. } *a.* Belong-
PARAGO'GICK*, pâr-å-gŏd'-jĭk. } ing to the grammatical figure called *paragoge. Milton.*

PA'RAGON §, pâr'-rå-gŏn. 166. *n. s.* [*paragon,* from *parage,* old Fr.] A model; a pattern; something supremely excellent. *Shak.* Companion; fellow. *Spenser.* Emulation. *Spenser.* A match for trial of excellence. *Spenser.*

*To* PA'RAGON, pâr'-rå-gŏn. *v. a.* [*paragonner,* Fr.] To compare; to parallel. *Sidney.* To equal; to be equal to. *Shakspeare.*

*To* PA'RAGON*, pâr'-rå-gŏn. *v. n.* To pretend equality or comparison. *Shelton.*

PA'RAGRAM*, pâr'-râ-grâm. *n. s.* [παράγραμμα.] A kind of play upon words. *Addison. Ob. T.*

PA'RAGRAPH§, pâr'-râ-grâf. *n. s.* [*paragraphe*, Fr.; παραγραφή, Gr.] A distinct part of a discourse. *Swift.*

PARAGRA'PHICALLY, pâr-râ-grâf'-fè-kâl-lè. *ad.* By paragraphs; with distinct breaks or divisions.

PARALLA'CTICAL, pâr-âl-lâk'-tè-kâl. 509. } *a.*
PARALLA'CTICK, pâr-râl-lâk'-tîk. }
Pertaining to a parallax.

PA'RALLAX§, pâr'-râl-lâks. *n. s.* [παράλαξις.] The distance between the true and apparent place of the sun, or any star, viewed from the surface of the earth. *Newton.*

PA'RALLEL§, pâr'-râl-lêl. *a.* [παραλληλος.] Extended in the same direction, and preserving always the same distance. *Brown.* Having the same tendency. *Addison.* Continuing the resemblance through many particulars; equal; like. *Glanville.*

PA'RALLEL, pâr'-râl-lêl. *n. s.* Line continuing its course, and still remaining at the same distance from another line. *Pope.* Line on the globe marking the latitude. Direction conformable to that of another line. *Garth.* Resemblance; conformity continued through many particulars; likeness. *Denham.* Comparison made. *Addison.* Any thing resembling another. *South.*

*To* PA'RALLEL, pâr'-râl-lêl. *v. a.* To place so as always to keep the same direction with another line. *Brown.* To keep in the same direction; to level. *Fell.* To correspond to. *Burnet.* To be equal to; to resemble through many particulars. *Dryden.* To compare. *Locke.*

PA'RALLELABLE*, pâr-râl-lêl'-â-bl. *a.* That may be equalled. *Bp. Hall.*

PA'RALLELESS*, pâr'-râl-lêl-lês. *a.* Not to be paralleled; matchless. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

PA'RALLELISM, pâr'-râl-lêl-îzm. *n. s.* [*parallelisme*, Fr.] State of being parallel. *More.* Resemblance; comparison. *Warton.*

PA'RALLELLY*, pâr'-râl-lêl-lè. *ad.* With parallelism. *Scott.*

PARALLE'LOGRAM§, pâr-â-lêl'-lò-grâm. *n. s.* [παράλληλος and γράμμα.] [In geometry.] A right-lined quadrilateral figure, whose opposite sides are parallel and equal. *Brown.*

PARALLELOGRA'MICAL, pâr-â-lêl-ò-grâm'-mè-kâl. 509. *a.* Having the properties of a parallelogram.

PARALLELOPI'PED, pâr-â-lêl-lò-pî'-pêd. *n. s.* [*parallelopipede*, Fr.] A solid figure contained under six parallelograms, the opposite of which are equal and parallel; or it is a prism, whose base is a parallelogram: it is always triple to a pyramid of the same base and height. *Harris.*

*To* PARA'LOGISE†, pâ-râl'-ò-jîze. *v. n.* To reason sophistically.

PA'RALOGISM, pâr-râl'-lò-jîzm. *n. s.* [παραλόγισμος.] A false argument. *Brown.*

PA'RALOGY, pâr-râl'-lò-jè. 518. *n. s.* False reasoning. *Brown.*

*To* PA'RALYSE*, pâr'-â-lîze. *v. a.* [*paralyser*, Fr.] To strike, as it were, with the palsy; to render useless. *London Cries.* A modern word.

*PARA'LYSIS*, pâ-râl'-è-sîs. 520. *n. s.* [παράλυσις.] A palsy.

PARALY'TICAL, pâr-â-lît'-tè-kâl. } *a.* Palsied;
PARALY'TICK, pâr-â-lît'-tîk. 509. } inclined to palsy. *Prior.*

PARALY'TICK*, pâr-â-lît'-tîk. *n. s.* One struck by a palsy. *Bp. Hall.*

PARA'METER, pa-râm'-è-tûr. *n. s.* The latus rectum of a parabola is a third proportional to the abscissa and any ordinate; so that the square of the ordinate is always equal to the rectangle under the *parameter* and abscissa; but, in the ellipsis and hyperbola, it has a different proportion. *Harris.*

PA'RAMOUNT§, pâr-â-mŏŭnt'. *a.* [*per* and *mount.*] Superiour; having the highest jurisdiction: as, lord *paramount*, the chief of the seignory. *Bacon.* Eminent; of the highest order. *Bacon.*

PA'RAMOUNT, pâr-â-mŏŭnt'. *n. s.* The chief. *Milt.*

PA'RAMOUR, pâr'-râ-mŏŏr. *n. s.* [*par* and *amour*, Fr.] A lover or wooer. *Spenser.* A mistress. *Shakspeare.*

PA'RANYMPH, pâr'-râ-nîmf. *n. s.* [παρά and νυμφή.] A bridesman; one who leads the bride to her marriage. *Milton.* One who countenances or supports another. *Bp. Taylor.*

PA'RAPEGM, pâr'-â-pêm. 389. *n. s.* [παραπήγμα.] A brazen table fixed to a pillar, on which laws and proclamations were anciently engraved: also a table containing an account of the rising and setting of the stars, eclipses of the sun and moon, the seasons of the year, &c. *Phillips.*

PARAPEGMA†, pâr-â-pêg'-mâ. *n. s.* The same as *parapegm.* Plural, *parapegmata.*

PA'RAPET, pâr'-râ-pêt. *n. s.* [Fr.; *parapetto*, Ital.] A wall breast high. *B. Jonson.*

PARAPHIMO'SIS, pâr-râ-fè-mò'-sîs. 520. *n. s.* [παραφιμωσις.] A disease when the præputium cannot be drawn over the glans.

*PARAPHERNA'LIA*, pâr-â-fêr-nâ'-lè-â. *n. s* [Lat.; *paraphernaux*, Fr.] Goods in the wife's disposal; goods which a wife takes with her, or possesses, besides her fixed dowry. *Blackstone.*

PA'RAPHRASE§, pâr'-râ-frâze. *n. s.* [παράφρασις.] A loose interpretation; an explanation in many words. *South.*

*To* PA'RAPHRASE, pâr'-râ-frâze. *v. a.* To interpret with laxity of expression; to translate loosely; to explain in many words. *Hammond.*

*To* PA'RAPHRASE*, pâr'-râ-frâze. *v. n.* To make a paraphrase. *Felton.*

PA'RAPHRAST, pâr'-râ-frâst. *n. s.* [παραφραστής.] A lax interpreter; one who explains in many words. *Hooker.*

PARAPHRA'STICAL, pâr-â-frâs'-tè-kâl. 509. } *a.*
PARAPHRA'STICK, pâr-â-frâs'-tîk. }
Lax in interpretation; not literal; not verbal. *Mason.*

PARAPHRA'STICALLY*, pâr-â-frâs'-tè-kâl-lè. *ad.* In a paraphrastical manner. *Howell.*

PARAPHRENI'TIS, pâr-â-frè-nî'-tîs. *n. s.* [παρὰ and φρενίτις.] An inflammation of the diaphragm. *Arbuthnot.*

PARAQUI'TO, pâr-â-kè'-tò. *n. s.* A little parrot. *Shakspeare.*

PA'RASANG, pâr'-â-sâng. *n. s.* [*parasanga*, low Lat.] A Persian measure of length. *Locke.*

*PARASCE'VE**, pâr-â-sève'. *n. s.* [παρασκευή.] Preparation. *Donne.* The Sabbath-eve of the Jews. *St. Mark*, xv. 42. (*Rhemish Translation.*)

PARASCEUA'STICK*, pâr-â-sù-âs'-tîk. *a.* Preparatory. *Corah's Doom. Ob. T.*

PA'RASITE§, pâr'-â-slte. 155. *n. s.* [*parasite*, Fr.; *parasitus*, Lat.] One that frequents rich tables, and earns his welcome by flattery. *Bacon.*

PARASI'TICAL, pâr-â-sît'-tè-kâl. } *a.* Flattering;
PARASI'TICK, pâr-â-sît'-tîk. 509. } wheedling. *Bp. Hall.* Applied to plants which live on others. *Miller.*

PARASI'TICALLY*, pâr-â-sît'-tè-kâl-lè. *ad.* In a flattering manner. *Sir T. Herbert.*

PA'RASITISM*, pâr'-â-sît-îzm. *n. s.* The behaviour of a parasite. *Milton.*

PA'RASOL, pâr'-râ-sôl. *n. s.* [Fr.] A small canopy or umbrella carried over the head, to shelter from rain and the heat of the sun. *Sir T. Herbert.*

PARASYNE'XIS, pâr-â-sè-nêks'-îs. *n. s.* In the civil law, a conventicle or unlawful meeting. *Dict.*

PARATHESIS†, pâ-râth'-è-sîs. 520. *n. s.* A figure in grammar where two or more substantives are put in the same case: as, "He went to the country where he was born [France] and died there." [In rhetorick.] A short hint, with a promise of future enlargement. [In printing.] The matter contained between two crotchets, marked thus, [ ].

PA'RAVAIL*, pâr-â-vâle'. *a.* [*per* and *avayler*, Fr.] Denoting the lowest tenant; or one who holdeth his fee over of another, and is called *tenant paravail* because it is presumed he hath profit and avail by the land. *Cowel.*

PA'RAVAUNT*, pâr'-â-vânt. *ad.* [*par avaunt*, Fr.] Publickly; in front. *Spenser. Ob. T.*

*To* PA'RBOIL, pâr'-bŏil. 81. *v. a.* [*parbouiller*, Fr.] To half boil; to boil in part. *Bacon.*

*To* PA'RBREAK §, pâr'-brâke. *v. n.* [*braccken*, Teut.] To vomit. *Skelton. Ob. J.*

*To* PA'RBREAK*, pâr'-brâke. *v. a.* To eject from the stomach. *Prov.* xxv.

PA'RBREAK, pâr'-brâke. *n. s.* Vomit. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

PA'RCEL §, pâr'-sĭl. 99. *n. s.* [*parcelle*, Fr.; *particula*, Lat.] A small bundle. A part of the whole; part taken separately. *Davenant.* A quantity or mass. *Newton.* A number of persons: in contempt. *Shakspeare.* Any number or quantity: in contempt. *L'Estrange.*

*To* PA'RCEL, pâr'-sĭl. *v. a.* To divide into portions. *South.* To make up into a mass. *Shakspeare.*

PA'RCENER, pâr'-sè-nûr. *n. s.* [quasi *parceller.*] Where a person seized in fee-simple dies, and his next heirs are two or more females, his daughters, sisters, aunts, cousins, or their representatives; in this case they shall all inherit, and these coheirs are then called *coparceners*; or, for brevity, *parceners* only. *Blackstone.*

PA'RCENARY, pâr'-sè-nâ-rè. *n. s.* [*parsonier*, Fr.] A holding or occupying of land by more persons *pro indiviso*, or by joint tenants called *coparceners. Cowel.*

*To* PARCH §, pârtsh. 352. *v. a.* [perhaps from *perustus*, burnt, to *perust*, to *parch.*] To burn slightly and superficially; to scorch; to dry up. *Shakspeare.*

*To* PARCH, pârtsh. *v. n.* To be scorched. *Shak.*

PA'RCHEDNESS*, pârtsh'-ĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* State of being dried up. *More.*

PA'RCHMENT, pârtsh'-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*parchemin*, Fr.] Skins dressed for the writer. Among traders, the skins of sheep are called *parchment*, those of calves *vellum. Bacon.*

PARCHMENT-MAKER, pârtsh'-mĕnt-mâ-kûr. *n. s.* He who dresses parchment.

PA'RCITY*, pâr'-sè-tè. *n. s.* [*parcité*, Fr.; *parcitas*, Lat.] Sparingness. *Cotgrave. Ob. T.*

PARD, pârd. } *n. s.* [pard, Sax.; *pardus*,
PA'RDALE, pâr'-dâle. § Lat.] The leopard. [In poetry.] Any of the spotted beasts. *Spenser.*

*To* PA'RDON §, pâr'-dn. *v. a.* [*pardonner*, Fr.] To excuse an offender. *Dryden.* To forgive a crime. *Jer.* xxxiii. To remit a penalty. *Shak.*—*Pardon me* is a word of civil denial or slight apology. *Shak.*

PA'RDON, pâr'-dn. 170. *n. s.* [*pardon*, Fr.] Forgiveness of an offender. Forgiveness of a crime. *Ecclus.* xx. Remission of penalty. Forgiveness received. *South.* Warrant of forgiveness, or exemption from punishment. *Shakspeare.*

PA'RDONABLE, pâr'-dn-â-bl. 509. *a.* Venial; excusable. *Hooker.*

PA'RDONABLENESS, pâr'-dn-â-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Venialness; susceptibility of pardon. *Bp. Hall.*

PA'RDONABLY, pâr'-dn-â-blè. *ad.* Venially; excusably. *Dryden.*

PA'RDONER, pâr'-dn-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One who forgives another. *Shak.* One of those who carried about the pope's indulgencies, and sold them. *Cowel.*

*To* PARE §, pâre. *v. a.* [*parer*, Fr.] To cut off extremities of the surface; to cut away by little and little; to diminish. *Hooker.*

PAREGO'RICK, pâr-è-gŏr'-ĭk. 509. *a.* [παρηγορικὸς.] Having the power in medicine to comfort, mollify, and assuage. *Dict.*

PAREGO'RICK*, pâr-è-gŏr'-ĭk. *n. s.* A medical preparation which comforts and assuages. *Bp. Berkeley.*

PARE'NCHYMA §, pâ-rĕn'-kè-mâ. *n. s.* [παρέγχυμα.] A spongy or porous substance. [In physick.] A part through which the blood is strained. *Dict.*

PARENCHY'MATOUS, pâr-ĕn-kĭm'-â-tŭs. 314. }
PARE'NCHYMOUS, pâ-rĕn'-kè-mŭs. § *a.* Relating to the parenchyma; spongy. *Grew.*

PARENE'TICAL*, pâr-è-nĕt'-è-kâl. } *a.* [παραινετι-
PARENE'TICK, pâr-è-nĕt'-ĭk. § κὸς.] Hortatory; encouraging. *Potter.*

PARE'NESIS, pâ-rĕn'-è-sĭs. 520. *n. s.* [παραίνεσις. Persuasion; exhortation. *Dict.*

☞ Dr. Johnson, in the folio edition of his dictionary places the accent on the penultimate syllable of this word, and Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Nares on the antepenultimate, and the latter make the *e* long. Dr. Johnson has several words of a similar termination for his accentuation; but analogy is clearer for Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Nares with respect to accent, and directly against them with respect to quantity; for it is not the long quantity of the original that can resist the shortening power of the English antepenultimate accent in this word, any more than in *diæresis*, *ephemeris*, &c. which see. *W.*

PA'RENT §, pâ'-rĕnt. *n. s.* [*parens*, Lat.] A father or mother. *Hooker.*

PA'RENTAGE, pâr'-rĕn-tâdje. 90, 515. *n. s.* [*parentage*, Fr.] Extraction; birth; condition with respect to the rank of parents. *Shakspeare.*

PARE'NTAL, pâ-rĕn'-tâl. *a.* Becoming parents; pertaining to parents. *Brown.*

PARENTA'TION, pâr-ĕn-tâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*parento*, Lat.] Something done or said in honour of the dead. *Potter.*

PARE'NTHESIS §, pâ-rĕn'-*thè*-sĭs. *n. s.* [παρα, ἐν, and τίθημι.] A sentence so included in another sentence, as that it may be taken out, without injuring the sense of that which encloses it: being commonly marked thus, ( ). *Watts.*

PARENTHE'TICAL, pâr-ĕn-*thĕt*'-è-kâl. 509. }
PARENTHE'TICK*, pâr-ĕn-*thĕt*'-ĭk. § *a* Pertaining to a parenthesis. *Dr. Hales.* Using parentheses. *Tyers.*

PARENTHE'TICALLY*, pâr-ĕn-*thĕt*'-è-kâl-lè. *ad.* In a parenthesis. *Bryant.*

PA'RENTLESS*, pâ'-rĕnt-lĕs. *a.* Deprived of parents. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

PA'RER, pâ'-rûr. 98. *n. s.* An instrument to cut away the surface. *Tusser.*

PA'RERGY, pâr'-ûr-jè. *n. s.* [παρα and ἔργον.] Something unimportant; something done by the by. *Brown.*

PA'RGET §, pâr'-jĭt. *n. s.* [*spargo*, Lat.] Plaster laid upon roofs of rooms. *Spenser.* Paint. *Dryden.*

*To* PA'RGET, pâr'-jĭt. *v. a.* To plaster; to cover with plaster. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* PA'RGET*, pâr'-jĭt. *v. n.* To lay paint on the face. *B. Jonson.*

PA'RGETER, pâr'-jè-tûr. *n. s.* A plasterer. *Barret.*

PARHE'LION, pâr-hè'-lè-ŭn. 113. *n. s.* [παρα and ἥλιος.] A mock sun. *Boyle.*

PA'RIAL*, pâ'-rè-âl. } *n. s.* Three of a sort
PAIR-ROYAL*, pâre'-rŏè'-âl. § at certain games of cards. *Butler.*

PARI'ETAL, pâ-rī'-è-tâl. *a.* [*paries*, Lat.] Constituting the sides or walls. *Sharp.*

PARI'ETARY, pâ-rī'-è-tâ-rè. *n. s.* [*parietaire*, Fr.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

PA'RIETINE*, pâr'-è-è-tine. *n. s.* [*paries*, Lat.] A piece of a wall; a fragment. *Burton.*

PA'RING, pâ'-rĭng. 410. *n. s.* That which is pared off any thing; the rind. *Shakspeare.*

PA'RIS, pâr'-ĭs. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

PA'RISH §, pâr'-rĭsh. *n. s.* [*parochia*, low Lat. *paroisse*, Fr., of the Gr. παροικία.] The particular charge of a secular priest. Our realm was first divided into *parishes* by Honorius, archbishop of Canterbury, in the year of our Lord 636. *Cowel.*

PA'RISH, pâr'-rĭsh. *a.* Belonging to the parish having the care of the parish. *Dryden.* Maintained by the parish. *Gay.*

PARI'SHIONER, pâ-rĭsh'-ŭn-ûr. *n. s.* [*paroissien* Fr.] One that belongs to the parish. *Shakspeare.*

PA'RITOR, pâr'-rè-tûr. 166. *n. s.* A beadle; a summoner of the courts of civil law. *Dryden.*

PA'RITY, pâr'-rè-tè. *n. s.* [*parité*, Fr.; *paritas*, Lat.] Equality; resemblance. *Bp. Hall.*

PARK §, pârk. 81. *n. s.* [peapnuc, papnuc, Sax.; *parc*, Fr.] A piece of ground enclosed and stored with wild beasts of chase, which a man may have by prescription, or the king's grant. *Cowel.*

*To* PARK, pârk. *v. a.* To enclose as in a park *Shakspeare.*

PA'RKER, pårk'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* A park-keeper. *Skelton.*

PA'RKLEAVES, pårk'-lèvz. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

PA'RLANCE*, pår'-lânse. *n. s.* Conversation; talk. *Wooddeson.* A modern word.

*To* PARLE§*, pårl. *v. n.* [*parler*, Fr.] To talk; to converse; to discuss any thing orally. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

PARLE, pårl. *n. s* Conversation; talk; oral treaty. *Shakspeare.*

*To* PA'RLEY, pår'-lè. *v. n.* [*parler*, Fr.] To treat by word of mouth; to talk; to discuss any thing orally. *Knolles.*

PA'RLEY, pår'-lè. *n. s.* Oral treaty; talk; conference; discussion by word of mouth. *Sidney.*

PA'RLIAMENT§, pår'-lè-mĕnt. 274. *n. s.* [*parliamentum*, low Lat.] The assembly of the king and three estates of the realm; namely, the lords spiritual, the lords temporal, and commons, for the debating of matters touching the commonwealth, especially the making and correcting of laws; which assembly or court is, of all others, the highest, and of greatest authority. *Cowel.*

PARLIAMENTA'RIAN*, pår-lè-mĕn-tâ'-rè-ân. } PARLIAMENTE'ER*, pår-lè-mĕn-tèèr'. } *n. s.* One of those who embraced the cause of the parliament against the king, in the great rebellion. *Aubrey.*

PARLIAMENTA'RIAN*, pår-lè-mĕn-tâ'-rè-ân. *a.* Serving the parliament, in the time of the great rebellion. *A. Wood.*

PARLIAME'NTARY, pår-lè-mĕn'-tâ-rè. *a.* Enacted by parliament; pertaining to parliament. *Bacon.*

PA'RLOUR, pär'-lŭr. 314. *n. s.* [*parloir*, Fr.] A room in monasteries, where the religious meet and converse. A room in houses on the first floor, elegantly furnished for reception or entertainment. *Hooker.*

PA'RLOUS§, pär'-lŭs. 314. *a.* [from *perilous.*] Dangerous. *Bale.* Keen; shrewd. *Milton.*

PA'RLOUSNESS, pär'-lŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Quickness; keenness of temper.

PARMACI'TY, pär-mâ-sĭt'-è. *n. s.* Corruptedly for *spermaceti*, which see. *Shakspeare.*

PARMESA'N *Cheese**, pär-mè-zän'-tshèèze'. *n. s.* [*Parmesan*, Fr.] A delicate sort of cheese, made at Parma in Italy. *Cotgrave.*

PA'RNEL, pär'-nĕl. *n. s.* [the diminutive of *petronella*, Ital.] A punk; a slut. *Skinner. Ob. J.*

PARO'CHIAL§, pär-rō'-kè-âl. *a.* [*parochialis*, low Lat.] Belonging to a parish. *Atterbury.*

PAROCHIA'LITY*, pär-rō-kè-âl'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* State of being parochial. *Dr. Marriot.*

PARO'CHIALLY*, pär-rō'-kè-âl-lè. *ad.* In a parish; by parishes. *Bp. Stillingfleet.*

PARO'CHIAN*, pär-rō'-kè-ân. *a.* Belonging to a parish. *Bacon.*

PARO'CHIAN*, pär-rō'-kè-ân. *n. s.* A parishioner. *Lord Burghley.*

PARO'DICAL*, pär-rŏd'-ĕ-kâl. *a.* Copying after the manner of parody. *Warton.*

PA'RODY§, pär'-rō-dè. *n. s.* [παρωδία.] A kind of writing in which the words of an author, or his thoughts, are taken, and, by a slight change, adapted to some new purpose. *Dryden.*

*To* PA'RODY, pär'-rō-dè. *v. a.* [*parodier*, Fr.] To copy by way of parody. *Pope.*

PARO'NYMOUS, pär-ŏn'-nè-mŭs. *a.* [παρώνυμος.] Resembling another word. *Watts.*

PA'ROL*, [PARO'LE, pä-rōle', *Perry* and *Webster.*] *a.* By word of mouth. *Blackstone.*

PARO'LE§, pä-rōle'. *n. s.* [*parole*, Fr.] Word given as an assurance; promise given by a prisoner not to go away. *Cleaveland.*

PARONOMA'SIA§, pär-ō-nō-mâ'-zhè-â. 453. } PARONO'MASY§*, pär-ō-nŏm'-â-sè. } *n. s.* [παρωνομασία.] A rhetorical figure, in which, by the change of a letter or syllable, several things are alluded to. *B. Jonson.*

PARONOMA'STICAL*, pär-ō-nō-mâs'-tè-kâl. *a.* Belonging to a paronomasy. *More.*

PA'ROQUET, pär'-ō-kwĕt. [pär'-ō-kĕt, *Sheridan, Perry*, and *Jones.*] *n. s.* [*paroquet* or *perroquet*, Fr.] A small species of parrot. *Grew.*

PARONY'CHIA, pär-ō-nĭk'-è-â. *n. s.* [παρωνυχία.] A preternatural swelling or sore under the root of the nail in one's finger; a felon; a whitlow. *Dict.*

PA'ROTID, pä-rŏt'-ĭd. 503. *a.* [παρωτίς, παρὰ, and οὖς.] Salivary: so named because near the ears. *Grew.*

☞ In this, and the following word, Dr. Johnson places the accent on the antepenultimate syllable, but Mr. Sheridan and Dr. Ash much more properly, on the penultimate, as here marked. It may, however, be observed, that Dr. Johnson's accentuation of this word is the most agreeable to analogy, as it comes from the Latin *parotides*, which, according to the general rule, by losing a syllable, has its accent removed a syllable higher (see ACADEMY); but the succeeding word, *parotis*, is a perfect Latin word, and, therefore, preserves its Latin accent on the penultimate.—See *Principles*, No. 503, (*b*,) and the word IRREPARABLE. *W.*

PA'ROTIS, pä-rō'-tĭs. 503. *n. s.* [πάρωτις.] A tumour in the glandules behind and about the ears, generally called the emunctories of the brain; though, indeed, they are the external fountains of the saliva of the mouth. *Wiseman.*

PA'ROXYSM, pär'-rŏk-sĭzm. 503. *n. s.* [παροξυσμὸς.] A fit; periodical exacerbation of a disease. *Dryden.*

PA'RREL*, pär'-rĕl. *n. s.* [a naval word.] A frame or machine to fasten the yards to the mast, so as to raise or lower them.

PARRICI'DAL, pär-rè-sī'-dâl. } PARRICI'DIOUS, pär-rè-sĭd'-yŭs. } *a.* [*parricida*, Lat.] Relating to parricide; committing parricide. *Brown.*

PA'RRICIDE§, pär'-rè-side. 143. *n. s.* [Fr.; *parricida*, Lat.] One who destroys his father. *Shak.* One who destroys or invades any to whom he owes particular reverence: as his country or patron The murder of a father; murder of one to whom reverence is due. *Bacon.*

PA'RROT, pär'-rŭt. 166. *n. s.* [*perroquet*, Fr.] A party-coloured bird, of the species of the hooked bill, remarkable for the exact imitation of the human voice. *Dryden.*

*To* PA'RRY§, pär'-rè. *v. n.* [*parer*, Fr.; *paera*, Icel.] To put by thrusts; to fence. *Locke.*

*To* PA'RRY*, pär'-rè. *v. a.* To turn aside. *Lord Chesterfield.*

*To* PARSE, pärse. 81. *v. a.* [*pars*, Lat.] To resolve a sentence into the elements or parts of speech. It is a word only used in grammar schools. *Watts.*

PARSIMO'NIOUS, pär-sè-mō'-nè-ŭs. *a.* Covetous; frugal; sparing. *Bacon.*

PARSIMO'NIOUSLY, pär-sè-mō'-nè-ŭs-lè. *ad* Covetously; frugally; sparingly. *Swift.*

PARSIMO'NIOUSNESS, pär-sè-mō'-nè-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* A disposition to spare and save. *L. Addison.*

PA'RSIMONY§, pär'-sè-mŭn-è. 503, 557. [See DOMESTICK.] *n. s.* [*parsimonia*, Lat.] Frugality; covetousness; niggardliness; saving temper. *Bacon.*

PA'RSLEY, pärs'-lè. *n. s.* [*persli*, Welsh.] An herb *Shakspeare.*

PA'RSNEP, pärs'-nĭp. 99. *n. s.* A plant. *Peacham*

PA'RSON§, pär'-sn. 170. *n. s.* [from *persona*, "ecclesiæ *persona.*"] The rector or incumbent of a parish; one that has a parochial charge or cure of souls. *Clarendon.* A clergyman. *Shak.* It is applied to the teachers of the Presbyterians.

☞ The *o* before *n*, preceded by *k*, *p*, *s*, or *t*, is under the same predicament as *e*; that is, when the accent is not on it, the two consonants unite, and the vowel is suppressed; as *beckon*, *capon*, *season*, *mutton*, &c. pronounced *beck'n*, *cap'n*, *seas'n*, *mutt'n*, &c. *Parson*, therefore, ought to be pronounced with the *o* suppressed, and not as Mr. Sheridan has marked it.—See *Principles*, No. 103, 170. *W.*

PA'RSONAGE, pär'-sn-âje. 90. *n. s.* The benefice of a parish. *Addison.* The house appropriated to the residence of the incumbent. *Gray.*

PART§, pärt. 81. *n. s.* [*pars*, Lat.] Something less than the whole; a portion; a quantity taken from a larger quantity. *Bacon.* Member. *Locke.* Particular; distinct species. *Law.* Ingredient in a mingled mass. *Blackmore.* That which, in divis

ion, falls to each. *Dryden.* Proportional quantity. *Chapman.* Share; concern. *Heb.* ii. Side; party; interest; faction. *Shak.* Something relating or belonging. *Sidney.* Particular office or character. *Bacon.* Character appropriated in a play. *Shak.* Business; duty. *Bacon.* Action; conduct. *Shak.* Relation reciprocal. *Bp. Taylor.—In good part; in ill part.* As well done; as ill done. *Hooker.*—In the plural: qualities, powers, faculties, or accomplishments. *Sidney.* In the plural: quarters; regions; districts. *Acts,* xx.—*For the most part.* Commonly; oftener than otherwise. *Heylin.*

PART, pârt. *ad.* Partly; in some measure. *Shak.*

*To* PART, pârt. *v. a.* To divide; to share; to distribute. *Acts,* ii. To separate; to disunite. *Ruth,* i. To break into pieces. *Lev.* ii. To keep asunder. *Shak.* To separate combatants. *Shak.* To secern. *Prior.*

*To* PART, pârt. *v. n.* To be separated. *Milton.* To quit each other. *Locke.* To take farewell. *Milton.* To have share. 1 *Sam.* xxx. [*partir.* Fr.] To go away; to set out. *Milton.—To part with.* To quit; to resign; to lose; to be separated from. *Bp. Taylor.*

PA/RTABLE, pârt'-â-bl. 405. *a.* Divisible; such as may be parted. *Camden.*

PA/RTAGE, pârt'-âdje. 90. *n. s.* [Fr.] Division; act of sharing or parting. *Locke.*

*To* PARTA/KE §, pâr-tāke'. *v. n.* preter. *I partook:* part. pass. *partaken.* To have share of any thing; to take share with. *Dryden.* To participate; to have something of the property, nature, claim, or right. *Bacon.* To be admitted to; not to be excluded. *Shakspeare.*

*To* PARTA/KE, pâr-tāke'. *v. a.* To share; to have part in. *Milton.* To admit to part; to extend participation to. *Spenser.*

PARTA/KER, pâr-tā'-kŭr. *n. s.* A partner in possessions; a sharer of any thing; an associate with. *Hooker.* Sometimes with *in* before the thing partaken. *St. Matt.* xxiii. Accomplice; associate. *Psalm* l.

PARTA/KING, pâr-tā'-kĭng. *n. s.* Combination; union in some bad design. *Hale.*

PA/RTED*, pârt'-ĕd. *a.* Possessing accomplishments. *B. Jonson.*

PA/RTER, pârt'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One that parts or separates. *Sidney.*

PARTE/RRE, pâr-târe'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A level division of ground, furnished with greens and flowers. *Miller.*

PA/RTIAL §, pâr'-shâl. 31. *a.* [Fr.] Inclined antecedently to favour one party in a cause, or one side of the question, more than the other. *Mal.* ii. Inclined to favour without reason. *Davenant.* Affecting only one part; subsisting only in a part; not general. *Burnet.*

PARTIA/LITY, pâr-shē-âl'-lē-tē. 542. *n. s.* [*partialité,* Fr.] Unequal state of the judgement and favour of one above the other. *Spenser.*

PA/RTIALIST*, pâr'-shâl-ĭst. *n. s.* One who is partial. *Bp. Morton.*

*To* PA/RTIALIZE, pâr'-shâl-īze. *v. a.* [*partializer,* Fr.] To make partial. *Shakspeare.*

PA/RTIALLY, pâr'-shâl-lē. *ad.* With unjust favour or dislike. In part; not totally. *Brown.*

PARTIBI/LITY, pâr-tē-bĭl'-lē-tē. *n. s.* Divisibility; separability.

PA/RTIBLE §, pâr'-tē-bl. 405. *a.* Divisible; separable. *Bacon.*

PARTI/CIPABLE, pâr-tĭs'-sē-pâ-bl. *a.* Such as may be shared or partaken. *Norris.*

PARTI/CIPANT, pâr-tĭs'-sē-pânt. *a.* [Fr.] Sharing; having share or part. *Bacon.*

PARTI/CIPANT*, pâr-tĭs'-sē-pânt. *n. s.* A partaker. *Warburton.*

*To* PARTI/CIPATE §, pâr-tĭs'-sē-pāte. *v. n.* [*participo,* Lat.; *participer,* Fr.] To partake; to have share. *Shak.* To have part of more things than one. *Bacon.* To have part of something common with another. *Bacon.*

*To* PARTI/CIPATE, pâr-tĭs'-sē-pāte. *v. a.* To partake; to receive part of; to share. *Hooker.*

PARTICIPA/TION, pâr-tĭs-sē-pā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] The state of sharing something in common. *Hooker.* The act or state of receiving or having part of something. *Hooker.* Distribution; division into shares. *Raleigh.*

PARTI/CIPATIVE*, pâr-tĭs'-sē-pā-tĭv. *a.* Capable of partaking.

PARTICI/PIAL, pâr-tē-sĭp'-pē-âl. *a.* [*participialis,* Lat.] Having the nature of a participle. *Lowth.*

PARTICI/PIALLY, pâr-tē-sĭp'-pē-âl-ē. *ad.* In the sense or manner of a participle.

PA/RTICIPLE §, pâr'-tē-sĭp-pl. *n. s.* [*participium,* Lat.] A word partaking at once the qualities of a noun and verb. *Clarke.* Any thing that participates of different things. *Bacon.*

PA/RTICLE, pâr'-tē-kl. 405. *n. s.* [*particule,* Fr.; *particula,* Lat.] Any small portion of a greater substance. *Clarendon.* A word unvaried by inflection. *Locke.*

PARTI/CULAR §, pâr-tĭk'-ù-lŭr. 179. *a.* [*particulier* Fr.] Relating to single persons; not general. *Sidney.* Individual; one. distinct from others. *Bacon.* Noting properties or things peculiar. *Bacon.* Attentive to things single and distinct. *Locke.* Single; not general. *Sidney.* Odd; having something that eminently distinguishes him from others.

PARTI/CULAR, pâr-tĭk'-ù-lŭr. 88. *n. s.* A single instance; a single point. *Bacon.* Individual; private person. *L'Estrange.* Private interest. *Hooker.* Private character; single self; state of an individual. *Shak.* A minute detail of things singly enumerated. *Ayliffe.—In particular.* Peculiarly; distinctly. *Dryden.*

PARTICULA/RITY, pâr-tĭk-kù-lâr'-ē-tē. *n. s.* [*particularité,* Fr.] Distinct notice or enumeration. *Sidney.* Singleness; individuality. *Hooker.* Petty account; private incident. *Addison.* Something belonging to single persons. *Shak.* Something peculiar. *Addison.*

*To* PARTI/CULARIZE, pâr-tĭk'-kù-lâ-rīze. *v. a.* [*particulariser,* Fr.] To mention distinctly; to detail; to show minutely. *Shakspeare.*

*To* PARTI/CULARIZE*, pâr-tĭk'-kù-lâ-rīze. *v. n.* To be particular; to be attentive to things single and distinct. *Herbert.*

PARTI/CULARLY, pâr-tĭk'-kù-lŭr-lē. *ad.* Distinctly; singly; not universally. *South.* In an extraordinary degree. *Dryden.*

*To* PARTI/CULATE, pâr-tĭk'-kù-lāte. *v. n.* To make mention singly. *Camden. Ob. J.*

PA/RTING*, pârt'-ĭng. *n. s.* Division. *Ezek.* xxi. Separation. [In chymistry.] An operation by which gold and silver are separated from each other. [In naval language.] State of being driven from the anchors, when the ship has broke her cable.

PA/RTISAN, pâr'-tē-zăn. 524. *n. s.* [*pertuisane,* Fr.] A kind of pike or halberd. *Shak.* [from *parti,* Fr.] An adherent to a faction. *Addison.* The commander of a party detached from the main body upon some sudden excursion. A commander's leading staff *Ainsworth.*

☞ All our orthoëpists agree in accenting this word on the first syllable. Mr. Nares says, Dr. Johnson has improperly accented this word on the last; but, both in the folio edition of his dictionary, and the quarto, printed since his death, the accent is on the first. There is not the same uniformity in the accentuation of the companion to this word, *artisan;* for, though Mr. Nares, Mr. Perry, Dr. Ash, W. Johnston, Buchanan, Bailey, Fenning, and Entick, accent the first syllable, Dr. Johnson, in both editions of his dictionary, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Barclay, accent the last: and Dr. Kenrick places an accent on both first and last. The same diversity appears in the accentuation of *courtesan,* a word of exactly the same form; which is accented by Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Mr. Nares, Fenning, and Entick, on the last syllable; and by Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, Buchanan, Barclay, Bailey, and Fenning, on the first; and by Mr. Perry both on the first and last. The truth is, these three words are among those which admit of the accent either on the first or last syllable, and this has produced the diversity we find in our dictionaries, 524. The accent on

the first syllable seems the most agreeable to our analogy, and ought to be preferred. 503. *W.*

PARTI'TION §, pär-tĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *partitio*, Lat.] The act of dividing; a state of being divided. *Shak.* Division; separation; distinction. *Hooker.* Part divided from the rest; separate part. *Milton.* That by which different parts are separated. *Hooker.* Part where separation is made. *Dryden.*

*To* PARTI'TION, pär-tĭsh'-ŭn. *v. a.* To divide into distinct parts. *Bacon.*

PA'RTLET, pärt'-lĕt. *n. s.* A ruff or band worn by women. *Knight.* A hen. *Shakspeare.*

PA'RTLY, pärt'-lè. *ad.* In some measure; in some degree; in part. *Hooker.*

PA'RTNER, pärt'-nŭr. 98. *n. s.* Partaker; sharer; one who has part in any thing; associate. *Raleigh.* One who dances with another. *Shakspeare.*

*To* PA'RTNER, pärt'-nŭr. *v. a.* To join; to associate with a partner. *Shakspeare.*

PA'RTNERSHIP, pärt'-nŭr-shĭp. *n. s.* Joint interest or property. *Dryden.* The union of two or more in the same trade. *L'Estrange.*

PARTO'OK, pär-tōŏk'. Preterit of *partake.*

PA'RTRIDGE, pär'-trĭdje. *n. s.* [*perdrix*, Fr.; *petris*, Welsh.] A bird of game. 1 *Sam.* xxvi.

PARTU'RIENT §, pär-tū'-rè-ĕnt. *a.* [*parturiens*, Lat.] About to bring forth. *More.*

PARTURI'TION, pär-tshŭ-rĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [*parturio*, Lat.] The state of being about to bring forth. *Brown.* Any production. *Instruct. for Oratory.*

PA'RTURE*, pär'-tshŭre. *n. s.* Departure. *Spenser. Ob. T.*

PA'RTY §, pär'-tè. *n. s.* [*partié*, Fr.] A number of persons confederated by similarity of designs or opinions in opposition to others; a faction. *Locke.* One of two litigants. *Shak.* One concerned in any affair. *Shak.* Side; persons engaged against each other. *Dryden.* Cause; side. *Dryden.* A select assembly. *Pope.* Particular person; a person distinct from, or opposed to another. *Sidney.* A detachment of soldiers: as, He commanded the *party* sent thither.

PARTY-COLOURED, pär'-tè-kŭl-lŭr'd. *a.* Having diversity of colours. *Shakspeare.*

PARTY-JURY, pär'-tè-jū-rè. *n. s.* [In law.] A jury in some trials half foreigners and half natives.

PARTY-MAN, pär'-tè-măn. *n. s.* A factious person; an abettor of a party. *Swift.*

PARTY-WALL, pär-tè-wâll'. *n. s.* Wall that separates one house from the next. *Moxon.*

*PA'RVIS*, pär'-vĭs. *n. s.* [Fr.] A church or church porch. *Chaucer.*

PA'RVITUDE, pär'-vè-tūde. *n. s.* [*parvus*, Lat.] Littleness; minuteness. *Glanville. Ob. J.*

PA'RVITY, pär'-vè-tè. *n. s.* Littleness; minuteness. *Ray. Ob. J.*

*PAS*, pâ. *n. s.* [Fr.] Precedence; right of going foremost. *Arbuthnot.*

PASCH §*, pâsk. *n. s.* [*pask*, old Fr.; pasche, Sax.; *paska*, Goth.; πασχα, Gr.] The passover. *Wiclife.* The feast of Easter. *Bullokar.*

PASCH-EGG*, pâsk'-ĕg. *n. s.* An egg dyed or stained, presented, about the time of Easter, in several parts of the north of England, to this day, to young persons. *Beehive of the Romish Church.*

PASCH-FLOWER*. See PASQUE-FLOWER.

PA'SCHAL, pâs'-kăl. 88. *a.* [Fr.; *paschalis*, Lat.] Relating to the passover. *Pearson.* Relating to Easter. *Wheatly.*

*To* PASH §, pâsh. *v. a.* [παίω, παίσω.] To strike; to crush; to push against; to dash with violence. *Barret.*

PASH, pâsh. *n. s.* A blow; a stroke. *Sherwood.*

PASQUE-FLOWER, pâsk'-flŏŭ-ŭr. *n. s.* A flower. *Miller.*

PA'SQUIL §, pâs'-kwĭl. } *n. s.* [from *Pasquino*, a statue at Rome, to which they affix any lampoon or paper.] A lampoon. *Dryden.*
PA'SQUIN §, pâs'-kwĭn. 414.
PASQUINA'DE §, pâs-kwĭn-ăde'.

*To* PA'SQUIL*, pâs'-kwĭl. } *v. a.* To lampoon.
*To* PA'SQUIN*, pâs'-kwĭn. } *Burton.*

PA'SQUILLER*, pâs'-kwĭl-lŭr. *n. s* A lampooner. *Burton.*

*To* PASS §, pâs. *v. n.* [*passer*, Fr.; *passus*, Lat.] To go; to move from one place to another; to be progressive. *Gen.* xviii. To go forcibly; to make way. *Dryden.* To make a change from one thing to another. *Temple.* To vanish; to be lost. *Psalm* cxlviii. To be spent; to go away progressively. *Locke.* To be at an end; to be over. *Dryden.* To die; to pass from the present life to another state. *Shak.* To be changed by regular gradation. *Arbuthnot.* To go beyond bounds. *Shak.* To be in any state. *Ezek.* xx. To be enacted. *Clarendon.* To be effected; to exist. *Hooker.* To gain reception; to become current: as, This money will not *pass. Hudibras.* To be practised artfully or successfully. *Shak.* To be regarded as good or ill. *Atterbury.* To occur; to be transacted. *Watts.* To be done. *Bp. Taylor.* To heed; to regard. *Shak.* To determine finally; to judge capitally. *Shak.* To be supremely excellent. *Hudibras.* To thrust; to make a push in fencing. *Dryden.* To omit to play. *Prior.* To go through the alimentary duct. *Arbuthnot.* To be in a tolerable state. *L'Estrange.—To pass away.* To be lost; to glide off. *Locke.* To vanish. *Job*, xxx.

*To* PASS, pâs. *v. a.* To go beyond. *Hayward.* To go through: as, The horse *passed* the river. To go through: in a legal sense. *Swift.* To spend; to live through. *Collier.* To impart to any thing the power of moving. *Derham.* To carry hastily. *Addison.* To transfer to another proprietor, or into the hands of another. *Herbert.* To strain; to percolate. *Bacon.* To vent; to pronounce. *Watts.* To utter ceremoniously. *Clarendon.* To utter solemnly, or judicially. *Hammond.* To transmit; to procure to go. *Clarendon.* To put an end to. *Shak.* To surpass; to excel. *Spenser.* To omit; to neglect. *Shak.* To transcend; to transgress. *Burnet.* To admit; to allow. 2 *Kings*, xii. To enact a law. *South.* To impose fraudulently. *Dryden.* To practise artfully; to make succeed. *B. Jonson.* To send from one place to another: as, *Pass* that beggar to his own parish.—*To pass away.* To spend; to waste. *Ecclus.* xlii. *To pass by.* To excuse; to forgive. *Tillotson.* To neglect; to disregard. *Bacon. To pass over.* To omit; to let go unregarded. *Dryden.*

PASS, pâs. *n. s.* A narrow entrance; an avenue. *Shak.* Passage; road. *Raleigh.* A permission to go or come any where. *Spenser.* An order by which vagrants or impotent persons are sent to their place of abode. Push; thrust in fencing. *Shak.* State; condition. *Sidney.*

PA'SSABLE, pâs'-să-bl. 405. *a.* [*passible*, Fr.] Possible to be passed or travelled through or over. 2 *Macc.* Supportable; tolerable; allowable *Howell.* Capable of admission or reception. *Collier.* Popular; well received. *Bacon.*

PA'SSABLY*, pâs'-să-blè. *ad.* Tolerably; moderately. *Howell.*

*PASSA'DO*, pâs-sä'-dō. [See LUMBAGO.] *n. s.* [Ital.] A push; a thrust. *Shakspeare.*

PA'SSAGE, pâs'-sĭdje. 90. *n. s.* [Fr.] Act of passing; travel; course; journey. *Raleigh.* Road; way. *Bacon.* Entrance or exit; liberty to pass. *Shak.* The state of decay. *Shak.* Intellectual admittance; mental acceptance. *Digby.* Occurrence; hap. *Shak.* Unsettled state; aptness by condition or nature to change the place of abode. *Temple.* Incident; transaction. *Hayward.* Management; conduct. *Davies.* Part of a book; single place in a writing. *Addison.*

PA'SSANT*, pâs'-sănt. *a.* [*passant*, Fr.] Cursory; careless. *Barrow.*

*En PA'SSANT**, ŏng-pâs'-sŏng'. *ad* [Fr.] By the way; slightly; in haste. *Transl. of Plato's Apol. of Socrates.*

PA'SSED, pâst. [See *Principles*, No. 367.] Preterit and participle of *pass. Isaiah*, xl.

PA'SSENGER, pās'-sĭn-jŭr. 99. *n. s.* [*passager*, Fr.] A traveller; one who is upon the road; a wayfarer. *Spenser.* One who hires in any vehicle the liberty of travelling. *Sidney.*

PA'SSENGER *Falcon*, pās'-sĭn-jŭr-fâw'-kn. *n. s.* A kind of migratory hawk. *Ainsworth.*

PA'SSER, pās'-sŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who passes; one that is upon the road. *Carew.*

PASSIBI'LITY, pās-sĕ-bĭl'-lĕ-tè. *n. s.* [*passibilité*, Fr.] Quality of receiving impression from external agents. *Hakewill.*

PA'SSIBLE §, pās'-sĕ-bl. 405. *a.* [Fr.; *passibilis*, Lat.] Susceptive of impressions from external agents. *Hooker.*

PA'SSIBLENESS, pās'-sĕ-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Quality of receiving impressions from external agents. *Brerewood.*

PA'SSING, pās'-sĭng. 410. *part. a.* Supreme; surpassing others; eminent. *Fairfax.* It is used adverbially to enforce the meaning of another word. Exceeding. *Shakspeare.*

PA'SSINGBELL, pās'-sĭng-bĕl. *n. s.* [*passing* and *bell.*] The bell which was rung or tolled at the hour of departure, to obtain prayers for the passing soul: it is now used for the bell, which rings immediately after death. *Donne.*

PA'SSINGLY*, pās'-sĭng-lè. *ad.* Exceedingly. *Wicliffe.*

PA'SSION §, pāsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *passio*, Lat.] Any effect caused by external agency. *Locke.* Susceptibility of effect from external action. *Bacon.* Violent commotion of the mind. *Shak.* Anger. *Watts.* Zeal; ardour. *Addison.* Love. *Rowe.* Eagerness. *Swift.* Emphatically, the last suffering of the Redeemer of the world. *Acts*, i.

*To* PA'SSION, pāsh'-ŭn. *v. n.* [*passioner*, Fr.] To be extremely agitated; to express great commotion of mind. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

PASSION-FLOWER, pāsh'-ŭn-flŏŏ-ŭr. *n. s.* A flower. *Miller.*

PASSION-WEEK, pāsh'-ŭn-wēēk'. *n. s.* The week immediately preceding Easter, named in commemoration of our Saviour's crucifixion.

PA'SSIONARY*, pāsh'-ŭn-ā-rè. *n. s.* [*passionaire*, old Fr.] A book describing the sufferings of saints and martyrs. *Warton.*

PA'SSIONATE, pāsh'-ŭn-nāt. 91. *a.* [*passionné*, Fr.] Moved by passion; feeling or expressing great commotion of mind. *Hooker.* Easily moved to anger. *Prior.*

*To* PA'SSIONATE, pāsh'-ŭn-āte. *v. a.* To affect with passion. *Spenser.* To express passionately. *Titus Andronicus. Ob. J.*

PA'SSIONATELY, pāsh'-ŭn-nāt-lè. *ad.* With passion; with desire, love, or hatred; with great commotion of mind. *South.* Angrily. *Locke.*

PA'SSIONATENESS, pāsh'-ŭn-nāt-nĕs. *n. s.* State of being subject to passion. Vehemence of mind. *Boyle.*

PA'SSIONED*, pāsh'-ŭnd. *a.* Disordered; violently affected. *Spenser.* Expressing passion. *Spenser.*

PA'SSIONLESS*, pāsh'-ŭn-lĕs. *a.* Not easily moved to anger; cool; undisturbed. *Shelton.*

PA'SSIVE §, pās'-sĭv. 158. *a.* [*passif*, Fr.; *passivus*, Lat.] Receiving impression from some external agent. *Milton.* Unresisting; not opposing. *Pope.* Suffering; not acting. [In grammar.] [A verb *passive* is that which signifies passion, or the effect of action: as, *doceor*, I am taught. *Clarke.*

PA'SSIVELY, pās'-sĭv-lè. *ad.* With a passive nature. *Dryden.* Without agency. *Pearson.* [In grammar.] According to the form of a verb passive. *Lilly.*

PA'SSIVENESS, pās'-sĭv-nĕs. *n. s.* Quality of receiving impression from external agents. *Beaumont.* Passibility; power of suffering. *Bp. Taylor.* Patience; calmness. *Fell.*

PASSIVITY, pās-sĭv'-vĕ-tè. *n. s.* Passiveness. *Hammond.*

PA'SSLESS*, pās'-lĕs. *a.* Having no passage. *Cowley.*

PA'SSOVER, pās'-ō-vŭr. *n. s.* A feast instituted among the Jews in memory of the time when God, smiting the first-born of the Egyptians, *passed over* the habitations of the Hebrews. *St. John*, ii. The sacrifice killed. *Exod.* xii.

PA'SSPORT, pās'-pōrt. *n. s.* [Fr.] Permission of passage. *Sidney.*

PA'SSYMEASURE*, pās'-sĕ-mĕzh-ŭre. *n. s.* [*passamezzo*, Ital.] An old, stately kind of dance; a cinque-pace. *Shakspeare.*

PAST, pāst. [See *Principles*, No. 367.] *part. a.* [from *pass.*] Not present; not to come. *Shak.* Spent; gone through; undergone. *Pope.*

PAST, pāst. *n. s.* Elliptically used for past time. *Fenton.*

PAST, pāst. 367. *preposition.* Beyond in time: as, She was *past* age. *Heb.* xi. No longer capable of: as, He was esteemed *past* sense. *Hayward.* Beyond; out of the reach of. *Shak.* Beyond; further than. *Num.* xxi. Above; more than. *Spenser.*

PASTE §, pāste. 74. *n. s.* [Fr.] Any thing mixed up so as to be viscous and tenacious. *Bacon.* Flour and water boiled together so as to make a cement. Artificial mixture, in imitation of precious stones.

*To* PASTE, pāste. *v. a.* [*paster*, Fr.] To fasten with paste. *Locke.*

PA'STEBOARD, pāste'-bōrd. *n. s.* Masses made anciently by pasting one paper on another; now made sometimes by macerating paper and casting it in moulds, sometimes by pounding old cordage, and casting it in forms. *Dryden.*

PA'STEBOARD, pāste'-bōrd. *a.* Made of pasteboard. *Mortimer.*

PA'STEL, pās'-tĭl. *n. s.* An herb.

PA'STERN, pās'-tŭrn. 98. *n. s.* [*pasturon*, Fr.] That part of the leg of a horse between the joint next the foot and the hoof. *Shak.* A patten. *Dryden.*

*PASTICCIO**, pās-tĭt'-tshō. *n. s.* [Ital.] An oglio; a medley. *Swinburne.*

PA'STIL, pās'-tĭl. *n. s.* [*pastillus*, Lat.] A roll of paste. *Peacham.*

PA'STIME §, pās'-tīme. *n. s.* [*pass* and *time.*] Sport; amusement; diversion. *Sidney.*

*To* PA'STIME*, pās'-tīme. *v. n.* To sport; to take pastime. *Tragedy of Soliman and Perseda.*

PA'STOR §, pās'-tŭr. 166. *n. s.* [*pastor*, Lat.] A shepherd. *Dryden.* A clergyman who has the care of a flock; one who has souls to feed with sound doctrine. *Hooker.*

PA'STORAL, pās'-tŭr-ăl. 88. [For the *o*, see DOMESTICK.] *a.* [*pastoralis*, Lat.] Rural; rustick; beseeming shepherds; imitating shepherds. *Sidney.*

PA'STORAL, pās'-tŭr-ăl. *n. s.* A poem in which any action or passion is represented by its effects upon a country life; or according to the common practice in which speakers take upon them the character of shepherds; an idyl; a bucolick. *Pope* A book relating to the cure of souls. *Herbert.*

PA'STORLIKE*, pās'-tŭr-līke. } *a.* Becoming a
PA'STORLY*, pās'-tŭr-lè. } pastor. *Milton.*

PA'STORSHIP*, pās'-tŭr-shĭp. *n. s.* The office or rank of a pastor. *Bp. Bull.*

PA'STRY, pā'-strè. *n. s.* The act of making pies. *King.* Pies or baked paste. *Tusser.* The place where pastry is made. *Shakspeare.*

PASTRY-COOK, pā'-strè-kŏŏk. *n. s.* One whose trade is to make and sell things baked in paste *Arbuthnot.*

PA'STURABLE, pās'-tshŭ-rā-bl. *a.* [from *pasture.*] Fit for pasture.

PA'STURAGE, pās'-tshŭ-rădje. 90. *n. s.* [Fr.] The business of feeding cattle. *Spenser.* Lands grazed by cattle. *Addison.* The use of pasture. *Arbuthnot.*

PA'STURE §, pās'-tshŭre. 461. *n. s.* [*pasture*, Fr.] Food; the act of feeding. *Brown.* Ground on which cattle feed. *Shak.* Human culture; education. *Dryden.*

*To* PA'STURE, pās'-tshŭre. *v. a.* To place in a pasture.

*To* PA'STURE, pās'-tshŭre. *v. n.* To graze on the ground. *Gower.*

PA'STY, pās'-tè. 515. *n. s.* A pie of crust raised without a dish. *Shakspeare.*

PAT §, pât. *a.* [*pas*, Teut.] Fit; convenient; exactly suitable. *Barrow.*

PAT*, pât. *ad.* Fitly; conveniently. *Shakspeare.*

PAT §, pât. *n. s.* [*patte*, Fr.] A light, quick blow; a tap. *Coltier.* Small lump of matter beat into shape with the hand.

*To* PAT, pât. *v. a.* To strike lightly; to tap. *Bacon.*

PA'TACHE, pâ-tâsh'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A small ship. *Ainsworth.*

PATACOO'N, pât-tâ-kôôn'. *n. s.* A Spanish coin worth four shillings and eight-pence English. *Howell.*

PATCH §, pâtsh. 352. *n. s.* [*pezzo*, Ital.] A piece sewed on to cover a hole. *Shak.* A piece inserted in mosaick or variegated work. *Locke.* A small spot of black silk put on the face. *Cleaveland.* A small particle; a parcel of land. *Shak.* A paltry fellow. *Shakspeare.*

*To* PATCH, pâtsh. *v. a.* [*pudtzer*, Dan.; *pezzare*, Ital.] To cover with a piece sewed on. *Locke.* To decorate the face with small spots of black silk. *Addison.* To mend clumsily; to mend so as that the original strength or beauty is lost. *Shak.* To make up of shreds or different pieces. *Raleigh.* To dress in a party-coloured coat. *Shakspeare.*

PA'TCHER, pâtsh'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One that patches; a botcher.

PA'TCHERY, pâtsh'-ûr-è. *n. s.* Botchery; bungling work; forgery. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

PA'TCHWORK, pâtsh'-wûrk. *n. s.* Work made by sewing small pieces of different colours interchangeably together. *Swift.*

PATE §, pâte. *n. s.* The head. *Spenser.*

PA'TED, pâ'-tĕd. *a.* Having a pate. It is used only in composition: as, long-*pated*, or cunning; shallow-*pated*, or foolish.

PATEFA'CTION, pât-tè-fâk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*patefactio*, Lat.] Act or state of opening; declaration. *Pearson.*

PA'TEN, pât'-ĕn. 103. *n. s.* [*patina*, Lat.] A plate. *Shak.* The cover of the chalice used, in Romish churches, to hold particles of the host. *Bp. Bedell.*

PA'TENT §, pât'-tĕnt, or pâ'-tĕnt. *a.* [*patens*, Lat.; *patent*, Fr.] Open to the perusal of all: as, letters *patent*. *Leslie.* Something appropriated by letters patent. *Mortimer.* Apparent; conspicuous. *Bp. Horsley.*

☞ This word, when an adjective, is, by Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, and Buchanan, pronounced with the *a* long, as in *paper*; but by Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Ash, Mr. Perry, and Entick, short, as in *pat*. But when the word is a substantive, it is pronounced with the *a* short by Mr. Nares and all those orthoëpists, except Buchanan. That the adjective should by some be pronounced with the *a* long, is a remnant of that analogy which ought to prevail in all words of this kind, 544; but the uniformity with which the substantive is pronounced, with the *a* short, precludes all hope of alteration. *W.*

PA'TENT, pât'-tĕnt. *n. s.* A writ conferring some exclusive right or privilege. *Shakspeare.*

PATENTEE', pât-tĕn-tèè'. *n. s.* One who has a patent. *Bacon.*

*PATER-NOSTER*, pâ'-tûr-nŏs-tûr. *n. s.* [Lat.] The Lord's prayer. *Donne.*

PATE'RNAL §, pâ-tĕr'-nâl. 88. *a.* [*paternus*, Lat; *paternel*, Fr.] Fatherly; having the relation of a father; pertaining to a father. *Shak.* Hereditary; received in succession from one's father. *Dryden.*

PATE'RNITY, pâ-tĕr'-nè-tè. *n. s.* [*paternité*, Fr.] Fathership; the relation of a father. *Raleigh.*

PATH §, pâth. 78, 467. *n. s.* [paθ, Sax.] Way; road; track; a narrow way; any passage. *Job* xxxviii.

*To* PATH*, pâth. *v. a.* [peððian, Sax.] To push forward; to cause to go; to make way for. *Shak.*

PATHE'TICAL §, pâ-*th*ĕt'-tè-kâl. } *a.* [παθητικὸς.]
PATHE'TICK §, pâ-*th*ĕt'-tĭk. 509. }
Affecting the passions; passionate; moving. *Shakspeare.*

PATHE'TICALLY, pâ-*th*ĕt'-tè-kâl-lè. *ad.* In such a manner as may strike the passions. *Dryden.*

PATHE'TICALNESS, pâ-*th*ĕt'-tè-kâl-nĕs. *n. s.* Quality of being pathetick; quality of moving the passions. *Blackwall.*

PA'THFLY*, pâ*th*'-flì. *n. s.* A fly found in foot-paths, supposed to live by sucking the ground.

PA'THLESS, pâ*th*'-lĕs. *a.* Untrodden; not marked with paths. *Sandys.*

PATHOGNOMO'NICK, pâ-*th*ŏg'-nò-mŏn'-ĭk. 509. *a.* [παθογνωμονικὸς.] Such signs of a disease as are inseparable, designating the essence or real nature of the disease; not symptomatick. *Quincy.*

☞ Mr. Sheridan has suppressed the *g* in this word as in *gnomon*, without considering that, when a syllable precedes, the *g* unites with it, and is to be pronounced. Thus this letter is mute in *sign*, but pronounced in *signify*. The same may be observed of *resign* and *resignation*, *indign* and *indignity*, &c. *W.*

PATHOLO'GICAL, pâ*th*-ò-lŏd'-jè-kâl. *a.* Relating to the tokens or discoverable effects of a distemper.

PATHO'LOGIST, pâ-*th*ŏl'-lò-jĭst. *n. s.* One who treats of pathology.

PATHO'LOGY §, pâ-*th*ŏl'-lò-jè. 518. *n. s.* [πάθος and λέγω.] That part of medicine which relates to distempers, with their differences, causes, and effects incident to the human body. *Quincy.*

*PA'THOS**, pâ'-*th*ŏs. *n. s.* [Gr.] Passion; vehemence; warmth; affection of mind; energy; that which excites the passions. *Mason.*

PA'THWAY, pâ*th*'-wà. *n. s.* A road; a narrow way to be passed on foot. *Prov.* xii.

PA'TIBLE, pât'-è-bl. *a.* [*patior*, Lat.] Sufferable; tolerable. *Dict.*

PATI'BULARY, pâ-tĭb'-bù-lâ-rè. *a.* [*patibulaire*, Fr.; from *patibulum*, Lat.] Belonging to the gallows. *Dict.*

PA'TIENCE §, pâ'-shĕnse. *n. s.* [Fr.; *patientia*, Lat.] The power of suffering; calm endurance of pain or labour. *Shak.* The quality of expecting long without rage or discontent. *Ecclus.* xx. Perseverance; continuance of labour. *Harte.* The quality of bearing offences without revenge or anger. *Harte.* Sufferance; permission. *Hooker.* An herb. *Mortimer.*

PA'TIENT, pâ'-shĕnt. 463. *a.* [*patient*, Fr.; *patiens*, Lat.] Having the quality of enduring. *Fell.* Calm under pain or affliction. *Shak.* Not revengeful against injuries. Not easily provoked. 1 *Thess.* v. Persevering; calmly diligent. *Newton.* Not hasty; not viciously eager or impetuous. *Prior.*

PA'TIENT, pâ'-shĕnt. *n. s.* [Fr.] That which receives impressions from external agents. *Watts.* A person diseased. It is commonly used of the relation between the sick and the physician. *Sidney.* It is sometimes used for a sick person. *Dryden.*

*To* PA'TIENT, pâ'-shĕnt. *v. a.* To compose one's self; to behave with patience. *Robinson. Ob. J.*

PA'TIENTLY, pâ'-shĕnt-lè. *ad.* Without rage under pain or affliction. *Milton.* Without vicious impetuosity. *Hooker.*

PA'TIN, pât'-ĭn. 140. *n. s.* [*patina*, Lat.] The cover of a chalice. See PATEN.

PA'TLY, pât'-lè. *ad.* Commodiously; fitly. *Barrow.*

PA'TNESS*, pât'-nĕs. *n. s.* Convenience; propriety; suitableness. *Barrow.*

PA'TRIARCH §, pâ'-trè-ârk. 534, 353. *n. s.* [*patriarcha*, Lat.] One who governs by paternal right; the father and ruler of a family. *Milton.* A bishop superiour to archbishops. *Raleigh.*

PATRIA'RCHAL, pâ-trè-âr'-kâl. *a.* Belonging to patriarchs; such as was possessed or enjoyed by patriarchs. *Norris.* Belonging to hierarchical patriarchs. *Ayliffe.*

PA'TRIARCHATE, pâ-trè-âr'-kât. 91. } *n. s*
PA'TRIARCHSHIP, pâ'-trè-ârk-shĭp. }
[*patriarchat*, Fr.] A bishoprick superiour to arch bishopricks. *Selden.*

PA'TRIARCHY, pâ'-trè-âr-kè. 505. *n. s.* Jurisdiction of a patriarch; patriarchate. *Brerewood.*

PATRI'CIAN, pâ-trĭsh'-ŭn. *a.* [*patricius*, Lat.] Senatorial; noble; not plebeian. *Addison.*

PATRI'CIAN, pâ-trĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* A nobleman. *Shakspeare.*

PATRIMO'NIAL, pât-trè-mò'-nè-âl. *a.* Possessed by inheritance. *Temple.* Claimed by right of birth; hereditary. *Dryden.*

PATRIMO'NIALLY, pāt-trē-mō'-nē-ăl-lē. *ad.* By inheritance. *Davenant.*

PA'TRIMONY §, pāt'-trē-mŭn-nē. [See DOMESTICK.] *n. s.* [*patrimonium*, Lat.] An estate possessed by inheritance. *Bacon.*

PA'TRIOT §, pā'-trē-ŭt. 505, 534. *n. s.* [*patriot*, Fr.; from *patria*, Lat.] One whose ruling passion is the love of his country. *Bp. Hall.* It is sometimes used ironically for a factious disturber of the government. *Dryden.*

PA'TRIOT*, pā'-trē-ŭt. *a.* Actuated by the care of one's country. *Delany.*

PATRIO'TICK*, pāt-trē-ŏt'-ĭk. *a.* Full of patriotism. *Farmer.*

PA'TRIOTISM, pā'-trē-ŭt-ĭzm. 166. *n. s.* Love of one's country; zeal for one's country. *Bp. Berkeley.*

*To* PA'TRO'CINATE §, pā-trŏs'-sē-nāte. *v. a.* [*patrocinor*, Lat.] To patronise; to protect; to defend. *Dict.*

PATROCINA'TION*, pā-trŏs-sē-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Countenance; support. *Bp. Hall.*

PATRO'L §, pā-trōle'. *n. s.* [*patrouille*, old Fr.] The act of going the rounds in a garrison, to observe that orders are kept. Those that go the rounds. *Thomson.*

☞ All our orthoëpists give this word, both as noun and verb, the accent on the last syllable, except Mr. Nares, who wishes to reduce it to the accentual distinction so often observed, 492. Johnson's folio edition has the accent of both words on the first, but the quarto accents both on the last; and this accentuation, it is certain, is the most received among the polite world. *W.*

*To* PATRO'L, pā-trōle'. *v. n.* [*patrouiller*, Fr.] To go the rounds in a camp or garrison. *Blackmore.*

PA'TRON §, pā'-trŭn. 166. *n. s.* [Fr.; *patronus*, Lat.] One who countenances, supports, or protects. *Shak.* A guardian saint. *Spenser.* Advocate; defender; vindicator. *Hooker.* One who has donation of ecclesiastical preferment. *Wesley.*

PA'TRONAGE, pāt'-trŭn-ĭdje. 90. *n. s.* Support; protection. *Sidney.* Guardianship of saints. *Addison.* Donation of a benefice; right of conferring a benefice.

☞ That the first syllable of this word is short, while that of *patron* is long, is owing to the shortening power of the antepenultimate accent. 503. *W.*

*To* PA'TRONAGE, pāt'-trŭn-ĭdje. *v. a.* To patronise; to protect. *Shakspeare.*

PATRONAL, pāt'-rō-năl. *a.* [*patronus*, Lat.] Protecting; supporting; guarding; defending; doing the office of a patron. *Brown.*

☞ This word, like *matronal*, has a diversity of pronunciation in our dictionaries, which shows the necessity of recurring to principles, in order to fix its true sound. Buchanan places the accent on the first syllable; but whether he makes the *a* long or short, cannot be known. Dr. Ash places the accent on the same syllable; and, though he makes the *a* in *matronal* short, yet he makes the same letter in this word long, as in *patron*. Barclay and Fenning lay the stress upon the first of *matronal* and on the second of *patronal*. Perry and Entick place the accent on the first of both these words, but make the *a* in *matronal* long, and the same letter in *patronal* short. Bailey accents the second syllable of this word. *W.*

PA'TRONESS, pā'-trŭn-ĕs. *n. s.* [feminine of *patron*.] A female that defends, countenances, or supports. *Fairfax.* A female guardian saint. *Dryden.* A woman that hath the gift of a benefice.

☞ I am well aware of the shortening power of the antepenultimate accent in *patronage*, *patronise*, &c., but cannot, as Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Perry, have done, allow it that power in *patroness*, because the feminine termination *ess* is as much a subjunctive of our own as the participial terminations *ing* or *ed*, or the plural number, and therefore never ought to alter the accent or quantity of the original word.—See *Principles*, No. 386, 499. *W.*

PA'TRONLESS*, pā'-trŭn-lĕs. *a.* Without a patron. *Lord Shaftesbury.*

*To* PA'TRONISE, pāt'-trō-nize. 503. *v. a.* To protect; to support; to defend; to countenance. *Bacon.*

PA'TRONISER*, pāt'-trō-nī-zŭr. *n. s* One who countenances or supports. *Skelton.*

PATRONY'MICK, pāt-trō-nĭm'-mĭk. 509, 530. *n. s.* [πατρονυμικὸς.] Name expressing the name of the father or ancestor: as, *Tydides*, the son of Tydeus. *Broome.*

PA'TTEN *of a Pillar*, pāt'-tŭn. 99. *n. s.* Its base. *Ainsworth.*

PA'TTEN, pāt'-tĭn. 99. *n. s.* [*patin*, Fr.] A shoe of wood with an iron ring, worn under the common shoe by women, to keep them from the dirt. *Camden.*

PA'TTENMAKER, pāt'-tŭn-mā-kŭr. *n. s.* He that makes pattens.

*To* PATTER, pāt'-tŭr. 98. *v. n.* [*patte*, Fr.] To make a noise like the quick steps of many feet. *Dryden.*

*To* PA'TTER*, pāt'-tŭr. *v. a.* [*pætra*, Sw.; *patieren*, Arm.] To recite or repeat hastily. *Chaucer.*

PA'TTERN §, pāt'-tărn. *n. s.* [*patron*, Fr.; *patroon*, Dutch.] The original proposed to imitation; the archetype; that which is to be copied; an exemplar. *Hooker.* A specimen; a part shown as a sample of the rest. *Swift.* An instance; an example. *Hooker.* Any thing cut out in paper to direct the cutting of cloth.

*To* PA'TTERN, pāt'-tărn. *v. a.* [*patronner*, Fr.] To make in imitation of something; to copy. *Shak.* To serve as an example to be followed. *Sidney.*

PA'TTY*, pāt'-tē. *n. s.* [*pâté*, Fr.] A little pie; as, a veal-*patty.*

PA'TTYPAN*, pāt'-tē-pān. *n. s.* A pan to bake a little pie in.

PAUCI'LOQUY, pâw-sĭl'-ō-kwē. 518. *n. s.* [*pauciloquium*, Lat.] Sparing and rare speech. *Dict.*

PAU'CITY, pâw'-sē-tē. *n. s.* [*paucitas*, Lat.] Fewness; smallness of number. *Hooker.* Smallness of quantity. *Brown.*

*To* PAUM*, pām. *v. a.* [from *palm.*] To impose by fraud. *Swift.*

PAUNCE*, pānse. *n. s.* A pansy. See PANCY. *Spenser.*

PAUNCH §, pānsh. 214. *n. s.* [*panse*, Fr.] The belly; the region of the guts. *Bacon.*

*To* PAUNCH, pānsh. *v. a.* To pierce or rip the belly; to exenterate; to take out the paunch; to evis cerate. *Shakspeare.*

PAU'PER §, pâw'-pŭr. 98. *n. s.* [Lat.] A poor person; one who receives alms. *Cowel.*

PAU'PERISM*, pâw'-pŭr-ĭzm. *n. s.* The state of poverty.

PAUSE §, pâwz. 213. *n. s.* [Fr.; *pausa*, low Lat.; πάυω, Gr.] A stop; a place or time of intermission. *Hooker.* Suspense; doubt. *Shak.* Break; paragraph; apparent separation of the parts of a discourse. *Locke.* Place of suspending the voice marked in writing thus —. A stop or intermission in musick.

*To* PAUSE §, pâwz. 213. *v. n.* To wait; to stop; not to proceed; to forbear for a time. *Shak.* To deliberate. *Knolles.* To be intermitted. *Tickell.*

PA'USER, pâw'-zŭr. 98. *n. s.* He who pauses; he who deliberates. *Shakspeare.*

PA'USINGLY*, pâw'-zĭng-lē. *ad.* After a pause; by breaks. *Shakspeare.*

PA'VAN, } pāv'-ĭn. } *n. s.* [from *Padua*, where the
PA'VIN, } } dance is said to have been invented.] A grave kind of dance. *Shakspeare.*

*To* PAVE §, pāve. *v. a.* [*pavio*, Lat.] To lay with brick or stone; to floor with stone. *Bacon.* To make a passage easy. *Bacon.*

PA'VEMENT §, pāve'-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*pavimentum*, Lat.] Stones or bricks laid on the ground; stone floor. *Shakspeare.*

*To* PA'VEMENT*, pāve'-mĕnt. *v. a.* To floor; to pave. *Bp. Hall. Ob. T.*

PA'VER, pā'-vŭr. 99. } *n. s.* One who lays with
PA'VIER, pāve'-yŭr. 113. } stones. *Gay.*

PAVI'LION §, pā-vĭl'-yŭn. 113. *n. s.* [*pavillon*, Fr.] A tent; a temporary or movable house. *Sidney.*

*To* PAVI'LION, pā-vĭl'-yŭn. *v. a.* To furnish with tents. *Milton.* To be sheltered by a tent. *Pope.*

PA'VING*, pā'-vĭng. *n. s.* Pavement of stone, brick, or tile.

PAVO'NE*, pā-vōne'. *n. s.* [*pavone*, Ital.; *pavo* Lat.] A peacock. *Spenser.*

PAW §, pâw. 219. *n. s.* [*pawen*, Welsh.] The foot of a beast of prey. *Milton.* Hand, in contempt. *Dryden.*

*To* PAW, pâw. *v. n.* To draw the fore foot along the ground. *Job*, xxxix.

*To* PAW, pâw. *v. a.* To strike with a drawn stroke of the fore foot. *Tickell.* To handle roughly. To fawn; to flatter. *Ainsworth.*

PA'WED, pâwd. 359. *a.* Having paws. Broad or large footed. *Sherwood.*

PA'WKY*, pâw'-kè. *a.* [pæcan, Sax.] Arch; cunning; artful. *Grose.*

PAWN §, pâwn. *n. s.* [*pand*, Teut.; *pan*, Fr.] Something given to pledge as a security for money borrowed or promise made. *Shak.* The state of being pledged. *Shak.* [*péon, pion*, old Fr.] A common man at chess. *Cowley.*

*To* PAWN, pâwn. *v. a.* To pledge; to give in pledge. *Shakspeare.*

PA'WNBROKER, pâwn'-brò-kûr. *n. s.* One who lends money upon pledge. *Arbuthnot.*

PAWNEE'*, pâw-nè'. *n. s.* One to whom something is intrusted as a security for money borrowed. *Littleton.*

PAX*, pâks. *n. s.* [*pax*, Lat.] A sort of little image; a piece of board, having the image of Christ upon the cross on it; which the people, before the Reformation, used to kiss after the service was ended, that ceremony being considered as the *kiss of peace.* The word has been often confounded with *pix.* *Crowley.*

PAX-WAX*. See PACKWAX.

*To* PAY §, pâ. 220. *v. a.* [*paier*, Fr.] To discharge a debt. *Dryden.* To dismiss one to whom any thing is due with his money: as, He had *paid* his labourers. To atone; to make amends by suffering. *Locke.* To beat. *Shak.* To reward; to recompense. *Dryden.* To give the equivalent for any thing bought. *Locke.* [In naval language.] To smear the surface of any thing with pitch, resin, turpentine, tallow, and the like.

PAY, pâ. *n. s.* Wages; hire; money given in return for service. *Temple.*

PA'YABLE, pâ'-â-bl. 405. *a.* [*paiable*, Fr.] Due; to be paid. *Bacon.* Such as there is power to pay. *South.*

PA'YDAY, pâ'-dâ. *n. s.* Day on which debts are to be discharged or wages paid. *Locke.*

PA'YER, pâ'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* [*paieur*, Fr.] One that pays. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

PA'YMASTER, pâ'-mâ-stûr. *n. s.* One who is to pay; one from whom wages or reward is received. *Bp. Taylor.*

PA'YMENT, pâ'-mênt. *n. s.* The act of paying. *Bacon.* The thing given in discharge of debt or promise. *Shak.* A reward. *South.* Chastisement; sound beating. *Ainsworth.*

PA'YNIM*. See PAINIM.

*To* PAYSE, pâze. *v. n.* [*peser*, Fr.] To balance. *Spenser.*

PA'YSER, pâ'-zûr. *n. s.* One that weighs. *Carew.*

PEA, pè. 227. *n. s.* [*pisum*, Lat.; pipa, Sax.] A plant. *Miller.* See PEASE.

☞ When the plural of this word signifies merely number, it is formed by adding *s*; as, "They are as like as two *peas*." When quantity is implied, *e* is added to *s*; as, "A bushel of *pease*." The pronunciation, in both cases, is exactly the same; that is, as if written *peze.* *W.*

PEACE §, pèse. 227. *n. s.* [*paix*, Fr.; *pax*, Lat.] Respite from war. *Addison.* Quiet from suits or disturbances. *Davies.* Rest from any commotion. Stillness from riots or tumults. *Shak.* Reconciliation of differences. *Isaiah*, xxvii. A state not hostile. *Psalm*, vii. Rest; quiet; content; freedom from terrour; heavenly rest. *Judg.* vi. Silence; suppression of the thoughts. *Bacon.* [In law.] That general security and quiet which the king warrants to his subjects, and of which he therefore avenges the violation: every forcible injury is a breach of the king's *peace.*

PEACE, pèse. *interj.* A word commanding silence *Sidney.*

PEACE-OFFERING, pèse-ôf'-fûr-îng. *n. s.* Among the Jews, a sacrifice or gift offered to God for atonement and reconciliation for a crime or offence. *Lev.* iii.

PEA'CEABLE, pèse'-â-bl. 405. *a.* Free from war; free from tumult. *Swift.* Quiet; undisturbed. *Spenser.* Not violent; not bloody. *Hale.* Not quarrelsome; not turbulent. *Gen.* xxxiv.

PEA'CEABLENESS, pèse'-â-bl-nês. *n. s.* Quietness; disposition to peace. *Hammond.*

PEA'CEABLY, pèse'-â-blè. *ad.* Without war: without tumult. *Spenser.* Without tumults or commotion. *Swift.* Without disturbance. *Shakspeare.*

PEA'CEBREAKER*, pèse'-brâ-kûr. *n. s.* One who disturbs the peace of the publick. *Holyday.*

PEA'CEFUL, pèse'-fûl. *a.* Quiet; not in war: a poetical word. *Dryden.* Pacifick; mild. *Milton.* Undisturbed; still; secure. *Pope.*

PEA'CEFULLY, pèse'-fûl-lè. *ad.* Without war. Quietly; without disturbance. *Dryden.* Mildly, gently.

PEA'CEFULNESS, pèse'-fûl-nês. *n. s.* Quiet; freedom from war or disturbance.

PEA'CELESS*, pèse'-lês. *a.* Wanting peace; disturbed. *Sandys.*

PEA'CEMAKER, pèse'-mâ-kûr. *n. s.* One who reconciles differences. *Shakspeare.*

PEA'CEPARTED, pèse'-pâr-têd. *a.* Dismissed from the world in peace. *Shakspeare.*

PEACH §, pètsh. 227. *n. s.* [*pesche*, Fr.] A tree and fruit. *Miller.*

PEACH-COLOURED, pètsh'-kûl-lûrd. *a.* Of a colour like a peach. *Shakspeare.*

*To* PEACH §, pètsh. 352. *v. n.* [corrupted from *impeach.*] To accuse of some crime. *Dryden.*

*To* PEACH*, pètsh. *v. a.* To accuse. *Old Mor. of Hycke Scorner.*

PEA'CHER*, pètsh'-ûr. *n. s.* An accuser. *Fox.*

PEA'CHICK, pè'-tshîk. *n. s.* The chick of a peacock. *Southern.*

PEA'COCK, pè'-kŏk. *n. s.* [perhaps a corruption of *beaucoq*, Fr. from the striking lustre of its spangled train.] A fowl eminent for the beauty of his feathers, and particularly of his tail. *Shakspeare.*

PEA'HEN, pè'-hên. [See MANKIND.] *n. s.* The female of the peacock.

PEAK §, pèke. *n. s.* [peac, Sax.] The top of a hill or eminence. *Prior.* Any thing acuminated. *Beaum. and Fl.* The rising forepart of a headdress.

*To* PEAK, pèke. *v. n.* To look sickly. *Shakspeare.* To make a mean figure; to sneak. *Shakspeare.*

PEA'KISH*, pè'-kîsh. *a.* Denoting or belonging to a hilly or acuminated situation. *Drayton.*

PEAL §, pèle. 227. *n. s.* [perhaps from *pello, pellere tympana*, Lat.] A succession of loud sounds: as of bells, thunder, cannon. *Bacon.* A low, dull noise *Shakspeare.*

*To* PEAL, pèle. *v. n.* To play solemnly and loud. *Milton.*

*To* PEAL, pèle. *v. a.* To assail with noise. *Milton.* To stir with some agitation: as, to *peal* the pot, is, when it boils, to stir the liquor therein with a ladle. *Ainsworth.* See *To* KEEL.

PEAR, pâre. 73, 240. *n. s.* [pepa, Sax.; *poire*, Fr.] A fruit more produced toward the footstalk than the apple, but is hollow like a navel at the extreme part. *Miller.*

*To* PEAR*. See *To* PEER.

PEARCH, pêrtsh. *n. s.* See PERCH. A long pole for various uses. [πέρκη.] A kind of fish.

PEARCH-STONE, pêrtsh'-stône. *n. s.* A sort of stone.

PEARL §, pêrl. 234. *n. s.* [*perle*, Fr.; *perla*, Span.] *Pearls*, though esteemed of the number of gems by our jewellers, are but a distemper in the creature that produces them, chiefly the East Indian berbes, or *pearl* oyster. *Hill.* Poetically: any thing round and clear, as a drop. *Drayton.*

PEARL, pĕrl. *n. s.* A white speck or film growing on the eye. *Ainsworth.*

*To* PEARL*, pĕrl. *v n.* To resemble pearls. *Spenser.*

PEA'RLED, pĕrld. 359. *a.* Adorned or set with pearls; made of pearls. *Gower.* Resembling pearls. *P. Fletcher.*

PEA'RLEYED, pĕrl'-īde. *a.* Having a speck in the eye.

PEA'RLGRASS, pĕrl'-grâs. } *n. s.* Plants. *Ainsworth.*
PEA'RLPLANT, pĕrl'-plânt. }
PEA'RLWORT, pĕrl'-wûrt. }

PEA'RLY, pĕrl'-è. *a.* Abounding with pearls; containing pearls. *Milton.* Resembling pearls. *Drayton.*

PEARMAIN, pâre-mâne'. *n. s.* [*parmain*, Fr.] An apple. *Mortimer.*

PEA'RTREE, pâre'-trèe. *n. s.* The tree that bears pears. *Bacon.*

PEA'SANT§, pĕz'-zânt. 88, 234. *n. s.* [*paisant*, Fr.] A hind; one whose business is rural labour. *Spenser.*

PEA'SANT*, pĕz'-zânt. *a.* Rustick; country. *Spenser.*

PEA'SANTLIKE*, pĕz'-zânt-lîke. } *a.* Rude; unPEA'SANTLY*, pĕz'-zânt-lè. } taught; clownish; resembling the behaviour of peasants. *Milton.*

PEA'SANTRY, pĕz'-zânt-rè. *n. s.* Peasants; rusticks; country people. *Shakspeare.* Rusticity. *Butler.*

PEA'SCOD, pēs'-kŏd. 515. } *n. s.* The husk that
PEA'SHELL, pē'-shĕl. } contains peas. *Walton.*

PEASE, pēze. *n. s.* [pıꝑa, Sax.; *pois*, Fr. *Pea*, when mentioned as a single body, makes *peas* in the plural; but when spoken of collectively, as food or a species, *pease*, anciently *peason*.] Food of pease. *Tusser.*

PEAT, pēte. *n. s.* A species of turf used for fire. *Bacon.*

PEAT, pēte. *n. s.* [from *petit*, Fr.] A little fondling; a darling; a dear plaything: now commonly called *pet*. *Shakspeare.*

PE'BBLE§, pĕb'-bl. 405. } *n. s.* [pæbol-
PE'BBLESTONE§, pĕb'-bl-stōne. } ꝛ̄ana, Sax.] A stone distinct from flints, being not in layers, but in one homogeneous mass. Popularly, a small stone. *Sidney.*

PEBBLE-CRYSTAL, pĕb-bl-krĭs'-tâl. *n. s.* A crystal, in form of nodules. *Woodward.*

PE'BBLED, pĕb'-bld. 359. *a.* Sprinkled or abounding with pebbles. *Thomson.*

PE'BBLY, pĕb'-blè. *a.* Full of pebbles. *Thomson.*

PECCABI'LITY, pĕk-kâ-bĭl'-è-tè. *n. s.* State of being subject to sin. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

PE'CCABLE§, pĕk'-kâ-bl. 405. *a.* [*pecco*, Lat.] Liable to sin. *Barrow.*

PECCADI'LLO, pĕk-kâ-dĭl'-lō. *n. s.* [Span.; *peccadille*, Fr.] A petty fault; a slight crime; a venial offence. *Bp. Hall.* A sort of stiff ruff. *Bp. Taylor.*

PE'CCANCY, pĕk'-kân-sè. *n. s.* Bad quality. *Wiseman.* Offence. *W. Mountague.*

PE'CCANT§, pĕk'-kânt. 88. *a.* [*peccant*, Fr.; *peccans*, Lat.] Guilty; criminal. *Milton.* Ill disposed; corrupt; bad; offensive to the body; injurious to health. *Arbuthnot.* Wrong; bad; deficient; unformal. *Ayliffe.*

PE'CCANT*, pĕk'-kânt. *n. s.* An offender. *Whitlock. Ob. T.*

*PECCA' VI**, pĕk-kâ'-vī. [Lat. A colloquial expression still in use: as, He cried, *Peccavi*.] I have offended. *Aubrey.*

PECK, pĕk. *n. s.* [pocca, or perhaps ꝑaꝛ, Sax.] The fourth part of a bushel. *Mortimer.* Proverbially, a great deal. [In low language.] *Suckling.*

*To* PECK§, pĕk. *v. a.* [*becquer*, Fr.; *picken*, Dutch; *picka*, Su. Goth.] To strike with the beak as a bird. *Fanshawe.* To pick up food with the beak. *Dryden.* To strike with any pointed instrument. *Carew.* To strike; to make blows. *South.* To pick; to throw. *Shakspeare.*

PE'CKER, pĕk'-kŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that pecks. *A* kind of bird; as, the wood-*pecker*. *Dryden.*

PE'CKLED, pĕk'-kld. 359. *a.* [corrupted from *speckled*.] Spotted; varied with spots. *Walton.*

PE'CTINAL§, pĕk'-tè-nâl. *n. s.* [*pecten*, Lat.] Such fish as have their bones made laterally like a comb. *Brown.*

PE'CTINATED, pĕk'-tè-nā-tĕd. *a.* Standing from each other like the teeth of a comb. *Brown.*

PECTINA'TION, pĕk-tè-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The state of being pectinated. *Brown.*

PE'CTORAL§, pĕk'-tŭr-âl. 557. [See DOMESTICK.] *a.* [*pectoralis*, Lat.] Belonging to the breast. *Milton.*

PE'CTORAL, pĕk'-tŭr-âl. 88. *n. s.* A medicine intended against diseases of the breast. *Wiseman.* [*pectorale*, Lat.; *pectoral*, Fr.] A breastplate. *Hammond.*

PE'CULATE§, pĕk'-kŭ-lāte. } *n. s.* [*peculaPECULA'TION§, pĕk'-kŭ-lā'-shŭn. } tus*, Lat.] Robbery of the publick; theft of publick money. *Burnet.*

*To* PE'CULATE*, pĕk'-kŭ-lāte. *v. a.* [*peculor*, Lat.] To rob or defraud the publick. *Burke.*

PE'CULATOR, pĕk'-kŭ-lā-tŭr. 521. *n. s.* [Lat.] A robber of the publick.

PECU'LIAR§, pē-kū'-lè-ŭr. 88. *a.* [*peculiaris*, Lat.] Appropriate; belonging to any one with exclusion of others. *Swift.* Not common to other things. *Hooker.* Particular; single. *Milton.*—To join *most* with *peculiar* is improper.

PECU'LIAR, pē-kū'-lè-ŭr. *n. s.* The property; the exclusive property. *Milton.* Something abscinded from the ordinary jurisdiction. *Carew.*

PECULIA'RITY, pē-kū-lè-ăr'-è-tè. *n. s.* Particularity; something found only in one. *Swift.*

*To* PECU'LIARIZE*, pē-kū'-lè-ŭr-īze. *v. a.* To appropriate; to make peculiar. *Smith.*

PECU'LIARLY, pē-kū'-lè-ŭr-lè. *ad.* Particularly; singly. *Woodward.* In a manner not common to others. *Drayton.*

PECU'LIARNESS*, pē-kū'-lè-ŭr-nĕs. *n. s.* Appropriation. *Mede.*

PECU'NIARY§, pē-kū'-nè-ŭr-è. *a.* [*pecuniarius*, Lat.] Relating to money. *Brown.* Consisting of money. *Bacon.*

PECU'NIOUS*, pē-kū'-nè-ŭs. *a.* [*pecunieux*, Fr.] Full of money. *Sherwood. Ob. T.*

PED, pĕd. *n. s.* [commonly pronounced *pad*.] A small packsaddle. *Tusser.* A basket; a hamper. *E. K. Notes on Spenser's Shep. Cal.*

PEDAGO'GICAL, pĕd-dâ-gŏdje'-è-kâl. *a.* Suiting or belonging to a schoolmaster. *South.*

PEDAGO'GICK*, pĕd-dâ-gŏdje'-ĭk. *a.* Suiting a schoolmaster. *Warton.*

PE'DAGOGISM*, pĕd'-dâ-gō-jĭzm. *n. s.* Office or character of a pedagogue.

PE'DAGOGUE§, pĕd'-dâ-gŏg. 338. *n. s.* [παιδαγωγὸς.] One who teaches boys; a schoolmaster; a pedant. *Sir M. Sandys.*

*To* PE'DAGOGUE, pĕd'-dâ-gŏg. *v. a.* [παιδαγωγέω.] To teach with superciliousness. *Prior.*

PE'DAGOGY, pĕd'-dâ-gŏd-jè. *n. s.* [παιδαγωγία] Preparatory discipline. *White.*

PE'DAL, pē'-dâl. *a.* [*pedalis*, Lat.] Belonging to a foot. *Dict.*

PE'DALS, pĕd'-dâls, or pē'-dâls. *n. s.* pl. The large pipes of an organ; so called because played upon and stopped with the foot. *Dict.*

☞ I have no doubt that Mr. Nares and Entick, who adopt the first pronunciation, have the best usage on their side; but am persuaded, that Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Buchanan, and Perry, who adopt the last, are more analogical.—See *Principles*, No. 543. *W.*

PEDA'NEOUS, pē-dā'-nè-ŭs. *a.* [*pedaneus*, Lat.] Going on foot. *Dict.*

PE'DANT§, pĕd'-dânt. 88. *n. s.* [*pedant*, Fr.] A schoolmaster. *Shakspeare.* A man vain of low knowledge. *Addison.*

PEDA'NTICAL, pē-dân'-tè-kâl. } *a.* [*pedantesque*,
PEDA'NTICK, pē-dân'-tĭk. } Fr. from *pedant*.] Awkwardly ostentatious of learning. *Hayward.*

PEDA'NTICALLY, pè-dăn'-tè-kăl-è. } *ad.* With
PEDA'NTICKLY, pè-dăn'-tĭk-lè. } awkward ostentation of literature. *More.*

*To* PE'DANTIZE*, pĕd'-dăn-tīze. *v. n.* [*pedantizer*, Fr.] To play the pedant; to domineer over lads; to use pedantical expressions. *Cotgrave. Ob. T.*

PE'DANTRY, pĕd'-dăn-trè. *n. s.* Awkward ostentation of needless learning. *Brown.* An obstinate addiction to the forms of some private life, and not regarding general things enough. *Swift.*

*To* PE'DDLE, pĕd'-dl. 405. *v. n.* [perhaps from *petty*. See PETTY.] To be busy about trifles. *Ainsworth.* To sell as a pedler. *Crown.* It is commonly written *piddle*: as, What *piddling* work is here?

PE'DDLING, pĕd'-dl-ĭng. *a.* Petty; trifling; unimportant. *Bp. Taylor.*

PE'DERE'RO, pĕd-è-rè'-rō. *n. s.* [*pedrero*, Span.] A small cannon managed by a swivel. It is frequently written *paterero.*

PE'DESTAL, pĕd'-dĕs-tăl. *n. s.* [*piedstal*, Fr.] The lower member of a pillar; the basis of a statue. *Dryden.*

PEDE'STRIAL*, pè-dĕs'-trè-ăl. *a.* [*pedestris*, Lat.] Employing the foot; belonging to the foot. *Moseley.*

PEDE'STRIAN*, pè-dĕs'-trè-ăn. *a.* On foot.

PEDE'STRIAN*, pè-dĕs'-trè-ăn. *n. s.* One who makes a journey on foot; one distinguished for his powers of walking.

PE'DESTROUS, pè-dĕs'-trè-ŭs. *a.* Not winged; going on foot. *Brown.*

PE'DICLE, pĕd'-dè-kl. 405. *n. s.* [*pedis*, Lat.; *pedicule*, Fr.] The footstalk; that by which a leaf or fruit is fixed to the tree. *Bacon.*

PEDI'CULAR, pè-dĭk'-kŭ-lăr. *a.* [*pedicularis*, Lat.] Having the phthiriasis or lousy distemper. *Ainsworth.*

PE'DIGREE, pĕd'-dè-grē. *n. s.* [*per* and *degré*.] Genealogy; lineage; account of descent. *Camden.*

PE'DIMENT, pĕd'-dè-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*pedis*, Lat.] [In architecture.] An ornament that crowns the ordonnances, finishes the fronts of buildings, and serves as a decoration over gates, windows, and niches. *Dict.*

PE'DLER §, pĕd'-lŏr. *n. s.* [a *petty dealer*; a contraction produced by frequent use.] One who travels the country with small commodities. *Spenser.*

PE'DLERESS*, pĕd'-lŭr-ĕs. *n. s.* A female pedler. *Overbury.*

PE'DLERY, pĕd'-lŭr-è. 98. *a.* Sold by pedlers. *Bale.*

PE'DLERY*, pĕd'-lŭr-è. *n. s.* The articles sold by pedlers. *Milton.* The employment of selling petty articles. *Johnson.*

PEDOBA'PTISM §, pĕd-dò-băp'-tĭzm. *n. s.* [παῖδος and βάπτισμα.] Infant baptism. *Featley.*

☞ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan and several of our orthoëpists in making the first syllable of this word short. I am authorized by the shortening power of the secondary accent, 530, notwithstanding the diphthong in the original, which has no more influence in this word than in *Cæsarea*, *œconomick*, and a thousand others. *W.*

PEDOBA'PTIST, pĕd-dò-băp'-tĭst. *n. s.* [παῖδος and βαπτιστὴς.] One that holds or practises infant baptism.

PEDO'METER*, pè-dŏm'-è-tŭr. *n. s.* [*pes*, Lat.; and μέτρον, Gr.; *pédomètre*, Fr.] A mathematical instrument, by the management of the wheels of which, paces are numbered, and distance from one place to another exactly measured.

*To* PEE*. pē. *v. n.* To look with one eye. *Ray.*

PEED*. pēēd. *a.* Blind of one eye. *Ray.*

*To* PEEL §, pēēl. 246. *v. a.* [*peler*, Fr.; from *pellis*, Lat.] To decorticate; to flay. *Shakspeare.* [*piller*, Fr.] To plunder. *Isaiah*, xviii.

PEEL, pēēl. *n. s.* [*pellis*, Lat.] The skin or thin rind of any thing.

PEEL, pēēl. *n. s.* [*paelle*, Fr.] A broad, thin board with a long handle, used by bakers to put their bread in and out of the oven. *B. Jonson.*

PEE'LED*. See PIELED.

PEE'LER, pēēl'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who strips or flays. A robber; a plunderer. *Tusser.*

*To* PEEP §, pēēp. 246. *v. n.* To make the first appearance. *Spenser.* To look slily, closely, or curiously; to look through any crevice. *Spenser.* [*pipio*, Lat.; *piepen*, Teut.] To chirp; to cry as young birds; to utter in a small voice; to whisper. *Is.* viii.

PEEP, pēēp. *n. s.* First appearance: as, at the *peep* of day. A sly look. *Swift.*

PEE'PER, pēēp'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that peeps. A young chicken just breaking the shell. *Bramston.*

PEE'PHOLE, pēēp'-hōle. } *n. s.*
PEE'PING-HOLE, pēēp'-ĭng-hōle. } Hole through which one may look without being discovered. *Prior.*

PEER §, pēēr. 246. *n. s.* [*pair*, Fr.] Equal; one of the same rank. *Shak.* One equal in excellence or endowments. *Chapman.* Companion; fellow. *Spenser.* A nobleman: of nobility we have five degrees, who are all nevertheless called *peers*, because their essential privileges are the same. *Shak.*

*To* PEER, pēēr. *v. n.* [*perer*, old Fr.] To come just in sight. *Shakspeare.* To look narrowly; to peep. *Sidney.*

PEE'RAGE, pēēr'-ĭdje. 90. *n. s.* [*pairie*, Fr.] The dignity of a peer. *Swift.* The body of peers. *Dryden.*

PEE'RDOM, pēēr'-dŭm. 166. *n. s.* Peerage.

PEE'RESS, pēēr'-ĕs. *n. s.* The lady of a peer; a woman ennobled. *Pope.*

PEE'RLESS, pēēr'-lĕs. *a.* Unequalled; having no peer.

PEE'RLESSLY*, pēēr'-lĕs-lè. *ad.* Without an equal; matchlessly. *B. Jonson.*

PEE'RLESSNESS, pēēr'-lĕs-nĕs. *n. s.* Universal superiority.

PEE'VISH §, pēē'-vĭsh. 246. *a.* [*pever*, to complain.] Petulant; waspish; easily offended; irritable; irascible; soon angry; hard to please. *Shakspeare* Expressing discontent, or fretfulness. *Sidney* Silly; childish. *Shakspeare.*

PEE'VISHLY, pēē'-vĭsh-lè. *ad.* Angrily; querulously; morosely. *Hayward.*

PEE'VISHNESS, pēē'-vĭsh-nĕs. *n. s.* Irascibility; querulousness; fretfulness; perverseness. *Locke.*

PEG §, pĕg. *n. s.* [*pegghe*, Teut.] A piece of wood driven into a hole. *Bacon.* The pins of an instrument in which the strings are strained. *Shak.* The nickname of Margaret.—*To take a peg lower.* To depress; to sink: perhaps from relaxing the cords of musical instruments. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* PEG, pĕg. *v. a.* To fasten with a peg. *Shak.*

PE'GGER*, pĕg'-gŭr. *n. s.* One who fastens with pegs. *Sherwood. Ob. T.*

PEGM*, pĕm. *n. s.* [πῆγμα.] A sort of moving machine in the old pageants. *B. Jonson.*

PEISE*. *n. s.* [*pesa*, Span.] A weight, or poise; a blow; a stroke. *Spenser. Ob. T.*

*To* PEIZE §*. *v. a.* [*peser*, Fr.] To poise; to balance; to weigh. *Sidney. Ob. T.* See *To* PAYSE.

PELA'GIAN*, pè-là'-jè-ăn. *n. s.* One of the followers of Pelagius, a monk, at the beginning of the fifth century, who denied original sin, and maintained free will and the merit of good works. *Articles of Religion.* Art. 9. *Bp. Hall.*

PELA'GIAN*, pè-là'-jè-ăn. *a.* Belonging to the notions of the Pelagians. *South.*

PELA'GIANISM*, pè-là'-jè-ăn-ĭsm. *n. s.* The doctrine of Pelagius and his followers. *South.*

PELF, pĕlf. *n. s.* [*pelfra*, low Lat.] Money; riches. *Sidney.*

PE'LFRY*, or PE'LFRAY*, formerly used for *pelf.*

PE'LICAN, pĕl'-lè-kăn. 88. *n. s.* [πελεκὰν, Gr.; *pelicanus*, low Lat.] A large bird that has a peculiar tenderness for its young, and is supposed to admit them to suck blood from its breast. *Calmet.* A glass vessel used by chymists: written also *pellicane*, and *pelecan. B. Jonson.*

*PELI'SSE*, pè-lēēs'. *n. s.* [Fr.; pelyce, Sax.] A kind of coat or robe. *Guthrie.*

PE'LLET §, pĕl'-lĭt. 99. *n. s.* [*pila*, Lat; *pelote*, Fr.]

A little ball. *Bacon.* A bullet; a ball to be shot. *Bacon.*

*To* PE'LLET*, pĕl'-lĭt. *v. a.* To form into little balls. *Shakspeare. Oh. T.*

PE'LLETED, pĕl'-lĭt-tĕd. *a.* Consisting of bullets. *Shakspeare.*

PE'LLICLE, pĕl'-lè-kl. 405. *n. s.* [*pellicula*, Lat.] A thin skin. *Sharp.* It is often used for the film which gathers upon liquors impregnated with salts or other substances, and evaporated by heat.

PE'LLITORY, pĕl'-lè-tŭr-è. 512, 557. *n. s.* An herb. *Tate.*

PELLME'LL, pĕl-mĕl'. [See MALL.] *ad.* [*pesle mesle*, Fr.] Confusedly; tumultuously; one among another; with confused violence. *Shakspeare.*

PELLS, pĕlz. *n. s.* [*pellis*, Lat.] Clerk of the pells, an officer belonging to the exchequer, who enters every teller's bill into a parchment roll called *pellis acceptorum*, the roll of receipts; and also makes another roll called *pellis exitûum*, a roll of disbursements. *Bailey.*

PELLU'CID §, pĕl-lū'-sĭd. *a.* [*pellucidus*, Lat.] Clear; transparent; not opaque; not dark. *Howell.*

PELLUCI'DITY, pĕl-lū-sĭd'-è-tè. } *n. s.* Transpa-
PELLU'CIDNESS, pĕl-lū'-sĭd-nĕs. } rency; clearness; not opacity. *Locke.*

PELT §, pĕlt. *n. s.* [*pellis*, Lat.] Skin; hide. *Bp. Hall.* [*pelte*, Fr.; *pelta*, Lat.] A kind of buckler: more correctly written *pelta. Addison.* The quarry of a hawk all torn. *Ainsworth.* A blow from something thrown; a stroke. *Ballad of St. George for England.*

PELT-MONGER, pĕlt'-mŭng-gûr *n. s.* A dealer in raw hides.

*To* PELT §, pĕlt. *v. a.* [contracted from *pellet.*] To strike with something thrown. *Shak.* To throw; to cast. *Dryden.*

PE'LTER*, pĕl'-tûr. *n. s.* A pinch-penny; one withered with covetousness; a mean, paltry wretch. *Huloet.*

PE'LTING, pĕlt'-ĭng. *a.* Mean; paltry; pitiful. *Shakspeare.*

PE'LTING*, pĕlt'-ĭng. *n. s.* Assault; violence. *Shak.*

PE'LTRY*, pĕl'-trè. *n. s.* [*peltrie*, old Fr.] Furs or skins in general. *Smollett.*

*PE'LVIS*, pĕl'-vĭs. *n. s.* [Lat.] The lower part of the belly.

PEN §, pĕn. *n. s.* [*penna*, Lat.] An instrument of writing. *Shak.* Feather. [*penne*, old Fr.] *Spenser.* Wing. *Milton.* [pennan, Sax.] A small enclosure; a coop. *Shakspeare.*

*To* PEN, pĕn. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *pent.* [pennan and pŷnðan, Sax.] To coop; to shut up; to incage; to imprison in a narrow place. *Shakspeare.* [from the noun; pret. and part. pass. *penned.*] To write. *Sidney.*

PE'NAL §, pē'-nål. 88. *a.* [*penal*, Fr.; from *pœna*, Lat.] Denouncing punishment; enacting punishment. *South.* Used for the purposes of punishment; vindictive. *Milton.*

PENA'LITY, pè-nål'-lè-tè. *n. s.* [*penalité*, old Fr.] Liableness to punishment; condemnation to punishment. *Brown.*

PE'NALTY, pĕn'-nål-tè. *n. s.* [*penalité*, old Fr.] Punishment; censure; judicial infliction. *Locke.* Forfeiture upon non-performance. *Shakspeare.*

PE'NANCE, pĕn'-nånse. *n. s.* [*peneance*, old Fr.] Infliction, either publick or private, suffered as an expression of repentance for sin. *Spenser.* Repentance. *Commination, Comm. Prayer.*

PENCE, pĕnse. *n. s.* The plural of *penny. St. Matt.*

PE'NCIL §, pĕn'-sĭl. 159. *n. s.* [*penicillum*, Lat.] A small brush of hair which painters dip in their colours. *Heylin.* A black lead pen, with which, cut to a point, they write without ink. *Watts.* Any instrument of writing without ink. [*pennoncel*, old Fr.] A little flag or streamer. Obsolete. *Chaucer.*

*To* PE'NCIL, pĕn sĭl. 159. *v. a.* To paint. *Shak.*

*PE'NDANT §, pĕn'-dånt. 88. *n. s.* [Fr.] A jewel hanging in the ear. *Pope.* Any thing hanging by way of ornament. *Waller.* A pendulum. *Digby.* A small flag in ships.

PE'NDENCE, pĕn'-dĕnse. *n. s.* Slopeness; inclination. *Wotton.*

PE'NDENCY, pĕn'-dĕn-sè. *n. s.* Suspense; delay of decision. *Ayliffe.*

PE'NDENT, pĕn'-dĕnt. *a.* [*pendens*, Lat.] Hanging. *Shak.* Jutting over. *Shak.* Supported above the ground. *Milton.*

PE'NDICE*. See PENTICE.

PE'NDING, pĕnd'-ĭng. 410. *a.* Depending; remaining yet undecided. *Ayliffe.*

PENDULO'SITY, pĕn-jù-lŏs'-è-tè. } *n. s.* The
PE'NDULOUSNESS, pĕn'-jù-lŭs-nĕs. } state of hanging; suspension. *Brown.*

PE'NDULOUS §, pĕn'-jù-lŭs. 376. [pĕn'-dù-lŭs, *Sheridan* and *Jones.*] *a.* [*pendulus*, Lat.] Hanging; not supported below. *Shak.* Doubtful; unsettled. *Bp. Bull.*

PE'NDULUM, pĕn'-jù-lŭm. 293. *n. s.* [*pendulus*, Lat.; *pendule*, Fr.] Any weight hung so as that it may easily swing backwards and forwards, of which the great law is, that its oscillations are always performed in equal time. *Hudibras.*

PE'NETRABLE §, pĕn'-nè-trå-bl. *a.* [Fr.; *penetrabilis*, Lat.] Such as may be pierced; such as may admit the entrance of another body. *Dryden.* Susceptive of moral or intellectual impression. *Shak.*

PENETRABI'LITY, pĕn-nè-trå-bĭl'-è-tè. *n. s.* Susceptibility of impression from another body. *Cheyne.*

PE'NETRAIL, pĕn'-nè-trâle. *n. s.* [*penetralia*, Lat.] Interiour parts. *Harvey. Ob. J.*

PE'NETRANCY, pĕn'-nè-trân-sè. *n. s.* Power of entering or piercing. *Ray.*

PE'NETRANT §, pĕn'-nè-trånt. *a.* [Fr.] Having the power to pierce or enter; sharp; subtile. *Boyle.* Having power to affect the mind. *Barrow.*

*To* PE'NETRATE §, pĕn'-nè-trâte. *v. a.* [*penetro*, Lat.] To pierce; to enter beyond the surface; to make way into a body. *Shak.* To affect the mind. To reach the meaning. *Ray.*

*To* PE'NETRATE, pĕn'-nè-trâte. 91. *v. n.* To make way. *Pope.* To make way by the mind. *Locke.*

PENETRA'TION, pĕn-nè-trā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] The act of entering into any body. *Milton.* Mental entrance into any thing abstruse. *Watts.* Acuteness; sagacity. *Watts.*

PE'NETRATIVE, pĕn'-nè-trā-tĭv. 512. *a.* Piercing; sharp; subtile. *Wotton.* Acute; sagacious; discerning. *Swift.* Having the power to impress the mind. *Shakspeare.*

PE'NETRATIVENESS, pĕn'-nè-trā-tĭv-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of being penetrative.

PE'NGUIN, pĕn'-gwĭn. *n. s.* A bird. *Sir T. Herbert.* A fruit very common in the West Indies. *Miller.*

*PENI'NSULA*, pĕn-ĭn'-shù-lå. 452. *n. s.* [*pene insula*, Lat.] A piece of land almost surrounded by the sea, but joined by a narrow neck to the main. *Carew.*

PENI'NSULATED, pĕn-ĭn'-shù-là-tĕd. *a.* Almost surrounded by water. *Wyndham.*

PE'NITENCE §, pĕn'-nè-tĕnse. } *n. s.* [Fr.; *pœni*
PE'NITENCY §, pĕn'-nè-tĕn-sè. § *tentia*, Lat.] Repentance; sorrow for crimes; contrition for sin, with amendment of life or change of the affections. *Druden.*

PE'NITENT, pĕn'-nè-tĕnt. *a.* [Fr.; *pœnitens*, Lat.] Repentant; contrite for sin; sorrowful for past transgressions, and resolutely amending life. *Milton.*

PE'NITENT, pĕn'-nè-tĕnt. *n. s.* One sorrowful for sin. *Bacon.* One under censures of the church, but admitted to penance. *Stilling fleet.* One under the direction of a confessor.

PENITE'NTIAL, pĕn-nè-tĕn'-shål. *a.* Expressing penitence; enjoined to penance. *Shakspeare.*

PENITE'NTIAL, pĕn-nè-tĕn'-shål. *n. s.* [*penitentiel*, Fr.; *pœnitentiale*, low Lat.] A book directing the degrees of penance. *Ayliffe.*

PENITE'NTIARY, pĕn-nè-tĕn'-shå-rè. *n. s.* [*pœnitentiarius*, low Lat.] One who prescribes the rules and measures of penance. *Bacon.* A penitent; one who does penance. *Carew.* The place where penance is enjoined. *Ainsworth.*

PENITE'NTIARY*, pĕn-nè-tĕn'-shâ-rè. *a.* Relating to the rules and measures of penance. *Bp. Bramhall.*

PE'NITENTLY, pĕn'-nè-tĕnt-lè. *ad.* With repentance; with sorrow for sin; with contrition.

PE'NKNIFE, pĕn'-nîfe. *n. s.* A knife used to cut pens. *Bacon.*

PE'NMAN, pĕn'-mân. 88. *n. s.* One who professes the art of writing. *Massey.* An author; a writer. *Addis.*

PE'NMANSHIP*, pĕn'-mân-shîp. *n. s.* The use of the pen; art of writing. *Massey.*

PE'NNACHED, pĕn'-nâ-tshĕd. *a.* [*pennachè*, Fr.] Applied to flowers when the ground of the natural colour of their leaves is radiated and diversified neatly without any confusion. *Evelyn.*

PE'NNANT, pĕn'-nânt. 88. *n. s.* [*pennon*, Fr.] A small flag, ensign or colours. A tackle for hoisting things on board. *Ainsworth.*

PE'NNATED, pĕn'-nâ-tĕd. *a.* [*pennatus*, Lat.] Winged. *Pennated*, amongst botanists, are those leaves of plants that grow directly one against another on the same rib or stalk; as those of ash and walnut-tree. *Quincy.*

PE'NNED*, pĕn'-nĕd. *a.* Winged; plumed. *Huloet.*

PE'NNER, pĕn'-nûr. *n. s.* A writer. *Diary of Hen. Earl of Clarendon.* A pencase.

PE'NNILESS, pĕn'-nè-lĕs. *a.* Moneyless; poor; wanting money. *Arbuthnot.*

PE'NNING*, pĕn'-nĭng. *n. s.* Written work; composition. *Shakspeare.*

PE'NNON, pĕn'-nŭn. 166. *n. s.* [Fr.] A small flag or colour. *Spenser.* [*penna*, Lat.] A pinion. *Milton.*

PE'NNY §, pĕn'-nè. *n. s.* plural *pence.* [penıȝ, Sax.] A small coin, of which twelve make a shilling: a penny is the radical denomination from which English coin is numbered, the copper halfpence and farthings being only *nummorum famuli*, a subordinate species of coin. *Dryden.* Proverbially: a small sum. *Shak.* Money in general. *Dryden.*

PENNYROYAL, or *Pudding Grass*, pĕn-nè-rŏè'-âl. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

PE'NNYWEIGHT, pĕn'-nè-wâte. *n. s.* A weight containing twenty-four grains troy weight. So called from the ancient silver penny being of this weight. *Arbuthnot.*

PE'NNYWISE, pĕn'-nè-wîze'. *a.* Saving small sums at the hazard of larger; niggardly on improper occasions. *Bacon.*

PE'NNYWORTH, pĕn'-nè-wûrth. *n. s* As much as is bought for a penny. Any purchase; any thing bought or sold for money. *Spenser.* Something advantageously bought; a purchase got for less than it is worth. *Dryden.* A small quantity. *Swift.*

☞ This word is commonly, and without vulgarity, contracted into *pennurth*. *W.*

PEN'SILE §, pĕn'-sîl. 140. *a.* [*pensilis*, Lat.] Hanging; suspended. *Bacon.* Supported above the ground. *Prior.*

PE'NSILENESS, pĕn'-sîl-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of hanging. *Bacon.*

PE'NSION §, pĕn'-shŭn. 451. *n. s.* [Fr.] A payment of money; a rent. 1 *Esdr.* An allowance made to any one without an equivalent; the allowance made as an acknowledgement for any eminent and distinguished services. *Addison.*

*To* PE'NSION, pĕn'-shŭn. *v. a.* To support by an arbitrary allowance. *Addison.*

PE'NSIONARY, pĕn'-shŭn-â-rè. *a.* [*pensionnaire*, Fr.] Maintained by pensions. *Donne.*

PE'NSIONARY*, pĕn'-shŭn-â-rè. *n. s.* One receiving a pension, or annual payment. *Injunct. by K. Edward VI.*

PE'NSIONER, pĕn'-shŭn-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One who is supported by an allowance paid at the will of another; a dependant. *Camden.* A slave of state hired by a stipend to obey his master. *Pope.* One of an order of students in the university of Cambridge. *Dean Prideaux.* One of an honourable band of gentlemen, attendant upon the king; established in the sixteenth century, and still continued.

PE'NSIVE §, pĕn'-sîv. 428. *a.* [*pensif*, Fr.; *pensivo*, Ital.] Sorrowfully thoughtful; sorrowful; mournfully serious; melancholy. *Hooker.*

PE'NSIVELY, pĕn'-sîv-lè. *ad.* With melancholy; sorrowfully; with gloomy seriousness. *Spenscr.*

PE'NSIVENESS, pĕn'-sîv-nĕs. *n. s.* Melancholy sorrowfulness. *Hooker.*

PE'NSTOCK*, pĕn'-stŏk. *n. s.* [*pen* and *stock.*] A sort of sluice, placed in the water of a mill-pond; a flood-gate.

PENT, pĕnt. part. pass. of *pen.* Shut up. *Shak.*

PENTACA'PSULAR, pĕn-tâ-kâp'-shŭ-lâr. *a.* [πέντε. and *capsular.*] Having five cavities.

PE'NTACHORD, pĕn'-tâ-kôrd. *n. s.* [πέντε and χορδὴ.] An instrument with five strings.

PE'NTAEDROUS, pĕn-tâ-è'-drŭs. *a.* [πέντε and ἕδρα.] Having five sides. *Woodward.*

PE'NTAGON §, pĕn'-tâ-gŏn. 166. *n. s.* [πέντε and γωνία.] A figure with five angles. *Wotton.*

PENTA'GONAL, pĕn-tâg'-ò-nâl. *a.* Quinquangular; having five angles. *Woodward.*

PENTA'METER §, pĕn-tâm'-mè-tûr. *n. s.* [*pentametrum*, Lat.] A Latin verse of five feet. *Addison.*

PENTA'METER*, pĕn-tâm'-mè-tûr. *a.* Having five metrical feet. *Dr. Warton.*

PENTA'NGULAR, pĕn-tâng'-gŭ-lâr. *a.* [πέντε, and *angular.*] Five cornered. *Grew.*

PENTAPE'TALOUS, pĕn-tâ-pĕt'-tâ-lŭs. *a.* [πέντε, Gr. and *petala*, Lat.] Having five petals or leaves.

PE'NTARCHY*, pĕn'-târ-kè. *n. s.* [πέντε and ἀρχὴ.] Government exercised by five. *Brewer.*

PE'NTASPAST, pĕn'-tâ-spâst. *n. s* [*pentaspaste*, Fr.; πέντε and σπάω, Gr.] An engine with five pulleys. *Dict.*

PENTA'STICK, pĕn-tâs'-tĭk. *n. s.* [πέντε and στίχος.] A composition consisting of five verses.

PE'NTASTYLE, pĕn'-tâ-stîle. *n. s.* [πέντε and στύλος.] [In architecture.] A work in which are five rows of columns. *Dict.*

PE'NTATEUCH, pĕn'-tâ-tûke. 353. *n. s.* [πέντε and τεῦχος.] The five books of Moses. *Bentley.*

PE'NTECOST §, pĕn'-tè-kŏste. [pĕn'-tè-kŏste, *Sheridan* and *Jones*; pĕn'-tè-kôst, *Perry.*] *n. s.* [pentecorte, Sax.; πεντεκοστὴ, Gr.] A feast among the Jews. *Calmet.* Whitsuntide. *Shakspeare.*

PE'NTECOSTAL, pĕn'-tè-kŏs-tâl. *a.* Belonging to Whitsuntide. *Sanderson.*

PE'NTECOSTALS*, pĕn'-tè-kŏs-tâlz. *n. s.* pl. Oblations formerly made at the feast of Pentecost by parishioners to their parish-priest, and sometimes by inferiour churches to the mother-church. *Cowel.*

PE'NTHOUSE, pĕnt'-hôûs. *n. s.* [*pent*, from *pente*, Fr. and *house.*] A shed hanging out aslope from the main wall. *Shakspeare.*

PE'NTICE, pĕn'-tĭs. *n. s.* [*pendice*, Ital.] A sloping roof. *Wotton.*

PE'NTILE, pĕn'-tîle. *n. s.* [*pent* and *tile.*] A tile formed to cover the sloping part of the roof; they are often called *pantiles. Moxon.*

PENT *up*, pĕnt. *part. a.* [*pent*, from *pen*, and *up.*] Shut up. *Shakspeare.*

PENULTIMA †, pè-nŭl'-tè-mâ. *n. s.* The last syllable but one.

PENU'LTIMATE, pè-nûl'-tè-mâte. *a.* [*penultimus*, Lat.] Last but one.

PENU'MBRA, pè-nŭm'-brâ. *n. s.* [*pene* and *umbra*, Lat.] An imperfect shadow; that part of the shadow which is half light. *Newton.*

PENU'RIOUS §, pe-nû'-rè-ŭs. *a.* [*penuria*, Lat.] Niggardly; sparing; not liberal; sordidly mean *Milton.* Scant; not plentiful. *Shakspeare.*

PENU'RIOUSLY, pè-nû'-rè-ŭs-lè. *ad.* Sparingly; not plentifully. *B. Jonson.*

PENU'RIOUSNESS, pè-nû'-rè-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Niggardliness; parsimony. *Addison.* Scantiness; not plenty.

PE'NURY, pĕn'-nû-rè. *n. s.* [*penuria*, Lat.] Poverty; indigence. *Hooker.*

PE'ON*, pè'-ŭn. *n. s.* In India, a foot-soldier; one employed also as a servant or attendant. The original word is said to be *peadah.* The corruption, *peon*, has passed into the French language,

and signifies a common man in the game of chess. See PAWN. *Sir T. Herbert.*

PE'ONY, pē'-ō-nē. *n. s.* [*pœonia*, Lat.] A flower. *Miller.*

PE'OPLE §, pēē'-pl. 405. *n. s.* [*peuple*, Fr.; *populus*, Lat.] A nation; those who compose a community. *Rev.* x. The vulgar. *Cowley.* The commonalty; not the princes or nobles. *Shak.* Persons of a particular class. *Bacon.* Men, or persons in general. *Arbuthnot.*

*To* PE'OPLE, pēē'-pl. 256. *v. a.* [*peupler*, Fr.] To stock with inhabitants. *Raleigh.*

PE'OPLISH*, pē'-plĭsh. *a.* Vulgar. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

PEPA'STICKS, pē-pās'-tĭks. *n. s.* [πεπαίνω.] Medicines which are good to help the rawness of the stomach, and digest crudities. *Dict.*

PE'PPER §, pĕp'-pŭr. 98. *n. s.* [peppon, Sax.; *piper*, Lat.] An aromatick, pungent spice, of which there are three kinds; the black, the white, and the long, which are three different fruits produced by three distinct plants. *Hill.*

*To* PE'PPER, pĕp'-pŭr. *v. a.* To sprinkle with pepper. *Davies.* To beat; to mangle with shot or blows. *Shakspeare.*

PE'PPERBOX, pĕp'-pŭr-bŏks. *n. s.* A box for holding pepper. *Shakspeare.*

PEPPER-CAKE*. See PEPPER-GINGERBREAD.

PE'PPERCORN, pĕp'-pŭr-kŏrn. *n. s.* Any thing of inconsiderable value. *Boyle.*

PEPPER-GINGERBREAD*, pĕp'-pŭr-jĭn'-jŭr-brĕd. *n. s.* What is now called *spice-gingerbread*; and, in the north, *pepper-cake*. *Shakspeare.*

PE'PPERING*, pĕp'-pŭr-ĭng. *a.* Hot; fiery; angry. *Swift.*

PE'PPERMINT, pĕp'-pŭr-mĭnt. *n. s.* Mint eminently hot.

PE'PPERWORT, pĕp'-pŭr-wŭrt. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

PE'PTICK, pĕp'-tĭk. *a.* [πεπτικος.] What helps digestion. *Ainsworth.*

*PER SE**, pĕr-sē'. *ad.* [Lat.] By himself, herself, or itself, abstractedly. *Shakspeare.*

PERACU'TE, pĕr-ā-kūte'. *a.* [*peracutus*, Lat.] Very sharp; very violent. *Harvey.*

PERADVE'NTURE, pĕr-ăd-vĕn'-tshŭre. *ad.* [*par aventure*, Fr.] Perhaps; may be; by chance. *Hooker.* Doubt; question. *South.*

*To* PE'RAGRATE §, pĕr'-ă-grāte. *v. a.* [*peragro*, Lat.] To wander over; to ramble through. *Dict.*

PERAGRA'TION, pĕr-ă-grā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of passing through any state or space. *Brown.*

*To* PERA'MBULATE §, pĕr-ăm'-bū-lāte. *v. a.* [*perambulo*, Lat.] To walk through. To survey, by passing through. *Davies.* To visit the boundaries of the parish.

PERAMBULA'TION, pĕr-ăm-bū-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of passing through or wandering over. *Bacon.* A travelling survey. *Howell.* A district; limit of jurisdiction. *Holyday.* Survey of the bounds of the parish annually performed. *Homilies.*

PERA'MBULATOR*, pĕr-ăm'-bū-lā-tŭr. *n. s.* A wheel for measuring roads. *Alingham.*

PERCA'SE, pĕr-kāse'. *ad.* [*par* and *case*.] Perchance; perhaps. *Bacon. Ob. J.*

PE'RCEANT, pĕr'-sē-ănt. *a.* [*perçant*, Fr.] Piercing; penetrating. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

PERCEI'VABLE, pĕr-sē'-vā-bl. *a.* Perceptible; such as falls under perception. *Locke.*

PERCEI'VABLY, pĕr-sē'-vā-blē. *ad.* In such a manner as may be observed or known.

PERCEI'VER*, pĕr-sē'-vŭr. *n. s.* One who perceives or observes. *Milton.*

PERCEI'VANCE*, pĕr-sē'-vănse. *n. s.* Power of perceiving. *Milton.*

*To* PERCEI'VE §, pĕr-sēve'. *v. a.* [*percipio*, Lat.] To discover by some sensible effects. *Shak.* To know; to observe. *St. Mark*, ii. To be affected by. *Bacon.*

PERCEPTIBI'LITY, pĕr-sĕp-tē-bĭl'-ē-tē. *n. s.* The state of being an object of the senses or mind; the state of being perceptible. Perception; the power of perceiving. *More.*

PERCE'PTIBLE §, pĕr-sĕp'-tē-bl. *a.* [Fr.; *perceptus*, Lat.] Such as may be known or observed. *Bacon.* Capable of perception. *Bp. Greene.*

PERCE'PTIBLY, pĕr-sĕp'-tē-blē. *ad.* In such a manner as may be perceived. *Pope.*

PERCE'PTION, pĕr-sĕp'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *perceptio* Lat.] The power of perceiving; knowledge; consciousness. *Bentley.* The act of perceiving; observation. Notion; idea. *Hale.* The state of being affected by something. *Bacon.*

PERCE'PTIVE §, pĕr-sĕp'-tĭv. 512. *a.* [*perceptus*, Lat.] Having the power of perceiving. *Glanville.*

PERCEPTIVITY, pĕr-sĕp-tĭv'-ē-tē. *n. s.* The power of perception or thinking. *Locke.*

PERCH, pĕrtsh. 352. *n. s.* [*perca*, Lat.; *perche*, Fr.] A fish of prey. *Walton.*

PERCH §, pĕrtsh. *n. s.* [*pertica*, Lat.; *perche*, Fr.] A measure of five yards and a half; a pole. [*perche*, Fr.] Something on which birds roost or sit. *Dryden.*

*To* PERCH, pĕrtsh. *v. n.* To sit or roost as a bird. *Spenser.*

*To* PERCH, pĕrtsh. *v. a.* To place on a perch. *More.*

PERCHA'NCE, pĕr-tshânse'. *ad.* Perhaps; peradventure. *Shakspeare.*

PE'RCHERS, pĕrtsh'-ŭrz. *n. s.* Paris candles used in England in ancient times; also the larger sort of wax candles, which were usually set upon the altar. *Bailey.*

PERCI'PIENT, pĕr-sĭp'-pē-ĕnt. *a.* [*percipiens*, Lat.] Perceiving; having the power of perception. *Bentley.*

PERCI'PIENT, pĕr-sĭp'-pē-ĕnt. *n. s.* One that has the power of perceiving. *Glanville.*

PERCLO'SE, pĕr-klōze'. *n. s.* Conclusion; last part. *Raleigh. Ob. J.*

*To* PE'RCOLATE, pĕr'-kō-lāte. *v. a.* [*percolo*, Lat.] To strain through. *Hale.*

PERCOLA'TION, pĕr-kō-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of straining; purification or separation by straining. *Bacon.*

*To* PERCU'SS §, pĕr-kŭs'. *v. a.* [*percussus*, Lat.] To strike. *Bacon.*

PERCU'SSION, pĕr-kŭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [*percussio*, Lat.] The act of striking; stroke. *Shak.* Effect of sound in the ear. *Rymer.*

PERCU'TIENT, pĕr-kū'-shĕnt. *a.* [*percutiens*, Lat.] Striking; having the power to strike. *Bacon.*

PERDI'TION, pĕr-dĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [*perditio*, Lat.] Destruction; ruin; death. *Bacon.* Loss. *Shak.* Eternal death. *Hooker.*

PE'RDU, pĕr-dū'. [pĕr'-dŭ, *Perry.*] *ad.* [*perdu*, Fr.] Close in ambush. *South.*

PE'RDU*, pĕr-dū', or pĕr'-dū. *n. s.* One who is placed in ambush, or on the watch. *Shakspeare.*

PE'RDU*, pĕr-dū', or pĕr'-dū. *a.* Employed on desperate purposes; accustomed to desperate purposes. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

PE'RDULOUS, pĕr'-dū-lŭs. *a.* [*perdo*, Lat.] Lost; thrown away. *Bramhall.*

PE'RDURABLE §, pĕr'-dū-rā-bl. 293. *a.* [Fr.; *per duro*, Lat.] Lasting; long-continued. *Shakspeare*

☞ Mr. Nares tells us, that this word throws the accent back to the fourth syllable from the end, though the derivation demands it otherwise. I am sorry to differ from so judicious an orthoëpist; but cannot conceive that derivation requires the same accent as on *durable*, since this word is, like many others, considered as a simple, derived from the Latin *perdurabilis*, which, though not a classical word, is formed in the Latin analogy, and has the same effect on English pronunciation as if it came to us whole; which effect is to place the accent in the anglicised word on that syllable which had a secondary accent in Latin, and that is the first.—See ACADEMY and INCOMPARABLE.

The reason that such a formative as *perdurabilis* may be admitted as the parent of *perdurable*, and not *interferio* that of *interference*, is, that we form *interference* from the verb to *interfere*, rather than from *interferio*, which is not a Latin word, though, perhaps, in the Latin analogy of formation; but we have no verb to *perdure*, from which to form *perdurable*, and therefore allowably follow the Latin analogy of formation, and the English analogy of pronouncing such formatives.—See INTER

FERENCE. Poetical authorities are decidedly in favour of this accentuation.

"O *perdurable* shame! let's stab ourselves."
*Shakspeare.*

" ——— the vig'rous sweat
" Doth lend the lively springs their *perdurable* heat."
*Drayton.*

" Why would he, for the momentary trick,
" Be *perdurably* fin'd?—*Shakspeare.* *W.*

PE'RDURABLY, pĕr'-dū-rȧ-blè. *ad.* Lastingly. *Shakspeare.*

PERDURA'TION, pĕr-dū-rȧ'-shŭn. *n. s.* Long continuance. *Ainsworth.*

PE'RDY*, pĕr'-dè. *ad.* [a corruption of the Fr. oath *par Dieu.*] A term of asseveration, frequent in our ancient poetry; certainly; verily; in truth. *Spenser. Ob. T.*

*PE'REGAL*, pĕr'-è-gȧl. *a.* [Fr.] Equal. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

*To* PE'REGRINATE §, pĕr'-rè-grè-nȧte. *v. n.* [*peregrinus*, Lat.] To travel; to live in foreign countries. *Dict.*

PEREGRINA'TION, pĕr-rè-grè-nȧ'-shŭn. *n. s.* Travel; abode in foreign countries.

PE'REGRINATOR*, pĕr'-rè-grè-nȧ-tŭr. *n. s.* A traveller. *Casaubon.*

PE'REGRINE §, pĕr'-rè-grĭn. 150. *a.* [*peregrin*, old Fr.; *peregrinus*, Lat.] Foreign; not native; not domestick. *Chaucer.*

PEREGRI'NITY*, pĕr-rè-grĭn'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*peregrinité*, old Fr.] Strangeness. *Cockeram.*

*To* PERE'MPT §, pĕr-ĕmt'. *v. a.* [*peremptus*, Lat.] To kill; to crush. A law term. *Ayliffe.*

PERE'MPTION, pĕr-ĕm'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*peremptio*, Lat.] Crush; extinction. Law term. *Ayliffe.*

PERE'MPTORILY, pĕr'-rĕm-tŭr-rè-lè. *ad.* Absolutely; positively; so as to cut off all further debate. *Daniel.*

PERE'MPTORINESS, pĕr'-rĕm-tŭr-è-nĕs. 412. *n. s.* Positiveness; absolute decision; dogmatism. *Tillotson.*

PERE'MPTORY §, pĕr'-rĕm-tŭr-è, or pĕr-ĕm'-tō-rè. 512. [pĕr'-ĕm-tŭr-è, *Jones, Fulton* and *Knight.*] [See DOMESTICK.] *a.* [*peremptorius*, low Lat.] Dogmatical; absolute; such as destroys all further expostulation. *Hooker.*

☞ If we consult our orthoëpists, there can scarcely be any two pronunciations more equally balanced than those that are given to this word. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Smith, Dr. Ash, W. Johnston, Mr. Scott, and Entick, are for the first; and Dr. Johnson, Dr. Kenrick, Bailey, Buchanan, Barclay, Fenning, and Perry, for the last; but, notwithstanding the last has these authorities to support it, I am much mistaken if the first has not obtained a complete victory. That there is a strong tendency, in words of this kind, to draw the accent high, is evident; it is as evident, likewise, that those polysyllables, which we derive from the Latin, incline to accent that syllable on which we place a secondary accent in pronouncing the original, (see ACADEMY and DISPUTABLE;) and, provided there are no clusters of uncombinable consonants in the latter syllables, there is no reason why this accentuation should be checked. This is the case with the word in question; the *p* is mute, *t* is easily pronounced after *em*, and the whole termination is sufficiently smooth and voluble: but in *perfunctory* the case is different; the uncombinable consonants *nct* are not to be pronounced without considerable difficulty, if we place the accent on the first syllable; and therefore this accentuation ought to be avoided as much as in *corruptible*, which see. The poets incline to the side I have adopted:

"To-morrow be in readiness to go;
" Excuse it not, for I am *peremptory*."—*Shakspeare.*

" If I entertaine
'As *peremptorie* a desire, to level with the plaine
'A citie, where they lov'd to live; stand not betwixt
" my ire
" And what he aims at."—*Chapman.* *W*

PERE'NNIAL §, pĕr-ĕn'-nè-ȧl. 113. *a.* [*perennis*, Lat.] Lasting through the year. *Cheyne.* Perpetual; unceasing. *Harvey.*

PERE'NNIAL*, pĕr-ĕn'-nè-ȧl. *n. s.* [In botany.] A plant, of which the roots will endure many years.

PERE'NNITY, pĕr-ĕn'-nè-tè. *n. s.* [*perennitas*, Lat.] Quality of lasting through all seasons; perpetuity. *Derham.*

PERERRA'TION*, pĕr-ĕr-rȧ'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*pererratus*, Lat.] Travel; act of rambling through various places. *Howell.*

PE'RFECT §, pĕr'-fĕkt. *a.* [*perfect*, old Fr.; *perfectus*, Lat.] Complete; consummate; finished; neither defective nor redundant. *Hooker.* Fully informed; fully skilful. *Shak.* Pure; blameless; clear; immaculate. *Deut.* xviii. Confident; certain. *Shakspeare.*

*To* PE'RFECT, pĕr'-fĕkt. *v. a.* To finish; to complete; to consummate; to bring to its due state. 1 *John*, iv. To make skilful; to instruct fully. *Shak.*

PE'RFECTER, pĕr'-fĕkt-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that makes perfect. *Barrow.*

PERFE'CTION §, pĕr-fĕk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*perfectio*, Lat.] The state of being perfect. *Hooker.* Something that concurs to produce supreme excellence. In this sense it has a plural. *Sidney.* Attribute of God. *Atterbury.* Exact resemblance.

PERFE'CTIONAL*, pĕr-fĕk'-shŭn-ȧl. *a.* Made complete. *Pearson.*

*To* PERFE'CTIONATE, pĕr-fĕk'-shŭn-ȧte. *v. a.* [*perfectionner*, Fr.] To make perfect; to advance to perfection. *Dryden.*

PERFE'CTIONIST*, pĕr-fĕk'-shŭn-ĭst. *n. s.* One pretending to extreme perfection; a puritan. *South.*

PERFE'CTIVE, pĕr-fĕk'-tĭv. 512. *a.* Conducing to bring to perfection. *Mortimer.*

PERFE'CTIVELY, pĕr-fĕk'-tĭv-lè. *ad.* In such a manner as brings to perfection. *Grew.*

PE'RFECTLY, pĕr'-fĕkt-lè. *ad.* In the highest degree of excellence. Totally; completely. *Locke.* Exactly; accurately. *Locke.*

PE'RFECTNESS, pĕr'-fĕkt-nĕs. *n. s.* Completeness; perfection. *Spenser.* Goodness; virtue. *Col.* iii. Skill. *Shakspeare.*

PERFI'DIOUS §, pĕr-fĭd'-yŭs. 294. *a.* [*perfidus*, Lat.] Treacherous; false to trust; guilty of violated faith. *Milton.* Expressing treachery; proceeding from treachery. *Milton.*

PERFI'DIOUSLY, pĕr-fĭd'-yŭs-lè. *ad.* Treacherously; by breach of faith. *Shakspeare.*

PERFI'DIOUSNESS, pĕr-fĭd'-yŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of being perfidious. *Tillotson.*

PE'RFIDY, pĕr'-fè-dè. *n. s.* [*perfidia*, Lat.; *perfidie*, Fr.] Treachery; want of faith; breach of faith. *Warton.*

PE'RFLABLE, pĕr'-flȧ-bl. *a.* [*perflo*, Lat.] Having the wind driven through.

*To* PE'RFLATE §, pĕr-flȧte'. *v. a.* [*perflo*, Lat.] To blow through. *Harvey.*

PERFLA'TION, pĕr-flȧ'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of blowing through. *Woodward.*

*To* PE'RFORATE §, pĕr'-fō-rȧte. *v. a.* [*perforo*, Lat.] To pierce with a tool; to bore. *Bacon.*

PERFORA'TION, pĕr-fō-rȧ'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of piercing or boring. *Bacon.* Hole; place bored. *Ray.*

PE'RFORATIVE* pĕr'-fō-rȧ-tĭv. *a.* Having power to pierce: applied to the chirurgical instrument called a trepan.

PE'RFORATOR, pĕr'-fō-rȧ-tŭr. 521. *n. s.* The instrument of boring. *Sharp.*

PERFO'RCE, pĕr-fōrse'. *ad.* By violence; violently. *Spenser.* Of necessity. *Spenser.*

*To* PERFO'RM §, pĕr-fōrm', or pĕr-fŏrm'. *v. a.* [*performare*, Ital.] To execute; to do; to discharge; to achieve an undertaking; to accomplish. *Sidney.*

☞ There is a wanton deviation from rule in the pronunciation of this word and its derivatives, which calls aloud for reformation. Pronouncing the last syllable like *form*, a seat, is a gross departure from analogy, as will appear by comparing it with the same syllable in *reform*, *conform*, *inform*, *deform*, *transform*, &c. This errour seems chiefly confined to the stage, where it probably originated. It is not unlikely that some affected actor, to give the word a foreign air, first pronounced it in this manner; though, in justice to the stage, it ought to be observed, that it has less of this affectation than any theatre of elocution in the kingdom. *W.*

*To* PERFO'RM, pĕr-fôrm'. *v. n.* To succeed in an attempt. *Watts.*

PERFO'RMABLE, pĕr-fôrm'-â-bl. *a.* Practicable; such as may be done. *Brown.*

PERFO'RMANCE, pĕr-fôr'-mâns. *n. s.* Completion of something designed; execution of something promised. *Shak.* Composition; work. *Dryden.* Action; something done. *Shakspeare.*

PERFO'RMER, pĕr-fôrm'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One that performs any thing. *Shak.* It is generally applied to one that makes a publick exhibition of his skill.

*To* PERFRI'CATE, pĕr'-frè-kâte. *v. n.* [*perfrico*, Lat.] To rub over. *Dict.*

PERFU'MATORY, pĕr-fû'-mâ-tûr-è. 512. *a.* That perfumes. *Leigh.*

PERFU'ME §, pĕr'-fûme. 492. *n. s.* [*parfume*, Fr.] Strong odour of sweetness used to give scents to other things. *Bacon.* Sweet odour; fragrance. *Addison.*

☞ Fenning, Perry, Entick, Dr. Johnson, Buchanan, W. Johnston, and Kenrick, place the accent on the last syllable of this word, either when a substantive or a verb. As a substantive, Scott places the accent either on the first or last, and Sheridan on the first. Mr. Nares has shown at large, that the poets accent the substantive both ways; but the analogy of dissyllable nouns and verbs seems now to have fixed the accent of the substantive on the first, and that of the verb on the last. *W.*

*To* PERFU'ME, pĕr-fûme'. *v. a.* To scent; to impregnate with sweet scent. *Shakspeare.*

PERFU'MER, pĕr-fû'-mûr. 98. *n. s.* One whose trade is to sell things made to gratify the scent. *Bacon.*

PERFU'NCTORILY, pĕr-fûnk'-tûr-rè-lè. *ad.* Carelessly; negligently; in such a manner as to satisfy external form. *Clarendon.*

PERFU'NCTORINESS*, pĕr-fûnk'-tûr-è-nĕs. *n. s.* Negligence; carelessness. *Whitlock.*

PERFU'NCTORY §, pĕr-fûnk'-tûr-è. *a.* [*perfunctorius*, Lat.] Slight; careless; negligent. *Bacon.*

☞ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan and W. Johnston, who accent this word on the first syllable; but have Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Mr. Nares, Barclay, Fenning, Bailey, Buchanan, and Entick, on my side for accenting the second; and this pronunciation, without any authority, would be more eligible than the other, from the difficulty of pronouncing the uncombinable consonants in the last syllables without the assistance of accent, especially when we consider that the adverb *perfunctorily* and the possible abstract noun *perfunctoriness* must necessarily have the same accent as the adjective.—See PEREMPTORY, IRREFRAGABLE, and CORRUPTIBLE. *W.*

*To* PERFU'SE, pĕr-fûze'. 437. *v. a.* [*perfusus*, Lat.] To tincture; to overspread. *Harvey.*

*PE'RGOLA*, pĕr'-gò-lâ. *n. s.* [Ital.] A kind of arbour; a covering with boughs. *Finett.*

PERHA'PS, pĕr-hâps'. *ad.* [*per* and *hap.*] Peradventure; it may be. *Flatman.*

PE'RIAPT, pĕr'-rè-âpt. *n. s.* [περιάπτω.] Amulet; charm worn as preservative against diseases or mischief. *Shakspeare.*

PERICA'RDIUM, pĕr-è-kâr'-dè-ûm. 293. *n. s.* [περὶ and καρδία, Gr.; *pericarde*, Fr.] A thin membrane of a conick figure, that resembles a purse, and contains the heart in its cavity. *Quincy.*

PERICA'RPIUM, pĕr-è-kâr'-pè-ûm. *n. s.* [περὶ and καρπος, Gr.; *pericarpe*, Fr.] A pellicle or thin membrane encompassing the fruit or grain of a plant. *Ray.*

*To* PERI'CLITATE §*, pĕ-rĭk'-lè-tâte. *v. n.* [*periclitor*, Lat.] To hazard. *Cockeram.*

PERICLITA'TION, pĕr-è-klè-tâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* The state of being in danger. *Cockeram.* Trial; experiment.

PERICRA'NIUM, pĕr-è-krâ'-nè-ûm. *n. s.* [περὶ, and *cranium.*] The membrane that covers the skull. *Quincy.*

PERI'CULOUS, pè-rĭk'-kù-lŭs. 314. *a.* [*periculosus*, Lat.] Dangerous; jeopardous; hazardous. *Brown. Oh. J.*

PERIE'RGY, pĕr-è-ĕr'-jè. *n. s.* [περὶ and εργον.] Needless caution in an operation; unnecessary diligence.

PERIGE'E, pĕr'-è-jèè. } *n. s.*
PERIGE'UM, pĕr-è-jè'-ûm. [See EUROPEAN.] }
[περὶ and γη, Gr.; *perigée*, Fr.] That point in the heavens, wherein a planet is said to be in its nearest distance possible from the earth. *Harris.*

PERIHE'LIUM, pĕr-è-hè'-lè-ûm. *n. s.* [περὶ and ἥλιος; *perihelie*, Fr.] That point of a planet's orbit, wherein it is nearest the sun. *Harris.*

PE'RIL §, pĕr'-rĭl. *n. s.* [*péril*, Fr.] Danger; hazard; jeopardy. *Sidney.* Denunciation; danger denounced. *Shakspeare.*

*To* PE'RIL*, pĕr'-rĭl. *v. n.* [*periller*, old Fr.] To be in danger. *Milton.*

PE'RILOUS, pĕr'-rĭl-ŭs. 314. *a.* [*perileux*, Fr.] Dangerous; hazardous; full of danger. *Hooker.* It is used by way of emphasis, or ludicrous exaggeration of any thing bad. *Hudibras.* Smart; witty; parlous. *Shakspeare.*

PE'RILOUSLY, pĕr'-rĭl-ŭs-lè. *ad.* Dangerously. *Professor Benefield.*

PE'RILOUSNESS, pĕr'-rĭl-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Dangerousness.

PERI'METER, pè-rĭm'-mè-tûr. 98. *n. s.* [περὶ and μετρέω, Gr.; *perimetre*, Fr.] The compass or sum of all the sides which bound any figure of what kind soever, whether rectilinear or mixed. *Newton.*

PE'RIOD §, pè'-rè-ŭd. 166. *n. s.* [*periode*, Fr.; περιοδος, Gr.] A circuit. Time in which any thing is performed, so as to begin again in the same manner. *Watts.* A stated number of years; a round of time, at the end of which the things comprised within the calculation shall return to the state in which they were at the beginning. *Holder.* The end or conclusion. *Burnet.* The state at which any thing terminates. *Digby.* Length of duration. *Bacon.* A complete sentence from one full stop to another. *B. Jonson.* A course of events, or series of things memorably terminated; as the *periods* of an empire. *Thomson.*

*To* PE'RIOD, pè'-rè-ŭd. *v. a.* To put an end to. *Shak.*

PERIO'DICAL, pè-rè-ŏd'-dè-kâl. } *a.* [*periodique*,
PERIO'DICK, pè-rè-ŏd'-ĭk. 509. § Fr.] Circular; making a circuit; making a revolution. *Derham.* Happening by revolution at some stated time. *Bentley.* Regular; performing some action at stated times. *Addison.* Relating to periods or revolutions. *Brown.*

PERIO'DICALLY, pè-rè-ŏd'-dè-kâl-è. *ad.* At stated periods. *Broome.*

PERIO'STEUM, pĕr-è-ŏs'-tshŭm. *n. s.* [περὶ and ὀστεον.] The membrane which covers the bones *Cheyne.*

PERIPATE'TICAL*, pĕr-è-pâ-tĕt'-è-kâl. }
PERIPATE'TICK*, pĕr-è-pâ-tĕt'-ĭk. } *a.*
[περιπατητικὸς.] Belonging to the Peripateticks, denoting the Peripateticks. *Hales.*

PERIPATE'TICISM*, pĕr-è-pâ-tĕt'-è-sĭzm. *n. s.* The notions of the Peripateticks. *Barrow.*

PERIPATE'TICK*, pĕr-è-pâ-tĕt'-ĭk. *n. s.* One of the followers of Aristotle; so called, because they used to teach and dispute in the Lyceum at Athens, walking about. *Milton.* Ludicrously used for one who is obliged to walk, who cannot afford to ride. *Tatler.*

PERI'PHERY, pè-rĭf'-fè-rè. *n. s.* [περὶ and φέρω, Gr.; *peripherie*, Fr.] Circumference. *Gower.*

*To* PE'RIPHRASE, pĕr'-è-frâze. *v. a.* To express one word by many; to express by circumlocution.

PERI'PHRASIS §, pè-rĭf'-frâ-sĭs. 520. *n. s.* [περίφρασις, Gr.; *periphrase*, Fr.] Circumlocution; use of many words to express the sense of one; as, for *death*, we may say, *the loss of life. Watts.*

PERIPHRA'STICAL, pĕr-rè-frâs'-tè-kâl. *a.* Circumlocutory; expressing the sense of one word in many.

PERIPHRA'STICALLY*, pĕr-rè-frâs'-tè-kâl-lè. *ad.* With circumlocution. *Boswell.*

PE'RIPLUS*, pĕr'-è-plŭs. *n. s.* [περίπλους.] A voyage round a certain sea or sea-coast; circumnavigation. *Dr. Vincent.*

PERIPNEUMO'NIA, pĕr-ĭp-nû-mò'-nè-â. }
PERIPNEU'MONY, pĕr-ĭp-nû'-mò-nè. } [See PATHOGNOMONICK.] *n. s.* [περὶ and πνεύμων, Gr., *peripneumonie*, Fr.] An inflammation of the lungs. *Harvey.*

PERI'SCIAN*, pè-rĭsh'-ân. *a.* Having shadows all around. *Brown.*

*PERI'SCII**, pè-rĭsh'-è-l. *n. s.* [Lat.; περίσκιοι, Gr.] Those who, living within the polar circle, see the sun move round them, and consequently project their shadows in all directions. *Johnson.*

*To* PE'RISH §, pĕr'-rĭsh. *v. n.* [*perir*, Fr.; *pereo*, Lat.] To die; to be destroyed; to be lost; to come to nothing. *Job*, xxxi. To be in a perpetual state of decay. *Locke.* To be lost eternally. 2 *Pet.* ii.

*To* PE'RISH, pĕr'-rĭsh. *v. a.* To destroy; to bring to decay. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

PE'RISHABLE, pĕr'-rĭsh-â-bl. 405. *a.* Liable to perish; subject to decay; of short duration. *Raleigh.*

PE'RISHABLENESS, pĕr'-rĭsh-â-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Liableness to be destroyed; liableness to decay. *Locke.*

PERISSO'LOGY*, pĕr-ĭs-sŏl'-ò-jè. *n. s.* [περισσολογια.] A figure of rhetorick, called also *macrology*. See MACROLOGY.

PERISTA'LTICK, pĕr-è-stâl'-tĭk. *a.* [περιστέλλω, Gr.; *peristaltique*, Fr.] *Peristaltick* motion is that vermicular motion of the guts, which is made by the contraction of the spiral fibres, whereby the excrements are pressed downwards and voided. *Quincy.*

PERISTE'RION, pĕr-ĭs-tè'-rè-ŭn. *n. s.* The herb vervain. *Dict.*

PE'RISTYLE, pĕr'-è-stĭle. *n. s.* [*peristile*, Fr.] A circular range of pillars. *Arbuthnot.*

PERISY'STOLE, pĕr-è-sĭs'-tò-lè. *n. s.* [περὶ and συστολὴ.] The pause or interval betwixt the two motions of the heart or pulse; namely, that of the systole or contraction of the heart, and that of diastole or dilatation. *Dict.*

PERI'TE*, pè-rīte'. *a.* [*peritus*, Lat.] Skilful. *Whitaker. Ob. T.*

PERITONE'UM, pĕr-è-tò-nè'-ŭm. 503. *n. s.* [περιτόναιον.] A thin and soft membrane, which encloses all the bowels contained in the lower belly, covering all the inside of its cavity. *Wiseman.*

PE'RIWIG §, pĕr'-rè-wĭg. *n. s.* [*perruque*, Fr.] Adscititious hair; hair not natural, worn by way of ornament or concealment of baldness. *Shakspeare.*

*To* PE'RIWIG, pĕr'-rè-wĭg. *v. a.* To dress in false hair. *Sylvester.*

PE'RIWINKLE, pĕr'-rè-wĭng-kl. *n. s.* A small shell fish; a kind of fish snail. *Peacham.* A plant. *Bacon.*

PE'RJURE, pĕr'-jûre. *n. s.* [*perjurus*, Lat.] A perjured or forsworn person. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

*To* PE'RJURE §, pĕr'-jûre. *v. a.* [*perjuro*, Lat.] To forswear; to taint with perjury. 1 *Tim.* i.

PE'RJURER, pĕr'-jù-rûr. 98. *n. s.* One that swears falsely. *Spenser.*

PERJU'RIOUS*, pĕr-jù'-rè-ŭs. *a.* Guilty of perjury. *Sir E. Coke.*

PE'RJURY, pĕr'-jûr-è. *n. s.* [*perjurium*, Lat.] False oath. *Shakspeare.*

*To* PERK §, pĕrk. *v. n.* [from *perch*.] To hold up the head with an affected briskness. *More.*

*To* PERK, pĕrk. *v. a.* To dress; to prank. *Shak.*

PERK, pĕrk. *a.* Pert; brisk; airy. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

PE'RLOUS, pĕr'-lŭs. *a.* [from *perilous*.] Dangerous; full of hazard. *Spenser.*

PERLUSTRA'TION*, pĕr-lŭs-trà'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*perlustratus*, Lat.] The act of viewing all over. *Howell.*

PE'RMAGY, pĕr'-mâ-jè. *n. s.* A little Turkish boat. *Dict.*

PE'RMANENCE, pĕr'-mâ-nênse. } *n. s.* Duration;
PE'RMANENCY, pĕr'-mâ-nĕn-sè. } consistency; continuance in the same state; lastingness. *Boyle.* Continuance in rest. *Bentley.*

PE'RMANENT §, pĕr'-mâ-nĕnt. *a.* [*permanent*, Fr.; *permanens*, Lat.] Durable; not decaying; unchanged. *Hooker.* Of long continuance. *Kettlewell.*

PE'RMANENTLY, pĕr'-mâ-nĕnt-lè. *ad.* Durably; lastingly. *Boyle.*

PERMA'NSION, pĕr-mân'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*permaneo*, Lat.] Continuance. *Brown.*

PE'RMEABLE, pĕr'-mè-â-bl. 405. *a.* [*permeo*, Lat.] Such as may be passed through. *Boyle.*

PE'RMEANT, pĕr'-mè-ânt. *a.* [*permeans*, Lat.] Passing through. *Brown.*

*To* PE'RMEATE §, pĕr'-mè-âte. *v. a.* [*permeo*, Lat.] To pass through. *Woodward.*

PERMEA'TION, pĕr-mè-à'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of passing through. *Bp. Hall.*

PERMI'SCIBLE, pĕr-mĭs'-sè-bl. *a.* [*permisceo*, Lat.] Such as may be mingled.

PERMI'SSIBLE, pĕr-mĭs'-sè-bl. *a.* What may be permitted.

PERMI'SSION, pĕr-mĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *permissus*, Lat.] Allowance; grant of liberty. *Milton.*

PERMI'SSIVE §, pĕr-mĭs'-sĭv. 158. *a.* [*permitto*, Lat.] Granting liberty, not favour; not hindering, though not approving. *Milton.* Granted; suffered without hinderance; not authorized or favoured. *Bacon.*

PERMI'SSIVELY, pĕr-mĭs'-sĭv-lè. *ad.* By bare allowance; without hinderance. *Bacon.*

PERMI'STION, pĕr-mĭs'-tshŭn. 464. *n. s.* [*permistus*, Lat.] The act of mixing.

*To* PERMI'T §, pĕr-mĭt'. *v. a.* [*permitto*, Lat.] To allow, without command. *Hooker.* To suffer, without authorizing or approving. To allow; to suffer 1 *Cor.* xiv. To give up; to resign. *Milton.*

PERMI'T, pĕr'-mĭt. 492. *n. s.* A written permission from an officer for transporting of goods from place to place, showing the duty on them to have been paid.

PERMI'TTANCE, pĕr-mĭt'-tânse. *n. s.* Allowance; permission. *Derham.*

PERMI'XTION, pĕr-mĭks'-tshŭn. *n. s.* [*permistus*, Lat.] The act of mingling; the state of being mingled. *Brerewood.*

PERMUTA'TION, pĕr-mù-tà'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*permutatio*, Lat.] Exchange of one for another. *Bacon.* [In algebra.] Change, or different combination, of any number of quantities. *Wallis.*

*To* PERMU'TE §, pĕr-mûte'. *v. a.* [*permuto*, Lat.] To exchange. *Huloet.*

PERMU'TER, pĕr-mù'-tûr. 98. *n. s.* An exchanger; he who permutes. *Huloet.*

PERNI'CIOUS §, pĕr-nĭsh'-ŭs. 292. *a.* [*perniciosus*, Lat.] Mischievous in the highest degree; destructive. *Hooker.* [*pernix*, Lat.] Quick. *Milton.*

PERNI'CIOUSLY, pĕr-nĭsh'-ŭs-lè. *ad.* Destructively; mischievously; ruinously. *Ascham.*

PERNI'CIOUSNESS, pĕr-nĭsh'-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of being pernicious.

PERNI'CITY, pĕr-nĭs'-sè-tè. *n. s.* Swiftness; celerity. *Ray.*

PERNOCTA'TION*, pĕr-nŏk-tà'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*per noctatio*, Lat.] Act of tarrying or watching all night. *Bp. Taylor.*

PERORA'TION, pĕr-ò-rà'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*peroratio*, Lat.] The conclusion of an oration. *Shakspeare.*

*To* PERPE'ND, pĕr-pĕnd'. *v. a.* [*perpendo*, Lat.] To weigh in the mind; to consider attentively. *Shak.*

PERPE'NDER, pĕr-pĕn'-dûr. *n. s.* [*perpigne*, Fr.] A coping stone.

PERPE'NDICLE, pĕr-pĕn'-dè-kl. *n. s.* [*perpendicule*, Fr.] Any thing hanging down by a straight line. *Dict.*

PERPENDI'CULAR §, pĕr-pĕn-dĭk'-ù-lâr. *a.* [*perpendicularis*, Lat.] Crossing any other line at right angles. *Newton.* Cutting the horizon at right angles. *Brown.*

PERPENDI'CULAR, pĕr-pĕn-dĭk'-ù-lâr. *n. s.* A line crossing the horizon at right angles. *Woodward.* A level. *B. Jonson.*

PERPENDI'CULARLY, pĕr-pĕn-dĭk'-kù-lâr-lè. *ad.* In such a manner as to cut another line at right angles. In the direction of a straight line up and down. *More.*

PERPENDICULARITY, pĕr-pĕn-dĭk-ù-lâr'-è-tè. *n. s.* The state of being perpendicular. *Watts.*

PERPE'NSION, pĕr-pĕn'-shŭn. *n. s.* Consideration *Brown. Ob. J.*

PERPE'SSION*, pĕr-pĕsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [*perpessio*, Lat.] Suffering. *Pearson.*

*To* PE'RPETRATE §, pĕr'-pĕ-trāte. *v. a.* [*perpetro*, Lat.] To commit; to act. *Dryden.*

PERPETRA'TION, pĕr-pĕ-trā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of committing a crime. *Wotton.* A bad action. *K. Charles.*

PERPE'TUAL §, pĕr-pĕt'-tshŭ-ăl. 461. *a.* [*perpetuel*, Fr.; *perpetuus*, Lat.] Never ceasing; eternal, with respect to futurity. *Holyday.* Continual; uninterrupted; perennial. *Milton.*—*Perpetual screw.* A screw which acts against the teeth of a wheel, and continues its action without end. *Wilkins.*

PERPE'TUALLY, pĕr-pĕt'-tshŭ-ăl-lè. *ad.* Constantly; continually; incessantly. *Dryden.*

*To* PERPE'TUATE §, pĕr-pĕt'-tshŭ-āte. *v. a.* [*perpetuer*, Fr.; *perpetuo*, Lat.] To make perpetual; to preserve from extinction; to eternize. *Addison.* To continue without cessation or intermission. *Hammond.*

PERPETUA'TION, pĕr-pĕt-tshŭ-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of making perpetual; incessant continuance. *Brown.*

PERPETU'ITY, pĕr-pĕ-tū'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* [*perpetuité*, Fr.; *perpetuitas*, Lat.] Duration to all futurity. *Hooker.* Exemption from intermission or cessation. *Holder.* Something of which there is no end. *South.*

☞ For the reason that the *t* is not aspirated in this word, see FUTURITY. *W.*

*To* PERPLE'X §, pĕr-plĕks'. *v. a.* [*perplexus*, Lat.] To disturb with doubtful notions; to entangle; to make anxious; to tease with suspense or ambiguity; to distract. 1 *Macc.* iii. To make intricate; to involve; to complicate. *Milton.* To plague; to vex. *Granville.*

PERPLE'X, pĕr-plĕks'. *a.* [*perplexe*, Fr.; *perplexus*, Lat.] Intricate; difficult. *Perplexed* is the word in use. *Glanville.*

PERPLE'XLY*, pĕr-plĕks'-lè. *ad.* Confusedly. *Milton.*

PERPLE'XEDLY, pĕr-plĕks'-ĕd-lè. 364. *ad.* Intricately; with involution. *Bp. Bull.*

PERPLE'XEDNESS, pĕr-plĕks'-ĕd-nĕs. 365. *n. s.* Embarrassment; anxiety. *Dr. Henshaw.* Intricacy; involution; difficulty. *Locke.*

PERPLE'XITY, pĕr-plĕks'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* [*perplexité*, Fr.] Anxiety; distraction of mind. *Sidney.* Entanglement; intricacy. *Stillingfleet.*

PERPOTA'TION, pĕr-pō-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*per* and *poto*. Lat.] The act of drinking largely.

PE'RQUISITE §, pĕr'-kwĭz-ĭt. 156. *n. s.* [*perquisitus*, Lat.] Something gained by a place or office over and above the settled wages. *Addison.*

PE'RQUISITED, pĕr'-kwĭz-ĭt-ĕd. *a.* Supplied with perquisites. *Savage.*

PERQUISI'TION, pĕr-kwē-zĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* An accurate inquiry; a thorough search. *Bp. Berkeley.*

PE'RRY, pĕr'-rè. *n. s.* [*poiré*, Fr.] A drink made of pears. *Mortimer.*

*To* PE'RSECUTE §, pĕr'-sè-kūte. *v. a.* [*persecuter*, Fr.; *persecutus*, Lat.] To harass with penalties; to pursue with malignity. *Acts*, xxii. To pursue with repeated acts of vengeance or enmity. *Wisdom*, xi. To importune much: as, He *persecutes* me with daily solicitations.

PERSECU'TION, pĕr-sè-kū'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *persecutio*, Lat.] The act or practice of persecuting. *Acts*, xiii. The state of being persecuted. *Lam.* v.

PE'RSECUTOR, pĕr'-sè-kū-tŭr. 93. *n. s.* One who harasses others with continued malignity. *Milton.*

PERSEVE'RANCE §, pĕr-sè-vè'-rănse. *n. s.* [Fr.; *perseverentia*, Lat.] Persistence in any design or attempt; steadiness in pursuits; constancy in progress. *Shakspeare.* Continuance in a state of grace. *Hammond.*

PERSEVE'RANT, pĕr-sè-vè'-rănt. *a.* [Fr.; *perseverans*. Lat.] Persisting; constant. *Bp. Prideaux.*

PERSEVE'RANTLY*, pĕr-sè-vè'-rănt-lè. *ad.* With constancy. *Spiritual Conquest.*

*To* PERSEVE'RE, pĕr-sè-vèr'. *v. n.* [*persevero*, Lat.] To persist in an attempt; not to give over; not to quit the design. *Spenser.*

☞ Mr. Nares observes, that this word was anciently written *persever*, and accented on the second syllable:

" ———— say thou art mine.
" My love, as it begins, so shall *persever*."
*All's well*, &c. Act IV.

" *Persever* not, but hear me, mighty kings."
*King John*, Act II.

" But in her pride she doth *persever* still." *Spenser.*

But that, before the time of Milton, the spelling and accentuation had been changed.

" Whence heavy persecution shall arise
" Of all who in the worship *persevere*
" Of spirit and truth." *Par. Lost*, XII. v. 532.

As this word is written at present, there can be no doubt of its pronunciation; and that it is very properly written so, appears from other words of the same form—*declare*, *respire*, *explore*, *procure*, &c., from *declaro*, *respiro*, *exploro*, *procuro*, &c.; and consequently from *persevero* ought to be formed *persevere*: not one of our orthoëpists place the accent on the second syllable; yet, such is the force of prescription, that the old pronunciation is not entirely rooted out, especially in Ireland, where this pronunciation is still prevalent. *W.*

PERSEVE'RINGLY, pĕr-sè-vèr'-ĭng-lè. *ad.* With perseverance. *Bp. Bull.*

*To* PERSI'ST §, pĕr-sĭst'. 447. *v. n.* [*persisto*. Lat.; *persister*, Fr.] To persevere; to continue firm; not to give over. *South.*

PERSI'STENCE, pĕr-sĭs'-tĕnse. } *n. s.* The state
PERSI'STENCY, pĕr-sĭs'-tĕn-sè. } of persisting; steadiness; constancy; perseverance in good or bad. *Gov. of the Tongue.* Obstinacy; obduracy; contumacy. *Shakspeare.*

PERSI'STIVE, pĕr-sĭs'-tĭv. 157. *a.* Steady; not receding from a purpose; persevering. *Shakspeare.*

PE'RSON §, pĕr'-sn. 170. [See PARSON.] *n. s.* [*personne*, Fr.; *persona*, Lat.] Individual or particular man or woman. *Locke.* Man or woman, considered as opposed to things, or distinct from them. *Sprat.* Individual; man or woman. *Pearson.* Human being, considered with respect to mere corporal existence. *Dryden.* Man or woman, considered as present, acting or suffering. *Bacon.* A general, loose term for a human being; one; a man. *Richardson* One's self; not a representative. *Bacon.* Exteriour appearance. *Shak.* Man or woman represented in a fictitious dialogue. *Hooker.* Character. *Bacon.* Character of office. *Shak.* [In grammar.] The quality of the noun that modifies the verb. *Sidney.* Formerly, the rector of a parish. See PARSON. *Hollinshed.*

PE'RSONABLE, pĕr'-sŭn-ă-bl. *a.* Handsome; graceful; of good appearance. *Raleigh.* [In law.] One that may maintain any plea in a judicial court. *Ainsworth.*

☞ As the *o* in *person* is sunk, as in *season*, *treason*, &c., so this word, being a compound of our own, and *personage* coming to us from the French, we generally suppress the *o*; but, as *personal*, *personate*, &c., come to us from the Latin, we generally preserve the *o*. This is the best reason I can give for the slight difference we find in the pronunciation of these words; and, if any one is inclined to think we ought to preserve the *o* distinctly in all of them, except *person*, and even in this, on solemn occasions, I have not the least objection. *W.*

PE'RSONAGE, pĕr'-sŭn-ĭdje. 90. *n. s.* [Fr.] A considerable person; man or woman of eminence. *Sidney.* Exteriour appearance; air; stature. *Shakspeare.* Character assumed. *Addison.* Character represented. *Broome.*

PE'RSONAL, pĕr'-sŭn-ăl. 88. *a.* [*personel*, Fr.; *personalis*, Lat.] Belonging to men or women, not to things; not real. *Hooker.* Affecting individuals or particular people; peculiar; proper to him or her; relating to one's private actions or character. *Locke.* Present; not acting by representative. *White.* Exteriour; corporal. *Addison.* [In law.] Something movable; something appendant to the person, as money; not real, as land *Davies.* [In grammar.] A personal verb is that which has all

the regular modification of the three persons; opposed to impersonal that has only the third.

PE'RSONAL*, pĕr'-sŭn-ăl. *n. s.* Any movable possession; goods: in opposition to lands and tenements, or real estate.

PERSONA'LITY, pĕr-sŏ-năl'-lĕ-tè. *n. s.* The existence or individuality of any one. *More.* Reflection upon individuals, or upon their private actions or character.

PE'RSONALLY, pĕr'-sŭn-ăl-lè. *ad.* In person; in presence; not by representative. *Hooker.* With respect to an individual; particularly. *Bacon.* With regard to numerical existence. *Rogers.*

*To* PE'RSONATE, pĕr'-sŭn-āte. [See PERSONABLE.] *v. a.* To represent by a fictitious or assumed character, so as to pass for the person represented. *Bacon.* To represent by action or appearance; to act. *Crashaw.* To pretend hypocritically. *Swift.* To counterfeit; to feign. *Hammond.* To resemble. *Shak.* To make a representation of, as in picture. *Shak.* To describe. *Shak.* [*persono*, Lat.] To celebrate loudly. *Milton.*

*To* PE'RSONATE*, pĕr'-sŭn-āte. *v. n.* To play a fictitious character. *Sir G. Buck.*

PERSONA'TION, pĕr-sŭn-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The counterfeiting of another person. *Bacon.*

PE'RSONATOR*, pĕr'-sŭn-ā-tŭr. *n. s.* One who personates a fictitious character. *B. Jonson.* One who acts or performs. *B. Jonson.*

PERSONIFICA'TION, pĕr-sŏn-nè-fè-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Prosopopœia: the change of things to persons: as, "*Confusion* heard his voice." *Warton.*

*To* PERSO'NIFY, pĕr-sŏn'-nè-fī. *v. a.* To change from a thing to a person. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

*To* PE'RSONIZE*, pĕr'-sŭn-īze. *v. a.* To personify. *Richardson.*

PE'RSPECTIVE §, pĕr-spĕk'-tĭv. *n. s.* [*perspectif*, Fr.; *perspicio*, Lat.] A glass through which things are viewed. *Denham.* The science by which things are ranged in picture, according to their appearance in their real situation. *Addison.* View; vista. *Dryden.*

☞ This word, as may be seen in Johnson, was generally accented by the poets on the first syllable; but the harshness of this pronunciation, arising from the uncombinable consonants in the latter syllables, has prevented this pronunciation from gaining any ground in prose; and it were much to be wished that the same reason had prevented the initial accentuation of similar words.—See IRREFRAGABLE, CORRUPTIBLE, ACCEPTABLE, &c. *W.*

PE'RSPECTIVE, pĕr-spĕk'-tĭv. *a.* Relating to the science of vision; optick; optical. *Bacon.*

PERSPE'CTIVELY*, pĕr-spĕk'-tĭv-lè. *ad.* Optically; through a glass; by representation. *Shak.*

PE'RSPICABLE*, pĕr'-spè-kă-bl. *a.* [*perspicabilis*, Lat.] Discernible. *Sir T. Herbert. Ob. T.*

PERSPICA'CIOUS §, pĕr-spè-kā'-shŭs. *a.* [*perspicax*, Lat.] Quicksighted; sharp of sight. *South.*

PERSPICA'CIOUSNESS, pĕr-spè-kā'-shŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Quickness of sight.

PERSPICA'CITY, pĕr-spè-kăs'-sè-tè. *n. s.* [*perspicacité*, Fr.] Quickness of sight. *Burton.*

PE'RSPICACY*, pĕr'-spè-kă-sè. *n. s.* [*perspicacia*, Lat.] Quickness of sight; discernment. *B. Jonson.*

PERSPI'CIENCE, pĕr-spĭsh'-è-ĕnse. *n. s.* [*perspiciens*, Lat.] The act of looking sharply. *Dict.*

PE'RSPICIL, pĕr'-spè-sĭl. *n. s.* [*perspicillum*, Lat.] A glass through which things are viewed; an optick glass. *Crashaw.*

PERSPICU'ITY, pĕr-spè-kŭ'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*perspicuité*, Fr.] Transparency; translucency; diaphaneity. *Brown.* Clearness to the mind; easiness to be understood; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity. *Dryden.*

PERSPI'CUOUS §, pĕr-spĭk'-kŭ-ŭs. *a.* [*perspicuus*, Lat.] Transparent, clear; such as may be seen through; diaphanous; translucent. *Peacham.* Clear to the understanding; not obscure; not ambiguous. *Shakspeare.*

PERSPI'CUOUSLY, pĕr-spĭk'-kŭ-ŭs-lè. *ad.* Clearly; not obscurely. *Bacon.*

PERSPI'CUOUSNESS, pĕr-spĭk'-kŭ-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s* Clearness; freedom from obscurity.

PERSPI'RABLE, pĕr-spī'-rā-bl. *a.* Such as may be emitted by the cuticular pores. *Arbuthnot.* Perspiring; emitting perspiration. *Bacon.*

PERSPIRA'TION, pĕr-spè-rā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Excretion by the cuticular pores. *Arbuthnot.*

PERSPI'RATIVE, pĕr-spī'-rā-tĭv. 512. *a.* Performing the act of perspiration.

PERSPI'RATORY*, pĕr-spī'-rā-tŭr-è. *a.* Perspirative. *Bp. Berkeley.*

*To* PERSPI'RE §, pĕr-spīre'. *v. n.* [*perspiro*, Lat.] To perform excretion by the cuticular pores. To be excreted by the skin. *Arbuthnot.*

*To* PERSPI'RE*, pĕr-spīre'. *v. a.* To emit by the pores. *Smollett.*

*To* PERSTRI'NGE, pĕr-strĭnje'. *v. a.* [*perstringo*, Lat.] To touch upon; to glance upon. *Burton.*

PERSUA'DABLE, pĕr-swā'-dā-bl. *a.* Such as may be persuaded.

PERSUA'DABLY*, pĕr-swā'-dā-blè. *ad.* So as to be persuaded. *Sherwood.*

*To* PERSUA'DE §, pĕr-swāde'. 331. *v. a.* [*persuadeo*, Lat.] To bring to any particular opinion. *Rom.* xiv. To influence by argument or expostulation. *Persuasion* seems rather applicable to the passions, and *argument* to the reason; but this is not always observed. *Sidney.* To inculcate by argument or expostulation. *Bp. Taylor.* To treat by persuasion; not in use. *Shakspeare.*

PERSUA'DE*, pĕr-swāde'. *n. s.* Persuasion. *Soliman and Perseda. Ob. T.*

PERSUA'DER, pĕr-swā'-dŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who influences by persuasion; an importunate adviser. *Bacon.*

PERSUASIBI'LITY*, pĕr-swā-sè-bĭl'-è-tè. *n. s.* Capability of being persuaded. *Hallywell.*

PERSUA'SIBLE §, pĕr-swā'-zè-bl. 439. *a.* [*persuasibilis*, Lat.] To be influenced by persuasion. *Government of the Tongue.*

PERSUA'SIBLENESS, pĕr-swā'-zè-bl-nĕs. 439. *n. s.* The quality of being flexible by persuasion.

PERSUA'SION, pĕr-swā'-zhŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] The act of persuading; the act of influencing by expostulation; the act of gaining or attempting the passions. *Otway.* The state of being persuaded; opinion. *Hooker.*

PERSUA'SIVE, pĕr-swā'-sĭv. 428. *a.* [*persuasif*, Fr.] Having the power of persuading; having influence on the passions. *Hooker.*

PERSUA'SIVE*, pĕr-swā'-sĭv. *n. s.* Exhortation; argument or importunity employed to direct the mind to any purpose or pursuit. *South.*

PERSUA'SIVELY, pĕr-swā'-sĭv-lè. *ad.* In such a manner as to persuade. *Milton.*

PERSUA'SIVENESS, pĕr-swā'-sĭv-nĕs. *n. s.* Influence on the passions. *Hammond.*

PERSUA'SORY, pĕr-swā'-sŭr-è. 429, 512, 557. *a.* [*persuasorius*, Lat.] Having the power to persuade. *Brown.*

PERT §, pĕrt. *a.* [*pert*, Welsh; *pert*, Dutch.] Lively; brisk; smart. *Milton.* Saucy; petulant; with bold and garrulous loquacity. *Collier.*

PERT*, pĕrt. *n. s.* An assuming, over-forward, or impertinent person. *Goldsmith.*

*To* PERTA'IN §, pĕr-tāne'. *v. n.* [*pertineo*, Lat.] To belong; to relate. *Hayward.*

PERTEREBRA'TION, pĕr-tĕr-è-brā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*per* and *terebratio*, Lat.] The act of boring through. *Ainsworth.*

PERTINA'CIOUS, pĕr-tè-nā'-shŭs. *a.* Obstinate, stubborn; perversely resolute. *Walton.* Resolute; constant; steady. *South.*

PERTINA'CIOUSLY, pĕr-tè-nā'-shŭs-lè. *ad.* Obstinately; stubbornly. *King Charles.*

PERTINA'CIOUSNESS, pĕr-tè-nā'-shŭs-nĕs. }
PERTINA'CITY, pĕr-tè-năs'-sè-tè. }
*n. s.* [*pertinacia*, Lat.] Obstinacy; stubbornness. *Brown.*

PE'RTINACY §, pĕr'-tè-nă-sè. *n. s.* [*pertinax*, Lat.] Obstinacy; stubbornness; persistency. *Duppa.* Resolution; steadiness; constancy. *Bp. Taylor.*

PE'RTINENCE, pêr'-tè-nênse. } *n. s.* [*pertineo*, Lat.] Justness of relation to the matter in hand; propriety to the purpose; appositeness. *Bentley.*
PE'RTINENCY, pêr'-tè-nên-sè. }
PE'RTINENT §, pêr'-tè-nênt. *a.* [*pertinens*, Lat.; *pertinent*, Fr.] Related to the matter in hand; just to the purpose; not useless to the end proposed; apposite. *Bacon.* Relating; regarding; concerning. *Hooker.*
PE'RTINENTLY, pêr'-tè-nênt-lè. *ad.* Appositely; to the purpose. *Bp. Taylor.*
PE'RTINENTNESS, pêr'-tè-nênt-nês. *n. s.* Appositeness. *Dict.*
PERTI'NGENT, pêr-tĭn'-jênt. *a.* [*pertingens*, Lat.] Reaching to; touching.
PE'RTLY, pêrt'-lè. *ad.* Briskly; smartly. *Pope.* Saucily; petulantly. *Swift.*
PE'RTNESS, pêrt'-nês. *n. s.* Brisk folly; sauciness; petulance. *Pope.* Petty liveliness; sprightliness without force, dignity, or solidity. *Watts.*
PERTRA'NSIENT, pêr-trân'-shè-ênt. *a.* [*pertransiens*, Lat.] Passing over. *Dict.*
*To* PERTU'RB §, pêr-tûrb'. } *v. a.* [*per-*
*To* PERTU'RBATE §, pêr-tûr'-bâte. } *turbo*, Lat.] To disquiet; to disturb; to deprive of tranquillity. *Shak.* To disorder; to confuse; to put out of regularity. *Bp. Hall.*
PERTURBA'TION, pêr-tûr-bâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*perturbatio*, Lat.] Disquiet of mind; deprivation of tranquillity. *Milton.* Restlessness of passions. *Bacon.* Disturbance; disorder; confusion; commotion. *Bacon.* Cause of disquiet. *Shak.* Commotion of passions. *B. Jonson.*
PERTURBA'TOR, pêr-tûr-bâ'-tûr. 314. [pêr'-tûr-bâ-tûr, *Sheridan.*] *n. s.* [Lat.] Raiser of commotions.
PERTU'RBER*, pêr-tûr'-bûr. *n. s.* A disturber. *Sir G. Paul.*
PERTU'SED §, pêr-tûz'd'. *a.* [*pertusus*, Lat.] Bored; punched; pierced with holes. *Dict.*
PERTU'SION, pêr-tû'-zhŭn. *n. s.* The act of piercing or punching. *Arbuthnot.* Hole made by punching or piercing. *Bacon.*
PE'RUKE §, pêr'-rûke. *n. s.* [*perruque*, Fr.] A cap of false hair; a periwig. *Bp. Taylor.*
*To* PE'RUKE, pêr'-rûke. *v. a.* To dress in adscititious hair.
PE'RUKEMAKER, pêr'-rûke-mâ-kûr. *n. s.* A maker of perukes; a wigmaker.
PERU'SAL, pê-rû'-zăl. 88. *n. s.* The act of reading. *Woodward.* Examination. *Tatler.*
*To* PERU'SE §, pê-rûze'. *v. a.* [*per* and *use.*] To read. *Bacon.* To observe; to examine. *Milton.*
PERU'SER, pê-rû'-zûr. 98. *n. s.* A reader; examiner. *Bale.*
*To* PERVA'DE §, pêr-vâde'. *v. a.* [*pervado*, Lat.] To pass through an aperture; to permeate. *Blackmore.* To pass through the whole extension. *Bentley.*
PERVA'SION, pêr-vâ'-zhŭn. *n. s.* The act of pervading or passing through. *Boyle.*
PERVA'SIVE*, pêr-vâ'-sĭv. *a.* Having power to pervade. *Shenstone.*
PERVE'RSE §, pêr-vêrse'. *a.* [*pervers*, Fr.; *perversus*, Lat.] Distorted from the right. *Milton.* Obstinate in the wrong; stubborn; untractable. *Milton.* Petulant; vexatious; peevish; desirous to cross and vex; cross. *Shakspeare.*
PERVE'RSELY, pêr-vêrs'-lè. *ad.* With intent to vex; peevishly; vexatiously; spitefully; crossly; with petty malignity. *Locke.*
PERVE'RSENESS, pêr-vêrs'-nês. *n. s.* Petulance; peevishness; spiteful crossness. *Donne.* Perversion; corruption. *Bacon.*
PERVE'RSION, pêr-vêr'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] The act of perverting; change to something worse. *Bacon.*
PERVE'RSITY, pêr-vêr'-sè-tè. *n. s.* [*perversité*, Fr.] Perverseness; crossness. *Norris.*
PERVE'RSIVE*, pêr-vêr'-sĭv. *a.* Having power to corrupt, or turn from right to wrong.
*To* PERVE'RT §, pêr-vêrt'. *v. a.* [*perverto*, Lat.] To distort from the true end or purpose. *Spenser* To corrupt; to turn from the right. *Milton.*
PERVE'RTER, pêr-vêrt'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One that changes any thing from good to bad; a corrupter. *South.* One that distorts any thing from the right purpose. *Stillingfleet.*
PERVE'RTIBLE, pêr-vêrt'-tè-bl. *a.* That may be easily perverted. *W. Mountague.*
*To* PERVE'STIGATE §*, pêr-vês'-tè-gâte. *v. a.* [*pervestigo*, Lat.] To find out by searching. *Cockeram.*
PERVESTIGA'TION*, pêr-vês-tè-gâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*pervestigatio*, Lat.] A diligent inquiry, or search after. *Chillingworth.*
PERVICA'CIOUS §, pêr-vè-kâ'-shŭs. *a.* [*pervicax*, Lat.] Spitefully obstinate; peevishly contumacious. *Denham.*
PERVICA'CIOUSLY, pêr-vè-kâ'-shŭs-lè. *ad.* With spiteful obstinacy.
PERVICA'CIOUSNESS, pêr-vè-kâ'-shŭs-nês. 292. }
PERVICA'CITY, pêr-vè-kâs'-sè-tè. }
PE'RVICACY, pêr'-vè-kâs-è. }
*n. s.* [*pervicacia*, Lat.] Spiteful obstinacy. *Bentley.*
PE'RVIOUS §, pêr'-vè-ŭs. *a.* [*pervius*, Lat.] Admitting passage; capable of being permeated. *Bp. Taylor.* Pervading; permeating. This sense is not proper. *Prior.*
PE'RVIOUSNESS, pêr'-vè-ŭs-nês. *n. s.* Quality of admitting a passage. *Boyle.*
PE'RVIS*. See PARVIS.
PESA'DE, pê-sâde'. *n. s.* A motion a horse makes in raising or lifting up his forequarters, keeping his hind legs upon the ground without stirring. *Farrier's Dict.*
PE'SSARY, pês'-sâ-rè. *n. s.* [*pessaire*, Fr.] An oblong form of medicine, made to thrust up into the uterus upon some extraordinary occasions. *Arbuthnot.*
PEST §, pêst. *n. s.* [*peste*, Fr.; *pestis*, Lat.] Plague; pestilence. *Pope.* Any thing mischievous or destructive. *South.*
*To* PE'STER §, pês'-tûr. 98. *v. a.* [*pester*, Fr.] To disturb; to perplex; to harass; to turmoil. *More.* [*pesta*, Ital.] To encumber. *Bp. Hall.*
PE'STERER, pês'-tûr-ûr. 555. *n. s.* One that pesters or disturbs.
PE'STEROUS, pês'-tûr-ŭs. 314. *a.* Encumbering; cumbersome. *Bacon.*
PE'STHOUSE, pêst'-hôûse. *n. s.* An hospital for persons infected with the plague. *South.*
PE'STIDUCT*, pês'-tè-dŭkt. *n. s.* [*pestis* and *duco*, Lat.] That which conveys or brings contagion. *Donne.*
PESTI'FEROUS, pês-tĭf'-fêr-ŭs. *a.* [*pestifer*, Lat.] Destructive; mischievous. *Abp. Cranmer.* Pestilential; malignant; infectious. *Milton.*
PE'STILENCE §, pês'-tè-lênse. *n. s.* [old Fr.; *pestilentia*, Lat.] Plague; pest; contagious distemper. *Ps.* xci.
PE'STILENT, pês'-tè-lênt. *a.* [Fr.; *pestilens*, Lat.] Producing plagues; malignant. *Bacon.* Mischievous; destructive: applied to things. *Hooker.* Mischievous: applied to persons. *Acts*, xxiv.
PESTILE'NTIAL, pês-tè-lên'-shâl. *a.* [*pestilenciel*, Fr.] Partaking of the nature of pestilence; producing pestilence; infectious; contagious. *Woodward.* Mischievous; destructive; pernicious. *South.*
PE'STILENTLY, pês'-tè-lênt-lè. *ad.* Mischievously; destructively.
PESTILLA'TION, pês-tĭl-lâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of pounding or breaking in a mortar. *Brown.*
PE'STLE §, pês'-tl. 472. *n. s.* [*pestail*, old Fr.; *pistillum*, Lat.] An instrument with which any thing is broken in a mortar. *Locke.*
PE'STLE *of Pork. n. s.* A gammon of bacon. *Huloet.*
*To* PE'STLE*, pês'-tl. *v. n.* To use a pestle. *B. Jonson.*
PET §, pêt. *n. s.* [*despit*, Fr.; or *impetus*, Lat.] A slight passion; a slight fit of peevishness. *Milton.* A lamb taken into the house, and brought up by

hand; a cade lamb; hence any creature that is fondled and indulged. *Tatler.*

*To* PET*, pĕt. *v. a.* To treat as a pet; to fondle; to indulge.

PE'TAL §, pē'-tăl, or pĕt'-ăl. *n. s.* [*petalum*, Lat.] *Petal* is a term in botany, signifying those fine coloured leaves that compose the flowers of all plants. *Quincy.*

☞ I must retract my former pronunciation of the first syllable of this word with Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Perry, and join Dr. Kenrick and Mr. Scott, who make the *e* long. In all words of this form we ought to incline to this pronunciation, from its being so agreeable to analogy. Let it not be pretended that the *e* in the Latin *petalum* is short; so is the *a* in *labellum*, and the *i* in *libellus*, which yet, in the English *label* and *libel*, we pronounce long. But, however right the long sound of *e* may be by analogy, I am apprehensive that, as in *pedals*, the short sound is in more general use. —See PEDALS. *W.*

PE'TALISM*, pĕt'-ăl-ĭzm. *n. s.* [πεταλισμὸς.] A form or sentence of banishment among the Syracusans, writing his name, whom they would be rid of, in an olive leaf. *Cotgrave.*

PE'TALOUS, pĕt'-ă-lŭs. 503. *a.* Having petals.

PE'TAR, pē-tär'. } *n. s.* [*petard*, Fr.; *petardo*,
PE'TARD, pē-tärd'. § Ital.] An engine of metal, almost in the shape of a hat, about seven inches deep, and about five inches over at the mouth: when charged, it is applied to gates or barriers to blow them up. *Military Dict.*

*PETE'CHIÆ**, pē-tē'-kē-ē. *n. s.* [Lat.] [In medicine.] Pestilential spots. *Fordyce.*

PETE'CHIAL, pē-tē'-kē-ăl. 353. *a.* Pestilentially spotted. *Arbuthnot.*

PE'TEREL*, pĕt'-ē-rĕl. *n. s.* A kind of sea bird. *Hawkesworth.*

PETER-PENCE*, pē'-tŭr-pĕnse. *n. s.* A tribute or tax formerly paid by this country to the pope, otherwise called *Romescot*, viz. a penny for every house, payable at Lammas day. *Bp. Hall.*

PE'TERWORT, pē'-tŭr-wŭrt. *n. s.* A plant.

*PE'TIT*, pĕt'-ĭt. *a.* [Fr.] Small; little; inconsiderable. *Harmar.*

PETI'TION §, pē-tĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [*petitio*, Lat.] Request; entreaty; supplication. *Hooker.* Single branch or article of a prayer. *Dryden.*

*To* PETI'TION, pē-tĭsh'-ŭn. *v. a.* To solicit; to supplicate. *Shakspeare.*

PETI'TIONARILY, pē-tĭsh'-ŭn-ă-rē-lē. *ad.* By way of begging the question. *Brown.*

PETI'TIONARY, pē-tĭsh'-ŭn-ă-rē. *a.* Supplicatory; coming with petitions. *Shak.* Containing petitions or requests. *Hooker.*

PETI'TIONER, pē-tĭsh'-ŭn-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who offers a petition. *Bacon.*

PE'TITORY, pĕt'-tē-tŭr-ē. 512. [For the *o*, see DOMESTICK.] *a.* [*petitorius*, Lat.] Petitioning; claiming the property of any thing. *Brewer.*

PE'TRE §, pē'-tĕr. 416. *n. s.* [*petra*, Lat.] Nitre; salt-petre. *Brown.*

PETRE'SCENT, pē-trĕs'-sĕnt. 510. *a.* [*petrescens*, Lat.] Growing stone; becoming stone. *Boyle.*

PETRIFA'CTION, pĕt-trē-făk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*petrifacio*, Lat.] The act of turning to stone; the state of being turned to stone. *Brown.* That which is made stone. *Cheyne.*

PETRIFA'CTIVE, pĕt-trē-făk'-tĭv. *a.* Having the power to form stone. *Brown.*

*To* PETRIFICATE*, pē-trĭf'-fē-kāte. *v. a.* To petrify. *J. Hall. Ob. T.*

PETRIFICA'TION, pĕt-trē-fē-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* A body formed by changing other matter to stone. *Boyle.* Obduracy; callousness. *Hallywell.*

PETRI'FICK, pē-trĭf'-fĭk. 509. *a.* [*petrificus*, Lat.] Having the power to change to stone. *Milton.*

*To* PE'TRIFY, pĕt'-trē-fī. 183. *v. a.* [*petrifier*, Fr.; *petra* and *fio*, Lat.] To change to stone. *Woodward.* To make callous; to make obdurate. *Pope.*

*To* PE'TRIFY, pĕt'-trē-fī. *v. n.* To become stone. *Dryden.*

PE'TROL, pē'-trŏl. } *n. s.* [*petrole*, Fr.
PETRO'LEUM, pē-trō'-lē-ŭm. § A liquid bitumen black, floating on the water of springs. *Woodward*

PE'TRONEL, pĕt'-trō-nĕl. *n. s.* [*petrinal*, Fr.] A pistol; a small gun used by a horseman. *Hudibras.*

PE'TTICOAT, pĕt'-tē-kōte. *n. s.* The lower part of a woman's dress. *Shakspeare.*

*To* PE'TTIFOG §*, pĕt'-tē-fŏg. *v. n.* [*petit* and *vogue*r, Fr. See *To* FOG.] To play the pettifogger. *Milton.*

PE'TTIFOGGER, pĕt'-tē-fŏg-gŭr. *n. s.* A petty, small-rate lawyer. *Carew.*

PETTIFO'GGERY*, pĕt-tē-fōg'-gŭr-ē. *n. s.* The practice of a pettifogger; trick; quibble. *Milton.*

PE'TTINESS, pĕt'-tē-nĕs. *n. s.* Smallness; little ness; inconsiderableness; unimportance. *Shak.*

PE'TTISH, pĕt'-tĭsh. *a.* [from *pet.*] Fretful; peevish. *Burton.*

PE'TTISHLY*, pĕt'-tĭsh-lē. *ad.* In a pet. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

PE'TTISHNESS, pĕt'-tĭsh-nĕs *n. s.* Fretfulness; peevishness. *Collier.*

PE'TTITOES, pĕt'-tē-tōze. *n. s.* [*petty* and *toe*.] The feet of a sucking pig. *Beaum. and Fl.* Feet, in contempt. *Shakspeare.*

*PE'TTO*, pĕt'-tō. *n. s.* [Ital.] The breast; figuratively, privacy: as, "*in petto*," i. e. in reserve, in secrecy. *Lord Chesterfield.*

PE'TTY §, pĕt'-tē. *a.* [*petit*, Fr.] Small; inconsiderable; inferiour; little. *Bacon.*

PE'TTYCHAPS*, pĕt'-tē-tshŏps. *n. s.* A kind of wag-tail, called, in some parts, the *beam-bird.*

PE'TTYCOY, pĕt'-tē-kŏĕ. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

PE'TULANCE, pĕt'-tshŭ-lănse. } *n. s.* [*petulance*,
PE'TULANCY, pĕt'-tshŭ-lăn-sē. § Fr.; *petulantia*, Lat.] Sauciness; peevishness; wantonness. *B. Jonson.*

PE'TULANT §, pĕt'-tshŭ-lănt. 461. *a.* [*petulans*, Lat.] Saucy; perverse; abusive. *Burton.* Wanton; licentious. *Spectator.*

PE'TULANTLY, pĕt'-tshŭ-lănt-lē. *ad.* With petulance; with saucy pertness. *Barrow.* Wantonly; licentiously. *Parnell.*

PEW §, pū. *n. s.* [*puye*, Dutch.] A seat enclosed in a church. *Bacon*

*To* PEW*, pū. *v. a.* To furnish with pews. *Ash.*

PE'WET, pē'-wĭt. 99. *n. s.* [*piewit*, Dutch.] A water fowl. *Carew.* The lapwing. *Ainsworth.*

PE'WFELLOW*, pū'-fĕl-lō. *n. s.* [*pew* and *fellow*.] A companion. *Bp. Hall.*

PE'WTER §, pū'-tŭr. 98. *n. s.* [*peauter*, Teut.] A compound of metals; an artificial metal. *Bacon.* The plates and dishes in a house. *Addison.*

PE'WTERER, pū'-tŭr-ŭr. *n. s.* A smith who works in pewter. *Boyle.*

PE'XITY*, pĕks'-ē-tē. *n. s.* [*pecto*, Lat.] The nap or shag of cloth. *Coles.*

PHÆNO'MENON, fē-nŏm'-ē-nŏn. *n. s.* See PHENOMENON.

PHA'ETON*, fā'-ē-tŏn. *n. s.* [from *Phaeton*, the fabled driver of the chariot of the sun.] A kind of lofty, open chaise, upon four wheels. *Young.*

*PHAGEDE'NA*, fă-jē-dē'-nă. *n. s.* [φαγέδαινα.] An ulcer, where the sharpness of the humours eats away the flesh.

PHAGEDE'NICK, fă-jē-dĕn'-ĭk. } *a.* Eating; cor-
PHAGEDE'NOUS, fă-jē-dē'-nŭs. § roding. *Wiseman.*

PHA'LANX, fā'-lănks, or făl'-lănks. *n. s.* [Lat.] A troop of men closely imbodied. *Milton.*

☞ The second manner of pronouncing this word is more general; but the first is more analogical. If, when we pronounce a Latin or Greek word of two syllables, having a single consonant between two vowels, we always make the first vowel long; it is very natural, when such a word is transplanted whole into our own language, to pronounce it in the same manner. That the quantity of the original has very little to do in this case, may be seen under the word *drama*, 544; and yet nothing but an absurd regard to this could have influenced the generality of speakers to pronounce this word

with the first vowel short, contrary to the old, genuine analogy of our own language, as Dr. Wallis calls it, and contrary to the manner in which we pronounce the word in the original; for, though *local*, *favour*, and *labour*, have the first vowel short in the Latin *localis*, *favor*, and *labor*, we pronounce them, both in Latin and English, according to our own analogy, with the *o* and *a* long and open. The same may be observed of words from the Greek. In the word in question, therefore, the authority of Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Dr. Ash, who make the first vowel long, ought to outweigh that of Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, Entick, and Buchanan, who make it short. *W.*

PHA'NTASM §, făn'-tăzm. } *n. s.* [*φάντασμα.*]
PHANTA'SMA §, făn-tăz'-mȧ. } Vain and airy appearance; something appearing only to imagination. *Shakspeare.*

PHANTA'STICAL, făn-tăs'-tĕ-kăl. }
PHANTA'STICK, făn-tăs'-tĭk. 509. } See FANTASTICAL.

PHA'NTASY*. făn'-tă-sè. See FANTASY.

PHA'NTOM, făn'-tŭm. 166. *n. s.* [*phantome*, Fr.] A spectre; an apparition. *Atterbury.* A fancied vision. *Rogers.*

PHARISA'ICAL §, făr-rè-să'-è-kăl. } *a.* Ritual; exPHARISA'ICK §*, făr-rè-să'-ĭk. } ternally religious, from the sect of the *Pharisees*, whose religion consisted almost wholly in ceremonies. *Bacon.*

PHARISA'ICALNESS*, făr-rè-să'-ĭk-ăl-nĕs. *n. s.* Pharisaical observance of rituals. *Puller.*

PHA'RISAISM*, făr'-rè-să-ĭzm. *n. s.* The notions and conduct of a Pharisee. *Hammond.*

PHARISE'AN*, făr-rè-sē'-ăn. *a.* Following the practice of the Pharisees. *Milton.*

PHA'RISEE*, făr'-rè-sē. *n. s.* [*pharash*, Heb.] One of a sect among the Jews, whose religion consisted almost wholly in ceremonies; and whose pretended holiness occasioned them to hold at a distance, or separate themselves from, not only pagans, but all such Jews as complied not with their peculiarities. *St. Matt.* v.

PHARMACEU'TICAL, făr-mȧ-sū'-tè-kăl. 509. }
PHARMACEU'TICK, făr-mȧ-sū'-tĭk. }
[făr-mȧ-kū'-tè-kăl, } *Sheridan.* ] *a.* [*φαρμακευτικὸς.*] Relating to the knowledge or art of pharmacy, or preparation of medicines. *Ferrand.*

PHARMACO'LOGIST, făr-mȧ-kŏl'-lò-jĭst. 518. *n. s.* One who writes upon drugs. *Woodward.*

PHARMACO'LOGY, făr-mȧ-kŏl'-lò-jè. *n. s.* [*φάρμακον* and *λέγω.*] The knowledge of drugs and medicines.

PHARMACOPOE'IA, făr-mȧ-kò-pē'-yȧ. *n. s.* [*φάρμακον* and *ποιέω.*] A dispensatory; a book containing rules for the composition of medicines.

PHARMACO'POLIST, făr-mȧ-kŏp'-pò-lĭst. *n. s.* [*φάρμακον* and *πωλέω.*] An apothecary; one who sells medicines.

PHA'RMACY §, făr'-mȧ-sè. *n. s.* [*φάρμακον.*] The art or practice of preparing medicines; the trade of an apothecary. *Garth.*

PHA'RO*, fȧ'-rò. } *n. s.* [from *Pharos* in
PHA'ROS, fȧ'-rŏs. 544. } Egypt.] A light-house;
PHARE, fare. } a lantern from the shore to direct sailors. *Sir T. Herbert.*

PHA'RSANG*. See PARASANG.

PHARYNGO'TOMY, făr-ĭn-gŏt'-tò-mè. *n. s.* [*φαρυγξ* and *τέμνω.*] The act of making an incision into the windpipe, used when some tumour in the throat hinders respiration.

PHA'RYNX †, fȧ'-rĭnks. [See PHALANX.] *n. s.* The upper part of the gullet, below the larynx.

PHA'SELS, fȧ'-zĭls. *n. s.* [*phaseoli*, Lat.] French beans. *Ainsworth.*

PHA'SIS, fȧ'-sĭs. *n. s.* In the plural, *phases* [*φάσις*, Gr.; *phase*, Fr.] Appearance exhibited by any body: as the changes of the moon. *Glanville.*

PHASM, făzm. } *n. s.* [*φάσμα.*] Appearance;
PHA'SMA*, făz'-mȧ. § phantom; fancied apparition. *Hammond.*

PHE'ASANT, fĕz'-zănt. *n. s.* [*faisan*, Fr.] A kind of wild cock. *Peacham.*

PHEER, fēēr. *n. s.* A companion. See FEAR, and FERE.

*To* PHEESE, fēze. *v. a.* To comb; to fleece; to curry. See *To* FEAZE. *Shakspeare.*

PHE'NICOPTER, fĕn'-è-kŏp-tŭr. *n. s.* [*φοινικόπτερος.*] A kind of bird. *Hakewill.*

PHE'NIX, fē'-nĭks. *n. s.* [*φοινιξ*, Gr.; *phœnix*, Lat.] The bird which is supposed to exist single, and to rise again from its own ashes. *Milton.*

PHENO'MENON, fè-nŏm'-mè-nŏn. *n. s.* [*φαίνομενον.*] Appearance; visible quality. *Burnet.* Any thing that strikes by any new appearance.

PHE'ON*, fē'-ŭn. *n. s.* [In heraldry.] The barbed iron head of a dart.

PHI'AL §, fī'-ăl. *n. s.* [*phiala*, Lat.; *phiole*, Fr.] A small bottle. *Newton.*

*To* PHI'AL*, fī'-ăl. *v. a.* To keep in a phial. *Shenstone.*

PHILANTHRO'PICAL*, fĭl-ăn-*th*rŏp'-è-kăl. }
PHILANTHRO'PICK*, fĭl-ăn-*th*rŏp'-ĭk. } *a.* Loving mankind; wishing to do good to mankind. *Bp. Horsley.*

PHILA'NTHROPIST*, fĭl-ăn'-*th*rò-pĭst. *n. s.* One who loves, and wishes to serve, mankind. *Young.*

PHILA'NTHROPY §, fĭl-ăn'-*th*rò-pè. 131. *n. s.* [*φιλέω* and *ἀνθρωπος.*] Love of mankind; good nature. *Spenser.*

PHI'LIBEG*. See FILLIBEG.

PHILI'PPICK §, fĭl-lĭp'-pĭk. *n. s.* [From the invectives of Demosthenes against *Philip* of Macedon.] Any invective declamation. *Bp. Hurd.*

*To* PHI'LIPPIZE*, fĭl'-lĭp-ĭze. *v. n.* To declaim against; to utter or write invectives. *Burke.*

PHILLYRE'A*, fĭl-è-rè'-ȧ. *n. s.* An evergreen plant. *Evelyn.*

PHILO'LOGER, fè-lŏl'-lò-jŭr. 131. *n. s.* [*φιλόλογος.*] One whose chief study is language; a grammarian; a critick. *Brown.*

PHILOLO'GICAL, fĭl-ò-lŏd'-jè-kăl. } *a.* Critical;
PHILOLO'GICK*, fĭl-ò-lŏd'-jĭk. } grammatical. *Watts.*

PHILO'LOGIST, fè-lŏl'-lò-jĭst. 131. *n. s.* A critick; a grammarian. *Harris.*

*To* PHILO'LOGIZE*, fè-lŏl'-lò-jīze. *v. n.* To offer criticisms. *Evelyn.*

PHILO'LOGY §, fè-lŏl'-lò-jè. 131, 518. *n. s.* [*φιλολογία.*] Criticism; grammatical learning. *Selden.*

PHI'LOMATH*, fĭl'-ò-măth. *n. s.* [*φιλομαθης.*] A lover of learning; generally used in slight contempt. *Biblioth. Bibl.*

PHI'LOMEL, fĭl'-lò-mĕl. } *n. s.* [from *Philomela*,
PHILOME'LA, fĭl-lò-mè'-lȧ. § changed into a bird.] The nightingale. *Shakspeare.*

PHI'LOMOT, fĭl'-ò-mŏt. *a.* [corrupted from *feuille morte*, a dead leaf.] Coloured like a dead leaf. *Addison.*

*To* PHILO'SOPHATE*, fè-lŏs'-sò-fāte. *v. n.* [*philosophatus*, Lat.] To moralize; to play the philosopher. *Barrow.*

PHILOSOPHA'TION*, fè-lŏs-sò-fȧ'-shŭn. *n. s.* Philosophical discussion. *Sir W. Petty.*

PHILO'SOPHEME, fè-lŏs'-sò-fēme. *n. s.* [*φιλοσόφημα.*] Principle of reasoning; theorem. *Watts.*

PHILO'SOPHER, fè-lŏs'-sò-fŭr. 131. *n. s.* [*philosophus*, Lat.] A man deep in knowledge, either moral or natural. *Hooker.*

PHILO'SOPHER'S *Stone*, fè-lŏs'-sò-fŭrz-stōne. *n. s.* A stone dreamed of by alchymists, which, by its touch, converts base metals into gold. *Milton.*

PHILOSO'PHICAL, fĭl-lò-zŏf'-fè-kăl. }
PHILOSO'PHICK, fĭl-lò-zŏf'-fĭk. 425, 509. } *a.* [*philosophique*, Fr.] Belonging to philosophy; suitable to a philosopher; formed by philosophy. *Milton.* Skilled in philosophy. *Shak.* Frugal; abstemious. *Dryden.*

PHILOSO'PHICALLY, fĭl-lò-zŏf'-fè-kăl-lè. *ad.* In a philosophical manner; rationally; wisely. *Brown.*

☞ Mr. Sheridan seems very properly to have marked the *s*, in this and the two preceding words, as pronounced like *z*. For the reasons, see *Principles*, No. 425, 435. *W.*

*To* PHILO'SOPHIZE, fè-lŏs'-sò-fīze. *v. n.* To play

the philosopher; to reason like a philosopher; to moralize; to search into nature; to inquire into the causes of effects. *Glanville.*

PHILO'SOPHY §, fĕ-lŏs'-sŏ-fĕ. *n. s.* [*philosophie*, Fr.; *philosophia*, Lat.] Knowledge, natural or moral. *Sidney.* Hypothesis or system upon which natural effects are explained. *Locke.* Reasoning; argumentation. *Milton.* The course of sciences read in the schools.

PHI'LTER, fĭl'-tûr. 98. *n. s.* [φίλτρον, Gr.; *philtre*, Fr.] Something to cause love. *Cleaveland.*

*To* PHI'LTER, fĭl'-tûr. *v. a.* To charm to love. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

PHIZ, fĭz. *n. s.* [a ridiculous contraction from *physiognomy.*] The face, in a sense of contempt. *Stepney.*

PHLEBO'TOMIST, flĕ-bŏt'-tŏ-mĭst. *n. s.* [φλέψ and τέμνω.] One that opens a vein; a bloodletter.

*To* PHLEBO'TOMIZE, flĕ-bŏt'-tŏ-mīze. *v. a.* To let blood. *Howell.*

PHLEBO'TOMY §, flĕ-bŏt'-tŏ-mē. *n. s.* [φλεβοτομια.] Blood-letting; the act or practice of opening a vein for medical intentions. *Holyday.*

PHLEGM §, flĕm. 389. *n. s.* [φλέγμα.] The watery humour of the body, which, when it predominates, is supposed to produce sluggishness or dulness. *Roscommon.* Water, among the chymists. *Boyle.* Coolness; indifference. *Swift.*

PHLE'GMAGOGUES, flĕg'-mâ-gŏgz. 339. [See PATHOGNOMONICK.] *n. s.* [φλέγμα and ἄγω.] A purge of the milder sort, supposed to evacuate phlegm, and leave the other humours. *Floyer.*

PHLE'GMATICK, flĕg'-mâ-tĭk. 510. [flĕg'-mâ-tĭk, *Sheridan* and *Jones*; flĕg-mât'-ĭk, *Entick, Ash, Perry, Fulton* and *Knight.*] *a.* [φλεγματικὸς.] Abounding in phlegm. *Harvey.* Generating phlegm. *Brown.* Watery. *Newton.* Dull; cold; frigid. *Addison.*

PHLE'GMATICKLY*, flĕg'-mâ-tĭk-lĕ, or flĕg-mât'-ĭk-lĕ. *ad.* With phlegm; coolly. *Warburton.*

PHLE'GMON §, phlĕg'-mŏn. 166. *n. s.* [φλεγμονὴ.] An inflammation; a burning tumour. *Wiseman.*

PHLE'GMONOUS, flĕg'-mŏ-nŭs. *a.* Inflammatory; burning. *Harvey.*

PHLEME, flême. *n. s.* [from *phlœbotomus*, Lat.] A *fleam*, so it is commonly written; an instrument which is placed on the vein, and driven into it with a blow; particularly in bleeding of horses.

PHLOGI'STICK*, flŏ-jĭs'-tĭk. *a.* [*phlogistique*, Fr.] Partaking of phlogiston. *Adams.*

PHLOGI'STON §, flŏ-jĭs'-tŏn, or flŏ-gĭs'-tŏn. 560. *n. s.* [φλογιστὸς.] A chymical liquor extremely inflammable. The inflammable part of any body. *Adams.*

☞ Professors of every art think they add to its dignity, not only by deriving the terms of it from the Greek, but by pronouncing these terms contrary to the analogy of our own language. For this reason, our pronunciation becomes full of anomalies, and the professors of an art speak one language, and the rest of the world another. Those, therefore, who are not chymists, ought, in my opinion, to enter their protest against the irregular sound of the *g* in this and similar words. Pronouncing the *g* soft would only hurt the pride of the professor; but pronouncing it hard would hurt the genius of the language.—See HETEROGENEOUS. *W.*

PHO'NICKS, fŏ'-nĭks. *n. s.* [φωνὴ.] The doctrine of sounds.

PHONOCA'MPTICK, fŏ-nŏ-kămp'-tĭk. *a.* [φωνη and κάμπτω.] Having the power to inflect or turn the sound, and by that to alter it. *Derham.*

PHO'SPHOR §, fŏs'-fûr. 166. *n. s.* [*phosphorus*, Lat.] The morning star. *Pope.* A chymical substance, which, exposed to the air, takes fire. *Pemberton.*

PHO'SPHORATED*, fŏs'-fŏ-rà-tĕd. *a.* Impregnated with phosphor. *Kirwan.*

PHOTO'METER*, fŏ-tŏm'-ĕ-tûr. *n. s.* [φῶς and μέτρον.] An instrument which measures light. *Dr. Garnett.*

PHRASE §, frâze. *n. s.* [φράσις.] An idiom; a mode of speech peculiar to a language. An expression; a mode of speech. *Dryden.* Style; expression *Shakspeare.*

*To* PHRASE, frâze. *v. a.* To style; to call: to term *Shakspeare.*

*To* PHRASE*, frâze. *v. n.* To employ peculiar expressions. *Translators of the Bible.* Pref.

PHRASEOLO'GICAL*, frâ-zĕ-ŏ-lŏd'-jĕ-kâl. *a.* Peculiar to a language or phrase. *Pearson.*

PHRASEO'LOGY §, frâ-zĕ-ŏl'-lŏ-jĕ. 518. *n. s.* [φράσις and λέγω.] Style; diction. *Swift.* A phrase book. *Ainsworth.*

PHRENE'TICK, frĕ-nĕt'-ĭk. } *a.* [φρενητικὸς, Gr.;
PHRE'NTICK, frĕn'-tĭk. } *phrenitique*, Fr.] Mad; inflamed in the brain; frantick. *B. Jenks.*

☞ This word, (*phrenetick*,) as well as *frenitis*, is pronounced by Mr. Sheridan with the accent on the first syllable; in which, though he is consistent. But Dr. Kenrick and Mr. Barclay pronounce *frenetick* with the accent on the first syllable, and *phrenitis* with the accent on the second. That the penultimate accent is the true pronunciation in both, can scarcely be doubted, if we consult analogy, 509; and that it is most in use, may appear from the additional suffrages of Dr. Ash, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, W. Johnston, Entick, Bailey, and Fenning. *W.*

PHRENE'TICK*, frĕ-nĕt'-ĭk. } *n. s.* A madman;
PHRE'NTICK*, frĕn'-tĭk. } a frantick person. *Selden.*

PHRENI'TIS, frĕ-nī'-tĭs. 503. *n. s.* [φρενίτις.] Madness; inflammation of the brain. *Wiseman.*

PHRE'NSY §, frĕn'-zĕ. *n. s.* [φρενίτις, Gr.; *phrénésie*, Fr.] Madness; frantickness. See FRENZY. *Hooker.*

PHRO'NTISTERY*, frŏn'-tĭs-tĕr-ĕ. *n. s.* [φροντιστήριον.] A school; a seminary of learning. *Corah's Doom, &c. Ob. T.*

PHRY'GIAN*, frĭd'-jĕ-ân. *a.* Denoting, among the ancients, a sprightly and animating kind of musick. *Arbuthnot.*

PHTHI'SICAL, tĭz'-zĕ-kâl. 413. *a.* [φθισικὸς] Wasting. *Harvey.*

PHTHI'SICK §, tĭz'-zĭk. 413. *n. s.* [φθίσις.] A consumption. *Milton.*

PHTHI'SIS, *th*ī'-sĭs. 544. *n. s.* A consumption. *Wiseman.*

PHYLA'CTER §*, fĕ-lăk'-tûr. } *n. s.* [φυλακτηPHYLA'CTERY §, fĕ-lăk'-tĕr-ĕ. } ριον.] A bandage on which was inscribed some memorable sentence. *Hammond.*

PHYLA'CTERED*, fĕ-lăk'-tûrd. *a.* Wearing phylacteries; dressed like the Pharisees. *Green.*

PHYLACTE'RICAL*, fĭl-lăk-tĕr'-ĕ-kâl. *a.* Relating to phylacteries. *L. Addison.*

PHY'SICAL, fĭz'-zĕ-kâl. *a.* [*physique*, Fr.] Relating to nature or to natural philosophy; not moral. *Hammond.* Pertaining to the science of healing. Medicinal; helpful to health. *Shak.* Resembling physick.

PHY'SICALLY, fĭz'-zĕ-kâl-lĕ. *ad.* According to nature; by natural operation; not morally. *Brown.* According to the science of medicine. *Cheyne.*

PHYSICIAN, fĕ-zĭsh'-ân. *n. s.* [*phisicien*, Fr.] One who professes the art of healing. *Bacon.*

PHY'SICK §, fĭz'-zĭk. *n. s.* [φυσικη, which, originally signifying natural philosophy, has been transferred, in many modern languages, to medicine.] The science of healing. *Locke.* Medicines; remedies. *Hooker.* [In common phrase.] A purge. *Abbot.* In the plural, natural philosophy; physiology. *Dr. Warton.*

*To* PHY'SICK, fĭz'-zĭk. *v. a.* To purge; to treat with physick; to cure. *Shakspeare*

PHYSICOTHEO'LOGY, fĭz-zĕ-kŏ-*th*ē-ŏl'-lŏ-jĕ. *n. s.* [from *physico* and *theology.*] Divinity enforced or illustrated by natural philosophy.

PHYSIO'GNOMER, fĭzh-ĕ-ŏg'-nŏ-mûr, or fĭz-ĕ-ŏg'-nŏ-mûr. } *n. s.* A madman;
PHYSIO'GNOMIST, fĭzh-ĕ-ŏg'-nŏ-mĭst. 518. } a frantick person. *Selden.*

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PHYSIO'GNOMER, fĭzh-ĕ-ŏg'-nŏ-mûr, or fĭz-ĕ-ŏg'-nŏ-mûr. } *n. s.* One who judges of the temper, or future fortune, by the features of the face. *Peacham.*
PHYSIO'GNOMIST, fĭzh-ĕ-ŏg'-nŏ-mĭst. 518. }

☞ For the propriety of pronouncing the *s* in these

words like *zh*, we need only appeal to analogy. *S* before a diphthong beginning with *i*, and having the accent before it, either primary or secondary, always goes into *zh*, as may be seen, *Principles*, No. 451. The secondary accent on the first syllable of these words gives a feebleness to the second, which occasions the aspiration of *s* as much as in *evasion*, *adhesion*, &c., where the *s* is preceded by the primary accent. It must, however, be acknowledged, that this is far from being the most general pronunciation.—See ECCLESIASTICK. *W.*

PHYSIOGNO'MICAL*, fĭzh-ē-ŏg-nŏm'-ē-kăl. } *a.*
PHYSIOGNO'MICK, fĭzh-ē-ŏg-nŏm'-ĭk. }
PHYSIOGNOMO'NICK, fĭzh-ē-ŏg-nō-mŏn'-ĭk. }
Drawn from the contemplation of the face; conversant in contemplation of the face. *Brown.*

PHYSIO'GNOMY §, fĭzh-ē-ŏg'-nō-mē. *n. s.* [for *physiognomony*; φυσιογνωμονία.] The act of discovering the temper, and foreknowing the fortune, by the features of the face. *Bacon.* The face; the cast of the look. *Cleaveland.*

☞ There is a prevailing mispronunciation of this word, by leaving out the *g*, as if the word were French. If this arises from ignorance of the common rules of spelling, it may be observed, that *g* is always pronounced before *n* when it is not in the same syllable; as, *sig-nify*, *indig-nity*, &c.; but if affectation be the cause of this errour, Dr. Young's *Love of Fame* will be the best cure for it.—See PATHOGNOMONICK. *W.*

PHYSIOLO'GICAL, fĭzh-ē-ō-lŏd'-jē-kăl. } *a.* Re-
PHYSIOLO'GICK*, fĭzh-ē-ō-lŏd'-jĭk. } lating to the doctrine of the natural constitution of things. *Boyle.*

PHYSIO'LOGER*, fĭzh-ē-ŏl'-lō-jŭr. *n. s.* A physiologist. *Aubrey.*

PHYSIO'LOGIST, fĭzh-ē-ŏl'-lō-jĭst. *n. s.* One versed in physiology; a writer of natural philosophy. *Burke.*

PHYSIO'LOGY §, fĭzh-ē-ŏl'-lō-jē. 518. *n. s.* [φύσις and λέγω, Gr.; *physiologie*, Fr.] The doctrine of the constitution of the works of nature. *Glanville.*

PHY'SNOMY*, fĭz'-nō-mē. *n. s.* The old word for *physiognomy*. *Spenser.*

PHY'SY, fĭz'-zē. *n. s.* The same with *fusee*. *Locke.*

PHYTI'VOROUS, fī-tĭv'-vō-rŭs. 518. *a.* [φυτὸν, and *voro*, Lat.] That eats grass or any vegetable. *Ray.*

PHYTO'GRAPHY, fī-tŏg'-grā-fē. 518. *n. s.* [φυτὸν and γράφω.] A description of plants.

PHYTO'LOGIST*, fī-tŏl'-lō-jĭst. *n. s.* One skilled in phytology. *Evelyn.*

PHYTO'LOGY §, fī-tŏl'-lō-jē. 518. *n. s.* [φυτὸν and λέγω.] The doctrine of plants; botanical discourse.

PHY'TONESS*. See PYTHONESS.

PHYZ*. See PHIZ.

PI'ACLE §, pī'-ă-kl. *n. s.* [*piaculum*, Lat.] An enormous crime. *Bp. King. Ob. J.*

PIA'CULAR, pī-ăk'-kū-lăr. 116. } *a.* [*piacularis*,
PIA'CULOUS, pī-ăk'-kū-lŭs. } Lat.] Expiatory; having the power to atone. Such as requires expiation. *Brown.* Criminal; atrociously bad. *Bp. Hall.*

*PI'A MATER*, pī-ă-mā'-tŭr. 98. *n. s.* [Lat.] A thin and delicate membrane, which lies under the dura mater, and covers immediately the substance of the brain.

PI'ANET, pī'-ă-nĕt. *n. s.* A bird; the lesser woodpecker. *Bailey.* The magpie.

*PIA'NO-FO'RTE**, pē-ă'-nō-fŏr'-tē. *n. s.* [Ital.] The name of a musical instrument, of the harpsichord kind; so called from the facility with which the player upon it can give a *soft* or *strong* expression.

PIA'STER, pē-ăs'-tŭr. 132. *n. s.* [*piastra*, Ital.] An Italian coin, about five shillings sterling in value. *Dict.*

PIA'TION*, pī-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*piatio*, Lat.] Expiation; the act of atoning or purging by sacrifice. *Cocker. Ob. T.*

*PIA'ZZA*, pē-ăz'-zā. 132. *n. s.* [Ital.] A walk under a roof supported by pillars. *Bp Taylor.*

PI'BRACH*, or PI'BROCH*. *n. s.* [*piob*, Gael.; *pib*, Cornish, a pipe.] A kind of martial musick among the Highlanders of Scotland. *Tytler.*

PI'CA, pī'-kā. *n. s.* [Among printers.] A particular size of their types, or letters. It is probably so called from having been first used among us in printing *the pie*, an old book of liturgy. *Wheatley.* [In medicine.] A depravation of appetite. *Hallywell.*

PICARO'ON, pĭk-kā-rōōn'. *n. s.* [*picare*, Ital.] A robber; a plunderer. *Howell.*

PI'CCADIL*, pĭk'-kā-dĭl. }
PICCADI'LLY*, pĭk-kā-dĭl'-lē. } *n. s.* [*piccadille*, Fr.] A high collar; a kind of ruff. *Wilson.*
PI'CKARDIL*, pĭk'-ŭr-dĭl. }

PI'CCAGE, pĭk'-kăje. *n. s.* [*piccagium*, low Lat.] Money paid at fairs for breaking ground for booths. *Ainsworth.*

*To* PICK §, pĭk. *v. a.* [*picken*, Dutch.] To cull; to choose; to select; to glean; to gather here and there. *Shak.* To take up; to gather; to find industriously. *Bacon.* To separate from any thing useless or noxious, by gleaning out either part. *Bacon.* To clean, by gathering off, gradually, any thing adhering. *Moore.* [*piquer*, Fr.] To pierce; to strike with a sharp instrument. *Bacon.* [pȳcan, Sax.] To strike with bill or beak; to peck. *Prov.* xxx. [*picare*, Ital.] To rob. *South.* To open a lock by a pointed instrument. *Denham.* To pitch. *Shak.*
—*To pick a hole in one's coat.* A proverbial expression for finding fault with another.

*To* PICK, pĭk. *v. n.* To eat slowly and by small morsels. *Dryden.* To do any thing nicely and leisurely. *Dryden.*

PICK, pĭk. *n. s.* [*pique*, Fr.] A sharp-pointed iron tool. *Woodward.* A toothpick. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

PI'CKAPACK, pĭk'-ă-păk. *ad.* [from *pack*, by a reduplication.] In manner of a pack. *L'Estrange.*

PI'CKAXE, pĭk'-ăks. *n. s.* [*pick* and *axe*.] An axe not made to cut but pierce; an axe with a sharp point. *Carew.*

PI'CKBACK, pĭk'-băk. *ad.* [corrupted perhaps from *pickapack*.] On the back. *Hudibras.*

PI'CKED, pĭk'-kĕd. 366. *a.* [from *pike*.] Sharp. *Mortimer.* Smart; spruce. *Shakspeare.*

PI'CKEDNESS*, pĭk'-kĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* State of being pointed or picked. Foppery; spruceness. *B. Jonson.*

*To* PICKEE'R, pĭk-kēēr'. *v. n.* [*picare*, Ital.] To pirate; to pillage; to rob. *Ainsworth.* To make a flying skirmish. *Lovelace.*

PI'CKER, pĭk'-kŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who picks or culls. *Mortimer.* One who hastily takes up a matter: "a *picker* of quarrels." *Huloet.* A pickaxe; an instrument to pick with. *Mortimer.*

PI'CKEREL, pĭk'-kŭr-ĭl. 99. *n. s.* A small pike. *Chaucer.*

PICKEREL-WEED, pĭk'-kŭr-ĭl-wēēd. *n. s.* [from *pike*.] A water plant, from which pikes are fabled to be generated. *Walton.*

PI'CKET §*, pĭk'-kĭt. *n. s.* [*piquet*, Fr.] [In fortification.] A sharp stake. A guard posted before an army, to give notice of an enemy's approach.

*To* PI'CKET*, pĭk'-kĭt. *v. a.* To fasten to a picket. *Lieut. Moore.*

PI'CKLE §, pĭk'-kl. 405. *n. s.* [*pekel*, Teut.] Any kind of salt liquor, in which flesh or other substance is preserved. *Shak.* Thing kept in pickle. Condition; state. *Shakspeare.*

PI'CKLE, PY'CLE*, or PI'GHTEL. *n. s.* [*piccolo*, Ital.] A small parcel of land enclosed with a hedge which in some counties is called a *pingle*. *Phillips.*

*To* PI'CKLE, pĭk'-kl. *v. a.* To preserve in pickle. *Dryden.* To season or imbue highly with any thing bad: as, a *pickled* rogue, or one consummately villanous.

PICKLEHE'RRING, pĭk-kl-hĕr'-rĭng. *n. s.* [*pickle* and *herring*.] A jack-pudding; a merry-andrew; a zany; a buffoon. *Shakspeare.*

PI'CKLOCK, pĭk'-lŏk. *n. s.* An instrument by which locks are opened without the key. *Shak.* The person who picks locks. *Bp. Taylor.*

PI'CKNICK, pĭk'-nĭk. *n. s.* [Swedish.] An assembly where each person contributes to the general entertainment.

—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ōil;—pŏŭnd;—*thin*, THIS.

PI'CKPOCKET, pĭk'-pŏk-ĭt. } *n. s.* A thief who
PI'CKPURSE, pĭk'-pûrse. } steals by putting his hand privately into the pocket or purse. *Shak.*
PI'CKPOCKET*, pĭk'-pŏk-ĭt. *a.* Privately stealing. *South.*
PI'CKTHANK, pĭk'-*th*ăngk. *n. s.* [*pick* and *thank.*] An officious fellow, who does what he is not desired; a whispering parasite. *Bale.*
PI'CKTOOTH, pĭk'-tōō*th*. *n. s.* An instrument by which the teeth are cleaned. *Swift.*
*PI'CO**, pē'-kō. *n. s.* [Spanish.] Peak; point. *Bentley.*
PICT, pĭkt. *n. s.* [*pictus*, Lat.] A painted person. *Lee.*
PICTO'RIAL, pĭk-tō'-rē-ăl. *a.* [*pictor*, Lat.] Produced by a painter. *Brown.*
PI'CTURAL*, pĭk'-tshŭ-răl. *n. s.* A representation. *Spenser. Ob. T.*
PI'CTURE §, pĭk'-tshŭre. 461. *n. s.* [*pictura*, Lat.] A resemblance of persons or things in colours. *Bacon.* The science of painting. *B. Jonson.* The works of painters. *Wotton.* Any resemblance or representation. *Locke.*
*To* PI'CTURE, pĭk'-tshŭre. *v. a.* To paint; to represent by painting. *Brown.* To represent. *Spenser.*
PI'CTURELIKE*, pĭk'-tshŭre-like. *a.* Like a picture; according to the manner of a picture. *Shak.*
PICTURE'SQUE*, pĭk-tshŭ-rĕsk'. *a.* [*pittoresco*, Ital.; *pictoresque*, Fr.] Expressing that peculiar kind of beauty which is agreeable in a picture, whether natural or artificial; striking the mind with great power or pleasure in representing objects of vision, and in painting to the imagination any circumstance or event as clearly as if delineated in a picture. *Gray.*
PICTURE'SQUENESS*, pĭk-tshŭ-rĕsk'-nĕs. *n. s.* State or quality of being picturesque. *Price.*
*To* PI'DDLE §, pĭd'-dl. 405. *v. n.* [perhaps from *peddle.*] To pick at table; to feed squeamishly, and without appetite. *Swift.* To trifle; to attend to small parts rather than to the main. *Ascham.*
PI'DDLER, pĭd'-dl-ŭr. *n. s.* One that eats squeamishly, and without appetite. One who is busy about minute things.
PIE, pī. *n. s.* Any crust baked with something in it. *Bacon.* [*pica*, Lat.] A magpie; a party-coloured bird. *Tusser.* The old popish service book, so called, as is supposed, from the different colour of the text and rubrick. *Wheatley.—Cock* and *pie.* An adjuration by the *pie* or service-book, and by the sacred name of the Deity corrupted. *Shak.*
PIE'BALD, pī'-bâld. *a.* [from *pie.*] Of various colours; diversified in colour. *Locke.*
PIECE §, pēese. *n. s.* [*piece*, Fr.] A patch. *Gen.* xxxvii. A part of the whole; a fragment. *Ezek.* xxiv. A part. *Tillotson.* A picture. *Dryden.* A composition; performance. *Addison.* A single great gun. *Shak.* A hand gun. *Spenser.* A coin; a single piece of money. *Prior.* In ridicule and contempt: as, a *piece* of a lawyer, or smatterer. *Bp. Hall.* [*piece*, old Fr.] Applied to time: as, stay a *piece*, i. e. a little while. Castle; any building. *Spenser.—A-piece.* To each. *More. Of a piece with.* Like; of the same sort; united; the same with the rest. *Roscommon.*
*To* PIECE, pēese. *v. a.* To patch. *Bp. Hall.* To enlarge by the addition of a piece. *Shak.* To join; to unite.—*To piece out.* To increase by addition. *Temple.*
*To* PIECE, pēese. *v. n.* To join; to coalesce; to be compacted. *Bacon.*
PIE'CER, pēes'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that pieces; a patcher. *Sherwood.*
PIE'CELESS, pēes'-lĕs. *a.* Whole; compact; not made of separate pieces. *Donne.*
PIE'CELY*, pēes'-lē. *ad.* In pieces. *Huloet. Ob. T.*
PIE'CEMEAL, pēes'-mēle. *ad.* [pice and mel, Sax.] In pieces; in fragments. *Chapman.*
PIE'CEMEAL, pēes'-mēle. *a.* Single; separate; divided. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
PIE'CEMEAL*, pēes'-mēle. *n. s.* A fragment; a scrap; a morsel. *R. Vaughan.*

PIE'CEMEALED*, pēes'-mēēld. *a.* Divided into small morsels or pieces. *Cotgrave.*
PIED §, pīde. 235. *a.* [from *pie.*] Variegated; party-coloured. *Abbot.*
PI'EDNESS, pīde'-nĕs. *n. s.* Variegation; diversity of colour. *Shakspeare.*
PIE'LED, pīld. *a.* [*peler*, Fr.] Bald: bare; peeled. *Ezek.* xxix.
*To* PIEP*, pēēp. *v. n.* To cry like a young bird. *Huloet.*
PIEPO'WDER *Court*, pĭ'-pŏŭ-dŭr. *n. s.* [*poudre des piez*, Fr.] A court held in fairs for redress of all disorders committed therein. *Hudibras.*
PIER, pēēr. 275. *n. s.* [pep, pepe, Sax.; *pierre*, Fr.] A column on which the arch of a bridge is raised. *Bacon.* A projecting mole erected in the sea, to break the force of the waves. *Gregory.*
*To* PIERCE §, pēērse, or pērse. *v. a.* [*percer*, Fr.] To penetrate; to enter; to force a way into. 1 *Tim.* vi. To touch the passions; to affect. *Shak.*
☞ What has been observed of the word *fierce* is perfectly applicable to this word and its compounds. *W.*
*To* PIERCE, pēērse, or pērse. *v. n.* To make way by force into or through any thing. *Bacon.* To strike; to move; to affect. *Shak.* To enter; to dive, as into a secret. *Sidney.* To affect severely. *Shakspeare.*
PIE'RCEABLE*, pēērs'-ă-bl. *a.* That may be penetrated. *Spenser.*
PIE'RCER, pēērs'-ŭr, or pērs'-ŭr. *n. s.* An instrument that bores or penetrates. *Tusser.* The part with which insects perforate bodies. *Ray.* One who perforates.
PIE'RCING*, pēēr'-sĭng, or pērs'-ĭng. *n. s.* Penetration. *Prov.* xii.
PIE'RCINGLY, pēēr'-sĭng-lē, or pērs'-ĭng-lē. 410. *ad.* Sharply. *Sherwood.*
PIE'RCINGNESS, pēēr'-sĭng-nĕs, or pērs'-ĭng-nĕs. 275. *n. s.* Power of piercing. *Derham.*
PI'ET*, or PI'OT*. *n. s.* [from *pie.*] A magpie.
PI'ETISM*, pī'-ē-tĭzm. *n. s.* A kind of extremely strict devotion. *Frey.*
PI'ETIST*, pī'-ē-tĭst. *n. s.* One of a sect professing great strictness and purity of life, despising learning and ecclesiastical polity; a kind of mystick. The sect sprung up in the latter part of the seventeenth century. *Burnet.*
PI'ETY §, pī'-ē-tē. *n. s.* [*pietas*, Lat.; *pieté*, Fr.] Discharge of duty to God. *Milton.* Duty to parents or those in superiour relation. *Swift.*
PIG §, pĭg. *n. s.* [*bigge*, Teut.; pic, Sax.] A young sow or boar. *Shak.* An oblong mass of lead or unforged iron. *Pope.*
*To* PIG, pĭg. *v. n.* To farrow; to bring pigs.
PI'GEON §, pĭd'-jĭn. 259. *n. s.* [*pigeon*, Fr.] A fowl bred in cots or a small house: in some places called dovecot. *Gen.* xv.
PI'GEONFOOT, pĭd'-jĭn-fŭt. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsw.*
PI'GEONHEARTED*, pĭd'-jĭn-hârt-ĕd. *a.* Timid; frightened. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*
PI'GEONHOLES*, pĭd'-jĭn-hōlz. *n. s.* The title of an old English game; so called from the arches in the machine, through which balls were rolled, resembling the cavities made for pigeons in a dovehouse. *Steevens.* Cavities, or divisions, in which letters and papers are deposited. *Burke.*
PI'GEONLIVERED, pĭd'-jĭn-lĭv-ŭrd. *a.* [*pigeon* and *liver.*] Mild; soft; gentle. *Shakspeare.*
PI'GGIN, pĭg'-gĭn. 382. *n. s* A small wooden vessel. *Heywood.*
PIGHE'ADED*, pĭg-hĕd'-ĕd. *a.* Having a large head: a word still vulgarly applied to a stupid or obstinate person. *B. Jonson.*
PIGHT, pīte. old pret. and part. pass. of *pitch.* Pitched; placed; fixed; determined. *Spenser. Ob. J.*
*To* PIGHT*, pīte. *v. a.* [perhaps from *pigg*, Su. Goth.] To pierce. *Wichiffe. Ob. T.*
PI'GHTEL*. *n. s.* [*piccolo*, Ital.] A little enclosure.
PI'GMENT, pĭg'-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*pigmentum*, Lat.] Paint; colour to be laid on any body. *Burton.*
PI'GMY §, pĭg'-mē. *n. s.* [*pygmæus*, Lat.; πυγμαῖος, Gr.] One of a small nation, fabled to be devoured

by the cranes; thence any thing mean or inconsiderable. *Heylin.* Properly written PYGMY.

PI'GMY*, pĭg'-mè. *a.* Small; little; short. *Habington.*

PIGNORA'TION §, pĭg-nò-rā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [old Fr. from *pignus, pignoris,* Lat.] The act of pledging.

PI'GNORATIVE*, pĭg'-nò-rā-tĭv. *a.* Pledging; pawning. *Buliokar.*

PI'GNUT, pĭg'-nŭt. *n. s.* An earth nut. *Shakspeare.*

PI'GSNEY, pĭgz'-nĭ. *n. s.* [pɪ̄ġa, Sax. a girl.] A word of endearment. *Chaucer.*

PI'GTAIL*, pĭg'-tāle. *n. s.* [*pig* and *tail.*] A cue; the hair tied behind in a riband so as to resemble the tail of a pig. A kind of twisted tobacco, having a similar resemblance. *Swift.*

PI'GWIDGEON, pĭg-wĭd'-jŭn. *n. s.* A cant word for any thing petty or small. *Cleaveland.*

PIKE §, pīke. *n. s.* [*picque,* Fr.] The tyrant of the fresh waters; and the longest lived of any fresh water fish. *Walton.* A long lance used by the foot soldiers, to keep off the horse, to which bayonets have succeeded. *Hayward.* A fork used in husbandry; a pitch-fork. *Tusser.* [*pic,* old Fr.] A peak; a point. *Ricaut.* [Among turners.] Two iron sprigs between which any thing to be turned is fastened. *Moxon.*

PI'KED, pīk'-kĕd. 366. *a.* [*piqué,* Fr.] Sharp; acuminated; ending in a point. *Camden.*

PI'KELET*, pīke'-lĕt. } *n. s.* A light cake; a kind
PI'KELIN*, pīke'-lĭn. } of muffin. *Seward's Lett.*

PI'KEMAN, pīke'-măn. 88. *n. s.* A soldier armed with a pike. *Knolles.*

PI'KESTAFF, pīke'-stâf. *n. s.* The wooden pole of a pike. *Tatler.*

PILA'STER, pĕ-lâs'-tŭr. 132. *n. s.* [*pilastre,* Fr.; *pilastro,* Ital.] A square column, sometimes insulated, but oftener set within a wall, and only showing a fourth or a fifth part of its thickness. *Wotton.*

PILCH*, pĭltsh. *n. s.* [pylca, pylece, Sax.] A cloak or coat of skins; a furred gown. *Chaucer.*

PI LCHARD*, pĭl'-tshârd. *n. s.* The fish called also *pilcher. Shakspeare.*

PI'LCHER, pĭltsh'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* [pylece, Sax.; *pellice,* Fr.] A furred gown or case; any thing lined with fur. *Shak.* A fish like a herring, much caught in Cornwall. *Milton.*

PILE §, pīle. *n. s.* [pɪl, Sax.; *pile,* Fr.; *pyle,* Dutch.] A strong piece of wood driven into the ground to make a firm foundation. *Knolles.* A heap; an accumulation. *Shak.* Any thing heaped together to be burned. *Ezek.* xxiv. An edifice; a building. *Milton.* [*pilus,* Lat.] A hair. *Shak.* Hairy surface; nap. *Grew.* [*pilum,* Lat.] The head of an arrow. *Chapman.* [*pile,* Fr.; *pila,* Ital.] One side of a coin; the reverse of *cross. Locke.* [In the plural, *piles.*] The hemorrhoids. *Arbuthnot.*

*To* PILE, pīle. *v. a.* To heap; to coacervate. *Shak.* To fill with something heaped. *Abbot.*

PI'LEATED, pĭl'-ė-ā-tĕd. 507. *a.* [*pileus,* Lat.] Having the form of a cover or hat. *Woodward.*

PI'LEMENT*, pīle'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Accumulation. *Bp. Hall.*

PI'LER, pīle'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* He who accumulates.

PI'LEWORT, pīle'-wŭrt. *n. s.* A plant.

*To* PI'LFER §, pĭl'-fŭr. *v. a.* [*pilfer,* old Fr.] To steal; to gain by petty robbery. *Abbot.*

*To* PI'LFER, pĭl'-fŭr. 98. *v. n.* To practise petty theft. *Milton.*

PI'LFERER, pĭl'-fŭr-ŭr. *n. s.* One who steals petty things. *Atterbury.*

PI'LFERING*, pĭl'-fŭr-ĭng. *n. s.* A petty theft. *Shakspeare.*

PI'LFERINGLY, pĭl'-fŭr-ĭng-lè. *ad.* With petty larceny; filchingly. *Sherwood.*

PI'LFERY, pĭl'-fŭr-è. *n. s.* Petty theft. *L'Estrange.*

PILGA'RLICK*. See PILLED-GARLICK.

PI'LGRIM §, pĭl'-grĭm. *n. s.* [*pelgrim,* Dutch; *pelegrinus,* Lat.] A traveller; a wanderer; particularly one who travels on a religious account. *Drummond.*

*To* PI'LGRIM, pĭl'-grĭm. *v. n.* To wander; to ramble: not used. *Grew*

PI'LGRIMAGE, pĭl'-grĭm-ĭdje. 90. *n. s.* [*pelerinage,* Fr.] A long journey; travel; more usually a journey on account of devotion. *Dryden.* Time irksomely spent. *Shakspeare.*

*To* PI'LGRIMIZE*, pĭl'-grĭm-ĭze. *v. n.* To ramble about, like a pilgrim. *B. Jonson. Ob. T.*

PILL, pĭl. *n. s.* [*pilula,* Lat.] Medicine made into a small ball or mass. *Bacon.* Any thing nauseous. *Young.*

*To* PILL §, pĭl. *v. a.* [*piller,* Fr.] To take off the rind or outside; to peel; to strip off the bark. *Gen* xxx. To strip; to rob; to plunder. *Spenser.*

*To* PILL, pĭl. *v. n.* To be stripped away; to come off in flakes or scoriæ. *Tohit,* xi. To commit robbery. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

☞ This word, says Dr. Johnson, should be written *peel.* To strip off the bark or rind of any thing is universally so pronounced; but, when it is written *pill,* it is impossible to pronounce it *peel,* as Mr. Sheridan has done, without making the eye contradict the ear too palpably. I am of opinion, that the pronunciation ought to conform to the orthography.—See BOWL. *W.*

PI'LLAGE §, pĭl'-lĭdje. 90. *n. s.* [*pillage,* Fr.] Plunder; something got by plundering or pillaging. *Shakspeare.* The act of plundering. *Shakspeare.*

*To* PI'LLAGE, pĭl'-lĭdje. *v. a.* To plunder; to spoil *Arbuthnot.*

PI'LLAGER, pĭl'-lĭdje-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* A plunderer; a spoiler. *Chapman.*

PI'LLAR §, pĭl'-lŭr. 88. *n. s.* [*pilier,* Fr.; *pilar,* Span.] A column. *Wotton.* A supporter; a maintainer. *Shakspeare.*

PI'LLARED, pĭl'-lŭr'd. 359. *a.* Supported by columns. *Milton.* Having the form of a column. *Thomson.*

PILLED-GARLICK, pĭld'-gâr-lĭk. *n. s.* One whose hair is fallen off by a disease. A sneaking or henhearted fellow; a poor, forsaken wretch. *Steevens.*

PI'LLER*, pĭl'-lŭr. *n. s.* [*pilleur,* Fr.] A plunderer; a robber. *Chaucer.*

PI'LLERY*, pĭl'-lŭr-è. *n. s.* [*pillerie,* Fr.] Rapine; robbery. *Huloet.*

PI'LLION, pĭl' yŭn. 113. *n. s.* [from *pillow.*] A soft saddle set behind a horseman for a woman to sit on. *Swift.* A pad; a pannel; a low saddle. *Spenser.* The pad of the saddle that touches the horse.

PI'LLORY, pĭl'-lŭr-è. 557. *n. s.* [*pilori,* old Fr.; *pillorium,* low Lat.] A frame erected on a pillar, and made with holes and movable boards, through which the heads and hands of criminals are put. *Shakspeare.*

*To* PI'LLORY, pĭl'-lŭr-è. *v. a.* [*pillorier,* Fr.] To punish with the pillory. *Government of the Tongue.*

PI'LLOW §, pĭl'-lò. 327. *n. s.* [pylw, Sax.; *pulewe,* Dutch.] A bag of down or feathers laid under the head to sleep on. *Bacon.*

*To* PI'LLOW, pĭl'-lò. *v. a.* To rest any thing on a pillow. *Milton.*

PI'LLOWBEER, pĭl'-lò-bère. } *n. s.* The cover of
PI'LLOWCASE, pĭl'-lò-kāse. } a pillow. *Chaucer.*

PILO'SITY §, pĕ-lŏs'-sĕ-tè. 132. *n. s.* [*pilosus,* Lat.] Hairiness. *Bacon.*

PI'LOT §, pī'-lŭt. 166. *n. s.* [*pilote,* Fr.; *piloot,* Dutch.] He whose office is to steer the ship. *B. Jonson.*

*To* PI'LOT, pī'-lŭt. *v. a.* To steer; to direct in the course. *Bp. Berkeley.*

PI'LOTAGE, pī'-lŭt-tĭdje. 90. *n. s.* [Fr.] Pilot's skill; knowledge of coasts. *Raleigh.* A pilot's hire *Ainsworth.*

PI'LOTISM*, pī'-lŭt-tĭzm. *n. s.* Pilotage; skill of a pilot. *Cotgrave and Sherwood.*

PI'LOTRY*, pī'-lŭt-trè. *n. s.* Skill of a pilot. *Harris.*

PI'LOUS*, pī'-lŭs. *a.* [*pilosus,* Lat.] Hairy; full of hairs. *Dr. Robinson.*

PI'LSER, pĭl'-sŭr. *n. s.* The moth or fly that runs into a flame. *Ainsworth.*

PI'MENT*. *n. s.* [*pimentum,* low Lat.] Wine mixed with spice or honey. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

PIME'NTA, pè-mĕn'-tâ. } *n. s.* [*piment,* Fr.] A
PIME'NTO*, pè-mĕn'-tò. } kind of spice. *Hill.*

PIMP, pĭmp. *n. s.* [*pimpe,* Fr.] One who provides

gratifications for the lust of others; a procurer; a pander. *Addison.*

*To* PIMP, pĭmp. *v. n.* To provide gratifications for the lust of others; to pander; to procure. *Swift.*

PĬMPERNEL, pĭm-pĕr′-nĕl. [pĭm′-pĕr-nĕl, *Sheridan* and *Perry.*] *n. s.* [*pimpernella*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

PĬMPINELLA*, pĭm′-pē-nĕl-lă. *n. s.* A plant.

PĬMPING, pĭmp′-ĭng. 410. *a.* [*pimple mensch*, Dutch, a weak man.] Little; petty: as, a *pimping* thing. *Skinner.*

PĬMPLE, pĭm′-pl. 405. *n. s.* [pimpel, Sax.] A small red pustule. *Addison.*

PĬMPLED, pĭm′-pl′d. 359. *a.* Having red pustules; full of pimples.

PIN §, pĭn. *n. s.* [*pennum*, low Lat.] A short wire with a sharp point and round head, used by women to fasten their clothes. *Shak.* Any thing inconsiderable, or of little value. *Spenser.* Any thing driven to hold parts together; a peg; a bolt. *Milton.* Any slender thing fixed in another body. *Shak.* That which locks the wheel to the axle; a linch-pin. The central part. *Shak.* The pegs by which musicians intend or relax their strings. A note; a strain. *L'Estrange.* A horny induration of the membranes of the eye. *Hanmer. Shak.* A cylindrical roller made of wood. *Corbet.* A noxious humour in a hawk's foot. *Ainsworth.*

*To* PIN, pĭn. *v. a.* To fasten with pins. *Harmar.* To fasten; to make fast. *Shak.* To join; to fix; to fasten. *Digby.* [pȳnƀan, Sax.] To shut up; to enclose; to confine: as, in pinfold. *Hooker.*

PINA′STER*, pĭ-năs′-tŭr. *n. s.* [Lat.] The wild pine. *Anon.*

PĬNCASE, pĭn′-kāse. *n. s.* A pincushion. *Skelton.*

PĬNCERS, pĭn′-sŭrz. *n. s.* [*pincette*, Fr.] An instrument by which nails are drawn, or any thing is griped, which requires to be held hard. *Spenser.* The claw of an animal. *Addison.*

☞ This word is frequently mispronounced *pinchers*. *W.*

*To* PINCH §, pĭnsh. *v. a.* [*pincer*, Fr.] To squeeze between the fingers, or with the teeth. *Shak.* To hold hard with an instrument. To squeeze the flesh till it is pained or livid. *Shak.* To press between hard bodies. To gall; to fret. *Shak.* To gripe; to oppress; to straiten. *Raleigh.* To distress; to pain. *Milton.* To press; to drive to difficulties. *Watts.* To try thoroughly; to force out what is contained within. *Collier.*

*To* PINCH, pĭnsh. 352. *v. n.* To act with force, so as to be felt; to bear hard upon; to be puzzling. *Dryden.* To spare; to be frugal. *Ecclus.* xi.

PINCH, pĭnsh. *n. s.* [*pinçon*, Fr.] A painful squeeze with the fingers. *Dryden.* A gripe; a pain given. *Shak.* Oppression; distress inflicted. *Shak.* Difficulty; time of distress. *Bacon.* In all the senses except the first, it is used only in low language.

PĬNCHBECK*, pĭnsh′-bĕk. *n. s.* [from the name of the inventor.] Mixed gold-coloured metal.

PĬNCHFIST, pĭnsh′-fĭst. } *n. s.* [*pinch*, *fist*,
PĬNCHPENNY, pĭnsh′-pĕn-nē. } and *penny*.] A miser. *Huloet.*

PĬNCUSHION, pĭn′-kŭsh-ŭn. [See CUSHION.] *n. s.* A small bag stuffed with bran or wool, on which pins are stuck. *Addison.*

PĬNDA′RICK*, pĭn-dăr′-ĭk. *n. s.* An irregular ode; so named from a pretended imitation of the odes of the Grecian poet Pindar. *Addison.*

PĬNDA′RICK*, pĭn-dăr′-ĭk. *a.* After the style or manner of Pindar. *Addison.*

PĬNDUST, pĭn′-dŭst. *n. s.* Small particles of metal made by pointing pins. *Digby.*

PINE, pīne. *n. s.* [*pinus*, Lat.; *pin*, Fr.; pinn, Sax.] A tree. *Miller.*

*To* PINE §, pīne. *v. n.* [pinan, Sax.; *pijnen*, Dutch.] To languish; to wear away with any kind of misery. *Spenser.* To languish with desire. *Shak.*

*To* PINE, pīne. *v. a.* To wear out; to make to languish. *Bp. Hall.* To grieve for; to bemoan in silence. *Milton.*

PINE*, pīne. *n. s.* [pin, Sax.; *pyne*, Teut.] Wo; want; suffering of any kind. *Spenser.*

PĬNEAPPLE, pīne′-ăp-pl. *n. s.* The anana, named for its resemblance to the cone of pines. *Miller.*

PĬNEAL, pĭn′-nē-ăl. 507. *a.* [*pineale*, Fr.] Resembling a pine-apple. An epithet given by Des Cartes to the gland which he imagined the seat of the soul. *Arbuthnot.*

PĬNEFUL*, pīne′-fŭl. *a.* Full of wo and lamentation. *Bp. Hall.*

PĬNERY*, pī′-nŭr-ē. *n. s.* A place where pine-apples are raised.

PĬNFEATHERED, pĭn′-fĕth-ŭrd. 359. *a.* Not fledged; having the feathers yet only beginning to shoot. *Dryden.*

PĬNFOLD, pĭn′-fōld. *n. s.* [pinƀan, Sax. and *fold*.] A place in which beasts are confined. *Spenser.*

PĬNGLE, pĭng′-gl. *n. s.* A small close; an enclosure *Ainsworth.*

PĬNGUID, pĭng′-gwĭd. 340. *a.* [*pinguis*, Lat.] Fat; unctuous. *Mortimer.*

PĬNHOLE, pĭn′-hōle. *n. s.* A small hole, such as is made by the perforation of a pin. *Wiseman.*

PĬNION §, pĭn′-yŭn. 8, 113. *n. s.* [*pignon*, Fr.] The joint of the wing remotest from the body; a feather or quill of the wing. *Shak.* Wing. *Spenser.* The tooth of a smaller wheel, answering to that of a larger. Fetters or bonds for the arms. *Ainsworth.*

*To* PĬNION, pĭn′-yŭn. *v. a.* To bind the wings. *Bacon.* To confine by binding the wings; to maim by cutting off the first joint of the wing. To bind the arm to the body. *Dryden.* To confine by binding the elbows to the sides. *Dryden.* To shackle; to bind. *Shakspeare.* To bind to. *Pope.*

PĬNIONED*, pĭn′-yŭnd. *a.* Furnished with wings. *Dryden.*

PĬNIONIST*, pĭn′-yŭn-ĭst. *n. s.* Any bird that flies. *Browne.*

PINK §, pĭngk. 408. *n. s.* [*pink*, Dutch.] A small, fragrant flower of the gilliflower kind. *Bacon.* An eye; commonly a small eye: as, *pink*-eyed. *Shak.* Any thing supremely excellent. *Shak.* A colour used by painters. *Dryden.* [*pincke*, Danish, *pinque*, Fr.] A kind of heavy, narrow-sterned ship: hence the sea-term *pink-sterned*. *Shak.* A fish; the minnow. *Ainsworth.*

*To* PINK, pĭngk. *v. a.* [*pink*, Dutch.] To work in eyelet holes; to pierce in small holes. *Shak.* To pierce with a sword; to stab. *Addison.*

*To* PINK, pĭngk. *v. n.* *pincken*, Dutch.] To wink with the eyes. *L'Estrange.*

PINKEY′ED*, pĭnk′-ĭde. *a.* Having little eyes. *Holland.*

PINKNEE′DLE*, pĭnk-nē′-dl. *n. s.* A shepherd's bodkin. *Sherwood.*

PINKSTE′RNED*, pĭnk′-stĕrnd. *a.* Having a narrow stern: applied to ships.

PĬNMAKER, pĭn′-mā-kŭr. *n. s.* He who makes pins.

PĬNMONEY, pĭn′-mŭn-nē. *n. s.* An annual sum settled on a wife to defray her own charges. *Addison.*

PĬNNACE, pĭn′-ăs. 91. *n. s.* [*pinasse*, Fr.] A boat belonging to a ship of war. It seems formerly to have signified rather a small sloop or bark attending a larger ship. *Knolles.*

PĬNNACLE §, pĭn′-nă-kl. 405. *n. s.* [*pinnacle*, Fr., *pinna*, Lat.] A turret or elevation above the rest of the building. *K. Charles.* A high, spiring point. *Cowley.*

*To* PĬNNACLE*, pĭn′-nă-kl. *v. a.* To build with pinnacles. *Warton.*

PĬNNAGE*, pĭn′-nāje. *n. s.* [from *To pin*.] Poundage of cattle. *Huloet.*

PĬNNATED*, pĭn′-nā-tĕd. *a.* [*pinnatus*, Lat.] Formed like a wing. Applied by botanists to *leaves*.

PĬNNER, pĭn′-nŭr. 98. *n. s.* [*pinna*, Lat.; or *pinion*.] The lappet of a head-dress which flies loose. *Gay.* A pinmaker. A pounder of cattle; a keeper of the pound. *Warton.*

PĬNNOCK, pĭn′-nŏk. *n. s.* The tom-tit. *Ainsworth.*

PINT, pīnt. 105. *n. s.* [pȳnt, Sax.] Half a quart; in medicine, twelve ounces; a liquid measure. *Dryden.*

PĬNULES, pĭn′-ūlz. *n. s.* [In astronomy.] The sights of an astrolabe. *Dict.*

PI'NY*, pī'-nē. *a.* Abounding with pine trees. *May.*

PIONE'ER, pī-ō-nēēr'. *n. s.* [*pionier*, from *pion*, Fr.] One whose business is to level the road, throw up works, or sink mines in military operations. *Bacon.*

PI'ONING, pī'-ō-nĭng. *n. s.* Works of pioneers. *Spenser.*

PI'ONY, pī'-ŭn-ē. 116. *n. s.* [pionie, Sax.; *pæonia*, Lat.] A large flower.

PI'OUS §, pī'-ŭs. 314. *a.* [*pius*, Lat.] Careful of the duties owed by created beings to God; godly; religious; such as is due to sacred things. *Milton.* Careful of the duties of near relation. *Bp. Taylor.* Practised under the appearance of religion. *K. Charles.*

PI'OUSLY, pī'-ŭs-lē. *ad.* In a pious manner; religiously; with such regard as is due to sacred things. *Hammond.*

PIP §, pĭp. *n. s.* [*pippe*, Dutch.] A defluxion with which fowls are troubled; a horny pellicle that grows on the tip of their tongues. *Hudibras.* A spot on the cards. *Addison.* A kernel in an apple.

*To* PIP, pĭp. *v. n.* [*pipio*, Lat.] To chirp or cry as a bird. *Boyle.*

PIPE §, pīpe. *n. s.* [*pib*, Welsh; pipe, Sax.] Any long, hollow body; a tube. *Shak.* A tube of clay through which the fume of tobacco is drawn into the mouth. *Bacon.* An instrument of wind musick. *Milton.* The organs of voice and respiration; as, the wind-*pipe*. *Peacham.* The key or sound of the voice. *Shak.* An office of the exchequer. *Bacon.* [*peep*, Dutch; *pipe*, Fr.] A liquid measure containing two hogsheads. *Shakspeare.*

*To* PIPE, pīpe. *v. n.* To play on the pipe. *Camden.* To emit a shrill sound; to whistle. *Milton.*

*To* PIPE*, pīpe. *v. a.* To play upon a pipe. 1 *Cor.* xiv.

PI'PER, pī'-pŭr. 98. *n. s.* [pipepe, Sax.] One who plays on the pipe. *Rev.* xviii. A fish, resembling a gurnet.

PI'PETREE, pīpe'-trēē. *n. s.* The lilach tree.

PI'PING, pīpe'-ĭng. 410. *a.* Weak; feeble; sickly: from the weak voice of the sick. *Shak.* Hot; boiling: from the sound of any thing that boils. It is used also metaphorically with *hot*. *Whitlock.*

PI'PKIN, pĭp'-kĭn. *n. s.* [diminutive of *pipe*, a large vessel.] A small earthen boiler. *Pope.*

PI'PPIN, pĭp'-pĭn. *n. s.* [*puppynghe*, Dutch.] A sharp apple. *Mortimer.*

PI'QUANCY, pē'-kăn-sē. *n. s.* Sharpness; tartness. *Evelyn.* Severity. *Barrow.*

PI'QUANT §, pē'-kănt. 415. *a.* [Fr.] Pricking; piercing; stimulating to the taste. *Addison.* Sharp; tart; pungent; severe. *Bacon.*

PI'QUANTLY, pē'-kănt-lē. *ad.* Sharply; tartly. *Locke.*

PIQUE §, pēēk. 415. *n. s.* [Fr.] An ill-will; an offence taken; petty malevolence. *Bacon.* A depraved appetite. See PICA. *Hudibras.* Point; nicety; punctilio. *Dryden.* A term at the game of piquet.

*To* PIQUE, pēēk. 112. *v. a.* [*piquer*, Fr.] To touch with envy or virulency; to put into fret; to kindle to emulation. *Prior.* To offend; to irritate. *Pope.* [With the reciprocal pronoun.] To value; to fix reputation as on a point. *Locke.*

*To* PIQUE*, pēēk. *v. n.* To cause irritation. *Tatler.*

*To* PIQUEE'R. See *To* PICKEER.

PIQUEE'RER, pē'-kēēr'-ŭr. *n. s.* A robber; a plunderer. *Swift.*

PIQUE'T, pē-kĕt'. 415. *n. s.* [*piquet*, Fr.] A game at cards. *Prior.*

PI'RACY, pī'-rā-sē. [See PRIVACY.] *n. s.* [πειρατεία, Gr.; *piratica*, Lat.] The act or practice of robbing on the sea. *Carew.* Any robbery; particularly literary theft. *Johnson.*

PIRATE §, pī'-rāt. 91. *n. s.* [πειρατὴς, Gr.; *pirata*, Lat.] A sea-robber. *Bacon.* Any robber; particularly a bookseller who seizes the copies of other men. *Johnson.*

*To* PI'RATE, pī'-rāt. *v. n.* To rob by sea. *Arbuthnot.*

*To* PI'RATE, pī'-rāt. *v. a.* To take by robbery. *Pope.*

PIRA'TICAL, pī-rāt'-tē-kăl. 132. *a.* Predatory; robbing; consisting in robbery. *Bacon.* Practising robbery. *Pope.*

PIRA'TICALLY*, pī-rāt'-tē-kăl-lē. *ad.* By piracy. *Bryant.*

PI'RRY*, pĭr'-rē. *n. s.* A rough gale or storm. *Sir T. Elyot.*

PI'SCARY, pĭs'-kā-rē. *n. s.* A privilege of fishing. *Dict.*

PISCA'TION §, pĭs-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*piscatio*, Lat.] The act or practice of fishing. *Brown.*

PI'SCATORY, pĭs'-kā-tŭr-ē. 512. [See DOMESTICK.] *a.* Relating to fishes. *Addison.*

*PI'SCES*, pĭs'-sēz. *n. s.* [Lat.] The twelfth sign in the zodiack: the Fishes.

PISCI'VOROUS, pĭs-sĭv'-vō-rŭs. 518. *a.* [*piscis* and *voro*.] Fish-eating; living on fish. *Ray.*

PISH, pĭsh. *interj.* A contemptuous exclamation; sometimes spoken and written *pshaw*. [pæc, pæca, Sax.] *Shakspeare.*

*To* PISH, pĭsh. *v. n.* To express contempt. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

PI'SMIRE, pĭz'-mīre. 434. *n. s.* [mŷra, Sax.; *pismiere*, Dutch.] An ant; an emmet. *Prior.*

*To* PISS §, pĭs. *v. n.* [*pisser*, Fr.; *pissen*, Teut.] To make water. *Dryden.*

PISS, pĭs. *n. s.* Urine; animal water. *Pope.*

PI'SSABED, pĭs'-ā-bĕd. *n. s.* A yellow flower growing in the grass.

PI'SSASPHALT*, pĭs'-sās-fălt. *n. s.* [πισσα and ἄσφαλτος.] Pitch mixed with bitumen, natural or artificial. *Greenhill.*

PI'SSBURNT, pĭs'-bŭrnt. *a.* Stained with urine.

PISTA'CHIO, pĭs-tā'-shō. *n. s.* [*pistache*, Fr.; *pistacchi*, Ital.; *pistachia*, Lat.] A nut of an oblong figure; the kernel is of a green colour, and a soft and unctuous substance. *Hill.*

*PISTE*, pēēst. *n. s.* [Fr.] The track or tread a horseman makes upon the ground he goes over.

PISTILLA'TION, pĭs-tĭl-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*pistillum*, Lat.] The act of pounding in a mortar. *Brown.*

PI'STOL §, pĭs'-tŭl. 166. *n. s.* [*pistole, pistolet*, Fr.] A small handgun. *Shakspeare.*

*To* PI'STOL, pĭs'-tŭl. *v. a.* [*pistoler*, Fr.] To shoot with a pistol. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

PISTO'LE, pĭs-tōle'. *n. s.* [*pistole*, Fr.] A coin of many countries and many degrees of value. *Dryden.*

PI'STOLET, pĭs-tō-lĕt'. *n. s.* [diminutive of *pistol*.] A little pistol. *Casaubon.* A coin. *Sir E. Sandys.*

PI'STON, pĭs'-tŭn. 166. *n. s.* [Fr.] The movable part in several machines; as in pumps and syringes, whereby the suction or attraction is caused; an embolus.

PIT §, pĭt. *n. s.* [pit, Sax.] A hole in the ground. *Shak.* Abyss; profundity. *Milton.* The grave. *Psalm* xxviii. The area on which cocks fight. *Locke.* The middle part of the theatre. *Dryden.* [*pis, peis*, old Fr.] Any hollow of the body: as the *pit* of the stomach; the arm *pit*. A dint made by the finger. A mark made by a disease.

*To* PIT, pĭt. *v. a.* To lay in a pit, or hole. *Granger* To press into hollows. *Sharp.* To mark with small hollows, as by the small pox.

PI'TAPAT, pĭt'-ā-păt. *n. s.* [probably from *pas a pas*, or *patte patte*, Fr.] A flutter; a palpitation. *L'Estrange.* A light, quick step. *Dryden.*

PITCH §, pĭtsh. *n. s.* [pic, Sax.; *pix*, Lat.] The resin of the pine extracted by fire and inspissated. *Proverbs.* [from *picts*, Fr.] Any degree of elevation or height. *Spenser.* Highest rise. *Shak.* State with respect to lowness or height. *Milton.* Size; stature. *Spenser.* Degree; rate. *Milton.*

*To* PITCH §, pĭtsh. *v. a.* preterit *pitched*, participle *pitched*, anciently *pight*. To fix; to plant. *Shak.* To order regularly. *Hooker.* To throw headlong: to cast forward. *Shak.* To smear with pitch. *Dryden.* To darken. *Shak.* To pave. *Ainsworth.*

*To* PITCH, pĭtsh. *v. n.* To light; to drop. *Mortimer.* To fall headlong. *Dryden.* To fix choice: with *upon*. *Hudibras.* To fix a tent or temporary habitation. 1 *Macc.* iii.

PI'TCHER, pĭtsh'-ŭr. 93. *n. s.* [*picher*, Fr.] An earthen vessel; a water-pot. *Spenser.* An instrument to pierce the ground in which any thing is to be fixed. *Mortimer.*

PITCHFA'RTHING*, pĭtsh'-fâr-THĬNG. *n. s.* A play (otherwise called *chuck*) of pitching copper money into a round hole. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

PI'TCHFORK, pĭtsh'-fŏrk. *n. s.* A fork with which corn is pitched or thrown upon the wagon. *Swift.*

PI'TCHINESS, pĭtsh'-ė-nĕs. *n. s.* Blackness; darkness.

PI'TCHPIPE*, pĭtsh'-pīpe. *n. s.* An instrument to regulate the voice, and to give the leading note of a tune: used by singers in churches. *Spectator.*

PI'TCHY, pĭtsh'-ė. *a.* Smeared with pitch. *Dryden.* Having the qualities of pitch. *Woodward.* Black; dark; dismal. *Shakspeare.*

PI'TCOAL, pĭt'-kōle. *n. s.* Fossil coal. *Mortimer.*

PI'TEOUS, pĭtsh'-ė-ŭs. 263. *a.* [from *pity*.] Sorrowful; mournful; exciting pity. *Spenser.* Compassionate; tender. *Prior.* Wretched; paltry; pitiful.

PI'TEOUSLY, pĭtsh'-ė-ŭs-lė. *ad.* In a piteous manner; in a manner exciting pity. *Hammond.*

PI'TEOUSNESS, pĭtsh'-ė-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Sorrowfulness; tenderness.

PI'TFALL, pĭt'-fâll. 406. *n. s.* A pit dug and covered, into which a passenger falls unexpectedly. *Shakspeare.*

*To* PI'TFALL*, pĭt'-fâll. *v. n.* To lead into a pitfall. *Milton.*

PI'TH§, pĭth. 467. *n. s.* [pṛ̆ð̆a, Sax.] The marrow of the plant; the soft part in the midst of the wood. *Bacon.* Marrow. *Donne.* Strength; force. *Shak.* Energy; cogency; fulness of sentiment; closeness and vigour of thought and style. *Mirror for Mag.* Weight; moment; principal part. *Shakspeare.* The quintessence; the chief part. *Shakspeare.*

PI'THILY, pĭth'-ė-lė. *ad.* With strength; with cogency; with force. *Milton.*

PI'THINESS, pĭth'-ė-nĕs. *n. s.* Energy; strength. *E. K. on Spenser.*

PI'THLESS, pĭth'-lĕs. *a.* Wanting pith; wanting strength. *Shakspeare.* Wanting energy; wanting force.

PI'THOLE*, pĭt'-hōle. *n. s.* A mark or cavity made by disease. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

PI'THY, pĭth'-ė. *a.* Consisting of pith; abounding with pith. *Grew.* Strong; forcible; energetick. *Spenser.*

PI'TIABLE, pĭt'-tė-ă-bl. 405. *a.* [*pitoyable*, Fr.] Deserving pity. *Atterbury.*

☞ The diphthong *ia* in this word does not draw the preceding *t* to *tsh*, as in *piteous*, and the reason seems to be the same as that which preserves the same letter pure in *mightier*, *weightier*, &c.; that is, the termination *able*, though derived from the Latin, is often used in composition with pure English words, like the personal and comparative terminations *er*, *eth*, &c.; and, therefore, the general rule in English composition is adhered to, which is, that simples preserve their sound and accent, whatever terminations are annexed to them. *W.*

PI'TIABLENESS, pĭt'-tė-ă-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* State of deserving pity. *Kettlewell.*

PI'TIEDLY*, pĭt'-tė-ĕd-lė. *ad.* In a situation to be pitied. *Feltham.*

PI'TIFUL, pĭt'-tė-fŭl. *a.* Tender; compassionate. 1 *Pet.* iii. Melancholy; moving compassion. *Spenser.* Paltry; contemptible; despicable. *Shak.*

PI'TIFULLY, pĭt'-tė-fŭl-ė. *ad.* With pity; with compassion. *Comm. Prayer.* Mournfully; in a manner that moves compassion. *Tillotson.* Contemptibly; despicably. *Richardson.*

PI'TIFULNESS, pĭt'-tė-fŭl-nĕs. *n. s.* Tenderness; mercy; compassion. *Sidney.* Despicableness; contemptibleness.

PI'TILESS, pĭt'-tė-lĕs. *a.* Wanting pity; wanting compassion; merciless. *Spenser.* Unpitied. *Davies.*

PI'TILESSLY, pĭt'-tė-lĕs-lė. *ad.* Without mercy. *Sherwood.*

PI'TILESSNESS, pĭt'-tė-lĕs-nĕs. *n. s.* Unmercifulness.

PI'TMAN, pĭt'-măn. 88. *n. s.* He that, in sawing timber, works below in the pit. *Moxon.*

PI'TSAW, pĭt'-sâw. *n. s.* The large saw used by two men, of whom one is in the pit. *Moxon.*

PI'TTANCE, pĭt'-tănse. *n. s.* [*pitance*, Fr.] An allowance of meat in addition to the usual commons a mess of victuals. *Chaucer.* A small portion. *Shakspeare.*

PITU'ITARY*, pė-tū'-ė-tă-rė. *a.* Conducting phlegm. *Reid.*

PI'TUITE§, pĭt'-tshū-ĭte. 155. *n. s.* [*pituite*, Fr.; *pituita*, Lat.] Phlegm. *Arbuthnot.*

PITU'ITOUS, pė-tū'-ė-tŭs. 152. *a.* Consisting of phlegm. *Brown.*

PI'TY§, pĭt'-tė. *n. s.* [*pitie*, Fr.; *pieta*, Ital.] Compassion; sympathy with misery; tenderness for pain or uneasiness. *Waller.—A ground of pity.* A subject of *pity* or of grief. *Bacon.*—It has a plural in low language: as, "a thousand *pities*." *L'Estrange.*

*To* PI'TY, pĭt'-tė. *v. a.* [*pitoyer*, Fr.] To compassionate misery; to regard with tenderness on account of unhappiness. *Psalm* cvi.

*To* PI'TY, pĭt'-tė. *v. n.* To be compassionate. *Jer.* xiii.

PI'VOT, pĭv'-vŭt. *n. s.* [*pivot*, Fr.] A pin on which any thing turns. *Dryden.*

PIX, pĭks. *n. s.* [*pixis*, Lat.] A little chest or box, in which the consecrated host is kept in Roman Catholick countries. *Stowe.* A box used for the trial of gold and silver coin. *Leake.*

PI'ZZLE, pĭz'-zl. *n. s.* The part in animals official to urine and generation. *Brown.*

PLACABI'LITY, plă-kă-bĭl'-ė-tė. } *n. s.* Willing-
PLA'CABLENESS, plā'-kă-bl-nĕs. } ness to be appeased; possibility to be appeased. *Sir T. Elyot.*

PLA'CABLE§, plā'-kă-bl. 405. *a.* [*placabilis*, Lat.] Willing or possible to be appeased. *Milton.*

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, W. Johnston, and Buchanan, make the radical *a*, in this word and its derivatives, long, as I have done; but Dr. Kenrick and Mr. Perry make it short. Mr. Scott marks it both ways, but seems to give the short sound the preference by placing it first. This, from the shortening power of the antepenultimate accent, it must be confessed, is the most analogical, 535; but this word and its companion, *capable*, seem immovably fixed in the long sound of the antepenultimate, though the *o* in the same situation, in *docible* and *indocible*, evidently inclines to the short sound.—See INCAPABLE and INDOCILE. *W.*

PLACA'RD, plăk-ărd'. } *n. s.* [*plakaert*, Dutch;
PLACA'RT, plăk-ărt'. } *placard*. Fr.] An edict; a declaration; a manifesto; an advertisement or publick notification.

☞ Bailey places the accent on the first syllable of *placard*, and Fenning on the first of both these words; all our other orthoëpists place the accent as I have done. *W.*

*To* PLACA'RD*, plăk-ărd'. *v. a.* To notify publickly: in colloquial language, to post.

*To* PLACA'TE, plāk-āte'. *v. a.* [*placo*, Lat.] To appease; to reconcile. *Forbes.*

PLACE§, plāse. *n. s.* [*place*, Fr.; plæce, Sax.] Particular portion of space. *Deut.* i. Locality; ubiety; local relation. *Locke.* Local existence. *Rev.* xx. Space in general. *Davies.* Separate room. *Shak.* A seat; residence; mansion. *Spenser.* Passage in writing. *Bacon.* Ordinal relation. *Hooker.* State of actual operation; effect. *Shak.* Existence. *Swift.* Rank; order of priority. *Shak.* Precedence; priority. This sense is commonly used in the phrase *take place*. *B. Jonson.* Office; publick character or employment. *Shak.* Room; way; space for appearing or acting given by cession, not opposition. *Rom.* xii. Ground; room. *St. John*, viii. Station in life. *Whole duty of Man.* Height. *Shakspeare.*

*To* PLACE, plāse. *v. a.* [*placer*, Fr.] To put in any place, rank, condition, or office. *Ex.* xviii. To fix; to settle; to establish. *Dryden.* To put out at interest. *Pope.*

☞ 559.—Fāte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mè, mêt;—plne, pĭn;—

PLA'CEMAN*, plāse'-mân. *n. s.* One who exercises a publick employment, or fills a publick station.

*PLACE'NTA**, plā-sĕn'-tâ. *n. s.* [Lat.] A substance in the womb; called also, from the original usage of the Latin word, the womb-*cake*. *Dr. Hunter.*

PLA'CER, plā'-sûr. 98. *n. s.* One who places. *Spenser.*

PLA'CID§, plās'-sĭd. *a.* [*placidus*, Lat.] Gentle; quiet; not turbulent. *Bacon.* Soft; kind; mild. *Milton.*

PLACI'DITY*, plā-sĭd'-ĕ-tè. } *n. s.* Mildness; gen-
PLA'CIDNESS*, plās'-sĭd-nĕs. } tleness; sweetness of disposition. *Chandler.*

PLA'CIDLY, plās'-sĭd-lè. *ad.* Mildly; gently; with quietness. *Bp. Taylor*

PLA'CIT, plās'-ĭt. *n. s.* [*placitum*, Lat.] Decree; determination. *Glanville.*

PLA'CKET, or PLA'QUET, plāk'-kĭt. 99. *n. s.* [diminut. à Su. Goth. *plagg*.] A petticoat. *Shak.*

PLA'GIARISM, plā'-jā-rĭzm. *n. s.* Literary theft; adoption of the thoughts or works of another. *Swift.*

PLA'GIARY§, plā'-jā-rè. *n. s.* [*plagium*, Lat.; *plagiaire*, Fr.] A thief in literature; one who steals the thoughts or writings of another. *South.* The crime of literary theft. *Brown.*

☞ Mr. Elphinston and some respectable speakers pronounce this word with the first vowel short, as if written *plăd-jary*: but Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, Mr. Buchanan, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, and Entick, mark it with the *a* long, as if written *play-jary*: and to know which is the true pronunciation, we need only recur to analogy, which tells us, that every vowel, except *i*, having the accent, and being followed by a diphthong, is long.—See *Principles*, No. 505, 507. *W.*

PLA'GIARY*, plā'-jā-rè. *a.* Stealing men. *Brown.* Practising literary theft. *Bp. Hall.*

PLAGUE§, plāg. 337. *n. s.* [*plaga*, Lat.; πληγὴ, Gr.] Pestilence; a disease eminently contagious and destructive. *Bacon.* State of misery. *Ps.* xxxviii. Any thing troublesome or vexatious. *Shakspeare.*

*To* PLAGUE, plāg. *v. a.* To infect with pestilence. To infest with disease; to oppress with calamity. *Milton.* To trouble; to tease; to vex; to harass; to torment; to afflict; to distress; to torture; to embarrass; to excruciate; to make uneasy; to disturb. In this sense it is used ludicrously. *Spens.*

PLA'GUEFUL*, plāg'-fûl. *a.* Infecting with plagues; abounding with plagues. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

PLA'GUILY, plā'-gè-lè. 560. *ad.* Vexatiously; horribly. *Dryden.* A low word.

PLA'GUY, plā'-gè. 345. *a.* Full of the plague; relating to the plague. *Donne.* Vexatious; troublesome. *Hudibras.*

PLAICE, plāse. 202. *n. s.* [*plate*, Dutch.] A flat fish. *Bp. Hall.*

PLAICE-MOUTH*, plāse'-mŏûth. *n. s.* A wry mouth. *B. Jonson.*

PLAID, plăd. 204. *n. s.* [*plat*, M. Goth.] A striped or variegated cloth; an outer loose weed worn much by the Highlanders in Scotland: there is a particular kind worn too by the women. *Temple.*

PLAIN§, plāne. 202. *a.* [*planus*, Lat.] Smooth; level; flat; free from protuberances or excrescences. In this sense it is frequently written *plane*. *Spenser.* Open; clear; flat. *Felton.* Void of ornament; simple. *Dryden.* Artless; not subtle; not specious; not learned; simple. *Bacon.* Honestly rough; open; sincere; not soft in language. *Bacon.* Mere; bare. *Shak.* Evident; clear; discernible; not obscure. *Clarendon.* Not varied by much art; simple. *Sidney.*

PLAIN, plāne. *ad.* Not obscurely. Distinctly; articulately. *St. Mark*, vii. Simply; with rough sincerity. *Addison.*

PLAIN, plāne. *n. s.* [*plaine*, Fr.] Level ground; open field; flat expanse; often, a field of battle. *Gen.* xi.

*To* PLAIN, plāne. *v. a.* To level; to make even. *Hayward.* To make plain or clear. *Shakspeare.*

*To* PLAIN§, plāne. *v. n.* [*plaindre, je plains*, Fr.] To lament; to wail. *Milton.* Little used.

*To* PLAIN*, plāne. *v. a.* To lament. *Spenser.*

PLAINDEA'LING, plāne-dē'-lĭng. *a.* Honest; open, acting without art. *Shakspeare.*

PLAINDEA'LING, plāne-dē'-lĭng. 410. *n. s.* Management void of art; sincerity. *Denham.*

PLAINHEA'RTED*, plāne-hârt'-ĕd. *a.* Having a sincere, honest heart. *Milton.*

PLAINHEA'RTEDNESS*, plāne-hârt'-ĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* Sincerity. *Hallywell.*

PLAI'NLY, plāne'-lè. *ad.* Levelly; flatly. Not subtly; not speciously. Without ornament. Without gloss; sincerely. *Pope.* In earnest; fairly. *Clarendon.* Evidently; clearly; not obscurely *Hooker.*

PLAI'NING*, plā'-nĭng. *n. s.* Complaint. *Shak.*

PLAI'NNESS, plāne'-nĕs. *n. s.* Levelness; flatness. Want of ornament; want of show. *Bp. Taylor.* Openness; rough sincerity. *Sidney.* Artlessness; simplicity. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

PLAI'NSONG*, plāne'-sông. *n. s.* The plain, unvaried, ecclesiastical chant; the *planus cantus* of the Romish church; so called in contradistinction to *prick-song*, or variegated musick sung by note. *Shakspeare.*

PLAINSPO'KEN*, plāne'-spō'-kn. *a.* Speaking with rough sincerity. *Dryden.*

PLAINT, plānt. *n. s.* [*plaint*, old Fr.] Lamentation; complaint; lament. *Sidney.* Exprobration of injury. *Bacon.* Expression of sorrow. *Daniel.* [In law.] The propounding or exhibiting of any action, personal or real, in writing. *Cowel.*

PLAI'NTFUL, plānt'-fûl. *a.* Complaining; audibly sorrowful. *Sidney.*

PLAI'NTIFF, plāne'-tĭf. *n. s.* [*plaintif*, Fr.] He that commences a suit in law against another: opposed to the *defendant*. *Dryden.*

☞ This word was universally, till of late years, pronounced with the first syllable like *plan*, as appears by its being adopted by Mr. Scott, Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Perry, W. Johnston, and Dr. Kenrick; but a laudable desire of reforming the language has restored the diphthong to its true sound; and the first syllable of this word, like *plane*, is now the current pronunciation of all our courts of justice. Mr. Sheridan and Entick agree in this pronunciation. *W.*

PLAI'NTIFF, plāne'-tĭf. *a.* Complaining. *Prior. Ob. J.*

PLAI'NTIVE, plāne'-tĭv. *a.* Complaining; lamenting; expressive of sorrow. *Dryden.*

PLAI'NTIVELY*, plāne'-tĭv-lè. *ad.* In a manner expressing grief or sorrow.

PLAI'NTIVENESS*, plāne'-tĭv-nĕs. *n. s.* State or quality of being plaintive.

PLAI'NTLESS*, plānt'-lĕs. *a.* Without complaint unrepining.

PLAI'NWORK, plāne'-wûrk. *n. s.* Needlework, as distinguished from embroidery; the common practice of sewing or making linen garments. *Pope.*

PLAIT, plāte. 202. *n. s.* [*pleth*, Welsh.] A fold; a double. *Davies.*

*To* PLAIT§, plāte. *v. a.* [*plaeta*, Su. Goth.] To fold; to double. *Pope.* To weave; to braid. 1 *Pet.* iii. To entangle; to involve. *Shakspeare.*

☞ There is a corrupt pronunciation of this word, as if written *plete*, which must be carefully avoided. *W.*

PLAI'TER, plāte'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* He that plaits.

PLAN§, plăn. *n. s.* [*plan*, Fr.] A scheme; a form; a model. *Addison.* A plot of any building or ichnography; form of any thing laid down on paper. *Prior.*

*To* PLAN, plăn. *v. a.* To scheme; to form in design. *Pope.*

PLA'NARY, plā'-nā-rè. *a.* Pertaining to a plane. *Dict.*

*To* PLANCH§*, plăntsh. *v. a.* [*plancher*, Fr.] To plank; to cover with boards; to patch. *Sir A. Gorges.*

PLA'NCHED, plăntsh'-ĕd. *a.* Made of boards. *Shak.*

PLA'NCHER, plăntsh'-ûr. *n. s.* [*plancher*, Fr.] A floor of wood. *Bacon.*

PLA'NCHING. plântsh'-îng. *n. s.* [In carpentry.] The laying the floors of a building; a wooden flooring. *Carew.*

PLANE §. plâne. *n. s.* [*planus*, Lat.] A level surface. *Bentley.* [*plane*, Fr.] An instrument by which the surface of boards is smoothed. *Moxon.*

*To* PLANE. plâne. *v. a.* [*planer*, Fr.] To level; to smooth; to free from inequalities. *Arbuthnot.* To smooth with a plane. *Moxon.*

PLA'NER*, plâ'-nŭr. *n. s.* One who smooths with a plane. *Sherwood.*

PLANE-TREE. plâne'-trèe. *n. s.* [*plane, platane*, Fr.] A tree. *Miller.*

PLA'NET §. plân'-ît. 99. *n. s.* [*planeta*, Lat.] *Planets* are the erratick or wandering stars; we now number the earth among the primary *planets*, because we know it moves round the sun; and the moon is accounted among the secondary *planets* or satellites of the primary, since she moves round the earth. *Harris.*

PLA'NETARY, plân'-nè-târ-rè. *a.* [*planetaire*, Fr.] Pertaining to the planets. *Milton.* Under the domination of any particular planet. *Dryden.* Produced by the planets. *Shakspeare.* Having the nature of a planet; erratick. *Blackmore.*

PLA'NETED*, plân'-ît-ĕd. *a.* Belonging to planets. *Young.*

PLANE'TICAL, plân-nĕt'-tè-kâl. *a.* Pertaining to planets. *Brown.*

PLA'NETSTRUCK, plân'-ît-strŭk. *a.* Blasted. *Suckling.*

PLANIFO'LIOUS, plâ-nè-fō'-lè-ŭs. *a.* [*planus* and *folium*, Lat.] Flowers made up of plain leaves, set together in circular rows round the centre. *Dict.*

PLANIME'TRICAL, plâ-nè-mĕt'-rè-kâl. *a.* Pertaining to the mensuration of plain surfaces.

PLANI'METRY §, plâ-nîm'-ĕ-trè. *n. s.* [*planus*, Lat. and *μετρέω*, Gr.] The mensuration of plain surfaces.

PLANIPE'TALOUS, plâ-nè-pĕt'-â-lŭs. *a.* [*planus*, Lat. and *πέταλον*, Gr.] Flat-leaved, as when the small flowers are hollow only at the bottom, but flat upwards. *Dict.*

*To* PLA'NISH, plân'-îsh. *v. a.* To polish; to smooth.

PLA'NISPHERE, plân'-nè-sfêre. *n. s.* [*planus*, Lat. and *sphere*.] A sphere projected on a plane; a map of one or both hemispheres. *Gregory.*

PLANK §, plângk. 408. *n. s.* [*plancke*, old Fr.] A thick, strong board. *Abbot.*

*To* PLANK, plângk. *v. a.* To cover or lay with planks. *Bacon.*

PLA'NNER*, plân'-nŭr. *n. s.* One who forms any plan or design.

PLANOCO'NICAL, plâ-nō-kŏn'-nè-kâl. *a.* [*planus* and *conus*.] Level on one side and conical on others. *Grew.*

PLA'NOCONVEX, plâ-nō-kŏn'-vĕks. *a.* [*planus* and *convexus*.] Flat on the one side and convex on the other. *Newton.*

PLANT §, plânt. *n. s.* [plant, Sax.; *plant*, Fr.; *planta*, Lat.] Any thing produced from seed; any vegetable production. *Ray.* A sapling. *Dryden.* [*planta*, Lat.] The sole of the foot. *Chapman.*

☞ There is a coarse pronunciation of this word, chiefly among the vulgar, which rhymes it with *aunt*. This pronunciation seems a remnant of that broad sound which was probably given to the *a* before two consonants in all words, but which has been gradually wearing away, and which is now, except in a few words, become a mark of vulgarity.—See *Principles*, No. 79. *W.*

*To* PLANT, plânt. *v. a.* [*planto*, Lat.; *planter*, Fr.; plantıan, Sax.] To put into the ground in order to grow; to set; to cultivate. *Deut.* xvi. To procreate; to generate. *Shak.* To place; to fix. *Shak.* To settle; to establish: as, to *plant* a colony. *Milton.* To fill or adorn with something planted: as, He *planted* the garden or the country. *Johnson.* To direct properly: as, to *plant* a cannon.

*To* PLANT, plânt. *v. a.* To perform the act of planting. *Bacon.*

PLA'NTAGE, plân'-tîdje. 90. *n. s.* [*plantago*, Lat.] An herb, or herbs in general. *Shakspeare.*

PLA'NTAIN, plân'-tîn. 202. *n. s.* [Fr.; *plantago*, Lat.] An herb. *More.* A tree in the West Indies, which bears an esculent fruit. *Waller.*

PLA'NTAL, plân'-tâl. 88. *a.* Pertaining to plants. *Glanville. Ob. J.*

PLANTA'TION, plân-tâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*plantatio*, Lat.] The act or practice of planting. The place planted. *Dryden.* A colony. *Bacon.* Introduction; establishment. *King Charles.*

PLA'NTED, plânt'-ĕd. *participle.* Settled; well-grounded. *Shakspeare.*

PLA'NTER, plânt'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* [*planteur*, Fr.] One who sows, sets, or cultivates; cultivator. *Dryden.* One who cultivates ground in the West Indian colonies. *Locke.* One who disseminates or introduces. *Nelson.*

PLA'NTING*, plânt'-îng. *n. s.* [plantunȝ, Sax.] Plantation. *Isaiah*, lxi.

PLASH §, plâsh. *n. s.* [*plasche*, Teut; *platz*, Dan.] A small lake of water or puddle. *Shak.* Branch partly cut off and bound to other branches. *Mortimer.*

*To* PLASH*, plâsh. *v. a.* [*plasschen*, Teut.] To make a noise by moving or disturbing water. *Sir T. Herbert.*

*To* PLASH, plâsh. *v. a.* [*plesser*, Fr.] To interweave branches. *Evelyn.*

PLA'SHY, plâsh'-è. *a.* Watery; filled with puddles. *Sandys.*

PLASM §, plâzm. *n. s.* [*πλάσμα.*] A mould; a matrix in which any thing is cast or formed. *Woodward.*

PLASMA'TICAL*, plâz-mât'-è-kâl. *a.* Having the power of giving form. *More.*

PLA'STER §, plâs'-tŭr. 98. *n. s.* [*plastre*. old Fr., *πλάσσω*, Gr.] Substance made of water and some absorbent matter, such as chalk or lime well pulverized, with which walls are overlaid or figures cast. *Dan.* v. [plaſtep, Sax.] A glutinous or adhesive salve. *Hooker.*

*To* PLA'STER, plâs'-tŭr. *v. a.* [*plastrer*, Fr.] To overlay as with plaster. *Shak.* To cover with a viscous salve or medicated plaster. *South.*

PLA'STERER, plâs'-tŭr-ŭr. *n. s.* [*plastrier*, Fr.] One whose trade is to overlay walls with plaster *Shak.* One who forms figures in plaster. *Wotton*

PLA'STERING*, plâs'-tŭr-îng. *n. s.* Work done in plaster. *Ecclus.* xxii.

PLA'STICAL*, plâs'-tè-kâl. } *a.* [*πλαστικὸς.*] Having
PLA'STICK. plâs'-tîk. § ing the power to give form. *More.*

*PLA'STRON*, plâs'-trŏn. 99. *n. s.* [Fr.] A piece of leather stuffed, which fencers use, when they teach their scholars, in order to receive the pushes made at them. *Dryden.*

*To* PLAT §, plât. *v. a.* [*plaeta*, Su. Goth.] To weave; to make by texture. *St. Matt.* xxvii.

PLAT*, plât. } *n. s.* Work performed by
PLA'TTING*, plât'-tîng. § platting. *Bp. Berkeley*

PLAT, plât. *n. s.* [*platt*, Su. Goth.; *plat*, Teut.] A small piece of ground; usually, a smooth or plain portion of ground. 2 *Kings*, ix.

PLAT*, plât. *a.* Plain. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

PLAT*, plât. *ad.* [*plat*, Teut.] Plainly; downright *Chaucer.* Plainly; smoothly. *Drant. Ob. T.*

PLA'TANE, plât'-tân. *n. s.* [*platanus*, Lat.; *πλάτανος*, Gr.] The plane tree. *Spenser.*

PLATE §, plâte. *n. s.* [*plate*, Teut. and old Fr.; platunȝ, Sax.] A piece of metal beat out into breadth. *Shak.* Armour of plates; *broad*, solid armour as distinguished from *mail*, which was composed of small pieces or scales. *Spenser.* [*plata*, Span.] Wrought silver. *B. Jonson.* [*plat*, Fr.] A small, shallow vessel of metal, wood, china, or earthen ware, on which meat is eaten. *Dryden.*

*To* PLATE, plâte. *v. a.* To cover with plates. *Sandys.* To arm with plates. *Shak.* To beat into laminæ or plates. *Dryden.*

PLA'TEN, plât'-ĕn. 103. *n. s.* [Among printers.] The flat part of the press whereby the impression is made.

PLA'TFORM, plât'-fôrm. *n. s.* [*platteforme*, Teut.] The sketch of any thing horizontally delineated;

the ichnography. *Sandys.* A place laid out after any model. *Pope.* A level place before a fortification. *Shak.* A scheme; a plan. *Hooker.*

PLA'TICK *Aspect.* [In astrology.] A ray cast from one planet to another, not exactly, but within the orbit of its own light. *Bailey.*

PLA'TINA*, plă-tē'-nâ. *n. s.* [probably from the Span. *plata*, silver.] A metal but recently known, of the colour of silver, but less bright; heavier than gold; and, next to iron, the hardest of metals, and very difficult to work. It is found in South America.

PLATO'NICAL*, plă-tŏn'-ĕ-kăl. } *a.* Relating to
PLATO'NICK*, plă-tŏn'-ĭk. } the philosophy, opinions, or school of Plato. *Bp. Hall.* [*Platonick love*, a pure affection; an affection subsisting between the sexes, which respects the mind only. *Perry.*]

PLATO'NICALLY*, plă-tŏn'-ĕ-kăl-lè. *ad.* After the manner of the philosopher Plato. *Wotton.*

PLA'TONISM*, plā'-tō-nĭzm. *n. s.* The philosophy of Plato. *More.*

PLA'TONIST*, plā'-tō-nĭst. } *n. s.* One who follows the opinions and manner of Plato. *Hammond.*
PLATONIZER*, plā'-tō-nī-zŭr. }

*To* PLA'TONIZE*, plā'-tō-nīze. *v. n.* To adopt the opinions or assertions of Plato. *Hakewill.*

PLATO'ON, plă-tōōn'. [See ENCORE.] *n. s.* [a corruption of *peloton*, Fr.] A small, square body of musketeers, drawn out of a battalion of foot, when they form the hollow square, to strengthen the angles; the grenadiers are generally thus posted; yet a party from any other division is called a *platoon*, when intending too far from the main body. *Military Dict.*

PLA'TTER, plăt'-tŭr. 91. *n. s.* [from *plate.*] A large dish, generally of earth. *Hakewill.* [from *To plat.*] One who plats or weaves.

PLAU'DIT, } plâw'-dĭt. 213. } *n. s.* [*plaudite*, Lat.]
PLAU'DITE, } Applause. *Denham.*

PLAUSIBI'LITY, plâw-zĕ-bĭl'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* Speciousness; superficial appearance of right. *Swift.*

PLAU'SIBLE §, plâw'-zĕ-bl. *a.* [*plausible*, Fr.; *plausibilis*, Lat.] Such as gains approbation; superficially pleasing or taking; specious; popular; right in appearance. *Bacon.*

PLAU'SIBLENESS, plâw'-zĕ-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Speciousness; show of right. *Sanderson.*

PLAU'SIBLY, plâw'-zĕ-blè. *ad.* With fair show; speciously. *Collier.* With applause. *Brown.*

PLAU'SIVE, plâw'-sĭv. 158, 428. *a.* Applauding. *Young.* Plausible. *Shakspeare.*

*To* PLAY §, plā. 220. *v. n.* [plegan, Sax.] To sport; to frolick; to do something not as a task, but for a pleasure. *Exod.* xxxii. To toy; to act with levity. *Milton.* To be dismissed from work. *Shak.* To trifle; to act wantonly and thoughtlessly. *Temple.* To do something fanciful. *Shak.* To practise sarcastick merriment. *Pope.* To mock; to practise illusion. *Shak.* To game; to contend at some game. *Shak.* To do any thing trickish or deceitful. *Shak.* To touch a musical instrument. *Ezek.* xxxiii. To operate; to act. *Dryden.* To wanton; to move irregularly. *Milton.* To personate a drama. *Shak.* To represent a standing character. *Donne.* To act in any certain character. *Shak.*

*To* PLAY, plā. *v. a.* To put in action or motion: as, He *played* his cannon; The engines are *played* at a fire. *South.* To use an instrument of musick. To perform a piece of musick. *Avison.* To act a mirthful character. *Milton.* To exhibit dramatically. *Shak.* To act; to perform. *Sidney.*

PLAY, plā. *n. s.* Action not imposed; not work; dismission from work. Amusement; sport. *Spenser.* A drama; a comedy or tragedy, or any thing in which characters are represented by dialogue and action. *Dryden.* Game; practice of gaming; contest at a game. *Shak.* Practice in any contest: as sword-*play*. *Tillotson.* Action; employment; office. *Dryden.* Practice; action; manner of acting: as, fair and foul *play*. *Sidney.* Act of touching an instrument. Irregular and wanton motion. A state of agitation or ventilation. *Dryden.* Room for motion. *Moxon.* Liberty of acting; swing. *Addison.*

PLA'YBOOK, plā'-bŏŏk. *n. s.* Book of dramatick compositions. *Swift.*

PLA'YDAY, plā'-dā. *n. s.* Day exempt from tasks or work. *Swift.*

PLA'YDEBT, plā'-dĕt. *n. s.* Debt contracted by gaming. *Arbuthnot.*

PLA'YER, plā'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who plays. An idler; a lazy person. *Shak.* Actor of dramatick scenes. *Sidney.* A mimick. *Dryden.* One who touches a musical instrument. 1 *Sam.* A gamester. One who acts in play in a certain manner. *Carew.*

PLA'YFELLOW, plā'-fĕl-lo. *n. s.* Companion in amusement. *Sidney.*

PLA'YFERE*, plā'-fēre. *n. s.* [*play* and *fere.* See FERE.] A playfellow. *Gower. Ob. T.*

PLA'YFUL, plā'-fŭl. *a.* Sportive; full of levity. *Addis.*

PLA'YGAME, plā'-gāme. *n. s.* Play of children. *Locke.*

PLA'YHOUSE, plā'-hŏŭs. *n. s.* House where dramatick performances are represented. *Shakspeare.*

PLA'YMATE*, plā'-māte. *n. s.* Playfellow; companion in amusement. *More.*

PLA'YPLEASURE, plā'-plĕzh-ŭre. *n. s.* Idle amusement. *Bacon.*

PLA'YSOME §, plā'-sŭm. *a.* Wanton; full of levity *Shelton.*

PLA'YSOMENESS, plā'-sŭm-nĕs. *n. s.* Wantonness; levity.

PLA'YTHING, plā'-thĭng. *n. s.* Toy; thing to play with. *Locke.*

PLA'YWRIGHT, plā'-rīte. *n. s.* A maker of plays. *Pope.*

PLEA, plē. 227. *n. s.* [*plaid*, old Fr.] The act or form of pleading. The thing offered or demanded in pleading. *Shak.* Allegation. *Milton.* An apology; an excuse. *Milton.*

*To* PLEACH, plētsh. 227. *v. a.* [*plesser*, Fr.; πλέκω, Gr.] To bend; to interweave. *Shakspeare.*

*To* PLEAD §, plēde. 227. *v. n.* [*plédier, pléder*, old Fr.; *plaider*, modern.] To argue before a court of justice. *Spenser.* To speak in an argumentative or persuasive way, for or against; to reason with another. *Shak.* To be offered as a plea. *Dryden.*

*To* PLEAD, plēde. *v. a.* To defend; to discuss. *Shak.* To allege in pleading or argument. *Spenser.* To offer as an excuse. *Dryden.*

PLEA'DABLE, plē'-dā-bl. *a.* [*plaidoyable*, Fr.] Capable to be alleged in plea. *Howell.*

PLEA'DER, plē'-dŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who argues in a court of justice. *Gower.* One who speaks for or against. *Bp. Taylor.*

PLEA'DING, plē'-dĭng. 410. *n. s.* Act or form of pleading. *Swift.*

PLEA'SANCE, plĕ'-zânse. 234. *n. s.* [*plaisance*, Fr.] Gayety; pleasantry; merriment. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

PLEA'SANT §, plĕz'-zânt. 234. *a.* [*plaisant*, Fr.] Delightful; giving delight. *Shak.* Grateful to the senses. *Dan.* x. Good-humoured; cheerful. *Addison.* Gay; lively; merry. *Rogers.* Trifling; adapted rather to mirth than use. *Locke.*

PLEA'SANTLY, plĕz'-zânt-lè. *ad.* In such a manner as to give delight. *Puttenham.* Gayly; merrily; in good humour. *Clarendon.* Lightly; ludicrously. *Broome.*

PLEA'SANTNESS, plĕz'-zânt-nĕs. *n. s.* Delightfulness; state of being pleasant. *Sidney.* Gayety, cheerfulness; merriment. *South.*

PLEA'SANTRY, plĕz'-zăn-trè. *n. s.* [*plaisanterie*, Fr.] Gayety; merriment. *Addison.* Sprightly saying; lively talk. *Addison.*

*To* PLEASE §, plēze. 227. *v. a.* [*placeo*, Lat.] To delight; to gratify; to humour. *Isaiah*, ii. To satisfy; to content. *Shak.* To obtain favour from; to be pleased *with*, is to approve; to favour. *St. Matthew*, iii.—*To be pleased.* To like: a word of ceremony. *Dryden.*

*To* PLEASE, plēze. *v. n.* To give pleasure. *Milton.* To gain approbation. *Hosea.* ix. To like; to choose. *Pope.* To condescend; to comply: a word of ceremony. *Shakspeare.*

PLEA'SEDLY*, plē'-zĕd-lè. *ad.* In a way to be delighted. *Feltham.*

PLEA'SER, plē'-zûr. *n. s.* One that courts favour; one that endeavours to please, or actually pleases. *Col.* iii.

PLEA'SEMAN, plēze'-mân. *n. s.* A pickthank; an officious fellow. *Shakspeare.*

PLEA'SINGLY, plē'-zing-lè. *ad.* In such a manner as to give delight. *Suckling.*

PLEA'SINGNESS, plē'-zing-nĕs. *n. s.* Quality of giving delight. *Feltham.*

PLEA'SURABLE §, plĕzh'-ûr-â-bl. *a.* Delightful; full of pleasure. *Bacon.*

PLEA'SURABLY*, plĕzh'-ûr-â-blè. *ad.* With pleasure with delight. *Harris.*

PLEA'SURABLENESS*, plĕzh'-ûr-â-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Quality of affording pleasure. *Feltham.*

PLEA'SURE §, plĕzh'-ûre. 234, 450. *n. s.* [*plaisir*, Fr.] Delight; gratification of the mind or senses. *South.* Loose gratification. *Milton.* Approbation. *Psalms.* What the will dictates. *Is.* xlviii. Choice; arbitrary will. *Brown.*

PLEA'SURE-GROUND*, plĕzh'-ûr-grôûnd. *n. s.* Ground laid out in a pleasing or ornamental manner, near a mansion. *Graves.*

*To* PLEA'SURE, plĕzh'-ûre. *v. a.* To please; to gratify. *Tusser.*

PLEA'SUREFUL, plĕzh'-ûr-fûl. *a.* Pleasant; delightful. *Abbot. Ob. J.*

PLEA'SURIST*, plĕzh'-ûr-îst. *n. s.* One devoted to mere worldly pleasure. *Brown. Ob. T.*

PLEBE'IAN §, plè-bē'-yân. 113. *n. s.* [*plebéien*, Fr.; *plebeius*, Lat.] One of the lower people. *Swift.*

PLEBE'IAN, plè-bē'-yân. *a.* Popular; consisting of mean persons. *King Charles.* Belonging to the lower ranks. *Milton.* Vulgar; low; common. *Bacon.*

PLEBE'IANCE*, plè-bē'-yânse. *n. s.* The lower order of persons in a state. *Learned Summary on Du Bartas. Ob. T.*

PLEDGE §, plĕdje. *n. s.* [plihtan, Sax.] Any thing put to pawn. A gage; any thing given by way of warrant or security; a pawn. *Hooker.* A surety; a bail; a hostage. *Raleigh.* An invitation to drink, by accepting the cup or health after another. *Shakspeare.*

*To* PLEDGE, plĕdje. *v. a.* [*pleger*, old Fr.; *pfledgen*, Germ.] To put in pawn. *Pope.* To give as warrant or security. To secure by a pledge; to give surety for. *Shak.* To invite to drink, by accepting the cup or health after another. *Shakspeare.*

PLE'DGER*, plĕd'-jûr. *n. s.* One who offers a pledge. One who accepts the invitation to drink after another. *Gascoigne.*

PLE'DGET, plĕd'-jĭt. 99. *n. s.* [*plagghe*, Dutch.] A small mass of lint. *Wiseman.*

PLE'IADES, plē'-yă-dēz. } *n. s.* [*pleiades*, Lat.;
PLE'IADS, plē'-yădz. } πλειάδες, Gr.] A northern constellation. *Milton.*

☞ I have preferred those orthoëpists who mark these words as I have done, to Mr. Sheridan, who makes the first syllable like the verb to *ply*. Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, and Perry, the only orthoëpists from whom we can know the sound of the diphthong *ei*, give it as I have done; and Johnson, by placing the accent after the *e*, seems to have done the same: but the sound we invariably give to these vowels in *plebeian* is a sufficient proof of English analogy; and that pronouncing them like *eye* is an affectation of adhering to the Greek, from which *pleiades* is derived.—See *Key to the Classical Pronunciation of the Greek and Latin Proper Names*, under the word. *W.*

PLE'NAL*, plē'-nâl. *a.* [*plenus*, Lat.] Full; complete. *Beaumont. Ob. T.*

PLE'NARILY, plĕn'-â-rè-lè. *ad.* Fully; completely. *Ayliffe.*

PLE'NARINESS, plĕn'-â-rè-nĕs. *n. s.* Fulness; completeness.

PLE'NARTY*, plĕn'-ăr-tè. *n. s.* [*plenus*, Lat.] State of a benefice when occupied. *Blackstone.*

PLE'NARY §, plĕn'-â-rè, or plē'-nâ-rè. *a.* [*plenus*, Lat.] Full; complete. *King Charles.*

☞ Some very respectable speakers make the vowel *e*, in the first syllable of this word, long; but analogy and the best usage seem to shorten the *e*, as they do the *a* in *granary*. Mr. Nares, W. Johnston, Buchanan, and Entick, adopt the second pronunciation; and Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Ash, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Perry, the first. nor do I see any reason that the *e* should not be short in this word as well as in *plenitude*, in which all our orthoëpists, except Buchanan, pronounce the *e* as in *plenty*. *W.*

PLE'NARY, plĕn'-â-rè, or plē'-nâ-rè. *n. s.* Decisive procedure. *Ayliffe.*

PLE'NILUNE §*, plĕn'-è-lûne. *n. s.* [*plenilunium*, Lat.] A full moon. *B. Jonson.*

PLENILU'NARY, plĕn-è-lū'-nâ-rè. *a.* Relating to the full moon. *Brown.*

PLENI'POTENCE, plè-nĭp'-pō-tĕnse. *n. s.* [*plenus*, and *potentia*, Lat.] Fulness of power. *Milton.*

PLENI'POTENT, plè-nĭp'-pō-tĕnt. *a.* [*plenipotens* Lat.] Invested with full power. *Milton.*

PLENIPOTE'NTIARY, plĕn-nè-pō-tĕn'-shâ-rè. *n. s.* [*plenipotentiaire*, Fr.] A negotiator invested with full power.

PLENIPOTE'NTIARY*, plĕn-nè-pō-tĕn'-shâ-rè. *a.* Having the powers of a plenipotentiary. *Cowley.*

*To* PLE'NISH*, plĕn'-ĭsh. *v. a.* [*plenir*, old Fr.] To replenish; to fill. *Reeve.*

PLE'NIST, plē'-nĭst. 544. *n. s.* [*plenus*, Lat.] One that holds all space to be full of matter. *Boyle.*

PLE'NITUDE, plĕn'-nè-tûde. *n. s.* [*plenitudo*, Lat.; *plenitude*, Fr.] Fulness; the contrary to *vacuity*. *Bentley.* Repletion; animal fulness; plethory. *Arbuthnot.* Exuberance; abundance. *Bacon.* Completeness. *Prior.*

PLE'NTEOUS §, plĕn'-tshè-ŭs. 263. *a.* [*plentieux*, old Fr.] Copious; exuberant; abundant; plentiful. *Milton.* Fruitful; fertile. *Gen.* xli.

PLE'NTEOUSLY, plĕn'-tshè-ŭs-lè. *ad.* Copiously, abundantly; exuberantly; plentifully. *Milton.*

PLE'NTEOUSNESS, plĕn'-tshè-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Abundance; fertility; plenty. *Gen.* xli.

PLE'NTIFUL, plĕn'-tè-fûl. *a.* Copious; abundant; exuberant; fruitful. *Raleigh.*

PLE'NTIFULLY, plĕn'-tè-fûl-è. *ad.* Copiously abundantly. *Brown.*

PLE'NTIFULNESS, plĕn tè-fûl-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being plentiful; abundance; fertility. *Wotton.*

PLE'NTY §, plĕn'-tè. *n. s.* [*plenté*, old Fr.] Abundance; such a quantity as is more than enough. *Locke.* Fruitfulness; exuberance. *Thomson.* Improperly used for *plentiful*: as, Water is *plenty*. *Tusser.* A state in which enough is had and enjoyed. *Joel*, ii.

PLE'ONASM §, plè'-ō-năzm. *n. s.* [*pleonasmus*, Lat.] A figure of rhetorick, by which more words are used than are necessary. *Blackwall.*

PLEONA'STICAL*, plè-ō-năs'-tè-kâl. *a.* Belonging to the pleonasm; redundant. *Blackwall.*

PLEONA'STICALLY*, plè-ō-năs'-tè-kâl-lè. *ad.* Redundantly. *Blackwall.*

PLERO'PHORY*, plè-rŏf'-ō-rè. *n. s.* [πληροφορία.] Firm persuasion. *Bp. Hall.*

PLESH, plĕsh. *n. s.* [for *plash*.] A puddle; a boggy marsh. *Spenser.*

PLE'THORA §, plĕth'-ō-râ. 468. *n. s.* [from πλήθωρα.] The state in which the vessels are fuller of humours than is agreeable to a natural state of health. *Arbuthnot.*

☞ All our orthoëpists, except a Dictionary of Terms in Medicine, place the accent on the first syllable of this word, notwithstanding the Greek and Latin *o* are long. This, probably, arose from the anglicised word *plethory*, where the accent is very properly antepenultimate. See *Principles*, No. 503. *W.*

PLETHORE'TICK, plĕth-ō-rĕt'-ĭk. } *a.* Having a
PLETHO'RICK, plè-thŏr'-ĭk. 509. } full habit *Arbuthnot.*

PLE'THORY, plĕth'-ō-rè. 503. *n s.* Fulness of habit *Bp. Taylor.*

PLEU'RISY §, plū'-rè-sè. *n. s.* [πλευρῖτις, Gr.; *pleurésie*, Fr.] An inflammation of the pleura. *Quincy*

PLEURI'TICAL, plū-rĭt'-tè-kâl. } *a.* Diseased with
PLEURI'TICK, plū-rĭt'-tĭk. 509. } a pleurisy. *Bp. Hall.* Denoting a pleurisy. *Wiseman.*

PLE'VIN, plĕv'-vĭn. *n. s.* [*plevin*, old Fr.; *plevina*, low Lat.] [In law.] A warrant or assurance. *Dict.*

☞ 559.—Fāte, fār, fâll, fât;—mē, mĕt;—plne, pīn;—

PLIABI'LITY*, plī-ā-bĭl'-ē-tē. *n. s.* Flexibility; pliableness.

PLI'ABLE §, plī'-ā-bl. 405. *a.* [*pliable*, Fr.] Easy to be bent; flexible. *South.* Flexible of disposition; easy to be persuaded. *More.*

PLI'ABLENESS, plī'-ā-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Flexibility; easiness to be bent. Flexibility of mind. *Hammond.*

PLI'ANCY, plī'-ăn-sē. *n. s.* Easiness to be bent. *Addison.*

PLI'ANT §, plī'-ănt. *a.* [*pliant*, Fr.] Bending; tough; flexile; flexible; lithe; limber. *Addison.* Easy to take a form. *Dryden.* Easily complying. *Bacon.* Easily persuaded. *South.*

PLI'ANTNESS, plī'-ănt-nĕs. *n. s.* Flexibility; toughness. *Bacon.*

*PLI'CA*, plī'-kā. *n. s.* [Lat.; *plique*, old Fr.] A disease of the hair, said to be almost peculiar to Poland; and called *plica Polonica*. *Burton.*

PLICA'TION, plē-kā'-shŭn. 132. } *n. s.* [*plicatura*,
PLI'CATURE, plīk'-kā-tshŭre. } Lat.] Fold; double. *More.*

PLI'ERS, plī'-ŭrz. 98. *n. s.* [from *ply*.] An instrument by which any thing is laid hold on to bend it. *Moxon.*

*To* PLIGHT §, plīte. *v. a.* [plihtan, Sax.] To pledge; to give as surety. *Spenser.* To braid; to weave. See *To* PLAIT. *Chaucer.*

PLIGHT, plīte. 393. *n. s.* [plihꝛ, Sax.] Condition; state. *Spenser.* Good ease. *Tusser.* [from *To plight*, to pledge.] Pledge; gage. *Shak.* [from *To plight*, to braid.] A fold; a pucker; a double; a purfle; a plait. *Spenser.* A garment of some kind. Probably a mantle or *plaid*. *Chapman.*

PLI'GHTER*, plī'-tŭr. *n. s.* A pledger; that which plights. *Shakspeare.*

*To* PLIM*, plĭm. *v. n.* To swell; to increase in bulk. *Grose.*

PLINTH, plĭnth. *n. s.* [πλινθος, Gr.; *plinthe*, Fr.] [In architecture.] That square member which serves as a foundation to the base of a pillar. *Harris.*

*To* PLOD §, plŏd. *v. n.* [*ploeghen*, Dutch.] To toil; to moil; to drudge; to travel. *Dryden.* To travel laboriously. *Shak.* To study closely and dully. *Hudibras.*

PLO'DDER, plŏd'-dŭr. 98. *n. s.* A dull, heavy, laborious man. *Shakspeare.*

PLO'DDING*, plŏd'-dĭng. *n. s.* The act of studying closely and dully. *Dr. Prideaux.*

PLOT §, plŏt. *n. s.* [from *plat*.] A small extent of ground. *Spenser.* A plantation laid out. *Sidney.* [*plat*, Teut.] A form; a scheme; a plan. *Spenser.* [*complot*, Fr.] A conspiracy; a secret design formed against another. *Daniel.* An intrigue; an affair complicated, involved, and embarrassed; the story of a play, comprising an artful involution of affairs, unravelled at last by some unexpected means. *Pope.* Stratagem; secret combination to any ill end. *Milton.* Contrivance; deep reach of thought. *Denham.*

*To* PLOT, plŏt. *v. n.* To form schemes of mischief against another, commonly against those in authority. *Psalm* xxxvii. To contrive; to scheme. *Wotton.*

*To* PLOT, plŏt. *v. a.* To plan; to contrive. *Dryden.* To describe according to ichnography. *Carew.*

PLO'TTER, plŏt'-tŭr. 98. *n. s.* Conspirator. *Dryden.* Contriver. *Shakspeare.*

PLOUGH §, plŏŭ. 313, 390. *n. s.* [ploȝe, Sax.] The instrument with which the furrows are cut in the ground to receive the seed. *Chapman.* Tillage; culture of land. A kind of plane. *Ainsworth.*

*To* PLOUGH, plŏŭ. *v. n.* To practise aration; to turn up the ground in order to sow seed. *Is.* xxviii.

*To* PLOUGH, plŏŭ. *v. a.* To turn up with the plough. *Mortimer.* To bring to view by the plough. *Woodward.* To furrow; to divide. *Addison.* To tear; to furrow. *Shakspeare.*

PLOUGH-ALMS*, plŏŭ'-ămz. *n. s.* [plou-almeȝ, Sax.] Anciently every ploughland paid a penny to the church, called *plough-alms*. *Cowel.*

PLOU'GHBOY, plŏŭ'-bŏe. *n. s.* A boy that follows the plough: a coarse, ignorant boy. *Watts.*

PLOU'GHER, plŏŭ'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who ploughs or cultivates ground. *Spenser.*

PLOU'GHING*, plŏŭ'-ĭng. *n. s.* Operation by the plough. *Mortimer.*

PLOUGHLA'ND, plŏŭ'-lănd. *n. s.* A carucate. *Hale.* A farm for corn. *Donne.*

PLOU'GHMAN, plŏŭ'-măn. 88. *n. s.* One that attends or uses the plough; a cultivator of corn. *Bp Taylor.* A gross, ignorant rustick. *Shakspeare* A strong, laborious man. *Arbuthnot.*

PLOUGHMO'NDAY, plŏŭ-mŭn'-dē. *n. s.* The Monday after Twelfth-day. *Tusser.*

PLOU'GHSHARE, plŏŭ'-shâre. *n. s.* The part of the plough that is perpendicular to the coulter *Sidney.*

PLO'VER, plŭv'-vŭr. 165. *n. s.* [*pluvier*, Fr.] A lapwing. *Carew.*

*To* PLUCK §, plŭk. *v. a.* [pluccian, Sax.] To pull with nimbleness or force; to snatch; to pull; to draw; to force on or off; to force up or down. *Spenser.* To strip off feathers. *Shak.*—*To pluck up a heart or spirit.* To resume courage. *Knolles.*

PLUCK, plŭk *n. s.* A pull; a draw; a single act of plucking. *Ray.* [*plyghk*, Erse.] The heart, liver, and lights, of an animal.

PLU'CKER, plŭk'-kŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that plucks. *Mortimer.*

PLUG §, plŭg. *n. s.* [*plugg*, Swed.; *plugghe*, Teut.] A stopple; any thing driven hard into another body, to stop a hole. *Boyle.*

*To* PLUG, plŭg. *v. a.* To stop with a plug. *Sharp.*

PLUM §, plŭm. *n. s.* [plum, plumꝛneop, Sax.] A fruit with a stone. *Miller.* Raisin; grape dried in the sun. *Shak.* In the cant of the city: the sum of one hundred thousand pounds. *Addison.* The person possessing the plum described in the preceding sense. *Tatler.* A kind of play, called, How many *plums* for a penny. *Ainsworth.*

PLUM*, plŭm. *a.* The old word for *plump*. *Florio.*

PLU'MAGE, plū'-mĭdje. 90. *n. s.* [*plumage*, Fr.] Feathers; suit of feathers. *Bacon.*

PLUMB §, plŭm. 347. *n. s.* [*plomb*, Fr.; *plumbum*, Lat.] A plummet; a leaden weight let down at the end of a line. *Cotton.*

PLUMB, plŭm. *ad.* [*A piombo*, Ital.] Perpendicularly to the horizon. *Milton.* Any sudden descent. It is sometimes pronounced, ignorantly, *plump*. *Collier.*

*To* PLUMB, plŭm. *v. a.* To sound; to search by a line with a weight at its end. *Swift.* To regulate any work by the plummet.

PLU'MBEAN*, plŭm'-bē-ăn. } *a.* [*plumbeus*, Lat.]
PLU'MBEOUS*, plŭm'-bē-ŭs. } Consisting of lead; resembling lead. *Ellis.*

PLU'MBER §, plŭm'-mŭr. 98. *n. s.* [*plombier*, Fr.] One who works upon lead; commonly written *plummer.*

PLU'MBERY, plŭm'-mŭr-ē. *n. s.* Works of lead; the manufactures of a plumber. *Bp. Hall.*

PLU'MCAKE, plŭm-kāke'. *n. s.* Cake made with raisins. *Hudibras.*

PLUME §, plūme. *n. s.* [Fr.; *pluma*, Lat.] Feather of birds. *Shak.* Feather worn as an ornament. *Shak.* Pride; towering mien. *Shak.* Token of honour; prize of contest. *Milton.* That part of the seed of a plant, which in its growth becomes the trunk. *Quincy.*

*To* PLUME, plūme. *v. a.* To pick and adjust feathers. *Milton.* [*plumer*, Fr.] To strip off feathers. *Dryden.* To strip; to pill. *Bacon.* To feather. *Bp. Hall.* To place as a plume. *Milton.* To adorn with plumes. *Shak.* To make proud: as, He *plumes* himself.

PLUMEA'LLUM, plūme-ăl'-lŭm. *n. s.* A kind of asbestos. *Wilkins.*

PLU'MELESS*, plūme'-lĕs. *a.* Without feathers. *Ensden.*

PLUMI'GEROUS, plū-mĭd'-jĕr-ŭs. *a.* [*pluma* and *gero*, Lat.] Having feathers; feathered.

PLU'MIPEDE, plū'-mē-pēde. [See MILLEPEDES.] *n. s.* [*pluma* and *pes*, Lat.] A fowl that has feathers on the foot. *Dict.*

PLU'MMET, plŭm'-mĭt. 99. *n. s.* [*plomet*, old Fr.; *plumbata*, Lat.] A weight of lead hung at a string, by which depths are sounded, and perpendicularity is discerned. *Milton.* Any weight. *Duppa.*

PLUMO'SITY, plū-mŏs'-sè-tè. *n. s.* The state of having feathers.

PLU'MOUS, plū'-mŭs. 314. *a.* [*plumosus*, Lat.] Feathery; resembling feathers. *Woodward.*

PLUMP §, plŭmp. *a.* [etymology not known.] Somewhat fat; not lean; sleek; full and smooth. *Prior.*

PLUMP, plŭmp. *n. s.* A knot; a tuft; a cluster; a number joined in one mass. [Perhaps a corruption of *clump.*] *Bacon.*

☞ This word, says Mr. Mason, is now corrupted to *clump*, and is one of those words that the vulgar continue to speak right, and for which they are laughed at by politer corrupters of language. *W.*

*To* PLUMP, plŭmp. *v. a.* To fatten; to swell; to make large. *Boyle.*

*To* PLUMP, plŭmp. *v. n.* To fall like a stone into the water. [*plompen*, Teut.] [from the adjective.] To be swollen. *Ainsworth.*

PLUMP, plŭmp. *ad.* [*plompen*, Teut.] With a sudden fall. *B. Jonson.*

PLU'MPER, plŭmp'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* Something worn in the mouth to swell out the cheeks. *Swift.* At elections, a vote for a single candidate.

PLUMPLY*, plŭmp'-lè. *ad.* Roundly; fully. *Cotgrave.*

PLU'MPNESS, plŭmp'-nĕs. *n. s.* Fulness; disposition towards fulness. *Newton.*

PLUMPO'RRIDGE, plŭm-pŏr'-rĭdje. *n. s.* Porridge with plums. *Addison.*

PLUMPU'DDING, plŭm-pŭd'-dĭng. 410. *n. s.* Pudding made with plums. *Tatler.*

PLU'MPY, plŭmp'-è. *a.* Plump; fat. *Shakspeare.*

PLU'MY, plū'-mè. *a.* Feathered; covered with feathers. *Milton.*

*To* PLU'NDER §, plŭn'-dŭr. 98. *v. a.* [*plundern*, Germ.; *plonderen*, Teut.] To pillage; to rob in a hostile way. *South.* To take by pillage. *Fell.* To rob as a thief. *Pope.*

PLU'NDER, plŭn'-dŭr. *n. s.* Pillage; spoils gotten in war. *Otway.*

PLU'NDERER, plŭn'-dŭr-ŭr. *n. s.* Hostile pillager; a spoiler. A thief; a robber. *Addison.*

*To* PLUNGE §, plŭnje. 74. *v. a.* [*plonger*, Fr.] To put suddenly under water, or under any thing supposed liquid. *Milton.* To put into any state suddenly. *Dryden.* To hurry into any distress. *Milton.* To force in suddenly. *Dryden.*

*To* PLUNGE, plŭnje. *v. n.* To sink suddenly into water; to dive. *Shak.* To fall or rush into any hazard or distress. *Tillotson.* To fly into violent and irregular motion. *Bp. Hall.*

PLUNGE, plŭnje. *n. s.* Act of putting or sinking under water. Difficulty; strait; distress. *Sidney.*

PLU'NGEON, plŭn'-jŭn. *n. s.* A sea-bird. *Ainsworth.*

PLU'NGER, plŭn'-jŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that plunges; a diver. *Sherwood.*

PLU'NGY*, plŭn'-jè. *a.* Wet. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

PLU'NKET, plŭnk'-kĕt. *n. s.* A kind of blue colour. *Ainsworth.*

PLU'RAL §, plū'-răl. *a.* [*pluralis*, Lat.] Implying more than one. *Shakspeare.*

PLU'RALIST, plū'-răl-ĭst. *n. s.* [*pluraliste*, Fr.] One that holds more ecclesiastical benefices than one with cure of souls. *Collier.*

PLURA'LITY, plū-răl'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*pluralité*, Fr.] The state of being or having a greater number. *Bacon.* A number more than one. *Hammond.* More cures of souls than one. *Dean Stanhope.* The greater number; the majority. *L'Estrange.*

PLU'RALLY, plū'-răl-è. *ad.* In a sense implying more than one.

PLU'RISY*, plū'-rè-sè. *n. s.* [*plus, pluris*, Lat.] Superabundance. *Shakspeare.*

PLUSH, plŭsh. *n. s.* [*peluche*, Fr.] A kind of villous, or shaggy cloth; shag; a kind of woollen velvet. *Bacon.*

PLU'SHER, plŭsh'-ŭr. *n. s.* A sea fish. *Carew.*

PLU'VIAL, plū'-vè-ăl. } *a.* [*pluvia*, Lat.] Rainy;
PLU'VIOUS, plū'-vè-ŭs. } relating to rain. *Brown.*

PLU'VIAL, plū'-vè-ăl. *n. s.* [*pluvial*, old Fr.] A priest's cope. *Ainsworth.*

*To* PLY §, pli. *v. a.* [pleȝȝan, Sax.] To work on any thing closely and importunately. *Dryden.* To employ with diligence; to keep busy; to set on work. *Spenser.* To practise diligently. *Milton.* To solicit importunately. *Shak.* To bend; to incline. *Gower.* To fold. See *To* PLIGHT.

*To* PLY, pli. *v. n.* To work, or offer service. *Addison.* To go in haste. *Milton.* To busy one's self *Dryden.* [*plier*, Fr.] To bend. *Gower.*

PLY, pli. *n. s.* Bent; turn; form; cast; bias. *Bacon.* Plait; fold. *Arbuthnot.*

PLY'ERS, plī'-ŭrz. 98. *n. s.* See PLIERS.

PLY'ING*, plī'-ĭng. *n. s.* Importunate solicitation. *Hammond.* [In naval language.] Endeavour to make way against the direction of the wind.

PNEUMA'TICAL, nū-măt'-tè-kăl. } *a.* [πνευματι-
PNEUMA'TICK, nū-măt'-tĭk. 509. } κὸς.] Moved by wind; relative to wind. *Boyle.* Consisting of spirit or wind. *Bacon.*

☞ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan in these words, as I apprehend it is contrary to analogy, and the best usage, to pronounce the initial *p*. *G* and *k* before *n* are always silent, as in *gnomon, knave*, &c. *B* is not heard in *bdellium*, nor *p* in *psalm, ptisan*, &c.; and, till some good reasons are offered for pronouncing it in the words in question, I must join with Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Perry, who have sunk it as I have done. *W.*

PNEUMA'TICKS, nū-măt'-tĭks. *n. s.* [*pneumatique*, Fr.; πνεῦμα, Gr.] A branch of mechanicks, which considers the doctrine of the air, or laws according to which that fluid is condensed, rarified, or gravitates. *Harris.* [In the schools.] The doctrine of spiritual substances, as God, angels, and the souls of men. *Dict.*

PNEUMATO'LOGY, nū-mă-tŏl'-lò-jè. *n. s.* [πνευματολογία.] The doctrine of spiritual existence. *Reid.*

PNEUMO'NICKS*, nū-mŏn'-ĭks. *n. s.* [πνεύμων.] Medicines for diseases of the lungs.

*To* POACH §, pōtsh. 352. *v. a.* [*oeufs pochez*, Fr.] To boil slightly. *Bacon.* To begin without completing: from the practice of boiling eggs slightly. *Bacon.* [*pocher*, Fr.] To stab; to pierce. *Carew.* [*poche*, a pocket.] To plunder by stealth. *Garth.*

*To* POACH, pōtsh. *v. n.* [*poche*, Fr.] To steal game; to carry off game privately in a bag. *Beaumont and Fletcher.* To be damp; to be swampy. *Mortimer.*

POA'CHARD, pōtsh'-ărd. *n. s.* A kind of water fowl.

POA'CHER, pōtsh'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who steals game. *More.*

POA'CHINESS, pōtsh'-è-nĕs. *n. s.* Marshiness; dampness. *Mortimer.*

POA'CHY, pōtsh'-è. *a.* Damp; marshy. *Mortimer.*

POCK, pŏk. *n. s.* [poc, Sax.] A pustule raised by the smallpox.

PO'CKET §, pŏk'-kĭt. 83. *n. s.* [pocca, Sax.; *pochet*, Fr.] The small bag inserted into clothes. *Prior* *A pocket* is used in trade for a certain quantity: as, a *pocket* of hops, because it is a *poke* or sack.

*To* PO'CKET, pŏk'-kĭt. *v. a.* [*pocheter*, Fr.] To put in the pocket. *Pope.*—*To pocket up.* A proverbial form that denotes the doing or taking any thing clandestinely. *Shakspeare.*

PO'CKETBOOK, pŏk'-kĭt-bo͝ok. *n. s.* A paper book carried in the pocket for hasty notes. *Watts.*

PO'CKETGLASS, pŏk'-kĭt-glăs. *n. s.* Portable looking-glass. *Prior.*

PO'CKFRETTEN* pŏk'-frĕt-tĕn. *a.* [*pock* and *fret*, to corrode.] Pitted with the smallpox.

PO'CKHOLE, pŏk'-hōle. *n. s.* Pit or scar made by the smallpox. *Donne.*

PO'CKINESS, pŏk'-kè-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being pocky

PO'CKY, pŏk'-kè. *a.* [from *pox.*] Infected with the pox. *Denham.*

PO'CULENT, pŏk'-kŭ-lĕnt. *a.* [*poculum*, Lat.] Fit for drink. *Bacon.*

POD §, pŏd. *n. s.* [*bode, hoede*, Dutch.] The capsule of legumes; the case of seeds. *Mortimer.*

PODA'GRICAL, pŏ-dâg'-grĕ-kâl. *a.* [ποδαγρικὸς.] Afflicted with the gout. *Brown.* Gouty; relating to the gout.

PO'DDER, pŏd'-dûr. *n. s.* A gatherer of peascods, beans, and other pulse. *Dict.*

PODGE, pŏdje. *n. s.* A puddle; a plash. *Skinner.*

PO'EM, pŏ'-ĕm. 99. *n. s.* [*poema*, Lat.; ποίημα, Gr.] The work of a poet; a metrical composition. *B. Jonson.*

PO'ESY, pŏ'-ĕ-sĕ. *n. s.* [*poesie*, Fr.; *poesis*, Lat.; ποίησις, Gr.] The art of writing poems. *B. Jonson.* Poem; metrical composition; poetry. *Shak.* A short conceit engraved on a ring or other thing. *Shakspeare.*

PO'ET §, pŏ'-ĕt. 99. *n. s.* [*poete*, Fr.; *poeta*, Lat.; ποιητης, Gr.] An inventor; an author of fiction; a writer of poems; one who writes in measure. *Dryden.*

PO'ETASTER, pŏ'-ĕ-tâs-tûr. *n. s.* [*poetastre*, Fr.] A vile, petty poet. *B. Jonson.*

PO'ETESS, pŏ'-ĕt-tĕs. *n. s.* [*poetesse*, old Fr.] A female poet. *Bp. Hall.*

POE'TICAL, pŏ-ĕt -tĕ-kâl. } *a.* [ποιητικὸς, Gr. *poeti-*
POE'TICK, pŏ-ĕt'- ĭk. 509. § *cus*, Lat.] Expressed in poetry; pertaining to poetry; suitable to poetry. *Shakspeare.*

POE'TICALLY, pŏ-ĕt'-tĕ-kâl-lĕ. *ad.* With the qualities of poetry; by the fiction of poetry. *Dryden.*

POE'TICKS*, pŏ-ĕt'-tĭks. *n. s.* The doctrine of poetry. *Dr. Warton.*

*To* PO'ETIZE, pŏ'-ĕt-ĭze. *v. n.* [*poetiser*, Fr.] To write like a poet. *Donne.*

PO'ETRESS, pŏ'-ĕ-trĕs. *n. s.* [*poetris*, Lat.] A she poet. *Spenser.*

PO'ETRY, pŏ'-ĕ-trĕ. *n. s.* [*poeterie*, old Fr.] Metrical composition; the art or practice of writing poems. *Cleaveland.* Poems; poetical pieces. *Shakspeare.*

POI'GNANCY, pŏè'-nân-sĕ. 387. *n. s.* The power of stimulating the palate; sharpness. *Swift.* The power of irritation; asperity.

POI'GNANT §, pŏè'-nânt. 387. *a.* [*poignant*, Fr.] Sharp; penetrating. *Spenser.* Sharp; stimulating the palate. *Beaum. and Fl.* Severe; piercing; painful. *South.* Irritating; satirical; keen.

POI'GNANTLY*, pŏè'-nânt-lĕ. *ad.* In a piercing, stimulating, or irritating manner.

POINT §, pŏint. 299. *n. s.* [*poinct, point*, Fr.; *punctum*, Lat.] The sharp end of any instrument, or body. *Shak.* A string with a tag. *Shak.* Headland; promontory. *Addison.* A sting of an epigram; a sentence terminated with some remarkable turn of words or thought. *Dryden.* An indivisible part of space. *Locke.* An indivisible part of time; a moment. *Davies.* A small space. *Prior.* Punctilio; nicety. *Selden.* Part required of time or space; critical moment; exact place. *Gen.* xxv. Degree; state. *Sidney.* Note of distinction in writing; a stop. *Pope.* A spot; a part of a surface divided by spots; the ace or sise *point.* One of the degrees into which the circumference of the horizon and the mariner's compass is divided. *Bacon.* Particular place to which any thing is directed. *Brown.* Particular; particular mode. *Shak.* An aim; the act of aiming or striking. *Shak.* The particular thing required; the aim the thing points at. *Roscommon.* Particular; instance; example. *Temple.* A single position; a single assertion; a single part of a complicated question; a single part of any whole. *Daniel.* A note; a tune. *Shak.* Condition. *Chaucer.—Pointblank.* Directly: as, an arrow is shot to the *pointblank* or white mark. *Bacon. Point devise* or *device;* In its primary sense, work performed by the needle; and the term *pointlace* is still familiar to every female: in a secondary sense, *point devise* became applicable to whatever was uncommonly exact, or constructed with the nicety and precision of stitches made or devised by the needle. *Shakspeare.*

*To* POINT, pŏint. *v. a.* To sharpen; to forge or grind to a point. *Bacon.* To direct towards an object, by way of forcing it on the notice. *Shak.* To direct the eye or notice. *Pope.* To show, as by directing the finger. *Numb.* xxxiv. [*pointer*, Fr.] To direct towards a place: as, The cannon were *pointed* against the fort. To distinguish by stops or points. *Knatchbull.* To appoint. *Spenser.*

*To* POINT. pŏint. *v. n.* To note with the finger; to force upon the notice, by directing the finger to wards it. *Ray.* To distinguish words or sentences by points. *Forbes.* To indicate, as dogs do to sportsmen. *Gay.* To show distinctly. *Swift.*

POI'NTED, pŏint'-ĕd. *a.* or *participle.* Sharp; having a sharp point or pique. *Dryden.* Epigrammatical; abounding in conceits. *Pope.*

POI'NTEDLY, pŏint'-ĕd-lĕ. *ad.* In a pointed manner. *Dryden.*

POI'NTEDNESS, pŏint'-ĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* Sharpness; pickedness with asperity. *B. Jonson.* Epigram matical smartness. *Dryden.*

POI'NTEL, pŏint'-ĕl. *n. s.* [*pointille*, Fr.] A kind of pencil, or style. *Wicliffe.* Any thing on a point. *Derham.*

POI'NTER, pŏint'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* Any thing that points. *Watts.* A dog that points out the game to sportsmen. *Gay.*

POI'NTINGSTOCK, pŏint'-ĭng-stŏk. *n. s.* Something made the object of ridicule. *Shakspeare.*

POI'NTLESS, pŏint'-lĕs. *a.* Blunt; not sharp; obtuse. *Dryden.*

POISE*, pŏèze. 299. *n. s.* See POIZE. But *poise* is now the usual and the correct way of writing it.

POI'SON §, pŏè' z'n. 170, 299. *n. s.* [*poison*, Fr.] That which destroys or injures life by a small quantity, and by means not obvious to the senses; venom. *Davies.* Any thing infectious or malignant. *Whole Duty of Man.*

*To* POI'SON, pŏè'-z'n. *v. a.* To infect with poison. *Roscommon.* To attack, injure, or kill by poison given. 2 *Macc.* x. To corrupt; to taint. *Shak.*

POISON-TREE, pŏè'-z'n-trĕe. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

POI'SONER, pŏè'-z'n-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One who poisons. *Shakspeare.* A corrupter. *South.*

POI'SONFUL*, pŏè'-z'n-fûl. *a.* Replete with venom. *Dr. White.*

POI'SONING*, pŏè'-z'n-ĭng. *n. s.* Act of administering or killing by poison. *Ashmole.*

POI'SONOUS, pŏè'-z'n-ŭs. *a.* Venomous; having the qualities of poison. *Shakspeare.*

POI'SONOUSLY, pŏè'-z'n-ŭs-lĕ. *ad.* Venomously. *South.*

POI'SONOUSNESS, pŏè'-z'n-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of being poisonous; venomousness.

POI'TREL, pŏè'-trĕl. 299. *n. s.* [*poictrel*, Fr.; *pettorale*, Ital.; *pectorale*, Lat.] Armour for the breast of a horse. *Skinner.* A graving tool: probably *pointel*, or style, is the true word.

POIZE §, pŏèze. 299. *n. s.* [*poise, pese*, old Fr.; *poids*, later.] Weight; force of any thing tending to the centre. *Sir T. Elyot.* Balance; equipoise; equilibrium. *Bentley.* A regulating power. *Dryden.*

*To* POIZE, pŏèze. *v. a.* [*peser*, Fr.] To balance; to hold or place in equiponderance. *Sidney.* To load with weight. *Milton.* To be equiponderant to. *Shak.* To weigh; to examine by the balance. *South.* To oppress with weight. *Shakspeare.*

POKE §, pōke. *n. s.* [pocca, Sax.; *poche*, Fr.; *poke*, Icel.] A bag; a sack, in the north of England. *Camden.*

*To* POKE, pōke. *v. a.* [*poka*, Swed.] To feel in the dark; to search any thing with a long instrument. *Brown.*

PO'KER, pō'-kûr. 98. *n. s.* The iron bar with which men stir the fire. *Swift.*

PO'KING*, pō'-kĭng. *a.* Drudging; servile: a colloquial expression. *Gray.*

POKING-STICK, pō'-kĭng-stĭk. *n. s.* An instrument

anciently made use of to adjust the plaits of the ruffs which were then worn. *Middleton.*

PO'LACRE*, pŏ-lâk'-ûr. } *n. s.* A Levantine ves-
PO'LAQUE*, pŏ-lâk'. } sel.

FO'LAR, pō'-lâr. 83. *a.* [*polaire*, Fr.] Found near the pole; lying near the pole; issuing from the pole; relating to the pole. *Milton.*

PŌ'LARITY, pō-lâr'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* Tendency to the pole. *Brown.*

PO'LARY, pō'-lâr-è. *a.* [*polaris*, Lat.] Tending to the pole; having a direction toward the poles. *Brown.*

POLE §, pōle. *n. s.* [*polus*, Lat.; *pole*, Fr.] The extremity of the axis of the earth; either of the points on which the world turns. *Milton.* [pole, Sax.] A long staff. *Bacon.* A tall piece of timber erected. *Shak.* A measure of length containing five yards and a half. *Spenser.* An instrument of measuring. *Bacon.*

*To* POLE, pōle. *v. a.* To furnish with poles. *Mortimer.*

PO'LEAXE, pōle'-âks. *n. s.* An axe fixed to a long pole. *Howell.*

PŌ'LECAT, pōle'-kât. *n. s.* [*Pole* or *Polish* cat.] The fitchew: a stinking animal. *Shakspeare.*

PO'LEDAVY, pōle'-dà-vè. *n. s.* A sort of coarse cloth. *Howell.*

POLE'MICAL §, pŏ-lĕm'-mĕ-kâl. } *a.* [πολεμικὸς.]
POLE'MICK §, pŏ-lĕm'-mĭk. 509. } Controversial; disputative. *Fell.*

☞ The *o* in these words is under the same predicament as that in *obedience*, which see. *W.*

POLE'MICK, pŏ-lĕm'-mĭk. *n. s.* Disputant; controvertist. *Pope.*

POLE'MOSCOPE, pŏ-lĕm'-ŏs-kōpe. *n. s.* [πόλεμος and σκοπέω.] [In opticks.] A kind of crooked or oblique perspective glass, contrived for seeing objects that do not lie directly before the eye. *Dict.*

PO'LESTAR, pōle'-stâr. *n. s.* A star near the pole, by which navigators compute their northern latitude; cynosure; lodestar. *Dryden.* Any guide or director. *Burton.*

POLEY-MOUNTAIN, pō'-lè-mŏŭn-tĭn. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

*POLICE*, pō-lèès'. 112. *n. s.* [Fr.] The regulation and government of a city or country, so far as regards the inhabitants. *Bp. Berkeley.*

PO'LICED, pō-lèèst'. 359. } *a.* [*policé*, Fr.] Regu-
PO'LICIED*, pŏl'-è-sĭd. } lated; formed into a regular course of administration. *Bacon.*

PO'LICY, pŏl'-lè-sè. *n. s.* [πολιτεία, Gr.; *politia*, Lat.] The art of government, chiefly with respect to foreign powers. Art; prudence; management of affairs; stratagem. *Shak.* [*poliça*, Span.] A warrant for money in the publick funds; a ticket; a warrant for some peculiar kinds of claim. *Blackstone.* In Scotland, the pleasure-grounds about a gentleman's mansion. *Gray.*

*To* PO'LISH §, pŏl'-lĭsh. *v. a.* [*polio*, Lat.; *polir*, Fr.] To smooth; to brighten by attrition; to gloss. *Ecclus.* xxxviii. To refine; to make elegant of manners. *Bp. Taylor.*

*To* PO'LISH, pŏl'-lĭsh. *v. n.* To answer to the act of polishing; to receive a gloss. *Bacon.*

PO'LISH, pŏl'-lĭsh. 544. *n. s.* [*poli, polissure*, Fr.] Artificial gloss; brightness given by attrition. *Addison.* Elegance of manners. *Addison.*

PO'LISHABLE, pŏl'-lĭsh-â-bl. *a.* [*polissable*, Fr.] Capable of being polished. *Cotgrave.*

PO'LISHEDNESS*, pŏl'-lĭsh-ĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* State of being polished, or glossed. *Donne.* State of being refined, or elegant. *Coventry.*

PO'LISHER, pŏl'-lĭsh-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* The person or instrument that gives a gloss. *Addison.*

PO'LISHING*, pŏl'-lĭsh-ĭng. *n. s.* Brightness given by attrition. *Lam.* iv. Refinement. *Goldsmith.*

POLI'TE §, pō-lìte'. 170. *a.* [*politus*, Lat.] Glossy; smooth. *Smith.* Polished; refined. *Wotton.* Elegant of manners. *Pope.*

POLI'TELY, pō-lìte'-lè. *ad.* With refinement; with skill. *Austin.* With elegance of manners; genteelly. *Warton.*

POLI'TENESS, pō-lìte'-nĕs. *n. s.* [*politesse*, Fr.] Refinement. *Blackwall.* Elegance of manners; gentility; good breeding. *Swift.*

POLI'TICAL, pō-lĭt'-tè-kâl. 170. *a.* [πολιτικὸς.] Relating to politicks; relating to the administration of publick affairs; civil. *Kettlewell.* Cunning; skilful.

POLI'TICALLY, pō-lĭt'-tè-kâl-è. *ad.* With relation to publick administration. *Mede.* Artfully; politically. *Knolles.*

POLITICA'STER, pŏ-lĭt-tè-kâs'-tûr. *n. s.* A petty, ignorant pretender to politicks. *L'Estrange.*

POLITI'CIAN, pŏl-lè-tĭsh'-ân. *n. s.* [*politicien*, Fr.] One versed in the arts of government; one skilled in politicks. *Shak.* A man of artifice; one of deep contrivance. *South.*

POLITI'CIAN*, pŏl-lè-tĭsh'-ân. *a.* Cunning; playing the part of a man of artifice. *Milton.*

PO'LITICK §, pŏl'-lè-tĭk. *a.* [πολιτικὸς.] Political; civil. In this sense *political* is almost always used, except in the phrase *body politick*. *Sidney.* Prudent; versed in affairs. *Shak.* Artful; cunning. In this sense *political* is not used. *Bacon.*

PO'LITICK*, pŏl'-lè-tĭk. *n. s.* A politician. *Bacon.*

PO'LITICKLY, pŏl'-lè-tĭk-lè. *ad.* Artfully; cunningly. *Shakspeare.*

PO'LITICKS, pŏl'-lè-tĭks. *n. s.* The science of government; the art or practice of administering publick affairs. *Dryden.*

*To* PO'LITIZE*, pŏl'-lè-tize. *v. n.* To play the politician. *Milton. Ob. T.*

PO'LITURE, pŏl'-lè-tshûre. *n. s.* [*politure*, Fr.] The gloss given by the act of polishing. *Donne.*

PO'LITY §, pŏl'-lè-tè. *n. s.* [πολιτεία.] A form of government; civil constitution. *Hooker.* Policy; art; management. *B. Jonson.*

POLL §, pōll. 406. *n. s.* [*polle, pol*, Dutch.] The back part of the head. *Shak.* A catalogue or list of persons; a register of heads. *Shak.* A fish called generally a *chub*; a cheven.

*To* POLL, pōll. *v. a.* To lop the top of trees. *Bacon.* To cut off hair from the head; to clip short; to shear. *Ezek.* xliv. To mow; to crop. *Shak.* To plunder; to strip; to pill. *Spenser.* To take a list or register of persons. To enter one's name in a list or register. *Dryden.* To insert into a number as a voter. *Tickell.—Polled sheep.* Sheep without horns. *Mortimer.*

PO'LLARD, pŏl'-lârd. 88. *n. s.* A tree lopped. *Bacon.* A clipped coin. *Camden.* The chub fish. *Ainsworth.* A stag that has cast his horns. *Beaumont and Fletcher.* A mixture of bran and meal. *Ainsworth.*

*To* PO'LLARD*, pŏl'-lârd. *v. a.* To lop the tops of trees; to poll. *Evelyn.*

PO'LLEN, pŏl'-lĭn. 99. *n. s.* A fine powder, commonly understood by the word *farina*; as also a sort of fine bran. *Bailey.*

PO'LLENGER, pŏl'-lĕn-jûr. *n. s.* Brushwood. *Tusser.*

PO'LLER, pŏl'-lûr. 98. *n. s.* A barber; one who shears, clips, or shaves. *Cotgrave.* A pillager; a robber; a plunderer. *Burton.* One who votes or polls.

PO'LLEVIL, pŏl-è'-vl. *n. s.* A large swelling, inflamation, or imposthume, in the horse's poll or nape of the neck. *Farrier's Dict.*

POLLI'NCTOR*, pŏl-lĭngk'-tûr. *n. s.* [Lat.] One who prepares materials for embalming the dead; a kind of undertaker. *Greenhill.*

PO'LLOCK, pŏl'-lŭk. 166. *n. s.* A kind of fish. *Carew.*

*To* POLLU'TE §, pŏl-lûte'. *v. a.* [*polluo*, Lat.] To make unclean, in a religious sense; to defile. *Numb.* xviii. To taint with guilt; to corrupt. 2 *Esdr.* xv. To corrupt by mixtures of ill, either moral or physical. *Dryden.* To pervert by pollution. *Milton.*

POLLU'TE*, pŏl-lûte'. *part. a.* Polluted. *Milton.*

POLLU'TEDNESS, pŏl-lū'-tĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* Defilement; the state of being polluted.

POLLU'TER, pŏl-lū'-tŭr. 98. *n. s.* Defiler; corrupter. *Dryden.*

POLLU'TION, pŏl-lū'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *pollutio*, Lat.] The act of defiling. *Ayliffe.* The state of being defiled; defilement. *Milton.*

POLONAI'SE*, pŏl-ò-nāze'. *n. s.* A kind of robe or dress, adopted from the fashion of the Poles, which has been worn by English women. *Guthrie.*

POLT-FOOT*, pōlt'-fŭt. *n. s.* A crooked foot; a foot in any respect distorted. *Sir T. Herbert.*

POLT-FOOT*, pōlt'-fŭt. } *a.* Having distort-
POLT-FOO'TED*, pōlt-fŭt'-tĕd. } ed feet. *B. Jonson.*

POLTRO'N §, pŏl-trōōn'. *n. s.* [*poltron*, Fr.] A coward; a nidget; a scoundrel.

☞ This is one of those half French, half English words, that shows, at once, our desire to imitate the nasal vowel, and our incapacity to do it properly.—See ENCORE. *W.*

POLTRO'N*, pŏl-trōōn'. *a.* Base; vile; contemptible. *Hammond.*

POLTRO'NERY*, pŏl-trōōn'-ĕr-è. } *n. s.* [*poltron-*
POLTRONRY*, pŏl'-trōōn-rè. } *eria*, Italian.] Cowardice; baseness. *B. Jonson.*

PO'LY, pō'-lè. *n. s.* [*polium*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

PO'LY. [πολύ.] A prefix often found in the composition of words derived from the Greek, and intimating multitude: as, *polygon*, a figure of many angles; *polypus*, an animal with many feet.

POLYACOU'STICK, pŏ-lè-å-kōō'-stĭk. *a.* [πολὺς and ἀκούω.] That multiplies or magnifies sounds. *Dict.*

☞ The reason that the *o*, though under the secondary accent, in the first syllable of this and several following words, is long, is because two vowels succeed it in the following syllables.—See *Principles*, No. 534. *W.*

POLYA'NTHOS, pŏ-lè-ăn'-*th*ŭs. *n. s.* [πολὺς and ἄνθος.] A plant. *Thomson.*

PO'LYCHREST*, pŏl'-lè-krĕst. *n. s.* [πολὺς and χρηστος.] [In medicine.] A term for what serves for many uses; any thing useful for several purposes. *Evelyn.*

POLYE'DRICAL, pŏ-lè-ĕd'-drè-kăl. } *a.* [πολὺε-
POLYE'DROUS, pŏ-lè-ē'-drŭs. 314. } δρος, Gr.; *polyedre*, Fr.] Having many sides. *Boyle.*

POLYE'DRON*, pŏ-lè-ē'-drŏn. *n. s.* A multiplying-glass. *Reid.*

PŌLY'GAMIST, pŏ-lĭg'-gă-mĭst. *n. s.* One that holds the lawfulness of more wives than one at a time. *Hammond.*

POLY'GAMY §, pŏ-lĭg'-gă-mè. 518. *n. s.* [*polygamie*, Fr.; πολυγαμία, Gr.] Plurality of wives. *Locke.*

PO'LYGLOT, pŏl'-lè-glŏt. *a.* [πολύγλωττος, Gr.; *polyglotte*, Fr.] Having many languages. *Knatchbull.*

PO'LYGLOT*, pŏl'-lè-glŏt. *n. s.* One who understands many languages. *Howell.* That which contains many languages. *Abp. Newcome.*

PO'LYGON §, pŏl'-lè-gŏn. 166. *n. s.* [πολὺς and γωνία.] A figure of many angles. *Watts.*

POLY'GONAL, pŏ-lĭg'-gò-năl. *a.* Having many angles.

POLY'GONY*, pŏ-lĭg'-gò-nè. *n. s.* [*polygonum*, Lat.] Knotgrass. *Spenser.*

PO'LYGRAM, pŏl'-lè-grăm. *n. s.* [πολὺς and γράμμα. A figure consisting of a great number of lines. *Dict.*

POLY'GRAPHY, pŏ-lĭg'-grå-fè. *n. s.* [πολὺς and γραφὴ.] The art of writing in several unusual manners of cipher; as also deciphering the same. *Burton.*

POLYHEDRON†, pŏl-è-hē'-drŏn. *n. s.* Any thing with many sides.

POLY'LOGY, pŏ-lĭl'-lò-jè. 518. *n. s.* [πολὺς and λογὸς.] Talkativeness. *Granger.*

POLY'MATHY, pŏ-lĭm'-mă-*th*è. 518. *n. s.* [πολὺς and μάνθανω.] The knowledge of many arts and sciences; also an acquaintance with many different subjects. *Hartlib.*

POLY'PHONISM, pŏ-lĭf'-fò-nĭzm. *n. s.* [πολὺς and φωνὴ.] Multiplicity of sound. *Derham.*

POLYPE'TALOUS, pŏl-lè-pĕt'-tăl-ŭs. *a.* [πολὺς and πέταλον.] Having many petals.

PO'LYPODE*, pŏl'-lè-pōde. } *n. s.* [*polypodium*,
PO'LYPODY, pŏ-lĭp'-ò-dè. } Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

PO'LYPE*, pŏl'-lĭp. *n. s.* A sea animal; the polypus. *Davies.* A small water insect.

PO'LYPOUS, pŏl'-lè-pŭs. 314. *a.* Having the nature of a polypus; having many feet or roots. *Arbuthnot.*

PO'LYPUS §, pŏl'-lè-pŭs. *n. s.* [πολύπους.] Any thing in general with many roots or feet, as a swelling in the nostrils; but it is likewise applied to a tough concretion of grumous blood in the heart and arteries. *Sharp.* A sea animal with many feet. *Pope.*

PO'LYSCOPE, pŏl'-lè-skōpe. *n. s.* [πολὺς and σκοπέω.] A multiplying glass. *Dict.*

PO'LYSPAST, pŏl'-lè-spăst. *n. s.* [*polyspaste*, Fr.] A machine consisting of many pulleys. *Dict.*

PO'LYSPERM §*, pŏl'-lè-spĕrm. *n. s.* [πολυ σπερμα.] Any tree's fruit containing many of its seeds. *Evelyn.*

POLYSPE'RMOUS, pŏl-lè-spĕr'-mŭs. *a.* [πολὺς and σπέρμα.] Those plants which have more than four seeds succeeding each flower, and this without any certain order or number. *Quincy.*

POLYSYLLA'BICAL, pŏl-lè-sĭl-lăb'-bè-kăl. } *a.*
POLYSYLLA'BICK*, pŏl-lè-sĭl-lăb'-ĭk. } Having many syllables; pertaining to a polysyllable. *Warton.*

POLYSY'LLABLE §, pŏl'-lè-sĭl-lå-bl. *n. s.* [πολὺς and συλλαβὴ.] A word of many syllables. *Holder.*

POLYSY'NDETON, pŏl-lè-sĭn'-dè-tŏn. *n. s.* [πολυζόνδετον.] A figure of rhetorick by which the copulative is often repeated: as, I came, *and* saw, *and* overcame.

POLY'THEISM §, pŏl'-lè-*th*è-ĭzm. [pŏl'-è-*th*è-ĭzm, *Jones*; pŏl-è-*th*è'-ĭzm, *Perry*.] *n. s.* [πολὺς and θεὸς.] The doctrine of plurality of gods. *Stillingfleet.*

PŌLY'THEIST, pŏl'-lè-*th*è-ĭst. [pŏl'-è-*th*è-ĭst, *Jones*; pŏl-è-*th*è'-ĭst, *Perry*.] *n. s.* One that holds plurality of gods. *Duncombe.*

POLYTHEI'STICAL*, pŏl-lè-*th*è-ĭs'-tè-kăl. } *a.*
POLYTHEI'STICK*, pŏl-lè-*th*è-ĭs'-tĭk. } Holding plurality of gods. *A. Smith.*

POMA'CE. *n. s.* [*pomaceum*, Lat.] The dross of cider pressings. *Dict.*

POMA'CEOUS, pŏ-mā'-shŭs. 357. *a.* [*pomum*, Lat.] Consisting of apples. *Philips.*

POMA'DE, pŏ-mādē'. *n. s.* [Fr.; *pomado*, Ital.] A fragrant ointment.

PO'MANDER, pŏ-măn'-dŭr. 98. *n. s.* [*pomme d'ambre*, Fr.] A sweet ball; a perfumed ball or powder. *Shakspeare.*

*POMA'TUM*, pŏ-mā'-tŭm. *n. s.* [Lat.] An ointment for the hair. *R. Turner.*

*To* POMA'TUM*, pŏ-mā'-tŭm. *v. a.* To apply *pomatum* to the hair.

*To* POME, pōme. *v. n.* [*pommer*, Fr.] To grow to a round head like an apple. *Dict.*

POMECI'TRON, pŭm-sĭt'-trŭn. *n. s.* [*pome* and *citron*.] A citron apple. *B. Jonson.*

POMEGRA'NATE, pŭm-grăn'-nåt. 91. *n. s.* [*pomum granatum*, Lat.] The tree. *Miller.* The fruit. *Peacham.*

PO'MEROY, pŭm'-rōē. } *n. s.* A sort of apple.
PO'MEROYAL, pŭm-rōē'-ăl. } *Ainsworth.*

PO'MEWATER*, pŭm'-wā-tŭr. *n. s.* A sort of apple. *Shakspeare.*

POMI'FEROUS, pŏ-mĭf'-fĕr-ŭs. *a.* [*pomifer*, Lat.] A term applied to plants which have the largest fruit, and are covered with thick, hard rind. *Ray.*

PO'MMEL §, pŭm'-mĭl. 99. *n. s.* [*pomellus*, low Lat.] A round ball or knob. *Sidney.* The knob that balances the blade of the sword. *Sidney.* The protuberant part of the saddle before. *Dryden.*

*To* PO/MMEL, pŭm′-mĭl. *v. a.* [*pommeler*, Fr.] To beat with any thing thick or bulky; to beat black and blue; to bruise; to punch. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

PO/MMELED*, pŭm′-mĭld. *a.* [In heraldry.] Denoting the pommel of a sword or dagger.

POMP§, pŏmp. *n. s.* [*pompe*, Fr.; *pompa*, Lat.; πομπὴ, Gr.] A procession of splendour and ostentation. *Milton.* Splendour; pride. *Catechism, Com. Prayer.*

POMPA/TICK*, pŏm-păt′-ĭk. *a.* [*pompatus*, Lat.] Pompous; ostentatious. *Barrow.*

PO/MPET*, pŭm′-pĕt. *n. s.* [*pompette*, Fr.] The ball with which a printer blacks the letters. *Cotgrave.*

PO/MPHOLYX, pŏm′-fō-lĭks. *n. s.* A white, light, and friable substance, found in crusts adhering to the domes of the furnaces and to the covers of the crucibles in which brass is made. *Hill.*

PO/MPION, pŭm′-pē-ŭn. 165. *n. s.* [*pompon*, Fr.] A pumpkin. *Goodman.*

PO/MPIRE, pŭm′-pīre. *n. s.* [*pomum* and *pyrus*, Lat.] A sort of pearmain. *Ainsworth.*

POMPO/SITY*, pŏm-pŏs′-sĕ-tē. *n. s.* Ostentatiousness; boastfulness. *Aikin.* A modern word.

PO/MPOUS§, pŭm′-pŭs. 314. *a.* [*pompeux*, Fr.] Splendid; magnificent; grand; showy. *Pope.*

PO/MPOUSLY, pŭm′-pŭs-lē. *ad.* Magnificently; splendidly. *Dryden.*

PO/MPOUSNESS, pŭm′-pŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Magnificence; splendour. *Addison.*

POND, pŏnd. *n. s.* [supposed to be the same with *pound*; from pinðan, Sax.] A small pool or lake of water; a basin; water not running or emitting any stream. *Sidney.*

*To* PO/NDER§, pŏn′-dŭr. 98. *v. a.* [*pondero*, Lat.] To weigh mentally; to consider; to attend. *St. Luke*, ii.

*To* PO/NDER, pŏn′-dŭr. *v. n.* To think; to muse: with *on*. *Shakspeare.*

PO/NDERABLE, pŏn′-dŭr-ă-bl. *a.* [*pondero*, Lat.] Capable to be weighed; mensurable by scales. *Brown.*

PONDERAL, pŏn′-dŭr-ăl. *a.* Estimated by weight, distinguished from *numeral*. *Arbuthnot.*

PONDERA/TION, pŏn-dŭr-ā′-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of weighing. *Bp. Hall.*

PO/NDERER, pŏn′-dŭr-ŭr. *n. s.* One who ponders. *Whitlock.*

PO/NDERINGLY*, pŏn′-dŭr-ĭng-lē. *ad.* With due estimation. *Hammond.*

PONDERO/SITY, pŏn-dŭr-ŏs′-sĕ-tē. *n. s.* [*pondérosité*, Fr.] Weight; gravity; heaviness. *Brown.*

PO/NDEROUS§, pŏn′-dŭr-ŭs. 314. *a.* [*ponderosus*, Lat.] Heavy; weighty. *Bacon.* Important; momentous. *Shak.* Forcible; strongly impulsive. *Bacon.*

PO/NDEROUSLY, pŏn′-dŭr-ŭs-lē. *ad.* With great weight.

PO/NDEROUSNESS, pŏn′-dŭr-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Heaviness; weight; gravity. *Boyle.*

PO/NDWEED, pŏnd′-wēēd. *n. s.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

PO/NENT, pō′-nĕnt. [See LEVANT.] *a.* [*ponente*, Ital.] Western. *Milton.*

PO/NIARD§, pŏn′-yărd. 113, 272. *n. s.* [*poignard*, Fr.] A dagger; a short stabbing weapon. *Shakspeare.*

*To* PO/NIARD, pŏn′-yărd. *v. a.* To stab with a poniard. *Cotgrave.*

PONK, pŏnk. *n. s.* [*puke*, Icel.] A nocturnal spirit. *Spenser.*

PO/NTAGE, pŏn′-tĭdje. 90. *n. s.* [*pontage*, Fr.; *pontagium*, low Lat.] Duty paid for the reparation of bridges. *Ayliffe.*

PO/NTIFF§, pŏn′-tĭf. *n. s.* [*pontife*, Fr.; *pontifex*, Lat.] A priest; a high priest. *Bacon.* The pope. *Blackstone.*

PONTI/FICAL, pŏn-tĭf′-fē-kăl. *a.* [*pontifical*, Fr.; *pontificalis*, Lat.] Belonging to a high priest. *Fulke.* Popish. *Raleigh.* Splendid; magnificent. *Shak.* [from *pons* and *facio*.] Bridge-building. *Milton.*

PONTI/FICAL, pŏn-tĭf′-fē-kăl. *n. s.* [*pontificale*, Lat.] A book containing rites and ceremonies ecclesiastical. *South.* Dress and ornament of a priest or bishop. *Lowth.*

PONTIFICA/LITY*, pŏn-tĭf-fē-kăl′-ĕ-tē. *n. s.* The state and government of the pope of Rome; the papacy. *Abp. Usher.*

PONTI/FICALLY, pŏn-tĭf′-fē-kăl-ē. *ad.* In a pontifical manner.

PONTI/FICATE, pŏn-tĭf′-fē-kăt. 90. *n. s.* [*pontificat*, Fr.; *pontificatus*, Lat.] Papacy; popedom. *Addison.*

PO/NTIFICE, pŏn′-tē-fĭs. 142. *n. s.* [*pons* and *facio*.] Bridge-work; edifice of a bridge. *Milton.*

PONTIFI/CIAL*, pŏn-tē-fĭsh′-ăl. *a.* Popish. *Burton*

PONTIFI/CIAN, pŏn-tē-fĭsh′-ăn. *a.* Papistical; pontifical. *Bp. Hall.*

PONTIFI/CIAN, pŏn-tē-fĭsh′-ăn. *n. s.* One who adheres to the pope; a papist. *Mountague.*

PONTI/FICK*, pŏn-tĭf′-ĭk. *a.* Relating to priests. *Milton.* Popish. *Shenstone.*

PO/NTLEVIS, pŏnt′-lē-vĭs. *n. s.* [In horsemanship.] A disorderly, resisting action of a horse in disobedience to his rider, in which he rears up several times running. *Bailey.*

*PO/NTON*, pŏn-tōŏn′. [See POLTRON and ENCORE.] *n. s.* [Fr.] A floating bridge or invention to pass over water; made of two great boats placed at some distance from one another, both planked over, as is the interval between them, with rails on their sides: the whole so strongly built as to carry over horse and cannon. *Military Dict.*

PO/NY, pō′-nē. *n. s.* A small horse.

POOL, pōōl. 306. *n. s.* [pul, Sax.] A lake of standing water. See POULE. *Bacon.*

POOP§, pōōp. 306. *n. s.* [*pouppe*, Fr.; *puppis*, Lat.] The hindmost part of the ship. *Sidney.*

*To* POOP*, pōōp. *v. a.* A ship is said to be *pooped*, when it receives on the *poop* the shock of a high and heavy sea.

POOR§, pōōr. 306. *a.* [poupe, Norm. Sax.; *pauvre*, Fr.; *povre*, Span.] Not rich; indigent; necessitous; oppressed with want. *Shak.* Trifling; narrow; of little dignity, force, or value. *Bacon.* Paltry; mean; contemptible. *Bacon.* Unimportant. *Swift.* Unhappy; uneasy; pitiable. *Waller.* Mean; depressed; low; dejected. *Bacon.* [A word of tenderness.] Dear. [A word of slight contempt.] Wretched. *Baker.* Not good; not fit for any purpose. *Shak.*—*The poor.* [collectively.] Those who are in the lowest rank of the community; those who cannot subsist but by the charity of others; but it is sometimes used with laxity for any not rich. *South.*—Barren; dry: as, a *poor* soil. Lean; starved; emaciated. *Gen.* xli. Without spirit; flaccid.

POORJO/HN, pōōr-jŏn′. *n. s.* A sort of fish. *Burton.*

POO/RLY, pōōr′-lē. *ad.* Without wealth. *Sidney.* Not prosperously; with little success. *Bacon.* Meanly; without spirit. *Shak.* Without dignity. *Wotton.*

POO/RLY, pōōr′-lē. *a.* A colloquial expression, in several parts of England, for *indifferent in health.*

POO/RNESS, pōōr′-nĕs. *n. s.* Poverty; indigence; want. *Chapman.* Meanness; lowness; want of dignity. *Howell.* Narrowness; want of capacity. *Spectator.* Sterility; barrenness. *Bacon.*

POORSPI/RITED, pōōr-spĭr′-ĭt-ĕd. *a.* Mean; cowardly. *Dennis.*

POORSPI/RITEDNESS, pōōr-spĭr′-ĭt-ĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* Meanness; cowardice. *South.*

POP§, pŏp. *n. s.* [*poppysma*, Lat.] A small, smart, quick sound. *Addison.*

*To* POP, pŏp. *v. n.* To move or enter with a quick, sudden, and unexpected motion. *Carew.*

*To* POP, pŏp. *v. a.* To put out or in suddenly, slyly, or unexpectedly. *Shak.* To shift. *Locke.*

POP*, pŏp. *ad.* Suddenly; unexpectedly. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

POPE§, pōpe. *n. s.* [*papa*, Lat.; πάππας, Gr.] The bishop of Rome. *Shak.* A small fish. *Walton.*

POPE-JOAN*, pōpe-jōne′. *n. s.* A game at cards. *Jenner.*

PO′PEDOM, pōpe′-dŭm. 166. *n. s.* [*pope* and *dom.*] Papacy ; papal dignity. *Shakspeare.*

PO′PELING*, pōpe′-lĭng. *n. s.* One that adheres to the pope. *Troub. Reign of K. John.*

PO′PERY, pō′-pŭr-è. 555. *n. s.* The religion of the church of Rome. *Swift.*

POPESEY′E, pōps′-ē. *n. s.* The gland surrounded with fat in the middle of the thigh.

PO′PGUN, pŏp′-gŭn. *n. s.* A gun with which children play, that only makes a noise. *Cheyne.*

PO′PINJAY, pŏp′-pĭn-jā. *n. s.* [*papegay*, Dutch.] A parrot. *Ascham.* A woodpecker. *Peacham.* A trifling fop. *Shakspeare.*

PO′PISH, pō′-pĭsh. *a.* Taught by the pope ; relating to popery ; peculiar to popery. *Hooker.*

PO′PISHLY, pō′-pĭsh-lè. *ad.* With tendency to popery ; in a popish manner. *Addison.*

PO′PLAR, pŏp′-lâr. 88. *n. s.* [*peuplier*, Fr. ; *populus*, Lat.] A tree. *Miller.*

PO′PLIN*, pŏp′-lĭn. *n. s.* A kind of stuff, made both in England and Ireland, of silk and worsted.

PO′PPET*. See PUPPET.

PO′PPY, pŏp′-pè. *n. s.* [popıȝ, Sax. ; *papaver*, Lat.] A flower. *Miller.*

PO′PULACE, pŏp′-pù-lâs. 91. *n. s.* [Fr. ; from *populus*, Lat.] The vulgar ; the multitude. *Pope.*

PO′PULACY, pŏp′-pù-lâ-sè. *n. s.* The common people ; the multitude. *King Charles.*

PO′PULAR §, pŏp′-pù-lâr. 88. *a.* [*populaire*, Fr. ; *popularis*, Lat.] Vulgar ; plebeian. *Milton.* Suitable to the common people ; familiar ; not critical. *Hooker.* Beloved by the people ; pleasing to the people. *Hooker.* Studious of the favour of the people. *Dryden.* Prevailing or raging among the populace : as, a *popular* distemper.

POPULA′RITY, pŏp-pù-lâr′-è-tè. *n. s.* [*popularitas*, Lat.] Graciousness among the people ; state of being favoured by the people. *Bacon.* Representation suited to vulgar conception ; what affects the vulgar. *Bacon.*

PO′PULARLY, pŏp′-pù-lâr-lè. *ad.* In a popular manner ; so as to please the crowd. *Dryden.* According to vulgar conception. *Brown.*

*To* PO′PULATE §, pŏp′-pù-lâte. *v. n.* [*populus*, Lat.] To breed people. *Bacon.*

POPULA′TION, pŏp-pù-lā′-shŭn. *n. s.* The state of a country with respect to numbers of people. *Bacon.*

POPULO′SITY, pŏp-pù-lŏs′-è-tè. *n. s.* [*populosité*, Fr.] Populousness ; multitude of people. *Brown.*

PO′PULOUS §, pŏp′-pù-lŭs. 314. *a.* [*populosus*, Lat.] Full of people ; numerously inhabited. *Milton.*

PO′PULOUSLY, pŏp′-pù-lŭs-lè. *ad.* With much people.

PO′PULOUSNESS, pŏp′-pù-lŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of abounding with people. *Fuller.*

PO′RCELAIN, pōr′-sè-lāne. *n. s.* [*porcelaine*, Fr. ; *porcellana*, Ital.] China ; china ware ; fine dishes, of a middle nature between earth and glass, and therefore semipellucid. *Bacon.* [*portulaca*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

PORCH, pōrtsh. 352. *n. s.* [*porche*, Fr. ; *porticus*, Lat.] A roof supported by pillars before a door ; an entrance. *Judges*, iii. A portico ; a covered walk. *Shakspeare.*

PO′RCUPINE, pōr′-kù-pīne. 149. *n. s.* [*porc espi*, or *epic*, Fr.] An animal as large as a moderate pig. *Hale.*

PORE §, pōre. *n. s.* [*pore*, Fr. ; πόρος, Gr.] Spiracle of the skin ; passage of perspiration. *Bacon.* Any narrow spiracle or passage. *Quincy.*

*To* PORE, pōre. *v. n.* To look with great intenseness and care ; to examine with great attention. *Dryden.*

*To* PORE*, pōre. *v. a.* To examine : with *on. Milt.*

PO′REBLIND, pōre′-blīnd. *a.* [commonly spoken and written *purblind* ; πωρὸς.] Nearsighted ; short-sighted. *Bacon.*

PO′RINESS, pō′-rè-nĕs. *n. s.* Fulness of pores. *Wiseman.*

PORI′STICK *Method*, pō-rĭs′-tĭk-mĕth′-ŭd. *n. s.* [πορισιικος.] [In mathematicks.] That which determines when, by what means, and how many different ways, a problem may be solved. *Dict.*

PORK §, pōrk. *n. s.* [*porc*, Fr. ; *porcus*, Lat.] Swine's flesh unsalted. *Shak.* A hog ; a pig. *Milton.*

PO′RKEATER, pōrk′-è-tûr. *n. s.* One who feeds on pork. *Shakspeare.*

PO′RKER, pōrk′-ûr. *n. s.* A hog ; a pig. *Pope.*

PO′RKET, pōrk′-ĭt. 99. *n. s.* A young hog. *Dryden.*

PO′RKLING, pōrk′-lĭng. 410. *n. s.* A young pig. *Tusser.*

PORO′SITY, pō-rŏs′-sè-tè. *n. s.* [*porosité*, Fr.] Quality of having pores. *Bacon.*

PO′ROUS §, pō′-rŭs. 314. *a.* [*poreau*, Fr.] Having small spiracles or passages. *Chapman.*

PO′ROUSNESS, pō′-rŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of having pores ; the porous part. *Digby.*

PO′RPHYRE, pōr′-fûr. } *n. s.* [πορφύρα, Gr. ; *porPO′RPHYRY, pōr′-fûr-è. } *phyrites*, Lat. ; *porphyre*, Fr.] Marble of a particular kind. *Peacham.*

PO′RPOISE, } pōr′-pŭs. } *n. s.* [*porc poisson*, Fr.] PO′RPUS, } The sea-hog. *Locke.*

PORKA′CEOUS, pōr-rā′-shŭs. *a.* [*porraceus*, Lat.] Greenish. *Wiseman.*

PORRE′CTION, pōr-rĕk′-shŭn. *n. s.* [*porrectio*, Lat.] The act of reaching forth.

PO′RRET, pōr′-rĭt. 99. *n. s.* [*porrum*, Lat.] A scallion. *Brown.*

PO′RRIDGE, pōr′-rĭdje. *n. s.* [more properly *porrage ; porrata*, low Lat. from *porrum*, a leek.] Food made by boiling meat in water ; broth. *Shakspeare.*

PO′RRIDGEPOT, pōr′-rĭdje-pŏt. *n. s.* The pot in which meat is boiled for a family. *Butler.*

PO′RRINGER, pōr′-rĭn-jûr. *n. s.* [from *porridge.*] A vessel in which broth is eaten. *Bacon.* It seems, in Shakspeare's time, to have been a word of contempt for a headdress. *Shakspeare.*

PORT §, pōrt. *n. s.* [*port*, Fr. ; *portus*, Lat.] A harbour ; a safe station for ships. *Spenser.* [portc, Sax., *porta*, Lat. ; *porte*, Fr.] A gate. *Psalm* ix. The aperture in a ship, at which the gun is put out. *Raleigh.* [*portée*, Fr.] Carriage ; air ; mien ; manner ; bearing. *Spenser.* A kind of wine : from *Oporto*, in *Portugal. Prior.* The Ottoman court ; the Sublime *Port :* so called from the *gate* of the sultan's palace, where justice is distributed.

*To* PORT, pōrt. *v. a.* [*porto*, Lat ; *porter*, Fr.] To carry in form. *Milton.*

PO′RTABLE, pōr′-tâ-bl. 405. *a.* [*portabilis*, Lat.] Manageable by the hand. Such as may be borne along with one. *South.* Such as is transported or carried from one place to another. *Locke.* Sufferable ; supportable. *Shakspeare.*

PO′RTABLENESS, pōr′-tâ-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of being portable.

PO′RTAGE, pōrt′-ĭdje. 90. *n. s.* [*portage*, Fr.] Carriage ; the act of carrying. *Standard of Equality.* The price of carriage. *Fell.* [from *port.*] Porthole. *Shakspeare.*

PO′RTAL, pōr′-tâl. 88. *n. s.* [*portal*, Span. ; *pórtail*, Fr.] A gate ; the arch under which the gate opens ; a door. *Shakspeare.*

PO′RTANCE, pōr′-tânse. *n. s.* [*porter*, Fr.] Air ; mien ; port ; demeanour. *Spenser.*

PO′RTASS, pōr′-tâs. *n. s.* A breviary ; a prayer book. *Chaucer.*

PO′RTATIVE*, pōr′-tâ-tĭv. *a.* [*portatif*, Fr.] Portable. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

PORTCU′LLIS, pōrt-kŭl′-lĭs. } *n. s.* [*portecoulisse.*

PO′RTCLUSE*, pōrt′-klūse. } Fr.] A sort of machine like a harrow, hung over the gates of a city, to be let down to keep out an enemy. *Spenser.*

*To* PORTCU′LLIS, pōrt-kŭl′-lĭs. *v. a.* To bar ; to shut up. *Shakspeare.*

PORTCU′LLISED*, pōrt-kŭl′-lĭst. *a.* Having a portcullis. *Shenstone.*

PO′RTED*, pōrt′-ĕd. *a.* Having gates. *B. Jonson.*

*To* PORTE′ND §, pōr-tĕnd′. *v. a.* [*portendo*, Lat.] To foretoken ; to foreshow as omens. *Hooker.*

PORTE′NSION, pōr-tĕn′-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of foretokening. *Brown. Ob. J.*

PORTE'NT §, pôr-tẽnt'. *n. s.* [*portentum*, Lat.] Omen of ill; prodigy foretokening misery. *Shakspeare.*

PORTE'NTOUS, pôr-tẽn'-tůs. *a.* [*portentosus*, Lat.] Foretokening ill; ominous. *Shak.* Monstrous; prodigious; wonderful. *Milton.*

PO'RTER §, pôr'-tůr. 98. *n. s.* [*portier*, Fr.; from *porta*, Lat.] One that has the charge of the gate. *Shak.* One who waits at the door to receive messages. *Pope.* [*porteur*, Fr., from *porto*, Lat.] One who carries burthens for hire. *Howell.* A kind of strong beer, [from being much drunk by *porters*, who carry burthens.]

PO'RTERAGE, pôr'-tůr-ĭdje. 90. *n. s.* Carriage. *Smith.* Money paid for carriage.

PO'RTERLY*, pôr'-tůr-lè. *a.* Coarse; vulgar. *Bray.*

PO'RTESSE, pôr'-tẽs. *n. s.* A breviary. See PORTASS.

PORTFO'LIO*, pôrt-fô'-lè-ò. *n. s.* [*portfeuille*, Fr.] A case, of the size of a large book, to keep loose papers or prints in.

PO'RTGLAVE, pôrt'-glâve. *n. s.* [*porter*, and *glaive*, Fr. and Erse.] A sword-bearer. *Ainsworth.*

PO'RTGRAVE, pôrt'-grâve. } *n. s.* [port-
PO'RTGREVE, pôrt'-grève. } gepera, Sax.] The principal magistrate of port-towns.

PO'RTHOLE, pôrt'-hôle. *n. s.* A hole cut like a window in a ship's sides where the guns are placed.

PO'RTICO, pôr'-tè-kò. } *n. s.* [*porticus*, Lat.;
PO'RTICUS*, pôr'-tè-kůs. } *portico*, Ital.; portic, Sax.] A covered walk; a piazza. *B. Jonson.*

PO'RTION §, pôr'-shůn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *portio*, Lat.] A part. *Job*, xxvi. A part assigned; an allotment; a dividend. *Milton.* Part of an inheritance given to a child; a fortune. *Prior.* A wife's fortune. *Shakspeare.*

*To* PO'RTION, pôr'-shůn. *v. a.* To divide; to parcel. *Rowe.* To endow with a fortune. *Pope.*

PO'RTIONER, pôr'-shůn-ůr. 98. *n. s.* One that divides.

PO'RTIONIST*, pôr'-shůn-ĭst. *n. s.* [*portioniste*, Fr.] One who has a certain academical allowance or portion. Of a few benefices in this kingdom, having more than one rector or vicar, the incumbents are also called *portionists*. *Life of A. Wood.*

PO'RTLINESS, pôrt'-lè-nẽs. *n. s.* Dignity of mien; grandeur of demeanour; bulk of personage. *Spenser.*

PO'RTLY, pôrt'-lè. *a.* Grand of mien. *Spenser.* Bulky; swelling. *Shakspeare.*

PO'RTMAN, pôrt'-mân. 88. *n. s.* An inhabitant or burgess, as those of the cinque ports. *Dict.*

PORTMA'NTEAU, pôrt-mân'-tô. *n. s.* [*portmanteau*, Fr.] A chest or bag in which clothes are carried. *Spectator.*

PO'RTMOTE*, pôrt'-môte. *n. s.* [port and mot, Sax.] A court held in port towns. *Blackstone.*

PO'RTOISE, pôr'-tůz. *n. s.* In sea language, the ship is said to ride a *portoise*, when she rides with her yards struck down to the deck. *Dict.*

PO'RTRAIT §, pôr'-trăte. 90. *n. s.* [*pourtrait*, Fr.] A picture drawn after the life. *Reynolds.*

*To* PO'RTRAIT, pôr'-trăte. *v. a.* [*pourtraire*, Fr.] To draw; to portray. *Spenser.*

PO'RTRAITURE, pôr'-trâ-tůre. *n. s.* [Fr.] Picture; painted resemblance. *Shakspeare.*

*To* PORTRA'Y, pôr-trâ'. 492. *v. a.* [*pourtraire*, Fr.] To paint; to describe by picture. *Carew.* To adorn with pictures. *Milton.*

PO'RTRESS, pôr'-trẽs. *n. s.* A female guardian of a gate. *Milton.*

PO'RTREVE*, pôr'-trève. *n. s.* [port-gepera, Sax.] The bailiff of a port town; a kind of mayor. *Warton.*

PO'RWIGLE, pôr'wĭg-gl. *n. s.* A tadpole or young frog. *Brown.*

PO'RY, pô'-rè. *a.* [*poreux*, Fr.] Full of pores. *Dryden.*

POSE*, pôze. *n. s.* [gepoje, Sax.] A cold; a catarrh; a rheum in the head. *Chaucer.*

*To* POSE §, pôze. *v. a.* [gepoje, Sax.] To puzzle; to gravel; to put to a stand or stop. *Herbert.* To oppose; to interrogate. *Bacon.*

PO'SER, pô'-zůr. 98. *n. s.* One who asks questions to try capacities; an examiner. *Bacon.*

PO'SITED, pôz'-zĭt-ĕd. *a.* [*positus*, Lat.] Placed; ranged. *Hale.*

POSI'TION, pô-zĭsh'-ůn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *positio*, Lat.] State of being placed; situation. *Wotton.* Principle laid down. *Hooker.* Advancement of any principle. *Brown.* [In grammar.] The state of a vowel placed before two consonants, as *pompous*; or a double consonant, as *axle.*

POSI'TIONAL, pô-zĭsh'-ůn-ăl. *a.* Respecting position. *Brown.*

PO'SITIVE §, pôz'-zè-tĭv. 157. *a.* [*positivus*, Lat.; *positif*, Fr.] Not negative; capable of being affirmed; real; absolute. *Bacon.* Absolute; particular; direct; not implied. *Bacon.* Dogmatical; ready to lay down notions with confidence. *Rymer.* Settled by arbitrary appointment. *Hooker.* Having the power to enact any law. *Swift.* Certain; assured: as, He was *positive* as to the fact.

PO'SITIVE*, pôz'-zè-tĭv. *n. s.* What is capable of being affirmed; reality. *South.* What settles by absolute appointment. *Waterland.*

PO'SITIVELY, pôz'-zè-tĭv-lè. *ad.* Absolutely; by way of direct position. *Bacon.* Not negatively. *Bentley.* Certainly; without dubitation. *Shak.* Peremptorily; in strong terms. *Sprat.*

PO'SITIVENESS, pôz'-zè-tĭv-nẽs. *n. s.* Actualness; not mere negation. *Norris.* Peremptoriness; confidence. *Government of the Tongue.*

POSITI'VITY, pôz-è-tĭv'-è-tè. *n. s.* Peremptoriness; confidence. *Watts.* A low word.

PO'SITURE, pôz'-è-tshůre. *n. s.* [*positura*, Lat.] The manner in which any thing is placed. *Bramhall.*

PO'SNET, pôz'-nĕt. *n. s.* [*bassinet*, Fr.] A little basin; a porringer; a skillet. *Bacon.*

*PO'SSE*, pôs'-sè. *n. s.* [Lat.] An armed power; from *posse comitatus*, the power of the shires. *Bacon.* A low word.

*To* POSSE'SS §, pôz-zẽs'. 170. *v. a.* [*possessus*, Lat.] To have as an owner; to be master of; to enjoy or occupy actually. *Shak.* To seize; to obtain. *Hayward.* To give possession or command of any thing; to make master of. *Shak.* To fill with something fixed. *Addison.* To have power over, as an unclean spirit. *Roscommon.* To affect by intestine power. *Shakspeare.*

☞ The *o*, in the first syllable of *possess* and its compounds, is exactly under the same predicament as the same letter in *occasion*, *obedience*, &c. which see. *W.*

POSSE'SSION, pôz-zẽsh'-ůn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *possessio*, Lat.] The state of owning or having in one's own hands or power; property. *Ecclus.* iv. The thing possessed. *Temple.* Madness caused by the internal operation of an unclean spirit.

*To* POSSE'SSION, pôz-zẽsh'-ůn. *v. a.* To invest with property. *Carew. Ob. J.*

POSSE'SSIONER, pôz-zẽsh'-ůn-ůr. *n. s.* Master; one that has the power or property of any thing. *Sidney.*

POSSE'SSIVE, pôz-zẽs'-sĭv. *a.* [*possessivus*, Lat.] Having possession. Denoting possession: a grammatical term. *Lowth.*

PO'SSESSORY, pôz'-zẽs-sůr-è. [pôz'-zẽs-sůr-è, *Perry*; pôz-zẽs'-sůr-è, *Jones* and *Webster*.] *a.* [*possessoire*, Fr.] Having possession. *Howell.*

☞ For the same reason that I have placed the accent on the first syllable of *dimissory*, I have placed it on the first syllable of this word: our language seems to prefer deriving it from the Latin *possessorius*, to forming it from our own word *possess*: and, when this is the case, the accent is generally on the first syllable, because the secondary accent was on that syllable in the English pronunciation of the Latin word.—See ACADEMY. Dr. Johnson and Mr. Sheridan give this word the same accentuation as I have done; but most of our other orthoëpists accent the second syllable. *W.*

POSSE'SSOR, pôz-zẽs'-sůr. 166. *n. s.* [Lat.] Owner; master; proprietor. *Milton.*

PO'SSET §, pôs'-sĭt. 99. *n. s.* [*posca*, Lat.] Milk curdled with wine or any acid. *Shakspeare.*

*To* PO'SSET, pôs'-sĭt. *v. a.* To turn; to curdle: as milk with acids. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

POSSIBI'LITY, pŏs-sè-bĭl'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*possibilité*, Fr.] The power of being in any manner; the state of being possible. *Hooker.*

PO'SSIBLE §, pŏs'-sè-bl. 405. *a.* [Fr.; *possibilis*, Lat.] Having the power to be or to be done; not contrary to the nature of things. *Whitgift.*

PO'SSIBLY, pŏs'-sè-blè. *ad.* By any power really existing. *Hooker.* Perhaps; without absurdity. *Clarendon.*

POST §, pōst. *n. s.* [*poste*, Fr.] A hasty messenger; a courier who comes and goes at stated times; commonly a letter-carrier. *Abbot.* Quick course or manner of travelling. *Dryden.* [*poste*, Fr., from *positus*, Lat.] Situation; seat. *Burnet.* Military station. *Dryden.* Place; employment; office. *Collier.* [ꝑoꝛꝺ, Sax.; *postis*, Lat.] A piece of timber set erect. *Exodus*, xii.—*Post and pair.* An old game at cards. *B. Jonson. Knight of the post.* [*apposter*, Fr.] A fellow suborned; a fellow procured to do a bad action. *Fuller.*

POST*, pōst. *a.* [*apposter*, Fr.] Suborned; hired to do an improper action. *Sir E. Sandys.*

*To* POST, pōst. *v. n.* [*poster*, Fr.] To travel with speed. *Shakspeare.*

*To* POST, pōst. *v. a.* To fix opprobriously on posts. *K. Charles.* [*poster*, Fr.] To place; to station; to fix. *Dryden.* To register methodically; to transcribe from one book into another. *Arbuthnot.* To delay. *Shakspeare.*

PO'STABLE*, pōst'-â-bl. *a.* That may be carried. *W. Mountague.*

PO'STAGE, pōst'-ĭdje. 90. *n. s.* Money paid for conveyance of a letter. *Dryden.*

PO'STBOY, pōst'-bŏè. *n. s.* Courier; boy that rides post. *Tatler.*

PO'STCHAI'SE*, pōst'-tshāze. *n. s.* A travelling carriage, with four wheels. *Gray.*

*To* POSTDA'TE, pōst'-dāte. *v. a.* [*post*, Lat., and *date*.] To date later than the real time. *Donne.*

POSTDILU'VIAN, pōst-dè-lū'-vè-ăn. *a.* [*post* and *diluvium*, Lat.] Posterior to the flood. *Woodward.*

POSTDILU'VIAN, pōst-dè-lū'-vè-ăn. *n. s.* One that lived since the flood. *Grew.*

PO'STER, pōst'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* A courier; one that travels hastily. *Shakspeare.*

POSTE'RIOUR §, pŏs-tē'-rè-ûr. *a.* [Lat.; *posterieur*, Fr.] Happening after; placed after; following. *Bacon.* Backward. *Pope.*

POSTERIO'RITY, pŏs-tē-rè-ŏr'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*posteriorité*, Fr.] The state of being after: opposite to *priority*. *Brown.*

POSTE'RIOURS, pŏs-tē'-rè-ûrz. 166. *n. s.* [*posteriora*, Lat.] The hinder parts. *Swift.*

POSTE'RITY, pŏs-tĕr'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*posteritas*, Lat.] Succeeding generations; descendants. *Shakspeare.*

PO'STERN, pŏs'-tĕrn. *n. s.* [*poterne*, Fr.; *posterne*, Dutch.] A small gate; a little door. *Spenser.*

POSTEXI'STENCE, pōst-ĕg-zĭs'-tĕnse. *n. s.* Future existence. *Addison.*

POSTHA'CKNEY, pōst-hăk'-nè. *n. s.* Hired post-horses. *Wotton.*

POSTHA'STE, pōst-hāste'. *n. s.* Haste like that of a courier. *Shakspeare.*

PO'STHORSE, pōst'-hŏrse. *n. s.* A horse stationed for the use of couriers. *Sidney.*

PO'STHOUSE, pōst'-hŏûse. *n. s.* Postoffice; house where letters are taken and despatched. *Watts.*

PO'STHUME*, pŏst'-hūme. *a.* Posthumous: the elder word. *Purchas.*

PO'STHUMOUS §, pŏst'-hŭ-mŭs. *a.* [*posthumus*, Lat.] Done, had, or published, after one's death. *Addison.*

PO'STHUMOUSLY*, pŏst'-hŭ-mŭs-lè. *ad.* After one's death. *Note on Atterbury's Epist. Corresp.*

PO'STICK, pŏs'-tĭk. *a.* [*posticus*, Lat.] Backward. *Brown.*

PO'STIL §, pŏs'-tĭl. *n. s.* [*postille*, Fr.; *postilla*, Lat.] Gloss; marginal notes. *Bale.*

*To* PO'STIL*, pŏs'-tĭl. *v. n.* To comment; to make illustrations. *Skelton.*

*To* PO'STIL, pŏs'-tĭl. *v. a.* To gloss; to illustrate with marginal notes. *Bacon.*

POSTI'LION, pŏs-tĭl'-yŭn. 113. [pŏs-tĭl'-yŭn, *Sheridan* and *Jones*.] *n. s.* [*postillon*, Fr.] One who guides the first pair of a set of six horses in a coach. *Cowley.* One who guides a postchaise.

PO'STILLER, pŏs'-tĭl-ûr. *n. s.* One who glosses or illustrates with marginal notes. *Brown.*

POSTLIMI'NIAR*, pŏst-lè-mĭn'-è-ăr. } *a.* [*postli-*
POSTLIMI'NIOUS, pŏst-lè-mĭn'-è-ŭs. } *minium*, Lat.] Done or contrived subsequently. *Seuth.*

PO'STMAN*, pōst'-măn. *n. s.* A post; a courier; commonly, a letter-carrier. *Granger.*

PO'STMASTER, pōst'-mâ-stûr. *n. s.* One who has charge of publick conveyance of letters. *Shak.* A portionist. See PORTIONIST. An academical term.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL, pōst'-mâ-stûr-jĕn'-ĕr-ăl. *n. s.* He who presides over the posts or letter-carriers.

POSTMERI'DIAN, pōst-mè-rĭd'-è-ăn. [See MERIDIAN.] *a.* [*postmeridianus*, Lat.] Being in the afternoon. *Bacon.*

PO'STNATE*, pōst'-nāte. *a.* [*post* and *natus*, Lat.] Subsequent. *Bp. Taylor.*

PO'STOFFICE, pōst'-ŏf-fĭs. *n. s.* Office where letters are delivered to the post; a posthouse. *Gay.*

*To* POSTPO'NE §, pōst-pōne'. *v. a.* [*postpono*, Lat.] To put off; to delay. *Dryden.* To set in value below something else: with *to*. *Locke.*

POSTPO'NEMENT*, pōst-pōne'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Delay.

POSTPO'NENCE*, pōst-pō'-nĕnse. *n. s.* Dislike. *Dr. Johnson.*

POSTPOSI'TION*, pōst-pŏ-zĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [*postpositus*, Lat.] The state of being put back, or out of the regular place. *Mede.*

PO'STSCRIPT, pōst'-skrĭpt. *n. s.* [*post* and *scriptum*, Lat.] The paragraph added to the end of a letter. *Bacon.*

POST-TOWN*, pōst'-tŏŭn. *n. s.* A town where post-horses are kept; a town, in which there is a post office. *Wakefield.*

PO'STULANT †, pŏs'-tshŭ-lănt. *n. s.* A candidate *Mason.*

*To* PO'STULATE §, pŏs'-tshŭ-lāte. *v. a.* [*postulo*, Lat.] To beg or assume without proof. *Brown.* To invite; to require by entreaty. *Burnet.*

PO'STULATE, pŏs'-tshŭ-lât. 90. *n. s.* [*postulatum*, Lat.] Position supposed or assumed without proof. *Brown.*

POSTULA'TION, pŏs-tshŭ-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*postulatio*, Lat.] The act of supposing without proof; gratuitous assumption. *Hale.* Supplication; intercession. *Pearson.* Suit; cause. *Burnet.*

PO'STULATORY, pŏs'-tshŭ-lă-tŭr-è. 512. [See DOMESTICK.] *a.* Assuming without proof. Assumed without proof. *Brown.*

*POSTULA'TUM*, pŏs-tshŭ-lā'-tŭm. 503. *n. s* [Lat.] Position assumed without proof. *Addison.*

☞ This is a Latin word which forms its plural sometimes like its original *postulata*, and sometimes as in English *postulatums*: the former is the more eligible, if we are discoursing logically: and the latter if we are speaking less methodically. *W.*

PO'STURE §, pŏs'-tshûre. 463. *n. s.* [Fr.; *positura*, Lat.] Place; situation. *Hale.* Voluntary collocation of the parts of the body with respect to each other. *Shak.* State; disposition. *Clarendon.*

*To* PO'STURE, pŏs'-tshûre. *v. a.* To put in any particular place or disposition. *Brook.*

PO'STUREMASTER, pŏs'-tshûr-mâ-stûr. *n. s.* One who teaches or practises artificial contortions of the body. *Spectator.*

PO'SY, pō'-zè. *n. s.* [contracted from *poesy*.] A mot to on a ring, or on any thing else. *Shak.* A bunch of flowers. *Spenser.*

POT §, pŏt. *n. s.* [*pot*, Fr. and Dutch.] A vessel in which meat is boiled on the fire. *Dryden.* Vessel to hold liquids. *St. John.* Vessel made of earth. *Mortimer.* A cup: now usually supposed to contain a quart. *Shak.*—*To go to pot.* To be destroyed or devoured: a low phrase. *Arbuthnot*

*To* POT, pŏt. *v. a.* To preserve seasoned in pots. *Dryden.* To enclose in pots of earth. *Evelyn.*

PO'TABLE §. pō'-tā-bl. 405. *a.* [Fr.; *potabilis*, Lat.] Such as may be drunk; drinkable. *Shakspeare.*

PO'TABLE*, pō'-tā-bl. *n. s.* Something which may be drunk. *Philips.*

PO'TABLENESS, pō'-tā-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Drinkableness.

PO'TAGER, pōt'-ā-jŭr. *n. s.* [from *pottage.*] A porringer. *Grew.*

POTA'RGO, pō-tär'-gō. *n. s.* A kind of sauce or pickle imported from the West Indies. *King.*

PO'TASH, pōt'-ăsh. *n. s.* [*potasse*, Fr.] An impure, fixed, alkaline salt, made by burning from vegetables, of great use to the manufacturers of soap and glass, to bleachers, and to dyers. *Hill.*

POTA'TION, pō-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*potatio*, Lat.] Drinking bout. Draught. *Shak.* Species of drink. *Shakspeare.*

POTA'TO, pō-tā'-tō. *n. s.* An esculent root. *Miller.*

PO'TBELLIED, pōt'-bĕl-lĭd. 283. *a.* Having a swollen paunch. *Gray.*

PO'TBELLY, pōt'-bĕl-lè. *n. s.* A swelling paunch. *Arbuthnot.*

*To* POTCH, pŏtsh. *v. n.* [*pocher*, Fr.] To thrust; to push. *Shakspeare.*

*To* POTCH, pŏtsh. *v. a.* [*pocher*, Fr.] To poach; to boil slightly. It is commonly written *poach.* *Wiseman.*

POTCOMPA'NION, pōt'-kŭm-păn'-yŭn. *n. s.* A fellow-drinker; a good fellow at carousals. *L'Estrange.*

PO'TENCY, pō'-tĕn-sè. *n. s.* [*potentia*, Lat.] Power; influence; authority. *Shak.* Efficacy; strength. *Shakspeare.*

PO'TENT §, pō'-tĕnt. *a.* [*potens*, Lat.] Powerful; forcible; strong; efficacious. *Hooker.* Having great authority or dominion: as, *potent* monarchs.

PO'TENT*, pō'-tĕnt. *n. s.* A prince; a potentate. *Shak.* [*potentia*, low Lat.] A walking-staff; a crutch. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

PO'TENTACY*, pō'-tĕn-tăs-è. *n. s.* Sovereignty. *Barrow.*

PO'TENTATE, pō'-tĕn-tāte. 91. *n. s.* [*potentat*, Fr.] Monarch; prince; sovereign. *Daniel.*

POTE'NTIAL, pō-tĕn'-shăl. *a.* [*potenciel*, Fr.; *potentialis*, Lat.] Existing in possibility, not in act. *Raleigh.* Having the effect without the external actual property. *Shak.* Efficacious; powerful. *Shak.* [In grammar.] *Potential* is a mood denoting the possibility of doing any action.

POTENTIA'LITY, pō-tĕn-shè-ăl'-è-tè. 542. *n. s.* Possibility; not actuality. *Bp. Taylor.*

POTE'NTIALLY, pō-tĕn'-shăl-è. *ad.* In power or possibility; not in act, or positively. *Bentley.* In efficacy; not in actuality. *Hooker.*

PO'TENTLY, pō'-tĕnt-lè. *ad.* Powerfully; forcibly. *Bacon.*

PO'TENTNESS, pō'-tĕnt-nĕs. *n. s.* Powerfulness; might; power.

PO'TESTATIVE*, pō'-tĕs-tā-tĭv, or pō-tĕs'-tā-tĭv. *a.* [*potestativus*, low Lat.] Authoritative. *Pearson.*

PO'TGUN, pōt'-gŭn. *n. s.* [by mistake or corruption for *popgun.*] A gun which makes a small, smart noise. *Bp. Hall.*

PO'THANGER, pōt'-hăng-ŭr. *n. s.* [*pot* and *hanger.*] Hook or branch on which the pot is hung over the fire.

PO'THECARY, pŏth'-è-kā-rè. 470. *n. s.* [*boticario*, Spanish.] One who compounds and sells physick. *Chaucer.*

PO'THER §, pŭтн'-ŭr. 165, 469. *n. s.* [*poudre*, Fr.] Bustle; tumult; flutter. *Shak.* Suffocating cloud. *Drayton.*

*To* PO'THER, pŭтн'-ŭr. *v. n.* To make a blustering, ineffectual effort.

*To* PO'THER, pŭтн'-ŭr. *v. a.* To turmoil; to puzzle. *Locke.*

PO'THERB, pōt'-ĕrb. 394. *n. s.* An herb fit for the pot. *Tatler.*

PO'THOOK, pōt'-hŏŏk. *n. s.* Hooks to fasten pots or kettles with. *Beaumont and Fletcher.* Ill-formed or scrawled letters or characters. *Dryden.*

PO'THOUSE*, pōt'-hŏŭse. *n. s.* An ale-house. *Warton.*

PO'TION, pō'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *potio*, Lat.] A draught; commonly a physical draught. *Bacon.*

PO'TLID, pōt'-lĭd. *n. s.* The cover of a pot. *Dorham.*

PO'TMAN*, pōt'-măn. *n. s.* A pot companion. *A. Wood.*

PO'TSHARE*, pōt'-shâre. } *n. s.* [*share* or *shared*,
PO'TSHERD, pōt'-shĕrd. } any thing divided, or separated.] A fragment of a broken pot. *Spenser.*

PO'TTAGE, pōt'-tĭdje. 90. *n. s.* [*potage*, Fr.; from *pot.*] Any thing boiled or decocted for food. *Genesis.*

PO'TTER, pōt'-tŭr. *n. s.* [*potier*, Fr.] A maker of earthen vessels. *Dryden.*

POTTERN-ORE, pōt'-tĕrn-ōre. *n. s.* An ore with which potters glaze their earthen vessels. *Boyle.*

PO'TTERY*, pōt'-tŭr-è. *n. s.* [*poterie*, Fr.] A place where earthen vessels are made. The earthen vessels made.

PO'TTING, pōt'-tĭng. 410. *n. s.* Drinking. *Shak.*

PO'TTLE, pōt'-tl. 405. *n. s.* [*potel*, old Fr.] Liquid measure containing four pints; a tankard, or pot, out of which glasses are filled. *Shakspeare.*

PO'TULENT, pōt'-tshŭ-lĕnt. *a.* [*potulentus*, Lat.] Pretty much in drink. *Dict.* Fit to drink.

POTVA'LIANT, pōt-văl'-yânt. *a.* [*pot* and *valiant.*] Heated to courage by strong drink. *Addison.*

POUCH §, pŏŭtsh. 313. *n. s.* [pocca, Sax; *poche*, Fr.] A small bag; a pocket. *Shak.* Applied ludicrously to a big belly or paunch.

*To* POUCH, pŏŭtsh. *v. a.* To pocket. *Tusser.* To swallow. *Derham.* To pout; to hang down the lip. *Ainsworth.*

POU'CHMOUTHED, pŏŭtsh'-mŏŭтнd. *a.* Blubberlipped. *Ainsworth.*

POU'LDAVIS, pōle'-dā-vĭs. *n. s.* A sort of sail cloth. *Ainsworth.* See POLEDAVY.

*To* POU'LDER*. See *To* POWDER.

POU'LDRON*. See POWLDRON.

POULE* or POOL*, pōōl. *n. s.* [Fr.] The stakes played for at some games of cards. *Southern.*

POULT §, pōlt. 313. *n. s.* [*poulet*, Fr.] A young chicken. *King.*

☞ This word is corrupted, by the great as well as the small vulgar, into *pout*, rhyming with *out.*—See ASPARAGUS and CUCUMBER. *W.*

POU'LTER*, pōl'-tŭr. } *n. s.* [from *poult.*] One
POU'LTERER, pōl'-tŭr-ŭr. } whose trade is to sell fowls ready for the cook. *Shakspeare.*

POU'LTICE §, pōl'-tĭs. 142. *n. s.* [*pulte*, Fr.; *pultis*, Lat.] A cataplasm; a soft, mollifying application *Bacon.*

*To* POU'LTICE, pōl'-tĭs. *v. a.* To apply a poultice or cataplasm.

POU'LTIVE, pōl'-tĭv. *n. s.* A poultice. *Temple.*

POU'LTRY, pōl'-trè. *n. s.* Domestick fowls. *Dryden.*

POUNCE §, pŏŭnse. 313. *n. s.* [*ponzone*, Ital.] The claw or talon of a bird of prey. *Spenser.* The powder of gum sandarach, so called because it is thrown upon paper through a perforated box [*ponce*, Fr.] Cloth worked in eyelet holes. *Homily.*

*To* POUNCE, pŏŭnse. *v. a.* [*ponzonare*, Ital.] To pierce; to perforate. *Sir T. Elyot.* To pour or sprinkle through small perforations. *Bacon.* To seize with the pounces or talons.

POU'NCED, pŏŭnst. 359. *a.* Furnished with claws or talons. *Thomson.*

POU'NCETBOX, pŏŭn'-sĭt-bŏks. *n. s.* A small box perforated. *Shakspeare.*

POUND §, pŏŭnd. 313. *n. s.* [ponb, punb, Sax.] A certain weight, consisting in troy weight of twelve, in avoirdupois of sixteen ounces. *South.* The sum of twenty shillings; which formerly weighed a pound. *Peacham.* [pinban, Sax.] A pinfold; an enclosure. *Swift.*

*To* POUND, pŏŭnd. *v. a.* [punian, Sax.] To beat; to grind, as with a pestle. *Dryden.* [pinban, Sax.] To shut up; to imprison, as in a pound *Wotton.*

POU'NDAGE, pŏŭnd'-îdje. 90. *n. s.* A certain sum deducted from a pound. *Swift.* Payment rated by the weight of the commodity. *Clarendon.* Confinement of cattle in a pound. *Huloet.*

POU'NDER, pŏŭnd'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* The name of a heavy, large pear. *Dryden.* Any person or thing denominated from a certain number of pounds: as, a *ten* pounder, a gun that carries a bullet of ten *pounds'* weight. *Swift.* A pestle. *Ainsworth.* One who impounds cattle; a pinner. *Huloet.*

POUNDFOO'LISH*, pŏŭnd-fôôl'-ĭsh. *a.* [*pound* and *foolish.*] Neglecting the care of large sums for the sake of attention to little ones. *Burton.*

POU'PETON, pôô'-pè-tŭn. *n. s.* [*poupée*, Fr.] A puppet or little baby.

POU'PICKS, pôô'-pĭks. *n. s.* [In cookery.] Veal steaks and slices of bacon. *Bailey.*

*To* POUR §, pôûr. 316. [pôôr, pôre, or pôûr, *Fulton* and *Knight*; pôôr, *Jones*; so also *Kenrick, Sheridan,* and *Perry,* and *not* pôûr. See *W's Prin.* 316.] *v. a.* [*bwrw*, Welsh.] To let some liquid out of a vessel, or into some place or receptacle. *Exod.* iv. To emit; to give vent to; to send forth; to let out; to send in a continued course. *Locke.*

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Smith, pronounce this word as I have done: Mr. Nares, alone, pronounces it *pore.* *W.*

*To* POUR, pôûr. *v. n.* To stream; to flow. *Prov.* To rush tumultuously. *Gay.*

POU'RER, pôûr'-ûr. 98, 316. *n. s.* One that pours.

*To* POU'RLIEU*. See PURLIEU.

*To* POURTRA'Y*. See *To* PORTRAY.

POUSSE. *n. s.* The old word for *pease*, corrupted, as may seem, from *pulse. Spenser.*

POUT, pôût. 313. *n. s.* A kind of fish; a cod-fish. A kind of bird. *Carew.*

*To* POUT §, pôût. *v. n.* [*bouter*, Fr.] To look sullen by thrusting out the lips. *Shak.* To shoot out; to hang prominent. *Wiseman.*

POUT*, pôût. *n. s.* In colloquial language, a fit of sullenness.

POU'TING*, pôût'-îng. *n. s.* A fit of childish sullenness. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

PO'VERTY, pŏv'-vûr-tè. *n. s.* [pouerte, Norm. Sax.; *pauvreté*, Fr.] Indigence; necessity; want of riches. *Shak.* Meanness; defect. *Bacon.*

PO'WDER §, pôû'-dûr. 98, 322. *n. s.* [*poudre*, Fr.] Dust of the earth: the primary meaning. *Wicliffe.* Dust; any body comminuted. *Ex.* xxxii. Gunpowder. *Hayward.* Sweet dust for the hair. *Herbert.*

*To* PO'WDER, pôû'-dûr. *v. a.* [*poudrer, pouldrer*, Fr.] To reduce to dust; to comminute; to pound or grind small. *Spenser.* To sprinkle, as with dust. *Bolton.* To salt; to sprinkle with salt. *Bacon.*

*To* PO'WDER, pôû'-dûr. *v. n.* To come tumultuously and violently. *L'Estrange.*

PO'WDERBOX, pôû'-dûr-bŏks. *n. s.* A box in which powder for the hair is kept. *Gay.*

POWDER-CHESTS, pôû'-dûr-tshĕsts. *n. s.* On board a ship, chests filled with gunpowder, pebble-stones, and such like materials, set on fire when a ship is boarded by an enemy. *Dict.*

PO'WDERFLASK*, pôû'-dûr-flăsk. } *n. s.* [*pow-*
PO'WDERHORN, pôû'-dûr-hôrn. § *der, flask,* and *horn.*] A horn case in which gunpowder is kept. *Swift.*

PO'WDERMILL, pôû'-dûr-mĭl. *n. s.* The mill in which the ingredients for gunpowder are ground and mingled. *Arbuthnot.*

PO'WDERMINE*, pôû'-dûr-mîne. *n. s.* A cavern in which powder is placed, so as to be fired at a proper time. *Rowley.*

PO'WDERROOM, pôû'-dûr-rôôm. *n. s.* The part of a ship in which the gunpowder is kept. *Waller.*

POWDERING-TUB, pôû'-dûr-îng-tŭb. *n. s.* The vessel in which meat is salted. *More.* The place in which an infected lecher is physicked to preserve him from putrefaction. *Shakspeare.*

PO'WDERY, pôû'-dûr-ê. *a.* [*poudreux*, Fr.] Dusty; friable. *Woodward.*

PO'WDIKE*, pôû'-dîke. *n. s.* The *marsh* or *fen* dike. *Blackstone.*

PO'WER §, pôû'-ûr. 98, 322. *n. s.* [*pouvoir*, Fr.] Command; authority; dominion; influence of greatness. *Shak.* Influence; prevalence upon. *Bacon.* Ability; force; reach. *Hooker.* Strength; motive; force. *Locke.* The moving force of an engine. *Wilkins.* Animal strength; natural strength. *Sidney.* Faculty of the mind. *Shak.* Government; right of governing. *Milton.* Sovereign; potentate. *Addison.* One invested with dominion. *St. Matt.* Divinity. *Shak.* Host; army; military force. *Spenser.* A large quantity; a great number. In low language: as, a *power* of good things.

PO'WERABLE, pôû'-ûr-â-bl. *a.* Capable of performing any thing. *Camden.*

PO'WERFUL, pôû'-ûr-fûl. *a.* Invested with command or authority; potent. *Dryden.* Forcible; mighty. *Milton.* Efficacious: as, a *powerful* medicine. *Shakspeare.*

PO'WERFULLY, pôû'-ûr-fûl-è. *ad.* Potently; mightily; efficaciously; forcibly. *Boyle.*

PO'WERFULNESS, pôû'-ûr-fûl-nĕs. *n. s.* Power; efficacy; might; force. *Hakewill.*

PO'WERLESS, pôû'-ûr-lĕs. *a.* Weak; impotent *Shakspeare.*

PO'WLDRON*, pôûl'-drŏn. *n. s.* That part of armour which covers the shoulders: an heraldick term. *Sandys.*

PO'WTER*, pôû'-tûr. *n. s.* A kind of pigeon, more properly, perhaps, *pouter*, from the protuberance of its crop.

POX, pŏks. *n. s.* [properly *pocks*: poccar, Sax.] Pustules; efflorescences; exanthematous eruptions. It is used of many eruptive distempers. *Beaumont and Fletcher.* The venereal disease: this is the sense when it has no epithet. *Wiseman.*

POY, pôè. *n. s.* [*appoyo*, Span.; *appuy, poids*, Fr.] A ropedancer's pole; a pole to push forward a boat.

*To* POZE, pôze. *v. a.* To puzzle. See *To* POSE. *Shakspeare.*

PRACTICABI'LITY*, prăk'-tè-kâ-bĭl'-è-tè. *n. s.* Possibility to be performed. *Johnson.*

PRA'CTICABLE, prăk'-tè-kâ-bl. *a.* [Fr.] Performable; feasible; capable to be practised. *L'Estrange.* Assailable; fit to be assailed: as, a *practicable* breach.

PRA'CTICABLENESS, prăk'-tè-kâ-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Possibility to be performed. *Locke.*

PRA'CTICABLY, prăk'-tè-kâ-blè. *ad.* In such a manner as may be performed. *Rogers.*

PRA'CTICAL, prăk'-tè-kăl. *a.* [*practicus*, Lat.] Relating to action; not merely speculative. *South.*

PRA'CTICALLY, prăk'-tè-kăl-lè. *ad.* [from *practical.*] In relation to action. By practice; in real fact. *Howell.*

PRA'CTICALNESS, prăk'-tè-kăl-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of being practical.

PRA'CTICE §, prăk'-tĭs. 142. *n. s.* [πρακτικὴ; *pratique*, Fr.] The habit of doing any thing. *Ld. Chesterfield.* Use; customary use. *Dryden.* Dexterity acquired by habit. *Shak.* Actual performance, distinguished from *theory. South.* Method or art of doing any thing. 2 *Pet.* ii. Medical treatment of diseases. *Shak.* Exercise of any profession. *Blackmore.* [præt, Sax., *cunning.*] Wicked stratagem; bad artifice. *Sidney.* A rule in arithmetick.

PRA'CTICK, prăk'-tĭk. *a.* [πρακτικὸς.] Relating to action; not merely theoretical. *Shak.* Sly; artful. *Spenser.* Conversant; acquainted with; skilful. *Spenser.*

*To* PRA'CTISE §, prăk'-tĭs. 499. *v. a.* [πρακτικος, Gr.; *pratiquer*, Fr.] To do habitually. *Psalm* cxli. To do; not merely to profess: as, to *practise* law or physick. *Tatler.* To use in order to habit and dexterity. *Milton.* To draw by artifices. *Swift.*

*To* PRA'CTISE, prăk'-tĭs. *v. n.* To form a habit of acting in any manner. *Milton.* To transact; to negotiate secretly. *Addison.* To try artifices. *Granville.* To use bad arts or stratagems. *Shak.*

To use medical methods. *Temple.* To exercise any profession. *Tatler.*

**PRA'CTISANT**, prăk'-tĭz-ănt. *n. s.* An agent. *Shakspeare.*

**PRA'CTISER**, prăk'-tĭs-sŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that practises any thing; one that does any thing habitually. *South.* One who prescribes medical treatment. *Temple.* One who uses bad arts or stratagems. *Bacon.*

**PRACTI'TIONER**, prăk-tĭsh'-ŭn-ŭr. *n. s.* He who is engaged in the actual exercise of any art. *Arbuthnot.* One who uses any sly or dangerous arts. *Whigift.* One who does any thing habitually. *South.*

**PRÆ.** See PRE.

**PRÆMUNI'RE.** See PREMUNIRE.

***PRÆCO'GNITA***, prè-kŏg'-nè-tâ. 92. *n. s.* [Lat.] Things previously known in order to understanding something else; thus the structure of the human body is one of the *præcognita* of physick. *Locke.*

**PRAGMA'TICK§**, prăg-măt'-tĭk. 509. } *a.* [πράγ-
**PRAGMA'TICAL§**, prăg-măt'-tè-kăl. } *ματα*, Gr.; *pragmatique*, Fr.] Meddling; impertinently busy; assuming business without leave or invitation. *B. Jonson.*

**PRAGMA'TICALLY**, prăg-măt'-tè-kăl-è. *ad.* Meddlingly; impertinently. *Barrow.*

**PRAGMA'TICALNESS**, prăg-măt'-tè-kăl-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of intermeddling without right or call. *More.*

**PRA'GMATIST***, prăg'-mă-tĭst. *n. s.* One who is impertinently busy. *Bp. Reynolds.*

**PRAHME***. See PRAME.

**PRAI'SABLE***, prà'-zà-bl. *a.* That may be praised. *Wicliffe.*

**PRAISE§**, prăze. 202. *n. s.* [*prijs*, Teut.; *prez*, Span.; *prezzo*, Ital.; *preis*, Germ.] Renown; commendation; fame; honour; celebrity. *Zeph.* iii. Glorification; tribute of gratitude; laud. *Psalm* xl. Ground or reason of praise. *Dryden.*

*To* **PRAISE**, prăze. *v. a.* [*prijsen*, Dutch.] To commend; to applaud; to celebrate. *Milton.* To glorify in worship. *St. Luke*, ii.

**PRAI'SEFUL**, prăze'-fûl. *a.* Laudable; commendable. *Sidney. Ob. J.*

**PRAI'SELESS***, prăze'-lĕs. *a.* Wanting praise; without praise. *Sidney.*

**PRAI'SER**, prà'-zŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who praises; an applauder; a commender. *Sidney.*

**PRAISEWO'RTHILY***, prăze'-wûr-THĖ-lè. *ad.* In a manner worthy of praise. *Spenser.*

**PRAISEWO'RTHINESS***, prăze'-wûr-THĖ-nĕs. *n. s.* What deserves or is entitled to praise. *A. Smith.*

**PRAISEWO'RTHY**, prăze'-wûr-THĖ. *a.* Commendable; deserving praise. *Spenser.*

**PRAME**, prăme. *n. s.* [*pram*, Icel.; *prame*, Teut.] A flat-bottomed boat. *Biblioth. Bibl.* i.

*To* **PRANCE§**, prănse. 78, 79. *v. n.* [*pronken*, Dut.; *prangen*, Germ.] To spring and bound in high mettle. *Nahum*, iii. To ride gallantly and ostentatiously. *Addison.* To move in a warlike or showy manner. *Swift.*

**PRA'NCING***, prăn'-sĭng. *n. s.* The act of bounding, as a horse in high mettle. *Judges*, v.

*To* **PRANK§**, prăngk. *v. a.* [*pronken*, Dutch.] To decorate; to dress or adjust to ostentation. *Spenser.*

**PRANK**, prăngk. 408. *n. s.* [*prenk*, Dutch.] A frolick: a wild flight; a ludicrous trick; a mischievous act. *Spenser.*

**PRANK***, prăngk. *a.* Frolicksome; full of tricks. *Brewer.*

**PRA'NKER***, prăngk'-ŭr. *n. s.* One who dresses ostentatiously. *Burton.*

**PRA'NKING***, prăngk'-ĭng. *n. s.* Ostentatious decoration. *More.*

**PRA'SON**, prà'-sn. *n. s.* [πράσον.] A leek: also a sea weed as green as a leek. *Bailey.*

*To* **PRATE§**, prăte. *v. n.* [*praten*, Dutch.] To talk carelessly and without weight; to chatter; to tattle; to be loquacious; to prattle. *Tusser.*

**PRATE**, prăte. *n. s.* Tattle; slight talk; unmeaning loquacity. *Shakspeare.*

**PRA'TER**, prà'-tŭr. 98. *n. s.* An idle talker; a chatterer. *Shakspeare.*

**PRA'TING***, prà'-tĭng. *n. s.* Chatter; idle prate. *Bac.*

**PRA'TINGLY**, prà'-tĭng-lè. 410. *ad.* With tittle-tattle; with loquacity.

***PRA'TIQUE***, prăt'-tĭk. *n. s.* [Fr.; *prattica*, Ita.] A license for the master of a ship to traffick in the ports of Italy upon a certificate, that the place, from whence he came, is not annoyed with any infectious disease. *Bailey.*

*To* **PRA'TTLE§**, prăt'-tl. 405. *v. n.* [diminutive of *prate*.] To talk lightly; to chatter; to be trivially loquacious. *Locke.*

**PRA'TTLE**, prăt'-tl. *n. s.* Empty talk; trifling loquacity. *Shakspeare.*

**PRA'TTLER**, prăt'-lŭr. 98. *n. s.* A trifling talker; a chatterer. *Shakspeare.*

**PRA'VITY**, prăv'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*pravitas*, Lat.] Corruption; badness; malignity. *Milton.*

**PRAWN**, prâwn. *n. s.* A small crustaceous fish, like a shrimp, but larger. *Shakspeare.*

***PRA'XIS****, prăk'-sĭs. *n. s.* [Lat.] Use; practice. *Coventry.*

*To* **PRAY§**, prà. *v. n.* [*prier*, Fr.; *praier*, old Fr.] To make petitions to heaven. *Jam.* v. To entreat; to ask submissively. *Dryden.*—*To pray in aid.* A term used for a petition made, in a court of justice, for the calling in of help from another, that hath an interest in the cause in question. *Hanmer.*—*I pray*, that is, *I* pray *you to tell me*, is a slightly ceremonious form of introducing a question. *Bentley.*

*To* **PRAY**, prà. *v. a.* To supplicate; to implore; to address with submissive petitions. *St. Matt.* ix. To ask for as a supplicant. *Ayliffe.* To entreat in ceremony or form. *B. Jonson.*

**PRA'YER**, prà'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* [*praier*, old Fr.; *priere*, modern.] Petition to heaven. *Rom.* x. Mode of petition. *White.* Practice of supplication. *Shak* Singie formule of petition. *Fell.* Entreaty; submissive importunity. *Stilling fleet.*

**PRA'YERBOOK**, prà'-ŭr-bo͝ok. *n. s.* Book of publick or private devotions. *Shakspeare.*

**PRA'YINGLY***, prà'-ĭng-lè. *ad.* With supplication to God. *Milton.*

**PRE.** [*præ*, Lat.] A particle which, prefixed to words derived from the Latin, marks priority of time or rank.

*To* **PREACH§**, prètsh. 227. *v. n.* [*prædico*, Lat.; *prescher*, Fr.] To pronounce a publick discourse upon sacred subjects. *St. Matt.* iv.

*To* **PREACH**, prètsh. *v. a.* To proclaim or publish in religious orations. *Acts.* To inculcate publickly; to teach with earnestness. *Hooker.*

**PREACH**, prètsh. *n. s.* [*presche*, Fr.] A discourse; a religious oration. *Hooker.*

**PREA'CHER**, prètsh'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* [*prescheur*, Fr.] One who discourses publickly upon religious subjects. *Ps.* lxviii. One who inculcates any thing with earnestness and vehemence. *Swift.*

**PREA'CHERSHIP***, prè'-tshŭr-shĭp. *n. s.* The office of a preacher. *Bp. Hall.*

**PREA'CHING***, prè'-tshĭng. *n. s.* Publick discourse upon sacred subjects. *Jonah*, iii.

**PREA'CHMAN***, prètsh'-măn. *n. s.* A preacher mentioned in contempt. *Howell.*

**PREA'CHMENT**, prètsh'-mĕnt. *n. s.* A sermon mentioned in contempt; a discourse affectedly solemn. *Shakspeare.*

**PREACQUAI'NTANCE***, prè-âk-kwânt'-ânse. *n. s.* [*præ* and *acquaintance*.] State of being before acquainted with; previous knowledge. *Harris.*

**PREADMINISTRA'TION***, prè-ăd-mĭn-ĭs-trà'-shŭn. *n. s.* Previous administration. *Pearson.*

*To* **PREADMO'NISH***, prè-ăd-mŏn'-ĭsh. *v. a.* To caution or admonish beforehand.

**PREA'MBLE§**, prè'-ăm-bl. 405. *n. s.* [*preambule*, Fr.] Something previous; introduction; preface. *Hooker.*

*To* **PREA'MBLE***, prè'-ăm-bl. *v. a.* To preface; to introduce. *Feltham.*

PREA'MBULARY*, prè-ām'-bū-lār-è. } *a.*
PREA'MBULOUS, prè-ām'-bū-lŭs. }
Previous. *Pearson.*

*To* PREA'MBULATE §*, prè-ām'-bū-lāte. *v. n.* To walk before; to go before. *Jordan.*

PREAMBULA'TION*, prè-ām-bū-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Preamble. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

PREA'MBULATORY*, prè-ām'-bū-lā-tūr-è. *a.* Going before; antecedent. *Bp. Taylor.*

PREANTEPENULTIMATE†, prè-ăn-tè-pè-nŭl'-tè-māte. *a.* The fourth syllable from the last.

PREAPPREHE'NSION, prè-ăp-prè-hĕn'-shŭn. *n. s.* An opinion formed before examination. *Brown.*

PREASE, prēēz. *n. s.* Press; crowd. *Chapman. Ob. J.*

PREA'SING, prē'-zĭng. *part. a.* Crowding. *Spenser.*

PREAU'DIENCE*, prè-âw'-dè-ĕnse. *n. s.* The right or state of being heard before another. *Blackstone.*

PRE'BEND §, prĕb'-ĕnd. *n. s.* [*præbenda*, low Lat.; *prebende*, Fr.] A stipend granted in cathedral churches. *Swift.* Sometimes, but improperly, a stipendiary of a cathedral; a prebendary. *Bacon.*

PREBE'NDAL*, prè-bĕn'-dăl. *a.* Of or belonging to a prebend. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

PRE'BENDARY, prĕb'-ĕn-dĕr-è. 512. *n. s.* [*prebendarius*, Lat.] A stipendiary of a cathedral. *Spenser.*

PRE'BENDARYSHIP*, prĕb'-ĕn-dĕr-è-shĭp. *n. s.* The office of a prebendary; a canonry. *Wotton.*

PRECA'RIOUS §, prè-kā'-rè-ŭs. *a.* [*precarius*, Lat.; *precaire*, Fr.] Dependent; uncertain, because depending on the will of another; held by courtesy. *Dryden.*

PRECA'RIOUSLY, prè-kā'-rè-ŭs-lè. *ad.* Uncertainly oy dependence; dependently. *Leslie.*

PRECA'RIOUSNESS, prè-kā'-rè-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Uncertainty; dependence on others. *Sharp.*

PRE'CATIVE*, prĕk'-ā-tĭv. *a.* [*precatus*, Lat.] Suppliant; submissive. *Harris.*

PRE'CATORY*, prĕk'-ā-tŭr-è. *a.* Suppliant; beseeching. *Bp. Hopkins.*

PRECAU'TION §, prè-kâw'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; from *præcautus*, Lat.] Preservative caution; preventive measures. *Addison.*

*To* PRECAU'TION, prè-kâw'-shŭn. *v. a.* [*precautioner*, Fr.] To warn beforehand. *Locke.*

PRECAU'TIONAL*, prè-kâw'-shŭn-ăl. *a.* Preservative; preventive. *W. Mountague.*

PRECEDA'NEOUS, prĕs-è-dā'-nè-ŭs. *a.* [from *precede.*] Previous; preceding; anteriour. *Hammond.*

*To* PRECE'DE §, prè-sēde'. *v. a.* [*præcedo*, Lat.; *preceder*, Fr.] To go before in order of time. *Milton.* To go before according to the adjustment of rank.

PRECE'DENCE, prè-sē'-dĕnse. } *n. s.* [from *præce-*
PRECE'DENCY, prè-sē'-dĕn-sè. } *do*, Lat.] The act or state of going before; priority; something going before; something past. *Shak.* Adjustment of place. *Selden.* The foremost place in ceremony. *Milton.* Superiority. *Locke.*

PRECE'DENT, prè-sē'-dĕnt. *a.* [Fr.; *præcedens*, Lat.] Former; going before. *Shakspeare.*

PRE'CEDENT, prĕs'-sè dĕnt. *n. s.* Any thing that is a rule or example to future times; any thing done before of the same kind. *Hooker.*

PRE'CEDENTED*, prĕs'-sè-dĕnt-ĕd. *a.* Having a precedent; justifiable by an example.

PRECE'DENTLY, prè-sē'-dĕnt-lè. *ad.* Beforehand.

PRECE'LLENCE*, prè-sĕl'-lĕnse. } *n. s.* [*precel-*
PRECE'LLENCY*, prè-sĕl'-lĕn-sè. } *lence*, old Fr.; from *præcello*, Lat.] Excellence. *Sheldon. Ob. T.*

PRECE'NTOR, prè-sĕn'-tŭr. 166. *n. s.* [*præcentor*, Lat.; *precenteur*, Fr.] He that leads the choir; a chanter. *Fotherby.*

PRE'CEPT §, prē'-sĕpt. 532. *n. s.* [*precepte*, Fr.; *præceptum*, Lat.] A rule authoritatively given; a mandate. *Hooker.* [In law language.] A warrant of a justice, or any magistrate. *Shakspeare.*

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnston, Perry, and Entick, make the *e* in the first syllable of this word long; Dr. Kenrick, alone, makes it short. *W.*

PRECE'PTIAL, prè-sĕp'-shăl. *a.* Consisting of precepts. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

PRECE'PTION*, prè-sĕp'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*præceptio*, Lat.] A precept. *Bp. Hall. Ob. T.*

PRECE'PTIVE, prè-sĕp'-tĭv. 157. *a.* [*preceptivus*, Lat.] Containing precepts; giving precepts. *Gov of the Tongue.*

PRECE'PTOR, prè-sĕp'-tŭr. 166. *n. s.* [*præceptor*, Lat.; *precepteur*, Fr.] A teacher; a tutor. *Locke.*

PRECE'PTORY*, prĕs'-ĕp-tŭr-è. *a.* Giving precepts. *Anderson.*

PRECE'PTORY*, prĕs'-ĕp-tŭr-è. [See RECEPTORY.] *n. s.* A kind of subordinate religious house, where instruction was given.

PRECE'SSION, prè-sĕsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [*præcedo, præcessus*, Lat.] The act of going before.

PRECI'NCT, prè-sĭngkt'. *n. s.* [*præcinctus*, Lat.] Outward limit; boundary. *Hooker.*

PRECIO'SITY, prè-shè-ŏs'-è-tè. 554. *n. s.* [*pretiosus*, Lat.] Value; preciousness. Any thing of high price. *Brown. Ob. J.*

PRE'CIOUS §, prĕsh'-ŭs. 357. *a.* [*precieux*, Fr.; *pretiosus*, Lat.] Valuable; being of great worth. Costly; of great price: as, a *precious* stone. *Milton.* Worthless. An epithet of contempt or irony. *Locke.*

PRE'CIOUSLY, prĕsh'-ŭs-lè. *ad.* Valuably; to a great price. *Dryden.* Contemptibly: in irony.

PRE'CIOUSNESS, prĕsh'-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Valuableness; worth; price. *Wilkins.*

PRE'CIPICE §, prĕs'-sè-pĭs. 142. *n. s.* [*præcipitium* Lat.; *precipice*, Fr.] A headlong steep; a fall pendicular without gradual declivity. *Shakspeare.*

PRECI'PITANCE, prè-sĭp'-pè-tânse. } *n. s.*
PRECI'PITANCY, prè-sĭp'-pè-tân-sè. }
Rash haste; headlong hurry. *Milton.*

PRECI'PITANT, prè-sĭp'-pè-tânt. *a.* [*præcipitans*, Lat.] Falling or rushing headlong. *Milton.* Hasty; urged with violent haste. *Pope.* Rashly hurried. *King Charles.* Unexpectedly brought on or hastened. *Bp. Taylor.*

PRECI'PITANTLY, prè-sĭp'-pè-tânt-lè. *ad.* In headlong haste; in a tumultuous hurry. *Milton.*

*To* PRECI'PITATE §, prè-sĭp'-pè-tāte. *v. a.* [*precipito*, Lat.] To throw headlong. *Bacon.* To urge on violently. *Dryden.* To hasten unexpectedly *Harvey.* To hurry blindly or rashly. *Bacon.* To throw to the bottom: a term of chymistry. *Grew.*

*To* PRECI'PITATE, prè-sĭp'-pè-tāte. *v. n.* To fall headlong. *Shak.* To fall to the bottom as a sediment in chymistry. *Bacon.* To hasten without just preparation. *Bacon.*

PRECI'PITATE, prè-sĭp'-pè-tât. 91. *a.* Steeply falling. *Raleigh.* Steep. *Ld. Brooke.* Headlong; hasty; rashly hasty. *Clarendon.* Hasty; violent. *Arbuthnot.*

PRECI'PITATE. prè-sĭp'-pè-tât. 91. *n. s.* A corrosive medicine made by precipitating mercury. *Wiseman.*

PRECI'PITATELY, prè-sĭp'-pè-tât-lè. *ad.* Headlong; steeply down. Hastily; in blind hurry. *Swift.*

PRECIPITA'TION, prè-sĭp-pè-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] The act of throwing headlong. *Shak.* Violent motion downward. *Woodward.* Tumultuous hurry; blind haste. *Woodward.* [In chymistry.] Subsidency; contrary to *sublimation. Bacon.*

PRECI'PITATOR*, prè-sĭp'-è-tā-tŭr. *n. s.* [*præcipitator*, Lat.] One that urges on violently. *Hammond.*

PRECIPI'TIOUS*, prĕs-è-pĭsh'-ŭs. *a.* Steep; headlong. *Sir T. Herbert.*

PRECIPI'TIOUSLY*, prĕs-è-pĭsh'-ŭs-lè. *ad.* In headlong haste. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

PRECI'PITOUS, prè-sĭp'-pè-tŭs. *a.* [*precipitis*, Lat.] Headlong; steep. *K. Charles.* Hasty; sudden. *Brown.* Rash; heady. *Dryden.*

PRECI'PITOUSLY*, prè-sĭp'-pè-tŭs-lè. *ad.* In a tumultuous hurry: in violent haste. *Translation of Boccalini.*

PRECI'PITOUSNESS*, prè-sĭp'-pè-tŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Rashness. *Hammond.*

PRECI'SE§, prē-sīse'. 427. *a.* [*precis*, Fr.; *præcisus*, Lat.] Exact; strict; nice; having strict and determinate limitations. *Hooker.* Formal; finical. *Addison.*

PRECI'SELY, prē-sīse'-lē. *ad.* Exactly; nicely; accurately. *Hooker.* With superstitious formality; with too much scrupulosity.

☞ Though we seldom hear the adjective *precise* pronounced as if written *precize*, we very frequently hear the adverb *precisely* pronounced as if written *precizely*: but it ought to be remembered, as an invariable rule, that adverbs preserve exactly the same accent and sound as the adjectives from which they are formed; and, therefore, as the adjective is pronounced with the hissing or pure *s*, the adverb ought to have the same. *W.*

PRECI'SENESS, prē-sīse'-nĕs. *n. s.* Exactness; rigid nicety. *Bacon.*

PRECI'SIAN, prē-sĭzh'-ē-ăn. 88. *n. s.* One who limits or restrains. *Shakspeare.* One who is superstitiously rigorous. *Watts.*

PRECI'SIANISM*, prē-sĭzh'-ē-ăn-ĭzm. *n. s.* Superstitious rigour; finical exactness. *Milton.*

PRECI'SION, prē-sĭzh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Exact limitation. *Locke.*

PRECI'SIVE, prē-sī'-sĭv. 428. *a.* [*precisus*, Lat.] Cutting off. *Puller.* Exactly limiting. *Watts.*

*To* PRECLU'DE§, prē-klūde'. *v. a.* [*præcludo*, Lat.] To shut out or hinder by some anticipation. *Bentley.*

PRECLU'SION*, prē-klū'-zhŭn. *n. s.* [*præclusio*, Lat.] The act of precluding; hinderance by some anticipation.

PRECLU'SIVE*, prē-klū'-sĭv. *a.* Hindering by some anticipation. *Burke.*

PRECLU'SIVELY*, prē-klū'-sĭv-lē. *ad.* With hinderance by some anticipation.

PRECO'CIOUS§, prē-kō'-shŭs. 357. *a.* [*præcox*, *præcocis*, Lat.; *precose*, Fr.] Ripe before the time. *Brown.*

PRECO'CIOUSNESS*, prē-kō'-shŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Ripeness before the time. *Mannyngham.*

PRECO'CITY, prē-kŏs'-sē-tē. *n. s.* Ripeness before the time. *Howell.*

*To* PRECO'GITATE, prē-kŏd'-jē-tāte. *v. a.* [*præcogito*, Lat.] To consider or scheme beforehand. *Sherwood.*

PRECOGNI'TION, prē-kŏg-nĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *præ* and *cognitio*, Lat.] Previous knowledge; antecedent examination. *Fotherby.*

*To* PRECOMPO'SE*, prē-kŏm-pōze'. *v. a.* [*præ*, and *compose*.] To compose beforehand. *Johnson.*

PRECONCEI'T, prē-kŏn-sēte'. 530. *n. s.* [*præ*, and *conceit*.] An opinion previously formed. *Hooker.*

*To* PRECONCEI'VE, prē-kŏn-sēve'. *v. a.* [*præ*, and *conceive*.] To form an opinion beforehand; to imagine beforehand. *Bacon.*

PRECONCE'PTION, prē-kŏn-sĕp'-shŭn. 531. *n. s.* Opinion previously formed. *Hakewill.*

PRECONCE'RTED*, prē-kŏn-sĕrt'-ĕd. *part. a.* Settled beforehand. *Warton.*

PRECONIZA'TION*, prē-kŏn-ē-zā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*præconium*, Lat.] Proclamation. *Bp. Hall.*

PRECO'NTRACT, prē-kŏn'-trăkt. *n. s.* A contract previous to another. *Shakspeare.*

*To* PRECONTRA'CT, prē-kŏn-trăkt'. *v. a.* To contract or bargain beforehand. *Ayliffe.*

PRECU'RSE§, prē-kŭrse'. *n. s.* [*præcurro*, Lat.] Forerunning. *Shakspeare.*

PRECU'RSOR, prē-kŭr'-sŭr. 166. *n. s.* [*præcursor*, Lat.] Forerunner; harbinger. *Harvey.*

PRECU'RSORY*, prē-kŭr'-sŭr-ē. *a.* Introductory; previous. *Bacon.*

PRECU'RSORY*, prē-kŭr'-sŭr-ē. *n. s.* An introduction. *Hammond.*

PREDA'CEOUS, prē-dā'-shŭs. 357. *a.* [*præda*, Lat.] Living by prey. *Derham.*

PRE'DAL§, prē'-dăl. 88. *a.* [*præda*, Lat.] Robbing; practising plunder. *S. Bouse.*

PRE'DATORY, prĕd'-dă-tŭr-ē. 512. [See DOMESTICK.] *a.* [*prædatorius*, Lat.] Plundering; practising rapine. *Bacon.* Hungry; preying; rapacious; ravenous. *Bacon.*

*To* PREDECEA'SE*, prē-dē-sēse'. *v. a.* [*præ*, and *decease*.] To die before. *Shakspeare.*

PREDECEA'SED, prē-dē-sēst'. 531, 359. *a.* Dead before. *Shakspeare.*

PREDECE'SSOR, prĕd-ē-sĕs'-sŭr. *n. s.* [*predecesseur*, Fr.; *præ* and *decedo*, Lat.] One that was in any state or place before another. *Sidney.* Ancestor.

PREDESTINA'RIAN, prē-dĕs-tē-nā'-rē-ăn. *n. s* One that holds the doctrine of predestination. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

PREDESTINA'RIAN*, prē-dĕs-tē-nā'-rē-ăn. *a.* Of or belonging to predestination. *Walton.*

*To* PREDE'STINATE§, prē-dĕs'-tē-nāte. *v. a.* [*predestener*, Fr.; *præ* and *destino*, Lat.] To appoint beforehand by irreversible decree. *Rom.* viii.

PREDE'STINATE*, prē-dĕs'-tē-nāte. *part. a.* Predestinated. *Burnet.*

*To* PREDE'STINATE, prē-dĕs'-tē-nāte. *v. n.* To hold predestination. *Dryden.*

PREDESTINA'TION, prē-dĕs-tē-nā'-shŭn. *n. s* Fatal decree; preordination. *Milton.*

PREDE'STINATOR, prē-dĕs'-tē-nā-tŭr. 166, 521. *n. s.* One that holds predestination or the prevalence of pre-established necessity. *Cowley.*

*To* PREDE'STINE, prē-dĕs'-tĭn. 140. *v. a.* [*predestiner*, Fr.] To decree beforehand. *Milton.*

PREDETE'RMINATE*, prē-dē-tĕr'-mē-nāte. *a.* Before determined. *Bp. Richardson.*

PREDETERMINA'TION, prē-dē-tĕr-mē-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *præ*, and *determination*.] Determination made beforehand. *Hammond.*

*To* PREDETE'RMINE, prē-dē-tĕr'-mĭn. 140. *v. a.* To doom or confine by previous decree. *Hale.*

PRE'DIAL, prē'-dē-ăl, or prē'-jē-ăl. 293. *a.* [*prædium*, Lat.] Consisting of farms. *Ayliffe.*

PREDICABI'LITY*, prĕd-dē-kā-bĭl'-ē-tē. *n. s.* Capacity of being attributed to a subject. *Reid.*

PRE'DICABLE, prĕd'-dē-kā-bl. *a.* [Fr.; *predicabilis*, Lat.] Such as may be affirmed of something. *A. Boxter.*

PRE'DICABLE, prĕd'-dē-kā-bl. *n. s.* [*prædicabile*, Lat.] A logical term, denoting one of the five things which can be affirmed of any thing. *Watts.*

PREDI'CAMENT§, prē-dĭk'-kā-mĕnt. *n. s.* [Fr.; *prædicamentum*, Lat.] A class or arrangement of beings or substances ranked according to their natures: called also *categorema*, or *category*. *Digby.* Class or kind described by any definitive marks. *Shakspeare.*

PREDICAME'NTAL, prē-dĭk-ă-mĕn'-tăl. *a.* Relating to predicaments. *J. Hall.*

PRE'DICANT, prĕd'-dē-kănt. *n. s.* [*prædicans*, Lat.] One that affirms any thing. *Hooker.*

*To* PRE'DICATE§, prĕd'-dē-kāte. *v. a.* [*prædico*, Lat.] To affirm any thing of another thing. *Locke*

*To* PRE'DICATE, prĕd'-dē-kāte. *v. n.* To affirm; to comprise an affirmation. *Hale.*

PRE'DICATE, prĕd'-dē-kăt. 91. *n. s.* [*prædicatum*, Lat.] That which is affirmed or denied of the subject: as, *Man is rational; man is not immortal. Watts.*

PREDICA'TION, prĕd-ē-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*prædicatio*, Lat.] Affirmation concerning any thing; declaration of any position. *Locke.*

PRE'DICATORY*, prĕd'-dē-kā-tŭr-ē. *a.* Affirmative; positive; decisive. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* PREDI'CT§, prē-dĭkt'. *v. a.* [*prædictus*, Lat.] To foretell; to foreshow. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

PREDI'CTION, prē-dĭk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*prædictio*, Lat.] Prophecy; declaration of something future. *Bacon.*

PREDI'CTIVE*, prē-dĭk'-tĭv. *a.* Prophetick; foretelling. *More.*

PREDI'CTOR, prē-dĭk'-tŭr. *n. s.* Foreteller. *Swift*

PREDIGE'STION, prē-dē-jĕs'-tshŭn. *n. s.* Digestion too soon performed. *Bacon.*

PREDILE'CTION*, prē-dē-lĕk'-shŭn. *n. s.* A liking beforehand. *Warton.*

*To* PREDISPO'SE§, prē-dĭs-pōze'. *v. a.* To adapt previously to any certain purpose. *Burnet.*

**PREDISPOSI'TION**, prē-dĭs-pō-zĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* Previous adaptation to any certain purpose. *Bacon.*

**PREDO'MINANCE**, prē-dŏm'-mē-nănse. } *n. s.*
**PREDO'MINANCY**, prē-dŏm'-mē-năn-sē. }
[*præ* and *dominor*, Lat.] Prevalence; superiority; ascendency; superiour influence.

**PREDO'MINANT**, prē-dŏm'-mē-nănt. *a.* [Fr.; *præ* and *dominor*, Lat.] Prevalent; supreme in influence; ascendant. *Hooker.*

**PREDO'MINANTLY***, prē-dŏm'-mē-nănt-lè. *ad.* With superiour influence. *Brown.*

*To* **PREDO'MINATE** §, prē-dŏm'-mē-nāte. 91. *v. n.* [*predominer*, Fr.; *præ* and *dominor*, Lat.] To prevail; to be ascendant; to be supreme in influence. *Daniel.*

*To* **PREDO'MINATE***, prē-dŏm'-mē-nāte. *v. a.* To rule over. *Davies.*

**PREDOMINA'TION***, prē-dŏm-mē-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Superiour influence. *Browne.*

*To* **PREELE'CT**, prē-ē-lĕkt'. *v. a.* To choose by previous decision.

**PREELE'CTION***, prē-ē-lĕk'-shŭn. *n. s.* Choice or election made by previous decision. *Dean Prideaux.*

**PREE'MINENCE** §, prē-ĕm'-mē-nĕnse. *n. s.* [*preeminence*, Fr.] Superiority of excellence. *Dryden.* Precedence; priority of place. *Sidney.* Superiority of power or influence. *Hooker.*

**PREE'MINENT**, prē-ĕm'-mē-nĕnt. *a.* [*preeminent*, Fr.] Excellent above others. *Milton.*

**PREE'MINENTLY***, prē-ĕm'-mē-nĕnt-lè. *ad.* In a manner excellent above others. *Pennant.*

**PREE'MPTION**, prē-ĕm'-shŭn. 412. *n. s.* [*præemptio*, Lat.] The right of purchasing before another. *Carew.*

*To* **PREEN**, prēēn. *v. a.* See *To* PRUNE. To trim the feathers of birds, to enable them to glide through the air. *Bailey.*

**PREEN***, prēēn'. *n. s.* [pneon, Sax.] A forked instrument used by clothiers in dressing cloth.

*To* **PREENGA'GE** §, prē-ĕn-gā'djē. *v. a.* [*præ*, and *engage*.] To engage by precedent ties or contracts. *Dryden.*

**PREENGA'GEMENT**, prē-ĕn-gā'djē-mĕnt. *n. s.* Precedent obligation. *Boyle.*

*To* **PREESTA'BLISH** §, prē-ē-stăb'-lĭsh. *v. a.* To settle beforehand. *Coventry.*

**PREESTA'BLISHMENT**, prē-ē-stăb'-lĭsh-mĕnt. *n. s.* Settlement beforehand.

**PREEXAMINA'TION***, prē-ĕgz-ăm-ē-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Previous examination. *Wotton.*

*To* **PREEXI'ST** §, prē-ĕgz-ĭst'. *v. n.* [*præ* and *existo*, Lat.] To exist beforehand. *Dryden.*

**PREEXI'STENCE**, prē-ĕgz-ĭs'-tĕnse. *n. s.* Existence before. *Burnet.* Existence of the soul before its union with the body. *Addison.*

**PREEXI'STENT**, prē-ĕgz-ĭs'-tĕnt. *a.* Existent beforehand; preceding in existence. *Burnet.*

**PREEXISTIMA'TION***, prē-ĕgz-ĭs-tē-mā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Esteem beforehand. *Brown.*

**PRE'FACE** §, prĕf'-fâs. 91, 532. *n. s.* [Fr.; *præfatio*, Lat.] Something spoken introductory to the main design; introduction; something proemial. *Peacham.*

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Buchanan, Perry, and Entick, pronounce the first *e* in this word short. *W.*

*To* **PRE'FACE**, prĕf'-fâs. 91. *v. n.* To say something introductory. *Spectator.*

*To* **PRE'FACE**, prĕf'-fâs. *v. a.* To introduce by something proemial. *Fell.* To face; to cover: a ludicrous sense. *Cleaveland.*

**PRE'FACER**, prĕf'-fâ-sŭr. 98. *n. s.* The writer of a preface. *Dryden.*

**PRE'FATORY**, prĕf'-fâ-tŭr-è. 512. *a.* Introductory. *Dryden.*

**PRE'FECT**, prē'-fĕkt. *n. s.* [*præfectus*, Lat.] Governour; commander. *B. Jonson.* A superintendent. *Hammond.* A tutelary power. *B. Jonson.*

**PREFE'CTURE**, prĕf'-fĕk-tūre. [prĕf'-fĕk-tʏ're, *Jones, Fulton* and *Knight*.] *n. s.* [*prefecture*, Fr.; *præfectura*, Lat.] Command; office of government.

☞ Though I have agreed with all our orthoëpists in making the first syllable of *prefect* long, I cannot follow them so implicitly in the accent and quantity of this word. All but Mr. Sheridan, W. Johnston, and Mr. Perry, place the accent on the second syllable; and the two first of these writers make the first syllable long, as in *prefect*. Mr. Perry, alone, has, in my opinion, given this word its true pronunciation, by placing the accent on the first syllable, and making that syllable short. This is agreeable to that general tendency of our language to an antepenultimate accentuation, and a short quantity on every vowel but *u*.—See *Principles*, No. 533. 535. *W.*

*To* **PREFE'R** §, prē-fĕr'. *v. a.* [*preferer*, Fr.; *præfero*, Lat.] To regard more than another. *Rom.* xii. To advance; to exalt; to raise. To present ceremoniously. *Pope.* To offer solemnly; to propose publickly; to exhibit. *Daniel.*

**PRE'FERABLE**, prĕf'-fĕr-â-bl. *a.* [Fr.] Eligible before something else. *Locke.*

**PRE'FERABLENESS**, prĕf'-fĕr-â-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being preferable. *W. Mountague.*

**PRE'FERABLY**, prĕf'-fĕr-â-blè. *ad.* In preference; in such a manner as to prefer one thing to another. *Dennis.*

**PRE'FERENCE**, prĕf'-fĕr-ĕnse. *n. s.* [Fr.] The act of preferring; estimation of one thing above another; election of one rather than another. *Sprat.*

**PREFE'RMENT**, prē-fĕr'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Advancement to a higher station. *Shakspeare.* A place of honour or profit. *Davenant.* Preference; act of preferring. *Brown.*

**PREFE'RRER**, prē-fĕr'-rŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who prefers. *Bishop Bancroft.*

*To* **PREFI'GURATE** §, prē-fĭg'-yū-rāte. *v. a.* [*præ* and *figuro*, Lat.] To show by an antecedent representation.

**PREFIGURA'TION**, prē-fĭg-yū-rā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Antecedent representation. *Burnet.*

**PREFI'GURATIVE***, prē-fĭg'-yū-rā-tĭv. *a.* Exhibiting by antecedent representation. *Barrow.*

*To* **PREFI'GURE**, prē-fĭg'-yūre. *v. a.* To exhibit by antecedent representation. *Hooker.*

*To* **PREFI'NE** §, prē-fīne'. *v. a.* [*prefiner*, Fr.; *præfinio*, Lat.] To limit beforehand. *Knolles.*

**PREFINI'TION***, prĕf-ē-nĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [*præfinitio*, Lat.] Previous limitation. *Fotherby.*

*To* **PREFI'X** §, prē-fĭks'. *v. a.* [*præfigo*, Lat.] To appoint beforehand. *Shakspeare.* To settle; to establish. *Hale.* To put before another thing: as, He *prefixed* an advertisement to his book.

**PREFI'X**, prē'-fĭks. 492. *n. s.* [*præfixum*, Lat.] Some particle put before a word, to vary its signification. *Brown.*

**PREFI'XION**, prē-fĭk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] The act of prefixing. *Dict.*

*To* **PREFO'RM**, prē-fŏrm'. *v. a.* To form before hand. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

**PREFU'LGENCY***, prē-fŭl'-jĕn-sè. *n. s.* [*præfulgens*, Lat.] Superiour brightness. *Barrow.*

**PRE'GNABLE***, prĕg'-nā-bl. *a.* [*prenable*, Fr.] Expugnable; that may be forced, or won by force; that may be overcome. *Cotgrave. Ob. T.*

**PRE'GNANCE***, prĕg'-nănse. *n. s.* State of being impregnated. *Young.* Inventive power. *Milton.*

**PRE'GNANCY**, prĕg'-năn-sè. *n. s.* The state of being with young. *Ray.* Fertility; fruitfulness; inventive power; acuteness. *Fell.*

**PRE'GNANT** §, prĕg'-nănt. *a.* [Fr; *prægnans*, Lat.] Teeming; breeding. *Milton.* Fruitful; fertile; impregnating. *Milton.* Full of consequence. *King Charles.* Evident; plain; clear; full. *Shakspeare.* Easy to produce or to admit any thing. *Shakspeare.* Free; kind. *Shak.* Ready; dexterous; witty; apt. *Shakspeare.*

**PRE'GNANTLY**, prĕg'-nănt-lè. *ad.* Fruitfully; fully; plainly; clearly. *Shakspeare.*

*To* **PRE'GRAVATE***, prĕg'-rā-vāte. *v. a.* [*prægravo*, Lat.] To bear down; to depress. *Bp. Hall.*

**PREGUSTA'TION**, prē-gŭs-tā' shŭn. *n. s.* [*præ* and *gusto*, Lat.] The act of tasting before another

*To* **PREINSTRU'CT***, prē-ĭn-strŭkt'. *v. a.* To instruct previously. *More.*

*To* PREJU'DGE §, prē-jŭdje'. *v. a.* [*prejuger*, Fr.; *præ* and *judico*, Lat.] To determine any question beforehand; generally to condemn beforehand. *Milton.*

PREJU'DGEMENT*, prē-jŭdje'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Judgement without examination. *Bp. of Killaloe*, (*Knox.*)

PREJU'DICACY*, prē-jū'-dē-kăs-ē. *n. s.* Prepossession; prejudice. *Blount.*

*To* PREJU'DICATE, prē-jū'-dē-kāte. *v. a.* [*præ* and *judico*, Lat.] To determine beforehand to disadvantage. *Sandys.*

*To* PREJU'DICATE*, prē-jū'-dē-kāte. *v. n.* To form a judgement without examination. *Sidney.*

PREJU'DICATE, prē-jū'-dē-kăt. 91. *a.* Formed by prejudice; formed before examination. *Bacon.* Prejudiced; prepossessed by opinions. *Bp. Hall.*

PREJUDICA'TION, prē-jū-dē-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of judging without examination. *Sherwood.*

PREJU'DICATIVE*, prē-jū'-dē-kā-tĭv. *a.* Forming an opinion or decision without examination. *More.*

PRE'JUDICE §, prĕd'-jū-dĭs. 142. *n. s.* [Fr.; *prejudicium*, Lat.] Prepossession; judgement formed beforehand without examination. *Clarendon.* Mischief; detriment; hurt; injury. *Bacon.*

*To* PRE'JUDICE, prĕd'-jū-dĭs. *v. a.* To prepossess with unexamined opinions; to fill with prejudices. *Prior.* To obstruct or injure by prejudices previously raised. *Hooker.* To injure; to hurt; to diminish; to impair; to be detrimental to. *Hooker.*

PREJUDI'CIAL, prĕd-jū-dĭsh'-ăl. *a.* [*prejudiciable*, Fr.] Obstructed by means of opposite prepossessions. *Holyday.* Contrary; opposite. *Hooker.* Mischievous; hurtful; injurious; detrimental. *Clarendon.*

PREJUDI'CIALNESS, prĕd-jū-dĭsh'-ăl-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being prejudicial; mischievousness.

PRE'LACY, prĕl'-lā-sē. *n. s.* The dignity or post of a prelate or ecclesiastick of the highest order. *Ayliffe.* Episcopacy; the order of bishops. *Dryden.* Bishops: collectively. *Hooker.*

PRE'LATE §, prĕl'-lăt. 91, 532. *n. s.* [*prelat*, Fr.; *prælatus*, Lat.] An ecclesiastick of the highest order and dignity. *Hooker.*

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Buchanan, Perry, and Entick, pronounce the *e* in the first syllable of this word short. *W.*

PRE'LATESHIP, prĕl'-lăt-shĭp. *n. s.* Office of a prelate. *Harmar.*

PRELA'TICAL, prē-lăt'-tē-kăl. } *a.* Relating to pre-
PRELA'TICK*, prē-lăt'-ĭk. } lates or prelacy. *Bp. Morton.*

PRELA'TICALLY*, prē-lăt'-tē-kăl-lē. *ad.* With reference to prelates. *Bp. Morton.*

PRELA'TION, prē-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*prælatus*, Lat.] Preference; setting of one above the other. *More.*

PRE'LATURE, prĕl'-lā-tūre. } *n. s.*
PRE'LATURESHIP, prĕl'-lā-tūre-shĭp. } [*prælatura*, Lat.; *prelature*, Fr.] The state or dignity of a prelate. *Dict.*

PRE'LATY*, prĕl'-ā-tē. *n. s.* Episcopacy. *Milton.*

*To* PRELE'CT §*, prē-lĕkt'. *v. n.* [*prælectus, prælego*, Lat.] To discourse; to read a lecture. *Bishop Horsley.*

PRELE'CTION, prē-lĕk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*prælectio*, Lat.] Reading; lecture; discourse. *Hale.*

PRELE'CTOR*, prē-lĕk'-tŭr. *n. s.* [*prælector*, Lat.] A reader; a lecturer. *Sheldon.*

PRELIBA'TION, prē-lī-bā'-shŭn. 530. *n. s.* [*prælibo*, Lat.] Taste beforehand; effusion previous to tasting. *More.*

PRELI'MINARY, prē-lĭm'-ē-nā-rē. *a.* [*preliminaire*, Fr.; *præ limine*, Lat.] Previous; introductory; proemial. *Dryden.*

PRELI'MINARY, prē-lĭm'-ē-nā-rē. *n. s.* Something previous; preparatory act. *Notes on Iliad.*

PRE'LUDE §, prĕl'-lūde. 532. *n. s.* [*prelude*, Fr. *præludium*, Lat.] Some short flight of musick played before a full concert. *Young.* Something introductory; something that only shows what is to follow. *Dryden.*

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Buchanan, Perry, and Entick, pronounce the *e* in the first syllable of this word short. *W.*

*To* PRELU'DE, prē-lūde'. 492. *v. n.* [*preluder*, Fr *præludo*, Lat.] To serve as an introduction; to be previous to. *Dryden.*

*To* PRELU'DE*, prē-lūde'. *v. a.* To play before *Mason.*

PRE'LUDER*, prĕl'-ū-dŭr. *n. s.* One who plays an extemporary introduction to a regular piece of musick. *Mason.*

PRELU'DIOUS, prē-lū'-jē-ŭs. 293. *a.* Previous; introductory. *Cleaveland.*

*PRELU'DIUM*, prē-lū'-dē-ŭm. *n. s.* [Lat.] Prelude. *Bp. Taylor.*

PRELU'SIVE, prē-lū'-sĭv. 158, 428. *a.* Previous; introductory; proemial. *Thomson.*

PRELU'SORY*, prē-lū'-sŭr-ē. *a.* Introductory; previous. *Bacon.*

PREMATU'RE §, prē-mă-tūre'. 531. *a.* [*præmaturus*. Lat.] Ripe too soon; formed before the time; too early; too soon said, believed, or done; too hasty. *Hammond.*

PREMATU'RELY, prē-mă-tūre'-lē. *ad.* Too early; too soon; with too hasty ripeness.

PREMATU'RENESS, prē-mă-tūre'-nĕs. }
PREMATU'RITY, prē-mă-tū'-rē-tē. } *n. s.* [*prematurité*, Fr.] Too great haste; unseasonable earliness. *Warton.*

*To* PREME'DITATE §, prē-mĕd'-ē-tāte. *v. a.* [*præmeditor*, Lat.] To contrive or form beforehand; to conceive beforehand. *Shakspeare.*

*To* PREME'DITATE, prē-mĕd'-ē-tāte. *v. n.* To have formed in the mind by previous meditation; to think beforehand. *Hooker.*

PREME'DITATE*, prē-mĕd'-ē-tāte. *a.* Contrived beforehand; prepense. *Burnet.*

PREME'DITATELY*, prē-mĕd'-ē-tāte-lē. *ad.* With premeditation. *Feltham.*

PREMEDITA'TION, prē-mĕd-ē-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*præmeditatio*, Lat.] Act of meditating beforehand. *Shakspeare.*

*To* PREME'RIT, prē-mĕr'-rĭt. *v. a.* [*premereor*, Lat.] To deserve before. *King Charles.*

PRE'MICES, prĕm'-ĭs-sĭz. *n. s.* [*primitiæ*, Lat. *premices*, Fr.] First fruits. *Dryden.*

*PRE'MIER*, prĕme'-yĕr. 113. *a.* [Fr.] First; chief. *Camden.*

PRE'MIER*, prĕme'-yĕr. *n. s.* A principal minister of state; the prime minister. *Hildrop.*

*To* PREMI'SE §, prē-mīze'. *v. a.* [*præmissus*, Lat.] To explain previously; to lay down premises. *Burnet.* To send before the time. *Shakspeare.*

*To* PREMI'SE*, prē-mīze'. *v. n.* To make antecedent propositions. *Swift.*

PRE'MISES, prĕm'-ĭs-sĭz. 99. *n. s.* [*præmissa*, Lat.; *premisses*, Fr.] Propositions antecedently supposed or proved. *Hooker.* [In law language] Houses or lands. *Blackstone.*

PRE'MISS, prĕm'-ĭs. *n. s.* [*præmissum*, Lat.] Antecedent proposition. *Watts.*

PRE'MIUM, prē'-mē-ŭm. *n. s.* [*præmium*, Lat.] Something given to invite a loan or a bargain. *Addison.*

*To* PREMO'NISH §, prē-mŏn'-nĭsh. *v. a.* To warn or admonish beforehand. *Bale.*

PREMO'NISHMENT, prē-mŏn'-nĭsh-mĕnt. *n. s* Previous information. *Wotton*

PREMONI'TION, prē-mō-nĭsh -ŭn. *n. s.* Previous notice; previous intelligence. *Chapman.*

PREMO'NITORY, prē-mŏn'-nē-tŭr-ē. 512. [See DOMESTICK.] *a.* [*præ* and *moneo*, Lat.] Previously advising.

PREMO'NSTRANTS*, prē-mŏn'-strănts. *n. s.* [*Præmonstratenses*, Lat.] Monks of *Premontré*, in the Isle of France, commonly called White Canons who first came into England in the twelfth century

*To* PREMO'NSTRATE §, prē-mŏn'-strāte. *v. a* [*præ* and *monstro*, Lat.] To show beforehand. *Sir J. Harington.*

PREMONSTRA'TION*, prē-mŏn-strā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Act of showing beforehand. *Shelford.*

***PREMUNIRE***, prĕm′-mū-nī-rē. *n. s.* [Lat.] A writ in the common law, whereby a penalty is incurrable, as infringing some statute. *Bramhall.* The penalty so incurred. *South.* A difficulty; a distress.

PREMUNI'TION, prē-mū-nĭsh′-ŭn. *n. s.* [*præmunio*, Lat.] An anticipation of objection.

*To* PRENO'MINATE§, prē-nŏm′-mē-nāte. *v. a.* [*prænomino*, Lat.] To forename. *Shakspeare.*

PRENO'MINATE*, prē-nŏm′-mē-nāte. *part. a.* Forenamed. *Shakspeare.*

PRENOMINA'TION, prē-nŏm-mē-nā′-shŭn. *n. s.* The privilege of being named first. *Brown.*

PRENO'TION, prē-nō′-shŭn. *n. s.* [*prenotion*, Fr.; *præ* and *nosco*, Lat.] Foreknowledge; prescience. *Brown.*

PRENSA'TION*, prĕn-sā′-shŭn. *n. s.* [*prensatus*, from *prenso*, Lat.] The act of seizing with violence. *Barrow.*

PRE'NTICE§, prĕn′-tĭs. 142. *n. s.* [contracted from *apprentice.*] One bound to a master, in order to instruction in a trade. *Shakspeare.*

PRE'NTICESHIP, prĕn′-tĭs-shĭp. *n. s.* The servitude of an apprentice. *Pope.*

PRENUNCIA'TION, prē-nŭn-shē-ā′-shŭn. [See PRONUNCIATION.] *n. s.* [*prænuncio*, Lat.] The act of telling before. *Dict.*

PREOCCUPANCY, prē-ŏk′-kū-păn-sē. *n. s.* The act of taking possession before another.

*To* PREOCCUPATE§, prē-ŏk′-kū-pāte. *v. a.* [*preoccuper*, Fr.; *præoccupo*, Lat.] To anticipate. *Bacon.* To prepossess; to fill with prejudices. *Wotton.*

PREOCCUPA'TION, prē-ŏk-kū-pā′-shŭn. *n. s.* Anticipation. *Proceed. against Garnet.* Prepossession. *Barrington.* Anticipation of objection. *South.*

*To* PREOCCUPY, prē-ŏk′-kū-pī. *v. a.* To take previous possession of. *Mede.* To prepossess; to occupy by anticipation or prejudices. *Arbuthnot.*

*To* PREOMINATE, prē-ŏm′-mē-nāte. *v. a.* [*præ* and *ominor*, Lat.] To prognosticate; to gather from omens any future event. *Brown.*

PREOPI'NION, prē-ō-pĭn′-yŭn. 113. *n. s.* [*præ* and *opinio*, Lat.] Opinion antecedently formed; prepossession. *Brown.*

PREO'PTION*, prē-ŏp′-shŭn. *n. s.* [*præ*, and *option.*] The right of first choice. *Stackhouse.*

*To* PREORDA'IN§, prē-ŏr-dāne′. *v. a.* [*præ*, and *ordain.*] To ordain beforehand. *Hammond.*

PREO'RDINANCE, prē-ŏr′-dē-nănse. *n. s.* [*præ*, and *ordinance.*] Antecedent decree; first decree. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

PREO'RDINATE*, prē-ŏr′-dē-nāte. *part. a.* Preordained. *Sir T. Elyot.*

PREORDINA'TION, prē-ŏr-dē-nā′-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of preordaining. *Fotherby.*

PRE'PARATE*, prĕp′-ĕr-āte. *part.* [*preparatus*, Lat.] Prepared. *Old Morality of every Man. Ob. T.*

PREPARA'TION, prĕp-ĕr-ā′-shŭn. 530. *n. s.* [*preparatio*, Lat.] The act of preparing or previously fitting any thing to any purpose. *Wake.* Previous measures. *Burnet.* Ceremonious introduction. *Shak.* The act of making or fitting by a regular process. *Arbuthnot.* Any thing made by process of operation. *Brown.* Accomplishment; qualification. *Shakspeare.*

PREPA'RATIVE, prē-păr′-rā-tĭv. *a.* [*preparatif*, Fr.] Having the power of preparing, qualifying, or fitting. *South.*

PREPA'RATIVE, prē-păr′-rā-tĭv. *n. s.* [*preparatif*, Fr.] That which has the power of preparing or previously fitting. *Hooker.* That which is done in order to something else. *King Charles.*

PREPA'RATIVELY, prē-păr′-rā-tĭv-lē. *ad.* Previously; by way of preparation. *Hale.*

PREPA'RATORY, prē-păr′-rā-tŭr-ē. [See DOMESTICK.] *a.* [*preparatoire*, Fr.] Antecedently necessary *Tillotson.* Introductory; previous; antecedent *Hale.*

*To* PREPA'RE§, prē-pâre′. *v. a.* [*præparo*, Lat.] To fit for any thing; to adjust to any use; to make ready for any purpose. *Hammond.* To qualify for any purpose. *Addison.* To make ready beforehand. *Psalm* cviii. To form; to make. *Psalm* xxiv. To make by regular process: as, He *prepared* a medicine.

*To* PREPA'RE, prē-pâre′. *v. n.* To take previous measures. *Peacham.* To make every thing ready; to put things in order. 1 *Pet.* iii. To make one's self ready; to put himself in a state of expectation.

PREPA'RE, prē-pâre′. *n. s.* Preparation; previous measures. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

PREPA'REDLY, prē-pā′-rĕd-lē. 364. *ad.* By proper precedent measures. *Shakspeare.*

PREPA'REDNESS, prē-pā′-rĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* State or act of being prepared. *South.*

PREPA'RER, prē-pā′-rŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that prepares; one that previously fits. *Wotton.* That which fits for any thing. *Mortimer.*

*To* PREPE'NSE*, prē-pĕnse′. *v. a.* [*præ* and *pendo*, Lat.] To weigh or consider beforehand. *Sir T. Elyot.*

*To* PREPE'NSE*, prē-pĕnse′. *v. n.* To deliberate beforehand. *Spenser.*

PREPE'NSE*, prē-pĕnse′. *a.* Forethought; preconceived; contrived beforehand: as, malice *prepense.*

PREPO'LLENCE*, prē-pŏl′-lĕnse. } *n. s.* [*præpol-*
PREPO'LLENCY*, prē-pŏl′-lĕn-sē. } *lens*, Lat.] Prevalence. *Coventry.*

*To* PREPO'NDER, prē-pŏn′-dĕr. *v. a.* To outweigh *Wotton. Ob. J.*

PREPO'NDERANCE, prē-pŏn′-dĕr-ânse. } *n. s.*
PREPO'NDERANCY, prē-pŏn′-dĕr-ân-sē. } The state of outweighing; superiority of weight *Locke.*

PREPO'NDERANT*, prē-pŏn′-dĕr-ânt. *part. a.* [*præponderans*, Lat.] Outweighing. *Reid.*

*To* PREPO'NDERATE§, prē-pŏn′-dĕr-āte. *v. a.* [*præpondero*, Lat.] To outweigh; to overpower by weight. *Glanville.* To overpower by stronger influence.

*To* PREPO'NDERATE, prē-pŏn′-dĕr-āte. *v. n.* To exceed in weight. *Wilkins.* To exceed in influence or power analogous to weight. *Locke.*

PREPONDERA'TION, prē-pŏn-dĕr-ā′-shŭn. *n. s.* The act or state of outweighing any thing. *Watts.*

*To* PREPO'SE§, prē-pōze′. *v. a.* [*preposer*, Fr.; *præpono*, Lat.] To put before. *Dict.*

PREPOSI'TION, prĕp-pō-zĭsh′-ŭn *n. s.* [Fr.; *præpositio*, Lat.] [In grammar.] A particle governing a case. *Clarke.*

PREPO'SITOR, prē-pŏz′-zĭt-ŭr. *n. s.* [*præpositor*, Lat.] A scholar appointed by the master to overlook the rest.

PREPO'SITURE*, prē-pŏz′-ē-tshūre. *n. s.* [*præpositura*, Lat.] A provostship. *Lowth.*

*To* PREPOSSE'SS§, prē-pŏz-zĕs′. 531. *v. a.* [*præ*, and *possess.*] To preoccupy; to take previous possession of. *Beaumont.* To fill with an opinion unexamined; to prejudice. *Wiseman.*

PREPOSSE'SSION, prē-pŏz-zĕsh′-ŭn. *n. s.* Preoccupation; first possession. *Hammond.* Prejudice; preconceived opinion. *South.*

PREPOSSE'SSOR*, prē-pŏz-zĕs′-sŭr. *n. s.* One that possesses before another. *Brady.*

PREPO'STEROUS§, prē-pŏs′-tĕr-ŭs. *a.* [*præposterus*, Lat.] Having that first which ought to be last. *Woodward.* Wrong; absurd; perverted. *Bacon.* Applied to persons: foolish; absurd. *Shak.*

PREPO'STEROUSLY, prē-pŏs′-tĕr-ŭs-lē. *ad.* In a wrong situation; absurdly. *Shakspeare.*

PREPO'STEROUSNESS, prē-pŏs′-tĕr-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Absurdity; wrong order or method. *Feltham.*

PRE'POTENCY, prē-pō′-tĕn-sē. [prē-pō′-tĕn-sē, *Jones, Fulton* and *Knight*; prē′-pō-tĕn-sē, *Perry.*] *n. s.* [*præpotentia*, Lat.] Superiour power; predominance.

PRE'POTENT*, prē-pō′-tĕnt, or prē′-pō-tĕnt. *a.* Mighty; very powerful. *Plaifere.*

PRE'PUCE, prē′-pūse. *n. s.* [*prepuce*, Fr.; *præputium*, Lat.] That which covers the glans; foreskin. *Wiseman.*

*To* PREREQUI'RE, prē-rē-kwīre′. *v. a.* To demand previously. *Hammond.*

PRERE'QUISITE, prē-rĕk′-kwĭz-ĭt. *a.* Previously necessary. *Brown.*

**PRERE'QUISITE***, prē-rē̆k'-kwĭz-ĭt. *n. s.* Something previously necessary. *Dryden.*

*To* **PRERESO'LVE***, prē-rē-zŏlv'. *v. a.* To resolve previously. *Sir E. Dering.*

**PRERO'GATIVE** §, prē-rŏg'-gā-tĭv. *n. s.* [*prerogative*, Fr.; *prærogativa*, low Lat.] An exclusive or peculiar privilege. *Bacon.*

**PRERO'GATIVED**, prē-rŏg'-gā-tĭv'd. 359. *a.* Having an exclusive privilege; having prerogative. *Shakspeare.*

**PRES.** *Pres, prest*, seem to be derived from the Saxon ꝑꝛeoꝛꝺ, a priest; it being usual in after times to drop the letter *o* in like cases. *Gibson.*

**PRE'SAGE** §, prĕs'-sādje. 492, 532. *n. s.* [*presage*, Fr.; *præsagium*, Lat.] Prognostick; presension of futurity. *Milton.*

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, and Entick, pronounce the *e* in the first syllable of this word short; and Dr. Kenrick and W. Johnston make it long. *W.*

*To* **PRESA'GE**, prē-sādje'. *v. a.* [*presager*, Fr.; *præsagio*, Lat.] To forebode; to foreknow; to foretell; to prophesy. *Shakspeare.* To foretoken; to foreshow. *Milton.*

**PRESA'GEFUL***, prē-sādje'-fŭl. *a.* Foreboding; full of presage. *Thomson.*

**PRESA'GEMENT**, prē-sādje'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Forebodement; presension. *Wotton.* Foretoken. *Brown.*

**PRESA'GER***, prē-sā'-jŭr. *n. s.* Foreteller; foreshower. *Shakspeare.*

**PRE'SBYTER** §, prĕz'-bē-tĕr. *n. s.* [*presbyter*, Lat.; πρεσβύτερος, Gr.] A priest. *Hooker.* A Presbyterian. *Butler.*

**PRESBYTE'RIAL**, prĕz-bē-tē'-rē-ăl. } *a.*
**PRESBYTE'RIAN**, prĕz-bē-tē'-rē-ăn. } *a.* [πρεσβύτερος.] Consisting of elders; a term for a modern form of ecclesiastical government. *Holyday.*

**PRESBYTE'RIAN**, prĕz-bē-tē'-rē-ăn. *n. s.* An abettor of Presbytery or Calvinistical discipline. *Swift.*

**PRESBYTE'RIANISM***, prĕz-bē-tē'-rē-ăn-ĭzm. *n. s.* The principles and discipline of Presbyterians. *Addison.*

**PRE'SBYTERY**, prĕz'-bē-tĕr-ē. *n. s.* Body of elders, whether priests or laymen. *Bacon.*

**PRE'SCIENCE**, prē'-shē-ĕnse. 532. *n. s.* [*prescience*, Fr.] Foreknowledge; knowledge of future things. *Raleigh.*

**PRE'SCIENT** §, prē'-shē-ĕnt. 357. *a.* [*præsciens*, Lat.] Foreknowing; prophetick. *Bacon.*

**PRE'SCIOUS**, prē'-shē-ŭs. *a.* [*præscius*, Lat.] Having foreknowledge. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* **PRESCI'ND** §, prē-sĭnd'. *v. a.* [*præscindo*, Lat.] To cut off; to abstract. *Pearson.*

**PRESCI'NDENT**, prē-sĭnd'-ĕnt. *a.* Abstracting. *Cheyne.*

*To* **PRESCRI'BE**, prē-skrībe'. *v. a.* [*præscribo*, Lat.] To set down authoritatively; to order; to direct. *Hooker.* To direct medically. *Dryden.*

*To* **PRESCRI'BE** §, prē-skrībe'. *v. n.* To influence by long custom. *Brown.* To influence arbitrarily; to give law. *Locke.* [*prescrire*, Fr.] To form a custom which has the force of law. *Arbuthnot.* To write medical directions and forms of medicine. *Pope.*

**PRESCRI'BER***, prē-skrī'-bŭr. *n. s.* One who gives any rules or directions. *Fotherby.*

**PRE'SCRIPT**, prē'-skrĭpt. *a.* [*præscriptus*, Lat.] Directed; accurately laid down in a precept. *Hooker.*

**PRE'SCRIPT**, prē'-skrĭpt. *n. s.* [*præscriptum*, Lat.] Direction; precept; model prescribed. *Spenser.* Medical order. *Fell.*

**PRESCRI'PTION**, prē-skrĭp'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*præscriptio*, Lat.] Rules produced and authorized by long custom; custom continued till it has the force of law. *Bacon.* Medical receipt. *Temple.* Appointment. *Bale.*

**PRESCRI'PTIVE***, prē-skrĭp'-tĭv. *a.* [*præscriptus*, Lat.] Pleading the continuance and authority of custom. *Hurd.*

**PRE'SEANCE**, prē-sē'-ânse. *n. s.* [*preseance*, Fr.] Priority of place in sitting. *Carew. Ob. J.*

**PRE'SENCE**, prĕz'-zĕnse. *n. s.* [Fr.; *præsentia*, Lat.] State of being present; contrary to *absence Shak.* Approach face to face to a great personage. *Sidney.* State of being in the view of a superiour. *Milton.* A number assembled before a great person. *Shak.* Port; air; mien; demeanour. *Bacon.* Room in which a prince shows himself to his court. *Spenser.* Readiness at need; quickness at expedients. *Waller.* The person of a superiour. *Milton.*

**PRESENCE-CHAMBER**, prĕz'-zĕns-tshām-bŭr. }
**PRESENCE-ROOM**, prĕz'-zĕns-rōōm. } *n. s.* The room in which a great person receives company. *Locke.*

**PRESENSA'TION***, prē-sĕn-sā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*præ*, and *sensation*.] Previous notion or idea. *More.*

**PRESE'NSION**, prē-sĕn'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*præsensio*, Lat.] Perception beforehand. *Brown.*

**PRE'SENT** §, prĕz'-zĕnt. *a.* [Fr.; *præsens*, Lat.] Not absent; being face to face; being at hand. *Hale.* Not past; not future. *Milton.* Ready at hand; quick in emergencies. *Bacon.* Favourably attentive; not neglectful; propitious. *B. Jonson.* Unforgotten; not neglectful. *Watts.* Not abstracted; not absent of mind; attentive. Being now in view; being now under consideration. *Law.*

*The* **PRE'SENT**. *n. s.* An elliptical expression for *the present time*; the time now existing. *Milton.*

*At* **PRE'SENT**. *n. s.* [*à present*, Fr.] At the present time; now. *Addison.*

**PRE'SENT**, prĕz'-zĕnt. *n. s.* A gift; a donative; something ceremoniously given. *Milton.* A letter or mandate exhibited *per presentes. Shakspeare.*

*To* **PRESE'NT**, prē-zĕnt'. 492. *v. a.* [*præsento*, low Lat.; *presenter*, Fr.] To place in the presence of a superiour. *Milton.* To exhibit to view or notice. *Shak.* To offer; to exhibit. *Milton.* To give formally and ceremoniously. *Prior.* To put into the hands of another in ceremony. *Pope.* To favour with gifts. *South.* To prefer to ecclesiastical benefices. *Atterbury.* To offer openly. *Hayward.* To introduce by something exhibited to the view or notice. *Spenser.* To lay before a court of judicature, as an object of inquiry. *Swift.* To point a missile weapon before it is discharged.

**PRESE'NTABLE**, prē-zĕnt'-ă-bl. *a.* What may be presented. *Aylife.* What may be exhibited or represented. *Burke.*

**PRESENTA'NEOUS**, prĕz-zĕn-tā'-nē-ŭs. *a.* [*præsentaneus*, Lat.] Ready; quick; immediate. *Harvey.*

**PRESENTA'TION**, prĕz-zĕn-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of presenting. *Hooker.* The act of offering any one to an ecclesiastical benefice. *Hale.* Exhibition. *Dryden.*

**PRESE'NTATIVE**, prē-zĕn'-tā-tĭv. *a.* Such as that presentations may be made of it. *Spelman.*

**PRESENTE'E**, prĕz-zĕn-tēē'. *n. s.* [*presenté*, Fr.] One presented to a benefice. *Aylife.*

**PRESE'NTER**, prē-zĕn'-tŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that presents. *Bp. Taylor.*

**PRESE'NTIAL**, prē-zĕn'-shăl. *a.* Supposing actual presence. *Norris.*

**PRESENTIA'LITY**, prē-zĕn-shē-ăl'-ē-tē. *n. s.* State of being present. *South.*

**PRESE'NTIALLY***, prē-zĕn'-shăl-lē. *ad.* In a way which supposes actual presence. *More.*

*To* **PRESE'NTIATE**, prē-zĕn'-shē-āte. *v. a.* To make present. *Grew.*

**PRESENTI'FICK**, prĕz-zĕn-tĭf'-fĭk. *a.* [*præsens* and *facio*, Lat.] Making present. *More. Ob. J.*

**PRESENTI'FICKLY**, prĕz-zĕn-tĭf'-fĭk-lē. 509. *ad.* In such a manner as to make present. *More.*

**PRE'SENTLY**, prĕz'-zĕnt-lē. *ad.* At present; at this time; now. *Sidney.* Immediately; soon after. *South.*

**PRESE'NTMENT***, prē-zĕn'-tē-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*presentiment*, Fr.] Notion previously formed; previous idea. *Butler.*

**PRESE'NTION***. See PRESENSION.

PRESE/NTMENT, prē-zĕnt′-mĕnt. *n. s.* The act of presenting. *Shak.* Any thing presented or exhibited; representation. *Milton.* [In law.] *Presentment* is a mere denunciation of the jurors themselves, or some other officer, as justice, constable, searcher, surveyor, and, without any information, of an offence inquirable in the court to which it is presented. *Cowel.*

PRE/SENTNESS, prĕz′-zĕnt-nĕs. *n. s.* Presence of mind; quickness at emergencies. *Clarendon.*

PRESE/RVABLE*, prē-zĕrv′-â-bl. *a.* Fit to be preserved.

PRESERVA/TION, prĕz-zĕr-vā′-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of preserving; care to preserve. *Locke.*

PRESE/RVATIVE, prē-zĕr′-vā-tĭv. *n. s.* [*preservatif*, Fr.] That which has the power of preserving; something preventive. *Hooker.*

PRESE/RVATIVE, prē-zĕr′-vā-tĭv. *a.* Having the power of preserving.

PRESE/RVATORY*, prē-zĕr′-vā-tŭr-ē. *n. s.* That which has the power of preserving. *Whitlock.*

PRESE/RVATORY*, prē-zĕr′-vā-tŭr-ē. *a.* That may tend to preserve. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* PRESE/RVE §, prē-zĕrv′. *v. a.* [*præservo*, low Lat.] To save; to defend from destruction or any evil; to keep. 2 *Tim.* iv. To season fruits and other vegetables with sugar and in other proper pickles: as, to *preserve* plums, walnuts, and cucumbers.

PRESE/RVE, prē-zĕrv′. *n. s.* Fruit preserved whole in sugar. *Brown.*

PRESE/RVER, prē-zĕrv′-ŭr. *n. s.* One who preserves; one who keeps from ruin or mischief. *Locke.* One who makes preserves of fruit.

*To* PRESI/DE, prē-sīde′. 447. *v. n.* [*præsidio*, Lat.; *presider*, Fr.] To be set over; to have authority over. *Dryden.*

PRE/SIDENCY, prĕz′-zē-dĕn-sē. *n. s.* [*presidence*, Fr.] Superintendence. *Ray.*

PRE/SIDENT §, prĕz′-zē-dĕnt. *n. s.* [*præsidens*, Lat.] One placed with authority over others; one at the head of others. *Watts.* Governour; prefect. *Brerewood.* A tutelary power. *Waller.* A guide; any thing that is a rule or example to govern future cases of the same kind; a precedent, as the expression has been in modern times. *Bacon.*

PRESIDE/NTIAL*, prĕz-ē-dĕn′-shăl. *a.* Presiding over. *Glanville.*

PRE/SIDENTSHIP, prĕz′-zē-dĕnt-shĭp. *n. s.* The office and place of president. *Hooker.*

PRESI/DIAL, prē-sĭd′-jē-ăl. 293. *a.* [*presidial*, Fr.; *præsidium*, Lat.] Relating to a garrison; having a garrison. *Howell.*

PRESI/DIARY*, prē-sĭd′-jē-ā-rē. *a.* Of or belonging to a garrison; having a garrison. *Sheldon.*

PRESIGNIFICA/TION*, prē-sĭg-nē-fē-kā′-shŭn. *n. s.* [*præsignificatio*, Lat.] Act of signifying or showing beforehand. *Barrow.*

*To* PRESI/GNIFY*, prē-sĭg′-nē-fī. *v. a.* To mark out or show beforehand. *Pearson.*

*To* PRESS §, prĕs. *v. a.* [*presser*, Fr.; *premo*, *pressus*, Lat.] To squeeze; to crush. *Gen.* xl. To distress; to crush with calamities. *Shak.* To constrain; to compel; to urge by necessity. *Hooker.* To impose by constraint. *Dryden.* To drive by violence. *Shak.* To affect strongly. *Acts*, xviii. To enforce; to inculcate with argument or importunity. *Addison.* To urge; to bear strongly on. *Boyle.* To compress; to hug, as in embracing. *Milton.* To act upon with weight. *Dryden.* To make earnest. *Bacon.* To force into military service: this is properly *impress*. *Raleigh.*

*To* PRESS, prĕs. *v. n.* To act with compulsive violence; to urge; to distress. *Tillotson.* To go forward with violence to any object. *Phil.* iii. To make invasion; to encroach. *Pope.* To crowd; to throng. *St. Mark*, iii. To come unseasonably or importunately. *Dryden.* To urge with vehemence and importunity. *Gen.* xix. To act upon or influence. *Addison.*—*To press upon.* To invade; to push against. *Pope.*

PRESS, prĕs. *n. s.* [*pressoir*, Fr.] The instrument by which any thing is crushed or squeezed; a wine press; a cider press. *Joel*, iii. The instrument by which books are printed. *Shak.* Crowd; tumult; throng. *Hooker.* Violent tendency. *Shak.* A kind of wooden case or frame for clothes and other uses. *Shak.* A commission to force men into military service; for *impress*. *Raleigh.*

PRE/SSBED, prĕs′-bĕd. *n. s.* Bed so formed, as to be shut up in a case. *Boswell.*

PRE/SSER, prĕs′-sŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that presses or works at a press. *Swift.*

PRE/SSGANG, prĕs′-găng. *n. s.* [*press* and *gang*.] A crew that strolls about the streets to force men into naval service.

PRE/SSINGLY, prĕs′-sĭng-lē. *ad.* With force; closely. *Howell.*

PRE/SSION, prĕsh′-ŭn. *n. s.* The act of pressing. *Newton.*

PRE/SSITANT, prĕs′-sē-tănt. *a.* Gravitating; heavy. *More.*

PRE/SSLY*, prĕs′-lē. *ad.* [*pressè*, Lat.] Closely. *More.*

PRE/SSMAN, prĕs′-măn. 88. *n. s.* One who forces another into service; one who forces away. *Chapman.* One who makes the impression of print by the press; distinct from the compositor, who ranges the types. *Lord Chesterfield.*

PRE/SSMONEY, prĕs′-mŭn-ē. *n. s.* Money given to a soldier when he is taken or forced into the service. *Gay.*

PRE/SSURE, prĕsh′-shŭre. 450. *n. s.* The act of pressing or crushing. The state of being pressed or crushed. Force acting against any thing; gravitation; weight acting or resisting. *Bacon.* Violence inflicted; oppression. *Bacon.* Affliction, grievance; distress. *K. Charles.* Impression, stamp; character made by impression. *Shakspeare.*

PREST, prĕst. *a.* [*prest* or *prêt*, Fr.] Ready; not dilatory. *Fairfax.* Neat; tight. *Tusser. Ob. J.*

PREST. prĕst. *n. s.* [*prest*, Fr.] A loan. *Bacon.*

PRE/STER*, prĕst′-ŭr. *n. s.* [πρηστὴρ.] A kind of exhalation, thrown from the clouds downwards with such force as to be set on fire by the collision.

PRE/STIGES §, prĕs′-tē-jēz. *n. s.* [*prestiges*, Fr.; *præstigiæ*, Lat.] Illusions; impostures; juggling tricks. *Warburton.*

PRESTIGIA/TION, prĕs-tĭd-jē-ā′-shŭn. *n. s.* [*præstigiator*, Lat.] A deceiving; a juggling; a playing legerdemain.

PRESTI/GIATOR*, prĕs-tĭd′-jē-ā-tŭr. *n. s.* A juggler; a cheat. *More.*

PRESTI/GIATORY*, prĕs-tĭd′-jē-ā-tŭr-ē. *a.* Juggling; consisting of illusions.

PRESTI/GIOUS*, prĕs-tĭd′-jē-ŭs. *a.* Juggling; practising tricks; imposing upon. *Bale.*

PRE/STO, prĕs′-tō. *ad.* [Ital.; Lat.] Quick; at once. *Swift.* Gayly; with quickness: a musical term.

PRESTRI/CTION*, prē-strĭk′-shŭn. *n. s.* [*præstrictus*, Lat.] Dimness. *Milton.*

PRESU/MABLE*, prē-zū′-mā-bl. *a.* That may be believed previously without examination, or affirmed without immediate proof.

PRESU/MABLY, prē-zū′-mā-blē. *ad.* Without examination. *Brown.*

*To* PRESU/ME §, prē-zūme′. 454. *v. n.* [*presumer*, Fr.; *præsumo*, Lat.] To suppose; to believe previously without examination. *Milton.* To suppose; to affirm without immediate proof. *Brown.* To venture without positive leave. *Bacon.* To form confident or arrogant opinions. *Locke.* To make confident or arrogant attempts. *Hooker.*

PRESU/MER, prē-zū′-mŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that presupposes; an arrogant person; a presumptuous person. *Wotton.*

PRESU/MPTION, prē-zŭm′-shŭn. 512. *n. s.* [*præsumptus*, Lat.; *presomption*, Fr.] Supposition previously formed. *Rogers.* Confidence grounded on any thing presupposed. *Clarendon.* An argument strong, but not demonstrative; a strong probability *Hooker.* Arrogance; confidence blind and adventurous; presumptuousness. *Shak.* Unreasonable confidence of divine favour. *Rogers.*

**PRESU'MPTIVE**, prè-zŭm'-tĭv. *a.* [*presomptif*, Fr.] Taken by previous supposition. *Locke.* Supposed: as, the *presumptive* heir: opposed to the heir *apparent*. *Blackstone.* Confident; arrogant; presumptuous. *Brown.*

**PRESU'MPTIVELY***, prè-zŭm'-tĭv-lè. *ad.* By previous supposition. *Burke.*

**PRESU'MPTUOUS**, prè-zŭm'-tshù-ŭs. *a.* [*presompteux*, Fr.] Arrogant; confident; insolent. *Bacon.* Irreverent with respect to holy things. *Perkins.*

☞ We frequently hear this word pronounced in three syllables, by corrupting and contracting the two last syllables into *shus*, as if written *prezumshus*: but correct speakers carefully preserve these syllables distinct, and pronounce them like the verb to *chew*, and the pronoun *us*.—See UNCTUOUS. *W.*

**PRESU'MPTUOUSLY**, prè-zŭm'-tshù-ŭs-lè. *ad.* Arrogantly; confidently. Irreverently. *Addison.* With vain and groundless confidence in divine favour. *Hammond.*

**PRESU'MPTUOUSNESS**, prè-zŭm'-tshù-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Quality of being presumptuous; confidence; irreverence. *Conybeare.*

**PRESUPPO'SAL**, prè-sŭp-pō'-zăl. 531. *n. s.* Supposal previously formed. *Hooker.*

*To* **PRESUPPO'SE** §, prè-sŭp-pōze'. *v. a.* [*presupposer*, Fr.; *præ*, and *suppose*.] To suppose as previous; to imply as antecedent. *Hooker.*

**PRESUPPOSI'TION**, prè-sŭp-pō-zĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* Supposition previously formed. *Sherwood.*

**PRESURMI'SE**, prè-sŭr-mīze'. *n. s.* [*præ*, and *surmise*.] Surmise previously formed. *Shakspeare.*

**PRETE'NCE**, prè-tĕnse'. *n. s.* [*prætensus*, Lat.] A false argument grounded upon fictitious postulates. *Tillotson.* The act of showing or alleging what is not real; show; appearance. *Spenser.* Assumption; claim to notice. *Evelyn.* Claim, true or false. *Milton.* Something threatened, or held out to terrify. *Shakspeare.*

*To* **PRETE'ND** §, prè-tĕnd'. *v. a.* [*prætendo*, Lat.] To hold out; to stretch forward. *Dryden.* To simulate; to make false appearances or representations; to allege falsely. *Milton.* To show hypocritically. *Decay of Christian Piety.* To hold out as a delusive appearance. *Milton.* To claim. *Dryden.* To design; to intend. *Spenser.*

*To* **PRETE'ND**, prè-tĕnd'. *v. n.* To put in a claim truly or falsely. *Dryden.* To presume on ability to do any thing; to profess presumptuously. *Brown.*

**PRETE'NDEDLY***, prè-tĕnd'-ĕd-lè. *ad.* By false appearance or representation. *Hammond.*

**PRETE'NDER**, prè-tĕnd'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One who lays claim to any thing. *Dryden.* In English history, the name given to the person who was excluded by the law from the crown of England. *Burnet.*

**PRETE'NDINGLY**, prè-tĕnd'-ĭng-lè. *ad.* Arrogantly; presumptuously. *Collier.*

**PRETE'NSED***, prè-tĕnst'. *part. a.* [*prætensus*, Lat.] Pretended; feigned. *Pretensed right* is a term of law. *Stapleton.*

**PRETE'NSION**, prè-tĕn'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*pretensio*, Lat.] Claim, true or false. *Denham.* Fictitious appearance. *Bacon.*

**PRETE'NTATIVE***, prè-tĕn'-tă-tĭv. *a.* [*præ*, and *tentative*.] That may be previously tried. *Wotton.*

**PRE'TER**, prè'-tûr. [*præter*, Lat.] A particle which, prefixed to words of Latin original, signifies *beside*.

**PRETERIMPE'RFECT**, prè-tĕr-ĭm-pĕr'-fĕkt. *a.* [In grammar.] Denotes the tense not perfectly past.

**PRE'TERIT** §, prè'-tĕr-ĭt. *a.* [*preterit*, Fr.; *præteritus*, Lat.] Past.

**PRETE'RITNESS**, prè'-tĕr-ĭt-nĕs. *n. s.* State of being past; not presence; not futurity. *Bentley.*

**PRETERI'TION**, prè-tĕr-rĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] The act of going past; the state of being past. *Bp. Hall.*

**PRETERLA'PSED**, prè-tĕr-lăpst'. *a.* [*preterlapsus*, Lat.] Past and gone. *Glanville.*

**PRETERLE'GAL**, prè-tûr-lè'-găl. *a.* Not agreeable to law. *K. Charles.*

**PRETERMI'SSION**, prè-tĕr-mĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *prætermissio*, Lat.] The act of omitting. *Donne.*

*To* **PRETERMI'T** §, prè-tĕr-mĭt'. *v. a.* [*prætermitto*, Lat.] To pass by; to neglect. *Bacon.*

**PRETERNA'TURAL** §, prè-tĕr-năt'-tshù-răl. *a.* [*præter*, and *natural*.] Different from what is natural; irregular. *South.*

**PRETERNATURA'LITY***, prè-tûr-năt-tshù-răl'-è-tè. *n. s.* Preternaturalness. *Smith. Ob. T.*

**PRETERNA'TURALLY**, prè-tĕr-năt'-tshù-răl-è. *ad.* In a manner different from the common order of nature. *Bacon.*

**PRETERNA'TURALNESS**, prè-tĕr-năt'-tshù-răl-nĕs. *n. s.* Manner different from the order of nature.

**PRETERPE'RFECT**, prè-tĕr-pĕr'-fĕkt. *a.* [*preteritum perfectum*, Lat.] A grammatical term applied to the tense which denotes time absolutely past. *Addison.*

**PRETERPLUPE'RFECT**, prè-tĕr-plŭ'-pĕr-fĕkt. *a.* [*preteritum plusquam perfectum*, Lat.] The grammatical epithet for the tense denoting time relatively past, or past before some other past time.

*To* **PRETE'X** §*, prè-tĕks'. *v. a.* [*pretexo*, Lat.] To cloak; to conceal. *Edwards.*

**PRETE'XT**, prè-tĕkst'. *n. s.* [*prætextum*, Lat.] Pretence; false appearance; false allegation. *Shak.*

**PRETE'XTA** †, prè-tĕks'-tă. *n. s.* The robe that was worn by the youths of old Rome under seventeen years of age.

**PRE'TOR**, prè'-tôr. 166. *n. s.* [*prætor*, Lat.] The Roman judge. *Shakspeare.*

**PRETO'RIAL***, prè-tō'-rè-ăl. *a.* Judicial; pronounced by the pretor. *Burke.*

**PRETO'RIAN**, prè-tō'-rè-ăn. *a.* [*pretorianus*, Lat.] Judicial; exercised by the pretor. *Bacon.*

**PRE'TORSHIP***, prè'-tûr-shĭp. *n. s.* The office of pretor. *Dr. Warton.*

**PRE'TTILY**, prĭt'-tè-lè. *ad.* [from *pretty*.] Neatly; elegantly; pleasingly; without dignity or elevation. *Bacon.*

**PRE'TTINESS**, prĭt'-tè-nĕs. *n. s.* Beauty without dignity; neat elegance without elevation. *More.*

**PRE'TTY** §, prĭt'-tè. 101. *a.* [præt, Sax.; *pretto*, Ital; *prat*, *prattigh*, Dutch.] Neat; elegant; pleasing without surprise or elevation. *Raleigh.* Beautiful without grandeur or dignity. *Shak.* Foppish; affected: applied in contempt to men. *Tatler.* It is used in a kind of diminutive contempt in poetry, and in conversation: as, A *pretty* fellow indeed. *Dryden.* Not very small: a vulgar use. *Abbot.*

**PRE'TTY**, prĭt'-tè. *aa.* In some degree this word is used before adverbs or adjectives to intend their signification: it is less than *very*: as, "*pretty* well stocked with people." *Burnet.*

*To* **PRETY'PIFY***, prè-tĭp'-è-fl. *v. a.* [*præ*, and *typify*.] To prefigure. *Pearson.*

*To* **PREVA'IL** §, prè-vāle'. *v. n.* [*prevaloir*, Fr.; *prævalere*, Lat.] To be in force; to have effect; to have power; to have influence. *Locke.* To overcome; to gain the superiority. *Shak.* To gain influence; to operate effectually. *Wilkins.* To persuade or induce. *Hooker.*

**PREVA'ILING**, prè-vā'-lĭng. *a.* Predominant; having most influence. *Locke.*

**PREVA'ILMENT**, prè-vāle'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Prevalence. *Shakspeare.*

**PRE'VALENCE**, prĕv'-vă-lĕnse. } *n. s.* [*prevalence*,
**PRE'VALENCY**, prĕv'-vă-lĕn-sè. } Fr.; *prævalentia*, low Lat.] Superiority; influence; predominance; efficacy; force; validity. *Clarendon.*

**PRE'VALENT**, prĕv'-vă-lĕnt. *a.* [*prævalens*, Lat.] Victorious; gaining superiority; predominant. *Raleigh.* Powerful; efficacious. *Milton.* Predominant. *Woodward.*

**PRE'VALENTLY**, prĕv'-vă-lĕnt-lè. *ad.* Powerfully; forcibly. *Prior.*

*To* **PREVA'RICATE** §*, prè-văr'-rè-kāte. *v. a.* [*prævaricor*, Lat.] To pervert; to turn from the right; to corrupt; to evade by some quibble. *Spenser.*

*To* PREVA'RICATE, prē-vâr'-rē-kāte. *v. n.* To cavil; to quibble; to shuffle. *South.*

PREVARICA'TION, prē-vâr-rē-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*prævaricatio*, Lat.] Shuffle; cavil. *Addison.*

PREVA'RICATOR, prē-vâr'-rē-kā-tŭr. 521. *n. s.* [*prævaricator*, Lat.] A caviller; a shuffler. *B. Jonson.* A sort of occasional orator: an academical phrase at Cambridge. *Bp. Wren.*

*To* PREVE'NE, prē-vēne'. *v. a.* [*prævenio*, Lat.] To hinder. *Phillips.*

PREVE'NIENT, prē-vē'-nē-ĕnt. *a.* [*prævenieus*, Lat.] Preceding; going before; preventive. *Milton.*

*To* PREVE'NT §, prē-vĕnt'. *v. a.* [*prævenio*, Lat.] To go before as a guide; to go before, making the way easy. *Common Prayer.* To go before; to be before. *Psalm* cxix. To anticipate. *Pope.* To preoccupy; to preengage; to attempt first. *King Charles.* To hinder; to obviate; to obstruct: this is now almost the only sense. *Milton.*

*To* PREVE'NT, prē-vĕnt'. *v. n.* To come before the time. *Bacon.*

PREVE'NTABLE*, prē-vĕnt'-ā-bl. *a.* Capable of being prevented. *Bp. Reynolds.*

PREVE'NTER, prē-vĕnt'-ŭr. *n. s.* One that goes before. *Bacon.* One that hinders; a hinderer; an obstructer.

PREVE'NTION, prē-vĕn'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*prevention*, Fr., from *præventum*, Lat.] The act of going before. *Bacon.* Preoccupation; anticipation. *Hammond.* Hinderance; obstruction. *Milton.* Prejudice; prepossession. *Dryden.*

PREVE'NTINGLY*, prē-vĕnt'-ĭng-lē. *ad.* In a way so as to stop, or obviate. *Dr. Walker.*

PREVE'NTIONAL, prē-vĕn'-shŭn-ăl. *a.* Tending to prevention. *Dict.*

PREVE'NTIVE, prē-vĕn'-tĭv. 157. *a.* Tending to hinder. *Bacon.* Preservative; hindering ill. *Brown.*

PREVE'NTIVE, prē-vĕn'-tĭv. *n. s.* A preservative; that which prevents; an antidote previously taken. *Arbuthnot.*

PREVE'NTIVELY, prē-vĕnt'-ĭv-lē. *ad.* In such a manner as tends to prevention. *Brown.*

PRE'VIOUS §, prē'-vē-ŭs. 314. *a.* [*prævius*, Lat.] Antecedent; going before; prior. *Burnet.*

PRE'VIOUSLY, prē'-vē-ŭs-lē. *ad.* Beforehand; antecedently. *Prior.*

PRE'VIOUSNESS, prē'-vē-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Antecedence.

PREVI'SION*, prē-vĭzh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [*prævisus*, Lat.] A seeing beforehand; foresight. *Pearson.*

*To* PREWA'RN*, prē-wârn'. *v. a.* [*præ*, and *warn.*] To give previous notice of ill. *Beaum. and Fl.*

PREY §, prā. 269. *n. s.* [*præda*, Lat.] Something to be devoured; something to be seized; ravin; plunder. *Clarendon.* Ravage; depredation. *Shak.* Animal of *prey*, is an animal that lives on other animals. *L'Estrange.*

*To* PREY, prā. *v. n.* [*prædor*, Lat.] To feed by violence. *Shak.* To plunder; to rob. *Shak.* To corrode; to waste. *Addison.*

PRE'YER, prā'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* Robber; devourer; plunderer.

PRI'APISM, prī'-ă-pĭzm. *n. s.* [*priapismus*, Lat.] A preternatural tension. *Bacon.*

PRICE §, prīse. 467. *n. s.* [*prix*, Fr.; *preis*, Germ.; *pris*, Goth.] Equivalent paid for any thing. 2 *Sam.* xxiv. Value; estimation; supposed excellence. *Hooker.* Rate at which any thing is sold. *Locke.* Reward; thing purchased by merit. *Pope.*

*To* PRICE, prīse. *v. a.* To pay for. *Spenser.* To value; to estimate. *Sandys.*

PRI'CELESS*, prīse'-lĕs. *a.* Invaluable; without price. *Shakspeare.*

*To* PRICK §, prĭk. *v. a.* [ꝑnıccıan, Sax.] To pierce with a small puncture. *Ezek.* xxviii. To form or erect with an acuminated point. *Bacon.* To fix by the point. *Newton.* To hang on a point. *Sandys.* To nominate by a puncture or mark. *Bacon.* To spur; to goad; to impel; to incite. *Shak.* To pain; to pierce with remorse. *Acts*, ii. To make acid. *Hudibras.* To mark a tune. *Hartlib.*

*To* PRICK, prĭk. *v. n.* [*prijken*, Dutch.] To dress one's self for show. To come upon the spur. *Spenser.* To aim at a point, mark, or place. *Sir J. Hawkins.*

PRICK, prĭk. *n. s.* [ꝑnıcca, ꝑnıce, Sax.] A sharp, slender instrument; any thing by which a puncture is made. *Acts*, ix A thorn in the mind; teasing and tormenting thought; remorse of conscience. *Shak.* A spot or mark at which archers aim. *Carew.* A point; a fixed place. *Spenser.* A puncture. *Brown.* The print of a hare in the ground.

PRI'CKER, prĭk'-kŭr. 98. *n. s.* A sharp-pointed instrument. *Moxon.* A light-horseman. *Hayward.*

PRI'CKET, prĭk'-kĭt. 99. *n. s.* A buck in his second year. *Shakspeare.*

PRI'CKING*, prĭk'-ĭng. *n. s.* Sensation of being pricked. *Shakspeare.*

PRI'CKLE, prĭk'-kl. 405. *n. s.* [ꝑnıccle, Sax.] Small, sharp point, like that of a brier. *Bacon.* A basket made of briers. *B. Jonson.*

PRI'CKLEBACK*, prĭk'-kl-bâk. *n. s.* A small fish, so named from the prickles on its sides and back.

PRI'CKLINESS, prĭk'-lē-nĕs. *n. s.* Fulness of sharp points.

PRI'CKLOUSE, prĭk'-lŏŭse. *n. s.* A word of contempt for a tailor. *L'Estrange.*

PRI'CKLY, prĭk'-lē. *a.* Full of sharp points. *Bacon.*

PRI'CKMADAM, prĭk'-mâd-ŭm. *n. s.* A species of houseleek.

PRI'CKPUNCH, prĭk'-pŭnsh. *n. s.* A piece of tempered steel, with a round point at one end, to prick a round mark in cold iron. *Moxon.*

PRI'CKSONG, prĭk'-sŏng. *n. s.* Song set to musick; variegated musick, in contradistinction to *plainsong. Bale.*

PRI'CKWOOD, prĭk'-wŭd. *n. s.* A tree. *Ainsworth.*

PRIDE §, prīde. *n. s.* [ꝑnıꝺ, or ꝑnÿꝺe, Sax.] Inordinate and unreasonable self-esteem. *Shak.* Insolence; rude treatment of others; insolent exultation. *Shak.* Dignity of manner; loftiness of air. Generous elation of heart. *Smith.* Elevation; dignity. *Shak.* Ornament; show; decoration *Spenser.* Splendour; ostentation. *Dryden.* The state of a female beast soliciting the male. *Shak.*

*To* PRIDE, prīde. *v. a.* To make proud; to rate himself high. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

PRI'DEFUL*, prīde'-fŭl. *a.* Insolent; full of scorn. *W. Richardson. Ob. T.*

PRI'DELESS*, prīde'-lĕs. *a.* Without pride. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

PRI'DINGLY*, prī'-dĭng-lē. *ad.* In pride of heart. *Barrow.*

PRIE, prī. *n. s.* Probably an old name of *privet. Tusser.*

PRIEF, prēēf. *n. s.* Proof. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

PRI'ER, prī'-ŭr. 416. *n. s.* One who inquires too narrowly.

PRIEST §, prēēst. 275. *n. s.* [ꝑnеoꝛꝺ, Sax.] One who officiates in sacred offices. *Lev.* xxi. One of the second order in the hierarchy, above a deacon, below a bishop. *Leslie.*

PRIE'STCRAFT, prēēst'-krâft. *n. s.* [*priest* and *craft.*] Religious frauds; management of wicked priests to gain power. *Spectator.*

PRIE'STESS, prēēst'-tĕs. *n. s.* A woman who officiated in heathen rites. *Addison.*

PRIE'STHOOD, prēēst'-hŭd. *n. s.* [ꝑnеoꝛꝺhaꝺ, Sax.] The office and character of a priest. *Whitgift.* The order of men set apart for holy offices. *Dryden.* The second order of the hierarchy.

PRIE'STLIKE*, prēēst'-lĭke. *a.* Resembling a priest, or what belongs to a priest. *Shakspeare.*

PRIE'STLINESS, prēēst'-lē-nĕs. *n. s.* The appearance or manner of a priest.

PRIE'STLY, prēēst'-lē. *a.* Becoming a priest; sacerdotal; belonging to a priest. *South.*

PRIE'STRIDDEN, prēēst'-rĭd-d'n. 103. *a.* [*priest* and *ridden.*] Managed or governed by priests. *Swift.*

*To* PRIEVE, prēēv. *v. a.* To prove. *Chaucer. Ob. J.*

*To* PRIG §*, prĭg. *v. n.* [*prachgen*, Dutch.] To steal; to filch. *Barret.*

PRIG, prĭg. *n. s.* [A cant word.] A thief. *Shak.* A pert, conceited, saucy, pragmatical, little fellow. *Tatler.*

PRILL, prĭl. *n. s.* A birt or turbot. *Ainsworth.*

☞ Commonly pronounced *brill*. *W.*

PRIM §, prĭm. *a.* Formal; precise; affectedly nice. *Swift.*

*To* PRIM, prĭm. *v. a.* To deck up precisely; to form to an affected nicety.

PRI'MACY, prī'-mā-sè. *n. s.* [*primauté*, Fr.; *primatus*, Lat.] Excellency; supremacy. *Barrow.* The chief ecclesiastical station. *Clarendon.*

☞ Mr. Elphinston is the only orthoëpist who gives the short sound to *i* in this word. Perhaps no one understands the analogies of our language better; but in this and several other words he overturns the very foundation of language, which is—general custom. I am well acquainted with the shortening power of the antepenultimate accent, 535; and, if custom were wavering, this ought to decide; but in this word, and *primary*, custom is uniform, and precludes all appeal to analogy. *W.*

PRI'MAGE, prī'-mĭdje. *n. s.* The freight of a ship. *Ainsworth.*

PRI'MAL, prī'-mâl. *a.* [*primus*, Lat.] First. *Shak.*

PRI'MARILY, prī'-mā-rè-lè. *ad.* Originally; in the first intention; in the first place. *Brown.*

PRI'MARINESS, prī'-mā-rè-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being first in act or intention. *Norris.*

PRI'MARY §, prī'-mā-rè. [See PRIMACY.] *a.* [*primarius*, Lat.] First in intention. *Hammond.* Original; first. *Raleigh.* First in dignity; chief; principal. *Bentley.*

PRI'MATE §, prī'-mât. 91. *n. s.* [*primat*, Fr; *primus*, Lat.] The chief ecclesiastick. *Holyday.*

PRI'MATESHIP, prī'-mât-shĭp. *n. s.* The dignity or office of a primate.

PRIMA'TICAL*, prī-mât'-è-kâl. *a.* Belonging to the chief ecclesiastick, or primate. *Barrow.*

PRIME §, prīme. *n. s.* [*primus*, Lat.; ꝑꝛım, Sax.] The first part of the day; the dawn; the morning. *Spenser.* The beginning; the early days. *Hooker.* The best part. *Swift.* The spring of life; the height of health, strength, or beauty. *Spenser.* Spring. *Waller.* The height of perfection. *Woodward.* The first canonical hour. *Crashaw.* The first part; the beginning. *Upton.*

PRIME, prīme. *a.* Early; blooming *Milton.* Principal; first-rate. *Clarendon.* First; original. *Shak.* Excellent. *Shak.* [*prim*, Fr.] Forward. *Shak.*

*To* PRIME, prīme. *v. a.* To put in the first powder; to put powder in the pan of a gun. *Boyle.* [*primar*, Fr.] To lay the ground on a canvass to be painted.

*To* PRIME*, prīme. *v. n.* To serve for the charge of a gun. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

PRI'MELY, prīme'-lè. *ad.* Originally; primarily; in the first place; in the first intention. *South.* Excellently; supremely well.

PRI'MENESS, prīme'-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being first. Excellence.

PRI'MER, prī'-mŭr. *a.* [*primarius*, Lat.] First; original. *Mountagu. Ob. J.*

PRI'MER, prī'-mŭr. 98. *n. s.* An office of the blessed Virgin. *Stilling fleet.* [*primarius*, Lat.] A small prayer book, in which children are taught to read, so named from the Romish book of devotions; an elementary book. *Locke.* A kind of letter in printing.

*PRIME'RO*, prī-mè'-rò. 133. *n. s.* [*primero*, Span.] A game at cards. *Shakspeare.*

PRIME'VAL, prī-mè'-vâl. 133. } *a* [*primævus*,
PRIME'VOUS, prī-mè'-vŭs. } Lat.] Original; such as was at first. *Blackmore.*

PRIMIGE'NIAL*, prī-mè-jè'-nè-âl. } *a.* [*primi-*
PRIMIGE'NIOUS*, prī-mè-jè'-nè-ŭs. } *genius*, Lat.] First-born; original; primary. *Bp. Hall.*

PRIMI'PILAR*, prī-mĭp'-è-lâr. *a.* [*primipilaris*, Lat.] Of, or belonging to, the captain of the vanguard. *Barrow.*

PRIMI'TIAL, prī-mĭsh'-âl. 133. *a.* [*primitiæ*, Lat.] Being of the first production. *Ainsworth.*

PRI'MITIVE §, prĭm'-è-tĭv. *a.* [*primitif*, Fr.; *primitivus*, Lat.] Ancient; original; established from the beginning. *White.* Formal; affectedly solemn; imitating the supposed gravity of old times. Original; primary; not derivative: as, in grammar, a *primitive* verb. *Milton.*

PRI'MITIVE*, prĭm'-è-tĭv. *n. s.* A primitive word. *Johnson.*

PRI'MITIVELY, prĭm'-è-tĭv-lè. *ad.* Originally; at first. *Brown.* Primarily; not derivatively. *Johnson.* According to the original rule. *South.*

PRI'MITIVENESS, prĭm'-è-tĭv-nĕs. *n. s.* State of being original; antiquity; conformity to antiquity.

PRI'MITY*, prĭm'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*primitus*, Lat.] The state of being first, or original. *Pearson.*

PRI'MNESS, prĭm'-nĕs. *n. s.* Affected niceness or formality. *Gray.*

PRIMOGE'NIAL, prī-mò-jè'-nè-âl. *a.* [*primigenius*, Lat.] Firstborn; original; primary; constituent; elemental. *Glanville.*

PRIMOGE'NITOR*, prī-mò-jĕn'-è-tŭr. *n. s.* Forefather. *Gayton.*

PRIMOGE'NITURE §, prī-mò-jĕn'-è-tûre. *n. s.* [*primogeniture*, Fr.; from *primo genitus*, Lat.] Seniority; eldership; state of being firstborn. *Brown.*

PRIMOGE'NITURESHIP*, prī-mò-jĕn'-è-tûre-shĭp. *n. s.* Right of eldership. *Citation by Burke.*

PRIMO'RDIAL §, prī-mŏr'-dè-âl, or prī-mŏr'-jè-âl. 293, 376. *a.* [*primordium*, Lat.] Original; existing from the beginning. *Bp. Bull.*

PRIMO'RDIAL, prī-mŏr'-dè-âl. *n. s.* Origin; first principle. *More.*

PRIMO'RDIAN, prī-mŏr'-dè-ăn. *n. s.* A kind of plum.

PRIMO'RDIATE, prī-mŏr'-dè-âte. 91. *a.* Original; existing from the first. *Boyle.*

*To* PRIMP*, prĭmp. *v. n.* [perhaps from *prim*.] To behave in a ridiculously formal, or affected manner.

PRI'MROSE, prĭm'-rōze. *n. s.* [*prime* and *rose*; *primula veris*, Lat.] A flower that appears early in the year. *Shak. Primrose* is used by *Shakspeare* for gay or flowery; as, the *primrose* way.

PRI'MY*, prī'-mè. *a.* Blooming. *Shakspeare.*

PRINCE §, prĭnse. *n. s.* [Fr.; *princeps*, Lat.] A sovereign; a chief ruler. *Milton.* A sovereign of rank next to kings. Ruler, of whatever sex. *Camden.* The son of a king. Popularly, the eldest son of him that reigns under any denomination is called a prince: as the son of the duke of Bavaria is called the *electoral prince*. *Sidney.* The chief of any body of men. *Peacham.*

*To* PRINCE, prĭnse. *v. n.* To play the prince; to take state. *Shakspeare.*

PRI'NCEDOM, prĭns'-dŭm. 166. *n. s.* The rank, estate, or power of the prince; sovereignty. *Spenser.*

PRI'NCELIKE, prĭns'-lĭke. *a.* Becoming a prince. *Shakspeare.*

PRI'NCELINESS, prĭns'-lè-nĕs. *n. s.* The state, manner, or dignity of a prince. *Sherwood.*

PRI'NCELY, prĭns'-lè. *a.* Having the appearance of one high born. *Shak.* Having the rank of princes. *Sidney.* Becoming a prince; royal; grand; august. *Milton.*

PRI'NCELY, prĭns'-lè. *ad.* In a princelike manner

PRINCES-FEATHER, prĭn'-sĭz-fĕTH'-ŭr. *n. s* The herb amaranth. *Ainsworth.*

PRI'NCESS, prĭn'-sĕs. 502. *n. s.* [*princesse*, Fr.] A sovereign lady; a woman having sovereign command. *Dryden.* A sovereign lady of rank, next to that of a queen. The daughter of a king. *Shak.* The wife of a prince.

PRI'NCIPAL §, prĭn'-sè-pâl. 88. *a.* [*principal*, Fr.; *principalis*, Lat.] Princely. *Spenser.* Chief; of the first rate; capital; essential; important; considerable. *Hooker.*

PRI'NCIPAL, prĭn'-sè-pâl. *n. s.* A head; a chief not a second. *Bacon.* One primarily or originally engaged; not accessary or auxiliary *Swift* A

capital sum placed out at interest. *Shak.* President or governour. *Spenser.*

PRINCIPA'LITY, prĭn-sē-păl'-ē-tē. *n.s.* [*principauté*, Fr.] Sovereignty; supreme power. *Sidney.* A prince; one invested with sovereignty. *Shak.* The country which gives title to a prince: as, the *principality* of Wales. *Shak.* Superiority; predominance. *Digby.*

PRI'NCIPALLY, prĭn'-sē-păl-ē. *ad.* Chiefly; above all; above the rest. *Bp. Taylor.*

PRI'NCIPALNESS, prĭn'-sē-păl-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being principal or chief.

PRI'NCIPATE*, prĭn'-sē-pāte. *n. s.* [*principatus*, Lat.] Principality; supreme rule. *Barrow.*

PRINCIPIA'TION, prĭn-sĭp-ē-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*principium*, Lat.] Analysis into constituent or elemental parts. *Bacon.* Not used.

PRI'NCIPLE §, prĭn'-sē-pl. 405. *n. s.* [*principium*, Lat.] Element; constituent part; primordial substance. *Watts.* Original cause. *Dryden.* Being productive of other being; operative cause. *Tillotson.* Fundamental truth; original postulate; first position from which others are deduced. *Hooker.* Ground of action; motive. *Wake.* Tenet on which morality is founded. *Addison.* Beginning. *Spenser.*

*To* PRI'NCIPLE, prĭn'-sē-pl. *v. a.* To establish or fix in any tenet; to impress with any tenet, good or ill. *Milton.* To establish firmly in the mind. *Locke.*

PRI'NCOCK, prĭn'-kŏk. } *n. s.* [from *prink* or *prim*
PRI'NCOX, prĭn'-kŏks. } *cock*; perhaps *præcox* or *præcoquium ingenium*, Lat.] A coxcomb; a conceited person; a pert young rogue. A child made saucy through too much indulgence. *Shakspeare.*

*To* PRINK, prĭngk. *v. n.* [*pronken*, Dutch.] To prank; to deck for show. *Howell.*

*To* PRINK*, prĭngk. *v. a.* To dress or adjust to ostentation.

*To* PRINT §, prĭnt. *v. a.* [*imprimer, empreint*, Fr.] To mark by pressing any thing upon another. *Dryden.* To impress any thing, so as to leave its form. *Roscommon.* To form by impression. *Shak.* To impress words or make books, not by the pen, but the press. *Pope.*

*To* PRINT, prĭnt. *v. n.* To use the art of typography. *Milton.* To publish a book. *Pope.*

PRINT, prĭnt. *n. s.* [*empreinte*, Fr.] Mark or form made by impression. *Wicliffe.* That which, being impressed, leaves its form: as, a *butter print.* Pictures cut in wood or copper to be impressed on paper. It is usual to say wooden *prints* and copper *plates.* Picture made by impression. *Waller.* The form, size, arrangement, or other qualities of the types used in printing books. *Dryden.* The state of being published by the printer. *Addison.* Single sheet printed for sale; a paper something less than a pamphlet. *Addison.* Formal method; exactness. *Shakspeare.*

PRI'NTER, prĭnt'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that prints books. *Digby.* One that stains linen with figures.

PRI'NTING*, prĭnt'-ĭng. *n. s.* The art or process of impressing letters or words; typography. *Shak.* The process of staining linen with figures.

PRI'NTLESS, prĭnt'-lĕs. *a.* That which leaves no impression. *Milton.*

PRI'OR §, prī'-ŭr. 166. *a.* [Lat.] Former; being before something else; antecedent; anteriour. *Rogers.*

PRI'OR, prī'-ŭr. *n. s.* [*prieur*, Fr.] The head of a convent of monks, inferiour in dignity to an abbot. *Addison. Prior*, in some churches, presides over others in the same churches. *Ayliffe.*

PRI'ORATE*, prī'-ŭr-āte. *n. s.* [*prioratus*, low Lat.] Government exercised by a prior. *Warton.*

PRI'ORESS, prī'-ŭr-ĕs. *n. s.* A lady superiour of a convent of nuns. *Shakspeare.*

PRIO'RITY, prī-ŏr'-rē-tē. *n. s.* The state of being first; precedence in time. *Hayward.* Precedence in place. *Shakspeare.*

PRI'ORLY*, prī'-ŭr-lē. *ad.* Antecedently. *Geddes.*

PRI'ORSHIP, prī'-ŭr-shĭp. *n. s.* The state or office of a prior.

PRI'ORY, prī'-ŭr-ē. *n. s.* A convent, in dignity below an abbey. *Shak. Priories* are the churches which are given to priors *in titulum*, or by way of title. *Ayliffe.*

PRI'SAGE, prī'-sădje. *n. s.* [*prisage*, Fr.] *Prisage*, now called *butlerage*, is a custom whereby the prince challenges out of every bark loaden with wine, two tuns of wine at his price. *Cowel.*

PRISM §, prĭzm. *n. s.* [*prisme*, Fr.; πρίσμα, Gr.] A *prism* of glass is a glass bounded with two equal and parallel triangular ends, and three plain and well polished sides, which meet in three parallel lines, running from the three angles of one end to the three angles of the other end. *Newton.*

PRISMA'TICK, prĭz-măt'-tĭk. 509. *a.* [*prismatique*, Fr.] Formed as a prism. *Derham.*

PRISMA'TICALLY, prĭz-măt'-tē-kăl-ē. *ad.* In the form of a prism. *Boyle.*

PRI'SMOID, prĭz'-mŏĭd. *n. s.* A body approaching to the form of a prism.

PRI'SON §, prĭz'-zn. 170. *n. s.* [Fr.; ꝑꝛıꝛun, Sax.] A strong hold in which persons are confined; a gaol. *Shakspeare.*

*To* PRI'SON, prĭz'-zn. *v. a.* To imprison; to shut up in hold; to restrain from liberty. *P. Fletcher.* To captivate; to enchain. *Milton.* To confine. *Shakspeare.*

PRI'SONBASE, prĭz'-zn-bāse. *n. s.* A kind of rural play, commonly called *prisonbars. Sandys.*

PRI'SONER, prĭz'-zn-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* [*prisonnier*, Fr.] One who is confined in hold. *Bacon.* A captive; one taken by the enemy. *Spenser.* One under an arrest. *Dryden.*

PRI'SONHOUSE, prĭz'-zn-hŏŭse. *n. s.* Gaol; hold in which one is confined. *Shakspeare.*

PRI'SONMENT, prĭz'-zn-mĕnt. *n. s.* Confinement, imprisonment; captivity. *Shakspeare.*

PRI'STINE, prĭs'-tīn. 140. *a.* [*pristin*, old Fr.; *pristinus*, Lat.] First; ancient; original. *More.*

PRI'THEE, prĭTH'-ē. A familiar corruption of *pray thee*, or, *I pray thee. Rowe.*

PRI'VACY, prī'-vă-sē, or prĭv'-ă-sē. *n. s.* State of being secret; secrecy. Retirement; retreat; place intended to be secret. *Dryden.* [*privauté*, Fr.] Privity; joint knowledge; great familiarity. *Arbuthnot.* Taciturnity. *Ainsworth.*

☞ The first pronunciation of this word is adopted by Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, and Entick; and the last by Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Elphinston, and Mr. Scott. Mr. Elphinston is in this word consistent with his pronunciation of *primacy*; but my ear and observation greatly fail me, if the first mode of pronouncing this word is not the most agreeable to polite as well as general usage. It seems to retain the sound of its primitive *private*, as *piracy* does of *pirate*; which word *piracy* Mr. Elphinston, in opposition to all our orthoëpists, pronounces with the *i* short. *W.*

*PRIVA'DO*, prĭ-vā'-dō. [See LUMBAGO.] *n. s.* [Span.] A secret friend. *Bacon.*

PRI'VATE §, prī'-vāt. 91. *a.* [*privatus*, Lat.] Not open; secret. *Milton.* Alone; not accompanied. Being upon the same terms with the rest of the community; particular; opposed to *publick. Hooker* Particular; not relating to the publick. *Digby.* Admitted to participation of knowledge; privy *B. Jonson.* Sequestered. *Shak.—In private.* Secretly; not publickly; not openly. *Glanville.*

PRI'VATE, prī'-vāt. *n. s.* A secret message. *Shak* Particular business. *B. Jonson.* A common soldier.

PRIVATEE'ER, prī-vă-tēēr'. *n. s.* [from *private.*] A ship fitted out by private men to plunder the enemies of the state. *Swift.*

*To* PRIVATEE'ER, prī-vă-tēēr'. *v. a.* To fit out ships against enemies, at the charge of private persons.

PRI'VATELY, prī'-vāt-lē. *ad.* Secretly; not openly. *St. Mark*, xxiv.

PRI'VATENESS, prī'-vāt-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of a man in the same rank with the rest of the community. Secrecy; privacy. *Bacon.* Obscurity; retirement. *Wotton.*

PRIVA'TION, prī-vā'-shŭn. 133. *n. s.* [Fr.; *privatio*, Lat.] Removal or destruction of any thing or quality. *Davies.* The act of the mind by which

in considering a subject, we separate it from any thing appendant. The act of degrading from rank or office. *Bacon.*

PRI'VATIVE §, prĭv'-vă-tĭv. 133. *a.* [*privatif*, Fr.; *privativus*, Lat.] Causing privation of any thing. Consisting in the absence of something; not positive. *Privative* is, in things, what *negative* is in propositions. *Bacon.*

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Ash, Mr. Scott. W. Johnston, and Entick, make the first syllable of this word short, as I have done: and Mr. Perry and Buchanan make it long. In defence of the first pronunciation it may be observed, that this word is not like *primacy* and *primary*; the first of which is a formative of our own; and the second, derived from the Latin *primarius*, which, in our pronunciation of the Latin, does not shorten the *i* in the first syllable as *privativus* does, (see ACADEMY and INCOMPARABLE;) and therefore these words are no rule for the pronunciation of this; which, besides the general tendency of the penultimate accent to shorten every vowel it falls on but *u*, 535, seems to have another claim to the short vowel from its termination: thus *sănative*, *dŏnative*, *prĭmitive*, *derĭvative*, &c., all plead for the short sound. *W.*

PRI'VATIVE, prĭv'-vă-tĭv. 157. *n. s.* That of which the essence is the absence of something, as silence is only the absence of sound. *Bacon.*

PRI'VATIVELY, prĭv'-vă-tĭv-lè. *ad.* By the absence of something necessary to be present. Negatively. *Hammond.*

PRI'VATIVENESS, prĭv'-vă-tĭv-nĕs. *n. s.* Notation of absence of something that should be present.

PRI'VET, prĭv'-vĭt. 99. *n. s.* Evergreen: a plant. *Miller.*

PRI'VILEGE §, prĭv'-vè-lĭdje. *n. s.* [Fr.; *privilegium*, Lat.] Peculiar advantage. *Milton.* Immunity; right not universal. *Shakspeare.*

*To* PRI'VILEGE, prĭv'-vè-lĭdje. 133. *v. a.* To invest with rights or immunities; to grant a privilege. *Dryden.* To exempt from censure or danger. *Sidney.* To exempt from paying tax or impost. *Hale.*

PRI'VILY, prĭv'-è-lè. *ad.* Secretly; privately. *Spenser.*

PRIVITY, prĭv'-è-tè. 530. *n. s.* [*privauté*, Fr.] Private communication. *Spenser.* Consciousness; joint knowledge; private concurrence. *Hooker.* Privacy. *Spenser.* [In the plural.] Secret parts. *Abbot.*

PRI'VY §, prĭv'-è. *a.* [*privé*, Fr.] Private; not publick; assigned to secret uses. *Shak.* Secret; clandestine; done by stealth. 2 *Macc.* viii. Secret; not shown; not publick. *Ezek.* xxi. Admitted to secrets of state. *Shak.* Conscious to any thing; admitted to participation of knowledge. *Daniel.*

PRI'VY, prĭv'-è. *n. s.* Place of retirement; necessary house. *Swift.*

PRIZE §, prize. *n. s.* [*preis*, Germ.; and *pris*, Goth.] A reward gained by contest with competitors. *Shak.* A reward gained by any performance. *Dryden.* [*prise*, Fr.] Something taken by adventure; plunder. *Arbuthnot.*

*To* PRIZE, prize. *v. a.* [*priser*, Fr.; *appreciare*, Lat.] To rate; to value at a certain price. *Zech.* xi. To esteem; to value highly. *Dryden.*

PRI'ZER, prī'-zŭr. 98. *n. s.* [*priseur*, Fr.] One that values. *Shak.* One who contends for a prize. *B. Jonson.*

PRI'ZEFIGHTER, prize'-fī-tŭr. *n. s.* One who fights publickly for a reward. *Arbuthnot.*

*PRO*, prō. [Lat.] For; in defence of.—*Pro* and *con*, for *pro* and *contra*, for and against. *Clarendon.*

PRO'A*, or PROE*. *n. s.* [perhaps from the Span. *proa.*] A name given to a sailing vessel of the Indies. *Young.*

PROBABI'LITY, prŏb-ă-bĭl'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*probabilitas*, Lat.] Likelihood; appearance of truth; evidence arising from the preponderation of argument: it is less than moral certainty. *Locke.*

PRO'BABLE §, prŏb'-bă-bl. *a.* [Fr.; *probabilis*, Lat.] Likely; having more evidence than the contrary. *Hooker.* That may be proved. *Milton.*

☞ Were this word used to signify the possibility of searching a wound with a probe, the *o* would in that case be pronounced long. *W.*

PRO'BABLY, prŏb'-bă-blè. *ad.* Likely; in likelihood *Swift.*

PRO'BATE*, prō'-bāt. *n. s.* [*probatum*, Lat.] Proof. *Skelton.* The proof of a will; the official copy of a will with the certificate of its having been proved. *Blackstone.*

PROBA'TION §, prō-bā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*probatio*, Lat.] Proof; evidence; testimony. *Shak.* The act of proving by ratiocination or testimony. *Pearson.* [*probation*, Fr.] Trial; examination. *Bacon.* Moral trial. *Nelson.* Trial before entrance into monastick life; novitiate. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

☞ The *o* in the inseparable preposition of this and similar words, when the accent is on the second syllable, is exactly like the *o* in *obedience*, which see. *W.*

PROBA'TIONAL*, prō-bā'-shŭn-ăl. *a.* Serving for trial. *Bp. Richardson.*

PROBA'TIONARY, prō-bā'-shŭn-ă-rè. *a.* Serving for trial. *Bp. Taylor.*

PROBA'TIONER, prō-bā'-shŭn-ŭr. *n. s.* One who is upon trial. *Dryden.* A novice. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

PROBA'TIONERSHIP, prō-bā'-shŭn-ŭr-shĭp. *n. s.* State of being a probationer; novitiate. *Locke.*

PROBA'TIONSHIP*, prō-bā'-shŭn-shĭp. *n. s.* State of probation; novitiate. *Transl. of Boccalini.*

PRO'BATIVE*, prō'-bā-tĭv. *a.* [*probatus*, Lat.] Serving for trial. *South.*

PROBA'TOR*, prō-bā'-tŭr. *n. s.* [Lat.] An examiner; an approver. *Maydman.* [In law.] An accuser; one who undertakes to prove a crime charged upon another. *Cowel.*

PRO'BATORY, prŏb'-bă-tŭr-è. 512. [prō'-bă-tŭr-è, *Sheridan* and *Perry*.] *a.* [*probo*, Lat.] Serving for trial. *Bramhall.* Serving for proof. *Bp. Taylor.*

*PROBA'TUM EST*, prō-bā'-tŭm-ĕst. A Latin expression added to the end of a receipt, signifying *it is tried* or *proved*. *Prior.*

PROBE §, prōbe. *n. s.* [*probo*, Lat.] A slender wire by which surgeons search the depth of wounds. *Fell.*

PROBE-SCISSORS, prōbe'-sĭz-zŭrs. 166. *n. s.* Scissors used to open wounds, of which the blade thrust into the orifice has a button at the end. *Wiseman.*

*To* PROBE, prōbe. *v. a.* [*probo*, Lat.] To search; to try by an instrument. *South.*

PRO'BITY, prŏb'-è-tè. 530. *n. s.* [*probité*, Fr.; *probitus*, Lat.] Honesty; sincerity; veracity. *Fiddes.*

PRO'BLEM §, prŏb'-lĕm. *n. s.* [*probleme*, Fr.; πρόβλημα, Gr.] A question proposed. *Bacon.*

PROBLEMA'TICAL, prŏb-lè-măt'-tè-kăl. 509. *a.* Uncertain; unsettled; disputed; disputable. *White.*

PROBLEMA'TICALLY, prŏb-lè-măt'-tè-kăl-è. *ad.* Uncertainly.

*To* PROBLE'MATIZE*, prŏb-lĕm'-ă-tīze. *v. n.* To propose problems. *B. Jonson.*

PROBO'SCIS, prō-bŏs'-sĭs. *n. s.* [*proboscis*, Lat.] A snout; the trunk of an elephant; used also for the same part in every creature, that bears any resemblance thereunto. *Milton.*

PROCA'CIOUS §, prō-kā'-shŭs. *a.* [*procax*, Lat.] Petulant; saucy; loose. *Barrow.*

PROCA'CITY, prō-kăs'-sè-tè. 530. *n. s.* Petulance; looseness. *Burton.*

PROCATA'RCTICK, prō-kăt-ărk'-tĭk. *a.* [προκαταρκτικος.] Forerunning; remotely antecedent *Ferrand.*

PROCATA'RXIS, prō-kăt-ărks'-ĭs. *n. s.* [προκαταρξις.] The preexistent cause of a disease, which cooperates with others that are subsequent. *Quincy.*

PROCE'DURE, prō-sèè'-jŭre. 376. *n. s.* [Fr.] Manner of proceeding; management; conduct. *South.* Act of proceeding; progress; process; operation. *Hale.* Produce; thing produced. *Bacon.*

*To* PROCEE'D §, prō-sèèd'. 533. *v. n.* [*procedo*, Lat.; *proceder*, Fr.] To pass from one thing or place to another. *Milton.* To go forward; to tend to the end designed; to advance. *Shak.* To come

forth from a place or from a sender. *St. John.* To go or march in state. *Anon.* To issue; to arise; to be the effect of; to be produced from. *Shak.* To prosecute any design. *Locke.* To be transacted; to be carried on. *Shak.* To make progress. *Milton.* To carry on juridical process. *Clarendon.* To transact; to act; to carry on any affair methodically. *Milton.* To take effect; to have its course. *Ayliffe.* To be propagated; to come by generation. *Milton.* To be produced by the original efficient cause. *Milton.*

PROCEE'D, prō-sēd'. *n. s.* Produce: as, the *proceeds* of an estate. *Howell.*

PROCEE'DER, prō-sēd'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One who goes forward; one who makes a progress. *Bacon.*

PROCEE'DING, prō-sēd'-ĭng. 410. *n. s.* [*procedé*, Fr.] Process from one thing to another; series of conduct; transaction. *Shak.* Legal procedure: as, Such are the *proceedings* at law.

PROCELEUSMA'TICK*, prŏs-è-lûse-mât'-ĭk. *a.* [προκελευσματικὸς.] Exhorting by songs or speeches. *Johnson.*

PROCE'LLOUS, prō-sĕl'-lŭs. *a.* [*procellosus*, Lat.] Tempestuous. *Dict.*

PROCE'PTION, prō-sĕp'-shŭn. *n. s.* Preoccupation; act of taking something sooner than another. *King Charles. Ob. J.*

PROCE'RE §*, prō-sēre'. *a.* [*procerus*, Lat.] Tall. *Evelyn. Ob. T.*

PROCE'RITY, prō-sĕr'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*procerité*, Fr.; from *procerus*, Lat.] Talness; height of stature. *Bacon.*

PRO'CESS, prŏs'-sĕs. 533. *n. s.* [*proces*, Fr.; *processus*, Lat.] Tendency; progressive course. *Hooker.* Regular and gradual progress. *Shak.* Course; continual flux or passage. *Shak.* Methodical management of any thing. *Boyle.* Course of law. *Shak.* [In anatomy.] Eminence of the bones and other parts. *Smith.*

☞ Mr Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston and Mr. Perry, place the accent on the first syllable of this word; and those who give the quantity of the vowels make it short; Buchanan alone, though he places the accent on the first syllable, makes it long.

Mr. Nares suspects the accentuation of this word on the second syllable to be the most ancient, though Shakspeare so frequently places the accent on the first:

"Tell her the *process* of Antonio's end."
*Merchant of Venice.*

"In brief, to set the needless *process* by."
*Measure for Measure.*

"In *process* of the seasons I have seen."
*Shakspeare's Sonnets.*

But Milton accents the second syllable:

"Cannot without *process* of speech be told."
*Par. Lost*, VII. 178.

"———— which might rise
"By policy and long *process* of time."—*Ib.* II. 297.

There is a phrase, as Mr. Nares observes, In *process of time*, when we oftener hear the accent on the second syllable of this word than the first. This is undoubtedly a proof of the justness of his observation respecting the antiquity of this pronunciation; but, as it is now antiquated in other phrases, it ought not to be used in this. *W.*

PROCE'SSION §, prō-sĕsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *processio*, Lat.] A train marching in ceremonious solemnity. *Hooker.* The act of issuing or proceeding from. *Pearson.*

*To* PROCE'SSION, prō-sĕsh'-ŭn. *v. n.* To go in procession.

PROCE'SSIONAL, prō-sĕsh'-ŭn-ăl. *a.* [*processional*, Fr.] Relating to procession. *Cotgrave.*

PROCE'SSIONAL*, prō-sĕsh'-ŭn-ăl. *n. s.* [*processionale*, Lat.] A book relating to the processions of the Romish church. *Gregory.*

PROCE'SSIONARY, prō-sĕsh'-ŭn-ă-rè. 512. *a.* Consisting in procession. *Hooker.*

PRO-CHRONISM, prō-krŏn-ĭzm. *n. s.* [πρόχρονισμος.] An errour in chronology; a dating a thing before it happened. *Gregory.*

PRO'CIDENCE, prō'-sè-dĕnse. *n. s.* [*procidentia*, Lat.] Falling down; dependence below its natural place. *Ferrand.*

PROCI'NCT, prō-sĭnkt'. *n. s.* [*procinctus*, Lat.] Complete preparation; preparation brought to the point of action. *Milton.*

*To* PROCLAI'M §, prō-klāme'. 202. *v. a.* [*proclamo*, Lat.] To promulgate or denounce by a solemn or legal publication. *Deut.* xx. To tell openly. *Locke* To outlaw by publick denunciation. *Shakspeare.*

PROCLAI'MER, prō-klā'-mûr. 98. *n. s.* One that publishes by authority. *Milton.*

PROCLAMA'TION, prŏk-klă-mā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*proclamatio*, Lat.] Publication by authority. A declaration of the king's will openly published among the people. *Clarendon.*

PROCLI'VE*, prō-klīve'. *a.* [*proclivis*, Lat.] Inclining or bent to a thing. *Bullokar. Ob. T.*

PROCLI'VITY §, prō-klĭv'-è-tè. 530. *n. s.* [*proclivitas*, Lat.] Tendency; natural inclination; propension; proneness. *Bp. Hall.* Readiness; facility of attaining. *Walton.*

PROCLI'VOUS, prō-klī'-vŭs. 503. *a.* Inclined; tending by nature. *Dict.*

*PROCO'NSUL*, prō-kŏn'-sŭl. *n. s.* [Lat.] A Roman officer, who governed a province with consular authority. *Peacham.*

PROCO'NSULAR*, prō-kŏn'-shŭ-lăr. 452. *a.* Belonging to a proconsul; under the rule of a proconsul. *Milton.*

PROCO'NSULSHIP, prō-kŏn'-sŭl-shĭp. *n. s.* The office of a proconsul.

*To* PROCRA'STINATE §, prō-krăs'-tĭn-āte. *v. a.* [*procrastinor*, Lat.] To defer; to delay; to put off from day to day. *Shakspeare.*

*To* PROCRA'STINATE, prō-krăs'-tĭn-āte. *v. n.* To be dilatory. *Hammond.*

PROCRASTINA'TION, prō-krăs-tĭn-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Delay; dilatoriness.

PROCRA'STINATOR, prō-krăs'-tĭn-ā-tûr. 521. *n. s.* A dilatory person. *Junius.*

PRO'CREANT, prō'-krè-ănt. 505. *a.* [*procreans*, Lat.] Productive; pregnant. *Shakspeare.*

PRO'CREANT*, prō'-krè-ănt. *n. s.* That which generates. *Milton.*

*To* PRO'CREATE §, prō'-krè-āte. *v. a.* [*procreo*, Lat.] To generate; to produce. *Bentley.*

PROCREA'TION, prō-krè-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *procreatio*, Lat.] Generation; production. *Raleigh.*

PRO'CREATIVE, prō'-krè-ā-tĭv. 512. *a* Generative; productive. *Hale.*

PRO'CREATIVENESS, prō'-krè-ā-tĭv-nĕs. 512. 534. *n. s.* Power of generation. *Decay of Chr. Piety*

PRO'CREATOR, prō'-krè-ā-tûr. 521. *n. s.* Generator; begetter. *Huloet.*

PRO'CTOR §, prŏk'-tûr. 166. *n. s.* [contracted from *procurator*, Lat.] A manager of another man's affairs. *Hooker.* An attorney in the spiritual court *Swift.* The magistrate of the university. *Waller*

*To* PRO'CTOR, prŏk'-tûr. *v. a.* To manage: a cant word. *Warburton.*

PRO'CTORAGE*, prŏk'-tûr-ăje. *n. s.* Management: a contemptuous expression. *Milton.*

PROCTO'RICAL*, prŏk-tŏr'-è-kăl. *a.* Of or belonging to the academical proctor; magisterial. *Dean Prideaux.*

PRO'CTORSHIP, prŏk'-tûr-shĭp. *n. s.* Office or dignity of a proctor. *Clarendon.*

PROCU'MBENT, prō-kŭm'-bĕnt. *a.* [*procumbens*, Lat.] Lying down; prone.

PROCU'RABLE, prō-kū'-rā-bl. *a.* To be procured; obtainable; acquirable. *Boyle.*

PRO'CURACY, prŏk'-ū-rā-sè. *n. s.* The management of any thing.

PROCURA'TION, prŏk-kū-rā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of procuring. *Woodward.* Management of affairs for another person. *Bp. Hall. Procurations* are certain sums paid to the bishop, or archdeacon, by incumbents, on account of visitations. Formerly, necessary victuals were the acknowledgement made to the visitor, and his attendants. They are also called *proxies.*

PRO'CURATOR, prŏk-kū-rā'-tûr. 166, 521. *n. s.*

Manager; one who transacts affairs for another. *Wicliffe.*

PROCŪRATO'RIAL, prŏk-kū-rā-tō'-rē-ăl. *a.* Made by a proctor. *Ayliffe.*

PROCŪRA'TORSHIP*, prŏk-kū-rā'-tŭr-shĭp. *n. s.* The office of a procurator. *Pearson.*

PROCU'RATORY, prō-kū'-rā-tŭr-ē. 512. *a.* Tending to procuration.

*To* PROCU'RE §, prō-kūre'. *v. a.* [*procuro*, Lat.] To manage; to transact for another. To obtain; to acquire. *Jer.* xxxiii. To persuade; to prevail on. *Spenser.* To contrive; to forward. *Shakspeare.*

*To* PROCU'RE, prō-kūre'. *v. n.* To bawd; to pimp. *Dryden.*

PROCU'REMENT, prō-kūre'-mĕnt. *n. s.* The act of procuring. *Sir T. Elyot.*

PROCU'RER, prō-kū'-rŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that gains; obtainer. *Walton.* One who plans or contrives. *Bacon.* Pimp; pander. *South.*

PROCU'RESS, prō-kū'-rĕs. *n. s.* A bawd. *Spectator.*

PRO'DIGAL §, prŏd'-dē-găl. *a.* [*prodigus*, Lat.] Profuse; wasteful; expensive; lavish. *Camden.*

PRO'DIGAL, prŏd'-dē-găl. *n. s.* A waster; a spendthrift. *B. Jonson.*

PRODIGA'LITY, prŏd-dē-găl'-ē-tē. *n. s.* [*prodigalité*, Fr.] Extravagance; profusion; waste; excessive liberality. *Shakspeare.*

*To* PRO'DIGALIZE*, prŏd'-dē-găl-īze. *v. n.* To play the prodigal; to be guilty of extravagance. *Sherwood. Ob. T.*

PRO'DIGALLY, prŏd'-dē-găl-ē. *ad.* Profusely; wastefully; extravagantly. *B. Jonson.*

PRODI'GIOUS §, prō-dĭd'-jŭs. 314. *a.* [*prodigiosus*, Lat.] Amazing; astonishing; such as may seem a prodigy; portentous; enormous; monstrous. *Bacon.*

PRODI'GIOUSLY, prō-dĭd'-jŭs-lē. *ad.* Amazingly; astonishingly; portentously; enormously. *Cowley.* It is sometimes used as a familiar hyperbole. *Pope.*

PRODI'GIOUSNESS, prō-dĭd'-jŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Enormousness; portentousness; amazing qualities. *Bp. Hall.*

PRO'DIGY, prŏd'-dē-jē. *n. s.* [*prodige*, Fr.; *prodigium*, Lat.] Any thing out of the ordinary process of nature, from which omens are drawn; portent. *Shak.* Monster. *B. Jonson.* Any thing astonishing for good or bad. *Spectator.*

PRODI'TION, prō-dĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [*proditio*, Lat.] Treason; treachery. *Bp. Hall.*

*PRO'DITOR*, prŏd'-ē-tŭr. 166. *n. s.* [Lat.] A traitor. *Shakspeare.*

PRODITO'RIOUS, prŏd-ē-tō'-rē-ŭs. *a.* Traitorous; treacherous; perfidious. *Daniel.* Apt to make discoveries. *Wotton.*

PRO'DITORY*, prŏd'-ē-tŭr-ē. *a.* Treacherous; perfidious. *Milton.*

PRO'DROME*, prō'-drōme. *n. s.* [*prodrome*, Fr.; *prodromus*, Lat.] A forerunner. *Coles.*

*To* PRODU'CE §, prō-dūse'. 492. *v. a.* [*produco*, Lat.] To offer to the view or notice. *Isa.* xli. To exhibit to the publick. *Swift.* To bring as an evidence. *Shak.* To bear; to bring forth, as a vegetable. *Sandys.* To cause; to effect; to generate; to beget. *Bacon.* To extend; to lengthen. *B. Jonson.*

PRO'DUCE, prŏd'-dūse. 532. *n. s.* Product; that which any thing yields or brings. *Dryden.* Amount; profit; gain; emergent sum or quantity. *Mortimer.*

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Perry, and Entick, make the *o* in the first syllable of this word short; and Buchanan and Dr. Ash long. *W.*

PRODU'CEMENT*, prō-dūse'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Production. *Milton. Ob. T.*

PRODU'CENT, prō-dū'-sĕnt. *n. s.* One that exhibits; one that offers. *Ayliffe.*

PRODU'CER, prō-dū'-sŭr. *n. s.* One that generates or produces. *Suckling.*

PRODUCIBI'LITY*, prō-dū-sē-bĭl'-ē-tē. *n. s.* Power of producing. *Barrow.*

PRODU'CIBLE, prō-dū'-sē-bl. *a.* Such as may be exhibited. *Hammond.* Such as may be generated or made. *Boyle.*

PRODU'CIBLENESS, prō-dū'-sē-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being producible. *Boyle.*

PRO'DUCT, prŏd'-ŭkt. 532. *n. s.* [*productus*, Lat.] Something produced by nature: as, fruits, grain, metals. *Locke.* Work; composition; effect of art or labour. *Watts.* Thing consequential; effect. *Milton.* Result; sum: as, the *product* of many sums added to each other.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Perry, and Entick, make the *o* in the first syllable of this word short; and Dr. Ash, as far as we can gather by his position of the accent, makes it long *W.*

PRODU'CTILE, prō-dŭk'-tĭl. 140. *a.* Which may be produced, or drawn out at length.

PRODU'CTION, prō-dŭk'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of producing. *Dryden.* The thing produced; fruit; product. *Waller.* Composition; work of art or study. *Swift.*

PRODU'CTIVE, prō-dŭk'-tĭv. *a.* Having the power to produce; fertile; generative; efficient. *Milton.*

PRODU'CTIVENESS*, prō-dŭk'-tĭv-nĕs. *n. s.* State or quality of being productive.

PRO'EM §, prō'-ĕm. *n. s.* [προοίμιον, Gr.; *procœmium*, Lat.] Preface; introduction. *White.*

*To* PRO'EM*, prō'-ĕm. *v. a.* To preface. *South*

PROE'MIAL*, prō-ē'-mē-ăl. *a.* Introductory. *Hammond.*

PRO'FACE*. *interj.* [*prouface*, old Fr.] An old exclamation of welcome, frequent in the writers of Shakspeare's time. *Shakspeare. Ob. T.*

PROFANA'TION, prŏf-ă-nā'-shŭn. 533. *n. s.* [*profano*, Lat.] The act of violating any thing sacred *Hooker.* Irreverence to holy things or persons *Shakspeare.*

PROFA'NE §, prō-fāne'. 533. *a.* [*profanus*, Lat.] Irreverent to sacred names or things. *South.* Not sacred; secular. *Burnet.* Polluted; not pure. *Raleigh.* Not purified by holy rites. *Dryden.*

*To* PROFA'NE, prō-fāne'. *v. a.* [*profano*, Lat.; *profaner*, Fr.] To violate; to pollute. *Shak* To put to wrong use. *Shakspeare.*

PROFA'NELY, prō-fāne'-lē. *ad.* With irreverence to sacred names or things. 2 *Esdr.* xv.

PROFA'NENESS, prō-fāne'-nĕs. *n. s.* Irreverence of what is sacred. *Dryden.*

PROFA'NER, prō-fāne'-ŭr. *n. s.* Polluter; violator. *Hooker.*

PROFE'CTION, prō-fĕk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*profectio*, Lat.] Advance; progression. *Brown.*

*To* PROFE'SS §, prō-fĕs'. *v. a.* [*professer*, Fr.; *professus* Lat.] To declare himself in strong terms of any opinion or character. *Whole Duty of Man.* To make a show of any sentiments by loud declaration. *Shak.* To declare publickly one's skill in any art or science, so as to invite employment. *Ecclus.* iii. To exhibit the appearance of. *Spenser.*

*To* PROFE'SS, prō-fĕs'. *v. n.* To declare openly. *Tit.* i. To enter into a state of life by a publick declaration. *Drayton.* To declare friendship. *Shakspeare.*

PROFE'SSEDLY, prō-fĕs'-sĕd-lē. 364. *ad.* According to open declaration made by himself. *King Charles.* Undeniably; as every one allows. *Louth.*

PROFE'SSION, prō-fĕsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* Calling; vocation; known employment. The term *profession* is particularly used of divinity, physick, and law. *Raleigh.* Declaration. *Glanville.* The act of declaring one's self of any party or opinion. *Tillotson.*

PROFE'SSIONAL, prō-fĕsh'-ŭn-ăl. *a.* Relating to a particular calling or profession. *Richardson.*

PROFE'SSIONALLY*, prō-fĕsh'-ŭn-ăl-lē. *ad.* By profession.

PROFE'SSOR, prō-fĕs'-sŭr. *n. s.* [*professeur*, Fr.] One who declares himself of any opinion or party. *Bacon.* One who publickly practises or teaches an art. *Swift.* One who is visibly religious. *Locke.*

PROFESSO'RIAL*, prŏf-fĕs-sō'-rē-ăl. *a.* [*professorius* Lat.] Relating to a professor. *Bentley*

PROFE/SSORSHIP, prō-fĕs′-sŭr-shĭp. *n. s.* The station or office of a publick teacher. *Walton.*

PROFE/SSORY*, prō-fĕs′-sō-rē. *a.* Professorial; belonging to the professors. *Bacon.*

*To* PRO′FFER §, prŏf′-fŭr. *v. a.* [*profero*, Lat.] To propose; to offer to acceptance. *Spenser.* To attempt of one's own accord. *Milton.*

PRO′FFER, prŏf′-fŭr. *n. s.* Offer made; something proposed to acceptance. *Sidney.* Essay; attempt. *Bacon.*

PRO′FFERER, prŏf′-fŭr-ŭr. *n. s.* He that offers. *Shak.*

PROFI′CIENCE, prō-fĭsh′-ĕnse. } *n. s.* [*proficio*,
PROFI′CIENCY, prō-fĭsh′-ĕn-sē. } Lat.] Profit; advancement in any thing; improvement gained. *Addison.*

PROFI′CIENT, prō-fĭsh′-ĕnt. *n. s.* [*proficiens*, Lat.] One who has made advances in any study or business. *Boyle.*

PROFI′CUOUS, prō-fĭk′-kū-ŭs. *a.* [*proficuus*, Lat.] Advantageous; useful. *Harvey.*

PRO′FILE, prō-fēl′. 112. [prō-fēl′, *Perry, Jones, Fulton* and *Knight.*] *n. s.* [*profil*, Fr.] The side face; half face. *Dryden.*

PRO′FIT §, prŏf′-fĭt. *n. s.* [Fr.] Gain; pecuniary advantage. *Shak.* Advantage; accession of good. *Bacon.* Improvement; advancement; proficiency.

*To* PRO′FIT, prŏf′-fĭt. *v. a.* [*profiter*, Fr.] To benefit; to advantage. *Job*, xxx. To improve; to advance. *Dryden.*

*To* PRO′FIT, prŏf′-fĭt. *v. n.* To gain advantage. *Arbuthnot.* To make improvement. 1 *Tim.* iv. To be of use or advantage. *Milton.*

PRO′FITABLE, prŏf′-fĭt-ă-bl. *a.* [Fr.] Gainful; lucrative. *Shak.* Useful; advantageous. *Shak.*

PRO′FITABLENESS, prŏf′-fĭt-ă-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Gainfulness. Usefulness; advantageousness. *More.*

PRO′FITABLY, prŏf′-fĭt-ă-blē. *ad.* Gainfully. Advantageously; usefully. *Wake.*

PRO′FITLESS, prŏf′-fĭt-lĕs. *a.* Void of gain or advantage. *Shakspeare.*

PRO′FLIGACY*, prŏf′-flē-gă-sē. *n. s.* State of being lost to decency and virtue. *Barrington.*

PRO′FLIGATE §, prŏf′-flē-gât. 91. *a.* [*profligatus*, Lat.] Abandoned; lost to virtue and decency; shameless. *Roscommon.*

PRO′FLIGATE, prŏf′-flē-gât. 91. *n. s.* An abandoned, shameless wretch. *Addison.*

*To* PRO′FLIGATE, prŏf′-flē-gâte. 91. *v. a.* [*profligo*, Lat.] To drive away; to overcome. *Fotherby. Ob. J.*

PRO′FLIGATELY, prŏf′-flē-gât-lē. *ad.* Shamelessly. *Swift.*

PRO′FLIGATENESS, prŏf′-flē-gât-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of being profligate. *Butler.*

PROFLIGA′TION*, prŏf-flē-gā′-shŭn. *n. s.* Defeat; rout. *Bacon.*

PROFLUENCE, prŏf′-flū-ĕnse. *n. s.* Progress; course. *Wotton.*

PRO′FLUENT §, prŏf′-flū-ĕnt. 532. *a.* [*profluens*, Lat.] Flowing forward. *Milton.*

PROFO′UND §, prō-fŏŭnd′. *a.* [*profundus*, Lat.] Deep; descending far below the surface; low, with respect to the neighbouring places. *Milton.* Intellectually deep; not obvious to the mind: as, a *profound* treatise. Lowly; humble; submiss; submissive. *Duppa.* Learned beyond the common reach. *Hooker.* Deep in contrivance. *Hosea*, v. Having hidden qualities. *Shakspeare.*

PROFO′UND, prō-fŏŭnd′. *n. s.* The deep; the main; the sea. *Sandys.* The abyss. *Milton.*

*To* PROFO′UND, prō-fŏŭnd′. *v. n.* To dive; to penetrate. *Glanville.*

PROFO′UNDLY, prō-fŏŭnd′-lē. *ad.* Deeply; with deep concern. *Shak.* With great degrees of knowledge; with deep insight. *Drayton.*

PROFO′UNDNESS, prō-fŏŭnd′-nĕs. *n. s.* Depth of place. Depth of knowledge. *Hooker.*

PROFU′NDITY, prō-fŭnd′-ĕ-tē. *n. s.* Depth of place or knowledge. *Abp. Usher.*

PROFU′SE §, prō-fūse′. 427. *a.* [*profusus*, Lat.] Lavish; too liberal; prodigal. *Davenant.* Overabounding; exuberant. *Milton.*

PROFU′SELY, prō-fūse′-lē. *ad.* Lavishly; prodigally. *Burton.* With exuberance. *Thomson.*

PROFU′SENESS, prō-fūse′-nĕs. *n. s.* Lavishness; prodigality. *Dryden.*

PROFU′SION, prō-fū′-zhŭn. *n. s.* [*profusio*, Lat.] Lavishness; prodigality; extravagance. *Rowe.* Lavish expense; superfluous effusion. *Hayward.* Abundance; exuberant plenty. *Addison.*

*To* PROG §, prŏg. *v. n.* [perhaps from the Dutch *prachgen.*] To go a begging; to wander about like a beggar; to procure by a beggarly trick. *Beaumont and Fletcher.* To rob; to steal. To shift meanly for provisions. *L'Estrange.*

PROG, prŏg. *n. s.* Victuals; provision of any kind. *Swift.*

*To* PROGE′NERATE §*, prō-jĕn′-ĕr-âte. *v. a.* [*progenero*, Lat.] To beget; to propagate. *Cotgrave.*

PROGENERA′TION, prō-jĕn-ĕr-ā′-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of begetting; propagation.

PROGE′NITOR, prō-jĕn′-ĭt-ŭr. *n. s.* [Lat.] A forefather; an ancestor in a direct line. *Spenser.*

PRO′GÉNY, prŏd′-jè-nē. *n. s.* [*progenie*, old Fr.; *progenies*, Lat.] Offspring; race; generation. *Hooker.*

PROGNO′STICABLE, prŏg-nŏs′-tè-kă-bl. *a.* Such as may be foreknown or foretold. *Brown.*

*To* PROGNO′STICATE, prŏg-nŏs′-tè-kâte. *v. a.* To foretell; to foreshow. *Clarendon.*

PROGNOSTICA′TION, prŏg-nŏs-tè-kā′-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of foreknowing or foreshowing. *Burnet.* Foretoken. *Sidney.*

PROGNO′STICATOR, prŏg-nŏs′-tè-kā-tŭr. 521. *n. s.* Foreteller; foreknower. *Isziah*, xlvii.

PROGNO′STICK §, prŏg-nŏs′-tĭk. *a.* [*προγνωστικὸς.*] Foretokening disease or recovery; foreshowing: as, a *prognostick* symptom.

PROGNO′STICK, prŏg-nŏs′-tĭk. *n. s.* The skill of foretelling diseases or the event of diseases. *Arbuthnot.* A prediction. *Swift.* A token foreruning. *South.*

*PROGRA′MMA*, prō-grăm′-mă. *n. s.* [Lat.; *programme*, Fr.] A proclamation or edict, set up in a publick place. *Life of A. Wood.* What is written before something else; a preface. *Warton.*

PRO′GRESS §, prŏg′-grĕs. 532. *n. s.* [*progrès*, Fr.; *progressus*, Lat.] Course; procession; passage. *Shak.* Advancement; motion forward. *Shak.* Intellectual improvement; advancement in knowledge; proficience. *Denham.* Removal from one place to another. *Denham.* A journey of state; a circuit. *Bacon.*

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Nares, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, and Perry, pronounce the *o* in the first syllable of this word short; but Buchanan and Entick make it long. *W.*

*To* PRO′GRESS, prŏg′-grĕs. *v. n.* To move forward; to pass. *Shakspeare. Not used.*

*To* PRO′GRESS*, prŏg′-grĕs. *v. a.* To go round. *Milton.*

PROGRE′SSION, prō-grĕsh′-ŭn. *n. s.* [*progressio*, Lat.] Proportional process; regular and gradual advance. *Newton.* Motion forward. *Brown.* Course; passage. *Shak.* Intellectual advance. *Locke.*

PROGRE′SSIONAL, prō-grĕsh′-ŭn-ăl. *a.* Such as is in a state of increase or advance. *Brown.*

PROGRE′SSIVE, prō-grĕs′-sĭv. *a.* [*progressif*, Fr.] Going forward; advancing. *Bacon.*

PROGRE′SSIVELY, prō-grĕs′-sĭv-lē. *ad.* By gradual steps or regular course. *Holder.*

PROGRE′SSIVENESS, prō-grĕs′-sĭv-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of advancing.

*To* PROHI′BIT §, prō-hĭb′-ĭt. *v. a.* [*prohibeo*, I at.] To forbid; to interdict by authority. *Sidney.* To debar; to hinder. *Milton.*

PROHI′BITER, prō-hĭb′-ĭt-ŭr. *n. s.* Forbidder; interdicter. *Sherwood.*

PROHIBI′TION, prō-hè-bĭsh′-ŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *prohibitio*, Lat.] Forbiddance; interdict; act of forbidding. *Hooker.* A writ issued by one court to stop the proceeding of another. *Blackstone.*

PROHI′BITIVE*, prō-hĭb′-bè-tĭv. *a.* Implying prohibition. *Barrow.*

**PROHI'BITORY**, prō-hĭb'-bē-tŭr-ē. *a.* Implying prohibition; forbidding. *Aylife.*

*To* **PROIN**, prŏin. *v. a.* [*provigner*, Fr.] To lop; to cut; to trim; to prune. *Chaucer. Ob. J.*

*To* **PROIN***, prŏin. *v. n.* To be employed in pruning. *Bacon. Ob. T.*

*To* **PROJE'CT** §, prō-jĕkt'. 492. *v. a.* [*projectus*, Lat.] To throw. *Spenser.* To throw out; to cast forward. *Pope.* To exhibit a form, as of the image thrown on a mirror. *Dryden.* [*projetter*, Fr.] To scheme; to form in the mind; to contrive. *King Charles.*

*To* **PROJE'CT**, prō-jĕkt'. *v. n.* To jut out; to shoot forward; to shoot beyond something next it.

**PRO'JECT**, prŏd'-jĕkt. 492, 532. *n. s.* [*projet*, Fr.] Scheme; design; contrivance. *Addison.*

**PROJE'CTILE**, prō-jĕk'-tĭl. 140. *n. s.* A body put in motion. *Cheyne.*

**PROJE'CTILE**, prō-jĕk'-tĭl. *a.* [Fr.] Impelled forward. *Arbuthnot.*

**PROJE'CTION**, prō-jĕk'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of throwing away. *Patrick.* The act of shooting forwards. *Brown.* Plan; delineation. *Watts.* Scheme; plan of action: as, a *projection* of a new scheme. [In chymistry.] An operation; crisis of an operation; moment of transmutation. *Bacon.*

**PROJE'CTMENT***, prō-jĕkt'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Design; contrivance. *Clarendon.*

**PROJE'CTOR**, prō-jĕk'-tŭr. *n. s.* One who forms schemes or designs. *Addison.* One who forms wild, impracticable schemes. *L'Estrange.*

**PROJE'CTURE**, prō-jĕk'-tshŭre. 463. *n. s.* [Fr.; *projectura*, Lat.] A jutting out.

*To* **PROLA'TE**, prō-lāte'. 492. *v. a.* [*prolatum*, Lat.] To pronounce; to utter. *Howell.*

**PROLA'TE** §, prōl'-āte. 532. *a.* [*prolatus*, Lat.] Extended beyond an exact round. *Cheyne.*

**PROLA'TION**, prō-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Pronunciation; utterance. *Skelton.* Delay; act of deferring. *Ainsworth.*

**PROLEGO'MENA**, prōl-lē-gŏm'-mē-nā. 530. *n. s.* [*προλεγόμενα.*] Previous discourse; introductory observations. *Steevens.*

**PROLE'PSIS** §, prō-lĕp'-sĭs. *n. s.* [*πρόληψις.*] A form of rhetorick, in which objections are anticipated. *Bramhall.* An errour in chronology, by which events are dated too early. *Theobald.*

**PROLE'PTICAL**, prō-lĕp'-tē-kăl. } *a.* A medical
**PROLE'PTICK***, prō-lĕp'-tĭk. } word, applied to certain fits of a disease; previous; antecedent. *Gregory.*

**PROLE'PTICALLY**, prō-lĕp'-tē-kăl-lē. *ad.* By way of anticipation. *Bentley.*

**PROLETA'RIAN**, prōl-ē-tā'-rē-ăn. *a.* Mean; wretched; vile; vulgar. *Hudibras.*

**PRO'LETARY** §*, prōl'-ē-tā-rē. *n. s.* [*proletarius*, Lat.] A common person; one of the lowest order. *Burton.*

**PROLI'FICAL** §, prō-lĭf'-fē-kăl. } *a.* [*prolifique*,
**PROLI'FICK** §, prō-lĭf'-fĭk. 509. } Fr.; *proles* and *facio*, Lat.] Fruitful; generative; pregnant; productive. *Milton.* Promising fecundity. *Pearson.*

**PROLI'FICALLY**, prō-lĭf'-fē-kăl-ē. *ad.* Fruitfully; pregnantly.

**PROLIFICA'TION**, prō-lĭf-fē-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Generation of children. *Gower.*

**PROLI'FICKNESS***, prō-lĭf'-fĭk-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being prolifick. *Scott.*

**PROLI'X** §, prō-lĭks'. *a.* [*prolixus*, Lat.] Long; tedious; not concise. *Digby.* Of long duration. *Aylife.*

**PROLI'XIOUS**, prō-lĭk'-shŭs. *a.* Dilatory; tedious. *Shakspeare.*

**PROLI'XITY**, prō-lĭks'-ē-tē. *n. s.* [*prolixité*, Fr.] Tediousness; tiresome length; want of brevity. *Shakspeare.*

**PROLI'XLY**, prō-lĭks'-lē. *ad.* At great length; tediously. *Dryden.*

**PROLI'XNESS**, prō-lĭks'-nĕs. *n. s.* Tediousness. *A. Smith.*

***PROLOCU'TOR***, prōl-lō-kū'-tŭr. 503. [prō-lŏk'-kū-tŭr, *Jones, Fulton* and *Knight.*] *n. s.* [Lat.] The foreman; the speaker of a convocation. *Stapleton.*

☞ In compliance with so many authorities, I placed the accent on the antepenultimate syllable of *interlocutor*, and nearly the same authorities oblige me to place the accent on the penultimate of this word; for so Dr Johnson, Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Ash, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, Barclay, Fenning, and Bailey, accent it. But surely these two words ought not to be differently accented; and, if my opinion had any weight, I would accent them both on the penultimate, as they may be considered exactly like words ending in *ator*, and ought to be accented in the same manner. Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Scott are very singular in placing the accent on the first syllable.—See INTERLOCUTOR. *W.*

**PROLOCU'TORSHIP**, prōl-lō-kū'-tŭr-shĭp. *n. s.* The office or dignity of prolocutor.

*To* **PRO'LOGIZE***, prōl'-lō-jīze. *v. n.* To deliver a prologue. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

**PRO'LOGUE** §, prōl'-lŏg. 338, 532. *n. s.* [*πρόλογος*, Gr.; *prologue*, Fr.] Preface; introduction to any discourse or performance. *Milton.* Something spoken before the entrance of the actors of a play. *Shak.*

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Nares, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Perry, and Entick, make the *o* in the first syllable of this word short, and Buchanan, only, long. *W.*

*To* **PRO'LOGUE**, prōl'-lŏg. *v. a.* To introduce with a formal preface. *Shakspeare.*

*To* **PROLO'NG** §, prō-lŏng'. *v. a.* [*prolonger*, Fr.; *pro* and *longus*, Lat.] To lengthen out; to continue; to draw out. *Milton.* To put off to a distant time. *Shakspeare.*

**PROLONGA'TION**, prōl-lŏng-gā'-shŭn. 530. *n. s.* [Fr.] The act of lengthening. *Bacon.* Delay to a longer time. *Bacon.*

**PROLO'NGER***, prō-lŏng'-ŭr. *n. s.* What lengthens out, or continues. *More.*

**PROLU'SION**, prō-lū'-zhŭn. *n. s.* [*prolusio*, Lat.] A prelude; an introduction; an essay. *Hakewill*

***PROMENA'DE****, prŏm-ē-nāde'. *n. s.* [Fr.] Walk. *W. Mountague.*

*To* **PROME'RIT***, prō-mĕr'-ĭt. *v. a.* [*promereo*, Lat.] To oblige; to confer a favour on. *Bp. Hall.* To deserve; to procure by merit. *Pearson.*

**PRO'MINENCE** §, prŏm'-mē-nĕnse. } *n. s.* [*promi-*
**PRO'MINENCY** §, prŏm'-mē-nĕn-sē. } *nence*, old Fr.; *prominentia*, Lat.] Protuberance; extant part. *Addison.*

**PRO'MINENT**, prŏm'-mē-nĕnt. *a.* [*prominens*, Lat.] Standing out beyond the other parts; protuberant; extant. *Brown.*

**PRO'MINENTLY***, prŏm'-mē-nĕnt-lē. *ad.* So as to stand out beyond the other parts.

**PROMI'SCUOUS** §, prō-mĭs'-kū-ŭs. *a.* [*promiscuus*, Lat.] Mingled; confused; undistinguished. *Milton.*

**PROMI'SCUOUSLY**, prō-mĭs'-kū-ŭs-lē. *ad.* With confused mixture; indiscriminately. *Sandys.*

**PROMI'SCUOUSNESS***, prō-mĭs'-kū-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being promiscuous. *Ash.*

**PRO'MISE** §, prŏm'-mĭz. [prŏm'-mĭs, *Sheridan, Perry, Jones, Fulton* and *Knight.*] *n. s.* [*promissum*, Lat.] Declaration of some benefit to be conferred. *Shak.* Performance of promise; grant of the thing promised. *Acts*, xxiii. Hopes; expectation. *Shak.*

*To* **PRO'MISE**, prŏm'-mĭz. *v. a.* [*promitto*, Lat.] To make declaration of some benefit to be conferred. 2 *Pet.* ii. To make declaration, even of ill. *Bp. Fisher.*

*To* **PRO'MISE**, prŏm'-mĭz. *v. n.* To assure one by a promise. *Shak.* It is used of assurance, even of ill. *Shak.* To exhibit a prospect of good; to excite hope: as, *promising* weather.

**PRO'MISEBREACH**, prŏm'-mĭz-brētsh. *n. s.* Violation of promise. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

**PRO'MISEBREAKER**, prŏm'-mĭz-brā-kŭr. *n. s.* Violator of promises. *Shakspeare.*

**PRO'MISER**, prŏm'-mĭz-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who promises. *B. Jonson.*

**PRO'MISSORY**, prŏm'-mĭs-sŭr-ē. 512. *a.* [*promissorius*, Lat.] Containing profession of some benefit. *Decay of Chr. Piety.* Containing acknowledge-

ment of a promise to be performed, or engagement fulfilled: as, a *promissory* note.

PRO'MISSORILY, prŏm'-mĭs-sŭr-ĕ-lē. *ad.* By way of promise. *Brown.*

PRO'MONT, prŏm'-mŭnt.
PRO'MONTORY, prŏm'-mŭn-tŭr-ē. 557. } *n. s.* [*promontorium*, Lat.] A headland; a cape; high land jutting into the sea. *Abbot.*

*To* PROMO'TE§, prō-mōte'. *v. a.* [*promoveo, promotus*, Lat.] To forward; to advance. *Milton.* To elevate; to exalt; to prefer. *Numb.* xxii.

PROMO'TER, prō-mōte'-ŭr. *n. s.* [*promoteur*, Fr.] Advancer; forwarder; encourager. *Glanville.* Informer; makebate. *Tusser.*

PROMO'TION, prō-mō'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Advancement; encouragement; exaltation to some new honour or rank; preferment. *Milton.*

*To* PROMO'VE, prō-mōōv'. *v. a.* [*promoveo*, Lat.] To forward; to advance; to promote. *Suckling.*

PROMPT§, prŏmt. 412. *a.* [Fr.; *promptus*, Lat.] Quick; ready; acute; easy. *Clarendon.* Quick; petulant. *Dryden.* Ready without hesitation; wanting no new motive. *Prior.* Ready; told down: as, *prompt* payment. Easy; unobstructed. *Wotton.*

*To* PROMPT, prŏmt. *v. a.* [*prontare*, Ital.] To assist by private instruction; to help at a loss. *Ascham.* To dictate. *Pope.* To incite; to instigate. *Shakspeare.* To remind. *Brown.*

PRO'MPTER, prŏm'-tŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who helps a publick speaker, by suggesting the word to him when he falters. *Shakspeare.* An admonisher; a reminder. *L'Estrange.*

PRO'MPTITUDE, prŏm'-tē-tūde. *n. s.* [Fr.; *promptus*, Lat.] Readiness; quickness. *Johnson.*

PRO'MPTLY, prŏmt'-lē. *ad.* Readily; quickly; expeditiously. *Bp. Taylor.*

PRO'MPTNESS, prŏmt'-nĕs. *n. s.* Readiness; quickness; alacrity. *South.*

PRO'MPTUARY, prŏm'-tshū-â-rē. *n. s.* [*promptuarium*, Lat.] A storehouse; a repository; a magazine. *Bp. King.*

PRO'MPTURE, prŏm'-tshūre. 463. *n. s.* Suggestion; motion given by another; instigation. *Shak. Ob. J.*

*To* PROMU'LGATE§, prō-mŭl'-gāte. *v. a.* [*promulgo*, Lat.] To publish; to make known by open declaration. *Spenser.*

PROMULGA'TION, prŏm-ŭl-gā'-shŭn. 530. *n. s.* [*promulgatio*, Lat.] Publication; open exhibition. *Hooker.*

PROMU'LGATOR, prŏm-ŭl-gā'-tŭr. 521. *n. s.* Publisher; open teacher. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

*To* PROMU'LGE§, prō-mŭlje'. *v. a.* [*promulgo*, Lat.] To promulgate; to publish; to teach openly. *Atterbury.*

PROMU'LGER, prō-mŭl'-jŭr. 98. *n. s.* Publisher; promulgator. *Atterbury.*

PRONA'TION*, prō-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [from *prone.*] The position of the hand, in which the palm is turned downward. *Smith.*

PRONA'TOR, prō-nā'-tŭr. *n. s.* A muscle of the radius that helps to turn the palm downwards. *Dict.*

PRONE§, prōne. *a.* [old Fr.; *pronus*, Lat.] Bending downward; not erect. *Milton.* Lying with the face downwards: contrary to *supine. Brown.* Precipitous; headlong; going downwards. *Milton.* Declivous; sloping. *Blackmore.* Inclined; propense; disposed. *Hooker.*

PRO'NENESS, prōne'-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of bending downwards; not erectness. *Brown.* The state of lying with the face downwards; not supineness. Descent; declivity. Inclination; propension; disposition to ill. *Hooker.*

PRONG, prŏng. *n. s.* [*prion*, Icel.; pneon, Sax.] A fork. *Sandys.*

PRO'NITY, prō'-nē-tē. *n. s.* Proneness. *More. Ob. J.*

PRONO'MINAL*, prō-nŏm'-ē-nâl. *a.* [*pronominalis*, Lat.] Having the nature of a pronoun. *Lowth.*

PRO'NOUN, prō'-nŏun. 313. *n. s.* [*pronomen*, Lat.] A word that is used instead of the proper name. *Clarke.*

*To* PRONOU'NCE§, prō-nŏŭnse'. 313. *v. a.* [*prononcer*, Fr.; *pronuncio*, Lat.] To speak; to utter *Jer.* xxxvi. To utter solemnly; to utter confidently. *Jer.* xxxiv. To form or articulate by the organs of speech. *Milton.* To utter rhetorically.

*To* PRONOU'NCE, prō-nŏŭnse'. *v. n.* To speak with confidence or authority. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

PRONOU'NCE*, prō-nŏŭnse'. *n. s.* Declaration. *Milton. Ob. T.*

PRONOU'NCEABLE*, prō-nŏŭn'-sâ-bl. *a.* [*pronoñçable*, Fr.] That may be pronounced. *Cotgrave.*

PRONOU'NCER, prō-nŏŭn'-sŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who pronounces. *Ayliffe.*

PRONUNCIA'TION, prō-nŭn-shē-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*pronunciatio*, Lat.] The act or mode of utterance. *Holder.* That part of rhetorick which teaches to speak in publick with pleasing utterance and graceful gesture.

☞ There are few words more frequently mispronounced than this. A mere English scholar, who considers the verb to *pronounce* as the root of it, cannot easily conceive why the *o* is thrown out of the second syllable; and, therefore, to correct the mistake, sounds the word as if written *pronounciation*. Those who are sufficiently learned to escape this errour, by understanding that the word comes to us either from the Latin *pronunciatio*, or the French *prononciation*, are very apt to fall into another, by sinking the first aspiration, and pronouncing the third syllable like the noun *sea*. But these speakers ought to take notice, that, throughout the whole language, *c*, *s*, and *t*, preceded by the accent, either primary or secondary, and followed by *ea*, *ia*, *io*, or any similar diphthong, always become aspirated, and are pronounced as if written *she*. Thus the very same reasons that oblige us to pronounce *partiality, propitiation, speciality*, &c., as if written *parsheality, propisheashun, spesheality*, &c., oblige us to pronounce *pronunciation* as if written *pronunsheashun*.—See *Principles*, No. 357, 450, 461, and the word ECCLESIASTICK.

But, though Mr. Sheridan avoids the vulgar errour of sinking the aspiration, in my opinion he falls into one fully as exceptionable; which is, that of pronouncing the word in four syllables, as if written *pro-nun-sha-shun*. I am grossly mistaken if correct speakers do not always pronounce this and similar words in the manner I have marked them: and, indeed, Mr. Sheridan himself seems dubious with respect to some of them; for, though he pronounces *glaciate, glaciation, association*, &c., *glashate, gla-sha-shun, as-so-sha-shun*, &c., yet he spells *conglaciate, conglaciation*, and *consociation*,—*con-gla-sya-te, con-gla-sya-shun, con-so-sya-shun*.—See *Principles*, No. 542, 543. *W.*

PRONU'NCIATIVE*, prō-nŭn'-shē-â-tĭv. *a.* Uttering confidently; dogmatical. *Bacon.*

PROOF§, prōōf. 306. *n. s.* [proop, Sax.] Evidence; testimony; convincing token; means of conviction. *Hooker.* Test; trial; experiment. *Milton.* Firm temper; impenetrability. *Shak.* Armour hardened till it will abide a certain trial. *Shak.* [In printing.] The rough draught of a sheet when first pulled.

PROOF, prōōf. *a.* Impenetrable; able to resist. *Shakspeare.*

PROO'FLESS, prōōf'-lĕs. *a.* Unproved; wanting evidence. *Boyle.*

*To* PROP§, prŏp. *v. a.* [*proppen*, Dutch.] To support by placing something under or against. *Milton.* To support by standing under or against. *Creech.* To sustain; to support. *Pope.*

PROP, prŏp. *n. s.* [*proppe*, Dutch.] A support; a stay; that on which any thing rests. *Shakspeare.*

PRO'PAGABLE, prŏp'-â-gā-bl. *a.* Such as may be spread; such as may be continued by succession. *Boyle.*

*To* PRO'PAGATE§, prŏp'-â-gāte. 91. *v. a.* [*propago*, Lat.] To continue or spread by generation or successive production. *Milton.* To extend; to widen. *Shak.* To carry on from place to place; to promote. *Locke.* To increase; to promote. *Dryden.* To generate. *Richardson.*

*To* PRO'PAGATE, prŏp'-â-gāte. *v. n.* To have offspring. *Milton.*

PROPAGA'TION, prŏp-ă-gā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*propagatio*, Lat.] Continuance or diffusion by generation or successive production. *Hooker.* Increase; extension; enlargement. *South.*

PRO'PAGATOR, prŏp'-ă-gā-tŭr. 521. *n. s.* One who continues by successive production. A spreader; a promoter. *Addison.*

*To* PROPE'L, prō-pĕl'. *v. a.* [*propello*, Lat.] To drive forward. *Harvey.*

*To* PROPE'ND §, prō-pĕnd'. *v. n.* [*propendo*, Lat.] To incline to any part; to be disposed in favour of any thing. *Shakspeare.*

PROPE'NDENCY, prō-pĕn'-dĕn-sē. *n. s.* Inclination or tendency of desire to any thing. [*propendo*, Lat. *to weigh.*] Preconsideration; attentive deliberation; perpendency. *Hale.*

PROPE'NSE, prō-pĕnse'. *a.* [*propensus*, Lat.] Inclined; disposed. *Hooker.*

PROPE'NSENESS*, prō-pĕnse'-nĕs. *n. s.* Natural tendency. *Donne.*

PROPE'NSION, prō-pĕn'-shŭn. } *n. s.* [*propensio*,
PROPE'NSITY, prō-pĕn'-sē-tē. § Lat.] Moral inclination; disposition to any thing, good or bad. *South.* Natural tendency. *Digby.*

PRO'PER §, prŏp'-pŭr. 98. *a.* [*propre*, Fr.; *proprius*, Lat.] Peculiar; not belonging to more; not common. *Hooker.* Noting an individual. *Watts.* One's own. *Shak.* Natural; original. *Milton.* Fit; accommodated; adapted; suitable; qualified. *Dryden.* Exact; accurate; just. Not figurative. *Burnet.* It seems in *Shakspeare* to signify mere; pure. [*propre*, Fr.] Elegant; pretty. *Heb.* xi. Tall; lusty; handsome with bulk; well-made; good-looking; personable. *Shakspeare.*

*To* PRO'PERATE §*, prŏp'-pŭr-āte. *v. a.* [*propero*, Lat.] To hasten. *Cockeram.*

PROPERA'TION*, prŏp-pŭr-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*properatio*, Lat.] The act of hastening; the act of making haste. *Bailey.*

PRO'PERLY, prŏp'-pŭr-lē. *ad.* Fitly; suitably; in a strict sense. *Milton.*

PRO'PERNESS, prŏp'-pŭr-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of being proper. Talness.

PRO'PERTY, prŏp'-pŭr-tē. *n. s.* Peculiar quality. *Hooker.* Quality; disposition. *South.* Right of possession. *Locke.* Possession held in one's own right. *Dryden.* The thing possessed. Nearness or right. *Shak.* Some article required in a play for the actors; something appropriate to the character played. *Shak.*—*Property*, for *propriety*. Any thing peculiarly adapted. *Camden.*

*To* PRO'PERTY, prŏp'-pŭr-tē. *v. a.* To invest with qualities. *Shak.* To seize or retain as something owned; to appropriate; to hold. *Shakspeare.*

PRO'PHASIS, prŏf'-fă-sĭs. *n. s.* [*πρόφασις.*] [In medicine.] A foreknowledge of diseases.

PRO'PHECY §, prŏf'-fē-sē. 499. *n. s.* [*προφητία.*] A declaration of something to come; prediction. *Shakspeare.*

PRO'PHESIER, prŏf'-fē-sĭ-ŭr. *n. s.* One who prophesies. *Shakspeare.*

*To* PRO'PHESY, prŏf'-fē-sĭ. 499. *v. a.* To predict; to foretell; to prognosticate. 1 *Kings.* To foreshow. *Shakspeare.*

*To* PRO'PHESY, prŏf'-fē-sĭ. *v. n.* To utter predictions. *Shakspeare.* To preach: a scriptural sense. *Ezekiel.*

PRO'PHET §, prŏf'-fĕt. 99. *n. s.* [*prophete*, Fr.; *προφήτης*, Gr.] One who tells future events; a predicter; a foreteller. *Shakspeare.* One of the sacred writers empowered by God to display futurity. *Shakspeare.*

PRO'PHETESS, prŏf'-fĕt-tĕs. *n. s.* [*prophetesse*, Fr.] A woman that foretells future events. *Shak.*

PRO'PHETLIKE*, prŏf'-fĕt-lĭke. *a.* Like a prophet. *Shakspeare.*

PROPHE'TICAL, prō-fĕt'-tē-kăl. } *a.* [*prophet-*
PROPHE'TICK, prō-fĕt'-tĭk. 509. § *ique*, Fr.] Foreseeing or foretelling future events. *Bacon.*

PROPHE'TICALLY, prō-fĕt'-tē-kăl-ē. *ad.* With knowledge of futurity; in manner of a prophecy. *Hammond.*

*To* PRO'PHETIZE, prŏf'-fĕt-tīze. *v. n.* [*prophetiser*, Fr.] To give predictions. *Daniel. Ob. J.*

PROPHYLA'CTICAL*, prŏf-ē-lăk'-tē-kăl. } *a.*
PROPHYLA'CTICK, prŏf-ē-lăk'-tĭk. 530. § [*προφυλακτικὸς.*] Preventive; preservative. *Ferrand.*

PROPHYLA'CTICK*, prŏf-ē-lăk'-tĭk. *n. s.* A preventive; a preservative. *Sir W Fordyce.*

PROPINA'TION*, prŏp-ē-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*propinatio*, Lat.] The act of delivering a cup, after having drunk part of its contents, to another person; the act of pledging. *Potter.*

*To* PROPI'NE §*, prō-pīne'. *v. a.* [*propino*, Lat.] To offer in kindness, as when we drink to any one, and present the cup to him, to drink after us. *Chaucer.* To expose. *Fotherby. Ob. T.*

*To* PROPI'NQUATE §*, prō-pĭng'-kwāte. *v. n.* [*propinquo*, Lat.] To approach; to draw near to *Cockeram.*

PROPI'NQUITY, prō-pĭng'-kwē-tē. *n. s.* [*propinquitas*, Lat.] Nearness; proximity; neighbourhood. *Ray.* Nearness of time. *Brown.* Kindred; nearness of blood. *Shakspeare.*

PROPI'TIABLE, prō-pĭsh'-ē-ă-bl. *a.* Such as may be induced to favour; such as may be made propitious. *Cockeram.*

*To* PROPI'TIATE §, prō-pĭsh'-ē-āte. 542. *v. a.* [*propitio*, Lat.] To induce to favour; to gain; to conciliate; to make propitious. *Waller.*

*To* PROPI'TIATE*, prō-pĭsh'-ē-āte. *v. n.* To make atonement. *Young.*

PROPITIA'TION, prō-pĭsh-ē-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*propiciation*, Fr.] The act of making propitious. The atonement; the offering by which propitiousness is obtained. 1 *John.*

PROPITIA'TOR, prō-pĭsh'-ē-ā-tŭr. 521. *n. s.* One that propitiates. *Sherwood.*

PROPI'TIATORY, prō-pĭsh'-ē-ă-tŭr-ē. *a.* [*propiciatoire*, Fr.] Having the power to make propitious. *Abp. Cranmer.*

PROPI'TIATORY*, prō-pĭsh'-ē-ă-tŭr-ē. *n. s.* The mercy-seat; the covering of the ark in the temple of the Jews. *Pearson.*

PROPI'TIOUS, prō-pĭsh'-ŭs. 292. *a.* [*propitius*, Lat.] Favourable; kind. *Spenser.*

PROPI'TIOUSLY, prō-pĭsh'-ŭs-lē. *ad.* Favourably; kindly. *Roscommon.*

PROPI'TIOUSNESS, prō-pĭsh'-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Favourableness; kindness. *Temple.*

PRO'PLASM, prō'-plăzm. *n. s.* [*πρὸ* and *πλάσμα.*] Mould; matrix. *Woodward.*

PROPLA'STICE, prō-plăs'-tĭs. *n. s.* [*προπλαστικὴ.*] The art of making moulds for casting.

PRO'POLIS*, prŏp'-ō-lĭs. *n. s.* [Lat.] A glutinous substance, with which bees close the holes and crannies of their hives.

PROPO'NENT, prō-pō'-nĕnt. 503. *n. s.* [*proponens*, Lat.] One that makes a proposal, or lays down a position. *Dryden.*

PROPO'RTION §, prō-pōr'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *proportio*, Lat.] Comparative relation of one thing to another; notion resulting from comparing two ratios, and finding them similar. *Raleigh.* Settled relation of comparative quantity; equal degree. *Locke.* Harmonick degree. *Milton.* Symmetry; adaptation of one to another. *Hooker.* Form; size. *Davies.*

*To* PROPO'RTION, prō-pōr'-shŭn. *v. a.* [*proportionner*, Fr.] To adjust by comparative relation. *Milton.* To form symmetrically. *Sidney.*

PROPO'RTIONABLE, prō-pōr'-shŭn-ă-bl. *a.* Adjusted by comparative relation; such as is fit. *Tillotson.*

PROPO'RTIONABLENESS*, prō-pōr'-shŭn-ă-blnĕs. *n. s.* State or quality of being proportionable. *Hammond.*

PROPO'RTIONABLY, prō-pōr'-shŭn-ă-blē. *ad.* According to proportion; according to comparative relation. *Wisdom*, xiii.

PROPO'RTIONAL, prō-pōr'-shŭn-ăl. *a.* [*proportionnel*, Fr.] Having a settled comparative relation; having a certain degree of any quality compared with something else. *Cocker.*

☞ 559.—Fāte, fâr, fàll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

**PROPORTIONA'LITY**, prō-pōr-shŭn-ăl'-ĕ-tē. *n. s.* The quality of being proportional. *Grew.*

**PROPO'RTIONALLY**, prō-pōr'-shŭn-ăl-lē. *ad.* In a stated degree. *Newton.*

**PROPO'RTIONATE**, prō-pōr'-shŭn-ât. 91. *a.* Adjusted to something else, according to a certain rate or comparative relation. *Grew.*

*To* **PROPO'RTIONATE**, prō-pōr'-shŭn-âte. 91. *v. a.* To adjust according to settled rates to something else. *More.*

**PROPO'RTIONATELY***, prō-pōr'-shŭn-ât-lē. *ad.* In a manner adjusted to something else, according to a certain rate or comparative relation. *Pearson.*

**PROPO'RTIONATENESS**, prō-pōr'-shŭn-ât-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being by comparison adjusted. *Hale.*

**PROPO'RTIONLESS***, prō-pōr'-shŭn-lĕs. *a.* Wanting proportion or symmetry. *Comment on Chaucer.*

**PROPO'SAL**, prō-pō'-zăl. 88. *n. s.* Scheme or design propounded to consideration or acceptance. *Milton.* Offer to the mind. *South.*

*To* **PROPO'SE** §, prō-pōze'. *v. a.* [*proposer*, Fr.; *propono*, Lat.] To offer to the consideration. *Milton.*

*To* **PROPO'SE**, prō-pōze'. *v. n.* [*propos*, Fr.] To converse. *Shakspeare.*

**PROPO'SE***, prō-pōze'. *n. s.* Talk; discourse. *Shak. Ob. T.*

**PROPO'SER**, prō-pō'-zŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that offers any thing to consideration. *Locke.*

**PROPOSI'TION**, prŏp-ō-zĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *propositio*, Lat.] One of the three parts of a regular argument. *White.* A sentence in which any thing is affirmed or decreed. *Hammond.* Proposal; offer of terms. *Clarendon.*

**PROPOSI'TIONAL**, prŏp-ō-zĭsh'-ŭn-ăl. *a.* Considered as a proposition. *Watts.*

*To* **PROPOU'ND** §, prō-pŏŭnd'. 313. *v. a.* [*propono*, Lat.] To offer to consideration; to propose. *Daniel.* To offer; to exhibit. *Shakspeare.*

**PROPOU'NDER**, prō-pŏŭnd'-ŭr. *n. s.* He that propounds; he that offers; proposer. *Bp. Bancroft.*

**PROPRI'ETARY**, prō-prī'-ĕ-tăr-ĕ. *n. s.* [*proprietaire*, Fr.] Possessor in his own right. *Bp. Hall.*

**PROPRI'ETARY**, prō-prī'-ĕ-tăr-ĕ. *a.* Belonging to a certain owner. *Grew.*

**PROPRI'ETOR**, prō-prī'-ĕ-tŭr. 98. *n. s.* [*proprius*, Lat.] A possessor in his own right. *Locke.*

**PROPRI'ETRESS**, prō-prī'-ĕ-trĕs. *n. s.* A female possessor in her own right; a mistress. *L'Estrange.*

**PROPRI'ETY** §, prō-prī'-ĕ-tē. *n. s.* [*propriété*, Fr.; *proprietas*, Lat.] Peculiarity of possession; exclusive right. *Bp. Hall.* Accuracy; justness. *Locke.* Proper state. *Shakspeare.*

**PROPT**, for *propped*, prŏpt. 359. Sustained by some prop. *Pope.*

*To* **PROPU'GN** §, prō-pūne'. 385. *v. a.* [*propugno*, Lat.] To defend; to vindicate; to contend for. *Hammond.*

☞ This word and its compounds are exactly under the same predicament as *impugn*; which see. *W.*

**PROPU'GNACLE***, prō-pŭg'-nă-kl. *n. s.* [*propugnaculum*, Lat.] A fortress. *Howell. Ob. T.*

**PROPUGNA'TION**, prō-pŭg-nā'-shŭn. 530. *n. s.* [*propugnatio*, Lat.] Defence. *Shakspeare.*

**PROPU'GNER**, prō-pū'-nŭr. 386. *n. s.* A defender. *Government of the Tongue.*

**PROPULSA'TION***, prō-pŭl-sā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*propulsatio*, Lat.] The act of repelling or driving away; the act of keeping at a distance. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* **PROPU'LSE** §*, prō-pŭlse'. *v. a.* [*propulso*, Lat.] To keep off; to drive away; to repel. *Cotgrave. Ob. T.*

**PROPU'LSION**, prō-pŭl'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*propulsus*, Lat.] The act of driving forward. *Bacon.*

**PRORE**, prōre. *n. s.* [*prora*, Lat.] The prow; the forepart of a ship. *Pope.*

**PROROGA'TION**, prō-rō-gā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*prorogatio*, Lat.] Continuance; state of lengthening out to a distant time; prolongation. *South.* Interruption of the session of parliament by the regal authority. *Swift.*

*To* **PRORO'GUE**, prō-rōg'. 337. *v. a.* [*prorogo*, Lat.] To protract; to prolong. *Burton.* To put off; to delay. *South.* To withhold the session of parliament to a distant time. *Bacon.*

**PRORU'PTION**, prō-rŭp'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*proruptus*, Lat.] The act of bursting out. *Brown.*

**PROSA'ICK**, prō-zā'-ĭk. 509. *a.* [*prosaique*, Fr.; *prosaicus*, Lat.] Belonging to prose; resembling prose. *Harris.*

**PRO'SAL***, prō'-zăl. *a.* [*prosa*, Lat.] Prosaick. *Sir T. Brown. Ob. T.*

*To* **PROSCRI'BE** §, prō-skrībe'. *v. a.* [*proscribo*, Lat.] To censure capitally; to doom to destruction. *Spenser.* To interdict. *Dryden.*

**PROSCRI'BER**, prō-skrī'-bŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that dooms to destruction. *Dryden.*

**PROSCRI'PTION**, prō-skrĭp'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*proscriptio*, Lat.] Doom to death or confiscation. *Shak.*

**PROSCRI'PTIVE***, prō-skrĭp'-tĭv. *a.* [*proscriptus*, Lat.] Proscribing. *Burke.*

**PROSE** §, prōze. *n. s.* [*prose*, Fr.; *prosa*, Lat.] Language not restrained to harmonick sounds or set number of syllables; discourse not metrical. *Milton.* A prayer of the Romish church, used only on particular days. *Harmar.*

*To* **PROSE***, prōze. *v. n.* To write prose. *Milton.* To make a tedious relation. *Mason.*

*To* **PRO'SECUTE** §, prŏs'-sĕ-kūte. 444. *v. a.* [*prosecutus*, Lat.] To pursue; to continue endeavours after any thing. *Shak.* To continue; to carry on. *Hayward.* To proceed in consideration or disquisition of any thing. *Hooker.* To pursue by law; to sue criminally.

*To* **PRO'SECUTE***, prŏs'-sĕ-kūte. *v. n.* To carry on a legal prosecution. *Blackstone.*

**PROSECU'TION**, prŏs-sĕ-kū'-shŭn. *n. s.* Pursuit; endeavour to carry on. *South.* Suit against a man in a criminal cause. *Kettlewell.*

**PRO'SECUTOR**, prŏs'-sĕ-kū-tŭr. 166, 521. *n. s.* One that carries on any thing; a pursuer of any purpose; one who pursues another by law in a criminal cause. *Sir E. Sandys.*

**PRO'SELYTE** §, prŏs'-sĕ-līte. *n. s.* [προσηλυτος.] A convert; one brought over to a new opinion in religion. *St. Matt.* xxiii. One brought over to any new opinion. *Cleaveland.*

*To* **PRO'SELYTE**, prŏs'-sĕ-līte. *v. a.* To convert. *More.*

**PRO'SELYTISM***, prŏs'-sĕ-lĕ-tĭzm. *n. s.* Conversion. *Hammond.* Desire to make converts. *Bp. Watson.*

*To* **PRO'SELYTIZE***, prŏs'-sĕ-lĕ-tīze. *v. n.* To make converts. *L. Addison.*

*To* **PRO'SELYTIZE***, prŏs'-sĕ-lĕ-tīze. *v. a.* To convert. *Burke.*

**PROSEMINA'TION**, prō-sĕm-mĕ-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*proseminatus*, Lat.] Propagation by seed. *Hale.*

**PRO'SER***, prō'-zŭr. *n. s.* A writer of prose. *Drayton.* In cant language, one who makes a tiresome relation of uninteresting matters.

**PROSO'DIAN**, prō-sō'-dē-ăn. *n. s.* One skilled in metre or prosody. *Brown.*

**PROSODI'ACAL** †, prŏs-ō-dī'-ă-kăl. } *a.* Of, or re-
**PROSO'DICAL***, prō-sŏd'-ĕ-kăl. } lating to, prosody. *Warton.*

**PRO'SODIST***, prŏs'-ō-dĭst. *n. s.* One who understands prosody. *Johnson.*

**PRO'SODY** §, prŏs'-sō-dē. 444, 503. *n. s.* [προσωδία.] The part of grammar which teaches the sound and quantity of syllables, and the measures of verse. *B. Jonson.*

**PROSOPOPŒ'IA**, prŏs-sō-pō-pē'-yă. *n. s.* [προσωποποιία.] Personification; figure by which things are made persons. *Dryden.*

**PRO'SPECT** §, prŏs'-pĕkt. *n. s.* [*prospectus*, Lat.] View of something distant. *Milton.* Place which affords an extended view. *Milton.* Series of objects open to the eye. *Addison.* Object of view. *Denham.* View delineated; a picturesque representation of a landscape. *Reynolds.* View into futurity: opposed to *retrospect*. *Locke.* Regard to something future. *Tillotson.*

*To* PRO'SPECT, prŏs'-pĕkt. *v. n.* [*prospectus*, Lat.] To look forward. *Dict.*

PROSPE'CTION*, prŏ-spĕk'-shŭn. *n. s.* Act of looking forward, or providing. *Paley.*

PROSPE'CTIVE, prŏ-spĕk'-tĭv. *a.* Viewing at a distance. *Milton.* Acting with foresight. *Child.*

*PROSPE'CTUS**, prŏ-spĕk'-tŭs. *n. s.* [Lat.] The plan proposed of a literary work, usually containing a specimen of it. *Geddes.*

*To* PRO'SPER §, prŏs'-pŭr. 98. *v. a.* [*prospero*, Lat.] To make happy; to favour. *Dryden.*

*To* PRO'SPER, prŏs'-pŭr. *v. n.* [*prosperer*, Fr.] To be prosperous; to be successful. *Isaiah.* To thrive; to come forward. *Bacon.*

PROSPE'RITY, prŏs-pĕr'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* [*prosperitas*, Lat.; *prosperité*, Fr.] Success; attainment of wishes; good fortune. *Hooker.*

PRO'SPEROUS, prŏs'-pŭr-ŭs. 314. *a.* [*prosperus*, Lat.] Successful; fortunate. *Milton.*

PRO'SPEROUSLY, prŏs'-pŭr-ŭs-lè. *ad.* Successfully; fortunately. *Bacon.*

PRO'SPEROUSNESS, prŏs'-pŭr-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Prosperity.

PROSPI'CIENCE, prŏ-spĭsh'-ĕ-ĕnse. 542. *n. s.* [*prospicio*, Lat.] The act of looking forward.

PROSTERNA'TION, prŏs-tĕr-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*prosterno*, Lat.] Dejection; depression. *Feltham.*

PRO'STETHIS, prŏs'-tè-*th*ĭs. *n. s.* [προστηθίς.] [In surgery.] That which fills up what is wanting, as when fistulous ulcers are filled up with flesh. *Dict.*

*To* PRO'STITUTE §, prŏs'-tè-tūte. *v. a.* [*prostituo*, Lat.] To sell to wickedness; to expose to crimes for a reward. *Lev.* xix. To expose upon vile terms. *Tillotson.*

PRO'STITUTE, prŏs'-tè-tūte. *a.* [*prostitutus*, Lat.] Vicious for hire; sold to infamy or wickedness; sold to whoredom; vile. *B. Jonson.*

PRO'STITUTE, prŏs'-tè-tūte. *n. s.* A hireling; a mercenary; one who is set to sale. *Dryden.* [*prostibulum*, Lat.] A publick strumpet. *Dryden.*

PROSTITU'TION, prŏs-tè-tū'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] The act of setting to sale; the state of being set to sale. The life of a publick strumpet. *Addison.*

PRO'STITUTOR*, prŏs'-tè-tū-tŭr. *n. s.* One who abuses, disgraces, or vilifies. *Hurd.*

PRO'STRATE §, prŏs'-trāt. 91. *a.* [*prostratus*, Lat.] Lying at length. *Sidney.* Lying at mercy. *Shak.* Thrown down in humblest adoration. *Hooker.*

*To* PRO'STRATE, prŏs'-trāte. 91. *v. a.* To lay flat; to throw down. *Hayward.* [*se prosterner*, Fr.] To throw down in adoration. *Duppa.*

PROSTRA'TION, prŏs-trā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of falling down in adoration. *Brown.* Dejection; depression. *Arbuthnot.*

PRO'STYLE, prŏ'-stīle. *n. s.* [*prostyle*, Fr.; προστυλος, Gr.] A building that has only pillars in the front. *Dict.*

PROSY'LLOGISM, prŏ-sĭl'-lŏ-jĭzm. *n. s.* A *prosyllogism* is when two or more syllogisms are so connected together, that the conclusion of the former is the major or the minor of the following. *Watts.*

PROTA'CTICK †, prŏ-tăk'-tĭk. *a.* *Protactick* persons in plays are those who give a narrative or explanation of the piece.

*PRO'TASIS*, prŏ-tā'-sĭs. 503. *n. s.* [πρότασις.] A maxim or proposition. *Bp. Morton.* In the ancient drama, the first part of a comedy or tragedy that explains the argument of the piece. *B. Jonson.*

PROTA'TICK, prŏ-tăt'-ĭk. *a.* [προτατικὸς.] Previous. *Dryden.*

*To* PROTE'CT §, prŏ-tĕkt'. *v. a.* [*protectus*, Lat.] To defend; to cover from evil; to shield. *Milton.*

PROTE'CTION, prŏ-tĕk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Defence; shelter from evil. *Shak.* A passport; exemption from being molested. *Kettlewell.*

PROTE'CTIVE, prŏ-tĕk'-tĭv. 512. *a.* Defensive; sheltering. *Feltham.*

PROTE'CTOR, prŏ-tĕk'-tŭr. 98. *n. s.* [*protecteur*, Fr.] Defender; shelterer; supporter; one who shields from evil; guardian. *Waller.* An officer who had heretofore the care of the kingdom in the king's minority. *Shakspeare.*

PROTE'CTORATE*, prŏ-tĕk'-tŏ-rāte. *n. s* Government by a protector. *Walpole.*

PROTE'CTORSHIP*, prŏ-tĕk'-tŭr-shĭp. *n. s.* Office of a protector. *Burnet.*

PROTE'CTRESS, prŏ-tĕk'-trĕs. *n. s.* [*protectrice*, Fr.] A woman that protects. *Bacon.*

*To* PROTE'ND §, prŏ-tĕnd'. *v. a.* [*protendo*, Lat.] To hold out; to stretch forth. *Dryden.*

PROTE'NSE*, prŏ-tĕnse'. *n. s.* [*protendo*, Lat.] Extension. *Spenser. Ob. T.*

PROTE'RVITY, prŏ-tĕr'-vè-tè. *n. s.* [*protervitas*, Lat.] Peevishness; petulance. *Bullokar.*

*To* PROTE'ST §, prŏ-tĕst'. 492. *v. n.* [*protestor*, Lat.] To give a solemn declaration of opinion or resolution. *Shakspeare.*

*To* PROTE'ST, prŏ-tĕst'. *v. a.* To prove; to show; to give evidence of. *Shak.* To call as a witness. *Milt.*

PRO'TEST, prŏ-tĕst', or prōt'-ĕst. 492. [prŏ'-tĕst, *Jones*; prŏ-tĕst', *Fulton* and *Knight*.] *n. s.* A solemn declaration of opinion commonly against something: as, The lords published a *protest*. [In commercial law.] A notification written upon a copy of a bill of exchange for its non-payment or non-acceptance. *Blackstone.*

☞ The first pronunciation of this word is adopted by Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Smith, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, Barclay, Bailey, and Fenning; and the second by Mr. Nares, Dr. Ash, Dr. Johnson, and Entick. As this substantive was derived from the verb, it had formerly the accent of the verb; and that this accent was the most prevailing, appears from the majority of authorities in its favour. But the respectable authorities for the second pronunciation, and the pretence of distinguishing it from the verb, may very probably establish it, to the detriment of the sound of the language, without any advantage to its signification.—See BOWL. *W.*

PRO'TESTANT, prŏt'-tĕs-tănt. *a.* Belonging to Protestants. *Addison.*

PRO'TESTANT, prŏt'-tĕs-tănt. *n. s.* [*protestant*, Fr.] One of those who adhere to them, who, at the beginning of the Reformation, protested against the errours of the church of Rome. *K. Charles.*

PRO'TESTANTISM*, prŏt'-tĕs-tăn-tĭzm. *n. s.* The Protestant religion. *South.*

PRO'TESTANTLY*, prŏt'-tĕs-tănt-lè. *ad.* In conformity to Protestants. *Milton.*

PROTESTA'TION, prŏt-tĕs-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] A solemn declaration of resolution, fact, or opinion. *Hooker.*

PROTE'STER, prŏ-tĕst'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who protests; one who utters a solemn declaration. *Atterbury.*

*PRO'TEUS**, prŏ'-tè-ŭs. *n. s.* [Lat.] One who assumes any shape: from *Proteus*, a marine deity of the heathens, who was said to appear in various forms. *Maundrell.*

PROTHO'NOTARY §, prŏ-*th*ŏn'-nŏ-tăr-è. 518. *n. s.* [*protonotarius*, Lat.] The head register. *Brerewood.*

PROTHONO'TARISHIP, prŏ-*th*ŏn'-nŏ-tăr-rè-shĭp. 518. *n. s.* The office or dignity of the principal register. *Carew.*

PRO'TOCOL, prŏ'-tŏ-kŏl. *n. s.* [πρωτοκολλον, from πρῶτος and κολλη.] The original copy of any writing. *Aylifie.*

PRO'TOMARTYR, prŏ-tŏ-mär'-tŭr. *n. s.* [πρῶτος and μάρτυρ.] The first martyr. A term applied to St. Stephen. *Bp. Hall.* Any one who suffers first in a cause. *Dryden.*

PRO'TOPLAST §, prŏ'-tŏ-plăst *n. s.* [πρωτος and πλαστὸς.] Original; thing first formed as a copy to be followed afterwards. *Howell.*

PROTOPLA'STICK*, prŏ-tŏ-plăs'-tĭk. *a.* First formed. *Howell.*

PRO'TOTYPE, prŏ'-tŏ-tīpe. *n. s.* [πρωτότυπον.] The original of a copy; exemplar; archetype. *Wotton.*

*To* PROTRA'CT §, prŏ-trăkt'. *v. a.* [*protractus*, Lat.] To draw out; to delay; to lengthen; to spin to length. *Knolles.*

PROTRA'CT, prŏ-trăkt'. *n. s.* Tedious continuance. *Spenser.*

PROTRA'CTER, prŏ-trăk'-tŭr. *n. s.* One who draws

out any thing to tedious length. A mathematical instrument for taking and measuring angles.

PROTRA'CTION, prō-trăk'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of drawing to length. *Daniel.*

PROTRA'CTIVE, prō-trăk'-tĭv. *a.* Dilatory; delaying; spinning to length. *Shakspeare.*

PROTRA'CTOR*, prō-trăk'-tŭr. *n. s.* A prolonger; a delayer. *Cotgrave.*

PROTRE'PTICAL, prō-trĕp'-tē-kăl. *a.* [προτρεπτικὸς.] Hortatory; suasory. *Ward.*

*To* PROTRU'DE §, prō-trūde'. *v. a.* [*protrudo*, Lat.] To thrust forward. *Locke.*

*To* PROTRU'DE, prō-trūde'. *v n.* To thrust itself forward. *Bacon.*

PROTRU'SION, prō-trōō'-zhŭn. *n. s.* [*protrusus*, Lat.] The act of thrusting forward; thrust; push. *Brown.*

PROTRU'SIVE*, prō-trōō'-sĭv. *a.* Thrusting or pushing forward.

PROTU'BERANCE, prō-tū'-bĕr-ănse. *n. s.* [*protubero*, Lat.] Something swelling above the rest; prominence; tumour. *Hale.*

PROTU'BERANT, prō-tū'-bĕr-ănt. *a.* Swelling; prominent. *Glanville.*

*To* PROTU'BERATE, prō-tū'-bĕr-āte. *v. n.* [*protubero*, Lat.] To swell forward; to swell out beyond the parts adjacent. *Sharp.*

PROTUBERA'TION*, prō-tū-bĕr-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Act of swelling out beyond the parts adjacent. *Cooke.*

PROTU'BEROUS*, prō-tū'-bĕr-ŭs. *a.* Protuberant. *Smith. Ob. T.*

PROUD §, prōūd. 313. *a.* [ꝑnuƀe, or ꝑnuꝺ. Sax.] Too much pleased with himself. *Watts.* Elated; valuing himself. *Whole Duty of Man.* Arrogant; haughty; impatient. *Eccles.* vii. Daring; presumptuous. *Job*, xxvi. Lofty of mien; grand of person. *Milton.* Grand; lofty; splendid; magnificent. *Bacon.* Ostentatious; specious; grand. *Shak.* Salacious; eager for the male. *Brown.* [ꝑꝓýƀe, Sax.] Fungous; exuberant: as, "This eminence is composed of little points called *fungus*, or *proud* flesh." *Sharp.*

PROUDLY, prōūd'-lē. *ad.* Arrogantly; ostentatiously; in a proud manner. 1 *Sam.* ii. With loftiness of mien. *Milton.*

PROVABLE, prōōv'-â-bl. *a.* That may be proved. *Chaucer.*

PROVABLY*, prōōv'-â-blē. *ad.* In a manner capable of proof. *Huloet.*

PROVAND*, prŏv'-ănd. *n. s.* Provender; provision.

*To* PROVE §, prōōv. 164. *v. a.* [*prover*, old Fr.; *probo*, Lat.] To evince; to show by argument or testimony. *Milton.* To try; to bring to the test. 1 *Thess.* v. To experience. *Milton.* To endure; to try by suffering or encountering. *Shak.* To publish, according to the law of testaments, before the proper officer. *Spelman.*

*To* PROVE, prōōv. *v. n.* To make trial. *Bacon.* To be found by experience. *Bacon.* To succeed. *Bacon.* To be found in the event. *Milton.*

PROVEABLE, prōōv'-â-bl. See PROVABLE.

PROVE'DITOR, prō-vĕd'-ē-tŭr. } *n. s.* [*proveditore*,
PROVEDO'RE, prŏv-vē-dōre'. } Ital.] One who undertakes to procure supplies or provisions. *Bp. Taylor.*

PROVE'NCIAL*, prō-vĕn'-shăl. *a.* [*Provençal*, Fr.] Of, or belonging to, Provence in France. *Percy.*

PRO'VENDER, prŏv'-vĕn-dŭr. *n. s.* [*provande*, Dutch; *provende*, Fr.] Dry food for brutes; hay and corn. *Tusser.*

PRO'VER*, prōōv'-ŭr. *n. s.* One who shows by argument or testimony. *Shakspeare.*

PRO'VERB §, prŏv'-vĕrb. *n. s.* [*proverbe*, Fr.; *proverbium*, Lat.] A short sentence frequently repeated by the people; a saw; an adage. *Bacon.* A word; a by-word; a name or observation commonly received or uttered. *Tob.* iii.

*To* PRO'VERB*, prŏv'-vĕrb. *v. n.* To utter proverbs. *Milton.*

*To* PRO'VERB, prŏv'-vĕrb. *v. a.* To speak proverbially. *Chaucer.* To mention in a proverb. *Milton.* To provide with a proverb. *Shakspeare.*

PROVE'RBIAL, prō-vĕr'-bē-ăl. *a.* [Fr.] Mentioned in a proverb. *Temple.* Resembling a proverb; suitable to a proverb. *Brown.* Comprised in a proverb. *Pope.*

PROVE'RBIALLY, prō-vĕr'-bē-ăl-lē. *ad.* In a proverb. *Brown.*

*To* PROVI'DE §, prō-vīde'. *v. a.* [*provideo*, Lat.] To procure beforehand; to get ready; to prepare. *Gen.* xxii. To furnish; to supply. *Milton.* To stipulate; to make a conditional limitation. To treasure up for some future occasion. *Dryden.* To foresee: a Latinism. *B. Jonson.*—*To provide against.* To take measures for counteracting or escaping any ill. *Hale. To provide for.* To take care of beforehand. *Hooker.*

PROVIDED *that*, prō-vī'-dĕd. Upon these terms; this stipulation being made. *Shakspeare.*

PRO'VIDENCE §, prŏv'-vē-dĕnse. 533. *n. s.* [Fr.; *providentia*, Lat.] Foresight; timely care; forecast; the act of providing. *Sir T. Elyot.* The care of God over created beings; divine superintendence *Hooker.* Prudence; frugality; reasonable and moderate care of expense. *Dryden.*

PRO'VIDENT, prŏv'-vē-dĕnt. *a.* [*providens*, Lat.] Forecasting; cautious; prudent with respect to futurity. *Shakspeare.*

PROVIDE'NTIAL, prŏv-vē-dĕn'-shăl. *a.* Effected by providence; referable to providence. *Burne.*

PROVIDE'NTIALLY, prŏv-vē-dĕn'-shăl-ē. *ad.* By the care of providence. *Ray.*

PRO'VIDENTLY, prŏv'-vē-dĕnt-lē. *ad.* With fore sight; with wise precaution. *Boyle.*

PROVI'DER, prō-vī'-dŭr. *n. s.* One who provides or procures. *Shakspeare.*

PRO'VINCE §, prŏv'-vĭnse. *n. s.* [Fr.; *provincia*, Lat.] A conquered country; a country governed by a delegate. *Shak.* The proper office or business of any one. *Otway.* A region; a tract. *Milton.* The tract over which the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the archbishop of Canterbury, and the archbishop of York, extends. *Const. and Canons Eccl.*

PROVI'NCIAL, prō-vĭn'-shăl. *a.* [Fr.] Relating to a province. *Shak.* Appendant to the principal country. *Brown.* Not of the mother country; rude; unpolished. *Dryden.* Belonging only to an archbishop's jurisdiction; not œcumenical. *Ayliffe.*

PROVI'NCIAL, prō-vĭn'-shăl. *n. s.* A spiritual governour. *Stillingfleet.* One belonging to a province. *Burke.*

PROVI'NCIALISM*, prō-vĭn'-shăl-ĭsm. *n. s.* Manner of speaking peculiar to a certain district of a country. *Bp. of Llandaff*, (*Marsh.*)

PROVINCIA'LITY*, prō-vĭn-shē-ăl'-ē-tē. *n. s.* Peculiarity of provincial language. *Warton.*

*To* PROVI'NCIATE, prō-vĭn'-shē-āte. *v. a.* To turn to a province. *Howell. Ob. J.*

*To* PROVI'NE, prō-vīne'. *v. n.* [*provigner*, Fr.] To lay a stock or branch of a vine, or any other tree, in the ground, to take root for more increase.

PROVI'SION §, prō-vĭzh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *provisio* Lat.] The act of providing beforehand. *Sidney.* Measures taken beforehand. *Bacon.* Accumulation of stores beforehand; stock collected. *Knolles.* Victuals; food; provender. *Clarendon.* Terms settled; care taken. *Davies.*

*To* PROVI'SION*, prō-vĭzh'-ŭn. *v. a.* To supply with provisions.

PROVI'SIONAL, prō-vĭzh'-ŭn-ăl. *a.* [*provisionel*, Fr.] Temporarily established; provided for present need. *Ayliffe.*

PROVI'SIONALLY, prō-vĭzh'-ŭn-ăl-lē. *ad.* By way of provision. *Locke.*

PROVI'SIONARY*, prō-vĭzh'-ŭn-ă-rē. *a.* Making provision for the occasion. *Burke.*

*PROVI'SO*, prō-vī'-zō. *n. s.* [Lat.] Stipulation; caution; provisional condition. *Spenser.*

PROVI'SOR*, prō-vī'-sŭr. *n. s.* [Lat.; *proviseur*, Fr.] A purveyor. *Cowel.* One who sued to, and looked forward to, the court of Rome, for provision: the practice of such persons was prohibited, 42 *Hen.* III. *Burke.*

PROVI'SORY*, prō-vī'-sō-rē. *a.* [*provisoire*, Fr.]

Conditional; implying a limitation; including a proviso. *Cotgrave.*

PROVOCA'TION, prŏv-ŏ-kā'-shŭn. 530. *n. s.* [*provocatio*, Lat.] An act or cause by which anger is raised. *Bacon.* An appeal to a judge. *Aylife.* Incitement. *Hooker.*

PROVO'CATIVE, prŏ-vŏ'-kā-tĭv. *a.* Stimulating; inciting. *Cartwright.*

PROVO'CATIVE*, prŏ-vŏ'-kā-tĭv. *n. s.* Any thing which revives a decayed or cloyed appetite. *Addison.*

PROVO'CATIVENESS, prŏ-vŏ'-kā-tĭv-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of being provocative.

PROVO'CATORY*, prŏ-vŏ'-kā-tŭr-ē. *n. s.* [*provocatoire*, Fr.] A challenge. *Cotgrave.*

*To* PROVO'KE §, prŏ-vōke'. *v. a.* [*provoco*, Lat.] To rouse; to excite by something offensive; to awake. *Jer.* xliv. To anger; to enrage; to offend; to incense. *Clarendon.* To cause; to promote. *Arbuthnot.* To challenge. *Dryden.* To induce by motive; to move; to incite. *Burnet.*

*To* PROVO'KE, prŏ-vōke'. *v. n.* To appeal. *Dryden.* To produce anger. *Deut.* xxxii.

PROVO'KER, prŏ-vō'-kŭr. *n. s.* One that raises anger. *Gov. of the Tongue.* Causer; promoter. *Shak.*

PROVO'KINGLY, prŏ-vō'-kĭng-lē. 410. *ad.* In such a manner as to raise anger. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

PRO'VOST §, prŏv'-vŭst. *n. s.* [ꝑꝛoꝑaꝛꝉ, Sax.; *provost*, Fr.] The chief of any body: as, the *provost* of a college. *Fell.*

PROVOST, prŏ-vŏ'. *n. s.* The executioner of an army. *Hayward.*

PRO'VOSTSHIP, prŏv'-vŭst-shĭp. *n. s.* [ꝑꝛoꝑaꝛꝉ-ꝛcipe, Sax.] The office of a provost. *Hakewill.*

PROW, prŏŭ, or prō. *n. s.* [*proue*, Fr.; *proa*, Span.] The head or forepart of a ship. *Peacham.*

☞ Mr. Elphinston, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Smith, Mr. Perry, and Buchanan, are for the first pronunciation of this word, [also Jones, Fulton and Knight;] and Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, and Barclay, for the second. When authorities are so nicely balanced, analogy ought to decide; and this is clearly for the first pronunciation. See *Principles*, No. 323. *W.*

PROW §, prŏŭ, or prō. *a.* [*preux*, old Fr.] Valiant. *Spenser.*

PRO'WESS, prŏŭ'-ĕs, or prō'-ĭs. *n. s.* [*prouesse*, Fr.] Bravery; valour; military gallantry. *Sidney.*

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, and Perry, adopt the first sound of this word; and Mr. Nares, only, the second: here, too, analogy must decide for the first. See *Principles*, No. 323. *W.*

PRO'WEST, prŏŭ'-ĕst, or prō'-ĕst. *a.* Bravest; most valiant. *Spenser.*

*To* PROWL §, prŏŭl, or prōle. *v. a.* [perhaps by corruption from *patrol.*] To rove over. *Sidney.* To collect by plunder. *Barrow.*

☞ This word, among many others composed of the diphthong *ow*, is subject to a double pronunciation; the one rhyming with *cowl*, and the other with *stroll*. That the former is more agreeable to analogy, may be seen from the more numerous instances of this sound of the *ow* than of the other; that the latter pronunciation, however, was very prevalent, may be gathered from the mode of spelling this word in Philips' Pastorals, edit. 1748; Tonson and Draper:

"I only, with the *proling* wolf, constrain'd
"All night to wake: with hunger he is pain'd,
"And I with love. His hunger he may tame;
"But who can quench, O cruel Love! thy flame?"

The authorities for the first pronunciation are, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Smith, Mr. Scott, Buchanan, and W. Johnston, [also Jones, Fulton and Knight;] and for the second, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Perry: and analogy must decide as in the foregoing words.—See *Principles*, No. 325. *W.*

*To* PROWL, prŏŭl, or prōle. *v. n.* To rove about in search of a thing; to wander for prey; to prey; to plunder. *Chaucer.*

PROWL*, prŏŭl, or prōle. *n. s.* Ramble for plunder.

PRO'WLER, prŏŭl'-ŭr. *n. s.* One that roves about for prey. *Milton.*

PRO'XIMATE §, prŏks'-ē-māt. 91. *a.* [*proximus*, Lat.] Next in the series of ratiocination; near and immediate. *Burnet.*

PRO'XIMATELY, prŏks'-ē-māt-lē. *ad.* Immediately; without intervention. *Bentley.*

PRO'XIME, prŏks'-ĭm. 140. *a.* [*proximus*, Lat.] Next; immediate. *Watts.*

PROXI'MITY, prŏks-ĭm'-ē-tē. *n. s.* [*proximité*, Fr.] Nearness. *Hayward.*

PRO'XY §, prŏks'-ē. *n. s.* [by contraction from *procuracy*.] The agency of another. The substitution of another; the agency of a substitute. *South.* The person substituted or deputed. *Kettlewell.*

PRO'XYSHIP*, prŏks'-ē-shĭp. *n. s.* Office of a proxy. *Brevint.*

PRUCE, prōōs. *n. s.* [the old name for *Prussia*.] Prussian leather. *Dryden.*

PRUDE §, prōōd. 339. *n. s.* [*prude*, Fr.; ꝑnube, Sax.] A woman over-nice and scrupulous, and with false affectation. *Tatler.*

PRU'DENCE, prōō'-dĕnse. 339. *n. s.* [*prudence*, Fr.; *prudentia*, Lat.] Wisdom applied to practice. *Hale.*

PRU'DENT §, prōō'-dĕnt. *a.* [*prudent*, Fr.; *prudens*, Lat.] Practically-wise. *Prov.* xiv. Foreseeing by natural instinct. *Milton.*

PRUDE'NTIAL, prōō-dĕn'-shăl. *a.* Eligible on principles of prudence. *South.*

PRUDE'NTIALS, prōō-dĕn'-shălz. *n. s.* Maxims of prudence or practical wisdom. *Watts.*

PRUDENTIA'LITY, prōō-dĕn-shē-ăl'-ē-tē. *n. s* Eligibility on principles of prudence. *Brown.*

PRUDE'NTIALLY, prōō-dĕn'-shăl-ē. *ad.* According to the rules of prudence. *South.*

PRU'DENTLY, prōō'-dĕnt-lē. *ad.* Discreetly; judiciously. *Bacon.*

PRU'DERY, prōōd'-ĕr-ē. *n. s.* Overmuch nicety in conduct. *Tatler.*

PRU'DISH, prōōd'-ĭsh. *a.* Affectedly grave. *Garrick.*

*To* PRUNE §, prōōn. 339. *v. a.* [*provigner*, or *prouigner*, Fr.] To lop; to divest trees of their superfluities. *Davies.* To clear from excrescences; to trim. *Bacon.*

*To* PRUNE, prōōn *v. n.* To dress; to prink: a ludicrous word. *Dryden.*

PRUNE, prōōn. 176. *n. s.* [*prune, pruneau*, Fr.; *prunum*, Lat.] A dried plum. *Bacon.*

PRU'NEL, prōō'-nĕl. *n. s.* [*prunella*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

PRUNE'LLO, prōō-nĕl'-lō. *n. s.* A kind of stuff of which the clergymen's gowns are made. *Pope.* [*prunelle*, Fr.] A kind of plum. *Ainsworth.*

PRU'NER, prōōn'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that crops trees *Denham.*

PRUNI'FEROUS, prōō-nĭf'-fĕr-ŭs. *a.* [*prunum* and *fero*, Lat.] Plumbearing.

PRU'NINGHOOK, prōōn'-ĭng-hŏŏk. } *n. s.* A hook
PRU'NINGKNIFE, prōōn'-ĭng-nīfe. } or knife used in lopping trees. *Dryden.*

PRU'RIENCE §, prōō'-rē-ĕnse. } *n. s.* [*prurio*,
PRU'RIENCY §, prōō'-rē-ĕn-sē. } Lat.] An itching or a great desire or appetite to any thing *Burke.*

PRU'RIENT, prōō'-rē-ĕnt. *a.* [*pruriens*, Lat.] Itching. *Warton.*

PRURI'GINOUS, prōō-rĭd'-jĭn-ŭs. *a.* [*prurigo*, Lat.] Tending to an itch. *Greenhill.*

*PRURIGO**, prōō-rī'-gō. *n. s.* [Lat.] Itch. *Gregory.*

*To* PRY §, prī. *v. n.* [of unknown derivation.] To peep narrowly; to inspect officiously, curiously, or impertinently. *Shakspeare.*

PRY*, prī. *n. s.* Impertinent peeping. *Smart.*

PRY'INGLY*, prī'-ĭng-lē. *ad.* With impertinent curiosity. *Biblioth. Bibl.*

PSALM §, sām. 78, 403, 412. *n. s.* [ꝑralm, Sax.; ψαλμος, Gr.] A holy song. *Hooker.*

PSA'LMIST, sā'-mĭst. 78, 403. *n. s.* [*psalmiste*, Fr.] Writer of holy songs. *Addison.*

PSALMO'DICAL*, săl-mŏd'-ē-kăl. } *a.* Relating to
PSA'LMODICK*, sā'-mō-dĭk. } psalmody. *Warton.*

PSA'LMODIST*, sā'-mō-dĭst. *n. s.* One who sings holy songs. *Hammond.*

PSA'LMODY, sā'-mō-dē. 403. *n. s.* [ψαλμωδία.]

The act or practice of singing holy songs. *Hammond.*

**PSALMO'GRAPHER***, sâl-mŏg'-grâ-fûr. *n.s.* [ψαλμός and γράφω.] A writer of psalms. *Loe.*

**PSALMO'GRAPHY**, sâl-mŏg'-grâ-fè. 518. *n. s.* The act of writing psalms.

**PSA'LTER**, sâwl'-tûr. 412. *n. s.* [psalter, Sax.; *psautier*, Fr.; ψαλτήριον, Gr.] The volume of psalms; a psalm book. *Comm. Prayer.*

**PSA'LTERY**, sâwl'-tûr-è. 412. *n. s.* A kind of harp beaten with sticks. *Shakspeare.*

**PSEU'DO**, sù'-dò. 412. *n. s.* [ψευδος.] A prefix, which, being put before words, signifies false or counterfeit: as, *pseudo-apostle*, a counterfeit apostle.

**PSEU'DOGRAPH***, sù'-dò-grâf. } *n. s.* False
**PSEU'DOGRAPHY**, sù-dŏg'-grâ-fè. } writing. *Holder.*

☞ For the propriety of suppressing the *p* in these words, see PNEUMATICKS. *W.*

**PSEU'DOLOGY**, sù-dŏl'-ò-jè. 518. *n. s.* [ψευδολογία.] Falsehood of speech. *Arbuthnot.*

**PSHAW**, shâw. 412. *interj.* [pæc, pæcan, Sax., pronounced *pesh, pesha.*] An expression of contempt. *Spectator.*

**PSO'AS***, sò'-ăs. *n. s.* [ψόα.] A name given to two muscles of the loins.

**PSO'RA***, sò'-râ. *n. s.* [ψώρα.] The itch.

**PSYCHOLO'GICAL***, sì-kò-lŏdje'-è-kăl. } *a.* Of, or
**PSYCHOLO'GICK***, sì-kò-lŏdje'-ĭk. } belonging to, the study of the soul. *Maty.*

**PSYCHO'LOGY***, sì-kŏl'-ò-jè. 513. *n. s.* [ψυχὴ and λόγος.] Treatise on the soul; inquiry into the nature and properties of the soul.

**PSYCHOMACHY** †, sì-kŏm'-â-kè. 518. *n. s.* A conflict of the soul with the body.

**PSYCHOMANCY** †, sì'-kò-măn-sè. 519. *n. s.* Divination by consulting the souls of the dead.

**PTA'RMIGAN***, târ'-mè-găn. *n. s.* The white game. *Pennant.*

**PTI'SAN**, tĭz-zân'. 412. [tĭz'-zân, *Perry* and *Jones.*] *n. s.* [*ptisane*, Fr.; πτισσανὴ, Gr.] A medical drink made of barley decocted with raisins and liquorice. *Garth.*

**PTOLEMA'ICK***, tŏl-è-mâ'-ĭk. *a.* Belonging to the system of Ptolemy, the astronomer; in which the earth is supposed to be fixed in the centre of the universe. *Johnson.*

**PTY'ALISM**, tĭ'-â-lĭzm. *n. s.* [πτυελισμὸς.] Salivation.

**PTY'SMAGOGUE**, tĭz'-mâ-gŏg. 519. *n. s.* [πτυσμα and ἄγω.] A medicine which discharges spittle. *Dict.*

**PU'BERTY** §, pù'-bĕr-tè. *n. s.* [*pubertas*, Lat.] The time of life in which the two sexes begin first to be acquainted. *Bacon.*

**PUBE'SCENCE**, pù-bĕs'-sĕnse. 510. *n. s.* [*pubesco*, Lat.] The state of arriving at puberty. *Brown.*

**PUBE'SCENT**, pù-bĕs'-sĕnt. *a.* [*pubescens*, Lat.] Arriving at puberty. *Brown.*

**PU'BLICAN**, pŭb'-lè-kăn. 88. *n. s.* [*publicus*, Lat.] A toll-gatherer. *Mat.* ix. A man that keeps a house of general entertainment.

**PUBLICA'TION**, pŭb-lè-kà'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *publico*, Lat.] The act of publishing; the act of notifying to the world; divulgation; proclamation. *Hooker.* Edition; the act of giving a book to the publick. *Pope.*

**PUBLI'CITY***, pŭb-lĭs'-sè-tè. *n. s.* [*publicité*, Fr.] Notoriety.—*Modern.*

**PU'BLICK** §, pŭb'-lĭk. *a.* [*publique*, Fr.; *publicus*, Lat.] Belonging to a state or nation; not private. *Hooker.* Open; notorious; generally known. *St. Matt.* General; done by many. *Milton.* Regarding not private interest, but the good of the community. *Clarendon.* Open for general entertainment. *Addison.*

**PU'BLICK**, pŭb'-lĭk. *n. s.* The general body of mankind, or of a state or nation; the people. Open view; general notice. *Locke.*

**PU'BLICKLY**, pŭb'-lĭk-lè. *ad.* In the name of the community. *Addison.* Openly; without concealment. *Bacon.*

**PUBLICK-HEARTED***, pŭb'-lĭk-hârt'-ĕd. *a.* Publick-spirited.

**PUBLICK-MINDEDNESS***, pŭb'-lĭk-mĭnd'-ĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* A disposition to regard the publick advantage above private good.

**PUBLI'CKNESS**, pŭb'-lĭk-nĕs. *n. s.* State of belonging to the community. *Boyle.* Openness; state of being generally known or publick. *Hammond.*

**PUBLICK-SPIRITED**, pŭb'-lĭk-spĭr'-ĭt-ĕd. *a.* Having regard to the general advantage above private good. *Dryden.*

**PUBLICK-SPIRITEDNESS***, pŭb'-lĭk-spĭr'-ĭt-ĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* Regard to the general advantage above private good. *Whitlock.*

*To* **PU'BLISH** §, pŭb'-lĭsh. *v. a.* [*publier*, Fr.; *publico*, Lat.] To discover to mankind; to make generally and openly known. *Hammond.* To put forth a book into the world. *Digby.*

**PU'BLISHER**, pŭb'-lĭsh-ûr. *n. s.* One who makes publickly or generally known. *Shakspeare.* One who puts out a book into the world. *Prior.*

**PUCE***, pûse. *a.* [*puccius*, Lat.] Of a dark brown colour.

***PUCE'LAGE***, pû'-sĕl-ădje. 90. *n. s.* [Fr.] A state of virginity. *Robinson.*

**PUCK**, pŭk. *n. s.* [*puke*, Icel. and Su. Goth.] Some sprite among the fairies, common in romances; a sort of mischievous hobgoblin or sprite. *Shak.*

**PU'CKBALL**, pŭk'-bâll. } *n. s.* [from *puck*, the fairy.]
**PU'CKFIST***, pŭk'-fĭst. } A kind of mushroom full of dust. *B. Jonson.*

*To* **PU'CKER** §, pŭk'-kûr. 98. *v. a.* [*poke*, saccus.] To gather into corrugations; to contract into folds or plications. *Junius.*

**PU'CKER***, pŭk'-kûr. *n. s.* Any thing gathered into a fold or plication.

**PU'DDER** §, pŭd'-dûr. 98. *n. s.* [*fudur*, Icelandick.] A tumult; a turbulent and irregular bustle. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

*To* **PU'DDER**, pŭd'-dûr. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make a tumult; to make a bustle; to rake. *Locke.*

*To* **PU'DDER**, pŭd'-dûr. *v. a.* To perplex; to disturb; to confound. *Locke.*

**PU'DDING** §, pŭd'-dĭng. 174, 410. *n. s.* [*boudin*, Fr.; *puding*, Swed.] A kind of food very variously compounded, but generally made of meal, milk, and eggs. *Prior.* The gut of an animal. *Shak.* A bowel stuffed with certain mixtures of meal and other ingredients. A proverbial name for victuals. *Prior.*

**PUDDING-GROSS**, pŭd'-dĭng-grôse. *n. s.* A plant.

**PUDDING-PIE**, pŭd'-dĭng-pì. *n. s.* A pudding with meat baked in it. *Hudibras.*

**PU'DDING-SLEEVE***, pŭd'-dĭng-slēev. *n. s.* The sleeve of the present full-dress, clerical gown. *Swift.*

**PU'DDING-TIME**, pŭd'-dĭng-tĭme. *n. s.* The time of dinner; the time at which pudding, anciently the first dish, is set upon the table. Nick of time; critical minute. *Hudibras.*

**PU'DDLE** §, pŭd'-dl. 405. *n. s.* [*puteolus*, Lat.; *pwl*, Welsh.] A small, muddy lake; a dirty plash. *Bp Hall.*

*To* **PU'DDLE**, pŭd'-dl. *v. a.* To muddy; to foul or pollute with dirt; to mix dirt and water. *Sidney.*

*To* **PU'DDLE***, pŭd'-dl. *v. n.* To make a dirty stir. *Junius.*

**PU'DDLY**, pŭd'-dl-è. *a.* Muddy; dirty; miry. *Carew.*

**PU'DDOCK**, pŭd'-dŏk. } *n. s.* [for *paddock* or *par-*
**PU'RROCK**, pŭr'-rŏk. } *rock.*] A provincial word for a small enclosure. *Dict.*

**PU'DENCY**, pù'-dĕn-sè. *n. s.* [*pudens*, Lat.] Modesty; shamefacedness. *Shakspeare.*

**PUDI'CITY**, pù-dĭs'-sè-tè. *n. s.* [*pudicité*, Fr.; *pudicitia*, Lat.] Modesty; chastity. *Howell.*

**PUE'FELLOW.** See PEWFELLOW.

**PU'ERILE** §, pù'-è-rĭl. 145. *a.* [*puerilis*, Lat.] Childish; boyish. *Pope.*

**PUERI'LITY**, pù-è-rĭl'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*puerilité*, Fr.; *puerilitas*, Lat.] Childishness; boyishness. *Brown.*

**PUE'RPERAL***, pù-ĕr'-pè-răl. *a.* [*puer* and *pario*,

Lat.] Relating to child-birth: as, the *puerperal* fever. Formerly *puerperial*. *Beaumont.*

PUET, pŭ'-ĭt. 99. *n. s.* A kind of water-fowl. See PEWET. *Walton.*

PUFF§, pŭf. *n. s.* [*pof, bof,* Teut.] A quick blast with the mouth. *Job,* xi. A small blast of wind. *Raleigh.* A fungous ball filled with dust. Any thing light and porous; as, *puff*-paste. *Tatler.* Something to sprinkle powder on the hair. *Ainsworth.* A tumid and exaggerated statement or recommendation. *Cibber.*

*To* PUFF, pŭf. *v. n.* [*boffen,* Dut.] To swell the cheeks with wind. To blow with a quick blast. *Shak.* To blow with scornfulness. *Ps.* x. To breathe thick and hard. *Shak.* To do or move with hurry, tumour, or tumultuous agitation. *Shak.* To swell with the wind or air. *Boyle.*

*To* PUFF, pŭf. *v. a.* To inflate or make swell as with wind. *Shak.* To drive or agitate with blasts of wind. *Shak.* To drive with a blast of breath scornfully. *Dryden.* To swell or blow up with praise. *Bacon.* To swell or elate with pride. *Tusser.*

PU'FFER, pŭf'-fŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that puffs.

PU'FFIN, pŭf'-fĭn. *n. s.* [*puffino,* Ital.] A water-fowl. *Carew.* A kind of fish. A kind of fungus filled with dust.

PU'FFINAPPLE, pŭf'-fĭn-ăp-pl. *n. s.* A sort of apple. *Ainsworth.*

PU'FFINESS*, pŭf'-fē-nĕs. *n. s.* State or quality of being turgid. *A. Hill.*

PU'FFINGLY, pŭf'-fĭng-lè. 410. *ad.* Tumidly; with swell. *Sherwood.* With shortness of breath.

PU'FFY, pŭf'-fē. 183. *a.* Windy; flatulent. *Wiseman.* Tumid; turgid. *Marston.*

PUG, pŭg. *n. s.* [pʏ̆ga, Sax.] A kind name of a monkey, or any thing tenderly loved. *Addison.*

PU'GGERED, pŭg'-gŭrd. *a.* [perhaps for *puckered.*] Crowded; complicated. *More.*

PUGH, pŏŏh. *interj.* [corrupted from *puff,* or borrowed from the sound.] A word of contempt.

PU'GIL, pū'-jĭl. *n. s.* [*pugille,* Fr.] What is taken up between the thumb and two first fingers. *Bacon.*

PU'GILISM*, pū'-jĭl-ĭzm. *n. s.* [*pugil,* Lat.] Practice of boxing, or fighting with the fist.

PU'GILIST*, pū'-jĭl-ĭst. *n. s.* A fighter; a boxer.

PUGNA'CIOUS§, pŭg-nā'-shŭs. 387. *a.* [*pugnax,* Lat.] Inclinable to fight; quarrelsome; fighting. *More.*

PUGNA'CITY, pŭg-năs'-sè-tè. *n. s.* Quarrelsomeness; inclination to fight. *Bacon.*

PU'ISNE, pū'-nè. 458. *a.* [*puis né,* Fr. It is commonly spoken and written *puny.*] Young; younger; later in time. *Hale.* Inferiour; lower in rank. *Bacon.* Petty; inconsiderable; small. *Shak.*

PUI'SSANCE, pū'-ĭs-sănse, or pū-ĭs'-sănse. *n. s.* [Fr.] Power; strength; force. *Spenser.*

☞ The best way to judge of the pronunciation of this and the following word will be to show the authorities for each: and, as the negative of these words, *impuissance,* is governed by its positive, it may not be improper to join it to the list.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Puis'sance,* | Dr. Johnson, Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Ash, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Perry, Fenning, Barclay, Bailey, Buchanan, and Entick. |
| *Pu'issance,* | Mr. Sheridan. [Jones, Fulton and Knight.] |
| *Puis'sant,* | Dr. Johnson, Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Ash, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, W. Johnston, Barclay, Bailey, Fenning, and Entick. |
| *Pu'issant,* | Mr. Sheridan. [Jones, Fulton and Knight.] |
| *Impuis'sance,* | Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Barclay, Bailey, and Fenning. |
| *Impu'issance,* | Mr. Sheridan. [Jones, Fulton and Knight.] |

Nothing can be more decisive than the authorities for the penultimate accent on these words; and this induced me to alter my former accentuation on the first syllable; but maturer consideration has convinced me, that this is most conformable to the best as well as the most ancient usage: that double consonants in the middle do not always attract the accent, see *Principles,* No. 503, (*b.*)

This word, Dr. Johnson says, seems to have been pronounced with only two syllables. "It was undeniably so," says Mr. Mason, "in Shakspeare and subsequent writers:" but if Johnson had taken the pains of looking into Spenser's Fairy Queen, he might have found, very near the beginning of the first canto, that the word was a trisyllable:

"And ever as he rode his heart did earne
"To prove his *puissance* in battle brave
"Upon his foe."

I am more and more convinced that the true pronunciation of this word is in three syllables, with the accent on the first. Thus in the first chorus of Shakspeare's Henry the Fifth:

"Into a thousand parts divide one man,
"And make imaginary *puissance.*"

And again in the third chorus:

"And leave your England as dead midnight still,
"Guarded with grandsires, babies, and old women,
"Or past, or not arriv'd at, pith and *puissance.*" *W.*

PUI'SSANT§, pū'-ĭs-sănt. *a.* [Fr.] Powerful; strong; forcible. *Shakspeare.*

PUI'SSANTLY, pū'-ĭs-sănt-lè. *ad.* Powerfully; forcibly.

PUKE§, pūke. *n. s.* [of uncertain derivation.] Vomit. Medicine causing vomit.

*To* PUKE, pūke. *v. n.* To spew; to vomit. *Shak.*

PUKE*, pūke. *a.* Of a colour between black and russet. *Shakspeare.*

PU'KER, pū'-kŭr. 98. *n. s.* Medicine causing a vomit. *Garth.*

PU'LCHRITUDE, pŭl'-krè-tūde. *n. s.* [*pulchritudo,* Lat.] Beauty; grace; handsomeness. *Chaucer.*

*To* PULE§, pūle. *v. n.* [*piauler,* Fr.] To cry like a chicken. *Cotgrave.* To whine; to cry; to whimper. *Shakspeare.*

PU'LICK, pū'-lĭk. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

PU'LICOSE, pū-lè-kōse'. 427. [See TUMULOSE.] *a.* [*pulicosus,* Lat.] Abounding with fleas. *Dict.*

PU'LING*, pū'-lĭng. *n. s.* The cry as of a chicken; a kind of whine. *Bacon.*

PU'LINGLY*, pū'-lĭng-lè. *ad.* With whining; with complaint. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

PU'LIOL, pū'-lè-ŏl. *n. s.* An herb.

*To* PULL§, pŭl. 173. *v. a.* [pullran, Sax.] To draw violently towards one: opposed to *push,* which is to drive from one. *Hooker.* To draw forcibly. *Hayward.* To pluck; to gather. *Dryden.* To tear; to rend. *Lam.* iii.—*To pull down.* To subvert; to demolish. *Bacon.* To degrade. *Roscommon.* *To pull up.* To extirpate; to eradicate. *Locke.*

PULL, pŭl. *n. s.* The act of pulling. *Swift.* Contest; struggle. *Carew.* Pluck; violence suffered. *Shakspeare.*

PU'LLBACK*, pŭl'-băk. *n. s* That which keeps back; a restraint. *Brown.*

PU'LLEN, pŭl'-lĕn. *n. s.* [*pulain,* old Fr.] Poultry. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

PU'LLER, pŭl'-lŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that pulls. *Shak.* That which draws forcibly; an inciter. *Junius.*

PU'LLET, pŭl'-lĭt. 174. *n. s.* [*poulet,* Fr.] A young hen. *Brown.*

PU'LLEY, pŭl'-lè. 174. *n. s.* [*poulie,* Fr.] A small wheel turning on a pivot, with a furrow on its outside in which a rope runs. *Swift.*

*To* PU'LLULATE§, pŭl'-lŭ-lāte. 177. *v. n.* [*pullulo,* Lat.; *pulluler,* Fr.] To germinate; to bud. *Grainger.*

PULLULA'TION*, pŭl-lŭ-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of budding or growing. *More.*

PU'LMONARY§, pŭl'-mō-nār-è. 177. *a.* [*pulmo,* Lat.] Belonging to the lungs. *Blackmore.*

PU'LMONARY, pŭl'-mō-nār-è. *n. s.* [*pulmonaria,* Lat.] The herb lungwort. *Ainsworth.*

PULMO'NICK, pŭl-mŏn'-nĭk. 508. *a.* [*pulmo,* Lat.] Belonging to the lungs. *Harvey.*

PULMO'NICK*, pŭl-mŏn'-nĭk. *n. s.* One affected with a disorder of the lungs. *Arbuthnot.*

PULP§, pŭlp. *n. s.* [*pulpa,* Lat.; *pulpe,* Fr.] Any soft mass. *Bacon.* The soft part of fruit. *Milton.*

☞ All our orthoëpists, except Mr. Elphinston, give the *u* in this word the same sound as in *dull,* and not as in *pull,* as he has done. *W.*

☞ 559.—Fāte, fâr, fall, fât;—mè, mêt;—pīne, pĭn;—

PU'LPIT, pŭl'-pĭt. 174. *n. s.* [*pulpitum*, Lat.] A place raised on high, where a speaker stands. *Shakspeare.* The higher desk in the church, where the sermon is pronounced. *Dryden.*

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Nares, Dr. Kenrick, and W. Johnston, pronounce the *u* in this word as I have done. Mr. Perry, alone, gives it the sound of *u* in *dull*. *W.*

PU'LPOUS, pŭlp'-ŭs. *a.* [*poulpeux*, Fr.] Soft; pappy. *Phillips.*

PU'LPOUSNESS, pŭlp'-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of being pulpous.

PU'LPY, pŭlp'-è. *a.* Soft; pappy. *Ray.*

PU'LSATILE*, pŭl'-sà-tĭl. *a.* [*pulsatilis*, Lat.] That may be struck or beaten: as, a *pulsatile* instrument, that is, a drum, tabour, psaltery. *Mus. Dict.*

PULSA'TION, pŭl-sà'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*pulsatio*, Lat.] The act of beating or moving with quick strokes against any thing opposing. *Brown.*

PULSA'TOR. pŭl-sà'-tŭr. *n. s.* A striker; a beater.

PU'LSATORY*, pŭl'-sà-tŭr-è. *a.* Beating like the pulse. *Wotton.*

PULSE§, pŭlse. *n. s.* [*pulsus*, Lat.] The motion of an artery as the blood is driven through it by the heart, and as it is perceived by the touch. *Quincy.* Oscillation; vibration; alternate expansion and contraction. *Newton.*—*To feel one's pulse.* To try or know one's mind artfully.—[from *pull.*] Leguminous plants; plants not reaped, but *pulled* or *plucked*. *Milton.*

*To* PULSE, pŭlse. *v. n.* To beat as the pulse. *Ray.*

*To* PULSE*, pŭlse. *v. a.* To drive, as the pulse is driven. *Smith.*

PULSI'FICK*, pŭl-sĭf'-ĭk. *a.* [*pulsus* and *facio*, Lat.] Moving or exciting the pulse. *Smith.*

PU'LSION, pŭl'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*pulsus*, Lat.] The act of driving or of forcing forward: in opposition to *suction* or *traction*. *More.*

PU'LTISE*, pŭl'-tĭs. *n. s.* [*pultis*, Lat.] A poultice. *Burton.*

PU'LVERABLE, pŭl'-vĕr-â-bl. *a.* [*pulveris*, Lat.] Possible to be reduced to dust. *Boyle.*

*To* PU'LVERATE*, pŭl'-vĕr-àte. *v. a.* To beat into powder. *Cockeram.*

PULVERIZA'TION, pŭl-vĕr-è-zà'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of powdering; reduction to dust or powder.

*To* PU'LVERIZE§, pŭl'-vĕr-lze. *v. a.* [*pulveris*, Lat.; *pulveriser*, Fr.] To reduce to powder; to reduce to dust. *Boyle.*

PULVE'RULENCE, pŭl-vĕr'-ù-lĕnse. *n. s.* [*pulverulentia*, Lat.] Dustiness; abundance of dust.

PU'LVIL, pŭl'-vĭl. *n. s.* [*pulvillum*, Lat.] Sweet-scented powder. *Gay.*

*To* PU'LVIL, pŭl'-vĭl. *v. a.* To sprinkle with perfumes in powder. *Congreve.*

PU'MICE, pŭ'-mĭs, or pŭm'-mĭs. *n. s.* [*pumex*, *pumicis*, Lat.; pumicrtan, Sax.] A slag or cinder of some fossil, originally bearing another form, reduced to this state by fire: it is a lax and spongy matter full of little pores and cavities: of a pale, whitish-gray colour, and found particularly about the burning mountains. *Hill.*

☞ This word ought to be pronounced *pewmis*. In nothing is our language more regular than in preserving the *u* open, when the accent is on it, and followed by a single consonant; and, therefore, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Buchanan, who give it this sound, ought rather to be followed than Mr. Elphinston, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Perry, and Entick, who adopt the short *u*. See LUCULENT. *W.*

PU'MMEL, pŭm'-mĭl. 99. *n. s.* See POMMEL.

PUMP§, pŭmp. *n. s.* [*pompe*, Dutch and Fr.] An engine by which water is drawn up from wells: its operation is performed by the pressure of the air. *Mortimer.* A shoe with a thin sole and low heel. *Shakspeare.*

*To* PUMP, pŭmp. *v. n.* [*pompen*, Dutch.] To work a pump; to throw out water by a pump. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

*To* PUMP, pŭmp. *v. a.* To raise or throw out as by means of a pump. *Blackmore.* To examine artfully by sly interrogatories, so as to draw out any secrets or concealments. *Hudibras.* To elicit; to draw out, by any means. *Goodman.*

PU'MPER, pŭmp'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* The person or the instrument that pumps. *Boyle.*

PU'MPION, pŭmp'-yŭn. 113. *n. s.* [*pompon*, Fr.] A plant. *Miller.*

PU'MPKIN*. *n. s.* The pumpion: a corrupted word.

PUN§, pŭn. *n. s.* [uncertain derivation.] An equivocation; a quibble; an expression where a word has at once different meanings; a conceit arising from the use of two words, that agree in the sound, but differ in the sense. *Addison.*

*To* PUN, pŭn. *v. n.* To quibble; to use the same word at once in different senses. *Dryden.*

*To* PUN*, pŭn. *v. a.* To persuade by a pun. *Addison.*

*To* PUNCH§, pŭnsh. *v. a.* [*poinçonner*, Fr.; *puncar*, *pungir*, Span. from the Latin *pungere*.] To bore or perforate by driving a sharp instrument. *Shakspeare.* To push or strike with the fist.

PUNCH, pŭnsh. *n. s.* A pointed instrument, which, driven by a blow, perforates bodies. *Moxon.* A blow; a vulgar expression. A liquor made by mixing spirit with water, sugar, and the juice of lemons, and formerly with spice. [*punch*, an Indian word, expressing a number of ingredients.] *Arbuthnot.* [*polichinello*, Ital.] The buffoon or harlequin of the puppet-show. *Gay.* A horse well set and well knit, having a short back and thin shoulders, with a broad neck, and well lined with flesh. *Farrier's Dict.* In contempt or ridicule, a short, fat fellow.

PUNCH*, pŭnsh. } *a.* Short; thick; fat.
PU'NCHY*, pŭnsh'-è. }

PUNCH-BOWL*, pŭnsh'-bòle. *n. s.* A bowl to hold punch. *Addison.*

PU'NCHEON, pŭnsh'-ŭn. 359. *n. s.* [*poinçon*, Fr. An instrument driven so as to make a hole or im pression. *Camden.* A measure of liquids.

PU'NCHER, pŭnsh'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* An instrument that makes an impression or hole. *Grew.*

PUNCHINE'LLO*, pŭnsh-è-nĕl'-lò. *n. s.* [*polichinello*, Ital.] A sort of buffoon; a punch. *Tatler.*

PU'NCTATED*, pŭnk'-tà-tĕd. *a.* [*punctatus*, Lat.] Drawn into a point.

PUNCTI'LIO§, pŭnk-tĭl'-yò. 113. *n. s.* [*puntiglio* Ital.; from *punctum*, Lat.] A small nicety of behaviour; a nice point of exactness. *South.*

PUNCTI'LIOUS, pŭnk-tĭl'-yŭs. *a.* Nice; exact punctual to superstition. *Rogers.*

PUNCTI'LIOUSLY*, pŭnk-tĭl'-yŭs-lè. *ad.* With great nicety or exactness. *Johnson.*

PUNCTI'LIOUSNESS, pŭnk-tĭl'-yŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Nicety; exactness of behaviour.

PU'NCTION*, pŭngk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*punctio*, Lat.] A puncture.

PU'NCTO, pŭngk'-tò. 408. *n. s.* [*punto*, Span.] Nice point of ceremony. *Bacon.* The point in fencing. *Shakspeare.*

PU'NCTUAL§, pŭngk'-tshŭ-ăl. 461. *a.* [*punctuel*, Fr.] Comprised in a point; consisting in a point *Milton.* Exact; nice; punctilious. *Bacon.*

PU'NCTUALIST*, pŭngk'-tshŭ-ăl-ĭst. *n. s.* One who is very exact or ceremonious. *Milton.*

PUNCTUA'LITY, pŭngk-tshŭ-ăl'-è-tè. *n. s.* Nicety; scrupulous exactness. *Howell.*

PU'NCTUALLY, pŭngk'-tshŭ-ăl-è. *ad.* Nicely; exactly; scrupulously. *Raleigh.*

PU'NCTUALNESS, pŭngk'-tshŭ-ăl-nĕs. *n. s.* Exactness; nicety. *Felton.*

*To* PU'NCTUATE*, pŭngk'-tshŭ-àte. *v. a.* [*punctuer*, Fr.] To distinguish by pointing.

PUNCTUA'TION, pŭngk-tshŭ-à'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] The act or method of pointing. *Addison.*

*To* PU'NCTULATE, pŭngk'-tshŭ-làte. *v. n.* [*punctulum*, Lat.] To mark with small spots. *Woodward.*

PU'NCTURE, pŭngk'-tshŭre. 461. *n. s.* [*punctus*, Lat.] A small prick; a hole made with a very sharp point. *Brown.*

*To* PU'NCTURE*, pŭngk'-tshŭre. *v. a.* To prick; to pierce with a small hole.

PU'NDLE, pŭn'-dl. *n. s.* A short and fat woman *Ainsworth.*

PU'NGAR, pŭng'-gär. *n. s.* A crab-fish.

PU'NGENCY, pŭn'-jĕn-sē. *n. s.* Power of pricking. *Arbuthnot.* Heat on the tongue; acridness. Power to pierce the mind. *Hammond.* Acrimoniousness; keenness. *Stilling fleet.*

PU'NGENT §, pŭn'-jĕnt. *a.* [*pungens*, Lat.] Pricking. *Pope.* Sharp on the tongue; acrid. *Newton.* Piercing; sharp. *Bp. Taylor.* Acrimonious; biting. *Fell.*

PU'NICE, pū'-nĭs. *n. s.* A wall-louse; a bug. *Hudibras.*

PUNI'CEOUS, pū-nĭsh'-ŭs. 357. *a.* [*puniceus*, Lat.] Purple. *Dict.*

PU'NINESS, pū'-nē-nĕs. *n. s.* Pettiness; smallness.

*To* PU'NISH §, pŭn'-nĭsh. 176. *v. a.* [*punio*, Lat.] To chastise; to afflict with penalties or death for some crime. *Lev.* xxvi. To revenge a fault with pain or death. *Job*, xxxi.

PU'NISHABLE, pŭn'-nĭsh-ă-bl. *a.* [*punissable*, Fr.] Worthy of punishment; capable of punishment. *Hooker.*

PU'NISHABLENESS, pŭn'-nĭsh-ă-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of deserving or admitting punishment.

PU'NISHER, pŭn'-nĭsh-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who inflicts pains for a crime. *Milton.*

PU'NISHMENT, pŭn'-nĭsh-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*punissement*, Fr.] Any infliction or pain imposed in vengeance of a crime. *Spenser.*

PUNI'TION, pū-nĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *punitio*, Lat.] Punishment. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

PU'NITIVE, pū'-nē-tĭv. *a.* [*punio*, Lat.] Awarding or inflicting punishment. *Hammond.*

PU'NITORY, pū'-nē-tŭr-ē. 512. *a.* Punishing; tending to punishment.

PUNK, pŭngk. *n. s.* A whore; a common prostitute; a strumpet. *Shakspeare.*

PU'NSTER, pŭn'-stŭr. *n. s.* [from *pun.*] A quibbler; a low wit who endeavours at reputation by double meaning. *Arbuthnot.*

PUNT §*, pŭnt. *n. s.* [punt, Sax.] A flat-bottomed boat.

*To* PUNT, pŭnt. *v. n.* To play at basset and ombre. *Addison.*

PU'NY §, pū'-nē. *a.* [*puis né*, Fr.] Young. Inferiour; petty; of an under rate. *Shakspeare.*

PU'NY, pū'-nē. *n. s.* A young, unexperienced, unseasoned person. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* PUP, pŭp. *v. n.* To bring forth whelps: used of a bitch bringing young.

*PU'PA*, pū'-pă. *n. s.* [Lat.] In natural history, the chrysalis. *Paley.*

PU'PIL §, pū'-pĭl. *n. s.* [*pupilla*, Lat.] The apple of the eye. *Bacon.* [*pupile*, Fr.; *pupillis*, Lat.] A scholar; one under the care of a tutor. *Raleigh.* A ward; one under the care of a guardian. *Dryden.*

PU'PILAGE, pū'-pĭl-ădje. 90. *n. s.* State of being a scholar. *Fell.* Wardship; minority. *Spenser.*

PUPILA'RITY, pū-pĭl-ăr'-ē-tē. *n. s.* [*pupilarité*, Fr.] Nonage; state of a pupil. *Cotgrave.*

PU'PILARY, pū'-pĭl-ăr-ē. 512. *a.* Pertaining to a pupil or ward. *Cotgrave.*

☞ For the accent of this word, see PAPILLARY. *W.*

PU'PPET §, pŭp'-ĭt. 99. *n. s.* [*poupée*, Fr.] A small image moved by wire in a mock drama; a wooden tragedian. *Sidney.* A word of contempt. *Shak.*

☞ This word was formerly often pronounced as if written *poppit*; but this pronunciation is now confined to the lowest vulgar. *W.*

PU'PPETMAN, pŭp'-pĭt-măn. } *n. s.* Mas-
PU'PPETMASTER*, pŭp'-pĭt-mă-stŭr. } ter of a puppet-show. *B. Jonson.*

PU'PPETPLAYER*, pŭp'-pĭt-plā-ŭr. *n. s.* One who manages the motions of puppets. *Hales.*

PU'PPETRY*, pŭp'-pĭt-rē. *n. s.* Affectation. *Marston.*

PU'PPETSHOW, pŭp'-pĭt-shō. *n. s.* A mock drama performed by wooden images moved by wire. *Swift.*

PU'PPY §, pŭp'-pē. *n. s.* [*poupée*, Fr.] A whelp; progeny of a bitch. *Shak.* A name of contemptuous reproach to a man. *Shakspeare.*

*To* PU'PPY, pŭp'-pē. *v. n.* To bring whelps.

PU'PPYISM*, pŭp'-pē-ĭzm. *n. s.* Extreme affectation.

PUR §*, pŭr. *n. s.* [perhaps from the sound.] A gentle noise made by a cat. *Shakspeare.*

*To* PUR, pŭr. *v. n.* To murmur as a cat or leopard in pleasure. *Gay.*

*To* PUR*, pŭr. *v. a.* To signify by purring. *Gray.*

PU'RBLIND §, pŭr'-blīnd. *a.* [corrupted from *pore-blind.* See POREBLIND.] Near sighted; short-sighted; dim-sighted. *Shakspeare.*

PU'RBLINDNESS, pŭr'-blīnd-nĕs. *n. s.* Shortness of sight. *Cotgrave.*

PU'RCHASABLE, pŭr'-tshăs-ă-bl. *a.* That may be purchased, bought, or obtained. *Locke.*

*To* PU'RCHASE, pŭr'-tshăs. *v. a.* [*purchaser*, old Fr.] To acquire, not inherit. *Shak.* To buy for a price. *Gen.* xxv. To obtain at any expense, as of labour or danger. *Milton.* To expiate or recompense by a fine or forfeit. *Shakspeare.*

PU'RCHASE §, pŭr'-tshăs. *n. s.* [*pourchas*, old Fr.] Any thing bought or obtained for a price. *Bacon.* Any thing of which possession is taken any other way than by inheritance. *Shak.* Formerly, robbery, and also the thing stolen. *Chaucer.*

PURCHASE-MONEY*, pŭr'-tshăs-mŭn-nē. *n. s* Money laid out in the purchase of any thing. *Bp Berkeley.*

PU'RCHASER, pŭr'-tshăs-ŭr. *n. s.* A buyer; one that gains any thing for a price. *Bacon.*

PURE §, pūre. *a.* [pup, Sax.; *pur*, *pure*, Fr.; *purus*, Lat.] Clear; not dirty; not muddy. *Sidney.* Not filthy; not sullied. *Prov.* xxx. Unmingled; not altered by mixtures. *Deut.* xxxii. Genuine; real; unadulterated. *James*, i. Not connected with any thing extrinsick: as, *pure* mathematicks. *Wilkins* Free; clear. *Prov.* xx. Free from guilt; guiltless innocent. *Milton.* Incorrupt; not vitiated by any bad practice or opinion. *Tickell.* Not vitiated with corrupt modes of speech. *Ascham.* Mere: as, a *pure* villain. *Chaucer.* Chaste; modest: as, a *pure* virgin. *Collect.* Clean; free from moral turpitude. *Milton.* Ritually clean; unpolluted. *Ezra.*

*To* PURE*, pūre. *v. a.* To purify; to cleanse. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

PU'RELY, pūre'-lē. *ad.* In a pure manner; not dirtily; not with mixture. *Isaiah*, i. Innocently; without guilt. Merely; completely; totally. *Chapman.*

PU'RENESS, pūre'-nĕs. *n. s.* Clearness; freedom from extraneous or foul admixtures. *Sidney.* Simplicity; exemption from composition. *Raleigh.* Innocence; freedom from guilt. *Common Prayer.* Freedom from vitious modes of speech. *Ascham.*

PU'RFILE, pŭr'-fīl. 140. *n. s.* [*pourfilée*, Fr.] A sort of ancient trimming for women's gowns, made of tinsel and thread; called also *bobbin work. Bailey.*

*To* PU'RFLE §, pŭr'-fl. 405. *v. a.* [*pourfiler*, Fr.] To decorate with a wrought or flowered border; to border with embroidery; to embroider. *Spenser.*

*To* PU'RFLE*, pŭr'-fl. *v. n.* To be wrought or trimmed upon the edge; to be puckered. *Sir T. Herbert.*

PU'RFLE, pŭr'-fl. } *n. s.* A border of embroi-
PU'RFLEW, pŭr'-flū. } dery. *Shelton.*

PURGA'TION §, pŭr-gā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*purgatio*, Lat.] The act of cleansing or purifying from vitious mixtures. *Burnet.* The act of cleansing the body by downward evacuation. *Bacon.* The act of clearing from imputation of guilt. *Shakspeare.*

PU'RGATIVE, pŭr'-gă-tĭv. 157. *a.* [*purgatif*, Fr.; *purgativus*, Lat.] Cathartick; having the power to cause evacuations downward. *Bacon.*

PU'RGATIVE*, pŭr'-gă-tĭv. *n. s.* A cathartick medicine. *Burton.*

PURGATO'RIAL*, pŭr-gă-tō'-rē-ăl. } *a.* Relating
PURGATO'RIAN*, pŭr-gă-tō'-rē-ăn. } to purgatory. *Mede.*

PU'RGATORY, pŭr'-gă-tŭr-ē. 512, 557. *n. s.* [*purgatorium*, Lat.] A place in which souls are supposed, by the papists, to be purged by fire from

carnal impurities, before they are received into heaven. *Spenser.*

PU'RGATORY*, pûr'-gâ-tûr-è. *a* Cleansing; expiatory. *Burke.*

*To* PURGE §, pûrdje. *v. a.* [*purger*, Fr.; *purgo*, Lat.] To cleanse; to clear. *Bacon.* To clear from impurities. *Shak.* To clear from guilt. *Shak.* To clear from imputation of guilt. *Bacon.* To sweep or put away impurities. *Ezek.* xx. To evacuate the body by stool. *Bacon.* To clarify; to defecate.

*To* PURGE, pûrdje. *v. n.* To grow pure by clarification. To have frequent stools. To void excrement. *Patrick.*

PURGE, pûrdje. *n. s.* [*purge*, Fr.] A cathartick medicine; a medicine that evacuates the body by stool. *Arbuthnot.*

PU'RGER, pûr'-jûr. 98. *n. s.* One who clears away any thing noxious. *Shak.* Purge; cathartick. *Bacon.*

PURIFICA'TION, pû-rè-fè-kâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*purificatio*, Lat.] The act of making pure. *Boyle.* The act of cleansing from guilt or pollution. *Bp. Taylor.* A rite performed by the Hebrews after childbearing.

PU'RIFICATIVE, pû-rîf'-fè-kâ-tîv. }
PU'RIFICATORY, pû-rîf'-fè-kâ-tûr-è. 512, 557. } *a.* [*purificatif*, Fr.] Having power or tendency to make pure.

PU'RIFIER, pû'-rè-fî-ûr. 98. *n. s.* Cleanser; refiner. *Mal.* iii.

*To* PU'RIFY, pû'-rè-fî. 183. *v. a.* [*purifier*, Fr.; *purifico*, Lat.] To make pure. To free from any extraneous admixture. *Bacon.* To make clear. *Sidney.* To free from guilt or corruption. *Tit.* ii. To free from pollution, as by lustration. *Num.* xix. To clear from barbarisms or improprieties. *Sprat.*

*To* PU'RIFY, pû'-rè-fî. *v. n.* To grow pure. *Burnet.*

PU'RIFYING*, pû'-rè-fî-ĭng. *n. s.* Act of making clean; act of freeing from pollution, as by lustration. *St. John*, ii.

PU'RIST, pû'-rîst. *n. s.* [*puriste*, Fr.] One superstitiously nice in the use of words. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

PU'RITAN §, pû'-rè-tân. 88. *n. s.* [from *pure.*] A sectary pretending to eminent purity of religion. *Bp. Sanderson.*

PU'RITAN*, pû'-rè-tân. *a.* Of, or belonging to, Puritans. *Bp. Sanderson.*

PURITA'NICAL, pû-rè-tân'-nè-kâl. } *a.* Relating
PURITA'NICK, pû-rè-tân'-îk. } to Puritans. *Wolton.*

PURITA'NICALLY*, pû-rè-tân'-nè-kâl-lè. *ad.* After the manner of the Puritans. *Sir M. Sandys.*

PU'RITANISM, pu'-rè-tân-îzm. *n. s.* The notions of a Puritan. *Mountagu.*

*To* PU'RITANIZE*, pû'-rè-tân-îze. *v. n.* To deliver the notions of a Puritan. *Mountagu.*

PU'RITY, pû'-rè-tè. *n. s.* [*purité*, old Fr.; *puritas*, Lat.] Cleanness; freedom from foulness or dirt. *Holyday.* Freedom from guilt; innocence. *Wake.* Chastity; freedom from contamination of sexes. *Shakspeare.*

PURL pûrl. *n. s.* [contracted from *purfle.*] An embroidered and puckered border. *Sidney.* An ooze; a soft flow. *Bp. Taylor.* A kind of medicated malt liquor, in which wormwood and aromaticks are infused.

*To* PURL §, pûrl. *v. n.* [*porla*, Swed.] To murmur; to flow with a gentle noise. *Bacon.* To rise or appear in undulations. *Shakspeare.*

*To* PURL, pûrl. *v. a.* To decorate with fringe or embroidery. *B. Jonson.*

PU'RLIEU, pûr'-lû. *n. s.* [*pur* and *lieu*, Fr.] The grounds on the borders of a forest; border; enclosure; district. *Shakspeare.*

PU'RLING*, pûrl'-ĭng. *n. s.* The gentle noise of a stream. *Bacon.*

PU'RLINS, pûr'-lînz. *n. s.* [In architecture.] Those pieces of timber that lie across the rafters on the inside, to keep them from sinking in the middle of their length. *Bailey.*

*To* PURLO'IN §, pûr-lôîn'. *v. a.* [purlounnan, Sax.] To steal; to take by theft. *Spenser.*

*To* PURLO'IN*, pûr-lôîn'. *v. n.* To practise theft. *Titus*, ii.

PURLO'INER, pûr-lôîn'-ûr. *n. s.* A thief; one that steals clandestinely. *L'Estrange.*

PURLO'INING*, pûr-lôîn'-ĭng. *n. s.* Theft. *Bacon.*

PU'RPARTY, pûr'-pâr-tè. *n. s.* [*purparty*, old Fr.] Share; part in division. *Davies.*

PU'RPLE §, pûr'-pl. 405. *a.* [*pourpre*, Fr.; *purpureus*, Lat.] Red tinctured with blue. *Shak.* [In poetry.] Red. *Dryden.*

PU'RPLE, pûr'-pl. *n. s.* The purple colour; a purple dress. *Milton.*

*To* PU'RPLE, pû'-pl. *v. a.* [*purpuro*, Lat.] To make red; to colour with purple. *Shakspeare.*

PU'RPLES, pûr'-plz. *n. s.* Spots of a livid red which break out in malignant fevers; a purple fever. *Old Morality of Hycke-Scorner.*

PU'RPLISH, pûr'-pl-îsh. *a.* Somewhat purple. *Boyle.*

PU'RPORT §, pûr'-pôrt. *n. s.* [old Fr.] Design; tendency of a writing or discourse. *Norris.*

*To* PU'RPORT, pûr'-pôrt. *v. n.* To intend; to tend to show. *Bacon.*

PU'RPOSE §, pûr'-pûs. 166. *n. s.* [*propos*, Fr.; *propositum*, Lat.] Intention; design. *Shak.* Effect, consequence; the end desired. *Hooker.* Instance; example. *L'Estrange.* Conversation. *Spenser.* A kind of enigma or riddle. See CROSSPURPOSE. *Spenser.*

*To* PU'RPOSE, pûr'-pûs. *v. a.* To intend; to design; to resolve. *Hooker.*

*To* PU'RPOSE, pûr'-pûs. *v. n.* To have an intention; to have a design. *Psalm* xvii. To discourse. *Spenser.*

PU'RPOSELESS*, pûr'-pûs-lês. *a.* Having no effect. *Bp. Hall.*

PU'RPOSELY, pûr'-pûs-lè. *ad.* By design; by intention. *Hooker.*

PU'RPRISE, pûr'-prîze. *n. s.* [*pourpris*, old Fr.; *purprisum*, law Lat.] A close or enclosure; as also the whole compass of a manor. *Bacon.*

PURR, pûr. *n. s.* A sea lark. *Ainsworth.*

*To* PURR, pûr. See *To* PUR.

PURSE §, pûrse. *n. s.* [*bourse*, Fr.; *pwrs*, Welsh.] A small bag in which money is contained. *Shak.*

*To* PURSE, pûrse. *v. a.* To put into a purse. *Dryden.* To contract as a purse. *Shakspeare.*

PU'RSENET, pûrse'-nĕt. *n. s.* A net of which the mouth is drawn together by a string. *Mortimer.*

PU'RSEPRIDE*, pûrse'-pride. *n. s.* The insolence of a purseproud person. *Bp. Hall.*

PU'RSEPROUD, pûrse'-prôûd. *a.* Puffed up with money. *Bp. Hall.*

PU'RSER, pûr'-sûr. 98. *n. s.* The paymaster of a ship.

PU'RSINESS, pûr'-sè-nês. }
PU'RSIVENESS, pûr'-sîv-nês. } *n. s.* Shortness of breath. *Sherwood.*

PU'RSLAIN, pûrs'-lîn. 208. *n. s.* [*porcellana*, Ital.] A plant. *Wiseman.*

PURSLAIN-TREE, pûrs'-lîn-trè. *n. s.* A shrub proper to hedge with.

PURSU'ABLE, pûr-sû'-â-bl. *a.* What may be pursued. *Sherwood.*

PURSU'ANCE, pûr-sû'-ânse. *n. s.* Prosecution; process.

PURSU'ANT, pûr-sû'-ânt. *a.* Done in consequence or prosecution of any thing.

*To* PURSU'E §, pûr-sû'. 454. *v. a.* [*poursuivre*, Fr.] To persecute. *Wicliffe.* To chase; to follow in hostility. *Shak.* To prosecute; to continue. *Prov.* xii. To imitate; to follow as an example. *Dryden.* To endeavour to attain. *Milton.*

*To* PURSU'E, pûr-sû'. *v. n.* To go on; to proceed. *Boyle.*

PURSU'ER, pûr-sû'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One who follows in hostility. *Shak.* One who endeavours to attain an object. *Worthington.*

PURSU'IT, pûr-sûte'. *n. s.* [*poursuite*, Fr.] The act of following with hostile intention. *Milton.* Endeav-

our to attain. *Dryden.* Prosecution; continuance of endeavour. *Clarendon.*

PU'RSUIVANT, pŭr'-swè-vânt. 340. *n. s.* [*poursuivant*, Fr.] A state messenger; an attendant on the heralds. *Spenser.*

PU'RSY §, pŭr'-sè. *a.* [*poussif*, Fr.] Short-breathed and fat. *Shakspeare.*

PU'RTENANCE, pŭr'-tên-ânse. *n. s.* [*appertenance*, Fr.] The pluck of an animal. *Ex.* xii.

PU'RULENCE, pù'-rù-lênse. } 177. [See MUCU-
PU'RULENCY, pù'-rù-lên-sè. § LENT.] *n. s.* Generation of pus or matter. *Arbuthnot.*

PU'RULENT §, pù'-ru-lênt. *a.* [*purulentus*, Lat.] Consisting of pus or the running of wounds. *Bacon.*

*To* PURVE'Y §, pŭr-vâ'. 269. *v. a.* [*pourvoir*, Fr.] To provide with conveniences. *Spenser.* To procure. *Thomson.*

*To* PURVE'Y, pŭr-vâ'. *v. n.* To buy in provisions; to provide. *Milton.*

PURVE'YANCE, pŭr-vâ'-ânse. *n. s.* Provision. *Spenser.* Procurement of victuals. An exaction of provisions for the king's followers. *Bacon.*

PURVE'YOR, pŭr-vâ'-ŭr. 166. *n. s.* One that provides victuals. *Raleigh.* A procurer; a pimp. *Dryden.* An officer who exacted provision for the king's followers.

PU'RVIEW, pŭr'-vù. *n. s.* [*pourvieu*, Fr.] Proviso; providing clause. *Bacon.*

*PUS*, pŭs. *n. s.* [Lat.] The matter of a well-digested sore. *Arbuthnot.*

*To* PUSH §, pŭsh. 173, 174. *v. a.* [*pousser*, Fr.] To strike with a thrust. *Ex.* xxi. To force, or drive by impulse. *Job*, xxx. To force, not by a quick blow, but by continual violence. *Ps.* xliv. To press forward. *Dryden.* To urge; to drive. *Addison.* To enforce; to drive to a conclusion. *Swift.* To importune; to tease.

*To* PUSH, pŭsh. *v. n.* To make a thrust. *Dryden.* To make an effort. *Dryden.* To make an attack. *Dan.* xi. To burst out with violence.

PUSH, pŭsh. *n. s.* Thrust; the act of striking with a pointed instrument. *Spenser.* An impulse; force impressed. *Spenser.* Assault; attack. *Shak.* A forcible onset; a strong effort. *Shak.* Exigence; trial; extremity. *Shak.* A sudden emergence. *Shak.* [*pustula*, Lat.] A pimple; an efflorescence; a wheal; an eruption. *Bacon.*

PU'SHER, pŭsh'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who pushes back. One who pushes forward.

PU'SHING, pŭsh'-ĭng. 410. *a.* Enterprising; vigorous.

PU'SHPIN, pŭsh'-pĭn. *n. s.* A child's play, in which pins are pushed alternately. *L'Estrange.*

PUSILLANI'MITY, pù-sĭl-lân-ĭm'-mè-tè. *n. s.* [*pusillanimité*, Fr.] Cowardice; meanness of spirit. *Bacon.*

PUSILLA'NIMOUS §, pù-sĭl-ân'-nè-mŭs. *a.* [*pusillus* and *animus*, Lat.] Meanspirited; narrowminded; cowardly. *Bacon.*

PUSILLA'NIMOUSLY*, pù-sĭl-ân'-nè-mŭs-lè. *ad.* With pusillanimity. *Sir T. Herbert.*

PUSILLA'NIMOUSNESS, pù-sĭl-ân'-nè-mŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Meanness of spirit.

PUSS, pŭs. 173, 174. *n. s.* The fondling name of a cat. *Watts.* The sportsman's term for a hare. *Gay.*

*To* PU'STULATE*, pŭs'-tshù-lâte. *v. a.* [*pustulatus*, Lat.] To form into pustules or blisters. *Stackhouse.*

PU'STULE §, pŭs'-tshŭle. 463. *n. s.* [*pustula*, Lat.] A small swelling; a pimple; a push; an efflorescence. *Arbuthnot.*

PU'STULOUS, pŭs'-tshù-lŭs. *a.* Full of pustules; pimply. *Cockeram.*

*To* PUT §, pŭt. 173, 174. *v. a.* [*pwt*, *pwtian*, Welsh.] To lay or reposit in any place. *Gen.* ii. 8. To place in any situation. *St. Mark*, v. To place in any state or condition. *Job*, xvii. To repose. 2 *Kings.* To trust; to give up: as, He *put* himself into the pursuer's hands. To expose; to apply to any thing. *Locke.* To push into action. *Milton.* To apply. 1 *Sam.* viii. To use any action by which the place or state of any thing is changed. *Shak.* To cause; to produce. *Locke.* To comprise; to consign to writing. 2 *Chron.* To add. *Ecclus.* iii. To place in a reckoning. *Locke.* To reduce to any state. *Shak.* To oblige; to urge. *Bacon.* To incite; to instigate; to exhort; to urge by influence. *Clarendon.* To propose; to state. 2 *Chr.* ii. To form; to regulate. To reach to another. *Hab.* ii. To bring into any state of mind or temper. *Knolles.* To offer; to advance. *Dryden.* To unite; to place as an ingredient. *Locke.*—*To put by.* To turn off; to divert. *Bp. Taylor.* To thrust aside. *Sidney.* *To put down.* To baffle; to repress; to crush. *Shak.* To degrade. *Spenser.* To bring into disuse. *Bacon.* To confute. *Shak.* *To put forth.* To propose. *Judges.* To extend. *Gen.* viii. To emit, as a sprouting plant. *Bacon.* To exert. *Milton.* *To put in.* To interpose. *Collier.* To drive; to harbour. *Chapman.* *To put in practice.* To use; to exercise. *Dryden.* *To put off.* To divest; to lay aside. *Nehem.* iv. To defeat or delay with some artifice or excuse. *Bacon.* To delay; to defer; to procrastinate. *Wake.* To pass fallaciously. *Swift.* To discard. *Shak.* To recommend; to vend or obtrude. *Bacon.* *To put on* or *upon.* To impute; to charge. *To put on* or *upon.* To invest with, as clothes or covering. *Shak.* *To put on.* To forward; to promote; to incite. *Shak.* *To put on* or *upon.* To impose; to inflict. 2 *Kings*, xviii. *To put on.* To assume; to take. *Shak.* *To put over.* To refer. *Shak.* *To put out.* To place at usury. *Psalm* xv. To extinguish. *Judges*, xvi. To emit, as a plant. *Bacon.* To extend; to protrude. *Gen.* xxxviii. To expel; to drive from. *Spenser.* To make publick. *Dryden.* To disconcert. *Bacon.* *To put to.* To kill by; to punish by. *Bacon.* To refer to; to expose. *Bacon.* *To put to it.* To distress; to perplex; to press hard. *Shak.* *To put to.* To assist with. *Sidney.* *To put to death.* To kill. *Bacon.* *To put together.* To accumulate into one sum or mass. *Burnet.* *To put up.* To pass unrevenged. *Shak.* *To put up.* To emit; to cause to germinate, as plants. *Bacon.* To expose publickly: as, These goods are *put up* to sale. To start from a cover. *Addison.* To hoard. *Spelman.* To hide. *Shak.* *To put upon.* To impose, to lay upon. *Shak.* *To put upon trial.* To expose or summon to a solemn and judicial examination. *Locke.*

*To* PUT, pŭt, or pŭt. *v. n.* To go or move. *Bacon.* To shoot or germinate. *Bacon.* To steer a vessel. *Addison.* To push with the head. To stumble. *Grose.*—*To put forth.* To leave a port. *Shak.* To germinate; to bud; to shoot out. *Shak.* *To put in.* To enter a haven. *Pope.* *To put in for.* To claim; to stand candidate for. *Abp. Usher.* *To put in.* To offer a claim. *Brown.* *To put off.* To leave land. *Chapman.* *To put over.* To sail cross. *Abbot.* *To put to sea.* To set sail; to begin the course. *Bacon.* *To put up.* To offer one's self a candidate. *L'Estrange.* To advance to; to bring one's self forward. *Swift.* *To put up with.* To suffer without resentment: as, to *put up with* an affront. To take without dissatisfaction: as, to *put up with* poor entertainment.

☞ The common pronunciation of the capital [London] is the first sound given to this word; but in Ireland, and the different counties of England, it is generally pronounced regularly so as to rhyme with *hut*, *nut*, &c. W. Johnston has adopted this sound, and Mr. Perry gives it both ways, but seems to prefer the regular sound. Mr. Nares is decidedly in favour of this sound; and, as this word, when a noun, is always so pronounced, it seems a needless departure from rule, and an embarrassment to the language, to have the same word differently pronounced. This is an inconvenience to which, perhaps, all languages are subject: but it ought in all languages to be avoided as much as possible.—See BOWL.

Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Smith, adopt the first sound. *W.*

PUT, pŭt. 175. *n. s.* An action of distress. *L'Estrange.* A rustick; a clown. *Bramston.* A game at cards. *Warton.*—*Put off.* Excuse; shift. *L'Estrange.*

☞ 559.—Fāte, fâr, fall, fåt;—mē, mĕt;—plne, pīn;—

PUT *Case**. An elliptical expression of former times for *suppose that it may be so; state a possible or probable case. Burton.*

PU'TAGE, pū'-tĭdje. 90. *n. s.* [*putain*, Fr.] [In law.] Prostitution on the woman's part. *Dict.*

PU'TANISM, pū'-tă-nĭzm. *n. s.* [*putanisme*, Fr.] The manner of living, or trade of a prostitute. *Dict.*

PU'TATIVE, pū'-tă-tĭv. 157. *a.* [*putatif*, Fr.; from *puto*, Lat.] Supposed; reputed. *Ayliffe.*

PU'TID §, pū'-tĭd. *a.* [*putidus*, Lat.] Mean; low; worthless. *Bp. Taylor.*

PU'TIDNESS, pū'-tĭd-nĕs. *n. s.* Meanness; vileness.

PU'TLOG, pŭt'-lŏg. *n. s. Putlogs* are pieces of timber or short poles, to bear the boards they stand on to work, and to lay bricks and mortar upon. *Moxon.*

PUTRE'DINOUS, pū-trē'-dĕ-nŭs. *a.* [*putredo*, Lat.] Stinking; rotten. *Floyer.*

PUTREFA'CTION, pū-trĕ-fāk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*putrefaction*, Fr.; *putris* and *facio*, Lat.] The state of growing rotten; the act of making rotten. *Quincy.*

PUTREFA'CTIVE, pū-trĕ-fāk'-tĭv. *a.* Making rotten. *Brown.*

*To* PU'TREFY, pū'-trĕ-fī. 183. *v. a.* [*putrefier*, Fr.; *putrefacio*, Lat.] To make rotten; to corrupt with rottenness. *Bacon.*

*To* PU'TREFY, pū'-trĕ-fī. *v. n.* To rot. *Isaiah*, i. 6.

PUTRE'SCENCE, pū-trĕs'-sĕnse. 510. *n. s.* [*putresco*, Lat.] The state of rotting. *Brown.*

PUTRE'SCENT, pū-trĕs'-sĕnt. *a.* [*putrescens*, Lat.] Growing rotten. *Arbuthnot.*

PUTRE'SCIBLE*, pū-trĕs'-sē-bl. *a.* That may grow rotten, or putrefy. *Philos. Transact.* P. I. [1798.]

PU'TRID §, pū'-trĭd. *a.* [*putride*, Fr.; *putridus*, Lat.] Rotten; corrupt. *Arbuthnot.*

PU'TRIDNESS, pū'-trĭd-nĕs. *n. s* Rottenness. *Floyer.*

PUTRIFICA'TION*, pū-trē-fē-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* State of becoming rotten. *Confut. of N. Shaxton.*

PU'TRY*, pū'-trē. *a.* Rotten. *Marston.*

PU'TTER, pŭt'-tŭr. 98. [See PUT.] *n. s.* [from *put*.] One who puts. *L'Estrange.—Putter on.* Inciter; instigator. *Shakspeare.*

PU'TTINGSTONE, pŭt'-tĭng-stōne. *n. s.* Stones laid at the gates of great houses, for trials of strength. *Pope.* Stones thrown from the uplifted hand, or above hand, as commonly expressed. *Pennant.*

PU'TTOCK, pŭt'-tŭk. 166. *n. s.* [*buteo*, Lat.] A kite. *Spenser.*

PU'TTY, pŭt'-tē. *n. s.* A kind of powder on which glass is ground. *Newton.* A kind of cement used by glaziers.

PUY*. See POY.

*To* PU'ZZLE §, pŭz'-zl. 405. *v. a.* [*pussa*, *putsa*, Icel. and Su. Goth.] To perplex; to confound; to embarrass; to entangle; to gravel; to put to a stand; to tease. *Shak.* To make intricate; to entangle. *Addison.*

*To* PU'ZZLE, pŭz'-zl. *v. n.* To be bewildered in one's own notions; to be awkward. *L'Estrange.*

PU'ZZLE, pŭz'-zl. *n. s.* Embarrassment; perplexity. *Bacon.*

PU'ZZLEHEADED*, pŭz'-zl-hĕd-ĕd. *a.* Having the head full of confused notions. *Johnson.*

PU'ZZLER, pŭz'-zl-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* He who puzzles.

PYE*. See PIE.

PY'EBALD*. See PIEBALD.

PY'GARG, pī'-gārg. *n. s.* [*πύγαργος*] A kind of eagle, having a white back or tail.

PYGME'AN, pĭg-mē'-ăn. [pĭg'-mē-ăn, *Perry*.] *a.* Belonging to a pygmy. *Milton.*

☞ This word has the accent on the penultimate for the same reason as *epicurean*. It is derived from *pigmæi*, *pigmies*: and its adjective, if it had one, must have had the diphthong in it, which would necessarily fix the accent on that syllable.—See EUROPEAN.

"They less than smallest dwarfs in narrow room
"Throng numberless, like that *pygmean* race
"Beyond the Indian mount." *Milton.* *W.*

PY'GMY §, pĭg'-mē. *n. s.* [*pygmé*, Fr.; *πυγμαῖος*, Gr.] A dwarf; one of a nation fabled to be only three spans high, and after long wars to have been destroyed by cranes; any thing little. *Bentley.*

PY'GMY*, pĭg'-mē. *a.* See PIGMY.

PYLO'RUS, pē-lō'-rŭs. 187, 503. *n. s.* [*πυλωρός*] The lower orifice of the stomach.

PY'OT*. See PIET.

PY'RACANTH*, pī'r'-ă-kănth. *n. s.* [*pyracantha*, Lat.] A kind of thorn. *Mason.*

PY'RAMID §, pĭr'-ă-mĭd. 109, 180. *n. s.* [*pyramide*, Fr.; *πύραμις*, Gr.] A solid figure, whose base is a polygon, and whose sides are plain triangles, their several points meeting in one. *Harris.*

PYRA'MIDAL, pē-răm'-ē-dăl. 187. } *a.* Having the
PYRAMI'DICAL, pĭr-ă-mĭd'-ē-kăl. } form of a pyr-
PYRAMI'DICK, pĭr-ă-mĭd'-ĭk. } amid. *Wotton.*

PYRAMI'DICALLY, pĭr-ă-mĭd'-ē-kăl-ē. *ad.* In form of a pyramid. *Broome.*

PY'RAMIS, pĭr'-ă-mĭs. *n. s.* A pyramid. *Bacon.*

PYRE, pīre. *n. s.* [*pyra*, Lat.] A pile to be burnt *Glanville.*

PYRI'TES, pē-rī'-tēz, or pĭr'-ē-tēz. 187. *n. s.* [from *πῦρ*.] Firestone. *Woodward.*

☞ This word is accented on the second syllable by Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, Barclay, Bailey, and Fenning; [Jones, Fulton and Knight,] and on the first by Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Ash, Mr. Perry, and Entick. *Pyrites* is the analogical pronunciation; for, as the word is derived from the Greek *πυρίτης*, and the Latin *pyrites*, (both with the accent on the penultimate, and preserving the form of their originals,) it ought to have the accent on the same syllable.—See *Principles*, No. 503. *W*

PYRO'LATRY*, pē-rŏl'-ă-trē. *n. s.* [*πῦρ* and *λατρεία*.] Adoration of fire. *Young.*

PY'ROMANCY §, pĭr'-ō-măn-sē. 519. *n. s.* [*πυρομαντία*.] Divination by fire. *Ayliffe.*

PY'ROMANTICK*, pĭr'-ō-măn-tĭk. *n. s.* One who practises divination by fire. *Sir T. Herbert.*

PYRO'METER*, pē-rŏm'-ē-tŭr. *n. s.* [*pyrometre* Fr.; *πῦρ* and *μέτρον*, Gr.] An instrument to measure the alteration of the dimensions of metals, and other solid bodies arising from heat. *Chambers.*

PYROTE'CHNICAL, pĭr-ō-tĕk'-nē-kăl. 530. *a.* Engaged or skilful in fireworks.

PY'ROTECHNICKS §, pĭr-ō-tĕk'-nĭks. *n. s.* [*πῦρ* and *τεχνη*.] The act of employing fire to use or pleasure; the art of fireworks.

PY'ROTECHNIST*, pĭr'-ō-tĕk-nĭst. *n. s.* One who understands pyrotechnicks. *Steevens.*

PY'ROTECHNY, pĭr'-ō-tĕk-nē. *n. s.* [*pyrotechnie*, Fr.] The art of managing fire. *Hale.*

PYRO'TICKS*, pē-rŏt'-ĭks. *n. s.* pl. [*pyrotique*, Fr., from *πυρόω*, Gr.] [In medicine.] Caustick.s.

PY'RRHONISM, pĭr'-rō-nĭzm. *n. s.* [from *Pyrrho*, the founder of the skepticks.] Skepticism; universal doubt. *Bolingbroke.*

PY'RRHONIST*, pĭr'-rō-nĭst. *n. s.* A skeptick. *Marston.*

PYTHAGORE'AN*, pē-*th*ăg-ō-rē'-ăn. [See EUROPEAN.] *n. s.* A follower of Pythagoras the philosopher. *Addison.*

PYTHAGORE'AN*, pē-*th*ăg-ō-rē'-ăn. } *a.* Of, or
PYTHAGO'RICAL*, pĭth-ă-gŏr'-ē-kăl. } belong-
PYTHAGO'RICK*, pĭth-ă-gŏr'-ĭk. } ing to, the philosophy of Pythagoras. *More.*

PYTHA'GORISM*, pē-*th*ăg'-ō-rĭzm. *n. s.* The opinions and doctrine of Pythagoras. *More.*

PY'THONESS*, pī'-*th*ō-nĕs. *n. s.* [*pythonissa*, Lat., from Πύθων, Gr.] A sort of witch. *Bp. Hall.*

PYTHO'NICK*, pē-*th*ŏn'-ĭk. *a.* [*πυθωνικὸς*.] Pretending to foretell future events. *Ricaut.*

PY'THONIST*, pī'-*th*ō-nĭst. *n. s.* [from *Python*.] A conjurer. *Cockeram.*

PYX, pĭks. *n. s.* [*pyxis*, Lat.] The box in which the Romanists kept the host. *Abp. Cranmer.*

Q Is a consonant borrowed from the Latin or French, for which, though *q* is commonly placed in the Saxon alphabet, the Saxons generally used *cp*, *cw*; as cpellan or *cwellan*, to quell: *qu* is, in English, pronounced, as by the Italians and Spaniards, *cw*; as, *quail*, *quench*, except *quoit*, which is spoken, according to the manner of the French, *coit*: the name of this letter is *cue*, from *queue*, French, *tail*; its form being that of an O with a tail. See *Walker's Prin.* 414, 415.

QUAB, kwâb. *n. s.* [*quabbe*, or *queppe*, Teut.] A sort of fish. *Johnson.*

*To* QUACK §, kwâk. 85, 86. *v. n.* [*quacken*, Teut.] To cry like a duck. *King.* To chatter boastingly; to brag loudly; to talk ostentatiously. *Hudibras.*

QUACK, kwâk. *n. s.* A boastful pretender to arts which he does not understand. *Felton.* A vain, boastful pretender to physick; one who proclaims his own medical abilities in publick places. *Addison.* An artful, tricking practitioner in physick. *Pope.*

QUACK*, kwâk. *a.* Falsely pretending, or falsely alleged, to cure diseases: as, a *quack* doctor; a *quack* medicine.

QUA'CKERY, kwâk'-kŭr-ê. *n. s.* Mean or bad acts in physick; false pretensions to any art. *Porson.*

QUA'CKISH*, kwâk'-ĭsh. *a.* Boasting like a quack; trickish as a quack. *Burke.*

QUA'CKISM*, kwâk'-ĭzm. *n. s.* The practice of quackery. *Ash.*

QUA'CKLED*, kwâk'-kld. } *a.* [*quacken*, Teut.]
QUA'CKENED*, kwâk'-knd. } Almost choked or suffocated.

QUA'CKSALVER, kwâk'-sâl-vŭr. *n. s.* [*quack* and *salve*.] One who brags of medicines or salves; a medicaster; a charlatan. The *quacksalver* was at first one who made, sold, or applied ointments or oils. Afterwards it denoted a kind of charlatan, a travelling quack. *Burton. Brown.*

QUAD*. *a.* [*quaed*, Teut.] Evil; bad. *Gower. Ob. T.*

QUA'DRAGENE*, kwŏd'-râ-jêne. *n. s.* [*quadragena*, Lat.] A papal indulgence, multiplying the remission of penance by forties. *Bp. Taylor.*

QUADRAGE'SIMAL, kwŏd-râ-jĕs'-sê-mâl. 414. *a.* [*quadragesima*, Lat.] Lenten; belonging to Lent; used in Lent. *Sanderson.*

QUADRAGE'SIMALS*, kwŏd-râ-jĕs'-sê-mâlz. *n. s.* Offerings formerly made, on midlent Sunday, to the mother church.

QUA'DRANGLE, kwŏd'-râng-gl. 414. *n. s.* [*quadratus* and *angulus*, Lat.] A square; a surface with four right angles. *Shakspeare.*

QUADRA'NGULAR, kwâ-drân'-gû-lŭr. 414. *a.* Square; having four right angles. *Grew.*

QUA'DRANT, kwâ'-drânt. 85. *n. s.* [*quadrans*, Lat.] The fourth part; the quarter. *Brown.* The quarter of a circle. *Holder.* An instrument with which altitudes are taken. *Tutler.*

☞ It has been observed in the *Principles*, No. 85, 86, &c., that *w*, by articulating the *a*, gives it the deep broad sound, equivalent to the diphthong *au*; and that *u*, preceded by *q*, has exactly the same effect. 414. This is evident from the sound of *a* in this and similar words, which, till lately, was always pronounced broad. Some innovators have attempted to give the *a* in this word its slender sound; but the publick ear seems in opposition to it, nor ought it to be admitted. The broad sound is the genuine English pronunciation, as appears in every word where it is succeeded by *r*. As this consonant, when final, or followed by another consonant, gives every *a* that precedes it the Italian sound heard in *father*; so, when these letters are preceded by *qu*, or *w*, the *a* falls into the broad sound heard in *water*. Thus, as we hear *bar*, *dart*, *barrel*, with the sound of the Italian *a*; so we hear *war*, *quart*, and *quarrel*, with the German *a*. *Equator*, *quaver*, and words ending with hard *c*, *g*, and *f*, have departed from this rule; but a sufficient number of words are left to indicate plainly what is the analogy, and to direct us, where usage is doubtful. *W.*

QUADRA'NTAL, kwâ-drân'-tâl. *a.* Included in the fourth part of a circle. *Derham.*

QUA'DRATE, kwâ'-drâte. 91. *a.* [*quadratus*, Lat.] Square; having four equal and parallel sides. Divisible into four equal parts. *Brown.* [*quadrans*, Lat.] Suited; applicable. *Harvey.* Square; equal; exact. *Howell.*

QUA'DRATE, kwâ'-drâte. 414. *n. s.* A square; a surface with four equal and parallel sides. *Spenser.* [*quadrat*, Fr.] [In astrology.] An aspect of the heavenly bodies, wherein they are distant from each other ninety degrees, and the same with quartile. *Dict.*

*To* QUA'DRATE, kwâ'-drâte. *v. n.* [*quadro*, Lat.; *quadrer*, Fr.] To suit; to correspond; to be accommodated to. *Bp. Bull.*

QUADRA'TICK, kwâ-drât'-ĭk. 414. *a.* Four square; belonging to a square. *Dict.*

QUADRA'TICK *Equations.* [In algebra.] Are such as retain, on the unknown side, the square of the root or the number sought. *Harris.*

QUA'DRATURE, kwŏd'-râ-tûre. *n. s.* [Fr.; *quadratura*, Lat.] The act of squaring. *Watts.* The first and last quarter of the moon. *Locke.* The state of being square; a quadrate; a square. *Milton.*

QUADRE'NNIAL, kwâ-drĕn'-nê-âl. } *a.* [*quadriennium*, from *quatuor* and *annus*, Lat.]
QUADRIE'NNIAL*, kwŏd-rê-ĕn'-nê-âl. } Comprising four years. *Bullokar.* Happening once in four years.

QUA'DRIBLE, kwŏd'-rê-bl. 405. *a.* [*quadro*, Lat.] That may be squared. *Derham.*

QUADRI'FID, kwŏd'-drê-fĭd. *a.* [*quadrifidis*, Lat.] Cloven into four divisions.

QUADRILA'TERAL§, kwŏd-drê-lât'-tĕr-âl. 414. *a.* [*quatuor* and *latus*, Lat.] Having four sides. *Woodward.*

QUADRILA'TERALNESS, kwŏd-drê-lât'-tĕr-âl-nĕs. *n. s.* The property of having four right-lined sides, forming as many right angles. *Dict.*

QUADRI'LLE, kâ-drĭl'. 415. *n. s.* [*quadrilla*, Spanish.] A game at cards, played by four persons. *Pope.*

QUA'DRIN, kwŏd'-rĭn. *n. s.* [*quadrinus*, Lat.] A mite; a small piece of money, in value about a farthing. *Bailey.*

QUADRINO'MICAL, kwŏd-drê-nŏm'-ê-kâl. *a.* [*quatuor* and *nomen*, Lat.] Consisting of four denominations. *Dict.*

QUADRIPA'RTITE §, kwâ-drĭp'-pâr-tîte. 155. [See BIPARTITE.] *a.* [*quatuor* and *partitus*, Lat.] Having four parts; divided into four parts. *Selden.*

QUADRIPA'RTITELY, kwâ-drĭp'-pâr-tîte-lê. *ad.* In a quadripartite distribution. *Huloet.*

QUADRIPARTI'TION, kwŏd-rê-pâr-tĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* A division by four, or the taking the fourth part of any quantity or number. *Bacon.*

QUADRIPHY'LLOUS, kwŏd-drê-fĭl'-lŭs. *a.* [*quatuor*, and *φύλλον*.] Having four leaves.

QUADRIRE'ME, kwŏd'-drê-rême. *n. s.* [*quadriremis*, Lat.] A galley with four banks of oars.

QUADRISY'LLABLE, kwŏd-drê-sĭl'-lâ-bl. 414. *n. s.* [*quatuor*, and *syllable*.] A word of four syllables.

QUADRIVA'LVES, kwŏd-drê-vâlvz'. *n. s.* [*quatuor* and *valvæ*, Lat.] Doors with four folds.

QUADRI'VIAL, kwŏd-rĭv'-ê-âl. *a.* [*quadrivium*, Lat.] Having four ways meeting in a point. *B Jonson.*

QUA'DRUPED, kwŏd'-drû-pĕd. [See MILLEPEDES.] *n. s.* [*quadrupede*, Fr.; *quadrupes*, Lat.] An animal that goes on four legs, as perhaps all beasts. *Brown.*

QUADRUPED, kwŏd'-drû-pĕd. *a.* Having four feet. *Watts.*

QUA'DRUPLE §, kwŏd'-drû-pl. *a.* [*quadruplus* Lat.] Fourfold; four times told. *Hooker.*

*To* QUADRU'PLICATE, kwâ-drû'-plê-kâte. 91 *v. a.* [*quadruplico*, Lat.] To double twice; to make fourfold.

QUADRUPLICA'TION, kwŏd-drû-plê-kâ'-shŭn. *n s.* The taking a thing four times. *Cotgrave.*

**QUA'DRUPLY,** kwŏd'-drŭ-plè. *ad.* To a fourfold quantity. *Swift.*

***QUÆRE,*** kwè'-rè. [Lat.] Inquire; seek; a word put when any thing is recommended to inquiry. *Mortimer.*

*To* **QUAFF** §, kwâf. 85. *v. a.* [the derivation is uncertain.] To drink; to swallow in large draughts. *Shakspeare.*

*To* **QUAFF,** kwâf. *v. n.* To drink luxuriously. *Shakspeare.*

**QUA'FFER,** kwâf'-fŭr. *n. s.* He who quaffs.

*To* **QUA'FFER,** kwâf'-fŭr. *v. a.* To feel out. *Derham.*

**QUA'GGY,** kwâg'-gè. 85, 283. *a.* Boggy; soft; not solid.

**QUA'GMIRE** §, kwâg'-mīre. *n. s.* [that is, *quake-mire.*] A shaking marsh; a bog that trembles under the feet. *Tusser.*

**QUAID,** kwâde. *part.* [for *quailed.*] Crushed; dejected; depressed. *Spenser.*

**QUAIL** §, kwâle. *n. s.* [*quaglia,* Ital.] A bird of game. *Ray.*

**QUAI'LPIPE,** kwâle'-plpe. *n. s.* A pipe with which fowlers allure quails. *Addison.*

*To* **QUAIL** §, kwâle. *v. n.* [*quelen,* Teut.] To languish; to sink into dejection. *Spenser.*

*To* **QUAIL,** kwâle. *v. a.* [cpellan, Sax.] To crush; to quell; to depress. *Spenser.*

**QUAI'LING*,** kwâ'-lĭng. *n. s.* Act of failing in resolution; declination; diminution; decay. *Shak.*

**QUAINT** §, kwânt. *a.* [*coint,* Fr.; *comptus,* Lat.] Nice; scrupulously, minutely, superfluously exact. *Sidney.* Strange; odd; unusual; wonderful. *Milton.* Subtile; artful. *Chaucer.* Neat; pretty; exact. *Shak.* Subtilely excogitated; finespun. *Shak.* Affected; foppish. *Swift.*

**QUAI'NTLY,** kwânt'-lè. *ad.* Nicely; exactly; with petty elegance. *B. Jonson.* Artfully. *Shak.* Ingeniously; with success. *Gay.*

**QUAI'NTNESS,** kwânt'-nĕs. *n. s.* Nicety; petty elegance *Pope.*

*To* **QUAKE** §, kwâke. *v. n.* [cpacıan, Sax.] To shake with cold or fear; to tremble. *Sidney.* To shake; not to be solid or firm. *Pope.*

*To* **QUAKE*,** kwâke. *v. a.* To frighten; to throw into trepidation. *Shakspeare. Ob. T.*

**QUAKE,** kwâke. *n. s.* A shudder; a tremulous agitation. *Suckling.*

**QUA'KER*,** kwâ'-kŭr. *n. s.* [generally supposed to be from *quake,* on account of the tremblings with which the speakers of this sect are described.] One of a religious sect, distinguished by several particularities in opinions and manners; and especially by peaceable demeanour. *Hudibras.*

**QUA'KERISM*,** kwâ'-kŭr-ĭzm. } *n. s.* The no-
**QUA'KERY*,** kwâ'-kŭr-è. } tions of Quakers. *South.*

**QUA'KERLY*,** kwâ'-kŭr-lè. *a.* Resembling Quakers. *Goodman.*

**QUA'KING*,** kwâ'-kĭng. *n. s.* [cpacunȝ, Sax.] Trepidation. *Ezek.* xii.

**QUAKING-GRASS,** kwâ'-kĭng-grâs. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

**QUA'LIFIABLE*,** kwŏl'-lè-fī-â-bl. *a.* That may be abated or qualified. *Barrow.*

**QUALIFICA'TION,** kwŏl-lè-fè-kâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* That which makes any person or thing fit for any thing. *Swift.* Accomplishment. *Atterbury.* Abatement; diminution. *Raleigh.*

**QUA'LIFIER*,** kwŏl'-lè-fī-ŭr. *n. s.* That which modifies, or qualifies. *Junius.*

*To* **QUA'LIFY** §, kwŏl'-lè-fī. 86. *v. a.* [*qualifier,* Fr.] To fit for any thing. *Bacon.* To furnish with qualifications. *Shak.* To make capable of any employment or privilege: as, He is *qualified* to kill game. To abate; to soften; to diminish. *Shak.* To ease; to assuage. *Spenser.* To modify; to regulate. *Brown.*

**QUA'LITIED*,** kwŏl'-lè-tĭd. *a.* Disposed with regard to the passions. *Hales.*

**QUA'LITY** §, kwŏl'-lè-tè. 86. *n. s.* [*qualitas.* Lat.; *qualité,* Fr.] Nature relatively considered. *Hooker.* Property; accidental adjunct. *Bentley.* Particular efficacy. *Shak.* Disposition; temper. *Shak.* Virtue or vice. *Dryden.* Accomplishment; qualification. *Clarendon.* Character. *Bacon.* Comparative or relative rank. *Hooker.* Rank; superiority of birth or station. *Shak.* Persons of high rank. *Addison.*

**QUALM** §, kwâm. 403. [kwâm, *Jones;* kwâm, *Perry.*] *n. s.* [cpealm, Sax.] A sudden fit of sickness; a sudden seizure of sickly languor. *Shakspeare.*

**QUA'LMISH,** kwâm'-ĭsh. *a.* Seized with sickly languor. *Shakspeare.*

**QUANDA'RY** §, kwŏn-dâ'-rè. *n. s.* [*qu' en dirai je,* Fr.] A doubt; a difficulty; an uncertainty: a low word. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

*To* **QUANDA'RY*,** kwŏn-dâ'-rè. *v. a.* To bring into a difficulty. *Otway.*

**QUA'NTITATIVE*,** kwŏn'-tè-tâ-tĭv. *a.* Estimable according to quantity. *Bp. Taylor.*

**QUA'NTITIVE,** kwŏn'-tè-tĭv. *a.* Estimable according to quantity. *Digby.*

**QUA'NTITY** §, kwŏn'-tè-tè. 86. *n. s.* [*quantité,* Fr.; *quantitas,* Lat.] That property of any thing which may be increased or diminished. *Cheyne.* Any indeterminate weight or measure: as, The metals were in different *quantities.* Bulk or weight. *Dryden.* A portion; a part. *Shak.* A large portion. *Arbuthnot.* The measure of time in pronouncing a syllable. *Drayton.*

***QUA'NTUM,*** kwŏn'-tŭm. *n. s.* [Lat.] The quantity; the amount. *Swift.*

*To* **QUAP*.** See *To* **QUOB.**

**QUAR*.** See **QUARRE.**

**QUA'RANTAIN,** } kwŏr-rân-tèèn'. 112. { *n. s.*
**QUA'RANTINE,** } { [*quarantain,* Fr.; from the Lat. *quarentena,* Lent, or the term of forty days.] The space of forty days, being the time which a ship, suspected of infection, is obliged to forbear intercourse or commerce. *Swift.* [In law.] A benefit allowed by the law of England to the widow of a man dying seized of land, whereby she may challenge to continue in his capital messuage, by the space of forty days after his decease. *Selden.*

**QUARRE.** *n. s.* A quarry. *Drayton. Ob. J.*

**QUA'RREL** §, kwŏr'-rĭl. 86, 414. *n. s.* [*querelle,* Fr.] A breach of concord. *Hammond.* A brawl; a petty fight; a scuffle. *Shak.* A dispute; a contest. *Hooker.* A cause of debate. *Shak.* Something that gives a right to mischief, reprisal, or action. *Bacon.* Objection; ill-will. *St. Mark,* vi. Any one peevish or malicious. *Shak.* [*quarel,* old Fr.; *quadrella,* Ital.] An arrow with a square head. *Camden.* A square of glass. [*quadrum,* Lat.] *Sherwood.* The instrument with which a square or pane of glass is cut; the glazier's diamond. *Douce.*

*To* **QUA'RREL,** kwŏr'-rĭl. 99. *v. n.* [*quereller,* Fr.] To debate; to scuffle; to squabble. *Shak.* To fall into variance. *Shak.* To fight; to combat. *Dryden.* To find fault; to pick objections. *Bramhall.* To disagree; to have contrary principles. *Cowley.*

*To* **QUA'RREL*,** kwŏr'-rĭl. *v. a.* To quarrel with. *B. Jonson. Ob. T.*

**QUA'RRELLER,** kwŏr'-rĭl-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* He who quarrels. *Bale.*

**QUA'RRELLING*,** kwŏr'-rĭl-lĭng. *n. s.* Breach of concord; dispute; objection; disagreement. *Ecclus.* xxxi.

**QUA'RRELLOUS,** kwŏr'-rĭl-ŭs. *a.* [*querelleux,* Fr.] Petulant; easily provoked to enmity. *Shakspeare.*

**QUA'RRELSOME,** kwŏr'-rĭl-sŭm. *a.* Inclined to brawls; easily irritated; irascible; cholerick; petulant. *Bacon.*

**QUA'RRELSOMELY,** kwŏr'-rĭl-sŭm-lè. *ad.* In a quarrelsome manner; petulantly; cholerickly.

**QUA'RRELSOMENESS,** kwŏr'-rĭl-sŭm-nĕs. *n. s.* Cholerickness; petulance. *Bp. Hall.*

**QUA'RRY** §, kwŏr'-rè. 86. *n. s.* [*quarrè,* Fr.] A square. *Mortimer.* [*quarreau, quadreau,* Fr.] An arrow with a square head. *Fairfax.* [from *quar-*

Fr.] Game flown at by a hawk. *Spenser.* A heap of game killed. *Shak.* [*quarriere, quarrel,* Fr.] A stone mine; a place where they dig stones. *Bacon.*

*To* QUA'RRY, kwŏr'-rè. *v. n.* To prey upon. *L'Estrange.*

*To* QUA'RRY*, kwŏr'-rè. *v. a.* To dig out of a quarry. *Goldsmith.*

QUA'RRYMAN, kwŏr'-rè-măn. 88. *n. s.* One who digs in a quarry. *Woodward.*

QUART, kwŏrt. 86, 414. *n. s.* [Fr.] The fourth part; a quarter. *Spenser.* The fourth part of a gallon. *Shak.* [*quarte,* Fr.] The vessel in which strong drink is commonly retailed. *Shak.* A sequence of four cards at the game of piquet.

QUA'RTAN, kwŏr'-tăn. *n. s.* [*febris quartana,* Lat.] The fourth day ague. *Brown.*

QUARTA'TION, kwŏr-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* A chymical operation. *Boyle.*

QUA'RTER §, kwŏr'-tŭr. 86. *n. s.* [*quart, quartier,* Fr.] A fourth part. *Shak.* A region of the skies, as referred to the seaman's card. *Shak.* A particular region of a town or country. *Abbot.* The place where soldiers are lodged or stationed. *Cowley.* Proper station. *Bacon.* Remission of life; mercy granted by a conqueror. *Clarendon.* Treatment shown by an enemy. *Collier.* Friendship; amity; concord. *Shak.* A measure of eight bushels. *Heylin.*—False *quarter* is a cleft or chink in a quarter of a horse's hoof from top to bottom.

*To* QUA'RTER, kwŏr'-tŭr. *v. a.* To divide into four parts. *Shak.* To divide; to break by force. *Shak.* To divide into distinct regions. *Dryden.* To station or lodge soldiers. *Dryden.* To lodge; to fix on a temporary dwelling. *Shak.* To diet. *Hudibras.* To bear as an appendage to the hereditary arms. *Peacham.*

QUA'RTERAGE, kwŏr'-tŭr-ĭdje. 90. *n. s.* A quarterly allowance. *Hudibras.*

QU'ARTERDAY, kwŏr'-tŭr-dā. *n. s.* One of the four days in the year on which rent or interest is paid. *Fell.*

QUA'RTERDECK, kwŏr'-tŭr-dĕk. *n. s.* The short upper deck.

QUA'RTERING*, kwŏr'-tŭr-ĭng. *n. s.* Station. *Mountagu.* Appointment of quarters for soldiers. *Jura Cleri.* A partition of a shield containing many coats of arms. *Ashmole.*

QUA'RTERLY, kwŏr'-tŭr-lè. *a.* Containing a fourth part. *Holder.*

QUA'RTERLY, kwŏr'-tŭr-lè. *ad.* Once in a quarter of a year.

QUA'RTERMASTER, kwŏr'-tŭr-mā-stŭr. *n. s.* One who regulates the quarters of soldiers. *Tatler.*

QUA'RTERN, kwŏr'-tŭrn. 98. *n. s.* A gill or the fourth part of a pint.

QUARTER-SESSIONS*, kwŏr'-tŭr-sĕsh'-ŭnz. *n. s.* One kind of court of law. *Blackstone.*

QUA'RTERSTAFF, kwŏr'-tŭr-stăf. *n. s.* A staff of defence. *Dryden.*

QUA'RTILE, kwŏr'-tĭl. 140, 145. *n. s.* An aspect of the planets, when they are three signs, or ninety degrees, distant from each other. *Harris.*

QUA'RTO, kwŏr'-tō. *n. s.* [*quartus,* Lat.] A book in which every sheet, being twice doubled, makes four leaves. *Watts.*

QUARTZ*, kwŏrtz. *n. s.* A kind of stone. *Kirwan.*

*To* QUASH §, kwŏsh. *v. a.* [cpỳ᷑an, Sax.] To crush; to squeeze. *Waller.* To subdue suddenly. *Roscommon.* [*cassus,* Lat.; *casser,* Fr.] To annul; to nullify; to make void.

*To* QUASH, kwŏsh. *v. n.* To be shaken with a noise. *Ray.*

QUASH, kwŏsh. *n. s.* A pompion. *Ainsworth.*

QUASSA'TION*, kwăs-sā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*quassatio,* Lat.] The act of shaking; the state of being shaken. *Gayton. Ob. T.*

QUA'SSIA*, kwŏsh'-shè-ă. *n. s.* A medicinal bitter.

QUAT*, kwŏt. *n. s.* A pustule; a pimple. *Shakspeare.*

QUA'TERCOUSINS, kā'-tĕr-kŭz-z'nz. 415. *n. s.* pl. Those within the first four degrees of kindred. *Skinner.*

QUATE'RNARY, kwā-tĕr'-năr-è. *n. s.* [*quaternarius,* Lat.] The number four. *Boyle.*

QUATE'RNARY*, kwā-tĕr'-năr-è. *a.* Consisting of four. *F. Gregory.*

QUATE'RNION §, kwā-tĕr'-nè-ŭn. *n. s.* [*quaternio,* Lat.] The number four; a file of four soldiers *Acts,* XII.

*To* QUATE'RNION*, kwā-tĕr'-nè-ŭn. *v. a.* To divide into files or companies. *Milton. Ob. T.*

QUATE'RNITY, kwā-tĕr'-nè-tè. *n. s.* [*quaternus,* Lat.] The number four. *Brown.*

QUATRA'IN, kwā'-trīn. 208. *n. s.* [*quatrain,* Fr.] A stanza of four lines rhyming alternately. *Dryden.*

*To* QUAVE §*, kwāve. *v. n.* [vaꝫian, Sax.] To shake; to vibrate.

QUA'VEMIRE*, kwāve'-mīre. *n. s.* A quagmire *Mirror for Magistrates.*

*To* QUA'VER, kwā'-vŭr. 86. [See QUADRANT.] *v. n.* To shake the voice; to speak or sing with a tremulous voice; to produce a shake on a musical instrument. *Sidney.* To tremble; to vibrate. *Ray.*

QUA'VER*, kwā'-vŭr. *n. s.* A shake of the voice, or a shake on a musical instrument. *Addison.* A musical note, equal in time to half a crotchet.

QUA'VERED*, kwā'-vŭrd. *part. a.* Distributed into quavers; uttered in quavers. *Harmar.*

QUA'VERER*, kwā'-vŭr-ŭr. *n. s.* A warbler; "one that in singing useth to divide much." *Cotgrave.*

QUA'VERING*, kwā'-vŭr-ĭng. *n. s.* Act of shaking the voice, or of producing a shake on a musical instrument. *Bacon.*

QUAY, kè. 220. *n. s.* [*quai,* Fr.; *kaey,* Dan.] A key, an artificial bank to the sea or river, on which goods are conveniently unladen. *Blackstone.*

QUEACH §*, kwēētsh. *n. s.* A thick, bushy plot. *Chapman.*

*To* QUEACH*, kwēētsh. *v. n.* To stir; to move.

QUE'ACHY, kwēētsh'-è. *a.* See *To* QUICH. Shaking; quaggy; unsolid; unsound. *Drayton.* [from the substantive *queach.*] Thick; bushy. *Cockeram.*

QUEAN, kwēne. 8. [kwāne, *Sheridan.*] *n. s.* [*quens,* Goth.; cpen, Sax.] A worthless woman; generally, a strumpet. *Shakspeare.*

QUE'ASINESS, kwē'-zè-nĕs. *n. s.* The sickness of a nauseated stomach. *Shakspeare.*

QUE'ASY §, kwē'-zè. *a.* [of uncertain etymology.] Sick with nausea. *Shak.* Fastidious; squeamish; delicate. *Shak.* Requiring to be delicately handled; tender. *Shakspeare.*

QUEEN §, kwēēn. 8. *n. s.* [cpen, Sax.] The wife of a king. *Shak.* A woman who is sovereign of a kingdom. *Locke.*

*To* QUEEN, kwēēn. *v. n.* To play the queen. *Shak.*

QUEEN-APPLE, kwēēn'-ăp-pl. *n. s.* A species of apple. *Mortimer.*

QUEE'NING, kwēēn'-ĭng. 410. *n. s.* An apple. *Mortimer.*

QUEE'NLIKE*, kwēēn'-lĭke. *a.* Resembling a queen. *Drayton.*

QUEE'NLY*, kwēēn'-lè. *a.* Becoming a queen; suitable to a queen.

QUEER §, kwēēr. *a.* [probably from the German *quær,* or *quer,* opposite, cross.] Odd; strange; original; particular. *Spectator.*

QUEE'RLY, kwēēr'-lè. *ad.* Particularly; oddly.

QUEE'RNESS, kwēēr'-nĕs. *n. s.* Oddness; particularity.

QUEEST, kwēēst. *n. s.* [*questus,* Lat.] A ringdove; a kind of wild pigeon.

QUEINT*. *pret.* and *part.* of *To quench. Gower.*

*To* QUELL §, kwĕl *v. a.* [cpellan, Sax.] To crush; to subdue; originally, to kill. *Milton.*

*To* QUELL, kwĕl. *v. n.* To abate. *Spenser.*

QUELL, kwĕl. *n. s.* Murder. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

QUE'LLER, kwĕl'-lŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that crushes or subdues. *Milton.*

*QUE'LQUECHOSE,* kĕk'-shōze. *n. s.* [Fr.] A trifle, a kickshaw. *Donne.*

*To* QUEME, kwēēm. *v. a.* [cpeman, Sax.] To please. *Gower. Ob. J.*

*To* QUENCH §, kwĕnsh. *v. a.* [cpencan, Sax.] To

extinguish fire. *Sidney.* To still any passion or commotion. *Whole Duty of Man.* To allay thirst. *South.* To destroy. *Davies.*

*To* QUENCH, kwĕnsh. *v. n.* To cool; to grow cool. *Shakspeare.*

QUE'NCHABLE, kwĕnsh'-â-bl. *a.* That may be quenched. *Sherwood.*

QUE'NCHER, kwĕnsh'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* Extinguisher; one that quenches. *Hammond.*

QUE'NCHLESS, kwĕnsh'-lĕs. *a.* Unextinguishable. *Shakspeare.*

QUE'RELE, kwē'-rĕl. *n. s.* [*querela*, Lat.; *querelle*, Fr.] A complaint to a court. *Ayliffe.*

QUE'RENT, kwē'-rĕnt. *n. s.* [*querens*, Lat.] The complainant; the plaintiff. [*quærens*, Lat.] An inquirer. *Aubrey.*

QUERIMO'NIOUS §, kwĕr-rè-mō'-nè-ŭs. *a.* [*querimonia*, Lat.] Querulous; complaining.

QUERIMO'NIOUSLY, kwĕr-rè-mō'-nè-ŭs-lè. *ad.* Querulously; with complaint. *Denham.*

QUERIMO'NIOUSNESS §, kwĕr-rè-mō'-nè-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Complaining temper.

QUE'RIST, kwē'-rĭst. *n. s.* [*quæro*, Lat.] An inquirer; an asker of questions. *Spectator.*

QUERK*. See QUIRK.

QUE'RKENED*, kwĕrk'-knd. *a.* Choked. See QUACKENED.

QUERN, kwĕrn. *n. s.* [cpeopn, Sax.] A handmill. *Shakspeare.*

QUE'RPO, kwĕr'-pō. *n. s.* [*cuerpo*, Span.] A dress close to the body; a waistcoat. *Dryden.*

QUE'RRY, kwĕr'-rè. *n. s.* [for *equerry.*] A groom belonging to a prince, or one conversant in the king's stables, and having the charge of his horses; also the stable of a prince. *Bp. Hall.*

QUE'RULOUS §, kwĕr'-rû-lŭs. *a.* [*querulus*, Lat.] Mourning; whining; habitually complaining. *Hooker.*

QUE'RULOUSLY, kwĕr'-rû-lŭs-lè. *ad.* In a complaining manner. *Young.*

QUE'RULOUSNESS, kwĕr'-rû-lŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Habit or quality of complaining mournfully.

QUE'RY §, kwē'-rè. *n. s.* [*quære*, Lat.] A question; an inquiry to be resolved. *Newton.*

*To* QUE'RY, kwē'-rè. *v. n.* To ask questions. *Pope.* To express doubts. *Biblioth. Bibl.*

*To* QUE'RY*, kwē'-rè. *v. a.* To examine by questions: a low expression. *Gayton.* To doubt of.

QUEST §, kwĕst. *n. s.* [*queste*, Fr.] Search; act of seeking. *Spenser.* [for *inquest.*] An empannelled jury. *Shak.* Searchers. *Shak.* Inquiry; examination. Request; desire; solicitation. *Herbert.*

*To* QUEST, kwĕst. *v. n.* [*quêter*, Fr.] To go in search. *B. Jonson.*

*To* QUEST*, kwĕst. *v. a.* To search for; to seek for. *Sir T. Herbert.*

QUE'STANT, kwĕs'-tânt. *n. s.* [*quester*, Fr.] Seeker; endeavourer after. *Shakspeare.*

QUE'STION §, kwĕs'-tshŭn. 464. *n. s.* [*question*, Fr.; *quæstio*, Lat.] Interrogatory; any thing inquired. *Bacon.* Inquiry; disquisition. *Bacon.* A dispute; a subject of debate. *St. John*, iii. Affair to be examined. *Swift.* Doubt; controversy; dispute. *Shak.* Judicial trial. *Hooker.* Examination by torture. *Ayliffe.* State of being the subject of present inquiry. *Hooker.* Endeavour; act of seeking. *Shakspeare.*

*To* QUE'STION, kwĕs'-tshŭn. *v. n.* To inquire. *Spenser.* To debate by interrogatories. *Shak.*

*To* QUE'STION, kwĕs'-tshŭn. *v. a.* [*questionner*, Fr.] To examine one by questions. *Shak.* To doubt; to be uncertain of. *Prior.* To have no confidence in; to mention as not to be trusted. *South.*

QUE'STIONABLE, kwĕs'-tshŭn-â-bl. *a.* Doubtful; disputable. *Hooker.* Suspicious; liable to suspicion; liable to question. *Shakspeare.*

QUE'STIONABLENESS, kwĕs'-tshŭn-â-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of being questionable.

QUE'STIONARY, kwĕs'-tshŭn-â-rè. *a.* Inquiring; asking questions. *Pope.*

QUE'STIONER, kwĕs'-tshŭn-ûr. *n. s.* An inquirer. *Abp. Cranmer.*

QUE'STIONIST*, kwĕs'-tshŭn-ĭst. *n. s.* A questioner; an inquirer. *Bp. Hall.*

QUE'STIONLESS, kwĕs'-tshŭn-lĕs. *ad.* Certainly; without doubt; doubtless. *Raleigh.*

QUE'ST'MAN, kwĕst'-măn. 88. } *n. s.* [*quest.*
QUE'ST'MONGER, kwĕst'-mŭng-gûr. } *man*, and *monger.*] Starter of lawsuits or prosecutions; one having power to make legal inquiry. *Bacon.*

QUE'STOR*, kwĕs'-tûr. *n. s.* [*quæstor*, Lat.] An officer among the Romans, who had the management of the publick treasure. *Fulke.*

QUE'STORSHIP*, kwĕs'-tûr-shĭp. *n. s.* Office of a questor. *Milton.*

QUE'STRIST, kwĕs'-trĭst. *n. s.* [*quistre*, old Fr.] Seeker; pursuer. *Shakspeare.*

QUE'STUARY, kwĕs'-tshû-â-rè. *a.* [*quæstus*, Lat.] Studious of profit. *Brown.*

QUE'STUARY*, kwĕs'-tshû-â-rè. *n. s.* One employed to collect profits. *Bp. Taylor.*

*QUEUE**. See CUE.

QUIB, kwĭb. *n. s.* A sarcasm; a bitter taunt. *Ainsworth.* The same, perhaps, with *quip.*

QUI'BBLE §, kwĭb'-bl. 405. *n. s.* [from *quip.*] A slight cavil; a low conceit depending on the sound of words; sort of pun. *Addison.*

*To* QUI'BBLE, kwĭb'-bl. *v. n.* To pun; to play on the sound of words. *L'Estrange.*

QUI'BBLER, kwĭb'-bl-ûr. 98. *n. s.* A punster.

QUICE*. See QUEST.

*To* QUICH*, kwĭtsh. *v. n.* [cpiccian, Sax.] To stir; to move. *Spenser.*

QUICK §, kwĭk. *a.* [cpic, Sax.] Living; not dead. *Wicliffe.* Swift; nimble; done with celerity. *Hooker.* Speedy; free from delay. *Milton.* Active; sprightly; ready. *Wisd.* viii. Pregnant. *Shakspeare.*

QUICK, kwĭk. *ad.* Nimbly; speedily; readily. *Shak.*

QUICK, kwĭk. *n. s.* A live animal. *Spenser.* The living flesh; sensible parts. *Bacon.* Living plants. *Mortimer.*

*To* QUICK*, kwĭk. *v. a.* To make alive. *Chaucer Ob. T.*

*To* QUICK*, kwĭk. *v. n.* To become alive. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

QUI'CKBEAM, or *Quickentree*, kwĭk'-bème. *n. s* A species of wild ash. *Mortimer.*

*To* QUI'CKEN §, kwĭk'-kn. 103. *v. a.* [cpiccan, Sax.] To make alive. *Ps.* xxii. To hasten; to accelerate. *Bacon.* To sharpen; to actuate; to excite. *Sidney.*

*To* QUI'CKEN, kwĭk'-kn. *v. n.* To become alive: as a woman *quickens* with child. *Shakspeare.* To move with activity. *Pope.*

QUI'CKENER, kwĭk'-kn-ûr. *n. s.* One who makes alive. That which accelerates; that which actuates. *More.*

QUICKEYED*, kwĭk'-ĭde. *a.* Having sharp sight; making keen observation. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

QUI'CKGRASS, kwĭk'-grâs. *n. s.* Dog-grass.

QUI'CKLIME, kwĭk'-lĭme. *n. s.* Lime unquenched. *Hill.*

QUI'CKLY, kwĭk'-lè. *ad.* Soon; speedily; without delay. *South.*

QUI'CKNESS, kwĭk'-nĕs. *n. s.* Speed; velocity; celerity. *Wilkins.* Activity; briskness. *Wotton* Keen sensibility. *Locke.* Sharpness; pungency. *Dryden.*

QUI'CKSAND, kwĭk'-sănd. *n. s.* Moving sand; unsolid ground. *Acts*, xxvii.

QUICKSCE'NTED*, kwĭk-sĕnt'-ĕd. *a.* Having quick perception by the nose; discovering by the smell. *Hales.*

*To* QUI'CKSET, kwĭk'-sĕt. *v. a.* To plant with living plants. *Tusser.*

QUI'CKSET, kwĭk'-sĕt. *n. s.* Living plant set to grow. *Drayton.*

QUICKSI'GHTED, kwĭk-sī'-tĕd. *a.* Having a sharp sight. *Locke.*

QUICKSI'GHTEDNESS, kwĭk-sī'-tĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* Sharpness of sight. *Locke.*

QUI'CKSILVER, kwĭk'-sĭl-vûr. 98. *n. s.* A fluid mineral, called *mercury* by the chymists. *Hill.*

**QUI'CKSILVERED**, kwĭk'-sĭl-vûrd. 359. *a.* Overlaid with quicksilver. *Newton.* Partaking of the nature of quicksilver. *Sir E. Sandys.*

**QUICKWI'TTED***, kwĭk-wĭt'-tĕd. *a.* Having ready wit. *Shakspeare.*

**QUI'D***, kwĭd. *n. s.* [a corruption of *cud.*] Something chewed: as, in vulgar language, a *quid* of tobacco. *Pegge.*

***QUI'DAM***, kwī'-dăm. *n. s.* [Lat.] Somebody. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

**QUI'DDANY**, kwĭd'-dă-nè. *n. s.* [*quidden*, Germ.] Marmalade; confection of quinces made with sugar.

**QUI'DDIT**, kwĭd'-dĭt. *n. s.* [corrupted from *quidlibet*, Lat.] A subtilty; an equivocation. *Shakspeare.*

**QUI'DDITY**, kwĭd'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* [*quidditas*, low Lat.] Essence; that which is a proper answer to the question, *quid est?* a scholastick term. *Abp. Cranmer.* A trifling nicety; a cavil. *Camden.*

**QUIE'SCENCE**§, kwī-ĕs'-sĕnse. 510. *n. s.* [*quiesco*, Lat.] Rest; repose. *Glanville.*

**QUIE'SCENT**, kwī-ĕs'-sĕnt. *a.* [*quiescens*, Lat.] Resting; not being in motion; not moved; lying at repose. *Glanville.*

**QUI'ET**§, kwī'-ĕt. 99. *a.* [*quiet*, Fr.; *quietus*, Lat.] Still; free from disturbance. *Spenser.* Peaceable; not turbulent. 1 *Pet.* iii. Still; not in motion. *Judges*, xvi. Smooth; not ruffled. *Shakspeare.*

**QUI'ET**, kwī'-ĕt. *n. s.* [*quies*, Lat.] Rest; repose; tranquillity; peace; stillness. *Judges*, xviii.

*To* **QUI'ET**, kwī'-ĕt. *v. a.* To calm; to lull; to pacify; to put to rest. *Milton.* To still. *Locke.*

**QUI'ETER**, kwī'-ĕt-ûr. *n. s.* The person or thing that quiets.

**QUI'ETISM**, kwī'-ĕt-ĭzm. *n. s.* The sentiments of the religious sect, called *Quietists*, which made a great noise towards the close of the seventeenth century; and of which Molinos, a Spanish priest, is reputed the founder. *Temple.*

**QUI'ETIST***, kwī'-ĕ-tĭst. *n. s.* One of the mystical sect which has maintained that religion consists in the internal rest and recollection of the mind. *Trapp.*

**QUI'ETLY**, kwī'-ĕt-lè. *ad.* Calmly; without violent emotion. *Bp. Taylor.* Peaceably; without offence. *Bacon.* At rest; without agitation.

**QUI'ETNESS**, kwī'-ĕt-nĕs. *n. s.* Coolness of temper. *Sidney.* Peace; tranquillity. *Shakspeare.* Stillness; calmness. *Reynolds.*

**QUI'ETSOME**, kwī'-ĕt-sŭm. *a.* Calm; still; undisturbed. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

**QUI'ETUDE**, kwī'-ĕ-tûde. *n. s.* [*quietude*, Fr.] Rest; repose; tranquillity. *Wotton.*

**QUIE'TUS***, kwī-ĕ'-tŭs. *n. s.* [Lat.] Final discharge; complete acquittance: originally, a law term. *Shakspeare.*

**QUILL**§, kwĭl. *n. s.* The hard and strong feather of the wing, of which pens are made. *Bacon.* The instrument of writing. *Wotton.* Prick or dart of a porcupine. *Arbuthnot.* Reed on which weavers wind their threads. *Spenser.* The instrument with which musicians strike their strings. *Dryden.*

*To* **QUILL***, kwĭl. *v. a.* To plait; to form in plaits, or folds, like quills. *Addison.*

**QUI'LLET**, kwĭl'-lĭt. 99. *n. s.* [*quidlibet*, Lat.] Subtilty; nicety; fraudulent distinction; petty cant. *Shakspeare.*

**QUILT**§, kwĭlt. *n. s.* [*kulcht*, Dutch.] A cover made by stitching one cloth over another with some soft substance between them. *Bacon.*

*To* **QUILT**, kwĭlt. *v. a.* To stitch one cloth upon another with something soft between them. *Spenser.*

**QUI'NARY**, kwī'-nă-rè. *a.* [*quinarius*, Lat.] Consisting of five. *Boyle.*

**QUINCE**, kwĭnse. *n. s.* [*coin*, Fr.; *quidden*, Germ.] The tree. *Miller.* The fruit. *Peacham.*

*To* **QUINCH**, kwĭnsh. *v. n.* [the same with *quich.*] To stir. *Spenser.*

**QUINCU'NCIAL**, kwĭn-kŭng'-shăl. 408. *a.* Having the form of a quincunx. *Ray.*

***QUI'NCUNX***, kwĭng'-kŭngks. *n. s.* [Lat.] A plantation of trees, disposed originally in a square, consisting of five trees, one at each corner, and a fifth in the middle, which disposition, repeated again and again, forms a regular grove, wood, or wilderness. *Ray.*

☞ As the accent is on the first syllable of this word, it is under the same predicament as the first syllable of *congregate.*—See *Principles*, No. 408. *W.*

***QUINQUAGE'SIMA***, kwĭn-kwă-jĕs'-sè-mă. *n. s.* [Lat.] Quinquagesima Sunday, so called because it is the fiftieth day before Easter, reckoned by whole numbers; Shrove Sunday. *Dict.*

**QUINQUA'NGULAR**, kwĭn-kwăng'-gû-lăr. 408. *a.* [*quinque* and *angulus*, Lat.] Having five corners. *Woodward.*

**QUINQUARTI'CULAR**, kwĭn-kwăr-tĭk'-û-lăr. *a.* [*quinque* and *articulus*, Lat.] Consisting of five articles. *Sanderson.*

**QUINQUEFID**, kwĭn'-kwè-fĭd. *a.* [*quinque* and *findo*, Lat.] Cloven in five.

**QUINQUEFO'LIATED**, kwĭn-kwè-fō'-lè-ā-tĕd. *a.* [*quinque* and *folium*, Lat.] Having five leaves.

**QUINQUE'NNIAL**, kwĭn-kwĕn'-nè-ăl. *a.* [*quinquennis*, Lat.] Lasting five years; happening once in five years. *Potter.*

**QUIN'SY**, kwĭn'-zè. *n. s.* [corrupted from *squinancy.*] A tumid inflammation in the throat. *Arbuthnot.*

**QUINT**, kĭnt. *n. s.* [*quint*, Fr.] A set of five. *Hudib.*

**QUIN'TAIN**, kwĭn'-tĭn. 208. *n. s.* [*quintaine*, Fr.] A post with a turning top. *Shakspeare.*

**QUIN'TAL**, kwĭn'-tăl. *n. s.* [*quintal*, Fr.] A hundred weight to weigh with.

**QUINTESSE'NCE**§, kwĭn'-tĕs-sĕnse. *n. s.* [*quinta essentia*, Lat.] A fifth being. *Watts.* An extract from any thing, containing all its virtues in a small quantity. *Davies.*

☞ All our orthoëpists but Dr. Ash place the accent on the first syllable of this word. My opinion is, that it is among those which may have the accent either on the first or second, as the rhythm of the phrase requires, 524; and this, perhaps, requires it oftener on the second than the first. *W.*

**QUINTESSE'NTIAL**, kwĭn-tĕs-sĕn'-shăl. *a.* Consisting of quintessence. *Hakewill.*

**QUI'NTIN**, kwĭn'-tĭn. *n. s.* [*cwyntyn*, Welsh.] An upright post, on the top of which a cross post turned upon a pin: at one end of the cross post was a broad board, and at the other a heavy sand-bag: the play was to ride against the broad end with a lance, and pass by before the sand-bag, coming round, should strike the tilter on the back. *B Jonson.*

**QUI'NTUPLE**, kwĭn'-tŭ-pl. *a.* [*quintuplus*, Lat.] Fivefold. *Graunt.*

**QUIP**§, kwĭp. *n. s.* [from *whip.*] A sharp jest; a taunt; a sarcasm. *Shakspeare.*

*To* **QUIP**, kwĭp. *v. a.* To rally with bitter sarcasms; to taunt; to insult. *Spenser.*

*To* **QUIP***, kwĭp. *v. n.* To scoff. *Sir H. Sidney.*

**QUIRE**§, kwīre. *n. s.* [*choeur*, Fr.; *choro*, Ital.] A body of singers; a chorus. *Spenser.* Any company or assembly. *Spenser.* The part of the church where the service is sung. *Cleaveland.* [*quaire*, old Engl.; *quayer*, old Fr.] A bundle of paper consisting of twenty-four sheets.

*To* **QUIRE**, kwīre. *v. n.* To sing in concert. *Shak.*

**QUI'RISTER**, kwĭr'-rĭs-tûr. *n. s.* Chorister; one who sings in concert, generally in divine service *Thomson.*

☞ There is a vulgar pronunciation of the first *i* in this word, which gives it the sound of short *e*: this sound is proper in *quirk*, where the *r* is succeeded by a consonant, but not in the word in question, where these letters are succeeded by a vowel.—See *Principles*, No. 108. *W.*

**QUIRITA'TION***, kwīr-ĕ-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*quiritatio*, Lat.] A cry for help. *Bp. Hall.*

**QUIRK**§, kwĕrk. 108. *n. s.* [from *jerk*, or *yerk.*] Quick stroke; sharp fit. *Shakspeare.* Smart taunt. *Shak.* Slight conceit. *Watts.* Flight of fancy. *Shak.* Subtilty; nicety; artful distinction. *Burton.* Loose, light tune. *Pope.* [In building.] A piece of ground taken out of any regular ground-plat, to make a court or yard. *Chalmers*

QUI'RKISH*, kwîrk'-ĭsh. *a.* Consisting of a slight conceit, or an artful distinction. *Barrow.*

*To* QUIT §, kwĭt. *v.a.* part. pass. *quit;* pret. *I quit* or *quitted.* [*quitter*, Fr.] To discharge an obligation; to make even. *Jos.* ii. To set free. *Bp. Taylor.* To carry through; to discharge; to perform. *Daniel.* To clear himself of an affair. 1 *Sam.* iv. To repay; to requite. *Spenser.* To vacate obligations. *B. Jonson.* To pay any obligation; to clear a debt; to be tantamount. *Hooker.* [contracted from *acquit.*] To absolve; to acquit. *Fairfax.* To pay. *Fairfax.* To abandon; to forsake. *Shak.* To resign; to give up. *Prior.*

QUI'TCHGRASS, kwĭtsh'-grâs. *n. s.* [cpice, Sax.] Dog-grass. *Mortimer.*

QUITE, kwīte. *ad.* [*quitté*, Fr.] Completely; perfectly; totally; thoroughly. *Hooker.*

QUI'TRENT, kwĭt'-rĕnt. *n. s.* Small rent reserved. *Temple.*

QUITS, kwĭts. *interj.* [from *quit.*] An exclamation used when any thing is repaid, and the parties become even.

QUI'TTAL*, kwĭt'-tâl. *n. s.* Return; repayment. *Shakspeare.*

QUI'TTANCE, kwĭt'-tânse. *n. s.* [*quitance*, Fr.] Discharge from a debt or obligation; an acquittance. *Shakspeare.* Recompense; return; repayment. *Shakspeare.*

*To* QUI'TTANCE, kwĭt'-tânse. *v.a.* To repay; to recompense. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

QUI'TTER, kwĭt'-tûr. *n. s.* A deliverer. Scoria of tin. *Ainsworth.*

QUI'TTERBONE, kwĭt'-tûr-bône. *n. s.* A hard, round swelling upon the coronet, between the heel and the quarter, which grows most commonly on the inside of the foot. *Farrier's Dict.*

QUI'VER §, kwĭv'-vûr. 98. *n. s.* [*couvrir*, Fr.] A case or sheath for arrows. *Spenser.*

QUI'VER, kwĭv'-vûr. *a.* [*quivan*, Goth.] Nimble; active. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

*To* QUI'VER, kwĭv'-vûr. *v.n.* [from *To quaver.*] To quake; to play with a tremulous motion. *Hab.* iii. To shiver; to shudder. *Sidney.*

QUI'VERED, kwĭv'-vûr'd. 395. *a.* Furnished with a quiver. *Milton.* Sheathed as in a quiver. *Pope.*

QUI'XOTISM*, kwĭks'-ŭt-ĭzm. *n. s.* [from *Don Quixote*, the celebrated hero of Cervantes.] Romantick and absurd notions or actions. *Graves.*

*To* QUOB, kwŏb. *v. n.* [from *quap*, or *quop.*] To move as the embryo does in the womb; to move as the heart does when throbbing. *Chaucer.*

QUOD*, kwŏd. The same as *quoth*, he saith. *Chaucer.*

*QUO'DLIBET*, kwŏd'-lè-bĕt. *n. s.* [Lat.] A nice point; a subtilty. *Prior.*

QUODLIBETA'RIAN, kwŏd-lĭb-è-tâ'-rè-ân. *n. s.* One who talks or disputes on any subject. *Dict.*

QUODLIBE'TICAL, kwŏd-lè-bĕt'-è-kâl. *a.* Not restrained to a particular subject. *Fulke.*

QUODLIBE'TICALLY*, kwŏd-lè-bĕt'-è-kâl-lè. *ad.* So as to be debated. *Brown.*

QUOIF §, kwŏĭf. [☞ properly Coif. *W.*] 415. *n. s.* [*coëffe*, Fr.] Any cap with which the head is covered. *Shakspeare.* The cap of a sergeant at law.

*To* QUOIF, kwŏĭf. 415. *v. a.* [*coeffer*, Fr.] To cap; to dress with a head-dress. *Addison.*

QUOI'FFURE, kwŏĭf'-ûre. [☞ properly Coiffure. *W.*] *n.s.*[*coeffure*, Fr.] Head-dress. *Addison.*

QUOIL. *n. s.* See Coil.

QUOIN, kwŏĭn. *n. s.* [*coin*, Fr.] Corner. *Sandys* An instrument for raising warlike engines. *Ainsworth.*

QUOIT §, kwŏĭt. [☞ properly Coit. *W.*] 415. *n. s* [*coete*, Dutch.] Something thrown to a great distance to a certain point. *Shak.* The *discus* of the ancients is sometimes called in English *quoit*, but improperly; the game of *quoits* is a game of skill; the *discus* was only a trial of strength, as among us to throw the hammer.

☞ Till the orthography of a word is fixed, it will not be easy to settle its pronunciation. That the words *quoif* and *quoit* ought to be written *coif* and *coit*, appears from the derivation of the first from the French *coeffe*, and of the second from the Dutch *coete*; and if this be granted, it will necessarily follow that we ought to pronounce them *coif* and *coit*. 415. *W.*

*To* QUOIT, kwŏĭt. *v. n.* To throw quoits; to play at quoits. *Dryden.*

*To* QUOIT, kwŏĭt. *v. a.* To throw. *Shakspeare.*

*QUO'NDAM*, kwŏn'-dâm. *a.* [Lat.] Having been formerly. *Shakspeare.* A ludicrous word.

QUOOK. *preterit of quake. Spenser. Ob. J.*

*To* QUOP*. See *To* Quob.

*QUO'RUM*, kwò'-rûm. *n. s.* [Lat.] A bench of justices; such a number of any officers as is sufficient to do business. *Addison.*

QUO'TA, kwò'-tâ. *n. s.* [*quotus, quota*, Lat.] A share; a proportion as assigned to each. *Addison.*

QUOTA'TION, kwò-tâ'-shŭn. 415. *n. s.* Share; proportion: the original word for *quota. J. Chamberlain* The act of quoting; citation. Passage adduced out of an author as evidence or illustration. *Locke.*

☞ In this and similar words, Mr. Sheridan and several respectable orthoëpists pronounce the *qu* like *k*; but, as Mr. Nares justly observes, it is not easy to say why. If it be answered, that the Latins so pronounced these letters, it may be replied, that when we alter our Latin pronunciation, it will be time enough to alter those English words which are derived from that language. *W.*

*To* QUOTE §, kwòte. *v. a.* [*quoter*, Fr.] To cite an author; to adduce the words of another. *Whitgift.* To note. *Shakspeare.*

QUOTE*, kwòte. *n. s.* [*quote*, Fr.] A note upon an article. *Cotgrave. Ob. T.*

QUO'TER, kwò'-tûr. 98. *n. s.* Citer; one that quotes. *Atterbury.*

QUOTH, kwŭth, or kwòth. [kwŭth, *Jones.*] *verb imperfect.* [cpoðan, Sax.] *Quoth I*, say I or said I; *quoth he*, says he or said he. *Sidney.*

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Mr. Nares, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Smith, pronounce the *o* in this word long, as in *both*; but Buchanan short, as in *moth.* This latter pronunciation is certainly more agreeable to the general sound of *o* before *th*, as in *broth, froth, cloth*, &c.; but my ear fails me if I have not always heard it pronounced like the *o* in *doth*, as if written *kwuth*, which is the pronunciation Mr. Elphinston gives it, and, in my opinion, is the true one. *W.*

QUOTI'DIAN, kwò-tĭd'-jè-ân. *a.* [*quotidien*, Fr.; *quotidianus*, Lat.] Daily; happening every day *Donne.*

QUOTI'DIAN, kwò-tĭd'-jè-ân. 224, 293. *n. s.* A quotidian fever; a fever which returns every day. *Shak.* Any thing which returns every day. *Milton.*

QUO'TIENT, kwò'-shĕnt. *n. s.* [Fr.; *quoties*, Lat.] [In arithmetick.] The number produced by the division of the two given numbers the one by the other. *Cocker.*

## RAB

R Is called the canine letter, because it is uttered with some resemblance to the growl or snarl of a cur: it has one constant sound in English: as, *red, rose, more muriatick:* in words derived from the Greek, it is followed by an *h, rhapsody.* 416.

*To* RA'BATE, rå-bâte'. *v. n.* [*rabattre*, Fr.] [In falconry.] To recover a hawk to the fist again. *Ainsworth.*

RABA'TO, rå-bâ'-tò. *n. s.* [*rabattre*, Fr.] A neck band; a kind of ruff. *Shakspeare.*

*To* RA'BBET §, råb'-bĭt. 99. *v. a.* [*rabatre, raboter* Fr.] To pare down pieces of wood so as to fit one another. *Moxon.*

RA'BBET, råb'-bît. *n. s.* A joint made by paring two pieces so that they wrap over one another. *Moxon.*

RA'BBI §, råb'-bè, or råb'-bî. } *n. s.* A doctor among
RA'BBIN §, råb'-bîn. } the Jews. *Camden.*

☞ The first of these words, when pronounced in Scripture, ought to have the last syllable like the verb to *buy*. *W.*

RABBI'NICAL*, råb-bîn'-è-kâl. *a.* Relating to the notions of the rabbins. *Milton.*

RA'BBINIST*, råb'-bîn-îst. *n. s.* One of those among the Jews, who adhered to the Talmud and its traditions. *Stackhouse.*

RA'BBIT, råb'-bît. *n. s.* [*robbe, robbekin*, Dut.] A furry animal that lives on plants, and burrows in the ground. *Bacon.*

RA'BBLE §, råb'-bl. 405. *n. s.* [*rabula*, Lat.; *rabulare*, low Lat.] A tumultuous crowd; an assembly of low people. *Shakspeare.*

RABBLE-CHARMING*, råb'-bl-tshârm'-îng. *a.* Charming the rabble. *South.*

RA'BBLEMENT, råb'-bl-mênt. *n. s.* Any crowd; tumultuous assembly of mean people. *Spenser.*

RA'BID, råb'-bîd. 544. *a.* [*rabidus*, Lat.] Fierce; furious; mad. *Wollaston.*

RA'BIDNESS*, råb'-bîd-nês. *n. s.* Fierceness; furiousness. *Feltham.*

RA'BINET, råb'-è-nêt. *n. s.* A kind of smaller ordnance. *Ainsworth.*

RACE §, râse. *n. s.* [Fr.; from *radice*, Lat.] A family ascending. Family descending. *Milton.* A generation; a collective family. *Shak.* A particular breed. *Chapman.—Race of ginger.* [*rayz de gengibre*, Span.] A root or sprig of ginger. *Steevens.*—A particular strength or taste of wine; a kind of tartness. *Massinger.* Any extraordinary natural force of intellect. *Temple.* [*ras*, Icel.] Contest in running. *Milton.* Course on the feet. *Bacon.* Progress; course. *Sidney.* Train; process. *Bacon.*

*To* RACE*, râse. *v. n.* To run as in a race; to run swiftly. *Pope.*

RA'CEHORSE, râse'-hôrse. *n. s.* Horse bred to run for prizes. *Addison.*

RACEMA'TION, râs-sè-mâ'-shûn. 530. *n. s.* [*racematio*, Lat.] Cluster, like that of grapes. *Brown.* The cultivation of the clusters of grapes. *Burnet.*

RACEMI'FEROUS, râs-sè-mîf'-êr-ûs. *a.* [*racemus* and *fero*, Lat.] Bearing clusters.

RA'CER, râse'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* Runner; One that contends in speed. *Dorset.*

RACH*, râtsh. *n. s.* [paecc, Sax.] A hunting dog. *Gentlemen's Recreation.*

RA'CINESS, râ'-sè-nês. *n. s.* The quality of being racy. *Blackstone.*

RACK §, râk. *n. s.* [*racke*, Dutch.] An engine to torture. *Shak.* Torture; extreme pain. *Temple.* Exaction. *Sir E. Sandys.* Any instrument by which extension is performed. *Wilkins.* A distaff; commonly a portable distaff, from which they spin by twirling a ball. It is commonly spoken and written *rock*. *Dryden.* [*racke*, Dutch.] Thin vapours in the air. *Bacon.* [hpacca, Sax.] A neck of mutton cut for the table. *Burton.* A grate; the grate on which bacon is laid. A wooden grate, in which hay is placed for cattle. *May.* Arrack: a spirituous liquor. See ARRACK.

*To* RACK, râk. *v. n.* To stream or fly, as clouds before the wind. *Shakspeare.*

*To* RACK, râk. *v. a.* To torment by the rack. *Cowley.* To torment; to harass. *Milton.* To harass by exaction. *Spenser.* To screw; to force to performance. *Hooker.* To stretch; to extend. *Shak.* To defecate; to draw off from the lees. *Bacon.*

RACK-RENT, râk'-rênt. *n. s.* [*rack* and *rent.*] Annual rent raised to the uttermost. *Swift.*

RACK-RENTER, râk'-rênt-ûr. *n. s.* One who pays the uttermost rent. *Locke.*

RA'CKER*, râk'-kûr. *n. s.* One who torments. *Shak.* A wrester: as, a *racker* of laws. *Barret.*

RA'CKET §, râk'-kît. 99. *n. s.* [of uncertain derivation.] An irregular, clattering noise. *Shak.* A confused talk. *Swift.* [*raquette*, Fr.] The instrument with which players at tennis strike the ball. *Shakspeare.*

*To* RA'CKET*, râk'-kît. *v. a.* To strike as at the game of racket; to cuff; to toss. *Dr. Hewyt.*

*To* RA'CKET*, râk'-kît. *v. n.* To go about in a sort of noisy manner; to frolick. *Gray.*

RA'CKETY*, râk'-è-tè. *a.* Making a noise.

RA'CKING*, râk'-îng. *n. s.* Torture on a rack. *More.* Torture of mind: as, the *rackings* of conscience. Process of stretching cloth on a rack to dry. Act of drawing off liquors from the lees.

RACKING-*Pace*, râk'-îng-pâse. *n. s.* *Racking-pace* of a horse is the same as an amble, only that it is a swifter time, and a shorter tread. *Farrier's Dict.*

RACKO'ON, [or RACCO'ON,] råk-kôôn'. *n. s.* A New England [American] animal, like a badger. *Bailey.*

RA'CY §, râ'-sè. *a.* [*ras, ræss*, Germ. Suev.] Strong; flavorous; tasting of the soil *Cowley*

RAD. The old pret. and part of *read. Spenser.*

RAD. *Rad, red*, and *rod*, differing only in dialect, signifying *counsel;* as *Conrad*, powerful or skilful in counsel; *Ethelred*, a noble counsellor; *Rodbert*, eminent for counsel. *Gibson*

*To* RA'DDLE §*, râd'-dl. *v. a.* [pnæð, Sax.] To twist together. *Defoe.*

RA'DDLE*, râd'-dl. *n. s.* A long stick used in hedging. A *raddle* hedge is a hedge of pleached or twisted twigs or boughs. *Tooke.*

RA'DDOCK, râd'-dûk. 166. See RUDDOCK.

RA'DIANCE, râ'-dè-ânse, or râ'-jè-ânse. 293, 294. }
RA'DIANCY, râ'-dè-ân-sè, or râ'-jè-ân-sè. 376. } *n. s.* [*radiare*, Lat.] Sparkling lustre; glitter. *Shakspeare.*

RA'DIANT, râ'-dè-ânt, or râ'-jè-ânt. *a.* [*radians*, Lat.] Shining; brightly sparkling; emitting rays. *Bacon.*

RA'DIANTLY*, râ'-dè-ânt-lè. *ad.* With glitter; with sparkling lustre.

*To* RA'DIATE §, râ'-dè-âte, or râ'-jè-âte. *v. n.* [*radio*, Lat.] To emit rays; to shine; to sparkle. *Howell.*

*To* RA'DIATE*, râ'-dè-âte, or râ'-jè-âte. *v. a.* To enlighten; to fill with brightness. *Dr. Hewyt.*

RA'DIATED, râ'-dè-â-têd. *a.* [*radiatus*, Lat.] Adorned with rays. *Addison.*

RADIA'TION, râ-dè-â'-shûn, or râ-jè-â'-shûn. 534. *n. s.* [*radiatio*, Lat.] Beamy lustre; emission of rays. *Bacon.* Emission from a centre every way. *Bacon.*

RA'DICAL §, râd'-dè-kâl. *a.* [*radical*, Fr.] Primitive; original. *Bacon.* Implanted by nature. *Bacon.* Serving to origination.

RADICA'LITY, râd-dè-kâl'-è-tè. *n. s.* Origination. *Brown.*

RA'DICALLY, râd'-dè-kâl-è. *ad.* Originally; primitively. *Brown.*

RA'DICALNESS, râd'-dè-kâl-nês. *n. s.* The state of being radical.

*To* RA'DICATE §, râd'-dè-kâte. 91. *v. a.* [*radicatus*, Lat.] To root; to plant deeply and firmly. *Hammond.*

RA'DICATE*, râd'-dè-kâte. *a.* Deeply infixed *South.*

RADICA'TION, râd-è-kâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.] The act of taking root and fixing deep. *Hammond.*

RA'DICLE, râd'-dè-kl. 405. *n. s.* [*radicule*, Fr.] That part of the seed of a plant, which, upon its vegetation, becomes its root. *Quincy.*

RA'DISH, râd'-dîsh. *n. s.* [pæðic, Sax.] A root, commonly eaten raw. *Miller.*

☞ This word is commonly, but corruptly, pronounced as if written *reddish*. The deviation is but small; nor do I think it so incorrigible as that of its brother esculents, *asparagus, cucumber*, and *lettuce;* which see. *W.*

*RA'DIUS*, râ'-dè-ûs, or râ'-jè-ûs. 293, 294. *n. s.* [Lat.] The semi-diameter of a circle. The bone of the fore-arm, which accompanies the ulna from the elbow to the wrist.

*RA'DIX**, rā'-dĭks. *n. s.* [Lat.] The root. *Pilkington.*

*To* RAFF§, râf. *v. a.* [*rafer*, Fr.] To sweep; to huddle; to take hastily without distinction. *Carew.*

RAFF*, râf. *n. s.* A confused heap; a jumble. *Barrow.* A low fellow.—*Riff-raff*, the mob. *Grose.*

RA'FFLE§, râf'-fl. *n. s.* [*raffle*, Fr.] A species of game or lottery, in which many stake a small part of the value of some single thing, in consideration of a chance to gain it. *Arbuthnot.*

*To* RA'FFLE, râf'-fl. 405. *v. n.* To cast dice for a prize, for which every one lays down a stake. *Young.*

RAFT§, râft. 79. *n. s.* [ɲeꝑan, ɲeaꝑian, Sax.] A frame or float made by laying pieces of timber cross each other. *Shakspeare.*

RAFT, râft. pret. of *reave*, or *raff*. Bereft. *Spenser.* Rent; severed. *Spenser.*

RA'FTER§, râf'-tûr. 98. *n. s.* [ɲæꝑꝑeꝛ, Sax.; *rafter*, Dutch.] The secondary timbers of the house; the timbers which are let into the great beam. *Donne.*

RA'FTERED, râf'-tûr'd. 359. *a.* Built with rafters. *Pope.*

RA'FTY*, râf'-tè. *a.* Damp; musty. *Dr. Robinson.*

RAG§, râg. 74. *n. s.* [hɲacoꝺ, Sax.] A piece of cloth torn from the rest; a tatter. *Milton.* Any thing rent and tattered; worn-out clothes; proverbially, mean dress. *Shak.* A fragment of dress. *Hudibras.* A vulgar person; one of very low rank. *Spenser.* A ragged bluish stone, of which whetstones are made.

*To* RAG*, râg. *v. a.* [ɲeꝛȝian, Sax.] To rate; to scold opprobriously. *Pegge.*

RAGAMU'FFIN, râg-a-mûf-fĭn. *n. s.* A paltry, mean fellow. *Shakspeare.*

RAGE§, rādje. *n. s.* [*rage*, Fr.] Violent anger; vehement fury. *Shak.* Vehemence or exacerbation of any thing painful. *Bacon.* Enthusiasm; rapture. *Cowley.* Eagerness; vehemence of mind: as, a *rage* of money-getting. *Pope.*

*To* RAGE, rādje. 74. *v. n.* To be in fury; to be heated with excessive anger. *Prov.* xx. To ravage; to exercise fury. *Waller.* To act with mischievous impetuosity. *Nah.* ii. To toy wantonly; to play. *Gower.*

RA'GEFUL, rādje'-fûl. *a.* Furious; violent. *Sidney.*

RA'GERY*, rā'-jûr-è. *n. s.* Wantonness. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

RA'GGED§, râg'-gĭd. 99, 331. *a.* [hɲacoꝺ, Sax.] Rent into tatters. *Shak.* Uneven; consisting of parts almost disunited. *Isaiah*, ii. Dressed in tatters. *Dryden.* Rugged; not smooth. *Dryden.* Not smooth to the ear. *Shakspeare.*

RA'GGEDNESS, râg'-gĭd-nĕs. *n. s.* State of being dressed in tatters. *Shak.* Unevenness, as of rocks. *Huloet.*

RA'GGING*, rā'-jĭng. *n. s.* Violence; impetuosity. *Psalm* lxxxix.

RA'GINGLY, rā'-jĭng-lè. *ad.* With vehement fury. *Bp. Hall.*

RA'GMAN, râg'-mân. 88. *n. s.* One who deals in rags. *Dr. Rawlinson.*

RAGMAN-ROLL*. See RIGMAROLE.

*RAGOU'T*, rā-gôô'. *n. s.* [Fr.] Meat stewed and highly seasoned. *South.*

RA'GSTONE, râg'-stōne. *n. s.* [*rag* and *stone*.] A stone so named from its breaking in a ragged, uncertain, irregular manner. *Woodward.* The stone with which they smooth the edge of a tool new ground and left ragged.

RA'GWORT, râg'-wûrt. 166. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

RAIL§, rāle. 202. *n. s.* [*riegel*, Germ.] A cross beam fixed at the ends in two upright posts. *Moxon.* A series of posts connected with beams, by which any thing is enclosed: a *pale* is a series of small upright posts rising above the cross beam, by which they are connected: a *rail* is a series of cross beams supported with posts, which do not rise much above it. *Bacon.* A kind of bird. *Carew.* [ɲæȝel, Sax.] A woman's upper garment *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

*To* RAIL, rāle. *v. a.* To enclose with rails. *Carew.* To range in a line. *Bacon.*

*To* RAIL§, rāle. *v. n.* [*railler*, Fr.] To use insolent and reproachful language; to speak to, or to mention in opprobrious terms. *Shakspeare.*

*To* RAIL*, rāle. *v. n.* [*raier*, old Fr.] To flow. *Spenser.*

RAI'LER, rāle'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One who insults or defames by opprobrious language. 1 *Cor.* v.

RAI'LING*, rā'-lĭng. *n. s.* Insolent and reproachful language. 1 *Tim.* vi. Rails which enclose a place: as, the iron *railing*.

RAI'LINGLY*, rā'-lĭng-lè. *ad.* Scoffingly; like a scoffer. *Huloet.*

RAI'LLERY, rāl'-lêr-è. *n. s.* [*raillerie*, Fr.] Slight satire; satirical merriment. *B. Jonson.*

☞ We must not suppose this word to be the offspring of the English word to *rail*, however nearly they may be sometimes allied in practice. *Raillery* comes directly from the French word *raillerie*; and, in compliment to that language for the assistance it so often affords us, we pronounce the first syllable nearly as in the original. This, however, is not a mere compliment, like the generality of those we pay the French; for, were we to pronounce the first syllable like *rail*, it might obscure and pervert the meaning. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Smith, pronounce it as I have marked it. *W.*

*RAILLEUR**. *n. s.* [Fr.] A jester; a mocker. *Sprat. Ob. T.*

RAI'MENT, rā'-mênt. 202. *n. s.* [for *arraiment*, from *array*.] Vesture; vestment; dress; garment. *Sidney.*

*To* RAIN§, rāne. 202. *v. n.* [ɲenian, Sax.] To fall in drops from the clouds. *Dryden.* To fall as rain *Ecclus.* xliii.—*It rains.* The water falls from the clouds. *Shakspeare.*

*To* RAIN, rāne. *v. a.* To pour down as rain. *Psalm* lxxviii.

RAIN, rāne. *n. s.* [ɲen, Sax.] The moisture that falls from the clouds. *Wisd.* xvi. Any shower. *Dryden.* A furrow, or the lower part of the ridge, in some parts of England. *Wynne.*

RAI'NBEAT*, rāne'-bēēt. *a.* [*rain* and *beat*.] Injured by rain. *Bp. Hall.*

RAI'NBOW, rāne'-bō. 327. *n. s.* [*rain* and *bow*.] The iris; the semicircle of various colours which appears in showery weather. *Sidney.*

RA'INDEER, rāne'-dēēr. *n. s.* [hɲanaꝛ, Sax.] A deer with large horns, which, in the northern regions, draws sledges through the snow. *Spectator.*

RAI'NINESS, rāne'-è-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being showery.

RAIN-WATER, rāne'-wâ-tûr. *n. s.* Water not taken from springs, but falling from the clouds. *Shakspeare.*

RAI'NY, rāne'-è. *a.* [ɲenıȝ, Sax.] Showery; wet; moist. *Prov.* xxvii.

RAIP*, rāpe. *n. s.* [*refwa*, formerly *repwa*, Sueth.] A rod to measure ground. *Dict. Rust.*

*To* RAISE§, rāze. 202. *v. a.* [*reſa*, Swed; *reiser*, Dan.] To lift; to heave. 2 *Sam.* xii. To set up right: as, He *raised* a mast. To erect; to build up. *Jos.* viii. To exalt to a state more great or illustrious. *Bacon.* To amplify; to enlarge. *Shak.* To increase in current value. *Temple.* To elevate; to exalt. *Prior.* To advance; to promote; to prefer. *Clarendon.* To excite; to put in action. *Psalm* cvii. To excite to war or tumult; to stir up. *Acts*, xxiv. To rouse; to stir up. *Job.* To give beginning of importance to: as, He *raised* the family. To bring into being. *Milton.* To call into view from the state of separate spirits. *Sandys.* To bring from death to life. *Rom.* iv. To occasion; to begin. *Ex.* xxiii. To set up; to utter loudly. *Dryden.* To collect; to obtain a certain sum. *Arbuthnot.* To collect; to assemble; to levy. *Milton.* To give rise to. *Milton.* To procure to be bred or propagated: as, He *raised* sheep; He *raised* wheat where none grew before.—*To raise paste.* To form paste into pies without a dish. *Spectator.* *To raise the siege.* To

relinquish the attack of a place, and the works thrown up against it.

RAI'SER, ráze'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that raises. *Dan.* xi.

RAI'SIN, ré'-z'n. [ré'-zn, *Jones*; rázn, or rézn, *Fulton* and *Knight*.] *n. s.* [*raisin*, Fr.] The fruit of the vine suffered to remain on the tree till perfectly ripened, and then dried; grapes of every kind, preserved in this manner, are called *raisins*. *Hill.*

☞ If antiquity can give a sanction to the pronunciation of a word, this may be traced as far back as the days of Queen Elizabeth. Falstaff, in the first part of Henry the Fourth, being urged by the prince to give *reasons* for his conduct, tells him, that if *raisins* were as plenty as *blackberries*, he would not give him one upon compulsion. This pun evidently shows these words were pronounced exactly alike in Shakspeare's time, and that Mr. Sheridan's pronunciation of this word, as if written *ray-z'n*, is not only contrary to general usage, but—what many would think a greater offence—destructive of the wit of Shakspeare. Mr. Sheridan has Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, and W. Johnston, on his side; and I have Dr. Kenrick and Mr. Nares on mine. *W.*

*RA'JAH**, rá'-jâ. *n. s.* A title given to Hindoo chiefs: it signifies *prince*.

RAKE §, rāke. *n. s.* [raca, race, Sax.] An instrument with teeth, by which the ground is divided, or light bodies are gathered up. *Tusser.* [*racaille*, Fr.; *rekel*, Dutch.] A loose, disorderly, vicious, wild, gay, thoughtless fellow; a man addicted to pleasure. *Addison.*—*As lean as a rake.* As lean as a dog too worthless to be fed, or perhaps an allusion to the thin, taper form of the instrument made use of by haymakers. *Chaucer.*

*To* RAKE, rāke. *v. a.* [racian, Sax.] To gather with a rake. *Tusser.* To clear with a rake. *Thomson.* To draw together by violence. *Hooker.* To scour; to search with eager and vehement diligence. *Swift.* To heap together and cover. *Shak.* To pass swiftly and violently over; to scour. *Sandys.* To cannonade a ship on the stern or head, so that the balls shall scour the whole length of the decks.

*To* RAKE, rāke. *v. n.* To search; to grope. *Shak.* To pass with violence. *Sidney.* To play the part of a rake. *Shenstone.*

RA'KEHELL §, rāke'-hĕl. *n. s.* [*rakel*, hasty, rash.] A wild, worthless, dissolute, debauched, sorry fellow. *Bacon.*

RA'KEHELL*, rāke'-hĕl. *a.* Base; wild; outcast; worthless. *Spenser.*

RA'KEHELLY, rāke'-hĕl-lè. *a.* Wild; dissolute. *B. Jonson.*

RA'KER, rāke'-ŭr. *n. s.* One that rakes.

RA'KESHAME*, rāke'-shāme. *n. s.* A base, rascally fellow. *Milton.*

RA'KISH, rāke'-ĭsh. *a.* Loose; lewd; dissolute. *Richardson.*

*To* RA'LLY §, răl'-lè. *v. a.* [*rallier*, Fr.] To put disordered or dispersed forces into order. *Milton.* To treat with slight contempt; to treat with satirical merriment. *Addison.*

*To* RA'LLY, răl'-lè. *v. n.* To come together in a hurry. *Tillotson.* To come again into order. *Dryden.* To exercise satirical merriment. *Swift.*

RA'LLY*, răl'-lè. *n. s.* Act of putting disordered or dispersed forces into order. Exercise of satirical merriment.

RAM §, răm. *n. s.* [nam, Sax.] A male sheep; in some provinces, a tup. *Shakspeare.* Aries, the vernal sign. *Creech.* An instrument with an iron head to batter walls. *Shakspeare.*

*To* RAM, răm. *v. a.* To drive by violence, as with a battering ram. *Shak.* To fill with any thing driven hard together. *Spenser.*

RA'MAGE, răm'-mĭdje. *n. s.* [*ramage*, Fr.] Boughs, branches, or any thing that belongs thereto; hence the warbling of birds as they sit on boughs. *Drum.*

RA'MAGE*, răm'-mĭdje. *a.* [*ramage*, old Fr.] Wild; shy. *Chaucer.*

*To* RA'MAGE. See *To* RUMMAGE.

*To* RA'MBLE §, răm'-bl. 405. *v. n.* [*rammelen*, Dut. or probably an abbreviation of the Lat. *perambulo*.] To rove loosely and irregularly; to wander. *Locke.*

RA'MBLE, răm'-bl. *n. s.* Wandering; irregular excursion. *Swift.*

RA'MBLER, răm'-bl-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* Rover; wanderer *L'Estrange.*

RA'MBLING*, răm'-bl-ĭng *n. s.* Wandering; irregular excursion. *South.*

RA'MBOOZE, RA'MBUSE, răm-bōōze'. *n. s.* A drink made of wine, ale, eggs, and sugar, in the winter time; or of wine, milk, sugar, and rosewater, in the summer time. *Bailey.*

RA'MEKIN. răm'-mè-kĭn. *n. s.* [*ramequins*, RA'MEQUINS, răm'-mè-kĭnz. § Fr.] [In cookery.] Small slices of bread covered with a farce of cheese and eggs. *Bailey.*

RA'MENTS, rā'-mĕnts. *n. s.* [*ramenta*, Lat.] Scrapings; shavings. *Dict.*

RAMIFICA'TION, răm-mè-fè-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*ramification*, Fr.; from *ramus*, Lat.] Division or separation into branches; the act of branching out. *Hale.* Small branches. *Arbuthnot.*

*To* RA'MIFY §, răm'-mè-fī. 183. *v. a.* [*ramifier*, Fr.] To separate into branches. *Boyle.*

*To* RA'MIFY, răm'-mè-fī. *v. n.* To be parted into branches. *Arbuthnot.*

RA'MMER, răm'-mŭr. 98. *n. s.* An instrument with which any thing is driven hard. *Moxon.* The stick with which the charge is forced into the gun. *Wiseman.*

RA'MMISH, răm'-mĭsh. *a.* Strong-scented. *Chaucer.*

RA'MOUS, rā'-mŭs. 314. *a.* [*ramus*, Lat.] Branchy; consisting of branches. *Newton.*

*To* RAMP §, rămp. *v. n.* [*ramper*, Fr.; pempen, Sax.] To leap with violence; to rage. *Chaucer.* To sport; to play; to romp. *Milton.* To climb as a plant. *Milton.*

RAMP, rămp. *n. s.* Leap; spring. *Shakspeare.*

RAMPA'LLIAN, răm-păl'-yăn. 113. *n. s.* A mean wretch. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

RA'MPANCY, răm'-păn-sè. *n. s.* Prevalence; exuberance. *More.*

RA'MPANT, rămp'-ănt. *a.* [Fr.; pempenb, Sax.] Exuberant; overgrowing restraint. *South.* [In heraldry.] *Rampant* is when the lion is reared up in the escutcheon, as it were ready to combat with his enemy. *Peacham.*

RA'MPART §, răm'-părt. *n. s.* [*rempart*, Fr.] The RA'MPIRE §, răm'-pīre. § platform of the wall behind the parapet. The wall round fortified places. *Sidney.*

☞ Mr. Sheridan spells this word *rampyr*, and pronounces the *y* in the last syllable short: but this is contrary to Dr. Johnson's orthography, and the pronunciation is in opposition to analogy. See UMPIRE. *W.*

*To* RA'MPART, răm'-părt. *v. a.* To fortify with *To* RA'MPIRE, răm'-pīre. § ramparts. *Sir H. Sidney.*

RA'MPION, răm'-pè-ŭn. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

RA'MSONS, răm'-zŭnz. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

RAN, răn. *pret.* of *run.*

*To* RANCH, rănsh. *v. a.* [corrupted from *wrench*.] To sprain; to injure with violent contortion. *Dryden.*

RA'NCID §, răn'-sĭd. *a.* [*rancidus*, Lat.] Strong-scented. *Arbuthnot.*

RA'NCIDNESS, răn'-sĭd-nĕs. *n. s* Strong scent, as RANCI'DITY, răn-sĭd'-è-tè. § of old grease or oil. *White.*

RA'NCOROUS, răng'-kŭr-ŭs. 314. *a.* Malignant, malicious; spiteful in the utmost degree. *Spenser.*

RA'NCOROUSLY, răng'-kŭr-ŭs-lè. *ad.* Malignantly.

RA'NCOUR §, răng'-kŭr. 314. *n. s.* [*rancœur*, old Fr.] Inveterate malignity; malice; steadfast implacability; standing hate. *Tusser.* Virulence; corruption. *Shakspeare.*

RAND, rănd. *n. s.* [pand, Sax.] Border; seam; shred; piece cut out. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

RA'NDOM §, răn'-dŭm. 165. *n. s.* [*random*, Fr.] Want of direction; want of rule or method; chance hazard; roving motion. *Spenser.*

RA'NDOM, răn'-dŭm. *a.* Done by chance; roving without direction. *Dryden.*

☞ 559.—Fāte, fār, fâll, fât;—mè, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

RA'NDY*, rân'-dè. *a.* Riotous; obstreperous; disorderly. *Grose.*

RA'NFORCE, rân'-fôrse. *n. s.* The ring of a gun next to the touch hole. *Bailey.*

RANG, rång. *pret.* of *ring*. *Grew.*

*To* RANGE§, rânje. 74. *v. a.* [*ranger*, Fr.] To place in order; to put in ranks. 2 *Macc.* xii. To rove over. *Gay.* [*rangen*, Dutch.] To separate the flour from the bran; to *range* through a sieve. *Huloet.*

*To* RANGE, rânje. *v. n.* To rove at large. *Shak.* To be placed in order; to be ranked properly. *Shak.* To lie in a particular direction. *Drayton.*

RANGE, rânje. *n. s.* [*rangée*, Fr.] A rank; any thing placed in a line. *Newton.* A class; an order. *Hale.* Excursion; wandering. *South.* Room for excursion. *Addison.* Compass taken in by any thing excursive, extended, or ranked in order. *Fell.* Step of a ladder. *Clarendon.* A kitchen grate. *Spenser.* A bolting sieve to sift meal. *Dict.*

RA'NGER, rân'-jûr. 98. *n. s.* One that ranges; a rover; a robber. *Spenser.* A dog that beats the ground. *Gay.* An officer who tends the game of a forest. *Dryden.*

RA'NGERSHIP*, rân'-jûr-shĭp. *n. s.* Office of the keeper of a park or forest.

RANK§, rångk. 408. *a.* [panc, Sax.] High-growing; strong; luxuriant. *Tusser.* Fruitful; bearing strong plants. *Sandys.* [*rancidus*, Lat.] Strong-scented; rancid. *Spenser.* High-tasted; strong in quality. *Ray.* Rampant; high-grown; raised to a high degree. *Shak.* Gross; coarse. *Shak.* The iron of a plane is set *rank*, when its edge stands so flat below the sole of the plane, that in working it will take off a thick shaving. *Moxon.*

RANK*, rångk. *ad.* Strongly; violently; fiercely. *Spenser.*

RANK§, rångk. *n. s.* [*renc*, Arm.; penc, Sax.] Line of men placed abreast. *Shak.* A row. *Milton.* Range of subordination. *Wilkins.* Class; order. *Atterbury.* Degree of dignity; eminence; or excellence. *Dryden.* Dignity; high place: as, He is a man of *rank*.

*To* RANK, rångk. *v. a.* [*ranger*, Fr.] To place abreast. *Milton.* To range in any particular class. *Shakspeare.* To arrange methodically. *Selden.*

*To* RANK, rångk. *v. n.* To be ranged; to be placed. *Shakspeare.*

RA'NKER*, rångk'-ûr. *n. s.* One who places or arranges.

*To* RA'NKLE, rångk'-kl. *v. n.* To fester; to breed corruption; to be inflamed in body or mind. *Spenser.*

RA'NKLY, rångk'-lè. *ad.* Luxuriantly; abundantly. *Spenser.* Rancidly; with strong scent. *More.* Coarsely; grossly. *Shakspeare.*

RA'NKNESS, rångk'-nĕs. *n. s.* [pancneꝑꝛe, Sax.] Exuberance; superfluity of growth. *Hooker.* Strong scent. *Bp. Taylor.*

RA'NNY, rân'-nè. *n. s.* The shrewmouse. *Brown.*

*To* RA'NSACK, rân'-sâk. *v. a.* [*ransaka*, Su. Goth.] To plunder; to pillage. *Spenser.* To search narrowly. *Woodward.* To violate; to deflower. *Spenser.*

RA'NSOM§, rân'-sŭm. 166. *n. s.* [*rançon*, Fr.; *ransun*, Sueth. ant.] Price paid for redemption from captivity or punishment. *Davies.*

*To* RA'NSOM, rân'-sŭm. *v. a.* [*rançonner*, Fr.] To redeem from captivity or punishment. *Hos.* xiii.

RA'NSOMER, rân'-sŭm-ûr. *n. s.* One that redeems. *Old Morality of every Man.*

RA'NSOMLESS, rân'-sŭm-lĕs. *a.* Free from ransom. *Shakspeare.*

*To* RANT§, rânt. *v. n.* [*randen*, Dutch.] To rave in violent or high-sounding language, without proportionable dignity of thought. *Shakspeare.*

RANT, rânt. *n. s.* High-sounding language unsupported by dignity of thought. *Granville.*

RA'NTER, rân'-tûr. 98. *n. s.* A ranting fellow; one of a wretched sect called *Ranters*. *Bp. Hall.*

RA'NTIPOLE, rant'-è-pôle. *a.* [from *rant*.] Wild; roving; rakish. *Congreve.* A low word.

*To* RA'NTIPOLE, rânt'-è-pôle. *v. n.* To run about wildly. *Arbuthnot.*

RA'NTISM*, rân'-tĭzm. *n. s.* Tenets of the wretches called Ranters. *Bp. Rust.*

RA'NTY*, rân'-tè. *a.* Wild; mad.

*RA'NULA*, rân'-nù-lâ. 92. *n. s.* [Lat.] A soft swelling, possessing the salivals under the tongue. *Wiseman.*

RANU'NCULUS, râ-nŭng'-kù-lŭs. *n. s.* Crowfoot. *Mortimer.*

RAP§, râp. *n. s.* [*rapp*, Su. Goth.] A quick, smart blow; a knock. *Arbuthnot.* Counterfeit coin: a sort of cant term, perhaps from *rapparee*. *Swift.*

*To* RAP, râp. *v. n.* [hꝑæppan, Sax.; *rapp*, Su. Goth.] To strike with a quick, smart blow; to knock. *Shakspeare.*

*To* RAP, râp. *v. a.* To strike with a quick, smart blow. *Shakspeare.*

*To* RAP *out*. [*rap*, Dutch.] To utter with hasty violence. *Skelton.*

*To* RAP§, râp. *v. a.* [from *rapio extra se*, Lat.] To affect with rapture; to strike with ecstasy; to hurry out of himself. *Hooker.* To snatch away. *Spenser.* To seize by violence. *Mirror for Magistrates.* To exchange; to truck.

*To* RAP *and rend*. [more properly *rap and ran*; pæpan, Sax.; and *rana*, Icelandick.] To seize by violence. *Hudibras.*

RAPA'CIOUS§, râ-pâ'-shŭs. *a.* [*rapace*, Fr.; *rapax*, Lat.] Given to plunder; seizing by violence; ravenous. *Bp. Taylor.*

RAPA'CIOUSLY, râ-pâ'-shŭs-lè. *ad.* By rapine; by violent robbery.

RAPA'CIOUSNESS, râ-pâ'-shŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of being rapacious. *Burke.*

RAPA'CITY, râ-pâs'-sè-tè. *n. s.* [*rapacitas*, Lat.] Addictedness to plunder; exercise of plunder; ravenousness. *Sprat.*

RAPE, râpe. *n. s.* [*rapt*, Fr.; *raptus*, Lat.] Violent defloration of chastity. *Bacon.* Privation; act of taking away. *Chapman.* Something snatched away. *Sandys.* Fruit plucked from the cluster *Ray.* [hrepp*r*, Icel.] A division in the county of Sussex. *Blackstone.* A plant, from the seed of which oil is expressed.

RA'PID§, râp'-ĭd. *a.* [*rapidus*. Lat.] Quick; swift. *Milton.*

RAPI'DITY, râ-pĭd'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*rapidité*, Fr.] Celerity; velocity; swiftness. *Addison.*

RA'PIDLY, râp'-ĭd-lè. *ad.* Swiftly; with quick motion. *Warton.*

RA'PIDNESS, râp'-ĭd-nĕs. *n. s.* Celerity; swiftness.

RA'PIER, rà'-pè-ûr. 113. *n. s.* [*rapier*, Germ.] A sort of sword used only in thrusting. *Shakspeare.*

RAPIER-FISH, rà'-pè-ûr-fĭsh. *n. s.* The sword-fish. *Grew.*

RA'PINE§, râp'-ĭn. 140. *n. s.* [*rapina*, Lat.; *rapine*, Fr.] The act of plundering. *King Charles.* Violence; force. *Milton.*

*To* RA'PINE*, râp'-ĭn. *v. a.* To plunder. *Sir J. Buck. Ob. T.*

RAPPAREE'*, râp-pâ-rèe'. *n. s.* A wild Irish plunderer, so called from his being armed with a half pike, termed by the Irish a *rapery*. *Burnet.*

RA'PPER, râp'-pûr. 98. *n. s.* One who strikes. The knocker of a door. An oath, or a lie. *Bp. Parker.*

RA'PPORT, râp-pôrt'. *n. s.* [*rapport*, Fr.] Relation reference; proportion. *Temple. Not used.*

*To* RAPT, râpt. *v. a.* To ravish; to put in ecstasy. *Chapman.*

RAPT, râpt. *n. s.* A trance; an ecstasy. *Bp. Morton.* Rapidity. *Brown.*

RA'PTOR*, or RA'PTER*, râp'-tûr. *n. s.* [*raptor*, Lat.] A ravisher; a plunderer. *Drayton.*

RA'PTURE§, râp'-tshûre. 461. *n. s.* Violent seizure. *Chapman.* Ecstasy; transport; violence of any pleasing passion; enthusiasm; uncommon heat of imagination. *Holyday.* Rapidity; haste. *Milton.*

RA'PTURED, râp'-tshûr'd. 359. *a.* Ravished; transported. *Thomson.* A bad word.

RA/PTURIST*, răp/-tshŭr-ĭst. *n. s.* An enthusiast. *Spenser. Ob. T.*

RA/PTUROUS, răp/-tshŭr-ŭs. 314. *a.* Ecstatick; transporting. *Blackmore.*

RARE§, râre. *a.* [*rarus*, Lat.; *rare*, Fr.] Scarce; uncommon; not frequent. *Shak.* Excellent; incomparable; valuable to a degree seldom found. *Cowley.* Thinly scattered. *Milton.* Thin; subtile; not dense. *Bacon.* Raw; not fully subdued by the fire. *Dryden.*

RA/REESHOW, râ/-rē-shō. *n. s.* [*rare show.*] A show carried in a box. *Pope.*

RAREFA/CTION, răr-rē-făk/-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Extension of the parts of a body, that makes it take up more room than it did before: contrary to *condensation. Wotton.*

RA/REFIABLE, răr/-rē-fī-â-bl. *a.* Admitting rarefaction.

*To* RA/REFY§, răr/-rē-fī. 183. *v. a.* [*rarefier*, Fr.; *raré* and *fio*, Lat.] To make thin: contrary to *condense. Thomson.*

*To* RA/REFY, răr/-rē-fī. *v. n.* To become thin. *Dryden.*

RA/RELY, râre/-lè. *ad.* Seldom; not often; not frequently. *Fell.* Finely; nicely; accurately. *Shakspeare.*

RA/RENESS, râre/-nĕs. *n. s.* Uncommonness; state of happening seldom; infrequency. *Bacon.* Value arising from scarcity. *Bacon.* Thinness; tenuity. Distance from each other; thinness.

RA/RITY, râ/-rē-tè. *n. s.* [*rarité*, Fr.; *raritas*, Lat.] Uncommonness; infrequency. *Spectator.* A thing valued for its scarcity. *Shakspeare.*

RA/RITY, răr/-ē-tè. 530. *n. s.* Thinness; subtilty: the contrary to *density. Bentley.*

☞ The difference in the pronunciation of these words is not only necessary to convey their different signification, but to show their different etymology. The first comes to us from the French *rareté*, and the last from the Latin *raritas*; which, therefore, according to the most settled analogy of our language, ought to have the antepenultimate syllable short.—See *Principles*, No. 511; also the word CHASTITY. *W.*

RA/SCAL§, răs/-kăl. 88. *n. s.* [parcal, Sax.] A mean fellow; a scoundrel; a sorry wretch. *Shak.* A lean deer: still in use. *Drayton.*

RA/SCAL*, răs/-kăl. *a.* Mean; low. *Spenser.*

RASCA/LLION, răs-kăl/-yŭn. 113. *n. s.* One of the lowest people. *Hudibras.*

RASCA/LITY, răs-kăl/-ē-tè. *n. s.* The low, mean people. *Glanville.*

RA/SCALLY, răs/-kăl-è. *a.* Mean; sorry; base; worthless. *Shakspeare.*

*To* RASE§, râze, or râse. *v. a.* [written *rase* or *raze*.] [*raser*, Fr.; *rasus*, Lat.] To skim; to strike on the surface. *Shak.* To overthrow; to destroy; to root up. *Milton.* To blot out by rasure; to erase. *Bp. Fisher.*

☞ There seems to be no small difficulty in settling the orthography and pronunciation of this word. Dr. Johnson advises, when it signifies to strike slightly, to write it *rase*; and when it signifies to ruin, *raze*. Whatever may be the utility of this distinction to the eye, the ear seems to have made no such distinction in the sound of the *s*; as *graze*, which is evidently formed from this word, and seems to have been adopted for the purpose of signifying to strike slightly, has preserved the *z*; while *erase*, which means to destroy, to expunge, to take away entirely, is by all our orthoëpists, except Dr. Kenrick, pronounced with the *s* pure. But *rase*, whether signifying to strike slightly, or to overthrow, has been so generally pronounced with the *s* like *z*, that most of our writers have adopted the latter character; and this sound, it may be observed, seems more agreeable to the analogy of verbs in this termination than that in *erase*. 437, 467. But, as nothing seems to be more fixed in the language than the sharp hissing sound of *s* in *erase*, so, if analogy and usage were to compound the difference, perhaps it would be easier to bring *rase* to the sound of *race*, as Mr. Elphinston has done, than *erase* to the sound of *eraze*, as Dr. Kenrick has done: but to sound it with the hissing *s*, when it is written *raze*, as Mr. Sheridan has done, is a solecism in pronunciation; for, though *s* often goes into the sound of *z*, *z* never goes into that of *s*.

The confusion observable among our authors in this word sufficiently shows how inconvenient it is to make the same letters sound differently when a different sense is conveyed. Dr. Johnson seems aware of this when he recommends a different orthography for this word, as it acquires a different meaning; but he does not tell us whether *rase* is to be pronounced like *race* or *raze*; nor do any of our orthoëpists make this distinction of sound according to the sense. With great deference to Dr. Johnson, perhaps such a distinction, both in sound and spelling, is unnecessary and embarrassing. The best way, therefore, in my opinion, will be always to spell this word with the *z* as in *razor*, and to pronounce it with the *z* when it is written *rase*. —See BOWL. *W.*

RASE. *n. s.* A cancel. A slight wound. *Hooker*

RASH§, răsh. *a.* [*rasch*, Dut.; *rask*, Sueth.] Hasty, violent; precipitate; acting without caution or reflection. *Ascham.* Hasty; requiring haste. *Shak* Quick; sudden: as, *rash* gunpowder. *Shak.* Corn so dry in the straw that it falls out with handling. *Grose.*

RASH, răsh. *n. s.* [*rascia*, Ital.] Satin. *Minshew.* [corrupted probably from *rush*, or *rouge*, red.] An efflorescence on the body; a breaking out.

*To* RASH*, răsh. *v. a.* [*raschiare*, Ital.] To cut into pieces; to divide; to split asunder. *Spenser.*

RA/SHER, răsh/-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* A thin slice of bacon. *Shakspeare.*

RA/SHLY, răsh/-lè. *ad.* Hastily; violently; without due consideration. *Shakspeare.*

RA/SHNESS, răsh/-nĕs. *n. s.* Foolish contempt of danger; inconsiderate heat of temper; precipitation; temerity. *Hooker.*

RASP, răsp. *n. s.* [*raspo*, Ital.] A delicious berry that grows on a species of the bramble; a raspberry. *Bacon.*

*To* RASP§, răsp. *v. a.* [*raspen*, Germ.; *rasper*, Fr.] To rub to powder with a very rough file. *Wise man.*

RASP, răsp. *n. s.* A large, rough file, commonly used to wear away wood. *Moxon.*

RA/SPATORY, răsp/-ă-tŭr-è. *n. s.* [*raspatoire*, Fr.] A chirurgeon's rasp. *Wiseman.*

RA/SPER*, răs/-pŭr. *n. s.* A scraper. *Sherwood.*

RA/SPBERRY, or *Rasberry*, răs/-bĕr-è. [răsp/-bĕr-rè, *Perry.*] *n. s.* A kind of berry. *Mortimer.*

RASPBERRY-BUSH, răs/-bĕr-rè-bŭsh. *n. s.* A species of bramble.

RA/SURE, râ/-zhŭre. 452. [See RASE.] *n. s.* [*rasura*, Lat.] The act of scraping or shaving. *Bp Fisher.* A mark in a writing where something has been rubbed out. *Ayliffe.*

RAT§, răt. *n. s.* [*ratte*, Dutch; *rat*, Fr.] An animal of the mouse kind that infests houses and ships. *Shak.*—*To smell a rat.* To be put on the watch by suspicion, as the cat by the scent of a rat; to suspect danger. *Hudibras.*

RA/TABLE, râ/-tă-bl. *a.* [from *rate.*] Set at a certain value. *Camden.*

RA/TABLY, râ/-tă-blè. *ad.* Proportionably.

RATAFI/A, răt-ă-fē/-ă. *n. s.* A liquor prepared from the kernels of apricots and spirits. *Congreve.*

RATA/N, răt-tăn/. *n. s.* An Indian cane.

RATCH, rătsh. *n. s.* [In clockwork.] A sort of wheel which serves to lift up the detents every hour, and thereby make the clock strike. *Bailey.*

RATE§, râte. *n. s.* [*ratus*, Lat.; *rate*, old Fr.] Price fixed on any thing. *Locke.* Allowance settled. 2 *Kings*, xxv. Degree; comparative height or value. *Shak.* Quantity assignable. *Shak.* Principle on which value is set. *South.* Manner of doing any thing; degree to which any thing is done. *Shak.* Tax imposed by the parish. *Prior.*

*To* RATE, râte. *v. a.* To value at a certain price. *Shak.* [*reita*, Icel.; *reta*, Goth.; *rata*, Sueth.] To chide hastily and vehemently. *Shakspeare.*

*To* RATE, râte. *v. n.* To make an estimate. *Kettlewell.*

RA/TER*, râ/-tŭr. *n. s.* One who makes an estimate *Whitlock.*

RATH, răth. *n. s.* A hill. *Spenser.*

RATH §, *rāth. a.* [rað, hpæð, Sax.] Early; soon; coming before the usual time. *Wiclife. Ob. J.*

RATH*, *rāth. ad.* [rað, Sax.] Soon; betimes; early. *Chaucer.*

RA'THER, rā'TH'-ŭr, or rā'-THŭr. *ad.* [this is a comparative from *rath;* rað̄op, Sax.] More willingly; with better liking. *Common Prayer.* Preferably to the other; with better reason. *Locke.* In a greater degree than otherwise. *Dryden.* More properly. *Shak.* Especially. *Shak.—To have rather.* To desire in preference. *Rogers.*

☞ Dr. Johnson tells us, that this word is the comparative of *rath*, a Saxon word, signifying *soon*, and that it still retains its original signification; as we may say, "I would *sooner* do a thing," with as much propriety as, "I would *rather* do it." Some very respectable speakers pronounce this word with the first syllable like that in *rā-ven;* and Mr. Nares has adopted this pronunciation. Dr. Ash and Bailey seem to be of the same opinion; but all the other orthoëpists, from whom we can certainly know the quantity of the vowel, as, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, and Entick, make it short. There is a pronunciation of this, and some few other words, which may not improperly be called diminutive. Thus, in familiar conversation, when we wish to express *very little*, we sometimes lengthen the vowel, and pronounce the word as if written *leetle.* In the same manner, when *rather* signifies just preferable, we lengthen the first vowel, and pronounce it long and slender, as if written *raythe*r; and this, perhaps, may be the reason that the long slender sound of the vowel has so much obtained; for usage seems to be clearly on the side of the other pronunciation, and analogy requires it, as this word is but the old comparative of the word *rath*, soon. *W.*

RATIFIA †, rāt-ē-fē'. *n. s.* A liquor, flavoured with fruit kernels.

RATIFICA'TION, rāt-tē-fē-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of ratifying; confirmation.

RA'TIFIER, rāt'-tē-fī-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* The person or thing that ratifies. *Shakspeare.*

*To* RA'TIFY §, rāt'-tē-fī. *v. a.* [*ratifier*, Fr.; *ratum facio*, Lat.] To confirm; to settle; to establish. *Hooker.*

RA'TING*, rā'-tĭng. *n. s.* Chiding; scolding. *Locke.*

*RA'TIO*, rā'-shē-ō. *n. s.* [Lat.] The relation which one thing has to another of the same kind, in respect to magnitude or quantity; rule of proportion. *Cheyne.*

*To* RATIO'CINATE §, rāsh-ē-ŏs'-ē-nāte. *v. n.* [*ratiocinor*, Lat.] To reason; to argue. *Sir W. Petty.*

RATIOCINA'TION, rāsh-ē-ŏs-ē-nā'-shŭn. 536. *n. s.* The act of reasoning; the act of deducing consequences from premises. *Brown.*

RATIO'CINATIVE, rāsh-ē-ŏs'-ē-nā-tĭv. *a.* Argumentative; advancing by process of discourse. *Hale.*

*RA'TION**, rā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] A certain allowance, or share of provisions. *Burke.*

RA'TIONAL §, rāsh'-ŭn-ăl. 507. *a.* [*rational*, Fr.; *rationalis*, Lat.] Having the power of reasoning. *Hammond.* Agreeable to reason. *Milton.* Wise; judicious: as, a *rational* man.

RA'TIONAL*, rāsh'-ŭn-ăl. *n. s.* A rational being. *Young.*

RATIONA'LE, rā-shē-ŏ-nā'-lē. *n. s.* A detail with reasons. *Blackwall.*

RA'TIONALIST, rāsh'-ŭn-ăl-lĭst. *n. s.* One who proceeds in his disquisitions and practice wholly upon reason. *Bacon.*

RATIONA'LITY, rāsh-ē-ŏ-năl'-ē-tē. *n. s.* The power of reasoning. *Gov. of the Tongue.* Reasonableness. *Brown.*

RA'TIONALLY, rāsh'-ŭn-ăl-ē. *ad.* Reasonably; with reason. *South.*

RA'TIONALNESS, rāsh'-ŭn-ăl-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being rational.

RA'TSBANE §, rāts'-bāne. *n. s.* [*rat* and *bane.*] Poison for rats; arsenick. *L'Estrange.*

RA'TSBANED*, rāts'-bānd. *a.* Poisoned by ratsbane. *Junius.*

RATTE'EN, rāt-tēēn'. *n. s.* A kind of stuff. *Swift.*

*To* RA'TTLE §, rāt'-tl. 405. *v. n.* [*ratelen*, Dutch.] To make a quick, sharp noise, with frequent repetitions and collisions of bodies not very sonorous: when bodies are sonorous, it is called *jingling. Job*, xxxix. To speak eagerly and noisily. *Dryden.*

*To* RA'TTLE, rāt'-tl. *v. a.* To move any thing so as to make a rattle or noise. *Dryden.* To stun with a noise; to drive with a noise. *Shak.* To scold; to rail at with clamour. *Arbuthnot.*

RA'TTLE, rāt'-tl. *n. s.* A quick noise nimbly repeated. *Prior.* Empty and loud talk. *Hakewill.* An instrument which agitated makes a clattering noise. *Raleigh.* A plant. An herb resembling a cock's comb; louse-wort.

RA'TTLEHEADED, rāt'-tl-hĕd-ĕd. *a.* Giddy; not steady.

RA'TTLESNAKE, rāt'-tl-snāke. *n. s.* A kind of serpent. *Grew.*

RA'TTLESNAKE *Root*, rāt'-tl-snāke-rōōt. *n. s.* A plant, a native of Virginia; used as a remedy against the bite of a rattlesnake. *Hill.*

RA'TTLING*, rāt'-tl-ĭng. *n. s.* Noise produced by the wheels of a carriage in swift motion; any repeated noise. *Nah.* iii.

RATTOON †, rāt-tōōn'. *n. s.* A West-Indian fox.

RAU'CITY §, rāw'-sē-tē. *n. s.* [*raucus*, Lat.] Hoarseness; loud, rough noise. *Bacon.*

RAU'COUS*, rāw'-kŭs. *a.* Hoarse; harsh. *Tr. of Buffon.*

RAUGHT, rāwt. The old pret. and part. pass. of *reach.* Snatched; reached; attained. *Spenser.*

*To* RAUNCH*. See *To* WRENCH.

*To* RA'VAGE §, rāv'-vĭdje. 90. *v. a.* [*ravager*, Fr.] To lay waste; to sack; to ransack; to spoil; to pillage; to plunder. *Addison.*

RA'VAGE, rāv'-vĭdje. *n. s.* Spoil; ruin; waste. *Dryden.*

RA'VAGER, rāv'-vĭdje-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* Plunderer; spoiler.

*To* RAVE §, rāve. *v. n.* [*reven*, Dutch; *rêver*, Fr.] To be delirious; to talk irrationally. *Wiseman.* To burst out into furious exclamations, as if mad. *Sandys.* To be unreasonably fond. *Locke.*

*To* RA'VEL §, rāv'-vl. 102. *v. a.* [*ravelen*, Dutch.] To entangle; to entwist one with another; to make intricate; to involve. *Waller.* To unweave; to unknit: as, to *ravel* out a twist or piece of knit work. *Shak.* To hurry over in confusion. *Digby.*

*To* RA'VEL, rāv'-vl. *v. n.* To fall into perplexity or confusion. *Shak.* To work in perplexity; to busy himself with intricacies. *Temple.* To be unwoven. *Spenser.*

*RA'VELIN*, rāv'-lĭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] [In fortification. A work that consists of two faces, that make a salient angle, commonly called *half moon* by the soldiers. *Dict.*

RA'VEN §, rā'-vn. 103. *n. s.* [hpæpn, Sax.] A large, black fowl, said to be remarkably voracious. *Shakspeare.*

*To* RA'VEN, rāv'-vn. 103. *v. a.* [ɲeapian, Sax.] To obtain by violence; to reave. *Hakewill.* To devour with great eagerness and rapacity. *Shak.*

*To* RA'VEN, rāv'-vn. *v. n.* To prey with rapacity. *Gen.* xl.

RA'VENER*, rāv'-vn-ŭr. *n. s.* One that plunders. *Gower.*

RA'VENING*, rāv'-vn-ĭng. *n. s.* Violence; propensity to plunder. *St. Luke*, xi.

RA'VENOUS, rāv'-vn-ŭs. *a.* Furiously voracious; hungry to rage. *Ezek.* xxxix.

RA'VENOUSLY, rāv'-vn-ŭs-lē. *ad.* With raging voracity. *Burnet.*

RA'VENOUSNESS, rāv'-vn-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Rage for prey; furious voracity. *Hale.*

RA'VER*, rā'-vŭr. *n. s.* One who raves. *Sherwood.*

RA'VIN, rāv'-ĭn. *n. s.* [from *raven*: this were better written *raven.*] Prey; food gotten by violence. *Nah.* ii. Rapine; rapaciousness. *Ray.*

RA'VIN*, rāv'-ĭn. *a.* Ravenous. *Shakspeare. Ob. T.*

*RA'VINE**, rā-vēēn'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A great flood. In modern times, a deep hollow usually formed by a flood; any hollow pass.

RA'VING*, rā'-vĭng. *n. s.* Furious exclamation. *Temple.*

RA'VINGLY, rā'-vĭng-lē. 410 *ad.* With frenzy; with distraction. *Sidney.*

*To* RA'VISH §, răv'-ĭsh. *v. a.* [*ravir*, Fr.] To constuprate by force; to dellower by violence. *Lam.* v. To take away by violence. *Wiclilfe.* To delight; to rapture; to transport. *Cant.* iv.

RA'VISHER, răv'-ĭsh-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* [*ravisseur*, Fr.] He that embraces a woman by violence. *Spenser.* One who takes any thing by violence. *Pope.*

RA'VISHING*, răv'-ĭsh-ĭng. *n. s.* Rapture; transport. *Feltham.*

RA'VISHINGLY, răv'-ĭsh-ĭng-lē. *ad.* To extremity of pleasure. *Chapman.*

RA'VISHMENT, răv'-ĭsh-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*ravissement*, Fr.] Violation; forcible constupration. *Raleigh.* Transport; rapture; ecstasy; pleasing violence on the mind. *Milton.*

RAW §, răw. *a.* [hꞑeap, Sax.; *raa*, Dan.; *rouw*, Dut.] Not subdued by the fire. *Spenser.* Not covered with the skin. *Lev.* xiii. Sore. *Spenser.* Immature; unripe; not concocted. Unseasoned; unripe in skill. *Raleigh.* New. *Shak.* Bleak; chill; cold with damp. *Spenser.* Not decocted. *Bacon.* Not spun or twisted: as, *raw* silk. Not adulterated or mixed: as, *raw* spirits. Bare of flesh. *Spenser.*

RA'WBONE*, răw'-bōne. } *a.* Having bones
RA'WBONED, răw'-bōnd. 359. } scarcely covered with flesh. *Spenser.*

RA'WHEAD, răw'-hĕd. *n. s.* The name of a spectre mentioned to fright children. *Dryden.*

RA'WISH*, răw'-ĭsh. *a.* Cold with damp. *Marston.*

RA'WLY, răw'-lē. *ad.* In a raw manner. *Sherwood.* Unskilfully; without experience. Without care; without provision. *Shakspeare.*

RA'WNESS, răw'-nĕs. *n. s.* State of being raw. *Bacon.* Unskilfulness. *Hakewill.* Hasty manner. *Shakspeare.*

RAY §, rā. *n. s.* [*raie, rayon*, Fr.] A beam of light. *Milton.* Any lustre, corporeal or intellectual. *Milton.* [*raye*, Fr.; *raia*, Lat.] A fish. *Ainsworth.* An herb. *Ainsworth.* For *array*, or order. [*reye*, Teut.] *Spenser.* For *array*, or dress. *B. Jonson.*

*To* RAY, rā. *v. a.* [*rayer*, Fr.] To streak; to mark in long lines. *Chaucer.* To shoot forth. *Thomson.* To foul; to beray. *Spenser.* To array. *Prompt. Parv.*

RA'YLESS*, rā'-lĕs. *a.* Dark without a ray. *Young.*

RAZE, rāze. *n. s.* [*rayz*, Span.] A root of ginger; commonly written *race*. *Shakspeare.*

☞ This word is generally pronounced like the noun *race*, but improperly. It is derived from the Spanish *rayz*, a root, and should either be pronounced with the *z*, or written with the *c*. *W.*

*To* RAZE §, rāze. [See RASE.] *v. a.* [*raser*, Fr.; *rasus*, Lat.] To overthrow; to ruin; to subvert. *Sidney.* To efface. *Shakspeare.* To extirpate. *Shakspeare.*

RA'ZOR §, rā'-zŭr. 166. *n. s.* [Lat.] A knife with a thick blade and fine edge used in shaving. *Hooker.*

RA'ZORS *of a Boar.* A boar's tusks.

RA'ZORABLE, rā'-zŭr-ā-bl. *a.* Fit to be shaved. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

RA'ZORBILL*, rā'-zŭr-bĭl. *n. s.* A web-footed bird; the alka.

RA'ZORFISH, rā'-zŭr-fĭsh. *n. s.* A fish. *Carew.*

RA'ZURE, rā'-zhŭre. 434. *n. s.* [*rasure*, Fr.; *rasura*, Lat.] Act of erasing. *Shakspeare.*

RE is an inseparable particle used by the Latins, and from them borrowed by us, to denote iteration or backward action: as, *return*, to come back; to *revive*, to live again; *repercussion*, the act of driving back: reciprocation, as to *recriminate*. It is put almost arbitrarily before verbs and verbal nouns, so that many words so compounded will perhaps be found, which it was not necessary to insert. It sometimes adds little to the simple meaning of the word, as in *rejoice.*

*To* REABSO'RB*, rē-ăb-sōrb'. *v. a.* [*re* and *absorb.*] To swallow up again; to suck up again. *Kirwan*

REACCE'SS, rē-ăk-sĕs'. *n. s.* Visit renewed. *Hakewill.*

*To* REACH §, rētsh. 227. *v. a.* Ancient preterit *raught*. [ꞑæcan, Sax.] To touch with the hand extended. *Milton.* To arrive at; to attain any thing distant; to strike from a distance. *Dryden.* To strike from a distant place. *Dryden.* To fetch from some place distant, and give. 2 *Esdr.* To bring forward from a distant place. *St. John*, xx. To hold out; to stretch forth. *Hooker.* To attain; to gain, to obtain. *Cheyne.* To transfer. *Rowe.* To penetrate to. *Locke.* To be adequate to. *Locke.* To extend to. *Milton.* To extend; to spread abroad. *Milton.* To take in the hand. *Milton.* To deceive; to overreach. *South.*

*To* REACH, rētsh. 352. *v. n.* To be extended. *Hooker.* To be extended far. *Shak.* To penetrate. 2 *Chr.* xxviii. To make efforts to attain. *Locke.*

REACH, rētsh. *n. s.* Act of touching or seizing by extension of the hand. Power of reaching or taking in the hand. *Locke.* Power of attainment or management. *Locke.* Power; limit of faculties. *Addison.* Contrivance; artful scheme; deep thought *Hayward.* A fetch; an artifice to obtain some distant advantage. *Bacon.* Tendency to distant consequences. *Shakspeare.* Extent. *Milton.*

RE'ACHER*, rētsh'-ŭr. *n. s.* One who fetches from some distant place, and gives. *Life of A. Wood.*

*To* REA'CT §, rē-ăkt'. *v. a.* [*re* and *act.*] To return the impulse or impression. *Arbuthnot.*

REA'CTION, rē-ăk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*reaction*, Fr.] The reciprocation of any impulse or force impressed, made by the body on which such impression is made: *action* and *reaction* are equal. *Newton.*

READ, rēēd. *n. s.* [ꞑæð, Sax.] Counsel. *Sternhold* Saying; sentence; saw. *Spenser.*

*To* READ §, rēēd. *v. a.* pret. *read*; part. pass. *read.* [ꞑæðan, Sax.] To peruse any thing written. *Shak.* To discover by characters or marks. *Spenser.* To learn by observation. *Shak.* To know fully. *Shak.* To advise. [See *To* AREAD.] *Spenser.* To suppose; to guess. *Spenser.*

*To* READ, rēēd. 227. *v. n.* To perform the act of perusing writing. *Deut.* xvii. To be studious in books. *Taylor.* To know by reading. *Swift.* [*raeda*, Icel.] To tell; to declare. *Spenser.*

READ, rĕd. 231. *particip. a.* [from *read*; the verb *read* is pronounced *reed*; the pret. and part. *red.*] Skilful by reading. *Dryden.*

REA'DABLE*, rēēd'-ā-bl. *a.* That may be read; fit to be read. *Hurd.*

READE'PTION, rē-ăd-ĕp'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*re* and *adeptus*, Lat.] Recovery; act of regaining. *Bacon.*

REA'DER, rēēd'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* [ꞑeaðepe, Sax.] One that peruses any thing written. *B. Jonson.* One studious in books. *Dryden.* One whose office is to read prayers in churches. *Swift.*

REA'DERSHIP, rēēd'-ŭr-shĭp. *n. s.* The office of reading prayers. *Swift.*

REA'DILY, rĕd'-dē-lē. 234. *ad.* Expeditely; with little hinderance or delay. *Milton.*

REA'DINESS, rĕd'-dē-nĕs. *n. s.* Expeditenes; promptitude. *Bacon.* The state of being ready or fit for any thing. *Shak.* Facility; freedom from hinderance or obstruction. *Holder.* State of being willing or prepared. *South.*

REA'DING, rēēd'-ĭng. 410. *n. s.* [ꞑeaðinȝ, Sax.] Study in books; perusal of books. *Watts.* A lecture; a prelection. Publick recital. *Hooker.* Variation of copies. *Arbuthnot.*

*To* READJOU'RN*, rē-ăd-jŭrn'. *v. a.* [*re* and *adjourn.*] To put off again to another time; to cite or summon again. *Cotgrave.*

*To* READJU'ST*, rē-ăd-jŭst'. *v. a.* [*re* and *adjust.*] To put in order again what had been discomposed. *Fielding.*

READMI'SSION, rē-ăd-mĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* The act of admitting again. *Arbuthnot.*

*To* READMI'T, rē-ăd-mĭt'. *v. a.* [*re* and *admit.*] To let in again. *Milton.*

READMI'TTANCE*, rē-ăd-mĭt'-tănse. *n. s.* Allowance to enter again. *Brevint.*

*To* READO'PT*, rè-â-dŏpt'. *v. a.* [*re* and *adopt.*] To adopt again. *Young.*

*To* READO'RN, rè-â-dôrn'. *v. a.* To decorate again; to deck anew. *Blackmore.*

READVE'RTENCY*, rè-âd-vĕr'-tĕn-sè. *n. s.* [*re* and *advertency.*] The act of reviving. *Norris.*

REA'DY§, rĕd'-dè. 234. *a.* [hpaŏ, hpæð, Sax.] Prompt; not delayed. *Temple.* Fit for a purpose; not to seek. *Shak.* Prepared; accommodated to any design. *Job,* xv. Willing; eager; quick. *Spenser.* Being at the point; not distant; near; about to do or be. *Job,* xv. Being at hand; next to hand. *Dryden.* Facile; easy; opportune; near. *Hooker.* Quick; not done with hesitation. *Richardson.* Expedite; nimble; not embarrassed; not slow. *Watts.*—*To make ready.* To make *things* ready. To make preparations. *St. Mark,* xiv.

REA'DY, rĕd'-dè. *ad.* Readily; so as not to need delay. *Numbers,* xxxii.

REA'DY, rĕd'-dè. *n. s.* Ready money. *Arbuthnot.*

*To* REA'DY*, rĕd'-dè. *v. a.* To set things in order. *Brooke.*

REAFFI'RMANCE, rè-âf-fĕr'-mânse. *n. s.* Second confirmation. *Ayliffe*

REAK*, rèèk. *n. s.* [hɪeꝛc, Sax.] A rush. *Drant.*

RE'AL§, rè'-âl. *a.* [*real,* Fr.; *realis,* Lat.] Relating to things, not persons; not personal. *Bacon* Not fictitious; not imaginary; true; genuine. *Glanville.* [In law.] Consisting of things immovable, as land. *Child.*

RE'AL*, rè'-âl. } *n. s.* One of the scholastic-
RE'ALIST*, rè'-âl-ĭst. } al philosophers, who maintained opinions directly opposite to those of the Nominalists. *Burton.*

RE'AL*, rè'-âl. *n. s.* [*reál,* Span.; *real,* Fr.] A Spanish sixpence. *Swinburne.*

RE'ALGAR, rè'-âl-gâr. *n. s.* A mineral. *Harris.*

REA'LITY, rè-âl'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*realité,* Fr.] Truth; verity; what is, not what merely seems. *Addison.* Something intrinsically important; not merely matter of show. *Milton.*

*To* RE'ALIZE§, rè âl-lze. *v. a.* [*realiser,* Fr.] To bring into being or act. *Glanville.* To convert money into land.

REALIZA'TION*, rè-âl-è-zâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*realisation,* Fr.] The act of realizing. *Cotgrave.*

*To* REALLE'GE*, rè-âl-lêdje'. *v. a.* [*realleger,* Fr.] To allege again. *Cotgrave.*

RE'ALLY, rè'-âl-è. *ad.* With actual existence. *Pearson.* In truth; truly; not seemingly only. *Wilkins.* It is a slight corroboration of an opinion. *Young.*

REALM, rĕlm. 234. *n. s.* [*realme,* old Fr.] A kingdom; a king's dominion. *Spenser.* Kingly government. *Pope.*

RE'ALTY, rè'-âl-tè. *n. s.* Loyalty. *Milton.* Reality. *More.*

REAM, rème. 227. *n. s.* [hpeam, Sax.] A bundle of paper containing twenty quires. *Pope.*

*To* REA'NIMATE, rè-ăn'-nè-mâte. *v. a.* [*re* and *anima,* Lat.] To revive; to restore to life. *Glanville.*

*To* REANNE'X, rè-ăn-nĕks'. *v. a.* To annex again. *Bacon.*

*To* REAP§, rèpe. 227. *v. a.* [hɪpan, Sax.] To cut corn at harvest. *Lev.* xix. To gather; to obtain. *Hooker.*

*To* REAP, rèpe. *v. n.* To harvest. *Psalm* cxxvi.

REA'PER, rè'-pŭr. 98. *n. s.* [hɪpepe, Sax.] One that cuts corn at harvest. *Sandys.*

REA'PINGHOOK, rè'-pĭng-hŏŏk. *n. s.* [*reaping* and *hook.*] A hook used to cut corn in harvest. *Dryden.*

*To* REAPPA'REL*, rè-âp-pâr'-ĕl. *v. a.* [*re* and *apparel.*] To clothe again. *Donne.*

REAPPEA'RANCE*, rè-âp-pèèr'-ânse. *n. s.* Act of appearing again.

REAPPLICA'TION*, rè-âp-plè-kâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* Act of applying anew. *Norris.*

REAR§, rère. 227. *n. s.* [*arriere,* Fr.] The hinder troop of an army, or the hinder line of a fleet. *Knolles.* The last class; the last in order. *Peacham.*

*To* REAR*, rère. *v. a.* To place so as to protect the rear. *Scott. Ob. T.*

REAR, rère. 227. *a.* [hpepe, Sax.] Raw; half roasted; half sodden. *Sir T. Elyot.*

☞ This word is frequently, but corruptly, pronounced as if written *rare.* But though *rear,* rhyming with *fear,* is the true pronunciation, we must not suppose it to have the least affinity and signification with *rear,* behind. Junius and Skinner derive this word from the Saxon word *hrere,* signifying *fluent,* or *trembling,* like the white or yolk of an egg when unconcocted; hence Junius explains the phrase a *reer-egg,* a trembling egg; and Skinner imagines that this word may come from the Greek word Ῥέω, to flow, because unconcocted eggs easily flow or move about; or he supposes that our word *rear,* and the Saxon *hrere,* may possibly come from the Latin *rarus,* as opposed to *dense,* because eggs, when boiled, lose their fluidity, and grow thick. This derivation of Skinner seems a little too far-fetched. Whatever may be its origin in the Saxon, it seems to have been used in that language for *crude* and *unconcocted;* from the Saxon it comes to us in that sense, and, in my opinion, ought to be written as well as pronounced *rere.* *W.*

REAR, rère. *ad.* Early: a provincial word. *Gay.*

*To* REAR§, rère. *v. a.* [hæpan, Sax.] To raise up. 1 *Esdr.* v. To lift up from a fall. *Spenser.* To move upwards. *Milton.* To bring up to maturity. *Bacon.* To educate; to instruct. *Southern.* To exalt; to elevate. *Prior.* To rouse; to stir up. *Dryden.* To raise; to breed. *Harte.* [hæpan, Sax.] To achieve; to obtain. *Spenser.*

REA'RWARD, rère'-wârd. *n. s.* [from *rear* and *ward.*] The last troop. *Sidney.* The end; the tail; a train behind. *Shak.* The latter part. *Shak.*

REA'RMOUSE, rère'-mŏŭse. *n. s.* [hɪpepemuꝛ, Sax.] The leather-winged bat. *Abbot.*

*To* REASCE'ND, rè-âs-sĕnd'. *v. n.* To climb again. *Spenser.*

*To* REASCE'ND, rè-âs-sĕnd'. *v. a.* To mount again. *Addison.*

REA'SON§, rè'-zn. 170, 227. [See RAISIN.] *n. s.* [*raison,* Fr.; *ratio,* Lat.] The power by which man deduces one proposition from another, or proceeds from premises to consequences; the rational faculty; discursive power. *Hooker.* Cause; ground or principle. *Hammond.* Efficient cause. *Bacon.* Final cause. *Locke.* Argument; ground of persuasion; motive. *Tillotson.* Ratiocination; discursive act. *Davies.* Clearness of faculties. *Shak.* Right; justice. *Spenser.* Reasonable claim; just practice. *Bp. Taylor.* Rationale; just account. *Pearson.* Moderation; moderate demands. *Addison.*

*To* REA'SON, rè'-zn. *v. n.* [*raisonner,* Fr.] To argue rationally; to deduce consequences justly from premises. *Locke.* To debate; to discourse; to talk; to take or give an account. *Shak.* To raise disquisitions; to make inquiries. *St. Luke,* v.

*To* REA'SON, rè'-zn. *v. a.* To examine rationally. *Burnet.* To persuade by argument. *Addison.*

REA'SONABLE, rè'-zn-â-bl. *a.* Having the faculty of reason; endued with reason. *Sidney.* Acting, speaking, or thinking rationally. *Hayward.* Just; rational; agreeable to reason. *Wilkins.* Not immoderate. *Shak.* Tolerable; being in mediocrity. *Sidney.*

REA'SONABLENESS, rè'-zn-â-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* The faculty of reason. Agreeableness to reason. *Clarendon.* Compliance with reason. *Hale.* Moderation.

REA'SONABLY, rè'-zn-â-blè. *ad.* Agreeably to reason. *Dryden.* Moderately; in a degree reaching to mediocrity. *Bacon.*

REA'SONER, rè'-zn-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* [*raisonneur,* Fr.] One who reasons; an arguer. *Blacknore.*

REA'SONING, rè'-zn-ĭng. 410. *n. s.* Argument. *Wisdom,* vii.

REA'SONLESS, rè'-zn-lĕs. *a.* Void of reason. *Shak.*

REASSE'MBLAGE*, rè-âs-sĕm'-blâje. *n. s.* State of being again brought together. *Harris.*

*To* REASSE'MBLE, rè-âs-sĕm'-bl. *v. a.* [*re* and *assemble.*] To collect anew. *Milton.*

*To* REASSE'RT, rè-ăs-sêrt'. *v. a.* To assert anew; to maintain after suspension or cessation. *Atterbury.*

*To* REASSU'ME, rè-ăs-sûme'. *v. a.* [*reassumo*, Lat.] To resume; to take again. *Milton.*

☞ See *Principles*, No. 454, and the word ASSUME. *W.*

*To* REASSU'RE, rè-ă-shûre'. *v. a.* [*reassurer*, Fr.] To free from fear; to restore from terrour. *Dryden.*

RE'ASTINESS*, rèès'-tè-nès. *n. s.* State of being rancid. *Cotgrave.*

RE'ASTY*, rèès'-tè. *a.* [perhaps a corruption of *rusty*.] Covered with a kind of rust, and having a rancid taste: a word applied to dried meat, particularly to bacon. *Skelton.*

REATE, rète. *n. s.* [perhaps a corruption of *reak*.] A kind of long, small grass, that grows in water, and complicates itself together. *Walton.*

*To* REATTE'MPT*, rè-ăt-têmt'. *v. a.* To try again. *More.*

*To* REAVE, rève. *v. a.* pret. *reft.* [ɹeapian, Sax.] To take away by stealth or violence. *Spenser.*

REBAPTIZA'TION, rè-băp-tè-zā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Renewal of baptism. *Hooker.*

*To* REBAPTI'ZE§. rè-băp-tīze'. *v. a.* [*rebaptiser*, Fr.] To baptize again. *Ayliffe.*

REBAPTI'ZER*, rè-băp-tī'-zŭr. *n. s.* One that baptizes again. *Howell.*

*To* REBA'TE§, rè-bāte'. *v. a.* [*rebattre*, Fr.] To blunt; to beat to obtuseness; to deprive of keenness. *Chillingworth.*

REBA'TEMENT*, rè-bāte'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Diminution. 1 *Kings*, vi.

REBA'TO*, rè-bā'-tō. *n. s.* A sort of ruff. See RABATO. *Burton.*

RE'BECK, rè'-bĕk. *n. s.* [*rebec*, Fr.; *ribecca*, Ital.] An instrument of three strings. A kind of fiddle. *Milton.*

RE'BEL§, rĕb'-ĕl. 102, 492. *n. s.* [*rebelle*, Fr.; *rebellis*, Lat.] One who opposes lawful authority by violence. *Shakspeare.*

RE'BEL*, rĕb'-ĕl. *a.* [*rebellis*, Lat.] Rebellious. *Milton.*

*To* REBE'L, rè-bĕl'. *v. n.* [*rebello*, Lat.] To rise in violent opposition against lawful authority. *Shak.*

REBE'LLED*, rè-bĕld'. *part. a.* Rebellious; having been guilty of rebellion. *Milton.*

REBE'LLER, rè-bĕl'-lŭr. *n. s.* One that rebels. *Parfre.*

REBE'LLION, rè-bĕl'-yŭn. 113. *n. s.* [*rebellion*, Fr.; *rebellio*, Lat.] Insurrection against lawful authority. *Bacon.*

REBE'LLIOUS, rè-bĕl'-yŭs. *a.* Opponent to lawful authority. *Deut.* ix.

REBE'LLIOUSLY, rè-bĕl'-yŭs-lè. *ad.* In opposition to lawful authority. *Camden.*

REBE'LLIOUSNESS, rè-bĕl'-yŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of being rebellious. *Bp. Morton.*

*To* REBE'LLOW, rè-bĕl'-lō. *v. n.* To bellow in return; to echo back a loud noise. *Spenser.*

REBOA'TION, rè-bō-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*reboo*, Lat.] The return of a loud, bellowing sound. *Potrick.*

*To* REBO'IL*, rè-bŏil'. *v. n.* [*rebullio*, Lat.] To take fire; to be hot. *Sir T. Elyot.*

*To* REBOU'ND§, rè-bŏŭnd'. *v. n.* [*rebondir*, Fr.; *re* and *bound*.] To spring back; to be reverberated; to fly back in consequence of motion impressed and resisted by a greater power. *Wisdom*, xvii.

*To* REBOU'ND, rè-bŏŭnd'. *v. a.* To reverberate; to beat back. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

REBOU'ND, rè-bŏŭnd'. *n. s.* The act of flying back in consequence of motion resisted; resilition. *Brown.*

*To* REBRA'CE*, rè-brāse'. *v. a.* To brace again. *Gray.*

*To* REBRE'ATHE*, rè-brēthe'. *v. a.* To breathe again. *Heywood.*

REBU'FF§, rè-bŭf'. *n. s.* [*rebuffade*, Fr.; *rebuffo*, Ital.] Repercussion; quick and sudden resistance. *Milton.*

*To* REBU'FF, rè-bŭf'. *v. a.* To beat back; to oppose with sudden violence.

*To* REBU'ILD, rè-bĭld'. *v. a.* To re-edify; to restore from demolition; to repair. *Clarendon.*

REBU'KABLE, rè-bū'-kā-bl. *a.* Worthy of reprehension. *Shakspeare.*

*To* REBU'KE§, rè-būke'. *v. a.* [*reboucher*, Fr · *rebech*, Arm.] To chide; to reprehend; to repress by objurgation. 2 *Pet.* ii.

REBU'KE, rè-būke'. *n. s.* Reprehension; chiding expression; objurgation. *Psalm* lxix. In low language, it signifies any kind of check. *L'Estrange*

REBU'KER, rè-bū'-kŭr. 98. *n. s.* A chider; a reprehender. *Hosea*, v.

REBU'KEFUL*, rè-būke'-fŭl. *a.* Abounding in rebuke. *Huloet. Ob. T.*

REBU'KEFULLY*, rè-būke'-fŭl-lè. *ad.* With reprehension. *Sir T. Elyot.*

REBULLI'TION*, rĕb-ŭl-lĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [*rebullio*, Lat.] Act of boiling or effervescing. *Wotton.*

*To* REBU'RY*, rè-bĕr'-rè. *v. a.* To inter again. *Ashmole.*

RE'BUS, rè'-bŭs. *n. s.* [*rebus*, old Fr.; *rebus*, Lat.] A word or name represented by things; a sort of riddle. *Peacham.*

*To* REBU'T§, rè-bŭt'. *v. n.* [*rebuter*, Fr.] To retire back. *Spenser.* To return an answer: a law term. *Blackstone.*

*To* REBU'T*, rè-bŭt'. *v. a.* To beat back; to keep off; to drive away. *Spenser.*

REBU'TTER, rè-bŭt'-tŭr. 98. *n. s.* An answer to a rejoinder. *Blackstone.*

*To* RECA'LL, rè-kăll'. *v. a.* To call back; to call again; to revoke. *Hooker.*

RECA'LL*, rè-kăll'. 406. *n. s.* Revocation; act or power of calling back. *Milton.*

*To* RECA'NT§, rè-kănt'. *v. a.* [*recanto*, Lat.] To retract; to recall; to contradict what one has once said or done. *Shakspeare.*

*To* RECA'NT, rè-kănt'. *v. n.* To revoke a position, to unsay what has been said. *Dryden.*

RECANTA'TION, rĕk-kăn-tā'-shŭn. 530. *n. s.* Retraction; declaration contradictory to a former declaration. *Sidney.*

RECA'NTER, rè-kănt'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who recants. *Shakspeare.*

*To* RECAPA'CITATE*, rè-kă-pās'-sè-tāte. *v. a.* [*re* and *capacitate*.] To qualify again. *Atterbury.*

*To* RECAPI'TULATE§, rè-kă-pĭt'-tshŭ-lāte. 91. *v. a.* [*recapituler*, Fr.; *re* and *capitulum*, Lat.] To repeat again the sum of a former discourse. *More.*

RECAPITULA'TION, rè-kă-pĭt-tshŭ-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Distinct repetition of the principal points. *Raleigh.*

RECAPI'TULATORY, rè-kă-pĭt'-tshŭ-lā-tŭr-è. 512, 557. *a.* Repeating again. *Barrow.*

RECA'PTURE*, rè-kăp'-tshŭre. *n. s.* A prize recovered from those who had taken it.

*To* RECA'PTURE*, rè-kăp'-tshŭre. *v. a.* To retake a prize.

*To* RECA'RNIFY*, rè-kăr'-nè-fī. *v. a.* [*re* and *carnify*.] To convert again into flesh. *Howell.*

*To* RECA'RRY, rè-kăr'-rè. *v. a.* To carry back. *Walton.*

*To* RECA'ST*, rè-kăst'. *v. a.* [*re* and *cast*.] To throw again. *Florio.* To mould anew. *Bp. Burgess.*

*To* RECE'DE, rè-sēēd'. *v. n.* [*recedo*, Lat.] To fall back; to retreat. *Dryden.* To desist; to relax any claim. *K. Charles.*

RECEI'PT, rè-sēte'. 412. *n. s.* The act of receiving. *Shak.* The place of receiving. *St. Matthew*, ix. [*recepte*, Fr.] A note given, by which money is acknowledged to have been received. Reception; admission. *Hooker.* Reception; welcome. *Sidney.* [*recepta*, low Lat.; or *recetta*, Ital.] Prescription of ingredients for any composition. *Shakspeare.*

RECEI'VABLE, rè-sē'-vā-bl. *a.* [*recevable*, Fr.] Capable of being received. *Wotton.*

RECEI'VABLENESS*, rè-sē'-vā-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Capability of receiving. *Whitlock.*

*To* RECEI'VE§, rè-sēve'. *v. a.* [*recevoir*, Fr.; *recipio*, Lat.] To take or obtain any thing as due. *St. Luke*, xiv. To take or obtain from another. 2 *Sam.* xviii. To take any thing communicated. *Locke.* To embrace intellectually. *Bacon.* To allow. *Hooker.* To admit. *Acts*, xv. To take, as

into a vessel. *Acts*, i. To take into a place or state. *St. Mark*, xvi. To conceive in the mind; to take intellectually. *Shak.* To entertain as a guest. *Milton.*

RECEI'VEDNESS, rè-sē'-vĕd-nĕs. 365. *n. s.* General allowance. *Boyle.*

RECEI'VER, rè-sē'-vûr. 98. *n. s.* [*receveur*, Fr.] One to whom any thing is communicated by another. *Shak.* One to whom any thing is given or paid. *Sprat.* An officer appointed to receive publick money. *Bacon.* One who partakes of the blessed sacrament. *Bp. Taylor.* One who co-operates with a robber, by taking the goods which he steals. *Spenser.* The vessel into which spirits are emitted from the still. *Blackmore.* The vessel of the air pump, out of which the air is drawn, and which therefore receives any body on which experiments are tried. *Bentley.*

*To* RECE'LEBRATE, rè-sĕl'-lè-brāte. *v. a.* To celebrate anew. *B. Jonson.*

RE'CENCY, rē'-sĕn-sè. *n. s.* [*recens*, Lat.] Newness; new state. *Wiseman.*

*To* RECE'NSE§*, rè-sĕnse'. *v. a.* [*recenser*, old Fr.; *recenseo*, Lat.] To examine; to review; to revise. *Bentley.*

RECE'NSION, rè-sĕn'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*recensio*, Lat.] Enumeration; review. *Mede.*

RE'CENT§, rē'-sĕnt. *a.* [*recent*, Fr.; *recens*, Lat.] New; not of long existence. *Woodward.* Late; not antique. *Bacon.* Fresh; not long dismissed, released, or parted from. *Pope.*

RE'CENTLY, rē'-sĕnt-lè. *ad.* Newly; freshly. *Arbuthnot.*

RE'CENTNESS, rē'-sĕnt-nĕs. *n. s.* Newness; freshness. *Hale.*

RECE'PTACLE, rĕs'-sĕp-tâ-kl, or rè-sĕp'-tâ-kl. *n. s.* [*receptaculum*, Lat.] A vessel or place into which any thing is received. *Hooker.*

☞ The first of these pronunciations is by far the most fashionable, but the second most agreeable to analogy and the ear. So many mutes in the latter syllables require the aid of the antepenultimate accent to pronounce them with ease, and they ought always to have it.—See ACCEPTABLE and CORRUPTIBLE.

The best way to show what is the general usage in the accentuation of this word, will be to give it as accented by different orthoëpists.

*Recĕptacle*, Mr. Sheridan, W. Johnston.
*Receptacle*, Drs. Johnson, Kenrick, Ash, Mr Nares, Mr. Smith, Perry, Scott, Buchanan, Barclay, Fenning, Bailey, Dyche, and Entick. *W.* [Jones, Fulton and Knight.]

RE'CEPTARY, rĕs'-sĕp-tâ-rè. [See RECEPTORY.] *n. s.* Thing received. *Ob. J.*

RECEPTIBI'LITY, rè-sĕp-tè-bĭl'-è-tè. *n. s.* Possibility of receiving. *Glanville.*

RECE'PTION§, rè-sĕp'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*reception*, Fr.; *receptus*, Lat.] The act of receiving. *Holder.* The state of being received. *Milton.* Admission of any thing communicated. *Locke.* Re-admission. *Milton.* The act of containing. *Addison.* Treatment at first coming; welcome; entertainment. *Hammond.* Opinion generally admitted. *Locke.* Recovery. *Bacon.*

RECE'PTIVE, rè-sĕp'-tĭv. *a.* Having the quality of admitting what is communicated. *Hooker.*

RECEPTIVITY*, rĕs-sĕp-tĭv'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*receptivité*, Fr.] State or quality of being receptive. *Fotherby.*

RE'CEPTORY, rĕs'-sĕp-tŭr-è. *a.* Generally or popularly admitted. *Brown.*

☞ Dr. Johnson and Mr. Sheridan place the accent on the first syllable of this word, and on the second of *deceptory*; but, as these words are both of the same form, till some reason can be given for accenting them differently, I shall consider them both as accented on the first syllable, as that accentuation appears to be not only most agreeable to polite usage, but to the general analogy of words of this termination.—See PEREMPTORY.

A view of the diversity of accentuation among our orthoëpists will enable the inspector to judge of the propriety of that which I have adopted:

*Recĕptary*, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Johnson, (folio and quarto,) and Barclay.
*Receptary*, Dr. Ash, Mr. Scott, Scott's Bailey, Mr. Perry, Fenning, and Entick.
*Recĕptory*, Dr. Johnson, (folio,) Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Smith, and Barclay.
*Receptory*, Dr. Johnson, (quarto,) Dr. Ash, Mr. Perry, Barclay, Fenning, Scott's Bailey, and Entick.
*Decĕptory.*
*Deceptory*, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Mr. Perry, Barclay, Scott's Bailey, and Fenning. *W.*

RECE'SS§, rè-sĕs'. *n. s.* [*recessus*, Lat.] Retirement, retreat; withdrawing; secession. *K. Charles.* Departure. *Glanville.* Place of retirement; place of secrecy; private abode. *Milton.* [*recez*, Fr.] An abstract of the proceedings of an imperial diet. *Ayliffe.* Departure into privacy. *Milton.* Remission or suspension of any procedure. *Bacon.* Removal to distance. *Brown.* Privacy; secrecy of abode. *Dryden.* Secret part. *Hammond.*

RECE'SSION, rè-sĕsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [*recessio*, Lat.] The act of retreating. *Bp. Taylor.* Act of relaxing or desisting from any claim. *South.*

*To* RECHA'NGE, rè-tshānje'. *v. a.* [*rechanger*, Fr.] To change again. *Dryden.*

*To* RECHA'RGE, rè-tshârje'. *v. a.* [*recharger*, Fr.] To accuse in return. *Hooker.* To attack anew. *Dryden.*

RECHEA'T§, rè-tshète'. *n. s.* [*recet*, old Fr.] [Among hunters.] A lesson which the huntsman winds on the horn, when the hounds have lost their game, to call them back from pursuing a counterscent. *Shak.*

*To* RECHEA'T*, rè-tshēète'. *v. n.* To blow the recheat. *Drayton.*

RECIDIVA'TION, rè-sĭd-è-vā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*recidivus*, Lat.] Backsliding; falling again. *Bp. Hall.*

RECI'DIVOUS, rè-sè-dĭv'-ŭs. *a.* Subject to fall again.

RE'CIPE, rĕs'-sè-pè. *n. s.* [Lat.] A medical prescription. *Suckling.*

RECI'PIENT, rè-sĭp'-pè-ĕnt. *n. s.* [*recipiens*, Lat.] The receiver; that to which any thing is communicated. *Glanville.* The vessel into which spirits are driven by the still. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

RECI'PROCAL§, rè-sĭp'-prò-kâl. *a.* [*reciprocus*, Lat.] Acting in vicissitude; alternate. *Milton.* Mutual; done by each to each. *Richardson.* Mutually interchangeable. *Watts.*—*Reciprocal* proportion is, when, in four numbers, the fourth number is so much lesser than the second, as the third is greater than the first, and vice versa. *Harris.*

RECI'PROCAL*, rè-sĭp'-prò-kâl. *n. s.* An alternacy *Bacon.*

RECI'PROCALLY, rè-sĭp'-prò-kâl-lè. *ad.* Mutually; interchangeably. *Shakspeare.*

RECI'PROCALNESS, rè-sĭp'-prò-kâl-nĕs. *n. s.* Mutual return; alternateness. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

*To* RECI'PROCATE, rè-sĭp'-prò-kāte. *v. n.* To act interchangeably; to alternate. *Dryden.*

*To* RECI'PROCATE*, rè-sĭp'-prò-kāte. *v. a.* To exchange; to interchange. *Johnson.*

RECIPROCA'TION, rè-sĭp-prò-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*reciprocatio*, Lat.] Alternation; action interchanged. *Bacon.*

RECIPRO'CITY*, rĕs-è-prŏs'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*reciprocité*, Fr.] Reciprocal obligation. *Blackstone.*

RECI'SION, rè-sĭzh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *recisus*, Lat.] The act of cutting off. *Sherwood.*

RECI'TAL, rè-sī'-tâl. *n. s.* Repetition; rehearsal. *Denham.* Narration. *Addison.* Enumeration. *Prior.*

RECITA'TION, rĕs-sè-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Repetition; rehearsal. *Hammond.*

RECITATI'VE, rĕs-sè-tâ-tēēv'. } *n. s.* [from *re-*
RECITATI'VO, rĕs-sè-tâ-tēēv'-ò. } *cite*, Ital.] A kind of tuneful pronunciation, more musical than common speech, and less than song; chant. *Dryd.*

RECITATI'VELY*, rĕs-sè-tâ-tēēv'-lè. *ad.* After the manner of the recitative. *Lett. on Q. Anne's going to St. Paul's.*

*To* RECI'TE§, rè-slte'. *v. a.* [*recito*, Lat.; *reciter*, Fr.] To rehearse; to repeat; to enumerate; to tell over. *Ecclus.* xliv.

RECI'TE, rè-slte'. *n. s.* [*recit*, Fr.] Recital. *Temple. Ob. J.*

RECI'TER, rè-sl'-tŭr. *n. s.* One who recites. *Burton.*

*To* RECK §, rĕk. *v. n.* [necan, Sax.] To care; to heed; to mind. *Spenser. Ob. J.* But used in Scotland.

*It* RECKS. *v. impersonal.* To care. *Milton.*

*To* RECK, rĕk. *v. a.* To heed; to care for. *Sidney.*

RE'CKLESS, rĕk'-lĕs. *a.* [neccelear, Sax.] Careless; heedless; mindless; untouched. *Sidney.*

RE'CKLESSNESS, rĕk'-lĕs-nĕs. *n. s.* Carelessness; negligence. *Sidney.*

*To* RE'CKON §, rĕk'-kn. 103. *v. a.* [neccan, Sax.] To number; to count. *Lev.* xxvii. To esteem; to account. *Hooker.* To assign in an account. *Rom.* iv.

*To* P.E'CKON, rĕk'-kn. 170. *v. n.* To compute; to calculate. *Addison.* To state an account. *Shak.* To charge to account. *B. Jonson.* To give an account; to assign reasons of action. *Abp. Sandys.* To pay a penalty. *Sanderson.* To call to punishment. *Tillotson.* To lay stress or dependence upon. *Temple.*

RE'CKONER, rĕk'-kn-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who computes; one who calculates cost. *Camden.*

RE'CKONING, rĕk'-kn-ĭng. 410. *n. s.* Computation; calculation. Account of time. *Sandys.* Accounts of debtor and creditor. *Daniel.* Money charged by a host. *Shakspeare.* Account taken. 2 *Kings.* Esteem; account; estimation. *Sidney.*

RECKONING-BOOK, rĕk'-kn-ĭng-bo͝ok. *n. s.* A book in which money received and expended is set down.

*To* RECLAI'M §, rè-klāme'. 202. *v. a.* [*reclamo*, Lat.] To reform; to correct. *Spenser.* [*reclamer*, Fr.] To reduce to the state desired. *Bacon.* To recall; to cry out against. *Dryden.* To tame. *Dryden.* To recover. *Spenser.*

*To* RECLA'IM*, rè-klāme'. *v. n.* To exclaim. *Pope.*

RECLAI'M*, rè-klāme'. *n. s.* Reformation. *Hales.* Recovery. *Spenser.*

RECLAI'MABLE*, rè-klā'-mā-bl. *a.* That may be reclaimed. *Dr. Cockburn.*

RECLAI'MANT, rè-klā'-mănt. *n. s.* Contradicter. *Waterland.*

RECLAI'MLESS*, rè-klāme'-lĕs. *a.* Not to be reclaimed. *Lee.*

RECLAMA'TION*, rĕk-klā-mā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Recovery. *Bp. Hall.*

RECLINA'TION*, rĕk-klè-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of leaning or reclining.

*To* RECLI'NE §, rè-klīne'. *v. a.* [*reclino*, Lat.; *recliner*, Fr.] To lean back; to lean sidewise. *Dryden.*

*To* RECLI'NE, rè-klīne'. *v. n.* To rest; to repose, to lean. *Shenstone.*

RECLI'NE, rè-klīne'. *a.* [*reclinis*, Lat.] In a leaning posture. *Milton.*

*To* RECLO'SE, rè-klōze'. *v. a.* To close again. *Pope.*

*To* RECLU'DE, rè-klūde'. *v. a.* [*recludo*, Lat.] To open. *Harvey.*

RECLU'SE §, rè-klūse'. 437. *n. s.* [*reclus, recluse*, old Fr.] One shut up; a retired person. *Hammond.*

RECLU'SE, rè-klūse'. *a.* Shut up; retired. *Prior.*

*To* RECLU'SE*, rè-klūse'. *v. a.* To shut up. *Donne. Ob. T.*

RECLU'SELY*, rè-klūse'-lè. *ad.* In retirement; like a recluse.

RECLU'SENESS*, rè-klūse'-nĕs. *n. s.* Retirement. *Feltham.*

RECLU'SION*, rè-klū'-zhŭn. *n. s.* State of a recluse.

RECLU'SIVE*, rè-klū'-sĭv. *a.* Affording concealment *Shakspeare.*

RECOAGULA'TION, rè-kō-ăg-gū-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Second coagulation. *Boyle.*

*To* RECO'CT*, rè-kŏkt'. *v. a.* [*recoctus*, Lat.] To vamp up. *Bp. Taylor.*

RECO'GNISABLE*, rĕk-kŏg'-nè-zā-bl. *a.* That may be acknowledged.

RECO'GNISANCE, rè-kŏg'-nè-zânse. [rè-kŏn'-nè-zâns, *Sheridan* and *Perry*.] *n. s.* [*recognisance*, Fr.] Acknowledgement of person or thing. Badge. *Hooker.* A bond of record testifying the recognisor to owe unto the recognisee a certain sum of money; and is acknowledged in some court of record. *Cowel.*

☞ For the pronunciation of *g*, in this and the following words, see *Principles*, No. 387, and the words COGNIZANCE and CONUSANCE. *W.*

*To* RE'CCGNISE §, rĕk'-kŏg-nīze. *v. a.* [*recognosco*, Lat.] To acknowledge; to recover and avow knowledge of any person or thing. *Fell.* To review; to re-examine. *South.*

RECOGNISEE', rè-kŏg-nè-zèe'. *n. s.* One in whose favour the bond is drawn.

RECO'GNISOR, rè-kŏg-nè-zŏr'. [rè-kŏn'-nè-sŭr, *Perry*.] *n. s.* One who gives the recognisance.

☞ When this word is not used as a law term, but considered only as the verbal noun of *recognise*, it ought to be spelled *recogniser*, and to have the accent on the first syllable. *W.*

RECOGNI'TION, rĕk-kŏg-nĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [*recognitio*, Lat.] Review; renovation of knowledge. *Hooker.* Knowledge confessed. *Grew.* Acknowledgement; memorial. *White.*

*To* RECOI'L §, rè-kŏĭl'. 299. *v. n.* [*reculer*, Fr.] To rush back in consequence of resistance, which cannot be overcome by the force impressed. *Milton.* To fall back. *Spenser.* To fail; to shrink. *Shak.*

*To* RECOI'L*, rè-kŏĭl'. *v. a.* To drive back; to cause to recoil. *Spenser. Ob. T.*

RECOI'L, rè-kŏĭl'. *n. s.* A falling back. *Browne.*

RECOI'LING*, rè-kŏĭl'-ĭng. *n. s.* Act of shrinking back; revolt. *South.*

RECOI'LINGLY*, rè-kŏĭl'-ĭng-lè. *ad.* With retrocession. *Huloet.*

*To* RECOI'N, rè-kŏĭn'. 299, 300. *v. a.* To coin over again. *Addison.*

RECOI'NAGE, rè-kŏĭn'-ĭdje. 90. *n. s.* The act of coining anew. *Bacon.*

*To* RECOLLE'CT §, rĕk-kŏl-lĕkt'. [See COLLECT.] *v. a.* [*recollectus*, Lat.] To recover to memory. *Watts.* To recover reason or resolution. *Dryden.* To gather what is scattered; to gather again. *Donne.*

RE'COLLECT*, rĕk'-kŏl-lĕkt. } *n. s.* A monk of a
RE'COLLET*, rĕk'-kŏl-lĕt. } reformed order of Franciscans. *Weever.*

RECOLLE'CTION, rĕk-kŏl-lĕk'-shŭn. *n. s.* Recovery of notion; revival in the memory. *Locke.*

*To* RECOMBI'NE*, rè-kŏm-blne'. *v. a.* [*re* and *combine*.] To join together again. *Carew.*

*To* RECO'MFORT §, rè-kŭm'-fŭrt. *v. a.* To comfort or console again. *Sidney.* To give new strength. *Bacon.*

RECO'MFORTLESS*, rè-kŭm'-fŭrt-lĕs. *a.* Without comfort. *Spenser.*

*To* RECOMME'NCE, rè-kŏm-mĕnse'. 531. *v. a.* [*recommencer*, Fr.] To begin anew.

*To* RECOMME'ND §, rĕk-kŏm-mĕnd'. [See COMMAND.] *v. a.* [*recommander*, Fr.; *re* and *commend*.] To praise to another. *Dryden.* To make acceptable. *Pope.* To commit with prayers. *Acts*, xiv.

RECOMME'NDABLE, rĕk-kŏm-mĕnd'-ă-bl. *a.* Worthy of recommendation or praise. *Glanville.*

RECOMME'NDABLENESS*, rĕk-kŏm-mĕnd'-ă-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Quality of being recommendable. *More.*

RECOMME'NDABLY*, rĕk-kŏm-mĕnd'-a-blè. *ad.* So as to deserve commendation. *Sherwood.*

RECOMMENDA'TION, rĕk-kŏm-mĕn-dā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] The act of recommending. That which secures to one a kind reception from another. *Dryden.*

RECOMME'NDATORY, rĕk-kŏm-mĕn'-dā-tŭr-è. 512. [See DOMESTICK.] *a.* That commends to another. *Swift.*

RECOMME'NDER, rĕk-kŏm-mĕnd'-ŭr. *n. s.* One who recommends. *Atterbury.*

*To* RECOMMI'T, rè-kŏm-mĭt'. *v. a.* To commit anew. *Clarendon.*

*To* RECOMPA'CT, rè-kŏm-păkt'. *v. a.* To join anew. *Donne.*

RECOMPENSA'TION*, rĕk-kŏm-pĕn-sā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Recompense. *Huloet.*

*To* RE'COMPENSE §, rĕk'-kŏm-pĕnse. *v. a.* [*recompenser*, Fr.] To repay; to requite. 1 *Macc.* x. To give in requital. *Rom.* xii. To compensate; to make up by something equivalent. *Carew.* To redeem; to pay for. *Num.* v.

RE'COMPENSE, rĕk'-kŏm-pĕnse. *n. s.* [Fr.] Reward; something given as an acknowledgement of merit. *Shak.* Equivalent; compensation. *Clarend.*

RECOMPI'LEMENT, rē-kŏm-pīle'-mĕnt. 531. *n. s.* New compilement. *Bacon.*

*To* RECOMPO'SE, rē-kŏm-pōze'. 531. *v. a.* [*recomposer*, Fr.] To settle or quiet anew. *Bp. Taylor.* To form or adjust anew. *Boyle.*

RECOMPOSI'TION, rē-kŏm-pō-zĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* Composition renewed.

RECONCI'LABLE, rĕk-kŏn-sī'-lā-bl. *a.* [*reconciliable*, Fr.] Capable of renewed kindness. Consistent; possible to be made consistent. *Hammond.*

RECONCI'LABLENESS, rĕk-kŏn-sī'-lā-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Consistence; possibility to be reconciled. *Hammond.* Disposition to renew love.

*To* RE'CONCILE §, rĕk'-kŏn-sīle. *v. a.* [*reconcilier*, Fr.; *reconcilio*, Lat.] To make to like again. *Shak.* To make to be liked again. *Clarendon.* To make any thing consistent. *Locke.* To restore to favour. *Ezek.* xlv. To purify. *Puller.* To re-establish. *Spenser.*

*To* RE'CONCILE*, rĕk'-kŏn-sīle. *v. n.* To become reconciled. *Abp. Sancroft.*

RECONCI'LEMENT, rĕk'-kŏn-sīle-mĕnt. *n. s.* Reconciliation; renewal of kindness; favour restored. *Milton.* Friendship renewed. *Milton.*

RECONCI'LER, rĕk'-kŏn-sī-lŭr. *n. s.* One who renews friendship between others. *Fell.* One who discovers the consistence between propositions. *Norris.*

RECONCILIA'TION, rĕk-kŏn-sĭl-ē-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*reconciliatio*, Lat.] Renewal of friendship. Agreement of things seemingly opposite; solution of seeming contrarieties. *Rogers.* Atonement; expiation. *Heb.* ii.

RECONCI'LIATORY*, rĕk-kŏn-sĭl'-ē-ā-tŭr-ē. *a.* Able to reconcile. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* RECONDE'NSE, rē-kŏn-dĕnse'. *v. a.* To condense anew. *Boyle.*

RECOND'ITE, rĕk'-kŏn-dīte. *a.* [*reconditus*, Lat.] Hidden; secret; profound; abstruse. *Glanville.*

☞ Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Barclay, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Mr. Fry, and Entick, accent this word on the second syllable; Mr. Sheridan and Bailey [and Mr. Todd] on the last; and Fenning, only, on the first. But, notwithstanding so many authorities are against me, I am much deceived if the analogy of pronunciation be not decidedly in favour of that accentuation which I have given. We have but few instances in the language where we receive a word from the Latin, by dropping a syllable, that we do not remove the accent higher than the original. 503. Thus *recondite*, derived from *reconditus*, may with as much propriety remove the accent from the long penultimate, as *carbuncle* from *carbunculus*, *calumny* from *calumnia*, *detriment* from *detrimentum*, *innocency* from *innocentia*, *controversy* from *controversia*, and a thousand others. Besides, it may be observed, that Mr. Sheridan and Bailey, by accenting this word on the last syllable, do not decide against the accent on the first; for all words of three syllables which may be accented on the last, may also have an accent on the first, though not inversely. 524. The antepenultimate accent, to which our language has such a tendency, ought, in my opinion, to be indulged in this word, notwithstanding the numerous authorities against it. The word *incondite* must certainly follow the fortunes of the present word; and we find [most of] those orthoëpists, who have the word, accent it as they do *recondite*, Mr. Sheridan on the last syllable, but Mr. Fenning, inconsistently, on the second. *W.*—[*rec'ondite*, Jones; *recondite* or *recon'dite*, Fulton and Knight.]

*To* RECOND'UCT, rē-kŏn-dŭkt'. *v. a.* [*reconduit*, Fr.] To conduct again. *Dryden.*

*To* RECONFI'RM*, rē-kŏn-fĕrm'. *v. a.* To establish again. *Ld. Clarendon.*

*To* RECONJOI'N, rē-kŏn-jŏĭn'. *v. a.* To join anew. *Boyle.*

*To* RECO'NQUER, rē-kŏng'-kŭr. *v. a.* [*reconquerir*, Fr.] To conquer again. *Davies.*

*To* RECONNOI'TER*, [RECONNOITRE, *Jones*, &c.] rĕk-kŏn-nŏĭ'-tŭr. *v. a.* [*reconnoitre*, Fr.] To examine; to view. *Addison.*

*To* RECO'NSECRATE, rē-kŏn'-sē-krāte. *v. a.* To consecrate anew. *Ayliffe.*

*To* RECONSI'DER*, rē-kŏn-sĭd'-ŭr. *v. a.* To turn in the mind over and over. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

*To* RECO'NSOLATE*, rē-kŏn'-sō-lāte. *v. a.* [*re* and *consolate*.] To comfort again. *Wotton.*

*To* RECONVE'NE, rē-kŏn-vēne'. *v. n.* [*re* and *convene*.] To assemble anew. *Clarendon.*

RECONVE'RSION*, rē-kŏn-vĕr'-shŭn. *n. s.* A second conversion. *Weever.*

*To* RECONVE'RT*, rē-kŏn-vĕrt'. *v. a.* To convert again. *Milton.*

*To* RECONVE'Y, rē-kŏn-vā'. *v. a.* To convey again. *Denham.*

*To* RECO'RD §, rē-kŏrd'. 492. *v. a.* [*recordor*, Lat.; *recorder*, Fr.] To register any thing so that its memory may not be lost. *Deut.* xxx. To celebrate; to cause to be remembered solemnly. *Milton.* To recite; to repeat; to tune. *Spenser.* To call to mind. *Spenser.*

*To* RECO'RD*, rē-kŏrd'. *v. n.* To sing a tune; to play a tune. *Shakspeare.*

RE'CORD, rĕk'-ŏrd, or rē-kŏrd'. *n. s.* [Fr.] Register; authentick memorial. *Shakspeare.*

☞ The noun *record* was anciently, as well as at present, pronounced with the accent either on the first or second syllable: till lately, however, it generally conformed to the analogy of other words of this kind; and we seldom heard the accent on the second syllable till a great luminary of the law, as remarkable for the justness of his elocution as his legal abilities, revived the claim this word anciently had to the ultimate accent; and, since his time, this pronunciation, especially in our courts of justice, seems to have been the most general. We ought, however, to recollect, that this is overturning one of the most settled analogies of our language in the pronunciation of dissyllable nouns and verbs of the same form.—See *Principles*, No. 492.

"But many a crime, deem'd innocent on earth,
"Is register'd in heaven; and there, no doubt,
"Have each their *record*, with a cure annex'd."
*Cowper's Task. W.*

RECORDA'TION, rĕk-kŏr-dā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*recordatio*, Lat.] Remembrance. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

RECO'RDER, rĕk-kŏrd'-ŭr. *n. s.* One whose business is to register any events. *Donne.* The keeper of the rolls in a city. *Swift.* A kind of flute; a wind instrument. *Sidney.*

*To* RECO'UCH, rē-kŏŭtsh'. *v. n.* [*re* and *couch*.] To lie down again. *Wotton.*

*To* RECO'UNT §, rē-kŏŭnt'. *v. a.* [*reconter*, Fr.] To relate in detail; to tell distinctly. *Shakspeare.*

RECO'UNTMENT, rē-kŏŭnt'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Relation; recital. *Shakspeare.*

*To* RECOU'RE, rē-kŏŭr'. *v. a.* To recover, or recure. *Spenser.* See *To* RECURE.

RECOU'RSE §, rē-kŏrse'. *n. s.* [*recursus*, Lat.; *recours*, Fr.] Frequent passage. *Shak.* Return; new attack. *Brown.* Return; recurrence. *Barrow.* [*recours*, Fr.] Application as for help or protection. *Wotton.* Access. *Shakspeare.*

*To* RECOU'RSE*, rē-kŏrse'. *v. n.* To return. *Fox. Ob. T.*

RECOU'RSEFUL, rē-kŏrse'-fŭl. *a.* Moving alternately. *Drayton.*

*To* RECO'VER §, rē-kŭv'-ŭr. *v. a.* [*recouvrer*, Fr.; *recupero*, Lat.] To restore from sickness or disorder. 2 *Kings*, v. To repair. *Rogers.* To regain; to get again. *Sidney.* To release. 2 *Tim.* ii. To attain; to reach; to come up to. *Shakspeare.*

*To* RECO'VER, rē-kŭv'-ŭr. *v. n.* To grow well from a disease, or any evil. 2 *Kings*, xx.

RECO'VERABLE, rē-kŭv'-ŭr-ā-bl. *a.* [*recouvrable*, Fr.] Possible to be restored from sickness. Possible to be regained. *Shakspeare.*

RECO'VERY, rē-kŭv'-ŭr-ē. *n. s.* Restoration from sickness. *Bp. Taylor.* Power or act of regaining *Shak.* The act of cutting off an entail. *Shak.*

RE/CREANT §. rēk'-krē-ânt. *a.* [*recreant*, old Fr.] Cowardly; meanspirited; subdued. *Spenser.* Apostate; false. *Milton.*

*To* RECREA/TE*, rē-krē-āte'. *v. a.* To create anew. *Donne.*

*To* RE/CREATE §, rēk'-krē-āte. 531. *v. a.* [*recreo*, Lat.] To refresh after toil; to amuse or divert in weariness. *Shak.* To delight; to gratify. *More.* To relieve; to revive. *Harvey.*

*To* RE/CREATE*, rēk'-krē-āte. *v. n.* To take recreation. *L. Addison.*

RECREA/TION, rēk-krē-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Relief after toil or pain; amusement in sorrow or distress. *Sidney.* Refreshment; amusement; diversion. *Holder.*

RE/CREATIVE, rēk'-krē-ā-tĭv. *a.* Refreshing; giving relief after labour or pain; amusing; diverting. *Bacon.*

RE/CREATIVELY*, rēk'-krē-ā-tĭv-lē. *ad.* With recreation; with diversion. *Sherwood.*

RE/CREATIVENESS, rēk'-krē-ā-tĭv-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of being recreative.

RE/CREMENT §, rēk'-krē-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*recrementum*, Lat.] Dross; spume; superfluous or useless parts. *Bp. Hall.*

RECREME/NTAL, rēk-krē-mĕn'-tăl. } *a.*
RECREMENTI/TIOUS, rēk-krē-mĕn-tĭsh'-ŭs. } *a.* Drossy. *Reid.*

*To* RECRI/MINATE §, rē-krĭm'-ē-nāte. *v. n.* [*re*-*crimino*, Fr.; *re* and *criminor*, Lat.] To return one accusation with another. *Stilling fleet.*

*To* RECRI/MINATE, rē-krĭm'-ē-nāte. *v. a.* To accuse in return. *South.*

RECRIMINA/TION, rē-krĭm-ē-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Return of one accusation with another. *Government of the Tongue.*

RECRIMINA/TOR, rē-krĭm'-ē-nā-tŭr. 521. *n. s.* One that returns one charge with another.

RECRI/MINATORY*, rē-krĭm'-ē-nā-tŭr-ē. *a.* Retorting accusation. *Burke.*

RECRU/DENCY §*, rē-krōō'-dĕn-sē. }
RECRUDE/SCENCY §*, rēk-krōō-dĕs'-sĕn-sē. } *n. s.* [*recrudir*, Fr.; *recrudesco*, Lat.] State of becoming sore again; a sort of relapse. *Bacon.*

RECRUDE/SCENT, rēk-krōō-dĕs'-sĕnt. 510. *a.* [*recrudescens*, Lat.] Growing painful or violent again.

*To* RECRU/IT §, rē-krōōt'. *v. a.* [*recruter*, Fr.] To repair any thing wasted by new supplies. *Wiseman.* To supply an army with new men. *Clarendon.*

*To* RECRUI/T, rē-krōōt'. *v. n.* To raise new soldiers. *Addison.*

RECRUI/T, rē-krōōt'. 343. *n. s.* Supply of any thing wasted. *Clarendon.* New soldiers. *Dryden.*

RECTA/NGLE §, rēk'-tăng-gl. *n. s.* [*rectangulus*, Lat.] A figure having four sides, of which the opposite ones are equal, and all its angles right angles. *Locke.*

RECTA/NGLE*, rēk'-tăn-gl. } *a.* Having a right
RECTA/NGLED*, rēk'-tăn-gld. } angle. *Brown.*

RECTA/NGULAR, rēk-tăng'-gū-lăr. *a.* Right angled; having angles of ninety degrees. *Wotton.*

RECTA/NGULARLY, rēk-tăng'-gū-lăr-lē. *ad.* With right angles. *Brown.*

RE/CTIFIABLE, rēk'-tē-fī-ă-bl. 183. *a.* Capable to be set right. *Brown.*

RECTIFICA/TION, rēk-tē-fē-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] The act of setting right what is wrong. *Burton.* [In chymistry.] *Rectification* is drawing any thing over again by distillation, to make it yet higher or finer. *Quincy.*

RE/CTIFIER*, rēk'-tē-fī-ŭr. *n. s.* One who sets right what is wrong. *Swift.* One employed in the process of rectifying by distillation. An instrument that shows the variation of the compass, in order to rectify the course of a ship.

*To* RE/CTIFY §, rēk'-tē-fī. 183. *v. a.* [*rectifier*, Fr.; *rectus* and *facio*, Lat.] To make right; to reform; to redress. *Hooker.* To exalt and improve by repeated distillation. *Grew.*

RECTILI/NEAR, rēk-tē-lĭn'-ē-ŭr. } *a.* [*rectus* and
RECTILI/NEOUS, rēk-tē-lĭn'-ē-ŭs. } *linea*, Lat.] Consisting of right lines. *Ray.*

RECTITUDE, rēk'-tē-tūde. *n. s.* [*rectitudo*, Lat.] Straightness; not curvity. Righuness; uprightness; freedom from moral curvity or obliquity. *K. Charles.* Right judgement; due deliberation and decision: a philosophical term. *Paley.*

RE/CTOR §, rēk'-tŭr. *n. s.* [*recteur*, Fr.; *rector*, Lat.] Ruler; lord; governour. *Hale.* Parson of an unimpropriated parish. *Blackstone.*

RECTO/RIAL*, rēk-tō'-rē-ăl. *a.* [Fr.] Belonging to the rector of a parish. *Blackstone.*

RE/CTORSHIP, rēk'-tŭr-shĭp. *n. s.* The rank or office of rector. *Shakspeare.*

RE/CTORY, rēk'-tŭr-ē. *n. s.* A *rectory* or parsonage is a spiritual living, composed of land, tithe, and other oblations of the people, separate or dedicate to God in any congregation for the service of his church there, and for the maintenance of the governour or minister thereof, to whose charge the same is committed. *Spelman.*

RE/CTRESS*, rēk'-trĕs. } *n. s.* [*rectrix*, Lat.] Gov-
RE/CTRIX*, rēk'-trĭks. } erness. *B. Jonson.*

RECUBA/TION, rēk-kū-bā'-shŭn. 530. *n. s.* [*recubo*, Lat.] The act of lying or leaning. *Brown.*

*To* RECU/LE, rē-kūle'. *v. n.* [*reculer*, Fr.] To retire; to fall backward; to recoil. *Barret. Ob. J.*

*To* RECU/MB*, rē-kŭm'. *v. n.* [*recumbo*, Lat.] To lean; to repose. *Allen. Ob. T.*

RECU/MBENCE*, rē-kŭm'-bĕnse. *n. s.* Act of reposing, or resting in confidence. *Lord North.*

RECU/MBENCY, rē-kŭm'-bĕn-sē. *n. s.* The posture of lying or leaning. *Brown.* Rest; repose. *Locke.*

RECU/MBENT §, rē-kŭm'-bĕnt. *a.* [*recumbens*, Lat.] Lying; leaning. *Arbuthnot.* Reposing; inactive; listless. *Young.*

RECUPERABLE †, rē-kū'-pĕr-ă-bl. *a.* Recoverable. *Chaucer. Obsolete.*

RECUPERA/TION §, rē-kū-pĕr-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*recuperatio*, Lat.] The recovery of a thing lost. *More.*

RECU/PERATIVE, rē-kū'-pĕr-ā-tĭv. } *a.* Be-
RECU/PERATORY, rē-kū'-pĕr-ā-tŭr-ē. } longing to recovery. *Cockeram.*

*To* RECU/R, rē-kŭr'. *v. n.* [*recurro*, Lat.] To come back to the thought; to revive in the mind. *Locke.* [*recourir*, Fr.] To have recourse to; to take refuge in. *Locke.*

*To* RECU/RE §, rē-kūre'. *v. a.* [*re* and *cure*.] To recover; to regain. *Chaucer.* To recover from sickness or labour. *Spenser.*

RECU/RE, rē-kūre'. *n. s.* Recovery; remedy. *Sackville.*

RECU/RELESS*, rē-kūre'-lĕs. *a.* Incapable of remedy. *Bp. Hall.*

RECU/RRENCE, rē-kŭr'-rĕnse. } *n. s.* Return.
RECU/RRENCY, rē-kŭr'-rĕn-sē. } *Brown.*

RECU/RRENT §, rē-kŭr'-rĕnt. *a.* [*recurrent*, Fr. *recurrens*, Lat.] Returning from time to time. *Harvey.*

RECU/RSION, rē-kŭr'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*recursus*, Lat.] Return. *Boyle.*

*To* RECU/RVATE*, rē-kŭr'-vāte. *v. a.* [*recurvatus*, Lat.] To bend back. *Pennant.*

RECURVA/TION, rē-kŭr-vā'-shŭn. } *n. s.* Flexure
RECU/RVITY, rē-kŭr'-vē-tē. } backwards. *Brown.*

*To* RECU/RVE §*, rē-kŭrve'. *v. a.* [*recurvo*, Lat.] To bow or bend back. *Cockeram.*

RECU/RVOUS, rē-kŭr'-vŭs. *a.* [*recurvus*, Lat.] Bent backward. *Derham.*

RE/CUSANCY*, rē-kū'-zăn-sē, or rēk'-kū-zăn-sē. *n. s.* The tenets of a recusant; nonconformity. *Coke.*

RE/CUSANT §, rē-kū'-zănt, or rēk'-kū-zănt. *n. s.* [*recusans*, Lat.] One that refuses to acknowledge the king's supremacy in matters of religion; a nonconformist; one that refuses any terms of communion or society. *Davies.*

☞ I must in this word retract my former opinion, and give the preference to the accent on the second syllable Mr. Sheridan and W. Johnston might, like myself, suppose usage on their side; but the authority of Drs. Johnson, Ash, Kenrick, Mr. Nares, Perry, Barclay, Fenning Bailey, Dyche, and Entick, is sufficient to make us suspect that usage has not so clearly decided; and, therefore, though some words of this form and number of syllables depart from the accentuation of the Latin

words from which they are derived, as *ignorant*, *laborant*, *adjutant*, *permanent*, *confident*, &c., yet the general rule seems to incline to the preservation of the accent of the original, when the same number of syllables are preserved in the English word—to say nothing of the more immediate formation of this word from the judicial verb to *recuse*.—See *Principles*, No. 437 and 503, (*b* and *k*.) *W.*—[*Mr. Todd* has changed the accent with the following remark: "Our word was originally accented on the second syllable, as Dr. Johnson gave it, but it is now generally on the first."]

RE/CUSANT*, rē-kū'-zânt, or rĕk'-kū-zânt. *a.* Refusing to conform; refusing to take certain oaths. *Lord Clarendon.*

RECUSA'TION*, rĕk-kū-zā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Refusal. *Cotgrave.* [In law.] The act of recusing a judge, that is, of requiring him not to try a cause in which he is supposed to be personally interested.

*To* RECU'SE, rē-kūze'. *v. a.* [*recuser*, Fr.; *recuso*, Lat.] To refuse: a juridical word. *Digby.*

RED §, rĕd. *a.* [ɲeƀ, Sax.] Of the colour of blood; of one of the primitive colours. *Shakspeare.*

RED*, rĕd. *n. s.* Red colour. *Newton.*

*To* RE'DACT*, rē-dăkt'. *v. a.* [*redactus*, Lat.] To force; to reduce or shape into form. *Drummond. Ob. T.*

*To* REDA'RGUE §, rĕd-ăr'-gū. *v. a.* [*redarguo*, Lat.] To refute; to convict. *Hakewill.*

REDARGU'TION*, rĕd-ăr-gū'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*redargutio*, Lat.] A refutation; a conviction. *Bacon.*

REDBERRIED *Shrub Cassia. n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

RE'DBREAST, rĕd'-brĕst. *n. s.* A small bird so named from the colour of its breast. *Thomson.*

RE'DCOAT, rĕd'-kōte. *n. s.* A name of contempt for a soldier. *Dryden.*

*To* RE'DDEN, rĕd'-dn. 103. *v. a.* To make red. *Dryden.*

*To* RE'DDEN, rĕd'-dn. *v. n.* [ɲeaƀian, Sax.] To grow red. *Dryden.*

RE'DDISH, rĕd'-dĭsh. *a.* Somewhat red. *Lev.* xiii.

RE'DDISHNESS, rĕd'-dĭsh-nĕs. *n. s.* Tendency to redness. *Boyle.*

REDDI'TION, rĕd-dĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [*redition*, Fr.; from *reddo*, Lat.] Restitution. *Howell.* Explanation; representation. *Milton.*

RE'DDITIVE, rĕd'-dē-tĭv. *a.* [*redditivus*, Lat.] Answering to an interrogative: a term of grammar. *Instruct. for Oratory.*

RE'DDLE, rĕd'-dl. 405. *n. s.* A sort of mineral earth, remarkably heavy, and of a fine florid, though not deep-red colour. *Hill.*

REDE, rēde. *n. s.* [ɲæƀ, Sax.] Counsel; advice. See READ. *Spenser.*

*To* REDE, rēde. *v. a.* To advise. See *To* READ.

*To* REDEE'M §, rē-dēēm'. 246. *v. a.* [*redimo*, Lat.] To ransom; to relieve from forfeiture or captivity by paying a price. *Ruth*, iv. To rescue; to recover. *Psalm* xxv. To recompense; to compensate; to make amends for. *Sidney.* To free by paying an atonement. *Shak.* To pay the penalty of. *Milton.* To perform the work of universal redemption; to confer the inestimable benefit of reconciliation to God. *Gal.* iii.

REDEE'MABLE, rē-dēēm'-â-bl. *a.* Capable of redemption. *Bp. Berkeley.*

REDEE'MABLENESS, rē-dēēm'-â-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being redeemable.

REDEE'MER, rē-dēēm'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who ransoms or redeems; a ransomer. *Spenser.* The Saviour of the world. *Milton.*

*To* REDELI'BERATE*, rē-dē-lĭb'-ĕr-āte. *v. a.* [*re* and *deliberate*.] To reconsider. *Cotgrave.*

*To* REDELI'VER, rē-dē-lĭv'-ŭr. *v. a.* To deliver back. *Ayliffe.*

REDELI'VERY, rē-dē-lĭv'-ŭr-ē. *n. s.* The act of delivering back. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* REDEMA'ND, rē-dē-mând'. *v. a.* To demand back. *Addison.*

REDE'MPTION, rē-dĕm'-shŭn. 412. *n. s.* [Fr.; *redemptio*, Lat.] Ransom; release. *Milton.* Purchase of God's favour by the death of Christ. *Nelson.*

REDE'MPTORY, rē-dĕm'-tŭr-ē. 412, 512, 557. *a.* Paid for ransom. *Chapman.*

*To* REDESCE'ND*, rē-dē-sĕnd'. *v. n.* [*re* and *descend*.] To descend again. *Howell.*

RE'DGUM, rĕd'-gŭm. *n. s.* [from *red* and *gum*.] A disease of children newly born.

RE'DHOT, rĕd'-hŏt. *a.* Heated to redness. *Bacon.*

*To* REDI'NTEGRATE§*, rē-dĭn'-tē-grāte. *v. a.* [*redintegro*, Lat.] To restore; to make new. *B. Jonson.*

REDI'NTEGRATE, rē-dĭn'-tē-grāte. *a.* Restored; renewed; made new. *Bacon.*

REDINTEGRA'TION, rē-dĭn-tē-grā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Renovation; restoration. *Decay of Christian Piety.* The restoring any mixed body or matter, whose form has been destroyed, to its former nature and constitution. *Quincy.*

*To* REDISBOU'RSE*, rē-dĭs-bŏrse'. *v. a.* [*re* and *debourser*, Fr.] To repay. *Spenser.*

*To* REDISPO'SE*, rē-dĭs-pōse'. *v. a.* To adjust or dispose anew. *A. Baxter.*

*To* REDISTRI'BUTE*, rē-dĭs-trĭb'-ūte. *v. a.* To deal back again. *Cotgrave.*

RE'DLEAD, rĕd-lĕd'. *n. s.* [*red* and *lead*.] Minium; lead calcined. *Peacham.*

RE'DLY*, rĕd'-lè. *ad.* With redness. *Cotgrave.*

RE'DNESS, rĕd'-nĕs. *n. s.* [ɲeƀneꝛꝛe, Sax.] The quality of being red. *Brown.*

RE'DOLENCE, rĕd'-ō-lĕnse. 503. } *n. s.* Sweet
RE'DOLENCY, rĕd'-ō-lĕn-sè. } scent. *Boyle.*

RE'DOLENT §, rĕd'-ō-lĕnt. 503. *a.* [*redolens*, Lat.] Sweet of scent. *Bale.*

*To* REDOU'BLE, rē-dŭb'-bl. *v. a.* [*redoubler*, Fr.] To repeat in return. *Spenser.* To repeat often. *Shak.* To increase by addition of the same quantity over and over. *Addison.*

*To* REDOU'BLE, rē-dŭb'-bl. *v. n.* To become twice as much. *Addison.*

REDOU'BT, rē-dŏŭt'. *n. s.* [*redoute*, Fr.; *ridotta*, Ital.] The outwork of a fortification; a fortress. *Bacon.*

REDOU'BTABLE, rē-dŏŭt'-â-bl. *a.* [*redoubtable*, Fr.] Formidable; terrible to foes. *Pope.*

REDOU'BTED, rē-dŏŭt'-ĕd. *a.* [*redoubté*, Fr.] Dread; awful; formidable. *Spenser.*

*To* REDOU'ND, rē-dŏŭnd'. *v. n.* [*redundo*, Lat.] To be sent back by reaction. *Milton.* To conduce in the consequence. *Addison.* To proceed in the consequence. *Addison.*

*To* REDRE'SS §, rē-drĕs'. *v. a.* [*redresser*, Fr.] To set right; to amend. *Milton.* To relieve; to remedy; to ease. *Sidney.*

REDRE'SS, rē-drĕs'. *n. s.* Reformation; amendment. *Hooker.* Relief; remedy. *Bacon.* One who gives relief. *Dryden.*

REDRE'SSER*, rē-drĕs'-sŭr. *n. s.* One who affords relief. *Shelton.*

REDRE'SSIVE, rē-drĕs'-sĭv. *a.* Succouring; affording remedy. *Thomson.* An unauthorized word.

REDRE'SSLESS*, rē-drĕs'-lĕs. *a.* Without amendment; without relief. *Sherwood.*

*To* REDSEA'R, rĕd-sēēr'. *v. n.* [*red* and *sear*.] A term of workmen; if iron be too hot, it will *redsear*, that is, break or crack under the hammer. *Moxon.*

RE'DSHANK, rĕd'-shăngk. *n. s.* [*red* and *shank*.] Bare-legged persons. *Spenser.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*

RE'DSTART, rĕd'-stărt. } *n. s.* A bird.
RE'DTAIL, rĕd'-tāle. }

RE'DSTREAK, rĕd'-strēke. *n. s.* An apple. *Mortimer.* Cider pressed from the redstreak. *Smith.*

*To* REDU'CE §, rē-dūse'. *v. a.* [*reduco*, Lat.] To bring back. *Shak.* To bring to the former state *Milton.* To reform from any disorder. *Clarendon.* To bring into any state of diminution. *Boyle.* To degrade; to impair in dignity. *Tillotson.* To bring into any state of misery or meanness. *Arbuthnot.* To subdue. *Milton.* To bring into any state more within reach or power. To reclaim to order. *Milton.* To subject to a rule; to bring into a class: as, the insects are *reduced* to tribes; the variations of language are *reduced* to rules.

REDU'CEMENT, rē-dūse'-mĕnt. *n. s.* The act of bringing back, subduing, reforming, or diminishing; reduction. *Bacon.*

REDU'CER, rè-dū'-sŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that reduces. *Sidney.*

REDU'CIBLE, rè-dū'-sè-bl. *a.* Possible to be reduced. *South.*

REDU'CIBLENESS, rè-dū'-sè-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Quality of being reducible. *Boyle.*

*To* REDU'CT*, rè-dŭkt'. *v. a.* [*reductus*, Lat.] To reduce. *Warde. Ob. T.*

REDU'CT*, rè-dŭkt'. *n. s.* [In building.] A little place taken out of a larger, to make it more uniform and regular; or for some other convenience. *Chambers.*

REDU'CTION, rè-dŭk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] The act of reducing; state of being reduced. *Hale.* [In arithmetick.] *Reduction* brings two or more numbers of different denominations into one denomination. *Cocker.*

REDU'CTIVE, rè-dŭk'-tĭv. 157. *a.* [*reductif*, Fr.] Having the power of reducing. *Brevint.*

REDU'CTIVE*, rè-dŭk'-tĭv. *n. s.* That which has the power of reducing. *Hale.*

REDU'CTIVELY, rè-dŭk'-tĭv-lè. *ad.* By reduction; by consequence. *Hammond.*

REDU'NDANCE, rè-dŭn'-dânse. } *n. s.* [*redundan-*
REDU'NDANCY, rè-dŭn'-dân-sè. } *tia*, Lat.] Superfluity; superabundance; exuberance. *Bacon.*

REDU'NDANT §, rè-dŭn'-dânt. *a.* [*redundans*, Lat.] Superabundant; exuberant; superfluous. *Milton.* Using more words or images than are useful. *Watts.*

REDU'NDANTLY, rè-dŭn'-dânt-lè. *ad.* Superfluously; superabundantly. *Dalgarno.*

*To* REDU'PLICATE §, rè-dū'-plè-kâte. *v. a.* To double. *Pearson.*

REDUPLICA'TION, rè-dū-plè-kâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of doubling. *Digby.*

REDU'PLICATIVE, rè-dū'-plè-kâ-tĭv. 512. *a.* [*reduplicatif*, Fr.] Double. *Watts.*

RE'DWING, rĕd'-wĭng. *n. s.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*

*To* REE, rè. *v. a.* [a corruption from the Teut. *rede.*] To riddle; to sift. *Mortimer.*

*To* REE'CHO, rè-ĕk'-kō. *v. n.* To echo back. *Pope.*

REE'CHY, rètsh'-è. *a.* [from *reech*, corruptly formed from *reek.*] Smoky; sooty; tanned. *Shakspeare.*

REED §, rèèd. 246. *n. s.* [neoð, Sax.; *ried*, Germ.] A hollow, knotted stalk, which grows in wet grounds. *Miller.* A small pipe, made anciently of a reed. *Milton.* An arrow, as made of a reed headed. *Prior.*

REE'DED, rèèd'-ĕd. *a.* Covered with reeds.

REE'DEN, rèè'-dn. *a.* Consisting of reeds. *Dryden.*

REED-GRASS, rèèd'-grâs. *n. s.* A plant; bur-reed.

REEDIFICA'TION*, rè-ĕd-è-fè-kâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*reédification*, Fr.] Act of rebuilding; state of being rebuilt; new building. *Cotgrave.*

*To* REE'DIFY, rè-ĕd'-è-fĭ. *v. a.* [*reedifier*, Fr.] To rebuild; to build again. *Spenser.*

REE'DLESS, rèèd'-lĕs. *a.* Being without reeds. *May.*

REE'DY, rèèd'-è. *a.* Abounding with reeds. *Blackmore.*

REEF §*, rèèf. *n. s.* [Dutch.] A certain portion of a sail, comprehended between the top and bottom and a row of eyelet-holes parallel thereto. *Chambers.* [*rif*, Teut.] A chain of rocks, lying near the surface of the water. *Wallis.*

*To* REEF*, rèèf. *v. a.* To reduce the surface of a sail. *Hawkesworth.*

REEK §, rèèk. 246. *n. s.* [ɲeac, Sax.] Smoke; steam; vapour. *Scott.* [*reke*, Germ.] A pile of corn or hay, commonly pronounced *rick. Dryden.*

*To* REEK, rèèk. *v. n.* [ɲecan, Sax.] To smoke; to steam; to emit vapour. *Shakspeare.*

REE'KY, rèèk'-è. *a.* Smoked; tanned; black. *Shak.*

REEL §, rèèl. 246. *n. s.* [ɲeol, Sax.] A turning frame, upon which yarn is wound into skeins from the spindle.

*To* REEL, rèèl. *v. a.* To gather yarn off the spindle. *Wilkins.*

*To* REEL §, rèèl. *v. n.* [*rollen*, Dutch; *ragla*, Swed.] To stagger; to incline in walking, first to one side, and then to the other *Ps.* cvii.

REEL*, rèèl. *n. s.* A kind of dance. *Newes from Scotland, &c.*

REELE'CTION, rè-è-lĕk'-shŭn. *n. s.* Repeated election. *Swift.*

*To* REEMBA'TTLE*, rè-ĕm-bât'-tl. *v. a.* To range again in battle-array. *Milton.*

*To* REENA'CT, rè-ĕn-âct'. *v. a.* To enact anew. *Arbuthnot.*

*To* REENFO'RCE §, rè-ĕn-fôrse' *v. a.* To strengthen with new assistance or support. *Shakspeare.*

REENFO'RCEMENT, rè-ĕn-fôrse'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Fresh assistance; new help. *Shakspeare.* Iterated enforcement. *Ward.*

*To* REENJO'Y, rè-ĕn-jŏè'. *v. a.* To enjoy anew or a second time. *Pope.*

*To* REENKI'NDLE*, rè-ĕn-kĭn'-dl. *v. a.* To enkindle anew. *Bp. Taylor.*

*To* REE'NTER §, rè-ĕn'-tûr. *v. a.* To enter again; to enter anew. *Milton.*

*To* REENTHRO'NE, rè-ĕn-*th*rône'. *v. a.* To replace in a throne. *Southern.*

REE'NTRANCE, rè-ĕn'-trânse. *n. s.* The act of entering again. *Hooker.*

REE'RMOUSE, rèèr'-mŏûse. *n. s.* [hɲeɲemuȝ, Sax.] A bat. See REARMOUSE.

*To* REESTA'BLISH §, rè-è-stâb'-lĭsh. *v. a.* To establish anew. *Locke.*

REESTA'BLISHER, rè-è-stâb'-lĭsh-ûr. *n. s.* One that establishes. *Sir E. Sandys.*

REESTA'BLISHMENT, rè-è-stâb'-lĭsh-mĕnt. *n. s* The act of reestablishing; the state of being reestablished; restauration. *Addison.*

*To* REESTA'TE*, rè-è-stâte'. *v. a.* To reestablish *Wallis.*

REEVE, rèèv. *n. s.* [ȝeneꝑa, Sax.] A steward. *Dryden. Ob. J.*

*To* REEXA'MINE, rè-ĕgz-ăm'-ĭn. *v. a.* To examine anew. *Hooker.*

*To* REFE'CT §, rè-fĕkt'. *v. a.* [*refectus*, Lat.] To refresh; to restore after hunger or fatigue. *Brown. Ob. J.*

REFE'CTION, rè-fĕk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*refection*, Fr.] Refreshment after hunger or fatigue. *Brown.*

RE'FECTORY, rè-fĕk'-tŭr-è, or rĕf'-ĕk-tŭr-è. 512. [For the *o*, see DOMESTICK.] [rĕf'-ĕk-tŭr-è. *Jones, Fulton & Knight*, and *Todd.*] *n. s.* [*refectoire*, Fr.] Room of refreshment; eating-room. *Bp. Taylor.*

☞ Almost all the dictionaries I have consulted, except Mr. Sheridan's, place the accent on the second syllable of this word; and yet, so prevalent has the latter accentuation been of late years, that Mr. Nares is reduced to hope it is not fixed beyond recovery. There is, indeed, one reason why this word ought not to have the accent on the first syllable, and that is, the two mutes in the second and third, which are not so easily pronounced when the accent is removed from them as the mutes and liquids in *accessory*, *consistory*, *desultory*, &c.; and, therefore, I am decidedly in favour of the accentuation on the second syllable, which is that adopted by Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Mr. Nares, Buchanan, Perry, Scott, Bailey, Barclay, and Entick, as all words of this termination have the accent on the same syllable.—See REFRACTORY, PEREMPTORY CORRUPTIBLE, and IRREFRAGABLE. *W.*

*To* REFE'L, rè-fĕl'. *v. a.* [*refello*, Lat.] To refute to repress. *Shakspeare.*

*To* REFE'R §, rè-fĕr'. *v. a.* [*refero*, Lat.; *referer*, Fr.] To dismiss for information or judgement. *Burnet.* To betake to for decision. *Shak.* To reduce to, as to the ultimate end. *Bacon.* To reduce, as to a class. *Boyle.*

*To* REFE'R, rè-fĕr'. *v. n.* To respect; to have relation. *Burnet.* To appeal. *Bacon.*

RE'FERABLE*, rĕf'-fĕr-â-bl. *a.* Capable of being considered, as in relation to something else. *More*

REFEREE', rĕf-ĕr-èè'. *n. s.* One to whom any thing is referred. *L'Estrange.*

RE'FERENCE, rĕf'-fĕr-ĕnse. *n. s.* Relation; respect; view towards; allusion to. *Hooker.* Dismission to another tribunal. *Swift.*

REFERE'NDARY, rĕf-ĕr-ĕn'-dâr-è. *n. s.* [*referendus*, Lat.] One to whose decision any thing is referred. *Bacon.* [*referendarius*, Lat.] An officer

who delivered the royal answer to petitions. *Harmar.*

REFE'RMENT*, rē-fēr'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Reference for decision. *Abp. Laud.*

*To* REFERME'NT, rē-fēr-mĕnt'. *v. a.* To ferment anew. *Blackmore.*

REFE'RRIBLE, rē-fēr'-rē-bl. *a.* Capable of being considered, as in relation to something else. *Brown.*

*To* REFI'ND*, rē-fīnd'. *v. a.* To find again; to experience again. *Sandys.*

*To* REFI'NE §, rē-fīne'. *v. a.* [*raffiner*, Fr.] To purify; to clear from dross and recrement. *Zech.* xiii. To make elegant; to polish; to make accurate. *Peacham.*

*To* REFI'NE, rē-fīne'. *v. n.* To improve in point of accuracy or delicacy. *Dryden.* To grow pure. *Addison.* To affect nicety. *Atterbury.*

REFI'NEDLY, rē-fīne'-ĕd-lē. 364. *ad.* With affected elegance. *Dryden.*

REFI'NEDNESS*, rē-fīne'-ĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* State of being purified. *Feltham.* Affected purity. *Barrow.*

REFI'NEMENT, rē-fīne'-mĕnt. *n. s.* The act of purifying, by clearing any thing from dross and recrementitious matter. The state of being pure. *Norris.* Improvement in elegance or purity. *Swift.* Artificial practice. *Rogers.* Affectation of elegant improvement. *Addison.*

REFI'NER, rē-fī'-nŭr. *n. s.* Purifier; one who clears from dross or recrement. *Bacon.* Improver in elegance. *Swift.* Inventor of superfluous subtilties. *Addison.*

*To* REFI'T, rē-fĭt'. *v. a.* [*refait*, Fr.; *re* and *fit.*] To repair; to restore after damage. *Woodward.*

*To* REFLE'CT §, rē-flĕkt'. *v. a.* [*reflecto*, Lat.] To throw back; to cast back. *Sandys.*

*To* REFLE'CT, rē-flĕkt'. *v. n.* To throw back light. *Shak.* To bend back. *Bentley.* To throw back the thoughts upon the past or on themselves. *Bp. Taylor.* To consider attentively. *Prior.* To throw reproach or censure. *Swift.* To bring reproach. *Dryden.*

REFLE'CTENT, rē-flĕk'-tĕnt. *a.* [*reflectens*, Lat.] Bending back; flying back. *Digby.*

REFLE'CTION, rē-flĕk'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of throwing back. *Shak.* The act of bending back. *Bentley.* That which is reflected. *Shak.* Thought thrown back upon the past, or the absent, or on itself. *Denham.* The action of the mind upon itself. *Locke.* Attentive consideration. *South.* Censure. *Prior.*

REFLE'CTIVE, rē-flĕk'-tĭv. *a.* Throwing back images. *Dryden.* Considering things past; considering the operations of the mind. *Prior.*

REFLE'CTOR, rē-flĕk'-tŭr. *n. s.* Considerer. *Boyle.* That which reflects; a reflecting telescope.

REFLE'X, rē'-flĕks. *a.* [*reflexus*, Lat.] Directed backward. *Hale.*

REFLE'X, rē-flĕks'. *n. s.* Reflection. *Hooker.*

*To* REFLE'X*, rē-flĕks'. *v. a.* To reflect. *Shak.* To bend back; to turn back. *Gregory. Ob. T.*

REFLEXIBI'LITY, rē-flĕks-ē-bĭl'-ē-tē. *n. s.* The quality of being reflexible. *Newton.*

REFLE'XIBLE, rē-flĕks'-ē-bl. *a.* Capable to be thrown back. *Cheyne.*

REFLE'XIVE, rē-flĕks'-ĭv. *a.* Having respect to something past. *Hammond.* Having a tendency to reproach or censure. *South.*

REFLE'XIVELY, rē-flĕks'-ĭv-lē. *ad.* In a backward direction. *Gov. of the Tongue.* With a tendency to censure or reproach. *South.*

REFLOA'T, rē-flōte'. *n. s.* Ebb; reflux. *Bacon.*

*To* REFLOU'RISH, rē-flŭr'-rĭsh. *v. n.* To flourish anew. *Milton.*

*To* REFLO'W §, rē-flō'. *v. n.* [*refluo*, Lat.] To flow back. *W. Browne.*

RE'FLUENCY*, rĕf'-flū-ĕn-sē. *n. s.* Quality or state of flowing back. *W. Mountague.*

RE'FLUENT, rĕf'-flū-ĕnt. 518. *a.* [*refluens*, Lat.] Running back; flowing back. *Arbuthnot.*

REFLU'X, rē'-flŭks. *n. s.* [*reflux*, Fr.; *refluxus*, Lat.] Backward course of water. *Milton.*

*To* REFO'CILLATE §*, rē-fŏs'-sĭl-lāte. *v. a.* [*refocciller*, Fr.; *refocillo*, Lat.] To strengthen by refreshment. *Aubrey.*

REFOCILLA'TION, rē-fŏs-sĭl-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Restoration of strength by refreshment. *Middleton.*

*To* REFOME'NT*, rē-fō-mĕnt'. *v. a.* [*re* and *foment.*] To cherish or warm again. *Cotgrave.*

*To* REFO'RM §, rē-fôrm'. *v. a.* [*reformo*, Lat.; *re former*, Fr.] To form again: the primary meaning. *Gower.* To change from worse to better *Hooker.*

*To* REFO'RM, rē-fôrm'. *v. n.* To pass by change from worse to better.

*REFO'RM*, rē-fôrm'. *n. s.* [Fr.] Reformation. *Burke.*

*REFORMA'DO*, rĕf-ôr-mā'-dō. *n. s.* [Span.] A monk adhering to the reformation of his order. *Weever.* An officer retained in a regiment, when his company is disbanded. *B. Jonson.*

*To* REFO'RMALIZE*, rē-fôr'-măl-īze. *v. n.* [*re* and *formalize.*] To affect reformation; to pretend correctness. *Loe.*

REFORMA'TION, rĕf-fôr-mā'-shŭn. 531. *n. s.* [Fr.] Act of forming anew; renovation; regeneration. *Pearson.* Change from worse to better: commonly used of human manners. *Addison.* By way of eminence: the change of religion from the corruptions of popery to its primitive state. *Atterbury.*

REFO'RMER, rē-fôrm'-ŭr. *n. s.* One who makes a change for the better; an amender. *King Charles.* One of those who changed religion from popish corruptions and innovations. *Bacon.*

REFO'RMIST*, rē-fôr'-mĭst. *n. s.* One who is of the reformed churches. *Howell.* In recent times, one who proposes political reforms.

REFO'SSION*, rē-fŏsh' ŭn. *n. s.* [*refossus*, Lat.] Act of digging up. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* REFOU'ND*, rē-fŏŭnd'. *v. a.* [*re* and *found.*] To cast anew. *Warton.*

*To* REFRA'CT §, rē-frăkt'. *v. a.* [*refractus*, Lat.] To break the natural course of rays. *Cheyne.*

REFRA'CTION, rē-frăk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] The incurvation or change of determination in the body moved, which happens to it whilst it enters or penetrates any medium: in dioptricks, it is the variation of a ray of light from that right line, which it would have passed on in, had not the density of the medium turned it aside. *Harris.*

REFRA'CTIVE, rē-frăk'-tĭv. *a.* Having the power of refraction. *Newton.*

REFRA'CTORINESS, rē-frăk'-tŭr-ē-nĕs. *n. s.* Sullen obstinacy. *King Charles.*

RE'FRACTORY §, rē-frăk'-tŭr-ē. *a.* [*refractaire*, Fr.; *refractarius*, Lat.] Obstinate; perverse; contumacious. *Shakspeare.*

☞ All our orthoëpists, except Bailey and Dyche, [and Todd] place the accent on the second syllable of this word; and we need but attend to the difficulty and indistinctness which arises from placing the accent on the first syllable, to condemn it. The mutes *c* hard and *t* are formed by parts of the organs so distinct from each other, that, without the help of the accent to strengthen the organs, they are not very readily pronounced—to say nothing of the difficulty of pronouncing the substantive *refractoriness* and the adverb *refractorily*, with the accent on the first syllable, which must necessarily be the case if we accent the first syllable of this word.—See CORRUPTIBLE. *W.*

RE'FRACTORY*, rē-frăk'-tŭr-ē. *n. s.* An obstinate person. *Bp. Hall.* Obstinate opposition. *Bp. Taylor.*

RE'FRAGABLE, rĕf'-frā-gă-bl. *a.* [*refragabilis*, Lat.] Capable of confutation and conviction.

☞ In this word there is not the same concurrence of consonants as in the last, and, consequently, not the same reason for placing the accent on the second syllable.—See IRREFRAGABLE. *W.*

*To* REFRA'IN §, rē-frāne'. *v. a.* [*refrener*, Fr.; *re* and *frænum*, Lat.] To hold back; to keep from action. *Psalm* lxxxiii.

*To* REFRA'IN, rē-frāne'. *v. n.* To forbear; to abstain; to spare. *Hooker.*

REFRA'IN*, rē-frāne'. *n. s.* [*refrain*, Fr.] The bur-

den of a song, or piece of musick; a kind of musical repetition. *Mason.*

*To* REFRA'ME*, rè-frāme'. *v. a.* To put together again. *Hakewill.*

REFRANGIBI'LITY, rè-frăn-jè-bĭl'-è-tè. *n. s. Refrangibility* of the rays of light is their disposition to be refracted or turned out of their way, in passing out of one transparent body or medium into another. *Newton.*

REFRA'NGIBLE§, rè-frăn'-jè-bl. *a.* [*re* and *frango*, Lat.] Capable of being refracted. *Locke.*

REFRENA'TION,* rĕf-frè-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *re* and *frœno*, Lat.] The act of restraining.

*To* REFRE'SH§, rè-frĕsh'. *v. a.* [*refraischir*, Fr.] To recreate; to relieve after pain, fatigue, or want. *Shak.* To improve by new touches any thing impaired. *Dryden.* To refrigerate; to cool. *Ecclus.* xliii.

REFRE'SH*, rè-frĕsh'. *n. s.* Act of refreshing. *Daniel. Ob. T.*

REFRE'SHER, rè-frĕsh'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* That which refreshes. *Thomson.*

REFRE'SHING*, rè-frĕsh'-ĭng. *n. s.* Relief after pain, fatigue, or want. *Milton.*

REFRE'SHMENT, rè-frĕsh'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Relief after pain, want, or fatigue. That which gives relief, as food, rest. *South.*

REFRE'T, rè-frĕt'. *n. s.* The burden of a song. *Dict.*

REFRI'GERANT, rè-frĭd'-jĕr-ânt. *a.* [Fr.] Cooling; mitigating heat. *Bacon.*

REFRI'GERANT*, rè-frĭd'-jĕr-ânt. *n. s.* A cooling medicine. *Wiseman.*

*To* REFRI'GERATE§, rè-frĭd'-jĕr-âte. 91. *v. a.* [*refrigero*, Lat.] To cool. *Bacon.*

REFRIGERA'TION, rè-frĭd-jĕr-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*refrigeratio*, Lat.] The act of cooling; the state of being cooled. *Bacon.*

REFRI'GERATIVE, rè-frĭd'-jĕr-ā-tĭv. 512.

REFRI'GERATORY, rè-frĭd'-jĕr-ā-tŭr-è. 512, 517. *a.* [*refrigeratif*, Fr.; *refrigeratorius*, Lat.] Cooling; having the power to cool. *Ferrand.*

REFRI'GERATORY, rè-frĭd'-jĕr-ā-tŭr-è. [See DOMESTICK.] *n. s.* That part of a distilling vessel that is placed about the head of a still, and filled with water to cool the condensing vapours. *Quincy.* Any thing internally cooling. *Mortimer.*

*REFRIGE'RIUM*, rĕf-rè-jè'-rè-ŭm. *n. s.* [Lat.] Cool refreshment; refrigeration. *South.*

REFT, rĕft. *part. pret.* of *reave.* Deprived; taken away. *Ascham. preterit* of *reave.* Took away. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

REFT*, rĕft. *n. s.* A chink. See RIFT.

RE'FUGE§, rĕf'-fûdje. *n. s.* [Fr.; *refugium*, Lat.] Shelter from any danger or distress; protection. *Milton.* That which gives shelter or protection. *Ps.* ix. Expedient in distress. *Shakspeare.* Expedient in general. *Wotton.*

*To* RE'FUGE, rĕf'-fûdje. *v. a.* [*refugier*, Fr.] To shelter; to protect. *Shakspeare.*

*To* RE'FUGE*, rĕf'-fûdje. *v. n.* To take refuge. *Sir J. Finett.*

REFUGEE', rĕf-fû-jèè'. *n. s.* [*refugié*, Fr.] One who flies to shelter or protection. *Dryden.*

REFU'LGENCE, rè-fŭl'-jĕnse.

REFU'LGENCY*, rè-fŭl'-jĕn-sè. *n. s.* Splendour; brightness. *Knatchbull.*

REFU'LGENT§, rè-fŭl'-jĕnt. 177. *a.* [*refulgent*, old Fr.; *refulgens*, Lat.] Bright; shining; glittering; splendid. *Waller.*

REFU'LGENTLY, rè-fŭl'-jĕnt-lè. *ad.* In a shining manner.

*To* REFU'ND, rè-fŭnd'. *v. n.* [*refundo*, Lat.] To pour back. *Ray.* To repay what is received; to restore. *South.*

REFU'SABLE*, rè-fû'-zâ-bl. *a.* That may be refused; fit to be refused. *Young.*

REFU'SAL, rè-fû'-zâl. 88. *n. s.* The act of refusing; denial of any thing demanded or solicited. *Rogers.* The preemption; the right of having any thing before another; option. *Swift.*

*To* REFU'SE§, rè-fûze'. 492. *v. a.* [*refuser*, Fr.] To deny what is solicited or required. *Hammond.* To reject; to dismiss without a grant. *Shakspeare.*

*To* REFU'SE, rè-fûze'. *v. n.* Not to accept; not to comply. *Garth.*

RE'FUSE, rĕf'-fûse. *a.* Unworthy of reception; left when the rest is taken. 1 *Sam.* xv.

RE'FUSE, rĕf'-fûse. 437, 492. *n. s.* [*refus*, Fr.] That which remains disregarded when the rest is taken. *Bacon.* Refusal: with the accent on the last syllable. *Fairfax.*

☞ I have given the sharp and hissing sound to the *s* in this word, according to the analogy of substantives of this form which have a corresponding verb, and imagine I have the best usage on my side, though none of our orthoëpists, except Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, and W. Johnston, have made this distinction. *W.*

REFU'SER, rè-fû'-zŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who refuses. *Bp. Taylor.*

REFU'TABLE*, rè-fû'-tâ-bl. *a.* That may be proved false or erroneous.

REFU'TAL, rè-fû'-tâl. 88. *n. s.* Refutation. *Dict.*

REFUTA'TION, rĕf-fû-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*refutatio*, Lat.] The act of refuting; the act of proving false or erroneous. *Bentley.*

*To* REFU'TE§, rè-fûte'. *v. a.* [*refuto*, Lat.; *refuter*, Fr.] To prove false or erroneous. *Milton.*

REFU'TER*, rè-fû'-tŭr. *n. s.* One who refutes. *Bp. Holl.*

*To* REGA'IN, rè-gâne'. *v. a.* [*regagner*, Fr.] To recover; to gain anew. *Milton.*

RE'GAL§, rè'-gâl. *a.* [Fr.; *regalis*, Lat.] Royal; kingly. *Shakspeare.*

RE'GAL, rè'-gâl. *n. s.* [*regale*, Fr.] A musical instrument. *Bacon.*

*REGA'LE*, rè-gâle'. *n. s.* [Lat.] The prerogative of monarchy.

*To* REGA'LE§, rè-gâle'. *v. a.* [*regaler*, Fr.] To refresh; to entertain; to gratify. *Philips.*

*To* REGA'LE*, rè-gâle'. *v. n.* To feast; to fare sumptuously. *Shenstone.*

REGA'LE, rè-gâle'. *n. s.* An entertainment; a treat.

REGA'LEMENT, rè-gâle'-mĕnt. *n. s.* [Fr.] Refreshment; entertainment. *Phillips.*

*REGA'LIA*, rè-gā'-lè-â. 92, 113. *n. s.* [Lat.] Ensigns of royalty. *Young.*

REGA'LITY, rè-găl'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*regalis*, Lat.] Royalty; sovereignty; kingship. *Spenser.* An ensign or token of royalty. *Sir T. Elyot.*

RE'GALLY*, rè'-gâl-lè. *ad.* In a regal manner. *Milton.*

*To* REGA'RD§, rè-gârd'. 92, 160. *v. a.* [*regarder*, Fr.] To value; to attend to as worthy of notice. *Shak.* To observe; to remark. *Shak.* To mind as an object of grief or terrour. 2 *Macc.* vii. To observe religiously. *Rom.* xiv. To pay attention to. *Proverbs.* To respect; to have relation to. To look towards. *Sandys.*

REGA'RD, rè-gârd'. [See GUARD.] *n. s.* [Fr.] Attention as to a matter of importance. *Spenser.* Respect; reverence; attention. *Acts*, viii. Note; eminence. *Spenser.* Respect; account. *Hooker.* Relation reference. *Milton.* Look; aspect directed to another. *Milton.* Prospect; object of sight. *Shak.* Matter demanding notice. *Spenser.*

REGA'RDABLE, rè-gârd'-â-bl. *a.* Observable. *Brown.* Worthy of notice. *Carew. Ob. J.*

REGA'RDER, rè-gârd'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that regards. *Judg.* ix. An officer of the king's forest, whose business was to view and inquire into matters respecting it. *Howell.*

REGA'RDFUL, rè-gârd'-fûl. *a.* Attentive; taking notice of. *Hayward.*

REGA'RDFULLY, rè-gârd'-fûl-è. *ad.* Attentively; heedfully. Respectfully. *Shakspeare.*

REGA'RDLESS, rè-gârd'-lĕs. *a.* Heedless; negligent; inattentive. *Spenser.* Not regarded; slighted. *Spectator.*

REGA'RDLESSLY, rè-gârd'-lĕs-lè. *ad.* Without heed. *Sir M. Sandys.*

REGA'RDLESSNESS, rè-gârd'-lĕs-nĕs. *n. s.* Heedlessness; negligence; inattention. *Whitlock.*

*REGA'TTA**, rè-gât'-tâ. *n. s.* [Ital.] A kind of boat-race. *Drummond.*

RE'GENCY, rè'-jên-sè. *n. s.* Authority; government. *Hooker.* Vicarious government. *Temple.* The district governed by a vicegerent. *Milton.* Those collectively to whom vicarious regality is intrusted: as, The *regency* transacted affairs in the king's absence. *Lowth.*

RE'GENERACY*, rè-jên'-êr-â-sè. *n. s.* State of being regenerate. *Hammond.*

*To* RE'GENERATE §, rè-jên'-êr-âte. *v. a.* [*regenero*, Lat.] To reproduce; to produce anew. *Davies.* To make to be born anew; to renew by change of carnal nature to a Christian life. *Addison.*

RE'GENERATE, rè-jên'-êr-ât. 91. *a.* [*regeneratus*, Lat.] Reproduced. *Shak.* Born anew by grace to a Christian life. *Milton.*

RE'GENERATENESS, rè-jên'-êr-ât-nês. *n. s.* The state of being regenerate.

REGENERA'TION, rè-jên-êr-â'-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.] New birth; birth by grace from carnal affections to a Christian life. *Tit.* iii.

RE'GENT §, rè'-jênt. *a.* [Fr.; *regens*, Lat.] Governing; ruling. *Hale.* Exercising vicarious authority. *Milton.*

RE'GENT, rè'-jênt. *n. s.* Governour; ruler. *Milton.* One invested with vicarious royalty. *Shak.* One of a certain standing, who taught in our universities; the word formerly in use for a *professor*; retained in the present academical designation of doctors of every faculty, and masters of arts, whether as necessary *regents*, *regents* ad placitum, or non-*regents*.

RE'GENTESS*, rè'-jênt-ês. *n. s.* [*regente*, Fr.] Protectress of a kingdom. *Cotgrave.*

RE'GENTSHIP, rè'-jênt-shîp. *n. s.* Power of governing. Deputed authority. *Shakspeare.*

REGERMINA'TION, rè-jêr-mê-nâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*re* and *germination*.] The act of sprouting again. *Gregory.*

REGE'ST*, rè-jêst'. *n. s.* [*registum*, Lat.] A register. *Milton.*

RE'GIBLE, rêd'-jè-bl. 405. *a.* Governable.

RE'GICIDE, rêd'-jè-side. 143. *n. s.* [*regicida*, Lat.] Murderer of his king. *Dryden.* Murder of his king. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

*RE'GIMEN*, rêd'-jè-mên. *n. s.* [Lat.] That care in diet and living, that is suitable to every particular course of medicine, or state of body. *Swift.*

RE'GIMENT §, rêd'-jè-mênt. *n. s.* [*regiment*, old Fr.] Established government; polity; mode of rule. *Hooker.* Rule; authority. *Hale.* A body of soldiers under one colonel. *Shakspeare.*

REGIME'NTAL, rêd-jè-mênt'-âl. *a.* Belonging to a regiment; military. *Langton.*

REGIME'NTALS*, rêd-jè-mênt'-âls. *n. s.* pl. The uniform dress of a regiment of soldiers. *Goldsmith.*

RE'GION, rè'-jûn. 290. *n. s.* [Fr.; *regio*, Lat.] Tract of land; country; tract of space. *Shak.* Part of the body. *Shak.* Place; rank. *Shakspeare.*

RE'GISTER §, rêd'-jîs-tûr. 93. *n. s.* [*registre*, Fr.; *registrum*, Lat.; a corruption of *regestum*.] An account of any thing regularly kept. *Spenser.* [*registrarius*, law Lat.] The officer whose business is to write and keep the register. *Abp. Laud.* [In chymistry.] A sliding plate of iron, which, in small chimneys, regulates the heat of the fire: hence the modern term, a *register* stove. *B. Jonson.* A sliding piece of wood, called a stop, in an organ, perforated with a number of holes answerable to those in a sound board; which being drawn one way stops them, and the other opens them, for the readmission of wind into the pipes. *Mason.* One of the inner parts of the mould wherein printing types are cast; and also the disposing of the forms of the press, so as that the lines and pages printed on one side the sheet meet exactly against those on the other. *Chambers.*

*To* RE'GISTER, rêd'-jîs-tûr. *v. a.* [*registrer*, Fr.] To record; to preserve from oblivion by authentick accounts. *Addison.* To enrol; to set down in a list. *Milton.*

RE'GISTERSHIP*, rêd'-jîs-tûr-shîp. *n. s.* The office of register. *Abp. Laud.*

RE'GISTRAR*, rêd'-jîs-trâr. } *n. s.* [*registra-*
RE'GISTRARY*, rêd'-jîs-trâr-è. § *rius*, law Lat.] An officer whose business is to write and keep the register. *Warton.*

REGISTRA'TION*, rêd-jîs-trâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Act of inserting in the register. *Stackhouse.*

RE'GISTRY, rêd'-jîs-trè. *n. s.* The act of inserting in the register. *Graunt.* The place where the register is kept. A series of facts recorded. *Temple.*

*RE'GLEMENT*, rêg'-gl-mênt. *n. s.* [Fr.] Regulation. *Bacon. Ob. J.*

RE'GLET, rêg'-lêt. *n. s.* [*reglette*, from *regle*, Fr.] Ledge of wood exactly planed, by which printers separate their lines in pages widely printed.

RE'GNANT, rêg'-nânt. *a.* [Fr.] Reigning; having regal authority. *Wotton.* Predominant; prevalent; having power. *Waller.*

*To* REGO'RGE, rè-gôrje'. *v. a.* [*re* and *gorge*.] To vomit up; to throw back. *Hayward.* To swallow eagerly. *Milton.* [*regorger*, Fr.] To swallow back *Dryden.*

*To* REGRA'DE*, rè-grâde'. *v. n.* [*regredior*, Lat *re* and *gradus*.] To retire. *Dr. Holes.*

*To* REGRA'FT, rè-grâft'. *v. a.* [*regreffer*, Fr.] To graft again. *Bacon.*

*To* REGRA'NT, rè-grânt'. *v. a* To grant back. *Ayliffe.*

*To* REGRA'TE §, rè-grâte'. *v. a.* To offend; to shock. *Derham.* [*regrater*, Fr.] To engross; to forestall. *Spenser.*

REGRA'TER, rè-grâte'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* [*regrateur*, Fr.] Forestaller; engrosser; originally, a seller by retail; a huckster. *Tatler.*

*To* REGREE'T, rè-grèèt'. *v. a.* To resalute; to greet a second time. *Shakspeare.*

REGREE'T, rè-grèèt'. *n. s.* Return or exchange of salutation. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

RE'GRESS, rè'-grês. *n. s.* [*regrès*, Fr.; *regressus*, Lat.] Passage back; power of passing back. *Burnet.*

*To* REGRE'SS, rè-grês'. *v. n.* To go back; to return; to pass back to a former state or place.

REGRE'SSION, rè-grêsh'-ûn. *n. s.* The act of returning or going back.

REGRE'T §, rè-grêt'. *n. s.* [*regret*, Fr.; *regretto*, Ital.; *greitan*, Goth.] Vexation at something past; bitterness of reflection. *South.* Grief; sorrow. *Clarendon.* Dislike; aversion. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

*To* REGRE'T, rè-grêt'. *v. a.* [*regretter*, Fr.] To repent; to grieve at. *Boyle.* To be uneasy at. *Glanville.*

REGRE'TFUL*, rè-grêt'-fûl. *a.* Full of regret. *Fanshave.*

REGRE'TFULLY*, rè-grêt'-fûl-lè. *ad.* With regret. *Greenhill.*

REGUE'RDON, rè-gêr'-dûn. [See GUERDON.] *n. s.* [*re* and *guerdon*.] Reward; recompense. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

*To* REGUE'RDON, rè-gêr'-dûn. *v. a.* To reward. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

RE'GULAR §, rêg'-û-lâr. 179. *a.* [*regulier*, Fr.; *regularis*, Lat.] Agreeable to rule; consistent with the mode prescribed. *Guardian.* Governed by strict regulations. *Pope.* [[illegible]ometry.] *Regular* body is a solid, whose surface is composed of *regular* and equal figures, and whose solid angles are all equal. *Bentley.* Instituted or initiated according to established forms or discipline: as, a *regular* doctor; *regular* troops. Methodical; orderly. *Law.*

RE'GULAR, rêg'-û-lâr. *n. s.* [*regulier*, Fr.] In the Romish church all persons are *regulars*, that profess and follow a certain rule of life, and likewise observe the three approved vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience. *Ayliffe.*

REGULA'RITY, rêg-û lâr'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*regularité*, Fr.] Agreeableness to rule. Method; certain order. *Grew.*

RE'GULARLY, rêg'-û-lâr-lè. *ad.* In a manner concordant to rule; exactly. *Dryden.*

*To* RE'GULATE §, rĕg'-ū-lāte. *v. a.* [*regula*, Lat.] To adjust by rule or method. *Locke.* To direct. *Wisemun.*

REGULA'TION, rĕg-ū-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of regulating. *Ray.* Method; the effect of being regulated. *Blackstone.*

REGULA'TOR, rĕg'-ū-lā-tŭr. 521. *n. s.* One that regulates. *Grew.* That part of a machine which makes the motion equable.

*RE'GULUS*, rĕg'-ū-lŭs. *n. s.* [Lat.; *regule*, Fr.] The finer and most weighty part of metals, which settles at the bottom upon melting. *Quincy.*

*To* REGU'RGITATE §, rē-gŭr'-jē-tāte. *v. a.* [*re* and *gurges*, Lat.] To throw back; to pour back. *Graunt.*

*To* REGU'RGITATE, rē-gŭr'-jē-tāte. *v. n.* To be poured back. *Harvey.*

REGURGITA'TION, rē-gŭr-jē-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Resorption; the act of swallowing back. *Sharp.*

*To* REHABI'LITATE §*, rē-hā-bĭl'-ē-tāte. *v. a.* [*re* and *habilitate; rehabiliter*, Fr.] To restore a delinquent to former rank, privilege, or right; to qualify again: a term both of the civil and canon law. *Chambers.*

REHABILITA'TION*, rē-hā-bĭl-ē-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Act of restoring to a right or privilege which had been forfeited. *Stuart.*

*To* REHEA'R §, rē-hēre'. *v. a.* To hear again: principally a law expression. *Chambers.*

REHEA'RING*, rē-hēre'-ĭng. *n. s.* [from *rehear.*] A second hearing. *Addison.*

REHEA'RSAL, rē-hĕr'-sŭl. 442. *n. s.* Repetition; recital. *Hooker.* The recital of any thing previous to publick exhibition. *Dryden.*

*To* REHEA'RSE §, rē-hĕrse'. *v. a.* To repeat; to recite. *Ecclus.* xix. To relate; to tell. *Dryden.* To recite previously to publick exhibition. *Dryden.*

REHEA'RSER*, rē-hĕrse'-ŭr. *n. s.* One who recites. *Johnson.*

REI'GLE, rē'-gl. *n. s.* [*reigle*, Fr.; from *regula*, Lat.] A hollow cut to guide any thing. *Carew.*

*To* REIGN §, rāne. 249. *v. n.* [*regno*, Lat.; *regner*, Fr.] To enjoy or exercise sovereign authority. *Sidney.* To be predominant; to prevail. *Bacon.* To obtain power or dominion. *Rom.* v.

REIGN, rāne. 385. *n. s.* [*regne*, Fr.; *regnum*, Lat.] Royal authority; sovereignty. *Pope.* Time of a king's government. *Bramston.* Kingdom; dominions. *Prior.* Power; influence. *Chapman.*

REI'GNER*, rā'-nŭr. *n. s.* Ruler. *Sherwood.*

*To* REIMBO'DY, rē-ĭm-bŏd'-ē. *v. n.* To imbody again. *Boyle.*

*To* REIMBU'RSE, rē-ĭm-bŭrse'. *v. a.* [*rembourser*, Fr.] To repay; to repair loss or expense by an equivalent. *Swift.*

REIMBU'RSEMENT, rē-ĭm-bŭrse'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Reparation or repayment. *Ayliffe.*

REIMBU'RSER*, rē-ĭm-bŭr'-sŭr. *n. s.* One who repays, or makes reparation. *Sherwood.*

*To* REIMPORTU'NE*, rē-ĭm-pŏr-tūne'. *v. a.* To importune or entreat again. *Cotgrave.*

*To* REIMPLA'NT*, rē-ĭm-plănt'. *v. a.* To plant or graft again. *Bp. Taylor.*

*To* REIMPRE'GNATE, rē-ĭm-prĕg'-nāte. *v. a.* To impregnate anew. *Brown.*

REIMPRE'SSION, rē-ĭm-prĕsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* A second or repeated impression. *Clem. Spelman.*

*To* REIMPRI'NT*, rē-ĭm-prĭnt'. *v. a.* To imprint again. *Spelman.*

REIN §, rāne. 249. *n. s.* [*rein*, Fr.] The part of the bridle, which extends from the horse's head to the driver's or rider's hand. *Shak.* Used as an instrument of government, or for government. *Shak.* —*To give the reins.* To give license. *Milton.*

*To* REIN, rāne. *v. a.* To govern by a bridle. *Chapman.* To restrain; to control. *Shakspeare.*

*To* REINGRA'TIATE*, rē-ĭn-grā'-shē-āte. *v. a.* To ingratiate again; to recommend to favour again. *Sir T. Herbert.*

*To* REINHA'BIT*, rē-ĭn-hăb'-ĭt. *v. a.* To inhabit again. *Mede.*

REI'NLESS*, rāne'-lĕs. *a.* Without rein; unchecked *Mirror for Magistrates.*

REINS, rānz. *n. s.* [*renes*, Lat.; *reins*, Fr.] The kidneys; the lower part of the back. *Job*, xix.

*To* REINSE'RT, rē-ĭn-sĕrt'. *v. a.* To insert a second time.

*To* REINSPI'RE, rē-ĭn spīre'. *v. a.* To inspire anew. *Milton.*

*To* REINSTA'L, rē-ĭn-stăll'. 406. *v. a.* [*re* and *in stal.*] To seat again. *Milton.* To put again in possession. *Shakspeare.*

*To* REINSTA'TE, rē-ĭn-stāte'. *v. a.* [*re* and *instate.*] To put again in possession. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

*To* REINTEGRATE, rē-ĭn'-tē-grāte. *v. a.* [*reintegrer*, Fr.; *re* and *integer*, Lat.] To renew with regard to any state or quality; to repair; to restore. *Bacon.*

*To* REINTHRO'NE*, rē-ĭn-thrōne'. *v. a.* To place again upon the throne. *Sir T. Herbert.*

*To* REINTHRO'NIZE*, rē-ĭn-thrō'-nīze. *v. a.* To reinthrone. *Howell.*

*To* REINTE'RROGATE*, rē-ĭn-tĕr'-rō-gāte. *v. a.* To question repeatedly. *Cotgrave.*

*To* REINVE'ST, rē-ĭn-vĕst'. *v. a.* To invest anew. *Donne.*

REIT, rète. *n. s.* Sedge or sea-weed. *Bp. Richardson.*

REI'TER*, rī'-tŭr. *n. s.* [*reiter*, Germ.] A rider; a trooper. See RUTTER.

*To* REI'TERATE §, rē-ĭt'-tĕr-āte. *v. a.* [*re* and *itero*, Lat.; *reiterer*, Fr.] To repeat again and again. *Shakspeare.*

REITERA'TION, rē-ĭt-tĕr-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Repetition. *Boyle*

*To* REJE'CT §, rē-jĕkt'. *v. a.* [*rejecter*, Fr.; *rejicio, rejectus*, Lat.] To dismiss without compliance with proposal or acceptance of offer. *Knolles.* To cast off; to make an abject. 1 *Sam.* xv. To refuse; not to accept. *Hos.* iv. To throw aside as useless or evil. *Beattie.*

REJE'CTABLE*, rē-jĕk'-tā-bl. *a.* That may be rejected. *Cotgrave.*

REJECTA'NEOUS*, rē-jĕk-tā'-nē-ŭs. *a.* [*rejectaneus*, Lat.] Not chosen; rejected. *More.*

REJE'CTER*, rē-jĕk'-tŭr. *n. s.* One who rejects; a refuser. *Clarke.*

REJE'CTION, rē-jĕk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*rejectio*, Lat.] The act of casting off or throwing aside. *Bacon.*

*To* REJOI'CE §, rē-jŏèse'. 299. *v. n.* [*rejouir*, Fr.] To be glad; to joy; to exult. *Zeph.* iii.

*To* REJOI'CE, rē-jŏèse'. *v. a.* To exhilarate; to gladden; to make joyful; to glad. *Stow.*

REJOI'CE*, rē-jŏèse'. *n. s.* Act of rejoicing. *Brown. Ob. T.*

REJOI'CER, rē-jŏè'-sŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that rejoices. *Bp. Taylor.*

REJOI'CING*, rē-jŏè'-sĭng. *n. s.* Expression of joy; subject of joy. *Psalm* cxix.

REJOI'CINGLY*, rē-jŏè'-sĭng-lē. *ad.* With joy; with exultation. *Sheldon.*

*To* REJOI'N §, rē-jŏĭn'. 299. *v. a.* [*rejoindre*, Fr.] To join again. *Brown.* To meet one again. *Pope.*

*To* REJOI'N, rē-jŏĭn'. *v. n.* To answer to an answer. *Dryden.*

REJOI'NDER, rē-jŏĭn'-dŭr. 98. *n. s.* Reply to an answer. *Glanville.* Reply; answer. *Shakspeare.*

*To* REJOI'NDER*, rē-jŏĭn'-dŭr. *v. n.* To make a reply. *Hammond.*

*To* REJOI'NT*, rē-jŏĭnt'. *v. a.* To reunite the joints. *Barrow.*

REJO'LT, rē-jōlt'. *n. s.* [*rejailir*, Fr.] Shock; succession. *South.*

*To* REJOU'RN*, rē-jŭrn'. *v. a.* [*readjourner*, Fr.] To adjourn to another hearing or inquiry. *Burton.*

*To* REJU'DGE, rē-jŭdje'. *v. a.* To re-examine; to review; to recall to a new trial. *Pope.*

REJUVENE'SCENCE*, rē-jū-vē-nĕs'-sĕnse. } *n. s.*
REJUVENE'SCENCY*, rē-jū-vē-nĕs'-sĕn-sē. }
[*re* and *juvenescens*, Lat.] State of being young again. *Smith.*

*To* REKI'NDLE, rē-kĭn'-dl. *v. a.* To set on fire again. *Cheyne.*

*To* RELA'PSE §, rè-lâpse'. *v. n.* [*relapsus*, Lat.] To slip back; to slide or fall back. To fall back into vice or errour. *Bp. Taylor.* To fall back from a state of recovery to sickness. *Wiseman.*

RELA'PSE. rè-lâpse'. *n. s.* Fall into vice or errour once forsaken. *Milton.* Regression from a state of recovery to sickness. *Spenser.* Return to any state. *Shak.* A person fallen into an errour once forsaken. *Fox's Acts.*

RELA'PSER*, rè-lâp'-sŭr. *n. s.* One who falls into vice or errour once forsaken. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* RELA'TE §, rè-lāte'. *v. a.* [*relatus*, Lat.] To tell; to recite. *Shak.* To vent by words. *Bacon.* To ally by kindred. *Pope.* To bring back; to restore: a Latinism. *Spenser.*

*To* RELA'TE, rè-lāte'. *v. n.* To have reference; to have respect; to have relation. *South.*

RELA'TER, rè-lā'-tŭr. 98. *n. s.* [*relateur*, Fr.] Teller; narrator; historian. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

RELA'TION, rè-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Manner of belonging to any person or thing. *Waller.* Respect; reference; regard. *Dryden.* Connexion between one thing and another. *Beattie.* Kindred; alliance of kin. *Milton.* Person related by birth or marriage; kinsman; kinswoman. *Swift.* Narrative; tale; account; narration; recital of facts. *Burnet.*

RELA'TIONSHIP*, rè-lā'-shŭn-shĭp. *n. s.* The state of being related to another either by kindred, or any artificial alliance. *Mason.*

RE'LATIVE, rĕl'-â-tĭv. 158. *a.* [*relativus*, Lat.; *relatif*, Fr.] Having relation; respecting. *Locke.* Considered not absolutely, but as belonging to, or respecting something else. *Holyday.* Particular; positive; close in connexion. *Shakspeare.*

RE'LATIVE. rĕl'-â-tĭv. *n. s.* Relation; kinsman. *Bp. Taylor.* Pronoun answering to an antecedent. *Ascham.* Somewhat respecting something else. *Locke.*

RE'LATIVELY, rĕl'-â-tĭv-lè. *ad.* As it respects something else; not absolutely. *More.*

RE'LATIVENESS, rĕl'-â-tĭv-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of having relation.

*To* RELA'X §, rè-lâks'. *v. a.* [*relaxo*, Lat.] To slacken; to make less tense. *Bacon.* To remit; to make less severe or rigorous. *Swift.* To make less attentive or laborious. *Vanity of Hum. Wishes.* To ease; to divert: as, Conversation *ralaxes* the student. To open; to loose. *Milton.*

*To* RELA'X, rè-lâks'. *v. n.* To be mild; to be remiss; to be not rigorous. *Prior.*

RELA'X*, rè-lâks'. *n. s.* Relaxation. *Feltham.*

RELA'XABLE*, rè-lâks'-â-bl. *a.* That may be remitted. *Barrow.*

RELAXA'TION, rĕl-âks-â'-shŭn. 530. *n. s.* [*relaxatio*, Lat.] Diminution of tension; the act of loosening. *Bacon.* Cessation of restraint. *Burnet.* Remission; abatement of rigour. *Hooker.* Remission of attention or application. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

RELA'XATIVE*, rè-lâks'-â-tĭv. *n. s.* [*relaxatus*, Lat.] That which has power to relax. *B. Jonson.*

RELA'Y, rè-lā'. *n. s.* [*relais*, Fr.] Hunting-dogs kept in readiness at certain places to follow the deer, when the dogs which have been pursuing are wearied; horses on the road to relieve others in a journey. *Chaucer.*

RELEA'SABLE*, rè-lèse'-â-bl. *a.* Capable of being released. *Selden.*

*To* RELEA'SE §, rè-lèse'. 227. *v. a.* [*relascher, relaxer*, Fr.] To set free from confinement or servitude. *St. Matt.* xxvii. To set free from pain. To free from obligation or penalty. *Milton.* To quit; to let go. *Deut.* xv. To relax; to slacken. *Hooker.*

RELEA'SE, rè-lèse'. *n. s.* [*relasche*, Fr.] Dismission from confinement, servitude, or pain. Relaxation of a penalty. *Prior.* Remission of a claim. *Esth.* ii. Acquittance from a debt signed by the creditor. A legal method of conveying land. *Blackstone.*

RELEA'SER*, rè-lè'-sŭr. *n. s.* One who releases or sets free from servitude. *Gayton.*

RELEA'SEMENT*, rè-lèse'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Act of discharging; act of dismissing from servitude or pain. *Milton.*

*To* RE'LEGATE §, rĕl'-è-gāte. *v. a.* [*releguer*, Fr. *relego*, Lat.] To banish; to exile. *Cotgrave.*

RELEGA'TION, rĕl-è-gā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*relegatio*, Lat.] Exile; judicial banishment. *Aylife.*

*To* RELE'NT §, rè-lĕnt'. *v. n.* [*relentir*, Fr.] To soften; to grow less rigid or hard; to give. *Bacon.* To melt; to grow moist. *Bacon.* To grow less intense. *Sidney.* To soften in temper; to grow tender; to feel compassion. *Shakspeare.*

*To* RELE'NT, rè-lĕnt'. *v. a.* To slacken; to remit. *Spenser.* To soften; to mollify. *Spenser.* To dissolve. *Davies.*

RELE'NT*, rè-lĕnt'. *part. a.* Dissolved. *Vulg. Harmanni.*

RELE'NT*, rè-lĕnt'. *n. s.* Remission; stay. *Spenser.*

RELE'NTLESS, rè-lĕnt'-lĕs. *a.* Unpitying; unmoved by kindness or tenderness. *Beaum. and Fl.* Not knowing where to stay; wandering; confused; perplexing. *Milton.*

RE'LEVANCY*, rĕl'-è-vân-sè. *n. s.* State of being relevant. *Burnet.*

*RE'LEVANT*, rĕl'-è-vânt. *a.* [Fr.] Relieving; lending aid; affording something to the purpose. *Pownall.*

RELEVA'TION, rĕl-è-vā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*relevatio*, Lat.] A raising or lifting up.

RELI'ANCE, rè-lī'-ânse. *n. s.* [from *rely*.] Trust; dependence; confidence; repose of mind. *Shak.*

RE'LICK §, rĕl'-ĭk. *n. s.* [*reliquiæ*, Lat.; *relique*, Fr.] That which remains; that which is left after the loss or decay of the rest. It is generally used in the plural. *Spenser.* It is often taken for the body deserted by the soul. *Milton.* That which is kept in memory of another, with a kind of religious veneration. *Chaucer.*

RE'LICKLY, rĕl'-ĭk-lè. *ad.* In the manner of relicks. *Donne. Ob. J.*

RE'LICT, rĕl'-ĭkt. *n. s.* [*relicte*, old Fr.; *relicta*, Lat.] A widow; a wife desolate by the death of her husband. *Sprat.*

RELIE'F, rè-lèef'. 275. *n. s.* [*relief*, Fr.] Alleviation of calamity; mitigation of pain or sorrow *Milton.* That which frees from pain or sorrow *Fell.* Dismission of a sentinel from his post. *Shak.* [*relevium*, law Lat.] Legal remedy of wrongs. The prominence of a figure in stone or metal; the seeming prominence of a picture. *Addison.* The exposure of any thing, by the proximity of something different. [*relief*, old Fr.] [In the feudal law.] A payment made to the lord by the tenant coming into possession of an estate, held under him. *Burke.* Broken meat. *Lib. Fest.*

RELI'ER*, rè-lī'-ŭr. *n. s.* One who places reliance. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

RELIE'VABLE, rè-lèèv'-â-bl. *a.* Capable of relief. *Hale.*

*To* RELIE'VE §, rè-lèèv'. *v. a.* [*relevo*, Lat.; *relever*, Fr.] To ease pain or sorrow. To succour by assistance. *Dryden.* To set a sentinel at rest, by placing another on his post. *Dryden.* To right by law. To recommend by the interposition of something dissimilar. *Stepney.* To support; to assist; to recommend to attention. *Brown.*

RELIE'VER, rè-lèèv'-ŭr. *n. s.* One that relieves *Rogers.*

*RELIE'VO*, rè-lèèv'-ò. *n. s.* [Ital.] The prominence of a figure or picture. *Dryden.*

*To* RELI'GHT, rè-līte'. 393. *v. a.* To light anew. *Pope.*

RELI'GION §, rè-lĭd'-jŭn. 290. *n. s.* [Fr.; *religio*, Lat.] Virtue, as founded upon reverence of God, and expectation of future rewards and punishments. *Milton.* A system of divine faith and worship, as opposite to others. *More.* Religious rites: in the plural. *Milton.*

RELI'GIONARY*, rè-lĭd'-jŭn-â-rè. *a.* Relating to religion; pious. *Bp. Barlow.*

RELI'GIONIST, rè-lĭd'-jŭn-ĭst. *n. s.* A bigot to any religious persuasion. *More.*

RELI'GIOUS §, rè-lĭd'-jŭs. *a.* [*religiosus*, Lat.] Pi

ous; disposed to the duties of religion. *Hooker.* Teaching religion. *Wotton.* Among the Romanists, bound by the vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience. *Abbot.* Exact; strict. Appropriated to strict observance of holy duties. *Law.*

RELI'GIOUS*, rė-lĭd'-jŭs. *n. s.* One, among the Romanists, bound by vows. *Addison.*

RELI'GIOUSLY, rė-lĭd'-jŭs-lė. *ad.* Piously; with obedience to the dictates of religion. *Dray'on.* According to the rites of religion. *Titus Andronicus.* Reverently; with veneration. *Duppa.* Exactly; with strict observance. *Bacon.*

RELI'GIOUSNESS, rė-lĭd'-jŭs-nės. *n. s.* The quality or state of being religious. *Sir E. Sandys.*

*To* RELI'NQUISH §, rė-lĭng'-kwĭsh. 408. *v. a.* [*relinquo*, Lat.] To forsake; to abandon; to leave; to desert. *Abbot.* To quit; to release; to give up. *South.* To forbear; to depart from. *Hooker.*

RELI'NQUISHER*, rė-lĭng'-kwĭsh-ŭr. *n. s.* One who relinquishes. *Sherwood.*

RELI'NQUISHMENT, rė-lĭng'-kwĭsh-mĕnt. 408. *n. s.* The act of forsaking. *Hooker.*

RE'LIQUARY*, rĕl'-ė-kwâr-ė. *n. s.* [*reliquaire*, Fr.] A casket in which relicks are kept. *Gray.*

RE'LISH §, rĕl'-lĭsh. *n. s.* [*relecher*, Fr.] Taste; the effect of any thing on the palate: it is commonly used of a pleasing taste. *Boyle.* Taste; small quantity just perceptible. *Shak.* Liking; delight in any thing. *Addison.* Sense; power of perceiving excellence; taste. *Addison.* Delight given by any thing; the power by which pleasure is given. *Shakspeare.* Cast; manner. *Pope.*

*To* RE'LISH, rĕl'-lĭsh. *v. a.* To give a taste to any thing. *Dryden.* To taste; to have a liking. *Baker.* To taste of; to give the cast or manner of. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

*To* RE'LISH, rĕl'-lĭsh. *v. n.* To have a pleasing taste. *Hakewill.* To give pleasure. *Shak.* To have a flavour. *Woodward.*

RE'LISHABLE, rĕl'-lĭsh-â-bl. *a.* Gustable; having a taste.

*To* RELI'VE, rė-lĭv'. *v. n.* [*re* and *live.*] To revive; to live anew. *Shakspeare.*

*To* RELI'VE*, rė-lĭv'. *v. a.* To bring back to life; to revive. *Spenser. Ob. T.*

*To* RELO'VE, rė-lŏv'. *v. a.* To love in return. *Boyle. Ob. J.*

RELU'CENT, rė-lū'-sĕnt. *a.* [*relucens*, Lat.] Shining; transparent; pellucid. *Thomson.*

*To* RELU'CT §, rė-lŭkt'. *v. n.* [*reluctor*, Fr., *reluctor*, Lat.] To struggle against. *Walton.*

RELU'CTANCE rė-lŭk'-tânse. } *n. s.* [*reluctor*,
RELU'CTANCY, rė-lŭk'-tân-sė. } Lat.] Unwillingness; repugnance. *Milton.*

RELU'CTANT, rė-lŭk'-tânt. *a.* [*reluctans*, Lat.] Struggling against; resisting with violence. *Milton.* Unwilling; acting with slight repugnance; coy. *Milton.*

RELU'CTANTLY*, rė-lŭk'-tânt-lė. *ad.* With resistance; with unwillingness.

*To* RELU'CTATE, rė-lŭk'-tâte. *v. n.* To resist; to struggle against. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

RELUCTA'TION, rė-lŭk-tâ'-shŭn. 530. *n. s.* Repugnance; resistance; unwillingness. *Bacon.*

*To* RELU'ME, rė-lūme'. *v. a.* [*rallumer*, Fr.] To light anew; to rekindle. *Shakspeare.*

*To* RELU'MINE, rė-lū'-mĭn. *v. a.* To light anew.

*To* RELY' §, rė-lī'. *v. n.* [*re* and *lye.*] To lean upon with confidence; to put trust in; to rest upon; to depend upon. *Milton.*

*To* REMAI'N §, rė-mâne'. *v. n.* [*remaneo*, Lat.] To be left out of a greater quantity or number. *Job*, xxvii. To continue; to endure; to be left in a particular state. *Milton.* To be left after any event. *Milton.* Not to be lost. 1 *John*, ii. To be left as not comprised. *Locke.* To continue in a place.

*To* REMAI'N, rė-mâne'. *v. a.* To await; to be left to. *Spenser.*

REMAI'N, rė-mâne'. 202. *n. s.* [*remain*, old Fr.] Relick; that which is left. *Shak.* The body left by the soul. *Pope.* Abode; habitation. *Shakspeare*

REMAI'NDER, rė-mâne'-dâr. *a.* Remaining; refuse left. *Shakspeare.*

REMAI'NDER, rė-mâne'-dâr. *n. s.* What is left, remnant; relicks. *Shak.* The body when the soul is departed; remains. *Titus Andronicus.* [In law.] An estate limited in lands, tenements, or rents, to be enjoyed after the expiration of another particular estate. *Bacon.*

*To* REMA'KE, rė-mâke'. *v. a.* To make anew. *Glanville.*

*To* REMA'ND, rė-mând'. 79. *v. a.* [*remander*, Fr.; *re* and *mando*, Lat.] To send back; to call back. *Davies.*

RE'MANENT, rĕm'-mâ-nĕnt. *n. s.* [*remanens*, Lat.] The part remaining. *Bacon.*

☞ I place the accent on the first syllable of this word, for the same reason as in *permanent*; the *a*, in both *remaneo* and *permaneo*, is short, if that be any rule.—See *Principles*, No. 503. (*e.*) It is highly probable that *remnant* is but an abbreviation of the present word. *W.*

RE'MANENT*. rĕm'-mâ-nĕnt. *a.* Remaining; continuing. *Bp. Taylor.*

REMA'RK §, rė-mârk'. 78. *n. s.* [*remarque*, Fr.] Observation; note; notice taken. *Collier.*

*To* REMA'RK, rė-mârk'. *v. a.* [*remarquer*, Fr.] To note; to observe. *Locke.* To distinguish; to point out; to mark. *Milton.*

REMA'RKABLE, rė-mârk'-â-bl. *a.* [*remarquable*, Fr.] Observable; worthy of note. *Raleigh.*

REMA'RKABLENESS, rė-mârk'-â-bl-nės. *n. s.* Observableness; worthiness of observation. *Hammond.*

REMA'RKABLY, rė-mârk'-â-blė. *ad.* Observably; in a manner worthy of observation. *Milton.*

REMA'RKER, rė-mârk'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* [*remarquer*, Fr.] Observer; one that remarks. *Watts.*

*To* REMA'RRY*, rė-mâr'-rė. *v. a.* To marry again; to marry a second time. *Tindal.*

REME'DIABLE, rė-mē'-dė-â-bl. [rė-mēd'-ė-â-bl, *Perry.*] *a.* Capable of remedy. *Bacon.*

REME'DIAL*, rė-mē'-dė-ăl. *a.* Affording remedy. *Burke.*

REME'DIATE, rė-mē'-dė-ât. 91. *a.* Medicinal; affording a remedy. *Shakspeare.*

RE'MEDILESS, rĕm'-mė-dė-lĕs. [rė-mēd'-ė-lĕs, *Perry.*] *a.* Not admitting remedy; irreparable; cureless; incurable. *Spenser.*

☞ Spenser and Milton place the accent upon the second syllable of this word; and, as Mr. Nares observes, Dr. Johnson [altered by Todd] has, on the authority of these authors, adopted this accentuation: "But this," says Mr. Nares, "is irregular; for every monosyllabick termination, added to a word accented on the antepenult, throws the accent to the fourth syllable from the end." With great respect for Mr. Nares's opinion on this subject, I should think a much easier and more general rule might be laid down for all words of this kind, which is, that those words which take the Saxon terminations after them, as *er*, *less*, *ness*, *lessness*, *ly*, &c., preserve the accent of the radical word; therefore this and the following word ought to have the same accent as *remedy*, from which they are formed.—See *Principles*, No. 489, 501. *W.*

REME'DILESSNESS, rĕm'-mė-dė-lĕs-nĕs. [rė-mēd'-ė-lĕs-nĕs, *Perry.*] *n. s.* Incurableness.

RE'MEDY §, rĕm'-mė-dė. *n. s.* [*remedium*, Lat.] A medicine by which any illness is cured. *Swift.* Cure of any uneasiness. *Dryden.* That which counteracts any evil. *Milton.* Reparation; means of repairing any hurt. *Shakspeare.*

*To* RE'MEDY, rĕm'-mė-dė. *v. a.* [*remedier*, Fr.] To cure; to heal. *Hooker.* To repair or remove mischief.

*To* REME'MBER §, rė-mĕm'-bŭr. *v. a.* [*remembrer*, old Fr.; *remembrare*, Ital.] To bear in mind any thing; not to forget. *Ps.* lxxix. To recollect; to call to mind. *Sidney.* To keep in mind; to have present to the attention. *Milton.* To bear in mind, with intent of reward or punishment. *Barrow.* To mention; not to omit. *Ayliffe.* To put in mind; to force; to recollect; to remind. *Sidney.* To preserve from being forgotten. *Shakspeare.*

REME'MBERER, rè-mĕm'-bŭr-ŭr. *n. s.* One who remembers. *Wotton.*

REME'MBRANCE, rè-mĕm'-brânse. *n. s.* [old Fr.] Retention in memory; memory. *Shak.* Recollection; revival of any idea; reminiscence. *Milton.* Honourable memory. *Shak.* Transmission of a fact from one to another. *Addison.* Account preserved. *Hale.* Memorial. *Dryden.* A token by which any one is kept in the memory. *Shak.* Notice of something absent. *Shak.* Power of remembering. *Milton.* Admonition. *Shak.* Memorandum; a note to help memory. *Chillingworth.*

REME'MBRANCER, rè-mĕm'-brân-sŭr. *n. s.* One that reminds; one that puts in mind. *Shak.* An officer of the exchequer. *Bacon.*

*To* REME'MORATE §*, rè-mĕm'-ò-ràte. *v. a.* [*rememoratus*, Lat.] To call to remembrance; to remember. *Bryskett.*

REMEMORA'TION*, rè-mĕm-ò-rà'-shŭn. *n. s.* Remembrance. *Mountagu.*

*To* REME'RCY, rè-mĕr'-sè. *v. a.* [*remercier*, Fr.] To thank. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

*To* RE'MIGRATE §, rĕm'-è-grate. 513. *v. n.* [*remigro*, Lat.] To remove back again. *Boyle.*

REMIGRA'TION, rĕm-è-grà'-shŭn. *n. s.* Removal back again. *Hale.*

*To* REMI'ND, rè-mīnd'. *v. a.* To put in mind; to force to remember. *South.*

REMINI'SCENCE §, rĕm-mè-nĭs'-sĕnse. 510.
REMINI'SCENCY §*, rĕm-mè-nĭs'-sĕn-sè. *n. s.* [*reminiscence*, Fr.; *reminiscens*, Lat.] Recollection; recovery of ideas. *Hale.*

REMINISCE'NTIAL, rĕm-mè-nĭs-sĕn'-shâl. *a.* Relating to reminiscence. *Brown.*

REMI'SS §, rè-mĭs'. *a.* [*remissus*, Lat.] Not vigorous; slack. *Woodward.* Not careful; slothful. *Shak.* Not intense. *Roscommon.*

REMI'SSIBLE, rè-mĭs'-sè-bl. 509. *a.* [Fr.] That may be forgiven or remitted. *Feltham.*

REMI'SSION, rè-mĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [*remissio*, Lat.] Abatement; relaxation; moderation. *Bacon.* Cessation of intenseness. *Woodward.* [In physick.] *Remission* is when a distemper abates, but does not go off quite before it returns again. Release; abatement of right or claim. *Addison.* Forgiveness; pardon. *Shak.* Act of sending back. *Stackhouse.*

REMI'SSLY, rè-mĭs'-lè. *ad.* Carelessly; negligently; without close attention. *Hooker.* Not vigorously; not with ardour or eagerness; slackly. *Clarendon.*

REMI'SSNESS, rè-mĭs'-nĕs. *n. s.* Carelessness; negligence; coldness; want of ardour. *Shakspeare.*

*To* REMI'T §, rè-mĭt'. *v. a.* [*remitto*, Lat.] To relax; to make less intense. *Milton.* To forgive a punishment. *Dryden.* [*remettre*, Fr.] To pardon a fault. *Titus Andr.* To give up; to resign. *Hayward.* To defer; to refer. *Bacon.* To put again in custody. *Dryden.* To send money to a distant place. *Addison.* To restore. *Hayward.*

*To* REMI'T, rè-mĭt'. *v. n.* To slacken; to grow less intense. *Broome.* To abate by growing less eager. *South.* [In physick.] To grow by intervals less violent, though not wholly intermitting.

REMI'TMENT, rè-mĭt'-mĕnt. *n. s.* The act of remitting to custody.

REMI'TTANCE, rè-mĭt'-tânse. *n. s.* The act of paying money at a distant place. Sum sent to a distant place. *Addison.*

REMI'TTER, rè-mĭt'-tŭr. 98. *n. s.* [*remettre*, Fr.] One who forgives or pardons. *Fulke.* One who remits or procures the conveyance and payment of money. [In common law.] A restitution of one that hath two titles to lands or tenements, and is seized of them by his latter title, under his title that is more ancient, in case where the latter is defective. *Cowel.*

RE'MNANT, rĕm'-nânt. *n. s.* [corrupted from *remanent.*] Residue; that which is left. *Shakspeare.*

RE'MNANT, rĕm'-nânt. *a.* Remaining; yet left. *Prior.*

*To* REMO'DEL*, rè-mŏd'-dĕl. *v. a.* To model anew. *Churton.*

REMO'LTEN, rè-mōl'-tn. 103. *part.* Melted again. *Bacon.*

REMO'NSTRANCE, rè-mŏn'-strânse. *n. s.* [Fr.] Show; discovery. *Shak.* Strong representation. *Hooker.*

REMO'NSTRANT*, rè-mŏn'-strânt. *n. s.* [*remonstrans*, Lat.] One that joins in a remonstrance. *Milton.*

REMO'NSTRANT*, rè-mŏn'-strânt. *a.* Expostulatory; containing strong reasons. *Ash.*

*To* REMO'NSTRATE §, rè-mŏn'-strate. *v. n.* [*remonstro*, Lat.] To make a strong representation; to show reasons on any side in strong terms. *Walton.*

*To* REMO'NSTRATE*, rè-mŏn'-strate. *v. a.* To show by a strong representation. *Hist. of Duelling.*

REMONSTRA'TION*, rè-mŏn-strà'-shŭn. *n. s.* Act of remonstrating.

REMO'NSTRATOR*, rè-mŏn'-strà-tŭr. *n. s.* One who remonstrates. *Burnet.*

*RE'MORA*, rĕm'-ò-rà. 92, 503. *n. s.* [Lat.] A let, or obstacle. *Bp. Andrews.* A fish or a kind of worm that sticks to ships and retards their passage through the water. *Grew.*

*To* RE'MORATE, rĕm'-ò-rate. *v. a.* [*remoror*, Lat.] To hinder; to delay. *Dict.*

*To* REMO'RD §*, rè-mŏrd'. *v. a.* [*remordeo*, Lat.] To rebuke; to excite to remorse. *Skelton. Ob. T.*

*To* REMO'RD*, rè-mŏrd'. *v. n.* To feel remorse *Sir T. Elyot.*

REMO'RDENCY*, rè-mŏr'-dĕn-sè. *n. s.* [*remordens*, Lat.] Compunction. *Killingbeck.*

REMO'RSE §, rè-mŏrse', or rè-mŏrse'. *n. s.* [*remorsus*, Lat.] Pain of guilt. *Bp. Hall.* Tenderness; pity; sympathetick sorrow. *Spenser.*

☞ Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, Mr. Perry, and several respectable speakers, pronounce this word in the second manner; but Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, and Mr. Smith, [Jones, Fulton and Knight] in the first; and, in my opinion, with analogy and the best usage on their side. The final *e* does not lengthen the *o*, but serves only to keep the *s* from going into the sound of *z*. *W.*

REMO'RSED*, rè-mŏrst'. *a.* Feeling the pain of guilt; struck with remorse. *Bp. Hall.*

REMO'RSEFUL, rè-mŏrs'-fŭl. *a.* Full of a sense of guilt; denoting the pain of guilt. *Bp. Hall.* Tender; compassionate. *Shak.* Pitiable. *Chapman.*

REMO'RSELESS, rè-mŏrs'-lĕs. *a.* Unpitying; cruel; savage. *Milton.*

REMO'RSELESSLY*, rè-mŏrs'-lĕs-lè. *ad.* Without remorse. *South.*

REMO'RSELESSNESS*, rè-mŏrs'-lĕs-nĕs. *n. s.* Savageness; cruelty. *Beaumont.*

REMO'TE §, rè-mōte'. *a.* [*remotus*, Lat.] Distant; not immediate. *Locke.* Distant; not at hand. *Milton.* Removed far off; placed not near. *Milton.* Foreign. Distant; not closely connected. *Glanville.* Alien; not agreeing. *Locke.* Abstracted. *Locke.*

REMO'TELY, rè-mōte'-lè. *ad.* Not nearly; at a distance. *Brown.*

REMO'TENESS, rè-mōte'-nĕs. *n. s.* State of being remote; distance; not nearness. *Dryden.*

REMO'TION, rè-mō'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*remotus*, Lat.] The act of removing; the state of being removed to distance. *Shakspeare.*

*To* REMOU'NT, rè-mŏŭnt'. *v. n.* [*remonter*, Fr.] To mount again. *Dryden.*

REMO'VABLE, rè-mōō'-vâ-bl. *a.* Such as may be removed. *Spenser.*

REMO'VAL, rè-mōō'-vâl. 88. *n. s.* The act of putting out of any place. *Hooker.* The act of putting away. *Arbuthnot.* Dismission from a post. *Addison.* The state of being removed. *Locke.*

*To* REMO'VE §, rè-mōōv'. *v. a.* [*removeo*, Lat.] To put from its place; to take or put away. *Job*, xii. To place at a distance. *Locke.*

*To* REMO'VE, rè-mōōv'. *v. n.* To change place. To go from one place to another. *Dryden.*

REMO'VE, rè-mōōv'. *n. s.* Change of place. *Chapman.* Susceptibility of being removed. *Glanville* Translation of one to the place of another. *Shak.*

State of being removed. *Milton.* Act of moving a chess-man or draught. Departure; act of going away. *Waller.* The act of changing place. *Bacon.* A step in the scale of gradation. *Locke.* A small distance. *Rogers.* Act of putting a horse's shoes upon different feet. *Swift.* A dish to be changed while the rest of the course remains.

REMO'VED, rè-mōōvd'. *part. a.* Remote; separate from others. *Shakspeare.*

REMO'VEDNESS, rè-mōōv'-ĕd-nĕs. 364. *n. s.* The state of being removed; remoteness. *Shakspeare.*

REMO'VER, rè-mōōv'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that removes. *Bacon.*

REMU'GIENT*, rè-mū'-jè-ĕnt. *a.* [*remugiens*, Lat.] Rebellowing. *More.*

REMUNERABI'LITY*, rè-mū-nĕr-ă-bĭl'-è-tè. *n. s.* Capability of being rewarded. *Pearson.*

REMU'NERABLE, rè-mū'-nĕr-ă-bl. *a.* Rewardable.

*To* REMU'NERATE §, rè-mū'-nĕr-àte. *v. a.* [*remunero*, Lat.; *remunerer*, Fr.] To reward; to repay; to requite; to recompense. *Bacon.*

REMUNERA'TION, rè-mū-nĕr-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *remuneratio*, Lat.] Reward; requital; recompense; repayment. *Shakspeare.*

REMU'NERATIVE, rè-mū'-nĕr-ă-tĭv. *a.* Exercised in giving rewards. *Boyle.*

REMU'NERATORY*, rè-mū'-nĕr-ă-tŭr-è. *a.* Affording recompense, or reward; requiting. *Johnson.*

*To* REMU'RMUR, rè-mŭr'-mŭr. *v. a.* To utter back in murmurs; to repeat in low, hoarse sounds. *Pope.*

*To* REMU'RMUR, rè-mŭr'-mŭr. *v. n.* [*remurmuro*, Lat.] To murmur back; to echo a low, hoarse sound. *Dryden.*

RE'NAL*, rè'-năl. *a.* [*renalis*, Lat.] Belonging to the reins or kidneys.

RE'NARD, rĕn'-nărd. 88. *n. s.* [Fr.] The name of a fox in fable. *Dryden.*

RENA'SCENCY §*, rè-nās'-sĕn-sè. *n. s.* [*renascens*, Lat.] State of being produced again. *Brown.*

RENA'SCENT, rè-nās'-sĕnt. *a.* [*renascens*, Lat.] Produced again; rising again into being.

RENA'SCIBLE, rè-nās'-sè-bl. 405. *a.* [*renascor*, Lat.] Possible to be produced again.

*To* RENA'VIGATE, rè-năv'-vè-gàte. *v. n.* To sail again.

RENCOU'NTER §, rĕn-kŏŭn'-tŭr. 313. *n. s.* [*rencontre*, Fr.] Clash; collision. *Collier.* Personal opposition. *Addison.* Loose or casual engagement. *Addison.* Sudden combat without premeditation.

*To* RENCOU'NTER*, rĕn-kŏŭn'-tŭr. *v. a.* To attack hand to hand. *Spenser.*

*To* RENCOU'NTER, rĕn-kŏŭn'-tŭr. *v. n.* [*rencontrer*, Fr.] To clash; to collide. To meet an enemy unexpectedly. To skirmish with another. To fight hand to hand.

*To* REND §, rĕnd. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *rent.* [ɲenðan, Sax.] To tear with violence; to lacerate. *Judg.* xiv.

*To* REND*, rĕnd. *v. n.* To separate; to be disunited. *Bp. Taylor.*

RE'NDER, rĕnd'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that rends; a tearer.

*To* RE'NDER §, rĕn'-dŭr. *v. a.* [*rendre*, Fr.] To return; to pay back. *Psalm* xxxviii. To restore; to give back. *Addison.* To give upon demand. *Prov.* xxvi. To invest with qualities; to make. *South.* To represent; to exhibit. *Shak.* To translate. *Burnet.* To surrender; to yield; to give up. *Shak.* To afford; to give to be used. *Watts.*

*To* RE'NDER*, rĕn'-dŭr. *v. n.* To show; to give an account. *Shakspeare.*

RE'NDER, rĕn'-dŭr. *n. s.* An account. *Shakspeare.*

RE'NDERABLE*, rĕn'-dŭr-ă-bl. *a.* That may be rendered. *Sherwood.*

RENDEZVOU'S §, rĕn-dè-vōōz'. 315. *n. s.* [Fr.] Assembly; meeting appointed. *Sprat.* A sign that draws men together. *Bacon.* Place appointed for assembly. *Raleigh.*

*To* RENDEZVOU'S, rĕn-dè-vōōz'. [rŏn'-dă-vōō, *Sheridan* and *Jones*; rĕn'-dè-vōōz, *Perry, Fulton* and *Knight.*] *v. n.* To meet at a place appointed *Sir T. Herbert.*

☞ This word is in such universal use as to be perfectly anglicised; and those who leave out the *s* at the end, in compliment to the French language, show but little taste in their pronunciation of English. To this letter, in this word, as well as in several other words, may be applied the judicious advice of Pope:

"In words, as fashions, the same rule will hold;
"Alike fantastick, if too new or old:
"Be not the first by whom the new are try'd,
"Nor yet the last to lay the old aside."

*Essay on Criticism.* *W.*

*To* RENDEZVOU'S*, rĕn-dè-vōōz'. *v. a.* To bring together; to bring to a place appointed. *Echard.*

RE'NDIBLE §*, rĕn'-dè-bl. *a.* [*rendable*, Fr.] That may be yielded, given up, or restored. *Cotgrave.* That may be translated. *Howell.*

RENDI'TION, rĕn-dĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [from *render.*] Surrendering; the act of yielding. *Fairfax* Translation. *South.*

RENEGA'DE, rĕn'-nè-gàde. } *n. s.* [Span.; *renegat*, Fr.; *renegatus*, low Lat.] One that apostatizes from the faith; an apostate. *Bp. Taylor.* One who deserts to the enemy; a revolter. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

RENEGA'DO, rĕn-nè-gā'-dō. }

*To* RENE'GE, rè-nèèg'. *v. a.* [*renego*, Lat.; *renoier, renoier*, old Fr.] To disown; to renounce. *Shak.*

*To* RENE'GE*, rè-nèèg'. *v. n.* To deny. *Shak.*

*To* RENE'W §, rè-nū'. *v. a.* [*re* and *new.*] To renovate; to restore to the former state. *Shak.* To repeat; to put again in act. *Bacon.* To begin again. *Dryden.* [In theology.] To make anew; to transform to new life. *Heb.* vi.

RENE'WABLE, rè-nū'-ă-bl. *a.* Capable to be renewed. *Swift.*

RENE'WAL, rè-nū'-ăl. 88. *n. s.* The act of renewing; renovation. *Forbes.*

RENE'WEDNESS*, rè-nū'-ĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* State of being made anew. *Hammond.*

RENE'WER*, rè-nū'-ŭr. *n. s.* One who renews. *Sherwood.*

RENI'TENCE*, rè-nī'-tĕnse. } *n. s.* The resistance in solid bodies, when they press upon, or are impelled one against another, or the resistance that a body makes on account of weight. *Quincy.* Disinclination; reluctance. *Bp. Hall.*

RENI'TENCY, rè-nī'-tĕn-sè. }

☞ This word [*renitency*] and the following were, in Dr. Johnson's third edition, folio, accented on the second syllable; but in the sixth edition, quarto, they have the accent on the first. This latter accentuation, it must be allowed, is more agreeable to English analogy, see *Principles*, No. 503, (*b.*); but there is an analogy that the learned are very fond of adopting, which is, that when a word from the Latin contains the same number of syllables as the original, the accent of the original should then be preserved; and, as the accent of *renitens* is on the second syllable, the word *renitent* ought to have the accent on the second likewise. For my own part, I approve of our own analogy, both in accent and quantity; but it is the business of a prosodist to give the usage as well as analogy; and, were this word and its formative *renitency* to be brought into common use, I have no doubt but that the Latin analogy, that of accenting this word on the second syllable, would generally prevail. This may fairly be presumed from the suffrages we have for it; namely, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Ash, Buchanan, and Entick, who are opposed by no dictionary I have consulted but by Scott's Bailey. *W.*

RENI'TENT §, rè-nī'-tĕnt. *a.* [*renitens*, Lat.] Acting against any impulse by elastick power. *Ray.*

RE'NNET, rĕn'-nĭt. } *n. s.* A kind of appie

RE'NNETING, rĕn'-nĭt-ĭng. } *Mortimer.*

*To* RENOU'NCE §, rè-nōŭnse'. 313. *v. a.* [*renoncer*, Fr.; *renuncio*, Lat.] To disown; to abnegate. *Dryden.* To quit upon oath. *Shakspeare.*

*To* RENOU'NCE, rè-nōŭnse'. *v. n.* To declare renunciation. *Dryden.* [At cards.] Not to follow the suit led, though the player has one of the suit in his hand.

RENOU'NCE*, rē-nŏŭnse'. *n. s.* [used only, perhaps, at cards.] The act of not following the suit when it might be done. *Whist, a Poem.*

RENOU'NCEMENT, rē-nŏŭnse'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Act of renouncing; renunciation.

RENOU'NCER*, rē-nŏŭn'-sŭr. *n. s.* One who disowns or denies. *Wilkins.*

RENOU'NCING*, rē-nŏŭn'-sĭng. *n. s.* The act of disowning or denying; apostasy. *Sir E. Sandys.*

*To* RE'NOVATE §, rĕn'-nō-vāte. *v. a.* [*renovo*, Lat.] To renew; to restore to the first state. *Thomson.*

RENOVA'TION, rĕn-nō-vā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*renovatio*, Lat.] Renewal; the act of renewing; the state of being renewed. *Bacon.*

RENO'WN §, rē-nŏŭn'. 322. *n. s.* [*renommé*, Fr.] Fame; celebrity; praise widely spread. *Shak.*

*To* RENO'WN, rē-nŏŭn'. *v. a.* [*renommer*, Fr.] To make famous. *Shakspeare.*

RENO'WNED, rē-nŏŭnd'. 359. *particip. a.* Famous; celebrated; eminent; famed. *Numb.* i.

RENO'WNEDLY*, rē-nŏŭn'-ĕd-lē. *ad.* With celebrity; with fame.

RENO'WNLESS*, rē-nŏŭn'-lĕs. *a.* Inglorious; without renown.

RENT §, rĕnt. *n. s.* [from *rend.*] A break; a laceration. *White.*

*To* RENT, rĕnt. *v. a.* To tear; to lacerate. *Chaucer.*

*To* RENT, rĕnt. *v. n.* [now written *rant.*] To roar; to bluster. *Hudibras.*

RENT §, rĕnt. *n. s.* [ɲenꝛ, Sax.; *rente*, Fr.] Revenue; annual payment. *Shakspeare.* Money paid for any thing held of another. *Waller.*

*To* RENT, rĕnt. *v. a.* [*renter*, Fr.] To hold by paying rent. *Addison.* To set to a tenant. *Swift.*

RE'NTABLE, rĕnt'-â-bl. 405. *a.* That may be rented.

RE'NTAGE*, rĕn'-tĭdje. *n. s.* [*rentage*, old Fr.] Money paid for any thing held of another. *P. Fletcher.*

RE'NTAL, rĕnt'-âl. *n. s.* Schedule or account of rents.

RE'NTER, rĕnt'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that holds by paying rent. *Locke.*

RE'NTROLL*, rĕnt'-rōle. *n. s.* List of rents, or revenues. *Hakewill.*

RENUNCIA'TION, rē-nŭn-shē-ā'-shŭn. [See PRONUNCIATION.] *n. s.* [*renunciatio*, Lat.] The act of renouncing. *Bp. Taylor.*

*To* RENVE'RSE §, rĕn-vĕrse. *v. a.* [*re* and *inverse.*] To reverse. *Spenser.*

RENVE'RSEMENT*, rĕn-vĕrse'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Act of reversing. *Stukely. Ob. T.*

*To* REOBTAI'N*, rē-ŏb-tāne'. *v. a.* To obtain again. *Mir. for Mag.*

REOBTAI'NABLE*, rē-ŏb-tā'-nā-bl. *a.* That may be obtained again. *Sherwood.*

*To* REORDAI'N §, rē-ŏr-dāne'. *v. a.* [*reordiner*, Fr.] To ordain again, on supposition of some defect in the commission granted to a minister. *Burnet.*

REORDINA'TION, rē-ŏr-dē-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Repetition of ordination. *Atterbury.*

*To* REPA'CIFY, rē-pās'-sē-fī. *v. a.* To pacify again. *Daniel.*

REPAI'D, rē-pāde'. *part.* of *repay.*

*To* REPAI'R §, rē-pāre'. 202. *v. a.* [*reparo*, Lat.; *reparer*, Fr.] To restore after injury or dilapidation. 2 *Kings.* To amend any injury by an equivalent. *Milton.* To fill up anew, by something put in the place of what is lost. *Milton.* To recover: a Latinism. *Spenser.*

REPAI'R, rē-pāre'. *n. s.* Reparation; supply of loss; restoration after dilapidation. *Shakspeare.*

*To* REPAI'R, rē-pāre'. *v. n.* [*repairer*, Fr.] To go to; to betake himself. *Shakspeare.*

REPAI'R, rē-pāre'. *n. s.* [*repaire*, Fr.] Resort; abode. *Joel*, iii. Act of betaking himself any whither. *Clarendon.*

REPAI'RABLE*, rē-pāre'-â-bl. *a.* That may be repaired: now *reparable.*

REPAI'RER, rē-pāre'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* Amender; restorer. *South.*

REPA'NDOUS, rē-păn'-dŭs *a.* [*repandus*, Lat.] Bent upwards. *Brown.*

RE'PARABLE, rĕp'-pâr-â-bl. 531. [See IRREPARABLE.] *a.* [Fr.; *reparabilis*, Lat.] Capable of being amended, retrieved, or supplied by something equivalent. *Bacon.*

RE'PARABLY, rĕp'-pâr-â-blē. *ad.* In a manner capable of remedy by restoration, amendment, or supply.

REPARA'TION, rĕp-pâ-rā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *reparatio*, Lat.] The act of repairing; instauration. *Arbuthnot.* Supply of what is wasted. *Addison.* Recompense for any injury; amends. *Bacon.*

REPA'RATIVE, rē-pâr'-rā-tĭv. 512. *n. s.* Whatever makes amends for loss or injury. *Wotton.*

REPA'RATIVE*, rē-pâr'-rā-tĭv. *a.* Amending defect, loss, or injury. *Bp. Taylor.*

REPARTEE', rĕp-pâr-tēē'. *n. s.* [*repartie*, Fr.] Smart reply. *Dryden.*

*To* REPARTEE', rĕp-pâr-tēē'. *v. n.* To make smart replies. *Denham.*

*To* REPA'SS, rē-pās'. *v. a.* [*repasser*, Fr.] To pass again; to pass or travel back. *Shakspeare.*

*To* REPA'SS, rē-pās'. *v. n.* To go back in a road. *Dryden.*

REPA'ST §, rē-pāst'. *n. s.* [*repas*, Fr.; *re* and *pastus*, Lat.] A meal; act of taking food. *Milton.* Food; victuals. *Shakspeare.*

*To* REPA'ST, rē-pāst'. *v. a.* [*repaistre*, Fr.] To feed; to feast. *Shakspeare.*

REPA'STURE, rē-pās'-tshŭre. 463. *n. s.* [*re* and *pasture.*] Entertainment. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

*To* REPA'TRIATE*, rē-pā'-rē-āte. *v. n.* [*repatrier*, Fr.; *re* and *patria*, Lat.] To restore to one's own home or country. *Cotgrave.*

*To* REPA'Y §, rē-pā'. *v. a.* [*repayer*, Fr.] To pay back in return, in requital, or in revenge. *Is.* lix. To recompense. *Milton.* To compensate. *Bacon.* To requite good or ill. *Shak.* To reimburse with what is owed. *Shakspeare.*

REPA'YMENT, rē-pā'-mĕnt. *n. s.* The act of repaying. *Bp. Taylor.* The thing repaid. *Arbuthnot.*

*To* REPEA'L §, rē-pēle'. 227. *v. a.* [*rappeller*, Fr.] To recall. *Shakspeare.* To abrogate; to revoke. *Hooker.*

REPEA'L, rē-pēle'. *n. s.* Recall from exile. *Shak.* Revocation; abrogation. *Davies.*

REPEA'LER*, rē-pē'-lŭr. *n. s.* One who revokes or abrogates. *Burke.*

*To* REPEA'T §, rē-pēte'. 227. *v. a.* [*repeto*, Lat.; *repeter*, Fr.] To iterate; to use again; to do again. *Milton.* To speak again. *Hooker.* To try again. *Waller.* To recite; to rehearse. *Shakspeare.*

REPEA'T*, rē-pēte'. *n. s.* A repetition. [In musick.] A mark denoting the repetition of a preceding part of the air. *Avison.*

REPEA'TEDLY, rē-pē'-tĕd-lē. *ad.* Over and over; more than once. *Stephens.*

REPEA'TER, rē-pē'-tŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that repeats; one that recites. *Bp. Taylor.* A watch that strikes the hours at will by compression of a spring.

REPEDA'TION*, rĕp-ē-dā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*repedatus*, Lat.; *re* and *pes.*] Act of going back; return *More. Ob. T.*

*To* REPE'L §, rē-pĕl'. *v. a.* [*repello*, Lat.] To drive back any thing. *Hooker.* To drive back an assailant. *Milton.*

*To* REPE'L, rē-pĕl'. *v. n.* To act with force contrary to force impressed. *Newton.* [In medicine.] To prevent such an afflux of a fluid to any particular part, as would raise it into a tumour. *Quincy.*

REPE'LLENT, rē-pĕl'-lĕnt. *n. s.* [*repellens*, Lat.] An application that has a repelling power. *Wiseman.*

REPE'LLENT*, rē-pĕl'-lĕnt. *a.* Having power to repel. *Bp. Berkeley.*

REPE'LLER, rē-pĕl'-lŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that repels.

*To* REPE'NT §, rē-pĕnt'. *v. n.* [*repentir*, Fr.] To think on any thing past with sorrow. *South.* To express sorrow for something past. *Shak.* To change the mind from some painful motive. *Exod.* xiii. To have such sorrow for sin as produces amendment of life. *St. Matt.* xii.

*To* REPE'NT rē-pĕnt'. *v. a.* To remember with

sorrow. *Shak.* To remember with pious sorrow. *Donne.* [*se repentir*, Fr.] It is used with the reciprocal pronoun. *Jer.* viii.

REPE'NTANCE, rè-pĕnt'-ânse. *n. s.* [*repentance*, Fr.] Sorrow for any thing past. *Law.* Sorrow for sin, such as produces newness of life; penitence. *Whitgift.*

REPE'NTANT, rè-pĕnt'-ânt. *a.* [*repentant*, Fr.] Sorrowful for the past. Sorrowful for sin. *Milton.* Expressing sorrow for sin. *Shakspeare.*

REPE'NTANT*, rè-pĕnt'-ânt. *n. s.* One who expresses sorrow for sin. *Lightfoot.*

REPE'NTER*, rè-pĕnt'-ûr. *n. s.* One who repents. *Donne.*

REPE'NTING*, rè-pĕnt'-îng. *n. s.* Act of repentance. *Hos.* xi.

REPE'NTINGLY*, rè-pĕnt'-îng-lè. *ad.* With repentance.

*To* REPEO'PLE, rè-pèè'-pl. *v. a.* [*repeupler*, Fr.] To stock with people anew. *Tatler.*

REPEO'PLING*, rè-pè'-pl-îng. *n. s.* The act of repeopling. *Hale.*

*To* REPERCU'SS §, rè-pĕr-kŭs'. *v. a.* [*repercutio, repercussus*, Lat.] To beat back; to drive back; to rebound. *Bacon. Ob. J.*

REPERCU'SSION, rè-pĕr-kŭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [*repercussio*, Lat.] The act of driving back; rebound. *Bacon.*

REPERCU'SSIVE, rè-pĕr-kŭs'-sîv. *a.* [*repercussif*, Fr.] Having the power of driving back or causing a rebound. *Pattison.* Repellent. *Bacon.* Driven back; rebounding. *Thomson.*

REPERCU'SSIVE*, rè-pĕr-kŭs'-sîv. *n. s.* A repellent. *Bacon.*

REPERTI'TIOUS, rĕp-pĕr-tĭsh'-ŭs. *a.* [*repertus*, Lat.] Found; gained by finding. *Dict.*

RE'PERTORY, rĕp'-pĕr-tŭr-è. 512. *n. s.* [*repertorium*, Lat.] A treasury; a magazine; a book in which any thing is to be found. *Dr. Ducarel.*

REPETI'TION, rĕp-è-tĭsh'-ŭn. 531. *n. s.* [Fr.; *repetitio*, Lat.] Iteration of the same thing. *Arbuthnot.* Recital of the same words over again. *Hooker.* The act of reciting or rehearsing. *Shak.* Recital. *Chapman.* Recital from memory, as distinct from reading.

REPETI'TIONAL*, rĕp-è-tĭsh'-ŭn-âl. } *a.* Containing repetition. *Biblioth. Bibl.*

REPETI'TIONARY*, rĕp-è-tĭsh'-ŭn-â-rè. }

*To* REPI'NE §, rè-pîne'. *v. n.* [*re* and *pine*.] To fret; to vex himself; to be discontented. *Shak.* To envy. *Dryden.*

REPI'NER, rè-pîne'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One that frets or murmurs. *Bp. Hall.*

REPI'NING*, rè-pî'-nîng. *n. s.* Act of murmuring or complaining. *Burnet.*

REPI'NINGLY*, rè-pî'-nîng-lè. *ad.* With complaint; with murmuring. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* REPLA'CE, rè-plâse'. *v. a.* [*replacer*, Fr.] To put again in the former place. *Bacon.* To put in a new place. *Dryden.*

*To* REPLAI'T, rè-plâte'. *v. a.* [*re* and *plait*.] To fold one part often over another. *Dryden.*

*To* REPLA'NT §, rè-plânt'. *v. a.* [*replanter*, Fr.] To plant anew. *Bacon.*

REPLA'NTABLE*, rè-plânt'-â-bl. *a.* That may be replanted. *Cotgrave.*

REPLANTA'TION, rè-plân-tâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of planting again. *Hollywell.*

*To* REPLE'NISH, rè-plĕn'-nîsh. *v. a.* [*repleo*, from *re* and *plenus*, Lat.] To stock; to fill. *Gen.* i. To finish; to consummate; to complete. *Shakspeare.*

*To* REPLE'NISH, rè-plĕn'-nîsh. *v. n.* To recover the former fulness. *Bacon. Ob. J.*

REPLE'TE §, rè-plète'. *a.* [*replet*, Fr.; *repletus*, Lat.] Full; completely filled; filled to exuberance. *Bacon.*

REPLE'TION, rè-plè'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] The state of being overfull. *Bacon.*

REPLE'TIVE*, rè-plè'-tîv. *a.* [*repletif*, Fr.] Replenishing; filling. *Cotgrave.*

REPLE'TIVELY*, rè-plè'-tîv-lè. *ad.* So as to be filled. *Summary of Du Bart.*

REPLE'VIABLE, rè-plĕv'-vè-â-bl. } *a.* [*replegiabilis*, low Lat.; *replevissable*, old Fr.] What may be replevined; bailable. *Hale.*

REPLE'VISABLE*, rè-plĕv'-îs-â-bl. }

*To* REPLE'VIN, rè-plĕv'-vîn. } *v. a.* [*replevin*, old

*To* REPLE'VY, rè-plĕv'-vè. } Fr.; *replegio*, low Lat.] To take back or set at liberty, upon security, any thing seized. *Bp. Hall.*

REPLICA'TION, rĕp-plè-kâ'-shŭn. 531. *n. s.* [*replico*, Lat.] Rebound; repercussion. *Shak.* Reply; answer. *Shakspeare.*

*To* REPLY' §, rè-plî'. *v. n.* [*repliquer*, Fr.] To answer; to make a return to an answer. *Rom.* ix.

*To* REPLY', rè-plî'. *v. a.* To return for an answer. *Milton.*

REPLY', rè-plî'. *n. s.* [*replique*, Fr.] Answer; return to an answer. *Shakspeare.*

REPLY'ER, rè-plî'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* He that answers; he that makes a return to an answer. *Bacon.*

*To* REPO'LISH, rè-pŏl'-lîsh. *v. a.* [*repolir*, Fr.] To polish again. *Donne.*

*To* REPO'RT §, rè-pŏrt'. *v. a.* [*rapporter*, Fr.] To noise by popular rumour. *Shak.* To give repute. *Acts*, xvi. To give an account of. *Neh.* vi. To return; to rebound; to give back. *Bacon.*

REPO'RT, rè-pŏrt'. *n. s.* Rumour; popular fame. Repute; publick character. 2 *Cor.* iv. Account returned. *Waller.* Account given by lawyers of cases. *Watts.* Sound; loud noise; repercussion. *Bacon.*

REPO'RTER, rè-pŏrt'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* Relater; one that gives an account. *Shak.* [In law.] One who draws up reports of adjudged cases. *Blackstone.*

REPO'RTINGLY, rè-pŏrt'-îng-lè. *ad.* By common fame. *Shakspeare.*

REPO'SAL, rè-pō'-zâl. 88. *n. s.* The act of reposing. *Shak.* That on which a person reposes. *Burton.*

REPO'SANCE*, rè-pō'-zânse. *n. s.* Reliance. *J. Hall.*

*To* REPO'SE §, rè-pōze'. *v. a.* [*repono*, Lat.] To lay to rest. *Shak.* To place as in confidence or trust. *Dryden.* To lodge; to lay up. *Woodward.*

*To* REPO'SE, rè-pōze'. *v. n.* [*reposer*, Fr.] To sleep; to be at rest. *Chapman.* To rest in confidence. *Shakspeare.*

REPO'SE, rè-pōze'. *n. s.* [*repos*, Fr.] Sleep; rest; quiet. *Shak.* Cause of rest. *Dryden.* *Repose*, or *quietness*, is applied to a picture, when the whole is harmonious; when nothing glares either in the shade, light, or colouring. *Gilpin.*

REPO'SEDNESS, rè-pō'-zĕd-nĕs. 365. *n. s.* State of being at rest. *Transl. of Boccalini.*

*To* REPO'SIT §, rè-pŏz'-zĭt. *v. a.* [*repositus*, Lat.] To lay up; to lodge as in a place of safety. *Derham.*

REPOSI'TION, rè-pō-zĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* The act of laying up in a place of safety. *Bp. Hall.* The act of replacing. *Wiseman.*

REPO'SITORY, rè-pŏz'-è-tŭr-è. *n. s.* [*repositoire*, Fr.; *repositorium*, Lat.] A place where any thing is safely laid up. *Locke.*

*To* REPOSSE'SS, rè-pŏz-zĕs'. *v. a.* To possess again. *Spenser.*

REPOSSE'SSION*, rè-pŏz-zĕsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* Act of possessing again. *Raleigh.*

*To* REPOU'R*, rè-pŏŭr', or rè-pōre. [See POUR.] *v. a.* To pour anew. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

*To* REPREHE'ND §, rĕp-prè-hĕnd'. *v. a.* [*reprehendo*, Lat.] To reprove; to chide. *Hooker.* To blame; to censure. *Chapman.* To detect of fallacy. *Bacon.* To charge with as a fault. *Bacon.*

REPREHE'NDER, rĕp-prè-hĕnd'-ûr. *n. s.* Blamer; censurer. *Hooker.*

REPREHE'NSIBLE §, rĕp-prè-hĕn'-sè-bl. *a.* [*reprehensible*, Fr.; *reprehensus*, Lat.] Blamable; culpable; censurable.

REPREHE'NSIBLENESS, rĕp-prè-hĕn'-sè-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Blamableness; culpableness.

REPREHE'NSIBLY, rĕp-prè-hĕn'-sè-blè. *ad.* Blamably; culpably.

REPREHE'NSION, rĕp-prè-hĕn'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*reprehensio*, Lat.] Reproof; open blame. *Bacon.*

REPREHE'NSIVE, rĕp-prè-hĕn'-sîv. *a.* Given to reproof. Containing reproof. *South.*

*To* REPRESE/NT §, rĕp-prē-zĕnt'. *v. a.* [*repræsento*, Lat.; *representer*, Fr.] To exhibit, as if the thing exhibited were present. *Milton.* To describe; to show in any particular character. *Addison.* To fill the place of another by a vicarious character; to personate: as, The parliament *represents* the people. To exhibit; to show: as, The tragedy was *represented* very skilfully. To show by modest arguments or narrations. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

REPRESE/NTANCE*, rĕp-prē-zĕn'-tânse. *n. s.* Representation; likeness. *Donne.*

REPRESE/NTANT*, rĕp-prē-zĕn'-tânt. *n. s.* One exercising the vicarious power given by another. *Wotton.*

REPRESENTA/TION, rĕp-prē-zĕn-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Image; likeness. *Stilling fleet.* Act of supporting a vicarious character; acting for others by deputation. *Burke.* Respectful declaration. Publick exhibition. *Rymer.*

REPRESE/NTATIVE, rĕp-prē-zĕnt'-ā-tĭv. 512. *a.* [*representatif*, Fr.] Exhibiting a similitude. *Atterbury.* Bearing the character or power of another. *Swift.*

REPRESE/NTATIVE, rĕp-prē-zĕnt'-ā-tĭv. *n. s.* One exhibiting the likeness of another. *Addison.* One exercising the vicarious power given by another. *Blount.* That by which any thing is shown. *Locke.*

REPRESE/NTATIVELY*, rĕp-prē-zĕnt'-ā-tĭv-lē. *ad.* In the character of another; by a representative. *Barrow.* Vicariously; by legal delegacy. *Sir E. Sandys.*

REPRESE/NTER, rĕp-prē-zĕnt'-ûr. *n. s.* One who shows or exhibits. *Brown.* One who bears a vicarious character; one who acts for another by deputation. *Swift.*

REPRESE/NTMENT, rĕp-prē-zĕnt'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Image or idea proposed, as exhibiting the likeness of something. *Bp. Taylor.*

*To* REPRE/SS §, rē-prĕs'. *v. a.* [*repressus*, Lat.] To crush; to put down; to subdue. *Bacon.*

REPRE/SS, rē-prĕs'. *n. s.* Repression; but probably for *redress*. *Government of the Tongue. Ob. J.*

REPRE/SSER*, rē-prĕs'-sûr. *n. s.* One who represses. *Sherwood.*

REPRE/SSION, rē-prĕsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* Act of repressing. *King Charles.*

REPRE/SSIVE, rē-prĕs'-sĭv. 158. *a.* Having power to repress; acting to repress.

REPRIE/VAL*, rē-prē'-vâl. *n. s.* Respite. *Overbury.*

*To* REPRIE/VE §, rē-prēēv'. 275. *v. a.* [*reprendre, repris*, Fr.] To respite after sentence of death; to give a respite. *Shakspeare.*

REPRIE/VE, rē-prēēv'. *n. s.* Respite after sentence of death. *Shakspeare.*

*To* RE/PRIMAND §. rĕp-prē-mând'. 79. *v. a.* [*reprimander*, Fr.; *reprimo*, Lat.] To chide; to check; to reprehend; to reprove. *Arbuthnot.*

RE/PRIMAND, rĕp-prē-mând'. [rĕp'-prē-mând, *Perry* and *Jones.*] *n. s.* [*reprimande, reprimende*, Fr.] Reproof; reprehension. *Addison.*

*To* REPRINT, rē-prĭnt'. *v. a.* To renew the impression of any thing. *South.* To print a new edition. *Pope.*

REPRINT*, rē-prĭnt'. *n. s.* A reimpression.

REPRI/SAL, rē-prī'-zâl. 88. *n. s.* [*represalia*, low Lat.; *represaille*, Fr.] Something seized by way of retaliation for robbery or injury. *Hayward.*

REPRI/SE §, rē-prīze'. *n. s.* [*reprise*, Fr.] The act of taking something in retaliation of injury. *Dryden.* [In law.] An annual deduction, or duty, paid out of a manor or lands.

*To* REPRI/SE*, rē-prīze'. *v. a.* [*reprendre, repris*, Fr.] To take again. *Spenser.* To recompense; to pay in any manner. *Grant.*

*To* REPROA/CH §, rē-prōtsh'. *v. a.* [*reprocher*, Fr.] To censure in opprobrious terms, as a crime. *Dryden.* To charge with a fault in severe language. 1 *Pet.* iv. To upbraid in general. *Rogers.*

REPROA/CH, rē-prōtsh'. 295. *n. s.* [*reproche*, Fr.] Censure; infamy; shame. *Spenser.*

REPROA/CHABLE, rē-prōtsh'-ā-bl. *a.* [*reprochable*, Fr.] Worthy of reproach. Opprobrious; scurrilous. *Sir T. Elyot.*

REPROA/CHFUL, rē-prōtsh'-fûl. *a.* Scurrilous; opprobrious. *Shak.* Shameful; infamous; vile. *Hammond.*

REPROA/CHFULLY, rē-prōtsh'-fûl-ē. *ad.* Opprobriously; ignominiously; scurrilously. 1 *Tim.* v. Shamefully; infamously.

RE/PROBATE §, rĕp'-prō-bāte. *a.* [*reprobus*, Lat.] Lost to virtue; lost to grace; abandoned. *Tit.* i.

RE/PROBATE, rĕp'-prō-bāte. *n. s.* A man lost to virtue; a wretch abandoned to wickedness. *Shakspeare.*

*To* RE/PROBATE, rĕp'-prō-bāte. *v. a.* [*reprobo*, Lat.] To disallow; to reject. *Ayliffe.* To abandon to wickedness and eternal destruction. *Hammond.* To abandon to his sentence, without hope of pardon. *Southerne.*

RE/PROBATENESS, rĕp'-prō-bāte-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being reprobate.

RE/PROBATER*, rĕp'-prō-bā-tûr. *n. s.* One who reprobates. *Noble.*

REPROBA/TION, rĕp-prō-bā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] The act of abandoning, or state of being abandoned, to eternal destruction: the contrary to *election*. *Hammond.* A condemnatory sentence. *Dryden.*

REPROBA/TIONER*, rĕp-prō-bā'-shŭn-ûr. *n. s.* One who hastily abandons others to eternal destruction. *South.*

*To* REPRODU/CE §, rē-prō-dūse'. 530. *v. a.* To produce again; to produce anew. *Brown.*

REPRODU/CER*, rē-prō-dū'-sûr. *n. s.* One who produces anew. *Burke.*

REPRODU/CTION, rē-prō-dŭk'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of producing anew. *Boyle.*

REPROO/F, rē-prōōf'. *n. s.* Blame to the face; reprehension. *Shak.* Censure; slander. *Ps.* lxix.

REPRO/VABLE, rē-prōōv'-â-bl. *a.* Culpable; blamable; worthy of reprehension. *Bp. Taylor.*

*To* REPRO/VE §, rē-prōōv'. *v. a.* [*reprouver*, Fr.] To blame; to censure. *Psalm* l. To charge to the face with a fault, to check; to chide; to reprehend. *Whitgift.* To refute; to disprove. *Shak.* To blame for. *Carew.*

REPRO/VER, rē-prōōv'-ûr. *n. s.* A reprehender; one that reproves. *Locke.*

*To* REPRU/NE, rē-prōōn'. 339. *v. a.* To prune a second time. *Evelyn.*

RE/PTILE, rĕp'-tĭl. 140. *a.* [*reptile*, Lat.] Creeping upon many feet. *Gay.*

RE/PTILE, rĕp'-tĭl. *n. s.* An animal that creeps upon many feet. *Locke.*

REPU/BLICAN, rē-pŭb'-lē-kân. *a.* Placing the government in the people; approving this kind of government. *Burke.*

REPU/BLICAN, rē-pŭb'-lē-kân. *n. s.* One who thinks a commonwealth without monarchy the best government. *Addison.*

REPU/BLICANISM*, rē-pŭb'-lē-kân-ĭzm. *n. s.* Attachment to a republican form of government *Burke.*

REPUBLICA/TION*, rē-pŭb-lē-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Reimpression of a printed work. [In law.] A second publication; an avowed renewal. *Blackstone.*

REPU/BLICK §, rē-pŭb'-lĭk. *n. s.* [*respublica*, Lat.; *republique*, Fr.] Commonwealth; state in which the power is lodged in more than one. *Addison.* Common interest; the publick. *B. Jonson.*

REPUBLICK *of Letters*. The whole body of the people of study and learning. *Chambers.*

*To* REPU/BLISH*, rē-pŭb'-lĭsh. *v. a.* To publish anew. *Montagu.*

REPU/DIABLE, rē-pū'-dē-â-bl, or rē-pū'-jē-â-bl. 293, 294, 376. *a.* Fit to be rejected.

*To* REPU/DIATE §, rē-pū'-dē-āte, or rē-pū'-jē-āte. *v. a.* [*repudio*, Lat.; *repudier*, Fr.] To divorce; to reject; to put away. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

REPUDIA/TION, rē-pū-dē-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Divorce; rejection. *Martin.*

*To* REPU/GN §*, rē-pūne'. 336. [See IMPUGN.] *v. n.* [*repugno*, Lat.; *repugner*, Fr.] To oppose; to make resistance. *Sir T. Elyot.*

*To* REPU'GN*, rè-pūne'. *v. a.* To withstand; to resist. *Shakspeare.*

REPU'GNANCE, rè-pŭg'-nânse. } *n. s.* [*repug-*
REPU'GNANCY, rè-pŭg'-nân-sè. } *nance*, Fr.] Inconsistency; contrariety. *Hooker.* Reluctance; resistance. *Shak.* Struggle of opposite passions. *South.* Aversion; unwillingness. *Dryden.*

REPU'GNANT §, rè-pŭg'-nânt. *a.* [Fr.; *repugnans*, Lat.] Disobedient; not obsequious. *Shak.* Contrary; opposite; inconsistent. *Perkins.*

REPU'GNANTLY, rè-pŭg'-nânt-lè. *ad.* Contradictorily. *Brown.*

*To* REPU'LLULATE, rè-pŭl'-lù-lâte. *v. n.* [*re* and *pullulo*, Lat.; *repulluler*, Fr.] To bud again. *Howell.*

REPU'LSE §, rè-pŭlse'. 177. *n. s.* [Fr.; *repulsa*, Lat.] The condition of being driven off or put aside from any attempt. *Milton.*

*To* REPU'LSE, rè-pŭlse'. *v. a.* [*repulsus*, Lat.] To beat back; to drive off. *Knolles.*

REPU'LSER*, rè-pŭl'-sŭr. *n. s.* One who beats back. *Sherwood.*

REPU'LSION, rè-pŭl'-shŭn. 177. *n. s.* The act or power of driving off from itself. *Arbuthnot.*

REPU'LSIVE, rè-pŭl'-sĭv. *a.* Driving off; having the power to beat back or drive off. *Newton.*

*To* REPU'RCHASE, rè-pŭr'-tshâs. *v. a.* [*re* and *purchase.*] To buy again. *Shakspeare.*

RE'PUTABLE, rĕp'-pù-tâ-bl. [See ACADEMY.] *a.* Honourable; not infamous. *Rogers.*

RE'PUTABLENESS, rĕp'-pù-tâ-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of a thing of good repute.

RE'PUTABLY, rĕp'-pù-tâ-blè. *ad.* Without discredit. *Atterbury.*

REPUTA'TION, rĕp-ù-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Character of good or bad. *Addison.* Credit; honour. *Shakspeare.*

*To* REPU'TE §, rè-pūte'. *v. a.* [*reputo*, Lat.; *reputer*, Fr.] To hold; to account; to think. *Shakspeare.*

REPU'TE, rè-pūte'. *n. s.* Character; reputation. *Shakspeare.* Established opinion. *Milton.*

REPU'TEDLY*, rè-pū'-tĕd-lè. *ad.* In common estimation; according to established opinion. *Barrow.*

REPU'TELESS, rè-pūte'-lĕs. *a.* Disreputable; disgraceful. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

REQUE'ST §, rè-kwĕst'. *n. s.* [*requeste*, Fr.] Petition; entreaty. *Esther.* Demand; repute; credit; state of being desired. *Shakspeare.*

*To* REQUE'ST, rè-kwĕst'. *v. a.* To ask; to solicit; to entreat. *Knolles.*

REQUE'STER, rè-kwĕst'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* Petitioner; solicitor. *Junius.*

*To* REQUI'CKEN, rè-kwĭk'-kn. *v. a.* [*re* and *quicken.*] To reanimate. *Shakspeare.*

*RE'QUIEM*, rè'-kwè-ĕm. *n. s.* [Lat. It is called *requiem*, because the introits in the masses for the dead begin with this word.] A hymn in which they implore for the dead *requiem* or rest. *Shak.* Rest; quiet; peace. *South.*

REQUI'ETORY*, rè-kwī'-è-tŭr-è. *n. s.* [*requietorium*, low Lat.] A sepulchre. *Weever.*

REQUI'RABLE, rè-kwī'-râ-bl. *a.* Fit to be required. *Hale.*

*To* REQUI'RE §, rè-kwīre'. *v. a.* [*requiro*, Lat.; *requirer*, Fr.] To demand; to ask a thing as of right. *Spenser.* To make necessary; to need. 1 *Sam.* xxi. To request. *Prov.* xxx.

REQUI'RER*, rè-kwī'-rŭr. *n. s.* One who requires. *Huloet.*

RE'QUISITE §, rĕk'-wè-zĭt. *a.* [*requisitus*, Lat.] Necessary; needful; required by the nature of things. *South.*

RE'QUISITE, rĕk'-wè-zĭt. 154. *n. s.* Any thing necessary. *Dryden*

RE'QUISITELY, rĕk'-wè-zĭt-lè. *ad.* Necessarily; in a requisite manner. *Boyle.*

RE'QUISITENESS, rĕk'-wè-zĭt-nĕs. *n. s.* Necessity; the state of being requisite. *Boyle.*

REQUISI'TION*, rĕk-kwè-zĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Demand; application for a thing as of right. *Lord Chesterfield.*

REQUI'SITIVE*, rè-kwĭz'-è-tĭv. *a.* Indicating demand. *Harris.*

REQUI'SITORY*, rè-kwĭz'-è-tŭr-è. *a.* [*requisitus*, Lat.] Sought for; demanded. *Summary on Du Bartas.*

REQUI'TAL, rè-kwī'-tâl. 88. *n. s.* Return for any good or bad office; retaliation. *Hooker.* Return; reciprocal action. *Waller.* Reward; recompense. *Milton.*

*To* REQUI'TE §, rè-kwīte'. *v. a.* [*requiter*, Fr.] To repay; to retaliate good or ill; to recompense. *Gen.* l. To do or give in reciprocation. 1 *Sam.* xxv.

REQUI'TER*, rè-kwī'-tŭr. *n. s.* One who requites. *Barrow.*

RE'REMOUSE, rēēr'-mŏŭse. *n. s.* [hpepemuꝛ, Sax.] A bat. See REARMOUSE.

REREWARD †, rēre'-wârd. *n. s.* The rear or last troop.

*To* RESAI'L, rè-sāle'. *v. a.* To sail back. *Pope.*

RESA'LE, rè'-sāle. *n. s.* Sale at second hand. *Bacon*

*To* RESALU'TE, rè-sā-lūte'. *v. a.* [*resaluto*, Lat.; *resaluer*, Fr.] To salute or greet anew. *Chapman.* To return a salutation to. *Burton.*

*To* RESCI'ND, rè-sĭnd'. *v. a.* [*rescindo*, Lat.; *rescinder*, Fr.] To cut off; to abrogate a law. *Hammond.*

RESCI'SSION §, rè-sĭzh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *rescissus*, Lat.] The act of cutting off; abrogation. *Bacon.*

RESCI'SSORY, rè-sĭz'-zŭr-rè. 512. *a.* Having the power to cut off, or abrogate. *Selden.*

*To* RESCRI'BE, rè-skrībe'. *v. a.* [*rescribo*, Lat.] To write back. *Ayliffe.* To write over again. *Howell.*

RE'SCRIPT, rè'-skrĭpt. *n. s.* [*rescrit*, Fr.; *rescriptum*, Lat.] Edict of an emperour. *Bacon.*

RE'SCUABLE*, rĕs'-kù-â-bl. *a.* [*rescouable*, old Fr.] That may be rescued. *Gayton.*

*To* RE'SCUE §, rĕs'-kù. *v. a.* [*rescuo*, low Lat.] To set free from any violence, confinement, or danger. *Spenser.*

RE'SCUE, rĕs'-kù. *n. s.* [*rescous*, old Fr.; *rescussus*, low Lat.] Deliverance from violence, danger, or confinement. *Shakspeare.*

RE'SCUER, rĕs'-kù-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that rescues. *Gayton.*

RESEA'RCH §, rè-sĕrtsh'. *n. s.* [*recherche*, Fr.] Inquiry; search. *Glanville.*

*To* RESEA'RCH, rè-sĕrtsh'. *v. a.* To examine; to inquire. *Wotton.*

RESEA'RCHER*, rè-sĕrtsh'-ŭr. *n. s.* One who makes examination or inquiry.

*To* RESEA'T, rè-sēte'. *v. a.* To seat again. *Dryden.*

RESE'CTION*, rè-sĕk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Act of cutting or paring off. *Cotgrave.*

*To* RESEI'ZE §*, rè-sēēz'. *v. a* To seize, or lay hold on again. To reinstate. *Spenser.*

RESEI'ZER, rè-sē'-zŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that seizes again.

RESEI'ZURE, rè-sē'-zhŭre. 452. *n. s.* Repeated seizure; seizure a second time. *Bacon.*

RESE'MBLABLE*, rè-zĕm'-blâ-bl. *a.* That may be compared. *Gower. Ob. T.*

RESE'MBLANCE §, rè-zĕm'-blânse. *n. s.* [Fr.] Likeness; similitude; representation. *Dryden.* Something resembling. *Hooker.*

*To* RESE'MBLE, rè-zĕm'-bl. 445. *v. a.* [*resembler*, Fr.] To compare; to represent as like something else. *Raleigh.* To be like; to have likeness to *Addison.*

*To* RESE'ND, rè-sĕnd'. *v. a.* To send back; to send again. *Shakspeare.*

*To* RESE'NT §, rè-zĕnt'. 445. *v. a.* [*ressentir*, Fr.] To take well or ill. *Bacon.* To take ill; to consider as an injury or affront. *Milton.*

RESE'NTER, rè-zĕnt'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who takes a thing well or ill. *Barrow.* One who feels injuries deeply. *Wotton.*

RESE'NTFUL, rè-zĕnt'-fŭl. *a.* Malignant; easily provoked to anger, and long retaining it. *Johnson.*

RESE'NTINGLY, rè-zĕnt'-ĭng-lè. *ad.* With deep sense; with strong perception. *More.* With continued anger.

RESE'NTIVE*, rè-zĕn'-tĭv. *a.* Quick to take ill ; easily excited to resentment. *Thomson.*

RESE'NTMENT, rè-zĕnt'-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*ressentiment*, Fr.] Strong perception of good or ill. *More.* Deep sense of injury ; anger long continued ; sometimes simply anger. *Dryden.*

RESERVA'TION, rĕz-ĕr-vā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Reserve ; concealment of something in the mind. *King Charles.* Something kept back ; something not given up. *Shak.* Custody ; state of being treasured up. *Shakspeare.*

RESE'RVATIVE*, rè-zĕr'-vā-tĭv. *a.* Reserving. *Cotgrave. Ob. T.*

RESE'RVATORY, rè-zĕr'-vā-tŭr-è. 512. *n. s.* [*reservoir*, Fr.] Place in which any thing is reserved or kept. *Woodward.*

*To* RESE'RVE §, rè-zĕrv'. *v. a.* [*reserver*, Fr. ; *reservo*, Lat.] To keep in store ; to save to some other purpose. *Spenser.* To retain ; to keep ; to hold. *Jer.* iii. To lay up to a future time. 2 *Pet.* ii.

RESE'RVE, rè-zĕrv'. *n. s.* Store kept untouched, or undiscovered. *Locke.* Something kept for exigence. *Tillotson.* Something concealed in the mind. *Addison.* Exception ; prohibition. *Milton.* Exception in favour. *Rogers.* Modesty ; caution in personal behaviour. *Prior.*

RESE'RVED, rè-zĕrvd'. 359. *a.* Modest ; not loosely free. *Waish.* Sullen ; not open ; not frank. *Dryden.*

RESE'RVEDLY, rè-zĕrvd'-lè. 364. *ad.* Not with frankness ; not with openness ; with reserve. *Woodward.* Scrupulously ; coldly. *Pope.*

RESE'RVEDNESS, rè-zĕrvd'-nes. *n. s.* Closeness ; want of frankness ; want of openness. *B. Jonson.*

RESE'RVER, rè-zĕr'-vŭr. *n. s.* One that reserves. *Wotton.*

RESERVOI'R, rĕz-ĕr-vwŏr'. *n. s.* [Fr.] Place where any thing is kept in store. *Addison.*

*To* RESE'TTLE §, rè-sĕt'-tl. *v. a.* To settle again. *Swift.*

RESE'TTLEMENT, rè-sĕt'-tl-mĕnt. *n. s.* The act of settling again. *Norris.* The state of settling again. *Mortimer.*

RE'SIANCE. *n. s.* [*reseance*, Fr. ; *reseancia*, low Lat.] Residence ; abode ; dwelling. *Bacon. Resiance* and *resiant* are now used only in law.

RE'SIANT. *a.* Resident ; present in a place. *Spenser.*

*To* RESI'DE §, rè-zīde'. 447. *v. n.* [*resideo*, Lat. ; *reside*r, Fr.] To have abode ; to live ; to dwell ; to be present. *Milton.* [*resido*, Lat.] To sink ; to subside ; to fall to the bottom. *Boyle.*

RE'SIDENCE, rĕz'-ĕ-dĕnse. 445. } *n. s.* [*residence*,
RE'SIDENCY*, rĕz'-ĕ-dĕn-sè. } Fr.] Act of dwelling in a place. *Hale.* Place of abode ; dwelling. *Shak.* [from *resido*, Lat.] That which settles at the bottom of liquors. *Bacon.*

RE'SIDENT, rĕz'-ĕ-dĕnt. 445. *a.* [*residens*, Lat.] Dwelling or having abode in any place. *Burnet.* Fixed. *Bp. Taylor.*

RE'SIDENT, rĕz'-ĕ-dĕnt. *n. s.* An agent, minister, or officer residing in any distant place with the dignity of an ambassadour. *Addison.*

RESIDE'NTIARY, rĕz-ĕ-dĕn'-shĕr-è. *a.* Holding residence. *More.*

RESIDE'NTIARY*, rĕz-ĕ-dĕn'-shĕr-è. *n. s.* An ecclesiastick who keeps a certain residence. *Const. and Canons Eccl.*

RESI'DER*, rè-zī'-dŭr. *n. s.* One who resides in a particular place. *Swift.*

RESI'DUAL, rè-zĭd'-jù-ăl. 445. } *a.* [*residuum*, Lat.]
RESI'DUARY, rè-zĭd'-jù-ăr-è. } Relating to the residue ; relating to the part remaining. *Ayliffe.*

RE'SIDUE, rĕz'-zè-dù. 445. *n. s.* [*residu*, Fr. ; *residuum*, Lat.] The remaining part ; that which is left. *Arbuthnot.*

*To* RESIE'GE, rè-sēdje'. *v. a.* [*re* and *siege*, Fr.] To seat again ; to reinstate. See *To* RESEIZE.

*To* RESI'GN §, rè-zīne'. 445, 447. *v. a.* [*resigner*, Fr. ; *resigno*, Lat.] To give up a claim or possession. *Shak.* To yield up. *Brown.* To give up in confidence. *Tillotson.* To submit ; particularly to submit to providence. *Dryden.* To submit without resistance or murmur. *Shakspeare*

RESI'GN*, rè-zīne'. *n. s.* Resignation. *Beaumont and Fletcher. Ob. T.*

RESIGNA'TION, rĕz-zĭg-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] The act of resigning or giving up a claim or possession. *Shak.* Submission ; unresisting acquiescence. *Locke.* Submission without murmur to the will of God.

RESI'GNEDLY*, rè-zī'-nĕd-lè. *ad.* With resignation.

RESI'GNER, rè-zī'-nŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that resigns

RESI'GNMENT, rè-zīne'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Act of resigning. *Wotton.*

RESI'LIENCE §, rè-zĭl'-yĕnse. } *n. s.* [*resilio*, Lat.]
RESI'LIENCY §, rè-zĭl'-yĕn-sè. } The act of starting or leaping back. *Bacon.*

RESI'LIENT, rè-zĭl'-yĕnt. 445. *a.* [*resiliens*, Lat.] Starting or springing back.

RESILI'TION, rĕz-è-lĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [*resilio*, Lat.] The act of springing back ; resilience.

RE'SIN §, rĕz'-ĭn. 445. *n. s.* [*resine*, Fr. ; *resina*, Lat.] The fat, sulphurous parts of some vegetable, which is natural or procured by art, and will incorporate with oil or spirit, not an aqueous menstruum. *Quincy.*

RE'SINOUS, rĕz'-ĭn-ŭs. *a.* [*resineux*, Fr.] Containing resin ; consisting of resin. *Boyle.*

RE'SINOUSNESS, rĕz'-ĭn-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of being resinous.

RESIPI'SCENCE, rĕs-è-pĭs'-sĕnse. 510. *n. s.* [*resipiscentia*, low Lat.] Wisdom after the fact ; repentance. *W. Mountague.*

*To* RESI'ST §, rè-zĭst'. 445, 447. *v. a.* [*resisto*, Lat. ; *resister*, Fr.] To oppose ; to act against. *Ja.* iv. To not admit impression or force. *Milton.*

*To* RESI'ST, rè-zĭst'. *v. n.* To make opposition. *Shakspeare.*

RESI'STANCE, or RESI'STENCE, rè-zĭst'-ănse. *n. s.* [*resistance*, Fr.] The act of resisting ; opposition. 1 *Mac.* The quality of not yielding to force or external impression. *Bacon.*

RESI'STANT*, rè-zĭst'-ănt. *n. s.* Whoever or whatever opposes or resists. *Pearson.*

RESI'STER*, rè-zĭst'-ŭr. *n. s.* One who makes opposition. *Austin.*

RESISTIBI'LITY, rè-zĭst-ĕ-bĭl'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* Quality of resisting. *Brown.* Quality of being resistible *Hammond.*

RESI'STIBLE, rè-zĭst'-ĕ-bl. 405. *a.* That may be resisted. *Hale.*

RESI'STIVE*, rè-zĭst'-ĭv. *a.* Having power to resist *B. Jonson.*

RESI'STLESS, rè-zĭst'-lĕs. *a.* Irresistible ; that cannot be opposed. *Raleigh.* That cannot resist ; helpless. *Spenser.*

RESI'STLESSLY*, rè-zĭst'-lĕs-lè. *ad.* So as not to be opposed or denied. *Blackwall.*

RE'SOLUBLE, rĕz'-ŏ-lù-bl. *a.* [*resoluble*, Fr. ; *re* and *solubilis*, Lat.] That may be melted or dissolved. *Boyle.*

☞ I have placed the accent on the first syllable of this word, for the same reason which induced me to place it on the first of *dissoluble.*

I have differed from some of our orthoëpists in this accentuation, and the uncertainty that reigns among them will be a sufficient apology for having recourse to analogy, which is clearly shown by the accent which all of them place upon the second syllable of *indissoluble.*

*Dissoluble*, Sheridan, Ash, Buchanan, W. Johnston, Perry, Entick, Dr. Johnson's quarto.

*Dissoluble*, Kenrick, Barclay, Fenning, Bailey, Johnson's folio.

*Resoluble*, Ash, Barclay, Fenning, Entick, Johnson's quarto. [Perry, Jones, Fulton and Knight.]

*Resoluble*, Sheridan, Scott, Kenrick, Janson's folio. *W.*

RE'SOLUTE §, rĕz'-ŏ-lūte. *a.* [*resolu*, Fr.] Determined ; fixed ; constant ; steady ; firm. *Shak.*

RE'SOLUTE*, rĕz'-ŏ-lūte. *n. s.* A determined person ; one bent to a particular purpose. *Shakspeare*

RE'SOLUTELY, rĕz'-ŏ-lūte-lè. *ad.* Determinately, firmly ; constantly ; steadily. *Roscommon.*

RE'SOLUTENESS, rĕz'-ò-lûte-nĕs. *n. s.* Determinateness; state of being fixed in resolution. *Boyle.*

RESOLU'TION, rĕz-ò-lû'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*resolutio*, Lat.] Act of clearing difficulties. *Brown.* Analysis; act of separating any thing into constituent parts. *Hale.* Dissolution. *Digby.* [from *resolute*.] Fixed determination; settled thought. *Shak.* Constancy; firmness; steadiness in good or bad. *Sidney.* Determination of a cause in courts of justice. *Hale.*

RESOLU'TIONER*, rĕz-ò-lû'-shŭn-ŭr. *n. s.* One who joins in the declaration of others. *Burnet.*

RE'SOLUTIVE, rè-zŏl'-ù-tĭv. 512. *a.* [*resolutif*, Fr.] Having the power to dissolve or relax.

RESO'LVABLE, rè-zŏl'-vâ-bl. 445. *a.* That may be referred or reduced. *South.* Dissoluble; admitting separation of parts. *Arbuthnot.* Capable of solution or of being made less obscure. *Brown.*

*To* RESO'LVE §, rè-zŏlv'. *v. a.* [*resolvo*, Lat.] To inform; to free from a doubt or difficulty. *Hooker.* To solve; to clear. *Hooker.* To settle in an opinion. *White.* To fix in a determination. *Milton.* To fix in constancy; to confirm. *Shak.* To melt; to dissolve; to disperse. *Bale.* To relax; to lay at ease. *Spenser.* To analyze; to reduce. *Tillotson.*

*To* RESO'LVE, rè-zŏlv'. *v. n.* To determine; to decree within one's self. *Milton.* To melt; to be dissolved. *Shak.* To be settled in opinion. *Locke.*

RESO'LVE, rè-zŏlv'. *n. s.* Resolution; fixed determination. *Shakspeare.*

RESO'LVEDLY, rè-zŏlv'-ĕd-lè. 365. *ad.* With firmness and constancy. *Grew.*

RESO'LVEDNESS, rè-zŏlv'-ĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* Resolution; constancy; firmness. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

RESO'LVENT, rè-zŏl'-vĕnt. *n. s.* [*resolvens*, Lat.] That which has the power of causing solution. *Wiseman.*

RESO'LVER, rè-zŏlv'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that forms a firm resolution. *Hammond.* Whoever or whatever solves or clears. *Burnet.* What dissolves; what separates parts; what disperses. *Boyle.*

RE'SONANCE, rĕz'-zò-nânse. *n. s.* [*resono*, Lat.] Sound; resound. *Boyle.*

RE'SONANT, rĕz'-zò-nânt. 503. *a.* [Fr.; *resonans*, Lat.] Resounding. *Milton.*

*To* RESO'RB §*, rè-sôrb'. *v. a.* [*resorbeo*, Lat.] To swallow up. *Young.*

RESO'RBENT*, rè-sôr'-bĕnt. *a.* [*resorbens*, Lat.] Swallowing up. *Wodhull.*

*To* RESO'RT §, rè-zôrt'. *v. n.* [*ressortir*, Fr.] To have recourse. *Clarendon.* To go publickly. *Milton.* To repair to. *White.* To fall back. *Hale.*

☞ Some speakers pronounce this word so as to rhyme with *sport*: but, as this is not the most usual pronunciation, so it is not the most agreeable to analogy. That it is not the most usual appears from the testimony of Sheridan, Kenrick, Scott, Smith, W. Johnston, and Perry, [Jones, and Fulton and Knight,] who pronounce it as I have done. *W.*

RESO'RT, rè-zôrt'. *n. s.* Frequency; assembly; meeting. *Dryden.* Concourse; confluence. *Swift.* Act of visiting. *Shak.* [*ressort*, Fr.] Movement; active power; spring: a gallicism. *Bacon.*

RESO'RTER, rè-zôrt'-ŭr. *n. s.* One that frequents, or visits. *Shakspeare.*

*To* RESOU'ND §, rè-zŏŭnd'. *v. a.* [*resono*, Lat.; *resonner*, Fr.] To echo; to sound back; to return as sound. *Milton.* To celebrate by sound. *Peacham.* To sound; to tell so as to be heard far. *Pope.*

*To* RESOU'ND, rè-zŏŭnd'. *v. n.* To be echoed back. *South.* To be much and loudly mentioned. *Milton.*

*To* RESOUND, rè'-sŏŭnd. 446. *v. a.* To sound again.

RESOU'ND*. *n. s.* Echo; return of sound. *Beaumont.*

RESOU'RCE §. rè-sôrse'. 318. [See SOURCE.] *n. s.* [*ressource*, Fr.] Some new or unexpected means that offer; resort; expedient. *Dryden.*

RESOU'RCELESS*, rè-sôrse'-lĕs. *a.* Wanting resource. *Burke.*

*To* RESO'W, rè-sò'. *v. a.* To sow anew. *Bacon.*

*To* RESPEA'K, rè-spèke'. *v. n.* [*re* and *speak*.] To answer. *Shakspeare.*

*To* RESPE'CT §, rè-spĕkt'. *v. a.* [*respectus*, Lat.] To regard; to have regard to. *Shak.* [*respecter*, Fr.] To consider with a lower degree of reverence. *Sidney.* To have relation to: as, The allusion *respects* an ancient custom. To look toward. *Brown.*

RESPE'CT, rè-spĕkt'. *n. s.* [Fr.; *respectus*, Lat.] Regard; attention. *Shak.* Reverence; honour. *Nelson.* Awful kindness. *Locke.* Goodwill. *Gen.* iv. Partial regard. *Proverbs.* Reverend character. *Shak.* Manner of treating others. *Bacon.* Consideration; motive. *Hooker.* Relation; regard. *Bacon.*

RESPECTABI'LITY*, rè-spĕk'-tâ-bĭl'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* State or quality of being respectable. *Cumberland.*

RESPE'CTABLE, rè-spĕk'-tâ-bl. *a.* [*respectable*, Fr.] Venerable; meriting respect. *Burke.*

☞ This word, like several others of the same form, is frequently distorted by an accent on the first syllable. When there are no uncombinable consonants in the latter syllable, this accentuation is not improper; as *despicable, disputable, preferable*, &c.; but, when consonants of so different an organ as *ct* and *pt* occur in the penultimate and antepenultimate syllables of words without the accent, the difficulty of pronouncing them is a sufficient reason for placing the accent on them in order to assist the pronunciation; and, accordingly, we find almost every word of this form has the accent upon these letters: as *detectable, destructible, perceptible, susceptible, discerptible*, &c.; besides, as it contributes greatly to place the accent on the most significant part of the word, when other reasons do not forbid, this ought to determine us to lay the stress upon the second syllable of the word in question. This is the accentuation of Mr. Scott, Mr. Buchanan, W. Johnston, Bailey, and Entick; and if Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, Barclay, Fenning, and Perry, had inserted the word in their dictionaries, they would, in all probability, have accented the word in the same manner Since the first edition of this dictionary, I see this is the case with the quarto edition of Dr. Johnson.—See Acceptable, Corruptible, and Irrefragable. *W*

RESPE'CTABLY*, rè-spĕk'-tâ-blè. *ad.* With respect; so as to merit respect.

RESPE'CTABLENESS*, rè-spĕk'-tâ-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* State or quality of being respectable.

RESPE'CTER, rè-spĕk'-tŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that has partial regard. *Swift.*

RESPE'CTFUL, rè-spĕkt'-fûl. *a.* Ceremonious; full of outward civility. *Prior.*

RESPE'CTFULLY, rè-spĕkt'-fûl-è. *ad.* With some degree of reverence. *Dryden.*

RESPE'CTFULNESS, rè-spĕkt'-fûl-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of being respectful.

RESPE'CTIVE, rè-spĕk'-tĭv. 512. *a.* Particular; relating to particular persons or things. *Burnet.* [*respectif*, Fr.] Relative; not absolute. *Rogers.* Worthy of reverence. *Shakspeare.* Careful; cautious; attentive to consequences. *Hooker.*

RESPE'CTIVELY, rè-spĕk'-tĭv-lè. *ad.* Particularly; as each belongs to each. *Bacon.* Relatively; not absolutely. *Raleigh.* Partially; with respect to private views. *Hooker.* With great reverence. *Shakspeare.*

RESPE'CTLESS*, rè-spĕkt'-lĕs. *a.* Having no respect; without regard; without consideration; without reverence. *Drayton.*

RESPE'CTLESSNESS*, rè-spĕkt'-lĕs-nĕs. *n. s* State of being respectless; inattention; regardlessness. *Shelton.*

*To* RESPE'RSE §*, rè-spĕrse'. *v. a.* [*respersus*, Lat.] To sprinkle; to disperse in small masses. *Bp. Taylor.*

RESPE'RSION, rè-spĕr'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*respersio*, Lat.] The act of sprinkling.

RESPIRA'TION, rĕs-pè-rà'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *respiratio*, Lat.] The act of breathing. *Bacon.* Relief from toil. *Milton.* Interval. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* RESPI'RE §, rè-spīre'. *v. n.* [*respiro*, Lat.; *respirer*, Fr.] To breathe. *Dryden.* To catch breath. *Spenser.* To rest; to take rest from toil. *Pope.*

*To* RESPI'RE*, rè-spīre'. *v. a.* To breathe out; to send out in exhalations. *B. Jonson.*

RESPI'RABLE*, rè-spī'-rà-bl. *a.* That can respire.

☞ 559.—Fāte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

RESPI'RATORY*, rè-spī'-rā-tŭr-è. *a.* Having power to respire. *Hunter.*

RE'SPITE §, rĕs'-pĭt. 140. *n. s.* [*respit*, Fr.] Reprieve; suspension of a capital sentence. *Milton.* Pause; interval. *Spenser.*

*To* RE'SPITE, rĕs'-pĭt. *v. a.* To relieve by a pause. *Milton.* [*respiter*, old Fr.] To suspend; to delay. *Clarendon.*

RESPLE'NDENCE, rè-splĕn'-dĕnse. } *n. s.* Lus-
RESPLE'NDENCY, rè-splĕn'-dĕn-sè. } tre; brightness; splendour. *Milton.*

RESPLE'NDENT §, rè-splĕn'-dĕnt. *a.* [*resplendens*, Lat.] Bright; shining; having a beautiful lustre. *Camden.*

RESPLE'NDENTLY, rè-splĕn'-dĕnt-lè. *ad.* With lustre; brightly; splendidly.

*To* RESPO'ND §, rè-spŏnd'. *v. n.* [*respondeo*, Lat.] To answer. *Oldisworth.* To correspond; to suit. *Broome.*

RESPO'ND*, rè-spŏnd'. *n. s.* A short anthem, interrupting the middle of a chapter, which is not to proceed till the anthem is done. *Wheatley.*

RESPO'NDENT, rè-spŏnd'-ĕnt. *n. s.* [*respondens*, Lat.] An answerer in a suit. *Ayliffe.* One whose province, in a set disputation, is to refute objections. *More.*

RESPO'NSAL*, rè-spŏn'-sâl. *a.* Answerable; responsible. *Heylin.*

RESPO'NSAL*, rè-spŏn'-sâl. *n. s.* One responsible for another person. *Barrow.* Response. *Brevint.*

RESPO'NSE, rè-spŏnse'. *n. s.* [*responsum*, Lat.] An answer; commonly an oraculous answer. *Gov. of the Tongue.* [*respons*, Fr.] Answer made by the congregation, speaking alternately with the priest in publick worship. *Addison.* Reply to an objection in a formal disputation. *Watts.*

RESPONSIBI'LITY*, rè-spŏn-sè-bĭl'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*responsibilité*, Fr.] State of being accountable or answerable. *Burke.*

RESPO'NSIBLE, rè-spŏn'-sè-bl. *a.* [*responsus*, Lat.] Answerable; accountable. *Hammond.* Capable of discharging an obligation. *Locke.*

RESPO'NSIBLENESS, rè-spŏn'-sè-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* State of being obliged or qualified to answer.

RESPO'NSION, rè-spŏn'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*responsio*, Lat.] The act of answering.

RESPO'NSIVE, rè-spŏn'-sĭv. *a.* [*responsif*, Fr.] Answering; making answer. *Ayliffe.* Correspondent; suited to something else. *Fenton.*

RESPO'NSORY, rè-spŏn'-sŭr-è. 512. [See DOMESTICK.] *a.* [*responsorius*, Lat.] Containing answer.

RESPO'NSORY*, rè-spŏn'-sŭr-è. *n. s.* Response; responsal. *Crashaw.*

REST §, rĕst. *n. s.* [ræst, Sax.] Sleep; repose. *Milton.* The final sleep; the quietness of death. *Dryden.* Stillness; cessation or absence of motion. *Bacon.* Quiet; peace; cessation from disturbance. *St. Matt.* xi. Cessation from bodily labour. *Job*, iii. Support; that on which any thing leans or rests. *Bacon.* Place of repose. *Milton.* Final hope. *Bacon.* [*reste*, Fr.; *quod restat*, Lat.] Remainder; what remains. *Tillotson.* [In musick.] An interval, during which the sound or voice is intermitted. *Avison.* [In poetry.] A pause or rest of the voice; a cæsura.

REST, rĕst. *n. s.* [*restes*, Fr.; *quod restat*, Lat.] Others; those not included in any proposition. *Abbot.*

*To* REST, rĕst. *v. n.* [ræstan, Sax.] To sleep; to be asleep; to slumber. *Milton.* To sleep the final sleep; to die. *Job*, iii. To be at quiet; to be at peace, to be without disturbance. *Isaiah*, lvii. To be without motion; to be still. *Milton.* To be fixed in any state or opinion. *Prov.* vi. To cease from labour. *Exod.* xxiii. To be satisfied; to acquiesce. *Addison.* To lean; to recline for support or quiet. *Dryden.* [*resto*, Lat.; *rester*, Fr.] To be left; to remain. *Milton.*

*To* REST, rĕst. *v. a.* To lay to rest. *Dryden.* To place as on a support. *Waller.*

RESTA'GNANT, rè-stăg'-nânt. *a.* [*restagnans*, Lat.] Remaining without flow or motion. *Boyle.*

*To* RESTA'GNATE §, rè-stăg'-nâte. *v. n.* [*re* and *stagnate.*] To stand without flow. *Wiseman.*

RESTAGNA'TION, rè-stăg-nâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* The state of standing without flow, course, or motion.

RESTAURA'TION, rĕs-tâ-râ'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*restauro*, Lat.] The act of recovering to the former state. *Hooker.*

*To* RESTE'M, rè-stēm'. *v. a.* [*re* and *stem.*] To force back against the current. *Shakspeare.*

RE'STFUL, rĕst'-fŭl. *a.* Quiet; being at rest *Shakspeare.*

RE'STFULLY*, rĕst'-fŭl-lè. *ad.* In a state of quiet. *Sir T. Elyot.*

RESTHA'RROW, rĕst-hăr'-rō. *n. s.* A plant.

RE'STIFF §, rĕs'-tĭf. *a.* [*restif*, Fr.; *restivo*, Ital.] Unwilling to stir; resolute against going forward; obstinate; stubborn. *Dryden.* Being at rest; being less in motion. *Brown.*

☞ There is a deviation from propriety in the use of this word almost too vulgar to deserve notice, and that is denominating any thing stubborn or unruly *rusty* Shakspeare, Swift, and Davenant, as we see in Johnson, have used the word *resty*: but this is an evident corruption of the French word *restif*, and should be totally laid aside. *W.*

RE'STIFFNESS, rĕs'-tĭf-nĕs. *n. s.* Obstinate reluctance. *Bacon.*

RESTI'NCTION, rè-stĭngk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*restinctus*, Lat.] The act of extinguishing.

RE'STINGPLACE*, rĕst'-ĭng-plâse. *n. s.* A place of rest. *Coventry.*

*To* RESTI'NGUISH §*, rè-stĭng'-gwĭsh. *v. a.* [*restinguo*, Lat.] To extinguish. *Dr. Field.*

*To* RE'STITUTE §*, rĕs'-tè-tūte. *v. a.* [*restitutus*, *restituo*, Lat.] To recover to a former state. *Dyer.*

RESTITU'TION, rĕs-tè-tū'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*restitutio*, Lat.] The act of restoring what is lost or taken away. *Spenser.* The act of recovering its former state or posture. *Grew.*

RE'STITUTOR*, rĕs'-tè-tū-tŭr. *n. s.* [Lat.] A restorer. *Gayton.*

RE'STIVE*, RE'STIVENESS*. See RESTIFF, RESTIFFNESS.

RE'STLESS, rĕst'-lĕs. *a.* [ræstleas, Sax.] Being without sleep. *Dryden.* Unquiet; without peace. *Milton.* Unconstant; unsettled. *Fairfax.* Not still; in continual motion. *Milton.*

RE'STLESSLY, rĕst'-lĕs-lè. *ad.* Without rest; unquietly. *South.*

RE'STLESSNESS, rĕst'-lĕs-nĕs. *n. s.* Want of sleep. *Harvey.* Want of rest; unquietness. *Herbert.* Motion; agitation. *Boyle.*

RESTO'RABLE, rè-stō'-rā-bl. *a.* What may be restored. *Swift.*

RESTO'RAL*, rè-stō'-rāl. *n. s* Restitution. *Barrow.*

RESTORA'TION, rĕs-tō-rā'-shŭn *n. s.* The act of replacing in a former state. *Dryden.* Recovery. *Rogers.*

RESTO'RATIVE, rè-stŏ'-rā-tĭv. *a.* That which has the power to recruit life. *Milton.*

RESTO'RATIVE, rè-stŏ'-rā-tĭv. 512. *n. s.* A medicine that has the power of recruiting life. *South.*

*To* RESTO'RE §, rè-stōre'. *v. a.* [*restaurer*, Fr. *restauro*, Lat.] To give back what has been lost or taken away. *Gen.* xx. To bring back. *Dryden* To retrieve; to bring back from degeneration, declension, or ruin, to its former state. *Milton.* To cure; to recover from disease. *Granville.* To recover passages in books from corruption.

RESTO'RE*, rè-stōre'. *n. s.* Restoration *Spenser. Ob. T.*

RESTO'RER, rè-stō'-rŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that restores; one that recovers the lost, or repairs the decayed. *Milton.*

*To* RESTRAI'N §, rè-strâne'. *v. a.* [*restreindre*, Fr.] To withhold; to keep in. *Shak.* To repress; to keep in awe. *Locke.* To suppress; to hinder; to repress. *Shak.* To abridge. *Clarendon.* To hold in. *Shak.* To limit; to confine. *Hooker.*

RESTRAI'NABLE, rè-strâ'-nā-bl. *a* Capable to be restrained. *Brown.*

RESTRAI'NEDLY, rè-strā'-nèd-lè. 365. *ad.* With restraint; without latitude. *Hammond.*

RESTRAI'NER, rè-strā'-nŭr. 202. *n. s.* One that restrains; one that withholds. *Brown.*

RESTRAI'NT, rè-strānt'. *n. s.* [*restreint*, Fr.] Abridgement of liberty. *Shak.* Prohibition. *Milton.* Limitation; restriction. *Brown.* Repression; hinderance of will; act of withholding; state of being withheld. 1 *Sam.* xiv.

*To* RESTRI'CT §, rè-strĭk'. *v. a.* [*restrictus*, Lat.] To limit; to confine. *Arbuthnot.*

RESTRI'CTION, rè-strĭk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Confinement; limitation. *Government of the Tongue.*

RESTRI'CTIVE, rè-strĭk'-tĭv. *a.* Expressing limitation. *Stillingfleet.* [*restrictif*, Fr.] Styptick; astringent. *Wiseman.*

RESTRI'CTIVELY, rè-strĭk'-tĭv-lè. *ad.* With limitation. *Government of the Tongue.*

*To* RESTRI'NGE §, rè-strĭnje'. *v. a.* [*restringo*, Lat.] To confine; to contract; to astringe.

RESTRI'NGENCY*, rè-strĭn'-jĕn-sè. *n. s.* The power of contracting. *Sir W. Petty.*

RESTRI'NGENT, rè-strĭn'-jĕnt. *n. s.* [*restringens*, Lat.] That which hath the power of contracting; styptick. *Harvey.*

*To* RESTRI'VE*, rè-strīve'. *v. n.* To strive anew. *Sir E. Sackville.*

RE'STY, rĕs'-tè. *a.* [*restiff*, Fr.] Obstinate in standing still; restiff. *Milton.* See RESTIFF.

RESUBJE'CTION*, rè-sŭb-jĕk'-shŭn. *n. s.* A second subjection. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* RESUBLI'ME, rè-sŭb-līme'. *v. a.* To sublime another time. *Newton.*

RESUDA'TION*, rè-sù-dā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *resudatus*, Lat.] Act of sweating out again.

*To* RESU'LT §, rè-zŭlt'. 445. *v. n.* [*resulto*, Lat.] To fly back. *Pope.* [*resulter*, Fr.] To rise as a consequence; to be produced as the effect of causes jointly concurring. *Bacon.* To arise as a conclusion from premises.

RESU'LT, rè-zŭlt'. *n. s.* Resilience; act of flying back. *Bacon.* Consequence; effect produced by the concurrence of co-operating causes. *King Charles.* Inference from premises. *South.* Resolve; decision. *Swift.*

RESU'LTANCE, rè-zŭl'-tănse. *n. s.* [Fr.] The act of resulting. *Ld. Herbert.*

RESU'MABLE, rè-zū'-mā-bl. *a.* What may be taken back. *Hale.*

*To* RESU'ME §, rè-zūme'. 445. *v. a.* [*resumo*, Lat.] To take back what has been given. *Denham.* To take back what has been taken away. *Shak.* To take again. *Milton.* To begin again what was broken off. *Henry, Ld. Clarendon.*

RESU'MPTION, rè-zŭm'-shŭn. 412. *n. s.* [*resomption*, Fr.; *resumptus*, Lat.] The act of resuming. *Denham.*

RESU'MPTIVE, rè-zŭm'-tĭv. *a.* [*resumptus*, Lat.] Taking back.

RESUPINA'TION, rè-sū-pè-nā'-shŭn. 446. *n. s.* [*resupino*, Lat.] The act of lying on the back. *Wotton.*

*To* RESURVEY', rè-sŭr-vā'. *v. a.* To review; to survey again. *Shakspeare.*

RESURRE'CTION, rèz-ŭr-rĕk'-shŭn. 445. *n. s.* [Fr.; *resurrectum*, Lat.] Revival from the dead; return from the grave. *Acts*, iv.

*To* RESU'SCITATE §, rè-sŭs'-sè-tāte. 446. *v. a.* [*resuscito*, Lat.; *resusciter*, Fr.] To stir up anew; to revive. *Bacon.*

*To* RESU'SCITATE*, rè-sŭs'-sè-tāte. *v. n.* To awaken; to revive. *Feltham.*

RESUSCITA'TION. rè-sŭs-sè-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of stirring up anew; the act of reviving, or state of being revived. *Bp. Hall.*

RESU'SCITATIVE*, rè-sŭs'-sè-tā-tĭv. *a.* [*resuscitatif*, Fr.] Reviving; raising from death to life. *Cotgrave.*

*To* RETA'IL §, rè-tāle'. 202. *v. a.* [*retailler*, old Fr.] To sell in small quantities; in consequence of selling at second hand. *Locke.* To sell at second hand. *Pope.* To tell in broken parts, or at second hand. *Shakspeare.*

☞ This verb and noun may be classed with those in *Principles*, No. 492; though the verb is sometimes accented on the first syllable, and the noun on the last. *W.*

RETA'IL, rè'-tāle. *n. s.* Sale by small quantities, or at second hand. *Dryden.*

RETA'ILER, rè-tā'-lŭr. *n. s.* One who sells by small quantities. *Hakewill.* One who tells in broken parts, or at second hand. *Coventry.*

*To* RETAI'N §, rè-tāne'. 202. *v. a.* [*retineo*, Lat. *retenir*, Fr.] To keep; not to lose. *Shak.* To keep; not to lay aside. *Rom.* i. To keep; not to dismiss. *Philem.* xiii. To keep in pay; to hire *Addison.* To withhold; to keep back. *Temple.*

*To* RETAI'N, rè-tāne'. *v. n.* To belong to; to depend on. *Boyle.* To keep; to continue. *Donne.*

RETAI'NER, rè-tā'-nŭr. 98. *n. s.* An adherent; a dependant; a hanger-on. *Swift.* In common law, *retainer* signifieth a servant not menial nor familiar, that is, not dwelling in his house, but only using or bearing his name or livery. *Cowel.* The act of keeping dependants, or being in dependence. *Bacon.* One that retains, or loses not. *Swift.* A retaining fee; a fee advanced to counsel to retain his services in a trial. *Bp. Horne.*

*To* RETA'KE, rè-tāke'. *v. a.* To take again. *Clarendon.*

*To* RETA'LIATE §, rè-tăl'-è-āte. 113. *v. a.* [*re* and *talio*, Lat.] To return by giving like for like; to repay; to requite. *Sir T. Herbert.*

RETALIA'TION, rè-tăl-è-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Requital; return of like for like. *South.*

*To* RETA'RD §, rè-tārd'. *v. a.* [*retardo*, Lat.; *retarder*, Fr.] To hinder; to obstruct in swiftness of course. *Denham.* To delay; to put off. *Dryden.*

*To* RETA'RD, rè-tārd'. *v. n.* To stay back. *Brown.*

RETARDA'TION, rēt-tăr-dā'-shŭn. 530. *n. s.* [Fr.] Hinderance; the act of delaying. *Bacon.*

RETA'RDER, rè-tārd'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* Hinderer; obstructer. *Glanville.*

RETA'RDMENT*, rè-tārd'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Act of delaying or keeping back. *Cowley.*

*To* RE'TCH, rĕtsh, or rētsh. *v. n.* [hpæcan, Sax.] To force up something from the stomach: commonly written *reach.*

☞ This word is derived from the same Saxon original as the verb to *reach*, and seems to signify the same action; the one implying the extension of the arm, and the other of the throat or lungs. No good reason, therefore, appears either for spelling or pronouncing them differently; and, though Dr. Johnson has made a distinction in the orthography, the pronunciation of both is generally the same. *W.*

RE'TCHLESS, rētsh'-lĕs. *a.* See RECKLESS. Careless. *Dryden.*

RETE'CTION, rè-tĕk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*retectus*, Lat.] The act of discovering to the view. *Boyle.*

RETE'NTION, rè-tĕn'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *retentio*, Lat.] The act of retaining; the power of retaining. *Bacon.* *Retention* and retentive faculty is that state of contraction in their solid parts, which makes them hold fast their proper contents. *Quincy.* Memory. *South.* The act of withholding any thing. *Shak.* Custody; confinement; restraint. *Shakspeare.*

RETE'NTIVE §, rè-tĕn'-tĭv. *a.* [*retentif*, Fr.] Having the power of retention. *Hooker.* Having memory. *Glanville.*

RETE'NTIVE*, rè-tĕn'-tĭv. *n. s.* Restraint. *Bp Hall.*

RETE'NTIVENESS, rè-tĕn'-tĭv-nĕs. *n. s.* Having the quality of retention.

RE'TICENCE, rĕt'-tè-sĕnse. *n. s.* [Fr.; *reticentia*, Lat.] Concealment by silence. *Dict.*

RE'TICLE §, rĕt'-tè-kl. 405. *n. s.* [*reticulum*, Lat.] A small net. *Dict.*

RETI'CULAR, rè-tĭk'-ù-lăr. *a.* Having the form of a small net.

RETI'CULATED, rè-tĭk'-ù-là-tĕd. *a.* [*reticulatus*, Lat.] Made of net-work; formed with interstitial vacuities. *Woodward.*

RE'TIFORM, rĕt'-tĕ-fôrm. *a.* [*retiformis*, Lat.] Having the form of a net. *Ray.*

*RE' TINA**, rĕt'-ĕ-nâ. *n. s.* [Lat.] One of the coats or tunicles of the eye.

RETI'NUE, rĕt'-ĕ-nû, or rĕ-tĭn'-nû. *n.s.* [*retenue*, Fr.] A number attending upon a principal person; a train; a meiny. *Shakspeare.*

☞ This word was formerly always accented on the second syllable; but the antepenultimate accent, to which our language is so prone in simples of three syllables, has so generally obtained as to make it doubtful to which side the best usage inclines. Dr. Johnson, Sheridan, Ash, Kenrick, Nares, Bailey, and Fenning, accent the second syllable; and Buchanan, W. Johnston, Perry, Barclay, and Entick, the first. Scott accents both, but prefers the first. In this case, then, analogy ought to decide for placing the accent on the first syllable.—See *Principles*, No. 535, and the word REVENUE. *W.*

*To* RETI'RE §, rĕ-tīre'. *v.n.* [*retirer*, Fr.] To retreat; to withdraw; to go to a place of privacy. *Davies.* To retreat from danger. *Jeremiah.* To go from a publick station. *Addison.* To go off from company. *Arbuthnot.* To withdraw for safety. 2 *Macc.* v.

*To* RETI'RE, rĕ-tīre'. *v.a.* To withdraw; to take away; to make to retire. *Sidney.*

RETI'RE, rĕ-tīre'. *n. s.* Retreat; recession. *Bacon.* Retirement; place of privacy. *Milton. Ob. J.*

RETI'RED, rĕ-tīr'd'. *part. a.* Secret; private. *B. Jonson.* Withdrawn. *Locke.*

RETI'REDLY*, rĕ-tīr'd'-lè. *ad.* In solitude; in privacy. *Sherwood.*

RETI'REDNESS, rĕ-tīr'd'-nĕs. *n.s.* Solitude; privacy; secrecy. *Bp. Hall.*

RETI'REMENT, rĕ-tīre'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Private abode; secret habitation. *Addison.* Private way of life. *Denham.* Act of withdrawing. *Milton.* State of being withdrawn. *Locke.*

RETO'LD, rĕ-tōld'. part. pass. of *retell*. *Shakspeare.*

*To* RETO'RT §, rĕ-tôrt'. *v.a.* [Fr.; *retortus*, Lat.] To throw back; to rebound. *Shak.* To return any argument, censure, or incivility. *Hammond.* To curve back. *Bacon.*

RETO'RT, rĕ-tôrt'. *n. s.* [*retorte*, Fr.; *retortum*, Lat.] A censure or incivility returned. *Shak.* A chymical glass vessel with a bent neck, to which the receiver is fitted. *Brown.*

RETO'RTER, rĕ-tôrt'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One that retorts.

RETO'RTING*, rĕ-tôrt'-ĭng. *n. s.* Act of casting back, in the way of censure or incivility. *Tatler.*

RETO'RTION, rĕ-tôr'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of retorting. *Spenser.*

*To* RETO'SS, rĕ-tŏs'. *v. a.* To toss back. *Pope.*

*To* RETOU'CH, rĕ-tŭtsh'. *v.a.* [*retoucher*, Fr.] To improve by new touches. *Dryden.*

*To* RETRA'CE, rĕ-trāse'. *v. a.* [*retracer*, Fr.] To trace back; to trace again. *Dryden.*

*To* RETRA'CT §, rĕ-trăkt'. *v. a.* [*retractus*, Lat.; *retracter*, Fr.] To recall; to recant. To take back; to resume. *Woodward.*

*To* RETRA'CT, rĕ-trăkt'. *v.n.* To unsay; to withdraw concession. *Granville.*

*To* RETRA'CTATE*, rĕ-trăk'-tāte. *v.a.* [*retractatus*, Lat.] To recant; to unsay. *Translators of the Bible.*

RETRACTA'TION, rĕt-trăk-tā'-shŭn. 530. *n. s.* [Fr.; *retractatio*, Lat.] Recantation; change of opinion declared. *Brown.*

RETRA'CTION, rĕ-trăk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [old Fr.] Act of withdrawing something advanced, or changing something done. *Woodward.* Recantation; declaration of change of opinion. *Sidney.* Act of withdrawing a claim. *King Charles.*

RETRA'CTIVE*, rĕ-trăk'-tĭv. *n. s.* That which withdraws or takes from. *Bp. Hall.*

RETRA'CT, rĕ-trăkt'. *n. s.* [*retraicte*, Fr.] Retreat. *Bacon. Ob. J.*

RETRA'IT, rĕ-trāte'. *n. s.* [*ritratto*, Ital.] A cast of the countenance; a picture. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

RETRE'AT §, rĕ-trēte'. *n. s.* [*retraite*, Fr.] Act of retiring. *Pope* State of privacy; retirement. *Pope.* Place of privacy; retirement. *Prior.* Place of security. *Milton.* Act of retiring before a superiour force. *Retreat* is less than *flight*. *Bacon.*

*To* RETRE'AT, rĕ-trēte'. *v.n.* To go to a private abode. To take shelter; to go to a place of security. *Spenser.* To retire from a superiour enemy To go back out of the former place. *Milton.*

RETRE'ATED, rĕ-trē'-tĕd. *part. a.* Retired; gone to privacy. *Milton.*

*To* RETRE'NCH §, rĕ-trĕnsh'. *v. a.* [*retrancher*, Fr.] To cut off; to pare away. *Denham.* To confine *Addison.*

*To* RETRE'NCH, rĕ-trĕnsh'. *v. n.* To live with less magnificence or expense. *Pope.*

RETRE'NCHING*, rĕ-trĕnsh'-ĭng. *n. s.* A curtailing; a cutting out; a purposed omission. *Harris.*

RETRE'NCHMENT, rĕ-trĕnsh'-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*retranchement*, Fr.] The act of lopping away. *Dryden.* Fortification.

*To* RETRIBUTE §, rĕ-trĭb'-ūte. [rĕ-trĭb'-ūte, *Perry* and *Jones.*] *v.a.* [*retribuo*, Lat.; *retribuer*, Fr.] To pay back; to make repayment of. *Sir T. Herbert*

☞ I have differed from Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, and almost all our orthoëpists, in giving the accent to the second syllable of this word in preference to the first But, while the verbs *attribute*, *contribute*, and *distribute*, have the penultimate accent, it seems absurd not to give *retribute* the same. *W.*

RE'TRIBUTER, rĕ-trĭb'-ū-tûr. *n. s.* One that makes retribution.

RETRIBU'TION, rĕt-trĕ-bū'-shŭn. *n.s.* [Fr.] Repayment; return accommodated to the action. *Bacon.*

RETRI'BUTIVE, rĕ-trĭb'-ū-tĭv. 512. } *a.* Repay
RETRI'BUTORY, rĕ-trĭb'-ū-tŭr-ĕ. } ing; making repayment. *Bp. Hall.*

RETRIE'VABLE, rĕ-trēēv'-â-bl. *a.* That may be retrieved. *Gray.*

*To* RETRIE'VE §, rĕ-trēēv'. 275. *v.a.* [*retrouver*, Fr.; *ritrovare*, Ital.] To recover; to restore. *Rogers.* To repair. *Prior.* To regain. *Dryden.* To recall; to bring back. *Bp. Berkeley.*

RETRIE'VE*, rĕ-trēēv'. *n. s.* A seeking again; a discovery. *B. Jonson.*

RETROA'CTION, rĕt-trō-ăk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*retrò*, Lat. and *action*.] Action backward.

RETROA'CTIVE*, rĕt-trō-ăk'-tĭv. *a.* Acting in regard to things past. *Gibbon.*

RETROCE'SSION, rĕt-trō-sĕsh'-ŭn. 530. *n. s.* [*retrocessum*, Lat.] The action of going back. *More.*

RETROGRADA'TION, rĕt-trō-grā-dā'-shŭn. 530. *n.s.* [Fr.] The act of going backward. *Bp. Hall.*

RE'TROGRADE §, rĕt'-trō-grāde. *a.* [*retrograde*, Fr.; *retro* and *gradior*, Lat.] Going backward. *Bacon.* Contrary; opposite. *Shak.* [In astronomy.] Planets are *retrograde*, when, by their proper motion in the zodiack, they move backward, and contrary to the succession of the signs. *Harris.*

*To* RE'TROGRADE, rĕt'-trō-grāde. *v.n.* [*retrograder*, Fr.] To go backward. *Bacon.*

RETROGRE'SSION, rĕt-trō-grĕsh'-ŭn. 530. *n. s.* [*retro* and *gressus*, Lat.] The act of going backwards. *Brown.*

RETROMI'NGENCY, rĕt-trō-mĭn'-jĕn-sè. *n. s.* [*retro* and *mingo*, Lat.] The quality of staling backwards. *Brown.*

RETROMI'NGENT, rĕt-trō-mĭn'-jĕnt. *n. s.* An animal staling backward. *Brown.*

RE'TROSPECT §, rĕt'-trō-spĕkt. 530. *n. s.* [*retro* and *specio*, Lat.] Look thrown upon things behind or things past. *Addison.*

RETROSPE'CTION, rĕt-trō-spĕk'-shŭn. 530. *n. s.* Act or faculty of looking backwards. *Swift.*

RETROSPE'CTIVE, rĕt-trō-spĕk'-tĭv. 530. *a.* Looking backwards. *Pope.*

*To* RETRU'DE*, rĕ-trūde'. *v.n.* [*retrudo*, Lat.] To thrust back. *More.*

*To* RETU'ND, rĕ-tŭnd'. *v.a.* [*retundo*, Lat.] To blunt; to turn. *Ray.*

*To* RETU'RN §, rĕ-tûrn'. *v.n.* [*retourner*, Fr.] To come again to the same place. *Prov.* xxvi. To come back to the same state. *Locke.* To go back. *Locke.* To make answer. *Shak.* To come back;

to come again; to revisit. *Milton.* After a periodical revolution, to begin the same again. *Milton.* To retort; to recriminate. *Dryden.*

*To* RETU'RN, rè-tûrn'. *v. a.* To repay; to give in requital. 1 *Sam.* vi. To give back. 2 *Chron.* To send back. *Milton.* To give account of. *Graunt.* To transmit. *Clarendon.*

RETU'RN, rè-tûrn'. *n. s.* Act of coming back to the same place. *Shak.* Retrogression. Act of coming back to the same state. 1 *Kings*, xx. Revolution; vicissitude. *Bacon.* Repayment of money laid out in commodities for sale. *Bacon.* Profit; advantage. *Bp. Taylor.* Remittance; payment from a distant place. *Locke.* Repayment; retribution; requital. *Dryden.* Act of restoring or giving back; restitution. *South.* Relapse. *Swift.* [*retour*, Fr.] Either of the adjoining sides of the front of a house, or ground plot. *Moxon.* Report; account: as, the sheriff's *return*; the *return* of members of parliament. *Blackstone.* [In law.] Certain days in every term are called *return*-days, or days in bank. *Blackstone.*

RETU'RNABLE, rè-tûrn'-â-bl. *a.* Allowed to be reported back: a law term. *Hale*

RETU'RNER, rè-tûrn'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One who pays or remits money. *Locke.*

RETU'RNLESS, rè-tûrn'-lès. *a.* Admitting no return; irremeable. *Chapman.*

REU'NION, rè-ù'-nè-ŭn. *n. s.* [*reunion*, Fr.] Return to a state of juncture, cohesion, or concord. *Donne.*

*To* REUNITE §, rè-ù-nīte'. *v. a.* [*re* and *unite.*] To join again; to make one whole a second time; to join what is divided. *Shak.* To reconcile; to make those at variance one.

*To* REUNITE, rè-ù-nīte'. *v. n.* To cohere again.

REUNI'TION*, rè-ù-nĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* Second conjunction. *Knatchbull.*

REVALUA'TION*, rè-văl-ù-à'-shŭn. *n. s.* A fresh valuation. *Sherwood.*

REVE, rève. *n. s.* The bailiff of a franchise or manor. See REEVE. *Chaucer.*

*To* REVEA'L §, rè-vèle'. 227. *v. a.* [*revelo*, Lat.; *reveler*, Fr.] To show; to discover; to lay open; to disclose a secret. *Ecclus.* xli. To impart from heaven. *Rom.* viii.

REVEA'LER, rè-vè'-lûr. 98. *n. s.* Discoverer; one that shows or makes known. *Brown.* One that discovers to view. *Dryden.*

REVEA'LMENT*, rè-vèle'-mĕnt. *n. s.* The act of revealing. *South.*

*REVEILLE**. } *n. s.* [Fr.] The military notice by
*REVEILLE'**. } beat of drum, about day-break, that it is time to rise. *Dryden.* It is vulgarly pronounced *revelly'*, with the accent on the last syllable: our poets, old and modern, place it on the second.

*To* RE'VEL §, rĕv'-ĕl. *v. n.* [*reveiller*, Fr.] To feast with loose and clamorous merriment. *Shakspeare.*

RE'VEL, rĕv'-ĕl. *n. s.* A feast with loose and noisy jollity. *Shakspeare.*

REVEL-ROUT, rĕv'-ĕl-rŏût. *n. s.* A mob; an unlawful assembly of a rabble. *Ainsworth.* Tumultuous festivity. *Rowe.*

*To* REVE'L §, rè-vĕl'. 492. *v. a.* [*revello*, Lat.] To retract; to draw back. *Harvey.*

REVELA'TION, rĕv-è-là'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Discovery; communication; communication of sacred and mysterious truths by a teacher from heaven. *Decay of Chr. Piety.* The apocalypse; the prophecy of St. John, revealing future things.

RE'VELLER, rĕv'-ĕl-ûr. *n. s.* One who feasts with noisy jollity. *Shakspeare.*

RE'VELLING*, rĕv'-ĕl-ĭng. *n. s.* Loose jollity; revelry. 1 *Pet.* iv.

RE'VELRY, rĕv-ĕl-rè. *n. s.* Loose jollity; festive mirth. *Shakspeare.*

*To* REVE'NGE §, rè-vĕnje'. *v. a.* [*revancher*, Fr.] To return an injury. *Pope.* To vindicate by punishment of an enemy. *Dryden.* To wreak one's wrongs on him that inflicted them. *Shakspeare.*

REVE'NGE, rè-vĕnje'. 74. *n. s.* [*revanche*, Fr.] Return of an injury. *Deut* xxxii. The passion of vengeance; desire of hurting one from whom hurt has been received. *Shak.* *Revenge* is an act of passion; *vengeance* of justice. Injuries are *revenged*; crimes are *avenged.*

REVE'NGEFUL, rè-vĕnje'-fûl. *a.* Vindictive; full of revenge; full of vengeance. *Shakspeare.*

REVE'NGEFULLY, rè-vĕnje'-fûl-lè. *ad.* Vindictively. *Dryden.*

REVE'NGEFULNESS*, rè-vĕnje'-fûl-nĕs. *n. s* Vindictiveness; state or quality of being revengeful. *More.*

REVE'NGELESS*, rè-vĕnje'-lĕs. *a.* Unrevenged *Marston.*

REVE'NGEMENT, rè-vĕnje'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Vengeance; return of an injury. *Spenser.*

REVE'NGER, rè-vĕn'-jûr. 98. *n. s.* One who revenges; one who wreaks his own or another's injuries. *Spenser.* One who punishes crimes. *Bentley.*

REVE'NGINGLY, rè-vĕn'-jĭng-lè. *ad.* With vengeance; vindictively. *Shakspeare.*

REVE'NUE, rĕv'-è-nù, or rè-vĕn'-ù. *n. s.* { *revenu*, Fr.] Income; annual profits received from lands or other funds. *Spenser.*

☞ This word seems as nearly balanced between the accent on the first and second syllable as possible; but as it is of the same form and origin as *avenue* and *retinue*, it ought to follow the same fortune. *Retinue* seems to have been long inclining to accent the first syllable, and *avenue* has decidedly done so, since Dr. Watts observed that it was sometimes accented on the second: and, by this retrocession of accent, as it may be called, we may easily foresee that these three words will uniformly yield to the antepenultimate accent, the favourite accent of our language, conformably to the general rule, which accents simples of three syllables upon the first. Dr. Johnson, Mr. Nares, and Bailey, are for the accent on the second syllable; but Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, Buchanan, W. Johnston, Perry, Barclay, Fenning, and Entick, accent the first. Mr. Sheridan [Jones, Fulton and Knight] gives both, but places the antepenultimate accent first. 503.—See CONVERSANT and RETINUE. *W.*

*To* REVE'RB, rè-vĕrb'. *v. a.* [*reverbero*, Lat.] To resound; to reverberate. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

REVE'RBERANT, rè-vĕr'-bĕr-ânt. } *a.* Resound-
REVE'RBERATE*, rè-vĕr'-bĕr-âte. } ing; beating back. *Shakspeare.*

*To* REVE'RBERATE §, rè-vĕr'-bĕr-âte. 555. *v. a.* [*reverbero*, Lat.] To beat back. *Shak.* To heat in an intense furnace, where the flame is reverberated upon the matter to be melted or cleaned *Brown.*

*To* REVE'RBERATE, rè-vĕr'-bĕr-âte. *v. n.* To be driven back; to bound back. *Howell.* To resound. *Shakspeare.*

REVERBERA'TION, rè-vĕr-bĕr-à'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] The act of beating or driving back. *Bacon.*

REVE'RBERATORY, rè-vĕr'-bĕr-â-tŭr-è. *a.* Returning; beating back. *Moxon.*

REVE'RBERATORY*, rè-vĕr'-bĕr-â-tŭr-è. *n. s.* A reverberating furnace. *Cotgrave.*

*To* REVE'RE, rè-vère'. *v. a.* [*reverer*, Fr.; *revereor*, Lat.] To reverence; to honour; to venerate; to regard with awe. *Addison.*

RE'VERENCE §, rĕv'-ĕr-ĕnse. *n. s.* [Fr.; *reverentia*, Lat.] Veneration; respect; awful regard. *Bacon.* Act of obeisance; bow; courtesy. *Dryden.* Title of the clergy. *Shakspeare.* Poetical title of a father. *Shakspeare.*

*To* RE'VERENCE, rĕv'-ĕr-ĕnse. *v. a.* To regard with reverence; to regard with awful respect. *Milton.*

RE'VERENCER, rĕv'-ĕr-ĕn-sûr. *n. s.* One who regards with reverence. *Swift.*

RE'VEREND, rĕv'-ĕr-ĕnd. *a.* [Fr.; *reverendus*, Lat.] Venerable; deserving reverence; exacting respect by his appearance. 2 *Macc.* xv. The honorary epithet of the clergy. We style a clergyman, *reverend*; a bishop, right *reverend*; an archbishop, most *reverend.*

RE'VERENT §, rĕv'-ĕr-ĕnt. *a.* [*reverens*, Lat.] Humble; expressing submission; testifying veneration *Milton.*

REVERE'NTIAL, rĕv-ĕr-ĕn'-shăl. *a.* [*reverentielle*, Fr.] Expressing reverence; proceeding from awe and veneration *Donne.*

REVERE/NTIALLY, rĕv-ĕr-ĕn′-shâl-lè. *ad.* With show of reverence. *Brown.*

RE/VERENTLY, rĕv′-ĕr-ĕnt-lè. *ad.* Respectfully; with awe; with reverence. *Shakspeare.*

REVE/RER, rè-vē′-rûr. *n. s.* One who venerates; one who reveres. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

REVERIE*. See REVERY.

REVE/RSAL, rè-vĕrs′-âl. *n. s.* Change of sentence. *Bacon.*

REVE/RSAL*, rè-vĕrs′-âl. *a.* Implying reverse; intended to reverse. *Burnet.*

*To* REVE/RSE §, rè-vĕrse′. *v. a.* [*reverser*, old Fr.; *reversus*, Lat.] To turn upside down. *Temple.* To overturn; to subvert. *Pope.* To turn back. *Milton.* To contradict; to repeal. *Hooker.* To turn to the contrary. *Pope.* To put each in the place of the other. *Rogers.* To recall; to renew. *Spenser.*

*To* REVE/RSE, rè-vĕrse′. *v. n.* [*revertere, reversus*, Lat.] To return. *Spenser.*

REVE/RSE, rè-vĕrse′. 431. *n. s.* Change; vicissitude. *Dryden.* A contrary; an opposite. *Addison.* [*revers*, Fr.] The side of the coin on which the head is not impressed. *Camden.*

REVE/RSEDLY*, rè-vĕr′-sĕd-lè. *ad.* In a reversed manner. *Lowth.*

REVE/RSELESS*, rè-vĕrse′-lĕs. *a.* Not to be reversed; irreversible. *Seward.*

REVE/RSELY*, rè-vĕrse′-lè. *ad.* On the other hand; on the opposite. *Pearson.*

REVE/RSIBLE, rè-vĕrs′-è-bl. *a.* [Fr.] Capable of being reversed. *Hale.*

REVE/RSION, rè-vĕr′-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] The state of being to be possessed after the death of the present possessor. *Shak.* Succession; right of succession. *Clarendon.*

REVE/RSIONARY, rè-vĕr′-shŭn-â-rè. *a.* To be enjoyed in succession. *Arbuthnot.*

REVE/RSIONER*, rè-vĕr′-shŭn-ŭr. *n. s.* One who has a reversion. *Henry, Ld. Clarendon.*

*To* REVE/RT §, rè-vĕrt′. *v. a.* [*reverto*, Lat.] To change; to turn to the contrary. *Prior.* To reverberate. *Thomson.*

*To* REVE/RT, rè-vĕrt′. *v. n.* [*revertir*, old Fr.] To return; to fall back. *Bacon.*

REVE/RT, rè-vĕrt′. *n. s.* Return; recurrence: a musical term. *Peacham.*

REVE/RTIBLE, rè-vĕrt′-è-bl. *a.* Returnable.

REVE/RTIVE*, rè-vĕr′-tĭv. *a.* Changing; turning to the contrary. *Thomson.*

REVERY′, rĕv′-ĕr-è. *n. s.* [*resverie*, Fr.] Loose musing; irregular thought. *Locke.*

☞ This word seems to have been some years floating between the accent on the first and last syllable, but to have settled at last on the former. It may still, however, be reckoned among those words, which, if occasion require, admit of either. See *Principles*, No. 528. It may, perhaps, be necessary to observe, that some lexicographers have written this word *reverie*, instead of *revery*, and that, while it is thus written, we may place the accent either on the first or last syllable; but, if we place the accent on the last of *revery*, and pronounce the *y* like *e*, there arises an irregularity which forbids it; for *y*, with the accent on it, is never so pronounced. Dr. Johnson's orthography, therefore, with *y* in the last syllable, and Mr. Sheridan's accent on the first, seem to be the most correct mode of writing and pronouncing this word.

A view of the different orthography and accentuation of this word may contribute to confirm that which I have chosen:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Re′very*, | Sheridan, W. Johnston, Barclay. | [Jones, Fulton and Knight.] |
| *Revery′*, | Johnson's quarto, Entick. | |
| *Reverie′*, | Buchanan. | |
| *Reve′ry*, | Kenrick, Johnson's folio. | |
| *Reve′ries*, | Bailey. | |
| *Reverie′*, | Barclay, Fenning, Entick. | |
| *Re′verie′*, | Perry. | *W.* |

*To* REVE/ST, rè-vĕst′ *v. a.* [*revestir, revétir*, Fr.; *revestio*, Lat.] To clothe again. *Spenser.* To reinvest; to vest again in a possession or office.

REVE/STIARY, rè-vĕs′-tshè-â-rè. *n. s.* [*revestiaire*, Fr.] Place where dresses are reposited. *Camden.*

REVI/CTION, rè-vĭk′-shŭn. *n. s.* [*revictum*, Lat.] Return to life. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* REVI/CTUAL, rè-vĭt′-tl. [See VICTUALS.] *v. a.* To stock with victuals again. *Raleigh.*

*To* REVI/E*, rè-vī′. *v. a.* [*re* and *vie*. See *To* VIE.] To accede to the proposal of a stake, and to overtop it: an old phrase at cards. *B. Jonson.*

*To* REVI/E*, rè-vī′. *v. n.* To return the challenge of a wager at cards; to make any retort. *Chief Justice. in the Trial of the Seven Bishops.*

*To* REVIE/W §, rè-vū′. 286. *v. a.* [*re* and *view*.] To look back. *Denham.* To see again. *Shak.* To consider over again; to re-examine. *Dryden.* To retrace. *Pope.* To survey; to overlook; to examine

REVIE/W, rè-vū′. 286. *n. s.* [*revēue*, Fr.] Survey; re-examination. *Fell.* A periodical publication, giving an analysis of books, a character of them, and remarks upon them. The Monthly *Review* is the earliest of the *name*. *Nichols.* Inspection of soldiers, assembled for examination as to their appearance and skill. *Neville.*

REVIE/WER*, rè-vū′-ûr. *n. s.* One who re-examines. *Wheatley.* One who writes in a periodical publication called a review. *Johnson.*

*To* REVI/GORATE*, rè-vĭg′-ò-rāte. *v. a.* [*revigourer*, Fr.] To reinforce; to add new vigour. *Cotgrave.*

*To* REVI/LE §, rè-vīle′. *v. a.* [*re* and *vile*.] To reproach; to vilify; to treat with contumely. *Spenser.*

REVI/LE, rè-vīle′. *n. s.* Reproach; contumely; ex brobration. *Milton. Ob. J.*

REVI/LE*, rè-vīle′. *n. s.* Opprobrious language. *Milton. Ob. T.*

REVI/LEMENT, rè-vīle′-mĕnt. *n. s.* Reproach; contumelious language. *More.*

REVI/LER, rè-vīle′-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One who reviles; one who treats another with contumelious terms. *Milton.*

REVI/LING*, rè-vīle′-ĭng. *n. s.* Act of reproaching; act of using contumelious language. *Ecclus.* xxvii.

REVI/LINGLY, rè-vīle′-ĭng-lè. *ad.* In an opprobrious manner; with contumely. *Maine.*

REVI/SAL, rè-vī′-zâl. *n. s.* Review; re-examination. *Pope.*

*To* REVI/SE §, rè-vīze′. *v. a.* [*revisus*, Lat.] To review; to overlook. *Pope.*

REVI/SE, rè-vize′. *n. s.* Review; re-examination. *Boyle.* [Among printers.] A second proof of a sheet corrected. *Fell.*

REVI/SER, rè-vī′-zûr. 98. *n. s.* [*reviseur*, Fr.] Examiner; superintendent. *Bp. Kennet.*

REVI/SION, rè-vĭzh′-ŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Review.

*To* REVI/SIT §, rè-vĭz′-ĭt. *v. a.* [*revisiter*, Fr.; *revisito*, Lat.] To visit again. *Milton.* To revise *Pope.*

REVISITA/TION*, rè-vĭz-è-tā′-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Act of revisiting. *Colgrave.*

REVI/VAL, rè-vī′-vâl. 88. *n. s.* Recall from a state of languor, oblivion, or obscurity; recall to life. *Warton.*

*To* REVI/VE §, rè-vīve′. *v. n.* [*revivre*, Fr.; *revivo*, Lat.] To return to life. 1 *Kings*, xvii. To return to vigour or fame; to rise from languor, oblivion, or obscurity. *Milton.*

*To* REVI/VE, rè-vīve′. *v. a.* To bring to life again. *Milton.* To raise from languor, insensibility, or oblivion. *Spenser.* To renew; to recollect; to bring back to the memory. *Locke.* To quicken; to rouse. *Shak.* To recomfort; to restore to hope. *Psalm* lxxxv. To bring again into notice. *Swift* [In chymistry.] To recover from a mixed state.

REVI/VER, rè-vī′-vûr. 98. *n. s.* That which invigorates or revives. *Sherwood.* One who brings again into notice, or redeems from neglect. *Milton.*

REVI/VING*, rè-vī′-vĭng. *n. s.* Act of recomforting or restoring to hope. *Ezra*, ix.

*To* REVIVI/FICATE §, rè-vĭv′-è-fè-kāte. *v. a.* [*re* and *vivifico*, Lat.] To recall to life.

REVIVIFICA/TION, rè-vĭv-è-fè-kā′-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of recalling to life. *More.*

*To* REVI/VIFY*, rè-vĭv′-è-fī. *v. a.* To recall to life *Stuckhouse.*

REVIVI'SCENCE*, rĕv-vĕ-vĭs'-sĕnse. } *n. s.*
REVIVI'SCENCY, rĕv-vĕ-vĭs'-sĕn-sĕ. 510. } [*reviviscentia*, Lat.] Renewal of life; renewal of existence. *Bp. Pearson.*

RE'VOCABLE §, rĕv'-vō-kā-bl. [See IRREVOCABLE.] *a.* [Fr.; *revocabilis*, Lat.] That may be recalled. *Bacon.* That may be repealed. *Milton.*

RE'VOCABLENESS, rĕv'-ō-kā-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of being revocable.

*To* REVOCATE, rĕv'-ō-kāte. *v. a.* [*revoco*, Lat.] To recall; to call back. *Daniel.*

REVOCA'TION, rĕv-ō-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *revocatio*, Lat.] Act of recalling. *Hooker.* State of being recalled. *Howell.* Repeal; reversal. *White.*

*To* REVO'KE §, rē-vōke'. *v. a.* [*revoquer*, Fr.; *revoco*, Lat.] To repeal; to reverse. *Spenser.* To check; to repress. *Spenser.* To draw back. *Spenser.*

*To* REVO'KE*, rē-vōke'. *v. n.* To renounce at cards.

REVO'KE*, rē-vōke'. *n. s.* Act of renouncing at cards: used in no other sense.

REVO'KEMENT, rē-vōke'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Revocation; repeal; recall. *Shakspeare.*

*To* REVO'LT §, rē-vōlt', or rē-vōlt'. *v. n.* [*revolter*, Fr.; *revoltare*, Ital.] To fall off from one to another. *Shak.* To change. *Shakspeare.*

☞ This word has Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Buchanan, for that pronunciation which rhymes it with *malt*; but that which rhymes it with *bolt, jolt*, &c., has the authority of Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Smith, Mr. Scott, Mr. Nares, and W. Johnston, [Jones, Fulton and Knight] a clear analogy, and, if I am not mistaken, the best usage, on its side. *W.*

*To* REVO'LT*, rē-vōlt', or rē-vōlt'. *v. a.* [*revoltare*, Ital.; *revolvo*, Lat.] To turn; to put to flight; to overturn. *Burke.*

REVO'LT, rē-vōlt'. *n. s.* [*revolte*, Fr.] Desertion; change of sides. *Raleigh.* A revolter; one who changes sides. *Shak.* Gross departure from duty. *Shakspeare.*

REVO'LTED, rē-vōlt'-ĕd. *part.* Having swerved from duty. *Jer.* v.

REVO'LTER, rē-vōlt'-ŭr. *n. s.* One who changes sides; a deserter; a renegade. *Milton.*

RE'VOLUBLE*, rĕv'-ō-lū-bl. *a.* [Fr.] That may revolve. *Cotgrave.*

REVOLU'TION, rĕv-ō-lū'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *revolutus*, Lat.] Course of any thing which returns to the point at which it began to move. *Watts.* Space measured by some revolution. *Milton.* Change in the state of a government or country. It is used among us. κατ' ἐξοχήν, for the change produced by the admission of king William and queen Mary. *Davenant.* Rotation; circular motion. Motion backward. *Milton.*

REVOLU'TIONARY*, rĕv-ō-lū'-shŭn-ā-rē. 512. *a.* Originating in a revolution: a word which the French democratical revolution formed, and usually coupled with the most execrable actions. *Burke.*

REVOLU'TIONIST*, rĕv-ō-lū'-shŭn-ĭst. *n. s.* A favourer of revolutions: of the same origin and character as *revolutionary*. *Burke.*

*To* REVO'LVE §, rē-vŏlv'. *v. n.* [*revolver*, old Fr.; *revolvo*, Lat.] To roll in a circle; to perform a revolution. *Cheyne.* To fall back; to return. *Wotton.*

*To* REVO'LVE, rē-vŏlv'. *v. a.* [*revolvo*, Lat.] To roll any thing round. *Milton.* To consider; to meditate on. *Shakspeare.*

REVO'LVENCY*, rē-vŏl'-vĕn-sē. *n. s.* Constant revolution. *Cowper.*

*To* REVO'MIT, rē-vŏm'-mĭt. *v. a.* [*revomir*, Fr.] To vomit; to vomit again. *Hakewill.*

REVU'LSION §, rē-vŭlsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *revulsus*, Lat.] The act or revelling or drawing humours from a remote part of the body. *Wiseman.* The act of withholding or drawing back. *Brown.*

REVU'LSIVE*, rē-vŭl'-sĭv. *n. s.* Revulsion, in its medical sense. *Fell.* That which has the power of suoducting or withdrawing. *Fell.*

REVU'LSIVE, rē-vŭl'-sĭv. *a.* Having the power of revulsion.

REW*, rū. *n. s.* [pæpa, Sax.] A row. *Spenser.*

*To* REWA'RD §, rē-wârd'. *v. a.* [old Fr. *rewerdon*, i. e. *reguerdon*.] To give in return. 1 *Sam.* xxiv To repay; to recompense for something good *Hammond.*

REWA'RD, rē-wârd'. *n. s.* Recompense given for good performed. *Hooker.* It is sometimes used, with a mixture of irony, for punishment or recompense of evil. *Ps.* cxx.

REWA'RDABLE, rē-wârd'-â-bl. *a.* Worthy of reward. *Hooker.*

REWA'RDABLENESS*, rē-wârd'-â-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Worthiness of reward. *Goodman.*

REWA'RDER, rē-wârd'-ŭr. *n. s.* One that rewards; one that recompenses. *Shakspeare.*

*To* REWO'RD, rē-wûrd'. *v. a.* To repeat in the same words. *Shakspeare.*

RHABA'RBARATE, rā-bâr'-bā-rāte. *a.* [*rhabarbaro*, Lat.] Impregnated or tinctured with rhubarb. *Floyer.*

RHA'BDOMANCY, rāb'-dō-măn-sē. 519. *n. s.* [ῥάβδος and μαντεία.] Divination by a wand. *Brown.*

RHAPSO'DICAL*, răp-sŏd'-ē-kăl. *a.* Unconnected. *Dean Martin.*

RHA'PSODIST, răp'-sō-dĭst. *n. s.* One who recites or sings rhapsodies, or compositions, for a livelihood; one who makes and repeats extempore verses. *Bp. Percy.* One who writes without regular dependence of one part upon another. *Watts.*

RHA'PSODY §, răp'-sō-dē. *n. s.* [ῥαψῳδία.] A collection of songs, or verses; dispersed pieces joined together. *Bentley.* Any number of parts joined together, without necessary dependence or natural connexion. *Locke.*

RHEIN-BERRY, rīne'-bĕr-rē. *n. s.* Buckthorn, a plant.

RHE'NISH*, rēn'-ĭsh. *n. s.* [from the river *Rhine*.] A kind of German wine. *Shakspeare.*

*RHE'TOR**, rē'-tŭr. *n. s.* [Lat.; ῥήτωρ, Gr.] A rhetorician. *Hammond.*

RHETO'RICAL, rē-tŏr'-ē-kăl. *a.* [*rhetoricus*, Lat.] Pertaining to rhetorick; oratorial; figurative. *More.*

RHETO'RICALLY, rē-tŏr'-ē-kăl-ē. *ad.* Like an orator; figuratively; with intent to move the passions. *Bale.*

*To* RHETO'RICATE, rē-tŏr'-ē-kāte. *v. n.* [*rhetoricor*, low Lat.] To play the orator; to attack the passions. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

RHETORICA'TION*, rē-tŏr-ē-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Rhetorical amplification. *Waterland.*

RHETORI'CIAN, rĕt-tō-rĭsh'-ăn. *n. s.* [*rhetoricien*, Fr.] One who teaches the science of rhetorick. *Bacon.* An orator. *Dryden.*

RHETORI'CIAN, rĕt-tō-rĭsh'-ăn. *a.* Suiting a master of rhetorick. *Blackmore.*

RHE'TORICK, rĕt'-tō-rĭk. *n. s.* [ῥητορικὴ, Gr.; *rhetorique*, Fr.] The act of speaking, not merely with propriety, but with art and elegance. *Dryden.* The power of persuasion; oratory. *Shakspeare.*

*To* RHE'TORIZE*, rĕt'-tō-rize. *v. n.* To play the orator. *Cotgrave.*

*To* RHE'TORIZE*, rĕt'-tō-rize. *v. a.* To represent by a figure of oratory. *Milton.*

RHEUM §, rōōm. 264, 265. *n. s.* [ῥεῦμα, Gr.; *rheume*, Fr.] A thin, watery matter oozing through the glands, chiefly about the mouth. *Quincy.*

RHEU'MATICK, rōō-măt'-ĭk. 509. *a.* [ῥευματικος.] Proceeding from rheum or a peccant, watery humour. *Shak.* Denoting the pain which attacks the joints, and the muscles and membranes between the joints.

RHEU'MATISM, rōō'-mā-tĭzm. *n. s.* [ῥευματισμὸς, Gr.; *rheumatismus*, Lat.] A painful distemper supposed to proceed from acrid humours. *Quincy.*

RHEU'MY, rōō'-mē. *a.* Full of sharp moisture. *Shak.*

RHIME*. See RHYME.

RHI'NO*, rī'-nō. *n. s.* A cant word for money. *Wagstaffe.*

RHINO'CEROS, rī-nŏs'-sē-rŏs. 134. *n. s.* [ῥὶν and κέρας, Gr.; *rhinocerot*, Fr.] A vast beast in the East Indies armed with a horn on his nose. *Shakspeare*

**RHODODE'NDRON***, rŏd-ō-dĕn'-drŏn. *n. s.* [*ῥόδον* and *δένδρον.*] Dwarf rose bay. *Evelyn.*

**RHODOMONTA'DE***. See RODOMONTADE.

**RHOMB** §, rŭmb. *n. s.* [*rhombus*, Lat.; *ῥομβος*, Gr.] [In geometry.] A parallelogram or quadrangular figure, having its four sides equal, and consisting of parallel lines, with two opposite angles acute, and two obtuse: it is formed by two equal and right cones joined together at their base. *Harris.*

☞ I have here differed from Mr. Sheridan, and adopted that sound of the vowel in this word which is given to it by Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Perry. This I do not only suppose to be the general pronunciation, but find it written *rhumb* by Dr. Ash, Buchanan, and Barclay. But when this word is given us in its Latin form *rhombus*, the *o* ought to have the same sound as in *comedy.*—See *Principles*, No. 347. *W.*

**RHO'MBICK**, rŭm'-bĭk. *a.* Shaped like a rhomb. *Grew.*

**RHO'MBOID**, rŭm'-bŏĭd. } *n.s.* [*ῥομβοειδής.*]
**RHOMBO'IDES***, rŭm-bŏĭd'-dēz. } A figure approaching to a rhomb. *Milton.*

**RHOMBO'IDAL**, rŭm-bŏĭd'-ăl. *a.* Approaching in shape to a rhomb. *Woodward.*

**RHU'BARB**, rōō'-bārb. 265. *n. s.* [*rhubar*, Persian; *rhabarbarum*, Lat.] A medicinal root slightly purgative, referred by botanists to the dock. *Wiseman.*

**RHYME** §, rīme. *n. s.* [*rim, ryma*, Su. Goth.] An harmonical succession of sounds. *Denham.* The consonance of verses; the correspondence of the last sound of one verse to the last sound or syllable of another. *Milton.* Poetry; a poem. *Spenser.* A word of sound to answer to another word. *Young.*

**RHYME** or *Reason.* Number or sense. *Shakspeare.*

*To* **RHYME**, rīme. *v. n.* [*rimen*, Fr. Theotisc.; *rimer*, Dan.; *reimen*, Germ.] To agree in sound. *Dryden.* To make verses. *Shakspeare.*

*To* **RHYME***, rīme. *v. a.* To put into rhyme. *Wilson.*

**RHY'MELESS***, rīme'-lĕs. *a.* Not having consonance of verses. *Bp. Hall.*

**RHY'MER**, rī'-mŭr. 98. } *n. s.* One who makes
**RHY'MESTER**, rīme'-stŭr. } rhymes; a versifier; a poet, in contempt. *Shakspeare.*

**RHYTHM***, rĭthm. *n. s.* [*rhythmus*, Lat.; *ῥυθμὸς*, Gr.] Metre; verse; numbers. *Howell.* Proportion applied to any motion whatever. *Harris.*

**RHY'THMICAL**, rĭth'-mē-kăl. *a.* [*ῥυθμικὸς.*] Harmonical; having one sound proportioned to another. *Mason.*

**RI'AL***. *n. s.* A piece of money. See REAL.

***RIANT****. *a.* [Fr.; from *rire.*] Laughing; exciting laughter. *Burke.*

**RIB** §, rĭb. *n. s.* [ꝛıbbe, Sax.] A bone in the body. *Milton.* Any piece of timber or other matter which strengthens the side. *Shak.* Any prominence running in lines; as the stalks of a leaf. Any thing slight, thin, or narrow; a strip. *Echard.*

*To* **RIB***, rĭb. *v. a.* To furnish with ribs. *Sandys.* To enclose as the body by ribs. *Shakspeare.*

**RI'BALD** §, rĭb'-bŭld. 88. *n. s.* [*ribauld*, Fr.; *ribaldo*, Italian.] A loose, rough, mean, brutal wretch. *Spenser.*

**RI'BALD***, rĭb'-bŭld. *a.* Base; mean. *Shakspeare.*

**RI'BALDISH***, rĭb'-bŭld-ĭsh. *a.* Disposed to ribaldry. *Bp. Hall.*

**RI'BALDRY**, rĭb'-bŭld-rē. *n. s.* Mean, lewd, brutal language. *Bp. Hall.*

**RI'BAND** § rĭb'-bĭn. 88. *n. s.* [*ruban*, Fr.] A fillet of silk; a narrow web of silk, which is worn for ornament. *Shakspeare.*

*To* **RI'BAND***, rĭb'-bĭn. *v. a.* To adorn with ribands. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

**RI'BBED**, rĭbbd. 359. *a.* Furnished with ribs. *Gay.* Marked with protuberant lines. *Shenstone.*

**RI'BBON**, rĭb'-bĭn. 166. *n. s.* See RIBAND.

**RI'BIBE***. *n. s.* See REBECK. A sort of stringed instrument. *Ob. T.*

*To* **RI'BROAST**, rĭb'-rōst. *v. n.* [*rib* and *roast.*] To beat soundly: a burlesque word. *Butler.*

**RI'BWORT**, rĭb'-wŭrt. *n. s.* A plant.

**RIC**, rĭk. *n. s.* *Ric* denotes a powerful, rich, or valiant man. So Alfric is *altogether strong;* Æthelric, *nobly strong* or *powerful:* to the same sense as Polycrates, Crato, Plutarchus, Opimius. *Gibson*

**RICE**, rīse. 560. *n. s.* [*riz*, old Fr.; *riso*, Ital; *oryza*, Lat.; *ὄρυζα*, Gr.] One of the esculent grains *Miller.*

**RICH** §, rĭtsh. 352. *a.* [ꝛıche, Sax; *riche*, Fr.] Wealthy; abounding in wealth; abounding in money or possessions; opulent. *Exod.* Valuable; estimable; precious; splendid; sumptuous. *Milton.* Having any ingredients or qualities in a great quantity or degree. *Waller.* Fertile; fruitful. *Phillips.* Abundant; plentiful. *Milton.* Abounding; plentifully stocked: as, pastures *rich* in flocks. Having something precious. *Milton.*

*To* **RICH***, rĭtsh. *v. a.* To enrich. *Gower. Ob. T.*

**RI'CHES**, rĭtsh'-ĭz. 99. *n. s.* [ꝛıcheꝛꝛe, Sax.; *richesse*, Fr.] Wealth; money or possessions. *Hammond.* Splendid, sumptuous appearance. *Milton.*

**RI'CHLY**, rĭtsh'-lē. *ad.* [ꝛıceliꝛe, Sax.] With riches; wealthily; splendidly; magnificently. *Shak.* Plenteously; abundantly. *Brown.* Truly; abundantly: an ironical use. *Addison.*

**RI'CHNESS**, rĭtsh'-nĕs. *n. s.* Opulence; wealth. *Sidney.* Finery; splendour. Fertility; fecundity; fruitfulness. *Addison.* Abundance or perfection of any quality. *Spectator.* Pampering qualities. *Dryden.*

**RICK**, rĭk. *n. s.* [ꝛıc, hꝛıc, Sax.] A pile of corn or hay regularly heaped up in the open field, and sheltered from wet. *Swift.* A heap of corn or hay piled by the gatherer. *Mortimer.*

**RI'CKETS** §, rĭk'-kĭts. *n. s.* [*richitis*, Lat.] A distemper in children, from an unequal distribution of nourishment, whereby the joints grow knotty, and the limbs uneven. *Quincy.*

**RI'CKETY**, rĭk'-ĭt-ē. 99. *a.* Diseased with the rickets. *Arbuthnot.*

**RI'CTURE**, rĭk'-tshūre. *n. s.* [*rictura*, Lat.] A gaping. *Dict.*

**RID**, rĭd. *pret.* of *ride.*

*To* **RID** §, rĭd. *v. a.* in the pret. perhaps *ridded*, or *rid;* in the passive part. *rid.* [hꝛeddan, Sax.] To set free; to redeem. *Psalm* xviii. To clear; to disencumber. *Hooker.* To despatch. *Shakspeare.* To drive away; to remove by violence; to destroy. *Shakspeare.*

**RI'DDANCE**, rĭd'-dănse. *n. s.* Deliverance. *Hooker.* Disencumbrance; loss of something one is glad to lose. *Shak.* Act of clearing away any encumbrances. *Milton.*

**RI'DDEN**, rĭd'-dn. 103. The participle of *ride. Hale.*

**RI'DDLE** §, rĭd'-dl. 405. *n. s.* [ꝛæðelꝛ, from aꝛæðꝛian, Sax.] An enigma; a puzzling question; a dark problem. *Shak.* Any thing puzzling. *Hudibras.* [hꝛiddle, from hꝛeddan, Sax.] A coarse or open sieve. *Mortimer.*

*To* **RI'DDLE**, rĭd'-dl. *v. a.* To solve; to unriddle. *Beaumont and Fletcher.* To separate by a coarse sieve. *Mortimer.*

*To* **RI'DDLE**, rĭd'-dl. *v. n.* To speak ambiguously or obscurely. *Shakspeare.*

**RI'DDLER***, rĭd'-dl-ŭr. *n. s.* One who speaks obscurely or ambiguously. *Home.*

**RI'DDLINGLY**, rĭd'-dl-ĭng-lē. *ad.* In the manner of a riddle; secretly. *Donne.*

*To* **RIDE** §, rīde. *v. n.* preter. *rid* or *rode:* part. *rid* or *ridden.* [ꝛiðan, Sax.; *rijden*, Dutch.] To travel on horseback. *Shak.* To travel in a vehicle; to be borne, not to walk. *Shak.* To be supported in motion. *Shak.* To manage a horse. *Spenser.* To be on the water. *Knolles.* To be supported by something subservient. *Shakspeare.*

*To* **RIDE**, rīde. *v. a.* To sit on so as to be carried. *Milton.* To manage insolently at will. *Collier.*

**RIDE***, rīde. *n. s.* A saddle-horse. *Grose.* An excursion in a vehicle, or on horseback: as, to take a *ride.* A road cut in a wood, or through grounds, for the purpose of using the diversion of riding therein; a riding. See RIDING.

**RI'DER**, rī'-dŭr. 98. *n. s.* [ꝛiðeꝛe, Sax.] One who

is carried on a horse or in a vehicle. *Prior.* One who manages or breaks horses. *Shak.* An inserted leaf; an additional clause, as to a bill passing through parliament. *Brand.*

RIDGE §, rĭdje. *n. s.* [hpiȝȝ, Sax.] The top of the back. *Hudibras.* The rough top of any thing, resembling the vertebræ of the back. *Milton.* A steep protuberance. *Milton.* The ground thrown up by the plough. *Psalm* lxv. The top of the roof rising to an acute angle. *Moxon. Ridges* of a horse's mouth are wrinkles or risings of the flesh in the roof of the mouth, running across from one side of the jaw to the other, like fleshy *ridges*, with interjacent furrows or sinking cavities. *Farrier's Dict.*

*To* RIDGE, rĭdje. *v. a.* To form a ridge. *Milton.* To wrinkle. *Cowper.*

RI'DGEL, rĭd'-jĭl. } *n. s.* An animal half
RI'DGELING, rĭdje'-lĭng. } castrated. *Dryden.*

RI'DGINGLY*, rĭd'-jĭng-lè. *ad.* After the manner of ridges, or ridge by ridge. *Huloet.*

RI'DGY, rĭd'-jè. *a.* Rising in a ridge. *Dryden.*

RI'DICULE §, rĭd'-è-kūle. *n. s.* [*ridicule*, Fr.; *ridiculum*, Lat.] Wit of that species that provokes laughter. *Pope.* Folly; ridiculousness. *Addison.*

☞ This word is frequently mispronounced by sounding the first syllable like the adjective *red*; an inaccuracy which cannot be too carefully avoided.

I am of the same opinion as Mr. Nares, that this word was anciently accented on the last syllable, as derived from the French *ridicule*, and not the Latin *ridiculus*; but this accent, being found contrary to the Latin analogy, 503, shifted to the first syllable; a transition which, in words of three syllables, is the easiest thing in the world.—See *Principles*, No. 524. *W.*

RI'DICULE*, rĭd'-è-kūle. *a.* Ridiculous. *Aubrey. Ob. T.*

*To* RI'DICULE, rĭd'-è-kūle. *v. a.* To expose to laughter; to treat with contemptuous merriment. *Temple.*

RI'DICULER, rĭd'-è-kū-lŭr. *n. s.* One that ridicules. *Clarke.*

RIDI'CULOUS, rè-dĭk'-kū-lŭs. *a.* Worthy of laughter; exciting contemptuous merriment. *Ecclus.* xxxiv.

RIDI'CULOUSLY, rè-dĭk'-kū-lŭs-lè. *ad.* In a manner worthy of laughter or contempt. *South.*

RIDI'CULOUSNESS, rè-dĭk'-kū-lŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of being ridiculous. *Stilling fleet.*

RI'DING, rī'-dĭng. *part. a.* Employed to travel on any occasion. *Ayliffe.*

RI'DING, rī'-dĭng. 410. *n. s.* A road cut in a wood, or through grounds, for the purpose of using the diversion of riding therein. *Sidney.* A district visited by an officer. One of the three divisions of Yorkshire; corrupted from *trithing*. *Ray.*

RI'DINGCOAT, rī'-dĭng-kōte. *n. s.* A coat made to keep out weather. *Swift.*

RI'DINGHABIT*, rī'-dĭng-hăb'-ĭt. *n. s.* A dress worn by women, when they ride on horseback. *Guardian.*

RI'DINGHOOD, rī'-dĭng-hŭd. *n. s.* A hood used by women, when they travel, to bear off the rain. *Arbuthnot.*

RI'DINGHOUSE*, rī'-dĭng-hŏŭse. } *n. s.* A place in
RI'DINGSCHOOL*, rī'-dĭng-skoōl. } which the art of riding is taught. *Lord Chesterfield.*

*RIDO'TTO**, rè-dŏt'-tō. *n. s.* [Ital.] A sort of publick assembly. *Dr. Johnson.*

RIE, rī. *n. s.* See RYE. An esculent grain. *Miller.*

RIFE §, rīfe. *a.* [nype, Sax.; *rijf*, Dutch.] Prevalent; prevailing; abounding. It is now only used of epidemical distempers. *Sidney.*

RI'FELY, rīfe'-lè. *ad.* Prevalently; abundantly. *Knolles.*

RI'FENESS, rīfe'-nĕs. *n. s.* Prevalence; abundance. *Bp. Hall.*

RI'FFRAFF, rĭf'-răf. *n. s.* [*rif* ne *raf*.] The refuse of any thing. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* RI'FFLE §, rĭ'-fl. 405. *v. a.* [*riffer*, *rifler*, Fr.; *rijffelen*, Teut.] To rob; to pillage; to plunder. *Shak.* To take away; to seize as pillage. *Pope.*

RI'FFLE*, rĭ'-fl. *n. s.* [*rijffelen*, Teut.] A kind of whetstone. *Whately.* A sort of gun, having, within its barrel, indented lines.

RI'FFLEMAN*, rĭ'-fl-măn. *n. s.* One armed with a rifle.

RI'FFLER, rĭ'-flŭr. *n. s.* Robber; plunderer; pillager. *Milton.*

RIFT §, rĭft. *n. s.* [from *To rive*.] A cleft; a breach; an opening. *Spenser.*

*To* RIFT, rĭft. *v. a.* To cleave; to split. *Shakspeare.*

*To* RIFT, rĭft. *v. n.* To burst; to open. *Shak.* To belch; to break wind: a northern word.

RIG §, rĭg. *n. s. Rig, ridge*, seem to signify the top of a hill falling on each side; from the Saxon, hpiȝȝ.

RIG*, rĭg. *n. s.* [perhaps from the Icel. *riga*.] Bluster. *Burke.*

RIG §*, rĭg. *n. s.* [perhaps from the old Fr. *rigoler*.] A wanton; an impudent woman; a strumpet. *Davies.*—*To run a rig.* To play a trick of gayety or merriment. *Cowper. To run the rig upon.* To practise a joke upon.

*To* RIG*, rĭg. *v. n.* To play the wanton.

*To* RIG §, rĭg. *v. a.* [the past participle of the Saxon pnigan, to cover.] To dress; to accoutre. *Beaumont and Fletcher.* To fit with tackling. *Chapman.*

RIGADOON, rĭg-ă-dōōn'. *n. s.* [*rigadon*, Fr.] A kind of brisk dance, performed by one couple, said to be brought from Provence. *Guardian.*

RIGA'TION, rī-gā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*rigatio*, Lat.] The act of watering. *Swinburne.*

RI'GGER, rĭg'-gŭr. 382. *n. s.* One that rigs or dresses.

RI'GGING, rĭg'-gĭng. 410. *n. s.* [pniȝȝen, Sax.] The sails or tackling of a ship. *Creech.*

RI'GGISH, rĭg'-gĭsh. 382. *a.* Wanton; whorish. *Shakspeare.*

*To* RI'GGLE, rĭg'-gl. 405. *v. n.* [properly to *wriggle*.] To move backward and forward, as shrinking from pain. *Warburton.*

RIGHT §, rīte. 393. *a.* [nihт, neht, Sax.; *recht*, Germ.; *rectus*, Lat.] Fit; proper; becoming; suitable. *Proverbs*, viii. Rightful; justly claiming. *Locke.* True; not erroneous; not wrong. *Locke.* Not mistaken; passing a true judgement. *Shak.* Just; honest; equitable; not criminal. *Psalm* lxxviii. Happy; convenient. *Addison.* Not left. *Brown.* Straight; not crooked. *Locke.* Perpendicular; direct.

RIGHT, rīte. *interj.* An expression of approbation. *Pope.*

RIGHT, rīte. *ad.* Properly; justly; exactly; according to truth or justice. *Locke.* According to art or rule. *Roscommon.* In a direct line; in a straight line. *Proverbs*, iv. In a great degree; very. *Ps.* xxx. It is still used in titles: as, right *honourable*; right *reverend*. *Peacham.* Just. *Shak.* Immediately; at the instant. *Shakspeare.*

RIGHT, rīte. *n. s.* Not wrong. *Milton.* Justice; not injury. *Bacon.* Freedom from guilt; goodness. *Cowley.* Freedom from errour. *Prior.* Just claim. *Raleigh.* That which justly belongs to one. *Tob.* vi. Property; interest. *Dryden.* Power; prerogative. *Tillotson.* Immunity; privilege. *Shak.* The side not left. *Milton.*—*To rights.* In a direct line; straight. *Woodward. To rights.* With deliverance from errour. *Woodward.*

*To* RIGHT, rīte. *v. a.* To do justice to; to establish in possessions justly claimed; to relieve from wrong. *Bp. Taylor.* [In naval language.] To restore a ship to her upright position, after she has been laid on a careen; to put any thing in its proper position: as, to *right* the helm.

*To* RIGHT*, rīte. *v. n.* A ship is said to *right* at sea, when she rises with her masts erected, after having been pressed down on one side by the effort of her sails, or a heavy squall of wind. *Falconer.*

*To* RI'GHTEN*, rī'-tn. *v. a.* [nihtan, nihtan, Sax.] To do justice to. *Isaiah*, i.

RI'GHTEOUS §, rī'-tshè-ŭs. 263, 464. *a.* [nihт-nr Sax.] Just; honest; virtuous; uncorrupt. *Genesis* Equitable; agreeing with right. *Dryden.*

RI'GHTEOUSED*, rī'-tshĕ-ŭst. *a.* Made righteous; justified. *Bale. Ob. T.*

RI'GHTEOUSLY, rī'-tshĕ-ŭs-lĕ. *ad.* Honestly; virtuously. *Dryden.* According to desert. *Litany.*

RI'GHTEOUSNESS, rī'-tshĕ-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Justice; honesty; virtue; goodness; integrity. *Hooker.*

RI'GHTER*, rī'-tŭr. *n. s.* [ɲihtɛepe, Sax.] A redresser; one who relieves from wrong; one who does justice to. *Shelton.*

RI'GHTFUL §, rīte'-fŭl. *a.* Having the right; having the just claim. *Shak.* Honest; just; agreeable to justice. *Wiclifie.*

RI'GHTFULLY, rīte'-fŭl-ĕ. *ad.* According to right; according to justice. *Dryden.*

RIGHT-HAND, rīte-hănd'. *n. s.* Not the left. *Shak.*

RI'GHTFULNESS, rīte'-fŭl-nĕs. *n. s.* Moral rectitude. *Sidney.*

RI'GHTLY, rīte'-lĕ. *ad.* According to truth or justice. Properly; suitably; not erroneously. *Milton.* Honestly; uprightly. *Shak.* Exactly. *Dryden.* Straightly; directly. *Ascham.*

RI'GHTNESS, rīte'-nĕs. *n. s.* Conformity to truth; exemption from being wrong; rectitude; not errour. *South.* Straightness. *Bacon.*

RI'GID §, rĭd'-jĭd. 380. *a.* [*rigide*, Fr.; *rigidus*, Lat.] Stiff; not to be bent; unpliant. *Ray.* Severe; inflexible. *Denham.* Unremitted; unmitigated. *Milton.* Sharp; cruel. *Phillips.*

RIGI'DITY, rē-jĭd'-ē-tĕ. *n. s.* [*rigidité*, Fr.] Stiffness. *Arbuthnot.* Stiffness of appearance; want of easy or airy elegance. *Wotton.* Severity; inflexibility. *Milton.*

RI'GIDLY, rĭd'-jĭd-lĕ. *ad.* Stiffly; unpliantly. Severely; inflexibly; without remission; without mitigation. *Fuller.*

RI'GIDNESS, rĭd'-jĭd-nĕs. *n. s.* Stiffness; severity; inflexibility. *Hales.*

RI'GLET, rĭg'-lĕt. *n. s.* [*regulet*, Fr.] A flat, thin, square piece of wood. *Moxon.*

RI'GMAROLE*, rĭg'-mă-rōle. *n. s.* A repetition of idle words; a succession of long stories. *Goldsmith.*

RI'GOL, rĭ'-gŏl. *n. s.* A circle. *Shakspeare.*

RI'GOUR §, rĭg'-gŭr. 314, 544. *n. s.* [*rigor*, Lat.; *rigueur*, Fr.] Cold; stiffness. *Milton.* A convulsive shuddering with sense of cold. *Blackmore.* Severity; sternness; want of condescension to others. *Denham.* Severity of life; voluntary pain; austerity. *Fell.* Strictness; unabated exactness. *Hooker.* Rage; cruelty; fury. *Spenser.* Hardness; not flexibility; solidity; not softness. *Dryden.*

RI'GOROUS, rĭg'-gŭr-ŭs. *a.* [*rigoreux*, Fr.] Severe; allowing no abatement. *Shak.* Exact; scrupulously nice: as, a *rigorous* demonstration; a *rigorous* definition.

RI'GOROUSLY, rĭg'-gŭr-ŭs-lĕ. *ad.* Severely; without tenderness or mitigation. *Milton.* Exactly; scrupulously; nicely. *Dr. Warton.*

RI'GOROUSNESS*, rĭg'-gŭr-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Severity, without tenderness or mitigation. *Ash.*

RILL §, rĭl. *n. s.* [abbreviation of the Lat. *rivulus*, viz. *rillus*.] A small brook; a little streamlet. *Milton.*

*To* RILL, rĭl. *v. n.* To run in small streams. *Prior.*

RI'LLET, rĭl'-lĭt. 99. *n. s.* A small stream. *Carew.*

RIM, rĭm. *n. s.* [ɲim, Sax.] A border; a margin. *Grew.* That which encircles something else. *Brown.*

RIME §, rīme. *n. s.* [hɲim, ɲim, Sax.] Hoar frost. *Bacon.* [*rima*, Lat.] A hole; a chink. *Brown.* A step of a ladder. *Grose.*

*To* RIME, rīme. *v. n.* To freeze with hoar frost.

RIME*. See RHYME.

RI'MPLE §*, rĭm'-pl. 405. *n. s.* [hɲympelle, Sax.] A wrinkle, a fold. *Prompt. Parv.*

*To* RI'MPLE, rĭm'-pl. *v. a.* To pucker; to wrinkle. *Chaucer.*

RI'MPLING*, rĭm'-pl-ĭng. *n. s.* Uneven motion; undulation. *Crabbe.*

RI'MY, rī'-mē. *a.* Steamy; foggy; full of frozen mist. *Harvey.*

RIND §, rīnd. 105. *n. s.* [ɲinð, Sax.; *rinde*, Dutch.] Bark; husk. *Spenser.*

*To* RIND, rīnd. *v. a.* To decorticate; to bark; to husk.

RING §, rĭng. 57. *n. s.* [hɲiŋ, ɲiŋ, Sax.] A circle; an orbicular line. *Newton.* A circle of gold or some other matter worn as an ornament. *Shak* A circle of metal to be held by. *Dryden.* A circular course. *Smith.* A circle made by persons standing round. *Shak.* A number of bells harmonically tuned. *Prior.* The sound of bells or any other sonorous body. *Bacon.* A sound of any kind *Bacon.*

*To* RING, rĭng. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *rung*. [hɲiŋgan, Sax.] To strike bells or any other sonorous body, so as to make it sound. *Shak.* [from *ring*.] To encircle. *Shak.* To fit with rings. *Shak.* To restrain a hog by a ring in his nose *W Browne.*

*To* RING, rĭng. *v. n.* To form a circle. *Spenser.* To sound as a bell or sonorous metal. *Milton.* To practise the art of making musick with bells. *Holder.* To sound; to resound *Bacon.* To utter as a bell. *Shak.* To tinkle. *Dryden.* To be filled with a bruit or report. *South.*

RING-BONE, rĭng'-bōne. *n. s.* A hard, callous substance growing in the hollow circle of the little pastern of a horse. *Farrier's Dict.*

RI'NGDOVE, rĭng'-dŭv. *n. s.* [*rhingelduyve*, Germ.] A kind of pigeon. *Mortimer.*

RI'NGER, rĭng'-ŭr. 98, 409. *n. s.* He who rings.

RI'NGING*, rĭng'-ĭng. *n. s.* Art or act of making musick with bells. *Burton.*

*To* RI'NGLEAD*, rĭng'-lēde. *v. a.* To conduct. *Transl. of Abp. of Spolato's Serm.*

RI'NGLEADER, rĭng'-lē-dŭr. *n. s.* One who leads the ring. *Barrow.* The head of a riotous body *Bacon.*

RI'NGLET, rĭng'-lĕt. *n. s.* [*ring*, with a diminutive termination.] A small ring. *Pope.* A circle. *Shak* A curl. *Milton.*

RI'NGSTREAKED, rĭng'-strēkt. *a.* Circularly streaked. *Gen.* xxx.

RI'NGTAIL, rĭng'-tāle. *n. s.* A kind of kite with a whitish tail. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

RI'NGWORM, rĭng'-wŭrm. *n. s.* A circular tetter. *Wiseman.*

*To* RINSE §, rĭnse. *v. a.* [*rein*, Germ.; *hreins*, M. Goth.] To wash; to cleanse by washing. *Lev.* xv. To wash the soap out of clothes. *King.*

RI'NSER, rĭn'-sŭr. *n. s.* One that washes or rinses; a washer.

RI'OT §, rī'-ŭt. *n. s.* [*riote*, Fr.; *riotta* Ital.] Wild and loose festivity. *Shak.* A sedition, an uproar. *Milton.*—*To run riot.* To move or act without control or restraint. *L'Estrange.*

*To* RI'OT, rī'-ŭt. *v. n.* [*rioter*, old Fr.] To revel; to be dissipated in luxurious enjoyments. *Rom.* xiii. To luxuriate; to be tumultuous. *Pope.* To banquet luxuriously. To raise a sedition or uproar.

RI'OTER, rī'-ŭt-ŭr. 98. *n. s* One who is dissipated in luxury. *Martin.* One who raises an uproar or sedition. *Blackstone.*

RI'OTISE, rī'-ŭt-īs. *n. s.* Dissoluteness; luxury. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

RI'OTOUS, rī'-ŭt-ŭs. 314. *a.* [*rioteux*, Fr.] Luxurious; wanton; licentiously festive. *Spenser.* Seditious; turbulent. *Blackstone.*

RI'OTOUSLY, rī'-ŭt-ŭs-lĕ. *ad.* Luxuriously; with licentious luxury. *Ecclus.* xiv. Seditiously; turbulently. *Blackstone.*

RI'OTOUSNESS, rī'-ŭt-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being riotous. *Raleigh.*

*To* RIP §, rĭp. *v. a.* [hɲypan, ɲypan, ɲyppan, Sax.] To tear; to lacerate; to cut asunder by a continued act of the knife or of other force. *2 Kings*, viii. To take away by laceration or cutting. *Shak.* To disclose; to search out; to tear up; to bring to view. *Spenser.*

RIP*, rĭp. *n. s.* A laceration. *Addison.* A wicker basket to carry fish in. *Cowel.* Refuse. [perhaps a corruption of *riff*.] A low word: as, a *rip* of a horse.

RIPE §, rīpe. *a.* [ɲipe, Sax.; *rijp*, Dutch.] Brought

to perfection in growth; mature. *Shak.* Resembling the ripeness of fruit. *Shak.* Finished; consummate. *Hooker.* Brought to the point of taking effect; fully matured. *Milton.* Fully qualified by gradual improvement. *Fell.*

*To* RIPE, rīpe. *v. n.* To ripen; to grow ripe; to be matured. *Shakspeare.*

*To* RIPE, rīpe. *v. a.* To mature; to make ripe. *Shakspeare.*

RI'PELY, rīpe'-lè. *ad.* Maturely; at the fit time. *Shakspeare.*

*To* RI'PEN, rī'-p'n. 103. *v. n.* [ɲıpıan, Sax.] To grow ripe; to be matured. *Bacon.*

*To* RI'PEN, rī'-p'n. *v. a.* To mature; to make ripe. *Dryden.*

RI'PENESS, rīpe'-nĕs. *n. s.* [ɲıpeneꝛꝛe, Sax.] The state of being ripe; maturity. *Wiseman.* Full growth. *Denham.* Perfection; completion. *Hooker.* Fitness; qualification. *Shakspeare.*

RI'PIER*, *n. s.* [*riparius*, low Lat.; from the old Eng. *rip.*] One who brings fish from the seacoast to the inner parts of the land. *Cowel.*

RI'PPER, rĭp'-pŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who rips; one who tears; one who lacerates.

RI'PPING*, rĭp'-pĭng. *n. s.* Discovery. *Spenser.*

*To* RI'PPLE §, rĭp'-pl. 405. *v. n.* To fret on the surface, as water swiftly running. *Gray.*—*To ripple flax.* To wipe or draw off its seed-vessels; to clean flax. *Ray.*

RI'PPLE*, rĭp'-pl. *n. s.* Agitation of water fretting on the surface, or laving the banks. A large comb, through which flax is dressed.

RI'PPLING*, rĭp'-pl-ĭng. *n. s.* The ripple dashing on the shore. *Pennant.* Method of cleaning flax.

RI'PTOWELL, rĭp'-tŏŭ-ĕl. *n. s.* A gratuity, or reward given to tenants, after they had reaped their lord's corn. *Bailey.*

*To* RISE §, rīze. *v. n.* pret. *rose;* part. *risen.* [*reisan*, Goth.; ɲıꝛan, Sax.] To change a jacent or recumbent to an erect posture. *Shak.* To get up from rest. *Job*, xxiv. To get up from a fall. *Milton.* To spring; to grow up. *Milton.* To gain elevation of rank or fortune. *Bacon.* To swell. *Lev.* xiii. To ascend; to move upwards. *Bacon.* To break out from below the horizon, as the sun. *St. Matt.* To take beginning; to come into existence, or notice. *Cowley.* To begin to act. *Milton.* To appear in view. *Addison.* To change a station; to quit a siege. *Knolles.* To be excited; to be produced. *Otway.* To break into military commotions; to make insurrections. *Milton.* To be roused; to be excited to action. *Ps.* xciv. To make hostile attack. *Deuteronomy.* To grow more or greater in any respect. *Milton.* To increase in price. *Locke.* To be improved. *Tatler.* To elevate the style. *Roscommon.* To be revived from death. *St. Matt.* xxvi. To come by chance. *Spenser.* To be elevated in situation. *Dryden.*

RISE, rīse. 437, 560. *n. s.* The act of rising, locally or figuratively. *Ld. Bacon.* The act of mounting from the ground. *Bacon.* Eruption; ascent. *Bacon.* Place that favours the act of mounting aloft. *Creech.* Elevated place. *Denham.* Appearance, as of the sun in the east. *Waller.* Increase in any respect. Increase of price. *Temple.* Beginning; original. *Locke.* Elevation; increase of sound. *Bacon.* [*hrys*, Icel.; *rys*, Teut.] A bough; a branch. *Chaucer.*

☞ This word very properly takes the pure sound of *s* to distinguish it from the verb, but does not adhere to this distinction so inviolably as the nouns *use*, *excuse*, &c.; for we sometimes hear "the *Rise* and Fall of the Roman Empire," "the *rise* and fall of provisions," &c., with the *s* like *z*. The pure *s*, however, is more agreeable to analogy, and ought to be scrupulously preserved in these phrases by all correct speakers.—See *Principles*, No. 437, 499. *W.*

RI'SEN, rĭz'-zn. *part.* of *To rise.*

RI'SER, rī'-zŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that rises. *Chapman.*

RISIBI'LITY, rĭz-è-bĭl'-è-tè. *n. s.* The quality of laughing. *Dryden.*

RI'SIBLE §, rĭz'-è-bl. 405. *a.* [*risible*, Fr.; *risibilis*, Lat.] Having the faculty or power of laughing. *Gov. of the Tongue.* Ridiculous; exciting laughter.

RI'SING*, rī'-zĭng. *n. s.* Act of getting up from a fall. *St. Luke*, ii. Appearance of the sun, of a star, or other luminary, above the horizon, which before was hid beneath it. *Ps.* l. A tumour. *Lev.* xiv. Tumult; insurrection. *Shak.* Resurrection. *St. Mark*, xi.

RISK §, rĭsk. *n. s.* [*risque*, Fr.; *rischio*, Ital.] Hazard; danger; chance of harm. *South.*

*To* RISK, rĭsk. *v. a.* [*risquer*, Fr.] To hazard; to put to chance; to endanger. *Addison.*

RI'SKER, rĭsk'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* He who risks. *Butler.*

RISSE. The obsolete preterit of *rise. B. Jonson.*

RITE §, rīte. *n. s.* [*rit*, Fr.; *ritus*, Lat.] Solemn act of religion; external observance. *Hooker.*

*RITORNE'LLO**, rè-tŏr-nĕl'-lō. *n. s.* [Ital.] The refrain, repeat, or burden, of an air or song. *Mason.*

RI'TUAL, rĭt'-tshŭ-ăl. 463. *a.* [*rituel*, Fr.] Solemnly ceremonious; done according to some religious institution. *Prior.*

RI'TUAL, rĭt'-tshŭ-ăl. *n. s.* A book in which the rites and observances of religion are set down. *Addison.*

RI'TUALIST, rĭt'-tshŭ-ăl-ĭst. *n. s.* One skilled in the ritual. *Gregory.*

RI'TUALLY*, rĭt'-tshŭ-ăl-lè. *ad.* With some particular ceremony. *Selden.*

*RI'VAGE. n. s.* [Fr.] A bank; a coast; the shore *Spenser. Ob. J.*

RI'VAL §, rī'-văl. 88. *n. s.* [*rivalis*, Lat.] One who is in pursuit of the same thing which another man pursues; a competitor. *Dryden.* A competitor in love. *Sidney.*

RI'VAL, rī'-văl. *a.* Standing in competition; making the same claim; emulous. *Shakspeare.*

*To* RI'VAL, rī'-văl. *v. a.* To stand in competition with another; to oppose. *South.* To emulate; to endeavour to equal or excel. *Dryden.*

*To* RI'VAL, rī'-văl. *v. n.* To be competitors. *Shak.*

RIVA'LITY, rī-văl'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*rivalitas*, Lat.] Equal rank. *Shak.* Competition; rivalry. *Ob. J.*

RI'VALRY, rī'-văl-rè. *n. s.* Competition; emulation. *Addison.*

RI'VALSHIP, rī'-văl-shĭp. *n. s.* The state or character of a rival. *B. Jonson.*

*To* RIVE §, rīve. *v. a.* preter. *rived*, part. *riven.* [ɲȳꝛc, Sax.; *rijven*, Dutch.] To split; to cleave; to divide by a blunt instrument; to force in disruption. *Spenser.*

*To* RIVE, rīve. *v. n.* [*rifwa*, Su. Goth.] To be split; to be divided by violence. *Chaucer.*

*To* RI'VEL §, rĭv'-v'l. 102. *v. a.* [ʒeɲıꝛlẽð, Sax.; *ruyffelen*, Teut.] To contract into wrinkles and corrugations. *Gower.*

RI'VEL*, rĭv'-v'l.
RI'VELING*, rĭv'-v'l-ĭng. } *n. s.* Wrinkle. *Wicliffe*

RI'VEN, rĭv'-v'n. 103. part. of *rive.*

RI'VER §, rĭv'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* [*riviere*, Fr.; *rivus*, Lat.] A land current of water bigger than a brook *Locke.*

RI'VER*, rĭ'-vŭr. *n. s.* One who splits or cleaves. *Echard.*

RIVER-DRAGON, rĭv'-ŭr-drăg'-ŭn. *n. s.* A crocodile. *Milton.*

RI'VERET, rĭv'-ŭr-ĕt. *n. s.* [diminutive of *river.*] A small stream; a rill. *Drayton.*

RIVER-GOD, rĭv'-ŭr-gŏd. *n. s.* Tutelary deity of a river. *Arbuthnot.*

RIVER-HORSE, rĭv'-ŭr-hŏrse. *n. s.* Hippopotamus. *Milton.*

RI'VET §, rĭv'-ĭt. 99. *n. s.* [*river*, Fr.] A fastening pin clenched at both ends. *Shakspeare.*

*To* RI'VET, rĭv'-ĭt. *v. a.* To fasten with rivets. *B Jonson.* To fasten strongly; to make immovable. *Shak.* To drive or clench a rivet. *Moxon.*

RI'VULET, rĭv'-ù-lĕt. *n. s.* [*rivulus*, Lat.] A small river; a brook; a streamlet. *Milton.*

RIXA'TION*, rĭks-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*rixatio*, Lat.] A brawl; a quarrel. *Cockeram.*

RIXDO'LLAR, rĭks'-dŏl-lŭr. *n. s.* A German coin worth about four shillings and six-pence sterling *Dict.*

☞ 559.—Fāte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mè, mêt;—pīne, pĭn;—

ROACH, rōtsh. 295. *n. s.* [ɲeohche, Sax.] A fish. *Walton.—As sound as a roach.* [*roche*, Fr. a rock.] Apparently a corrupt phrase. Firm; stout. *Pegge.*

ROAD, rōde. 295. *n. s.* [*rade*, Fr.; *route*, Fr.] Large way; path. *Suckling.* Ground where ships may anchor. *Shak.* Inroad; incursion. *Shak.* Journey. *Shak.* The act or state of travelling. *Law.*

ROA'DSTEAD*, rōde'-stĕd. *n. s.* A place fit for ships to anchor in. *London Gaz. Extraord.*

ROA'DWAY*, rōde'-wā. *n. s.* Course of the publick road; highway. *Shakspeare.*

*To* ROAM§, rōme. 295. *v. n.* [*romigare*, Ital.] To wander without any certain purpose; to ramble; to rove; to play the vagrant. *Prior.*

*To* ROAM, rōme. *v. a.* To range; to wander over. *Milton.*

ROAM*, rōme. } *n. s.* Act of wandering.
ROA'MING*, rō'-mĭng. § *More.*

ROA'MER, rō'-mŭr. 98. *n. s.* A rover; a rambler; a wanderer; a vagrant. *Vis. of P. Plowman.*

ROAN, rōne. 295. *a.* [*rouen*, Fr.] Bay, sorrel, or black colour, with gray or white spots interspersed very thick. *Farrier's Dict.*

*To* ROAR§, rōre. *v. n.* [ɲaɲan, Sax.; *reeren*, Teut.] To cry as a lion or other wild beast. *Spenser.* To cry in distress. *Shak.* To sound as the wind or sea. *Dryden.* To make a loud noise. *Milton.*

ROAR, rōre. 295. *n. s.* The cry of the lion or other beast. *Thomson.* An outcry of distress. A clamour of merriment. *Shak.* The sound of the wind or sea. *Phillips.* Any loud noise. *Milton.*

ROA'RER, rōre'-ŭr. *n. s.* A noisy, brutal man. *Bp. Hall.* One who bawls. *Dr. Johnson.*

ROA'RING*, rōre'-ĭng. *n. s.* Cry of the lion or other beast. *Prov.* xix. Outcry of distress. *Job*, iii. Sound of the wind or sea. *Isaiah*, v.

ROA'RY, rō'-rè. *a.* [better *rory; rores*, Lat.] Dewy. *Fairfax.*

*To* ROAST§, rōst. 295. *v. a.* [*rostir, rotir*, Fr.; *rosten*, Germ.; ʒeɲoɾtoð, Sax.] To dress meat by turning it round before the fire. *Prov.* xii. To impart dry heat to flesh. *Swift.* To dress at the fire without water. *Bacon.* To heat any thing violently. *Shak.* [In common conversation.] To jeer or banter. *Scott.*

☞ It is a little singular that, instead of the participle of this verb, we should use the verb itself for the adjective in *roast beef*, a *roast fowl*; whilst we say a *roasted apple*, a *roasted potatoe*, and, as Shakspeare has it, a *roasted egg*. *W.*

ROAST, for *roasted*. *Addison.*

ROAST, rōst. *n. s.* That which is roasted. *Sir J. Harrington.* [In common conversation.] Banter. *—To rule the roast.* To govern; to manage; to preside. *Tusser.*

ROA'STER*, rōst'-ŭr. *n. s.* One who roasts meat. *Sherwood.* A gridiron. *Ainsworth.*

ROB, rŏb. *n. s.* [Arab.] Inspissated juices. *Arbuthnot.*

*To* ROB§, rŏb. *v. a.* [*rober*, old Fr.; *robbare*, Ital.; *rauben*, Germ. and Teut.] To deprive of any thing by unlawful force, or by secret theft; to plunder. *Shak.* To set free; to deprive of something bad: ironical. *Shak.* To take away unlawfully. *Bacon.*

RO'BBER, rŏb'-bŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that plunders by force, or steals by secret means; a plunderer; a thief. *South.*

RO'BBERY, rŏb'-bŭr-è. *n. s.* [*roberie*, old Fr.] Theft perpetrated by force or with privacy. *Temple.*

RO'BBINS*, rŏb'-bĭns. *n. s.* [*raaband*, Swed.] Small ropes which fasten sails to the yards.

ROBE§, rōbe. *n. s.* [*robbe*, Fr.; *robba*, Ital.] A gown of state: a dress of dignity. *Shakspeare.*

*To* ROBE, rōbe. *v. a.* To dress pompously; to invest. *Bacon.*

RO'BERDSMAN, rŏb'-bŭrds-măn. } *n. s.* In the
RO'BERTSMAN, rŏb'-bŭrts-măn. § old statutes, a sort of bold and stout robbers or night thieves, said to be so called from Robinhood, a famous robber.

RO'BERT, rŏb'-bŭrt. *n. s.* An herb; stork-bill. *Ainsworth.*

RO'BERTINE*, rŏb'-bŭr-tĭn. *n. s.* One of a particular order of monks, from one Robert Flower, who got institution of an order about the year 1137, which, after his own name, he called *Robertins. Weever.*

RO'BIN, rŏb'-bĭn.
ROBIN-RED-BREAST, rŏb-bĭn-rĕd'-brĕst. } *n. s.* A bird so named from his red breast. *Suckling.*

ROBIN-GOODFELLOW, rŏb'-bĭn-gŭd'-fĕl-lō. *n. s.* One of our old domestick goblins. *Dering.*

ROBORA'TION*, rŏb-ō-rā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*roboration*. Fr.] A strengthening; a confirmation of strength. *Coles. Ob. T.*

ROBO'REOUS, rō-bō'-rè-ŭs. *a.* [*robur*, Lat.] Made of oak. *Dict.*

ROBU'ST§, rō-bŭst'. } *a.* [*robustus*, Lat.]
ROBU'STIOUS§, rō-bŭst'-yŭs. § Strong; sinewy; vigorous; forceful. *Milton.* Requiring strength. *Locke. Robustious* is now only used in low language.

ROBU'STIOUSLY*, rō-bŭst'-yŭs-lè. *ad.* With violence; with fury. *Bp. Richardson.*

ROBU'STIOUSNESS*, rō-bŭst'-yŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Quality of being vigorous. *Sir E. Sandys.*

ROBU'STNESS, rō-bŭst'-nĕs. *n. s.* Strength; vigour. *Arbuthnot.*

RO'CAMBOLE, rōk'-ăm-bōle. *n. s.* A sort of wild garlick. *Mortimer.*

ROCHE-ALUM, rōtsh-ăl'-lŭm. *n. s.* [*roche*, Fr.] A purer kind of alum. *Mortimer.*

RO'CHET, rōtsh'-ĭt. *n. s.* [*rochet*, Fr.] An outer garment. *Chaucer.* A linen habit now peculiar to a bishop, worn under the chimere. *Wheatley.* A fish Usually written *rotchet. Chambers.*

ROCK§, rŏk. *n. s.* [*roc, roche*, Fr.; *rocca*, Ital.] A vast mass of stone, fixed in the earth. *Shak.* Protection; defence: a scriptural sense. *King Charles.* [*rock*, Dan.; *rocca*, Ital.] A distaff held in the hand, from which the wool was spun by twirling a ball below. *B. Jonson.*

*To* ROCK§, rŏk. *v. a.* [*rocquer*, Fr.; *hrocka*, Icel.] To shake; to move backwards and forwards. *Boyle.* To move the cradle, in order to procure sleep. *Shak.* To lull; to quiet. *Shakspeare.*

*To* ROCK, rŏk. *v. n.* To be violently agitated; to reel to and fro. *Phillips.*

RO'CKING*, rŏk'-kĭng. *n. s.* State of being shaken. *Young.*

ROCK-DOE, rŏk'-dō. *n. s.* A species of deer. *Grew.*

ROCK-RUBY, rŏk'-rōō-bè. *n. s.* A name given to the garnet, when it is of a very strong, but not deep red, and has a fair cast of the blue. *Hill.*

ROCK-PIGEON*, rŏk'-pĭd-jĭn. *n. s.* A sort of pigeon which builds in rocks. *Mortimer.*

ROCK-SALT, rŏk'-sâlt. *n. s.* Mineral salt. *Woodward.*

RO'CKER, rŏk'-kŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who rocks the cradle. *Dryden.*

RO'CKET, rŏk'-kĭt. 99. *n. s.* [*rocchetto*, Ital.] An artificial firework, being a cylindrical case of paper filled with nitre, charcoal, and sulphur, and which mounts in the air to a considerable height, and there bursts. *Addison.*

RO'CKET, rŏk'-kĭt. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

RO'CKINESS*, rŏk'-kè-nĕs. *n. s.* State of being rocky. *Bp. H. Croft.*

RO'CKLESS, rŏk'-lĕs. *a.* Being without rocks. *Dryden.*

RO'CKROSE, rŏk'-rōze. *n. s.* A plant.

RO'CKWORK, rŏk'-wŭrk. *n. s.* Stones fixed in mortar, in imitation of the asperities of rocks. A natural wall of rock. *Addison.*

RO'CKY, rŏk'-kè. *a.* Full of rocks *Sandys.* Resembling a rock. *Milton.* Hard; stony; obdurate. *Shakspeare.*

ROD§, rŏd. *n. s.* [*roede*, Dutch.] A long twig. *Boyle.* A kind of sceptre. *Shak.* Any thing long and slender. *Gay.* An instrument for measuring. *Arbuthnot.* An instrument of correction, made of twigs tied together. *Spenser.*

RO'DDY*, rŏd'-dè. *a.* Full of rods or twigs *Clegrave. Ob. T.*

RODE, rôde. pret. of *ride*. *Milton.*

RODE*, rôde. *n. s.* [ɒoƀ, Sax.] The cross. See ROOD.

*RO'DOMONT**, rôd'-ò-mônt. *n. s.* See RODOMONTADE. A vain boaster. *Sir T. Herbert.*

RO'DOMONT*, rôd'-ò-mônt. *a.* Bragging; vainly boasting.

RODOMONTA'DE, rôd-ò-mŏn-tâde'. } *n. s.* [from
RODOMONTA'DO* rôd-ò-mŏn-tâ'-dò. } a boastful, boisterous hero of Ariosto, called *Rodomonte*.] An empty, noisy bluster or boast; a rant. *Sir T. Herbert.*

*To* RODOMONTA'DE, rôd-ò-mŏn-tâde'. *v. n.* To brag thrasonically; to boast like Rodomonte.

RODOMONTA'DIST*, rôd-ò-mŏn-tâ'-dist. } *n. s.*
RODOMONTA'DOR*, rôd-ò-mŏn-tâ'-dûr. } One who brags or blusters. *Terry.*

ROE §, rò. *n. s.* [ɲa, ɲa-ƀeop, Sax.] A species of deer, yet found in the highlands of Scotland. 1 *Chron.*

ROE, rò. *n. s.* old pl. *roan*, answering to *roes*. [*raun*, Dan.; *rogen*, Germ.] The eggs of fish. *Shak.*

ROGA'TION, rò-gâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; from *rogo*, Lat.] Litany; supplication. *Hooker.*

ROGATION-WEEK, rò-gâ'-shŭn-wèèk. *n. s.* The second week before Whitsunday; thus called from three fasts observed therein, the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, called rogation days, because of the extraordinary prayers and processions then made for the fruits of the earth, or as a preparation for the devotion of holy Thursday. *Dict.*

ROGUE §, rôg. 337. *n. s.* [*prachgen*, Dutch.] A wandering beggar; a vagrant; a vagabond. *Spenser.* A knave; a dishonest fellow; a villain; a thief. *Shak.* A name of slight tenderness and endearment. *Shak.* [*rogue*, Fr. malapert, saucy.] A wag. *Shakspeare.*

*To* ROGUE, rôg. *v. n.* To wander; to play the vagabond. *Spenser.* To play knavish tricks. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

RO'GUERY, rò'-gûr-è. 98. *n. s.* The life of a vagabond. *Donne.* Knavish tricks. *Spenser.* Waggery; arch tricks. *Life of A. Wood.*

RO'GUESHIP, rôg'-shĭp. *n. s.* The qualities or personage of a rogue. *Beamont and Fletcher.*

RO'GUISH, rò'-gĭsh. *a.* Vagrant; vagabond. *Spenser.* Knavish; fraudulent. *Swift.* Waggish; wanton; slightly mischievous. *Dryden.*

RO'GUISHLY, rò'-gĭsh-lè. *ad.* Like a rogue; knavishly; wantonly. *Granger.*

RO'GUISHNESS, rò'-gĭsh-nĕs. *n. s.* The qualities of a rogue.

RO'GUY, rò'-gè. 345. *a.* Knavish; wanton. *Marston.*

ROIN*, rŏin. *n. s.* [*rogne*, Fr.] A scab; a scurf. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

*To* ROIN. See *To* ROYNE.

ROI'NISH. See ROYNISH.

ROINT*, or ROYNT*, rŏint. *ad.* Aroynt; be gone; stand off. See AROYNT. *Grose.*

*To* ROIST §, rŏĭst. } *v. n.* [*hrister*, Icel.] To
*To* ROI'STER §, rŏĭs'-tûr. } behave turbulently; to act at discretion; to be at free quarter; to bluster. *Shakspeare.*

ROI'STER, rŏĭs'-tûr. 299. *n. s.* A turbulent, brutal, lawless, blustering fellow. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

RO'KY*, rò'-kè. *a.* [*roock*, Teut.] Misty; cloudy. *Ray.*

*To* ROLL §, rôle. 406. *v. a.* [*rouler*, Fr.; *rollen*, Dutch.] To move any thing by volutation, or successive application of the different parts of the surface to the ground. *St. Mark*, xvii. To move any thing round upon its axis. To move in a circle. *Milton.* To produce a periodical revolution. *Milton.* To wrap round upon itself. To inwrap; to involve in bandage. *Wiseman.* To form by rolling into round masses. *Peacham.* To pour in a stream or waves. *Pope.*

*To* ROLL, rôle. *v. n.* To be moved by the successive application of all parts of the surface to a plane; as a cylinder. *Milton.* To run on wheels. *Dryden.* To perform a periodical revolution. *Dryden.* To move with the surface variously directed. *Milton.* To float in rough water. *Pope.* To move as waves or volumes of water. *Milton.* To fluctuate; to move tumultuously. *Prior.* To revolve on an axis. *Sandys.* To be moved with violence. *Milton.*

ROLL, rôle. *n. s.* The act of rolling; the state of being rolled. The thing rolling. *Thomson.* [*rouleau*, Fr.] Mass made round. *Addison.* Writing rolled upon itself; a volume. *Prior.* A round body rolled along; a cylinder. *Mortimer.* [*rotulus*, Lat.] Publick writing. *Shak.* A register; a catalogue. *Sidney.* Chronicle. *Dryden.* [*role*, Fr.] Part; office. *L'Estrange.*

RO'LLER, rò'-lûr. 98. *n. s.* [*rouleau*, Fr.] Any thing turning on its own axis, as a heavy stone to level walks. *Hammond.* Bandage; fillet. *Wiseman*

RO'LLINGPIN, rò'-lĭng-pĭn. *n. s.* A round piece of wood tapering at each end, with which paste is moulded. *Wiseman.*

ROLLING PRESS, rò'-lĭng-prês. *n. s.* A cylinder rolling upon another cylinder, by which engravers print their plates upon paper. *Massey.*

RO'LLYPOOLY, rò'-lè-pôô-lè. *n. s.* A sort of game, in which, when a ball rolls into a certain place, it wins. A corruption of *roll ball into the pool. Ar buthnot.*

RO'MAGE, rûm'-mĭdje. 90. *n. s.* A tumult; a bustle; an active and tumultuous search for any thing It is commonly written *rummage. Shakspeare.*

*To* RO'MAGE*, rûm'-mĭdje. *v. a.* To search. *Swift.*

RO'MAN §*, rò'-mân. *n. s.* [*Romanus*, Lat.] A native of Rome; one of the people of Rome; a freeman of Rome. *Acts*, xxii. One of the Christian church at Rome, consisting partly of Jewish and partly of heathen converts, to whom St. Paul addressed an epistle. *Locke.* A papist; a romanist *Lightfoot.*

RO'MAN*, rò'-mân. *a.* Relating to the people of Rome. *Sherlock.* Popish; professing the religion of the pope of Rome. *Burnet.*

ROMA'NCE §, rò-mânse'. *n. s.* [*roman*, Fr.; *romanza*, Ital.] A military fable of the middle ages; a tale of wild adventures in war and love. *Milton.* A lie; a fiction. *Prior.*

*To* ROMA'NCE, rò-mânse'. *v. n.* To lie; to forge. *Richardson.*

ROMA'NCER, rò-mân'-sûr. 98. *n. s.* A writer of romances. *Aubrey.* A liar; a forger of tales. *L'Estrange.*

ROMA'NCY*, rò-mân'-sè. *a.* Romantick; full of wild scenery. *Life of A. Wood. Ob. T.*

RO'MANISM*, rò'-mân-ĭzm. *n. s.* Tenets of the church of Rome. *Brevint.*

RO'MANIST*, rò'-mân-ĭst. *n. s.* A papist. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* RO'MANIZE, rò'-mân-ize. *v. a.* To convert to Romish or papistical opinions. *Mir. for Mag.* To latinize; to fill with modes of the Roman speech. *Dryden.*

*To* RO'MANIZE*, rò'-mân-ize. *v. n.* To follow a Romish opinion, custom, or mode of speech. *Lightfoot.*

ROMA'NTICAL*, rò-mân'-tè-kâl. } *a.* Resembling
ROMA'NTICK, rò-mân'-tĭk. } the tales of romances; wild. *Keil.* Improbable; false. *Scott.* Fanciful; full of wild scenery. *Thomson.*

ROMA'NTICALLY*, rò-mân'-tè-kâl-lè. *ad.* Wildly; extravagantly. *Pope.*

ROMA'NTICKNESS*, rò-mân'-tĭk-nĕs. *n. s.* State or quality of being romantick.

ROME †, rôôm. [rôôm, *Perry* and *Jones*; rôôm, or rŏme, *Fulton* and *Knight*.] *n. s.* The capital city of Italy, supposed to have been founded by Romulus, and once the mistress of the world.

☞ The *o* in this word seems irrevocably fixed in the English sound of that letter in *move, prove*, &c. Pope, indeed, rhymes it with *dome*:

"Thus when we view some well-proportion'd *dome*,
"The world's just wonder, and ev'n thine, *O Rome!*"—

But, as Mr. Nares observes, it is most probable that he pronounced this word as if written *doom*, as he rhymes *Rome* with *doom* afterwards in the same poem:

"From the same foes at last both felt their *doom*;
"And the same age saw learning fall and *Rome*"
*Essay on Criticism*, v. 685.

The truth is, nothing certain can be concluded from the rhyming of poets. It may serve to confirm an established usage, but can never direct us where usage is various and uncertain. But the pun which Shakspeare puts into the mouth of Cassius in Julius Cæsar, decidedly shows what was the pronunciation of this word in his time:

"Now it is *Rome*, indeed, and *room* enough,
"When there is in it but one only man."

And the Grammar in Queen Anne's time, recommended by Steele, says, the city *Rome* is pronounced like *room*; and Dr. Jones, in his Spelling Dictionary, 1704, gives it the same sound. *W.*

RO'MEPENNY*. } *n. s.* [ꝛome-pæniȝ, and ꝛome-
RO'MESCOT*. } ꝛcoꝛꝛ, Sax.] Peter-pence, which see. *Milton.*

RO'MISH, rō'-mĭsh. *a.* Roman; respecting the people of Rome. *Drant.* Popish. *Ayliffe.*

RO'MIST*, rō'-mĭst. *n. s.* A papist. *South.*

ROMP §, rŏmp. *n. s.* [from *ramp.*] A rude, awkward, boisterous, untaught girl. *Arbuthnot.* Rough, rude play. *Thomson.*

*To* ROMP, rŏmp. *v. n.* To play rudely, noisily, and boisterously. *Swift.*

RO'MPISH*, rŏm'-pĭsh. *a.* Inclined to rude or rough play. *Ash.*

RO'MPISHNESS*, rŏm'-pĭsh-nĕs. *n. s.* Disposition to rude sport. *Spectator.*

*RONDEAU'*, rŏn-dō'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A kind of ancient poetry, commonly consisting of thirteen verses; of which eight have one rhyme and five another: it is divided into three couplets, and at the end of the second and third, the beginning of the *rondeau* is repeated in an equivocal sense, if possible. *Warton.* A kind of jig, or lively tune, which ends with the first strain repeated.

RO'NDLE, rŏn'-dl. *n. s.* [*rondelle*, old Fr.] A round mass. *Peacham.*

RO'NDURE*, rŏnd'-ûre. *n. s.* [*rondeur*, Fr.] A circle; a round. *Shakspeare. Ob. T.*

RO'NION, rŭn'-yŭn. 113. *n. s.* [*rogne, royne*, Fr.] A fat, bulky woman. *Shakspeare.*

RONG*, rŏng. The old pret. and part. of *ring*. *Chaucer.*

RONT, rŭnt. 165. *n. s.* An animal stinted in the growth: commonly pronounced *runt*. *Spenser.*

RŌOD, rōōd. 306. *n. s.* [ꝛoƀ, Sax.] The fourth part of an acre in square measure, or one thousand two hundred and ten square yards. *Swift.* A pole; a measure of sixteen feet and a half in long measure. *Milton.* [ꝛoƀe, Sax.] The cross; an image or picture of our Saviour upon the cross, with those of the Virgin Mary and St. John on each side of it. *Spenser.*

RŌO'DLOFT, rōōd'-lŏft. *n. s.* A gallery in the church on which the cross, or the representation already mentioned, was set to view. *Ashmole.*

ROOF §, rōōf. 306. *n. s.* [hꝛoꝛ, Sax.] The cover of a house. *Sidney.* The house in general. *Chapman.* The vault; the inside of the arch that covers a building. *Hooker.* The palate; the upper part of the mouth. *Shakspeare.*

*To* ROOF, rōōf. *v. a.* To cover with a roof. *Milton.* To enclose in a house. *Shakspeare.*

ROO'FLESS*, rōōf'-lĕs. *a.* [ꝛoꝛleaꝛ, Sax.] Wanting a roof; uncovered. *Hughes.*

ROO'FY, rōōf'-ē. *a.* Having roofs. *Dryden.*

ROOK §, rōōk. 306. [rūk, *Jones, Fulton* and *Knight.*] *n. s.* [hꝛoc, Sax.] A bird resembling a crow: it feeds not on carrion, but grain. *Shak* One of the pieces used at the game of chess. *Dryden.* A cheat; a trickish, rapacious fellow. *Milton.*

*To* ROOK, rōōk. *v. n.* To rob; to cheat. *Locke.*

*To* ROOK*, rōōk. *v. a.* To cheat; to plunder by cheating. *Aubrey.*

*To* ROOK*, rōōk. *v. n.* To squat. See *To* RUCK.

ROO'KERY, rōōk'-ûr-ē. *n. s.* A nursery of rooks. *Pope.*

ROO'KY, rōōk'-ē. *a.* Inhabited by rooks. *Shak.*

ROOM §, rōōm. 306. *n. s.* [ꝛum, Sax.] Space; extent of place great or small. *Milton.* Space or place unoccupied. *Bentley.* Way unobstructed. *Shak.* Place of another; stead. *Hooker.* Unobstructed opportunity. *Addison.* Possible admission possible mode. *A. Philips.* An apartment in a house; so much of a house as is enclosed with partitions. *Shak.* Particular place or station *Spenser.* Office. *Cavendish.*

ROO'MAGE, rōōm'-ĭdje. 90 *n. s.* Space; place. *Wotton.*

ROO'MFUL*, rōōm'-fŭl. *a.* Abounding with rooms. *Donne. Ob. T.*

ROO'MINESS, rōōm'-ē-nĕs. *n. s.* Space; quantity of extent.

ROOMTH*, rōōm*th. n. s.* Space; place. *Drayton*

ROO'MTHY*, rōōm'-*thē. a.* Spacious. *Fuller.*

ROO'MY, rōōm'-ē. *a.* Spacious; wide; large. *Dryden.*

ROOP*, rōōp. *n. s.* [*hroop*, Icel.] A hoarseness. *Ray.*

ROOST §, rōōst. 306. *n. s.* [hꝛoꝛt, Sax.] That on which a bird sits to sleep. *Dryden.* The act of sleeping. *Derham.*

*To* ROOST, rōōst. *v. n.* [*roesten*, Dutch.] To sleep as a bird. *L'Estrange.* To lodge: in burlesque.

ROOT §, rōōt. 306. *n. s.* [*rôt*, Swed.; *rod*, Danish.] That part of the plant which rests in the ground, and supplies the stems with nourishment. *Evelyn.* The bottom; the lower part. *Milton.* A plant of which the root is esculent. *Watts.* The original; the first cause. *Temple.* The first ancestor. *Shak.* Fixed residence. Impression; durable effect. *Hooker.*

*To* ROOT, rōōt. *v. n.* To fix the root; to strike far into the earth. *Shak.* To turn up earth; to search in the earth. *Browne.* To sink deep. *Fell.*

*To* ROOT, rōōt. *v. a.* To fix deep in the earth. *Dryden.* To impress deeply. *South.* To turn up out of the ground; to radicate; to extirpate. *Shak.* To destroy; to banish: with particles. *Milton.*

ROOT-BOUND*, rōōt'-bŏund. *a.* Fixed to the earth by a root. *Milton.*

ROOT-BUILT*, rōōt'-bĭlt. *a.* Built of roots. *Shenstone.*

ROOT-HOUSE*, rōōt'-hŏŭs. *n. s.* An edifice of roots. *Dodsley.*

ROO'TED, rōōt'-ĕd. *a.* Fixed; deep; radical. *Hammond.*

ROO'TEDLY*, rōōt'-ĕd-lē. *ad.* Deeply; strongly. *Shakspeare.*

ROO'TER*, rōōt'-ûr. *n. s.* One who tears up by the root. *South.*

ROO'TY, rōōt'-ē. *a.* Full of roots. *Dict.*

ROPE §, rōpe. *n. s.* [ꝛap, Sax.; *reep, roop*, Dutch.] A cord; a string; a halter; a cable; a halser. *Bacon.* Any row of things depending: as, a *rope* of onions. *Locke.* [ꝛoppaꝛ, Sax.] The intestines of birds: as, the *ropes* of a woodcock.

*To* ROPE, rōpe. *v. n.* To draw out into viscosities; to concrete into glutinous filaments. *Bacon.*

RO'PEDANCER, rōpe'-dăns-ûr. *n. s.* An artist who dances on a rope. *Wilkins.*

RO'PELADDER*, rōpe'-lăd-dûr. *n. s.* A portable ladder made of rope.

RO'PEMAKER, or *Roper*, rōpe'-mā-kûr. *n. s.* One who makes ropes to sell. *Shakspeare.*

RO'PERY, rōpe'-ûr-ē. *n. s.* Rogue's tricks. *Shak.* Place where ropes are made. *Swinburne.*

RO'PETRICK, rōpe'-trĭk. *n. s.* Probably a rogue's trick; a trick that deserves the halter. *Shakspeare.*

RO'PEWALK*, rōpe'-wâwk. *n. s.* Walk or place where ropes are made.

RO'PINESS, rō'-pē-nĕs. *n. s.* Viscosity; glutinousness.

RO'PY, rō'-pē. *a.* Viscous; tenacious; glutinous. *Dryden.*

*RO'QUELAURE*, rō-kē-lōr'. *n. s.* [Fr., called so after the duke of Roquelaure.] A cloak for men. *Gay.*

RO'RAL §*, rō'-răl. *a.* [*roralis*, Lat.] Dewy. *Green.*

RORA'TION, rō-rā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*roris*, Lat.] A falling of dew. *Dict.*

RO'RID, rō'-rĭd. *a.* [*roridus*, Lat.] Dewy. *Granger.*

RORI'FEROUS, rō-rĭf'-fĕr-ŭs. *a.* [*ros* and *fero*, Lat.] Producing dew. *Dict.*

RORI'FLUENT, rō-rĭf'-flŭ-ĕnt. 518. *a.* [*ros* and *fluo*, Lat.] Flowing with dew. *Dict.*

ROSARY, rȯ′-zȧr-ė. 440. *n. s.* [*rosarium*, Lat.] A bunch of beads, on which the Romanists number their prayers. *Milton.* A bed of roses; a place where roses grow. *Proceed. against Garnet, &c.* A chaplet. *Bp. Taylor.*

ROSCID, rȯs′-sid. *a.* [*roscidus*, Lat.] Dewy; abounding with dew; consisting of dew. *Bacon.*

ROSE §, rȯze. *n. s.* [ɒoꝛe, Sax.; *rose*, Fr.; *rosa*, Lat.] A flower *Miller.* A riband gathered into a knot in the form of a rose, and serving as a kind of ornamental shoe-tye, or knee-band. *Shak.* —*Under the rose.* With secrecy. *Bp. Hall.*

ROSE, rȯze. pret. of *rise. Milton.*

ROSEAL*, rȯ′-zhė-ȧl. *a.* [*roseus*, Lat.] Rosy; like a rose in smell or colour. *Sir T. Elyot.*

ROSEATE, rȯ′-zhė-ȧt. 91, 452. *a.* [*rosat*, Fr.] Rosy; full of roses. *Pope.* Blooming; fragrant; purple, as a rose. *Boyle.*

ROSED, rȯzd. 359. *a.* Crimsoned; flushed. *Shak.*

ROSE-MALLOW, rȯze′-mȧl-lȯ. *n. s.* A plant larger than the common mallow. *Miller.*

ROSEMARY, rȯze′-mȧ-rė. *n. s.* [*rosmarinus*, Lat.] A verticillate plant. *Miller.*

ROSE-NOBLE, rȯze′-nȯ-bl. *n. s.* An English gold coin, in value, anciently, sixteen shillings. *Camden.*

ROSEWATER, rȯze′-wȧ-tûr. *n. s.* Water distilled from roses. *Shakspeare.*

ROSET, rȯ′-zėt. *n. s.* [*rosette*, Fr.] A red colour for painters. *Peacham.*

ROSICRUCIAN*, rȯs-ė-krȯȯ′-shȧn. *n. s.* [*ros*, Lat. and *crux*.] One of those philosophers, who, by the assistance of the dew, seek for light, or, in other words, the substance called the philosopher's stone. A sort of fantastick chymist; a kind of quack or cheat. *Walton.*

ROSICRUCIAN*, rȯs-ė-krȯȯ′-shȧn. *a.* Of the Rosicrucians. *Hudibras.*

ROSIER, rȯ′-zhė-ûr. *n. s.* [*rosier*, Fr.] A rose-bush. *Chaucer.*

ROSIN §, rȯz′-zĭn. *n. s.* [properly *resin* : *resine*, Fr.; *resina*, Lat.] Inspissated turpentine; a juice of the pine. *Garth.* Any inspissated matter of vegetables that dissolves in spirit. *Arbuthnot.*

☞ When this word is used in a general or philosophical sense, for the fat, sulphurous part of vegetables, it is generally termed *resin*; when in a more confined sense, signifying the inspissated juice of turpentine, it is called *rosin*:

> " Bouzebus, who could sweetly sing,
> " Or with the *rosin'd* bow torment the string." *Gay. W.*

*To* ROSIN, rȯz′-zĭn. *v. a.* To rub with rosin. *Gay.*

ROSINESS*, rȯ′-zė-nės. *n. s.* State or quality of being rosy. *Davenant.*

ROSINY, rȯz′-zĭn-ė. *a.* Resembling rosin. *Temple.*

ROSLAND, rȯs′-lȧnd. *n. s.* Heathy land; also watery, moorish land. *Bailey.*

ROSSEL §, rȯs′-sĭl. 99. *n. s.* Light land. *Mortimer.*

ROSTRAL*, rȯs′-trȧl. *a.* [*rostrum*, Lat.] Having some resemblance to the beak of a ship, or rostrum. *Tatler.*

ROSTRATED, rȯs′-trȧ-tėd. *a.* [*rostratus*, Lat.] Adorned with the beaks of ships. *Arbuthnot.*

*ROSTRUM*, rȯs′-trŭm. *n. s.* [Lat.] The beak of a bird. The beak of a ship. The scaffold whence orators harangued. *Peacham.* The pipe which conveys the distilling liquor into its receiver in the common alembicks; also, a crooked scissor, which the surgeons use in some cases for the dilatation of wounds. *Quincy.*

ROSY, rȯ′-zė. 438. *a.* [*roseus*, Lat.] Resembling a rose in bloom, beauty, colour, or fragrance. *Spenser.* Made in the form of a rose. *B. Jonson.*

*To* ROT §, rȯt. *v. n.* [ɒoꝛian, Sax.; *rotten*, Dutch.] To putrefy; to lose the cohesion of its parts. *Shak.*

*To* ROT, rȯt. *v. a.* To make putrid; to bring to corruption. *Bacon.*

ROT, rȯt. *n. s.* A distemper among sheep, in which their lungs are wasted. *Milton.* Putrefaction; putrid decay. *Phillips.*

*ROTA**, rȯ′-tȧ. *n. s.* [Lat.] A particular court of papal jurisdiction, consisting of twelve doctors. *Burnet.* A club of politicians, in the history of this country, who, when the government so often wavered in 1659, were for contriving an equal government by rotation. *Hudibras.*

ROTARY, rȯ′-tȧ-rė. *a.* [*rota*, Lat.] Whirling as a wheel. *Dict.*

ROTATED, rȯ′-tȧ-tėd. *a.* [*rotatus*, Lat.] Whirled round.

ROTATION, rȯ-tȧ′-shŭn. *n. s.* [*rotatio*, Lat.] The act of whirling round like a wheel; the state of being so whirled round; whirl. *Bacon.* Vicissitude of succession. *Butler.*

*ROTATOR*, rȯ-tȧ′-tûr. 166. *n. s.* [Lat.] That which gives a circular motion. *Wiseman.*

ROTATORY, rȯ′-tȧ-tûr-ė. *a.* [*rotatus*, Lat.] Whirling; running round with celerity. *Paley.*

ROTE §, rȯte. *n. s.* [*rote*, old Fr.; from the Lat. *rota*.] A musical instrument. *Chaucer.* [*rotine*, old Fr.] Words uttered by mere memory without meaning; memory of words without comprehension of the sense. *Shakspeare.*

*To* ROTE, rȯte. *v. a.* To fix in the memory, without informing the understanding. *Shakspeare.*

*To* ROTE*, rȯte. *v. n.* [*rota*, Lat.] To go out by rotation or succession. *Grey.*

ROTGUT, rȯt′-gŭt. *n. s.* [*rot* and *gut*.] Bad beer. *Harvey.*

ROTHER-BEASTS*. *n. s.* [hꝛýðeꝛ, Sax.] Horned cattle; black cattle. *Golding.*

ROTHER-NAILS. *n. s.* [a corruption of *rudder*.] [Among shipwrights.] Nails with very full heads used for fastening the rudder irons of ships. *Bailey.*

ROTHER-SOIL*. *n. s.* The dung of rother-beasts. *Bailey.*

ROTTEN, rȯt′-tn. 103. *a.* Putrid; carious; putrescent. *Shak.* Not firm; not trusty. *Shak.* Not sound; not hard. *Knolles.* Fetid; stinking. *Shak.*

ROTTENNESS, rȯt′-tn-nės. *n. s.* State of being rotten; cariousness; putrefaction. *Shakspeare.*

ROTUND §, rȯ-tŭnd′. *a.* [*rotundus*, Lat.] Round; circular; spherical. *Addison.*

ROTUNDIFOLIOUS, rȯ-tŭn-dė-fȯ′-lė-ŭs. *a.* [*rotundus* and *folium*, Lat.] Having round leaves.

ROTUNDITY, rȯ-tŭn′-dė-tė. *n. s.* [*rotunditas*, Lat. *rotundité*, Fr.] Roundness; sphericity; circularity *Shakspeare.*

ROTUNDO, rȯ-tŭn′-dȯ. *n. s.* [*rotondo*, Ital.] A building formed round both in the inside and out side; such as the pantheon at Rome. *Addison.*

*ROUGE*, rȯȯzhe. *n. s.* [Fr.] Red paint.

ROUGE*, rȯȯzhe. *a.* [Fr.] Red. *Davies.*

*To* ROUGE*, rȯȯzhe. *v. n.* To lay rouge upon the face: as, She *rouges.*

*To* ROUGE*, rȯȯzhe. *v. a.* To have the face coloured with rouge: as, She was *rouged.*

ROUGH §, rŭf. 314, 391. *a.* [hꝛeoꝛ, ꝛeoh, Sax.] Not smooth; rugged; having inequalities on the surface. *Milton.* Austere to the taste: as *rough* wine. Harsh to the ear. *Shak.* Rugged of temper; inelegant of manners; not soft; coarse; not civil; severe; not mild; rude. *Shak.* Not gentle; not proceeding by easy operation. *Clarendon.* Harsh to the mind; severe. *Locke.* Hard-featured; not delicate. *Dryden.* Not polished; not finished by art: as, a *rough* diamond. Terrible; dreadful. *Milton.* Rugged; disordered in appearance; coarse. *Pope.* Tempestuous; stormy; boisterous. *Shakspeare.* Hairy; covered with hair or feathers.

ROUGH*, rŭf. *n. s.* Not calm weather. *P. Fletcher. Ob. T.*

*To* ROUGHCAST, rŭf′-kȧst. *v. a.* [*rough* and *cast*.] To mould without nicety or elegance; to form with asperities and inequalities. *Cleaveland.* To form any thing in its first rudiments. *Dryden.*

ROUGHCAST, rŭf′-kȧst. *n. s.* A rude model; a form in its rudiments. *Digby.* A kind of plaster mixed with pebbles, or by some other cause very uneven on the surface. *Shakspeare.*

ROUGHDRAUGHT, rŭf′-drȧft. *n. s.* A draught in its rudiments; a sketch. *Dryden.*

*To* ROU'GHDRAW, rŭf'-drâw. *v. a.* To trace coarsely. *Dryden.*

*To* ROU'GHEN, rŭf'-fn. 103. *v. a.* To make rough. *Dryden.*

*To* ROU'GHEN, rŭf'-fn. *v. n.* To grow rough. *Thomson.*

*To* ROU'GHHEW, rŭf-hū'. *v. a.* [*rough* and *hew.*] To give to any thing the first appearance of form. *Shakspeare.*

ROU'GHHEWN, rŭf-hūne'. *part. a.* Rugged; unpolished; uncivil; unrefined. *Bacon.* Not yet nicely finished. *Howell.*

ROU'GHLY, rŭf'-lè. *ad.* With uneven surface; with asperities on the surface. Harshly; uncivilly; rudely. *Spenser.* Severely; without tenderness. *Dryden.* Austerely to the taste. Boisterously; tempestuously. Harshly to the ear.

ROU'GHNESS, rŭf'-nĕs. *n. s.* Superficial asperity; unevenness of surface. *Boyle.* Austereness to the taste. *Brown.* Taste of astringency. *Spectator.* Harshness to the ear. *Dryden.* Ruggedness of temper; coarseness of manners; tendency to rudeness; coarseness of behaviour and address. *Bacon.* Absence of delicacy. *Addison.* Severity; violence of discipline. Violence of operation in medicines. Unpolished or unfinished state. Inelegance of dress or appearance. Tempestuousness; storminess. Coarseness of features.

ROUGH-FOOTED, rŭf'-fût-ĕd. *a.* Feather-footed: as, "a *rough-footed* dove." *Sherwood.*

ROUGH-RIDER†, rŭf-rī'-dŭr. *n. s.* One that breaks horses for riding.

ROUGH-SHOD*, rŭf'-shŏd. *a.* [*rough* and *shod.*] Having the foot fitted, when the roads in frosty weather are slippery, with a roughened shoe: used of horses.

ROU'GHINGS*, rŭf'-fĭngz. *n. s.* pl. Grass after mowing or reaping.

ROUGHT, rawt. 319. [old pret. of *reach.*] Reached. *Shakspeare.*

*To* ROU'GHWORK, rŭf'-wŭrk. *v. a.* To work coarsely over without the least nicety. *Moxon.*

*ROU'LEAU*, rōō'-lō. *n. s.* [Fr.] A little roll; a roll of guineas made up in a paper. *Pope.*

*To* ROUN*, rŏŭn. *v. n.* [ɲunian, Sax.] To whisper. *Gower.*

*To* ROUN*, rŏŭn. *v. a.* To address in a whisper. *Breton.*

ROU'NCEVAL, rōōn'-sè-văl. 313. *n. s.* [from *Roncesval*, a town at the foot of the Pyrenees.] A species of pea. *Tusser.*

ROUND◊, rŏŭnd. 313. *a.* [*rond*, Fr.; *rondo*, Ital.] Cylindrical. *Milton.* Circular. *Brown.* Spherical; orbicular. *Milton.* [*rotundo ore*, Lat.] Smooth; without defect in sound. *Fell.* Whole; not broken. *Arbuthnot.* Large; not inconsiderable: this is hardly used but with *sum* or *price*. *Shak.* Plain; clear; fair; candid; open. *Bacon.* Quick; brisk. *Dryden.* Plain; free without delicacy or reserve; almost rough. *Shakspeare.*

ROUND, rŏŭnd. *n. s.* A circle; a sphere; an orb. *Shak.* Rundle; step of a ladder. *Dryden.* The time in which any thing has passed through all hands, and comes back to the first: hence applied to a carousal. *Suckling.* A revolution; a course ending at the point where it began. *Milton.* Rotation; succession in vicissitude. *Holyday.* A walk performed by a guard or officer, to survey a certain district. *Langton.* A dance; a roundelay; a song. *Davies.* A general discharge of cannon or fire-arms. *James.*

ROUND, rŏŭnd. *ad.* Every way; on all sides. *Genesis.* In a revolution. *Government of the Tongue.* Circularly. *Milton.* Not in a direct line. *Pope.*

ROUND, rŏŭnd. *prep.* On every side of. *Milton.* About; circularly about. *Dryden.* All over; here and there in. *Dryden.*

*To* ROUND, rŏŭnd. *v. a.* [*rotundo*, Lat.] To surround; to encircle. *Shak.* To make spherical, circular, or cylindrical. *Bacon.* To raise to a relief. *Addison.* To move about any thing. *Milton.* To mould into smoothness. *Swift.*

*To* ROUND, rŏŭnd. *v. n.* To grow round in form. *Shakspeare.* To whisper. *Sidney.* To go rounds, as a guard. *Milton.*

*To* ROUND, rŏŭnd. *v. a.* To address in a whisper: a corruption of *roun. Spenser.*

ROU'NDABOUT, rŏŭnd'-ă-bŏût. *a.* Ample; extensive. *Locke.* Indirect; loose. *Felton.*

ROU'NDEL, rŏŭn'-dĕl. } *n. s.* [*rondelet*, Fr.]
ROU'NDELAY, rŏŭn'-dè-lā. } A rondeau. *Spenser.* [*rondelle*, Fr.] A round form or figure. *Bacon.*

ROU'NDER, rŏŭnd'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* See RONDURE.

ROU'NDHEAD, rŏŭnd'-hĕd. *n. s.* [*round* and *head.*] A Puritan, so named from the practice once prevalent among them of cropping their hair round. *Spectator.*

ROUNDHEA'DED*, rŏŭnd'-hĕd-ĕd. *a.* Having a round top. *Lowth.*

ROU'NDHOUSE, rŏŭnd'-hŏŭse. *n. s.* [*round* and *house.*] The constable's prison, in which disorderly persons, found in the street, are confined. *Pope.*

ROU'NDISH, rŏŭnd'-ĭsh. *a.* Somewhat round; approaching to roundness. *Boyle.*

ROU'NDLET*, rŏŭnd'-lĕt. *n. s.* A little circle. *Gregory.*

ROU'NDLY*, rŏŭnd'-lè. *a.* Somewhat round; like a circle. *W. Browne.*

ROU'NDLY, rŏŭnd'-lè. *ad.* In a round form; in a round manner. Openly; plainly; without reserve. *Hooker.* Briskly; with speed. *Locke.* Completely; to the purpose; vigorously; in earnest. *Shak.*

ROU'NDNESS, rŏŭnd'-nĕs. *n. s.* Circularity; sphericity; cylindrical form. *Bacon.* Smoothness. *Spenser.* Honesty; openness; vigorous measures. *Raleigh.*

ROUND-ROBIN*, rŏŭnd'-rŏb-bĭn. *n. s.* [*ruban ronde*, Fr.] A written petition or remonstrance, signed by several persons round a ring or circle. *Sir W Forbes.*

*To* ROUSE§, rŏŭze. 313. *v. a.* [of the same class of words with *raise* or *rise.*] To wake from rest. *Dryden.* To excite to thought or action. *Chapman.* To put into action. *Spenser.* To drive a beast from his lair. *Gen.* xlix.

*To* ROUSE, rŏŭze. *v. n.* To awake from slumber. *Milton.* To be excited to thought or action. *Shak.*

ROUSE, rŏŭze. *n. s.* [*rausch*, Germ.] A large glass filled to the utmost, in honour of a health proposed. *Shakspeare.*

ROU'SER, rŏŭ'-zŭr. *n. s.* One who rouses. *Shelton.*

ROUT§, rŏŭt. 313. *n. s.* [*route*, old Fr.; *rot*, Teut.] A clamorous multitude; a rabble; a tumultuous crowd. *Spenser.* A select company. *Chaucer.* [*route*, Fr.] Confusion of an army defeated or dispersed. *Daniel.*

*To* ROUT, rŏŭt. *v. a.* To dissipate and put into confusion by defeat. *Spenser.*

*To* ROUT, rŏŭt. *v. n.* To assemble in clamorous and tumultuous crowds. *Bacon.*

*To* ROUT*, or ROWT*, rŏŭt. *v. n.* [*hriota*, Icel.; hnutan, Sax.] To snore in sleep. *Chaucer.*

*To* ROUT*, rŏŭt. *v. n.* To search in the ground, as a swine. A corruption of *root.* It is a low expression also for making any search. *Edwards.*

ROUTE, rōōt, or rŏŭt. [rōōt, *Jones, Fulton* and *Knight.*] *n. s.* [*route*, Fr.] Road; way. *Gay.*

☞ Upon a more accurate observation of the best usage, I must give the preference to the first sound of this word, notwithstanding its coincidence in sound with another word of a different meaning; the fewer French sounds of this diphthong we have in our language the better; nor does there appear any necessity for retaining the final *e*.—See BOWL. Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Smith make a difference between *rout*, a rabble, and *route*, a road; Mr. Scott gives both sounds, but seems to prefer the first; W. Johnston, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Perry, pronounce both alike, and with the first sound. *W.*

*ROUTINE*, rōō-tēēn'. 112. *n. s.* [Fr.] Custom; practice. *Butler.*

☞ This is a French word adopted to express any practice, proceeding in the same regular way, without any alteration according to circumstances. *W*

*To* ROVE, rôve. *v. n.* [*raffver*, Dan.; *reoven*, Teut.] To ramble; to range; to wander. *Shakspeare.* To shoot an arrow called a rover. *Spenser.*

*To* ROVE, rôve. *v. a.* To wander over. *Milton.*

ROVER, rô'-vûr. 98. *n. s.* A wanderer; a ranger. *Bacon.* A fickle, inconstant man. *Mendez.* [pæapepe, Sax.] A robber; a pirate. *Bacon.* A kind of arrow. *B. Jonson.—At rovers.* Without any particular aim. *Abp. Cranmer.*

ROVING*, rô'-vîng. *n. s.* Act of rambling or wandering. *Barrow.*

ROW, rô. 324. *n. s.* [*reih*, Germ.; pæpa, Sax.] See REW. A rank or file; a number of things ranged in a line. *Sidney.*

ROW*, rôû. *n. s.* A riotous noise; a drunken debauch. A low expression.

*To* ROW, rô. *v. n.* [rojan, Sax.] To impel a vessel in the water by oars. *St. Mark.*

*To* ROW, rô. *v. a.* To drive or help forward by oars. *Milton.*

ROWABLE*, rô'-â-bl. *a.* Capable of being rowed upon. *B. Jonson.*

ROWEL, rôû'-êl. 322. *n. s.* [*rouelle*, Fr.] A little, flat ring or wheel, of plate or iron, in horses' bits. *Spenser.* The points of a spur turning on an axis. *Shak.* A seton; a roll of hair or silk put into a wound to hinder it from healing, and provoke a discharge.

*To* ROWEL, rôû'-êl. *v. a.* To pierce through the skin, and keep the wound open by a rowel. *Mortimer.*

ROWEN, rôû'-ên. *n. s.* A field kept up till after Michaelmas, that the corn left on the ground may sprout into green. *Tusser.*

ROWER, rô'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One that manages an oar. *Dryden.*

ROYAL, rôê'-âl. 320. *a.* [*royal*, Fr.] Kingly; belonging to a king; becoming a king; regal. *Milton.* Noble; illustrious. *Shakspeare.*

ROYAL*, rôê'-âl. *n. s.* One of the shoots of a stag's head. *Bailey.* The highest sail of a ship. *Chambers.* [In artillery.] A kind of small mortar. *Chambers.* One of the soldiers of the first regiment of foot, which is called *The Royals*, and is supposed to be the oldest regular corps in Europe. *James.*

ROYALISM*, rôê'-âl-izm. *n. s.* [*royalisme*, Fr.] Attachment to the cause of royalty.

ROYALIST, rôê'-âl-ist. *n. s.* [*royaliste*, Fr.] Adherent to a king. *South.*

*To* ROYALIZE, rôê'-âl-îze. *v. a.* To make royal. *Shakspeare.*

ROYALLY, rôê'-âl-ê. *ad.* In a kingly manner; regally; as becomes a king. *Shakspeare.*

ROYALTY, rôê'-âl-tê. *n. s.* [*royauté*, Fr.] Kingship; character or office of a king. *Shak.* State of a king. *Prior.* Emblems of royalty. *Milton.*

*To* ROYNE, rôîn. *v. a.* [*rogner*, Fr.] To gnaw; to bite. *Spenser.*

ROYNISH, rôê'-nîsh. 320. *a.* [*rognoux*, Fr.] Paltry; sorry: mean; rude. *Shakspeare.*

ROYTELET, rôê'-tê-lêt. *n. s.* A little or petty king. *Hoskin.*

ROYTISH*, rôê'-tîsh. *a.* Wild; irregular. *Beaumont.*

*To* RUB, rûb. *v. a.* [*rhubio*, Welsh; *reiben*, Germ.] To clean or smooth any thing by passing something over it; to scour; to wipe; to perfricate. To touch so as to leave something of that which touches behind. *Milton.* To move one body upon another. *Shak.* To obstruct by collision. *Shak.* To polish; to retouch. *South.* To remove by friction. *Collier.* To touch hard. *Stiling.—To rub down.* To clean or curry a horse. *Dryden.* *To rub up.* To excite; to awaken. *South.* *To rub up.* To polish; to refresh.

*To* RUB, rûb. *v. n.* To fret; to make a friction. *Dryden.* To get through difficulties. *Clarendon.*

RUB, rûb. *n. s.* Friction; act of rubbing. Inequality of ground that hinders the motion of a bowl. Any unevenness of surface. *Brown.* Collision; hinderance; obstruction. *Shakspeare.* Difficulty; cause of uneasiness. *Shakspeare.*

RUB-STONE, rûb'-stône. *n. s.* A stone to scour or sharpen. *Tusser.*

RUBBER, rûb'-bûr. 98. *n. s.* One that rubs. *Beaum. and Fl.* The instrument with which one rubs *Dryden.* A coarse file. *Moxon.* A game; a contest; two games out of three. *L'Estrange.* A whetstone. *Ainsworth.*

RUBBAGE, rûb'-bîdje. 90. *n. s.* [from *rub*, as

RUBBISH, rûb'-bîsh. § perhaps meaning, at first, dust made by rubbing.] Ruins of building; fragments of matter used in building. *Shak.* Confusion; mingled mass. *Arbuthnot.* Any thing vile and worthless.

RUBBIDGE*, rûb'-bîdje. *n. s.* Rubbish.

RUBBLE*, rûb'-bl. *n. s.* Rubbish. *Barret.*

RUBBLE-STONE, rûb'-bl-stône. *n. s.* Stones rubbed and worn by the water, at the latter end of the deluge. *Woodward.*

RUBICAN, rôô'-bê-kân. *a.* [*rubican* Fr.] *Rubican* colour of a horse is one that is bay, sorrel, or black, with a light gray or white upon the flanks, but not predominant there. *Farrier's Dict.*

RUBICUND, rôô'-bê-kûnd. 336. *a.* [*rubicondo*, Fr.; *rubicundus*, Lat.] Inclining to redness. *Dryden.*

RUBICUNDITY*, rôô-bê-kûn'-dê-tê. *n. s.* Disposition to redness. *Scott.*

RUBIED, rôô'-bîd. 283. *a.* Red as a ruby. *Shak.*

RUBIFICATION*, rôô-bê-fê-kâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*ruber* and *facio*, Lat.] Act of making red: a term of chymistry. *Howell.*

RUBIFICK, rôô-bîf'-fîk. 509. *a.* Making red. *Grew.*

RUBIFORM, rôô'-bê-fôrm. *a.* [*ruber*, Lat., and *form.*] Having the form of red. *Newton.*

*To* RUBIFY, rôô'-bê-fî. 183. *v. a.* To make red. *Chaucer.*

RUBIOUS, rôô'-bê-ûs. 314. *a.* [*rubeus*, Lat.] Ruddy; red. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

RUBRICAL*, rôô'-brê-kâl. *a.* [*rubrica*, Lat.] Red. *Milton.* Placed in rubricks. *Warton.*

*To* RUBRICATE*, rôô'-brê-kâte. *v. a.* [*rubricatus*, Lat.] To distinguish or mark with red. *Sir T. Herbert.*

RUBRICATE*, rôô'-brê-kâte. *part. a.* Marked with red. *Spelman.*

RUBRICK, rôô'-brîk. *n. s.* [*rubrique*, Fr.; *rubrica*, Lat.] Directions printed in books of law and in prayer books; so termed because they were originally distinguished by being in red ink. *Milton.*

RUBRICK, rôô'-brîk. *a.* Red. *Newton.*

*To* RUBRICK, rôô'-brîk. *v. a.* To adorn with red.

RUBY, rôô'-bê. *n. s.* [*rubi*, *rubis*, old Fr., from *ruber*, Lat.] A precious stone of a red colour, next in hardness and value to a diamond. *Donne.* Redness. *Shak.* Any thing red. *Milton.* A blain; a blotch; a carbuncle. *Ward.*

RUBY, rôô'-bê. *a.* Of a red colour. *Shakspeare.*

*To* RUBY*, rôô'-bê. *v. a.* To make red. *Pope. Ob. T.*

*To* RUCK*, rûk. *v. n.* [pucan, Sax.] To cower; to sit close; to lie close. *Gower.*

RUCK*, rûk. *n. s.* [pucan, Sax.] A part of silk or linen folded over, or covering some other part, when the whole should lie smooth or even.

RUCTATION, rûk-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*ructo*, Lat.] A belching arising from wind and indigestion. *Cookeram.*

RUDDY*, rûd. *a.* [puꝺe, Sax.; *rood*, Su. Goth.] Red; ruddy; rosy. *Sir Gawaine. Percy's Rel.*

RUD*, rûd. *n. s.* [puꝺu, Sax.] Redness; blush. *Chaucer.* Ruddle; red ochre used to mark sheep. *Grose.* A kind of bastard small roach. *Walton.*

*To* RUD, rûd. *v. a.* To make red. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

RUDDER, rûd'-dûr. 98. *n. s.* [*roeder*, Teut.] The instrument at the stern of a vessel, by which its course is governed. *Acts*, xxvii. Any thing that guides or governs the course. *Hoskins.*

RUDDINESS, rûd'-dê-nês. *n. s.* The quality of approaching to redness. *Shakspeare.*

RUDDLE, rûd'-dl. 405. *n. s.* [*rudd*, Icel.] Red earth. *Woodward.*

RUDDLEMAN*, rûd'-dl-mân. *n. s.* One who is employed in digging ruddle or red earth. *Burton.*

☞ 559.—Fāte, fâr, fall, fât;—mè, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

RU'DDOCK, rŭd'-dŭk. *n. s.* [ꝑuꝺꝺuc, Sax.] A redbreast. *Spenser.*

RU'DDY §, rŭd'-dè. *a.* [ꝑuꝺu, Sax.] Approaching to redness; pale red. *Otway.* Yellow. *Dryden.*

RUDE §, rōōd. 339. *a.* [*rude*, Fr.; *rudis*, Lat.] Untaught; barbarous; savage. *Wilkins.* Rough; coarse of manners; uncivil; brutal. *Shak.* Violent; tumultuous; boisterous; turbulent. *Milton.* Harsh; inclement. *Waller.* Ignorant; raw; untaught. 2 *Cor.* [*rude*, Fr.] Rugged; uneven; shapeless; unformed. *Chapman.* Artless; inelegant. *Spenser.* Such as may be done with strength without art. *Dryden.*

RU'DELY, rōōd'-lè. *ad.* In a rude manner; fiercely; tumultuously. *Shak.* Without exactness; without nicety; coarsely. *Shak.* Unskilfully. *Dryden.* Violently; boisterously. *Spenser.*

RU'DENESS, rōōd'-nĕs. *n. s.* [*rudesse*, Fr.] Coarseness of manners; incivility. *Shak.* Ignorance; unskilfulness. *Hayward.* Artlessness; inelegance; coarseness. *Spenser.* Violence; boisterousness. *Shak.* Storminess; rigour. *Evelyn.*

*RU'DENTURE*, rōō'-dĕn-tshūre. *n. s.* [Fr.] [In architecture.] The figure of a rope or staff, sometimes plain and sometimes carved, wherewith the flutings of columns are frequently filled up. *Bailey.*

RU'DERARY, rōō'-dè-rär-è. *a.* [*rudera*, Lat.] Belonging to rubbish. *Dict.*

RUDERA'TION, rōō-dûr-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [In architecture.] The laying of a pavement with pebbles or little stones. *Bailey.*

RU'DESBY, rōōdz'-bè. *n. s.* An uncivil, turbulent fellow. *Shakspeare.*

RU'DIMENT §, rōō'-dè-mĕnt. *n. s.* [Fr.; *rudimentum*, Lat.] The first principles; the first elements of a science. *Hooker.* The first part of education. *Wotton.* The first, inaccurate, unshapen beginning or original of any thing. *Bacon.*

*To* RU'DIMENT*, rōō'-dè-mĕnt *v. a.* To ground; to settle in rudiments of any science. *Gayton. Ob. T.*

RUDIME'NTAL, rōō-dè-mĕnt'-ăl. *a.* Initial; relating to first principles. *Spectator.*

*To* RUE §, rōō. 339. *v. a.* [ꝑeoꝑian, Sax.; *reuen*, Germ.] To grieve for; to regret; to lament. *Spenser.*

*To* RUE*, rōō. *v. n.* To have compassion. *Chaucer.*

RUE*, rōō. *n. s.* [ꝑeoꝑe, Sax.] Sorrow; repentance. *Shakspeare.*

RUE, rōō. *n. s.* [*rue*, Fr.; *ruta*, Lat.; ꝑuꝺe, Sax.] An herb, called herb of grace, because holy water was sprinkled with it. *Tusser.*

RUE'FUL, rōō'-fŭl. 174. *a.* Mournful; woful; sorrowful. *Shakspeare.*

RUE'FULLY, rōō'-fŭl-è. *ad.* Mournfully; sorrowfully. *More.*

RUE'FULNESS, rōō'-fŭl-nĕs. *n. s.* Sorrowfulness; mournfulness. *Spenser.*

RUE'ING*, rōō'-ĭng. *n. s.* Lamentation. *Sir T. Smith.*

*RUE'LLE*, rōō-ĕl'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A circle; an assembly at a private house. *Dryden. Ob. J.*

RUFF, rŭf. *n. s.* A puckered linen ornament, formerly worn about the neck. *Shak.* Any thing collected into puckers or corrugations. *Pope.* [from *rough* scales.] A small river fish. *Walton.* A state of roughness. *Chapman.* New state: a cant word. *L'Estrange.* A bird of the tringa species. *B. Jonson.* A particular kind of pigeon. [*ronfle*, Fr.] At cards, the act of winning the trick by trumping cards of another suit.

*To* RUFF*, rŭf. *v. a.* To ruffle; to disorder. *Spenser.* To trump any other suit of the cards at whist.

RU'FFIAN §, rŭf'-yăn. 113. *n. s.* [*ruffiano*, Ital; *ruffien*, Fr; *rofwa*, Su. Goth.] A brutal, boisterous, mischievous fellow; a cut-throat; a robber; a murderer. *Bp. Hall.*

RU'FFIAN, rŭf'-yăn. *a.* Brutal; savagely boisterous. *Shakspeare.*

*To* RU'FFIAN, rŭf'-yăn. *v. n.* To rage; to raise tumults; to play the ruffian. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

RU'FFIANLIKE*, rŭf'-yăn-like. } *a.* Like a ruffian;
RU'FFIANLY*, rŭf'-yăn-lè. } dissolute; licentious; brutal. *Fulke.*

*To* RU'FFLE §, rŭf'-fl. 405. *v. a.* [*ruyffelen*, Teut.] To disorder; to put out of form; to make less smooth. *Shak.* To discompose; to disturb; to put out of temper. *Glanville.* To put out of order; to surprise. *Hudibras.* To throw disorderly together. *Chapman.* To contract into plaits. *Addison.*

*To* RU'FFLE, rŭf'-fl. *v. n.* To grow rough or turbulent. *Shak.* To be in loose motion; to flutter. *Homily against Excess of Apparel.* To be rough; to jar; to be in contention. *Bacon.*

RU'FFLE, rŭf'-fl. *n. s.* Plaited linen used as an ornament. *Addison.* Disturbance; contention; tumult. *Shak.* A kind of flourish upon a drum; a military token of respect.

RU'FFLER*, rŭf'-fl-ûr. *n. s.* A swaggerer; a bully; a boisterous fellow. *Bale. Ob. T.*

RU'FFLING*, rŭf'-fl-ĭng. *n. s.* Commotion; disturbance. *Barret. Ob. T.*

RU'FTERHOOD, rŭf'-tûr-hŭd. *n. s.* [In falconry.] A hood to be worn by a hawk when she is first drawn. *Bailey.*

RUG, rŭg. *n. s.* [ꝑooc, Sax.] A coarse, nappy, woollen cloth. *Peacham.* A coarse, nappy coverlet used for mean beds. *Judges*, iv. A rough, woolly dog. *Shakspeare.*

RUG-GOWNED*, rŭg'-gŏŭnd. *a.* Wearing a coarse or rough gown. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

RU'GGED §, rŭg'-gĕd. 99, 366. *a.* [*ruggig*, Swed.; *rugueux*, old Fr.] Rough; full of unevenness and asperity. *Denham.* Not neat; not regular; uneven. *Shak.* Savage of temper; brutal; rough. *South.* Stormy; rude; tumultuous; turbulent; tempestuous. *Shak.* Rough or harsh to the ear. *Dryden.* Sour; surly; discomposed. *Shak.* Violent; rude; boisterous. *Hudibras.* Rough; shaggy. *Shakspeare.*

RU'GGEDLY, rŭg'-gĕd-lè. *ad.* In a rugged manner. *Bp. Nicolson.*

RU'GGEDNESS, rŭg'-gĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* The state or quality of being rugged. *Johnson.* Roughness; asperity. *Bacon.* Roughness; rudeness; coarseness of behaviour. *Mayne.*

RU'GIN, rōō'-jĭn. *n. s.* A nappy cloth.

RU'GINE, rōō'-jène. *n. s.* [Fr.] A chirurgeon's rasp. *Sharp.*

RUGO'SE §, rōō-gōse'. *a.* [*rugosus*, Lat.] Full of wrinkles. *Wiseman.*

RUGO'SITY*, rōō-gŏs'-è-tè. *n. s.* State of being wrinkled. *Smith.*

RU'IN §, rōō'-ĭn. 176, 339. *n. s.* [*ruine*, Fr.; *ruina*, Lat.] The fall or destruction of cities or edifices. *Beaumont.* The remains of building demolished. *Addison.* Destruction; loss of happiness or fortune; overthrow. *Shak.* Mischief; bane. *Bacon.*

*To* RU'IN, rōō'-ĭn. *v. a.* [*ruiner*, Fr.] To subvert; to demolish. *Dryden.* To destroy; to deprive of felicity or fortune. *Milton.* To impoverish. *Addison.*

*To* RU'IN, rōō'-ĭn. *v. n.* To fall in ruins. *Milton.* To run to ruin; to dilapidate. *Sandys.* To be brought to poverty or misery. *Locke.*

*To* RU'INATE, rōō'-ĭn-āte. *v. a.* [from *ruin*.] To subvert; to demolish. *Shak.* To bring to meanness or misery irrecoverable. *Bacon. Ob. J.*

RUINA'TION, rōō-ĭn-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Subversion; demolition; overthrow. *Camden.*

RU'INER, rōō'-ĭn-ûr. *n. s.* One that ruins. *Chapman.*

RU'INOUS, rōō'-ĭn-ŭs. 314. *a.* Fallen to ruin; dilapidated; demolished. *Hayward.* Mischievous; pernicious; baneful; destructive. *Milton.*

RU'INOUSLY, rōō'-ĭn-ŭs-lè. *ad.* In a ruinous manner. *Bale.* Mischievously; destructively. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

RU'INOUSNESS*, rōō'-ĭn-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* A ruinous state.

RULE §, rōōl. 339. *n. s.* [*rule*, old Fr.; ꝑeꝛol, Sax.] Government; empire; sway; supreme command. *Shak.* An instrument by which lines are drawn. *Milton.* Canon; precept by which the thoughts or

actions are directed. *Fell.* Regularity; propriety of behaviour. *Shakspeare.*

*To* RULE, rōōl. *v. a.* To govern; to control; to manage with power and authority. *Shak.* To manage; to conduct. 1 *Macc.* To settle as by a rule. *Atterbury.* To mark with lines: as, *ruled* paper, *ruled* parchment. *Barret.*

*To* RULE, rōōl. *v. n.* To have power or command. *Hos.* xi.

RU'LER, rōōl'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* Governour; one that has the supreme command. *Sidney.* An instrument, by the direction of which lines are drawn.

RU'LY*, rōō'-lè. *a.* Moderate; quiet; orderly. *Cotgr.*

RUM, rŭm. *n. s.* A country parson; a queer or old-fashioned person. *Swift.* A kind of spirits distilled from molasses. *Guthrie.*

RUM*, rŭm. *a.* Old-fashioned; odd; queer: a cant term. *The Student.*

*To* RU'MBLE §, rŭm'-bl. 405. *v. n.* [*rommelen*, Teut.; *rommeler*, old Fr.; *rombolare*, Ital.] To make a hoarse, low, continued noise. *Spenser.*

RU'MBLER, rŭm'-bl-ŭr. *n. s.* The person or thing that rumbles.

RU'MBLING*, rŭm'-bl-ĭng. *n. s.* A hoarse, low, continued noise. *Jer.* xlvii.

RU'MBOUGE*. See RAMBOOZE.

RU'MINANT, rōō'-mè-nănt. 339. *a.* [*ruminant*, Fr.; *ruminans*, Lat.] Having the property of chewing the cud. *Ray.*

RU'MINANT*, rōō'-mè-nănt. *n. s.* An animal that chews the cud. *Derham.*

*To* RU'MINATE §, rōō'-mè-nāte. *v. n.* [*ruminer*, Fr.; *rumino*, Lat.] To chew the cud. *Milton.* To muse; to think again and again. *Fairfax.*

*To* RU'MINATE, rōō'-mè-nāte. *v. a.* To chew over again. To muse on; to meditate over and over again. *Shakspeare.*

RUMINA'TION, rōō-mè-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The property or act of chewing the cud. *Arbuthnot.* Meditation; reflection. *Shakspeare.*

RU'MINATOR*, rōō'-mè-nā-tŭr. *n. s.* One that considers or thinks of, deliberates or pauses on, a matter. *Cotgrave.*

*To* RU'MMAGE §, rŭm'-mĭdje. 90. *v. a.* [*raumen*, Germ., perhaps from *raum*, Germ. and Sax.] To search; to evacuate. *Dryden.*

*To* RU'MMAGE, rŭm'-mĭdje. *v. n.* To search places. *Dryden.*

RU'MMAGE*, rŭm'-mĭdje. *n. s.* Search; act of tumbling things about.

RU'MMER, rŭm'-mŭr. 98. *n. s.* [*roemer*, Dutch.] A glass; a drinking cup. *Phillips.*

RU'MOROUS*, rōō'-mŭr-ŭs. *a.* Famous; notorious. *Bale. Ob. T.*

RU'MOUR §, rōō'-mŭr. 314, 339. *n. s.* [*rumeur*, Fr.; *rumor*, Lat.] Flying or popular report; bruit; fame. *Shakspeare.*

*To* RU'MOUR, rōō'-mŭr. *v. a.* To report abroad; to bruit. *Milton.*

RU'MOURER, rōō'-mŭr-ŭr. *n. s.* Reporter; spreader of news. *Shakspeare.*

RUMP §, rŭmp. *n. s.* [*rumpf*, Germ.; *romp*, Dutch.] The end of the back bone; used vulgarly of beasts, and contemptuously of human beings. *Spenser.* The buttocks. *Hudibras.* A name applied, in the history of this country, to the parliament at certain periods, during the usurpation of Cromwell. It was called the *rump* parliament, lord Clarendon says, from the notable detestation men had of it as the *fag-end of a carcass* long since expired.

RU'MPER*, rŭm'-pŭr. *n. s.* One who favoured the rump parliament; one who had been a member of it. *Life of A. Wood.*

RU'MPLE §, rŭm'-pl. 405. *n. s.* [hṙýmpelle, Sax.] Pucker; rude plait. *Dryden.*

*To* RU'MPLE, rŭm'-pl. 405. *v. a.* To crush or contract into inequalities and corrugations; to crush together out of shape. *Milton.*

*To* RUN §, rŭn. *v. n.* pret. *ran.* [ṙennan, Sax.] To move swiftly; to ply the legs in such a manner, as that both feet are at every step off the ground at the same time; to make haste; to pass with very quick pace. *Proverbs.* To use the legs in motion *Locke.* To move in a hurry. *B. Jonson.* To pass on the surface, not through the air. *Exodus*, ix. To rush violently. *Judges*, xviii. To take a course at sea. *Acts*, xxvii. To contend in a race. *Swift.* To flee; not to stand. *Bacon.* To go away by stealth. *Shak.* To emit, or let flow any liquid. *Shak.* To flow; to stream; to have a current; not to stagnate. *Addison.* To be liquid; to be fluid. *Bacon.* To be fusible; to melt. *Dryden.* To fuse; to melt. *Moxon.* To pass; to proceed. *Temple* To flow as periods or metre; to have a cadence: as, The lines *run* smoothly. To go away; to vanish; to pass. *Addison.* To have a legal course; to be practised. To have a course in any direction. *Shak.* To pass in thought or speech. *Dryden.* To be mentioned cursorily or in few words. *Arbuthnot.* To have a continual tenour of any kind. *Wotton.* To be busied upon. *Dryden.* To be popularly known. *Temple.* To have reception, success, or continuance: as, The pamphlet *ran* much among the lower people. To go on by a succession of parts. *Pope.* To proceed in a train of conduct *Shak.* To pass into some change. *Tillotson.* To pass. *Bp. Taylor.* To proceed in a certain order. *Milton.* To be in force. *Bacon.* To be generally received. *Knolles.* To be carried on in any manner. *Atterbury.* To have a track or course. *Wiseman.* To pass irregularly. *Cheyne.* To make a gradual progress. *Pope.* To be predominant. *Woodward.* To tend in growth. *Bacon.* To grow exuberantly. *Gen.* xlix. To excern pus or matter. *Lev.* xiii. To become irregular; to change to something wild. 1 *Esdr.* iv. To go by artifice or fraud. *Hudibras.* To fall by haste, passion, or folly, into fault or misfortune. *Locke.* To fall; to pass; to make transition. *Watts.* To have a general tendency. *Swift.* To proceed as on a ground or principle. *Atterbury.* To go on with violence. *Swift.*—*To run after.* To search for; to endeavour at, though out of the way. *Locke.* *To run away with.* To hurry without deliberation. *Locke.* *To run in with.* To close; to comply. *Baker.* *To run on.* To be continued. *Hooker.* To continue the same course. *Drayton.* *To run over.* To be so full as to overflow. *Dryden.* To be so much as to overflow. *Digby.* To recount cursorily. *Ray* To consider cursorily. *Wotton.* To run through. *South.* *To run out.* To be at an end. *Swift.* To spread exuberantly. *Hammond.* To expatiate. *Addison.* To be wasted or exhausted. *B. Jonson.* To grow poor by expense disproportionate to income. *Swift.*

*To* RUN, rŭn. *v. a.* To pierce; to stab. *Shak.* To force; to drive. *Locke.* To force into any way or form. *Locke.* To drive with violence. *Acts*, xxvii. To melt; to fuse. *Felton.* To incur; to fall into. *Bacon.* To venture; to hazard. *Clarendon.* To import or export without duty. *Swift.* To prosecute in thought. *South.* To push. *Addison.*—*To run down.* To chase to weariness. *L'Estrange.* To crush; to overbear. *Hudibras.*

RUN, rŭn. *n. s.* Act of running. *L'Estrange.* Course; motion. *Bacon.* Flow; cadence. *Broome.* Course; process. *Swift.* Way; will; uncontrolled course. *Arbuthnot.* Long reception; continued success. *Addison.* Modish clamour; popular censure. *Swift.* —*At the long run.* In fine; in conclusion; at the end. *Wiseman.*

RU'NAGATE, rŭn'-nă-gāte. *n. s.* [*renegat*, Fr.] A fugitive; rebel; apostate. *Ps* lxviii.

RU'NAWAY, rŭn'-ă-wā. *n. s.* One that flies from danger; one that departs by stealth; a fugitive *Shakspeare.*

RUNCA'TION*, rŭn-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*runcatio*, Lat.] Act of clearing away weeds. *Evelyn. Ob. T.*

RU'NDLE, rŭn'-dl. 405. *n. s.* [corrupted from *roundle*, of *round.*] A round; a step of a ladder. *Duppa.* A peritrochium; something put round an axis. *Wilkins.*

RU'NDLET, rŭnd'-lĭt. 99. *n. s.* [perhaps *runlet* or *roundlet.*] A small barrel. *Bacon.*

RUNE*, rūne. *n. s.* [Run, Cimbr. et Sax.] The Runick character, or letter. *Temple.*

RUNG, rŭng. pret. and part. pass. of *ring*. *Milton.*

RUNG*, rŭng. *n. s.* [*hrugg*, Goth., pronounced *hrung*.] A spar; a round or step of a ladder. *Bp. Andrews.* [*raung*, pl. *rungor*, Icel.; *rong*, Su. Goth.] Those timbers in a ship, which constitute her floor, and are bolted to the keel.

RU'NICK*, rū'-nĭk. *a.* See RUNE. Denoting the letters and language of the ancient northern nations. *Temple.*

RU'NNEL, rŭn'-nĕl. 99. *n. s.* [from *run*.] A rivulet; a small brook. *Fairfax.*

RU'NNER, rŭn'-nŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that runs; that which runs. *Biblioth. Bibl.* A racer. *Shak.* A messenger. *Swift.* A shooting sprig. *Mortimer.* One of the stones of a mill. *Mortimer.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*

RU'NNET, rŭn'-nĭt. 99. *n. s.* [ȝerunnen, Sax.] A liquor made by steeping the stomach of a calf in hot water, and used to coagulate milk for curds and cheese: sometimes written *rennet*. *Bacon.*

RU'NNING, rŭn'-nĭng. *a.* Kept for the race. *Law.*

RU'NNING*, rŭn'-nĭng. *n. s.* Act of moving on with celerity. *Wisd.* xvii. Discharge of a wound or sore.

RU'NNION, rŭn'-yŭn. 113. *n. s.* See RONION. A paltry, scurvy wretch.

RUNT, rŭnt. *n. s.* [*runte*, Teut.] Any animal small below the natural growth of the kind. *Cleaveland.*

RUPEE'*, rū-pēē'. *n. s.* An East Indian silver coin, worth about two shillings and four-pence. *Sir T. Herbert.*

RU'PTION, rŭp'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; from *ruptus*, Lat.] Breach; solution of continuity. *Wiseman.*

RU'PTURE§, rŭp'-tshŭre. 461. *n. s.* [Fr.; from *ruptus*, Lat.] The act of breaking; state of being broken; solution of continuity. *Milton.* A breach of peace; open hostility. *Swift.* Burstenness; hernia; preternatural eruption of the gut. *Sharp.*

*To* RU'PTURE, rŭp'-tshŭre. *v. a.* To break; to burst; to suffer disruption. *Sharp.*

RU'PTUREWORT, rŭp'-tshŭr-wŭrt. *n. s.* A plant.

RU'RAL§, rōō'-răl. 88, 339. *a.* [Fr.; *ruralis*, Lat.] Country; existing in the country, not in cities; suiting the country; resembling the country. *Sidney.*

RU'RALIST*, rōō'-răl-ĭst. *n. s.* One who leads a rural life. *Coventry.*

RURA'LITY, rōō-răl'-ĕ-tè. } *n. s.* The quality of
RU'RALNESS, rōō'-răl-nĕs. } being rural. *Dict.*

RU'RALLY*, rōō'-răl-lè. *ad.* As in the country. *Wakefield.*

RURI'COLIST, rōō-rĭk'-ō-lĭst. *n. s.* [*ruricola*, Lat.] An inhabitant of the country. *Dict.*

RURI'GENOUS, rōō-rĭd'-jĭn-ŭs. *a.* [*rura* and *gigno*, Lat.] Born in the country. *Dict.*

*RUSE*, rōōz. *n. s.* [Fr.] Cunning; artifice; little stratagem; trick; wile; fraud; deceit. *Ray.*

RUSH§, rŭsh. *n. s.* [ꝑɪꝛc, ꝑɪꝛc, Sax.] A plant. *Miller.* Any thing proverbially worthless. *K. Charles.*

RUSH-CANDLE, rŭsh-kăn'-dl. *n. s.* A small, blinking taper, made by stripping a rush, except one small stripe of the bark, which holds the pith together, and dipping it in tallow. *Shakspeare.*

RU'SHLIKE*, rŭsh'-lĭke. *a.* Resembling a rush; weak; impotent. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

*To* RUSH§, rŭsh. *v. n.* [hꝛeoꝛan, Sax.] To move with violence; to go on with tumultuous rapidity. 1 *Macc.* iv.

*To* RUSH*, rŭsh. *v. a.* To push forward with violence. *Whole Duty of Man.*

RUSH, rŭsh. *n. s.* Violent course. *Wotton.*

RU'SHED*, rŭsht. *a.* Abounding with rushes. *Warton.*

RU'SHER*, rŭsh'-ŭr. *n. s.* One who rushes forward. *Whitlock.* One who strewed rushes on the floor, at the dances of our ancestors. *B. Jonson.*

RU'SHINESS*, rŭsh'-ē-nĕs *n. s.* State of being full of rushes. *Scott.*

RU'SHING*, rŭsh'-ĭng. *n. s* Any commotion, or violent course. *Isaiah*, xvii.

RU'SHY, rŭsh'-è. *a.* Abounding with rushes. *Milton.* Made of rushes. *Tickell.*

RUSK, rŭsk. *n. s.* Hard bread for stores. *Raleigh.*

RU'SMA, rŭs'-mă. *n. s.* A brown and light iron substance, with half as much quicklime steeped in water, of which the Turkish women make their psilothron, to take off their hair. *Grew.*

RU'SSET§, rŭs'-sĭt. 99. *a.* [*rousset*, Fr.; *russus*, Lat.] Reddishly brown; the colour of apples called *russetings*. Gray. *Newton.* Coarse; homespun; rustick. *Shakspeare.*

RU'SSET, rŭs'-sĭt. *n. s.* Country-dress. *Heywood.*

*To* RU'SSET*, rŭs'-sĭt. *v. a.* To give to any thing a reddishly-brown colour. *Thomson.*

RU'SSET, rŭs'-sĭt. } *n. s.* A name given to
RU'SSETING, rŭs'-sĭt-ĭng. } several sorts of pears and apples from their colour. *Mortimer.*

RU'SSETY*, rŭs'-sĕ-tè. *a.* Of a russet colour.

RUST§, rŭst. *n. s.* [ꝑuꝛt, Sax.] The red desquamation of old iron. *Hooker.* The tarnished or corroded surface of any metal. *Dryden.* Loss of power by inactivity. Matter bred by corruption or degeneration. *K. Charles.*

*To* RUST, rŭst. *v. n.* [ꝑuꝛtıan, Sax.] To gather rust; to have the surface tarnished or corroded. *Shak.* To degenerate in idleness. *Dryden.*

*To* RUST, rŭst. *v. a.* To make rusty. *Shak.* To impair by time or inactivity.

RU'STICAL§, rŭs'-tĕ-kăl. 88. *a.* [*rusticus*, Lat.] Rough; savage; boisterous; brutal; rude. *Sidney.*

RU'STICALLY, rŭs'-tĕ-kăl-è. *ad.* Savagely; rudely; inelegantly. *Shakspeare.*

RU'STICALNESS, rŭs'-tĕ-kăl-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of being rustical; rudeness; savageness.

*To* RU'STICATE, rŭs'-tĕ-kāte. *v. n.* [*rusticor*, Lat.] To reside in the country. *Pope.*

*To* RU'STICATE, rŭs'-tĕ-kāte. *v. a.* To banish into the country. *Spectator.*

RUSTICA'TION*, rŭs-tĕ-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* A dwelling in the country; a kind of exile into the country. *Smollett.*

RUSTI'CITY, rŭs-tĭs'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* [*rusticité*, Fr.; *rusticitas*, Lat.] Qualities of one that lives in the country; simplicity; artlessness; rudeness; savageness. *Spenser.* Rural appearance.

RU'STICK, rŭs'-tĭk. *a.* [*rusticus*, Lat.] Rural; country. *Sidney.* Rude; untaught; inelegant. *Watts.* Brutal; savage. *Pope.* Artless; honest; simple. Plain; unadorned. *Milton.*

RU'STICK, rŭs'-tĭk. *n. s.* A clown; a swain; an inhabitant of the country. *South.* Rude sort of masonry, in imitation of simple nature, not according to rules of art. *Pope.*

RU'STILY*, rŭs'-tĕ-lè. *ad.* In a rusty state. *Sidney.*

RU'STINESS, rŭs'-tè-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being rusty.

*To* RU'STLE§, rŭs'-sl. 472. *v. n.* [hꝛıꝛtlan, Sax.] To make a low, continued rattle; to make a quick succession of small noises. *Shakspeare.*

RU'STLING*, rŭs'-sl-ĭng. *n. s.* A quick succession of small noises. *Shakspeare.*

RU'STY, rŭs'-tè. *a.* Covered with rust; infected with rust. *Howell.* Impaired by inactivity. *Shak.* Surly; morose. *Guardian.* Rancid: a corruption of *reasty*. See REASTY.

RUT§, rŭt. *n. s.* [*ruit*, *rut*, Fr.; *rugitus*, Lat.] Copulation of deer. *Bacon.* [*route*, Fr.; *ratta*, Su. Goth.] The track of a cart wheel. *Chapman.*

*To* RUT, rŭt. *v. n.* To desire to come together.

RUTH§, rōōth. 339. *n. s.* [from *rue*.] Mercy; pity tenderness; sorrow for the misery of another. *Chapman.* Misery; sorrow. *Spenser.*

RU'THFUL, rōōth'-fŭl. *a.* Merciful; compassionate. *Turberville.* Rueful; woful; sorrowful. *Carew.*

RU'THFULLY, rōōth'-fŭl-è. *ad.* Wofully; sadly. *Knolles.* Sorrowfully; mournfully. *Spenser.* Wofully: in irony. *Chapman.*

RU'THLESS, rōōth'-lĕs. *a.* Cruel; pitiless; uncompassionate; barbarous. *Shakspeare.*

RU'THLESSNESS, rōō*th*'-lĕs-nĕs. *n. s.* Want of pity.

RU'THLESSLY, rōō*th*'-lĕs-lė. *ad.* Without pity; cruelly; barbarously.

RU'TILANT*, rōō'-tė-lănt. *a.* [*rutilans*, Lat.] Shining. *Evelyn.*

*To* RU'TILATE*, rōō'-tė-lāte. *v. n.* [*rutilo*, Lat.] To shine; to appear bright; and, actively, to make bright. *Cockeram. Ob. T.*

RU'TTER*, rŭt'-tŭr. *n. s.* [*ruyter*, Teut.; *reuter*, Germ.] A kind of horse-soldier; a rider; a trooper.

RU'TTERKIN*, rŭt'-tŭr-kĭn. *n. s.* A word of contempt. An old, crafty fox; notable beguiler. *Confut. of N. Shaxton.*

RU'TTIER, rŭt'-tėėr. *n. s.* [*routiere*, Fr.] A direction of the road, or of the course at sea; an old traveller well acquainted with most ways; an experienced soldier. *Cotgrave.*

RU'TTISH, rŭt'-tĭsh. *a.* Wanton; libidinous. *Shak.*

RU'TTLE*, rŭt'-tl. *n. s.* Rattle in the throat. *Burnet.*

RY'DER†, rī'-dŭr. *n. s.* A clause added to an act of parliament at its third reading. *Mason.* See RIDER.

RYE, rī. *n. s.* [ryȝe, Sax.] A coarse kind of bread corn. *Shak.* A disease in a hawk. *Ainsworth.*

RYE'GRASS, rī'-grās. *n. s.* A kind of strong grass *Mortimer.*

## SAB

SHas in English the same hissing sound as in other languages, and unhappily prevails in so many of our words, that it produces in the ear of a foreigner a continued sibilation. In the beginning of words it has invariably its natural and genuine sound: in the middle it is sometimes uttered with a stronger appulse of the tongue to the palate, like *z*; as, *rose, roseate, rosy, osier, nosel, resident, busy, business.* It sometimes keeps its natural sound; as, *loose, designation.* In the end of monosyllables it is sometimes *s*, as in *this*; and sometimes *z*, as in *as, has*, and generally where *es* stands in verbs for *eth*, as *gives.* 420.

SABA'OTH§, sā*b*'-ā-ō*th*. [sā-bā'-ō*th*, *Perry* and *Jones.*] *n. s.* An army. *Common Prayer.*

SABBATA'RIAN, sāb-bā-tā'-rė-ān. *n. s.* One who observes the Sabbath with unreasonable rigour; one who observes the seventh day of the week in opposition to the first. *Burton.*

SABBATA'RIAN*, sāb-bā-tā'-rė-ān. *a.* Of or belonging to Sabbatarians. *Montagu.*

SABBATA'RIANISM*, sāb-bā-tā'-rė-ān-ĭzm. *n. s.* The tenets of Sabbatarians. *Bp. Ward.*

SA'BBATH§, sāb'-bā*th*. *n. s.* [Heb.] A day appointed by God among the Jews, and from them established among Christians for publick worship; the seventh day set apart from works of labour to be employed in piety. *Pearson.* Intermission of pain or sorrow; time of rest. *Daniel.*

SA'BBATHBREAKER, sāb'-bā*th*-brā-kŭr. *n. s.* Violator of the Sabbath by labour or wickedness. *Bacon.*

SA'BBATHLESS*, sāb'-bā*th*-lĕs. *a.* Without intermission of labour; without interval of rest. *Bacon.*

SABBA'TICAL, sāb-bāt'-tė-kāl. } *a.* [*sabbaticus*,

SABBA'TICK*, sāb-bāt'-tĭk. } Lat.; *sabbatique*, Fr.] Resembling the Sabbath; enjoying or bringing intermission of labour. *Gregory.* Belonging to the Sabbath. *Stukeley.*

SA'BBATISM, sāb'-bā-tĭzm. *n. s.* [*sabbatum*, Lat.] Rest. *More.*

SABE'LLIAN*, sā-bĕl'-yān. *a.* Relating to the heresy of Sabellius. *Pearson.*

SABE'LLIAN*, sā-bĕl'-yān. *n. s.* A follower of Sabellius, who denied the distinction of persons in the Godhead. *Dr. Gregory.*

SABE'LLIANISM*, sā-bĕl'-yān-ĭzm. *n. s.* The tenets of Sabellius. *Barrow.*

SA'BINE, sāb'-ĭn. 140. *n. s.* [*sabine*, Fr.; *sabina*, Lat.] A plant. *Mortimer.*

SA'BLE, sā'-bl. 405. *n. s.* [*zibella*, Lat.] Fur. *Peacham.*

SA'BLE, sā'-bl. *a.* Black. *Spenser.*

*SA'BLIERE*, sāb'-lėėr. *n. s.* [Fr.] A sandpit. *Bailey.* [In carpentry.] A piece of timber as long, but not so thick, as a beam. *Bailey.*

*SABO'T**, sā-bō'. *n. s.* [Fr.; *zapato*, Span.] A sort of wooden shoe. *Bramhall.*

SA'BRE§, sā'-bĕr. 416. *n. s.* [Fr.] A cimeter; a short sword with a convex edge; a falchion. *Dryden.*

*To* SA'BRE*, sā'-bĕr. *v. a.* To strike with a sabre. *Burke.*

## SAC

SABULO'SITY, sāb-ū-lŏs'-ė-tė. *n. s.* Grittiness sandiness.

SA'BULOUS§, sāb'-ū-lŭs. 314. *a.* [*sabulum*, Lat.] Gritty; sandy.

SAC*, sāk. *n. s.* [ꝥac, Sax.] One of the ancient privileges of the lord of a manor. See Soc.

*SACCA'DE*, sāk-kāde'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A violent check the rider gives his horse, by drawing both the reins very suddenly; a correction used when the horse bears heavy on the hand. *Bailey.*

SACCHARI'FEROUS*, sāk-kā-rĭf'-ŭr-ŭs. *a.* [*saccharum* and *fero*, Lat.] Producing sugar. *Hist. Royal Society*, iv.

SA'CCHARINE, sāk'-kā-rĭne. 149, 353. *a.* [*saccharin*, Fr.] Having the taste or other qualities of sugar. *Arbuthnot.*

SACERDO'TAL, sās-ĕr-dō'-tāl. 88. *a.* [Fr.; *sacerdotalis*, Lat.] Priestly; belonging to the priesthood. *Stilling fleet.*

SA'CHEL, sātsh'-ĭl. 99. *n. s.* [*sacculus*, Lat.] A small sack or bag. *Junius.*

SACHEM†, sā'-tshĕm. *n. s.* The title of some American chiefs. *Mason.*

SACK§, sāk. *n. s.* [ꝥᴡ, Heb.; *σάκκος*, Gr.; *saccus*, Lat.] A bag; a pouch; commonly a large bag. *Shak.* The measure of three bushels. A woman's loose robe. *B. Jonson.*

*To* SACK, sāk. *v. a.* To put in bags. *Betterton.* [*sacar*, Span.] To take by storm; to pillage, to plunder. *Spenser.*

SACK, sāk. *n. s.* Storm of a town; pillage; plunder. *Dryden.* [*sec*, Fr.] A kind of sweet wine, now brought chiefly from the Canaries. *Shak.* The *sack* of Shakspeare is believed to be what is now called Sherry. *Dr. Johnson.*

SA'CKBUT, sāk'-bŭt. *n. s.* [*sucquebutte*, old Fr.] A kind of trumpet. *Shakspeare.*

SA'CKCLOTH, sāk'-klŏ*th*. *n. s.* Cloth of which sacks are made; coarse cloth sometimes worn in mortification. *Spenser.*

SA'CKCLOTHED*, sāk'-klŏ*th*t. *a.* Wearing sackcloth. *Bp. Hall.*

SA'CKER, sāk'-kŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that takes a town. *Barret.*

SA'CKFUL, sāk'-fŭl. *n. s.* A full bag. *Swift.*

SA'CKAGE*, sāk'-kĭdje. *n. s.* Act of storming and plundering a place. *Feltham.*

SA'CKING*, sāk'-ĭng. *n. s.* Act of plundering a town. *Barret.* [ꝥæccinȝ, Sax.] Coarse cloth, fastened to a bedstead, and supporting the bed; cloth of which sacks are made.

SA'CKLESS*, sāk'-lĕs. *a.* [ꝥaclear, Sax.] Innocent; sometimes weak, simple.

SACKPO'SSET, sāk-pŏs'-sĭt. *n. s.* A posset made of milk, sack, and some other ingredients. *Swift.*

SA'CRAMENT§, sāk'-krā-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*sacrement*, Fr.; *sacramentum*, Lat.] An oath; any ceremony producing an obligation. *B. Jonson.* An outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace. *Hooker.* The eucharist; the holy communion. *Shakspeare.*

☞ This word, with *sacrifice, sacrilege*, and *sacristy*, is

sometimes pronounced with the *a* in the first syllable long, as in *sacred*; but this is contrary to one of the clearest analogies in the language, which is, that the antepenultimate accent in simples, not followed by a diphthong, always shortens the vowel it falls upon.—See *Principles*, No. 503. Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Kenrick, Perry, and Entick, pronounce these words as I have marked them. *W.*

*To* SA'CRAMENT*, sâk'-krâ-mĕnt. *v. a.* To bind by an oath. *Abp. Laud. Ob. T.*

SACRAME'NTAL, sâk-krâ-mĕnt'-âl. *a.* Constituting a sacrament; pertaining to a sacrament. *Hooker.*

SACRAME'NTAL*, sâk-krâ-mĕnt'-âl. *n. s.* That which relates to a sacrament. *Bp. Morton.*

SACRAME'NTALLY, sâk-krâ-mĕnt'-âl-lè. *ad.* After the manner of a sacrament. *Bp. Hall.*

SACRAMENTA'RIAN*, sâk-krâ-mĕn-tâ'-rè-ân. *n. s.* One who differs in opinion, as to the sacraments, from the Romish church; a name reproachfully applied by Papists to Protestants. *Tindal.*

SACRAME'NTARY*, sâk-krâ-mĕnt'-â-rè. *n. s.* [*sacramentarium*, low Lat.] An ancient book of prayers and directions respecting sacraments. *Abp. Usher.* A term of reproach given by Papists to Protestants. *Stapleton.*

SACRAME'NTARY*, sâk-krâ-mĕnt'-â-rè. *a.* Of or belonging to Sacramentarians. *Stapleton.*

SA'CRED §, sâ'-krĕd. *a.* [*sacre*, Fr.; *sacer*, Lat.] Immediately relating to God. *Milton.* Devoted to religious uses; holy. 2 *Macc.* vi. Dedicated; consecrate; consecrated. *Dryden.* Relating to religion; theological. *Milton.* Entitled to reverence; awfully venerable. *Milton.* Inviolable, as if appropriated to some superiour being. *Shakspeare.*

SA'CREDLY, sâ'-krĕd-lè. *ad.* Inviolably; religiously. *South.*

SA'CREDNESS, sâ'-krĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being sacred; state of being consecrated to religious uses; holiness; sanctity. *South.*

SACRI'FICAL*, sâ-krĭf'-fè-kâl. *a.* [*sacrificus*, Lat.]

SACRI'FICK, sâ-krĭf'-fĭk. 509. § Employed in sacrifice. *Cockeram.*

SACRI'FICABLE, sâ-krĭf'-fè-kâ-bl. *a.* Capable of being offered in sacrifice. *Brown.*

SACRI'FICANT*, sâ-krĭf'-fè-kânt. *n. s.* [*sacrificans*, Lat.] One who offers a sacrifice. *Hallywell.*

SACRI'FICATOR, sâk-krè-fè-kâ'-tûr. *n. s.* Sacrificer; offerer of sacrifice. *Brown.*

SACRI'FICATORY, sâk-krĭf'-fè-kâ-tûr-è. 512. *a.* [*sacrificatoire*, Fr.] Offering sacrifice. *Sherwood.*

*To* SA'CRIFICE §, sâk'-krè-flze. 351. *v. a.* [*sacrifier*, Fr.; *sacrifico*, Lat.] To offer to Heaven; to immolate as an atonement or propitiation. *Ex.* xiii. To destroy or give up for the sake of something else. *Locke.* To destroy; to kill. To devote with loss. *Prior.*

*To* SA'CRIFICE, sâk'-krè-flze. *v. n.* To make offerings; to offer sacrifice. *Ex.* iii.

SA'CRIFICE, sâk'-krè-flze. 351, 142. *n. s.* [Fr.; *sacrificium*, Lat.] The act of offering to Heaven. *Milton.* The thing offered to Heaven, or immolated by an act of religion. *Milton.* Any thing destroyed, or quitted, for the sake of something else: as, He made a *sacrifice* of his friendship to his interest. *Tatler.* Any thing destroyed.

SA'CRIFICER, sâk'-krè-fl-zûr. 98. *n. s.* One that offers sacrifice; one that immolates. *Shakspeare.*

SACRIFI'CIAL, sâk-krè-fĭsh'-âl. *a.* Performing sacrifice; included in sacrifice. *Bp. Taylor.*

SA'CRILEGE §, sâk'-krè-lĭdje. [See SACRAMENT.] *n. s.* [Fr.; *sacrilegium*, Lat.] The crime of appropriating what is devoted to religion; the crime of robbing Heaven; the crime of violating or profaning things sacred. *South.*

SACRILE'GIOUS, sâk-krè-lè'-jûs. *a.* [*sacrilegus*, Lat.] Violating things sacred; polluted with the crime of sacrilege. *K. Charles.*

SACRILE'GIOUSLY, sâk-krè-lè'-jûs-lè. *ad.* With sacrilege. *South.*

SACRILE'GIOUSNESS*, sâk-krè-lè'-jûs-nĕs. *n. s.* Sacrilege; a disposition to sacrilege. *Scott.*

SA'CRILEGIST*, sâk'-krè-lè-jĭst. *n. s.* One who commits sacrilege. *Spelman.*

SA'CRING, sâ'-krĭng. 410. *part.* [a participle of the French *sacrer*.] Consecrating. *Temple.*

SA'CRIST, sâ'-krĭst. } [See SACRAMENT.]
SA'CRISTAN, sâk'-rĭs-tân. § *n. s.* [*sacristain*, Fr.] He that has the care of the utensils or movables of the church. *Ayliffe.*

SA'CRISTY, sâk'-krĭs-tè. *n. s.* [*sacristie*, Fr.] An apartment where the consecrated vessels or movables of a church are reposited. *Dryden.*

SA'CROSANCT*, sâk'-rò-sânkt. *a.* [*sacrosanctus*, Lat.] Inviolable; sacred. *More.*

SAD §, sâd. *a.* [etymology not known.] Sorrowful, full of grief. *Sidney.* Habitually melancholy; heavy; gloomy; not gay; not cheerful. *Raleigh.* Gloomy; showing sorrow or anxiety by outward appearance. *St. Matthew.* Serious; not light; not volatile; grave. *Spenser.* Afflictive; calamitous. *Milton.* Bad; inconvenient; vexatious. A word of burlesque complaint. *Addison.* Dark-coloured. *Brown.* Heavy; weighty; ponderous. *Spenser.* Heavy: applied to bread, as contrary to *light*. *Grose.* Cohesive; not light; firm; close. *Mortimer.*

*To* SA'DDEN, sâd'-d'n. 103. *v. a.* To make sad; to make sorrowful. To make melancholy; to make gloomy. *Pope.* To make dark-coloured. To make heavy; to make cohesive. *Ray.*

*To* SA'DDEN*, sâd'-d'n. *v. n.* To become sad. *Pope.*

SA'DDLE §, sâd'-dl. 405. *n. s.* [ꝑaðel, ꝑaðl, Sax.] The seat which is put upon the horse for the accommodation of the rider. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SA'DDLE, sâd'-dl. *v. a.* [ꝑaðlian, Sax.] To cover with a saddle. 2 *Sam.* To load; to burthen. *Dryden.*

SA'DDLEBACKED, sâd'-dl-bâkt. *a.* Horses, *saddlebacked*, have their back low, and a raised head and neck. *Farrier's Dict.*

SA'DDLEBOW*, sâd'-dl-bò. *n. s.* [ꝑaðel-boȝa, Sax.] The bows of a saddle are two pieces of wood laid arch-wise, to receive the upper part of a horse's back. *Shakspeare.*

SA'DDLEMAKER, sâd'-dl-mâ-kûr. } *n. s.* One
SA'DDLER, sâd'-lûr. § whose trade is to make saddles. *Digby.*

SA'DDUCEE*, sâd'-dù-sè. *n. s.* [Hebrew.] One of the most ancient sects among the Jews. They are said to have denied the resurrection of the dead, the being of angels, and all existence of the spirits or souls of men departed. *Acts*, xxviii.

SA'DDUCISM*, sâd'-dù-sĭzm. *n. s.* The tenets of the Sadducees. *More.*

SA'DLY, sâd'-lè. *ad.* Sorrowfully; mournfully. *Shak.* Calamitously; miserably. *South.* Gravely; seriously. *Milton.* In a dark colour. *B. Jonson.*

SA'DNESS, sâd'-nĕs. *n. s.* Sorrowfulness; mournfulness; dejection of mind. *Daniel.* Melancholy look. *Bp. Taylor.* Seriousness; sedate gravity. *Wiclife.*

SAFE §, sâfe. *a.* [*salf*, old Fr.; *salvus*, Lat.] Free from danger. *Dryden.* Free from hurt. *L'Estrange.* Conferring security. *Phil.* iii. No longer dangerous; reposited out of the power of doing harm. *Milton.*

SAFE, sâfe. *n. s.* A buttery; a pantry. A movable larder.

*To* SAFE*, sâfe. *v. a.* To render safe; to procure safety to. *Shakspeare. Ob. T.*

SA'FECONDUCT, sâfe-kŏn'-dŭkt. *n. s.* [*sauf conduit*, Fr.] Convoy; guard through an enemy's country. Pass; warrant to pass. *Clarendon.*

SA'FEGUARD, sâfe'-gârd. *n. s.* Defence; protection; security. *Hooker.* Convoy; guard through any interdicted road granted by the possessor. Pass; warrant to pass. *Shak.* An outer petticoat to save women's clothes on horseback. *Mason.*

*To* SA'FEGUARD, sâfe'-gârd. *v. a.* To guard; to protect. *Shakspeare.*

SA'FELY, sâfe'-lè. *ad.* In a safe manner; without danger. *Locke.* Without hurt. *Shakspeare.*

SA'FENESS, sâfe'-nĕs. *n. s.* Exemption from danger. *South.*

SA'FETY, sâfe'-tè. *n. s.* Freedom from danger. *Shak.* Exemption from hurt. *Prior.* Preserva-

tion from hurt. *Shak.* Custody; securty from escape. *Shakspeare*

SA FFLOW. săf'-lō. } *n. s.* A plant. *Sir*
SA FFLOWER*, săf'-flōū-ŭr. } *W. Petty.*

SA FFRON §. săf'-frŭn. 417. *n. s.* [*saphar*, Arabick.] A plant. *Miller.*

SA FFRON *Bastard. n.s.* A plant. *Miller.*

SA FFRON. săf'-frŭn. *a.* Yellow; having the colour of saffron. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SA FFRON*. săf'-frŭn. *v. a.* To tinge with saffron; to gild. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

*To* SAG §. săg. *v. n.* [perhaps a corruption of *swag.*] To hang heavy; to shake so as to threaten a fall; to stagger. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SAG, săg. *v. a.* To load; to burthen.

SAGA CIOUS §. să-gā'-shŭs. *a.* [*sagax*, Lat.] Quick of scent. *Milton.* Quick of thought; acute in making discoveries. *Locke.*

SAGA CIOUSLY. să-gā'-shŭs-lē. *ad.* With quick scent. With acuteness of penetration. *Burke.*

SAGA CIOUSNESS. să-gā'-shŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of being sagacious.

SAGA CITY, să-gās'-sē-tē. *n. s.* [*sagacité*, Fr.; *sagacitas*, Lat.] Quickness of scent. Acuteness of discovery. *South.*

SA GAMORE, săg'-ă-mōre. *n. s.* [Among the American Indians.] A king or supreme ruler. *Bp. Hall.* The juice of some unknown plant used in medicine.

SA GATHY*, săg'-ă-*thē*. *n. s.* A kind of serge; slight woollen stuff. *Tatler.*

SAGE, sādje. *n. s.* [*sauge*, Fr.] A plant. *Locke.*

SAGE §. sādje. *a.* [*sage*, Fr.; *saggio*, Ital.] Wise; grave; prudent. *Spenser.*

SAGE. sādje. *n. s.* A philosopher; a man of gravity and wisdom. *Sandys.*

SA GELY, sādje'-lē. *ad.* Wisely; prudently. *Spenser.*

SA GENESS, sādje'-nĕs. *n. s.* Gravity; prudence. *Ascham.*

SAGI TTAL, săd'-jē-tăl. *a.* [*sagittalis*, Lat.] Belonging to an arrow. [In anatomy.] A suture so called from its resemblance to an arrow. *Wiseman.*

*SAGITTA RIUS**. săd-jē-tā'-rē-ŭs. *n. s.* [Lat.] The Sagittary, or archer; one of the signs of the zodiack. *Moxon.*

SA GITTARY, săd'-jē-tă-rē. *n. s.* [*sagittarius*, Lat.] A centaur; an animal half man half horse, armed with a bow and quiver. *Shakspeare.*

SA GITTARY*, săd-jē-tă-rē. *a.* Belonging to an arrow; proper for an arrow. *Sir T. Brown.*

SA GO, sā'-gō. *n. s.* The granulated juice of an East Indian plant. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

SA GY*, sā'-jē. *a.* [*sagé*, Fr.] Full of sage; seasoned with sage. *Cotgrave.*

SA ICK. sā-ik. *n. s.* [*saica*, Ital.; *saique*, Fr.] A Turkish vessel, proper for the carriage of merchandise. *Bailey.*

SAID. sĕd. 202. 222. *preterit* and *part. pass.* of *say*. Aforesaid. *Hale.* Declared; showed.

☞ This word, with *paid* and *laid*, are a scandal to our orthography. It appeared so to Cooke, the translator of Hesiod, who spelled them regularly *sayed*, *payed*, and *layed*. "Perseus is *sayed* to have been sent by Pallas to slay Medusa," &c. page 156. *W.*

SAIL §. sāle. 202. *n. s.* [sægl, Sax.; *seyhel*, *seyl*, Dutch.] The expanded sheet which catches the wind, and carries on the vessel on the water. *Acts* xxvii. [In poetry.] Wings. *Spenser.* A ship; a vessel. *Addison.*—*Sail* is a collective word, noting the number of ships. *Raleigh.* *To strike sail.* To lower the sail. *Acts*, xxvii. A proverbial phrase for abating of pomp or superiority. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SAIL. sāle. *v. n.* To be moved by the wind with sails. *Mortimer.* To pass by sea. *Acts*, xxvii. To swim. *Dryden.* To pass smoothly along. *Shak.*

*To* SAIL, sāle. *v. a.* To pass by means of sails. *Dryden.* To fly through. *Pope.*

SAIL-BROAD*, sāle'-brâwd. *a.* Expanding like a sail. *Milton.*

SAI LABLE*. sā'-lă-bl. *a.* Navigable; passable by shipping. *Cotgrave.*

SAI LER. } sā'-lŭr. 166. } *n. s.* A seaman; one who
SAI LOR, } practises or understands navigation. *Bacon.* A ship: as, She is a good *sailer*, a fine *sailer*.

☞ The first of these words is generally applied to the ship, and the second to the mariner. Whatever may be the reason for this distinction to the eye, the ear is quite insensible of it, and the ship and the man are both pronounced alike. See *Principles*, No. 416. *W.*

SAI LY*, sā'-lē. *a.* Like a sail. *Drayton.*

SAI LYARD. sāle'-yārd. *n. s.* The pole on which the sail is extended. *Dryden.*

SAIM, sāme. *n. s.* [ræme, Sax.; *saim*, Welsh.] Lard.

SAIN, sāne. Used for *say*. *Spenser.* Said. *Shak Ob. J.*

SAI NFOIN, sān'-fŏin. } *n. s.* [*sainfoin*, Fr.] A
SAI NTFOIN, sānt'-fŏin. } kind of herb.

SAINT §, sānt. 202. *n. s.* [Fr.; *sanctus*, Lat.] A person eminent for piety and virtue. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SAINT, sānt. *v. a.* To number among saints; to reckon among saints by publick decree; to canonize. *South.*

*To* SAINT. sānt. *v. n.* To act with a show of piety. *Pope.*

SAI NTED. sānt'-ĕd. *a.* Holy; pious; virtuous. *Shakspeare.* Holy; sacred. *Shakspeare.*

SAI NTESS*, sānt'-ĕs. *n. s.* A female saint. *Bp. Fisher.*

SAINT *John's Wort. n. s.* A plant.

SAI NTLIKE. sānt'-like. *a.* Suiting a saint; becoming a saint. *Dryden.* Resembling a saint. *Bacon*

SAI NTLY. sānt'-lē. *a.* Like a saint; becoming a saint. *Milton.*

SAI NTSBELL*, sānts'-bĕl. *n. s.* The small bell in many churches, so called, because formerly it was rung out when the priest came to those words of the mass, *Sanctæ, Sanctæ, Sanctæ, Deus Sabaoth*, that all persons who were absent might fall on their knees in reverence of the holy office which was then going on in the church. *Bp. Hall.*

SAI NTSEEMING*. sānt'-sēēm-ĭng. *a.* Having the appearance of a saint. *Mountagu.*

SAI NTSHIP, sānt'-shĭp. *n. s.* The character or qualities of a saint. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

SAKE. sāke. *n. s.* [ræc, Sax.; *zaeke*, Dutch.] Final cause; end; purpose. *Milton.* Account; regard to any person or thing. *Shakspeare.*

SA KER. sā'-kŭr. *n. s.* [*sacre*, Fr.] A hawk of the falcon kind. *Hall.* A piece of artillery. *Derham.*

SA KERET. săk'-ĕr-ĭt. 99. *n. s.* The male of a sakerhawk. *Bailey.*

*SAL*, săl. *n. s.* [Lat.] Salt. A word often used in pharmacy. *Floyer.*

SALA CIOUS §. să-lā'-shŭs. *a.* [*salax*, Lat.; *salace*, Fr.] Lustful; lecherous. *Dryden.*

SALA CIOUSLY, să-lā'-shŭs-lē. *ad.* Lecherously; lustfully.

SALA CITY, să-lăs'-sē-tē. *n. s.* [*salacitas*, Lat.] Lust; lechery. *Brown.*

SA LAD, săl'-lăd. *n. s.* [*salade*, Fr.; *salat*, Germ.] Food of raw herbs; pronounced familiarly *sallet*. *Watts.*

☞ This word is often pronounced as if written *sallet*; the true pronunciation is, however, more in use and less pedantick than that of *asparagus* and *cucumber* would be. *W.*

*SALA M**. să-lăm'. *n. s.* [Persian.] A compliment of ceremony or respect. *Sir T. Herbert.*

SA LAMANDER §, săl'-ă-măn-dŭr. *n. s.* [*salamandre*, Fr.; *salamandra*, Lat.] An animal supposed to live in the fire, and imagined to be very poisonous: but there is no such creature, the name being now given to a poor, harmless insect. *Bacon.*

SA LAMANDER'S *Hair.* } *n. s.* A kind of asbes-
SA LAMANDER'S *Wool.* } tos, or mineral flax. *Bacon.*

SALAMA NDRINE, săl-lă-măn'-drĭn. 140. *a.* Resembling a salamander. *Spectator.*

SA LARY, săl'-lă-rē. [See GRANARY.] *n. s.* [*salaire*, Fr.; *salarium*, Lat.; from *sal*, i. e. salt, which was a part of the pay of the Roman soldiers.] Stated hire; annual or periodical payment. *Swift.*

**SALE** §, sāle. *n. s.* [*sal*, Icel.; ꝑýllan, Sax.] The act of selling. Vent; power of selling; market. *Spenser.* A publick and proclaimed exposition of goods to the market; auction. *Temple.* State of being venal; price. *Shak.* A wicker basket; perhaps from *sallow*, in which fish are caught. *Spenser.*

**SA'LEABLE**, sā'-lā-bl. 405. *a.* Vendible; fit for sale; marketable. *Carew.*

**SA'LEABLENESS**, sā'-lā-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being saleable.

**SA'LEABLY**, sā'-lā-blè. *ad.* In a saleable manner.

**SALEBRO'SITY***, sāl-è-brŏs'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*salebrosus*, Lat.] A rugged path. *Feltham.*

**SA'LEBROUS** §, sāl'-è-brŭs. *a.* [*salebrosus*, Lat.] Rough; uneven; rugged. *Cotton.*

**SALE'P***. See SALOOP.

**SA'LESMAN**, sālz'-măn. 88. *n. s.* One who sells clothes ready made. *Swift.*

**SA'LET***. See SALLET.

**SA'LEWORK**, sāle'-wŭrk. *n. s.* Work for sale; work carelessly done. *Shakspeare.*

***SA'LIANT***, sā'-lè-ânt. *a.* [Fr.] [In heraldry.] Denotes a lion in a leaping posture, and standing so that his right foot is in the dexter point, and his hinder left foot in the sinister base point of the escutcheon, by which it is distinguished from *rampant*. *Harris.*

**SA'LIENT**, sā'-lè-ĕnt. 113. [sā'-lè-ênt, *Perry* and *Jones*; sā'-lyĕnt, *Sheridan*, *Fulton* and *Knight*.] *a.* [*saliens*, Lat.] Leaping; bounding; moving by leaps. *Brown.* Beating; panting. *Blackmore.* Springing or shooting with a quick motion. *Pope.*

**SA'LIGOT**, sāl'-è-gŏt. *n. s.* [*saligot*, Fr.] Waterthistle.

**SA'LICK***, **SA'LIQUE***, } sā'-lĭk. } *a.* [Fr.] Belonging to the French law, by virtue of which males only inherit. *Shakspeare.*

**SALINA'TION** §*, sāl-è-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*salinator*, Lat.] Act of washing with salt liquor. *Greenhill.*

**SALI'NE**, sā-līne', or sā'-līne. *a.* [*salinus*, Lat.] Consisting of salt; constituting salt. *Brown.*

☞ As this word is derived from the Latin *salinus* by dropping a syllable, the accent ought, according to the general rule of formation, 503, to remove to the first. This accentuation, however, is adopted only by Dr. Johnson, Buchanan, and Bailey; as Sheridan, Kenrick, Ash, Nares, W. Johnston, Scott, Perry, Barclay, Fenning, Entick, and Smith, accent the second syllable. *W.*

**SA'LINOUS**, sā-lī'-nŭs. *a.* [*salinus*, Lat.] Consisting of salt; constituting salt.

☞ Dr. Johnson, in his folio dictionary, accents this word on the first syllable, in which he is followed by his publishers in the quarto; but, as this word may be easily derived from the Latin word *salinus*, and with the same number of syllables, it ought to be accented on the second. 503, (*c*.) *W.*

***SALI'VA***, sā-lī'-vā. 503, (*b*.) *n. s.* [Lat.] Every thing that is spit up; but it more strictly signifies that juice which is separated by the glands called salival. *Quincy.*

☞ As this word is a perfect Latin word, all our dictionaries very properly accent it on the second syllable, 503. But *salival*, which is a formative of our own, has no such title to the penultimate accent: this pronunciation, however, is adopted by Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, Scott, Barclay, Fenning, Entick, and Johnson's quarto; but Mr. Perry and Dr. Johnson's folio place the accent on the first syllable, and, in my opinion, more correctly. *W.*

**SALI'VAL**, sāl'-è-vāl, or sā-lī'-vāl. [See SALIVA.] }
**SA'LIVARY**, sāl'-è-vā-rè. } *a.* Relating to spittle. *Grew.*

*To* **SA'LIVATE**, sāl'-lè-vāte. *v. a.* To purge by the salival glands. *Wiseman.*

**SALIVA'TION**, sāl-lè-vā'-shŭn. *n. s.* A method of cure much practised of late in venereal, scrofulous, and other obstinate cases, by promoting a secretion of spittle. *Quincy.*

**SALI'VOUS**, sā-lī'-vŭs, or sāl'-è-vŭs. 103. [sā-lī'-vŭs, *Fulton* and *Knight*.] *a.* Consisting of spittle; having the nature of spittle. *Wiseman.*

☞ As this word has somewhat more of a Latin aspect than *salival*, and is probably derived from *salivosus*, the learnedly polite, or the politely learned, snatch at the shadow of Latin quantity to distinguish themselves from mere English speakers. Hence, in all the words of this termination, they preserve the penultimate i long, and place the accent on it; and thus we are obliged to do the same in this word, under pain of appearing illiterate. This penalty, however, Dr. Ash and Mr. Perry have incurred, by placing the accent on the first syllable; but Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Barclay, Fenning, and Entick, follow the learned majority, though evidently wrong. *W.*

**SA'LLET***, sāl'-lĭt. *n. s.* [*salade*, Fr.] A helmet. *Chaucer.*

**SA'LLET, SA'LLETING**, sāl'-lĭt-ĭng. } *n. s.* [corrupted from *salad*.] *Boyle.*

**SA'LLIANCE**, sāl'-lè-ânse. 113. *n. s.* [from *sally*.] The act of issuing forth; sally. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

**SA'LLOW**, sāl'-lō. 327. *n. s.* [*saule*, Fr.; ꝑalh, Sax.] A tree of the genus of willow. *Dryden.*

**SA'LLOW** §, sāl'-lō. *a.* [*salo*, Germ.; *sale*, Fr.] Sickly; yellow. *Rowe.*

**SA'LLOWNESS**, sāl'-lō-nĕs. *n. s.* Yellowness; sickly paleness. *Addison.*

**SA'LLY** §, sāl'-lè. *n. s.* [*sallie*, Fr.] Eruption; issue from a place besieged; quick egress. *Bacon.* Range; excursion. *Locke.* Flight; volatile or sprightly exertion. *Stilling fleet.* Escape; levity; extravagant flight; frolick; wild gayety; exorbitance. *Wotton.*

*To* **SA'LLY**, sāl'-lè. *v. n.* To make an eruption; to issue out. *Knolles.*

**SA'LLYPORT**, sāl'-lè-pōrt. *n. s.* [*sally* and *port*.] Gate at which sallies are made. *Cleaveland.*

**SALMAGU'NDI**, sāl-mā-gŭn'-dè. *n. s.* [probably a corruption of the Latin *salgama*, salted meats.] A mixture of chopped meat and pickled herrings with oil, vinegar, pepper, and onions.

**SA'LMON** §, sām'-mŭn. 401. *n. s.* [*salmo*, Lat.; *salmon*, Fr.] A fish. *Walton.*

**SA'LMONTROUT**, sām-mŭn-trŏût'. *n. s.* A trout that has some resemblance to a salmon. *Walton.*

**SALOO'N***, sā-lōōn'. *n. s.* [*salon*, *salle*, Fr. from the Germ. *sal*.] A spacious hall or room; a sort of state-room. *Chambers.*

**SALOO'P***, sā-lōōp'. *n. s.* [*salep*, Turk.] A preparation from the root of a species of orchis: properly *salep*, but commonly called *saloop*. *Synopsis of the Materia Alimentaria.*

**SALPI'CON**, sāl-pè'-kŭn. *n. s.* A kind of farce put into holes cut in legs of beef, veal, or mutton. *Bacon.*

**SALSAMENTA'RIOUS**, sāl-sā-mĕn-tā'-rè-ŭs. *a.* [*salsamentarius*, Lat.] Belonging to salt things. *Dict.*

**SA'LSIFY**, sāl'-sè-fī. *n. s.* [Lat.] A plant. *Mortimer.*

**SALSOA'CID**, sāl-sō-ăs'-sĭd. 84. *a.* [*salsus* and *acidus*, Lat.] Having a taste compounded of saltness and sourness. *Floyer.*

**SALSU'GINOUS**, sāl-sŭ'-jè-nŭs. *a.* [*salsugineux*, Fr.; from *salsugo*, Lat.] Saltish; somewhat salt. *Boyle.*

**SALT** §, sâlt. 84. *n. s.* [*salt*, Goth.; ꝑealt, Sax.; *sal*, Lat.] A body whose two essential properties seem to be, dissolubility in water and a pungent sapor: it is an active, incombustible substance: it gives all bodies consistence, and preserves them from corruption, and occasions all the variety of tastes. *Harris.* Taste; smack. *Shak.* Wit; merriment. *Tillotson.*

**SALT**, sâlt. *a.* Having the taste of salt: as, *salt* fish. *Shak.* Impregnated with salt. *Bacon.* Abounding with salt. *Jer.* xvii. [*salax*, Lat.] Lecherous; salacious. *Shakspeare.*

*To* **SALT**, sâlt. *v. a.* To season with salt. *St. Matt.* v.

**SALT** §*. *n. s.* [*sault*, old Fr.; *saltus*, Lat.] Act of leaping or jumping. *B. Jonson. Ob. T.*

**SA'LTANT**, sāl'-tânt. *a.* [*saltans*, Lat.] Jumping; dancing.

**SALTA'TION**, sāl-tā'-shŭn. 84. *n. s.* [*saltatio*, Lat.] The act of dancing or jumping. *Brown.* Beat palpitation. *Wiseman.*

☞ As this word comes immediately from the Latin, and

the *t* is carried off to commence the second syllable, the *a* has not the broad sound as in *salt*, but goes into the general sound of that letter; in the same manner as the *u* in *fulminate* is not pronounced like the peculiar sound of that letter in *full*, but like the *u* in *dull*. 177. *W.*

**SA'LTCAT**, sâlt'-kât. *n. s.* A lump of salt, made at the salterns, which makes the pigeons much affect the place. *Mortimer.*

**SA'LTCELLAR**, sâlt'-sêl-lŭr. 88. *n. s.* [*saliere*, Fr.] Vessel of salt set on the table. *Wotton.*

**SA'LTER**, sâlt' ŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who salts. *Greenhill.* One who sells salt. *Camden.*

**SA'LTERN**, sâlt'-ĕrn. *n. s.* A salt-work. *Mortimer.*

**SA'LTIER**, sâl'-tēēr. *n. s.* [*saultiere*, Fr.] Term of heraldry. *Peacham.*

**SALTINBA'NCO**, sâlt-ĭn-bắng'-kō. *n. s.* [*saltare in banco.*] A quack or mountebank. *Brown.*

**SA'LTISH**, sâlt'-ĭsh. *a.* Somewhat salt. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

**SA'LTLESS**, sâlt'-lĕs. *a.* Insipid; not tasting of salt.

**SA'LTLY**, sâlt'-lè. *ad.* With taste of salt; in a salt manner.

**SA'LTNESS**, sâlt'-nĕs. *n. s.* Taste of salt. *Bacon.* State of being salt. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

**SALT-PAN**, sâlt'-pân. } *n. s.* [*salt* and *pan*, or *pit.*]
**SALT-PIT**, sâlt'-pĭt. } Pit where salt is got. *Zeph.* ii.

**SALT-WORK***, sâlt'-wŭrk. *n. s.* A saltern; a place where salt is made. *Addison.*

**SA'LTY***, sâl'-tè. *a.* Somewhat salt. *Cotgrave.*

**SALU'BRIOUS** §, sâ-lū'-brè-ŭs. *a.* [*salubris*, Lat.] Wholesome; healthful; promoting health. *Phillips.*

**SALU'BRIOUSLY***, sâ-lū'-brè-ŭs-lè. *ad.* So as to promote health. *Burke.*

**SALU'BRITY**, sâ-lū'-brè-tè. *n. s.* [*salubrité*, Fr.] Wholesomeness; healthfulness. *Bullokar.*

**SA'LUTARINESS**, sâl'-lū-tâ-rè-nĕs. *n. s.* Wholesomeness; quality of contributing to health or safety.

**SA'LUTARY** §, sâl'-lū-tâ-rè. *a.* [*salutaire*, Fr.; *salutaris*, Lat.] Wholesome; healthful; safe; advantageous; contributing to health or safety. *Ray.*

**SALUTA'TION**, sâl-lū-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *salutatio*, Lat.] The act or style of saluting; greeting. *Milton.*

**SALU'TATORY***, sâ-lū'-tâ-tŭr-è. *n. s.* [*salutatorium*, low Lat.] Place of greeting. *Milton. Ob. T.*

*To* **SALU'TE** §, sâ-lūte'. *v. a.* [*saluto*, Lat.; *saluer*, Fr.] To greet; to hail. *Shak.* To please; to gratify. *Shak.* To kiss. *Addison.*

**SALU'TE**, sâ-lūte'. *n. s.* Salutation; greeting. *Brown.* A kiss. *Roscommon.*

**SALU'TER**, sâ-lū'-tŭr. 98. *n. s.* He who salutes.

**SALUTI'FEROUS**, sâl-lū-tĭf'-fĕr-ŭs. *a.* [*salutifer*, Lat.] Healthy; bringing health. *Ricaut.*

**SALVABI'LITY**, sâl-vâ-bĭl'-è-tè. *n. s.* Possibility of being received to everlasting life. *Sanderson.*

**SA'LVABLE** §, sâl'-vâ-bl. 405. *a.* [old Fr.; *salvo*, Lat.] Possible to be saved. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

**SA'LVAGE**, sâl'-vĭdje. *a.* [*saulvage*, old Fr.] Wild; rude; cruel: now spoken and written *savage.*

**SA'LVAGE***, sâl'-vĭdje. 90. *n. s.* [*salvaige*, old Fr.] Recompense allowed by the law for saving goods from a wreck. *Blackstone.*

**SALVA'TION**, sâl-vâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*salvatio*, low Lat.] Preservation from eternal death; reception to the happiness of heaven. *Hooker.*

**SA'LVATORY**, sâl'-vâ-tŭr-è. 512. *n. s.* [*salvatoire*, Fr.] A place where any thing is preserved. *Hale.*

**SALVE** §, sâlv. 78. *n. s.* [ꝑealꝑ, Sax.; *salbon*, Goth.] A glutinous matter applied to wounds and hurts; an emplaster. *Shak.* Help; remedy. *Hammond.*

☞ Dr. Johnson tells us that this word is originally and properly *salf*; which, having *salves* in the plural, the singular, in time, was borrowed from it: *sealf*, Saxon, undoubtedly from *salvus*, Latin. There is some diversity among our orthoëpists about the *l* in this word and its verb. Mr. Sheridan marks it to be pronounced; Mr. Smith, W. Johnston, and Barclay, make it mute; Mr. Scott and Mr. Perry give it both ways; and Mr. Nares says it is mute in the noun, but sounded in the verb. The mute *l* is certainly countenanced in this word by *calve* and *halve*; but as they are very irregular, and are the only words where the *l* is silent in this situation, (for *valve*, *delve*, *solve*, &c., have the *l* pronounced,) and as this word is of Latin original, the *l* ought certainly to be preserved in both words: for, to have the same word sounded differently, to signify different things, is a defect in language that ought, as much as possible, to be avoided.—See BOWL and FAULT. *W.*

*To* **SALVE**, sâlv. *v. a.* [*salbon*, Goth.; *salben*, Germ.; ꝑealꝑian, Sax.] To cure with medicaments applied. *Spenser.* To help; to remedy. *Sidney.* To help or save by a *salvo*, an excuse, or reservation. *Hooker.* [*salvo*, Lat.] To salute. *Spenser.*

**SA'LVER**, sâl'-vŭr. 98. *n. s.* A plate on which any thing is presented. *Pope.*

***SA'LVO***, sâl'-vō. [See SALTATION.] *n. s.* [*salvo jure*, Lat.] An exception, a reservation; an excuse. *King Charles.*

**SAMA'RITAN***, sâ-mâr'-è-tân. *n. s.* One of an ancient sect among the Jews, still subsisting in some parts of the Levant, under the same name. *St. Luke*, x.

**SAMA'RITAN***, sâ-mâr'-è-tân. *a.* Pertaining to the Samaritans; denoting the ancient sort of Hebrew characters, or alphabet. *Walton.*

**SAMA'RRA***. See SIMAR.

**SAME** §, sâme. *a.* [*same*, Icel.; *sama*, *samo*, M. Goth.] Not different; not another; identical; being of the like kind, sort, or degree. *Sidney.* That which was mentioned before. *Daniel.*

**SAME***, sâme. *ad.* [ꝑam, Sax.; often used in composition: as, ꝑam-mæle, agreeing together; ꝑampȳncan, to work together.] Together. *Spenser. Ob. T.*

**SA'MENESS**, sâme'-nĕs. *n. s.* Identity; the state of being not another; not different. *King Charles.* Undistinguishable resemblance. *Swift.*

**SA'MITE***. *n. s.* [*samet*, *samit*, old Fr.] A sort of silk stuff. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

**SA'MLET**, sâm'-lĕt. *n. s.* [*salmonet*, or *salmonlet.*] A little salmon. *Walton.*

**SA'MPHIRE**, sâm'-fĭr. 140. *n. s.* [*saint Pierre*, Fr.] A plant preserved in pickle. *Miller.*

**SA'MPLE** §, sâm'-pl. 405. *n. s.* A specimen; a part shown that judgement may be made of the whole. *Raleigh.* Example. *Fairfax.*

*To* **SA'MPLE**, sâm'-pl. *v. a.* To show something similar; to example. *Mede.*

**SA'MPLER**, sâm'-plŭr. 98. *n. s.* [*exemplar*, Lat.] A pattern of work; a specimen. *Wicliffe.* A piece worked by young girls for improvement. *Milton.*

**SA'NABLE** §, sân'-nâ-bl. 535. *a.* [*sanable*, old Fr.; *sanabilis*, Lat.] Curable; susceptive of remedy; remediable. *More.*

☞ Mr. Nares, Buchanan, and W. Johnston, pronounce the *a* in the first syllable of this word long; but Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Entick, more properly, short. Buchanan, only, makes the same *a* in *sanative* long; but Mr. Sheridan, Scott, W. Johnston, Perry, and Entick, short. Mr. Sheridan and Buchanan are the only orthoëpists from whom we can gather the sound of this vowel in *insanable*, which the latter marks long, and the former short, as it ought to be, from the shortening power of the antepenultimate accent.—See GRANARY *W.*

**SANA'TION**, sâ-nâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*sanatio*, Lat.] The act of curing. *Wiseman.*

**SA'NATIVE**, sân'-nâ-tĭv. 158. [See DONATIVE.] *a.* [*sano*, Lat.] Powerful to cure; healing. *Bacon.*

**SA'NATIVENESS**, sân'-nâ-tĭv-nĕs. *n. s.* Power to cure.

**SA'NCEBELL***. *n. s.* A corruption of *saintsbell*; which see.

*To* **SA'NCTIFICATE***, sângk'-tè-fè-kâte. *v. a* [*sanctifico*, low Lat.] To sanctify. *Barrow. Ob. T.*

**SANCTIFICA'TION**, sângk-tè-fè-kā'-shŭn. 408. *n. s.* [Fr.] The state of being freed, or act of freeing, from the dominion of sin, for the time to come. *Hooker.* The act of making holy; consecration. *Stillingfleet.*

**SA'NCTIFIER**, sângk'-tè-fī-ŭr *n. s.* He that sanctifies or makes holy. *Denham.*

☞ 559.—Fāte, fâr, fall, fât;—mè, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

*To* SA'NCTIFY §, sångk'-tè-fī. *v. a.* [*sanctifier*, Fr.; *sanctifico*, Lat.] To free from the power of sin for the time to come. *Heb.* ix. To make holy. *Addison.* To make a means of holiness. *Hooker.* To make free from guilt. *Dryden.* To secure from violation. *Pope.*

SANCTIMO'NIOUS §, sångk-tè-mō'-nè-ŭs. *a.* [*sanctimonia*, Lat.] Saintly; having the appearance of sanctity. *Milton.*

SANCTIMO'NIOUSLY*, sångk-tè-mō'-nè-ŭs-lè. *ad.* With sanctimony. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

SANCTIMO'NIOUSNESS*, sångk-tè-mō'-nè-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* State or quality of being sanctimonious. *Ash.*

SA'NCTIMONY, sångk'-tè-mō-nè. *n. s.* [*sanctimonia*, Lat.] Holiness; scrupulous austerity; appearance of holiness. *Raleigh.*

SA'NCTION §, sångk'-shŭn. 408. *n. s.* [Fr.; *sanctio*, Lat.] The act of confirmation which gives to any thing its obligatory power; ratification. *B. Jonson.* A law; a decree ratified. *Denham.*

*To* SA'NCTION*, sångk'-shŭn. *v. a.* To give a sanction to. *Burke.*

SA'NCTITUDE, sångk'-tè-tūde. *n. s.* [*sanctus*, Lat.] Holiness; goodness; saintliness. *Milton.*

SA'NCTITY, sångk'-tè-tè. *n. s.* [*sanctitas*, Lat.] Holiness; the state of being holy. *Shak.* Goodness; the quality of being good; purity; godliness. *Addison.* Saint; holy being. *Milton.*

*To* SA'NCTUARIZE, sångk'-tshŭ-ă-rīze. *v. a.* To shelter by means of sacred privileges. *Ob. J.*

SA'NCTUARY §, sångk'-tshŭ-ă-rè. 463. *n. s.* [*sanctuaire*, Fr.; *sanctuarium*, Lat.] A holy place; holy ground. Properly the *penetralia*, or most retired and awful part of a temple. *Milton.* A place of protection; a sacred asylum: whence a *sanctuary man*, one who takes shelter in a holy place. *Bacon.* Shelter; protection. *Dryden.*

SAND §, sånd. *n. s.* [ꝛanꝺ, Sax.; *sand*, Dan. and Dutch.] Particles of stone not conjoined, or stone broken to powder. *Woodward.* Barren country covered with sands. *Knolles.*

*To* SAND*, sånd. *v. a.* To force or drive upon the sands. *Burton.*

SA'NDAL, sån'-dål. 88. *n. s.* [*sandale*, Fr.; *sandalium*, Lat.] A loose shoe. *Milton.*

SA'NDARACH, sån'-dă-råk. *n. s.* [*sandaraca*, Lat.] A mineral of a bright-red colour, not much unlike to red arsenick. *Bailey.* A white gum oozing out of the juniper-tree. *Bailey.*

SA'NDBLIND, sånd'-blīnd. *a.* [*sand* and *blind*.] Having a defect in the eyes, by which small particles appear to fly before them. *Shakspeare.*

SA'NDBOX *Tree*, sånd'-bŏks-trèe. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

SA'NDED, sån'-dĕd. *a.* Covered with sand; barren. *Mortimer.* Of a sandy colour, which is one of the true denotements of a blood-hound. *Shak.* Short-sighted. *Grose.*

SA'NDEEL*, sånd'-ēēl. *n. s.* A kind of eel commonly found at about half a foot deep under the sand.

SA'NDERLING, sån'-dŭr-lĭng. *n. s.* A bird. *Carew.*

SA'NDERS, sån'-dŭrz. *n. s.* [*santalum*, Lat.] A precious kind of Indian wood. *Sir T. Herbert.*

SA'NDEVER, sånd'-ĕv-ŭr. *n. s.* The recrement that is made when the materials of glass, namely, sand and a fixed lixiviate alkali, having been first baked together, and kept long in fusion, the mixture casts up the superfluous salt, which the workmen afterwards take off with ladles, and lay by as little worth. *Boyle.*

SA'NDHEAT*, sånd'-hēēt. *n. s.* Warmth of hot sand in chymical operations.

SA'NDINESS*, sån'-dè-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being sandy. *South.*

SA'NDISH, sånd'-ĭsh. *a.* Approaching to the nature of sand; loose; not close; not compact. *Evelyn.*

SA'NDSTONE, sånd'-stōne. *n. s.* Stone of a loose and friable kind, that easily crumbles into sand. *Woodward.*

SA'NDY, sånd'-è. *a.* Abounding with sand; full of sand. *Shakspeare.* Consisting of sand; unsolid *Bacon.*

SANE, sāne. *a.* [*sanus*, Lat.] Sound; healthy.

SANG, sång. The preterit of *sing*. *Exod.*

*SANG-FROID**, sång'-frwå'. *n. s.* [Fr.] Coolness; freedom from agitation: an affected phrase. *Sheridan.*

SANGUI'FEROUS, sång-gwĭf'-fĕr-ŭs. *a.* [*sanguifer*, Lat.] Conveying blood. *Derham.*

SANGUIFICA'TION, sång-gwè-fè-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *sanguis* and *facio*, Lat.] The production of blood; the conversion of the chyle into blood. *Arbuthnot.*

SA'NGUIFIER, sång'-gwè-fī-ŭr. *n. s.* [*sanguis* and *facio*, Lat.] Producer of blood. *Floyer.*

*To* SA'NGUIFY, sång'-gwè-fī. 340. *v. n.* [*sanguis* and *facio*, Lat.] To produce blood. *Hale.*

SA'NGUINARY, sång'-gwè-nă-rè. *a.* [*sanguinarius*, Lat.] Cruel; bloody; murtherous. *Bacon.*

SA'NGUINARY, sång'-gwè-nă-rè. *n. s.* [*sanguinaire*, Fr.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

SA'NGUINE §, sång'-gwĭn. 340. *a.* [*sanguin*, Fr.; *sanguineus*, from *sanguis*, Lat.] Red; having the colour of blood. *Milton.* Abounding with blood more than any other humour; cheerful. *Brown.* Warm; ardent; confident. *Swift.*

SA'NGUINE, sång'-gwĭn. *n. s.* Blood colour. *Spenser.* The blood-stone, with which cutlers sanguine their hilts. *Cotgrave.*

*To* SA'NGUINE*, sång'-gwĭn. *v. a.* To make of a sanguine colour; to varnish with sanguine. *Minsheu.* To stain with blood. *Fanshawe.*

SA'NGUINELY*, sång'-gwĭn-lè. *ad.* With sanguineness; ardently; confidently. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

SA'NGUINENESS, sång'-gwĭn-nĕs. } *n. s.* Ardour;
SANGUI'NITY, sång-gwĭn'-è-tè. } heat of expectation; confidence. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

SANGUI'NEOUS, sång-gwĭn'-è-ŭs. *a.* [*sanguineus*, Lat.] Constituting blood. *Brown.* Abounding with blood. *Arbuthnot.*

SA'NHEDRIM, sån'-hè-drĭm. *n. s.* [Hebrew.] The chief council among the Jews, consisting of seventy elders, over whom the high priest presided. *Patrick.*

SA'NICLE, sån'-è-kl. 405. *n. s.* [Fr.; *sanicula*, Lat.] A plant.

*SA'NIES*, sā'-nè-ĭz. *n. s.* [Lat.] Thin matter; serous excretion. *Wiseman.*

SA'NIOUS, sā'-nè-ŭs. 314. *a.* Running a thin, serous matter, not a well-digested pus. *Wiseman.*

SA'NITY, sån'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*sanitas*, Lat.] Soundness of mind. *Shakspeare.*

SANK, sångk. The preterit of *sink*. *Sidney.*

*SANS*, sånz. *prep.* [Fr.] Without. *Shak. Ob. J.*

SA'NSCRIT*, sån'-skrĭt. *n. s.* [*san* or *sam*, and *skreeta*.] The learned language of the Bramins of India; the parent of all the Indian languages. *Fraser.*

SA'NTER*. See SAUNTER.

SANTO'N*, sån-tōn'. *n. s.* One of the Turkish priests; a kind of dervis, regarded by the vulgar as a *saint*. *Sir T. Herbert.*

SAP §, såp. *n. s.* [ꝛæpe, Sax.; *sap*, Dutch.] The vital juice of plants; the juice that circulates in trees and herbs. *Spenser.*

*To* SAP §, såp. *v. a.* [*sapper*, Fr.; *zappare*, Ital.] To undermine; to subvert by digging; to mine. *Dryden.*

*To* SAP, såp. *v. n.* To proceed by mine; to proceed invisibly. *Tatler.*

SAP*, såp. *n. s.* [In military language.] A sort of mine.

SA'PHIRE. See SAPPHIRE.

SA'PID §, să'p'-ĭd. 544. *a.* [*sapidus*, Lat.] Tasteful; palatable; making a powerful stimulation upon the palate. *Brown.*

SAPI'DITY, să-pĭd'-è-tè. } *n. s.* Tastefulness;
SA'PIDNESS, să'p'-ĭd-nĕs. } power of stimulating the palate. *Brown.*

SA'PIENCE §, să'-pè-ĕnse. *n. s.* [Fr.; *sapientia*, Lat.] Wisdom; sageness; knowledge. *Grew.*

SA'PIENT, sā'-pē-ĕnt. *a.* [*sapiens*, Lat.] Wise; sage. *Milton.*

SAPIE'NTIAL*, sā-pē-ĕn'-shăl. *a.* Affording lessons of wisdom. *Bp. Richardson.*

SA'PLESS, săp'-lĕs. *a.* [ræpleas, Sax.; *saploos*, Dutch.] Wanting sap; wanting vital juice. *Shak.* Dry; old; husky. *Dryden.*

SA'PLING, săp'-lĭng. *n. s.* A young tree; a young plant. *Shakspeare.*

SAPONA'CEOUS, săp-ō-nā'-shŭs. 357. } *a.* [*sapo*,
SA'PONARY, săp'-pō-nā-rē. } Lat.] Soapy; resembling soap; having the qualities of soap. *Boyle.*

*SA'POR*, sā'-pŏr. 166. *n. s.* [Lat.] Taste; power of affecting or stimulating the palate. *Brown.*

SAPORI'FICK, săp-ō-rĭf'-fĭk. 530. *a.* [*saporifique*, Fr.; *sapor* and *facio*, Lat.] Having the power to produce tastes.

SA'POROUS*, sā'-pŭr-ŭs. *a.* Savoury. *Bailey.*

SA'PPER*, săp'-pŭr. *n. s.* [*sappeur*, Fr.] A kind of miner. *Transl. of Boccalini.*

SA'PPHICK*, săf'-fĭk. *a.* [*Sapphicus*, Lat., from *Sappho*, who invented or particularly used this kind of metre.] Denoting a kind of verse used by the Greeks and Latins, consisting of eleven syllables or five feet, of which the first, fourth, and fifth, are trochees, the second a spondee, and the third a dactyle, in the first three lines of each stanza, which closes with a fourth consisting only of a dactyle and spondee. *Mason.*

SA'PPHIRE, săf'-fīr. 140, 415. *n. s.* [*sapphirus*, Lat.] A precious stone of a bright blue colour. *Woodward.*

SA'PPHIRINE, săf'-fĭr-īne. 149. *a.* Made of sapphire; resembling sapphire. *Donne.*

SA'PPINESS, săp'-pē-nĕs. *n. s.* The state or the quality of abounding in sap; succulence; juiciness.

SA'PPY, săp'-pē. *a.* [ræpiz, Sax.] Abounding in sap; juicy; succulent. *Mortimer.* Young; not firm; weak. *Hayward.* [σήπω.] Musty; tainted; reasty. *Barret.*

SA'RABAND, săr'-rā-bănd. 524. *n. s.* [*çarabande*, Span.; *sarabande*, Fr.] A Spanish dance. *Arbuthnot.*

SARACE'NICK*, săr-ā-sĕn'-ĭk. } *a.* Denoting
SARACE'NICAL*, săr-ā-sĕn'-ē-kăl. } the architecture of the Saracens, or the modern Gothick. *Johnson.*

SA'RCASM §, săr'-kăzm. *n. s.* [*sarcasme*, Fr.; *sarcasmus*, Lat.; σαρκαζω, Gr.] A keen reproach; a taunt; a gibe. *Hammond.*

SARCA'STICAL, săr-kăs'-tē-kăl. } *a.* Keen; taunt-
SARCA'STICK, săr-kăs'-tĭk. 509. } ing; severe. *South.*

SARCA'STICALLY, săr-kăs'-tē-kăl-ē. *ad.* Tauntingly; severely. *Hammond.*

SA'RCENET, sărse'-nĕt. *n. s.* [supposed to be *sericum saracenicum*, Lat.] Fine, thin woven silk. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SA'RCLE, săr'-kl. *v. a.* [*sarcler*, Fr.; *sarculo*, Lat.] To weed corn. *Ainsworth.*

SARCOCE'LE, săr-kō-sēēl'. [See HYDROCELE.] *n. s.* [σάρξ and κήλη, Gr.; *sarcocele*, Fr.] A fleshy excrescence of the testicles, which sometimes grows so large as to stretch the scrotum much beyond its natural size. *Quincy.*

SARCO'MA, săr-kō'-mă. 92. *n. s.* [σάρκωμα.] A fleshy excrescence, or lump, growing in any part of the body, especially the nostrils. *Bailey.*

SARCO'PHAGOUS, săr-kŏf'-fă-gŭs. 581. *a.* [σάρξ and φάγω.] Flesh-eating; feeding on flesh.

*SARCO'PHAGUS**, săr-kŏf'-fă-gŭs. *n. s.* [Lat.] A sort of stone coffin or grave, in which the ancients laid those bodies which were not to be burned. *Addison.*

SARCO'PHAGY, săr-kŏf'-fă-jē. 518. *n. s.* [σάρξ and φάγω.] The practice of eating flesh. *Brown.*

SARCO'TICK, săr-kŏt'-ĭk. 509. *n. s.* [σάρξ, Gr.; *sarcotique*, Fr.] A medicine which fills up ulcers with new flesh: the same as *incarnative*. *Wiseman.*

SARCULA'TION, săr-kŭ-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*sarculus*, Lat.] The act of weeding; plucking up weeds. *Dict.*

SA'RDEL, sār'-dĕl. } *n. s.*
SA'RDINE *Stone*, sār'-dĭne-stōne. 140. }
SA'RDIUS, sār'-dē-ŭs, or sār'-jē-ŭs. 293, 294. }
A sort of precious stone. *Rev.* iv.

SARDO'NIAN*, sār-dō'-nē-ăn. } *a.* Forced or feign-
SARDO'NICK*, sār-dŏn'-ĭk. } ed, as applied to laughter, smiles, or grins. *Spenser.*

SA'RDONYX, sār'-dō-nĭks. *n. s.* A precious stone. *Woodward.*

SARK, sărk. *n. s.* [ỳpic, ỳpc, Sax.] A common word, in our northern counties, for a shirt or shift. *Arbuthnot.*

SARN, sărn. *n. s.* A British word for pavement, or stepping-stones.

SA'RPLIER, sār'-plĕèr. *n. s.* [*sarpilliere*, Fr.] A piece of canvass for wrapping up wares; a packing-cloth. *Bailey.*

SA'RRASINE, sār'-rā-sĭn. *n. s.* A kind of birth-wort. *Bailey.*

SA'RSA, sār'-să. } *n. s.* Both a
SARSAPARI'LLA, sār-să-pă-rĭl'-lă. } tree and an herb. *Ainsworth.*

SARSE §, sārse. *n. s.* [*sassure*, Fr.] A sort of fine lawn sieve. *Barret.*

*To* SARSE, sārse. *v. a.* [*sasser*, Fr.] To sift through a sarse or searse. *Bailey.*

SART, sărt. *n. s.* [In agriculture.] A piece of wood land turned into arable. *Bailey.*

SARTO'RIUS*, sār-tō'-rē-ŭs. *n. s.* [*sartor*, Lat.] The muscle which serves to throw one leg across the other, called the tailor's muscle. *Paley.*

SASH §, săsh. *n. s.* [from the wrapper or turban of the East, called the *shash*.] A belt worn by way of distinction; a silken band worn by officers in the army, and by the clergy over their cassocks; a riband worn round the waist by ladies. *Stackhouse.* A window so formed as to be let up and down by pulleys. [*chassis*, Fr.] *Swift.*

*To* SASH*, săsh. *v. a.* To dress with a sash. *Burke.* To furnish with sash windows.

SA'SHOON, săsh'-ŏŏn. *n. s.* A kind of leather stuffing put into a boot for the wearer's ease. *Ainsworth.*

SA'SSAFRAS, săs'-să-frăs. *n. s.* A tree.

SASSE*, săs. *n. s.* [*sas*, Dutch.] A kind of sluice, or lock, on navigable rivers. The word occurs in our old statutes.

SAT, săt. The preterit of *sit*.

*SA'TAN**, sā'-tăn, or săt'-tăn. *n. s.* [Heb.] The devil. *Rev.* xii.

☞ This word is frequently pronounced as if written *Sattan*; but making the first syllable long is so agreeable to analogy, that it ought to be indulged wherever custom will permit, and particularly in proper names. *Cato*, *Plato*, &c., have now universally the penultimate *a* long and slender; and no good reason can be given why the word in question should not join this class: if the short quantity of the *a* in the original be alleged, for an answer to this see *Principles*, No. 544, and the word SATIRE. Mr. Nares and Buchanan, only, adopt the second sound; but Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, Entick, and, if we may judge by the position of the accent, Dr. Ash and Bailey, the first.—See *The Key to the Classical Pronunciation of Greek, Latin, and Scripture Proper Names*, under the word. *W.*

SATA'NICAL*, să-tăn'-nē-kăl. } *a.* Belonging to
SATA'NICK*, să-tăn'-nĭk. 509. } the devil; proceeding from the devil; evil; false; malicious *Milton.*

SATA'NICALLY*, să-tăn'-nē-kăl-lē. *ad.* With malice or wickedness suiting the devil; diabolically *Hammond.*

SA'TANISM*, să'-tăn-ĭzm. *n. s.* A diabolical disposition. *Eleg. on Donne's Death.*

SA'TANIST*, să'-tăn-ĭst. *n. s.* A wicked person. *Granger.*

SA'TCHEL, săt'sh-ĕl. *n. s.* [*seckel*, Germ.; *sacculus*, Lat.] A little bag: commonly a bag used by schoolboys. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SATE §, sāte. *v. a.* [*satio*, Lat.] To satiate; to

glut; to pall; to feed beyond natural desires. *Milton.*

SA'TELESS*, sāte'-lĕs. *a.* Insatiable. *Young.*

SA'TELLITE §, sāt'-tĕl-līte. [sāt'-tĕl-līte, *Sheridan, Jones, Perry, Fulton* and *Knight*; sā-tĕl'-līt, *Kenrick.*] *n. s.* [*satelles*, Lat.; *satellite*, Fr.] A small planet revolving round a larger. *Locke.*

☞ Pope has, by the license of his art, accented the plural of this word upon the second syllable, and, like the Latin plural, has given it four syllables:

"Or ask of yonder argent fields above,
"Why Jove's *satellites* are less than Jove."
*Essay on Man.*

This, however, is only pardonable in poetry, and, it may be added, in good poetry.—See ANTIPODES and MILLIPEDES. *W.*

SATELLI'TIOUS, sāt-tĕl-lĭsh'-ŭs. *a.* Consisting of satellites. *Cheyne.*

*To* SA'TIATE §, sā'-shè-āte. *v. a.* [*satio*, Lat.] To satisfy; to fill. *Bacon.* To glut; to pall; to fill beyond natural desire. *Locke.* To gratify desire. *K. Charles.* To saturate; to impregnate with as much as can be contained or imbibed. *Newton.*

SA'TIATE, sā'-shè-āte. *a.* Glutted; full of satiety. *Pope.*

SATIA'TION*, sā-shè-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The state of being filled. *Whitaker.*

SA'TIETY, sā-tī'-è-tè. 460. *n. s.* [*satietas*, Lat.; *satieté*, Fr.] Fulness beyond desire or pleasure; more than enough; wearisomeness of plenty; state of being palled or glutted. *Shakspeare.*

☞ The sound of the second syllable of this word has been grossly mistaken by the generality of speakers; nor is it much to be wondered at. *Ti*, with the accent on it, succeeded by a vowel, is a very uncommon predicament for an English syllable to be under; and therefore it is not surprising, that it has been almost universally confounded with an apparently similar, but really different, assemblage of accent, vowels, and consonants. So accustomed is the ear to the aspirated sound of *t*, when followed by two vowels, that, whenever these appear, we are apt to annex the very same sound to that letter, without attending to an essential circumstance in this word, which distinguishes it from every other in the language. There is no English word of exactly the same form with *satiety*, and therefore it cannot, like most other words, be tried by its peers; but analogy, that grand resource of reason, will as clearly determine, in this case, as if the most positive evidence were produced.

In the first place, then, the sound commonly given to the second syllable of this word, which is that of the first of *si-lence*, as if written *sa-si-e-ty*, is never found annexed to the same letters throughout the whole language. *T*, when succeeded by two vowels, in every instance but the word in question, sounds exactly like *sh*; thus *satiate*, *expatiate*, &c., are pronounced as if written *sa-she-ate*, *ex-pa-she-ate*, &c., and not *sa-se-ate*, *ex-pa-se-ate*, &c.; and, therefore, if the *t* must be aspirated in this word, it ought at least to assume that aspiration which is found among similar assemblages of letters, and, instead of *sa-si-e-ty*, it ought to be sounded *sa-shi-e-ty*: in this mode of pronunciation a greater parity might be pleaded; nor should we introduce a new aspiration to reproach our language with needless irregularity. But, if we once cast an eye on those conditions on which we give an aspirated sound to the dentals, 26, we shall find both these methods of pronouncing this word equally remote from analogy. In almost every termination where the consonants *t*, *d*, *c*, and *s*, precede the vowels *ea*, *ia*, *ie*, *io*, &c., as in *martial*, *soldier*, *suspicion*, *confusion*, *anxious*, *prescience*, &c., the accent is on the syllable immediately before these consonants, and they all assume the aspiration; but in *Ægyptiacum*, *elephantiasis*, *hendiadis*, *society*, *anxiety*, *science*, &c., the accent is immediately after these consonants, and the *t*, *d*, *c*, and *x*, are pronounced as free from aspiration as the same letters in *tiar*, *dict*, *cion*, *Ixion*, &c.: the position of the accent makes the whole difference. But, if analogy in our own language were silent, the uniform pronunciation of words from the learned languages, where these letters occur, would be sufficient to decide the dispute. Thus in *elephantiasis*, *Miltiades*, *satietas*, &c., the antepenultimate syllable *ti* is always pronounced like the English noun *tie*; nor should we dream of giving *ti* the aspirated sound in these words, though there would be exactly the same reason for it as in *satiety*; for, except in very few instances, as we pronounce Latin in the analogy of our own language, no reason can be given why we should pronounce the antepenultimate syllable in *satietas* one way, and that in *satiety* another.

I should have thought my time thrown away in so minute an investigation of the pronunciation of this word, if I had not found the best judges disagree about it. That Mr. Sheridan supposed it ought to be pronounced *sa-si-e-ty* is evident from his giving this word as an instance of the various sounds of *t*, and telling us that here it sounds *s*. Mr. Garrick, whom I consulted on this word, told me, if there were any rules for pronunciation, I was certainly right in mine; but that he and his literary acquaintance pronounced in the other manner. Dr. Johnson likewise thought I was right, but that the greater number of speakers were against me; and Dr. Lowth told me he was clearly of my opinion, but that he could get nobody to follow him. I was much flattered to find my sentiments confirmed by so great a judge, and much more flattered when I found my reasons were entirely new to him.

But, notwithstanding the tide of opinion was some years ago so much against me, I have since had the pleasure of finding some of the most judicious philologists on my side. Mr. Elphinston, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Perry, mark the word as I have done, [also Jones, Fulton and Knight,]; and Mr. Nares is of opinion it ought to be so pronounced, though, for a reason very different from those I have produced, namely, in order to keep it as distinct as may be from the word *society*; while Mr. Fry frankly owns it is very difficult to determine the proper pronunciation of this word.

Thus I have ventured to decide where "doctors disagree," and have been induced to spend so much time on the correction of this word, as the improper pronunciation of it does not, as in most other cases, proceed from an evident caprice of custom, as in *busy* and *bury*, or from a desire of drawing nearer to the original language, but from an absolute mistake of the principles on which we pronounce our own. *W*

SA'TIN, sāt'-tĭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *sattin*, Dutch.] A soft, close, and shining silk. *Sidney.*

SA'TINET*, sāt'-è-nĕt. *n. s.* A sort of slight satin.

SA'TIRE §, sā'-tūr, sāt'-ŭr, sā'-tīre, or sāt'-īre. [sā'-tūr, *Perry, Jones, Fulton* and *Knight.*] *n. s.* [*satyra*, Lat.] A poem in which wickedness or folly is censured. Proper *satire* is distinguished, by the generality of the reflections, from a lampoon, which is aimed against a particular person; but they are too frequently confounded. *Bp. Hall.*

☞ The first mode of pronouncing this word is adopted by Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Ash, and Mr. Smith. The short quantity of the first vowel is adopted by Mr. Nares, Mr. Elphinston, Buchanan, and Entick; but the quantity of the second syllable they have not marked. —The third is adopted by Dr. Kenrick; and for the fourth we have no authorities.

But, though the first mode of pronouncing this word is the most general, and the most agreeable to an English ear, the second seems to be that which is most favoured by the learned, because, say they, the first syllable in the Latin *satyra* is short. But, if this reasoning were to hold good, we ought to pronounce the first syllable of *silence*, *local*, *label*, *libel*, *locust*, *paper*, and many others, short, because *silentium*, *localis*, *labellum*, *libellus*, *locusta*, *papyrus*, &c., have all the first syllable short in Latin. But, to furnish the learned with an argument which perhaps may not immediately occur to them, it may be said, that, in the instances I have adduced, none of the Latin words have the initial syllable *accented* as well as short, which is the case with the word *satyra*: but it may be answered, if we were to follow the quantity of the Latin accented vowel, we must pronounce *fœtid*, *mimick*, *frigid*, *squalid*, *comick*, *resin*, *credit*, *spirit*, and *lily*, with the first vowel long, because it is the case in the Latin words *fœtidus*, *mimicus*, *frigidus*, *squalidus*, *comicus*, *resina*, *creditus*, *spiritus*, and *lilium*.

The only shadow of an argument, therefore, that remains is, that, though we do not adopt the Latin quantity of the accented antepenultimate vowel when it is long, we do when it is short. For, though we have many instances where an English word of two syllables has the first short, though derived from a Latin word where the two first syllables are long; as, *civil*, *legate*, *solemn*, &c., from *civilis*, *legatus*, *solemnis*, &c.; yet we have no instance in the language where a word of three syllables in Latin, with the two first vowels short, becomes an English dissyllable with the first syllable long, except the vowel be *u*.—See *Principles*. No. 507, 508, 509.

Hence the shortness of the first syllables of *platane, zephyr, atom*, &c., from *platanus, zephyrus, atomus*, &c., which are short, not only from the custom of carrying the short sound we give to the Latin antepenultimate vowel into the penultimate of the English word derived from it, but from the affectation of shortening the initial vowel, which this custom has introduced, in order to give our pronunciation a Latin air, and furnish us with an opportunity of showing our learning by appealing to Latin quantity; which, when applied to English, is so vague and uncertain as to put us out of all fear of detection if we happen to be wrong. The absurd custom, therefore, of shortening our vowels, ought to be discountenanced as much as possible, since it is supported by such weak and desultory arguments; and our own analogy, in this as well as in similar words, ought to be preferred to such a shadow of analogy to the quantity of the Latin language as I have charitably afforded to those who are ignorant of it.—See *Principles*, No. 544.

Though poets often bend the rhyme to their verse, when they cannot bring their verse to the rhyme; yet, where custom is equivocal, they certainly are of some weight. In this view we may look upon Pope's couplet in his Essay on Criticism:

"Leave dang'rous truths to unsuccessful *satires*,
"And flattery to fulsome dedicators."

With respect to the quantity of the last syllable, though custom seems to have decided it in this word, it is not so certain in other words of a similar form. These we purpose to consider under the word UMPIRE, which see. *W.*

SATI'RICAL, sȧ-tĭr'-rè-kȧl. } *a.* [*satiricus*, Lat.] Be-
SATI'RICK, sȧ-tĭr'-rĭk. } longing to satire; employed in writing of invective. *Roscommon.* Censorious; severe in language. *Shakspeare.*

SATI'RICALLY, sȧ-tĭr'-rè-kȧl-è. *ad.* With invective; with intention to censure or vilify. *Dryden.*

SA'TIRIST, sȧt'-tŭr-ĭst. [See PATRONESS.] *n. s.* One who writes satires. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* SA'TIRIZE, sȧt'-tŭr-ize. *v. a.* [*satirizer*, Fr.] To censure as in a satire. *Dryden.*

SATISFA'CTION §, sȧt-tŭs-fȧk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*satisfactio*, Lat.] The act of pleasing to the full, or state of being pleased. *South.* The act of pleasing. *Locke.* The state of being pleased. *Locke.* Release from suspense, uncertainty, or uneasiness; conviction. *Shak.* Gratification; that which pleases. *Dryden.* Amends; atonement for a crime; recompense for an injury. *Milton.*

SATISFA'CTIVE, sȧt-tŭs-fȧk'-tĭv. *a.* [*satisfactus*, Lat.] Giving satisfaction. *Brown.*

SATISFA'CTORILY, sȧt-tŭs-fȧk'-tŭr-è-lè. *ad.* So as to content. *Brown.*

SATISFA'CTORINESS, sȧt-tŭs-fȧk'-tŭr-rè-nĕs. *n. s.* Power of satisfying; power of giving content. *Boyle.*

SATISFA'CTORY, sȧt-tŭs-fȧk'-tŭr-è. [See DOMESTICK.] *a.* Giving satisfaction; giving content. *Locke.* Atoning; making amends. *Sanderson.*

SA'TISFIER*, sȧt'-tŭs-fi-ŭr. *n. s.* One who makes satisfaction. *Sheridan.*

*To* SA'TISFY §, sȧt'-tŭs-fĭ. *v. a.* [*satisfacio*, Lat.] To content; to please to such a degree as that nothing more is desired. *Proverbs.* To feed to the full. *Job.* To recompense; to pay to content. *Shak.* To appease by punishment. *Milton.* To free from doubt, perplexity, or suspense. *Locke.* To convince. *Locke.*

*To* SA'TISFY, sȧt'-tŭs-fĭ. *v. n.* To give content. To feed to the full. To make payment. *Locke.*

SA'TIVE*, sȧ'-tĭv. *a.* [*sativus*, Lat.] Sown in gardens. *Evelyn.*

*SA'TRAP**, sȧ'-trȧp. *n. s.* [Persian.] A governour of a district; a kind of viceroy; a nobleman in power. *Shenstone.*

SA'TRAPY*, sȧt'-rȧ-pè. *n. s.* The government assigned to a satrap. *Milton.*

SA'TURABLE, sȧt'-tshŭ-rȧ-bl. *a.* Impregnable with any thing till it will receive no more. *Grew.*

SA'TURANT, sȧt'-tshŭ-rȧnt. *a.* [*saturans*, Lat.] Impregnating to the full.

*To* SA'TURATE, sȧt'-tshŭ-rȧte. *v. a.* [*saturo*, Lat.] To impregnate till no more can be received or imbibed. *Woodward.*

SATURA'TION*, sȧt-tshŭ-rȧ'-shŭn. *n. s.* [In chymistry.] The impregnation of an acid with an alkali, and vice versa, till either will receive no more, and the mixture becomes neutral. *Chambers.*

SA'TURDAY, sȧt'-tŭr-dè. 223. *n. s.* [ꝥæteꝛꝺæg, Sax., according to Verstegan, from ꝥæteꝛn, a Saxon idol; more properly from *Saturn, dies Saturni.*] The last day of the week. *Addison.*

SATU'RITY, sȧ-tŭ'-rè-tè. *n. s.* [*saturité*, old Fr.] Fulness; the state of being saturated; repletion. *Warner.*

SA'TURN §, sȧ'-tŭrn, or sȧt'-tŭrn. *n. s.* [*Saturnus*, Lat.] A remote planet of the solar system: supposed by astrologers to impress melancholy, dulness, or severity of temper. *Bentley.* [In chymistry.] Lead.

☞ This was supposed to be the remotest planet when Dr. Johnson wrote his dictionary; but Mr. Herschel has since discovered a planet still more remote, which will undoubtedly be called hereafter by his own name. The first pronunciation of this word is not the most general, but by far the most analogical; and for the same reason as in *Satan:* but there is an additional reason in this word, which will weigh greatly with the learned, and that is, the *a* is long in the original. Mr. Elphinston, Dr. Kenrick, Perry, and Entick, adopt the second pronunciation of this word; and Mr. Sheridan, Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnston, and, if we may guess by the position of the accent, Dr. Ash and Bailey, the first. *W.*

SATURNA'LIAN*, sȧt-tŭr-nȧ'-lè-ȧn. *a.* [*Saturnalia*, Lat.] Sportive; loose, like the feasts of Saturn. *Burke.*

SATU'RNIAN, sȧ-tŭr'-nè-ȧn. *a.* [*saturnius*, Lat.] Happy; golden; used by poets for times of felicity, such as are feigned to have been in the reign of Saturn. *Pope.*

SA'TURNINE, sȧt'-tŭr-nine. 148. *a.* [*saturninus*, Lat.] Not light; not volatile; gloomy; grave; melancholy; severe of temper: supposed to be born under the dominion of Saturn. *Addison.*

SA'TURNIST*, sȧt'-tŭr-nĭst. *n. s.* One of gloomy or melancholy disposition. *Browne.*

SA'TYR §, sȧ'-tŭr, or sȧt'-ŭr. *n. s.* [*satyrus*, Lat.] A sylvan god: supposed among the ancients to be rude and lecherous. *Peacham.*

☞ This word and *satire*, a poem, are pronounced exactly alike, and for similar reasons. *W.*

SATYRI'ASIS, sȧt-è-rĭ'-ȧ-sĭs. *n. s.* An abundance of seminal lymphas. *Floyer.*

SATY'RION*, sȧ-tŭr'-è-ŭn. *n. s.* A plant. *Pope.*

SAUCE §, sȧwse. 218. *n. s.* [*sauce, saulse*, Fr.; *salsa*, Ital; *salsus*, of *salio*, Lat.] Something eaten with food to improve its taste. *Sidney.*—*To serve one the same sauce.* A vulgar phrase: to retaliate one injury with another.

*To* SAUCE, sȧwse. *v. n.* To accompany meat with something of higher relish. To gratify with rich tastes. *Shak.* To intermix or accompany with any thing good, or, ironically, with any thing bad. *Sidney.*

SAU'CEBOX, sȧwse'-bŏks. *n. s.* [from *saucy.*] An impertinent or petulant fellow. *Brewer.*

SAU'CEPAN, sȧwse'-pȧn. *n. s.* A small skillet with a long handle, in which sauce or small things are boiled. *Swift.*

SAU'CER, sȧw'-sŭr. 98, 218. *n. s.* [*sauciere*, Fr.] A small pan or platter in which sauce is set on the table. *Bacon.* A piece or platter of china, into which a tea-cup is set.

SAU'CILY, sȧw'-sè-lè. *ad.* Impudently; impertinently; petulantly; in a saucy manner. *Shakspeare.*

SAU'CINESS, sȧw'-sè-nĕs. *n. s.* Impudence; petulance; impertinence; contempt of superiours. *Sidney.*

*SAU'CISSE. n. s.* [Fr.] [In gunnery.] A long train of powder sewed up in a roll of pitched cloth, about two inches diameter, in order to fire a bombchest. *Bailey.*

*SAU'CISSON. n. s.* [Fr.] [In military architecture.] Fagots or fascines made of large boughs of trees bound together. *Bailey.*

SAU'CY §, sȧw'-sè. 218. *a.* [*salsus*, Lat.] Pert; petu-

lant; contemptuous of superiours; insolent; impudent; impertinent. *Shakspeare.*

☞ The regular sound of this diphthong must be carefully preserved, as the Italian sound of *a* given to it in this word, and in *sauce, saucer, daughter*, &c., is only heard among the vulgar. *W.*

SAUL*, sâwl. *n. s.* [raul, Sax.] The soul: so pronounced in some parts of the north of England, and so anciently written. [See SOUL.

*To* SAU'NTER §, sân'-tûr, or sâwn'-tûr. *v. n.* [from idle people who roved about the country, and asked charity under pretence of going *à la sainte terre.*] To wander about idly. *L'Estrange.* To loiter; to linger. *Locke.*

☞ The first mode of pronouncing this word is the most agreeable to analogy, if not in the most general use; but, where use has formed so clear a rule as in words of this form, it is wrong not to follow it.—See *Principles*, No. 214. Mr. Elphinston, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Scott, are for the first pronunciation; and Mr. Sheridan and W. Johnston for the last. Mr. Perry gives both; but, by placing them as I have done, seems to give the preference to the first. *W.*

SAU'NTER*, sân'-tûr, or sâwn'-tûr. } *n. s.* Ram-
SAU'NTERER*, sân'-tûr-ûr. } bler; idler. *Young.*

SAU'NCING-BELL*. See SANCEBELL.

SA'USAGE, sâw'-sîdje, or sâs'-sîdje. *n. s.* [*saucisse*, Fr.] A roll or ball made commonly of pork or veal, and sometimes of beef, minced very small, with salt and spice; sometimes it is stuffed into skins, and sometimes only rolled in flour. *Barret.*

☞ This word is pronounced in the first manner by correct, and in the second by vulgar speakers. Among this number, however, I do not reckon Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Scott, who adopt it; but, in my opinion, Dr. Kenrick and Mr. Perry, who prefer the first, are not only more agreeable to rule, but to the best usage. In this opinion I am confirmed by Mr. Nares, who says it is commonly pronounced in the second manner.—See *Principles*, No. 218. *W.*

SA'VABLE*, sâ'-vâ-bl. *a.* Capable of being saved. *Chillingworth.*

SA'VABLENESS*, sâ'-vâ-bl-nês. *n. s.* Capability of being saved. *Chillingworth.*

SA'VAGE §, sâv'-vîdje. 90. *a.* [*sauvage*, Fr.; *selvaggio*, Ital.] Wild; uncultivated. *Milton.* Untamed; cruel. *Shak.* Uncivilized; barbarous; untaught; wild; brutal. *Raleigh.*

SA'VAGE, sâv'-vîdje. *n. s.* A man untaught and uncivilized; a barbarian. *Raleigh.*

*To* SA'VAGE, sâv'-vîdje. *v. a.* To make barbarous, wild, or cruel. *More.*

SA'VAGELY, sâv'-vîdje-lè. *ad.* Barbarously; cruelly.

SA'VAGENESS, sâv'-vîdje-nês. *n. s.* Barbarousness; cruelty; wildness. *Shakspeare.*

SA'VAGERY, sâv'-vîdje-rè. *n. s.* Cruelty; barbarity. *Shakspeare.* Wild growth. *Shakspeare.*

SAVA'NNA, sâ-vân'-nâ. 92. *n. s.* [Span.] An open meadow without wood; pasture-ground in America. *Locke.*

*To* SAVE §, sâve. *v. a.* [*sauver, saulver*, Fr.; *salvo*, Lat.] To preserve from danger or destruction. *Isaiah*, xlvi. To preserve finally from eternal death. *Heb.* x. Not to spend or lose; to hinder from being spent or lost. *Temple.* To reserve or lay by. *Job*, xx. To spare; to excuse. *Dryden.* To salve; to reconcile. *Milton.* To take or embrace opportunely, so as not to lose. *Swift.*

*To* SAVE, sâve. *v. n.* To be cheap. *Bacon.*

SAVE, sâve. *prep.* Except; not including. *Spenser.* It is now little used.

SA'VEALL, sâve'-âll. 406. *n. s.* [*save* and *all.*] A small pan inserted into a candlestick to save the ends of candles. *Howell.*

SA'VER, sâ'-vûr. 98. *n. s.* Preserver; rescuer. *Sidney.* One who escapes loss, though without gain. *Dryden.* A good husband. One who lays up and grows rich. *Wotton.*

SA'VIN, sâv'-în. *n. s.* [*sabina*, Lat.; *savin, sabin*, Fr.] A plant: a species of juniper.

SA'VING, sâ'-vîng. 410. *a.* Frugal; parsimonious; not lavish. *Arbuthnot.* Not turning to loss, though not gainful. *Addison.*

SA'VING, sâ'-vîng. *prep.* With exception in favour of. *Spenser.*

SA'VING, sâ'-vîng. *n. s.* Escape of expense; somewhat preserved from being spent. *Bacon.* Exception in favour. *L'Estrange.*

SA'VINGLY, sâ'-vîng-lè. *ad.* So as to be saved. *South.* With parsimony.

SA'VINGNESS, sâ'-vîng-nês. *n. s.* Parsimony; frugality. Tendency to promote eternal salvation. *Brevint.*

SA'VIOUR. sâve'-yûr. 113. *n. s.* [*sauveur*, Fr.] Redeemer: He that has graciously saved mankind from eternal death. *St. Luke.*

SA'VOROUS*, sâ'-vûr-ûs. *a.* [*savoureux*, Fr.] Sweet; pleasant. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

SA'VORY, sâ'-vûr-è. *n. s.* [*savorée*, Fr.] A plant *Miller.*

SA'VOUR §, sâ'-vûr. *n. s.* [*saveur*, Fr.] A scent; odour. *Tusser.* Taste; power of affecting the palate. *Milton.*

*To* SA'VOUR, sâ'-vûr. *v. n.* [*savourer*, Fr.] To have any particular smell or taste. To betoken; to have an appearance or intellectual taste of something. *Spenser.*

*To* SA'VOUR, sâ'-vûr. *v. a.* To like; to taste or smell with delight. *Shak.* To perceive; to consider; to taste intellectually. *St. Matt.* xvi.

SA'VOURILY, sâ'-vûr-è-lè. *ad.* With gust; with appetite. *Dryden.* With a pleasing relish. *Dryden.*

SA'VOURINESS, sâ'-vûr-è-nês. *n. s.* Taste pleasing and piquant. Pleasing smell.

SA'VOURLESS*, sâ'-vûr-lês. *a.* Wanting savour. *Bp. Hall.*

SA'VOURLY*, sâ'-vûr-lè. *a.* Well seasoned; of good taste. *Huloet.*

SA'VOURLY*, sâ'-vûr-lè. *ad.* With a pleasing relish. *Barrow.*

SA'VOURY, sâ'-vûr-è. *a.* [*savoreux*, Fr.] Pleasing to the smell. *Milton.* Piquant to the taste. *Gen.*

SAVO'Y, sâ-vôè'. *n. s.* A sort of colewort.

SAW, sâw. 219. The preterit of *see.*

SAW §, sâw. *n. s.* [*sawe*, Dan.; ꝥaȝa, Sax.] A dentated instrument, by the attrition of which wood or metal is cut. *Moxon.* [ꝥaȝe, ꝥaȝa, Sax.; *saeghe*, Teut.] A saying; a maxim; a sentence; an axiom; a proverb. *Shakspeare.* A decree. *Spenser.*

*To* SAW, sâw. *v. a.* part. *sawed* and *sawn.* To cut timber or other matter with a saw. *Hebrews.*

SA'WDUST, sâw'-dûst. *n. s.* Dust made by the attrition of the saw. *Wiseman.*

SA'WFISH, sâw'-fîsh. *n. s.* A sort of fish with a kind of dentated horn.

SA'WPIT, sâw'-pît. *n. s.* Pit over which timber is laid to be sawn by two men. *Shakspeare.*

SAW-WORT, sâw'-wûrt. *n. s.* A plant like the greater centaury, from which this differs in having smaller heads. *Miller.*

SAW-WREST, sâw'-rêst. *n. s.* A sort of tool with which they set the teeth of the saw. *Moxon.*

SA'WER, sâw'-ûr. } *n. s.* One whose trade
SA'WYER, sâw'-yûr. 113. } is to saw timber into boards or beams. *Moxon.*

SA'XIFRAGE, sâk'-sè-frâdje. *n. s.* [*saxifraga*, Lat.] A plant. *Quincy.*

SA'XIFRAGE *Meadow. n. s.* A plant.

SA'XIFRAGOUS, sâk-sîf'-râ-gûs. *a.* [*saxum* and *frago*, Lat.] Dissolvent of the stone. *Brown.*

SA'XON §*, sâks'-ûn. *n. s.* [*Saxo*, Lat.; Seax, Sax.] One of the people who inhabited the northern part of Germany, obtained footing in Britain about the year 440, and afterwards subdued great part of the island. *Verstegan.*

SA'XON*, sâks'-ûn. *a.* Belonging to the Saxons, to their country, or to their language. *Camden.*

SA'XONISM*, sâks'-ûn-îzm. *n. s.* An idiom of the Saxon language. *Warton.*

SA'XONIST*, sâks'-ûn-îst. *n. s.* One who is well acquainted with the Saxon language or manners. *Note in Bp. Nicolson's Ep. Corr.*

*To* SAY§, så. 220. *v. a.* pret. *said*. [ꝛæȝan, Sax.; *sæga*. Su. Goth.] To speak; to utter in words; to tell. *Spenser.* To allege by way of argument. *Atterbury.* To tell in any manner. *Spenser.* To repeat; to rehearse: as, to *say* a part; to *say* a lesson. *Fairfax.* To pronounce without singing. *Common Prayer.* [for *assay*.] To try on. *B. Jonson.*

*To* SAY, så. *v. n.* To speak; to pronounce; to utter; to relate. 1 *Kings.* In poetry, *say* is often used before a question; tell. *Milton.*

SAY, så. *n. s.* A speech; what one has to say. *L'Estrange.* [for *assay*.] Sample. *Sidney.* Trial by a sample. [*soie*, Fr.] A thin sort of silk. *Spenser.* [*sayette*, Fr.] A kind of woollen stuff. *Bp. Berkeley.*

SA'YING, så'-ĭng. 410. *n. s.* [ꝛæȝen, Sax.] Expression; words; opinion sententiously delivered. *Acts.*

SAYS†, sĕz. Third person of *To say.*

☞ This seems to be an incorrigible deviation. 90. *W.*

SCAB§, skăb. *n. s.* [ꝛcæb, Sax.; *scabbia*, Ital.; *scabies*, Lat.] An incrustation formed over a sore by dried matter. *Shak.* The itch or mange of horses. A paltry fellow, so named from the itch often incident to negligent poverty. *Shakspeare.*

SCA'BBARD, skăb'-bŭrd. 418. *n. s.* [*schap*, Germ.; *schabbe*, Belg.] The sheath of a sword. *Fairfax.*

SCA'BBED, skăb'-bĕd, or skăbd. 366. *a.* Covered or diseased with scabs. *Bacon.* Paltry; sorry; vile; worthless. *Dryden.*

☞ This word, like *learned*, *blessed*, and some others, when used as an adjective, is always pronounced in two syllables, and when a participle, in one.—See *Principles*, No. 362. *W.*

SCA'BBEDNESS, skăb'-bĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being scabbed. *Huloet.*

SCA'BBINESS, skăb'-bē-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of being scabby. *Sherwood.*

SCA'BBY, skăb'-bē. *a.* Diseased with scabs. *Sidney.*

SCA'BIOUS, skā'-bē-ŭs. *a.* [*scabiosus*, Lat.] Itchy; leprous. *Arbuthnot.*

SCA'BIOUS, skā'-bē-ŭs. *n. s.* [*scabieuse*, Fr.; *scabiosa*, Lat.] A plant. *Evelyn.*

SCABRE'DITY*, skă-brĕd'-ē-tē. *n. s.* [*scabredo*, Lat.] Unevenness; ruggedness. *Burton. Ob. T.*

SCA'BROUS§, skā'-brŭs. 314. *a.* [*scabreux*, Fr.; *scaber*, Lat.] Rough; rugged; pointed on the surface. *Arbuthnot.* Harsh; unmusical. *B. Jonson.*

SCA'BROUSNESS, skā'-brŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Roughness; ruggedness.

SCA'BWORT, skăb'-wŭrt. *n. s.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

SCAD, skăd. *n. s.* A kind of fish. *Carew.*

SCA'FFOLD§, skăf'-fŭld. 166. *n. s.* [*eschafaut*, Fr.; *schavot*, Teut.] A temporary gallery or stage raised either for shows or spectators. *Shak.* The gallery raised for execution of great malefactors. *Sidney.* Frames of timber erected on the side of a building for the workmen. *Denham.*

*To* SCA'FFOLD, skăf'-fŭld. *v. a.* To furnish with frames of timber.

SCA'FFOLDAGE, skăf'-fŭl-dĭdje. 90. *n. s.* Gallery; hollow floor. *Shakspeare.*

SCA'FFOLDING, skăf'-fŏl-dĭng. 410. *n. s.* Temporary frames or stages. *Congreve.* Building slightly erected. *Prior.*

SCA'LABLE*, skā'-lā-bl. *a.* That may be scaled with a ladder. *Bullokar.*

SCALA'DE, skă-lāde'. } [See LUMBAGO.] *n. s.*
SCALA'DO, skă-lā'-dō. §

[Fr.; *scalada*, Span., from *scala*, Lat.] A storm given to a place by raising ladders against the walls. *Bacon.*

SCA'LARY, skāl'-ā-rē. *a.* [*scala*, Lat.] Proceeding by steps like those of a ladder. *Brown.*

*To* SCALD§, skăld. 84. *v a.* [*scaldare*, Ital.] To burn with hot liquor. *Shak* A provincial phrase in husbandry for the sour land they fallow when the sun is pretty high. *Mortimer.*

SCALD, skăld. *n. s.* Scurf on the head. *Spenser.* A burn; a hurt caused by hot liquor.

SCALD, skăld. *a.* [from *scall*.] Paltry; sorry; scurvy. *Shakspeare.*

*SCALD**, or *SCA'LDER**. *n. s.* [Dan. and Su.] One of the poets of the northern nations. *Bp. Percy.*

SCA'LDHEAD, skăld-hĕd'. *n. s.* [*skalladur*, Icel.] A loathsome disease; a kind of local leprosy in which the head is covered with a continuous scab. *Floyer.*

SCA'LDICK*. *a.* Relating to the poets called scalds *Warton.*

SCALE§, skāle. *n. s.* [ꝛcale, from ꝛcȳlan, Sax.] A balance; a vessel suspended by a beam against another vessel. *Shak.* The sign Libra in the zodiack. *Creech.* [*skulja*, Goth.] The small shells or crusts which, lying one over another, make the coats of fishes. *Drayton.* Any thing exfoliated or desquamated; a thin lamina. *Peacham.* [*scala*, Lat.] Ladder; means of ascent. *Milton.* The act of storming by ladders. *Milton.* Regular gradation; a regular series rising like a ladder. *Milton.* A figure subdivided by lines like the steps of a ladder, which is used to measure proportions between pictures and the thing represented. *Graunt.* The series of harmonick or musical proportions. *Temple.* Any thing marked at equal distances. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SCALE, skāle. *v. a.* [*scalare*, Ital.] To climb as by ladders. *Spenser.* [from *scale*, a *balance*.] To measure or compare; to weigh. *Shak.* [from *scale* of a fish.] To strip of scales; to take off in a thin lamina. *Tob.* iii. To pare off a surface. *Bacon.* To spread, as manure, gravel, or other loose materials; a northern expression: also, figuratively, to disperse or waste: as, to *scale* goods, money, or any property.

*To* SCALE, skāle. *v. n.* To peel off in thin particles. *Bacon.* To separate. *Holinshed.*

SCA'LED, skāld. 359. *a.* Squamous; having scales like fishes. *Shakspeare.*

SCA'LELESS*, skāle'-lĕs. *a.* Wanting scales. *Cotgrave.*

*SCALE'NE, skā-lēne'. *n. s.* [Fr.; *scalenum*, Lat.] [In geometry.] A triangle that has three sides unequal to each other. *Bailey.*

SCA'LINESS, skā'-lē-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being scaly.

SCALL, skâwl. 84. *n. s.* [ꝛcȳlan, Sax.] Leprosy; morbid baldness. *Lev.* xiii.

SCA'LLED*, skâwl'-lĕd, or skâwld. *a.* Scurfy; scabby. *Chaucer.*

SCA'LLION, skăl'-yŭn. 113. *n. s.* [*scalogna*, Ital.] A kind of onion. *Dyet.*

SCA'LLOP§, skŏl'-lŭp. 166. *n. s.* [*escallop*, Fr.] A fish with a hollow, pectinated shell. *Hudibras.*

☞ This word is irregular; for it ought to have the *a* in the first syllable like that in *tallow*; but the deep sound of *a* is too firmly fixed by custom to afford any expectation of a change. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Smith, pronounce the *a* in the manner I have given it, and Mr. Perry, only, as in *tallow*. *W.*

*To* SCA'LLOP, skŏl'-lŭp. *v. a.* To mark on the edge with segments of circles. *Gray.*

SCALP§, skălp. *n. s.* [*schelpe*, Teut.; *scalpo*, Ital.] The skull; the cranium; the bone that encloses the brain. *Spenser.* The integuments of the head. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SCALP, skălp. *v. a.* To deprive the skull of its integuments. *Sharp.*

*SCA'LPEL, skăl'-pĕl. *n. s.* [Fr.; *scalpellum*, Lat.] An instrument used to scrape a bone by chirurgeons.

SCA'LY, skā'-lē. *a.* Covered with scales. *Milton.*

*To* SCA'MBLE§, skăm'-bl. 405. *v. n.* [*skyma*, Icel.] To be turbulent and rapacious; to scramble; to get by struggling with others. *Tusser.* To shift awkwardly. *More.*

*To* SCA'MBLE, skăm'-bl. *v. a.* To mangle; to maul. *Mortimer.*

SCA'MBLER, skăm'-bl-ŭr. *n. s.* [Scottish.] A bold intruder upon one's generosity or table. *Steevens.*

SCA'MBLINGLY, skăm'-blĭng-lē. *ad.* With turbulence and noise; with intrusive audaciousness. *Sherwood.*

SCAMMO'NIATE, skăm-mō'-nē-āte. 91. *a.* Made with scammony. *Wiseman.*

SCA'MMONY §, skăm'-mō-nē. *n. s.* [Lat.; *scammonée*, Fr.] A concreted, resinous juice, light, tender, friable, of a grayish-brown colour, and disagreeable odour. It flows upon incisions of the root of a kind of convolvulus, that grows in many parts of Asia. *Trevoux.*

*To* SCA'MPER, skăm'-pŭr. 98. *v. n.* [*schampen*, Teut.; *escamper*, Fr.; *scampare*, Ital.] To fly with speed and trepidation. *Addison.*

*To* SCAN, skăn. *v. a.* [*scandre*, Fr.; *scando*, Lat.] To examine a verse by counting the feet. *Milton.* To examine nicely. *Milton.*

SCA'NDAL §, skăn'-dăl. 88. *n. s.* [σκάνδαλον, Gr.; *scandale*, Fr.] Offence given by the faults of others. *Milton.* Reproachful aspersion; opprobrious censure; infamy. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SCA'NDAL, skăn'-dăl. *v. a.* [*scandaler*, Fr.] To treat opprobriously; to charge falsely with faults. *Shak.* To scandalize; to offend. *Bp. Story.*

*To* SCA'NDALIZE, skăn'-dă-līze. *v. a.* [σκανδαλίζω, Gr.; *scandaliser*, Fr.] To offend by some action supposed criminal. *Hooker.* To reproach; to disgrace; to defame. *Daniel.*

SCA'NDALOUS, skăn'-dă-lŭs. 314. *a.* [*scandaleux*, Fr.] Giving publick offence. *Hooker.* Opprobrious; disgraceful. Shameful; openly vile. *Pope.*

SCA'NDALOUSLY, skăn'-dă-lŭs-lè. *ad.* Shamefully; ill to a degree that gives publick offence. *Swift.* Censoriously; opprobriously. *Pope.*

SCA'NDALOUSNESS, skăn'-dă-lŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of giving publick offence.

*SCA'NDALUM MAGNA'TUM**, skăn'-dă-lŭm-măg-nā'-tŭm. *n. s.* [Lat.] Scandal or wrong done to any high personage of the land, as peers, prelates, judges, or other great officers, by false or slanderous news or tales; by which any debate or discord between them and the commons, or any scandal to their persons, might arise. *Chambers.*

SCA'NSION, skăn'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*scansio*, Lat.] The act or practice of scanning a verse. *Bp. Percy.*

*To* SCANT §, skănt. *v. a.* [a corruption of the Icel. *skemta.*] To limit; to straiten. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SCANT*, skănt. *v. n.* To fail: as, The wind *scants:* a naval term; formerly, *scantle.*

SCANT*, skănt. *n. s.* Scarcity. *Carew.*

SCANT, skănt. *a.* Not plentiful; scarce; less than what is proper or competent. *Bacon.* Wary; not liberal; parsimonious. *Shakspeare.*

SCANT, skănt. *ad.* Scarcely; hardly. *Camden.*

SCA'NTILY, skăn'-tè-lè. *ad.* Narrowly; not plentifully. Sparingly; niggardly. *Shakspeare.*

SCA'NTINESS, skăn'-tè-nĕs. *n. s.* Narrowness; want of space; want of compass. *Dryden.* Want of amplitude or greatness; want of liberality. *South.*

*To* SCA'NTLE*, skăn'-tl. *v. n.* To be deficient; to fall. *Drayton.*

*To* SCA'NTLE §*, skăn'-tl. *v. a.* [*eschanteler*, Fr.; *schiantare*, Ital.] To divide into little pieces; to shiver. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

SCA'NTLET, skănt'-lĕt. *n. s.* [corrupted from *scantling.*] A small pattern; a small quantity; a little piece. *Hale.*

SCA'NTLING, skănt'-lĭng. 410. *n. s.* [*eschantillon*, Fr.] A quantity cut for a particular purpose. *L'Estrange.* A certain proportion. *Shak.* A small quantity. *Bp. Taylor.*

SCA'NTLING*, skănt'-lĭng. *a.* Not plentiful; small. *Shenstone.*

SCA'NTLY, skănt'-lè. *ad.* Scarcely; hardly. *Camden.* Narrowly; penuriously; without amplitude. *Dryden.*

SCA'NTNESS, skănt'-nĕs. *n. s.* Narrowness; meanness; smallness. *Hayward.*

SCA'NTY, skăn'-tè. *a.* Narrow; small; wanting amplitude; short of quantity sufficient. *Locke.* Small; poor; not copious; not ample. *Locke.* Sparing; niggardly; parsimonious. *Watts.*

*To* SCAPE §, skāpe. *v. a.* [contracted from *escape.*] To escape; to miss; to avoid; to shun; not to incur; to fly. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SCAPE, skāpe. *v. n.* To get away from hurt or danger. *Dryden.*

SCAPE, skāpe. *n. s.* Escape; flight from hurt or danger; accident of safety. *Shak.* Means of escape; evasion. *Donne.* Negligent freak; deviation from regularity. *Shak.* Loose act of vice or lewdness. *Shakspeare.*

SCAPE-GOAT*. *n. s.* The goat set at liberty by the Jews on the day of solemn expiation. *Lev.* xvi.

SCA'PEMENT*, skāpe'-mĕnt. *n. s.* [In clockwork.] A general term for the manner of communicating the impulse of the wheels to the pendulum. *Chambers.*

*SCA'PULA*, skăp'-ù-lă. 92. *n. s.* [Lat.] The shoulder-blade. *Wiseman.*

SCA'PULAR, skăp'-ù-lăr. } *a.* [*scapulaire*, Fr.]
SCA'PULARY, skăp'-ù-lă-rè. § Relating or belonging to the shoulders. *Wiseman.*

SCA'PULARY*, skăp'-ù-lă-rè. *n. s.* [ꝛcapulape, Sax.] Part of the habit of a friar, consisting of two narrow slips of cloth covering the back and the breast. *Chaucer.*

SCAR §, skăr. 78. *n. s.* [*ișχάρα*, Gr.; scɪpan, Sax.] A mark made by a hurt or fire; a cicatrix. *Arbuthnot.* A cliff of a rock, or a naked rock on the dry land. *Gower.*

*To* SCAR, skăr. *v. a.* To mark as with a sore or wound. *Shakspeare.*

SCA'RAB, skăr'-ăb. } *n. s.* [*scarabée*, Fr.;
SCA'RABEE*, skăr'-ă-bè. § *scarabæus*, Lat.] A beetle; an insect with sheathed wings. *Derham.*

SCA'RAMOUCH, skăr'-ă-mŏŭtsh. *n. s.* [*scaramucchia*, Ital.; *escaramouche*, Fr.] A buffoon in motley dress. *Dryden.*

SCARCE §, skărse. *a.* [*scarso*, Ital.] Parsimonious; not liberal; stingy. *Chaucer.* Not plentiful; not copious. *Locke.* Rare; not common. *Addison.*

SCARCE, skărse. } *ad.* Hardly; scantly.
SCA'RCELY, skărse'-lè. § *Hooker.* With difficulty. *Dryden.*

SCA'RCENESS, skărse'-nĕs. } *n. s.* Smallness of
SCA'RCITY, skăr'-sè-tè. 511. § quantity; not plenty; penury. *Deut.* viii. Rareness; infrequency. *Hooker.*

SCARD*, skărd. *n. s.* [ꝛceapꝺ, Sax.] Used for *shard:* a fragment of any brittle substance.

*To* SCARE §, skâre. *v. a.* [*scorare*, Ital.; *skiar*, Icel.] To fright; to frighten; to affright; to terrify; to strike with sudden fear. *Shakspeare.*

SCA'RECROW, skâre'-krō. *n. s.* [*scare* and *crow.*] An image or clapper set up to fright birds; thence any vain terrour. *Spenser.* A bird of the sea-gull kind; the black gull. *Pennant.*

SCA'REFIRE, skâre'-fīre. *n. s.* A fright by fire; a fire breaking out so as to raise terrour. *Holder.*

SCARF §, skărf. *n. s.* [ꝛceapꝛ, Sax.] Any thing that hangs loose upon the shoulders or dress. *Shak.*

*To* SCARF, skărf. *v. a.* To throw loosely on. *Shak.* To dress in any loose vesture. *Shak.* [*skarfwa*, Swed.] To piece; to unite two pieces of timber together, in a particular way, by the extremities.

SCA'RFSKIN, skărf'-skĭn. *n. s.* The cuticle; the epidermis; the outer scaly integuments of the body. *Cheyne.*

SCARIFICA'TION, skăr-ĕ-fĕ-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*scarificatio*, Lat.] Incision of the skin with a lancet, or such like instrument. It is most practised in cupping. *Quincy.*

SCARIFICA'TOR, skăr-ĕ-fĕ-kā'-tŭr. *n. s.* One who scarifies. *Cotgrave.* An instrument with which scarifications are made.

SCA'RIFIER, skăr'-rè-fī-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who scarifies. The instrument with which scarifications are made.

*To* SCA'RIFY §, skăr'-rè-fī. 183. *v. a.* [*scarifico*, Lat.; *scarifier*, Fr.] To let blood by incisions of the skin, commonly after the application of cupping-glasses. *Wiseman.*

SCA'RLET §, skăr'-lĕt. 99. *n. s.* [*escarlate*, Fr *scarlato*, Ital.; *yxquerlat*, Arab.] A colour compounded of red and yellow; cloth dyed with a scarlet colour. *Shakspeare.*

SCA'RLET, skâr'-lĕt. *a.* Of the colour of scarlet; red tinged with yellow. *Shakspeare.*

SCA'RLETBEAN, skâr'-lĕt-bēēn. *n. s.* A plant. *Mortimer.*

SCA'RLETOAK, skâr-lĕt-ōke'. *n. s.* The ilex. A species of oak.

SCA'RMAGE. } *n. s. Skirmish;* which see. *Spen-*

SCA'RMOGE. } *ser.*

SCARN*, skârn. *n. s.* [ꝩceaɲn, Sax.; *skarn*, Su. Goth.] Cow-dung. *Ray.*

SCARN-BEE*, skârn'-bē. *n. s.* A beetle. *Ray.*

SCARP, skârp. *n. s.* [*escarpe*, Fr.] The slope on that side of a ditch which is next to a fortified place, and looks towards the fields. *Dict.*

SCA'RUS*, skâ'-rŭs. *n. s.* [Lat.] A sea-fish. *Bp. Taylor.*

SCA'RY*, skâ'-rē. *n. s.* Used in some places for barren land, which has a poor or thin coat of grass upon it.

SCATCH, skătsh. *n. s.* [*escache*, Fr.] A kind of horse-bit for bridles. *Bailey.*

SCA'TCHES, skătsh'-ĕz. *n. s.* [*chasses*, Fr.] Stilts to put the feet in to walk in dirty places. *Bailey.*

SCATE §, skāte. *n. s.* [*schaetse*, Teut.] A kind of wooden shoe, with a steel plate underneath, on which they slide over the ice. *Thomson.*

*To* SCATE, skāte. *v. n.* To slide on scates.

SCATE, skāte. *n. s.* [*skata*, Icel.; ꝩceaðða, Sax.] A fish of the species of thornback. *Drayton.*

SCA'TEBROUS, skăt'-tē-brŭs. *a.* [*scatebræ*, Lat.] Abounding with springs. *Dict.*

*To* SCATH §, skā*th*. [skā*th*e, *Sheridan.*] *v. a.* [ꝩcaðian, ꝩcæðan, Sax.] To waste; to damage; to destroy. *Milton.*

SCATH, skā*th*. *n. s.* [ꝩcaðe, Sax.] Waste; damage; mischief; depopulation. *Spenser.*

SCA'THFUL, skā*th*'-fŭl. *a.* Mischievous; destructive. *Shakspeare.*

SCA'THLESS*, skā*th*'-lĕs. *a.* Without harm or damage. *Chaucer.*

*To* SCA'TTER §, skăt'-tŭr. 98. *v. a.* [ꝩcaꝺeɲan, Sax.] To throw loosely about; to sprinkle. *Prior.* To dissipate; to disperse. *Prov.* xx. To spread thinly. *Dryden.* To besprinkle with something loosely spread. *Milton.*

*To* SCA'TTER, skăt'-tŭr. *v. n.* To be dissipated; to be dispersed. *Bacon.*

SCA'TTEREDLY*, skăt'-tŭr-ĕd-lē. *ad.* Dispersedly; separately. *Clarke.*

SCA'TTERING*, skăt'-tŭr-ĭng. *n. s.* Act of dispersing or distributing; that which is dispersed. *More.*

SCA'TTERINGLY, skăt'-tŭr-ĭng-lē. *ad.* Loosely; dispersedly. *Abbot.*

SCA'TTERLING, skăt'-tŭr-lĭng. *n. s.* A vagabond; one that has no home or settled habitation. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

SCATU'RIENT, skă-tū'-rē-ĕnt. *a.* [*scaturiens*, Lat.] Springing as a fountain. *Dict.*

SCATURI'GINOUS, skă-tū-rĭd'-jĭn-ŭs. *a.* [*scaturigo*, Lat.] Full of springs or fountains. *Dict.*

SCA'VENGER, skăv'-ĭn-jŭr. 98. *n. s.* [ꝩcaꝑan, Sax.] A petty magistrate, whose province is to keep the streets clean: more commonly the labourer employed in removing filth. *South.*

*SCE'LERAT*, sĕl'-ē-răt. *n. s.* [Fr.; *sceleratus*, Lat.] A villain; a wicked wretch. *Cheyne.*

SCE'NARY, sēēn'-ĕr-ē. *n. s.* [from *scene. Scenery* is the word established by custom. *Todd.*] The appearances of place or things. *Addison.* The representation of the place in which an action is performed. *Pope.* The disposition and consecution of the scenes of a play. *Dryden.*

SCENE §, sēēn. *n. s.* [*scene*, Fr.; *scena*, Lat.; σκηνὴ, Gr.] The stage; the theatre of dramatick poetry. The general appearance of any action; the whole contexture of objects; a display; a series; a regular disposition. *Milton.* Part of a play. *Shak.* So much of an act of a play as passes between the same persons in the same place. *Dryden.* The place represented by the stage. *Shak.* The hanging of the theatre adapted to the play. *Bacon.*

SCE'NERY*, sēēn'-ĕr-ē. *n. s.* See SCENARY. This is the usual word. *Gilpin.*

SCE'NICAL*, sĕn'-ē-kăl. } *a.* [*scenicus*, Lat.; *se-*

SCE'NICK, sĕn'-nĭk. } *nique*, Fr.] Dramatick; theatrical. *B. Jonson.*

☞ From the general tendency of the antepenultimate accent to shorten the vowel, and the particular propensity to contract every vowel but *u* before the termination in *ical*, we find those in *ick*, which may be looked upon as abbreviations of the other, preserve the same shortening power with respect to the vowels which precede: and, though the word in question might plead the long sound of the *e* in the Latin *scenicus*, yet, if this plea were admitted, we ought, for the same reasons, to alter the sound of *o* in *comick*; nor should we know where to stop. As a plain analogy, therefore, is formed by *epick*, *topick*, *tropick*, *tonick*, &c., it would be absurd to break in upon it, under pretence of conforming to Latin quantity; as this would disturb our most settled usages, and quite unhinge the language.—See *Principles*, No. 544. *W.*

SCENOGRA'PHICAL, sēn-ō-grăf'-fē-kăl. *a.* [σκηνὴ and γράφω.] Drawn in perspective.

SCENOGRA'PHICALLY, sēn-ō-grăf'-fē-kăl-ē. *ad.* In perspective. *Mortimer.*

SCENO'GRAPHY, sē-nŏg'-grā-fē. 518. *n. s.* [σκηνὴ and γράφω.] The art of perspective. Representation in perspective. *Greenhill.*

SCENT §, sĕnt. *n. s.* [*sentir*, Fr.; *sentio*, Lat.] The power of smelling; the smell. *Watts.* The object of smell; odour, good or bad. *Bacon.* Chase followed by the smell. *Temple.*

*To* SCENT, sĕnt. *v. a.* To smell; to perceive by the nose. *Milton.* To perfume; or to imbue with odour, good or bad. *Dryden.*

SCE'NTFUL*, sĕnt'-fŭl. *a.* Odorous; yielding much smell. *Drayton.* Quick of smell. *Brown.*

SCE'NTLESS, sĕnt'-lĕs. *a.* Inodorous; having no smell.

SCE'PTICK, sĕp'-tĭk. *n. s.* See SKEPTICK.

SCE'PTRE §, sĕp'-tŭr. 416. *n. s.* [*sceptrum*, Lat.; *sceptre*, Fr.] The ensign of royalty borne in the hand. *Clarendon.*

*To* SCE'PTRE*, sĕp'-tŭr. *v. a.* To invest with the ensign of royalty. *Bp. Hall.*

SCE'PTRED, sĕp'-tŭrd. 359. *a.* Bearing a sceptre. *Milton.* Denoting something regal. *Milton.*

SCHEDIASM†, skē'-dē-ăzm. *n. s.* [σχεδίασμα.] Cursory writing on a loose sheet.

☞ This word is not in Johnson, but, from its utility, is certainly worthy of a niche in all our other dictionaries as well as Ash's, where it is to be found. The Latins have their *schediasma*, the French have their *feuille volante*, and why should not the English have their *schediasm*, to express what is written in an extemporary way on a loose sheet of paper, without the formality of composition? *W.*

SCHE'DULE, sĕd'-jūle, or skĕd'-jūle. [sĕd'-ūle. *Jones, Fulton* and *Knight.*] *n. s.* [*schedula*, Lat.; *schedule*, Fr.] A small scroll. *Hooker.* A writing additional or appendant. *Donne.* A little inventory. *Shakspeare.*

☞ In the pronunciation of this word we seem to depart both from the Latin *schedula* and the French *schedule*. If we follow the first, we ought to pronounce the word *skedule*, 353; if the last, *shedule*: but entirely sinking the *ch* in *schedule* seems to be the prevailing mode, and too firmly fixed by custom to be altered in favour of either of its original words. Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, and Buchanan, pronounce it *skedule*; but Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Nares, Barclay, Fenning, and Shaw, *sedule*: though, if we may believe Dr. Jones, it was pronounced *skedule* in Queen Anne's time. *W.*

SCHE'MATISM, skē'-mā-tĭzm. *n. s.* [σχηματισμὸς.] Combination of the aspects of heavenly bodies. Particular form or disposition of a thing. *Creech.*

SCHE'MATIST, skē'-mā-tĭst. *n. s.* A projector; one given to forming schemes. *Fleetwood.*

SCHEME §, skēme. 353. *n. s.* [σχῆμα.] A plan; a combination of various things into one view, design, or purpose; a system. *Locke.* A project; a contrivance; a design. *Rowe.* A representation of the aspects of the celestial bodies; any lineal or mathematical diagram. *Brown.*

*To* SCHEME*, skēme. *v. a.* To plan. *Stuart.*

*To* SCHEME*, skēme. *v. n.* To contrive; to form or design. *Johnson.*

SCHE'MER, skē'-mŭr. 98. *n. s.* A projector; a contriver.

SCHE'MIST*, skē'-mĭst. *n. s.* A projector; a schematist. *Coventry.*

SCHE'SIS, skē'-sĭs. *n. s.* [*σχέσις.*] A habitude; state of any thing with respect to other things. *Norris.*

SCHI'RRHUS. See SCIRRHUS.

SCHISM §, sĭzm. *n. s.* [*schisme*, Fr.; *σχισμα*, Gr.] A separation or division in the church of God. *King Charles.*

☞ The common pronunciation of this word is contrary to every rule for pronouncing words from the learned languages, and ought to be altered. *Ch* in English words, coming from Greek words with *χ*, ought always to be pronounced like *k*; and I believe the word in question is almost the only exception throughout the language. However strange, therefore, *skizm* may sound, it is the only true and analogical pronunciation; and we might as well pronounce *scheme seme*, as *schism sizm*, there being exactly the same reason for both. But, when once a false pronunciation is fixed, as this is, it requires some daring spirit to begin the reformation: but, when once begun, as it has, what seldom happens, truth, novelty, and the appearance of Greek erudition on its side, there is no doubt of its success. Whatever, therefore, may be the fate of its pronunciation, it ought still to retain its spelling. This must be held sacred, or the whole language will be metamorphosed: for the very same reason that induced Dr. Johnson to spell *sceptick skeptick*, ought to have made him spell *schism sizm*, and *schedule sedule*. All our orthoëpists pronounce the word as I have marked it. *W.*

SCHISMA'TICAL, sĭz-măt'-tè-kăl. *a.* Implying schism; practising schism. *King Charles.*

SCHISMA'TICALLY, sĭz-măt'-tè-kăl-è. *ad.* In a schismatical manner. *Act for the Uniformity of Publick Prayer.*

SCHISMA'TICALNESS*, sĭz-măt'-tè-kăl-nĕs. *n. s.* State of being schismatical. *More.*

SCHI'SMATICK, sĭz'-mă-tĭk. [sĭz'-mă-tĭk, *Sherridan, Jones, Fulton* and *Knight:* sĭz-măt'-ĭk, *Perry.*] *n. s.* One who separates from the true church. *Bacon.*

SCHI'SMATICK*, sĭz'-mă-tĭk. *a.* [*schismatique*, Fr.] Practising schism. *Bale.*

*To* SCHI'SMATIZE, sĭz'-mă-tīze. *v.n.* [*schismatiser*, Fr.] To commit the crime of schism; to make a breach in the communion of the church. *Cotgrave.*

SCHI'SMLESS*, sĭzm'-lĕs. *a.* Not affected by schism; without schism. *Milton.*

SCHO'LAR §, skŏl'-lŭr. 88, 353. *n. s.* [*scholaris*, Lat.; *scolepe*, Sax.] One who learns of a master; a disciple. *Hooker.* A man of letters. *Wilkins.* A pedant; a man of books. *Bacon.* One who has a lettered education. *Shak.* One who in our English universities belongs to the foundation of a college, and who has a portion of its revenues. *Warton.*

SCHOLA'RITY*, skŏ-lăr'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*scholarité*, Fr.] Scholarship. *B. Jonson. Ob. T.*

SCHO'LARLIKE*, skŏl'-lŭr-lĭke. *a.* Becoming a scholar; like a scholar. *Bacon.*

SCHO'LARSHIP, skŏl'-lŭr-shĭp. *n. s.* Learning; literature; knowledge. *Sir T. Bodley.* Literary education. *Milton.* Exhibition or maintenance for a scholar. *Warton.*

SCHOLA'STICAL, skŏ-lăs'-tè-kăl. *a.* [*scholasticus*, Lat.] Belonging to a scholar or school; scholarlike. *Barrow.* Suitable to the school, or form of theology so called. *Bp. Cosins.*

SCHOLA'STICALLY, skŏ-lăs'-tè-kăl-è. *ad.* According to the niceties or method of the schools. *South.*

SCHOLA'STICISM*, skŏ-lăs'-tè-sĭzm. *n. s.* The method or niceties of the schools. *Dr. Warton.*

SCHOLA'STICK, skŏ-lăs'-tĭk. *a.* [*schola*, Lat.; *scholastique*, Fr.] Pertaining to the school; practised in schools. *Digby.* Befitting to the school; suitable to the school; pedantick; needlessly subtle. *Hooker.*

SCHOLA'STICK*, skŏ-lăs'-tĭk. *n. s.* One who adheres to the niceties or method of the schools. *Milton.*

SCHO'LIAST, skŏ'-lè-ăst. 353. *n. s.* [*scholiastes*, Lat.] A writer of explanatory notes. *Dryden.*

SCHOLIA'STICK*, skŏ-lè-ăs'-tĭk. *a.* Pertaining to a scholiast. *Swift.*

*To* SCHO'LIAZE*, skŏ'-lè-ăze. *v. n.* To write notes. *Milton.*

SCHO'LICAL*, skŏl'-è-kăl. *a.* [*scholicus*, Lat.] Scholastick. *Hales. Ob. T.*

*SCHO'LION*, skŏ'-lè-ŏn. } *n. s.* [Lat.] A note;
*SCHO'LIUM*, skŏ'-lè-ŭm. } an explanatory observation. *Watts.*

SCHO'LY, skŏ'-lè. *n. s.* [*scholie*, Fr.; *scholium*, Lat.] An explanatory note. *Hooker. Not used.*

*To* SCHO'LY, skŏ'-lè. *v. n.* To write expositions. *Hooker. Not used.*

SCHOOL §, skōōl. 353. *n. s.* [*schola*, Lat.; *scole*, Sax.; *schule*, Germ.; *schole*, Teut.] A house of discipline and instruction. *Dryden.* A place of literary education; a university. *Digby.* A state of instruction. *Dryden.* System of doctrine as delivered by particular teachers. *Davies.* The age of the church and form of theology succeeding that of the fathers: so called, because this mode of treating religion arose from the use of academical disputations. *Sanderson.*

*To* SCHOOL, skōōl. *v. a.* To instruct; to train. *Spenser.* To teach with superiority; to tutor. *Bp. Hall.*

SCHO'OLBOY, skōōl'-bŏĕ. *n. s.* A boy that is in his rudiments at school. *Shakspeare.*

SCHO'OLDAME*, skōōl'-dāme. *n. s.* [*school* and *dame.*] A schoolmistress. *Echard.*

SCHO'OLDAY, skōōl'-dā. *n. s.* Age in which youth is sent to school. *Shakspeare.*

SCHO'OLERY*, skōōl'-ĕr-è. *n. s.* Precepts. *Spenser. Ob. T.*

SCHO'OLFELLOW, skōōl'-fĕl-lō. *n. s.* One bred at the same school. *Locke.*

SCHO'OLHOUSE, skōōl'-hŏŭse. *n. s.* House of discipline and instruction. *Spenser.*

SCHO'OLING*, skōōl'-ĭng. *n. s.* Instruction; learning at school. School-hire; stipend paid to a schoolmaster for instruction. *Sherwood.* A lecture; a sort of reprimand. *Shakspeare.*

SCHO'OLMAID*, skōōl'-māde. *n. s.* A girl at school. *Shakspeare.*

SCHO'OLMAN, skōōl'-măn. 88. *n. s.* One versed in the niceties and subtilties of academical disputation. *Bacon.* A writer of scholastick divinity or philosophy. *Bacon.*

SCHO'OLMASTER, skōōl'-mă-stŭr. *n. s.* One who presides and teaches in a school. *Shakspeare.*

SCHO'OLMISTRESS, skōōl'-mĭs-trĭs. *n. s.* A woman who governs a school. *Dryden.*

SCHO'ONER*, skōōn'-ŭr. *n. s.* [*schuner*, Germ.] A small vessel with two masts.

SCHREIGHT, skrēt. *n. s.* A fish. *Ainsworth.*

SCIA'GRAPHY, sī-ăg'-rā-fè. *n. s.* [*sciagraphie*, Fr.; *σκιαγραφία.*] Art of sketching. *Fuller.* [In architecture.] The profile or section of a building, to show the inside thereof. *Bailey.* [In astronomy.] The art of finding the hour of the day or night by the shadow of the sun, moon, or stars. *Bailey.*

SCIATHE'RICAL, sī-ă-*thēr*'-è-kăl. } *a.* [*σκιαθηρικος.*]
SCIATHE'RICK, sī-ă-*thēr*'-ĭk. } Belonging to a sun-dial. *Brown.*

SCIATHE'RICALLY*, sī-ă-*thēr*'-è-kăl-lè. *ad.* After the manner of a sun-dial. *Gregory.*

SCIA'TICA §, sī-ăt'-tè-kă. } 509. *n. s.* [*sciatique*, Fr.;
SCIA'TICK §, sī-ăt'-tĭk. } *ischiadica passio*, Lat.] The hip gout. *Shakspeare.*

SCIA'TICAL, sī-ăt'-tè-kăl. *a.* Afflicting the hip. *Arbuthnot.*

SCI'ENCE §, sī'-ĕnse. *n. s.* [Fr.; *scientia*, Lat.] Knowledge. *Hammond.* Certainty grounded on demonstration. *Berkeley.* Art attained by precepts, or built on principles. *Dryden.* Any art or species of knowledge. *Hooker.* One of the seven liberal arts, grammar, rhetorick, logick, arithmetick, musick, geometry, astronomy. *Pope.*

SCI'ENT*, sī'-ĕnt. *a.* [*sciens*, Lat.] Skilful. *Cockeram. Ob. T.*

SCIE'NTIAL, sī-ĕn'-shăl. *a.* Producing science. *B. Jonson.*

SCIENTI'FICAL, sī-ĕn-tĭf'-fē-kăl. } *a.* [*scientifique*,
SCIENTI'FICK, sī-ĕn-tĭf'-fĭk. } Fr.; *scientia* and *facio*, Lat.] Producing demonstrative knowledge; producing certainty. *Brown.*

SCIENTI'FICALLY, sī-ĕn-tĭf'-fē-kăl-lè. *ad.* In such a manner as to produce knowledge. *Locke.*

SCI'MITAR, sĭm'-mè-tŭr. 88. *n. s.* [See CIMETER.] A short sword with a convex edge. *Shakspeare.*

SCINK, sĭnk. *n. s.* A cast calf, commonly called *slink.*

SCINTI'LLANT*, sĭn'-tĭl-lănt. *a.* [*scintillans*, Lat.] Sparkling; emitting sparks. *Green.*

*To* SCI'NTILLATE §, sĭn'-tĭl-lāte. *v. n.* [*scintillo*, Lat.] To sparkle; to emit sparks. *Cockeram.*

SCINTILLA'TION, sĭn-tĭl-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of sparkling; sparks emitted. *Brown.*

SCI'OLISM*, sī'-ō-lĭzm. *n. s.* [*sciolus*, Lat.] Superficial knowledge; not sound knowledge. *Brit. Crit.* xi.

SCI'OLIST, sī'-ō-lĭst. *n. s.* One who knows many things superficially. *Glanville.*

SCI'OLOUS, sī'-ō-lŭs. *a.* Superficially or imperfectly knowing. *Howell.*

SCIO'MACHY, sī-ŏm'-mă-kè. [See MONOMACHY.] [sī-ŏm'-mă-kè, *Perry, Jones, Fulton* and *Knight*; skĭ-ŏm'-mă-kè, *Sheridan.*] *n. s.* [*schiamachie*, Fr.; σκία and μαχή, Gr.] Battle with a shadow, properly *sciamachy. Cowley.*

☞ Mr. Nares questions whether the *c* should not be pronounced hard in this word, (or, as it ought rather to be, *schiamachy*;) and if so, he says, ought we not to write *skiamachy*, for the same reason as *skeptick*? I answer, Exactly.—See SCIRRHUS and SKEPTICK. *W.*

SCI'ON, sī'-ŭn. 166. *n. s.* [Fr.] A small twig taken from one tree to be engrafted into another. *Mortimer.*

*SCIRE FA'CIAS*, sī-rè-fā'-shăs. *n. s.* [Lat.] A writ judicial, in law, most commonly to call a man to show cause unto the court whence it is sent, why execution of judgement passed should not be made. *Cowel.*

SCIRRHO'SITY, skĭr-rŏs'-sè-tè. *n. s.* An induration of the glands. *Arbuthnot.*

SCI'RRHOUS §, skĭr'-rŭs. 314. *a.* Having a gland indurated. *Wiseman.*

SCI'RRHUS, skĭr'-rŭs. 109. *n. s.* [*schirre*, Fr.; σκίῤῥος, Gr.] An indurated gland. *Wiseman.*

☞ This word is sometimes, but improperly, written *schirrus*, with the *h* in the first syllable instead of the last; and Bailey and Fenning have given us two aspirations, and spelt it *schirrhus*; both of which modes of spelling the word are contrary to the general analogy of orthography; for, as the word comes from the Greek σκίῤῥος, the latter *r* only can have the aspiration, as the first of these double letters has always the *spiritus lenis*: and the *c*, in the first syllable, arising from the Greek κ, and not the χ, no more reason can be given for placing the *h* after it, by spelling it *schirrus*, than there is for spelling *scene*, from σκηνη, *schene*; or *sceptre*, from σκηπτρον, *scheptre*. The most correct Latin orthography confirms this opinion, by spelling the word in question *scirrhus*; and, according to the most settled analogy of our own language, and the constant method of pronouncing words from the Greek and Latin, the *c* ought to be soft before the *i* in this word, and the first syllable should be pronounced like the first of *syr-inge*, *Sir-i-us*, &c.

Whatever might have been the occasion of the false orthography of this word, its false pronunciation seems fixed beyond recovery: and Dr. Johnson tells us it ought to be written *skirrhus*, not merely because it comes from σκίῤῥος, but because *c* in English has before *e* and *i* the sound of *s*. Dr. Johnson is the last man that I should have suspected of giving this advice. What! because a false orthography has obtained, and a false pronunciation in consequence of it, must both these errours be confirmed by a still grosser departure from analogy? A little reflection on the consequences of so pernicious a practice would, I doubt not, have made Dr. Johnson retract his advice. While a true orthography remains, there is some hope that a false pronunciation may be reclaimed; but, when once the orthography is altered, pronunciation is incorrigible; and we must bow to the tyrant, however false may be his title.—See *Principles*, No. 350.

Mr. Sheridan pronounces this word *skirrous*; Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, and W. Johnston, have omitted it; neither Dr. Kenrick nor Buchanan takes any notice of the sound of *c*, and, according to them, it might be pronounced *s*, but Barclay writes it to be pronounced *skirrus. W.*

SCISCITA'TION*, sĭs-sè-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*sciscitatus*, Lat.] Inquiry. *Bp. Hall.*

SCI'SSIBLE §, sĭs'-sè-bl. *a.* [*scissus*, Lat.] Capable of being divided smoothly by a sharp edge. *Bacon.*

SCI'SSILE, sĭs'-sĭl. 140. *a.* [Fr.; *scissilis*, Lat.] Capable of being cut or divided smoothly by a sharp edge. *Arbuthnot.*

SCI'SSION, sĭzh'-ŭn. [See ABSCISSION.] *n. s.* [Fr.; *scissio*, Lat.] The act of cutting. *Wiseman.*

SCI'SSOR, sĭz'-zŭr. *n. s.* [This word is variously written, as it is supposed to be derived by different writers; of whom some write *cisors*, from *cædo*, or *incido*; others *scissors*, from *scindo*; and some *cisars, cizars*, or *scissars*, from *ciseaux*, Fr.] A small pair of shears, or blades, movable on a pivot, and intercepting the thing to be cut. *Shakspeare.*

SCI'SSURE, sĭzh'-ŭre. *n. s.* [*scissura*, Lat.] A crack; a rent; a fissure. *Hammond.*

SCLAVO'NIAN*, sklă-vō'-nè-ăn. } *a.* Relating to
SCLAVO'NICK*, sklă-vŏn'-ĭk. } the language or manners of the Sclavi, or people of Sclavonia. *Mascow.*

SCLERO'TICK §, sklè-rŏt'-ĭk. *a.* [*sclerotique*, Fr.; σκληρος, Gr.] Hard: an epithet of one of the coats of the eye. *Ray.*

SCLERO'TICKS, sklè-rŏt'-ĭks. *n. s.* Medicines which harden and consolidate the parts they are applied to. *Quincy.*

*To* SCOAT, skōte. } *v. a.* To stop a wheel by
*To* SCOTCH, skōtsh. } putting a stone or piece of wood under it before. *Bailey.*

*SCOBS**, skŏbs. *n. s.* [Lat.] Raspings of ivory, hartshorn, or other hard substances; scoriæ of metals; potashes. *Chambers.*

*To* SCOFF §, skŏf. *v. n.* [*schoppen*, Teut.] To treat with insolent ridicule; to treat with contumelious language. *Bacon.*

*To* SCOFF*, skŏf. *v. a.* To jeer; to treat with scoffs. *Fotherby.*

SCOFF, skŏf. 170. *n. s.* Contemptuous ridicule; expression of scorn; contumelious language. *Hooker*

SCO'FFER, skŏf'-fŭr. 98. *n. s.* Insolent ridiculer saucy scorner; contumelious reproacher. *Shak.*

SCO'FFINGLY, skŏf'-fĭng-lè. *ad.* In contempt; in ridicule. *Broome.*

*To* SCOLD §, skōld. [See MOULD.] *v. n.* [*schelden*, Teut.] To quarrel clamorously and rudely. *Shak.*

*To* SCOLD*, skōld. *v. a.* To rate. *Howell.*

SCOLD, skōld. *n. s.* A clamorous, rude, mean, low, foul-mouthed woman. *Addison.*

SCO'LDER*, skōld'-ŭr. *n. s.* One who scolds or rails. *Abp. Cranmer.*

SCO'LDING*, skōld'-ĭng. *n. s.* Clamorous, rude language. *South.*

SCO'LDINGLY*, skōld'-ĭng-lè. *ad.* With rude clamour, like a scold. *Huloet.*

SCO'LLOP, skŏl'-lŭp. 166. *n. s.* [properly *scallop.*] A pectinated shell-fish.

SCOLOPE'NDRA, skŏl-ō-pĕn'-drā. *n. s.* [*scolopendre*, Fr.; σκολόπενδρα, Gr.] A sort of venomous serpent. *Bryant.* [*scolopendrium*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

SCOMM, skŏm. *n. s.* [perhaps from *scomma*, Lat.] A buffoon. *L'Estrange.* A mock; a flout; a jeer *Fotherby. Ob. J.*

SCONCE §, skŏnse. *n. s.* [*schantse*, Teut.; *skansa*, Su. Goth.] A fort; a bulwark. *Fanshawe.* The head: perhaps as being the *acropolis*, or citadel of the body. *Shak.* A pensile candlestick, generally with a looking-glass to reflect the light. *Dryden.* A fixed seat, or shelf: so used in the north of England. A mulct, or fine.

*To* SCONCE, skŏnse. *v. a.* [from *sconce*, the head.] To mulct; to fine. *Warton.*

SCOOP §, skōōp. 306. *n. s.* [*schoepe*, Teut.] A kind of large ladle; a vessel with a long handle used to throw out liquor. *Mortimer.* A chirurgeon's instrument. *Sharp.* A sweep; a stroke. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SCOOP, skōōp. *v. a.* [*schoepen*, Teut.] To lade out. *Milton.* To empty by lading. *Beaum. and Fl.* To carry off so as to leave the place hollow. *Spectator.* To cut into hollowness or depth. *Addison.*

SCO'OPER, skōōp'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who scoops.

SCOPE, skōpe. *n. s.* [*scopus*, Lat.] Aim; intention; drift. *Shak.* Thing aimed at; mark; final end. *Hooker.* Room; space; amplitude of intellectual view. *Dryden.* Liberty; freedom from restraint. *Hooker.* Liberty beyond just limits; license. *Shak.* Act of riot; sally. *Shak.* Extended quantity. *Davies.*

*To* SCO'PPET*, skŏp'-pĕt. *v. a.* [from *scoop.*] To lade out. *Bp. Hall.*

SCO'PTICAL*, skŏp'-tè-kăl. *a.* [σκωπτικὸς.] Scoffing. *Hammond.*

SCO'PULOUS, skŏp'-ù-lŭs. *a.* [*scopulosus*, Lat.] Full of rocks. *Dict.*

SCO'RBUTE §*, skŏr'-būte. *n. s.* [*scorbutus*, Lat.] The scurvy. *Purchas. Ob. T.*

SCORBU'TICAL, skŏr-bū'-tè-kăl. } *a.* Diseased
SCORBU'TICK, skŏr-bū'-tĭk. 509. } with the scurvy. *Wiseman.*

SCORBU'TICALLY, skŏr-bū'-tè-kăl-lè. *ad.* With tendency to the scurvy; in the scurvy. *Wiseman.*

SCORCE, skōrse. *n. s.* Exchange. *Spenser.* See SCORSE.

*To* SCORCH §, skŏrtsh. 352. *v. a.* [ꝩcoꝛcneꝺ, Sax.] To burn superficially. *Bacon.* To burn. *Rev.* xvi.

*To* SCORCH, skŏrtsh. *v. n.* To be burnt superficially; to be dried up. *Roscommon.*

SCO'RCHING *Fennel. n. s.* A plant.

*SCO'RDIUM*, skŏr'-dè-ŭm, or skŏr'-jè-ŭm. 293, 294, 376. *n. s.* [Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

SCORE §, skōre. *n. s.* [*skora*, Icel.; ꝩcꝛıꝑan, Sax.] A notch or long incision. *Shak.* A line drawn. An account, which, when writing was less common, was kept by marks on tallies, or by lines of chalk. *Shak.* Account kept of something past; an epoch; an era. *Tillotson.* Debt imputed. *Shak.* Reason; motive. *Collier.* Sake; account; relative motive. *Dryden.* [ꝩcoꝑ, Sax.] Twenty; perhaps because twenty, being a round number, was distinguished on tallies by a long score. *Shak.—A song or air in score.* The words with the musical notes of a song annexed. *Mus. Dict.*

*To* SCORE, skōre. *v. a.* To mark; to cut; to engrave. *Spenser.* To mark by a line. *Sandys.* To set down as a debt. *Swift.* To impute; to charge. *Dryden.*

*SCO'RIA*, skŏ'-rè-ă. 92. *n. s.* [Lat.] Dross; recrement. *Newton.*

SCORIFICA'TION*, skŏr-è-fè-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [In metallurgy.] The art of reducing a body, either entirely or in part, into scoria. *Chambers.*

SCO'RIOUS, skŏ'-rè-ŭs. 314. *a.* Drossy; recrementitious. *Brown.*

*To* SCORN §, skŏrn. *v. a.* [*schernen*, Teut.; *escorner*, Fr.; ꝩceapn, Sax.] To despise; to slight; to revile; to vilify; to contemn. *Job*, xvi. To neglect; to disregard. *Milton.*

*To* SCORN, skŏrn. *v. n.* To show signs of contempt. *Shak.* To disdain; to think unworthy. *Crashaw.*

SCORN, skŏrn. *n. s.* [*escorne*, old Fr.] Contempt; scoff; slight act of contumely. *Bacon.* Subject of ridicule; thing treated with contempt. *Tillotson.—To think scorn.* To disdain; to hold unworthy of regard. *Ps.* xxviii. *To laugh to scorn.* To deride as contemptible. *Ps. Common Prayer.*

SCO'RNER, skŏrn'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* Contemner; despiser. *Spenser.* Scoffer; ridiculer. *Prior.*

SCO'RNFUL, skŏrn'-fŭl. *a.* Contemptuous; insolent; disdainful. *Ps.* (*Common Prayer,*) cxxiii. Acting in defiance. *Prior.*

SCO'RNFULLY, skŏrn'-fŭl-lè. *ad.* Contemptuously; insolently. *Shakspeare.*

SCO'RNING*, skŏrn'-ĭng. *n. s.* Sign or act of contempt or disdain. *Ps.* cxxiii.

SCO'RNY*, skŏr'-nè. *a.* Deserving scorn. *Ob. T.*

SCO'RPION, skŏr'-pè-ŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *scorpio*, Lat.] A reptile with a venomous sting. *Shakspeare.* One of the signs of the zodiack. *Dryden.* A scourge, so called from its cruelty. 1 *Kings*, xii. [*scorpius*, Lat.] A sea-fish. *Ainsworth.*

SCO'RPION *Sena. n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

SCO'RPION *Grass.* }
SCO'RPION'S *Tail.* } *n. s.* Herbs. *Ainsworth.*
SCO'RPION *Wort.* }

*To* SCORSE §*, skŏrse. *v. a.* [*skoja*, Sueth.] To barter; to exchange. *Spenser.* [*scorso*, Ital.] To chase. *Spenser.*

*To* SCORSE*, skŏrse. *v. n.* To deal for the pur chase of a horse. *B. Jonson.*

SCORSE*, skŏrse. *n. s.* Exchange. *Spenser.*

SCOT §, skŏt. *n. s.* [*shott*, Icel.; ꝩceat, Sax.] Shot; payment.—*Scot and lot.* Parish payments. *Shak.*

SCOT §*, skŏt. *n. s.* [*Scotus*, Lat; Scoꝺꝺaꝛ, Sax.] A native of that part of Great Britain called Scotland. *Camden.*

SCOT-FREE, skŏt'-frē. *a.* [ꝩcoꝺ-ꝑꝛeoh, Sax.] Without payment; untaxed; unhurt. *World of Wonders.*

*To* SCOTCH §, skŏtsh. *v. a.* [*escorcher*, old Fr.] To cut with shallow incisions. *Shakspeare.*

SCOTCH, skŏtsh. *n. s.* A slight cut; a shallow incision. *Shakspeare.*

SCOTCH*, skŏtsh. } *a.* Relating to Scotland;
SCO'TISH*, skŏt'-tĭsh. } belonging to Scotland.
SCO'TTISH*, skŏt'-tĭsh. } *Camden.*

SCOTCH *Collops*, skŏtsh'-kŏl'-lŭps. } *n. s.*
SCOTCHED *Collops*, skŏtsht'-kŏl'-lŭps. } [from *To scotch*, or cut.] Veal cut into small pieces. *King.*

SCOTCH *Hoppers*, skŏtsh'-hŏp'-pŭrz. *n. s.* A play in which boys hop over lines or scotches in the ground. *Locke.*

SCO'TIST*, skō'-tĭst. *n. s.* [from *Duns Scotus.*] A schoolman, following the opinions of Scotus on several abstruse and minute questions, in opposition to those of Thomas Aquinas. See THOMIST. *Burton.*

SCO'TOMY, skŏt'-tò-mè. *n. s.* [σκότωμα.] A dizziness or swimming in the head, causing dimness of sight, wherein external objects seem to turn round. *B. Jonson.*

SCO'TTERING, skŏt'-tŭr-ĭng. *n. s.* [In Herefordshire.] A custom among the boys of burning a wad of pease straw at the end of harvest. *Bailey.*

SCO'TTICISM*, skŏt'-tè-sĭsm. *n. s.* A Scottish idiom.

SCO'UNDREL §, skŏŏn'-drĭl. 99. *n. s.* [*scondaruolo*, Ital.; ꝩconꝺe, Sax.] A mean rascal; a low, petty villain. *Hudibras.*

SCO'UNDREL*, skŏŏn'-drĭl. *a.* Base; disgraceful; denoting a scoundrel. *Hildrop.*

SCO'UNDRELISM*, skŏŏn'-drĭl-ĭzm. *n. s.* Baseness; rascality. *Cotgrave.*

*To* SCOUR §, skŏŭr. 312. *v. a.* [*skauron*, M. Goth.; *skure*, Dan.; *schuren*, Dutch.] To rub hard with any thing rough, in order to clean the surface. *Shak.* To purge violently; to cleanse; to bleach; to whiten; to blanch. *Bacon.* To remove by scouring. *Shak.* To range about in order to catch or drive away something; to clear away. [*scorrere*, Ital.] *Sidney.* To pass swiftly over. *Milton.*

*To* SCOUR, skŏŭr. *v. n.* To perform the office of cleaning domestick utensils. *Shak.* To clean. *Bacon.* To be purged or lax; to be diseased with looseness. *Mortimer.* To rove; to range. *Knolles.* To run here and there. *Shak.* To run with great eagerness and swiftness; to scamper. *Spenser.*

SCO'URER, skŏŭr'-ŭr. *n. s.* One that cleans by rubbing. *Martin.* A purge, rough and quick. One who runs swiftly.

SCOURGE §, skŭrje. 314. *n. s.* [*escourgée*, Fr.; *scoreggia*, Ital.; *corrigia*, Lat.] A whip; a lash; an instrument of discipline. *St. John*, ii. A punishment; a vindictive affliction. 2 *Esdras.* One that afflicts, harasses, or destroys. *Atterbury.* A whip for a top. *Locke.*

*To* SCOURGE, skŭrje. *v. a.* To lash with a whip;

to whip. *Acts*, xxii. To punish; to chastise; to chasten; to castigate with any punishment or affliction. 2 *Macc.* iii.

SCOʹURGER, skûrʹ-jûr. 98. *n. s.* One that scourges; a punisher or chastiser. One of the sect called Flagellants, who scourged themselves. *Tindal.*

SCOʹURGING*, skûrʹ-jĭng. *n. s.* Punishment by the scourge. *Heb.* xi.

SCOʹURING*, skoŏŭrʹ-ĭng. *n. s.* A looseness; a flux. *Bacon.*

*To* SCOʹURSE, skôrse. *v. a.* To exchange one thing for another. See *To* SCORSE.

SCOUT§, skoŏût. 312. *n. s.* [*escout*, Fr.] One who is sent privily to observe the motions of the enemy. *Shak.* A high rock.

*To* SCOUT, skoŏût. *v. n.* To go out in order to observe the motions of an enemy privately. *Milton.* To ridicule; to sneer.

SCOʹVEL, skŏvʹ-vl. *n. s.* [*scopa*, Lat.] A sort of mop of clouts for sweeping an oven; a malkin. *Ainsw.*

*To* SCOWL§, skoŏûl. *v. n.* [ꝛcŷlian, Sax.] To frown; to pout; to look angry, sour, or sullen. *Sidney.*

*To* SCOWL*, skoŏûl. *v. a.* To drive scowlingly. *Milton.*

SCOWL, skoŏûl. 322. *n. s.* Look of sullenness or discontent; gloom. *Crashaw.*

SCOʹWLINGLY, skoŏûlʹ-ĭng-lė. *ad.* With a frowning and sullen look.

*To* SCRAʹBBLE, skrăbʹ-bl. 405. *v. n.* [*krabbelen, schrabben*, Teut.] To make unmeaning or idle marks. 1 *Sam.* xxi.

SCRAGʹ§, skrăg. *n. s.* [probably a corruption of *crag*, the neck.] Any thing thin or lean; as, a *scrag* of mutton, i. e. the small end of the neck: The man is a *scrag*, i. e. he is rawboned.

SCRAʹGGED, skrăgʹ-gĕd. 366. *a.* [corrupted from *cragged*.] Rough; uneven; full of protuberances or asperities. *Milton.*

SCRAʹGGEDNESS, skrăgʹ-gĕd-nĕs. } *n. s.* Lean-
SCRAʹGGINESS, skrăgʹ-gė-nĕs. } ness; marcour. Unevenness; roughness; ruggedness.

SCRAʹGGILY*, skrăgʹ-gė-lė. *ad.* Meagerly; leanly. *Cotgrave.*

SCRAʹGGY, skrăgʹ-gė. 383. *a.* Lean; marcid; thin. *Arbuthnot.* [corrupted from *craggy*.] Rough; rugged; uneven. *Randolph.*

*To* SCRAʹMBLE§, skrămʹ-bl. *v. n.* [the same with *scrabble*.] To catch at any thing eagerly and tumultuously with the hands; to catch with haste preventive of another. *Stillingfleet.* To climb by the help of the hands.

SCRAʹMBLE, skrămʹ-bl. 405. *n. s.* Eager contest for something, in which one endeavours to get it before another. *Locke.* Act of climbing by the help of the hands.

SCRAʹMBLER, skrămʹ-bl-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One that scrambles. *Addison.* One that climbs by the help of the hands.

*To* SCRANCH, skrânsh. *v. a.* [*schrantsen*, Dutch.] To grind somewhat crackling between the teeth.

SCRAʹNNEL, skrănʹ-nĭl. 99. *a.* Slight; poor; worthless. *Milton.*

SCRAP, skrăp. *n. s.* [from *scrape*.] A small particle; a little piece; a fragment. *Glanville.* Crumb; small particles of meat left at the table. *Bacon.* A small piece of paper: this is properly *scrip. Pope.*

*To* SCRAPE§, skrâpe. *v. a.* [ꝛcꝛeopan, Sax.; *schrapen*, Dutch.] To deprive of the surface by the light action of a sharp instrument, used with the edge almost perpendicular. *Moxon.* To take away by scraping; to erase. *Ezek.* xxvi. To act upon any surface with a harsh noise. *Pope.* To gather by great efforts, or penurious or trifling diligence. *South.*

*To* SCRAPE, skrâpe. *v. n.* To make a harsh noise. To play ill on a fiddle. To make an awkward bow. *Ainsworth.*—*To scrape acquaintance.* To curry favour, or insinuate into one's familiarity.

SCRAPE, skrâpe. *n. s.* Difficulty: perplexity; distress. A low word.—[*skrap*, Swed.] The sound of the foot drawn over the floor. A bow.

SCRAʹPER, skrâʹ-pûr. 98. *n. s.* Instrument with which any thing is scraped. *Swift.* A miser; a mar intent on getting money; a scrape-penny. *Herbert.* A vile fiddler. *Cowley.*

SCRAT, skrăt. *n. s.* [ꝛcꝛitta, Sax.] An hermaphrodite. *Skinner.*

*To* SCRAT§*, skrăt. *v. a.* [*scrat*, Anglo-Norman.] To scratch. *Burton.*

*To* SCRAT*, skrăt. *v. n.* To rake; to search. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

*To* SCRATCH§, skrătsh. *v. a.* [*kratzen*, Germ.; *kratsa*, Su.] To tear or mark with slight incisions ragged and uneven. *Dryden.* To tear with the nails. *Spenser.* To wound slightly. To hurt slightly with any thing pointed or keen. *Shak.* To rub with the nails. *Camden.* To write or draw awkwardly. *Swift.*

SCRAʹTCH, skrătsh. *n. s.* An incision ragged and shallow. *Moxon.* Laceration with the nails. *Prior.* A slight wound. *Sidney.*

SCRAʹTCHER, skrătshʹ-ûr. 98. *n. s.* He that scratches.

SCRAʹTCHES, skrătshʹ-ĭz. 99. *n. s.* Cracked ulcers or scabs in a horse's foot. *B. Jonson.*

SCRAʹTCHINGLY, skrătshʹ-ĭng-lė. *ad.* With the action of scratching. *Sidney.*

*SCRAW*, skrâw. 219. *n. s.* [Irish and Erse.] Surface or scurf. *Swift.*

*To* SCRAWL§, skrâwl. 219. *v. a.* [corrupted from *scrabble*.] To draw or mark irregularly or clumsily. *Swift.*

*To* SCRAWL, skrâwl. *v. n.* To write unskilfully and inelegantly. *Swift.* [from *crawl*.] To creep like a reptile. *Ainsworth.*

SCRAWL, skrâwl. *n. s.* Unskilful and inelegant writing. *Arbuthnot.*

SCRAʹWLER, skrâwlʹ-ûr. *n. s.* A clumsy and inelegant writer.

SCRAY. skrâ. 220. *n. s.* A bird called a sea-swallow. *Ray.*

SCREʹABLE, skrėʹ-â-bl. *a.* [*screabilis*, Lat.] That may be spit out. *Bailey.*

*To* SCREAK§, skrėke. 227. *v. n.* [*skraeka*, Icel. *skrika*, Su. Goth.] To make a shrill or loud noise *Spenser.*

SCREAK*, skrėke. *n. s.* A screech. *Bp. Bull.*

*To* SCREAM, skrėme. 227. *v. n.* [hꝛeman, Sax., *skraema*, Swed.] To cry out shrilly, as in terrour or agony. *Dryden.* To cry shrilly. *Shakspeare.*

SCREAM, skrėme. *n. s.* A shrill, quick, loud cry of terrour or pain. *Shakspeare.*

SCREʹAMER*, skrėʹ-mûr. *n. s.* A bird. *Pennant.*

*To* SCREECH§, skrėėtsh. 246. *v. n.* [*skraeka*, Icel.] To cry out as in terrour or anguish. *Bacon.* To cry as a night-owl: thence called a screechowl. *Shak.*

SCREECH, skrėėtsh. *n. s.* Cry of horrour and anguish. *Hakewill.* Harsh, horrid cry. *Pope.*

SCREEʹCHOWL, skrėėtshʹ-oŏûl. *n. s.* An owl that hoots in the night, and whose voice is supposed to betoken danger, misery, or death. *Shakspeare.*

SCREEN§, skrėėn. 246. *n. s.* [*escran*, Fr.] Any thing that affords shelter or concealment. *Shak* Any thing used to exclude cold or light. *Bacon.* A riddle to sift sand.

*To* SCREEN, skrėėn. *v. a.* To shelter; to conceal; to hide. *Milton.* [*cerno, crevi*, Lat.] To sift; to riddle. *Evelyn.*

SCREW§, skrôô. 265. *n. s.* [*scroeve*, Dutch; *escrouë*, Fr.] One of the mechanical powers, which is defined a right cylinder cut into a furrowed spiral: of this there are two kinds, the male and female the former being cut convex, so that its threads rise outwards; but the latter channelled on its concave side, so as to receive the former. *Wilkins.*

*To* SCREW, skrôô. *v. a.* To turn or move by a screw. *Phillips.* To fasten with a screw. *Moxon.* To deform by contortions. *Cowley.* To force; to bring by violence. *Howell.* To squeeze; to press. To oppress by extortion. *Swift.*

SCREW *Tree*, skrôôʹ-trė. *n. s.* A plant of the East and West Indies.

SCREʹWER*, skrôôʹ-ûr. *n. s.* That which screws. *Whitlock.*

SCRIBA'TIOUS*, skrī-bā'-shŭs. *a.* Skilful in, or fond of writing. *Barrow.*

*To* SCRI'BBLE §, skrĭb'-bl. 405. *v. a.* [*scribo, scribillo,* Lat.] To fill with artless or worthless writing. *Bp. Taylor.* To write without use or elegance: as, He *scribbled* a pamphlet. To comb wool.

*To* SCRI'BBLE, skrĭb'-bl. *v. n.* To write without care or beauty. *Bentley.*

SCRI'BBLE, skrĭb'-bl. *n. s.* Worthless writing. *Boyle.*

SCRI'BBLER, skrĭb'-bl-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* A petty author; a writer without worth. *Dryden.*

SCRIBE, skrībe. *n. s.* [Fr.; *scriba,* Lat.] A writer. *Shak.* A publick notary. *Ainsworth.* A Jewish teacher or doctor of the law. *Bp. Percy.*

SCRI'MER, skrĭ'-mŭr. 98. *n. s.* [*escrimeur,* Fr.] A gladiator; a fencing-master. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

SCRIMP*, skrĭmp. *a.* [*krimpen,* Teut.] Short; scanty.

SCRINE, skrīne. *n. s.* [*scrinium,* Lat.] A place in which writings or curiosities are reposited. *Spenser.*

SCRIP, skrĭp. *n. s.* [*skraeppa,* Icel.] A small bag; a satchel. *Shak.* [*scriptio,* Lat.] A schedule; a small writing. *Locke.*

SCRI'PPAGE, skrĭp'-pĭdje. 90. *n. s.* That which is contained in a scrip. *Shakspeare.*

SCRIPT*, skrĭpt. *n. s.* [*escript,* old Fr.; *scriptum,* Lat.] A small writing. *Chaucer.*

SCRI'PTORY, skrĭp'-tŭr-ē. 512. [See DOMESTICK.] *a.* [*scriptorius,* Lat.] Written; not orally delivered. *Swift.* Serving to writing. *Sir T. Brown.*

SCRI'PTURAL, skrĭp'-tshŭ-rāl. *a.* Contained in the Bible; biblical. *Atterbury.*

SCRI'PTURE §, skrĭp'-tshūre. 461. *n. s.* [old Fr.; *scriptura,* Lat.] Writing. *Raleigh.* Sacred writing; the Bible. *Hooker.*

SCRI'PTURIST*, skrĭp'-tshŭ-rĭst. *n. s.* One who thoroughly understands the sacred writings. *Abp. Newcome.*

SCRI'VENER, skrĭv'-nŭr. *n. s.* [*scrivano,* Ital.; *escrivain,* Fr.] One who draws contracts. *Shak.* One whose business is to place money at interest. *Dryden.*

☞ This word is irrecoverably contracted into two syllables.—See CLEF and NOMINATIVE. *W.*

SCRO'FULA §, skrŏf'-ū-lā. 92. *n. s.* [*scrofa,* Lat.] A depravation of the humours of the body, which breaks out in sores commonly called the king's evil. *Wiseman.*

SCRO'FULOUS, skrŏf'-ū-lŭs. 314. *a.* Diseased with the scrofula. *Arbuthnot.*

SCROG*, skrŏg. *n. s.* [ɾɕnoh, Sax.] A stunted shrub, bush, or branch.

SCROLL, skrōle. 406. *n. s.* [*escroue, escrouet,* old Fr.] A writing wrapped up. *Spenser.*

SCROYLE, skrŏĭl. *n. s.* [*escrouelles,* Fr.] A mean fellow; a rascal; a wretch. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SCRUB §, skrŭb. *v. a.* [*skrubba,* Swed.; *schrobben,* Dutch.] To rub hard with something coarse and rough. *Dryden.*

SCRUB, skrŭb. *n. s.* [*schrobber,* Dutch.] A mean fellow, either as he is supposed to scrub himself for the itch, or as he is employed in the mean offices of scouring away dirt. *Burton.* Any thing mean or despicable. *Swift.* A shrub. A worn-out broom. *Ainsworth.*

SCRU'BBED, skrŭb'-bĭd. 366. } *a.* Mean; vile;
SCRU'BBY, skrŭb'-bē. } worthless; dirty; sorry. *Shakspeare.*

SCRUF, skrŭf. *n. s.* The same with *scurf.*

SCRU'PLE §, skrōō'-pl. 339, 405. *n. s.* [*scrupule,* Fr.; *scrupulus,* Lat.] Doubt; difficulty of determination; perplexity: generally about minute things. *Bacon.* Twenty grains; the third part of a dram. *Bacon.* Proverbially, any small quantity. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SCRU'PLE, skrōō'-pl. *v. n.* To doubt; to hesitate. *Milton.*

SCRU'PLER, skrōō'-plŭr. 98. *n. s.* A doubter; one who has scruples. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* SCRU'PULIZE*, skrōō'-pū-līze. *v. a.* To perplex with scruples. *Mountagu.*

SCRUPULO'SITY, skrōō-pū-lŏs'-ē-tē. *n. s* Doubt; minute and nice doubtfulness. *Hooker.* Fear of acting in any manner; tenderness of conscience. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

SCRU'PULOUS, skrōō'-pū-lŭs. 314. *a.* [*scrupuleux,* Fr.; *scrupulosus.* Lat.] Nicely doubtful; hard to satisfy in determinations of conscience. *Hooker.* Given to objections; captious. *Shak.* Nice; doubtful. *Bacon.* Careful; vigilant; cautious. *Wood ward.*

SCRU'PULOUSLY, skrōō'-pū-lŭs-lē. *ad.* Carefully; nicely; anxiously. *Bp. Taylor.*

SCRU'PULOUSNESS, skrōō'-pū-lŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being scrupulous. *Puller.*

SCRU'TABLE §, skrōō'-tā-bl. 405. *a.* [*scrutor,* Lat.] Discoverable by inquiry. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

SCRUTA'TION, skrōō-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*scrutor,* Lat.] Search; examination; inquiry. *Dict.*

SCRUTA'TOR, skrōō-tā'-tŭr. 166. *n. s.* Inquirer, searcher; examiner. *Hales.*

SCRUTINE'ER, skrōō-tē-nēēr'. *n. s.* A searcher an examiner.

SCRU'TINOUS, skrōō'-tĭn-ŭs. *a.* Captious; full of inquiries. *Denham.*

*To* SCRU'TINIZE, skrōō'-tĭn-īze. } *v. a.* To search;
*To* SCRU'TINY, skrōō'-tē-nē. } to examine. *Ayliffe.*

SCRU'TINY §, skrōō'-tē-nē: 339. *n. s.* [*scrutine,* old Fr.; *scrutinium,* Lat.; ɾcɾuƀnian, Sax.] Inquiry; search; examination with nicety. *Bp. Taylor.*

SCRUTOI'RE, skrōō-tōre'. *n. s.* A case of drawers for writing. *Prior.*

*To* SCRUZE, skrūze. *v. a.* [perhaps from *screw.*] To squeeze; to compress. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

*To* SCUD §, skŭd. *v. n.* [*squittire,* Ital.; *skutta,* Swed.] To flee; to run away with precipitation. *Dryden.* To be carried precipitately before a tempest: applied to a ship.

*To* SCUD*, skŭd. *v. a.* To pass over quickly. *Shenstone.*

SCUD*, skŭd. *n. s.* A cloud swiftly driven by the wind. *Dryden.*

*To* SCU'DDLE, skŭd'-dl. *v. n.* To run with a kind of affected haste or precipitation: commonly pronounced *scuttle.*

SCU'FFLE §, skŭf'-fl. 405. *n. s.* [*skuffa.* Swed.] A confused quarrel; a tumultuous broil. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SCU'FFLE, skŭf'-fl. *v. n.* To fight confusedly and tumultuously. *Drayton.*

*To* SCUG*, skŭg. *v. a.* [*skugga,* Swed.] To hide. *Grose.*

*To* SCULK §, skŭlk. *v. n.* [*skiolka,* Su. Goth.] To lurk in hiding places; to lie close. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

SCU'LKER, skŭlk'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* A lurker; one that hides himself for shame or mischief.

SCULL §, skŭl. *n. s.* [from *shell.*] The bone which incases and defends the brain; the arched bone of the head. *Sharp.* A small boat; a cockboat. [See SCULLER.] *Sherwood.* One who rows a cockboat. *Hudibras.* [Sceole, Sax.] A shoal of fish. *Shakspeare.*

SCU'LLCAP, skŭl'-kăp. *n. s.* A headpiece. A nightcap.

SCU'LLER, skŭl'-lŭr. 98. *n. s.* [*skiola,* Goth.; *skyla,* Sueth.] A cockboat; a boat in which there is but one rower. *Dryden.* One that rows a cockboat. *Swift.*

SCU'LLERY §, skŭl'-lŭr-ē. *n. s.* [*skiola,* Icel.; or *escueile,* Fr.] The place where common utensils, as kettles or dishes, are cleaned and kept. *Peacham.*

SCU'LLION, skŭl'-yŭn. 113. *n. s.* [*sculier,* old Fr.] The lowest domestick servant, that washes the kettles and the dishes in the kitchen. *Swift.*

SCU'LLIONLY*, skŭl'-yŭn-lē. *a.* Low; base; worthless. *Milton.*

*To* SCULP, skŭlp. *v. a.* [*sculpo,* Lat.; *sculper,* Fr.] To carve; to engrave. *Sandys. Ob. J.*

SCU'LPTILE, skŭlp'-tĭl. 140 *a.* [*sculptilis,* Lat. Made by carving. *Brown.*

SCU'LPTOR, skŭlp'-tŭr. 166 *n. s.* [Lat.; *sculpteur,*

Fr.] A carver; one who cuts wood or stone into images. *Dryden.*

SCU'LPTURE §, skŭlp'-tshŭre. 461. *n. s.* [*sculptura*, Lat.] The art of carving wood, or hewing stone, into images. *Pope.* Carved work. *Milton.* The art of engraving on copper.

*To* SCU'LPTURE, skŭlp'-tshŭre. *v. a.* To cut; to engrave.

SCUM §, skŭm. *n. s.* [*escume*, Fr.; *skum*, Dan.; *schuym*, Dutch.] That which rises to the top of any liquor. *Spenser.* The dross; the refuse; the recrement; that part which is to be thrown away. *Raleigh.*

*To* SCUM, skŭm. *v. a.* To clear off the scum: commonly written and spoken *skim*. *Milton.*

SCU'MBER, skŭm'-bŭr. *n. s.* The dung of a fox. *Ainsworth.*

SCU'MMER, skŭm'-mŭr. 98. *n. s.* [*escumoir*, Fr.] A vessel with which liquor is scummed: commonly called a *skimmer*. *Ray.*

SCU'PPER *Holes*, skŭp'-pŭr-hōlz. 98. *n. s.* [*schoepen*, Dutch.] In a ship, small holes on the deck, through which water is carried into the sea. *Ward.* Simply, *scuppers*. *Maydman.*

SCURF §, skŭrf. *n. s.* [ꝛcuꝛꝼ, Sax.; *skurf*, Dan.] A kind of dry, miliary scab. *Spenser.* A soil or stain adherent. *Dryden.* Any thing sticking on the surface. *Milton.*

SCU'RFINESS, skŭrf'-ē-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being scurfy. *Skelton.*

SCU'RFY*, skŭr'-fē. *a.* Having scurfs or scabs.

SCU'RRILE §, skŭr'-rĭl. *a.* [*scurrilis*, Lat.] Low; mean; grossly opprobrious; lewdly jocose. *Bp. Hall.*

SCURRI'LITY, skŭr-rĭl'-ē-tē. *n. s.* [*scurrilité*, Fr.; *scurrilitas*, Lat.] Grossness of reproach; lewdness of jocularity; mean buffoonery. *Shakspeare.*

SCU'RRILOUS, skŭr'-rĭl-ŭs. 314. *a.* Grossly opprobrious; using such language as only the license of a buffoon can warrant; lewdly jocular; vile; low. *Hooker.*

SCU'RRILOUSLY, skŭr'-rĭl-ŭs-lē. *ad.* With gross reproach; with low buffoonery; with lewd merriment. *Dryden.*

SCU'RRILOUSNESS, skŭr'-rĭl-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Scurrility; baseness of manners.

SCU'RVILY, skŭr'-vē-lē. *ad.* Vilely; basely; coarsely. *B. Jonson.*

SCU'RVINESS*, skŭr'-vē-nĕs. *n. s.* State of being scurvy. *Sherwood.*

SCU'RVY §, skŭr'-vē. *a.* [from *scurf*.] Scabbed; covered with scabs; diseased with the scurvy. *Lev.* xxi. Vile; bad; sorry; worthless; contemptible; offensive. *Shakspeare.*

SCU'RVY, skŭr'-vē. *n. s.* A distemper of the inhabitants of cold countries, and, amongst those, such as inhabit marshy, fat, low, moist soils, near stagnating water. *Arbuthnot.*

SCU'RVYGRASS, skŭr'-vē-grăs. *n. s.* The plant spoonwort. *Miller.*

'SCUSES. *Excuses. Shakspeare.*

SCUT, skŭt. *n. s.* [*skott*, Icel.] The tail of those animals whose tails are very short, as a hare. *Brown.*

SCU'TAGE*, skū'-tădje. 90. *n. s.* [*scutagium*, low Lat.] Escuage, in ancient customs. See ESCUAGE.

SCU'TCHEON, skŭtsh'-ŭn. 259. *n. s.* [*scuccione*, Ital.; from *scutum*, Lat.] The shield represented in heraldry; the ensigns armorial of a family. See ESCUTCHEON. *Sidney.*

SCUTE'LLATED, skū-tĕl'-lā-tĕd. *a.* [*scutella*, Lat.] Divided into small surfaces. *Woodward.*

SCU'TIFORM, skū'-tē-fŏrm. *a.* [*scutiformis*, Lat.] Shaped like a shield.

SCU'TTLE §, skŭt'-tl. 405. *n. s.* [*scutella*, Lat.; *scutell*, Celt.; ꝛcuttel, Sax.] A wide, shallow basket, so named from a dish or platter which it resembles in form. *Tusser.* A small grate. *Mortimer.* [*escotillon*, Span.] A hole in the deck to let down into the ship *Minsheu.* [from *scud*.] A quick pace; a short run; a pace of affected precipitation. *Spectator.*

*To* SCU'TTLE*, skŭt'-tl. *v. a.* To cut holes in the deck or sides of a ship, when stranded or overset and continuing to float on the surface. *Chambers.*

*To* SCU'TTLE, skŭt'-tl. *v. n.* [from *scud* or *scuddle*. To run with affected precipitation. *Arbuthnot.*

SCYTHE*. See SITHE.

*To* SCYTHE*. See *To* SITHE.

*To* SDAIN*, } *To* SDEIGN, } zdāne. } *v. a.* [*sdegnare*, Ital.] To disdain. *Spenser. Ob. T.*

SDAIN*, zdāne. *n. s.* Disdain. *Spenser.*

SDE'IGNFUL, zdāne'-fŭl. *a.* Disdainful. *Spenser.*

SEA §, sē. *n. s.* [ꝛæ, Sax.; *see*, or *zee*, Dutch.] The ocean; the water, opposed to the *land*. *Shak.* A collection of water; a lake. *St. Matthew*, iv. Proverbially for any large quantity. *K. Charles.* Any thing rough and tempestuous. *Milton.—Half seas over.* Half drunk. *Spectator.*

SEA is often used in composition, as will appear in the following examples.

SEABA'NK*, sē'-bănk. *n. s.* [*sea* and *bank*.] The seashore. *Shak.* A fence to keep the sea within bounds.

SE'ABAR, sē'-bär. *n. s.* [*sea* and *bar*.] The sea swallow.

SE'ABAT*, sē'-băt. *n. s.* [*sea* and *bat*.] A sort of flying fish. *Cotgrave.*

SEABA'THED*, sē'-bȧthd. *a.* Bathed or dipped in the sea. *Sandys.*

SEABE'AST*, sē'-bēēst. *n. s.* A large or monstrous animal of the sea. *Milton.*

SE'ABEAT, sē'-bēte. } *a.* Dashed by the
SEABE'ATEN*, sē'-bē-tn. } waves of the sea. *Spenser.*

SE'ABOARD*, sē'-bōrd. *ad.* Towards the sea: a naval word.

SE'ABOAT, sē'-bōte. *n. s.* Vessel capable to bear the sea. *Arbuthnot.*

SE'ABORD*, sē'-bŏrd. } *a.* Border-
SEABO'RDERING*, sē-bŏr'-dŭr-ĭng. } ing on the sea. *Spenser.*

SE'ABORN, sē'-bŏrn. *a.* Born of the sea; produced by the sea. *Waller.*

SE'ABOUND*, sē'-bŏŭnd. } *a.* Bounded by
SEABO'UNDED*, sē'-bŏŭnd-ĕd. } the sea. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

SE'ABOY, sē'-bŏē. *n. s.* Boy employed on shipboard. *Shakspeare.*

SE'ABREACH, sē'-brētsh. *n. s.* Irruption of the sea by breaking the banks. *L'Estrange.*

SE'ABREEZE, sē'-brēze. *n. s.* Wind blowing from the sea. *Mortimer.*

SE'ABUILT, sē'-bĭlt. *a.* Built for the sea. *Dryden.*

SEACA'BBAGE, sē-kăb'-bĭdje. *n. s.* Seacolewort: a plant. *Miller.*

SE'ACALF, sē-kăf'. *n. s.* [*sea* and *calf*.] The seal. *Grew.*

SE'ACAP, sē'-kăp. *n. s.* Cap made to be worn on ship-board. *Shakspeare.*

SE'ACARD*, sē'-kärd. *n. s.* The mariner's card. *Bp. Morton.*

SE'ACARP, sē'-kärp. *n. s.* A spotted fish that lives among stones and rocks.

SE'ACHANGE*, sē'-tshānje. *n. s.* Change effected by the sea. *Shakspeare.*

SE'ACHART, sē-kärt'. [sē'-tshărt, *Perry, Jones, Fulton* and *Knight*.] [See CHART.] *n. s.* Map in which only the coasts are delineated. *Watts.*

SE'ACIRCLED*, sē'-sĕr-kl'd. *a.* Surrounded by the sea. *Sandys.*

SE'ACOAL, sē'-kōle. *n. s.* Coal, so called, not because found in the sea, but because brought to London by sea; pitcoal. *Shakspeare.*

SE'ACOAST, sē-kōste'. *n. s.* Shore; edge of the sea. *Spenser.*

SE'ACOB, sē'-kŏb. *n. s.* A bird, called also *seagull*.

SEACO'MPASS, sē-kŭm'-pȧs. *n. s.* The card and needle of mariners. *Camden.*

SE'ACOOT, sē'-kōōt *n. s.* Sea-fowl, like the moorhen.

SEACO'RMORANT, sē-kŏr'-mŏ-rănt. } *n. s.* A sea-
SE'ADRAKE, sē'-drāke. } crow

SE'ACOW, sē-kŏŭ'. *n. s.* [*sea* and *cow*.] The manatee, a very bulky animal of the cetaceous kind. *Hill.*

SE'ACROW*, sē'-krō. *n. s.* The seagull.
SE'ADOG, sē-dŏg'. *n. s.* [*sea* and *dog*.] Perhaps the shark. *Roscommon.*
SEADRA'GON*, sē'-drăg'-ŭn. *n. s.* A seafish, called also the *viver*. *Cotgrave.*
SE'AEAR, sē'-ēēr. *n. s.* [from *sea* and *ear*.] A sea-plant.
SE'AEEL*, sē'-ēēl. *n. s.* [ræ-æl, Sax.] The conger.
SE'AENCIRCLED*, sē'-ĕn-sĕr'-kl'd. *a.* Surrounded by the sea. *Thomson.*
SEAFA'RER, sē'-fā-rûr. *n. s.* [*sea* and *fare*.] A traveller by sea; a mariner. *Carew.*
SEAFA'RING, sē'-fā-rĭng. 410. *a.* Travelling by sea. *Shakspeare.*
SE'AFENNEL, sē-fĕn'-nĭl. 99. *n. s.* The same with *samphire.*
SE'AFIGHT, sē-fīte'. *n. s.* Battle of ships; battle on the sea. *Bacon.*
SE'AFISH*, sē'-fĭsh. *n. s.* [ræ-fiꝛcaꝛ, Sax.] Fish that live in the sea.
SE'AFOWL, sē-fŏŭl'. *n. s.* Birds that live at sea. *Derham.*
SE'AGARLAND*, sē'-gâr-lând. *n. s.* An herb.
SE'AGIRDLES, sē'-gĕr-dlz. *n. s.* pl. A sort of sea-mushrooms.
SE'AGIRT, sē'-gĕrt. *a.* Girded or encircled by the sea. *Milton.*
SE'AGOD*, sē'-gŏd. *n. s.* One of the fabulous deities of the sea. *Drayton.*
SE'AGOWN*, sē'-gŏŭn. *n. s.* A mariner's short-sleeved gown. *Shakspeare.*
SE'AGRASS, sē'-grâs. *n. s.* An herb growing on the seashore.
SE'AGREEN, sē'-grēēn. *a.* Resembling the colour of the distant sea; cerulean. *Locke.*
SE'AGREEN, sē'-grēēn. *n. s.* Saxifrage: a plant.
SE'AGULL, sē-gŭl'. *n. s.* [*sea* and *gull*.] A bird common on the sea-coasts, of a light gray colour; sometimes called the *seacrow*. *Bacon.*
SEAHE'DGEHOG, sē-hĕdje'-hŏg. *n. s.* A kind of sea shell fish. *Carew.*
SE'AHOG, sē-hŏg'. *n. s.* The porpus.
SE'AHOLLY, sē'-hŏl-lē. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*
SE'AHOLM, sē'-hōlm. *n. s.* [*sea* and *holm*.] A small, uninhabited island. Seaholly: a kind of seaweed. *Carew.*
SE'AHORSE, sē-hŏrse'. *n. s.* A fish of a very singular form, and of the needle-fish kind, about four or five inches in length, and nearly half an inch in diameter in the broadest part. *Hill.* The morse. *Woodward.* The medical and the poetical *seahorse* seem very different. By the *seahorse* Dryden means probably the hippopotamus. *Dryden.*
SE'ALIKE*, sē'-like. *a.* [ræ-lic, Sax.] Resembling the sea. *Thomson.*
SE'AMAID, sē'-māde. *n. s.* A mermaid. *Shak.* A water-nymph. *P. Fletcher.*
SE'AMALL*, sē'-mâl. *n. s.* A kind of seagull.
SE'AMAN, sē'-mân. 88. *n. s.* [ræ-man, Sax.] A sailor; a navigator; a mariner. *Denham.* Merman; the male of the mermaid. *Locke.*
SE'AMANSHIP*, sē'-mân-shĭp. *n. s.* Naval skill; good management of a ship. *Burke.*
SE'AMARK, sē'-mârk. *n. s.* [*sea* and *mark*.] Point or conspicuous place distinguished at sea, and serving the mariners as directions of their course. *Spenser.*
SE'AMEW, sē-mū'. *n. s.* [*sea* and *mew*.] A fowl that frequents the sea. *Milton.*
SEAMO'NSTER, sē-mŏns'-tûr. *n. s.* Strange animal of the sea. *Lam.* iv.
SE'AMOSS, sē'-mŏs. *n. s.* [*sea* and *moss*.] Coral, which grows in the sea like a shrub, and, being taken out, becomes hard like a stone. *Drayton.*
SEANA'VELWORT, sē-nā'-v'l-wûrt. *n. s.* An herb growing in Syria.
SEANE'TTLE*, sē-nĕt'-tl. *n. s.* A sort of fish, resembling a lump of stiff jelly. *Chambers.*
SE'ANYMPH, sē-nĭmf'. *n. s.* Goddess of the sea. *Broome.*
SE'AONION, sē-ŭn'-yŭn. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
SE'AOOSE, sē-ōōze'. *n. s.* [*sea* and *oose*.] The mud in the sea or shore. *Mortimer.*
SE'APAD, sē'-pâd. *n. s.* The star fish.
SEAPA'NTHER, sē-păn'-*th*ûr. *n. s.* A fish like a lamprey.
SE'APIECE, sē'-pēēse. *n. s.* A picture representing any thing at sea. *Addison.*
SE'APOOL, sē'-pōōl. *n. s.* A lake of salt water *Spenser.*
SE'APORT, sē'-pŏrt. *n. s.* A harbour. *Shakspeare.*
SE'ARESEMBLING*, sē'-rē-zĕm'-blĭng. *a.* Sea like. *Sandys.*
SE'ARISK, sē'-rĭsk. *n. s.* Hazard at sea. *Arbuthnot*
SEARO'BBER*, sē-rŏb'-bûr. *n. s.* A pirate; a sea thief. *Milton.*
SE'AROCKET, sē'-rŏk-kĭt. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*
SE'AROOM, sē'-rōōm. *n. s.* Open sea; spacious main. *Bacon.*
SEARO'VER, sē'-rō-vûr. *n. s.* A pirate. *Milton.*
SE'ARUFF, sē'-rŭf. *n. s.* [*sea* and *ruff*.] A kind of seafish.
SEASE'RPENT, sē'-sĕr-pĕnt. *n. s.* A water serpent; an adder.
SEASE'RVICE, sē'-sĕr-vĭs. *n. s.* Naval war. *Swift.*
SEASHA'RK, sē-shârk'. *n. s.* A ravenous seafish. *Shakspeare.*
SE'ASHELL, sē-shĕl'. *n. s.* Shells found on the shore. *Mortimer.*
SE'ASHORE, sē-shōre'. *n. s.* The coast of the sea. *Dryden.*
SE'ASICK, sē'-sĭk. *a.* Sick, as new voyagers on the sea. *Shakspeare.*
SEASI'DE, sē-sīde'. *n. s.* The edge of the sea. *Jud.* vii.
SEASU'RGEON, sē'-sûr-jŭn. *n. s.* A chirurgeon employed on shipboard. *Wiseman.*
SEASURROU'NDED, sē-sŭr-rōŭnd'-ĕd. *a.* Encircled by the sea. *Pope.*
SEATE'RM, sē'-tĕrm. *n. s.* Word of art used by the seamen. *Pope.*
SEATHI'EF*, sē'-*th*ēēf. *n. s.* [ræ-ðeoꝛ, Sax.] A pirate. *Bp. of Chichester.*
SEATO'AD*, sē'-tōde. *n. s.* [*sea* and *toad*.] An ugly seafish so named. *Cotgrave.*
SE'ATORN*, sē'-tōrn. *a.* Torn by the sea. *Browne.*
SE'ATOST*, sē'-tōst. *a.* Tossed by the sea. *Shak.*
SEAWA'LLED*, sē'-wâld. *a.* Surrounded by the sea. *Shakspeare.*
SE'AWARD*, sē'-wârd. *a.* [*sea*, and peaꝛð, Sax.] Directed towards the sea. *Donne.*
SE'AWARD, sē'-wârd. *ad.* Towards the sea. *Drayton.*
SEAWA'TER, sē'-wâ-tûr. *n. s.* The salt water of the sea. *Bacon.*
SE'AWITHWIND, sē'-wĭ*th*-wĭnd. *n. s.* Bindweed.
SEAWO'RMWOOD, sē'-wûrm-wŭd. *n. s.* A sort of wormwood that grows in the sea.
SE'AWORTHY*, sē'-wûr-*th*ē. *a.* Fit to go to sea: applied to a ship.
SEAL, sēle. 227. *n. s.* [ꝛeol, ꝛele, Sax.; *seel*, Dan.] The seacalf. *Carew.*
SEAL, sēle. *n. s.* [ꝛigel, Sax.; *sigillum*, Lat.] A stamp engraved with a particular impression, which is fixed upon the wax that closes letters, or affixed as a testimony. *Locke.* The impression made in wax. *Shak.* Any act of confirmation *Milton.*
*To* SEAL, sēle. *v. a.* To fasten with a seal. *Shak.* To confirm or attest by a seal. *Shak.* To confirm; to ratify; to settle. *Rom.* xv. To shut; to close *Bacon.* To make fast. *Milton.* To mark with a stamp. *Shakspeare.*
*To* SEAL, sēle. *v. n.* To fix a seal. *Neh.* ix.
SE'ALER, sē'-lûr. 98. *n. s.* One that seals. *Huloet.*
SE'ALING*, sē'-lĭng. *n. s.* Act of sealing. *Nehem.* x
SE'ALINGWAX, sē'-lĭng-wăks. *n. s.* Hard wax used to seal letters. *Boyle.*
SEAM, sēme. 227. *n. s.* [ꝛeam, Sax.] The suture where the two edges of cloth are sewed together. *Dryden.* The juncture of planks in a ship. *Dryden.* A cicatrix; a scar. A measure; a vessel in which things are held; eight bushels of corn. *Ains-*

*worth.—Seam of glass.* A quantity of glass, weighing 120 pounds. [ȝeme, Sax.; *saim*, Welsh.] Tallow; grease; hog's lard. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SEAM, sème. *v. a.* To join together by suture, or otherwise. To mark; to scar with a long cicatrix. *Pope.*

SE'AMLESS, sème'-lês. *a.* Having no seam. *Bp. Hall.*

SE'AMRENT, sème'-rênt. *n. s.* [*seam* and *rent.*] A separation of any thing where it is joined; a breach of the stitches.

SE'AMSTRESS, sêm'-strês. 234, 515. *n. s.* [ȝeamȝtȝne, Sax.] A woman whose trade is to sew. Often written *sempstress. Cleaveland.*

SE'AMY, sè'-mè. *a.* Having a seam; showing the seam. *Shakspeare.*

SEAN, sène. *n. s.* [ȝeȝne, Sax.] A net. *Sandys.*

SE'APOY*, sè'-pôè. See SEPOY.

SEAR, sère. 227. *a.* [ȝeapian, Sax.] Dry; not any longer green. See SERE. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SEAR §, sère. *v. a.* [ȝeapian, Sax.] To burn; to cauterize. 1 *Tim.* iv. To wither; to dry. *Shak.*

*To* SEARCE §, sêrse. *v. a.* [*sasser*, Fr.] To sift finely. *Boyle.*

SEARCE, sêrse. 234. *n. s.* [*sas*, Fr.] A sieve; a bolter. *Sherwood.*

SE'ARCER, sêr'-sûr. *n. s.* One who sifts or bolts corn. *Cotgrave.*

*To* SEARCH §, sêrtsh. 234. *v. a.* [*chercher*, Fr.] To examine; to try; to explore; to look through. *Num.* xiii. To inquire; to seek for. *Milton.* To probe as a chirurgeon. *Wiseman.—To search out.* To find by seeking. *Deut.* i.

*To* SEARCH, sêrtsh. *v. n.* To make a search; to look for something. *Shak.* To make inquiry. *Milton.* To seek; to try to find. *Locke.*

SEARCH, sêrtsh. *n. s.* Inquiry by looking into every suspected place. *Milton.* Examination. *Locke.* Inquiry; act of seeking. *Shak.* Quest; pursuit. *Shak.*

SE'ARCHABLE*, sêrtsh'-â-bl. *a.* That may be explored. *Cotgrave.*

SE'ARCHER, sêrtsh'-ûr. *n. s.* Examiner; trier. *Bar.* iii. Seeker; inquirer. *Prior.* Officer in London appointed to examine the bodies of the dead, and report the cause of death. *Graunt.*

SE'ARCHING*, sêrtsh'-ing. *n. s.* Examination; inquisition. *Judges*, v.

SE'ARCHLESS*, sêrtsh'-lês. *a.* Avoiding or escaping search; inscrutable.

SE'ARCLOTH, sère'-klôth. *n. s.* [ȝapclaȝ, Sax.] A plaster; a large plaster. *Mortimer.*

SE'AREDNESS*, sère'-êd-nês. *n. s.* State of being seared or cauterized: from the practice of surgeons who apply burnings in order to heal corrupt flesh, which becomes afterwards insensible; hence, figuratively, insensibility. *Bp. Hall.*

SE'ASON §, sè'-z'n. 227, 443. *n. s.* [*saison*, Fr.] One of the four parts of the year, spring, summer, autumn, winter. *Shak.* A time, as distinguished from others. *Milton.* A fit time; an opportune occurrence. *Milton.* A time not very long. *Shak.* That which gives a high relish. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SE'ASON, sè'-z'n. 170. *v. a.* [*assaissonner*, Fr.] To mix with food any thing that gives a high relish. *Lev.* ii. To give a relish to; to recommend by something mingled. *Tillotson.* To qualify by admixture of another ingredient. *Shak.* To imbue; to tinge or taint. *Milton.* To fit for any use by time or habit; to mature. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SE'ASON, sè'-z'n. *v. n.* To become mature; to grow fit for any purpose. *Moxon.* To betoken; to savour. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

SE'ASONABLE, sè'-z'n-â-bl. 405. *a.* Opportune; happening or done at a proper time; proper as to time. *Ecclus.* v.

SE'ASONABLENESS, sè'-z'n-â-bl-nês. *n. s.* Opportuneness of time; propriety with regard to time. *Bp. Hall.*

SE'ASONABLY, sè'-z'n-â-blè. *ad.* Properly, with respect to time. *Sprat.*

SE'ASONAGE*, sè'-z'n-ĭdje. *n. s.* Seasoning; sauce. *South.*

SE'ASONER, sè'-z'n-ûr. 98. *n. s.* He who seasons or gives a relish to any thing.

SE'ASONING, sè'-z'n-ĭng. 410. *n. s.* That which is added to any thing to give it a relish. *Bacon.*

SEAT §, sète. 227. *n. s.* [*sedes*, Lat.; *sett*, old Germ.] A chair, bench, or any thing on which one may sit. *Milton.* Chair of state; throne; post of authority; tribunal. *Shak.* Mansion; residence; dwelling; abode. *Raleigh.* Situation; site. *Raleigh.*

*To* SEAT, sète. *v. a.* To place on seats; to cause to sit down. *Arbuthnot.* To place in a post of authority, or place of distinction. *Shak.* To fix in any particular place or situation; to settle. *Raleigh.* To fix; to place firm. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SEAT*, sète. *v. n.* To rest; to lie down *Spenser. Ob. T.*

SEAVES §*, sèèvz. *n. s.* Rushes. *Ray.*

SE'AVY*, sè'-vè. *a.* Overgrown with rushes: as *seavy* ground. *Ray.*

SEBA'CEOUS*, sè-bā'-shûs. 357. *a.* [*sebaceus*, Lat.] Made of tallow; belonging to tallow.

SE'CANT, sè'-kânt. *n. s.* [*secans*, Lat.; *secante*, Fr.] [In geometry.] The right line drawn from the centre of a circle, cutting and meeting with another line called the *tangent* without it. *Bp. Berkeley.*

*To* SECE'DE §, sè-sèèd'. *v. n.* [*secedo*, Lat.] To withdraw from fellowship in any affair.

SECE'DER, sè-sèèd'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One who discovers his disapprobation of any proceedings by withdrawing himself.

*To* SECE'RN, sè-sêrn'. *v. a.* [*secerno*, Lat.] To separate finer from grosser matter; to make the separation of substances in the body. *Bacon.*

SECE'SS*, sè-sês'. *n. s.* [*secessus*, Lat.] Retiremen retreat. *More.*

SECE'SSION, sè-sêsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [*secessio*, Lat.] The act of departing. *Brown.* The act of withdrawing from councils or actions. *Bp. Hall.*

SE'CLE, sè'-kl. *n. s.* [*siecle*, Fr.; *seculum*, Lat.] A century. *Hammond. Ob. J.*

*To* SECLU'DE §, sè-klûde'. *v. a.* [*secludo*, Lat.] To confine from; to shut up apart; to exclude. *Whitgift.*

SECLU'SION*, sè-klû'-zhŭn. *n. s.* A shutting out Separation; exclusion. *Warton.*

SE'COND §, sĕk'-kŭnd. 166. *a.* [*second*, Fr.; *secundus*, Lat.] The next in order to the first; the ordinal of two. *Dryden.* Next in value or dignity; inferiour. *Bacon.*

SECOND-HAND, sĕk'-kŭnd-hănd. 525. *n. s.* Possession received from the first possessor.

SECOND-HAND is sometimes used adjectively. Not original; not primary. *Locke.*

*At* SECOND-HAND. *ad.* In imitation; in the second place of order; by transmission; not primarily; not originally. *Temple.*

SE'COND, sĕk'-kŭnd. *n. s.* [*second*, Fr.] One who accompanies another in a duel to direct or defend him. *Drayton.* One who supports or maintains. *Wotton.* A *second* minute, the *second* division of an hour by sixty; the sixtieth part of a minute. *Wilkins.*

*To* SE'COND. sĕk'-kŭnd. *v. a.* [*seconder*, Fr.] To support; to forward; to assist; to come in after the act as a maintainer. *Hooker.* To follow in the next place. *Shakspeare.*

SECOND *Sight*, sĕk-kŭnd-site'. *n. s.* The power of seeing things future, or things distant: supposed inherent in some of the Scottish islanders. *Addison.*

SECOND *Sighted*, sĕk-kŭnd-sī'-tĕd. *a.* Having the second sight. *Addison.*

SE'CONDARILY, sĕk'-kŭn-dā-rè-lè. *ad.* In the second degree; in the second order; not primarily; not originally; not in the first intention. *Digby.*

SE'CONDARINESS, sĕk'-kŭn-dā-rè-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being secondary. *Norris.*

SE'CONDARY §, sĕk'-kŭn-dā-rè. *a.* [*secondaire*, old Fr.; *secundarius*, Lat.] Not primary; not of the first intention. *Bacon.* Succeeding to the first subordinate. *Bentley.* Not of the first order or rate. *Bentley.* Acting by transmission or deputation. *Milton.* A *secondary* fever is that which

arises after a crisis, or the discharge of some morbid matter, as, after the declension of the small-pox or measles. *Quincy.*

SE/CONDARY, sĕk′-kŭn-dā-rè. *n. s.* A delegate; a deputy. *Warton.*

SE/CONDER*, sĕk′-kŭnd-ŭr. *n. s.* One who supports or maintains the proposition or assertion made by another. *Burke.*

SE/CONDLY, sĕk′-kŭnd-lè. *ad.* In the second place. *Ecclus.* xxii.

SE/CONDRATE, sĕk-kŭnd-rāte′. *n. s.* The second order in dignity or value. *Addison.* It is sometimes used adjectively; of the second order. *Dryden.*

SE/CRECY, sē′-krè-sè. *n. s.* Privacy; state of being hidden; concealment. *Shak.* Solitude; retirement; not exposure to view. *Milton.* Forbearance of discovery. *Hooker.* Fidelity to a secret; taciturnity inviolate; close silence. *Shakspeare.*

SE/CRET sē′-krĭt. 99. *a.* [*secretus*, Lat.] Kept hidden; not revealed; concealed. *Deut.* xxix. Retired; private; unseen. *Milton.* Faithful to a secret intrusted. *Shak.* Private; affording privacy. *Milton.* Occult; not apparent. *Milton.* Privy; obscene.

SE/CRET, sē′-krĭt. *n. s.* [Fr.; *secretum*, Lat.] Something studiously hidden. *Ezek.* xxviii. A thing unknown; something not yet discovered. *Arbuthnot.* Privacy; secrecy; invisible or undiscovered state. *Prov.* ix.

*To* SE/CRET, sē′-krĭt. *v. a.* To keep private. *Bacon.*

SE/CRETARY, sĕk′-krè-tā-rè. *n. s.* [*secretaire*, Fr.; *secretarius*, low Lat.] One intrusted with the management of business; one who writes for another. *Bacon.*

SE/CRETARYSHIP, sĕk′-krè-tā-rè-shĭp. *n. s.* The office of a secretary. *Swift.*

*To* SECRE/TE §, sē-krēte′. *v. a.* [*secretus*, Lat.] To put aside; to hide. [In the animal economy.] To secern; to separate.

SECRE/TION, sē-krē′-shŭn. *n. s.* [old Fr.] That agency in the animal economy that consists in separating the various fluids of the body. The fluid secreted.

SE/CRETIST, sē′-krè-tĭst. *n. s.* A dealer in secrets. *Boyle.*

SECRETI/TIOUS, sĕk-rè-tĭsh′-ŭs. 530. *a.* Parted by animal secretion. *Floyer.*

SE/CRETLY, sē′-krĭt-lè. *ad.* Privately; privily; not openly; not publickly; with intention not to be known. *Shak.* Latently; so as not to be obvious; not apparently. *Dryden.*

SE/CRETNESS, sē′-krĭt-nĕs. *n. s.* State of being hidden; privacy; concealment. *Bale.* Quality of keeping a secret. *Donne.*

SE/CRETORY, sē-krē′-tŭr-è. 512. *a.* Performing the office of secretion, or animal separation. *Ray.*

SECT §, sĕkt. *n. s.* [*secte*, Fr.; *secta*, Lat.] A body of men following some particular master, or united in some settled tenets. *Bacon.* [*sectus*, Lat.] What the gardeners of later times call a *cutting*. *Shak.*

SECTA/RIAN*, sĕk-tā′-rè-ăn. *a.* Belonging to sectaries. *Glanville.*

SECTA/RIANISM*, sĕk-tā′-rè-ăn-ĭzm. *n. s.* Sectarism. *Daubeny.*

SE/CTARISM, sĕk′-tā-rĭzm. *n. s.* Disposition to petty sects in opposition to things established. *King Charles.*

SE/CTARIST*, sĕk′-tā-rĭst. *n. s.* A sectary; one who divides from publick establishment. *Warton.*

SE/CTARY, sĕk′-tā-rè. *n. s.* [*sectaire*, Fr.] One who divides from publick establishment, and joins with those distinguished by some particular whims. *Bacon.* A follower; a pupil. *Spenser.*

SECTA/TOR, sĕk-tā′-tŭr. 521. *n. s.* [Lat.] A follower; an imitator; a disciple. *Raleigh.*

SE/CTION, sĕk′-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *sectio*, Lat.] The act of cutting or dividing. *Wotton.* A part divided from the rest. A small and distinct part of a writing or book. *Hooker.*

SE/CTOR, sĕk′-tŭr. 166. *n. s.* [In geometry.] An instrument made of wood or metal, with a joint, and sometimes a piece to turn out to make a true square, with lines of sines, tangents, secants, equal parts rhombs, polygons, hours, latitudes, metals, and solids. *Harris.*

SE/CULAR §, sĕk′-kŭ-lŭr. 88. *a.* [*secularis*, Lat.] Not spiritual; relating to affairs of the present world; not holy; worldly. *Hooker.* [In the church of Rome.] Not bound by monastick rules. *Temple.* [*seculaire*, Fr.] Happening or coming once in a *secle*, or century. *Addison.*

SE/CULAR*, sĕk′-kŭ-lŭr. *n. s.* Not a spiritual person; a layman. *Hales.* An ecclesiastick, in the Romish church, not bound by monastick rules.

SECULA/RITY, sĕk-kŭ-lăr′-è-tè. *n. s.* [*secularité*, Fr.] Worldliness; attention to the things of the present life. *Burnet.*

SECULARIZA/TION*, sĕk-kŭ-lăr-è-zā′-shŭn. *n. s.* Act of secularizing. *Chambers.*

*To* SE/CULARIZE, sĕk′-kŭ-lă-rīze. *v. a.* [*seculariser*, Fr.] To convert from spiritual appropriations to common use. To make worldly.

SE/CULARLY, sĕk′-kŭ-lŭr-lè. *ad.* In a worldly manner.

SE/CULARNESS, sĕk′-kŭ-lŭr-nĕs. *n. s.* Worldliness.

SE/CUNDINE, sĕk′-kŭn-dīne. 149. *n. s.* [*secondines* Fr.] The membrane in which the embryo is wrapped; the after-birth. *Bacon.*

SECU/RE §, sē-kūre′. *a.* [*securus*, Lat.] Free from fear; exempt from terrour; easy; assured. *Milton.* Confident; not distrustful. *Dryden.* Sure; not doubting. *Rogers.* Careless; wanting caution; wanting vigilance. *Judges.* Free from danger; safe. *Milton.*

*To* SECU/RE, sē-kūre′. *v. a.* To make certain; to put out of hazard; to ascertain. *Milton.* To protect; to make safe. *Dryden.* To ensure.

SECU/RELY, sē-kūre′-lè. *ad.* Without fear; carelessly. *Spenser.* Without danger; safely. *Dryden*

SECU/REMENT, sē-kūre′-mĕnt. *n. s.* The cause of safety; protection; defence. *Brown.*

SECU/RENESS*, sē-kūre′-nĕs. *n. s.* Want of vigilance; carelessness. *Bacon.*

SECU/RITY, sē-kŭ′-rè-tè. *n. s.* [*securité*, Fr.; *securitas*, Lat.] Carelessness; freedom from fear. *Hayward.* Vitious carelessness; confidence; want of vigilance. *Davies.* Protection; defence. *Tillotson.* Any thing given as a pledge or caution; ensurance; assurance of any thing; the act of giving caution, or being bound. *Acts*, xvii. Safety; certainty. *Swift.*

SEDA/N, sē-dăn′. *n. s.* A kind of portable coach; a chair: first made at *Sedan*. *Dryden.*

SEDA/TE §, sē-dāte′. *a.* [*sedatus*, Lat.] Calm; quiet; still; unruffled; undisturbed; serene. *Dryden.*

SEDA/TELY, sē-dāte′-lè. *ad.* Calmly; without disturbance. *Locke.*

SEDA/TENESS, sē-dāte′-nĕs. *n. s.* Calmness; tranquillity; serenity; freedom from disturbance. *Addison.*

SEDA/TION*, sē-dā′-shŭn. *n. s.* Act of composing. *Coles.*

SE/DATIVE*, sĕd′-ā-tĭv. *a.* [*sedatif*, Fr.] Assuaging; composing.

SE/DENTARINESS, sĕd′-dĕn-tā-rè-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being sedentary; inactivity. *L. Addison.*

SE/DENTARY §, sĕd′-dĕn-tā-rè. *a.* [*sedentaire*, Fr.; *sedentario*, Ital.; *sedentarius*, Lat.] Passed in sitting still; wanting motion or action. *Harvey.* Torpid; inactive; sluggish; motionless. *Milton.*

☞ We sometimes hear this word with the accent on the second syllable; but I find this pronunciation only in Buchanan. Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, Bailey, Barclay, Fenning, Entick, and Smith, place the accent on the first syllable. *W.*

SEDGE §, sĕdje. *n. s.* [ꝛeᵹ, Sax.] A growth of narrow flags; a narrow flag. *Shakspeare.*

SE/DGED*, sĕdjd. *a.* Composed of flags. *Shak.*

SE/DGY, sĕd′-jè. *a.* Overgrown with narrow flags. *Shakspeare.*

SE/DIMENT, sĕd′-è-mĕnt. *n. s.* [Fr.; *sedimentum*, Lat.] That which subsides or settles at the bottom. *Bacon.*

SEDI'TION §, sẽ-dĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *seditio*, Lat.] A tumult; an insurrection; a popular commotion; an uproar. *Shakspeare.*

SEDI'TIONARY*, sẽ-dĭsh'-ŭn-ā-rẽ. *n. s.* An inciter to sedition; a promoter of insurrection. *Bp. Hall.*

SEDI'TIOUS, sẽ-dĭsh'-ŭs. *a.* [*seditiosus*, Lat.] Factious with tumult; turbulent. *Shakspeare.*

SEDI'TIOUSLY, sẽ-dĭsh'-ŭs-lẽ. *ad.* Tumultuously; with factious turbulence. *Bp. Bancroft.*

SEDI'TIOUSNESS, sẽ-dĭsh'-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Turbulence; disposition to sedition.

*To* SEDU'CE §, sẽ-dūse'. *v. a.* [*seduco*, Lat.] To draw aside from the right; to tempt; to corrupt; to deprave; to mislead; to deceive. 1 *Tim.* iv.

SEDU'CEMENT, sẽ-dūse'-mẽnt. *n. s.* Practice of seduction; art or means used in order to seduce. *Milton.*

SEDU'CER, sẽ-dū'-sŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who draws aside from the right; a tempter; a corrupter. *South.*

SEDU'CIBLE, sẽ-dū'-sẽ-bl. 405. *a.* Corruptible; capable of being drawn aside from the right. *Brown.*

SEDU'CTION, sẽ-dŭk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *seductus*, Lat.] The act of seducing; the act of drawing aside. *Hammond.*

SEDU'CTIVE*, sẽ-dŭk'-tĭv. *a.* Apt to seduce; apt to mislead. *Sheridan.*

SEDU'LITY, sẽ-dū'-lẽ-tẽ. *n. s.* [*sedulitas*, Lat.] Diligent assiduity; laboriousness; industry; application; intenseness of endeavour. *Hooker.*

SE'DULOUS §, sĕd'-ū-lŭs, or sĕd'-jū-lŭs. 293, 294, 376. *a.* [*sedulus*, Lat.] Assiduous; industrious; laborious; diligent; painful. *Milton.*

SE'DULOUSLY, sĕd'-dū-lŭs-lẽ. *ad.* Assiduously; industriously; laboriously; diligently; painfully. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

SE'DULOUSNESS, sĕd'-dū-lŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Assiduity; assiduousness; industry; diligence. *Boyle.*

SEE, sẽe. 246. *n. s.* [*sedes*, Lat.] The seat of episcopal power; the diocess of a bishop: formerly, the seat of power, in a general sense. *Bacon.*

*To* SEE §, sẽe. *v. a.* preter. *I saw*; part. pass. *seen.* [ꝛeon, Sax.; *sien*, Dutch.] To perceive by the eye. *Shak.* To observe; to find. *Genesis*, xli. To discover; to descry. *Shak.* To converse with. *Locke.* To attend; to remark. *Addison.*

*To* SEE, sẽe. *v. n.* To have the power of sight; to have by the eye perception of things distant. *Ex.* iv. To discern without deception. *Tillotson.* To inquire; to distinguish. *Shak.* To be attentive. *Shak.* To scheme; to contrive. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SEE *to.** To behold; to look at. *Joshua*, xxii.

SEE, sẽe. *interjection.* Lo! look! observe! behold! *Halifax.*

SEED §, sẽed. 246. *n. s.* [ꝛæð, Sax.; *seed*, Dan.; *saed*, Dutch.] The organized particle produced by plants and animals, from which new plants and animals are generated. *Bacon.* First principle; original. *Hooker.* Principle of production. *Waller.* Progeny; offspring; descendants. *Locke.* Race; generation; birth. *Waller.*

*To* SEED, sẽed. *v. n.* To grow to perfect maturity so as to shed the seed. *Swift.* To shed the seed. *Lyte.*

SEE'DCAKE, sẽed'-kāke. *n. s.* A sweet cake interspersed with warm aromatick seeds. *Tusser.*

SEE'DED*, sẽed'-ĕd. *a.* Bearing seed; covered thick with seeds. *Fletcher.* Interspersed as with seeds. *B. Jonson.*

SEE'DER*, sẽed'-ŭr. *n. s.* [ꝛæðepe, Sax.] One who sows.

SEE'DLING, sẽed'-lĭng. 410. *n. s.* A young plant just risen from the seed. *Evelyn.*

SEE'DLIP, sẽed'-lĭp. } *n. s.* [ꝛæð-læp, Sax.] A
SEE'DLOP, sẽed'-lŏp. } vessel in which the sower carries his seed. *Ainsworth.*

SEE'DNESS, sẽed'-nĕs. *n. s.* Seedtime; the time of sowing. *Shakspeare.*

SEE'DPEARL, sẽed-pĕrl'. *n. s.* Small grains of pearl. *Boyle.*

SEE'DPLOT, sẽed'-plŏt *n. s.* The ground on which plants are sowed to be afterwards transplanted. *B. Jonson.*

SEE'DSMAN, sẽedz'-mân. 88. *n. s.* The sower; he that scatters the seed. *Shak.* One that sells seeds.

SEE'DTIME, sẽed'-tĭme. *n. s.* [ꝛæð-ꝛima, Sax.] The season of sowing. *Gen.* viii.

SEE'DY, sẽed'-ẽ. 182. *a.* Abounding with seed.

SEE'ING, sẽe'-ĭng. 410. *n. s.* Sight; vision. *Shak.*

SEE'ING, sẽe'-ĭng. } *ad.* [from *see.*] Since;
SEE'ING *that*, sẽe'-ĭng-ŦHĂT. } sith; it being so that. *Spenser.*

*To* SEEK §, sẽek. *v. a.* pret. *I sought*; part. pass. *sought.* [ꝛecan, Sax.] To look for; to search for. *Shakspeare.* To solicit; to endeavour to gain. *St. Luke*, xi. To go to find. *Milton.* To pursue by machinations. 1 *Sam.* xxiii.

*To* SEEK, sẽek. 246. *v. n.* To make search; to make inquiry. *Is.* xxxiv. To endeavour. *Milton.* To make pursuit. *Ps.* lxxxvi. To apply to; to use solicitation. 1 *Kings.* To endeavour after. *Knolles.*

*To* SEEK, sẽek. [an adverbial mode of speech.] At a loss; without measures, knowledge, or experience. *Spenser.*

SEE'KER, sẽek'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that seeks; an inquirer. *Glanville.* The name of a sect which professed no determinate religion. *Bp. Hall.*

SEEKSO'RROW, sẽek'-sŏr-rō. *n. s.* [*seek* and *sorrow.*] One who contrives to give himself vexation. *Sidney.*

*To* SEEL, sẽel. 246. *v. a.* [*siller les yeux.*] To close the eyes: a term of falconry, the eyes of a wild or haggard hawk being for a time seeled or closed. *Sidney.*

*To* SEEL §, sẽel. *v. n.* [ꝛÿllan, Sax.] To lean on one side. *Raleigh.*

SEEL, sẽel. } *n. s.* The agitation of a ship
SEE'LING, sẽe'-lĭng. } in foul weather. *Sandys.*

SEEL*, sẽel. *n. s.* [ꝛæl, Sax.] Season; time. *Ray.*

SEE'LY, sẽe'-lẽ. *a.* [ꝛælɪꝛ, Sax.] Lucky; happy. *Spenser.* Silly; foolish; simple; inoffensive. *Spenser.*

*To* SEEM §, sẽem. 246. *v. n.* [*saeman*, Icel.; *zeimen*, Germ.] To appear; to make a show; to have semblance. *Shakspeare.* To have the appearance of truth. *Dryden.* Specious. *Shak.*—*It seems.* There is an appearance, though no reality. *Black more.* It is sometimes a slight affirmation. *Addison.* It appears to be. *Shakspeare.*

SEE'MER, sẽem'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that carries an appearance. *Shakspeare.*

SEE'MING, sẽem'-ĭng. 410. *n. s.* Appearance; show; semblance. *Shak.* Fair appearance. *Shakspeare* Opinion. *Hooker.*

SEE'MINGLY, sẽem'-ĭng-lẽ. *ad.* In appearance; in show; in semblance. *Milton.*

SEE'MINGNESS, sẽem'-ĭng-nĕs. *n. s.* Plausibility; fair appearance. *Digby.* Simply, appearance. *Bp. Taylor.*

SEE'MLESS*, sẽem'-lĕs. *a.* Unseemly; indecorous *Spenser.*

SEE'MLILY*, sẽem'-lẽ-lẽ. *ad.* Decently; comelily *Huloet.*

SEE'MLINESS, sẽem'-lẽ-nĕs. *n. s.* Decency; handsomeness; comeliness; grace; beauty. *Camden.*

SEE'MLY §, sẽem'-lẽ. 182. *a.* [*soommeligt*, Dan.] Decent; becoming; proper; fit. *Hooker.*

SEE'MLY, sẽem'-lẽ. *ad.* In a decen manner; in a proper manner. *Pope.*

SEE'MLYHED*, sẽem'-lẽ-hĕd. *n. s.* Decent, comely appearance. *Chaucer.*

SEEN, sẽen. 246. *a.* Skilled; versed. *Shakspeare.*

SEER, sẽer. *n. s.* [ꝛepepe, Sax.] One who sees. *Addison.* A prophet; one who foresees future events. *Milton.*

SEER*, sẽer. *a.* [*saer*, Su. Goth.] Several. *Ray.*

SEE'RWOOD, sẽer'-wŭd. *n. s.* See SEAR, and SERE.

SEE'SAW, sẽ'-sâw. *n. s.* [from *saw.*] A reciprocating motion. *Pope.*

*To* SEE'SAW, sẽ'-sâw. *v. n.* To move with a reciprocating motion. *Arbuthnot.*

*To* SEETHE §, sēēTH. 246. *v. a.* preterit *I sod* or *seethed;* part. pass. *sodden.* [ꝛeoðan, Sax.] To boil; to decoct in hot liquor. 2 *Kings,* iv.

*To* SEETHE, sēēTH. 467. *v. n.* To be in a state of ebullition; to be hot. *Spenser.*

SEE'THER, sēēTH'-ûr. 93. *n. s.* A boiler; a pot. *Dryden.*

SEG*, sĕg. *n. s.* [ꝛecg, Sax.] Sedge. *Barret.*

SEGA'R*, sē-gâr'. *n. s.* [*cigarro,* Span.] A little roll of tobacco, which the Spaniards smoke without a pipe. *Twiss.*

SE'GMENT, sĕg'-mĕnt. *n. s.* [Fr.; *segmentum,* Lat.] A figure contained between a chord and an arch of the circle, or so much of the circle as is cut off by that chord. *Brown.*

SE'GNITY, sĕg'-nė-tė. } *n. s.* [*segnitas,* Lat.]
SE'GNITUDE*, sĕg'-nė-tûde. } Sluggishness; inactivity. *Dict.*

*To* SE'GREGATE §, sĕg'-grė-gāte. *v. a.* [*segrego,* Lat.; *segreger,* Fr.] To set apart; to separate from others. *Sherwood.*

SE'GREGATE*, sĕg'-grė-gāte. *part. a.* Select. *Wotton.*

SEGREGA'TION, sĕg-grė-gā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Separation from others. *Shakspeare.*

SE'IGNEURIAL, sė-nū'-rė-ăl. 250. *a.* Invested with large powers; independent. *Temple.*

SE'IGNIOR §, sēne'-yŭr. 166. *n. s.* [*senior,* Lat.; *seigneur,* Fr.; *signore,* Ital.] A lord. The title of honour given by Italians. See SIGNIOR.

SEI'GNIORY, sēne'-yŭr-rė. 113. *n. s.* [*seigneurie,* Fr.] A lordship; a territory. *Spenser.*

SE'IGNORAGE, sēne'-yŭr-ĭdje. 90. *n. s.* [*seigneuriage,* Fr.] Authority; acknowledgement of power. *Locke.*

*To* SE'IGNORIZE, sēne'-yŭr-īze. *v. a.* To lord over. *Fairfax.*

SEINE §, sēne. *n. s.* [ꝛezne, Sax.; *seine,* Fr.] A net used in fishing. See SEAN. *Carew.*

SE'INER, sē'-nûr. *n. s.* A fisher with nets. *Carew.*

SE'IZABLE*, sē'-zā-bl. *a.* That may be seized; liable to be seized.

*To* SEIZE §, sēze. 250. *v. a.* [*saisir,* Fr.; *seisia,* Arm.] To take hold of; to gripe; to grasp. *Milton.* To take possession of by force. *Milton.* To take possession of; to lay hold on; to invade suddenly. *Pope.* To take forcible possession of by law. *Camden.* To make possessed; to put in possession of. *Spenser.* To fasten; to fix. *Spenser.*

*To* SEIZE, sēze. *v. n.* To fix the grasp or the power on any thing.

SE'IZER*, sē'-zûr. *n. s.* One who seizes.

SE'IZIN, or SE'ISIN, sē'-zĭn. *n. s.* [*saisine,* Fr.] Is of two sorts: *seisin* in fact, and *seisin* in law. *Seisin* in fact, is when a corporal possession is taken: *seisin* in law, is when something is done which the law accounteth a *seisin;* as an enrolment. This is as much as a right to lands and tenements, though the owner be by wrong disseized of them. *Cowel.* The act of taking possession. *Decay of Chr. Piety.* The things possessed. *Hale.*

SE'IZURE, sē'-zhûre. 450. *n. s.* The act of seizing. The thing seized. *Milton.* The act of taking forcible possession. *Shak.* Gripe; possession. *Shak.* Catch. *Watts.*

SE'JANT. *a.* [In heraldry.] Sitting.

SEJU'NGIBLE*, sė-jŭn'-jė-bl. *a.* [*sejungo,* Lat.] Capable of being separated. *Pearson.*

SEJU'NCTION*, sė-jŭngk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*sejunctio,* Lat.] The act of disjoining, or separating. *Pearson.*

SEKE*, sēēk. *a.* [ꝛeoc, Sax.] Sick. *Chaucer.*

SE'LCOUTH, sĕl'-kŏŏth. *a.* [ꝛelð, Sax. and *couth.*] Rarely known; uncommon. *Spenser.*

SE'LDOM §, sĕl'-dŭm. 166. *ad.* [ꝛelðan, Sax.] Rarely; not often; not frequently. *Hooker.*

SE'LDOM*, sĕl'-dŭm. *a.* Rare; not frequent. *Milton.*

SE'LDOMNESS, sĕl'-dŭm-nĕs. *n. s.* Uncommonness; infrequency; rareness; rarity. *Hooker.*

SE'LDSHOWN, sĕld'-shōne. *a.* [*seld* and *shown.*] Seldom exhibited to view. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SELE'CT §, sė-lĕkt'. *v. a.* [*selectus,* Lat.] To choose in preference to others rejected. *Knolles.*

SELE'CT, sė-lĕkt'. *a.* Nicely chosen; choice; culled out on account of superiour excellence. *Milton.*

SELE'CTION, sė-lĕk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*selectio,* Lat.] The act of culling or choosing; choice. *Brown.*

SELE'CTNESS, sė-lĕkt'-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being select.

SELE'CTOR, sė-lĕk'-tûr. 166. *n. s.* One who selects.

SE'LENITE*, sĕl'-ė-nīte. } *n. s.* [*selenites,* Lat.]
SELENI'TES*, sĕl-ė-nī'-tēz. } A sort of fossil. *Bp. Nicholson.*

SELENI'TICK*, sĕl-ė-nĭt'-tĭk. *a.* Pertaining to selenites. *Chambers.*

SELENOGRA'PHICAL, sĕl-lė-nō-grăf'-ė-kăl. }
SELENOGRA'PHICK, sĕl-lė-nō-grăf'-ĭk. } *a.* Belonging to selenography.

SELE'NOGRAPHY, sĕl-lė-nŏg'-grăf-ė. 518. *n. s.* [*selenographie,* Fr.; σελήνη and γράφω, Gr.] A description of the moon. *Brown.*

SELF §, sĕlf. *pronoun.* plur. *selves.* [*silba,* Gothick; ꝛylf, ꝛylfa, Sax.; *self, selve,* Dutch.] Its primary signification seems to be that of an adjective: very; particular; this above others; sometimes, one's own. *Shak.* It is united both to the personal pronouns, and to the neutral pronoun *it.* and is always added when they are used reciprocally, or return upon themselves: as, I did not hurt *him,* he hurt *himself;* The people hiss *me,* but I clap *myself. Milton.* It is sometimes used emphatically in the nominative case: as, *Myself* will decide it. Compounded with *him,* a pronoun substantive, *self* is, in appearance, an adjective: joined to *my, thy, our, your,* pronoun adjectives, it seems a substantive. *Milton. Myself, himself, themselves,* and the rest, may, contrary to the analogy of *my, him, them,* be used as nominatives. *Dryden.* It often adds only emphasis and force to the pronoun with which it is compounded: as, He did it *himself.* It signifies the individual, as subject to his own contemplation or action. *Spenser.* It is much used in composition: as, *self*-love, *self*-evident, &c.

SE'LFHEAL, sĕlf'-hēēl. *n. s.* A plant.

SE'LFISH, sĕlf'-ĭsh. *a.* Attentive only to one's own interest; void of regard for others. *Addison.*

SE'LFISHLY, sĕlf'-ĭsh-lė. *ad.* With regard only to his own interest; without love of others. *Pope.*

SE'LFISHNESS, sĕlf'-ĭsh-nĕs. *n. s.* Attention to his own interest, without any regard to others; self-love. *Boyle.*

SE'LFNESS*, sĕlf'-nĕs. *n. s.* Self-love; selfishness. *Sidney.*

SE'LFSAME, sĕlf'-sāme. *a.* Exactly the same. *Hooker.*

SE'LION. *n. s.* [*selio,* low Lat.] A ridge of land. *Ainsworth.*

SELL. *pronoun.* [for *self.*] *B. Jonson.*

SELL. *n. s.* [*selle,* Fr.; *sella,* Lat.] A saddle. *Spenser.* A royal seat; a throne. *Fairfax.* A sill. See SILL.

*To* SELL §, sĕll. *v. a.* [ꝛyllan, ꝛællan, Sax.; *selia,* Icel.] To give for a price: the word correlative to *buy;* to vend. *Gen.* xxxvii. To betray for money: as, He *sold* his country. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SELL, sĕll. *v. n.* To have commerce or traffick with one. *Shak.* To be sold. *Addison.*

SE'LLANDER, sĕl'-lăn-dûr. 98. *n. s.* A dry scab in a horse's hough or pastern. *Ainsworth.*

SE'LLER, sĕl'-lûr. 98. *n. s.* The person that sells; vender. *Shakspeare.*

SE'LVAGE §, } sĕl'-vĭdje. 90. } *n. s.* [*edge,* and
SE'LVEDGE §*, } perhaps *salvus,* Lat.] The edge of cloth where it is closed by complicating the threads. *Exod.* xxvi.

SE'LVEDGED*, sĕl'-vĭdj'd. *a.* Hemmed; bordered; welted. *Cotgrave.*

SELVES, sĕlvz. The plural of *self. Locke.*

SE'MBLABLE §, sĕm'-blā-bl. 405. *a.* [Fr.] Like; resembling. *Shakspeare.*

SE'MBLABLY, sĕm'-blā-blė. *ad.* With resemblance. *Shakspeare.*

SE'MBLANCE, sĕm'-blănse. *n. s.* [Fr.] Likeness;

resemblance; similitude; representation. *Shak.* Appearance; show; figure. *Spenser.*

**SE'MBLANT** §, sĕm'-blănt. *a.* [Fr.] Like; resembling; having the appearance of any thing. *Prior.*

**SE'MBLANT**, sĕm'-blănt. *n. s.* Show; figure; resemblance; representation. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

**SE'MBLATIVE**, sĕm'-blă-tĭv. 512. *a.* Suitable; accommodate; fit; resembling. *Shakspeare.*

*To* **SE'MBLE**, sĕm'-bl. 405. *v. n.* [*sembler*, Fr.] To represent; to make a likeness. *Prior.*

***SE'MI***, sĕm'-mè. 182. *n. s.* [Lat.] A word which, used in composition, signifies half: as, *semicircle*, half a circle.

**SEMIA'NNULAR**, sĕm-mè-ăn'-nù-lăr. *a.* [*semi* and *annulus*.] Half round. *Grew.*

**SE'MIBREVE***, sĕm'-mè-brēēv. } *n. s.* [*semibreve*,
**SE'MIBRIEF**, sĕm'-mè-brēf. } Fr.] A note of half the quantity of a breve, containing two minims, four crotchets, &c. *Mus. Dict.*

**SEMICI'RCLE**, sĕm'-mè-sĕr-kl. *n. s.* [*semicirculus*, Lat.] A half round; part of a circle divided by the diameter. *Shakspeare.*

**SEMICI'RCLED**, sĕm-mè-sĕr'-kld. } 88, 359.
**SEMICI'RCULAR**, sĕm-mè-sĕr'-kù-lăr. } *a.* Half round. *Shakspeare.*

**SEMICO'LON**, sĕm-mè-kō'-lŏn. *n. s.* [*semi*, and κῶλον.] Half a colon; a point made thus [;] to note a greater pause than that of a comma. *Lowth.*

**SEMIDIA'METER**, sĕm-mè-dī-ăm'-ĕ-tŭr. 98. *n. s.* [*semi*, and *diameter*.] Half the line which, drawn through the centre of a circle, divides it into two equal parts; a straight line drawn from the circumference to the centre of a circle. *More.*

**SEMIDIAPHANE'ITY**, sĕm-mè-dī-ă-fă-nē'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* [*semi*, and *diaphaneity*.] Half transparency; imperfect transparency. *Boyle.*

**SEMIDIA'PHANOUS**, sĕm-mè-dī-ăf'-fă-nŭs. *a.* Half transparent; imperfectly transparent. *Woodward.*

**SE'MIDOUBLE**, sĕm'-mè-dŭb-bl. *n. s.* [In the Romish breviary.] Such offices and feasts as are celebrated with less solemnity than the double ones, but yet with more than the single ones. *Bailey.*

**SEMIFLO'SCULOUS**, sĕm-mè-flŏs'-kù-lŭs. *a.* [*semi* and *flosculus*, Lat.] Having a semifloret. *Bailey.*

**SE'MIFLORET**, sĕm'-mè-flō-rĕt. *n. s.* [Among florists.] A half flourish, which is tubulous at the beginning like a floret, and afterwards expanded in the form of a tongue. *Bailey.*

**SEMIFLU'ID**, sĕm-mè-flū'-ĭd. *a.* Imperfectly fluid. *Arbuthnot.*

**SEMILU'NAR**, sĕm-mè-lū'-năr. 88. } *a.* [*semilu-*
**SEMILU'NARY**, sĕm-mè-lū'-nă-rè. } *naire*, Fr.; *semi* and *luna*, Lat.] Resembling in form a half moon. *Sir T. Herbert.*

**SE'MIMETAL**, sĕm'-mè-mĕt-tl. *n. s.* Half metal; imperfect metal. *Hill.*

**SE'MINAL**, sĕm'-ĕ-năl. 88. *a.* [*seminal*, Fr.; *seminis*, Lat.] Belonging to seed. Contained in the seed; radical. *Glanville.*

**SE'MINAL***, sĕm'-ĕ-năl. *n. s.* Seminal state. *Brown. Ob. T.*

**SEMINA'LITY**, sĕm-ĕ-năl'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* The nature of seed. *Brown.* The power of being produced. *Brown.*

**SE'MINARIST***, sĕm'-ĕ-nă-rĭst. *n. s.* A Romish priest educated in a seminary. *Sheldon.*

*To* **SE'MINARIZE***, sĕm'-ĕ-nă-rize. *v. a.* To sow or plant. *Cockeram. Ob. T.*

**SE'MINARY**, sĕm'-ĕ-nă-rè. 512. *n. s.* [*seminaire*, Fr.; *seminarium*, Lat.] The ground where any thing is sown to be afterwards transplanted; seedplot. *Mortimer.* The place or original stock whence any thing is brought. *Woodward.* Seminal state. *Brown.* Principle; casuality. *Harvey.* Breeding-place; place of education, from whence scholars are transplanted into life. *Bacon.* A Romish priest educated in a seminary; a seminarist. *B. Jonson.*

**SE'MINARY***, sĕm'-ĕ-nă-rè. *a.* Seminal; belonging to seed. *Smith.*

**SEMINA'TION**, sĕm-ĕ-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of sowing; the act of dispersing. *Wotton.*

**SE'MINED***, sĕm'-ĭnd. *a.* Thick covered as with seeds. *B. Jonson.*

**SEMINI'FICAL**, sĕm-ĕ-nĭf'-ĕ-kăl. } *a.* [*semen* and
**SEMINI'FICK**, sĕm-ĕ-nĭf'-ĭk. 509. } *facio*, Lat.] Productive of seed. *Brown.*

**SEMINIFICA'TION**, sĕm-ĕ-nĭf-ĕ-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The propagation from the seed or seminal parts. *Hale.*

**SEMIOPA'COUS**, sĕm-mè-ō-pā'-kŭs. *a.* [*semi* and *opacus*, Lat.] Half dark. *Boyle.*

**SEMIO'RDINATE**, sĕm-mè-ŏr'-dè-nāte. *n. s.* [In conick sections.] A line drawn at right angles to, and bisected by, the axis, and reaching from one side of the section to another; the half of which is properly the *semiordinate*, but is now called the *ordinate*. *Harris.*

**SEMIPE'DAL**, sĕ-mĭp'-ĕ-dăl. 518. [sĕm-mè-pē'-dăl, *Sheridan* and *Perry*.] *a.* [*semi* and *pedis*, Lat.] Containing half a foot.

**SEMIPELLU'CID**, sĕm-mè-pĕl-lū'-sĭd. *a.* [*semi* and *pellucidus*, Lat.] Half clear; imperfectly transparent. *Woodward.*

**SEMIPERSPI'CUOUS**, sĕm-mè-pĕr-spĭk'-ù-ŭs. *a.* [*semi* and *perspicuus*, Lat.] Half transparent; imperfectly clear. *Grew.*

**SE'MIPROOF**, sĕm'-mè-prōōf. *n. s.* The proof of a single evidence. *Bailey.*

**SEMIQUA'DRATE**, sĕm-mè-kwā'-drăt. 91. } *n. s.*
**SEMIQUA'RTILE**, sĕm-mè-kwăr'-tĭl. 140. } An aspect of the planets when distant from each other forty-five degrees, or one sign and a half. *Bailey.*

**SEMIQUA'VER**, sĕm'-mè-kwā-vĕr. *n. s.* [In musick.] A note containing half the quantity of the quaver. *Bailey.*

**SEMIQUI'NTILE**, sĕm-mè-kwĭn'-tĭl. 140. *n. s.* An aspect of the planets when at the distance of thirty six degrees from one another. *Bailey.*

**SEMISE'XTILE**, sĕm-mè-sĕks'-tĭl. 140. *n. s.* A semisixth; an aspect of the planets when they are distant from each other one-twelfth part of a circle, or thirty degrees. *Bailey.*

**SEMISPHE'RICAL**, sĕm-mè-sfĕr'-rè-kăl. 88. *a.* Belonging to half a sphere. *Bailey.*

**SEMISPHERO'IDAL**, sĕm-mè-sfĕ-rŏĭd'-ăl. *a.* Formed like a half spheroid.

**SEMITE'RTIAN**, sĕm-mè-tĕr'-shŭn. *n. s.* An ague compounded of a tertian and a quotidian. *Arbuthnot.*

**SE'MITONE**, sĕm'-mè-tōne. *n. s.* [*semiton*, Fr.] [In musick.] One of the degrees of concinnous intervals of concords. *Bailey.*

**SEMITRA'NSEPT***, sĕm-mè-trăn'-sĕpt. *n. s.* The half of a transept. *Warton.*

**SEMIVO'WEL**, sĕm'-mè-vŏŭ-ĭl. *n. s.* [*semi*, and *vowel*.] A consonant which makes an imperfect sound, or does not demand a total occlusion of the mouth. *Broome.*

**SE'MPERVIVE**, sĕm'-pŭr-vĭve. *n. s.* [*semper* and *vivus*, Lat.] A plant. *Bacon.*

**SEMPITE'RNAL** §, sĕm-pè-tĕr'-năl. *a.* [*sempiternel*, Fr.; *sempiternus*, Lat.] Eternal in futurity; having beginning, but no end. *Hale.* In poetry it is used simply for eternal. *Blackmore.*

**SEMPITE'RNITY**, sĕm-pè-tĕr'-nè-tè. *n. s.* [*sempiternitas*, Lat.] Future duration without end. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

**SE'MSTER***, sĕm'-stŭr. *n. s.* [ꝛeamꝛtne, Sax.] One who sews, or uses a needle; a sort of tailor. *Boswell.*

**SE'MSTRESS**, sĕm'-strĕs. 515. *n. s.* [ꝛeamꝛtne, Sax. See SEAMSTRESS.] A woman whose business is to sew; a woman who lives by her needle. *Swift.* Often written *sempstress.*

**SEN***, sĕn. } *ad.* Since. See SINCE. *Spenser.*
**SENS***, sĕns. }

**SE'NARY**, sē'-nă-rè. [See GRANARY.] *a.* [*senarius*, *seni*, Lat.] Belonging to the number six; containing six.

**SE'NATE** §, sĕn'-nāt. 91. *n. s.* [*senatus*, Lat.; *senat*, Fr.; ꝛenaꝛ, Sax.] An assembly of counsellors; a

body of men set apart to consult for the publick good. *Shakspeare.*

SE'NATEHOUSE, sĕn'-nât-hŏûs. *n. s.* Place of publick council. *Shakspeare.*

SE'NATOR, sĕn'-nâ-tûr. 166. *n. s.* [Lat.] A publick counsellor. *Shakspeare.*

SENATO'RIAL, sĕn-nâ-tō'-rè-âl. } *a.* [*senatorius*,
SENATO'RIAN, sĕn-nâ-tō'-rè-ân. } Lat.] Belonging to senators; befitting senators. *Johnson.*

SENATO'RIALLY*, sĕn-nâ-tō'-rè-âl-lè. *ad.* In a solemn manner; in a way becoming a senator. *Drummond.*

SE'NATORSHIP*, sĕn'-nâ-tûr-shĭp. *n. s.* The office or dignity of a senator. *Carew.*

*To* SEND, sĕnd. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *sent.* [ɣendan, Sax.; *senden*, Dutch.] To despatch from one place to another: used both of persons and things. *Esther*, viii. To commission by authority to go and act. *Jer.* xxiii. To transmit by another; not to bring. *Acts*, xi. To dismiss another as agent; not to go. *Milton.* To grant as from a distant place: as, if God *send* life. *Gen.* xxiv. To inflict, as from a distance. *Deut.* xxviii. To emit; to immit; to produce. *Bacon.* To diffuse; to propagate. *Milton.* To let fly; to cast or shoot.

*To* SEND, sĕnd. *v. n.* To despatch a message. *Kings.—To send for.* To require by message to come, or cause to be brought. *Bacon.*

SE'NDAL*, sĕn'-dâl. *n. s.* [*cendalum*, low Lat.; *cendal*, Fr. and Span.] A sort of thin silk. *Chaucer.*

SE'NDER, sĕnd'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* He that sends. *Shakspeare.*

SENE'SCENCE, sè-nĕs'-sĕnse. 510. *n. s.* [*senesco*, Lat.] The state of growing old; decay by time. *Woodward.*

SE'NESCHAL, sĕn'-nĕs-kâl. [sĕn'-nĕs-kâl, *Jones, Fulton* and *Knight*; sĕn'-nĕs-shâl, *Perry.*] *n. s.* [*seneschal*, Fr.] One who had in great houses the care of feasts, or domestick ceremonies. *Carew.* It afterwards came to signify other offices. *Spenser.*

☞ Dr. Kenrick pronounces the *ch* in this word like *sh*; but Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Buchanan, and Barclay, like *k*. As the word does not come from the learned languages, 352, if usage were equal, I should prefer Dr. Kenrick's pronunciation. The rest of our orthoëpists either have not the word, or do not mark the sound of these letters. *W.*

SE'NGREEN, sĕn'-grèèn. *n. s.* A plant.

SE'NILE, sè'-nīle. 140. *a.* [*senilis*, Lat.] Belonging to old age; consequent on old age. *Boyle.*

SENI'LITY*, sè-nĭl'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*seniliter*, Lat.] Old age. *Boswell.*

SE'NIOR, sè'-nè-ûr, or sène'-yûr. 113. *n. s.* [Lat.] One older than another; one who, on account of longer time, has some superiority. *Whitgift.* An aged person. *Dryden.*

SEÑIO'RITY, sè-nè-ŏr'-è-tè. *n. s.* Eldership; priority of birth. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

SE'NIORY*, sè'-nè-ò-rè, or sène'-yûr-è. *n. s.* Seniority.

SE'NNA, sĕn'-nâ. 92. *n. s.* [*sena*, Lat.] A physical tree. *Miller.*

SE'NNIGHT, sĕn'-nĭt. 144. *n. s.* [contracted from *sevennight.*] The space of seven nights and days; a week. *Shakspeare.*

SENO'CULAR, sè-nŏk'-kû-lâr. *a.* [*seni* and *oculus*, Lat.] Having six eyes. *Derham.*

SE'NSATED*, sĕn'-sâ-tĕd. *part. a.* Perceived by the senses. *Hooke.*

SENSA'TION, sĕn-sâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *sensatio*, school Lat.] Perception by means of the senses. *Glanville.*

SENSE, sĕnse. 427, 431. *n. s.* [*sens*, Fr.; *sensus*, Lat.] Faculty or power by which external objects are perceived; the sight; touch; hearing; smell; taste. *Davies.* Perception by the senses; sensation. *Bacon.* Perception of intellect; apprehension of mind. *Sidney.* Sensibility; quickness or keenness of perception. *Shak.* Understanding; soundness of faculties; strength of natural reason. *Shak.* Reason; reasonable meaning. *Dryden.* Opinion; notion; judgement. *Roscommon.* Consciousness; conviction. *Dryden.* Moral perception. *L'Estrange.* Meaning; import. *Hooker.*

SE'NSED, sĕnst. *part.* Perceived by the senses. *Glanville. Ob. J.*

SE'NSEFUL, sĕns'-fûl. *a.* Reasonable; judicious. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

SE'NSELESS, sĕns'-lĕs. *a.* Wanting sense; wanting life; void of all life or perception. *Spenser.* Unfeeling; wanting sympathy. *Rowe.* Unreasonable; stupid; doltish; blockish. *Bp. Taylor.* Contrary to true judgement; contrary to reason. *South.* Wanting sensibility; wanting quickness or keenness of perception. *Peacham.* Wanting knowledge; unconscious. *Dryden.*

SE'NSELESSLY, sĕns'-lĕs-lè. *ad.* In a senseless manner; stupidly; unreasonably. *Locke.*

SE'NSELESSNESS, sĕns'-lĕs-nĕs. *n. s.* Folly; unreasonableness; absurdity; stupidity. *Hales.*

SENSIBI'LITY, sĕn-sè-bĭl'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*sensibilité*, Fr.] Sensibleness; perception. *Pearson.* Quickness of sensation. Quickness of perception; delicacy. *Addison.*

SE'NSIBLE, sĕn'-sè-bl. 405. *a.* [Fr.; *sensilis*, Lat.] Having the power of perceiving by the senses. *Shak.* Perceptible by the senses. *Hooker.* Perceived by the mind. *Temple.* Perceiving by either mind or senses; having perception by the mind or senses. *Dryden.* Having moral perception; having the quality of being affected by moral good or ill. *Shak.* Having quick intellectual feeling; being easily or strongly affected. *Dryden.* Convinced; persuaded. *Addison.* Reasonable; judicious; wise. *Addison.*

SE'NSIBLE*, sĕn'-sè-bl. *n. s.* Sensation: a poetical conversion of the adjective into the substantive. *Milton.* Whatever is perceptible around us. *More.*

SE'NSIBLENESS, sĕn'-sè-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Possibility to be perceived by the senses. *Hallywell.* Quickness of perception; sensibility. *Sharp.* Painful consciousness. *Hammond.* Judgement; reasonableness.

SE'NSIBLY, sĕn'-sè-blè. *ad.* Perceptibly to the senses. *Shak.* With perception of either mind or body. Externally; by impression on the senses. *Hooker.* With quick intellectual perception. *Milton.* Judiciously; reasonably.

SE'NSITIVE, sĕn'-sè-tĭv. 157. *a.* [*sensitif*, Fr.] Having sense or perception, but not reason. *Hammond*

SE'NSITIVE *Plant*, sĕn'-sè-tĭv-plânt. *n. s.* A plant Of this plant the humble plants are a species, which are so called, because, upon being touched, the pedicle of their leaves falls downward; but the leaves of the *sensitive plant* are only contracted. *Miller.*

SE'NSITIVELY, sĕn'-sè-tĭv-lè. *ad.* In a sensitive manner. *Hammond.*

*SENSO'RIUM*, sĕn-sò'-rè-ŭm. } *n. s.* [Lat.] The
*SE'NSORY*, sĕn'-sò-rè. 557. } part where the senses transmit their perceptions to the mind; the seat of sense. *Bacon.* Organ of sensation. *Bentley.*

SE'NSUAL, sĕn'-shû-âl. 452. *a.* [*sensuel*, Fr.] Consisting in sense; depending on sense; affecting the senses. *Pope.* Pleasing to the senses; carnal; not spiritual. *Hooker.* Devoted to sense; lewd; luxurious. *Milton.*

SE'NSUALIST, sĕn'-shû-âl-ĭst. *n. s.* A carnal person; one devoted to corporal pleasures. *South.*

SENSUA'LITY, sĕn-shû-âl'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*sensualité*, Fr.] Devotedness to the senses; addiction to brutal and corporal pleasures. *South.*

*To* SE'NSUALIZE, sĕn'-shû-â-lïze. *v. a.* To sink to sensual pleasures; to degrade the mind into subjection to the senses. *Norris.*

SE'NSUALLY, sĕn'-shû-âl-è. *ad.* In a sensual manner. *Davies.*

SE'NSUOUS, sĕn'-shû-ûs. 452. *a.* Sensual. *Milton. Ob. J.*

SENT, sĕnt. The participle passive of *send. Ezra*, vii

SE'NTENCE, sĕn'-tĕnse. *n. s.* [Fr.; *sententia*, Lat. Determination or decision, as of a judge, civil or criminal *Hooker.* It is usually spoken of condemnation pronounced by the judge; doom. *Bacon.* A maxim; an axiom, generally moral. *Dan.* v. A short paragraph; a period in writing. *Lowth.*

*To* SE'NTENCE, sĕn'-tĕnse. *v. a.* [*sentencier*, Fr.] To pass the last judgement on any one. *Milton.* To condemn ; to doom to punishment. *Dryden.* To relate, or express, in a short and energetick way. *Feltham.*

SENTE'NTIAL*, sĕn-tĕn'-shăl. *a.* Comprising sentences. *Abp. Newcome.*

SENTENTIO'SITY, sĕn-tĕn-shē-ŏs'-ē-tē. *n. s.* Comprehension in a sentence. *Brown.*

SENTE'NTIOUS, sĕn-tĕn'-shŭs. 292, 314. *a.* [*sentencieux*, Fr.] Abounding with sentences, axioms, and maxims, short and energetick. *Shak.* Comprising sentences. *Grew.*

SENTE'NTIOUSLY, sĕn-tĕn'-shŭs-lē. *ad.* In short sentences ; with striking brevity. *Bacon.*

SENTE'NTIOUSNESS, sĕn-tĕn'-shŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Pithiness of sentences ; brevity with strength. *Dryden.*

SE'NTERY, sĕn'-tĕr-ē. *n. s.* [commonly written *sentry*, corrupted from *sentinel*.] One who is set to watch in a garrison, or in the outlines of an army. *Milton.*

SE'NTIENT, sĕn'-shē-ĕnt. 542. *a.* [*sentiens*, Lat.] Perceiving ; having perception. *Hale.*

SE'NTIENT, sĕn'-shē-ĕnt. *n. s.* He that has perception. *Glanville.*

SE'NTIMENT, sĕn'-tē-mĕnt. *n. s.* [Fr.] Thought ; notion ; opinion. *Locke.* The sense, considered distinctly from the language or things ; a striking sentence in a composition. *Dennis.* Sensibility ; feeling. *Sheridan.*

SENTIME'NTAL*, sĕn-tē-mĕnt'-ăl. *a.* Abounding with sentiment ; expressing quick intellectual feeling ; affecting sensibility, in a contemptuous sense. *Shenstone.*

SENTIMENTA'LITY*, sĕn-tē-mĕn-tăl'-ē-tē. *n. s.* Affectation of fine feeling or exquisite sensibility. *Warton.*

SE'NTINEL, sĕn'-tē-nĕl. *n. s.* [*sentinelle*, Fr. ; from *sentio*, Lat.] One who watches or keeps guard to prevent surprise. *Shak.* Watch ; guard ; the duty of a sentinel. *Herbert.*

SE'NTRY, sĕn'-trē. *n. s.* [corrupted from *sentinel*.] A watch ; a sentinel ; one who watches in a garrison, or army, to keep them from surprise. *Shak.* Guard ; watch ; the duty of a sentry. *Brown.*

SEPARABI'LITY, sĕp-păr-ă-bĭl'-ē-tē. *n. s.* The quality of admitting disunion or discerption. *Glanville.*

SE'PARABLE, sĕp'-păr-ă-bl. 405. *a.* [Fr. ; *separabilis*, Lat.] Susceptive of disunion ; discerptible. *Arbuthnot.* Possible to be disjoined from something. *Locke.*

SE'PARABLENESS, sĕp'-păr-ă-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Capableness of being separated. *Boyle.*

*To* SE'PARATE, sĕp'-păr-āte. *v. a.* [*separo*, Lat. ; *separer*, Fr.] To break ; to divide into parts. To disunite ; to disjoin. *Shak.* To sever from the rest. *Boyle.* To set apart ; to segregate. *Acts*, xiii. To withdraw. *Gen.* xiii.

*To* SE'PARATE, sĕp'-păr-āte. *v. n.* To part ; to be disunited. *Locke.*

SE'PARATE, sĕp'-păr-ăt. 91. *a.* Divided from the rest ; parted from another. *Burnet.* Disjoined ; withdrawn. *Milton.* Secret ; secluded. *Dryden.* Disunited from the body ; disengaged from corporeal nature. *Locke.*

SE'PARATELY, sĕp'-păr-ăt-lē. *ad.* Apart ; singly ; not in union ; distinctly ; particularly. *Bacon.*

SE'PARATENESS, sĕp'-păr-ăt-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being separate. *Mede.*

SEPARA'TION, sĕp-păr-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*separatio*, Lat.] The act of separating ; disjunction. *Abbot.* The state of being separate ; disunion. *Bacon.* The chymical analysis, or operation of disuniting things mingled. *Bacon.* Divorce ; disjunction from a married state. *Shakspeare.*

SE'PARATIST, sĕp'-păr-ă-tĭst. *n. s.* [*separatiste*, Fr.] One who divides from the church ; a schismatick ; a seceder. *Bacon.*

SE'PARATOR, sĕp'-păr-ā-tŭr. 521. *n. s.* One who divides ; a divider.

SE'PARATORY, sĕp'-păr-ă-tŭr-ē. 512. *a.* Used in separation. *Cheyne.*

SE'PILIBLE, sĕp'-pĭl-ē-bl. *a.* [*sepio*, Lat.] That may be buried. *Bailey.*

SE'PIMENT, sĕp'-pē-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*sepimentum*, Lat.] A hedge ; a fence. *Lively Oracles*, &c. (1678.)

*To* SEPO'SE*, sē-pōze'. *v. a.* [*sepono*, *sepositus* Lat.] To set apart. *Donne.*

SEPOSITION, sĕp-pō-zĭsh'-ŭn. 530. *n. s.* The act of setting apart ; segregation. *Bp. Taylor.*

SE'POY*, sē'-pōē. *n. s.* [*sipah*, Pers.] An Indian native who is a soldier in the infantry of the East Indian Company.

*SEPS**, sĕps. *n. s.* [Lat.] A kind of venomous eft.

SEPT, sĕpt. *n. s.* [*septum*, Lat.] A clan ; a race ; a family ; a generation, used only with regard or allusion to Ireland. *Spenser.*

SEPTA'NGULAR, sĕp-tăng'-gū-lăr. *a.* [*septem* and *angulus*, Lat.] Having seven corners or sides.

SEPTE'MBER, sĕp-tĕm'-bŭr. *n. s.* [Lat.] The ninth month of the year ; the seventh from March. *Peacham.*

SE'PTENARY, sĕp'-tĕn-ăr-ē. 512. *a.* [*septenarius*, Lat.] Consisting of seven. *Hakewill.*

SEPTE'NARY, sĕp'-tĕn-năr-ē. *n. s.* The number seven. *Brown.*

SEPTE'NNIAL, sĕp-tĕn'-nē-ăl. 113. *a.* [*septennis*, Lat.] Lasting seven years. *Burke.* Happening once in seven years. *Howell.*

*SEPTE'NTRION*, sĕp-tĕn'-trē-ŭn. *n. s.* [Fr. ; *septentrio*, Lat.] The north. *Shakspeare.*

SEPTE'NTRION, sĕp-tĕn'-trē-ŭn. } *a.* [*septen-*

SEPTE'NTRIONAL, sĕp-tĕn'-trē-ŭn-ăl. } *trionalis*,

Lat.] Northern. *Sir E. Sandys.*

SEPTENTRIONA'LITY, sĕp-tĕn'-trē-ŭn-ăl'-ē-tē. *n. s.* Northerliness.

SEPTE'NTRIONALLY, sĕp-tĕn'-trē-ŭn-ăl-lē. *ad.* Towards the north ; northerly. *Brown.*

*To* SEPTE'NTRIONATE, sĕp-tĕn'-trē-ō-nāte. 91. *v. n.* To tend northerly. *Brown.*

SE'PTICAL, sĕp'-tē-kăl. } *a.* [σηπτικὸς.] Having

SE'PTICK*, sĕp'-tĭk. } power to promote or produce putrefaction. *Brown.*

SEPTILA'TERAL, sĕp-tē-lăt'-tĕr-ăl. *a.* [*septem* and *lateris*, Lat.] Having seven sides. *Brown.*

SEPTUA'GENARY, sĕp-tshū-ăd'-jē-nă-rē. 463, 528. *a.* [*septuagenarius*, Lat.] Consisting of seventy. *Brown.*

*SEPTUAGE'SIMA**, sĕp-tshū-ă-jĕs'-sē-mă. *n. s.* [Lat.] The third Sunday before Lent.

SEPTUAGE'SIMAL, sĕp-tshū-ă-jĕs'-sē-măl. *a.* [*septuagesimus*, Lat.] Consisting of seventy. *Brown.*

SEPTUAGINT, sĕp'-tshū-ă-jĭnt. 463. *n. s.* [*septuaginta*, Lat.] The old Greek version of the Old Testament, so called as being supposed the work of seventy-two interpreters. *Burnet.*

SE'PTUPLE, sĕp'-tū-pl. 405. *a.* [*septuplex*, Lat.] Seven times as much : a technical term.

SEPU'LCHRAL, sē-pŭl'-krăl. *a.* [*sepulchralis*, Lat.] Relating to burial ; relating to the grave ; monumental. *Donne.*

SE'PULCHRE, sĕp'-pŭl-kŭr. 416, 177. *n. s.* [*sepulcre*, Fr. ; *sepulchrum*, Lat.] A grave ; a tomb. *Shak.*

☞ I consider this word as having altered its original accent on the second syllable either by the necessity or caprice of the poets, or by its similitude to the generality of words of this form and number of syllables, 503, which generally have the accent on the first syllable Dr. Johnson tells us it is accented by Shakspeare and Milton on the second syllable, but by Jonson and Prior more properly, on the first, and, he might have added, as Shakspeare has sometimes done :

"Ah me! this sight of death is as a bell
"That warns my old age to its *sepulchre*."
*Shakspeare.*

"Go to thy lady's grave, and call her thence ;
"Or, at the least, in hers *sepulchre* thine."
*Shakspeare.*

"I am glad to see that time survive,
"Where merit is not *sepulchred* alive."
*Ben Jonson.*

"Thou so *sepulchred* in such pomp dost lie,
"That kings for such a tomb would wish to die."
*Milton.*

To accent this word on the second syllable, as Shakspeare and Milton have done, is agreeable to a very general rule, that, when we introduce into our own language a word from the Greek or Latin, and either preserve it entire, or the same number of syllables; in this case we preserve the accent on the same syllable as in the original word. This rule has some exceptions, as may be seen in the *Principles*, No. 503, (*e*,) but has still a very great extent. Now *sepulchrum*, from which this word is derived, has the accent on the second syllable; and *sepulchre* ought to have it on the same; while *sepulture*, on the contrary, being formed from *sepultura*, by dropping a syllable the accent removes to the first. See ACADEMY. As a confirmation that the current pronunciation of *sepulchre* was with the accent on the second syllable, every old inhabitant of London can recollect always having heard the church called by that name so pronounced: but the antepenultimate accent seems now so fixed as to make an alteration hopeless. Mr. Forster, in his Essay on Accent and Quantity, says that this is the common pronunciation of the present day; and Dr. Johnson, Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Ash, Mr. Perry, Barclay, Entick, and W. Johnston, place the accent on the first syllable both of this word and *sepulture*. Fenning places the accent on the second syllable of *sepulchre* when a noun, and on the first when a verb. Mr. Sheridan very properly reverses this order: W. Johnston places the accent on the second syllable of *sepulture*, and Bailey on the second of both. All our orthoëpists place the accent on the second syllable of *sepulchral*, except Dr. Ash and Barclay, who place it upon the same syllable as in *sepulchre*; and the uncouth pronunciation this accentuation produces, is a fresh proof of the impropriety of the common accent. 493. *W.*

*To* SE/PULCHRE, sè-pŭl'-kŭr. 493. *v. a.* To bury; to entomb. *Shakspeare.*

SE/PULTURE, sĕp'-pŭl-tŭre. 177. *n. s.* [Fr.; *sepultura*, Lat.] Interment; burial. *Brown.*

SEQUA/CIOUS §, sè-kwā'-shŭs. 414. *a.* [*sequacis*, Lat.] Following; attendant. *Bp. Taylor.* Ductile; pliant. *Ray.*

SEQUA/CIOUSNESS*, sè-kwā'-shŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* State of being sequacious. *Bp. Taylor.*

SEQUA/CITY, sè-kwăs'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*sequax*, Lat.] Ductility; toughness. *Bacon.* Act of following. *Whitlock.*

SE/QUEL, sē'-kwĕl. *n. s.* [*sequele*, Fr.; *sequela*, Lat.] Conclusion; succeeding part. *Shak.* Consequence; event. *Hooker.* Consequence inferred; consequentialness. *Whitgift.*

SE/QUENCE §, sē'-kwĕnse. *n. s.* [old Fr.; from *sequor*, Lat.] Order of succession. *Shak.* Series; arrangement. *Bacon.*

SE/QUENT, sē'-kwĕnt. *a.* [old Fr.; *sequens*, Lat.] Following; succeeding. *Shak.* Consequential.

SE/QUENT, sē'-kwĕnt. *n. s.* A follower. *Shak. Ob. J.*

*To* SEQUE/STER §, sè-kwĕs'-tŭr. *v. a.* [*sequestrer*, Fr.; *sequestro*, low Lat.] To separate from others for the sake of privacy. *Shak.* To put aside; to remove. *Bacon.* To withdraw; to segregate. *Hooker.* To set aside from the use of the owner to that of others; as, His annuity is *sequestered* to pay his creditors. To deprive of possessions. *South.*

*To* SEQUE/STER*, sè-kwĕs'-tŭr. *v. n.* To withdraw; to retire. *Milton.*

SEQUE/STRABLE, sè-kwĕs'-trā-bl. *a.* Subject to privation. Capable of separation. *Boyle.*

*To* SEQUE/STRATE, sè-kwĕs'-trāte. 91. *v. n.* To sequester; to separate. *Arbuthnot.*

SEQUESTRA/TION, sĕk-wĕs-trā'-shŭn. 530. *n. s.* [Fr.] Separation; retirement. *Shak.* Disunion; disjunction. *Boyle.* State of being set aside. *Shak.* Deprivation of the use and profits of a possession. *Swift.*

SE/QUESTRATOR, sĕk-wĕs-trā'-tŭr. *n. s.* One who takes from a man the profits of his possessions. *Bp. Taylor.*

SERA/GLIO, sè-rāl'-yō. 388. *n. s.* [*serai*, Persian, a large hall or house.] A house of women kept for debauchery. *Norris.*

*SE/RAPH*, sĕr'-râf. 413. *n. s.* [שראף] One of the orders of angels. *Locke.*

SERA/PHICAL, sè-răf'-fè-kăl. } *a.* Angelick; an-
SERA/PHICK, sè-răf'-fĭk. 509. } gelical. *Bp. Taylor.* Pure; refined from sensuality. *Swift.*

SE/RAPHIM, sĕr'-rā-fĭm. *n. s.* [the plural of *seraph* yet *seraphims* is sometimes written.] Angels of one of the heavenly orders. *Common Prayer.*

SERE, sère. *a.* [reapian, Sax.] Dry; withered no longer green. See SEAR. *Spenser.*

SERE, sère. *n. s.* [*serre*, old Fr.] Claw; talon. *Chap man.*

SERENA/DE, sĕr-è-nāde'. *n. s.* [Fr.; *serenata*, Ital.] Musick or songs with which ladies are entertained by their lovers in the night. *Milton.*

*To* SERENA/DE, sĕr-è-nāde'. *v. a.* To entertain with nocturnal musick. *Spectator.*

*To* SERENA/DE*, sĕr-è-nāde'. *v. n.* To perform a serenade. *Tatler.*

*Gutta* SERE/NA. *n. s.* An obstruction in the optick nerve. *Milton.*

SERE/NE §, sè-rēne'. *a.* [*serein*, Fr.; *serenus*, Lat.] Calm; placid; quiet. *Milton.* Unruffled; undisturbed; even of temper; peaceful or calm of mind; showing a calm mind. *Milton.* Applied as a title of respect: as, To the most *serene* Prince Leopold, Archduke of Austria, &c. *Milton.*

SERE/NE, sè-rēne'. *n. s.* [*serein*, or *serain*, Fr.] A calm, damp evening. *B. Jonson.*

*To* SERE/NE, sè-rēne'. *v. a.* [*serener*, Fr.; *sereno*, Lat.] To calm; to quiet. *Fanshawe.* To clear; to brighten. *Phillips.*

SERE/NELY, sè-rēne'-lè. *ad.* Calmly; quietly. *Pope.* With unruffled temper; coolly. *Locke.*

SERE/NENESS, sè-rēne'-nĕs. *n. s.* Serenity. *Feltham.*

SERE/NITUDE, sè-rĕn'-nè-tūde. *n. s.* Calmness; coolness of mind. *Wotton. Ob. J.*

SERE/NITY, sè-rĕn'-nè-tè. 530. *n. s.* [*serenité*, Fr.] Calmness; mild temperature. *Bentley.* Peace; quietness; not disturbance. *Temple.* Evenness of temper; coolness of mind. *Locke.* Highness; title of respect. *Milton.*

SERF*, sĕrf. *n. s.* [old Fr.; *servus*, Lat.] A slave *Hume.* Not in use.

SERGE, sĕrdje. *n. s.* [*serge*, Fr.; *xerga*, Span.] A kind of woollen cloth. *Hale.*

SE/RGEANT §, sär'-jânt. 100. *n. s.* [*sergent*, Fr.; *sergente*, Ital.] An officer whose business it is to execute the commands of magistrates. A petty officer in the army. *Shak.* A lawyer of the highest rank under a judge. *Bacon.* It is a title given to some of the king's servants: as, *sergeant chirurgeon*: that is, a chirurgeon *servant* to the king.

SE/RGEANTRY, sär'-jânt-trè. *n. s.* Grand *sergeantry* is that where one holdeth lands of the king by *service*, which he ought to do in his own person unto him: as to bear the king's banner or his spear, &c. Petit *sergeantry* is where a man holdeth land of the king, to yield him yearly some small thing toward his wars; as a sword, dagger, bow, knife, spear, pair of gloves of mail, a pair of spurs, or such like. *Cowel.*

SE/RGEANTSHIP, sär'-jânt-shĭp. *n. s.* The office of a sergeant.

SE/RIES, sè'-rè-ĭz. *n. s.* [*serie*, Fr.; *series*, Lat.] Sequence; order. *Ward.* Succession; course. *Pope.*

SE/RIOUS §, sè'-rè-ŭs. 314. *a.* [*serieux*, Fr.; *serius*, Lat.] Grave; solemn; not volatile; not light of behaviour. *Young.* Important; weighty; not trifling. *Shakspeare.*

SE/RIOUSLY, sè'-rè-ŭs-lè. *ad.* Gravely; solemnly; in earnest; without levity. *South.*

SE/RIOUSNESS, sè'-rè-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Gravity; solemnity; earnest attention. *Atterbury.*

SERMOCINA/TION, sĕr-mŏs-è-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*sermocinatio*, Lat.] The act or practice of making speeches. *Peacham.*

SERMOCINA/TOR, sĕr-mŏs-è-nā'-tŭr. *n. s.* [*sermocinor*, Lat.] A preacher; a speechmaker. *Howell.*

SE/RMON §, sĕr'-mŭn. 100, 166. *n. s.* [Fr.; *sermo*, Lat.] A discourse of instruction pronounced by a divine for the edification of the people. *Hooker.*

*To* SE/RMON, sĕr'-mŭn. *v. a.* [*sermoner*, Fr.] To discourse as in a sermon. *Spenser.* To tutor; to teach dogmatically; to lesson. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SE/RMON*, sêr′-mŭn. *v. n.* To compose or deliver a sermon. *Milton.*

SE/RMONING*, sêr′-mŭn-ĭng. *n. s.* Discourse; instruction; advice; persuasion. *Chaucer.*

*To* SE/RMONIZE*, sêr′-mŭn-ize. *v. n.* To preach. *Bishop Nicholson.* To inculcate rigid rules. *Lord Chesterfield.*

SE/RMOUNTAIN, or *Seseli*, sêr′-mŏŭn-tĭn. *n. s.* A plant.

SERO'SITY, sè-rŏs′-sè-tè. *n. s.* [*serosité*, Fr.] Thin or watery part of the blood. *Brown.*

SE/ROUS§, sē′-rŭs. *a.* [*sereux*, Fr.; *serosus*, Lat.] Thin; watery; that part of the blood which separates in congelation from the grumous or red part. Adapted to the serum. *Arbuthnot.*

SE/RPENT§, sêr′-pĕnt. *n. s.* [*serpens*, Lat.] An animal that moves by undulation without legs. They are often venomous. They are divided into two kinds: the *viper*, which brings young; and the *snake*, that lays eggs. *Spenser.* A sort of firework. *Dryden.* A musical instrument, serving as a bass in concerts of wind musick.

SE/RPENTINE, sêr′-pĕn-tĭne. 149. *a.* [*serpentin*, old Fr.; *serpentinus*, Lat.] Resembling a serpent. *Sidney.* Winding like a serpent; anfractuous. *Donne.*

*To* SE/RPENTINE*, sêr′-pĕn-tĭne. *v. n.* To wind like a serpent; to meander. *Harte.*

SE/RPENTINE, sêr′-pĕn-tĭne. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

SERPENTINE *Stone. n. s.* A stone known among the ancients, who tell us, that it was a certain remedy against the poison of the bite of serpents; but it is now justly rejected. *Hill.*

*To* SE/RPENTIZE*, sêr′-pĕn-tize. *v. n.* To meander; to serpentine. *Mason.*

SE/RPENT'S-*Tongue. n. s.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

SE/RPET, sêr′-pĕt. *n. s.* A basket. *Ainsworth.*

SERPI'GINOUS, sêr-pĭd′-jè-nŭs. *a.* [*serpigo*, Lat.] Diseased with a serpigo. *Wiseman.*

*SERPI'GO*, sêr-pī′-gō, or sêr-pē′-gō. 112. [See VERTIGO.] [sêr-pī′-gō, *Sheridan*; sêr′-pè-gō, *Perry.*] *n. s.* [Lat.] A kind of tetter. *Wiseman.*

*To* SERR, sêr. *v. a.* [*serrer*, Fr.] To drive hard together; to crowd into a little space. *Bacon. Ob. J.*

SE/RRATE§, sêr′-rāte. 91. } *a.* [*serratus*, Lat.]

SE/RRATED§, sêr′-rā-tĕd. } Formed with jags or indentures like the edge of a saw. *Ray.*

SERRA'TION, sêr-rā′-shŭn. *n. s.* Formation in the shape of a saw.

SE/RRATURE, sêr′-rā-tūre. *n. s.* Indenture like teeth of saws. *Woodward.*

*To* SE/RRY, sêr′-rè. *v. a.* [*serrer*, Fr.] To press close; to drive hard together. *Milton. Ob. J.*

SE/RUM, sē′-rŭm. *n. s.* [Lat.] The thin and watery part that separates from the rest in any liquor, as in milk the whey from the cream. The part of the blood which in coagulation separates from the grume. *Arbuthnot.*

SE/RVANT, sêr′-vânt. 100. *n. s.* [Fr.; *servus*, Lat.] One who attends another, and acts at his command. *Shak.* One in a state of subjection. *Shak.* A word of civility used to superiours or equals. *Swift.*

☞ This is one of the few words which has acquired by time a softer signification than its original, *knave*; which originally signified only a servant, but is now degenerated into a *cheat*; while *servant*, which signified originally a person preserved from death by the conqueror, and reserved for slavery, signifies only an obedient attendant. *W.*

*To* SE/RVANT, sêr′-vânt. *v. a.* To subject. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

*To* SERVE§, sêrv. 100. *v. a.* [*servir*, Fr.; *servio*, Lat.] To work for. *Gen.* xxix. To attend at command. *Milton.* To obey servilely or meanly. *Denham.* To supply with food ceremoniously. *Dryden.* To bring meat as a menial attendant. *Shak.* To be subservient or subordinate to. *Milton.* To supply with any thing: as, The curate *served* two churches. *Ez.* xlviii. To obey in military actions: as, He *served* the king in three campaigns. To be sufficient to. *Locke.* To be of use to; to assist; to promote. *Bp. Taylor.* To help by good offices *Tate.* To comply with; to submit to. *Hooker.* To satisfy; to content. *South.* To stand instead of any thing to one. *Pope.*—[*se servir de*, Fr.] *To serve himself of.* To make use of. *Digby.*—To treat; to requite: in an ill sense: as, He *served* me ungratefully. [In divinity.] To worship the Supreme Being. *Milton.*—*To serve a warrant.* To seize an offender, and carry him to justice. *To serve an office.* To discharge any onerous and publick duty.

*To* SERVE, sêrv. *v. n.* To be a servant, or slave. *Gen.* xx. To be in subjection. *Is.* xliii. To attend; to wait. *St. Luke*, x. To engage in the duties of war under command. *Shak.* To produce the end desired. *Sidney.* To be sufficient for a purpose. *Dryden.* To suit; to be convenient. *Shak.* To conduce; to be of use. *Hooker.* To officiate or minister: as, He *served* at the publick dinner.

SE/RVICE, sêr′-vĭs. 142. *n. s.* [old Fr.; ϫɐɹɹıɔ, Sax.; *servitium*, Lat.] Menial office; low business done at the command of a master. *Shak.* Attendance of a servant. *Shak.* Place; office of a servant. *Shak.* Any thing done by way of duty to a superiour. *Dryden.* Attendance on any superiour. *Bacon.* Profession of respect uttered or sent. *Shak.* Obedience; submission. *Shak.* Act on the performance of which possession depends. *Davies.* Actual duty; office. *Rogers.* Employment; business. *Swift.* Military duty. *Spenser.* A military achievement. *Shak.* Purpose; use. *Spelman.* Useful office; advantage conferred. *Swift.* Favour. *Shak.* Publick office of devotion. *Hooker.* A particular portion of divine service sung in cathedrals, or churches. *Mason.* Course; order of dishes. *Hakewill.* A tree and fruit. *Miller.*

SE/RVICEABLE, sêr′-vĭs-â-bl. *a.* [*servissable*, old Fr.] Active; diligent; officious. *Sidney.* Useful; beneficial. *Hooker.*

SE/RVICEABLY*, sêr′-vĭs-â-blè. *ad.* So as to be serviceable. *Sherwood.*

SE/RVICEABLENESS, sêr′-vĭs-â-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Officiousness; activity. *Sidney.* Usefulness; beneficialness. *Norris.*

SE/RVIENT*, sêr′-vè-ĕnt. *a.* [*serviens*, Lat.] Subordinate. *Dyer.*

SE/RVILE, sêr′-vĭl. 140. *a.* [*servil*, Fr.; *servilis*, Lat.] Slavish; dependent; mean. *Shak.* Fawning; cringing. *Sidney.*

SE/RVILELY, sêr′-vĭl-lè. *ad.* Meanly; slavishly *Dryden.*

SE/RVILENESS, sêr′-vĭl-nĕs. } *n. s.* Subjection; in-

SERVI'LITY, sêr-vĭl′-è-tè. } voluntary obedience. *Gov. of the Tongue.* Meanness; dependence; baseness. Submission from fear. *West.* Slavery; the condition of a slave. *Shakspeare.*

SERVING-MAID*, sêr′-vĭng-mâde. *n. s.* A female servant. *Bp. Bull.*

SERVING-MAN, sêr′-vĭng-mân. *n. s.* A menial servant. *Shakspeare.*

SE/RVITOR, sêr′-vè-tŭr. 166. *n. s.* [*serviteur*, Fr.] Servant; attendant. *Hooker.* One who acts under another; a follower. *Davies.* One who professes duty and obedience. *Shak.* One of the lowest order in the university of Oxford; similar to the sizer in that of Cambridge. *Swift.*

SE/RVITORSHIP*, sêr′-vè-tŭr-shĭp. *n. s.* Office of a servitor. *Boswell.*

SE/RVITUDE, sêr′-vè-tūde. *n. s.* [Fr.; *servitus*. Lat.] Slavery; state of a slave; dependence. *Hooker.* Servants, collectively. *Milton.*

SE/SAME*. *n. s.* [Fr.; *sesema*, Lat.; σησάμη, Gr.] A white grain or corn growing in India, of which an oil is made. *Ainsworth.*

SESQUIA'LTER, sĕs-kwè-âl′-tĕr. } *a.* [*sesqui-*

SESQUIA'LTERAL, sĕs-kwè-âl′-tĕr-âl. } *altere*, Fr.; *sesquialter*, Lat.] [In geometry.] A ratio where one quantity or number contains another once and a half as much more, as 6 and 9. *Cheyne.*

SESQUI'PEDAL, sĕs-kwĭp′-pè-dâl. [sĕs′-kwè-pè-dĕl. *Sheridan.*] }

SESQUIPEDA'LIAN, sĕs-kwè-pè-dā′-lè-ân, 518. } *a.* [*sesquipedalis*, Lat.] Containing a foot and a half. *Addison.*

☞ 559.—Fāte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mē, mĕt;—plne, pĭn;—

SE/SQUIPLICATE, sĕs-kwĭp'-plĕ-kât. 91. *a.* [In mathematicks.] The proportion one quantity or number has to another, in the ratio of one and a half to one. *Cheyne.*

SESQUITE/RTIAN, sĕs-kwĕ-tĕr'-shŭn. *a.* [In mathematicks.] Having such a ratio, as that one quantity or number contains another once and one third part more: as, between 6 and 8. *Dict.*

SESS, sĕs. *n. s.* [for *assess, cess,* or *cense.*] Rate; cess charged; tax. *Davies.*

SE'SSION, sĕsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *sessio,* Lat.] The act of sitting. *Hooker.* A stated assembly of magistrates or senators. *Shak.* The space for which an assembly sits, without intermission or recess. *Clarendon.* A meeting of justices: as, the *sessions* of the peace.

SE'STERCE, sĕs'-tĕrse. *n. s.* [Fr.; *sestertium,* Lat.] Among the Romans, a sum of about 8*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* half-penny; or, as some reckon, about 7*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* of our money. *Kennet.* A Roman silver and also copper coin. *B. Jonson.*

*To* SET §, sĕt. *v. a.* preterit *I set;* part. pass. *I am set.* [ꝛettan, Sax.; *setten,* Dutch.] To place; to put in any situation or place; to put. *Shak.* To put into any condition, state, or posture. *Hooker.* To make motionless; to fix immovably. *Garth.* To fix; to state by some rule. *Carew.* To regulate; to adjust. *Suckling.* To fit to musick: to adapt with notes. *Dryden.* To plant; not sow. *Bacon.* To intersperse or variegate with any thing. *Milton.* To reduce from a fractured or dislocated state. *Shak.* To fix the affection; to determine the thoughts. *Col.* iii. To predetermine; to settle. *Hooker.* To establish; to appoint; to fix. *Hooker.* To appoint to an office; to assign to a post. *Job,* vii. To exhibit; to display. *Bacon.* To propose to choice. *Tillotson.* To value; to estimate; to rate. *Shak.* To stake at play. *Prior.* To offer a wager at dice to another. *Shak.* To fix in metal. *Dryden.* To embarrass; to distress; to perplex. *Addison.* To fix in an artificial manner, so as to produce a particular effect. *Psalms.* To apply to something, as a thing to be done. *Deuteronomy.* To fix the eyes. *Jer.* xxiv. To offer for a price. *Ecclus.* x. To let; to grant to a tenant. *Bp. Hall.* To place in order; to frame. *Knolles.* To station; to place. *Dryden.* To oppose. *Shak.* To bring to a fine edge: as, to *set* a razor. To point out, without noise or disturbance: as, a dog *sets* birds. —*To set about.* To apply to. *Locke.* *To set against.* To place in a state of enmity or opposition. *Ezekiel.* To oppose; to place in rhetorical opposition. *Burnet.* *To set apart.* To neglect for a season. *Knolles.* *To set aside.* To omit for the present. *Shak.* To reject. *Woodward.* To abrogate; to annul. *Addison.* *To set by.* To regard; to esteem. 1 *Sam.* xviii. To reject or omit for the present. *Bacon.* *To set down.* To explain; or relate in writing. *Bacon.* To register or note in any book or paper; to put in writing. *Shak.* To fix on a resolve. *Knolles.* To fix; to establish. *Hooker.* *To set forth.* To publish; to promulgate; to make appear. *Shak.* To raise; to send out on expeditions. *Abbot.* To display; to explain; to represent. *Spenser.* To arrange; to place in order. *Shak.* To show; to exhibit. *Brown.* *To set forward.* To advance; to promote. *Hooker.* *To set in.* To put in a way to begin. *Collier.* *To set off.* To decorate; to recommend; to adorn; to embellish. *Shak.* *To set on* or *upon.* To animate; to instigate; to incite. *Sidney.* To attack; to assault. *Sidney.* *To set on.* To employ as in a task. *Shak.* *To set on* or *upon.* To fix the attention; to determine to any thing with settled and full resolution. *Sidney.* *To set out.* To assign; to allot. *Spenser.* To publish. *Bacon.* To mark by boundaries or distinctions of space. *Locke.* To adorn; to embellish. *Dryden.* To raise; to equip. *Addison.* To show; to display; to recommend. *Knolles.* To show; to prove. *Atterbury.* *To set up.* To erect; to establish newly. *Atterbury.* To enable to commence a new business. *Pope.* To build; to erect. *B. Jonson.* To raise; to exalt; to put in power. *Shak.* To establish; to appoint; to fix. *Locke.* To place in view. *Job,* xvi. To place in repose; to fix; to rest. *Wake.* To raise by the voice. *Dryden.* To advance; to propose to reception. *Burnet.* To raise a sufficient fortune; to set up a trade; to set up a trader. *L'Estrange.*—This is one of the words that can scarcely be referred to any radical or primitive notion; it very frequently includes the idea of a change made in the state of the subject, with some degree of continuance in the state superinduced.

*To* SET, sĕt. *v. n.* To fall below the horizon, as the sun at evening. *Gen.* xxviii. To be fixed. 1 *Kings,* xiv. To fit musick to words. *Shak.* To become not fluid; to concrete. *Boyle.* To begin a journey. *Shak.* To put one's self into any state or posture of removal. *Dryden.* To catch birds with a dog that *sets* them, that is, lies down and points them out; and with a large net. *Boyle.* To plant, not sow. *Old Proverb.* It is commonly used in conversation for *sit,* which, though undoubtedly barbarous, is sometimes found in authors. *Shak.* To apply one's self. *Hammond.*—*To set about.* To fall to; to begin. *Calamy.* *To set in.* To become settled in a particular state. *Addison.* *To set off.* To set out on any pursuit; to set out from the barrier at a race; to start. *To set on* or *upon.* To begin a march, journey, or enterprise. *Locke.* To make an attack. *Shak.* *To set out.* To have beginning. *Brown.* To begin a journey, or course. *Bacon.* To begin the world. *Addison.* *To set to.* To apply himself to. *Gov. of the Tongue.* *To set up.* To begin a trade openly. *Decay of Chr. Piety.* To begin a scheme in life. *Arbuthnot.* To profess publickly. *Dryden.*

SET, sĕt. *part. a.* Regular; not lax; made in consequence of some formal rule. *Shakspeare.*

SET, sĕt. *n. s.* A number of things suited to each other; things considered as related to each other; a number of things of which one cannot conveniently be separated from the rest. *Collier.* Any thing not sown, but put in a state of some growth into the ground. *Mortimer.* The apparent fall of the sun, or other bodies of heaven, below the horizon *Shak.* A wager at dice. *Dryden.* A game. *Shak.*

SET-OFF*, sĕt'-ŏf. *n. s.* [In law.] When the defendant acknowledges the justice of the plaintiff's demand on the one hand; but on the other sets up a demand of his own, to counterbalance that of the plaintiff, either on the whole or in part. *Blackstone.* Any counterbalance. A recommendation; a decoration.

SETA'CEOUS, sĕ-tā'-shŭs. 357. *a.* [*seta,* Lat.] Bristly; set with strong hair; consisting of strong hairs. *Derham.*

SE'TFOIL, sĕt'-fŏĭl. *n. s.* An herb.

SE'TON, sē'-t'n. 170. *n. s.* [*seton,* Fr.] A *seton* is made when the skin is taken up with a needle, and the wound kept open by a twist of silk or hair, that humours may vent themselves. *Quincy.*

SETTE'E, sĕt-tēē'. *n. s.* A large, long seat, with a back to it. A vessel, very common in the Mediterranean, with one deck, and a very long and sharp prow. *Chambers.*

SETTER, sĕt'-tŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who sets. *Ascham* One who sets forth; a proclaimer. *Acts,* xvii. A dog who beats the field, and points the bird for the sportsmen. *Atterbury.* [ꝛætepe, Sax.] A man who performs the office of a setting dog, or finds out persons to be plundered. *South.* Whatever sets off, decorates, or recommends. *Whitlock.* One who adapts words to musick. *Davies.*

SE'TTERWORT, sĕt'-tŭr-wŭrt. *n. s.* A species of hellebore.

SE'TTING*, sĕt'-tĭng. *n. s.* Apparent fall of the sun or other heavenly bodies, below the horizon. *Brown.* Enclosure. *Exod.* xxviii. [In naval language.] Direction of the current or sea.

SETTING-*Dog*, sĕt'-tĭng-dŏg. *n. s.* A dog taught to find game, and point it out to the sportsman. *Addison.*

SE'TTLE, sĕt'-tl. 405. *n. s.* [ꝛıꝺl, ꝛeꝺol, Sax.] A seat; a bench; something to sit on. *Ezek.*

*To* SE'TTLE §, sĕt'-tl. *v. a.* [ꝛæhꝺlıan, Sax.] To place in any certain state after a time of fluctuation or disturbance. *Ezek.* xxxvi. To fix in any way of life. *Dryden.* To fix in any place. *P. Fletcher.* To establish; to confirm. *Prior.* To determine; to affirm; to free from ambiguity. *Locke.* To make certain or unchangeable. *Dryden.* To fix; not to suffer to continue doubtful in opinion, or desultory and wavering in conduct. *Swift.* To make close or compact. *Mortimer.* To fix unalienably by legal sanctions. *Addison.* To fix inseparably. *Boyle.* To affect so as that the dregs or impurities sink to the bottom. *Davies.* To compose; to put in a state of calmness. *Duppa.*

*To* SE'TTLE, sĕt'-tl. *v. n.* To subside; to sink to the bottom and repose there. *Brown.* To lose motion or fermentation; to deposit fæces at the bottom. *Dryden.* To fix one's self; to establish a residence. *Arbuthnot.* To choose a method of life; to establish a domestick state. *Prior.* To become fixed so as not to change. *Bacon.* To quit an irregular and desultory for a methodical life. To take any lasting state. *Burnet.* To rest; to repose. *Spectator.* To grow calm. *Shak.* To make a jointure for a wife. *Garth.* To contract. *Mortimer.*

SE'TTLEDNESS, sĕt'-tl'd-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being settled; confirmed state. *Bp. Hall.*

SE'TTLEMENT, sĕt'-tl-mĕnt. *n. s.* The act of settling; the state of being settled. The act of giving possession by legal sanction. *Dryden.* A jointure granted to a wife. *Swift.* Subsidence; dregs. *Mortimer.* Act of quitting a roving for a domestick and methodical life. *L'Estrange.* A colony; a place where a colony is established. *Guthrie.*

SE'TTLER*, sĕt'-tl-ûr. *n. s.* One who fixes in a place where a colony is established.

SE'TTLING*, sĕt'-tl-ĭng. *n. s.* [ꝛeꝺlunȝ, Sax.] The act of making a settlement. Settlement; dregs. *Milton.* Used for *setting*, in some places, as applied to the sun and other heavenly bodies.

SE'TWAL, sĕt'-wâl. *n. s.* An herb. *Dict.*

SE'VEN §, sĕv'-v'n. 103. *a.* [ꝛeoꝛon, Sax.] Four and three; one more than six. *Genesis.*

SE'VENFOLD, sĕv'-v'n-fōld. *a.* Repeated seven times; having seven doubles; increased seven times. *Spenser.*

SE'VENFOLD, sĕv'-v'n-fōld. *ad.* In the proportion of seven to one. *Gen.* iv.

SE'VENNIGHT, sĕn'-nĭt. 144. *n. s.* A week; the time from one day of the week to the next day of the same denomination preceding or following; a week, numbered according to the practice of the old northern nations, as in *fortnight*. *Sidney.* We use still the word *sevennight* or *se'nnight* in computing time: as, It happened on Monday was *sevennight*, that is, *on the Monday before last Monday*; It will be done on Monday *sevennight*, that is, *on the Monday after next Monday*. *Addison.*

SE'VENSCORE, sĕv'-v'n-skōre. *a.* Seven times twenty; a hundred and forty. *Bacon.*

SE'VENTEEN, sĕv'-v'n-tēēn. *a.* [ꝛeoꝛonꝺ'ýne, Sax.] Seven and ten; seven added to ten.

SE'VENTEENTH, sĕv'-v'n-tēēn*th*. *a.* [ꝛeoꝛonꝺeoða, Sax.] The seventh after the tenth; the ordinal of seventeen. *Gen.* vii.

SE'VENTH, sĕv'-v'n*th*. *a.* [ꝛeoꝛoða, Sax.] The ordinal of seven; the first after the sixth. *Bacon.* Containing one part in *seven*.

SE'VENTHLY, sĕv'-v'n*th*-lè. *ad.* In the seventh place: an ordinal adverb. *Bacon.*

SE'VENTIETH, sĕv'-v'n-tè-*ĕth*. *a.* The tenth seven times repeated; the ordinal of seventy.

SE'VENTY, sĕv'-v'n-tè. 182. *a.* [hanꝺꝛeoꝛonꝺıȝ, Sax.] Seven times ten. *Bp. Taylor.*

*To* SE'VER §, sĕv'-vûr. 98. *v. a.* [*severer*, Fr.; *separo*, Lat.] To part by violence from the rest. *Granville.* To divide; to part; to force asunder. *Hooker.* To separate; to segregate; to put in different orders or places. *St. Matt.* To separate by chymical operation. To divide by distinctions. *Bacon.* To disjoin; to disunite. *Shakspeare.* To keep distinct, to keep apart. *Exod.* viii.

*To* SE'VER, sĕv'-vûr. 98. *v. n.* To make a separation; to make a partition. *Exod.* ix. To suffer disjunction. *Shakspeare.*

SE'VERAL, sĕv'-ûr-ăl. 88. *a.* [*several*, old Fr.] Different; distinct from one another. *Bacon.* Divers; many. *Abbot.* Particular; single. *Dryden.* Distinct; appropriate. *Davies.* Separate; disjoined. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

SE'VERAL, sĕv'-ûr-ăl. *n. s.* A state of separation, or partition. *Tusser.* Each particular singly taken. *Shak.* Any enclosed or separate place. *Hooker.* A piece of open land, adjoining to a common field, and a kind of joint property of the landholders of a parish. *Bacon.*

SE'VERA'LITY*, sĕv-ûr-ăl'-è-tè. *n. s.* Each particular singly taken; distinction. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* SE'VERALIZE*, sĕv'-ûr-ăl-ìze. *v. a.* To distinguish. *Bp. Hall.*

SE'VERALLY, sĕv'-ûr-ăl-è. *ad.* Distinctly; particularly; separately; apart from others. *Hooker.*

SE'VERALTY, sĕv'-ûr-ăl-tè. *n. s.* State of separation from the rest. *Bacon.*

SE'VERANCE, sĕv'-ûr-ânse. *n. s.* Separation; partition. *Carew.*

SEVE'RE, sè-vère'. *a.* [Fr.; *severus*, Lat.] Sharp; apt to punish; censorious; apt to blame; hard; rigorous. *Bp. Taylor.* Rigid; austere; morose; harsh; not indulgent. *Milton.* Cruel; inexorable. *Wisdom.* Regulated by rigid rules; strict. *Milton.* Exempt from all levity of appearance; grave; sober; sedate. *Milton.* Not lax; not airy; close; strictly methodical; rigidly exact. *More.* Painful; afflictive. *Milton.* Close; concise; not luxuriant. *Dryden.*

SEVE'RELY, sè-vère'-lè. *ad.* Painfully; afflictively *Swift.* Ferociously; horridly. *Dryden.* Strictly rigorously. *Savage.*

SEVE'RITY, sè-vĕr'-è-tè. 511. *n. s.* [*severité*, old Fr.; *severitas*, Lat.] Cruel treatment; sharpness of punishment. *Bacon.* Hardness; power of distressing. *Hale.* Strictness; rigid accuracy. *Dryden.* Rigour; austerity; harshness; want of mildness; want of indulgence. *Milton.*

SEVOCA'TION, sĕv-ò-kà'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*sevoco*, Lat.] The act of calling aside.

*To* SEW, for *sue*. sù. *v. a.* [*suivre*, Fr.] To follow; to pursue. *Spenser.*

*To* SEW §, sò. 266. *v. n.* [*suo*, Lat.; *sye*, Su. Goth and Danish.] To join any thing by the use of the needle. *Eccl.* iii.

*To* SEW, sò. *v. a.* To join by threads drawn with a needle. *St. Mark*, ii.

*To* SEW *up*, sò'-ŭp. To enclose in any thing sewed. *Job*, xiv.

*To* SEW, sù. *v. a.* To drain a pond for the fish. *Ainsworth.*

SE'WER, sù'-ûr. 266. *n. s.* [*escuyer*, old Fr.] An officer who serves up a feast. *Sir T. Herbert.*

SE'WER, shore. *n. s.* [from *issue*, *issuer*. *Cowel.*] A passage for water to run through, now corrupted to *shore*. *Bacon.*

☞ The corrupt pronunciation of this word is become universal, though in Junius's time it should seem to have been confined to London; for, under the word *shore*, he says, "*Common shore*, Londinensibus ita corruptè dicitur, the *common sewer*." Johnson has given us no etymology of this word; but Skinner tells us "Non infeliciter *Cowellus* declinat à verbo, *issue*, dictumque putat quasi *issuer* abjecta initiali syllaba." Nothing can be more natural than this derivation; the *s* going into *sh* before *u*, preceded by the accent, is agreeable to analogy, 452; and the *u* in this case, being pronounced like *ew*, might easily draw the word into the common orthography, *sewer*; while the sound of *sh* was preserved, and the *ew*, as in *shew*, *strew*, and *sew*, might soon slide into *o*, and thus produce the present anomaly. *W.*

SE'WER, sò'-ûr. *n. s.* He that uses a needle.

SE'WSTER*, sò'-stûr. *n. s.* A woman that sews or spins. *B. Jonson.*

SEX §, sĕks. *n. s.* [*sexe*, Fr.; *sexus*, Lat.] The prop

erty by which any animal is male or female. *Milton.* Womankind, by way of emphasis. *Dryden.*

SEXA'GENARY, sĕks-ăd'-jĕn-ăr-ē. *a.* [*sexagenaire*, Fr.; *sexagenarius*, Lat.] Threescore. *Lord Chesterfield.*

SEXAGE'SIMA, sĕks-ă-jĕs'-sē-mă. *n. s.* [Lat.] The second Sunday before Lent.

SEXAGE'SIMAL, sĕks-ă-jĕs'-sē-măl. *a.* [*sexagesimus*, Lat.] Sixtieth; numbered by sixties.

SEXA'NGLED, sĕks-ăng'-gl'd. 359. } *a.* [*sex*, Lat.

SEXA'NGULAR, sĕks-ăng'-gū-lăr. } and *angular.*] Having six corners or angles; hexagonal. *Hawes.*

SEXA'NGULARLY, sĕks-ăng'-gū-lăr-lē. *ad.* With six angles; hexagonally.

SEXE'NNIAL, sĕks-ĕn'-nē-ăl. 113. *a.* [*sex* and *annus*, Lat.] Lasting six years; happening once in six years. *Burke.*

SE'XTAIN, sĕks'-tăn. 208. *n. s.* [*sextans, sex*, Lat.] A stanza of six lines.

SE'XTANT, sĕks'-tănt. *n. s.* [Fr.] The sixth part of a circle. An astronomical instrument made in that form. *Cook and King's Voyage.*

SE'XTARY, sĕks'-tă-rē. *n. s.* [*sextarius*, Lat.] A pint and a half.

SE'XTARY, sĕks'-tă-rē. } *n. s.* The same as *sacris-*

SE'XTRY, sĕks'-trē. } *ty. Dict.*

SE'XTILE, sĕks'-tĭl. 140. *n. s.* [*sextilis*, Lat.] Such a position or aspect of two planets, when at sixty degrees distant, or at the distance of two signs from one another, and is marked thus *. *Harris.*

SE'XTON, sĕks'-tŭn. 170. *n. s.* [corrupted from *sacristan.*] An under officer of the church, whose business is to dig graves. *Graunt.*

SE'XTONSHIP, sĕks'-tŭn-shĭp. *n. s.* The office of a sexton. *Swift.*

SE'XTUPLE, sĕks'-tū-pl. 405. *a.* [*sextuplus*, Lat.] Sixfold; six times told. *Brown.*

SE'XUAL*, sĕks'-ū-ăl. *a.* [*sexuel*, Fr.] Distinguishing the sex; belonging to the sex. *Barrington.*

*To* SHAB, shăb. *v. n.* To play mean tricks: a low, barbarous, cant word.

SHA'BBILY, shăb'-bē-lē. *ad.* Meanly; reproachfully; despicably; paltrily.

SHA'BBINESS, shăb'-bē-nĕs. *n. s.* Meanness; paltriness. *Spectator.*

SHA'BBY, shăb'-bē. *a.* Mean; paltry. *Ld. Clarendon, Diary.*

SHACK §*, shăk. *n. s.* [perhaps from *shock.*] Stock, turned into the stubbles after harvest, are said to be at *shack. Homilies.*

*To* SHACK*, shăk. *v. n.* To shed, as corn at harvest. *Grose.* To feed in the stubble: as, to send hogs a *shacking.*

SHA'CKLE*, shăk'-kl. *n. s.* Stubble. *Pegge.*

*To* SHA'CKLE §, shăk'-kl. 405. *v. a.* [*shaeckelen*, Teut.] To chain; to fetter; to bind. *Locke.*

SHA'CKLES, shăk'-klz. *n. s.* wanting the singular. [ɼeacul, Sax.; *schaeckel*, Teut.] Fetters; gyves; chains for prisoners. *Spenser.*

SHAD, shăd. *n. s.* A kind of fish. *B. Jonson.*

SHADE §, shāde. *n. s.* [ɼcaδu, ɼcaδ, Sax.; *schade*, Dutch.] The cloud or opacity made by interception of the light. *Milton.* Darkness; obscurity. *Roscommon.* Coolness made by interception of the sun. *Bacon.* An obscure place, properly in a grove or close wood, by which the light is excluded. *Shak.* Screen causing an exemsion of light or heat; umbrage. *Phillips.* Protection; shelter. The parts of a picture not brightly coloured. *Dryden.* A colour; gradation of light. *Locke.* The figure formed upon any surface corresponding to the body by which the light is intercepted; the shadow. *Pope.* The soul separated from the body; so called as supposed by the ancients to be perceptible to the sight, not to the touch. A spirit; a ghost; manes. *Dryden.*

*To* SHADE, shāde. *v. a.* [ɼcaδan, ɼceaδan, Sax.] To overspread with opacity. *Milton.* To cover from the light or heat; to overspread. *Milton. Dryden.* To shelter; to hide. *Shak.* To protect; to cover; to screen. *Milton.* To mark with different gradations of colours. *Milton.* To paint in obscure colours.

SHA'DDOCK*, shăd'-dŭk. *n. s.* A kind of orange *Chambers.*

SHA'DER*, shā'-dŭr. *n. s.* Whoever or whatever obscures. *Carleton.*

SHA'DINESS, shā'-dē-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being shady; umbrageousness. *Sherwood.*

SHA'DOW, shăd'-dō. 327, 515. *n. s.* [ɼcaδu, Sax.; *schaduwe*, Dut.] The representation of a body by which the light is intercepted. *Shak.* Opacity; darkness; shade. *Denham.* Shelter made by any thing that intercepts the light, heat, or influence of the air. *Spenser.* Obscure place. *Dryden.* Dark part of a picture. *Dryden.* Any thing perceptible only to the sight; a ghost; a spirit, or shade. *Shak.* An imperfect and faint representation: opposed to *substance. Milton.* Inseparable companion. *Milton.* Type; mystical representation. *Milton.* Protection; shelter; favour. *Psalms.*

*To* SHA'DOW, shăd'-dō. *v. a.* [ɼcaδepan, Sax.] To cover with opacity. *Ezek.* xxxi. To cloud; to darken. *Shak.* To make cool or gently gloomy by interception of the light or heat. *Sidney.* To conceal under cover; to hide; to screen. *Shak.* To protect; to screen from danger; to shroud. *Shak.* To mark with various gradations of colour, or light. *Peacham.* To paint in obscure colours. *Dryden.* To represent imperfectly. *Milton.* To represent typically. *Hooker.*

SHA'DOWGRASS, shăd'-dō-grăs. *n. s.* A kind of grass.

SHA'DOWING*, shăd'-dō-ĭng. *n. s.* Shade in a picture; gradation of light or colour. *Feltham.*

SHA'DOWY, shăd'-dō-ē. *a.* [ɼceaδpiȝ, Sax.] Full of shade; gloomy. *Shak.* Not brightly luminous. *Milton.* Faintly representative; typical. *Milton.* Unsubstantial; unreal. *Addison.* Dark; opaque. *Milton.*

SHA'DY, shā'-dē. *a.* [ɼceaδpiȝ, Sax.] Full of shade; mildly gloomy. *Job*, xl. Secure from the glare of light, or sultriness of heat. *Bacon.*

*To* SHA'FFLE*, shăf'-fl. *v. n.* [perhaps a corruption of *shuffle.*] To move with an awkward or irregular gait; to hobble.

SHA'FFLER*, shăf'-fl-ŭr. *n. s.* One who limps, or walks lamely. *Huloet.*

SHAFT §, shăft. *n. s.* [ɼceapt, Sax.] An arrow; a missive weapon. *Sidney.* [*shaft*, Dutch.] A narrow, deep, perpendicular pit. *Carew.* Any thing straight; the spire of a church. *Peacham.* [*schaft*, Germ.; *skaft*, Su. Goth.] Handle of a weapon. Pole of a carriage.

SHA'FTED*, shăft'-ĕd. *a.* Having a handle: a term of heraldry, applied to a spear-head, when there is a handle to it.

SHA'FTMENT*, shăft'-mĕnt. *n. s.* [ɼcæpt-munδ, Sax.] Measure of about six inches with the hand; a span. *Ray.*

SHAG §, shăg. *n. s.* [ɼceaȝa, Sax.; *skaeg*, Su. Goth.] Rough, woolly hair. *Shak.* A kind of cloth. *Waterhouse.*

SHAG*, shăg. *a.* Hairy; shaggy. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SHAG*, shăg. *v. a.* To make shaggy or rough; to deform. *Thomson.*

SHAG, shăg. *n. s.* A sea bird. *Carew.*

SHA'GGED, shăg'-gĕd. 366. } *a.* [from *shag*] Rug

SHA'GGY, shăg'-gē. 383. } ged; rough; hairy. *Dryden.* Rough; rugged. *Milton.*

SHA'GGEDNESS*, shăg'-gĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* State of being shagged. *More.*

SHAGRE'EN, shă-grēēn'. *n. s.* [an eastern word, *sagri, soghre*, and *shagrain.*] The skin of a kind of fish, or skin made rough in imitation of it.

*To* SHAGRE'EN, shă-grēēn'. See CHAGRIN.

*To* SHAIL, shāle. *v. n.* [*schuhl*, Teut.] To walk sideways. *L'Estrange.*

*To* SHAKE §, shāke. *v. a.* pret. *shook*; part. pass. *shaken*, or *shook*; and formerly *shaked.* [ɼcacan, ɼceacan, Sax.; *schoecken*, Teut.] To put into a vibrating motion; to move with quick returns backwards and forwards; to agitate. *Zech.* ii. To make

to totter or tremble. *Milton.* To throw down by a violent motion. *St. Matt.* x. To throw away; to drive off. *Shak.* To weaken; to put in danger. *Atterbury.* To drive from resolution; to depress; to make afraid. *Shak.*—*To shake hands.* This phrase, from the action used among friends at meeting and parting, sometimes signifies to *join with*, but commonly to *take leave of*. *Shak.* *To shake off.* To rid himself of; to free from; to divest of. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SHAKE, shāke. *v. n.* To be agitated with a vibratory motion. To totter. *Milton.* To tremble; to be unable to keep the body still. *Shak.* To be in terrour; to be deprived of firmness. *Dryden.*

SHAKE, shāke. *n. s.* Concussion suffered. *Herbert.* Impulse; moving power. *Addison.* Vibratory motion. *Addison.* Motion given and received. *Addison.* [In musick.] A graceful close of a song or air; the alternate prolation of two notes in juxtaposition to each other, with a close on the note immediately beneath the lower of them. *Tytler.*

SHA'KEFORK*, shāke'-fôrk. *n. s.* A fork to toss hay about: so a prong is called in some places.

SHA'KER, shā'-kŭr. 98. *n. s.* The person or thing that shakes. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

SHA'KING*, shā'-kĭng. *n. s.* Vibratory motion. *Job* xli. Concussion. *Harmar.* State of trembling. *Waller.*

SHA'KY*, shā'-kè. *a.* [from *shake.*] An appellation given by builders to timber, which is cracked either with the heat of the sun or the drought of the wind. *Chambers.*

SHALE, shāle. *n. s.* [for *shell.*] A husk; the case of seeds in siliquous plants. *Shak.* A black, slaty substance, or a clay hardened into a stony consistence, and so much impregnated with bitumen, that it becomes somewhat like a coal. *Chambers.*

*To* SHALE*, shāle. *v. a.* To peel. *Grose.*

SHALL, shăl. [See BEEN.] *v. defective.* [ꝑceal, Sax.] It has no tenses but *shall*, future, and *should*, imperfect.

☞ Children are generally taught to pronounce this word so as to rhyme with *all*; and, when they are fixed in this pronunciation, and come to read tolerably, they have this sound to break themselves of, and pronounce it like the first syllable of *shal-low*. *W.*

SHALLOON, shăl-lōōn'. *n. s.* [from *Chalons*, a town in Champagne, where this kind of stuff was made.] A slight woollen stuff. *Swift.*

SHA'LLOP, shăl'-lŭp. *n. s.* [*chaloupe*, Fr.] A small boat. *Raleigh.*

SHALLOT*, shăl-lŏt'. *n. s.* An *eschalot:* which see.

SHA'LLOW §, shăl'-lō. 327. *a.* [ꝑcýlꝑ, Sax.] Not deep; having the bottom at no great distance from the surface or edge. *Shak.* Not intellectually deep; not profound; not very knowing or wise; empty; trifling; futile; silly. *Shak.* Not deep of sound. *Bacon.*

SHA'LLOW, shăl'-lō. *n. s.* A shelf; a sand; a flat; a shoal; a place where the water is not deep. *Shak.*

*To* SHA'LLOW*, shăl'-lō. *v. a.* To make shallow. *Sir T. Brown.*

SHA'LLOWBRAINED, shăl'-lō-brānd. *a.* Foolish; futile; trifling; empty. *South.*

SHA'LLOWLY, shăl'-lō-lè. *ad.* With no great depth. *Carew.* Simply; foolishly. *Shakspeare.*

SHA'LLOWNESS, shăl'-lō-nĕs. *n. s.* Want of depth. Want of thought; want of understanding; futility; silliness; emptiness. *Herbert.*

SHALM, shăm. 403. *n. s.* [*schalmey*, Teut.] A kind of musical pipe. *Knolles.* See SHAWM.

SHALT, shălt. Second person of *shall.*

*To* SHAM §, shăm. *v. a.* [*shommi*, Welsh; *schimpen*, Teut.] To trick; to cheat; to fool with a fraud; to delude with false pretences. *L'Estrange.* To obtrude by fraud or folly. *L'Estrange.*

*To* SHAM*, shăm. *v. n.* To make mocks. *Prior.*

SHAM, shăm. *n. s.* Fraud; trick; delusion; false pretence; imposture. *Locke.*

SHAM, shăm. *a.* False; counterfeit; fictitious; pretended. *Gay.*

SHA'MBLES, shăm'-blz. 359. *n. s.* [ꝑcamel, Sax.] The place where butchers kill or sell their meat; a butchery. *Shakspeare.*

SHA'MBLING, shăm'-bl-ĭng. *n. s.* Act of moving awkwardly and irregularly. *Dryden.* See SCAMBLING.

SHA'MBLING, shăm'-bl-ĭng. 410. *a.* Moving awkwardly and irregularly. *Smith.*

SHA'ME §, shāme. *n. s.* [ꝑceam, ꝑcama, Sax.; *sham*, Su. Goth.] The passion felt when reputation is supposed to be lost; the passion expressed sometimes by blushes. *Spenser.* The cause or reason of shame; disgrace; ignominy. *Shak.* Reproach; infliction of shame. *Ecclus.* v.

*To* SHAME, shāme. *v. a.* To make ashamed; to fill with shame. *Shak.* To disgrace. *Spenser.*

*To* SHAME, shāme. *v. n.* To be ashamed. *Spenser*

SHA'MEFACED, shāme'-fāste. 359. *a.* [ꝑcamꝑæꝛc, Sax.] Modest; bashful; easily put out of countenance. *Sidney.*

SHA'MEFACEDLY, shāme'-fāste-lè. *ad.* Modestly bashfully. *Wooucon.*

SHA'MEFACEDNESS, shāme'-fāste-nĕs. *n. s.* Modesty; bashfulness; timidity. *Sidney.*

SHA'MEFUL, shāme'-fûl. *a.* Disgraceful; ignominious; infamous; reproachful. *Spenser.* Full of indignity or indecency; raising shame in another. *Spenser.*

SHA'MEFULLY, shāme'-fûl-è. *ad.* Disgracefully; ignominiously; infamously; reproachfully. *Milton.* With indignity; with indecency; so as ought to cause shame. *Spenser.*

SHA'MELESS, shāme'-lĕs. *a.* [ꝑcamleaꝛ, Sax.] Wanting shame; wanting modesty; impudent; frontless; immodest; audacious. *Shakspeare.*

SHA'MELESSLY, shāme'-lĕs-lè. *ad.* Impudently; audaciously; without shame. 2 *Sam.* vi.

SHA'MELESSNESS, shāme'-lĕs-nĕs. *n. s.* [ꝑcamleaꝛneꝛꝛe, Sax.] Impudence; want of shame, immodesty. *Sidney.*

SHA'MER*, shā'-mŭr. *n. s.* Whoever or whatever makes ashamed. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

SHA'MMER, shăm'-mŭr. 98. *n. s.* A cheat; an impostor.

SHA'MOIS, shăm'-mè. *n. s.* [*chamois*, Fr.] A kind of wild goat. *Shakspeare.* See CHAMOIS.

SHA'MROCK, shăm'-rŏk. 166. *n. s.* The Irish name for three-leaved grass. *Spenser.*

SHANK §, shăngk. 408. *n. s.* [ꝑceanc, ꝑcanc, Sax.] The middle joint of the leg; that part which reaches from the ankle to the knee. *Spenser.* The bone of the leg. *Shakspeare.* Leg or support of any thing. *Ray.* The long part of any instrument. *Moxon.* An herb.

SHA'NKED, shăngkt. 359. *a.* Having a shank.

SHA'NKER, shăngk'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* [*chancre*, Fr.] A venereal excrescence.

SHA'NTY*, shăn'-tè. *a.* [perhaps a corruption of *jantu.*] Showy; gay.

*To* SHAPE §, shāpe. *v. a.* preter. *shaped*; part. pass. *shaped* and *shapen*; anciently *shope.* [ꝑceapian, Sax.; *scheppen*, Teut.] To form; to mould, with respect to external dimensions. *Shak.* To mould; to cast; to regulate; to adjust. *Raleigh.* To image; to conceive. *Shak.* To make; to create *Psalm* li.

*To* SHAPE*, shāpe. *v. n.* To square; to suit. *Shak*

SHAPE, shāpe. *n. s.* Form; external appearance. *Rev.* ix. Make of the trunk of the body. *Addison.* Being, as moulded into form. *Milton.* Idea; pattern. *Milton.* It is now used in low conversation for manner.

SHA'PELESS, shāpe'-lĕs. *a.* Wanting regularity of form; wanting symmetry of dimensions. *Shak.*

SHA'PESMITH, shāpe'-smĭth. *n. s.* [*shape* and *smith.*] One who undertakes to improve the form of the body: a burlesque word. *Garth.*

SHA'PELINESS, shāpe'-lè-nĕs. *n. s.* Beauty or proportion of form.

SHA'PELY, shāpe'-lè. *a.* Symmetrical; well formed. *Dr. Warton.*

SHARD §, shārd. *n. s.* [*schaerde*, Frisick; ꝑcipan, Sax.] A fragment of an earthen vessel, or of any brittle substance. *Milton.* The shell of an egg or

a snail. *Gower.* [*chard.*] A plant. *Dryden.* A frith or strait. *Spenser.* A sort of fish.

SHA'RDBORNE, shârd'-bôrn. *a.* Borne along the air by sheathed wings. *Shakspeare.*

SHA'RDED, shârd'-ĕd. *a.* Having wings within shells as it were; sheathwinged. *Gower.*

*To* SHARE §, share. *v. a.* [ꝛceapian, ꝛcipan, Sax.] To divide; to part among many. *Shak.* To partake with others; to seize or possess jointly with another. *Milton.* To cut; to separate; to shear. *Milton.*

*To* SHARE, shâre. *v. n.* To have part; to have a dividend. *Shakspeare.*

SHARE, shâre. *n. s.* Part; allotment; dividend obtained. *Milton.—To go shares.* To partake. *Law.*—A part contributed. *Brown.* [ꝛceap, Sax.] The blade of the plough that cuts the ground. *Dryden.*

SHA'REBONE, shâre'-bône. *n. s.* The os pubis; the bone that divides the trunk from the limbs. *Derham.*

SHA'RER, shâ'-rûr. 98. *n. s.* One who divides, or apportions to others; a divider. A partaker; one who participates any thing with others. *Daniel.*

SHA'RING*, shâre'-îng. *n. s.* Participation. *Spenser.*

SHARK §, shârk. *n. s.* A voracious sea-fish. *Thomson.* A greedy, artful fellow; one who fills his pockets by sly tricks. [*skurk, skurka,* Su. Goth.] *South.* Trick; fraud; petty rapine. *South.*

*To* SHARK, shârk. *v. a.* To pick up hastily or slily. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SHARK, shârk. *v. n.* To play the petty thief; to practise cheats; to live by fraud. *Dr. White.* To fawn for a dinner; to beg. *Patrick.*

SHA'RKER*, shârk'-ûr. *n. s.* One who lives upon the shark; an artful fellow. *Sir H. Wotton.*

SHA'RKING*, shârk'-îng. *n. s.* Petty rapine; trick. *Dr. Westfield.*

SHARP §, shârp. *a.* [ꝛceapp, Sax.; *scherpe,* Dutch.] Keen; piercing; having a keen edge; having an acute point; not blunt. *Shak.* Terminating in a point or edge; not obtuse. *More.* Acute of mind; witty; ingenious; inventive. *Sidney.* Quick, as of sight or hearing. *Davies.* Sour without astringency; sour, but not austere; acid. *Spenser.* Shrill; piercing the ear with a quick noise; not flat. *Bacon.* Severe; harsh; biting; sarcastick. *Shak.* Severe; quick to punish; cruel; severely rigid. *Shak.* Eager; hungry; keen upon a quest. *Milton.* Painful; afflictive. *Knolles.* Fierce; ardent; fiery. *Milton.* Attentive; vigilant. *Dryden.* Acrid; biting; pinching; piercing, as the cold. *Ray.* Subtile; nice; witty; acute: of things. *Hooker.* [Among workmen.] Hard. *Moxon.* Emaciated; lean. *Milton.*

SHARP, shârp. *n. s.* A sharp or acute sound. *Shak.* A pointed weapon; small sword; rapier. *Collier.*

*To* SHARP, shârp. *v. a.* To make keen. *B. Jonson.* To render quick. *Spenser.*

*To* SHARP, shârp. *v. n.* To play thievish tricks. *L'Estrange.*

*To* SHA'RPEN, shâr'-pn. 103. *v. a.* [ꝛceappan, ꝛceppan, Sax.] To make keen; to edge; to point. *Hooker.* To make quick, ingenious, or acute. *Ascham.* To make quicker of sense. *Milton.* To make eager or hungry. *Shak.* To make fierce or angry. *Job,* xvi. To make biting, sarcastick, or severe. *Smith.* To make less flat; more piercing to the ears. *Bacon.* To make sour.

*To* SHA'RPEN*, shâr'-pn. *v. n.* To grow sharp. *Shakspeare.*

SHA'RPER, shârp'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* A tricking fellow; a petty thief; a rascal. *Arbuthnot.*

SHA'RPLY, shârp'-lè. *ad.* [ꝛceapplice, Sax.] With keenness; with good edge or point. Severely; rigorously; roughly. *Spenser.* Keenly; acutely; vigorously. *B. Jonson.* Afflictively; painfully. *Hayward.* With quickness. *Bacon.* Judiciously; acutely; wittily.

SHA'RPNESS, shârp'-nês. *n. s.* [ꝛceappnerre, Sax.] Keenness of edge or point. *Sidney.* Not obtuseness. *Wotton.* Sourness without austereness. *Watts.* Severity of language; satirical sarcasm *Shak.* Painfulness; afflictiveness. *South.* Intellectual acuteness; ingenuity; wit. *Hooker.* Quickness of senses. *Hooker.*

SHARP-SET, shârp-sĕt'. *a.* [*sharp* and *set.*] Hungry; ravenous. *Brown.* Eager; vehemently desirous. *Sidney.*

SHARP-SIGHTED, shârp-sî'-tĕd. *a.* Having quick sight. *Davies.*

SHARP-VISAGED, shârp-vîz'-îdj'd. 90. *a.* Having a sharp countenance. *Hale.*

SHARP-WITTED*, shârp'-wît-tĕd. *a.* Having an acute mind. *Wotton.*

SHASH*. See SASH.

SHA'STER*, shâs'-tûr. *n. s.* The Gentoo scriptures in general. *Halhed.*

*To* SHA'TTER §, shât'-tûr. 98. *v. a.* [ꝛceatepan, Sax.; *schetteren,* Teut.] To break at once into many pieces; to break so as to scatter the parts. *Shak.* To dissipate; to make incapable of close and continued attention. *Norris.*

*To* SHA'TTER, shât'-tûr. *v. n.* To be broken, or to fall, by any force applied, into fragments. *Bacon.*

SHA'TTER, shât'-tûr. *n. s.* One part of many into which any thing is broken at once. *Swift.*

SHA'TTERBRAINED, shât'-tûr-brând. 359. } *a.*
SHA'TTERPATED, shât'-tûr-pâ-tĕd. } *a.*
[from *shatter, brain,* and *pate.*] Inattentive; not consistent. *Goodman.* A low word.

SHA'TTERY, shât'-tûr-è. 182. *a.* Disunited; not compact; easily falling into many parts; loose of texture. *Woodward.*

*To* SHAVE §, shâve. *v. a.* pret. *shaved,* part. *shaved* or *shaven.* [ꝛceapan, ꝛceæpan, Sax.; *shaeven,* Dut.] To pare off with a razor. *Leviticus.* To pare close to the surface. *Milton.* To skim by passing near, or slightly touching. *Milton.* To cut in thin slices *Bacon.* To strip; to oppress by extortion; to pillage.

SHAVE-GRASS, shâve'-grâs. *n. s.* An herb.

SHA'VELING, shâve'-lîng. 410. *n. s.* A man shaved; a friar, or religious. *Spenser.*

SHA'VER, shâ'-vûr. 98. *n. s.* [ꝛceæpepe, Sax.] A man that practises the art of shaving. *Bp. Richardson.* A man closely attentive to his own interest. *Swift.* A robber; a plunderer. *Knolles.*

SHA'VING, shâ'-vîng. 410. *n. s.* A thin slice pared off from any body. *Bacon.*

SHAW, shâw. *n. s.* [ꝛcua, Sax.; *schawe,* Dutch.] A small shady wood in a valley. *Gower.*

SHA'WFOWL, shâw'-fôûl. *n. s.* An artificial fowl made by fowlers on purpose to shoot at.

SHAWL*, shâwl. *n. s.* A part of modern female dress, brought from India into this country; a kind of cloak. *Boswell.*

SHA'WM, shâwn. *n. s.* [*schalmey,* Teut.] A hautboy; a cornet: written likewise *shalm. Ps. Common Prayer.*

SHE, shèe. *pronoun.* In oblique cases, *her.* [*sche* Norman; ꝛcæ, ꝛco, Sax.] The female pronoun demonstrative; the woman; the woman before mentioned. *Donne.* It is sometimes used for a woman absolutely, with some degree of contempt. *Shak.* The female; not the male. *Shakspeare.*

SHEAF §, shèfe. 227. *n. s. sheaves,* plural. [ꝛceaf, Sax.] A bundle of stalks of corn bound together, that the ears may dry. *Fairfax.* Any bundle or collection held together. *Locke.*

*To* SHEAF*, shèfe. *v. n.* To make sheaves. *Shak.*

*To* SHEAL, shèle. 227. *v. a.* To shell. See SHALE. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SHEAR §, shère. 227. *v. a.* pret. *shore,* or *sheared;* part. pass. *shorn.* [ꝛceapan, Sax. This word is frequently written *sheer,* but improperly.] To clip or cut by interception between two blades moving on a rivet. *Gen.* xxxi. To cut by interception. *Grew.* To cut down as by the sickle; to reap. *Gower.*

*To* SHEAR, shère. *v. n.* To make an indirect course. To pierce. *Sir E. Sandys.*

SHEAR, shère. } *n. s.* [it is seldom used in the
SHEARS, shèrz. 227. } singular.] An instrument

to cut, consisting of two blades moving on a pin, between which the thing cut is intercepted. *Shears* are a larger, and *scissors* a smaller instrument of the same kind. *Sidney.* The denomination of the age of sheep. *Mortimer.* Any thing in the form of the blades of *shears.* Wings. *Spenser.*

SHEARD, shêrd. 234. *n. s.* [ꝛceapꝺ, Sax.] A fragment; now commonly written *shard. Isa.* xxx.

SHEA'RER, shêêr'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One that clips with shears; particularly one that fleeces sheep. *Milton.* A reaper.

SHEA'RMAN, shêêr'-mân. 88. *n. s.* He that shears. *Shakspeare.*

SHEA'RWATER, shêre'-wâ-tûr. *n s.* A fowl. *Ainsworth.*

SHEATH §, shêth. 227. *n. s.* [ꝛcæðe, Sax.] The case of any thing; the scabbard of a weapon. *Spenser.*

*To* SHEATH, *To* SHEATHE, } shêTH. 467 } *v. a.* To enclose in a sheath or scabbard; to enclose in any case. *Waller.* [In philosophy.] To obtund any acrid particles. *Boyle.* To fit with a sheath. *Shak.* To defend the main body by an outward covering. *Raleigh.*

SHEA'THLESS*, shêth'-lês. *a.* Without a sheath. *Eusden.*

SHEATHWI'NGED, shêth'-wîng'd. *a.* Having hard cases which are folded over the wings. *Brown.*

SHEA'THY, shêth'-ê. 182. *a.* Forming a sheath. *Brown.*

*To* SHEAVE*, shêve. *v. a.* To bring together; to collect. *Ashmole.*

SHEA'VED*, shêv'd. *a.* Made of straw. *Shak.*

SHE'CKLATON, shêk'-lâ-tŏn. *n. s.* [a corruption of the French *ciclaton.*] Gilded leather. *Spenser.*

*To* SHED §, shêd. *v. a.* [ꝛceÞan, Sax.] To effuse; to pour out; to spill. *St. Matt.* xxvi. To scatter; to let fall. *Bacon.*

*To* SHED, shêd. *v. n.* To let fall its parts. *Mortimer.*

SHED, shêd. *n. s.* [ꝛceÞ, Sax.] A slight, temporary covering. *Fairfax.* [In composition.] Effusion; as, blood-*shed.*

SHE'DDER, shêd'-dûr. 98. *n.s.* A spiller; one who sheds. *Ezek.* xviii.

SHEEN §, shêên. 246. } *a.* [ꝛcen, ꝛcene, Sax.]
SHEE'NY §, shêên'-ê. 182. } Bright; glittering; showy; fair. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

SHEEN, shêên. *n. s.* Brightness; splendour. *Milton. Ob. J.*

SHEEP §, shêêp. 246. *n. s.* pl. likewise *sheep.* [ꝛceap, Sax.] The animal that bears wool, remarkable for its usefulness and innocence. *Dryden.* [In contempt.] A foolish, silly fellow. *Ainsworth.* [In theology.] The people, considered as under the direction of God, or of their pastor. *Psalms.*

*To* SHEE'PBITE, shêêp'-bîte. *v. n.* [*sheep* and *bite.*] To use petty thefts. *Shakspeare.*

SHEE'PBITER, shêêp'-bîte-ûr. *n. s.* A petty thief. *Tusser.*

SHEE'PCOT, shêêp'-kŏt. *n. s.* A little enclosure for sheep. *Shakspeare.*

SHEE'PFOLD, shêêp'-fôld. *n. s.* [*sheep* and *fold.*] The place where sheep are enclosed. *Prior.*

SHEE'PHOOK, shêêp'-hôôk. *n. s.* A hook fastened to a pole, by which shepherds lay hold on the legs of their sheep. *Bacon.*

SHEE'PISH, shêêp'-îsh. *a.* Relating to sheep. *Stafford.* Bashful; over-modest; timorously and meanly diffident. *Locke.*

SHEE'PISHLY*, shêêp'-îsh-lê. *ad.* Timorously; with mean diffidence. *Goodman.*

SHEE'PISHNESS, shêêp'-îsh-nês. *n. s.* Bashfulness; mean and timorous diffidence. *Herbert.*

SHEE'PMASTER, shêêp'-mâ-stûr. *n. s.* A feeder of sheep. *Bacon.*

SHEEP'S-EYE, shêêp's-î'. *n. s.* A modest, diffident look; a kind of leer; a wishful glance. *Dryden.*

SHEE'PSHEARER*, shêêp'-shêre-ûr. *n.s.* One who shears sheep. *Gen.* xxxviii.

SHEEPSHE'ARING, shêêp'-shêre-îng. *n. s.* The time of shearing sheep; the feast made when sheep are shorn. *South.*

SHEE'PSTEALER*, shêêp'-stêêl-ûr. *n. s.* A thief who takes away sheep. *Burton.*

SHEE'PWALK, shêêp'-wâwk. *n. s.* Pasture for sheep. *Milton.*

SHEER §, shêre. 246. *a.* [ꝛcIpe, ꝛceꝑ, Sax.; *schier*, Germ.] Pure; clear; unmingled. *Spenser.*

SHEER, shêre. 246. *ad.* Clean; quick; at once. *Milton.* Not now in use, except in low language.

*To* SHEER, shêre. *v. a.* See SHEAR.

*To* SHEER *off. v. n.* To steal away; to slip off clandestinely.

SHEE'RLY*, shêre'-lê. *ad.* At once; quite; absolutely. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

SHEERS, shêêrz. *n. s.* See SHEARS.

SHEET §, shêêt. 246. *n. s.* [ꝛceaꝛ, ꝛceꝛ, ꝛcÿꝛ, Sax.] A broad and large piece of linen. *Acts*, x. The linen of a bed. *Shak.* [*escoutes*, Fr.; *echoten*, Dutch.] In a ship, are ropes bent to the clews of the sails, which serve in all the lower sails to haie or round off the clew of the sail; but in topsails they draw the sail close to the yard arms. *Suckling.* As much paper as is made in one body. *Locke.* A single complication or fold of paper in a book. Any thing expanded. *Shakspeare. Sheets* in the plural is taken for a book. *Waterland.*

SHEET-*Anchor*, shêêt-ângk'-kûr. *n. s.* [formerly *shoot-anchor.*] The largest anchor; which, in stress of weather, is the mariner's last refuge, when an extraordinary stiff gale of wind happens. *Bailey.*

*To* SHEET, shêêt. *v. a.* To furnish with sheets; to infold in a sheet. *Shak.* To cover as with a sheet. *Shakspeare.*

SHEE'TING*, shêêt'-îng. *n. s.* Cloth for making sheets. *Bp. Berkeley.*

SHE'KEL, shêk'-kl. 102. *n. s.* [שקל] An ancient Jewish coin equal to four Attick drachms, or four Roman denarii, in value about 2*s.* 6*d.* sterling. *Camden.*

SHE'LDAPLE, shêl'-dâ-pl. *n. s.* A chaffinch.

SHE'LDRAKE, shêl'-drâke. *n. s.* A bird that preys on fishes; a kind of wild duck. *Burton.*

SHE'LDUCK, shêl'-dŭk. *n. s.* A kind of wild duck. *Mortimer.*

SHELF §, shêlf. *n. s.* [ꝛcÿlꝼ, ꝛcelꝼ, Sax.] A board fixed against a supporter, so that any thing may be placed upon it. *Shak.* A sand bank in the sea; a rock under shallow water. *B. Jonson.*

SHE'LFY, shêlf'-ê. *a.* Full of hidden rocks or banks; full of dangerous shallows. *Dryden.*

SHELL §, shêl. *n. s.* [ꝛcÿll, ꝛcell, Sax.; *schale, schelle*, Teut.; *schale*, Germ.] The hard covering of any thing; the external crust. *Burnet.* The covering of a testaceous or crustaceous animal. *B. Jonson.* The covering of the seeds of siliquous plants. *Arbuthnot.* The covering of kernels. *Donne.* The covering of an egg. *Shak.* The outer part of a house. *Addison.* It is used for a musical instrument in poetry, the first lyre being said to have been made by straining strings over the shell of a tortoise. *Dryden.* The superficial part. *Ayliffe.* [In artillery.] A bomb.

*To* SHELL, shêl. *v. a.* [aꝛcealIan, Sax.] To take out of the shell; to strip of the shell.

*To* SHELL, shêl. *v. n.* To fall off, as broken shells *Wiseman.* To cast the shell.

SHE'LLDUCK, shêl'-dŭk. See SHELDUCK.

SHE'LLFISH, shêl'-fîsh. *n. s.* [ꝛcÿl-ꝼIꝛcaꝛ, Sax.] Fish invested with a hard covering, either testaceous, as oysters, or crustaceous, as lobsters. *Woodward.*

SHE'LLMEAT*, shêl'-mêêt. *n.s.* Food consisting of shell-fish. *Fuller.*

SHE'LLWORK*, shêl'-wûrk. *n.s.* Work made of, or trimmed with shells. *Cotgrave.*

SHE'LLY, shêl'-lê. *a.* Abounding with shells. *Prior.* Consisting of shells. *Shakspeare.*

SHE'LTER §, shêl'-tûr. 98. *n. s.* [ꝛcÿlÞ, Sax.; *skioldr*, Icel.] A cover from any external injury or violence. *Shak.* A protector; a defender; one that gives security. *Ps.* lxi. The state of being covered; protection; security. *Denham*

*To* SHE'LTER, shêl'-tûr. *v. a.* To cover from ex-

ternal violence. *Milton.* To defend; to protect; to succour with refuge; to harbour. *Dryden.* To betake to cover. *Abbot.* To cover from notice. *Prior.*

*To* SHE'LTER, shĕl'-tûr. *v. n.* To take shelter. *Milton.* To give shelter. *Thomson.*

SHE'LTERLESS, shĕl'-tûr-lĕs. *a.* Harbourless; without home or refuge. *Rowe.*

SHE'LTERY*, shĕl'-tûr-ê. *a.* Affording shelter. *White.*

SHE'LTIE*, shĕl'-tê. *n. s.* A small horse, so called in Scotland. *Martin.*

*To* SHELVE*, shĕlv. *v. a.* To place on shelves. *Comm. on Chaucer.*

SHE'LVING, shĕlv'-ĭng. 410. *a.* Sloping; inclining; having declivity. *Shakspeare.*

SHE'LVY, shĕl'-vê. *a.* Shallow; rocky; full of banks. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SHEND, shĕnd. *v. a.* preter. and part. pass. *shent.* [ꝛcendan, Sax.; *schenden,* Dutch.] To ruin; to spoil; to mischief. *Tusser.* To disgrace; to degrade; to blame; to reproach. *Spenser.* To overpower; to crush; to surpass. *Spenser.*

SHE'PHERD §. shĕp'-pûrd. 98, 515. *n. s.* [ꝛceap and heꝛd, Sax.] One who tends sheep in the pasture. *Shak.* A swain; a rural lover. *Raleigh.* One who tends a congregation; a pastor. *Prior.*

SHE'PHERDESS, shĕp'-pûr-dĕs. *n. s.* A woman that tends sheep; a rural lass. *Sidney.*

SHEPHERDS *Needle. n. s.* Venus comb: an herb.

SHEPHERDS *Purse,* or *Pouch. n. s.* A common weed. *Drayton.*

SHE'PHERDS *Rod. n. s.* Teasel: a plant.

SHE'PHERDISH, shĕp'-pûrd-ĭsh. *a.* Resembling a shepherd; suiting a shepherd; pastoral; rustick. *Sidney. Ob. J.*

SHE'PHERDLY*, shĕp'-pûrd-lê. *a.* Pastoral; rustick. *Bp. Taylor.*

SHE'RBET, shĕr-bĕt'. *n. s.* [Persian.] A drink in Persia that quenches thirst, and tastes deliciously: the composition is cool water, into which they infuse sirup of lemons and rose-water; in those torrid countries the most refreshing sort of liquor that can be invented. *Herbert.*

SHERD, shĕrd. *n. s.* [ꝛceaꝺ, Sax.] A fragment of broken earthenware. *Dryden.* See SHARD.

SHE'RIFF §, shĕr'-ĭf. *n. s.* [ꝛcẏneȝepeꝛa, Sax.] An officer to whom is intrusted in each county the execution of the laws. *Bacon.*

SHE'RIFFALTY, shĕr'-ĭf-âl-tê. } *n. s.* The office
SHE'RIFFDOM, shĕr'-ĭf-dŭm. } or jurisdiction
SHE'RIFFSHIP, shĕr'-ĭf-shĭp. } of a sheriff.
SHE'RIFFWICK, shĕr'-ĭf-wĭk. } *Bacon.*

SHE'RRIS, shĕr'-rĭs. } *n. s.* [from *Xeres,*
SHE'RRIS *Sack,* shĕr'-rĭs-sâk. } in Spain.] A kind
SHE'RRY, shĕr'-rê. } of Spanish wine. *Shakspeare.*

SHEW §, shô. See SHOW.

*To* SHEW*. See *To* SHOW.

SHE'WER*, shô'-ûr. *n. s.* One who showeth or teacheth what is to be done. *Huloet.*

*SHIBBOLETH*, shĭb'-bô-lĕth. *n. s.* [Hebrew; an ear of corn, and also floods of water.] A word which was made a criterion, whereby the Gileadites distinguished the Ephraimites in their pronouncing *s* for *sh:* hence, in a figurative sense, the criterion of a party. *South.*

SHIDE, shĭde. *n. s.* [ꝛcıꝺe, Sax.] A piece split off, spoken of wood, a cleft *shide:* a small solid piece of wood; a billet; not a slip or splinter.

SHIELD §, shēēld. 275. *n. s.* [ꝛcẏlꝺ, Sax.] A buckler; a broad piece of defensive armour held on the left arm to ward off blows. *Shak.* Defence; protection. One that gives protection or security. *Dryden.*

*To* SHIELD, shēēld. *v. a.* [ꝛcẏlꝺan, Sax.] To cover with a shield. To defend; to protect; to secure. *Shak.* To keep off; to defend against. *Spenser.*

*To* SHIFT §, shĭft. *v. n.* [ꝛcẏꝛꝛan, Sax.] To change place. *Woodward.* To change; to give place to other things. *Locke.* To change clothes, particularly the linen. *Young.* To find some expedient; to act or live, though with difficulty. *Daniel.* To practise indirect methods. *Raleigh.* To take some method for safety. *L'Estrange.*

*To* SHIFT, shĭft. *v. a.* To change; to alter. *Swift* To transfer from place to place. *Tusser.* To put by some expedient out of the way. *Shak.* To change in position. *Raleigh.* To change as clothes. *Shak.* To dress in fresh clothes. *Shak.—To shift off.* To defer; to put away by some expedient. *Dryden.*

SHIFT, shĭft. *n. s.* Change. *Wotton.* Expedient found or used with difficulty; difficult means. *Sidney.* Indirect expedient; mean refuge; last resource. *Hooker.* Fraud; artifice; stratagem. *Denham.* Evasion; elusory practice. *Hooker.* A woman's under linen.

SHI'FTER, shĭft'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One who changes or alters the position of a thing: as, a scene-*shifter.* One who plays tricks; a man of artifice. *Burton.*

SHI'FTING*, shĭft'-ĭng. *n. s.* Act of changing; act of putting by some expedient out of the way. *Bacon.* Evasion; fraud. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

SHI'FTINGLY*, shĭft'-ĭng-lê. *ad.* Cunningly; deceitfully. *Cotgrave.*

SHI'FTLESS, shĭft'-lĕs. *a.* Wanting expedients; wanting means to act or live. *Derham.*

*To* SHILL*, shĭl. *v. a.* To separate; to shell. See *To* SHELL. To put under cover: more properly *sheal:* as, *shilling* sheep.

SHI'LLING, shĭl'-ĭng. 410. *n. s.* [ꝛcẏllıȝ, Sax. and Erse; *shelling,* Dutch.] A coin of various value in different times. It is now twelve pence. *Locke.*

SHILL-I-SHALL-I, shĭl'-lê-shăl-lê. A corrupt reduplication of *shall I?* The question of a man hesitating. To stand *shill-I-shall-I* is to continue hesitating and procrastinating. *Congreve.*

SHI'LY. See SHYLY.

*To* SHI'MMER*, shĭm'-mûr. *v. n.* [ꝛcẏmꝛıan, Sax., *schimmern,* Germ.] To gleam. *Chaucer.*

SHIN, shĭn. *n. s.* [ꝛcına, Sax.; *schien,* Germ.] The forepart of the leg. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SHINE §, shine. *v. n.* preterit *I shone, I have shone;* sometimes *I shined, I have shined.* [*skeinan,* Goth.; ꝛcınan, Sax.] To have bright resplendence; to glitter; to glisten; to gleam. *Shak.* To be without clouds. *Shak.* To be glossy. *Jer.* v. To be gay; to be splendid. *Spenser.* To be beautiful. *Pope.* To be eminent or conspicuous. *Shak.* To be propitious. *Num.* vi. To give light, real or figurative. *Wisdom,* v.

*To* SHINE*, shine. *v. a.* To cause to shine. *Wic liffe.*

SHINE, shine. *n. s.* [ꝛcıne, Sax. See SHEEN.] Fair weather. *Dryden.* Brightness; splendour; lustre *Ps.* xcvii.

SHI'NESS, shī'-nĕs. *n. s.* Unwillingness to be tractable or familiar. *Temple.*

SHI'NGLE §, shĭng'-gl. 405. *n. s.* [*schindel,* Germ. from *scindula,* Lat.] A thin board to cover houses; a sort of tiling. *Mortimer.*

*To* SHI'NGLE*, shĭng'-gl. *v. a.* To cover with tiles or shingles. *Evelyn.*

SHI'NGLES, shĭng'-glz. 405. *n. s.* [wants the singular.] [*cingulum,* Lat.] A kind of tetter or herpes that spreads itself round the loins. *Arbuthnot.*

SHI'NINGNESS*, shī'-nĭng-nĕs. *n. s.* Brightness; splendour. *Spence.*

SHI'NY, shī'-nê. *a.* Bright; splendid; luminous. *Spenser.*

SHIP, shĭp. [ꝛcıp, ꝛcẏp, Sax.; *schap,* Dutch.] A termination noting quality or adjunct, as *lordship,* or office, as *stewardship.*

SHIP §, shĭp. *n. s.* [ꝛcıp, Sax.; *schip,* Teut.] A ship may be defined a large hollow building made to pass over the sea with sails. *Watts.*

*To* SHIP, shĭp. *v. a.* [ꝛcıpıan, Sax.] To put into a ship. *Shak.* To transport in a ship. *Shak.* [In naval language.] To receive into the ship: as, to *ship* a heavy sea.

SHI'PBOARD, shĭp'-bôrd. *n. s.* This word is sel-

dom used but in adverbial phrases: *a shipboard, on shipboard,* in a ship. *Bramhall.* The plank of a ship. *Ezek.* xxvii.

**SHI'PBOY,** shĭp'-bŏe. *n. s.* Boy that serves in the ship. *Shakspeare.*

**SHI'PLESS*,** shĭp'-lĕs. *a.* Without ships. *Gray.*

**SHI'PMAN,** shĭp'-măn. 88. *n. s.* Sailor; seaman. *Shakspeare.*

**SHI'PMASTER,** shĭp'-mȧ-stŭr. *n. s.* Master of the ship. *Jon.* i.

**SHI'PMONEY*,** shĭp'-mŭn-nē. *n. s.* An imposition formerly levied on port towns, and other places, for fitting out ships; revived in king Charles the First's time, and abolished in the same reign. *Selden.*

**SHI'PPEN*,** shĭp'-pĕn. *n. s.* [ȝcypen, Sax.] A stable; a cowhouse. *Chaucer.*

**SHI'PPING,** shĭp'-pĭng. 410. *n. s.* Vessels of navigation; fleet. *Raleigh.* Passage in a ship. *St. John,* vi.

**SHI'PWRECK,** shĭp'-rĕk. *n. s.* [*ship* and *wreck.*] The destruction of ships by rocks or shelves. *Waller.* The parts of a shattered ship. *Dryden.* Destruction; miscarriage. 1 *Tim.* i.

☞ The pronunciation of the latter part of this word, as if written *rack,* is now become vulgar. *W.*

*To* **SHI'PWRECK,** shĭp'-rĕk. *v. a.* To destroy by dashing on rocks or shallows. *Shak.* To make to suffer the dangers of a wreck. *Prior.* To throw by loss of the vessel. *Shakspeare.*

**SHI'PWRIGHT,** shĭp'-rīte. *n. s.* [*ship* and *wright.*] A builder of ships. *Raleigh.*

**SHIRE** §, shēre. 8, 106. *n. s.* [ȝcir, ȝcipan, Sax. to divide.] A division of the kingdom; a county; so much of the kingdom as is under one sheriff. *Spenser.*

☞ The pronunciation of this word is very irregular, as it is the only pure English word in the language where the final *e* does not produce the long diphthongal sound of *i* when the accent is on it: but this irregularity is so fixed as to give the regular sound a pedantick stiffness. Mr. Sheridan, Mr Scott, and Buchanan, however, have adopted this sound, in which they have been followed by Mr. Smith; but Mr. Elphinston, Dr. Lowth, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, and Barclay, are for the irregular sound; W. Johnston gives both, but places the irregular first; and the Grammar called Bickerstaff's, recommended by Steele, adopts this sound, and gives this rule:

> "To sound like double (*e*) (*i*) does incline;
> "As in *machine,* and *shire,* and *magazine;*
> "Like (*a*) in *sirrah;* but writ (*oi*) in *join.*"

It may likewise be observed, that this word, when unaccented at the end of words, as *Nottinghamshire, Wiltshire,* &c., is always pronounced with the *i* like *ee. W.* [*shere* or *shire,* Jones; *shire* or *shere,* Fulton and Knight.]

**SHI'REMOTE*,** shēre'-mōte. *n. s.* [ȝcir-ȝemot, Sax.] Anciently, a county court; a meeting of the persons of the county on an extraordinary occasion. *Burke.*

*To* **SHIRK*,** shĕrk. *v. n.* To shark; to practise mean or artful tricks. *Harbottle Grimstone, Speech against Abp. Laud.*

*To* **SHIRK*,** shĕrk. *v. a.* To procure by mean tricks; to steal. *Bp. Rainbow.* To avoid.

**SHIRL*,** shĕrl. *a.* Shrill. See SHRILL.

**SHIRT** §, shŭrt. 108. *n. s.* [*scyrta,* Icel.] The under linen garment of a man. *Gower.*

*To* **SHIRT,** shŭrt. *v. a.* To clothe as in a shirt.

**SHI'RTLESS,** shŭrt'-lĕs. *a.* Wanting a shirt. *Pope.*

**SHI'TTAH,** shĭt'-tȧ. } *n. s.* A sort of precious wood,

**SHI'TTIM,** shĭt'-tĭm. } of which Moses made the greatest part of the tables, altars, and planks, belonging to the tabernacle. *Calmet.*

**SHI'TTLE** §*, shĭt'-tl. *a.* Wavering; unsettled: as, a *shittle*-headed or *shittle*-brained person. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

**SHI'TTLENESS*,** shĭt'-tl-nĕs. *n. s.* Unsettledness; inconstancy; lightness. *Barret.*

**SHI'TTLECOCK,** shĭt'-tl-kŏk. *n. s.* [commonly, and perhaps as properly, *shuttlecock.* The etymology is doubtful.] A cork stuck with feathers, and driven by players from one to another with battledoors *Collier.*

☞ The most natural derivation of this word seems to arise from the motion of a *shuttle,* and therefore it ought to be written and pronounced *shuttlecock. W.*

**SHIVE,** shīve. *n. s.* [*schuf,* Dutch.] A slice of bread. *Warner.* A thick splinter, or lamina cut off from the main substance. *Boyle.*

*To* **SHI'VER,** shĭv'-ŭr. 98. *v. n.* [from *shive.*] To fall at once into many parts or shives. *Shakspeare.*

*To* **SHI'VER.** shĭv'-ŭr. *v. a.* To break by one act into many parts; to shatter. *Milton.*

*To* **SHI'VER** §, shĭv'-ŭr. *v. n.* [*skefur,* Icel.; *huyveren,* Teut.] To quake; to tremble; to shudder, as with cold or fear. *Bacon.*

**SHI'VER,** shĭv'-ŭr. 515. *n. s.* One fragment of many into which any thing is broken. *Shak.* A thin slice; a little piece. *Chaucer.* A shaking fit; a tremour. A spindle. *Hist. R. S.* [In naval language.] A wheel fixed in a channel or block.

**SHI'VERING*,** shĭv'-ŭr-ĭng. *n. s.* Act of trembling. *Goodman.* Division; dismemberment. *Bacon.*

**SHI'VERY,** shĭv'-ŭr-ē. *a.* Loose of coherence; incompact; easily falling into many fragments. *Woodward.*

**SHOA'DSTONE,** shōde'-stōne. *n. s.* A small stone, smooth without, of a dark liver colour, and of the same colour within, only with the addition of a faint purple. It is a fragment broke off an iron vein. *Woodward.*

**SHOAL** §, shōle. 295. *n. s.* [ȝceole, Sax.] A crowd, a great multitude; a throng. *Bacon.* A shallow; a sand-bank. *Abbot.*

*To* **SHOAL,** shōle. *v. n.* To crowd; to throng. *Chapman.* To be shallow; to grow shallow. *Milton.*

**SHOAL,** shōle. *a.* Shallow; obstructed or encumbered with banks. *Spenser.*

**SHO'ALINESS,** shō'-lē-nĕs. *n. s.* Shallowness; frequency of shallow places.

**SHOA'LY,** shō'-lē. *a.* Full of shoals; full of shallow places.

**SHOCK** §, shŏk. *n. s.* [*choc,* old Fr.; *schock,* Teut.] Conflict; mutual impression of violence; violent concourse. *Milton.* Concussion; external violence. *Judge Hale.* The conflict of enemies. *Milton.* Offence; impression of disgust. *Young.* [*shocke,* Teut.] A pile of sheaves of corn. *Tusser.* [from *shag.*] A rough dog. *Locke.*

*To* **SHOCK,** shŏk. *v. a.* [ȝceacan, Sax.; *schocken,* Germ.] To shake by violence. To meet force with force; to encounter. *Shak.* To offend; to disgust. *Dryden.*

*To* **SHOCK,** shŏk. *v. n.* To meet with hostile violence. *Pope.* To be offensive. *Addison.*

*To* **SHOCK,** shŏk. *v. n.* To build up piles of sheaves. *Tusser.*

**SHO'CKINGLY*,** shŏk'-ĭng-lē. *ad.* So as to disgust; offensively. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

**SHOD,** for *shoed,* shŏd. The preterit and participle passive of *To shoe. Tusser.*

**SHOE** §, shōō. 296. *n. s.* plural *shoes,* anciently *shoon.* [ȝco, Sax.; *schu,* Germ.; *shohs,* M. Goth.] The cover of the foot; of horses as well as men. *Shak.*

*To* **SHOE,** shōō. *v. a.* preterit *I shod;* participle passive *shod.* To fit the foot with a shoe: used commonly of horses. *Shak.* To cover the bottom. *Drayton.*

**SHOE'BLACK*,** shōō'-blăk. *n. s.* [*shoe* and *black.*] One who cleans shoes.

**SHOE'BOY,** shōō'-bŏe. *n. s.* A boy that cleans shoes. *Swift.*

**SHOE'ING-HORN,** shōō'-ĭng-hŏrn. *n. s.* A horn used to facilitate the admission of the foot into a narrow shoe. Any thing by which a transaction is facilitated; any thing used as a medium: in contempt. *Spectator.*

**SHOE'MAKER,** shōō'-mȧ-kŭr. *n. s.* One whose trade is to make shoes *Watts.*

**SHO'ER*,** shōō'-ŭr. *n. s.* [ȝcoepe, Sax.] One who

fits the foot with a shoe : used, in some places, of a farrier.

SHOE'STRING*, shōō'-strĭng. *n. s.* A string or riband with which the shoe is tied. *Randolph.*

SHOE'TYE, shōō'-tī. *n. s.* The riband with which women tie their shoes. *Crashaw.*

SHOG §, shŏg. *n. s.* Violent concussion. *Dryden.*

*To* SHOG, shŏg. *v. a.* To shake ; to agitate by sudden, interrupted impulses. *Wicliffe.*

*To* SHOG*, shŏg. *v. n.* To move off ; to be gone ; to jog. *Hall.* A low word.

SHO'GGING*, shŏg'-gĭng. *n. s.* Concussion ; agitation. *Harmar.*

*To* SHO'GGLE*, shŏg'-gl. *v. a.* To shake about ; to joggle. *Pegge.*

SHONE, shŏn. The preterit of *shine. Milton.*

☞ This word is frequently pronounced so as to rhyme with *tone ;* but the short sound of it is by far the most usual among those who may be styled polite speakers. This sound is adopted by Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, [*shun*, Perry,] and Mr. Smith ; nor do I find the other sound in any of our dictionaries that have the word. *W.*

SHOOK, shŏŏk. 306. The preterit and, in poetry, participle passive of *shake. Dryden.*

SHOON*. See SHOE.

*To* SHOOT §, shŏŏt. *v. a.* preterit *I shot ;* participle *shot* or *shotten.* [ꝛcoꝺıan, Sax. ; *skiota*, Icel.] To discharge any thing so as to make it fly with speed or violence. *Milton.* To discharge as from a bow or gun. *Shak.* To let off : used of the instrument. *Abbot.* To strike with any thing shot. *Ex.* xix. To emit new parts, as a vegetable. *Ezek.* xxxi. To emit ; to dart or thrust forth. *Milton.* To push suddenly : so we say, to *shoot* a bolt or lock. *Dryden.* To push forward. *Psalms.* To fit to each other by planing : a workman's term. *Moxon.* To pass through with swiftness. *Dryden.*

*To* SHOOT, shŏŏt. *v. n.* To perform the act of shooting, or emitting a missile weapon. *Genesis.* To germinate ; to increase in vegetable growth. *Bacon.* To form itself into any shape by emissions from a radical particle. *Bacon.* To be emitted. *Dryden.* To protuberate ; to jet out. *Abbot.* To pass as an arrow. *Addison.* To become any thing by sudden growth. *Milton.* To move swiftly along. *Milton.* To feel a quick, glancing pain. *Tatler.*

SHOOT, shŏŏt. *n. s.* The act or impression of any thing emitted from a distance. *Bacon.* The act of striking, or endeavouring to strike, with a missive weapon discharged by any instrument. *Shak.* [*scheuten*, Dut.] Branches issuing from the main stock. *Bacon.* A young swine ; a grice. *Cotgrave.*

SHOO'TER, shŏŏt'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that shoots ; an archer ; a gunner. *Ascham.*

SHOO'TING*, shŏŏt'-ĭng. *n. s.* [ꝛcoꝺuncg, Sax.] Act of emitting as from a gun or bow. *Sprat.* Sensation of quick pain. *Goldsmith.*

SHOP §, shŏp. *n. s.* [ꝛceoppa, Sax. ; *eschoppe*, Fr.] A place where any thing is sold. *Shakspeare.* A room in which manufactures are carried on. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SHOP, shŏp. *v. n.* To frequent shops : as, They are *shopping.*

SHO'PBOARD, shŏp'-bōrd. *n. s.* Bench on which any work is done. *Hudibras.*

SHO'PBOOK, shŏp'-bŏŏk. *n. s.* Book in which a tradesman keeps his accounts. *Locke.*

SHOPE*, shōpe. old pret. of *shape.* Shaped. *Spenser.*

SHO'PKEEPER, shŏp'-kēēp-ŭr. *n. s.* A trader who sells in a shop ; not a merchant, who only deals by wholesale. *Addison.*

SHO'PLIFTER*, shŏp'-lĭft-ŭr. *n. s.* [from *shop*, and *lift*, to rob.] One who, under pretence of buying, takes occasion to steal goods out of a shop. *Swift.*

SHO'PLIFTING*, shŏp'-lĭft-ĭng. *n. s.* The crime of a shoplifter.

SHO'PLIKE*, shŏp'-lĭke. *a.* Low ; vulgar. *B. Jonson.*

SHO'PMAN, shŏp'-măn. 88. *n. s.* A petty trader *Dryden.* One who serves in a shop. *Johnson.*

SHORE, shōre. The preterit of *shear. Shakspeare.*

SHORE §, shōre. *n. s.* [ꝛcope, Sax.] The coast of the sea. *Milton.* The bank of a river. *Spenser.* A drain : properly *sewer.* [*schoore*, Teut.] The support of a building ; a buttress. *Watts.*

*To* SHORE, shōre. *v. a.* [*schooren*, Teut.] To prop ; to support. *Knolles.* To set on shore. *Shakspeare.*

SHO'RED*, shōrd. *a.* Having a bank or shore. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

SHO'RELESS, shōre'-lĕs. *a.* Having no coast, boundless. *Junius.*

SHO'RLING. [SHORELING, shōre'-lĭng, *Perry.*] *n. s.* The felt or skin of a sheep shorn.

SHORN, shōrne. The part. pass. of *shear. Milton.*

☞ This word was inadvertently marked with the third sound of *o*, in the first edition of this [Walker's] dictionary ; but, from considering its analogy with *swear*, *wear*, and *tear*, I do not hesitate to alter it to the first sound of that vowel : Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Smith, and W. Johnston, are for the first pronunciation ; but Mr. Perry, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Elphinston, are for the last : and these authorities, with analogy on their side, are decisive. *W.*

SHORT §, shŏrt. 167. *a.* [ꝛceopt, Sax.] Not long ; commonly not long enough. *Pope.* Not long in space or extent. *Milton.* Not long in time or duration. *Job*, xvii. Repeated by quick iterations. *Sidney.* Not adequate ; not equal. *Sidney.* Defective ; imperfect ; not attaining the end ; not reaching the intended point. *Milton.* Not far distant in time. *Clarendon.* Scanty ; wanting. *Hayward.* Not fetching a compass. *L'Estrange.* Not going so far as was intended. *Dryden.* Defective as to quantity. *Dryden.* Narrow ; contracted. *Burnet.* Brittle ; friable. *Walton.* Not bending *Dryden.* Laconick ; brief : as, a *short* answer.

SHORT, shŏrt. *n. s.* A summary account. *Shak.*

SHORT, shŏrt. *ad.* [Only used in composition.] Not long. *Dryden.*

*To* SHORT*, shŏrt. *v. n.* [*schorten*, Germ. ; ȝeꝛcẏꝑtan, Sax.] To fail ; to be deficient ; to decrease. *The Book of Good Manners.*

*To* SHORT*, shŏrt. *v. a.* [ꝛcẏꝑtan, Sax.] To abbreviate ; to shorten. *Chaucer.*

SHORTDA'TED*, shŏrt-dā'-tĕd. *a.* [*short* and *date.*] Having little time to run. *Sandys.*

*To* SHO'RTEN, shŏr'-tn. 103. *v. a.* [ꝛcẏꝑtan, Sax.] To make short, either in time or space *Hooker.* To contract ; to abbreviate. *Suckling* To confine ; to hinder from progression. *Spenser* To lop. *Dryden.*

SHO'RTHAND, shŏrt'-hănd. *n. s.* [*short* and *hand.*] A method of writing in compendious characters. *Dryden.*

SHO'RTLIVED, shŏrt-lĭvd'. 59. *a.* Not living or lasting long. *Dryden.*

SHO'RTLY, shŏrt'-lė. *ad.* [ꝛceopꝉlıce, Sax.] Quickly ; soon ; in a little time. *Shak.* In a few words ; briefly. *Bp. Hall.*

SHO'RTNESS, shŏrt'-nĕs. *n. s.* [ꝛceopꝉnẏꝛꝛe, Sax.] The quality of being short, either in time or space. *Shak.* Fewness of words ; brevity ; conciseness. *Hooker.* Want of reach ; want of capacity. *Bacon.* Deficience ; imperfection. *Glanville.*

SHO'RTRIBS, shŏrt-rĭbz'. *n. s.* The bastard ribs ; the ribs below the sternum. *Wiseman.*

SHO'RTSIGHTED, shŏrt-sī'-tĕd. *a.* Unable by the convexity of the eye to see far. *Newton.* Unable by intellectual sight to see far. *Denham.*

SHO'RTSIGHTEDNESS, shŏrt-sī'-tĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* Defect of sight, proceeding from the convexity of the eye. *Chamb.* Defect of intellectual sight. *Addis.*

SHO'RTWAISTED, shŏrt-wāst'-ĕd. *a.* Having a short body. *Dryden.*

SHO'RTWINDED, shŏrt-wĭnd'-ĕd. *a.* [*short* and *wind.*] Shortbreathed ; asthmatick ; pursive ; breathing by quick and faint reciprocations. *Shak.*

SHO'RTWINGED, shŏrt-wĭngd'. *a.* Having short wings.

SHORTWI'TTED*, shŏrt-wĭt'-tĕd. *a.* Simple ; not wise ; without wit ; scant of wit. *Hales.*

SHO'RY, shò'-rè. *a.* [from *shore.*] Lying near the coast. *Burnet.*

SHOT, shŏt. The preterit and participle passive of *shoot. Spenser.*

SHOT *of**, shŏt'-ŏv. *part.* Discharged; quit; freed from: as, He cannot get *shot of* it.

SHOT §, shŏt. *n. s.* [*schot*, Dutch.] The act of shooting. *Sidney.* The missile weapon emitted by any instrument. *Shak.* The flight of a missile weapon. *Gen.* xxi. Any thing emitted, or cast forth. *Ray.* [*escot*, Fr.; ꝛceaꞇ, Sax.] A sum charged; a reckoning. *Shakspeare.*

SHOTE, shòte. *n. s.* [ꝛceoꞇa, Sax.] A fish. *Carew.*

SHO'TFREE, shŏt'-frèe. *a.* Clear of the reckoning. *Shakspeare.* Not to be hurt by shot; not to be injured. *Feltham.* Unpunished.

SHO'TTEN, shŏt'-tn. 103. *a.* Having ejected the spawn. *Shak.* Curdled by keeping too long. Shooting out into angles. *Shak.* Sprained; dislocated. *Shakspeare.*

SHOUGH, shŏk. 321, 392. *n. s.* [for *shock.*] A species of shaggy dog; a shock. *Shakspeare.*

SHOUGH*, shŏŏ. *interj.* [*sheuchen*, Germ.] An exclamation used in driving away fowls: pronounced *shoo. Beaumont and Fletcher.*

SHOULD, shûd. 320. [See BEEN.] *v. n.* [ꝛceolðan, Sax.; *schuld*, Teut.; *shulde*, pl. *shulden*, old Engl. See SHALL.] This is a kind of auxiliary verb used in the conjunctive mood, of which the signification is not easily fixed.

SHO'ULDER §, shòl'-dûr. 318. [See MOULD.] *n. s.* [ꝛculðꝛe, Sax.; *scholder*, Teut.] The joint which connects the arm to the body. *Shak.* The upper joint of the foreleg of edible animals. *Shak.* The upper part of the back. *Dryden.* The shoulders are used as emblems of strength, or the act of supporting. *Shak.* A rising part; a prominence: a term among artificers. *Moxon.*

*To* SHO'ULDER, shòl'-dûr. *v. a.* To push with insolence and violence. *Spenser.* To put upon the shoulder. *Glanville.*

SHO'ULDERBELT, shòl'-dûr-bêlt. *n. s.* A belt that comes across the shoulder. *Dryden.*

SHO'ULDERBLADE, shòl'-dûr-blâde. *n. s.* The scapula; the blade bone to which the arm is connected. *Job*, xxxi.

SHO'ULDERCLAPPER, shòl'-dûr-klâp-pûr. *n. s.* [*shoulder* and *clap.*] A bailiff. *Shakspeare.*

SHO'ULDERKNOT*, shòl'-dûr-nŏt. *n. s.* An epaulet; a knot of lace or riband worn on the shoulder. *Swift.*

SHO'ULDERSHOTTEN, shòl'-dûr-shŏt-tn. *a.* Strained in the shoulder. See SHOTTEN.

SHO'ULDERSLIP, shòl'-dûr-slîp. *n. s.* [*shoulder* and *slip.*] Dislocation of the shoulder. *Swift.*

SHOUT §, shôût. *n. s.* [ꝛceaꞇ, Sax.] A loud and vehement cry of triumph or exultation. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SHOUT, shôût. 313. *v. n.* To cry in triumph or exultation. *Ps.* xlvii.

*To* SHOUT*, shôût. *v. a.* To treat with noise and shouts. *Bp. Hall.*

SHO'UTER, shôût'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* He who shouts. *Dryden.*

SHO'UTING*, shôût'-îng. *n. s.* Act of shouting; loud cry. *Zech.* iv.

*To* SHOVE §, shûv. 165. *v. a.* [ꝛcufan, Sax.; *schuyffen*, *schuyven*, Teut.] To push by main strength. *Shak.* To drive by a pole that reaches to the bottom of the water: as, He *shoved* his boat. To push; to rush against.

*To* SHOVE, shûv. *v. n.* To push forward before one. *Swift.* To move in a boat, not by oars but a pole. *Garth.*

SHOVE, shûv. *n. s.* The act of shoving, a push. *Swift.*

SHO'VEL §, shûv'-vl. 102. *n. s.* [ꝛcofl, Sax.] An instrument consisting of a long handle and broad blade with raised edges. *Tusser.*

*To* SHO'VEL, shûv'-vl. *v. a.* To throw or heap with a shovel. *Shak.* To gather in great quantities. *Derham.*

SHO'VELBOARD, shûv'-vl-bòrd. *n. s.* A long board on which they play by sliding metal pieces at a mark. *Dryden.*

SHO'VELLER, shûv'-vl-ûr. } *n. s.* A bird. *Grew*
SHO'VELARD, shûv'-vl-ûrd. }

*To* SHOW §, shò. 324. *v. a.* pret. *showed* and *shown*; part. pass. *shown.* [ꝛceapan, Sax.; *schowen*, Dut.] To exhibit to view, as an agent. *Shak.* To afford to the eye or notice; as a thing containing or exhibiting. *Milton.* To make to see. *Milton.* To make to perceive. *Milton.* To make to know *Milton.* To give proof of; to prove. *Milton.* To publish; to make publick; to proclaim. 1 *Pet.* ii. To inform; to teach. *St. John*, xvi. To make known. *Ex.* ix. To conduct; to show the way. *Swift.* To offer; to afford. *Job*, vi. To explain; to expound. *Dan.* v. To discover; to point out. *Milton.*

*To* SHOW, shò. *v. n.* To appear; to look; to be in appearance. *Shak.* To have appearance; to become well or ill. *Shakspeare.*

SHOW, shò. *n. s.* A spectacle; something publickly exposed to view for money. *Addison.* Superficial appearance; not reality. *Milton.* Ostentatious display. *Milton.* Object attracting notice. *Addison.* Publick appearance: contrary to *concealment. Milton.* Semblance; likeness. *Shak.* Speciousness; plausibility. *Whitgift.* External appearance. *Sidney.* Exhibition to view. *Shak.* Pomp; magnificent spectacle. *Bacon.* Phantoms; not reality. *Dryden.* Representative action. *Addison.*

SHO'WBREAD, or *Shewbread*, shò'-brêd. *n. s.* [*show* and *bread.*] Among the Jews, they thus called loaves of bread that the priest of the week put every Sabbath-day upon the golden table, which was in the sanctum before the Lord. They were covered with leaves of gold, and were twelve in number, representing the twelve tribes of Israel. They served them up hot, and took away the stale ones, which could not be eaten but by the priest alone. This offering was accompanied with frank incense and salt. *Ex.* xxv.

SHO'WER*, shò'-ûr. *n. s.* One who shows.

SHO'WER §, shôû'-ûr. 323. *n. s.* [ꝛcup, ꝛcýup, Sax.; *scheure*, Teut.] Rain, either moderate or violent. *Bacon.* Storm of any thing falling thick. *Pope.* Any very liberal distribution. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SHO'WER, shôû'-ûr. *v. a.* To wet or drown with rain. *Milton.* To pour down. *Milton.* To distribute or scatter with great liberality. *Wotton.*

*To* SHO'WER, shôû'-ûr. *v. n.* To be rainy.

SHOWERLESS, shôû'-ûr-lês. *a.* Without showers *Armstrong.*

SHO'WERY, shôû'-ûr-è. *a.* Rainy. *Bacon.*

SHO'WILY*, shò'-è-lè. *ad.* In a showy way.

SHO'WINESS*, shò'-è-nês. *n. s.* State of being showy.

SHO'WISH, shò'-îsh. *a.* Splendid; gaudy. *Swift* Ostentatious.

SHOWN, shône. pret. and part. pass. of *To show*, Exhibited. *Milton.*

SHO'WY, shò'-e. *a.* Splendid; gaudy. *Addison* Ostentatious. *Addison.*

*To* SHRAG §*, shrâg. *v. a.* [ꝛcꝛeaðan, Sax.] To lop; to trim: as, to *shrag* trees. *Huloet.*

SHRAG*, shrâg. *n. s.* A twig of a tree cut off. *Huloet.*

SHRA'GGER*, shrâg'-gûr. *n. s.* A lopper; one that trims trees. *Huloet.*

SHRANK, shrânk. The preterit of *shrink. Gen.* xxxii.

SHRAP*, shrâp. } *n. s.* A place baited with chaff
SHRAPE*, shrâpe. } to entice birds. *Bp. Bedell.*

*To* SHRED §, shrêd. *v. a.* pret. *shred.* [ꝛcꝛeaðan, Sax.] To cut into small pieces. 2 *Kings.*

SHRED, shrêd. *n. s.* A small piece cut off. *Bacon.* A fragment. *Shakspeare.*

SHRE'DDING*, shrêd'-dîng. *n. s.* [ꝛcꝛeðunʒ, Sax.] What is cut off. *Hooker.*

*To* SHREW §*, shrôô. *v. a.* [ꝛýꝛpan, Sax.] To beshrew; to curse. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

SHREW, shrôô. 265, 339. *n. s.* [ꝛýꝛpan, Sax.] A

peevish, malignant, clamorous, spiteful, vexatious, turbulent woman. *Shakspeare.*

SHREWD, shrōōd. *a.* [the participle of the verb *shrew.*] Having the qualities of a shrew; malicious; troublesome; mischievous. *Shak.* Maliciously sly; cunning; more artful than good. *Tillotson.* Bad; ill-betokening. *South.* Painful; pinching; dangerous; mischievous. *Shakspeare.*

SHRE'WDLY, shrōōd'-lè. *ad.* Mischievously; destructively. *Shak.* Vexatiously. *South.* With good guess. *Locke.*

SHRE'WDNESS, shrōōd'-nĕs. *n. s.* Mischievousness; petulance. *Chaucer.* Sly cunning; archness. *Shak.*

SHRE'WISH, shrōō'-ĭsh. *a.* Having the qualities of a shrew; froward; petulantly clamorous. *Shak.*

SHRE'WISHLY, shrōō'-ĭsh-lè. *ad.* Petulantly; peevishly; clamorously; frowardly. *Shakspeare.*

SHRE'WISHNESS, shrōō'-ĭsh-nĕs. *n. s.* The qualities of a shrew; frowardness; petulance; clamorousness. *Shakspeare.*

SHRE'WMOUSE, shrōō'-mŏūse. *n. s.* [ꝛcpeapa, Sax.] A mouse of which the bite is generally supposed venomous, but is equally harmless with that of any other mouse.

*To* SHRIEK §, shrēēk. 275. *v. n.* [*shraeka*, Icel.; *shrika*, Su. Goth.] To cry out inarticulately with anguish or horrour; to scream. *Spenser.*

SHRIEK, shrēēk. *n. s.* An inarticulate cry of anguish or horrour. *Spenser.*

SHRIE'VAL*, shrēē'-vâl. *a.* Belonging to the *shrieve* or *sheriff.* *Absalom and Achitophel.*

SHRIEVE*, shrēēv. 275. *n. s.* A corruption of *sheriff.*

☞ This was the ancient mode of writing and pronouncing this word. Stow, indeed, writes it *shrive*; but it is highly probable that the *i* had exactly the sound of *ie* in *grieve*, *thieve*, &c.; and the common people of London to this day have preserved this old pronunciation, though it is wearing away fast among them. To be convinced, that this is the true etymological manner of writing and pronouncing it, we need but attend to the Saxon word from which it is derived: *reve*, or *reeve*, signifies a steward; and *shrieve* is but a contraction of *shire reeve*, or *shire steward.* But, however just this orthography and pronunciation may be in other respects, it wants the true stamp of polite usage to make it current; it is now grown old and vulgar, and Pope's use of this word,

"Now mayors and *shrieves* all hush'd and satiate lay,"—

must only be looked upon as assisting the humour of the scene he describes. *W.*

SHRIE'VALTY*, shrēē'-vâl-tè. *n. s.* Sheriffalty.

☞ By a caprice common in language, this compound is not nearly so antiquated as its simple; though it should seem, that, if the old root be taken away, and another planted in its stead, the branches ought to spring from the latter, and not the former. But, though we seldom hear *shrieve* for *sheriff*, except among the lower classes of people in London, we not unfrequently hear, even among the better sort, *shrievalty* for *sheriffalty*; and Junius, in one of his letters to the Duke of Grafton, says, "Your next appearance in office is marked with his election to the *shrievalty.*" Publick Advertiser, July 9, 1771. This is certainly an inaccuracy; and such an inaccuracy, in such a writer as Junius, is not a little surprising. *W.*

SHRIFT, shrĭft. *n. s.* [ꝛcꝛıꝑ, Sax.] Confession made to a priest. *Shakspeare.*

SHRIGHT, for *shrieked.* *Chaucer.*

SHRIGHT*. *n. s.* A shriek. *Spenser.*

SHRILL §, shrĭl. *a.* [a word supposed to be made in imitation of the thing expressed.] Sounding with a piercing, tremulous, or vibratory sound. *Shak.*

*To* SHRILL, shrĭl. *v. n.* To pierce the ear with sharp and quick vibrations of sound. *Spenser.*

*To* SHRILL*, shrĭl. *v. a.* To express in a shrill manner; to cause to make a shrill sound. *Spenser.*

SHRI'LLNESS, shrĭl'-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of being shrill. *Smith.*

SHRI'LLY, shrĭl'-lè. *ad.* With a shrill noise. *More.*

SHRIMP §, shrĭmp. *n. s.* [*schrumpe*, Germ.; *scrympe*, Danish.] A small, crustaceous, vermiculated fish. *Carew.* A little wrinkled man; a dwarf. *Shak.*

*To* SHRIMP*, shrĭmp. *v. a.* To contract. *Echard.*

SHRINE, shrīne. *n. s.* [ꝛcꝛın, Sax.; *scrinium*, Lat.] A case in which something sacred is reposited. *Sidney.*

*To* SHRINK, shrĭnk. *v. n.* pret. *I shrunk*, or *shrank*: part. *shrunken.* [ꝛcꝛıncan, Sax.] To contract itself into less room; to shrivel; to be drawn together by some internal power. *Shak.* To withdraw as from danger. *Dryden.* To express fear, horrour, or pain, by shrugging, or contracting the body *Hooker.* To fall back as from danger. *Daniel.*

*To* SHRINK, shrĭnk. *v. a.* part. pass. *shrunk*, *shrank*, or *shrunken.* To make to shrink. *Shakspeare.*

SHRINK, shrĭnk. *n. s.* Corrugation; contraction into less compass. *Woodward.* Contraction of the body from fear or horrour. *Daniel.*

SHRI'NKER, shrĭnk'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who shrinks. *Old Sea-Song.*

SHRI'NKING*, shrĭnk'-ĭng. *n. s.* Act of falling back as from danger, or of drawing back through fear. *South.*

SHRI'VALTY, shrīv'-âl-tè. *n. s.* Corrupted for Sheriffalty.

*To* SHRIVE §, shrīve. *v. a.* [ꝛcꝛıꝼan, Sax.; *skrifta*, Su. Goth.] To hear at confession. *Shak. Ob. J.*

*To* SHRIVE*, shrīve. *v. n.* To administer confession. *Spenser.*

SHRI'VING*, shrī'-vĭng. *n. s.* Shrift. *Spenser.*

*To* SHRI'VEL §, shrĭv'-v'l. 102. *v. n.* [perhaps another form of *rivel.* See *To* Rivel.] To contract itself into wrinkles. *Evelyn.*

*To* SHRI'VEL, shrĭv'-v'l. *v. a.* To contract into wrinkles. *Sandys.*

SHRI'VER, shrī'-vŭr. 98. *n. s.* A confessor. *Shak.*

SHROUD §, shrŏŭd. 313. *n. s.* [ꝛcꝛuꝺ, Sax.] A shelter; a cover. *Shak.* The dress of the dead; a winding-sheet. *Shak.* The sail-ropes. It seems to be taken sometimes for the sails. *Sidney.* The branch of a tree. *Warton.*

*To* SHROUD, shrŏŭd. *v. a.* To shelter; to cover from danger as an agent. *Spenser.* To shelter; as the thing covering. *Raleigh.* To dress for the grave. *Bacon.* To clothe; to dress. To cover or conceal. *Spenser.* To defend; to protect. *Waller.* [ꝛcꝛeaꝺan, Sax. See *To* Shrag.] To cut or lop off the top branches of trees. *Chambers.*

*To* SHROUD, shrŏŭd. *v. n.* To harbour; to take shelter. *Milton.*

SHROU'DY*, shrŏŭd'-è. *a.* Affording shelter. *Milton. MS. of Comus, Trin. Coll. Camb.*

*To* SHROVE §*, shrōve. *v. n.* To join in the processions, sports, and feastings, anciently observed at *shrovetide.* *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

SHRO'VETIDE, shrōve'-tīde.
SHRO'VETUESDAY, shrōve-tūze'-dè. 223. } *n. s.*
[from *shrove*, the preterit of *shrive.*] The time of confession; the day before Ash-Wednesday or Lent, on which anciently they went to confession. *Tusser.*

SHRO'VING*, shrō'-vĭng. *n. s.* The festivity of shrovetide. *Hales.*

SHRUB §, shrŭb. *n. s.* [ꝛcꝛoꝺ, Sax.] A bush; a small tree. *Locke.* [*sharab*, Arabick.] Spirit, acid, and sugar mixed.

*To* SHRUB*, shrŭb. *v. a.* To rid from bushes or trees. *Anderson.*

SHRU'BBERY*, shrŭb'-bŭr-è. *n. s.* A plantation of shrubs. *Graves.*

SHRU'BBY, shrŭb'-bè. *a.* Resembling a shrub. *Mortimer.* Full of shrubs; bushy. *Milton.* Consisting of shrubs. *Phillips.*

SHRUFF, shrŭf. *n. s.* Dross; the refuse of metal tried by the fire. *Dict.*

*To* SHRUG §, shrŭg. *v. n.* [*schricken*, Dutch; *skruka*, Su.] To express horrour or dissatisfaction by motion of the shoulders or whole body. *Sidney.*

*To* SHRUG, shrŭg. *v. a.* To contract or draw up. *Florio.*

SHRUG, shrŭg. *n. s.* A motion of the shoulders, usually expressing dislike or aversion. *Cleaveland.*

SHRUNK, shrŭnk. The preterit and part. passive of *shrink.* *Sidney.*

—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ōĭl;—pŏŭnd;—*th*in, THIS.

**SHRU'NKEN**, shrŭnk'-k'n. 103. The part. passive of *shrink*. *Spenser*.

*To* **SHU'DDER** §, shŭd'-dŭr. 98. *v. n.* [*shuttern*, Germ.; *schudden*, Teut.] To quake with fear, or with aversion. *Shakspeare*.

**SHU'DDER***, shŭd'-dŭr. *n. s.* A tremour; the state of trembling *Shakspeare*.

*To* **SHU'FFLE** §, shŭf'-fl. 405. *v. a.* [ꝑcuꝑan, Sax.] To throw into disorder; to agitate tumultuously, so as that one thing takes the place of another: to confuse; to throw together tumultuously. *Beaumont and Fletcher*. To change the position of cards with respect to each other. *Bacon*. To remove, or introduce with some artificial or fraudulent tumult. *Shak.*—*To shuffle off*. To get rid of. *Shak*. *To shuffle up*. To form tumultuously, or fraudulently. *Bacon*.

*To* **SHU'FFLE**, shŭf'-fl. *v. n.* To throw the cards into a new order. *Granville*. To play mean tricks; to practise fraud; to evade fair questions. *Shak*. To struggle; to shift. *Shak*. To move with an irregular gait. *Shakspeare*.

**SHU'FFLE**, shŭf'-fl. 405. *n. s.* The act of disordering things, or making them take confusedly the place of each other. *Bentley*. A trick; an artifice. *L'Estrange*.

**SHU'FFLEBOARD***, shŭf'-fl-bŏrd. *n. s.* The old name of *shovelboard*.

**SHU'FFLECAP**, shŭf'-fl-kăp. *n. s.* [*shuffle* and *cap*.] A play at which money is shaken in a hat. *Arbuthnot*.

**SHU'FFLER**, shŭf'-fl-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who plays tricks, or shuffles.

**SHU'FFLING***, shŭf'-fl-ĭng. *n. s.* Act of throwing into disorder; confusion. *Locke*. Trick; artifice. *Bentley*. An irregular gait.

**SHU'FFLINGLY**, shŭf'-fl-ĭng-lè. *ad.* With an irregular gait. *Dryden*.

*To* **SHUN** §, shŭn. *v. a* [ꝑcunian, Sax.] To avoid; to decline; to endeavour to escape; to eschew. *Hooker*.

*To* **SHUN***, shŭn. *v. n.* To decline; to avoid to do a thing. *Acts*, xx.

**SHU'NLESS**, shŭn'-lĕs. *a.* Inevitable; unavoidable. *Shakspeare*.

*To* **SHUT** §, shŭt. *v. a.* preterit *I shut*; part. pass. *shut*. [ꝑcyttan, Sax.; *schutten*, Dutch.] To close so as to prohibit ingress or egress; to make not open. *Isaiah*, lii. To enclose; to confine. *Gal*. iii. To prohibit; to bar. *Milton*. To exclude. *Dryden*. To contract; not to keep expanded. *Deut*. xv.—*To shut out*. To exclude; to deny admission to. *Shak*. *To shut up*. To close; to make impervious; to make impassable, or impossible to be entered or quitted. *St. Matt*. xxiii. To confine; to enclose; to imprison. *Ps*. xxxi. To conclude. *Shak*.

*To* **SHUT**, shŭt. *v. n.* To be closed; to close itself: as, Flowers open in the day, and *shut* at night.

**SHUT**, shŭt. *part. a.* Rid; clear; free. *L'Estrange*.

**SHUT**, shŭt. *n. s.* Close; act of shutting. *Dryden*. Small door or cover. *Wilkins*.

**SHU'TTER**, shŭt'-tŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that shuts. A cover; a door. *Dryden*.

**SHU'TTLE**, shŭt'-tl. 405. *n. s.* [*schietspoele*, Teut.; *skutul*, Icel.] The instrument with which the weaver shoots the cross threads. *Shakspeare*.

**SHU'TTLECOCK**, shŭt'-tl-kŏk. *n. s.* See SHITTLECOCK. A cork stuck with feathers, and beaten backward and forward. *Spenser*.

**SHY** §, shī. *a.* [*schouw*, Teut.] Reserved; not familiar; not free of behaviour. *Southern*. Cautious; wary; chary. *Boyle*. Keeping at a distance; unwilling to approach. *Shak*. Suspicious; jealous; unwilling to suffer near acquaintance. *Arbuthnot*.

**SHY'LY**, shī'-lè. *ad.* Not familiarly; not frankly.

**SHY'NESS**, shī'-nĕs. *n. s.* Unwillingness to be familiar; unsociableness; reservedness. *Tatler*.

**SIB** §, sĭb. *a.* [ꝑib, Sax.] Related by blood. *Chaucer*.

**SIB***, sĭb. *n. s.* A relation. *Mountagu*.

**SI'BILANT** §, sĭb'-è-lânt. *a.* [*sibilans*, Lat.] Hissing. *Holder*

**SIBILA'TION**, sĭb-è-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* A hissing sound. *Bacon*.

**SI'BYL***, sĭb'-ĭl. *n. s.* [*sibylla*, Lat.] A prophetess among the pagans. *Milton*.

**SI'BYLLINE***, sĭb'-ĭl-līne. 148. *a.* [*sibyllinus*, Lat.] Of or belonging to a sibyl. *Addison*.

**SI'CAMORE**, sĭk'-â-mōre. *n. s.* [*sicomorus*, Lat.; ꝑicomop, Sax.] A tree. *Peacham*. See SYCAMORE.

*To* **SI'CCATE** §, sĭk'-kāte. *v. a.* [*sicco*, Lat.] To dry. *Cockeram*.

**SICCA'TION**, sĭk-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of drying.

**SICCI'FICK**, sĭk-sĭf'-ĭk. *a.* [*siccus* and *fio*, Lat.] Causing dryness.

**SI'CCITY**, sĭk'-sè-tè. *n.s.* [*siccité*, Fr.; *siccitas*, Lat.] Dryness; aridity; want of moisture. *Bacon*.

**SICE**, sīze. *n. s.* [*six*, Fr.] The number six at dice. *Dryden*.

**SICH**, sĭtsh. *a.* Such. *Spenser*.

**SICK** §, sĭk. *a.* [*siuks*, Goth.; ꝑeoc, Sax.; *seke*, old Eng.] Afflicted with disease. *Shak*. Disordered in the organs of digestion; ill in the stomach. Corrupted. *Shak*. Disgusted. *Shakspeare*.

*To* **SICK**, sĭk. *v. n.* To sicken; to take a disease. *Shakspeare*.

*To* **SI'CKEN**, sĭk'-k'n. 103. *v. a.* To make sick; to disease. *Prior*. To weaken; to impair. *Shak*.

*To* **SI'CKEN**, sĭk'-k'n. *v. n.* To grow sick; to fall into disease. *Shak*. To be satiated; to be filled to disgust. *Shak*. To be disgusted, or disordered with abhorrence. *Dryden*. To grow weak; to decay; to languish. *Pope*.

**SI'CKER** §, sĭk'-ŭr. *a.* [*siker*, *seker*, Su. Goth.; *sicher*, Germ.; *securus*, Lat.] Sure; certain; firm. *Spenser*. *Ob. J.*

**SI'CKER**, sĭk'-ŭr. *ad.* Surely; certainly. *Spenser*. *Ob. J.*

**SI'CKERLY***, sĭk'-ŭr-lè. *ad.* Surely. *Robinson*.

**SI'CKERNESS***, sĭk'-ŭr-nĕs. *n. s.* Security. *Spenser*.

**SI'CKISH***, sĭk'-ĭsh. *a.* Somewhat sick; inclined to be sick. *Hakewill*.

**SI'CKLE** §, sĭk'-kl. 405. *n. s.* [ꝑicol, Sax.; *sickel*, Dutch; from *secale*, or *sicula*, Lat.] The hook with which corn is cut; a reaping-hook. *Spenser*.

**SI'CKLED***, sĭk'-kld. *a.* Supplied with a sickle; carrying a sickle. *Thomson*.

**SI'CKLEWORT***, sĭk'-kl-wŭrt. *n. s.* [ꝑicol-ꝑyꝛt, Sax.] A plant.

**SI'CKLEMAN**, sĭk'-kl-măn. } *n. s.* A reaper. *Shak*.
**SI'CKLER**, sĭk'-kl-ŭr. 98. }

**SI'CKLINESS**, sĭk'-lè-nĕs. *n. s.* Disposition to sickness; habitual disease. *Shakspeare*.

**SI'CKLY**, sĭk'-lè. *ad.* Not in health. *Shakspeare*.

**SI'CKLY**, sĭk'-lè. *a.* Not healthy; not sound; not well; somewhat disordered. *Shak*. Faint; weak; languid. *Dryden*.

*To* **SI'CKLY**, sĭk'-lè. *v. a.* To make diseased; to taint with the hue of disease. *Shakspeare*.

**SI'CKNESS**, sĭk'-nĕs. *n. s.* State of being diseased. *Shak*. Disease; malady. *Shak*. Disorder in the organs of digestion.

**SIDE** §, slde. *n. s.* [ꝑiðe, Sax.; *sijde*, Dutch.] The parts of animals fortified by the ribs. *Spenser*. Any part of any body opposed to any other part. *Ex*. xxxii. The right or left. *Dryden*. Margin; edge; verge. *Roscommon*. Any kind of local respect. *Milton*. Party; interest; faction; sect. *Shak*. Any part placed in contradistinction or opposition to another. It is used of persons, or propositions respecting each other. *Knolles*. It is used to note consanguinity; as, He's cousin by his mother's or father's *side*. *Parnel*.

**SIDE**, slde. *a.* Lateral. *Ex*. xii. Oblique; indirect *Hooker*. [ꝑiðe, ꝑiđ, Sax.; *side*, Dan.] Long; broad; large; extensive. *Shakspeare*.

*To* **SIDE**, slde. *v. n.* To lean on one side. *Bacon*. To take a party; to engage in a faction. *Shak*.

*To* **SIDE***, slde. *v. a.* To be at the side of; to stand at the side of. *Spenser*. To suit; to pair. *Ld. Clarendon*.

**SI'DEBOARD**, slde'-bŏrd. *n. s.* [*side* and *board*.] The side table on which conveniencies are placed for those that eat at the other table *Milton*.

SI'DEBOX, slde'-bŏks. *n. s.* Enclosed seat on the side of the theatre. *Pope.*

SI'DEFLY, slde'-flī. *n. s.* An insect. *Derham.*

SI'DELONG, slde'-lŏng. *a.* [*side* and *long.*] Lateral; oblique; not in front; not direct. *Dryden.*

SI'DELONG, slde'-lŏng. *ad.* Laterally; obliquely; not in pursuit; not in opposition. *Milton.* On the side. *Evelyn.*

SI'DER*, sī'-dûr. *n. s.* One who joins a party, or engages in a faction. *Sheldon.*

SI'DER, sī'-dûr. 98. *n. s.* See CIDER.

SI'DERAL §, sīd'-dĕr-ăl. *a.* [*sidus,* Lat.] Starry; astral. *Milton.*

SI'DERATED, sīd'-dĕr-ā-tĕd. *a.* [*sideratus,* Lat.] Blasted; planet struck. *Brown.*

SIDERA'TION, sīd-dĕr-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *sideratio,* Lat.] A sudden mortification, or, as the common people call it, a blast; or a sudden deprivation of sense, as in an apoplexy. *Ray.*

SIDE'REAL*, sī-dē'-rē-ăl. *a.* [*sidereus,* Lat.] Astral; starry; relating to the stars. *Coventry.*

SI'DERITE*, sīd'-ŭr-īte. *n. s.* [*sideritis,* Lat.] A loadstone. *Brewer.*

SI'DESADDLE, slde'-săd-dl. *n. s.* [*side* and *saddle.*] A woman's seat on horseback. *Skelton.*

SI'DESMAN, sīdz'-măn. 88. *n. s.* [*side* and *man.*] An assistant to the churchwarden. *Ayliffe.*

SI'DETAKING*, slde'-tā-kĭng. *n. s.* Engagement in a faction or party. *Bp. Hall.*

SI'DEWAYS, slde'-wāze. } *ad.* [*side* and *way,* or
SI'DEWISE, slde'-wīze. } *wise.*] Laterally; on one side. *Milton.*

SI'DING*, sī'-dĭng. *n. s.* Engagement in a faction. *King Charles.*

*To* SI'DLE, sī'-dl. 405. *v. n.* To go with the body the narrowest way. *Swift.* To lie on the side. *Swift.* To saunter.

SIEGE §, sēdje. *n. s.* [*siege,* Fr.] The act of besetting a fortified place; a leaguer. *Shak.* Any continued endeavour to gain possession. *Shak.* [*siege,* Fr.] Seat; throne. *Spenser.* Place; class; rank. *Shak.* [*sege,* Fr.] Stool. *Brown.*

*To* SIEGE, sēdje. *v. a.* [*sieger,* Fr.] To besiege. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

SIEVE, sĭv. 277. *n. s.* [ꝛɪꝑe, ꝛẏꝑe, Sax.] Hair or lawn strained upon a hoop, by which flour is separated from bran, or fine powder from coarse; a bolter; a searce. *Shak.* A basket. *Davenant.*

*To* SIFT §, sĭft. *v. a.* [ꝛɪꝑtan. Sax.; *siften,* Dutch.] To separate by a sieve. *Wotton.* To separate; to part. *Dryden.* To examine; to try. *Hooker.*

SI'FTER, sĭf'-tûr. 98. *n. s.* One who sifts.

SIG was used by the Saxons for *victory: Sighert,* famous for victory; *Sigward,* victorious preserver. *Gibson.*

*To* SIGH, sī. *v. n.* [ꝛɪcan, ꝛɪceꝳtan, Sax.; *suchten,* Dutch.] To emit the breath audibly, as in grief. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SIGH, sī. *v. a.* To lament; to mourn. *Prior.*

SIGH, sī. *n. s.* A violent and audible emission of the breath which has been long retained, as in sadness. *Sidney.*

☞ A very extraordinary pronunciation of this word prevails in London, and, what is more extraordinary, on the stage, so different from every other word of the same form as to make it a perfect oddity in the language. This pronunciation approaches to the word *sithe;* and the only difference is, that *sithe* has the flat aspiration as in *this;* and *sigh* the sharp one, as in *thin.* It is not easy to conjecture what could be the reason of this departure from analogy, unless it were to give the word a sound which seems an echo to the sense; and, if this intention had gone no farther than the lengthening or shortening of a vowel, it might have been admitted, as in *fearful, cheerful, pierce, fierce, great, leisure,* and some others; but pronouncing *gh* like *th,* in this word, is too palpable a contempt of orthography to pass current, without the stamp of the best, the most universal and permanent usage on its side. The Saxon combination *gh,* according to the general rule, both in the middle and at the end of a word, is silent. It had anciently a guttural pronunciation, which is still retained in great part of Scotland, and in some of the northern parts of England: but every guttural sound has been long since banished from the language; not, however, without some efforts to continue, by changing these letters, sometimes into the related guttural consonant *k,* as in *lough, hough,* &c., and sometimes into a consonant entirely unrelated to them, as in *laugh, cough,* &c. These are the only transmutations of these letters; and these established irregularities are quite sufficient, without admitting such as are only candidates for confusion. If it be pleaded that *sithe* better expresses the emission of breath in the act of sighing, it may be answered, that nothing can be more erroneous, as the tongue and teeth have nothing to do in this action. Mr. Sheridan has, indeed, to assist this expression, spelt the word *sik,* as an aspiration must necessarily accompany the act of sighing; but, (to take no notice that, in this case, the *h* ought to be before the *i,*) 397, though such expression may be very proper in oratory, when accompanied by passion, it would be as affected to give it this aspiration in ordinary speech, as to pronounce the word *fearful* with a tremour of the voice and a faltering of the tongue, or to utter the word *laugh* with a convulsive motion of the breast and lungs. To these reasons may be added the laws of rhyme, which necessarily exclude this affected pronunciation, and oblige us to give the word its true analogical sound:

"Love is a smoke, rais'd with the fume of *sighs;*
"Being purg'd, a fire, sparkling in lovers' eyes."
*Shakspeare. W.*

SI'GHER*, sī'-ûr. *n. s.* One who sighs. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

SI'GHING*, sī'-ĭng. *n. s.* The act of emitting the breath audibly, as in grief. *Psalm* xii.

SIGHT §, slte. 393. *n. s.* [ꝛeꝛꝺe, Sax.; *sicht, gesicht,* Dutch.] Perception by the eye; the sense of seeing. *Bacon.* Open view; a situation in which nothing obstructs the eye. *Daniel.* Act of seeing or beholding; view. *Davies.* Notice; knowledge. *Wake.* Eye; instrument of seeing. *Dryden.* Aperture pervious to the eye, or other point fixed to guide the eye: as, the *sights* of a quadrant. *Shakspeare.*

SI'GHTED, sī'-tĕd. *a.* Seeing in a particular manner: used only in composition; as *quicksighted, shortsighted. Sidney.*

SI'GHTFULNESS, slte'-fûl-nĕs. *n. s.* Perspicuity; clearness of sight. *Sidney. Ob. J.*

SI'GHTLESS, slte'-lĕs. *a.* Wanting sight; blind. *Pope.* Not sightly; offensive to the eye; unpleasing to look at. *Shakspeare.* Invisible. *Shakspeare.*

SI'GHTLINESS*, slte'-lē-nĕs. *n. s.* Appearance pleasing or agreeable to the eye. *Fuller.*

SI'GHTLY, slte'-lē. *a.* Pleasing to the eye; striking to the view. *Shakspeare.*

SI'GIL §, sīd'-jĭl. 544. *n. s.* [*sigillum,* Lat.] Seal; signature. *Dryden.*

SI'GILLATIVE*, sīd'-jĭl-lā-tĭv. *a.* [*sigillatif,* Fr.; from *sigillum,* Lat.] Fit to seal; belonging to a seal; composed of wax. *Cotgrave.*

SIGMO'IDAL*, sĭg-mŏĭ'-dăl. *a.* [Greek letter *sigma,* and εἶδος.] Curved, like the Greek letter already named: a medical term. *Smith.*

SIGN §, slne. 385. *n. s.* [ꝛeꝛn, Sax.; *signe,* Fr.; *signum,* Lat.] A token of any thing; that by which any thing is shown. *Hooker.* A wonder; a miracle; a prodigy. *Exod.* iv. A picture or token hung at a door, to give notice what is sold within. *Donne.* A monument; a memorial. *Common Prayer.* A constellation in the zodiack. *Bacon.* Note or token given without words. *Luke.* Mark of distinction; cognizance. *Milton.* Typical representation; symbol. *Brerewood.* A subscription of one's name: as, a *sign* manual.

*To* SIGN, slne. *v. a.* [ꝛeꝛnian, Sax.; *signer,* Fr.; *signo,* Lat.] To mark. *Office of Baptism.* To denote; to show. *Shak.* To ratify by hand or seal *Dryden.* To betoken; to signify; to represent typically. *Bp. Taylor.*

*To* SIGN*, slne. *v. n.* To be a sign, or omen. *Shak.*

SI'GNAL §, sĭg'-năl. 88. *n. s.* [*signal,* Fr.; *sennale,* Span.] Notice given by a sign; a sign that gives notice. *Shakspeare.*

SI'GNAL, sĭg'-năl. *a.* [*signal,* Fr.] Eminent; memorable; remarkable. *Clarendon.*

SIGNA'LITY, sĭg-năl'-ē-tē. *n. s.* Quality of something remarkable or memorable. *Brown.*

—nō, mōve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ōil;—pŏŭnd;—*thin*, THIS.

*To* SI'GNALIZE, sĭg'-nāl-īze. *v. a.* [*signaler*, Fr.] To make eminent; to make remarkable. *Addison.*

SI'GNALLY, sĭg'-nāl-ė. *ad.* Eminently; remarkably; memorably. *South.*

SIGNA'TION, sĭg-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*signo*, Lat.] Sign given; act of betokening. *Brown.*

SI'GNATURE, sĭg'-nā-tūre. 463. *n. s.* [Fr.; *signatura*, Lat.] A sign or mark impressed upon any thing; a stamp; a mark. *Watts.* A mark upon any matter, particularly upon plants, by which their nature or medicinal use is pointed out. *Bacon.* Proof drawn from marks. *Rogers.* [Among printers.] Some letter or figure to distinguish different sheets.

SI'GNATURIST, sĭg'-nā-tū-rĭst. *n. s.* One who holds the doctrine of signatures. *Brown.*

SI'GNER, sī'-nŭr. *n. s.* One that signs.

SI'GNET, sĭg'-nĕt. 99. *n. s.* [*signette*, Fr.] A seal commonly used for the seal-manual of a king. *Shakspeare.*

SIGNI'FICANCE, sĭg-nĭf'-fė-kănse. } *n. s.* Power
SIGNI'FICANCY, sĭg-nĭf'-fė-kăn-sė. } of signifying; meaning. *Holder.* Force; energy; power of impressing the mind. *Dryden.* Importance; moment; consequence. *Addison.*

SIGNI'FICANT §, sĭg-nĭf'-fė-kănt. *a.* [*signifiant*, Fr.; *significans*, Lat.] Expressive of something beyond the external mark. Betokening; standing as a sign of something. *Raleigh.* Expressive or representative in an eminent degree; forcible to impress the intended meaning. *Hooker.* Important; momentous.

SIGNI'FICANT*, sĭg-nĭf'-fė-kănt. *n. s.* That which expresses something beyond the external mark. *Shak.* A token; that which stands as a sign of something. *Wotton.*

SIGNI'FICANTLY, sĭg-nĭf'-fe-kănt-lė. *ad.* With force of expression. *South.*

SIGNIFICA'TION, sĭg-nė-fė-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *significatio*, Lat.] The act of making known by signs. *South.* Meaning expressed by a sign or word. *Holder.*

SIGNI'FICATIVE, sĭg-nĭf'-fė-kā-tĭv. *a.* [*significatif*, Fr.] Betokening by an external sign. *Brerewood.* Forcible; strongly expressive. *Camden.*

SIGNI'FICATIVELY*, sĭg-nĭf'-fė-kā-tĭv-lė. *ad.* So as to betoken by an external sign. *Abp. Usher.*

SIGNI'FICATOR*, sĭg-nĭf'-fė-kā-tŭr. *n. s.* A significatory. *Burton.*

SIGNI'FICATORY, sĭg-nĭf'-fė-kā-tŭr-ė. 512. *n. s.* That which signifies or betokens. *Bp. Taylor.*

*To* SI'GNIFY §, sĭg'-nė-fī. *v. a.* [*signifier*, Fr.; *significo*, Lat.] To declare by some token or sign; sometimes simply to declare. *Shak.* To mean; to express. *Nelson.* To import; to weigh. *Bp. Taylor.* To make known; to declare. *Rev.* i.

*To* SI'GNIFY, sĭg'-nė-fī. 385. *v. n.* To express meaning with force. *B. Jonson.*

*SI'GNIOR*, sėne'-yŭr. *n. s.* [*signore*, Ital.] A title of respect among the Italians: with the Turks the grand *signior* is the emperour. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SI'GNIORIZE*, sėne'-yŭr-īze. *v. a.* To exercise dominion over; to subject. *Shelton.*

*To* SI'GNIORIZE*, sėne'-yŭr-īze. *v. n.* To have dominion. *Hewyt.*

SI'GNIORY, sėne'-yō-rė. 113. *n. s.* [*signoria*, Ital.] Lordship; dominion. *Shak.* Seniority. *Shak.*

SI'GNPOST, sīne'-pōst. *n. s.* [*sign* and *post.*] That upon which a sign hangs. *B. Jonson.*

SIK*, sĭk. } *a.* Such. *Spenser.*
SIKE*, sīke. }

SIKE*, sīke. *n. s.* [ꝥic, ꝥich, Sax.] A small stream or rill; one which is usually dry in summer.

SI'KER, sĭk'-ŭr. *a.* and *ad.* The old word for *sure*, or *surely*. *Chaucer.* See SICKER.

SI'KERNESS, sĭk'-ŭr-nĕs. *n. s.* Sureness; safety. *Chaucer.*

*To* SILE §*. sīle. *v. a.* [*sila*, Su. Goth.] To strain, as fresh milk from the cow.

SI'LENCE §, sī'-lėnse. *n. s.* [Fr.; *silentium*, Lat.] The state of holding peace; forbearance of speech. *Job*, xxxix. Habitual taciturnity; not loquacity. *Shak.* Secrecy. Stillness; not noise. *Roscommon.* Not mention; oblivion; obscurity. *Milton.*

SI'LENCE, sī'-lėnse. *interj.* An authoritative restraint of speech. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SI'LENCE, sī'-lėnse. *v. a.* To oblige to hold peace; to forbid to speak. *Shak.* To still. *Waller.*

SI'LENT, sī'-lĕnt. *a.* [*silens*, Lat.] Not speaking; mute. *Psalm* xxii. Not talkative; not loquacious. *Broome.* Still; having no noise. *Spenser.* Wanting efficacy: a Hebraism. *Raleigh.* Not mentioning. *Milton.* Not making noise or rumour. *Dryden.*

SILE'NTIARY*, sī-lĕn'-shė-ā-rė. *n. s.* [*silentiarius*, low Lat.] One who is appointed to take care that silence and proper order be kept in court. One who is sworn not to divulge secrets of state. *Barrow.*

SI'LENTLY, sī'-lĕnt-lė. *ad.* Without speech. *Dryden.* Without noise. *Dryden.* Without mention. *Locke.*

SI'LENTNESS*, sī'-lĕnt-nĕs. *n. s.* State or quality of being silent. *Ash.*

SILI'CIOUS, sė-lĭsh'-ŭs. 135, 357. *a.* [from *cilicium.*] Made of hair. *Brown.* [*siliceus*, or *silicius*, Lat.] Flinty; full of stones. *Kirwan.*

SILI'CULOSE, sī-lĭk-kū-lōse'. 427. *a.* [*silicula*, Lat.] Husky; full of husks. *Dict.* See APPENDIX, p. 51.

SILI'GINOSE, sī-lĭd-jė-nōse'. 427. *a.* [*siliginosus*, Lat.] Made of fine wheat. *Dict.*

SI'LING-*Dish**, sī'-lĭng-dĭsh. *n. s.* [from *sile* and *dish.*] A strainer; a colander. *Barret.*

*SI'LIQUA*, sĭl'-lė-kwā. 92. *n. s.* [Lat.] [With gold finers.] A carat of which six make a scruple. [*silique*, Fr.] The seed-vessel, husk, cod, or shell, of such plants as are of the pulse kind. *Dict.*

SI'LIQUOSE, sĭl-lė-kwōse'. } [See APPENDIX, p.
SI'LIQUOUS, sĭl'-lė-kwŭs. } 51.] *a.* [*siliqua*, Lat.] Having a pod or capsula. *Arbuthnot.*

SILK §, sĭlk. *n. s.* [ꝥeolc, Sax.] The thread of the worm that turns afterwards to a butterfly. *Shak.* The stuff made of the worm's thread. *Shakspeare.*

SI'LKEN, sĭlk'-kn. 103. *a.* [ꝥeolcen, Sax.] Made of silk. *Shak.* Soft; tender. *Spenser.* Dressed in silk. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SI'LKEN*, sĭlk'-kn. *v. a.* To make soft or smooth. *Dyer.*

SI'LKINESS*, sĭl'-kė-nĕs. } *n. s.* Softness; effemina-
SI'LKNESS*, sĭlk'-nĕs. } cy; pusillanimity. *B. Jonson.* Smoothness. *Lord Chesterfield.*

SI LKMAN*, sĭlk'-măn. *n. s.* A dealer in silk. *Shak.*

SILKME'RCER, sĭlk'-mĕr-sŭr. *n. s.* [*silk* and *mercer.*] A dealer in silk. *Johnson.*

SILKWEA'VER, sĭlk'-wė-vŭr. *n. s.* One whose trade is to weave silken manufactures. *Dryden.*

SI'LKWORM, sĭlk'-wŭrm. *n. s.* The worm that spins silk. *Bacon.*

SI'LKY, sĭlk'-ė. *a.* Made of silk. *Shenstone.* Soft; tender. *Smith.*

SILL, sĭll. *n. s.* [ꝥile, Sax.; *syll*, Icel.] The timber or stone at the foot of the door. *Burton.* The bottom piece in a window frame. Shafts of a wagon; thills. *Grose.*

SI'LLABUB, sĭl'-lă-bŭb. *n. s.* A liquor made of milk and wine or cider, and sugar. *Wotton.*

SI'LLILY, sĭl'-lė-lė. *ad.* In a silly manner; simply; foolishly. *Donne.*

SI'LLINESS, sĭl'-lė-nĕs. *n. s.* Simplicity; weakness; harmless folly. *Bentley.*

SI'LLY §, sĭl'-lė. *a.* [ꝥælıȝ, Sax.] Harmless; innocent; inoffensive; plain; artless. *Spenser.* Weak; helpless. *Spenser.* Foolish; witless. *Milton.* Weak; disordered; not in health. *Pegge.*

SI'LLYHOW, sĭl'-lė-hŏŭ. *n. s.* [ꝥelıȝ, Sax.; and *how*, a hood.] The membrane that covers the head of the fœtus. *Brown.*

SILT, sĭlt. *n. s.* [*sylta*, Sueth.] Mud; slime. *Hale.*

SI'LVAN, sĭl'-văn. 88. *a.* [*silva*, Lat.] Woody; full of woods. *Dryden.*

SI'LVER §, sĭl'-vŭr. 98. *n. s.* [*silubr*, Goth.; ꝥeolꝥeꝛ, Sax.; *silber*, Germ.; *silver*, Dutch.] A white and hard metal, next in weight to gold. *Watts.* Any thing of soft splendour. *Pope.* Money made of silver.

SI'LVER, sĭl'-vûr. *a.* Made of silver. *Gen.* xliv. White, like silver. *Spenser.* Having a pale lustre. *Shak.* Soft of voice; soft in sound. *Spenser.* Soft; gentle; quiet. *Spenser.*

*To* SI'LVER, sĭl'-vûr. *v. a.* To cover superficially with silver. *Shak.* To adorn with mild lustre. *Pope.*

SI'LVER *Fir**, sĭl'-vûr-fûr. *n. s.* A species of the fir-tree. *Bp. Berkeley.*

SI'LVERBEATER, sĭl'-vûr-bè-tûr. *n. s.* One that foliates silver. *Boyle.*

SI'LVERLING, sĭl'-vûr-lĭng. *n. s.* A silver coin. *Isaiah*, vii.

SI'LVERLY, sĭl'-vûr-lè. *ad.* With the appearance of silver. *Shakspeare.*

SI'LVERSMITH, sĭl'-vûr-smĭth. *n. s.* One that works in silver. *Acts*, xix.

SI'LVERTHISTLE, sĭl'-vûr-*thĭs*-sl. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

SI'LVERWEED, sĭl'-vûr-wèèd. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

SI'LVERTREE, sĭl'-vûr-trè. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

SI'LVERY, sĭl'-vûr-è. *a.* Besprinkled with silver. *Woodward.*

SI'MAGRE*, sĭm'-â-gûr. *n. s.* [*simagrée*, Fr.] Grimace. *Dryden. Oh. T.*

SIMA'R, sè-mär'. *n. s.* [*samare*, Dutch.] A robe. *Dryden.*

SI'MILAR §, sĭm'-è-lûr. 88. } *a.* [*similaire*, Fr.; from
SI'MILARY §, sĭm'-è-lûr-è. } *similis*, Lat.] Homogeneous; having one part like another; uniform. *Boyle.* Resembling; having resemblance. *Hale.*

SIMILA'RITY, sĭm-è-lâr'-è-tè. *n. s.* Likeness; uniformity. *Arbuthnot.*

SI'MILARLY*, sĭm'-è-lûr-lè. *ad.* With resemblance; without difference; in the same manner. *Reid.*

SI'MILE, sĭm'-è-lè. 96. *n. s.* [*simile*, Lat.] A comparison by which any thing is illustrated or aggrandized. *Shakspeare.*

SIMI'LITUDE, sè-mĭl'-è-tûde. *n. s.* [Fr.; *similitudo*, Lat.] Likeness; resemblance. *Bacon.* Comparison; simile. *Wotton.*

SIMILITU'DINARY*, sè-mĭl-è-tû'-dè-nâ-rè. *a.* Denoting resemblance or comparison. *Coke.*

SI'MITAR, sĭm'-è-tûr. 88. *n. s.* See CIMETER. A crooked or falcated sword with a convex edge.

*To* SI'MMER, sĭm'-mûr. 98. *v. n.* [a word made probably from the sound.] To boil gently; to boil with a gentle hissing. *Boyle.*

SI'MNEL, sĭm'-nĕl. *n. s.* [*simenel*, old Fr.; *simnellus*, low Lat.] A kind of sweet bread or cake; a cracknel. *Bullein.*

SIMONI'ACAL, sĭm-mò-nī'-è-kâl. *a.* Guilty of buying or selling ecclesiastical preferment. *Sir M. Sandys.*

SIMO'NIACK, sè-mò'-nè-âk. *n. s.* [*simoniacus*, Lat.] One who buys or sells preferment in the church. *Bp. Bedell.*

SIMONI'ACALLY*, sĭm-mò-nī'-è-kâl-lè. *ad.* With the guilt of simony. *Burnet.*

SI'MONY §, sĭm'-ûn-è. *n. s.* [*simonie*, Fr.; *simonia*, Lat.] The crime of buying or selling church preferment. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SI'MPER §, sĭm'-pûr. 98. *v. n.* [*semner*, old Sueth., *semper*, modern.] To smile; generally to smile foolishly. *Sidney.*

SI'MPER, sĭm'-pûr. 98. *n. s.* Smile; generally a foolish smile. *Addison.*

SI'MPERER*, sĭm'-pûr-ûr. *n. s.* One who simpers. *Nevile.*

SI'MPERINGLY*, sĭm'-pûr-ĭng-lè. *ad.* With a foolish smile. *Marston.*

SI'MPLE §, sĭm'-pl. 405. *a.* [*simplex*, Lat.; *simple*, Fr.] Plain; artless; unskilled; undesigning; sincere; harmless. *Hooker.* Uncompounded; unmingled; single; only one; plain; not complicated. *Bacon.* Silly; not wise; not cunning. *Prov.* xv.

SI'MPLE, sĭm'-pl. *n. s.* [Fr.] A single ingredient in a medicine; a drug. It is popularly used for an herb. *Drayton.*

*To* SI'MPLE, sĭm'-pl. *v. n.* To gather simples. *Garth.*

SI'MPLE-MINDED*, sĭm'-pl-mīnd'-ĕd. *a.* Having a simple, unskilled, and artless mind. *Blackstone.*

SI'MPLENESS, sĭm'-pl-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of being simple. *Digby.*

SI'MPLER, sĭm'-plûr. 98. *n. s.* A simplist; a herbarist. *Barrington.*

SI'MPLESS, sĭm'-plĕs. *n. s.* [*simplesse*, Fr.] Simplicity; silliness; folly. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

SI'MPLETON, sĭm'-pl-tŭn. *n. s.* A silly mortal; a trifler; a foolish fellow. *Pope.*

SIMPLI'CIAN*, sĭm-plĭsh'-ân. *n. s.* [*simplex, simplicis*, Lat.] An undesigning, unskilled person: opposed to *politician*, one of deep contrivance. *Archdeacon Arnway.*

SIMPLI'CITY, sĭm-plĭs'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*simplicitas*, Lat.; *simplicité*, Fr.] Plainness; artlessness; not subtilty; not cunning; not deceit. *Sidney.* Plainness; not subtilty; not abstruseness. *Hammond.* Plainness; not finery. *Dryden.* Singleness; not composition; state of being uncompounded. *Brown.* Weakness; silliness. *Hooker.*

SIMPLIFICA'TION*, sĭm-plè-fè-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Act of reducing to simplicity or uncompounded state. *A. Smith.*

*To* SI'MPLIFY §*, sĭm'-plè-fī. *v. a.* [*simplifier*, Fr.; *simplex* and *facio*, Lat.] To render plain; to bring back to simplicity. *Barrow.*

SI'MPLIST, sĭm'-plĭst. *n. s.* One skilled in simples. *Brown.*

SI'MPLY, sĭm'-plè. *ad.* Without art; without subtilty; plainly; artlessly. *Milton.* Of itself; without addition. *Hooker.* Merely; solely. *Hooker.* Foolishly; sillily.

SI'MULACHRE*, sĭm'-ù-lâ-kûr. *n. s.* [*simulacrum*, Lat.] An image. *Sir T. Elyot. Ob. T.*

SI'MULAR, sĭm'-ù-lâr. 88. *n. s.* [*simulo*, Lat.] One that counterfeits. *Shakspeare.*

SI'MULATE §*, sĭm'-ù-lāte. *part. a.* [*simulatus*, Lat.] Feigned; pretended. *Bale.*

*To* SI'MULATE*, sĭm'-ù-lāte. *v. a.* [*simulo*, Lat.] To feign; to counterfeit. *Thomson.*

SIMULA'TION, sĭm-ù-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *simulatio*, Lat.] That part of hypocrisy which pretends that to be which is not. *Bacon.*

SIMULTA'NEOUS §, sĭ mŭl-tā'-nè-ŭs. 135. *a.* [*simultaneus*, Lat.] Acting together; existing at the same time. *Hammond.*

SIMULTA'NEOUSLY*, sĭ-mŭl-tā'-nè-ŭs-lè. *ad.* At the same time; together; in conjunction. *Shenstone.*

SI'MULTY*, sĭm'-ŭl-tè. *n. s.* [*simultas*, Lat.] Private quarrel. *B. Jonson. Ob. T.*

SIN §, sĭn. *n. s.* [ᵹyn, Sax.] An act against the laws of God; a violation of the laws of religion. *Tob.* iii. Habitual negligence of religion. *Watts.* A man enormously wicked. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SIN, sĭn. *v. n.* To neglect the laws of religion; to violate the laws of religion. *Psalm* iv. To offend against right. *Shakspeare.*

SIN, sĭn. *ad.* [*sen, sedan*, Swed.] Since. *Spenser.*

SINCE §, sĭnse. *conj.* [by contraction from *sithence*, or *sith thence*, from ᵹīðe, Sax.] Because that. *Locke.* From the time that. *Numb.* xxii.

SINCE, sĭnse. *ad.* Ago; before this. *Sidney.*

SINCE, sĭnse. *preposition.* After; reckoning from some time past to the time present. *Milton.*

SINCE'RE §, sĭn-sère'. *a.* [*sincerus*, Lat.; *sincere*, Fr.] Unhurt; uninjured. *Dryden.* Pure; unmingled. *Atterbury.* Honest; undissembling; uncorrupt. *Waterland.*

SINCE'RELY, sĭn-sère'-lè. *ad.* Perfectly; without alloy. *Milton.* Honestly; without hypocrisy; with purity of heart. *Hooker.*

SINCE'RENESS, sĭn-sère'-nĕs. } *n. s.* Honesty of
SINCE'RITY, sĭn-sĕr'-è-tè. } intention; purity of mind. *Beaumont and Fletcher.* Freedom from hypocrisy. *Pope.*

SI'NDON, sĭn'-dŭn. 166. *n. s.* [*sidinim*, Heb.] A fold; a wrapper. *Bacon.*

SINE, sīne. *n. s.* [*sinus*, Lat.] A right *sine*, in geometry, is a right line drawn from one end of an arch perpendicularly upon the diameter drawn from the

other end of that arch; or it is half the chord of twice the arch. *Harris.*

SI'NECURE, sī'-nè-kûre. *n. s.* [*sine* and *cura*, Lat.] An office which has revenue without any employment. *Ayliffe.*

SI'NEW §, sĭn'-nû. 265. *n. s.* [ꝩinep, Sax.; *sinewen*, Dutch.] A tendon; the ligament by which the joints are moved. *Locke.* Applied to whatever gives strength or compactness: as, Money is the *sinews* of war. *Hooker.* Muscle or nerve. *Davies.*

*To* SI'NEW, sĭn'-nû. *v. a.* To knit as by sinews. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

SI'NEWED, sĭn'-nûde. 359. *a.* Furnished with sinews. *Dryden.* Strong; firm; vigorous. *Shak.*

SI'NEWLESS*, sĭn'-nû-lès. *a.* Having no sinews; without power or strength. *Bp. Taylor.*

SI'NEWSHRUNK, sĭn'-nû-shrŭnk. *a.* [*sinew* and *shrunk.*] A horse when he has been over-ridden, and so fatigued that he becomes gaunt-bellied. *Farrier's Dict.*

SI'NEWY, sĭn'-nû-è. *a.* Consisting of a sinew; nervous. *Donne.* Strong; nervous; vigorous; forcible. *Shakspeare.*

SI'NFUL, sĭn'-fûl. *a.* [ꝩinfull, Sax.] Alien from God; not holy; unsanctified. *Milton.* Wicked; not observant of religion; contrary to religion. *South.*

SI'NFULLY, sĭn'-fûl-è. *ad.* Wickedly; not piously; not according to the ordinance of God. *South.*

SI'NFULNESS, sĭn'-fûl-nès. *n. s.* Alienation from God; neglect or violation of the duties of religion; contrariety to religious goodness. *Milton.*

*To* SING §, sĭng. *v. n.* preterit *I sang*, or *sung*; part. pass. *sung.* [ꝩingan, Sax.; *singia*, Icel.; *singhen*, Dutch.] To form the voice to melody; to articulate musically. *Shak.* To utter sweet sounds inarticulately. *Bacon.* To make any small or shrill noise. *Shak.* To tell in poetry. *Prior.*

*To* SING, sĭng. 409. *v. a.* To relate or mention in poetry. *Milton.* To celebrate; to give praises to, in verse. *Addison.* To utter harmoniously. *Ps.* cxxxvii.

*To* SINGE §, sĭnje. *v. a.* [ꝩæn̄gan, Sax.; *sengen*, Teut.] To scorch; to burn slightly or superficially. *Bacon.*

SINGE*, sĭnje. *n. s.* A slight burn.

SI'NGER, sĭng'-ûr. 410. *n. s.* One that sings; one whose profession or business is to sing. *Shakspeare.*

SI'NGING*, sĭng'-ĭng. *n. s.* Act of modulating the voice to melody; musical articulation; utterance of sweet sounds. *Cantic.* ii.

SI'NGINGBOOK*, sĭng'-ĭng-bŏk. *n. s.* A book of tunes. *Brewer.*

SI'NGINGLY*, sĭng'-ĭng-lè. *ad.* With a kind of tune. *North.*

SI'NGINGMAN*, sĭng'-ĭng-măn. *n. s.* One who is employed to sing: a term still used in our cathedrals. *Shakspeare.*

SI'NGINGMASTER, sĭng'-ĭng-mâ-stûr. 410. *n. s.* One who teaches to sing. *Addison.*

SI'NGLE §, sĭng'-gl. 405. *a.* [*singulus*, Lat.] One; not double; not more than one. *South.* Particular; individual. *Pope.* Not compounded. *Watts.* Alone; having no companion; having no assistant. *Milton.* Unmarried. *Shak.* Not complicated; not duplicated. *Bacon.* Pure; uncorrupt; not double-minded; simple. *St. Matt.* vi. That in which one is opposed to one. *Dryden.* Singular; particular. *Whole Duty of Man.* Small. *Beaumont and Fletcher.* Weak; silly. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SI'NGLE, sĭng'-gl. *v. a.* To choose out from among others. *Shak.* To sequester; to withdraw. *Hooker.* To take alone. *Hooker.* To separate. *Sidney.*

SI'NGLENESS, sĭng'-gl-nès. *n. s.* Not duplicity or multiplicity; the state of being only one. Simplicity; sincerity; honest plainness. *Hooker.* State of being alone. *Mason.*

SI'NGLY, sĭng'-glè *ad.* Individually; particularly. *Bp. Taylor.* Only; by himself. *Shak.* Without partners or associates. *Pope.* Honestly; simply; sincerely.

SI'NGSONG*, sĭng'-sŏng. *n. s.* A contemptuous expression for bad singing. *Rymer.*

SI'NGULAR §, sĭng'-gû-lâr. 88, 179. *a.* [*singulier*, Fr.; *singularis*, Lat.] Single; not complex; not compound. *Watts.* [In grammar.] Expressing only one; not plural. *Locke.* Particular; unexampled. *Denham.* Having something not common to others. *Tillotson.* Alone; that of which there is but one. *Addison.*

SI'NGULAR*, sĭng'-gû-lâr. *n. s.* Particular; single instance. *More.*

SI'NGULARIST*, sĭng'-gû-lâr-ĭst. *n. s.* One who affects singularity. *Burrow.*

SINGULA'RITY, sĭng-gû-lâr'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*singularité*, Fr.] Some character or quality by which one is distinguished from all, or from most others. *Raleigh.* Any thing remarkable; a curiosity; uncommon character or form. *Shak.* Particular privilege or prerogative. *Hooker.* Character or manners different from those of others. *Hooker.*

*To* SI'NGULARIZE, sĭng'-gû-lâr-ize. *v. a.* To make single.

SI'NGULARLY, sĭng'-gû-lâr-lè. *ad.* Particularly; in a manner not common to others. *South.* So as to express the singular number. *Bp. Morton.*

SI'NGULT, sĭng'-gŭlt. *n. s.* [*singultus*, Lat.] A sigh *Brown.*

SI'NISTER §, sĭn'-nĭs-tûr. 93, 503. *a.* [*sinister*, Lat.] Being on the left hand; left; not right; not dexter. *Shak.* Bad; perverse; corrupt; deviating from honesty; unfair. *Hooker.* [*sinistre*, Fr.] Unlucky; inauspicious. The accent on the second syllable. *B. Jonson.*

☞ This word, though uniformly accented on the second syllable in the poets quoted by Johnson, is as uniformly accented on the first by all our lexicographers, and is uniformly so pronounced by the best speakers Mr. Nares tells us, that Dr. Johnson seems to think, that, when this word is used in its literal sense,—as,

"In his *sinister* hand, instead of ball,
"He plac'd a mighty mug of potent ale"—*Dryden*—

it has the accent on the second syllable; but when in the figurative sense of *corrupt*, *insidious*, &c., on the first. This distinction seems not to be founded on the best usage, and is liable to the objections noticed under the word BOWL.—See *Principles*, No. 495. *W.*

SI'NISTER-HANDED*, sĭn'-nĭs-tûr-hănd'-ĕd. *a.* Left-handed; unlucky. *Lovelace.*

SI'NISTERLY*, sĭn'-nĭs-tûr-lè. *ad.* Perversely; corruptly; unfairly. *A. Wood.*

SI'NISTROUS, sĭn'-nĭs-trŭs. *a.* [*sinister*, Lat.] Absurd; perverse; wrong-headed. *Sheldon.*

SI'NISTROUSLY, sĭn'-nĭs-trŭs-lè. *ad.* With a tendency to the left. *Brown.* Perversely; absurdly. *Brown.*

*To* SINK §, sĭngk. *v. n.* pret. *I sunk*, anciently, *sank*; part. *sunk* or *sunken.* [ꝩencan, ꝩincan, Sax.; *sinken*, Germ.] To fall down through any medium; not to swim; to go to the bottom. *Shak.* To fall gradually. 2 *Kings*, ix. To enter or penetrate into any body. 1 *Sam.* xvii. To lose height; to fall to a level. *Addison.* To lose or want prominence. *Shak.* To be overwhelmed or depressed. *Shak.* To be received; to be impressed. *St. Luke*, ix. To decline; to decrease; to decay. *Dryden.* To fall into rest or indolence. *Addison.* To fall into any state worse than the former; to tend to ruin. *Dryden.*

*To* SINK, sĭngk. 408. *v. a.* To put under water; to disable from swimming or floating. *Bacon.* To delve; to make by delving. *Boyle.* To depress; to degrade. *Prior.* To plunge into destruction. *Shak.* To make to fall. *Woodward.* To bring low; to diminish in quantity. *Addison.* To crush; to overbear; to depress. *Pope.* To diminish; to degrade. *Addison.* To make to decline. *Rowe.* To suppress; to conceal; to intervert. *Swift.*

SINK, sĭngk. 408. *n. s.* [ꝩincan, Sax.; *sinken*, Germ.] A drain; a jakes. *Shak.* Any place where corruption is gathered. *B. Jonson.*

SI'NLESS, sĭn'-lès. *a.* [ꝩinleaꝛ, Sax.] Exempt from sin. *Milton.*

SI'NLESSNESS, sĭn'-lès-nès. *n. s.* Exemption from sin. *Boyle.*

SI'NNER, sĭn'-nûr. 93. *n. s.* One at enmity with God;

one not truly or religiously good. *South.* An offender; a criminal. *Pope.*

*To* SI'NNER*, sĭn'-nŭr. *v. n.* To act the part of a sinner. *Pope.*

SINO'FFERING, sĭn'-ŏf-fŭr-ĭng. *n. s.* An expiation or sacrifice for sin. *Ex.* xxix.

SI'NOPER, sĭn'-ŏ-pŭr. 98. } *n. s.* A species of earth;
SI'NOPLE, sĭn'-ŏ-pl. } ruddle. *Ainsworth.*

*To* SI'NUATE §, sĭn'-yŭ-āte. *v. a.* [*sinuo*, Lat.] To bend in and out. *Woodward.*

SINUA'TION, sĭn-yŭ-ā'-shŭn. 113. *n. s.* A bending in and out. *Hale.*

SINUO'SITY, sĭn-yŭ-ŏs'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* The quality of being sinuous. *Biblioth. Bibl.*

SI'NUOUS, sĭn'-yŭ-ŭs. 113. *a.* [*sinueux*, Fr., from *sinus*, Lat.] Bending in and out. *Bacon.*

*SI'NUS*, sī'-nŭs. *n. s.* [Lat.] A bay of the sea; an opening of the land. *Burnet.* Any fold or opening. *Biblioth. Bibl.*

*To* SIP §, sĭp. *v. a.* [ꝑɪpan, Sax.; *sippen*, Dutch.] To drink by small draughts; to take, at one apposition of the cup to the mouth, no more than the mouth will contain. *Pope.* To drink in small quantities. *Milton.* To drink out of. *Dryden.*

*To* SIP, sĭp. *v. n.* To drink a small quantity. *Dryden.*

SIP, sĭp. *n. s.* A small draught; as much as the mouth will hold. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SIPE*, sīpe. *v. n.* [*sijpen*, Teut.] To ooze or drain out slowly. *Grose.*

SI'PHON, sī'-fŭn. 166. *n. s.* [*σίφον*, Gr.; *sipho*, Lat.] A pipe through which liquors are conveyed. *Thomson.*

SI'PID*, sĭp'-pĭd. *a.* [an old form of *sapid.*] Savoury. *Cockeram.*

SI'PPER, sĭp'-pŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that sips.

SI'PPET, sĭp'-pĭt. 99. *n. s.* [*sop, sip, sippet.*] A small sop. *Milton.*

*SI'QUIS**, sī'-kwĭs. *n. s.* [Lat. meaning, *if any one.*] An advertisement or notification. The word is still used when a candidate for holy orders causes notice to be given of his intention, to inquire if there be any impediment that may be alleged against him; and a certificate is then given accordingly. *Bp. Hall.*

SIR, sŭr. 109. *n. s.* [*sire*, Fr.] The word of respect in compellation. *Shakspeare.* The title of a knight or baronet. *Bacon.* Formerly the title of a priest. *Spenser.* It is sometimes used for *man. Shak.* A title given to the loin of beef, which one of our kings knighted in a fit of good humour. *Addison.*

SIRE, sīre. *n. s.* [*sire*, Fr.; *senior*, Lat.] The word of respect in addressing the king. A father. *Shak.* It is used in common speech of beasts: as, The horse had a good *sire*, but a bad dam. It is used in composition: as, grand-*sire*, great-grand-*sire.*

*To* SIRE, sīre. *v. a.* To beget; to produce. *Shakspeare.*

SI'REN §, sī'-rĕn. *n. s.* [*syer*, Heb.] A goddess who enticed men by singing, and devoured them; any mischievous, alluring woman. *Shakspeare.*

SI'REN*, sī'-rĕn. *a.* Alluring; bewitching like a siren. *Hammond.*

*To* SI'RENIZE*, sī'-rĕn-īze. *v. n.* To practise the allurements of a siren. *Cockeram.*

SIRI'ASIS, sĕ-rī'-â-sĭs. 135, 503. *n. s.* [*σιρίασις.*] An inflammation of the brain and its membrane, through an excessive heat of the sun. *Dict.*

*SI'RIUS*, sĭr'-rē-ŭs. *n. s.* [Lat.] The dogstar.

SIRLO'IN, sŭr'-lŏĭn. *n. s.* The loin of beef. See SIR.

SI'RNAME*. See SURNAME.

SIRO'CCO, sĕ-rŏk'-kō. *n. s.* [Ital.] The south-east or Syrian wind. *Milton.*

SI'RRAH, sŭr'-rā. 92. *n. s.* [*sir, ha!*] A compellation of reproach and insult. *Shakspeare.*

☞ This is a corruption of the first magnitude, but too general and inveterate to be remedied. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Perry, pronounce it as I have done. W. Johnston, alone, pronounces it as if written *serrah*; and Mr. Elphinston, because it is derived from *sir* and the interjection *ah*, says it ought to have the first syllable like *sir*.—See quotation under the word *shire*. *W.*

SIRT*, sĕrt. *n. s.* [*syrtis*, Lat.] A bog; a quick sand. *Translation of Boccalini.*

SI'ROP §, } sŭr'-rŭp. 166. [sĭr'-rŭp, *Perry.*] } *n. s.*
SI'RUP §, } [Arabick.] The juice of vegetables boiled with sugar. *Sidney.*

SI'RUPED, sŭr'-rŭpt. 359. *a.* Sweet, like sirup; bedewed with sweets. *Drayton.*

SI'RUPY, sŭr'-rŭp-ē. *a.* Resembling sirup. *Mortimer*

SISE, sĭze. *n. s.* [contracted from *assize.*] *Donne.*

SI'SKIN, sĭs'-kĭn. *n. s.* [*suytken*, Teut.] A bird; the greenfinch. *Transl. of Buffon.*

SI'STER §, sĭs'-tŭr. 98. *n. s.* [ꝑpeoꝛꝛep, Sax.; *zuster*, Dutch.] A woman born of the same parents; correlative to *brother. Shak.* Woman of the same faith; a Christian. One of the same nature; human being. *James*, ii. A female of the same kind. *Shak.* One of the same kind; one of the same condition. *Dryden.*

SI'STER-IN-LAW, sĭs'-tŭr-ĭn-lâw. *n. s.* A husband or wife's sister. *Ruth*, i.

*To* SI'STER*, sĭs'-tŭr. *v. a.* To resemble closely. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SI'STER*, sĭs'-tŭr. *v. n.* To be akin; to be near to. *Shakspeare.*

SI'STERHOOD, sĭs'-tŭr-hŭd. *n. s.* The office or duty of a sister. *Daniel.* A set of sisters. *Bp. Hall* A number of women of the same order. *Shakspeare*

SI'STERLY, sĭs'-tŭr-lè. *a.* Like a sister; becoming a sister. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SIT §, sĭt. *v. n.* preterit *I sat.* [*sitan*, Goth.; ꝑɪꝺ-ꝺan, Sax.; *setten*, Dutch.] To rest upon the buttocks. *May.* To perch. *Baruch*, vi. To be in a state of rest, or idleness. *Milton.* To be in any local position. *Shak.* To rest as a weight or burthen. *Bp. Taylor.* To settle; to abide. *Milton.* To brood; to incubate. *Jer.* xvii. To be adjusted; to be, with respect to fitness or unfitness, decorum or indecorum. [*sied*, old Fr.] *Spenser.* To be placed in order to be painted. *Garth.* To be in any situation or condition. *Bacon.* To be convened, as an assembly of a publick or authoritative kind; to hold a session: as, The parliament *sits;* The last general council *sate* at Trent. To be placed at the table. *St. Luke*, xxii. To exercise authority. *Dan.* vii. To be in any solemn assembly as a member. 1 *Macc.*—*To sit down.* To begin a siege. *Clarendon.* To rest; to cease as satisfied. *Rogers.* To settle; to fix abode. *Spenser. To sit out.* To be without engagement or employment. *Bp. Sanderson. To sit up.* To rise from lying to sitting. *St. Luke*, vii. To watch; not to go to bed. *B. Jonson.*

*To* SIT, sĭt. *v. a.* To keep the seat upon. *Prior.* To place on a seat. *Shak.* To be settled to do business. *Addison.*

SITE §, sīte. *n. s.* [*situs*, Lat.] Situation; local position. *Fairfax.*

SI'TED*, sī'-tĕd. *a.* Placed; situated. *Spenser.*

SI'TFAST, sĭt'-fâst. *n. s.* [*sit* and *fast.*] A hard knob growing under the saddle. *Farrier's Dict.*

SI'TH, *sĭth. conjunct.* [ꝑɪððe, Sax.] Since; seeing that. *Hooker. Ob. J.*

SI'THE. *n. s.* Time. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

SITHE §, or SCYTHE*, sīthe. *n. s.* [ꝑɪðe, Sax.] The instrument of mowing; a crooked blade joined at right angles to a long pole. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SI'THE*, sīthe. *v. a.* To cut down with a sithe. *Shakspeare.*

SI'THED*, sīth'd. *a.* Armed with sithes. *Dr. Warton.*

SI'THEMAN*, sīthe'-măn. *n. s.* One who uses a sithe; a mower. *Peacham.*

SI'THENCE. *ad.* [ꝑɪððan, ꝑɪððen, Sax.] Since; in latter times. *Spenser.*

SI'TTER, sĭt'-tŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that sits. *Bacon.* One that watches, or goes not to bed. *Beaumont and Fletcher.* A bird that broods. *Mortimer.*

SI'TTING, sĭt'-tĭng. 410. *n. s.* The posture of sitting on a seat. The act of resting on a seat. *Psalm.* A time at which one exhibits himself to a painter *Dryden.* A meeting of an assembly. *Shak* A

course of study unintermitted. *Locke.* A time for which one sits, as at play, or work, or a visit. *Dryden.* Incubation. *Addison.*

SI'TUATE §, sĭt'-tshŭ-âte. 463. *part. a.* [*situs*, Lat.] Placed, with respect to any thing else. *Bacon.* Placed; consisting. *Milton.*

SITUA'TION, sĭt-tshŭ-à'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Local respect; position. *Addison.* Condition; state. *Rogers.* Temporary state; circumstances: used of persons in a dramatick scene.

SIX §. sĭks. *a.* [ꝑŷx, Sax.] Twice three; one more than five. *Dryden.*

SIX*, sĭks. *n. s.* The number six. *Brown.*

SIX *and Seven.* To be *at six and seven*, is to be in a state of disorder and confusion. *Bacon.*

SI'XFOLD*, sĭks'-fōld. *a.* [ꝑŷx-ꝑealꝺ, Sax.] Six times told.

SI'XPENCE, sĭks'-pĕnse. *n. s.* [*six* and *pence.*] A coin; half a shilling. *Shakspeare.*

SI'XPENNY*, sĭks'-pĕn-nè. *a.* Worth sixpence. *Preston.*

SIXSCO'RE, sĭks'-skòre. *a.* Six times twenty. *Sandys.*

SI'XTEEN, sĭks'-tèèn. *a.* [ꝑıxtýne, Sax.] Six and ten. *Bacon.*

SI'XTEENTH, sĭks'-tèèn*th*. *a.* [ꝑıxteoða, Sax.] The sixth after the tenth; the ordinal of sixteen. 1 *Chron.* xxiv.

SIXTH, sĭk*sth*. *a.* [ꝑıxta, Sax.] The first after the fifth; the ordinal of six. *Bacon.*

SIXTH, sĭk*sth*. *n. s.* A sixth part. *Cheyne.*

SI'XTHLY, sĭk*sth*'-lè. *ad.* In the sixth place. *Bacon.*

SI'XTIETH, sĭks'-tè-ĕ*th*. 279. *a.* [ꝑıxteoȝoða, Sax.] The tenth six times repeated; the ordinal of sixty. *Digby.*

SI'XTY, sĭks'-tè. *a.* [ꝑıxtıȝ, Sax.] Six times ten. *Bacon.*

SI'ZABLE*, sl'-zâ-bl. *a.* Of considerable bulk. *Hurd.*

SIZE §, sĭze. *n. s.* [*cise*, from *incisa*, Lat.; or from *assize*, Fr.] Bulk; quantity of superficies; comparative magnitude. *Shak.* [*assize*, old Fr.] A settled quantity. *Shak.* Figurative bulk; condition. *Swift.* [*sisa*, Ital.] Any viscous or glutinous substance.

*To* SIZE, sĭze. *v. a.* To swell; to increase the bulk of. *Beaumont and Fletcher.* To adjust, or arrange according to size. *Hudibras.* [from *assise.*] To settle; to fix. *Bacon.* To cover with glutinous matter; to besmear with size. *Sir W. Petty.*

SI'ZEABLE, sl'-zâ-bl. *a.* Reasonably bulky; of just proportion to others. *Arbuthnot.*

SI'ZED, sĭzd. 359. *a.* Having a particular magnitude. *Locke.*

SI'ZER, sl'-zŭr. 98. } *n. s.* A certain rank
SE'RVITOR, sĕr'-vè-tŭr. 166. } of students in the university of Cambridge. *Bp. Corbet.*

SI'ZERS, sĭz'-zŭrz. *n. s.* See SCISSOR. *Tusser.*

SI'ZINESS, sl'-zè-nĕs. *n. s.* Glutinousness; viscosity. *Floyer.*

SI'ZY, sl'-zè. *a.* Viscous; glutinous. *Arbuthnot.*

SKA'DDLE §, skăd'-dl. *n. s.* [ꝑcaðnıꝑꝑe, Sax.] Hurt; damage. *Dict.*

SKA'DDLE*, skăd'-dl. *a.* Mischievous; ravenous. *Ray.*

SKA'DDONS, skăd'-dŭnz. *n. s.* The embryos of bees. *Bailey.*

SKAIN, } skâne. 249. } *n. s.* [*escaigne*, Fr.] A knot
SKEIN, } of thread or silk wound and doubled. *Shakspeare.*

SKAINSMATE, skânz'-mâte. *n. s.* A messmate; a companion. *Shakspeare.*

SKATE, skâte. *n. s.* A sort of shoe armed with iron, for sliding on the ice. See SCATE.

*To* SKATE, skâte. *v. a.* To slide on skates.

SKATE, skâte. *n. s.* A flat sea-fish.

SKEAN, skêne. *n. s.* [ꝑæȝen, Sax.] A short sword; a knife. *Spenser.*

SKEEL*, skèèl. *n. s.* [*schale*, Germ.] A shallow, wooden vessel for holding milk or cream. *Grose.*

SKEG skĕg. *n. s.* A wild plum.

SK'EGGER, skĕg'-gŭr. 98. *n s.* Little salmon. *Walton.*

SKEIN, skâne. 249. See SKAIN

SKE'LETON, skĕl'-lè-tŭn. 166. *n. s.* [σκελετὸς] [In anatomy.] The bones of the body preserved together, as much as can be, in their natural situation. *Quincy.* The compages of the principal parts. *Hale.*

SKE'LLUM, skĕl'-lŭm. *n. s.* [*schelme*, Fr.; *schelm*, Germ.] A villain; a scoundrel. *Biograph. Brit.*

SKEP, skĕp. *n. s.* A sort of basket, narrow at the bottom, and wide at the top, to fetch corn in. [ꝑcep, Sax.] *Tusser.* In Scotland, the repositories where the bees lay their honey.

SK'EPTICK §, skĕp'-tĭk. 350. [See SCIRRHUS.] *n. s.* [σκεπτικὸς, Gr.; *sceptique*, Fr.] One who doubts, or pretends to doubt, of every thing. *Bp. Hall.*—[Notwithstanding the authority of Dr. Johnson in writing *skeptick, skeptical*, &c., the old form of *sceptick*, &c., maintains its ground. *Todd.*—*Skeptick* is the orthography of the dictionaries of *Kenrick, Sheridan, Perry, Jones*, &c.; but *sceptick* is preferred by *Walker* and *Fulton and Knight.*]

SKE'PTICAL, skĕp'-tè-kăl. *a.* Doubtful; pretending to universal doubt. *Bentley.*

SKE'PTICALLY*, skĕp'-tè-kăl-lè. *ad.* With doubts; in a skeptical manner. *Goodman.*

SKE'PTICISM, skĕp'-tè-sĭzm. *n. s.* [*scepticisme*, Fr.] Universal doubt; pretence or profession of universal doubt. *Dryden.*

*To* SKE'PTICIZE*, skĕp'-tè-sĭze. *v. n.* To pretend to doubt of every thing. *Ld. Shaftesbury.*

*To* SKETCH §, skĕtsh. *v. a.* [*schetsen*, Dutch.] To draw, by tracing the outline. *Watts.* To plan, by giving the first or principal notion. *Dryden.*

SKETCH, skĕtsh. *n. s.* [*schets*, Dutch.] An outline; a rough draught; a first plan. *Addison.*

SKEW §*, skû. *a.* [*skiæv*, or *skæv*, Dan.] Oblique; distorted. *Brewer.*

SKEW*, skû. *ad.* Awry.

*To* SKEW*, skû. *v. a.* To look obliquely upon; figuratively, to notice slightly. *Beaum. and Fl.* To shape or form in an oblique way. 1 *Kings*, vi.

*To* SKEW*, skû. *v. n.* To walk obliquely: still used in some parts of the north. *L'Estrange.*

SKE'WER §, skûre. 265. *n. s.* [*skere*, Dan.] A wooden or iron pin, used to keep meat in form. *Dryden.*

*To* SKE'WER, skûre. 98. *v. a.* To fasten with skewers.

SKIFF §, skĭff. *n. s.* [*schiff*, Germ.; *esquif*, Fr.; *scapha*, Lat.] A small, light boat. *Brown.*

*To* SKIFF*, skĭff. *v. a.* To pass over in a small, light boat. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

SKI'LFUL §, skĭl'-fûl. *a.* [*skill* and *full.*] Knowing; qualified with skill; possessing any art; dexterous; able. 2 *Chron.* ii.

SKI'LFULLY, skĭl'-fûl-è. *ad.* With skill; with art; with uncommon ability; dexterously. *Sidney.*

SKI'LFULNESS, skĭl'-fûl-nĕs. *n. s.* Art; ability; dexterousness.

SKILL §, skĭl. *n. s.* [*skil*, Icel.] Knowledge of any practice or art; readiness in any practice; knowledge; dexterity; artfulness. *Shak.* Any particular art. *Hooker.* Reason; cause. [ꝑcỳle, Sax.] *Wicliffe.*

*To* SKILL, skĭl. *v. n.* [*skilia*, Icel.] To be knowing in; to be dexterous at; to know how. *Spenser.* To differ; to make difference; to interest; to matter. *Hooker.*

*To* SKILL*, skĭl. *v. a.* To know; to understand. *Beaumont and Fletcher. Ob T.*

SKI'LLED, skĭl'd. 359. *a.* Knowing; dexterous; acquainted with. *Milton.*

SKI'LLESS, skĭl'-lĕs. *a.* Wanting skill; artless. *Sidney. Ob. J.*

SKI'LLET, skĭl'-lĭt. 99. *n. s.* [*escuellette*, Fr.] A small kettle or boiler. *Shakspeare.*

SKILT, skĭlt. *n. s.* Difference. *Cleaveland.*

*To* SKIM §, skĭm. *v. a.* [properly *to scum*, from *scum; escume*, Fr.] To clear off from the upper part, by passing a vessel a little below the surface. *Prior*

To take by skimming. *Dryden.* To brush the surface slightly; to pass very near the surface. *Dryden.* To cover superficially. *Dryden.*

*To* SKIM, skĭm. *v. n.* To pass lightly; to glide along. *Addison.*

SKIM*, skĭm. *n. s.* Scum; refuse. *Bryskett.*

SKIMBLESKAMBLE, skĭm′-bl-skăm-bl. *a.* [by reduplication from *scamble.*] Wandering; wild. *Shakspeare.*

SKIMMER, skĭm′-mûr. 98. *n. s.* A shallow vessel with which the scum is taken off. *Mortimer.* One who skims over a book or subject: a ludicrous word. *Skelton.*

SKIMMILK, skĭm′-mĭlk′. *n. s.* Milk from which the cream has been taken. *King.*

SKIN §, skĭn. *n. s.* [*skind,* Dan.] The natural covering of the flesh. It consists of the *cuticle,* outward skin, or scarf skin, which is thin and insensible, and the *cutis,* or inner skin, extremely sensible. *Harvey.* Hide; pelt; that which is taken from animals to make parchment or leather. *Chapman.* The body; the person: in ludicrous speech. *L'Estrange.* A husk.

*To* SKIN, skĭn. *v. a.* To flay; to strip or divest of the skin. *Ellis.* To cover with the skin. *Shak.* To cover superficially. *Addison.*

SKINDEEP*, skĭn′-dēēp. *a.* Slight; superficial. *Feltham.*

SKINFLINT, skĭn′-flĭnt. *n. s.* [*skin* and *flint.*] A niggardly person.

SKINK §, skĭngk. *n. s.* [ꝑcenc, Sax.] Drink; any thing potable. Pottage. *Bacon.*

*To* SKINK, skĭngk. 408. *v. n.* [ꝑcencan, Sax.] To serve drink.

SKINKER, skĭngk′-ûr. *n. s.* One that serves drink. *Shakspeare.*

SKINLESS*, skĭn′-lĕs. *a.* Having a slight skin: as, the *skinless* pear.

SKINNED, skĭn′d. 359. *a.* Having skin; hard; callous. *Sharp.*

SKINNER, skĭn′-nûr. 98. *n. s.* A dealer in skins, or pelts.

SKINNINESS, skĭn′-nē-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of being skinny.

SKINNY, skĭn′-nē. *a.* Consisting only of skin; wanting flesh. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SKIP §, skĭp. *v. n.* [*skopa,* Icel.] To fetch quick bounds; to pass by quick leaps; to bound lightly and joyfully. *Jer.* xlviii.—*To skip over.* To pass without notice. *Bacon.*

*To* SKIP, skĭp. *v. a.* To miss; to pass. *Shakspeare.*

SKIP, skĭp. *n. s.* A light leap or bound. *Sidney.*

SKIPJACK, skĭp′-jăk. *n. s.* An upstart. *Martin.*

SKIPKENNEL, skĭp′-kĕn-nĭl. *n. s.* A lackey; a footboy.

SKIPPER, skĭp′-pûr. 98. *n. s.* A dancer. *Huloet.* A youngling; a thoughtless person. *Shak.* [*schipper,* Dutch.] A shipmaster; a shipboy. *Congreve.* The hornfish, so called in some places.

SKIPPET, skĭp′-pĕt. *n. s.* A small boat. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

SKIPPINGLY*, skĭp′-pĭng-lè. *ad.* By skips and leaps. *Howell.*

*To* SKIRL*, skĕrl. *v. n.* To scream out. See SHRILL.

SKIRMISH §, skĕr′-mĭsh. 108. *n. s.* [*schirmen,* Germ.; *skermuche,* old Fr.] A slight fight: less than a set battle. *Potter.* A contest; a contention. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SKIRMISH, skĕr′-mĭsh. *v. n.* [*escarmoucher,* Fr.] To fight loosely; to fight in parties before or after the shock of the main battle. *Fairfax.*

SKIRMISHING*, skĕr′-mĭsh-ĭng. *n. s.* Act of fighting loosely. *Bp. Taylor.*

SKIRMISHER, skĕr′-mĭsh-ûr. *n. s.* He who skirmishes. *Barret.*

*To* SKIRR, skĕr. *v. a.* [*σκίρω.*] To scour; to ramble over in order to clear. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SKIRR, skĕr. *v. n.* To scour; to scud; to run in haste. *Shakspeare.*

SKIRRET, skĕr′-rĭt. 99. *n. s.* A plant. *Mortimer.*

SKIRT §, skĕrt. 108. *n. s.* [*skoerte,* Swed.] The loose edge of a garment; that part which hangs loose below the waist. 1 *Sam.* xv. The edge of any part of the dress. *Addison.* Edge; margin; border; extreme part. *Spenser.*

*To* SKIRT, skĕrt. *v. a.* To border; to run along the edge. *Carew.*

SKIT §*, skĭt. *n. s.* [*skats,* Icel.] A light, wanton wench. *Howard.* A reflection. [ꝑcitan, Sax.] Some jeer, or jibe, cast upon any one.

*To* SKIT*, skĭt. *v. a.* To cast reflections on. *Grose.*

SKITTISH §, skĭt′-tĭsh. *a.* [*skyg,* Su. Goth.] Shy; easily frighted. *Beaum. and Fl.* Wanton; volatile; hasty; precipitate. *Shak.* Changeable; fickle. *Shakspeare.*

SKITTISHLY, skĭt′-tĭsh-lè. *ad.* Wantonly; uncertainly; fickly. *Sherwood.*

SKITTISHNESS, skĭt′-tĭsh-nĕs. *n. s.* Wantonness; fickleness.

SKITTLES*, skĭt′-tlz. *n. s.* [formerly *keels* or *kayles,* and *kettlepins.*] Ninepins. *Warton.*

SKONCE, skŏnse. *n. s.* See SCONCE. *Carew.*

SKREEN §, skrēēn. 246. *n. s.* [*escran, escrein,* Fr.] A riddle or coarse sieve. *Tusser.* Any thing by which the sun or weather is kept off. *Prior.* Shelter; concealment. *Dryden.*

*To* SKREEN, skrēēn. *v. a.* To riddle; to sift: a term used among masons. To shade from sun, or light, or weather. To keep off light or weather. *Dryden.* To shelter; to protect. *Phillips.*

*To* SKRINGE*, skrĭnje. } *v. a.* [perhaps a corrup-
*To* SKRUNGE*, skrŭnje. } tion of *skrew.*] To squeeze violently.

SKUE, skū. 335. *a.* Oblique; sidelong. *Bentley.*

*To* SKUG*, skŭg. *v. a.* [perhaps a corruption of *skiolka,* Su. Goth.] To hide. *Grose.*

*To* SKULK, skŭlk. *v. n.* To hide; to lurk in fear or malice. *Dryden.*

SKULL §, skŭl. *n. s.* [*skiola,* Icel.] The bone that encloses the head: it is made up of several pieces, which, being joined together, form a considerable cavity, which contains the brain as in a box, and it is proportionate to the bigness of the brain. *Quincy.* [ꝑceole, Sax.] A shoal. *Walton.*

SKULLCAP, skŭl′-kăp. *n. s.* A headpiece. A plant.

SKUTE*, skūte. *n. s.* [*schuyt,* Dutch.] A boat or small vessel. *Sir R. Williams.*

SKY §, skī. 160. *n. s.* [*sky,* Dan.] The region which surrounds this earth beyond the atmosphere. It is taken for the whole region without the earth. *Milton.* The heavens. *Shak.* The weather; the climate. *Addison.* [*sky,* Su. Goth.] A cloud; a shadow. *Gower.*

SKYCOLOUR, skī′-kŭl-ûr. *n. s.* An azure colour; the colour of the sky. *Boyle.*

SKYCOLOURED, skī′-kŭl-ûrd. *a.* Blue; azure; like the sky. *Addison.*

SKYDYED, skī′-dīde. *a.* Coloured like the sky *Pope.*

SKYED, skīde. 359. *a.* Enveloped by the skies *Thomson.*

SKYEY, skī′-è. *a.* [from *sky.*] Ethereal. *Shak.*

SKYISH, skī′-ĭsh. *a.* Coloured by the ether; approaching the sky. *Shakspeare.*

SKYLARK, skī′-lârk. *n. s.* A lark that mounts and sings. *Spectator.*

SKYLIGHT, skī′-līte. *n. s.* A window placed in a room, not laterally, but in the ceiling. *Arbuthnot.*

SKYROCKET, skī′-rŏk-ĭt. *n. s.* A kind of firework, which flies high, and burns as it flies. *Addison.*

SLAB §, slăb. *a.* Thick; viscous; glutinous. *Shak.*

SLAB, slăb. *n. s.* A puddle. *Evelyn.* A plane of stone: as, a marble *slab.* The outside plank of a piece of timber when sawn into boards. *Ray.*

*To* SLABBER, slăb′-bûr or slŏb′-bûr. *v. n.* [*slabben, slabberen,* Teut.] To sup up hastily. *Barret.* To smear with spittle. *Arbuthnot.* To shed; to spill. *Tusser.*

☞ The second sound of this word is by much the more usual one; but, as it is in direct opposition to the orthography, it ought to be discountenanced, and the *a* restored to its true sound. Correct usage seems somewhat

inclined to this reformation, and every lover of correctness ought to favour it. *W.*

*To* SLA'BBER, slâb'-bûr. *v. n.* To let the spittle fall from the mouth; to drivel. To shed or pour any thing.

SLA'BBERER, slâb'-bûr-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One who slabbers; an idiot.

SLA'BBY, slâb'-bè. *a.* Thick; viscous. *Wiseman.* Wet; floody: in low language. *Gay.*

SLACK§, slâk. *a.* [ꝛleac, Sax.; *sluk*, Su. Goth.; *sluken*, Icel.] Not tense; not hard drawn; loose. *Arbuthnot.* Relaxed; weak; not holding fast. *Zeph.* iii. Remiss; not diligent; not eager; not fervent. *Hooker.* Not violent; not rapid. *Chaucer.* Not intense. *Mortimer.*

*To* SLACK, slâk. } *v. n.* [ꝛlacian, Sax.]
*To* SLA'CKEN, slâk'-kn. 103. } To be remiss; to neglect. *Deut.* xxiii. To lose the power of cohesion. *Moxon.* To abate. *Milton.* To languish; to fail; to flag. *Necessary Erudit. of a Christ. Man.*

*To* SLACK, slâk. } *v. a.* To loosen; to make
*To* SLA'CKEN, slâk'-kn. } less tight. *Dryden.* To relax; to remit. *Davies.* To ease; to mitigate. *Spenser.* To remit for want of eagerness. *B. Jonson.* To cause to be remitted; to make to abate. *Bacon.* To relieve; to unbend. *Denham.* To withhold; to use less liberally. *Shak.* To crumble; to deprive of the power of cohesion. *Mortimer.* To neglect. *Shak.* To repress; to make less quick or forcible. *Addison.*

SLACK, slâk. *n. s.* [from *To slake.*] Small coal; coal broken in small parts: as, *Slacked* lime turns to powder.

SLACK*, slâk. *n. s.* A valley or small, shallow dell. *Grose.*

SLA'CKLY, slâk'-lè. *ad.* [ꝛleaclice, Sax.] Loosely; not tightly; not closely. Negligently; remissly. *Shak.* Tardily. *Cotgrave.*

SLA'CKNESS, slâk'-nês. *n. s.* [ꝛleacneꝛꝛe, Sax.] Looseness; not tightness. Negligence; inattention; remissness. *Hooker.* Tardiness. *Sharp.* Weakness; not force; not intenseness. *Brerewood.*

SLADE*, slâde. *n. s.* [ꝛlæð, Sax.] A flat piece of ground lying low and moist; a little den or valley. *Drayton.*

SLAG, slâg. *n. s.* The dross or recrement of metal. *Boyle.*

SLAIE, slâ. *n. s.* [ꝛlæ, Sax.] A weaver's reed.

SLAIN, slâne. The part. pass. of *slay.* [ꝛlaȝen, Sax.] *Isa.* lxvi.

*To* SLAKE§, slâke. *v. a.* [*slaecka*, Icel.] To quench; to extinguish. *Spenser.* It is used of lime; so that it is uncertain whether the original notion of to *slack* or *slake* lime, be to powder or quench it. *Woodward.*

☞ There is a corrupt pronunciation of this word like the word *slack.* This is the word, as Dr. Johnson observes, from which it is evidently derived: but, as it has acquired a distinct and appropriated meaning, it is with great propriety that it differs a little from its original, both in orthography and pronunciation.

All our orthoëpists unite in pronouncing this word regularly; but, as Mr. Smith observes, bricklayers and their labourers universally pronounce it with the short *a*, as if written *slack*; and it may be added, that the correctest speakers, when using the participial adjective in the words *unslaked lime*, pronounce the *a* in the same manner; but this ought to be avoided. *W.*

*To* SLAKE, slâke. *v. n.* [apparently from *slack.*] To grow less tense; to be relaxed. *Davies.* To abate. *Barret.* To go out; to be extinguished. *Brown.*

SLAKE*. *n. s.* See SLACK.

*To* SLAM, slâm. *v. a.* [*staemra*, Icel.] To slaughter; to crush; to beat or cuff a person; to push violently: as, He *slam'd*-to the door.—A word used only in low conversation. *Grose.*

SLAM*, slâm. *n. s.* Defeat: applied, at cards, to the adversary who has not reckoned a single point. *Loyal Songs.*

SLA'MKIN*, slâm'-kîn. } *n. s.* [perhaps
SLA'MMERKIN*, slâm'-mûr-kîn. } from the Germ. *schlam.*] A slatternly woman; a trollop.

*To* SLA'NDER§, slân'-dûr. 78. *v. a.* [*esclandre*, old Fr.] To censure falsely; to belie. 2 *Sam.* xix.

SLA'NDER, slân'-dûr. *n. s.* False invective. *Shak.* Disgrace; reproach. *Shak.* Disreputation; ill name. *Shakspeare.*

SLA'NDERER, slân'-dûr-ûr. *n. s* One who belies another; one who lays false imputations on another. *Bp. Taylor.*

SLA'NDEROUS, slân'-dûr-ûs. 314. *a.* Uttering reproachful falsehoods. *Shak.* Containing reproachful falsehoods; calumnious. *Spenser.* Scandalous. *Homilies.*

SLA'NDEROUSLY, slân'-dûr-ûs-lè. *ad.* Calumniously; with false reproach. *Spenser.*

SLA'NDEROUSNESS*, slân'-dûr-ûs-nês. *n. s.* State or quality of being reproachful. *Scott.*

SLANG, slâng. The preterit of *sling.* 1 *Sam.* xvii.

SLANK, slângk. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

SLANT§, slânt. 78. } *a.* [*slant*, Swed.] Ob-
SLA'NTING§, slânt'-îng. } lique; not direct; not perpendicular. *Milton.*

*To* SLANT*, slânt. *v. a.* To turn aslant or aside. *Fuller.*

SLA'NTING*, slânt'-îng. *n. s.* Oblique remark. *Fuller.*

SLA'NTLY, slânt'-lè. 78. } *ad.* Obliquely; not
SLA'NTWISE, slânt'-wîze. } perpendicularly; slope. *Tusser.*

SLAP§, slâp. *n. s.* [*schlap*, Germ.] A blow; properly with the hand open, or with something rather broad than sharp. *Milton.*

SLAP, slâp. *ad.* With a sudden and violent blow *Arbuthnot.*

*To* SLAP, slâp. *v. a.* To strike with a slap. *Prior.*

SLAPDA'SH, slâp-dâsh'. *interj.* [or *ad.*] [from *slap* and *dash.*] All at once. *Prior.* A low word.

SLAPE*, slâpe. *a.* Slippery; and also smooth. *Grose.*

*To* SLASH§, slâsh. *v. a.* [*slasa*, Icel.] To cut; to cut with long cuts. *Sir T. Herbert.* To lash. *King.* To cause to make a sharp sound. *More.*

*To* SLASH, slâsh. *v. n.* To strike at random with a sword; to lay about him. *Spenser.*

SLASH, slâsh. *n. s.* Cut; wound. *Clarendon.* A cut in cloth. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SLAT*. See *To* SLATTER.

SLATCH, slâtsh. *n. s.* [a sea term.] The middle part of a rope or cable that hangs down loose. *Bailey.* A transitory breeze of wind; an interval of fair weather: a sea term. *Sir H. Shere.*

SLATE§, slâte. *n. s.* [*esclate*, Fr.; *slaihts*, M. Goth.] A gray stone, easily broken into thin plates, which are used to cover houses, or to write upon. *Grew.*

*To* SLATE, slâte. *v. a.* To cover the roof; to tile. *Swift.*

*To* SLATE*, slâte. } *v. n.* [perhaps from ꝛlætiȝe,
*To* SLETE*, slête. } Sax.] To set a dog loose at any thing, as sheep, swine, &c. *Ray.*

SLA'TER, slâ'-tûr. 98. *n. s.* One who covers with slates or tiles.

*To* SLA'TTER§*, slât'-tûr. *v. n.* [*sladde*, Icel. and O. Sueth.] To be slovenly and dirty. *Ray.* To be careless or awkward; to spill carelessly.

SLA'TTERN, slât'-tûrn. 98. *n. s.* A woman negligent, not elegant or nice. *Hudibras.*

*To* SLA'TTERN*, slât'-tûrn. *v. a.* To consume carelessly or negligently. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

SLA'TTERNLY*, slât'-tûrn-lè. *a.* Not clean; slovenly. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

SLA'TTERNLY*, slât'-tûrn-lè. *ad.* Awkwardly; negligently. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

SLA'TY, slâ'-tè. *a.* Having the nature of slate. *Woodward.*

SLA'UGHTER§, slâw'-tûr. 213, 390. *n. s.* [onꝛlauȝt, Sax.] Massacre; destruction by the sword. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SLA'UGHTER, slâw'-tûr. *v. a.* To massacre; to slay; to kill with the sword. *Shak.* To kill beasts for the butcher.

SLA'UGHTERER*, slâw'-tûr-ûr. *n. s.* One employed in killing. *Shakspeare.*

SLA'UGHTERHOUSE, slâw'-tûr-hôûse. *n. s.*

House in which beasts are killed for the butcher. *Shakspeare.*

SLA/UGHTERMAN, slâw'-tûr-mân. *n. s.* One employed in killing. *Shakspeare.*

SLA/UGHTEROUS, slâw'-tûr-ûs. *a.* Destructive; murderous. *Shakspeare.*

SLAVE §, slâve. *n. s.* [*esclave*, Fr.] One mancipated to a master; not a freeman; a dependant. *Shak.* One that has lost the power of resistance. *Waller.* Proverbially for the lowest state of life. *Nelson.*

*To* SLAVE*, slâve. *v. a.* To enslave. *Feltham.*

*To* SLAVE, slâve. *v. n.* To drudge; to moil; to toil. *Swift.*

SLA/VEBORN*, slâve'-bôrn. *a.* Not inheriting liberty. *Drummond.*

SLA/VELIKE*, slâve'-like. *a.* Becoming a slave. *Shakspeare.*

SLA/VER §, slâv'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* [*saliva*, Lat.; *slæfe*, Icel.] Spittle running from the mouth; drivel. *Brown.*

*To* SLA/VER, slâv'-ûr. *v. n.* To be smeared with spittle. *Shakspeare.* To emit spittle. *Sidney.*

*To* SLA/VER, slâv'-ûr. *v. a.* To smear with drivel. *Dryden.*

SLA/VERER, slâv'-ûr-ûr. 98. *n. s.* [*slabbaerd*, Dutch.] One who cannot hold his spittle; a driveller; an idiot.

SLA/VERINGLY*, slâv'-ûr-îng-lè. *ad.* With slaver, or drivel. *Cotgrave.*

SLA/VERY, slâ'-vûr-è. 557. *n. s.* Servitude; the condition of a slave; the offices of a slave. *K. Charles.*

SLA/VISH, slâ'-vîsh. *a.* Servile; mean; base; dependent. *Shakspeare.*

SLA/VISHLY, slâ'-vîsh-lè. *ad.* Servilely; meanly. *Raleigh.*

SLA/VISHNESS, slâ'-vîsh-nês. *n. s.* Servility; meanness. *Fotherby.*

*To* SLAY §, slâ. 220. *v. a.* preter. *slew*; part. pass. *slain.* [*slahan*, Goth.; ɼlæan, Sax.] To kill; to butcher; to put to death. *Shakspeare.*

SLAY*. See SLEY.

SLA/YER, slâ'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* Killer; murderer; destroyer. *Spenser.*

SLEAVE §, slêêv. *n. s.* [*slefa*, Icel.] The ravelled, knotty part of the silk, which gives great trouble to the knitter or weaver. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SLEAVE*, slêêv. *v. a.* To separate into threads; to sleid. *Whitlock.*

SLE'AVED*, slêêvd, or slê'-vêd. *a.* Raw; not spun; unwrought. *Holinshed.*

SLE'AZY, slê'-zè. 227. *a.* Weak; wanting substance. *Howell.*

SLED §, slêd. *n. s.* [*slæd*, Dan.; *sledde*, Dutch.] A carriage drawn without wheels. *P. Fletcher.*

SLE'DDED, slêd'-did. 99. *a.* Mounted on a sled. *Shakspeare.*

SLEDGE, slêdje. *n. s.* [ɼlecʒ, ɼleʒe, Sax.; *sleggia*, Icel.] A large, heavy hammer. *Spenser.* A carriage without wheels, or with very low wheels; properly a *sled*. *Mortimer.*

SLEEK §, slêêk. 246. *a.* [*sleyck*, and *slicht*, Teut.] Smooth; nitid; glossy. *Shak.* Not rough; not harsh. *Milton.*

SLEEK*, slêêk. *n. s.* That which makes smooth; varnish. *Transl. of Boccalini. Ob. T.*

*To* SLEEK, slêêk. *v. a.* To comb smooth and even. *B. Jonson.* To render soft, smooth, or glossy. *Shak.*

SLEE'KLY, slêêk'-lè. *ad.* Smoothly; glossily. *Shak.*

SLEE'KNESS*, slêêk'-nês. *n. s.* Smoothness. *Feltham.*

SLEE'KSTONE, slêêk'-stône. *n. s.* A smoothing stone. *Peacham.*

SLEE'KY*, slêêk'-è. *a.* Of a sleek or smooth appearance. *Thomson.*

*To* SLEEP §, slêêp. 246. *v. n.* [*slepan*, Goth.; ɼlæpan, Sax.] To take rest, by suspension of the mental and corporal powers. *Shak.* To rest; to be motionless. *Shak.* To live thoughtlessly *Atterbury.* To be dead: death being a state from which man will some time awake. 1 *Thessal.* To be inattentive; not vigilant. *Shak.* To be unnoticed, or unattended: as, The matter *sleeps*

SLEEP, slêêp. *n. s.* [*slep*, Goth.; ɼlep, Sax.] Repose; rest; suspension of the mental and corporal powers; slumber. *Bacon.*

SLEE'PER, slêêp'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* [ɼlæpepe, Sax.] One who sleeps; one who is not awake. *Shak.* A lazy, inactive drone. *Grew.* That which lies dormant, or without effect. *Bacon.* A fish. *Ainsworth.* [In architecture.] A strip of solid timber (or some substantial substitute) which lies on the ground to support the joist of a floor. *Evelyn.*

SLEE'PFUL*, slêêp'-fûl. *a.* [ɼlæpful, Sax.] Overpowered by desire to sleep. *Scott.*

SLEE'PFULNESS*, slêêp'-fûl-nês. *n. s.* [ɼlæpfulneꝛ, Sax.] Strong desire to sleep.

SLEE'PILY, slêêp'-è-lè. *ad.* Drowsily; with desire to sleep. Dully; lazily. *Raleigh.* Stupidly. *Atterbury.*

SLEE'PINESS, slêêp'-è-nês. *n. s.* Drowsiness; disposition to sleep; inability to keep awake. *Arbuthnot.*

SLEE'PING*, slêêp'-îng. *n. s.* The state of resting in sleep. The state of not being disturbed, or noticed. *Shakspeare.*

SLEE'PLESS, slêêp'-lês. *a.* Wanting sleep; always awake. *Milton.*

SLEE'PLESSNESS*, slêêp'-lês-nês. *n. s.* Want of sleep. *Bp. Hall.*

SLEE'PY, slêêp'-è. *a.* Drowsy; disposed to sleep. *Mirror for Magistrates.* Not awake. *Shak.* Soporiferous; somniferous; causing sleep. *Milton.* Dull; lazy. *Shakspeare.*

SLEET §, slêêt. 246. *n. s.* [*slud*, Dan.; *sletta*, Icel.] A kind of smooth, small hail or snow, not falling in flakes, but single particles. *Dryden.* Shower of any thing falling thick. *Milton.*

*To* SLEET, slêêt. *v. n.* To snow in small particles intermixed with rain.

SLEE'TY, slêêt'-è. *a.* Bringing sleet. *Warton.*

SLEEVE §, slêêv. 246. *n. s.* [ɼlỳꝛ, Sax.] The part of a garment that covers the arms. *Sidney.* A knot or skein of silk. See SLEAVE.—*To laugh in the sleeve.* To laugh unperceived. *L'Estrange. To hang on a sleeve.* To make dependent. *Hooker.* —A fish. *Ainsworth.*

SLEE'VED, slêêv'd. 359. *a.* Having sleeves.

SLEE'VELESS, slêêv'-lês. *a.* Wanting sleeves; having no sleeves. *Donne.* Wanting reasonableness; wanting propriety; wanting solidity; without a cover or pretence. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* SLEID*, slîde. *v. a.* [from *sley*.] To prepare for use in the weaver's *sley* or *slay*. *Shakspeare.*

SLEIGHT §, slîte. 253. *n. s.* [ɼlîð, or ɼlỳð, Sax.] Artful trick; cunning artifice; dexterous practice; as, *sleight* of hand: the tricks of a juggler. This is often written, but less properly, *slight*. *Hooker.*

SLEIGHT*, slîte. *a.* [ɼlỳð, Sax.] Deceitful; artful. *Milton. MS. Mask of Com.*

SLEI'GHTFUL*, slîte'-fûl. *a.* Artful; cunning. *W. Browne.*

SLEI'GHTILY*, slîte'-tê-lè. *ad.* Craftily; cunningly. *Huloet.*

SLEI'GHTY*, slî'-tè. *a.* Crafty; artful. *Huloet.*

SLEIVE*. See SLEAVE.

SLE'NDER §, slên'-dûr. 98. *a.* [*slinder*, Dutch.] Thin; small in circumference compared with the length; not thick. *Milton.* Small in the waist; having a fine shape. *Milton.* Not bulky; slight; not strong. *Pope.* Small; inconsiderable; weak. *Hooker.* Sparing; less than enough: as, a *slender* estate and *slender* parts. *Shak.* Not amply supplied. *Philips.*

SLE'NDERLY, slên'-dûr-lè. *ad.* Without bulk. Slightly; meanly. *Hauward.*

SLE'NDERNESS, slên'-dûr-nês. *n. s.* Thinness; smallness of circumference. *Bacon.* Want of bulk or strength. *Arbuthnot.* Slightness; weakness; inconsiderableness. *Whitgift.* Want of plenty. *Gregory.*

SLEPT, slêpt. The preterit of *sleep*. *Pope.*

SLEW, slû. 265. The preterit of *slay*. *Knolles.*

SLEY §*, slâ. *n. s.* [ɼlæ, Sax.] A weaver's reed *Croxall.*

*To* SLEY, slā. 269. *v. n.* To separate ; to part or twist into threads ; to sleid.

*To* SLICE §, slīse. *v. a.* [*schleissen*, Germ. ; ȝlītan, Sax.] To cut into flat pieces. *Sandys.* To cut into parts. *Cleaveland.* To cut off in a broad piece. *Gay.* To cut ; to divide. *Burnet.*

SLICE, slīse. *n. s.* [ȝlīce, Sax.] A broad piece cut off. *Bacon.* A broad piece. *Pope.* A broad head fixed in a handle ; a peel ; a spatula. *Hakewill.*

SLICK. *a.* See SLEEK.

SLID, slĭd. The preterit of *slide*. *Chapman.*

SLI'DDEN, slĭd'-d'n. 103. The participle passive of *slide*. *Jer.* viii.

*To* SLI'DDER §, slĭd'-dŭr. 98. *v. n.* [ȝlīðeȝian, ȝlīðrian, Sax. ; *slidderen*, Teut.] To slide with interruption. *Dryden.*

SLI'DDER*, slĭd'-dŭr. } *a.* Slippery. *Chaucer.*
SLI'DDERY*, slĭd'-dŭr-ė. }

*To* SLIDE §, slīde. *v. n. slid*, pret. ; *slidden*, part. pass. [ȝlīðan, Sax.] To pass along smoothly ; to slip ; to glide. *Bacon.* To move without change of the foot. *Sidney.* To pass inadvertently. *Ecclus.* xxviii. To pass unnoticed. *Sidney.* To pass along by silent and unobserved progression. *Shak.* To pass silently and gradually from good to bad. *South.* To pass without difficulty or obstruction. *Pope.* To move upon the ice by a single impulse, without change of feet. *Waller.* To fall by errour. *Bacon.* To be not firm. *Thomson.* To pass with a free and gentle course or flow.

*To* SLIDE, slīde. *v. a.* To pass imperceptibly. *Watts.*

SLIDE, slīde. *n. s.* [ȝlīðe, Sax.] Smooth and easy passage. *Bacon.* Flow ; even course. *Bacon.*

SLI'DER, slī'-dŭr. *n. s.* [ȝlīðep, Sax.] The part of an instrument that slides. *Burke.* One who slides.

SLI'DING*, slī'-dĭng. *n. s.* Transgression : hence *backsliding*. *Shakspeare.*

SLIGHT §, slīte. 393. *a.* [*slicht*, Dutch.] Small ; worthless ; inconsiderable. *Dryden.* Not important ; not cogent ; weak. *Locke.* Negligent ; not vehement ; not done with effort. *Bacon.* Foolish ; weak of mind. *Hudibras.* Not strong ; thin : as, a *slight* silk.

SLIGHT, slīte. *n. s.* Neglect ; contempt ; act of scorn. *Richardson.* Artifice ; cunning practice. See SLEIGHT. *South.*

SLIGHT*, slīte. *ad.* Slightly. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SLIGHT, slīte. *v. a.* To neglect ; to disregard. *Milton.* To throw carelessly. *Shak.* [*slichten*, Dutch.] To overthrow ; to demolish. *Ld. Clarendon.*—*To slight over.* To treat or perform carelessly. *Bacon.*

*To* SLI'GHTEN*, slī'-tn. *v. a.* To neglect ; to disregard. *B. Jonson. Ob. T.*

SLI'GHTER, slī'-tŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who disregards. *Bp. Taylor.*

SLI'GHTINGLY, slī'-tĭng-lė. 410. *ad.* Without reverence ; with contempt. *Boyle.*

SLI'GHTLY, slīte'-lė. *ad.* Negligently ; without regard. *Hooker.* Scornfully ; contemptuously. *Scuth.* Weakly ; without force. *Milton.* Without worth.

SLI'GHTNESS, slīte'-nės. *n. s.* Weakness ; want of strength. Negligence ; want of attention ; want of vehemence. *Shakspeare.*

SLI'GHTY*, slī'-tė. *a.* Trifling ; superficial. *Echard.*

SLI'LY, slī'-lė. *ad.* [from *sly*.] Cunningly ; with cunning secrecy ; with subtle covertness. *Shak.* See SLYLY.

SLIM §, slĭm. *a.* [Icel. ; *slaemr*, Teut.] Weak ; slight ; unsubstantial. *Barrow.* Slender ; thin of shape. *Addison.* [*slim*, Teut. ; and *schlim*, Germ.] Worthless.

SLIME §, slīme. *n. s.* [ȝlīm, Sax. ; *sligm*, Dutch.] Viscous mire ; any glutinous substance. *Genesis.*

SLI'MINESS, slī'-mė-nės. *n. s.* Viscosity ; glutinous matter. *Austin.*

SLI'MNESS*, slĭm'-nės. *n. s.* State or quality of being slim.

SLI'MY, slī'-mė. *a.* [ȝlīmiȝ, Sax.] Overspread with slime. *Shak.* Viscous ; glutinous. *Milton.*

SLI'NESS, slī'-nės. *n. s.* [from *sly*.] Designing artifice. *Addison.* See SLYNESS.

SLING §, slĭng. 410. *n. s.* [*sliunga*, Su. Goth. ; *sling gle*, Teut.] A missive weapon made by a strap and two strings ; the stone is lodged in the strap, and thrown by loosing one of the strings. *Job*, xli. A throw ; a stroke. *Milton.* A kind of hanging bandage, in which a wounded limb is sustained.

*To* SLING, slĭng. *v. a.* [*slinghen*, Teut. ; ȝlīngan, Sax.] To throw by a sling. To throw ; to cast *Addison.* To hang loosely by a string. *Dryden.* To move by means of a rope. *Dryden.*

SLI'NGER, slĭng'-ŭr. 409, 410. *n. s.* One who slings or uses the sling. 2 *Kings*, iii.

*To* SLINK §, slĭngk. *v. n.* preter. *slunk*. [ȝlīncan, Sax.] To sneak ; to steal out of the way. *Shak.*

*To* SLINK, slĭngk. 408, 410. *v. a.* To cast ; to miscarry of. *Mortimer.*

SLINK*, slĭngk. *a.* Produced before its time : applied to the young of a beast. *Student*, vol. i.

*To* SLI'P §, slĭp. *v. n.* [ȝlīpan, Sax. ; *slippen*, Dutch.] To slide ; not to tread firm. *South.* To slide ; to glide. *Sidney.* To move or fly out of place. *Wiseman.* To sneak ; to slink. *Spenser.* To glide ; to pass unexpectedly or imperceptibly. *Sidney.* To fall into fault or errour. *Shak.* To creep by oversight. *Pope.* To escape ; to fall away out of the memory. *Hooker.*

*To* SLIP, slĭp. *v. a.* To convey secretly. *Arbuthnot.* To lose by negligence. *B. Jonson.* To part twigs from the main body by laceration. *Mortimer.* To escape from ; to leave slily. *Shak.* To let loose. *Dryden.* To let a dog loose. *Dryden.* To throw off any thing that holds one. *Swift.* To pass over negligently. *Atterbury.*

*To* SLIP *on**. *v. a.* [ȝlīepan on, Sax.] To put on rather hastily : a colloquial expression : as, to *slip on* one's clothes.

SLIP, slĭp. *n. s.* [ȝlīpe, Sax.] The act of slipping ; false step. Errour ; mistake ; fault. *Wotton.* A twig torn from the main stock. *Hooker.* A leash or string in which a dog is held, from its being so made as to slip or become loose by relaxation of the hand. *Shak.* An escape ; a desertion. *Hudibras.* A counterfeit piece of money, being brass covered with silver. *Shak.* A long, narrow piece. *Addison.* The stuff found in the troughs of grindstones, on which edge-tools have been ground. *Sir W. Petty.* A particular quantity of yarn. *Barret.*

SLI'PBOARD, slĭp'-bōrd. *n. s.* A board sliding in grooves. *Swift.*

SLI'PKNOT, slĭp'-nŏt. *n. s.* A bowknot ; a knot easily untied. *Moxon.*

SLI'PPER, slĭp'-pŭr. 98. } *n. s.* [ȝlīppep, Sax.] A
SLI'PSHOE, slĭp'-shōō. } shoe without leather behind, into which the foot slips easily. *Raleigh.* An herb.

SLI'PPER, slĭp'-pŭr. *a.* [ȝlīpuȝ, Sax.] Slippery ; not firm. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

SLI'PPERED*, slĭp'-pŭrd. *a.* Wearing slippers. *Warton.*

SLI'PPERILY, slĭp'-pŭr-ė-lė. *ad.* In a slippery manner.

SLI'PPERINESS, slĭp'-pŭr-ė-nės. *n. s.* State or quality of being slippery ; smoothness ; glibness. *Government of the Tongue.* Uncertainty ; want of firm footing. *Donne.*

SLI'PPERY, slĭp'-pŭr-ė. *a.* [ȝlīpuȝ, Sax. ; *sliperig*, Swed.] Smooth ; glib. *Mortimer.* Not affording firm footing. *Shak.* Hard to hold ; hard to keep. *Dryden.* Not standing firm. *Shak.* Uncertain ; changeable ; mutable ; instable. *Shak.* Not certain in its effect. *L'Estrange.* Not chaste. *Shakspeare.*

SLI'PPY, slĭp'-pė. *a.* [ȝlīpeȝ, Sax.] Slippery ; easily sliding. *Davies.*

SLI'PSHOD, slĭp'-shŏd. *a.* Having the shoes not pulled up at the heels, but barely slipped on. *Swift.*

SLI'PSLOP, slĭp'-slŏp. *n. s.* Bad liquor.

SLI'PSTRING*, slĭp'-strĭng. } *n. s.* [from *slip*, *string*,
SLI'PTHRIFT*, slĭp'-thrĭft. } and *thrift*.] One who has loosened himself from restraint ; a prodigal ; a spendthrift. *Cotgrave.*

☞ 559.—Fāte, fār, fâll, fât;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

SLISH, slĭsh. *n. s.* A low word formed by reduplicating *slash*. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SLIT §, slĭt. *v. a.* pret. and part. *slit* and *slitted*. [ɾlıtan, Sax.; *slita*, Icel.] To cut longwise. *Bacon.* To cut in general. *Milton.*

SLIT, slĭt. *n. s.* [ɾlıt, Sax.] A long cut, or narrow opening. *Bacon.*

SLI'TTER*, slĭt'-tûr. *n. s.* One who cuts or slashes. *Cotgrave.*

*To* SLIVE §, slīve. } *v. a.* [ɾlıfan, Sax.] To
*To* SLI'VER §, slī'-vûr. } split; to divide longwise; to tear off longwise. *Shak.* To cut or cleave in general.

*To* SLIVE*, slīve. *v. n.* [*slæver*, Dan.] To sneak. *Grose.*

SLI'VER, slī'-vûr. 98. *n. s.* A branch torn off. *Chaucer.*

SLOATS, slōts. 295. *n. s.* Of a cart, are those underpieces which keep the bottom together. *Bailey.*

*To* SLO'BBER §*, slŏb'-bûr. *v. a.* [*slobbern*, Teut.] To slaver; to spill upon; to slabber. See *To* SLABBER.

SLO'BBER, slŏb'-bûr. *n. s.* Slaver; liquor spilled.

SLO'BBERER*, slŏb'-bûr-ûr. *n. s.* A slovenly farmer. *Grose.*

SLO'BBERY*, slŏb'-bûr-ė. *a.* [*slobberen*, Teut.] Moist; dank; floody. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SLOCK, slŏk. } *v. n.* [*slockna*, Su.
*To* SLO'CKEN*, slŏk'-kn. } Goth.; *sloecka*, Icel.] To slake; to quench.

SLOE, slō. 296. *n. s.* [ɾla, Sax.; *slee*, Dan.] The fruit of the blackthorn; a small wild plum. *Blackmore.*

SLOOM*, } slōōm. } *n. s.* [*sluymen*, Teut.; ɾlumeSLOUM*, } ıan, Sax.] A gentle sleep or slumber. *Grose.*

SLOO'MY*, slōōm'-ė. *a.* [*lome*, Teut.] Sluggish; slow. *Skinner.*

SLOOP, slōōp. 306. *n. s.* [*chaloupe*, Fr.] A small ship, commonly with only one mast.

*To* SLOP §, slŏp. *v. a.* [from *lap*, *top*, *slop*.] To drink grossly and greedily. [perhaps from *slip*.] To soil by letting water or other liquor fall.

SLOP, slŏp. *n. s.* Mean and vile liquor of any kind. Soil or spot made by water or other liquors fallen upon the place.

SLOP, slŏp. *n. s.* [ɾlopen, Sax.] Trowsers; large and loose breeches; drawers. *Homily against Excess of Apparel.* Ready-made clothes.

SLOP-SELLER*, slŏp'-sĕl-lûr. *n. s.* One who sells ready-made clothes. *Maydman.*

SLOP-SHOP*, slŏp'-shŏp. *n. s.* Place where ready-made clothes are sold.

SLOPE §, slōpe. *a.* [ɾlıpan, Sax.] Oblique; not perpendicular. *Bacon.*

SLOPE, slōpe. *n. s.* An oblique direction; any thing obliquely directed. Declivity; ground cut or formed with declivity. *Bacon.*

SLOPE, slōpe. *ad.* Obliquely; not perpendicularly. *Milton.*

*To* SLOPE, slōpe. *v. a.* To form to obliquity or declivity; to direct obliquely. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SLOPE, slōpe. *v. n.* To take an oblique or declivous direction. *Dryden.*

SLO'PENESS, slōpe'-nĕs. *n. s.* Obliquity; declivity; not perpendicularity. *Wotton.*

SLO'PEWISE, slōpe'-wīze. *a.* Obliquely; not perpendicularly. *Carew.*

SLO'PINGLY, slō'-pĭng-lė. 410. *ad.* Obliquely; not perpendicularly. *Digby.*

SLO'PPY, slŏp'-pė. *a.* Miry and wet: perhaps, rather, *slabby.*

*To* SLOT, slŏt. *v. a.* [*sluta*, Swed.; *sluyten*, Teut.] To strike or clash hard; to slam: as, to *slot* a door. *Ray.*

SLOT, slŏt. *n. s.* [ɾlætıngе, Sax.] The track of a deer. *Drayton.*

SLOTH §, slōth. 467. *n. s.* [ɾlæþð, ɾlepð, Sax.] Slowness; tardiness. *Shak.* Laziness; sluggishness; idleness. *Shak.* An animal. *Grew.*

*To* SLOTH*, slōth. *v. n.* To slug; to lie idle. *Gower. Ob. T.*

SLO'THFUL, slōth'-fûl. *a.* Idle; lazy; sluggish; inactive; indolent; dull of motion. *Proverbs*, xviii.

SLO'THFULLY, slōth'-fûl-ė. *ad.* Idly; lazily; with sloth.

SLO'THFULNESS, slōth'-fûl-nĕs. *n. s.* Idleness laziness; sluggishness; inactivity. *Hooker.*

SLO'TTERY*, slŏt'-tûr-ė. *a.* [*slodderen*, Teut.] Squalid; dirty; untrimmed. *Chaucer.* Foul; wet: as, *slottery* weather. *Pryce.*

SLOUCH §, slōŭtsh. 313. *n. s.* [*slok*, Sueth.] An idle fellow; one who is stupid, heavy, or clownish. *Granger.* A downcast look; a depression of the head. An ungainly, clownish gait or manner. *Swift.*

*To* SLOUCH, slōŭtsh. *v. n.* To have a downcast, clownish look, gait, or manner. *Lord Chesterfield.*

*To* SLOUCH*, slōŭtsh. *v. a.* To depress; to press down: as, to *slouch* the hat.

SLOUGH §, slŏŭ. 313, 390. *n. s.* [ɾloȝ, Sax.] A deep, miry place; a hole full of dirt. *Hayward.*

SLOUGH, slŭf. 391. *n. s.* The skin which a serpent casts off at his periodical renovation. *Shak.* The skin. *Shak.* The part that separates from a foul sore. *Wiseman.*

*To* SLOUGH, slŭf. *v. n.* To part from the sound flesh: a chirurgical term.

SLO'UGHY, slŏŭ'-ė. *a.* Miry; boggy; muddy. *Swift.*

SLO'VEN §, slŭv'-vĕn. 103. *n. s.* [*sloef*, Dutch; *yslyvn*, Welsh; ɾlapıan, Sax.] A man indecently negligent of cleanliness; a man dirtily dressed *Hooker.*

SLO'VENLINESS, slŭv'-vĕn-lė-nĕs. *n. s.* Indecent negligence of dress; neglect of cleanliness. *Wotton.* Any negligence or carelessness. *Bp. Hall.*

SLO'VENLY, slŭv'-vĕn-lė. *a.* Negligent of dress. *Bp. Hall.*

SLO'VENLY, slŭv'-vĕn-lė. *ad.* In a coarse, inelegant manner. *Pope.*

SLO'VENRY, slŭv'-vĕn-rė. *n. s.* Dirtiness; want of neatness. *Shakspeare.*

SLOW §, slō. 324. *a.* [ɾlap, ɾlaep, Sax.] Not swift; not quick of motion; not speedy; not having velocity; wanting celerity. *Milton.* Late; not happening in a short time. *Milton.* Not ready; not prompt; not quick. *Exodus*, iv. Dull; inactive; tardy; sluggish. *Dryden.* Not hasty; acting with deliberation; not vehement. *Comm. Prayer.* Dull; heavy in wit. *Pope.*

SLOW, slō, in composition, is an adverb, *slowly*. *Donne.*

*To* SLOW, slō. *v. a.* To omit by dilatoriness; to delay; to procrastinate. *Shakspeare.*

SLOW*, slō. *n. s.* [ɾlıp, Sax.] A moth. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

SLO'WBACK*, slō'-bâk. *n. s.* A lubber; an idle fellow. *Favour.*

SLO'WLY, slō'-lė. *ad.* [ɾlaulıce, Sax.] Not speedily; not with celerity; not with velocity. *Pope.* Not soon; not early; not in a little time. *Bacon.* Not hastily; not rashly: as, He determines *slowly*. Not promptly; not readily: as, He learns *slowly*. Tardily; sluggishly. *Addison.*

SLO'WNESS, slō'-nĕs. *n. s.* Smallness of motion; not speed; want of velocity; absence of celerity or swiftness. *Wilkins.* Length of time in which any thing acts or is brought to pass; not quickness. *Hooker.* Dulness to admit conviction or affection. *Bentley.* Want of promptness; want of readiness. Deliberation; cool delay. Dilatoriness; procrastination.

SLO'WWORM, slō'-wûrm. *n. s.* [ɾlap-pỹpm, Sax.] The blind worm; a small kind of viper, not mortal, scarcely venomous. *Brown.*

*To* SLU'BBER §, slŭb'-bûr. 98. *v. a.* [*slobbert*, Scano-Goth.] To do any thing lazily, imperfectly, or with idle hurry. *Sidney.* To stain; to daub. [from *slobber*, *slabber*, or *slaver*.] *Shak.* To cover coarsely or carelessly. *Wotton.*

*To* SLU'BBER*, slŭb'-bûr. *v. n.* To be in a hurry, to move with hurry. *More.*

SLU'BBERDEGULLION, slŭb-bûr-dė-gŭl'-yŭn. *n. s.* A paltry, dirty, sorry wretch. *Hudibras.*

SLU'BBERINGLY*, slŭb'-bûr-ĭng-lė. *ad.* In an imperfect or slovenly manner. *Drayton.*

**SLUDGE**, slŭdje. *n. s.* [ꝛlo᷒, Sax.] Mire; dirt mixed with water. *Mortimer.*

**SLUG** §, slŭg. *n. s.* [*slug*, Dan.; and *slock*, Dutch.] An idler; a drone; a slow, heavy, sleepy, lazy wretch. *Shak.* A hinderance; an obstruction. *Bacon.* A kind of slow-creeping snail. *Search.* ꝛlec᷒, Sax.] A cylindrical or oval piece of metal shot from a gun. *Barrow.*

*To* **SLUG**, slŭg. *v. n.* To lie idle; to play the drone; to move slowly. *Spenser.*

*To* **SLUG***, slŭg. *v. a.* To make sluggish. *Milton.*

**SLUG-*a-Bed****, slŭg′-ă-bĕd. *n. s.* One who is fond of lying in bed; a drone. *Shakspeare.*

**SLU′GGARD**, slŭg′-gărd. 83. *n. s.* An idler; a drone; an inactive, lazy fellow. *Shakspeare.*

**SLU′GGARD***, slŭg′-gărd. *a.* Lazy; sluggish. *Dryden.*

*To* **SLU′GGARDIZE**, slŭg′-gŭr-dīze. *v. a.* To make idle; to make dronish. *Shakspeare.*

**SLU′GGISH**, slŭg′-gĭsh. *a.* [from *slug*.] Dull; drowsy; lazy; slothful; idle; insipid; slow; inactive; inert. *Spenser.*

**SLU′GGISHLY**, slŭg′-gĭsh-lè. *ad.* Dully; not nimbly; lazily; idly; slowly. *Milton.*

**SLU′GGISHNESS**, slŭg′-gĭsh-nĕs. *n. s.* Dulness; sloth; laziness; idleness; inertness. *B. Jonson.*

**SLU′GGY***, slŭg′-gè. *a.* Sluggish. *Chaucer.*

**SLUICE** §, slūse. 342. *n. s.* [*sluyse*, Dutch; *escluse*, Fr.] A watergate; a floodgate; a vent for water. *Milton.*

*To* **SLUICE**, slūse. *v. a.* To emit by floodgates. *Shakspeare.*

**SLU′ICY**, slū′-sè. *a.* Falling in streams as from a sluice or floodgate. *Dryden.*

*To* **SLU′MBER** §, slŭm′-bŭr. *v. n.* [ꝛlumepian, Sax.; *sluymeren*, Dutch.] To sleep lightly; to be not awake nor in profound sleep. *Psalms.* To sleep; to repose. *Milton.* To be in a state of negligence and supineness. *Young.*

*To* **SLU′MBER**, slŭm′-bŭr. *v. a.* To lay to sleep. *Wotton.* To stupify; to stun. *Spenser.*

**SLU′MBER**, slŭm′-bŭr. 98. *n. s.* Light sleep; sleep not profound. *Shak.* Sleep; repose. *Dryden.*

**SLU′MBERER***, slŭm′-bŭr-ŭr. *n. s.* [ꝛlumepe, Sax.] One who slumbers. *Donne.*

**SLU′MBERING***, slŭm′-bŭr-ĭng. *n. s.* State of repose. *Job*, xxxiii.

**SLU′MBEROUS**, slŭm′-bŭr-ŭs. } *a.* Inviting to sleep;
**SLU′MBERY**, slŭm′-bŭr-è. } soporiferous; causing sleep. *Milton.* Sleepy; not waking. *Shak.*

**SLUNG**, slŭng. The preterit and participle passive of *sling*.

**SLUNK**, slŭngk. The preterit and participle passive of *slink*. *Milton.*

*To* **SLUR** §, slŭr. *v. a.* [*slorig*, Teut., nasty; *sloore*, a slut.] To sully; to soil; to contaminate. *Cudworth.* To pass lightly; to balk; to miss. *More.* To cheat; to trick. *Hudibras.*

**SLUR**, slŭr. *n. s.* Faint reproach; slight disgrace. *L'Estrange.* Trick. *Butler.* [In musick.] A mark denoting a connexion of one note with another.

**SLUT** §, slŭt. *n. s.* [*slodde*, Teut.] A dirty person: now confined to a dirty woman. *Gower.* A word of slight contempt to a woman. *Shakspeare.*

**SLU′TTERY**, slŭt′-tŭr-è. 557. *n. s.* The qualities or practice of a slut. *Shakspeare.*

**SLU′TTISH**, slŭt′-tĭsh. *a.* Nasty; not nice; not cleanly; dirty; indecently negligent of cleanliness. *Sidney.* It is used sometimes for *meretricious*. *Holiday.*

**SLU′TTISHLY**, slŭt′-tĭsh-lè. *ad.* In a sluttish manner; nastily; dirtily. *Sir E. Sandys.*

**SLU′TTISHNESS**, slŭt′-tĭsh-nĕs. *n. s.* The qualities or practice of a slut; nastiness; dirtiness. *Sidney.*

**SLY** §, slī. *a.* [ꝛlᵹ, Sax.] Meanly artful; secretly insidious; cunning. *Spenser.* Slight; thin; fine. *Spenser.*

**SLY′LY**, slī′-lè. *ad.* With secret artifice; insidiously. *Phillips.* See SLILY.

**SLY′NESS***, slī′-nĕs. *n. s.* Designing artifice. [*slyly* and *slyness*, the correct spelling. *Todd.*] See SLINESS.

*To* **SMACK** §, smăk. *v. n.* [ꝛmæccan, Sax.; *smaecken*, Dutch.] To have a taste; to be tinctured with any particular taste. *Barret.* To have a tincture or quality infused. *Shak.* To make a noise by separation of the lips strongly pressed together, as after a taste. *Barrow.* To kiss with a close compression of the lips, so as to be heard when they separate. *Pope.*

*To* **SMACK**, smăk. *v. a.* To kiss. *Donne.* To make to emit any quick, smart noise. *Young.*

**SMACK**, smăk. *n. s.* [ꝛmæc, Sax.; *smaeck*, Dutch.] Taste; savour. Tincture; quality from something mixed. *Spenser.* A pleasing taste. *Tusser.* A small quantity; a taste. *Dryden.* The act of parting the lips audibly, as after a pleasing taste. A loud kiss. *Shak.* [ꝛnacca, Sax.; *sneckra*, Icel.] A small ship. A blow, given with the flat of the hand: a vulgar word: as, a *smack* on the face.

**SMALL** §. smăll. 84. *a.* [ꝛmal, Sax.; *smal*, Dutch.] Little in quantity; not great. *Isaiah*, liv. Slender; exile; minute. *Deut.* ix. Little in degree. *Acts*, xix. Little in importance; petty; minute. *Genesis.* Little in the principal quality: as, *small* beer; not strong; weak. *Swift.* Gentle; soft; melodious. 1 *Kings*, xix.

**SMALL**, smăll. *n. s.* The small or narrow part of any thing. *Sidney.*

*To* **SMALL***, smăll. *v. a.* To make little or less. *Prompt. Parv. Ob. T.*

**SMA′LLAGE**, smăll′-ĭdje. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

**SMA′LLCOAL**, smăll′-kōle. *n. s.* Little wood coals used to light fires. *Spectator.*

**SMA′LLCRAFT**, smăll′-krăft. *n. s.* [*small* and *craft*.] A little vessel below the denomination of ship. *Dryden.*

**SMA′LLISH***, smăll′-ĭsh. *a.* Somewhat small. *Chaucer.*

**SMA′LLNESS**, smăll′-nĕs. *n. s.* Littleness; not greatness. *Bacon.* Littleness; want of bulk; minuteness; exility. *Bacon.* Want of strength; weakness. Gentleness; softness: as, the *smallness* of a woman's voice. *Barret.*

**SMA′LLPOX**, smăll-pŏks′. 406. *n. s.* [*small* and *pox*.] An eruptive distemper of great malignity; *variolæ*. *Wiseman.*

**SMA′LLY**, smăl′-lè. *ad.* In a little quantity; with minuteness; in a little or low degree. *Ascham.*

**SMALT**, smălt. *n. s.* [*smalto*, Ital.; *smaelta*, Su. Goth.] A beautiful blue substance, produced from two parts of zaffre being fused with three parts common salt, and one part potash. *Hill.* Blue glass.

**SMA′RAGD** §*, smăr′-ăgd. *n. s.* [*σμάραγδος*.] The emerald. *Bale.*

**SMA′RAGDINE**, smă-răg′-dĭn. 140. *a.* Made of emerald; resembling emerald.

**SMART** §, smărt. 78. *n. s.* [ꝛmeopta, Sax.; *smert*, Dutch; *smarta*, Swed.] Quick, pungent, lively pain. *Sidney.* Pain, corporal or intellectual. *Spenser.*

*To* **SMART**, smărt. *v. n.* [ꝛmeoptan, Sax.] To feel quick, lively pain. *South.* To feel pain of body or mind. *Proverbs.*

**SMART**, smărt. *a.* Pungent; sharp; causing smart. *Shakspeare.* Quick; vigorous; active. *Clarendon.* Producing any effect with force and vigour. *Dryden.* Acute; witty; *Tillotson.* Brisk; vivacious; lively. *Addison.*

**SMART**, smărt. *n. s.* A fellow affecting briskness and vivacity.

*To* **SMA′RTEN***, smăr′-tn. *v. a.* To make smart or showy.

*To* **SMA′RTLE***, smăr′-tl. *v. n.* *To smartle away*, is to waste or melt away. *Ray.*

**SMA′RTLY**, smărt′-lè. *ad.* After a smart manner; sharply; briskly; vigorously; wittily. *Clarendon.*

**SMA′RTNESS**, smărt′-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of being smart; quickness; vigour. *Boyle.* Liveliness; briskness; wittiness. *Bp. Taylor.*

*To* **SMASH***, smăsh. *v. a.* [*smaccare*, Ital.; *schmeissen*, Germ.] To break in pieces.

*To* **SMATCH***, smătsh. *v. n.* To have a taste. *Banister.*

☞ 559.—Fāte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mè, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

**SMATCH**, smâtsh. *n. s.* [corrupted from *smack.*] Taste; tincture; twang. *Shakspeare.* A bird.

***To*** **SMA'TTER** §, smât'-tûr. *v. n.* [*smaedr, smatt,* Icel.] To have a slight taste; to have a slight, superficial, and imperfect knowledge. *Hulcet.* To talk superficially or ignorantly. *Hudibras.*

**SMA'TTER**, smât'-tûr. 98. *n. s.* Superficial or slight knowledge. *Temple.*

**SMA'TTERER**, smât'-tûr-ûr. *n. s.* One who has a slight or superficial knowledge. *Burton.*

**SMA'TTERING***, smât'-tûr-îng. *n. s.* Superficial knowledge. *Bp. Hall.*

***To*** **SMEAR** §, smêêr. 227. *v. a.* [ɾmeꝑian, Sax.; *smeeren,* Teut.] To overspread with something viscous and adhesive; to besmear. *Shak.* To soil; to contaminate. *Shakspeare.*

**SMEAR**, smêêr. *n. s.* An ointment; any fat liquor or juice.

**SME'ARY**, smêêr'-ê. *a.* Dauby; adhesive. *Rowe.*

**SMEATH**, smêêth. *n. s.* A sea-fowl. *Rowe.*

***To*** **SMEETH**, smêêth. } *v. a.* [ɾmiððe, Sax.] To
***To*** **SMUTCH**, smûtsh. } smoke; to blacken with smoke. *Ob. J.*

**SME'GMATICK**, smĕg'-mâ-tîk. *a.* [σμῆγμα.] Soapy; detersive.

***To*** **SMELL** §, smêl. *v. a.* pret. and part. *smelt.* [*smoel,* Dutch, warm; because smells are increased by heat.] To perceive by the nose. *Collier.* To find out by mental sagacity. *L'Estrange.*

***To*** **SMELL**, smêl. *v. n.* To strike the nostrils. *Shak.* To have any particular scent. *Bacon.* To have a particular tincture or smack of any quality. *Shak.* To practise the act of smelling. *Exod.* xxx. To exercise sagacity. *Shakspeare.*

**SMELL**, smêl. *n. s.* Power of smelling; the sense of which the nose is the organ. *Davies.* Scent; power of affecting the nose. *Bacon.*

**SME'LLER**, smêl'-lûr. 98. *n. s.* One who smells. One who is smelled. *Beaumont and Fletcher.* The organ of smelling.

**SME'LLFEAST**, smêl'-fêêst. *n. s.* [*smell* and *feast.*] A parasite; one who haunts good tables. *Bp. Hall.*

**SME'LLING***, smêl'-lîng. *n. s.* The sense by which smells are perceived. 1 *Cor.* xii.

**SMELT**, smêlt. The pret. and part. pass. of *smell.* *King.*

**SMELT**, smêlt. *n. s.* [ɾmelt, Sax.] A small sea fish. *Carew.*

***To*** **SMELT** §, smêlt. *v. n.* [*smalta,* Icel.; *smaelta, smelta,* Su. Goth.] To melt ore, so as to extract the metal. *Woodward.*

**SME'LTER**, smêlt'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One who melts ore. *Woodward.*

***To*** **SMERK** §, smêrk. *v. n.* [ɾmeꝑcian, Sax.] To smile wantonly, or pertly; to seem highly pleased; to seem favourable; to fawn. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

**SMERK***, or **SMIRK***, smêrk. *n. s.* [ɾmæꝑc, Sax.] A kind of fawning smile. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

**SME'RKY**, smêr'-kê. 108. } *a.* Nice; smart; jaunty.
**SMIRK***, smêrk. } *Spenser.*

**SME'RLIN**, smêr'-lĭn. *n. s.* A fish. *Ainsworth.*

***To*** **SMI'CKER** §*, smîk'-ûr. *v. n.* [*smickra,* Swed.] To smirk; to look amorously or wantonly. *Kersey.*

**SMI'CKERING***, smîk'-ûr-îng. *n. s.* A look of amorous inclination. *Dryden.*

**SMI'CKET**, smîk'-kît. 99. *n. s.* [diminutive of *smock, smocket, smicket.*] The under garment of a woman.

**SMI'DDY***, smĭd'-dê. *n. s.* [*schmidte,* Germ.; ɾmiððe, Sax.] The shop of a smith. *Comment on Chaucer.*

***To*** **SMIGHT**. For *smite. Spenser.*

***To*** **SMILE** §, smîle. *v. n.* [*smuylen,* Teut.; *smila,* Dan. and Swed.] To contract the face with pleasure; to express kindness, love, or gladness, by the countenance: contrary to *frown. Ecclus.* xxi. To express slight contempt by the look. *Camden.* To look gay or joyous. *Shak.* To be favourable; to be propitious. *Milton.*

***To*** **SMILE***, smîle. *v. a.* To awe with a contemptuous smile. *Young.*

**SMILE**, smîle. *n. s.* A slight contraction of the face; a look of pleasure, or kindness. *Shak.* Gay or joyous appearance. *Addison.*

**SMI'LER***, smî'-lûr. *n. s.* One who smiles. *Young.*

**SMI'LINGLY**, smî'-lîng-lê. *ad.* With a look of pleasure. *Boyle.*

***To*** **SMILT**, smîlt. *v. n.* [corrupted from *smelt,* or *melt.*] *Mortimer.*

***To*** **SMIRCH**, smêrtsh. 108. *v. a.* [from *murk,* or *murky.*] To cloud; to dusk; to soil. *Shakspeare.*

***To*** **SMIRK**, smêrk. *v. n.* To look affectedly soft or kind. *Young.*

**SMIT**, smît. The part. pass. of *smite. Tickell.*

***To*** **SMITE** §, smite. *v. a.* pret. *smote;* part. pass. *smit, smitten.* [ɾmitan, Sax.; *smijten,* Dutch.] To strike: to reach with a blow; to pierce. *Ps.* cxxi. To kill; to destroy. 2 *Sam.* ii. To afflict; to chasten. *Wake.* To blast. *Exodus.* To affect with any passion. *Milton.*

***To*** **SMITE**, smite. *v. n.* To strike; to collide. *Na hum.*

**SMITE***, smîte. *n. s.* A blow: used in the midland counties. *Farmer.*

**SMI'TER**, smî'-tûr. 98. *n. s.* One who smites. *Isa.* l. 6.

**SMITH** §, smĭth. 467. *n. s.* [ɾmið, Sax.; *schmid,* Germ.] One who forges with his hammer; one who works in metals. *Shak.* He that makes or effects any thing. *Dryden.*

***To*** **SMITH***, smĭth. *v. a.* [ɾmiðian, Sax.] To beat into shape as a smith. *Chaucer.*

**SMI'THCRAFT**, smĭth'-krâft. *n. s.* [ɾmiðcꝛæt, Sax.] The art of a smith. *Raleigh.*

**SMI'THERY**, smĭth'-ûr-ê. *n. s.* The shop of a smith. Work performed in a smith's shop. *Burke.*

**SMI'THING**, smĭth'-îng. *n. s.* [from *smith.*] An art manual, by which an irregular lump, or several lumps of iron, is wrought into an intended shape. *Moxon.*

**SMI'THY**, smĭth'-ê. *n. s.* [ɾmiððe, Sax.] The shop of a smith. *Dryden.*

**SMITT**, smît. *n. s.* The finest of the clayey ore, made up into balls; they use it for marking of sheep, and call it *smitt. Woodward.*

**SMI'TTEN**, smît'-tn. 103. The part. pass. of *smite.* Struck; killed; affected with passion. *Isa.* liii.

***To*** **SMI'TTLE** §*, smît'-tl. *v. a.* [ɾmittan, Sax.; *smetten,* Teut.] To infect. *Grose.*

**SMI'TTLE***, smît'-tl. } *a.* Infectious.
**SMI'TTLISH***, smît'-tl-îsh. }

**SMOCK** §, smŏk. *n. s.* [ɾmoc, Sax.] The under garment of a woman; a shift. *Sidney.* *Smock* is used in a ludicrous kind of composition for any thing relating to women. *B. Jonson.*

**SMOCKFA'CED**, smŏk'-fâste. 359. *a.* Palefaced; maidenly; effeminate. *Dryden.*

**SMOCKFRO'CK***, smŏk'-frŏk. *n. s.* [*smock* and *frock.*] A gaberdine.

**SMO'CKLESS***, smŏk'-lês. *a.* Wanting a smock. *Chaucer.*

**SMOKE** §, smôke. *n. s.* [ɾmoc, ɾmic, ɾmec, Sax.; *smoek,* Su. Goth.] The visible effluvium, or sooty exhalation from any thing burning. *Sidney.*

***To*** **SMOKE**, smôke. *v. n.* [ɾmecan, ɾmican, Sax.] To emit a dark exhalation by heat. *Gen.* xv. To burn; to be kindled. *Deuteronomy.* To move with such swiftness as to kindle; to move very fast, so as to raise dust like smoke. *Dryden.* To smell, or hunt out. *Addison.* To use tobacco. To suffer; to be punished. *Shakspeare.*

***To*** **SMOKE**, smôke. *v. a.* To scent by smoke; to medicate by smoke, or dry in smoke. *Arbuthnot.* To expel by smoke. *Sir E. Sandys.* To smell out; to find out. *Shak.* [σμώχω.] To sneer; to ridicule to the face. *Addison.*

***To*** **SMOKE-*dry***, smôke'-drî. *v. a.* To dry by smoke. *Mortimer.*

**SMO'KER**, smô'-kûr. 98. *n. s.* One that dries or perfumes by smoke. One that uses tobacco.

**SMO'KELESS**, smôke'-lês. *a.* Having no smoke. *Pope.*

**SMO'KILY***, smô'-kê-lê. *ad.* So as to be full of smoke. *Sherwood.*

SMO'KY, smō'-kė. *a.* Emitting smoke; fumid. *Dryden.* Having the appearance or nature of smoke. *Harvey.* Noisome with smoke. *Shak.* Dark; obscure. *Skinner.*

*To* SMOOR*, smōōr. } *v. a.* [ꝛmoꝺan, Sax.; *smoor-*
*To* SMORE*, smōre. } *en*, Teut.] To suffocate; to smother. *More.*

SMOOTH §, smōōTH. 306, 467. *a.* [ꝛmeꝺ, ꝛmoeꝺ, Sax.; *mwyth*, Welsh.] Even on the surface; not rough; level; having no asperities. *Gen.* xxvii. Evenly spread; glossy. *Pope.* Equal in pace; without starts or obstruction. *Milton.* Gently flowing. *Milton.* Voluble; not harsh; soft. *Gay.* Bland; mild; adulatory. *Milton.*

SMOOTH*, smōōTH. *n. s.* That which is smooth. *Gen.* xxvii.

*To* SMOOTH, smōōTH. *v. a.* [ꝛmeðian, Sax.] To level; to make even on the surface. *Isaiah*, xli. To work into a soft, uniform mass. *Ray.* To make easy; to rid from obstructions. *Pope.* To make flowing; to free from harshness. *Milton.* To palliate; to soften. *Shak.* To calm; to mollify. *Milton.* To ease. *Dryden.* To flatter; to soften with blandishments. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SMO'OTHEN, smōō'-THN. *v. a.* [ꝛmeðian, Sax.] To make even and smooth. *Moxon.*

SMO'OTHER*, smōōTH'-ûr. *n. s.* One who smooths, or frees from harshness. *Bp. Percy.*

SMO'OTHFACED, smōōTH'-fâste. 359. *a.* Mild looking; having a smooth air. *Shakspeare.*

SMO'OTHLY, smōōTH'-lė. *ad.* Not roughly; evenly. *Guardian.* With even glide. *Pope.* Without obstruction; easily; readily. *Hooker.* With soft and bland language. Mildly; innocently. *Shelton.*

SMO'OTHNESS, smōōTH'-nės. *n. s.* Evenness on the surface; freedom from asperity. *Dryden.* Softness or mildness on the palate. *Phillips.* Sweetness and softness of numbers. *Temple.* Blandness and gentleness of speech. *Shakspeare.*

SMOTE, smōte. The pret. of *smite*. *Milton.*

*To* SMO'THER §, smŭTH'-ûr. 469. *v. a.* [ꝛmoꝺan, Sax.] To suffocate with smoke, or by exclusion of the air. *Sidney.* To suppress. *Hooker.*

*To* SMO'THER, smŭTH'-ûr. *v. n.* To smoke without vent. *Bacon.* To be suppressed or kept close. *Collier.*

SMO'THER, smŭTH'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* A state of suppression. *Bacon.* Smoke; thick dust. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SMOUCH*, smōōtsh. *v. a.* [perhaps from *smack*.] To salute. *Stubbes.*

SMO'ULDERING, smōl'-ꝺûr-ing. } *part.* [ꝛmoꝛan,
SMO'ULDRY, smōl'-ꝺrė. 318. } Sax.] Burning and smoking without vent. *Spenser.*

SMUG §, smŭg. *a.* [*smucken*, Teut.; ꝛmeaꝛan, Sax.] Nice; spruce; dressed with affectation of niceness, but without elegance. *Preston.*

*To* SMUG, smŭg. *v. a.* To adorn; to spruce. *Chapman.*

*To* SMU'GGLE §, smŭg'-gl. 405. *v. a.* [*smokkelen*, Dutch.] To import or export goods without paying the customs. To manage or convey secretly.

SMU'GGLER, smŭg'-gl-ûr. 98. *n. s.* A wretch, who, in defiance of justice and the laws, imports or exports goods either contraband or without payment of the customs. *Crabbe.*

SMU'GGLING*, smŭg'-gl-ing. *n. s.* The offence of importing goods without paying the duties imposed by the laws of the customs and excise. *Blackstone.*

SMU'GLY, smŭg'-lė. *ad.* Neatly; sprucely. *Gay.*

SMU'GNESS, smŭg'-nės. *n. s.* Spruceness; neatness without elegance. *Sherwood.*

SMU'LY*, smŭ'-lė. *a.* [perhaps a corruption of *smoothly*.] Looking smoothly; demure.

SMUT §, smŭt. *n. s.* [ꝛmitta, Sax.; *smette*, Dutch.] A spot made with soot or coal. Must or blackness gathered on corn; mildew. *Mortimer.* Obscenity.

*To* SMUT, smŭt. *v. a.* [ꝛmittan, Sax.] To stain; to mark with soot or coal. *Harmar.* To taint with mildew. *Bacon.*

*To* SMUT, smŭt. *v. n.* To gather must. *Mortimer.*

*To* SMUTCH, smŭtsh. *v. a.* [from *smut*.] To black with smoke; to mark with soot or coal. *Shak.*

SMU'TTILY, smŭt'-tė-lė. *ad.* Blackly; smokily. Obscenely. *Tatler.*

SMU'TTINESS, smŭt'-tė-nės. *n. s.* Soil from smoke. *Temple.* Obsceneness.

SMU'TTY, smŭt'-tė. *a.* Black with smoke or coal. *Howell.* Tainted with mildew. *Locke.* Obscene, not modest. *Horneck.*

SNACK, snăk. *n. s.* A share; a part taken by compact. *Dryden.* A slight, hasty repast.

SNA'CKET*, snăk'-ĭt. } *n. s.* See SNECK. The hasp
SNE'CKET*, snĕk'-ĭt. } of a casement. *Sherwood.*

SNA'COT, snăk'-ŭt. *n. s.* A fish. *Ainsworth.*

SNA'FFLE §, snăf'-fl. 405. *n. s.* [*snavel*, Dutch.] A bridle which crosses the nose. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SNA'FFLE, snăf'-fl. *v. a.* To bridle; to hold in a bridle; to hold; to manage. *Mir. for Mag.*

SNAG §, snăg. *n. s.* [ꝛnæcce, Sax.; *schnecken*, Germ.] A jag, or short protuberance. *Spenser.* A tooth left by itself, or standing beyond the rest; a tooth, in contempt. *Prior.*

SNA'GGED, snăg'-gĕd. 366. } *a.* Full of snags; full
SNA'GGY, snăg'-gė. 383. } of sharp protuberances; shooting into sharp points. *Spenser.* *Snaggy* is a northern word for testy, peevish. [*snacken*, Teut.]

SNAIL §, snāle. 202. *n. s.* [ꝛnæꝛl, Sax.; *snegel*, Dutch.] A slimy animal which creeps on plants, some with shells on their backs; the emblem of slowness. *Shak.* A name given to a drone from the slow motion of a snail. *Shakspeare.*

SNAIL-CLAVER, snāle'-klāv-ûr. } *n. s.* An herb.
SNAIL-TREFOIL, snāle'-trė-fŏil. } *Ainsworth.*

SNAIL-LIKE*, snāle'-like. *a.* In a way resembling the slowness of a snail. *B. Jonson.*

SNAKE §, snāke. *n. s.* [ꝛnaca, Sax.; *snake*, Dutch.] A serpent of the oviparous kind, distinguished from a viper. The snake's bite is harmless. *Snake*, in poetry, is a general name for a serpent. *Shak.*

SNA'KEROOT, snāke'-rōōt. *n. s.* A species of birthwort growing in Virginia and Carolina.

SNA'KESHEAD *Iris*, snāks'-hĕd-ĭ'-rĭs. *n. s.* A plant *Miller.*

SNA'KEWEED, or *Bistort*, snāke'-wēēd. *n. s.* [*bistorta*, Lat.] A plant.

SNA'KEWOOD, snāke'-wŭd. *n. s.* Smaller branches of the root of a tall, straight tree, growing in the island of Timor, and other parts of the East. *Hill.*

SNA'KY, snā'-kė. *a.* Serpentine; belonging to a snake; resembling a snake. *Spenser.* Having serpents. *B. Jonson.*

*To* SNAP §, snăp. *v. a.* [the same with *knap*.] To break at once; to break short. *Bramhall.* To strike with a knacking noise, or sharp sound. *Pope.* To bite. *Wiseman.* To catch suddenly and unexpectedly. *Wotton.* [*sneipa*, Icel.] To treat with sharp language. *Hudibras.*

*To* SNAP, snăp. *v. n.* To break short; to fall asunder; to break without bending. *Donne.* To make an effort to bite with eagerness. *Shak.* To express sharp language. *Bp. Prideaux.*

SNAP, snăp. *n. s.* The act of breaking with a quick motion. A greedy fellow. *L'Estrange.* A quick eager bite. *Carew.* A catch; a theft.

SNA'PDRAGON, or *Calf's Snout*, snăp'-drăg-ŭn. *n. s.* A plant. A kind of play, in which brandy is set on fire, and raisins thrown into it, which those who are unused to the sport are afraid to take out; but which may be safely snatched by a quick motion, and put blazing into the mouth, which being closed, the fire is at once extinguished. *Tatler.* The thing eaten at *snap-dragon*. *Swift.*

SNA'PHANCE*, snăp'-hânse. *n. s.* [*schnaphan*, Germ.] A kind of firelock. *Shelton. Ob. T.*

SNA'PPER, snăp'-pûr. 98. *n. s.* One who snaps. *Shakspeare.*

SNA'PPISH, snăp'-pĭsh. *a.* Eager to bite. *Swift.* Peevish; sharp in reply. *Henry, Earl of Clarendon's Diary.*

SNA'PPISHLY, snăp'-pĭsh-lė. *ad.* Peevishly; tartly.

SNA'PPISHNESS, snăp'-pĭsh-nės. *n. s.* Peevishness; tartness. *Wakefield.*

☞ 559.—Fāte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

SNA'PSACK, snăp'-săk. *n. s.* [*snappsack*, Swed.] A soldier's bag: more usually *knapsack*. *South.*

*To* SNAR*, snâr. *v. n.* [*snarren*, Teut.] To snarl. *Spenser.*

SNARE §, snâre. *n. s.* [*snara*, Swed. and Icel.; *snare*, Dan.] Any thing set to catch an animal; a gin; a net; a noose. *Milton.* Any thing by which one is entrapped or entangled. 1 *Cor.* vii.

*To* SNARE, snâre. *v. a.* To entrap; to entangle; to catch in a noose. *Psalm* ix.

SNA'RER*, snâre'-ûr. *n. s.* One who lays snares. *Crabbe.*

*To* SNARL §, snârl. *v. n.* [*snarren*, Teut.] To growl as an angry animal; to gnarl. *Shak.* To speak roughly; to talk in rude terms. *Dryden.*

*To* SNARL, snârl. *v. a.* To entangle; to embarrass; to twist. *Abp. Cranmer.*

SNA'RLER, snâr'-lûr. 98. *n. s.* One who snarls; a growling, surly, quarrelsome, insulting fellow. *Swift.*

SNA'RY, snâ'-rè. *a.* Entangling; insidious. *Dryden.*

SNAST, snâst. *n. s.* The snuff of a candle. *Bacon.*

*To* SNATCH §, snătsh. *v. a.* [*snacken*, Teut.] To seize any thing hastily. *Hooker.* To transport or carry suddenly. *Clarendon.*

*To* SNATCH, snătsh. *v. n.* To bite, or catch eagerly at something. *Shakspeare.*

SNATCH, snătsh. *n. s.* A hasty catch. A short fit of vigorous action. *Tusser.* A small part of any thing; a broken part. *Shak.* A broken or interrupted action; a short fit. *Wilkins.* A quip; a shuffling answer. *Shakspeare.*

SNA'TCHER, snătsh'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One who snatches, or takes any thing in haste. *Shakspeare.*

SNA'TCHINGLY, snătsh'-ĭng-lè. 410. *ad.* Hastily; with interruption.

*To* SNATHE §*, snȧthe. *v. a.* [ɾnɪðan, Sax.] To prune; to lop.

SNA'TTOCK*, snăt'-tŭk. *n. s.* A chip; a slice; a cutting. *Gayton.*

*To* SNEAK §, snēke. 227. *v. n.* [ɾnɪcan, Sax.; *sniger*, Dan.] To creep slyly; to come or go as if afraid to be seen. *Shak.* To behave with meanness and servility; to crouch; to truckle. *South.*

*To* SNEAK*, snēke. *v. a.* To hide; to conceal. *Wake.*

SNEAK*, snēke. *n. s.* A sneaking fellow.

SNEAK-CUP*. See SNEAKUP.

SNE'AKER, snē'-kûr. 98. *n. s.* A small vessel of drink. A *sneaker* of punch is a term still used in several places for a small bowl.

SNE'AKING, snē'-kĭng. *part. a.* Servile; mean; low. *Rowe.* Covetous; niggardly; meanly parsimonious.

SNE'AKINGLY, snē'-kĭng-lè. 410. *ad.* Meanly; servilely. *Herbert.* In a covetous manner.

SNE'AKINGNESS, snē'-kĭng-nĕs. *n. s.* Niggardliness. Meanness; pitifulness. *Boyle.*

SNE'AKSBY*, snēēks'-bè. *n. s.* A paltry fellow; a cowardly, sneaking fellow. *Barrow.*

SNE'AKUP, snē'-kŭp. *n. s.* A cowardly, creeping, insidious scoundrel. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

*To* SNEAP §, snēpe. 227. *v. a.* [*sneipa*, Icel.] To reprimand; to check. *More.* To nip. *Shakspeare.*

SNEAP, snēpe. *n. s.* A reprimand; a check. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SNEB, snĕb. *v. a.* See *To* SNEAP. To check; to chide; to reprimand. *Spenser.*

SNECK*, snĕk. *n. s.* The latch or bolt of a door.

*To* SNED*. See *To* SNATHE.

SNEED*, snēde. *n. s.* [ɾnæð, Sax.] The handle of a sithe. *Evelyn.*

*To* SNEER §, snēre. 246. *v. n.* [apparently of the same family with *snore* and *snort*.] To show contempt by looks. To insinuate contempt by covert expressions. *Pope.* To utter with grimace. *Congreve.* To show awkward mirth. *Tatler.*

SNEER, snēre. *n. s.* A look of contemptuous ridicule. *Pope.* An expression of ludicrous scorn. *Watts.*

SNE'ERER, snēēr'-ûr. *n. s.* One that sneers or shows contempt. *Warburton.*

SNE'ERFUL*, snēēr'-fûl. *a.* Given to sneering: a bad word. *Shenstone.*

SNE'ERINGLY*, snēre'-ĭng-lè. *ad.* With a look or with expression of ludicrous scorn.

*To* SNEEZE §, snēēze. 246. *v. n.* [nɪeɾan. Sax.; *niesen*, Dut.] To emit wind audibly by the nose. *Bacon.*

SNEEZE, snēēze. *n. s.* Emission of wind audibly by the nose. *Milton.*

SNE'EZING*, snēēz'-ĭng. *n. s.* Act of sneezing; sternutation. Medicine to promote sneezing. *Burton.*

SNE'EZEWORT, snēēz'-wûrt. *n. s.* A plant.

SNELL*, snĕl. *a.* [ɾnel, Sax.] Nimble; active; lively. *Lye. Ob. T.*

SNET, snĕt. *n. s.* The fat of a deer. *Dict.*

SNEW, snū. The old pret. of *To snow*. *Chaucer.*

*To* SNIB, snĭb. *v. a.* [*snyfba*, Su. Goth. See *To* SNEAP.] To check; to nip; to reprimand. *Chaucer.*

SNICK*, snĭk. *n. s.* A small cut or mark. A latch.

SNICK *and Snee*, snĭk'-ănd-snēē'. *n. s.* [*snee*, Dut.] A combat with knives. *Wiseman.*

*To* SNI'CKER, snĭk'-ûr. } *v. n.* [another form of
*To* SNI'GGER, snĭg'-gûr. } *sneer*.] To laugh slyly, wantonly, or contemptuously; to laugh in one's sleeve. *Dict.*

*To* SNIFF §, snĭf. *v. n.* [*snyfsta*, Su. Goth. See *To* SNUFF.] To draw breath audibly up the nose. *Swift.*

*To* SNIFF*, snĭf. *v. a.* To draw in with the breath.

SNIFF*, snĭf. *n. s.* Perception by the nose. *Warton.*

*To* SNIFT*, snĭft. *v. n.* To snort: "to *snift* in contempt." *Johnson.*

SNIFT*, snĭft. *n. s.* A moment.

SNIG §*, snĭg. *n. s.* A kind of eel. *Grose.*

*To* SNI'GGLE, snĭg'-gl. *v. n.* To fish for eels. *Walton.*

*To* SNI'GGLE*, snĭg'-gl. *v. a.* To catch; to snare. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

*To* SNIP §, snĭp. *v. a.* [*snippen*, Teut.] To cut at once with scissors. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

SNIP, snĭp. *n. s.* A single cut with scissors. *Shak.* A small shred. *Wiseman.* A share; a snack. *L'Estrange.*

SNIPE, snīpe. *n. s.* [*schneppe*, Germ.; *snip*, Dutch.] A small fen fowl with a long bill. *Floyer.* A fool; a blockhead. *Shakspeare.*

SNI'PPER, snĭp'-pûr. 98. *n. s.* One that snips.

SNI'PPET, snĭp'-pĭt. 99. *n. s.* A small part; a share. *Hudibras.*

SNI'PSNAP, snĭp'-snăp. *n. s.* [a cant word formed by reduplication of *snap*.] Tart dialogue; with quick replies. *Pope.*

SNITE, snīte. *n. s.* [ɾnɪta, Sax.] A snipe. *Carew.*

*To* SNITE, snīte. *v. a.* [ɾnýtan, Sax.; *snuyten*, Teut.] To blow the nose: in Scotland, "*snite* the candle, *snuff* it." *Grew.*

SNITHE*, or SNI'THY*. *a.* [ɾnɪðan, Sax.] Sharp; piercing; cutting: applied to the wind.

SNI'VEL §, snĭv'-vl. 102. *n. s.* [ɾɪ ẏɾlɪnʒ, ɾnoɾel, Sax.] Snot; the running of the rose.

*To* SNI'VEL, snĭv'-vl. *v. n.* To run at the nose. To cry as children. *L'Estrange.*

SNI'VELLER, snĭv'-vl-ûr. 98. *n. s.* A weeper; a weak lamenter. *Swift.*

SNI'VELLY*, snĭv'-vl-lè. *a.* Running at the nose. Pitiful; whining.

SNOD*, snŏd. *n. s.* [ɾnoð, Sax.] A fillet; a riband.

SNOD*, snŏd. *a.* [perhaps from ɾnɪðan, Sax.] Trimmed; smooth: applied, in some parts of the north, both to persons and to grass; in the former meaning well dressed, in the latter even. It is also pronounced *snog*. See SNUG.

*To* SNOOK*, snōōk. *v. n.* [*snoka*, Swed.] To lurk; to lie in ambush. *Scott.*

*To* SNORE §, snōre. *v. n.* [*snorcken*, Teut.; *schnarchen*, Germ.] To breathe hard through the nose, as men in sleep. *B. Jonson.*

SNORE, snōre. *n. s.* [ɾnoɲa, Sax.] Audible respiration of sleepers through the nose. *Shakspeare.*

SNO'RER, snōre'-ûr. *n. s.* One who snores. *Prompt Parv.*

***To*** SNORT §, snôrt. *v. n.* [*snorcken*, Teut.] To breathe hard through the nose, as men in sleep. *Burton.* To blow through the nose, as a high-mettled horse. *Addison.*

***To*** SNORT*, snôrt. *v. a.* To turn up in anger, scorn, or derision: applied to the nose. *Chaucer.*

SNO'RTER*, snôrt'-ûr. *n. s.* A snorer; one who snorts. *Sherwood.*

SNO'RTING*, snôrt'-îng. *n. s.* Act of snoring. Act of blowing through the nose, as a high-mettled horse. *Jer.* viii.

SNOT §, snôt. *n. s.* [ꝛnoꝺe, Sax.; *snot*, Teut.] The mucus of the nose. *Swift.*

***To*** SNOT*, snôt. *v. n.* [ꝛnýꝺan, Sax.] To snite or blow the nose. *Swift.*

***To*** SNO'TTER*, snôt'-tûr. *v. n.* To snivel; to sob or cry. *Grose.*

SNO'TTY, snôt'-tè. *a.* Full of snot. *Arbuthnot.*

SNOUT §, snôût. 313. *n. s.* [*snuyt*, Teut.; ꝛnuꝺe, Sax.] The nose of a beast. *Tusser.* The nose of a man in contempt. *Hudibras.* The nosle or end of any hollow pipe.

***To*** SNOUT*, snôût. *v. a.* To furnish with a nosle, or point. *Camden.*

SNO'UTED, snôût'-êd. *a.* Having a snout. *Heylin.*

SNO'UTY*, snôût'-è. *a.* Resembling a beast's snout. *Otway.*

SNOW §, snô. 324. *n. s.* [*snaiwes*, M. Goth.; *sneeuw*, Teut.; ꝛnap, Sax.] The small particles of water frozen before they unite into drops. *Job*, xxiv. A ship with two masts: generally the largest of all two-masted vessels employed by Europeans, and the most convenient for navigation. *Falconer.*

***To*** SNOW, snô. *v. n.* [ꝛnapan, Sax.; *sneeuwen*, Dutch.] To fall in snow. *Brown.*

***To*** SNOW, snô. *v. a.* To scatter like snow. *Donne.*

SNO'WBALL, snô'-bâll. *n. s.* A round lump of congelated snow. *Locke.*

SNO'WBROTH, snô'-brôth. *n. s.* Very cold liquor. *Shakspeare.*

SNO'WCROWNED*, snô'-krôûnd. *a.* Having the top covered with snow. *Drayton.*

SNO'WDEEP, snô'-dêêp. *n. s.* An herb.

SNO'WDROP, snô'-drôp. *n. s.* An early flower. *Boyle.*

SNO'WLIKE*, snô'-like. *a.* [ꝛnap-lic, Sax.] Resembling snow.

SNOW-WHITE, snô'-hwîte. *a.* [ꝛnap-hpíce, Sax.] White as snow. *Chaucer.*

SNO'WY, snô'-è. *a.* White like snow. *Shakspeare.* Abounding with snow. 1 *Chron.* xi. Pure; white; unblemished. *J. Hall.*

SNUB, snûb. *n. s.* [*snebbe*, Dutch.] A jag; a snag; a knot in wood. *Spenser.*

***To*** SNUB §, snûb. *v. a.* [*snubba*, Swed.] To check; to reprimand. *Tatler.* To nip. *Ray.*

***To*** SNUB, snûb. *v. n.* [*schnauben*, Germ.] To sob with convulsion.

SNU'BNOSED*, snûb'-nôz'd. *a.* Having a flat or short nose.

***To*** SNUDGE §, snûdje. *v. n.* [*sniger*, Danish; ꝛnican, Sax.] To lie idle, close, or snug. *Herbert.*

SNUDGE*, snûdje. *n. s.* A miser; a curmudgeon; a niggardly or sneaking fellow.

SNUFF §, snûf. *n. s.* [*snuffen*, Teut.] Smell. *Howell.* The useless excrescence of a candle. *Shak.* A candle almost burnt out. *Shak.* The fired wick of a candle remaining after the flame. *Addison.* [ꝛnorꝛa, Sax.] Resentment expressed by snifting; perverse resentment. *Shak.* Powdered tobacco taken by the nose. *Pope.*

***To*** SNUFF, snûf. *v. a.* [*snuffen*, Teut.] To draw in with the breath. *Bacon.* To scent. *Dryden.* To crop the candle. *Shakspeare.*

***To*** SNUFF, snûf. *v. n.* To snort; to draw breath by the nose. *Dryden.* To snift in contempt. *Mal.* ii.

SNU'FFBOX, snûf'-bôks. *n. s.* The box in which snuff is carried. *Swift.*

SNU'FFER, snûf'-fûr. *n. s.* One that snuffs.

SNU'FFERS, snûf'-fûrz. *n. s.* The instrument with which the candle is clipped. *Swift.*

***To*** SNU'FFLE §, snûf'-fl. 405. *v. n.* [*snuffelen*, Teut.] To speak through the nose; to breathe hard through the nose. *Sidney.*

SNU'FFLER, snûf'-fl-ûr. *n. s.* One that speaks through the nose.

SNU'FFTAKER*, snûf'-tâ-kûr. *n. s.* One who takes snuff. *Tatler.*

SNUF'FY*, snûf'-è. *a.* Grimmed with snuff.

***To*** SNUG §, snûg. *v. n.* [*sniger*, Dan. See ***To*** SNUDGE.] To lie close; to snudge. *Sidney.*

SNUG, snûg. *a.* Close; free from any inconvenience, yet not splendid. *Prior.* Close; out of notice. *Swift.* Slyly or insidiously close. *Dryden.*

***To*** SNU'GGLE, snûg'-gl. 405. *v. n.* To lie close; to lie warm.

SNU'GLY*, snûg'-lè. *ad.* Safely; closely. *Bullokar.*

SNU'GNESS*, snûg'-nês. *n. s.* Retiredness. *Warton.*

SO §, sô. *ad.* [ꝛpa, Sax.; *soo*, Dutch; *so*, Germ.] In like manner. It answers to *as*, either preceding or following. *Milton.* To such a degree. *Judges*, v. In such a manner. *Suckling.* It is regularly answered by *as* or *that*, but they are sometimes omitted. *Milton.* In the same manner. *Milton.* Thus; in this manner. *Dryden.* Therefore; for this reason; in consequence of this. *Spenser.* On these terms; noting a conditional petition: answered by *as*. *Dryden.* Provided that; on condition that. *Milton.* In like manner; noting concession of one proposition and assumption of another, answering to *as*. *Swift.* *So* sometimes returns the sense of a word or sentence going before, and is used to avoid repetition: as, The two brothers were valiant, but the eldest was more *so*. *Cowley.* Thus it is; this is the state. *Dryden.* At this point; at this time. *Shak.* It notes a kind of abrupt beginning. Well. *B. Jonson.* It sometimes is little more than an expletive, though it implies some latent or surd comparison. *Arbuthnot.* A word of assumption; thus be it. *Shak.* A form of petition. *Shak.*—*So forth.* Denoting more of the like kind. *Shak.* *So much as.* However much. *Pope.* *So so.* An exclamation after something done or known. *Shak.* *So so.* Indifferently; not much amiss nor well. *Shak.* *So then.* Thus then it is that; therefore. *Bacon.*

***To*** SOAK §, sôke. *v. a.* [ꝛocian, Sax.] To macerate in any moisture; to steep; to keep wet till moisture is imbibed; to drench. *Isa.* xxxiv. To draw in through the pores. *Dryden.* To drain; to exhaust. *Bacon.*

***To*** SOAK, sôke. *v. n.* To lie steeped in moisture. *Shak.* To enter by degrees into pores. *Bacon.* To drink gluttonously and intemperately. *Locke.*

SO'AKER, sô'-kûr. *n. s.* One that macerates in any moisture. A great drinker. *South.*

SOAL*. See SOLE.

SOAP §, sôpe. 295. *n. s.* [ꝛape, Sax.; *sapo*, Lat.] A substance used in washing, made of a lixivium of vegetable alkaline ashes, and any unctuous substance. *Arbuthnot.*

SO'APBOILER, sôpe'-bôîl-ûr. *n. s.* [*soap* and *boil.*] One whose trade is to make soap. *Addison.*

SO'APWORT, sôpe'-wûrt. *n. s.* A species of campion.

SO'APY*, sô'-pè. *a.* Resembling soap; having the quality of soap. *Bp. Berkeley.*

***To*** SOAR §, sôre. 295. *v. n.* [*sorare*, Ital.] To fly aloft; to tower; to mount; properly, to fly without any visible action of the wings. *Shak.* To mount intellectually; to tower with the mind. *Shak.* To rise high. *Milton.*

SOAR, sôre. *n. s.* Towering flight. *Milton.*

SOAR*. See SORE.

SO'ARING*, sôre'-îng. *n. s.* The act of mounting aloft. The act of elevating the mind. *Parr.*

***To*** SOB §, sôb. *v. n.* [ꝛeopian, Sax.] To heave audibly with convulsive sorrow; to sigh with convulsion. *Shakspeare.*

SOB, sôb. *n. s.* A convulsive sigh; a convulsive act of respiration obstructed by sorrow. *Dryden.*

***To*** SOB, sôb. *v. a.* To soak. *Mortimer.* A cant word

SO'BBING*, sôb'-bîng. *n. s.* Act of lamenting *Drummond.*

SO'BER §, sô'-bûr. 98 *a.* [*sobrius*, Lat.; *sobre*, Fr.]

Temperate, particularly in liquors; not drunken. *Common Prayer.* Not overpowered by drink. *Hooker.* Not mad; right in the understanding. *Dryden.* Regular; calm; free from inordinate passion. *Shak.* Serious; solemn; grave. *Shak.*

*To* SO'BER, sō'-bûr. *v. a.* To make sober; to cure of intoxication. *Pope.*

SO'BERLY, sō'-bûr-lè. *ad.* Without intemperance. Without madness. Temperately; moderately. *Bacon.* Coolly; calmly. *Locke.*

SOBERMI'NDEDNESS*, sō-bûr-mīnd'-ĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* Calmness; regularity; freedom from inordinate passion. *Bp. Porteus.*

SO'BERNESS, sō'-bûr-nĕs. *n. s.* Temperance, especially in drink. *Common Prayer.* Calmness; freedom from enthusiasm; coolness. *Acts,* xxvi.

SOBRI'ETY, sō-brī'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* [*sobriété,* Fr.] Temperance in drink; soberness. *Bp. Taylor.* Present freedom from the power of strong liquor. General temperance. *Hooker.* Freedom from inordinate passion. *Rogers.* Calmness; coolness. *Bp. Taylor.* Seriousness; gravity. *Waterland.*

SOC§*, sŏk. *n. s.* [ꝥoc, Sax.] Jurisdiction; circuit, or place, where a lord has the power or liberty of holding a court of his tenants, and administering justice. *Blount.* Liberty or privilege of tenants excused from customary burthens. *Cowel.* An exclusive privilege claimed by millers of grinding all the corn which is used within the manor, or township, wherein their mill stands. *Grose.*

SO'CCAGE, sŏk'-kădje. 90. *n. s.* [*soc,* Fr.; *soccagium,* barbarous Lat.] A tenure of lands for certain inferiour or husbandry services to be performed to the lord of the fee. All services due for land being knight's service, or *soccage;* so that whatever is not knight's service is *soccage. Cowel.*

SO'CCAGER, sŏk'-kā-jûr. *n. s.* A tenant by soccage.

SOCIABI'LITY*, sō-shè-ā-bĭl'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* Sociableness. *Warburton.*

SO'CIABLE§, sō'-shè-ā-bl. 405. *a.* [*sociable,* Fr.; *sociabilis,* Lat.] Fit to be conjoined. *Hooker.* Ready to unite in a general interest. *Addison.* Friendly; familiar; conversable. *Milton.* Inclined to company. *Wotton.*

SO'CIABLE*, sō'-shè-ā-bl. *n. s.* A kind of less exalted phaeton, with two seats facing each other, and a box for the driver. *Mason.*

SO'CIABLENESS, sō'-shè-ā-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Inclination to company and converse. *Donne.* Freedom of conversation; good fellowship. *Hayward.*

SO'CIABLY, sō'-shè-ā-blè. *ad.* Conversably; as a companion. *Milton.*

SO'CIAL§, sō'-shăl. 357. *a.* [*socialis,* Lat.] Relating to a general or publick interest; relating to society. *Locke.* Easy to mix in friendly gayety; companionable. *Pope.* Consisting in union or converse with another. *Milton.*

SOCIA'LITY*, sō-shè-ăl'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* Socialness. *Sterne.*

SO'CIALLY*, sō'-shăl-lè. *ad.* In a social way.

SO'CIALNESS, sō'-shăl-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of being social.

SOCI'ETY, sō-sī'-ĕ-tè. 460. *n. s.* [*société,* Fr.; *societas,* Lat.] Union of many in one general interest. *Leslie.* Numbers united in one interest; community. *Tillotson.* Company; converse. *Shak.* Partnership; union on equal terms. *Milton.*

SOCI'NIAN*, sō-sĭn'-ē-ăn. *n. s.* One who follows the opinions of *Socinus,* who denied the proper divinity and atonement of Christ. *South.*

SOCI'NIAN*, sō-sĭn'-ē-ăn. *a.* Of or belonging to Socinianism. *Hurd.*

SOCI'NIANISM*, sō-sĭn'-ē-ăn-ĭzm. *n. s.* The tenets first propagated by Socinus, in the sixteenth century. *Bp. Hall.*

SOCK§, sŏk. *n. s.* [*soccus,* Lat.; ꝥoc, Sax.; *socke,* Teut.] Something put between the foot and shoe. *Bacon.* The shoe of the ancient comick actors, taken in poems for comedy, and opposed to *buskin* or tragedy. *Milton.* A plough-share, or plough-sock.

SO'CKET, sŏk'-kĭt. 99. *n. s.* [*souchette,* Fr.] Any hollow pipe; generally the hollow of a candlestick. *Spenser.* The receptacle of the eye. *Dryden.* Any hollow that receives something inserted *Bacon.*

SO'CKETCHISEL, sŏk'-ĭt-tshĭz-ĕl. *n. s.* A stronger sort of chisels. *Moxon.*

SO'CLE, sō'-kl. 405. *n. s.* A flat square member, under the bases of pedestals of statues and vases: it serves as a foot or stand. *Bailey.*

SO'CKLESS*, sŏk'-lĕs. *a.* Wanting socks or shoes. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

SO'CMAN, sŏk'-măn. } *n. s.* [ꝥocaꝛman, Sax.]
SO'CCAGER, sŏk'-kā-jûr. § A sort of tenant that holds lands and tenements by soccage tenure. *Cowel.*

SO'CMANRY*, sŏk'-măn-rè. *n. s.* [*sokemanria,* low Lat.] Free tenure by soccage. *Cowel.*

SO'COME, sŏk'-ŭm. *n. s.* A custom of tenants to grind corn at their lord's mill. *Cowel.*

SOCRA'TICAL*, sō-krăt'-ĕ-kăl. } *a.* After the man-
SOCRA'TICK*, sō-krăt'-ĭk. § ner or doctrine of the philosopher *Socrates. Sir J. Harrington.*

SOCRA'TICALLY*, sō-krăt'-ĕ-kăl-lè. *ad.* With the Socratical mode of disputation. *Goodman.*

SO'CRATISM*, sŏk'-rā-tĭzm. *n. s.* The philosophy of Socrates.

SO'CRATIST*, sŏk'-rā-tĭst. *n. s.* A disciple of Socrates. *Martin.*

SOD§, sŏd. *n. s.* [*soed,* Dutch.] A turf; a clod. *Swift.*

SOD*, sŏd. *a.* Made of turf. *Cunningham.*

SOD, sŏd. The pret. of *seethe. Gen.* xxv. The participle passive. *Burton.*

SO'DA*, sō'-dā. *n. s.* A fixed alkali; sometimes found native, but most generally obtained by burning maritime plants.

SODA *Water**, sō'-dā-wâ'-tûr. A medicated drink, prepared by dissolving salt of soda in certain proportions of water.

SODA'LITY, sō-dăl'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* [*sodalité,* old Fr.] A fellowship; a fraternity. *Parth. Sacra.*

SO'DDEN, sŏd'-d'n. 105. [from *seethe.*] Boiled. *Lament.* iv. Seethed. *Shakspeare.*

SO'DDY*, sŏd'-dè. *a.* Turfy full of sods. *Cotgrave.*

*To* SO'DER§, sŏd'-dûr. 98. *v. a.* [*souder,* Fr.; generally written *solder,* from *soldare,* Ital.; *solidare,* Lat.] To cement with some metallick matter. *Isa.* xli. See SOLDER.

SO'DER, sŏd'-dûr. *n. s.* Metallick cement. *Collier.*

SOE, sō. *n. s.* [written also *so* and *soa; sae,* Scottish; *saa,* Su. Goth.; *seau,* old Fr.] A large wooden vessel with hoops for holding water; a cowl. *More.*

SOE'VER, sō-ĕv'-ûr. 98. *ad.* A word properly joined with a pronoun or adverb: as, *whosoever, whatsoever, howsoever. Temple.*

SO'FA, sō'-fā. 92. *n. s.* [probably an *eastern* word.] A splendid seat covered with carpets. *Guardian.*

SOFT§, sŏft. 163. *a.* [ꝥoꝛc, Sax.; *saft,* Teut.] Not hard. *Locke.* Not rugged; not rough. *St. Mott.* Ductile; not unchangeable of form. *Milton.* Facile; flexible; not resolute; yielding. *K. Charles.* Tender; timorous. *Shak.* Mild; gentle; kind; not severe. *Shak.* Meek; civil; complaisant. *Shak.* Placid; still; easy. *Milton.* Effeminate; viciously nice. *Davies.* Delicate; elegantly tender. *Milton.* Weak; simple. *Burton.* Gentle; not loud; not rough. *Milton.* Smooth; flowing; not vehement; not rapid. *Milton.* Not forcible; not violent. *Milton.* Mild; not glaring. *Brown.*

☞ When this word is accompanied by emotion, it is sometimes lengthened into *sawft,* as Mr. Sheridan has marked it; but in other cases such a pronunciation borders on vulgarity. *W.*

SOFT*, sŏft. *ad.* Softly; gently; quietly. *Spenser.*

SOFT, sŏft. *interj.* Hold; stop; not so fast. *Shak.*

*To* SO'FTEN, sŏf'-f'n. 472. *v. a.* To make soft; to make less hard. *Bacon.* To intenerate; to make less fierce or obstinate; to mollify. *Milton.* To make easy; to compose; to make placid; to mitigate; to palliate; to alleviate. *Pope.* To make less harsh; less vehement; less violent. *Dryden.*

To make less glaring. To make tender; to enervate.

*To* SO'FTEN, sŏf'-fn. 103. *v. n.* To grow less hard. *Bacon.* To grow less obdurate, cruel, or obstinate. *Shakspeare.*

SO'FTENER*. See SOFTNER.

SO'FTENING*, sŏf'-fn-ĭng. *n. s.* The act of making less hard, less vehement, or less violent. *Abp. Hort.*

SOFTHE'ARTED*, sŏft'-hărt-ĕd. *a.* Kind-hearted; gentle; meek.

SO'FTLING*, sŏft'-lĭng. *n. s.* An effeminate or viciously nice person. *Woolton.*

SO'FTLY, sŏft'-lè. *ad.* Without hardness. Not violently; not forcibly. *Bacon.* Not loudly. 1 *Kings*, xxi. Gently; placidly. *Dryden.* Mildly; tenderly. *Dryden.*

SO'FTNER, sŏf'-nŭr. *n. s.* That which makes soft. One who palliates. *Swift.*

SO'FTNESS, sŏft'-nĕs. *n. s.* [ꝓoꝼtnẏꝛꝛe, Sax.] The quality of being soft; quality contrary to hardness. *Bacon.* Mildness; kindness. *Watts.* Civility; gentleness. *Holyday.* Effeminacy; vicious delicacy. *Bp. Taylor.* Timorousness; pusillanimity. *Bacon.* Quality contrary to harshness. *Bacon.* Facility; gentleness; candour; easiness to be effected. *Hooker.* Contrariety to energetick vehemence. *Harte.* Mildness; meekness. *Milton.* Weakness; simplicity.

SO'GGY*, sŏg'-gè. *a.* [*soggr*, Icel.; *soegen*, Welsh.] Moist; damp; steaming with damp. *B. Jonson.*

SOHO', sò-hò'. *interj.* A form of calling from a distant place; sportsman's halloo. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SOIL §, sŏĭl. 299. *v. a.* [ꝛẏlıan, Sax.; *sulen*, Germ.; *souiller*, Fr.] To foul; to dirt; to pollute; to stain; to sully. *Spenser.* To dung; to manure. *South.* To *soil* a horse; to purge him by giving him grass in the spring. *Shakspeare.*

SOIL, sŏĭl. *n. s.* Dirt; spot; pollution; foulness. *Shak.* [*sol*, Fr.; *solum*, Lat.] Ground; earth, considered with relation to its vegetative qualities. *Bacon.* Land; country. *Shak.* Dung; compost. *Addison.* —*To take soil.* To run into the water, as a deer when closely pursued. *B. Jonson.*

SOI'LINESS, sŏĭl'-è-nĕs. *n. s.* Stain; foulness. *Bacon.*

SOI'LURE, sŏĭl'-yŭre. 113. *n. s.* Stain; pollution. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SO'JOURN §, sò'-jûrn. 314. *v. n.* [*sejourner*, Fr.; *seggiornare*, Ital.] To dwell any where for a time; to live as not at home; to inhabit as not in a settled habitation. *Shakspeare.* Almost out of use.

☞ This verb and noun, as may be seen in Johnson, are variously accented by the poets; but our modern orthoëpists have, in general, given the accent to the first syllable of both words. Dr. Kenrick, Perry, Entick, and Buchanan, accent the second syllable; but Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Ash, Mr. Nares, W. Johnston, Bailey, Barclay, and Fenning, the first. Mr. Scott gives both accents, but that on the first syllable the first place. *W.*

SO'JOURN, sò'-jûrn. *n. s.* [*sejour*, Fr.] A temporary residence; a casual and no settled habitation. *Shakspeare.*

SO'JOURNER, sò'-jûrn-ûr. *n. s.* A temporary dweller. 1 *Chron.* xxix.

SO'JOURNING*, sò'-jûrn-ĭng. *n. s.* The act of dwelling any where but for a time. *Exodus*, xii.

SOL*, sŏl. *n. s.* The name of one of the musical notes in *sol-faing*. See *To* SOL-FA.

*To* SOL-FA*, sŏl'-fâ'. *v. n.* To pronounce the several notes of a song by the terms of a gamut, *ut, re, mi, fa, sol*; and in learning to sing. *A. Smith.*

*To* SO'LACE §, sŏl'-lăs. 91, 544. *v. a.* [*solacier*, old Fr.; *solazzare*, Ital.; *solatium*, Lat.] To comfort; to cheer; to amuse. *Milton.*

*To* SO'LACE, sŏl'-lăs. *v. n.* To take comfort; to be recreated. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

SO'LACE, sŏl'-lăs. *n. s.* [*solas*, old Fr.] Comfort; pleasure; alleviation; that which gives comfort or pleasure; recreation; amusement. *Spenser.*

SOLA'CIOUS*, sò-lâ'-shŭs. *a.* [*solacieux*, old Fr.] Affording comfort, recreation, or amusement. *Bale.*

SCLAND-GOOSE*. See SOLUND-GOOSE.

SOLA'NDER, sò-lân'-dûr. *n. s.* [*soulandres*, Fr.] A disease in horses. *Dict.*

SO'LAR, sò'-lâr. 544. } *a.* [*solaire*, Fr.; *solaris*, Lat.]
SO'LARY, sò'-lâr-è. } Being of the sun. *Boyle.* Belonging to the sun. *Bacon.* Born under or in the predominant influence of the sun. *Dryden.* Measured by the sun. *Holder.*

SO'LAR*. See SOLLAR.

SOLD, sòld. The preterit and part. pass. of *sell.*

SOLD, sòld. *n. s.* [*sould*, old Fr.] Military pay; warlike entertainment *Spenser.*

SO'LDAN, sòl'-dăn. *n. s.* [*souldan*, old Fr.; from the Arab.] The emperour of the Turks. *Milton.*

SO'LDANEL, sòl'-dă-nĕl. *n. s.* [*soldanella*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

*To* SO'LDER §, sòl'-dûr. [sòl'-dûr, *Jones*; sòl'-dŏr, *Fulton* and *Knight*.] *v. a.* [*souder*, Fr.; *soldare*, Ital.; *solidare*, Lat. See SODER.] To unite or fasten with any kind of metallick cement. *Newton.* To mend; to unite any thing broken. *Hooker.*

☞ Dr. Johnson seems to favour writing this word without the *l*, as it is sometimes pronounced; but the many examples he has brought, where it is spelt with *l*, show sufficiently how much this orthography is established. It is highly probable, that omitting the sound of *l*, in this word, began with mechanicks; and, as the word has been lately little used, except in mechanical operations, this pronunciation has crept into our dictionaries, but ought not to be extended to the liberal and metaphorical use of the word. It is derived from the Latin *solidare*, the Italian *soldare*, or the French *souder*: and, when other things are equal, Dr. Johnson's rule of deriving words rather from the French than the Latin is certainly a good one, but ought not to overturn a settled orthography, which has a more original language than the French in its favour. Though our orthoëpists agree in leaving out the *l*, they differ in pronouncing the *o*. Sheridan sounds the *o* as in *sod*; W. Johnston as in *sober*; and Mr. Nares as the diphthong *aw*. Mr. Smith says that Mr. Walker pronounces the *l* in this word, but every workman pronounces it as rhyming with *fodder*: to which it may be answered, that workmen ought to take their pronunciation from scholars, and not scholars from workmen.—See CLEFF. *W.*

SO'LDER, sŏl'-dûr. *n. s.* Metallick cement. *Swift.*

SO'LDERER, sŏl'-dûr-ûr. *n. s.* One that solders or mends.

SO'LDIER §, sòl'-jûr. 293, 376. *n. s.* [*soldat*, Fr.; *soldoier*, *soudoyer*, *sodier*, old Fr.] A fighting man; a warriour. *Shak.* It is generally used of the common men, as distinct from the commanders. *Spenser.*

☞ No orthoëpist, except W. Johnston, leaves out the *l* in this word; but I have frequently had occasion to differ from this gentleman, and in this I do devoutly. *W.*

SO'LDIERESS*, sòl'-jûr-ĕs. *n. s.* A female warriour. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

SO'LDIERLIKE, sòl'-jûr-like. } *a.* Martial; war-
SO'LDIERLY, sòl'-jûr-lè. 404. } like; military; becoming a soldier. *Sidney.*

SO'LDIERSHIP, sòl'-jûr-shĭp. 404. *n. s.* Military character; martial qualities; behaviour becoming a soldier; martial skill. *Shakspeare.*

SO'LDIERY, sòl'-jûr-è. *n. s.* Body of military men; soldiers, collectively. *Phillips.* Soldiership; military service. *Sidney.*

SOLE §, sòle. *n. s.* [*solum*, Lat.] The bottom of the foot. *Shak.* The foot. *Spenser.* [*solea*, Lat.; ꝛol, Sax.] The bottom of the shoe. *Shak.* The part of any thing that touches the ground. *Moxon.* A kind of sea-fish. [sometimes improperly written *soal*.] *Carew.*

*To* SOLE, sòle. *v. a.* To furnish with soles: as, to *sole* a pair of shoes. *Grew.*

SOLE §, sòle. *a.* [*sol*, old Fr.; *solus*, Lat.] Single; only. *Hooker.* [In law.] Not married. *Ayliffe.*

SO'LECISM §, sŏl'-è-sĭzm. 503. *n. s.* [σολοικισμὸς.] Unfitness of one word to another; impropriety in language. A barbarism may be in one word, a solecism must be of more. *Addison.* Any unfitness or impropriety. *B. Jonson.*

☞ 559.—Fāte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mè, mĕt;—plne, pĭn;—

SO'LECIST*, sŏl'-ĕ-sĭst. *n. s.* [σολοικιστὴς.] One who is guilty of impropriety in language. *Blackwall.*

SOLECI'STICAL*, sŏl-ĕ-sĭst'-ĕ-kăl. *a.* Not correct; barbarous. *Blackwall.*

SOLECI'STICALLY*, sŏl-ĕ-sĭst'-ĕ-kăl-ĕ. *ad.* In an incorrect way. *Wollaston.*

*To* SO'LECIZE*, sŏl'-ĕ-sĭze. *v. n.* [σολοικίζω.] To be guilty of impropriety in language. *More.*

SO'LELY, sōle'-lè. [See WHOLLY.] *ad.* Singly; only. *Shakspeare.*

SO'LEMN §, sŏl'-ĕm. 411. *a.* [*solemnel*, Fr.; *solemnis*, Lat.] Anniversary; observed once a year with religious ceremonies. *Stillingfleet.* Religiously grave; awful. *Milton.* Formal; ritual; religiously regular. *Whole Duty of Man.* Striking with seriousness; sober; serious. *Spenser.* Grave; affectedly serious. *Swift.*

SO'LEMNESS, sŏl'-lĕm-nĕs. } *n. s.* [*solemnité*, Fr.]

SOLE'MNITY, sō-lĕm'-nè-tè. } Ceremony or rite annually performed. *Nelson.* Religious ceremony. *Brown.* Awful ceremony or procession. *Shak.* Manner of acting awfully serious. *Sidney.* Gravity; steady seriousness. *Addison.* Awful grandeur; grave stateliness; sober dignity. *Wotton.* Affected gravity. *Shakspeare.*

SOLEMNIZA'TION, sŏl-lĕm-nè-zā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of solemnizing; celebration. *Bacon.*

*To* SO'LEMNIZE, sŏl'-lĕm-nize. *v. a.* [*solemniser*, Fr.] To dignify by particular formalities; to celebrate. *Sidney.* To perform religiously once a year. *Hooker.*

SO'LEMNLY, sŏl'-lĕm-lè. *ad.* With annual religious ceremonies. With formal gravity and stateliness; with affected gravity. *Bacon.* With formal state. *Shak.* With religious seriousness. *Swift.*

SO'LENESS*, sōle'-nĕs. } *n. s.* State of being not

SO'LESHIP*, sōle'-shĭp. } connected or implicated with others; single state. *Sir E. Dering.*

*To* SOLI'CIT §, sō-lĭs'-sĭt. [See OBEDIENCE.] *v. a.* [*solicito*, Lat.; *soliciter*, Fr.] To importune; to entreat. *Shak.* To call to action; to summon; to awake; to excite. *Shak.* To implore; to ask. *Sidney.* To attempt; to try to obtain. *Beaumont and Fletcher.* To disturb; to disquiet. *Milton.*

SOLICITA'TION, sō-lĭs-ĕ-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Importunity; act of importuning. *Milton.* Invitation; excitement. *Locke.*

SOLI'CITOR, sō-lĭs'-ĭt-ŭr. 166. *n. s.* [*soliciteur*, Fr.] One who importunes, or entreats. *Martin.* One who petitions for another. *Shak.* One who does in chancery the business which is done by attorneys in other courts. *Bacon.*

SOLI'CITOUS §, sō-lĭs'-sĭt-ŭs. 314. *a.* [*solicitus*, Lat.] Anxious; careful; concerned. *Bp. Taylor.*

SOLI'CITOUSLY, sō-lĭs'-sĭt-ŭs-lè. *ad.* Anxiously; carefully.

SOLI'CITRESS, sō-lĭs'-ĭt-trĕs. *n. s.* A woman who petitions for another. *Dryden.*

SOLI'CITUDE, sō-lĭs'-sè-tūde. *n. s.* [Fr.; *solicitudo*, Lat.] Anxiety; carefulness. *Raleigh.*

SO'LID §, sŏl'-ĭd. *a.* [*solidus*, Lat.; *solide*, Fr.] Not liquid; not fluid. *Milton.* Not hollow; full of matter; compact; dense. *Cowley.* Having all the geometrical dimensions. *Arbuthnot.* Strong; firm. *Addison.* Sound; not weakly. *Watts.* Real; not empty; true; not fallacious. *Hammond.* Not light; not superficial; grave; profound. *Dryden.*

SO'LID, sŏl'-ĭd. 544. *n. s.* The part containing the fluids. *Arbuthnot.*

*To* SO'LIDATE*, sŏl'-ĕ-dāte. *v. a.* [*solido*, Lat.] To make firm or solid. *Cowley.*

SOLI'DITY, sō-lĭd'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* [*solidité*, Fr.; *soliditas*, Lat.] Fulness of matter; not hollowness. Firmness; hardness; compactness; density; not fluidity. *Locke.* Truth; not fallaciousness; intellectual strength; certainty. *Addison.*

SO'LIDLY, sŏl'-lĭd-lè. *ad.* Firmly; densely; compactly. Truly; on good grounds. *Digby.*

SO'LIDNESS, sŏl'-lĭd-nĕs. *n. s.* Solidity; firmness; density. *Bacon.*

SOLIDU'NGULOUS, sŏl-ĕ-dŭn'-gŭ-lŭs. *a.* [*solidus* and *ungula*, Lat.] Whole-hoofed. *Brown.*

SOLIFI'DIAN §, sō-lè-fĭd'-ĕ-ăn. *n. s.* [*solus* and *fides*, Lat.] One who supposes only faith, not works, necessary to justification. *Hammond.*

SOLIFI'DIAN*, sō-lè-fĭd'-ĕ-ăn. *a.* Professing the tenets of a Solifidian. *Feltham.*

SOLIFI'DIANISM*, sō-lè-fĭd'-ĕ-ăn-ĭzm. *n. s.* The tenets of Solifidians. *Bp. Bull.*

*To* SOLI'LOQUIZE*, sō-lĭl'-lō-kwize. *v. n.* To utter a soliloquy.

SOLI'LOQUY §, sō-lĭl'-lō-kwè. *n. s.* [*soliloque*, Fr.; *solus* and *loquor*, Lat.] A discourse made by one in solitude to himself. *Prior.*

SO'LIPEDE, sŏl'-ĕ-pède. *n. s.* [*solus* and *pedes*, Lat.] An animal whose feet are not cloven. *Brown.*

SOLITA'IRE, sŏl-lè-tāre'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A recluse; a hermit. *Pope.* An ornament for the neck. *Shenstone.*

SOLITA'RIAN*, sŏl-lè-tā'-rè-ăn. *n. s.* A hermit; a solitary. *Sir R. Twisden.*

SO'LITARILY, sŏl'-lè-tă-rè-lè. *ad.* In solitude; with loneliness; without company. *Hooker.*

SO'LITARINESS, sŏl'-lè-tă-rè-nĕs. *n. s.* Solitude; forbearance of company; habitual retirement. *Sidney.*

SO'LITARY §, sŏl'-lè-tă-rè. *a.* [*solitaire*, Fr.; *solitarius*, Lat.] Living alone; not having company. *Milton.* Retired; remote from company; done or passed without company. *Shakspeare.* Gloomy; dismal. *Job.* Single. *King Charles.*

SO'LITARY, sŏl'-lè-tă-rè. *n. s.* One that lives alone; a hermit. *Pope.*

SO'LITUDE, sŏl'-lè-tūde. *n. s.* [*solitude*, Fr.; *solitudo*, Lat.] Lonely life; state of being alone. *Bacon.* Loneliness; remoteness from company. *Law.* A lonely place; a desert. *Pope.*

SOLI'VAGANT*, sō-lĭv'-ă-gănt. *a.* [*solivagus*, Lat.] Wandering about alone. *Granger.*

SO'LLAR, sŏl'-lăr. *n. s.* [*solarium*, low Lat.; *sollier*, old Fr.] An upper room; a loft; a garret. *Tusser.*

SOLMISA'TION*, sŏl-mè-zā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [from the musical terms *sol mi*.] A kind of sol-faing. *Dr. Burney.*

*SO'LO*, sō'-lō. *n. s.* [Ital.] A tune played by a single instrument; an air sung by a single voice. *Tatler.*

SO'LOMON'S *Loaf*. *n. s.* A plant.

SO'LOMON'S *Seal*. *n. s.* A plant.

SO'LSTICE §, sŏl'-stĭs. 140. *n. s.* [*solstice*, Fr.; *solstitium*, Lat.] The point beyond which the sun does not go; the tropical point; the point at which the day is longest in summer, or shortest in winter. It is taken of itself commonly for the summer solstice. *Brown.*

SOLSTI'TIAL, sŏl-stĭsh'-ăl. *a.* [*solsticial*, Fr.] Belonging to the solstice. *Brown.* Happening at the solstice, or at midsummer. *Milton.*

SO'LUBLE, sŏl'-ŭ-bl. 405. *a.* [*solubilis*, Lat.] Capable of dissolution or separation of parts. *Arbuthnot.* Producing laxity; relaxing.

SOLUBI'LITY, sŏl-ŭ-bĭl'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* Susceptiveness of separation of parts. *Glanville.*

SO'LUND-GOOSE, sō-lŭnd-gōōse'. *n. s.* A fowl. *Soland*-goose is the usual name. *Grew.*

SOLU'TION, sō-lū'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *solutio*, Lat.] Disruption; breach; disjunction; separation. *Bacon.* Matter dissolved; that which contains any thing dissolved. *Arbuthnot.* Resolution of a doubt; removal of an intellectual difficulty. *Milton.* Release; deliverance; discharge. *Barrow.*

SO'LUTIVE, sŏl'-ŭ-tĭv. 157, 512. *a.* [*solutif*, Fr.] Laxative; causing relaxation. *Bacon.*

SO'LVABLE*, sŏl'-vă-bl. *a.* [Fr.] Possible to be cleared by inquiry or reason; capable of being paid. *H. Tooke.*

*To* SOLVE §, sŏlv. *v. a.* [*solvo*, Lat.] To clear; to explain; to untie an intellectual knot. *Milton.*

SO'LVENCY, sŏl'-vĕn-sè. *n. s.* Ability to pay. *Burke.*

SO'LVENT §, sŏl'-vĕnt. *a.* [*solvens*, Lat.] Having the power to cause dissolution. *Boyle.* Able to pay debts contracted.

SO'LVER*, sŏl'-vŭr. *n. s.* Whoever or whatever explains or clears.

SO'LVIBLE, sŏl'-vĕ-bl. 405. *a.* Possible to be cleared by reason or inquiry. *Hale.*

SOMA'TICAL§*, sō-măt'-ĕ-kăl. } *a.* [σωματικὸς.]
SOMA'TICK§*, sō-măt'-ĭk. } Corporeal; belonging to the body. *Scott.*

SO'MATIST*, sō'-mă-tĭst. *n s.* [σωμα.] One who denies all spiritual substances. *Glanville.*

SOMATO'LOGY, sō-mă-tŏl'-ō-jè. *n. s.* [σωμα and λέγω.] The doctrine of bodies.

SO'MBRE*, sŏm'-bŭr. } *a.* [*sombre*, Fr.] Dark;
SO'MBROUS*, sŏm'-brŭs. } gloomy. *Grainger. Warburton.—Sombre* should not be used. *Todd.*

SOME. A termination of many adjectives, which denote quality or property of any thing. It is generally joined with a substantive: as, *gamesome.* [*saam*, Dutch.]

SOME§, sŭm. 165. *a.* [ꝑom, ꝑum, Sax.] More or less, noting an indeterminate quantity. *Raleigh.* More or fewer, noting an indeterminate number. *Genesis*, xxiii. Certain persons. *Daniel. Some* is opposed to *some*, or to *others. Spenser.* It is added to a number, to show that the number is uncertain and conjectural: as, *some* eight leagues to the westward. One; any, without determining which. *Milton.*

SO'MEBODY, sŭm'-bŏd-è. *n. s.* One; not nobody; a person indiscriminate and undetermined. *St. Luke*, viii. A person of consideration. *Acts.*

SO'MEDEAL, sŭm'-dèèl. *ad.* [ꝑumdeal, Sax.] In some degree. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

SO'MEHOW, sŭm'-hŏŭ. *ad.* One way or other. *Cheyne.*

SO'MERSAULT, sŭm'-mŭr-sâlt. } *n. s.*
SO'MERSET, sŭm'-mŭr-sĕt. } *sault*, Fr.; *soprasalto*, Ital.] A leap by which a jumper throws himself from a height, and turns over his head. *Donne.*

SO'METHING, sŭm'-*thĭng*. 410. *n. s.* [ꝑumðing, Sax.] A thing existing, though it appears not what; a thing or matter indeterminate. *Prior.* More or less; not nothing. *Milton.* A thing wanting a fixed denomination. *Harte.* Part. *Watts.* Distance not great. *Shakspeare.*

SO'METHING, sŭm'-*thĭng*. *ad.* In some degree. *Temple.*

SO'METIME, sŭm'-tīme. *ad.* Once; formerly. *Shak.* At one time or other hereafter.

SO'METIMES, sŭm'-tīmz. *ad.* Not never; now and then; at one time or other. *Bp. Taylor.* At one time: opposed to *sometimes*, or to *another time. Bacon.*

SO'MEWHAT, sŭm'-hwŏt. 475. *n. s.* Something; not nothing, though it be uncertain what. *Dryden.* More or less. *Hooker.* Part, greater or less. *Dryden.*

SO'MEWHAT, sŭm'-hwŏt. *ad.* In some degree. *Chapman.*

SO'MEWHERE, sŭm'-hwâre. *ad.* In one place or other; not nowhere. *Denham.*

SO'MEWHILE, sŭm'-hwīle. *ad.* [ꝑom-hpȳle, Sax.] Once; for a time. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

SOMNA'MBULIST*, sŏm-năm'-bū-lĭst. *n. s.* [*somnus* and *ambulo*, Lat.] One who walks in his sleep. *Bp. Porteus.*

SO'MNER*, sŭm'-nŭr. *n. s.* One who cites or summons. *Const. and Canons Eccles.* See SUMMONER.

SOMNI'FEROUS, sŏm-nĭf'-fĕr-ŭs. *a.* [*somnifere*, Fr.; *somnifer*, Lat.] Causing sleep; procuring sleep; soporiferous; dormitive. *Burton.*

SOMNI'FICK, sŏm-nĭf'-fĭk. 509. *a.* [*somnus* and *facio*, Lat.] Causing sleep.

SO'MNOLENCE§*, sŏm'-nō-lĕnse. } *n. s.* [*somnolentia*, Lat.]
SO'MNOLENCY§, sŏm'-nō-lĕn-sè. } Sleepiness; inclination to sleep. *Gower.*

SO'MNOLENT*, sŏm'-nō-lĕnt. *a.* [*somnolentus*, Lat.] Sleepy; drowsy. *Bullokar.*

SON§, sŭn. 165. *n. s.* [ꝑuna, Sax.; *sohn*, Germ.; *son*, Swedish; *sone*, Dutch.] A male born of one or begotten by one; correlative to *father* or *mother. Shak.* Descendant, however distant: as, the *sons* of Adam. *Is.* xix. Compellation of an old to a young man, or of a confessor to his penitent. *Shak.* Native of a country. *Pope.* The second person of the Trinity. *St. Matt.* xxvii. Product of any thing. *Brown.* [In Scripture.] *Sons* of pride, and *sons* of light, denoting some quality. *Milton.*

SON-IN-LAW, sŭn'-ĭn-lâw. *n. s.* One married to one's daughter. *Shakspeare.*

*SONA'TA*, sō-nâ'-tâ. *n. s.* [Ital.] A tune. *Addison.*

SONG§, sŏng. 408, 409. *n. s.* [ꝑonᵹ, Sax.] Any thing modulated in the utterance. *Milton.* A poem to be modulated by the voice; a ballad. *Shak.* A poem; lay; strain. *Dryden.* Poetry; poesy. *Milton.* Notes of birds. *Dryden.—An old song.* A trifle. *More.*

SO'NGISH, sŏng'-ĭsh. *a.* Containing songs; consisting of songs. *Dryden.*

SO'NGSTER, sŏng'-stŭr. 98. *n. s.* A singer. *Howell.*

SO'NGSTRESS, sŏng'-strĕs. *n. s.* A female singer. *Thomson.*

SONI'FEROUS, sō-nĭf'-fĕr-ŭs. *a.* [*sonus* and *fero*, Lat.] Giving or bringing sound. *Derham.*

SO'NNET§, sŏn'-nĕt. 99. *n. s.* [*sonnet*, Fr.; *sonnetto*, Ital.] A short poem consisting of fourteen lines, of which the rhymes are adjusted by a particular rule. *Milton.* A small poem. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SO'NNET*, sŏn'-nĕt. *v. n.* To compose sonnets *Bp. Hall. Ob. T.*

SONNETTE'ER, sŏn-nĕt-tèèr'.
SO'NNETER*, sŏn'-nĕt-ŭr.
SO'NNETIST*, sŏn'-nĕt-ĭst.
SO'NNETWRITER*, sŏn'-nĕt-rī-tŭr. } *n. s.*
[*sonnetier*, Fr.] A small poet, in contempt. *Shak.*

SONORI'FICK, sŏn-ō-rĭf'-fĭk. 509. *a.* [*sonorus* and *facio*, Lat.] Producing sound. *Watts.*

SONO'ROUS§, sō-nō'-rŭs. 512. *a.* [*sonoreux*, Fr.; *sonorus*, Lat.] Loud-sounding; giving loud or shrill sound. *Milton.* High-sounding; magnificent of sound. *Addison.*

SONO'ROUSLY, sō-nō'-rŭs-ly. *ad.* With high sound; with magnificence of sound.

SONO'ROUSNESS, sō-nō'-rŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of giving sound. *Boyle.* Magnificence of sound.

SO'NSHIP, sŭn'-shĭp. *n. s.* Filiation; the character of a son. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

SOON§, sōōn. 306. *ad.* [*suns*, Goth.; ꝑona, Sax.; *saen*, Dut.] Before long time be past; shortly after any time assigned or supposed. *Milton.* Early; before any time supposed: opposed to *late. Ex.* ii. Readily; willingly. *Addison.* It has the signification of an adjective; speedy, quick. *Sidney.—Soon as.* Immediately; at the very time. *Ex.* xxxii.

SOO'NLY, sōōn'-lè. *ad.* Quickly; speedily. *More.*

SOO'PBERRY, sōōp'-bĕr-rè. *n s.* A plant. *Miller.*

SOOT§, sōōt. 309. [sŭt, *Jones, Fulton* and *Knight*, sŭt, *Sheridan*, &c.] *n. s.* [ꝑoꝳ, ꝑooꝳ, Sax.; *soot*, Icel.] Condensed or imbodied smoke. *Bacon.*

☞ Notwithstanding I have Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, and the professors of the Black Art themselves, against me in the pronunciation of this word, I have ventured to prefer the regular pronunciation to the irregular. The adjective *sooty* has its regular sound among the correctest speakers, which has induced Mr. Sheridan to mark it so; but nothing can be more absurd than to pronounce the substantive in one manner, and the adjective, derived from it by adding *y*, in another. The other orthoëpists, therefore, who pronounce both these words with the *oo* like ŭ, are more consistent than Mr. Sheridan, though, upon the whole, not so right. *W.*

SOOTE*, or SOTE*. *a.* Sweet. See SWEET. *Ob. T.*

SOO'TED, sōōt'-ĕd. *a.* Smeared, manured, or covered with soot. *Mortimer.*

SOO'TERKIN, sōō'-tĕr-kĭn. *n. s.* A kind of false birth fabled to be produced by the Dutch women from sitting over their stoves. *Swift.*

SOOTH§, sōōth. 467. *n. s.* [ꝑoð, Sax.] Truth; reality. *Shak.* Prognostication. *Spenser.* Sweetness; kindness. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

SOOTH, sōōth. 467. *a.* [ꝑoð, Sax.] True; faithful, that may be relied on. *Shakspeare.*

☞ 559.—Fāte, fâr, fall, fåt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

*To* SOOTHE §, sōōTH. 467. *v. a.* [ϗe-ꝺoðian, Sax. This word is better written with the final *e*, to distinguish it from *sooth.*] To flatter; to please with blandishments. *Shak.* To calm; to soften; to mollify. *Dryden.* To gratify; to please. *Dryden.*

SOO'THER, sōōTH'-ŭr. *n. s.* A flatterer; one who gains by blandishments. *Shakspeare.*

SOO'THINGLY*, sōōTH'-ĭng-lè. *ad.* With blandishments; with flattery. *Shelton.*

SOO'THLY*, sōōth'-lè. *ad.* [ꝺoðlice, Sax.] In truth; really. *Hales.*

*To* SOO'THSAY, sōōth'-sā. *v. n.* To predict; to foretell. *Acts,* xvi.

SOO'THSAY*, sōōth'-sā. } *n. s.* [ꝺoð-ϗa, Sax.]

SOO'THSAYING*, sōōth'-sā-ĭng. } *n. s.* [ꝺoð-ϗa, Sax.] True saying; veracity. *Chaucer.* Prediction. *Spenser.*

SOO'THSAYER, sōōth'-sā-ŭr. *n. s.* A foreteller; a predicter; a prognosticator. *Sidney.*

SOO'TINESS, sōōt'-ē-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of being sooty; fuliginousness.

SOO'TY, sōō'-tè. *a.* [ꝺoꝺiϗ, Sax.] Breeding soot. *Milton.* Consisting of soot; fuliginous. *Wilkins.* Black; dark; dusky. *P. Fletcher.*

*To* SOO'TY, sōō'-tè. *v. a.* To make black with soot. *Chapman.*

SOP §, sŏp. *n. s.* [ꝺop, Sax.; *soppe,* Teut.; *suppe,* Germ.] Any thing steeped in liquor; commonly to be eaten. *Bacon.* Any thing given to pacify, from the *sop* given to Cerberus. *Dryden.*

*To* SOP, sŏp. *v. a.* To steep in liquor.

SOP-*in-Wine**. *n. s.* A kind of pink. *Spenser.*

SOPE, sōpe. *n. s.* See SOAP.

SOPH, sŏf. *n. s.* [*sophista,* Lat.] A young man who has been two years at the university. *Pope.*

SO'PHI, sō'-fè. *n. s.* [Persian.] The emperour of Persia. *Shakspeare.*

SO'PHICAL*, sŏf'-fè-kăl. *a.* [σοφία.] Teaching wisdom *Dr. Harris.*

SO'PHISM, sŏf'-fĭzm. *n. s.* [*sophisme,* Fr.; *sophisma,* Lat.] A fallacious argument; an unsound subtilty; a fallacy. *Milton.*

SO'PHIST §, sŏf'-fĭst. 544. *n. s.* [*sophiste,* Fr.; *sophista,* Lat.] A professor of philosophy. *Temple.*

SO'PHISTER, sŏf'-fĭs-tŭr. 98. *n. s.* A disputant fallaciously subtle; an artful but insidious logician. *Shakspeare.* A professor of philosophy; a sophist. *Hooker.*

*To* SO'PHISTER*, sŏf'-fĭs-tŭr. *v. a.* To maintain by a fallacious argument. *Ld. Cobham. Ob. T.*

SOPHI'STICAL, sō-fĭs'-tè-kăl. 88. } *a.* [*sophistique,*

SOPHI'STICK*, sō-fĭs'-tĭk. } Fr.; from *sophist.*] Fallaciously subtle; logically deceitful. *Hall.*

SOPHI'STICALLY, sō-fĭs'-tè-kăl-è. *ad.* With fallacious subtilty. *Swift.*

*To* SOPHI'STICATE, sō-fĭs'-tè-kāte. *v. a.* [*sophistiquer,* Fr.] To adulterate; to corrupt with something spurious. *Hooker.*

SOPHI'STICATE, sō-fĭs'-tè-kāte. 91. *part. a.* Adulterate; not genuine. *Cowley.*

SOPHISTICA'TION, sō-fĭs-tè-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Adulteration; not genuineness. *Quincy.*

SOPHI'STICATOR, sō-fĭs'-tè-kā-tŭr. 521. *n. s.* Adulterator; one that makes things not genuine. *Whitaker.*

SO'PHISTRY, sŏf'-fĭs-trè. *n. s.* Fallacious ratiocination. *Sidney.* Logical exercise. *Felton.*

*To* SO'PORATE §. sŏp'-ō-rāte. *v. a.* [*soporo,* Lat.] To lay asleep. *Dict.*

SOPORI'FEROUS, sŏp-ō-rĭf'-ŭr-ŭs. *a.* [*soporifer,* Lat.; from *sopor* and *fero.*] Productive of sleep; causing sleep; narcotick; opiate; dormitive; somniferous; anodyne; sleepy. *Bacon.*

SOPORI'FEROUSNESS, sŏp-ō-rĭf'-ŭr-ŭs-nĕs. 518, 527. *n. s.* The quality of causing sleep.

SOPORI'FICK, sŏp-ō-rĭf'-fĭk. 530, 509. *a.* Causing sleep; opiate; narcotick. *Locke.*

SO'POROUS*, sŏp'-ō-rŭs. *a.* [*soporus,* Lat.] Sleepy; causing sleep. *Greenhill.*

SO'PPER, sŏp'-pŭr. *n s* One that steeps any thing in liquor.

SORB, sŏrb. *n. s.* [*sorbum.* Lat.] The service-tree. *Evelyn.* The berry of the tree

SO'RBILE, sŏr'-bĭl. *a.* [*sorbeo,* Lat.] That may be drunk or sipped.

SORBI'TION, sŏr-bĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [*sorbitio,* Lat.] The act of drinking or sipping. *Cockeram.*

SORBO'NICAL*, sŏr-bŏn'-è-kăl. *a.* Of or belonging to a Sorbonist. *Bale.*

SO'RBONIST*, sŏr'-bō-nĭst. *n. s.* A doctor of the theological house of *Sorbon,* or *Sorbonne,* in the university of Paris: the *Sorbonne* was also a term used in general for the whole faculty of theology there. *Hudibras.*

SO'RCERER §, sŏr'-sĕr-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* [*sorcier,* Fr.; *sortiarius,* low Lat.; from *sortes,* Lat.] A conjurer: an enchanter; a magician. *Shakspeare.*

SO'RCERESS, sŏr'-sĕr-ĕs. *n. s.* A female magician an enchantress. *Shakspeare.*

SO'RCEROUS, sŏr'-sĕr-ŭs. *a.* Containing enchantments. *Bale.*

SO'RCERY, sŏr'-sĕr-è. 555. *n. s.* Magick; enchantment; conjuration; witchcraft; charms. *Shak.*

SORD, sŏrd. *n. s.* [corrupted from *sward.*] Turf grassy ground. *Milton.*

*SO'RDES,* sŏr'-dèz. *n. s.* [Lat.] Foulness; dregs *Woodward.*

SO'RDET, sŏr-dĕt'. } *n. s.* [*sourdine,* Fr.; *sordina,*

SO'RDINE, sŏr-dèèn'. } Ital.] A small pipe put into the mouth of a trumpet to make it sound lower or shriller. *Bailey.*

SO'RDID §, sŏr'-dĭd. *a.* [*sordide,* Fr.; *sordidus,* Lat.] Foul; gross; filthy; dirty. *Bp. Hall.* Intellectually dirty; mean; vile; base. *Cowley.* Covetous niggardly. *Denham.*

SO'RDIDLY, sŏr'-dĭd-lè. *ad.* Meanly; poorly; covetously.

SO'RDIDNESS, sŏr'-dĭd-nĕs. *n. s.* Meanness; baseness. *Cowley.* Nastiness; not neatness. *Ray.*

SORE §, sōre. *n. s.* [ϗap, Sax.; *saur,* Dan.] A place tender and painful; a place excoriated; an ulcer *Shakspeare.*

SORE, sōre. *a.* [ϗap, Sax.; *sar,* Goth.] Tender to the touch. *Hudibras.* Tender in the mind; easily vexed. *Tillotson.* Violent with pain; afflictively vehement. *Common Prayer.* Criminal. *Shak.*

SORE, sōre. *ad.* [*ser* or *sehr,* Germ.; *seer,* Teut.] Intensely; in a great degree. *Gower.* With painful or dangerous vehemence; a very painful degree; with afflictive violence or pertinacity. *Spens*

*To* SORE*, sōre. *v. a.* To wound; to make sore. *Spenser.*

SORE, sōre. *n. s.* [*sor-falcon,* Fr.] A hawk of the first year. *Spenser.* [*saur,* Fr.] A buck of the fourth year. *Return from Parnassus.*

SO'REHON. } *n. s.* [Irish and Scottish.] A kind of

SORN } servile tenure, formerly in Scotland, as likewise in Ireland. Whenever a chieftain had a mind to revel, he came down among the tenants with his followers, and lived on free quarters; so that when a person obtrudes himself upon another, for bed and board, he is said to *sorn,* or be a *sorner. Macbean.*

SO'REL*, or SO'RREL*, sŏr'-rĭl. *a.* [*saur,* Fr.] Reddish; inclining to a red colour: as, a *sorrel* horse. *Cotgrave.*

SO'REL, sō'-rĭl. 99. } *n. s.* [dimin. of *sore;* from *saur,*

SO'RREL*, sŏr'-rĭl. } Fr.] A buck of the third year See SORE. *A Christian turned Turk.*

SO'RELY, sōre'-lè. *ad.* With a great degree of pain or distress. *Shak.* With vehemence dangerous or afflictive. *Shakspeare.*

SO'RENESS, sōre'-nĕs. *n. s.* Tenderness of a hurt *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

SORI'TES, sō-rī'-tēz. 433. *n. s.* [σωρείτης.] Properly, a heap. An argument where one proposition is accumulated on another. *Watts.*

SORO'RICIDE, sō-rŏr'-rè-sīde. 143. *n. s.* [*soror* and *cædo,* Lat.] The murder of a sister.

SO'RRAGE, sŏr'-rĭdje. *n. s.* The blades of green wheat or barley. *Dict.*

SO'RRANCE, sŏr'-rănse. *n. s.* Any disease or sore in horses. *Dict.*

SO'RREL, sŏr'-rĭl. 99. *n. s.* [ϗupe, Sax.; *sorel,* Fr.] A plant having an acid taste. *Miller.*

SO'RREL*. See SOREL.

SO'RRILY, sŏr'-rè-lè. *ad.* [from *sorry.*] Meanly; poorly; despicably; wretchedly; pitiably. *Bentley.*

SO'RRINESS, sŏr'-rè-nès. *n. s.* Meanness; wretchedness; pitiableness; despicableness.

*To* SO'RROW §, sŏr'-rŏ. *v. n.* [*saurgan*, Goth.; ꝑoꝛȝian, Sax.] To grieve; to be sad; to be dejected. *Shakspeare.*

SO'RROW, sŏr'-rŏ. 327. *n. s.* [ꝑoꝛȝ, Sax.] Grief; pain for something past; sadness; mourning. *Locke.*

SO'RROWED, sŏr'-rŏde. 359. *a.* Accompanied with sorrow. *Shakspeare.*

SO'RROWFUL, sŏr'-rŏ-fŭl. *a.* [ꝑoꝛȝfull, Sax.] Sad for something past; mournful; grieving. *Tob.* xiii. Deeply serious. 1 *Sam.* Expressing grief; accompanied with grief. *Job*, vi.

SO'RROWFULLY*, sŏr'-rŏ-fŭl-lè. *ad.* In a sorrowful manner. *Ld. Herbert.*

SO'RROWFULNESS*, sŏr'-rŏ-fŭl-nès. *n. s.* State of being sorrowful.

SO'RROWING*, sŏr'-rŏ-ĭng. *n. s.* Expression of sorrow. *Browne.*

SO'RROWLESS*, sŏr'-rŏ-lès. *a.* Without sorrow. *Hewyt.*

SO'RRY, sŏr'-rè. *a.* [ꝑaꝛȝ, ꝑaꝛı, ꝑæꝛı, Sax.] Grieved for something past. *St. Matt.* xiv. Melancholy; dismal. *Spenser.* [*saur*, Icel.] Vile; worthless; vexatious. *Shakspeare.*

SORT §, sŏrt. *n. s.* [*sorte*, Fr.] A kind; a species. *Milton.* A manner; a form of being or acting. *Hooker.* A degree of any quality. *Rom.* xv. A class, or order of persons. *Hooker.* A company; a knot of people. *Shak.* Rank; condition above the vulgar. *Shak.* [*sort*, Fr.; *sortes*, Lat.] A lot. *Shak.* A pair; a set; a suit.

☞ There is an affected pronunciation of this word so as to rhyme with *port*. This affectation, however, seems confined to a few in the upper ranks of life, and is not likely to descend to their inferiours, as it does not appear to have made any progress among correct and classical speakers.

It may be observed, that the long open *o* is confined to those words where *p* precedes it, and to the word *fort*. *W.*

*To* SORT, sŏrt. *v. a.* [*sortiri*, Lat.; *assortire*, Ital.] To separate into distinct and proper classes. *Boyle.* To reduce to order from a state of confusion. *Hooker.* To conjoin; to put together in distribution. *Davies.* To cull; to choose; to select. *Chapman.*

*To* SORT, sŏrt. *v. n.* To be joined with others of the same species. *Woodward.* To consort; to join. *Bacon.* To suit; to fit. *Bacon.* [*sortir*, Fr.] To terminate; to issue. *Bacon.* To have success; to terminate in the effect desired. *Abbot.* To fall out. [*sort*, Fr.] *Shakspeare.*

SO'RTABLE*, sŏrt'-ă-bl. *a.* [Fr.] Suitable; befitting. *Bacon.*

SO'RTABLY*, sŏrt'-ă-blè. *ad.* Suitably; fitly. *Cotgrave.*

SO'RTAL, sŏr'-tăl. *a.* Belonging to the sort. *Locke.*

SO'RTANCE, sŏr'-tănse. *n. s.* Suitableness; agreement. *Shakspeare.*

SO'RTILEGE §, sŏr'-tè-lĕdje. *n. s.* [*sortilege*, Fr.; *sortilegium*, Lat.] The act or practice of drawing lots.

SORTILE'GIOUS*, sŏr-tè-lè'-jŭs. *a.* Relating to sortilege. *Daubuz.*

SORTI'TION*, sŏr-tĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [*sortitio*, Lat.] Selection or appointment by lot. *Bp. Hall.*

SO'RTMENT, sŏrt'-mĕnt. *n. s.* The act of sorting; distribution. A parcel sorted or distributed.

*To* SOSS §, sŏs. *v. n.* [perhaps a corruption of *To souse*, from the Fr. *sous*, down.] To sit lazily on a chair; to fall at once into a chair. *Swift.*

SOSS*, sŏs. *n. s.* A lazy fellow; a lusk. *Cotgrave.*

SOT §, sŏt. *n. s.* [ꝑoꝺ, Norm.; ꝑoꝺ-ꝑıꝛe, Sax.; *sot*, Fr.; *sot*, Teut.] A blockhead; a dull, ignorant, stupid fellow; a dolt. *Shak.* A wretch stupified by drinking. *Roscommon.*

*To* SOT, sŏt. *v. a.* To stupify; to besot; to infatuate. *Chaucer.*

*To* SOT, sŏt. *v. n.* To tipple to stupidity.

SO'TTISH, sŏt'-tĭsh. *a.* Dull; stupid; senseless; infatuate; doltish. *Shak.* Dull with intemperance.

SO'TTISHLY, sŏt'-tĭsh-lè. *ad.* Stupidly; dully; senselessly. *Hayward.*

SO'TTISHNESS, sŏt'-tĭsh-nès. *n. s.* Dulness; stupidity; insensibility. *Holyday.* Drunken stupidity. *South.*

SOUCE. *n. s.* See SOUSE.

SOUCHO'NG*, [sŏŭ-tshŏng', *Walker*: sŏŏ-shŏng', *Perry.*] *n. s.* A kind of tea.

*To* SOUGH*. *v. n.* [*soeffen*, Teut.] To whistle: applied to the wind. *Hist. of the Royal Society.*

SOUGH, sŏf. *n. s.* A subterraneous drain. *Ray.*

SOUGHT, sawt. 319. The pret. and participle pass. of *seek*. *Is.* lxv.

SOUL §, sŏle. 318. *n. s.* [ꝑaul, Sax.; *saal*, Icel.; *seele*, Germ.] The immaterial and immortal spirit of man. *Hooker.* Intellectual principle. *Milton.* Vital principle. *Milton.* Spirit; essence; quintessence; principal part. *Milton.* Interiour power. *Shak.* A familiar appellation expressing the qualities of the mind. *Shak.* Human being. *Addison.* Active power. *Dryden.* Spirit; fire; grandeur of mind. *Young.* Intelligent being in general. *Milton.*

*To* SOUL*, sŏle. *v. a.* To endue with a soul. *Chaucer.*

*To* SOUL*, or SOWL*. *v. n.* [ꝑuꝑl, Sax.] To afford suitable sustenance. *Warner.*

SOUL-BELL*, sŏle'-bĕl. *n. s.* The passing bell. *Bp. Hall. Ob. T.*

SOUL-DISE'ASED*, sŏle'-dĭz-ēzd'. *a.* Diseased in mind; soul-sick. *Spenser.*

SO'ULDIER. See SOLDIER.

SO'ULED, sŏld. 359. *a.* Furnished with mind. *Dryden.*

SO'ULLESS, sŏle'-lès. *a.* [ꝑaul-leaꝛ, Sax.] Without soul; without life. *Sir E. Sandys.* Mean; low; spiritless. *Shakspeare.*

SOUL-SHOT, sŏle'-shŏt. *n. s.* Something paid for a soul's requiem among the Romanists. *Ayliffe.*

SOUL-SICK*, sŏle'-sĭk. *a.* Diseased in mind: a forcible expression. *Bp. Hall.*

SOUND §, sŏŭnd. 313. *a.* [ꝑunᵭ, Sax.] Healthy; hearty; not morbid; not diseased; not hurt. *Luke*, xv. Right; not erroneous; orthodox. *Ps.* cxix. Stout; strong; lusty. *Abbot.* Valid; not failing. *Spenser.* Fast; hearty. It is applied to sleep. *Milton.*

SOUND, sŏŭnd. *ad.* Soundly; heartily; completely fast. *Spenser.*

SOUND §, sŏŭnd. *n. s.* [*sund*, High Dutch.] A shallow sea, such as may be sounded. *Camden.*

SOUND, sŏŭnd. *n. s.* [*sonde*, Fr.] A probe; an instrument used by chirurgeons to feel what is out of reach of the fingers. *Sharp.*

*To* SOUND, sŏŭnd. *v. a.* [*sondan*, Alem.] To search with a plummet; to try depth. *Hooker.* To try; to examine. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SOUND, sŏŭnd. *v. n.* To try with the sounding-line. *Acts*, xxvii.

SOUND, sŏŭnd. *n. s.* The cuttle-fish. *Ainsworth.*

SOUND §, sŏŭnd. *n. s.* [*son*, Fr.; *sonus*, Lat.] Any thing audible; a noise; that which is perceived by the ear. *Spenser.* Mere empty noise, opposed to meaning. *Locke.*

*To* SOUND, sŏŭnd. *v. n.* To make a noise; to emit a noise. *Milton.* To exhibit by sound, or likeness of sound. *Shak.* To be conveyed in sound. 1 *Thess.* i.

*To* SOUND, sŏŭnd. *v. a.* To cause to make a noise to play on. *Spenser.* To betoken or direct by a sound. *Waller.* To celebrate by sound. *Milton.*

SO'UNDBOARD, sŏŭnd'-bŏrd. *n. s.* Board which propagates the sound in organs. *Bacon.*

SO'UNDING, sŏŭnd'-ĭng. 410. *a.* Sonorous; having a magnificent sound. *Dryden.*

SO'UNDING*, sŏŭnd'-ĭng. *n. s.* [from *To sound*, to try depth.] Act of trying the depth of the water with a plummet. [from *sound*, a noise.] Act of emitting a sound; the sound emitted. *Ezek.* vii.

SO'UNDLESS*, sŏŭnd'-lès. *a.* Too deep to be reach

ed by the plummet; not to be fathomed. *Shak.* Without sound. *Shakspeare.*

SO'UNDLY, sŏŭnd'-lē. *ad.* Healthily; heartily. Lustily; stoutly; strongly. *Shak.* Truly; rightly. *Hooker.* Fast; closely: it is used of sleeping. *Locke.*

SO'UNDNESS, sŏŭnd'-nĕs. *n. s.* Health; heartiness. *Shak.* Truth; rectitude; incorrupt state. *Hooker.* Strength; solidity. *Hooker.*

*To* SOUP §*, sōōp. *v. a.* [ꝛupan, Sax.] To sup; to swallow. *Wicliffe.* [ꝛpeopan, Sax.] To breathe out; to draw out. *Camden.*

*To* SOUP*, sōōp. *v. n.* [ꝛpeopan, Sax.] To sweep; to pass with pomp. *Bp. Hall.*

SOUP, sōōp. 315. *n. s.* [ꝛupan, Sax.] Strong decoction of flesh for the table. *Gay.*

SOUR §, sŏŭr. 313. *a.* [ꝛuꝛ, ꝛuꝛıȝ, Sax.; *sur*, Welsh.] Acid; austere; pungent on the palate with astringency, as vinegar, or unripe fruit. *Hos.* iv. Harsh of temper; crabbed; peevish; morose; severe. *Shak.* Afflictive; painful. *Shak.* Expressing discontent. *Tatler.*

SOUR, sŏŭr. *n. s.* Acid substance. *Spenser.*

*To* SOUR, sŏŭr. *v. a.* To make acid. *Decay of Chr. Piety.* To make harsh, or unkindly. *Mortimer.* To make uneasy; to make less pleasing. *Shak.* To make discontented. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SOUR, sŏŭr. *v. n.* To become acid. *Arbuthnot.* To grow peevish or crabbed. *Addison.*

SOURCE, sōrse. 318. *n. s.* [*source*, Fr.] Spring; fountain; head. *Addison.* Original; first cause. *Milton.* First producer. *Waller.*

☞ Some respectable speakers have attempted to give the French sound to the diphthong in this word and its compound *resource*, as if written *soorce* and *resoorce*; but, as this is contrary to analogy, so it is to general usage. Sheridan, Nares, Smith, and W. Johnston, give the same sound to both these words as I have done. Mr. Perry gives the same sound to *source*, and, as well as I can guess from the blindness of the print, to *resource* also. Mr. Scott gives both sounds, but seems to prefer the first. Kenrick, only, gives *source* the sound of *soorce*, and the diphthong *ou* in *resource* the same sound as in *hour, town*, &c. *W.*

SO'URDET, sŏŭr'-dĕt. *n. s.* [*sourd*, Fr.] The little pipe of a trumpet.

SO'URISH, sŏŭr'-ĭsh. *a.* Somewhat sour. *Boyle.*

SO'URLY, sŏŭr'-lē. *ad.* With acidity. With acrimony. *Dryden.* Painfully; discontentedly. *Brown.*

SO'URNESS, sŏŭr'-nĕs. *n. s.* Acidity; austereness of taste. *Bacon.* Asperity; harshness of temper. *Hooker.*

SO'URSOP, sŏŭr'-sŏp. *n. s.* Custard-apple. *Miller.*

SOUS, sŏŭse, or sōō. 315. *n. s.* [*sol*, Fr.] A French penny.

☞ The first pronunciation of this word is vulgar; the second is pure French, and, as such, is no more entitled to a place in an English dictionary, than the word *penny* is in a French one. *W.*

SOUSE §, sŏŭse. 313. *n. s.* [*soute*, Dutch.] Pickle made of salt. Any thing kept parboiled in salt-pickle. *Tusser.* The ear; most properly that of a hog, from its being frequently pickled or soused. *Grose.*

*To* SOUSE, sŏŭse. *v. a.* To parboil, or steep in pickle. *Shak.* To throw into water. A ludicrous sense. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SOUSE §, sŏŭse. *v. n.* [*sous*, or *dessous*, Fr.] To fall as a bird on its prey; to fall with violence. *Spenser.*

*To* SOUSE, sŏŭse. *v. a.* To strike with sudden violence, as a bird strikes his prey. *Shakspeare.*

SOUSE*, sŏŭse. *n. s.* Violent attack, as of a bird striking his prey. *Spenser.*

SOUSE, sŏŭse. *ad.* With sudden violence. *Young.*

SO'UTER §*, sōō'-tŭr. *n. s.* [ꝛutepe, Sax.; *sutor*, Lat.] A shoemaker; a cobbler. *Chaucer.*

SO'UTERLY*, sōō'-tŭr-lē. *a.* Like a cobbler; low; vulgar. *Florio.*

SO'UTERRAIN, sōō-tĕr-rāne'. 315. [sō'-tĕr-rān, *Sheridan.*] *n. s.* [*souterrain*, Fr.] A grotto or cavern in the ground. *Arbuthnot.* Not English.

SOUTH §, sŏŭth. 313. *n. s.* [ꝛuð, Sax.; *suyd*, Dutch; *sud*, Fr.] The part where the sun is to us at noon; opposed to *north*. *Bacon.* The southern regions of the globe. *St. Matt.* xii. The wind that blows from the south. *Shakspeare.*

SOUTH, sŏŭth. 313. *a.* Southern; meridional. *Job*, xxxvii.

SOUTH, sŏŭth. *ad.* Towards the south. *Shak.* From the south. *Bacon.*

SOUTHEA'ST, sŏŭth-ēst'. *n. s.* The point between the east and south; the point of winter sunrise. *Bacon.*

SO'UTHERLY, sŭth'-ŭr-lē, or sŏŭth'-ŭr-lē. *a.* Belonging to any of the points denominated from the south; not absolutely southern. Lying towards the south. *Brown.* Coming from about the south. *Shakspeare.*

☞ The diphthong in this and the following word has fallen into contraction by a sort of technical sea pronunciation; but both of them seem to be recovering their true diphthongal sound, though the latter seems farther advanced towards it than the former. *W.*

SO'UTHERN, sŏŭth'-ŭrn, or sŭth'-ŭrn. *a.* [ꝛuð epne, Sax.] Belonging to the south; meridional. *Dryden.* Lying towards the south. *Shak* Coming from the south. *Bacon.*

SO'UTHERNLY*, sŏŭth'-ŭrn-lē, or sŭth'-ŭrn-lē. *ad.* Toward the south. *Hakewill.*

SO'UTHERNMOST*, sŭth'-ŭrn-mōst. *a.* Furthest towards the south. *Graves.*

SO'UTHERNWOOD, sŭth'-ŭrn-wŏŏd. *n. s.* [ꝛuð-epnpuðe, Sax.] A plant. *Miller.*

SO'UTHING, sŏŭth'-ĭng. *a.* Going towards the south. *Dryden.*

SOU'THING, sŏŭth'-ĭng. *n. s.* Tendency to the south. *Dryden.*

SO'UTHMOST, sŏŭth'-mōst. *a.* Furthest towards the south. *Milton.*

SO'UTHSAY, sŏŭth'-sā. 315. *n. s.* [properly *sooth say*; which see.] Prediction. *Spenser.*

*To* SO'UTHSAY, sŏŭth'-sā. *v. n.* To predict. *Camden.*

SO'UTHSAYER, sŏŭth'-sā-ŭr. *n. s.* A predicter.

SO'UTHWARD, sŏŭth'-wârd, or sŭth'-ŭrd. *n. s.* The southern regions. *Raleigh.*

SO'UTHWARD, sŏŭth'-wârd, or sŭth'-ŭrd. *ad.* Towards the south. *Locke.*

SOUTHWE'ST, sŏŭth-wĕst'. *n. s.* Point between the south and west; winter sun-set. *Acts*, xxvii.

*SO'UVENANCE*, sōō'-vĕ-nânse. *n. s.* [Fr.] Remembrance; memory. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

SO'VENANCE*, sōō'-vĕ-nânse. *n. s.* Remembrance. *Spenser.*

SO'VEREIGN §, sŭv'-ĕr-ĭn. 255. *a.* [*souverain*, Fr.; *sovrano*, Ital.] Supreme in power; having no superiour. *Hooker.* Supremely efficacious; predominant over diseases. *Hooker.*

SO'VEREIGN, sŭv'-ĕr-ĭn. 165. *n. s.* Supreme lord. *Shak.* Formerly, a gold coin, called also a rose-noble and double rose-noble; now, a new gold coin, of twenty shillings value. *Camden.*

*To* SO'VEREIGNIZE*, sŭv'-ĕr-ĭn-īze. *v. n.* To exercise supreme power. *Sir T. Herbert.*

SO'VEREIGNLY, sŭv'-ĕr-ĭn-lē. *ad.* Supremely; in the highest degree. *Boyle.*

SO'VEREIGNTY, sŭv'-ĕr-ĭn-tē. *n. s.* [*souveraineté*, Fr.] Supremacy; highest place; supreme power; highest degree of excellence. *Shakspeare.*

SOW §, sŏŭ. 322. *n. s.* [ꝛuȝa, Sax.; *sugga*, Su Goth.] A female pig; the female of a boar. *Bacon* An oblong mass of lead. *Skelton.* An insect; a millepede. *Ainsworth.*

SO'WBREAD, sŏŭ'-brĕd. *n. s.* A plant. *Tate.*

*To* SOW §, sō. 324. *v. n.* [*saian*, M. Goth.; *saa*, Su Goth.; ꝛapan, Sax.] To scatter seed in order to a harvest. *Ps.* cxxvi.

*To* SOW, sō. *v. a.* part. pass. *sown.* To scatter in the ground in order to growth; to propagate by seed. *Spenser.* To spread; to propagate. *Prov.* vi. To impregnate or stock with seed. *Is.* xxx To besprinkle. *Spenser.*

*To* SOW, for *sew*, sō. *v. a.* To join by needle work. *Milton.*

*To* SOWCE, sŏŭse. 323. *v. a.* To throw into the water. *L'Etsrange.* See *To* SOUSE.

SO'WER, sō'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* [ꝛapere, Sax.] He that sprinkles the seed. *St. Matt.* xiii. A scatterer. *Hakewill.* A breeder; a promoter. *Bacon.*

SO'WINS, sŏŭ'-ĭnz. 323. *n. s.* Flummery made of oatmeal somewhat soured. *Mortimer.*

*To* SOWLE, sŏŭl. *v. a.* To pull by the ears. *Shak.*

SOWN, sōne. The participle of *sow. Heylin.*

SO'WTHISTLE, sŏŭ'-*thĭs*-sl. 472. *n. s.* A weed. *Bacon.*

SOY*, sŏè. *n. s.* A kind of sauce: a considerable article of commerce in Japan. *Thunberg.*

SPAAD, spāde. *n. s.* A kind of mineral. *Woodward.*

SPACE §, spāse. *n. s.* [*spatium*, Lat.] Room; local extension. *Locke.* Any quantity of place. *Shak.* Quantity of time. *Hammond.* A small time; a while. *Spenser.*

*To* SPACE*, spāse. *v. n.* [*spatior*, Lat.] To rove; to spatiate. *Spenser.*

SPA'CEFUL*, spāse'-fŭl. *a.* Extensive; wide. *Sandys. Ob. T.*

SPA'CIOUS §, spā'-shŭs. 357. *a.* [*spacieux*, Fr.; *spatiosus*, Lat.] Wide; extensive; roomy; not narrow. *Hooker.*

SPA'CIOUSLY, spā'-shŭs-lè. *ad.* Extensively.

SPA'CIOUSNESS, spā'-shŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Roominess; wide extension. *Hakewill.*

SPA'DDLE, spăd'-dl. 405. *n. s.* [diminutive of *spade.*] A little spade. *Mortimer.*

SPADE §, spāde. 73. *n. s.* [ꝛpaꝺ, Sax.; *spade*, Icel. and Dutch.] The instrument of digging. *Bacon.* A deer three years old. *Ainsworth.* A suit of cards.

SPA'DEBONE, spāde'-bōne. *n. s.* The shoulder blade. *Drayton.*

SPADI'CEOUS, spă-dĭsh'-ŭs. *a.* [*spadiceus*, Lat.] Of a light-red colour. *Brown.*

SPADI'LLE, spă-dĭl'. *n. s.* [*spadille*, or *espadille*, Fr.] The ace of spades at the game of quadrille.

SPAGY'RICAL §*, spă-jĭr'-ĕ-kăl. *a.* [*spagyricus*, Lat.; *σπάω* and *ἀγείρω*, Gr.] Chymical.

SPAGY'RICK, spă-jĭr'-ĭk. *a.* Chymical.

SPAGY'RICK*, spă-jĭr'-ĭk. *n.s.* A chymist. *Bp. Hall.*

SPA'GYRIST, spăd'-jŭr-ĭst. *n. s.* A chymist. *Boyle.*

SPA'HEE*, } *n. s.* [*espawhee*, Pers.] One
SPA'HI*, } spā'-hè. } of the Turkish cavalry. *Letters to Abp. Usher.*

SPAKE, spāke. The old preterit of *speak. Milton.*

SPALL, spăl. *n. s.* [*espaule*, Fr.] Shoulder. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

SPALL*, spăl. *n. s.* [*spiaell*, Su. Goth.] A chip.

SPALT, spălt. } *n. s.* A white, scaly, shining stone,
SPELT, spĕlt. } frequently used to promote the fusion of metals. *Bailey.*

SPAN §, spăn. *n. s.* [ꝛpan, Sax.; *spanna*, Ital.; *span*, Dutch.] The space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger extended; nine inches. *Holder.* Any short duration. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SPAN, spăn. *v.a.* [ꝛpannan, Sax.; *spanna*, Su. Goth.] To measure by the hand extended. *Isaiah*, xlviii. To measure. *Shakspeare.*

SPAN, spăn. The preterit of *spin. Drayton.*

SPA'NCEL*, spăn'-sĭl. *n. s.* A rope to tie a cow's hinder legs. *Grose.*

*To* SPA'NCEL*, spăn'-sĭl. *v. a.* To tie the fore or hinder legs of a horse or cow with a rope. *Malone.*

SPA'NCOUNTER, spăn'-kŏŭn-tŭr. } *n. s.* [from
SPA'NFARTHING, spăn'-fär-*thĭng*. } *span, counter*, and *farthing*.] A play at which money is thrown within a span or mark. *Shakspeare.*

SPAN-LONG*, spăn'-lŏng. *a.* Of the length only of a span. *B. Jonson.*

SPAN-NEW*, spăn'-nū. *a.* Quite new. *Chaucer.*

*To* SPANE, spāne. *v. a.* [*spene*, Germ.] To wean a child.

SPANG §, spăng. *n. s.* [*spange*, Germ.; *spanghe*, Teut.] A thin piece of gold, or silver, or other shining materials; a spangled ornament. *Spenser.*

SPA'NGLE, spăng'-gl. 405. *n. s.* [*spange*, Germ.] A small plate or boss of shining metal. *Numb.* xxxi. 50. *Matthewe's Translation.* Any thing sparkling and shining. *Spenser.*

*To* SPA'NGLE, spăng'-gl. *v. a.* To besprinkle with spangles or shining bodies. *Shakspeare.*

SPA'NIEL §, spăn'-yĕl. 113, 281. [spăn'-yĕl, *Sheridan, Jones, Fulton* and *Knight*; spăn'-ĕl, *Perry.*] *n. s.* [*hispaniolus*, Lat.; from *Hispaniola*, where the best breed of this species of dog was.] A dog used for sports in the field, remarkable for sagacity and obedience. *Sidney.* A low, mean, sneaking fellow. *Shakspeare.*

SPA'NIEL*, spăn'-yĕl. *a.* Like a spaniel. *Shak.*

*To* SPA'NIEL, spăn'-yĕl. *v. n.* To fawn; to play the spaniel.

*To* SPA'NIEL*, spăn'-yĕl. *v. a.* To follow like a spaniel. *Tollet.*

SPA'NISH*, spăn'-ĭsh. *n. s.* The language of Spain. *Howell.*

SPA'NISH *Broom. n. s.* A plant.

SPA'NISH *Fly. n. s.* A venomous fly that shines like gold, and breeds in the tops of ashes, olives, &c. It is used to raise blisters.

SPA'NISH *Nut. n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

*To* SPANK †, spăngk. 408. *v.a.* To strike with the open hand. *Ash.*

SPA'NKER, spăngk'-ŭr. *n. s.* A small coin. *Denham.* A person that takes long steps with agility: used in some parts of the north: it is also applied to a stout or tall person.

SPA'NNER, spăn'-nŭr. *n. s.* The lock of a fusee or carabine. *Bailey.* The fusee itself. *Sir J. Bowring.*

SPAR, spär. *n. s.* Marcasite. *Woodward.*

*To* SPAR §, spär. *v. a.* [ꝛpaꝛnan, Sax.; *sperren*, Germ.] To shut; to close; to bar. *Chaucer.*

SPAR, spär. *n. s.* [*sparre*, Teut.] A small beam; the bar of a gate. *Chaucer.*

*To* SPAR, spär. *v. n.* [perhaps from *sperren*, Germ.] To fight with prelusive strokes. *Prologue to the Dramatist.*

SPA'RABLE, spär'-ă-bl. *n. s.* [ꝛpaꝛnan, Sax.] Small nails.

SPA'RADRAP, spär'-ă-drăp. *n. s.* A cerecloth. *Wiseman.*

SPA'RAGE*, spär'-rĭdje. } *n.s.* Asparagus: which
SPA'RAGUS*, spär'-ă-gŭs. } see. *Bp. Taylor.*

*To* SPARE §, spāre. *v.a.* [ꝛpaꝛian, Sax.; *spaeren*, Dut.] To use frugally; not to waste; not to consume. *Milton.* To have unemployed; to save from any particular use. *Knolles.* To do without; to lose willingly. *Shak.* To omit; to forbear. *Milton.* To use tenderly; to forbear; to treat with pity; not to afflict; not to destroy; to use with mercy. *Common Prayer.* To grant; to allow; to indulge. *Roscommon.* To forbear to inflict or impose. *Dryden.*

*To* SPARE, spāre. *v. n.* To live frugally; to be parsimonious; to be not liberal. *Shak.* To forbear to be scrupulous. *Knolles.* To use mercy; to forgive; to be tender. *Bacon.*

SPARE, spāre. *a.* [ꝛpæꝛ, Sax.] Scanty; not abundant; parsimonious; frugal. *Carew.* Superfluous, unwanted. *Spenser.* Lean; wanting flesh; macilent. *Shakspeare.* Slow. *Grose.*

SPARE, spāre. *n. s.* Parsimony; frugal use; ausbandry. *Chapman. Ob. J.*

SPA'RELY*, spāre'-lè. *ad.* Sparingly. *Milton.*

SPA'RENESS*, spāre'-nĕs. *n. s.* [ꝛpæꝛnenꝛꝛe, Sax.] State of being spare; leanness. *Hammond.*

SPA'RER, spā'-rŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who avoids expense. *Wotton.*

SPA'RERIB, spāre'-rĭb. *n. s.* Ribs cut away from the body, and having on them spare or little flesh: as, a *spererib* of pork. *Brewer.*

SPARGEFA'CTION, spär-je-făk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*spargo*, Lat.] The act of sprinkling. *Swift.*

SPA'RHAWK*. See SPARROWHAWK.

SPA'RING, spā'-rĭng. 410. *a.* Scarce; little. *Bacon* Scanty; not plentiful. *Bacon.* Parsimonious; not liberal. *Dryden.*

SPA'RINGLY, spā'-rĭng-lè. *ad.* Not abundantly. *Shak.* Frugally parsimoniously; not lavishly.

*Hayward.* With abstinence. *Atterbury.* Not with great frequency. *Dryden.* Cautiously; tenderly. *Bacon.*

SPA'RINGNESS*, spā'-rĭng-nĕs. *n. s.* Parsimony; want of liberality. *Whole Duty of Man.* Caution. *Borrow.*

SPARK §, spārk. 78. *n. s.* [ꝼpeapc, Sax.; *sparke*, Dutch.] A small particle of fire, or kindled matter. *Hooker.* Any thing shining. *Locke.* Any thing vivid or active. *Shak.* A lively, showy, splendid, gay man. *Dryden.* A lover.

*To* SPARK, spārk. *v. n.* To emit particles of fire; to sparkle. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

SPA'RKFUL, spārk'-fŭl. *a.* Lively; brisk; airy. *Camden. Ob. J.*

SPA'RKISH, spārk'-ĭsh. *a.* Airy; gay. *Walsh.* Showy; well-dressed; fine. *L'Estrange.*

SPA'RKLE, spār'-kl. 405. *n. s.* A spark; a small particle of fire. *Dryden.* Any luminous particle. *Hooker.* Lustre; *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

*To* SPA'RKLE, spār'-kl. *v. n.* To emit sparks; to issue in sparks. *Milton.* To shine; to glitter. *Locke.* To emit little bubbles, as liquor in a glass.

*To* SPA'RKLE*, spār'-kl. *v. a.* [*spargo*, Lat.] To disperse; to scatter; to throw about. *Sackville.*

SPA'RKLER*, spārk'-lŭr. *n. s.* One whose eyes sparkle. *Addison.*

SPA'RKLET*, spārk'-lĕt. *n. s.* A small spark. *Cotton.*

SPA'RKLINESS*, spārk'-lē-nĕs. *n. s.* Vivacity. *Aubrey. Ob. T.*

SPA'RKLINGLY, spārk'-lĭng-lē. *ad.* With vivid and twinkling lustre. *Boyle.*

SPA'RKLINGNESS, spārk'-lĭng-nĕs. *n. s.* Vivid and twinkling lustre. *Boyle.*

SPA'RLING*, spār'-lĭng. *n. s.* [*esperlan*, Fr.] A smelt. *Cotgrave.*

SPA'RROW §, spār'-rō. 87, 327. *n. s.* [*sparwa*, Goth.; ꝼpeappa, Sax.] A small bird. *Watts.*

SPA'RROWGRASS, spār'-rō-grās. *n. s.* Corrupted from *asparagus. King.*

SPA'RROWHAWK, or *Sparhawk*, spār'-rō-hâwk. *n. s.* [ꝼpeaphapoc, Sax.] A small kind of hawk. *Chaucer.*

SPA'RRY, spār'-rē. 82. *a.* Consisting of spar. *Woodward.*

*To* SPARSE*, spārse. *v. a.* [*sparsus*, Lat.] To disperse. *Spenser. Ob. T.*

SPA'RSEDLY*, spārs'-ĕd-lē. *ad.* Scatteringly; dispersedly. *Evelyn.*

SPASM §, spăzm. *n. s.* [*spasme*, Fr.; *σπάσμα*, Gr.] Convulsion; violent and involuntary contraction of any part. *Milton.*

SPASMO'DICK, spăz-mŏd'-ĭk. 509. *a.* [*spasmodique*, Fr.] Convulsive.

SPAT, spât. The pret. of *spit. St. John*, ix.

SPAT, spât. *n. s.* [perhaps from *spad*, Su. Goth.] The spawn of shell-fish. *Woodward.*

*To* SPA'TIATE, spā'-shē-āte. *v. n.* [*spatior*, Lat.] To rove; to range; to ramble at large. *Bacon.*

*To* SPA'TTER §, spăt'-tŭr. 98. *v. a.* [ꝼpat, Sax.] To sprinkle with dirt, or any thing offensive. *Addison.* To throw out any thing offensive. *Shak.* To asperse; to defame.

*To* SPA'TTER, spăt'-tŭr. *v. n.* To spit; to sputter as at any thing nauseous taken into the mouth. *Milton.*

SPA'TTERDASHES, spăt'-tŭr-dăsh-ĭz. *n. s.* [*spatter* and *dash.*] Coverings for the legs by which the wet is kept off.

SPA'TTLE*, spăt'-tl *n. s.* [ꝼpatl, Sax.] Spittle. *Bale. Ob. T.*

SPA'TTLING *Poppy*, spăt'-lĭng-pŏp'-pē. *n. s.* White behen: a plant. *Miller.*

SPA'TULA, spătsh' ū-lă. 461. *n. s.* [*spatha, spathula*, Lat.] A spattle or slice, used by apothecaries and surgeons in spreading plasters or stirring medicines. *Quincy.*

SPA'VIN §, spăv'-ĭn *n. s.* [*espavent*, Fr.; *spavano*, Ital.] This disease in horses is a bony excrescence, or crust as hard as a bone, that grows on the inside of the hough. *Farrier's Dict.*

SPA'VINED*, spăv'-ĭnd. *a.* Diseased with spavin. *Goldsmith.*

SPAW, spâw. 219. *n. s.* [from *Spa*, in Germany, a place famous for mineral waters.] A mineral water.

*To* SPAWL §, spâwl. *v. n.* [ꝼpæclian, Sax.] To throw moisture out of the mouth. *Overbury.*

SPAWL, spâwl. 219. *n. s.* [ꝼpatl, Sax.] Spittle; moisture ejected from the mouth. *Dryden.*

SPA'WLING*, spâw'-lĭng. *n. s.* Moisture thrown out of the mouth. *Congreve.*

SPAWN §, spâwn. 219. *n. s.* [*spene, spenne*, Teut.; *spane*, old Engl.] The eggs of fish or of frogs. *Shak.* Any product or offspring: in contempt. *Roscommon.*

*To* SPAWN, spâwn. *v. a.* To produce as fishes do eggs. *Shak.* To generate; to bring forth: in contempt. *Swift.*

*To* SPAWN, spâwn. *v. n.* To produce eggs as fish. *Brown.* To issue; to proceed: in contempt. *Locke.*

SPA'WNER, spâwn'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* The female fish. *Walton.*

*To* SPAY, spā. 220. *v. a.* [*spado*, Lat.] To castrate female animals. *Mortimer.*

*To* SPEAK §, spēke. 227. *v. n.* pret. *spake* or *spoke*; part. pass. *spoken.* [ꝼpæcan, Sax.; *spreken*, Teut.] To utter articulate sounds; to express thoughts by words. 1 *Sam.* i. To harangue; to make a speech. *Clarendon.* To talk for or against; to dispute. *Shak.* To discourse; to make mention. *Gen.* xix. To give sound. *Shak.*—*To speak with.* To address; to converse with. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SPEAK, spēke. *v. a.* To utter with the mouth; to pronounce. *Esth.* vii. To proclaim; to celebrate. *Shak.* To address; to accost. *Ecclus.* xiii. To exhibit; to make known. *Milton.*

SPEA'KABLE, spē'-kā-bl. 405. *a.* Possible to be spoken. Having the power of speech. *Milton.*

SPEA'KER, spē'-kŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that speaks. *Bacon.* One that speaks in any particular manner. *Prior.* One that celebrates, proclaims, or mentions. *Shak.* The prolocutor of the Commons. *Dryden.*

SPEA'KING*, spē'-kĭng. *n. s.* Discourse; act of expressing in words. *Ephes.* iv.

SPEAKING *Trumpet*, spē'-kĭng-trŭmp'-ĭt. 99, 410. *n. s.* A stentorophonick instrument; a trumpet by which the voice may be propagated to a great distance. *Dryden.*

SPEAR §, spēre. 227. *n. s.* [ꝼpeape, Sax.; *spere*, Teut.] A long weapon with a sharp point, used in thrusting or throwing; a lance. *Chapman.* A lance, generally with prongs, to kill fish. *Carew.*

*To* SPEAR, spēre. *v. a.* To kill or pierce with a spear.

*To* SPEAR, spēre. *v. n.* To shoot or sprout. *Mortimer.*

SPEA'RGRASS, spēre'-grās. *n. s.* Long, stiff grass. *Shakspeare.*

SPEA'RMAN, spēre'-măn. 88. *n. s.* One who uses a lance in fight; one who carries a spear: formerly, *spearer. Barret.*

SPEA'RMINT, spēre'-mĭnt. *n. s.* A plant; a species of mint.

SPEA'RWORT, spēre'-wŭrt. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsw.*

SPECHT*, or SPEIGHT*. *n. s.* [*specht*, Teut.] A wood-pecker. *Sherwood.*

SPE'CIAL §, spĕsh'-ăl. 357. *a.* [Fr.; *specialis*, Lat.] Noting a sort or species. *Watts.* Particular; peculiar. *Sidney.* Appropriate; designed for a particular purpose. *Davies.* Extraordinary; uncommon. *Hooker.* Chief in excellence. *Shakspeare.*

SPE'CIAL*, spĕsh'-ăl. *n. s.* A particular. *Hammond.*

SPECIA'LITY, spĕsh-ē-ăl'-ē-tē. } *n. s.* [*specialité*,
SPE'CIALTY, spĕsh'-ăl-tē. } Fr.] Particularity. *Hooker.*

*To* SPE'CIALIZE*, spĕsh'-ăl-īze. *v. a.* To particularize; to mention specially. *Sheldon.*

SPE'CIALLY, spĕsh'-ăl-ē. *ad.* Particularly above others. *Phil.* xvi. Not in a common way; peculiarly. *Hale.*

SPE'CIES §, spē'-shēz. 433. *n. s.* [Lat.] A sort; a subdivision of a general term. *Watts.* Class of nature; single order of beings. *Brown.* Appearance to the senses; any visible or sensible repre

sentation. *Bacon.* Representation to the mind. *Dryden.* Show; visible exhibition. *Bacon.* Circulating money. *Arbuthnot.* Simples that have place in a compound medicine.

SPECI'FICAL, spē-sĭf'-fē-kăl. } *a.* [*specifique*, Fr.;
SPECI'FICK, spē-sĭf'-fĭk. 509. } *species* and *facio*, Lat.] That makes a thing of the species of which it is. *South.* [In medicine.] Appropriated to the cure of some particular distemper. *Bacon.*

SPECI'FICK*, spē-sĭf'-fĭk. *n.s.* A specifick medicine. *Wiseman.*

SPECI'FICALLY, spē-sĭf'-fē-kăl-ē. *ad.* In such a manner as to constitute a species; according to the nature of the species. *South.*

*To* SPECI'FICATE, spē-sĭf'-fē-kāte. *v. a.* [*species* and *facio*, Lat.] To mark by notation of distinguishing particularities. *Hale.*

SPECIFICA'TION, spĕs-sē-fē-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Distinct notation; determination by a peculiar mark. *Watts.* Particular mention. *Ayliffe.*

*To* SPE'CIFY, spĕs'-sē-fī. 183. *v. a.* [*specifier*, Fr.] To mention; to show by some particular marks of distinction. *Hooker.*

SPE'CIMEN, spĕs'-sē-mĕn. 503. *n. s.* [Lat.] A sample; a part of any thing exhibited that the rest may be known. *Addison.*

SPE'CIOUS §, spē'-shŭs. 357. *a.* [*specieux*, Fr.; *speciosus*, Lat.] Showy; pleasing to the view. *Bp. Richardson.* Plausible; superficially, not solidly right; striking at first view. *Milton.*

SPE'CIOUSLY, spē'-shŭs-lē. *ad.* With fair appearance. *Hammond.*

SPE'CIOUSNESS*, spē'-shŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* The state or quality of being specious. *Ash.*

SPECK §, spĕk. *n. s.* [ꝑpecca, Sax.] A small discoloration; a spot. *Dryden.*

*To* SPECK, spĕk. *v. a.* To spot; to stain in drops. *Milton.*

SPE'CKLE, spĕk'-kl. 405. *n. s.* Small speck; little spot.

*To* SPE'CKLE, spĕk'-kl. *v. a.* To mark with small spots. *Spenser.*

SPE'CKLEDNESS*, spĕk'-kld-nĕs. *n. s.* State or quality of being speckled. *Ash.*

SPECKT, or SPEIGHT. *n. s.* A woodpecker. See SPECHT.

SPE'CTACLE §, spĕk'-tă-kl. 405. *n. s.* [Fr.; *spectaculum*, Lat.] A show; a gazing stock; any thing exhibited to the view as eminently remarkable. 1 *Cor.* iv. Any thing perceived by the sight. *Spenser.* [In the plural.] Glasses to assist the sight. *Bacon.*

SPE'CTACLED, spĕk'-tă-kld. 359. *a.* Furnished with spectacles. *Shakspeare.*

SPECTA'CULAR*, spĕk-tăk'-ū-lăr. *a.* Relating to spectacles or shows. *Dr. Hickes.*

SPECTA'TION, spĕk-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*spectatio*, Lat.] Regard; respect. *Harvey.*

SPECTA'TOR, spĕk-tā'-tŭr. 76, 521. *n. s.* [*spectateur*, Fr.; *spectator*, Lat.] A looker-on; a beholder. *Shakspeare.*

SPECTA'TORSHIP, spĕk-tā'-tŭr-shĭp. *n. s.* Act of beholding. *Shak.* Office or quality of a spectator. *Spectator.*

SPECTA'TRESS*, spĕk-tā'-trĕs. } *n. s.* [*spectatrix*,
SPECTA'TRIX*, spĕk-tā'-trĭks. } Lat.] A female looker-on, or beholder. *Rowe.*

SPE'CTRE §, spĕk'-tŭr. 416. *n. s.* [*spectrum*, Lat.; *spectre*, Fr.] Apparition; appearance of persons dead. *Dryden.* Something made preternaturally visible.

*SPE'CTRUM*, spĕk'-trŭm. *n. s.* [Lat.] An image; a visible form. *Newton.*

SPE'CULAR, spĕk'-kū-lăr. 88. *a.* [*specularis*, Lat.] Having the qualities of a mirror or looking-glass. *Donne.* Assisting sight. *Phillips.* Affording view. *Milton.*

*To* SPE'CULATE §, spĕk'-kū-lāte. 91. *v. n.* [*speculer*, Fr.; *speculor*, Lat.] To meditate; to contemplate; to take a view of any thing with the mind. *Digby.*

*To* SPE'CULATE, spĕk'-kū-lāte *v. a.* To consider attentively; to look through with the mind. *Brown.*

SPECULA'TION, spĕk-ū-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Examination by the eye; view. *Codrington.* Examiner; spy. *Shak.* Mental view; intellectual examination; contemplation. *Hooker.* A train of thoughts formed by meditation. *Temple.* Mental scheme not reduced to practice. *Temple.* Power of sight. *Shakspeare.*

SPE'CULATIST*, spĕk'-kū-lā-tĭst. *n. s.* A speculator. *Granger.*

SPE'CULATIVE, spĕk'-kū-lā-tĭv. 512. *a.* [*speculatif*, Fr.] Given to speculation; contemplative. *Hooker.* Theoretical; notional; ideal; not practical. *Bacon.* Belonging to view. *Shak.* Prying. *Bacon.*

SPE'CULATIVELY, spĕk'-kū-lā-tĭv-lē. *ad.* Contemplatively; with meditation. *Comment. on Chaucer.* Ideally; notionally; theoretically; not practically *Swift.*

SPE'CULATIVENESS*, spĕk'-kū-lā-tĭv-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being speculative. *Scott.*

SPE'CULATOR, spĕk'-kū-lā-tŭr. 521. *n. s.* One who forms theories. *More.* [*speculateur*, Fr.] An observer; a contemplator. *Brown.* A spy; a watcher. *Broome.*

SPE'CULATORY, spĕk'-kū-lā-tŭr-ē. 512. *a.* Exercising speculation. Calculated for spying or viewing. *Warton.*

*SPE'CULUM*, spĕk'-kū-lŭm. 503. *n. s.* [Lat.] A mirror; a looking-glass; that in which representations are formed by reflection. *Boyle.* An instrument in surgery used for dilatation.

SPED, spĕd. The preterit and part. pass. of *speed*. *Shakspeare.*

SPEECH §, spēētsh. 246. *n. s.* [ꝑpæc, Sax.] The power of articulate utterance; the power of expressing thoughts by vocal words. *Holder.* Language; words, considered as expressing thoughts. *Accidence.* Particular language, as distinct from others. *Psalms, Comm. Prayer.* Any thing spoken. *Shak.* Talk; mention. *Bacon.* Oration; harangue. *Swift.* Declaration of thoughts. *Milton.*

*To* SPEECH*, spēētsh. *v. n.* To harangue; to make a speech. *Pyle.*

SPE'ECHLESS, spēētsh'-lĕs. *a.* Deprived of the power of speaking; made mute or dumb. *Shak.* Mute; dumb. *Shakspeare.*

SPE'ECHLESSNESS*, spēētsh'-lĕs-nĕs. *n. s.* State of being speechless. *Bacon.*

*To* SPEED §, spēēd. 246. *v. n.* pret. and part. pass. *sped* and *speeded*. [*spoeden*, Teut.; *spuden*, Germ.; ꝑpeð, Sax.] To make haste; to move with celerity. *Spenser.* [ꝑpeðian, Sax.] To have good success. *Shak.* To succeed well, or ill. *Shak.* To have any condition, good or bad. *Waller.*

*To* SPEED, spēēd. *v. a.* To despatch in haste; to send away quickly. *Fairfax.* To hasten; to put into quick motion. *Shak.* To furnish in haste. To despatch; to destroy; to kill; to mischief; to ruin. *Dryden.* To execute; to despatch. *Ayliffe.* To assist; to help forward. *Dryden.* To make prosperous; to make to succeed. 2 *John.*

SPEED, spēēd. *n. s.* [ꝑpeð, Sax.] Quickness; celerity. *Milton.* Haste; hurry; despatch. *Decay of Christian Piety.* The course or pace of a horse. *Shak.* Success; event of any action or incident. *Gen.* xxiv.

SPE'EDFUL*, spēēd'-fŭl. *a.* [ꝑpeðiȝ, Sax.] Serviceable; useful. *Wicliffe. Ob. T.*

SPE'EDILY, spēēd'-ē-lē. *ad.* With haste; quickly. *Shakspeare.*

SPE'EDINESS, spēēd'-ē-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of being speedy.

SPE'EDWELL, spēēd'-wĕll. *n. s.* A plant. *Derham.*

SPE'EDY, spēēd'-ē. *a.* Quick; swift; nimble; quick of despatch. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SPEET*, spēēt. *v. a.* [*speten*, Teut.] To stab. *Gamm. Gurton's Needle.*

SPEIGHT. *n. s.* A woodpecker. See SPECHT.

SPELK*, spĕlk. *n. s.* [ꝑpelc, Sax.] A splinter; a small stick to fix on thatch with. *Grose.*

SPELL §, spĕll. *n. s.* [ꝑpel, Sax.] A charm consisting of some words of occult power. *Brown.* A turn of work; a vicissitude of labour. [ꝑpellan, Sax.] *Carew.* [ꝑpel, Sax.] A tale. *Chaucer.*

*To* SPELL, spĕll. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *spelled* or *spelt.* [*spellen*, Teut.; *spellen*, Germ.] To write with the proper letters *Dryden.* To read by naming letters singly. *Shak.* To read; to discover by characters or marks. *Milton.* To charm. *Shak.* [ꝑpellian, Sax.] To relate; to teach. *Warton.*

*To* SPELL, spĕll. *v. n.* To form words of letters. *Dryden.* To read. *Milton.* To read unskilfully. *South.*

*To* SPELT, spĕlt. *v. n.* [*spalten*, Germ.] To split; to break. *Mortimer.*

SPELT*, spĕlt. *n. s.* [ꝑpelt, Sax.; *spelte*, Teut.] A kind of corn.

SPE'LTER, spĕlt'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* A kind of semi-metal. *Newton.*

SPENCE*, spĕnse. *n. s.* [*despence*, old Fr.] A buttery; a larder; a store-room; a place where any provisions are kept. *Chaucer.*

SPE'NCER*, spĕns'-ûr. *n. s.* A butler; one who has the care of the spence. *Prompt. Parv. Ob. T.*

*To* SPEND §, spĕnd. *v. a.* [ꝑpendan, Sax.] To consume; to exhaust; to waste. 2 *Cor.* xii. To bestow as expense; to expend as cost. *Isaiah*, lv. To bestow for any purpose. *Shak.* To effuse. *Shak.* To squander; to lavish. *Wake.* To pass; to suffer to pass away. *Job*, xxi. To waste; to wear out; to exhaust of force. *Burnet.* To fatigue; to harass. *Knolles.*

*To* SPEND, spĕnd. *v. n.* To make expense. *Dryden.* To prove in the use. *Temple.* To be lost or wasted. *Bacon.* To be employed to any use. *Bacon.*

SPE'NDER, spĕnd'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One who spends. *Bp. Taylor.* A prodigal; a lavisher. *Bacon.*

SPE'NDING*, spĕnd'-ĭng. *n. s.* [ꝑpendung, Sax.] Act of consuming, expending, or bestowing for any purpose. *Whitlock.*

SPE'NDTHRIFT, spĕnd'-*th*rĭft. *n. s.* A prodigal; a lavisher. *Dryden.*

SPE'RABLE §, spĕr'-â-bl. *a.* [*sperabilis*, Lat.] Such as may be hoped. *Bacon. Ob. J.*

SPE'RATE*, spè'-rate. *a.* [*speratus*, Lat.] Hoped to be not irrecoverable. *Repr. to Q. Anne, in Ecton's St. of Q. A.'s Bounty.*

*To* SPERE*, spère. *v. a.* [ꝑpieran, Sax.] To ask; to inquire.

SPERM §, spĕrm. *n. s.* [*sperme*, Fr.; *sperma*, Lat.] Seed; that by which the species is continued. *Bacon.*

*SPERMACE'TI*, spĕr-mâ-sè'-tè. *n. s.* [Lat.] A particular sort of oil which comes from the head of the whale. *Quincy.*

☞ When Shakspeare makes Hotspur describe a fop using this word,

"And telling me the sovereign'st thing on earth
"Was *parmasitty* for an inward bruise—"

it is highly probable this was not a foppish pronunciation, but that which generally obtained in Queen Elizabeth's time, and has, among the vulgar, been continued to ours. *W.*

SPERMA'TICAL, spĕr-mât'-tè-kâl. } *a.*
SPERMA'TICK, spĕr-mât'-tĭk. 509. § *tique*, Fr.] Seminal; consisting of seed. *More.* Belonging to the sperm; containing sperm. *Bacon.*

*To* SPE'RMATIZE, spĕr'-mâ-tize. *v. n.* To yield seed. *Brown.*

SPERMATOCE'LE, spĕr-mâ-tŏ-sèle'. [See HYDROCELE.] *n. s.* [*σπέρμα* and *κηλή*.] A rupture caused by the contraction of the seminal vessels, and the semen falling into the scrotum. *Bailey.*

SPERMO'LOGIST, spĕr-mŏl'-ŏ-jĭst. *n. s.* [*σπερμολόγος*.] One who gathers or treats of seeds. *Dict.*

*To* SPERSE, spĕrse. *v. a.* [*sparsus*, Lat.] To disperse; to scatter. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

*To* SPET §, spĕt. *v. a.* [ꝑpætan, Sax.] To eject from the mouth; to throw out. This is the old form of *spit. Barret.*

SPET*, spĕt. *n. s.* Spittle; matter ejected from the mouth. *Lovelace.*

*To* SPEW §, spû. 265. *v. a.* [*speiwan*, Goth.; ꝑpipan, Sax.; *speuwen*, Germ.] To vomit; to eject from the stomach. *Spenser.* To eject; to cast forth. *Dryden.* To eject with loathing. *Lev.* xviii.

*To* SPEW, spû. *v. n.* To vomit; to ease the stomach. *B. Jonson.*

SPE'WER*, spû'-ûr. *n. s.* [ꝑpipere, Sax.] One who spews.

SPE'WING*, spû'-ĭng. *n. s.* [ꝑpipinge, Sax.] Act of vomiting. *Hab.* ii.

SPE'WY, spû'-è. *a.* Wet; foggy. *Mortimer.*

*To* SPHA'CELATE §, sfâs'-sè-lâte. *v. a.* [*sphacelus*, Lat.] To affect with a gangrene. *Sharp.*

*To* SPHA'CELATE, sfâs'-sè-lâte. *v. n.* To mortify; to suffer the gangrene. *Sharp.*

SPHA'CELUS, sfâs'-sè-lŭs. *n. s.* [*σφάκελος*.] A gangrene; a mortification. *Wiseman.*

SPHERE §, sfêre. *n. s.* [Fr.; *sphæra*, Lat.] A globe; an orbicular body; a body of which the centre is at the same distance from every point of the circumference. *Milton.* Any globe of the mundane system. *Spenser.* A globe representing the earth or sky. *Dryden.* Orb; circuit of motion. *Milton.* Province; compass of knowledge or action; employment. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SPHERE, sfêre. *v. a.* To place in a sphere. *Shakspeare.* To form into roundness. *Milton.*

SPHE'RICAL, sfĕr'-rè-kâl. } *a.* [*spherique*, Fr.]
SPHE'RICK, sfĕr'-rĭk. 509. § Round; orbicular; globular. *Raleigh.* Planetary; relating to orbs of the planets. *Shakspeare.*

SPHE'RICALLY, sfĕr'-rè-kâl-è. *ad.* In form of a sphere. *Wotton.*

SPHE'RICALNESS, sfĕr'-rè-kâl-nĕs. } *n. s.* Round-
SPHERI'CITY, sfè-rĭs'-è-tè. § ness; rotundity; globosity. *Digby.*

SPHE'RICKS*, sfĕr'-rĭks. *n. s.* The doctrine of the sphere.

SPHE'ROID §, sfè'-rŏĭd. *n. s.* [*σφαῖρα* and *εἶδος*.] A body oblong or oblate, approaching to the form of a sphere. *Cheyne.*

SPHEROI'DICAL*, sfè-rŏĭd'-è-kâl. } *a.* Having the
SPHEROI'DAL, sfè-rŏè'-dâl. form of a spheroid. *Cheyne.*

SPHEROI'DITY*, sfè-rŏè'-dè-tè. *n. s.* Deviation from a sphere. *Mason.*

SPHE'RULE, sfĕr'-ûle. *n. s.* [*sphærula*, Lat.] A little globe. *Cheyne.*

SPHE'RY*, sfè'-rè. *a.* Spherical; round. *Shak.* Belonging to the spheres. *Milton.*

SPHI'NCTER*, sfĭnk'-tûr. *n. s.* [Lat.] One of the circular and constrictory muscles of the human body.

SPHINX, sfĭnks. *n. s.* [*σφίγξ*.] A famous monster in Egypt, having the face of a virgin and the body of a lion. *Peacham.*

SPI'AL, spì'-âl. *n. s.* [*espial*, Fr.] A spy; a scout; a watcher. *Bacon. Ob. J.*

SPICE §, spise. *n. s.* [*espices*, Fr.] A vegetable production, fragrant to the smell and pungent to the palate; an aromatick substance used in sauces. *Shak.* [*espece*, Fr.] A small quantity; a sample; a specimen. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SPICE, spise. *v. a.* To season with spice; to mix with aromatick bodies. *Shak.* To render nice; to season with scruples. *Chaucer.*

SPI'CER, spì'-sûr. 98. *n. s.* One who deals in spice. *Camden.*

SPI'CERY, spì'-sûr-è. *n. s.* [*espiceries*, Fr.] The commodity of spices. *Raleigh.* A repository of spices. *Addison.*

SPICK *and* SPAN, spĭk'-ând-spân' *a.* Quite new; now first used. *Butler.*

SPI'CKNEL, spĭk'-nĕl. *n. s.* The herb maldmony or bear-wort. *Dict.*

SPICO'SITY, spì-kŏs'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*spica*, Lat.] The quality of being spiked like ears of corn; fulness of ears. *Dict.*

*To* SPI'CULATE*, spĭk'-kù-lâte. *v. a.* [*spiculo*, Lat To make sharp at the point. *Mason.*

SPI'CY, spī'-sè. *a.* [from *spice.*] Producing spice; abounding with aromaticks. *Milton.* Aromatick; having the qualities of spice. *Arbuthnot.*

SPI'DER §, spī'-dŭr. 98. *n. s.* The animal that spins a web for flies. *Shakspeare.*

SPI'DERCATCHER, spī'-dŭr-kătsh'-ŭr. *n. s.* A bird.

SPI'DERLIKE, spī'-dŭr-lĭke. *a.* Resembling a spider in shape or quality. *Shakspeare.*

SPI'DERWORT, spī'-dŭr-wŭrt. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

SPI'GNEL. See SPICKNEL.

SPI'GOT, spĭg'-ŭt. 166. *n. s.* [*spijcker*, Dutch.] A pin or peg put into the faucet to keep in the liquor. *Shakspeare.*

SPIKE §, spīke. *n. s.* [*spica*, Lat.] An ear of corn. *Denham.* A long nail of iron or wood; a long rod of iron sharpened: so called from its similitude to an ear of corn. [*spik*, Su. Goth.] *Bacon.*

SPIKE, spīke. *n. s.* A smaller species of lavender. *Hill.*

*To* SPIKE, spīke. *v. a.* To fasten with long nails. *Moxon.* To set with spikes. *Wiseman.* To make sharp at the end.

SPI'KED*, spīkt, or spī'-kĕd. *a.* Having ears, or those parts which contain seeds. *Mason.*

SPI'KENARD, spīke'-nărd. *n. s.* [*spica nardi*, Lat.] A plant, and the oil or balsam produced from the plant. *Hill.*

☞ Mr. Elphinston is the only orthoëpist who pronounces the *i* short in this word; Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, W. Johnston, and Buchanan, preserve it long, as in *spike*: and, though I am well aware of the common idiom of our pronunciation to shorten the simple in the compound, (see KNOWLEDGE,) yet I think this idiom ought not to be sought after, when not established by custom. *W.*

SPI'KY*, spī'-kè. *a.* Having a sharp point. *Dyer.*

SPILL, spĭll. *n. s.* [*spijlen*, Dutch.] A small shiver of wood, or thin bar of iron. *Carew.* A small quantity of money. *Ayliffe.*

*To* SPILL §, spĭll. *v. a.* [ꝑpillan, Sax.; *spillen*, Dutch.] To shed; to lose by shedding. *Shak.* To destroy; to mischief. *Sidney.* To throw away. *Tickell.*

*To* SPILL, spĭll. *v. n.* To waste; to be lavish. *Sidney.* To be shed; to be lost by being shed. *Watts.*

SPI'LLER, spĭl'-lŭr. *n. s.* A kind of fishing line. *Carew.*

SPILT*, spĭlt. *part. a.* Variegated. *Spenser.*

SPILTH, spĭlth. *n. s.* Any thing poured out or wasted. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SPIN §, spĭn. *v. a.* preter. *spun* or *span*; part. *spun.* [*spinnan*, Goth.; ꝑpinnan, Sax.; *spinnen*, Germ. and Dutch.] To draw out into threads. *Exod.* xxxv. To form threads by drawing out and twisting any filamentous matter. *Shak.* To protract; to draw out. *Addison.* To form by degrees; to draw out tediously. *Digby.* To put into a turning motion, as a boy's top.

*To* SPIN, spĭn. *v. n.* To exercise the art of spinning, or drawing threads. *More.* [*spingare*, Ital.] To stream out in a thread or small current. *Drayton.* To move round as a spindle. *Milton.*

SPI'NACH, spĭn'-nĭtsh. } *n. s.* [*spinachia*, Lat.]
SPI'NAGE, spĭn'-nĭdje. 90. } A plant. *Miller.*

SPI'NAL, spī'-năl. 88. *a.* [*spina*, Lat.] Belonging to the back bone. *Brown.*

SPI'NDLE §, spĭn'-dl. 405. *n. s.* [ꝑpindl, ꝑpindel, Sax.] The pin by which the thread is formed, and on which it is conglomerated. *Bacon.* A long, slender stalk. *Mortimer.* Any thing slender. *Dryden.*

*To* SPI'NDLE, spĭn'-dl. *v. n.* To shoot into a long, small stalk. *Bacon.*

SPI'NDLELEGGED*, spĭn'-dl-lĕgd. }
SPI'NDLESHANKED, spĭn'-dl-shăngkt. } *a.* Having small legs. *Tatler.*

SPI'NDLETREE, spĭn'-dl-trēe. *n. s.* Prickwood. A plant. *Evelyn.*

SPINE, spīne. *n. s.* [*spina*, Lat.] The back bone. *Wiseman.*

SPINE*, spīne. *n. s.* [*espine*, Fr.; *spina*, Lat.] A thorn. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*



SPI'NEL, spī'-nĕl. *n. s.* A sort of mineral. *Woodward.*

SPINE'T, spĭn'-nĕt. *n. s.* [*espinette*, Fr.] A small harpsichord; an instrument with keys. *Swift.*

SPI'NET*, spĭn'-nĕt. *n. s.* [*spinetum*, Lat.] A small wood; a place where briers and bushes grow. *B Jonson.*

SPINI'FEROUS, spī-nĭf'-fĕr-ŭs. *a.* [*spina* and *fero* Lat.] Bearing thorns.

SPINK, spĭnk. *n. s.* A finch; a bird. *Harte.*

SPI'NNER, spĭn'-nŭr. 98. *n. s.* One skilled in spinning. *Graunt.* A garden spider with long jointed legs. *Shak.* The common spider that spins webs for flies. *Latimer.*

SPI'NNING *Wheel*, spĭn'-nĭng-hwēēl. *n. s.* The wheel by which, since the disuse of the rock, the thread is drawn. *Gay.*

SPI'NNY, spĭn'-nè. *a.* Small; slender. *Mortimer.*

SPINO'SITY, spī-nŏs'-sè-tè. *n. s.* Crabbedness; thorny or briery perplexity. *More.*

SPI'NOUS, spī'-nŭs. 314. *a.* [*spinosus*, Lat.] Thorny; full of thorns.

SPI'NSTER, spĭns'-tŭr. 98. *n. s.* A woman that spins. *Shak.* [In law.] The general term for a girl or maiden woman. *Sir E. Coke.*

SPI'NSTRY, spĭns'-trè. *n. s.* The work of spinning. *Milton.*

SPI'NY, spī'-nè. *a.* [*spina*, Lat.] Thorny; briery; perplexed; difficult; troublesome. *Digby.*

SPI'RACLE, spĭr'-ă-kl. 109. [spīr'-ă-kl, *Jones, Fulton* and *Knight*; spī'-rā-kl, *Sheridan* and *Perry.*] *n. s.* [*spiraculum*, Lat.] A breathing hole; a vent; a small aperture. *Woodward.*

☞ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan in the quantity of the *i* in the first syllable of this word, because I think the same antepenultimate accent, which shortens the *o* in *oracle*, and the *i* in *miracle*, ought to have the same influence in the word in question. 503. *W.*

SPI'RAL §, spī'-răl. 88. *a.* [Fr.] Curve; winding; circularly involved, like a screw. *Ray.*

SPI'RALLY, spī'-răl-è. *ad.* In a spiral form. *Ray.*

SPIRA'TION, spè-rā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*spiratio*, Lat.] Breathing. *Barrow.*

SPIRE §, spīre. *n. s.* [old Fr.; *spira*, Ital. and Lat.] A curve line; any thing wreathed or contorted, every wreath being in a different plane; a curl; a twist; a wreath. *Milton.* Any thing growing up taper; a round pyramid, so called, perhaps, because a line drawn round and round in less and less circles, would be a spire; a steeple. *Milton.* The top or uppermost point. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SPIRE, spīre. *v. n.* To shoot up pyramidically. *Drayton.* [*spiro*, Lat.] To breathe.

*To* SPIRE*, spīre. *v. a.* To shoot forth. *Spenser.*

SPI'RED*, spīrd. *a.* Having a steeple or spire. *Mason.*

SPI'RIT §, spĭr'-ĭt. 109. *n. s.* [*spiritus*, Lat.] Breath; wind. *Bacon.* [*esprit*, Fr.] An immaterial substance; an intellectual being. *Locke.* The soul of man. *Eccl.* xii. An apparition. *St. Luke*, xxiv. Temper; habitual disposition of mind. *Milton.* Ardour; courage; elevation; vehemence of mind. *Shak.* Genius; vigour of mind. *Spenser.* Turn of mind; power of mind, moral or intellectual. *Shak.* Intellectual powers, distinct from the body. *Clarendon.* Sentiment; perception. *Shak.* Eagerness; desire. *South.* Man of activity; man of life, fire, and enterprise. *Shak.* Persons distinguished by qualities of the mind. *White.* That which gives vigour or cheerfulness to the mind; the purest part of the body, bordering, says Sydenham, on immateriality. In this meaning it is commonly written with the plural termination. *Shak.* Characteristical likeness; essential qualities. *Wotton.* Any thing eminently pure and refined. *Shak.* That which hath power or energy. *South.* An inflammable liquor raised by distillation; as brandy, rum. *Boyle.* Mark to denote an aspirated pronunciation. *Dalgarno.* It may be observed, that in the old poets *spirit* was a monosyllable, and therefore was often written *sprite*, or, less properly, *spright*. *Spenser.*

☞ The general sound of the first *i* in this word and all its compounds was, till lately, the sound of *e* in *merit*: but a very laudable attention to propriety has nearly restored the *i* to its true sound: and now *spirit*, sounded as if written *sperit*, begins to grow vulgar.—See *Principles*, No. 108, 109, 110, and the word MIRACLE. Mr. Sheridan, W. Johnston, and Mr. Smith, have given into this false sound of *i*, 109; but Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Perry, [Jones, Fulton and Knight,] have given it the true sound; and Mr. Nares very justly thinks that this word, *miracle*, and *cistern*, are now more frequently and properly heard with the short sound of *i*. *W.*

*To* SPI'RIT, spĭr'-ĭt. *v. a.* To animate or actuate as a spirit. [*spiritato*, Ital.] *Milton.* To excite; to animate; to encourage; to invigorate to action. *Temple.* To draw; to entice. *Brown.*

SPI'RITALLY, spĭr'-ĭt-ål-lè. *ad.* [*spiritus*, Lat.] By means of the breath. *Holder.*

SPI'RITED, spĭr'-ĭt-ĕd. *a.* Lively; vivacious; full of fire. *Pope.*

SPI'RITEDLY*, spĭr'-ĭt-ĕd-lè. *ad.* In a lively or strong manner.

SPI'RITEDNESS, spĭr'-ĭt-ĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* Disposition or make of mind. *Addison.*

SPI'RITFUL*, spĭr'-ĭt-fûl. *a.* Lively; full of spirit. *Ash.*

SPI'RITFULLY*, spĭr'-ĭt-fûl-lè. *ad.* In a sprightly or lively manner.

SPI'RITFULNESS, spĭr'-ĭt-fûl-nĕs. *n. s.* Sprightliness; liveliness. *Harvey.*

SPI'RITLESS, spĭr'-ĭt-lĕs. *a.* Dejected; low; deprived of vigour; wanting courage; depressed. *Milton.* Having no breath; extinct. *Greenhill.*

SPI'RITLESSLY*, spĭr'-ĭt-lĕs-lè. *ad.* Without spirit; without exertion. *More.*

SPI'RITLESSNESS*, spĭr'-ĭt-lĕs-nĕs. *n. s.* State of being spiritless.

SPI'RITOUS, spĭr'-ĭt-ŭs. *a.* Refined; defecated; advanced near to spirit. *Milton.* Fine; ardent; active. *Smith.*

SPI'RITOUSNESS, spĭr'-ĭt-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Fineness and activity of parts. *Boyle.*

SPI'RITUAL, spĭr'-ĭt-tshù-ål. 461. *a.* [*spirituel*, Fr.] Distinct from matter; immaterial; incorporeal. *Bacon.* Mental; intellectual. *Milton.* Not gross; refined from external things; relative only to the mind. *Calamy.* Not temporal; relating to the things of heaven; ecclesiastical. *Hooker.*

SPI'RITUALIST*, spĭr'-ĭt-tshù-ål-ĭst. *n. s.* One who professes regard to spiritual things only; one whose employment is spiritual. *Hallywell.*

SPIRITUA'LITY, spĭr-ĭt-tshù-ål'-è-tè. *n. s.* Incorporeity; immateriality; essence, distinct from matter. *Raleigh.* Intellectual nature. *South.* [*spiritualité*, Fr.] Acts independent of the body; pure acts of the soul; mental refinement. *South.* That which belongs to any one as an ecclesiastick. *Ayliffe.*

SPIRITUALIZA'TION, spĭr-ĭt-tshù-ål-è-zā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of spiritualizing. [In chymistry.] The action of extracting spirits from natural bodies. *Chambers.*

*To* SPI'RITUALIZE, spĭr'-ĭt-tshù-ål-ize. *v. a.* [*spiritualiser*, Fr.] To refine the intellect; to purify from the feculencies of the world. *Hammond.* To extract spirits from natural bodies. *Chambers.*

SPI'RITUALLY, spĭr'-ĭt-tshù-ål-lè. *ad.* Without corporeal grossness; with attention to things purely intellectual. *Bp. Taylor.*

SPI'RITUALTY, spĭr'-ĭt-tshù-ål-tè. *n. s.* Ecclesiastical body. *Shakspeare. Ob. T.*

SPI'RITUOUS, spĭr'-ĭt-tshù-ŭs. *a.* [*spiriteux*, Fr.] Having the quality of spirit, tenuity, and activity of parts. *Arbuthnot.* Lively; gay; vivid: airy: applied both to persons and things. *Wotton.* Ardent; inflammable: as, *spirituous* liquors.

SPIRITUO'SITY, spĭr-ĭt-tshù-ŏs'-sè-tè. 511. } *n. s.*
SPI'RITUOUSNESS, spĭr'-ĭt-tshù-ŭs-nĕs. }
The quality of being spirituous; tenuity and activity.

*To* SPIRT §, spûrt. 108. *v. n.* [ꝑpÿ̆tan, Sax.] To spring out in a sudden stream; to stream out by intervals. *Bacon.*

*To* SPIRT, spûrt. *v. a.* To throw out in a jet. *Dryd*

SPIRT, spûrt. *n. s.* Sudden ejection. Sudden and short effort; a fit. *Old Morality of Lusty Juventus.*

*To* SPI'RTLE, spûrt'-tl. 405. *v. a.* To shoot scatteringly. *Drayton.*

SPI'RY, spī'-rè. *a.* Pyramidal. *Pope.* Wreathed; curled. *Dryden.*

SPISS §, spĭs. *a.* [*spissus*, Lat.] Close; firm; thick. *Brerewood. Ob. J.*

SPI'SSITUDE, spĭs'-sè-tûde. *n. s.* Grossness; thickness. *Bacon.*

SPIT §, spĭt. *n. s.* [ꝑpĭtu, Sax.; *spit*, Dutch.] A long prong on which meat is driven to be turned before the fire. *Shak.* Such a depth of earth as is pierced by one action of the spade. *Mortimer.*

*To* SPIT, spĭt. *v. a.* preterit *spat*; participle pass. *spit*, or *spitted*. [*speten*, Teut.] To put upon a spit. *Shakspeare.* To thrust through. *Dryden.*

*To* SPIT §, spĭt. *v. a.* [ꝑpætan, ꝑpĭ̆ttan, Sax.] To eject from the mouth. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SPIT, spĭt. *v. n.* To throw out spittle or moisture of the mouth. *St. John*, ix.

SPIT*, spĭt. *n. s.* What is thrown from the mouth.

SPI'TAL, spĭt'-tål. *n. s.* [corrupted from *hospital*.] A charitable foundation. *South.* See SPITTLE.

☞ The *a* in all these words [*spital*, *hospital*, and *Spital-fields*] has a tendency to sink its sound, and to confound them with *spittle*. In the last of these words this tendency is incurable; but in the two first it would be far from pedantick to preserve the sound of the *a* as in *medal*. Dr. Johnson seems to depart from etymology in doubling the *t* [altered by *Todd*] in these words. *W.*

*To* SPI'TCHCOCK, spĭtsh'-kŏk. *v. a.* To split an eel in two, longwise, and broil it. *King.*

SPI'TCHCOCK*, spĭtsh'-kŏk. *n. s.* An eel spitchcocked. *Decker.*

SPITE §, spīte. *n. s.* [*spijt*, Dutch; *despit*, Fr.] Malice; rancour; hate; malignity; malevolence. *Sidney.*—*Spite of*, or *in spite of*. Notwithstanding; in defiance of. *Chapman.*

*To* SPITE, spīte. *v. a.* To mischief; to treat maliciously; to vex; to thwart malignantly. *Shakspeare.* To fill with spite; to offend. *Sidney.*

SPI'TEFUL, spīte'-fûl. *a.* Malicious; malignant. *Hooker.*

SPI'TEFULLY, spīte'-fûl-è. *ad.* Maliciously; malignantly. *Waller.*

SPI'TEFULNESS, spīte'-fûl-nĕs. *n. s.* Malice; malignity; desire of vexing. *Keil.*

SPI'TTED, spĭt'-tĕd. *a.* Shot out into length. *Boxon.*

SPI'TTER, spĭt'-tûr. 98. *n. s.* One who puts meat on a spit. One who spits with his mouth. *Huloet.* A young deer. *Barret.*

SPI'TTLE §, spĭt'-tl. 405. *n. s.* [corrupted from *hospital*.] A kind of hospital; a place for the reception of sick and diseased persons. *B. Jonson.* Better written *spital*, which see.

SPI'TTLE, spĭt'-tl. *n. s.* [ꝑpatl, Sax.] Moisture of the mouth; the saliva. *Ray.*

SPI'TTLY*, spĭt'-lè. *a.* Slimy; full of spittle. *Cotgrave.*

SPI'TVENOM, spĭt'-vĕn-ŭm. *n. s.* Poison ejected from the mouth. *Hooker.*

SPLANCHNO'LOGY, splăngk-nŏl'-ò-jè. *n. s.* [σπλάγχνα and λόγος.] A treatise or description of the bowels. *Dict.*

*To* SPLASH §, splăsh. *v. a.* [*plaska*, Swed.] To daub with dirt in great quantities. *Prior.*

SPLASH*, splăsh. *n. s.* Wet or dirt thrown up from a puddle, mire, or the like.

SPLA'SHY, splăsh'-è. *a.* Full of dirty water; apt to daub.

*To* SPLAY, splā. *v. a.* To dislocate or break a horse's shoulder-bone.

*To* SPLAY §*, splā. *v. a.* For *display*. *Mir. for Mag.*

SPLAY*, splā. *a.* Displayed; spread; turned outward. *Sidney.*

SPLA'YFOOT, splā'-fŭt. } *a.* Having the
SPLA'YFOOTED*, splā'-fŭt-ĕd. } foot turned outward. *Machin.*

SPLA'YMOUTH, splā'-mŏ͟uth. *n. s.* Mouth widened by design. *Dryden.*

SPLEEN §, splèèn. *n. s.* [*splen*, Lat.; σπλὴν, Gr.] The milt; one of the viscera, supposed the seat of anger, melancholy, and mirth. *Wiseman.* Anger; spite; ill-humour. *Chapman.* A fit of anger. *Shak.* Inconstancy; caprice. *Shak.* A sudden motion; a fit. *Shak.* Melancholy; hypochondriacal vapours. *Blackmore.* Immoderate merriment. *Shak.*

SPLE'ENED, splèènd. 359. *a.* Deprived of the spleen. *Arbuthnot.*

SPLE'ENFUL, splèèn'-fůl. *a.* Angry; peevish; fretful; melancholy. *Shakspeare.*

SPLE'ENISH*. See SPLENISH.

SPLE'ENLESS, splèèn'-lês. *a.* Kind; gentle; mild. *Chapman. Ob. J.*

SPLE'ENWORT, splèèn'-wůrt. *n. s.* [*spleen* and *wort.*] Miltwaste: a plant. *Miller.*

SPLE'ENY, splèèn'-è. *a.* Angry; peevish; humorous. *Shakspeare.*

SPLE'NDENT, splěn'-dênt. *a.* [*splendens*, Lat.] Shining; glossy; having lustre. *Brown.* Eminently conspicuous. *Wotton.*

SPLE'NDID §, splěn'-dîd. *a.* [*splendidus*, Lat.] Showy; magnificent; sumptuous; pompous. *Milt.*

SPLE'NDIDLY, splěn'-dîd-lè. *ad.* Magnificently; sumptuously; pompously. *Bp. Taylor.*

SPLE'NDOUR §, splěn'-důr. 314. *n. s.* [*splendeur*, Fr.; *splendor*, Lat.] Lustre; power of shining. *Bacon.* Magnificence; pomp. *South.*

SPLE'NDROUS*, splěn'-drůs. *a.* Having splendour. *Drayton. Ob. T.*

SPLENE'TICAL, splè-nět'-è-kål. } *a.* [*splenetique*,
SPLE'NETICK*, splěn'-è-tîk. 510. } Fr.] Troubled with the spleen; fretful; peevish. *Wotton.*

SPLE'NETICK*, splěn'-è-tîk. *n. s.* A splenetick person. *Tatler.*

SPLE'NICK, splěn'-îk. 508. *a.* [*splenique*, Fr.] Belonging to the spleen. *Harvey.*

SPLE'NISH, splěn'-îsh. *a.* Fretful; peevish. *Drayton.*

☞ Dr. Johnson has received this word without any remark upon the impropriety of its formation. To turn a Latin noun into an English adjective by the addition of *ish*, is false heraldry in language: especially as we have the English word *spleen*, from which it might have been formed with so much more propriety: but to pronounce the *e* long, as Mr. Sheridan has done, is adding absurdity to errour. *W.*

SPLE'NITIVE, splěn'-è-tîv. 512. *a.* Hot; fiery; passionate. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

SPLENT, splěnt. *n. s.* [or perhaps *splint*; *spinella*, Ital.] A callous, hard substance, or an insensible swelling, which breeds on or adheres to the shank-bone of a horse, and, when it grows big, spoils the shape of the leg. *Farrier's Dict.* A splint or splinter.

*To* SPLICE, splîse. *v. a.* [*splissen*, Dutch; *plico*, Lat.] To join the two ends of a rope without a knot.

SPLINT §, splînt. *n. s.* [*splinter*, Teut.] A fragment of wood in general. A thin piece of wood or other matter used by chirurgeons to hold the bone newly set in its place. *Wiseman.*

*To* SPLINT, splînt. *v. a.* To shiver; to tear asunder; to break into fragments. *Florio.* To secure by splints. *Shakspeare.*

SPLI'NTER, splînt'-ůr. 98. *n. s.* [*splinter*, Teut.] A fragment of any thing broken with violence. *Bacon.* A thin piece of wood. *Grew.*

*To* SPLI'NTER, splînt'-ůr. *v. a.* To shiver; to break into fragments. To secure by splints; to support. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SPLI'NTER, splînt'-ůr. *v. n.* To be broken into fragments; to be shivered. *Woodland Companion.*

*To* SPLIT §, splît. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *split.* [*splijten, splitten*, Teut.] To cleave; to rive; to divide longitudinally in two. *Shak.* To divide; to part. *Watts.* To dash and break on a rock. *Decay of Chr. Piety.* To divide; to break into discord. *South.*

*To* SPLIT, splît. *v. n.* To burst in sunder; to crack; to suffer disruption. *Boyle.* To burst with laughter. *Pope.* To be broken against rocks. *Shakspeare.*

SPLI'TTER, splît'-tůr. 98. *n. s.* One who splits. *Swift.*

SPLU'TTER, splůt'-tůr. *n. s.* [perhaps a corruption of *sputter.*] Bustle; tumult.

*To* SPLU'TTER*, splůt'-tůr. *v. n.* To speak hastily and confusedly. *Carleton.*

*To* SPOIL §, spôil. 299. *v. a.* [*spolio*, Lat.; *spolier* Fr.] To seize by robbery; to take away by force. *Heb.* x. To plunder; to strip of goods. *Knolles.* To corrupt; to mar; to make useless. [This is properly *spill*; ꝑpillan, Sax.] *Col.* ii.

*To* SPOIL, spôil. *v. n.* To practise robbery or plunder. *Ps.* xliv. To grow useless; to be corrupted. *Locke.*

SPOIL, spôil. *n. s.* [*spolium*, Lat.] That which is taken by violence; that which is taken from an enemy; plunder; pillage; booty. *Shak.* That which is gained by strength or effort. *Bentley.* That which is taken from another. *Milton.* The act of robbery; robbery; waste. *Shak.* Corruption; cause of corruption. *Shak.* The slough; the cast-off skin of a serpent. *Bacon.*

SPO'ILER, spôil'-ůr. 98. *n. s.* A robber; a plunderer; a pillager. *B. Jonson.* One who mars or corrupts any thing.

SPO'ILFUL, spôil'-fůl. *a.* Wasteful; rapacious. *Spenser.*

SPOKE, spòke. *n. s.* [ꝑpac, ꝑpaca, Sax.; *speiche*, Germ.; *spaecke*, Teut.] The bar of a wheel that passes from the nave to the felloe. *Shakspeare.* The spar of a ladder. *Lovelace.*

SPOKE, spòke. The preterit of *speak. Sprat.*

SPO'KEN, spò'-k'n. 103. Participle pass. of *speak.* 2 *Kings*, iv.

SPO'KESMAN, spòks'-mån. 88. *n. s.* One who speaks for another. *Ex.* iv.

*To* SPO'LIATE §, spò'-lè-åte. *v. a.* [*spolio*, Lat.] To rob; to plunder. *Dict.*

SPOLIA'TION, spò-lè-å'-shůn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *spoliatio*, Lat.] The act of robbery or privation. *Ayliffe.*

SPONDA'ICAL*, spŏn-dà'-è-kål. } *a.* Belonging to
SPONDA'ICK*, spŏn-dà'-îk. } a spondee; like a spondee. *Ferrand.*

SPO'NDEE, spŏn'-dè. *n. s.* [*spondée*, Fr.; *spondæus*, Lat.] A foot of two long syllables. *Broome.*

SPO'NDYLE, spŏn'-dîl. *n. s.* [σπονδυλος, Gr.; *spondylus*, Lat.] A vertebre; a joint of the spine. *Bp. Taylor.*

SPONGE §, spůnje. 165. *n. s.* [*spongia*, Lat.; ꝑpongea, Sax.] A soft, porous substance, supposed by some the nidus of animals. It is remarkable for sucking up water. *Bacon.*

*To* SPONGE, spůnje. *v. a.* To blot; to wipe away as with a sponge. *Hooker.* To cleanse with a sponge: applied to the act of cleansing cannon. To drain; to squeeze; to harass by extortion. *South.* To gain by mean arts. *Swift.*

*To* SPONGE, spůnje. *v. n.* To suck in as a sponge to live by mean arts; to hang on others for main tenance. *L'Estrange.*

SPO'NGER, spůn'-jůr. 98. *n. s.* One who hangs for a maintenance on others. *L'Estrange.*

SPO'NGINESS, spůn'-jè-nês. *n. s.* Softness and fulness of cavities like a sponge. *Fuller.*

SPO'NGIOUS, spůn'-jè-ůs. 314. *a.* [*spongieux*, Fr.] Full of small cavities like a sponge. *Cheyne.*

SPO'NGY, spůn'-jè. *a.* Soft and full of small interstitial holes. *Bacon.* Wet; drenched; soaked; full like a sponge. *Shakspeare.* Having the quality of imbibing.

SPO'NSAL, spŏn'-sål. *a.* [*sponsalis*, Lat.] Relating to marriage.

SPO'NSION, spŏn'-shůn. *n. s.* [*sponsio*, Lat.] The act of becoming a surety. *Napleton.*

*SPO'NSOR*, spŏn'-sůr. 166. *n. s.* [Lat.] A surety; one who makes a promise or gives security for another. *Ayliffe.*

SPONTANE'ITY, spŏn-tå-nè'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*spontaneitas*, school Lat.; *spontaneité*, Fr.] Voluntariness; willingness; accord uncompelled. *Bramhall.*

SPONTA'NEOUS §, spŏn-tà'-nè-ůs. *a.* [*spontanée*, Fr.; from *sponte*, Lat.] Voluntary; not compelled,

acting without compulsion or restraint; acting of itself; acting of its own accord. *Hale.*

SPONTA'NEOUSLY, spŏn-tā'-nē-ŭs-lē. *ad.* Voluntarily; of its own accord. *Bentley.*

SPONTA'NEOUSNESS, spŏn-tā'-nē-ŭs-nĕs. 314. *n. s.* Voluntariness; freedom of will; accord unforced. *Hale.*

SPONTO'ON*, spŏn-tōōn'. *n. s.* [*esponton*, Fr.] A military weapon, a kind of half-pike, or halberd. *Murphy.*

SPOOL, spōōl. 306. *n. s.* [*spule*, Germ.; *spohl*, Dut.] A small piece of cane or reed, with a knot at each end; or a piece of wood turned in that form to wind yarn upon; a quill.

*To* SPOOM, spōōm. 306. *v. n.* To go on swiftly: a sea term. *Dryden.*

SPOON §, spōōn. 306. *n. s.* [*spaen*, Dutch; *spone*, Danish; *sponn*, Icel.] A concave vessel with a handle, used in eating liquids. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SPOON, spōōn. *v. n.* In sea language, is when a ship, being under sail in a storm, cannot bear it, but is obliged to put right before the wind. *Bailey.*

SPO'ONBILL, spōōn'-bĭll. *n. s.* A bird. *Grew.*

SPO'ONFUL, spōōn'-fŭl. *n. s.* As much as is generally taken at once in a spoon. A medical spoonful is half an ounce. *Bacon* Any small quantity of liquid. *Arbuthnot.*

SPO'ONMEAT, spōōn'-mēte. *n. s.* Liquid food; nourishment taken with a spoon. *Wiseman.*

SPO'ONWORT, spōōn'-wŭrt. *n. s.* Scurvygrass. *Harte.*

SPORA'DICAL, spŏ-răd'-ĕ-kăl. *a.* [σποραδικὸς.] Opposed to epidemical: in medicine. *Arbuthnot.*

SPORT §, spŏrt. *n. s.* [*spott*, Icel.] Play; diversion; game; frolick and tumultuous merriment. *Sidney.* Mock; contemptuous mirth. *Tillotson.* That with which one plays. *Milton.* Play; idle jingle. *Broome.* Diversion of the field, as of fowling, hunting, fishing. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SPORT, spŏrt. *v. a.* To divert; to make merry. *Sidney.* To represent by any kind of play. *Dryden.*

*To* SPORT, spŏrt. *v. n.* To play; to frolick; to game; to wanton. *Milton.* To trifle. *Tillotson.*

SPO'RTER*, spŏrt'-ŭr. *n. s.* One who sports. *Sherwood.*

SPO'RTFUL, spŏrt'-fŭl. *a.* Merry; frolick; wanton; acting in jest. *Shak.* Ludicrous; done in jest. *Wotton.*

SPO'RTFULLY, spŏrt'-fŭl-ē. *ad.* Wantonly; merrily. *Herbert.*

SPO'RTFULNESS, spŏrt'-fŭl-nĕs. *n. s.* Wantonness; play; merriment; frolick. *Sidney.*

SPO'RTINGLY*, spŏrt'-ĭng-lē. *ad.* In jest; in sport. *Hammond.*

SPO'RTIVE, spŏr'-tĭv. *a.* Gay; merry; frolick; wanton; playful; ludicrous. *Shakspeare.*

SPO'RTIVENESS, spŏr'-tĭv-nĕs. *n. s.* Gayety; play; wantonness. *Walton.*

SPO'RTLESS*, spŏrt'-lĕs. *a.* Joyless; sad. *P. Fletcher.*

SPO'RTSMAN, spŏrts'-măn. *n. s.* One who pursues the recreations of the field. *Addison.*

SPO'RTULARY §*, spŏr'-tshŭ-lăr-ē. *a.* [*sportulare*, low Lat.] Subsisting on alms or charitable contributions. *Bp. Hall.*

SPO'RTULE, spŏr'-tshūle. 461. *n. s.* [*sportula*, Lat.] An alms; a dole. *Ayliffe.*

SPOT §, spŏt. *n. s.* [*spette*, Dan.; *spotte*, Flem.] A blot; a mark made by discoloration. *Milton.* A taint; a disgrace; a reproach; a fault. *Pope.* A scandalous woman, a disgrace to her sex. *Shak.* A small extent of place. *Milton.* Any particular place. *Otway.* A kind of pigeon.—*Upon the spot.* Immediately; without changing place. *Swift.*

*To* SPOT, spŏt. *v. a.* To mark with discolorations; to maculate. *Shak.* To patch by way of ornament. *Addison.* To corrupt; to disgrace; to taint. *Sidney.*

SPO'TLESS, spŏt'-lĕs. *a.* Free from spots. Free from reproach or impurity; immaculate; pure; untainted. *Shakspeare.*

SPO'TLESSNESS*, spŏt'-lĕs-nĕs. *n. s.* State or quality of being spotless. *Donne.*

SPO'TTER, spŏt'-tŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that spots; one that maculates.

SPO'TTINESS*, spŏt'-tē-nĕs. *n. s.* State or quality of being spotty.

SPO'TTY, spŏt'-tē. *a.* Full of spots; maculated. *Milton.*

SPOU'SAGE*, spŏŭz'-ĭdje. *n. s.* Act of espousing. *Bale.*

SPOU'SAL, spŏŭ'-zăl. 99. *a.* Nuptial; matrimonial; conjugal; connubial; bridal. *Shakspeare.*

SPOU'SAL, spŏŭ'-zăl. *n. s.* [*espousailles*, Fr.; *sponsalia*, Lat.] Marriage; nuptials. *Shakspeare.*

SPOUSE §, spŏŭze. 313. *n. s.* [*sponsa*, *sponsus*, Lat.; *espouse*, Fr.] One joined in marriage; a husband or wife. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SPOUSE*, spŏŭze. *v. a.* To espouse; to wed; to join together as in matrimony. *Chaucer.*

SPOU'SELESS, spŏŭz'-lĕs. *a.* Wanting a husband or wife. *Pope.*

SPOUT §, spŏŭt. 313. *n. s.* [*spuyt*, Teut.] A pipe, or mouth of a pipe or vessel out of which any thing is poured. *Shak.* Water falling in a body; a cataract, such as is seen in the hot climates when clouds sometimes discharge all their water at once. *Burnet.*

*To* SPOUT, spŏŭt. 313. *v. a.* [*spuyten*, Teut.] To pour with violence, or in a collected body, as from a spout. *Shak.* To pour out words with affected grandeur; to mouth. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

*To* SPOUT, spŏŭt. *v. n.* To issue as from a spout. *Sidney.*

SPRACK*. *a.* See SPRAG.

SPRAG, sprăg. *a.* Vigorous; sprightly. *Shakspeare.* A provincial word.

SPRAG*, sprăg. *n. s.* A young salmon. *Grose.*

*To* SPRAIN §, sprāne. 202. *v. a.* [corrupted from *strain*, or from the Swedish *spraenga*.] To stretch the ligaments of a joint without dislocation of the bone. *Gay.*

SPRAIN, sprāne. *n. s.* Extension of ligaments without dislocation of the joint. *Temple.*

SPRAINTS, sprānts. *n. s.* The dung of an otter.

SPRANG, sprăng. The preterit of *spring*. *Tillotson.*

SPRAT, sprăt. *n. s.* [*sprot*, Dutch.] A small sea-fish *Sidney.*

*To* SPRAWL, sprâwl. *v. n.* [*spradle*, Dan.; *spartelen*, Dutch.] To struggle as in the convulsions of death. *Shak.* To tumble, or creep with much agitation and contortion of the limbs. *L'Estrange.*

SPRAY, sprā. 220. *n. s.* [of the same race with *sprig*.] The extremity of a branch. *Spenser.* The foam of the sea: commonly written *spry*. *Arbuthnot.*

*To* SPREAD §, sprĕd. 234. *v. a.* [ꝑꝑæðan, Sax.; *spreyden*, Teut.] To extend; to expand; to make to cover or fill a larger space than before. *Gen.* xxxiii. To cover by extension. *Granville.* To cover over. *Is.* xl. To stretch; to extend. 1 *Kings*, viii. To publish; to divulge; to disseminate. *St. Matt.* ix. To emit as effluvia or emanations. *Milt.*

*To* SPREAD, sprĕd. *v. n.* To extend or expand itself. *Bacon.*

SPREAD, sprĕd. *n. s.* Extent; compass. *Addison.* Expansion of parts. *Bacon.*

SPRE'ADER, sprĕd'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that spreads. *Hooker.* Publisher; divulger; disseminator. *Swift.* One that expands or extends. *Wotton.*

SPRE'ADING*, sprĕd'-ĭng. *n. s.* Act of extending or expanding. *Job*, xxxvi.

SPRENT, sprĕnt. *part.* [ꝑꝑenȝan, ꝑꝑenan, Sax.] Sprinkled. *Sidney. Ob. J.*

SPREY*. *a.* Spruce. See SPRUCE.

SPRIG §, sprĭg. *n. s.* [*spricka*, Swed.] A small branch; a spray. *Bacon.* A brad or nail without a head.

*To* SPRIG*, sprĭg. *v. n.* To mark with small branches; to work in sprigs. *Ash.*

SPRIG *Crystal*, sprĭg'-krĭs-tăl. *n. s.* Crystal found in form of an hexangular column, adhering at one end to the stone, and near the other lessening gradually, till it terminates in a point. *Woodward.*

**SPRI'GGY**, sprĭg'-gè. 383. *a.* Full of small branches. *Sherwood.*

**SPRIGHT**§, sprîte 393. *n. s.* [contraction of *spirit.*] Spirit; shade; soul; incorporeal agent. *Spenser.* Walking spirit; apparition. *Locke.* Power which gives cheerfulness or courage. *Sidney.* An arrow. *Bacon.* See SPIRIT and SPRITE.

*To* **SPRIGHT**, sprîte. *v. a.* To haunt as a spright. *Shakspeare.*

**SPRI'GHTFUL**, sprîte'-fûl. *a.* Lively; brisk; gay; vigorous. *Shakspeare.*

**SPRI'GHTFULLY**, sprîte'-fûl-è. *ad.* Briskly; vigorously. *Shakspeare.*

**SPRI'GHTFULNESS***, sprîte'-fûl-nês. *n.s.* Sprightliness; gayety; vivacity. *Hammond.*

**SPRI'GHTLESS**, sprîte'-lês. *a.* Dull; enervated; sluggish. *Marston.*

**SPRI'GHTLINESS**, sprîte'-lè-nês. *n. s.* Liveliness; briskness; vigour; gayety; vivacity. *Addison.*

**SPRI'GHTLY**, sprîte'-lè. *a.* Gay; brisk; lively; vigorous; airy; vivacious. *Dryden.*

*To* **SPRING**§, spring. *v. n.* pret. *sprung* or *sprang*, anciently *sprong*; part. *sprung.* [ꝑꝑıŋȝan, Sax.; *springen*, Dutch.] To arise out of the ground and grow by vegetative power. *Shak.* To begin to grow. *Ray.* To proceed as from seed. 2 *Kings.* To come into existence; to issue forth. *Shak.* To arise; to appear; to begin to appear or to exist. *Judges.* To issue with effect or force. *Pope.* To proceed, as from ancestors, or a country. *Heb.* vii. To proceed, as from a ground, cause, or reason. *Milton.* To grow; to thrive. *Dryden.* To bound; to leap; to jump; to rush hastily; to appear suddenly. *Shak.* To fly with elastick power; to start. *Mortimer.* To rise from a covert. *Otway.* To issue from a fountain. *Gen.* xxvi. To proceed as from a source. *Dryden.* To shoot; to issue with speed and violence. *Dryden.*

*To* **SPRING**, spring. 409. *v. a.* To start; to rouse game. *Donne.* To produce quickly or unexpectedly. *Dryden.* To make by starting, applied to a ship. *Dryden.* To discharge, applied to a mine. *Tatler.* To contrive on a sudden; to produce hastily; to offer unexpectedly. *Swift.* To pass by leaping. *Thomson.*

**SPRING**, spring. *n. s.* [ꝑꝑıŋȝ, Sax.] The season in which plants rise and vegetate; the vernal season. *Thomson.* An elastick body; a body which when distorted has the power of restoring itself to its former state. *Wilkins.* Elastick force. *Dryden.* Any active power; any cause by which motion or action is produced or propagated. *Dryden.* A leap; a bound; a jump; a violent effort; a sudden struggle. *Dryden.* A leak; a start of plank. *B. Jonson.* A fountain; an issue of water from the earth. *Bacon.* A source; that by which any thing is supplied. *Davies.* Rise, beginning. 1 *Sam.* ix. Cause; original. *Blackmore.* A plant; a shoot; a young tree; a coppice. *Spenser.* A youth. *Spenser.* A hand or shoulder of pork. *Beaum. and Fl.*

**SPRI'NGAL**, sprĭng'-gâl. *n. s.* [ꝑꝑıŋȝan, Sax.] A youth; an active, nimble young man. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

**SPRINGE**§, sprînje. *n. s.* A gin; a noose, which, fastened to any elastick body, catches by a spring or jerk. *Shakspeare.*

*To* **SPRINGE***, sprînje. *v. a.* To ensnare; to catch in a trap. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

**SPRI'NGER**, sprĭng'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One who rouses game. A young plant. *Evelyn.*

☞ The *g* ought here to rest in the nasal sound, and not to be suffered to articulate the *e*, as it does in *finger.* —See *Principles*, No. 381 and 409. *W.*

**SPRI'NGHALT**, sprĭng'-hâlt. *n. s.* [*spraenga*, Swed. and *halt.*] A lameness by which the horse twitches up his legs. *Shakspeare.*

**SPRI'NGHEAD***, sprĭng'-hĕd. *n. s.* Fountain; source. *Sir T. Herbert.*

**SPRI'NGINESS**, sprĭng'-è-nês, or sprĭn'-jè-nês. [See SPRINGY.] *n.s.* Elasticity; power of restoring itself. *Boyle.*

**SPRI'NGING***, sprĭng'-îng. *n.s.* Growth; increase. *Ps.* lxv. [In architecture.] The side of an arch contiguous to the part whereon it rests. *Archæol.* vol. xvii.

**SPRI'NGLE**, sprĭng'-gl. 405. *n. s.* A spring; an elastick noose. *Carew.*

**SPRI'NGTIDE**, sprĭng'-tîde. *n. s.* Tide at the new and full moon: high tide. *Dryden.*

**SPRI'NGY**, sprĭng'-è, or sprĭn'-jè. *a.* Elastick; having the power of restoring itself. *Newton.*

☞ A most absurd custom has prevailed in pronouncing this adjective, as if it were formed from *springe*, a gin, rhyming with *fringe*, when nothing can be plainer than its formation from *spring*, an elastick body, and that the addition of *y* ought no more to alter the sound of *g* in this word than it does in *stringy*, full of strings. It is certainly thus we ought to pronounce the substantive formed from this adjective, which we meet with in Mr. Forster: "In general, that nervous *springiness*, (if I may so express it,) so very observable in Mr. Pope's metre, is often owing chiefly to a trochee beginning his line." *Essay on Accent and Quantity*, p. 59. But the absurdity is still increased when this vicious pronunciation is given to the adjective formed from *spring*, a fountain: this, however, is so contrary both to custom and analogy, that nothing but an oversight in Mr. Sheridan could have prevented his making the distinction.—See *Principles*, No. 409. *W.*

**SPRI'NGY**, sprĭng'-è. 409. *a.* [from *spring.*] Full of springs and fountains. *Mortimer.*

*To* **SPRI'NKLE**§, sprĭng'-kl. 405. *v. a.* [*sprinckelen*, Teut.; *sprenken*, Germ.; ꝑꝑıenȝan, Sax.] To scatter; to disperse in small masses. *Ex.* ix. To scatter in drops. *Num.* viii. To besprinkle; to wash, wet, or dust by scattering in small particles. *Heb.* x.

*To* **SPRI'NKLE**, sprĭng'-kl. *v. n.* To perform the act of scattering in small drops. *Lev.* xiv.

**SPRI'NKLE***, sprĭng'-kl. *n. s.* A small quantity scattered. An aspergoire; an utensil to sprinkle with. *Spenser.*

**SPRI'NKLER**, sprĭng'-klûr. *n. s.* One that sprinkles.

**SPRI'NKLING***, sprĭng'-klĭng. *n. s.* The act of scattering in small drops. *Bp. Hall.* A small quantity scattered.

*To* **SPRIT**, sprît. *v. a.* To throw out; to eject with force. *Brown.*

*To* **SPRIT**, sprît. *v. n.* [ꝑꝑẏtan, Sax.; *spruyten*, Dutch.] To shoot; to germinate; to sprout. Used of barley wetted for malt.

**SPRIT**, sprît. *n. s.* [ꝑꝑoꝺ, Sax.] Shoot; sprout *Mortimer.* [ꝑꝑeoꝺ, Sax.] A pole: hence our word *boltsprit.*

**SPRI'TSAIL**, sprît'-sâle. *n. s.* The sail which belongs to the bowsprit mast. *Dict.*

**SPRITE**§, sprîte. *n. s.* [contracted from *spirit.*] A spirit; an incorporeal agent. See SPRIGHT. *Pope.*

**SPRI'TEFUL***, sprîte'-fûl. *a.* Gay; lively; cheerful. *Stroud.*

**SPRI'TEFULLY**, sprîte'-fûl-è. *ad.* Vigorously; with life and ardour. *Chapman.*

**SPRI'TELESS***. See SPRIGHTLESS.

**SPRI'TELINESS***, sprîte'-lè-nês. *n. s.* See SPRIGHTLINESS. *Warton.*

**SPRI'TELY***. *a.* See SPRIGHTLY.

**SPRI'TELY**, sprîte'-lè. *ad.* Gayly. *Chapman.*

**SPROD***, sprŏd. *n. s.* A salmon while in its second year's growth. *Chambers.*

**SPRONG**. The old preterit of *spring.* *Hooker.*

*To* **SPROUT**§, sprŏût. 313. *v. n.* [ꝑꝑẏtan, Sax.; *spruyten*, Dutch.] To shoot by vegetation; to germinate. *Cowley.* To shoot into ramifications. *Bacon.* To grow *Tickell.*

**SPROUT**, sprŏût. *n. s.* A shoot of a vegetable. *Bacon.*

**SPROUTS**, sprŏûts. *n. s.* Young coleworts.

**SPRUCE**§, sprŏôse. 339. *a.* Nice; trim; neat without elegance. *Donne.*

*To* **SPRUCE**, sprŏôse. *v. n.* To dress with affected neatness. *Cotgrave.*

*To* **SPRUCE***, sprŏôse. *v. a.* To trim; to dress. *Ainsworth.*

**SPRUCE**, sprŏôse. *n. s.* A species of fir. *Evelyn.*

**SPRUCE-BEER**, sprŏôse-bèèr. *n. s.* Beer tinctured with branches of fir. *Arbuthnot.*

**SPRUCE-LEATHER**, sprôôs-lĕтн′-ûr. *n. s.* Corrupted from *Prussian leather*. *Dryden.*

**SPRU′CELY**, sprôôse′-lè. *ad.* In a nice manner. *Marston.*

**SPRU′CENESS**, sprôôse′-nĕs. *n. s.* Neatness without elegance; trimness; quaintness; delicacy; fineness. *Middleton.*

*To* **SPRUG***. *v. a.* To make smart. *Parr. Sacra.*

**SPRUNG**, sprŭng. The preterit and participle passive of *spring*.

*To* **SPRUNT**§*, sprŭnt *v. n.* [*sprengen*, Teut.; ɼpɒinʒan, Sax.] To spring up; to germinate. *Prompt. Parv.* To spring forward. *Somerville.*

**SPRUNT**, sprŭnt. *n. s.* Any thing that is short, and will not easily bend. A leap, or a spring in leaping.

**SPRUNT***, sprŭnt. *part. a.* Vigorous; active; grown out; becoming strong.

**SPRU′NTLY***, sprŭnt′-lè. *ad.* Youthfully; like a young person. *B. Jonson.*

**SPUD**, spŭd. *n. s.* A short knife; any short, thick thing, in contempt. *Swift.*

**SPU′LLERS** *of Yarn*. *n. s.* [perhaps properly *spoolers*.] Persons employed to see that it be well spun, and fit for the loom. *Dict.*

**SPUME**§, spūme. *n. s.* [*spuma*, Lat.] Foam; froth. *Gower.*

*To* **SPUME**, spūme. *v. n.* To foam; to froth.

**SPU′MOUS**, spū′-mŭs. } *a.* [*spumeus*, Lat.] Frothy;
**SPU′MY**, spū′-mè. } foamy. *Brown.*

**SPUN**, spŭn. The preterit and participle passive of *spin*. *Addison.*

**SPUNGE**§, spŭnje. *n. s.* See SPONGE.

*To* **SPUNGE**, spŭnje. 74. *v. n.* To hang on others for maintenance. *Swift.*

**SPU′NGINESS***, spŭn′-jè-nĕs. *n. s.* Sponginess. *Cotgrave.*

**SPU′NGINGHOUSE**, spŭn′-jĭng-hôûse. *n. s.* A house to which debtors are taken before commitment to prison, where the bailiffs spunge upon them, or riot at their cost. *Swift.*

**SPU′NGY**, spŭn′-jè. *a.* Full of small holes, and soft like a sponge. *Dryden.* Wet; moist; watery. *Shak.* Having the quality of imbibing. *Shak.*

**SPUNK**, spŭngk. 408. *n. s.* Touchwood; rotten wood. *Brown.*

**SPUR**§, spûr. *n. s.* [ɼpuɼ, Sax.; *spore*, Dan.] A sharp point fixed on the rider's heel, with which he pricks his horse to drive him forward. *Sidney.* Incitement; instigation. *Hooker.* The longest and largest leading root of a tree: hence probably the *spur* of a post, the short wooden buttress affixed to it, to keep it firm in the ground. *Shak.* The sharp points on the legs of a cock with which he fights. *Bacon.* Any thing standing out; a snag: as, the *spur* of a post. A sea-swallow. *Ray.*

*To* **SPUR**, spûr. *v. a.* To prick with the spur; to drive with the spur. *Addison.* To instigate; to incite; to urge forward. *Shak.* To drive by force. *Shak.* To fix a spur to. *Old Ballad of St. George for England.*

*To* **SPUR**, spûr. *v. n.* To travel with great expedition. *Dryden.* To press forward. *Dryden.*

*To* **SPU′RGALL***, spûr′-gâl. *v. a.* [*spur* and *gall*.] To wound or hurt with the *spur*. *Shakspeare.*

**SPU′RGALL***, spûr′-gâl. *n. s.* A hurt occasioned by the too frequent use of the spur. *Ash.*

**SPURGE**§, spûrje. *n. s.* [*espurge*, Fr.; from *purgo*, Lat.] A plant violently purgative. *Skinner.*

**SPURGE** *Flax*. *n. s.* A plant.

**SPURGE** *Laurel*, or *Mezereon*. *n. s.* A plant.

**SPURGE** *Olive*. *n. s.* A shrub.

**SPURGE** *Wort*. *n. s.* A plant.

**SPU′RGING***, spûr′-jĭng. *n. s.* Act of purging; discharge. *B. Jonson. Ob. T.*

**SPU′RIOUS**§, spū′-rè-ŭs. 314. *a.* [*spurius*, Lat.] Not genuine; counterfeit; adulterine. *White.* Not legitimate; bastard. *Addison.*

**SPU′RIOUSLY***, spū′-rè-ŭs-lè. *ad.* Counterfeitly; falsely. *Webster.*

**SPU′RIOUSNESS**, spū′-rè-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Adulterateness; state of being counterfeit. *Waterland.*

**SPU′RLING**, spûr′-lĭng. 410. *n. s.* A small sea-fish. *Tusser.*

*To* **SPURN**§, spûrn. *v. a.* [ɼpuɼnan, Sax.] To kick; to strike or drive with the foot. *Shak.* To reject; to scorn; to put away with contempt; to disdain. *Shak.* To treat with contempt. *Locke.*

*To* **SPURN**, spûrn *v. n.* To make contemptuous opposition; to make insolent resistance. *Shak.* To toss up the heels; to kick or struggle. *Gay.*

**SPURN**, spûrn. *n. s.* Kick; insolent and contempt uous treatment. *Shakspeare.*

**SPU′RNER***, spûr′-nûr. *n. s.* One who spurns. *Sherwood.*

**SPU′RNEY**, spûr′-nè. *n. s.* A plant.

**SPU′RRED***, spûrd. *a.* Wearing spurs: as, He was booted and *spurred*.

**SPU′RRER**, spûr′-rûr. 98. *n. s.* One who uses spurs.

**SPU′RRIER**, spûr′-rè-ûr. *n. s.* One who makes spurs. *B. Jonson.*

**SPUR-ROYAL***, spûr′-rôè-âl. *n. s.* A gold coin, first coined in Edward the Fourth's time; it was of fifteen shillings value in James the First's time: sometimes written *spur-rial* or *ryal*. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

**SPU′RRY**, spûr′-rè. *n. s.* [*spurrie*, Fr.] A plant.

*To* **SPURT**, spûrt. *v. n.* See *To* SPIRT. To fly out with a quick stream. *Wiseman.*

**SPU′RWAY**, spûr′-wà. *n. s.* [*spur* and *way*.] A horseway; a bridle-road; distinct from a road for carriages.

**SPUTA′TION**§, spū-tā′-shŭn. *n. s.* [*sputum*, Lat.] The act of spitting. *Harvey.*

**SPU′TATIVE***, spū′-tā-tĭv. *a.* Spitting much; inclined to spit. *Wotton.*

*To* **SPU′TTER**§, spŭt′-tûr. 98. *v. n.* [*sputo*, Lat.] To emit moisture in small flying drops. *Dryden.* To fly out in small particles with some noise. *Dryden.* To speak hastily and obscurely, as with the mouth full; to throw out the spittle by hasty speech. *Congreve.*

*To* **SPU′TTER**, spŭt′-tûr. *v. a.* To throw out with noise and hesitation. *Dryden.*

**SPU′TTER**, spŭt′-tûr. *n. s.* Moisture thrown out in small drops.

**SPU′TTERER**, spŭt′-tûr-ûr. *n. s.* One that sputters.

**SPY**§, spī. *n. s.* [*yspio*, Welsh; *espion*, Fr.; *spie*, Dutch.] One sent to watch the conduct or motions of others; one sent to gain intelligence in an enemy's camp or country. *Shakspeare.*

*To* **SPY**, spī. *v. a.* To discover by the eye at a distance, or in a state of concealment; to espy. *Donne.* To discover by close examination. *Decay of Chr. Piety.* To search or discover by artifice. *Numbers.*

*To* **SPY**, spī. *v. n.* To search narrowly. *Shakspeare.*

**SPY′BOAT**, spī′-bōte. *n. s.* A boat sent out for intelligence. *Arbuthnot.*

**SQUAB**§, skwŏb. 86, 87. *a.* [*squab*, Sueth.] Unfeathered; newly hatched. *King.* Fat; thick and stout; awkwardly bulky. *Betterton.*

**SQUAB**, skwŏb. *n. s.* A kind of sofa or couch; a stuffed cushion. *Pope.*

**SQUAB**, skwŏb. *ad.* With a heavy, sudden fall; plump and flat. *L'Estrange.* A low word.

*To* **SQUAB**, skwŏb. *v. n.* To fall down plump or flat; to squelsh or squalsh.

**SQU′ABBISH**, skwŏb′-bĭsh. *a.* Thick; heavy; fleshy. *Harvey.*

*To* **SQUA′BBLE**§, skwŏb′-bl. 405. *v. n.* [*kæbla*, Swed.] To quarrel; to debate peevishly; to wrangle; to fight. *Shakspeare.* A low word.

**SQUA′BBLE**, skwŏb′-bl. *n. s.* A low brawl; a petty quarrel. *Arbuthnot.*

**SQUA′BBLER**, skwŏb′-bl-ûr. *n. s.* A quarreisome fellow; a brawler.

**SQUABPIE′**, skwŏb-pī′. *n. s.* [*squab* and *pie*.] A pie made of many ingredients. *King.*

**SQUAD***, skwâd. *n. s.* [*escouade*, Fr.] A company of armed men: usually applied to those who are learning the military exercise.

**SQUA′DRON**§, skwâ′-drŭn. 83, 85. *n. s.* [*escadron*, Fr.; *squadrone*, Ital.; from *quadratus* Lat.] A body

of men drawn up square. *Milton.* A part of an army; a troop. *Chapman.* Part of a fleet; a certain number of ships. *Arbuthnot.*

**SQUA'DRONED**, skwå'-drŭnd. 359. *a.* Formed into squadrons. *Milton.*

**SQUA'LID** §, skwŏl'-lĭd. 86. [See QUADRANT.] *a.* [*squalidus*, Lat.] Foul; nasty; filthy. *Spenser.*

**SQUALI'DITY***, skwål-lĭd'-è-tè. } *n. s.* The state
**SQUA'LIDNESS***, skwŏl'-lĭd-nĕs. } or quality of being squalid. *Scott.*

*To* **SQUALL** §, skwåll. *v. n.* [*squælа*, Su. Goth.] To scream out as a child or woman frighted. *Spectator.*

**SQUALL**, skwåll. *n. s.* Loud scream. *Pope.* Sudden gust of wind.

**SQUA'LLER**, skwåll'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* Screamer; one that screams.

**SQUA'LLY**, skwåll'-è. *a.* Windy; gusty: a sailor's word. *Smollet.*

*SQUA'LOR*, skwå'-lûr. *n. s.* [Lat.] Coarseness; nastiness; want of cleanliness and neatness. *Burton.*

**SQUA'MOUS**, skwå'-mŭs. 314. *a.* [*squameus*, Lat.] Scaly; covered with scales. *Woodward.*

*To* **SQUA'NDER** §, skwŏn'-dûr. *v. a.* [*schwenden*, Germ.] To scatter lavishly; to spend profusely; to throw away in idle prodigality. *Atterbury.* To scatter; to dissipate; to disperse. *Shakspeare.*

**SQUA'NDER***, skwŏn'-dûr. *n. s.* The act of squandering. *Inq. into the State of the Nation*, (1806.)

**SQUA'NDERER**, skwŏn'-dûr-ûr. *n. s.* A spendthrift; a prodigal; a waster; a lavisher. *Locke.*

**SQUARE** §, skwâre. *a.* [*ysgwâr*, Welsh; *quadratus*, Lat.] Cornered; having right angles. 1 *Kings*, vii. Forming a right angle. *Moxon.* Cornered; having angles of whatever content: as, three *square*, five *square*. *Spenser.* Parallel; exactly suitable. *Shak.* Strong; stout; well set: as, a *square* man. Equal; exact; honest; fair: as, *square* dealing. *Shak.* [In geometry.] *Square* root of any number is that which, multiplied by itself, produces the *square*: as, 4 is the square root of 16.

**SQUARE**, skwâre. *n. s.* [*quadra*, Lat.] A figure with right angles and equal sides. *Spenser.* An area of four sides, with houses on each side. *Addison.* Content of an angle. *Brown.* A rule or instrument by which workmen measure or form their angles: formerly written *squire*. [*esquierre*, Fr.] *Spenser.* Rule; regularity; exact proportion; justness of workmanship or conduct. *Hooker.* Squadron; troops formed square. *Shak.* A *square* number is when another, called its root, can be exactly found, which, multiplied by itself, produces the *square*. *Pope.* Quaternion; number four. *Shak.* Level; equality. *Dryden.* Quartile; the astrological situation of planets, distant ninety degrees from each other. *Milton.* Rule; conformity. *L'Estrange.*—*Squares go.* The game proceeds: chessboards being full of *squares*. *L'Estrange.*

*To* **SQUARE**, skwâre. *v. a.* To form with right angles. To reduce to a square. *Prior.* To measure; to reduce to a measure. *Shak.* To adjust; to regulate; to mould; to shape. *Shak.* To accommodate; to fit. *Milton.* To respect in quartile. *Creech.*

*To* **SQUARE**, skwâre. *v. n.* To suit with; to fit with. *Dryden.* To quarrel; to go to opposite sides. *Shakspeare.*

**SQUA'RENESS**, skwâre'-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being square. *Moxon.*

*To* **SQUASH** §, skwŏsh. 86. *v. a.* [from *quash*; *schiacciare*, Ital.] To crush into pulp; to batter or make as flat as a cake.

**SQUASH**, skwŏsh. *n. s.* Any thing soft and easily crushed. *Shak.* A plant. *Boyle.* Any thing unripe; any thing soft: in contempt. *Shak.* A sudden fall. *Arbuthnot.* A shock of soft bodies. *Swift.*

*To* **SQUAT** §, skwŏt. *v. n.* [*quattre*, Ital.] To sit cowering; to sit close to the ground.

*To* **SQUAT***, skwŏt. *v. a.* To bruise or make flat by letting fall. *Barret.*

**SQUAT**, skwŏt. *a.* Cowering; close to the ground. *Milton.* Short and thick; having one part close to another, as those of an animal contracted and cowering. *Grew.*

**SQUAT**, skwŏt. *n. s.* The posture of cowering or lying close. *Dryden.* A sudden fall. *Herbert.*

**SQUAT**, skwŏt. *n. s.* A sort of mineral. *Woodward.*

*To* **SQUAWL***. See *To* SQUALL.

*To* **SQUEAK** §, skwèke. 227. *v. n.* [*squæka*, Swed.] To set up a sudden, dolorous cry; to cry out with pain. To cry with a shrill, acute tone. *Bacon.* To break silence or secrecy for fear or pain. *Dryden.*

**SQUEAK**, skwèke. *n. s.* A cry of pain. *Dryden.* A shrill, quick cry, not of pain. *Tatler.*

**SQUEA'KER***, skwè'-kûr. *n. s.* One who cries with a shrill, acute tone. *Echard.*

*To* **SQUEAL**, skwèle. 227. *v. n.* [*squæla*, Su. Goth See *To* SQUALL.] To cry with a shrill, sharp voice; to cry with pain. *Tatler.*

**SQUEA'MISH** §, skwè'-mĭsh. *a.* [for *quawmish* or *qualmish*, from *qualm*.] Nice; fastidious; easily disgusted; having the stomach easily turned; being apt to take offence without much reason. *Sidney.*

**SQUEA'MISHLY**, skwè'-mĭsh-lè. *ad.* In a fastidious manner. *Warton.*

**SQUEA'MISHNESS**, skwè'-mĭsh-nĕs. *n. s.* Niceness; delicacy; fastidiousness. *South.*

**SQUEA'SINESS***, skwè'-zè-nĕs. *n. s.* Nausea; queasiness; fastidiousness. *Hammond.*

**SQUEA'SY** §*, skwè'-zè. *a.* Queasy; nice; squeamish; fastidious; scrupulous. *Bp. Earle.*

*To* **SQUEEZE** §, skwèèze. 246. *v. a.* [cpiꝑan, Sax.; *gwasgu*, Welsh.] To press; to crush between two bodies. *Wilkins.* To oppress; to crush; to harass by extortion. *L'Estrange.* To force between close bodies.

*To* **SQUEEZE**, skwèèze. *v. n.* To act or pass, in consequence of compression. *Newton.* To force way through close bodies. *L'Estrange.*

**SQUEEZE**, skwèèze. *n. s.* Compression; pressure. *Phillips.*

**SQUEE'ZING***, skwèè'-zĭng. *n. s.* Act of squeezing. *Pope.*

*To* **SQUELCH** §*, or **SQUELSH***, skwĕlsh. *v. a.* [a corruption, perhaps, of *squash*.] To crush. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

**SQUELCH**, skwĕlsh. *n. s.* A heavy fall; a flat fall on one side. *Hudibras.*

**SQUIB**, skwĭb. *n. s.* [*schieben*, Germ.] A small pipe of paper filled with wildfire. *Bacon.* Any sudden flash. *Donne.* A lampoon: a frequent colloquial expression. Any petty fellow. *Spenser.*

**SQUILL**, skwĭl. *n. s.* [*squilla*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.* A fish. An insect. *Grew.*

**SQUI'NANCY**, skwĭn'-ân-sè. *n. s.* [*squinance, squinancie*, Fr.] An inflammation in the throat; a quinsy. *Bacon.*

**SQUINT** §, skwĭnt. *a.* [*squinte*, Dutch.] Looking obliquely; looking not directly; looking suspiciously. *Spenser.*

**SQUINT***, skwĭnt. *n. s.* An oblique look.

*To* **SQUINT**, skwĭnt. *v. n.* To look obliquely; to look not in a direct line of vision. *Bacon.*

*To* **SQUINT**, skwĭnt. *v. a.* To form the eye to oblique vision. *Shak.* To turn the eye obliquely. *Bacon.*

**SQUI'NTEYED**, skwĭnt'-ĭde. *a.* Having the sight directed oblique. *Knolles.* Indirect; oblique; malignant. *Denham.*

**SQUINTIFE'GO**, skwĭn-tè-fè'-gō. *a.* Squinting: a cant word. *Dryden.*

**SQUI'NTINGLY***, skwĭnt'-ĭng-lè. *ad.* With an oblique look. *Sherwood.*

*To* **SQUI'NY**, skwĭn'-nè. *v. n.* To look asquint: a cant word. *Shakspeare.*

**SQUIRE** §, skwīre. *n. s.* [contraction of *esquire*; *escuyer*, Fr. See ESQUIRE.] A gentleman next in rank to a knight. *Shak.* An attendant on a noble warriour. *Dryden.* An attendant at court. *Shakspeare.*

*To* **SQUIRE***, skwīre. *v. a.* To attend as a squire. *Chaucer.*

SQUI'REHOOD*, skwīre'-hŭd. } *n. s.* Rank and
SQUI'RESHIP*, skwīre'-shĭp. } state of an esquire. *Shelton.*

SQUI'RELY*, skwīre'-lē. *a.* Becoming a squire. *Shelton.*

SQUI'RREL, skwĕr'-rĭl. 109. *n. s.* [*ecureuil*, Fr.] A small animal that lives in woods, remarkable for leaping from tree to tree. *Drayton.*

☞ The *i* in this word ought not, according to analogy, to be pronounced like *e*, 109; but custom seems to have fixed it too firmly in that sound to be altered without the appearance of pedantry. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Smith, give the *i* the sound that I have done. *W.*

*To* SQUIRT §, skwŭrt. 103. *v. a.* [*squaetta*, Su. Goth.] To throw out in a quick stream. *Arbuthnot.*

*To* SQUIRT, skwŭrt. *v. n.* To prate; to let fly: low cant. *L'Estrange.*

SQUIRT, skwŭrt. *n. s.* An instrument by which a quick stream is ejected. *Hudibras.* A small, quick stream. *Bacon.*

SQUI'RTER, skwŭrt'-ŭr. *n. s.* One that plies a squirt. *Arbuthnot.*

*To* STAB §, stăb. *v. a.* [*staven*, old Dutch.] To pierce with a pointed weapon. *Shak.* To wound mortally or mischievously. *A. Phillips.*

*To* STAB, stăb. *v. n.* To give a wound with a pointed weapon. *Dryden.* To offer a stab. *Shak.* To give a mortal wound. *Shakspeare.*

STAB, stăb. *n. s.* A wound with a sharp pointed weapon. *Shak.* A dark injury; a sly mischief. A stroke; a blow. *South.*

STA'BBER, stăb'-bŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who stabs; a privy murderer.

STABI'LIMENT §, stā-bĭl'-lē-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*stabilis*, Lat.] Support; firmness; act of making firm. *Derham.*

*To* STABI'LITATE*, stā-bĭl'-ē-tāte. *v. a.* [*stabilitas*, Lat.] To make stable; to establish. *More.*

STABI'LITY, stā-bĭl'-ē-tē. *n. s.* [*stabilité*, Fr.] Stableness; steadiness; strength to stand. *Is.* xxxiii. Fixedness; not fluidity. *Boyle.* Firmness of resolution.

STA'BLE §, stā'-bl. 405. *a.* [Fr.; *stabilis*, Lat.] Fixed; able to stand. Steady; constant; fixed in resolution or conduct. *Davies.* Strong; fixed in state or condition; durable. *Rogers.*

*To* STA'BLE*, stā'-bl. *v. a.* To make stable; to fix; to establish. *Strype. Ob. T.*

STA'BLE §, stā'-bl. 405. *n. s.* [*stabulum*, Lat.] A house for beasts. *Ezra*, xxv.

*To* STA'BLE, stā'-bl. *v. n.* [*stabulo*, Lat.] To kennel; to dwell as beasts. *Milton.*

*To* STA'BLE, stā'-bl. *v. a.* To put into a stable. *Spenser.*

STA'BLEBOY, stā'-bl-bŏē. } *n. s.* One who at-
STA'BLEMAN, stā'-bl-măn. 88. } tends in the stable. *Swift.*

STA'BLENESS, stā'-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Power to stand. *Chaucer.* Steadiness; constancy; stability. *Shak.*

STA'BLESTAND, stā'-bl-stănd. *n. s.* [In law.] Is one of the four evidences or presumptions, whereby a man is convinced to intend the stealing of the king's deer in the forest: and this is when a man is found at his standing in the forest with a cross bow bent, ready to shoot at any deer; or with a long bow; or else standing close by a tree with greyhounds in a leash ready to slip. *Cowel.*

STA'BLING*, stā'-blĭng. *n. s.* House or room for beasts. *Thomson.*

*To* STA'BLISH, stăb'-lĭsh. *v. a.* [*stabilio*, Lat.] To establish; to fix; to settle. *Spenser.*

STA'BLY*, stā'-blē. *cd.* Firmly; steadily. *Huloet.*

STABULA'TION*, stăb-ū-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*stabulatio*, Lat.] Act of housing beasts. *Cockeram. Ob. T.*

STACK §, stăk. *n. s.* [*stack*, Icel.] A large quantity of hay, corn, or wood, heaped up regularly together. *Bacon.* A number of chimneys or funnels standing together. *Wiseman.*

*To* STACK, stăk. *v. a.* To pile up regularly in ricks. *Tusser.*

STA'CTE. *n. s.* [στακτὴ, Gr.; *stacte*, Lat.; ɹtaɔte, Sax.] An aromatick; the gum that distils from the tree which produces myrrh. *Ex.* xxx.

STADE*, stāde. *n. s.* [*stade*, Fr.; *stadium*, Lat.] A furlong. *Donne.*

STA'DLE §, stā'-dl. *n. s.* [ɹtaðel, Sax.] Any thing which serves for support to another. A staff; a crutch. *Spenser.* A tree suffered to grow for coarse and common uses, as posts or rails. Young plants left standing at certain distances, when a wood is cut. *Tusser.*

*To* STA'DLE, stā'-dl. *v. a.* To leave sufficient stadles when a wood is cut. *Tusser.*

STA'DTHOLDER, stăt'-hōld-ŭr. *n. s.* [*stadt*, and *houden*, Dutch.] Formerly the chief magistrate of the United Provinces. *Burnet.*

STAFF §, stăf. *n.s.* plur. *staves*, stāvz. [ɹtaeꝑ, ɹtaꝑ, Sax.; *staff*, Danish; *staf*, Dutch.] A stick with which a man supports himself in walking. *Shak.* A prop; a support. *Shak.* A stick used as a weapon; a club; the handle of an edged or pointed weapon. *Shak.* Any long piece of wood. *Milton.* Round or step of a ladder. *Brown.* An ensign of an office; a badge of authority. *Shak.* An establishment of officers, in various departments, attached to generals and armies. [*stef*, Icel.] A stanza; a series of verses regularly disposed, so as that, when the series is concluded, the same order begins again. *Dryden.*

STA'FFISH, stăf'-fĭsh. *a.* Stiff; harsh. *Ascham. Ob. J.*

STA'FFTREE, stăf'-trēē. *n. s.* A sort of ever-green privet.

STAG, stăg. *n. s.* The male red deer; the male of the hind. *Shak.* A colt or filly; also a romping girl. *Grose.*

STAGE §, stādje. *n. s.* [*estage*, Fr.] A floor raised to view on which any show is exhibited; a raised floor of temporary use. *Tatler.* The theatre; the place of scenick entertainments. *B. Jonson.* Any place where any thing is publickly transacted or performed. *Shakspeare.* A place in which rest is taken on a journey; as much of a journey as is performed without intermission. [ɹtiʒe, Sax.] *Hammond.* A single step of gradual process. *Bacon.*

*To* STAGE, stādje. *v. a.* To exhibit publickly. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

STAGECOA'CH, stādje-kōtsh'. *n. s.* A coach that keeps its stages; that passes and repasses on certain days for the accommodation of passengers. *Addison.*

STA'GELY*, stādje'-lē. *a.* Belonging to the stage; befitting the stage. *Bp. Taylor.*

STA'GEPLAY, stādje'-plā. *n.s.* Theatrical entertainment. *Dryden.*

STA'GEPLAYER, stādje'-plā-ŭr. *n. s.* One who publickly represents actions on the stage. *Arbuthnot.*

STA'GER, stā'-jŭr. 98. *n. s.* A player. *B. Jonson.* One who has long acted on the stage of life; a practitioner; a person of cunning. *Hudibras.*

STA'GERY*, stā'-jŭr-ē. *n. s.* Scenick exhibition; show on the stage. *Milton.*

STA'GEVIL. *n. s.* A disease in horses. *Dict.*

STA'GGARD, stăg'-gărd. 88. *n. s.* [from *stag.*] A four year old stag. *Ainsworth.*

*To* STA'GGER §, stăg'-gŭr. 98. *v. n.* [*staggeren*, Dutch.] To reel; not to stand or walk steadily. *Boyle.* To faint; to begin to give way. *Addison.* To hesitate; to fall into doubt; to become less confident or determined. *Rom.* iv.

*To* STA'GGER, stăg'-gŭr. *v. a.* To make to stagger; to make to reel. *Shak.* To shock; to alarm; to make less steady or confident. *Shakspeare.*

STA'GGERING*, stăg'-gŭr-ĭng. *n. s.* Act of reeling. *Arbuthnot.* Cause of staggering or making to stagger. 1 *Sam.* xxv.

STA'GGERINGLY*, stăg'-gŭr-ĭng-lē. *ad.* In a reeling manner. *Granger.* With hesitation. *Brown.*

STA'GGERS, stăg'-gŭrs. *n. s.* A kind of horse apoplexy. *Shakspeare.* Madness; wild conduct; irregular behaviour. *Shakspeare.*

STA'GNANCY, stăg'-nân-sè. *n. s.* The state of being without motion or ventilation. *Cotton.*

STA'GNANT, stăg'-nânt. *a.* [*stagnans*, Lat.] Motionless; still; not agitated; not flowing; not running. *Blackmore.*

*To* STA'GNATE §, stăg'-nâte. 91. *v.n.* [*stagno*, Lat.] To lie motionless; to have no course or stream. *Woodward.*

STAGNA'TION, stăg-nâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* Stop of course; cessation of motion. *Addison.*

STAID, stâde. 202, 222. *part. a.* [from *stay*.] Sober; grave; regular; composed; not wild; not volatile. *Shakspeare.*

STAI'DNESS, stâde'-nĕs. *n. s.* Sobriety; gravity; regularity; contrariety to wildness. *Glanville.*

*To* STAIN §, stâne. 202. *v. a.* [*ystaenio*, Welsh, from *ys* and *taenu*.] To blot; to spot; to maculate. *Shak.* To dye; to tinge. *Davies.* To disgrace; to spot with guilt or infamy. *Milton.*

STAIN, stâne. 73. *n. s.* Blot; spot; discoloration. *Addison.* Taint of guilt or infamy. *Hooker.* Cause of reproach; shame. *Sidney.*

STA'INER, stâ'-nŭr. *n. s.* One who stains; one who blots; one who dyes; a dyer.

STA'INLESS, stâne'-lĕs. *a.* Free from blots or spots. *Sidney.* Free from sin or reproach. *Shakspeare.*

STAIR §, stâre. 202. *n. s.* [ꝑtæʒep, Sax.; *stege*, Sueth.] Steps by which we ascend from the lower part of a building to the upper. *Sidney.*

STA'IRCASE, stâre'-kâse. *n. s.* The part of a fabrick that contains the stairs. *Wotton.*

STAKE §, stâke. *n. s.* [ꝑtac, ꝑtace, Sax.; *stake*, Swed.] A post or strong stick fixed in the ground. *Sidney.* A piece of long rough wood. *Dryden.* Any thing placed as a palisade or fence. *Comus.* The post to which a beast is tied to be baited. *Shak.* [*stecken*, Teut.] Any thing pledged or wagered. *Cowley.* The state of being hazarded, pledged, or wagered. *Bacon.* The *stake* is a small anvil, which stands upon a small iron foot on the work-bench, to remove as occasion offers; or else it hath a strong iron spike at the bottom let into some place of the work-bench, not to be removed. *Moxon.*

*To* STAKE, stâke. *v. a.* To fasten, support, or defend with posts set upright. *Evelyn.* To wager; to hazard; to put to hazard. *South.*

STALA'CTICAL, stâl-âk'-tè-kâl. *a.* Resembling an icicle. *Derham.*

STALACTI'TES §, stâl-âk-tī'-tēz. } *n. s.* [from σταSTALAGTI'TÆ †, stâl-âg-tī'-tè. } λαζω.] Spar in the shape of an icicle. *Woodward.*

STALA'GMITES, stâl-âg'-mè-tēz, or stâ-lâg-mī'-tēz. *n. s.* Spar formed into the shape of drops. *Woodward.*

STALE §, stâle. *a.* [*stel*, Teut.] Old: long kept; altered by time. *Prior.* Used till it is of no use or esteem; worn out of regard or notice. *Hayward.*

STALE, stâle. *n. s.* [ꝑtælan, Sax.] Something exhibited or offered as an allurement to draw others to any place or purpose; a decoy. *Sidney.* A prostitute. *Shak.* [*stalle*, Teut.] Urine; old urine. *Swift.* Old beer; beer somewhat acidulated. [*stele*, Dutch.] A handle. *Chapman.* At the game of chess applied to the king, when he is forced into a situation from which he cannot move without going into check: by which the game is ended. *Bacon.*

*To* STALE, stâle. *v. a.* To wear out; to make old. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

*To* STALE, stâle. *v. n.* [*stalien*, Teut.] To make water. *Hudibras.*

STA'LELY, stâle'-lè. *ad.* Of old; long time. *B. Jonson.*

STA'LENESS, stâle'-nĕs. *n. s.* Oldness; state of being long kept; state of being corrupted by time. *Bacon.*

*To* STALK §, stâwk. 84. *v. n.* [ꝑtælcan, Sax.] To walk with high and superb steps. *Spenser.* To walk behind a stalking horse or cover. *Bacon.*

STALK, stâwk. *n. s.* High, proud, wide, and stately step. *Spenser.*

STALK §, stâwk. *n. s.* [*stelke*, or *stielke*, Swed.] The stem on which flowers or fruits grow. *Bacon.* The stem of a quill. *Grew.*

STA'LKED*, stâwkt. *a.* Having a stalk: as, the long-*stalked* pear.

STA'LKER*, stâwk'-ŭr. *n. s.* One who stalks. *B. Jonson.* A kind of fishing-net.

STA'LKINGHORSE, stâwk'-ĭng-hôrse. *n. s* [*stalking* and *horse*.] A horse, either real or fictitious, by which a fowler shelters himself from the sight of the game; a mask; a pretence. *Hakewill*

STA'LKY, stâwk'-è. *a.* Hard like a stalk. *Mortimer.*

STALL §, stâll. 84. *n. s.* [ꝑtal, ꝑteal, Sax.; *stal*, Dutch.] A crib in which an ox is fed, or a horse is kept, in the stable. *Chapman.* A bench or form where any thing is set to sale. *Shak.* [*stall*, Swed.· *stal*, Arm.] A small house or shed in which certain trades are practised. *Spenser.* The seat of a dignified clergyman in the choir. *Ayliffe.*

*To* STALL, stâll. *v. a.* To keep in a stall or stable. *Spenser.* [for *install*.] To invest. *Shakspeare.*

*To* STALL, stâll. *v. n.* To inhabit; to dwell. *Shak* To kennel.

STA'LLAGE, stâll'-ĭdje. *n. s.* Rent paid for a stall [In old books.] Laystall; dung; compost.

STALLA'TION*, stâl-lâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* Installation *Cavendish. Ob. T.*

STA'LLFED, stâll'-fĕd. *a.* Fed, not with grass, but dry feed. *Chapman.*

STA'LLION, stâl'-yŭn. 113. *n. s.* [*ysdalwyn*, Welsh; *stalon*, old Fr.; *stallone*, Ital.] A horse kept for mares. *Temple.*

STA'LWORTH, stâll'-wŭrth. *a.* [ꝑtæl-pẏꝺ, Sax.] Stout; strong; brave. *Fairfax. Ob. T.*

*STA'MEN**, stâ'-mĕn. *n. s.* [Lat.] Threads. *Hist. R. S.* Foundation. *Tatler.*

STA'MIN*, stâ'-mĭn. *n. s.* [*estamine*, Fr.] A slight sort of stuff; kind of woollen cloth. *Chaucer.*

*STA'MINA*, stâm'-ĭn-â. *n. s.* [Lat.] The first principles of any thing. *Burke.* The solids of a human body. [In botany.] Those little fine threads or capillaments, which grow up within the flowers of plants, encompassing round the style, and on which the apices grow at their extremities.

☞ This word, like *animalcula*, is often, by mere English speakers, used as a singular. Thus, speaking of microscopick objects, they talk of seeing the leg of an *animalcula*, and, observing a person with a good constitution, they say he has a good *stamina*. To such speakers it may be observed, that these words are perfectly Latin plurals, the singulars of which are *animalculum*, and *stamen*.—See ANIMALCULE, LAMINA, and MIASMA. *W.*

*To* STA'MINATE*, stâm'-ĭn-âte. *v. a.* To endue with stamina. *Biblioth. Bibl.*

STAMI'NEOUS, stâ-mĭn'-è-ŭs. *a.* [*stamineus*, Lat.] Consisting of threads. *Stamineous* flowers want those coloured leaves which are called petala, and consist only of the stylus and the stamina.

STA'MMEL, stâm'-mĕl. *n. s.* [*estamel*, old Fr.] A species of red colour. *B. Jonson.* A kind of woollen cloth. *Comment. on Chaucer.*

STA'MMEL*, stâm'-mĕl. *a.* Of a reddish colour *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

*To* STA'MMER §, stâm'-mŭr. 98. *v. n.* [ꝑtamep, Sax.; *stameren*, Teut.] To speak with unnatural hesitation; to utter words with difficulty. *Sidney.*

*To* STA'MMER*, stâm'-mŭr. *v. a.* To pronounce or declare imperfectly. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

STA'MMERER, stâm'-mŭr-ŭr. *n. s.* One who speaks with hesitation. *Bp. Taylor.*

STA'MMERINGLY*, stâm'-mŭr-ĭng-lè. *ad* In a stammering manner. *Huloet.*

*To* STAMP §, stâmp. *v. a.* [*stampen*, Dutch; *stamper*, Dan.] To strike by pressing the foot hastily downwards. *Dryden.* To pound; to beat as in a mortar. *Deut.* ix. [*estamper*, Fr.; *stampare*, Ital.] To impress with some mark or figure. *South.* To fix a mark by impressing it. *Digby.* To make by impressing a mark. *Locke.* To mint; to form; to coin. *Shakspeare.*

*To* STAMP, stămp. *v. n.* To strike the foot suddenly downward. *Jer.* xlvii.

STAMP, stămp. *n. s.* [*estampe*, Fr.; *stampa*, Ital.] Any instrument by which a distinct and lasting impression is made. A mark set on any thing; impression. *Carew.* A thing marked or stamped. *Shak.* A picture cut in wood or metal; a picture made by impression; a cut; a plate. *Addison.* A mark set upon things that pay customs to the government. *Swift.* A character of reputation, good or bad, fixed upon any thing. *South.* Authority; currency; value derived from any suffrage or attestation. *Brown.* Make; cast; form. *Shak.*

STA'MPER, stămp'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* An instrument of pounding.

STAN, amongst our forefathers, was the termination of the superlative degree: so, *Athelstan*, most noble; *Betstan*, the best; *Dunstan*, the highest. *Gibson's Camden.*

*To* STANCH §, stânsh. 78. *v. a.* [*estancher*, Fr.] To stop blood; to hinder from running. *Bacon.*

*To* STANCH, stânsh. *v. n.* To stop. *St. Luke*, viii.

STANCH, stânsh. *a.* Sound; such as will not run out. *Boyle.* Firm; sound of principle; trusty; hearty; determined. *Addison.* Strong; not to be broken. *Shakspeare.*—A *stanch hound.* A dog that follows the scent without errour or remissness.

STA'NCHER, stânsh'-ûr. *n. s.* One that stops blood. *Sherwood.*

STA'NCHION, stân'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*estançon*, Fr.] A prop; a support.

STA'NCHLESS, stânsh'-lĕs. *a.* Not to be stopped. *Shakspeare.*

*To* STAND §, stând. *v. n.* preterit *I stood*, *I have stood.* [*standan*, Goth.; ꝼꞇanꝺan, Sax.; *staen*, Dutch.] To be upon the feet; not to sit, kneel, or lie down. *Common Prayer.* To be not demolished or overthrown. *Milton.* To be placed as an edifice. *Addison.* To remain erect; not to fall. *Milton.* To become erect. *Dryden.* To stop; to halt; not to go forward. *Shak.* To be at a stationary point without progress or regression. *Bacon.* To be in a state of firmness, not vacillation. *Davies.* To be in any posture of resistance or defence. *Shak.* To be in a state of hostility; to keep the ground. *Esth.* viii. Not to yield; not to fly; not to give way. *Ecclus.* xlvi. To stay; not to fly. *Chapman.* To be placed, with regard to rank or order. *Arbuthnot.* To remain in the present state. 1 *Cor.* viii. [*estar*, Span.] To be in any particular state; to be: emphatically expressed. *Milton.* Not to become void; to remain in force. *Hooker.* To consist; to have its being or essence. *Heb.* ix. To be, with respect to terms of a contract. *Carew.* To have a place. *Shak.* To be in any state at the time present. *Shak.* To be in a permanent state. *Shak.* To be, with regard to condition or fortune. *Dryden.* To have any particular respect. *Shak.* To be without action. *Bacon.* To depend; to rest; to be supported. *Whitgift.* To be, with regard to state of mind. *Psalm* iv. To succeed; to be acquitted; to be safe. *Addison.* To be, with respect to any particular. *Shak.* To be resolutely of a party. *Hooker.* To be in the place; to be representative. *Bacon.* To remain; to be fixed. 1 *Cor.* xvi. To hold a course at sea. *Dryden.* To have direction towards any local point. *Boyle.* To offer as a candidate. *Walton.* To place himself; to be placed. *Shak.* To stagnate; not to flow. *Dryden.* To be, with respect to chance. *Rowe.* To remain satisfied. *Shak.* To be without motion. *Shak.* To make delay. *Locke.* To insist; to dwell with many words, or much pertinacity. *Bacon.* To be exposed. *Shak.* To persist; to persevere. *Bp. Taylor.* To persist in a claim. To adhere; to abide. *Daniel.* To be consistent. *Hooker.* To be put aside with disregard. *Decay of Christian Piety.*—*To stand by.* To support; to defend; not to desert. *Dryden.* To be present without being an actor. *Shak.* To repose on; to rest in. *Pope.* *To stand for.* To propose one's self a candidate. *Shak.* To maintain; to profess to support. *Bacon.* *To stand off.* To keep at a distance. *Dryden.* Not to comply. *Shak.* To forbear friendship or intimacy. *Shak.* To have relief; to appear protuberant or prominent. *Wotton.* *To stand out.* To hold resolution; to hold a post; not to yield a point. *Shak.* Not to comply; to secede. *Shak.* To be prominent or protuberant. *Psalm* lxxiii. *To stand to.* To ply; to persevere *Dryden.* To remain fixed in a purpose. *Herbert.* To abide by a contract or assertion. *Dryden.* *To stand under.* To undergo; to sustain. *Shak.* *To stand up.* To erect one's self; to rise from sitting. To arise in order to gain notice. *Acts*, xxv. To make a party. *Shak* *To stand upon.* To concern; to interest: an impersonal sense. *Bacon.* To value; to take pride. *Tillotson.* To insist. *Shakspeare.*

*To* STAND, stând. *v. a.* To endure; to resist without flying or yielding. *Shak.* To await; to abide; to suffer. *Addison.* To keep; to maintain, with *ground.* *Dryden.*

STAND, stând. *n. s.* A station; a place where one waits standing. *Shak.* Rank; post; station. *Daniel.* A stop; a halt. *Shak.* Stop; interruption. *Bacon.* The act of opposing. *Shak.* Highest mark; stationary point; point from which the next motion is regressive. *Dryden.* A point beyond which one cannot proceed. *Shak.* Difficulty; perplexity; embarrassment; hesitation. *Locke.* A frame or table on which vessels are placed. *Dryden.*

STA'NDARD §, stân'-dârd. *n. s.* [ꝼꞇanꝺarꝺ, Sax.; *standart*, old Fr.; *estandart*, mod. From *stand.*] An ensign in war. *Milton.* That which is of undoubted authority; that which is the test of other things of the same kind. *Glanville.* That which has been tried by the proper test. *Swift.* A settled rate. *Locke.* A standing stem or tree. *Bacon.*

STA'NDARDBEARER, stân'-dârd-bâ-rûr. *n. s.* One who bears a standard or ensign. *Isa.* x.

STA'NDCROP, stând'-krŏp. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

STA'NDEL, stân'-dĕl. *n. s.* [from *stand.*] A tree of long standing. *Howell.*

STA'NDER §, stând'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One who stands. A tree that has stood long. *Ascham.*—*Stander by.* One present; a mere spectator. *Hooker.* *Stander up.* One who makes himself of a party. *South.*

STA'NDERGRASS, stând'-ûr-grâs. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

STA'NDING, stând'-îng. *part. a.* Settled; established; not temporary. *Temple.* Lasting; not transitory. *Addison.* Stagnant; not running. *Ps.* cviii. Fixed; not movable. *Shak.* Continuing erect; not fallen; not cut down. *Judges*, xv.

STA'NDING, stând'-îng. 410. *n. s.* Continuance; long possession of an office, character, or place. *Dryden.* Station; place to stand in. *Knolles.* Power to stand. *Ps.* lxix. Rank; condition.

STA'NDISH, stân'-dĭsh. *n. s.* [*stand* and *dish.*] A case for pen and ink. *Wotton.*

STANE*, stâne. *n. s.* [ꝼꞇan, Sax.] Our northern word for *stone.*

STANG §, stâng. *n. s.* [ꝼꞇæng, Sax.; *ystang*, Welsh.] A perch; a measure of land. *Swift.* A long bar; a wooden pole; the shaft of a cart.—*To ride the stang*, is to be mounted on a strong pole, borne on men's shoulders, and carried about from place to place; the rider representing usually a henpecked husband, and sometimes the husband who had beaten his wife. *Callander.*

*To* STANG*, stâng. *v. n.* [*stanga*, Icel.] To shoot with pain. *Grose.*

STANK §, stângk. *a.* [*stanka*, Icel. and Su. Goth.] Weak; worn out. *Spenser.*

*To* STANK*, stângk. *v. n.* To sigh.

STANK*, stângk. *n. s.* [ꝼꞇanc, Sax.; *ystanc*, Welsh.] A dam, or bank, to stop water.

STANK, stângk. The preterit of *stink.* *Exod.* vii.

STA'NNARY*, stân'-nâr-è. *n. s.* [*stannum*, Lat.; *stéan*, Cornish.] A tin mine. *Bp. Hall.*

STA'NNARY, stân'-nâr-è. *a.* Relating to the tin works. *Carew.*

STA'NNYEL*, stăn'-yĕl. *n. s.* The common *stone-hawk. Shakspeare.*

STA'NZA, stăn'-zâ. 92. *n. s.* [*stanza*, Ital.; *stance*, Fr.] A number of lines regularly adjusted to each other; so much of a poem as contains every variation of measure, or relation of rhyme. *Stanza* is originally a room of a house, and came to signify a subdivision of a poem; a staff. *Cowley.*

STA'PLE §, stâ'-pl. 405. *n. s.* [*stapel*, Belg. and Sueth.] A settled mart; an established emporium. *Prior.* The original material of a manufacture. *Drayton.*

STA'PLE, stâ'-pl. *a.* Settled; established in commerce. *Dryden.* According to the laws of commerce. *Swift.*

STA'PLE, stâ'-pl. *n. s.* [ꝑtapul, Sax.] A loop of iron; a bar bent and driven in at both ends. *Peacham.*

STA'PLER*, stâ'-plûr. *n. s.* A dealer: as, a *wool-stapler. Howell.*

STAR §, stâr. 78. *n. s.* [*sterre*, Teut.; ꝑteorna, Sax.] One of the luminous bodies that appear in the nocturnal sky. *Watts.* The pole-star. *Shak.* Configuration of the planets supposed to influence fortune. *Shak.* A mark of reference; an asterisk. *Watts.*

STAR *of Bethlehem. n. s.* A flower. *Miller.*

STA'RAPPLE, stâr'-ăp-pl. *n. s.* A globular or olive-shaped, soft, fleshy fruit, enclosing a stone of the same shape. This plant grows in the warmest parts of America. *Miller.*

STA'RBOARD, stâr'-bôrd. *n. s.* [ꝑteorbord, Sax.] The right-hand side of the ship, as *larboard* is the left. *Harris.*

STARCH §, stârtsh. 78. *n. s.* [*stark*, Germ.] A kind of viscous matter made of flour or potatoes, with which linen is stiffened, and was formerly coloured. *Fletcher.* A stiff, formal manner. *Addison.*

STARCH*, stârtsh. *a.* [ꝑtarc, Sax.] Stiff; precise; rigid. *Killingbeck.*

*To* STARCH, stârtsh. *v. a.* To stiffen with starch. *Gay.*

STA'RCHAMBER, stâr'-tshâm-bûr. *n. s.* A kind of criminal court of equity. *Shakspeare.*

STA'RCHED, stârtsht. 359. *part. a.* Stiffened with starch. *B. Jonson.* Stiff; precise; formal. *Hammond.*

STA'RCHEDNESS*, stârtsh'-ĕd-nĕs. 365. *n. s.* Stiffness; formality. *L. Addison.*

STA'RCHER, stârtsh'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One whose trade is to starch. *Marston.*

STA'RCHLY, stârtsh'-lè. *ad.* Stiffly; precisely. *Swift.*

STA'RCHNESS, stârtsh'-nĕs. *n. s.* Stiffness; preciseness.

*To* STARE §, stâre. *v. n.* [ꝑtarian, Sax.; *stara*, Icel. and Sueth.] To look with fixed eyes; to look with wonder, impudence, confidence, stupidity, or horrour. *Spenser.* To stand out prominent. *Mort.* [*starren*, Germ.] To stand up. *Barret.*

*To* STARE*, stâre. *v. a.* To affect or influence by stares. *Dryden.*—*To stare in the face.* To be undeniably evident to. *Locke.*

STARE, stâre. *n. s.* Fixed look. *Shak.* [ꝑtær, Sax.; *sterre*, Teut.] The starling, a bird. *Sir T. Elyot.*

STA'RER, stâ'-rûr. 98. *n. s.* One who looks with fixed eyes. *Pope.*

STA'RFISH, stâr'-fĭsh. *n. s.* A fish branching out into several points. *Woodward.*

STA'RGAZER, stâr'-gâ-zûr. *n. s.* An astronomer, or astrologer. *Is.* xlvii. A fish so called. *Chambers.*

STA'RHAWK, stâr'-hâwk. *n. s.* A sort of hawk. *Ainsworth.*

STARK §, stârk. 78. *a.* [ꝑtarc, Sax.; *stark*, Germ.; *sterk*, Teut.] Stiff; strong; unbending; unyielding. *Chaucer.* Deep; full; still. *B. Jonson.* Mere; simple; plain; gross. *Hudibras.*

STARK, stârk. *ad.* It is used to intend or augment the signification of a word: as, *stark* mad, mad in the highest degree. *Sidney.*

STA'RKLY, stârk'-lè. *ad.* Stiffly; strongly. *Shak.*

STA'RLESS, stâr'-lĕs. *a.* Having no light of stars. *Milton.*

STA'RLIGHT, stâr'-lîte. *n. s.* Lustre of the stars. *Shakspeare.*

STA'RLIGHT, stâr'-lîte. *a.* Lighted by the stars *Dryden.*

STA'RLIKE, stâr'-lîke. *a.* Stellated; having various points resembling a star in lustre. *Mortimer.* Bright; illustrious. *Boyle.*

STA'RLING, stâr'-lĭng. *n. s.* [ꝑtærlinȝ, Sax.] A bird; a stare; which is sometimes taught to talk as the magpie. *Shakspeare.* A defence to the piers of bridges.

STARPA'VED, stâr'-pâv'd. *a.* Studded with stars. *Milton.*

STARPROO'F, stâr'-prôôf. *a.* [*star* and *proof.*] Impervious to starlight.

STAR-READ. *n. s.* [*star* and *read.*] Doctrine of the stars; astronomy. *Spenser.*

STA'RRED, stârr'd. 359. *a.* Influenced by the stars with respect to fortune. *Shakspeare.* Decorated with stars. *Milton.*

STA'RRY, stâr'-rè. 82. *a.* Decorated with stars; abounding with stars. *Pope.* Consisting of stars; stellar. *Spenser.* Resembling stars. *Shakspeare*

STA'RSHOOT, stâr'-shôôt. *n. s.* [*star* and *shoot.*] An emission from a star. *Boyle.*

STA'RSTONE*, stâr'-stône. *n. s.* A kind of stone having joints resembling the form of a star. *Ray.*

*To* START §, stârt. 78. *v. n.* [ꝑtyrtan, Sax. Our word was anciently, *stert.*] To feel a sudden and involuntary twitch or motion of the animal frame, on the apprehension of danger. *Bacon.* To rise suddenly. *White.* To move with sudden quickness. *Cleaveland.* To shrink; to winch. *Shak.* To deviate. *Spenser.* To set out from the barrier at a race. *Boyle.* To set out on any pursuit. *Waller.*

*To* START, stârt. *v. a.* To alarm; to disturb suddenly; to startle. *Shak.* To make to start or fly hastily from a hiding place; to rouse by a sudden disturbance. *Shak.* To bring into motion; to produce to view or notice; to produce unexpectedly. *Hammond.* To discover; to bring within pursuit. *Temple.* To put suddenly out of place. *Wiseman.*

START, stârt. *n. s.* A motion of terrour; a sudden twitch or contraction of the frame from fear or alarm. *Shak.* A sudden rousing to action; excitement. *Shak.* Sally; vehement eruption; sudden effusion. *Shak.* Sudden fit; intermitted action. *Shak.* A quick spring or motion; a shoot; a push. *Bacon.* First emission from the barrier; act of setting out. *Shak.*—*To get the start.* To begin before another; to obtain advantage over another. *Bacon.*

START*, stârt. *n. s.* [ꝑteort, Sax.] A tail: hence the name of the bird *redstart;* the long handle of any thing.

STA'RTER, stârt'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One that shrinks from his purpose. *Hudibras.* One who suddenly moves a question or objection. A dog that rouses the game. *Delany.*

STA'RTING*, stârt'-ĭng. *n. s.* The act of starting. *Donne.*

STA'RTING-HOLE*, stârt'-ĭng-hôle. *n. s.* Evasion; loophole. *Martin.*

STA'RTINGLY, stârt'-ĭng-lè. 410. *ad.* By sudden fits; with frequent intermission. *Shakspeare.*

STA'RTINGPOST, stârt'-ĭng-pôst. *n. s.* [*start* and *post.*] Barrier from which the race begins.

*To* STA'RTLE, stâr'-tl. 405. *v. n.* [from *start.*] To shrink; to move on feeling a sudden impression of alarm or terrour. *Dryden.*

*To* STA'RTLE, stâr'-tl. *v. a.* To fright; to shock; to impress with sudden terrour, surprise, or alarm. *Milton.* To deter; to make to deviate. *Clarendon.*

STA'RTLE, stâr'-tl. *n. s.* Sudden alarm; shock; sudden impression of terrour. *Spectator.*

STA'RTUP, stârt'-ŭp. *n. s.* [*start* and *up.*] A kind of high shoe; a galage. *Bp. Hall.* One that comes suddenly into notice. *Shakspeare.*

☞ 559.—Fāte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mè, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

STA'RTUP*, stârt'-ŭp. *a.* Suddenly come into notice. *Warburton.*

*To* STARVE§, stârv. *v. n.* [ꝛceappian, Sax.; *sterven*, Dutch.] To perish; to be destroyed. *Fairfax.* To perish with hunger. *Locke.* To be killed with cold. *Sandys.* To suffer extreme poverty. *Pope.* To be destroyed with cold. *Woodward.*

*To* STARVE, stârv. *v. a.* To kill with hunger. *Shak.* To subdue by famine. *Shak.* To kill with cold. *Milton.* To deprive of force or vigour. *Locke.*

STA'RVELING, stârv'-lĭng. 410. *n. s.* [from *starve.*] An animal thin and weak for want of nourishment. *Shakspeare.*

STA'RVELING, stârv'-lĭng. *a.* Hungry; lean; pining. *Phillips.*

STA'RWORT, stâr'-wûrt. *n. s.* A plant; elecampane. *Miller.*

STA'TARY, stâ'-tâ-rè. 512. *a.* [*status*, Lat.] Fixed; settled. *Brown.*

STATE§, stâte. *n. s.* [*status*, Lat.] Condition; circumstances of nature or fortune. *Milton.* Modification of any thing. *Boyle.* Stationary point; crisis; height; point from which the next movement is regression. *Brown.* [*estat*, Fr.] Estate; signiory; possession. *Daniel.* Mode of government. *Selden.* The community; the publick; the commonwealth. *Shak.*—*Single state.* Individuality. *Shak.*—Civil power; not ecclesiastical. *Leslie.* A republick; a government not monarchical. *Dryden.* Rank; condition; quality. *Shak.* Solemn pomp; appearance of greatness. [*staet*, Su. Goth.] *Roscommon.* Dignity; grandeur. *Bacon.* A seat of dignity. *Shak.* A canopy; a covering of dignity. *Bacon.* A person of high rank.—*Wits, Fits, and Fancies.* The principal persons in the government. *Milton.*—Joined with another word, it signifies publick: as, *state*-affairs. *Bacon.*

*To* STATE, stâte. *v. a.* [*constater*, Fr.] To settle; to regulate. *Decay of Chr. Piety.* To represent in all the circumstances of modification. *Hammond.*

STA'TEDLY*, stâ'-tĕd-lè. *ad.* Regularly; not occasionally. *Philosoph. Lett. on Physiognom.*

STA'TELINESS, stâte'-lè-nĕs. *n. s.* Grandeur; majestick appearance; august manner; dignity. *South.* Appearance of pride; affected dignity. *Beaumont.*

STA'TELY, stâte'-lè. *a.* [*staetelig*, Su. Goth.] August; grand; lofty; elevated; majestick; magnificent. *Shakspeare.* Elevated in mien or sentiment. *Dryden.*

STA'TELY, stâte'-lè. *ad.* Majestically. *Milton.*

STA'TEMENT*, stâte'-mĕnt. *n. s.* The arrangement of a series of facts or circumstances. *Malone.* The facts or circumstances so arranged; the thing stated. *Malone.*

STA'TEMONGER*, stâte'-mŭng-gûr. *n. s.* [*state* and *monger.*] One who is versed in the arts of government: perhaps in contempt for an over-busy politician. *Ld. Keeper Williams.*

STA'TEROOM, stâte'-rôôm. *n. s.* A magnificent room in a palace or great house.

STATES, stâts. *n. s.* pl. Nobility. *Shakspeare.*

STA'TESMAN, stâts'-mân. 88. *n. s.* A politician; one versed in the arts of government. *B. Jonson.* One employed in publick affairs. *Shak.* One who occupies his own estate; a small landholder.

STA'TESWOMAN, stâts'-wŭm-ŭn. *n. s.* A woman who meddles with publick affairs: in contempt. *B. Jonson.*

STA'TICAL, stât'-tè-kâl. } *a.* Relating to the science
STA'TICK, stât'-tĭk. 509. } of weighing. *Brown.*

STA'TICKS, stât'-tĭks. *n. s.* [στατικὴ, Gr.; *statique*, Fr.] The science which considers the weight of bodies. *Bentley.*

STA'TION§, stâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *statio*, Lat.] The act of standing. *Hooker.* A state of rest. *Brown.* A place where any one is placed. *Hayward.* Post assigned; office. *Milton.* Situation; position. *Creech.* Employment; office. *Nelson.* Character; state. *Milton.* Rank; condition of life. *Dryden.*

*To* STA'TION, stâ'-shŭn. *v. a.* To place in a certain post, rank, or place. *Ld. Lyttelton.*

STA'TIONARY, stâ'-shŭn-â-rè. *a.* [*stationnaire*, Fr.] Fixed; not progressive. *Wotton.* Respecting place. *Brown.* Belonging to a stationer.

☞ This word, though not noticed by Johnson, is used to signify the goods of a stationer: such as books, paper, and other commodities for writing. The reason why a seller of paper is called a stationer, is, that formerly the sellers of paper were itinerants or pedlers; and that, as the trade became more important, they took a stand or station, which gave a name to the profession *W.*

STA'TIONER, stâ'-shŭn-ûr. 98. *n. s.* A bookseller *Dryden.* A seller of paper.

STA'TISM*, stâ'-tĭzm. *n. s.* Policy; the arts of government. *South.*

STA'TIST, stâ'-tĭst. *n. s.* A statesman; a politician; one skilled in government. *Shakspeare.*

STATI'STICAL*, stâ-tĭs'-tè-kâl. } *a.* Political.
STATI'STICK*, stâ-tĭs'-tĭk. } This word, as well as the substantive, is of very recent date in our language.

STATI'STICKS*, stâ-tĭs'-tĭks. *n. s.* That part of municipal philosophy, which states and defines the situation, strength, and resources, of a nation.

STA'TUARY, stât'-tshŭ-â-rè. *n. s.* [*statuaire*, Fr.; *statua*, Lat.] The art of carving images or representations of life. *Hakewill.* One that practises or professes the art of making statues. *Addison.*

STA'TUE§, stât'-tshŭ. 463. *n. s.* [*statue*, Fr.; *statua*, Lat.] An image; a solid representation of any living being. *Shakspeare.*

*To* STA'TUE, stât'-tshŭ. *v. a.* To place as a statue; to form as a statue. *Shakspeare.*

*To* STATU'MINATE*, stâ-tŭ'-mè-nâte. *v. a.* [*statumino*, Lat.] To support; to underprop. *B. Jonson. Ob. T.*

STA'TURE§, stât'-tshûre. 463. *n. s.* [Fr.; *statura*. Lat.] The height of any animal. *Brown.*

STA'TURED*, stât'-tshûrd. *a.* Arrived at full stature. *J. Hall.*

STA'TUTABLE, stât'-tshŭ-tâ-bl. *a.* According to statute. *Addison.*

STA'TUTABLY, stât'-tshŭ-tâ-blè. *ad.* In a manner agreeable to law. *Worton.*

STA'TUTE§, stât'-tshûte. 463. *n. s.* [*statut*, Fr.; *statutum*, Lat.] A law; an edict of the legislature. *Spenser.*

STA'TUTORY*, stât'-tshŭ-tûr-è. *a.* Enacted by statute. *Dr. Johnson.*

STAUNCH*. See STANCH.

*To* STAVE§, stâve. *v. a.* To break in pieces: used originally of barrels made of small parts or staves. *Dryden.* To push away as with a staff. *B. Jonson.* To pour out by breaking the cask. *Sandys.* To furnish with rundles or staves. *Knolles.*

*To* STAVE, stâve. *v. n.* To fight with staves. *Hudibras.*

*To* STAVE *and Tail. v. n.* To part dogs, by interposing a staff, and by pulling the tail. *Hudibras.*

STAVE*, stâve. *n. s.* A metrical portion; a staff; a common term for the verse of one of the psalms appointed to be sung.

STAVES, stâvz. *n. s.* The plural of *staff. Spenser.*

STA'VESACRE, stâvz'-â-kûr. *n. s.* Larkspur: a plant.

*To* STAY§, stâ. 220. *v. n.* [*staa*, Su. Goth.; *staen*, Dutch.] To continue in a place; to forbear departure. *Shak.* To continue in a state. *Dryden.* To wait; to attend; to forbear to act. *Ruth*, i. To stop; to stand still. *Spenser.* To dwell; to belong. *Dryden.* To rest confidently. *Isa.* xxx. To wait; to give ceremonious or submissive attendance. *Shakspeare.*

*To* STAY, stâ. *v. a.* To stop; to withhold; to repress. *Hooker.* To delay; to obstruct; to hinder from progression. *Spenser.* To keep from departure. *St. Luke*, iv. To wait for; to stay for. *Spenser.* [*estayer*, Fr.] To prop; to support; to hold up. *Hooker.*

STAY, stâ *n. s.* [*estaye*, Fr.] Continuance in a place;

forbearance of departure. *Shak.* Stand; cessation of progression. *Bacon.* A stop; an obstruction; a hinderance from progress. *Fairfax.* Restraint; prudence; caution; discreet steadiness; sobriety of judgement. *Spenser.* A fixed state. *Donne.* A prop; a support. *Hooker.* Tackling. *Pope.* Steadiness of conduct.

STA'YED, stāde. 222. *part. a.* Fixed; settled; serious; not volatile. *Bacon.*

STA'YEDLY, stāde'-lè. *ad.* Composedly; gravely; prudently; soberly; calmly; judiciously.

STA'YEDNESS, stāde'-nĕs. *n. s.* Solidity; weight. *Camden.* Composure; prudence; gravity; judiciousness. *Whately.*

STA'YER, stā'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who stops, holds, or supports. *A. Philips.*

STA'YLACE, stā'-lāse. *n. s.* A lace with which women fasten their bodice. *Swift.*

STA'YLESS*, stā'-lĕs. *a.* Without stop or delay. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

STA'YMAKER*, stā'-mā-kŭr. *n. s.* One that follows the trade of making stays. *Spence.*

STAYS, stāze. *n. s.* [without a singular.] Bodice; a kind of stiff waistcoat made of whalebone, worn by women. *Gay.* Ropes in a ship to keep the mast from falling aft. *Harris.* [ꝛtaðe, Sax.] Station; fixed anchorage. *Sidney.* Any support; any thing that keeps another extended. *Dryden.*

*To* STAW*, stâw. *v. n.* [*staa*, Su. Goth.] To be fixed or set; to stand still. Applied to a cart when fixed in a rut; and to the stomach, when it is crammed.

STEAD, *sted,* being in the name of a place that is distant from any river, comes from the Sax. ꝛteð, ꝛtýð, a place; but if it be upon a river, or harbour, it is to be derived from ꝛtaðe, a shore or station for ships. *Gibson.*

STEAD §, stĕd. 234. [See INSTEAD.] *n. s.* [*stad,* Goth.; ꝛteð, Sax.; *sted,* Dan. and Germ.; *stede,* Dutch.] Place. *Spenser.* Room; place which another had or might have. *Hooker.* Use; help. The frame of a bed. *Dryden.*—*To stand in stead.* To be of great use; to help; to advantage. *Hooker.*

*To* STEAD, stĕd. *v. a.* To help; to advantage; to support; to assist. *Sidney.* To fill the place of another. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

STEA'DFAST §, stĕd'-fâst. *a.* [ꝛteðꝼaꝛte, Sax.] Fast in place; firm; fixed. *Spenser.* Constant; resolute. 1 *Peter,* v. Not turned aside by fear. *Dryden.*

STEA'DFASTLY, stĕd'-fâst-lè. *ad.* Firmly; constantly. *South.*

STEA'DFASTNESS, stĕd'-fâst-nĕs. *n. s.* Immutability; fixedness. *Spenser.* Firmness; constancy; resolution.

STEA'DILY, stĕd'-è-lè. *ad.* Without tottering; without shaking. *South.* Without variation or irregularity. *Blackmore.*

STEA'DINESS, stĕd'-è-nĕs. *n. s.* [ꝛteðiȝnýꝛꝛe, Sax.] State of being not tottering nor easily shaken. Firmness; constancy. *Arbuthnot.* Consistent, unvaried conduct. *L'Estrange.*

STEA'DY, stĕd'-è. *a.* [ꝛteðiȝ, Sax.] Firm; fixed; not tottering. *Sidney.* Regular; constant; undeviating; unremitted. *Milton.* Not wavering; not fickle; not changeable with regard to resolution or attention. *Milton.*

*To* STEA'DY*, stĕd'-è. *v. a.* To make steady. *White.*

STEAK, stāke. 240. *n. s.* [ꝛteɔce, Sax.] A slice of flesh broiled or fried; a collop. *Tatler.*

*To* STEAL §, stēle. 227. *v. a.* preterit *I stole;* part. pass. *stolen.* [*stilan,* Goth.; *stela,* Icel.; ꝛtelan, Sax.] To take by theft; to take clandestinely; to take without right. *Shak.* To withdraw or convey without notice. *Spenser.* To gain or effect by private and gradual means. *Shakspeare.*

*To* STEAL, stēle. *v. n.* To withdraw privily; to pass silently. *Sidney.* To practise theft; to play the thief. *Locke.*

STEA'LER, stē'-lŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who steals; a thief. *Shakspeare.*

STEA'LINGLY, stē'-lĭng-lè. 410. *ad.* Slyly; by invisible motion. By secret practice. *Sidney.*

STEALTH §, stĕlth. 234, 515. *n. s.* The act of stealing; theft. *Spenser.* The thing stolen. *Spenser.* Secret act; clandestine practice.—*By stealth* means secretly; clandestinely; and is often used in a good sense. *Hooker.*

STEA'LTHY, stĕlth'-è. *a.* Done clandestinely; performed by stealth. *Shakspeare.*

STEAM §, stēme. 227. *n. s.* [ꝛteme, Sax.] The smoke or vapour of any thing moist and hot. *Bacon.*

*To* STEAM, stēme. *v. n.* [ꝛteman. Sax.] To smoke or vapour with moist heat. *Philips.* To send up vapours. *Milton.* To pass in vapours. *Spenser.*

*To* STEAM*, stēme. *v. a.* To exhale; to evaporate. *Spenser.*

STEAN, stēne. *n. s.* [ꝛtena, Sax.] A vessel of stone; a jar. *Spenser.*

STEATO'MA, stē-ă-tō'-mâ. *n. s.* [*στεάτωμα.*] A species of wen. *Sharp.*

STEE*, STEY*, } stè. } *n. s.* A ladder.

STEED, stēēd. 246. *n. s.* [ꝛteðe, Sax.] A horse for state or war. *Shakspeare.*

STEEL §, stēēl. 246. *n. s.* [ꝛtal, ꝛtýle, Sax.; *stael,* Dutch; *stal,* Icel.; à *stel,* Su. Goth.] A kind of iron, refined and purified by the fire with other ingredients, which renders it white, and its grain closer and finer than common iron. Steel is susceptible of the greatest degree of hardness, when well tempered; whence its great use in the making of tools and instruments of all kinds. *Chambers.* It is often used metonymically for weapons or armour. *Shak.* Chalybeate medicines. *Arbuthnot.* It is used proverbially for hardness: as, heads of *steel.*

STEEL, stēēl. *a.* Made of steel. *Chapman.*

*To* STEEL, stēēl. *v. a.* To point or edge with steel. *Shak.* To make hard or firm. It is used, if it be applied to the mind, very often in a bad sense. *Shakspeare.*

STEE'LY, stēē'-lè. *a.* Made of steel. *Shak.* Hard; firm; unmoved; unfeeling. *Sidney.*

STEE'LYARD, stēēl'-yârd. *n. s.* [*steel* and *yard.*] A kind of balance, in which the weight is moved along an iron rod, and grows heavier as it is removed farther from the fulcrum. *Warton.*

☞ This word, in common usage among those who weigh heavy bodies, has contracted its double *e* into single *i*, and is pronounced as if written *stilyard.* This contraction is so common in compound words of this kind as to become an idiom of pronunciation, which cannot be easily counteracted without opposing the current of the language.—See *Principles,* No. 515, and the word KNOWLEDGE. *W.*

STEEN, } stēēn. } *n. s.* A vessel of clay or stone.
STEAN, } See STEAN.

STEE'NKIRK*, stēēn'-kĕrk. *n. s.* Formerly a cant term for a neckcloth. *King.*

STEEP §, stēēp. 246. *a.* [ꝛteap, Sax.; *steypa,* Su. Goth.] Rising or descending with great inclination; precipitous. *Ezekiel,* xxxviii.

STEEP, stēēp. *n. s.* Precipice; ascent or descent approaching to perpendicularity. *Milton.*

*To* STEEP, stēēp. *v. a.* [*stippen,* Dutch.] To soak; to macerate; to imbue; to dip. *Spenser.*

STEE'PINESS*, stē'-pè-nĕs. *n. s.* State or quality of being steep. *Howell.*

STEE'PLE §, stēē'-pl. 405. *n. s.* [ꝛtepel, ꝛtýpel, Sax.] A turret of a church generally furnished with bells; a spire. *Shakspeare.*

STEE'PLED*, stēē'-pld. *a.* Towered; adorned as with towers. *Fairfax.*

STEE'PLEHOUSE*, stēē'-pl-hŏŭse. *n. s.* A term given by separatists to the churches of the established religion. *Featley.*

STEE'PLY, stēēp'-lè. *ad.* With precipitous declivity.

STEE'PNESS, stēēp'-nĕs. *n. s.* Precipitous declivity. *Brerewood.*

STEE'PY, stēēp'-è. *a.* Having a precipitous declivity: a poetical word for *steep. Wotton.*

STEER, stēēr. 246. *n. s.* [*stiurs,* Goth.; ꝛtýꝛe

ɼtɛop, Sax.; *stier*, Germ.] A young bullock. *Spenser.*

*To* STEER §, stēēr. *v. a.* [*stiuran*, Goth.; ɼtɛopan, ɼtȳ́nan, Sax.; *stieren*, Dutch.] To direct; to guide in a passage: originally used of a ship, but applied to other things. *Gower.*

*To* STEER, stēēr. 246. *v. n.* To direct a course at sea. *Milton.* To conduct himself.

STEER*, stēēr. *n. s.* The instrument at the stern of a vessel by which its course is regulated. *Gower.*

STEE'RAGE, stēēr'-ĭdje. 90. *n. s.* The act or practice of steering. *Spectator.* Direction; regulation of a course. *Shak.* That by which any course is guided. *Dryden.* Regulation, or management of any thing. *Swift.* The stern or hinder part of the ship.

STEE'RER*, stēēr'-ûr. *n. s.* A steersman; a pilot. *Pearson.*

STEE'RLESS*, stēēr'-lĕs. *a.* Having no steer or rudder. *Gower.*

STEE'RSMATE, stēērz'-māte. } *n. s.* [ɼtɛopeр-
STEE'RSMAN, stēērz'-măn. 88. } mon, Sax.] A pilot. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

STEG §*, stĕg. *n. s.* [*stegge*, Icel.] A gander.

STEGANO'GRAPHIST, stĕg-â-nŏg'-rȧ-fĭst. *n. s.* [*στεγανὸς* and *γράφω*.] One who practises the art of secret writing. *Bailey.*

STEGANO'GRAPHY, stĕg-â-nŏg'-grȧf-fē. 518. *n. s.* [*στεγανὸς* and *γράφω*.] The art of secret writing by characters or ciphers, intelligible only to the persons who correspond one with another. *Burton.*

STEGNO'TICK, stĕg-nŏt'-ĭk. 509. *a.* [*στεγνωτικὸς*.] Binding; rendering costive. *Bailey.*

STE'LE *n. s.* [ɼtɛla, Sax.; *stele*, Dutch.] A stalk; a handle.

STE'LLAR §, stĕl'-lâr. 88. *a.* [from *stella*.] Astral; relating to the stars. *Milton.*

STE'LLARY*, stĕl'-lâr-ē. *a.* Astral; starry. *Stukeley.*

STE'LLATE, stĕl'-lāte. *a.* [*stellatus*, Lat.] Pointed in the manner of a painted star. *Boyle.*

STELLA'TION, stĕl-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Emission of light as from a star.

STE'LLED, stĕl'-lĕd. *a.* Starry. *Shakspeare.*

STELLI'FEROUS, stĕl-lĭf'-fĕr-ŭs. *a.* [*stella* and *fero*, Lat.] Having stars. *Dict.*

*To* STE'LLIFY*, stĕl'-lē-fī. *v. a.* [*stella* and *facio*, Lat.] To make a star; to turn into a star. *Chaucer.*

STE'LLION, stĕl'-yŭn. *n. s.* [*stellio*, Lat.] A newt. *Ainsworth.*

STE'LLIONATE, stĕl'-yŭn-āte. *n. s.* [*stellionat*, Fr.; *stellionatus*, Lat.] A kind of crime which is committed by a deceitful selling of a thing otherwise than it really is: as if a man should sell that for his own estate which is actually another man's. *Bacon.*

STELO'GRAPHY*, stĕl-ŏg'-rȧ-fē. *n. s.* [*στηλογραφία*.] The art of writing upon a pillar. *Stackhouse.*

STEM §, stĕm. *n. s.* [*stemma*, Lat.; ɼtɛmn, Sax.; *stamm*, Germ.] The stalk; the twig. *Shakspeare.* [*staemma*, Swed.; *stamm*, Germ.] Family; race; generation. Pedigrees are drawn in the form of a branching tree. *Milton.* Progeny; branch of a family. *Shak.* [*stafn*, Icel.] The prow or forepart of a ship. *Dryden.*

*To* STEM, stĕm. *v. a.* [*staemma*, Su. Goth.] To oppose a current; to pass cross or forward notwithstanding the stream. *Milton.*

STENCH §, stĕnsh. *n. s.* [ɼtɛncan, Sax.] A stink; a bad smell. *Shakspeare.*

*To* STENCH, stĕnsh. *v. a.* To make to stink. *Mortimer.* [for *staunch*, corruptly.] To stop; to hinder to flow. *Harvey.*

STE'NCHY*, stĕnsh'-ē. *a.* Having a bad smell. *Dyer.*

STENO'GRAPHY, stē-nŏg'-grȧf-fē. *n. s.* [*στενὸς* and *γράφω*.] The art of writing in short hand. *Felthum.*

*To* STENT*, stĕnt. *v. a.* To restrain; to stint. See STINT. *Spenser.*

STENTO'RIAN*, stĕn-tō'-rē-ăn. *a.* Loud; uncommonly loud. *Sir T. Herbert.*

STENTOROPHO'NICK, stĕn-tō-rō-fŏn'-ĭk. *a.* [from *Stentor*, the Homerical herald, whose voice was as loud as that of fifty men, and *φωνὴ*, a voice.] Loudly speaking or sounding. *Hudibras.*

*To* STEP §, stĕp. *v. n.* [ɼtæppan, Sax.; *stappen*, Dutch.] To move by a single change of the place of the foot. *Wilkins.* To advance by a sudden progression. *John*, v. To move mentally. *Watts.* To go; to walk. *Shak.* To come as it were by chance. *Addison.* To take a short walk. *Shak.* To walk gravely, slowly, or resolutely. *Knolles.*

STEP, stĕp. *n. s.* [ɼtæp, Sax.; *stap*, Dutch.] Progression by one removal of the foot. *Shak.* One remove in climbing; hold for the foot; a stair. *Knolles.* Quantity of space passed or measured by one removal of the foot. *Arbuthnot.* A small length; a small space. 1 *Sam.* xx. Walk; passage: in the plural. *Dryden.* Gradation; degree. *Perkins.* Progression; act of advancing. *Newton.* Footstep; print of the foot. *Dryden.* Gait; manner of walking. *Prior.* Action; instance of conduct *Pope.*

STEP, in composition, signifies one who is related only by marriage: as, a *step*-mother. [ɼtɛop, Sax., from ɼtɛpan, *to deprive*, or *make an orphan*.] *Hooker.*

STE'PPING*, stĕp'-pĭng. *n. s.* The act of going forward by steps. *More.*

STE'PPINGSTONE, stĕp'-pĭng-stōne. *n. s.* Stone laid to catch the foot, and save it from wet or dirt. *Swift.*

STER*. Used in composition: as, *webster*, *maltster*, *spinster*, &c. [ɼtɛope, Sax.]

STERCORA'CEOUS §, stĕr-kō-rā'-shŭs. 357. *a.* [*stercorosus*, Lat.] Belonging to dung; partaking of the nature of dung. *Arbuthnot.*

STERCORA'TION, stĕr-kō-rā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*stercora*, Lat.] The act of dunging; the act of manuring with dung. *Bacon.*

STEREOGRA'PHICK*, stē-rē-ō-grȧf'-ĭk. *a.* Delineated on a plane; done according to the rules of stereography. *Reid.*

STEREO'GRAPHY, stē-rē-ŏg'-grȧf-fē. 518. *n. s.* [*στερεὸς* and *γράφω*.] The art of drawing the forms of solids upon a plane. *Harris.*

STEREO'METRY, stē-rē-ŏm'-mē-trē. 518. *n. s* [*στερεὸς* and *μετρέω*.] The art of measuring all sorts of solid bodies. *Harris.*

STEREO'TOMY*, stē-rē-ŏt'-tō-mē. *n. s.* [*στερεὸς* and *τέμνω*.] The art of cutting solids; as, walls, arches, &c.

STE'REOTYPE*, stē'-rē-ō-tīpe. *n. s.* [*στερεὸς* and *τύπος*.] A multiform solid type; a type-metal plate to print from at the letter-press; the art of making type-metal plates, or other solid multiform types.

STE'REOTYPE*, stē'-rē-ō-tīpe. } *a.* Pertain-
STEREOTY'PICK*, stē-rē-ō-tĭp'-ĭk. § ing to stereotype. *Entick.*

*To* STE'REOTYPE*, stē-rē-ō-tīpe. *v. a.* To make type-metal plates to print from at the letter-press, or any other multiform solid types. *Entick.*

STE'REOTYPER*, stē'-rē-ō-tī-pŭr. *n. s.* One who stereotypes. *Entick.*

STEREOTYPO'GRAPHER* stē-rē-ō-tē-pŏg'-rȧ-fŭr. *n. s.* A stereotype printer. *Entick.*

STEREOTYPO'GRAPHY*, stē-rē-ō-tē-pŏg'-rȧ-fē. *n. s.* The art of stereotype printing. *Entick.*

STE'RILE §, stĕr'-rĭl. *a.* [*sterile*, Fr.; *sterilis*, Lat., from *στεῖρος*, Gr.] Barren; unfruitful; not productive; wanting fecundity. *Shakspeare.*

STERI'LITY, stē-rĭl'-ē-tē. *n. s.* [*sterilité*, Fr.; *sterilitas*, Lat.] Barrenness; want of fecundity; unfruitfulness. *Bacon.*

*To* STE'RILIZE, stĕr'-rĭl-lze. *v. a.* To make barren; to deprive of fecundity, or the power of production. *Woodward.*

STE'RLING §, stĕr'-lĭng. 410. *a.* [from the *Easterlings*, who were employed as coiners.] An epithet by which genuine English money is discriminated. *Bacon.* Genuine; having past the test. *Swift.*

STE'RLING, stĕr'-lĭng. *n. s.* [*sterlingum*, low Lat.] English coin; money. Standard rate. *Leake.*

STERN §, stĕrn. *a.* [ɼtȳ́rn, Sax.] Severe of countenance; truculent of aspect. *Shak.* Severe of

manners; harsh; unrelenting; cruel. *Shak.* Hard; afflictive. *Shakspeare.*

STERN, stêrn. *n. s.* [*stiorna*, Icel.] The hind part of the ship where the rudder is placed. *Watts.* Post of management; direction. *Shak.* The hinder part of any thing. *Spenser*

STE'RNAGE, stêrn'-idje. 90. *n. s.* The steerage or stern. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

STE'RNED*, stêrnd. *a.* Having a particular kind of stern: a naval expression: as, a square-*sterned*, or a pink-*sterned* vessel.

STE'RNLY, stêrn'-lè. *ad.* [ꝼtýnlice, Sax.] In a stern manner; severely; truculently. *Chapman.*

STE'RNNESS, stêrn'-nês. *n. s.* Severity of look. *Spenser.* Severity or harshness of manners. *Dryden.*

STE'RNON, stêr'-nŏn. 166. *n. s.* [*στέρνον.*] The breast-bone. *Wiseman.*

STERNUTA'TION §, stêr-nû-tâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*sternutatio*, Lat.] The act of sneezing. *Quincy.*

STERNU'TATIVE, stêr-nû'-tâ-tîv. *a.* [*sternutatif*, Fr.] Having the quality of provoking to sneeze.

STERNU'TATORY, stêr-nû'-tâ-tŭr-è. 512, 557. [See DOMESTICK.] *n. s.* [*sternutatoire*, Fr.] Medicine that provokes to sneeze. *Brown.*

STERQUILI'NOUS*, stêr-kwè-lî'-nŭs. *a.* [*sterquilinium*, Lat.] Mean; dirty; paltry. *Howell. Ob. T.*

*To* STERVE*, stêrve. *v. n.* [ꝼtæꝼꝼian, Sax.; *sterfen*, Germ.] To perish; to starve. *Spenser. Ob. T.*

STE'VEN, stè'-vn. *n. s.* [ꝼtꝺeꝼen, Sax.] A cry, or loud clamour. *Spenser.*

*To* STEW §, stû. *v. a.* [*estuver*, Fr; *stoven*, Dutch.] To seethe any thing in a slow, moist heat, with little water. *Shakspeare.*

*To* STEW, stû. *v. n.* To be seethed in a slow, moist heat.

STEW, stû. *n. s.* [*estuve*, Fr.; *stufa*, Ital.] A bagnio; a hot-house. *Spenser.* A brothel; a house of prostitution. *Ascham.* A prostitute. *Sir A. Weldon.* [*stowen*, Dutch.] A store-pond; a small pond where fish are kept for the table. *Chaucer.* Meat stewed: as, a *stew* of veal, beef, or the like. *Shak.* Confusion: as when the air is full of dust, smoke, or steam. *Gross.*

STE'WARD §, stû'-ârd. 88. *n. s.* [ꝼtiꝼeapꝺ, Sax.] One who manages the affairs of another. *Spenser.* An officer of state. *Shakspeare.*

*To* STE'WARD*, stû'-ârd. *v. a.* To manage as a steward. *Fuller.*

STE'WARDSHIP, stû'-ârd-shîp. *n. s.* The office of a steward. *Shakspeare.*

STE'WISH*, stû'-îsh. *a.* Suiting the brothel or stews. *Bp. Hall.*

STE'WPAN, stû'-pân. *n. s.* A pan used for stewing.

STI'BIAL, stîb'-bè-âl. *a.* [*stibium*, Lat.] Antimonial. *Harvey.*

STIBIA'RIAN, stîb-è-â'-rè-ân. *n. s.* [*stibium*, Lat.] A violent man; from the violent operation of antimony. *White. Ob. J.*

*STIBIUM**, stîb'-è-ŭm. *n. s.* [Lat.] Antimony. *Collop.*

STI'CADOS, stîk'-â-dŏs. *n. s.* [*sticadis*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

*STICH**, stîk. *n. s.* [*στίχος.*] A *stich*, in poetry, is a *verse*, whatsoever kinds or parts it may consist of: a verse is a measured line of any length. In rural affairs, a *stich* is an order or rank of trees; and a *verse* a furrow. This term is used in numbering the books of Scripture.

STICHO'METRY*, stè-kŏm'-è-trè. *n. s.* [*στίχος* and *μέτρον.*] A catalogue of books of Scripture, to which is added the number of the verses which each book contains. *Lardner.*

STICK, stîk. 400. *n. s.* [ꝼtícca, Sax.] A piece of wood small and long. *Bacon.* Many instruments long and slender are called *sticks*. [*stick*, Swed.] A thrust; a stab.

*To* STICK §, stîk. *v. a.* preterit *stuck*; part. passive *stuck*. [ꝼtícan, ꝼtícian, Sax.] To fasten on so as that it may adhere. *Dryden.*

*To* STICK, stîk. *v. n.* To adhere; to unite itself by its tenacity or penetrating power. *Ezek.* xxix. To be inseparable; to be united with any thing. *Shak.* To rest upon the memory painfully. *Bacon.* To stop; to lose motion. *Kettlewell.* To resist emission. *Shak.* To be constant to; to adhere with firmness. *Hammond.* To be troublesome by adhering. *Pope.* To remain; not to be lost. *Watts.* To dwell upon; not to forsake. *Locke.* To cause difficulties or scruple. *Swift.* To scruple; to hesitate. *Bacon.* To be stopped; to be unable to proceed. *Shak.* To be embarrassed; to be puzzled *Locke.*—*To stick out.* To be prominent with deformity. *Job*, xxxiii. To refuse compliance.

*To* STICK §, stîk. *v. a.* [ꝼtician, Sax.; *sticken*, Teut.] To stab; to pierce with a pointed instrument. *Grew.* To fix upon a pointed body; as, He *stuck* the fruit upon his knife. To fasten by transfixion. *Dryden.* To set with something pointed. *Dryden.*

STI'CKINESS, stîk'-kè-nês. *n. s.* Adhesive quality; viscosity; glutinousness; tenacity.

*To* STI'CKLE §, stîk'-kl. 405. *v. n.* [from the practice of prizefighters, who placed seconds with staves or sticks to interpose occasionally.] To take part with one side or other. *Hudibras.* To contest; to altercate; to contend rather with obstinacy than vehemence. *Cleaveland.* To trim; to play fast and loose; to act a part between opposites. *Dryden.*

*To* STI'CKLE*, stîk'-kl. *v. a.* To arbitrate. *Drayton.*

STI'CKLEBAG, stîk'-kl-bâg. *n. s.* [properly *stickleback.*] The smallest of fresh-water fish. *Walton.*

STI'CKLER, stîk'-kl-ûr. 98. *n. s.* A sidesman to fencers; a second to a duellist; one who stands to judge a combat; an arbitrator. *Sidney.* An obstinate contender about any thing. *Boyle.* A small officer who cut wood for the priory of Ederose within the king's parks of Clarendon. *Cowel.*

STI'CKY, stîk'-kè. *a.* Viscous; adhesive; glutinous. *Bacon.*

STI'DDY*, stîd'-dè. *n. s.* [*stedia*, Icel.] An anvil, also, a smith's shop.

STIFF §, stîff. *a.* [ꝼtíꝼ, Sax.; *stiff*, Dan.; *styf*, Swed.] Rigid; inflexible; resisting flexure; not flaccid; not limber; not easily flexible; not pliant. *Milton.* Not soft; not giving way; not fluid; not easily yielding to the touch. *Dryden.* Strong; not easily resisted. *Denham.* Hardy; stubborn; not easily subdued. *Shak.* Obstinate; pertinacious. *Hooker.* Harsh; not written with ease; constrained. *Gondibert.* Formal; rigorous in certain ceremonies; not disengaged in behaviour; starched; affected. *Addison.* Strongly maintained, or asserted with good evidence. *Shakspeare.*

*To* STI'FFEN, stîf'-f'n. 103. *v. a.* [ꝼtíꝼian, Sax.] To make stiff; to make inflexible; to make unpliant. 2 *Chron.* xxxvi. To make torpid. *Dryden* and *Lee.*

*To* STI'FFEN, stîf'-f'n. *v. n.* To grow stiff; to grow rigid; to become unpliant. *Dryden.* To grow hard; to be hardened. *Dryden.* To grow less susceptive of impression; to grow obstinate. *Dryden.*

STI'FFHEARTED, stîff-hârt'-êd. *a.* Obstinate; stubborn; contumacious. *Ezek.* ii.

STI'FFLY, stîff'-lè. *ad.* Rigidly; inflexibly; stubbornly. *Hooker.* Strongly. *Shakspeare.*

STI'FFNECKED, stîff'-nêkt. 366. *a.* [*stiff* and *neck.*] Stubborn; obstinate; contumacious. *Spenser.*

STI'FFNESS, stîff'-nês. *n. s.* [ꝼtíꝼneꝼꝼe, Sax.] Rigidity; inflexibility; hardiness; ineptitude to bend. *Bacon.* Ineptitude to motion; torpidness *Denham.* Tension; not laxity. *Dryden.* Obstinacy; stubbornness; contumaciousness. *Wotton.* Unpleasing formality; constraint. *Atterbury.* Rigorousness; harshness. *Spenser.* Manner of writing, not easy, but harsh and constrained. *Felton.*

*To* STI'FLE §, stî'-fl. 405. *v. a.* [*estouffer*, Fr.] To oppress or kill by closeness of air; to suffocate *Milton.* To keep in; to hinder from emission *Newton.* To extinguish by hindering communication. To extinguish by artful or gentle means. *Addison.* To suppress; to conceal. *Otway.* To suppress artfully or fraudulently. *Rogers.*

STI'FLE*, stī'-fl. *n. s.* The first joint above a horse's thigh next the buttock. *Mason.*

STI'FLEMENT*, stī'-fl-mĕnt. *n. s.* Something that might be suppressed or concealed. *Brewer.*

*To* STIGH*. See *To* STY.

STI'GMA §, stĭg'-mâ. 92. *n. s.* [*stigma*, Lat.] A brand; a mark with a hot iron. A mark of infamy. *Sir G. Buck.*

STIGMA'TICAL, stĭg-mât'-tè-kâl. } *a.* Branded
STI'GMATICK, stĭg-mât'-tĭk. 509. } or marked with some token of infamy, or deformity. *Shakspeare.*

STI'GMATICK*, stĭg-mât'-tĭk, or stĭg'-mâ-tĭk. *n. s.* A notorious, lewd fellow, who hath been burnt with a hot iron; or beareth other marks about him, as a token of his punishment. *Bullokar.* One on whom nature has set a mark of deformity. *Steevens.*

STIGMA'TICALLY*, stĭg-mât'-ĕ-kâl-lè. *ad.* With a mark of infamy or deformity. *Wonder of a Kingdom.*

*To* STI'GMATIZE, stĭg'-mâ-tlze. *v. a.* [*stigmatiser*, Fr.] To mark with a brand; to disgrace with a note of reproach. *Burton.*

STI'LAR, stī'-lâr. *a.* Belonging to the stile of a dial. *Moxon.*

STILE, stīle. *n. s.* [ɼtiʒele, from ɼtiʒan, Sax.] A set of steps to pass from one enclosure to another. *Shak.* [*stile*, Fr.] A pin to cast the shadow in a sun-dial. This should rather be *style*. *Moxon.* See STYLE.

STILE'TTO, stĭl-lĕt'-tō. *n. s.* [Ital.; *stilet*, Fr.] A small dagger, of which the blade is not edged, but round, with a sharp point. *Hakewill.*

*To* STILL §, stĭll. *v. a.* [ɼtillan, Sax.; *stillen*, Dut.; *stillen*, Germ.] To silence; to make silent. *Shak.* To quiet; to appease. *Bacon.* To make motionless. *Woodward.*

STILL, stĭll. *a.* [ɼtille, Sax.; *stil*, Dutch.] Silent; making no noise. *Shak.* Quiet; calm. *Spenser.* Motionless. *Sidney.* Continual; constant. *Shak.* Gentle; not loud. 1 *Kings*, xix.

STILL, stĭll. *n. s.* [*stille*, Germ.] Calm; silence. *Shak.*

STILL, stĭll, *ad.* [ɼtille, Sax.] To this time; till now. *Bacon.* Nevertheless; notwithstanding. *Addison.* In an increasing degree. *South.* Always; ever; continually. *Hooker.* After that. *Whitgift.* In continuance. *Shakspeare.*

STILL §, stĭll. *n. s.* [from *distil*.] A vessel for distillation; an alembick. *Cleaveland.*

*To* STILL, stĭll. *v. a.* To distil; to extract or operate upon by distillation. *Barret.*

*To* STILL, stĭll. *v. n.* [*stillo*, Lat.] To drop; to fall in drops. *Chapman. Ob. J.*

STILL-LIFE*, stĭl'-lĭfe. *n. s.* [a term in painting.] Things that have only vegetable life. *Mason.*

STILLATI'TIOUS, stĭl-lâ-tĭsh'-ŭs. *a.* [*stillatitius*, Lat.] Falling in drops; drawn by a still.

STI'LLATORY, stĭl'-lâ-tŭr-è. 512, 557. *n. s.* [from *still* or *distil*.] An alembick; a vessel in which distillation is performed. *Bacon.* The room in which stills are placed; laboratory. *Wotton.*

STI'LLBORN, stĭll'-bŏrn. *a.* [ɼtille-boɲene, Sax.] Born lifeless; dead in the birth. *Shakspeare.*

STI'LLICIDE, stĭl'-lè-slde. *n. s.* [*stillicidium*, Lat.] A succession of drops. *Bacon.*

STILLICI'DIOUS, stĭl-lè-sĭd'-ĕ-ŭs. *a.* Falling in drops. *Brown.*

STI'LLING, stĭl'-lĭng. *n. s.* The act of stilling. A stand for casks.

STI'LLNESS, stĭll'-nĕs. *n. s.* [ɼtillneɣɣe, Sax.] Calm; quiet; silence; freedom from noise. *Shak.* Habitual silence; taciturnity. *Shakspeare.*

STI'LLSTAND. stĭl'-stănd. *n. s.* [*still* and *stand*.] Absence of motion. *Shakspeare.*

STI'LLY, stĭl'-lè. *ad.* [ɼtillice, Sax.] Silently; not loudly; gently. *Shak.* Calmly; not tumultuously. *More.*

*To* STILT §*, stĭlt. *v. a.* [*stylta*, Su. Goth.] To raise on stilts; to make higher by stilts. *Young.*

STILTS, stĭlts. *n. s.* [*staula*, Icel; *stylta*, Su. Goth.] Supports on which boys raise themselves when they walk. *Howell.*

STI'MULANT*, stĭm'-mù-lânt. *a.* [*stimulans*, Lat.] Stimulating. *Falconer.*

STI'MULANT*, stĭm'-mù-lânt. *n. s.* A stimulating medicine. *Chambers.*

*To* STI'MULATE §, stĭm'-mù-lâte. *v. a.* [*stimulo*, Lat.] To prick. To prick forward; to excite by some pungent motive. [In physick.] To excite a quick sensation, with a derivation towards the part. *Arbuthnot.*

STIMULA'TION, stĭm-mù-lâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*stimulatio*, Lat.] Excitement; pungency. *Bp. Ward.*

STI'MULATIVE*, stĭm'-mù-lâ-tĭv. *a.* Stimulating. *Ash.*

STI'MULATIVE*, stĭm'-mù-lâ-tĭv. *n. s.* A provocative excitement; that which stimulates. *Malone.*

STI'MULATOR*, stĭm'-mù-lâ-tŭr. *n. s.* One who stimulates. *Scott.*

*To* STING §, stĭng. *v. a.* pret. *stung*, or *stang*; part. pass. *stang*, or *stung*. [ɼtiŋʒan, Sax.; *stungen*, Icel.] To pierce or wound with a point darted out, as that of wasps or scorpions. *Shak.* To pain acutely. *Pope.*

STING, stĭng. *n. s.* [ɼtiŋʒ, Sax.] A sharp point with which some animals are armed, and which is commonly venomous. *Bacon.* Any thing that gives pain. *Forbes.* The point in the last verse: as, the *sting* of an epigram. *Dryden.* Remorse of conscience.

STI'NGER*, stĭng'-ŭr. 409. *n. s.* Whatever stings or vexes. *Sherwood.*

STI'NGILY, stĭn'-jè-lè. *ad.* Covetously.

STI'NGINESS, stĭn'-jè-nĕs. *n. s.* [from *stingy*.] Avarice; covetousness; niggardliness. *Goodman.*

STI'NGLESS, stĭng'-lĕs. *a.* Having no sting. *Bp. Hall.*

STI'NGO, stĭng'-gō. *n. s.* [from the sharpness of the taste.] Old beer. *Addison.* A cant word.

STI'NGY §, stĭn'-jè. *a.* [*chiche*, old Fr.] Covetous; niggardly; avaricious. *Goodman.* A low word.

*To* STINK §, stĭngk. *v. n.* pret. *stunk* or *stank*. [ɼtincan, Sax.; *stincken*, Dutch.] To emit an offensive smell, commonly a smell of putrefaction. 2 *Sam.* x.

STINK, stĭngk. 408. *n. s.* [ɼtinc, Sax.] Offensive smell. *Bacon.*

STI'NKARD, stĭngk'-ârd. 83. *n. s.* A mean, stinking, paltry fellow. *B. Jonson.*

STI'NKER, stĭngk'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* Something intended to offend by the smell. *Harvey.*

STI'NKINGLY, stĭngk'-ĭng-lè. 410. *ad.* With a stink. *Shakspeare.*

STI'NKPOT, stĭngk'-pŏt. *n. s.* [*stink* and *pot*.] An artificial composition offensive to the smell. *Harvey.*

*To* STINT §, stĭnt. *v. a.* [ɼtintan, Sax.; *stynta*, Swed.; *stunta*, Icel.] To bound; to limit; to confine; to restrain; to stop. *Spenser.*

*To* STINT*, stĭnt. *v. n.* To cease; to stop; to desist: a northern expression. *Sackville.*

STINT, stĭnt. *n. s.* Limit; bound; restraint. *Hooker.* A proportion; a quantity assigned. *Hooker.*

STINT*, stĭnt. *n. s.* A small bird common about the sea shores in many parts of England. *Chambers.*

STI'NTANCE*, stĭnt'-ânse. *n. s.* Restraint; stoppage. *The London Prodigal.*

STI'NTER, stĭnt'-ŭr. *n. s.* Whatever or whoever stints, restrains, or cramps. *South.*

STI'PEND §, stī'-pĕnd. *n. s.* [*stipendium*, Lat.] Wages; settled pay. *B. Jonson.*

*To* STI'PEND*, stī'-pĕnd. *v. a.* To pay by settled wages. *Shelton.*

STIPE'NDIARY, stī-pĕn'-dè-â-rè, or stī-pēn'-jè-â-rè. 293, 294, 376. *a.* Receiving salaries; performing any service for a stated price. *Knolles.*

STIPE'NDIARY, stī-pĕn'-dè-â-rè. *n. s.* [*stipendiaire*, Fr.; *stipendiarius*, Lat.] One who performs any service for a settled payment. *Abbot.*

*To* STI'PPLE*, stĭp'-pl. *v. n.* To engrave, not in stroke or line, but in dots.

STI'PTICK. See STYPTICK.

*To* STI'PULATE §, stĭp'-pù-lâte. *v. n.* [*stipulor*, Lat.] To contract; to bargain; to settle terms *Arbuthnot.*

**STIPULA'TION,** stĭp-ù-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Bargain. *Fotherby.*

**STI'PULATOR,** stĭp'-ù-lā-tŭr. *n. s.* One who contracts or bargains. *Sherwood.*

***To* STIR** §, stŭr. 109. *v. a.* [ꝑꞇıꝑıan, Sax.] To move; to remove from its places. *Temple.* To agitate; to bring into debate. *Bacon.* To incite; to instigate; to animate. *Shak.* To raise; to excite. *Dryden.*—*To stir up.* To incite; to animate; to instigate by inflaming the passions. *Spenser.* To put in action; to excite; to quicken. *Isa.* xiv.

***To* STIR,** stŭr. *v. n.* To move one's self; to go out of the place; to change place. *Spenser.* To be in motion; not to be still; to pass from inactivity to motion. To become the object of notice. *Watts.* To rise in the morning: a colloquial use. *Shak.*

**STIR,** stŭr. *n. s.* [*stur*, Run.; *ystwrf*, noise, Welsh.] Tumult; bustle. *Shak.* Commotion; publick disturbance; tumultuous disorder; seditious uproar. *Spenser.* Agitation of thoughts; conflicting passion. *Shakspeare.*

**STI'RABOUT*,** stŭr'-ā-bŏŭt. *n. s.* A Yorkshire dish, formed of oatmeal boiled in water to a certain consistency. *Malone.*

**STI'RIOUS,** stŭr'-ė-ŭs. *a.* [*stiria*, Lat.] Resembling icicles. *Brown.*

**STIRK*.** See STURK.

***STIRP,*** stĕrp. 108. *n. s.* [*stirps*, Lat.] Race; family; generation. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

**STI'RRAGE*,** stŭr'-rĭdje. *n. s.* Motion; act of stirring. *Granger.*

**STI'RRER,** stŭr'-rŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who is in motion; one who puts in motion. *B. Jonson.* A riser in the morning. *Shak.* An inciter; an instigator.—*Stirrer up.* An inciter; an instigator. *Raleigh.*

**STI'RRING*,** stŭr'-rĭng. *n. s.* [ꝑꞇıꝑıᵹ, Sax.] The act of moving. *Addison.*

**STI'RRUP,** stŭr'-rŭp. *n. s.* [ꝑꞇıᵹeꝑap, Sax.] An iron hoop suspended by a strap, in which the horseman sets his foot when he mounts or rides. *Spenser.*

***To* STITCH** §, stĭtsh. *v. a.* [*sticke*, Dan.; *sticken*, Dutch.] To sew; to work with a needle on any thing. To join; to unite, generally with some degree of clumsiness or inaccuracy. *Wotton.*—*To stitch up.* To mend what was rent. *Sidney.*

***To* STITCH,** stĭtsh. *v. n.* To practise needle work.

**STITCH,** stĭtsh. *n. s.* A pass of the needle and thread through any thing. [ꝑꞇıcıan, Sax.] A sharp, lancinating pain. *Shak.* A link of yarn in knitting. *Motteux.* Furrows or ridges. *Chapman.*

**STI'TCHERY,** stĭtsh'-ŭr-ė. *n. s.* Needlework. *Shak.*

**STI'TCHWORT,** stĭtsh'-wŭrt. *n. s.* Camomile. *Ainsworth.*

**STITH** §*, stĭth. *a.* [ꝑꞇıð, Sax.] Strong; stiff. *Ray.*

**STITH*,** stĭth. *n. s.* [ꝑꞇıð, Sax.] An anvil. *Chaucer.*

**STI'THY,** stĭTH'-ė. *n. s.* A smith's shop; and sometimes merely an anvil, as in parts of the north of England. *Shakspeare.*

***To* STI'THY,** stĭTH'-ė. *v. a.* To form on the anvil. *Shakspeare.*

***To* STIVE** §, stīve. *v. a.* [supposed of the same original with *stew*.] To stuff up close. *Sandys.* To make hot or sultry. *Wotton.*

**STI'VER,** stī'-vŭr. *n. s.* [Dutch.] A Dutch coin about the value of a halfpenny.

**STOAT,** stōte. *n. s.* A small stinking animal, of the weasel kind. *Prior.*

**STO'CAH,** stŏ'-kā. *n. s.* [Irish; *stochk*, Erse.] An attendant; a wallet-boy. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

**STOCCA'DE*,** stŏk-kāde'. *n. s.* [*stockade*, Teut.] An enclosure or fence made with pointed stakes. *Mason.*

**STOCCA'DO,** stŏk-kā'-dō. [See LUMBAGO.] *n. s.* [*estoccade*, Fr.] A thrust with a rapier. *Shak.*

**STOCK** §, stŏk. *n. s.* [*stock*, Su. Goth.; ꝑꞇoc, Sax.; *stock*, Dutch.] The trunk; the body of a plant. *Spenser.* The trunk into which a graft is inserted. *Bacon.* A log; a post. *Wisd.* xiv. A man proverbially stupid. *Spenser.* The handle of any thing. A support of a ship while it is building. *Dryden.* [*stock*, Teut.] A thrust; a stoccado. *Shak.* Something made of linen; a cravat; a close neck-cloth. Anciently a cover for the leg, now *stocking*. *Shak.* A race; a lineage; a family. *Shak.* The principal; capital store; fund already provided. *Bacon.* Quantity; store; body. *Arbuthnot.* Cattle in general. *Pegge.* [*stoques*, old Fr.] A fund established by the government, of which the value rises and falls by artifice or chance. *Swift.* Prison for the legs; commonly without singular.

***To* STOCK,** stŏk. *v. a.* To store; to fill sufficiently. *South.* To lay up in store; as, He *stocks* what he cannot use. [*stecken*, Teut.] To put in the stocks. *Chaucer.* To extirpate. *Drayton.*

**STO'CKBROKER*,** stŏk'-brō-kŭr. *n. s.* One who deals in stock, or the publick funds.

**STO'CKDOVE,** stŏk'-dŭv. *n. s.* Ringdove. *Dryden.*

**STO'CKFISH,** stŏk'-fĭsh. *n. s.* [*stockevisch*, Dutch.] Dried cod, so called from its hardness. *Skelton.*

**STOCKGI'LLYFLOWER,** stŏk-jĭl'-ė-flŏŭ-ŭr. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

**STO'CKING** §, stŏk'-ĭng. 410. *n. s.* [ꝑꞇıcan, Sax.] The covering of the leg. *Shakspeare.*

***To* STO'CKING,** stŏk'-ĭng. *v. a.* To dress in stockings. *Dryden.*

**STO'CKISH,** stŏk'-ĭsh. *a.* Hard; blockish. *Shak.*

**STO'CKJOBBER,** stŏk'-jŏb-bŭr. *n. s.* [*stock* and *job*.] A low wretch who gets money by buying and selling shares in the funds. *Swift.*

**STO'CKJOBBING*,** stŏk'-jŏb-bĭng. *n. s.* The act of buying and selling stock in the publick funds for the turn of the scale, or on speculation. *Bp. Berkeley.*

**STO'CKLOCK,** stŏk'-lŏk. *n. s.* Lock fixed in wood. *Moxon.*

**STOCKS,** stŏks. *n. s.* [commonly without singular.] Prison for the legs. *Stock* is our old word for a fetter. *Wicliffe.* Wooden work upon which ships are built. Publick funds.

**STOCKSTI'LL,** stŏk'-stĭl. *a.* Motionless as logs *Davies.*

**STO'CKY*,** stŏk'-ė. *a.* Stout. *Addison.*

**STO'ICAL*,** stŏ'-ė-kăl. } *a.* Of or belonging to the
**STO'ICK*,** stŏ'-ĭk. } Stoicks; cold; stiff; austere; affecting to hold all things indifferent. *Milton.*

**STO'ICALLY*,** stŏ'-ė-kăl-lė. *ad.* After the manner of the Stoicks; austerely; with pretended indifference to all things. *Brown.*

**STO'ICALNESS*,** stŏ'-ė-kăl-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being stoical; the temper of a Stoick. *Scott.*

**STO'ICISM*,** stŏ'-ė-sĭzm. *n. s.* [*stoicisme*, Fr.] The opinions and maxims of the Stoicks.

**STO'ICK*,** stŏ'-ĭk. *n. s.* [Στωϊκος, Gr. from στοα, a porch.] A disciple of the heathen philosopher Zeno, who taught under a piazza or portico in the city of Athens; and maintained, that a wise man ought to be free from all passions, to be unmoved either by joy or grief, and to esteem all things governed by unavoidable necessity. *Acts*, xvii.

**STOKE, STOAK,** stōke. [ꝑꞇoc, Sax.] Locus; place: hence the names of many of our towns, &c. as, *Basingstoke.*

**STO'KER*,** stŏ'-kŭr. *n. s.* One who looks after the fire in a brewhouse: a technical word. *Green.*

**STOLE** §, stōle. *n. s.* [*stola*, Lat.; ꝑꞇol, Sax.; *stole*, old Fr.] A long vest. *Wicliffe.*

**STOLE,** stōle. The preterit of *steal*. *Pope.*

**STO'LED*,** stŏ'-lĭd, or stōld. *a.* Wearing a stole or long robe. *G. Fletcher.*

**STO'LEN,** stōl'n. 103. Participle passive of *steal*. *Prov.* ix.

**STO'LID*,** stŏl'-lĭd. *a.* [*stolidus*, Lat.] Stupid; foolish. *Cockeram.*

**STOLI'DITY,** stŏ-lĭd'-ė-tė. *n. s.* [*stolidus*, Lat.; *stolidité*, Fr.] Stupidity; want of sense. *Transl. of Boccalini.*

**STO'MACH** §, stŭm'-mŭk. 165, 353. *n. s.* [*estomach* Fr.; *stomachus*, Lat.] The ventricle in which food is digested. *Shak.* Appetite; desire of food. *Shak.* Inclination; liking. *Shak.* [*stomachus*, Lat.] Anger; violence of temper. *Spenser.* Sullenness; resentment; stubbornness. *Hooker.* Pride haughtiness. *Hooker.*

*To* STO'MACH, stûm'-mŭk. *v. a.* [*stomachor*, Lat.] To resent; to remember with anger and malignity. *Shakspeare.*

*To* STO'MACH, stûm'-mŭk. *v. n.* To be angry. *Hooker.*

STO'MACHAL*, stûm'-mŭk-âl. *a.* [*stomacal*, Fr.] Cordial; helping the stomach. *Cotgrave.*

STO'MACHED, stûm'-mŭkt. 359. *a.* Filled with passions of resentment. *Shakspeare.*

STO'MACHER, stûm'-mâ-tshŭr. *n. s.* An ornamental covering worn by women on the breast. *Is.* iii.

STO'MACHFUL, stûm'-mŭk-fûl. *a.* [*stomachosus*, Lat.] Sullen; stubborn; perverse. *Bp. Hall.*

STO'MACHFULNESS, stûm'-mŭk-fûl-nĕs. *n. s.* Stubbornness; sullenness; obstinacy. *Granger.*

STOMA'CHICAL, stŏ-mâk'-ĕ-kâl. } *a.* [*stomach-*
STOMA'CHICK, stŏ-mâk'-ĭk. 509. } *ique*, Fr.] Relating to the stomach; pertaining to the stomach. *Harvey.*

STOMA'CHICK, stŏ-mâk'-ĭk. *n. s.* A medicine for the stomach.

☞ We not unfrequently hear this word pronounced *stomatick*; but this pronunciation, though not confined to the vulgar, is so gross an irregularity as to deserve the reprobation of every correct speaker. *W.*

STO'MACHING*, stûm'-mŭk-ĭng. *n. s.* Resentment. *Shakspeare.*

STO'MACHLESS, stûm'-mŭk-lĕs. *a.* Being without appetite. *Bp. Hall.*

STO'MACHOUS, stûm'-mŭk-ŭs. *a.* [*stomachosus*, Lat.] Stout; angry; sullen; obstinate. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

STOND, stŏnd. *n. s.* Post; station. *Spenser.* Stop; indisposition to proceed. *Bacon. Ob. J.*

STONE §, stōne. *n. s.* [*stains*, Goth.; ꝼtan, Sax.; *steen*, Dutch.] Stones are bodies insipid, hard, not ductile or malleable, nor soluble in water. *Woodward.* Piece of stone cut for building. *Shak.* Gem; precious stone. *Shak.* Any thing made of stone. *Shak.* Calculous concretion in the kidneys or bladder; the disease arising from a calculus. *Temple.* The case which in some fruits contains the seed, and is itself contained in the fruit. *Bacon.* Testicle. A weight containing fourteen pounds. A *stone* of meat is eight pounds. *Swift.* A funeral monument. *Pope.* A state of torpidness and insensibility. *Pope.* *Stone* is used by way of exaggeration: as, *stone* still. *Shak.*—*To leave no stone unturned.* To do every thing that can be done for the production or promotion of any effect. *Hudibras.*

STONE, stōne. *a.* Made of stone. *Shakspeare.*

*To* STONE, stōne. *v. a.* [ꝼtænan, Sax.] To pelt or beat or kill with stones. *Ex.* xvii. To harden. *Shakspeare.* To remove stones. *Bp. Hall.*

STO'NEBOW*, stōne'-bō. *n. s.* A crossbow, which shoots stones. *Wisd.* v.

STO'NEBREAK, stōne'-brāke. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

STO'NECHATTER, stōne'-tshât-tŭr. *n. s.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*

STO'NECRAY, stōne'-krā. *n. s.* A distemper in hawks.

STO'NECROP, stōne'-krŏp. *n. s.* [ꝼtan-cpop, Sax.] A sort of herb. *Mortimer.*

STO'NECUTTER, stōne'-kŭt-tŭr. *n. s.* One whose trade is to hew stones. *Derham.*

STO'NEFERN, stōne'-fĕrn. *n. s.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

STO'NEFLY, stōne'-flī. *n. s.* An insect. *Ainsworth.*

STO'NEFRUIT, stōne'-frōōt. *n. s.* Fruit of which the seed is covered with a hard shell enveloped in the pulp. *Boyle.*

STO'NEHAWK, stōne'-hâwk. *n. s.* A kind of hawk. *Ainsworth.*

STO'NEHEARTED*, stōne'-hârt-ĕd. } *a.* Hard-
STO'NYHEARTED*, stō'-nē-hârt-ĕd. } hearted; cruel; pitiless. *Shakspeare.*

STO'NEHORSE, stōne'-hŏrse. *n. s.* A horse not castrated. *Mortimer.*

STO'NEPIT, stōne'-pĭt. *n. s.* A quarry; a pit where stones are dug. *Woodward.*

STO'NEPITCH, stōne'-pĭtsh. *n. s.* Hard, inspissated pitch. *Bacon.*

STO'NEPLOVER, stōne'-plŭv-ŭr. *n. s.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*

STO'NER*, stō'-nŭr. *n. s.* One who strikes, beats, or kills with stones. *Barrow.*

STO'NESCAST*, stōnz'-kâst. *n. s.* Distance to which a stone may be thrown. *Sir T. Herbert.*

STO'NESMICKLE, stōne'-smĭk-kl. *n. s.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*

STO'NESQUARER*, stōne'-skwâre-ŭr. *n. s.* One who shapes stones into squares. 1 *Kings*, v.

STO'NEWORK, stōne'-wŭrk. *n. s.* Building of stone. *Mortimer.*

STO'NINESS, stō'-nē-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of having many stones. *Hearne.* Hardness of mind. *Hammond.*

STO'NY, stō'-nē. *a.* [ꝼtanıȝ, ꝼtænıȝ, Sax.] Made of stone. *Shak.* Abounding with stones. *Milton.* Petrifick. *Spenser.* Hard; inflexible; unrelenting. *Hooker.*

STOOD, stŭd. 307. The preterit of *To stand*. [ꝼtoð, Sax.] *Milton.*

STOOK §*, stōōk. *n. s.* [*stuke*, West Goth.] A shock of corn containing twelve sheaves. *Grose.*

*To* STOOK*, stōōk. *v. a.* To set up the sheaves in stooks. *Ash.*

STOOL §, stōōl. 306. *n. s.* [*stols*, Goth.; ꝼtol, Sax.; *stoel*, Dutch; *stoll*, Germ.] A seat without a back, so distinguished from a chair. *Watts.* Evacuation by purgative medicines. *Bacon.*—*Stool of repentance*, or *cutty stool*, in the kirks of Scotland, is somewhat analogous to the pillory, where stood persons who had been guilty of fornication, &c.; but the practice is much discontinued. [*stolo*, Lat.] A shoot from the trunk of a tree.

STO'OLBALL, stōōl'-bâll. *n. s.* A play where balls are driven from stool to stool. *Prior.*

*To* STOOM*, stōōm. *v. a.* To put bags of herbs, or other ingredients into wine. *Chambers.*

*To* STOOP §, stōōp. 306. *v. n.* [ꝼtupian, Sax.; *stuypen*, Dut.] To bend down; to bend forward. *Raleigh.* To lean forward standing or walking. *Stilling fleet.* To yield; to bend; to submit. *Shak.* To descend from rank or dignity. *Bacon.* To yield; to be inferiour. *Milton.* To sink from resolution or superiority; to condescend. *Hooker.* To come down on prey as a falcon. *Latham.* To alight from the wing. *Milton.* To sink to a lower place. *Milton.*

*To* STOOP*, stōōp. *v. a.* To submit. *Young.*

STOOP, stōōp. *n. s.* Act of stooping; inclination downward. Descent from dignity or superiority. *Dryden.* Fall of a bird upon his prey. *Waller.* [ꝼtoppa, Sax.; *stoope*, Dutch.] A vessel of liquor. *Shak.* [*stupa*, Lat.] A post fastened in the earth: a northern word. *Tancred and Sigismunda.*

STO'OPER*, stōōp'-ŭr. *n. s.* One who stoops. *Sherwood.*

STO'OPINGLY, stōōp'-ĭng-lē. 410. *ad.* With inclination downwards. *Wotton.*

*To* STOP §, stŏp. *v. a.* [*estouper*, Fr.; *stoppare*, Ital.; *stoppen*, Dutch.] To hinder from progressive motion. *Shak.* To hinder from successive operation. *Dorset.* To hinder from any change of state, whether to better or worse. To hinder from action or practice. 2 *Cor.* xi. To put an end to the motion or action of any thing; to intercept. *Dryden* To repress; to suspend. *South.* To suppress. *Dryden.* To regulate musical strings with the fingers. *Bacon.* To close any aperture. 2 *Kings*, iii. To obstruct; to encumber. *Milton.* To garnish with proper punctuation.

*To* STOP, stŏp. *v. n.* To cease to go forward. *Shak.* To cease from any course of action. *Lesley.*

STOP, stŏp. *n. s.* Cessation of progressive motion. *Shak.* Hinderance of progress; obstruction; act of stopping. *Hooker.* Repression; hinderance of operation. *Locke.* Cessation of action. *Shak.* Interruption. *Shak.* Prohibition of sale. *Temple.* That which obstructs; obstacle; impediment.

*Spenser.* Instrument by which the sounds of wind musick are regulated. *Shak.* Regulation of musical chords by the fingers. *Bacon.* The act of applying the stops in musick. *Daniel.* A point in writing, by which sentences are distinguished. *Crashaw.*

STO'PCOCK, stŏp'-kŏk. *n. s.* A pipe made to let out liquor, stopped by a turning cock. *Grew.*

STO'PGAP, stŏp'-găp. *n. s.* [from *stop* and *gap.*] Something substituted; a temporary expedient.

STO'PPAGE, stŏp'-pĭdje. 90. *n. s.* The act of stopping; the state of being stopped. *Arbuthnot.*

STO'PPER*, stŏp'-pŭr. *n. s.* One who closes any aperture. A stopple. See STOPPLE.

STO'PPLESS*, stŏp'-lĕs. *a.* Not to be stopped; irresistible. *Davenant.*

STO'PPLE, stŏp'-pl. } *n. s.* That by which any

STO'PPER, stŏp'-pŭr. } hole or the mouth of any vessel is filled up. *Bacon.*

STO'RAX, stó'-răks. *n. s.* [*styrax*, Lat.] A plant. A resinous and odoriferous gum. *Ecclus* xxiv.

STORE §, store. *n. s.* [*stór*, old Swed.; *stor*, Danish; *stoor*, Icel.] Large number; large quantity; plenty. *Bacon.* A stock accumulated; a supply hoarded. *Dryden.* The state of being accumulated; hoard. *Deut.* xxxii. Storehouse; magazine. *Milton.*

STORE, store. *a.* Hoarded; laid up; accumulated. *Bacon.*

*To* STORE, store. *v. a.* To furnish; to replenish. *Denham.* To stock against a future time. *Knolles.* To lay up; to hoard. *Bacon.*

STO'REHOUSE, store'-hŏŭse. *n. s.* Magazine; treasury; place in which things are hoarded and reposited against a time of use. *Hooker.* A great mass reposited. *Spenser.*

STO'RER, stó'-rŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who lays up. *B. Jonson.*

STO'RIAL*, stó'-rè-ăl. *a.* [from *story.*] Historical. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

STO'RIED, stó'-rĭd. 283. *a.* Furnished with stories; adorned with historical pictures. *Milton.*

STO'RIER*, stó'-rè-ŭr. *n. s.* An historian; a relater of stories. *Bp. Peacock. Ob. T.*

STORK §, stŏrk. *n. s.* [ꝩtopc, Sax.] A bird of passage famous for the regularity of its departure. *Calmet.*

STO'RKSBILL, stŏrks'-bĭl. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

STORM §, stŏrm. 167. *n. s.* [*ystorm*, Welsh; ꝩtopm, Sax.; *storm*, Dutch; *stormo*, Ital.] A tempest; a commotion of the elements. *Shak.* Assault in a fortified place. *Dryden.* Commotion; sedition; tumult; clamour; bustle. *Shak.* Affliction; calamity; distress. *Pope.* Violence; vehemence; tumultuous force. *Hooker.*

*To* STORM, stŏrm. *v. a.* [ꝩẏpmian, Sax.] To attack by open force. *Dryden.*

*To* STORM, stŏrm. *v. n.* To raise tempests. *Spenser.* To rage; to fume; to be loudly angry. *Milton.*

STO'RMBEAT*, stŏrm'-bēt. *a.* Injured by storm. *Spenser.*

STO'RMINESS*, stŏrm'-è-nĕs. *n. s.* State or quality of being stormy.

STO'RMY, stŏrm'-è. *a.* [ꝩtopmiȝ, Sax.] Tempestuous. *Addison.* Violent; passionate.

STO'RY §, stó'-rè. *n. s.* [ꝩtœp, Sax.; *storie*, Dutch; *storia*, Ital.; *ιστορία*, Gr.] History; account of things past. *Raleigh.* Small tale; petty narrative; account of a single incident. *Addison.* An idling or trifling tale; a petty fiction. *Shakspeare.*

STO'RY, stó'-rè. *n. s.* [ꝩtop, Sax. place.] A floor; a flight of rooms. *Wotton.*

*To* STO'RY, stó'-rè. *v. a.* To tell in history; to relate. *Shak.* To range one under another. *Bentley.*

STO'RYTELLER, stó'-rè-tĕl-lŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who relates tales in conversation; an historian, in contempt. *Dryden.*

STOT*, stŏt. *n. s.* [ꝩtoð-hopꝩ, Sax.] A horse. *Chaucer.* A young bullock or steer.

STOTE*, stōte. *n. s.* A kind of weasel.

*To* STOUND §, stŏŭnd. *v. n.* [*stunde*, Icel.] To be in pain or sorrow.

STOUND, stŏŭnd. *part.* For *stunned. Spenser.*

STOUND, stŏŭnd. *n. s.* Sorrow; grief; mishap. *Spenser.* A shooting pain. *Spenser.* A noise. *Spenser.* Astonishment; amazement. *Gay.* [ꝩtunð, Sax.] Hour; time; season; a small space of time. *Spenser.*

STOUR, stŏŭr. *n. s.* [*stur*, Run.; ꝩteopan, Sax.] Assault; incursion; tumult. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

STOUR*, stŏŭr. *n. s.* [ꝩtuꝛ, Sax.] A river: whence the prefix *stour* to many of our places: *Stourton, Stourminster, Stourbridge, Sturrey*, &c.

STOUT §, stŏŭt. 313. *a.* [*stout*, Dutch.] Strong; lusty; valiant. *Shak.* Brave; bold; intrepid. *Ps.* lxxvi. Obstinate; pertinacious; resolute; proud. *Daniel.* Strong; firm. *Dryden.*

STOUT, stŏŭt. *n. s.* A cant name for strong beer. *Swift.*

STOU'TLY, stŏŭt'-lè. *ad.* Lustily; boldly; obstinately. *Shakspeare.*

STOU'TNESS, stŏŭt'-nĕs. *n. s.* Strength; valour. Boldness; fortitude. *Ascham.* Obstinacy; stubbornness. *Shakspeare.*

STOVE §, stōve. *n. s.* [*stoo*, Icel.; ꝩtoꝛa, Sax.; *estuve*, Fr.; *stove*, Dutch.] A hot-house; a place artificially made warm. *Carew.* A place in which fire is made, and by which heat is communicated. *Evelyn.*

*To* STOVE, stōve. *v. a.* To keep warm in a house artificially heated. *Bacon.*

STO'VER*, stō'-vŭr. *n. s.* [*estover*, Fr.] Fodder for cattle; coarse hay, or straw; and sometimes straw for thatch. *Shakspeare.*

*To* STOW §, stō. 324. *v. a.* [ꝩtop, Sax.; *stoe*, old Frisick; *stowen*, Dutch.] To lay up; to reposit in order; to lay in the proper place. *Shakspeare.*

STOW, STOE, whether singly or jointly, are the same with the Saxon ꝩtop, a place. *Gibson.*

STO'WAGE, stō'-ĭdje. 90. *n. s.* Room for laying up. *South.* The state of being laid up. *Shak.* The things stowed. *Beaumont and Fletcher.* Money paid for the stowing of goods.

STRA'BISM, strā'-bĭzm. *n. s.* [*strabismus*, Lat.] A squinting; act of looking asquint.

*To* STRA'DDLE, străd'-dl. 405. *v. n.* [supposed to come from *striddle* or *stride.*] To stand or walk with the feet removed far from each other to the right and left; to part the legs wide. *Chapman.*

*To* STRA'GGLE §, străg'-gl. 405. *v. n.* [ꝩtpæȝan, ꝩtpæȝian, Sax.] To wander without any certain direction; to rove; to ramble. *Suckling.* To wander dispersedly. *Shak.* To exuberate; to shoot too far. *Mortimer.* To be dispersed; to be apart from any main body; to stand single. *Raleigh.*

STRA'GGLER, străg'-gl-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* A wanderer a rover; one who forsakes his company; one who rambles without any settled direction. *Spenser.* Any thing that pushes beyond the rest, or stands single. *Dryden.*

STRAIGHT §, strāte. 202, 393. *a.* [ꝩtpac, Sax.; *strack*, Germ.] Not crooked; right. *Shak.* Narrow; close. This should properly be *strait.* See STRAIT. *Bacon.* Tense; tight.

STRAIGHT, strāte. 249. *ad.* [*strax*, Dan.; *strack* Dutch.] Immediately; directly. *Shakspeare.*

*To* STRAI'GHTEN, strāt'-t'n. 103. *v. a.* To make not crooked; to make straight. *Hooker.* To make tense; to tighten.

STRAI'GHTENER*, strāt'-t'n-ŭr. *n. s.* A director; one who sets right. *Colgrave.*

STRAIGHTFO'RTH*, strāte-fŏrth'. *ad.* Directly; thenceforth.

STRAI'GHTLY, strāte'-lè. *ad.* In a right line; not crookedly. Tightly; with tension. *More.*

STRAI'GHTNESS, strāte'-nĕs. *n. s.* Rectitude; the contrary to crookedness. *Bacon.* Tension; tightness.

STRAI'GHTWAY, strāte'-wā. *ad.* [it is very often written *straightways*, and therefore is perhaps more properly written *straightwise.*] Immediately; straight.

*To* STRAIN §, strane. 202. *v. a.* [*estreindre*, Fr.] To squeeze through something. *Arbuthnot.* To purify by filtration. *Bacon.* To squeeze in an embrace. *Dryden.* To sprain; to weaken by too much violence. *Spenser.* To put to its utmost strength. *Hooker.* To make straight or tense. *Bacon.* To push beyond the proper extent. *Addison.* To force; to constrain; to make uneasy or unnatural. *Shak.*

*To* STRAIN, strane. *v. n.* To make violent efforts. *Shak.* To be filtered by compression. *Bacon.*

STRAIN, strane. *n. s.* An injury by too much violence. *Temple.* [ꝑꝛeneȝ, Sax.] Race; generation; descent. *Shak.* Hereditary disposition. *Shak.* A style or manner of speaking. *Tillotson.* Song; note; sound. *Milton.* Rank; character. *Dryden.* Turn; tendency; inborn disposition. *Hayward.* Manner of speech or action. *Bacon.*

STRAI'NABLE*, stra'-nā-bl. *a.* Capable of being pushed beyond the proper extent. *Bacon.*

STRAI'NER, stra'-nŭr. 98. *n. s.* An instrument of filtration. *Bacon.* One who exerts his utmost strength. *B. Jonson.*

STRAI'NING*, stra'-nĭng. *n. s.* The act of filtration; the substance strained. The act of putting to the utmost stretch. *Atterbury.*

STRAINT*, strant. *n. s.* Violent tension. *Spenser. Ob. T.*

STRAIT §, strate. 202. *a.* [*estroit*, Fr.; *stretto*, Ital.] Narrow; close; not wide. *Hudibras.* Close; intimate. *Sidney.* Strict; rigorous. *Psalm, Common Prayer.* Difficult; distressful. Narrow; avaricious. *Shak.* It is used in opposition to *crooked*, but is then more properly written *straight*. *Newton.*

STRAIT, strate. *n. s.* A narrow pass, or frith. *Spenser.* [*strete*, old Fr.] Distress; difficulty. *Clarendon.*

*To* STRAIT, strate. *v. a.* To put to difficulties. *Shakspeare.*

*To* STRAI'TEN, stra'-t'n. 103. *v. a.* To make narrow. *Sandys.* To contract; to confine. *Clarendon.* To make tight; to intend. *Dryden.* To deprive of necessary room. *Bacon.* To distress; to perplex. *Ray.*

STRAI'THANDED, strate'-hand-ĕd. *a.* Parsimonious; sparing; niggardly.

STRAI'THANDEDNESS*, strate'-hand'-ĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* Niggardliness. *Bp. Hall.*

STRAITLA'CED, strate'-laste. 359. *a.* [*strait* and *lace*.] Griped with stays. *Locke.* Stiff; constrained; without freedom. *Burton.*

STRAI'TLY, strate'-lè. *ad.* Narrowly. Strictly; rigorously. *Hooker.* Closely; intimately.

STRAI'TNESS, strate'-nĕs. *n. s.* Narrowness. 2 *Macc.* Strictness; rigour. *Shak.* Distress; difficulty. Want; scarcity. *Locke.*

STRAKE, strake. The obsolete preterit of *strike*. Struck. *Acts*, xxvii.

STRAKE, strake. *n. s.* A long mark; a streak. A narrow board. The strake of a cart is the iron with which the cart wheels are bound. *Barret.*

*To* STRA'MASH*, stra'-mash. *v. a.* [*stramazzare*, Ital.] To beat; to bang; to break irreparably; to destroy. *Grose.*

STRAMI'NEOUS*, stra-mĭn'-è-ŭs. *a.* [*stramineus*, Lat.] Strawy; consisting of straw. *Dr. Robinson.* Light; chaffy; like straw. *Burton.*

STRAND §, strand. *n. s.* [ꝑꝛanb, Sax.; *strande*, Dutch; *strend*, Icel.] The verge of the sea or of any water. *Shak.* A twist of a rope.

*To* STRAND, strand. *v. a.* To drive or force upon the shallows. *Dryden.*

STRANG*, strang. *a.* [ꝑꝛanȝ, Sax.] Strong: our northern word.

STRANGE §, stranje. [See CHANGE.] *a.* [*estrange*, Fr.; *extraneus*, Lat.] Foreign; of another country. *Ascham.* Not domestick. *Davies.* Wonderful; causing wonder. *Bacon.* Odd; irregular; not according to the common way. *Shak.* Unknown; new. *Hooker.* Remote. *Shak.* Uncommonly good or bad. *Tillotson.* Unacquainted. *Bacon.*

STRANGE, stranje. *interj.* An expression of wonder. *Waller.*

*To* STRANGE, stranje. *v. n.* To be estranged. *Gower.* To wonder; to be astonished. *Glanville.*

*To* STRANGE*, stranje. *v. a.* [*estranger*, old Fr.] To alienate; to estrange. *Wodroephe.*

STRA'NGELY, stranje'-lè. *ad.* With some relation to foreigners. *Shak.* Wonderfully; in a way to cause wonder, but commonly with a degree of dislike. *Dryden.*

STRA'NGENESS, stranje'-nĕs. *n. s.* Foreignness; the state of belonging to another country. *Sprat.* Uncommunicativeness; distance of behaviour. *Shak.* Remoteness from common manners or notions; uncouthness. *Shak.* Mutual dislike. *Bacon.* Wonderfulness; power of raising wonder. *Bacon.*

STRA'NGER, stran'-jŭr. 98. *n. s.* [*estranger*, Fr.] A foreigner; one of another country. *Shak.* One unknown. *Shak.* A guest; one not a domestick. *Milton.* One unacquainted. *Shak.* One not admitted to any communication or fellowship. *Shak.*

*To* STRA'NGER, stran'-jŭr. *v. a.* To estrange; to alienate. *Shakspeare.*

*To* STRA'NGLE §, strang'-gl. 405. *v. a.* [*strangulo*, Lat.] To choke; to suffocate; to kill by intercepting the breath. *Shak.* To suppress; to hinder from birth or appearance. *Shakspeare.*

STRA'NGLER, strang'-gl-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who strangles. *Shakspeare.*

STRA'NGLES, strang'-glz. *n. s.* Swellings in a horse's throat.

STRA'NGLING*, strang'-gl-ĭng. *n. s.* Death by stopping the breath. *Job*, vii.

STRANGULA'TION, strang-gù-là'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] The act of strangling; suffocation; the state of being strangled. *Brown.*

STRA'NGURY, strang'-gù-rè. *n. s.* [στραγγουρία.] A difficulty of urine, attended with pain. *Evelyn.*

STRAP §, strap. *n. s.* [ꝑꝛoppe, Sax.; *strop*, Teut.; *stroppa*, Ital.] A narrow, long slip of cloth or leather. *Shakspeare.*

*To* STRAP, strap. *v. a.* To beat with a strap.

STRAPPA'DO, strap-pà'-dò. [See LUMBAGO.] *n. s.* [*strapade*, old Fr.] A kind of military torture formerly practised in drawing up an offender to the top of a beam, and letting him fall; in consequence of which, dislocation of a limb usually happened *Shakspeare.*

*To* STRAPPA'DO*, strap-pà'-dò. *v. a.* To torture. *Milton.*

STRA'PPING, strap'-pĭng. 410. *a.* Vast; large; bulky: used of large men or women in contempt.

*STRA'TA*, stra'-tà. 92. [See DRAMA.] *n. s.* [the plural of *stratum*, Lat.] Beds; layers. *Woodward.*

STRA'TAGEM §, strat'-tà-jĕm. *n. s.* [στρατήγημα.] An artifice in war; a trick by which an enemy is deceived. *Shak.* An artifice; a trick by which some advantage is obtained. *Denham.*

STRATAGE'MICAL*, strat-à-jĕm'-è-kàl. *a.* Full of stratagems. *Swift.*

STRATH*, strath. *n. s.* [*ystrad*, Welsh.] A vale; a bottom. *Garnett.*

STRATIFICA'TION*, strat-è-fè-kà'-shŭn. *n. s.* Arrangement of different matter; arrangement in beds or layers. *Dr. Hutton.*

*To* STRA'TIFY, strat'-è-fl. *v. a.* [*stratifier*, Fr.; from *stratum*, Lat.] To range in beds or layers. *Hill.*

STRATO'CRACY*, strà-tŏk'-rà-sè. 518. *n. s.* [στρατὸς and κρατος.] A military government. *Guthrie*

STRATO'GRAPHY*, strà-tŏg'-rà-fè. *n. s.* [στρατὸς and γράφω.] Description of whatever relates to an army.

*STRA'TUM*, stra'-tŭm. *n. s.* [Lat.] A bed; a layer. *Woodward.*

STRAUGHT*, strawt. *pret.* and *part.* Stretched. *Chaucer.*

STRAW §, straw. 219. *n. s.* [ꝑꝛaꝛe, Sax.] The stalk on which corn grows, and from which it is threshed. *Shak.* Any thing proverbially worthless. *Hudibras.*

*To* STRAW*. See *To* STREW.

STRA'WBERRY, straw'-bĕr-rè. *n. s.* [ꝑꝛaꝛbeꝛie, Sax.] A plant. *Miller.*

STRA'WBERRY *Tree*, strâw'-bêr-rè-trè. *n. s.* It is ever green: the fruit is of a fleshy substance, and very like a strawberry *Miller.*

STRA'WBUILT, strâw'-bîlt. *a.* Made up of straw. *Milton.*

STRA'WCOLOURED, strâw'-kŭl-ŭr'd. *a.* Of a light yellow. *Shakspeare.*

STRA'WSTUFFED*, strâw'-stŭft. *a.* Stuffed with straw. *Bp. Hall.*

STRA'WWORM, strâw'-wûrm. *n. s.* A worm bred in straw.

STRA'WY, strâw'-è. *a.* Made of straw; consisting of straw. *Shak.* Like straw; light. *Knott.*

*To* STRAY §, strâ. 220. *v. n.* [ꝑꝛæȝan, Sax.] To wander; to rove. *Denham.* To rove out of the way; to range beyond the proper limits. *Spenser.* To err; to deviate from the right. *Comm. Prayer.*

*To* STRAY, strâ. *v. a.* To mislead. *Shak. Ob. J.*

STRAY, strâ. *n. s.* Any creature wandering beyond its limits; any thing lost by wandering. *Shak.* Act of wandering. *Shakspeare.*

STRA'YER*, strâ'-ŭr. *n. s.* One who strays; a wanderer. *Fox.*

STRA'YING*, strâ'-îng. *n. s.* The act of roving; the act of going astray. *Bp. Hopkins.*

STREAK §, strêke. 227. *n. s.* [ꝑꝛıce, Sax.; *streke*, Dutch.] A line of colour different from that of the ground. *Shakspeare.*

*To* STREAK, strêke. *v. a.* To stripe; to variegate in hues; to dapple. *Shak.* To stretch. *Chapman.*

STRE'AKY, strè'-kè. *a.* Striped; variegated by hues. *Dryden.*

STREAM §, strême. 227. *n. s.* [ꝑꝛeam, Sax.; *straum*, Icel.; *stroom*, Dutch.] A running water; the course of running water; a current. *Psalm* lxxviii. Any thing issuing from a head, and moving forward with continuity of parts. *Isaiah.* Any thing forcible and continued. *Raleigh.* Course; current. *Shakspeare.*

*To* STREAM, strême. *v. n.* [*streyma*, Icel.] To flow; to run in a continuous current. *Milton.* To emit a current; to pour out water in a stream; to be overflown. *Pope.* To issue forth with continuance, not by fits. *Shakspeare.*

*To* STREAM, strême. *v. a.* To pour; to send forth. *Spenser.* To mark with colours or embroidery in long tracks. *Bacon.*

STRE'AMER, strè'-mûr. 98. *n. s.* An ensign; a flag; a pennon; any thing flowing loosely from a stock. *Shakspeare.*

STREA'MLET*, strême'-lêt. *n. s.* A small stream. *Thomson.*

STRE'AMY, strè'-mè. *a.* Abounding in running water. *Prior.* Flowing with a current. *Pope.*

*To* STREEK*, strêêk. *v. a.* [ꝑꝛeccan, Sax.] To lay out a dead body. *Brand.*

STREET §, strêêt. 246. *n. s.* [ꝑꝛæꝺe, Sax.; *straeta*, Icel.; *straet*, Su. Goth.] A way, properly a paved way, between two rows of houses. *Bacon.* Proverbially, a publick place. *Psalm* cxliv.

STRE'ETWALKER, strêêt'-wâ-kŭr. *n. s.* A common prostitute that offers herself to sale in the open street.

STRE'ETWARD*, STRE'TWARD*, strêêt'-wârd. *n. s.* An officer who formerly took care of the streets. *Cowel.*

STREIGHT*, strâte. *a.* Narrow. See STRAIGHT, and STRAIT. [*strictus*, Lat.] Restrained. *Spenser.*

STREIGHT*, strâte. *ad.* Strictly. *Spenser.*

STREIGHT*. *n. s.* See STRAIT.

STRENE*, strêne. *n. s.* [ꝑꝛenȝ, Sax.] Race; offspring: now *strain*. *Chaucer.*

STRENGTH §, strêngth. *n. s.* [ꝑꝛenȝꝺ, Sax.] Force; vigour; power of the body. *Milton.* Power of endurance; firmness; durability; toughness; hardness. *Milton.* Vigour of any kind; power of any kind. *Holyday.* Power of resistance; sureness; fastness *Shak.* Support; security; that which supports. *Milton.* Power of mind; force of any mental faculty. *Locke.* Spirit; animation. *Milton.* Vigour of writing, nervous diction; force, opposed to softness, in writing or painting. *Pope.* Potency of liquors. Fortification; fortress. *B. Jonson.* Support; maintenance of power. *Sprat.* Legal force; validity; security. Confidence imparted. *Davenant.* Armament; force; power. *Shak.* Persuasive prevalence; argumentative force. *Hooker.*

☞ This word and its compounds are often erroneously pronounced as if written *strenth*, *strenthen*, &c.; the same may be observed of *length*, *lengthen*, &c.; but this is a pronunciation which obtains chiefly in Ireland, and is unquestionably improper. *W.*

*To* STRENGTH, strêng*th*. *v. a.* To strengthen. *Daniel. Ob. J.*

*To* STRE'NGTHEN, strêng'-*th*n. *v. a.* To make strong. To confirm; to establish. *Temple.* To animate; to fix in resolution. *Neh.* ii. To make to increase in power or security. 1 *Macc.* vi.

*To* STRE'NGTHEN, strêng'-*th*n. *v. n.* To grow strong. *Otway.*

STRE'NGTHENER, strêng'-*th*n-ûr. } *n. s.* That
STRE'NGTHNER, strêng*th*'-nûr. } which gives strength; that which makes strong. *Temple.* [In medicine.] *Strengtheners* add to the bulk and firmness of the solids. *Quincy.*

STRE'NGTHLESS, strêng*th*'-lês. *a.* Wanting strength; deprived of strength. *Shak.* Wanting potency; weak. *Boyle.*

STRE'NUOUS §, strên'-ù-ŭs. *a.* [*strenuus*, Lat.] Brave; bold; active; valiant; dangerously laborious. *Milton.* Zealous; vehement. *Swift.*

STRE'NUOUSLY, strên'-ù-ŭs-lè. *ad.* Vigorously; actively. *Brown.* Zealously; vehemently; with ardour. *Swift.*

STRE'NUOUSNESS*, strên'-ù-ŭs-nês. *n. s.* The state of being strenuous; earnestness; laboriousness. *Scott.*

STRE'PENT*, strêp'-ênt. *a.* [*strepens*, Lat.] Noisy; loud. *Shenstone.*

STRE'PEROUS, strêp'-êr-ŭs. *a.* [*strepo*, Lat.] Loud; noisy. *Brown.*

STRESS §, strês. *n. s.* [ꝑꝛece, Sax.] Importance; important part. *Locke.* Importance imputed; weight ascribed. *Leslie.* Violence; force, either acting or suffered. *Dryden.*

*To* STRESS, strês. *v. a.* [from *distress*.] To distress; to put to hardships or difficulties. *Spenser.*

*To* STRETCH §, strêtsh. *v. a.* [ꝑꝛeccan, Sax.; *strecken*, Dutch.] To extend; to spread out to a distance. *Is.* viii. To elongate, or strain to a greater space. *Milton.* To expand; to display. *Milton.* To strain to the utmost. *Shak.* To make tense. *Smith.* To carry by violence farther than is right; to strain: as, to *stretch* a text; to *stretch* credit.

*To* STRETCH, strêtsh. *v. n.* To be extended, locally, intellectually, or consequentially. *Whitgift.* To bear extension without rupture. *Boyle.* To sally beyond the truth. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

STRETCH. *n. s.* Extension; reach; occupation of more space. *Dryden.* Force of body extended. *Dryden.* Effort; struggle: from the act of running. *Addison.* Utmost extent of meaning. *Atterbury.* Utmost reach of power. *Granville.*

STRE'TCHER, strêtsh'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* Any thing used for extension. *Chapman.* A term in bricklaying. *Moxon.* The timber against which the rower plants his feet. *Dryden.*

*To* STREW §, strô. 266. *v. a.* [*strawan*, Goth.; *stroyen*, Dutch; ꝑꝛeapıan, Sax.] To spread by being scattered. *Spenser.* To spread by scattering. *Shakspeare.* To scatter loosely. *Exodus.*

STRE'WING*, strô'-îng. *n. s.* Any thing fit to be strewed. *Shakspeare.*

STRE'WMENT, strô'-mênt. *n. s.* Any thing scattered in decoration. *Shakspeare.*

*STRIÆ*, strî'-è. *n. s.* [Lat.] In natural history, the small channels in the shells of cockles and scallops. *Boyle.*

STRI'ATE, strî'-âte. } *a.* Formed in striæ.
STRI'ATED, strî'-â-têd. } *Brown.*

STRIATURE. strî'-â-tshûre. *n. s.* Disposition of striæ. *Woodward.*

STRICK, strĭk. *n. s.* [στρύγξ, Gr.; *strix*, Lat.] A bird of bad omen. *Spenser.*

STRI'CKEN, strĭk'-kn. 103. The ancient participle of *strike*; but it has, in the antiquated phrase *stricken*, (that is, advanced in years,) a meaning not borrowed from *strike*. *Sidney.*

STRI'CKLE, strĭk'-kl. 405. } *n. s.* That which
STRI'CKLER*, strĭk'-klẽr. } strikes the corn to
STRI'CKLESS, strĭk'-lĕs. } level it with the
STRI'TCHEL, strĭtsh'-ĕl. } bushel. *Holme.* An instrument used to whet sithes with. *Grose.*

STRICT §, strĭkt. *a.* [*strictus*, Lat.] Exact; accurate; rigorously nice. *Milton.* Severe; rigorous; not mild; not indulgent. *Shak.* Confined; not extensive. *Hooker.* Close; tight. *Dryden.* Tense; not relaxed. *Arbuthnot.*

STRI'CTLY, strĭkt'-lè. *ad.* Exactly; with rigorous accuracy. *Chapman.* Rigorously; severely; without remission or indulgence. *Bacon.* Closely; tightly; with tenseness.

STRI'CTNESS, strĭkt'-nĕs. *n. s.* Exactness; rigorous accuracy; nice regularity. *King Charles.* Severity; rigour. *Bacon.* Closeness; tightness; not laxity.

STRI'CTURE, strĭk'-tshŭre. 463. *n. s.* [*strictura*, Lat.] A stroke; a touch. *Hale.* Contraction; closure by contraction. *Arbuthnot.* A slight touch upon a subject; not a set discourse. *Hammond.*

STRIDE §, strīde. *n. s.* [ꝑꝛæðe, Sax.] A long step; a step taken with great violence; a wide divarication of the legs. *Milton.*

*To* STRIDE, strīde. *v. n.* pret. *strode* or *strid*; part. pass. *stridden.* To walk with long steps. *Dryden.* To stand with the legs far from each other.

*To* STRIDE, strīde. *v. a.* To pass by a step. *Arbuthnot.*

*STRIDOR*, strī'-dôr. *n. s.* [Lat.] A quick, loud noise; a clap. *Dryden.*

STRIDULOUS, strĭd'-jŭ-lŭs. 294, 376. *a.* [*stridulus*, Lat.] Making a small noise; hissing; creaking; chattering. *Bp. Hall.*

STRIFE §, strīfe. *n. s.* [*estrif*, old Fr.] Contention; contest; discord; war; lawsuit. *Judges*, xii. Contest of emulation. *Congreve.* Opposition; contrariety; contrast. *Shak.* Natural contrariety: as, the *strife* of acid and alkali.

STRI'FEFUL, strīfe'-fŭl. *a.* Contentious; discordant. *Spenser.*

STRI'GMENT, strĭg'-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*strigmentum*, Lat.] Scraping; recrement. *Brown.*

*To* STRIKE §, strīke. *v. a.* pret. *struck* or *strook*; part. pass. *struck*, *strucken*, *stricken*, or *strook.* [ꝑꝛīcan, Sax.; *streichen*, Germ.] To act upon by a blow; to hit with a blow. *Shak.* To punish; to afflict. *Prov.* xvii. To dash; to throw by a quick motion. *Ex.* xii. To notify by sound. *Shak.* To stamp; to impress. *Locke.* To contract; to lower; to vail: as, to *strike* sail, or to *strike* a flag. *Shak.* To alarm; to put into emotion; to surprise. *Waller.* To make a bargain. *Dryden.* To produce by a sudden action. *Bacon.* To affect suddenly in any particular manner. *Shak.* To cause to sound by blows. *Shak.* To forge; to mint. *Tate.* It is used in the participle for *advanced in years*. *Shak.*—*To strike off.* To erase from a reckoning or account. *Shak.* To separate by a blow, or any sudden action. *Hooker.* *To strike out.* To produce by collision. *Dryden.* To blot; to efface. *Brown.* To bring to light. To form at once by a quick effort. *Pope.*

*To* STRIKE, strīke. *v. n.* To make a blow. *Shak.* To collide; to clash. *Bacon.* To act by repeated percussion. *Shak.* To sound by the stroke of a hammer. *Shak.* To make an attack. *Shak.* To act by external influx. *Locke.* To sound with blows. *Shak.* To be dashed; to be stranded. *Knolles.* To pass with a quick or strong effect. *Dryden.* To pay homage, as by lowering the sail. *Shak.* To be put by some sudden act or motion into any state; to break forth. *Government of the Tongue.*—*To strike in with.* To conform; to suit itself to; to join with at once. *South.* *To strike out.* To spread or rove; to make a sudden excursion. *Burnet.*

STRIKE, strīke. *n. s.* A bushel; a dry measure of capacity; four pecks. *Tusser.*

STRI'KEBLOCK, strīke'-blŏk. *n. s.* Is a plane shorter than the jointer, having its sole made exactly flat and straight, and is used for the shooting of a short joint. *Moxon.*

STRI'KER, strī'-kŭr. 98. *n. s* Person or thing that strikes. *Sidney.*

STRI'KING, strī'-kĭng. 410. *part. a.* Affecting; surprising. *Spence.*

STRI'KINGLY*, strī'-kĭng-lè. *ad.* So as to affect or surprise. *Warton.*

STRI'KINGNESS*, strī'-kĭng-nĕs. *n. s.* The power of affecting or surprising.

STRING §, strĭng. 410. *n. s.* [ꝑꝛĭnȝ, Sax.; *streng*, Germ. and Dan.; *stringhe*, Dutch; *stringo*, Lat.] A slender rope; a small cord; any slender and flexible band. *Wilkins.* A riband. *Prior.* A thread on which any things are filed. *Stilling fleet.* Any set of things filed on a line. *Addison.* The chord of a musical instrument. *Cowley.* A small fibre. *Bacon.* A nerve; a tendon. *St. Mark*, xxvii. The nerve or line of the bow. *Psalm* xi. Any concatenation or series; as, a *string* of propositions.—*To have two strings to the bow.* To have two views or two expedients; to have double advantage, or double security. *Hudibras.*

*To* STRING, strĭng. *v. a.* pret. *strung*; part. pass. *strung.* To furnish with strings. *Gay.* To put a stringed instrument in tune. *Addison.* To file on a string. *Spectator.* To make tense. *Dryden*

STRI'NGED, strĭngd. 359. *a.* Having strings; produced by strings. *Psalms.*

STRI'NGENT, strĭn'-jĕnt. *a.* [*stringens*, Lat.] Binding; contracting. *More.*

STRI'NGER*, strĭng'-ŭr. 409. *n. s.* One who makes strings for a bow. *Ascham. Ob. T.*

STRI'NGHALT, strĭng'-hâlt. *n. s.* A sudden twitching and snatching up of the hinder leg of a horse much higher than the other, or an involuntary or convulsive motion of the muscles that extend or bend the hough. *Farrier's Dict.*

STRI'NGLESS, strĭng'-lĕs. *a.* Having no strings. *Shakspeare.*

STRI'NGY, strĭng'-è. [See SPRINGY.] *a.* Fibrous; consisting of small threads; filamentous. *Grew.*

*To* STRIP §, strĭp. *v. a.* [bereꝑÿpan, Sax.; *streifen*, Germ.; *strypr*, Icel.] To make naked; to deprive of covering. *Gen.* xxxvii. To deprive; to divest. *Hooker.* To rob; to plunder; to pillage: as, A thief *stripped* the house. *South.* To peel; to decorticate. *Brown.* To deprive of all. *South.* To take off covering. 1 *Sam.* xix. To cast off. *Shak.* To separate from something adhesive or connected. *Locke.* To draw the after-milkings of cows. *Grose.*

STRIP, strĭp. *n. s.* [probably for *stripe*.] A narrow shred. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* STRIPE §, strīpe. *v. a.* [*strepen*, Dutch.] To variegate with lines of different colours. To beat; to lash.

STRIPE, strīpe. *n. s.* [*strepe*, Dutch.] A lineary variation of colour. *Bacon.* A shred of a different colour. *Arbuthnot.* A weal, or discoloration made by a lash or blow. *Thomson.* A blow; a lash. *Hayward.*

STRI'PED, strī'-pĕd. *part. a.* Distinguished by lines of different colour.

STRI'PLING, strĭp'-lĭng. 410. *n.s.* [ꝑꝑīcan, Sax.] A youth; one in the state of adolescence. *Shak.*

STRI'PPER, strĭp'-pŭr. *n. s.* One that strips. *Sherwood.*

STRI'PPINGS*, strĭp'-pĭngs. *n. s.* After-milkings. *Grose.*

STRI'TCHEL*, strĭtsh'-ĕl. *n. s.* A strickle. See STRICKLE.

*To* STRIVE §, strīve. *v. n.* pret. *strove*, anciently *strived*; part. pass. *striven.* [*streven*, Dutch; *estriver*, Fr.] To struggle; to labour; to make an effort. *Hooker.* To contest; to contend; to strug-

gle in opposition to another. *Job.* xxxiii. To oppose by contrariety of qualities. *Denham.* To vie; to be comparable to; to emulate; to contend in excellence. *Milton.*

STRIVER, strī'-vŭr. *n. s.* One who labours; one who contends. *Glanville.*

STRIVING*, strī'-vĭng. *n. s.* Contest. *Tit.* iii.

STRIVINGLY*, strī'-vĭng-lè. *ad.* With struggle; with contest. *Huloet.*

STRO'KAL, strō'-kăl. *n. s.* An instrument used by glass makers. *Bailey.*

STROKE, or STROOK. Old preterit of *strike*, now commonly *struck*. *Sidney.*

STROKE §, strōke. *n. s.* [from *strook*, the preterit of *strike*.] A blow; a knock; a sudden act of one body upon another. *Shak.* A hostile blow. *Shak.* A sudden disease or affliction. *Hurte.* The sound of the clock. *Shak.* The touch of a pencil. *Pope.* A touch; a masterly or eminent effort. *Dryden.* An effect suddenly or unexpectedly produced. Power: efficacy. *Hayward.*

*To* STROKE, strōke. *v. a.* [ꝑtpacan, Sax.] To rub gently with the hand by way of kindness or endearment; to soothe. *Sidney.* To rub gently in one direction.

STRO'KER*, strō'-kŭr. *n. s.* One who rubs gently with the hand; one who attempts to cure diseases by such application of the hand to the part affected. *Warburton.*

STRO'KING*, strō'-kĭng. *n. s.* The act of rubbing gently with the hand. *Wotton.* The act of rubbing gently in one direction. *Gay.*

*To* STROLL §, strōle. 406. *v. n.* [ꝑtpæȝian, Sax.] To wander; to ramble; to rove; to gad idly. *Pope.*

STROLL*, strōle. *n. s.* Ramble: a low expression; as, upon the *stroll*.

STRO'LLER, strōl'-lŭr. 98. *n. s.* A vagrant; a wanderer; a vagabond. *Swift.*

STROND, strŏnd. *n. s.* The beach; the bank of the water. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

STRONG §, strŏng. *a.* [ꝑtpanȝ, ꝑtpongȝ. Sax.] Vigorous; forceful; of great ability of body. *Spenser.* Fortified; secure from attack. *Bacon.* Powerful; mighty. 2 *Sam.* iii. Supplied with forces: as, a thousand *strong*. *Bacon.* Violent; forcible; impetuous. *Heylin.* Hale; healthy. *Ecclus.* xxx. Forcibly acting on the imagination. *Bacon.* Ardent; eager; positive; zealous. *Shak.* Full; having any quality in a great degree; affecting the sight forcibly. *Newton.* Potent; intoxicating. *Swift.* Having a deep tincture; affecting the taste forcibly. *King Charles.* Affecting the smell powerfully. *Hudibras.* Hard of digestion; not easily nutrimental. *Hebrews.* Furnished with abilities for any thing. *Dryden.* Valid; confirmed. *Wisdom*, xiv. Violent; vehement. *Heb.* v. Cogent; conclusive. *Shak.* Able; skilful; of great force of mind. *Shak.* Firm; compact; not soon broken. *Pope.* Forcibly written; comprising much meaning in few words. *Smith.*

STRO'NGFISTED, strŏng-fĭst'-ĕd. *a.* [*strong* and *fist*.] Strong-handed. *Arbuthnot.*

STRO'NGHAND, strŏng'-hănd. *n. s.* [*strong* and *hand*.] Force; violence. *Spenser.*

STRO'NGLY, strŏng'-lè. *ad.* [ꝑtponȝlice, Sax.] With strength; powerfully; forcibly. *Bacon.* With strength; with firmness; in such a manner as to last; in such a manner as not easily to be forced. *Ezra*, vi. Vehemently; forcibly; eagerly. *Shakspeare.*

STRO'NGSET*, strŏng'-sĕt. *a.* Firmly compacted. *Swift.*

STRO'NGWATER, strŏng'-wâ-tŭr. *n. s.* Distilled spirits. *Bacon.*

STROOK, strōŏk. The pret. of *strike*, used for *struck*. 2 *Sam.* xii.

STROP*, strŏp. *n. s.* [ꝑtpopp, Sax.; *strop*, Teut.; *strupus*, Lat.] A piece of rope spliced into a circular wreath, and used to surround the body of a block, or for other purposes on board a ship. A leather on which a razor is sharpened.

STRO'PHE, strō'-fè. 96. *n. s.* [στροφὴ.] A stanza. *Milton.*

*To* STROUT §, strŏŭt. *v. n.* [*strotzen*, Germ.] To swell with an appearance of greatness; to walk with affected dignity; to strut, commonly and more properly written *strut*. To protuberate; to swell out. *Drayton.*

*To* STROUT, strŏŭt. *v. a.* To swell out; to puff out; to enlarge by affectation. *Bacon.*

STROVE, strōve. The preterit of *strive*. *Sidney.*

*To* STROW, strō. 266, 324. *v. a.* To spread by being scattered. *Milton.* To spread by scattering; to besprinkle. *Milton.* To spread. *Swift.* To scatter; to throw at random. *Spenser.*

*To* STROWL, strōle. *v. n.* To range; to wander. *Gay.*

*To* STROY, strŏè. *v. a.* [for *destroy*.] *Tusser.*

STRUCK, strŭk. The old pret. and part. passive of *strike*. *Dryden.*

STRU'CKEN, strŭk'-kn. The old part. passive of *strike*. *Fairfax.*

STRU'CTURE, strŭk'-tshŭre. 463. *n. s.* [Fr.; *structura*, Lat.] Act of building; practice of building. *Dryden.* Manner of building; form; make. *Woodward.* Edifice; building. *Milton.*

STRUDE, strōōd. } *n. s.* A stock of breeding mares.
STRODE, strōde. } *Bailey.*

*To* STRU'GGLE §, strŭg'-gl. 405. *v. n.* [probably from *strucken*, or *struyckelen*, Teut.] To labour; to act with effort. To strive; to contend; to contest. *Temple.* To labour in difficulties; to be in agonies or distress. *Dryden.*

STRU'GGLE, strŭg'-gl. 405. *n. s.* Labour; effort. Contest; contention. *Addison.* Agony; tumultuous distress.

STRU'GGLER*, strŭg'-glŭr. *n. s.* One who contends; a striver. *Martin.*

STRU'GGLING*, strŭg'-glĭng. *n. s.* The act of striving or contending. *South.*

*STRU'MA*, strōō'-mă. 339, 92. *n. s.* [Lat.] A glandular swelling; the king's evil. *Wiseman.*

STRU'MOUS, strōō'-mŭs. 314. *a.* Having swellings in the glands; tainted with the king's evil. *Wiseman.*

STRU'MPET §, strŭm' pĕt. 99. *n. s.* [*strupe*, old Fr.] A whore; a prostitute. *Shakspeare.*

STRU'MPET*, strŭm'-pĕt. *a.* Like a strumpet; false; inconstant. *Shakspeare.*

*To* STRU'MPET, strŭm'-pĕt. *v. a.* To make a whore; to debauch. *Shakspeare.*

STRUNG, strŭng. The pret. and part. passive of *string*. *Gay.*

*To* STRUT §, strŭt. *v. n.* [*strotzen*, Germ.] To walk with affected dignity; to swell with stateliness. *Shak.* To swell; to protuberate. *Dryden.*

STRUT, strŭt. *n. s.* An affectation of stateliness in the walk. *Swift.*

STRU'TTER*, strŭt'-tŭr. *n. s.* One who swells with stateliness; one who is blown up with self-conceit, a bragger. *Annot. on Glanville's Pre-exist.*

STRU'TTINGLY*, strŭt'-tĭng-lè. *ad.* With a strut; vauntingly. *Cotgrave.*

STUB §, stŭb. *n. s.* [ꝑtcb, ꝑtýb, Sax.; *stubbe*, Sueth.] A thick, short stock, left when the rest is cut off. *Sidney.* A log; a block. *Milton.*

*To* STUB, stŭb. *v. a.* To force up; to extirpate. *Grew.*

STU'BBED, stŭb'-bĕd. 366. *a.* Truncated; short and thick. Hardy; not delicate; not nice. *Bp. Berkeley.*

STU'BBEDNESS, stŭb'-bĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being short, thick, and truncated.

STU'BBLE, stŭb'-bl. 405. *n. s.* [*estouble*, Fr.; *stoppel*, Dut.; *stipula*, Lat.] The stalks of corn left in the field by the reaper. *Shakspeare.*

STU'BBLEGOOSE*, stŭb'-bl-gōōs. *n. s.* A goose fed on the stubbles. *Chaucer.*

STU'BBORN §, stŭb'-bŭrn. 166. *a.* [from *stub*; perhaps from *stub-born*.] Obstinate; inflexible; contumacious. *Spenser.* Persisting; persevering; steady. *Locke.* Stiff; not pliable; inflexible; no

easily admitting impression. *Dryden.* Hardy; firm. *Swift.* Harsh; rough; rugged. *Burnet.*

STU'BBORNLY, stŭb'-bŭrn-lè. *ad.* Obstinately; contumaciously; inflexibly. *Shakspeare.*

STU'BBORNNESS, stŭb'-bŭrn-nĕs. *n. s.* Obstinacy; vicious stoutness; contumacy; inflexibility. *Shakspeare.*

STU'BBY, stŭb'-bè. *a.* Short and thick; short and strong. *Grew.*

STU'BNAIL, stŭb'-nāle. *n. s.* A nail broken off; a short, thick nail.

*STU'CCO*, stŭk'-kō. *n. s.* [Ital.; *stuc*, Fr.] A kind of fine plaster for walls. *Pope.*

*To* STU'CCO*, stŭk'-kō. *v. a.* To plaster walls with stucco. *Warton.*

STUCK, stŭk. The pret. and part. pass. of *stick*. *Addison.*

STUCK, stŭk. *n. s.* A thrust. *Shakspeare.*

STU'CKLE, stŭk'-kl. *n. s.* [from *stook*.] A number of sheaves laid together in the field to dry. *Ainsworth.*

STUD §, stŭd. *n. s.* [ɼʊbu, Sax.] A post; a stake; a prop. *Spenser.* A nail with a large head driven for ornament; any ornamental knob or protuberance. *Chapman.* [ɼʊo̅, Sax.] A collection of breeding horses and mares. *Temple.*

*To* STUD, stŭd. *v. a.* To adorn with studs or shining knobs. *Shakspeare.*

STU'DENT, stū'-dĕnt. *n. s.* [*studens*, Lat.] A man given to books; a scholar; a bookish man. *Watts.*

STU'DIED, stŭd'-ĭd. 283. *a.* Learned; versed in any study; qualified by study. *Shakspeare.* Having any particular inclination. *Shakspeare.*

STU'DIER, stŭd'-è-ŭr. *n. s.* One who studies. *Tillotson.*

STU'DIOUS, stū'-dè-ŭs, or stū'-jè-ŭs. 293, 294, 376. *a.* [*studieux*, Fr.; *studiosus*, Lat.] Given to books and contemplation; given to learning. *Locke.* Diligent; busy. *Tickell.* Attentive to; careful. *White.* Contemplative; suitable to meditation. *Milton.*

STU'DIOUSLY, stū'-dè-ŭs-lè, or stū'-jè-ŭs-lè. *ad.* Contemplatively; with close application to literature. Diligently; carefully; attentively. *Dryden.*

STU'DIOUSNESS, stū'-dè-ŭs-nĕs, or stū'-jè-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Addiction to study. *Hakewill.*

STU'DY §, stŭd'-è. *n. s.* [*studium*, Lat.; *estude*, Fr.] Application of mind to books and learning. *Fell.* Perplexity; deep cogitation. *Shak.* Attention; meditation; contrivance. *Shak.* Any particular kind of learning. *Bacon.* Subject of attention. *Law.* Apartment appropriated to literary employment. *Shak.* The sketched ideas of a painter, not wrought into a whole. *Gilpin.*

*To* STU'DY, stŭd'-è. *v. n.* [*studeo*, Lat.] To think with very close application; to muse. *Swift.* To endeavour diligently. 1 *Thess.* iv.

*To* STU'DY, stŭd'-è. *v. a.* To apply the mind to. *Milton.* To consider attentively. *Shakspeare.* To learn by application. *Shakspeare.*

STUFF §, stŭff. *n. s.* [*stoffe*, Dutch; *estoffe*, Fr.] Any matter or body. *Hooker.* Materials out of which any thing is made. *Shak.* Furniture; goods. *Shak.* That which fills any thing. *Shak.* Essence; elemental part. *Shak.* Any mixture or medicine. *Shak.* Cloth or texture of any kind. Textures of wool thinner and slighter than cloth. *Bacon.* Matter or thing. *Shakspeare.*

*To* STUFF, stŭff. *v. a.* To fill very full with any thing. *Shak.* To fill to uneasiness. *Shak.* To thrust into any thing. *Bacon.* To fill by being put into any thing. *Dryden.* To swell out by putting something in. *Shak.* To fill with something improper or superfluous. *Wotton.* To obstruct the organs of scent or respiration. *Shak.* To fill meat with something of high relish. *Shak.* To form by stuffing. *Swift.*

*To* STUFF, *v. n.* To feed gluttonously. *Swift.*

STU'FFING, stŭf'-fĭng. 410. *n. s.* That by which any thing is filled. *Hale.* Relishing ingredients put into meat. *Mortimer.*

STUKE, stūke. } *n. s.* [*stuc*, Fr.; *stucco*, Ital.] A
STUCK, stŭk. § composition of lime and marble, powdered very fine, commonly called plaster of Paris, with which figures and other ornaments resembling sculpture are made. *Bailey.* See STUCCO.

STULM, stŭlm. *n. s.* A shaft to draw water out of a mine. *Bailey.*

STULTI'LOQUENCE §, stŭl-tĭl'-lò-kwĕnse. 518. *n. s.* [*stultus* and *loquentia*, Lat.] Foolish talk. *Dict.*

STULTI'LOQUY*, stŭl-tĭl'-ò-kwè. *n. s.* [*stultilquium*, Lat.] Foolish babbling or discourse. *Bp. Taylor.*

*To* STU'LTIFY*, stŭl'-tè-fī. *v. a.* [*stultus* and *facio*, Lat.] To prove foolish or void of understanding. *Johnson.*

STUM §, stŭm. *n. s.* [ɼʊ̆man, Sax.] Wine yet unfermented; must. *Addison.* New wine used to raise fermentation in dead and vapid wines. *B Jonson.* Wine revived by a new fermentation. *Hudibras.*

*To* STUM, stŭm. *v. a.* To renew wine by mixing fresh wine and raising a new fermentation. *Floyer*

*To* STU'MBLE §, stŭm'-bl. 405. *v. n.* [*stumra*, Icel.; *stombla*, Sueth.] To trip in walking. *Shak.* To slip; to err; to slide into crimes or blunders. 1 *Jo* ii. To strike against by chance; to light on by chance. *Sidney.*

*To* STU'MBLE, stŭm'-bl. *v. a.* To obstruct in progress; to make to trip or stop. *Milton.* To make to boggle; to offend. *Locke.*

STU'MBLE, stŭm'-bl. *n. s.* A trip in walking. A blunder; a failure. *L'Estrange.*

STU'MBLER, stŭm'-bl-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that stumbles. *Herbert.*

STU'MBLINGBLOCK, stŭm'-blĭng-blŏk. 410. }
STU'MBLINGSTONE, stŭm'-blĭng-stōne. §
*n. s.* Cause of stumbling; cause of errour; cause of offence. 1 *Cor.* i.

STU'MBLINGLY*, stŭm'-blĭng-lè. *ad.* With failure; with blunder. *Sidney.*

STUMP §, stŭmp. *n. s.* [*stumpe*, Dan.; *stompe*, Dut.] The part of any solid body remaining after the rest is taken away. *Spenser.*

*To* STUMP*, stŭmp. *v. a.* [*stompen*, Dan.] To lop. *More.*

*To* STUMP*, stŭmp. *v. n.* To walk about heavily, or clumsily, like a clown: a low, colloquial term. *Song of Cym. and Iphigenia.*

STU'MPY, stŭmp'-è. *a.* Full of stumps; hard; stiff; strong. *Mortimer.* [*stumpig*, Swed.] Short; stubby; sometimes applied to a short but stout person.

*To* STUN, stŭn. *v. a.* [ɼʊ̆man, Sax.; *estonner*, Fr.] To confound or dizzy with noise. *Milton.* To make senseless or dizzy with a blow. *Dryden.*

STUNG, stŭng. The preterit and participle passive of *sting*. *Shakspeare.*

STUNK, stŭngk. The preterit of *stink*.

*To* STUNT, stŭnt. *v. a.* [*stunta*, Icel.; ɼʊ̆nṫan, Sax.] To hinder from growth. *Arbuthnot.*

STUPE §, stūpe. *n. s.* [*stupa*, Lat.] Cloth or flax dipped in warm medicaments, and applied to a hurt or sore. *Wiseman.*

*To* STUPE, stūpe. *v. a.* To foment; to dress with stupes. *Wiseman.*

STUPE*, stūpe. *n. s.* A term in derision for a stupid or foolish person. *Bickerstaff.*

STUPEFA'CTION, stū-pè-fāk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *stupefactus*, Lat.] Insensibility; dulness; stupidity; sluggishness of mind; heavy folly. *South.*

STUPEFA'CTIVE, stū-pè-fāk'-tĭv. *a.* [*stupefactus*, Lat.] Causing insensibility; dulling; obstructing the senses; narcotick; opiate. *Bacon.*

STUPEFA'CTIVE*, stū-pè-fāk'-tĭv. *n. s.* An opiate. *Bacon.*

STUPE'NDOUS, stū-pĕn'-dŭs. *a.* [*stupendus*, Lat.] Wonderful; amazing· astonishing. *Clarendon.*

☞ By an inexcusable negligence, this word and *tremendous*, are frequently pronounced as if written *stupendious* and *tremendious*, even by those speakers who, in other respects, are not incorrect. They ought to remember, that *compendious* and *equipondious* are the only words ending in *ndious*. *W.*

STUPE/NDOUSLY*, stū-pēn'-dŭs-lè. *ad.* In a wonderful manner. *Sandys.*

STUPE/NDOUSNESS*, stū-pēn'-dŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Wonderfulness. *Ellis.*

STU'PID §, stū'-pĭd. *a.* [*stupide*, Fr.; *stupidus*, Lat.] Dull; wanting sensibility; wanting apprehension; heavy; sluggish of understanding. *Milton.* Performed without skill or genius. *Swift.*

STUPI'DITY, stū-pĭd'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* [*stupidité*, Fr.; *stupiditas*, Lat.] Dulness; heaviness of mind; sluggishness of understanding. *Dryden.*

STU'PIDLY, stū'-pĭd-lè. *ad.* With suspension or inactivity of understanding. *Milton.* Dully; without apprehension. *Dryden.*

STU'PIDNESS*, stū'-pĭd-nĕs. *n. s.* Dulness; stupidity. *Bp. Hall.*

STU'PIFIER, stū' pè-fī-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* That which causes stupidity. *Bp. Berkeleu.*

*To* STU'PIFY §, stū'-pè-fī. 183. *v. a.* [*stupefacio*, Lat.] To make stupid; to deprive of sensibility; to dull. *Shakspeare.* To deprive of material motion. *Bacon.*

*STU'POR*, stū'-pŏr. 166. *n. s.* [Lat.] Suspension or diminution of sensibility. *Arbuthnot.* Astonishment. *Parth. Sacra.*

*To* STU'PRATE §, stū'-prāte. *v. a.* [*stupro*, Lat.] To ravish; to violate.

STUPRA'TION, stū-prā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*stupratio*, Lat.] Rape; violation. *Brown.*

STU'RDILY, stûr-dè-lè. *ad.* Stoutly; hardily. Obstinately; resolutely. *Donne.*

STU'RDINESS, stûr-dè-nĕs. *n. s.* Stoutness; hardiness. *Locke.* Brutal strength.

STU'RDY §, stûr'-dè. *a.* [*estourdi*, Fr.] Hardy; stout; brutal; obstinate. *Dryden.* Strong; forcible. *Sidney.* Stiff; stout. *Wotton.*

STU'RGEON, stûr'-jŭn. 259. *n. s.* [*sturgeon*, old Fr.] A sea-fish. *Woodward.*

STURK, stûrk. *n. s.* [ꞇꞇ̄ꞑc, Sax.] A young ox or heifer. *Bailey.*

*To* STUT §, stŭt. } *v. n.* [*stottern*,
*To* STU'TTER §, stŭt'-tŭr. 98. § Germ.] To speak with hesitation; to stammer. *Skelton.*

STU'TTER, stŭt'-tŭr. 98. } *n. s.* One that speaks
STU'TTERER, stŭt'-tŭr-ŭr. § with hesitation; a stammerer. *Bacon.*

STU'TTERINGLY*, stŭt'-tŭr-ĭng-lè. } *ad.* With
STU'TTINGLY*, stŭt'-tĭng-lè. § stammering or hesitating speech. *Huloet.*

STŸ §, stī. *n. s.* [ꞇꞇ̄ȝe, Sax.; *stia*, Icel.] A cabin to keep hogs in. *Shak.* Any place of bestial debauchery. *Milton.* [ꞇꞇ̄ȝenð, Sax.] A humour in the eyelid: sometimes written *stion.*

*To* STŸ, stī. *v. a.* [ꞇꞇ̄ȝean, Sax.] To shut up in a sty. *Shakspeare.*

*To* STY, stī. *v. n.* [ꞇꞇ̄ȝan, Sax.; *steigan*, Goth.] To soar; to ascend; to climb. *Wiclife.*

STY'CA*, stī'-kà. *n. s.* [ꞇꞇ̄ca, ꞇꞇ̄ca, Sax.] A copper Saxon coin of the lowest value. *Leake.*

STY'GIAN, stĭd'-jè-ăn. *a.* [*stygius*, Lat.] Hellish; infernal; pertaining to Styx, one of the poetical rivers of hell. *Milton.*

STYLE §, stīle. *n. s.* [*stylus*, Lat.] Manner of writing with regard to language. *Swift.* Manner of speaking appropriate to particular characters. *Sidney.* Mode of painting. *Reynolds.* It is likewise applied to musick. Title; appellation. *Shak.* Course of writing. *Dryden.* A pointed iron used anciently in writing on tables of wax. *Massey.* Any thing with a sharp point, as a graver; the pin of a dial. *Brown.* The stalk which rises from amid the leaves of a flower. *Quincy.*—*Style of court*, is properly the practice observed by any court in its way of proceeding. *Ayliffe.*

*To* STYLE, stīle. *v. a.* To call; to term; to name. *Clarendon.*

STY'PTICAL §*, stĭp'-tè-kăl. } *a.* [στυπτικὸς, Gr.;
STY'PTICK §, stĭp'-tĭk. § *styptique*, Fr.] The same as *astringent*; but generally expresses the most efficacious sort of astringents, or those which are applied to stop hemorrhages. *Brown.*

STYPTI'CITY, stĭp-tĭs'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* [*stypticité*, old Fr.] The power of stanching blood. *Floyer.*

STY'PTICK*, stĭp'-tĭk. *n. s.* An astringent medicine; a medicine applied to stop hemorrhages. *Wiseman.*

*To* STY'THY. *v. a.* See *To* STITHY.

*To* SUADE §*, swāde. *v. a.* [*suader*, old Fr.; *suadeo*, Lat.] To persuade. *Grimwald.*

*To* SUAGE*, swāje. *v. a.* To assuage. See *To* SWAGE. *Bp. Fisher.*

SUA'SIBLE, swā'-sè-bl. *a.* [*suadeo*, Lat.] Easy to be persuaded.

SUA'SION*, swā'-zhŭn. *n. s.* [old Fr.; *suasio*, Lat.] Persuasion; enticement. *Bp. Hopkins.*

SUA'SIVE, swā'-sĭv. 428. *a.* Having power to persuade. *South.*

SUA'SORY, swā'-sŭr-è. 429, 512. [See DOMESTICK, 557.] *a.* [*suasorius*, Lat.] Having tendency to persuade. *Bp. Hopkins.*

SUA'VITY, swăv'-ĕ-tè. 511. *n. s.* [*suavité*, Fr.; *suavitas*, Lat.] Sweetness to the senses. *Brown.* Sweetness to the mind. *Glanville.*

SUB, sŭb, in composition, signifies a subordinate degree.

SUBA'CID, sŭb-ăs'-sĭd. *a.* [*sub* and *acidus*, Lat.] Sour in a small degree. *Arbuthnot.*

SUBA'CRID, sŭb-ăk'-krĭd. *a.* [*sub* and *acrid.*] Sharp and pungent in a small degree.

*To* SUBA'CT §, sŭb-ăkt'. *v. a.* [*subactus*, Lat.] To reduce; to subdue. *Bacon.*

SUBA'CTION, sŭb-ăk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*subactus*, Lat.] The act of reducing to any state, as of mixing two bodies completely, or beating any thing to a very small powder. *Bacon.*

SU'BALTERN §, sŭb'-ăl-tĕrn. [" Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Mr. Bailey, and Mr. Entick, lay the stress upon the second syllable of this word; but the usage is universally with Mr. Walker and Mr. Sheridan, [also Todd, Perry, Jones, Fulton and Knight,] who accent it on the first." *Author of Remarks on Sheridan and Walker.*] *a.* [*subalterne*, Fr.] Inferiour; subordinate; what in different respects is both superiour and inferiour. It is used in the army of all officers below a captain. *Bacon.*

SU'BALTERN*, sŭb'-ăl-tĕrn. *n. s.* A subaltern officer. *Prior.*

SUBALTE'RNATE, sŭb-ăl-tĕr'-nāte. *a.* [*subalternus*, Lat.] Succeeding by turns. *Dict.* Subordinate. *Evelyn.*

SUBALTERNA'TION*, sŭb-ăl-tĕr-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Act of succeeding by course. *Bullokar.* State of inferiority; state of being in subjection to another. *Hooker.*

SUBA'QUEOUS*, sŭb-ā'-kwè-ŭs. *a.* [*sub* and *aqua*, Lat.] Lying under water. *Kirwan.*

SUBARRA'TION*, sŭb-ăr-rā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*subarrare*, low Lat.] The ancient custom of betrothing. *Wheatley.*

SUBASTRI'NGENT, sŭb-ăs-trĭn'-jĕnt. *a.* Astringent in a small degree.

SU'BBE'ADLE, sŭb-bè'-dl. *n. s.* An under beadle. *Ayliffe.*

SUBCELE'STIAL, sŭb-sè-lĕs'-tshăl. *a.* [*sub* and *celestial.*] Placed beneath the heavens. *Glanville.*

SUBCHA'NTER, sŭb-tshăn'-tŭr. *n. s.* [*sub* and *chanter*; *succentor*, Lat.] The deputy of the precentor in a cathedral. *Davies.*

SUBCLA'VIAN, sŭb-klā'-vè-ăn. *a.* [*sub* and *clavus*, Lat.] Applied to any thing under the armpit or shoulder, whether artery, nerve, vein, or muscle. *Quincy.*

SUBCOMMI'TTEE*, sŭb-kŏm-mĭt'-tè. *n. s.* A subordinate committee. *Milton.*

SUBCONSTELLA'TION, sŭb-kŏn-stĕl-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* A subordinate or secondary constellation

SUBCONTRA'CTED, sŭb-kŏn-trăk'-tĕd. *part. a.* Contracted after a former contract. *Shakspeare.*

SUBCO'NTRARY, sŭb-kŏn'-trā-rè. *a.* Contrary in an inferiour degree. *Watts.*

SUBCUTA'NEOUS, sŭb-kū-tā'-nè-ŭs. *a.* [*sub* and *cutaneous.*] Lying under the skin.

SUBDE'ACON, sŭb-dè'-kn. 170 *n s.* [*subdiaconus*,

Lat.] In the Romish church, the deacon's servant. *Ayliffe.*

SUBDE'ACONRY*, sŭb-dē'-kn-rē. } *n. s.* The
SUBDE'ACONSHIP*, sŭb-dē'-kn-shĭp. } Romish order and office of a subdeacon. *Bp. Bedell.*

SUBDE'AN, sŭb-dēne'. *n. s.* [*subdecanus*, Lat.] The vicegerent of a dean. *Ayliffe.*

SUBDE'ANERY*, sŭb-dē'-nĕr-ē. *n. s.* The rank and office of subdean. *Bacon.*

SUBDE'CUPLE, sŭb-dĕk'-kŭ-pl. *a.* [*sub* and *decuplus*, Lat.] Containing one part of ten.

SUBDERISO'RIOUS, sŭb-dĕr-ē-sō'-rē-ŭs. *a.* [*sub* and *derisor*, Lat.] Scoffing or ridiculing with tenderness and delicacy. *More. Ob. J.*

SUBDITI'TIOUS, sŭb-dē-tĭsh'-ŭs. *a.* [*subditĭtius*, Lat.] Put secretly in the place of something else.

*To* SUBDIVE'RSIFY, sŭb-dē-vĕr'-sē-fī. *v. a.* To diversify again what is already diversified. *Hale.*

*To* SUBDIVI'DE, sŭb-dē-vīde'. *v. a.* To divide a part into yet more parts. *Bacon.*

SUBDIVI'SION, sŭb-dē-vĭzh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] The act of subdividing. *Watts.* The parts distinguished by a second division. *Addison.*

SU'BDOLOUS, sŭb'-dō-lŭs. 503. *a.* [*subdolus*, Lat.] Cunning; subtle; sly. *Bp. Reynolds.*

SUBDU'ABLE*, sŭb-dū'-ā-bl. *a.* That may be subdued. *Dr. Ward.*

SUBDU'AL*, sŭb-dū'-ăl. *n. s.* The act of subduing. *Warburton.*

*To* SUBDU'CE, sŭb-dūse'. } *v. a.* [*subduco, subduc-*
*To* SUBDU'CT, sŭb-dŭkt'. } *tus*, Lat.] To withdraw; to take away. *Bp. Hall.* To substract by arithmetical operation. *Hale.*

SUBDU'CTION, sŭb-dŭk'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of taking away. *Bp. Hall.* Arithmetical substraction. *Hale.*

*To* SUBDU'E §, sŭb-dū'. *v. a.* [*subdo*, or *subjugo*, Lat.] To crush; to oppress; to sink; to overpower. *Shak.* To conquer; to reduce under a new dominion. *Gen.* i. To tame; to subact; to break. *May.*

SUBDU'EMENT, sŭb-dū'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Conquest. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

SUBDU'ER, sŭb-dū'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* Conqueror; tamer. *Spenser.*

SUBDU'PLE, sŭb'-dū-pl. 405. } *a.* [*subduple*,
SUBDU'PLICATE, sŭb-dū'-plē-kāte. } Fr.; *sub* and *duplus*, Lat.] Containing one part of two. *Wilkins.*

SUBFU'SK*, sŭb-fŭsk'. *a.* [*subfuscus*, Lat.] Of a dark brown colour. *Tatler.*

SUBINDICA'TION*, sŭb-ĭn-dē-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*subindico*, low Lat.] Signification; the act of making known by signs. *Barrow.*

SUBINGRE'SSION, sŭb-ĭn-grĕsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [*sub* and *ingressus*, Lat.] Secret entrance. *Boyle.*

SUBITA'NEOUS, sŭb-ē-tā'-nē-ŭs. 314. *a.* [*subitaneus*, Lat.] Sudden; hasty. *Bullokar.*

SU'BITANY*, sŭb'-ē-tā-nē. *a.* Hasty; subitaneous. *Hales.*

SUBJA'CENT, sŭb-jā'-sĕnt. *a.* [old Fr.; *subjacens*, Lat.] Lying under. *Woodward.*

*To* SUBJE'CT §, sŭb-jĕkt'. 492. *v. a.* [*subjectus*, Lat.] To put under. *Milton.* To reduce to submission; to make subordinate; to make submissive. *Dryden.* To enslave; to make obnoxious. *Shak.* To expose; to make liable. *Arbuthnot.* To submit; to make accountable. *Locke.* To make subservient. *Milton.*

SU'BJECT, sŭb'-jĕkt. *a.* [old Fr.; *subjectus*, Lat.] Placed or situated under. *Spenser.* Living under the dominion of another. *Locke.* Exposed; liable; obnoxious. *Shak.* Being that on which any action operates, whether intellectual or material. *Dryden.*

SU'BJECT, sŭb'-jĕkt. 492. *n. s.* [*subject*, old Fr.] one who lives under the dominion of another; opposed to *governour. Shak.* That on which any operation, either mental or material, is performed. *Shak.* That in which any thing inheres or exists. *Bacon.* [In grammar.] The nominative case to a verb. *Clarke.*

SUBJE'CTED †, sŭb-jĕk'-tĕd. *part. a.* Put under; reduced to submission; exposed; made liable to.

☞ A very improper, though a very prevailing misaccentuation of the passive participle of the verb to *subject*, has obtained, which ought to be corrected. All the authorities in Johnson place the accent of *subjected* on the same syllable as the verb, except one from Milton:

"He *subjected* to man's service angel wings."

But in another passage Milton accents this word as it ought to be, even when an adjective:

"——————The angel
"Led them direct and down the cliff as fast
"To the *subjected* plain."

But as the word *subject* is an adjective as well as a verb, and when an adjective it has always the accent on the first syllable, so the participle has not only caught the accent of the adjective, but, as one errour commonly generates another, seems to have communicated the impropriety to the verb; which we sometimes hear, contrary to all analogy and authority, accented on the first syllable likewise. These improprieties are easily corrected at first, and, in my opinion, they are not yet so rooted as to make correctness look like pedantry. *W.*

SUBJE'CTION, sŭb-jĕk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [from *subject.*] The act of subduing. *Hale.* [*subjection*, old Fr.] The state of being under government. *Hooker.*

SUBJE'CTIVE, sŭb-jĕk'-tĭv. *a.* Relating not to the object, but the subject. *Watts.*

SUBJE'CTIVELY*, sŭb-jĕk'-tĭv-lē. *ad.* In relation to the subject. *Pearson.*

*To* SUBJOI'N, sŭb-jŏĭn'. *v. a.* [*sub*, and *joindre*, Fr.] To add at the end; to add afterwards. *South.*

*To* SU'BJUGATE §, sŭb'-jū-gāte. *v. a.* [*subjuguer*, Fr.; *subjugo*, Lat.] To conquer; to subdue; to bring under dominion by force. *Prior.*

SUBJUGA'TION, sŭb-jū-gā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] The act of subduing. *Hale.*

SUBJU'NCTION §, sŭb-jŭng'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*subjungo*, Lat.] The state of being subjoined; the act of subjoining. *Clarke.*

SUBJU'NCTIVE, sŭb-jŭng'-tĭv. *a.* [*subjunctivus*, Lat.] Subjoined to something else. [In grammar.] The verb undergoes a different formation, to signify the same intentions as the indicative, yet not absolutely but relatively to some other verb, which is called the *subjunctive* mood. *Clarke.*

SUBLAPSA'RIAN, sŭb-lăp-sā'-rē-ăn. } *a.* [*sub* and
SUBLA'PSARY, sŭb-lăp'-sā-rē. } *lapsus*, Lat.] Done after the fall of man. *Hammond.*

SUBLAPSA'RIAN*, sŭb-lăp-sā'-rē-ăn. *n. s.* One who maintains the sublapsarian doctrine: viz. that Adam having sinned freely, and his sin being imputed to all his posterity, God did consider mankind, thus lost, with an eye of pity; and, having designed to rescue a great number out of this lost state, he decreed to send his Son to die for them, to accept of his death on their account, &c. *Burnet.*

SUBLA'TION, sŭb-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*sublatio*, Lat.] The act of taking away. *Bp. Hall.*

SUBLEVA'TION, sŭb-lē-vā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*sublevo*, Lat.] The act of raising on high.

SUBLI'MABLE, sŭb-lī'-mā-bl. *a.* Possible to be sublimed.

SUBLI'MABLENESS, sŭb-lī'-mā-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Quality of admitting sublimation. *Boyle.*

*To* SU'BLIMATE, sŭb'-lē-māte. 91. *v. a.* To raise by the force of chymical fire. To exalt; to heighten; to elevate. *Drayton.*

SU'BLIMATE, sŭb'-lē-māt. 91. *n. s.* Any thing raised by fire in the retort. *Bacon.* Quicksilver raised in the retort.

SU'BLIMATE, sŭb'-lē-māt. *a.* Raised by fire in the vessel. *Newton.*

SUBLIMA'TION, sŭb-lē-mā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] A chymical operation which raises bodies in the vessel by the force of fire. *Sublimation* differs very little from distillation, excepting that in distillation only the fluid parts of bodies are raised, but in this the solid and dry; and that the matter to be distilled may be either solid or fluid, but *sublimation* is only concerned about solid substances.

*Quincy.* Exaltation; elevation; act of heightening or improving. *Davies.*

SUBLI'ME §, sŭb-blīme'. *a.* [*sublimis*, Lat.] High in place; exalted aloft. *Milton.* High in excellence; exalted by nature. *Milton.* High in style or sentiment; lofty; grand. *Prior.* Elevated by joy. *Milton.* Lofty of mien; elevated in manner. *Wotton.*

SUBLI'ME, sŭb-blīme'. *n. s.* The grand or lofty style. —*The sublime* is a Gallicism, but now naturalized. *Pope.*

*To* SUBLI'ME, sŭb-blīme'. *v. a.* [*sublimer*, Fr.] To raise by a chymical fire. *Donne.* To raise on high. *Denham.* To exalt; to heighten; to improve. *Milton.*

*To* SUBLI'ME, sŭb-blīme'. *v. n.* To rise in the chymical vessel by the force of fire. *Newton.*

SUBLI'MELY, sŭb-blīme'-lė. *ad.* Loftily; grandly. *Parnel.*

SUBLI'MENESS, sŭb-blīme'-nĕs. *n. s.* Sublimity. *Burnet.*

SUBLIMIFICA'TION*, sŭb-blĭm-ė-fė-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*sublimis* and *facio*, Lat.] The act of making sublime. *Gilpin.*

SUBLI'MITY, sŭb-blĭm'-ė-tė. *n. s.* [*sublimité*, Fr.; *sublimitas*, Lat.] Height of place; local elevation. Height of nature; excellence. *Hooker.* Loftiness of style or sentiment. *Addison.*

SUBLI'NGUAL, sŭb-lĭng'-gwăl. *a.* [Fr.] Placed under the tongue. *Harvey.*

SUBLU'NAR, sŭb-lū'-nâr. } *a.* [*sublunaire*, Fr.;
SU'BLUNARY, sŭb'-lū-nâr-ė. } *sub* and *luna*, Lat.] Situated beneath the moon; earthly; terrestrial; of this world. *Donne.*

☞ Accenting the word *sublunary* on the first syllable can only be accounted for on the principles laid down, No. 503, and under the words ACADEMY, INCOMPARABLE, &c.

Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Ash, Barclay, and Entick, accent the first: and Bailey and Fenning, only, the second syllable. *W.*

SU'BLUNARY*, sŭb'-lū-nâr-ė. *n. s.* Any worldly thing. *Feltham.*

SU'BMARINE, sŭb-mă-rėėn'. *a.* [*sub* and *mare*, Lat.] Lying or acting under the sea. *Wilkins.*

*To* SUBME'RGE §, sŭb-mĕrje'. *v. a.* [*submerger*, Fr.; *submergo*, Lat.] To drown; to put under water. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SUBME'RGE*, sŭb-mĕrje'. *v. n.* To be under water; to lie under water: spoken of swallows. *Gent. Mag.* lxxviii.

*To* SUBME'RSE*, sŭb-mĕrse'. *v. a.* [*submersus*, Lat.] To put under water. *Scott.*

SUBME'RSION, sŭb-mĕr'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; from *submersus*, Lat.] The act of drowning; state of being drowned. *Hale.* State of lying under water. *Translation of Buffon.*

*To* SUBMI'NISTER §, sŭb-mĭn'-ĭs-tŭr. } *v. a.*
*To* SUBMI'NISTRATE §, sŭb-mĭn'-ĭs-trāte. } [*subministro*, Lat.] To supply; to afford. *Hale.*

*To* SUBMI'NISTER, sŭb-mĭn'-ĭs-tŭr. *v. n.* To subserve; to be useful to. *L'Estrange.*

SUBMI'NISTRANT*, sŭb-mĭn'-ĭs-trănt. *a.* [*subministrans*, Lat.] Subservient; serving in subordination. *Bacon.*

SUBMINISTRA'TION*, sŭb-mĭn-ĭs-trā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Act of supplying. *Wotton.*

SUBMI'SS, sŭb-mĭs'. *a.* [*submissus*, Lat.] Humble; submissive; obsequious. *Bacon.* Low; not loud; gentle. *Smith.*

SUBMI'SSION, sŭb-mĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [*soubmission*, Fr.] Delivery of himself to the power of another. *Shak.* Acknowledgement of inferiority or dependence; humble or suppliant behaviour. *Shak.* Acknowledgement of a fault; confession of errour. *Shak.* Obsequiousness; resignation; obedience. *Temple.*

SUBMI'SSIVE, sŭb-mĭs'-sĭv. 428. *a.* [*submissus*, Lat.] Humble; testifying submission or inferiority. *Shak.*

SUBMI'SSIVELY, sŭb-mĭs'-sĭv-lė. *ad.* Humbly; with confession of inferiority. *Dryden.*

SUBMI'SSIVENESS, sŭb-mĭs'-sĭv-nĕs. 158. *n. s* Humility; confession of fault, or inferiority. *Herbert*

SUBMI'SSLY, sŭb-mĭs'-lė. *ad.* Humbly; with submission. *Bp. Taylor.*

SUBMI'SSNESS*, sŭb-mĭs'-nĕs. *n. s.* Humility lowliness of mind; resignation; obedience. *Burton.*

*To* SUBMI'T §, sŭb-mĭt'. *v. a.* [*submitto*, Lat.] To let down; to sink. *Dryden.* To subject; to resign without resistance to authority. *Gen.* xvi. To leave to discretion; to refer to judgement. *Swift.*

*To* SUBMI'T, sŭb-mĭt'. *v. n.* To be subject; to acquiesce in the authority of another; to yield *Milton.*

SUBMI'TTER*, sŭb-mĭt'-tŭr. *n. s.* One who submits. *Whitlock.*

SUBMU'LTIPLE, sŭb-mŭl'-tė-pl. *n. s.* A *submultiple* number or quantity is that which is contained in another number a certain number of times exactly: thus 3 is submultiple of 21, as being contained in it seven times exactly. *Harris.*

SUBNA'SCENT*, sŭb-nās'-sĕnt. *a.* [*subnascens* Lat.] Growing beneath something else. *Evelyn.*

SUBOBSCU'RELY*, sŭb-ŏb-skūre'-lė. *ad.* [*sub*, and *obscure*.] Somewhat darkly. *Donne.*

SUBO'CTAVE, sŭb-ŏk'-tāve. } *a.* [*sub*, and *octa-*
SUBO'CTUPLE, sŭb-ŏk'-tū-pl. } *vus*, Lat.; and *octuple*.] Containing one part of eight. *Wilkins.*

SUBO'RDINACY, sŭb-ŏr'-dė-nă-sė. } *n. s.* [from
SUBO'RDINANCY, sŭb-ŏr'-dė-năn-sė. } *subordinate*. *Subordinacy* is the proper and analogical word.] The state of being subject. *Spectator.* Series of subordination. *Temple.*

SUBO'RDINATE §, sŭb-ŏr'-dė-nât. 91. *a.* [*sub* and *ordinatus*, Lat.] Inferiour in order, in nature, in dignity or power. *South.* Descending in a regular series. *Bacon.*

SUBO'RDINATE*, sŭb-ŏr'-dė-nât. *n. s.* An inferiour person. *Sandys.* One of a descent in a regular series. *Milton.*

*To* SUBO'RDINATE, sŭb-ŏr'-dė-nâte. 91 *v. a.* To range under another; to make subordinate. *Hooker*

SUBO'RDINATELY, sŭb-ŏr'-dė-nât-lė. *ad.* In a series regularly descending. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

SUBORDINA'TION, sŭb-ŏr-dė-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] The state of being inferiour to another. *Dryden.* A series regularly descending. *Holyday.* Place of rank. *Swift.*

*To* SUBO'RN §, sŭb-ŏrn'. *v. a.* [*suborner*, Fr.; *suborno*, Lat.] To procure privately; to procure by secret collusion. *Hooker.* To procure by indirect means. *Dryden.*

SUBORNA'TION, sŭb-ŏr-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] The crime of procuring any to do a bad action. *Spenser.*

SUBO'RNER, sŭb-ŏr'-nŭr. 98. *n. s.* [*suborneur*, Fr.] One that procures a bad action to be done. *Bacon.*

SUBPŒ'NA, sŭb-pė'-nā. 92. *n. s.* [*sub*, and *pœna*, Lat.] A writ commanding attendance in a court under a penalty. *Shirley.*

☞ This, like most other technical words, is often corrupted into *su-pena*.—See CLEFF. *W.*

*To* SUBPŒ'NA*, sŭb-pė'-nā. *v. a.* To serve with a subpœna. *Lord Chesterfield.*

SUBPRI'OR*, sŭb-prī'-ŭr. *n. s.* [*sub*, and *prior*.] The vicegerent of a prior. *Lowth.*

SUBQUA'DRUPLE, sŭb-kwŏd'-rŭ-pl. *a.* [*sub*, and *quadruple*.] Containing one part of four. *Wilkins.*

SUBQUI'NTUPLE, sŭb-kwĭn'-tū-pl. *a.* [*sub*, and *quintuple*.] Containing one part of five. *Wilkins.*

SUBRE'CTOR, sŭb-rĕk'-tŭr. 166. *n. s.* [*sub*, and *rector*.] The rector's vicegerent. *Walton.*

SUBRE'PTION §, sŭb-rĕp'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*subreption*, Fr.; *subreptus*, Lat.] The act of obtaining a favour by surprise or unfair representation. *Bp. Hall.*

SUBREPTI'TIOUS, sŭb-rĕp-tĭsh'-ŭs. *a.* [*surreptice*, Fr.; *surreptitius*, Lat.] Falsely crept in; fraudulently foisted; fraudulently obtained. *Cotgrave.*

SUBREPTI'TIOUSLY*, sŭb-rĕp-tĭsh'-ŭs-lė. *ad* By falsehood; by stealth. *Sherwood.*

SUBRE'PTIVE*, sŭb-rĕp'-tĭv. *a.* [*subreptif*, Fr.] Subreptitious. *Cotgrave. Ob. T.*

*To* SU'BROGATE, sŭb'-rō-gāte. *v. a.* [*subrogo*, Lat.] To put in the place of another. *Ld. Herbert.*

*To* SUBSCRI'BE §, sŭb-skrībe'. *v.a.* [*subscribo*, Lat.] To give consent to by underwriting the name. *Clarendon.* To attest by writing the name. *Whitgift.* To submit. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SUBSCRI'BE, sŭb-skrībe'. *v. n.* To give consent. *Hooker.* To promise a stipulated sum for the promotion of any undertaking.

SUBSCRI'BER, sŭb-skrī'-bŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who subscribes. *Bennet* One who contributes to any undertaking. *Swift.*

SU'BSCRIPT*, sŭb' skrĭpt. *n. s.* [*subscriptum*, Lat.] Any thing underwritten. *Bentley.*

SUBSCRI'PTION, sŭb-skrĭp'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*subscriptio*, Lat.] Any thing underwritten. *Bacon.* Consent or attestation given by underwriting the name. The act or state of contributing to any undertaking. *Pope.* Submission; obedience. *Shakspeare.*

SUBSE'CTION, sŭb-sĕk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*sub* and *sectio*, Lat.] A subdivision of a larger section into a lesser; a section of a section. *Dict.*

SUBSE'CUTIVE, sŭb-sĕk'-kū-tĭv. *a.* [*subsecutif*, Fr.; from *subsequor*, Lat.] Following in train. *Cotgrave.*

SUBSE'PTUPLE, sŭb-sĕp'-tū-pl. *a.* [*sub* and *septuplus*, Lat.] Containing one of seven parts. *Wilkins.*

SU'BSEQUENCE, sŭb'-sē-kwēnse. } *n. s.* [*subse-*
SU'BSEQUENCY*, sŭb'-sē-kwĕn-sē. } *quor*, Lat.] The state of following; not precedence. *Grew.*

SU'BSEQUENT §, sŭb'-sē-kwĕnt. *a.* [Fr.; *subsequens*, Lat.] Following in train; not preceding. *Shakspeare.*

SU'BSEQUENTLY, sŭb'-sē-kwĕnt-lē. *ad.* Not so as to go before; so as to follow in train. *South.*

*To* SUBSE'RVE §, sŭb-sĕrv'. *v.a.* [*subservio*, Lat.] To serve in subordination; to serve instrumentally. *Milton.*

SUBSE'RVIENCE, sŭb-sĕr'-vē-ĕnse. } *n. s.* Instru-
SUBSE'RVIENCY, sŭb-sĕr'-vē-ĕn-sē. } mental fitness, use, or operation. *Dryden.*

SUBSE'RVIENT, sŭb-sĕr'-vē-ĕnt. *a.* [*subserviens*, Lat.] Subordinate; instrumentally useful. *Fell.*

SUBSE'XTUPLE, sŭb-sĕks'-tū-pl. *a.* [*sub* and *sextuplus*, Lat.] Containing one part of six. *Wilkins.*

*To* SUBSI'DE §, sŭb-sīde'. *v. n.* [*subsido*, Lat.] To sink; to tend downwards. It is commonly used of one part of a compound, sinking in the whole. *Dryden.*

SUBSI'DENCE, sŭb-sī'-dĕnse. } *n. s.* The act of
SUBSI'DENCY, sŭb-sī'-dĕn-sē. } sinking; tendency downwards. *Burnet.*

SUBSI'DIARILY*, sŭb-sĭd'-ē-ā-rē-lē. *ad.* In an assisting way. *Sherwood.*

SUBSI'DIARY, sŭb-sĭd'-ē-ā-rē, or sŭb-sĭd'-jē-ā-rē. 293, 294, 376. *a.* [*subsidiaire*, Fr.; *subsidiarius*, Lat.] Assistant; brought in aid. *Arbuthnot.*

SUBSI'DIARY*, sŭb-sĭd'-ē-ā-rē. *n. s.* An assistant. *Hammond.*

*To* SU'BSIDIZE*, sŭb'-sē-dīze. *v. a.* To furnish with a subsidy: a modern word.

SU'BSIDY §, sŭb'-sē-dē. *n. s.* [*subside*, Fr.; *subsidium*, Lat.] Aid, commonly such as is given in money. *Bacon.*

*To* SUBSI'GN §, sŭb-sīne'. *v. a.* [*subsigno*, Lat; *soubsigner*, Fr.] To sign under. *Camden.*

SUBSIGNA'TION*, sŭb-sĭg-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*subsignatio*, Lat.] Attestation given by underwriting the name. *Shelden.*

*To* SUBSI'ST §, sŭb-sĭst'. *v. n.* [*subsister*, Fr.; *subsisto*, Lat.] To be; to have existence. To continue; to retain the present state or condition. *Milton.* To have means of living; to be maintained. *Dryden.* To inhere; to have existence by means of something else. *South.*

*To* SUBSI'ST*, sŭb-sĭst'. *v. a.* To feed; to maintain. *Addison.*

SUBSI'STENCE, sŭb-sĭs'-tĕnse. } *n. s.* [*subsistance*,
SUBSI'STENCY, sŭb-sĭs'-tĕn-sē. } Fr.] Real being. *Hooker.* Competence; means of supporting life. *Addison.* Inherence in something else.

SUBSI'STENT, sŭb-sĭs'-tĕnt. *a.* [*subsistens*, Lat.] Having real being. *Brown.* Inherent. *Bentley.*

SU'BSTANCE §, sŭb'-stănse. *n. s.* [Fr.; *substantia*, Lat.] Being; something existing; something of which we can say that it is. *Davies.* That which supports accidents. *Milton.* The essential part. *Digby.* Something real, not imaginary; something solid, not empty. *Shak.* Body; corporeal nature. *Newton.* Wealth; means of life. *Shak.*

SUBSTA'NTIAL, sŭb-stăn'-shăl. *a.* [*substantielle*, Fr.] Real; actually existing. *Bentley.* True; solid; real; not merely seeming. *Shak.* Corporeal; material. *Prior.* Strong; stout; bulky. *Milton.* Responsible; moderately wealthy; possessed of substance. *Spenser.*

SUBSTANTIA'LITY, sŭb-stăn-shē-ăl'-ē-tē. *n. s.* The state of real existence. Corporeity; materiality. *Glanville.*

SUBSTA'NTIALLY, sŭb-stăn'-shăl-ē. *ad.* In manner of a substance; with reality of existence. *Milton.* Strongly; solidly. *Clarendon.* Truly; solidly; really; with fixed purpose. *Tillotson.* With competent wealth.

SUBSTA'NTIALNESS, sŭb-stăn'-shăl-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being substantial. Firmness; strength; power of holding or lasting. *Camden.*

SUBSTA'NTIALS, sŭb-stăn'-shălz. *n. s.* Essential parts. *Ayliffe.*

*To* SUBSTA'NTIATE, sŭb-stăn'-shē-āte. *v. a.* To make to exist. *Ayliffe.*

SU'BSTANTIVE, sŭb'-stăn-tĭv. 512. *n. s.* [*substantif*, Fr.; *substantivum*, Lat.] A noun; the name of a thing, of whatever we conceive in any way to subsist, or of which we have any notion. *Lowth.*

SU'BSTANTIVE, sŭb'-stăn-tĭv. *a.* [*substantivus*, Lat.] Solid; depending only on itself. *Bacon.* Betokening existence. *Arbuthnot.*

SU'BSTANTIVELY, sŭb'-stăn-tĭv-lē. *ad.* As a substantive.

*To* SU'BSTITUTE §, sŭb'-stē-tūte. *v. a.* [*substituer*, Fr.; *substitutus*, Lat.] To put in the place of another. *Dryden.*

SU'BSTITUTE, sŭb'-stē-tūte. 463. *n. s.* [*substitut*, Fr.] One placed by another to act with delegated power. *Shak.* It is used likewise for things: as, one medicine is a *substitute* for another.

SUBSTITU'TION, sŭb-stē-tū'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] The act of placing any person or thing in the room of another; the state of being placed in the room of another. *Bacon.*

*To* SUBSTRA'CT §, sŭb-străkt'. *v. a.* [*subtraho*, Lat.] To take away part from the whole. To take one number from another. See *To* SUBTRACT.

SUBSTRA'CTION, sŭb-străk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*soubstraction*, Fr.] The act of taking away part from the whole. *Sandys.* [In arithmetick.] The taking of a lesser number out of a greater of like kind, whereby to find out a third number, being or declaring the inequality, excess, or difference between the numbers given. *Cocker.*

*SUBSTRA'TUM**, sŭb-strā'-tŭm. *n. s.* [Lat.] A layer of earth, or any other substance lying under another. *A. Baxter.*

SUBSTRU'CTION, sŭb-strŭk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*substructio*, Lat.] Underbuilding. *Wotton.*

SUBSTRU'CTURE*, sŭb-strŭk'-tshŭre. *n. s.* [*sub* and *structura*, Lat.] A foundation. *Harris.*

SUBSTY'LAR, sŭb-stī'-lăr. *a.* [*sub* and *stylus*, Lat.] *Substylar* line is, in dialling, a right line, whereon the gnomon or style of a dial is erected at right angles with the plane. *Moxon.*

SUBSU'LTIVE §, sŭb-sŭl'-tĭv. } *a.* [*subsultus*
SUBSU'LTORY §, sŭb'-sŭl-tŭr-ē. } Lat.] Bounding; moving by starts. *Bp. Berkeley.*

☞ Mr. Sheridan is the only orthoëpist who has accented this word on the first syllable, as I have done, for Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, Barclay, Fenning, Bailey, and Entick, accent the second. Its companion, *desultory*, is accented on the first syllable by Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Johnson, Mr. Nares, Mr. Smith, and Fenning; but on the second by Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, Bailey, and Entick. As these two words must necessarily be accented alike,

we see Dr. Johnson and Fenning are inconsistent. But, though the majority of authorities are against me in both these words, I greatly mistake if analogy is not clearly on my side.—See *Principles*, No. 512. *W.*

SUBSU'LTORILY, sŭb'-sŭl-tŭr-ė-lė. *ad.* In a bounding manner; by fits; by starts. *Bacon.*

*To* SUBSU'ME*, sŭb-sūme'. *v. n.* [*sub* and *sumo*, Lat.] To assume a position by consequence. *Hammond.*

SUBTA'NGENT, sŭb-tăn'-jĕnt. *n. s.* In any curve, is the line which determines the intersection of the tangent in the axis prolonged. *Dict.*

*To* SUBTE'ND, sŭb-tĕnd'. *v. a.* [*sub* and *tendo*, Lat.] To be extended under. *Brown.*

SUBTE'NSE. *n. s.* [*sub* and *tensus*, Lat.] The chord of an arch.

*SU'BTER*, sŭb'-tŭr. [Lat.] In composition, signifies *under*.

SUBTERFLU'ENT, sŭb-tĕr'-flū-ĕnt. } 513. *a.* [*sub-*
SUBTE'RFLUOUS, sŭb-tĕr'-flū-ŭs. } *terfluo*, Lat.] Running under.

SU'BTERFUGE, sŭb'-tĕr-fūdje. *n. s.* [Fr.; *subter* and *fugio*, Lat.] A shift; an evasion; a trick. *Bacon.*

SU'BTERRANE*, sŭb'-tĕr-rāne. *n. s.* [*soubterrain*, Fr.] A subterraneous structure; a room under ground. *Bryant.*

SUBTERRA'NEAL, sŭb-tĕr-rā'-nė-ăl.
SUBTERRA'NEAN, sŭb-tĕr-rā'-nė-ăn.
SUBTERRA'NEOUS, sŭb-tĕr-rā'-nė-ŭs.
SU'BTERRANY, sŭb'-tĕr-rā-nė. } *a.*

[*sub* and *terra*, Lat.; *soubterrain*, Fr.] Lying under the earth; placed below the surface. *Bacon.*

SUBTERRA'NITY, sŭb-tĕr-răn'-ė-tė. *n. s.* A place under ground. *Brown. Ob. J.*

SU'BTERRANY*, sŭb'-tĕr-rā-nė. *n. s.* What lies under the earth, or below the surface. *Bacon.*

SU'BTILE §, sŭb'-tĭl. *a.* [Fr.; *subtilis*, Lat. This word is often written *subtle*.] Thin; not dense; not gross. *Dryden.* Nice; fine; delicate; not coarse. *Davies.* Piercing; acute. *Prior.* Cunning; artful; sly; subdolous: in this sense it is now commonly written *subtle*. *Hooker.* Deceitful. *Shak.* Refined; acute beyond necessity. *Milton.*

SU'BTILELY, sŭb'-tĭl-lė. *ad.* In a subtile manner; thinly; not densely. Finely; not grossly. *Bacon.* Artfully; cunningly. *Boyle.*

SU'BTILENESS, sŭb'-tĭl-nĕs. *n. s.* Fineness; rareness. Cunning; artfulness.

*To* SUBTI'LIATE, sŭb-tĭl'-yāte. 113. *v. a.* To make thin. *Harvey.*

SUBTILIA'TION, sŭb-tĭl-yā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] The act of making thin. *Boyle.*

SUBTILIZA'TION, sŭb-tĭl-ė-zā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The making any thing so volatile as to rise readily in steam or vapour. *Quincy.* Refinement; superfluous acuteness.

*To* SU'BTILIZE, sŭb'-tĭl-lze. *v. a.* [*subtiliser*, Fr.] To make thin; to make less gross or coarse. *Ray.* To refine; to spin into useless niceties. *Glanville.*

*To* SU'BTILIZE, sŭb'-tĭl-lze. *v. n.* To talk with too much refinement. *Digby.*

SU'BTILTY, sŭb'-tĭl-tė. *n. s.* [*subtilité*, Fr.] Thinness; fineness; exility of parts. *Bacon.* Nicety; exility. *Bacon.* Refinement; too much acuteness. *Boyle.* Cunning; artifice; slyness. *Sidney.*

SU'BTLE, sŭt'-tl. 347, 405. *a.* Sly; artful; cunning. *Spenser.*

☞ This word and *subtile* have been used almost indiscriminately to express these different senses, as may be seen in Johnson: but, as custom has adopted a different spelling and a different pronunciation, it is to be presumed it has not been without reason. That the first sense should extend itself to the latter, is not to be wondered at, as words have a tendency to fall into a bad sense; witness *knave*, *villain*, &c.; but if custom has marked this difference of sense by a difference of spelling and pronunciation, it should seem to be an effort of nature to preserve precision in our ideas. If these observations are just, the abstracts of these words ought to be kept as distinct as their concretes; from *subtile* ought to be formed *subtilty*, and from *subtle*, *subtlety*; the *b* being heard in the two first, and mute in the two last. *W.*

SU'BTLETY†, sŭt'-tl-tė. *n. s.* Artfulness; cunning

SU'BTLY, sŭt'-lė. *ad.* Slyly; artfully; cunningly *Milton.* Nicely; delicately. *Pope.*

*To* SUBTRA'CT §, sŭb-trăkt'. *v. a.* [*subtractus*, Lat.] To withdraw part from the rest. *Davies.* See SUBSTRACT.

SUBTRA'CTION, sŭb-trăk'-shŭn. *n. s.* Substraction. which see. [In law.] *Subtraction* happens, when any person who owes any suit, duty, custom, or service, to another, withdraws or neglects to perform it. *Blackstone.*

SUBTRA'CTER, sŭb-trăkt'-ŭr. *n. s.* The number to be taken out of a larger number.

SU'BTRAHEND, sŭb-trā-hĕnd'. *n. s.* [*subtrahendum*, Lat.] The number to be substracted or taken out of another.

SUBTRI'PLE, sŭb-trĭp'-pl. *a.* [Fr.; *sub* and *triplus* Lat.] Containing a third or one part of three *Wilkins.*

SUBTU'TOR*, sŭb-tū'-tŭr. *n. s.* A subordinate tutor. *Burnet.*

SUBUNDA'TION*, sŭb-ŭn-dā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*sub* and *unda*, Lat.] Flood; deluge. *Huloet. Ob. T.*

SU'BURB §, sŭb'-ŭrb. *n. s.* [*suburbium*, Lat.] Building without the walls of a city. *Bacon.* The confines; the outpart. *Cleaveland.*

SUBU'RBAN, sŭb-ŭrb'-ăn. 83.
SUBU'RBIAL*, sŭb-ŭr'-bė-ăl.
SUBU'RBIAN*, sŭb-ŭr'-bė-ăn. } *a.* [*suburbanus* Lat.] Inhabiting the suburb. *Milt*

SU'BURBED*, sŭb'-ŭrbd. *a.* Bordering upon a suburb; having a suburb on its outpart. *Carew.*

SUBURBICA'RIAN*, sŭb-ŭr-bė-kā'-rė-ăn. *a.* [*suburbicarius*, Lat.] Applied to those provinces of Italy, which composed the ancient diocess of Rome. *Barrow.*

SUBVENTA'NEOUS, sŭb-vĕn-tā'-nė-ŭs. *a.* [*subventaneus*, Lat.] Addle; windy. *Brown.*

SUBVE'NTION*, sŭb-vĕn'-shŭn. *n. s.* [old Fr.] The act of coming under; the act of supporting; aid. *Stackhouse.*

*To* SUBVE'RSE §, sŭb-vĕrse'. *v. a.* [*subversus*, Lat.] To subvert; to overthrow. *Spenser.*

SUBVE'RSION, sŭb-vĕr'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *subversus*, Lat.] Overthrow; ruin; destruction. *Shak.*

SUBVE'RSIVE, sŭb-vĕr'-sĭv. 158. *a.* Having tendency to overturn. *Rogers.*

*To* SUBVE'RT §, sŭb-vĕrt'. *v. a.* [*subvertir*, Fr.; *subverto*, Lat.] To overthrow; to overturn; to destroy; to turn upside down. *Milton.* To corrupt; to confound. 2 *Tim.* ii.

SUBVE'RTER, sŭb-vĕrt'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* Overthrower; destroyer. *Dryden.*

SUBWO'RKER, sŭb-wŭrk'-ŭr. *n. s.* Underworker; subordinate helper. *South.*

SUCCEDA'NEOUS, sŭk-sė-dā'-nė-ŭs. *a.* [*succedaneus*, Lat.] Supplying the place of something else. *Brown.*

*SUCCEDA'NEUM*, sŭk-sė-dā'-nė-ŭm. 503. *n. s.* [Lat.] That which is put to serve for something else. *Warburton.*

*To* SUCCE'ED §, sŭk-sēēd'. 246. *v. n.* [*succeder*, Fr.; *succedo*, Lat.] To follow in order. *Shak.* To come into the place of one who has quitted or died. *Digby.* To obtain one's wish; to terminate an undertaking in the desired effect. *Dryden.* To terminate according to wish; to have a good effect. *Tob.* iv. To go under cover. *Dryden.*

*To* SUCCE'ED, sŭk-sēēd'. *v. a.* To follow; to be subsequent or consequent to. *Brown.* To prosper; to make successful. *Dryden.*

SUCCE'EDER, sŭk-sēēd'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who follows; one who comes into the place of another. *Daniel.*

SUCCE'SS §, sŭk-sĕs'. *n. s.* [*succes*, Fr. *successus*, Lat.] The termination of any affair, happy or unhappy. *Success* without any epithet is commonly taken for good success. *Wisd.* xiii. Succession. *Spenser.*

SUCCE'SSFUL, sŭk-sĕs'-fŭl. *a.* Prosperous; happy; fortunate. *South.*

SUCCE'SSFULLY, sŭk-sĕs'-fŭl-ė. *ad.* Prosperously; luckily; fortunately. *Shakspeare.*

☞ 559.—Fāte, fâr, fall, fât;—mè, mêt;—plne, pīn;—

SUCCE/SSFULNESS, sŭk-sĕs′-fŭl-nĕs. *n. s* Happy conclusion; desired event; series of good fortune. *Hammond.*

SUCCE/SSION, sŭk-sĕsh′-ŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *successio,* Lat.] Consecution; series of one thing or person following another. *Hooker.* A series of things or persons following one another. *Bacon.* A lineage; an order of descendants. *Shakspeare.* The power or right of coming to the inheritance of ancestors. *Dryden.*

SUCCE/SSIVE §, sŭk-sĕs′-sĭv. 158. *a.* [*successif,* Fr.] Following in order; continuing a course or consecution uninterrupted. *Daniel.* Inherited by succession.

SUCCE/SSIVELY, sŭk-sĕs′-sĭv-lè. *ad.* [*successivement,* Fr.] In uninterrupted order; one after another. *Spenser.*

SUCCE/SSIVENESS, sŭk-sĕs′-sĭv-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being successive. *Hale.*

SUCCE/SSLESS, sŭk-sĕs′-lĕs. *a.* Unlucky; unfortunate; failing of the event desired. *Heylin.*

SUCCE/SSLESSNESS*, sŭk-sĕs′-lĕs-nĕs. *n. s.* Not prosperous conclusion; unsuccessfulness. *Boyle.*

SU'CCESSOR, sŭk′-sĕs-sŭr, or sŭk-sĕs′-ŭr. 503. *n. s.* [*successeur,* Fr.; *successor,* Lat.] One that follows in the place or character of another: correlative to *predecessor. Sidney.*

☞ This word is not unfrequently pronounced with the accent on the second syllable, as if it were formed from *success;* but this accentuation, though agreeable to its Latin original, has, as in *confessor,* yielded to the prevailing power of the English antepenultimate accent. Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Elphinston, and Entick, accent this word on the first syllable; and Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, and Bailey, on the second, Barclay and Fenning give both, but prefer the first: Mr. Scott gives both, and prefers the second: but, from the opinion that is foolishly gone forth, that we ought to accent words as near the beginning as possible, there is little doubt that the antepenultimate accent will prevail. *W.*

SUCCI/NCT §, sŭk-sĭngkt′. 408. *a.* [Fr.; *succinctus,* Lat.] Tucked or girded up; having the clothes drawn up to disengage the legs. *Milton.* Short; concise; brief. *B. Jonson.*

SUCCI/NCTLY, sŭk-sĭngkt′-lè. *ad.* Briefly; concisely; without superfluity of diction. *Boyle.*

SUCCI/NCTNESS, sŭk-sĭngkt′-nĕs. *n. s.* Brevity; conciseness. *South.*

SU'CCORY, sŭk′-kŭr-è. 557. [See DOMESTICK.] *n. s.* [*cichorium,* Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

*To* SU'CCOUR §, sŭk′-kŭr. 314. *v. a.* [*secourir,* Fr.; *succurro,* Lat.] To help; to assist in difficulty or distress; to relieve. *Spenser.*

SU'CCOUR, sŭk′-kŭr. *n. s.* [*secours,* Fr.] Aid; assistance; relief of any kind; help in distress. *Shak.* The person or things that bring help. *Wisd.* xvii.

SU'CCOURER, sŭk′-kŭr-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* Helper; assistant; reliever. *Romans,* xvi.

SU'CCOURLESS, sŭk′-kŭr-lĕs. *a.* Wanting relief; void of friends or help. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

SU'CCUBA*, sŭk′-kŭ-bâ. } *n. s.* [*sub* and *cubo,*
SU'CCUBUS*, sŭk′-kŭ-bŭs. } Lat.] A pretended kind of demon. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

SU'CCULENCE, sŭk′-kŭ-lĕnse. }
SU'CCULENCY, sŭk′-kŭ-lĕn-sè. } *n. s.* Juiciness.

SU'CCULENT §, sŭk′-kŭ-lĕnt. *a.* [Fr.; *succulentus,* Lat.] Juicy; moist. *Bacon.*

*To* SUCCU'MB, sŭk-kŭmb′. *v. n.* [*succumbo,* Lat.; *succomber,* Fr.] To yield; to sink under any difficulty. *Warburton.*

SUCCUSSA'TION, sŭk-kŭs-sā′-shŭn. *n. s.* [*succussatio,* low Lat.] A trot. *Brown.*

SUCCU'SSION, sŭk-kŭsh′-ŭn. *n. s.* [*succussio,* Lat.] The act of shaking. [In physick.] Such a shaking of the nervous parts as is procured by strong stimuli, like sternutatories, friction, and the like, which are commonly used in apoplectick affections. *Arbuthnot.*

SUCH §, sŭtsh. *a.* [*swaleik,* Goth. i. e. *swa,* so, and *leik,* like; *sulck, solk,* Teut. i. e. so-lick; rptlc, Sax.] Of that kind; of the like kind. *Gen.* xli. The same that. *Knolles.* Comprehended under the term premised, like what has been said. *Milton.* A manner of expressing a particular person or thing. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SUCK §, sŭk. *v. a.* [ꝑucan, Sax.; *sugo, suctum,* Lat.; *succer,* Fr.] To draw by making a rarefaction of the air. To draw in with the mouth. *Ezek.* xxiii. To draw the teat of a female. *Sidney.* To draw with the milk. *Shak.* To empty by sucking. *Dryden.* To draw or drain. *Burnet.*

*To* SUCK, sŭk. *v. n.* To draw by rarefying the air. *Mortimer.* To draw the breast. *Ray.* To draw; to imbibe. *Bacon.*

SUCK, sŭk. *n. s.* The act of sucking. *Boyle.* Milk given by females. *Spenser.* [*succus,* Lat.] Juice. *Ward.*

SU'CKER, sŭk′-kŭr. 98. *n. s.* [*suceur,* Fr.] Any thing that draws. The embolus of a pump. *Boyle.* A round piece of leather, laid wet on a stone, and drawn up in the middle, rarefies the air within, which, pressing upon its edges, holds it down to the stone. *Grew.* A pipe through which any thing is sucked. *Philips.* A young twig shooting from the stock: this word was perhaps originally *surcle.* [*surculus* Lat.] *Bacon.*

SU'CKET, sŭk′-kĭt. 99. *n. s.* A sweetmeat, to be dissolved in the mouth. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

SU'CKINGBOTTLE, sŭk′-kĭng-bŏt-tl. *n. s.* [*suck* and *bottle.*] A bottle which to children supplies the want of a pap. *Locke.*

*To* SU'CKLE, sŭk′-kl. 405. *v. a.* To nurse at the breast. *Shakspeare.*

SU'CKLE*, sŭk′-kl. *n. s.* A teat; a dug. *Sir T. Herbert.*

SU'CKLING, sŭk′-lĭng. 410. *n. s.* A young creature yet fed by the pap. *Dryden.*

SU'CTION, sŭk′-shŭn. *n. s.* [*succion,* Fr.] The act of sucking. *Bacon.*

SU'DARY*, sū′-dăr-è. *n. s.* [*sudarium,* Lat.] A napkin or handkerchief. *Wicliffe.*

SUDA'TION §, sū-dā′-shŭn. *n. s.* [*sudo,* Lat.] Sweat.

SU'DATORY, sū′-dā-tŭr-è. 512, 557. *n. s.* [*sudo,* Lat.] Hot-house; sweating-bath. *Sir T. Herbert.*

SU'DDEN §, sŭd′-dĭn. 103. *a.* [*soudain,* Fr.; ꝑoꝺen, Sax.] Happening without previous notice; coming without the common preparatives: coming unexpectedly. *Shak.* Hasty; violent; rash; passionate; precipitate. *Shakspeare.*

SU'DDEN, sŭd′-dĭn. *n. s.* Any unexpected occurrence; surprise. *Wotton.—On or of a sudden,* or *upon a sudden.* Sooner than was expected: without the natural or commonly accustomed preparatives. *Shakspeare.*

SU'DDENLY, sŭd′-dĭn-lè. *ad.* In an unexpected manner; without preparation; hastily. *Shakspeare.* Without premeditation. *Shakspeare.*

SU'DDENNESS, sŭd′-dĭn-nĕs. *n. s.* State of being sudden; unexpected presence; manner of coming or happening unexpectedly. *Spenser.*

SUDORI'FICK §, sū-dŏ-rĭf′-fĭk. *a.* [*sudorifique,* Fr.; *sudor* and *facio,* Lat.] Provoking or causing sweat. *Bacon.*

SUDORI'FICK, sū-dŏ-rĭf′-fĭk. 509. *n. s.* A medicine promoting sweat. *Arbuthnot.*

SU'DOROUS, sū′-dŏ-rŭs. 314. *a.* [*sudor,* Lat.] Consisting of sweat. *Brown.*

SUDS, sŭdz. *n. s.* [ꝑoꝺꝺen, Sax.] A lixivium of soap and water.—*To be in the suds.* A familiar phrase for being in any difficulty. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

*To* SUE §, sū. *v. a.* [*suiver,* Fr.] To prosecute by law. *St. Matt.* v. To gain by legal procedure. *Shak.* To follow; to ensue. *Lib. Fest.* [In falconry.] To clean the beak, as a hawk.

*To* SUE, sū. 335. *v. n.* To beg; to entreat; to petition. *Spenser.*

*To* SUE, sū. *v. a.* To obtain by entreaty. *Calamy.*

SUET §, sū′-ĭt. 99. *n. s.* [old Fr.] A hard fat, particularly that about the kidneys. *Wiseman.*

SU'ETY, sū′-ĭt-è. *a.* Consisting of suet; resembling suet. *Sharp.*

*To* SU'FFER §, sŭf′-fŭr. 98. *v. a.* [*souffrir,* Fr.; *suffero,* Lat.] To bear; to undergo; to feel with sense

of pain. *Proverbs*. xix. To endure; to support; not to sink under. *Milton*. To allow; to permit; not to hinder. *Shak*. To pass through; to be affected by; to be acted upon. *Milton*.

*To* SU'FFER, sŭf'-fŭr. *v. n.* To undergo pain or inconvenience. *Milton*. To undergo punishment. *Clarendon*. To be injured. *Temple*.

SU'FFERABLE, sŭf'-fŭr-ă-bl. *a.* [*suffrable*, old Fr.] Tolerable; such as may be endured. *Chapman*.

SU'FFERABLENESS*, sŭf'-fŭr-ă-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Tolerableness. *Scott*.

SU'FFERABLY, sŭf'-fŭr-ă-blè. *ad.* Tolerably; so as to be endured. *Addison*.

SU'FFERANCE, sŭf'-fŭr-ănse. *n. s.* [*souffrance*, Fr.] Pain; inconvenience; misery. *Shak*. Patience; moderation. *Spenser*. Toleration; permission; not hinderance. *Spenser*.

SU'FFERER, sŭf'-fŭr-ŭr. *n. s.* One who endures or undergoes pain or inconvenience. *Milton*. One who allows; one who permits.

SU'FFERING, sŭf'-fŭr-ĭng. 410. *n. s.* Pain suffered. *Col*. i.

SU'FFERINGLY*, sŭf'-fŭr-ĭng-lè. *ad.* With pain. *Cabalistical Dialogue*.

*To* SUFFI'CE §, sŭf-fīze'. 351. *v. n.* [*suffire*, Fr.; *sufficio*, Lat.] To be enough; to be sufficient; to be equal to the end or purpose. *Shakspeare*.

*To* SUFFI'CE, sŭf-fīze'. 351. *v. a.* To afford; to supply. *Bacon*. To satisfy; to be equal to want or demand. *Ezekiel*.

SUFFI'CIENCY, sŭf-fĭsh'-ĕn-sè. *n. s.* [*suffisance*, Fr.] State of being adequate to the end proposed. *Shak*. Qualification for any purpose. *Spenser*. Competence; enough. *Thomson*. Supply equal to want. *Watts*. That conceit which makes a man think himself equal to things above him; and is commonly compounded with *self*. *Temple*.

SUFFI'CIENT, sŭf-fĭsh'-ĕnt. 357. *a.* [*suffisant*, Fr.; *sufficiens*, Lat.] Equal to any end or purpose; enough; competent; not deficient. *St. Matthew*, vi. Qualified for any thing by fortune or otherwise. *Shakspeare*.

SUFFI'CIENTLY, sŭf-fĭsh'-ĕnt-lè. *ad.* To a sufficient degree; enough. *Hooker*.

*SU'FFISANCE*, sŭf'-fè-zănse. *n. s.* [Fr.] Excess; plenty. *Spenser*. *Ob. J.*

*To* SUFFLA'MINATE*, sŭf-flăm'-è-nate. *v. a.* [*sufflamino*, Lat.] To stop; to stay; to impede. *Barrow*.

*To* SUFFLA'TE §*, sŭf-flāte'. *v. a.* [*sufflo*, Lat.] To blow up. *Bailey*. *Ob. T.*

SUFFLA'TION, sŭf-flā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*sufflatio*, Lat.] The act of blowing up. *Coles*.

*To* SU'FFOCATE §, sŭf'-fò-kate. *v. a.* [*suffoquer*, Fr.; *suffoco*, Lat.] To choke by exclusion or interception of air. *Shakspeare*.

SU'FFOCATE*, sŭf'-fò-kate. *part. a.* Choked. *Shakspeare*.

SUFFOCA'TION, sŭf-fò-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] The act of choking; the state of being choked. *Bacon*.

SU'FFOCATIVE, sŭf'-fò-kā-tĭv. 512. *a.* Having the power to choke. *Arbuthnot*.

SUFFO'SSION*, sŭf-fŏsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [*suffossio*, Lat.] The act of digging under. *Bp. Hall*.

SU'FFRAGAN §, sŭf'-frā-găn. 83. *n. s.* [*suffragant*, Fr.; *suffraganeus*, Lat.] A bishop, considered as subject to his metropolitan. *Heylin*. An assistant bishop: this is the more proper sense of the word. By an act, ('26 Hen. VIII.) *suffragans* were to be denominated from some principal place in the diocess of the prelate, whom they were to assist. *Bp. Barlow*.

SU'FFRAGANT*, sŭf'-frā-gănt. *a.* [*suffragans*, Lat.] Assisting; concurring with. *Bp. Hall*.

SU'FFRAGANT*, sŭf'-frā-gănt. *n. s.* An assistant; a favourer; one who concurs with. *Bp. Taylor*.

*To* SU'FFRAGATE, sŭf'-frā-gāte. 90. *v. n.* [*suffragor*, Lat.] To vote with; to agree in voice with. *Hale*.

SU'FFRAGATOR*, sŭf'-frā-gā-tŭr. *n. s.* [*suffragator*, Lat.] A favourer; one that helps with his vote. *Bp. of Chester*.

SU'FFRAGE, sŭf'-frĭdje. 90. *n. s.* [Fr.; *suffragium*, Lat.] Vote; voice given in a controverted point. *B. Jonson*. United voice of persons in publick prayer. *Pref. to the Vers. of the Psalms*. Aid; assistance: a latinism. *Dorrington*.

SUFFRA'GINOUS, sŭf-frăd'-jĭn-ŭs. *a.* [*suffrago*, Lat.] Belonging to the knee-joint of beasts. *Brown*

SUFFUMIGA'TION §, sŭf-fū-mè-gā'-shŭn. *n. s* [Fr.; *suffumigo*, Lat.] Operation of fumes raised by fire. *Bacon*.

SUFFU'MIGE, sŭf-fū'-mĭdje. *n. s.* [*suffumigo*, Lat.] A medical fume. *Harvey*. Not used.

*To* SUFFU'SE §, sŭf-fūze'. *v. a.* [*suffusus*, Lat.] To spread over with something expansible, as with a vapour or a tincture. *Spenser*.

SUFFU'SION, sŭf-fū'-zhŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] The act of overspreading with any thing. That which is suffused or spread. *Milton*.

SUG, sŭg. *n. s.* [*sugo*, Lat.] A small kind of worm *Walton*.

SU'GAR §, shŭg'-ŭr. 175, 454. *n. s.* [*sucre*, Fr.; *sacar*, Arabick.] The native salt of the *sugar*-cane, obtained by the expression and evaporation of its juice. *Quincy*. Any thing proverbially sweet. *Shak*. A chymical dry crystallization. *Boyle*.

*To* SU'GAR, shŭg'-ŭr. *v. a.* To impregnate or season with sugar. *Crashaw*. To sweeten. *Shak*.

SUGARCA'NDY, shŭg'-ŭr-kăn'-dè. *n. s.* Sugar candied, or crystallized. *Shakspeare*.

SU'GARY, shŭg'-ŭr-è. *a.* Sweet; tasting of sugar. *Spenser*. Fond of sugar or sweet things. *Hist. R. S. i.*

SUGE'SCENT*, sū-jĕs'-sĕnt. *a.* [*sugeo*, Lat.] Relating to sucking. *Paley*.

*To* SUGGE'ST §, sŭg-jĕst'. *v. a.* [*suggero*, *suggestum*, Lat.] To hint; to intimate; to insinuate good or ill; to tell privately. *Shak*. To seduce; to draw to ill by insinuation. *Shak*. To inform secretly. *Shakspeare*.

☞ Though the first *g* in *exaggerate* is, by a carelessness of pronunciation, assimilated to the last, this is not always the case in the present word. For, though we sometimes hear it sounded as if written *sud-jest*, the most correct speakers generally preserve the first and last *g* in their distinct and separate sounds. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Nares, pronounce the *g* in both syllables soft, as if written *sud-jest*. Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, and Barclay, make the first *g* hard, and the second soft, as if written *sug-jest*, as I have done; for, as the accent is not on these consonants, there is not the same apology for pronouncing the first soft as there is in *exaggerate*; which see. *W*.

SUGGE'STER, sŭg-jĕs'-tŭr. *n. s.* One that remindeth another. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

SUGGE'STION, sŭg-jĕs'-tshŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Private hint; intimation; insinuation; secret notification. *Hooker*. Secret incitement. *Shakspeare*.

*To* SU'GGIL*, sŭg'-jĭl. *v. a.* [*suggillo*, Lat.] To defame. *Abp. Parker*.

*To* SU'GGILATE §, sŭg'-jè-late. *v. a.* [*suggillo*, Lat.] To beat black and blue; to make livid by a bruise. *Wiseman*.

SUGGILLA'TION*, sŭg-jè-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* A black and blue mark; a blow; a bruise.

SU'ICIDE, sū'-è-side. 143. *n. s.* [*suicidium*, Lat.] Self-murder; the horrid crime of destroying one's self. *Savage*. A self-murderer. *Young*.

SUI'LLAGE, sŭ'-ĭl-lĭdje. *n. s.* [*souillage*, Fr.] Drain of filth. *Wotton*. *Ob. J.*

SU'ING, sū'-ĭng. *n. s.* [*suer*, Fr.] The act of soaking through any thing. *Bacon*.

SUIT §, sūte. 342. *n. s.* [*suite*, Fr.] A set; a number of things correspondent one to the other. *Drayton*. Clothes made one part to answer another. *Shak* Consecution; series; regular order. *Bacon*.—*Out of suits*. Having no correspondence. *Shak*.—[*suite*, Fr.] Retinue; company. *Sidney*. [from *to sue*.] A petition; an address of entreaty. *Shak*. Courtship. *Shak*. Pursuit; prosecution. *Abp. Cranmer*. [In law.] *Suit* is sometimes put for the instance of a cause, and sometimes for the cause itself deduced in judgement. *Ayliffe*. [*suit*, old Fr.] Suit of court; suit-service; attendance of tenants at the court of their lord. *Cowel*.

**SUIT** *Covenant. n. s.* Is where the ancestor of one man covenanted with the ancestor of another to sue at his court. *Bailey.*

**SUIT** *Court. n. s.* The court in which tenants owe attendance to their lord. *Bailey.*

**SUIT** *Service. n. s.* Attendance which tenants owe to the court of their lord. *Bailey.*

*To* **SUIT**, sūte. *v. a.* To fit; to adapt to something else. *Shak.* To be fitted to; to become. *Dryden.* To dress; to clothe. *Shakspeare.*

*To* **SUIT**, sūte. *v. n.* To agree; to accord. *Milton.*

**SUI'TABLE**, sū'-tā-bl. 405. *a.* Fitting; according with; agreeable to. *Sidney.*

**SUI'TABLENESS**, sū'-tā-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Fitness; agreeableness. *Glanville.*

**SUI'TABLY**, sū'-tā-blè. *ad.* Agreeably; according to. *South.*

**SUITE** †, swēte. *n. s.* [Fr.] Consecution, series, regular order; retinue; company.

**SUI'TER**, } sū'-tŭr. 98, 166. *n. s.* One that sues;
**SUI'TOR**, } a petitioner; a supplicant. *Hooker.* A wooer; one who courts a mistress. *Shakspeare.*

**SUI'TRESS**, sū'-trĕs. *n. s.* A female supplicant. *Rowe.*

**SU'LCATED**, sŭl'-kā-tĕd. *a.* [*sulcus*, Lat.] Furrowed. *Woodward.*

*To* **SULK** §*, sŭlk. *v. n.* [ɔolcen, Sax.] To be sluggishly discontented; to be silently sullen; to be morose or obstinate.

**SU'LKILY***, sŭl'-kē-lè. *ad.* In the sulks; morosely. *Iron Chest.*

**SU'LKINESS***, sŭl'-kē-nĕs. *n. s.* [ɔolcenerre, Sax.] State of silent sullenness; moroseness; gloominess. *Gray.*

**SU'LKY***, sŭl'-kē. *a.* [ɔolcen, Sax.] Sluggishly discontented; silently sullen; morose. *Haslam.*

**SULL**, sŭl *n. s.* [ɔulh, Sax.; *suola*, Icel.] A plough. *Ainsworth.*

**SU'LLEN** §, sŭl'-lĭn. 99. *a.* [*solus*, Lat.] Solitary. *Gower.* Gloomily angry; sluggishly discontented. *Chaucer.* Mischievous; malignant. *Dryden.* Intractable; obstinate. *Tillotson.* Gloomy; dark; cloudy; dismal. *Shak.* Heavy; dull; sorrowful. *Shakspeare.*

*To* **SU'LLEN***, sŭl'-lĭn. *v. a.* To make sullen. *Feltham.*

**SU'LLENLY**, sŭl'-lĭn-lè. *ad.* Gloomily; malignantly; intractably. *More.*

**SU'LLENNESS**, sŭl'-lĭn-nĕs. *n. s.* Gloominess; moroseness; sluggish anger; malignity; intractability. *Sidney.*

**SU'LLENS**, sŭl'-lĭnz. *n. s.* [without a singular.] Morose temper; gloominess of mind: a burlesque word. *Shakspeare.*

**SU'LLIAGE**, sŭl'-lè-ădje. *n. s.* [*souillage*, Fr.] Pollution; filth; stain of dirt; foulness. *Government of the Tongue. Ob. J.*

*To* **SU'LLY** §, sŭl'-lè. *v. a.* [*souiller*, Fr.] To soil; to tarnish; to dirt; to spot. *Bacon.*

**SU'LLY**, sŭl'-lè. *n. s.* Soil; tarnish; spot. *Shak.*

***SU'LPHUR***, sŭl'-fŭr. *n. s.* [Lat.] Brimstone. *Milton.*

**SU'LPHURATE***, sŭl'-fŭ-rāt. *a.* [*sulphuratus*, Lat.] Of or belonging to sulphur; of the colour of sulphur. *More.*

**SULPHURA'TION***, sŭl-fŭ-rā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*sulphuratio*, Lat.] Act of dressing or anointing with sulphur. *Bentley.*

**SULPHU'REOUS** §, sŭl-fū'-rē-ŭs. } *a.* [*sulphureus*,
**SU'LPHUROUS** §, sŭl'-fŭr-ŭs. 314. } Lat.] Made of brimstone; having the qualities of brimstone; containing sulphur; impregnated with sulphur. *Shakspeare.*

**SULPHU'REOUSLY***, sŭl-fū'-rē-ŭs-lè. *ad.* In a sulphureous manner. *Sir T. Herbert.*

**SULPHU'REOUSNESS**, sŭl-fū'-rē-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being sulphureous.

**SU'LPHURWORT**, sŭl'-fŭr-wŭrt. *n. s.* The same with *hogsfennel.*

**SU'LPHURY**, sŭl'-fŭr-è. *a.* Partaking of sulphur. *Drayton.*

**SU'LTAN** §, sŭl'-tăn. 88. *n. s.* [a Tartarian word.] The Turkish emperour. *Shakspeare.*

**SULTA'NA**, sŭl-tā'-nā. [See LUMBAGO.] } *n. s.*
**SU'LTANESS**, sŭl'-tā-nĕs. }
The queen of an Eastern emperour. *Cleaveland.*

**SU'LTANRY**, sŭl'-tăn-rè. *n. s.* An Eastern empire. *Bacon.*

**SU'LTRINESS**, sŭl'-trè-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being sultry; close and cloudy heat.

**SU'LTRY** §, sŭl'-trè. *a.* [ɔpelcan, Sax.] Hot without ventilation; hot and close; hot and cloudy. *Shakspeare.*

**SUM** §, sŭm. *n. s.* [*summa*, Lat.; *somme*, Fr.] The whole of any thing; many particulars aggregated to a total. *Hooker.* Quantity of money. *Shak.* [*somme*, Fr.] Compendium; abridgement; the whole abstracted. *Hooker.* The amount; the result of reasoning or computation. *Tillotson.* Height; completion. *Milton.*

*To* **SUM**, sŭm. *v. a.* [*sommer*, Fr.] To compute; to collect particulars into a total; to cast up. *Shak.* To comprise; to comprehend; to collect into a narrow compass. *Milton.* [In falconry.] To have feathers full grown. *Milton.*

**SUMACH-TREE**, shōō'-măk-trè. *n. s.* [*sumach*, Fr.] A plant. *Miller.*

**SU'MLESS**, sŭm'-lĕs. *a.* Not to be computed. *Shak.*

**SU'MMARILY**, sŭm'-mā-rè-lè. *ad.* Briefly; the shortest way. *Hooker.*

**SU'MMARY**, sŭm'-mā-rè. *a.* [*sommaire*, Fr.] Short; brief; compendious. *Swift.*

**SU'MMARY**, sŭm'-mā-rè. *n. s.* Compendium; abstract; abridgement. *Shakspeare.*

**SU'MMER***, sŭm'-mŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who casts up an account; a reckoner. *Sherwood.*

**SU'MMER**, sŭm'-mŭr. *n. s.* [ɔumeɼ, Sax.; *somer*, Dutch.] The season in which the sun arrives at the hither solstice. *Shak.* [*trabs summaria.*] The principal beam of a floor. *Wotton.*

*To* **SU'MMER**, sŭm'-mŭr. *v. n.* To pass the summer. *Isaiah*, xviii.

*To* **SU'MMER**, sŭm'-mŭr. *v. a.* To keep warm. *Shakspeare.*

**SU'MMERHOUSE**, sŭm'-mŭr-hŏŭse. *n. s.* An apartment in a garden used in the summer. *Watts.*

**SU'MMERSAULT**, } sŭm'-mŭr-sĕt. *n. s.* See
**SU'MMERSET**, } SOMERSET.
A high leap in which the heels are thrown over the head. *Hudibras.*

**SU'MMIST***, sŭm'-mĭst. *n. s.* [from *sum.*] One who forms an abridgement. *Dering.*

**SU'MMIT**, sŭm'-mĭt. *n. s.* [*summitas*, Lat.] The top; the utmost height. *Shakspeare.*

**SU'MMITY***, sŭm'-mē-tè. *n. s.* [*summitas*, Lat.] The height or top of any thing. *Swift.* The utmost degree; perfection. *Hallywell.*

*To* **SU'MMON** §, sŭm'-mŭn. 166. *v. a.* [*summoneo*, Lat.] To call with authority; to admonish to appear; to cite. *Shak.* To excite; to call up; to raise. *Shakspeare.*

**SU'MMONER**, sŭm'-mŭn-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who cites; one who summons. *Shakspeare.*

**SU'MMONS**, sŭm'-mŭnz. *n. s.* A call of authority; admonition to appear; citation. *Shakspeare.*

**SU'MPTER**, sŭm'-tŭr. 412. *n. s.* [*sommier*, Fr.; *somaro*, Ital.] A horse that carries the clothes or furniture. *Shakspeare.*

**SU'MPTION**, sŭm'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*sumptus*, Lat.] The act of taking. *Bp. Taylor. Ob. J.*

**SU'MPTUARY**, sŭm'-tshŭ-ā-rè. 292. *a.* [*sumptuarius*, Lat.] Relating to expense; regulating the cost of life. *Bacon.*

**SUMPTUO'SITY**, sŭm-tshŭ-ŏs'-ē-tè. *n. s.* Expensiveness; costliness. *Raleigh. Ob. J.*

**SU'MPTUOUS** §, sŭm'-tshŭ-ŭs. 292. [See PRESUMPTUOUS.] *a.* [*sumptuosus*, from *sumptus*, Lat.] Costly; expensive; splendid. *Hooker.*

**SU'MPTUOUSLY**, sŭm'-tshŭ-ŭs-lè. *ad.* Expensively; with great cost. *Bacon.* Splendidly. *Swift.*

**SU'MPTUOUSNESS**, sŭm'-tshŭ-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Expensiveness; costliness. *Boyle.*

**SUN** §, sŭn. *n. s.* [*sunno*, Goth.; ɔunna, ɔunne, Sax.]

The luminary that makes the day. *Sidney.* A sunny place; a place eminently warmed by the sun. *Milton.* Any thing eminently splendid. *K. Charles.*—*Under the sun.* In the world: a proverbial expression. *Eccl.* i.

*To* SUN, sŭn. *v. a.* To insolate; to expose to the sun; to warm in the sun. *Spenser.*

SU'NBEAM, sŭn'-bème. *n. s.* [ȝunnebeam, Sax.] Ray of the sun. *Shakspeare.*

SU'NBEAT, sŭn'-bête. *part. a.* Shone on fiercely by the sun. *Sandys.*

SU'NBRIGHT, sŭn'-brîte. *a.* Resembling the sun in brightness. *Spenser.*

SU'NBURNING, sŭn'-bûrn-ĭng. *n. s.* The effect of the sun upon the face. *Shakspeare.*

SU'NBURNT, sŭn'-bûrnt. *part. a.* [*sun* and *burnt.*] Tanned; discoloured by the sun. *Cleaveland.* Scorched by the sun. *Blackmore.*

SU'NCLAD, sŭn'-klăd. *part. a.* Clothed in radiance; bright. *Milton.*

SU'NDAY, sŭn'-dè. 223. *n. s.* [ȝunnan-dæȝ, Sax.] The day anciently dedicated to the sun; the first day of the week; the Christian sabbath. *Shak.*

*To* SU'NDER §, sŭn'-dûr. *v. a.* [ȝunꝺɒɪan, Sax.] To part; to separate; to divide. *Shakspeare.*

SU'NDER, sŭn'-dûr. *n. s.* [ȝunꝺep, Sax.; *sundr*, Goth.] Several; more than one. *Hooker.*

SU'NFLOWER, sŭn'-flŏŭ-ûr. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

SU'NFLOWER, *Little. n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

SUNG, sŭng. The preterit and participle of *sing. Pope.*

SUNK, sŭngk. 408. The preterit and part. pass. of *sink. Bacon.*

SU'NLESS, sŭn'-lĕs. *a.* Wanting sun; wanting warmth. *Thomson.*

SU'NLIGHT*, sŭn'-lîte. *n. s.* The light of the sun. *Milton.*

SU'NLIKE, sŭn'-lîke. *a.* Resembling the sun. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

SU'NNY, sŭn'-nè. *a.* Resembling the sun; bright. *Spenser.* Exposed to the sun; bright with the sun. *Milton.* Coloured by the sun. *Shakspeare.*

SUNPRO'OF*, sŭn-prôôf'. *a.* Impervious to sunlight. *Peele.*

SU'NRISE, sŭn'-rîze. } *n. s.* Morning; the appearance of the sun. *Shak.* East. *Raleigh.*

SU'NRISING, sŭn'-rîz-ĭng. 410. }

SU'NSET, sŭn'-sĕt. *n. s.* Close of the day; evening. *Shakspeare.* West.

SU'NSHINE, sŭn'-shîne. *n. s.* [ȝun-ȝeɪn, Sax.] Action of the sun; place where the heat and lustre of the sun are powerful. *Shakspeare.*

SU'NSHINE, sŭn'-shîne. } *a.* Bright with the sun.

SU'NSHINY, sŭn'-shî-nè. } *Boyle.* Bright like the sun. *Spenser.*

*To* SUP, sŭp. *v. a.* [*super*, Norm. Fr.; ȝupan, Sax.; *soepen*, Dutch.] To drink by mouthfuls; to drink by little at a time; to sip. *Spenser.*

*To* SUP §, sŭp. *v. n.* [*souper*, Fr.] To eat the evening meal. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SUP, sŭp. *v. a.* To treat with supper. *Shakspeare.*

SUP, sŭp. *n. s.* A small draught; a mouthful of liquor. *Drayton.*

*SU'PER*, sû'-pêr, in composition, notes either more than another, or more than enough, or on the top.

SU'PERABLE §, sû'-pêr-â-bl. 405. *a.* [*superabilis*, Lat.] Conquerable; such as may be overcome. *Johnson.*

☞ There is a corrupt pronunciation of this word, arising from want of attention to the influence of accent on the sounds of the letters, which makes the first syllable of this word sound like the noun *shoe.* This pronunciation Mr. Sheridan has adopted, not only in this word, but in all those which commence with the inseparable preposition *super.* That this is contrary to the most established rules of orthoëpy, may be seen in *Principles*, No. 454 and 462; and that it is contrary to Mr. Sheridan himself, may be seen, by his giving the *s*, in the words *insuperable, insuperableness, insuperably*, and *insuperability*, its simple sound only.—See INSUPERABLE. *W.*

SU'PERABLENESS, sû'-pêr-â-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Quality of being conquerable.

SU'PERABLY*, sû'-pêr-â-blè. *ad.* So as may be overcome.

*To* SUPERABOU'ND, sû-pêr-â-bôûnd'. *v. n.* To be exuberant; to be stored with more than enough *Bacon.*

SUPERABU'NDANCE, sû-pêr-â-bŭn'-dânse. *n. s* More than enough; great quantity. *Woodward.*

SUPERABU'NDANT, sû-pêr-â-bŭn'-dânt. *a.* Being more than enough. *Swift.*

SUPERABU'NDANTLY, sû-pêr-â-bŭn'-dânt-lè *ad.* More than sufficiently. *Cheyne.*

*To* SUPERA'DD, sû-pêr-ăd'. *v. a.* [*superaddo*, Lat.] To add over and above; to join any thing extrinsick. *L'Estrange.*

SUPERADDI'TION, sû-pêr-ăd-dĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* The act of adding to something else. *More.* That which is added. *Hammond.*

SUPERADVE'NIENT, sû-pêr-ăd-vè'-nè-ênt. *a.* [*superadveniens*, Lat.] Coming to the increase or assistance of something. *More.* Coming unexpectedly.

*To* SUPERA'NNUATE §, sû-pêr-ăn'-nû-âte. *v. a.* [*super* and *annus*, Lat.] To impair or disqualify by age or length of life. *Brown.*

*To* SUPERA'NNUATE, sû-pêr-ăn'-nû-âte. *v. n.* To last beyond the year. *Bacon. Ob. J.*

SUPERANNUA'TION, sû-pêr-ăn-nû-â'-shŭn. *n. s* The state of being disqualified by years. *Pownall.*

SUPE'RB §, sû-pêrb'. *a.* [*superbe*, Fr.; *superbus*, Lat.] Grand; pompous; lofty; august; stately; magnificent. *Prior.*

SUPE'RB-LILY, sû-pêrb'-lĭl-lè. *n. s.* A flower.

SUPE'RBLY, sû-pêrb'-lè. *ad.* In a superb manner *Warton.*

SUPERCA'RGO, sû-pêr-kâr'-gò. *n. s.* [*super*, and *cargo.*] An officer in the ship whose business is to manage the trade. *Pope.*

SUPERCELE'STIAL, sû-pêr-sè-lĕs'-tshâl. *a.* [*super* and *celestial.*] Placed above the firmament. *Raleigh.*

SUPERCHE'RY, sû-pêr-tshêr'-rè. *n. s.* [an old word of French original.] Deceit; cheating.

SUPERCI'LIOUS §, sû-pêr-sĭl'-yŭs. *a.* [*supercilium*, Lat.] Haughty; dogmatical; dictatorial; arbitrary; despotick; overbearing. *South.*

SUPERCI'LIOUSLY, sû-pêr-sĭl'-yŭs-lè. *ad.* Haughtily; dogmatically; contemptuously. *Clarendon.*

SUPERCI'LIOUSNESS, sû-pêr-sĭl'-yŭs-nĕs. 113. *n. s.* Haughtiness; contemptuousness. *South.*

SUPERCONCE'PTION, sû-pêr-kŏn-sĕp'-shŭn. *n. s.* A conception admitted after another conception. *Brown.*

SUPERCO'NSEQUENCE, sû-pêr-kŏn'-sè-kwĕnse. *n. s.* Remote consequence. *Brown.*

SUPERCRE'SCENCE, sû-pêr-krĕs'-sênse. *n. s.* [*super* and *cresco*, Lat.] That which grows upon another growing thing. *Brown.*

SUPERE'MINENCE, sû-pêr-ĕm'-mè-nênse. } *n. s.*

SUPERE'MINENCY, sû-pêr-ĕm'-mè-nên-sè. }

[*super* and *eminco*, Lat.] Uncommon degree of eminence; eminence above others though eminent. *Ayliffe.*

SUPERE'MINENT §, sû-pêr-ĕm'-mè-nênt. *a.* [*super*, and *eminent.*] Eminent in a high degree. *Hooker.*

SUPERE'MINENTLY, sû-pêr-ĕm'-mè-nênt-lè. *ad* In the most eminent manner.

SUPERE'ROGANT*, sû-pêr-ĕr'-rò-gânt. *a.* The same as *supererogatory. Stackhouse.*

*To* SUPERE'ROGATE §, sû-pêr-ĕr'-rò-gâte. 91. *v. n.* [*super* and *erogatio*, Lat.] To do more than duty requires. *Cleaveland.*

SUPEREROGA'TION, sû-pêr-ĕr-rò-gâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* Performance of more than duty requires. *Tillotson.*

**SUPERE'ROGATIVE***, sū-pĕr-ĕr'-rō-gā-tĭv. *a.* Supererogatory. *Stafford.*

**SUPERE'ROGATORY**, sū-pĕr-ĕr'-rō-gā-tŭr-ē. 512. *a.* Performed beyond the strict demands of duty. *Howell.*

**SUPERESSE'NTIAL***, sū pĕr-ĕs-sĕn'-shâl. *a.* Above the constitution or existence of a thing. *Ellis.*

*To* **SUPEREXA'LT** §*, sū-pĕr-ĕgz-âlt'. *v. a.* To exalt above the ordinary rate. *Barrow.*

**SUPEREXALTA'TION**, sū-pĕr-ĕgz-âl-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Elevation above the common rate. *Holyday.*

**SUPERE'XCELLENT**, sū-pĕr-ĕk'-sĕl-lĕnt. *a.* Excellent beyond common degrees of excellence. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

**SUPEREXCRE'SCENCE**, sū-pĕr-ĕks-krĕs'-sĕnse. *n. s.* Something superfluously growing. *Wiseman.*

*To* **SUPERFE'TATE** §, sū-pĕr-fē'-tāte. *v. n.* [*super* and *fœtus*, Lat.] To conceive after conception. *Grew.*

**SUPERFETA'TION**, sū-pĕr-fē-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] One conception following another, so that both are in the womb together, but come not to their full time for delivery together. *Bacon.*

*To* **SU'PERFETE***, sū'-pĕr-fēte. *v. n.* To superfetate. *Howell.*

*To* **SU'PERFETE***, sū'-pĕr-fēte. *v. a.* To conceive upon a conception. *Howell.*

**SU'PERFICE**, sū'-pĕr-fĭs. 142. *n. s.* [*superficie*, Fr. ; *superficies*, Lat.] Outside; surface. *Dryden.*

**SUPERFI'CIAL** §, sū-pĕr-fĭsh'-âl. *a.* [*superficiel*, Fr.; from *superficies*, Lat.] Lying on the surface; not reaching below the surface. *Bacon.* Shallow; contrived to cover something. *Shak.* Shallow; not profound; smattering; not learned. *Dryden.*

**SUPERFICIA'LITY**, sū-pĕr-fĭsh-ē-âl'-ē-tē. *n. s.* The quality of being superficial. *Brown.*

**SUPERFI'CIALLY**, sū-pĕr-fĭsh'-âl-ē. *ad.* On the surface; not below the surface. Without penetration; without close heed. *Bacon.* Without going deep; without searching to the bottom of things. *Shakspeare.*

**SUPERFI'CIALNESS**, sū-pĕr-fĭsh'-âl-nĕs. *n. s.* Shallowness; position on the surface. Slight knowledge; false appearance; show without substance.

***SUPERFICIES***, sū-pĕr-fĭsh'-ēz. 505. *n. s.* [Lat.] Outside; surface; superfice. *Sandys.*

**SU'PERFINE**, sū-pĕr-fīne'. 524. *a.* Eminently fine. *L'Estrange.*

**SUPE'RFLUENCE**, sū-pĕr'-flū-ĕnse. *n. s.* [*super* and *fluo*, Lat.] More than is necessary. *Hammond.*

**SUPERFLU'ITANCE**, sū-pĕr-flū'-ē-tânse. *n. s.* [*super* and *fluito*, Lat.] The act of floating above. *Brown.*

**SUPERFLU'ITANT**, sū-pĕr-flū'-ē-tânt. *a.* [*superfluitans*, Lat.] Floating above. *Brown.*

**SUPERFLU'ITY**, sū-pĕr-flū'-ē-tē. *n. s.* [*superfluité*, Fr.] More than enough; plenty beyond use or necessity. *Hooker.*

**SUPE'RFLUOUS** §, sū-pĕr'-flū-ŭs. 518. *a.* [*super* and *fluo*, Lat.; *superflu*, Fr.] Exuberant; more than enough; unnecessary; offensive by being more than sufficient. *Sidney.*

**SUPE'RFLUOUSNESS**, sū-pĕr'-flū-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being superfluous.

**SU'PERFLUX**, sū'-pĕr-flŭks. *n. s.* [*super* and *fluxus*, Lat.] That which is more than wanted. *Shak.*

**SUPERFOLIA'TION***, sū-pĕr-fō-lē-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Excess of foliation. *Sir T. Brown.*

**SUPERHU'MAN**, sū-pĕr-hū'-mân. *a.* [*super* and *humanus*, Lat.] Above the nature or power of man.

**SUPERIMPREGNA'TION**, sū-pĕr-ĭm-prĕg-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*super*, and *impregnation*.] Superconception; superfetation.

**SUPERINCU'MBENT**, sū-pĕr-ĭn-kŭm'-bĕnt. *a.* [*super* and *incumbens*, Lat.] Lying on the top of something else. *Woodward.*

*To* **SUPERINDU'CE** §, sū-pĕr-ĭn-dūse'. *v. a.* [*super* and *induco*, Lat.] To bring in as an addition to something else. *Bacon.* To bring on as a thing not originally belonging to that on which it is brought. *Locke.*

**SUPERINDU'CTION**, sū-pĕr-ĭn-dŭk'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of superinducing. *South.*

**SUPERINJE'CTION**, sū-pĕr-ĭn-jĕk'-shŭn. *n. s.* An injection succeeding another. *Dict.*

*To* **SUPERINSPE'CT***, sū-pĕr-ĭn-spĕkt'. *v. a.* To overlook; to oversee. *Maydman.*

**SUPERINSTITU'TION**, sū-pĕr-ĭn-stē-tū'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*super*, and *institution*.] [In law.] One institution upon another: as if A be instituted and admitted to a benefice upon a title, and B be instituted and admitted by the presentation of another. *Bailey.*

*To* **SUPERINTE'ND** §, sū-pĕr-ĭn-tĕnd'. *v. a.* [*super*, and *intend*.] To oversee; to overlook; to take care of others with authority. *Bacon.*

**SUPERINTE'NDENCE**, sū-pĕr-ĭn-tĕnd'-ĕnse. } **SUPERINTE'NDENCY**, sū-pĕr-ĭn-tĕnd'-ĕn-sē. } *n. s.* Superiour care; the act of overseeing with authority. *South.*

**SUPERINTE'NDENT**, sū-pĕr-ĭn-tĕnd'-ĕnt. *n. s.* One who overlooks others authoritatively. *Addison.*

**SUPERINTE'NDENT***, sū-pĕr-ĭn-tĕnd'-ĕnt. *a.* Overlooking others with authority. *Stilling fleet.*

**SUPERIO'RITY**, sū-pē-rē-ŏr'-ē-tē. *n. s.* Pre-eminence; the quality of being greater or higher than another in any respect. *Stilling fleet.*

**SUPE'RIOUR** §, sū-pē'-rē-ŭr. 166. *a.* [*superieur*, Fr. ; *superior*, Lat.] Higher; greater in dignity or excellence; preferable or preferred to another. *Bacon.* Upper; higher, locally. *Newton.* Free from emotion or concern; unconquered; unaffected. *Milton.*

**SUPE'RIOUR**, sū-pē'-rē-ŭr. *n. s.* One more excellent or dignified than another. *Addison.*

**SUPERLA'TION**, sū-pĕr-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*superlatio*, Lat.] Exaltation of any thing beyond truth or propriety. *B. Jonson.*

**SUPE'RLATIVE** §, sū-pĕr'-lā-tĭv. *a.* [*superlatif*, Fr. ; *superlativus*, Lat.] Implying or expressing the highest degree. *Bacon.* Rising to the highest degree. *Bacon.*

**SUPE'RLATIVELY**, sū-pĕr'-lā-tĭv-lē. *ad.* In a manner of speech expressing the highest degree. *Bacon.* In the highest degree. *South.*

**SUPE'RLATIVENESS**, sū-pĕr'-lā-tĭv-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being in the highest degree.

**SUPERLU'NAR**, sū-pĕr-lū'-nâr. } **SUPERLU'NARY***, sū-pĕr-lū'-nâr-ē. } *a.* [*super* and *luna*] Not sublunary; placed above the moon; not of this world. *Pope.*

***SUPERNA'CULUM****, sū-pĕr-nāk'-kū-lŭm. *n. s.* [*super*, et Germ. *nagel*.] Good liquor, of which there is not even a drop left sufficient to wet one's nail. *Grose.*

**SUPE'RNAL**, sū-pĕr'-nâl. 88. *a.* [*supernus*, Lat.] Having a higher position; locally above us. *Raleigh.* Relating to things above; placed above; celestial; heavenly. *Shakspeare.*

**SUPERNA'TANT** §, sū-pĕr-nā'-tânt. *a.* [*supernatans*, Lat.] Swimming above. *Boyle.*

**SUPERNATA'TION**, sū-pĕr-nā-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*supernato*, Lat.] The act of swimming on the top of any thing. *Bacon.*

**SUPERNA'TURAL** §, sū-pĕr-nât'-tshū-râl. *a.* Being above the powers of nature. *Hooker.*

**SUPERNA'TURALLY**, sū-pĕr-nât'-tshū-râl-ē. *ad.* In a manner above the course or power of nature. *South.*

**SUPERNU'MERARY**, sū-pĕr-nū'-mĕr-âr-ē. *a.* [*supernumeraire*, Fr.; *super* and *numerus*, Lat.] Being above a stated, a necessary, an usual, or a round number. *Milton.*

**SU'PERPLANT**, sū'-pĕr-plânt. *n. s.* A plant growing upon another plant. *Bacon.*

**SU'PERPLUSAGE**, sū'-pĕr-plūs-ĭdje. *n. s.* [*super* and *plus*, Lat.] Something more than enough. *Fell.*

*To* **SUPERPO'NDERATE**, sū-pĕr-pŏn'-dĕr-āte. *v. a.* [*super* and *pondero*, Lat.] To weigh over and above. *Dict.*

*To* **SU'PERPRAISE***, sū'-pĕr-prāze. *v. a* To praise beyond measure. *Shakspeare.*

SUPERPROPO'RTION, sŭ-pĕr-prō-pōr'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*super* and *proportio*, Lat.] Overplus of proportion. *Digby.*

SUPERPURGA'TION, sū-pĕr-pŭr-gā'-shŭn. *n. s.* More purgation than enough. *Wiseman.*

SUPERREFLE'CTION, sū-pĕr-rē-flĕk'-shŭn. *r. s.* Reflection of an image reflected. *Bacon.*

SUPERSA'LIENCY, sū-pĕr-sā'-lē-ĕn-sē. *n. s.* [*super* and *salio*, Lat.] The act of leaping upon any thing. *Brown.*

*To* SUPERSCRI'BE §, sū-pĕr-skrībe'. *v. a.* [*super* and *scribo*, Lat.] To inscribe upon the top or outside. *Addison.*

SUPERSCRI'PTION, sū-pĕr-skrĭp'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*super* and *scriptio*, Lat.] The act of superscribing. That which is written on the top or outside. *Shak.*

SUPERSE'CULAR*, sū-pĕr-sē'-kū-lŭr. *a.* Above the world. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* SUPERSE'DE, sū-pĕr-sēde'. *v. a.* [*super* and *sedeo*, Lat.] To make void or inefficacious by superiour power; to set aside. *South.*

*SUPERSE'DEAS*, sū-pĕr-sē'-dē-ăs. *n. s.* [In law.] A writ which lieth in divers and sundry cases; in all which it signifies a command or request to stay or forbear the doing of that which in appearance of law were to be done, were it not for the cause whereupon the writ is granted. *Cowel.*

SUPERSE'RVICEABLE, sū-pĕr-sĕr'-vē-sā-bl. *a.* Over officious; more than is necessary or required. *Shakspeare.*

SUPERSTI'TION §, sū-pĕr-stĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *superstitio*, Lat.] Unnecessary fear or scruples in religion; observance of unnecessary and uncommanded rites or practices; religion without morality. *Dryden.* Rite or practice proceeding from scrupulous or timorous religion. In this sense it is plural. *Milton.* False religion; reverence of beings not proper objects of reverence; false worship. *Acts*, xxv. Over nicety; exactness too scrupulous.

SUPERSTI'TIONIST*, sū-pĕr-stĭsh'-ŭn-ĭst. *n. s.* One who is addicted to superstition. *More.*

SUPERSTI'TIOUS, sū-pĕr-stĭsh'-ŭs. *a.* [*superstitieux*, Fr.; *superstitiosus*, Lat.] Addicted to superstition; full of idle fancies or scruples with regard to religion. *Spenser.* Over accurate; scrupulous beyond need. *Shakspeare.*

SUPERSTI'TIOUSLY, sū-pĕr-stĭsh'-ŭs-lē. *ad.* In a superstitious manner; with erroneous religion. *Bacon.* With too much care. *Watts.*

SUPERSTI'TIOUSNESS*, sū-pĕr-stĭsh'-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being superstitious. *Bale.*

*To* SUPERSTRA'IN, sū-pĕr-strāne'. *v. a.* To strain beyond the just stretch. *Bacon.*

*To* SUPERSTRU'CT §, sū-pĕr-strŭkt'. *v. a.* [*superstruo, superstructus*, Lat.] To build upon any thing. *Hammond.*

SUPERSTRU'CTION, sū-pĕr-strŭk'-shŭn. *n. s.* An edifice raised on any thing. *Pearson.*

SUPERSTRU'CTIVE, sū-pĕr-strŭk'-tĭv. *a.* Built upon something else. *Hammond.*

SUPERSTRU'CTURE, sū-pĕr-strŭk'-tshūre. *n. s.* That which is raised or built upon something else. *South.*

SUPERSUBSTA'NTIAL, sū-pĕr-sŭb-stăn'-shăl. *a.* More than substantial.

SUPERSU'BTLE*, sū-pĕr-sŭt'-tl. *a.* Over subtle. *Shakspeare.*

SUPERVACA'NEOUS §, sū-pĕr-vā-kā'-nē-ŭs. *a.* [*supervacaneus*, Lat.] Superfluous; needless; unnecessary; serving to no purpose. *Howell.*

SUPERVACA'NEOUSLY, sū-pĕr-vā-kā'-nē-ŭs-lē. *ad.* Needlessly.

SUPERVACA'NEOUSNESS, sū-pĕr-vā-kā'-nē-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Needlessness. *Bailey.*

*To* SUPERVE'NE §, sū-pĕr-vēne'. *v. n.* [*supervenio*, Lat.] To come as an extraneous addition. *Fell.*

SUPERVE'NIENT, sū-pĕr-vē'-nē-ĕnt. *a.* [*supervenions*, Lat.] Added; additional. *Brown.*

SUPERVE'NTION, sū-pĕr-vĕn'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of supervening. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* SUPERVI'SE §, sū-pĕr-vize'. *v. a.* [*super* and *visus*, Lat.] To overlook; to oversee; to intend *Howell.*

SUPERVI'SE*, sū-pĕr-vīze'. *n. s.* Inspection. *Shak*

SUPERVI'SION*, sū-pĕr-vĭzh'-ŭn. *n. s.* Act of supervising. *Warton.*

SUPERVI'SOR, sū-pĕr-vī'-zŏr. 166. *n. s.* An overseer; an inspector; a superintendent. *Watts.*

*To* SUPERVI'VE, sū-pĕr-vīve'. *v. n.* [*super* and *vivo.*] To overlive; to outlive. *Clarke.*

SUPINA'TION, sū-pē-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; from *supino*, Lat.] The act of lying, or state of being laid, with the face upward. [In anatomy.] The position of the hand, in which the palm is lifted upwards, or exposed. *Smith.*

SUPI'NE §, sū-pīne'. 140. *a.* [*supinus*, Lat.] Lying with the face upward: opposed to *prone.* *Brown.* Leaning backwards with exposure to the sun. *Dryden.* Negligent; careless; indolent; drowsy; thoughtless; inattentive. *King Charles.*

SU'PINE, sū'-pīne. 140, 494. *n. s.* [*supin*, Fr.; *supinum*, Lat.] [In Latin grammar.] A term signifying a particular kind of verbal noun.

SUPI'NELY, sū-pīne'-lē. *ad.* With the face upward. Drowsily; thoughtlessly; indolently. *Sandys.*

SUPI'NENESS, sū-pīne'-nĕs. *n. s.* Posture with the face upward. Drowsiness; carelessness; indolence. *Swift.*

SUPI'NITY, sū-pĭn'-ē-tē. 511. *n. s.* Posture of lying with the face upwards. Carelessness; indolence; thoughtlessness. *Brown.*

SU'PPAGE*, sŭp'-pĭdje. *n. s.* [from *To sup.*] What may be supped; pottage. *Hooker.*

SUPPALPA'TION*, sŭp-păl-pā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*suppalpor*, Lat.] Act of enticing by soft words. *Bp. Hall*

SUPPARASITA'TION*, sŭp-păr-ăs-ē-tā'-shŭn. *n. s* [*supparasitor*, Lat.] The act of flattering or paying servile court to. *Bp. Hall.*

SUPPEDA'NEOUS. sŭp-pē-dā'-nē-ŭs. *a.* [*sub* and *pes*, Lat.] Placed under the feet. *Brown.*

*To* SUPPE'DITATE*, sŭp-pĕd'-ē-tāte. *v. a.* [*suppedito*, Lat.] To supply. *Hammond.*

SU'PPER §, sŭp'-pŭr. 98. *n. s.* [*souper*, Fr.] The last meal of the day; the evening repast. *Shakspeare.*

SU'PPERLESS, sŭp'-pŭr-lĕs. *a.* Wanting supper; fasting at night. *Spectator.*

*To* SUPPLA'NT §, sŭp-plănt'. *v. a.* [*supplanter*, Fr.; *sub* and *planta*, Lat.] To trip up the heels. *Milton.* To displace by stratagem; to turn out. *Sidney.* To displace; to overpower; to force away. *Shakspeare.*

SUPPLA'NTER, sŭp-plănt'-ŭr. *n. s.* One that supplants; one that displaces. *Gower.*

SUPPLA'NTING*, sŭp-plănt'-ĭng. *n. s.* The act of displacing or turning out. *Hoadly.*

SU'PPLE §, sŭp'-pl. 405. *a.* [*souple*, Fr.] Pliant; flexible. *Bacon.* Yielding; soft; not obstinate. *Shak* Flattering; fawning; bending. *Addison.* That which makes supple. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SU'PPLE, sŭp'-pl. *v. a.* To make pliant; to make soft; to make flexible. *Temple.* To make compliant. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SU'PPLE, sŭp'-pl. *v. n.* To grow soft; to grow pliant. *Dryden.*

SU'PPLELY*, sŭp'-pl-lē. *ad.* Softly; mildly; pliantly. *Cotgrave.*

SU'PPLEMENT §, sŭp'-plē-mĕnt. *n. s.* [Fr.; *supplementum*, Lat.] Addition to any thing by which its defects are supplied. *Hooker.* Store; supply *Chapman.*

SUPPLEME'NTAL, sŭp-plē-mĕnt'-ăl. } *a.* Ad-
SUPPLEME'NTARY, sŭp-plē-mĕnt'-ă-rē. § ditional; such as may supply the place of what is lost or wanting. *Clarendon.*

SU'PPLENESS, sŭp'-pl-nĕs. *n. s.* [*souplesse*, Fr.] Pliantness; flexibility; readiness to take any form. *Bacon.* Readiness of compliance; facility. *Temple.*

SU'PPLETORY, sŭp'-plē-tŭr-ē. 512. *a.* [*supplco* Lat.] Brought in to fill up deficiencies. *Wharton.*

SU'PPLETORY, sŭp'-plē-tŭr-ē. *n. s.* [*suppletorium*, Lat.] That which is to fill up deficiencies. *Bp. Taylor.*

SUPPLI'AL*, sŭp-plī'-ăl. *n. s.* The act of supplying. *Warburton.*

SUPPLI'ANCE*, sŭp-plī'-ânse. *n. s.* Continuance. *Shakspeare.*

SU'PPLIANT §, sŭp'-plè-ânt. *a.* [Fr.] Entreating; beseeching; precatory; submissive. *Shakspeare.*

SU'PPLIANT, sŭp'-plè-ânt. *n. s.* An humble petitioner; one who begs submissively. *Shakspeare.*

SU'PPLIANTLY*, sŭp'-plè-ânt-lè. *ad.* In a submissive manner. *The Student*, vol. i.

SU'PPLICANT, sŭp'-plè-kânt. *n. s.* [*supplicans*, Lat.] One that entreats or implores with great submission; an humble petitioner. *Hooker.*

SU'PPLICANT*, sŭp'-plè-kânt. *a.* Entreating; submissively petitioning. *Bp. Bull.*

*To* SU'PPLICATE §, sŭp'-plè-kâte. *v. n.* [*supplier*, Fr.; *supplico*, Lat.] To implore; to entreat; to petition submissively and humbly. *Bacon.*

SUPPLICA'TION, sŭp-plè-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Petition humbly delivered; entreaty. *Shak.* Petitionary worship; the adoration of a supplicant or petitioner. *Eph.* vi.

SU'PPLICATORY*, sŭp'-plè-kā-tŭr-è. *a.* Petitionary. *Bp. Hall.*

SUPPLI'ER*, sŭp-plī'-ŭr. *n. s.* One who supplies; one who makes up for an omission. *Stackhouse.*

*To* SUPPLY' §, sŭp-plī'. *v. a.* [*suppleo*, Lat.; *supplier*, Fr.] To fill up as any deficiencies happen. *Spenser.* To give something wanted; to yield; to afford. *Bacon.* To relieve with something wanted. *Shak.* To serve instead of. *Waller.* To give or bring, whether good or bad. *Prior.* To fill any room made vacant. *Milton.* To accommodate; to furnish. *Dryden.*

SUPPLY', sŭp-plī'. *n. s.* Relief of want; cure of deficiency. 2 *Cor.* viii.

SUPPLY'MENT*, sŭp-plī'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Prevention of deficiency. *Shakspeare. Ob. T.*

*To* SUPPO'RT §, sŭp-pōrt'. *v. a.* [*supporter*, Fr.; *supportare*, Ital.] To sustain; to prop; to bear up. *Milton.* To endure any thing painful without being overcome. *Milton.* To endure; to bear. *Dryden.* To sustain; to keep from fainting. *Milton.*

SUPPO'RT, sŭp-pōrt'. *n. s.* [Fr.] Act or power of sustaining. *Locke.* Prop; sustaining power. Necessaries of life. *Shenstone.* Maintenance; supply. *Blackstone.*

SUPPO'RTABLE, sŭp-pōrt'-ă-bl. *a.* [Fr.] Tolerable; to be endured. *Shakspeare.*

SUPPO'RTABLENESS, sŭp-pōrt'-ă-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being tolerable. *Hammond.*

SUPPO'RTANCE, sŭp-pōrt'-ânse. } *n. s.* Main-
SUPPORTA'TION, sŭp-pōr-tā'-shŭn. } tenance; support. *Shakspeare.*

SUPPO'RTER, sŭp-pōrt'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that supports. *Shak.* Prop; that by which any thing is borne up from falling. *Bacon.* Sustainer; comforter. *South.* Maintainer; defender. *Wotton.*—*Supporters.* [In heraldry.] Figures of beasts, birds, and sometimes of human beings, which support the arms. *Camden.*

SUPPO'RTFUL*, sŭp-pōrt'-fŭl. *a.* Abounding with support. *Mirror for Magistrates. Ob. T.*

SUPPO'RTMENT*, sŭp-pōrt'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Support. *Wotton. Ob. T.*

SUPPO'SABLE, sŭp-pō'-zā-bl. 405. *a.* That may be supposed. *Hammond.*

SUPPO'SAL, sŭp-pō'-zăl. 88. *n. s.* Position without proof; imagination; belief. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SUPPO'SE §, sŭp-pōze'. *v. a.* [*supposer*, Fr.; *suppono*, Lat.] To lay down without proof; to advance by way of argument or illustration without maintaining the truth of the position. *Wilkins.* To admit without proof. *Tillotson.* To imagine; to believe without examination. 2 *Sam.* xiii. To require as previous. *Hale.* To make reasonably supposed. *Female Quixote.* To put one thing by fraud in the place of another.

SUPPO'SE, sŭp-pōze'. *n. s.* Supposition; position without proof; unevidenced conceit. *Shakspeare.*

SUPPO'SER, sŭp-pō'-zŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that supposes. *Shakspeare.*

SUPPOSI'TION, sŭp-pō-zĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Position laid down; hypothesis; imagination yet unproved. *Shakspeare.*

SUPPOSI'TIONAL*, sŭp-pō-zĭsh'-ŭn-ăl. *a.* Hypothetical. *South.*

SUPPOSITI'TIOUS, sŭp-pŏz-è-tĭsh'-ŭs. *a.* [*suppositus, suppositĭtius*, Lat.] Not genuine; put by a trick into the place or character belonging to another. *Bacon.* Supposed; imaginary; not real. *Woodward.*

SUPPOSITI'TIOUSLY*, sŭp-pŏz-è-tĭsh'-ŭs-lè. *ad.* By supposition. *Sir T. Herbert.*

SUPPOSITI'TIOUSNESS, sŭp-pŏz-è-tĭsh'-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* State of being counterfeit.

SUPPO'SITIVE*, sŭp-pŏz'-zè-tĭv. *a.* Supposed; including a supposition. *Chillingworth.*

SUPPO'SITIVE*, sŭp-pŏz'-zè-tĭv. *n. s.* What implies supposition: as, *if*. *Harris.*

SUPPO'SITIVELY, sŭp-pŏz'-zè-tĭv-lè. *ad.* Upon supposition. *Hammond.*

SUPPO'SITORY, sŭp-pŏz'-zè-tŭr-è. *n. s.* [*suppositoire*, Fr.; *suppositorium*, Lat.] A kind of solid clyster. *Arbuthnot.*

*To* SUPPRE'SS §, sŭp-prĕs'. *v. a.* [*supprimo, suppressus*, Lat.] To crush; to overpower; to overwhelm; to subdue; to reduce from any state of activity or commotion. *Shak.* To conceal; not to tell; not to reveal. *Milton.* To keep in; not to let out. *Shakspeare.*

SUPPRE'SSION, sŭp-prĕsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *suppressio*, Lat.] The act of suppressing. Not publication. *Pope.*

SUPPRE'SSIVE*, sŭp-prĕs'-sĭv. *a.* Suppressing; overpowering; concealing; keeping in. *Seward.*

SUPPRE'SSOR, sŭp-prĕs'-sŭr. 166. *n. s.* One that suppresses. crushes, or conceals. *Sherwood.*

*To* SU'PPURATE §, sŭp'-pū-rāte. *v. a.* [*pus, puris*, Lat.; *suppurer*, Fr.] To generate pus or matter *Arbuthnot.*

*To* SU'PPURATE, sŭp'-pū-rāte. *v. n.* To grow to pus.

SUPPURA'TION, sŭp-pū-rā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] The ripening or change of the matter of a tumour into pus. *Wiseman.* The matter suppurated. *South.*

SU'PPURATIVE, sŭp'-pū-rā-tĭv. 512. *a.* [*suppuratif*, Fr.] Digestive; generating matter. *Cot grave.*

SU'PPURATIVE*, sŭp'-pū-rā-tĭv. *n. s.* A suppurating medicine. *Wiseman.*

SUPPUTA'TION, sŭp-pū-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *supputo*, Lat.] Reckoning; account; calculation; computation. *Holder.*

*To* SUPPU'TE, sŭp-pūte'. *v. a.* [*supputo*, Lat.] To reckon; to calculate.

*SU'PRA*, sū'-prā, [Lat.,] in composition, signifies *above* or *before*.

SUPRALAPSA'RIAN, sū-prā-lăp-sā'-rè-ăn. } *a.*
SUPRALA'PSARY, sū-prā-lăp'-sār-è. } [*supra* and *lapsus*, Lat.] Antecedent to the fall of man.

SUPRALAPSA'RIAN*, sū-prā-lăp-sā'-rè-ăn. *n. s.* One who maintains the supralapsarian doctrine: viz. that God does only consider his own glory in all that he does; and that whatever is done arises, as from its first cause, from the decree of God; that, in this decree, God intended to make the world, to put a race of men in it, to constitute them under Adam as their fountain and head; that he decreed Adam's sin, the lapse of his posterity, and Christ's death, &c. *Burnet.*

SUPRAMU'NDANE*, sū-prā-mŭn'-dâne. *a.* [*supra*, and *mundane*.] Above the world. *Hallywell.*

SUPRAVU'LGAR, sū-prā-vŭl'-gŭr. *a.* Above the vulgar. *Collier.*

SUPRE'MACY, sū-prĕm'-ă-sè. 511. [See PRIMACY.] *n. s.* Highest place; highest authority; state of being supreme. *Hooker.*

SUPRE'ME §, sū-prēme'. *a.* [*supremus*, Lat.] Highest in dignity; highest in authority; used only of intellectual or political elevation. *Hooker.* Highest; most excellent. *Dryden.*

**SUPRE'MELY**, sū-prēme'-lè. *ad.* In the highest degree. *Pope.*

***SUR***, sûr, [Fr.,] in composition, means *upon* or *over and above.*

**SURADDI'TION**, sûr-âd-dĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* Something added to the name. *Shakspeare.*

**SU'RAL**, sū'-răl. 88. *a.* [*sura*, Lat.] Being in the calf of the leg. *Wiseman.*

**SU'RANCE**, shū'-rânse. 454. *n. s.* [from *sure.*] Warrant; security; assurance. *Shakspeare.*

**SU'RBASE**§*, sûr'-bâse. *n. s.* [*sur* and *base.*] A kind of skirt, border, or moulding, above the base. *Pennant.*

**SURBA'SED***, sûr-bâste'. *a.* [*surbasse*, Fr.] Having a surbase or moulding. *Gray.*

*To* **SURBA'TE**§, sûr-bâte'. *v. a.* [*solbatir*, Fr.] To bruise and batter the feet with travel; to harass; to fatigue. *Clarendon.*

**SU'RBEAT***, sûr'-bête. } The participle passive of
**SURBE'T**, sûr-bĕt'. } *surbeat*, which Spenser and Hall have used for *surbate.* *Spenser. Bp. Hall.*

*To* **SURCEA'SE**§, sûr-sēse'. *v. n.* [*sur* and *cesser*, Fr.; *cesso*, Lat.] To be at an end; to stop; to cease; to be no longer in use or being. *Donne.* To leave off; to practise no longer; to refrain finally. *Hooker.*

*To* **SURCEA'SE**, sûr-sēse'. *v. a.* To stop; to put to an end. *Spenser.*

**SURCEA'SE**, sûr-sēse'. 227. *n. s.* Cessation; stop. *Hooker.*

*To* **SURCHA'RGE**§, sûr-tshârje'. *v. a.* [*surcharger*, Fr.] To overload; to overburthen. *Spenser.*

**SURCHA'RGE**, sûr-tshârje'. *n. s.* [Fr.] Burthen added to burthen; overburthen; more than can be well borne. *Bacon.*

**SURCHA'RGER**, sûr-tshâr'-jûr. 98. *n. s.* One that overburthens.

**SURCI'NGLE**§, sûr'-sĭng-gl. 405. *n. s.* [*sur* and *cingulum*, Lat.] A girth with which the burthen is bound upon a horse. The girdle of a cassock. *Marvel.*

**SURCI'NGLED***, sûr-sĭng'-gld. *a.* Girt. *Bp. Hall.*

**SU'RCLE**, sûrk'-kl. 405. *n. s.* [*surculus*, Lat.] A shoot; a twig; a sucker. *Brown.*

**SU'RCOAT**, sûr'-kōte. *n. s.* [*surcot*, old Fr.] A short coat worn over the rest of the dress. *Camden.*

**SU'RCREW***, sûr'-krōō. *n. s.* [*sur* and *crew.*] Augmentation; additional collection. *Wotton. Ob. T.*

*To* **SU'RCULATE**§*, sûr'-kū-lâte. *v. a.* [*surculo*, Lat.] To prune; to cut off young shoots. *Cockeram.*

**SURCULA'TION***, sûr-kū-lâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of pruning. *Sir T. Brown.*

**SURD**§, sûrd. *a.* [*surdus*, Lat.; *sourd*, Fr.] Deaf; wanting the sense of hearing. *Brown.* Unheard; not perceived by the ear. Not expressed by any term.

**SU'RDITY**, sûr'-dè-tè. *n. s.* [from *surd.*] Deafness. *Cockeram.*

**SURDNU'MBER**, sûrd-nŭm'-bûr. *n. s.* That is incommensurate with unity.

**SURE**§, shûre. 454, 455 *a.* [*seur*, old Fr.] Certain; unfailing, infallible. *Ps.* xix. Certainly doomed. *Locke.* Confident; undoubting; certainly knowing. *Shak.* Safe; firm; certain; past doubt or danger. *Dan.* iv. Firm; stable; steady; not liable to failure. *Shak.*—*To be sure.* Certainly. *Atterbury.*

**SURE**, shûre. *ad.* [*surement*, Fr.] Certainly; without doubt; doubtless. *Shakspeare.*

**SUREFO'OTED**, shûre-fŭt'-ĕd. *a.* [*sure* and *foot.*] Treading firmly; not stumbling. *Herbert.*

**SU'RELY**, shûre'-lè. *ad.* Certainly; undoubtedly; without doubt. *Genesis.* Firmly; without hazard. *Proverbs.*

**SU'RENESS**, shûre'-nĕs. *n. s.* Certainty. *Cowley.*

**SU'RETISHIP**, shûre'-tè-shĭp. *n. s.* The office of a surety or bondsman; the act of being bound for another. *Donne.*

**SU'RETY**§, shûre'-tè. [See NICETY.] *n. s.* [*sureté*, Fr.] Certainty; indubitableness. *Gen.* xv. Security; safety. *Sidney.* Foundation of stability; support. *Milton.* Evidence; ratification; confirmation. *Shak.* Security against loss or damage; security for payment. *Shak.* Hostage; bondsman; one that gives security for another; one that is bound for another. *Gen.* xliii.

**SURF***, sûrf. *n. s.* [probably from the Fr. *surflot*.] The swell or dashing of the sea that beats against rocks or the shore. *Falconer.*

**SU'RFACE**, sûr'-fâs. 91. *n. s.* [old Fr.] Superficies; outside; superfice. *Fotherby.*

*To* **SU'RFEIT**§, sûr'-fĭt. 255. *v. a.* [*sur* and *faire*, Fr.] To feed with meat or drink to satiety and sickness; to cram over-much. *Shakspeare.*

*To* **SU'RFEIT**, sûr'-fĭt. *v. n.* To be fed to satiety and sickness. *Shakspeare.*

**SU'RFEIT**, sûr'-fĭt. *n. s.* Sickness or satiety caused by over-fulness. *Shakspeare.*

**SU'RFEITER**, sûr'-fĭt-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One who riots; a glutton. *Shakspeare.*

**SU'RFEITING***, sûr'-fĭt-ĭng. *n. s.* The act of feeding with meat or drink to satiety and sickness. *Davies.*

**SU'RFEITWATER**, sûr'-fĭt-wâ-tûr. *n. s.* Water that cures surfeits. *Locke.*

**SURGE**§, sûrje. *n. s.* [*surgo*, Lat.] A swelling sea; wave rolling above the general surface of the water; billow; wave. *Spenser.*

*To* **SURGE**, sûrje. *v. n.* To swell; to rise high. *Spenser.*

**SU'RGELESS***, sûrje'-lĕs. *a.* Without surges; calm. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

**SU'RGEON**§. sûr'-jŭn. 259. *n. s.* [corrupted from *chirurgeon*; *surgien*, old Fr.] One who cures by manual operation; one whose duty is to act in external maladies by the direction of the physician. *Sidney.*

**SU'RGEONRY**, sûr'-jŭn-rè. } *n. s.* The act of cur-
**SU'RGERY**, sûr'-jĕr-è. } ing by manual operation. *Spenser.*

**SU'RGICAL***, sûr'-jè-kăl. *a.* Pertaining to the art and skill of a surgeon; chirurgical.

**SU'RGY**, sûr'-jè. *a.* Rising in billows. *Pope.*

**SU'RLILY**, sûr'-lè-lè. *ad.* In a surly manner. *The Student*, vol. ii.

**SU'RLINESS**, sûr'-lè-nĕs. *n. s.* Gloomy moroseness; sour anger. *Milton.*

**SU'RLING**, sûrl'-ĭng. *n. s.* A sour, morose fellow. *Camden. Ob. J.*

**SU'RLY**§, sûr'-lè. *a.* [rup, Sax.; *sural*, old Fr.] Gloomily morose; rough; uncivil; sour; silently angry. *Shakspeare.*

**SURMI'SAL***, sûr-mī'-zăl. *n. s.* Imperfect notion; surmise. *Milton.*

*To* **SURMISE**§, sûr-mīze'. *v. a.* [*surmise*, Fr.] To suspect; to imagine imperfectly; to imagine without certain knowledge. *Hooker.*

**SURMI'SE**, sûr-mīze'. *n. s.* [*surmise*, Fr.] Imperfect notion; suspicion; imagination not supported by knowledge. *Hooker.*

**SURMI'SER***, sûr-mī'-zûr. *n. s.* One who surmises. *Lively Oracles.*

*To* **SURMOUNT**§, sûr-mŏŭnt'. *v. a.* [*surmonter*, Fr.] To rise above. *Raleigh.* To conquer; to overcome. *Hayward.* To surpass; to exceed. *Milton.*

**SURMO'UNTABLE**, sûr-mŏŭnt'-â-bl. *a.* [*surmontable*, old Fr.] Conquerable; superable.

**SURMO'UNTER**, sûr-mŏŭnt'-ûr. *n. s.* One that rises above another.

**SURMO'UNTING**, sûr-mŏŭnt'-ĭng. *n. s.* The act of getting uppermost.

**SU'RMULLET**, sûr'-mŭl-lĕt. *n. s.* A sort of fish *Ainsworth.*

**SU'RNAME**§, sûr'-nâme. 492. *n. s.* [*surnom*, Fr.] The name of the family; the name which one has over and above the Christian name. *Spenser.* An appellation added to the original name. *Shak.*

*To* **SURNA'ME**, sûr-nâme'. *v. a.* [*surnommer*, Fr.] To name by an appellation added to the original name. *Isaiah*, xliv.

*To* **SURPA'SS**§, sûr-pâs'. *v. a.* [*surpasser*, Fr.] To excel; to exceed; to go beyond in excellence. *Shak.*

SURPA'SSABLE, sûr-pâs'-sâ-bl. *a.* That may be excelled. *Dict.*

SURPA'SSING, sûr-pâs'-sĭng. *part. a.* Excellent in a high degree. *Milton.*

SURPA'SSINGLY, sûr-pâs'-sĭng-lè. *ad.* In a very excellent manner.

SU'RPLICE §, sûr'-plĭs. 140. *n. s.* [*surpelis, surplis*, Fr.; *superpellicium*, Lat.] The white garb which the clergy wear in their acts of ministration. *Shakspeare.*

SURPLICE-FEES*, sûr'-plĭs-fēēz. *n. s.* Fees paid to the clergy for occasional duties. *Warton.*

SU'RPLICED*, sûr'-plĭst. *a.* Wearing a surplice. *Mallet.*

SU'RPLUS, sûr'-plŭs. } *n. s.* [*surplus*,
SU'RPLUSAGE, sûr'-plŭs-ĭdje. 90. } Fr.; *sur*, and *plus*, Lat.] A supernumerary part; overplus; what remains when use is satisfied. *Spenser.*

SURPRI'SAL, sûr-prī'-zăl. 88. } *n. s.* [*surprise*, Fr.]
SURPRI'SE, sûr-prīze'. } The act of taking unawares; the state of being taken unawares. *Wotton.* A dish which has nothing in it. *King.* Sudden confusion or perplexity.

*To* SURPRI'SE §, sûr-prīze'. *v. a.* [*surpris*, Fr.; from *surprendre*.] To take unawares; to fall upon unexpectedly. *Shak.* To astonish by something wonderful. *L'Estrange.* To confuse or perplex by something sudden. *Milton.*

SURPRI'SING, sûr-prī'-zĭng. 410. *part. a.* Wonderful; raising sudden wonder or concern. *Addison.*

SURPRI'SINGLY, sûr-prī'-zĭng-lè. *ad.* To a degree that raises wonder; in a manner that raises wonder. *Addison.*

SU'RQUEDRY, sûr'-kwē-drè. *n. s.* [*sur* and *cuider*, old Fr.] Overweening pride; insolence. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

SURREBU'TTER, sûr-rē-bŭt'-tûr. *n. s.* [In law.] A second rebutter; answer to a rebutter.

SURREJOI'NDER, sûr-rē-jŏĭn'-dûr. *n. s.* [*surrejoindre*, Fr.] [In law.] A second defence of the plaintiff's action, opposite to the rejoinder of the defendant, which the civilians call *triplicatio. Bailey.*

*To* SURRE'NDER §, sûr-rĕn'-dûr. *v. a.* [old Fr.] To yield up; to deliver up. *Hooker.* To deliver up an enemy. *Fairfax.*

*To* SURRE'NDER, sûr-rĕn'-dûr. *v. n.* To yield; to give one's self up. *Glanville.*

SURRE'NDER, sûr-rĕn'-dûr. 83. } *n. s.* The act of
SURRE'NDRY, sûr-rĕn'-drè. } yielding. *Milton.* The act of resigning or giving up to another. *Shakspeare.*

SURREPTION, sûr-rĕp'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*surreptus*, Lat.] Act of obtaining or procuring surreptitiously. *Bp. Hall.* Sudden and unperceived invasion or intrusion. *Hammond.*

SURREPTI'TIOUS §, sûr-rĕp-tĭsh'-ŭs. *a.* [*surreptitius*. Lat.] Done by stealth; gotten or produced fraudulently. *Brown.*

SURREPTI'TIOUSLY, sûr-rĕp-tĭsh'-ŭs-lè. *ad.* By stealth; fraudulently. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

*To* SU'RROGATE §, sûr'-rō-gāte. *v. a.* [*surrogo*, Lat.] To put in the place of another. *Proceed. against Garnet, &c.*

SU'RROGATE, sûr'-rō-gāte. 91. *n. s.* [*surrogatus*, Lat.] A deputy; a delegate; the deputy of an ecclesiastical judge. *Const. and Canons Eccl.*

SURROGA'TION, sûr-rō-gā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*surrogatio*, Lat.] The act of putting in another's place. *Killingbeck.*

*To* SURROU'ND, sûr-rŏŭnd'. *v. a.* [*surronder*, Fr.] To environ; to encompass; to enclose on all sides. *Milton.*

SURSO'LID, sûr-sŏl'-ĭd. *n. s.* [In algebra.] The fourth multiplication or power of any number whatever taken as the root. *Trevoux.*

SURSO'LID *Problem. n.s.* [In mathematicks.] That which cannot be resolved but by curves of a higher nature than a conick section. *Harris.*

*SURTOU'T*, sûr-tōō'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A large coat worn over all the rest. *Prior. Arbuthnot.*

*To* SURVE'NE, sûr-vēne'. *v. a.* [*survenir*. Fr.] To supervene; to come as an addition. *Harvey.*

*To* SURVE'Y §, sûr-vā'. *v. a.* [*surveoir*, old Fr.] To overlook; to have under the view; to view as from a higher place. *Milton.* To oversee, as one in authority. To view as examining. *Spenser.* To measure and estimate land or buildings.

SU'RVEY, sûr-vā', or sûr'-vā. [sûr'-vā, *Jones, Fulton* and *Knight*.] *n. s.* View; prospect. *Milton* Superintendence. Mensuration.

☞ This substantive was, till within these few years, universally pronounced with the accent on the last syllable, like the verb: but, since Johnson and Lowth led the way, a very laudable desire of regulating and improving our language has given the substantive the accent on the first syllable, according to a very general rule in the language, 492; but this has produced an anomaly in pronunciation, for which, in my opinion, the accentual distinction of the noun and verb does not make amends: if we place the accent on the first syllable of the noun, the *ey* in the last must necessarily be pronounced like *ey* in *barley, attorney, journey*, &c. Notwithstanding, therefore, this accentuation has numbers to support it, I think it but a shortsighted emendation, and not worth adopting. All our orthoëpists pronounce the verb with the accent on the last, except Fenning, who accents the first. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Nares, Dr. Ash, Perry, and Entick, [and Todd] accent the first syllable of the noun; but Dr. Johnson and Bailey, the original lexicographers, accent the last. Dr. Kenrick does not accent the noun, and Barclay has not inserted it. *W.*

SURVE'YAL*, sûr-vā'-ăl. *n. s.* The same as *survey. Barrow.*

SURVE'YOR, sûr-vā'-ûr. 166. *n. s.* An overseer: one placed to superintend others. *Shak.* A measurer of land. *Shakspeare.*

SURVE'YORSHIP, sûr-vā'-ûr-shĭp. *n. s.* The office of a surveyor.

*To* SURVI'EW, sûr-vū'. *v. a.* [*surveoir*, old Fr.] To overlook; to have in view; to survey. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

SURVI'EW*, sûr-vū'. *n. s.* Survey. *Sanderson. Ob. T.*

*To* SURVI'SE*, sûr-vīze'. *v. a.* [*sur* and *viser*, Fr.] To look over. *B. Jonson. Ob. T.*

SURVI'VAL*, sûr-vī'-văl. } *n. s.* [*survivance*,
SURVI'VANCE*, sûr-vī'-vânse. } Fr.] Survivorship. *Sir G. Buck.*

*To* SURVI'VE §, sûr-vīve'. *v. n.* [*supervivo*, Lat.; *survivre*, Fr.] To live after the death of another *Shak.* To live after any thing. *Spenser.* To remain alive. *Pope.*

*To* SURVI'VE, sûr-vīve'. *v. a.* To outlive. *Watts.*

SURVI'VER, or SURVI'VOR*, sûr-vī'-vûr. *n. s.* One who outlives another. *Brown.*

SURVI'VERSHIP, } sûr-vī'-vûr-shĭp. } *n. s.* The
SURVI'VORSHIP*, } } state of outliving another. *Ayliffe.*

SUSCEPTIBI'LITY, sŭs-sĕp-tē-bĭl'-ē-tè. *n. s.* Quality of admitting; tendency to admit. *Hale.*

SUSCE'PTIBLE §, sŭs-sĕp'-tē-bl. [See INCOMPARABLE.] *a.* [Fr.] Capable of admitting; disposed to admit. *Wotton.*

☞ Dr. Johnson says, Prior has accented this word improperly on the first syllable. To which observation Mr. Mason adds, "Perhaps it is Johnson, who has improperly placed the accent on the second syllable." If Mr. Mason were asked why, perhaps he would be puzzled to answer. If it be said that usage is on the side of Prior, what shall we think of all our orthoëpists who have accented this word like Johnson? for thus we find the word accented by Sheridan, Kenrick, Scott, Perry, W. Johnston, Buchanan, and Barclay. Entick has, indeed, the accent on the first, but on the second of *susceptive*; and, if usage alone is pleaded for the accent on the first, it may be answered, What can be a better proof of usage than the authors I have quoted? But Mr. Nares, with his usual good sense, reprobates this accentuation on the first syllable, and says it is high time to oppose it. The only argument that can be alleged for it is that which Mr. Elphinston has brought in favour of *comparable, admirable*, and *acceptable*, which is, that, when the accent is on the second syllable of these words, they signify only a physical possibility

of being *compared*, *admired*, and *accepted*; but when the accent is on the first, they signify a fitness or worthiness of being *compared*, *admired*, and *accepted*. "Thus," says he, "one thing is literally *comparable* with another, if it can be *compared* with it, though not perhaps *comparable*, that is, fit to be *compared* to it; so a thing may be *acceptable* by a man, that is far from being *acceptable* to him."—*Principles of the English Language*, vol. i. page 139. This is the best reason I ever yet heard for this high accentuation; but how such a difference of pronunciation tends to perplex and obscure the meaning, may be seen under the word BOWL: nor does the word in question seem *susceptible* of such a difference in the sense from a different accentuation. When poets are on the rack for a word of a certain length and a certain accent, it is charity to make allowances for their necessities; but no quarter should be given to coxcombs in prose, who have no better plea for a novelty of pronunciation, than a fop has for being the first in the fashion, however ridiculous and absurd. *W.*

SUSCE'PTIBLENESS*, sŭs-sĕp'-tē-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Susceptibility.

SUSCE'PTION, sŭs-sĕp'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*susceptus*, Lat.] Act of taking. *Bp. Hall.*

SUSCE'PTIVE, sŭs-sĕp'-tĭv. 157. *a.* Capable to admit. *Fotherby.*

SUSCEPTIVITY*, sŭs-sĕp-tĭv'-ĕ-tē. *n. s.* Capability of admitting. *Wollaston.*

SUSCE'PTOR*, sŭs-sĕp'-tŭr. *n. s.* [Lat.] One who undertakes; a godfather. *Puller.*

SUSCI'PIENCY, sŭs-sĭp'-pē-ĕn-sē. *n. s.* Reception; admission.

SUSCI'PIENT §, sŭs-sĭp'-pē-ĕnt. *n. s.* [*suscipiens*, Lat.] One who takes; one that admits or receives. *Bp. Taylor.*

SUSCI'PIENT*, sŭs-sĭp'-pē-ĕnt. *a.* Receiving; admitting. *Barrow.*

*To* SU'SCITATE §, sŭs'-sē-tāte. 91. *v. a.* [*susciter*, Fr.; *suscito*, Lat.] To rouse; to excite. *Sir T. Elyot.*

SUSCITA'TION, sŭs-sē-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] The act of rousing or exciting. *Pearson.*

*To* SUSPE'CT §, sŭs-pĕkt'. *v. a.* [*suspicio, suspectum*, Lat.] To imagine with a degree of fear and jealousy what is not known. *Bacon.* To imagine guilty without proof. *Locke.* To hold uncertain; to doubt. *Addison.*

*To* SUSPE'CT, sŭs-pĕkt'. *v. n.* To imagine guilt. *Shakspeare.*

SUSPE'CT, sŭs-pĕkt'. *part. a.* [*suspect*, Fr.] Doubtful. *Glanville.*

SUSPE'CT, sŭs-pĕkt'. *n. s.* Suspicion; imagination without proof. *Sidney. Ob. J.*

SUSPE'CTABLE*, sŭs-pĕk'-tā-bl. *a.* That may be suspected. *Cotgrave.*

SUSPE'CTEDLY*, sŭs-pĕk'-tĕd-lē. *ad.* So as to be suspected; so as to excite suspicion. *Bp. Taylor.*

SUSPE'CTEDNESS*, sŭs-pĕk'-tĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* State of being suspected; state of being doubted. *Dr. Robinson.*

SUSPE'CTER*, sŭs-pĕk'-tŭr. *n. s.* One who suspects. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

SUSPE'CTFUL*, sŭs-pĕkt'-fŭl. *a.* Apt to suspect; apt to mistrust. *Bailey.*

SUSPE'CTLESS*, sŭs-pĕkt'-lĕs. *a.* Not suspecting; without suspicion. *Sir T. Herbert.* Not suspected. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

*To* SUSPE'ND §, sŭs-pĕnd'. *v. a.* [*suspendre*, Fr.; *suspendo*, Lat.] To hang; to make to hang by any thing. *Donne.* To make to depend upon. *Tillotson.* To interrupt; to make to stop for a time. *Milton.* To delay; to hinder from proceeding. *Shakspeare.* To keep undetermined. *Locke.* To debar for a time from the execution of an office or enjoyment of a revenue. *Sanderson.*

SUSPE'NDER*, sŭs-pĕn'-dŭr. *n. s.* One who suspends or delays. *Mountagu.*

SUSPE'NSE, sŭs-pĕnse'. *n. s.* [*suspens*, Fr.; *suspensus*, Lat.] Uncertainty; delay of certainty or determination; indetermination. *Hooker.* Act of withholding the judgement. *Locke.* Stop in the midst of two opposites. *Pope.*

SUSPE'NSE, sŭs-pĕnse'. *a.* [*suspensus*, Lat.] Held from proceeding. *Milton.* Held in doubt; held in expectation. *Hooker.*

SUSPE'NSION, sŭs-pĕn'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Act of making to hang on any thing. *Pearson.* Act of making to depend on any thing. Act of delaying. *Waller.* Act of withholding or balancing the judgement. *Brown.* Interruption; temporary cessation. *Clarendon.* Temporary privation of an office: as, The clerk incurred *suspension.*

SUSPE'NSIVE*, sŭs-pĕn'-sĭv. *a.* Doubtful. *Beaum.*

SUSPE'NSORY, sŭs-pĕn'-sŭr-ē. 512. [See DOMESTICK.] *a.* [*suspensoire*, Fr.; *suspensus*, Lat.] Suspending; belonging to that by which a thing hangs. *Brown.* Doubtful. *Brown.*

SU'SPICABLE*, sŭs'-pē-kā-bl. *a.* [*suspicor*, Lat.] That may be suspected; liable to suspicion. *More.*

SUSPI'CION §, sŭs-pĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *suspicio*, Lat.] The act of suspecting; imagination of something ill without proof. *Sidney.*

SUSPI'CIOUS, sŭs-pĭsh'-ŭs. 314. *a.* [*suspiciosus*, Lat.] Inclined to suspect; inclined to imagine ill without proof. *South.* Indicating suspicion or fear. *Swift.* Liable to suspicion; giving reason to imagine ill. *Hooker.*

SUSPI'CIOUSLY, sŭs-pĭsh'-ŭs-lē. *ad.* With suspicion. So as to raise suspicion. *Sidney.*

SUSPI'CIOUSNESS, sŭs-pĭsh'-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Tendency to suspicion. *Sidney.*

SUSPI'RAL*, sŭs-pī'-rāl. *n. s.* A spring of water passing under ground towards a conduit or cistern; also, a breathing-hole or ventiduct. *Chambers.*

SUSPIRA'TION, sŭs-pē-rā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*suspiratio*, from *suspiro*, Lat.] Sigh; act of fetching the breath deep. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SUSPI'RE §, sŭs-pīre'. *v. n.* [*suspiro*, Lat.] To sigh; to fetch the breath deep. To breathe. *Shak.*

SUSPI'RED*, sŭs-pīrd'. *part. a.* Wished for; desired earnestly: a latinism. *Wotton.*

*To* SUSTA'IN §, sŭs-tāne'. *v. a.* [*soustenir*, Fr.; *sustineo*, Lat.] To bear; to prop; to hold up. *More* To support; to keep from sinking under evil *Holder.* To maintain; to keep. *Milton.* To help; to relieve; to assist. *Shak.* To bear; to endure. *Dryden.* To bear without yielding. *Waller.* To suffer; to bear as inflicted. *Shakspeare.*

SUSTA'IN*, sŭs-tāne'. *n. s.* What sustains or supports. *Milton. Ob. T.*

SUSTA'INABLE, sŭs-tā'-nā-bl. *a.* [*soustenable*, Fr.] That may be sustained.

SUSTA'INER, sŭs-tā'-nŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that props; one that supports. *More.* One that suffers; a sufferer. *Chapman.*

SU'STENANCE, sŭs'-tē-nănse. *n. s.* [*soustenance*, Fr.] Support; maintenance. *Sidney.* Necessaries of life; victuals. *Temple.*

SUSTE'NTACLE*, sŭs-tĕn'-tā-kl. *n. s.* [*sustentaculum*, Lat.] Support. *More. Ob. T.*

SUSTENTA'TION, sŭs-tĕn-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; from *sustento*, Lat.] Support; preservation from falling. *Boyle.* Use of victuals. *Brown.* Maintenance; support of life. *Bacon.*

SUSURRA'TION, sū-sŭr-rā'-shŭn. [See MUCULENT.] *n. s.* [*susurro*, Lat.] Whisper; soft murmur.

SUTE, sūte. *n. s.* [for *suite*.] Sort. *Hooker.*

SU'TILE*, sū'-tĭl. *a.* [*sutilis*, Lat.] Done by stitching. *Boswell.*

SU'TLER, sŭt'-lŭr. 98. *n. s.* [*soeteler*, Dutch; *sudler*, Germ.] A man that sells provisions and liquor in a camp. *Shakspeare.*

SU'TURATED*, sū'-tshū-rā-tĕd. *a.* [*sutura*, Lat.] Stitched or knit together. *Smith.*

SU'TURE, sū'-tshūre. 463. *n. s.* [Fr.; *sutura*, Lat.] A manner of sewing or stitching, particularly of stitching wounds. *Sharp.* A particular articulation: the bones of the cranium are joined to one another by four *sutures. Quincy.*

SWAB §, swŏb. 85. *n. s.* [*swabb*, Swed.] A kind of mop to clean floors.

*To* SWAB, swŏb *v. a.* [ꝑpebban, Sax.] To clean with a mop. *Shelvock.* Used chiefly at sea.

SWA'BBER, swŏb'-bŭr. 98. *n. s* [Dutch.] A sweeper of the deck. *Shakspeare.*

SWAD*, swŏd. *n. s.* [ꝩpeðan, Sax.] A peasecod. *Cotgrave.* A squab, or short, fat person. *B. Jonson.*

*To* SWA/DDLE §, swŏd'-dl. 405. *v. a.* [ꝩpeðan, Sax.] To swathe; to bind in clothes: generally used of binding new-born children. *Bp. Taylor.* To beat; to cudgel. *Sir J. Harington.*

SWA/DDLE, swŏd'-dl. 405. *n. s.* [ꝩpæðl, Sax.] Clothes bound round the body. *Addison.*

SWA/DDLINGBAND, swŏd'-lĭng-bând. }
SWA/DDLINGCLOTH, swŏd'-lĭng-klŏth. } *n. s.*
SWA/DDLINGCLOUT, swŏd'-lĭng-klŏût. }
Cloth wrapped round a new-born child. *Spenser.*

*To* SWAG §, swăg. 85. *v. n.* [ꝩᵹan, Sax.; *sweigia,* Icel.] To sink down by its weight; to hang heavy. *Wotton.*

SWA/GBELLIED*, swăg'-bĕl-lĭd. *a.* Having a large belly. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SWAGE §, swāje. *v. a.* [from *assuage.*] To ease; to soften; to mitigate; to appease; to quiet. *Milton.*

*To* SWAGE*, swāje. *v. n.* To abate. *Barret.*

*To* SWA/GGER §, swăg'-gûr. 98. *v. n.* [*swadderen,* Dutch; ꝩpeᵹan, Sax.] To bluster; to bully; to be turbulently and tumultuously proud and insolent. *Shakspeare.*

SWA/GGERER, swăg'-gûr-ûr. 383. *n. s.* A blusterer; a bully; a turbulent, noisy fellow. *Shak.*

SWA/GGY, swăg'-gè. 383. *a.* [from *swag.*] Dependent by its weight. *Brown.*

SWAIN §, swāne. 202, 383. *n. s.* [ꝩpein, Sax. and Runick; *swen,* Su. Goth.; *swaina,* Lappon.; ꝩpan, Sax.] A young man. *Spenser.* A country servant employed in husbandry. *Shak.* A pastoral youth. *Pope.*

SWA/INISH*, swā'-nĭsh. *a.* Rustick; ignorant. *Milton.*

SWA/INMOTE, swāne'-mōte *n. s.* [*swainmotus,* law Lat. from ꝩpan, Sax.] A court touching matters of the forest, kept by the charter of the forest thrice in the year. *Cowel.*

*To* SWAIP*, swāpe. *v. n.* To walk proudly: in our northern dialect for *sweep.*

*To* SWALE, swāle. }
*To* SWEAL, swēle. 227. } *v. n.* [ꝩpelan, Sax.] To waste or blaze away; to melt: as, The candle *swales. Phaer.*

*To* SWALE*, swāle. *v. a.* To consume; to waste. *Congreve.*

SWA/LLET, swŏl'-lĕt. *n. s.* [*swall,* Swed.] Among the tin-miners, water breaking in upon the miners at their work. *Bailey.*

SWA/LLOW, swŏl'-lō. 327. *n. s.* [ꝩpalepe, Sax.; *swala,* Su. Goth.] A small bird of passage; or, as some say, a bird that lies hid and sleeps in the winter. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SWA/LLOW §, swŏl'-lō. *v. a.* [ꝩpelᵹan, Sax.; *swelgen,* Dutch.] To take down the throat. *Locke.* To receive without examination. *Locke.* To engross; to appropriate. 2 *Sam.* To absorb; to take in; to sink in any abyss; to engulf. 1 *Cor.* xv. To occupy. *Locke.* To seize and waste. *Thomson.* To engross; to engage completely. *Isaiah.*

SWA/LLOW, swăl'-lō. 85. *n. s.* [*swalg,* Su. Goth.] The throat; voracity. *South.* A gulf; a whirlpool. *Chaucer.*

SWA/LLOWTAIL, swŏl'-lō-tāle. *n. s.* A species of willow. *Bacon.*

SWA/LLOWWORT, swŏl'-lō-wûrt. *n. s.* A plant.

SWAM, swăm. [ꝩpam, Sax.] The preterit of *swim.*

SWAMP §, swŏmp. *n. s.* [*swamms,* Goth.; ꝩpam, Sax.; *swamme,* Dutch; *suomp,* Dan.; *swamp,* Swed.] A marsh; a bog; a fen. *Goldsmith.*

*To* SWAMP*, swŏmp. *v. a.* To whelm or sink as in a swamp.

SWA/MPY, swŏm'-pè. *a.* Boggy; fenny. *Thomson.*

SWAN §, swŏn. 85. *n. s.* [ꝩpan, Sax.; *svan,* Dan.; *swaen,* Dutch.] A large water-fowl, that has a long neck, and is very white, excepting when it is young. Its legs and feet are black, as is its bill, which is like that of a goose. *Swans* use wings like sails, so that they are driven along in the water. The *swan* is reckoned by Moses among the unclean creatures; but it was consecrated to Apollo, the god of musick, because it was said to sing melodiously when it was near expiring: a tradition, generally received, but fabulous. *Calmet.*

SWA/NSKIN, swŏn'-skĭn. *n. s.* A kind of soft flannel, imitating for warmth the down of a swan.

*To* SWAP §*, swŏp. 85. *v. a.* [*swipa,* Icel.; ꝩpapan, Sax.] To strike with a long or sweeping stroke; to strike against; to throw violently. *Chaucer.*

*To* SWAP*, swŏp. *v. n.* To fall down. *Chaucer.* To ply the wings with noise; to strike the air. *More.*

SWAP*, swŏp. *n. s.* A blow; a stroke. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

SWAP, swŏp. *ad.* Hastily; with hasty violence: as He did it *swap:* a low word.

*To* SWAP, swŏp. *v. a.* To exchange. See *To* SWOP

SWARD §, swârd. *n. s.* [*sward,* Swed.; ꝩpeapð, Sax.] The skin of bacon. *Brewer.* The surface of the ground; whence *green sward,* or *green sword. A. Philips.*

*To* SWARD, swârd. *v. n.* To breed a green turf. *Mortimer.*

SWARE, swâre. The preterit of *swear.*

SWARM §, swârm. 85. *n. s.* [ꝩéapm, Sax.; *swerm,* Dutch; *svaern,* Swed.] A great body or number of bees or other small animals, particularly those bees that migrate from the hive. *Dryden.* A multitude; a crowd. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SWARM, swârm. *v. n.* [ꝩpeapman, Sax.; *swermen,* Dutch.] To rise as bees in a body and quit the hive. *Dryden.* To appear in multitudes; to crowd; to throng. *Shak.* To be crowded; to be overrun; to be thronged. *Spenser.* To breed multitudes. *Milton.*

*To* SWARM*, swârm. *v. a.* To press close together, as bees in swarming; to throng. *Sackville.*

SWART §, swârt. }
SWARTH §, swârth. } *a.* [*swarts,* Goth.; ꝩpeapt, Sax.; *swart,* Dutch.] Black; darkly brown; tawny. *Spenser.* Gloomy; malignant. *Milton.*

*To* SWART, swârt. *v. a.* To blacken; to dusk. *Brown.*

SWARTH*, swârth. *n. s.* A row of grass or corn cut down by the mower: a different spelling of *swath. Pope.*

SWARTH*, or SWAIRTH*, swârth. *n. s.* [perhaps from ꝩpeapt, Sax.] The apparition of a person about to die, as pretended in parts of the north. *Grose.*

SWA/RTHILY, swâr'-*thè*-lè. *ad.* Blackly; duskily; tawnily.

SWA/RTHINESS, swâr'-*thè*-nĕs. *n. s.* Darkness of complexion; tawniness. *Feltham.*

SWA/RTHY, swâr'-*thè. a.* Dark of complexion; black; dusky; tawny. *Roscommon.*

*To* SWA/RTHY*, swâr'-*thè. v. a.* To blacken; to make swarthy or dusky. *Cowley.*

SWA/RTINESS*, swâr'-tè-nĕs. }
SWA/RTNESS*, swârt'-nĕs. } *n. s.* Darkness of colour; duskiness. *Sherwood.*

SWA RTISH*, swâr'-tĭsh. *a.* Somewhat dark or dusky; inclining to black. *Bullein.*

SWA/RTY*, swâr'-tè. *a.* Swarthy: than which it is an older word. *Burton.*

*To* SWARVE*, swârv. *v. n.* To swerve: which see. *Spenser.*

SWASH, swŏsh. *n. s.* A figure, whose circumference is not round, but oval; and whose mouldings lie not at right angles, but oblique to the axis of the work. *Moxon.*

*To* SWASH §, swŏsh. *v. n.* [*swetsen,* Teut.] To make a great clatter or noise; to make a show of valour; to vapour; to bully: whence a *swash-buckler. Shakspeare.*

SWASH, swŏsh. *n. s.* A blustering noise, in order to make a show of valour. *The Three Ladies of London.* Impulse of water flowing with violence. *Dict.*

SWASH*, swŏsh. }
SWA/SHY*, swŏsh'-è. } *a.* Soft, like fruit too ripe. *Pegge.*

SWA/SHBUCKLER*, swŏsh-bŭk'-lĕr. *n. s.* A kind of sword-player; a braggadocio; a bully. *Milton.*

SWA'SHER, swŏsh'-ŭr. *n. s.* One who makes a show of valour or force of arms. *Shakspeare.*

SWAT*, swăt. } *pret.* of *To sweat. Chaucer.*
SWATE*, swāte. }

SWATCH, swŏtsh. *n. s.* A swathe. *Tusser. Ob. J.*

SWATH §, swŏth. *n. s.* [*swade*, Dutch.] A line of grass or corn cut down by the mower. *Tusser.* A continued quantity. *Shak.* [ꝑuæðe, ꝑuæðıl, Sax.] A band; a fillet. *Grew.*

*To* SWATHE, swāTHE. 467. *v. a.* [ꝑpeðan, Sax.] To bind, as a child with bands and rollers. To confine. *Bp. Hopkins.*

*To* SWAY §, swā. *v. a.* [*schweben*, Germ.; *sweigia*, Icel.; *swiga*, Su. Goth.] To wave in the hand; to move or wield any thing massy: as, to *sway* the sceptre. *Spenser.* To bias; to direct to either side. *Shak.* To govern; to rule; to overpower; to influence. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SWAY, swā. *v. n.* To hang heavy; to be drawn by weight. *Bacon.* To have weight; to have influence. *Hooker.* To bear rule; to govern. *Shak.* To incline to one side.

SWAY, swā. *n. s.* The swing or sweep of a weapon. *Milton.* Any thing moving with bulk and power. *Shak.* Weight; preponderation; cast of the balance. *Milton.* Power; rule; dominion. *Hooker.* Influence; direction; weight on one side. *Sidney.*

*To* SWEAL. See *To* SWALE.

*To* SWEAR §, swāre. 240. *v. n.* preter. *swore* or *sware*; part. pass. *sworn*. [*swaran*, Goth.; ꝑpeꝛıan, Sax.; *sweeren*, Dutch.] To obtest some superiour power; to utter an oath. *Numbers.* To declare or promise upon oath. *Genesis.* To give evidence upon oath. *Shak.* To obtest the great name profanely. *Tillotson.*

*To* SWEAR, swāre. 240. *v. a.* To put to an oath; to bind by an oath administered. *Exod.* xiii. To declare upon oath: as, He *swore* treason against his friend. To obtest by an oath. *Shakspeare.*

SWE'ARER, swā'-rŭr. 98. *n. s.* A wretch who obtests the great name wantonly and profanely. *Herbert.*

SWE'ARING*, swā'-rĭng. *n. s.* The act of declaring upon oath; the act or practice of using profane oaths. *Jer.* xxiii.

SWEAT §, swĕt. 234. *n. s.* [ꝑpeaꝺ, Sax.; *swett*, Su. Goth.; *zet*, Hebrew.] The matter evacuated at the pores by heat or labour. *Bacon.* Labour; toil; drudgery. 2 *Macc.* ii. Evaporation of moisture. *Mortimer.*

*To* SWEAT, swĕt. *v. n.* pret. *swat* or *swate*, *swet*, *sweated*; particip. pass. *sweaten*. [ꝑpætan, Sax.] To be moist on the body with heat or labour. *Shak.* To toil; to labour; to drudge. *Milton.* To emit moisture. *Bacon.*

*To* SWEAT, swĕt. *v. a.* To emit as sweat. *Dryden.* To make to sweat.

SWE'ATER, swĕt'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who sweats, or makes to sweat. *Spectator.*

SWE'ATILY*, swĕt'-tè-lè. *ad.* So as to be moist with sweat; in a sweaty state.

SWE'ATINESS*, swĕt'-tè-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being sweaty. *Ash.*

SWE'ATING*, swĕt'-tĭng. *n. s.* [ꝑpætuŋ, Sax.] The act of making to sweat. Moisture emitted. *Mortimer.*

SWE'ATY, swĕt'-tè. *a.* [ꝑpatıꝯ, Sax.] Covered with sweat; moist with sweat. *Shak.* Consisting of sweat. *Swift.* Laborious; toilsome. *Prior.*

SWEDE*, swēde. *n. s.* A native of Sweden. *Milton.*

SWE'DISH*, swē'-dĭsh. *a.* Respecting the Swedes. *Percy.*

*To* SWEEP §, swēep. 246. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *swept*. [ꝑpapan, ꝑpeopan, Sax.] To drive away with a besom. To clean with a besom. *St. Luke*, xv. To carry with pomp. *Shak.* To drive or carry off with celerity and violence. *Judges*, v. To pass over with celerity and force. *May.* To rub over. *Dryden.* To strike with a long stroke. *Pope.*

*To* SWEEP, swēep. *v. n.* To pass with violence, tumult, or swiftness. *Prov.* xxviii. To pass with pomp; to pass with an equal motion. *Shak.* To move with a long reach. *Dryden.*

SWEEP, swēep. *n. s.* The act of sweeping. The compass of any violent or continued motion. Violent and general destruction. *Graunt.* Direction of any motion not rectilinear. *Sharp.*

SWEE'PER, swē'-pŭr. *n. s.* One that sweeps. *Barret.*

SWEE'PINGS, swēep'-ĭngz. 410. *n. s.* That which is swept away. *Swift.*

SWEE'PNET, swēep'-nĕt. *n. s.* A net that takes in a great compass. *Camden.*

SWEE'PSTAKE, swēep'-stāke. *n. s.* [*sweep* and *stake*.] Originally, perhaps, a game at cards; it is now applied to the winner of the whole that is staked or wagered, and is a common phrase at horse-races, usually called *sweepstakes*. *Shakspeare.*

SWEE'PY, swēep'-ė. *a.* Passing with great speed and violence over a great compass at once. *Dryden.* Wavy. *Pope.* Strutting; drawn out. *Dryden.*

SWEET §, swēet. 246. *a.* [ꝑpeꝛe, Sax.; *soet*, Dutch.] Pleasing to any sense. *Watts.* Luscious to the taste. *Davies.* Fragrant to the smell. *Bacon.* Melodious to the ear. *Milton.* Beautiful to the eye. *Shak.* Not salt. *Bacon.* Not sour. *Bacon.* Mild; soft; gentle. *Shak.* Grateful; pleasing. *Chapman.* Not stale; not stinking: as, That meat is *sweet*.

SWEET, swēet. *n. s.* Sweetness; something pleasing. *Shak.* A word of endearment. *Shak.* A perfume. *Dryden.*

SWEE'TBREAD, swēet'-brĕd. *n. s.* The pancreas of the calf. *Harvey.*

SWEE'TBRIER, swēet'-brī-ŭr. *n. s.* A fragrant shrub. *Bacon.*

SWEETBRO'OM, swēet'-brōōm. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

SWEETCI'CELY, swēet-sĭs'-ė-lė. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

SWEETCI'STUS*, swēet-sĭs'-tŭs. *n. s.* A shrub, called, also, *gumcistus*. *Mason.*

*To* SWEE'TEN, swēet'-t'n. 103. *v. a.* To make sweet. *Sidney.* To make mild or kind. *South.* To make less painful. *Sidney.* To palliate; to reconcile. *L'Estrange.* To make grateful or pleasing. *B. Jonson.* To soften; to make delicate. *Dryden.*

*To* SWEE'TEN, swēet'-t'n. *v. n.* To grow sweet *Bacon.*

SWEE'TENER, swēet'-t'n-ŭr. *n. s.* One that palliates; one that represents things tenderly. *Swift* That which contemperates acrimony. *Temple.*

SWEE'THEART, swēet'-hărt. *n. s.* A lover or mistress. *Shakspeare.*

SWEE'TING, swēet'-ĭng. 410. *n. s.* A sweet, luscious apple. *Ascham.* A word of endearment. *Shak.*

SWEE'TISH, swēet'-ĭsh. *a.* Somewhat sweet *Floyer.*

SWEE'TISHNESS*, swēet'-ĭsh-nĕs. *n. s.* Quality of being somewhat sweet. *Bp. Berkeley.*

SWEE'TLY, swēet'-lė. *ad.* [ꝑpeꝛlıce, Sax.] In a sweet manner; with sweetness. *Canticles.*

SWEETMA'RJORAM*. See MARJORAM.

SWEE'TMEAT, swēet'-mēte. *n. s.* Delicacies made of fruits preserved with sugar. *Sidney.*

SWEE'TNESS, swēet'-nĕs. *n. s.* [ꝑpeꝛneꝛꝛe, Sax.] The quality of being sweet in any of its senses; fragrance; melody; lusciousness; deliciousness; agreeableness; delightfulness; gentleness of manners; mildness of aspect. *Sidney.*

SWEETWI'LLIAM, swēet-wĭl'-yŭm. *n. s.* A plant. *Drayton.*

SWEETWI'LLOW, swēet-wĭl'-lō. *n. s.* Gale or Dutch myrtle.

*To* SWELL §, swĕll. *v. n.* part. pass. *swollen*. [ꝑpel-lan, Sax.; *swellen*, Dutch.] To grow bigger; to grow turgid; to extend the parts. *Dryden.* To tumify by obstruction. *Shak.* To be exasperated. *Shak.* To look big. *Shak.* To be turgid. *Roscommon.* To protuberate. *Isaiah*, xxx. To rise into arrogance; to be elated. *Dryden.* To be inflated with anger. *Psalm* xii. To grow upon the

view. *Shak.* It implies commonly a notion of something wrong. *Addison.*

*To* SWELL, swĕll. *v. a.* To cause to rise or increase; to make tumid. *Shak.* To aggravate; to heighten. *Atterbury.* To raise to arrogance. *Clarendon.*

SWELL, swĕll. *n. s.* Extension of bulk. *Shak.* The fluctuating motion of the sea, after the expiration of a storm; also, the surf.

SWE'LLING, swĕl'-lĭng. 410. *n. s.* Morbid tumour. *Blackmore.* Protuberance; prominence. *Newton.* Effort for a vent. *Tatler.*

*To* SWELT, swĕlt. *v. n.* Perhaps to break out in sweat. *Johnson.* (I rather take it for a poetical variation of *swelled*. *Todd.*) *Spenser.*

*To* SWELT§*, swĕlt. *v. n.* [ꝛpelꞇan, Sax.; *swiltan*, Goth.] To faint; to swoon. *Chaucer.*

*To* SWELT*, swĕlt. *v. a.* To overpower, as with heat; to cause to faint. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* SWE'LTER§, swĕl'-tûr. 98. *v. n.* [from *swelt.*] To be pained with heat. *Chalkhill.*

*To* SWE'LTER, swĕl'-tûr. *v. a.* To parch, or dry up with heat. *Bentley.*

SWE'LTRY, swĕl'-trè. *a.* Suffocating with heat.

SWEPT, swĕpt. The participle and preterit of *sweep.*

SWERD. See SWARD.

*To* SWERD. See *To* SWARD.

*To* SWERVE§, swĕrv. *v. n.* [*swerven*, Saxon and Dutch.] To wander; to rove. *Sidney.* To deviate; to depart from rule, custom, or duty. *Hooker.* To ply; to bend. *Milton.* To climb on a narrow body. *Dryden.*

SWE'RVING*, swĕr'-vĭng. *n. s.* The act of departing from rule, custom, or duty. *Hooker.*

SWE'VEN*. *n. s.* [ꝛpeꝩen, Sax.] A dream. *Wicliffe. Ob. T.*

SWIFT§, swĭft. *a.* [ꝛpiꝼꞇ, Sax.; *swipan*, Icel.] Moving far in a short time; quick; fleet; speedy; nimble; rapid. *Shak.* Ready; prompt. *James*, i.

SWIFT, swĭft. *n. s.* The current of a stream. *Walton.*

SWIFT, swĭft. *n. s.* A bird like a swallow; a marten. *Derham.*

SWIFTFOOT*, swĭft'-fût. *a.* Nimble. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

SWIFTHEELED*, swĭft'-hèèld. *a.* [*swift* and *heel.*] Swiftfoot; rapid; quick. *Habington.*

SWIFTLY, swĭft'-lè. *ad.* [ꝛpiꝼꞇ-lice, Sax.] Fleetly; rapidly; nimbly; with celerity; with velocity. *Bacon.*

SWIFTNESS, swĭft'-nĕs. *n. s.* [ꝛpiꝼꞇneꝩe, Sax.] Speed; nimbleness; rapidity; quickness; velocity; celerity. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SWIG§, swĭg. *v. n.* [*swiga*, Icel.; ꝛpilgan, Sax.] To drink by large draughts.

*To* SWIG*, swĭg. *v. a.* To suck greedily. *Creech.*

SWIG*, swĭg. *n. s.* A large draught: as, He took a good *swig*: a low expression.

*To* SWILL§, swĭll. *v. a.* [ꝛpilgan, Sax.] To drink luxuriously and grossly. *Arbuthnot.* To wash; to drench. *Shak.* To inebriate; to swell with plenitude. *Milton.*

*To* SWILL*, swĭll. *v. n.* To be intoxicated. *Whately.*

SWILL, swĭll. *n. s.* Drink, grossly poured down; hogwash. *Mortimer.*

SWILLER, swĭl'-lûr. 98. *n. s.* A notorious drunkard; called also, in our old lexicography, a *swillbowl* and a *swilpot. Barret.*

SWILLINGS*, swĭl'-lĭngz. *n. s.* Hogwash. *Sherwood.*

*To* SWIM§, swĭm. *v. n.* preterit *swam*, *swom*, or *swum.* [ꝛpimman, Sax.; *swemmen*, Dutch.] To float on the water; not to sink. *Shak.* To move progressively in the water by the motion of the limbs. *Acts*, xxvii. To be conveyed by the stream. *Dryden.* To glide along with a smooth or dizzy motion. *Shak.* To be dizzy; to be vertiginous. To be floated. *Addison.* To have abundance of any quality; to flow in any thing. *Milton.*

*To* SWIM, swĭm. *v. a.* To pass by swimming. *Dryden.*

SWIM, swĭm. *n. s.* A kind of smoothly sliding motion. *B. Jonson.* The bladder of fishes by which they are supported in the water. *Grew.*

SWI'MMER, swĭm'-mûr. 98. *n. s.* One who swims. *Bacon.* A protuberance in the leg of a horse. *Farrier's Dict.*

SWIMMING*, swĭm'-mĭng. *n. s.* The act of floating on the water, or of moving progressively in the water by the motion of the limbs. Dizziness. *Dryd.*

SWI'MMINGLY, swĭm'-mĭng-lè. *ad.* Smoothly; without obstruction. *Arbuthnot.*

*To* SWINDLE*, swĭn'-dl. 405. *v. a.* To cheat; to impose upon the credulity of mankind, and thereby to defraud the unwary by false pretences and fictitious assumptions. *James, Military Dict.*

SWINDLER*, swĭn'-dlûr. *n. s.* [*schwindler*, Germ.] A sharper; a cheat. *James, Military Dict.*

SWINE§, swine. *n. s.* [ꝛpin, Sax.; *swyn*, Dutch; *swein*, M. Goth.] A hog; a pig. A creature remarkable for stupidity and nastiness. *Shakspeare.*

SWINEBREAD, swine'-brĕd. *n. s.* A kind of plant; truffles. *Bailey.*

SWINEGRASS, swine'-grâs. *n. s.* An herb.

SWINEHERD, swine'-hêrd. *n. s.* [ꝛpin and hỳꝺ, Sax.] A keeper of hogs. *Broome.*

☞ This word, in the north of England, is pronounced *swinnard*, and shows the tendency of our language to shorten the simple in the compound.—See *Principles*, No. 515. *W.*

SWINEPIPE, swine'-pipe. *n. s.* A bird of the thrush kind. *Bailey.*

SWINESTY*, swine'-stĭ. *n. s.* A hogsty; a place in which swine are shut to be fed. *Prompt. Parv.*

*To* SWING§, swĭng. 410. *v. n.* [ꝛpẏngan, Sax.] To wave to and fro hanging loosely. *Boyle.* To fly backward and forward on a rope.

*To* SWING, swĭng. *v. a.* preterit *swang*, *swung.* To make to play loosely on a string. To whirl round in the air. *Milton.* To wave loosely. *Dryden.*

SWING, swĭng. *n. s.* Motion of any thing hanging loosely. *Bacon.* A line on which any thing hangs loose. Influence or power of a body put in motion. *Brown.* Course; unrestrained liberty; abandonment to any motive. *Chapman.* Unrestrained tendency. *Ascham.*

*To* SWINGE§, swĭnje. *v. a.* [ꝛpingan, Sax.] To whip; to bastinade; to punish. *Shak.* To move as a lash. *Milton.*

SWINGE, swĭnje. *n. s.* [ꝛpinꝝ, Sax.] A sway; a sweep of any thing in motion. *Waller. Ob. J.*

SWINGEBUCKLER. swĭnje-bŭk'-lûr. *n. s.* [*swinge* and *buckler.*] A bully; a man who pretends to feats of arms. *Shakspeare.*

SWINGER, swĭng'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* [from *swing.*] One who swings; a hurler. *Bale.* [from *swinge.*] (*swin'-jur.*) A great falsehood: a low expression. *Echard.*

SWINGING, swĭn'-jĭng. *a.* Great; huge. *Tuberville.*

SWINGINGLY, swĭn'-jĭng-lè. *ad.* Vastly; greatly. *Swift.*

*To* SWINGLE, swĭng'-gl. *v. n.* To dangle; to wave hanging. To swing in pleasure. To rough-dress flax. *Grose.*

SWINISH, swī'-nĭsh. *a.* Befitting swine; resembling swine; gross; brutal. *Milton.*

*To* SWINK§, swĭnk. *v. n.* [ꝛpincan, Sax.] To labour; to toil; to drudge. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

*To* SWINK, swĭnk. *v. a.* To overlabour. *Milton Ob. J.*

SWINK, swĭnk. *n. s.* [ꝛpinc, Sax.] Labour; toil; drudgery. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

SWINKER*, swĭnk'-ûr. *n. s.* A labourer; a ploughman. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

SWIPES*, swīps. *n. s.* Bad small-beer.

SWI'PPER*, swĭp'-pûr. *a.* [ꝛpipan, Sax.] Nimble; quick. *Prompt. Parv.*

SWISS*, swĭs. } *n. s.* A native of Switzer-
SWI'TZER*, swĭt'-zûr. } land. *Alp. Usher.*

SWISS*, swĭs. *a.* Of or belonging to Switzerland. *Addison.*

SWITCH§, swĭtsh. *n. s.* [*swaig*, *sweg*, Su. Goth.] A small, flexible twig. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SWITCH, swĭtsh. *v. a.* To lash; to jerk. *Chapman.*

*To* SWITCH*, swĭtsh. *v. n.* To walk with a kind of jerk.

SWITHE*. *ad.* [ꝩɪðe, Sax.] Hastily. *Wicliffe. Ob. T.*

SWIVEL, swĭv'-vl. 102. *n. s.* [*sweif*, Icel.] Something fixed in another body so as to turn round in it. A small cannon, which turns on a swivel.

SWO'BBER, swŏb'-bŭr. *n. s.* A sweeper of the deck. *Dryden.* Four privileged cards that are only incidentally used in betting at the game of whist. *Swift.*

SWO'LLEN, SWOLN, swōln. 103. The participle passive of *swell.* [ꝩollen, Sax.] *Spenser.*

SWOM, swŏm. The preterit of *swim. Shakspeare.*

*To* SWOON §, swōōn. 475. *v. n.* [ꝩunan, Sax.] To suffer a suspension of thought and sensation; to faint. *Shakspeare.*

☞ This word should be carefully distinguished in the pronunciation from *soon*: the *w*, as Mr. Nares justly observes, is effective, and should be heard. It would have been beneath a dictionary of the least credit to take notice of a vulgar pronunciation of this word as if written *sound*, if it had not been adopted by one of our orthoëpists. The same observation holds good of the following word, [*swoop*] which must not be pronounced exactly like *soop*. *W.*

SWOON, swōōn. *n. s.* A lipothymy; a fainting fit.

SWOO'NING*, swōōn'-ĭng. *n. s.* The act of fainting. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* SWOOP §, swōōp. 306. *v. a.* [the same as *sweep.*] To seize by falling at once, as a hawk upon his prey. *Wilkins.* To prey upon; to catch up. *Glanville.*

*To* SWOOP, swōōp. *v. n.* To pass with pomp. *Drayton.*

SWOOP, swōōp. *n. s.* Fall of a bird of prey upon his quarry. *Shakspeare.*

*To* SWOP §, swŏp. *v. a.* [of uncertain derivation.] To change; to exchange one thing for another. *Dryden.* A low word.

SWOP, swŏp. *n. s.* An exchange. *Spectator.*

SWORD §, sōrd. 475. *n. s.* [ꝩeopð, Sax.; *sweerd*, Dutch.] A weapon used either in cutting or thrusting; the usual weapon of fights hand to hand. *Shak.* Destruction by war: as, fire and *sword. Deut.* xxxii. Vengeance of justice. *Dryden.* Emblem of authority. *Hudibras.*

SWO'RDED, sōrd'-ĕd. *a.* Girt with a sword. *Milton.*

SWO'RDER, sōrd'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* A cut-throat; a soldier. *Shakspeare.*

SWO'RDFISH, sōrd'-fĭsh. *n. s.* A fish with a long, sharp bone issuing from his head. *Spenser.*

SWO'RDGRASS, sōrd'-grăs. *n. s.* A kind of sedge; glader. *Ainsworth.*

SWO'RDKNOT, sōrd'-nŏt. *n. s.* Riband tied to the hilt of the sword. *Pope.*

SWO'RDLAW, sōrd'-lâw. *n. s.* Violence; the law by which all is yielded to the stronger. *Milton.*

SWORDMAN, sōrd'-măn. *n. s.* Soldier; fighting man. *Shakspeare.*

☞ I see no good reason why we should not write and pronounce *swordsman* and *gownsman*, rather than *swordman* and *gownman*, though Johnson produces his authorities for the latter orthography from good authors. The *s* seems to have intervened naturally between the mute and the liquid, to facilitate the pronunciation, as in *statesman*, *sportsman*, *huntsman*, and sometimes between two liquids, as *townsman*, *salesman*, &c. But Dr. Johnson's sense of the word *swordman*, meaning a man of the profession of the sword, or a soldier, is now obsolete: we now never hear the word but as signifying a man expert in the use of the sword; and in this sense he is always called a *swordsman*. *W.*

SWO'RDPLAYER, sōrd'-plā-ŭr. *n. s.* [*sword* and *play.*] Gladiator; fencer; one who exhibits in publick his skill at the weapons by fighting for prizes. *Hakewill.*

SWORE, swōre. The preterit of *swear.* [ꝩoɼ, Sax.] *Milton.*

SWORN, swōrn. The part. pass. of *swear. Shak.*

*To* SWOUND*. *v. n.* To swoon. *Shakspeare.*

SWUM, swŭm. Preterit and part. pass. of *swim. Milton*

SWUNG, swŭng. 410. Preterit and part. pass of *swing. Addison.*

SYB, sĭb. *a.* Properly *sib;* which see.

SY'BARITE †, sĭb'-ă-rīte. 156. *n. s.* An inhabitant of Sybaris, a once powerful city of Calabria, whose inhabitants were proverbially effeminate and luxurious; one of whom is said to have been unable to sleep all night, because the bed of roses, on which he lay, had one of its leaves doubled under him.

SYBARI'TICAL*, sĭb-ă-rĭt'-ĕ-kăl. } *a.* [from the
SYBARI'TICK*, sĭb-ă-rĭt'-ĭk. } *Sybaritæ*, inhabitants of Sybaris, so given to voluptuousness, that their luxury became proverbial.] Luxurious; wanton. *Bp. Hall.*

SY'CAMINE, sĭk'-ă-mĭne. } *n. s.* [συκόμορος, Gr.;
SY'CAMORE, sĭk'-ă-mōre. } ꝩicomoꝛ, Sax.] A tree. *Mortimer.*

SY'COPHANCY*, sĭk'-ō-făn-sē. *n. s.* The practice of an informer. *Bp. Hall.* The practice of a flatterer. *Warburton.*

SY'COPHANT §, sĭk'-ō-fănt. *n. s.* [*sycophanta*, Lat.; συκοφάντης, Gr.] A talebearer; a makebate; a malicious parasite. *Sidney.*

*To* SY'COPHANT, sĭk'-ō-fănt. *v. n.* [συκοφαντέω.] To play the sycophant. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

*To* SY'COPHANT*, sĭk'-ō-fănt. *v. a.* To calumniate. *Milton. Ob. T.*

SYCOPHA'NTICAL*, sĭk-ō-făn'-tĕ-kăl. *a.* Meanly officious; basely parasitical. *South.*

SYCOPHA'NTICK, sĭk-ō-făn'-tĭk. *a.* Talebearing mischievously officious. Fawning. *Mason.*

*To* SY'COPHANTISE, sĭk'-ō-făn-tīze. *v. n.* To play the talebearer. *Dict.*

SY'COPHANTRY*, sĭk'-ō-făn-trē. *n. s.* A malignant tale-bearing. *Barrow.*

SYLLA'BICAL, sĭl-lăb'-ĕ-kăl. *a.* Relating to syllables; consisting of syllables. *Leslie.*

SYLLA'BICALLY, sĭl-lăb'-ĕ-kăl-ē. *ad.* In a syllabical manner. *Bp. Gauden.*

SYLLA'BICK, sĭl-lăb'-ĭk. 509. *a.* [*syllabique*, Fr.] Relating to syllables. *Mason.*

SY'LLABLE §, sĭl'-lă-bl. 405. *n. s.* [συλλαβὴ, Gr.; *syllable*, Fr.] As much of a word as is uttered by the help of one vowel, or one articulation. *Holder.* Any thing proverbially concise. *Hooker.*

*To* SY'LLABLE, sĭl'-lă-bl. *v. a.* To utter; to pronounce; to articulate. *Milton. Ob. J.*

SY'LLABUB, sĭl'-lă-bŭb. *n. s.* [rightly *sillabub*, which see.] Milk and acids. *Beaumont.*

SY'LLABUS, sĭl'-lă-bŭs. *n. s.* [συλλαβὸς.] An abstract; a compendium containing the heads of a discourse.

SY'LLOGISM §, sĭl'-lō-jĭzm. *n. s.* [συλλογισμὸς, Gr.; *syllogisme*, Fr.] An argument composed of three propositions: as, *Every man thinks; Peter is a man; therefore Peter thinks. Brown.*

SYLLOGI'STICAL, sĭl-lō-jĭs'-tĕ-kăl. } *a.* [συλλο-
SYLLOGI'STICK, sĭl-lō-jĭs'-tĭk. 509. } γιστικὸς.] Relating to a syllogism; consisting of a syllogism *Hale.*

SYLLOGI'STICALLY, sĭl-lō-jĭs'-tĕ-kăl-ē. *ad.* In the form of a syllogism. *Locke.*

SYLLOGIZA'TION*, sĭl-lō-jē-zā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of reasoning by syllogism. *Harris.*

*To* SY'LLOGIZE, sĭl'-lō-jīze. *v. n.* [*syllogiser*, Fr., συλλογιζειν, Gr.] To reason by syllogism. *Baker.*

SY'LLOGIZER*, sĭl'-lō-jĭ-zŭr. *n. s.* One who reasons by syllogism. *Sir E. Dering.*

SYLPH*, sĭlf. } *n. s.* [*sylph*, *sylphide*, Fr.;
SY'LPHID*, sĭl'-fĭd. } σίλφη, Gr.] A fabled being of the air. *Temple.*

SY'LVAN §, sĭl'-văn. 88. *a.* Woody; shady; relating to woods. *Milton.*

SY'LVAN, sĭl'-văn. *n. s.* [*sylvain*, Fr.] A wood-god, or satyr; perhaps sometimes a rustick. *Pope.*

SY'MBOL §, sĭm'-bŭl. 166. *n. s.* [*symbole*, Fr.; σύμβολον, Gr.; *symbolum*, Lat.] An abstract; a compendium; a comprehensive form. *Baker.* A type; that which comprehends in its figure a representation of something else. *Brown.* A sign or badge to know one by; a memorial. *Spenser.* Lot; sentence of adjudication. *Bp. Taylor.*

SYMBO'LICAL, sĭm-bŏl'-ĕ-kăl. 509. *a.* [*symbolique*, Fr.; *συμβολικος*, Gr.] Representative; typical; expressing by signs; comprehending something more than itself. *Brown.*

SYMBO'LICALLY, sĭm-bŏl'-ĕ-kăl-ĕ. *ad.* Typically; by representation. *Brown.*

SYMBOLIZA'TION, sĭm-bŏl-ĕ-zā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of symbolizing; representation; resemblance. *Brown.*

*To* SY'MBOLIZE, sĭm'-bŏ-lize. 170. *v. n.* [*symboliser*, Fr.] To have something in common with another by representative qualities. *Bacon.*

*To* SY'MBOLIZE, sĭm'-bŏ-lize. *v. a.* To make representative of something. *Brown.*

SY'MMETRAL*, sĭm'-mĕ-trăl. *a.* Commensurable. *More.*

SYMME'TRIAN, sĭm-mē'-rē-ăn. *n. s.* One eminently studious of proportion. *Sidney.*

SYMME'TRICAL, sĭm-mĕt'-rĕ-kăl. *a.* Proportionate; having parts well adapted to each other. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

SY'MMETRIST, sĭm'-mĕ-trĭst. *n. s.* One very studious or observant of proportion. *Wotton.*

*To* SY'MMETRIZE*, sĭm'-mĕ-trize. *v. a.* To make proportionate. *Burke.*

SY'MMETRY §, sĭm'-mĕ-trĕ. *n. s.* [*symmetrie*, Fr.; *συν* and *μέτρον*, Gr.] Adaptation of parts to each other; proportion; harmony; agreement of one part to another. *Donne.*

SYMPATHE'TICAL, sĭm-pă-*thĕ*t'-ĕ-kăl. } 509. *a.*
SYMPATHE'TICK, sĭm-pă-*thĕ*t'-ĭk. }

[*sympathetique*, Fr.] Having mutual sensation; being affected by what happens to the other; feeling in consequence of what another feels. *Brown.*

SYMPATHE'TICALLY, sĭm-pă-*thĕ*t'-ĕ-kăl-ĕ. *ad.* With sympathy; in consequence of sympathy. *Warton*

*To* SY'MPATHIZE, sĭm'-pă-*thĭ*ze. *v. n.* [*sympatiser*, Fr.] To feel with another; to feel in consequence of what another feels; to feel mutually. *Shak.* To agree; to fit. *Dryden.*

SY'MPATHY §, sĭm'-pă-*thĕ*. *n. s.* [*sympathie*, Fr.; *συμπάθεια*.] Fellow-feeling; mutual sensibility; the quality of being affected by the affection of another. *Shakspeare.*

SYMPHO'NIOUS, sĭm-fō'-nē-ŭs. *a.* Harmonious; agreeing in sound.

*To* SY'MPHONIZE*, sĭm'-fō-nize. *v. n.* To agree with; to be in unison with. *Boyle.*

SY'MPHONY §, sĭm'-fō-nē. 170. *n. s.* [*symphonie*, Fr.; *συν* and *φωνη*, Gr.] Concert of instruments; harmony of mingled sounds. *Wicliffe.*

SY'MPHYSIS, sĭm'-fĕ-sĭs. *n. s.* [*συν* and *φύω*.] A connascency, or growing together; and perhaps is meant of those bones which in young children are distinct, but after some years unite and consolidate into one bone. *Wiseman.*

SYMPO'SIACK, sĭm-pō'-zhĕ-ăk. 451. *a.* [*symposiaque*, Fr.; *συμποσιακος*, Gr.] Relating to merry makings; happening where company is drinking together. *Brown.*

*SYMPO'SIUM*, sĭm-pō'-zhĕ-ŭm. *n. s.* [Lat.] A feast; a merry making; a drinking together. *Warton.*

SY'MPTOM §, sĭm'-tŭm. 166, 412. *n. s.* [*symptome*, Fr.; *σύμπτωμα*, Gr.] Something that happens concurrently with something else, not as the original cause, nor as the necessary or constant effect. *Blackmore.* A sign; a token. *Swift.*

SYMPTOMA'TICAL, sĭm-tō-măt'-tĕ-kăl. 509. } *a.*
SYMPTOMA'TICK, sĭm-tō-măt'-tĭk. }

[*symptomatique*, Fr.] Happening concurrently, or occasionally. *Symptomatical* is often used to denote the difference between the primary and secondary causes in diseases. *Quincy.*

SYMPTOMA'TICALLY, sĭm-tō-măt'-tĕ-kăl-ĕ. *ad.* In the nature of a symptom. *Wiseman.*

SYNAGO'GICAL, sĭn-ă-gŏdje'-ĭk-ăl. *a.* Pertaining to a synagogue.

SY'NAGOGUE §, sĭn'-ă-gŏg. 338. *n. s.* [Fr.; *συναγωγη*, Gr.] An assembly of the Jews to worship. ☞ *Luke*, iv.

SYNALE'PHA, sĭn-ă-lē'-fă. 92. *n. s.* [*συναλοιφη*.] A contraction or excision of a syllable in a Latin verse, by joining together two vowels in the scanning or cutting off the ending vowel: as, *ill' ego. Dryden.*

SY'NARCHY*, sĭn'-ăr-kĕ. *n. s.* [*συναρχία*.] Joint sovereignty. *Stackhouse.*

SYNARTHRO'SIS, sĭn-ăr-*thrō*'-sĭs. *n. s.* [*συν* and *ἄρθρωω*.] A close conjunction of two bones. *Wiseman.*

SYNA'XIS*, sĕ-năks'-ĭs. *n. s.* [*σύναξις*.] A meeting of persons; a congregation. *Bp. Taylor*

SYNCHONDRO'SIS, sĭn-kŏn-drō'-sĭs. *n. s.* [*συν* and *χονδρος*.] An union by gristles of the sternon to the ribs. *Wiseman.*

SY'NCHRONAL §*, sĭn'-krō-năl. *a.* [*συν* and *χρονος*.] Happening at the same time; belonging to the same time. *More.*

SY'NCHRONAL*, sĭn'-krō-năl. *n. s.* That which happens at the same time, or belongs to the same time, with another thing. *More.*

SYNCHRO'NICAL, sĭn-krŏn'-ĕ-kăl. *a.* [*συν* and *χρόνος*.] Happening together at the same time. *Boyle.*

SY'NCHRONISM, sĭng'-krō-nĭzm. 408. *n. s.* [*συν* and *χρόνος*.] Concurrence of events happening at the same time. *Hale.*

*To* SY'NCHRONIZE*, sĭng'-krō-nize. *v. n.* To concur at the same time; to agree in regard to the same time. *Dr. Robinson.*

SY'NCHRONOUS, sĭng'-krō-nŭs. *a.* [*συν* and *χρόνος*.] Happening at the same time. *Arbuthnot.*

SY'NCHYSIS*, sĭng'-kĕ-sĭs. *n. s.* [*συν* and *χυω*.] A confusion; a confused arrangement of words in a sentence. *Knatchbull.*

*To* SY'NCOPATE*, sĭng'-kō-pate. *v. a.* To contract; to abbreviate, by taking from the middle of a word. [In musick.] To divide a note.

SY'NCOPE §, sĭng'-kō-pē. 96, 408. *n. s.* [*syncope*, Fr.; *συγκοπη*, Gr.] Fainting fit. *Wiseman.* Contraction of a word by cutting off a part in the middle. The division of a note, used when two or more notes of one part answer to a single one of the other. *Musical Dict.*

SY'NCOPIST, sĭng'-kō-pĭst. *n. s.* Contractor of words. *Spectator.*

*To* SY'NCOPIZE*, sĭng'-kō-pize. *v. a.* To contract; to abridge. *Dalgarno.*

SY'NCRATISM†, sĭng'-krā-tĭzm. *n. s.* A junction of two against a third power

*To* SY'NDICATE §, sĭn'-dĕ-kate. *v. a.* [*syndiquer*, Fr.; *συν* and *δικη*, Gr.] To judge; to pass judgement on; to censure. *Donne.*

SY'NDICK*, sĭn'-dĭk. *n. s.* [*syndic*, Fr.; *σύν* and *δικη*, Gr.] A kind of chief magistrate; a curator. *Pococke.*

SY'NDROME, sĭn'-drō-mē. 96. *n. s.* [*συνδρομη*.] Concurrent action; concurrence. *Glanville.*

SYNE'CDOCHE §, sē-nĕk'-dō-kē. 352, 96. *n. s.* [*synecdoche*, Fr.; *συνεκδοκη*, Gr.] A figure by which part is taken for the whole, or the whole for part. *Bp. Taylor.*

SYNECDO'CHICAL, sĭn-ĕk-dŏk'-ĕ-kăl. *a.* Expressed by a synecdoche; implying a synecdoche. *Boyle.*

SYNECDO'CHICALLY*, sĭn-ĕk-dŏk'-ĕ-kăl-ĕ. *ad.* According to a synecdochical way of speaking. *Pearson.*

SYNECPHONE'SIS †, sĭn-ĕk-fō-nē'-sĭs. *n. s.* A contraction of two syllables into one. *Mason.*

SYNERGI'STICK*, sĭn-ĕr-jĭs'-tĭk. *a.* [*συνεργάζομαι*.] Co-operating. *Dean Tucker.*

SYNNEURO'SIS, sĭn-nū-rō'-sĭs. *n. s.* [*συν* and *νευρον*.] The connexion made by a ligament. *Wiseman.*

SY'NOD §, sĭn'-nŏd. 166. *n. s.* [ꝑeonoꝺ, Sax.; *synode*, Fr.; *σύνοδος*, Gr.] An assembly called for consultation: it is used particularly of ecclesiasticks. A provincial *synod* is commonly used, and a general *council. Bacon.* Conjunction of the heavenly bodies. *Boyle.*

☞ A plain English speaker would always pronounce the *y* in this word long; nor is it pronounced short by

the more informed speaker because the *y* is short in *synodus*, but because we always pronounce it so in the Latin word.—See *Principles*, No. 544 *W.*

SY'NODAL, sĭn'-nō-dăl. *n. s.* Money paid anciently to the bishop, &c. at Easter visitation. *Wheatley.*

SYNO'DICAL, sè-nŏd'-è-kăl. } *a.* [*synodique, synodal*, Fr.] Relating

SYNO'DICK, sè-nŏd'-ĭk. 509. } to a synod; transacted in a synod. *Selden.* [*synodique*, Fr.] Reckoned from one conjunction with the sun to another. *Holder.*

SYNO'DICALLY, sè-nŏd'-è-kăl-è. *ad.* By the authority of a synod or publick assembly. *Sanderson.*

*SYNO'NYMA*, sè-nŏn'-nè-mă. 92. *n. s.* [Lat.; συνώνυμος, Gr.] Names which signify the same thing. *B. Jonson.*

SYNO'NYMAL*, sè-nŏn'-è-măl. *a.* [συνώνυμος.] Synonymous. *Instruct. for Orat.*

SYNO'NYMALLY*, sè-nŏn'-è-măl-è. *ad.* Synonymously. *Spelman.*

SY'NONYME*, sĭn'-ò-nĭm. *n. s.* [*synonyme*, Fr.; from συν and ὄνομα, Gr.] A word of the same meaning as some other word. *Reid.*

*To* SYNO'NYMISE, sè-nŏn'-nè-mīze. *v. a.* To express the same thing in different words. *Camden.*

SYNO'NYMOUS, sè-non'-nè-mŭs. *a.* [συνώνυμος.] Expressing the same thing by different words; having the same signification; univocal. *Watts.*

SYNO'NYMOUSLY*, sè-nŏn'-nè-mŭs-lè. *ad.* In a synonymous manner. *Pearson.*

SYNO'NYMY, sè-nŏn'-nè-mè. [See METONYMY.] *n. s.* [συνωνυμία.] The quality of expressing by different words the same thing. *Selden.*

SYNO'PSIS§, sè-nŏp'-sĭs. *n. s.* [σύνοψις.] A general view; all the parts brought under one view. *Milton.*

SYNO'PTICAL, sè-nŏp'-tè-kăl. *a.* Affording a view of many parts at once. *Evelyn.*

SYNO'PTICALLY*, sè-nŏp'-tè-kăl-è. *ad.* In a synoptical manner. *Sir W. Petty.*

SYNTA'CTICAL, sĭn-tăk'-tè-kăl. *a.* [*syntaxis*, Lat.] Conjoined; fitted to each other. Relating to the construction of speech. *Peacham.*

SY'NTAX, sĭn'-tăks. } *n. s.* [σύνταξις.] A sys-

SYNTA'XIS, sĭn-tăks'-ĭs. } tem; a number of things joined together. *Glanville.* That part of grammar which teaches the construction of words. *B. Jonson.*

SYNTERE'SIS*, sĭn-tè-rè'-sĭs. *n. s.* [συν and τηρεω.] A remorse of conscience. *Bp. Ward.*

SY'NTHESIS, sĭn'-*thè*-sĭs. *n. s.* [σύνθεσις.] The act of joining: opposed to *analysis*. *Newton.*

SYNTHE'TICAL*, sĭn-*thĕt*'-tè-kăl. } *a.* [συνθετικὸς,

SYNTHE'TICK, sĭn-*thĕt*'-tĭk. 509. } Gr.; *synthetique*, Fr.] Conjoining; compounding; forming composition: opposed to *analytick*. *Watts.*

SYNTHE'TICALLY*, sĭn-*thĕt*'-tè-kăl-lè. *ad.* By synthesis. *Walker.*

SY'PHON, sī'-fŭn. 166. *n. s.* [σίφων.] A tube; a pipe. *Mortimer.*

SY'REN*. See SIREN.

SY'RIACK*, sĭr'-è-ăk. *a.* Spoken in old Syria. *Walton.*

SY'RIACK*, sĭr'-è-ăk. *n. s.* The Syriack language. *Daniel*, ii.

SY'RIASM*, sĭr'-è-ăzm. *n. s.* A Syriack idiom *Warburton.*

SYRI'NGA*, sè-rĭn'-gă. *n. s.* A flowering shrub *Mason.*

SY'RINGE§, sĭr'-ĭnje. 184. *n. s.* [συριγξ.] A pipe through which any liquor is squirted. *Ray.*

*To* SY'RINGE, sĭr'-ĭnje. *v. a.* To spout by a syringe *Wiseman.* To wash with a syringe.

SYRINGO'TOMY, sĭr-ĭng-gŏt'-tò-mè. *n. s.* [σύριγξ and τέτομα.] The act or practice of cutting fistulas or hollow sores.

*SY'RTIS*, sĕr'-tĭs. 184. *n. s.* [Lat.] A quicksand a bog. *Milton.*

SY'RUP*. See SIROP.

SY'STASIS*, sĭs'-tă-sĭs. *n. s.* [σύστασις.] The consistence of any thing; a constitution. *Burke.*

SY'STEM§, sĭs'-tĕm. *n. s.* [*systeme*, Fr.; σύστημα, Gr.] Any complexure or combination of many things acting together. A scheme which reduces many things to regular dependence or co-operation. A scheme which unites many things in order. *Bail.*

SYSTEMA'TICAL, sĭs-tè-măt'-tè-kăl. *a.* [*systematique*, Fr.; συστηματικὸς, Gr.] Methodical; written or formed with regular subordination of one part to another. *Bentley.*

SYSTEMA'TICALLY, sĭs-tè-măt'-tè-kăl-è. 509. *ad.* In form of a system. *Boyle.*

SY'STEMATIST*, sĭs'-tĕm-ă-tĭst. } *n. s.* One who

SY'STEMATIZER*, sĭs'-tĕm-ă-tl-zŭr, or sĭs-tĕm'-ă-tl-zŭr. } reduces things to any kind of system. *Chambers.*

*To* SY'STEMATIZE*, sĭs-tĕm'-ă-tīze. [sĭs'-tĕm-ă-tīze, *Perry.*] *v. a.* To reduce to a system. *Harris*

☞ I have met with this word nowhere but in Mason's Supplement to Johnson, and there I find it accented in a different way from what I have always heard it in conversation. In those circles which I have frequented the accent has been placed on the first syllable; and if we survey the words of this termination, we shall find that *ize* is added to every word without altering the place of the accent; and that, consequently, *systematize* ought to have the accent on the first syllable. This reasoning is specious; but when we consider that this word is not formed from the English word *system*, but from the Greek συστημα, or the latter Latin *systema*, we shall find that the accent is very properly placed on the second syllable, according to the general rule. If we place the accent on the first, we ought to spell the word *systemize*, and then it would be analogically pronounced; but, as our best writers and speakers have formed the word on the Greek and Latin plan, it ought to be written and pronounced as Mr. Mason has given it. *W.*

SYSTEM-MAKER*, sĭs'-tĕm-mă-kŭr. *n. s.* One who forms systems. *Prior.*

SYSTEM-MONGER*, sĭs'-tĕm-mŭng-gŭr. *s.* One fond of framing systems. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

SY'STOLE, sĭs'-tò-lè. 96. *n. s.* [*systole*, Fr.; συστολὴ, Gr.] [In anatomy.] The contraction of the heart. *Ray.* [*systole*, Fr.] [In grammar.] The shortening of a long syllable.

SY'STYLE*, sĭs'-tīle. *n. s.* [*systyle*, Fr.; from συν and στύλος, Gr.] A building in which the pillars are near together.

SY'ZYGY*, sĭz'-è-jè. *n. s.* [*syzygie*, Fr.; συζυγία. Gr. conjunctio.] A conjunction of any two of the heavenly bodies.

## TAB TAB

T A mute consonant, which, at the beginning and end of words, has always the same sound, nearly approaching to that of *d*, but, before an *i*, when followed by a vowel, has the sound of an obscure *s*: as, *nation, salvation*; except when *s* precedes *t*: as, *Christian, question.* 472.

TA'BARD§, tăb'-ărd. *n. s.* [*tabarre*, Fr.; *tabar*, Welsh; *tabardum*, low Lat.] A short gown; a herald's coat: sometimes written, incorrectly, *taberd. Warton.*

TA'BARDER, tăb'-ărd-ŭr. *n. s.* One who wears a tabard, or short gown: the name is still preserved in certain bachelors of arts on the old foundation of Queen's College in Oxford.

TA'BBY§, tăb'-bè. *n. s.* [*tabi, tabino*, Ital.; *tabis*, Fr.] A kind of waved silk. *Swift.*

TA'BBY, tăb'-bè. *a.* Brinded, brindled; varied with different colours. *Addison.*

*To* TA'BBY*, tăb'-bè. *v. a.* To pass a stuff under a calender to make the representation of waves thereon, as on a tabby. *Chambers.*

TABEFA'CTION§, tăb-è-făk'-shŭn. *n. s* [*tabefactio* Lat.] The act of wasting away.

☞ 559.—Fāte, fār, fâll, fât;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

*To* TA'BEFY, tā́b'-ē-fī. *v. n.* To waste; to extenuate. *Harvey.*

TA'BERD. *n. s.* See TABARD.

TA'BERNACLE §, tā́b'-ĕr-nā-kl. 405. *n. s.* [Fr.; *tabernaculum*, Lat.] A temporary habitation; a casual dwelling. *Milton.* A sacred place; a place of worship. *Addison.*

*To* TA'BERNACLE. *v. n.* To enshrine; to house. *Scott.*

TABERNA'CULAR*, tā́b-ĕr-nā́k'-kū-lār. *a.* Latticed. *Warton.*

TA'BID §, tā́b'-ĭd. 544. *a.* [*tabide*, Fr.; *tabidus*, Lat.] Wasted by disease; consumptive. *Blackmore.*

☞ Buchanan is the only orthoëpist, that has this word, who pronounces the *a* long. This is indulging the genius of our own pronunciation in dissyllables of this form: but as we pronounce the *a* short in *tabidus*, though long in Latin, we carry this wrong pronunciation into our own language. *W.*

TA'BIDNESS, tā́b'-ĭd-nĕs. *n. s.* Consumptiveness; state of being wasted by disease.

TA'BLATURE, tā́b'-lā-tūre. 463. *n. s.* A way of expressing musical sounds by letters or ciphers; a piece of musick for the lute. *Lovelace.* [In anatomy.] A division or parting of the skull into two tables. *Chambers.* [In painting.] A single piece, comprehended in one view, and formed according to one single intelligence, meaning, or design. *Ld. Shaftesbury.*

TA'BLE §, tā'-bl. 405. *n. s.* [*table*, Fr.; *tabula*, Lat.] Any flat or level surface. *Sandys.* A horizontal surface raised above the ground, used for meals and other purposes. *Shak.* The persons sitting at table, or partaking of entertainment. *Shak.* The fare or entertainment itself: as, He keeps a good *table*. *Tatler.* A tablet; a surface on which any thing is written or engraved. *Hooker.* [*tableau*, Fr.] A picture, or any thing that exhibits a view of any thing upon a flat surface. *Addison.* An index; a collection of heads; a catalogue; a syllabus. *Evelyn.* A synopsis; many particulars brought into one view. *B. Jonson.* The palm of the hand. *B. Jonson.* [*table*, old Fr.] Draughts; small pieces of wood shitted on squares. *Bp. Taylor.*—*To turn the tables.* To change the condition or fortune of two contending parties: a metaphor taken from the vicissitude of fortune at gaming-tables. *Dryden.*

*To* TA'BLE, tā'-bl. *v. n.* To board; to live at the table of another. *South.*

*To* TA'BLE, tā'-bl. *v. a.* To make into a catalogue; to set down. *Shak.* To represent as in painting. *Bacon.* To supply with a table or food. *Milton.*

TA'BLEBED, tā'-bl-bĕd. *n. s.* A bed of the figure of a table.

TA'BLEBEER, tā-bl-bēēr'. *n. s.* Beer used at victuals; small-beer.

TA'BLEBOOK, tā'-bl-bo͝ok. *n. s.* A book on which any thing is graved or written without ink. *Shakspeare.*

TA'BLECLOTH, tā'-bl-klo͝th. *n. s.* Linen spread on a table. *Camden.*

TA'BLEMAN, tā'-bl-mān. *n. s.* A man at draughts. *Bacon.*

TA'BLER, tā'-bl-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One who boards. *Ainsworth.*

TA'BLET, tā́b'-lĕt. *n. s.* A small level surface. A medicine in a square form. *Bacon.* A surface written on or painted. *Dryden.*

TA'BLETALK, tā'-bl-tâwk. *n. s.* Conversation at meals or entertainments; table discourse.

TA'BOUR §, tā'-bûr. 314. *n. s.* [*tabourin, tabour*, old Fr.] A small drum; a drum beaten with one stick to accompany a pipe. *Shakspeare.*

*To* TA'BOUR, tā'-bûr. *v. n.* [*tabourer*, old Fr.] To drum. *Chaucer.* To strike; to smite; to beat. *Nah.* ii.

TA'BOURER, tā'-bûr-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One who beats the tabour. *Shakspeare.*

TA'BOURET, tā́b'-ûr-ĕt. *n. s.* A small tabour. *Spectator.*

*TA'BOURINE*, tāb-ûr-ēēn'. 142. *n. s.* [Fr.] A tabour; a small drum. *Shakspeare.*

TABRE'RE*, tāb-rère'. *n. s.* Tabourer. *Spenser. Ob. T.*

TA'BRET, tā́b'-rĕt. *n. s.* A tabour. *Gen.* xxxi.

TA'BULAR, tā́b'-ū-lār. *a.* [*tabularis*, Lat.] Set down in the form of tables or synopses. Formed in laminæ. *Woodward.* Set in squares.

*To* TA'BULATE, tā́b'-ū-lāte. *v. a.* [*tabula*, Lat.] To reduce to tables or synopses. *Dr. Johnson.* To shape with a flat surface.

TA'BULATED, tā́b'-ū-lā-tĕd. *a.* Having a flat surface. *Grew.*

TACHE, tātsh. *n. s.* [from *tack.*] Any thing taken hold of; a catch; a loop; a button. *Ex.* xxxvi.

TACHY'GRAPHY, tā-kĭg'-rā-fē. *n. s.* [ταχυς and γράφω.] The art or practice of quick writing.

TA'CIT, tā́s'-ĭt. 544. *a.* [*tacite*, Fr.; *tacitus*, Lat.] Silent; implied; not expressed by words. *Bacon.*

TA'CITLY, tās'-ĭt-lè. *ad.* Silently; without oral expression. *Addison.*

TACITURN*, tā́s'-ĕ-tûrn. *a.* [*taciturne*, Fr.; *taciturnus*, Lat.] Silent; uttering little. *Smollet.*

TACITU'RNITY, tās-ĕ-tûr'-nĕ-tè. *n. s.* [*taciturnité*, Fr.; *taciturnitas*, Lat.] Habitual silence. *Shak.*

*To* TACK §, tāk. *v. a.* [*tacher*, Breton.] To fasten to any thing. *Herbert.* To join; to unite; to stitch together. *Shakspeare.*

*To* TACK, tāk. *v. n.* [probably from *tackle.*] To turn a ship. *Brown.*

TACK, tāk. *n. s.* A small nail. The act of turning ships at sea. *Dryden.* Addition; supplement. *Burnet.* [*tache*, Fr.] A spot; a stain. *Hammond.*—*To hold tack.* To last; to hold out. *Tusser.*

TA'CKET*, tāk'-ĭt. *n. s.* A small nail. *Barret.*

TA'CKLE §, tāk'-kl. 405. *n. s.* [*tacel*, Welsh.] An arrow. *Chaucer.* Weapons; instruments of action *Hudibras.* [*tacclau*, Welsh; *tackel*, Su. Goth.; *taeckel*, Dutch.] The ropes of a ship: in a looser sense, all the instruments of sailing. *Spenser.*

*To* TA'CKLE*, tāk'-kl. *v. a.* To supply with tackle. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

TA'CKLED, tāk'-kl'd. 359. *a.* Made of ropes tacked together. *Shakspeare.*

TA'CKLING, tāk'-lĭng. 410. *n. s.* Furniture of the mast. *Abbot.* Instruments of action: as, fishing *tackling*, kitchen *tackling*. *Walton.*

TACT*, tākt. *n. s.* [*tactus*, Lat.] Touch: an old word, long disused, and of late revived. *Ross.*

TA'CTICAL §, tāk'-tè-kāl. } 509. *a.* [ταικτικὸς, τάτ-
TA'CTICK §, tāk'-tĭk. } τω, Gr.; *tactique*, Fr.] Relating to the art of ranging a battle.

TACTI'CIAN*, tāk-tĭsh'-ān. *n. s.* One skilled in tacticks.

TA'CTICKS, tāk'-tĭks. *n. s.* [ταικτικη.] The art of ranging men in the field of battle. *Dryden.*

TA'CTILE, tāk'-tĭl. 140. *a.* [Fr.; *tactilis, tactum*, Lat.] Susceptible of touch. *Beaumont.*

TACTI'LITY, tāk-tĭl'-è-tè. *n. s.* Perceptibility by the touch.

TA'CTION, tāk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *tactio*, Lat.] The act of touching. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

TA'DPOLE, tād'-pōle. *n. s.* [ταδ, *toad*, and ῥoλa, *a young one*, Sax.] A young, shapeless frog or toad, consisting only of a body and a tail; a porwiggle. *Ray.*

TA'EN, tāne. The poetical contraction of *taken. Milton.*

TA'FFATA*, tāf'-fā-tā. } *n. s.* [*taffetas*, Fr.; *taffeter*
TA'FFETA, tāf'-fĕ-tā. } Span.] A thin silk. *Boyle*

TA'FFEREL*, tāf'-fĕ-rĕl. *n. s.* The upper part of the stern of a ship. *Scott.*

TAG §, tāg. *n. s.* [*tag*, Icel.; *tagg*, Su. Goth.] A point of metal put to the end of a string. *Ward.* Any thing paltry and mean. *Whitgift.* A young sheep. In this sense oftener written *teg.*

*To* TAG, tāg. *v. a.* To fit any thing with an end, or point of metal: as, to *tag* a lace. *Swift.* To fit one thing with another, appended. *Dryden.* To join. *Swift.*

TAG-RAG †, tāg'-rāg. *n. s.* [composed of *tag* and *rag.*] People of the lowest degree.

TA'GTAIL, tāg'-tāle. *n. s.* [*tag* and *tail.*] A worm which has the tail of another colour. *Carew.*

TAIL§, tāle 202. *n. s.* [*tagl*, Goth. and Icel.; tægl, Sax.] That which terminates the animal behind; the continuation of the vertebræ of the back hanging loose behind. *More.* The lower part. *Deut.* xxviii. Any thing hanging long; a catkin. *Harvey.* The hinder part of any thing. *Butler.—To turn tail.* To fly; to run away. *Sidney.*

*To* TAIL, tāle. *v. n.* To pull by the tail. *Hudibras.*

TA'ILAGE, tā'-lĭdje. *n. s.* [*tailler*, Fr.] A piece cut out of the whole; and, metaphorically, a share of a man's substance paid by way of tribute. In law, it signifies a toll or tax. *Cowel.*

TA'ILED, tāld. 359. *a.* Furnished with a tail. *Grew.*

TAILLE, tāle. *n. s.* The fee which is opposite to fee-simple, because it is so minced or pared, that it is not in his free power to be disposed of who owns it; but is, by the first giver, cut or divided from all other, and tied to the issue of the donee. *Cowel.*

TAILOR§, tā'-lŭr. 166. *n. s.* [*tailleur*, Fr.] One whose business is to make clothes. *Shakspeare.*

*To* TAI'LOR*, tā'-lŭr. *v. n.* To perform the business of a tailor. *Green.*

*To* TAINT§, tānt. 202. *v. a.* [*teindre*, Fr.] To imbue or impregnate with any thing. *Thomson.* To stain; to sully. *Shak.* To infect; to poison; to disease. *Harvey.* To corrupt. *Swift.* A corrupt contraction of *attaint.*

*To* TAINT, tānt. *v. n.* To be infected; to be touched with something corrupting. *Shakspeare.*

TAINT, tānt. *n. s.* [*teinte*, Fr.] A tincture; a stain. An insect. *Brown.* Infection; corruption; depravation. *Shak.* A spot; a soil; a blemish. *Shak.*

TA'INTLESS, tānt'-lĕs. *a.* Free from infection; pure. *Swift.*

TA'INTURE, tāne'-tshŭre. 461. *n. s.* [*tinctura*, Lat.; *teinture*, Fr.] Taint; tinge; defilement. *Shak.*

*To* TAKE§, tāke. *v. a.* pret. *took*; part. pass. *taken*, sometimes *took.* [*taka*, Icel. pret. *took*; tæcan, Sax.] To receive what is offered; correlative to *give*; opposed to *refuse. Jer.* xxv. To seize what is not given. *Dryden.* To receive. *Deut.* xxvi. To receive with good or ill will. *Shak.* To lay hold on; to catch by surprise or artifice. *Ecclus.* xxxvi. To snatch; to seize. *Hale.* To make prisoner. *Acts*, xxii. To captivate with pleasure; to delight; to engage. *Shak.* To entrap; to catch in a snare. *Canticles.* To understand in any particular sense or manner. *Raleigh.* To exact. *Lev.* xxv. To get; to have; to appropriate. *Gen.* xiv. To use; to employ. *Watts.* To blast; to infect. *Shak.* To judge in favour of; to adopt. *Dryden.* To admit any thing bad from without. *Hudibras.* To get; to procure. 2 *Macc.* x. To turn to; to practise. *Bacon.* To close in with; to comply with. *Dryden.* To form; to fix. *Clarendon.* To catch in the hand; to seize. *Ezek.* viii. To admit; to suffer. *Dryden.* To perform any action. *Jer.* xx. To receive into the mind. *Acts*, iv. To go into. *Camden.* To go along; to follow; to pursue. *Dryden.* To swallow; to receive. *Bacon.* To swallow, as a medicine. *South.* To choose one of more. *Milton.* To copy. *Dryden.* To convey; to carry; to transport. *Judges*, xix. To fasten on; to seize. *St. Mark*, ix. Not to refuse; to accept. *Numb.* xxxv. To adopt. *Exod.* vi. To change with respect to place. *St. Luke*, x. To separate. *Locke.* To admit. 1 *Tim.* v. To pursue; to go in. *Milton.* To receive any temper or disposition of mind. *Mic.* ii. To endure; to bear. *Spectator.* To draw; to derive. *Tillotson.* To leap; to jump over. *Shak.* To assume. *Locke.* To allow; to admit. *Locke.* To receive with fondness. *Dryden.* To carry out for use. *St. Mark*, vi. To suppose; to receive in thought; to entertain in opinion. *Shak.* To separate for one's self from any quantity; to remove for one's self from any place. *Isa.* lxvi. Not to leave; not to omit. *Locke.* To receive payments. *Shak.* To obtain by mensuration. *Camden.* To withdraw. *Spectator.* To seize with a transitory impulse; to affect so as not to last. *Arbuthnot.* To comprise; to comprehend *Atterbury.* To have recourse to. *L'Estrange.* To produce; or suffer to be produced. *Spenser* To catch in the mind. *Locke.* To hire; to rent *Pope.* To engage in; to be active in. *Shak.* To incur; to receive as it happens. *Addison.* To admit in copulation. *Sandys.* To catch eagerly. *Dryden.* To use as an oath or expression. *Exodus.* To seize as a disease. *Bacon.—To take away.* To deprive of. *Rev.* xx. To set aside; to move. *Locke. To take care of.* To be careful; to be solicitous for; to superintend. 1 *Cor.* ix. To be cautious; to be vigilant. *To take course.* To have recourse to measures. *Bacon. To take down.* To crush; to reduce; to suppress. *Spenser.* To swallow; to take by the mouth. *Bacon. To take from.* To derogate; to detract. *Dryden.* To deprive of. *Locke. To take heed.* To be cautious; to beware. *Ecclus.* xi. *To take heed to.* To attend. *Ecclus.* xxiii. *To take in.* To enclose. *Mortimer.* To lessen; to contract: as, He *took* in his sails. To cheat; to gull: as, The cunning ones were *taken in*: a low, vulgar phrase. *To take in hand.* To undertake. *Clarendon.* To comprise; to comprehend. *Burnet.* To admit. *Sidney.* To win by conquest. *Knolles.* To receive locally. *Acts*, xx. To receive mentally. *Hale. To take notice.* To observe. To show by an act that observation is made. *Clarendon. To take oath.* To swear. *Ezekiel. To take off.* To invalidate; to destroy; to remove. *Shak.* To withhold; to withdraw. *Bacon.* To swallow. *Locke.* To purchase *Locke.* To copy. *Addison.* To find place for. *Bacon.* To remove. *Exod.* xxxiv. *To take on.* See *To* TAKE UPON. *To take order with.* To check; to take course with. *Bacon. To take out.* To remove from within any place. *Shak. To take part.* To share. *Pope. To take place.* To prevail; to have effect. *Dryden. To take up.* To borrow upon credit or interest. *Shak.* To be ready for; to engage with. *Shak.* To apply to the use of. *Addison.* To begin. *Ezek.* xxv. To fasten with a ligature passed under. *Sharp.* To engross; to engage. *Duppa.* To have final recourse to. *Addison.* To seize; to catch; to arrest. *Spenser.* To admit. *Bacon.* To answer by reproving; to reprimand. *Shak.* To begin where the former left off. *Dryden.* To lift. *Shak.* To occupy locally. *Hayward.* To manage in the place of another. *Shak.* To comprise. *Dryden.* To adopt; to assume. *Hammond.* To collect; to exact a tax. *Knolles. To take upon.* To appropriate to; to assume; to admit to be imputed to. *Heb.* ii. To assume; to claim authority. *Shakspeare.*

*To* TAKE, tāke. *v. n.* To direct the course; to have a tendency to. *Bacon.* To please; to gain reception. *South.* To have the intended or natural effect. *Bacon.* To catch; to fix. *Bacon.—To take after.* To learn of; to resemble; to imitate. *Hudibras. To take in with.* To resort to. *Bacon. To take on.* To be violently affected. *Bacon. To take on.* To claim a character. *Shak.* To grieve; to pine. *Shak. To take to.* To apply to; to be fond of. *Locke.* To betake to; to have recourse. *Dryden. To take up.* To stop. *Glanville.* To reform. *Locke. To take up with.* To be contented with. *South.* To lodge; to dwell. *South. To take with.* To please. *Bacon.*

TA'KEN, tā'-k'n. 103. The part. passive of *take.* 2 *Sam.* xvi.

TA'KER, tā'-kŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that takes. *Shakspeare.*

TA'KING, tā'-kĭng. 410. *n. s.* Seizure; distress of mind. *Shakspeare.*

TA'KINGNESS*, tā'-kĭng-nĕs. *n. s.* Quality of pleasing. *Bp. Taylor.*

TA'LBOT, tăl'-bŏt. *n. s.* [It is borne by the house of *Talbot* in their arms.] A hound; a sort of hunting dog, between a hound and a beagle. *Somerville.*

TALC*. See TALK.

☞ 559.—Fāte, fār, fâll, fât;—mè, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

TALE §, tāle. *n. s.* [ꝥale, from ꝥellan, to tell, Sax.] A narrative; a story. *Watts.* Oral relation. *Shak.* [ꝥale, Sax. from ꝥelan, to count; *tala*, Icel.] Number reckoned. *Hooker.* Reckoning; numeral account. *Carew.* Information; disclosure of any thing secret. *Shakspeare.*

*To* TALE*, tāle. *v. n.* To relate stories. *Gower. Ob. T.*

TA'LEBEARER, tāle'-bâ-rûr. *n. s.* [*tale* and *bear.*] One who gives officious or malignant intelligence. *South.*

TA'LEBEARING, tāle'-bâ-rĭng. *n. s.* The act of informing; officious or malignant intelligence. *Arbuthnot.*

TA'LEFUL*, tāle'-fûl. *a.* Abounding in stories. *Thomson.* A bad word.

TA'LENT, tăl'-ĕnt. 544. *n. s.* [*talentum*, Lat.] A *talent* signified so much weight, or a sum of money, the value differing according to the different ages and countries. *Arbuthnot.* Faculty; power; gift of nature: a metaphor borrowed from the talents mentioned in the holy writ. *Clarendon.* Quality; disposition. *Clarendon.*

*TA'LES**, tā'-lēz. *n. s.* [Lat.] A supply for men empannelled upon a jury or inquest, and not appearing or challenged; equal in reputation to those that were empannelled, and present in court; *tales de circumstantibus. Hale.*

TA'LETELLER*, tāle'-tĕl-lûr. *n. s.* One who relates tales or stories. *Guardian.*

TA'LION*, tăl'-ē-ŭn. *n. s.* [*talio*, Lat.] Law of retaliation. *Scott.*

TA'LISMAN, tăl'-ĭz-măn. 88. *n. s.* [*talism*, Arabick.] A magical character. *Swift.*

TALISMA'NICK, tăl-ĭz-măn'-ĭk. 509. *a.* Magical. *Addison.*

*To* TALK §, tâwk. 84. *v. n.* [ꝥalian, Sax.; *taelen*, Dutch.] To speak in conversation; to speak fluently and familiarly; not in set speeches; to converse. *Shak.* To prattle; to speak impertinently. *Milton.* To give account. *Milton.* To speak; to reason; to confer. *Jer.* xii.

TALK, tâwk. *n. s.* Oral conversation; fluent and familiar speech. *Locke.* Report; rumour. *Locke.* Subject of discourse. *Milton.*

TALK §, tâwk. *n. s.* [*talc*, Fr.] A kind of stone, composed of plates generally parallel, and flexible and elastick. *Woodward.*

TA'LKATIVE, tâwk'-â-tĭv. *a.* Full of prate; loquacious. *Sidney.*

TA'LKATIVENESS, tâwk'-â-tĭv-nĕs. *n. s.* Loquacity; garrulity; fulness of prate. *Government of the Tongue.*

TA'LKER, tâwk'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One who talks. *Watts.* A loquacious person; a prattler. *Shak.* A boaster; a bragging fellow. *Bp. Taylor.*

TA'LKING*, tâwk'-ĭng. *n. s.* Oral conversation. *Ephes.* v.

TA'LKY, tâwk'-ē. *a.* Consisting of talk; resembling talk. *Woodward.*

TALL §, tâll. 84. *a.* [*tâl*, Welsh.] High in stature. *Shak.* High; lofty. *Milton.* Sturdy; lusty; bold; spirited; courageous. *Shakspeare.*

TA'LLAGE §, tăl'-lĭdje. 90. *n. s.* [*taillage*, Fr.] Impost; excise. *Bacon.*

*To* TA'LLAGE*, tăl'-lĭdje. *v. a.* To lay an impost on. *Bp. Ellys.*

TA'LLOW §, tăl'-lō. 85. *n. s.* [*tolkr*, Icel.; *tolk*, Dan.; *talg*, *talge*, Su. Goth. and Germ.] The grease or fat of an animal; coarse suet. *Heylin.*

*To* TA'LLOW, tăl'-lō. *v. a.* To grease; to smear with tallow *Ld. Surrey.*

TA'LLOWCHANDLER, tăl'-lō-tshând-lûr. *n. s.* [*tallow*, and *chandelier*, Fr.] One who makes candles of tallow, not of wax. *Harvey.*

TA'LLOWFACED*, tăl'-lō-fâste. *a.* Having a pale, sickly complexion. *Burton.*

TA'LLOWISH*, tăl'-lō-ĭsh. *a.* Having the nature of tallow. *Huloet.*

TA'LLOWY*, tăl'-lō-ē. *a.* Greasy.

TA'LLY §, tăl'-lē. *n. s.* [*tailler*, Fr.] A stick notched or cut in conformity to another stick, and used to keep accounts by. *Hudibras.* Any thing made to suit another. *Dryden.*

*To* TA'LLY, tăl'-lē. *v a.* To fit; to suit; to cut out so as to answer any thing. *Prior.*

*To* TALLY, tăl'-lē. *v n.* To be fitted; to conform to be suitable. *Addison.*

TA'LLY*, tăl'-lē. *ad.* Stoutly; with spirit. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

*TA'LMUD*, *THA'LMUD*, tăl'-mŭd. *n.s.* [Heb.] The book containing the Jewish traditions, the rabbinical constitutions, and explications of the law. *Lightfoot.*

TALMU'DICAL*, tăl-mŭd'-ē-kăl. *a.* Belonging to the talmud.

TA'LMUDICK*, tăl'-mŭ-dĭk. *Skinner.*

TA'LMUDIST*, tăl'-mŭ-dĭst. *n. s.* One well versed in the talmud. *Burton.*

TALMUDI'STICK*, tăl-mŭ-dĭs'-tĭk. *a.* Talmudical. *Warton.*

TA'LNESS, tăl'-nĕs. 84, 406. *n. s.* Height of stature; procerity. *Spenser.*

☞ This word, by losing an *l*, is, if we pronounce it according to the orthography, deprived of its sound: the first syllable, according to this spelling, ought, undoubtedly, to be pronounced like the first of *tal-low*, which sufficiently shows the necessity of spelling it with double *l*. *W.* [*Tallness*, Jones, Fulton and Knight, and Webster.]

TA'LON, tăl'-ŭn. 166, 544. *n. s.* [Fr.] The claw of a bird of prey. *Bacon.*

TA'MARIND-*Tree*, tăm'-mă-rĭnd-trēē. *n. s.* [*tamarindus*, Lat.] A tree, bearing a flat pod, containing many flat, angular seeds, surrounded with an acid, blackish pulp. *Miller.*

TA'MARISK, tăm'-mă-rĭsk. *n. s.* [*tamarice*, Lat.] A tree, whose flowers are rosaceous. *Miller.*

*TAMBO'UR**, tăm-bôôr'. *n. s.* [*tambour*, old Fr.; *tambur*, Arab.] A tambourine; which see. A frame resembling a drum, on which a kind of embroidery is worked; the embroidery so made. [In architecture.] A member of the Corinthian and Composite capital, somewhat resembling a drum a kind of porch; a round stone, or course of stone.

TAMBOURI'NE, tăm-bôô-rēēn'. 112. *n. s.* [*tamborin*, Span.] A kind of drum. *Spenser.*

TAME §, tāme. *a.* [ꝥame, Sax.; *taem*, Dutch; *tam*, Dan.] Not wild; domestick. *Addison.* Crushed; subdued; depressed; dejected; spiritless; heartless. *Shak.* Spiritless; unanimated: as, a *tame* poem.

*To* TAME, tāme. *v. a.* [*gatamjan*, Goth.; ꝥamian, Sax.; *tammen*, Dutch.] To reduce from wildness; to reclaim; to make gentle. *Shak.* To subdue; to crush; to depress; to conquer. *Shakspeare.*

TA'MEABLE, tā'-mă-bl. 405. *a.* Susceptive of taming. *Wilkins.*

TA'MELESS*, tāme'-lĕs. *a.* Wild; untamed. *Bp. Hall.*

TA'MELY, tāme'-lē. *ad.* Not wildly; meanly; spiritlessly. *Shakspeare.*

TA'MENESS, tāme'-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of being tame; not wildness. Want of spirits; timidity. *Rogers.*

TA'MER, tā'-mûr. 98. *n. s.* Conqueror; subduer. *Pope.*

TA'MINY, tăm'-ē-nē. *n. s.* [*estamine*, Fr.] A kind of woollen stuff; called also *tammin*, and *tammy. Cotgrave.*

TA'MKIN, tăm'-kĭn. *n. s.* The stopple of the mouth of a great gun.

*To* TA'MPER, tăm'-pûr. 98. *v. n.* [of uncertain derivation.] To be busy with physick. *Hudibras.* To meddle; to have to do without fitness or necessity. *Roscommon.* To deal; to practise secretly. *Hudibras.*

*To* TAN §, tăn. *v. a.* [*tannen*, Dutch; *tanner*, Fr.] To impregnate or imbue with bark. *Grew.* To imbrown by the sun. *Spenser.*

TAN*, tăn. *n. s.* The bark of the oak; the ooze with which tanners prepare their leather. *Ash.*

TANE, for *taken*, *ta'en. May.*

TANG §, tăng. 408. *n. s.* [*tanghe*, Dutch.] A strong

taste; a taste left in the mouth. *Barrow.* Relish; taste. *Atterbury.* Something that leaves a sting or pain behind it. *Shak.* Sound; tone: this is mistaken for *tone* or *twang*. *Holder.*

*To* TANG, tăng. *v. n.* [probably mistaken for *twang*.] To ring with. *Shakspeare.*

TANG*, tăng. *n. s.* [*tang*, Su. Goth.] A kind of sea-weed: called in some places *tangle*. *Bp. Richardson.*

TA'NGENT, tăn'-jĕnt. *n. s.* [*tangent*, Fr.; *tangens*, Lat.] [In trigonometry.] A right line perpendicularly raised on the extremity of a radius, and which touches a circle so as not to cut it; but yet intersects another line without the circle, called a *secant*, that is drawn from the centre, and which cuts the arc to which it is a *tangent*. *Trevoux.*

TANGIBI'LITY, tăn-jĕ-bĭl'-ĕ-tē. *n. s.* The quality of being perceived by the touch.

TA'NGIBLE§, tăn'-jĕ-bl. 405. *a.* [Fr.; from *tango*, Lat.] Perceptible by the touch. *Bacon.*

*To* TA'NGLE§, tăng'-gl. 405. *v. a.* See *To* ENTANGLE. To implicate; to knit together. *Milton.* To ensnare; to entrap. *Shak.* To embroil; to embarrass. *Crashaw.*

*To* TA'NGLE, tăng'-gl. *v. n.* To be entangled. *Anon.*

TA'NGLE, tăng'-gl. *n. s.* A knot of things interwoven in one another, or different parts of the same thing perplexed. *Milton.* [from *tang*.] A kind of sea-weed.

TA'NIST, tăn'-ĭst. *n. s.* [an Irish word; perhaps from *thane*.] A kind of captain or governour. *Spenser.*

TA'NISTRY, tăn'-ĭs-trē. *n. s.* A succession made up of inheritance and election. *Spenser.*

TANK, tăngk. 408. *n. s.* [*tanque*, Fr.] A large cistern or basin. *Sir T. Herbert.*

TA'NKARD, tăngk'-ărd. 88. *n. s.* [*tanquaerd*, Fr.; *tankaerd*, Dutch.] A large vessel with a cover, for strong drink. *B. Jonson.*

TA'NNING*, tăn'-nĭng. *n. s.* [from *tan*.] One scorched by the heat of summer. *Shakspeare.*

TA'NNING*, tăn'-nĭng. *n. s.* The process of preparing leather with tan or bark. The appearance or stain of a brown colour. *Bp. Taylor.*

TA'NPIT, tăn'-pĭt. *n. s.* A pit where leather is impregnated with bark.

TA'NSY, tăn'-zē. 438. *n. s.* An odorous plant. *Miller.* A kind of cake, of which tansy forms a principal part. *Selden.*

TANT*, tănt. *n. s.* A kind of small field-spider. *Ray.*

TA'NTALISM, tăn'-tă-lĭzm. *n. s.* A punishment like that of Tantalus. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

TANTALIZA'TION*, tăn-tē-lē-zā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Act of tantalizing; state of being tantalized. *Gayton.*

*To* TA'NTALIZE§, tăn'-tă-līze. *v. a.* [from *Tantalus*, whose punishment was to starve amoug fruits and water which he could not touch.] To torment by the show of pleasures which cannot be reached. *Dryden.*

TA'NTALIZER*, tăn'-tă-lī-zŭr. *n. s.* One who tantalizes. *Wakefield.*

*TA'NTAMOUNT*, tănt'-ă-mŏŭnt. *a.* [Fr.] Equivalent. *Glanville.*

TANTI'VY, tăn-tĭv'-ē. *ad.* [from the note of a hunting horn, so expressed in articulate sounds. From *tantă vi*, says Skinner.] To ride *tantivy* is to ride at great speed.

TA'NTLING, tănt'-lĭng. 410. *n. s.* One seized with hopes of pleasure unattainable.

*To* TAP§, tăp. *v. a.* [*tapper*, Fr.] To touch lightly; to strike gently. [тæppan, Sax.; *tappen*, Dutch.] To pierce a vessel; to broach a vessel. *Shakspeare.*

*To* TAP*, tăp. *v. n.* To strike a gentle blow: as, He *tapped* at the door.

TAP, tăp. *n. s.* A gentle blow. *Shak.* [тæppe, Sax.] A pipe at which the liquor of a vessel is let out. *Chaucer.*

TAPE, tāpe. *n. s.* [тæppe, Sax.] A narrow fillet or band of linen. *Shakspeare.*

TA'PER§, tā'-pŭr. 76, 98. *n. s.* [тapep Sax.] A wax candle; a light. *Shakspeare.*

TA'PER, tā'-pŭr. *a.* Regularly narrowed from the bottom to the top; pyramidal; conical. *Dryden.*

*To* TA'PER, tā'-pŭr. *v. n.* To grow gradually smaller. *Ray.*

*To* TA'PER*, tā'-pŭr. *v. a.* To make gradually smaller. To light with tapers. *Warton.*

TA'PERNESS*, tā'-pŭr-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being taper. *Shenstone.*

TA'PESTRY§, tăps'-trē, or tăp'-ĕs-trē. *n. s.* [*tapesterie, tapisserie, tapis*, Fr.] Cloth woven in regular figures. *Shakspeare.*

☞ Though the first is the most common, the last is the most correct pronunciation of this word. Accordingly all our orthoëpists, who divide the words into syllables but Mr. Sheridan, make this word a trisyllable. *W.*

*To* TA'PESTRY*, tăps'-trē, or tăp'-ĕs-trē. *v. a.* To adorn with tapestry. *Harmar.*

TA'PET, tăp'-ĭt. *n. s.* [*tapetia*, Lat.] Worked or figured stuff. *Spenser.*

TA'PHOUSE*, tăp'-hŏŭse. *n. s.* A room in which beer is drawn and sold in small quantities: in large inns now usually called the *tap*. *Beaum. and Fl.*

*TA'PIS**, tă'-pĭs. *n. s.* [Fr.] Literally, tapestry which formerly covered tables: whence matters laid upon the table for discussion. *Henry, Lord Clarendon.*

TA'PLASH*, tăp'-lăsh. *n. s.* [from *tap*, and perhaps *lasche*, Fr.] Poor beer; dregs. *Bp. Parker.*

TA'PROOT, tăp'-rōōt. *n. s.* [*tap* and *root*.] The principal stem of the root. *Mortimer.*

TA'PSTER, tăp'-stŭr. *n. s.* [тappepe, Sax.] One whose business is to draw beer in an alehouse. *Shakspeare.*

TAR§, tăr. *n. s.* [тapе, Sax.; *terre*, Teut.; *tiere*, Dan.] Liquid pitch; the turpentine of the pine or fir drained out by fire. *Spenser.*

TAR. tăr. *n. s.* [from *tar*, used in ships.] A sailor; a seaman, in colloquial language. *Swift.*

*To* TAR, tăr. *v. a.* To smear over with tar. *Beaum and Fl.* [тўрıan, Sax.] To tease; to provoke. *Shakspeare.*

*TARA'NTULA*, tă-răn'-tshŭ-lă. 461. *n. s.* [Ital.] An insect whose bite is said to be only cured by musick. *Sidney.*

TARDA'TION, tăr-dā'-shŏn. *n. s.* [*tardo*, Lat.] The act of hindering or delaying.

TA'RDIGRADOUS, tăr'-dē-grād-ŭs. *a.* [*tardigradus*, Lat.] Moving slowly. *Brown.*

TA'RDILY, tăr'-dē-lē. *ad.* Slowly; sluggishly. *Shakspeare.*

TA'RDINESS, tăr'-dē-nĕs. *n. s.* Slowness; sluggishness; unwillingness to action or motion. *Shak.*

TA'RDITY, tăr'-dē-tē. *n. s.* [*tarditas*, Lat.] Slowness; want of velocity. *Digby.*

TA'RDY§, tăr'-dē. *a.* [*tardus*, Lat.; *tardif*, Fr.] Slow; not swift. *Sandys.* Sluggish; unwilling to action or motion. *Dryden.* Dilatory; late; tedious. *Shak.* Unwary: a low word. *Hudibras.* Criminal; offending: a low word. *Collier.*

*To* TA'RDY, tăr'-dē. *v. a.* [*tarder*, Fr.] To delay; to hinder. *Shakspeare.*

TARE, tāre. *n. s.* [*teeren*, Dutch.] A weed that grows among corn. *Hooker.* The common vetch. *Pope.*

*TARE*, tāre. *n. s.* [Fr.] A mercantile word denoting the weight of any thing containing a commodity; also the allowance made for it.

TARE, tāre. preterit of *tear*. *Dryden.*

TARGE, tărje. } *n. s.* [тapȝ, тapȝa,
TA'RGET, tăr'-gĕt. 381. } Sax.; *targe*, Ital. and Fr.; *tarian*, Welsh.] A kind of buckler or shield borne on the left arm. It seems to be commonly used for a defensive weapon, less in circumference than a shield. *Spenser.*

☞ Mr. Perry and Mr. Barclay are the only orthoëpists who make the *g* in this word [*target*] soft. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Nares, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Dyche, and that profound searcher into English sounds, Mr. Elphinston, make it hard, as in *forget*; and, if etymology be any rule, the Erse word *an taargett* is decidedly

in favour of this pronunciation; for almost all our English words, which have the *g* hard before *e* and *i*, are of Erse or Saxon original.—See *Principles*, No. 380, 381. *W.*

TARGETI'ER, tår-gĕt-tēēr'. *n. s.* One armed with a target. *Chapman.*

*TA'RGUM*, tår'-gŭm. *n. s.* A paraphrase on Scripture in the Chaldee language. *Patrick.*

TA'RGUMIST*, tår'-gŭm-ĭst. *n. s.* A writer in the targums. *Milton.*

TA'RIFF, tår'-ĭf. 81. *n. s.* [*tarif*, Fr.] A cartel of commerce. *Addison.*

TARN, tårn. *n. s.* [*tiaurn*, Icel.] A bog; a fen; a marsh; a pool; a quagmire. *Ray.*

*To* TA'RNISH §, tår'-nĭsh. *v. a.* [*ternir*, Fr.] To sully; to soil; to make not bright. *Collier.*

*To* TA'RNISH, tår'-nĭsh. *v. n.* To lose brightness. *Collier.*

TARPA'WLING, tår-pâwl'-ĭng. *n. s.* Hempen cloth smeared with tar. *Dryden.* A sailor. *Lord Clarendon.*

TA'RRAGON, tår'-rå-gŏn. *n. s.* A plant called *herb dragon.*

TA'RRIANCE, tår'-rē-ânse. *n. s.* Stay; delay; perhaps sojourn. *Shakspeare.*

TA'RRIER, tår'-rē-ŭr. [See HARIER.] *n. s.* [*terre*, Fr.] A sort of small dog, that hunts the fox or otter out of his hole. *Dryden.*

TA'RRIER, tår'-rē-ŭr. *n. s.* One that tarries or stays; one that waits; whatever delays or puts off. *Sir T. Elyot.*

*To* TA'RRY §, tår'-rē. 81. *v. n.* [*targir*, Fr.; *traeghen*, Teut.] To stay; to continue in a place. *Shak.* To delay; to be long in coming. *Psalms.* To wait; to expect attending. *Exod.* xxiv.

*To* TA'RRY, tår'-rē. *v. a.* To wait for. *Shak.*

TA'RRY*, tår'-rē. 82. *a.* Consisting of tar; resembling tar. *More.*

TA'RSEL, tår'-sĭl. 99. *n. s.* A kind of hawk. *Prior.*

TA'RSUS, tår'-sŭs. *n. s.* [τάρσος, Gr.; *tarse*, Fr.] The space betwixt the lower end of the fossil bones of the leg and the beginning of the five long bones that are jointed with, and bear up, the toes. *Dict.*

TART §, tårt. *a.* [ᵹeapᵹ, Sax.; *taertig*, Dutch.] Sour; acid; acidulated; sharp of taste. *Sir T. Elyot.* Sharp; keen; severe. *Shakspeare.*

TART, tårt. *n. s.* [*tarte*, Fr.; *tarta*, Ital.; *taart*, Dan.] A small pie of fruit. *Bacon.*

TA'RTANE, tår'-tân. *n. s.* [*tartana*, Ital.; *tartane*, Fr.] A vessel much used in the Mediterranean, with one mast and a three-cornered sail. *Addison.*

TA'RTAR §, tår'-tår. *n. s.* [*tartarus*, Lat.] Hell: a word used by the old poets. *Spenser.* [*tartre*, Fr.] What sticks to wine casks, like a hard stone, either white or red, as the colour of the wine from whence it comes. *Quincy.*—*To catch a Tartar.* See *To* CATCH.

TARTA'REAN, tår-tā'-rē-ân. *a.* [*tartarus*, Lat.] Hellish. *Milton.*

TARTA'REOUS, tår-tā'-rē-ŭs. *a.* Consisting of tartar. *Grew.* Hellish. *Milton.*

TARTARIZA'TION*, tår-tår-ē-zā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of forming tartar. *Biblioth. Bibl.*

*To* TARTARI'ZE, tår'-tår-ize. *v. a.* To impregnate with tartar.

TA'RTAROUS, tår'-tår-ŭs. *a.* Containing tartar; consisting of tartar. *Bp. Berkeley.*

TA'RTISH*, tårt'-ĭsh. *a.* Somewhat tart. *Scott.*

TA'RTLY, tårt'-lē. *ad.* Sharply; sourly; with acidity. Sharply; with poignancy; with severity. *Walker.* With sourness of aspect. *Shakspeare*

TA'RTNESS, tårt'-nĕs. *n. s.* Sharpness; sourness; acidity. *Mortimer.* Sourness of temper; poignancy of language. *Shakspeare.*

TA'RTUFISH*, tår'-tŭf-ĭsh. *a.* [from *tartufe*, Fr.] Perhaps precise; formal; or morose. *Sterne.*

TASK §, tåsk. 79. *n. s.* [*tasche*, Fr.; *tassa*, Ital.] Something to be done imposed by another. *Milton.* Employment; business. *Atterbury.*—*To take to task.* To reprove; to reprimand. *L'Estrange.*

*To* TASK, tåsk. *v. a.* To burthen with something to be done. *Shakspeare.*

TA'SKER, tåsk'-ŭr. } *n. s.* One who
TA'SKMASTER, tåsk'-mâ-stŭr. } imposes tasks. *Milton.* One who undertakes a task, as a day-labourer.

TA'SSEL §, tâs'-sĕl. 102. [tâs'-sĕl, *Perry, Jones, Fulton* and *Knight*; tŏs'-l, *Sheridan.*] *n. s.* [*tasse*, Fr.; *tasselus*, low Lat.] An ornamental bunch of silk, or glittering substances. *Spenser.*

TA'SSEL*, tâs'-sĕl. *n. s.* [properly *tercel*, or *tiercel*, *terzuolo*, Ital.] The male of the gosshawk. *Spenser.*

TA'SSEL, tâs'-sĕl. } *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
TA'ZEL, tâz'-ĕl. }

TA'SSELED, [TASSELLED †] tâs'-sĕld. *a.* Adorned with tassels. *Chaucer.*

TA'SSES, tâs'-sĕz. *n. s.* Armour for the thighs. *Ainsworth.*

TA'STABLE, tâst'-â-bl. 405. *a.* That may be tasted; savoury; relishing. *Boyle.*

*To* TASTE §, tâste. *v. a.* [*taster*, old Fr.; *tasten*, German and Teut.] To perceive and distinguish by the palate. *St. John*, ii. To try by the mouth; to eat, at least in a small quantity. *Milton.* To essay first. *Knolles.* To obtain pleasure from. *Carew.* To feel; to have perception of. *Heb.* ii. To relish intellectually; to approve. *Milton.*

*To* TASTE, tâste. *v. n.* To try by the mouth; to eat. *Milton.* To have a smack; to produce on the palate a particular sensation. *Bacon.* To distinguish intellectually. *Swift.* To be tinctured, or receive some quality or character. *Shak.* To try the relish of any thing. *Davies.* To have perception of. *Shak.* To take to be enjoyed. *Milton.* To enjoy sparingly. *Dryden.*

TASTE, tâste. *n. s.* The act of tasting; gustation. *Milton.* The sense by which the relish of any thing on the palate is perceived. *Bacon.* Sensibility; perception. *Shak.* That sensation which all things taken into the mouth give particularly to the tongue, the papillæ of which are the principal instruments hereof. *Exodus*, xvi. Intellectual relish or discernment. *Hooker.* An essay; a trial; an experiment. *Shak.* A small portion given as a specimen. *Bacon.*

TA'STED, tâst'-ĕd. *a.* Having a particular relish. *Bacon.*

TA'STEFUL, tâst'-fŭl. *a.* High relished; savoury. *Bp. Hall.*

TA'STELESS, tâst'-lĕs. *a.* Having no power of perceiving taste. Having no relish or power of stimulating the palate; insipid. *Boyle.* Having no power of giving pleasure; insipid. *Addison.* Having no intellectual gust. *Orrery.*

TA'STELESSNESS, tâst'-lĕs-nĕs. *n. s.* Insipidity; want of relish. *Whitlock.* Want of perception of taste. Want of intellectual relish. *Swift.*

TA'STER, tâst'-ŭr. *n. s.* [*tasteur*, Fr.] One who takes the first essay of food. *Crashaw.* A dram cup. *Ainsworth.*

TA'STY*, tâs'-tē. *a.* Expressed or done so as to show intellectual relish: a modern word.

*To* TA'TTER §, tăt'-tŭr. *v. a.* [ᵹoᵹæpan, Sax.] To tear; to rend; to make ragged. *Shakspeare.*

TA'TTER, tăt'-tŭr. *n. s.* A rag; a fluttering rag. *L'Estrange.*

TATTERDEMA'LION, tăt-tŭr-dē-mâl'-yŭn. *n. s.* A ragged fellow. *Howell.*

*To* TA'TTLE §, tăt'-tl. 405. *v. n.* [*tateren*, Dutch.] To prate; to talk idly; to use many words with little meaning. *Spenser.*

TA'TTLE, tăt'-tl. *n. s.* Prate; idle chat; trifling talk. *Swift.*

TA'TTLER, tăt'-tl-ŭr. *n. s.* An idle talker; a prater. *Bp. Taylor.*

TATTOO', tăt-tôô'. *n. s.* [*tapotez tous*, Fr.] The beat of drum by which soldiers are warned to their quarters. *Prior.*

TAUGHT, tâwt. 213, 393. preterit and part. passive of *teach*. *Isaiah*, liv.

*To* TAUNT §, tânt, or tâwnt. [tânt, *Jones, Fulton* and *Knight*.] *v. a.* [*tanser*, Fr.] To reproach; to insult; to revile; to ridicule; to treat with insolence and contumelies. *Shak.* To exprobrate; to mention with upbraiding. *Shakspeare.*

☞ I have every orthoëpist in the language against me in the preference I give to the first sound of this word, except Mr Elphinston; and his authority as an analogist outweighs every other. I see no good reason that this word should have the broad sound of *a*, and not *aunt, haunt, flaunt, jaunt*, and the proper name *Saunders*; nor is my ear much accustomed to hear it so pronounced.—See SAUNTER, HAUNT, and *Principles*, No. 214. *W.*

TAUNT, tânt. 214. *n. s.* Insult; scoff; reproach; ridicule. *Shakspeare.*

TA'UNTER, tânt'-ûr. *n. s.* One who taunts, reproaches, or insults. *Huloet.*

TA'UNTINGLY, tânt'-ing-lè. *ad.* With insult; scoffingly; with contumely and exprobration. *Shak.*

TAURICO'RNOUS, tâw-rè-kôr'-nûs. *a.* [*taurus* and *cornu*, Lat.] Having horns like a bull. *Brown.*

*TA'URUS**, tâw'-rûs. *n. s.* [Lat.] The second sign in the zodiack. *Shakspeare.*

TAUTOLO'GICAL, tâw-tò-lŏd'-jè-kâl. *a.* [*tautologique*, Fr.] Repeating the same thing. *Burton.*

TAUTO'LOGIST, tâw-tŏl'-lò-jĭst. *n. s.* One who repeats the same thing.

*To* TAUTO'LOGIZE*, tâw-tŏl'-lò-jize. *v. n.* To repeat the same thing. *Smith.*

TAUTO'LOGY §, tâw-tŏl'-lò-jè. 518. *n. s.* [ταυτολογια; ταὐτο and λόγος, Gr.; *tautologie*, Fr.] Repetition of the same words, or of the same sense in different words. *Glanville.*

TAUTO'PHONY †, tâw-tŏf'-ò-nè. *n. s.* A successive repetition of the same sound.

☞ I have long wished to insert this word into my vocabulary, from a conviction of its utility in conversing on the sounds of words, but was deterred for want of an authority from any of our dictionaries, when, upon reading the very learned and ingenious Essay on the Prosodies of the Greek and Latin Languages, I found the word used in exactly that manner, which shows the propriety, and even necessity, of adopting it. The learned author says, "The most extraordinary *tautophony* which he [Eustathius] mentions, is that of the vowels ι and η, in the proper names of the goddesses Ἰρις and Ἥρη."—*On the Prosodies of the Greek and Latin Languages*: printed for Robson, 1796. *W.*

TA'VERN §, tăv'-ûrn. *n. s.* [*taverne*, Fr.; *taberna*, Lat.] A house where wine is sold, and drinkers are entertained. *Shakspeare.*

TA'VERNER, tăv'-ûrn-ûr. } *n. s.* [*ta-*
TA'VERNKEEPER, tăv'-ûrn-kèep-ûr. } *bernarius,*
TA'VERNMAN, tăv'-ûrn-măn. } Lat.; *ta-*
*vernier*, Fr.] One who keeps a tavern. *Camden.*

TA'VERNING*, tăv'-ûrn-ĭng. *n. s.* Act of feasting at taverns. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* TAW §, tâw. 219. *v. a.* [*touwen*, Dutch; ꝥapian, Sax.] To dress white leather, commonly called alum leather, in contradistinction from *tan* leather, that which is dressed with bark. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

TAW, tâw. *n. s.* A marble to play with. *Swift.*

TA'WDRILY*, tâw'-drè-lè. *ad.* In a tawdry manner. *Pulteney.*

TA'WDRINESS, tâw'-drè-nĕs. *n. s.* Tinsel finery; finery ostentatious, without elegance. *Richardson.*

TA'WDRY §, tâw'-drè. 219. *a.* [from Stawdrey, Saint Awdrey, or Saint Etheldred, as the things bought at Saint Etheldred's fair.] Meanly showy; splendid without cost; fine without grace; showy without elegance. *Spenser.*

TA'WDRY, tâw'-drè. *n. s.* A slight ornament; a kind of necklace worn by country wenches. *Drayton.*

TA'WED*, tâwd. *part. a.* Of the colour of tan; imbrowned. *Sackville.*

TA'WER, tâw'-ûr. *n. s.* [ꝥapepe, Sax.] A dresser of leather. *Barret.*

TA'WNY, tâw'-nè. 219. *a.* [*tané, tanné*, Fr.] Yellow, like things tanned. *Shakspeare.*

TAX §, tăks. *n. s.* [*tasg*, Welsh; *taxe*, Fr.; *taxe*, Dutch.] An impost; a tribute imposed; an excise; a tallage. *Dryden.* [*taxo*, Lat.] Charge; censure. *Beaumont and Fletcher.* [*taxa*, low Lat.] Task; lesson to be learned. *Articles of Eccl. Visitation and Inquiry.*

*To* TAX, tăks. *v. a.* [*taxer*, Fr.] To load with imposts. 2 *Kings*, xxiii. [*taxo*, Lat.] To charge; to censure; to accuse. *Raleigh.*

TA'XABLE, tăks'-â-bl. 405. *a.* That may be taxed. *Sherwood.*

TAXA'TION, tăks-â'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *taxatio*, Lat.] The act of loading with taxes; impost; tax. *Sidney.* Accusation; scandal. *Shakspeare.*

TA'XER, tăks'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One who taxes. *Bacon.*

TEA, tè. 227. *n. s.* [a word probably Chinese; *thé*, Fr.] A Chinese plant, of which the infusion has lately been much drunk in Europe. *Waller.*

*To* TEACH §, tètsh. 352. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *taught*, sometimes *teached*. [ꝥæcan, Sax.] To instruct; to inform, as a master: correlative to *learn*. *Isaiah*, ii. To deliver any doctrine or art, or words to be learned. *Deut.* xxxi. To show; to exhibit so as to impress upon the mind. *Shak.* To tell; to give intelligence. *Tusser.*

*To* TEACH, tètsh. 227. *v. n.* To perform the office of an instructer. *Mic.* iii.

TE'ACHABLE, tètsh'-â-bl. 405. *a.* Docile; susceptive of instruction. *Wilkins.*

TE'ACHABLENESS, tètsh'-â-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Docility; willingness to learn; capacity to learn. *Granger.*

TE'ACHER, tètsh'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One who teaches; an instructer; preceptor. *Hooker.* One who, without regular ordination, assumes the ministry. *Swift.* A preacher; one who is to deliver doctrine to the people. *Raleigh.*

TEAD, } tède. } *n. s.* [*tede*, old Fr.; *tæda*, Lat.] A
TEDE, } } torch; a flambeau. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

TEAGUE, tèèg. 227, 337. *n. s.* A name of contempt used for an Irishman. *Prior.*

TEAL, tèle. 227. *n. s.* [*teelingh*, Dutch.] A wild fowl of the duck kind. *Carew.*

TEAM §, tème. 227. *n. s.* [*temo*, Lat.; ꝥeam, Sax.] A number of horses or oxen drawing at once the same carriage. *Spenser.* Any number passing in a line. *Dryden.*

*To* TEAM*, tème. *v. a.* To join together in a team. *Spenser.*

TEAR §, tère. 227. *n. s.* [*ea* in this word is pronounced *ee*; *tagr*, M. Goth.; ꝥeaꝛ, Sax.; *daigr*, Welsh.] The water which violent passion forces from the eyes. *Bacon.* Any moisture trickling in drops. *Dryden.*

*To* TEAR §, târe. *v. a.* pret. *tore*, anciently *tare*; part. pass. *torn*. [*tairan, gataira*n, M. Goth.; *taera*, Su. Goth.; ꝥæꝛan, Sax.; *ea* is pronounced as *a*, and *tear* rhymes to *square*.] To pull in pieces; to lacerate; to rend; to separate by violent pulling. *Gen.* xliv. To laniate; to wound with any sharp point drawn along. *Jer.* xvi. To break or take away by violence. *Dryden.* To divide violently; to shatter. *Locke.* To pull with violence; to drive violently. *Dryden.* To take away by sudden violence. *Waller.* To make a violent rent. *Shak.*

☞ The inconvenience of having two words, of different significations, written alike, and pronounced differently, is evident in this and the preceding word; and this inconvenience is perhaps greater than that where the orthography is different and the pronunciation the same; but, perhaps, the greatest inconvenience is the former, where the orthography is the same, and the pronunciation different.—See BOWL. *W.*

*To* TEAR, târe. *v. n.* [*tieren*, Dutch.] To fume; to rave; to rant turbulently. *L'Estrange.*

TEAR, târe. 73, 240. *n. s.* A rent; fissure.

TE'ARER, tâ'-rûr. 98. *n. s.* One who rends or tears; one who blusters.

TE'ARFALLING, tère'-fâl-lĭng. *a.* Tender; shedding tears. *Shakspeare.*

TE'ARFUL, tère'-fûl. *a.* Weeping; full of tears.

TE'ARLESS*, tère'-lĕs. *a.* Without tears. *Sandys.*

*To* TEASE §, tèze. 227. *v. a.* [ꝥæꝛan, Sax.] To comb or unravel wool or flax. *Milton.* To scratch cloth in order to level the nap. To torment with importunity; to vex with assiduous impertinence. *Butler.*

TE'ASEL, tè'-zl. *n. s.* [ꝥæꝛl, Sax.] A plant. *Miller.*

TE'ASELER*, tè'-zl-ûr. *n. s.* [*teizeler*, Norm. Fr.]

One who raises the nap on woollen cloth by means of the teasel. *Kelham.*

TE'ASER, tē'-zŭr. 98. *n. s.* Whoever or whatever torments by incessant importunity. *Fuller.*

TEAT, tète. 227, 232. *n. s.* [*teth*, Welsh; ᵹɪᵹ, Sax.; *tete*, Dutch; *teton*, Fr.] A dug; a pap. *Bacon.*

TE'CHILY, tĕtsh'-ĕ-lè. *ad.* Peevishly; fretfully; frowardly.

TE'CHINESS, tĕtsh'-ĕ-nĕs. *n. s.* Peevishness; fretfulness. *Bp. Hall.*

TE'CHNICAL §, tĕk'-nè-kăl. 353. *a.* [τεχνικὸς, Gr.; *technique*, Fr.] Belonging to arts; not in common or popular use. *Locke.*

TE'CHNICALLY*, tĕk'-nè-kăl-lè. *ad.* In a technical manner. *Warton.*

TECHNO'LOGY*, tĕk-nŏl'-ŏ-jè. *n. s.* [τεχνη and λογος.] A description or discourse upon arts. *Twells.*

TE'CHY §, tĕtsh'-è. 352. *a.* [for *touchy*, that is, inclination to be *touched* with whatever is said or done.] Peevish; fretful; irritable; easily made angry; froward. *Shakspeare.*

TECTO'NICK, tĕk-tŏn'-ĭk. 509. *a.* [τεκτονικὸς.] Pertaining to building. *Bailey.*

*To* TED, tĕd. *v. a.* [ᵹeaᵹan, Sax.] To spread abroad new-mown grass, in order to make it into hay. *Milton.*

TE'DDER §, tĕd'-dŭr. } *n. s.* [*tudder*, Dutch; *tiudt*,
TE'THER, tĕTH'-ŭr. } Icel.] A rope with which a horse is tied in the field that he may not pasture too wide. Any thing by which one is restrained. *Bacon.*

*To* TE'DDER*, tĕd'-dŭr. *v. a.* To tie up; to restrain. *Feltham.*

*TE DE'UM*, tè-dè'-ŭm. *n. s.* A hymn of the church, so called from the two first words of the Latin. *Bacon.*

TE'DIOUS §, tè'-dè-ŭs, or tè'-jè-ŭs. 293, 294. *a.* [*tedieux*, Fr.; *tædium*, Lat.] Wearisome by continuance; troublesome; irksome. *Milton.* Wearisome by prolixity. *Acts*, xxiv. Slow. *Harte.*

TE'DIOUSLY, tè'-dè-ŭs-lè, or tè'-jè-ŭs-lè. 294. *ad.* In such a manner as to weary. *Drayton.*

TE'DIOUSNESS, tè'-dè-ŭs-nĕs, or tè'-jè-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Wearisomeness by continuance. *Davies.* Wearisomeness by prolixity. *Hooker.* Prolixity; length. *Shakspeare.* Uneasiness; tiresomeness; quality of wearying. *Hooker.*

*To* TEEM §, tèèm. 246. *v. n.* [ᵹeman, Sax.] To bring young. *Shak.* To be pregnant; to engender young. *Shak.* To be full; to be charged as a breeding animal. *Addison.*

*To* TEEM, tèèm. *v. a.* To bring forth; to produce. *Shakspeare.* To pour. *Swift.*

TE'EMER, tèèm'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that brings young.

TE'EMFUL, tèèm'-fûl. *a.* [ᵹeamful, Sax.] Pregnant; prolifick. Brimful. *Ainsworth.*

TE'EMLESS, tèèm'-lĕs. *a.* Unfruitful; not prolifick. *Dryden.*

TEEN §, tèèn. *n. s.* [ᵹɪnan, Sax.; *tenen*, Flemish.] Sorrow; grief. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

*To* TEEN, tèèn. *v. a.* [ᵹɪnan, Sax.] To excite; to provoke to do a thing. *Chaucer. Ob. J.*

TEENS, tèènz. *n. s.* The years reckoned by the termination *teen*; as, thirteen, fourteen. *Granville.*

TEETH, tèèth. The plural of *tooth. Job*, xli.

*To* TEETH, tèèth. *v. n.* To breed teeth; to be at the time of dentition. *Arbuthnot.*

TEG. See TAG.

TE'GUMENT, tĕg'-ù-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*tegumentum*, Lat.] Cover; the outward part; seldom used but in anatomy or physicks. *Brown.*

TEHE'E*, tè-hè'. *interj.* An old expression for a laugh. *Chaucer.*

*To* TE'HEE, tè'-hè. *v. n.* To laugh with a loud and more insolent kind of cachinnation; to titter. *Hudibras.*

TEIL, tèle. *n. s.* [*tilia*, Lat.] The same with *linden* or *lime tree. Isa.* vi.

TEINT, tînt. *n. s.* [*teinte*, Fr.] Colour; touch of the pencil. *Dryden.*

TE'LARY, tē'-lă-rè. *a.* [*tela*, Lat.] Spinning webs. *Brown.*

TE'LEGRAPH*, tĕl'-è-grâf. *n. s.* [*telegraphe*, Fr. from τελος and γραφω, Gr.] An instrument that answers the end of writing by conveying intelligence to a distance through the means of signals. *Mason.*

TE'LESCOPE §, tĕl'-lè-skōpe. *n. s.* [*telescope*, Fr.; from τῆλε and σκοπέω, Gr.] A long glass, by which distant objects are viewed. *Watts.*

TELESCO'PICAL, tĕl-lè-skŏp'-ĕ-kăl. 518. } *a*
TELESCO'PICK*, tĕl-lè-skŏp'-ĭk. }
Belonging to a telescope; seeing at distance. *Hist. R. S.* iv.

TE'LESM §*, tĕl'-ĕzm. *n. s.* [*talism*, Arab.] A kind of amulet or magical charm. *Gregory.*

TELESMA'TICAL*, tĕl-lĕs-măt'-ĕ-kăl. *a.* Belonging to telesms. *Gregory.*

TELE'STICK*, tè-lĕs'-tĭk. *n. s.* [τελος and στιχος.] A poem, where the final letters of each line make up a name. *B. Jonson.*

*To* TELL §, tĕll. *v. a.* preterit and part. pass. *told.* [ᵹellan, Sax.; *taelen*, *tellen*, Dutch; *talen*, Dan.] To utter; to express; to speak. *Gen.* xxiv. To relate; to rehearse. *Job*, xv. To teach; to inform. *Spenser.* To discover; to betray. *Num.* xiv. To count; to number. *Waller.* To make excuses. *Shakspeare.*

*To* TELL, tĕll. *v. n.* To give an account; to make report. *Ps.* xxvi.—*To tell on.* To inform of. 1 *Sam.* xxvii.

TE'LLER, tĕl'-lŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who tells or relates. *Shak.* One who numbers; a numberer.—A *teller* is an officer of the exchequer, of which there are four in number; their business is to receive all moneys due to the king, and give the clerk of the pell a bill to charge him therewith: they also pay all persons any money payable to them by the king, by warrant from the auditor of the receipt: they also make books of receipts and payments, which they deliver the lord treasurer. *Cowel.*

TE'LLTALE, tĕl'-tâle. *n. s.* One who gives malicious information; one who carries officious intelligence. *Shakspeare.*

TE'LLTALE*, tĕl'-tâle. *a.* Blabbing; telling tales; giving malicious information. *Shakspeare.*

TEMERA'RIOUS §, tĕm-ĕr-â'-rè-ŭs. *a.* [*temeraire*, Fr.; *temerarius*, Lat.] Rash; heady; unreasonably adventurous; unreasonably contemptuous of danger. *L'Estrange.* Careless; heedless; done at random. *Ray.*

TEMERA'RIOUSLY*, tĕm-ĕr-â'-rè-ŭs-lè. *ad.* Rashly; with unreasonable contempt of danger; without heed. *Bp. Bramhall.*

TEME'RITY, tè-mĕr'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* [*temerité*, old Fr.; *temeritas*, Lat.] Rashness; unreasonable contempt of danger. *More.*

*To* TE'MPER §, tĕm'-pŭr. 98. *v. a.* [*tempero*, Lat.; *temperer*, Fr.] To mix so as that one part qualifies the other. *Milton.* To compound; to form by mixture; to qualify as an ingredient. *Shak.* To mingle. *Ezek.* xlvi. To beat together to a proper consistence. *Shak.* To accommodate; to modify. *Wisdom*, xvi. To bring to due proportion; to moderate excess. *Milton.* To soften; to mollify; to assuage; to soothe; to calm. *Spenser.* To form metals to a proper degree of hardness. *Milton.* To govern. *Spenser.*

TE'MPER, tĕm'-pŭr. *n. s.* Due mixture of contrary qualities. *Raleigh.* Middle course; mean, or medium. *Swift.* Constitution of body. *Burnet.* Disposition of mind. *Hammond.* Constitutional frame of mind. *Shak.* Calmness of mind; moderation. *B. Jonson.* State to which metals are reduced, particularly as to hardness. *Shakspeare.*

TE'MPERAMENT, tĕm'-pĕr-â-mĕnt. *n. s.* *temperamentum*, Lat.; *temperament*, Fr.] Constitution; state with respect to the predominance of any quality. *Locke.* Medium; due mixture of opposites. *Hale.*

TEMPERAME'NTAL, tĕm-pĕr-â-mĕnt'-âl. *a.* Constitutional. *Brown.*

TE'MPERANCE, tĕm'-pĕr-ânse. 88. *n. s.* [*temperantia*, Lat.] Moderation: opposed to *gluttony* and

*drunkenness. Milton.* Patience; calmness; sedateness; moderation of passion. *Spenser.*

TE'MPERATE, tĕm'-pĕr-åte. 91. *a.* [*temperatus*, Lat.] Not excessive; moderate in degree of any quality. *Bacon.* Moderate in meat and drink. *Wiseman.* Free from ardent passion. *Shakspeare.*

TE'MPERATELY, tĕm'-pĕr-åte-lè. *ad.* Moderately; not excessively. *Addison.* Calmly; without violence of passion. *Shakspeare.* Without gluttony or luxury. *Bp. Taylor.*

TE'MPERATENESS, tĕm'-pĕr-åte-nĕs. *n. s.* Freedom from excesses; mediocrity. Calmness; coolness of mind. *Daniel.*

TE'MPERATIVE*, tĕm'-pĕr-å-tĭv. *a.* Having power to temper. *Granger.*

TE'MPERATURE, tĕm'-pĕr-å-tûre. *n. s.* [*temperatura*, Lat.; *temperature*, Fr.] Constitution of nature; degree of any qualities. *Abbot.* Mediocrity; due balance of contrarieties. *Davies.* Moderation; freedom from predominant passion. *Spenser.*

TE'MPERED, tĕm'-pûrd. 359. *a.* Disposed with regard to the passions. *Shakspeare.*

TE'MPEST§, tĕm'-pĕst. *n. s.* [*tempeste*, Fr.; *tempestas*, Lat.] The utmost violence of the wind: the names by which the wind is called, according to the gradual increase of its force, seem to be, a breeze; a gale; a gust; a storm; a tempest. *Shak.* Any tumult; commotion; perturbation. *Shakspeare.*

*To* TE'MPEST*, tĕm'-pĕst. *v. n.* [*tempester*, Fr.; *tempestare*, Ital.] To storm. *Sandys.* To pour a tempest on. *B. Jonson.*

*To* TE'MPEST, tĕm'-pĕst. *v. a.* To disturb as by a tempest. *Milton.*

TE'MPEST-BEATEN, tĕm'-pĕst-bè-tn. *a.* Shattered with storms. *Dryden.*

TE'MPEST-TOST, tĕm'-pĕst-tôst. *a.* Driven about by storms. *Shakspeare.*

TEMPE'STIVE§*, tĕm-pĕs'-tĭv. *a.* [*tempestivus*, Lat.] Seasonable. *Scott.*

TEMPE'STIVELY*, tĕm-pĕs'-tĭv-lè. *ad.* Seasonably. *Burton.*

TEMPESTI'VITY, tĕm-pĕs-tĭv'-è-tè. *n. s.* Seasonableness. *Brown.*

TEMPE'STUOUS, tĕm-pĕs'-tshù-ŭs. 461. *a.* [*tempestueux*, Fr.] Stormy; turbulent. *Spenser.*

TEMPE'STUOUSLY*, tĕm-pĕs'-tshù-ŭs-lè. *ad.* Turbulently; as in a tempest. *Milton.*

TEMPE'STUOUSNESS*, tĕm-pĕs'-tshù-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being tempestuous.

TE'MPLAR, tĕm'-plăr. 88. *n. s.* [from the *Temple*, a house near the Thames, anciently belonging to the knights-*templars*, originally from the temple of Jerusalem.] A student in the law. *Pope.*

TE'MPLE§, tĕm'-pl. 405. *n. s.* [ƿempel. Sax.; *templum*, Lat.] A place appropriated to acts of religion. *Shak.* [*tempora*, Lat.] The upper part of the sides of the head where the pulse is felt. *Wiseman.*

*To* TE'MPLE*, tĕm'-pl. *v. a.* To build a temple for; to appropriate a temple to. *Feltham.*

TE'MPLET, tĕm'-plĕt. *n. s.* A piece of timber in a building. *Moxon.*

TE'MPORAL, tĕm'-pò-răl. 557, 170. *a.* [Fr.; *temporalis*, low Lat.] Measured by time; not eternal. *Hooker.* Secular; not ecclesiastical. *Shak.* Not spiritual. *Selden.* [*temporal*, Fr.] Placed at the temples, or upper part of the sides of the head. *Arbuthnot.*

TEMPORA'LITY, tĕm-pò-răl'-è-tè. } *n. s.* [*tempo-*
TE'MPORALS. tĕm'-pò-rălz. } *ralité*, Fr.] Secular possessions; not ecclesiastick rights. *Cowel.*

TE'MPORALLY, tĕm'-pò-răl-è. *ad.* With respect to this life. *South.*

TE'MPORALNESS*, tĕm'-pò-răl-nĕs. *n. s.* Secularity; worldliness. *Cotgrave.*

TE'MPORALTY, tĕm'-pò-răl-tè. 170. *n. s.* The laity; secular people. *Abbot.* Secular possessions.

TEMPORA'NEOUS, tĕm-pò-rā'-nè-ŭs. *a.* [*temporis*, Lat.] Temporary. *Hallywell.*

TE'MPORARINESS, tĕm'-pò-rā-rè-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being temporary; not perpetuity.

TE'MPORARY, tĕm'-pò-rā-rè. 170. *a.* [*tempus*, Lat.] Lasting only for a limited time. *Bacon.*

TEMPORIZA'TION*, tĕm-pò-rè-zā'-shŭn. *n. s* The act of complying with times or occasions. *Johnson.*

*To* TE'MPORIZE§, tĕm'-pò-rize. *v. n.* [*temporiser*, Fr.] To delay; to procrastinate. *Shak.* To comply with the times or occasions. *Daniel.* To comply. *Shakspeare.*

TE'MPORIZER, tĕm'-pò-rĭ-zŭr. 98. *n. s.* [*temporiseur*, Fr.] One that complies with times or occasions; a trimmer. *Burton.*

TEMSE BREAD, tĕmz'-brĕd. } *n. s.* [ƿeme-
TE'MSED BREAD, tĕmzd'-brĕd. } ɼian, Sax.] Bread made of flour better sifted than common.

*To* TEMPT§, tĕmt. 412. *v. a.* [*tento*, Lat.; *tenter*, Fr.] To solicit to ill; to incite by presenting some pleasure or advantage to the mind; to entice. 1 *Cor.* vii. To provoke. *Shak.* It is sometimes used without any notion of evil; to solicit; to draw *Milton.* To try; to attempt; to venture on. *Dryden.* To prove; to try. *Gen.* xxii.

TE'MPTABLE, tĕm'-tå-bl. *a.* Liable to temptation; obnoxious to bad influence. *Swift.*

TEMPTA'TION, tĕm-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*temptacion*, old Fr.] The act of tempting; solicitation to ill; enticement. *Milton.* The state of being tempted. *Duppa.* That which is offered to the mind as a motive to ill. *Shakspeare.*

TEMPTA'TIONLESS*, tĕm-tā'-shŭn-lĕs. *a.* Having no motive. *Hammond. Ob. T.*

TE'MPTER, tĕm'-tŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who solicits to ill; an enticer. *Shakspeare.* The infernal solicitor to evil. *Hammond.*

TE'MPTINGLY*, tĕm'-tĭng-lè. *ad.* So as to tempt or entice. *Sir T. Herbert.*

TE'MPTRESS*, tĕm'-trĕs. *n. s.* She that tempts or entices. *Ford.*

TE'MULENCY§, tĕm'-ù-lĕn-sè. *n. s.* [*temulentia*, Lat.] Inebriation; intoxication by liquor. *Bullokar.*

TE'MULENT, tĕm'-ù-lĕnt. *a.* [*temulentus*, Lat.] Inebriated; intoxicated as with strong liquors.

TE'MULENTIVE*, tĕm'-ù-lĕn-tĭv. *a.* [*temulentus*, Lat.] Drunken; denoting the state of intoxication. *Junius.*

TEN§, tĕn. *a.* [ƿen, Sax.; *tien*, Dutch; *tyna*, Icel.] The decimal number; twice five; the number by which we multiply numbers into new denominations. *Brown. Ten* is a proverbial number. *Dryden.*

TE'NABLE, tĕn'-å-bl. *a.* [*tenable*, Fr.] That may be maintained against opposition; that may be held against attacks. *Bacon.*

☞ The quantity of *e* in the first syllable of this word, and its relatives *tenet*, *tenor*, and *tenure*, is one of the most puzzling difficulties of pronunciation. How differently this letter is pronounced by different speakers may be gathered from a view of those orthoëpists who have marked the quantity of the vowels:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sheridan, | *tē*nable, | *tē*net, | *tē*nor, | *tē*nure. |
| Kenrick, | *tē*nable, | *tĕ*net, | *tē*nor, | *tē*nure. |
| Nares, | *tē*nable, | —— | *tē*nor, | *tē*nure. |
| Ash, | *tē*nable, | *tē*net, | *tē*nor, | *tē*nure. |
| Scott, | *tē*nable, | *tē*net, | *tē*nor, | *tē*nure. |
| Entick, | *tē*nable, | *tĕ*net, | *tē*nor, | *tē*nure. |
| Perry, | *tē*nable, | *tē*net, | *tē*nor, | *tē*nure. |
| W. Johnston, | *tē*nable, | *tē*net, | *tē*nor, | *tē*nure. |
| Bailey, | —— | —— | —— | *tē*nure. |
| Buchanan, | *tē*nable, | —— | *tē*nor, | *tē*nure. |
| Fry, | *tē*nable, | *tē*net, | *tē*nor, | *tē*nure. |
| Smith, | —— | *tē*net, | —— | —— |
| Elphinston, | —— | —— | *tē*nor, | —— |

From this survey of our dictionaries, we find them uniform only in the word *tenor*. They are nearly equally divided on the word *tenet*; and, if similitude were to decide, it would be clearly in favour of the short vowel, in this word, as well as in *tenor*. They are both Latin words, and both have the vowel short in the original. This, however, is no reason with those who understand the analogy of English pronunciation, (for *tremour minor*, &c., have the first vowel short in Latin,) 594; but it sufficiently shows the partiality of the ear to the short vowel in words of this form, as is evident in the word *tenant*. The word *tenable* seems rather derived from the French *tenable* than the Latin *teneo*, and, be-

ing of a different form, comes under a different analogy. The termination *able*, though derived from the Latin *abilis*, is frequently annexed to mere English words, as *pleasurable*, *pasturable* &c., and therefore makes no alteration in the accent or quantity of the word to which it is subjoined. 501. But, as *tenable* must be considered as a simple in our language, the shortening power of the antepenultimate accent alone seems to determine the quantity of the first syllable of this word, which, like *gelable*, *probable*, &c., has the short quantity of the original Latin to plead; a plea which seems to have some weight in words of this termination, where the antepenultimate accent appears to have less influence than in most of the other classes of words.—See PLACABLE. The word *tenure* seems inclined to engthen the first vowel, in order to distinguish itself from *tenor*; and, as there are no good reasons for shortoning it, this reason seems sufficient to turn the balance in its favour, even if it had not analogy and such a weight of usage on its side. *W.*

TENA'CIOUS, tē-nā'-shŭs. 357. *a.* [*tenax*, Lat.] Grasping hard; inclined to hold fast; not willing to let go. *South.* Retentive. *Locke.* [*tenace*, Fr.] Having parts disposed to adhere to each other; cohesive; viscous; glutinous. *Newton.* Niggardly; close-fisted; meanly parsimonious. *Ainsworth.*

TENA'CIOUSLY, tē-nā'-shŭs-lè. *ad.* With disposition to hold fast. *Glanville.*

TENA'CIOUSNESS, tē-nā'-shŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Unwillingness to quit, resign, or let go. *Burke.*

TENA'CITY, tē-nâs'-ē-tè. *n. s.* [*tenacité*, Fr.; *tenacitas*, *tenax*, Lat.] Tenaciousness. *Brown.* Viscosity; glutinousness; adhesion of one part to another. *Newton.*

TE'NACY*, tĕn'-â-sè. *n. s.* [*tenacia*, low Lat.] Unwillingness to quit, resign, or let go. *Barrow.*

TE'NANCY, tĕn'-ân-sè. *n. s.* [*tenancie*, old Fr.; *tenentia*, law Lat.] Temporary possession of what belongs to another. *Wotton.*

TE'NANT §, tĕn'-ânt. *n. s.* [Fr.] One that holds of another; one that on certain conditions has temporary possession and use of the property of another: correlative to *landlord*. *Shakspeare.* One who resides in any place. *Cowley.*

*To* TE'NANT, tĕn'-ânt. 544. *v. a.* To hold on certain conditions. *Addison.*

TE'NANTABLE, tĕn'-ânt-â-bl. 405. *a.* Such as may be held by a tenant. *Suckling.*

TE'NANTLESS, tĕn'-ânt-lĕs. *a.* Unoccupied; unpossessed. *Shakspeare.*

TE'NANTRY*, tĕn'-ânt-rè. *n. s.* Tenancy. *Bp. Ridley.* A body of tenants on an estate.

TE'NANT-SAW, tĕn'-ânt-sâw. *n. s.* See TENON.

TENCH, tĕnsh. 352. *n. s.* [ʇınce, Sax.; *tinca*, Lat.] A pond-fish. *Hale.*

*To* TEND §, tĕnd. *v. a.* [contracted from *attend*.] To watch; to guard; to accompany as an assistant or defender. *Spenser.* To attend; to accompany. *Milton.* To be attentive to. *Milton.*

*To* TEND, tĕnd. *v. n.* [*tendo*, Lat.] To move towards a certain point or place. *Wotton.* [*tendre*, Fr.] To be directed to any end or purpose; to aim at. *Milton.* To contribute. *Hammond.* [from *attend*.] To wait; to expect. *Shak.* To attend; to wait as dependants or servants. *Shak.* To attend as something inseparable. *Shakspeare.*

TE'NDANCE, tĕn'-dânse. 88. *n. s.* Attendance; state of expectation. *Spenser.* Persons attendant. *Shak.* Attendance; act of waiting. *Shak.* Care; act of tending. *Shakspeare.*

TE'NDENCE, tĕn'-dĕnse. } 88. *n. s.* Direction or
TE'NDENCY, tĕn'-dĕn-sè. } course towards any place or object. *Bp. Taylor.* Direction or course toward any inference or result; drift. *Wilkins.*

TE'NDER §, tĕn'-dûr. 98. *a.* [*tendre*, Fr.] Soft; easily impressed or injured; not firm; not hard. *Milton.* Sensible; easily pained; soon sore. *Shak.* Effeminate; emasculate; delicate. *Spenser.* Exciting kind concern. *Shak.* Compassionate; anxious for another's good. *Hooker.* Susceptible of soft passions. *Spenser.* Amorous; lascivious. *Hudibras.* Expressive of the softer passions. *Prior.* Careful not to hurt. *Tillotson.* Gentle; mild; unwilling to pain. *Shak.* Apt to give pain. *Bacon* Young; weak: as, *tender age*. *Cowley.*

*To* TE'NDER, tĕn'-dûr. *v. a.* To regard with kindness. Not used. *Shak.* To render susceptible of soft passions: a colloquial expression in some parts of England.

*To* TE'NDER §, tĕn'-dûr. *v. a.* [*tendre*, Fr.] To offer; to exhibit; to propose to acceptance. *Hooker.* To hold; to esteem. *Shakspeare.*

TE'NDER, tĕn'-dûr. *n. s.* Offer; proposal to acceptance. *Shak.* [from the adjective.] Regard; kind concern. *Shakspeare.* A small ship attending on a larger.

TE'NDERHEARTED, tĕn-dûr-hârt'-ĕd. *a.* Of a soft, compassionate disposition. *Eph.* iv.

TENDERHE'ARTEDNESS*, tĕn-dûr-hârt'-ĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* A compassionate disposition. *Sherwood.*

TE'NDERLING, tĕn'-dûr-lĭng. 410. *n. s.* The first horns of a deer. A fondling; one who is made soft by too much kindness. *Harrison.*

TE'NDERLY, tĕn'-dûr-lè. *ad.* In a tender manner; mildly; gently; softly; kindly; without harshness. *Shak.* With a quick sense of pain. *Ld. Clarendon.*

TE'NDERNESS, tĕn'-dûr-nĕs. *n. s.* [*tendresse*, Fr.] The state of being tender; susceptibility of impression; not hardness. *Bacon.* State of being easily hurt; soreness. *Locke.* Susceptibility of the softer passions. *Shak.* Kind attention; anxiety for the good of another. *Bacon.* Scrupulousness; caution. *Shak.* Cautious care. *Gov. of the Tongue.* Soft pathos of expression. *Shenstone.*

TE'NDINOUS. tĕn'-dè-nŭs. *a.* [*tendineux*, Fr.; *tendinis*, Lat.] Sinewy; containing tendons; consisting of tendons. *Wiseman.*

TE'NDMENT*, tĕnd'-mĕnt. *n. s.* [from *tend*.] Act of tending; care. *Bp. Hall. Ob. T.*

TE'NDON, tĕn'-dŭn. 166. *n. s.* [*tendo*, Lat.] A sinew; a ligature by which the joints are moved. *Wiseman.*

TE'NDRIL, tĕn'-drĭl. *n. s.* [*tendrillon*, Fr.] The clasp of a vine, or other climbing plant. *Milton.*

TE'NDRIL*, tĕn'-drĭl. *a.* Clasping or climbing as a tendril. *Dyer.*

TENE'BRICOSE, tē-nĕb-rè-kōse'. } 427. *a.* [*tene-*
TENE'BROUS, tĕn'-ē-brŭs. } *bricosus*, *tenebrosus*, Lat.; *tenebreux*, Fr.] Dark; gloomy. *Hawes.*

TENE'BRIOUS*, tē-nē'-brè-ŭs. *a.* Gloomy; tenebrous. *Young.*

TENEBRO'SITY, tĕn-ē-brŏs'-ē-tè. *n. s.* [*tenebrosité*, old Fr.] Darkness; gloom.

TE'NEMENT §, tĕn'-ē-mĕnt. *n. s.* [Fr.; *tenementum* law Lat.] Any thing held by a tenant. *Spenser.*

TENEME'NTAL*, tĕn-ē-mĕnt'-âl. *a.* To be held by certain tenure. *Blackstone.*

TENEME'NTARY*, tĕn-ē-mĕnt'-â-rè. *a.* Usually let out; denoting tenancy. *Spelman.*

TE'NENT. *n. s.* See TENET.

TENE'RITY, tē-nĕr'-ē-tè. *n. s.* [*teneritas*, Lat.] Tenderness. *Ainsworth.*

TENE'SMUS, tē-nĕz'-mŭs. *n. s.* A needing to go to stool. *Arbuthnot.*

TE'NET, tĕn'-nĕt. 99. [See TENABLE.] *n. s.* [*tenet*, Lat. *he holds*. It is sometimes written *tenent*, or *they hold*.] Position; principle; opinion. *Brown.*

TE'NFOLD, tĕn'-fōld. *a.* Ten times increased. *Milton.*

TE'NNIS, tĕn'-nĭs. *n. s.* A play at which a ball is driven with a racket. *Shakspeare.*

*To* TE'NNIS, tĕn'-nĭs. *v. a.* To drive as a ball. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

*TE'NON*, tĕn'-ŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] The end of a timber cut to be fitted into another timber. *Exod.* xxvi.

TE'NOR, or TE'NOUR, tĕn'-nûr. [See TENABLE.] *n. s.* [*tenor*, Lat.; *teneur*, Fr.] Continuity of state; constant mode; manner of continuity; general currency. *Sidney.* Sense contained; general course or drift. *Shak.* A sound in musick. *Bacon.*

TENSE, tĕnse. 431. *n. s.* [*temps*, Fr.; *tempus*, Lat.] [In grammar.] A variation of the verb to signify time. *Clarke.*

**TENSE** §, tĕnse. 431. *a.* [*tensus*, Lat.] Stretched; stiff; not lax. *Holder.*

**TE'NSENESS**, tĕnse'-nĕs. *n. s.* Contraction; tension: the contrary to *laxity*. *Sharp.*

**TE'NSIBLE**, tĕn'-sè-bl. 405. *a.* [*tensus*, Lat.] Capable of being extended. *Bacon.*

**TE'NSILE**, tĕn'-sĭl. 140. *a.* [*tensilis*, Lat.] Capable of extension. *Bacon.*

**TE'NSION**, tĕn'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *tensus*, Lat.] The act of stretching; not laxation. *Holder.* The state of being stretched; not laxity. *Blackmore.*

**TE'NSIVE**, tĕn'-sĭv. 158, 428. *a.* [*tensus*, Lat.] Giving a sensation of stiffness or contraction. *Floyer.*

**TE'NSURE**, tĕn'-shûre. 461. *n. s.* [*tensus*, Lat.] The act of stretching, or state of being stretched; the contrary to *laxation* or *laxity*. *Bacon.*

**TENT** §, tĕnt. *n. s.* [*tente*, Fr.; *tentorium*, Lat.] A soldier's movable lodging place, commonly made of canvass extended upon poles. *Acts*, xviii. Any temporary habitation; a pavilion. *Milton.* [*tente*, Fr.] A roll of lint put into a sore. *Shak.* [*vino tinto*, Span.] A species of wine deeply red, chiefly from Gallicia in Spain. *Howell.*

*To* **TENT**, tĕnt. *v. n.* To lodge as in a tent; to tabernacle. *Shakspeare.*

*To* **TENT**, tĕnt. *v. a.* To search as with a medical tent. *Shakspeare.*

**TE'NTAGE***, tĕn'-tĭdje. *n. s.* An encampment. *Drayton. Ob. T.*

**TENTA'TION**, tĕn-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *tentatio*, Lat.] Trial; temptation. *Bp. Hall.*

**TE'NTATIVE**, tĕn'-tā-tĭv. 512. *a.* [*tentatif*, Fr.; *tento*, Lat.] Trying; essaying. *Bp. Hall.*

**TE'NTED**, tĕnt'-ĕd. *a.* Covered with tents. *Shak.*

**TE'NTER** §, tĕn'-tûr. 98. *n. s.* [*tendo*, *tentus*, Lat.; ᵹinᵹeꝛꝛan, Sax.] A hook on which things are stretched. *Overbury.*—*To be on the tenters.* To be on the stretch; to be in difficulties; to be in suspense. *Hudibras.*

*To* **TE'NTER**, tĕn'-tûr. *v. a.* To stretch by hooks. *Bacon.*

*To* **TE'NTER**, tĕn'-tûr. *v. n.* To admit extension. *Bacon.*

**TE'NTERGROUND***, tĕn'-tûr-grŏŭnd. *n. s.* Ground on which tenters are erected for stretching cloth. *Gray.*

**TENTH**, tĕnth. *a.* [ᵹeoða, Sax.] First after the ninth; ordinal of ten. *Boyle.*

**TENTH**, tĕnth. *n. s.* The tenth part. *Shak.* Tithe. *Phillips. Tenths* are that yearly portion which all livings ecclesiastical yield to the king. *Cowel.*

**TE'NTHLY**, tĕnth'-lè. *ad.* In the tenth place.

**TENTI'GINOUS**, tĕn-tĭd'-jĭn-ŭs. *a.* [*tentigo*, Lat.] Stiff; stretched.

**TE'NTORY***, tĕn'-tûr-è. *n. s.* [*tentorium*, Lat.] The awning of a tent. *Evelyn.*

**TE'NTWORT**, tĕnt'-wûrt. *n. s.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

**TENUIFO'LIOUS**, tĕn-ù-è-fō'-lè-ŭs. *a.* [*tenuis* and *folium*, Lat.] Having thin leaves.

**TENU'ITY** §, tè-nù'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*tenuité*, Fr.; *tenuitas*, Lat.] Thinness; exility; smallness; minuteness; not grossness. *Bacon.* Poverty; meanness. *King Charles.*

**TE'NUOUS**, tĕn'-nù-ŭs. *a.* [*tenuis*, Lat.] Thin; small; minute. *Brown.*

**TE'NURE**, tè'-nûre. [See TENABLE.] *n. s.* [*teneo*, Lat.; *tenure*, Fr.; *tenura*, law Lat.] The manner whereby tenements are holden of their lords. *Cowel.*

**TEPEFA'CTION**, tĕp-è-făk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*tepefacio*, Lat.] The act of warming to a small degree.

**TE'PID** §, tĕp'-ĭd. 544. *a.* [*tepidus*, Lat.] Lukewarm; warm in a small degree. *Arbuthnot.*

**TEPI'DITY**, tè-pĭd'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*tepidité*, old Fr.] Lukewarmness. *Bp. Richardson.*

**TE'POR**, tè'-pŏr. 166, 544. *n. s.* [*tepor*, Lat.] Lukewarmness; gentle heat. *Arbuthnot.*

**TE'RAPIN***, tĕr'-ă-pĭn. *n. s.* A kind of tortoise. *Hist. of Virginia.*

**TERATO'LOGY**, tĕr-ă-tŏl'-ò-jè. *n. s.* [τέρατος and λέγω.] Bombast; affectation of false sublimity. *Bailey.*

**TERCE**, tĕrse. *n. s.* [*tierce*, Fr.; *triens*, Lat.] A vessel containing forty-two gallons of wine; the third part of a butt or pipe. *B. Jonson.*

**TE'RCEL***, tĕr'-sĕl. *n. s.* A hawk. See TASSEL.

**TE'REBINTH** §*, tĕr'-è-bĭnth. *n. s.* [*terebinthe*, Fr.; τερέβινθος, Gr.] The turpentine tree. *Spenser.*

**TEREBI'NTHINATE**, tĕr-rè-bĭn'-*thè*-nàte. 91. } *a.*
**TEREBI'NTHINE**, tĕr-rè-bĭn'-*thĭn*. 140. }
[*terebinthum*, Lat.] Consisting of turpentine; mixed with turpentine. *Floyer.*

*To* **TE'REBRATE** §, tĕr'-rè-brate. *v. a.* [*terebro*, Lat.] To bore; to perforate; to pierce. *Brown.*

**TEREBRA'TION**, tĕr-rè-brā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of boring or piercing. *Bacon.*

**TE'RET***, tĕr'-ĭt. *a.* [*teres*, *teretis*, Lat.] Round. *Fotherby.*

**TERGE'MINOUS**, tĕr-jĕm'-è-nŭs. *a.* [*tergeminus*, Lat.] Threefold.

*To* **TERGIVE'RSATE** §*, tĕr-jè-vĕr'-sate. *v. n.* [*tergum* and *verto*, Lat.] To boggle; to shift; to use evasive expressions. *Bailey.*

**TERGIVERSA'TION**, tĕr-jè-vĕr-sā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Shift; subterfuge; evasion. *Martin.* Change; fickleness. *Clarendon.*

**TERM** §, tĕrm. *n. s.* [*terminus*, Lat.] Limit; boundary. *Bacon.* [*terme*, Fr.] The word by which a thing is expressed. *Bacon.* Words; language. *Shak.* Condition; stipulation. *Dryden.* [*termine*, old Fr.] Time for which any thing lasts; a limited time. *Shak.* [In law.] The time in which the tribunals are open to all that list to seek their right by course of law: the rest of the year is called *vacation*. Of these *terms*, there are four in every year; one is called Hilary *term*, which begins the twenty-third of January, and ends the twenty-first of February; another is called Easter *term*, which begins eighteen days after Easter, and ends the Monday next after Ascension-day; the third is Trinity *term*, beginning the Friday next after Trinity Sunday, and ending the Wednesday-fortnight after; the fourth is Michaelmas *term*, beginning the sixth of November, and ending the twenty-eighth of November. *Cowel.*

*To* **TERM**, tĕrm. *v. a.* To name; to call. *Locke.*

**TE'RMAGANCY**, tĕr'-mă-găn-sè. *n. s.* Turbulence; tumultuousness. *Barker.*

**TE'RMAGANT** §, tĕr'-mă-gănt. 88. *a.* [ᵹýn and maᵹan, Sax.] Tumultuous; turbulent. *Shak.* Quarrelsome; scolding; furious. *Arbuthnot.*

**TE'RMAGANT**, tĕr'-mă-gănt. *n. s.* A scold; a brawling, turbulent woman. It appears to have been anciently used of men. *Shakspeare.*

**TE'RMER**, tĕr'-mûr. *n. s.* One who travels up to the term. *B. Jonson.* One that holds for a term of years or life. *Cowel.*

**TE'RMINABLE**, tĕr'-mè-nă-bl. *a.* Limitable; that admits of bounds.

*To* **TE'RMINATE** §, tĕr'-mè-nate. *v. a.* [*termino*, Lat.; *terminer*, Fr.] To bound; to limit. *Locke.* To put an end to: as, to *terminate* any difference.

*To* **TE'RMINATE**, tĕr'-mè-nate. *v. n.* To be limited; to end; to have an end; to attain its end. *Hammond.*

**TERMINA'TION**, tĕr-mè-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of limiting or bounding. Bound; limit. *Brown.* End; conclusion. Last purpose. *White.* [In grammar: *terminatio*, Lat.] End of words as varied by their significations. *Watts.* Word; term. *Shak.*

**TE'RMINATIVE***, tĕr'-mè-nă-tĭv *a.* Directing termination. *Bp. Rust.*

**TE'RMINATIVELY***, tĕr'-mè-nă-tĭv-lè. *ad.* Absolutely; so as not to respect any thing else. *Bp. Taylor.*

**TERMI'NTHUS**, tĕr-mĭn'-*th*ŭs. *n. s.* [τέρμινθος.] A kind of tumour. *Wiseman.*

**TE'RMLESS**, tĕrm'-lĕs. *a.* Unlimited; boundless. *Spenser.*

**TE'RMLY***, tĕrm -lè. *a.* Occurring every term. *Bacon.*

**TE'RMLY** tĕrm'-lè. *ad.* Term by term; every term. *Bacon.*

**TE'RNARY**, tĕr'-nă-rè. *a.* [*ternaire*, Fr.; *ternarius*, Lat.] Proceeding by threes; consisting of three

TE'RNARY, tĕr'-nâ-rè. } *n. s.* [*ternarius*, and *ternio*,
TE'RNION, tĕr'-nè-ŭn. } Lat.] The number three. *Bp. Hall.*

TE'RRACE §, tĕr'-rås. 91. *n. s.* [Fr.; *terraccia*, Ital.] A mount of earth covered with grass or gravel. *Temple.* A balcony; an open gallery. *Dryden.*

*To* TE'RRACE, tĕr'-rås. *v. a.* To open to the air or light. *Wotton.*

*TE'RRÆ-FILIUS**, tĕr'-rè-fîl'-è-ŭs. *n. s.* [Lat.] Formerly, a satirical orator at the publick acts in the university of Oxford, not unlike the prevaricator at Cambridge. *Guardian.*

TERRA'QUEOUS, tĕr-rā'-kwè-ŭs. *a.* [*terra* and *aqua*, Lat.] Composed of land and water. *Woodward.*

TE'RRAR*, tĕr'-rår. *n. s.* [*terrarium*, low Lat.] A terrier or register of lands. *Cowel.*

*To* TERRE*. *v. a.* To provoke. See *To* TAR. *Wicliffe.*

TE'RRE-BLUE. *n. s.* [*terre* and *blue*, Fr.] A sort of earth. *Woodward.*

TE'RREMOTE*. *n. s.* [*teremuet*, old Fr.; *terræ motus*, Lat.] An earthquake. *Gower. Ob. T.*

*TE'RRE-VERTE.* *n. s.* [Fr.] A sort of earth. *Woodward.*

TERRE'NE, tĕr-rène'. *a.* [*terrenus*, Lat.] Earthly; terrestrial. *Hooker.*

TERRE'NE*, tĕr-rène'. *n. s.* The surface of the whole earth. *Milton.*

TE'RREOUS, tĕr'-rè-ŭs. *a.* [*terreus*, Lat.] Earthy; consisting of earth. *Glanville.*

TERRE'STRIAL §, tĕr-rĕs'-trè-âl. *a.* [*terrestris*, Lat.] Earthly; not celestial. *Spenser.* Consisting of earth; terreous. *Woodward.*

TERRE'STRIALLY*, tĕr-rĕs'-trè-âl-lè. *ad.* After an earthly manner. *More.*

*To* TERRE'STRIFY, tĕr-rĕs'-trè-fî. *v. a.* [*terrestris* and *facio*, Lat.] To reduce to the state of earth. *Brown.*

TERRE'STRIOUS, tĕr-rĕs'-trè-ŭs. *a.* [*terrestris*, Lat.; *terrestre*, Fr.] Terreous; earthy; consisting of earth. *Brown.*

TE'RRIBLE §, tĕr'-rè-bl. 405, 160. *a.* [Fr.; *terribilis*, Lat.] Dreadful; formidable; causing fear. *Shak.* Great so as to offend: a colloquial hyperbole. *Clarendon.*

TE'RRIBLENESS, tĕr'-rè-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Formidableness; the quality of being terrible; dreadfulness. *Sidney.*

TE'RRIBLY, tĕr'-rè-blè. *ad.* Dreadfully; formidably; so as to raise fear. *Dryden.* Violently; very much. *Swift.*

TE'RRIER, tĕr'-rè-ŭr. [See TARRIER.] *n. s.* [Fr.; from *terra*, Lat.] A dog that follows his game under ground. *Dryden.* [*terrier*, Fr.] A survey or register of lands. *Ayliffe.* [from *terebro*, Lat.] A wimble, auger or borer. *Ainsworth.*

TERRIFICK, tĕr-rĭf'-fĭk. 509. *a.* [*terrificus*, Lat.] Dreadful; causing terrour. *Milton.*

*To* TE'RRIFY, tĕr'-rè-fî. *v. a.* [*terror* and *facio*, Lat.] To fright; to shock with fear; to make afraid. *Job*, vii.

TERRITO'RIAL*, tĕr-rè-tō'-rè-âl. *a.* Belonging to a territory. *Mountagu.*

TE'RRITORY §, tĕr'-rè-tŭr-è. 557. [See DOMESTICK.] *n. s.* [*territorium*, low Lat.] Land; country; dominion; district. *Shakspeare.*

TE'RROUR, tĕr'-rŭr. 166. *n. s.* [*terror*, Lat.; *terreur*, Fr.] Fear communicated. *Milton.* Fear received. *Shak.* The cause of fear. *Milton.*

TERSE §, tĕrse. *a.* [*ters*, Fr.; *tersus*, Lat.] Smooth. *Brown.* Cleanly written; neat; elegant without pompousness. *Dryden.*

TE'RSELY*, tĕrs'-lè. *ad.* Neatly. *B. Jonson.*

TE'RSENESS*, tĕrs'-nĕs. *n. s.* Smoothness or neatness of style. *Dr. Warton.*

TE'RTIAN, tĕr'-shŭn. 88. *n. s.* [*tertiana*, Lat.] An ague intermitting but one day, so that there are two fits in three days. *Harvey.*

*To* TE'RTIATE, tĕr'-shè-åte. *v. a.* [*tertio*, *tertius*, Lat.] To do any thing the third time.

TE'SSELLATED, tĕs'-sĕl-lā-tĕd. *a.* [*tessella*, Lat.] Variegated by squares. *Woodward.*

TESSERA'ICK*, tĕs-sè-rā'-ĭk. *a.* [*tesseré, ær.*; *tessera*, Lat.] Variegated by squares; tessellated. *Sir R. Atkyns.*

TEST §, tĕst. *n. s.* [*test*, Fr.; *testa*, Ital.] The cupel by which refiners try their metals. *Chaucer.* Trial, examination: as, by the cupel. *Shak.* Means of trial. *B. Jonson.* That with which any thing is compared, in order to prove its genuineness. *Pope.* Discriminative characteristick. *Dryden.* Judgement; distinction. *Dryden.*

TE'STABLE*, tĕs'-tā-bl. *a.* [*testable*, Fr.] Capable of witnessing or bearing witness. *Cotgrave.*

TESTA'CEOUS, tĕs-tā'-shŭs. 357. *a.* [*testaceus*, Lat.; *testacée*, Fr.] Consisting of shells; composed of shells. Having contiruous, not jointed shells; opposed to *crustaceous*. *Woodward.*

TE'STAMENT §, tĕs'-tā-mĕnt. *n. s.* [Fr.; *testamentum*, Lat.] A will; any writing directing the disposal of the possessions of a man deceased. *Hooker.* The name of each of the volumes of the Holy Scripture. *Bp. Hall.*

TESTAME'NTARY, tĕs-tā-mĕnt'-â-rè. *a.* [*testamentaire*, Fr.; *testamentarius*, Lat.] Given by will; contained in wills. *Atterbury.*

TESTAMENTA'TION*, tĕs-tā-mĕn-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act or power of giving by will. *Burke.*

TE'STATE, tĕs'-tåte. *a.* [*testatus*, Lat.] Having made a will. *Ayliffe.*

TESTA'TION*, tĕs-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*testatio*, Lat.] Witness; evidence. *Bp. Hall.*

TESTA'TOR, tĕs-tā'-tŭr. 166. *n. s.* [*testator*, Lat.; *testateur*, Fr.] One who leaves a will. *Hooker.*

*TESTA'TRIX*, tĕs-tā'-trĭks. *n. s.* [Lat.] A wo man who leaves a will.

TE'STED, tĕst'-ĕd. *a.* Tried by a test. *Shakspeare*

TE'STER §, tĕst'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* [*teste*, Fr.; *testone*, Ital.] A sixpence. *Shak.* The cover of a bed. *Gray.*

TE'STERN*, tĕs'-tŭrn. *n. s.* A sixpence.

*To* TE'STERN*, tĕs'-tŭrn. *v. a.* To present with sixpence. *Shak. Ob. T.*

TE'STICLE, tĕs'-tè-kl. 405. *n. s.* [*testiculus*, Lat.] Stone. *Brown.*

TESTIFICA'TION, tĕs-tè-fè-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*testificatio*, Lat.] The act of witnessing. *Hooker.*

TE'STIFICATOR, tĕs-tè-fè-kā'-tŭr. *n. s.* [*testificor*, Lat.] One who witnesses.

TE'STIFIER, tĕs'-tè-fî-ŭr. 521. *n. s.* One who testifies. *Pearson.*

*To* TE'STIFY §, tĕs'-tè-fî. 183. *v. n.* [*testificor*, Lat.] To witness; to prove; to give evidence. *St. John*, ii.

*To* TE'STIFY, tĕs'-tè-fî. *v. a.* To witness; to give evidence of any point. *St. John*, iii.

TE'STILY, tĕs'-tè-lè. *ad.* Fretfully; peevishly; morosely.

TESTI'MO'NIAL, tĕs-tè-mō'-nè-âl. *n. s.* [Fr.; *testimonium*, Lat.] A writing produced by any one as an evidence for himself. *Government of the Tongue.*

TE'STIMONY §, tĕs'-tè-mŭn-è. 557. [See DOMESTICK.] *n. s.* [*testimonium*, Lat.] Evidence given; proof by witness. *Spenser.* Publick evidences. *White.* Open attestation; profession. *Milton.*

*To* TE'STIMONY, tĕs'-tè-mŭn-è. *v. a.* To witness. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

TE'STINESS, tĕs'-tè-nĕs. *n. s.* Moroseness; peevishness. *Shakspeare.*

TE'STON*, tĕs'-tŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] A sixpence; a tester. *Bp. Hall.*

TESTU'DINATED, tĕs-tū'-dè-nā-tĕd. *a.* [*testudo*, Lat.] Roofed; arched.

TESTUDI'NEOUS, tĕs-tū-dĭn'-è-ŭs. *a.* [*testudo*, Lat.] Resembling the shell of a tortoise.

TE'STY §, tĕs'-tè. *a.* [*testiu*, Fr.; *testoso*, Ital.] Fretful; peevish; apt to be angry. *Shakspeare.*

TE'TCHY, tĕtsh'-è. *a.* Froward; peevish: a corruption of *testy* or *touchy*. *Shakspeare.*

*TETE**, tåte. *n. s.* [Fr.] False hair; a wig worn by ladies. *Graves.*

***TETE A TETE,*** tāte′-ā-tāte′. [Fr.] Cheek by jowl. *Prior.*

TE′THER §, tĕTH′-ŭr. 469. *n. s.* [See TEDDER.] A string by which horses are held from pasturing too wide. *Shakspeare.*

*To* TE′THER, tĕTH′-ŭr. *v. a.* To confine with a tether.

TE′TRAD*, tē′-trăd. *n. s.* [*tetras, tetradis*, Lat.] The number four; a collection of four things. *More.*

TETRA′GONAL, tē-trăg′-gō-năl. 518. *a.* [τετράγωνος.] Four square. *Brown.*

TETRA′METER*, tē-trăm′-ē-tŭr. *n. s.* [*tetrametrum*, Lat.] A verse consisting of four feet. *Selden.*

TETRA′METER*, tē-trăm′-ē-tŭr. *a.* Having four metrical feet. *Tyrwhitt.*

TETRAPE′TALOUS, tĕt-trā-pĕt′-ā-lŭs. *a.* [τέσσαρες and πέταλον.] Such flowers as consist of four leaves round the style: plants having a *tetrapetalous* flower constitute a distinct kind. *Müller.*

TE′TRARCH §, tē′-trārk, or tĕt′-trārk. *n. s.* [*tetrarcho*, Lat.; τετράρχης, Gr.] A Roman governour of the fourth part of a province. *B. Jonson.*

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Perry, are for the first pronunciation of this word, and Buchanan and Entick for the second. Let those who plead the Latin quantity for the short sound of *e*, peruse *Principles*, No. 544. *W.*

TETRA′RCHATE, tē-trār′-kāte. } *n. s.* [τετραρχία.]

TE′TRARCHY, tē′-trār-kē. 503. § A Roman government of a fourth part of a province. *Patrick.*

TETRA′RCHICAL*, tē-trār′-kē-kăl. *a.* Belonging to a tetrarchy. *Sir T. Herbert.*

TETRA′STICK, tē-trăs′-tĭk. 509. *n. s.* [τετράστιχος.] An epigram or stanza of four verses. *Pope.*

TE′TRASTYLE*, tē′-trā-stīle. *n. s.* [*tetrastyle*, Fr.; τέτταρα and στύλος, Gr.] A building with four pillars in front.

TETRASY′LLABLE*, tĕt-trā-sĭl′-lā-bl. *n. s.* [*tetrasyllable*, Fr.; τεττερα, Gr., and *syllable*.] A word of four syllables.

TE′TRICAL §, tĕt′-rē-kăl. } *a.* [*tetricus*, Lat.]

TE′TRICOUS §, tĕt′-rē-kŭs. § Froward; perverse; sour. *Knolles.*

TETRI′CITY*, tē-trĭs′-ē-tē. *n. s.* [*tetricité*, old Fr.] Sourness; perverseness. *Cockeram.*

TE′TRICK*, tĕt′-rĭk. *a.* [*tetrique*, Fr.] Sour; harsh; perverse; morose. *Burton.*

TE′TTER §, tĕt′-tŭr. 98. *n. s.* [ꝺeꝺeꝛ, Sax.] A ꝺeab; a scurf; a ringworm. *Shakspeare.*

*To* TE′TTER*, tĕt′-tŭr. *v. a.* To infect with a tetter. *Shakspeare.*

TE′TTISH*, tĕt′-ĭsh. *a.* [perhaps a corruption of *tetchy*.] Captious; testy; ill-humoured. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

TEUTO′NICK*, tū-tŏn′-ĭk. *a.* Spoken by the Teutones, or ancient Germans. *Dr. Johnson.*

TEUTO′NICK*, tū-tŏn′-ĭk. *n. s.* The language of the Teutones: by ellipsis. *Bp. Percy.*

TEW §, tū. *n. s.* [*towe*, Dutch.] Materials for any thing. *Skinner.* An iron chain. *Ainsworth.*

*To* TĒW, tū. *v. a.* [ꝺaꝛian, Sax.] A naval expression applied to hemp: to *tew* hemp. To tease; to tumble over or about; to pull. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

TE′WEL, tū′-ĕl. *n. s.* [*tuyau*, or *tuyal*, Fr.] In the back of the forge, against the fire-place, is fixed a thick iron plate, and a taper pipe in it above five inches long, called a *tewel;* into this *tewel* is placed the bellows. *Moxon.*

*To* TE′WTAW, tū′-tâw. *v. a.* [from *tew* by reduplication.] To beat; to break. *Mortimer.*

TEXT §. tĕkst. *n. s.* [*texte*, Fr.; *textus*, Lat.] That on which a comment is written. *Waller.* A sentence of Scripture. *White.*

*To* TEXT*, tĕkst. *v. a.* To write as a text. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

TEXT-HAND*, tĕkst′-hănd. *n. s.* A particular kind of large hand-writing: so called, because formerly the *text* was ever written in a large hand, and the comment in a small. *Cleaveland.*

TE′XTILE, tĕks′-tĭl. 140. *a.* [*textilis*, Lat.] Woven; capable of being woven. *Bacon.*

TE′XTMAN, tĕkst′-măn. *n. s.* A man ready in quotation of texts. *Sanderson.*

TEXTO′RIAL*, tĕks-tō′-rē-ăl. *a.* [*textorius*, Lat.] Belonging to weaving. *Warton.*

TE′XTRINE, tĕks′-trĭn. *a.* [*textrina*, Lat.] Relating to weaving. *Derham.*

TE′XTUAL*, tĕks′-tshū-ăl. *a.* [*textuel*, Fr.] Contained in the text. *Milton.* Serving for texts. *Bp. Hall.*

TE′XTUALIST*, tĕks′-tshū-ăl-ĭst. *n. s.* One ready in citing texts. *Lightfoot.*

TE′XTUARIST, tĕks′-tshū-ă-rĭst. } *n. s.* [*textuaire*,

TE′XTUARY, tĕks′-tshū-ă-rē. 463. § Fr.] One ready in the text of Scripture; a divine well versed in Scripture. *Milton.*

TE′XTUARY, tĕks′-tshū-ă-rē. *a.* Contained in the text. *Brown.* Serving as a text; authoritative. *Glanville.*

TE′XTUIST*, tĕks′-tshū-ĭst. *n. s.* One ready in quotation of texts. *Milton.*

TE′XTURE, tĕks′-tshŭre. 461. *n. s.* [Fr.; *textus*, Lat.] The act of weaving. *Brown.* A web; a thing woven. *Thomson.* Manner of weaving, with respect either to form or matter. *Bp. Hall.* Disposition of the parts of bodies; combination of parts. *Milton.*

THACK*, *th*ăk. *n. s.* [ꝺace, Sax.] Thatch: a common northern word, and old in our language. Hence, also, a *thackster*, a thatcher. *Chaucer.*

THAN, *th*ăn. 466. *conj.* [*than*, Goth.; ꝺanne, Sax.] A particle placed in comparison after the comparative adjective or adverb, noting a less degree of the quality compared in the word that follows *than:* as, Monarchy is better *than* anarchy; The hawk flies more swiftly *than* the pigeon. *B. Jonson.*

THANE §, *th*āne. 466. *n. s.* [ꝺeȝn, Sax.] An old title of honour, perhaps equivalent to baron. *Shak.*

THA′NELANDS*, *th*āne′-lănds. *n. s.* Such lands as were granted by charters of the Saxon kings to their thanes. *Cowel.*

THA′NESHIP*, *th*āne′-shĭp. *n. s.* [ꝺeȝen-ꝛcipe, Sax.] The office and dignity of a thane; the seigniory of a thane. *Steevens.*

*To* THANK §, *th*ăngk. 408, 466. *v. a.* [ꝺancian, Sax., *dancken*, Dutch; *thanken*, Germ.] To return acknowledgements for any favour or kindness. 2 *Thessalonians*, i. It is used often in a contrary or ironical sense. *Milton.*

THANK, *th*ăngk. } *n. s.* [ꝺanc, ꝺancaꝛ, Sax.;

THANKS, *th*ăngks. § *dancke*, Dutch.] Acknowledgement paid for favour or kindness; expression of gratitude. *Shakspeare.*

THA′NKFUL, *th*ăngk′-fŭl. *a.* [ꝺancful, Sax.] Full of gratitude; ready to acknowledge good received *Common Prayer.*

THA′NKFULLY, *th*ăngk′-fŭl-ē. *ad.* With lively and grateful sense of good received. *Shakspeare.*

THA′NKFULNESS, *th*ăngk′-fŭl-nĕs. *n. s.* Gratitude; lively sense or ready acknowledgement of good received. *Sidney.*

THA′NKLESS, *th*ăngk′-lĕs. *a.* Unthankful; ungrateful; making no acknowledgement. *Spenser.* Not deserving, or not likely to gain, thanks. *Wotton*

THA′NKLESSNESS, *th*ăngk′-lĕs-nĕs. *n. s.* Ingratitude; failure to acknowledge good received. *Donne.*

THANKO′FFERING, *th*ăngk′-ŏf-fŭr-ĭng. *n. s.* Offering paid in acknowledgement of mercy. *Watts.*

*To* THA′NKSGIVE*, *th*ăngks′-gĭv. *v. a.* To celebrate; to distinguish by solemn rites. *Mede. Ob. T.*

THANKSGI′VER*, *th*ăngks-gĭv′-ŭr. *n. s.* A giver of thanks. *Barrow.*

THANKSGI′VING, *th*ăngks′-gĭv-ĭng. *n. s.* Celebration of mercy. *Neh.* xii.

THA′NKWORTHY, *th*ăngk′-wûr-*th*ē. *a.* Deserving gratitude; meritorious. 1 *Pet.* ii.

THARM, *th*ârm. *n. s.* [ꝺeaꝛm, Sax.] Intestines twisted for several uses.

THAT §, *th*ăt. 50. *pronoun.* [*that, thata*, Goth.; ꝺæt Sax.; *dat*, Dutch.] Not this, but the other. *Shak.* Which; relating to an antecedent thing. *Perkins*

Who; relating to an antecedent person. *Dan.* iv. It sometimes serves to save the repetition of a word or words foregoing: as, What is *that* to us? See thou to *that*. *St. Matt.* xxvii. Opposed to *this*, as *the other* to *one*: as, *This* is not fair; not profitable *that*. *Dryden.* When *this* and *that* relate to foregoing words, *this* is referred, like *hic* or *cecy*, to the latter, and *that*, like *ille* or *cela*, to the former. *Cowley.* Such as. *Tillotson.* That which; what. *Shak.* The thing. *Numbers*, vi. The thing which then was. *Cowley.* By way of eminence: as, This is *that* Jonathan. *Cowley.—In that.* Because; in consequence of. *Hooker.*

☞ When this word is used as a pronoun demonstrative, it has always an accent on it, and is heard distinctly rhyming with *hat*, *mat*, &c. Thus, in Pope's Essay on Criticism, v. 5:

"But, of the two, less dang'rous is th' offence
"To tire our patience, than mislead our sense,
"Some few in *that*, but numbers err in *this*:
"Ten censure wrong, for one who writes amiss."

Here the word *that* is as distinctly pronounced as any other accented word in the language.

When this word is a relative pronoun, and is arranged in a sentence with other words, it never can have an accent, and is therefore much less distinctly pronounced than the foregoing word. In this case the *a* goes into that obscure sound it generally has when unaccented, 88, as may be heard in pronouncing it in the following passage from Pope's Essay on Criticism, v. 297:

"True wit is nature to advantage dress'd,
"What oft was thought, but ne'er so well express'd;
"Something, whose truth, convinc'd at sight, we find,
"*That* gives us back the image of our mind."

Here we find the *a* so obscured as to approach nearly to short *u*; and, without any perceptible difference in the sound, the word might be written *thut*. 92. *W.*

**THAT**, THĂT. 50, 466. *conj.* [*thatei*, Goth.] Because. Noting a consequence. *Dryden.* Noting indication *Bacon.* Noting a final end. *Cowley.*

☞ What has been observed of the pronunciation of this word, when a relative pronoun, is perfectly applicable to it when a conjunction; in either case it never has the accent, and necessarily goes into an obscure sound like short *u*. Thus, in the following passage from Pope's Essay on Criticism:

"The vulgar thus through imitation err:
"As oft the learn'd by being singular:
"So much they scorn the crowd, *that*, if the throng
"By chance go right, they purposely go wrong."

Here the conjunction *that* is pronounced with exactly the same degree of obscurity as when a relative pronoun.

The word *that*, by being sometimes a demonstrative pronoun, sometimes a relative, and sometimes a conjunction, may produce a quadruple repetition of the same word, which, though not elegant, is strictly grammatical; a repetition which is, perhaps, peculiar to the English language. This is humorously exemplified by Mr. Steele in the Spectator, No. 80, in the Just Remonstrance of affronted *That*, where he brings in this word, declaring how useful it had been to a great orator, who, in a speech to the lords, had said, "My lords, with humble submission, *that* that I say is, that *that* that *that* gentleman has advanced is not *that* that he should have proved to your lordships." In the pronunciation of this passage, it is plain that the word *that*, which is not printed in Italicks, is pronounced nearly as if written *thut*. I am sensible of the delicacy of the obsaure sound of this *a*, and therefore do not offer *u* as a perfect equivalent, but as the nearest approach to it, and as the means of pointing out the power of the accent, and its importance in ascertaining the sense; for, if all these words were pronounced equally distinct, it is plain the sense would be obscured; and, so liable are the relative, the conjunction, and the demonstrative, to be confounded, that some writers have distinguished the latter by printing it in Italicks. Those who wish to see the most profound and ingenious investigation of the grammatical origin of these words, must consult Horne Tooke's *Diversions of Purley*. *W.*

**THATCH** §, *th*ătsh. 466. *n. s.* [ðace, Sax.] Straw laid upon the top of a house to keep out the weather. *Pope.*

*To* **THATCH**, *th*ătsh. *v. a.* [ðaccian, Sax.] To cover as with straw. *Bacon.*

**THA'TCHER**, *th*ătsh'-ûr. *n. s.* One whose trade is to cover houses with straw. *Swift.*

**THAUMATU'RGICAL***, *th*âw-mâ-tûr'-jè-kâl. *a* Exciting wonder. *Burton.*

**THA'UMATURGY***, *th*âw'-mâ-tûr-jè. *n. s.* [*θαύμα θαύματος* and *ἔργον*.] Act of performing what may excite wonder. *Warton.*

*To* **THAW** §, *th*âw. 466. *v. n.* [ðapan, Sax.; *degen* Dutch.] To grow liquid after congelation; to melt. *Donne.* To remit the cold which had caused frost.

*To* **THAW**, *th*âw. *v. a.* To melt what was congealed. *Shakspeare.*

**THAW**, *th*âw. *n. s.* Liquefaction of any thing congealed. *Shakspeare.* Warmth such as liquefies congelation. *Shakspeare.*

**THE**, THĒ, or THĔ. 466. *article.* [ðe, Sax.] The article noting a particular thing. *Shak.* Before a vowel, *e* is commonly cut off in verse. *Daniel.* Sometimes *he* is cut off: as, In this scale gold, in *t'other* fame does lie. *Cowley.* It is used by way of consequential reference. *Whole Duty of Man. The* is sometimes used according to the French idiom: as, It is a constitution *the* most adapted. *Addison.*

☞ Mr. Sheridan has given us these two modes of pronouncing this word, but has not told us when we are to use one, and when the other. To supply this deficiency, therefore, it may be observed, that when *the* is prefixed to a word beginning with a consonant, it has a short sound, little more than the sound of *th* without the *e*; and when it precedes a word beginning with a vowel, the *e* is sounded plainly and distinctly. This difference will be perceptible by comparing *the pen*, *the hand*, &c., with *the oil*, *the air*, &c.; or the difference of this word before *ancients* and *moderns* in the following couplet of Pope:

"Some foreign writers, some our own, despise;
"*The* ancients only, or *the* moderns, prize."

A very imperfect way of pronouncing this word very frequently arises in verse, where the poet, for the preservation of the metre, cuts off *e* by an apostrophe, and unites the article to the following word. This pronunciation depraves the sound of the verse without necessity, as the syllable formed by *e* is so short as to admit of being sounded with the following syllable, so as not to increase the number of syllables to the ear, or to hurt the melody.

"'Tis hard to say if greater want of skill
"Appear in writing or in judging ill;
"But, of the two, less dang'rous is *th'* offence
"To tire our patience than mislead our sense."
*Pope.*

———"Him the Almighty Power
"Hurl'd headlong flaming from *th'* ethereal sky,
"With hideous ruin and combustion, down
"To bottomless perdition, there to dwell
"In adamantine chains and penal fire,
"Who durst defy *th'* Omnipotent to arms. *Milton.*

In these examples we see the particle *the* may either form a distinct syllable or not. In the third line from Pope the first *the* forms a distinct syllable, but the second is sunk into the succeeding noun. The same may be observed of this particle in the first, second, and sixth lines in the passage from Milton: but what appears strange is, that, though the particle *the* before a vowel, and shortened by an apostrophe, does not augment the number of syllables, it is really pronounced longer than where it forms a syllable, and is not thus shortened by elision. This is apparent in the third line from Pope:

"But, of the two, less dang'rous is *th'* offence."

The reason why the first *the*, though pronounced shorter than the second, forms a syllable, and the second does not, seems to arise from the coalescence of the vowels, which, though lengthened in sound, may still be pronounced with one impulse of the breath. Thus, when a consonant follows the particle *the*, we find two distinct impulses, though the *e* is dropped; but when a vowel follows *the*, the impulse on the particle slides over, as it were, to the consonant of the succeeding syllable, without forming two distinct impulses, nearly as if a *y* were interposed, and the words were written *th'yoffence*, *th'Yomnipotent*, &c.

I would not, however, be supposed to disapprove of the practice of eliding the *e* before a vowel to the eye when the verse requires it: this practice is founded on good sense: and the first line in the passage from Milton shows the necessity of making the distinction when it

is and when it is not to be elided: what I wish to reform is the practice of shortening the *e* to the ear, and thus mincing and impoverishing the sound of the verse without necessity. *W.*

THE'ATIN*, *thē'*-ā-tĭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] One of an order of priests among the papists, so called from a superiour of their order, who was archbishop of Chieti in Naples, anciently *Theate. Cotgrave.*

THE'ATINE*, *thē'*-ā-tĭn. *n. s.* One of an order of nuns conforming to the rules of the Theatins.

THE'ATRAL, *thē'*-ā-trăl. *a.* [Fr.; *theatralis*, Lat.] Belonging to a theatre. *Comment. on Chaucer.*

THE'ATRE §, *thē'*-ā-tûr. 416, 470. *n. s.* [Fr.; *theatrum*, Lat.] A place in which shows are exhibited; a play-house. *Shakspeare.* A place rising by steps or gradations like a theatre. *Milton.*

THEA'TRICAL, *thē*-ăt'-trē-kăl. } *a.* Scenick; suit-
THEA'TRICK, *thē*-ăt'-trĭk. 409. } ing a theatre; pertaining to a theatre. *Pope.*

THEA'TRICALLY, *thē*-ăt'-trē-kăl-ē. *ad.* In a manner suiting the stage. *Pope.*

THEAVE*, *thēēv.* *n. s.* A ewe or sheep of three years old. *Pegge.*

THEE, *thēē.* 466. The oblique singular of *thou. Cowley.*

*To* THEE*. *v. n.* [*theihan*, Goth.; ðean, Sax.] To thrive; to prosper. *Chaucer.*

THEFT, *thĕft.* 466. *n. s.* [ðýfte, Sax.] The act of stealing. *Cowel.* The thing stolen. *Exod.* xxii.

THEIR, *thâre.* 466. *pron.* [ðeopa, Sax.; *theirra*, Icel.] Of them: the pronoun possessive from *they. Shak. Theirs* is used when any thing comes in construction between the possessive and substantive. *Hooker.*

THE'ISM §*, *thē'*-ĭzm. *n. s.* [*theisme*, Fr.; θεὸς, Gr.] The acknowledgement of a God, as opposed to *atheism*; deism, which see. *Ld. Monboddo.*

THE'IST*, *thē'*-ĭst. *n. s.* [*theiste*, Fr.] A deist, which see. *Dean Martin.*

THEI'STICAL*, *thē*-ĭs'-tē-kăl. } *a.* Belonging to
THEI'STICK*, *thē*-ĭs'-tĭk. } theists; deistical. *Leslie.*

THEM, *thĕm.* 466. The oblique of *they.* [*thaim*, Goth.] *Wilkins.*

THEME, *thēme.* 466. *n. s.* [Fr.; from θεμα, Gr.] A subject on which one speaks or writes. *Watts.* A short dissertation written by boys on any topick. *Milton.* The original word whence others are derived. *Watts.*

THEMSE'LVES, *thĕm-sĕlvz'.* *n. s.* These very persons: in this sense it is nominative. *Hooker.* The oblique case of *they* and *selves. Milton.*

THEN, *thĕn.* 466. *ad.* [*than*, Goth.; ðan, Sax.; *dan*, Dutch.] At that time. *Clarendon.* Afterwards; immediately afterwards; soon afterwards. *Bacon.* In that case; in consequence. *White.* Therefore; for this reason. *Holyday.* At another time: as, *now* and *then*, at one time and other. *Milton.* That time. *Milton.*

THENCE §, *thĕnse.* 466. *ad.* From that place. *Milton.* From that time. *Isa.* lxv. For that reason. *Milton.—From thence* is a barbarous expression, *thence* implying the same. *Shakspeare.*

THE'NCEFORTH, *thĕnse'-fôrth. ad.* From that time. *Spenser.—From thenceforth* is a barbarous corruption. *Milton.*

THENCEFO'RWARD, *thĕnse-fôr'-wârd. ad.* On from that time. *Kettlewell.*

THENCEFRO'M*, *thĕnse-frŏm'. ad.* From that place. *Smith. Ob. T.*

THEO'CRACY §, *thē-ŏk'-krā-sē.* 470, 513. *n. s.* [*theocratie*, Fr.; θεὸς and κρατέω, Gr.] Government immediately superintended by God. *Hammond.*

THEOCRA'TICAL, *thē*-ō-krăt'-tē-kăl. } *a.* [*theo-*
THEOCRA'TICK*, *thē*-ō-krăt'-ĭk. } *cratique*, Fr.] Relating to a government administered by God. *Burnet.*

THEO'DOLITE, *thē*-ŏd'-ō-lĭte. *n. s.* [*theodolite*, Fr.; from θεῶ and δολιχὸς, Gr.] A mathematical instrument for taking heights and distances. *Burke.*

THEO'GONY, *thē*-ŏg'-gō-nē. 518. *n. s.* [*theogonie*, Fr.; θεογονία, Gr.] The generation of the gods. *Ld Shaftesbury.*

THEO'LOGASTER*, *thē*-ŏl'-ō-găs-tûr. *n. s.* A kind of quack in divinity, as a medicaster in physick; a low writer or student in divinity. *Burton.*

THEO'LOGER, *thē*-ŏl'-ō-jûr. } *n. s.* [*theologien*
THEOLO'GIAN, *thē*-ō-lō'-jē-ăn. } Fr.; *theologus* Lat.] A divine; a professor of divinity. *Hayward.*

THEOLO'GICAL, *thē*-ō-lŏd'-jē-kăl. } *a.* [*theolo-*
THEOLO'GICK*, *thē*-ō-lŏd'-jĭk. } *gique*, Fr.] Relating to the science of divinity. *Brown.*

THEOLO'GICALLY, *thē*-ō-lŏd'-jē-kăl-ē. *ad.* According to the principles of theology. *Dr. Westfeild.*

THEO'LOGIST, *thē*-ŏl'-lō-jĭst. } *n. s.* [*theologus.*
THE'OLOGUE, *thē'*-ō-lŏg. 519. } Lat.] A divine; one studious in the science of divinity. *Bacon.*

*To* THEO'LOGIZE*, *thē*-ŏl'-lō-jīze. *v. a.* To render theological. *Glanville.*

THEO'LOGY §, *thē*-ŏl'-lō-jē. 518. *n. s.* [*theologie*, Fr.; θεολογία, Gr.] Divinity. *Hooker.*

THEO'MACHIST, *thē*-ŏm'-ā-kĭst. *n. s.* One who fights against the gods. *Bailey.*

THEO'MACHY, *thē*-ŏm'-ā-kē. [See MONOMACHY.] *n. s.* [θέος and μαχὴ.] The fight against the gods by the giants. It is used, also, for opposition to the divine will. *Bacon.*

THEO'RBO, *thē*-ôr'-bō. *n. s.* [*tiorba*, Ital.; *tuorbe*, Fr.] A large lute for playing a thorough bass, used by the Italians. *Butler.*

THE'OREM §, *thē'*-ō-rĕm. 170. *n. s.* [*theoreme*, Fr.: θεώρημα, Gr.] A position laid down as an acknowledged truth. *Hooker.* A position proposed to be demonstrated. *Malone.*

THEOREMA'TICAL, *thē*-ō-rē-măt'-ē-kăl. }
THEOREMA'TICK, *thē*-ō-rē-măt'-ĭk. } *a.*
THEORE'MICK, *thē*-ō-rĕm'-ĭk. 509. }
Comprised in theorems; consisting in theorems. *Grew.*

THEORE'TICAL, *thē*-ō-rĕt'-tē-kăl. }
THEORE'TICK, *thē*-ō-rĕt'-ĭk. }
THEO'RICAL, *thē*-ôr'-ē-kăl. } *a.*
THE'ORICK, *thē*-ôr'-ĭk. 509. }
[*theoritique*, Fr.; from θεωρητικὸς, Gr.] Speculative, depending on theory or speculation; terminating in theory or speculation; not practical. *Boyle.*

THEORE'TICALLY, *thē*-ō-rĕt'-ē-kăl-ē. }
THEO'RICALLY, *thē*-ôr'-ē-kăl-ē. } *ad.*
Speculatively; not practically. *Boyle.*

THE'ORICK, *thē'*-ō-rĭk. 510. *n. s.* Speculation; not practice. *Shakspeare.*

THE'ORIST, *thē'*-ō-rĭst. *n. s.* A speculatist; one given to speculation. *Addison.*

THE'ORY §, *thē'*-ō-rē. 170. *n. s.* [*theorie*, Fr.; θεωρία, Gr.] Speculation; not practice; scheme; plan or system yet subsisting only in the mind. *Hooker.*

THEOSO'PHICAL*, *thē*-ō-sŏf'-ē-kăl. } *a.* [θεος and
THEOSO'PHICK*, *thē*-ō-sŏf'-ĭk. } σοφος.] Divinely wise. *More.*

THERAPE'UTICAL*, *thĕr*-ă-pū'-tē-kăl. }
THERAPE'UTICK, *thĕr*-ă-pū'-tĭk. } *a.*
[*therapeutique*, Fr.; θεραπευτικὸς, Gr.] Curative teaching or endeavouring the cure of disease. *Ferrand.*

THERE §, *thâre.* 94. *ad.* [*thar*, Goth.; ðær, Sax.; *daer*, Dutch; *der*, Dan.] In that place. *Shak.* It is opposed to *here.* An exclamation directing something at a distance. *Dryden.* It is used at the beginning of a sentence with the appearance of a nominative case, but serves only to throw the nominative behind the verb: as, a man came, or, *there* came a man. *Hooker.* In composition it means *that*: as, *thereby, by that.*

THEREABO'UT, *thâre'*-ă-bŏût. } *ad.* Near that
THEREABO'UTS, *thâre'*-ă-bŏûts. } place. *Shak.* Nearly; near that number, quantity, or state. *Davies.* Concerning that matter. *St. Luke*, xxiv.

THEREA'FTER, *thâre-ăf'-tûr. ad.* According to that; accordingly. *Peacham.* After that. [ðær-æftep, Sax.] *Spenser.*

THEREA'T, *thâre-ăt'. ad.* At that; on that account. *Hooker.* At that place. *St. Matt.* vii.

☞ 559.—Fāte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

THEREBY′, thâre-bī′. *ad.* By that; by means of that; in consequence of that. *Hooker.* Near or by that place. *Spenser.*

THE′REFORE, thĕr′-fôre. 94. *ad.* For that; for this; for this reason. *Shak.* Consequently. *Spectator.* In return for this; in recompense for this or for that. *St. Matt.* xix. For that purpose. *Spenser.*

THEREFRO′M, thâre-frŏm′. *ad.* From that; from this. *Jos.* xxiii.

THEREI′N, thâre-în′. *ad.* In that; in this. *Bacon.*

THEREINTO′, thâre-în-tō′. *ad.* Into that. *St. Luke,* xxi.

THEREO′F, thâre-ôf′. 377. *ad.* Of that; of this. *Hooker.*

THEREO′N, thâre-ôn′. *ad.* On that. *St. Mark,* xiv.

THEREO′UT, thâre-ŏût′. *ad.* Out of that. *Judg.* xv.

THERETO′, thâre-tō′. } *ad.* To that. *Hook-*

THEREUNTO′, thâre-ŭn-tō′. } *er.*

THEREU′NDER, thâre-ŭn′-dûr. *ad.* Under that. *Raleigh.*

THEREUPO′N, thâre-ŭp-ŏn′. *ad.* Upon that; in consequence of that. *Hooker.* Immediately.

THEREWHI′LE*, thâre-hwīle′. *ad.* At the same time. *Abp. Laud. Ob. T.*

THEREWI′TH, thâre-wĭth′. [See FORTHWITH.] *ad.* With that. *Hooker.* Immediately.

THEREWITHA′L, thâre-wĭth-âl′. *ad.* Over and above. *Dan.* At the same time. *Shak.* With that. *Spenser.*—The compounds of *there* meaning *that,* and of *here* meaning *this,* have been for some time passing out of use, and are no longer found in elegant writings, or in any other than formulary pieces.

THERF-*Bread**, *th*ĕrf′-brĕd. *n. s.* [*derfbrode,* vet. Angl. Boreal.; ðæɒɼ vel ðeoɒɼ, Sax.] Unleavened bread. *Wicliffe.*

THERI′ACAL, *thē*-rī′-â-kâl. 506. *a.* [*θηριακὰ,* Gr.; *theriaca,* Lat.] Medicinal; physical. *Bacon.*

THE′RIACK§*, *thē*′-rē-âk. *n. s.* [*θηριακὰ.*] A remedy against poisons; treacle. *The Student.*

THE′RMAL*, *thĕr*′-mâl. *a.* [Fr.; from *θηρμὸς,* Gr.] Relating to warm baths, natural or artificial: as, *thermal* waters.

THERMO′METER§, *thĕr*-mŏm′-ĕ-tûr. 518. *n. s.* [*thermometrie,* Fr.; *θερμὸς* and *μέτρον,* Gr.] An instrument for measuring the heat of the air, or of any matter. *Brown.*

THERMOME′TRICAL, *thĕr*-mō-mĕt′-trĕ-kâl. 468. *a.* Relating to the measure of heat. *Cheyne.*

THE′RMOSCOPE, *thĕr*′-mō-skōpe. *n. s.* [*θερμὸς* and *σκοπέω.*] An instrument by which the degrees of heat are discovered; a thermometer. *Arbuthnot.*

THESE, thēze. 466. *pronoun.* The plural of *this.* [ðaɼ, Sax.; *dese,* Dutch; *thesser,* Icel.] Opposed to *those,* or to some others. *Dryden. These* relates to the persons or things last mentioned, and *those* to the first. *Woodward.*

THE′SIS, *thē*′-sĭs. *n. s.* [*these,* Fr.; *θέσις,* Gr.] A position; something laid down, affirmatively or negatively. *Prior.*

THE′SMOTHETE, *thē*s′-mō-*thē*te. *n. s.* [Fr.; *θεσμοθέτης,* Gr.] A lawgiver.

THE′TICAL*, *thē*t′-ĕ-kâl. *a.* [from *thesis.*] Laid down. *More.*

THEU′RGICAL*, *thē*-ûr′-jĕ-kâl. } *a.* [*theurgique,*

THEU′RGICK*, *thē*-ûr′-jĭk. } Fr.; from *theurgy.*] Relating to theurgy. *Hallywell.*

THE′URGIST*, *thē*′-ûr-jĭst. *n. s.* One who is addicted to theurgy. *Hallywell.*

THE′URGY§, *thē*′-ûr-jē. *n. s.* [*θεουργια,* Gr.; *theurgie,* Fr.] The power of doing supernatural things by lawful means: as, by prayer to God: the meaning also is a species of magick, in old times, which was employed in the worship of angels for their assistance to effect wonderful things. *Hallywell.*

THEW§, *thū*. *n. s.* [ðeaɒ, Sax.] Quality; manners; customs; habit of life; form of behaviour. *Ob. J. Spenser.* [ðeoɒ, Sax.] Brawn, or bulk. *Shakspeare.*

THE′WED, *thū*de. *a.* Educated; habituated; accustomed. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

THEY, *thā*. *pron.* In the oblique case *them,* the plural of *he* or *she.* [*thai,* Goth.; hi, Sax.] The men, the women; the persons. *Shak.* Those men; those women: opposed to some others. *Shak.* It is used indefinitely: as the French *on dit. Dryden* [The plural of *this, that,* or *it.*] The things. *Shak*

THI′BLE, *thĭb*′-bl. *n. s.* A slice; a scummer; a spatula. *Ainsworth.*

THICK§, *thĭk.* 466. *a.* [ðicce, Sax.; *dick,* Dutch; *dyck,* Dan.; *thickr,* Icel.] Not thin. Dense; not rare; gross; crass. *Raleigh.* Not clear; not transparent; muddy; feculent. *Shak.* Great in circumference; not slender. 1 *Kings,* xii. Deep; noting the third dimension: as a plank four feet long, two feet broad, and five inches *thick.* Noting comparative bulk: as, The door was three inches *thick.* Frequent; in quick succession; with little intermission. *Knolles.* Close; not divided by much space; crowded. *Spenser.* Not easily pervious; set with things close to each other. *Dryden.* Coarse; not thin. *Bacon.* Without proper intervals of articulation. *Shak.* Stupid. *Hayward.* Dull; not quick: as, *thick* of hearing: a colloquial expression. Intimate; familiar: a vulgarism.

THICK, *thĭk.* 400. *n. s.* The thickest part, or time when any thing is thickest. *Knolles.* A thicket; a place full of bushes. *Drayton.*—*Thick and thin* Whatever is in the way. *Hudibras.*

THICK, *thĭk.* *ad.* Frequently; fast. *Denham.* Closely. *Dryden.* To a great depth. *Wiseman.*—*Thick and threefold.* In quick succession; in great numbers. *L'Estrange.*

*To* THICK*, *thĭk.* *v. n.* To grow dense. *Spenser.*

*To* THI′CKEN, *thĭk*′-kn. 103. *v. a.* [ðiccian, Sax.] To make thick. To make close; to fill up interstices. *Woodward.* To condense; to make to concrete. *Arbuthnot.* To strengthen; to confirm *Shakspeare.* To make frequent. To make close or numerous: as, to *thicken* the ranks.

*To* THI′CKEN, *thĭk*′-kn. *v. n.* To grow thick. To grow dense or muddy. *Shak.* To concrete; to be consolidated. *Prior.* To grow close or numerous. *Dryden.* To grow quick. *Dryden.*

THI′CKET, *thĭk*′-ĕt. 98. *n. s.* [ðiccette, Sax.] A close knot or tuft of trees; a close wood or copse. *Shakspeare.*

THI′CKLY, *thĭk*′-lē. *ad.* [ðiclice, Sax.] Deeply; to a great quantity. *Boyle.* Closely; in quick succession.

THI′CKNESS, *thĭk*′-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being thick; density. Quantity of matter interposed; space taken up by matter interposed. *Boyle.* Quantity laid on quantity to some considerable depth. *Bacon.* Consistence; grossness; not rareness; spissitude. *Bacon.* Imperviousness; closeness. *Addison.* Want of sharpness; want of quickness. *Holder.*

THI′CKSKULL*, *thĭk*′-skŭl. *n. s.* A dolt; a blockhead. *Johnson.*

THI′CKSKULLED, *thĭk*′-skŭld. *a.* Dull; stupid *Dryden.*

THI′CKSET, *thĭk*′-sĕt. *a.* Close planted. *Dryden.*

THI′CKSKIN, *thĭk*′-skĭn. *n. s.* [*thick* and *skin.*] A coarse, gross man; a numskull. *Shakspeare.*

THIEF§, *thēef.* 275. 466. *n. s.* [*thiubs,* Goth.; ðief, ðeof, Sax.; *dief,* Dutch.] One who takes what belongs to another. An excrescence in the snuff of a candle. *Bp. Hall.*

THIEF-CATCHER, *thēef*′-kătsh-ûr. } *n. s.* One

THIEF-LEADER, *thēef*′-lē-dûr. } whose busi-

THIEF-TAKER, *thēef*′-tā-kûr. } ness is to detect thieves, and bring them to justice. *Bramston.*

*To* THIEVE, *thēev.* 275. *v. n.* [ðeofian, Sax.] To steal; to practise theft.

THI′EVERY, *thēev*′-ûr-ē. *n. s.* The practice of stealing; theft. *Spenser.* That which is stolen. *Shakspeare.*

THI′EVISH, *thēev*′-ĭsh. *a.* Given to stealing; practising theft. *Shak.* Secret; sly; acting by stealth *Shakspeare.* Relating to what is stolen. *Lilly.*

THI'EVISHLY, *th*ēē'v-ĭsh-lē. *ad.* Like a thief. *Tusser.*

THI'EVISHNESS, *th*ēē'v-ĭsh-nĕs. *n. s.* Disposition to steal; habit of stealing.

THIGH, *th*ī. 466. *n. s.* [ðeoh, Sax.; *thio*, Icel.; *die*, Dutch.] The *thigh* includes all between the buttocks and the knee. The *thigh*-bone is the longest of all the bones in the body. *Quincy.*

THILK, *th*ĭlk. *pronoun.* [ðylc, ðyllc, Sax.] That same. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

THILL§, *th*ĭl. 466. *n. s.* [ðille, Sax.] The shafts of a wagon; the arms of wood between which the last horse is placed. *Mortimer.*

THILL-HORSE, *th*ĭl'-hôrse. } *n. s.* [*thill* and *horse.*]

THI'LLER, *th*ĭl'-lŭr. } The last horse; the horse that goes between the shafts. *Tusser.*

THIMBLE, *th*ĭm'-bl. 405, 466. *n. s.* A metal cover by which women secure their fingers from the needle when they sew. *Shakspeare.*

THIME, time. 471. *n. s.* [*thymus*, Lat.; *thym*, Fr.] A fragrant herb. This should be written *thyme*. *Spenser.*

THIN§, *th*ĭn. 466. *a.* [ðinn, Sax.; *thunnr*, Icel.; *dunn*, Dutch.] Not thick. *Exod.* xxxix. Rare; not dense. *Wisd.* v. Not close; separate by large spaces. *Roscommon.* Not closely compacted or accumulated. *Gen.* xli. Exile; small. *Dryden.* Not coarse; not gross in substance: as, a *thin* veil. Not abounding. *Addison.* Not fat; not bulky; lean; slim; slender. *L'Estrange.* Slight; unsubstantial. *Chaucer.*

THIN, *th*ĭn. *ad.* Not thickly. *Bacon.*

*To* THIN, *th*ĭn. *v. a.* [ðinnian, Sax.] To make thin or rare; to make less thick. *Arbuthnot.* To make less close or numerous. *King Charles.* To attenuate. *Blackmore.*

THINE, thīne. 466. *pronoun.* [*thein*, Goth.; ðin, Sax.; *dijn*, Dut.] Belonging or relating to thee; the pronoun possessive of *thou.* It is used for *thy* when the substantive is divided from it: as, This is *thy* house; *thine* is this house; this house is *thine.* *Shakspeare.*

THING§, *th*ĭng. 466. *n. s.* [ðing, Sax.] Whatever is not a person: a general word. *Knolles.* It is used in contempt: as, I have a *thing* in prose. *Swift.* It is used of persons in contempt, or sometimes with pity. *Shak.* It is used by *Shakspeare* once in a sense of honour: Thou noble *thing!*

*To* THINK§, *th*ĭngk. 408. *v. n.* preter. *thought.* [*thankgan*, Goth.; ðencean, ðincan, Sax.; *denck-en*, Dutch.] To have ideas; to compare terms or things; to reason; to cogitate; to perform any mental operation, whether of apprehension, judgement, or illation. *Locke.* To judge; to conclude; to determine. *Numb.* xxxvi. To intend. *Shak.* To imagine; to fancy. *Shak.* To muse; to meditate. *Dryden.* To recollect; to observe. *Neh.* v. To judge; to be of opinion. *Swift.* To consider; to doubt; to deliberate. *Bentley.*—*To think on.* To contrive; to light upon by meditation. *Swift.* *To think of.* To estimate. *Locke.*

*To* THINK, *th*ĭngk. 50, 466. *v. a.* To imagine; to image in the mind; to conceive. 1 *Cor.* xiii. To believe; to esteem. *Milton.*—*To think much.* To grudge. *Milton.* *To think scorn.* To disdain. *Esth.* iii. *Me thinketh.* It seems to me. *Me thought.* It appeared to me. These anomalous phrases are not easily reconciled to grammar. *Sidney.* 2 *Sam.* xviii.

THI'NKER, *th*ĭngk'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who thinks in a certain manner. *Locke.*

THI'NKING, *th*ĭngk'-ĭng. 410. *n. s.* Imagination; cogitation; judgement. *Shakspeare.*

THI'NLY, *th*ĭn'-lē. *ad.* Not thickly. *Shenstone.* Not closely; not numerously. *Brown.*

THI'NNESS, *th*ĭn'-nĕs. *n. s.* [ðinnerre, Sax.] The contrary to *thickness;* exility; tenuity. *Bacon.* Paucity; scarcity. *Dryden.* Rareness; not spissitude. *South.*

THIRD§, *th*ûrd. 108. *a.* [ðridda, Sax.] The first after the second; the ordinal of three. *Shakspeare.*

THIRD, *th*ûrd. *n. s.* The third part. *Shakspeare.* The sixtieth part of a second. *Holder.*

THI'RDBOROUGH, *th*ûrd'-bŭr-rō. *n. s.* [*third* and *borough.*] An under-constable. *B. Jonson.*

THI'RDLY, *th*ûrd'-lē. *ad.* In the third place. *Bacon.*

*To* THIRL, *th*ûrl. *v. a.* [ðirlian, Sax.] To pierce; to perforate. It is now pronounced and written *thrill.*

THIRST§, *th*ûrst. 108. *n. s.* [ðyrst, Sax.] The pain suffered for want of drink; want of drink. *Denham.* Eagerness; vehement desire. *Fairfax.* Draught. *Milton.*

*To* THIRST, *th*ûrst. *v. n.* [ðyrstan, Sax.; *dersten*, Dutch.] To feel want of drink; to be thirsty or athirst. *Isa.* xlix. To have a vehement desire for any thing. *Psalm* xlii.

*To* THIRST, *th*ûrst. *v. a.* To want to drink. *Prior.*

THI'RSTINESS, *th*ûrst'-tē-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being thirsty. *Wotton.* A vehement desire for any thing. *Naunton.*

THI'RSTY, *th*ûrst'-ē. *a.* [ðurstig, Sax.] Suffering want of drink; pained for want of drink. *Judg.* iv. Possessed with any vehement desire: as, blood *thirsty.*

THIRTE'EN, *th*ûr'-tēēn. 108. *a.* [ðreotine, Sax.] Ten and three. *Bacon.*

THIRTE'ENTH, *th*ûr-tēēn*th'*. *a.* The third after the tenth. *Beaumont.*

THI'RTIETH, *th*ûr'-tē-ĕth. 279. *a.* [ðritteogoða, Sax.] The tenth thrice told; the ordinal of thirty. *Shakspeare.*

THI'RTY, *th*ûr'-tē. 108. *a.* [ðritig, Sax.] Thrice ten. *Shakspeare.*

THIS, this. *pronoun.* [ðis, Sax.] That which is present; what is now mentioned. *Shak.* The next future. *Gen.* xviii. *This* is used for *this time. Dryden.* The last part. *Dryden.* It is often opposed to *that. Pope.* When *this* and *that* respect a former sentence, *this* relates to the latter, *that* to the former member. See Those. *Hooker.* Sometimes it is opposed to *the other. Dryden.*

THI'STLE§, *th*ĭs'-sl. 466, 472. *n. s.* [ðistel, Sax.] A prickly weed growing in fields. *Miller.*

THI'STLE, *Golden. n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

THI'STLY, *th*ĭs'-lē. *a.* Overgrown with thistles. *Thomson.*

THI'THER§, thĭth'-ŭr. 466. *ad.* [ðiðer, Sax.] To that place: it is opposed to *hither. Shakspeare.* To that end; to that point.

THI'THERTO, thĭth'-ŭr-tō. *ad.* To that end; so far.

THI'THERWARD, thĭth'-ŭr-wârd. *ad.* [ðiðerpeard, Sax.] Towards that place. *Spenser.*

THO, thō. *ad.* [ða, Sax.; *tha*, Icel.] Then. *Spenser.*

THO', thō. *conj.* Contracted for *though.*

*To* THOLE§*, *th*ōle. *v. a.* [*thulan*, Goth.; ðolian, Sax.] To bear; to endure; to undergo. *Gower.*

*To* THOLE, *th*ōle. *v. n.* [*tola*, Su. Goth.] To wait a while: a northern expression.

THOLE*, *th*ōle. *n. s.* [*tholus*, Lat.] The roof of a temple. *Fuimus Troes.* See 'Thowl.

THO'MIST*, tō'm'-ĭst. *n. s.* A schoolman following the opinion of *Thomas Aquinas*, in opposition to the *Scotists. Warton.*

THONG, *th*ŏng. *n. s.* [ðpang, ðpong, Sax.; *thweing*, Icel.; *thwong*, old Engl.] A strap or string of leather. *Dryden.*

THORA'CICK, *th*ō'-rās'-ĭk. 509. *a.* Belonging to the breast.

THO'RAL, *th*ō'-rāl. *a.* [*thorus*, Lat.] Relating to the bed. *Ayliffe.*

*THO'RAX*, *th*ō'-rāks. *n. s.* [Lat.] The breast; the chest. *Smith.*

THORN§, *th*ôrn. *n. s.* [ðorn, Sax.] A prickly tree of several kinds. *Gen.* iii. A prickle growing on the thorn-bush. *Milton.* Any thing troublesome. *Southern.*

THO'RNAPPLE, *th*ôrn'-ăp-pl. *n. s.* A plant. *Morti.*

THO'RNBACK, *th*ôrn'-bāk. *n. s.* A sea-fish. *Arbuthnot.*

THO'RNBUT, *th*ôrn'-bŭt. *n. s.* A sort of sea-fish *Ainsworth.*

THO'RNY, *thôr'-nè. a.* Full of thorns; spiny; rough; prickly. *Randolph.* Pricking; vexatious. *Shak.* Difficult; perplexing. *Spenser.*

THO'ROUGH, *thûr'-rò.* 318. *prepos.* By way of making passage or penetration. By means of. *Shakspeare.* See THROUGH.

THO'ROUGH§, *thûr'-rò.* 399, 466. *a.* [the adjective is always written *thorough*, the preposition commonly *through*.] Complete; full; perfect. *Spenser.* Passing through. *Bacon.*

THO'ROUGHFARE, *thĕr'-rò-fâre. n. s.* [*thorough* and *fare*; ðuphpane, Sax.] A passage through; a passage without any stop or let. *Shak.* Power of passing. *Milton.*

THO'ROUGHLY, *thûr'-rò-lè. ad.* Completely; fully. *Shakspeare.*

THO'ROUGHPACED, *thûr'-rò-pâste. a.* Perfect in what is undertaken; complete; thoroughsped. Generally in a bad sense. *Swift.*

THO'ROUGHSPED, *thûr'-rò-spĕd. a.* Finished in principles; thoroughpaced: commonly, finished in ill. *Swift.*

THO'ROUGHSTITCH, *thûr'-rò-stĭtsh. ad.* Completely; fully: a low word. *L'Estrange.*

THORP, *thôrp. n. s.* [See also DORP.] *Thorp, throp, threp, trep, trop,* are all from the Saxon ðorp, which signifies a village. *Gibson.*

THOSE, THŌZE. 466. *pronoun.* The plural of *that. Shak. Those* refers to the former, *these* to the latter noun. *Cowley.*

THOU§, THŌŪ. 466. *pron.* [ðu, Sax.; in the oblique cases singular *thee*, ðe, Sax.; in the plural *ye*, ȝe, Sax.; in the oblique cases plural *you*, eop, Sax. *You* is now commonly used for the nominative plural.] The second pronoun personal. *Shak.* It is used only in very familiar or very solemn language.

*To* THOU, THŌŪ. *v. a.* To treat with familiarity; to address in a kind of contempt. *Shakspeare.*

THOUGH, THŌ. 466. *conj.* [ðeah, Sax.; *tho*, Icel. and old Swed.] Notwithstanding that; although. *Milton.—As though.* As if; like as if. *Gen.* xl.—It is used in the end of a sentence in familiar language; however; yet. *Dryden.*

THOUGHT, *thâwt.* 466. The *pret.* and *part. pass.* of *think.* [ðohte, Sax.; *thahta*, M. Goth.] *Shak.*

THOUGHT, *thâwt.* 313, 466. *n. s.* [from the preterit of *to think*; ðeahte, Sax.] The operation of the mind; the act of thinking. *Prior.* Idea; image formed in the mind. *Milton.* Sentiment; fancy; imagery; conceit. *Dryden.* Reflection; particular consideration. *Shak.* Conception; preconceived notion. *Milton.* Opinion; judgement. *Job*, xii. Meditation; serious consideration. *Roscommon.* Design; purpose. *Jer.* xxix. Silent contemplation. *Shak.* Solicitude; care; concern. 1 *Sam.* ix. Expectation. *Shak.* A small degree; a small quantity: as, a *thought* better. *Swift.*

THO'UGHTFUL, *thâwt'-fûl. a.* Contemplative; full of reflection; full of meditation. *Dryden.* Attentive; careful. *Phillips.* Promoting meditation; favourable to musing. *Pope.* Anxious; solicitous. *Prior.*

THO'UGHTFULLY, *thâwt'-fûl-è. ad.* With thought or consideration; with solicitude.

THO'UGHTFULNESS, *thâwt'-fûl-nĕs. n. s.* Deep meditation. *Swift.* Anxiety; solicitude.

THO'UGHTLESS, *thâwt'-lĕs. a.* Airy; gay; dissipated. Negligent; careless. *Rogers.* Stupid; dull. *Dryden.*

THO'UGHTLESSLY, *thâwt'-lĕs-lè. ad.* Without thought; carelessly; stupidly. *Garth.*

THO'UGHTLESSNESS, *thâwt'-lĕs-nĕs. n. s.* Want of thought; absence of thought. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

THO'UGHTSICK, *thâwt'-sĭk. a.* Uneasy with reflection. *Shakspeare.*

THO'USAND§, *thôû'-zând a.* or *n. s.* [ðuȝenð, Sax.; *thusund*, Icel.] The number of ten hundred. *Bacon.* Proverbially, a great number. *Spenser.*

THO'USANDTH, *thôû'-zândth.* 466. *a.* The hundredth ten times told; the ordinal of a thousand: proverbially, very numerous. *Shakspeare.*

THOWL, *thôûl.* [*thôle, Perry.*] *n. s.* [ðol, Sax.] One of two small sticks or wooden pins, driven into the edge of a boat, by which oars are kept in their places when rowing. *Ainsworth.*

*To* THRACK*, *thrăk. *v. a.* [*tracht*, Germ.] To load; to burthen. *South.*

THRA'LDOM, *thrâwl'-dŭm.* 166. *n. s.* Slavery; servitude. *Sidney.*

THRALL§, *thrâwl.* 84, 466. *n. s.* [ðpall, Sax.; *thrael*, Icel.] A slave; one who is in the power of another. *Sidney.* Bondage; state of slavery or confinement. *Chapman.*

THRALL*, *thrâwl. a.* Bond; subject. *Chaucer.*

*To* THRALL, *thrâwl. v. a.* To enslave; to bring into the power of another. *Shakspeare. Ch. J.*

THRANG*. See THRONG.

THRA'PPLE, *thrâp'-pl.* 405, 466. *n. s.* The windpipe of any animal; rather *throttle.*

*To* THRASH§, *thrâsh.* 466. *v. a.* [ðæppean, Sax. *derschen*, Dutch; *therskia*, Icel. Written *thrash* or *thresh*; but *thresh* is most correct.] To beat corn to free it from the chaff. *Judg.* viii. To beat; to drub. *Shakspeare.*

*To* THRASH, *thrâsh. v. n.* To labour; to drudge. *Dryden.*

THRA'SHER, *thrâsh'-ûr.* 98. *n. s.* One who thrashes corn. *Locke.*

THRA'SHINGFLOOR, *thrâsh'-ĭng-flôre. n. s.* An area on which corn is beaten. *Dryden.*

THRASO'NICAL, *thrâ-sôn'-nè-kâl.* 466. *a.* [from *Thraso*, a boaster, in old comedy.] Boastful; bragging. *Shakspeare.*

THRASO'NICALLY*, *thrâ-sôn'-nè-kâl-lè. ad.* Boastfully. *Johnson.*

THRAVE*, *thrâve.* } *n. s.* [ðpaf, Sax.; *trafwe*,
THREAVE*, *thrève.* } Su. Goth.; *trava*, low Lat.; *thrave*, Norm. Fr.] A herd; a drove; a heap. *Bp. Hall.*

THREAD§, *thrĕd.* 234. *n. s.* [ðpæð, Sax.] A small line; a small twist; the rudiment of cloth. *Boyle.* Any thing continued in a course; uniform tenor. *Burnet.*

*To* THREAD, *thrĕd.* 466. *v. a.* To pass through with a thread. *Sharp.* To pass through; to pierce through. *Shakspeare.*

THRE'ADBARE, *thrĕd'-bâre. a.* Deprived of the nap; worn to the naked threads. *Spenser.* Worn out; trite. *Shakspeare.*

THRE'ADBARENESS*, *thrĕd'-bâre-nĕs. n. s.* State of being threadbare. *Man of Feeling.*

THRE'ADEN, *thrĕd'-dn.* 103. *a.* Made of thread. *Shakspeare.*

THRE'ADY*, *thrĕd'-dè. a.* Like thread; slender. *Granger.* Containing thread. *Dyer.*

*To* THREAP, *thrèèp. v. n.* [ðpeapian, Sax.] To argue; to contend. *Bp. Fisher.*

*To* THREAT§, *thrĕt.* } 103. *v. a.* [ðpeatı-
*To* THRE'ATEN§, *thrĕt'-tn.* } an, Sax.: *threat* is seldom used but in poetry.] To menace; to denounce evil. *Milton.* To menace; to terrify, or attempt to terrify, by showing or denouncing evil *Acts*, iv. To menace by action. *Dryden.*

THREAT, *thrĕt.* 234, 466. *n. s.* Menace; denunciation of ill. *Shakspeare.*

THRE'ATENER, *thrĕt'-tn-ûr.* 98. *n. s.* Menacer one that threatens. *Shakspeare.*

THRE'ATENING, *thrĕt'-tn-ĭng. n. s.* A menace; a denunciation of evil. *Dryden.*

THRE'ATENINGLY, *thrĕt'-tn-ĭng-lè. ad.* With menace; in a threatening manner. *Shakspeare.*

THRE'ATFUL, *thrĕt'-fûl. a.* Full of threats; minacious. *Spenser.*

THREE§, *thrèè.* 246, 466. *a.* [ðpıe, ðpe, Sax.; *dry*, Dutch; *tri*, Welsh and Erse; *tres*, Lat.] Two and one. *Shakspeare.* Proverbially, a small number. *Shakspeare.*

THRE'EFOLD, *thrèè'-fôld. a.* [ðpeopealð, Sax.] Thrice repeated; consisting of three. *Raleigh.*

THRE'EPENCE, *thrĕp'-ĕnse. n. s.* [*three* and *pence.*] A small silver coin valued at thrice a penny. *Shakspeare.*

THRE'EPENNY, *thrĕp'-ĕn-è. a.* Vulgar; mean.

THRE'EPILE, *thrēē'*-pile. *n. s.* [*three* and *pile.*] An old name for good velvet. *Shakspeare.*

THRE'EPILED, *thrēē'*-pīld. *a.* Set with a thick pile; piled one on another. *Shakspeare.*

THRE'ESCORE, *thrēē'*-skōre. *a.* Thrice twenty; sixty. *Brown.*

THRENE*, *thrēne. n. s.* [*θρηνος.*] Lamentation; complaint. *Shakspeare. Ob. T.*

THRE'NODY, *thrēn'*-ō-dē. 466. *n. s.* [*θρηνωδια.*] A song of lamentation. *Sir T. Herbert.*

*To* THRESH §, *thrĕsh. v. a.* [*θærcan, θerscan.* Sax. See *To* THRASH.] To beat corn to free it from the chaff. *Locke.*

THRE'SHER, *thrĕsh'*-ŭr. 466. *n. s.* [*θærscere,* Sax.] One who threshes corn. *Dodsley.* A fish; the sea-fox. *Donne.*

THRE'SHINGFLOOR, *thrĕsh'*-ĭng-flōre. *n. s.* An area on which corn is beaten. *Milton.*

THRE'SHOLD, *thrĕsh'*-hōld. *n. s.* [*θærscpalb,* Sax.] The ground or step under the door; entrance; gate; door. *Spenser.*

THREW, *thrōō.* 339. Preterit of *throw. Pope.*

THRICE, *thrise.* 468. *ad.* Three times. *Spenser.* A word of amplification. *Shakspeare.*

*To* THRID, *thrĭd. v. a.* [corrupted from *thread.*] To slide through a narrow passage. *Fanshawe.*

THRID*, *thrĭd. n. s.* Thread. *Spenser.*

THRIFT §, *thrĭft.* 466. *n. s.* [from *thrive.*] Profit; gain; riches gotten; state of prospering. *Sidney.* Parsimony; frugality; good husbandry. *Spenser.* A plant. *Drayton.*

THRI'FTILY, *thrĭf'*-tē-lē. *ad.* Frugally; parsimoniously; carefully; with good husbandry. *Bp. Taylor.*

THRI'FTINESS, *thrĭf'*-tē-nĕs. *n. s.* Frugality; husbandry. *Spenser.*

THRI'FTLESS, *thrĭft'*-lĕs. *a.* Profuse; extravagant. *Spenser.*

THRI'FTY, *thrĭf'*-tē. *a.* Frugal; sparing; not profuse; not lavish. *Tusser.* Well husbanded. *Shak.*

*To* THRILL, *thrĭl.* 466. *v. a.* [*θýlian,* Sax.; *drilla,* Swed.] To pierce; to bore; to penetrate; to drill. *Spenser.*

*To* THRILL §, *thrĭl. v. n.* To have the quality of piercing. *Spenser.* To pierce or wound the ear with a sharp sound. *Spenser.* To feel a sharp, tingling sensation. *Shakspeare.* To pass with a tingling sensation. *Shakspeare.*

THRILL*, *thrĭl. n. s.* The breathing place or hole. *Sir T. Herbert.* A piercing sound.

*To* THRING*, *thrĭng. v. a.* [*θpinzan,* Sax.] To press; to thrust; to throng. *Chaucer.*

*To* THRIVE §, *thrīve. v. n.* pret. *throve,* and sometimes, less properly, *thrived;* part. *thriven.* [perhaps *throve* was the original word, from *throa,* Icel., to increase.] To prosper; to grow rich; to advance in any thing desired. *Tusser.*

THRI'VER, *thrī'*-vŭr. 466. *n. s.* One that prospers; one that grows rich. *Hayward.*

THRI'VING*, *thrī'*-vĭng. } *n. s.* Growth;
THRI'VINGNESS*, *thrī'*-vĭng-nĕs. } increase. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

THRI'VINGLY, *thrī'*-vĭng-lē. *ad.* In a prosperous way.

THRO', *thrōō.* Contracted from *through. Dryden.*

THROAT §, *thrōte.* 295, 466. *n. s.* [*θpote, θpota,* Sax.] The forepart of the neck; the passages of nutriment and breath. *Shak.* The main road of any place. *Thomson.*—*To cut the throat.* To murder; to kill by violence. *Spenser.*

THRO'ATPIPE, *thrōte'*-pipe. *n. s.* The weasand; the windpipe.

THRO'ATWORT, *thrōte'*-wŭrt. *n. s.* A plant. *Tate.*

THRO'ATY*, *thrō'*-tē. *a.* Guttural. *Howell.*

*To* THROB §, *thrŏb.* 466. *v. n.* [from *θορυβεῖν.* Minsheu and Junius.] To heave; to beat; to rise as the breast with sorrow or distress. *Shakspeare.* To beat; to palpitate. *Wiseman.*

THROB, *thrŏb. n. s.* Heave; beat; stroke of palpitation. *Spenser.*

*To* THRO'DDEN, *thrŏd'*-dn. *v. n.* To grow; to thrive; to increase. *Grose.*

THROE §, *thrō.* 296, 466. *n. s.* [*θpoman,* Sax.] The pain of travail; the anguish of bringing children: likewise written *throw. Shak.* Any extreme agony; the final and mortal struggle. *Spenser.*

*To* THROE, *thrō. v. a.* To put in agonies. *Shak.*

THRONE §, *thrōne.* 466. *n. s.* [*thronus,* Lat.; *θρόνος* Gr.] A royal seat; the seat of a king. *Shak.* The seat of a bishop. *Ayliffe.* One highly exalted: spoken of angelical beings. *Crashaw.*

*To* THRONE, *thrōne. v. a.* To enthrone; to set on a royal seat. *Milton.*

THRONG §, *thrŏng.* 466. *n. s.* [*θpang,* Sax.] A crowd; a multitude pressing against each other. *Shakspeare.*

THRONG*, *thrŏng. a.* Much occupied; very busy: a northern expression.

*To* THRONG, *thrŏng. v. n.* To crowd; to come in tumultuous multitudes. *Tatler.*

*To* THRONG, *thrŏng. v. a.* To oppress or incommode with crowds or tumults. *St. Luke,* viii.

THRO'NGLY*, *thrŏng'*-lē. *ad.* In crowds; in multitudes. *More.*

THRO'STLE, *thrŏs'*-sl. 466, 472. *n. s.* [*θpostle,* Sax.] The thrush; a singing bird. *Shakspeare.*

THRO'TTLE §, *thrŏt'*-tl. 495, 466. *n. s.* [from *throat.*] The windpipe; the larynx *Brown.*

*To* THRO'TTLE, *thrŏt'*-tl. *v. a.* To choke; to suffocate; to kill by stopping the breath. *Shakspeare.*

THROUGH §, *thrōō.* 315. *prep.* [*θurh,* Sax.; *thuruh,* Teut.] From end to end of; along the whole mass, or compass. *Brown.* Noting passage. *Dryden.* By transmission. *Temple.* By means of; by agency of; in consequence of. *Spenser.*

THROUGH, *thrōō.* 466. *ad.* From one end or side to the other. *Shak.* To the end of any thing; to the ultimate purpose; to the final conclusion. *South.*

THRO'UGHBRED, *thrōō* brĕd. *a.* [*through* and *bred;* commonly *thoroughbred.*] Completely educated; completely taught. *Grew.*

THROUGHLI'GHTED, *thrōō-*lī'-tĕd. *a.* Lighted on both sides. *Wotton.*

THRO'UGHLY, *thrōō'*-lē *ad.* [commonly written *thoroughly,* as coming from *thorough.*] Completely; fully; entirely; wholly. *Spenser.* Without reserve; sincerely. *Tillotson.*

THROUGHO'UT, *thrōō-*ŏŭt'. *prep.* Quite through, in every part of. *Hooker.*

THROUGHO'UT, *thrōō-*ŏŭt'. *ad.* Everywhere; in every part. *Milton.*

THRO'UGHPACED, *thrōō'*-pāste. *a.* [*through* and *pace.*] Perfect; complete. *More.*

THROVE, *thrōve.* The preterit of *thrive. Locke.*

*To* THROW §, *thrō. v. a.* preter. *threw;* part. pass. *thrown.* [*θpapan,* Sax.] To fling, to cast; to send to a distant place by any projectile force. *Knolles* To toss; to put with any violence or tumult. It always comprises the idea of haste, force, or negligence. *Dryden.* To lay carelessly, or in haste. *Clarendon.* To venture at dice. *Shak.* To cast; to strip; to put off. *Shak.* To emit in any careless or vehement manner. *Addison.* To spread in haste. *Pope.* To overturn in wrestling. *South.* To drive; to send by force. *Dryden.* To make to act at a distance. *Shak.* To repose. *Bp. Taylor.* To change by any kind of violence. *Addison.* [*tornare,* Lat.] To turn: as, balls *thrown* in a lathe. *Ainsworth.*—*To throw away.* To lose; to spend in vain. *Otway.* To reject. *Bp. Taylor.* *To throw by.* To reject; to lay aside as of no use. *B. Jonson.* *To throw down.* To subvert; to overturn. *Addison.* *To throw off.* To expel. *Arbuthnot.* To reject; to discard: as, to *throw off* an acquaintance. *Dryden.* *To throw out.* To exert; to bring forth into act. *Spenser.* To distance; to leave behind. *Addison.* To eject; to expel. *Swift.* To reject; to exclude. *Swift.* *To throw up.* To resign angrily. *Hudibras.* To emit; to eject; to bring up. *Arbuthnot.*

*To* THROW, *thrō.* 324, 466. *v. n.* To perform the act of casting. To cast dice.—*To throw about,* To cast about; to try expedients. *Spenser.*

THROW, *thrō*. *n. s.* A cast; the act of casting or throwing. *Chapman.* A cast of dice; the manner in which the dice fall when they are cast. *Shak.* The space to which any thing is thrown. *Shak.* [ðpah, Sax.] A short space of time; a little while. *Chaucer.* Stroke; blow. *Spenser.* Effort; violent sally. *Addison.* The agony of childbirth: written *throe*. *South.*

THRO'WER, *thrō'-ûr*. *n s.* One that throws. *Shak.* A throwster; which see.

THRO'WSTER*, *thrō'-stûr*. *n. s.* One whose business is to prepare the materials for the weaver. *Pegge.*

THRUM §, *thrŭm*. 466. *n. s.* [*thraum*, Icel.; *thrommes*, Norm. Fr.] The ends of weavers' threads. Any coarse yarn. *Shakspeare.*

*To* THRUM*, *thrŭm*. *v. a.* To weave; to knot; to twist; to fringe. *Cavendish.*

*To* THRUM, *thrŭm*. *v. a.* [probably from *To drum.*] To grate; to play coarsely. *Dryden.*

THRUSH, *thrŭsh*. 466. *n. s.* [ðpıſc, Sax.] A small singing-bird. *Carew.* [*rouge*, Fr. red, prefixing the English *the*; hence *thrush*.] A disease appearing in small, round, superficial ulcerations. *Arbuthnot.*

*To* THRUST §, *thrŭst*. *v. a.* [*trusito*, Lat.; *thrijsta*, Icel.] To push any thing into matter, or between close bodies. *Rev.* xiv. To push; to move with violence; to drive. *Spenser.* To stab. *Numb.* xxv. To compress. *Judg.* vi. To impel; to urge. *Shakspeare.* To obtrude; to intrude. *Shakspeare.*

*To* THRUST, *thrŭst*. *v. n.* To make a hostile push; to attack with a pointed weapon. To squeeze in. To put himself into any place by violence. *Dryden.* To intrude. *Rowe.* To push forwards; to come violently; to throng; to press. *Chapman.*

THRUST, *thrŭst*. 466. *n. s.* Hostile attack with any pointed weapon. *Sidney.* Assault; attack. *More.*

THRU'STER, *thrŭst'-ûr*. *n. s.* He that thrusts.

THRU'STLE, *thrŭs'-sl*. *n. s.* Thrush; throstle. *Gay.*

*To* THRYFA'LLOW, *thrĭ-fâl'-lō*. *v. a.* [*thrice* and *fallow*.] To give the third ploughing in summer. *Tusser.*

THUMB §, *thŭm*. 347. *n. s.* [ðuma, Sax.] The short, strong finger answering to the other four. *Shak.*

*To* THUMB, *thŭm*. 466. *v. a.* To handle awkwardly. To soil with the thumb. *Swift.*

THUMB-BAND, *thŭm'-bând*. *n. s.* [*thumb* and *band*.] A twist of any materials made thick as a man's thumb. *Mortimer.*

THU'MBED*, *thŭmd*. *a.* Having thumbs. *Skelton.*

THUMB-RING*, *thŭm'-rĭng*. *n. s.* A ring worn on the thumb. *Shakspeare.*

THU'MBSTALL, *thŭm'-stâll*. 406. *n. s.* A thimble; a sheath of leather to put on the thumb. *Gayton.*

THUMP §, *thŭmp*. 466. *n. s.* [*thombo*, Ital.] A hard, heavy, dead, dull blow with something blunt. *Hudibras.*

*To* THUMP, *thŭmp*. *v. a.* To beat with dull, heavy blows. *Shakspeare.*

*To* THUMP, *thŭmp*. *v. n.* To fall or strike with a dull, heavy blow. *Hudibras.*

THU'MPER, *thŭmp'-ûr*. 98. *n. s.* The person or thing that thumps. Any thing huge, great, or admirable: a cant expression. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

THU'MPING*, *thŭm'-pĭng*. *a.* Great; huge: a *thumping* boy, i. e. a large child: it is a low word. *Grose.*

THU'NDER §, *thŭn'-dûr*. 466. *n. s.* [ðunðep, ðunop, Sax.; *dunder*, Swed.; *donder*, Dutch.] *Thunder* is a most bright flame rising on a sudden, moving with great violence, and with a very rapid velocity, through the air, and commonly ending with a loud noise or rattling. *Muschénbroek.* In popular and poetick language, *thunder* is commonly the noise, and lightning the flash; though *thunder* is sometimes taken for both. *Shak.* Any loud noise or tumultuous violence. *Spenser.*

*To* THU'NDER, *thŭn'-dûr*. *v. n.* To make thunder. *Shak.* To make a loud or terrible noise. *Spenser.*

*To* THU'NDER, *thŭn'-dûr*. *v. a.* To emit with noise and terrour. *Sidney.* To publish any denunciation or threat. *Ayliffe.* To urge violently; to inflict with vehemence. *Spenser.*

THU'NDERBOLT, *thŭn'-dûr-bōlt*. *n. s.* [*thunder* and *bolt*, as it signifies an arrow.] Lightning; the arrows of heaven. *Shak.* Fulmination; denunciation, properly ecclesiastical. *Hakewill.*

THU'NDERCLAP, *thŭn'-dûr-klâp*. *n. s.* [*thunder* and *clap*.] Explosion of thunder. *Spenser.*

THU'NDERER, *thŭn'-dûr-ûr*. *n. s.* The power that thunders. *Shakspeare.*

THU'NDERING*, *thŭn'-dûr-ĭng*. *n. s.* The emission of thunder. *Exod.* ix. The act of publishing any threat; any loud or violent noise. *Bishop Hooper.*

THU'NDEROUS, *thŭn'-dûr-ŭs*. *a.* Producing thunder. *Sylvester.*

THU'NDERSHOWER, *thŭn'-dûr-shŏŭ-ûr*. 98. *n. s.* A rain accompanied with thunder. *Stilling fleet.*

THU'NDERSTONE, *thŭn'-dûr-stōne*. *n. s.* A stone fabulously supposed to be emitted by thunder; thunderbolt. *Shakspeare.*

*To* THU'NDERSTRIKE, *thŭn'-dûr-strike*. *v. a* To blast or hurt with lightning. *Sidney.* To astonish with any thing terrible. *Chapman.*

THU'RIBLE*, *thū'-rè-bl*. *n. s.* [*thuribulum*, low Lat.] A censer; a pan to burn incense in. *Covel.*

THURI'FEROUS §, *thū-rĭf'-fêr-ŭs*. 518. *a.* [*thurifer*, Lat.] Bearing frankincense.

THURIFICA'TION, *thū-rĭf-fè-kā'-shŭn*. *n. s.* [*thuris* and *facio*, Lat.] The act of fuming with incense; the act of burning incense. *Skelton.*

THU'RSDAY, *thûrz'-dè*. 223. *n. s.* [*Thorsgday*, Danish, from *Thor*. *Thor* was the son of Odin; yet, in some of the northern parts, they worshipped the Supreme Deity under his name.] The fifth day of the week.

THUS, THŬS. 466. *ad.* [ðuꝑ, Sax.] In this manner; in this wise. *Hooker.* To this degree; to this quantity. *Bacon.*

*To* THWACK §, *thwâk*. 466. *v. a.* [ðaccian, Sax.] To strike with something blunt and heavy; to thresh; to bang; to belabour: a ludicrous word. *Shakspeare.*

THWACK, *thwâk*. 85. *n. s.* A heavy, hard blow. *Hudibras.*

THWAITE* *thwâte*. *n. s.* [*twaite*, Norm. Fr.] Any plain parcel of ground, from which wood has been grubbed up, enclosed, and converted into tillage. a northern word. *Nicolson and Burn.*

THWART §, *thwârt*. 85, 466. *a.* [ðpẏꝑ, Sax. *dwaers*, Teut.; *thwer*, Icel.] Transverse; cross to something else. *Milton.* [ðpeop, Sax.] Perverse; inconvenient; mischievous. *Shakspeare.*

THWART*, *thwârt*. *ad.* Obliquely. *Spenser.*

*To* THWART, *thwârt*. *v. a.* To cross; to lie or come cross any thing. *Milton.* To cross; to oppose; to traverse; to contravene. *Shakspeare.*

*To* THWART, *thwârt*. *v. n.* To be in opposition to *Locke.*

THWA'RTING, *thwârt'-ĭng*. *n. s.* The act of crossing; the act of opposing. *Feltham.*

THWA'RTINGLY, *thwârt'-ĭng-lè ad.* Oppositely with opposition.

THWA'RTNESS*, *thwârt'-nĕs*. *n. s.* Untoward ness; perverseness. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* THWITE*, *thwîte*. *v. a.* [ðpıtan, Sax.] To cut, chip, or hack with a knife: used in the north, and is in the old dictionary of Huloet. *Chaucer.*

THWI'TTLE*, *thwĭt'-tl*. *n. s.* [hpıtel, Sax. whence our *whittle*.] A kind of knife. *Chaucer.*

THY §, THĪ, or THÈ. 466. *pronoun.* [ðĭn, Sax.] Of thee; belonging to thee; relating to thee: the possessive of *thou*. *Cowley.*

☞ From what has been already observed under the pronoun *my*, we are naturally led to suppose, that the word *thy*, when not emphatical, ought to follow the same analogy, and be pronounced like *the*, as we frequently hear it on the stage; but, if we reflect that reading or reciting is a perfect picture of speaking, we shall be induced to think that, in this particular, the stage is wrong. The second personal pronoun *thy* is not, like *my*, the common language of every subject; it is used only where the subject is either raised above

common life, or sunk below it, into the mean and familiar. When the subject is elevated above common life, it adopts a language suitable to such an elevation, and the pronunciation of this language ought to be as far removed from the familiar as the language itself. Thus, in prayer, pronouncing *thy* like *the*, even when unemphatical, would be intolerable; while suffering *thy*, when unemphatical, to slide into *the* in the pronunciation of slight and familiar composition, seems to lower the sound to the language, and form a proper distinction between different subjects. If, therefore, it should be asked why, in reciting epick or tragick composition, we ought always to pronounce *thy* rhyming with *high*, while *my*, when unemphatical, sinks into the sound of *me*, it may be answered, because *my* is the common language of every subject, while *thy* is confined to subjects either elevated above common life, or sunk below it into the negligent and familiar. When, therefore, the language is elevated, the uncommonness of the word *thy*, and its full sound rhyming with *high*, is suitable to the dignity of the subject: but the slender sound like *the* gives it a familiarity only suitable to the language of endearment or negligence, and for this very reason is unfit for the dignity of epick or tragick composition. Thus in the following passages from Milton:

"Say first, for heav'n hides nothing from *thy* view,
"Nor the deep tract of hell."

*Parad. Lost*, b. 1.

"O thou, that, with surpassing glory crown'd,
"Look'st from *thy* sole dominion, like the God
"Of this new world; at whose sight all the stars
"Hide their diminish'd heads; to thee I call,
"But with no friendly voice, and add *thy* name,
"O sun, to tell thee how I hate *thy* beams."

*Parad. Lost*, b. 4.

Here, pronouncing the pronoun *thy* like the word *the*, would familiarize and debase the language to prose. The same may be observed of the following passage from the tragedy of Cato:

"Now, Cæsar, let *thy* troops beset our gates,
"And bar each avenue; *thy* gathering fleets
"O'erspread the sea, and stop up ev'ry port;
"Cato shall open to himself a passage,
"And mock *thy* hopes."

Here the impropriety of pronouncing *thy* like *the* is palpable: nor would it be much more excusable in the following speech of Portius, in the same scene of the same tragedy:

"Thou see'st not that *thy* brother is *thy* rival;
"But I must hide it, for I know *thy* temper.
"Now, Marcus, now *thy* virtue's on the proof;
"Put forth *thy* utmost strength, work every nerve,
"And call up all *thy* father in *thy* soul."

As this pronoun is generally pronounced on the stage, it would be difficult for the ear to distinguish whether the words are,

"Thou know'st not that *thy* brother is *thy* rival,"

or,

"Thou know'st not that *the* brother is *the* rival," &c.

And this may be one reason why the slender pronunciation of *thy* should be avoided as much as possible.

Perhaps it will be urged, that, though these passages require *thy* to be pronounced so as to rhyme with *high*, there are other instances in tragedy, where the subject is low and familiar, which would be better pronounced by sounding *thy* like *the*: to which it may be answered, that when Tragedy lowers her voice, and descends into the mean and familiar, as is frequently the case in the tragedies of Shakspeare, the slender pronunciation of *thy* may be adopted, because, though the piece may have the name of a tragedy, the scene may be really comedy. The only rule, therefore, that can be given, is a very indefinite one; namely, that *thy* ought always to be pronounced so as to rhyme with *high*, when the subject is raised, and the personage dignified; but when the subject is familiar, and the person we address without dignity or importance, if *thy* be the personal pronoun made use of, it ought to be pronounced like *the*: thus, if, in a familiar way, we say to a friend, *Give me thy hand*, we never hear the pronoun *thy* sounded so as to rhyme with *high*: and it is always pronounced like *the* when speaking to a child; we say, *Mind thy book, Hold up thy head*, or, *Take off thy hat*. The phraseology we call *theeing and thouing*, is not in so common use with us as the *tutoyant* among the French: but as the second personal pronoun *thou*, and its possessive *thy*, are indispensable in composition, it seems of some importance to pronounce them properly.—See *Rhetorical Grammar*, page 32. *W.*

THYINE *Wood*, *thī'*-ine-wŭd. [*thī'*-ine-wŭd, *Sheridan.*] *n. s.* A precious wood. *Rev.* xviii.

THYME §, time. 471. *n. s.* [*thym*, Fr.; *thymus*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

THY'MY*, tī'-mē. *a.* Abounding with thyme. *Akenside.*

THYSE'LF, THI-sēlf'. *pronoun reciprocal.* It is commonly used in the oblique cases, or following the verb. *Shak.* In poetical or solemn language it is sometimes used in the nominative. *Dryden.*

TI'AR, tī'-ăr. } *n. s.* [*tiare*, Fr.; *tiara*, Lat.;
TIA'RA, tī-ā'-rā. 116. § τύρη, Sax.] A dress for the head; a diadem. *Sheldon.*

*To* TICE §, tise. *v. n.* [from *entice.*] To draw; to allure. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

TI'CEMENT*, tise'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Allurement. *Huloet. Ob. T.*

TICK §, tĭk. *n. s.* [contracted from *ticket*, a tally on which debts are scored.] Score; trust. *Hudibras.* [*tique*, Fr.; *teke*, Dutch.] The louse of dogs or sheep. *Shak.* The case which holds the feathers of a bed.

*To* TICK, tĭk. *v. n.* To run on score. To trust; to score. *Arbuthnot.*

*To* TICK §*, tĭk. *v. a.* [*tikken*, Dutch.] To note by regular vibration, as a watch or clock. *Toilet.*

TICK*, tĭk. *n. s.* The sound made in ticking. *Ray.*

TI'CKEN, } tĭk'-kĭn. § 103. *n. s.* The same with
TI'CKING, § *tick. Bailey.*

TI'CKET §, tĭk'-ĭt. 99. *n. s.* [*etiquet*, Fr.] A token of any right or debt, upon the delivery of which admission is granted, or a claim acknowledged. *Spenser.*

*To* TI'CKET*, tĭk'-ĭt. *v. a.* To distinguish by a ticket. *Bentley.*

*To* TI'CKLE §, tĭk'-kl. 405. *v. a.* [*titillo*, Lat.] To affect with a prurient sensation by slight touches. *Bacon.* To please by slight gratifications. *Sidney*

*To* TI'CKLE, tĭk'-kl. *v. n.* To feel titillation. *Spenser.*

TI'CKLE §, tĭk'-kl. *a.* Tottering; unfixed; unstable; uncertain; easily overthrown. *Chaucer*

TI'CKLENESS*, tĭk'-kl-nĕs. *n. s.* Unsteadiness; uncertainty. *Chaucer.*

TI'CKLER*, tĭk'-lŭr. *n. s.* One that tickles. *Scott.*

TI'CKLING*, tĭk'-lĭng. *n. s.* The act of affecting by slight touches; the act of pleasing by slight gratifications. *B. Jonson.*

TI'CKLISH, tĭk'-kl-ĭsh. *a.* Sensible to titillation, easily tickled. *Bacon.* Tottering; uncertain; unfixed. *Woodward.* Difficult; nice. *Swift.*

TI'CKLISHNESS, tĭk'-kl-ĭsh-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being ticklish.

TI'CKTACK, tĭk'-tăk. *n. s.* [*trictrac*, Fr.] A game at tables. *Hall.*

TID §, tĭd. *a.* [τυδδεη, Sax.] Tender; soft; nice.

TI'DBIT, tĭd'-bĭt. *n. s.* A dainty.

*To* TI'DDER, tĭd'-dŭr. } *v. a.* To use tenderly; to
*To* TI'DDLE, tĭd'-dl. § fondle.

TIDE §, tide. *n. s.* [τιδ, τύδ, Sax.; *tijd*, Dutch and Icel.] Time; season; while. *Spenser.* Alternate ebb and flow of the sea. *Locke.* Commotion; violent confluence. *Bacon.* Stream; course. *Shak.*

*To* TIDE, tide. *v. a.* To drive with the stream. *Feltham.*

*To* TIDE, tide. *v. n.* To pour a flood; to be agitated by the tide. *Phillips.*

TI'DEGATE, tide'-gāte. *n. s.* [*tide* and *gate.*] A gate through which the tide passes into a basin. *Bailey.*

TI'DESMAN, tidz'-măn. 88. *n. s.* A tidewaiter or custom-house officer, who watches on board of merchant-ships till the duty of goods be paid and the ships unloaded. *Bailey.*

TI'DEWAITER, tide'-wā-tŭr. *n. s.* [*tide* and *wait.*] An officer who watches the landing of goods at the custom-house. *Swift.*

TI'DILY, tī'-dē-lē. *ad.* [from *tidy.*] Neatly; readily.

TI'DINESS, tī'-dē-nĕs. *n. s.* Neatness; readiness.

TI'DINGS, tī'-dĭngz. *n. s.* [τιδαη, Sax.] News; an account of something that has happened; incidents related. *Spenser.*

TI'DY §, tī'-dè. *a.* [*tidt*, Icel.; ᴛɪᴅ, Sax.] Seasonable; timely. *Tusser.* [*tidig*, Su. Goth.] Neat; ready. *Gay.*

*To* TIE §, tī. 276. *v. a.* [ᴛɪan, ᴛɪȝan, Sax.] To bind; to fasten with a knot. 1 *Sam.* vi. To knit; to complicate. *Burnet.* To hold; to fasten; to join so as not easily to be parted. *Fairfax.* To hinder; to obstruct. *Shak.* To oblige; to constrain; to restrain; to confine. *Hooker.*

TIE, tī. *n. s.* Knot; fastening. See TYE. Bond; obligation. *Bacon.* A knot of hair. *Young.*

TIER, tēēr. 275. *n. s.* [*tiere, tieire*, old Fr.; *tuyer*, Dut.] A row; a rank. *Knolles.*

TIERCE, tērse. 277. *n. s.* [*tiers, tiercier*, Fr.] A vessel holding the third part of a pipe. *B. Jonson.*

TI'ERCET, tēēr'-sĕt. *n. s.* [*tiers*, Fr.] A triplet; three lines.

TIFF §, tĭf. *n. s.* [a low word.] Liquor; drink. *Phillips.* A fit of peevishness or sullenness; a pet.

*To* TIFF, tĭf. *v. n.* To be in a pet; to quarrel.

*To* TIFF*, tĭf. *v. a.* [*tiffer*, old Fr.] To dress; to deck. *Search.*

TI'FFANY, tĭf'-fā-nè. *n. s.* [*tiffer*, old Fr.] Very thin silk. *Brown.*

TIG*, tĭg. *n. s.* [*tekan*, Goth.] A play in which children try to touch each other last.

TIGE, tīje. *n. s.* [In architecture.] The shaft of a column from the astragal to the capital. *Bailey.*

TI'GER, tī'-gŭr. 98. *n. s.* [*tigre*, Fr.; *tigris*, Lat.] A fierce beast of the leonine kind. *Shakspeare.*

TIGHT §, tīte. 393. *a.* [ᴛȳȝan, Sax.] Tense; close; not loose. *Moxon.* Free from fluttering rags; less than neat. *Gay.* Handy; adroit. *Shakspeare.*

TIGHT*, *pret.* of *To tie. Spenser. Ob. T.*

*To* TI'GHTEN, tī'-tn. 103. *v. a.* [from *tight.*] To straiten; to make close.

TI'GHTER, tī'-tŭr. *n. s.* [from *tighten.*] A riband or string by which women straiten their clothes.

TI'GHTLY, tīte'-lè. *ad.* Closely; not loosely. Neatly; not idly; briskly; cleverly; adroitly. *Shak.*

TI'GHTNESS, tīte'-nĕs. *n. s.* Closeness; not looseness. *Woodward.* Neatness.

TI'GRESS, tī'-grĕs. *n. s.* The female of the tiger. *Addison.*

TI'GRISH*, tī'-grĭsh. *a.* Resembling a tiger. *Sidney.*

TIKE, tīke. *n. s.* [*tik*, Swed.; *teke*, Dutch; *tique*, Fr.] The louse of dogs or sheep. *Bacon.* [*tijk*, Runick.] A dog; a cur. *Shak.* A clown; a vulgar person; a blunt or queer fellow: a northern word. *H. Cary.*

TILE §, tīle. *n. s.* [ᴛɪȝle, Sax.; *tegel*, Dutch; *tuile*, Fr.; *tegola*, Ital.] Thin plates of baked clay used to cover houses. *Bacon.*

*To* TILE, tīle. *v. a.* To cover with tiles. *Bacon.* To cover as tiles. *Donne.*

TI'LER, tī'-lŭr. 98. *n. s.* [*tuilier*, Fr.] One whose trade is to cover houses with tiles. *Bacon.*

TI'LING, tī'-lĭng. 410. *n. s.* The roof covered with tiles. *St. Luke*, v.

TILL, tĭll. *n. s.* [*tul*, Pers.] A money-box in a shop; a tiller. *Swift.*

TILL §, tĭll. *prep.* [ᴛɪl, Sax.] To the time of. *Cowley.* To. *Bp. Fisher.*

TILL *now.* To the present time. *Milton.*

TILL *then.* To that time. *Milton.*

TILL, tĭll. *conj.* To the time when. *Milton.* To the degree that. *Bp. Taylor.*

*To* TILL, tĭll. *v. a.* [ᴛɪlian, Sax.; *teelen*, Dutch.] To cultivate; to husband: commonly used of the husbandry of the plough. *Milton.* To procure; to prepare. *W. Browne.*

TI'LLABLE, tĭl'-lā-bl. 405. *a.* Arable; fit for the plough. *Carew.*

TI'LLAGE, tĭl'-lĭdje. 90. *n. s.* Husbandry; the act or practice of ploughing or culture. *Bacon.*

TI'LLER, tĭl'-lŭr. 98. *n. s.* Husbandman; ploughman. *Gen.* iv. The rudder of a boat. The horse that goes in the thill: properly *thiller.* A till; a small drawer. *Dryden.* A young timber-tree in a growing state: a technical word with woodmen. *Evelyn.*

TI'LLYFALLY, tĭl'-lè-fâl-lè. } *ad.* [a hunting
TI'LLYVALLEY, tĭl'-lè-văl-lè. § phrase borrowed from the French, *ty a hillaut et vallecy.*] A word used formerly when any thing said was rejected as trifling or impertinent. *Shakspeare.*

TI'LMAN, tĭl'-măn. *n. s.* One who tills; a husbandman. *Tusser.*

TILT §, tĭlt. *n. s.* [ᴛȳlᴅ, Sax.; *tiald*, Ice..] A tent; any support of covering overhead. *Denham.* The cover of a boat. *Sandys.* A military game at which the combatants run against each other with lances on horseback. *Shak.* A thrust *Addison.* [*tillen*, Dutch.] Inclination forward: as, the vessel is a *tilt*, when it is inclined, that the liquor may run out.

*To* TILT, tĭlt. *v. a.* To cover like a tilt of a boat. To point as in tilts. *Phillips.* [*tillen*, Dutch.] To turn up so as to run out: as, The barrel is *tilted*, that is, leaned forward.

*To* TILT, tĭlt. *v. n.* To run in tilts or tournaments. *Milton.* To fight with rapiers. *Shak.* To rush as in combat; to strike as in combat. *Browne.* To play unsteadily. *Milton.* To fall on one side. *Grew.*

TI'LTER, tĭlt'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who tilts; one who fights. *Shakspeare.*

TILTH, tĭlth. *n. s.* [from *till*; ᴛɪlᵭ, Sax.] Husbandry; culture; tillage; tilled ground; cultivated land. *Shakspeare.*

TI'MBER §, tĭm'-bŭr. 98. *n. s.* [ᴛɪmbeꝛ, Sax.] Wood fit for building. *Spenser.* The main trunk of a tree. *Shak.* The main beams of a fabrick. Materials, ironically. *Bacon.*

*To* TI'MBER, tĭm'-bŭr. *v. n.* To light on a tree. *L'Estrange.*

*To* TI'MBER, tĭm'-bŭr. *v. a.* To furnish with beams or timber.

TI'MBERED, tĭm'-bŭrd. 559. *a.* Built; formed; contri-ed. *Shakspeare.*

TI'MBER SOW, tĭm'-bŭr-sŏŭ. *n. s.* A worm in wood; pe-haps the wood louse. *Bacon.*

TI'MBREL §, tĭm'-brĭl. 99. *n. s.* [perhaps a corruption of *tambour*, or *tambourine.*] A kind of musical instrument played by pulsation. *Spenser.*

TI'MBRELLED*, tĭm'-brĭld. *a.* Sung to the sound of the timbrel. *Milton.*

TIMBURINE*. *n. s.* See TAMBOURINE.

TIME §, tīme. *n. s.* [ᴛɪm, ᴛɪma, Sax.; *tima*, Icel.; *tym*, Erse; *timme*, Swed.] The measure of duration. *Locke.* Space of time. *Dan.* ii. Interval. *Bacon.* Life, considered as employed, or destined to employment. *Felt.* Season; proper time. *Eccl.* iii. A considerable space of duration; continuance; process of time. *Dryden.* Age; part of duration distinct from other parts. *Dan.* vii. Past time. *Shak.* Early time. *Bacon.* Time, considered as affording opportunity. *Clarendon.* Particular quality of some part of duration. *Shak.* Particular time. *Numb.* xxvi. Hour of childbirth. *Clarendon.* Repetition of any thing, or mention with reference to repetition. *Milton.* Musical measure. *Shakspeare.*

*To* TIME, tīme. *v. a.* To adapt to the time; to bring or do at a proper time. *Bacon.* To regulate as to time. *Addison.* To measure harmonically. *Shak.*

TI'MEFUL, tīme'-fŭl. *a.* Seasonable; timely; early. *Raleigh.*

TI'MEKEEPER*, tīme'-kè-pŭr. } *n. s.* A watch or
TI'MEPIECE*, tīme'-pèès. § clock that keeps good time. *Ash.*

TI'MELESS, tīme'-lĕs. *a.* Unseasonable; done at an improper time. *Pope.* Untimely; immature; done before the proper time. *Shak.* Endless. *Young.*

TI'MELESSLY*, tīme'-lĕs-lè. *ad.* Before the natural time; unseasonably. *Milton.*

TI'MELINESS*, tīme'-lè-nĕs. *n. s.* The state or circumstance of being timely. *Scott.*

TI'MELY, tīme'-lè. *a.* Seasonable; sufficiently early. *Shak.* Keeping measure, time, or tune. *Spenser.*

TI'MELY, tīme'-lè. *ad.* Early; soon. *Shakspeare.*

TI'MEPLEASER, tīme'-plè-zûr. *n. s.* One who complies with prevailing opinions, whatever they be. *Shakspeare.*

TI'MESERVER*, tīme'-sêrv-ûr. *n. s.* One who meanly complies with present power. *Bp. Hall.*

TI'MESERVING, tīme'-sêrv-ĭng. *n. s.* Mean compliance with present power. *South.*

TI'MID §, tĭm'-ĭd. *a.* [*timide*, Fr.; *timidus*, Lat.] Fearful; timorous; wanting courage; wanting boldness. *Thomson.*

TIMI'DITY, tè-mĭd'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* [*timidité*, Fr.; *timiditas*, Lat.] Fearfulness; timorousness; habitual cowardice. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

TI'MIST*, tī'-mĭst. *n. s.* One who complies with the times; a timeserver. *Overbury.*

TI'MOROUS §, tĭm'-ûr-ûs. 314. *a.* [*timor*, Lat.] Fearful; full of fear and scruple. *Brown.*

TI'MOROUSLY, tĭm'-ûr-ûs-lè. *ad.* Fearfully; with much fear. *Locke.*

TI'MOROUSNESS, tĭm'-ûr-ûs-nĕs. *n. s.* Fearfulness. *Burton.*

TI'MOUS, tī'-mŭs. 314. *a.* Early; timely; not innate. *Bacon. Ob. J.*

TIN §, tĭn. *n. s.* [*ten*, Dutch.] One of the primitive metals, called by the chymists *Jupiter*. *Woodward.* Thin plates of iron covered with tin.

*To* TIN, tĭn. *v. a.* To cover with tin. *Boyle.*

TI'NCAL, tĭn'-kăl. *n. s.* A mineral. *Woodward.*

*To* TINCT §, tĭngkt. *v. a.* [*tinctus*, Lat.; *teint*, Fr.] To stain; to colour; to spot; to dye. *Bacon.* To imbue with a taste. *Bacon.*

TINCT*, tĭngkt. *part.* Coloured; stained. *Spenser.*

TINCT, tĭngkt. 408. *n. s.* Colour; stain; spot. *Shak.*

TI'NCTURE, tĭngk'-tshûre. 461. *n. s.* [*teinture*, Fr.; *tinctura*, Lat.] Colour or taste superadded by something. *Wotton.* Extract of some drug made in spirits. *Boyle.*

*To* TI'NCTURE, tĭngk'-tshûre. *v. a.* To imbue or impregnate with some colour or taste. *Blackmore.* To imbue the mind. *Atterbury.*

*To* TIND §, tĭnd. *v. a.* [*tandjan*, M. Goth.; *taenda*, Su. Goth.; ᵺenᵺan, Sax.] To kindle; to set on fire. *Bp. Sanderson.*

TI'NDER, tĭn'-dûr. 98. *n. s.* [ᵺynᵺre, ᵺenᵺre, Sax.] Any thing eminently inflammable placed to catch fire. *Shakspeare.*

TI'NDERBOX, tĭn'-dûr-bŏks. *n. s.* The box for holding tinder. *Hudibras.*

TI'NDERLIKE*, tĭn'-dûr-like. *a.* Inflammable as tinder. *Shakspeare.*

TINE, tīne. *n. s.* [*tindr*, Icel.; ᵺinᵺaꝛ, Sax.] The tooth of a harrow; the spike of a fork. *Mortimer.* Trouble; distress. *Spenser.*

*To* TINE, tīne. *v. a.* [ᵺynan, Sax. See *To* TIND.] To kindle; to light; to set on fire. *Spenser.* [ᵺinan, Sax.] To shut; to fence, or enclose. *Coles.*

*To* TINE, tīne. *v. n.* To rage; to smart. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

TI'NEMAN*, or TI'ENMAN*, tīne'-măn. *n. s.* Of old, a petty officer in the forest, who had the nocturnal care of vert and venison, and other servile employments. *Cowel.*

*To* TING*, tĭng. *v. n.* [*tinter*, Fr.] To ring; to sound as a bell. *Colgrave.*

TING*, tĭng. *n. s.* A sharp sound: as, the *ting* of a bell. *Sherwood.*

*To* TINGE §, tĭnje. *v. a.* [*tingo*, Lat.] To impregnate or imbue with a colour or taste. *Addison.*

TI'NGENT, tĭn'-jĕnt. *a.* [*tingens*, Lat.] Having the power to tinge. *Boyle.*

TI'NGLASS, tĭn'-glăs. *n. s.* [*tin* and *glass*.] Bismuth.

*To* TI'NGLE §, tĭng'-gl. 405. *v. n.* [*tingelen*, Dutch.] To feel a sound, or the continuance of a sound, in the ears. 1 *Sam.* iii. To feel a sharp, quick pain, with a sensation of motion. *Pope.* To feel either pain or pleasure with a sensation of motion. *Tickell.*

TI'NGLING*, tĭng'-glĭng. *n. s.* A kind of pain or pleasure with a sensation of motion; a noise in the ears.

*To* TINK, tĭngk. 408. *v. n.* [*tinnio*, Lat.; *tincian*, Welsh.] To make a sharp, shrill noise.

TI'NKER, tĭngk'-ûr. *n. s.* [from *tink*, because their way of proclaiming their trade is to beat a kettle.] A mender of old brass. *Shakspeare.*

*To* TI'NKLE §, tĭngk'-kl. 405. *v. n.* [*tincian*, Welsh.] To make a sharp, quick noise; to clink. *B. Jonson.* To hear a low, quick noise. *Dryden.*

*To* TI'NKLE*, tĭngk'-kl. *v. a.* To cause to clink. *Ray.*

TI'NKLE*, tĭngk'-kl. *n. s.* Clink; a quick noise *Mason.*

TI'NKLING*, tĭngk'-lĭng. *n. s.* A quick noise. *Isaiah*, iii.

TI'NMAN, tĭn'-măn. 88. *n. s.* A manufacturer of tin, or iron tinned over. *Prior.*

TI'NNER, tĭn'-nûr. 98. *n. s.* One who works in the tin mines. *Bacon.*

TI'NNY, tĭn'-nè. *a.* Abounding with tin. *Drayton.*

TI'NPENNY, tĭn'-pĕn-nè. *n. s.* A certain customary duty anciently paid to the tithing men. *Bailey.*

TI'NSEL §, tĭn'-sĭl. 99. *n. s.* [*etincelle*, Fr.] A kind of shining cloth. *Fairfax.* Any thing shining with false lustre; any thing showy and of little value. *Dryden.*

TI'NSEL*, tĭn'-sĭl. *a.* Specious; showy; plausible; superficial. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

*To* TI'NSEL, tĭn'-sĭl. *v. a.* To decorate with cheap ornaments; to adorn with lustre that has no value. *Cleaveland.*

TINT §, tĭnt. *n. s.* [*teinte*, Fr.; *tinta*, Ital.] A dye; a colour. *Pope.*

*To* TINT*, tĭnt. *v. a.* To tinge; to colour. *Seward.*

TINTAMA'RE*, tĭn-tă-mâr'. *n. s.* [*tintamarre*, old Fr.] A confused noise; a hideous outcry. *Mason.*

TI'NWORM, tĭn'-wûrm. *n. s.* An insect.

TI'NY, tī'-nè. *a.* [*tint, tind*, Dan.] Little; small; puny: a burlesque word. *Shakspeare.*

TIP §, tĭp. *n. s.* [*tip, tipken*, Dutch.] Top; end; point; extremity. *Sidney.* One part of the play at ninepins. *Dryden.*

*To* TIP, tĭp. *v. a.* To top; to end; to cover on the end. *Shak.* To give: a low, cant term. *Dryden.* To strike lightly; to tap. *Swift.*

*To* TIP*, tĭp. *v. n.* With *off*: to fall off; to die: a vulgar phrase.

TI'PPET, tĭp'-pĭt. 99. *n. s.* [ᵺæppeᵺ, Sax.] Something worn about the neck. *Bacon.*

*To* TI'PPLE §, tĭp'-pl. 405. *v. n.* [*tepel*, old Teut.] To drink luxuriously; to waste life over the cup. *Shakspeare.*

*To* TI'PPLE, tĭp'-pl. *v. a.* To drink in luxury or excess. *Cleaveland.*

TI'PPLE, tĭp'-pl. *n. s.* Drink; liquor. *L'Estrange.*

TI'PPLED, tĭp'-pl'd. 359. *a.* Tipsy; drunk. *Dryden.*

TI'PPLER, tĭp'-pl-ûr. 98. *n. s.* A sottish drunkard; an idle, drunken fellow. *Harmar.*

TI'PPLING-HOUSE*, tĭp'-pl-ĭng-hŏŭse. *n. s.* A house in which liquors are sold; a publick-house. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

TI'PSTAFF, tĭp'-stăf. *n. s.* [*tip* and *staff*.] An officer with a staff tipped with metal. The staff itself so tipped. *Bacon.*

TI'PSY, tĭp'-sè. *a.* [from *tipple*.] Drunk; overpowered with excess of drink. *Shakspeare.*

TI'PTOE, tĭp'-tō. *n. s.* The end of the toe. *Spenser.*

TI'PTOP*, tĭp'-tŏp. *n. s.* An expression, often used in common conversation, denoting the utmost degree, excellence, or perfection. *Gray.*

TIRE, tīèr. *n. s.* [ᵺieꝛn, Sax.] Rank; row. Sometimes written *tier*. *Raleigh.* Furniture; apparatus. *Phillips.* [tire. The iron for a wheel. *Perry.*] [corrupted from *tiar* or *tiara*.] A head-dress. *Spenser.*

☞ As this word, when it signifies a rank or row, is universally pronounced like *tear*, a drop from the eye, it ought always to be written *tier*; which would prevent a gross irregularity. This is the more to be wished, not only as its derivation from the old French *tiere* seems to require this spelling, but to distinguish it from the word *tire*, a head-dress; which, probably, being a corruption either of the word *tiara*, an ornament for the head, or of the English word *attire*, ought to be written and pronounced like the word *tire*, to fatigue

Dr. Kenrick is the only orthoëpist who has attended to this distinction.—See Bowl. *W.*

*To* TIRE §, tīre. *v. a.* [ᵹiꝛan, ᵹiꝛian, Sax.] To fatigue; to make weary; to harass; to wear out with labour or tediousness. *Dryden.* [from *attire* or *tire*, from *tiara.*] To dress the head. 2 *Kings*, ix.

*To* TIRE, tīre. *v. n.* [ᵹeoꝛian, Sax.] To fail with weariness. *Shakspeare.*

*To* TIRE*, tīre. *v. n.* [ᵹiꝛan, Sax.] To feed or prey upon. *Gower.*

TI'REDNESS, tīr'd'-nĕs. *n. s.* State of being tired; weariness. *Hakewill.*

TI'RESOME, tīre'-sŭm. 165. *a.* Wearisome; fatiguing, tedious. *Addison.*

TI'RESOMENESS, tīre'-sŭm-nĕs. *n. s.* Act or quality of being tiresome.

TI'REWOMAN, tīre'-wŭm-ŏn. 88. *n. s.* [*tire* and *woman.*] A woman whose business is to make dresses for the head. *Locke.*

TI'RINGHOUSE, tī'-rĭng-hŏŭse. } *n. s.* [*tire* and
TI'RINGROOM, tī'-rĭng-rōōm. } *house*, or *room.*] The room in which players dress for the stage. *Shakspeare.*

TI'RWĬT, tŭr'-wĭt. *n. s.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*

TIS, tĭz. Contracted for *it is*. *Shakspeare.*

TI'SICAL, tĭz'-ĕ-kăl. 509. *a.* [for *phthisical.*] Consumptive.

TI'SICK, tĭz'-ĭk. *n. s.* [corrupted from *phthisick.*] Consumption; morbid waste.

TI'SSUE §, tĭsh'-ū. 452. *n. s.* [*tissu*, Fr.; ᵹiꝛan, Norm. Sax.] Cloth interwoven with gold or silver, or figured colours. *Milton.*

*To* TI'SSUE, tĭsh'-ū. *v. a.* To interweave; to variegate. *Bacon.*

TĬT §, tĭt. *n. s.* [*tit*, Teut. little.] A small horse: generally in contempt. *Tusser.* A woman: in contempt. *Burton.*—A *titmouse* or *tomtit.* A bird.

TI'TBIT, tĭt'-bĭt. *n. s.* [properly *tidbit*; *tid*, tender, and *bit.*] Nice bit; nice food. *Arbuthnot.*

TI'THABLE, tĭтн'-ă-bl. *a.* Subject to the payment of tithes; that of which tithes may be taken. *Swift.*

TITHE §, tĭтне. 467. *n. s.* [ᵹeðoa, Sax.] The tenth part; the part assigned to the maintenance of the ministry. *Bacon.* The tenth part of any thing. *Shak.* Small part; small portion. *Bacon.*

*To* TĪTHE, tĭтне. *v. a.* [ᵹeoðian, Sax.] To tax; to levy the tenth part. *Deut.* xxvi.

*To* TITHE, tĭтне. *v. n.* To pay tithe. *Tusser.*

TITHEFRE'E*, tĭтн'-frē. *a.* Exempt from payment of tithe. *Abp. Hort.*

TI'THER, tī'-тнŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who gathers tithes.

TI'THING, tī'-тнĭng. 410. *n. s.* [ᵹiðing, Sax.] *Tithing* is the number or company of ten men with their families knit together in a society, all of them being bound to the king for the peaceable and good behaviour of each of their society: of these companies there was one chief person, who, from his office, was called (toothingman) tithingman; but now he is nothing but a constable. *Cowel.* Tithe; tenth part due to the priest. *Tusser.*

TI'THINGMAN, tī'-тнĭng-măn. *n. s.* A petty peace-officer; an under-constable. *Spenser.*

TI'THYMAL, tĭтн'-ĕ-măl. *n. s.* [*tithymallus*, Lat.] An herb. *Sherwood.*

*To* TI'TILLATE §, tĭt'-tĭl-lāte. *v. n.* [*titillo*, Lat.] To tickle. *Pope.*

TITILLA'TION, tĭt-tĭl-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *titillatio*, Lat.] The act of tickling. *Bacon.* The state of being tickled. *Arbuthnot.* Any slight or petty pleasure. *Glanville.*

TI'TLARK, tĭt'-lărk. *n. s.* A bird. See Tit, and Titmouse. *Walton.*

TI'TLE §, tī'-tl 405. *n. s.* [ᵹitul, Sax.; *titelle*, old Fr.; *titulus*, Lat.] A general head comprising particulars. *Bacon.* An appellation of honour. *Shak.* A name; an appellation. *Shak.* The first page of a book, telling its name, and generally its subject; an inscription. *Shak.* A claim of right. *Hooker.*

*To* TI'TLE, tī'-tl. *v. a.* To entitle; to name; to call. *Milton.*

TI'TLELESS, tī'-tl-lĕs. *a.* Wanting a name or appellation. *Chaucer.*

TI'TLEPAGE, tī'-tl-pādje. *n. s.* The page containing the title of a book. *Dryden.*

TI'TMOUSE, tĭt'-mŏŭse. } *n. s.* [*tijt*, Dutch.] A
TIT, tĭt. } small bird. *Spenser.*

*To* TI'TTER §, tĭt'-tŭr. 98. *v. n.* [*teitr*, Icel.] To laugh with restraint; to laugh without much noise *Pope.*

TI'TTER, tĭt'-tŭr. *n. s.* A restrained laugh. *Nevile.*

TI'TTLE, tĭt'-tl. 405. *n. s.* [*tuttel*, Germ.] A small particle; a point; a dot. *Clarendon.*

TI'TTLETATTLE, tĭt'-tl-tăt'-tl. *n. s.* [formed from *tattle* by reduplication.] Idle talk; prattle; empty gabble. *Prior.* An idle talker. *Tatler.*

*To* TI'TTLETATTLE, tĭt'-tl-tăt'-tl. *v. n.* To prate idly. *Shakspeare.*

TITTLETA'TTLING, tĭt'-tl-tăt'-tlĭng. *n. s.* The act of prating idly. *Sidney.*

*To* TI'TUBATE*, tĭt'-tshŭ-bāte. *v. n.* [*titubo*, Lat.] To stumble. *Cockeram.*

TITUBA'TION, tĭt-tshŭ-bā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of stumbling.

TI'TULAR §, tĭt'-tshŭ-lŭr. 88. *a.* [*titulaire*, Fr.; from *titulus*, Lat.] Nominal; having or conferring only the title. *Bacon.*

TITULA'RITY, tĭt-tshŭ-lăr'-ĕ-tē. *n. s.* The state of being titular. *Brown.*

TI'TULARLY*, tĭt'-tshŭ-lăr-lē. *ad.* Nominally; by title only. *Mountagu.*

TI'TULARY, tĭt'-tshŭ-lă-rē. *a.* Consisting in a title. *Bacon.* Relating to a title. *Bacon.*

TI'TULARY, tĭt'-tshŭ-lă-rē. *n. s.* One that has a title or right. *Ayliffe.*

TI'VY, tĭv'-ē. *n. s.* A word expressing speed, from *tantivy*, the note of a hunting-horn. *Dryden.*

TO §, tōō. *ad.* [ᵹo, Sax.; *te*, Dutch.] A particle coming between two verbs, and noting the second as the object of the first: as, I love *to* read. *Smalridge.* It notes the intention: as, She raised a war *to* call me back. *Dryden.* After an adjective, it notes its object: as, ready *to* try. *Shak.* Noting futurity: as, We are still *to* seek. *Bentley.*—*To and again.* *To and fro.* Backward and forward. *Fairfax.*

☞ What has been observed of the word *the*, respecting the length of the *e* before a vowel, and its shortness before a consonant, is perfectly applicable to the preposition, and the adverb *to.* This will be palpable in the pronunciation of the verbs *to begin* and *to end*, and in the phrases, I went *to* London, he went *to* Eton. It may be observed too, that this word, though deprived of its *o* to the eye, always preserves it to the ear. Whether we see it elided, as in Pope's Essay on Man,—

"Say what the use were finer opticks giv'n,
"T' inspect a mite, not comprehend the heav'n,—"

or preserved with an apostrophe after it, as in Milton,—

"For still they knew, and ought to' have still remember'd
"The high injunction not to taste that fruit,
"Whoever tempted,—"

in both these instances the word *to* ought to be pronounced in exactly the same manner; that is, like the number *two.* *W.*

TO, tōō. *preposition.* Noting motion *towards*; opposed to *from.* *Sidney.* Noting accord or adaptation: as, moved on *to* soft pipes. *Milton.* Noting address or compellation: as, Here's *to* you all. *Denham.* Noting attention or application. *Dryden.* Noting addition or accumulation: as, Wisdom he has, and *to* his wisdom courage. *Denham.* Noting a state or place whither any one goes: as, away *to* horse. *Shak.* Noting opposition: as, foot *to* foot. *Dryden.* Noting amount: as, *to* the number of three hundred. *Bacon.* Noting proportion: as, three *to* nine. *Hooker.* Noting possession or appropriation: as, He has it *to* himself. *Felton.* Noting perception: as, sharp *to* the taste. *Dryden.* Noting the subject of an affirmation: as, oath *to* the contrary. *Shak.* In comparison of: as, There is no fool *to* the sinner. *Tillotson.* As far as. *Locke* Noting intention. *B. Jonson.* After an adjective, it notes the object: as, attentive *to* the godlike man.

*Dryden.* Noting obligation: as, duty *to* God. *Holyday.* Respecting. *Shak.* Noting extent. *Hammond.* Towards. *Dryden.* Noting presence. *Swift.* Noting effect; noting consequence. *Bacon.* After a verb, *to* notes the object: as, directed *to* their right end. *Locke.* Noting the degree: as, *to* the height of four inches. *Boyle.* Before *day*, to note the present day; before *morrow*, the day next coming; before *night*, either the present night, or night next coming. *Shak.*—*To-day, to-night, to-morrow*, are used, not very properly, as substantives in the nominative and other cases. *Shakspeare.*

TOAD §, tōde. 295. *n. s.* [ꝺaꝺe, Sax.] A paddock; an animal resembling a frog; but the frog leaps, the toad crawls: the toad is accounted venomous, perhaps without reason. *Shakspeare.*

TO'ADEATER*, tōde'-ē-tûr. *n. s.* A contemptuous term of modern times for a fawning parasite, a servile sycophant. *Sir C. Hanbury Williams.*

TO'ADFISH, tōde'-fĭsh. *n. s.* A kind of sea-fish.

TO'ADFLAX, tōde'-flăks. *n. s.* A plant.

TO'ADISH*, tōde'-ĭsh. *a.* Venomous; like a toad. *Stafford.*

TO'ADSTONE, tōde'-stōne. *n. s.* A concretion supposed to be found in the head of a toad. *Brown.*

TO'ADSTOOL, tōde'-stōōl. *n. s.* A plant like a mushroom. *Spenser.*

*To* TOAST §, tōste. 295. *v. a.* [*toste*, old Fr.; *torreo, tostum*, Lat.] To dry or heat at the fire. *Bacon.* To name when a health is drunk. *Addison.*

*To* TOAST, tōste. *v. n.* To give a toast or health to be drunk. *Burke.*

TOAST, tōste. *n. s.* Bread dried before the fire. *Shak.* Bread dried and put into liquor. A celebrated woman, whose health is often drunk: this was at first the meaning; but it is now applied to publick characters, or private friends, whose health we propose to drink. *Tatler.*

TO'ASTER, tōst'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One who toasts. *Prior.*

TOBA'CCO §, tō-băk'-kō. *n. s.* [from *Tobaco*, or *Tobago*, in America.] A plant, the leaves of which are used in smoking, and for the manufacture of snuff. *Miller. Locke.*

TOBA'CCONING*, tō-băk'-kō-nĭng. *a.* Smoking tobacco. *Bp. Hall.*

TOBA'CCONIST, tō-băk'-kō-nĭst. *n. s.* A preparer and vender of tobacco. *B. Jonson.*

TOCSIN*, tŏk'-sĭn. *n. s.* [*tocsein*, old Fr.] An alarm-bell. *Fulke.*

TOD §, tŏd. *n. s.* [*totte*, Germ. and Swed.] A bush; a thick shrub. *Spenser.* A certain weight of wool, twenty-eight pounds. *Shak.* A fox. *B. Jonson.*

*To* TOD*, tŏd. *v. n.* To weigh; to produce a tod. *Shakspeare.*

*To* TO'DDLE*, tŏd'-dl. *v. n.* To saunter about: it implies feebleness, quasi *tottle. Pegge.*

TO'DDY*, tŏd'-dē. *n. s.* A tree in the East Indies. *Sir T. Herbert.* Liquor extracted from the tree. *Sir T. Herbert.* In low language, a kind of punch, or mixture of spirits and water.

TOE, tō. 296. *n. s.* [ꝺa, Sax.; *teen*, Dutch.] The divided extremities of the feet; the fingers of the feet. *Shakspeare.*

TOFO'RE, tō-fōre'. *ad.* [ꝺoꝛoꝛan, Sax.] Before. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

TOFO'RE*, tō-fōre'. *prep.* [ꝺoꝛoꝛ, Sax.] Before. *Spectator. Ob. T.*

TOFT, tŏft. *n. s.* [*toftum*, low Lat.; *topt*, Su. Goth.; *toft*, Dan. et Scano-Goth.] A place where a messuage has stood. *Cowel.*

TO'FUS*. See TOPHUS.

TO'GATED*, tō'-gā-tĕd. *a.* [*togatus*, Lat.] Gowned; toged. *Sir M. Sandys.*

TO'GED, tō'-gĕd. 381. *a.* [*togatus*, Lat.] Gowned; dressed in gowns. *Shakspeare.*

ÒGE'THER, tō-gĕTH'-ûr. 381. *ad.* [ꝺoᵹæðeꝛ, Sax.] In company. *Shak.* Not apart; not in separation. *Bacon.* In the same place. *Davies.* In the same time. *Dryden.* Without intermission. *Dryden.* In concert. *Addison.* In continuity. *Milton.*—*Together with.* In union with; in a state of mixture with. *Dryden.*

*To* TOIL §, tŏil. 299. *v. n.* [ꝺilian, Sax.; *tuylen*, Dutch.] To labour; perhaps, originally, to labour in tillage. *Shakspeare.*

*To* TOIL, tŏil. *v. a.* To labour; to work at. *Milton.* To weary; to overlabour. *Shakspeare.*

TOIL, tŏil. *n. s.* Labour; fatigue. *Hooker.* [*toile, toiles*, Fr.; *tela*, Lat.] Any net or snare woven or meshed. *Shakspeare.*

TO'ILER*, tŏil'-ûr. *n. s.* One who toils; one who wearies himself. *Sherwood.*

TO'ILET, tŏil'-ĕt. *n. s.* [*toilette*, Fr.] A dressing-table. *Pope.*

TO'ILFUL*, tŏil'-fûl. *a.* [*toil* and *full.*] Laborious; full of employment. *Florio.* Wearisome. *Smollet.*

TO'ILSOME, tŏil'-sŭm. *a.* Laborious; weary. *Milton.*

TO'ILSOMENESS, tŏil'-sŭm-nĕs. *n. s.* Wearisomeness; laboriousness.

*TOKA'Y**, tō-kā'. *n. s.* [from *Tokay*, in Hungary.] A kind of wine. *Townson.*

TO'KEN §, tō'-kn. 103. *n. s.* [*taikns*, Goth.; ꝺacn, Sax.; *teycken*, Dutch.] A sign. *Ps.* lxxxvi. A mark. *Heylin.* A memorial of friendship; an evidence of remembrance. *Shak.* A piece of money current by sufferance, not coined by authority: formerly of very small value: in modern times, for the convenience of change, of higher. *B. Jonson.*

*To* TO'KEN, tō'-kn. *v. a.* To make known. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

TO'KENED*, tō'-knd. *a.* Having marks or spots. *Shakspeare.*

TOLD, tōld. pret. and part. pass. of *tell.* Mentioned; related. *Milton.*

*To* TOLE, tōle. *v. a.* See TOLL. To train; to draw by degrees; to decoy. *Fulke.*

TOLE'DO*, tō-lē'-dō. *n. s.* [from *Toledo*, in Spain.] A sword of the finest Toledo temper. *B. Jonson.*

TO'LERABLE §, tŏl'-ûr-ā-bl. 83. *a.* [Fr.; *tolerabilis*, Lat.] Supportable; that may be endured or supported. *Hooker.* Not excellent; not contemptible; passable. *Dryden.*

TO'LERABLENESS, tŏl'-ûr-ā-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being tolerable.

TO'LERABLY, tŏl'-ûr-ā-blē. *ad.* Supportably; in a manner that may be endured. *Hammond.* Passably; neither well nor ill; moderately well. *Woodward.*

TO'LERANCE, tŏl'-ûr-ânse. 557. *n. s.* [Fr.] Power of enduring; act of enduring. *Bacon.*

TO'LERANT*, tŏl' ûr-ânt. *a.* [*tolerans*, Lat.] Favourable to toleration. *Professor White.*

*To* TO'LERATE, tŏl'-ûr-āte. 555. *v. a.* [*tolero*, Lat.; *tolerer*, Fr.] To allow so as not to hinder; to suffer; to pass uncensured. *Hooker.*

TOLERA'TION, tŏl-ûr-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Allowance given to that which is not approved. *South.*

TOLL §, tōle. 406. *n. s.* [from *tell*, adnumerare, as *dole* from *deal.*] An excise of goods; a seizure of some part for permission of the rest. *Cowel.* The sound made by the bell being tolled. *H. Tooke.*

*To* TOLL, tōle. *v. n.* To pay toll or tallage. *Shak.* To take toll or tallage. *Tusser.* To sound as a single bell. *Shakspeare.*

*To* TOLL, tōle. *v. a.* To make a bell sound with solemn pauses. *Stilling fleet.* To call by sound. *Dryden.* To notify by sound. *Beattie.* To take toll of; to collect. *Shak.*—[tŏl.] To take away; to vacate; to annul: a term only used in the civil law: in this sense the *o* is short, in the former long. *Ayliffe.* To take away, or perhaps to invite. See *To* TOLE. *Bacon.*

TO'LLBOOTH, tŏl'-bŏŏTH, *n. s.* [*toll* and *booth.*] A prison: properly a custom-house; an exchange. *Wicliffe.*

*To* TO'LLBOOTH, tŏl'-bŏŏTH. *v. a.* To imprison in a tollbooth. *Bp. Corbett.*

TO'LLDISH*, tŏl'-dĭsh. *n. s.* [*toll* and *dish.*] A vessel by which the toll of corn for grinding is measured. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

TO'LLER*, tō'-lûr. *n. s.* One who collects tribute or taxes; a toll-gatherer. *Barret.* One who tolls a bell.

☞ 552 —Fāte, fâr, fâll, fåt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

TO'LLGATHERER, tōle'-gâth-ûr-ûr. *n. s.* The officer that takes toll. *Wicliffe.*

TO'LSEY, tōl'-zė. 438. *n. s.* The same with *tollbooth. Dict.*

TOLUTA'TION, tōl-ù-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*toluto*, Lat.] The act of pacing or ambling. *Brown.*

TOMB §, tōōm. 164, 347. *n. s.* [*tombe, tombeau*, Fr.; *tumba*, low Lat.] A monument in which the dead are enclosed. *Shakspeare.*

*To* TOMB, tōōm. 347. *v. a.* To bury; to entomb. *May.*

TO'MBLESS, tōōm'-lĕs. *a.* Wanting a tomb; wanting a sepulchral monument. *Shakspeare.*

TO'MBOY, tŏm'-bōė. *n. s.* [*Tom*, a diminutive of *Thomas*, and *boy*.] A mean fellow; sometimes a wild, coarse girl. *Shakspeare.*

TO'MBSTONE*, tōōm'-stōne. *n. s.* A stone laid over the dead; a stone placed in memory of the dead. *Prior.*

*TOME*, tōme. *n. s.* [Fr.; τομὸς, Gr.] One volume of many. A book. *Hooker.*

TOMTI'T, tŏm-tĭt'. *n. s.* A titmouse; a small bird. *Spectator.*

TON, } tŭn, } TUN, } in the names of places, are derived from the Saxon ƀun, a hedge or wall, and this seems to be from ƀun, a hill, the towns being anciently built on hills for the sake of defence and protection in times of war. *Gibson.*

TON, tŭn. 165. *n. s.* [*tonne*, Fr. See TUN.] A measure or weight. *Bacon.*

TONE §, tōne. *n. s.* [*ton*, Fr.; *tonus*, Lat.] Note; sound. *Bacon.* Accent; sound of the voice. *Dryden.* A whine; a mournful cry. *Hudibras.* A particular or affected sound in speaking. Elasticity; power of extension and contraction. *Arbuthnot.*

*To* TONE*, tōne. *v. a.* To utter in an affected tone. *South.*

TONED*, tōnd. *a.* Having tone. *Young.*

TONG, tŭng. 165, 406. *n. s.* See TONGS. The catch of a buckle, usually written *tongue. Spenser.*

TONGS, tŏngz. *n. s.* [ƀanᵹ, Sax.; *tang*, Dutch.] An instrument by which hold is taken of any thing; as of coals in the fire. *Spenser.*

TONGUE §, tŭng. 165, 337. *n. s.* [ƀunᵹ, Sax.; *tonghe*, Dutch.] The instrument of speech in human beings. *Shak.* The organ by which animals lick. *Milton.* Speech; fluency of words. *Chapman.* Power of articulate utterance. *Dryden.* Speech, as well or ill used. *Shak.* A language. *Deut.* xxvii. Speech, as opposed to thoughts or action. 1 *John*, iii. A nation, distinguished by their language: a Scriptural term. *Rev.* v. A bay. [*tang*, Swed.] *Isa.* xi. A small point: as, the *tongue* of a balance.—*To hold the tongue.* To be silent. *Dryden.*

*To* TONGUE, tŭng. 337. *v. a.* To chide; to scold. *Shakspeare.*

*To* TONGUE, tŭng. *v. n.* To talk; to prate. *Shak.*

TONGUED, tŭngd. 359. *a.* Having a tongue. *Donne.*

TO'NGUELESS, tŭng'-lĕs. *a.* Wanting a tongue; speechless. *Shakspeare.* Unnamed; not spoken of. *Shakspeare.*

TO'NGUEPAD, tŭng'-pâd. *n. s.* [*tongue* and *pad*.] A great talker. *Tatler.*

*To* TO'NGUETIE*, tŭng'-tī. *v. a.* [*tongue* and *tie*.] To render unable to speak. *Goodman.*

TO'NGUETIED, tŭng'-tīde. 282. *a.* Having an impediment of speech. *Holder.* Unable to speak freely, from whatever cause. *Shakspeare.*

TO'NICAL, tŏn'-ĭk-âl. } *a.* [*tonique*, Fr.; τείνω, Gr.]
TO'NICK, tŏn'-ĭk. 509. } Being extended; being elastick. *Brown.* Relating to tones or sounds. *Mason.*

TO'NICKS*, tŏn'-ĭks. *n. s.* Medicines to strengthen the tone.

TO'NNAGE, tŭn'-nĭdje. 90, 165. *n. s.* [from *ton*.] A custom or impost due for merchandise brought or carried in tons from or to other nations, after a certain rate in every ton. *Cowel.*

TO'NSIL, tŏn'-sĭl. *n. s.* [*tonsille*, Fr.; *tonsillæ*, Lat.] *Tonsils*, or almonds, are two round glands placed on the sides of the basis of the tongue, under the common membrane of the fauces, with which they are covered. *Quincy*

TO'NSILE*, tŏn'-sĭl. *a.* [*tonsilis*, Lat.] That may be clipped. *Mason.*

TO'NSURE, tŏn'-shŭre. 452. *n. s.* [Fr.; *tonsura*, Lat.] The act of clipping the hair; the state of being shorn. *Addison.*

TONTI'NE*, tŏn-tēēn'. *n. s.* [from *Tonti*, an Italian, who is said to have first formed the scheme of life annuities.] Annuity on survivorship. *Chambers.*

TO'NY*, tō'-nė. *n. s.* A simpleton: a ludicrous word. *Dryden.*

TOO, tōō. 10. *ad.* [ƀo, Sax.] Over and above; overmuch; more than enough. *Cowley.* Likewise; also. *Shakspeare.*

TOOK, tōōk. [tŭk, *Jones.*] The preterit, and sometimes the participle passive of *take. Shakspeare.*

TOOL, tōōl. 306. *n. s.* [ƀol, ƀool, Sax.] Any instrument of manual operation. *Bacon.* A hireling; a wretch who acts at the command of another. *Swift.*

TOOM*, tōōm. *a.* [*tom*, Dan. and Swed.] Empty: a northern word. *Wicliffe.*

*To* TOOT §, tōōt. *v. n.* [ƀoƀian, Sax.] To pry; to peep; to search narrowly and slyly; to look about. *Abp. Cranmer.* To sound; to make a noise. *Bp. Hall.* To stand out; to be prominent. *Howell.*

*To* TOOT*, tōōt. *v. a.* To look into; to see. *Pierce Pl. Crede.* To sound. *W. Browne.*

TO'OTER*, tōōt'-ûr. *n. s.* One who plays upon a pipe or horn. *B. Jonson.*

TOOTH §, tōōth. 467. *n. s.* plural *teeth*. [*tunthus*, M. Goth.; ƀoð, Sax.] The teeth are the hardest and smoothest bones of the body: about the seventh or eighth month they begin to pierce the edge of the jaw: about the seventh year they are thrust out by new *teeth*, and if these *teeth* be lost they never grow again; but some have shed their *teeth* twice: about the one-and-twentieth year the two last of the *molares* spring up, and they are called *dentes sapientiæ. Quincy.* Taste; palate. *Dryden.* A tine, prong, or blade, of any multifidous instrument. 1 *Sam.* ii. The prominent part of wheels, by which they catch upon correspondent parts of other bodies. *Moxon.*—*Tooth and nail.* With one's utmost violence; with every means of attack or defence. *Bale.* *To the teeth.* In open opposition. *Shak.* *To cast in the teeth.* To insult by open exprobration. *Hooker.* *In spite of the teeth.* Notwithstanding threats expressed by showing teeth; notwithstanding any power of injury or defence. *Shak.* *To shew the teeth.* To threaten. *Young.*

*To* TOOTH, tōōth. 306. *v. a.* To furnish with teeth; to indent. *Dryden.* To lock in each other. *Moxon.*

TO'OTHACHE, tōōth'-āke. 355 *n. s.* [*tooth* and *ache*.] Pain in the teeth. *Shakspeare.*

TO'OTHDRAWER, tōōth'-drâw-ûr. *n. s.* [*tooth* and *draw*.] One whose business is to extract painful teeth. *Cleaveland.*

TO'OTHED, tōōth't. 359, 467. *a.* Having teeth. *Prompt. Parv.* Sharp like a tooth. *Shakspeare.*

TO'OTHFUL*, tōōth'-fŭl. *a.* [*tooth* and *full*.] Toothsome. *Massinger.*

TO'OTHLESS, tōōth'-lĕs. *a.* [ƀoðleaꝛ, Sax.] Wanting teeth; deprived of teeth. *Dryden.*

TO'OTHPICK, tōōth'-pĭk. } *n. s.* [*tooth* and
TO'OTHPICKER, tōōth'-pĭk-ûr. } *pick*.] An instrument by which the teeth are cleansed from any thing sticking between them. *Shakspeare.*

TO'OTHSOME, tōōth'-sŭm. 165. *a.* Palatable; pleasing to the taste. *Carew.*

TO'OTHSOMENESS, tōōth'-sŭm-nĕs. *n. s.* Pleasantness to the taste.

TO'OTHWORT, tōōth'-wûrt. 165. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

TO'OTHY*, tōōth'-ė. *a.* Toothed; having teeth. *Croxall.*

TOP §, tŏp. *n. s.* [*topp*, Welsh; ƀop, Sax.; *top*, Dutch and Danish.] The highest part of any thing. *Shakspeare.* The surface; the superficies. *Bacon.* The highest place. *Locke.* The highest person. *Shakspeare.* The utmost degree. *Sprat.*

The highest rank. *Locke.* The crown of the head. *Shakspeare.* The hair on the crown of the head; the forelock. *Shak.* The head of a plant. *Watts.* An inverted conoid, which children set to turn on the point, continuing its motion with a whip. *Shak.* *Top* is sometimes used as an adjective: as, the *top* stones. *Mortimer.*

*To* TOP, tŏp. *v. n.* To rise aloft; to be eminent. *Derham.* To predominate. *Locke.* To excel. *Dryden.*

*To* TOP, tŏp. *v. a.* To cover on the top; to tip; to defend or decorate with something extrinsick on the upper part. *Milton.* To rise above. *L'Estrange.* To outgo; to surpass. *Shak.* To crop. *Evelyn.* To rise to the top of. *Denham.* To perform eminently: as, He *tops* his part: seldom used but on light or ludicrous occasions.

TO'PARCH §, tŏp'-ârk. *n. s.* [*toparque*, old Fr.; τόπος and ἀρχή, Gr.] The principal man in a place. *Brown.*

TO'PARCHY, tŏp'-âr-kè. *n. s.* Command in a small district. *Sir T. Herbert.*

TO'PAZ, tŏ'-pâz. *n. s.* [*topase*, Fr.; *topazius*, low Lat.] A yellow gem. *Bacon.*

*To* TOPE §, tôpe. *v. n.* [*topff*, Germ.; *toppen*, Dutch; *toper*, Fr.] To drink hard; to drink to excess. *Dryden.*

TO'PER, tŏ'-pûr. *n. s.* A drunkard. *Cowley English.*

TO'PFUL, tŏp'-fûl. *a.* Full to the top; full to the brim. *Shakspeare.*

TOPGA'LLANT, tŏp-gâl'-lânt. *n. s.* [*top* and *gallant.*] The highest sail. It is proverbially applied to any thing elevated, or splendid. *Bacon.*

TOPH* tôf. } *n. s.* [*tophus*, Lat.] A kind
TO'PHUS*, tŏ'-fûs. } of sandstone. *Sandys.*

TOPHA'CEOUS, tŏ-fâ'-shûs. *a.* [*tophus*, Lat.] Gritty; stony. *Arbuthnot.*

TOPHE'AVY, tŏp-hêv'-è. *a.* [*top* and *heavy.*] Having the upper part too weighty for the lower. *Wotton.*

TO'PHET, tŏ'-fêt. *n. s.* [תפת Heb.] Hell: a Scriptural name. *Milton.*

TO'PIARY*, tŏ'-pè-â-rè. *a.* [*topiarius*, Lat.] Shaped by cutting or clipping. *Butler.*

TO'PICAL, tŏp'-è-kâl. *a.* [τόπος.] Relating to some general head. Local; confined to some particular place. *White.* Applied medicinally to a particular part. *Arbuthnot.*

TO'PICALLY, tŏp'-è-kâl-è. *ad.* With application to some particular part. *Brown.*

TO'PICK §, tŏp'-îk. 508, 544. *n. s.* [*topique*, Fr.; τόπος, Gr.] Principle of persuasion. *Wilkins.* A general head; something to which other things are referred. *Watts.* Things, as externally applied to any particular part. *Wiseman.*

TO'PKNOT, tŏp'-nŏt. *n. s.* A knot worn by women on the top of the head. *L'Estrange.*

TO'PLESS, tŏp'-lês. *a.* Having no top. *Chapman.* Supreme; sovereign. *Shakspeare.*

TO'PMAN, tŏp'-mân. 88. *n. s.* The sawyer at the top. *Moxon.*

TO'PMOST, tŏp'-mòst. *a.* Uppermost; highest. *Dryden.*

TOPO'GRAPHER, tò-pŏg'-grâf-ûr. 518. *n. s.* [τόπος and γράφω.] One who writes descriptions of particular places. *Howell.*

TOPOGRA'PHICAL*, tŏp-ò-grâf'-è-kâl. } *a.* De-
TOPOGRA'PHICK*, tŏp-ò-grâf'-îk. } scribing particular places. *Howell.*

TOPO'GRAPHY §, tò-pŏg'-grâf-è. 518. *n. s.* [*topographie*, Fr.; τόπος and γράφω, Gr.] Description of particular places. *Glanville.*

TO'PPING, tŏp'-pîng. 410. *a.* Fine; noble; gallant: a low word. *Tatler.*

TO'PPINGLY, tŏp'-pîng-lè. *a.* Fine; gay; gallant; showy. *Tusser. Ob. J.*

TO'PPINGLY, tŏp'-pîng-lè. *ad.* Splendidly; nobly: a low word.

*To* TO'PPLE §, tŏp'-pl. 405. *v. n.* To fall forward; to tumble down. *Shakspeare.*

*To* TO'PPLE*, tŏp'-pl. *v. a.* To throw down. *Shak.*

TOP-PROUD, tŏp'-prôûd. *a.* Proud in the highest degree. *Shakspeare.*

TO'PSAIL, tŏp'-sâle. *n. s.* The highest sail. *Knolles.*

TOPSYTU'RVY, tŏp'-sè-tûr'-vè. *ad* With the bottom upwards. *Spenser.*

TOR, tôr. *n. s.* [ᴛᴏᴘ, Sax.] A tower; a turret. *Ray.* A high pointed rock or hill, whence *tor* in the initial syllable of some local names. *Cotton.*

TORCH §, tôrtsh. 352. *n. s.* [*torche*, Fr.; *torcia*, Ital.; *intortium*, low Lat.] A wax light generally supposed to be bigger than a candle. *Sidney.*

TO'RCHBEARER, tôrtsh'-bâ-rûr. *n. s.* One whose office is to carry a torch. *Sidney.*

TO'RCHER, tôrtsh'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One that gives light. *Shakspeare.*

TO'RCHLIGHT, tôrtsh'-lîte. *n. s.* Light kindled to supply the want of the sun. *Bacon.*

TO'RCHWORT*, tôrtsh'-wûrt. *n. s.* The name of a plant. *More.*

TORE, tôre. preterit, and sometimes participle pass. of *tear.* *Spenser.*

TORE, tôre. *n. s.* [probably from *tear.*] The dead kind of grass that remains on the ground in winter. *Mortimer.*

*To* TORME'NT, tôr-mênt'. *v. a.* [*tourmenter*, Fr.] To put to pain; to harass with anguish; to excruciate. *Shak.* To tease; to vex with importunity. [*tormente*, Fr.; *tormentare*, Ital.] To put into great agitation. *Bryskett.*

TO'RMENT §, tôr'-mênt. 492. *n. s.* [*tourment*, Fr.] Any thing that gives pain, as disease. *St. Matthew.* Pain; misery; anguish. *Milton.* Penal anguish; torture. *Sandys.* [*tormentum*, Lat.] An engine of war to cast stones or darts. *Sir T. Elyot.*

TORME'NTER*, } 166. *n. s.* One
TORME'NTOR, } tôr-mênt'-ûr. } who torments; one who gives pain. *Sidney.* One who inflicts penal tortures. *Sandys.*

TO'RMENTIL, tôr-mên'-tîl. *n. s.* [*tormentille*, Fr.; *tormentilla*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

TORN, tôrn. part. pass. of *tear.* *Exod.* xxii.

TORNA'DO, tôr-nâ'-dò. [See LUMBAGO.] *n. s.* [Span.] A hurricane; a whirlwind. *Garth.*

TORPE'DO, tôr-pè'-dò. [See DRAMA, FLAMEN, and PHALANX.] *n. s.* [Lat.] A fish which, while alive, if even touched with a long stick, benumbs the hand that so touches it, but when dead is eaten safely. *Sir T. Herbert.*

TO'RPENT, tôr'-pênt. *a.* [*torpens*, Lat.] Benumbed; struck motionless; not active; incapable of motion. *More.*

TORPE'SCENT*, tôr-pês'-sênt. *a.* [*torpescens*, Lat.] Becoming torpid. *Shenstone.*

TO'RPID §, tôr'-pîd. *a.* [*torpidus*, Lat.] Numbed; motionless; sluggish; not active. *Ray.*

TORPI'DITY*, tôr-pîd'-è-tè. *n. s.* Torpor; state of being torpid. *Daines Barrington.*

TO'RPIDNESS, tôr'-pîd-nês. *n. s.* The state of being torpid. *Hale.*

TO'RPITUDE, tôr'-pè-tûde. *n. s.* State of being motionless; numbness; sluggishness. *Derham.*

*TO'RPOR*, tôr'-pôr. 166. *n. s.* [Lat.] Dulness; numbness; inability to move; dulness of sensation. *Bacon.*

TORREFA'CTION, tôr-rè-fâk'-shûn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *torrefacio*, Lat.] The act of drying by the fire. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* TO'RREFY, tôr'-rè-fî. 183. *v. a.* [*torrefier*, Fr.; *torrefacio*, Lat.] To dry by the fire. *Brown.*

TO'RRENT §, tôr'-rênt. *n. s.* [Fr.; *torrens*, Lat.] A sudden stream raised by showers. *Sandys.* A violent and rapid stream; tumultuous current. *Raleigh.*

TO'RRENT, tôr'-rênt. *a.* [*torrens*, Lat.] Rolling in a rapid stream. *Milton.*

TO'RRID, tôr'-rîd. 168. *a.* [*torride*, Fr.; *torridus*, Lat.] Parched; dried with heat. *Harvey.* Burning, violently hot. *Milton.* It is particularly applied to the regions or zone between the tropicks. *Dryden.*

TORSE, tôrs. *n. s.* A wreath.

TO'RSEL, tôr'-sîl. 99. *n. s.* [*torse*, Fr.] Any thing in a twisted form. *Moxon.*

TO'RSION, tôr'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*torsio*, Lat.] The act of turning or twisting.

TORT, tôrt. *n. s.* [Fr.; *tortum*, low Lat.] Mischief; injury; calamity. *Spenser.*

TO'RTILE, tôr'-tĭl. 140. *a.* [*tortilis*, Lat.] Twisted; wreathed.

TO'RTION, tôr'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*tortus*, Lat.] Torment; pain. *Bacon.*

TO'RTIOUS, tôr'-shŭs. *a.* Injurious; doing wrong. *Spenser.*

TO'RTIVE, tôr'-tĭv. 158. *a.* [*tortus*, Lat.] Twisted; wreathed. *Shakspeare.*

TO'RTOISE, tôr'-tŭz. 301. [ or'-tĭs, *Jones, Fulton* and *Knight.*] *n. s.* [*tortue*, Fr.] An animal covered with a hard shell: there are tortoises both of land and water. *Ray.* A form into which the ancient soldiers used to throw their troops, by bending down and holding their bucklers above their heads so that no darts could hurt them. *Dryden.*

TORTUO'SITY, tôr-tshŭ-ŏs'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* Wreath; flexure. *Brown.* Crookedness; depravity. *Granger.*

TO'RTUOUS §, tôr'-tshŭ-ŭs. 463. *a.* [*tortueux*, Fr.; from *tortuosus, tortus*, Lat.] Twisted; wreathed; winding. *Milton.* Mischievous. *Lodge.*

TO'RTURE §, tôr'-tshŭre. 461. *n. s.* [Fr.; *tortura*, Lat.] Torments judicially inflicted; pain by which guilt is punished, or confession extorted. *Dryden.* Pain; anguish; pang. *Shakspeare.*

*To* TO'RTURE, tôr'-tshŭre. *v. a.* To punish with tortures. *Shak.* To vex; to excruciate; to torment. *Addison.* To keep on the stretch. *Bacon.*

TO'RTURER, tôr'-tshŭr-ŭr. 557. *n. s.* He who tortures; tormenter. *Bacon.*

TO'RTURINGLY*, tôr'-tshŭr-ĭng-lè. *ad.* So as to torment or punish. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

TO'RTUROUS*, tôr'-tshŭr-ŭs. *a.* Tormenting; occasioning torture. *More.*

TO'RVITY, tôr'-vè-tè. *n. s.* [*torvitas*, Lat.] Sourness; severity of countenance. *Cockeram. Ob. J.*

TO'RVOUS, tôr'-vŭs. 314. *a.* [*torvus*, Lat.] Sour of aspect; stern; severe of countenance. *Derham. Ob. J.*

TO'RY §, tō'-rè. *n. s.* [a cant term, derived from an Irish word signifying a savage or robber.] One who adheres to the ancient constitution of the state, and the apostolical hierarchy of the church of England: opposed to a *whig*. *Addison.*

TO'RYISM*, tō'-rè-ĭzm. *n. s.* The notions of a tory. *Bolingbroke.*

*To* TOSE, tōze. *v. n.* [of the same original with *tease*.] To comb wool.

*To* TOSS §, tŏs. *v. a.* [*tassen*, Dutch; *tasser*, Fr.] Pret. *tossed* or *tost*; part. pass. *tossed* or *tost*. To throw with the hand, as a ball at play. *Dryden.* To throw with violence. *Shak.* To lift with a sudden and violent motion. *Dryden.* To agitate; to put into violent motion. *Prov.* xxi. To make restless; to disquiet. *Spenser.* To keep in play; to tumble over. *Ascham.*

*To* TOSS, tŏs. *v. n.* To fling; to winch; to be in violent commotion. *Harvey.* To be tossed. *Shak.* —*To toss up.* To throw a coin into the air, and wager on what side it shall fall. *Bramston.*

TOSS, tŏs. *n. s.* The act of tossing. *Addison.* An affected manner of raising the head. *Dryden.*

TO'SSEL. *n. s.* See TASSEL. *Mortimer.*

TO'SSER, tŏs'-sŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who throws; one who flings and writhes. Whoever or whatever agitates. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

TO'SSING*, tŏs'-sĭng. *n. s.* Violent commotion. *Job*, vii.

TO'SSPOT, tŏs'-pŏt. *n. s.* [*toss* and *pot*.] A toper and drunkard. *Shakspeare.*

TOST, tôst. 360, 367. pret. and part. pass. of *toss*. *Milton.*

TO'TAL §, tō'-tâl. 88. *a.* [*totus*, Lat.; *total*, Fr.] Whole; complete; full. *Milton.* Whole; not divided. *Milton.*

TOTA'LITY, tō-tâl'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* [*totalité*, Fr.] Complete sum; whole quantity. *Bacon.*

TO'TALLY, tō'-tâl-è. *ad.* Wholly; fully; completely. *Bacon.*

TO'TALNESS*, tō'-tâl-nĕs. *n. s.* Entireness.

*To* TOTE*. See *To* TOOT.

T'O'THER, tŭTH'-ŭr. Contracted for *the other*. *Farnaby.*

*To* TO'TTER §, tŏt'-tŭr. 98. *v. n.* [*touteren*, Teut.; *tittra*, Icel.] To shake so as to threaten a fall; to stagger. *Ps.* lxii.

TO'TTERY, tŏt'-tŭr-è. } *a.* Shaking; unsteady,
TO'TTY, tŏt'-tè. } dizzy. *Spenser.* Low words.

*To* TOUCH §, tŭtsh. 314. *v. a.* [*toucher*, Fr.; from the M. Goth. *tekan*.] To perceive by the sense of feeling. *Creech.* To handle slightly, without effort or violence. *Brown.* To reach with any thing, so as that there be no space between the thing reached and the thing brought to it. *Judg.* xvi. To come to; to attain. *Pope.* To try, as gold with a stone. *Shak.* To relate to. *Hooker.* To meddle with; not totally to forbear. *Spenser.* To affect. *Milton.* To move; to strike meutally; to melt. *Congrere.* To delineate or mark out. *Pope.* To censure; to animadvert upon. *Hayward.* To infect; to seize slightly. *Bacon.* To bite; to wear; to have an effect on. *Moxon.* To strike a musical instrument. *Milton.* To influence by impulse; to impel forcibly. *Milton.* To treat of perfunctorily. *Milton.*—*To touch up.* To repair, or improve by slight strokes, or little emendations. *Addison.*

*To* TOUCH, tŭtsh. *v. n.* To be in a state of junction so that no space is between them. To fasten on; to take effect on. *Bacon.*—*To touch at.* To come to without stay. *Acts*, xxvii. *To touch on.* To mention slightly. *Locke. To touch on* or *upon.* To go for a very short time. *Abbot.* To light upon in mental inquiries. *Addison.*

TOUCH, tŭtsh. *n. s.* Reach of any thing so that there is no space between the things reaching and reached. *Milton.* The sense of feeling. *Shak.* The act of touching. *Sidney.* State of being touched. *Shak.* Examination, as by a stone. A common kind of black marble, frequently made use of in ornaments, was formerly called *touch*. From its solidity and firmness it was also used as the test of gold; and from this use of it the name itself was taken. *Shak.* Test; that by which any thing is examined. *Carew.* Proof; tried qualities. *Shak.* [*touche*, Fr.] Single act of a pencil upon the picture. *Shak.* Feature; lineament. *Dryden.* Act of the hand upon a musical instrument. *Shak.* Power of exciting the affections. *Shak.* Something of passion or affection. *Hooker.* Particular relation. *Bacon.* [*touche*, Fr.] A stroke. *Addison.* Animadversion; censure. *Milton.* Exact performance of agreement. *Tusser.* A small quantity intermingled. *Holder.* A hint; slight notice given. *Bacon.* A cant word for a slight essay. *Swift.*

TO'UCHABLE, tŭtsh'-â-bl. 405. *a.* Tangible; that may be touched.

TOUCH-HOLE, tŭtsh'-hōle. *n. s.* The hole through which the fire is conveyed to the powder in the gun. *Bacon.*

TO'UCHINESS, tŭtsh'-è-nĕs. *n. s.* Peevishness; irascibility. *King Charles.*

TO'UCHING, tŭtsh'-ĭng. 410. *prep.* [originally a participle of *touch*.] With respect, regard, or relation to. *Hooker.*

TO'UCHING, tŭtsh'-ĭng. *a.* Pathetick; affecting; moving.

TO'UCHINGLY, tŭtsh'-ĭng-lè. *ad.* With feeling emotion; in a pathetick manner. *Garth.*

TO'UCHMENOT, tŭtsh'-mè-nŏt. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

TO'UCHSTONE, tŭtsh'-stōne. *n. s.* [*pierre de touche*, Fr.] Stone by which metals are examined. *Bacon.* Any test or criterion. *Hooker.*

TO'UCHWOOD, tŭtsh'-wŭd. *n. s.* Rotten wood used to catch the fire struck from the flint. *Howell.*

TO'UCHY, tŭtsh'-è. *a.* Peevish; irritable; irascible; apt to take fire. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

TOUGH §, tŭf. 314, 391. *a.* [ɔoh, Sax.] Yielding to flexure or extension without fracture; not brittle *Bacon.* Stiff; not easily flexible. *Dryden.* Not

easily injured or broken. *Shak.* Viscous; clammy; ropy; tenacious. Difficult: this is an ancient usage of the word, and is still a colloquial one: as, a *tough* piece of business. *Chaucer.*

*To* TOUGHEN, tŭf'-fn. 103. *v. n.* To grow tough. *Mortimer.*

*To* TOUGHEN, tŭf-fn. *v. a.* To make tough.

TOUGHNESS, tŭf-nĕs. *n. s.* [ꝥohneꝛꝛe, Sax.] Not brittleness; flexibility. *Bacon.* Viscosity; tenacity; clamminess; glutinousness. *Arbuthnot.* Firmness against injury. *Shakspeare.*

*TOUPE'E*,* tōō-pēē'. } [tōō-pēē'. *Sheridan,*
*TOUPE'T.* tōō-pēē'. 315. } *Perry, Jones, Fulton* and *Knight.*] *n. s.* [*toupet*, Fr.] A kind of foretop; natural or artificial hair particularly dressed on the forehead. *Swift.*

TOUR §, tōōr. 315. *n. s.* [Fr.] Ramble; roving journey. *Addison.* Turn; revolution. *Blackmore.* Turn; cast; manner. *Bentley.*

☞ My experience fails me if this word is not slowly conforming to the true English sound of the vowels heard in *thou*. The smart traveller to France and Italy would fear we should never suppose he had been out of England, were he not to pronounce it so as to rhyme with *poor*; and the sober English critick sees infinite advantage in this pronunciation, as it prevents our mistaking *taking a tour* for *taking a tower*. But, plausible as this latter reason may be, it is far from being sufficient to induce a philosophical grammarian to approve it. Coincidence in the sound of words signifying different things, is the case in all languages; but, while these words are differently written, their different meanings will be sufficiently preserved without departing from the general analogy of pronunciation.—See the word BOWL. *W.*

TOURIST*, tōōr'-ĭst. *n. s.* One who makes a tour or ramble.

TOURN*. *n. s.* The sheriff's turn, or court. *Burke.* A spinning-wheel. *Grose.*

TOURNAMENT, tōōr'-nă-mĕnt, or tûr'-nă-mĕnt. }
TOURNEY, tōōr'-nē, or tûr'-nē. }
*n. s.* [*tournamentum*, low Lat.] Tilt; just; military sport; mock encounter. *Daniel.* Encounter; shock of battle. *Milton.*

☞ I am much mistaken if general usage does not incline to the short sound of the diphthong in these words; and that this sound ought to be indulged, is palpable to every English ear; which finds a repugnance at giving the French sound to any word that is not newly adopted. *Journey, nourish, courage*, and many other words from the French, have long been anglicised; and there is no good reason that this word should not fall into the same class. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Perry, give the first sound of this word, and Buchanan and W. Johnston, the second. Junius and Skinner spell the word *turnament*. *W.*

*To* TOURNEY, tōōr'-nē, or tûr'-nē. *v. n.* To tilt in the lists. *Spenser.*

*TOURNIQUET*, tûr'-nē-kwĕt. *n. s.* [Fr.] A bandage used in amputations, straitened or relaxed by the turn of a handle. *Sharp.*

☞ The general pronunciation of this word ought to induce us to the second pronunciation of *tournament*. *W.*

*To* TOUSE §, tōōze. 313. *v. a.* [probably of the same original with *taw, tease, tose.*] To pull; to tear; to haul; to drag: whence *touser* or *towzer*, the name of a mastiff. *Gower.* To disorder the hair. *Sherwood.*

*To* TOUSE*, tōōze. *v. n.* To tear; to rave. *Drayton.*

*To* TOUSLE*, tōō'-zl. *v. a.* The diminutive of *touse*: a low expression.

TOW, tō. *n. s.* [ꝥop, Sax.] Flax or hemp beaten and combed into a filamentous substance. *Sharp.*

*To* TOW §, tō. *v. a.* [ꝥeon, ꝥeohan, Sax.; *toghen*, old Dutch.] To draw by a rope, particularly through the water. *Shakspeare.*

TOWAGE*, tō'-ĭdje. *n. s.* [*toüage*, Fr.] The act of towing. *Cotgrave.* Money paid for towing. *Bailey.*

TOWLINE*, tō'-lĭne. *n. s.* [ꝥoh-line, Sax.] The rope or chain used in towing.

TOWARD, tō'-ûrd. 324 } *prep.* [ꝥopaꝺ, to-
TOWARDS, tō'-ûrdz. } paꝺeꝛ, Sax.] In a direction to. *Numb* xxiv. With local tendency to. *Milton.* Near to: as, The danger now comes *towards* him. With respect to; touching; regarding. *Sidney.* With ideal tendency to. *Clarendon.* Nearly; little less than. *Swift.* This word used sometimes to have its two syllables separated from each other, and the noun governed put between them; as, our condition to God *ward*. *Whole Duty of Man.*

☞ Notwithstanding our poets almost universally accent this word on the first syllable, and the poets are pretty generally followed by good speakers, there are some, and those not of the lowest order, who still place the accent on the second. These should be reminded that, as *inwards, outwards, backwards, forwards*, and every other word of the same form, have the accent on the first syllable, there is not the least reason for pronouncing *towards* with the accent on the last. All our orthoëpists place the accent on the first syllable of *toward* when an adjective. *Towards*, being always a preposition, has the accent on the first syllable by Mr. Scott; but Mr. Perry, Barclay, and Fenning, place it on the second. From the coalescence of the *o* with the *w*, this word is pronounced generally in one syllable, though Dr. Kenrick says otherwise; Mr. Sheridan so pronounces it; Mr. Nares and Mr. Smith rhyme it with *boards*: Bailey accents the first syllable of *toward*, and Entick the same syllable on the same word, and on *towards* as a preposition. *W.*

TOWARD, tō'-ûrd. } *ad.* Near; at hand; in a
TOWARDS, tō'-ûrdz. } state of preparation. *Shak.*
TOWARD, tō'-wûrd. 88. *a.* Ready to do or learn; not froward. *Shakspeare.*

TOWARDLINESS, tō'-wûrd-lē-nĕs. *n. s.* Docility; compliance; readiness to do or to learn. *Raleigh.*

TOWARDLY, tō'-wûrd-lē. *a.* Ready to do or learn; docile; compliant with duty. *Bacon.*

TOWARDNESS, tō'-wûrd-nĕs. *n. s.* Docility. *South.*

TOWEL, tŏŭ'-ĭl. 99, 323. *n. s.* [*touaille*, Fr.] A cloth on which the hands are wiped. *Drayton.*

TOWER §, tŏŭ'-ûr. 99, 323. *n. s.* [ꝥop, Sax.; *tour*, Fr.; *torre*, Ital.; *turris*, Lat.] A high building; a building raised above the main edifice. *Gen.* xi. A fortress; a citadel. *Psalms.* A high head-dress. *Hudibras.* High flight; elevation.

*To* TOWER, tŏŭ'-ûr. 98. *v. n.* To soar; to fly or rise high. *Spenser.*

TOWERED, tŏŭ'-ûr'd. 359. *a.* Adorned or defended by towers. *Milton.*

TOWERMUSTARD, tŏŭ'-ûr-mŭs-tûrd. *n. s.* [*turritis*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

TOWERY, tŏŭ'-ûr-ē. *a.* Adorned or guarded with towers. *Pope.*

TOWN §, tŏŭn. 323. *n. s.* [ꝥun, Sax.; *tuyn*, Dut.] Any walled collection of houses. *Jos.* ii. Any collection of houses larger than a village. *St. Matt.* x. [In England.] Any number of houses to which belongs a regular market, and which is not a city or the see of a bishop. The inhabitants of a town. *Chapman.* The court end of London. *Pope.* The people who live in the capital. *Pope.* It is used by the inhabitants of every town or city: as we say, A new family is come to *town*. *Law.* It is used emphatically for the capital: as, He lives six months in *town*, and six in the country.

TOWN-CLERK, tŏŭn'-klârk. 100. *n. s.* An officer who manages the publick business of a place. *Acts*, xix.

TOWNCRIER*, tŏŭn'-krī-ûr. *n. s.* [*town* and *crier*.] An officer in a town, whose business is to make proclamations. *Shakspeare.*

TOWNHOUSE, tŏŭn'-hŏŭse. *n. s.* The hall where publick business is transacted. *Addison.* A house, in opposition to a house in the country, where a person has both.

TOWNISH*, tŏŭn'-ĭsh. *a.* Appertaining to those who live in a town. *Turbervile.*

TOWNLESS*, tŏŭn'-lĕs. *a.* Without towns; deprived of towns. *Howell.*

TOWNSHIP, tŏŭn'-shĭp. *n. s.* The corporation of a town; the district belonging to a town. *Shak.*

TOWNSMAN, tŏŭnz'-măn. 88. *n. s.* An inhabitant of a place. *Shakspeare.* One of the same town

TOWNTALK, tŏŭn'-tâwk. *n. s.* Common prattle of a place. *L'Estrange.*

TO'WNTOP*, tŏŭn'-tŏp. *n. s.* A large top: a term among boys. *Fletcher.*

TO'XICAL, tŏks'-ĕ-kăl. *a.* [*toxicum*, Lat.] Poisonous; containing poison.

TOY §, tŏe. 329. *n. s.* [*toyen, tooghen*, Dutch.] A petty commodity; a trifle; a thing of no value. *Sidney.* A play-thing; a bauble. *Spenser.* Matter of no importance. *Shak.* Folly; trifling practice; silly opinion. *Hooker.* Play; sport; amorous dalliance. *Spenser.* Odd story; silly tale. *Shak.* Slight representation. *Hooker.* Wild fancy; irregular imagery; odd conceit. *Shakspeare.*

*To* TOY, tŏe. *v. n.* To trifle; to dally amorously; to play. *Shakspeare.*

*To* TOY*, tŏe. *v. a.* To treat foolishly. *Dering.*

TO'YER*, tŏe'-ŭr. *n. s.* One who toys; one who is full of tricks. *Harrison.*

TO'YFUL*, tŏe'-fŭl. *a.* Full of tricks. *Donne.*

TO'YISH, tŏe'-ĭsh. *a.* Trifling; wanton. *Crowley.*

TO'YISHNESS, tŏe'-ĭsh-nĕs. *n. s.* Nugacity; wantonness. *Glanville.*

TO'YMAN, tŏe'-măn. *n. s.* A seller of toys. *Young.*

TO'YSHOP, tŏe'-shŏp. *n. s.* A shop where play-things and little, nice manufactures are sold. *Addison.*

*To* TOZE, tōze. *v. a.* See *To* TOUSE and TEASE. To pull by violence or importunity. *Shakspeare.*

TRACE §, trāse. *n. s.* [*trace*, Fr.; *traccia*, Italian.] Mark left by any thing passing; footsteps. *Milton.* Remain; appearance of what has been. *Temple.* Track; path. *Chaucer.* [*tirasser*, Fr.; *tirasses*, traces.] Harness for beasts of draught. *Shak.*

*To* TRACE, trāse. *v. a.* [*tracer*, Fr.; *tracciare*, Ital.] To follow by the footsteps, or remaining marks. *Milton.* To follow with exactness. *Denham.* To mark out. *Locke.* To walk over. *Spenser.*

*To* TRACE*, trāse. *v. n.* To walk; to travel. *Spenser.*

TRA'CEABLE*, trā'-sā-bl. *a.* That may be traced. *Drummond.*

TRA'CER, trā'-sŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that traces. *Hakewill.*

TRA'CERY*, trā'-sŭr-ē. *n. s.* Ornamental stone work. *Warton.*

TRA'CING*, trā'-sĭng. *n. s.* Course; path; regular track. *Sir J. Davies.*

TRACK §, trăk. *n. s.* [*trac*, old Fr.; *traccia*, Ital.; *taraca*, Arab.; *drach*, Heb.] Mark left upon the way by the foot or otherwise. *Milton.* A road; a beaten path. *Milton.*

*To* TRACK, trăk. *v. a.* To follow by the footsteps or marks left in the way. *Spenser.*

TRA'CKLESS, trăk'-lĕs. *a.* Untrodden; marked with no footsteps. *Prior.*

TRA'CKSCOUT*, trăk'-skŏŭt. *n. s.* [*trek-schuyt*, Dutch.] A passage boat, in Holland, usually towed or drawn by a horse. *Addison.*

TRACT §, trăkt. *n. s.* [*tractus*, Lat.] Any kind of extended substance. *Milton.* A region; a quantity of land. *Raleigh.* Continuity; any thing protracted, or drawn out to length. *Howell.* Course; manner of process. *Shak.* It seems to be used by *Shakspeare* for *track.* [*tractatus*, Lat.] A treatise; a small book. *Swift.*

*To* TRACT*, trăkt. *v. a.* To trace out. *Spenser. Ob. T.* An ancient abbreviation of *retract* and *protract. Huloet.*

TRACTABI'LITY*, trăk-tă-bĭl'-ĕ-tē. *n. s.* [*tractabilité*, olc Fr.] Capability of being managed.

TRA'CTABLE §, trăk'-tă-bl. 405. *a.* [*tractabilis*, Lat.; *traitable*, Fr.] Manageable; docile; compliant; obsequious; practicable; governable. *Hooker.* Palpable; such as may be handled. *Holder.*

TRA'CTABLENESS, trăk'-tă-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being tractable; compliance; obsequiousness. *Locke.*

TRA'CTABLY, trăk'-tă-blē. *ad.* In a tractable manner; gently.

TRA'CTATE, trăk'-tāte. 91. *n. s.* [*tractatus*, Lat.] A treatise; a tract; a small book. *White.*

TRACTA'TION*, trăk-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*tractatio*, Lat.] Discussion of a subject. *Bp. Hall.*

TRA'CTILE §, trăk'-tĭl. 140. *a.* [*tractus*, Lat.] Capable to be drawn out or extended in length; ductile. *Bacon.*

TRACTI'LITY, trăk-tĭl'-ĕ-tē. *n. s.* The quality of being tractile. *Derham.*

TRA'CTION, trăk'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of drawing; the state of being drawn. *Holder.*

TRADE §, trāde. 73. *n. s.* [*tratta*, Ital.] Traffick; commerce; exchange of goods for other goods, or for money. *Raleigh.* Occupation; particular employment, whether manual or mercantile, distinguished from the liberal arts or learned professions. *Spenser.* Instruments of any occupation. *Dryden.* Any employment not manual; habitual exercise. *Bacon.* Custom; habit; standing practice. *Shak.* Formerly *trade* was used of domestick, and *traffick* of foreign commerce.

*To* TRADE, trāde. *v. n.* To traffick; to deal; to hold commerce. *St. Luke*, xix. To act merely for money. *Shak.* Having a trading wind. *Milton.*

*To* TRADE, trāde. *v. a.* To sell or exchange in commerce. *Ezek.* xxvii.

TRADE-WIND, trāde'-wīnd. [See WIND.] *n. s.* The monsoon; the periodical wind between the tropicks. *Dryden.*

TRA'DED, trā'-dĕd. *a.* Versed; practised. *Shakspeare.*

TRA'DEFUL, trāde'-fŭl. *a.* Commercial; busy in traffick. *Spenser.*

TRA'DER, trā'-dŭr. 98. *n. s.* One engaged in merchandise or commerce. *Shak.* One long used in the methods of money-getting; a practitioner.

TRA'DESFOLK, trādz'-fōke. [See FOLK.] *n. s.* [*trade* and *folk.*] People employed in trades *Swift.*

TRA'DESMAN, trādz'-măn. 88. *n. s.* A shopkeeper: a merchant is called a *trader*, but not a *tradesman. Shakspeare.*

TRADI'TION §, trā-dĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *traditio*, Lat.] The act or practice of delivering accounts from mouth to mouth without written memorials; communication from age to age. *Hooker.* Any thing delivered orally from age to age. *Milton.* Traditional practice; old custom. *Shak.* The act of giving up; delivery: a latinism. *Blackstone.*

TRADI'TIONAL, trā-dĭsh'-ŭn-ăl. *a.* Delivered by tradition; descending by oral communication; transmitted by the foregoing to the following age. *Tillotson.* Observant of traditions or idle rites. *Shakspeare.*

TRADI'TIONALLY, trā-dĭsh'-ŭn-ăl-ē. *ad.* By transmission from age to age. *Burnet.* From tradition, without evidence of written memorials. *Brown.*

TRADI'TIONARY, trā-dĭsh'-ŭn-ăr-ē. *a.* Delivered by tradition; transmissive; handed down from age to age. *Dryden.*

TRADI'TIONER*, trā-dĭsh'-ŭn-ŭr. } *n. s.* One who
TRADI'TIONIST*, trā-dĭsh'-ŭn-ĭst. } adheres to tradition. *Gregory.*

TRA'DITIVE, trād'-ĕ-tĭv. 512. *a.* [*traditive*, Fr.; from *trado*, Lat.] Transmitted or transmissible from age to age. *Bp. Taylor.*

*To* TRADU'CE §, trā-dūse'. *v. a.* [*traduco*, Lat. *traduire*, Fr.] To censure; to condemn; to represent as blamable; to calumniate; to decry. *Hooker.* To propagate; to increase or continue by deriving one from another. *Davies.*

TRADU'CEMENT, trā-dūse'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Censure, obloquy. *Shakspeare.*

TRADU'CER, trā-dū'-sŭr. 98. *n. s.* A false censurer; a calumniator. *Biblioth. Bibl.* One who derives.

TRADU'CIBLE, trā-dū'-sĕ-bl. 405. *a.* Such as may be derived. *Hale.*

*To* TRADU'CT*, trā-dŭkt'. *v. a.* [*traduco, traductum*, Lat.] To deduce. *Fotherby. Ob. T.*

TRADU'CTION, trā-dŭk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*traductio*, Lat.] Derivation from one of the same kind; propagation. *Glanville.* Tradition; transmission from

one to another. *Hale.* Conveyance; act of transferring. *Hale.* Transition. *Bacon.*

TRADU'CTIVE*, trâ-dŭk'-tĭv. *a.* Derivable; deducible. *Warburton.*

TRA'FFICK §, trăf'-fĭk. *n. s.* [*trafique*, Fr.; *traffico*, Ital.] Commerce; merchandising; large trade; exchange of commodities. *Traffick* was formerly used of foreign commerce, in distinction from *trade*. *Shak.* Commodities; subject of traffick. *Gay.*

*To* TRA'FFICK, trăf'-fĭk. *v. n.* [*trafiquer*, Fr.; *trafficare*, Ital.] To practise commerce; to merchandise; to exchange commodities. *Bacon.* To trade meanly or mercenarily. *Shakspeare.*

*To* TRA'FFICK*, trăf'-fĭk. *v. a.* To exchange in traffick. *Government of the Tongue.*

TRA'FFICKABLE*, trăf'-fĭk-â-bl. *a.* Marketable. *Bp. Hall.*

TRA'FFICKER, trăf'-fĭk-kûr. *n. s.* [*trafiqueur*, Fr.] Trader; merchant. *Shakspeare.*

TRA'GACANTH, trăg'-â-kânth. *n. s.* [*tragacantha*, Lat.] A gum which proceeds from the incision of the root or trunk of a plant so called. *Trevoux.*

TRAGE'DIAN, trâ-jè'-dè-ân. *n. s.* [*tregœdus*, Lat.] A writer of tragedy. *Stilling fleet.* An actor of tragedy. *Shakspeare.*

☞ In this word we have a striking instance of the aversion of the language to what may be called a tautophony, or a successive repetition of the same sound. We find no repugnance at aspirating the *d* in *comedian*, and pronouncing it as if written *co-me-je-an*; but there is no ear that would not be hurt at pronouncing *tragedian* as if written *tra-je-je-an*. The reason is evident. The *ge* that immediately precedes being exactly the same sound as *di* when aspirated into *je*, the ear will not suffer the repetition, and therefore dispenses with the laws of aspiration, rather than offend against those of harmony. To the same reason we must attribute giving the sound of *zh* to the double *s* in *abscission*, and to the *ti* in *transition*. The same aversion to the repetition of similar sounds makes us drop the first aspiration in *diphthong*, *triphthong*, *ophthalmy*, &c.—See OPHTHALMICK. *W.*

TRA'GEDY §, trâd'-jè-dè. *n. s.* [*tragœdia*, Lat.] A dramatick representation of a serious action. *Shak.* Any mournful or dreadful event. *Shakspeare.*

TRA'GICAL, trâd'-jè-kâl. } 509. *a.* [*tragicus*, Lat.;
TRA'GICK, trâd'-jĭk. } *tragique*, Fr.] Relating to tragedy. *Spenser.* Mournful; calamitous; sorrowful; dreadful. *Shakspeare.*

TRA'GICALLY, trâd'-jè-kâl-è. *ad.* In a tragical manner; in a manner befitting tragedy. *Dryden.* Mournfully; sorrowfully; calamitously. *South.*

TRA'GICALNESS, trâd'-jè-kâl-nĕs. *n. s.* Mournfulness; calamitousness. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

TRAGICO'MEDY, trâd-jè-kŏm'-è-dè. *n. s.* [*tragicomedie*, Fr.; from *tragedy* and *comedy*.] A drama compounded of merry and serious events. *Denham.*

TRAGICO'MICAL, trâd-jè-kŏm'-è-kâl. *a.* Relating to tragi-comedy. *Gay.* Consisting of a mixture of mirth with sorrow.

TRAGICO'MICALLY, trâd-jè-kŏm'-è-kâl-è. *ad.* In a tragi-comical manner. *Bramston.*

*To* TRAIL §, trâle. 202. *v. a.* [*trailler*, Fr.] To hunt by the track. To draw along the ground. *Shak.* To draw a long, floating or waving body. *Pope.* [*treglen*, Dutch.] To draw; to drag. *Milton.*

*To* TRAIL, trâle. *v. n.* To be drawn out in length. *Spenser.*

TRAIL, trâle. *n. s.* Scent left on the ground by the animal pursued; track followed by the hunter. *Shak.* Any thing drawn to length. *Dryden.* Any thing drawn behind in long undulations. *Spenser.*

*To* TRAIN §, trâne. 202. *v. a.* [*trainer*, Fr.] To draw along. *Milton.* To draw; to entice; to invite; to allure. *Anderson.* To draw by artifice or stratagem. *Shak.* To draw from act to act by persuasion or promise. *Shak.* To educate; to bring up. *Shak.* To exercise, or form to any practice by exercise. *Gen.* xiv.

TRAIN, trâne. *n. s.* [*train*, Fr.] Artifice; stratagem of enticement. *Spenser.* The tail of a bird. *Bacon.* The part of a gown that falls behind upon the ground. *Shak.* A series; a consecution: either local or mental. *Milton.* Process; method state of procedure. *Swift.* A retinue; a number of followers or attendants. *Shak.* An orderly company; a procession. *Milton.* The line of powder leading to the mine. *Hudibras.*—*Train of artillery.* Cannons accompanying an army. *Clarendon*

TRA'INABLE*, trâ'-nâ-bl. *a.* That may be trained. *Old Morality of Lusty Juventus.*

TRAINBA'NDS, trâne'-bândz. *n. s.* [probably for *trained band*.] The militia; the part of a community trained to martial exercise. *Clarendon.*

TRA'INBEARER, trâne'-bâre-ûr. *n. s.* One that holds up a train.

TRA'INED*, trând. *a.* Having a train. *B. Jonson.*

TRA'INER*, trâ'-nûr. *n. s.* One who trains up; an instructer. *Ash.*

TRA'INING*, trâ'-nĭng. *n. s.* The act of forming to any exercise by practice. *Sanderson*

TRAINO'IL, trâne'-ŏil. *n. s.* [*train* and *oil*.] Oil drawn by coction from the fat of the whale.

TRA'INY, trâ'-nè. *a.* Belonging to trainoil. *Gay.*

*To* TRAIPSE, trâpes. 202. *v. n.* [a low word.] To walk in a careless or sluttish manner. *Pope.*

TRAIT, trâ, or trâte. 472. *n. s.* [Fr.] A stroke; a touch. *Broome.*

TRA'ITOR §, trâ'-tûr. 166, 202. *n. s.* [*traitre*, Fr.; *traditor*, Lat.] One who, being trusted, betrays. *Spenser.*

TRA'ITOR*, trâ'-tûr. *a.* Traitorous. *Johnson.*

TRA'ITORLY, trâ'-tûr-lè. *a.* Treacherous; perfidious. *Shakspeare.*

TRA'ITOROUS, trâ'-tûr-ŭs. 314. *a.* Treacherous; perfidious; faithless. *Daniel.*

TRA'ITOROUSLY, trâ'-tûr-ŭs-lè. *ad.* In a manner suiting traitors; perfidiously; treacherously. *Shak.*

TRA'ITOROUSNESS*, trâ'-tûr-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Perfidiousness; treachery. *Scott.*

TRA'ITRESS, trâ'-trĕs. *n. s.* A woman who betrays. *Dryden.*

*To* TRAJE'CT §, trâ-jĕkt'. *v. a.* [*trajectus*, Lat.] To cast through; to throw. *Glanville.*

TRA'JECT, trâd'-jĕkt. 492. *n. s.* [*trajet*, Fr.; *trajectus*, Lat.] A ferry; a passage for a water-carriage. *Shakspeare.*

TRAJE'CTION, trâ-jĕk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*trajectio*, Lat.] The act of darting through. *Boyle.* Emission. *Brown.* Transposition. *Mede.*

TRAJE'CTORY*, trâ-jĕk'-tûr-è. *n. s.* The orbit of a comet. *Harris.*

TRALA'TION §*, trâ-lâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*tralatio*, Lat.] The using of a word in a less proper but more significant notion. *Bp. Hall.*

TRALATI'TIOUS, trâl-â-tĭsh'-ŭs. *a.* [*tralatitius*, Lat.] Metaphorical; not literal. *Stackhouse.*

TRALATI'TIOUSLY, trâl-â-tĭsh'-ŭs-lè. *ad.* Metaphorically; not literally; not according to the first intention of the word. *Holder.*

*To* TRALI'NEATE, trâ-lĭn'-yâte. 113. *v. n.* To deviate from any direction. *Dryden.*

TRALU'CENT*, trâ-lû'-sĕnt. *a.* [*tralucens*, Lat.] Clear; translucent. *Sir J. Davies.*

TRA'MMEL §, trăm'-mĕl. 99. *n. s.* [*tramel*, old Fr.; *trama*, Lat.] A net in which birds or fish are caught. *Carew.* Any kind of net. *Spenser.* A kind of shackles in which horses are taught to pace. *Dryden.*

*To* TRA'MMEL, trăm'-mĕl. *v. a.* To catch; to intercept. *Shakspeare.*

TRA'MONTANE*, trâ-mŏn'-tâne. *n. s.* [*tramontani* Ital.] A foreigner; a stranger; a barbarian. The Italians gave this name, by way of contempt, to all who lived beyond the Alps. *Sheldon.*

TRA'MONTANE*, trâ-mŏn'-tâne. *a.* Strange; foreign; barbarous. *Tatler.*

*To* TRAMP §*, trâmp. *v. a.* [*trampa*, Su. Goth.; *trampen*, Dutch.] To tread. *Stapleton.*

*To* TRAMP*, trâmp. *v. n.* To travel on foot: a vulgar expression.

TRAMP*, trâmp. } *n. s.* A stroller; one who
TRA'MPER*, trâmp'-ûr. } travels on foot; a beggar. *Graves.*

*To* TRA'MPLE, trâm'-pl. 405. *v. a.* [*trampa*, Su

Goth.; *trampen*, Dutch.] To tread under foot with pride, contempt, or elevation. *St. Matt.* vii.

*To* TRA'MPLE, trăm'-pl. *v. n.* To tread in contempt. *Government of the Tongue.* To dread quick and loudly. *Dryden.*

TRA'MPLER, trăm'-plûr. 98. *n. s.* One that tramples.

TRANA'TION, trā-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*trano*, Lat.] The act of swimming over.

TRANCE §, trânse. 78, 79. *n. s.* [*transe*, Fr.; *transitus*, Lat.] An ecstasy; a state in which the soul is rapt into visions of future or distant things. *Sidney.*

*To* TRANCE*, trânse. *v. a.* To entrance. *Bp. Hall.*

TRA'NCED, trânst. 359. *a.* Lying in a trance or ecstasy. *Shakspeare.*

TRA'NGRAM, trăn'-grăm. *n. s.* [a cant word.] An odd, intricately contrived thing. *Arbuthnot.*

TRA'NNEL, trăn'-nĭl. 99. *n. s.* A sharp pin. [perhaps from *trennel.*] *Moxon.*

TRA'NQUIL §, trăng'-kwĭl. *a.* [*tranquille*, Fr.; *tranquillus*, Lat.] Quiet; peaceful; undisturbed. *Shakspeare.*

TRANQUI'LLITY, trăn-kwĭl'-ĕ-tē. 408. *n. s.* [*tranquillitas*, Lat.; *tranquillité*, Fr.] Quiet; peace of mind; peace of condition; freedom from perturbation. *Spenser.*

*To* TRA'NQUILLIZE*, trăn'-kwĭl-lze. *v. a.* [*tranquilliser*, Fr.] To compose; to render calm. *Mason.*

TRA'NQUILLY*, trăn'-kwĭl-lē. *ad.* In a tranquil state or manner.

TRA'NQUILNESS*, trăn'-kwĭl-nĕs. *n. s.* State of being tranquil.

*To* TRANSA'CT §, trăns-ăkt'. *v. a.* [*transactus*, Lat.; *transacte*, old Fr.] To manage; to negotiate; to conduct a treaty or affair. To perform; to do; to carry on. *Addison.*

*To* TRANSA'CT*, trăns-ăkt'. *v. n.* To conduct matters; to treat; to manage. *South.*

TRANSA'CTION, trăns-ăk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Negotiation dealing between man and man; management, affairs; things managed. *Clarendon.*

TRANSA'CTOR*, trăns-ăk'-tŭr. *n. s.* One who manages; one who conducts affairs. *Derham.*

TRANSA'LPINE*, trăns-ăl'-pĭn. *a.* Situate beyond the Alps; barbarous. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

*To* TRANSA'NIMATE §*, trăns-ăn'-nē-māte. *v. a.* [*trans* and *anima*, Lat.] To animate by the conveyance of one soul from another. *Dean King.*

TRANSANIMA'TION, trăns-ăn-nē-mā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Conveyance of the soul from one body to another. *Sir T. Herbert.*

*To* TRANSCE'ND §, trăn-sĕnd'. *v. a.* [*transcendo*, Lat.] To pass; to overpass. *Bacon.* To surpass; to outgo; to exceed; to excel. *Waller.* To surmount; to rise above. *Howell.*

*To* TRANSCE'ND, trăn-sĕnd'. *v. n.* To climb. *Brown.* To surpass thought. *Hammond.*

TRANSCE'NDENCE, trăn-sĕn'-dĕnse. } *n. s.* Ex-
TRANSCE'NDENCY, trăn-sĕn'-dĕn-sē. } cellence; unusual excellence; supereminence. *Shak.* Exaggeration; elevation beyond truth. *Bacon.*

TRANSCE'NDENT, trăn-sĕn'-dĕnt. *a.* [*transcendens*, Lat.; *transcendant*, Fr.] Excellent; supremely excellent; passing others. *White.*

TRANSCENDE'NTAL, trăn-sĕn-dĕn'-tăl. *a.* [*transcendatalis*, low Lat.] General; pervading many particulars. *Harris.* Supereminent; passing others. *Grew.*

TRANSCE'NDENTLY, trăn-sĕn'-dĕnt-lē. *ad.* Excellently; supereminently. *South.*

TRANSCE'NDENTNESS*, trăn-sĕn'-dĕnt-nĕs. *n. s.* Supereminence; unusual excellence. *Mountagu.*

*To* TRA'NSCOLATE, trăns'-kō-lāte. *v. a.* [*trans* and *colo*, Lat.] To strain through a sieve or colander; to suffer to pass, as through a strainer. *Harv.*

*To* TRANSCRI'BE §, trăn-skrībe'. *v. a.* [*transcribo*, Lat.; *transcrire*, Fr.] To copy; to write from an exemplar. *Clarendon.*

TRANSCRI'BER, trăn-skrī'-bŭr. *n. s.* A copier; one who writes from a copy. *Addison.*

TRA'NSCRIPT, trăn'-skrĭpt. *n. s.* [Fr.; *transcriptum*, Lat.] A copy; any thing written from an original. *Glanville.*

TRANSCRI'PTION, trăn-skrĭp'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] The act of copying. *Brown.*

TRANSCRI'PTIVELY, trăn-skrĭp'-tĭv-lē. *ad.* In manner of a copy. *Brown.*

*To* TRANSCU'R §, trăns-kŭr'. *v. n.* [*transcurro*, Lat.] To run or rove to and fro. *Bacon.*

TRANSCU'RSION, trăns-kŭr'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*transcursus*, Lat.] Ramble; passage through; passage beyond certain limits; extraordinary deviation. *Bacon.*

TRANSE, trânse. *n. s.* [*transe*, Fr. See TRANCE.] An ecstasy. *Milton.*

TRANSELEMENTA'TION, trăns-ĕl-ē-mĕn-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*trans*, and *element.*] Change of one element into another. *Burnet.*

TRA'NSEPT*, trăn'-sĕpt. *n. s.* [*trans* and *septum*, Lat.] A cross aisle. *Warton.*

TRANSE'XION, trăn-sĕk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*trans* and *sexus*, Lat.] Change from one sex to another. *Brown.*

*To* TRANSFE'R §, trăns-fĕr'. *v. a.* [*transferer*, Fr.; *transfero*, Lat.] To convey; to make over from one to another. *Spenser.* To remove; to transport *Bacon.*

TRA'NSFER, trăns'-fĕr. 492. *n. s.* A change of property; a delivery of property to another. *Bp. Berkeley.*

TRA'NSFERABLE*, trăns'-fĕr-ă-bl, or trăns-fĕr'-ă-bl. *a.* That may be transferred.

☞ The accent is properly placed on the second syllable; as all words of this form ought, as much as possible, to retain the accent of the verb from which they are derived. *W.*

TRANSFE'RRER, trăns-fĕr'-rŭr. *n. s.* One who transfers.

TRANSFIGURA'TION, trăns-fĭg-ū-rā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Change of form. *Brown.* The miraculous change of our blessed Saviour's appearance on the mount. *Addison.*

*To* TRANSFI'GURE §, trăns-fĭg'-yŭre. *v. a.* [*transfigurer*, Fr.; *trans* and *figura*, Lat.] To transform; to change with respect to outward appearance. *Boyle.*

*To* TRANSFI'X, trăns-fĭks'. *v. a.* [*transfixus*, Lat.] To pierce through. *Spenser.*

*To* TRANSFO'RM §, trăns-fôrm'. *v. a.* [*transformer*, Fr.; *trans* and *forma*, Lat.] To metamorphose; to change with regard to external form. *Sidney.*

*To* TRANSFO'RM, trăns-fôrm'. *v. n.* To be metamorphosed. *Addison.*

TRANSFORMA'TION, trăns-fôr-mā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Change of shape; act of changing the form; state of being changed with regard to form; metamorphosis. *Shakspeare.*

TRANSFRETA'TION, trăns-frē-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*trans* and *fretum*, Lat.] Passage over the sea. *Davies.*

*To* TRANSFU'ND*, trăns-fŭnd'. *v. a.* [*transfundo*, Lat.] To transfuse. *Barrow. Ob. T.*

*To* TRANSFU'SE §, trăns-fūze'. *v. a.* [*transfusus*, Lat.] To pour out of one into another. *Hooker.*

TRANSFU'SIBLE*, trăns-fū'-zē-bl. *a.* That may be transfused. *Boyle.*

TRANSFU'SION, trăns-fū'-zhŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] The act of pouring out of one into another. *Boyle.*

*To* TRANSGRE'SS §, trăns-grĕs'. *v. a.* [*transgresser*, Fr.; *transgressus*, Lat.] To pass over; to pass beyond. *Dryden.* To violate; to break. *Hooker.*

*To* TRANSGRE'SS, trăns-grĕs'. *v. n.* To offend by violating a law. 1 *Chron.* ii.

TRANSGRE'SSION, trăns-grĕsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Violation of a law; breach of a command. *Milton.* Offence; crime; fault. *Shakspeare.*

TRANSGRE'SSIVE, trăns-grĕs'-sĭv. *a.* Faulty; culpable; apt to break laws. *Brown.*

TRANSGRE'SSOR, trăns-grĕs'-sŭr. 166. *n. s.* [*transgresseur*, Fr.] Lawbreaker; violator of command; offender. *Clarendon.*

TRA'NSIENT §, trăn'-shē-ĕnt. 542. *a.* [*transiens*

Lat.] Soon past; soon passing; short; momentary; not lasting; not durable. *Milton.*

TRA'NSIENTLY, trăn'-shė-ĕnt-lė. *ad.* In passage; with a short passage; not with continuance. *Dryden.*

TRA'NSIENTNESS, trăn'-shė-ĕnt-nĕs. *n. s.* Shortness of continuance; speedy passage. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

TRANSI'LIENCE, trăn-sĭl'-yĕnse. } 113. *n. s.*
TRANSI'LIENCY, trăn-sĭl'-yĕn-sė. }
[*transilio*, Lat.] Leap from thing to thing. *Glanville.*

TRA'NSIT, trăn'-sĭt. *n. s.* [*transitus*, Lat.] [In astronomy.] The passing of any planet just by or under any fixed star; or of the moon covering or moving close by any other planet. *Harris.*

TRANSI'TION, trăn-sĭzh'-ŭn, or trăn-sĭsh'-ŭn. 29. [See TRAGEDIAN.] *n. s.* [*transitio*, Lat.] Removal; passage from one to another. *Bacon.* Change; mode of change. *Woodward.* [*transition*, Fr.] Passage, in writing or conversation, from one subject to another. *Milton.*

☞ I prefer the first mode of pronouncing this word to the second, though, at first sight, it appears not so regular. My reason is, the aversion our language has to a repetition of exactly similar sounds. The *s* in the prefix *trans* is always sharp and hissing, and that inclines us to vary the succeeding aspiration, by giving it the flat instead of the sharp sound. This is the best reason I can give for the very prevailing custom of pronouncing this termination in this word contrary to analogy.—When I asked Mr. Garrick to pronounce this word, he, without premeditation, gave it in the first manner; but when I desired him to repeat his pronunciation, he gave it in the second:

"As one who in his journey bates at noon,
"Though bent on speed, so here the archangel paus'd,
"Betwixt the world destroy'd and world restor'd,
"If Adam aught perhaps might interpose,
"Then with *transition* sweet new speech resumes."
*Milton.*

I think, however, it may be classed among those varieties where we shall neither be much applauded for being right, nor blamed for being wrong. *W.*

TRA'NSITIVE, trăns'-ė-tĭv. *a.* [*transitivus*, Lat.] Having the power of passing. *Bacon.* [In grammar.] A verb *transitive* is that which signifies an action, conceived as having an effect upon some object: as, *ferio terram*, I strike the earth. *Clarke.*

TRA'NSITORILY, trăn'-sė-tŭr-ė-lė. *ad.* With speedy evanescence; with short continuance.

TRA'NSITORINESS, trăn'-sė-tŭr-ė-nĕs. *n. s.* Speedy evanescence. *Sir W. Cornwalleys.*

TRA'NSITORY §, trăn'-sė-tŭr-ė. 557. [See DOMESTICK.] *a.* [*transitoire*, Fr.; *transitorius*, from *transeo*, Lat.] Continuing but a short time; speedily vanishing. *Common Prayer.*

TRANSLA'TABLE*, trăn-slā'-tā-bl. *a.* Capable of being translated.

*To* TRANSLA'TE §, trăn-slāte'. *v. a.* [*translater*, old Fr.; *translatus*, Lat.] To transport; to remove. *Heb.* xi. It is particularly used of the removal of a bishop from one see to another. *Camden.* To transfer from one to another; to convey. 2 *Sam.* iii. To change. *Shak.* To interpret to another language; to change into another language, retaining the sense. *Roscommon.* To explain: a low, colloquial use. *Shakspeare.*

TRANSLA'TION, trăn-slā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*translatio*, Lat.; *translation*, Fr.] Removal; act of removing. *Harvey.* The removal of a bishop to another see. *Bacon.* The act of turning into another language; interpretation. *Brown.* Something made by translation; version. *Hooker.* Tralation; metaphor. *B. Jonson.*

TRANSLATI'TIOUS*, trăn-slā-tĭsh'-ŭs. *a.* [*translatice*, Fr.] Translative; transposed. *Colgrave.* Transported from a foreign land. *Evelyn.*

TRANSLA'TIVE, trăn-slā'-tĭv. *a.* [*translativus*, Lat.] Taken from others.

TRANSLA'TOR, trăn-slā'-tŭr. 166. *n. s.* [*translateur*, old Fr.] One that turns any thing into another language. *Swift.*

TRANSLA'TORY, trăns-lā'-tŭr-ė. 512. *a.* Transferring. *Arbuthnot.*

TRANSLOCA'TION, trăns-lō-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*trans* and *locus*, Lat.] Removal of things reciprocally to each other's places. *Woodward.*

TRANSLU'CENCY, trăns-lū'-sĕn-sė. *n. s.* Diaphaneity; transparency. *Davies.*

TRANSLU'CENT §, trăns-lū'-sĕnt. } *a.* [*trans* and
TRANSLU'CID §, trăns-lū'-sĭd. } *lucens*, or *lucidus*, Lat.] Transparent; diaphanous; clear; giving a passage to the light. *Bacon.*

TRA'NSMARINE, trăns-mā-rēēn'. 112. *a.* [*transmarinus*, Lat.] Lying on the other side of the sea; found beyond sea. *Hakewill.*

*To* TRA'NSMEW, trăns'-mū. *v. a.* [*transmuto*, Lat.; *transmuer*, Fr.] To transmute; to transform; to metamorphose; to change. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

TRA'NSMIGRANT, trăns'-mė-grănt. *a.* [*transmigrans*, Lat.] Passing into another country or state. *Bacon.*

*To* TRA'NSMIGRATE §, trăns'-mė-grāte. *v. n.* [*transmigro*, Lat.] To pass from one place or country into another. *Brown.*

TRANSMIGRA'TION, trăns-mė-grā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Passage from one place or state into another. *Hooker.*

TRA'NSMIGRATOR*, trăns'-mė-grā-tŭr. *n. s.* One who passes from one place or country into another. *Ellis.*

TRANSMI'SSION, trăns-mĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] The act of sending from one place to another, or from one person to another. *Spenser.*

TRANSMI'SSIVE, trăns-mĭs'-sĭv. *a.* [*transmissus*, Lat.] Transmitted; derived from one to another *Prior.*

*To* TRANSMI'T §, trăns-mĭt'. *v. a.* [*transmitto*, Lat.; *transmettre*, Fr.] To send from one person or place to another. *Hale.*

TRANSMI'TTAL, trăns-mĭt'-tăl. *n. s.* The act of transmitting; transmission. *Swift.*

TRANSMI'TTER, trăns-mĭt'-tŭr. *n. s.* One that transmits. *Savage.*

TRANSMI'TTIBLE*, trăns-mĭt'-tė-bl. *a.* That may be transmitted; that may be conveyed from one place to another. *Marq. of Worcester.*

TRANSMU'TABLE, trăns-mū'-tā-bl. *a.* [*transmuable*, Fr.] Capable of change; possible to be changed into another nature or substance. *Brown.*

TRANSMU'TABLY, trăns-mū'-tā-blė. *ad.* With capacity of being changed into another substance or nature.

TRANSMUTA'TION, trăns-mū-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *transmutatio*, Lat.] Change into another nature or substance; an alteration of the state of a thing. The great aim of alchymy is the transmutation of base metals into gold. *Bacon.* Successive change. *Bacon.*

*To* TRANSMU'TE §, trăns-mūte'. *v. a.* [*transmuto*, Lat.; *transmuer*, Fr.] To change from one nature or substance to another. *Raleigh.*

TRANSMU'TER, trăns-mū'-tŭr. *n. s.* One that transmutes.

TRA'NSOM, trăn'-sŭm. *n. s.* [*transenna*, Lat.] A thwart beam or lintel over a door. [Among mathematicians.] The vane of an instrument called a cross staff, being a piece of wood fixed across with a square socket upon which it slides. *Bailey.*

TRANSPA'RENCY, trăns-pā'-rĕn-sė. *n. s.* [*transparence*, Fr.] Clearness; diaphaneity; translucence; power of transmitting light. *Addison.*

TRANSPA'RENT §, trăns-pā'-rĕnt. *a.* [Fr.; *trans* and *appareo*, Lat.] Pervious to the light; clear; pellucid; diaphanous; translucent; not opaque. *Shakspeare.*

TRANSPA'RENTLY*, trăns-pā'-rĕnt-lė. *ad.* Clearly; so clearly as to be seen through. *Whitlock.*

TRANSPA'RENTNESS*, trăns-pā'-rĕnt-nĕs. *n. s* The state or quality of being transparent. *Ash.*

*To* TRANSPA'SS*, trăns-pās'. *v. a.* To pass over. *Gregory.*

*To* TRANSPA'SS*, trăns-pās'. *v. n.* To pass by; to pass away. *Daniel.*

TRANSPI'CUOUS, trăns-pĭk'-ū-ŭs. *a.* [*trans* and *specio*, Lat.] Transparent; pervious to the sight. *Milton.*

*To* TRANSPI'ERCE, trăns-pēērse', or trăns-pĕrse'. [See PIERCE and FIERCE.] *v. a.* [*transpercer*, Fr.] To penetrate; to make way through; to permeate. *Raleigh.*

TRA'NSPIRABLE*, trăns-pī'-rā-bl. *a.* [*transpirable*, Fr.] Capable of transpiring. *Cotgrave.*

TRANSPIRA'TION, trăns-pē-rā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Emission in vapour. *Brown.*

*To* TRANSPI'RE §, trăn-spīre'. *v. a.* [*transpiro*, Lat.; *transpirer*, Fr.] To emit in vapour.

*To* TRANSPI'RE, trăn-spīre'. *v. n.* [*transpirer*, Fr.] To be emitted by insensible vapour. *Woodward.* To escape from secrecy to notice. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

*To* TRANSPLA'CE, trăns-plāse'. *v. a.* To remove; to put into a new place. *Wilkins.*

*To* TRANSPLA'NT §, trăns-plănt'. *v. a.* [*trans* and *planto*, Lat.; *transplanter*, Fr.] To remove and plant in a new place. *Roscommon.* To remove and settle. *Bacon.* To remove. *Milton.*

TRANSPLANTA'TION, trăns-plăn-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of transplanting or removing to another soil. *Suckling.* Conveyance from one to another. *Baker.* Removal of men from one country to another. *Raleigh.*

TRANSPLA'NTER, trăns-plănt'-ŭr. *n. s.* One that transplants.

TRANSPLE'NDENCY §*, trăns-plĕn'-dĕn-sē. *n. s.* [from *trans* and *splendent*.] Supereminent splendour. *More.*

TRANSPLE'NDENT*, trăns-plĕn'-dĕnt. *a.* Supereminently splendid.

TRANSPLE'NDENTLY*, trăns-plĕn'-dĕnt-lē. *ad.* With supereminent splendour. *More.*

*To* TRANSPO'RT §, trăns-pōrt'. 492. *v. a.* [*trans* and *porto*, Lat.; *transporter*, Fr.] To convey by carriage from place to place. *Shak.* To carry into banishment, as a felon. *Swift.* To sentence as a felon to banishment. To hurry by violence of passion. *Milton.* To put into ecstasy; to ravish with pleasure. *Milton.*

TRA'NSPORT, trăns'-pōrt. 492. *n. s.* [Fr.] Transportation; carriage; conveyance. *Arbuthnot.* A vessel of carriage; particularly a vessel in which soldiers are conveyed. *Dryden.* Rapture; ecstasy. *South.* A felon sentenced to exile.

TRANSPO'RTANCE, trăns-pōr'-tănse. *n. s.* Conveyance; carriage; removal. *Shakspeare.*

TRANSPO'RTANT*, trăns-pōr'-tănt. *a.* Affording great pleasure. *More.*

TRANSPORTA'TION, trăns-pōr-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Conveyance; carriage. *Wotton.* Transmission or conveyance. *Dryden.* Banishment for felony. Ecstatick violence of passion. *South.*

TRANSPO'RTEDLY*, trăns-pōrt'-ĕd-lē. *ad.* In a state of rapture.

TRANSPO'RTEDNESS*, trăns-pōrt'-ĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* State of rapture. *Bp. Hall.*

TRANSPO'RTER, trăns-pōrt'-ŭr. *n. s.* One that transports. *Carew.*

TRANSPO'RTMENT*, trăns-pōrt'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Transportation or conveyance in ships. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

TRANSPO'SAL, trăns-pō'-zăl. *n. s.* The act of putting things in each other's place. *Swift.*

*To* TRANSPO'SE §, trăns-pōze'. *v. a.* [*transposer*, Fr.; *transpositum*, Lat.] To put each in the place of other. *Camden.* To put out of place; to remove. *Bp. Hall.*

TRANSPOSI'TION, trăns-pō-zĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] The act of putting one thing in the place of another. *Instr. for Oratory.* The state of being put out of one place into another. *Woodward.*

TRANSPOSI'TIONAL*, trăns-pō-zĭsh'-ŭn-ăl. *a.* Relating to transposition. *Pegge.*

*To* TRANSSHA'PE, trăns-shāpe'. *v. a.* To transform; to bring into another shape. *Shak.*

*To* TRANSUBSTA'NTIATE §, trăn-sŭb-stăn'-shē-āte. *v. a.* [*transubstantier*, Fr.] To change to another substance. *Donne.*

TRANSUBSTANTIA'TION, trăn-sŭb-stăn-shē-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] A miraculous operation believed in the Romish church, in which the elements of the eucharist are supposed to be changed into the real body and blood of Christ. *Locke.*

TRANSUBSTA'NTIATOR*, trăn-sŭb-stăn'-shē-ā-tŭr. *n. s.* One who maintains the Romish notion of transubstantiation. *Barrow.*

TRANSUDA'TION, trăn-shū-dā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of passing in sweat, or perspirable vapour, through any integument. *Boyle.*

*To* TRANSU'DE §, trăn-sūde'. [See FUTURITY.] *v. n.* [*trans* and *sudo*, Lat.] To pass through in vapour. *Harvey.*

*To* TRANSU'ME §*, trăns-sūme'. *v. a.* [*transumo*, Lat.] To take from one thing to another; to convert one thing into another. *Crashaw.*

TRA'NSUMPT*, trăns'-sŭmt. *n. s.* [old Fr.; *transumptum*, Lat.] An exemplification or copy of a record. *Lord Herbert.*

TRANSU'MPTION, trăn-sŭm'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of taking from one place to another. *South.*

TRANSVE'RSAL, trăns-vĕr'-săl. *a.* [Fr.; *trans* and *versalis*, Lat.] Running crosswise. *Hale.*

TRANSVE'RSALLY, trăns-vĕr'-săl-lē. *ad.* In a cross direction. *Wilkins.*

*To* TRANSVE'RSE §, trăns-vĕrse'. *v. a.* [*transversus*, Lat.] To change; to overturn. *Leslie.*

TRANSVE'RSE, trăns-vĕrse'. *a.* [*transversus*, Lat.] Being in a cross direction. *Milton.*

TRANSVE'RSELY, trăns-vĕrse'-lē. *ad.* In a cross direction. *Stillingfleet.*

TRA'NTERS, trăn'-tŭrz. *n. s.* Men who carry fish from the sea-coasts to sell in the inland countries. *Bailey.*

TRAP §, trăp. *n. s.* [ᵵrapp, ᵵrepp, Sax.; *trape*, Fr.; *trappola*, Ital.] A snare set for thieves or vermin. *Bp. Taylor.* An ambush; a stratagem to betray or catch unawares. *Spenser.* A play at which a ball is driven with a stick. *Locke.*

*To* TRAP, trăp. *v. a.* [ᵵreppan, Sax.] To ensnare; to catch by a snare or ambush; to take by stratagem. *Shakspeare.* See TRAPPING. To adorn; to decorate. *Spenser.*

*To* TRAPA'N §*, tră-păn'. *v. a.* [from *trap*; ᵵreppan, Sax.] To lay a trap for; to ensnare. *South.*

TRAPA'N*, tră-păn'. *n. s.* A cheat; a stratagem; a snare. *South.*

TRAPA'NNER*, tră-păn'-nŭr. *n. s.* A deceiver. *South.*

TRAPDO'OR, trăp-dōre'. *n. s.* A door opening and shutting unexpectedly. *Ray.*

*To* TRAPE, trăpe. *v. n.* [commonly written *to traipse*.] To run idly and sluttishly about: it is used only of women.

TRAPES, trăpes. *n. s.* An idle, slatternly woman. *Hudibras.*

TRAPE'ZIUM, tră-pē'-zhē-ŭm. *n. s.* [τραπέζιον, Gr. *trapese*, Fr.] A quadrilateral figure, whose four sides are not equal, and none of its sides parallel. *Woodward.*

TRAPEZO'ID, tră-pē'-zŏĭd. *n. s.* [τραπέζιον and εἶδος, Gr.; *trapesoide*, Fr.] An irregular figure whose four sides are not parallel. *Dict.*

TRA'PPINGS, trăp'-pĭngz. 410. *n. s.* [from *drap*, Fr. *cloth*.] Ornaments appendant to the saddle. *Milton.* Ornaments; dress; embellishments; external, superficial, and trifling decoration. *Shakspeare.*

TRA'PSTICK, trăp'-stĭk. *n. s.* [*trap* and *stick*.] A stick with which boys drive a wooden ball. *Spectator.*

TRASH §, trăsh. *n. s.* [*tros*, Icel.; *drusen*, Germ.] Any thing worthless; dross; dregs. *Shak.* A worthless person. *Shak.* Matter improper for food, frequently eaten by girls in the green sickness *Garth.* [Among hunters.] A piece of leather, a couple, or any other weight fastened round the neck of a dog, when his speed is superiour to the rest of the pack. The loppings of trees. *Carleton*

*To* TRASH, trăsh. *v. a.* To lop; to crop. *Warburton.* To crush; to humble; to trample on in a careless manner; to beat down. To clog; to

encumber; to impede the progress of. *Shakspeare.*

*To* TRASH*, trâsh *v. n.* To follow, with bustle, as if beating down every thing in the way; to trample. *The Puritan*, (1607.)

TRA'SHY, trâsh'-ê. *a.* Worthless; vile; useless. *Dryden.*

TRA'ULISM*, trâw'-lîzm. *n. s.* [*traulizo*, Lat.] A stammering repetition of syllables. *Dalgarno.*

TRAUMA'TICK, trâw-mât'-îk. 509. *a.* [τραυματικὸς.] Vulnerary; useful to wounds. *Wiseman.*

TRAUMA'TICKS*, trâw-mât'-îks. *n. s.* Vulneraries; medicines good to heal wounds. *Chambers.*

*To* TRA'VAIL §, trâv'-îl. 208. *v. n.* [*travailler*, Fr.] To labour; to toil. *Shak.* To be in labour; to suffer the pains of childbirth. *Isa.* xxiii.

*To* TRA'VAIL, trâv'-îl. *v. a.* [*travagliare*, Ital.] To harass; to tire. *Hayward.*

TRA'VAIL, trâv'-îl. *n. s.* Labour; toil; fatigue. *Hooker.* Labour in childbirth. *Bacon.*

TRAVE, trêve. } *n. s.* [*travail*, Fr.] A wooden

TRA'VIS, trâv'-îs. § frame for shoeing unruly horses. *Chaucer.* [*trabs*, Lat.] A beam; a lay of joists; a traverse. *A. Wood.*

*To* TRA'VEL §, trâv'-îl. 99. *v. n.* To make journeys. *Shak.* To pass; to go; to move. *Shak.* To make journeys of curiosity. *Watts.* To labour; to toil. *Hooker.*

*To* TRA'VEL, trâv'-îl. *v. a.* To pass; to journey over. *Milton.* To force to journey. *Spenser.*

TRA'VEL, trâv'-îl. *n. s.* [*travail*, Fr.] Journey; act of passing from place to place. *Dryden.* Journey of curiosity or instruction. *Shak.* Labour; toil. *Daniel.* Labour in childbirth: in this sense rather *travail*. *Dryden.*—*Travels.* Account of occurrences and observations of a journey into foreign parts. *Brown.*

TRA'VELLED*, trâv'-îld. *a.* Having made journeys. *Wotton.*

TRA'VELLER, trâv'-îl-lur. 406. *n. s.* [*travailleur*, Fr.] One who goes a journey; a wayfarer. *Spenser.* One who visits foreign countries. *Shakspeare.*

TRA'VELTAINTED, trâv'-îl-tânt-êd. *a.* Harassed; fatigued with travel. *Shakspeare.*

*TRA'VERS*, trâv'-êrse. *ad.* [Fr.] Athwart; across. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

TRA'VERSABLE*, trâv'-êr-sâ-bl. *a.* Liable to legal objection. *Hale.*

TRAVERSE, trâ-vêrse'. *ad.* [*a travers*, Fr.] Crosswise; athwart. *Bacon.*

☞ In the folio edition of Johnson, the word *traverse*, when an adverb or a preposition, is accented on the last syllable, as I have marked it; but in the quarto it is everywhere accented on the first. Mr. Sheridan accents only the preposition on the last. Dr. Ash says the verb was formerly accented on the last; and Buchanan has given it so accented: all the rest of our orthoëpists accent the word everywhere on the first; but the distinction in which I have followed Dr. Johnson's folio, I must think the most accurate.

" ————He through the armed files
" Darts his experienc'd eye, and soon, *traverse*,
" The whole battalion views." *Milton. W.*

TRA'VERSE, trâ-vêrse'. *prep.* Through crosswise. *Milton.*

TRA'VERSE §, trâv'-êrse. *a.* [*transversus*, Lat.; *traverse*, Fr.] Lying across; lying athwart. *Hayward.*

TRA'VERSE §, trâv'-êrse. *n. s.* Any thing laid or built cross; any thing hung across. *Bacon.* Something that thwarts, crosses, or obstructs; cross accident; thwarting obstacle. *Bp. Hall.* A flexure; a turning. *Johnson.* Subterfuge; trick. *Proceed. against Garnet.* 1606. An indictment traversed; a legal objection.

*To* TRA'VERSE, trâv'-êrse. *v. a.* [*traverser*, Fr.] To cross; to lay athwart. *Shak.* To cross by way of opposition; to thwart with obstacles. *Wotton.* To oppose; to cross by an objection: a law term. *Dryden.* To wander over; to cross. *Milton.* To survey; to examine thoroughly. *South.*

*To* TRA'VERSE, trâv'-êrse. *v. n.* To use a posture of opposition in fencing. *Shakspeare.*

TRA'VESTED §*, trâv'-êst-êd. *a.* [*travesti*, Fr.; *travestito*, Ital.] Dressed in the clothes of another; disguised. *Bentley.*

TRA'VESTY, trâv'-ês-tê. *a.* [*travesti*, Fr.] Dressed so as to be made ridiculous; burlesqued.

TRA'VESTY*, trâv'-ês-tê. *n. s.* A burlesque performance; a work travestied. *Dr. Warton.*

*To* TRA'VESTY*, trâv'-ês-tê. *v. a.* To turn into burlesque and ridicule. *Dr. Warton.*

TRAY, trâ. 220. *n. s.* [*traeg*, Su. Goth.; *trua*, Lat.] shallow wooden vessel. *Moxon.*

TRA'YTRIP, trâ'-trîp. *n. s.* Some game at tables or draughts. *Shakspeare.*

TREA'CHER*, trêtsh'-ûr. } *n. s.* [*tricheur*,
TREA'CHETOUR, trêtsh'-ê-'ûr. } Fr.] A traitor;
TREA'CHOUR, trêtsh'-ûr. } one who betrays; one who violates his faith or allegiance. *Spenser. Not used.*

TRE'ACHEROUS, trêtsh'-êr-ûs. 234. *a.* Faithless; perfidious; guilty of deserting or betraying. *Spenser.*

TRE'ACHEROUSLY, trêtsh'-êr-ûs-lè. *ad.* Faithlessly; perfidiously; by treason; by dishonest stratagem. *Spenser.*

TRE'ACHEROUSNESS, trêtsh'-êr-ûs-nês. 314. *n. s.* The quality of being treacherous; perfidiousness.

TRE'ACHERY §, trêtsh'-êr-è. 555. *n. s.* [*tricherie*, Fr.; from *triegen*, Germ.] Perfidy; breach of faith. 2 *Kings*, ix.

TRE'ACLE, trè'-kl. 227, 405. *n. s.* [*triacle*, Fr.; *triackle*, Dutch.] A medicine made up of many ingredients. *Boyle.* Molasses; the spume of sugar. *Ellis.*

*To* TREAD §, trêd. 234. *v. n.* pret. *trod*, *trode*; part. pass. *trodden.* [*trudan*, Goth.; ϸræðan, Sax.; *treden*, Dutch.] To set the foot. *Shak.* To trample; to set the feet in scorn or malice. *Deut.* xxxiii. To walk with form or state. *Milton.* To copulate as birds. *Shakspeare.*

*To* TREAD, trêd. *v. a.* To walk on; to feel under the foot. *Shak.* To press under the foot. *Swift.* To beat; to track. *Shak.* To walk on in a formal or stately manner. *Dryden.* To crush under foot; to trample in contempt or hatred. *Psal.* xliv. To put in action by the feet. *Job*, xxiv. To love as the male bird the female. *Dryden.*

TREAD, trêd. 234. *n. s.* Footing; step with the foot. *Shak.* Way; track; path. *Shak.* The cock's part in the egg.

TRE'ADER, trêd'-ûr. *n. s.* He who treads. *Isa.* xvi.

TRE'ADLE, trêd'-dl. 405. *n. s.* A part of an engine on which the feet act to put it in motion. *Moxon.* The sperm of the cock. *Brown.*

TREAGUE*, trèèg. *n. s.* [*treuga*, Germ.; *triggwo*, Goth.] A truce. *Spenser. Ob. T.*

TRE'ASON §, trè'-zn. 103, 227, 170. *n. s.* [*trahison*, Fr.] An offence committed against the dignity and majesty of the commonwealth: it is divided into high *treason* and petit *treason*. High *treason* is an offence against the security of the commonwealth, or of the king's majesty, whether by imagination, word, or deed. Petit *treason* is when a servant kills his master, a wife her husband, a secular or religious man his prelate: both *treasons* are capital. *Cowel.*

TRE'ASONABLE, trè'-zn-â-bl. } *a.* Having the na-
TRE'ASONOUS, trè'-zn-ûs. § ture or guilt of treason. *Shakspeare.*

TRE'ASONABLENESS*, trè'-zn-â-bl-nês. *n. s.* State or quality of being treasonable. *Ash.*

TRE'ASONABLY*, trè'-zn-â-blè. *ad.* In a treasonable manner; with a treasonable view.

TRE'ASURE §, trêzh'-ûre. 452. *n. s.* [*tresor*, Fr.; *thesaurus*, Lat.] Wealth hoarded; riches accumulated. *Shakspeare.*

*To* TRE'ASURE, trêzh'-ûre. *v. a.* To hoard; to reposit; to lay up. *Rom.* ii.

TRE'ASUREHOUSE, trêzh'-ûre-hôûse. *n. s.* Place where hoarded riches are kept. *Hooker.*

TRE'ASURER, trêzh'-ù-rûr. *n. s.* [*tresorier*, Fr.] One who has care of money; one who has charge of treasure. *Shakspeare.*

TRE'ASURERSHIP, trĕzh'-ù-rûr-shĭp. *n. s.* Office or dignity of treasurer. *Hakewill.*

TRE'ASURESS*, trĕzh'-ù-rĕs. *n. s.* She who has charge of treasure. *Dering.*

TRE'ASURY, trĕzh'-ù-rè. *n. s.* [*tresorerie*, Fr.] A place in which riches are accumulated. *Shak.* It is used by *Shakspeare* for *treasure.*

*To* TREAT §, trète. 227. *v. a.* [*traiter*, Fr.; *tracto*, Lat.] To negotiate; to settle. *Dryden.* [*tracto*, Lat.] To discourse on. To use in any manner, good or bad. *Spectator.* To handle; to manage; to carry on. *Dryden.* To entertain without expense to the guest.

*To* TREAT, trète. *v. n.* [*traiter*, Fr.; ꝥꝛeahꝛian, Sax.] To discourse; to make discussions. *Milton.* To practise negotiation. 2 *Macc.* xiii. To come to terms of accommodation. *Swift.* To make gratuitous entertainments. *Prior.*

TREAT, trète. *n. s.* An entertainment given. *Dryd.* Something given at an entertainment. *Dryden.*

TRE'ATABLE, trè'-tâ-bl. 405. *a.* [*traitable*, Fr.] Moderate; not violent; tractable. *Hooker.*

TRE'ATABLY*, trè'-tâ-blè. *ad.* Not with violence; moderately. *Hooker.*

TRE'ATER*, trè'-tûr. *n. s.* One who discourses. *Wotton.* One who gives an entertainment.

TRE'ATISE, trè'-tĭz. 140, 227. *n. s.* [*tractatus*, Lat.] Discourse; written tractate. *Dryden.*

TRE'ATISER*, trè'-tè-zûr. *n. s.* One who writes a treatise. *Featley. Ob. T.*

TRE'ATMENT, trète'-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*traitment*, Fr.] Usage; manner of using, good or bad. *Addison.* Entertainment. *Dryden.*

TRE'ATY, trè'-tè. 227. *n. s.* [*traité*, Fr.] Negotiation; act of treating. *Spenser.* A compact of accommodation relating to publick affairs. *Bacon.* [for *entreaty.*] Supplication; petition; solicitation. *Shak.* Treatise. *Homily against Rebellion.*

TRE'BLE §, trĕb'-bl. 405. *a.* [*triple*, Fr.; *triplus*, *triplex*, Lat.] Threefold; triple. *Milton.* Sharp of sound: a musical term. *Bacon.*

*To* TRE'BLE, trĕb'-bl. *v. a.* To multiply by three; to make thrice as much. *Spenser.*

*To* TRE'BLE, trĕb'-bl. *v. n.* To become threefold. *Swift.*

TRE'BLE §, trĕb'-bl. *n. s.* The highest or acutest part in musick; the smallest of a ring of bells; a sharp sound. *Bacon.*

TRE'BLENESS, trĕb'-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being treble. *Bacon.*

TRE'BLY, trĕb'-blè. *ad.* Thrice told; in threefold number or quantity. *Dryden.*

TREE §, trèe. *n. s.* [*triu*, M. Goth.; *trie*, Icel.; *tree*, Dan.] A large vegetable, rising with one woody stem, to a considerable height. *Miller.* Wood, simply. *Wicliffe.* Any thing branched out. *Dryd.*

TREE *Germander. n. s.* A plant.

TREE *of Life. n. s.* An evergreen: the wood is esteemed by turners. *Miller.*

TREE *Primrose. n. s.* A plant.

TREEN, trèen. old plur. of *tree. B. Jonson.*

TREEN, trèen. *a.* [ꝥꝛeopen, Sax.] Wooden; made of wood. *Camden.*

TRE'FOIL, trè'-fŏĭl. *n. s.* [*trifolium*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

*TRE'ILLAGE*, trâ'-lĭdje. *n. s.* [Fr.] A contexture of pales to support espaliers, making a distinct enclosure of any part of a garden. *Trevoux.*

*TRE'LLIS*, trĕl'-lĭs. *n. s.* [Fr.] A structure of iron, wood, or osier, the parts crossing each other like a lattice. *Gray.*

TRE'LLISED*, trĕl'-lĭst. *a.* Having trellises. *Sir T. Herbert.*

*To* TRE'MBLE §, trĕm'-bl. 405. *v. n.* [*trembler*, Fr.; *tremo*, Lat.] To shake as with fear or cold; to shiver; to quake; to shudder. *Shak.* To quiver; to totter. *Milton.* To quaver; to shake as a sound. *Bacon.*

TRE'MBLER*, trĕm'-blûr. *n. s.* One who trembles. *Hammond.*

TRE'MBLING*, trĕm'-blĭng. *n. s.* Tremour. *Clarendon.*

TRE'MBLINGLY, trĕm'-blĭng-lè. *ad.* So as to shake or quiver. *Shakspeare.*

TREME'NDOUS, trè-mĕn'-dûs. [See STUPENDOUS.] *a.* [*tremendus*, Lat.] Dreadful; horrible astonishingly terrible. *Tatler.*

TREME'NDOUSLY*, trè-mĕn'-dûs-lè. *ad.* Horribly; dreadfully.

TREME'NDOUSNESS*, trè-mĕn'-dûs-nĕs. *n. s.* State or quality of being tremendous. *Scott.*

TRE'MOUR, trè'-mûr. 314. *n. s.* [*tremor*, Lat.] The state of trembling. *Harvey.* Quivering or vibratory motion. *Newton.*

TRE'MULOUS, trĕm'-ù-lûs. 314. *a.* [*tremulus*, Lat.] Trembling; fearful. *Decay of Chr. Piety.* Quivering; vibratory. *Fell.*

TRE'MULOUSLY*, trĕm'-ù-lûs-lè. *ad.* With trepidation.

TRE'MULOUSNESS, trĕm'-ù-lûs-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of quivering.

TREN, trĕn. *n. s.* A fish spear. *Ainsworth.*

*To* TRENCH §, trĕnsh. *v. a.* [*trancher*, Fr.] To cut. *Shak.* To cut or dig into pits or ditches. *Evelyn.* To fortify by earth thrown up. *Milton.*

*To* TRENCH*, trĕnsh. *v. n.* To encroach. *Bp. Hall.*

TRENCH, trĕnsh. *n. s.* [*tranche*, Fr.] A pit or ditch. *Dryden.* Earth thrown up to defend soldiers in their approach to a town, or to guard a camp. *Shak*

TRE'NCHAND*, trĕn'-shând. *a.* [*trenchant*, Fr.]

TRE'NCHANT, trĕn'-shânt. § Cutting; sharp. *Spenser.*

TRE'NCHER, trĕn'-shûr. 98. *n. s.* [*trenchoir*, Fr.] A piece of wood on which meat is cut at table. *Shak* The table. *Shak.* Food; pleasures of the table. *South.*

TRE'NCHERFLY, trĕn'-shûr-flĭ. *n. s.* [*trencher* and *fly.*] One that haunts tables; a parasite. *L'Estrange.*

TRE'NCHERFRIEND*, trĕn'-shûr-frĕnd. *n. s* A parasite; a trenchermate. *Shakspeare.*

TRE'NCHERMAN, trĕn'-shûr-mân. 88. *n. s.* A cook. *Sidney.* A feeder; an eater. *Shakspeare.*

TRE'NCHERMATE, trĕn'-shûr-mâte. *n. s.* A table companion; a parasite. *Hooker.*

*To* TREND, trĕnd. *v. n.* To tend; to lie in any particular direction: it seems a corruption of *tend. Cook and King.*

TRE'NDING*, trĕnd'-ĭng. *n. s.* A particular direction. *Dryden.*

TRE'NDLE, trĕn'-dl. 405. *n. s.* [ꝥꝛendel, Sax.] Any thing turned round.

TRE'NTALS, trĕn'-tâls. *n. s.* [*trente*, Fr.] *Trentals* or *trigintals* were a number of masses, to the tale of thirty, said on the same account, according to a certain order instituted by Saint Gregory. *Ayliffe.*

TREPA'N §, trè-pân'. *n. s.* [Fr.; from τρυπάω, Gr.] An instrument by which chirurgeons cut out round pieces of the skull. A snare; a stratagem by which any one is ensnared. *Roscommon.*

*To* TREPA'N, trè-pân'. *v. a.* [*trepaner*, Fr.] To perforate with the trepan. *Wiseman.* To catch; to ensnare. *Hudibras.*

TREPHI'NE, trè-fĭne'. *n. s.* A small trepan; a smaller instrument of perforation managed by one hand. *Wiseman.*

TREPIDA'TION, trĕp-ĕ-dâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*trepidatio*, Lat.] The state of trembling or quivering. *Bacon.* State of terrour. *Wotton.*

*To* TRE'SPASS §, trĕs'-pâs. *v. n.* [*trespasser*, Fr.] To transgress; to offend. *Lev.* xxvi. To enter on lawfully on another's ground. *Prior.*

TRE'SPASS, trĕs'-pâs. *n. s.* [*trespas*, Fr.] Transgression; offence. *Shak.* Unlawful entrance on another's ground.

TRE'SPASSER, trĕs'-pâs-sûr. *n. s.* An offender; a transgressor. *Quarles.* One who enters unlawfully on another's ground. *Walton.*

TRESS §, trĕs. *n. s.* [*tresse*, Fr.; *treccia*, Ital.] A lock, a curl of hair; a gathering of hair. *Chaucer.*

TRE'SSED, trĕs'-sĕd. 104, 366. *a.* Knotted; curled having the hair in a tress; having tresses. *Spenser.*

TRE'SSEL*. See TRESTLE.

TRE'SSURE*, trĕsh'-shûre. *n. s.* [In heraldry] A kind of border. *Warton.*

TRE'STLE, trĕs'-sl. 472. *n. s.* [*tresteau*, Fr.] The frame of a table; a movable form by which any thing is supported; a three-legged stool. *May.*

TRET, trĕt. *n. s.* [probably from *tritus*, Lat.] An allowance made by merchants to retailers, which is four pounds in every hundred weight, and four pounds for waste or refuse of a commodity. *Bailey.*

TRE'THINGS, trē'-*th*ĭngz. *n. s.* [*trethingi*, low Lat.; from *trethu*, Welsh.] Taxes; imposts.

TRE'VET, trĕv'-ĭt. 99. *n. s.* [ꝺꝛıeꝓeꝺ, Sax.; *trepied*, Fr.] Any thing that stands on three legs: as a stool.

TREY, trā. *n. s.* [*tres*, Lat.; *trois*, Fr.] A three at cards. *Shakspeare.*

TRI'ABLE, trī'-ā-bl. 405. *a.* [from *try*.] Possible to be experimented; capable of trial. *Boyle.* Such as may be judicially examined. *Ayliffe.*

TRI'AD, trī'-ăd. 88. *n. s.* [*trias*, Lat.; *triade*, Fr.] Three united. *More.*

TRI'AL, trī'-ăl. 88. *n. s.* [from *try*.] Test; examination. *Shak.* Experiment; act of examining by experience. *Bacon.* Experience; experimental knowledge. *Heb.* xi. Judicial examination. *Cowel.* Temptation; test of virtue. *Milton.* State of being tried. *Shakspeare.*

TRIA'LITY*, trī-ăl'-ē-tē. *n. s.* Three united; state of being three. *Wharton.*

TRI'ALOGUE†, trī'-ă-lŏg. 519. *n. s.* A colloquy of three persons.

TRI'ANGLE§, trī'-ăng-gl. 405. *n. s.* [Fr.; *triangulum*, Lat.] A figure of three angles. *Locke.*

TRI'ANGLED*, trī'-ăng-gld. *a.* Having three angles. *Bullokar.*

TRIAN'GULAR, trī-ăng'-gū-lăr. *a.* [*triangularis*, Lat.] Having three angles. *Spenser.*

TRIAN'GULARLY*, trī-ăng'-gū-lăr-lē. *ad.* After the form of a triangle. *Harris.*

TRIA'RIAN*, trī-ā'-rē-ăn. *a.* [*triarii*, Lat.] Occupying the third post or place. *Cowley. Ob. T.*

TRIBE§, trībe. *n. s.* [*tribus*, Lat.] A distinct body of the people as divided by family or fortune, or any other characteristick. *B. Jonson.* It is often used in contempt. *Roscommon.*

*To* TRIBE*, trībe. *v. a.* To divide into tribes or classes. *Bp. Nicolson.*

TRI'BLET, trĭb'-lĕt. } *n. s.* A goldsmith's
TRI'BOULET, trĭb'-ōō-lĕt. § tool for making rings. *Ainsworth.*

TRIBULA'TION, trĭb-ū-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Persecution; distress; vexation; disturbance of life. *Hooker.*

TRIBU'NAL, trī-bū'-năl. 119. *n. s.* [Lat. and Fr.] The seat of a judge. *Shak.* A court of justice. *Milton.*

TRI'BUNE, trĭb'-ūne. *n. s.* [*tribunus*, Lat.] An officer of Rome chosen by the people. *Shak.* The commander of a Roman legion.

TRI'BUNESHIP*, trĭb'-ūne-shĭp. *n. s.* The office of a tribune. *Addison.*

TRIBUNI'TIAL, trĭb-ū-nĭsh'-ăl. } *a.* [*tribunitius*,
TRIBUNI'TIOUS, trĭb-ū-nĭsh'-ŭs. § Lat.] Suiting a tribune; relating to a tribune. *Bacon.*

TRI'BUTARY, trĭb'-ū-tā-rē. *a.* [*tributaire*, Fr.; *tributarius*, Lat.] Paying tribute as an acknowledgement of submission to a master. *Spenser.* Subject; subordinate. *Milton.* Paid in tribute. *Concannen.*

TRI'BUTARY, trĭb'-ū-tā-rē. *n. s.* One who pays a stated sum in acknowledgement of subjection. *Deut.* xx.

TRI'BUTE§, trĭb'-ūte. *n. s.* [*tribut*, Fr.; *tributum*, Lat.] Payment made in acknowledgement of subjection; subjection. *St. Matt.* xvii.

*To* TRI'BUTE*, trĭb'-ūte. *v. a.* To pay as tribute. *Whitlock.*

TRICE, trīse. *n. s.* [perhaps from *thrice*.] A short time; an instant; a stroke. *Spenser.*

TRICHO'TOMY, trī-kŏt'-tō-mē. 518, 519, 353. *n. s.* [τριχοτομέω.] Division into three parts. *Hartlib.*

TRICK§, trĭk. *n. s.* [*triche*, old Fr.; *treck*, Dutch, from *triegen*, Germ.] A sly fraud. *Raleigh.* A dexterous artifice. *Tusser.* A vicious practice. *Shak.* A juggle; an antick; any thing done to cheat jocosely, or to divert. *Prior.* An unexpected effect. *Shak.* A practice; a manner; a habit: as, He has a *trick* of winking with his eyes. *Shak* A number of cards laid regularly up in play: as, a *trick* of cards. [*trica*, low Lat.] A plait or knot of hair. *B. Jonson.*

*To* TRICK, trĭk. *v. a.* [*tricher*, Fr.; *triegen*, Germ.] To cheat; to impose on; to defraud. *B. Jonsen.* To dress; to decorate; to adorn; properly to knot. *Drayton.* To perform with a light touch: to delineate or draw, properly only with pen and ink. [*trycka*, Swed.] It is a term of heraldry: as, to *trick* arms. *B. Jonson.*

*To* TRICK, trĭk. *v. n.* To live by fraud. *Dryden.*

TRI'CKER, trĭk'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* [often written *trigger*.] The catch which, being pulled, disengages the cock of the gun, that it may give fire. *Boyle.*

TRI'CKERY*, trĭk'-ŭr-ē. *n. s.* Act of dressing up; artifice. *Dr. Parr.*

TRI'CKING, trĭk'-ĭng. 410. *n. s.* Dress; ornament. *Shakspeare.*

TRI'CKISH, trĭk'-ĭsh. *a.* Knavishly artful; fraudulently cunning; mischievously subtle. *Atterbury.*

*To* TRI'CKLE§, trĭk'-kl. 405. *v. n.* [of uncertain etymology.] To fall in drops; to rill in a slender stream. *Spenser.*

TRI'CKMENT*, trĭk'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Decoration. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

TRI'CKSTER*, trĭk'-stŭr. *n. s.* One who practises tricks. *Robinson.*

TRI'CKSY, trĭk'-sē. 438. *a.* [from *trick*.] Pretty; dainty; neat; brisk; lively; merry. *Shakspeare.*

TRI'CKTRACK*, trĭk'-trăk. *n. s.* [*trictrac*, Fr.] A game at tables. *Memoirs of P. H. Bruce.*

TRICO'RPORAL, trī-kŏr'-pō-răl. 119. *a.* [*tricorpus*, Lat.] Having three bodies.

TRIDE, trīde. *a.* [Fr.] Among hunters: short and ready. *Bailey.*

TRI'DENT§, trī'-dĕnt. 503. *n. s.* [Fr.; *tridens*, Lat.] A three forked sceptre of Neptune.

TRI'DENT, trī'-dĕnt. 544. } *a.* Having three
TRIDE'NTED*, trī-dĕnt'-ĕd. § teeth. *Quarles.*

TRI'DING, trī'-dĭng. *n. s.* [ꝺꝛıðıngꝛa, Sax.; rather *trithing*.] The third part of a county or shire. This division is only used in Yorkshire, where it is corrupted into *riding*.

TRI'DUAN, trĭd'-jū-ăn. 293, 376. *a.* [*triduum*, Lat.] Lasting three days. Happening every third day.

TRIE'NNIAL, trī-ĕn'-yăl. 113, 119. *a.* [*triennis*, Lat.; *triennal*, Fr.] Lasting three years. *Howell.* Happening every third year. *Warton.*

TRI'ER, trī'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who tries experimentally. *Boyle.* One who examines judicially. *Hale.* Test; one who brings to the test. *Shakspeare.*

TRIETE'RICAL*, trī-ē-tĕr'-ē-kăl. *a.* [*trietericus*, Lat.] Triennial; kept every third year. *Gregory.*

*To* TRI'FALLOW, trī'-făl-lō. *v. a.* [*tres*, Lat.; and ꝓealȝa, Sax.] To plough land the third time before sowing. *Mortimer.*

TRI'FID, trī'-fĭd. 119. *a.* Among botanists: cut or divided into three parts. *Bailey.*

TRIFI'STULARY, trī-fĭs'-tshŭ-lă-rē. *a.* [*tres* and *fistula*, Lat.] Having three pipes. *Brown.*

*To* TRI'FLE§, trī'-fl. 405. *v. n.* [*tryfelen*, Dutch.] To act or talk without weight or dignity; to act with levity; to talk with folly. *Hooker.* To mock; to play the fool. *Shak.* To indulge light amusement; as, He *trifled* all his time. *Law.* To be of no importance. *Spenser.*

*To* TRI'FLE, trī'-fl. *v. a.* To make of no importance. *Shakspeare.*

TRI'FLE, trī'-fl. 405. *n. s.* A thing of no moment. *Shakspeare.*

TRI'FLER, trī'-fl-ŭr. *n. s.* [*trifelaar*, Dutch.] One who acts with levity; one that talks with folly. *Bacon.*

TRI'FLING, trī'-fl-ĭng. 410. *a.* Wanting worth; unimportant; wanting weight. *Rogers.*

TRI'FLINGLY, trī'-fl-ĭng-lē. *ad.* Without weight; without dignity; without importance. *Locke.*

TRI'FLINGNESS*, trī'-fl-ĭng-nĕs. *n. s.* Lightness emptiness; vanity. *Bp. Parker.*

TRIFO'LIATE, trī-fō'-lē-āte. *a.* [*tres* and *folium* Lat.] Having three leaves. *Harte.*

☞ 559.—Fāte, fār, fâll, fât;—mē, mĕt;—plne, pĭn;—

TRI'FOLY*, trĭf'-ō-lè. *n. s.* Sweet trefoil. *Mason.*

TRI'FORM, trĭ'-fôrm. *a.* [*triformis*, Lat.] Having a triple shape. *Milton.*

*To* TRIG §*, trĭg. *v. a.* [ᵺrıʒ, Sax.] To fill; to stuff. *More.*

*To* TRIG*, trĭg. *v. a.* [*trega*, Goth.] To stop a wheel; to catch a wheel so as to prevent it from going backward or forward. *Bailey.*

TRIG*, trĭg. *a.* Full. Trim; neat.

TRI'GAMY*, trĭg'-â-mè. *n. s.* [τρεῖς and γάμος.] State of being married three times; state of having three husbands or wives at one time. *Sir T. Herb.*

TRI'GGER, trĭg'-gŭr. 98. *n. s.* [*trigue*, Fr. See TRICKER.] A catch to hold the wheel on steep ground. The catch that, being pulled, looses the cock of the gun. *Locke.*

TRIGI'NTALS, trĭ-jĭn'-tâlz. 119. *n. s.* [*triginta*, Lat.] Trentals or *trigintals* were a number of masses, to the tale of thirty, instituted by Saint Gregory. *Ayliffe.*

TRI'GLYPH, trĭ'-glĭf. 119. *n. s.* [τρεῖς and γλυφή, Gr.; *triglyphe*, Fr.] [In architecture.] A member of the frieze of the Dorick order set directly over every pillar, and in certain spaces in the intercolumniations. *Wotton.*

TRI'GON §, trĭ'-gŏn. *n. s.* [τρίγωνον, Gr.; *trigon*, Fr.] A triangle; a term in astrology. *Harington.*

TRI'GONAL, trĭg'-ō-nâl. *a.* Triangular; having three corners. *Woodward.*

☞ I have made the first syllable of this word short, as I am convinced it is agreeable to the genius of English pronunciation to shorten every antepenultimate vowel except *u*, when not followed by a diphthong. 535. This is evident in *tripartite*, *triplicate*, and a thousand other words, notwithstanding the specifick meaning of the first syllable, which, in words of two syllables when the accent is on the first, and in polysyllables when the accent is on the second, ought, according to analogy, to have the *i* long. See *Principles*, No. 530, 535. *W.*

TRIGONOME'TRICAL, trĭg'-ō-nō-mĕt'-trè-kâl. *a.* Pertaining to trigonometry.

TRIGONOME'TRICALLY*, trĭg'-ō-nō-mĕt'-trè-kâl-lè. *ad.* According to the rules of trigonometry. *Whiston.*

TRIGONO'METRY §, trĭg'-ō-nŏm'-ĕ-trè. *n. s.* [τρίγωνος and μετρον.] The art of measuring triangles, or of calculating the sides of any triangle sought, and this is plain or spherical. *Harris.*

TRILA'TERAL, trĭ-lât'-ĕr-âl. 119. *a.* [*tres* and *latus*, Lat.] Having three sides.

TRILI'TERAL*, trĭ-lĭt'-ĕr-âl. *a.* [*tres* and *litera*, Lat.] Consisting of three letters. *Biblioth. Bibl.*

TRILL §, trĭll. *n. s.* [*trillo*, Ital., from *drilla*, Su. Goth.] Quaver; tremulousness of musick. *Tatler.*

*To* TRILL, trĭll. *v. a.* [*drilla*, *tralla*, Su. Goth.] To utter quavering. *Thomson.* To shake. *Old Morality of Lusty Juventus.*

*To* TRILL, trĭll. *v. n.* [*trilla*, Swed.] To trickle; to fall in drops or slender streams. *Chaucer.* To play in tremulous vibrations of sound. *Dryden.*

TRI'LLION, trĭl'-yŭn. 113. *n. s.* A million of millions of millions; a million twice multiplied by a million. *Locke.*

TRILU'MINAR, trĭ-lù'-mĭn-ăr. } 119. *a.* [*trilumin-*
TRILU'MINOUS, trĭ-lù'-mĭn-us. } *aris*, Lat.] Having three lights. *Dict.*

TRIM §, trĭm. *a.* [ᵷeᵺrўmmeᵺ, Sax.] Nice; snug; dressed up. *Tusser.*

TRIM, trĭm. *n. s.* Dress; gear; ornaments. *Shak.* Trimming. *Sir T. Herbert.* A word of slight contempt.

*To* TRIM, trĭm. *v. a.* [ᵺrўman, Sax.] To fit out. *Shak.* To dress; to decorate. *Bacon.* To shave; to clip. 2 Sam. xix. To make neat; to adjust. *Shak.* To balance a vessel. *Spectator.* To lose in fluctuating between two parties. *Dryden.*

*To* TRIM, trĭm. *v. n.* To balance; to fluctuate between two parties. *South.*

TRI'METER*, trĭm'-è-tĕr. [See TRIGONAL.] *a.* [τριμετρος, Gr.; *trimetre*, Fr.] Consisting of three poetical measures, forming an iambick of six feet. *Roscommon.*

TRI'MLY, trĭm'-lè. *ad.* Nicely; neatly. *Spenser.*

TRI'MMER, trĭm'-mŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who changes sides to balance parties; a turncoat. *Swift.* A piece of wood inserted. *Moxon.*

TRI'MMING, trĭm'-mĭng. 410. *n. s.* Ornamental appendages to a coat or gown. *Garth.*

TRI'MNESS, trĭm'-nĕs. *n. s.* Neatness; petty elegance of dress. *Sherwood.*

TRI'NAL, trĭ'-nâl. 88. *a.* [*trinus*, Lat.] Threefold. *Spenser.*

TRI'NDLE*, trĭn'-dl. *n. s.* See TRUNDLE.

TRINE §, trĭne. *n. s.* [*trine*, Fr.; *trinus*, Lat.] An aspect of planets placed in three angles of a trigon, in which they are supposed by astrologers to be eminently benign. *Milton.*

TRINE*, trĭne. *a.* Threefold; thrice repeated. *Wheatley.*

*To* TRINE, trĭne. *v. a.* To put in a trine aspect. *Dryden.*

TRINITA'RIAN*, trĭn-è-tâ'-rè-ăn. *n. s.* [from *Trinity.*] A believer of the Trinity. *Swift.* One of a monastick order, instituted in honour of the Trinity.

TRI'NITY §, trĭn'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*trinitas*, Lat.; *trinité*, Fr.] The incomprehensible union of the three persons in the Godhead. *Locke.*

TRI'NKET §, trĭng'-kĕt. 99. *n. s.* [perhaps from the low Lat. *trinquetum*.] Toys; ornaments of dress; superfluities of decoration. *Sidney.* Things of no great value; tackle; tools. *Tusser.*

*To* TRI'NKET*, trĭng'-kĕt. *v. n.* To give trinkets. *South.*

TRINO'MIAL*, trĭ-nō'-mè-âl. } *a.* [*tres* and *no-*
TRINO'MINAL*, trĭ-nŏm'-è-nâl. } *men*, Lat.] [In mathematicks.] Consisting of three parts or monomes.

TRI'O*, trĭ'-ō. *n. s.* A piece of musick of three principal or reciting parts. *Mus. Dict.*

TRIO'BOLAR, trĭ-ō-bō'-ō-lăr. } *a.* [*triobolaris*,
TRIO'BOLARY*, trĭ-ō-bō'-ō-lăr-è } Lat.] Vile; mean; worthless. *Howell.*

*To* TRIP §, trĭp. *v. a.* [*treper*, Fr; *trippen*, Dutch.] To supplant; to throw by striking the feet from the ground by a sudden motion. *Shak.* To strike from under the body. *Shak.* To catch; to detect. *Shakspeare.*

*To* TRIP, trĭp. *v. n.* To fall by losing the hold of the feet. To fail; to err; to be deficient. *Hooker* To stumble; to titubate. *Locke.* To run lightly *Shak.* To take a short voyage.

TRIP, trĭp. *n. s.* A stroke or catch by which the wrestler supplants his antagonist. *Shak.* A stumble by which the foothold is lost. A failure; a mistake. *Dryden.* A short voyage or journey. *Pope.*

TRIP*, trĭp. *n. s.* [*thyrpa*, Icel.] A flock or herd of goats. *Bullokar.* A *trip* of sheep, i. e. few sheep *Ray.*

TRI'PARTITE §, trĭp'-pâr-tĭte. 155. [See TRIGONAL and BIPARTITE.] *a.* [*tripartite*, Fr.; *tripartitus*, Lat.] Divided into three parts; having three correspondent copies; relating to three parties. *Shakspeare.*

TRIPARTI'TION*, trĭp-pâr-tĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* A division into three parts. *Ash.*

TRIPE, trĭpe. *n. s.* [*tripe*, Fr.; *trippa*, Ital. and Span.] The intestines; the guts. *Shak.* It is used in ludicrous language for the human belly.

TRI'PEDAL, trĭp'-ĕ-dâl. [See TRIGONAL.] *a.* [*tres* and *pes*, Lat.] Having three feet.

TRIPE'RSONAL*, trĭ-pĕr'-sn-âl. *a.* [*tres*, Lat.; and *personal*.] Consisting of three persons. *Milton.*

TRIPE'TALOUS, trĭ-pĕt'-â-lŭs. 119. *a.* [τρεις and πέταλον.] Having a flower consisting of three leaves.

TRI'PHTHONG, trĭp'-*thŏng*. 413. [See OPHTHALMICK and TRAGEDIAN.] *n. s.* [τρεῖς and φθογγὴ.] A coalition of three vowels to form one sound: as, *eau*, *eye.*

TRI'PLE §, trĭp'-pl. 405. *a.* [*triple*, Fr.; *triplex triplus*, Lat.] Threefold; consisting of three conjoined. *Shak.* Treble; three times repeated. *Burnet.*

*To* TRI'PLE, trĭp'-pl. *v. a.* To treble; to make thrice as much, or as many. *Hooker.* To make threefold.

TRI'PLET, trĭp'-lĭt. 99. *n. s.* Three of a kind. *Swift.* Three verses rhyming together. *Pope.*

TRI'PLICATE, trĭp'-lè-kăte. *a.* [*triplex*, Lat.] Made thrice as much. *Triplicate* ratio, in geometry, is the ratio of cubes to each other; which ought to be distinguished from *triple*. *Harris.*

TRIPLICA'TION, trĭp-lè-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of trebling or adding three together. *Glanville.*

TRIPLI'CITY, trĭ-plĭs'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*triplicité*, Fr.; from *triplex*, Lat.] Trebleness; state of being threefold. *Bacon.*

TRI'PMADAM, trĭp'-măd-ăm. *n. s.* An herb. *Mortimer.*

TRI'POD, trī'-pŏd, or trĭp'-ŏd. 544. *n. s.* [*tripus*, Lat.] A seat with three feet, such as that from which the priestess of Apollo delivered oracles. *Dryden.*

☞ The first mode of pronouncing this word is that which is adopted by Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Bailey, Buchanan, and Perry; and the second, by Dr. Ash, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Entick, and Fry. I do not hesitate to pronounce the former the most agreeable to English analogy; not only because the prefixes *bi* and *tri*, when no other law forbids, ought to be made as distinct as possible, but because all words of two syllables, with the accent on the first, and having one consonant between two vowels, ought, if custom does not absolutely forbid, to have the vowel in the first syllable long. This is the genuine English analogy; the mode in which we pronounce all Latin words of this form, let the quantity be what it will, 544; and the mode in which we should have pronounced all English words of this form, if an affectation of latinity had not often prevented us. For the same reason, therefore, that we pronounce *biped*, *trigon*, and *trident*, with the *i* long, we ought to adopt the first pronunciation of the word in question, and not the second.—See DRAMA. *W.*

TRI'POLY, trĭp'-pŏ-lè. *n. s.* [perhaps from the place whence it is brought.] A sharp cutting sand. *Newton.*

TRI'POS, trī'-pŏs. *n. s.* A tripod. See TRIPOD. *B. Jonson.*

TRI'PPER, trĭp'-pŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who trips.

TRI'PPING, trĭp'-pĭng. 410. *a.* Quick; nimble. *Milton.*

TRI'PPING, trĭp'-pĭng. *n. s.* Light dance. *Milton.*

TRI'PPINGLY, trĭp'-pĭng-lè. *ad.* With agility; with swift motion. *Shakspeare.*

TRI'PTOTE, trĭp'-tōte. *n. s.* [*triptoton*, Lat.] A noun used but in three cases. *Clarke.*

TRIPU'DIARY, trī-pū'-dè-ā-rè. *a.* [*tripudium*, Lat.] Performed by dancing. *Brown.*

*To* TRIPU'DIATE §*, trī-pū'-dè-āte. *v. n.* [*tripudio*, Lat.] To dance. *Cockeram. Ob. T.*

TRIPUDIA'TION, trī-pū-dè-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Act of dancing.

TRIRE'ME, trī'-rème. *n. s.* [*triremis*, Lat.] A galley with three benches of oars on a side.

*TRISA'GION**. *n. s* [old Fr.; τρεῖς and ἅγιος, Gr.] A particular kind of hymn. *Bp. Bull.*

TRISE'CTION, trī sĕk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*tres* and *sectio*, Lat.] Division into three equal parts: the trisection of an angle is one of the desiderata of geometry.

TRIST §*, trĭst. *a.* [*tristis*, Lat.] Sad; gloomy. *Fairfax.*

TRI'STFUL, trĭst'-fŭl. *a.* [*tristis*, Lat.] Sad; melancholy; gloomy; sorrowful. *Shakspeare.*

*To* TRISTI'TIATE*, trĭs-tĭsh'-è-āte. *v. a.* [*tristitia*, Lat.] To make sad or sorrowful. *Feltham. Ob. T.*

TRISU'LC, trī'-sŭlk. [See TRIPOD.] *n. s.* [*trisulcus*, Lat.] A thing of three points. *Brown.*

TRISU'LCATE*, trī-sŭl'-kăte. *a.* Having three points or forks. *Old Ballad of St. George for England.*

TRISYLLA'BICAL, trĭs'-sĭl-lăb'-è-kăl. 533. *a.* Consisting of three syllables.

TRISY'LLABLE §, trĭs'-sĭl-lă-bl. 535. *n. s.* [*trisyllaba*, Lat.] A word consisting of three syllables.

TRITE §, trīte. *a.* [*tritus*, Lat.] Worn out; stale; common; not new. *Brown.*

TRI'TELY*, trīte'-lè. *ad.* In a trite or common way.

TRI'TENESS, trīte'-nĕs. *n. s.* Staleness; commonness. *Wrangham.*

TRI'THEISM, trī'-*thè* ĭzm. *n. s.* [*tritheisme*, Fr.; τρεῖς and θεὸς, Gr.] The opinion which holds three distinct Gods. *Bp. Bull.*

TRI'THEIST*, trī'-*thè*-ĭst. *n. s.* One who maintains tritheism. *Nelson.*

TRITHEI'STICK*, trī-*thè*-ĭs'-tĭk. *a.* Relating to tritheism. *South.*

TRI'THING*, trī'-*thĭng*. *n. s.* [ϸpiðiŋga, Sax whence *triding*, *riding*; which see.] The *trithing* contains three or four hundreds, or the third part of a shire or province. *Cowel.*

TRI'TICAL*, trĭt'-è-kăl. *a.* [*tritus*, Lat.] Trite; common; worn out. *Warton.*

TRI'TICALNESS*, trĭt'-è-kăl-nĕs. *n. s.* Triteness. *Arbuthnot.*

TRI'TURABLE, trĭt'-tshŭ-rā-bl. *a.* [*triturable*, Fr.] Possible to be pounded or comminuted. *Brown.*

*To* TRI'TURATE §*, trĭt'-tshŭ-răte. *v. a.* [*trituro*, Lat.] To thresh; to pound. *Cockeram. Ob. T.*

TRITURA'TION, trĭt-tshŭ-rā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Reduction of any substances to powder upon a stone with a muller, as colours are ground; it is also called *levigation*. *Brown.*

TRI'UMPH §, trī'-ŭmf. 116. *n. s.* [*triumphus*, Lat.; *triomphe*, Fr.] Pomp with which a victory is publickly celebrated. *Bacon.* State of being victorious. *Milton.* Victory; conquest. *Shak.* Joy for success. *Milton.* Show; exhibition of masks, stately procession. *Bacon.* A conquering card, now called *trump*.

*To* TRI'UMPH, trī'-umf. *v. n.* [*triumpho*, Lat.; *triompher*, Fr.] To celebrate a victory with pomp; to rejoice for victory. *Job*, xx. To obtain victory. *Knolles.* To insult upon an advantage gained. *Shakspeare.*

☞ This verb, says Mr. Nares, was, even till Dryden's time, pronounced with the accent either on the first or last syllable. Accenting the last was according to the general rule.—See *Principles*, No. 503, (*n.*) But it is now, as Mr. Nares observes, invariably accented on the first, notwithstanding the analogy I have remarked, and the general propensity to give a dissyllable noun and verb a different accentuation. 492. *W*

*To* TRI'UMPH*, trī'-ŭmf. *v. a.* To triumph over; to subdue. *B. Jonson.*

TRIU'MPHAL, trī-ŭmf'-ăl. 88. *a.* [*triomphal*, Fr.; *triumphalis*, Lat.] Used in celebrating victory. *Bacon.*

TRIU'MPHAL, trī-ŭmf'-ăl. *n. s.* [*triumphalia*, Lat.] A token of victory. *Milton. Ob. J.*

TRIU'MPHANT, trī-ŭmf'-ănt. *a.* [*triumphans*, Lat.; *triomphant*, Fr.] Celebrating a victory. *South.* Rejoicing as for victory. *Milton.* Victorious; graced with conquest. *Perkins.*

TRIU'MPHANTLY, trī-ŭmf'-ănt-lè. *ad.* In a triumphant manner in token of victory; joyfully as for victory. *Shak.* Victoriously; with success. *Shak.* With insolent exultation. *South.*

TRIU'MPHER, trī'-ŭm-fŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who triumphs. *Shakspeare*

TRIU'MVIRATE, trī-ŭm'-vè-rĕt. } *n. s.* [*triumvira-*
TRIU'MVIRI, trī-ŭm'-vè-rī. } *tus* or *triumviri*, Lat.] A coalition or concurrence of three men. *Bacon.*

TRI'UNE, trī-ūne'. *a.* [*tres* and *unus*, Lat.] At once three and one. *Burnet.*

TRI'UNITY*, trī-yū'-nè-tè. *n. s.* State of being triune; the Trinity. *More.*

TRI'VANT*. *n. s.* A truant. *Burton.*

TRI'VET, trĭv'-ĭt. 99. *n. s.* See TREVET. Any thing supported by three feet. *Chapman.*

TRI'VIAL §, trĭv'-yăl. 113. *a.* [Fr.; *trivialis*, Lat.] Vile; worthless; vulgar; such as may be picked up in the highway. *Roscommon.* Light; trifling; unimportant; inconsiderable. *Fell.*

TRI'VIALLY, trĭv'-yăl-è. *ad.* Commonly; vulgarly. *Bacon.* Lightly; inconsiderably. *Taller.*

TRI'VIALNESS, trĭv'-yăl-nĕs. *n. s.* Commonness vulgarity. Lightness; unimportance.

*To* TROAT, trōte. *v. a.* [With hunters.] To cry as a buck does at rutting time. *Dict.*

TRO'CAR, trō'-kâr. *n. s.* [corrupted from *trois quart*, Fr.] A chirurgical instrument. *Sharp.*

TROCHA'ICAL, trō-kā'-ĕ-kâl. 353. } *a.* [*trochaïque*,
TROCHA'ICK*, trō-kā'-ĭk. } Fr.; *trochaicus*, Lat.] Consisting of trochees. *Dr. Warton.*

TROCHA'ICK*, trō-kā'-ĭk. *n. s.* A trochaical verse. *Dr. Warton.*

TROCHA'NTERS, trō-kân'-tûrz. *n. s.* [τροχαντῆρες.] Two processes of the thigh-bone, called *rotator major* and *minor*, in which the tendons of many muscles terminate. *Dict.*

TRO'CHEE §, trō'-kē. 353. *n. s.* [*trochæus*, Lat.; *trochée*, Fr.; τροχάιος, Gr.] A foot used in Latin poetry, consisting of a long and short syllable.

TRO'CHIL*. } *n. s.* [*trochilus*, Lat.] A small
TRO'CHILUS*. } sea-bird, said to get its meat out of the crocodile's mouth. *Sir T. Herbert.* A name sometimes given to the wren.

TROCHI'LICK*, trō-kĭl'-ĭk. *a.* Having power to draw out, or turn round. *Camden.*

TROCHI'LICKS, trō-kĭl'-ĭks. *n. s.* [τροχίλιον, τροχὸς.] The science of rotatory motion. *Brown.*

TRO'CHINGS, trō'-kĭngz. *n. s.* The branches on a deer's head. *Ainsworth.*

TRO'CHISCH, trō'-kĭsh. *n. s.* [τροχίσκος.] A kind of tablet or lozenge. *Bacon.*

TRO'CHITE*. *n. s.* [*trochite*, Fr., from τροχὸς, Gr.] A kind of figured fossil stone. *Bp. Nicolson.*

TROD, trŏd. } part. pass. of *tread*. *St.*
TRO'DDEN, trŏd'-d'n. } *Luke*, xxi.

TRODE, trōd. The pret. of *tread*. *Judges*, ix.

TRODE, trōd. *n. s.* [from *trode*, pret. of *tread*.] Footing. *Spenser.*

TRO'GLODYTE, trŏg'-lō-dīte. 155. *n. s.* [τρωγλοδύτης.] One who inhabits caves of the earth. *Howell.*

*To* TROLL §, trōll. 406. *v. a.* [*trollen*, Dutch.] To move circularly; to drive about. *B. Jonson.* To move volubly. *Milton.* To utter volubly. [perhaps from *tralla*, Su. Goth.] *Shak.* [*trôler*, Fr.] To draw on. *Hammond.*

*To* TROLL, trōll. 318. *v. n.* To go round; to be moved circularly. To roll; to run round. *Swift.* [*trôler*, Fr.] To fish for a pike with a rod which has a pulley towards the bottom. *Gay.*

TRO'LLOP, trŏl'-lŏp. 166. *n. s.* A slattern; a woman loosely dressed. *Milton.*

TROLLOPE'E*, trŏl-lō-pē'. *n. s.* A kind of loose dress for women, not now in use. *Goldsmith.*

TRO'LMYDAMES, trōl'-mē-dāmz. *n. s.* [*trou-madame*, Fr.] The game of nine-holes. *Shakspeare.*

TRO'NAGE, trŭn'-ĭdje. *n. s.* Money paid for weighing.

TROOP §, trōōp. 306. *n. s.* [*troupe*, Fr.; *troppa*, Ital.; *troope*, Dut.; *trop*, Swed.] A company; a number of people collected together. *Shak.* A body of soldiers. *Dryden.* A small body of cavalry.

*To* TROOP, trōōp. *v. n.* To march in a body. *Shak.* To march in haste. *Shak.* To march in company. *Shakspeare.*

TROO'PER, trōōp'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* A horse soldier, that fights only on horseback. *Grew.*

TROPE §, trōpe. *n. s.* [τρόπος, Gr.; *trope*, Fr.; *tropus*, Lat.] A change of a word from its original signification: as, The clouds *foretell* rain, for *foreshow*. *Dryden.*

TRO'PHIED, trō'-fĭd. 283. *a.* Adorned with trophies. *Pope.*

TRO'PHY, trō'-fē. 413. *n. s.* [*trophæum*, Lat.] Something shown or treasured up in proof of victory. *Spenser.*

TRO'PICAL, trŏp'-ĕ-kâl. 509. *a.* Rhetorically changed from the original meaning. *Brown.* [from *tropick*.] Placed near the tropick; belonging to the tropick. *Salmon.*

TRO'PICALLY*, trŏp'-ĕ-kâl-lè. *ad.* Figuratively. *Shakspeare.*

TRO'PICK §, trŏp'-ĭk. 544. *n. s.* [*tropique*, Fr.; *tropicus*, Lat.] The line at which the sun turns back, of which the north has the tropick of Cancer, and the south the tropick of Capricorn. *Waller.*

TRO'PIST*, trō'-pĭst. *n. s.* [*tropiste*, Fr.] One who deals in tropes: a name also given to a sect which pretended to explain the Scriptures altogether by tropes and figures.

TROPOLO'GICAL, trŏp-pō-lŏdje'-ĕ-kâl. *a.* Varied by tropes; changed from the original import of the words. *Burton.*

TROPO'LOGY, trō-pŏl'-ō-jè. *n. s.* [τρόπος and λόγος.] A rhetorical mode of speech including tropes, or a change of some word from the original meaning. *Brown.*

TRO'SSERS, trŏs'-sûrz. *n. s.* [*trousses*, Fr.] Breeches; hose. *Shakspeare.*

*To* TROT §, trŏt. *v. n.* [*trotter*, Fr.; *trotten*, Dutch.] To move with a high, jolting pace. *Shak.* To walk fast; or, to travel on foot: in a ludicrous or contemptuous sense

TROT, trŏt. *n. s.* [*trot*, Fr., Germ., Dutch.] The jolting, high pace of a horse. *Herbert.* [*trot*, Germ.] An old woman, in contempt. *Shakspeare.*

TROTH §, trŏth. *n. s.* [*trouth*, old Eng.; ƿreoð Sax.] Belief; faith; fidelity. *Shak.* Truth; verity. *Addison.*

TRO'THLESS, trŏth'-lĕs. *a.* Faithless; treacherous. *Fairfax.*

*To* TRO'THPLIGHT*, trŏth'-plīte. *v. a.* To affiance; to betroth. *Shakspeare.*

TRO'THPLIGHT*, trŏth'-plīte. *n. s.* The act of plighting troth; the act of betrothing. *Shakspeare.*

TRO'TTER, trŏt'-tûr. *n. s.* One that walks a jolting pace; one that runs up and down. *Huloet.* A sheep's foot. *Skelton.*

*TROUBADOUR*, trōō'-bâ-dōōr. *n. s.* [old Fr.] An early poet of Provence. *Harris.*

*To* TROUBLE §, trŭb'-bl. 314. *v. a.* [*troubler*, Fr.; ƿrubulan, Sax.] To disturb; to perplex. *Shak.* To afflict; to grieve. *Sidney.* To distress; to make uneasy. *Clarendon.* To busy; to engage overmuch. *St. Luke*, x. To give occasion of labour to: a word of civility or slight regard. *Locke.* To tease; to vex. *Shak.* To disorder; to put into agitation or commotion. *St. John*, v. In low language: to sue for a debt.

TROUBLE, trŭb'-bl. 405. *n. s.* [Fr.] Disturbance perplexity. *Milton.* Affliction; calamity. *Shak.* Molestation; obstruction; inconvenience. *Milton.* Uneasiness; vexation. *Milton.*

TROUBLE-STATE, trŭb'-bl-stâte. *n. s.* [*trouble* and *state*.] Disturber of a community; publick makebate. *Daniel.*

TROUBLER, trŭb'-bl-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* Dirturber; confounder. *Spenser.*

TROUBLESOME, trŭb'-bl-sŭm. *a.* Vexatious; uneasy; afflictive. *Shak.* Full of molestation. *Atterbury.* Burdensome; tiresome; wearisome. *Pope.* Full of teasing business. *Sidney.* Slightly harassing. *Milton.* Unseasonably engaging; improperly importuning. *Spenser.* Importunate; teasing. *Arbuthnot.*

TROUBLESOMELY, trŭb'-bl-sŭm-lè. *ad.* Vexatiously; wearisomely; unseasonably; importunately. *Locke.*

TROUBLESOMENESS, trŭb'-bl-sŭm-nĕs. *n. s.* Vexatiousness; uneasiness. *Bacon.* Importunity; unseasonableness.

TROUBLOUS, trŭb'-bl-ŭs. 314. *a.* Tumultuous; confused; disordered; put into commotion. *Spenser.*

TROUGH, trŏf. 321, 391. *n. s.* [ƿroȝ, ƿrho, Sax.] Any thing hollowed and open longitudinally on the upper side. *Bacon.*

*To* TROUL, trōle. 318. See *To* TROLL.

*To* TROUNCE, trŏŭnse. 313. *v. a.* [*tronc* or *tronçon*, Fr.] To punish by an indictment or information; to punish severely. *South.*

TROUSE, trŏŭze. 313. } *n. s.* [*trousse*, Fr.; *trius*,
TROU'SERS, trŏŭ'-sûrz. } Irish.] Breeches; long breeches; pantaloons. *Spenser.*

TROUT, trŏŭt. 313. *n. s.* [ƿruht, Sax.] A delicate, spotted fish, inhabiting brooks and quick streams

*Carew.* A familiar phrase for an honest, or perhaps for a silly fellow. *Shakspeare.*

TRO'VER, trō'-vûr. 98. *n. s.* [*trouver*, Fr.] [In the common law.] An action which a man hath against one that, having found any of his goods, refuseth to deliver them upon demand. *Cowel.*

*To* TROW, trō. 324. *v. n* [*tro*, Su. Goth.; *trawan*, M. Goth.] To think; to imagine; to conceive. *Sidney.* To believe. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

TROW, trō. *interj.* An exclamation of inquiry. *Shakspeare.*

TRO'WEL. trōŏ'-îl. 99, 322. *n. s.* [*truelle*, Fr.; *trulla*, Lat.] A tool to take up the mortar with, and spread it on the bricks; with which also they cut the bricks to such lengths as they have occasion, and also stop the joints. *Moxon.* Any coarse instrument. *Shakspeare.*

*To* TROWL*. See *To* TROLL.

TRO'WSERS*. See TROUSE.

TROY, trōé. 329. } *n. s.* [from *Troyes*,
TROY-WEIGHT, trōé'-wāte. } Fr.] A kind of weight by which gold and bread are weighed, consisting of these denominations: a pound = 12 ounces; ounce = 20 pennyweights; pennyweight = 24 grains. *Arbuthnot.*

TRU'ANT §, trōŏ'-ânt. 339. *n. s.* [*truand*, old Fr.; *treuwant*, Dutch.] An idler; one who wanders idly about, neglecting his duty or employment. To play the *truant* is, in schools, to stay from school without leave. *Gower.*

TRU'ANT, trōŏ'-ânt. 88. *a.* Idle; wandering from business; lazy; loitering. *Shakspeare.*

*To* TRU'ANT, trōŏ'-ânt. *v. n.* [*truander*, Fr.; *truwanten*, old Germ.] To idle at a distance from duty; to loiter; to be lazy. *Shakspeare.*

TRU'ANTLY*, trōŏ'-ânt-lè. *a.* Like a truant. *Bp. Taylor.*

TRU'ANTSHIP, trōŏ'-ânt-shîp. *n. s.* Idleness; negligence; neglect of study or business. *Ascham.*

TRUBS, trŭbz. *n. s.* A sort of herb. *Ainsworth.*

TRU'BTAIL, trŭb'-tāle. *n. s.* [*trubbig*, Swed., and *tail*.] A short, squat woman. *Ainsworth.*

TRUCE, trōōse. 339. *n. s.* [*treuga*, Germ.; *tregua*, Span. and Ital.] A temporary peace; a cessation of hostilities. Cessation; intermission; short quiet. *Milton.*

TRU'CHMAN,* trŭtsh'-mân. } *n. s.* [*thirgem*,
TRU'DGEMAN*, trŭdje'-mân. } Heb.] An interpreter. *Bedwell.*

TRUCIDA'TION, trōō-sè-dā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*trucido*, Lat.] The act of killing. *Cockeram.*

*To* TRUCK §, trŭk. *v. n.* [*troquer*, Fr.; *truccare*, Ital.; *trocar*, Span.] To traffick by exchange; to give one commodity for another. *Burke.*

*To* TRUCK, trŭk. *v. a.* To give in exchange; to exchange. *Dryden.*

TRUCK, trŭk. *n. s.* Exchange; traffick by exchange. *Dryden.* [τροχὸς.] Wooden wheels for carriage of cannon. A kind of carriage, with low wheels, for any heavy weights.

TRU'CKAGE*, trŭk'-îdje. *n. s.* The practice of trafficking by exchange. *Milton.*

TRU'CKER*, trŭk'-ûr. *n. s.* One who trafficks by exchange. *South.*

*To* TRU'CKLE, trŭk'-kl. 405. *v. n.* To be in a state of subjection or inferiority; to yield; to creep. *Cleaveland.*

TRU'CKLEBED, trŭk'-kl-bĕd. } *n. s.* [properly
TRU'NDLEBED, trŭn'-dl-bĕd. } *troclebed*; from *trochlea*, Lat., or τροχὸς, Gr.] A bed that runs on wheels under a higher bed. *Shakspeare.*

TRU'CULENCE §, trōŏ'-kù-lêñse. } *n. s.* [*trucu-*
TRU'CULENCY §*, trōŏ'-kù-lên-sè. } *lentia*, Lat.] Savageness of manners. *Waterhouse.* Terribleness of aspect.

TRU'CULENT, trōŏ'-kù-lênt. [See MUCULENT.] *a.* [*truculentus*, Lat.] Savage; barbarous. *Ray.* Terrible of aspect. *Sandys.* Destructive; cruel. *Harvey.*

*To* TRUDGE, trŭdje. *v. n.* [*truggiolare*, Ital.] To travel laboriously; to jog on; to march heavily on. *Shakspeare.*

TRUE §, trōō. 339. *a.* [ꝥeopa, ꝥpupa, Sax.; *trewe*, Germ.] Not false; not erroneous; agreeing with fact, or with the nature of things. *Spenser.* Not false; agreeing with our own thoughts. Pure from the crime of falsehood; veracious. *Prov.* xiv. Genuine; real; not counterfeit. 1 *John*, ii. Faithful; not perfidious; steady. *Shak.* Honest; not fraudulent. *Shak.* Exact; conformable to a rule. *Dryden.* Rightful. *Milton.*

TRU'EBORN, trōō'-bôrn. *a.* [*true* and *born*.] Having a right by birth to any title. *Shakspeare.*

TRU'EBRED, trōō'-brĕd. *a.* Of a right breed. *Shak.*

TRUEHE'ARTED, trōō-hârt'-ĕd. *a.* Honest; faithful. *Shakspeare.*

TRU'ELOVE, trōō'-lŭv. *n. s.* An herb. *Gerarde.* A sweetheart. *Donne.*

TRU'ELOVEKNOT, trōō-lŭv-nŏt'. } *n. s.*
TRU'ELOVERSKNOT, trōō-lŭv-ûrz-nŏt'. } [*true*, *love*, and *knot*.] Lines drawn through each other with many involutions, considered as the emblem of interwoven affection. *Hudibras.*

TRU'ENESS, trōō'-nĕs. *n. s.* Sincerity; faithfulness. *Bacon.*

TRU'EPENNY, trōō'-pĕn-nè. *n. s.* [*true* and *penny*.] A familiar phrase for an honest fellow. *Shak.*

TRU'FFLE, trŭf'-fl. [trŭf'-fl, *Perry*.] *n. s.* [*truffle*, *truffe*, Fr.] A subterraneous mushroom. *Ray.*

☞ This word ought either to have the *u* short, or be written with only one *f*. The latter of these alterations is, perhaps, the most practicable, as we seem inclined rather to part with a hundred letters than give up the smallest tendency to a foreign pronunciation. *W.*

TRUG, trŭg. *n. s.* A hod for mortar.

TRU'ISM*, trōō'-îzm. *n. s.* A self-evident and undeniable truth. *Pegge.*

TRULL, trŭll. *n. s.* [*drollen*, Teut.] A girl; a lass; a wench. *Turbervile.* A low whore; a vagrant strumpet. *Shakspeare.*

TRU'LY, trōō'-lè. *ad.* According to truth; not falsely; faithfully; honestly. *Sidney.* Really; without fallacy. *Milton.* Exactly; justly. *South.* Indeed: a slight affirmation, almost expletive. *Wotton.*

TRUMP §, trŭmp. *n. s.* [*trompe*, Dutch, and old Fr.; *tromba*, Ital.] A trumpet; an instrument of warlike musick. *Shak.* [corrupted from *triumph*.] A winning card; a card that has particular privileges in a game. *Pope.* An old game at cards. *Gamm. Gurton's Needle.*—*To put to* or *upon the trumps.* To put to the last expedient. *Dryden.*

*To* TRUMP, trŭmp. *v. a.* To win with a trump card. [*tromper*, Fr.] To impose upon. *B. Jonson.* To obtrude; to force; to obtrude fallaciously. *South.*—*To trump up.* To devise; to forge. *Young.*

*To* TRUMP*, trŭmp. *v. n.* To blow a trumpet. *Wicliffe.* To play a trump card; to interpose as with a trump card; to be an impediment. *Bp Hall.*

TRU'MPERY, trŭmp'-ûr-è. 555. *n. s.* [*tromperie*, Fr.] Something fallaciously splendid; something of less value than it seems. *Shakspeare.* Falsehood; empty talk. *Raleigh.* Something of no value; trifles. *Milton.*

TRU'MPET §, trŭmp'-ît. 99. *n. s.* [*trompette*, Fr. and Dutch.] An instrument of martial musick sounded by the breath. *Shak.* In military style, a trumpeter. *Clarendon.* One who celebrates; one who praises. *Bacon.*

*To* TRU'MPET, trŭmp'-ît. *v. a.* [*trompetter*, Fr.] To publish by sound of trumpet; to proclaim. *Shak.*

TRU'MPETER, trŭmp'-ît-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One who sounds a trumpet. *Shak.* One who proclaims publishes, or denounces. *Bacon.* A fish. *Ainsworth.*

TRU'MPET-FLOWER, trŭmp'-ît-flŏŏ-ûr. *n. s.* A tubulous flower. *Miller.*

TRU'MPET-TONGUED, trŭmp'-ît-tŭngd. 359. *a.* Having a tongue vociferous as a trumpet. *Shak.*

TRU'MPLIKE, trŭmp'-like. *a.* Resembling a trumpet. *Chapman.*

*To* TRU'NCATE §, trŭng'-kāte. 91, 403. *v. a.* [*trunco*, Lat.] To maim; to lop; to cut short: an heraldick word applied to trees. *Dr. Shaw.*

TRUNCA'TION, trŭn-kā'-shŭn. 408. *n. s.* The act of lopping or maiming. *Prynne.*

TRU'NCHEON§, trŭn'-shŭn. 295. *n. s.* [*tronçon*, Fr.] A short staff; a club; a cudgel. *Spenser.* A staff of command. *Shakspeare.*

*To* TRU'NCHEON, trŭn'-shŭn. *v. a.* To beat with a truncheon. *Shakspeare.*

TRUNCHEONE'ER, trŭn-shŭn-ēēr'. *n. s.* One armed with a truncheon. *Shakspeare.*

*To* TRU'NDLE§, trŭn'-dl. 405. *v. n.* [*trondeler*, Picard Fr.; ϸrendl, Sax.] To roll; to bowl along. *Addison.*

*To* TRU'NDLE*, trŭn'-dl. *v. a.* To bowl; to roll. *Lovelace.*

TRU'NDLE, trŭn'-dl. *n. s.* [ϸrendl, Sax.; *trendyl*, old Eng.] Any round, rolling thing. *Abp. Cranmer.*

TRU'NDLEBED*. See TRUCKLEBED.

TRU'NDLE-TAIL, trŭn'-dl-tāle. *n. s.* Round-tail; a kind of dog. *Shakspeare.*

TRUNK§, trŭngk. 408. *n. s.* [*truncus*, Lat.; *tronc*, Fr.] The body of a tree. *Shak.* The body without the limbs of an animal. *Spenser.* The main body of any thing. *Ray.* A chest for clothes; sometimes a small chest commonly lined with paper. *Shak.* The proboscis of an elephant, or other animal. *Milton.* A long tube through which pellets of clay are blown. *Bacon.*

*To* TRUNK, trŭngk. *v. a.* [*trunco*, Lat.] To truncate; to maim; to lop. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

TRU'NKED, trŭngk'-ĕd, or trŭngkt. *a.* Having a trunk. *Howell.*

TRUNK-HOSE, trŭngk'-hōze. *n. s.* [*trunk* and *hose.*] Large breeches formerly worn. *Prior.*

TRU'NNIONS, trŭn'-yŭnz. 113. *n. s.* [*trognons*, Fr.] The knobs or bunchings of a gun, that bear it on the cheeks of a carriage. *Bailey.*

TRU'SION, trōō'-zhŭn. 451. *n. s.* [*trudo*, Lat.] The act of thrusting or pushing. *Bentley.*

TRUSS§, trŭs. *n. s.* [*trousse*, Fr.] A bandage by which ruptures are restrained from lapsing. *Wiseman.* Bundle; any thing thrust close together. *Spenser.* Trouse; breeches.

*To* TRUSS, trŭs. *v. a.* [*trousser*, Fr.] To pack up close together. *Spenser.*

TRUST§, trŭst. *n. s.* [*traust*, Run.] Confidence; reliance on another. *Shak.* Charge received in confidence. *Denham.* Confident opinion of any event. *Milton.* Credit given without examination. *Locke.* Credit on promise of payment. *Raleigh.* Something committed to one's faith. *Bacon.* Deposit; something committed to charge, of which an account must be given. *Swift.* Confidence in supposed honesty. *Tob.* x. State of him to whom something is intrusted. *Shakspeare.*

*To* TRUST, trŭst. *v. a.* To place confidence in; to confide in. *B. Jonson.* To believe; to credit. *Shak.* To admit in confidence to the power over any thing. *Bp. Taylor.* To commit with confidence. *Dryden.* To venture confidently. *Milton.* To sell upon credit.

*To* TRUST, *v. n.* To be confident of something future. 2 *John.* To have confidence; to rely; to depend without doubt. *Isa.* li. To be credulous; to be won to confidence. *Shakspeare.* To expect. *L'Estrange.*

TRUSTE'E, trŭs-tēē'. *n. s.* One intrusted with any thing. *Bp. Taylor.* One to whom something is committed for the use and behoof of another. *Dryden.*

TRU'STER, trŭst'-ŭr. *n. s.* One who trusts. *Shak.*

TRU'STILY*, trŭst'-e-lè. *ad.* Honestly; faithfully; with fidelity. *Wicliffe.*

TRU'STINESS, trŭst'-ē-nĕs. *n. s.* Honesty; fidelity; faithfulness. *Grew.*

TRU'STLESS, trŭst'-lĕs. *a.* Unfaithful; unconstant; not to be trusted. *Spenser.*

TRU'STY, trŭst'-è. *a.* [from *trust.*] Honest; faithful; true; fit to be trusted. *Shak.* Strong; stout; such as will not fail. *Spenser.*

TRUTH§, trōōth. 339, 467. *n. s.* [ϸreoϸe, Sax.] The contrary to *falsehood*; conformity of notions to things. Conformity of words to thoughts. *Milton.* Purity from falsehood. *Shak.* Right opinion. *Harte.* Fidelity; constancy. *Shak.* Honesty; virtue. *Shak.* It is used sometimes by way of concession. *St. Matt.* xv. Exactness; conformity to rule. *Mortimer.* Reality; real state of things. *Beattie.*—*Of a truth*, or *in truth.* In reality. 2 *Kings.* xix.

TRU'THFUL*, trōōth'-fŭl. *a.* Full of truth. *Berington.*

TRU'THLESS*, trōōth'-lĕs. *a.* Wanting truth; faithless; wanting reality. *Fuller.*

TRUTINA'TION, trōō-tè-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*trutina*, Lat.] The act of weighing; examination by the scale. *Brown.*

*To* TRY§, trì. 39. *v. a.* [*trier*, Fr.] To examine; to make experiment of. *Shak.* To experience; to assay; to have knowledge or experience of. *Milton.* To examine as a judge. To bring before a judicial tribunal. To bring to a decision. 2 *Macc.* xiv. To act on as a test. *Shak.* To bring as to a test. *James*, i. To essay; to attempt. *Milton.* To purify; to refine. *Milton.* To use as means. *Swift.*

*To* TRY, trì. *v. n.* To endeavour; to attempt; to make essay. *Wotton.*

TUB§, tŭb. *n. s.* [*tobbe, tubbe*, Dutch.] A large, open vessel of wood. *Bacon.* A state of salivation; so called because the patient was formerly sweated in a tub. *Shakspeare.*

TUBE, tūbe. *n. s.* [Fr.; *tubus*, Lat.] A pipe; a siphon; a long, hollow body. *Roscommon.*

TU'BERCLE, tū'-bĕr-kl. 405. *n. s.* [*tubercule*, Fr.; *tuberculum*, Lat.] A small swelling or excrescence on the body; a pimple. *Sewell.*

TU'BEROSE, tūbe'-rōze. *n. s.* A flower. *Mortimer.*

TU'BEROUS, tū'-bĕr-ŭs. 314. *a.* [*tubereux*, Fr. *tuber*, Lat.] Having prominent knots or excrescences. *Woodward.*

TU'BULAR, tū'-bū-lăr. *a.* [*tubulus*, Lat.] Resembling a pipe or trunk; consisting of a pipe; long and hollow; fistular. *Grew.*

TU'BULATED, tū'-bū-lā-tĕd. } *a.* [*tubulus*, Lat.]

TU'BULOUS, tū'-bū-lŭs. 314. } Fistular; longitudinally hollow. *Derham.*

TU'BULE§, tū'-būle. 503. *n. s.* [*tubulus*, Lat.] A small pipe, or fistular body. *Woodward.*

TUCH*, tŭtsh. *n. s.* A kind of marble. *Sir T. Herbert.*

TUCK§, tŭk. *n. s.* [*twca*, Welsh; *estoc*, Fr.; *stocco*, Ital.] A long, narrow sword. *Shak.* A kind of net. *Carew.* A kind of fold. A sort of pull; a kind of lugging. [*tucken*, Teut.] *Life of A. Wood.*

*To* TUCK, tŭk. *v. a.* [*tucken*, Germ.] To gather into a narrower compass; to crush together; to hinder from spreading. *Addison.* To enclose, by tucking clothes round. *Locke.*

*To* TUCK, tŭk. *v. n.* To contract. *Sharp.*

TU'CKER, tŭk'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* A small piece of linen that shades the breast of women. *Addison.*

TU'CKET*, tŭk'-ĕt. } *n. s.* [*tocchetti*, Ital.] A steak;

TU'CET*, tū'-sĕt. } a collop. *Bp. Taylor.* [*toccata*, Ital.] A kind of flourish or prelude on a trumpet. *Shakspeare.*

TU'CKETSONANCE, tŭk'-ĕt-zō-nănse. *n. s.* The sound of the tucket. *Shakspeare.*

TU'EL, tū'-ĕl. *n. s.* [*tuyau*, Fr.] The anus. *Skinner*

TU'ESDAY, tūze'-dè. 223, 335. *n. s.* [ϸuerdæg, Sax.; ϸu, ϸir, Sax., is *Mars.*] The third day of the week.

TUFT§, tŭft. *n. s.* [*tuffe*, old Fr.; ϸurfe, Sax.] A number of threads or ribands, flowery leaves, or any small bodies, joined together. *Bacon.* A cluster; a plump. *Sidney.*

*To* TUFT, tŭft. *v. a.* To separate into tufts, or little clusters. *Drayton.* To adorn with a tuft. *Thomson.*

TUFTA'FFATY, tŭf-tăf'-fā-tè. *n. s.* A villous kind of silk. *Donne.*

TU'FTED, tŭf'-tĕd. *a.* Growing in tufts or clusters. *Milton.*

TU'FTY, tŭf'-tè. *a.* Adorned with tufts; growing in tufts. *Drayton.*

*To* TUG §, tŭg. *v. a.* [ᴛɪʒan, ᴛeoʒan, Sax.] To pull with strength long continued in the utmost exertion; to draw. *Chapman.* To pull; to pluck. *Shakspeare.*

*To* TUG, tŭg. *v. n.* To pull; to draw. *Sandys.* To labour; to contend; to struggle. *Shakspeare.*

TUG, tŭg. *n. s.* Pull performed with the utmost effort. *Dryden.*

TU'GGER, tŭg'-gŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that tugs or pulls hard. *Sherwood.*

TU'GGINGLY*, tŭg'-gĭng-lè. *ad.* With difficulty. *Bailey.*

TUI'TION, tū-ĭsh'-ŭn. 462. *n. s.* [old Fr.; *tuitio*, from *tueor*, Lat.] Guardianship; superintendent care; care of a guardian or tutor. *Sidney.*

TU'LIP §, tū'-lĭp. *n. s.* [*tulipe*, Fr.; *tulipa*, Lat.] A flower. *Miller.*

TU'LIPTREE, tū'-lĭp-trēe. *n. s.* A tree which grows in North America, so called because the shape of its flowers in some degree resembles a tulip. *Mason.*

*To* TU'MBLE §, tŭm'-bl. 405. *v. n.* [*tommelen*, Dutch; *tombolare*, Ital.; ᴛumbɪan, Sax.] To fall; to come suddenly and violently to the ground. *Shak.* To fall in great quantities tumultuously. *Bacon.* To roll about. *Sidney.* To play tricks by various librations of the body. *Rowe.*

*To* TU'MBLE, tŭm'-bl. *v. a.* To turn over; to throw about by way of examination. *Bacon.* To throw by chance or violence. *Locke.* To throw down. *Shakspeare.*

TU'MBLE, tŭm'-bl. 405. *n. s.* A fall. *L'Estrange.*

TU'MBLER, tŭm'-bl-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who shows postures by various contortions of body, or feats of activity. *Wilkins.* A large drinking glass. A particular species of pigeon. A sort of dog. *Swan.*

TU'MBREL, tŭm'-brĭl. 99. *n. s.* [*tumerel*, old Fr., *tombereau*, modern.] A dung cart. *Tusser.*

TUMEFA'CTION, tū-mè-făk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*tumefactio*, Lat.] Swelling. *Arbuthnot.*

*To* TU'MEFY §, tū'-mè-fī. 462. *v. a.* [*tumefacio*, Lat.] To swell; to make to swell. *Sharp.*

TU'MID, tū'-mĭd. 462. *a.* [*tumidus*, Lat.] Swelling; puffed up. Protuberant; raised above the level. *Milton.* Pompous; boastful; puffy; falsely sublime. *Boyle.*

TU'MOROUS, tū'-mŭr-ŭs. 462. *a.* Swelling; protuberant. *Wotton.* Fastuous; vainly pompous; falsely magnificent. *B. Jonson.*

TU'MOUR §, tū'-mŭr. 314, 462. *n. s.* [*tumor*, Lat.] A morbid swelling. *Wiseman.* A swell or rise of water. *B. Jonson.* Affected pomp; false magnificence; puffy grandeur; swelling mien; unsubstantial greatness. *Wotton.*

TU'MOURED*, tū'-mŭrd. *a.* Distended; swollen; puffed up. *Junius.*

TUMP*, tŭmp. *n. s.* [perhaps a corruption of *umbo*, Lat.] The knoll of a hill. *Ainsworth.*

*To* TUMP, tŭmp. *v. a.* [among gardeners.] To fence trees about with earth.

*To* TU'MULATE, tū'-mū-lāte. 462. *v. n.* [*tumulo*, Lat.] To swell. *Boyle.*

TU'MULOSE, tū-mū-lōse'. 462. *a.* [*tumulosus*, Lat.] Full of hills. *Bailey.*

TUMULO'SITY, tū-mū-lŏs'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* [*tumulus*, Lat.] Hilliness. *Bailey.*

TU'MULT §, tū'-mŭlt. 462. *n. s.* [*tumulte*, Fr.; *tumultus*, Lat.] A promiscuous commotion in a multitude. *Pope.* A multitude put into wild commotion. A stir; an irregular violence; a wild commotion. *Shakspeare.*

*To* TU'MULT*, tū'-mŭlt. *v. n.* To make a tumult; to be in wild commotion. *Milton.*

TU'MULTER*, tū'-mŭlt-ŭr. *n. s.* One who makes a tumult; a rioter. *Milton.*

TUMU'LTUARILY, tū-mŭl'-tshŭ-ă-rè-lè. 462. *ad.* In a tumultuary manner. *Sandys.*

TUMU'LTUARINESS, tū-mŭl'-tshŭ-ă-rè-nĕs. 462. *n. s.* Turbulence; inclination or disposition to tumults or commotions. *King Charles.*

TUMU'LTUARY, tū-mŭl'-tshŭ-ă-rè. *a.* [*tumultuaire*, Fr.] Disorderly; promiscuous; confused. *Bacon.* Restless; put into irregular commotion. *Atterbury.*

*To* TUMU'LTUATE, tū-mŭl'-tshŭ-āte. *v. n.* [*tumultuor*, Lat.] To make a tumult; to rage. *South.*

TUMULTUA'TION, tū-mŭl-tshŭ-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Irregular and confused agitation. *Boyle.*

TUMU'LTUOUS, tū-mŭl'-tshŭ-ŭs. *a.* [*tumultueux*, Fr.] Violently carried on by disorderly multitudes. *Spenser.* Put into violent commotion; irregularly and confusedly agitated. *Milton.* Turbulent; violent. *Shakspeare.* Full of tumults. *Sidney.*

TUMU'LTUOUSLY, tū-mŭl'-tshŭ-ŭs-lè. *ad.* By act of the multitude; with confusion and violence. *Bacon.*

TUMU'LTUOUSNESS*, tū-mŭl'-tshŭ-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* State of being tumultuous. *Hammond.*

TUN §, tŭn. *n. s.* [ᴛunne, Sax.; *tonne*, Dutch; *tonne, tonneau*, Fr.] A large cask. *Milton.* The measure of four hogsheads. Any large quantity, proverbially. *Shak.* A drunkard: in burlesque. *Dryden.* The weight of two thousand pounds. A cubick space in a ship, supposed to contain a tun. *Heylin.*

*To* TUN, tŭn. *v. a.* To put into casks; to barrel. *Bacon.*

TU'NABLE, tū'-nă-bl. 405, 463. *a.* [from *tune*.] Harmonious; musical. *Shakspeare.*

TU'NABLENESS, tū'-nă-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Harmony; melodiousness. *Sherwood.*

TU'NABLY, tū'-nă-blè. *ad.* Harmoniously; melodiously. *Skelton.*

TUN-DISH, tŭn'-dĭsh. *n. s.* [from *tun* and *dish*.] A tunnel. *Shakspeare.*

TUNE §, tūne. 462. *n. s.* [*toon*, Dutch; *ton*, Swed.; *tuono*, Ital.; *tone*, Fr.; *tonus*, Lat.] A diversity of notes put together. *Locke.* Sound; note. *Shak.* Harmony; order; concert of parts. *K. Charles.* State of giving the due sounds: as, The fiddle is in *tune*, or out of *tune*. Proper state for use or application; right disposition; fit temper; proper humour. *Locke.* State of any thing with respect to order. *Shakspeare.*

*To* TUNE, tūne. 462. *v. a.* To put into such a state, as that the proper sounds may be produced. *Milton.* To sing harmoniously. *Milton.* To put into order, so as to produce the proper effect. *Shakspeare.*

*To* TUNE, tūne. *v. n.* To form one sound to another. *Drayton.* To utter with the voice inarticulate harmony.

TU'NEFUL, tūne'-fŭl. *a.* Musical; harmonious. *Milt.*

TU'NELESS, tūne'-lĕs. 462. *a.* Unharmonious; unmusical. *Spenser.*

TU'NER, tū'-nŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who tunes. *Shak.*

TU'NICK §, tū'-nĭk. [See DRAMA.] *n. s.* [ᴛunece, Sax.; *tunique*, Fr.; *tunica*, Lat.] Part of the Roman dress. *Arbuthnot.* Natural covering; integument; tunicle. *Harvey.*

TU'NICLE, tū'-nè-kl. 405. *n. s.* Natural cover; integument. *Ray.* Formerly a kind of cope worn by the officiating clergy. *Bale.*

TU'NING*, tū'-nĭng. *n. s.* Act of singing or playing in concert; act or method of putting into tune. *Milton.*

TU'NNAGE, tŭn'-nĭdje. 90. *n. s.* [from *tun*.] Content of a vessel measured by the tun. *Arbuthnot.* Tax laid by the tun; as, to levy *tunnage*.

TU'NNEL, tŭn'-nĭl. 99. *n. s.* [ᴛunel, Sax.] The shaft of a chimney; the passage for the smoke. A funnel; a pipe by which liquor is poured into vessels. *Bacon.* A net wide at the mouth, and ending in a point, and so resembling a funnel or tunnel.

*To* TU'NNEL, tŭn'-nĭl. *v. a.* To form like a tunnel. *Derham.* To catch in a net. To make network; to reticulate. *Derham.*

TU'NNY, tŭn'-nè. *n. s.* [*tonnen*, Ital.; *thynnus*, Lat.] A sea-fish. *Carew.*

TUP §, tŭp. *n. s.* [not known of what original.] A ram.

*To* TUP, tŭp. *v. n.* To butt like a ram.

*To* TUP*, tŭp. *v. a.* To cover as a ram.

TU'RBAN, tŭr'-bŭn. } 88. *n. s.* [Turkish.] The
TU'RBAND, tŭr'-bŭnd. } cover worn by the Turks
TU'RBANT, tŭr'-bŭnt. } on their heads. *Shak*

TU'RBANED, tûr'-bând. 359. *a.* Wearing a turban; dressed with a turban. *Shakspeare.*

TU'RBARY, tûr'-bâ-rè. *n. s.* [*turbaria*, low Lat., from *turf.*] The right of digging turf. *Skinner.* The place where turfs are digged. *Cowel.*

TU'RBID §, tûr'-bîd. *a.* [*turbidus*, Lat.] Thick; muddy; not clear. *Bacon.*

TU'RBIDLY*, tûr'-bîd-lè. *ad.* Haughtily; proudly: a latinism. *Young.*

TU'RBIDNESS, tûr'-bîd-nês. *n. s.* Muddiness; thickness.

TU'RBINATED §, tûr'-bè-nâ-têd. *a.* [*turbinatus*, Lat.] Twisted; spiral; passing from narrower to wider. *Bentley.* Whirling as a body that turns round its own axis. *Hist. R. S.* iii. Among botanists, plants are called *turbinated*, as some parts of them resemble or are of a conical figure. *Dict.*

TURBINA'TION, tûr-bè-nâ'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of spinning like a top. *Cockeram.*

TU'RBITH, tûr'-bîth. *n. s.* [*turpethus*, Lat.] Yellow mercury precipitate. *Wiseman.*

TU'RBOT tûr'-bût. 166. *n. s.* [*turbot*, Fr. and Dutch.] A delicate fish. *Carew.*

TU'RBULENCE §, tûr'-bû-lênse. } *n. s.* [Fr.; *tur-*
TU'RBULENCY §, tûr'-bû-lên-sè. } *lentia*, Lat.] Tumult; confusion. *Shak.* Disorder of passions. *Dryden.* Tumultuousness; tendency to confusion. *Swift*

TU'RBULENT, tûr'-bû-lênt. *a.* [*turbulentus*, Lat.] Raising agitation; producing commotion. *Milton.* Exposed to commotion; liable to agitation. *Milton.* Tumultuous; violent. *Dryden.*

TU'RBULENTLY, tûr'-bû-lênt-lè. *ad.* Tumultuously; violently. *Sherwood.*

TU'RCISM, tûr-sîsm. *n. s.* [*Turcismus*, low Lat.] The religion of the Turks. *Atterbury.*

☞ Mr. Sheridan has most unaccountably pronounced this word as if written *Turkism*; and with just as much reason we might say *Greekism* instead of *Græcism*: the latter is, indeed, a formation from the ancient Latin and the former from the modern; but the analogy of formation in both is the same, and the pronunciation ought to be the same likewise. *W.*

TU'RCOIS. See TURKOIS.

TURD, tûrd. *n. s.* [ꝺuꝛꝺ, Sax.] Excrement.

TURF §, tûrf. *n. s.* [ꝺuꝛꝼ, Sax.; *torf*, Dutch and Swed.] A clod covered with grass; a part of the surface of the ground. *Shakspeare.*

*To* TURF, tûrf. *v. a.* To cover with turfs. *Mortimer.*

TU'RFINESS, tûrf'-è-nês. *n. s.* The state of abounding with turfs.

TU'RFY, tûrf'-è. *a.* Full of turfs; covered with turf; built of turf. *Shakspeare.*

TU'RGENT, tûr'-jênt. *a.* [Fr.; *turgens*, Lat.] Swelling; protuberant; tumid. *Thomson.* Pompous; tumid. *Burton.*

TURGE'SCENCE, tûr-jês'-sênse. } 510. *n. s.* [*tur-*
TURGE'SCENCY, tûr-jês'-sên-sè. } *gescens*, Lat.] The act of swelling; the state of being swollen. *Brown.* Empty magnificence.

TU'RGID §, tûr'-jîd. *a.* [*turgidus*, Lat.] Swelling; bloated; filling more room than before. *Boyle.* Pompous; tumid; fastuous; vainly magnificent. *Watts.*

TURGI'DITY, tûr-jîd'-è-tè. *n. s.* State of being swollen. *Arbuthnot.* Pompousness; empty magnificence. *Cumberland.*

TU'RGIDNESS*, tûr'-jîd-nês. *n. s.* Pompousness. *Warburton.*

TU'RKEY, tûr'-kè. 270. *n. s.* A large domestick fowl supposed to be brought from Turkey. *Shak.*

TU'RKOIS, tûr-kèèze'. 301. *n. s.* [*turquoise*, Fr., from *Turkey.*] A blue stone numbered among the meaner precious stones, now discovered to be a bone impregnated with cupreous particles. *Woodward.*

TU'RKSCAP, tûrks-kâp'. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

TURM, tûrm. *n. s.* [*turma*, Lat.] A troop. *Milton. Ob. J.*

TU'RMERICK, tûr'-mêr-îk. *n. s.* [*turmerica*, Lat.] An Indian root which makes a yellow die.

TU'RMOIL §, tûr'-môîl. 492. *n. s.* [from *moil*, to labour.] Trouble; disturbance; harassing uneasiness; tumultuous molestation. *Spenser.*

*To* TU'RMOIL, tûr'-môîl. *v. a.* To harass with commotion. *Spenser.* To weary; to keep in unquietness. *Milton.*

*To* TU'RMOIL*, tûr'-môîl. *v. n.* To be in commotion or unquietness. *Milton.*

*To* TURN §, tûrn. *v. a.* [ꝺuꝛnan, Sax.; *tourner*, Fr.; from *torno*, Lat.] To put into a circular or vertiginous motion; to move round; to revolve. *Shak.* To put the upper side downwards; to shift with regard to the sides. *Addison.* To change with respect to position. *Milton.* To change the state of the balance. *Dryden.* To bring the inside out. *Shak.* To change as to the posture of the body, or direction of the look. *Chapman.* To form on a lathe by moving round. *Moxon.* To form; to shape. *Tatler.* To change; to transform; to metamorphose; to transmute. *Shak.* To make of another colour. *Floyer.* To change; to alter. *Sidney.* To make a reverse of fortune. *Dryden.* To translate. *Pope.* To change to another opinion, or party, worse or better; to convert; to pervert. *Lev.* xix. To change with regard to inclination or temper. *Psalm* xxv. To alter from one effect or purpose to another. *Hooker.* To betake. *Temple.* To transfer. 1 *Chron.* xii. To fall upon by some change. *Bacon.* To make to nauseate. *Fell.* To make giddy. *Pope.* To infatuate; to make mad: applied to the head or brain. *Addison.* To change direction to or from any point. *Milton.* To direct by a change to a certain purpose or propension. *Addison.* To double in. *Swift.* To revolve; to agitate in the mind. *Watts.* To bend from a perpendicular edge; to blunt. *Ascham.* To drive by violence; to expel. *Shak.* To apply by a change of use. *Milton.* To reverse; to repeal. *Deut.* xxx. To keep passing in a course of exchange or traffick. *Temple.* To adapt the mind. *Addison.* To put towards another. *Exodus*, xxiii. To retort; to throw back. *Atterbury.*—*To turn away.* To dismiss from service; to discard. *Sidney.* To avert. *Whole Duty of Man.* *To turn back.* To return to the hand from which it was received. *Shak.* *To turn off.* To dismiss contemptuously. *Shak.* To give over; to resign. *Decay of Christian Piety.* To deflect; to divert. *Addison.* *To be turned of.* To advance to an age beyond. *Addison.* *To turn over.* To transfer. *Sidney.* To refer. *Knolles.* To examine one leaf of a book after another. *Swift.* To throw off the ladder. *Butler.* *To turn to.* To have recourse to. *Grew.*

*To* TURN, tûrn. *v. n.* To move round; to have a circular or vertiginous motion. *B. Jonson.* To show regard or anger, by directing the look towards any thing. *Bacon.* To move the body round. *Milton.* To move from its place. *Wiseman.* To change posture. *Cheyne.* To have a tendency or direction. *A. Philips.* To move the face to another quarter. *Dryden.* To depart from the way; to deviate. *Gen.* xix. To alter; to be changed; to be transformed. *Bacon.* To become by a change. *Bacon.* To change sides. *Dryden.* To change the mind, conduct, or determination. *Exodus*, xxxii. To change to acid. *Shak.* To be brought eventually. *Locke.* To depend on, as the chief point. *Swift.* To grow giddy. *Shak.* To have an unexpected consequence or tendency. *Wake.* To return; to recoil. *Milton.* To be directed to or from any point: as, The needle *turns* to the pole. To change attention or practice. *Milton.*—*To turn away.* To deviate from any course. *Ezekiel*, xviii. *To turn off.* To divert one's course. *Norris.*

TURN, tûrn. *n. s.* The act of turning; gyration. Meander; winding way. *Dryden.* Winding or flexuous course. *Addison.* A walk to and fro. *Shak.* Change; vicissitude; alteration. *Hooker.* Successive course. *Bacon.* Manner of proceeding; change from the original intention or first appearance. *Blackmore.* Chance; hap. *Collier.* Occa-

sion; incidental opportunity. *L'Estrange.* Time at which, by successive vicissitudes, any thing is to be had or done. *Bacon.* Actions of kindness or malice. *Fairfax.* Reigning inclination. *Swift.* A step off the ladder at the gallows. *Butler.* Convenience; use; purpose; exigence. *Spenser.* The form; cast; shape; manner. *Dryden.* The manner of adjusting the words of a sentence. *Dryden.* New position of things: as, Something troublesome happens at every *turn.* The court of the sheriff; of old called also the sheriff's moot. See TOURN. —*By turns.* One after another; alternately. *Milton.*

TU'RNBENCH, tûrn'-bĕnsh. *n. s.* [*turn* and *bench.*] A term of turners: a kind of iron lathe. *Moxon.*

TU'RNCOAT, tûrn'-kōte. *n. s.* One who forsakes his party or principles; a renegade. *Shakspeare.*

TU'RNER, tûrn'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One whose trade is to turn in a lathe. *Moxon.*

TU'RNERY*, tûrn'-ûr-ė. *n. s.* The art of fashioning hard bodies into a round or oval form in a lathe; the articles so turned.

TU'RNING, tûrn'-ĭng. 410. *n. s.* Flexure; winding; meander. *Milton.* Deviation from the way. *Harmar.*

TU'RNINGNESS, tûrn'-ĭng-nĕs. *n. s.* Quality of turning; tergiversation; subterfuge. *Sidney.*

TU'RNIP, tûrn'-ĭp. *n. s.* [næpe, Sax.; *napus,* Lat.] A white esculent root. *Miller.*

TU'RNKEY†, tûrn'-kė̀. *n. s.* One who opens and locks the doors, and keeps the keys of a prison.

TU'RNPIKE, tûrn'-pike. *n. s.* [*turn* and *pike,* or *pique.*] A cross of two bars armed with pikes at the end, and turning on a pin, fixed to hinder horses from entering. *B. Jonson.* Any gate by which the way is obstructed. *Arbuthnot.*

TU'RNSICK, tûrn'-sĭk. *a.* [*turn* and *sick.*] Vertiginous; giddy. *Bacon.*

TU'RNSOL, tûrn'-sōle. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

TU'RNSPIT, tûrn'-spĭt. *n. s.* He that anciently turned a spit, instead of which jacks are now generally used. It is now used of a dog that turns the spit. *Swift.*

TU'RNSTILE, tûrn'-stīle. *n. s.* A kind of turnpike in a footpath. *Hudibras.*

TU'RPENTINE, tûr'-pĕn-tĭne. 149. *n. s.* [*turpentina,* Ital.] The gum exuded by the pine, the juniper, and other trees of that kind. *Ecclus.* xxiv.

TU'RPITUDE, tûr'-pė-tūde. 463. *n. s.* [Fr.; *turpitudo,* from *turpis,* Lat.] Essential deformity of words, thoughts, or actions; inherent vileness; badness. *South.*

TU'RQUOISE, tûr-kėėze'. 301. *n. s.* See TURKOIS. *Shakspeare.*

TU'RREL*, tûr'-rĭl. *n. s.* A tool used by coopers. *Sherwood.*

TU'RRET §, tûr'-rĕt. 99. *n. s.* [*turris,* Lat.] A small eminence raised above the rest of the building; a little tower. *Shakspeare.*

TU'RRETED, tûr'-rĕt-ĕd. *a.* Formed like a tower; rising like a tower. *Bacon.*

TU'RTLE, tûr'-tl. 405. } *n. s.* [ꝥuꝛtle, Sax.;
TU'RTLEDOVE, tûr'-tl-dŭv. § *tortorelle,* Fr.; *tortorella,* Ital.; *turtur,* Lat.] A species of dove. *Shak.* The sea-tortoise. *Dr. Warton.*

TURVES*, tûrvz. The old plural of *turf. Milton.*

TU'SCAN*, tŭs'-kăn. *a.* [from *Tuscany.*] One of the orders of architecture. *Wotton.*

TUSH, tŭsh. *interj.* [*tyst,* Su. Goth.] An expression of contempt. *Psalm* lxxiii.

TUSK §, tŭsk. *n. s.* [ꝥux, ꝥuxaꝛ, Sax.; *tosken,* old Frisick.] The long teeth of a pugnacious animal; the fang; the holding tooth. *Bacon.*

*To* TUSK*, tŭsk. *v. n.* To guash the teeth, as a boar. *B. Jonson.*

TU'SKED, tŭs'-kĕd. 366. } *a.* Furnished with tusks.
TU'SKY, tŭs'-kė. 270. § *Dryden.*

TU SSLE*, tŭs'-sl. *n. s.* [from *touse.*] A struggle: a vulgar expression.

TU'SSUCK, tŭs'-sŭk. *n. s.* [diminutive of *tuz.*] A tuft of grass or twigs. *Grew.*

TUT, tŭt. *interj.* A particle noting contempt. *Shak.*

TU'TANAG, tū'-tă-năg. *n. s.* The Chinese name for spelter; a coarse pewter made with the lead carried from England and tin got in the kingdom of Quintang. *Woodward.*

TU'TELAGE, tū'-tė-lăje. 90. } *n. s.* [*tutele, tutelage,*
TU'TELE*, tū'-tėle. § Fr.; *tutela.* Lat.] Guardianship; state of being under a guardian. *Drayton.*

TU'TELAR, tū'-tė-lăr. 88. } *a.* [*tutelaire,* Fr.] Hav-
TU'TELARY, tū'-tė-lă-rė. § ing the charge or guardianship of any person or thing; protecting; defensive; guardian. *Brown.*

TU'TOR §, tū'-tûr. 166. *n. s.* [*tutor,* Lat.; *tuteur,* Fr.] One who has the care of another's learning and morals; a teacher or instructer. *Watts.*

*To* TU'TOR, tū'-tûr. *v. a.* To instruct; to teach; to document. *Shak.* To treat with superiority or severity. *Shakspeare.*

TU'TORAGE, tū'-tûr-ăje. 90. *n. s.* The authority or solemnity of a tutor. *Government of the Tongue.*

TU'TORESS, tū'-tûr-ĕs. } *n. s.* [*tuterisse, tutrice,* old
TU'TRIX*, tū'-trĭks. § Fr.] Directress; instructress; governess. *Selden.*

TU'TORSHIP*, tū'-tûr-shĭp. *n. s.* Office of a tutor. *Hooker.*

TU'TSAN, tŭt'-săn. *n. s.* [*tutsan,* Fr.] Parkleaves, a plant. *Drayton.*

TU'TTY, tŭt'-tė. *n. s.* [*tutia,* low Lat.; *tuthie,* Fr.] A sublimate of zinc or calamine collected in the furnace. *Tatler.*

TUZ, tŭz. *n. s.* [from *tuss,* or *tussy,* an old word for a wreath or tuft.] A lock or tuft of hair. *Dryden.*

TWAIN, twāne. *a.* [ꝥpeȝen, Sax.] Two. *Milton.* An old word, not now used but ludicrously.

*To* TWANG §, twăng. *v. n.* [a word formed from the sound.] To sound with a quick, sharp noise. *Shakspeare.*

*To* TWANG, twăng. *v. a.* To make to sound sharply. *Shakspeare.*

TWANG, twăng. 85. *n. s.* A sharp, quick sound. *Hudibras.* An affected modulation of the voice. *South.*

TWANG, twăng. *interj.* A word marking a quick action, accompanied with a sharp sound. *Prior.*

*To* TWA'NGLE, twăng'-gl. *v. n.* To make a sharp, quick sound. *Shakspeare.*

TWA'NGLING, twăng'-lĭng. *a.* Contemptibly noisy.

*To* TWANK, twăngk. 85. *v. n.* To make to sound. *Addison.*

TWAS, twŏz. Contracted from *it was. Dryden.*

*To* TWA'TTLE §, twŏt'-tl. *v. n.* [*schwaszen,* Germ.] To prate; to gabble; to chatter. *Whately.*

*To* TWA'TTLE*, twŏt'-tl. *v. a.* To pat; to make much of, as horses, cows, dogs. *Grose.*

TWA'TTLING*, twŏt'-tlĭng. *n. s.* Act of prating; idle chatter. *Whately.*

TWAY. [*twai,* Goth.] For TWAIN. *Spenser.*

TWA'YBLADE, twā'-blāde. *n. s.* A flower. *Miller.*

*To* TWEAG §, twėg. } *v. a.* [ꝥpiccan, ꝥpic-
*To* TWEAK §, twėke. 227. § can, Sax.] To pinch to squeeze betwixt the fingers. *Shakspeare.*

TWEAGUE, twėg. } *n. s.* [ꝥpeoȝan, Sax.] Per-
TWEAK, twėke. § plexity; ludicrous distress. *Arbuthnot.*

*To* TWE'EDLE, twė̀ė'-dl. 246. *v. a.* To handle lightly: used of awkward fiddling. *Addison.*

TWE'EZERS, twė̀ė'-zûrz. 246. *n. s.* [*etui,* Fr.] Nippers, or small pincers to pluck off hairs. *Pope.*

TWELFTH, twĕlfth. *a.* [ꝥpelfta, Sax.] Second after the tenth: the ordinal of twelve. 1 *Kings,* xix.

TWE'LFTHTIDE, twĕlfth'-tīde. 471. *n. s.* The twelfth day after Christmas. *Tusser.*

TWELVE §, twĕlv. *a.* [ꝥpelf, ꝥpelf, Sax.] Two and ten; twice six. *Shakspeare.*

TWE'LVEMONTH, twĕlv'-mŭnth. 473. *n. s.* [ꝥpelf-monð, Sax.] A year, as consisting of twelve months. *Shakspeare.*

TWE'LVEPENCE, twĕlv'-pĕnse. *n. s* [*twelve* and *pence.*] A shilling.

TWE'LVEPENNY, twĕlv'-pĕn-nė. *a.* [*twelve* and *penny.*] Sold for a shilling. *Dryden.*

TWE'LVESCORE, twĕlv'-skōre. *n. s.* [*twelve* and *score.*] Twelve times twenty; two hundred and forty. *Dryden.*

TWE'NTIETH, twĕn'-tē-ĕth. 279. *a.* [ꝺpenꝺeoʒoða, Sax.] Twice tenth; ordinal of twenty. *B. Jonson.*

TWE'NTY §, twĕn'-tē. *a.* [ꝺpenꝺiȝ, Sax.] Twice ten. *Fell.* A proverbial or indefinite number. *Bacon.*

TWI'BIL, twīb'-îl. *n. s.* [ꝺpybill, Sax.] A kind of halberd; formerly, a mattock. *Drayton.*

TWICE, twīse. *ad.* [ꝺpiȝiꝛ, Sax.; *twees*, Dutch.] Two times. *Spenser* Doubly. *Dryden.* It is often used in composition: as, a *twice*-told tale. *Shak.*

*To* TWI'DDLE, twĭ'-dl. [twîd'-l, *Sheridan.*] *v. a.* [commonly written *tweedle.*] To touch lightly: a low word. *Wiseman.*

TWI'FOLD*, twī'-fōld. *a.* Twofold. *Spenser. Ob. T.*

TWIG §, twĭg. *n. s.* [ꝺpiȝ, ꝺpiggꝛa, Sax.; *twyg*, Dutch.] A small shoot of a branch; a switch, tough and long. *Raleigh.*

TWI'GGEN, twĭg'-gĭn. 383. *a.* Made of twigs; wicker. *Shakspeare.*

TWI'GGY, twĭg'-gē. 383. *a.* Full of twigs. *Evelyn.*

TWI'LIGHT §, twī'-lîte. *n. s.* [*tweelicht*, Dutch; ꝺpeoneleohꝺ, Sax.] The dubious or faint light before sunrise, and after sunset; obscure light. *Donne.* Uncertain view. *Donne.*

TWI'LIGHT, twī'-lîte. *a.* Not clearly or brightly illuminated; obscure; deeply shaded. *Milton.* Seen or done by twilight. *Milton.*

*To* TWILL §*, twĭl. *v. a.* [ꝺpæꝺe, Sax. twofold, or ꝺpa and ꝺæl, part.] To weave; to quilt.

TWILL*, twĭl. *n. s.* A quill; a spool; a quill to wind yarn on. *Grose.*

TWIN §, twĭn. *n. s.* [ꝺpinn, Sax.; *tweelingh*, Dutch.] Children born at the same birth. It is seldom used in the singular; though sometimes it is used for one of twins. *Shak.* Gemini, the sign of the zodiack. *Creech.*

*To* TWIN, twĭn. *v. n.* To be born at the same birth. *Shak.* To bring two at once. *Tusser.* To be paired; to be suited. *Sandys.*

*To* TWIN*, twĭn. } *v. n.* To part; to go asunder.

*To* TWINE*, twīne. } *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

*To* TWIN*, twĭn. *v. a.* To divide into two parts; to separate. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

TWIN-BORN, twĭn'-bōrn. *a.* Born at the same birth. *Milton.*

*To* TWINE §, twīne. *v. a.* [ꝺpinan, Sax.; *tweynen, twijnen*, Dutch; *twynna*, Swed.] To twist or complicate so as to unite, or form one body or substance out of two or more. *Exod.* xxvi. To unite itself. *Crashaw.*

*To* TWINE, twīne. *v. n.* To convolve itself; to wrap itself closely about. *Pope.* To unite by interposition of parts. *Shak.* To wind; to make flexures. *Swift.* To turn round. *Chapman.*

TWINE, twīne. *n. s.* A twisted thread. *Spenser.* Twist; convolution. *Milton.* Embrace; act of convolving itself round. *Phillips.*

*To* TWINGE §, twĭnje. *v. a.* [*zwingen*, German; *twinge*, Dan.] To torment with sudden and short pain. *L'Estrange.* To pinch; to tweak. *Hudibras.*

TWINGE, twĭnje. *n. s.* Short, sudden, sharp pain. *Dryden.* A tweak; a pinch. *L'Estrange.*

TWINK, twĭngk. *n. s.* See TWINKLE. The motion of an eye; a moment. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

*To* TWINKLE §, twĭngk'-kl. 405. *v. n.* [ꝺpinclian, Sax.] To sparkle; to flash irregularly; to shine with intermitted light; to shine faintly; to quiver. *Shak.* To open and shut the eye by turns. *L'Estrange.* To play irregularly. *Donne.*

TWINKLE, twĭngk'-kl. 405. } *n. s.* A spark-

TWINKLING, twĭngk'-lĭng. 410. § ling intermitting light. A motion of the eye. *Spenser.* A short space, such as is taken up by a motion of the eye. *Spenser.*

TWI'NLING, twĭn'-lĭng. 410. *n. s.* A twin lamb; a lamb of two brought at a birth. *Tusser.*

TWI'NNED*, twĭnd. *part. a.* Born at the same birth. *Shak.* Like as twins; paired. *Shak.* United. *Milton.*

TWI'NNER, twĭn'-nûr. 98. *n. s.* A breeder of twins *Tusser.*

TWI'NTER*, twĭn'-tûr. *n. s.* [*two* and *winter*; ꝺpý pintꝛ, Sax.] A beast of two winters old. *Grose.*

*To* TWIRE*, twīre. *v. n.* [perhaps the old word for *twitter.*] To flutter; to take short flights with great agitation of the wings. *Chaucer.* To be moved with quick vibrations; to quiver; to twinkle. *Shak.* To be in a kind of flutter; to be moved to smile or laugh; to twitter. *Beaum. and Fl.* To make flexures or windings. *Drayton.*

*To* TWIRL §, twĕrl. 108. *v. a.* To turn round; to move by a quick rotation. *Bacon.*

*To* TWIRL, twĕrl. *v. n.* To revolve with a quick motion.

TWIRL, twĕrl. *n. s.* Rotation; circular motion Twist; convolution. *Woodward.*

*To* TWIST §, twĭst. *v. a.* [ȝeꝺpiꝛan, Sax.; *twisten*, Dutch.] To form by complication; to form by convolution. *Shak.* To contort; to writhe. *Pope.* To wreath; to wind; to encircle by something round about. *Burnet.* To form; to weave. *Shak.* To unite by interexture of parts. *Waller.* To unite to insinuate. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

*To* TWIST, twĭst. *v. n.* To be contorted; to be convolved. *Arbuthnot.*

TWIST, twĭst. *n. s.* Any thing made by convolution, or winding two bodies together. *Addison.* A single string of a cord. *Moxon.* A cord; a string. *Herbert.* Contortion; writhe. *Addison.* The manner of twisting. *Arbuthnot.* [*twist*, Teut.] A twig; a branch. *Fairfax.*

TWI'STER, twĭst'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One who twists; a ropemaker. The instrument of twisting.

*To* TWIT §, twĭt. *v. a.* [eꝺpitan, Sax.; *twita* vel *twita*, Smolando-Goth.] To sneer; to flout; to reproach. *Spenser.*

*To* TWITCH §, twĭtsh. *v. a.* [ꝺpiccian, Sax.] To vellicate; to pluck with a quick motion; to snatch; to pluck with a hasty motion. *Milton.*

TWITCH, twĭtsh. *n. s.* A quick pull; a sudden vellication. *Hudibras.* A contraction of the fibres *Blackmore.*

TWI'TCHGRASS, twĭtsh'-grâs. *n. s.* A plant. *Mortimer.*

*To* TWI'TTER §, twĭt'-tûr. *v. n.* [*zittern*, Germ.] To make a sharp, tremulous, intermitted noise. *Dryden.* To be suddenly moved with any inclination; to be agitated by expectation or suspense: a low word. *Ray.* To burst into a smile or laugh; to simper. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

TWI'TTER, twĭt'-tûr. 98. *n. s.* Any notion or disorder of passion; such as a violent fit of laughing, or fit of fretting. *Hudibras.* An upbraider.

TWI'TTINGLY*, twĭt'-tĭng-lè. *ad.* With reproach; so as to upbraid. *Junius.*

TWITTLETWATTLE, twĭt'-tl-twŏt-tl. *n. s.* [a ludicrous reduplication of *twattle.*] Tattle; gabble: a vile word. *L'Estrange.*

'TWIXT, twĭkst. A contraction of *betwixt. Milton.*

TWO §, tôô. 10. *a.* [*twai*, Goth.; ꝺpu, Sax.] One and one. *Shak.* It is used in composition: as, *two* legged. *Dryden.*

TWO'EDGED, tôô'-ĕdj'd. 359. *a.* Having an edge on either side. *Pope.*

TWO'FOLD, tôô'-fōld. *a.* [*two* and *fold.*] Double; two of the same kind; or two different things coexisting. *Spenser.*

TWO'FOLD, tôô'-fōld. *ad.* Doubly. *St. Matt.* xxiii

TWO'HANDED, tôô'-hănd-ĕd. *a.* That employs both hands. *Milton.* Large; bulky. *Dryden.*

TWO'PENCE, tŭp'-pĕnse. *n. s.* A small coin, valued at twice a penny. *Shakspeare.*

TWO'TONGUED*, tôô'-tŭngd. *a.* Double-tongued deceitful. *Sandys.*

*To* TYE, tī. *v. a.* To bind. See TIE.

TYE, tī. *n. s.* See TIE. A knot; a bond or obligation. *Shakspeare.*

TY'ER*, tī'-ûr. *n. s.* One who unites; one who joins. *P. Fletcher.*

TY'GER, tī'-gŭr. 98. *n. s.* See TIGER.

TYHE'E*. See TEHEE.

TYKE, tike. *n. s.* A dog, or one as contemptible and vile as a dog. *Shakspeare.*

TY'MBAL, tĭm'-bŭl. 88. *n. s.* [Fr.] A kind of kettle-drum. *Prior.*

TY'MPAN*, tĭm'-păn. *n. s.* [*tympanum*, Lat.; *tympan*, Fr.] A drum; a timbrel. *Cotgrave.* A frame belonging to the printing-press, covered with parchment, on which the sheets are laid to be printed. *Chambers.* The pannel of a pillar or door.

TYMPANI'TES, tĭm-pă-nī'-tēz. *n. s.* [τυμπανίτης.] That particular sort of dropsy that swells the belly up like a drum, and is often cured by tapping. *B. Jonson.*

*To* TY'MPANIZE*, tĭm'-pă-nīze. *v. n.* [from *tympan.*] To act the part of a drummer. *Coles.*

*To* TY'MPANIZE*, tĭm'-pă-nīze. *v. a.* To stretch as the skin over the body of a drum. *Oley.*

TY'MPANUM, tĭm'-pă-nŭm. *n. s.* [Lat.] A drum; a part of the ear, so called from its resemblance to a drum. *Wiseman.*

TY'MPANY, tĭm'-pă-nē. *n. s.* [*tympanum*, Lat.] A kind of obstructed flatulence that swells the body like a drum; the wind dropsy. *Hammond.*

TY'NY, tī'-nē. *a.* Small. See TINY. *Shakspeare.*

TYPE §, tīpe. *n. s.* [*type*, Fr.; *typus*, Lat.; τύπος, Gr.] Emblem; mark of something. *Shak.* That by which something future is prefigured. *Milton.* A stamp; a mark. *Shak.* A printing letter. *Middleton.*

*To* TYPE, tīpe. *v. a.* To prefigure. *White.*

TY'PICK, tĭp'-ĭk. 503. } *a.* [*typique*, Fr.; *typ-*
TY'PICAL, tĭp'-ĕ-kăl. 509. } *icus*, Lat.] Emblematical; figurative of something else. *Atterbury.*

TY'PICALLY, tĭp'-ĕ-kăl-ē. *ad.* In a typical manner. *Norris.*

TY'PICALNESS, tĭp'-ĕ-kăl-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being typical.

*To* TY'PIFY, tĭp'-ĕ-fī. 183. *v. a.* To figure; to show in emblem. *Hammond.*

TY'POCOSMY*, tĭp'-ō-kŏz-mē. *n. s.* [τυπος and κοσμος.] A representation of the world. *Camden.*

TYPO'GRAPHER, tī-pŏg'-grăf-ŭr. 187. *n. s.* [τύπος and γραφω.] A printer. *Warton.*

TYPOGRA'PHICAL, tīp-ō-grăf'-ĕ-kăl. 533. }
TYPOGRA'PHICK*, tīp-ō-grăf'-ĭk. } *a.* Emblematical; figurative. Belonging to the printer's art. *Warton.*

TYPOGRA'PHICALLY, tīp-ō-grăf'-ĕ-kăl-ē. *ad.* Emblematically; figuratively. After the manner of printers.

TYPO'GRAPHY §, tī-pŏg'-grăf-ē. 187, 518. *n. s.* [*typographie*, Fr.; *typographia*, Lat.] Emblematical, figurative, or hieroglyphical representation *Brown.* The art of printing. *Blackstone.*

TY'RAN*, tī'-răn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *tyrannus*, Lat.] A tyrant. *Spenser. Ob. T.*

TY'RANNESS, tīr'-răn-nĕs. 535. *n. s.* [*tyranne*, Fr.] A she tyrant. *Spenser.*

TYRA'NNICAL, tī-răn'-nē-kăl. } *a.* [*tyrannus*
TYRA'NNICK, tī-răn'-nĭk. 187. } Lat.; *tyrannique*, Fr.; τυραννικὸς, Gr.] Suiting a tyrant; acting like a tyrant; cruel; despotick; imperious. *Shakspeare.*

TYRA'NNICALLY, tī-răn'-nē-kăl-ē. *ad.* In manner of a tyrant. *Raleigh.*

TYRA'NNICIDE, tī-răn'-nē-sīde. 143. *n. s.* [*tyrannus* and *cædo*, Lat.] The act of killing a tyrant. *Burke.* One who kills a tyrant. *Moore.*

TY'RANNING*, tīr'-răn-nĭng. *part. a.* Acting the part of a tyrant. *Spenser.*

*To* TY'RANNISE, tīr'-răn-īze. *v. n.* [*tyranniser*, Fr.] To play the tyrant; to act with rigour and imperiousness. *Spenser.*

*To* TY'RANNISE*, tīr'-răn-īze. *v. a.* To subject or compel by tyranny. *Milton.*

TY'RANNOUS, tīr'-răn-ŭs. 503. *a.* Tyrannical; despotick; arbitrary; severe; cruel; imperious. *Sidney.*

TY'RANNOUSLY*, tīr'-răn-ŭs-lē. *ad.* Arbitrarily; despotically; severely; cruelly. *Bale.*

TY'RANNY, tīr'-răn-ē. 503. *n. s.* [*tyrannis*, Lat.; τυραννίς, Gr.; *tyrannie*, Fr.] Absolute monarchy imperiously administered. *Milton.* Unresisted and cruel power. *Shak.* Cruel government; rigorous command. *Bacon.* Severity; rigour; inclemency. *Shakspeare.*

TY'RANT §, tī'-rănt. 544. *n. s.* [τύραννος, Gr.; *tyrannus*, Lat.] An absolute monarch governing imperiously. A cruel, despotick, and severe master an oppressor. *Sidney.*

TYRE, tīre. *n. s.* See TIRE. *Hakewill.*

*To* TYRE*, tīre. *v. n.* To prey upon. See *To* TIRE.

TY'RO, tī'-rō. 544. *n. s.* [properly *tiro.*] One yet not master of his art; one in his rudiments. *Garth.*

TYTHE*, tīthe. *n. s.* A tenth part. See TITHE.

TY'THING*. *n. s.* See TITHING.

## UDD

U Has two sounds, one clear, expressed at other times by *eu*, as *obtuse;* the other close, and approaching to the Italian *u*, or English *oo*, as *obtund.* 171.

U'BEROUS §*, yū'-bŭr-ŭs. *a.* [*uber*, Lat.] Fruitful; copious; abundant. *Sir T. Herbert.*

U'BERTY, yū'-bĕr-tē. *n. s.* [*uberté*, old Fr.; *ubertas*, Lat.] Abundance; fruitfulness. *Florio.*

UBICA'TION, yū-bĕ-kā'-shŭn. } *n. s.* [*ubi*, Lat.]
UBI'ETY, yū-bī'-ĕ-tē. } Local relation; whereness: a scholastick term. *Glanville.*

UBI'QUITARY, yū-bĭk'-wē-tā-rē. *a.* Existing every where. *Howell.*

UBI'QUITARY, yū-bĭk'-wē-tā-rē. *n. s.* [*ubique*, Lat.] One that exists every where. *Hall.* One who asserts the corporal ubiquity of Christ. *Bp. Richardson.*

UBI'QUITY, yū-bĭk'-wē-tē. *n. s.* Omnipresence; existence at the same time in all places. *Hooker.*

U'DDER §, ŭd'-dŭr. 98. *n. s.* [ŭder, Sax.; *uder*, Dutch; *uber*, Lat.] The breast or dugs of a cow, or other large animal. *Shakspeare.*

U'DDERED, ŭd'-dŭrd. *a.* Furnished with udders. *Gay.*

## ULC

U'GLILY, ŭg'-lē-lē. *ad.* Filthily; with deformity; in such a manner as to raise dislike.

U'GLINESS, ŭg'-lē-nĕs. *n. s.* Deformity; contrariety to beauty. *Spenser.* Turpitude; loathsomeness; moral depravity. *South.*

U'GLY §, ŭg'-lē. *a.* [*ogan*, Goth.] Deformed; offensive to the sight; contrary to beautiful; hateful. *Shak.*

U'LANS*. *n. s.* A certain description of militia among the modern Tartars. *James.*

U'LCER §, ŭl'-sŭr. 98. *n. s.* [*ulcere*, Fr.; *ulcus*, Lat.] A sore of continuance; not a new wound. *Wiseman.*

*To* U'LCERATE, ŭl'-sŭr-āte. *v. n.* To turn to an ulcer.

*To* U'LCERATE, ŭl'-sŭr-āte. *v. a.* [*ulcerer*, Fr. *ulcero*, Lat.] To disease with sores. *Harvey.*

ULCERA'TION, ŭl-sŭr-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr. *ulceratio*, Lat.] The act of breaking into ulcers. Ulcer; sore. *Arbuthnot.*

U'LCERED, ŭl'-sŭr'd. 359. *a.* [*ulceré*, Fr.] Grown by time from a hurt to an ulcer. *Temple.*

U'LCEROUS, ŭl'-sŭr-ŭs. 555. *a.* [*ulcerosus*, Lat.] Afflicted with old sores. *Shakspeare.*

U'LCEROUSNESS, ŭl'-sŭr-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being ulcerous.

☞ 559.—Fāte, fâr, fall, fåt;—mè, mêt;—plne, pîn;—

ULI'GINOUS, ů-lĭd'-jĭn-ůs. *a.* [*uliginosus*, Lat.] Slimy; muddy. *Woodward.*

U'LLAGE*, ůl'-lĭdje. *n. s.* [*uligo*, Lat.] The quantity of fluid which a cask wants of being full, in consequence of the oozing of the liquor. *Malone.*

ULTE'RIOR*, ůl-tē'-rē-ůr. *a.* [Lat.] Lying on the further side; situate on the other side. Further. *Boyle.*

U'LTIMATE §, ůl'-tē-mât. 91. *a.* [*ultimus*, Lat.] Intended in the last resort; being the last in the train of consequences. *Milton.*

U'LTIMATELY, ůl'-tē-mât-lē. *ad.* In the last consequence. *Atterbury.*

ULTIMA'TION*, ůl-tē-mâ'-shůn. *n. s.* The last offer; the last concession; the last condition. *Swift.*

ULTIMA'TUM*, ůl-tē-mâ'-tům. *n. s.* Ultimation: a modern term.

U'LTIME*, ůl'-tĭm. *a.* [Fr.; *ultimus*, Lat.] Ultimate. *Bacon. Ob. T.*

ULTI'MITY, ůl-tĭm'-ē-tē. *n. s.* [*ultimus*, Lat.] The last stage; the last consequence. *Bacon. Ob. J.*

U'LTION*, ůl'-shůn. *n. s.* [old Fr.; *ultio*, Lat.] Revenge. *Brown. Ob. T.*

ULTRAMARI'NE, ůl-trâ-mâ-rēēn'. 112. *a.* [*ultra* and *marinus*, Lat.] One of the noblest blue colours used in painting, produced by calcination from the stone called lapis lazuli. *Hill.*

ULTRAMARI'NE, ůl-trâ-mâ-rēēn'. 112. *a.* Being beyond the sea; foreign. *Burke.*

ULTRAMO'NTANE, ůl-trâ-mŏn'-tâne. *a.* [*ultramontain*, Fr.; *ultra montanus*, Lat.] Being beyond the mountains.

ULTRAMO'NTANE*, ůl-trâ-mŏn'-tâne. *n. s.* A foreigner. *Bacon.*

ULTRAMU'NDANE, ůl-trâ-můn'-dâne. *a.* [*ultra* and *mundus*, Lat.] Being beyond the world.

ULTRO'NEOUS, ůl-trō'-nē-ůs. *a.* [*ultroneus*, Lat.] Spontaneous; voluntary.

*To* U'LULATE*, ůl'-ů-lâte. *v. n.* [*ululo*, Lat.] To howl; to scream. *Sir T. Herbert. Ob. T.*

U'MBEL §, ům'-bĕl. *n. s.* [*umbelle*, Fr.; *umbella*, Lat.] [In botany.] The extremity of a stalk or branch divided into several pedicles or rays, beginning from the same point, and opening so as to form an inverted cone. *Ray.*

U'MBELLATED, ům'-bĕl-lâ-tĕd. *a.* [In botany.] Said of flowers when many of them grow together in umbels. *Dict.*

UMBELLI'FEROUS, ům-bĕl-lĭf'-fĕr-ůs. 518. *a.* [*umbel*, and *fero*, Lat.] Used of plants that bear many flowers, growing upon many footstalks, proceeding from the same centre. *Ray.*

U'MBER §, ům'-bůr. 98. *n. s.* [from the ancient *Umbria*, or *Ombria*, in Italy.] A colour. *Peacham.* [*umbre*, Fr.] A fish. *Walton.*

*To* U'MBER, ům'-bůr. *v. a.* To colour with umber; to shade; to darken. *Shakspeare.*

UMBI'LICAL, ům-bĭl'-ē-kâl. *a.* [*umbilicale*, Fr.; from *umbilicus*, Lat.] Belonging to the navel. *Brown.*

UMBI'LICK*, ům-bĭl'-lĭk. *n. s.* The navel; the centre. *Sir T. Herbert. Ob. T.*

U'MBLES, ům'-blz. 405. *n. s.* [*umbles*, Fr.] A deer's entrails. *Dict.*

*U'MBO*, ům'-bō. *n. s.* [Lat.] The pointed boss, or prominent part of a buckler. *Swift.*

U'MBRAGE, ům'-brĭdje. 90. *n. s.* [*ombrage*, Fr.] Shade; skreen of trees. *Huloet.* Shadow; appearance. *Bramhall.* [*umbrage*, old Fr.] Resentment; offence; suspicion of injury. *Bacon.*

UMBRA'GEOUS §, ům-brâ'-jē-ůs. *a.* [*ombragieux*, Fr.] Shady; yielding shade. *Milton.* Obscure; not to be perceived. *Wotton.*

UMBRA'GEOUSNESS, ům-brâ'-jē-ůs-nĕs. *n. s.* Shadiness. *Raleigh.*

U'MBRATED*, ům'-brâ-tĕd. *a.* [*umbratus*, Lat.] Shadowed. *Ob. T.*

UMBRA'TICAL*, ům-brât'-ē-kâl. } *a.* [*umbraticus*,
UMBRA'TICK*, ům-brât'-ĭk. } Lat.] Shadowy; typical. *Barrow.* Within doors; keeping at home. *B. Jonson.*

UMBRA'TILE, ům'-brâ-tĭl. 145. *a.* [*umbratilis*, Lat.] Unsubstantial; unreal. *B. Jonson.*

UMBRA'TIOUS*, ům-brâ'-shůs. *a.* [*umbrage*, old Fr.] Captious; suspicious; disposed to take umbrage. *Wotton. Ob. T.*

U'MBREL, ům'-brĕl. } *n. s.* [*umbra*, Lat.] A
UMBRE'LLA, ům-brĕl'-lâ. } skreen used in hot
UMBRE'LLO*, ům-brĕl'-lō. } countries to keep off the sun, and in others to bear off the rain. *Shelton*

UMBRIE'RE, ům-brēre'. *n. s.* [*umbrare*, Lat.] The visor of a helmet. *Spenser.*

UMBRO'SITY, ům-brŏs'-ē-tē. *n. s.* [*umbrosus*, Lat.] Shadiness; exclusion of light. *Brown.*

U'MPIRAGE, ům'-pē-rĭdje. 90. *n. s.* Arbitration; friendly decision of a controversy. *Bp. Hall.*

U'MPIRE §, ům'-pīre. 140. *n. s.* [Lat. *impar*.] An arbitrator; one who, as a common friend, decides disputes. *Shakspeare.*

☞ This word, says Johnson, Minshew, with great applause from Skinner, derives from *un pere*; in French, *a father*. But, whatever may be its derivation, one should think, in pronunciation, it ought to class with *empire*; and yet we find our orthoëpists considerably divided in the sound of the last syllable of both these words:

*Empire.* Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, and Mr. Perry, rhyme it with *fire*; but Mr. Sheridan and Buchanan with the first of *pyr-a-mid.*

*Umpire.* Mr. Sheridan and W. Johnston rhyme it with *fire*; but Mr. Perry, Mr. Scott, and Buchanan, with *fear*; and Dr. Kenrick with the first of *pyr-a-mid.*

Amidst this variety and inconsistency, we find a preponderancy to the long sound of *i*, as in *fire*; and this, in my opinion, is the most eligible.

*Rampire* and *vampyre* follow the same analogy; and *satire* and *samphire* may be looked on as irregular. *W.*

*To* U'MPIRE*, ům'-pīre. *v. a.* To decide as an umpire; to arbitrate; to settle. *Bacon.*

UN, ůn. A Saxon privative or negative particle, answering to *in* of the Latins, and *a* of the Greeks, *on*, Dutch. It is placed almost at will before adjectives and adverbs. All the instances of this kind of composition cannot therefore be inserted; but we have collected a number sufficient, perhaps more than sufficient, to explain it.

☞ Mr. Mason has very justly observed, that "one uniform effect is not always created by *un* prefixed. Thus the word *unexpressive* (as used by both Shakspeare and Milton) is not barely made negative by the composition, but is also changed from *active* to *passive*." To these observations we may add, that Shakspeare and Milton's use of *unexpressive* for *unexpressible* or *inexpressible*, is very licentious, and ought not to be followed. The Latin preposition *in* and the English *un* are sufficiently ambiguous without such unmeaning licenses, which were introduced when the language was less studied, and perhaps merely to help out a hobbling line in poetry. The Latin preposition *in* is negative in *insensible*, and, what is directly opposite to it, is intensive in *inflammatory*. The English preposition *un* is privative in *untried*; and, if I may be allowed the word, *retroactive* in *to undo*: a stick which has been bent may, when made straight, be said to be unbent: but if it were previously straight, we cannot so properly say it is *unbent*, as that it is *not bent. W.*

UNABA'SHED, ůn-â-bâsht'. 359. *a.* Not shamed; not confused by modesty. *Pope.*

UNABA'TED*, ůn-â-bâ'-tĕd. *a.* Undiminished *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

UNABI'LITY*, ůn-â-bĭl'-ē-tē. } *n. s.* Want of
UNA'BLENESS*, ůn-â'-bl-nĕs. } ability. *Milton.*

UNA'BLE, ůn-â'-bl. 405. *a.* Not having ability. *Raleigh.* Weak; impotent. *Shakspeare.*

UNABO'LISHABLE*, ůn-â-bŏl'-ĭsh-â-bl. *a.* That may not be abolished. *Milton.*

UNABO'LISHED, ůn-â-bŏl'-ĭsht. *a.* Not repealed; remaining in force. *Hooker.*

UNACCE'NTED*, ůn-ăk-sĕnt'-ĕd. *a.* Having no accent; not accented. *Harris.*

UNACCE'PTABLE, ůn-ăk'-sĕp-tâ-bl. *a.* Not pleasing; not such as is well received. *Clarendon.*

UNACCE'PTABLENESS, ůn-ăk'-sĕp-tâ-bl-nĕs [See ACCEPTABLE.] *n. s.* State of not pleasing *Collier.*

UNACCE'PTED, ůn-ăk-sĕpt'-ĕd. *a.* Not accepted *Prior.*

UNACCE'SSIBLE*, ůn-ăk-sĕs'-sē-bl. *a.* That may not be approached. *Hakewill.*

**UNACCE'SSIBLENESS**, ŭn-ăk-sĕs'-sĕ-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* State of not being to be attained or approached. *Hale.*

**UNACCO'MMODATED**, ŭn-ăk-kŏm'-mŏ-dā-tĕd. *a.* Unfurnished with external convenience. *Shak.*

**UNACCO'MPANIED**, ŭn-ăk-kŭm'-pă-nĭd. 283. *a.* Not attended. *Hayward.*

**UNACCO'MPLISHED**, ŭn-ăk-kŏm'-plĭsht. 359. *a.* Unfinished; incomplete. *Dryden.* Not accomplished; not elegant. *Congreve.*

**UNACCO'UNTABLE**, ŭn-ăk-kŏŭn'-tă-bl. 405. *a.* Not explicable; not to be solved by reason; not reducible to rule. *Glanville.* Not subject; not controlled. *South.*

**UNACCO'UNTABLY**, ŭn-ăk-kŏŭn'-tă-blè. *ad.* Strangely. *Addison.*

**UNA'CCURATE**, ŭn-ăk'-kŭ-rât. 91. *a.* Not exact. *Boyle.*

**UNA'CCURATENESS**, ŭn-ăk'-kŭ-rât-nĕs. *n. s.* Want of exactness: for this and *inaccurate* are commonly used *inaccurate* and *inaccuracy*. *Boyle.*

**UNACCU'STOMED**, ŭn-ăk-kŭs'-tŭm'd. *a.* Not used; not habituated. *Jer.* xxxi. New; not usual. *Shakspeare.*

**UNACKNOWLEDGED**, ŭn-ăk-nŏl'-lĭdj'd. 328, 359. *a.* Not owned. *Clarendon.*

**UNACQUA'INTANCE**, ŭn-ăk-kwān'-tânse. *n. s.* Want of familiarity; want of knowledge. *South.*

**UNACQUA'INTED**, ŭn-ăk-kwān'-tĕd. *a.* Not known; unusual; not familiarly known. *Spenser.* Not having familiar knowledge. *Hooker.*

**UNACQUA'INTEDNESS***, ŭn-ăk-kwānt'-ĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* Unacquaintance. *Whiston.*

**UNA'CTED***, ŭn-ăkt'-ĕd. *a.* Not performed; not put into execution. *Shakspeare.*

**UNA'CTIVE**, ŭn-ăk'-tĭv. *a.* Not brisk; not lively. *Locke.* Having no employment. *Milton.* Not busy; not diligent. *Milton.* Having no efficacy. *Milton.*

**UNA'CTUATED**, ŭn-ăk'-tshŭ-ā-tĕd. *a.* Not actuated. *Glanville.*

**UNADMI'RED**, ŭn-ăd-mīr'd'. 359. *a.* Not regarded with honour. *Pope.*

**UNADMO'NISHED***, ŭn-ăd-mŏn'-ĭsht. *a.* Not admonished; not cautioned beforehand. *Milton.*

**UNADO'RED**, ŭn-ă-dōr'd'. 359. *a.* Not worshipped. *Milton.*

**UNADO'RNED**, ŭn-ă-dōrn'd'. *a.* Not decorated; not embellished. *Milton.*

**UNADVE'NTUROUS**, ŭn-ăd-vĕn'-tshŭr-ŭs. *a.* Not adventurous. *Milton.*

**UNADVI'SABLE***, ŭn-ăd-vī'-zā-bl. *a.* Not prudent; not to be advised. *Louth.*

**UNADVI'SED**, ŭn-ăd-vīz'd'. 359. *a.* Imprudent; indiscreet. *Shak.* Done without due thought; rash. *Shakspeare.*

**UNADVI'SEDLY**, ŭn-ăd-vī'-zĕd-lè. *ad.* Imprudently; rashly; indiscreetly. *Hooker.*

**UNADVI'SEDNESS***, ŭn-ăd-vī'-zĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* Imprudence; rashness. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

**UNADU'LTERATE***. ŭn-ă-dŭl'-tŭr-ăte.

**UNADU'LTERATED**, ŭn-ă-dŭl'-tŭr-ā-tĕd. 359. *a.* Genuine; not spoiled by spurious mixtures. *Addison.*

**UNADU'LTERATELY***, ŭn-ă-dŭl'-tŭr-ăte-lè. *ad.* Without spurious mixtures. *Dr. Gilberte.*

**UNAFFE'CTED**, ŭn-ăf-fĕk'-tĕd. *a.* Real; not hypocritical. *Dryden.* Free from affectation; open; candid; sincere. *Addison.* Not formed by too rigid observation of rules; not laboured. *Milton.* Not moved; not touched. as, He sat *unaffected* to hear the tragedy.

**UNAFFE'CTEDLY**, ŭn-ăf-fĕkt'-ĕd-lè. *ad.* Really; without any attempt to produce false appearances. *Locke.*

**UNAFFE'CTING**, ŭn-ăf-fĕk'-tĭng. 410. *a.* Not pathetick; not moving the passions. *Warton.*

**UNAFFE'CTIONATE***, ŭn-ăf-fĕk'-shŭn-ăte. *a.* Wanting affection. *Milton.*

**UNAFFLI'CTED**, ŭn-ăf-flĭkt'-ĕd. *a.* Free from trouble. *Daniel.*

**UNAGREE'ABLE**, ŭn-ă-grè'-ă-bl. *a.* Inconsistent; unsuitable. *Hammond.*

**UNAGREE'ABLENESS**, ŭn-ă-grè'-ă-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Unsuitableness to; inconsistency with.

**UNAI'DABLE**, ŭn-ā'-dă-bl. *a.* Not to be helped *Shakspeare.*

**UNAI'DED**, ŭn-ā'-dĕd. *a.* Not assisted; not helped. *Blackmore.*

**UNAI'MING**, ŭn-ā'-mĭng. *a.* Having no particular direction. *Granville.*

**UNA'KING**, ŭn-ā'-kĭng. *a.* Not feeling or causing pain. *Shakspeare.*

**UNALA'RMED***, ŭn-ă-lârmd'. *a.* Not disturbed. *Cowper.*

**UNA'LIENABLE**, ŭn-ā'le-yĕn-ă-bl. 113. *a.* Not to be transferred. *Swift.*

**UNALLA'YED**, ŭn-ăl-lāde'. *a.* Not impaired by bad mixtures. *Boyle.*

**UNALLI'ED**, ŭn-ăl-lī'd'. 283. *a.* Having no powerful relation. *Young.* Having no common nature; not congenial. *Collier.*

**UNA'LTERABLE**, ŭn-ăl'-tĕr-ă-bl. *a.* Unchangeable; immutable. *South.*

**UNA'LTERABLENESS**, ŭn-ăl'-tŭr-ă-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Immutability; unchangeableness. *Woodward.*

**UNA'LTERABLY**, ŭn-ăl'-tŭr-ă-blè. *ad.* Unchangeably; immutably. *Milton.*

**UNA'LTERED**, ŭn-ăl'-tŭr'd. *a.* Not changed; not changeable. *Hooker.*

**UNAMA'ZED**, ŭn-ă-māz'd'. *a.* Not astonished; free from astonishment. *Milton.*

**UNAMBI'GUOUS***, ŭn-ăm-bĭg'-ù-ŭs. *a.* Clear; not to be mistaken; unquestionable. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

**UNAMBI'TIOUS**, ŭn-ăm-bĭsh'-ŭs. *a.* Free from ambition. *Pope.*

**UNAME'NDABLE**, ŭn-ă-mĕnd'-ă-bl. *a.* [*inemendabilis*, Lat.] Not to be changed for the better. *Pope.*

**UNA'MIABLE**, ŭn-ā'-mè-ă-bl. *a.* Not raising love. *Addison.*

**UNAMU'SED***, ŭn-ă-mūz'd'. *a.* Wanting amusement; without amusement. *Young.*

**UNANALO'GICAL***, ŭn-ăn-ă-lŏd'-jè-kăl. *a.* Not analogical. *Johnson.*

**UNA'NALYSED**, ŭn-ăn'-ăl-īz'd. *a.* Not resolved into simple parts. *Boyle.*

**UNA'NCHORED**, ŭn-ăng'-kŭrd. *a.* Not anchored. *Pope.*

**UNANE'LED**, ŭn-ă-nēld'. *a.* [*un* and *knell.*] Not having received extreme unction. See *To* ANELE. *Shakspeare.*

**UNA'NIMATED**, ŭn-ăn'-ĕ-mā-tĕd. *a.* Not enlivened; not vivified. *Dryden.*

**UNANI'MITY**, yù-nă-nĭm'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* [*unanimité*, Fr.] Agreement in design or opinion. *Addison.*

**UNA'NIMOUS**§, yù-năn'-ĕ-mŭs. *a.* [*unanime*, Fr.; *unanimis*, Lat.] Being of one mind; agreeing in design or opinion. *Milton.*

**UNA'NIMOUSLY**, yù-năn'-ĕ-mŭs-lè. *ad.* With one mind. *Addison.*

**UNA'NIMOUSNESS**, yù-năn'-ĕ-mŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being unanimous.

**UNANOI'NTED** †, ŭn-ă-nŏĭn'-tĕd. *a.* Not anointed; not prepared for death by extreme unction.

**UNA'NSWERABLE**, ŭn-ăn'-sŭr-ă-bl. *a* Not to be refuted. *Raleigh.*

**UNA'NSWERABLY**, ŭn-ăn'-sŭr-ă-blè. *ad.* Beyond confutation. *South.*

**UNA'NSWERED**, ŭn-ăn'-sŭr'd. *a.* Not opposed by a reply. *Milton.* Not confuted. *Hooker.* Not suitably returned. *Dryden.*

**UNAPPA'LLED**, ŭn-ăp-pâwl'd'. *a.* Not daunted; not impressed by fear. *Sidney.*

**UNAPPA'RELLED**, ŭn-ăp-păr'-ĕld. *a.* Not dressed; not clothed. *Bacon.*

**UNAPPA'RENT**, ŭn-ăp-pā'-rĕnt. *a.* Obscure; not visible. *Milton.*

**UNAPPE'ALABLE***, ŭn-ăp-pē'-lă-bl. *a.* Not admitting appeal. *South.*

**UNAPPE'ASABLE**, ŭn-ăp-pē'-zā-bl. *a.* Not to be pacified; implacable. *Raleigh.*

**UNAPPE'ASED**, ŭn-ăp-pēzd'. *a.* Not pacified. *Shakspeare.*

**UNA'PPLICABLE**, ŭn-ăp'-plè-kă-bl. *a.* Such as cannot be applied. *Hammond.*

☞ 559.—Fāte, fâr, fall, fåt;—mē, mĕt;—plne, pĭn;—

UNAPPLI'ED*, ŭn-åp-plīde'. *a.* Not specially applied; not engaged. *Bacon.*

UNAPPREHE'NDED, ŭn-åp-prē-hĕnd'-ĕd. *a.* Not understood. *Hooker.*

UNAPPREHE'NSIBLE*, ŭn-åp-prē-hĕn'-sē-bl. *a.* Not capable of being understood. *South.*

UNAPPREHE'NSIVE, ŭn-åp-prē-hĕn'-sĭv. *a.* Not intelligent; not ready of conception. *South.* Not suspecting.

UNAPPRI'ZED*, ŭn-åp-prīz'd'. *a.* Not informed; ignorant. *Young.*

UNAPPROA'CHABLE*, ŭn-åp-prōtsh'-å-bl. *a.* That may not be approached. *Hammond.*

UNAPPRŌA'CHED, ŭn-åp-prōtsh'-ĕd. 359. *a.* Inaccessible. *Milton.*

UNAPPRO'PRIATED*, ŭn-åp-prō'-prē-å-tĕd. *a.* Having no particular application. *Dr. Warton.*

UNAPPRO'VED, ŭn-åp-prōōv'd'. 359. *a.* Not approved. *Milton.*

UNA'PT, ŭn-åpt'. *a.* Dull; not apprehensive. *Bacon.* Not ready; not propense. *Shak.* Unfit; not qualified. *Hooker.* Improper; unfit; unsuitable.

UNA'PTLY, ŭn-åpt'-lē. *ad.* Unfitly; improperly. *Grew.*

UNA'PTNESS, ŭn-åpt'-nĕs. *n. s.* Unfitness; unsuitableness. *Spenser.* Dulness; want of apprehension. *Shak.* Unreadiness; disqualification; want of propension. *Locke.*

UNA'RGUED, ŭn-ar'-gūde. 359. *a.* Not disputed. *Milton.* Not censured. *B. Jonson.*

*To* UNA'RM, ŭn-ârm'. *v. a.* To disarm; to strip of armour; to deprive of arms. *Shakspeare.*

UNA'RMED, ŭn-ârm'd'. 359. *a.* Having no armour; having no weapons. *Shakspeare.*

UNARRA'IGNED, ŭn-ar-rān'd'. *a.* Not brought to a trial. *Daniel.*

UNARRA'YED, ŭn-ar-rāde'. *a.* Not dressed. *Dryden.*

UNARRI'VED*, ŭn-ar-rīv'd'. *a.* Not yet arrived. *Young.*

UNA'RTFUL, ŭn-ârt'-fŭl. *a.* Having no art, or cunning. *Congreve.* Wanting skill. *Cheyne.*

UNA'RTFULLY, ŭn-ârt'-fŭl-lē. *ad.* In an unartful manner. *Swift.*

UNARTIFI'CIALLY, ŭn-ar-tē-fĭsh'-ål-lē. *ad.* Contrarily to art. *Derham.*

UNA'SKED, ŭn-åskt'. *a.* Not courted by solicitation. *Denham.* Not sought by entreaty or care. *Dryden.*

UNASPE'CTIVE*, ŭn-ås-pĕk'-tĭv. *a.* Not having a view to; inattentive. *Feltham.*

UNA'SPIRATED*, ŭn-ås'-pē-rā-tĕd. *a.* Having no aspirate. *Dr. Parr.*

UNASPI'RING, ŭn-ås-pī'-rĭng. *a.* Not ambitious. *Rogers.*

UNASSA'ILABLE, ŭn-ås-sā'-lā-bl. *a.* Exempt from assault. *Shakspeare.*

UNASSA'ILED, ŭn-ås-sāl'd'. *a.* Not attacked; not assaulted. *Shakspeare.*

UNASSA'YED, ŭn-ås-sāde'. *a.* Unattempted. *Milton.*

UNASSI'STED, ŭn-ås-sĭs'-tĕd. *a.* Not helped. *Addison.*

UNASSI'STING, ŭn-ås-sĭs'-tĭng. *a.* Giving no help. *Dryden.*

UNASSU'MING, ŭn-ås-sūme'-ĭng. *a.* Not arrogant. *Thomson.*

UNASSU'RED, ŭn-ash-ūr'd'. 359. *a.* Not confident. *Glanville.* Not to be trusted. *Spenser.*

UNATO'NABLE*, ŭn-å-tō'-nā-bl. *a.* Not to be appeased; not to be brought to concord. *Milton.*

UNATO'NED, ŭn-å-tōn'd'. *a.* Not expiated. *Rowe.*

UNATTA'CHED*, ŭn-åt-tåtsht'. *a.* Not arrested. *Junius.* Not having any fixed interest: as, *unattached* to any party.

UNATTA'INABLE, ŭn-åt-tā'-nā-bl. *a.* Not to be gained or obtained; being out of reach. *Dryden.*

UNATTA'INABLENESS, ŭn-åt-tā'-nā-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* State of being out of reach. *Locke.*

UNATTE'MPTED, ŭn-åt-tĕm'-tĕd. *a.* Untried; not assayed. *Sidney.*

UNATTE'NDED, ŭn-åt-tĕn'-dĕd. *a.* Having no retinue, or attendants. *Milton.* Having no followers. *Dryden.* Unaccompanied; forsaken. *Shak.*

UNATTE'NDING, ŭn-åt-tĕnd'-ĭng. *a.* Not attending. *Milton.*

UNATTE'NTIVE, ŭn-åt-tĕn'-tĭv. *a.* Not regarding *Gov. of the Tongue.*

UNATTE'STED*, ŭn-åt-tĕst'-ĕd. *a.* Without witness; wanting attestation. *Barrow.*

UNATTRA'CTED*, ŭn-åt-trăk'-tĕd. *a.* Not under the power of attraction; freed from attraction *Thomson.*

UNAUTHE'NTICK*, ŭn-âw-*th*ĕn'-tĭk. *a.* Not authentick; not genuine; not warranted. *Warton.*

UNAU'THORIZED, ŭn-âw'-*th*ŏr-īz'd. *a.* Not supported by authority; not properly commissioned *Shakspeare.*

UNAVA'ILABLE, ŭn-å-vā'-lā-bl. *a.* Useless; vain with respect to any purpose. *Hooker.*

UNAVA'ILABLENESS*. ŭn-å-vā'-lā-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Uselessness. *Sir E. Sandys.*

UNAVA'ILING, ŭn-å-vā'-lĭng. 410. *a.* Useless; vain. *Dryden.*

UNAVE'NGED* ŭn-å-vĕnj'd'. *a.* Not avenged; unrevenged. *Milton.*

UNAVO'IDABLE, ŭn-å-vŏĭd'-å-bl. *a.* Inevitable; not to be shunned. *Dryden.* Not to be missed in ratiocination. *Tillotson.*

UNAVO'IDABLENESS, ŭn-å-vŏĭd'-å-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Inevitabiiity. *Glanville.*

UNAVO'IDABLY, ŭn-å-vŏĭd'-å-blē. *ad.* Inevitably. *Addison.*

UNAVO'IDED, ŭn-å-vŏĭd'-ĕd. *a.* Inevitable. *Shakspeare.*

UNAWA'KED*, ŭn-å-wākt'. } *a.* Not roused
UNAWA'KENED*, ŭn-å-wā'-knd. } from sleep; not awakened. *Young.*

UNAWA'RE*, ŭn-å-wâre'. *a.* [unpæn, Sax.] Without thought; inattentive. *Swift.*

UNAWA'RE, ŭn-å-wâre'. 524. } *ad.* Without
UNAWA'RES, ŭn-å-wârz'. } thought; without previous meditation. *Spenser.* Unexpectedly; when it is not thought of; suddenly. *Boyle.—At unawares.* Suddenly; unexpectedly. *Ps.* xxxv.

☞ These words, like some others, are sometimes accented on the first syllable, and sometimes on the last, as the rhythm of the sentence seems to require.—See COMMODORE. *W.*

UNA'WED, ŭn-âw'd'. 359. *a.* Unrestrained by fear or reverence. *Clarendon.*

UNBA'CKED, ŭn-băkt'. 359. *a.* Not tamed; not taught to bear the rider. *Shak.* Not countenanced; not aided. *Daniel.*

UNBA'LANCED, ŭn-bål'-lånst-ĕd. *a.* Not poised; not in equipoise. *Pope.*

UNBA'LLAST, ŭn-bål'-låst. } *a.* Not kept
UNBA'LLASTED, ŭn-bål'-låst-ĕd. } steady by ballast; unsteady. *Milton.*

UNBA'NDED, ŭn-bănd'-ĕd. *a.* Wanting a string, or band. *Shakspeare.*

UNBAPTI'ZED*, ŭn-băp-tīz'd'. *a.* Not baptized *Hooker.*

*To* UNBA'R, ŭn-bâr'. *v. a.* To open, by removing the bars; to unbolt. *Denham.*

UNBA'RBED, ŭn-bârb'd'. *a.* [*barba*, Lat.] Not shaven. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

UNBA'RKED, ŭn-bârkt'. *a.* Decorticated; stripped of the bark. *Bacon.*

UNBA'SHFUL, ŭn-bâsh'-fŭl. *a.* Impudent, shameless. *Shakspeare.*

UNBA'TED, ŭn-bā'-tĕd. *a.* Not repressed; not blunted. *Shakspeare.*

UNBA'THED, ŭn-bă*th*'d'. *a.* Not wet. *Dryden.*

UNBA'TTERED, ŭn-băt'-tŭr'd. *a.* Not injured by blows. *Shakspeare.*

*To* UNBA'Y, ŭn-bā'. *v. a.* To set open; to free from the restraint of mounds. *Norris.*

UNBEA'RABLE*, ŭn-bâre'-å-bl. *a.* Not to be borne

UNBEA'RING, ŭn-bâre'-ĭng. *a.* [unbepenb, Sax.] Bringing no fruit. *Dryden.*

UNBEA'TEN, ŭn-bē'-t'n. *a.* Not treated with blows. *Bp. Corbet.* Not trodden. *Bacon.*

UNBEAU'TEOUS*, ŭn-bū'-tē-ŭs. } *a.* Not beauti-
UNBEAU'TIFUL* ŭn-bū'-tē-fŭl. } ful; plain. *Hammond.*

*To* UNBECO'ME*, ŭn-bē-kŭm'. *v. a.* Not to become; to misbecome. *Sherlock.*

UNBECO'MING, ŭn-bē-kŭm'-ĭng. *a.* Indecent; unsuitable; indecorous. *Shakspeare.*

UNBECO'MINGLY*, ŭn-bē-kŭm'-ĭng-lē. *ad.* In an unsuitable or improper manner. *Barrow.*

UNBECO'MINGNESS, ŭn-bē-kŭm'-ĭng-nĕs. *n. s.* Indecency; indecorum. *Locke.*

*To* UNBE'D, ŭn-bĕd'. *v. a.* To raise from a bed. *Walton.*

UNBEFI'TTING, ŭn-bē-fĭt'-tĭng. *a.* Not becoming; not suitable. *Shakspeare.*

UNBEFRI'ENDED*, ŭn-bē-frĕnd'-ĕd. *a.* Wanting friends; without friends. *Killingbeck.*

*To* UNBEGE'T, ŭn-bē-gĕt'. *v. n.* To deprive of existence. *Dryden.*

UNBEGO'T, ŭn-bē-gŏt'. } *a.* Eternal;
UNBEGO'TTEN, ŭn-bē-gŏt'-t'n. } without generation. *Stillingfleet.* Not yet generated. *Millon.* Not attaining existence. *South.*

*To* UNBEGU'ILE, ŭn-bē-gīle'. *v. a.* To undeceive; to set free from the influence of any deceit. *Donne.*

UNBEGU'N*, ŭn-bē-gŭn'. *a.* Not yet begun. *Hooker.*

UNBEHE'LD, ŭn-bē-hĕld'. *a.* Unseen; not discoverable to the sight. *Milton.*

UNBE'ING*, ŭn-bē'-ĭng. *a.* Not existing. *Brown.*

UNBELIE'F, ŭn-bē-lēē'. *n. s.* [unȝeleapa, Sax.] Incredulity. *Milton.* Infidelity; irreligion. *Hooker.*

*To* UNBELIE'VE, ŭn-bē-lēēv'. *v. a.* To discredit; not to trust. *Wotton.* Not to think real or true. *Dryden.*

UNBELIE'VER, ŭn-bē-lēēv'-ŭr. *n. s.* An infidel; one who believes not the Scripture of God. *Hooker.*

UNBELIE'VING, ŭn-bē-lē'-vĭng. *a.* Infidel. *Addison.*

UNBELO'VED, ŭn-bē-lŭv'd. *a.* Not loved. *Dryden.*

*To* UNBE'ND, ŭn-bĕnd'. *v. a.* To free from flexure. *Bp. Taylor.* To relax; to remit; to set at ease for a time. *Denham.* To relax vitiously or effeminately. *Shakspeare.*

UNBE'NDING, ŭn-bĕn'-dĭng. 410. *a.* Not suffering flexure. *Pope.* Not yielding; resolute. *Cudworth.* Devoted to relaxation. *Rowe.*

UNBE'NEFICED, ŭn-bĕn'-nē-fĭst. *a.* Not preferred to a benefice. *Dryden.*

UNBENE'VOLENT, ŭn-bē-nĕv'-vō-lĕnt. *a.* Not kind. *Rogers.*

UNBENI'GHTED, ŭn-bē-nīte'-ĕd. *a.* Never visited by darkness. *Milton.*

UNBENI'GN, ŭn-bē-nīne'. *a.* Malignant; malevolent. *Milton.*

UNBE'NT, ŭn-bĕnt'. *a.* Not strained by the string. *Dryden.* Having the bow unstrung. *Shak.* Not crushed; not subdued. *Dryden.* Relaxed; not intent. *Denham.*

UNBESEE'MING, ŭn-bē-sēēm'-ĭng. *a.* Unbecoming. *K. Charles.*

UNBESEE'MINGNESS*, ŭn-bē-sēēm'-ĭng-nĕs. *n. s.* Unbecomingness; indecency. *Bp. Hall.*

UNBESO'UGHT, ŭn-bē-sâwt'. *a.* Not entreated. *Milton.*

UNBESPO'KEN*, ŭn-bē-spō'-k'n. *a.* Not ordered beforehand. *Dryden.*

UNBESTO'WED, ŭn-bē-stōde'. *a.* Not given; not disposed of. *Bacon.*

UNBETRA'YED, ŭn-bē-trāde'. *a.* Not betrayed. *Daniel.*

UNBEWA'ILED, ŭn-bē-wāl'd'. *a.* Not lamented. *Shakspeare.*

*To* UNBEWI'TCH, ŭn-bē-wĭtsh'. *v. a.* To free from fascination. *South.*

*To* UNBI'AS, ŭn-bī'-ăs. *v. a.* To free from any external motive; to disentangle from prejudice. *Locke.*

UNBI'ASSEDLY, ŭn-bī'-ăs-sĕd-lē. *ad.* Without external influence; without prejudice. *Locke.*

UNBI'D, ŭn-bĭd'. } *a.* [unabeden, unbe-
UNBI'DDEN, ŭn-bĭd'-d'n. } en, Sax.] Uninvited. *Spenser.* Uncommanded; spontaneous. *Milton.*

UNBI'GOTED, ŭn-bĭg'-ŭt-ĕd. *a.* Free from bigotry *Addison.*

*To* UNBI'ND, ŭn-bīnd'. *v. a.* [unbindan, Sax.] To loose; to untie. *Spenser.*

*To* UNBI'SHOP, ŭn-bĭsh'-ŭp. *v. a.* To deprive of episcopal orders. *South.*

UNBI'TT*, ŭn-bĭt'. *a.* Not bitten. *Young.*

UNBI'TTED, ŭn-bĭt'-tĕd. *a.* Unbridled; unrestrained. *Sidney.*

UNBLA'MABLE, ŭn-blā'-mā-bl. *a.* Not culpable; not to be charged with a fault. *Bacon.*

UNBLA'MABLENESS*, ŭn-blā'-mā-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* State of being unblamable. *More.*

UNBLA'MABLY, ŭn-blā'-mā-blē. *ad.* Without taint of fault. 1 *Thess.* ii.

UNBLA'MED, ŭn-blāmd'. *a.* Blameless; free from fault. *Milton.*

UNBLA'STED*, ŭn-blăst'-ĕd. *a.* Not blasted; not made to wither. *Peachom.*

UNBLE'MISHABLE*, ŭn-blĕm'-ĭsh-ā-bl. *a.* Not capable of being blemished. *Milton.*

UNBLE'MISHED, ŭn-blĕm'-ĭsht. *a.* Free from turpitude; free from reproach; free from deformity *Milton.*

UNBLE'NCHED, ŭn-blĕnsht'. *a.* Unconfounded; unblinded. *Milton.*

UNBLE'NDED, ŭn-blĕnd'-ĕd. *a.* Not mingled. *Glanville.*

UNBLE'ST, ŭn-blĕst'. *a.* Accursed; excluded from benediction. *Bacon.* Wretched; unhappy. *Milton.*

UNBLI'GHTED*, ŭn-blī'-tĕd. *a.* Not blighted; unblasted. *Cowper.*

UNBLOO'DIED, ŭn-blŭd'-ĭd. 282, 104. *a.* Not stained with blood. *Shakspeare.*

UNBLOO'DY, ŭn-blŭd'-ē. *a.* Not cruel; not shedding blood; not stained with blood. *Dryden.*

UNBLO'SSOMING*, ŭn-blŏs'-sŭm-ĭng. *a.* Not bearing any blossom. *Mason.*

UNBLO'WN, ŭn-blōne'. *a.* Having the bud yet unexpanded. *Shak.* Not extinguished. *More.* Not inflamed with wind. *Sandys.*

UNBLU'NTED, ŭn-blŭnt'-ĕd. *a.* Not becoming obtuse. *Cowley.*

UNBLU'SHING*, ŭn-blŭsh'-ĭng. *a.* Not having sense of shame; without blushing. *Thomson.*

UNBOA'STFUL*, ŭn-bōst'-fŭl. *a.* Modest; unassuming; not boasting. *Thomson.*

UNBO'DIED, ŭn-bŏd'-ĭd. 282. *a.* Incorporeal; immaterial. *Watts.* Freed from the body. *Spenser.*

UNBO'ILED, ŭn-bŏil'd'. *a.* Not sodden. *Bacon.*

*To* UNBO'LT, ŭn-bōlt'. *v. a.* To set open; to unbar. *Shakspeare.*

UNBO'LTED, ŭn-bōlt'-ĕd. *a.* Coarse; gross, not refined, as flour by bolting or sifting. *Shakspeare.*

UNBO'NNETED, ŭn-bŏn'-nĕt-ĕd. *a.* Wanting a hat or bonnet. *Shakspeare.*

UNBOO'KISH, ŭn-bŏŏk'-ĭsh. *a.* Not studious of books. *Milton.* Not cultivated by erudition. *Shak.*

UNBO'RN, ŭn-bōrn'. *a.* [unȝeboren, Sax.] Not yet brought into life; future; being to come. *Shak.*

UNBO'RROWED, ŭn-bŏr'-rōde. *a.* Genuine; native; one's own. *Dryden.*

*To* UNBO'SOM, ŭn-bŭz'-ŭm. 169. [See BOSOM.] *v. a.* To reveal in confidence. *Milton.* To open; to disclose. *Milton.*

UNBO'TTOMED, ŭn-bŏt'-tŭm'd. *a.* Without bottom; bottomless. *Milton.* Having no solid foundation; having no reliance. *Hammond.*

UNBO'UGHT, ŭn-bâwt'. *a.* Obtained without money. *Dryden.* Not finding any purchaser. *Locke.*

UNBO'UND, ŭn-bŏŭnd'. *a.* Loose; not tied. Wanting a cover: used of books. *Locke* Preterit of *unbind. Dryden.*

UNBO'UNDED, ŭn-bŏŭnd'-ĕd. *a.* Infinite; interminable. *Milton.* Unlimited; unrestrained. *Shak.*

UNBO'UNDEDLY, ŭn-bŏŭnd'-ĕd-lē. *ad.* Without bounds; without limits. *Government of the Tongue*

UNBO'UNDEDNESS, ŭn-bŏŭnd'-ĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* Exemption from limits. *Cheyne.*

UNBO'UNTEOUS*, ŭn-bŏŭn'-tshē-ŭs. *a.* Not kind, not liberal. *Milton.*

*To* UNBO'W*, ŭn-bō'. *v. a.* To unbend. *Fuller.*

UNBO'WED, ůn-bōde'. *a.* Not bent. *Shakspeare.*
*To* UNBO'WEL, ůn-bŏŭ'-ĕl. *v. a.* To exenterate; to eviscerate. *Hakewill.*
*To* UNBRA'CE, ůn-brāse'. *v. a.* To loose; to relax. *Spenser.* To make the clothes loose. *Shakspeare.*
*To* UNBRE'AST*, ůn-brĕst'. *v. a.* To lay open; to uncover. *P. Fletcher.*
UNBRE'ATHED, ůn-brĕтн'd'. *a.* Not exercised. *Shakspeare.*
UNBRE'ATHING, ůn-brĕтн'-ĭng. *a.* Unanimated. *Shakspeare.*
UNBRE'D, ůn-brĕd'. *a.* Not instructed in civility; ill educated. *Gov. of the Tongue.* Not taught. *Dryden.*
UNBREE'CHED, ůn-brĭtsht'. 359. *a.* Having no breeches. *Shak.* Loosed from the breechings. See BREECHING. *Pennant.*
UNBRE'WED*, ůn-brōōd'. *a.* Not mixed; pure; genuine. *Young.*
UNBRI'BABLE*, ůn-brī'-bå-bl. *a.* Not to be bribed. *Feltham.*
UNBRI'BED, ůn-brīb'd'. *a.* Not influenced by money or gifts; not hired. *Dryden.*
UNBRI'DLED, ůn-brī'-dl'd. 359. *a.* Licentious; not restrained. *Shakspeare.*
UNBRO'KE, ůn-brōke'. } *a.* [unȝebpocen, Sax.]
UNBRO'KEN, ůn-brō'-k'n. } Not violated. *Shak.* Not subdued; not weakened. *Dryden.* Not tamed. *Addison.*
UNBRO'THERLIKE, ůn-brůтн'-ůr-lĭke. } *a.* Ill
UNBRO'THERLY, ůn-brůтн'-ůr-lè. } suiting with the character of a brother. *Bacon.*
UNBRU'ISED, ůn-brūz'd'. *a.* Not bruised; not hurt. *Shakspeare.*
*To* UNBU'CKLE, ůn-bŭk'-kl. *v. a.* To loose from buckles. *Shakspeare.*
*To* UNBUI'LD, ůn-bĭld'. *v. a.* To raze; to destroy. *Shakspeare.*
UNBUI'LT, ůn-bĭlt'. *a.* Not yet erected. *Dryden.*
UNBU'RIED, ůn-bĕr'-rĭd. 282. *a.* Not interred; not honoured with the rites of funeral. *Shakspeare.*
UNBU'RNED, ůn-bůrn'd'. } 359. *a.* Not consumed;
UNBU'RNT, ůn-bůrnt'. } not wasted; not injured by fire. *Dryden.* Not heated with fire. *Bacon.*
UNBU'RNING, ůn-bůrn'-ĭng. *a.* Not consuming by heat. *Digby.*
*To* UNBU'RTHEN, ůn-bůr'-тнĕn. *v. a.* To rid of a load. *Shak.* To throw off. *Shak.* To disclose what lies heavy on the mind. *Shakspeare.*
UNBU'SIED*, ůn-bĭz'-zĭd. *a.* Not employed; idle. *Bp. Rainbow.*
*To* UNBU'TTON, ůn-bŭt'-t'n. *v. a.* To loose any thing buttoned. *Shakspeare.*
UNCA'GED*, ůn-kādj'd'. *a.* Released as from a cage. *Fanshawe.*
UNCA'LCINED, ůn-kăl'-sĭnd. *a.* Free from calcination. *Boyle.*
UNCA'LLED, ůn-kâwld'. *a.* Not summoned; not sent for; not demanded. *Sidney.*
*To* UNCA'LM, ůn-kām'. *v. a.* To disturb. *Dryden.*
UNCA'NCELLED, ůn-kăn'-sĭld. 99. *a.* Not erased; not abrogated. *Dryden.*
UNCA'NDID*, ůn-kăn'-dĭd. *a.* Void of candour. *Mason.*
UNCANO'NICAL, ůn-kå-nŏn'-è-kăl. *a.* Not agreeable to the canons. *Barrow.*
UNCANO'NICALNESS*, ůn-kå-nŏn'-è-kăl-nĕs. *n.s.* State of being uncanonical. *Bp. Lloyd.*
UNCA'NOPIED*, ůn-kăn'-ō-pĭd. *a.* Having no canopy or covering. *Browne.*
UNCA'PABLE, ůn-kā'-på-bl. *a.* [*incapable*, Fr.; *incapax*, Lat.] Not capable; not susceptible. Now more frequently *incapable*. *Shakspeare.*
UNCA'RED *for*, ůn-kâr'd'-fôr. *a.* Not regarded; not attended to. *Hooker.*
UNCA'RNATE, ůn-kâr'-nāt. 91. *a.* Not fleshly. *Brown.*
*To* UNCA'SE, ůn-kāse'. *v. a.* To disengage from any covering. *Shak.* To flay; to strip. *Spenser.*
UNCA'UGHT, ůn-kâwt'. *a.* Not yet catched. *Shak.*
UNCA'USED, ůn-kâwz'd'. *a.* Having no precedent cause. *Young.*
UNCA'UTIOUS ůn-kâw'-shůs. *a.* Not wary; heedless. *Dryden.*
UNCE'ASING*, ůn-sē'-sĭng. *a.* Continual. *Johnson.*
UNCE'LEBRA'TED, ůn-sĕl'-è-brā-tĕd. *a.* Not solemnized. *Milton.*
UNCELE'STIAL*, ůn-sè-lĕs'-tshăl. *a.* Not partaking of the qualities of heaven; opposite to what is heavenly; hellish. *Feltham.*
UNCE'NSURED, ůn-sĕn'-shůrd. *a.* Exempt from publick reproach. *Addison.*
UNCEREMO'NIOUS*, ůn-sĕr-è-mō'-nè-ůs. *a.* Not attended with ceremony; plain. *Blackwall.*
UNCE'RTAIN, ůn-sĕr'-tůn. 208. *a.* [*incertain*, Fr., *incertus*, Lat.] Doubtful; not certainly known. *Denham.* Doubtful; not having certain knowledge *Tillotson.* Not sure in the consequence. *Shak.* Not exact; not sure. *Dryden.* Unsettled; unregular. *Hooker.*
UNCE'RTAINED, ůn-sĕr'-tůn'd. *a.* Made uncertain. *Raleigh. Ob. J.*
UNCE'RTAINLY, ůn-sĕr'-tůn-lè. *ad.* Not surely; not certainly. *Dryden.* Not confidently. *Denham.*
UNCE'RTAINTY, ůn-sĕr'-tůn-tè. *n. s.* Dubiousness, want of knowledge. *Denham.* Inaccuracy. *Locke.* Contingency; want of certainty. *South.* Something unknown. *L'Estrange.*
UNCE'SSANT*, ůn-sĕs'-sănt. *a.* Continual: we now say *incessant*. *More.*
UNCE'SSANTLY*, ůn-sĕs'-sănt-lè. *ad.* Continually. *Smith.*
*To* UNCHA'IN, ůn-tshāne'. *v. a.* To free from chains. *Prior.*
UNCHA'NGEABLE, ůn-tshān'-jå-bl. *a.* Immutable; not subject to variation. *Hooker.*
UNCHA'NGED, ůn-tshānj'd'. 359. *a.* Not altered. *Bp. Taylor.* Not alterable. *Dryden.*
UNCHA'NGEABLENESS, ůn-tshān'-jå-bl-nĕs. *n.s.* Immutability. *Newton.*
UNCHA'NGEABLY, ůn-tshān'-jå-blè. *ad.* Immutably; without change. *South.*
UNCHA'NGING, ůn-tshān'-jĭng. *a.* Suffering no alteration. *Shakspeare.*
*To* UNCHA'RGE, ůn-tshârje'. *v. a.* To retract an accusation. *Shakspeare.*
UNCHA'RITABLE, ůn-tshâr'-è-tå-bl. *a.* Contrary to charity; contrary to the universal love prescribed by Christianity. *Denham.*
UNCHA'RITABLENESS, ůn-tshâr'-è-tå-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Want of charity. *Government of the Tongue.*
UNCHA'RITABLY, ůn-tshâr'-è-tå-blè. *ad.* In a manner contrary to charity. *Spenser.*
*To* UNCHA'RM*, ůn-tshârm'. *v. a.* To release from some secret power. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*
UNCHA'RMING*, ůn-tshârm'-ĭng. *a.* No longer able to charm. *Dryden.*
UNCHA'RY, ůn-tshā'-rè. *a.* Not wary; not cautious; not frugal. *Shakspeare.*
UNCHA'STE, ůn-tshāste'. *a.* Lewd; libidinous; not continent; not chaste; not pure. *Sidney.*
UNCHASTI'SABLE*, ůn-tshăs-tī'-zå-bl. *a.* Not to be chastised. *Milton.*
UNCHASTI'SED*, ůn-tshăs-tīz'd'. *a.* Not punished *Thomson.* Not restrained; unawed. *Tickell.*
UNCHA'STITY, ůn-tshăs'-tè-tè. 530. *n. s.* Lewdness; incontinence. *Woodward.*
UNCHE'CKED, ůn-tshĕkt'. 359. *a.* Unrestrained; not hindered. *Milton.* Not contradicted. *Shak.*
UNCHEE'RFUL*, ůn-tshēr'-fůl. *a.* Sad; gloomy; melancholy. *Shakspeare.*
UNCHEE'RFULNESS, ůn-tshēr'-fůl-nĕs. [See CHEERFUL.] *n. s.* Melancholy; gloominess of temper. *Addison.*
UNCHEE'RY*, ůn-tshēēr'-è. *a.* Dull; not enlivening. *Sterne.*
UNCHE'WED, ůn-tshůde'. 359. *a.* Not masticated. *Dryden.*
*To* UNCHI'LD, ůn-tshĭld'. *v. a.* To deprive of children. *Shak.* To render unworthy of the name and character of a child. *Bp. Hall.*
UNCHRI'STIAN, ůn-krĭs'-tshăn. 464. *a.* [unchpiꝑtene, Sax.] Contrary to the laws of Christianity *South.* Unconverted; infidel. *Hooker.*
*To* UNCHRI'STIAN*, ůn-krĭs'-tshăn. *v. a.* To deprive of the constituent qualities of a Christian. *South*

UNCHRI'STIANLY*, ŭn-krĭs'-tshăn-lè. *a.* Contrary to the laws of Christianity. *Milton.*

UNCHRI'STIANLY*, ŭn-krĭs'-tshăn-lè. *ad.* In a manner contrary to the laws of Christianity. *Bp. Bedell.*

UNCHRI'STIANNESS, ŭn-krĭs'-tshăn-nĕs. *n. s.* Contrariety to Christianity. *K. Charles.*

*To* UNCHŬ'RCH*, ŭn-tshŭrtsh'. *v. a.* To deprive of the character and rights of a church; to expel from a church. *South.*

U'NCIAL*, ŭn'-shăl. *a.* [*uncialis*, Lat.] Belonging to letters of a large size, used in ancient manuscripts. The term was introduced by those who have treated of ancient writings, to distinguish those manuscripts, which are written in large round characters, from those written in pure capitals. *Astle.*

U'NCIAL*, ŭn'-shăl. *n. s.* An uncial letter. *Astle.*

UNCI'RCUMCISED, ŭn-sĕr'-kŭm-sīz'd. *a.* Not circumcised; not a Jew. *Cowley.*

UNCIRCUMCI'SION, ŭn-sĕr-kŭm-sĭzh'-ŭn. *n. s.* Omission of circumcision. *Hammond.*

UNCI'RCUMSCRIBED, ŭn-sĕr'-kŭm-skrīb'd. *a.* Unbounded; unlimited. *Milton.*

UNCI'RCUMSPECT, ŭn-sĕr'-kŭm-spĕkt. *a.* Not cautious; not vigilant. *Hayward.*

UNCIRCUMSTA'NTIAL, ŭn-sĕr-kŭm-stăn'-shăl. *a.* Unimportant. *Brown.*

UNCI'VIL, ŭn-sĭv'-ĭl. *a.* [*incivil*, Fr.; *incivilis*, Lat.] Unpolite; not agreeable to rules of elegance, or complaisance. *Whitgift.*

UNCI'VILIZED, ŭn-sĭv'-ĭl-īz'd. *a.* Not reclaimed from barbarity. *Pope.* Coarse; indecent. *Addison.*

UNCI'VILLY, ŭn-sĭv'-ĭl-lè. *ad.* Unpolitely; not complaisantly. *Brown.*

UNCLA'IMED*, ŭn-klām'd'. *a.* Not claimed; not demanded. *Johnson.*

UNCLA'RIFIED, ŭn-klăr'-ĕ-fīde. 232. *a.* Not purged; not purified. *Bacon.*

*To* UNCLA'SP, ŭn-klăsp'. *v. a.* To open what is shut with clasps. *Shakspeare.*

UNCLA'SSICAL*, ŭn-klăs'-sĕ-kăl. } *a.* Not classick.
UNCLA'SSICK, ŭn-klăs'-sĭk. } *Pope.*

U'NCLE, ŭng'-kl. 405, 408. *n. s.* [*oncle*, Fr.] The brother of one's father or mother. *Shakspeare.*

UNCLE'AN, ŭn-klēne'. *a.* [unclæne, Sax.] Foul; dirty; filthy. *Dryden.* Not purified by ritual practices. Foul with sin. *Milton.* Lewd; unchaste. *Shakspeare.*

UNCLE'ANLINESS, ŭn-klĕn'-lè-nĕs. *n. s.* Want of cleanliness. *Clarendon.*

UNCLE'ANLY, ŭn-klĕn'-lè. *a.* Foul; filthy; nasty. *Shakspeare.* Indecent; unchaste. *Watts.*

UNCLE'ANNESS, ŭn-klēne'-nĕs. *n. s.* [unclænerre, Sax.] Lewdness; incontinence. *Graunt.* Want of cleanliness; nastiness. *Bp. Taylor.* Sin; wickedness. *Ezek.* xxxvi. Want of ritual purity.

UNCLE'ANSED, ŭn-klĕnz'd'. *a.* Not cleansed. *Bacon.*

*To* UNCLE'NCH, ŭn-klĕnsh'. *v. a.* To open the closed hand. *Garth.*

*To* UNCLE'W, ŭn-klū'. *v. a.* To undo. *Shakspeare.*

UNCLI'PPED, ŭn-klĭpt'. 359. *a.* Whole; not cut. *Locke.*

*To* UNCLO'THE, ŭn-klōᴛʜe'. *v. a.* To strip; to make naked. *Raleigh.*

*To* UNCLO'G, ŭn-klŏg'. *v. a.* To disencumber; to exonerate. *Shak.* To set at liberty. *Dryden.*

*To* UNCLO'ISTER, ŭn-klŏĭs'-tŭr. *v. a.* To set at large. *Norris.*

*To* UNCLO'SE, ŭn-klōze'. *v. a.* To open. *Pope.*

UNCLO'SED ŭn-klōz'd'. *a.* Not separated by enclosures. *Clarendon.*

*To* UNCLO'UD*, ŭn-klŏŭd'. *v. a.* To unveil; to clear from obscurity. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

UNCLO'UDED, ŭn-klŏŭ'-dĕd. *a.* Free from clouds; clear from obscurity; not darkened. *Milton.*

UNCLO'UDEDNESS, ŭn-klŏŭ'-dĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* Openness; freedom from gloom. *Boyle.*

UNCLO'UDY, ŭn-klŏŭ'-dè. *a.* Free from a cloud. *Gay.*

*To* UNCLU'TCH, ŭn-klŭtsh'. *v. a.* To open. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

*To* UNCO'IF, ŭn-kŏĭf'. [See *To* QUOIT.] *v. a.* To pull the cap off. *Arbuthnot.*

UNCO'IFED*, ŭn-kŏĭft'. *a.* Not wearing a coif *Young.*

*To* UNCO'IL, ŭn-kŏĭl'. *v. a.* To open from being coiled or wrapped one part upon another. *Derham.*

UNCO'INED, ŭn-kŏĭn'd'. 359. *a.* Not coined. *Shak.*

UNCOLLE'CTED, ŭn-kŏl-lĕk'-tĕd. *a.* Not collected; not recollected. *Prior.* Not collected or brought together. *Thomson.*

UNCO'LOURED, ŭn-kŭl'-lŭrd. *a.* Not stained with any colour, or die. *Bacon.*

UNCO'MBED, ŭn-kōm'd'. 359. *a.* Not parted or adjusted by the comb. *Spenser.*

UNCO'MEATABLE, ŭn-kŭm-ăt'-ă-bl. *a.* Inaccessible; unattainable: a low, corrupt word. *Tatler.*

UNCO'MELINESS, ŭn-kŭm'-lè-nĕs. *n. s.* Want of grace; want of beauty. *Spenser.*

UNCO'MELY, ŭn-kŭm'-lè. *a.* Not comely; wanting grace. *Sidney.*

UNCO'MFORTABLE, ŭn-kŭm'-fŭr-tă-bl. *a.* Affording no comfort; gloomy; dismal; miserable. *Hooker.* Receiving no comfort; melancholy.

UNCO'MFORTABLENESS, ŭn-kŭm'-fŭr-tă-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Want of cheerfulness. *Bp. Taylor.*

UNCO'MFORTABLY, ŭn-kŭm'-fŭr-tă-blè. *ad.* Without cheerfulness; without comfort. *Drayton.*

UNCOMMA'NDED, ŭn-kŏm-măn'-dĕd. 79. *a.* Not commanded. *South.*

UNCOMME'NDABLE*, ŭn-kŏm'-mĕn-dă-bl, or ŭn-kŏm-mĕn'-dă-bl. [See COMMENDABLE.] *a.* Haudable; unworthy of commendation. *Feltham.*

UNCOMME'NDED*, ŭn-kŏm-mĕn'-dĕd. *a.* Not compended. *Waller.*

UNCOMMI'TTED*, ŭn-kŏm-mĭt'-tĕd. *a.* Not committed. *Hammond.*

UNCO'MMON, ŭn-kŏm'-mŭn. *a.* Not frequent; rare; not often found or known. *Addison.*

UNCO'MMONLY, ŭn-kŏm'-mŭn-lè. *ad.* Not frequently; to an uncommon degree.

UNCO'MMONNESS, ŭn-kŏm'-mŭn-nĕs. *n. s.* Infrequency; rareness; rarity. *Addison.*

UNCOMMU'NICATED, ŭn-kŏm-mū'-nè-kā-tĕd. *a.* Not communicated. *Hooker.*

UNCOMMU'NICATIVE*, ŭn-kŏm-mū'-nè-kā-tĭv. *a.* Not communicative; close. *Lord Chesterfield.*

UNCOMPA'CT, ŭn-kŏm-păkt'. } *a.* Not com-
UNCOMPA'CTED*, ŭn-kŏm-păkt'-ĕd. } pact; not firm; not closely adhering. *Feltham.*

UNCO'MPANIED, ŭn-kŭm'-pă-nĭd. 104. *a.* Having no companion. *Fairfax.*

UNCOMPA'SSIONATE, ŭn-kŏm-păsh'-ŭn-ăte. *a* Having no pity. *Shakspeare.*

UNCOMPE'LLABLE*, ŭn-kŏm-pĕl'-lă-bl. *a.* Not to be forced. *Feltham.*

UNCOMPE'LLED, ŭn-kŏm-pĕld'. *a.* Free from compulsion. *Boyle.*

UNCOMPLAISA'NT, ŭn-kŏm-plā-zănt'. *a.* Not civil; not obliging. *Locke.*

UNCOMPLAISA'NTLY*, ŭn-kŏm-plā-zănt'-lè. *ad* With want of complaisance. *Blackstone.*

UNCOMPLE'TE, ŭn-kŏm-plēte'. } *a.* Not per-
UNCOMPLE'TED*, ŭn-kŏm-plē'-tĕd. } fect; not finished. *Feltham.*

UNCOMPLY'ING*, ŭn-kŏm-plī'-ĭng. *a.* Not yielding; unbending; not obsequious. *Lowth.*

UNCOMPO'UNDED, ŭn-kŏm-pŏŭnd'-ĕd. *a.* Simple; not mixed. *Newton.* Simple; not intricate. *Hammond.*

UNCOMPO'UNDEDNESS*, ŭn-kŏm-pŏŭnd'-ĕd nĕs. *n. s.* Pureness; simplicity. *Hammond.*

UNCOMPREHE'NSIVE, ŭn-kŏm-prè-hĕn'-sĭv. *a.* Unable to comprehend. *South.*

UNCOMPRE'SSED, ŭn-kŏm-prĕst'. 104. *a.* Free from compression. *Boyle.*

UNCONCE'IVABLE, ŭn-kŏn-sē'-vă-bl. *a.* Not to be understood; not to be comprehended by the mind. *Locke.*

UNCONCE'IVABLENESS, ŭn-kŏn-sē'-vă-bl-nĕs *n. s.* Incomprehensibility. *Locke.*

UNCONCE'IVED, ŭn-kŏn-sēvd'. 140. *a.* Not thought; not imagined. *Creech.*

UNCONCE'RN, ŭn-kŏn-sĕrn'. *n. s.* Negligence; want of interest; freedom from anxiety; freedom from perturbation. *Swift.*

UNCONCE'RNED, ŭn-kŏn-sĕrnd'. 104. *a.* Having no interest. *Bp. Taylor.* Not anxious; not disturbed; not affected. *Milton.*

UNCONCE'RNEDLY, ŭn-kŏn-sĕr'-nĕd-lē. 364. *ad.* Without interest or affection; without anxiety; without perturbation. *Denham.*

UNCONCE'RNEDNESS, ŭn-kŏn-sĕrnd'-nĕs. *n. s.* Freedom from anxiety, or perturbation. *South.*

UNCONCE'RNING, ŭn-kŏn-sĕr'-nĭng. *a.* Not interesting; not affecting; not belonging to one. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

UNCONCE'RNMENT, ŭn-kŏn-sĕrn'-mĕnt. *n. s.* The state of having no share. *South.*

UNCONCLU'DENT, ŭn-kŏn-klū'-dĕnt. } *a.* Not de-

UNCONCLU'DING, ŭn-kŏn-klū'-dĭng. } cisive; inferring no plain or certain conclusion or consequence. *Hale.*

UNCONCLU'DIBLE*, ŭn-kŏn-klū'-dē-bl. *a.* Not determinable. *More.*

UNCONCLU'DINGNESS, ŭn-kŏn-klū'-dĭng-nĕs. *n. s.* Quality of being unconcluding. *Boyle.*

UNCONCLU'SIVE*, ŭn-kŏn-klū'-sĭv. *a.* Not decisive; not regularly consequential. *Hammond.*

UNCONCO'CTED, ŭn-kŏn-kŏkt'-ĕd. *a.* Not digested; not matured. *Brown.*

UNCONDE'MNED, ŭn-kŏn-dĕmd'. *a.* Not condemned. *Locke.*

UNCONDI'TIONAL, ŭn-kŏn-dĭsh'-ŭn-ăl. *a.* Absolute; not limited by any terms. *Dryden.*

UNCONDU'CING*, ŭn-kŏn-dū'-sĭng. *a.* Not leading to. *Phillips.*

UNCONDU'CTED*, ŭn-kŏn-dŭkt'-ĕd. *a.* Not led; not guided. *Barrow.*

UNCONFI'NABLE, ŭn-kŏn-fī'-nă-bl. *a.* Unbounded. *Shakspeare.*

UNCONFI'NED, ŭn-kŏn-fīnd'. *a.* Free from restraint. *Shakspeare.* Having no limits; unbounded. *Spectator.*

UNCONFI'NEDLY*, ŭn-kŏn-fī'-nĕd-lē. *ad.* Without limitation; without confinement. *Barrow.*

UNCONFI'RMED, ŭn-kŏn-fĕrmd' *a.* Not fortified by resolution; not strengthened; raw; weak. *Daniel.* Not strengthened by additional testimony. *Milton.* Not settled in the church by the rite of confirmation.

UNCONFO'RM, ŭn-kŏn-fŏrm'. *a.* Unlike; dissimilar; not analogous. *Milton.*

UNCONFO'RMABLE, ŭn-kŏn-fŏr'-mă-bl. *a.* Inconsistent; not conforming. *Hooker.*

UNCONFO'RMITY, ŭn-kŏn-fŏr'-mē-tē. *n. s.* Incongruity; inconsistency. *South.*

UNCONFU'SED, ŭn-kŏn-fūzd'. *a.* Distinct; free from confusion. *Hale.*

UNCONFU'SEDLY, ŭn-kŏn-fū'-zĕd-lē. *ad.* Without confusion. *Locke.*

UNCONFU'TABLE, ŭn-kŏn-fū'-tă-bl. *a.* Irrefragable; not to be convicted of errour. *Sprat.*

UNCONGE'ALED, ŭn-kŏn-jēēld'. *a.* Not concreted by cold. *Brown.*

UNCO'NJUGAL, ŭn-kŏn'-jū-găl. *a.* Not consistent with matrimonial faith; not befitting a wife or husband. *Milton.*

UNCONNE'CTED, ŭn-kŏn-nĕkt'-ĕd. *a.* Not coherent; not joined by proper transitions or dependence of parts; lax; loose; vague. *Watts.*

UNCONNI'VING, ŭn-kŏn-nī'-vĭng. *a.* Not forbearing penal notice. *Milton.*

UNCO'NQUERABLE, ŭn-kŏng'-kŭr-ă-bl. 415. *a.* Not to be subdued; insuperable; not to be overcome; invincible. *Dryden.*

UNCO'NQUERABLY, ŭn-kŏng'-kŭr-ă-blē. *ad.* Invincibly; insuperably. *Pope.*

UNCO'NQUERED, ŭn-kŏng'-kŭrd. *a.* Not subdued; not overcome. *Denham.* Insuperable; invincible. *Sidney.*

UNCO'NSCIONABLE, ŭn-kŏn'-shŭn-ă-bl. *a.* Exceeding the limits of any just claim or expectation. *L'Estrange.* Forming unreasonable expectations. *Dryden.* Enormous; vast. *Milton.* Not guided or influenced by conscience. *South.*

UNCO'NSCIONABLENESS, ŭn-kŏn'-shŭn-ă-blnĕs. *n. s.* Unreasonableness of hope or claim.

UNCO'NSCIONABLY, ŭn-kŏn'-shŭn-ă-blē. *ad.* Unreasonably. *Hudibras.*

UNCO'NSCIOUS, ŭn-kŏn'-shŭs. *a.* Having no mental perception. *Blackmore.* Unacquainted; unknowing. *Pope.*

*To* UNCO'NSECRATE, ŭn-kŏn'-sē-krāte. *v. a.* To render not sacred; to desecrate. *South.*

UNCONSE'NTED, ŭn-kŏn-sĕnt'-ĕd. *a.* Not yielded *Wake.*

UNCONSE'NTING*, ŭn-kŏn-sĕnt'-ĭng. *a.* Not yielding. *Pope.*

UNCONSI'DERED, ŭn-kŏn-sīd'-ŭrd. *a.* Not considered; not attended to. *Shakspeare.*

UNCO'NSONANT, ŭn-kŏn'-sŏ-nănt. *a.* Incongruous; unfit; inconsistent. *Hooker.*

UNCONSPI'RINGNESS*, ŭn-kŏn-spī'-rĭng-nĕs. *n. s.* Absence of plot or conspiracy. *Boyle.*

UNCO'NSTANT, ŭn-kŏn'-stănt. *a.* [*inconstant*, Fr.; *inconstans*, Lat.] Fickle; not steady; changeable; mutable. *Shakspeare.*

UNCONSTRA'INED, ŭn-kŏn-strānd'. *a.* Free from compulsion. *Shakspeare.*

UNCONSTRA'INEDLY, ŭn-kŏn-strān'-ĕd-lē. *ad.* Without force suffered. *South.*

UNCONSTRA'INT, ŭn-kŏn-strānt'. *n. s.* Freedom from constraint; ease. *Felton.*

UNCONSU'LTING, ŭn-kŏn-sŭlt'-ĭng. *a.* [*inconsultus*, Lat.] Heady; rash; improvident; imprudent *Sidney.*

UNCONSU'MED, ŭn-kŏn-sūmd'. *a.* Not wasted; not destroyed by any wasting power. *Milton.*

UNCONSU'MMATE, ŭn-kŏn-sŭm'-māte. *a.* Not consummated. *Dryden.*

UNCONTE'MNED, ŭn-kŏn-tĕmd'. *a.* Not despised *Shakspeare.*

UNCONTE'NDED*, ŭn-kŏn-tĕnd'-ĕd. *a.* Not contended for; not contested. *Dryden.*

UNCONTE'NTED, ŭn-kŏn-tĕnt'-ĕd. *a.* Not contented; not satisfied.

UNCONTE'NTINGNESS, ŭn-kŏn-tĕnt'-ĭng-nĕs. *n. s.* Want of power to satisfy. *Boyle.*

UNCONTE'STABLE, ŭn-kŏn-tĕs'-tă-bl. *a.* Indisputable; not controvertible. *Locke.*

UNCONTE'STED, ŭn-kŏn-tĕst'-ĕd. *a.* Not disputed evident. *Blackmore.*

UNCONTRADI'CTED*, ŭn-kŏn-tră-dĭkt'-ĕd. *a* Not contradicted. *Pearson.*

UNCO'NTRITE, ŭn-kŏn'-trīte. *a.* Not religiously penitent. *Hammond.*

UNCONTRO'LLABLE, ŭn-kŏn-trō'-lă-bl. *a.* Resistless; powerful beyond opposition. *Milton.* Indisputable; irrefragable. *Hayward.*

UNCONTRO'LLABLY, ŭn-kŏn-trō'-lă-blē. *ad* Without possibility of opposition. Without danger of refutation. *Brown.*

UNCONTRO'LLED, ŭn-kŏn-trōld'. *a.* Unresisted unopposed; not to be overruled. *Milton.* Not convinced; not refuted. *Hayward.*

UNCONTRO'LLEDLY, ŭn-kŏn-trō'-lĕd-lē. *ad* Without control; without opposition. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

UNCO'NTROVERTED, ŭn-kŏn'-trō-vĕrt-ĕd. *a* Not disputed; not liable to debate. *Glanville.*

UNCONVE'RSABLE, ŭn-kŏn-vĕr'-să-bl. *a.* Not suitable to conversation; not social. *Scott.*

UNCO'NVERSANT*, ŭn-kŏn'-vĕr-sănt. *a.* Not familiar; not acquainted with. *Madox.*

UNCONVE'RTED, ŭn-kŏn-vĕrt'-ĕd. *a.* Not persuaded of the truth of Christianity. *Hooker.* Not religious; not yet induced to live a holy life. *Baxter.*

UNCONVI'NCED, ŭn-kŏn-vĭnst'. *a.* Not convinced. *Locke.*

*To* UNCO'RD, ŭn-kŏrd'. *v. a.* To loose a thing bound with cords.

UNCORRE'CTED, ŭn-kŏr-rĕkt'-ĕd. *a.* Inaccurate; not polished to exactness. *Dryden.*

UNCO'RRIGIBLE*, ŭn-kŏr'-rè-jè-bl. *a.* Incapable of being corrected; depraved beyond correction: we now say *incorrigible*. *Ostred.*

UNCORRU'PT, ŭn-kŏr-rŭpt'. *a.* Honest; upright; not tainted with wickedness; not influenced by iniquitous interest.

UNCORRU'PTED, ŭn-kŏr-rŭp'-tĕd. *a.* Not vitiated; not depraved. *Roscommon.*

UNCORRU'PTEDNESS*. ŭn-kŏr-rŭp'-tĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* State of being uncorrupted. *Milton.*

UNCORRU'PTIBLE*, ŭn-kŏr-rŭp'-tè-bl. *a.* That cannot be corrupted. *Rom.* i.

UNCORRU'PTNESS, ŭn-kŏr-rŭpt'-nĕs. *n. s.* Integrity; uprightness. *Tit.* ii.

UNCO'UNSELLABLE, ŭn-kŏŭn'-sĕl-lă-bl. *a.* Not to be advised. *Clarendon.*

UNCO'UNTABLE, ŭn-kŏŭn'-tă-bl. *a.* Innumerable. *Raleigh.*

UNCO'UNTED*, ŭn-kŏŭn'-tĕd. *a.* Not numbered; not counted. *Shakspeare.*

UNCO'UNTERFEIT, ŭn-kŏŭn'-tĕr-fĭt. *a.* Genuine; not spurious. *Sprat.*

*To* UNCO'UPLE, ŭn-kŭp'-pl. *v. a.* To loose dogs from their couples. *Shakspeare.* To set loose; to disjoin. *Dryden.*

UNCO'UPLED*. ŭn-kŭp'-pld. *a.* Single; not united; not wedded. *Milton.*

UNCO'URTEOUS, ŭn-kŭr'-tshè-ŭs. *a.* Uncivil; unpolite. *Sidney.*

UNCO'URTEOUSLY, ŭn-kŭr'-tshè-ŭs-lè. *ad.* Uncivilly; unpolitely. *Ascham.*

UNCO'URTLINESS, ŭn-kŏrt'-lè-nĕs. *n. s.* Unsuitableness of manners to a court; inelegance. *Addison.*

UNCO'URTLY, ŭn-kŏrt'-lè. *a.* Inelegant of manners; uncivil; coarse; rustick. *Habington.*

UNCO'UTH, ŭn-kŏŏth'. 315. *a.* [uncuð, Sax.] Odd; strange; unusual. *Spenser.*

UNCO'UTHLY, ŭn-kŏŏth'-lè. *ad.* [uncuðlice, Sax.] Oddly; strangely. *Dryden.*

UNCO'UTHNESS, ŭn-kŏŏth'-nĕs. *n. s.* Oddness; strangeness. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

*To* UNCO'VER, ŭn-kŭv'-ŭr. *v. a.* To divest of a covering. *Harvey.* To deprive of clothes. *Shak.* To strip of the roof. *Prior.* To show openly; to strip of a veil or concealment. *Milton.* To bare the head, as in the presence of a superiour. *Shak.*

*To* UNCREA'TE, ŭn-krè-ăte'. *v. a.* To annihilate; to reduce to nothing; to deprive of existence. *Carew.*

UNCREA'TED, ŭn-krè-ă'-tĕd. *a.* Not yet created. *Milton.* [*increé*, Fr.] Not produced by creation. *Blackmore.*

UNCRE'DIBLE*, ŭn-krĕd'-è-bl. *a.* Not entitled to belief; incredible. *Bacon.*

UNCRE'DITABLE*, ŭn-krĕd'-è-tă-bl *a.* Not reputable; not in repute. *Hammond.*

UNCRE'DITABLENESS, ŭn-krĕd'-è-tă-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Want of reputation. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

UNCRE'DITED*, ŭn-krĕd'-ĭt-ĕd. *a.* Not believed. *Warner.*

UNCRO'PPED, ŭn-krŏpt'. 359. *a.* Not cropped; not gathered. *Milton.*

UNCRO'SSED, ŭn-krŏst'. 359. *a.* Uncancelled. *Shakspeare.*

UNCRO'WDED, ŭn-krŏŭ'-dĕd. *a.* Not straitened by want of room. *Addison.*

*To* UNCRO'WN, ŭn-krŏŭn'. *v. a.* To deprive of a crown; to deprive of sovereignty. *Shak.* To pull off the crown. *Dryden.*

U'NCTION, ŭngk'-shŭn. 403. *n. s.* [*onction*, Fr.] The act of anointing. *Hooker.* Unguent; ointment. *Dryden.* The act of anointing medically. *Arbuthnot.* Any thing softening, or lenitive. *Shak.* The rite of anointing in the last hours. *Hammond.* Any thing that excites piety and devotion; that which melts to devotion.

UNCTUO'SITY, ŭngk-tshŭ-ŏs'-è-tè. *n. s.* Fatness; oiliness. *Brown.*

U'NCTUOUS§, ŭngk'-tshŭ-ŭs. 403. *a.* [*unctus*, Lat.] Fat; clammy; oily. *Shakspeare.*

☞ This word is as frequently mispronounced as *sumptuous* and *presumptuous*, and for the same reason. We are apt to confound this termination with *eous* and *ious*, and to pronounce the word as if written *ungk shus*, without attending to the *u* after the *t*, which makes so great a difference in the sound of this word and its compounds. *W.*

U'NCTUOUSNESS, ŭngk'-tshŭ-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Fatness; oiliness; clamminess; greasiness. *Boyle.*

UNCU'CKOLDED. ŭn-kŭk'-kŭld-ĕd. *a.* Not made a cuckold. *Shakspeare.*

UNCU'LLED. ŭn-kŭld'. *a.* Not gathered. *Milton.*

UNCU'LPABLE, ŭn-kŭl'-pă-bl. *a.* Not blamable. *Hooker.*

UNCU'LTIVATED, ŭn-kŭl'-tè-vă-tĕd. *a.* [*incultus*, Lat.] Not cultivated; not improved by tillage. *Dryden.* Not instructed; not civilized. *Roscommon.*

UNCU'MBERED, ŭn-kŭm'-bŭrd. *a.* Not burthened; not embarrassed. *Dryden.*

UNCU'RBABLE, ŭn-kŭr'-bă-bl. *a.* That cannot be curbed, or checked. *Shakspeare.* Not used.

UNCU'RBED. ŭn-kŭrbd'. 359. *a.* Licentious; not restrained. *Shakspeare.*

*To* UNCU'RL. ŭn-kŭrl'. *v. a.* To loose from ringlets, or convolutions. *Dryden.*

*To* UNCU'RL. ŭn-kŭrl. *v. n.* To fall from the ringlets. *Shakspeare.*

UNCU'RLED. ŭn-kŭrld'. *a.* Not collected into ringlets. *Congreve.*

UNCU'RRENT, ŭn-kŭr'-rĕnt. *a.* Not current; not passing in common payment. *Shakspeare.*

*To* UNCU'RSE, ŭn-kŭrse'. *v. a.* To free from any execration. *Shakspeare.*

UNCU'RST, ŭn-kŭrst'. *a.* Not execrated. *King Charles.*

UNCU'T, ŭn-kŭt'. *a.* Not cut. *Waller.*

*To* UNDA'M, ŭn-dăm'. *v. a.* To open; to free from the restraint of mounds. *Dryden.*

UNDA'MAGED, ŭn-dăm'-mĭjd. 90. *a.* Not made worse; not impaired. *Phillips.*

UNDA'MPED, ŭn-dămpt'. *a.* Not depressed; not dejected. *Thomson.*

UNDA'UNTABLE*, ŭn-dăn'-tă-bl. *a.* Not to be daunted. *Harmar.*

UNDA'UNTED, ŭn-dăn'-tĕd. 214. *a.* Unsubdued by fear; not depressed. *Shakspeare.*

UNDA'UNTEDLY, ŭn-dăn'-tĕd-lè. *ad.* Boldly; intrepidly; without fear. *South.*

UNDA'UNTEDNESS, ŭn-dăn'-tĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* Boldness; bravery; intrepidity. *Atterbury.*

UNDA'WNING*, ŭn-dăwn'-ĭng. *a.* Not yet dawning; not grown luminous; not illumined. *Cowper.*

UNDA'ZZLED, ŭn-dăz'-zld. 359. *a.* Not dimmed or confused by splendour. *Milton.*

*To* UNDE'AF, ŭn-dĕf'. *v. a.* To free from deafness *Shakspeare.*

UNDEBA'UCHED, ŭn-dè-bâwtsht'. *a.* Not corrupted by debauchery; pure. *Bp. Hall.*

UNDE'CAGON, ŭn-dĕk'-ă-gŏn. *n. s.* [*undecim* Lat., and γωνία, Gr.] A figure of eleven angles or sides.

UNDECA'YED, ŭn-dè-kăde'. *a.* Not liable to be diminished, or impaired. *Dryden.*

UNDECA'YING, ŭn-dè-kă'-ĭng. *a.* Not suffering diminution or declension. *Blackmore.*

UNDECE'IVABLE, ŭn-dè-sè'-vă-bl. *a.* Not liable to deceive, or be deceived. *Holder on Time.*

*To* UNDECE'IVE, ŭn-dè-sève'. *v. a.* To set free from the influence of a fallacy. *Roscommon.*

UNDECE'IVED, ŭn-dè-sèvd'. *a.* Not cheated; not imposed on. *Dryden.*

UNDE'CENCY*, ŭn-dè'-sĕn-sè. *n. s.* Unbecomingness. *Bp. Taylor.*

UNDE'CENT*, ŭn-dè'-sĕnt. *a.* Not becoming. *Bp. Taylor.*

UNDE'CENTLY*, ŭn-dè'-sĕnt-lè. *ad.* Not becomingly. *Abp. Laud.*

UNDECI'DABLE*, ŭn-dè-sī'-dă-bl. *a.* Not to be decided. *South.*

UNDECI'DED, ŭn-dè-sī'-dĕd. *a.* Not determined not settled. *Hooker.*

UNDECI'SIVE, ŭn-dē-sī'-sīv. *a.* Not decisive; not conclusive. *Glanville.*

*To* UNDE'CK, ŭn-dēk'. *v. a.* To deprive of ornaments. *Shakspeare.*

UNDE'CKED, ŭn-dēkt'. 359. *a.* Not adorned; not embellished. *Milton.*

UNDECLI'NED, ŭn-dē-klīnd'. *a.* Not grammatically varied by termination. *Bramston.* Not deviating; not turned from the right way. *Sandys.*

UNDE'DICATED, ŭn-dĕd'-ē-kā-tĕd. *a.* Not consecrated; not devoted. Not inscribed to a patron. *Boyle.*

UNDE'EDED, ŭn-dēēd'-ĕd. *a.* Not signalized by action. *Shakspeare.*

UNDEFA'CED, ŭn-dē-fāste'. *a.* Not deprived of its form; not disfigured. *Granville.*

UNDEFE'ASIBLE, ŭn-dē-fē'-zē-bl. *a.* Not defeasible; not to be vacated or annulled.

UNDEFE'NDED*, ŭn-dē-fĕnd'-ĕd. *a.* Without defence; easy to be assaulted; exposed to assault. *South.*

UNDEFI'ED, ŭn-dē-fīde'. 282. *a.* Not set at defiance; not challenged. *Spenser.*

UNDEFI'LED, ŭn-dē-fīld'. *a.* Not polluted; not vitiated; not corrupted. *Wisdom*, iv.

UNDEFI'NABLE, ŭn-dē-fī'-nā-bl. *a.* Not to be marked out, or circumscribed by a definition. *Locke.*

UNDEFI'NED, ŭn-dē-fīnd'. *a.* Not circumscribed, or explained by a definition. *Locke.*

UNDEFLO'WERED*, ŭn-dē-flŏŭ'-ŭrd. *a.* Not vitiated. *Milton.*

UNDEFO'RMED, ŭn-dē-fôrmd'. *a.* Not deformed; not disfigured. *Pope.*

UNDELI'BERATED, ŭn-dē-lĭb'-ĕr-ā-tĕd. *a.* Not carefully considered. *Clarendon.*

UNDELI'GHTED, ŭn-dē-lī'-tĕd. *a.* Not pleased; not touched with pleasure. *Milton.*

UNDELI'GHTFUL, ŭn-dē-līte'-fŭl. *a.* Not giving pleasure. *Clarendon.*

UNDEMO'LISHED, ŭn-dē-mŏl'-ĭsht. *a.* Not razed; not thrown down. *Phillips.*

UNDEMO'NSTRABLE, ŭn-dē-mŏn'-strā-bl. *a.* Not capable of fuller evidence. *Hooker.*

UNDENI'ABLE, ŭn-dē-nī'-ā-bl. *a.* Such as cannot be gainsaid. *Sidney.*

UNDENI'ABLY, ŭn-dē-nī'-ā-blē. *ad.* So plainly as to admit no contradiction. *Hammond.*

UNDEPE'NDING*, ŭn-dē-pĕnd'-ĭng. *a.* Independent. *Milton.*

UNDEPLO'RED, ŭn-dē-plōr'd'. *a.* Not lamented. *Dryden.*

UNDEPRA'VED, ŭn-dē-prāv'd'. *a.* Not corrupted. *Glanville.*

UNDEPRI'VED, ŭn-dē-prīv'd'. *a.* Not divested by authority; not stripped of any possession. *Dryden.*

U'NDER, ŭn'-dŭr. 98. *preposition.* [*undar*, Goth.; *under*, Sax.; *onder*, Dutch.] In a state of subjection to. *Dryden.* In the state of pupilage to. *Denham.* Beneath; so as to be covered, or hidden; not over; not above. *Bacon.* Below in place; not above: this is the sense of *under sail*; that is, having the sails *spread aloft*. *Sidney.* In a less degree than. *Hooker.* For less than. *Ray.* Less than; below. *Collier.* By the show of. *Shak.* With less than. *Swift.* In the state of inferiority to; noting rank or order of precedence. *Addison.* In a state of being loaded with. *Shak.* In a state of oppression by, or subjection to. *Tillotson.* In a state in which one is seized or overborne. *Pope.* In a state of being liable to or limited by. *Hooker.* In a state of depression, or dejection by; in a state of inferiority. *Shak.* In the state of bearing, or being known by. *Swift.* In the state of. *Swift.* Not having reached or arrived to; noting time. *Spenser.* Represented by. *Addison.* In a state of protection. *Collier.* With respect to; referred to. *Felton.* Attested by. *Locke.* Subjected to; being the subject of. *Burnet.* In the next stage of subordination. *Locke.* In a state of relation that claims protection. It is generally opposed to *above*, or *over*.

U'NDER*, ŭn'-dŭr. *a.* Inferiour; subject; subordinate. *Chapman.*

U'NDER, ŭn'-dŭr. 418. *ad.* In a state of subjection or inferiority. 2 *Chron.* xxviii. Below; not above. Less: opposed to *over* or *more*. *Addison.* It is much used in composition, in several senses, which the following examples will explain.

UNDERA'CTION, ŭn-dŭr-ăk'-shŭn. *n. s.* Subordinate action; action not essential to the main story *Dryden.*

UNDERA'GENT*, ŭn-dŭr-ā'-jĕnt. *n. s.* An agent subordinate to the principal agent. *South.*

*To* UNDERBEA'R, ŭn-dŭr-bâre'. *v. a.* To support; to endure. *Shak.* To line; to guard. *Shak.*

UNDERBEA'RER, ŭn-dŭr-bâ'-rŭr. *n. s.* In funerals, those that sustain the weight of the body, distinct from those who are bearers of ceremony, and only hold up the pall.

*To* UNDERBI'D, ŭn-dŭr-bĭd'. *v. a.* To offer for any thing less than it is worth.

*To* UNDERBU'Y*, ŭn-dŭr-bī'. *v. a.* To buy at less than it is worth. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

UNDERCLE'RK, ŭn'-dŭr-klârk. *n. s.* A clerk subordinate to the principal clerk. *Swift.*

U'NDERCROFT*, ŭn'-dŭr-krŏft. *n. s.* A vault under the choir or chancel of a cathedral or other church; also, any secret walk or vault under ground. *Bullokar.*

*To* UNDERDO', ŭn-dŭr-dōō'. *v. n.* To act below one's abilities. *B. Jonson.* To do less than is requisite. *Grew.*

UNDERFA'CTION, ŭn-dŭr-făk'-shŭn. *n. s.* Subordinate faction; subdivision of a faction. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

UNDERFE'LLOW, ŭn'-dŭr-fĕl-lō. *n. s.* A mean man; a sorry wretch. *Sidney.*

UNDERFI'LLING, ŭn-dŭr-fĭl'-lĭng. *n. s.* [*under* and *fill.*] Lower part of an edifice. *Wotton.*

*To* UNDERFO'NG, ŭn-dŭr-fŏng'. *v. a.* [*under*, and ꝑanꝛan, Sax.] To take in hand. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

U'NDERFOOT*, ŭn'-dŭr-fŭt. *ad.* Beneath. *Milton.*

U'NDERFOOT*, ŭn'-dŭr-fŭt. *a.* Low; base; abject; down-trodden. *Milton.*

*To* UNDERFU'RNISH, ŭn-dŭr-fŭr'-nĭsh. *v. a.* To supply with less than enough. *Collier.*

*To* UNDERGI'RD, ŭn-dŭr-gĕrd'. *v. a.* To bind below; to bind round the bottom. *Acts*, xxvii.

*To* UNDERGO', ŭn-dŭr-gō'. *v. a.* [unbeꝛꝛan, Sax.] To suffer; to sustain; to endure evil. *Dryden.* To support; to hazard. *Shak.* To sustain; to be the bearer of; to possess. *Shak.* To sustain; To endure without fainting. *Shakspeare.* To pass through. *Burnet.* To be subject to. *Shakspeare.*

UNDERGRA'DUATE*, ŭn-dŭr-grăd'-ŭ-āte. *n. s.* One who has not taken a degree at our universities. *Dean Prideaux.*

UNDERGRO'UND, ŭn-dŭr-grŏŭnd'. *n. s.* Subterraneous space. *Shakspeare.*

U'NDERGROWTH, ŭn-dŭr-grōth'. *n. s.* That which grows under the tall wood. *Milton.*

UNDERHA'ND, ŭn-dŭr-hănd'. *ad.* By means not apparent; secretly. *Hooker.* Clandestinely; with fraudulent secrecy. *Sidney.*

UNDERHA'ND, ŭn-dŭr-hănd'. *a.* Secret; clandestine; sly. *Shakspeare.*

UNDERI'VED, ŭn-dē-rīv'd'. 104. *a.* Not borrowed. *Locke.*

UNDERKEE'PER*, ŭn-dŭr-kēēp'-ŭr. *n. s.* Any subordinate keeper. *Gray.*

UNDERLA'BOURER, ŭn'-dŭr-lā-bŭr-ŭr. *n. s.* A subordinate workman. *Wilkins.*

*To* UNDERLA'Y, ŭn-dŭr-lā'. *v. a.* [unbeꝛlecꝛan, Sax.] To strengthen by something laid under.

UNDERLE'AF, ŭn-dŭr-lēēf'. *n. s.* A species of apple. *Mortimer.*

*To* UNDERLE'T*, ŭn-dŭr-lĕt'. *v. a.* To let below the value. *Smollett.*

*To* UNDERLI'NE, ŭn-dŭr-līne'. *v. a.* To mark with lines below the words. To influence secretly. *Wotton.*

U'NDERLING, ŭn'-dŭr-lĭng. 410. *n. s.* An inferiour agent; a sorry, mean fellow. *Sidney.*

U'NDERMASTER*, ŭn'-dŭr-mâ-stŭr. *n. s.* A master subordinate to the principal master. *Lowth.*

U'NDERMEAL*, ŭn'-dŭr-mēēl. *n.s.* [undepn, Sax., and *meal.*] A repast after dinner. *B. Jonson.*

*To* UNDERMI'NE, ŭn-dŭr-mīne'. *v. a.* [*under* and *mine.*] To dig cavities under any thing, so that it may fall, or be blown up; to sap. *Derham.* To excavate under. *Addison.* To injure by clandestine means. *Sidney.*

UNDERMI'NER, ŭn-dŭr-mī'-nŭr. *n. s.* He that saps; he that digs away the supports. *Hales.* A clandestine enemy. *Bacon.*

U'NDERMOST, ŭn'-dŭr-mōst. *a.* Lowest in place. *Boyle.* Lowest in state or condition. *Addison.*

U'NDERN*, ŭn'-dĕrn. *n. s.* [undepn, Sax.] The third hour of the day, or nine of the clock. *Chaucer.* In Chaucer's time the third hour, or *undern*, was the usual hour of dinner.

UNDERNE'ATH, ŭn-dŭr-nēᴛʜ'. *ad.* [compounded from *under* and *neath*, of which we still retain the comparative *nether*, but in adverbial sense use *beneath.*] In the lower place; below; under; beneath. *Milton.*

UNDERNE'ATH, ŭn-dŭr-nēᴛʜ'. 467. *prep.* [undeppeoðan, Sax.] Under. *Shakspeare.*

UNDERO'FFICER, ŭn-dŭr-ŏf'-ĭs-ŭr. *n. s.* An inferiour officer; one in subordinate authority. *Ayliffe.*

UNDERO'GATORY, ŭn-dē-rŏg'-gă-tŭr-ē. *a.* Not derogatory. *Boyle.*

U'NDERPART, ŭn'-dŭr-pârt. *n. s.* Subordinate or unessential part. *Dryden.*

UNDERPE'TTICOAT, ŭn-dŭr-pĕt'-tē-kōte. *n. s.* The petticoat worn next the body. *Spectator.*

*To* U'NDERPIN, ŭn-dŭr-pĭn'. *v. a.* [*under* and *pin.*] To prop; to support. *Hale.*

U'NDERPLOT, ŭn'-dŭr-plŏt. *n. s.* A series of events proceeding collaterally with the main story of a play, and subservient to it. *Dryden.* A clandestine scheme. *Addison.*

*To* UNDERPRA'ISE, ŭn-dŭr-prāze'. *v. a.* To praise below desert. *Dryden.*

*To* UNDERPRI'ZE, ŭn-dŭr-prīze'. *v. a.* To value at less than the worth. *Shakspeare.*

*To* UNDERPRO'P, ŭn-dŭr-prŏp'. *v. a.* To support; to sustain. *Shakspeare.*

UNDERPROPO'RTIONED, ŭn-dŭr-prō-pōr'-shŭn'd. *a.* Having too little proportion. *Collier.*

UNDERPU'LLER, ŭn-dŭr-pŭl'-lŭr. *n. s.* Inferiour or subordinate puller. *Collier.*

*To* UNDERRA'TE, ŭn-dŭr-rāte'. *v. a.* To rate too low; to undervalue. *Sir G. Buck.*

UNDERRA'TE, ŭn'-dŭr-rāte. 498. *n. s.* A price less than is usual. *Cowley.*

*To* UNDERSA'Y, ŭn-dŭr-sā'. *v. n.* To say by way of derogation or contradiction. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

*To* UNDERSCO'RE*, ŭn-dŭr-skōre'. *v. a.* To mark under. *Dean Tucker.*

UNDERSE'CRETARY, ŭn'-dŭr-sĕk'-krē-tă-rē. *n.s.* An inferiour or subordinate secretary. *Burnet.*

*To* UNDERSE'LL, ŭn-dŭr-sĕl'. *v. a.* To defeat, by selling for less; to sell cheaper than another. *Child.*

UNDERSE'RVANT, ŭn'-dŭr-sĕr'-vănt. *n. s.* A servant of the lower class. *Grew.*

*To* U'NDERSET, ŭn-dŭr-sĕt'. *v. a.* To prop; to support. *Bacon.*

UNDERSE'TTER, ŭn-dŭr-sĕt'-tŭr. *n. s.* Prop; pedestal; support. 1 *Kings*, vii.

UNDERSE'TTING, ŭn-dŭr-sĕt'-tĭng. 410. *n. s.* Lower part; pedestal. *Wotton.*

UNDERSHE'RIFF, ŭn-dŭr-shĕr'-ĭf. *n. s.* The deputy of the sheriff. *Cleaveland.*

UNDERSHE'RIFFRY, ŭn-dŭr-shĕr'-ĭf-rē. *n. s.* The business or office of an undersheriff. *Bacon.*

UNDERSHO'T, ŭn-dŭr-shŏt'. *part. a.* [*under* and *shoot.*] Moved by water passing under it. *Carew.*

U'NDERSONG, ŭn'-dŭr-sŏng. *n. s.* Chorus; burthen of a song. *Spenser.*

*To* UNDERSTA'ND §, ŭn-dŭr-stănd'. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *understood*; formerly *understanded.* [undeppreandan, Sax.] To conceive with adequate ideas; to have full knowledge of; to comprehend; to know. *Milton.* To know the meaning of; to be able to interpret. *Milton.* To suppose to mean. *Locke.* To know by experience. *Milton.* To know by instinct. *Milton.* To interpret, at least mentally; to conceive with respect to meaning. *Milton.* To know another's meaning. *Milton.* To hold in opinion with conviction. *Milton.* To mean without expressing. *Milton.* To know what is not expressed. *Milton.*

*To* UNDERSTA'ND, ŭn-dŭr-stănd'. *v. n.* To have the use of intellectual faculties; to be an intelligent or conscious being. *Donne.* To be informed by another. *Neh.* xiii. Not to be ignorant; to have learned. *Milton.*

UNDERSTA'NDABLE*, ŭn-dŭr-stănd'-ă-bl. *a* Capable of being understood. *Chillingworth.*

UNDERSTA'NDER*, ŭn-dŭr-stănd'-ŭr. *n. s.* One who understands or knows by experience. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

UNDERSTA'NDING, ŭn-dŭr-stăn'-dĭng. *n. s.* Intellectual powers; faculties of the mind, especially those of knowledge and judgement. *Isaiah.* Skill; knowledge; exact comprehension. *Locke.* Intelligence; terms of communication. *Clarendon.*

UNDERSTA'NDING, ŭn-dŭr-stăn'-dĭng. *a.* Knowing; skilful. *Addison.*

UNDERSTA'NDINGLY, ŭn-dŭr-stăn'-dĭng-lē *ad.* With knowledge; with skill. *Beaum. and Fl.* Intelligibly. *Burton.*

UNDERSTO'OD, ŭn-dŭr-stŭd'. pret. and part. pass. of *understand.*

UNDERSTRA'PPER, ŭn'-dŭr-străp-pŭr. *n. s.* [*under* and *strap.*] A petty fellow; an inferiour agent *Swift.*

UNDERTA'KABLE*, ŭn-dŭr-tā'-kă-bl. *a.* That may be undertaken. *Chillingworth.*

*To* UNDERTA'KE §, ŭn-dŭr-tāke'. *v. a.* pret. *undertook*; participle pass. *undertaken.* [*underfangen*, Germ.] To attempt; to engage in. *Shak.* To assume a character. *Shak.* To engage with; to attack. *Shak.* To have the charge of. *Shakspeare.*

*To* UNDERTA'KE, ŭn-dŭr-tāke'. *v. n.* To assume any business or province. *Isa.* xxxviii. To venture, to hazard. *Shak.* To promise; to stand bound to some condition. *Woodward.*

UNDERTA'KEN, ŭn-dŭr-tā'-k'n. part. passive of *undertake.*

UNDERTA'KER, ŭn-dŭr-tā'-kŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who engages in projects and affairs. *Clarendon.* One who engages to build for another at a certain price. *Swift.* One who manages funerals. *Young.*

UNDERTA'KING, ŭn-dŭr-tā'-kĭng. *n. s.* Attempt; enterprise; engagement. *Raleigh.*

UNDERTE'NANT, ŭn-dŭr-tĕn'-ănt. *n. s.* A secondary tenant; one who holds from him that holds from the owner. *Davies.*

U'NDERTIME*, ŭn'-dŭr-tīme. *n. s.* Undern-tide; after dinner; in the evening. See UNDERN. *Spenser.*

UNDERTO'OK, ŭn-dŭr-tōŏk'. pret. of *undertake.*

UNDERVALUA'TION, ŭn-dŭr-văl-ū-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Rate not equal to the worth. *Wotton.*

*To* UNDERVA'LUE, ŭn-dŭr-văl'-ū. *v. a.* To rate low; to esteem lightly; to treat as of little worth. *Shak.* To depress; to make low in estimation; to despise. *Dryden.*

UNDERVA'LUE, ŭn-dŭr-văl'-ū. 493. *n. s.* Low rate; vile price. *Temple.*

UNDERVA'LUER, ŭn-dŭr-văl'-ū-ŭr. *n. s.* One who esteems lightly. *Walton.*

UNDERWE'NT, ŭn-dŭr-wĕnt'. pret. of *undergo.*

U'NDERWOOD, ŭn'-dŭr-wŭd. *n. s.* [*under* and *wood.*] The low trees that grow among the timber. *Mortimer.*

U'NDERWORK, ŭn'-dŭr-wŭrk. 498. *n. s.* Subordinate business; petty affairs. *Addison.*

*To* UNDERWO'RK, ŭn-dŭr-wŭrk'. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *underworked*, or *underwrought.* To destroy by clandestine measures. *Shak.* To labour or polish less than enough. *Dryden.* To work at a price below the common.

UNDERWO'RKMAN, ŭn-dŭr-wŭrk'-măn. *n. s* An inferiour or subordinate labourer. *Leslie.*

*To* UNDERWRI'TE, ŭn-dŭr-rīte'. *v. a.* [undep

pnitan Sax.] To write under something else. *Sidney.*

UNDERWRI'TER, ŭn-dŭr-rī'-tŭr *n. s.* An ensurer; so called from writing his name under the conditions.

UNDESCRI'BED, ŭn-dē-skrīb'd'. *a.* Not described. *Hooker.*

UNDESCRI'ED, ŭn-dē-skrīde'. 382. *a.* Not seen; unseen; undiscovered. *Wollaston.*

UNDESE'RVED, ŭn-dē-zẽrvd'. *a.* Not merited; not obtained by merit. *Sidney.* Not incurred by fault. *Addison.*

UNDESE'RVEDLY, ŭn-dē-zẽr'-vĕd-lè. 364. *ad.* Without desert, whether of good or ill. *Hooker.*

UNDESE'RVEDNESS*, ŭn-dē-zẽr'-vĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* Want of being worthy. *R. Newton.*

UNDESE'RVER, ŭn-dē-zẽr'-vŭr. *n. s.* One of no merit. *Shakspeare.*

UNDESE'RVING, ŭn-dē-zẽr'-vĭng. *a.* Not having merit; not having any worth. *Addison* Not meriting any particular advantage or hurt. *Sidney.*

UNDESE'RVINGLY*, ŭn-dē-zẽr'-vĭng-lè. *ad.* Without meriting any particular harm or advantage. *Milton.*

UNDESI'GNED, ŭn-dē-sīnd'. 359. *a.* Not intended; not purposed. *South.*

UNDESI'GNEDLY*, ŭn-dē-sī'-nĕd-lè. *ad.* Without being designed. *Bryant.*

UNDESI'GNEDNESS*, ŭn-dē-sī'-nĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* Want of a set purpose; freedom from design; accidentalness. *Paley.*

UNDESI'GNING, ŭn-dē-sī'-nĭng. *a.* Not acting with any set purpose. *Blackmore.* Having no artful or fraudulent schemes; sincere. *South.*

UNDESI'RABLE, ŭn-dē-zī'-rā-bl. *a.* Not to be wished; not pleasing. *Milton.*

UNDESI'RED, ŭn-dē-zīrd'. 359. *a.* Not wished; not solicited. *Dryden.*

UNDESI'RING, ŭn-dē-zī'-rĭng. *a.* Negligent; not wishing. *Dryden.*

UNDESPA'IRING*, ŭn-dē-spā'-rĭng. *a.* Not giving way to despair. *Dyer.*

UNDESTRO'YABLE, ŭn-dē-strŏè'-â-bl. *a.* Indestructible; not susceptive of destruction. *Boyle. Ob. J.*

UNDESTRO'YED, ŭn-dē-strŏĭd'. 382. *a.* Not destroyed. *Locke.*

UNDETE'RMINABLE, ŭn-dē-tẽr'-mĭn-â-bl. *a.* Impossible to be decided. *Wotton.*

UNDETE'RMINATE, ŭn-dē-tẽr'-mĭn-åt. 91. *a.* Not settled; not decided; contingent: regularly, *indeterminate. South.* Not fixed. *More.*

UNDETE'RMINATENESS, ŭn-dē-tẽr'-mĭn-åt-nĕs. } UNDETERMINA'TION, ŭn-dē-tẽr-mĭn-â'-shŭn. } *n. s.* Uncertainty; indecision. *Hale.* The state of not being fixed, or invincibly directed. *More.*

UNDETE'RMINED, ŭn-dē-tẽr'-mĭnd. *a.* Unsettled; undecided. *Locke.* Not limited; not regulated; not defined. *Hale.*

UNDETE'STING*, ŭn-dē-tĕst'-ĭng. *a.* Not detesting; not holding in abhorrence. *Thomson.*

UNDE'VIATING*, ŭn-dē'-vē-â-tĭng. *a.* Not departing from the usual way; regular. *Dr. Warton.* Not erring; not crooked. *Cowper.*

UNDEVO'TED, ŭn-dē-vō'-tĕd. *a.* Not devoted. *Clarendon.*

UNDEVO'UT*, ŭn-dē-vŏût'. *a.* Not devout; without devotion. *Maundrell.*

UNDIA'PHANOUS. ŭn-dī-â'-fâ-nŭs. 116. *a.* Not pellucid; not transparent. *Boyle.*

UNDI'D, ŭn-dĭd'. The preterit of *undo. Roscommon.*

UNDIGE'STED, ŭn-dē-jĕst'-ĕd. *a.* Not concocted; not subdued by the stomach. *Arbuthnot.* Not properly disposed; not reduced to order. *Fanshawe.*

*To* UNDI'GHT, ŭn-dīte'. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *undight.* To put off. *Spenser.*

UNDIMI'NISHABLE*, ŭn-dē-mĭn'-ĭsh-â-bl. *a.* That may not be diminished. *More.*

UNDIMI'NISHED, ŭn-dē-mĭn'-ĭsht. *a.* Not impaired; not lessened. *Milton.*

UNDI'NTED, ŭn-dĭnt'-ĕd. *a.* Not impressed by a blow. *Shakspeare.*

UNDI'PPED, ŭn-dĭpt'. 359. *a.* Not dipped; not plunged. *Dryden.*

UNDIRE'CTED, ŭn-dē-rĕkt'-ĕd. *a.* Not directed. *Spenser.*

UNDISCE'RNED, ŭn-dĭz-zẽrnd'. *a.* Not observed; not discovered; not descried. *Brown.*

UNDISCE'RNEDLY, ŭn-dĭz-zẽr'-nĕd-lè. 364. *ad* So as to be undiscovered. *Boyle.*

UNDISCE'RNIBLE, ŭn-dĭz-zẽrn'-ē-bl. *a.* Not to be discerned; invisible. *Shakspeare.*

UNDISCE'RNIBLENESS*, ŭn-dĭz-zẽrn'-ē-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* State or quality of being undiscernible. *Ellis.*

UNDISCE'RNIBLY, ŭn-dĭz-zẽrn'-ē-blè. *ad.* Invisibly; imperceptibly. *South.*

UNDISCE'RNING, ŭn-dĭz-zẽrn'-ĭng. *a.* Injudicious; incapable of making due distinction. *Donne.*

UNDI'SCIPLINED, ŭn-dĭs'-sĭp-plĭnd. *a.* Not subdued to regularity and order. *Bp. Taylor.* Untaught; uninstructed. *King Charles.*

*To* UNDISCLO'SE*, ŭn-dĭs-klōze'. *v. a.* Not to discover; not to unfold. *Daniel.*

UNDISCO'RDING, ŭn-dĭs-kŏrd'-ĭng. *a.* Not disagreeing; not jarring in musick. *Milton.*

UNDISCO'VERABLE, ŭn-dĭs-kŭv'-ŭr-â-bl. *a.* Not to be found out. *Rogers.*

UNDISCO'VERED, ŭn-dĭs-kŭv'-ŭrd. *a.* Not seen; not descried; not found out. *Sidney.*

UNDISCRE'ET, ŭn-dĭs-krēèt'. *a.* Not wise; imprudent. *Ecclus.* xxvii.

UNDISCRE'ETLY*, ŭn-dĭs-krēèt'-lè. *ad.* Improvidently; unwisely. *Burton.*

UNDISGUI'SED, ŭn-dĭs-gīz'd'. *a.* Open; artless; plain; exposed to view. *Dryden.*

UNDISHO'NOURED, ŭn-dĭs-ŏn'-nŭr'd. *a.* Not dishonoured. *Shakspeare.*

UNDISMA'YED, ŭn-dĭz-måde'. *a.* Not discouraged; not depressed with fear. *Milton.*

UNDISOBLI'GING, ŭn-dĭs-ō-blēè'-jĭng. 111. *a.* Inoffensive. *Broome.*

UNDISPE'RSED, ŭn-dĭs-pẽrst'. *a.* Not scattered. *Boyle.*

UNDISPO'SED, ŭn-dĭs-pōz'd'. *a.* Not bestowed. *Swift.*

UNDISPU'TABLE*, ŭn-dĭs'-pū-tâ-bl, or ŭn-dĭs-pū'-tâ-bl. [See DISPUTABLE.] *a.* Not to be disputed. *Whitlock.*

UNDISPU'TED, ŭn-dĭs-pū'-tĕd. *a.* Incontrovertible; evident. *Dryden.*

UNDISSE'MBLED, ŭn-dĭz-zĕm'-bl'd. *a.* Openly declared. *Warton.* Honest; not feigned. *Atterbury.*

UNDISSE'MBLING*, ŭn-dĭz-zĕm'-blĭng. *a.* Not dissembling; never false. *Thomson.*

UNDI'SSIPATED, ŭn-dĭs'-sē-pā-tĕd. *a.* Not scattered; not dispersed. *Boyle.*

UNDISSO'LVABLE, ŭn-dĭz-zŏl'-vâ-bl. *a.* That cannot be dissolved, or melted. *Greenhill.* That may not be loosed or broken. *Rowe.*

UNDISSO'LVED*, ŭn-dĭz-zŏlv'd'. *a.* Not melted *Cowper.*

UNDISSO'LVING, ŭn-dĭz-zŏl'-vĭng. *a.* Never melting. *Addison.*

UNDISTE'MPERED, ŭn-dĭs-tĕm'-pŭr'd. *a.* Free from disease. Free from perturbation. *Temple.*

UNDISTI'NGUISHABLE, ŭn-dĭs-tĭng'-gwĭsh-â-bl. *a.* Not to be distinctly seen. *Shak.* Not to be known by any peculiar property. *Locke.*

UNDISTI'NGUISHABLY*, ŭn-dĭs-tĭng'-gwĭsh-â-blè. *ad.* Without distinction; so as not to be known from each other; so as not separately and plainly descried. *Barrow.*

UNDISTI'NGUISHED, ŭn-dĭs-tĭng'-gwĭsht. 359. *a.* Not marked out so as to be known from each other. *Dryden.* Not to be seen otherwise than confusedly; not separately and plainly descried. *Dryden.* Not plainly discerned. *Swift.* Admitting nothing between; having no intervenient space. *Shak.* Not marked by any particular property. *Denham.* Not treated with any particular respect. *Pope.*

UNDISTI'NGUISHING, ŭn-dĭs-tĭng'-gwĭsh-ĭng. *a.* Making no difference. *Addison.*

UNDISTO'RTED*, ŭn-dĭs-tôrt'-ĕd. *a.* Not distorted; not perverted. *More.*

UNDISTRA'CTED, ŭn-dĭs-trăk'-tĕd. *a.* Not perplexed by contrariety of thoughts or desires. *Boyle.*

UNDISTRA'CTEDLY, ŭn-dĭs-trăk'-tĕd-lè. *ad.* Without disturbance from contrariety of sentiments. *Boyle.*

UNDISTRA'CTEDNESS, ŭn-dĭs-trăk'-tĕd-nĕs. *n.s.* Freedom from interruption by different thoughts. *Boyle.*

UNDISTU'RBED, ŭn-dĭs-tûrb'd'. *a.* Free from perturbation; calm; tranquil; placid. *Milton.* Not interrupted by any hinderance or molestation. *Dryden.* Not agitated. *Dryden.*

UNDISTU'RBEDLY, ŭn-dĭs-tûrb'-ĕd-lè. *ad.* Calmly; peacefully. *Locke.*

UNDISTU'RBEDNESS*, ŭn-dĭs-tûrb'-ĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* State of being undisturbed. *Dr. Snape.*

UNDIVE'RTED*, ŭn-dè-vêrt'-ĕd. *a.* Not amused; not pleased. *Wakefield.*

UNDIVI'DABLE, ŭn-dè-vī'-dă-bl. *a.* Not separable; not susceptive of division. *Shakspeare.*

UNDIVI'DED, ŭn-dè-vī'-dĕd. *a.* Unbroken; whole; not parted. *Bp. Taylor.*

UNDIVI'DEDLY*, ŭn-dè-vī'-dĕd-lè. *ad.* So as not to be parted. *Feltham.*

UNDIVO'RCED*, ŭn-dè-vôrst'. *a.* Not divorced; not separated; not parted. *Young.*

UNDIVU'LGED, ŭn-dè-vŭlj'd'. *a.* Secret; not promulgated. *Shakspeare.*

*To* UNDO', ŭn-dōō'. *v. a.* preterit *undid*; part. passive *undone.* To ruin; to bring to destruction. *Hayward.* To loose; to open what is shut or fastened; to unravel. *Sidney.* To change any thing done to its former state; to recall, or annul any action. *Hooker.*

UNDO'ER*, ŭn-dōō'-ûr. *n. s.* One who ruins or brings to destruction. *Heywood.*

UNDO'ING, ŭn-dōō'-ĭng. *a.* Ruining; destructive. *South.*

UNDO'ING, ŭn-dōō'-ĭng. *n. s.* Ruin; destruction; fatal mischief. *Hooker.*

UNDO'NE, ŭn-dŭn'. *a.* Not done; not performed. *Clarendon.* Ruined; brought to destruction. *Daniel.*

UNDO'UBTED, ŭn-dŏŭt'-ĕd. *a.* Indubitable; indisputable; unquestionable. *Shakspeare.*

UNDO'UBTEDLY, ŭn-dŏŭt'-ĕd-lè. *ad.* Indubitably; without question; without doubt. *Hooker.*

UNDO'UBTFUL*, ŭn-dŏŭt'-fŭl. *a.* Not doubtful; plain; evident. *Shakspeare.*

UNDO'UBTING, ŭn-dŏŭt'-ĭng. *a.* Admitting no doubt. *Hammond.*

UNDRA'WN, ŭn-drâwn'. *a.* Not pulled by any external force. *Milton.* Not portrayed. *Young.*

UNDRE'ADED, ŭn-drĕd'-ĕd. *a.* Not feared. *Milton.*

UNDRE'AMED, ŭn-drēmd'. 369. *a.* Not thought on. *Shakspeare.*

*To* UNDRE'SS, ŭn-drĕs'. *v. a.* To divest of clothes; to strip. *Shak.* To divest of ornaments, or the attire of ostentation. *Prior.* To take off the dressing from the wound. *Davenant.*

U'NDRESS, ŭn'-drĕs. 498. *n. s.* A loose or negligent dress. *Dryden.*

UNDRE'SSED, ŭn-drĕst'. *a.* Not regulated. *Dryden.* Not prepared for use. *Arbuthnot.*

UNDRI'ED, ŭn-drīde'. *a.* Not dried. *Dryden.*

UNDRI'VEN, ŭn-drĭv'-vn. 103. *a.* Not impelled either way. *Dryden.*

UNDRO'OPING*, ŭn-drōōp'-ĭng. *a.* Not sinking; not despairing. *Thomson.*

UNDRO'SSY, ŭn-drŏs'-sè. *a.* Free from recrement. *Phillips.*

UNDRO'WNED*, ŭn-drŏŭnd'. *a.* Not drowned. *Shakspeare.*

UNDU'BITABLE, ŭn-dū'-bè-tă-bl. *a.* Not admitting doubt; unquestionable. *Locke.*

UNDU'E, ŭn-dū'. *a.* [*indue*, Fr.] Not right; not legal. *Bacon.* Not agreeable to duty. *Atterbury.*

U'NDULARY, ŭn'-jū-lă-rè. 376. *a.* [*undulo*, Lat.] Playing like waves; playing with intermissions. *Brown.*

*To* U'NDULATE §, ŭn'-jū-lāte. *v. a.* [*undulo*, Lat.] To drive backward and forward; to make to play as waves. *Holder.*

*To* U'NDULATE, ŭn'-jū-lāte. *v. n.* To play as waves in curls. *Pope.*

U'NDULATED*, ŭn'-jū-lā-tĕd. *a.* Having the appearance of waves. *Evelyn.*

UNDULA'TION, ŭn-jū-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Waving motion. *Brown.* Appearance of waves. *Evelyn.*

U'NDULATORY, ŭn'-jū-lā-tŏ-rè. 512. *a.* Moving in the manner of waves. *Arbuthnot.*

*To* UNDU'LL*, ŭn-dŭl'. *v. a.* To remove dulness from; to clear; to purify. *Whitlock.*

UNDU'LY, ŭn-dŭ'-lè. *ad.* Not properly; not according to duty. *Sprat.*

UNDU'RABLE*, ŭn-dū'-rā-bl. *a.* Not lasting. *Archdeacon Arnway.*

*To* UNDU'ST*, ŭn-dŭst'. *v. a.* To free from dust; to cleanse. *W. Mountague.*

UNDU'TEOUS, ŭn-dū'-tè-ŭs. 376. *a.* Not performing duty; irreverent; disobedient. *Shakspeare.*

UNDU'TIFUL, ŭn-dū'-tè-fŭl. *a.* Not obedient; not reverent. *Spenser.*

UNDU'TIFULLY, ŭn-dū'-tè-fŭl-lè. *ad.* Not according to duty. *Dryden.*

UNDU'TIFULNESS, ŭn-dū'-tè-fŭl-nĕs. *n. s.* Want of respect; irreverence; disobedience. *Spenser.*

UNDY'ING, ŭn-dī'-ĭng. *a.* Not destroyed; not perishing. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

UNE'ARNED, ŭn-êrnd'. 359. *a.* Not obtained by labour or merit. *Shakspeare.*

UNE'ARTHED, ŭn-ĕrth'. 359. *a.* Driven from the den in the ground. *Thomson.*

UNE'ARTHLY, ŭn-ĕrth'-lè. *a.* Not terrestrial. *Shak.*

UNE'ASILY, ŭn-è'-zè-lè. *ad.* Not without pain. *Tillotson.*

UNE'ASINESS, ŭn-è'-zè-nĕs. *n. s.* Trouble; perplexity; state of disquiet. *Shakspeare.*

UNE'ASY, ŭn-è'-zè. *a.* Painful; giving disturbance. *Bp. Taylor.* Disturbed; not at ease. *Tillotson.* Constraining; cramping. *Roscommon.* Constrained; not disengaged; stiff. *Locke.* Peevish; difficult to please. *Addison.* Difficult. *Shakspeare.*

UNE'ATEN, ŭn-è'-tn. 103. *a.* Not devoured. *Clarendon.*

UNE'ATH, ŭn-ēth'. *ad.* [from *eath*; eaŏ, Sax.] Not easily. *Shak.* Under; below. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

UNE'DIFYING, ŭn-ĕd'-è-fī-ĭng. *a.* Not improving in good life. *Atterbury.*

UNE'DUCATE*, ŭn-ĕd'-jū-kāte. } *a.* Not having received education. *Hale.*

UNE'DUCATED*, ŭn-ĕd'-jū-kā-tĕd. }

UNEFFE'CTUAL*, ŭn-ĕf-fĕk'-tshū-ăl. *a.* Having no effect. *Shakspeare.*

UNELE'CTED, ŭn-è-lĕk'-tĕd. *a.* Not chosen. *Shak.*

UNE'LIGIBLE, ŭn-ĕl'-è-jè-bl. *a.* Not proper to be chosen. *Rogers.*

UNEMPLO'YED, ŭn-ĕm-plōĭd'. *a.* Not busy; at leisure; idle. *Milton.* Not engaged in any particular work. *Dryden.*

UNE'MPTIABLE, ŭn-ĕm'-tè-ă-bl. *a.* Not to be emptied; inexhaustible. *Hooker. Ob. J.*

UNENCHA'NTED*, ŭn-ĕn-tshânt'-ĕd. *a.* That cannot be enchanted. *Milton.*

UNENDE'ARED*, ŭn-ĕn-dēērd'. *a.* Not attended with endearment. *Milton.*

UNENDO'WED, ŭn-ĕn-dŏŭd'. *a.* Not invested; not graced. *Clarendon.*

UNENGA'GED, ŭn-ĕn-gājd'. *a.* Not engaged; not appropriated. *Swift.*

UNENJO'YED, ŭn-ĕn-jōĭd'. *a.* Not obtained; not possessed. *Dryden.*

UNENJO'YING, ŭn-ĕn-jōè'-ĭng. *a.* Not using; having no fruition. *Creech.*

UNENLA'RGED, ŭn-ĕn-lârjd'. *a.* Not enlarged; narrow; contracted. *Watts.*

UNENLI'GHTENED, ŭn-ĕn-lī'-tnd. 359. *a.* Not illuminated. *Atterbury.*

UNENSLA'VED, ŭn-ĕn-slâvd'. *a.* Free; not enthralled. *Addison.*

*To* UNENTA'NGLE*, ŭn-ĕn-tăng'-gl. *v. a.* To free from perplexity or difficulty; to disentangle. *Donne.*

UNENTERTA'INING, ŭn-ĕn-tûr-tā'-nĭng. *a.* Giving no delight; giving no entertainment. *Pope.*

UNENTERTA'ININGNESS*, ŭn-ĕn-tûr-tā'-nĭng-nĕs. *n. s.* That which affords no entertainment. *Gray.*

UNENTHRA'LLED*, ŭn-ĕn-thrâwld'. *a.* Unenslaved. *Milton.*

UNENTO'MBED, ŭn-ĕn-tōōmd'. *a.* Unburied; uninterred. *Dryden.*

UNE'NVIED, ŭn-ĕn'-vĭd. 282. *a.* Exempt from envy. *Bacon.*

UNE'QUABLE, ŭn-ē'-kwā-bl. *a.* Different from itself; diverse. *Bentley.*

UNE'QUAL, ŭn-ē'-kwăl. *a.* [*inæqualis*, Lat.] Not even. *Shak.* Not equal; inferiour. *Milton.* Partial; not bestowing on both the same advantages. *Denham.* [*inegal*, Fr.] Disproportioned; ill matched. *Milton.* Not regular; not uniform. *Dryden.* Not just. *B. Jonson.*

UNE'QUALABLE, ŭn-ē'-kwăl-ā-bl. *a.* Not to be equalled; not to be paralleled. *Boyle.*

UNE'QUALLED, ŭn-ē'-kwăld. 406. *a.* Unparalleled; unrivalled in excellence. *Boyle.*

UNE'QUALLY, ŭn-ē'-kwăl-lè. *ad.* In different degrees; in disproportion one to the other. *Pope.* Not justly. *Spenser.*

UNE'QUALNESS, ŭn-ē'-kwăl-nĕs. *n. s.* Inequality; state of being unequal. *Temple.*

UNE'QUITABLE, ŭn-ĕk'-kwĕ-tā-bl. *a.* Not impartial; not just. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

UNEQUI'VOCAL, ŭn-ē-kwĭv'-ō-kăl. *a.* Not equivocal. *Brown.*

UNE'RRABLE*, ŭn-ĕr'-rā-bl. *a.* Incapable of errour; infallible. *Sheldon.*

UNE'RRABLENESS, ŭn-ĕr'-rā-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Incapacity of errour. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

UNE'RRING, ŭn-ĕr'-rĭng. 410. *a.* [*inerrans*, Lat.] Committing no mistake. *Rogers.* Incapable of failure; certain. *Denham.*

UNE'RRINGLY, ŭn-ĕr'-rĭng-lè. *ad.* Without mistake. *Glanville.*

UNESCHE'WABLE, ŭn-ĕs-tshōō'-ā-bl. *a.* Inevitable; unavoidable; not to be escaped. *Carew. Ob. J.*

UNESPI'ED, ŭn-ĕ-splīde'. 282. *a.* Not seen; undiscovered; undescried. *Hooker.*

UNESSA'YED*, ŭn-ĕs-sāde'. *a.* Unattempted. *Milt.*

UNESSE'NTIAL, ŭn-ĕs-sĕn'-shăl. *a.* Not being of the last importance; not constituting essence. *Addison.* Void of real being. *Milton.*

*To* UNESTA'BLISH*, ŭn-ĕ-stăb'-lĭsh. *v. a.* To deprive of establishment. *Milton.*

UNESTA'BLISHED, ŭn-ĕ-stăb'-lĭsht. *a.* Not established. *Brown.*

UNE'VEN, ŭn-ē'-vn. 103. *a.* Not even; not level. *Shak.* Not suiting each other; not equal. *Peacham.*

UNE'VENNESS, ŭn-ē'-vn-nĕs. *n. s.* Surface not level; inequality of surface. *Ray.* Turbulence; changeable state. *Hale.* Not smoothness. *Burnet.*

UNE'VITABLE, ŭn-ĕv'-ē-tā-bl. *a.* [*inevitabilis*, Lat.; *inevitable*, Fr.] Inevitable; not to be escaped. *Sidney.*

UNEXA'CTED, ŭn-ĕg-zăk'-tĕd. *a.* Not exacted; not taken by force. *Dryden.*

UNEXA'MINABLE*, ŭn-ĕg-zăm'-ĭn-ā-bl. *a.* Not to be inquired into. *Milton.*

UNEXA'MINED, ŭn-ĕg-zăm'-ĭnd. *a.* Not inquired; not tried; not discussed. *Shakspeare.*

UNEXA'MPLED, ŭn-ĕg-zăm'-pld. *a.* Not known by any precedent or example. *Raleigh.*

UNEXCE'PTIONABLE, ŭn-ĕk-sĕp'-shŭn-ā-bl. *a.* Not liable to any objection. *Atterbury.*

UNEXCE'PTIONABLENESS*, ŭn-ĕk-sĕp'-shŭn-ā-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* State or quality of being unexceptionable. *More.*

UNEXCE'PTIONABLY*, ŭn-ĕk-sĕp'-shŭn-ā-blè. *ad.* So as to be not liable to objection. *West.*

UNEXCI'SED, ŭn-ĕk-sīzd'. *a.* Not subject to the payment of excise. *Brown.*

UNEXCO'GITABLE, ŭn-ĕks-kŏd'-jè-tā-bl. *a* Not to be found out. *Raleigh.*

UNEXCU'SABLE*, ŭn-ĕk-skū'-zā-bl. *a.* Having no excuse; admitting of no excuse. *Hayward.*

UNEXCU'SABLENESS*, ŭn-ĕk-skū'-zā-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* State or quality of being unexcusable. *Hammond.*

UNE'XECUTED, ŭn-ĕk'-sè-kū-tĕd. *a.* Not performed; not done. *Shakspeare.*

UNEXE'MPLIFIED, ŭn-ĕg-zĕm'-plè-fīde. *a.* Not made known by instance or example. *Boyle.*

UNEXE'MPT, ŭn-ĕg-zĕmpt'. *a.* Not free by peculiar privilege. *Milton.*

UNE'XERCISED, ŭn-ĕk'-sĕr-sīzd. *a.* Not practised; not experienced. *Dryden.*

UNEXE'RTED*, ŭn-ĕg-zĕr'-tĕd. *a.* Not called into action; not put forth. *Brown.*

UNEXHA'USTED, ŭn-ĕks-hâws'-tĕd. *a.* [*inexhaus, tus*, Lat.] Not spent; not drained to the bottom. *Addison.*

UNEXI'STENT*, ŭn-ĕg-zĭst'-ĕnt. *a.* Not in existence. *Brown.*

UNEXPA'NDED, ŭn-ĕks-păn'-dĕd. *a.* Not spread out. *Blackmore.*

UNEXPECTA'TION*, ŭn-ĕk-spĕk-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Want of previous consideration; want of foresight. *Bp. Hall.*

UNEXPE'CTED, ŭn-ĕk-spĕk'-tĕd. *a.* Not thought on; sudden; not provided against. *Hooker.*

UNEXPE'CTEDLY, ŭn-ĕk-spĕk'-tĕd-lè. *ad.* Suddenly; at a time unthought of. *Milton.*

UNEXPE'CTEDNESS, ŭn-ĕk-spĕk'-tĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* Suddenness; unthought of time or manner. *Watts.*

UNEXPE'DIENT, ŭn-ĕk-spē'-dè-ĕnt. [See EXPEDIENT.] *a.* Inconvenient; not fit. *Milton.*

UNEXPE'NSIVE*, ŭn-ĕk-spĕn'-sĭv. *a.* Not costly; not with great expense. *Milton.*

UNEXPE'RIENCED, ŭn-ĕks-pē'-rè-ĕnst. 359. *a.* Not versed; not acquainted by trial or practice. *Milton.*

UNEXPE'RT, ŭn-ĕks-pĕrt'. *a.* [*inexpertus*, Lat.] Wanting skill or knowledge. *Prior.*

UNEXPLO'RED, ŭn-ĕks-plōrd'. *a.* Not searched out. *Pope.* Not tried; not known. *Dryden.*

UNEXPO'SED, ŭn-ĕks-pōzd'. *a.* Not laid open to censure. *Watts.*

UNEXPRE'SSIBLE, ŭn-ĕks-prĕs'-sè-bl. *a.* Ineffable; not to be uttered. *Tillotson.*

UNEXPRE'SSIVE, ŭn-ĕks-prĕs'-sĭv. *a.* Not having the power of uttering or expressing. Inexpressible; unutterable; ineffable; not to be expressed. *Shakspeare.* See the negative particle UN.

UNEXTE'NDED, ŭn-ĕks-tĕn'-dĕd. *a.* Occupying no assignable space; having no dimensions. *Locke.*

UNEXTI'NGUISHABLE, ŭn-ĕks-tĭng'-gwĭsh-ā-bl. *a.* Unquenchable; not to be put out. *Milton.*

UNEXTI'NGUISHED, ŭn-ĕks-tĭng'-gwĭsht. 359. *a.* [*inextinctus*, Lat.] Not quenched; not put out. *Dryden.* Not extinguishable. *Dryden.*

UNFA'DED, ŭn-fā'-dĕd. *a.* Not withered. *Dryden.*

UNFA'DING, ŭn-fā'-dĭng. 410. *a.* Not liable to wither. *Pope.*

UNFA'DINGNESS*, ŭn-fā'-dĭng-nĕs. *n. s.* Quality of being unfading. *Potwhele.*

UNFA'ILABLE*, ŭn-fā'-lā-bl. *a.* That cannot fail *Bp. Hall.*

UNFA'ILABLENESS*, ŭn-fā'-lā-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* State which cannot fail. *Bp. Hall.*

UNFA'ILING, ŭn-fā'-lĭng. 410. *a.* Certain; not mis sing. *South.*

UNFA'ILINGNESS*, ŭn-fā'-lĭng-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being unfailing. *Bp. Hall.*

UNFA'INTING*, ŭn-fānt'-ĭng. *a.* Not sinking; not drooping. *Sandys.*

UNFA'IR, ŭn-fāre'. *a.* [unfæger, Sax.] Disingenuous; subdolous; not honest. *Swift.*

UNFA'IRLY, ŭn-fāre'-lè. *ad.* Not in a just manner *Parnel.*

UNFA'IRNESS*, ŭn-fāre'-nĕs. *n. s.* Unfair dealing disingenuous conduct. *Bentley.*

UNFA'ITHFUL, ŭn-fāth'-fûl. *a.* Perfidious; treacherous. *Shak.* Impious; infidel. *Milton.*

UNFA'ITHFULLY, ŭn-fāth'-fûl-è. *ad.* Treacherously; perfidiously. *Bacon.*

UNFA'ITHFULNESS, ŭn-fā*th*'-fŭl-nĕs. *n. s.* Treachery; perfidiousness. *Boyle.*

UNFA'LLOWED, ŭn-făl'-lōde. *a.* Not fallowed. *Phillips.*

UNFAMI'LIAR, ŭn-fă-mĭl'-yâr. *a.* Unaccustomed; such as is not common. *Hooker.*

UNFA'SHIONABLE, ŭn-făsh'-ŭn-ă-bl. *a.* Not modish; not according to the reigning custom. *Watts.*

UNFA'SHIONABLENESS, ŭn-făsh'-ŭn-ă-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Deviation from the mode. *Locke.*

UNFA'SHIONABLY, ŭn-făsh'-ŭn-ă-blè. *ad.* Not according to the fashion. Unartfully. *Shakspeare.*

UNFA'SHIONED, ŭn-făsh'-ŭnd. *a.* Not modified by art. *Dryden.* Having no regular form. *Dryden.*

UNFA'ST*, ŭn-făst'. *a.* [unfæſt, Sax.] Not safe; not secure.

*To* UNFA'STEN, ŭn-făs'-sn. 472. *v. a.* To loose; to unfix. *Sidney.*

UNFA'THERED, ŭn-fā'-*th*ŭrd. *a.* Fatherless; having no father. *Shakspeare.*

UNFA'THOMABLE, ŭn-fă*th*'-ŭm-ă-bl. *a.* Not to be sounded by a line. *Addison.* That of which the end or extent cannot be found. *Bentley.*

UNFA'THOMABLENESS*, ŭn-fă*th*'-ŭm-ă-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* State or quality of being unfathomable. *Norris.*

UNFA'THOMABLY, ŭn-fă*th*'-ŭm-ă-blè. *ad.* So as not to be sounded. *Thomson.*

UNFA'THOMED, ŭn-fă*th*'-ŭmd. *a.* Not to be sounded. *Dryden.*

UNFATI'GUED, ŭn-fă-tēēgd'. *a.* Unwearied; untired. *Phillips.*

UNFA'VOURABLE, ŭn-fā'-vûr-ă-bl. *a.* Not kind. *Warton.* Disapproving. *Robertson.*

UNFA'VOURABLY, ŭn-fā'-vûr-ă-blè. *ad.* Unkindly; unpropitiously. So as not to countenance, or support. *Glanville.*

UNFE'ARED, ŭn-fērd'. *a.* Not affrighted; intrepid; not terrified. *B. Jonson.* Not dreaded; not regarded with terrour. *Milton.*

UNFE'ASIBLE, ŭn-fē'-zē-bl. 405. *a.* Impracticable. *Bp. Richardson.*

UNFE'ATHERED, ŭn-fĕ*th*'-ŭrd. *a.* Implumous; naked of feathers. *Dryden.*

UNFE'ATURED, ŭn-fē'-tshŭrd. *a.* Deformed; wanting regularity of features. *Dryden.*

UNFE'D, ŭn-fēd'. *a.* Not supplied with food. *Spenser.*

UNFE'ED, ŭn-fēēd'. *a.* Unpaid. *Shakspeare.*

UNFE'ELING, ŭn-fēē'-lĭng. *a.* Insensible; void of mental sensibilty. *Shakspeare.*

UNFE'ELINGLY*, ŭn-fē'-lĭng-lè. *ad.* Without sensibility. *Sterne.*

UNFE'ELINGNESS*, ŭn-fē'-lĭng-nĕs. *n. s.* Want of feeling. *Dr. Warton.*

UNFE'IGNED, ŭn-fānd'. *a.* Not counterfeited; not hypocritical; real; sincere. *Shakspeare.*

UNFE'IGNEDLY, ŭn-fā'-nĕd-lè. 364. *ad.* Really; sincerely; without hypocrisy. *Comm. Prayer.*

UNFE'LLOWED*, ŭn-fĕl'-lōde. *a.* Not matched. *Archdeacon Arnway.*

UNFE'LT, ŭn-fĕlt'. *a.* Not felt; not perceived. *Shak.*

*To* UNFE'NCE*, ŭn-fĕnse'. *v. a.* To take away a fence. *South.*

UNFE'NCED, ŭn-fĕnst'. 359. *a.* Naked of fortification. *Shak.* Not surrounded by any enclosure.

UNFERME'NTED, ŭn-fĕr-mĕnt'-ĕd. *a.* Not fermented. *Arbuthnot.*

UNFE'RTILE, ŭn-fĕr'-tĭl. *a.* Not fruitful; not prolifick. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

*To* UNFE'TTER, ŭn-fĕt'-tŭr. *v. a.* To unchain; to free from shackles. *Dryden.*

UNFI'GURED, ŭn-fĭg'-yŭrd. *a.* Representing no animal form. *Wotton.*

UNFI'LIAL, ŭn-fĭl'-yăl. *a.* Unsuitable to a son. *Shakspeare.*

UNFI'LLED, ŭn-fĭld'. *a.* Not filled; not supplied. *Bp. Taylor.*

UNFI'NISHED, ŭn-fĭn'-ĭsht. *a.* Incomplete; not brought to an end; not brought to perfection; imperfect; wanting the last hand. *Milton.*

UNFI'RM, ŭn-fĕrm'. *a.* Weak; feeble. *Shak.* Not stable. *Boyle.*

UNFI'T, ŭn-fĭt'. *a.* Improper; unsuitable. *Hooker,* Unqualified. *Spenser.*

*To* UNFI'T, ŭn-fĭt'. *v. a.* To disqualify. *Government of the Tongue.*

UNFI'TLY, ŭn-fĭt'-lè. *ad.* Not properly; not suitably.

UNFI'TNESS, ŭn-fĭt'-nĕs. *n. s.* Want of qualifications. *Hooker.* Want of propriety.

UNFI'TTING, ŭn-fĭt'-tĭng. 410. *a.* Not proper. *Camden.*

*To* UNFI'X, ŭn-fĭks'. *v. a.* To loosen; to make less fast. *Shak.* To make fluid. *Dryden.*

UNFI'XED, ŭn-fĭkst'. *a.* Wandering; erratick; inconstant; vagrant. *Dryden.* Not determined *Dryden.*

UNFI'XEDNESS*, ŭn-fĭks'-ĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being unfixed; power of roving at large. *Barrow.*

UNFLA'GGING*, ŭn-flăg'-gĭng. *a.* Maintaining spirit; not flagging; not drooping. *South.*

UNFLA'TTERED*, ŭn-flăt'-tŭrd. *a.* Not flattered; not gratified with servile obsequiousness. *Young.*

UNFLA'TTERING*, ŭn-flăt'-tŭr-ĭng. *a.* Not concealing the truth; not gratifying with servile obsequiousness; sincere. *Sherburne.*

UNFLE'DGED, ŭn-flĕdjd'. 359. *a.* That has not yet the full furniture of feathers; young; not completed by time; not having attained full growth. *Shak.*

UNFLE'SHED, ŭn-flĕsht'. 359. *a.* Not fleshed; not seasoned to blood; raw. *Cowley.*

UNFO'ILED, ŭn-fŏĭld'. *a.* Unsubdued; not put to the worst. *Temple.*

*To* UNFO'LD, ŭn-fōld'. *v. a.* [unpealðan, Sax.] To expand; to spread; to open. *Milton.* To tell; to declare. *Shak.* To discover; to reveal. *Newton.* To display; to set to view. *Burnet.* To release or dismiss from a fold. *Shakspeare.*

UNFO'LDING†, ŭn-fōld'-ĭng. 410. *a.* Directing to unfold.

*To* UNFO'OL, ŭn-fōōl'. *v. a.* To restore from folly. *Shakspeare.*

UNFORBI'D, ŭn-fŏr-bĭd'. } *a.* Not prohib-
UNFORBI'DDEN, ŭn-fŏr-bĭd'-dn. } ited. *Milton.*

UNFORBI'DDENNESS, ŭn-fŏr-bĭd'-dn-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being unforbidden. *Boyle.*

UNFO'RCED, ŭn-fŏrst'. 99, 359. *a.* Not compelled, not constrained. *Shak.* Not impelled; not externally urged. *Donne.* Not feigned; not artificially heightened. *Hayward.* Not violent; easy; gradual. *Denham.* Not contrary to ease. *Dryden.*

UNFO'RCIBLE, ŭn-fŏr'-sē-bl. *a.* Wanting strength. *Hooker.*

UNFOREBO'DING, ŭn-fōre-bō'-dĭng. *a.* Giving no omens. *Pope.*

UNFOREKNO'WN, ŭn-fōre-nōne'. *a.* Not foreseen by prescience. *Milton.*

UNFORESEE'ABLE*, ŭn-fōre-sē'-ă-bl. *a.* Not possible to be foreseen. *South.*

UNFORESEE'N, ŭn-fōre-sēēn'. *a.* Not known before it happened. *Dryden.*

UNFO'RESKINNED, ŭn-fōre'-skĭnd. *a.* Circumcised. *Milton.*

UNFOREWA'RNED*, ŭn-fōre-wârnd'. *a.* Not forewarned; not admonished before hand. *Milton.*

UNFO'RFEITED, ŭn-fŏr'-fĭt-ĕd. *a.* Not forfeited. *Rogers.*

UNFORGI'VING, ŭn-fŏr-gĭv'-ĭng. *a.* Relentless; implacable. *Dryden.*

UNFORGO'TTEN, ŭn-fŏr-gŏt'-tn. *a.* Not lost to memory. *Knolles.*

UNFO'RMED, ŭn-fŏrmd'. *a.* Not modified into regular shape. *Bacon.*

UNFORSA'KEN, ŭn-fŏr-sā'-kn. *a.* [unforpracen, Sax.] Not deserted. *Hammond.*

UNFO'RTIFIED, ŭn-fŏr'-tē-fīde. *a.* Not secured by walls or bulwarks. *Pope.* Not strengthened; infirm; weak; feeble. *Shak.* Wanting securities. *Collier.*

UNFO'RTUNATE, ŭn-fŏr-tshŭ-nāt. 91. *a.* Not successful; unprosperous; wanting luck; unhappy. *Hooker.*

☞ 559.—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

UNFO'RTUNATELY, ŭn-fôr'-tshŭ-nāt-lè. *ad.* Unhappily; without good luck. *Sidney.*
UNFO'RTUNATENESS, ŭn-fôr'-tshŭ-nāt-nĕs. *n. s.* Ill luck. *Sidney.*
UNFOU'GHT, ŭn-fâwt'. *a.* Not fought. *Knolles.*
UNFOU'LED, ŭn-fôûl'd'. *a.* Unpolluted; uncorrupted; not soiled. *More.*
UNFOU'ND, ŭn-fôûnd'. *a.* Not found; not met with. *Dryden.*
UNFO'UNDED*, ŭn-fôûnd'-ĕd. *a.* Void of foundation. *Milton.* Without authority or foundation: as, an *unfounded* report.
UNFRA'MABLE, ŭn-frā'-mā-bl. *a.* Not to be moulded. *Hooker. Ob. J.*
*To* UNFRA'ME*, ŭn-frāme'. *v. a.* To destroy the frame or construction of. *South.*
UNFRA'MED, ŭn-frām'd'. *a.* Not formed; not fashioned. *Dryden.*
UNFRE'QUENT, ŭn-frè'-kwĕnt. *a.* Uncommon; not happening often. *Brown.*
*To* UNFREQUE'NT, ŭn-frè-kwĕnt'. *v. a.* To leave; to cease to frequent. *Philips.* A bad word.
UNFREQUE'NTED, ŭn-frè-kwĕnt'-ĕd. *a.* Rarely visited; rarely entered. *Shakspeare.*
UNFRE'QUENTLY, ŭn-frè'-kwĕnt-lè. *ad.* Not commonly. *Brown.*
UNFRI'ABLE*, ŭn-frī'-â-bl. *a.* Not easily to be crumbled. *Paley.*
UNFRIE'NDED, ŭn-frĕnd'-ĕd. 277. *a.* Wanting friends; uncountenanced; unsupported. *Shak.*
UNFRIE'NDLINESS, ŭn-frĕnd'-lè-nĕs. *n. s.* Want of kindness; want of favour. *Boyle.*
UNFRIE'NDLY, ŭn-frĕnd'-lè. *a.* Not benevolent; not kind. *Government of the Tongue.*
*To* UNFRO'CK, ŭn-frŏk'. *v. a.* To divest. *Hurd.*
UNFRO'ZEN, ŭn-frō'-z'n. 103. *a.* Not congealed to ice. *Boyle.*
UNFRUI'TFUL, ŭn-frôôt'-fûl. *a.* Not prolifick. *Pope.* Not fructiferous. *Waller.* Not fertile. *Mortimer.* Not producing good effects.
UNFRUI'TFULNESS*, ŭn-frôôt'-fûl-nĕs. *n. s.* Barrenness; infecundity. *Stackhouse.*
UNFULFI'LLED, ŭn-fûl-fîl'd'. *a.* Not fulfilled. *Milton.*
UNFU'MED*, ŭn-fûm'd'. *a.* Not exhaling smoke as in fumigations; not burnt. *Milton.*
*To* UNFU'RL, ŭn-fûrl'. *v. a.* To expand; to unfold; to open. *Addison.*
*To* UNFU'RNISH, ŭn-fûr'-nĭsh. *v. a.* To deprive; to strip; to divest. *Shak.* To leave naked. *Shakspeare.*
UNFU'RNISHED, ŭn-fûr'-nĭsht. *a.* Not accommodated with utensils, or decorated with ornaments. *Locke.* Unsupplied. *Shakspeare.*
UNGA'IN, ŭn-gāne'. } *a.* [unȝæȝne, Sax.]
UNGA'INLY, ŭn-gāne'-lè. } Awkward; uncouth. *Tatler.* Vain. *Hammond.*
UNGA'INFUL*, ŭn-gāne'-fûl. *a.* Unprofitable. *Bp. Hall.*
UNGA'LLED, ŭn-gâwl'd'. *a.* Unhurt; unwounded. *Shakspeare.*
UNGA'RRISONED*, ŭn-gâr'-rè-sŭnd. *a.* Without a garrison. *Maundrell.*
UNGA'RTERED, ŭn-gâr'-tûr'd. *a.* Being without garters. *Shakspeare.*
UNGA'THERED, ŭn-gaTH'-ûr'd. *a.* Not cropped; not picked. *Dryden.*
*To* UNGE'AR*, ŭn-gèèr'. *v. a.* [unȝiꝑian, Sax.] To unharness.
UNGE'NERATED, ŭn-jĕn'-ĕr-ā-tĕd. *a.* Unbegotten; having no beginning. *Raleigh.*
UNGE'NERATIVE, ŭn-jĕn'-ĕr-ā-tĭv. *a.* Begetting nothing. *Shakspeare.*
UNGE'NEROUS, ŭn-jĕn'-ĕr-ŭs. *a.* Not noble; not ingenuous; not liberal. *Pope.* Ignominious. *Addison.*
UNGE'NIAL, ŭn-jè'-nè-âl. *a.* Not kind or favourable to nature. *Swift.*
UNGENTEE'L*, ŭn-jĕn-tèèl'. *a.* Not genteel. *Lord Halifax.*
UNGE'NTLE, ŭn-jĕn'-tl. *a.* Harsh; rude; rugged. *Shakspeare.*
UNGE'NTLEMANLIKE*, ŭn-jĕn'-tl-mân-lîke. *a.* Unlike a gentleman. *Lord Chesterfield.*
UNGE'NTLEMANLY, ŭn-jĕn'-tl-mân-lè. *a.* Illiberal; not becoming a gentleman. *Clarendon.*
UNGE'NTLENESS, ŭn-jĕn'-tl-nĕs. *n. s.* Harshness; rudeness; severity. *Tusser.* Unkindness; incivility. *Shakspeare.*
UNGE'NTLY, ŭn-jĕnt'-lè. *ad.* Harshly; rudely *Shakspeare.*
UNGEOME'TRICAL, ŭn-jè-ò-mĕt'-trè-kâl. *a.* Not agreeable to the laws of geometry. *Cheyne.*
UNGI'LDED, ŭn-gĭl'-dĕd. *a.* Not overlaid with gold. *Dryden.*
*To* UNGI'RD, ŭn-gĕrd'. *v. a.* To loose any thing bound with a girdle. *Genesis,* xxiv.
UNGI'RT, ŭn-gĕrt'. *a.* Loosely dressed. *Waller.*
UNGI'VING, ŭn-gĭv'-ĭng. *a.* Not bringing gifts *Dryden.*
UNGLA'ZED*, ŭn-glāz'd'. *a.* Wanting window glasses. *Prior.* Not covered with glass: a term of pottery. *Kirwan.*
UNGLO'RIFIED, ŭn-glò'-rè-fîde. 282. *a.* Not honoured; not exalted with praise and adoration. *Hooker.*
*To* UNGLO'VE*, ŭn-glûv'. *v. a.* To remove the glove from; to uncover. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*
UNGLO'VED, ŭn-glûv'd'. *a.* Having the hand naked. *Bacon.*
*To* UNGLU'E, ŭn-glû'. *v. a.* To loose any thing cemented. *Harvey.*
*To* UNGO'D, ŭn-gôd'. *v. a.* To divest of divinity. *Donne.*
UNGO'DLILY, ŭn-gôd'-lè-lè. *ad.* Impiously; wickedly. *Government of the Tongue.*
UNGO'DLINESS, ŭn-gôd'-lè-nĕs. *n. s.* Impiety; wickedness; neglect of God. *Tillotson.*
UNGO'DLY, ŭn-gôd'-lè. *a.* Wicked; negligent of God and his laws. *Rogers.* Polluted by wicked ness. *Shakspeare.*
UNGO'RED, ŭn-gòr'd'. *a.* Unwounded; unhurt. *Shakspeare.*
UNGO'RGED, ŭn-gôrj'd'. *a.* Not filled; not sated. *Dryden.*
UNGO'T, ŭn-gŏt'. *a.* Not gained; not acquired. Not begotten. *Shakspeare.*
UNGO'VERNABLE, ŭn-gûv'-ûr-nā-bl. *a.* Not to be ruled; not to be restrained. *Glanville.* Licentious; wild; unbridled. *Dryden.*
UNGO'VERNABLY*, ŭn-gûv'-ĕr-nā-blè. *ad.* So as not to be restrained. *Goldsmith.*
UNGO'VERNED, ŭn-gûv'-ûrn'd. *a.* Being without government. *Shak.* Not regulated; unbridled; licentious. *Shakspeare.*
UNGRA'CEFUL, ŭn-grāse'-fûl. *a.* Wanting elegance; wanting beauty. *Milton.*
UNGRA'CEFULNESS, ŭn-grāse'-fûl-nĕs. *n. s.* Inelegance; awkwardness. *Locke.*
UNGRA'CIOUS, ŭn-grā'-shŭs. *a.* Wicked; odious; hateful. *Spenser.* Offensive; unpleasing. *Dryden* Unacceptable; not favoured. *Clarendon.*
UNGRAMMA'TICAL, ŭn-grăm-măt'-ĕ-kâl. *a.* Not according to grammar. *Barrow.*
UNGRA'NTED, ŭn-grănt'-ĕd. *a.* Not given; not yielded; not bestowed. *Dryden.*
UNGRA'TE*, ŭn-grāte'. *a.* Not agreeable; displeasing. *Bp. Taylor.* Ungrateful. *Swift. Ob. T.*
UNGRA'TEFUL, ŭn-grāte'-fûl. *a.* Making no returns, or making ill returns for kindness. *South.* Making no returns for culture. *Dryden.* Unpleasing; unacceptable. *Clarendon.*
UNGRA'TEFULLY, ŭn-grāte'-fûl-è. *ad.* With ingratitude. *Glanville.* Unacceptably; unpleasingly.
UNGRA'TEFULNESS, ŭn-grāte'-fûl-nĕs. *n. s.* Ingratitude; ill return for good. *Sidney.* Unacceptableness; unpleasing quality.
UNGRA'TIFIED*, ŭn-grăt'-ĕ-fîde. *a.* Not gratified; not compensated. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*
UNGRA'VELY, ŭn-grāve'-lè. *ad.* Without seriousness. *Shakspeare.*
UNGROU'NDED, ŭn-grôûn'-dĕd. *a* Having no foundation. *Locke.*

UNGRU'DGINGLY, ŭn-grŭd'-jĭng-lè. *ad.* Without ill will; willingly; heartily; cheerfully. *Donne.*

UNGUA'RDED, ŭn-gyär'-dĕd. [See GUARD.] *a.* Undefended. *Milton.* Careless; negligent; not attentive to danger. *Bp. Taylor.*

UNGUA'RDEDLY*, ŭn-gyär'-dĕd-lè. *ad.* For want of guard. *Lord Chesterfield.*

UNGUENT, ŭn'-gwĕnt. *n. s.* [*unguentum*, Lat.] Ointment. *Bacon.*

UNGUE'SSED, ŭn-gĕst'. *a.* Not attained by conjecture. *Spenser.*

UNGUI'DED, ŭn-gyld'-ĕd. *a.* Not directed; not regulated. *Shakspeare.*

UNGUI'LTY*, ŭn-gĭl'-tè. *a.* [unȝylȝiȝ, Sax.] Innocent; not guilty; not stained with guilt. *Spenser.*

UNHA'BITABLE, ŭn-hăb'-ĭt-â-bl. *a.* [*inhabitable*, Fr.; *inhabitabilis*, Lat.] Not capable to support inhabitants; uninhabitable. *Holder.*

UNHA'CKED, ŭn-hăkt'. *a.* Not cut; not hewn; not notched with cuts. *Shakspeare.*

*To* UNHA'LLOW, ŭn-hăl'-lò. *v. a.* To deprive of holiness; to profane; to desecrate. *Milton.*

UNHA'LLOWED, ŭn-hăl'-lòde. *a.* [unhalȝoƀ, Sax.] Unholy; profane. *Shakspeare.*

*To* UNHA'ND, ŭn-hănd'. *v. a.* To loose from the hand. *Shakspeare.*

UNHA'NDLED, ŭn-hăn'-dld. *a.* Not handled; not touched. *Shakspeare.*

UNHA'NDSOME, ŭn-hăn'-sŭm. *a.* Ungraceful; not beautiful. *Sidney.* Illiberal; disingenuous. *Bp. Taylor.*

UNHA'NDSOMELY, ŭn-hăn'-sŭm-lè. *ad.* Inelegantly; ungracefully. *Spenser.* Disingenuously; illiberally. *Dryden.*

UNHA'NDSOMENESS, ŭn-hăn'-sŭm-nĕs. *n. s.* Want of beauty. *Sidney.* Want of elegance. *Bp. Taylor.* Illiberalness; disingenuity.

UNHA'NDY, ŭn-hănd'-è. *a.* Awkward; not dexterous. *Swift.*

*To* UNHA'NG, ŭn-hăng'. *v. a.* To divest of hangings.

UNHA'NGED, ŭn-hăngd'. *a.* Not put to death by the gallows. *Shakspeare.*

UNHA'P, ŭn-hăp'. *n. s.* Misluck; ill fortune. *Sidney.*

UNHA'PPIED, ŭn-hăp'-pĭd. *a.* Made unhappy. *Shakspeare.*

UNHA'PPILY, ŭn-hăp'-pè-lè. *ad.* Miserably; unfortunately; wretchedly; calamitously. *Clarendon.* Mischievously. *Shakspeare.*

UNHA'PPINESS, ŭn-hăp'-pè-nĕs. *n. s.* Misery; infelicity. *Shak.* Misfortune; ill luck. *Burnet.* Mischievous prank. *Shakspeare.*

UNHA'PPY, ŭn-hăp'-pè. *a.* Wretched; miserable; unfortunate; calamitous; distressed. *Milton.* Unlucky; mischievous; irregular. *Shakspeare.*

*To* UNHA'RBOUR, ŭn-här'-bûr. *v. a.* To drive from shelter.

UNHA'RBOURED, ŭn-här'-bûrd. *a.* Affording no shelter. *Milton.*

UNHA'RDENED, ŭn-här'-dĕnd. *a.* Not hardened; not made impudent; not made obdurate. *Shak.*

UNHA'RDY, ŭn-här'-dè. *a.* Feeble; tender; timorous. *Milton.*

UNHA'RMED, ŭn-härmd'. *a.* Unhurt; not injured. *Locke.*

UNHA'RMFUL, ŭn-härm'-fûl. *a.* Innoxious; innocent. *Dryden.*

UNHARMO'NIOUS, ŭn-här-mò'-nè-ŭs. *a.* Not symmetrical; disproportionate. *Milton.* Unmusical; ill-sounding. *Dryden.*

*To* UNHA'RNESS, ŭn-här'-nĕs. *v. a.* To loose from the traces. *Dryden.* To disarm; to divest of armour.

UNHA'TCHED, ŭn-hătsht'. *a.* Not disclosed from the eggs. Not brought to light. *Shakspeare.*

UNHA'UNTED*, ŭn-hänt'-ĕd. *a.* Not resorted to. *Donne.*

UNHA'ZARDED, ŭn-hăz'-ûrd-ĕd. *a.* Not adventured; not put in danger. *Milton.*

UNHEA'LTHFUL, ŭn-hĕlth'-fûl. *a.* Morbid; unwholesome. *Graunt.*

UNHEA'LTHILY*, ŭn-hĕl'-*thè*-lè. *ad.* In an unwholesome or unsound manner. *Milton*

UNHEA'LTHINESS*, ŭn-hĕl'-*thè*-nĕs. *n. s.* State of being unhealthy. *Hawkesworth.*

UNHEA'LTHY, ŭn-hĕlth'-è. *a.* Sickly; wanting health. *Locke.*

UNHEA'RD, ŭn-hĕrd'. [See HEARD.] *a.* Not perceived by the ear. *Milton.* Not vouchsafed an audience. *Dryden.* Unknown in celebration. *Milton.*—*Unheard-of.* Obscure; not known by fame. *Glanville. Unheard-of.* Unprecedented. *Swift.*

*To* UNHEA'RT, ŭn-härt'. *v. a.* To discourage; to depress. *Shakspeare.*

UNHEA'TED, ŭn-hè'-tĕd. *a.* Not made hot. *Boyle.*

UNHE'DGED*, ŭn-hĕdj'-d'. *a.* Not surrounded by a hedge. *Young.*

UNHE'EDED, ŭn-hèèd'-ĕd. *a.* Disregarded; not thought worthy of notice; escaping notice. *Boyle.*

UNHE'EDFUL, ŭn-hèèd'-fûl. *a.* Not cautious. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

UNHE'EDING, ŭn-hèèd'-ĭng. *a.* Negligent; careless. *Dryden.*

UNHE'EDY, ŭn-hèèd'-è. *a.* Precipitate; sudden. *Spenser.*

*To* UNHE'LE, ŭn-hèèl'. *v. a.* To uncover; to expose to view. *Spenser.*

UNHE'LPED, ŭn-hĕlpt'. 539. *a.* Unassisted; having no auxiliary; unsupported. *Dryden.*

UNHE'LPFUL, ŭn-hĕlp'-fûl. *a.* Giving no assistance. *Shakspeare.*

UNHE'WN, ŭn-hûne'. *part. a.* Not hewn. *Dryden.*

UNHI'DEBOUND, ŭn-hîde'-bôûnd. *a.* Lax of maw; capacious. *Milton.*

UNHI'NDERED*, ŭn-hĭn'-dûrd. *a.* Not opposed; meeting with no hinderance; exerting itself freely. *Clarke.*

*To* UNHI'NGE, ŭn-hĭnje'. *v. a.* To throw from the hinges. To displace by violence. *Blackmore.* To disorder; to confuse. *Waller.*

*To* UNHO'ARD*, ŭn-hôrde'. *v. a.* To steal from the hoard. *Milton.*

UNHO'LINESS, ŭn-hò'-lè-nĕs. *n. s.* Impiety; profaneness; wickedness. *Raleigh.*

UNHO'LY, ŭn-hò'-lè. *a.* [unhaliȝ, Sax.] Profane; not hallowed. *Hooker.* Impious; wicked. *Hooker.*

UNHO'NEST*, ŭn-ŏn'-ĕst. *a.* [*inhoneste*, Fr.; *inhonestus*, Lat.] Dishonourable; dishonest. *Ascham. Ob. T.*

UNHO'NOURED, ŭn-ŏn'-nûrd. *a.* Not regarded with veneration; not celebrated. *Dryden.* Not treated with respect. *Pope.*

*To* UNHO'OP, ŭn-hôôp'. *v. a.* To divest of hoops. *Donne.*

UNHO'PED, ŭn-hôpt'. 359. } *a.* Not expected;
UNHO'PED *for*, ŭn-hôpt'-fôr. } greater than hope had promised. *Dryden.*

UNHO'PEFUL, ŭn-hôpe'-fûl. *a.* Such as leaves no room to hope. *Shakspeare.*

*To* UNHO'RSE, ŭn-hôrse'. *v. a.* To beat from a horse; to throw from the saddle. *Shakspeare.*

UNHO'SPITABLE, ŭn-hŏs'-pè-tâ-bl. *a.* [*inhospitalis*, Lat.] Affording no kindness or entertainment to strangers; cruel; barbarous. *Dryden.*

UNHO'STILE, ŭn-hŏs'-tîl. 140. *a.* Not belonging to an enemy. *Phillips.*

*To* UNHOU'SE, ŭn-hôûze'. *v. a.* To drive from the habitation. *Donne.*

UNHOU'SED, ŭn-hôûzd'. *a.* Homeless; wanting a house. *Shak.* Having no settled habitation. *Shak.*

UNHOU'SELLED, ŭn-hôû'-zld. *a.* Having not the sacrament. See *To* HOUSEL. *Shakspeare.*

UNHU'MAN*, ŭn-hû'-măn. *a.* Barbarous; inhuman. *South. Ob. T.*

UNHU'MBLED, ŭn-ŭm'-bld. 359. *a.* Not humbled; not touched with shame or confusion. *Milton.*

UNHU'RT, ŭn-hûrt'. *a.* Free from harm. *Bacon.*

UNHU'RTFUL, ŭn-hûrt'-fûl. *a.* Innoxious; harmless; doing no harm. *Shakspeare.*

UNHU'RTFULLY, ŭn-hûrt'-fûl-è. *ad.* Without harm; innoxiously. *Pope.*

UNHU'SBANDED*, ŭn-hûz'-bŭnd-ĕd. *a.* Deprived of support; neglected. *Browne.*

☞ 559.—Fāte, fâr, fall, fât;—mè, mêt;—pīne, pĭn;—

UNHU'SKED*, ŭn-hŭskt'. *a.* Having quitted the husk. *Bp. Hall.*

U'NICORN, yū'-nė-kôrn. *n. s.* [*unicornis, unus* and *cornu*, Lat.] A beast, whether real or fabulous, that has only one horn. *Shak.* A bird. *Grew.*

UNIDE'AL*, ŭn-ī-dē'-ăl. *a.* Not ideal; real. *Johnson.*

U'NIFORM, yū'-nė-fôrm. *a.* [*unus* and *forma*, Lat.] Keeping its tenour; similar to itself. *Woodward.* Conforming to one rule; acting in the same manner; agreeing with each other. *Hooker.*

U'NIFORM*, yū'-nė-fôrm. *n. s.* The regimental dress of a soldier.

UNIFO'RMITY, yū-nė-fôr'-mė-tė. *n. s.* [*uniformité*, Fr.] Resemblance to itself; even tenour. *Dryden.* Conformity to one pattern; resemblance of one to another. *Hooker.*

U'NIFORMLY, yū'-nė-fôrm-lė. *ad.* Without variation; in an even tenour. *Hooker.* Without diversity of one from another.

UNIGE'NITURE*, yū-nĭ-jĕn'-ė-tshŭre. *n. s.* The state of being the only begotten. *Pearson.*

UNIMA'GINABLE, ŭn-ĭm-măd'-jĭn-ă-bl. *a.* Not to be imagined by the fancy; not to be conceived. *Milton.*

UNIMA'GINABLY, ŭn-ĭm-măd'-jĭn-ă-blė. *ad.* To a degree not to be imagined. *Boyle.*

UNIMA'GINED*, ŭn-ĭm-măd'-jĭnd. *a.* Not conceived. *Thomson.*

UNI'MITABLE, ŭn-ĭm'-ė-tă-bl. *a.* [*inimitable*, Fr.; *inimitabilis*, Lat.] Not to be imitated. *Burnet.*

UNIMMO'RTAL, ŭn-ĭm-môr'-tăl. *a.* Not immortal; mortal. *Milton.*

UNIMPA'IRABLE, ŭn-ĭm-pā'-ră-bl. *a.* Not liable to waste or diminution. *Hakewill.*

UNIMPA'IRED. ŭn-ĭm-pâr'd'. *a.* Not diminished; not worn out. *Dryden.*

UNIMPA'SSIONED*, ŭn-ĭm-păsh'-ŭnd. *a.* Innocent; quiet; not endowed with passions. *Thomson.*

UNIMPE'ACHABLE*, ŭn-ĭm-pēētsh'-ă-bl. *a.* Not accusable; not to be charged. *Cowper.*

UNIMPE'ACHED*, ŭn-ĭm-pēētsht'. 359. *a.* Not impeached. *Goldsmith.*

UNIMPLO'RED, ŭn-ĭm-plôrd'. *a.* Not solicited. *Milton.*

UNIMPO'RTANT, ŭn-ĭm-pôr'-tănt. *a.* Not momentous. *Hurd.* Assuming no airs of dignity. *Pope.*

UNIMPO'RTING*, ŭn-ĭm-pôrt'-ĭng. *a.* Not being of importance. *Bp. Hall.*

UNIMPORTU'NED, ŭn-ĭm-pôr-tūnd'. *a.* Not solicited; not teased to compliance. *Donne.*

UNIMPO'SING*, ŭn-ĭm-pō'-zĭng. *a.* Not enjoined as obligatory; voluntary. *Thomson.*

UNIMPRO'VABLE, ŭn-ĭm-prōōv'-ă-bl. *a.* Incapable of melioration. *Hammond.*

UNIMPRO'VABLENESS, ŭn-ĭm-prōōv'-ă-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Quality of not being improvable. *Hammond.*

UNIMPRO'VED, ŭn-ĭm-prōōvd'. *a.* Not made better. Not made more knowing. *Pope.* Not taught; not meliorated by instruction. *Glanville.* Uncensured; not disproved. *Improve* was formerly used in the sense of *censure.*

UNINCREA'SABLE, ŭn-ĭn-krē'-să-bl. *a.* Admitting no increase. *Boyle.*

UNINDI'FFERENT, ŭn-ĭn-dĭf'-fėr-ĕnt. *a.* Partial; leaning to a side. *Hooker.*

UNINDU'STRIOUS, ŭn-ĭn-dŭs'-trė-ŭs. *a.* Not diligent; not laborious. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

UNINFE'CTED*, ŭn-ĭn-fĕkt'-ĕd. *a.* Not infected. *Burnet.*

UNINFLA'MED, ŭn-ĭn-flămd'. *a.* Not set on fire. *Bacon.*

UNINFLA'MMABLE, ŭn-ĭn-flăm'-mă-bl. *a.* Not capable of being set on fire. *Boyle.*

UNI'NFLUENCED*, ŭn-ĭn'-flū-ĕnst. *a.* Not influenced; not prejudiced. *Ld. Lyttelton.*

UNINFO'RMED, ŭn-ĭn-fôrmd'. *a.* Untaught; uninstructed. *Milton.* Unanimated; not enlivened. *Spectator.*

UNINGE'NIOUS*, ŭn-ĭn-jē'-nė-ŭs. *a.* Not ingenious; stupid. *Burke.*

UNINGE'NUOUS, ŭn-ĭn-jĕn'-ū-ŭs. *a.* Illiberal; disingenuous. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

UNINHA'BITABLE, ŭn-ĭn-hăb'-ĭt-ă-bl. *a.* Unfit to be inhabited. *Raleigh.*

UNINHA'BITABLENESS, ŭn-ĭn-hăb'-ĭt-ă-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Incapacity of being inhabited. *Boyle.*

UNINHA'BITED, ŭn-ĭn-hăb'-ĭt-ĕd. *a.* Having no dwellers. *Sandys.*

UNI'NJURED, ŭn-ĭn'-jŭrd. *a.* Unhurt; suffering no harm. *Milton.*

UNINQUI'SITIVE*, ŭn-ĭn-kwĭz'-ė-tĭv. *a.* Not curious to know; not inquisitive; not prying. *Wotton.*

UNINSCRI'BED, ŭn-ĭn-skrībd'. *a.* Having no inscription. *Pope.*

UNINSPI'RED, ŭn-ĭn-spīrd'. *a.* Not having received any supernatural instruction or illumination. *Locke.*

UNINSTRU'CTED, ŭn-ĭn-strŭk'-tĕd. *a.* Not taught; not helped by instruction. *Dryden.*

UNINSTRU'CTIVE, ŭn-ĭn-strŭk'-tĭv. *a.* Not conferring any improvement. *Addison.*

UNINTE'LLIGENT, ŭn-ĭn-tĕl'-lė-jĕnt. *a.* Not knowing; not skilful; not having any consciousness *Shakspeare.*

UNINTELLIGIBI'LITY, ŭn-ĭn-tĕl-lė-jė-bĭl'-ė-tė *n. s.* Quality of not being intelligible. *Glanville.*

UNINTE'LLIGIBLE, ŭn-ĭn-tĕl'-lė-jė-bl. *a.* [*inintelligible*. Fr.] No such as can be understood. *Swift*

UNINTE'LLIGIBLENESS*, ŭn-ĭn-tĕl'-lė-jė-bl-nĕs *n. s.* State of being unintelligible. *Bp. Herb. Croft*

UNINTE'LLIGIBLY, ŭn-ĭn-tĕl'-lė-jė-blė. *ad.* In a manner not to be understood. *Locke.*

UNINTE'NTIONAL, ŭn-ĭn-tĕn'-shŭn-ăl. *a.* Not designed; happening without design. *Boyle.*

UNI'NTERESSED, ŭn-ĭn'-tĕr-ĕst. } *a.* Not having interest. *Druden.*
UNI'NTERESTED, ŭn-ĭn'-tĕr-ĕs-tĕd. }

UNI'NTERESTING*, ŭn-ĭn'-tĕr-ĕst-ĭng. *a.* Exciting no interest. *Warton.*

UNINTERMI'TTED, ŭn-ĭn-tĕr-mĭt'-tĕd. *a.* Continued; not interrupted. *Hale.*

UNINTERMI'TTING*, ŭn-ĭn-tĕr-mĭt'-tĭng. *a.* Having no interruption; continuing. *Feltham.*

UNINTE'RPOLATED*, ŭn-ĭn-tĕr'-pō-lā-tĕd. *a.* Not interpolated. *Porson.*

UNINTERMI'XED, ŭn-ĭn-tĕr-mĭkst'. *a.* Not mingled. *Daniel.*

UNINTERRU'PTED, ŭn-ĭn-tĕr-rŭp'-tĕd. *a.* Not broken; not interrupted. *Roscommon.*

UNINTERRU'PTEDLY, ŭn-ĭn-tĕr-rŭp'-tĕd-lė. *ad.* Without interruption. *Pearson.*

UNINTRE'NCHED, ŭn-ĭn-trĕnsht'. 359. *a.* Not intrenched. *Pope.*

UNI'NTRICATED*, ŭn-ĭn'-trė-kā-tĕd. *a.* Not perplexed; not obscure. *Hammond.*

UNINTRODU'CED*, ŭn-ĭn-trō-dūst'. *a.* Not properly conducted; not duly ushered in; obtrusive. *Young.*

UNINU'RED*, ŭn-ĭn-ūrd'. *a.* Unaccustomed; not habituated. *Phillips.*

UNINVE'NTED*, ŭn-ĭn-vĕnt'-ĕd. *a.* Undiscovered. *Milton.*

UNINVE'STIGABLE, ŭn-ĭn-vĕs'-tė-gă-bl. *a.* Not to be searched out. *Ray.*

UNINVI'TED, ŭn-ĭn-vī'-tĕd. *a.* Not asked. *Phillips.*

U'NION, yū'-nė-ŭn. 8. *n. s.* [*unio*, Lat.] The act of joining two or more, so as to make them one. *Milton.* Concord; conjunction of mind or interests. *Bp. Taylor.* A pearl: not in use. *Shak.* [In law.] *Union* is a combining or consolidation of two churches in one, which is done by the consent of the bishop, the patron, and incumbent. *Cowel.*

UNI'PAROUS, yū-nĭp'-pă-rŭs. 518. *a.* [*unus* and *pario*, Lat.] Bringing one at a birth. *Brown.*

*UNI'QUE**, yū-nēēk'. *a.* [Fr.] Sole; without an equal; without another of the same kind known to exist.

U'NISON§, yū'-nė-sŭn. *a.* [*unus* and *sonus*, Lat.] Sounding alone. *Milton.*

U'NISON, yū'-nė-sŭn. *n. s.* A string that has the same sound with another. *Glanville.* A single unvaried note; an exact agreement of sound. *Pope*

—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ōil;—pŏŭnd;—*thin*, THis.

UNI'SONOUS*, yū-nĭs'-ō-nŭs. *a.* Being in unison. *Warton.*

U'NIT, yū'-nĭt. 8, 39, 492. *n. s.* [*unus, unitus*, Lat.] One; the least number; or the root of numbers. *Bentley.* A gold coin of King James I. *Camden.*

UNI'TABLE*, yū-nī'-tā-bl. *a.* Capable of being united. *Phillips.*

UNITA'RIAN*, yū-nē-tā'-rē-ăn. *n. s.* One of a sect allowing divinity to God the Father alone; an anti-trinitarian. *Leslie.*

*To* UNI'TE §, yū-nīte'. *v. a.* [*unitus*, Lat.] To join two or more into one. *Spenser.* To make to agree. *Clarendon.* To make to adhere. *Wiseman.* To join. *Shak.* To join in interest. *Gen.* xlix.

*To* UNI'TE, yū-nīte'. *v. n.* To join in an act; to concur; to act in concert. *Shak.* To coalesce; to be cemented; to be consolidated. To grow into one. *Milton.*

UNI'TEDLY, yū-nī'-tĕd-lè. *ad.* With union; so as to join. *Dryden.*

UNI'TER, yū-nī'-tŭr. 98. *n. s.* The person or thing that unites. *Glanvillie.*

UNI'TION, yū-nĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [*union*, Fr.] The act or power of uniting; conjunction; coalition. *Wiseman.*

U'NITIVE, yū'-nè-tĭv. *a.* Having the power of uniting. *Norris.*

U'NITY, yū'-nè-tè. 3. *n. s.* [*unitas*, Lat.] The state of being one. *Hammond.* Concord; conjunction. *Shak.* Agreement; uniformity. *Hooker.* Principle of dramatick writing, by which the tenour of the story and propriety of representation are preserved. *Dryden.* [In law.] *Unity* of possession is a joint possession of two rights by several titles. *Cowel.*

U'NIVALVE†, yū'-nè-vălv. *a.* Having one shell.

UNIVE'RSAL, yū-nè-vĕr'-săl. 8. *a.* [*universalis*, Lat.] General; extending to all. *Shak.* Total; whole. *Dryden.* Not particular; comprising all particulars. *Davies.*

UNIVE'RSAL, yū-nè-vĕr'-săl. *n. s.* The whole; the general system of the universe. *Raleigh. Ob. J.*

UNIVE'RSALIST*, yū-nè-vĕr'-săl-ĭst. *n. s.* One who affects to understand all particulars. *Bentley.*

UNIVERSA'LITY, yū-nè-vĕr-săl'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* [*universalitas*, school Lat.] Not particularity; generality; extension to the whole. *Pearson.*

UNIVE'RSALLY, yū-nè-vĕr'-săl-è. *ad.* Throughout the whole; without exception. *Hooker.*

UNIVE'RSALNESS*, yū-nè-vĕr'-săl-nĕs. *n. s.* Universality. *More.*

U'NIVERSE, yū'-nè-vĕrse. 8. *n. s.* [*univers*, Fr.; *universum*, Lat.] The general system of things. *Shakspeare.*

UNIVE'RSITY, yū-nè-vĕr'-sè-tè. *n. s.* [*universitas*, Lat.] *University* was first used for any community or corporation; afterwards confined to academies. *Anderson.* A school, where all the arts and faculties are taught and studied. *Selden.* The whole; the universe. *More.*

UNI'VOCAL, yū-nĭv'-vō-kăl. *a.* [*univocus*, Lat.] Having one meaning. *Watts.* Certain; regular; pursuing always one tenour. *Brown.*

UNI'VOCALLY, yū-nĭv'-vō-kăl-è. *ad.* In one term; in one sense. *Bp. Hall.* In one tenour. *Ray.*

UNIVOCA'TION*, yū-nĭv-vō-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*unus* and *vocatus*, Lat.] Agreement of name and meaning. *Whiston.*

UNJE'ALOUS*, ŭn-jĕl'-ŭs. *a.* Not suspiciously fearful; having no unreasonable mistrust. *Clarendon.*

*To* UNJO'IN*, ŭn-jŏĭn'. *v. a.* To separate; to disjoin. *Chaucer.*

UNJO'INTED, ŭn-jŏĭn'-tĕd. *a.* Disjoined; separated. *Milton.* Having no articulation. *Grew.*

UNJO'YFUL*, ŭn-jŏĕ'-fŭl. *a.* Not joyful; sad. *Tatler.*

UNJO'YOUS, ŭn-jŏĕ'-ŭs. *a.* Not gay; not cheerful. *Milton.*

UNJU'DGED, ŭn-jŭdj'd'. 359. *a.* Not judicially determined. *Prior.*

UNJU'ST, ŭn-jŭst'. *a.* [*injuste*, Fr.; *injustus*, Lat.] Iniquitous; contrary to equity; contrary to justice. *Shakspeare.*

UNJU'STIFIABLE, ŭn-jŭs'-tè-fī-ă-bl. *a.* Not to be defended; not to be justified. *Addison.*

UNJU'STIFIABLENESS, ŭn-jŭs'-tè-fī-ă-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of not being justifiable. *Clarendon.*

UNJU'STIFIABLY, ŭn-jŭs'-tè-fī-ă-blè. *ad.* In a manner not to be defended.

UNJU'STIFIED*, ŭn-jŭs'-tè-fīde. *a.* Not cleared from the imputation of guilt; not justified. *Dryden.*

UNJU'STLY, ŭn-jŭst'-lè. *ad.* In a manner contrary to right. *Milton.*

U'NKED*, ŭng'-kĕd. } *a.* [a corruption of *uncouth*,
U'NKID*, ŭng'-kĭd. } strange.] Unusual; odd; strange. *Abstract of Acts, Canons, &c. temp. Q. Elizabeth.* Lonely; solitary.

UNKE'MMED*, ŭn-kĕmd'. } *a.* [*incomptus*, Lat.]
UNKE'MPT, ŭn-kĕmpt'. } Uncombed. *May.* Unpolished. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

*To* UNKE'NNEL, ŭn-kĕn'-nĭl. 99. *v. a.* To drive from his hole. *Shak.* To rouse from its secrecy or retreat. *Shakspeare.*

UNKE'NT, ŭn-kĕnt'. *a.* [*un*, and *ken*, to know.] Unknown. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

UNKE'PT, ŭn-kĕpt'. *a.* Not kept; not retained. Unobserved; unobeyed. *Hooker.*

UNKI'ND, ŭn-kīnd'. 160. [See GUIDE.] *a.* Not favourable; not benevolent. *Shakspeare.* Unnatural. *Spenser.*

UNKI'NDLINESS*, ŭn-kīnd'-lè-nĕs. *n. s.* Unfavourableness. *Hakewill.*

UNKI'NDLY, ŭn-kīnd'-lè. *a.* Unnatural; contrary to nature. *Spenser.* Malignant; unfavourable. *Milton.*

UNKI'NDLY, ŭn-kīnd'-lè. *ad.* Without kindness; without affection. *Denham.* Contrarily to nature. *Milton.*

UNKI'NDNESS, ŭn-kīnd'-nĕs. *n. s.* Malignity; ill-will; want of affection. *Shakspeare.*

*To* UNKI'NG, ŭn-kĭng'. *v. a.* To deprive of royalty. *Shakspeare.*

UNKI'NGLIKE*, ŭn-kĭng'-līke. } *a.* Unbecoming
UNKI'NGLY*, ŭn-kĭng'-lè. } a king; base; ignoble. *Shakspeare.*

UNKI'SSED, ŭn-kĭst'. *a.* Not kissed. *Shakspeare.*

U'NKLE. *n. s.* [*oncle*, Fr.] The brother of a father or mother. See UNCLE. *Shakspeare.*

UNKNI'GHTLY, ŭn-nīte'-lè. *a.* Unbecoming a knight. *Sidney.*

*To* UNKNI'T, ŭn-nĭt'. *v. a.* [uncnýtan, Sax.] To unweave; to separate. *Shak.* To open. *Shak.*

UNKNI'T*, ŭn-knĭt'. *part. a.* Not united; not knit. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

UNKNO'TTED*, ŭn-nŏt'-tĕd. *a.* Freed from knots; untwisted; unentangled. *More.*

UNKNO'TTY*, ŭn-nŏt'-tè. *a.* Having no knots. *Sandys.*

*To* UNKNO'W, ŭn-nō'. *v. a.* To cease to know. *Smith.*

UNKNO'WABLE, ŭn-nō'-ă-bl. *a.* Not to be known. *Harris.*

UNKNO'WING, ŭn-nō'-ĭng. *a.* Ignorant; not knowing. *Shak.* Not practised; not qualified. *Dryden.*

UNKNO'WINGLY, ŭn-nō'-ĭng-lè. *ad.* Ignorantly; without knowledge. *Dryden.*

UNKNO'WN, ŭn-nōne'. *a.* Not known. *Milton.* Greater than is imagined. *Bacon.* Not having cohabitation. *Shak.* Not having communication. *Addison.*

UNLABO'RIOUS*, ŭn-lā-bō'-rē-ŭs. *a.* Not laborious; not difficult to be done. *Milton.*

UNLA'BOURED, ŭn-lā'-bŭrd. *a.* Not produced by labour. *Dryden.* Not cultivated by labour. *Blackmore.* Spontaneous; voluntary. *Tickell.*

*To* UNLA'CE, ŭn-lāse'. *v. a.* To loose any thing fastened with strings. *Spenser.* To loose a woman's dress. *Sidney.* To divest of ornaments. *Shakspeare.*

*To* UNLA'DE, ŭn-lāde'. *v. a.* To remove from the vessel which carries. *Denham.* To exonerate that which carries. *Dryden.* To put out. *Acts*, xxi.

UNLA'ID, ŭn-lāde'. *a.* Not placed; not fixed *Hooker.* Not pacified; not stilled; not suppressed *Milton.* Not laid out as a corpse. *B. Jonson.*

UNLAME'NTED, ůn-lā-mĕnt'-ĕd. *a.* Not deplored. *Clarendon.*

UNLA'RDED*, ůn-lârd'-ĕd. *a.* Not intermixed or foisted in by way of improvement. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

*To* UNLA'TCH, ůn-lătsh'. *v. a.* To open by lifting up the latch. *Dryden.*

UNLA'VISH*. ůn-lăv'-ĭsh. *a.* Not prodigal; not wasteful. *Thomson.*

UNLA'VISHED*. ůn-lăv'-ĭsht. *a.* Not wasted; not thrown away. *Shenstone.*

UNLA'WFUL, ůn-lâw'-fůl. *a.* Contrary to law; not permitted by the law. *Acts*, x.

UNLA'WFULLY, ůn-lâw'-fůl-è. *ad.* In a manner contrary to law or right. *Bp. Taylor.* Illegitimately; not by marriage. *Shakspeare.*

UNLA'WFULNESS, ůn-lâw'-fůl-nĕs. *n. s.* Contrariety to law; state of being not permitted. *Hooker.* Illegitimacy.

*To* UNLE'ARN, ůn-lĕrn'. *v. a.* To forget, or disuse what has been learned. *Bacon.*

UNLE'ARNED, ůn-lĕr'-nĕd. [See LEARNED.] *a.* [unȝelæɒeð. Sax.] Ignorant; not informed; not instructed. *Davenant.* Not gained by study; not known. *Milt.* Not suitable to a learned man. *Shak.*

UNLE'ARNEDLY, ůn-lĕr'-nĕd-lè. 362. *ad.* Ignorantly; grossly. *Brown.*

UNLE'AVENED, ůn-lĕv'-vĕnd. 104. *a.* Not fermented; not mixed with fermenting matter. *Exod.* ii.

UNLE'CTURED*, ůn-lĕk'-tshůrd. *a.* Not taught by lecture. *Young.*

UNLE'ISUREDNESS, ůn-lē'-zhůrd-nĕs. *n. s.* Business; want of time; want of leisure. *Boyle. Ob. J.*

UNLE'SS, ůn-lĕs'. *conjunct.* [the Sax. imperative onleȝ, from onleȝan.] Except; if not; supposing that not. *Hooker.*

UNLE'SSONED, ůn-lĕs'-snd. 103, 359. *a.* Not taught. *Shakspeare.*

UNLE'TTERED, ůn-lĕt'-tůrd. *a.* Unlearned; untaught. *Hooker.*

UNLE'VELLED, ůn-lĕv'-ĕld. 406. *a.* Not laid even. *Tickell.*

UNLIBI'DINOUS, ůn-lĭ-bĭd'-ĭ-nůs. *a.* Not lustful; pure from carnality. *Milton.*

UNLI'CENSED, ůn-lī'-sĕnst. *a.* Having no regular permission. *Milton.*

UNLI'CKED, ůn-lĭkt'. 359. *a.* Shapeless; not formed: from the opinion that the bear licks her young to shape. *Shakspeare.*

UNLI'GHTED, ůn-lī'-tĕd. *a.* Not kindled; not set on fire. *Dryden.*

UNLI'GHTSOME, ůn-līte'-sům. *a.* Dark; gloomy; wanting light. *Milton.*

UNLI'KE, ůn-līke'. *a.* [unȝelic. Sax.] Dissimilar; having no resemblance. *Hooker.* Improbable; unlikely; not likely. *Shakspeare.*

UNLI'KELIHOOD, ůn-līke'-lē-hůd. } *n. s.* Im-
UNLI'KELINESS, ůn-līke'-lē-nĕs. } probability. *South.*

UNLI'KELY, ůn-līke'-lè. *a.* Improbable; not such as can be reasonably expected. *Sidney.* Not promising any particular event. *Hooker.*

UNLI'KELY, ůn-līke'-lè. *ad.* Improbably. *Pope.*

UNLI'KENESS, ůn-līke'-nĕs. *n. s.* Dissimilitude; want of resemblance. *Dryden.*

UNLI'MBER*. ůn-lĭm'-bůr. *a.* Unyielding. *Wotton.*

UNLI'MITABLE, ůn-lĭm'-ĭt-å-bl. *a.* Admitting no bounds. *Locke.*

UNLI'MITED, ůn-lĭm'-ĭt-ĕd. *a.* Having no bounds; having no limits. *Boyle.* Undefined; not bounded by proper exceptions. *Hooker.* Unconfined: not restrained. *Bp. Taylor.*

UNLI'MITEDLY, ůn-lĭm'-ĭt-ĕd-lè. *ad.* Boundlessly; without bounds. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

UNLI'MITEDNESS*, ůn-lĭm'-ĭt-ĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* State of being unlimited; largeness. *Dr. Johnson.*

UNLI'NEAL, ůn-lĭn'-ē-ål. 113. *a.* Not coming in the order of succession. *Shakspeare.*

*To* UNLI'NK, ůn-lĭngk'. *v. a.* To untwist; to open. *Shakspeare.*

UNLI'QUIFIED, ůn-lĭk'-wè-flde. *a.* Unmelted; undissolved. *Addison.*

UNLI'QUORED*, ůn-lĭk'-kůrd. *a.* Not moistened; not smeared with any liquid. *Bp. Hall.* Not filled with liquor. *Milton.*

UNLI'STENING*, ůn-lĭs'-sn-ĭng. *a.* Deaf; not hearing; not regarding. *Thomson.*

UNLI'VELINESS*, ůn-llve'-lè-nĕs. *n. s.* Dulness. *Milton.*

UNLI'VELY*, ůn-llve'-lè. *a.* Not lively; dull.

*To* UNLO'AD, ůn-lōde'. *v. a.* To disburthen; to exonerate; to free from load. *Shak.* To put off any thing burthensome. *Shakspeare.*

*To* UNLO'CK, ůn-lŏk'. *v. a.* [unlucan, Sax.] To open what is shut with a lock. *Shak.* To open in general. *Milton.*

UNLO'CKED, ůn-lŏkt'. *a.* Not fastened with a lock.

UNLO'OKED, ůn-lōōkt'. } *a.* Unexpected;
UNLO'OKED *for*, ůn-lōōkt'-fôr. } not foreseen. *Sidney.*

*To* UNLO'OSE, ůn-lōōse'. *v. a.* [unleȝan, Sax.] To loose. *Shakspeare.*

*To* UNLO'OSE, ůn-lōōse'. *v. n.* To fall in pieces; to loose all union and connexion. *Collier.*

UNLO'SABLE, ůn-lōō'-zā-bl. *a.* Not to be lost. *Boyle.*

UNLO'VED, ůn-lůvd'. 359. *a.* Not loved. *Sidney.*

UNLO'VELINESS, ůn-lův'-lè-nĕs. *n. s.* Unamiableness; inability to create love. *Sidney.*

UNLO'VELY, ůn-lův'-lè. *a.* That cannot excite love. *Beaumont.*

UNLO'VING, ůn-lův'-ĭng. *a.* Unkind; not fond. *Shak.*

UNLU'CKILY, ůn-lůk'-ĕ-lè. *ad.* Unfortunately; by ill luck. *Shakspeare.*

UNLU'CKINESS*. ůn-lůk'-kè-nĕs. *n. s.* Unfortunateness. *Scott.* Mischievousness. *Addison.*

UNLU'CKY, ůn-lůk'-è. *a.* Unfortunate; producing unhappiness. *Boyle.* Unhappy; miserable; subject to frequent misfortunes. *Spenser.* Slightly mischievous; mischievously waggish. *Tusser.* Ill-omened; inauspicious. *Dryden.*

UNLU'STROUS, ůn-lůs'-trůs. *a.* Wanting splendour; wanting lustre. *Shakspeare.*

*To* UNLU'TE, ůn-lūte'. *v. a.* To separate vessels closed with chymical cement. *Boyle.*

UNMA'DE, ůn-måde'. *a.* Not yet formed; not created. *Spenser.* Deprived of form or qualities. *Woodward.* Omitted to be made. *Blackmore.*

UNMA'IDENLY*. ůn-mā'-dn-lè. *a.* Unbecoming a maiden. *Bp. Hall.*

UNMA'IMED, ůn-måmd'. *a.* Not deprived of any essential part. *Sir J. Beaumont.*

UNMA'KABLE, ůn-mā'-kā-bl. *a.* Not possible to be made. *Grew.*

*To* UNMA'KE, ůn-måke'. *v. a.* To deprive of former qualities before possessed. *Shakspeare.*

UNMA'LLEABLE*, ůn-măl'-lè-ā-bl. *a.* Not malleable. *Fanshawe.*

*To* UNMA'N, ůn-măn'. *v. a.* To deprive of the constituent qualities of a human being, as reason. *Shak.* To emasculate. To break into irresolution; to deject. *Dryden.*

UNMA'NAGEABLE, ůn-măn'-ĕ-jā-bl. *a.* Not manageable; not easily governed. *Glanville.* Not easily wielded.

UNMA'NAGED, ůn-măn'-ĭdjd. 90. *a.* Not broken by horsemanship. *Bp. Taylor.* Not tutored; not educated. *Felton.*

UNMA'NLIKE, ůn-măn'-llke. } *a.* Unbecoming a
UNMA'NLY, ůn-măn'-lè. } human being. *Sidney.* Unsuitable to a man; effeminate. *Sidney.*

UNMA'NNED*, ůn-mănd'. *a.* Not furnished with men. *Kyd.* Not tamed: a term of falconry. *Shak.*

UNMA'NNERED, ůn-măn'-nůrd. *a.* Rude; brutal; uncivil. *B. Jonson.*

UNMA'NNERLINESS, ůn-măn'-nůr-lè-nĕs. *n. s.* Breach of civility; ill behaviour. *Bp. Hall.*

UNMA'NNERLY, ůn-măn'-nůr-lè. *a.* Ill bred; not civil; not complaisant. *Shakspeare.*

UNMA'NNERLY, ůn-măn'-nůr-lè. *ad.* Uncivilly. *Shakspeare.*

UNMANU'RED, ůn-mā-nůrd'. *a.* Not cultivated. *Spenser.*

UNMA'RKED, ůn-mårkt'. 359. *a.* Not observed; not regarded. *Sidney.*

UNMA'RRED*, ŭn-mărd'. *a.* Uninjured; not spoiled. *Spenser.*

UNMA'RRIED, ŭn-măr'-rĭd. 282. *a* Having no husband, or no wife. *Bacon.*

*To* UNMA'RRY*, ŭn-măr'-rè. *v. a.* To separate from the matrimonial contract; to divorce. *Milton.*

*To* UNMA'SK, ŭn-măsk'. *v. a.* To strip of a mask. To strip of any disguise. *Roscommon.*

*To* UNMA'SK, ŭn-măsk'. *v. n.* To put off the mask. *Shakspeare.*

UNMA'SKED, ŭn-măskt'. 359. *a.* Naked; open to the view. *Dryden.*

UNMA'STERABLE, ŭn-mă'-stûr-ă-bl. *a.* Unconquerable; not to be subdued. *Brown.*

UNMA'STERED, ŭn-mă'-stûrd. *a.* Not subdued. Not conquerable. *Shakspeare.*

UNMA'TCHABLE, ŭn-mătsh'-ă-bl. *a.* Unparalleled; unequalled. *Hooker.*

UNMA'TCHED, ŭn-mătsht'. *a.* Matchless; having no match or equal. *Dryden.*

UNME'ANING, ŭn-mē'-nĭng. 410. *a.* Expressing no meaning; having no meaning. *Pope.*

UNME'ANT, ŭn-mĕnt'. *a.* Not intended. *Dryden.*

UNME'ASURABLE, ŭn-mĕzh'-ûr-ă-bl. *a.* Boundless; unbounded. *Shakspeare.*

UNME'ASURABLY*, ŭn-mĕzh'-ûr-ă-blè. *ad.* Beyond all bounds; beyond measure. *Howell.*

UNME'ASURED, ŭn-mĕzh'-ûrd. *a.* Immense; infinite. *Blackmore.* Not measured; plentiful beyond measure. *Milton.*

UNME'DDLED *with*, ŭn-mĕd'-dl'd-wĭTH. 359. *a.* Not touched; not altered. *Carew.*

UNME'DDLING*, ŭn-mĕd'-dl-ĭng. *a.* Not interfering with the affairs of others. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

UNME'DDLINGNESS*, ŭn-mĕd'-dl-ĭng-nĕs. *n. s.* Absence of interposition or intermeddling. *Bp. Hall.*

UNME'DITATED, ŭn-mĕd'-ĕ-tā-tĕd. *a.* Not formed by previous thought. *Milton.*

UNMEE'T, ŭn-mēēt'. *a.* [unmete, Sax.] Not fit; not proper; not worthy. *Spenser.*

UNMEE'TLY*, ŭn-mēēt'-lè. *ad.* Not properly; not suitably. *Spenser.*

UNMEE'TNESS*, ŭn-mēēt'-nĕs. *n. s.* [unmetnýrre, Sax.] Unfitness; unsuitableness. *Milton.*

UNME'LLOWED, ŭn-mĕl'-lōde. *a.* Not fully ripened. *Shakspeare.*

UNMELO'DIOUS*. ŭn-mē-lō'-dè-ŭs. *a.* Harsh; grating; not melodious. *Sir T. Herbert.*

UNME'LTED, ŭn-mĕlt'-ĕd. *a.* Undissolved by heat. *Waller.*

UNME'NTIONED, ŭn-mĕn'-shŭn'd. *a.* Not told; not named. *Clarendon.*

UNME RCHANTABLE, ŭn-mĕr'-tshăn-tă-bl. *a.* Unsaleable; not vendible. *Carew.*

UNME'RCIFUL, ŭn-mĕr'-sè-fûl. *a.* Cruel; severe; inclement. *Locke.* Unconscionable; exorbitant. *Pope.*

UNME'RCIFULLY, ŭn-mĕr'-sè-fûl-è. *ad.* Without mercy; without tenderness. *Addison.*

UNME'RCIFULNESS, ŭn-mĕr'-sè-fûl-nĕs. *n. s.* Inclemency; cruelty; want of tenderness. *Bp. Taylor.*

UNME'RITABLE, ŭn-mĕr'-ĭt-ă-bl. *a.* Having no desert. *Shakspeare.* Not in use.

UNME'RITED, ŭn-mĕr'-ĭt-ĕd. *a.* Not deserved; not obtained otherwise than by favour. *Milton.*

UNME'RITEDNESS, ŭn-mĕr'-ĭt-ĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* State of being undeserved. *Boyle.*

UNME'T*, ŭn-mĕt'. *a.* Not met. *B. Jonson.*

UNMI'GHTY*, ŭn-mī'-tè. *a.* [unmihtig, Sax.] Not powerful; weak.

UNMI'LD*, ŭn-mīld'. *a.* [unmild, Sax.] Not mild; fierce.

UNMI'LDNESS*, ŭn-mīld'-nĕs. *n. s.* Want of mildness. *Milton.*

UNMI'LKED, ŭn-mĭlkt'. *a.* Not milked. *Pope.*

UNMI'LLED*, ŭn-mĭld'. *a.* [Of coin.] Not milled. *Leake.*

UNMI'NDED, ŭn-mīnd'-ĕd. *a.* Not heeded; not regarded. *Shakspeare.*

UNMI'NDFUL, ŭn-mīnd'-fûl. *a.* Not heedful; not regardful; negligent; inattentive. *Spenser.*

UNMI'NDFULLY*, ŭn-mīnd'-fûl-è. *ad.* Carelessly *Scott.*

UNMI'NDFULNESS*, ŭn-mīnd'-fûl-nĕs. *n. s.* Carelessness; heedlessness; negligence; inattention *Scott.*

*To* UNMI'NGLE, ŭn-mĭng'-gl. 505. *v. a.* To separate things mixed. *Bacon.*

UNMI'NGLEABLE, ŭn-mĭng'-gl-ă-bl. *a.* Not susceptive of mixture. *Boyle.* Not used.

UNMI'NGLED, ŭn-mĭng'-gl'd. 359. *a.* Pure; not vitiated by any thing mingled. *Shakspeare.*

UNMI'RY, ŭn-mī'-rè. *a.* Not fouled with dirt. *Gay.*

UNMI'SSED*, ŭn-mĭst'. *a.* Not missed. *Gray.*

UNMI'TIGABLE*, ŭn-mĭt'-ĕ-gă-bl. *a.* That may not be softened. *Shakspeare.*

UNMI'TIGATED, ŭn-mĭt'-ĕ-gā-tĕd. *a.* Not softened. *Shakspeare.*

UNMI'XED, UNMI'XT, ŭn-mĭkst'. 359. *a.* Not mingled with any thing; pure; not corrupted by additions. *Bacon.*

UNMO'ANED, ŭn-mōn'd'. *a.* Not lamented. *Shak.*

UNMOI'ST, ŭn-mŏĭst'. *a.* Not wet. *Phillips.*

UNMOI'STENED, ŭn-mŏĭ'-s'n'd. 359. *a.* Not made wet. *Boyle.*

UNMOLE'STED, ŭn-mō-lĕst'-ĕd. *a.* Free from disturbance; free from external troubles. *Prior.*

UNMO'NIED*, ŭn-mŭn'-nĭd. *a.* Having no money; wanting money. *Shenstone.*

*To* UNMONO'POLIZE*, ŭn-mō-nŏp'-ō-lize. *v. a.* To rescue from being monopolized. *Milton.*

*To* UNMO'OR, ŭn-mōōr'. *v. a.* To loose from land by taking up the anchors. *Pope. Prior* seems to have taken it for casting anchor.

UNMO'RALIZED, ŭn-mŏr'-ă-lĭz'd. *a.* Untutored by morality. *Norris.*

UNMO'RTGAGED, ŭn-mŏr'-gădj'd. 90. *a.* Not mortgaged. *Dryden.*

UNMO'RTIFIED, ŭn-mŏr'-tĕ-fide. *a.* Not subdued by sorrow and severities. *Rogers.*

*To* UNMO'ULD, ŭn-mōld'. [See MOULD.] *v. a.* To change as to the form. *Milton.*

UNMO'URNED, ŭn-mōrn'd'. *a.* Not lamented; not deplored. *Southern.*

UNMO'VABLE, ŭn-mōōv'-ă-bl. *a.* Such as cannot be removed or altered. *Locke.*

UNMO'VABLY*, ŭn-mōōv'-ă-blè. *ad.* Unalterably. *Ellis.*

UNMO'VED, ŭn-mōōv'd'. *a.* Not put out of one place into another. *May.* Not changed in resolution. *Milton.* Not affected; not touched with any passion. *Pope.* Unaltered by passion. *Dryden.*

UNMO'VING, ŭn-mōō'-vĭng. 410. *a.* Having no motion. *Cheyne.* Having no power to raise the passions; unaffecting.

*To* UNMU'FFLE, ŭn-mŭf'-fl. *v. a.* To put off a covering from the face. *Milton.*

UNMU'RMURED*, ŭn-mŭr'-mŭrd. *a.* Not murmured at. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

UNMU'SICAL, ŭn-mū'-zè-kăl. *a.* Not harmonious; not pleasing by sound. *B. Jonson.*

*To* UNMU'ZZLE, ŭn-mŭz'-zl. *v. a.* To loose from a muzzle. *Shakspeare.*

UNNA'MED, ŭn-nāmd'. *a.* Not mentioned. *Milton.* Not having received a name. *Milton.*

UNNA'TIVE*, ŭn-nā'-tĭv. *a.* Not native. *Thomson.*

UNNA'TURAL, ŭn-năt'-tshŭ-răl. *a.* Contrary to the laws of nature; contrary to the common instincts. *Shak.* Acting without the affections implanted by nature. *Shak.* Forced; not agreeable to the real state of persons or things; not representing nature. *Dryden.*

*To* UNNA'TURALIZE*, ŭn-năt'-tshŭ-răl-ize. *v. a* To divest of the affections implanted by nature. *Hales.*

UNNA'TURALLY, ŭn-năt'-tshŭ-răl-è. *ad.* In opposition to nature. *Tillotson.*

UNNA'TURALNESS, ŭn-năt'-tsnŭ-răl-nĕs. *n. s.* Contrariety to nature. *Sidney.*

UNNA'VIGABLE, ŭn-năv'-ĕ-gă-bl. *a.* Not to be passed by vessels; not to be navigated. *Cowley.*

UNNA'VIGATED*, ŭn-nâv'-ē-gā-tĕd. *a.* Not sailed over. *Cooke's Voyage.*

UNNE'CESSARILY, ŭn-nĕs'-sĕs-sâ-rē-lē. *ad.* Without necessity; without need; needlessly. *Hooker.*

UNNE'CESSARINESS, ŭn-nĕs'-sĕs-sâ-rē-nĕs. *n. s.* Needlessness. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

UNNE'CESSARY, ŭn-nĕs'-sĕs-sâ-rē. *a.* Needless; not wanted; useless. *Hooker.*

UNNEE'DFUL*, ŭn-nēēd'-fŭl. *a.* Not wanted; needless. *Milton.*

UNNE'IGHBOURLY, ŭn-nā'-bŭr-lē. 249. *a.* Not kind; not suitable to the duties of a neighbour. *Garth.*

UNNE'IGHBOURLY, ŭn-nā'-bŭr-lē. *ad.* In a manner not suitable to a neighbour; with malevolence; with mutual mischief. *Shakspeare.*

UNNE'RVATE, ŭn-nĕr'-vāt. 91. *a.* Weak; feeble. *Broome.*

*To* UNNE'RVE, ŭn-nĕrv'. *v. a.* To weaken; to enfeeble. *Addison.*

UNNE'RVED, ŭn-nĕrvd'. *a.* Weak; feeble. *Shak.*

UNNE'TH, ŭn-nēTH'. } *ad.* [un and eaðe, Sax.]
UNNE'THES, ŭn-nēTHs'. } Scarcely; hardly; not without difficulty. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

UNNO'BLE, ŭn-nō'-bl. *a.* Mean; ignominious; ignoble. *Shakspeare.*

UNNO'BLY*, ŭn-nō'-blē *ad.* Meanly; ignobly. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

UNNO'TED, ŭn-nō'-tĕd. *a.* Not observed; not regarded; not heeded. *Shakspeare.* Not honoured. *Pope.*

UNNO'TICED*, ŭn-nō'-tĭst. *a.* Not observed; not taken notice of. *Roberts.*

UNNU'MBERED, ŭn-nŭm'-bŭrd. *a.* Innumerable. *Shakspeare.*

UNNU'RTURED*, ŭn-nŭr'-tshŭrd. *a.* Not nurtured; not educated. *Wisdom*, xvii.

UNOBE'YED, ŭn-ō-bāde'. 359. *a.* Not obeyed. *Milton.*

UNOBJE'CTED, ŭn-ŏb-jĕk'-tĕd. *a.* Not charged as a fault, or contrary argument. *Atterbury.*

UNOBJE'CTIONABLE*, ŭn-ŏb-jĕk'-shŭn-â-bl. *a.* Not to be objected against. *Dr. Geddes.*

UNOBNO'XIOUS, ŭn-ŏb-nŏk'-shŭs. *a.* Not liable; not exposed to any hurt. *Donne.*

UNOBSCU'RED*, ŭn-ŏb-skūrd'. *a.* Not obscured; not darkened. *Milton.*

UNOBSE'QUIOUSNESS, ŭn-ŏb-sē'-kwē-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Incompliance; disobedience. *Brown.*

UNOBSE'RVABLE, ŭn-ŏb-zĕr'-vâ-bl. *a.* Not to be observed; not discoverable. *Boyle.*

UNOBSE'RVANCE*, ŭn-ŏb-zĕr'-vânse. *n. s.* Inattention; regardlessness. *Whitlock.*

UNOBSE'RVANT, ŭn-ŏb-zĕr'-vânt. *a.* Not obsequious. Not attentive. *Glanville.*

UNOBSE'RVED, ŭn-ŏb-zĕrvd'. *a.* Not regarded; not attended to; not heeded; not minded. *Bacon.*

UNOBSE'RVEDLY*, ŭn-ŏb-zĕrv'-ĕd-lē. *ad.* Without being observed. *Patrick.*

UNOBSE'RVING, ŭn-ŏb-zĕr'-vĭng. *a.* Inattentive; not heedful. *Dryden.*

UNOBSTRU'CTED, ŭn-ŏb-strŭk'-tĕd. *a.* Not hindered; not stopped. *Blackmore.*

UNOBSTRU'CTIVE, ŭn-ŏb-strŭk'-tĭv. *a.* Not raising any obstacle. *Blackmore.*

UNOBTA'INED, ŭn-ŏb-tānd'. *a.* Not gained; not acquired. *Hooker.*

UNOBTRU'SIVE*, ŭn-ŏb-trū'-sĭv. *a.* Not obtrusive; not forward; modest; humble. *Young.*

UNO'BVIOUS, ŭn-ŏb'-vē-ŭs. *a.* Not readily occurring. *Boyle.*

UNO'CCUPIED, ŭn-ŏk'-kū-pīde. *a.* Unpossessed. *Ray.*

UNOFFE'NDED*, ŭn-ŏf-fĕnd'-ĕd. *a.* Not offended. *Johnson.*

UNOFFE'NDING, ŭn-ŏf-fĕnd'-ĭng. *a.* Harmless; innocent. *Dryden.* Sinless; pure from faut. *Rogers.*

UNOFFE'NSIVE*, ŭn-ŏf-fĕn'-sĭv. *a.* Giving no offence. *Fell.*

UNO'FFERED, ŭn-ŏf'-fŭrd. *a.* Not proposed to acceptance. *Clarendon.*

UNO'FTEN*, ŭn-ŏf'-fn. *ad.* Rarely. *Harris.*

*To* UNO'IL, ŭn-ŏil'. *v. a.* To free from oil. *Dryden.*

UNO'ILED*, ŭn-ŏild'. *a.* Not smeared with oil. *Young.*

UNO'PENED*, ŭn-ō'-pnd. *a.* Not opened; not unclosed. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

UNO'PENING, ŭn-ō'-pn-ĭng. *a.* Not opening. *Pope.*

UNO'PERATIVE, ŭn-ŏp'-ĕr-â-tĭv. *a.* Producing no effects. *South.*

UNOPPO'SED, ŭn-ŏp-pōzd'. *a.* Not encountered by any hostility or obstruction. *Milton.*

UNO'RDERLY, ŭn-ŏr'-dŭr-lē. *a.* Disordered; irregular. *Sanderson.*

UNO'RDINARY, ŭn-ŏr'-dē-nâ-rē. *a.* Uncommon; unusual. *Locke. Ob. J.*

UNO'RGANIZED, ŭn-ŏr'-gân-īzd. *a.* Having no parts instrumental to the motion or nourishment of the rest. *Grew.*

UNORI'GINAL, ŭn-ō-rĭd'-jē-nâl. } *a.* Having no
UNORI'GINATED, ŭn-ō-rĭd'-jē-nā-tĕd. } birth; ungenerated. *Milton.*

UNORNAME'NTAL*, ŭn-ŏr-nâ-mĕnt'-âl. *a.* Plain; without ornament. *West.*

UNO'RNAMENTED*, ŭn-ŏr'-nâ-mĕnt-ĕd. *a.* Not adorned; not dressed with ornaments. *Coventry.*

UNO'RTHODOX, ŭn-ŏr'-thō-dŏks. *a.* Not holding pure doctrine. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

UNOSTENTA'TIOUS*, ŭn-ŏs-tĕn-tā'-shŭs. *a.* Not boastful; modest. *West.*

UNO'WED, ŭn-ōde'. *a.* Having no owner. *Shak.*

UNO'WNED, ŭn-ōnd'. *a.* Having no owner. Not acknowledged; not claimed. *Milton.*

UNPACI'FICK*, ŭn-pâ-sĭf'-ĭk. *a.* Not of a peaceable turn; not gentle. *Warton.*

UNPA'CIFIED*, ŭn-pâs'-sē-fīde. *a.* Not composed; not calmed. *Browne.*

*To* UNPA'CK, ŭn-pâk'. *v. a.* To disburden; to exonerate. *Shak.* To open any thing bound together. *Boyle.*

UNPA'CKED, ŭn-pâkt'. 359. *a.* Not collected by unlawful artifices. *Hudibras.*

UNPA'ID, ŭn-pâde'. *a.* Not discharged. *Milton.* Not receiving dues or debts. *Collier.*—*Unpaid for.* That for which the price is not yet given; taken on trust. *Shakspeare.*

UNPA'INED, ŭn-pând'. *a.* Suffering no pain. *Milton.*

UNPA'INFUL, ŭn-pāne'-fŭl. *a.* Giving no pain. *Locke.*

UNPA'LATABLE, ŭn-pâl'-â-tâ-bl. *a.* Nauseous; disgusting. *Dryden.*

*To* UNPA'RADISE*, ŭn-pâr'-â-dīse. *v. a.* To deprive of happiness resembling that of paradise. *Young.*

UNPA'RAGONED, ŭn-pâr'-â-gŏnd. *a.* Unequalled; unmatched. *Shakspeare.*

UNPA'RALLELED, ŭn-pâr'-âl-lĕld. *a.* Not matched; not to be matched; having no equal. *Shak.*

UNPA'RDONABLE, ŭn-pâr'-dn-â-bl. *a.* [*impardonable*, Fr.] Irremissible. *Hooker.*

UNPA'RDONABLY, ŭn-pâr'-dn-â-blē. *ad.* Beyond forgiveness. *Atterbury.*

UNPA'RDONED, ŭn-pâr'-dnd. 359. *a.* Not forgiven. *Rogers.* Not discharged; not cancelled by a legal pardon. *Raleigh.*

UNPA'RDONING, ŭn-pâr'-dn-ĭng. 410. *a.* Not forgiving. *Dryden.*

UNPA'RLIAMENTARINESS, ŭn-pâr-lē-mĕnt'-â-rē-nĕs. *n. s.* Contrariety to the usage or constitution of parliament. *Clarendon.*

UNPA'RLIAMENTARY, ŭn-pâr-lē-mĕnt'-â-rē. *a.* Contrary to the rules of parliament. *Swift.*

UNPA'RTED, ŭn-pâr'-tĕd. *a.* Undivided; not separated. *Prior.*

UNPA'RTIAL, ŭn-pâr'-shâl. *a.* Equal; honest: not now in use. *Sanderson.*

UNPA'RTIALLY, ŭn-pâr'-shâl-ē. *ad.* Equally; indifferently. *Hooker.*

UNPA'SSABLE, ŭn-pâs'-sâ-bl. *a.* Admitting no passage. *Esther*, xvi. Not current; not suffered to pass. *Locke.*

UNPA'SSIONATE. ůn-pásh'-ůn-át. 91. }
UNPA'SSIONATED, ůn-pásh'-ůn-á-têd. } *a.* Free from passion; calm; impartial. *Wotton.*

UNPA'SSIONATELY. ůn-pásh'-ůn-át-lè. *ad.* Without passion. *King Charles.*

UNPA'STORAL*. ůn-pás'-tůr-ůl. *a.* Not pastoral; not becoming pastoral manners. *Warton.*

UNPA'THED, ůn-pá'тнd'. *a.* Untracked; unmarked by passage. *Shakspeare.*

UNPATHE'TICK*, ůn-pá-*th*ĕt'-ĭk. *a.* Not passionate; not moving. *Warton.*

UNPA'TRONIZED*, ůn-pā'-trůn-īzd. *a.* Not having a patron. *Johnson.*

*To* UNPA'Y, ůn-pā'. *v. a.* Not to pay; not to compensate. *Dryden.* To undo: a low, ludicrous word. *Shakspeare.*

UNPE'ACEABLE, ůn-pē'-sā-bl. *a.* Quarrelsome; inclined to disturb the tranquillity of others. *Hammond.*

UNPE'ACEFUL*, ůn-pēse'-fůl. *a.* Unpacifick; violent; without peace. *Cowley.*

*To* UNPE'G, ůn-pĕg'. *v. a.* To open any thing closed with a peg. *Shakspeare.*

UNPE'NETRABLE*, ůn-pĕn'-ē-trā-bl *a.* Impenetrable. *Herbert.*

UNPE'NITENT*, ůn-pĕn'-ē-tĕnt. *a.* Impenitent. *Sandys.*

UNPE'NSIONED, ůn-pĕn'-shůnd. *a.* Not kept in dependence by a pension. *Pope.*

*To* UNPE'OPLE, ůn-pēē'-pl. *v. a.* To depopulate; to deprive of inhabitants. *Spenser.*

UNPERCE'IVABLE*, ůn-pĕr-sē'-vā-bl. *a.* Not readily to be perceived; not obvious. *Pearson.*

UNPERCE'IVED, ůn-pĕr-sēvd'. *a.* Not observed; not heeded; not sensibly discovered; not known. *Bacon.*

UNPERCE'IVEDLY, ůn-pĕr-sē'-vĕd-lè. 364. *ad.* So as not to be perceived. *Boyle.*

UNPE'RFECT, ůn-pĕr'-fĕkt. *a.* [*imperfait*, Fr.; *imperfectus*, Lat.] Incomplete. *Peacham.*

UNPE'RFECTED*, ůn-pĕr'-fĕkt-ĕd. *a.* Not perfected; not completed. *Hammond.*

UNPE'RFECTLY*, ůn-pĕr'-fĕkt-lè. *ad.* Imperfectly. *Hales.*

UNPE'RFECTNESS, ůn-pĕr'-fĕkt-nĕs. *n. s.* Imperfection; incompleteness. *Ascham.*

UNPERFO'RMED, ůn-pĕr-fôrmd'. [See PERFORM.] *a.* Undone; not done. *Bp. Taylor.*

UNPERFO'RMING*, ůn-pĕr-fôrm'-ĭng. *a.* Not discharging its office. *Dryden.*

UNPE'RISHABLE, ůn-pĕr'-ĭsh-ā-bl. *a.* Lasting to perpetuity; exempt from decay. *Hammond.*

UNPE'RISHED*, ůn-pĕr'-ĭsht. *a.* Not violated; not destroyed. *Sir T. Elyot.*

UNPE'RJURED, ůn-pĕr'-jůrd. *a.* Free from perjury. *Dryden.*

*To* UNPERPLE'X*, ůn-pĕr-plĕks'. *v. a.* To relieve from perplexity. *Donne.*

UNPERPLE'XED, ůn-pĕr-plĕkst'. *a.* Disentangled; not embarrassed. *Locke.*

UNPERSPI'RABLE, ůn-pĕr-spī'-rā-bl. *a.* Not to be emitted through the pores of the skin. *Arbuth.*

UNPERSUA'DABLE, ůn-pĕr-swā'-dā-bl. *a.* Inexorable; not to be persuaded. *Sidney.*

UNPE'TRIFIED, ůn-pĕt'-trè-fīde. *a.* Not turned to stone. *Brown.*

UNPHILOSO'PHICAL, ůn-fĭl-lŏ-zŏf'-ē-kăl. *a.* Unsuitable to the rules of philosophy, or right reason. *Collier.*

UNPHILOSO'PHICALLY, ůn-fĭl-lŏ-zŏf'-ē-kăl-è. *ad.* In a manner contrary to the rules of right reason. *South.*

UNPHILOSO'PHICALNESS, ůn-fĭl-lŏ-zŏf'-ē-kăl-nĕs. *n. s.* Incongruity with philosophy. *Norris.*

*To* UNPHILO'SOPHIZE, ůn-fē-lŏs'-sŏ-fīze. *v. a.* To degrade from the character of a philosopher. *Pope.*

UNPHY'SICKED*, ůn-fĭz'-ĭkt. *a.* Not indebted to medicine; not influenced by medicine. *Howell.*

UNPIE'RCED, ůn-pērst'. 359. [See PIERCE.] *a* Not penetrated; not pierced. *Milton.*

UNPI'LLARED, ůn-pĭl'-lărd. *a.* Deprived of pillars. *Pope.*

UNPI'LLOWED, ůn-pĭl'-lōde. *a.* Wanting a pillow *Milton.*

*To* UNPI'N, ůn-pĭn'. *v. a.* To open what is shut or fastened with a pin. *Shakspeare.*

UNPI'NKED, ůn-pĭngkt'. 359. *a.* Not marked with eyelet holes. *Shakspeare.*

UNPI'TIED, ůn-pĭt'-tĭd. 282. *a.* Not compassionated; not regarded with sympathetical sorrow. *Shak.*

UNPI'TIFUL*, ůn-pĭt'-ē-fůl. *a.* Not merciful. Not exciting pity. *Davies.*

UNPI'TIFULLY, ůn-pĭt'-ē-fůl-è. *ad.* Unmercifully, without mercy. *Shakspeare.*

UNPI'TYING, ůn-pĭt'-tè-ĭng. 410. *a.* Having no compassion. *Granville.*

UNPLA'CABLE*, ůn-plā'-kā-bl. *a.* Not to be appeased; implacable. *Fotherby.*

UNPLA'CED, ůn-plāst'. 359. *a.* Having no place of dependence. *Pope.*

UNPLA'GUED, ůn-plāgd'. 359. *a.* Not tormented *Shakspeare.*

UNPLA'NTED, ůn-plăn'-tĕd. *a.* Not planted; spontaneous. *Waller.*

UNPLA'USIBLE, ůn-plâw'-zè-bl. *a.* Not plausible, not such as has a fair appearance. *Clarendon.*

UNPLA'USIVE, ůn-plâw'-sĭv. *a.* Not approving. *Shakspeare.*

UNPLEA'DABLE*, ůn-plē'-dā-bl. *a.* Not capable to be alleged in plea. *South.*

UNPLEA'SANT, ůn-plĕz'-ănt. *a.* Not delighting; troublesome; uneasy. *Hooker.*

UNPLEA'SANTLY, ůn-plĕz'-ănt-lè. *ad.* Not delightfully; uneasily. *Pope.*

UNPLEA'SANTNESS, ůn-plĕz'-ănt-nĕs. *n. s* Want of qualities to give delight. *Hooker.*

UNPLEA'SED, ůn-plēzd'. 359. *a.* Not pleased; not delighted. *Shakspeare.*

UNPLEA'SING, ůn-plē'-zĭng. 410. *a.* Offensive; disgusting; giving no delight. *Milton.*

UNPLEA'SINGNESS*, ůn-plē'-zĭng-nĕs. *n. s.* Want of qualities to please. *Milton.*

UNPLEA'SIVE*, ůn-plē'-zĭv. *a.* Not pleasing. *Bp. Hall.*

UNPLI'ANT, ůn-plī'-ănt. *a.* Not easily bent; not conforming to the will. *Wotton.*

UNPLO'UGHED, ůn-plŏůd'. *a.* Not ploughed. *Mortimer.*

*To* UNPLU'ME, ůn-plūme'. *v. a.* To strip of plumes; to degrade. *Glanville.*

UNPOE'TICAL, ůn-pō-ĕt'-tè-kăl. } *a.* Not as be-
UNPOE'TICK, ůn-pō-ĕt'-ĭk. 509. } comes a poet. *Bp. Corbett.*

UNPOE'TICALLY*, ůn-pō-ĕt'-tè-kăl-lè. *ad.* In a manner unbecoming a poet. *Dr. Warton.*

UNPO'INTED*, ůn-pŏĭnt'-ĕd. *a.* Having no point or sting. *B. Jonson.* Not observing punctuations. *Dryden.*

*To* UNPO'ISON*, ůn-pŏĭ'-zn. *v. a.* To remove poison from. *South.*

UNPO'IZED*, ůn-pŏĭzd'. *a.* Wanting equipoise *Thomson.*

UNPO'LISHED, ůn-pŏl'-ĭsht. 359. *a.* Not smoothed; not brightened by attrition. *Wotton.* Not civilized; not refined. *Waller.*

UNPOLI'TE, ůn-pō-līte'. *a.* [*impoli*, Fr.; *impolitus*, Lat.] Not elegant; not refined; not civil. *Watts.*

UNPOLI'TENESS*, ůn-pō-līte'-nĕs. *n. s.* Want of elegance. *Blackwall.* Want of courtesy or civility.

UNPO'LLED*, ůn-pōld'. *a.* Unplundered. *Fanshawe.* Not registered as a voter.

UNPOLLU'TED, ůn-pŏl-lū'-tĕd. *a.* [*impollutus*, Lat.] Not corrupted; not defiled. *Shakspeare.*

UNPO'PULAR, ůn-pŏp'-ū-lăr. 88. *a.* Not fitted to please the people. *Addison.*

UNPOPULA'RITY*, ůn-pŏp-ū-lăr'-ē-tè. *n. s.* Want of qualities to please the people. *Ld. Lyttelton.*

UNPO'RTABLE, ŭn-pōrt'-â-bl. *a.* Not to be carried. *Raleigh.*
UNPO'RTIONED*, ŭn-pōr'-shŭnd. *a.* Not endowed with a fortune. *Young.*
UNPO'RTUOUS*, ŭn-pōr'-tshŭ-ŭs. *a.* Having no ports. *Burke.*
UNPOSSE'SSED, ŭn-pŏz-zĕst'. *a.* Not had; not held; not enjoyed. *Shakspeare.*
UNPOSSE'SSING, ŭn-pŏz-zĕs'-sĭng. *a.* Having no possession. *Shakspeare.*
UNPO'SSIBLE*, ŭn-pŏs'-sĕ-bl. *a.* Not possible. *Bacon.*
UNPRA'CTICABLE, ŭn-prăk'-tĕ-kâ-bl. *a.* Not feasible; not practicable. *Boyle.*
UNPRA'CTISED, ŭn-prăk'-tĭst. *a.* Not skilful by use and experience; raw; being in the state of a novice. *Shakspeare.* Not known; or not familiar by use. *Prior.*
UNPRA'ISED, ŭn-prāzd'. *a.* Not celebrated; not praised. *Spenser.*
UNPRECA'RIOUS, ŭn-prĕ-kâ'-rē-ŭs. *a.* Not dependent on another. *Blackmore.*
UNPRE'CEDENTED, ŭn-prĕs'-sĕ-dĕn-tĕd. *a.* Not justifiable by any example. *Swift.*
UNPRECI'SE*, ŭn-prē-sīse'. *a.* Loose; not exact. *Warton.*
*To* UNPREDI'CT, ŭn-prē-dĭkt'. *v. n.* To retract prediction. *Milton.*
UNPREFE'RRED, ŭn-prē-fĕr'd'. *a.* Not advanced. *Collier.*
UNPRE'GNANT, ŭn-prĕg'-nănt. *a.* Not prolifick; not quick of wit. *Shakspeare.*
UNPREJU'DICATE, ŭn-prē-jū'-dē-kâte. } *a.*
UNPREJU'DICATED*, ŭn-prē-jū'-dē-kā-tĕd. } *a.* Not prepossessed by any settled notions. *Bp. Hall.*
UNPRE'JUDICED, ŭn-prĕd'-jū-dĭst. *a.* Free from prejudice; free from prepossession; not preoccupied by opinion; void of preconceived notions. *Tillotson.*
UNPRE'JUDICEDNESS*, ŭn-prĕd'-jū-dĭs-ĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* State of being unprejudiced. *Clarke.*
UNPRELA'TICAL, ŭn-prē-lăt'-ē-kăl. *a.* Unsuitable to a prelate. *Clarendon.*
UNPREME'DITATED, ŭn-prē-mĕd'-ē-tā-tĕd. *a.* Not prepared in the mind beforehand. *Milton.*
UNPREPA'RED, ŭn-prē-pâr'd'. *a.* Not fitted by previous measures. *Milton.* Not made fit for the dreadful moment of departure. *Shakspeare.*
UNPREPA'REDNESS, ŭn-prē-pâ'-rĕd-nĕs. 365. *n. s.* State of being unprepared. *K. Charles.*
UNPREPOSSE'SSED, ŭn-prē-pŏz-zĕst'. *a.* Not prepossessed; not preoccupied by notions. *South.*
UNPRE'SSED, ŭn-prĕst'. *a.* Not pressed. *Shak.* Not enforced. *Clarendon.*
UNPRESU'MPTUOUS*, ŭn-prē-zŭm'-tshŭ-ŭs. *a.* Not presumptuous; submissive; humble. *Cowper.*
UNPRETE'NDING, ŭn-prē-tĕn'-dĭng. *a.* Not claiming any distinctions. *Pope.*
UNPREVA'ILING, ŭn-prē-vā'-lĭng. *a.* Being of no force. *Shakspeare.*
UNPREVE'NTED, ŭn-prē-vĕnt'-ĕd. *a.* Not previously hindered. *Shak.* Not preceded by any thing. *Milton.*
*To* UNPRIE'ST*, ŭn-prēēst'. *v. a.* To deprive of the orders of a priest. *Milton.*
UNPRIE'STLY*, ŭn-prēēst'-lē. *a.* Unsuitable to a priest. *Bale.*
UNPRI'NCELY, ŭn-prĭns'-lē. *a.* Unsuitable to a prince. *K. Charles.*
UNPRI'NCIPLED, ŭn-prĭn'-sē-pl'd. 359. *a.* Not settled in tenets or opinions. *Milton.*
UNPRI'NTED, ŭn-prĭnt'-ĕd. *a.* Not printed. *Pope.*
UNPRI'SONED, ŭn-prĭz'-z'n'd. 359. *a.* Set free from confinement. *Donne.*
UNPRI'ZABLE, ŭn-prī'-zâ-bl. *a.* Not valued; not of estimation. *Shakspeare.*
UNPRI'ZED, ŭn-prīz'd'. *a.* Not valued. *Shak.*
UNPROCLA'IMED, ŭn-prō-klām'd'. *a.* Not notified by a publick declaration. *Milton.*
UNPRODU'CTIVE*, ŭn-prō-dŭk'-tĭv. *a.* Having no power to produce; not efficient; barren. *Burke.*
UNPROFA'NED, ŭn-prō-fān'd'. *a.* Not violated. *Dryden.*
UNPROFI'CIENCY*, ŭn-prō-fĭsh'-ĕn-sē. *n. s.* Want of improvement. *Bp. Hall.*
UNPRO'FITABLE, ŭn-prŏf'-ē-tâ-bl. *a.* Useless; serving no purpose. *Hooker.*
UNPRO'FITABLENESS, ŭn-prŏf'-ē-tâ-bl-nĕs. *n. s* Uselessness. *Addison.*
UNPRO'FITABLY, ŭn-prŏf'-ē-tâ-blē. *ad.* Uselessly; without advantage. *B. Jonson.*
UNPRO'FITED, ŭn-prŏf'-ĭt-ĕd. *a.* Having no gain *Shakspeare.*
UNPROJE'CTED*, ŭn-prō-jĕkt'-ĕd. *a.* Not planned; not formed in the mind. *South.*
UNPROLI'FICK, ŭn-prō-lĭf'-ĭk. *a.* Barren; not productive. *Hale.*
UNPRO'MISING, ŭn-prŏm'-ĭs-ĭng. *a.* Giving no promise of excellence; having no appearance of value. *Locke.*
UNPRO'MPTED*, ŭn-prŏmpt'-ĕd. *a.* Not dictated. *Congreve.*
UNPRONO'UNCED, ŭn-prō-nŏŭnst'. *a.* Not uttered; not spoken. *Milton.*
UNPRO'PER, ŭn-prŏp'-ŭr. 98. *a.* Not peculiar. *Shakspeare.* Unfit; not right.
UNPRO'PERLY, ŭn-prŏp'-ŭr-lē. *ad.* Contrarily to propriety; improperly. *Shakspeare.*
UNPROPHE'TICAL*, ŭn-prō-fĕt'-ē-kăl. } *a.* Not
UNPROPHE'TICK*, ŭn-prō-fĕt'-ĭk. } foreseeing or foretelling future events. *Ellis.*
UNPROPI'TIOUS, ŭn-prō-pĭsh'-ŭs. *a.* Not favourable; inauspicious. *Pope.*
UNPROPO'RTIONABLE*, ŭn-prō-pōr'-shŭn-â-bl. *a.* Not suitable; not such as is fit. *Government of the Tongue.*
UNPROPO'RTIONATE*, ŭn-prō-pōr'-shŭn-āte. *a.* Not proportioned; not suited. *Pearson.*
UNPROPO'RTIONED, ŭn-prō-pōr'-shŭn'd. *a.* Not suited to something else. *Shakspeare.*
UNPROPO'SED, ŭn-prō-pōz'd'. *a.* Not proposed *Dryden.*
UNPRO'PPED, ŭn-prŏpt'. 359. *a.* Not supported, not upheld. *Milton.*
UNPRO'SPEROUS, ŭn-prŏs'-pŭr-ŭs. *a.* [*improsper*, Lat.] Unfortunate; not prosperous. *Clarendon.*
UNPRO'SPEROUSLY, ŭn-prŏs'-pŭr-ŭs-lē. *ad.* Unsuccessfully. *Bp. Taylor.*
UNPRO'SPEROUSNESS*, ŭn-prŏs'-pŭr-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* State of being unprosperous. *Hammond.*
UNPROTE'CTED, ŭn-prō-tĕk'-tĕd. *a.* Not protected; not supported; not defended. *Hooker.*
UNPRO'VED, ŭn-prōōv'd'. *a.* Not tried; not known by trial. *Spenser.* Not evinced by argument. *Boyle.*
*To* UNPROVI'DE, ŭn-prō-vīde'. *v. a.* To divest of resolution or qualifications; to unfurnish. *Shak.*
UNPROVI'DED, ŭn-prō-vī'-dĕd. *a.* Not secured or qualified by previous measures. *Shak.* Not furnished; not previously supplied. *K. Charles.*
UNPROVO'KED, ŭn-prō-vōkt'. *a.* Not provoked. *Dryden.*
UNPROVO'KING, ŭn-prō-vō'-kĭng. *a.* Giving no offence. *Fleetwood.*
UNPRUDE'NTIAL*, ŭn-prū-dĕn'-shăl. *a.* Imprudent. *Milton.*
UNPRU'NED, ŭn-prūn'd'. *a.* Not cut; not lopped. *Shakspeare.*
UNPU'BLICK, ŭn-pŭb'-lĭk. *a.* Private; not generally known or seen. *Bp. Taylor.*
UNPU'BLISHED, ŭn-pŭb'-lĭsht. *a.* Secret; unknown. *Shak.* Not given to the publick. *Pope.*
UNPU'NISHED, ŭn-pŭn'-ĭsht. *a.* [*impunitus*, Lat.] Not punished; suffered to continue in impunity *Ecclus.* viii.
UNPU'RCHASED, ŭn-pŭr'-tshăst. *a.* Unbought. *Denham.*
UNPU'RE*, ŭn-pūre'. *a.* Not clean; not pure. *Donne.*
UNPU'RGED, ŭn-pŭrj'd'. *a.* Not purged; unpurified. *Shakspeare.*
UNPU'RIFIED, ŭn-pū'-rē-fīde. 282. *a.* Not freed from recrement. Not cleansed from sin. *Decay of Christian Piety.*
UNPU'RPOSED, ŭn-pŭr'-pŭst. *a.* Not designed; not intentional. *Shakspeare.*

UNPURSU'ED, ůn-půr-sůde'. *a.* Not pursued. *Milton.*

UNPU'TREFIED, ůn-pů'-trē-fīde. *a.* Not corrupted by rottenness. *Bacon.*

UNQUA'LIFIED, ůn-kwŏl'-ē-fīde. 282. *a.* Not fit. *Decay of Chr. Piety.* Not softened; not abated.

UNQUA'LIFIEDNESS*, ůn-kwŏl'-ē-fīde-nĕs. *n. s.* State of being unqualified. *Biblioth. Bibl.*

*To* UNQUA'LIFY, ůn-kwŏl'-ē-fī. *v. a.* To disqualify; to divest of qualification. *Addison.*

UNQUA'LITIED*, ůn-kwŏl'-ē-tĭd. *a.* Deprived of the usual faculties. *Shakspeare. Ob. T.*

UNQUA'RRELABLE, ůn-kwŏr'-rĭl-â-bl. *a.* Such as cannot be impugned. *Brown.*

*To* UNQUE'EN, ůn-kwēēn'. *v. a.* To divest of the dignity of queen. *Shakspeare.*

UNQUE'LLED*, ůn-kwĕld'. *a.* Unsubdued. *Thomson.* Not kept down. *Thomson.*

UNQUE'NCHABLE, ůn-kwĕnsh'-â-bl. *a.* Unextinguishable. *Bacon.*

UNQUE'NCHABLENESS, ůn-kwĕnsh'-â-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Unextinguishableness. *Hakewill.*

UNQUE'NCHED, ůn-kwĕnsht'. *a.* Not extinguished. *Bacon.* Not extinguishable. *Arbuthnot.*

UNQUE'STIONABLE, ůn-kwĕs'-tshŭn-â-bl. 405. *a.* Indubitable; not to be doubted. *Wotton.* That cannot bear to be questioned without impatience. *Shakspeare.*

UNQUE'STIONABLY, ůn-kwĕs'-tshŭn-â-blē. *ad.* Indubitably; without doubt. *Sprat.*

UNQUE'STIONED, ůn-kwĕs'-tshůn'd. *a.* Not doubted; passed without doubt. *Brown.* Indisputable; not to be opposed. *B. Jonson.* Not interrogated; not examined. *Dryden.*

UNQUI'CK, ůn-kwĭk'. *a.* Motionless; not alive. *Daniel.*

UNQUI'CKENED, ůn-kwĭk'-k'n'd. *a.* Not animated; not ripened to vitality. *Blackmore.*

UNQUI'ET, ůn-kwī'-ĕt. *a.* [*inquiet*, Fr.; *inquietus*, Lat.] Moved with perpetual agitation; not calm; not still. *Milton.* Disturbed; full of perturbation; not at peace. *Shak.* Restless; unsatisfied. *Pope.*

*To* UNQUI'ET*, ůn-kwī'-ĕt. *v. a.* To disquiet; to make uneasy. *Lord Herbert.*

UNQUI'ETLY, ůn-kwī'-ĕt-lē. *ad.* Without rest. *Shakspeare.*

UNQUI'ETNESS, ůn-kwī'-ĕt-nĕs. *n. s.* Want of tranquillity. *Denham.* Want of peace. *Spenser.* Restlessness; turbulence. *Dryden.* Perturbation; uneasiness. *Shakspeare.*

UNQUI'ETUDE*, ůn-kwī'-ē-tůde. *n. s.* Disquietude; uneasiness; restlessness. *Wotton.*

UNRA'CKED, ůn-răkt'. *a.* Not poured from the lees. *Bacon.*

UNRA'KED, ůn-răkt'. *a.* Not thrown together and covered: used only of fires. *Shakspeare.*

UNRA'NSACKED, ůn-răn'-săkt. *a.* Not pillaged. *Knolles.*

UNRA'NSOMED, ůn-răn'-sůmd. *a.* Not set free by payment for liberty. *Pope.*

*To* UNRA'VEL, ůn-răv'-v'l. 103. *v. a.* To disentangle; to extricate; to clear. *Fell.* To disorder; to throw out of the present order. *Tillotson.* To clear up the intrigue of a play. *Pope.*

*To* UNRA'VEL*, ůn-răv'-v'l. *v. n.* To be unfolded. *Young.*

UNRA'ZORED, ůn-rā'-zůr'd. *a.* Unshaven. *Milton.*

UNRE'ACHED, ůn-rētsht'. 359. *a.* Not attained. *Dryden.*

UNRE'AD, ůn-rĕd'. *a.* Not read; not publickly pronounced. *Hooker.* Untaught; not learned in books. *Dryden.*

UNRE'ADINESS, ůn-rĕd'-ē-nĕs. *n. s.* Want of readiness; want of promptness. *Hooker.* Want of preparation. *Bp. Taylor.*

UNRE'ADY, ůn-rĕd'-ē. *a.* Not prepared; not fit. *Spenser.* Not prompt; not quick. *Brown.* Awkward; ungain. *Bacon.* Undressed. *Shakspeare.*

UNRE'AL, ůn-rē'-ăl. *a.* Unsubstantial; having only appearance. *Shakspeare.*

UNRE'APED*, ůn-rēēpt'. *a.* Not reaped; uncut. *Carew.*

UNRE'ASONABLE, ůn-rē'-z'n-â-bl. *a.* Not agreeable to reason. *Hooker.* Exorbitant; claiming or insisting on more than is fit. *Dryden.* Greater than is fit; immoderate. *Atterbury.* Irrational. *Wisdom*, xi.

UNRE'ASONABLENESS, ůn-rē'-z'n-â-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Inconsistency with reason. *Hammond.* Exorbitance; excessive demand. *K. Charles.*

UNRE'ASONABLY, ůn-rē'-z'n-â-blē. *ad.* In a manner contrary to reason. *Addison.* More than enough. *Shakspeare.*

*To* UNRE'AVE, ůn-rēve'. *v. a.* [now *unravel.*] To unwind; to disentangle. *Spenser.* Not to tear asunder; not to rive; not to unroof. *Bp. Hall.*

UNREBA'TED, ůn-rē-bā'-tĕd. *a.* Not blunted. *Hakewill.*

UNREBU'KABLE, ůn-rē-bū'-kā-bl. *a.* Obnoxious to no censure. 1 *Tim.* vi.

UNRECE'IVED, ůn-rē-sēv'd'. *a.* Not received *Hooker.*

UNRECLA'IMED, ůn-rē-klām'd'. *a.* Not tamed *Shak.* Not reformed. *Rogers.*

UNRECONCI'LABLE, ůn-rĕk-ůn-sī'-lā-bl. *a.* Not to be appeased; implacable. *Shak.* Not to be made consistent with. *Hammond.*

UNRE'CONCILED, ůn-rĕk'-ůn-sĭl'd. *a.* Not reconciled. *Shakspeare.*

UNRECO'RDED, ůn-rē-kŏr'-dĕd. *a.* Not kept in remembrance by publick monuments. *Milton.*

UNRECO'VERABLE*, ůn-rē-kŭv'-ůr-â-bl. *a.* Not to be recovered; past recovery. *Feltham.*

UNRECO'VERED*, ůn-rē-kŭv'-ůrd. *a.* Not recovered. *Drayton.*

UNRECO'UNTED, ůn-rē-kŏůnt'-ĕd. *a.* Not told; not related. *Shakspeare.*

UNRECRU'ITABLE, ůn-rē-krōō't'-â-bl. *a.* Incapable of repairing the deficiencies of an army. *Milton.*

UNRECU'RING, ůn-rē-kū'-rĭng. *a* Irremediable. *Shakspeare.*

UNREDU'CED, ůn-rē-dŭst'. *a.* Not reduced. *Davies.*

UNREDU'CIBLE*, ůn-rē-dū'-sē-bl. *a.* Not reducible. *Ash.*

UNREDU'CIBLENESS*, ůn-rē-dū'-sē-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Impossibility of being reduced. *South.*

UNREFI'NED*, ůn-rē-fīnd'. *a.* Not refined. *Cleaveland.*

UNREFO'RMABLE, ůn-rē-fōr'-mā-bl. *a.* Not to be put into a new form. *Hammond.*

UNREFO'RMED, ůn-rē-fôrm'd'. *a.* Not amended; not corrected. *Davies.* Not brought to newness of life. *Hammond.*

UNREFRA'CTED, ůn-rē-frăk'-tĕd. *a.* Not refracted. *Newton.*

UNREFRE'SHED, ůn-rē-frĕsht'. *a.* Not cheered; not relieved. *Arbuthnot.*

UNREGA'RDED, ůn-rē-gär'-dĕd. *a.* Not heeded, not respected; neglected. *Spenser.*

UNREGE'NERACY*, ůn-rē-jĕn'-ůr-â-sē. *n. s.* State of being unregenerate. *Hammond.*

UNREGE'NERATE, ůn-rē-jĕn'-ĕr-āte. *a.* Not brought to a new life. *Stephens.*

UNRE'GISTERED, ůn-rĕd'-jĭs-tůr'd. *a.* Not recorded. *Shakspeare.*

UNRE'INED, ůn-rān'd'. 359. *a.* Not restrained by the bridle. *Milton.*

UNREJO'ICING*, ůn-rē-jōĭs'-ĭng. *a.* Unjoycus; gloomy; sad; dismal. *Thomson.*

UNRELA'TED*, ůn-rē-lā'-tĕd. *a.* Not allied by kindred. *Barrow.* Having no connexion with any thing. *Warburton.*

UNRE'LATIVE*, ůn-rĕl'-ā-tĭv. *a.* Having no relation to, or connexion with. *Lord Chesterfield.*

UNRE'LATIVELY*, ůn-rĕl'-ā-tĭv-lē. *ad.* Without relation to any thing else. *Lord Bolingbroke.*

UNRELE'NTING, ůn-rē-lĕnt'-ĭng. *a.* Hard; cruel; feeling no pity. *Shakspeare.*

UNRELIE'VABLE, ůn-rē-lē'-vā-bl. *a.* Admitting no succour. *Boyle.*

UNRELIE'VED, ůn-rē-lēēv'd'. *a.* Not succoured. *Dryden.* Not eased. *Boyle.*

UNREMA'RKABLE, ůn-rē-mārk'-ā-bl. *a.* Not ca

pable of being observed. *Digby.* Not worthy of notice.

UNREME'DIABLE, ŭn-rè-mè'-dè-â-bl. *a.* Admitting no remedy. *Sidney.*

UNRE'MEDIED*, ŭn-rĕm'-è-dĭd. *a.* Not cured. *Milton.*

UNREME'MBERED, ŭn-rè-mĕm'-bŭrd. *a.* Not retained in the mind; not recollected. *Wotton.*

UNREME'MBERING, ŭn-rè-mĕm'-bŭr-ĭng. *a.* Having no memory. *Dryden.*

UNREME'MBRANCE, ŭn-rè-mĕm'-brânse. *n. s.* Forgetfulness; want of remembrance. *Watts.*

UNREMI'TTING*, ŭn-rè-mĭt'-tĭng. *a.* Not relaxing; not abating; persevering. *Thomson.*

UNREMO'VABLE, ŭn-rè-mōōv'-â-bl. *a.* Not to be taken away. *Sidney.*

UNREMO'VABLENESS*, ŭn-rè-mōōv'-â-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Impracticability of being removed. *Bp. Hall.*

UNREMO'VABLY, ŭn-rè-mōōv'-â-blè. *ad.* In a manner that admits no removal. *Shakspeare.*

UNREMO'VED, ŭn-rè-mōōv'd'. *a.* Not taken away. *Hammond.* Not capable of being removed. *Milton.*

UNRENE'WED*, ŭn-rè-nūde'. *a.* Not made anew; not renewed. *South.*

UNREPA'ID, ŭn-rè-pāde'. *a.* Not recompensed; not compensated. *Dryden.*

UNREPE'ALED, ŭn-rè-pēl'd'. *a.* Not revoked; not abrogated. *Dryden.*

UNREPE'NTANCE*, ŭn-rè-pĕnt'-ânse. *n. s.* State of being unrepentant. *Wharton.*

UNREPE'NTED, ŭn-rè-pĕnt'-ĕd. *a.* Not expiated by penitential sorrow. *Hooker.*

UNREPE'NTING, ŭn-rè-pĕnt'-ĭng. } *a.* Not repent-
UNREPE'NTANT, ŭn-rè-pĕnt'-ânt. } ing; not penitent; not sorrowful for sin. *Milton.*

UNREPI'NING, ŭn-rè-pī'-nĭng. *a.* Not peevishly complaining. *Rowe.*

UNREPI'NINGLY*, ŭn-rè-pī'-nĭng-lè. *ad.* Without peevish complaint. *Wotton.*

UNREPLE'NISHED, ŭn-rè-plĕn'-ĭsht. *a.* Not filled. *Boyle.*

UNREPRIE'VABLE, ŭn-rè-prèèv'-â-bl. *a.* Not to be respited from penal death. *Shakspeare.*

UNREPRIE'VED*, ŭn-rè-prèèv'd'. *a.* Not respited from penal death. *Milton.*

UNREPRO'ACHED, ŭn-rè-prōtsht'. *a.* Not upbraided; not censured. *K. Charles.*

UNREPRO'VABLE, ŭn-rè-prōōv'-â-bl. *a.* Not liable to blame. *Col.* i.

UNREPRO'VED, ŭn-rè-prōōv'd'. *a.* Not censured. *Sandys.* Not liable to censure. *Spenser.*

UNREPU'GNANT, ŭn-rè-pŭg'-nânt. *a.* Not opposite. *Hooker.*

UNRE'PUTABLE, ŭn-rĕp'-ù-tâ-bl. *a.* Not creditable. *Rogers.*

UNREQUE'STED, ŭn-rè-kwĕst'-ĕd. *a.* Not asked. *Knolles.*

UNREQUI'TABLE, ŭn-rè-kwī'-tâ-bl. *a.* Not to be retaliated. *Brown.*

UNREQUI'TED †, ŭn-rè-kwī'-tĕd. *a.* Not compensated for.

UNRESE'NTED, ŭn-rè-zĕnt'-ĕd. *a.* Not regarded with anger. *Rogers.*

UNRESE'RVE*, ŭn-rè-zĕrve'. *n. s.* Absence of reserve; frankness; openness. *Warton.*

UNRESE'RVED, ŭn-rè-zĕrv'd'. *a.* Not limited by any private convenience. *Rogers.* Open; frank; concealing nothing.

UNRESE'RVEDLY, ŭn-rè-zĕr'-vĕd-lè. 364. *ad.* Without limitations. *Boyle.* Without concealment; openly. *Pope.*

UNRESE'RVEDNESS, ŭn-rè-zĕr'-vĕd-nĕs. 364. *n. s.* Unlimitedness; largeness. *Boyle.* Openness; frankness. *Dr. Warton.*

UNRESI'STED, ŭn-rè-zĭs'-tĕd. *a.* Not opposed. *Bentley.* Resistless; such as cannot be opposed. *Dryden.*

UNRESI'STIBLE*, ŭn-rè-zĭst'-ê-bl. *a.* Not to be resisted. *Mede.*

UNRESI'STING, ŭn-rè-zĭs'-tĭng. *a.* Not opposing; not making resistance. *Dryden.*

UNRESO'LVABLE, ŭn-rè-zŏl'-vâ-bl. *a.* Not to be solved; insoluble. *South.*

UNRESO'LVED, ŭn-rè-zŏlv'd'. *a.* Not determined; having made no resolution. *Shak.* Not solved; not cleared. *Locke.*

UNRESO'LVING, ŭn-rè-zŏl'-vĭng. *a.* Not resolving; not determined. *Dryden.*

UNRESPE'CTABLE*, ŭn-rè-spĕk'-tâ-bl. *a.* Not entitled to respect. *Malone.*

UNRESPE'CTED*, ŭn-rè-spĕkt'-ĕd. *a.* Not regarded. *Shakspeare.*

UNRESPE'CTIVE, ŭn-rè-spĕk'-tĭv. *a.* Inattentive; taking little notice. *Shakspeare.* Mean; despicable. *Shakspeare.*

UNRE'SPITED*, ŭn-rĕs'-pĭt-ĕd. *a.* Admitting no respite, pause, or intermission. *Milton.*

UNRE'ST, ŭn-rĕst'. *n. s.* [*onraste*, Teut.] Disquiet; want of tranquillity; unquietness. *Spenser.*

UNRESTO'RED, ŭn-rè-stōrd'. *a.* Not restored. *Addison.* Not cleared from an attainder. *Collier.* Not cured. *Young.*

UNRESTRA'INED, ŭn-rè-strând'. *a.* Not confined; not hindered. *Dryden.* Licentious; loose. *Shak.* Not limited. *Brown.*

UNRETRA'CTED, ŭn-rè-trăk'-tĕd. *a.* Not revoked; not recalled. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

UNREVE'ALED, ŭn-rè-vēld'. *a.* Not told; not discovered. *Spenser.*

UNREVE'NGED, ŭn-rè-vĕnj'd'. *a.* Not revenged. *Fairfax.*

UNRE'VEREND, ŭn-rĕv'-ĕr-ĕnd. } *a.* Irreverent;
UNRE'VERENT*, ŭn-rĕv'-ĕr-ĕnt. } disrespectful. *Shakspeare.*

UNRE'VERENTLY, ŭn-rĕv'-ĕr-ĕnt-lè. *ad.* Disrespectfully. *B. Jonson.*

UNREVE'RSED, ŭn-rè-vĕrst'. *a.* Not revoked; not repealed. *Shakspeare.*

UNREVO'KED, ŭn-rè-vōkt'. 359. *a.* Not recalled. *Milton.*

UNREWA'RDED, ŭn-rè-wârd'-ĕd. *a.* Not rewarded; not recompensed. *Pope.*

*To* UNRI'DDLE, ŭn-rĭd'-dl. *v. a.* To solve an enigma; to explain a problem. *Suckling.*

UNRI'DDLER*, ŭn-rĭd'-dlŭr. *n. s.* One who solves an enigma. *Lovelace.*

UNRIDI'CULOUS, ŭn-rè-dĭk'-ù-lŭs. *a.* Not ridiculous. *Brown.*

*To* UNRI'G, ŭn-rĭg'. *v. a.* To strip of the tackle. *Dryden.*

UNRI'GHT, ŭn-rīte'. *a.* [unpihτ, Sax.] Wrong. *Wisdom*, xii.

UNRI'GHTEOUS, ŭn-rī'-tshè-ŭs. *a.* [unpihτpiꝛ. Sax.] Unjust; wicked; sinful; bad. *Spenser.*

UNRI'GHTEOUSLY, ŭn-rī'-tshè-ŭs-lè. *ad.* Unjustly; wickedly; sinfully. *Dryden.*

UNRI'GHTEOUSNESS, ŭn-rī'-tshè-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* [unpihτpiꝛneꝛꝛe, Sax.] Wickedness; injustice. *Bp. Hall.*

UNRI'GHTFUL, ŭn-rīte'-fŭl. *a.* Not rightful; not just. *Shakspeare.*

*To* UNRI'NG, ŭn-rĭng'. *v. a.* To deprive of a ring *Hudibras.*

UNRI'OTED*, ŭn-rī'-ŭt-ĕd. *a.* Free from rioting; not disgraced by riot. *May.*

*To* UNRI'P, ŭn-rĭp'. *v. a.* [This word is improper; there being no difference between *rip* and *unrip*; yet it is well authorized.] To cut open. *Bacon.*

UNRI'PE, ŭn-rīpe'. *a.* [unpipe, Sax.] Immature; not fully concocted. *Shak.* Not seasonable; not yet proper. *Dryden.* Too early. *Sidney.*

UNRI'PENED, ŭn-rī'-pn'd. 359. *a.* Not matured. *Addison.*

UNRI'PENESS, ŭn-rīpe'-nĕs. *n. s.* Immaturity; want of ripeness. *Bacon.*

UNRI'VALLED, ŭn-rī'-vâl'd. *a.* Having no competitor. *Pope.* Having no peer or equal.

*To* UNRI'VET*, ŭn-rĭv'-ĭt. *v. a.* To unfasten the rivets of; to loosen. *Hale.*

*To* UNRO'BE*, ŭn-rōbe'. *v. a.* To undress; to disrobe. *Young.*

*To* UNRO'L, ŭn-rōle'. 406. *v. a.* To open what is rolled or convolved. *Dryden.*

—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ōil;—pŏŭnd;—*thin*, THis.

UNROMA'NTICK, ŭn-rō-măn'-tĭk. *a.* Contrary to romance. *Swift.*

*To* UNRO'OF, ŭn-rōōf'. *v. a.* To strip off the roof or covering of houses. *Shakspeare.*

UNRO'OSTED, ŭn-rōōst'-ĕd. *a.* Driven from the roost. *Shakspeare.*

*To* UNRO'OT, ŭn-rōōt'. *v. a.* To tear from the roots; to extirpate; to eradicate. *Shakspeare.*

*To* UNRO'OT*, ŭn-rōōt'. *v. n.* To be unrooted. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

UNRO'UGH, ŭn-rŭf'. *a.* [unpuh, Sax.] Smooth; unbearded. *Shakspeare.*

UNRO'UNDED, ŭn-rŏŭnd'-ĕd. *a.* Not shaped; not cut to a round. *Donne.*

UNRO'UTED*, ŭn-rŏŭt'-ĕd. *a.* Not thrown into disorder. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

UNRO'YAL, ŭn-rŏè'-ăl. *a.* Unprincely; not royal. *Sidney.*

*To* UNRU'FFLE, ŭn-rŭf'-fl. *v. n.* To cease from commotion, or agitation. *Dryden.*

UNRU'FFLED, ŭn-rŭf'-fl'd. 359. *a.* Calm; tranquil; not tumultuous. *Addison.*

UNRU'LED, ŭn-rōōl'd'. *a.* Not directed by any superiour power. *Spenser.*

UNRU'LINESS, ŭn-rōōl'-lè-nĕs. *n. s.* Turbulence; tumultuousness; licentiousness. *Knolles.*

UNRU'LY, ŭn-rōō'-lè. *a.* Turbulent; ungovernable; licentious; tumultuous. *Spenser.*

*To* UNRU'MPLE*, ŭn-rŭm'-pl. *v. a.* To free from rumples; to open out. *Addison.*

*To* UNSA'DDEN*, ŭn-săd'-dn. *v. a.* To relieve from sadness. *Whitlock.*

*To* UNSA'DDLE*, ŭn-săd'-dl. *v. a.* To take off the saddle from a horse. *Thunberg's Travels.*

UNSA'DDLED*, ŭn-săd'-dld. *a.* [unʒeꝑabelaƀ, Sax.] Not having the saddle on.

UNSA'FE, ŭn-sāfe'. *a.* Not secure; hazardous; dangerous. *Hooker.*

UNSA'FELY, ŭn-sāfe'-lè. *ad.* Not securely; dangerously. *Dryden.*

UNSA'ID, ŭn-sĕd'. 203. *a.* [unꝑæd, Sax.] Not uttered; not mentioned. *Dryden.*

UNSA'ILABLE*, ŭn-sā'-lā-bl. *a.* Not navigable. *May.*

*To* UNSA'INT*, ŭn-sānt'. *v. a.* To deprive of saintship. *South.*

UNSA'LEABLE*, ŭn-sā'-lā-bl. *a.* Not vendible; unmerchantable. *Johnson.*

UNSA'LTED, ŭn-sălt'-ĕd. *a.* Not pickled or seasoned with salt. *Arbuthnot.*

UNSALU'TED, ŭn-să-lū'-tĕd. *a.* [*insalutatus*, Lat.] Not saluted. *Shakspeare.*

UNSA'NCTIFIED, ŭn-sănk'-tè-fīde. *a.* Unholy; not consecrated; not pious. *Shakspeare.*

UNSA'TED*, ŭn-sā'-tĕd. *a.* Not satisfied; insatiate. *Shenstone.*

UNSA'TIABLE, ŭn-sā'-shè-ā-bl. *a.* [*insatiabilis*, Lat.] Not to be satisfied; greedy without bounds. *Hooker.*

UNSA'TIATE*, ŭn-sā'-shè-āte. *a.* Not satisfied. *More.*

UNSATISFA'CTORINESS, ŭn-săt-tĭs-făk'-tŭr-è-nĕs. *n. s.* Failure of giving satisfaction. *Boyle.*

UNSATISFA'CTORY, ŭn-săt-tĭs-făk'-tŭr-ē. *a.* Not giving satisfaction. Not clearing the difficulty. *Brown.*

UNSA'TISFIED, ŭn-săt'-tĭs-fīde. *a.* Not contented; not pleased. *Bacon.* Not settled in opinion. *Boyle.* Not filled; not gratified to the full. *Shakspeare.*

UNSA'TISFIEDNESS, ŭn-săt'-tĭs-fīde-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being not satisfied. *King Charles.*

UNSA'TISFYING, ŭn-săt'-tĭs-fī-ĭng. *a.* Unable to gratify to the full. *Addison.*

UNSA'TISFYINGNESS*, ŭn-săt'-tĭs-fī-ĭng-nĕs. *n. s.* Incapability of gratifying to the full. *Bp. Taylor.*

UNSA'VOURILY*, ŭn-sā'-vŭr-è-lè. *ad.* So as to displease or disgust. *Milton.*

UNSA'VOURINESS, ŭn-sā'-vŭr-è-nĕs. *n. s.* Bad taste. Bad smell. *Brown.*

UNSA'VOURY, ŭn-sā'-vŭr-ē. *a.* Tasteless. *Job*, vi. Having a bad taste. *Milton.* Having an ill smell; fetid. *Brown.* Unpleasing; disgusting. *Hooker.*

*To* UNSA'Y, ŭn-sā'. *v. a.* To retract; to recant; to deny what has been said. *Shakspeare.*

UNSCA'LY, ŭn-skā'-lè. *a.* Having no scales. *Gay.*

UNSCA'NNED, ŭn-skănd'. *a.* Not measured; not computed. *Shakspeare.*

UNSCA'RED*, ŭn-skâr'd'. *a.* Not frightened away. *Cowper.*

UNSCA'RRED, ŭn-skâr'd'. *a.* Not marked with wounds. *Shakspeare.*

UNSCA'TTERED*, ŭn-skăt'-tŭrd. *a.* Not dispersed; not thrown into confusion. *Sir T. Elyot.*

UNSCHOLA'STICK, ŭn-skō-lăs'-tĭk. *a.* Not bred to literature. *Locke.*

UNSCHO'OLED, ŭn-skōōl'd'. *a.* Uneducated; not learned. *Hooker.*

UNSCO'RCHED, ŭn-skŏrtsht'. 359. *a.* Not touched by fire. *Shakspeare.*

UNSCO'URED, ŭn-skŏŭrd'. *a.* Not cleaned by rubbing. *Shakspeare.*

UNSCRA'TCHED, ŭn-skrătsht'. *a.* Not torn. *Shakspeare.*

UNSCRE'ENED, ŭn-skrēèn'd'. *a.* Not covered; not protected. *Boyle.*

*To* UNSCRE'W*, ŭn-skrōō'. *v. a.* To loosen; to unfasten by screwing back. *Burnet.*

UNSCRI'PTURAL, ŭn-skrĭp'-tshŭ-răl. *a.* Not defensible by Scripture. *Atterbury.*

*To* UNSE'AL, ŭn-sēle'. *v. a.* [unꝛælan, Sax.] To open any thing sealed. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

UNSE'ALED, ŭn-sēl'd'. 359. *a.* Wanting a seal. *Shak.* Having the seal broken.

*To* UNSE'AM, ŭn-sēme'. *v. a.* To rip; to cut open. *Shakspeare.*

UNSE'ARCHABLE, ŭn-sêrtsh'-ā-bl. *a.* Inscrutable; not to be explored. *Milton.*

UNSE'ARCHABLENESS, ŭn-sêrtsh'-ā-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Impossibility to be explored. *Bramhall.*

UNSE'ARCHED*, ŭn-sêrtsht'. *a.* Not explored; not examined. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

UNSE'ASONABLE, ŭn-sē'-z'n-ā-bl. *a.* Not suitable to time or occasion; unfit; untimely; ill-timed. *Hooker.* Not agreeable to the time of the year. *Shak.* Late: as, *unseasonable* time of night.

UNSE'ASONABLENESS, ŭn-sē'-z'n-ā-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Disagreement with time or place. *Hale.*

UNSE'ASONABLY, ŭn-sē'-z'n-ā-blè. *ad.* Not seasonably; not agreeably to time or occasion. *Hooker.*

UNSE'ASONED, ŭn-sē'-z'n'd. 359. *a.* Unseasonable; untimely; ill-timed. *Shak.* Unformed; not qualified by use. *Shak.* Irregular; inordinate. *Hayward.* Not kept till fit for use. Not salted: as, *unseasoned* meat.

*To* UNSE'AT*, ŭn-sēèt'. *v. a.* To throw from the seat. *Cowper.*

UNSE'CONDED, ŭn-sĕk'-ŭn-dĕd. *a.* Not supported. *Shak.* Not exemplified a second time. *Brown.*

*To* UNSE'CRET, ŭn-sē'-krĭt. 99. *v. a.* To disclose; to divulge. *Bacon.*

UNSE'CRET, ŭn-sē'-krĭt. 99. *a.* Not close; not trusty. *Shakspeare.*

UNSECU'RE, ŭn-sē-kūre'. *a.* Not safe. *Denham.*

UNSEDU'CED, ŭn-sē-dūst'. *a.* Not drawn to ill. *Shakspeare.*

UNSEE'ING, ŭn-sēè'-ĭng. 410. *a.* Wanting the power of vision. *Shakspeare.*

*To* UNSEE'M, ŭn-sēèm'. *v. n.* Not to seem. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

UNSEE'MLINESS, ŭn-sēèm'-lè-nĕs. *n. s.* Indecency; indecorum; uncomeliness. *Hooker.*

UNSEE'MLY, ŭn-sēèm'-lè. *a.* Indecent; uncomely; unbecoming. *Hooker.*

UNSEE'MLY, ŭn-sēèm'-lè. *ad.* Indecently; unbecomingly. 1 *Cor.* xiii.

UNSEE'N, ŭn-sēèn'. *a.* Not seen; not discovered. *Shak.* Invisible; undiscoverable. *Hooker.* Unskilled; unexperienced. *Clarendon*

UNSE'IZED*, ŭn-sēèz'd'. *a.* Not seized; not taken possession of. *Dryden.*

UNSE'LDOM*, ŭn-sĕl'-dŭm. *a.* [unꝛelƀan, Sax.] Not seldom.

UNSE'LFISH, ŭn-sĕlf'-ĭsh. *a.* Not addicted to private interest. *Spectator.*

UNSE'NSED*, ŭn-sĕnst'. *a.* Wanting distinct meaning; without a certain signification. *Puller.*

UNSE'NSIBLE*, ŭn-sĕn'-sė-bl. *a.* Not sensible: now written *insensible. Beaumont and Fletcher.*

UNSE'NT, ŭn-sĕnt'. *a.* Not sent.—*Unsent for.* Not called by letter or messenger. *Bp. Taylor.*

UNSE'PARABLE, ŭn-sĕp'-ăr-ă-bl. *a.* Not to be parted; not to be divided. *Shakspeare.*

UNSE'PARATED, ŭn-sĕp'-ăr-ă-tĕd. *a.* Not parted. *Pope.*

UNSE'PULCHRED*, ŭn-sĕp'-ŭl-kŭrd. *a.* Having no grave; unburied. *Chapman.*

UNSE'RVICEABLE, ŭn-sĕr'-vĭs-ă-bl. *a.* Useless; bringing no advantage or convenience. *Spenser.*

UNSE'RVICEABLENESS*, ŭn-sĕr'-vĭs-ă-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Unfitness for any thing; uselessness. *Sanderson.*

UNSE'RVICEABLY, ŭn-sĕr'-vĭs-ă-blė. *ad.* Without use; without advantage. *Woodward.*

UNSE'T, ŭn-sĕt'. *a.* Not set; not placed. *Hooker.*

*To* UNSE'TTLE, ŭn-sĕt'-tl. *v. a.* To make uncertain. *Arbuthnot.* To move from a place. *L'Estrange.* To overthrow. *Fleetwood.*

*To* UNSE'TTLE*, ŭn-sĕt'-tl. *v. n.* To become unsettled. *Shakspeare.*

UNSE'TTLED, ŭn-sĕt'-tl'd. 359. *a.* Not fixed in resolution; not determined; not steady. *South.* Unequable; not regular; changeable. *Bentley.* Not established. *Dryden.* Not fixed in a place or abode. *Hooker.*

UNSE'TTLEDNESS, ŭn-sĕt'-tl'd-nĕs. *n. s.* Irresolution; undetermined state of mind. *Hales.* Uncertainty; fluctuation. *Dryden.* Want of fixity. *South.*

UNSE'TTLEMENT*, ŭn-sĕt'-tl-mĕnt. *n. s.* Unsettledness; irresolution. *Barrow.*

UNSE'VERED, ŭn-sĕv'-ŭr'd. *a.* Not parted; not divided. *Shakspeare.*

*To* UNSE'X, ŭn-sĕks'. *v. a.* To make otherwise than the sex commonly is. *Shakspeare.*

*To* UNSHA'CKLE, ŭn-shăk'-kl. *v. a.* To loose from bonds. *Addison.*

UNSHA'DED*, ŭn-shā'-dĕd. *a.* Not overspread with darkness. *Davenant.*

UNSHA'DOWED, ŭn-shăd'-ōde. *a.* Not clouded; not darkened. *Glanville.*

UNSHA'KEABLE, ŭn-shā'-kā-bl. *a.* Not subject to concussion. *Shak.* Not to be moved in resolution. *Barrow.*

UNSHA'KED, ŭn-shākt'. *a.* Not shaken. *Shakspeare.* Not in use.

UNSHA'KEN, ŭn-shā'-k'n. 103. *a.* Not agitated; not moved. *Shak.* Not subject to concussion. Not weakened in resolution; not moved. *Milton.*

UNSHA'MED, ŭn-shām'd'. *a.* Not shamed. *Dryden.*

UNSHA'MEFACED*, ŭn-shāme'-fāste. *a.* Wanting modesty; not bashful; impudent. *Bale.*

UNSHA'MEFACEDNESS*, ŭn-shāme'-fā-sĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* Want of modesty; impudence. *Chalmers.*

*To* UNSHA'PE*, ŭn-shāpe'. *v. a.* To confound; to ruffle; to throw into confusion. *Shakspeare.*

UNSHA'PEN, ŭn-shā'-p'n. 103. *a.* [unȝceapen, Sax.] Misshapen; deformed. *Burnet.*

UNSHA'RED, ŭn-shār'd'. *a.* Not partaken; not had in common. *Milton.*

*To* UNSHE'ATH, ŭn-shēth'. 437. *v. a.* To draw from the scabbard. *Shakspeare.*

UNSHE'D, ŭn-shĕd'. *a.* Not spilt. *Milton.*

UNSHE'LTERED, ŭn-shĕl'-tŭr'd. *a.* Wanting a screen; wanting protection. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

UNSHIE'LDED, ŭn-shēēl'-dĕd. *a.* Not guarded by the shield. *Dryden.*

*To* UNSHI'P, ŭn-shĭp'. *v. a.* To take out of a ship. *Swift.*

UNSHO'CKED, ŭn-shŏkt'. 359. *a.* Not disgusted; not offended. *Tickell.*

UNSHO'D, ŭn-shŏd'. *a.* [unȝceoðð, Sax.] Having no shoes. *Spenser.*

UNSHO'OK, ŭn-shŏŏk'. *part. a.* Not shaken. *Pope.*

UNSHO'RN, ŭn-shōrn'. [See SHORN.] *a.* [unȝcopen, Sax.] Not clipped. *Milton.*

UNSHO'T, ŭn-shŏt'. *part. a.* Not hit by shot. *Waller.*

*To* UNSHOU'T, ŭn-shŏŭt'. *v. a.* To annihilate, or retract a shout. *Shakspeare.*

UNSHO'WERED, ŭn-shŏŭr'd'. *a.* Not watered by showers. *Milton.*

UNSHRI'NKING, ŭn-shrĭngk'-ĭng. *a.* Not recoiling; not shunning danger or pain. *Shakspeare.*

UNSHU'NNABLE, ŭn-shŭn'-nă-bl. *a.* Inevitable. *Shakspeare.*

UNSI'FTED, ŭn-sĭf'-ĕd. *a.* Not parted by a sieve. *May.* Not tried; not known by experience. *Shak.*

UNSI'GHT, ŭn-sīte'. *a.* Not seeing. *Hudibras.*

UNSI'GHTED, ŭn-sī'-tĕd. *a.* Invisible; not seen. *Suckling.*

UNSI'GHTLINESS, ŭn-sīte'-lė-nĕs. *n. s.* Deformity; disagreeableness to the eye. *Wiseman.*

UNSI'GHTLY, ŭn-sīte'-lė. *a.* Disagreeable to the sight. *Shakspeare.*

UNSIGNI'FICANT*, ŭn-sĭg-nĭf'-ė-kănt. *a.* Wanting meaning or importance: now *insignificant. Hammond.*

UNSINCE'RE, ŭn-sĭn-sēre'. *a.* [*insincerus*, Lat.] Not hearty; not faithful. *Shenstone.* Not genuine; impure; adulterated. *Boyle.* Not sound; not solid. *Dryden.*

UNSINCE'RITY, ŭn-sĭn-sĕr'-ė-tė. *n. s.* Adulteration; cheat; dishonesty of profession. *Boyle.*

*To* UNSI'NEW, ŭn-sĭn'-ū. *v. a.* To deprive of strength. *Denham.*

UNSI'NEWED, ŭn-sĭn'-ūde. *a.* Nerveless; weak *Shakspeare.*

UNSI'NGED, ŭn-sĭnj'd'. 359. *a.* Not scorched; not touched by fire. *Brown.*

UNSI'NGLED*, ŭn-sĭng'-gl'd. *a.* Not separated; keeping in companies; not single. *Dryden.*

UNSI'NKING, ŭn-sĭngk'-ĭng. 410. *a.* Not sinking. *Addison.*

UNSI'NNING, ŭn-sĭn'-nĭng. 410. *a.* [unȝynnıȝ, Sax.] Impeccable; without sin. *Hammond.*

UNSKI'LFUL, ŭn-skĭl'-fŭl. *a.* Wanting art; wanting knowledge. *Locke.*

UNSKI'LFULLY, ŭn-skĭl'-fŭl-lė. *ad.* Without knowledge; without art. *Shakspeare.*

UNSKI'LFULNESS, ŭn-skĭl'-fŭl-nĕs. *n. s.* Want of art; want of knowledge. *Sidney.*

UNSKI'LLED, ŭn-skĭld'. *a.* Wanting skill; wanting knowledge. *Dryden.*

UNSLA'IN, ŭn-slāne'. *a.* Not killed. *Sidney.*

UNSLA'KED, ŭn-slākt'. 359. [See *To* SLAKE.] *a.* Not quenched. *Dryden.*

UNSLEE'PING, ŭn-slēēp'-ĭng. *a.* Ever wakeful. *Milton.*

UNSLEE'PY*, ŭn-slēēp'-ė. *a.* [unȝlæpiȝ, Sax.] Not sleeping.

UNSLI'PPING, ŭn-slĭp'-ĭng. 410. *a.* Not liable to slip; fast. *Shakspeare.*

UNSLO'W*, ŭn-slō'. *a.* [unȝlæp, Sax.] Not slow.

UNSMI'RCHED, ŭn-smĭrtsht'. *a.* Unpolluted; not stained. *Shakspeare.*

UNSMO'KED, ŭn-smōkt'. 359. *a.* Not smoked. *Swift.*

UNSMO'OTH, ŭn-smŏŏth'. *a.* Rough; not even; not level. *Milton.* Not used.

UNSO'CIABLE, ŭn-sō'-shė-ă-bl. *a.* [*insociabilis*, Lat.] Not kind; not communicative of good; not suitable to society. *Raleigh.*

UNSO'CIABLY, ŭn-sō'-shė-ă-blė. *ad.* Not kindly; without good nature. *L'Estrange.*

UNSO'CIAL*, ŭn-sō'-shăl. *a.* Not beneficial to society; hurtful to society. *Shenstone.*

UNSO'FT*, ŭn-sŏft'. *a.* [unȝoftȝe, Sax.] Not soft; hard. *Chaucer.*

UNSO'FT*, ŭn-sŏft'. *ad.* Not with softness. *Spenser.*

UNSO'ILED, ŭn-sŏĭld'. *a.* Not polluted; not tainted; not stained. *Ray.*

UNSO'LD, ŭn-sōld'. *a* Not exchanged for money. *Dryden.*

UNSO'LDIERED*, ŭn-sōl'-jēr'd. *a.* Wanting the accomplishments of a soldier. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

UNSO'LDIERLIKE, ŭn-sōl'-jēr-lĭke. } *a.* Unbe-
UNSO'LDIERLY*, ŭn-sōl'-jēr-lė. } coming a soldier. *Broome.*

UNSOLI'CITED*, ŭn-sŏ-lĭs'-ĭt-ĕd. *a.* Not required; not solicited. *Ld. Halifax.*

UNSO'LID, ŭn-sŏl'-ĭd. *a.* Fluid; not coherent. *Locke.* Having no foundation. *Thomson.*

UNSO'LVED, ŭn-sŏlvd'. *a.* Not explicated. *Watts.*

UNSO'LVIBLE*, ŭn-sŏl'-vĕ-bl. *a.* Not explicable. *More.*

UNSOO'TE, ŭn-sōōt'. *a.* Not sweet. See SOOTE, and SWEET. *Spenser.*

UNSOPHI'STICATE*, ŭn-sŏ-fĭs'-tĕ-kāte. } *a.*
UNSOPHI'STICATED, ŭn-sŏ-fĭs'-tĕ-kā-tĕd. } Not adulterated; not counterfeit. *More.*

UNSO'RROWED*, ŭn-sŏr'-rōde. *a.* Not bewailed; unlamented. *Hooker.*

UNSO'RTED, ŭn-sŏrt'-ĕd. *a.* Not distributed by proper separation. *Watts.* Not suitable. *Shak.*

UNSO'UGHT, ŭn-sawt'. *a.* Had without seeking. *Spenser.* Not searched; not explored. *Shak.*

*To* UNSO'UL*, ŭn-sōle'. *v. a.* To divest of mind; to deprive of understanding. *Shelton.*

UNSO'ULED*, ŭn-sōld'. *a.* Without soul; without intellectual or vital principle. *Spenser.*

UNSO'UND, ŭn-sŏŭnd'. *a.* Sickly; wanting health. *Denham.* Not free from cracks. Rotten; corrupted. Not orthodox. *Hooker.* Not honest; not upright. *Shak.* Not true; not certain; not solid. *Spenser.* Not fast; not calm. *Daniel.* Not close; not compact. *Mortimer.* Not sincere; not faithful. *Gay.* Not solid; not material. *Spenser.* Erroneous; wrong. *Fairfax.* Not fast under foot.

UNSO'UNDED, ŭn-sŏŭnd'-ĕd. *a.* Not tried by the plummet. *Shakspeare.*

UNSO'UNDNESS, ŭn-sŏŭnd'-nĕs. *n. s.* Erroneousness of belief; want of orthodoxy. *Hooker.* Corruptness of any kind. *Hooker.* Want of strength; want of solidity. *Addison.*

UNSO'URED, ŭn-sŏŭrd'. 359. *a.* Not made sour. *Bacon.* Not made morose. *Dryden.*

UNSO'WN, ŭn-sōne'. *a.* Not propagated by scattering seed. *Bacon.*

UNSPA'RED, ŭn-spârd'. 359. *a.* Not spared. *Milton.*

UNSPA'RING, ŭn-spâ'-rĭng. 410. *a.* Not parsimonious. *Milton.* Not merciful. *Milton.*

*To* UNSPE'AK, ŭn-spēke'. *v. a.* To retract; to recant. *Shakspeare.*

UNSPE'AKABLE, ŭn-spē'-kā-bl. *a.* Not to be expressed; ineffable; unutterable. *Hooker.*

UNSPE'AKABLY, ŭn-spē'-kā-blè. *ad.* Inexpressibly; ineffably. *Spectator.*

UNSPE'CIFIED, ŭn-spĕs'-sè-fīde. *a.* Not particularly mentioned. *Brown.*

UNSPE'CULATIVE, ŭn-spĕk'-ù-lā-tĭv. *a.* Not theoretical. *Government of the Tongue.*

UNSPE'D, ŭn-spĕd'. *a.* Not despatched; not performed. *Garth.*

UNSPE'NT, ŭn-spĕnt'. *a.* Not wasted; not diminished; not weakened; not exhausted.

*To* UNSPHE'RE, ŭn-sfēre'. *v. a.* To remove from its orb. *Shakspeare.*

UNSPI'ED, ŭn-splde'. *a.* Not searched; not explored. *Milton.* Not seen; not discovered. *Tickell.*

UNSPI'LT, ŭn-spĭlt'. 369. *a.* Not shed. *Denham.* Not spoiled; not marred. *Tusser.*

*To* UNSPI'RIT, ŭn-spĭr'-ĭt. *v. a.* To dispirit; to depress; to deject. *Temple.*

UNSPI'RITUAL*, ŭn-spĭr'-ĭt-tshù-ăl. *a.* Not spiritual; carnal. *Puller.*

*To* UNSPI'RITUALIZE*, ŭn-spĭr'-ĭt-tshù-ăl-lze. *v. a.* To deprive of spirituality. *South.*

UNSPO'ILED, ŭn-spŏĭld'. *a.* Not plundered; not pillaged. *Spenser.* Not marred; not hurt; not made useless; not corrupted. *Pope.*

UNSPO'TTED, ŭn-spŏt'-tĕd. *a.* Not marked with any stain. *Dryden.* Immaculate; not tainted with guilt. *Spenser.*

UNSPO'TTEDNESS*, ŭn-spŏt'-tĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* State of being unspotted or not tainted with guilt. *Feltham.*

UNSQUA'RED, ŭn-skwârd'. 359. *a.* Not formed; irregular. *Shakspeare.*

UNSTA'BLE, ŭn-stā'-bl. *a.* [*instabilis*, Lat.] Not fixed; not fast. *Temple.* Inconstant; irresolute. *James*, i.

UNSTA'ID, ŭn-stāde'. *a.* Not cool; not prudent; not settled into discretion; not steady; mutable *Spenser.*

UNSTA'IDNESS, ŭn-stāde'-nĕs. *n. s.* Indiscretion; volatile mind. Uncertain motion. *Sidney.*

UNSTA'INED, ŭn-stānd'. *a.* Not stained; not dyed; not discoloured; not dishonoured; not polluted. *Hooker.*

*To* UNSTA'TE, ŭn-stāte'. *v. a.* To put out of dignity *Shakspeare.*

UNSTA'TUTABLE, ŭn-stā'-tshù-tā-bl. *a.* Contrary to statute. *Swift.*

UNSTA'UNCHED, ŭn-stânsht'. 215. *a.* Not stopped; not stayed. *Shakspeare.*

UNSTE'ADFAST, ŭn-stĕd'-fâst. *a.* Not fixed; not fast; not resolute. *Shakspeare.*

UNSTE'ADFASTNESS*, ŭn-stĕd'-fâst-nĕs. *n. s.* Want of steadfastness. *K. James's Proclam. for Uniformity.*

UNSTE'ADILY, ŭn-stĕd'-dè-lè. *ad.* Without any certainty. Inconstantly; not consistently. *Locke.*

UNSTE'ADINESS, ŭn-stĕd'-dè-nĕs. *n. s.* Want of constancy; irresolution; mutability. *Addison.*

UNSTE'ADY, ŭn-stĕd'-dè. *a.* Inconstant; irresolute. *Denham.* Mutable; variable; changeable. *Locke.* Not fixed; not settled.

UNSTE'EPED, ŭn-stèèpt'. 359. *a.* Not soaked. *Bacon.*

UNSTI'LL*, ŭn-stĭl'. *a.* [unꝥille, Sax.] Unquiet.

*To* UNSTI'NG, ŭn-stĭng'. *v. a.* To disarm of a sting. *South.*

UNSTI'NTED, ŭn-stĭnt'-ĕd. *a.* Not limited. *Skelton.*

UNSTI'RRED, ŭn-stûrd'. *a.* Not stirred; not agitated. *Boyle.*

*To* UNSTI'TCH, ŭn-stĭtsh'. *v. a.* To open by picking the stitches. *Collier.*

UNSTO'OPING, ŭn-stōō'-pĭng. *a.* Not bending; not yielding. *Shakspeare.*

*To* UNSTO'P, ŭn-stŏp'. *v. a.* To free from stop or obstruction; to open. *Boyle.*

UNSTO'PPED, ŭn-stŏpt'. *a.* Meeting no resistance. *Dryden.*

UNSTO'RMED*, ŭn-stŏrmd'. *a.* Not taken by assault. *Addison.*

UNSTRA'INED, ŭn-strând'. *a.* Easy; not forced. *Hakewill.*

UNSTRA'ITENED, ŭn-strā'-tnd. 359. *a.* Not contracted. *Glanville.*

UNSTRE'NGTHENED, ŭn-strĕng'-*th*nd. 359. *a.* Not supported; not assisted. *Hooker.*

*To* UNSTRI'NG, ŭn-strĭng'. *v. a.* To relax any thing strung; to deprive of strings. *Shak.* To loose; to untie. *Dryden.*

UNSTRU'CK, ŭn-strŭk'. *a.* Not moved; not affected. *Phillips.*

UNSTU'DIED, ŭn-stŭd'-ĭd. 282. *a.* Not premeditated; not laboured. *Dryden.*

UNSTU'FFED, ŭn-stŭft'. 359. *a.* Unfilled; not crowded. *Shakspeare.*

UNSU'BJECT*, ŭn-sŭb'-jĕkt. *a.* Not subject; not liable; not obnoxious. *Hooker.*

UNSUBMI'TTING*, ŭn-sŭb-mĭt'-tĭng. *a.* Not obsequious; not readily yielding; disdaining submission. *Thomson.*

UNSUBSTA'NTIAL, ŭn-sŭb-stăn'-shăl. *a.* Not solid; not palpable. *Shakspeare.* Not real. *Addison.*

UNSUCCEE'DED, ŭn-sŭk-sēē'-dĕd. *a.* Not succeeded. *Milton.*

UNSUCCE'SSFUL, ŭn-sŭk-sĕs'-fŭl. *a.* Not having the wished event; not fortunate. *Cleaveland.*

UNSUCCE'SSFULLY, ŭn-sŭk-sĕs'-fŭl-è. *ad.* Unfortunately; without success.

UNSUCCE'SSFULNESS, ŭn-sŭk-sĕs'-fŭl-nĕs. *n. s.* Want of success; event contrary to wish. *Hammond.*

UNSUCCE'SSIVE, ŭn-sŭk-sĕs'-sĭv. *a.* Not proceeding by flux of parts. *Brown.*

UNSU'CKED, ŭn-sŭkt'. 359. *a.* Not having the breasts drawn. *Milton.*

UNSU'FFERABLE, ŭn-sŭf'-fŭr-ă-bl. *a.* Not sup-

portable; intolerable; not to be endured. *Hooker.*

UNSUFFI'CIENCE, ŭn-sŭf-fĭsh'-ĕnse. *n. s.* [*insuffisance*, Fr.] Inability to answer the end proposed. *Hooker.*

UNSUFFI'CIENT, ŭn-sŭf-fĭsh'-ĕnt. *a.* [*insuffisant*, Fr.] Unable; inadequate. *Locke.*

UNSU'GARED, ŭn-shŭg'-ŭrd. 359. *a.* Not sweetened with sugar. *Bacon.*

UNSUI'TABLE, ŭn-sū'-tā-bl. *a.* Not congruous; not equal; not proportionate. *Shakspeare.*

UNSUI'TABLENESS, ŭn-sū'-tā-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Incongruity; unfitness. *South.*

UNSUI'TING, ŭn-sū'-tĭng. 410. *a.* Not fitting; not becoming. *Shakspeare.*

UNSU'LLIED, ŭn-sŭl'-lĭd. 282 *a.* Not fouled; not disgraced; pure. *Shakspeare.*

UNSU'NG, ŭn-sŭng'. *a.* Not celebrated in verse; not recited in verse. *Milton.*

UNSU'NNED, ŭn-sŭnd'. 359. *a.* Not exposed to the sun. *Milton.*

UNSUPE'RFLUOUS, ŭn-sū-pĕr'-flū-ŭs. *a.* Not more than enough. *Milton.*

UNSUPPLA'NTED, ŭn-sŭp-plânt'-ĕd. *a.* Not forced or thrown from under that which supports it. *Phillips.* Not defeated by stratagem.

UNSUPPLI'ABLE*, ŭn-sŭp-plī' ă-bl. *a.* Not to be supplied. *Chillingworth.*

UNSUPPLI'ED, ŭn-sŭp-plīde'. *a.* Not supplied; not accommodated with something necessary. *Dryden.*

UNSUPPO'RTABLE, ŭn-sŭp-pōrt'-ă-bl. *a.* [*insupportable*, Fr.] Intolerable; such as cannot be endured. *Boyle.*

UNSUPPO'RTABLENESS*, ŭn-sŭp-pōrt'-ă-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* State of being unsupportable. *Wilkins.*

UNSUPPO'RTABLY, ŭn-sŭp-pōrt'-ă-blè. *ad.* Intolerably. *South.*

UNSUPPO'RTED, ŭn-sŭp-pōrt'-ĕd. *a.* Not sustained; not held up. *Milton.* Not assisted. *Brown.*

UNSUPPRE'SSED*, ŭn-sŭp-prĕst'. *a.* Not suppressed; not kept under; not extinguished. *Bp. Barlow.*

UNSU'RE, ŭn-shūre'. *a.* Not fixed; not certain. *Shakspeare.*

UNSURMO'UNTABLE, ŭn-sŭr-mŏŭnt'-ă-bl. *a.* [*insurmountable*, Fr.] Insuperable; not to be overcome. *Locke.*

UNSUSCE'PTIBLE, ŭn-sŭs-sĕp'-tè-bl. *a.* Incapable; not liable to admit. *Swift.*

UNSUSPE'CT, ŭn-sŭs-pĕkt'. } *a.* Not consid-

UNSUSPE'CTED, ŭn-sŭs-pĕk'-tĕd. } ered as likely to do or mean ill. *Shakspeare.*

UNSUSPE'CTING, ŭn-sŭs-pĕk'-tĭng. *a.* Not imagining that any ill is designed. *Pope.*

UNSUSPI'CIOUS, ŭn-sŭs-pĭsh'-ŭs. *a.* Having no suspicion. *Milton.*

UNSUSTA'INABLE*, ŭn-sŭs-tā'-nā-bl. *a.* Not to be sustained. *Barrow.*

UNSUSTA'INED, ŭn-sŭs-tānd'. *a.* Not supported; not held up. *Milton.*

*To* UNSWA'THE, ŭn-swā*th*e'. *v. a.* To free from folds or convolutions of bandage. *Addison.*

UNSWA'YABLE, ŭn-swā'-ă-bl. *a.* Not to be governed or influenced by another. *Shakspeare.*

UNSWA'YED, ŭn-swāde'. *a.* Not wielded; not held in the hand. *Shakspeare.*

UNSWA'YEDNESS*, ŭn-swā'-ĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* Steadiness; state of being ungoverned by another. *Hales.*

*To* UNSWE'AR, ŭn-swâre'. *v. n.* Not to swear; to recant any thing sworn. *Spenser.*

*To* UNSWE'AR*, ŭn-swâre'. *v. a.* To recall what is sworn. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

*To* UNSWE'AT, ŭn-swĕt'. *v. a.* To ease after fatigue; to cool after exercise. *Milton.*

UNSWE'ATING, ŭn-swēt'-ĭng. *a.* Not sweating. *Dryden.*

UNSWEE'T, ŭn-swēēt'. *a.* [unꝑpeꞇ, Sax.] Not sweet; disagreeable. *Spenser.*

UNSWE'PT, ŭn-swĕpt'. *a.* Not brushed away; not cleaned by sweeping. *Shakspeare.*

UNSWO'RN, ŭn-swōrn'. *a.* Not bound by an oath. *Shakspeare.*

*To* UNTA'CK*, ŭn-tăk'. *v. a.* To disjoin; to separate. *Milton.*

UNTA'INTED, ŭn-tānt'-ĕd. *a.* Not sullied; not polluted. *Shak.* Not charged with any crime. *Shak.* Not corrupted by mixture. *Smith.*

UNTA'INTEDLY*, ŭn-tānt'-ĕd-lè. *ad.* Without spot; without imputation of crime. *South.*

UNTA'INTEDNESS*, ŭn-tānt'-ĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* State or quality of being untainted. *Bp. Holl.*

UNTA'KEN, ŭn-tā'-kn. *a.* Not taken. 2 *Cor.* iii —*Untaken up.* Not filled. *Boyle.*

UNTA'LKED-*of*, ŭn-tâwkt'-ŏv. *a.* Not mentioned in the world. *Shakspeare.*

UNTA'MEABLE, ŭn-tā'-mā-bl. *a.* Not to be tamed not to be subdued. *Wilkins.*

UNTA'MED, ŭn-tāmd'. 359. *a.* [unꞇemeð, Sax.] Not subdued; not suppressed; not softened by culture or discipline. *Spenser.*

*To* UNTA'NGLE, ŭn-tăng'-gl. 405. *v. a.* To loose from intricacy or convolution. *Shakspeare.*

UNTA'STED, ŭn-tās'-tĕd. *a.* Not tasted; not tried by the palate. *Waller.*

UNTA'STING, ŭn-tās'-tĭng. 410. *a.* Not perceiving any taste. *Smith.* Not trying by the palate.

UNTAU'GHT, ŭn-tâwt'. *a.* Uninstructed; uneducated; ignorant; unlettered. *Ecclus.* xx. Debarred from instruction. *Locke.* Unskilled; new; not having use or practice. *Shakspeare.*

UNTA'XED*, ŭn-tăkst'. *a.* Not charged with taxes. *Warton.* Exempt from reproach. *Bacon.*

*To* UNTEA'CH, ŭn-tētsh'. *v. a.* To make to quit or forget what has been inculcated. *Brown.*

UNTEA'CHABLE, ŭn-tētsh'-ă-bl *a* That cannot be taught. *Milton.*

UNTE'EMING*, ŭn-tēēm'-ĭng. *a.* [unꞇeemenꝺ, Sax.] Barren.

UNTE'MPERED, ŭn-tĕm'-pŭrd. *a.* Not tempered. *Ezek.* xiii.

UNTE'MPTED, ŭn-tĕmt'-ĕd. *a.* Not embarrassed by temptation. *Bp. Taylor.* Not invited by any thing alluring. *Cotton.*

UNTE'NABLE, ŭn-tĕn'-ă-bl. [See TENABLE.] *a.* Not to be held in possession. Not capable of defence. *Clarendon.*

UNTE'NANTED, ŭn-tĕn'-ânt-ĕd. *a.* Having no tenant. *Temple.*

UNTE'NDED, ŭn-tĕnd'-ĕd. *a.* Not having any attendance. *Thomson.*

UNTE'NDER, ŭn-tĕn'-dŭr. 98. *a.* Wanting softness; wanting affection. *Shakspeare.*

UNTE'NDERED, ŭn-tĕn'-dŭrd. *a.* Not offered. *Shak.*

*To* UNTE'NT, ŭn-tĕnt'. *v. a.* To bring out of a tent. *Shakspeare.*

UNTE'NTED, ŭn-tĕnt'-ĕd. *a.* [from *tent.*] Having no medicaments applied. *Shakspeare.*

UNTE'RRIFIED, ŭn-tĕr'-rè-fide. 359. *a.* Not affrighted; not struck with fear. *Milton.*

UNTHA'NKED, ŭn-*th*ăngkt'. *a.* Not repaid with acknowledgement of kindness. *Milton.* Not received with thankfulness. *Dryden.*

UNTHA'NKFUL, ŭn-*th*ăngk'-fŭl. *a.* [unꝺancꝑull, Sax.] Ungrateful; returning no acknowledgement for good received. *St. Luke*, vi.

UNTHA'NKFULLY, ŭn-*th*ăngk'-fŭl-è. *ad.* Without thanks; without gratitude. *Boyle.*

UNTHA'NKFULNESS, ŭn-*th*ăngk'-fŭl-nĕs. *n. s.* [unꝺancꝑullneꞅꞅe, Sax.] Neglect or omission of acknowledgement for good received; want of sense of benefits; ingratitude. *Shakspeare.*

UNTHA'WED, ŭn-*th*âwd'. *a.* Not dissolved after frost. *Pope.*

*To* UNTHI'NK, ŭn-*th*ĭnk'. *v. a.* To recall or dismiss a thought. *Shakspeare.*

UNTHI'NKING, ŭn-*th*ĭnk'-ĭng. *a.* Thoughtless; not given to reflection. *Locke.*

UNTHI'NKINGNESS*, ŭn-*th*ĭnk'-ĭng-nĕs. *n. s.* Constant want of thought. *Ld. Halifax.*

UNTHO'RNY, ŭn-*th*ōr'-nè. *a.* Not obstructed by prickles. *Brown.*

UNTHO'UGHT, ŭn-*th*âwt'. *part. a.* Not supposed to be. *B. Jonson.*—*Unthought-of.* Not regarded not heeded. *Shakspeare.*

*To* UNTHRE'AD, ůn-*thr*ēd'. *v. a.* To loose. *Milton.*
UNTHRE'ATENED, ůn-*thr*ēt'-tnd. 359. *a.* Not menaced. *King Charles.*
UNTHRIFT, ůn-*thr*ĭft'. *n. s.* An extravagant; a prodigal. *Shakspeare.*
UNTHRIFT, ůn-*thr*ĭft'. *a.* Profuse; wasteful; prodigal; extravagant. *Shakspeare.*
UNTHRI'FTILY, ůn-*thr*ĭf'-tė-lė. *ad.* Without frugality. *Collier.*
UNTHRI'FTINESS, ůn-*thr*ĭf'-tė-nės. *n. s.* Waste; prodigality; profusion. *Hayward.*
UNTHRI'FTY, ůn-*thr*ĭf'-tė. *a.* Prodigal; profuse; lavish; wasteful. *Sidney.* Not in a state of improvement. *Shak.* Not easily made to thrive or fatten: a low word. *Mortimer.*
UNTHRI'VING, ůn-*thr*ī'-vĭng. *a.* Not thriving; not prospering; not growing rich. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
*To* UNTHRO'NE. ůn-*thr*ōne'. *v. a.* To pull down from a throne. *Milton.*
UNTI'DY*, ůn-tī'-dė. *a.* Not tidy; not seasonable; not ready. *Bale.*
*To* UNTI'E, ůn-tī'. *v. a.* [unτιȝan, Sax.] To unbind; to free from bonds. *Shak.* To loosen; to make not fast; to unfasten. *Waller.* To loosen from convolution or knot. *Pope.* To set free from any obstruction. *Bp. Taylor.* To resolve; to clear. *Denham.*
UNTI'ED, ůn-tīde'. 282. *a.* Not bound; not gathered in a knot. *Prior.* Not fastened by any binding or knot. *Shak.* Not fast. Not held by any tie or band.
UNTI'L, ůn-tĭl'. *ad.* To the time that. *Gen.* xlix. To the place that. *Dryden.* To the degree that. 2 *Chron.* xviii.
UNTI'L, ůn-tĭl'. *prep.* To: used of time. *Judges,* xviii. To: used of objects: obsolete. *Spenser.*
*To* UNTI'LE*, ůn-tīle'. *v. a.* To strip of tiles. *Swift.*
UNTI'LLED, ůn-tĭld'. 359. *a.* Not cultivated. *Blackmore.*
UNTI'MBERED, ůn-tĭm'-bŭrd. *a.* Not furnished with timber; weak. *Shakspeare.*
UNTI'MELY, ůn-tīme'-lė. *a.* Happening before the natural time. *Dryden.* Ill-timed, in any respect. *Spenser.*
UNTI'MELY, ůn-tīme'-lė. *ad.* Before the natural time. *Spenser.*
UNTI'NGED, ůn-tĭnjd'. *a.* Not stained; not discoloured. *Boyle.* Not infected. *Swift.*
UNTI'RABLE, ůn-tī'-rā-bl. *a.* Indefatigable; unwearied. *Shakspeare.*
UNTI'RED, ůn-tīrd'. 282. *a.* Not made weary. *Shak.*
UNTI'TLED, ůn-tī'-tld. 359. *a.* Having no title. *Shakspeare.*
U'NTO, ůn'-tōō. *prep.* [It was the old word for *to*; now obsolete.] To. See To. *Ps.* xxxvi.
UNTO'LD, ůn-tōld'. *a.* Not related. *Waller.* Not revealed. *Dryden.* Not numbered.
*To* UNTO'MB*, ůn-tōōm'. *v. a.* To disinter. *Fuller.*
UNTO'UCHABLE*, ůn-tŭtsh'-ā-bl. *a.* Not to be touched. *Feltham.*
UNTO'UCHED, ůn-tŭtsht'. 359. *a.* Not touched; not reached. *Brown.* Not moved; not affected. *Sidney.* Not meddled with. *Dryden.*
UNTO'WARD, ůn-tō'-wŭrd. *a.* Froward; perverse; vexatious; not easily guided, or taught. *Shak.* Awkward; ungraceful. *Creech.* Inconvenient; troublesome; unmanageable. *Hudibras.*
UNTO'WARDLY, ůn-tō'-wŭrd-lė. *a.* Awkward; perverse; froward. *Locke.*
UNTO'WARDLY, ůn-tō'-wŭrd-lė. *ad.* Awkwardly; ungainly; perversely. *Tillotson.*
UNTO'WARDNESS*, ůn-tō'-wŭrd-nės. *n. s.* Perverseness. *Bp. Wilson.*
UNTRA'CEABLE, ůn-trā'-sā-bl. *a.* Not to be traced. *South.*
UNTRA'CED, ůn-trāst'. *a.* Not marked by any footsteps. *Denham.*
UNTRA'CKED*, ůn-trăkt'. *a.* Not marked by any footsteps; untraced. *Bp. Hall.*
UNTRA'CTABLE, ůn-trăk'-tā-bl. *a.* [*intraitable*, Fr.; *intractabilis*, Lat.] Not yielding to common measures and management; not governable; stubborn. *Hayward.* Rough; difficult. *Milton.*
UNTRA'CTABLENESS, ůn-trăk'-tā-bl-nės. *n. s.* Unwillingness, or unfitness to be regulated or managed; stubbornness. *Locke.*
UNTRA'DING, ůn-trā'-dĭng. 410. *a.* Not engaged in commerce. *Locke.*
UNTRA'INED, ůn-trānd'. *a.* Not educated; not instructed; not disciplined. *Hayward.* Irregular; ungovernable. *Herbert.*
UNTRA'NSFERABLE, ůn-trăns-fẽr'-ā-bl. *a.* Incapable of being given from one to another. *Howell*
UNTRANSLA'TABLE*, ůn-trăn-slā'-tā-bl. *a.* Not capable of being translated. *Gray.*
UNTRANSLA'TED*, ůn-trăn-slā'-tĕd. *a.* Not translated. *Hales.*
UNTRANSPA'RENT, ůn-trăns-pā'-rĕnt. *a.* Not diaphanous; opaque. *Boyle.*
UNTRA'VELLED, ůn-trăv'-ĭld. *a.* Never trodden by passengers. *Brown.* Having never seen foreign countries. *Addison.*
*To* UNTRE'AD, ůn-trĕd'. *v. a.* To tread back; to go back in the same steps. *Shakspeare.*
UNTREA'SURED, ůn-trĕzh'-ŭrd. *a.* Not laid up; not reposited. *Shakspeare.*
UNTRE'ATABLE, ůn-trē'-tā-bl. *a.* Not treatable; not practicable. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*
UNTRI'ED, ůn-trīde'. 282. *a.* Not yet attempted. *Milton.* Not yet experienced. *Atterbury.* Not having passed trial. *Milton.*
UNTRI'UMPHABLE, ůn-trī'-ŭmf-ā-bl. *a.* Which allows no triumph. *Hudibras.*
UNTRI'UMPHED*, ůn-trī'-ŭmft. *a.* Not triumphed over. *May.*
UNTRO'D, ůn-trōd'. } *a.* Not passed;
UNTRO'DDEN, ůn-trŏd'-dn. 103. } not marked by the foot. *Milton.*
UNTRO'LLED, ůn-trōld'. *a.* Not bowled; not rolled along. *Dryden.*
UNTRO'UBLED, ůn-trŭb'-bld. 405. *a.* Not disturbed by care, sorrow, or guilt. *Shak.* Not agitated; not confused; free from passion. *Milton.* Not interrupted in the natural course. *Spenser.* Transparent; clear; not muddied. *Bacon.*
UNTRO'UBLEDNESS*, ůn-trŭb'-bld-nės. *n. s* State of being untroubled; unconcern. *Hammond.*
UNTRU'E, ůn-trōō'. 339. *a.* False; contrary to reality. *Hooker.* False; not faithful. *Suckling.*
UNTRU'LY, ůn-trōō'-lė. *ad.* Falsely; not according to truth. *Hooker.*
UNTRU'STINESS, ůn-trŭs'-tė-nės. *n. s.* Unfaithfulness. *Hayward.*
UNTRU'TH, ůn-trōōth'. *n. s.* Falsehood; contrariety to reality. Moral falsehood; not veracity *Sandys.* Treachery; want of fidelity. *Shak.* False assertion. *Hooker.*
UNTU'NABLE, ůn-tū'-nā-bl. *a.* Unharmonious; not musical. *Bacon.*
UNTU'NABLENESS*, ůn-tū'-nā-bl-nės. *n. s.* Want of harmony. *Dr. Warton.*
*To* UNTU'NE, ůn-tūne'. *v. a.* To make incapable of harmony. *Shak.* To disorder. *Shakspeare.*
UNTU'RNED, ůn-tŭrnd'. *a.* Not turned. *Dryden.*
UNTU'TORED, ůn-tū'-tŭrd. 359. *a.* Uninstructed, untaught. *Shakspeare.*
*To* UNTWI'NE, ůn-twīne'. *v. a.* To open what is held together by convolution. *Waller.* To open what is wrapped on itself. *Bacon.* To separate that which clasps round any thing. *Ascham.*
*To* UNTWI'ST, ůn-twĭst'. *v. a.* To separate any things involved in each other, or wrapped up on themselves. *Spenser.*
*To* UNTY', ůn-tī'. *v. a.* See *To* UNTIE. To loose *Shakspeare.*
UNU'NIFORM, ůn-yū'-nė-fôrm. *a.* Wanting uniformity. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*
UNU'RGED, ůn ŭrjd'. 359. *a.* Not incited; not pressed. *Shakspeare.*
UNU'SED, ůn-ūzd'. 359. *a.* Not put to use; unemployed. *Sidney.* Not accustomed. *Sidney.*
UNU'SEFUL. ůn-ūse'-fůl. *a.* Useless; serving no purpose. *Glanville.*
UNU'SUAL. ůn-ū'-zhů-ăl. 456. *a.* Not common; not frequent; rare. *Hooker.*

UNU'SUALLY, ŭn-ū'-zhū-âl-lè. *ad.* Not in the usual manner.

UNU'SUALNESS, ŭn-ū'-zhū-âl-nĕs. *n. s.* Uncommonness; infrequency. *Broome.*

UNU'TTERABLE, ŭn-ŭt'-tŭr-â-bl. *a.* Ineffable; inexpressible. *Milton.*

*To* UNVA'IL, ŭn-vāle'. *v. a.* To uncover; to strip of a vail. *Denham.*

UNVA'LUABLE, ŭn-vâl'-ù-â-bl. *a.* Inestimable; being above price. *Atterbury.*

UNVA'LUED, ŭn-vâl'-ùde. *a.* Not prized; neglected. *Shak.* Inestimable; above price. *Shak.*

UNVA'NQUISHABLE*, ŭn-vân'-kwĭsh-â-bl. *a.* Not to be subdued. *Bp. King.*

UNVA'NQUISHED, ŭn-vân'-kwĭsht. *a.* Not conquered; not overcome. *Shakspeare.*

UNVA'RIABLE, ŭn-vâ'-rè-â-bl. *a.* [*invariable*, Fr.] Not changeable; not mutable. *Norris.*

UNVA'RIED, ŭn-vâ'-rĭd. 282. *a.* Not changed; not diversified. *Locke.*

UNVA'RNISHED, ŭn-vâr'-nĭsht. *a.* Not overlaid with varnish. Not adorned; not decorated. *Shak.*

UNVA'RYING, ŭn-vâ'-rè-ĭng. 410. *a.* Not liable to change. *Locke.*

*To* UNVE'IL, ŭn-vāle'. *v. a.* To uncover; to divest of a veil. *Milton.* To disclose; to show. *Shak.*

UNVE'ILEDLY, ŭn-vā'-lĕd-lè. 104. *ad.* Plainly; without disguise. *Boyle.*

UNVE'NERABLE*, ŭn-vĕn'-ĕr-â-bl. *a.* Not worthy of respect. *Shakspeare.*

UNVE'NTILATED, ŭn-vĕn'-tè-lā-tĕd. *a.* Not fanned by the wind. *Blackmore.*

UNVE'RDANT*, ŭn-vĕr'-dânt. *a.* Having no verdure; spoiled of its green. *Congreve.*

UNVE'RITABLE, ŭn-vĕr'-è-tâ-bl. *a.* Not true. *Brown.*

UNVE'RSED, ŭn-vĕrst'. 359. *a.* Unacquainted; unskilled. *Blackmore.*

UNVE'XED, ŭn-vĕkst'. 359. *a.* Untroubled, undisturbed. *Shakspeare.*

UNVI'OLATED, ŭn-vī'-ò-lā-tĕd. *a.* Not injured; not broken. *Shakspeare.*

UNVI'RTUOUS, ŭn-vĕr'-tshū-ŭs. *a.* Wanting virtue. *Shakspeare.*

*To* UNVI'SARD*, ŭn-vĭz'-ârd. *v. a.* To unmask. *Milton.*

UNVI'SITED, ŭn-vĭz'-ĭt-ĕd. *a.* Not resorted to. *Milton.*

UNVI'TIATED*, ŭn-vĭsh'-è-ā-tĕd. *a.* Not corrupted. *B. Jonson.*

*To* UNVO'TE*, ŭn-vōte'. *v. a.* To destroy by a contrary vote; to annul a former vote. *Burnet.*

UNVO'WELLED*, ŭn-vōŭ'-ĕld. *a.* Without vowels. *Skinner.*

UNVO'YAGEABLE, ŭn-vŏĭ'-à-jâ-bl. *a.* Not to be passed over or voyaged. *Milton.*

UNVU'LGAR*, ŭn-vŭl'-gâr. *a.* Not common. *B. Jonson.*

UNVU'LNERABLE, ŭn-vŭl'-nŭr-â-bl. *a.* Exempt from wound; not vulnerable. *Shakspeare.*

UNWA'ITED*, ŭn-wā'-tĕd. *a.* Not attended. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

UNWA'KENED, ŭn-wā'-k'n'd. 103, 359. *a.* Not roused from sleep. *Milton.*

UNWA'LLED, ŭn-wâwl'd'. *a.* Having no walls. *Knolles.*

UNWA'RES, ŭn-wârz'. *ad.* Unexpectedly; before any caution, or expectation. *Spenser.*

UNWA'RILY, ŭn-wā'-rè-lè. *ad.* Without caution; carelessly; heedlessly. *Shakspeare.*

UNWA'RINESS, ŭn-wā'-rè-nĕs. *n. s.* Want of caution; carelessness. *Spectator.*

UNWA'RLIKE, ŭn-wâr'-lĭke. *a.* Not fit for war; not used to war; not military. *Walker.*

UNWA'RMED*, ŭn-wârm'd'. *a.* Not excited; not animated. *Addison.*

UNWA'RNED, ŭn-wârn'd'. 359. *a.* [unpannod, Sax.] Not cautioned; not made wary. *Locke.*

*To* UNWA'RP*, ŭn-wârp'. *v. a.* To reduce from the state of being warped. *Evelyn.*

UNWA'RPED*, ŭn-wârpt'. *a.* Not biassed; not turned aside from the true direction. *Thomson.*

UNWA'RRANTABLE, ŭn-wŏr'-rân-tâ-bl. *a.* Not defensible; not to be justified; not allowed. *Glanville.*

UNWA'RRANTABLENESS*, ŭn-wŏr'-rânt-â-bl nĕs. *n. s.* State of being unwarrantable. *Abp. Sancroft.*

UNWA'RRANTABLY, ŭn-wŏr'-rân-tâ-blè. *ad.* Not justifiably; not defensibly. *Wake.*

UNWA'RRANTED, ŭn-wŏr'-rân-tĕd. *a.* Not ascertained; uncertain. *Bacon.*

UNWA'RY, ŭn-wā'-rè. *a.* [unpæp, Sax.] Wanting caution; imprudent; hasty; precipitate. *Milton.* Unexpected: obsolete. *Spenser.*

UNWA'SHED, ŭn-wŏsht'. } *a.* [unpæpcen, Sax.]
UNWA'SHEN, ŭn-wŏsh'-n. } Not washed; not cleansed by washing. *St. Matt.* xv.

UNWA'STED, ŭn-wā'-stĕd. *a.* Not consumed not diminished. *Blackmore.*

UNWA'STING, ŭn-wā'-stĭng. 410. *a.* Not growing less; not decaying. *Pope.*

UNWA'YED, ŭn-wāde'. *a.* Not used to travel; not seasoned in the road. *Suckling.*

UNWE'AKENED, ŭn-wè'-k'n'd. 103, 359. *a.* Not weakened. *Boyle.*

UNWE'APONED, ŭn-wĕp'-p'n'd. 103, 359. *a.* Not furnished with offensive arms. *Raleigh.*

UNWE'ARIABLE, ŭn-wè'-rè-â-bl. *a.* Not to be tired; indefatigable. *Hooker.*

UNWE'ARIABLY*, ŭn-wè'-rè-â-blè. *ad.* So as not to be fatigued. *Bp. Hall.*

UNWE'ARIED, ŭn-wè'-rĭd. 282. *a.* Not tired; not fatigued. *Milton.* Indefatigable; continual; not to be spent; not sinking under fatigue. *Spenser.*

UNWE'ARIEDLY*, ŭn-wè'-rè-ĕd-lè. *ad.* Indefatigably. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

UNWE'ARY*, ŭn-wè'-rè. *a.* [unpeapiȝ, Sax.] Not weary.

*To* UNWE'ARY, ŭn-wè'-rè. *v. a.* To refresh after weariness. *Dryden.*

*To* UNWE'AVE*, ŭn-wèèv'. *v. a.* To unfold; to undo what has been woven. *Sandys.*

UNWE'D, ŭn-wĕd'. *a.* Unmarried. *Shakspeare.*

UNWE'DGEABLE, ŭn-wĕd'-jâ-bl. *a.* Not to be cloven. *Shakspeare.*

UNWEE'DED, ŭn-wèèd'-ĕd. *a.* Not cleared from weeds. *Shakspeare.*

UNWEE'PED, ŭn-wèèpt'. *a.* Not lamented: now *unwept. Milton.*

UNWEE'TING, ŭn-wèè'-tĭng. 410. *a.* Ignorant; unknowing. *Spenser.*

UNWEE'TINGLY*, ŭn-wèè'-tĭng-lè. *ad.* Without knowledge; ignorantly. *Spenser.*

UNWE'IGHED, ŭn-wāde'. *a.* Not examined by the balance. 1 *Kings*, vii. Not considerate; negligent. *Shakspeare.*

UNWE'IGHING, ŭn-wā'-ĭng. 410. *a.* Inconsiderate; thoughtless. *Shakspeare.*

UNWE'LCOME, ŭn-wĕl'-kŭm. *a.* Not pleasing; not grateful; not well received. *Shakspeare.*

UNWE'LL*, ŭn-wĕl'. *a.* Not well; slightly indisposed; not in perfect health. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

UNWE'PT, ŭn-wĕpt'. *a.* Not lamented; not bemoaned. *Dryden.*

UNWE'T, ŭn-wĕt'. *a.* Not moist. *Dryden.*

UNWHI'PT, ŭn-hwĭpt'. 359. *a.* Not punished; not corrected with the rod. *Shakspeare.*

UNWHO'LE*, ŭn-hōle'. *a.* [unhæl, Sax.] Not sound; sick; infirm.

UNWHO'LESOME, ŭn-hōle'-sŭm. *a.* Insalubrious; mischievous to health. *Bacon.* Corrupt; tainted. *Shakspeare.*

UNWHO'LESOMENESS*, ŭn-hōle'-sŭm-nĕs. *n. s.* State or quality of being unwholesome. *Sir T. Herbert.*

UNWI'ELDILY, ŭn-wèèl'-dè-lè. *ad.* Heavily; with difficult motion. *Dryden.*

UNWI'ELDINESS, ŭn-wèèl'-dè-nĕs. *n. s.* Heaviness; difficulty to move, or be moved. *Donne.*

UNWI'ELDY, ŭn-wèèl'-dè. *a.* Unmanageable; not easily moving or moved; bulky; weighty; ponderous. *Clarendon.*

UNWI'LLING, ŭn-wĭl'-lĭng. 410. *a.* [unpillenb,

Sax.] Loath; not contented; not inclined; not complying by inclination. *Hooker.*

UNWI'LLINGLY, ŭn-wĭl'-lĭng-lè. *ad.* Not with good-will; not without loathness. *Milton.*

UNWI'LLINGNESS, ŭn-wĭl'-lĭng-nĕs. *n. s.* Loathness; disinclination. *Hooker.*

*To* UNWI'ND, ŭn-wīnd'. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *unwound.* [unpindan, Sax.] To separate any thing convolved; to untwist; to untwine. *Sidney.* To disentangle; to loose from entanglement. *Hooker*

*To* UNWI'ND, ŭn-wīnd'. *v. n.* To admit evolution. *Mortimer.*

UNWI'PED, ŭn-wīpt'. 359. *a.* Not cleaned by rubbing. *Shakspeare.*

UNWI'SE, ŭn-wīze'. *a.* [unpiȝ, Sax.] Weak; defective in wisdom. *Milton.*

UNWI'SELY, ŭn-wīze'-lè. *ad.* [unpiȝlice, Sax.] Weakly; not prudently; not wisely. *Sidney.*

*To* UNWI'SH, ŭn-wĭsh'. *v. a.* To wish that which is not to be. *Brown.*

UNWI'SHED, ŭn-wĭsht'. 359. *a.* Not sought; not desired. *Sidney.*

UNWI'ST, ŭn-wĭst'. *a.* Unthought of; not known. *Spenser.* Applied to persons: unapprized. *Spenser.*

*To* UNWI'T, ŭn-wĭt'. *v. a.* To deprive of understanding. *Shakspeare.*

UNWITHDRA'WING, ŭn-wĭTH-drâw'-ĭng. *a.* Continually liberal. *Milton.*

UNWI'THERED*, ŭn-wĭTH'-ŭrd. *a.* Not withered; not faded. *Habington.*

UNWI'THERING*, ŭn-wĭTH'-ŭr-ĭng. *a.* Not liable to wither or fade. *Cowper.*

UNWITHSTOO'D, ŭn-wĭTH-stŏd'. *a.* Not opposed. *Phillips.*

UNWI'TNESSED, ŭn-wĭt'-nĕst. *a.* Wanting testimony; wanting notice. *Hooker.*

UNWI'TTILY*, ŭn-wĭt'-tè-lè. *ad.* Without wit. *Cowley.*

UNWI'TTINGLY, ŭn-wĭt'-tĭng-lè. *ad.* [properly *unweetingly*, from *unweeting*.] Without knowledge; without consciousness. *Sidney.*

UNWI'TTY*, ŭn-wĭt'-tè. *a.* Not witty; wanting wit. *Shenstone.*

UNWI'VED*, ŭn-wīv'd'. *a.* Without a wife. *Selden.*

*To* UNWO'MAN*, ŭn-wŭm'-ŭn. *v. a.* To deprive of the qualities becoming a woman. *Sandys.*

UNWO'MANLY*, ŭn-wŭm'-ŭn-lè. *a.* Unbecoming a woman. *Daniel.*

UNWO'NT*, ŭn-wŭnt'. *a.* [a contraction of *unwonted.*] Unaccustomed; unused. *Spenser.*

UNWO'NTED, ŭn-wŭn'-tĕd. *a.* Uncommon; unusual; rare; infrequent. *Spenser.* Unaccustomed; unused. *Sidney.*

UNWO'NTEDNESS*, ŭn-wŭn'-tĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* Uncommonness; what is not usual. *Bp. Taylor.*

UNWO'OED*, ŭn-wo͝od'. *a.* Not wooed; not courted. *Shakspeare.*

UNWO'RKING, ŭn-wûrk'-ĭng. *a.* Living without labour. *Locke.*

UNWO'RMED*, ŭn-wûrm'd'. *a.* Not wormed. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

UNWO'RN*, ŭn-wôrn'. *part. a.* Not worn; not impaired. *Barrow.*

UNWO'RSHIPPED, ŭn-wûr'-shĭpt. *a.* Not adored. *Milton.*

UNWO'RTHILY, ŭn-wûr'-THè-lè. *ad.* [unpurðlice, Sax.] Not according to desert; either above or below merit. *Shakspeare.*

UNWO'RTHINESS, ŭn-wûr'-THè-nĕs. *n. s.* Want of worth; want of merit. *Sidney.*

UNWO'RTHY, ŭn-wûr'-THè. *a.* [unpeorð, Sax.] Not deserving: whether good or bad. *Hooker.* Wanting merit. *Shak.* Mean; worthless; contemptible. *Sidney.* Not suitable; not adequate. *Dryden.* Unbecoming; vile. *Dryden.*

UNWO'UND, ŭn-wŏŭnd'. part. pass. and pret. of *unwind.* Untwisted. *Mortimer.*

UNWO'UNDED, ŭn-wŏŏn'-dĕd. *a.* [unpunðeð, Sax.] Not wounded. *Milton.* Not hurt. *Pope.*

*To* UNWRA'P, ŭn-răp'. *v. a.* To open what is folded.

*To* UNWRE'ATH, ŭn-rèTH'. *v. a.* To untwine. *Boyle.*

UNWRI'TING, ŭn-rī'-tĭng. 410. *a.* Not assuming the character of an author. *Arbuthnot.*

UNWRI'TTEN, ŭn-rĭt'-t'n. 103. *a.* [unpriten, Sax.] Not written; not conveyed by writing; oral; traditional. *Spenser.* Not containing writing. *South.*

UNWRO'UGHT, ŭn-râwt'. *a.* Not laboured; not manufactured. *Fairfax.*

UNWRU'NG, ŭn-rŭng'. *a.* Not pinched. *Shak.*

UNYIE'LDED, ŭn-yēēld'-ĕd. *a.* Not given up. *Dryden.*

UNYIE'LDING*, ŭn-yēēld'-ĭng. *a.* Not giving place as inferiour. *Thomson.*

*To* UNYO'KE, ŭn-yōke'. *v. a.* [unȝeocian, unuciran, Sax.] To loose from the yoke. *Shak.* To part; to disjoin. *Shakspeare.*

UNYO'KED, ŭn-yōkt'. 359. *a.* Having never worn a yoke. *Dryden.* Licentious; unrestrained. *Shak.*

UNZO'NED, ŭn-zōn'd'. 359. *a.* Not bound with a girdle. *Prior.*

UP §, ŭp. *ad.* [up, Sax.; *op*, Dutch and Dan.] Aloft; on high; not down. *Knolles.* Out of bed; in the state of being risen from rest. *Wotton.* In the state of being risen from a seat. *Addison.* From a state of decumbiture or concealment. In a state of being built. *Shak.* Above the horizon. *Judges*, ix. To a state of proficiency. *Atterbury.* In a state of exaltation. *Spenser.* In a state of climbing. *Chapman.* In a state of insurrection. *Shak.* In a state of being increased or raised. *Dryden.* From a remoter place, coming to any person or place *L'Estrange.* Into order: as, He drew *up* his regiment. From younger to elder years. *Ps.* lxxxviii —*Up and down.* Dispersedly; here and there *Addison.* Backward, not forward. *Hooker. Up to.* To an equal height with. *Addison.* Adequately to. *Addison. Up with.* A phrase that signifies the act of raising any thing to give a blow. *Sidney.* —It is added to verbs, implying some accumulation or increase. *Addison.*

UP, ŭp. *interj.* A word exhorting to rise from bed. *Pope.* A word of exhortation, exciting or rousing to action. *Spenser.*

UP, ŭp. *prep.* From a lower to a higher part; not down. *Bacon.*

*To* UPBE'AR, ŭp-bâre'. *v. a.* preter. *uphore;* part. pass. *upborn.* [*up* and *bear.*] To sustain aloft; to support in elevation. *Milton.* To raise aloft. *Milton.* To support from falling. *Spenser.*

*To* UPBI'ND*, ŭp-bīnd'. *v. a.* To bind up. *Collins.*

*To* UPBLO'W*, ŭp-blō'. *v. a.* To blow up; to make tumid. *Spenser.*

*To* UPBRA'ID §, ŭp-brāde'. 202. *v. a.* [upȝebrœdan, upȝebneðan, Sax.] To charge contemptuously with any thing disgraceful. *Hooker.* To object as matter of reproach. *Bacon.* To urge with reproach. *Shak.* To reproach on account of a benefit received from the reproacher. *James*, i. To bring reproach upon; to show faults by being in a state of comparison. *Sidney.* To treat with contempt. *Spenser.*

UPBRA'IDER, ŭp-brā'-dŭr. *n. s.* One that reproaches. *B. Jonson.*

UPBRA'IDING*, ŭp-brā'-dĭng. *n. s.* Reproach *Shakspeare.*

UPBRA'IDINGLY, ŭp-brā'-dĭng-lè. *ad.* By way of reproach. *B. Jonson.*

*To* UPBRA'Y, ŭp-brā'. *v. a.* To shame. *Spenser.*

UPBRO'UGHT, ŭp-brâwt'. *part. pass.* of *upbring.* Educated; nurtured. *Spenser.*

U'PCAST, ŭp-kăst'. 492. [participle from *To cast up.*] Thrown upwards. *Dryden.*

U'PCAST, ŭp'-kăst. 497. *n. s.* A term of bowling; a throw; a cast. *Shakspeare.*

*To* UPDRA'W*, ŭp-drâw'. *v. a.* To draw up. *Milton.*

*To* UPGA'THER, ŭp-gă'TH'-ŭr. *v. a.* To contract. *Spenser.*

*To* UPGRO'W*, ŭp-grō'. *v. n.* To grow up. *Milton.*

UPHA'ND, ŭp-hănd'. *a.* Lifted by the hand. *Moxon.*

*To* UPHE'AVE*, ŭp-hēēv'. *v. a.* To heave up; to lift up. *Sackville.*

UPHE'LD, ŭp-hĕld'. pret. and part. pass. of *uphold.* Maintained; sustained. *Milton.*

UPHI'LL, ŭp'-hĭll. *a.* Difficult; like the labour of climbing a hill. *Richardson.*

*To* UPHOA'RD, ŭp-hōrd'. 295. *v. a.* [*up* and *hoard.*] To treasure; to store; to accumulate in private places. *Spenser.*

*To* UPHO'LD §, ŭp-hōld'. 497. *v. a.* preter. *upheld*; and part. pass. *upheld*, and *upholden.* To lift on high. *Dryden.* To support; to sustain; to keep from falling. *Shak.* To keep from declension. *Bacon.* To support in any state of life. *Raleigh.* To continue; to keep from defeat. *Hooker.* To keep from being lost. *Shak.* To continue without failing. *Holder.* To continue in being. *Judith*, xi.

UPHO'LDER, ŭp-hōld'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* A supporter. *Swift.* A sustainer in being. *Hale.* An undertaker; one who provides for funerals. *Arbuthnot.*

UPHO'LSTERER, ŭp-hōls'-tŭr-ŭr. *n. s.* [a corruption of *upholder.*] One who furnishes houses; one who fits up apartments with beds and furniture. *Swift.*

UPHO'LSTERY*, ŭp-hōls'-tŭr-è. *n. s.* The articles made or sold by upholsterers.

U'PLAND §, ŭp'-lănd. *n. s.* [uplanꝺ, Sax.] Higher ground. *Burnet.*

U'PLAND, ŭp'-lănd. *a.* Higher in situation. *Carew.* Rude; savage. *Chapman.*

UPLA'NDISH, ŭp-lănd'-ĭsh. *a.* [uplanꝺiſc, Sax.] Higher in situation; mountainous. *Robinson.* Inhabiting mountains; rustical; rude. *Chapman.*

*To* UPLA'Y, ŭp-lā'. *v. a.* To hoard; to lay up. *Donne.*

*To* UPLE'AD*, ŭp-lēēd'. *v. a.* To lead upward. *Milton.*

*To* UPLI'FT, ŭp-lĭft'. 497. *v. a.* [*up* and *lift.*] To raise aloft. *Shakspeare.*

*To* UPLO'CK*, ŭp-lŏk'. *v. a.* To lock up. *Shak.*

U'PMOST, ŭp'-mōst. *a.* [an irregular superlative formed from *up.*] Highest; topmost. *Dryden.*

UPO'N, ŭp-pŏn'. *prep.* [*up* and *on*; upa, upon, Sax.] Not under; noting being on the top. *Shak.* Not within; being on the outside. *Exod.* xxix. Thrown over the body, as clothes. *Shak.* By way of imprecation or infliction: as, My blood *upon* your heads. *Kettlewell.* It expresses obtestation, or protestation: as, *upon* my honour. *Shak.* It is used to express any hardship or mischief: as, impose *upon* ourselves. *Burnet.* In consequence of: as, *upon* second cogitations. *Bacon.* In immediate consequence of: as, *upon* that enterprise. *Clarendon.* In a state of view: as, *upon* record. *Shak.* Supposing a thing granted: as, This is a good answer *upon* our supposition. *Burnet.* Relating to a subject. With respect to: as, examined *upon* all questions. *Dryden.* In consideration of: as, *upon* the whole matter. *Dryden.* In noting a particular day: as, *upon* the day. *Addison.* Noting reliance or trust: as, dependence *upon* his truth. *Swift.* Near to, noting situation: as, villages *upon* the river Kennet. *Clarendon.* In a state of: as, *upon* no great warning. *Bacon.* On occasion of: as, an excellent officer *upon* any bold enterprise. *Clarendon.* Noting assumption: as, He takes state *upon* him; He took an office *upon* him. *Kettlewell.* Noting the time when an event came to pass. *Esther*, iii. Noting security: as, We have borrowed money *upon* our lands. *Nehem.* v. 4. Noting attack. *Judges*, xvi. On pain of; as, *upon* our lives. *Sidney.* At the time of; on occasion of. *Swift.* By inference from: as, *upon* his principles. *Locke.* Noting attention: as, He lost the sight of what he was *upon. Locke.* Noting particular pace: as, *upon* the hardest trot. *Dryden.* Exactly; according to; full: as, *upon* or near the rate of thirty thousand. *Shak.* By; noting the means of support. *Woodward. Upon* is, in many of its significations, now contracted into *on*, especially in poetry.

U'PPER, ŭp'-pŭr. 98. *a.* Superiour in place; higher. *Peacham.* Higher in power or dignity. *Hooker.*

U'PPERMOST, ŭp'-pŭr-mōst. *a.* Highest in place. *Raleigh.* Highest in power or authority. *Glanville.* Predominant; most powerful. *Dryden.*

U'PPISH, ŭp'-pĭsh. *a.* Proud; arrogant: a low word

*To* UPRA'ISE, ŭp-rāze'. 202. *v. a.* To raise up to exalt. *Fletcher.*

*To* UPRE'AR, ŭp-rēre'. 227. *v. a.* To rear on high. *Gay.*

U'PRIGHT §, ŭp'-rīte. 393. *a.* [upprihte, Sax. Straight up; perpendicularly erect. *Jer.* x. Erected; pricked up. *Spenser.* Honest; not declining from the right. *Milton.*

U'PRIGHT, ŭp-rīte'. *n. s.* Elevation; orthography. *Moxon.*

U'PRIGHTLY, ŭp'-rīte-lè. *ad.* Perpendicularly to the horizon. Honestly; without deviation from the right. *Sidney.*

U'PRIGHTNESS, ŭp'-rīte-nĕs. *n. s.* Perpendicular erection. *Waller.* Honesty; integrity. *Atterbury.*

*To* UPRI'SE §, ŭp-rīze'. 492. *v. n.* To rise from decumbiture. *Spenser.* To rise from below the horizon. *Cowley.* To rise with acclivity. *Shakspeare.*

UPRI'SE, ŭp'-rīze. 497. *n. s.* Appearance above the horizon. *Shak.* Act of rising from decumbency. *P. Fletcher.*

UPRI'SING*, ŭp-rī'-zĭng. *n. s.* Act of rising from below the horizon. *Sir T. Herbert.* Act of rising from decumbency. *Psalm* cxxxix.

U'PROAR §, ŭp'-rōre. 295. *n. s.* [*oproer*, Dutch.] Tumult; bustle; disturbance; confusion. *Acts*, xvii.

*To* U'PROAR, ŭp-rōre'. 497. *v. a.* To throw into confusion. *Shakspeare.* Not in use.

*To* UPRO'LL*, ŭp-rōle'. *v. a.* To roll up. *Milton.*

*To* UPRO'OT, ŭp-rōōt'. 306. *v. a.* To tear up by the root. *Dryden.*

*To* UPRO'USE, ŭp-rōūze'. *v. a.* [*up* and *rouse.*] To waken from sleep; to excite to action. *Shakspeare.*

*To* UPSE'T*, ŭp-sĕt'. *v. a.* To overturn; to overthrow: a low word.

U'PSHOT, ŭp'-shŏt. 497. *n. s.* Conclusion; end; last amount; final event. *Spenser.*

U'PSIDE *down*, ŭp-sīde-dŏŭn'. With the lower part above the higher. *Heylin.* In confusion; in complete disorder. *Spenser.*

*To* UPSPRI'NG §*, ŭp-sprĭng'. *v. n.* To spring up. *Sackville.*

U'PSPRING, ŭp'-sprĭng. *n. s.* Upstart; a man suddenly exalted. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

*To* UPSTA'ND, ŭp-stănd'. 497. *v. n.* [*up* and *stand.*] To be erected. *May.*

*To* UPSTA'RT, ŭp-stărt'. 497. *v. n.* [*up* and *start.*] To spring up suddenly. *Spenser.*

U'PSTART, ŭp'-stărt. *n. s.* One suddenly raised to wealth, power, or honour; what suddenly rises and appears. *Spenser.*

U'PSTART*, ŭp'-stărt. *a.* Suddenly raised. *Shak.*

*To* UPSTA'Y, ŭp-stā'. *v. a.* [*up* and *stay.*] To sustain; to support. *Milton.*

*To* UPSWA'RM, ŭp-swărm'. *v. a.* To raise in a swarm. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

*To* UPTA'KE, ŭp-tāke'. *v. a.* To take into the hands. *Spenser.*

*To* UPTE'AR*, ŭp-tāre'. *v. a.* To tear up; to rend up. *Milton.*

*To* UPTRA'IN, ŭp-trāne'. *v. a.* To bring up; to educate. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

*To* UPTU'RN, ŭp-tŭrn'. 497. *v. a.* To throw up; to furrow. *Milton.*

U'PWARD §, ŭp'-wŭrd. 497. *a.* [*up*, and peapꝺ, Sax.] Directed to a higher part. *Dryden.*

U'PWARD, ŭp'-wŭrd. *n. s.* The top: out of use.

U'PWARD, ŭp'-wŭrd. } *ad.* [*up*, and peapꝺ,
U'PWARDS, ŭp'-wŭrdz. 88. } Sax.] Towards a higher place: opposed to *downward. Dryden.* Towards heaven and God. *Hooker.* With respect to the higher part. *Milton.* More than; with tendency to a higher or greater number. *Hooker.* To wards the source. *Pope.*

*To* UPWHI'RL*, ŭp-hwĕrl'. *v. a.* To raise upwards with quick rotation. *Milton.*

*To* UPWI'ND, ŭp-wīnd'. *v. a.* pret. and pass. *upwound.* To convolve. *Spenser.*

URBA'NE §*, ŭr-bāne'. *a.* [*urbanus*, Lat.] Civil, courteous; elegant. *Bowles.*

URBA'NITY, ŭr-băn'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* [*urbanité*, Fr.; *ur-*

*banitas*, Lat.] Civility; elegance; politeness; merriment; facetiousness. *B. Jonson.*

*To* U'RBANIZE*, ûr'-bân-lze. *v. a.* To render civil; to polish. *Howell. Ob. T.*

U'RCHIN, ûr'-tshĭn. 353. *n. s.* [*heureuckin*, Armorick.] A hedge-hog. *Shak.* A name of slight anger to a child. *Prior.*

URE, yûre. *n. s.* Practice; use; habit. *Hooker. Ob. J.*

U'RETER, yû'-rè-tûr. 98. *n. s.* [*ὀυρητὴρ*, Gr.; *uretere*, Fr.] *Ureters* are two long and small canals from the basin of the kidneys, one on each side. *Quincy.*

U'RETHRA, yû-rè'-*thrâ*. 503. *n. s.* [*οὐρηθρα*, Gr.; *uretre*, Fr.] The passage of the urine. *Wiseman.*

*To* URGE §, ûrje. *v. a.* [*urgeo*, Lat.] To incite; to push; to press by motives. *Shak.* To provoke; to exasperate. *Shak.* To follow close, so as to impel. *Pope.* To labour vehemently; to do with eagerness, or violence. *Pope.* To press; to enforce. *Shak.* To press, as an argument. *Shak.* To importune; to solicit. *Spenser.* To press in opposition, by way of objection. *Tillotson.*

*To* URGE, ûrje. *v. n.* To press forward. *Donne.*

U'RGENCY, ûr'-jên-sè. *n. s.* Pressure of difficulty or necessity. *Swift.* Entreaty; solicitation. *Swift.*

U'RGENT, ûr'-jênt. *a.* [Fr.; *urgens*, Lat.] Cogent; pressing; violent. *Hooker.* Importunate; vehement in solicitation. *Exodus*, xii.

U'RGENTLY, ûr'-jênt-lè. *ad.* Cogently; violently; vehemently; importunately. *Harvey.*

U'RGER, ûr'-jûr. 98. *n. s.* One who presses; importuner. *Bp. Taylor.*

U'RGEWONDER, ûrje-wŭn'-dûr. *n. s.* A sort of grain. *Mortimer.*

U'RIM, yû'-rĭm. *n. s.* *Urim* and *thummim* were something in Aaron's breast-plate; but what, criticks and commentators are by no means agreed. The word *urim* signifies light, and *thummim* perfection. *Newton.*

U'RINAL, yû'-rè-nâl. 8. *n. s.* [Fr.] A bottle, in which water is kept for inspection. *Brown.*

U'RINARY, yû'-rè-nâ-rè. *a.* Relating to the urine. *Brown.*

U'RINATIVE, yû'-rĭn-â-tĭv. *a.* Working by urine; provoking urine. *Bacon.*

URINA'TOR, yû-rĭn-â'-tûr. *n. s.* [Lat.] A diver; one who searches under water. *Wilkins.*

U'RINE §, yû'-rĭn. 140. *n. s.* [Fr.; *urina*, Lat.] Animal water. *Brown.*

*To* U'RINE, yû'-rĭn. *v. n.* [*uriner*, Fr.] To make water. *Bacon.*

U'RINOUS, yû'-rĭn-ŭs. *a.* Partaking of urine. *Arbuthnot.*

URN §, ûrn. *n. s.* [*urne*, Fr.; *urna*, Lat.] Any vessel, of which the mouth is narrower than the body. *Carew.* A water-pot; particularly that in the sign of Aquarius. *Creech.* The vessel in which the remains of burnt bodies were put. *Wilkins.*

*To* URN*, ûrn. *v. a.* To enclose in an urn. *May.*

URO'SCOPY, yû-rŏs'-kò-pè. *n. s.* [*ὀυρον* and *σκέπτω*.] Inspection of urine. *Brown.*

U'RRY, ûr'-rè. *n. s.* A mineral. *Mortimer.*

U'RSULINE*, ûr'-sŭ-lĭn. *a.* [from *Ursula*.] Denoting an order of nuns. *Gray.*

US. ŭs. [*uns*, M. Goth. and Germ.; *oss*, Su. Goth.] The oblique case of *we*. *Deut.* v.

U'SABLE*, yû'-zâ-bl. *a.* That may be used.

U'SAGE §, yû'-zĭdje. 90, 442. *n. s.* [Fr.] Treatment. *Shak.* Custom; practice long continued. *Hooker.* Manners; behaviour. *Spenser.*

U'SAGER, yû'-zĭd-jûr. *n. s.* [Fr.] One who has the use of any thing in trust for another. *Daniel.*

U'SANCE, yû'-zânse. 442. *n. s.* [Fr.] Use; proper employment. *Spenser.* Usury; interest paid for money. *Shak.* In bills of exchange: a certain period of time, but different in different countries. *Cunningham.*

USE §, yûse. 8, 437. *n. s.* [*usus*, Lat.] The act of employing any thing to any purpose. *Lev.* vii. Qualities that make a thing proper for any purpose. *Temple.* Need of; occasion on which a thing can be employed. *A. Philips.* Advantage received; power of receiving advantage. *Dryden.* Convenience; help; usefulness. *Locke.* Usage; customary act. *Hooker.* Practice; habit. *Waller.* Custom; common occurrence. *Shak.* Interest; money paid for the use of money. *Bp. Taylor.*

*To* USE, yûze. 437. *v. a.* [*user*, Fr.; *usus*, Lat.] To employ to any purpose. 1 *Chron.* xii. To accustom; to habituate. *Roscommon.* To treat. *Shak.* To practise customarily. 1 *Peter*, iv. To behave: with the reciprocal pronoun. *Shakspeare.*

*To* USE, yûze. *v. n.* To be accustomed; to practise customarily. *Spenser.* To be customarily in any manner; to be wont. *Bacon.* To frequent; to inhabit. *Spenser.*

U'SEFUL, yûse'-fûl. *a.* Convenient; profitable to any end; conducive or helpful to any purpose; valuable for use. *More.*

U'SEFULLY, yûse'-fûl-è. *ad.* In such a manner as to help forward some end. *Bentley.*

USE'FULNESS, yûse'-fûl-nĕs. *n. s.* Conduciveness or helpfulness to some end. *Addison.*

U'SELESS, yûse'-lĕs. *a.* Answering no purpose; having no end. *Waller.*

U'SELESSLY, yûse'-lĕs-lè. *ad.* Without the quality of answering any purpose. *Locke.*

U'SELESSNESS, yûse'-lĕs-nĕs. *n. s.* Unfitness to any end. *South.*

U'SER, yû'-zûr. 98. *n. s.* One who uses. *Sidney.*

U'SHER §, ŭsh'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* [*huissier*, Fr.; *husher*, old Eng.] One whose business is to introduce strangers, or walk before a person of high rank. *Tatler.* An under-teacher; one who introduces young scholars to higher learning. *Dryden.*

*To* U'SHER, ŭsh'-ûr. *v. a.* To introduce as a forerunner or harbinger; to forerun. *Shakspeare.*

USQUEBA'UGH, ŭs-kwè-bâ'. 390. *n. s.* [An Irish and Erse word, which signifies *the water of life*.] A compounded distilled spirit. The Highland sort, by corruption, they call *whisky*. *Sir T. Herbert.*

U'STION, ŭs'-tshŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *ustus*, Lat.] The act of burning; the state of being burned.

USTO'RIOUS, ŭs-tò'-rè-ŭs. *a.* [*ustum*, Lat.] Having the quality of burning. *Watts.*

USTULA'TION*, ŭs-tshŭ-lâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*ustulatus*, Lat.] Act of burning or searing. *Sir W. Petty.*

U'SUAL, yû'-zhû-âl. 452. *a.* [*usuel*, Fr.] Common; frequent; customary; frequently occurring. *Hooker.*

U'SUALLY, yû'-zhû-âl-è. *ad.* Commonly; frequently; customarily. *Fell.*

U'SUALNESS, yû'-zhû-âl-nĕs. *n. s.* Commonness; frequency. *Clarke.*

USUCA'PTION, yû-zû-kâp'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*usus* and *capio*, Lat.] [In the civil law.] The acquisition of the property of a thing by possession and enjoyment thereof for a certain term of years, prescribed by law. *Dict.*

U'SUFRUCT, yû'-zû-frŭkt. *n. s.* [*usufruit*, Fr.; *usus* and *fructus*, Lat.] The temporary use; enjoyment of the profits, without power to alienate. *Ayliffe.*

USUFRU'CTUARY, yû-zû-frŭk'-tshû-â-rè. *n. s.* [*usufructuaire*, Fr.; *usufructuarius*, Lat.] One that has the use and temporary profit, not the property, of a thing. *Ayliffe.*

*To* U'SURE §, yû'-zhûre. *v. n.* [*usura*, Lat.] To practise usury; to take interest for money. *Shak.*

U'SURER, yû'-zhû-rûr. 456. *n. s.* [*usurier*, Fr.; *usura*, Lat.] One who puts money out at interest. Commonly used for one that takes exorbitant interest. *Exodus*, xxii.

USU'RIOUS, yû-zû'-rè-ŭs. 456. *a.* [*usuaire*, Fr.] Given to the practice of usury; exorbitantly greedy of profit. *Donne.*

*To* USURP §, yû-zûrp'. *v. a.* [*usurper*, Fr.; *usurpo*, Lat.] To possess by force or intrusion; to seize, or possess without right. *Hooker.*

USURPA'TION, yû-zûr-pâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Forcible, unjust, illegal seizure or possession. *Shak.* Use; usage. *Pearson.*

USU'RPER, yû-zûrp'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One who seizes or possesses that to which he has no right. It is generally used of one who excludes the right heir from the throne. *Spenser.*

☞ 559.—Fāte, fâr, fâll, fåt;—mē, mĕt;—plne, pĭn;—

USU'RPINGLY, yū-zûrp'-ĭng-lè. *ad.* Without just claim. *Shakspeare.*

U'SURY, yū'-zhū-rè. 456. *n. s.* [*usuré*, Fr.; *usura*, Lat.] Money paid for the use of money; interest. *Spenser.* The practice of taking interest. *Bacon.*

☞ This word and its relatives, with respect to the aspiration of the *s*, are exactly under the same predicament as the words *luxury* and *anxiety* are with respect to the *x*.—See *Principles*, No. 479, 480, 481. *W.*

UTE'NSIL, yū'-tĕn-sĭl. 8. [yū'-tĕn-sĭl, *Sheridan, Jones, Fulton* and *Knight*; yū-tĕn'-sĭl, *Perry.*] *n. s.* [*utensile*, Fr.; *utensile*, low Lat.] Any instrument for any use, such as the vessels of the kitchen, or tools of a trade. *South.*

U'TERINE, yū'-tĕr-ĭne. 149. *a.* [*uterin*, Fr.; *uterinus*, Lat.] Belonging to the womb. *Brown.* Born of the same mother, but having a different father. *Sir G. Buck.*

*U'TERUS*, yū'-tè-rŭs. 503. *n. s.* [Lat.] The womb.

*UTILE*†, yū'-tĭl-lè. *n. s.* Something useful, as opposed to something only ornamental.

☞ When this word is pronounced in three syllables, being the neuter gender of *utilis*, it becomes, like *simile*, a substantive, and, like a pure Latin word, has the same number of syllables as the original, (503, *b.*) and thus we sometimes hear of a work that unites the *utile* and the *dulce*. *W.*

*UTILE*†, yū'-tĭl. *a.* Profitable, useful.

☞ When this word is used as an adjective, it is pronounced in two syllables, with the last short. In this form, however, it is but seldom seen or heard. *W.*

UTI'LITY, yū-tĭl'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* [*utilité*, Fr.; *utilitas*, Lat.] Usefulness; profit; convenience; advantageousness. *Bacon.*

U'TIS, yū'-tĭs. *n. s.* A word which probably is corrupted, at least, is not now understood. *Utis* was the octave of a saint's day, and may perhaps be taken for any festivity. [eahta, Sax.] *Shakspeare.*

U'TMOST, ŭt'-mōst. *a.* [uttmœrt, Sax.] Extreme; placed at the extremity. *Davies.* Being in the highest degree. *Shakspeare.*

U'TMOST, ŭt'-mōst. *n. s.* The most that can be; the greatest power; the highest degree; the greatest effort. *Shakspeare.*

UTO'PIAN*, yū-tō'-pè-ăn. } *a.* [from Sir Thomas
UTO'PICAL*, yū-tŏp'-ĕ-kăl. } More's *Utopia.*] Ideal; not real. *Bp. Hall.*

U'TTER §, ŭt'-tûr. 98. *a.* [uttep, Sax.] Situate on the outside, or remote from the centre. *Milton.* Placed beyond any compass; out of any place. *Milton.* Extreme; excessive; utmost. *Milton.* Complete; total. *Clarendon.* Peremptory. *Clarendon.* Perfect; mere. *Atterbury.*

*To* U'TTER §, ŭt'-tûr. *v. a.* To speak; to pronounce; to express. *Hooker.* To disclose; to discover; to publish. *Whitgift.* To sell; to vend. *Shak.* To disperse; to emit at large. *Swift.* To put forth. *Spenser.*

U'TTERABLE, ŭt'-tûr-ă-bl. 555. *a.* Expressible; such as may be uttered.

U'TTERANCE, ŭt'-tûr-ânse. *n. s.* Pronunciation; manner of speaking. *Spenser.* [*outrance*, Fr.] Extremity; terms of extreme hostility. *Shak.* Vocal expression; emission from the mouth. *Milton.* Sale. *Bacon.*

U'TTERER, ŭt'-tûr-ûr. *n. s.* One who pronounces. A divulger; a discloser. *Spenser.* A seller; a vender.

U'TTERLY, ŭt'-tûr-lè. *ad.* Fully; completely; perfectly. *Hooker.*

U'TTERMOST, ŭt'-tûr-mōst. *a.* [uttepmœrt Sax.] Extreme; being in the highest degree. *Milton.* Most remote. *Abbot.*

U'TTERMOST, ŭt'-tûr-mōst. *n. s.* The greatest *Sidney.* The extreme part of any thing. *Numb* xx.

U'VEOUS, yū'-vè-ŭs. *a.* [*uva*, Lat.] The *uveous* coat, or iris of the eye, hath a musculous power, and can dilate and contract that round hole in it, called the pupil. *Ray.*

U'VULA, yū'-vŭ-lă. 8. *n. s.* [*uvula*, Lat.] A round, soft, spongeous body, suspended from the palate near the foramina of the nostrils over the glottis. *Wiseman.*

UXO'RIOUS §, ŭg-zō'-rè-ŭs. 479. *a.* [*uxorius*, Lat.] Submissively fond of a wife; infected with connubial dotage. *Bacon.*

UXO'RIOUSLY, ŭg-zō'-rè-ŭs-lè. *ad.* With fond submission to a wife. *Dryden.*

UXO'RIOUSNESS, ŭg-zō'-rè-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Connubial dotage; fond submission to a wife. *More.*



V Has a sound nearly approaching to those of *b* and *f*. Its sound in English is uniform, and it is never mute. 473.

V*. A numeral letter denoting *five*.

VA'CANCY, vā'-kăn-sè. *n. s.* Empty space; vacuity. *Shak.* Chasm; space unfilled. *Watts.* [*vacance*, Fr.] State of a post or employment when it is unsupplied. *Leslie.* [*vacances*, Fr.] Time of leisure; relaxation; intermission; time unengaged. *Dryden.* Listlessness; emptiness of thought. *Wotton.*

VA'CANT §, vā'-kănt. *a.* [Fr.; *vacans*, Lat.] Empty; unfilled; void. *Boyle.* Free; unencumbered; uncrowded. *More.* Not filled by an incumbent, or possessor. *Milton.* Being at leisure; disengaged. *Spenser.* Thoughtless; empty of thought; not busy. *Shakspeare.*

*To* VA'CATE, vā'-kāte. 91. *v. a.* [*vaco*, Lat.] To annul; to make void; to make of no authority. *King Charles.* To make vacant; to quit possession of: as, He *vacated* the throne. To defeat; to put an end to. *Dryden.*

VACA'TION, vā-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *vacatio*, Lat.] Intermission of juridical proceedings, or any other stated employments; recess of courts or senates. *Cowel.* Leisure; freedom from trouble or perplexity. *Hammond.*

VA'CCARY, văk'-kā-rè. *n. s.* [*vacca*, Lat.] A cow-house; a cow-pasture. *Bailey.*

*To* VA'CCINATE §*, văk'-sè-nāte. *v. a.* [*vacca*, Lat.] To inoculate with vaccine matter.

VACCINA'TION*, văk-sè-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of inserting vaccine matter; inoculation for the cow-pox.

VA'CCINE*, văk'-sĭn. *a.* Of or belonging to a cow.

VA'CILLANCY, vās'-sĭl-ăn-sè. *n. s.* [*vacillans*, from *vacillo*, Lat.; *vacillant*, Fr.] A state of wavering; fluctuation; inconstancy. *More.* Little used.

☞ My ear tells me the accent ought to be on the first syllable of this word, as it is in *excellency*; and till good reasons can be given for placing the accent on the second syllable with Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, and Entick, I shall concur with Dr. Ash in accenting the first, as in *vacillate*.—See MISCELLANY. *W.*

*To* VA'CILLATE §*, vās'-sĭl-āte. 91. *v. n.* [*vacillo*, Lat.] To waver; to be inconstant. *Cockeram.*

VACILLA'TION, vās-sĭl-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*vacillatio*, Lat.] The act or state of reeling or staggering. *Bacon.*

*To* VA'CUATE §*, văk'-ù-āte. *v. a.* [*vacuo*, Lat.] To make void. *Secular Priest Exposed.*

VACUA'TION, văk-ù-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*vacuus*, Lat.] The act of emptying. *Dict.*

VA'CUIST, văk'-ù-ĭst. *n. s.* A philosopher that holds a *vacuum*: opposed to a *plenist*. *Boyle.*

VACU'ITY, vă-kū'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* [*vacuitas*, Lat.] Emptiness; state of being unfilled. *Arbuthnot.* Space

unfilled; space unoccupied. *Hammond.* Inanity; want of reality. *Glanville.*

VA'CUOUS. vâk'-ù-ûs. *a.* [*vacuus*, Lat.] Empty; unfilled. *Milton.*

VA'CUOUSNESS*, vâk'-ù-ûs-nês. *n. s.* State of being empty. *W. Mountague.*

*VA'CUUM*, vâk'-ù-ûm. 314. *n. s.* [Lat.] Space unoccupied by matter. *Watts.*

*To* VADE, vâde. *v. n.* [*vado*, Lat.] To vanish; to pass away. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

VA'GABOND §, vâg'-â-bônd. *a.* [*vagabundus*, low Lat.; *vagabond*, Fr.] Wandering without any settled habitation; wanting a home. *Shak.* Wandering; vagrant. *Shakspeare.*

VA'GABOND, vâg'-â-bônd. *n. s.* A vagrant; a wanderer, commonly in a sense of reproach. *Raleigh.* One that wanders illegally, without a settled habitation. *Watts.*

VA'GABONDRY*, vâg'-â-bôn-drè. *n. s.* Beggary; knavery. *Cotgrave.*

*To* VAGA'RY §*, vâ-gâ'-rè. *v. n.* [*vaguer*, old Fr.] To wander; to gad; to range; to roam; to remove often from place to place. *Cotgrave.*

VAGA'RY, vâ-gâ'-rè. *n. s.* A wandering. *Rich.* A wild freak; a capricious frolick. *Milton.*

VA'GIENT*, vâ'-jè-ênt. *a.* [*vagiens*, Lat.] Crying like a child. *More. Ob. T.*

VAGINOPE'NNOUS, vâd-jè-nô-pên'-nûs. *a.* [*vagina* and *penna*, Lat.] Sheathwinged; having the wings covered with hard cases.

VA'GOUS, vâ'-gûs. *a.* [*vagus*, Lat.; *vague*, Fr.] Wandering; unsettled. *Ayliffe. Ob. J.*

VA'GRANCY, vâ'-grân-sè. *n. s.* A state of wandering; unsettled condition. *Barrow.*

VA'GRANT §, vâ'-grânt. 88. *a.* [*vagarant*, old Fr.] Wandering; unsettled; vagabond; unfixed in place. *Prior.*

VA'GRANT, vâ'-grânt. *n. s.* A sturdy beggar; wanderer; vagabond; man unsettled in habitation. *Prior.*

VAGUE, vâg. 337. *a.* [Fr.; *vagus*, Lat.] Wandering; vagrant; vagabond. *Hayward.* Unfixed; unsettled; undetermined; indefinite. *Locke.*

VAIL, vâle. 202. *n. s.* [*voile*, Fr.; now frequently written *veil*, from *velum*, Lat.] A curtain; a cover thrown over any thing to be concealed. *Wisdom.* A part of female dress, by which the face and part of the shape is concealed. Money given to servants: it is commonly used in the plural. See VALE.

*To* VAIL, vâle. *v. a.* To cover. See *To* VEIL.

*To* VAIL §, vâle. *v. a.* [*avaler le bonnet*, Fr.] To let fall; to suffer to descend. *Carew.* To let fall in token of respect. *Knolles.* To fall; to let sink in fear, or for any other interest. *Shakspeare.*

*To* VAIL, vâle. *v. n.* To yield; to give place; to show respect by yielding. *Drayton.*

VA'ILER*, vâ'-lûr. *n. s.* One who shows respect by yielding. *Ocerbury. Ob. T.*

VAIN §, vâne. 202. *a.* [old Fr.; *vanus*, Lat.] Fruitless; ineffectual. *Shak.* Empty; unreal; shadowy. *Dryden.* Meanly proud; proud of petty things. *Dryden.* Showy; ostentatious. *Pope.* Idle; worthless; unimportant. *Milton.* False; not true. *Shak.* —*In vain.* To no purpose; to no end; ineffectually; without effect. *Milton.*

VAINGLO'RIOUS, vâne-glô'-rè-ûs. *a.* [*vanus* and *gloriosus*, Lat.] Boasting without performances; proud in disproportion to desert. *Spenser.*

VAINGLO'RIOUSLY*, vâne-glô'-rè-ûs-lè. *ad.* With vainglory; with empty pride. *Milton.*

VAINGLO'RY, vâne-glô'-rè. *n. s.* [*vana gloria*, Lat.] Pride above merit; empty pride; pride in little things. *Bacon.*

VA'INLY, vâne'-lè. *ad.* Without effect; to no purpose; in vain. *Shak.* Proudly; arrogantly. *Delany.* Idly; foolishly. *Milton.*

VA'INNESS, vâne'-nês. *n. s.* The state of being vain; pride; falsehood; emptiness. *Shakspeare.*

VAIR*, vâre. *n. s.* [*vair*, Fr.] [In heraldry.] A kind of fur, or doubling, consisting of divers little pieces, argent and azure, resembling a bell-glass. *Chambers.*

VAIR, vâre. } *a.*
VA'IRY, vâ'-rè. § Charged or chequered with vair; variegated with argent and azure colours, in heraldry, when the term is *vairy proper*; and with other colours, when it is *vair* or *vairy composed.*

VA'IVODE, vâ'-vôd. *n. s.* [*waiwod*, Sclavonian.] A prince of the Dacian provinces. *Knolles.*

VA'LANCE §, vâl'-lânse. *n. s.* [from *Valencia*, whence the use of them came.] The fringes or drapery hanging round the tester and stead of a bed. *Shak.*

*To* VA'LANCE, vâl'-lânse. *v. a.* To decorate with drapery. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

VALE, vâle. *n. s.* [*val*, Fr.; *vallis*, Lat.] A wide, open space between hills. If it be of smaller dimensions, we call it a *valley*. But when this space is contracted to a chasm, we call it a *glen*. *Gilpin.* [from *avail*, profit.] Money given to servants. *Dryden.*

VALEDI'CTION §, vâl-è-dîk'-shûn. *n. s.* [*valedico*, Lat.] A farewell. *Donne.*

VALEDI'CTORY, vâl-è-dîk'-tûr-è. 557. [See DOMESTICK.] *a.* Bidding farewell. *Cumberland.*

VA'LENTINE, vâl'-ên-tîn. 150. *n. s.* A sweetheart, chosen on Valentine's day. *Wotton.* A letter sent by one young person to another on Valentine's day. *Burton.*

VALE'RIAN, vâ-lè'-rè-ân. *n. s.* [*valeriana*, Lat.; *valerian*, Fr.] A plant. *Drayton.*

*VA'LET*, vâl'-êt, or vâ-lêt'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A waiting servant. *Addison.*

VALETUDINA'RIAN, vâl-lè-tû-dè-nâ'-rè-ân. }
VALETU'DINARY, vâl-lè-tû'-dè-nâ-rè. } *a.* [*valetudinaire*, Fr.; *valetudo*, Lat.] Weakly; sickly; infirm of health. *Browne.*

VALETUDINA'RIAN*, vâl-lè-tû-dè-nâ'-rè-ân. *n. s.* One who is weakly, sickly, or infirm of health. *Bp. Bull.*

VA'LIANCE, vâl'-vânse. } *n. s.* [*valiant, vaillance*,
VA'LIANCY*, vâl'-yân-sè. § Fr.] Valour; personal puissance; fierceness; bravery. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

VA'LIANT §, vâl'-yânt. 113, 535. *a.* [*vaillant*, Fr.] Stout; personally puissant; brave. 1 *Sam.* xviii.

VA'LIANT*, vâl'-yânt. *n. s.* A valiant person. 2 *Sam.* xxi. *Ob. T.*

VA'LIANTLY, vâl'-yânt-lè. *ad.* Stoutly; with personal strength; with personal bravery. *Shak.*

VA'LIANTNESS, vâl'-yânt-nês. *n. s.* Valour; personal bravery; puissance; fierceness; stoutness. *Shakspeare.*

VA'LID §, vâl'-îd. 544. *a.* [*valide*, Fr.; *validus*, Lat.] Strong; powerful; efficacious; prevalent. *Milton.* Having intellectual force; prevalent; weighty; conclusive. *Stephens.*

VALI'DITY, vâ-lîd'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*validité*, Fr.] Force to convince; certainty. *Pope.* Value. *Shakspeare.*

VALLA'NCY, vâl'-lân-sè. *n. s.* [from *valance.*] A large wig that shades the face. *Dryden.*

VALLA'TION*, vâl-lâ'-shûn. *n. s.* [*vallatus*, Lat.] An intrenchment. *Warton.*

VA'LLATORY*, vâl'-lâ-tûr-è. *a.* Enclosing as by measure. *Sir T. Brown. Ob. T.*

VA'LLEY, vâl'-lè. *n. s.* [*vallée*, Fr.; *vallis*, Lat.] A low ground; a hollow between hills. *Woodward.*

VA'LLISE*. *n. s.* [*valleys*, Dutch; *valise*, Fr.] A portmanteau; a wallet. *B. Jonson.*

*VA'LLUM*, vâl'-lûm. *n.s.* [Lat.] A trench; a fence; a wall. *Warton.*

VA'LOROUS, vâl'-ûr-ûs. 166. [See DOMESTICK.] *a.* Brave; stout; valiant. *Spenser.*

VA'LOROUSLY, vâl'-ûr-ûs-lè. *ad.* In a brave manner. *Shakspeare.*

VA'LOUR §, vâl'-ûr. 314. *n. s.* [*valeur*, Fr.; *valor*, Lat.] Personal bravery; strength; prowess; puissance; stoutness. *Shakspeare.*

VA'LUABLE, vâl'-ù-â-bl. 405. *a.* [*valable*, Fr.] Precious; being of great price. *Robertson.* Worthy; deserving regard. *Atterbury.*

VA'LUABLENESS*, vâl'-ù-â-bl-nês. *n. s.* Preciousness; worth. *Johnson.*

VALUA'TION, vâl-ù-â'-shûn. *n. s.* The act of setting a value; appraisement. *Ray.* Value set upon any thing. *Shakspeare.*

☞ 559.—Fāte, fār, fāll, fât;—mē, mêt;—plne, pīn;—

VA'LUATOR, vāl-ù-ā'-tûr. 521. *n. s.* An appraiser; one who sets upon any thing its price. *Swift.*

VA'LUE §. vāl'-ù. 335. *n. s.* [Fr.; *valor*, Lat.] Price; worth. *Job*, xiii. High rate. *Addison.* Rate; price equal to the worth of the thing bought. *Dryden.*

*To* VA'LUE, vāl'-ù. *v. a.* [*valoir*, Fr.] To rate at a certain price. *Spenser.* To rate highly; to have in high esteem. *Addison.* To appraise; to estimate. *Lev.* xxvii. To be worth; to be equal in worth to. *Shak.* To take account of. *Bacon.* To reckon at, with respect to number or power. *Shak.* To consider with respect to importance; to hold important. *Shak.* To compare with respect to price or excellence. *Job*, xviii. To raise to estimation. *Sidney.*

VA'LUELESS, vāl'-ù-lês. *a.* Being of no value. *Shakspeare.*

VA'LUER, vāl'-ù-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One that values. *Fell.*

VALVE §, vālv. *n. s.* [*valva*, Lat.] A folding door. *Pope.* Any thing that opens over the mouth of a vessel. *Boyle.* [In anatomy.] A kind of membrane, which opens in certain vessels to admit the blood, and shuts to prevent its regress. *Arbuthnot.*

VA'LVULE, vāl'-vûle. *n. s.* [Fr.] A small valve.

VAMP, vămp. *n. s.* [*avampies*, old Span.] The upper leather of a shoe; a sock. *Coles.*

*To* VAMP §, vămp. *v. a.* [probably from the ancient Span. *avampies.*] To piece an old thing with some new part. *Shakspeare.*

VA'MPER, vămp'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One who pieces out an old thing with something new.

*To* VA'MPER*, vămp'-ûr. *v. n.* To vapour or swagger. *Grose.*

VA'MPIRE*, vām'-pīre. [See UMPIRE.] *n. s.* [*rampur*, Germ.] A pretended demon, said to delight in sucking human blood, and to animate the bodies of dead persons, which, when dug up, are said to be found florid and full of blood. *Ricaut.* A kind of bat. *Dr. Shaw.*

VAN §, vān. *n. s.* [*avant*, Fr.] The front of an army; the first line. *Milton.* [*van*, Fr.; *vannus*, Lat.] Any thing spread wide by which a wind is raised; a fan. *Broome.* A wing with which the air is beaten. *Milton.*

*To* VAN, vān. *v. a.* [*vannus*, Lat.; *vanner*, Fr.] To fan; to winnow. *Bacon. Ob. J.*

VA'NCOURIER, vān-kôôr-yēre'. *n. s.* [*avant-courier*, Fr.] A harbinger; a precursor. *Spenser.*

VA'NDALICK*, vān'-dā-lĭk. *a.* [from the *Vandals*, a fierce and rude people descended from the Goths.] Barbarous; resembling the character of the Vandals. *Warburton.*

VA'NDALISM*, vān'-dā-lĭzm. *n. s.* The rude and barbarous state or character of the Vandals. *Ld. Auckland.*

VANE, vāne. *n. s.* [*vaene*, Dutch.] A plate hung on a pin to turn with the wind. *Shakspeare.*

VA'NGUARD, vān-gyārd'. *n. s.* [*avant-garde*, Fr.] The front, or first line of the army. *Bacon.*

VANI'LLA, vā-nĭl'-lā. *n. s.* [*vanille*, Fr.] A plant. *Miller.*

*To* VA'NISH §, vān'-ĭsh. *v. n.* [*vanesco*, Lat.; *evanouir*, Fr.] To lose perceptible existence. *Sidney.* To pass away from the sight; to disappear. *Shak.* To pass away; to be lost. *Milton.*

VA'NISHED*, vān'-ĭsht. *part. a.* Having no perceptible existence. *Pope.*

VA'NITY, vān'-ē-tē. *n. s.* [*vanitas*, Lat.; *vanité*, Fr.] Emptiness; uncertainty; inanity. *Eccl.* i. Fruitless desire; fruitless endeavour. *Sidney.* Trifling labour. *Raleigh.* Falsehood; untruth. *Sir J. Davies.* Empty pleasure; vain pursuit; idle show; unsubstantial enjoyment; petty object of pride. *Hooker.* Ostentation; arrogance. *Spenser.* Petty pride; pride exerted upon slight grounds; pride operating on small occasions. *Dryden.*

*To* VA'NQUISH §, văngk'-wĭsh. *v. a.* [*vaincre*, Fr.] To conquer; to overcome; to subdue. *Shak.* To confute. *F. Atterbury.*

VA'NQUISHABLE*, văngk'-wĭsh-ā-bl. *a.* Conquerable; that may be overcome. *Gayton.*

VA'NQUISHER, văngk'-wĭsh-ûr. *n. s.* Conqueror; subduer. *Shakspeare.*

VA'NTAGE, vān'-tādje. 90. *n. s.* Gain; profit. *Sidney.* Superiority; state in which one has better means of action than another. *Shak.* Opportunity; convenience. *Shakspeare.*

*To* VA'NTAGE, vān'-tādje. *v. a.* [from *advantage.*] To profit. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

VANTAGE-GROUND*, vān'-tādje-grŏŭnd. *n. s.* Superiority; state in which one has better means of action than another. *South.*

VA'NTBRACE, vānt'-brāse. } *n. s.* [*avant bras*,
VA'NTBRASS, vānt'-brās. } Fr.] Armour for the arm. *Shakspeare.*

VA'PID §, vāp'-ĭd. 544. *a.* [*vapidus*, Lat.] Dead; having the spirit evaporated; spiritless; mawkish; flat. *Phillips.*

VA'PIDNESS, vāp'-ĭd-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being spiritless or mawkish; mawkishness.

*To* VA'PORATE*, vāp'-ò-rāte. *v. n.* To emit vapours. *Cockeram.*

VAPORA'TION, vāp-ò-rā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *vaporatio*, Lat.] The act of escaping in vapours. *Biblioth. Bibl.* i.

VA'PORER, vā'-pûr-ûr. 98, 166. *n. s.* A boaster; a braggart. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

VA'PORINGLY*, vā'-pûr-ĭng-lē. *ad.* In a bullying or bragging manner.

VA'PORISH, vā'-pûr-ĭsh. 166. *a.* Vaporous; full of vapours. *Sandys.* Splenetick; peevish; humorsome. *Pope.*

VA'POROUS, vā'-pûr-ŭs. *a.* [*vaporeux*, Fr.] Full of vapours or exhalations; fumy. *Shak.* Windy; flatulent. *Bacon.*

VA'POROUSNESS*, vā'-pûr-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* State or quality of being vaporous. *Hist. R. S.* iii.

VA'PORY*, vā'-pûr-ē. *a.* Vaporous; abounding with vapours. *Thomson.* Peevish; humorsome. *Thomson.*

VA'POUR §, vā'-pûr. 314. *n. s.* [*vapeur*, Fr.; *vapor*, Lat.] Any thing exhalable; any thing that mingles with the air. *Chapman.* Fume; steam. *Dryden.* Wind; flatulence. *Bacon.* Mental fume; vain imagination; fancy unreal. *Hammond.* [In the plural.] Diseases caused by flatulence, or by diseased nerves; hypochondriacal maladies; melancholy; spleen. *Addison.*

*To* VA'POUR, vā'-pûr. *v. n.* [*vaporo*, Lat.] To pass in a vapour or fume; to fly off in evaporations. *Donne.* To emit fumes. *Bacon.* To bully; to brag. *Hudibras.*

*To* VA'POUR, vā'-pûr. *v. a.* To effuse, or scatter in fumes or vapour. *Donne.*

VA'POURED*, vā'-pûrd. *a.* Moist. *Sackville.* Splenetick; peevish. *Green.*

VARE*, vāre. *n. s.* [*vara*, Span.] A wand or staff of justice. *Howell.*

VA'RIABLE §, vā'-rē-ā-bl. 405. *a.* [Fr.; *variabilis*, Lat.] Changeable; mutable; inconstant. *Shak.*

VA'RIABLENESS, vā'-rē-ā-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Changeableness; mutability. *James*, i. Levity; inconstancy. *Richardson.*

VA'RIABLY, vā'-rē-ā-blē. *ad.* Changeably; mutably; inconstantly; uncertainly.

VA'RIANCE, vā'-rē-ānse. *n. s.* [from *vary.*] Discord; disagreement; dissension. *Matthew.*

*To* VA'RIATE*, vā'-rē-āte. *v. a.* [*variatus*, Lat.] To change; to alter. *Dean King.*

VARIA'TION, vā-rē-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*variatio*, Lat.; *variation*, Fr.] Change; mutation; difference from itself. *Huyward.* Difference; change from one to another. *Graunt.* Successive change. *Shak.* [In grammar.] Change of termination of nouns. *Watts.* Change in natural phenomena. *Wotton.* Deviation. *Fell.*—*Variation of the compass.* Deviation of the magnetick needle from an exact parallel with the meridian.

☞ The *a* in the first syllable of this word, from the lengthening power of the succeeding vowels, continues long and slender, as in *various*. The same may be observed of *variegation*. Mr. Sheridan has given *a* in these two words the short sound of the Italian *a*, but

contrary to the analogy of English pronunciation.—See *Principles*, No. 534. *W.*

VA'RICOUS, vâr'-ė-kŭs. *a.* [*varicosus*, Lat.] Diseased with dilatation. *Sharpe.*

*To* VA'RIEGATE §, vâ'-rė-ė-gate. *v. a.* [*variegatus*, school Lat.] To diversify; to stain with different colours. *Woodward.*

☞ All our orthoëpists are uniform in placing the accent on the first syllable of this word, and all sound the *a* as in *vary*, except Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Perry, and Buchanan, who give it the short sound, as in *carry*. That so great a master of English analogy as Mr. Elphinston should here overlook the lengthening power of the vocal assemblage *ie* is not a little surprising.—See *Principles*, No. 196. *W.*

VARIEGA'TION, vâ'-rė-ė-gâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* Diversity of colours. *Evelyn.*

VARI'ETY, vâ-rī'-ė-tė. *n. s.* [*varieté*, Fr.; *varietas*, Lat.] Change; succession of one thing to another; intermixture of one thing with another. *Milton.* One thing of many by which *variety* is made: in this sense it has a plural. *Raleigh.* Difference; dissimilitude. *F. Atterbury.* Variation; deviation; change from a former state. *Hale.* Many and different kinds. *Law.*

VARI'OLOUS*, vâ-rī'-ò-lŭs. *a.* [*variolæ*, Lat.] Relating to the disease called the smallpox.

VA'RIOUS §, vâ'-rė-ŭs. 314. *a.* [*varius*, Lat.] Different; several; manifold. *Milton.* Changeable; uncertain; unfixed; unlike itself. *Locke.* Unlike each other. *Milton.* Variegated; diversified. *Milton.*

VA'RIOUSLY, vâ'-rė-ŭs-lė. *ad.* In a various manner. *Bacon.*

*VA'RIX*, vâ'-rĭks. *n. s.* [Lat.; *varice*, Fr.] A dilatation of the vein. *Sharpe.*

VA'RLET §, vâr'-lĕt. *n. s.* [*varlet*, old Fr., now *valet*.] A page or knight's follower; any servant or attendant. *Spenser.* A term of reproach; a scoundrel. *Shakspeare.*

VA'RLETRY, vâr'-lĕt-trė. *n. s.* Rabble; crowd; populace. *Shakspeare.*

VA'RNISH §, vâr'-nĭsh. *n. s.* [*vernis*, Fr.; *vernix*, Lat.] A matter laid upon wood, metal, or other bodies, to make them shine. *Shakspeare.* Cover; palliation.

*To* VA'RNISH, vâr'-nĭsh. *v. a.* [*vernisser*, *vernir*, Fr.] To cover with something shining. *Sidney.* To cover; to conceal or decorate with something ornamental. *Milton.* To palliate; to hide with colour of rhetorick. *Denham.*

VA'RNISHER, vâr'-nĭsh-ŭr. *n. s.* One whose trade is to varnish. *Boyle.* A disguiser; an adorner. *Pope.*

VA'RVELS, vâr'-vĭlz. *n. s.* [*vervelles*, Fr.] Silver rings about the leg of a hawk, on which the owner's name is engraved. See VERVELS.

*To* VA'RY §, vâ'-rė. *v. a.* [*varior*, Lat.; *varier*, Fr.] To change; to make unlike itself. *Milton.* To make of different kinds. *Brown.* To diversify; to variegate. *Milton.*

*To* VA'RY, vâ'-rė. *v. n.* To be changeable; to appear in different forms. *Shak.* To be unlike each other. *Collier.* To alter; to become unlike itself. *Bacon.* To deviate; to depart. *Locke.* To succeed each other. *Addison.* To disagree; to be at variance. *Davies.* To shift colours. *Pope.*

VA'RY, vâ'-rė. *n. s.* Change; alteration. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

VA'SCULAR §, vâs'-kŭ-lâr. 88. *a.* [*vasculum*, Lat.] Consisting of vessels; full of vessels. *Arbuthnot.*

VASCULA'RITY*, vâs-kŭ-lâr'-ė-tė. *n. s.* State or quality of being vascular. *Outlines of Anat.*

VASCULI'FEROUS, vâs-kŭ-lĭf'-ėr-ŭs. *a.* [*vasculum* and *fero*, Lat.] Such plants as have, besides the common calyx, a peculiar vessel to contain the seed. *Quincy.*

VASE, vâze. *n. s.* [*vase*, Fr.; *vasa*, Lat.] A vessel; generally a vessel rather for show than use. *Pope.* It is used for a solid piece of ornamental marble.

☞ Mr. Sheridan has pronounced this word so as to rhyme with *base*, *case*, &c. I have uniformly heard it pronounced with the *s* like *z*, and sometimes, by people of refinement, with the *a* like *aw*; but this, being too refined for the general ear, is now but seldom heard. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Mr Smith, Mr. Perry, and Buchanan, pronounce the *a* long and slender, as I have done, but with the *s* as in *case*: Mr. Smith and W. Johnston give the *a* the same sound, and the *s* the sound of *z*; and Mr. Elphinston sounds it as if written *vauz*; but this, as Mr. Nares justly observes, is an affected pronunciation. *W.*

VA'SSAL §, vâs'-sâl. 88. *n. s.* [*vassal*, Fr.; *vassallo* Ital.; *vassus*, low Lat.] One who holds of a superiour lord. *Swift.* A subject; a dependant. *Hooker.* A servant; one who acts by the will of another. *Shak.* A slave; a low wretch. *Shak.*

*To* VA'SSAL*, vâs'-sâl. *v. a.* To subject; to enslave; to exercise command over. *Feltham.*

VA'SSALAGE, vâs'-sâl-âje. 90. *n. s.* [*vasselage*, Fr.] The state of a vassal; tenure at will; servitude; slavery; dependance. *Spenser.*

VAST §, vâst. 79. *a.* [*vaste*, Fr.; *vastus*, Lat.] Large; great. *Clarendon.* Viciously great; enormously extensive or capacious. *B. Jonson.*

VAST, vâst. *n. s.* [*vastum*, Lat.] An empty waste. *Shakspeare.*

VASTA'TION, vâs-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*vastatio*, Lat.] Waste; depopulation. *Bp. Hall.*

VASTI'DITY, vâs-tĭd'-ė-tė. *n. s.* [*vastitas*, Lat.] Wideness; immensity. *Shak* A barbarous word.

VA'STLY, vâst'-lė. *ad.* Greatly; to a great degree. *Temple.*

VA'STNESS, vâst'-nĕs. *n. s.* Immensity; enormous greatness. *Waller.*

VA'STY, vâst'-ė. *a.* Large; enormously great. *Shak.*

VAT, vât. *n. s.* [*vat*, Dutch; *fat*, Sax.] A vessel in which liquors are kept in the immature state. *Shak.*

VA'TICIDE, vât'-ė-side. 143. *n. s.* [*vates* and *cædo*, Lat.] A murderer of prophets. *Pope.*

VATI'CINAL*, vâ-tĭs'-sė-nâl. *a.* [*vaticinans*, Lat.] Containing predictions. *Warton.*

*To* VATI'CINATE §, vâ-tĭs'-sė-nâte. *v. n.* [*vaticinor*, Lat.] To prophesy; to practise prediction. *Howell*

VATICINA'TION*, vât-ė-sė-nâ'-shŭn. *n. s.* [old Fr.; *vaticinatio*, Lat.] Prediction; prophecy. *Bentley.*

VA'UDEVIL, vò'-dė-vĭl. *n. s.* [*vaudeville*, Fr.] A song common among the vulgar, and sung about the streets. A ballad; a trivial strain.

VAULT §, vâwlt, or vâwt. *n. s.* [*voulte*, Fr.; *volta* Ital.; *voluta*, low Lat.] A continued arch. *Burnet* A cellar. *Shak.* A cave; a cavern. *Sandys.* A repository for the dead. *Shakspeare.*

☞ Mr. Sheridan leaves out the *l* in this word, in the word *vault*, to leap, and all their compounds; but my ear grossly deceives me if this *l* is ever suppressed, except in the sense of a *cellar for wine*, &c. In this I am supported by all our orthoëpists from whom the sounds of the letter can be gathered; and Mr. Scott and Mr. Perry preserve the *l* in every word of this form This, I think, is not agreeably to general usage with respect to the exception I have given; though I think it might be dispensed with for the sake of uniformity, especially as the old French *voulte*, the Italian *volta*, and the lower Latin *voluta*, from which the word is derived have all of them the *l*; nor do I think the preservation of it in the word in question would incur the least imputation of pedantry. *W.*

*To* VAULT, vâwlt. *v. a.* [*vouter*, Fr.] To arch; to shape to a vault. *Shak.* To cover with an arch *Milton.*

*To* VAULT, vâwlt. *v. n.* [*voltiger*, Fr.; *volteggiare* Ital.] To leap; to jump. *Shak.* To play the tumbler, or posture-master.

VAULT, vâwlt. *n. s.* A leap; a jump.

VA'ULTAGE, vâwlt'-ĭdje. 90. *n. s.* Arched cellar *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

VA'ULTED, vâwlt'-ĕd. *a.* Arched; concave. *Pope.*

VA'ULTER, vâwlt'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* A leaper; a jumper; a tumbler. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

VA'ULTY, vâwl'-tė. *a.* Arched; concave. *Shak.*

*To* VAUNT §, vâwnt. 216. *v. a.* [*vanter*, Fr.] To boast; to display with ostentation. *Spenser.*

☞ Mr. Nares is the only orthoëpist who gives the diphthong in this word and *avaunt* the same sound as in *aunt*; but a few more such respectable judges, by setting

the example, would reduce these words to their proper class; till then the whole army of lexicographers and speakers, particularly on the stage, must be submitted to. 214. *W.*

*To* VAUNT, vâwnt. *v. n.* To play the braggart; to talk with ostentation; to make vain show; to boast. *Shakspeare.*

VAUNT, vâwnt. *n. s.* Brag; boast; vain ostentation. *Spenser.*

VAUNT, vâwnt. 214. *n s.* [*avant*, Fr.] The first part. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

VAUNT-COURIER*, vân-kôôr-yĕre′. *n. s.* [*avant-courier*, Fr.] A precursor. See VANCOURIER. *Shakspeare.*

VA′UNTER, vâwnt′-ûr. *n. s.* [*vanteur*, Fr.] Boaster; braggart; man given to vain ostentation. *Spenser.*

VA′UNTFUL, vâwnt′-fûl. *a.* Boastful; ostentatious. *Spenser.*

VA′UNTINGLY, vâwnt′-îng-lè. *ad.* Boastfully; ostentatiously. *Shakspeare.*

VA′UNTMURE, vâwnt′-mûre. *n. s.* [*avant mur*, Fr.] A false wall; a work raised before the main wall. *Camden.*

VA′VASOUR, vâv′-â-sûr. *n. s.* [*vavasseur*, Fr.] One who, himself holding of a superiour lord, has others holding under him. *Camden.*

VA′WARD, vâ′-wârd. 88. *n. s.* [*van* and *ward.*] Fore part. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

VEAL, vèle. *n. s.* [*veel*, old Fr.] A calf. *Ray.* The flesh of a calf killed for the table. *Gay.*

VECK*, vĕk. *n. s.* [*vecchia*, Ital.; *vetula*, Lat.] An old woman. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

VE′CTION, vĕk′-shŭn. } *n. s.* [*vectio*,
VECTITA′TION, vĕk-tè-tâ′-shŭn. } *vectito*, Lat.] The act of carrying, or being carried. *Arbuthnot.*

VE′CTURE, vĕk′-tshûre. 461. *n. s.* [*vectura*, Lat.] Carriage. *Bacon.*

*To* VEER §, vère. *v. n.* [*virer*, Fr.] To turn about. *Milton.*

*To* VEER, vère. *v. a.* To let out. *B. Jonson.* To turn; to change. *Spenser.*

VEE′RING*, vêêr′-îng. *n. s.* Act of turning or changing. *Addison.*

VEGETABI′LITY, vĕd-jè-tâ-bîl′-è-tè. *n. s.* Vegetable nature; the quality of growth without sensation. *Brown.*

VE′GETABLE §, vĕd′-jè-tâ-bl. *n. s.* [*vegetabilis*, school Lat.; *vegetable*, Fr.] Any thing that has growth without sensation, as plants. *Hill.*

VE′GETABLE, vĕd′-jè-tâ-bl. *a.* Belonging to a plant. *Prior.* Having the nature of plants. *Milton.*

VE′GETAL*, vĕd′-jè-tâl. *a.* [*vegetal*, Fr.] Having power to cause growth. *Burton. Ob. T.*

VE′GETAL*, vĕd′-jè-tâl. *n. s.* A vegetable. *B. Jonson.*

*To* VE′GETATE, vĕd′-jè-tâte. *v. n.* [*vegeto*, Lat.] To grow as plants; to shoot out; to grow without sensation. *Ray.*

VEGETA′TION, vĕd-jè-tâ′-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; from *vegeto*, Lat.] The power of producing the growth of plants. *Woodward.* The power of growth without sensation. *Hooker.*

VE′GETATIVE §, vĕd′-jè-tâ-tîv. 512. *a.* [*vegetatif*, Fr.] Having the quality of growing without life. *Raleigh.* Having the power to produce growth in plants. *Wilkins.*

VE′GETATIVENESS, vĕd′-jè-tâ-tîv-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of producing growth.

VEGE′TE, vè-jète′. *a.* [*vegetus*, Lat.] Vigorous; active; sprightly. *Bp. Taylor.*

VE′GETIVE, vĕd′-jè-tîv. *a.* [*vegeto*, Lat.] Vegetable; having the nature of plants. *Tusser.* Capable of growth; growing. *Hakewill.*

VE′GETIVE, vĕd′-jè-tîv. *n. s.* A vegetable. *Sandys.*

VE′GETOUS*, vĕd′-jè-tŭs. *a.* [*vegetus*, Lat.] Lively; sprightly; vegete. *B. Jonson.*

VE′HEMENCE, vè′-hè-mĕnse. } *n. s.* [*vehementia*,
VE′HEMENCY, vè′-hè-mĕn-sè. } Lat.] Violence; force. *Milton.* Ardour; mental violence; fervour. *Hooker.*

VE′HEMENT §, vè′-hè-mĕnt. *a.* [Fr.; *vehemens*, Lat.] Violent; forcible. *Bacon.* Ardent; eager; fervent. *Shakspeare.*

VE′HEMENTLY, vè′-hè-mĕnt-lè. *ad.* Forcibly Pathetically; urgently. *Tillotson.*

VE′HICLE §, vè′-hè-kl. 405. *n. s.* [*vehiculum*, Lat.] That in which any thing is carried. *Addison.* That part of a medicine which serves to make the principal ingredient potable. *Brown.* That by means of which any thing is conveyed. *L'Estrange.*

VEHI′CULAR*, vè-hĭk′-ù-lâr. *a.* [*vehiculum*, Lat.] Belonging to a vehicle. *Coles.*

VEIL §, vâle. 249. *n. s.* [*velum*, Lat.] A cover to conceal the face. *Spenser.* A cover; a disguise *Addison.*

*To* VEIL, vâle. *v. a.* To cover with a veil, or any thing which conceals the face. *Milton.* To cover; to invest. *Milton.* To hide; to conceal. *Pope.*

VEIN §, vâne. 249. *n. s.* The veins are only a continuation of the extreme capillary arteries reflected back again towards the heart, and uniting their channels as they approach it, till at last they all form three large veins. *Quincy.* Hollow; cavity. *Milton.* Course of metal in the mine. *Job*, xxviii. Tendency or turn of the mind or genius. *Waller.* Favourable moment; time when any inclination is predominant. *Wotton.* Humour; temper. *Shak* Continued disposition. *Temple.* Current; continued production. *Swift.* Strain; quality. *Oldham.* Streak; variegation: as, the *veins* of the marble.

VE′INED, vând. 359. } *a.* [*veineux*, Fr.] Full of
VE′INY, vâ′-nè. } veins. Streaked; variegated. *Mortimer.*

VELI′FEROUS*, vè-lĭf′-ĕr-ŭs. *a.* [*velifer*, from *velum* and *fero*, Lat.] Carrying sails. *Evelyn.*

VELITA′TION*, vĕl-è-tâ′-shŭn. *n. s.* [*velitatio*, Lat.] A skirmish; a light contest; a dispute. *Burton.*

VELLE′ITY, vĕl-lè′-è-tè. *n. s.* [*velleité*, Fr.; *velleitas*, Lat.] The school term used to signify the lowest degree of desire. *Locke.*

VE′LLET*, and VE′LLUTE*. See VELVET.

*To* VE′LLICATE §, vĕl′-lè-kâte. *v. a.* [*vellico*, Lat.] To twitch; to pluck; to act by stimulation. *Bacon.*

VELLICA′TION, vĕl-lè-kâ′-shŭn. *n. s.* [*vellicatio*, Lat.] Twitching; stimulation. *Bacon.*

VE′LLUM, vĕl′-lŭm. *n. s.* [*velin*, Fr.; *vetulinum*, low Lat.] The skin of a calf dressed for the writer; a fine kind of parchment. *Wiseman.*

VELO′CITY, vè-lŏs′-è-tè. *n. s.* [*velocité*, Fr.; *velocitas*, Lat.] Speed; swiftness; quick motion. *Bentley.*

VE′LVET §, vĕl′-vît. 99. *n. s.* [*velous*, *velours*, Fr.; *veluto*, Ital.] Silk with a short fur or pile upon it. *Locke.*

VE′LVET, vĕl′-vît. *a.* Made of velvet. *Shakspeare* Soft; delicate. *Shakspeare.*

*To* VE′LVET, vĕl′-vît. *v. n.* To paint velvet. *Peacham.*

VELVETE′EN*, vĕl-vè-tèèn′. *n. s.* [*velutino*, Ital.] A kind of stuff, made in imitation of velvet.

VE′LURE, vè-lûre′. *n. s.* [*velours*, Fr.] Velvet. *Shakspeare.*

VE′NAL, vè′-nâl. 88. *a.* [Fr.; *venalis*, Lat.] Mercenary; prostitute. *Pope.* [from *vein.*] Contained in the veins: a technical term. *Ray.*

VENA′LITY, vè-nâl′-è-tè. *n. s.* [*venalité*, Fr.] Mercenariness; prostitution.

VE′NARY*, vĕn′-â-rè. *a.* [*venarium*, low Lat.] Relating to hunting.

VENA′TICAL §*, vè-nât′-è-kâl. } *a.* [*venaticus*, Lat.]
VENA′TICK §, vè-nât′-îk. 509. } Used in hunting. *Howell.*

VENA′TION, vè-nâ′-shŭn. *n. s.* [*venatio*, Lat.] The act or practice of hunting. *Brown.*

*To* VEND §, vĕnd. *v. a.* [*vendre*, Fr.; *vendo*, Lat.] To sell; to offer to sale. *Boyle.*

VENDE′E, vĕn-dèè′. *n. s.* One to whom any thing is sold. *Ayliffe.*

VE′NDER, vĕnd′-ûr. 98. *n. s.* [*vendeur*, Fr.] A seller. *Graunt.*

VE′NDIBLE §, vĕnd′-è-bl. 405. *a.* [*vendibilis*, Lat Saleable; marketable. *Shakspeare.*

VE'NDIBLE*, vĕnd'-ė-bl. *n. s.* Any thing offered to sale. *Life of A. Wood.*

VE'NDIBLENESS, vĕnd'-ė-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being saleable. *Sherwood.*

VE'NDIBLY, vĕnd'-ė-blė. *ad.* In a saleable manner. *Sherwood.*

VENDITA'TION, vĕn-dė-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*venditatio*, Lat.] Boastful display. *B. Jonson.*

VENDI'TION, vĕn-dĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [Fr. ; *venditio*, Lat.] Sale ; the act of selling.

*To* VE'NEER, vė-nēr'. *v. a.* [Among cabinet-makers.] To make a kind of marquetry or inlaid work, whereby several thin slices of fine woods of different sorts are fastened or glued on a ground of some common wood. *Bailey.*

☞ This word is, by cabinet-makers, pronounced *feneer* ; but here, as in similar cases, the scholar will lose no credit by pronouncing the word as it is written. See BOATSWAIN. *W.*

VE'NEFICE §, vĕn'-ė-fĭs. 142. *n. s.* [*veneficium*, Lat.] The practice of poisoning.

VENEFI'CIAL, vĕn-ė-fĭsh'-ăl. *a.* Acting by poison ; bewitching. *Brown.*

VENEFI'CIOUSLY, vĕn-ė-fĭsh'-ŭs-lė. *ad.* By poison or witchcraft. *Brown.*

VE'NEMOUS, vĕn'-ė-mŭs. *a.* [*venin*, Fr.] Poisonous. Commonly, though not better, *venomous*. *Acts*, xxviii.

*To* VENE'NATE §, vĕn'-ė-nāte. *v. a.* [*veneno*, Lat.] To poison ; to infect with poison. *Harvey.*

☞ In the first edition of this [Walker's] dictionary I accented this word on the first syllable, contrary to the example of Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, and Mr. Sheridan ; but, upon a revisal of the various analogies of accentuation, was inclined to think this accentuation somewhat doubtful. The word *veneno*, from which this is formed, has the penultimate long ; and in verbs of this termination, derived from the Latin, and preserving the same number of syllables, we often preserve the same accent, as in *arietate*, *coacervate*, *denigrate*, &c. ; but this is so often neglected in favour of the antepenultimate accent, as in *decorate*, *defatigate*, *delegate*, *desolate*, &c., that general usage seems evidently leaning to this side ; and as in *perpetrate* and *emigrate*, from *perpetro* and *emigro*, where the penultimate vowel is doubtful, we always place the accent on the antepenultimate ; so, in this and similar words, where custom does not decide, I would always recommend a similar accentuation. See *Principles*, No. 503, (*n.*) *W.*

VENE'NATE*, vĕn'-ė-nāte, or vė-nė'-nāte. *part. a.* Infected with poison. *Woodward.*

VENENA'TION, vĕn-ė-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Poison ; venom. *Brown.*

VENE'NE, vė-nēne'. } *a.* [*veneneux*, Fr.]
VENE'NOSE, vĕn-ė-nōse'. 427. § Poisonous ; venomous. *Harvey.*

VENERABI'LITY*, vĕn-ĕr-ă-bĭl'-ė-tė. *n. s.* State or quality of being venerable. *More.*

VE'NERABLE §, vĕn'-ĕr-ă-bl. 405, 555. *a.* [Fr. ; *venerabilis*, Lat.] To be regarded with awe ; to be treated with reverence. *Hooker.*

VE'NERABLENESS*, vĕn'-ĕr-ă-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* State or quality of being venerable. *South.*

VE'NERABLY, vĕn'-ĕr-ă-blė. *ad.* In a manner that excites reverence. *Addison.*

*To* VE'NERATE, vĕn'-ĕr-āte. *v. a.* [*venerer*, Fr. ; *veneror*, Lat.] To reverence ; to treat with veneration ; to regard with awe. *Herbert.*

VENERA'TION, vĕn-ĕr-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr. ; *veneratio*, Lat.] Reverend regard ; awful respect. *Locke.*

VE'NERATOR, vĕn'-ĕr-ā-tŭr. 521. *n. s.* Reverencer. *Bp. Taylor.*

VENE'REAL, vė-nė'-rė-ăl. *a.* [*venereus*, Lat.] Relating to love, or rather lust. *Shak.* Consisting of copper, called *venus* by chymists. *Boyle.*

VENE'REAN*, vė-nė'-rė-ăn. *a.* Venereal. *Howell. Ob. T.*

VENE'REOUS, vė-nė'-rė-ŭs. *a.* Libidinous ; lustful. *Derham.*

VE'NEROUS*, vĕn'-ĕr-ŭs. *a.* Venereous. *Burton. Ob. T.*

VE'NERY §, vĕn'-ĕr-ė. 555. *n. s.* [*venerie*, Fr.] The sport of hunting. *Spenser.* [from *Venus*.] The pleasures of the bed. *Grew.*

VENESE'CTION, vė-nė-sĕk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*vena* and *sectio*, Lat.] Blood-letting ; the act of opening a vein ; phlebotomy. *Wiseman.*

VE'NEY, vė'-nė. } *n. s.* [*venez*, Fr.] A bout ; a turn
VE'NEW*, vė'-nū. § at fencing, a thrust ; a hit. *Shakspeare.*

*To* VENGE §, vĕnje. *v. a.* [*venger*, Fr.] To avenge ; to punish. *Bp. Fisher.*

VE'NGEABLE, vĕn'-jă-bl. *a.* Revengeful ; malicious. *Bp. Fisher.*

VE'NGEANCE §, vĕn'-jănse. 244. *n. s.* [Fr.] Punishment ; penal retribution ; avengement. *Hooker.* It is used in familiar language.—*To do with a vengeance*, is *to do with vehemence*. *Raleigh.*

VE'NGEFUL, vĕnje'-fŭl. *a.* Vindictive ; revengeful ; retributive. *Milton.*

VE'NGEMENT*, vĕnje'-mĕnt. *n. s.* [old Fr.] Avengement ; penal retribution. *Spenser.*

VE'NGER*, vĕn'-jŭr. *n. s.* An avenger ; one who punishes. *Spenser.*

VE'NIABLE §, vė'-nė-ă-bl. } *a.* [*veniel*, Fr. ; from
VE'NIAL §, vė'-nė-ăl. 88. § *venia*, Lat.] Pardonable ; susceptible of pardon ; excusable. *Shak.* Permitted ; allowed. *Milton.*

VE'NIALNESS, vė'-nė-ăl-nĕs. *n. s.* State of being excusable.

VE'NISON, vĕn'-zn, or vĕn'-ė-zn. *n. s.* [*venaison* Fr.] Game ; beast of chase ; the flesh of deer. *Shak*

☞ A shameful corruption of this word, by entirely sinking the *i*, has reduced it to two syllables. Mr. Sheridan pronounces it in three ; Dr. Kenrick gives it in three, but tells us it is usually heard in two. Mr. Scott gives it both ways ; Mr. Perry only as it is contracted ; and Mr. Elphinston supposes the *i* in this word as much lost as in *business*.

It is highly probable this corruption is of long standing ; for, though Shakspeare, in *As You Like It*, says,

"Come, shall we go and kill us *venison* ?"

Yet Chapman pronounces this word in two syllables,

"To our *ven'son's* store
"We added wine till we could wish no more."

And Dryden after him,

"He for the feast prepar'd,
"In equal portions with the *ven'son* shar'd."

To these instances we may add an excellent poet of our own time :

"Gorgonius sits abdominous and wan,
"Like a fat squab upon a Chinese fan :
"He snuffs far off th' anticipated joy ;
"Turtle and *ven'son* all his thoughts employ."

Poetry will ever consider this word, like many others, either as of two or three syllables ; but solemn prose, such as the language of Scripture, will always give the word its due length. For, however we may be accustomed to hear *ven'son* in common conversation, what disgust would it not give us to hear this word in the pulpit, when Isaac says to his son,

"Now therefore take, I pray thee, thy weapons, thy quiver, and thy bow, and go out to the field, and take me some *ven'son* !"

In short, my opinion is, that this word, in spite of the general corruption, ought always to be pronounced in three syllables by correct speakers, and that the contraction should be left to the poets. *W.*

VE'NOM §, vĕn'-ŭm. 166. *n. s.* [*venin*, Fr.] Poison. *Shakspeare.*

*To* VE'NOM, vĕn'-ŭm. *v. a.* To infect with venom ; to poison ; to envenom. *P. Fletcher.*

VE'NOMOUS, vĕn'-ŭm-ŭs. *a.* Poisonous. *Shakspeare.* Malignant ; mischievous. *Brown.*

VE'NOMOUSLY, vĕn'-ŭm-ŭs-lė. *ad.* Poisonously ; mischievously ; malignantly. *Shakspeare.*

VE'NOMOUSNESS, vĕn'-ŭm-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Poisonousness ; malignity.

VENT §, vĕnt. *n. s.* [*fente*, Fr.] A small aperture ; a hole ; a spiracle ; passage at which any thing is let out. *Shak.* Passage out of secrecy to publick notice. *Wotton.* The act of opening. *Phillips.* Emission ; passage. *Addison.* Discharge ; means of discharge. *Milton.* [*vente*, Fr. ; *venditio*, Lat.] Sale. *Hayward.* [*venta*, Span.] An inn ; a baiting place. *Shelton.*

*To* VENT, vĕnt. *v. a.* [*venter*, Fr. ; *sventare*, Ital.] To let out at a small aperture ; to give a vent or open-

ing to. *Spenser.* To let out; to give way to. *Shak.* To utter; to report. *Stephens.* To emit; to pour out. *Shak.* To publish. *Raleigh.* To sell; to let go to sale. *Carew.*

*To* VENT, vĕnt. *v. n.* To snuff: as, He *venteth* into the air. *Spenser.*

VE'NTAGE*, vĕn'-tĭdje. 90. *n. s.* A small hole. *Shakspeare. Ob. T.*

VE'NTAIL, vĕn'-tāle. *n. s.* [*ventaille*, old Fr.] That part of the helmet made to lift up; the breathing part of the helmet. *Spenser.*

*VENTA'NNA*, vĕn-tăn'-nâ. *n. s.* [Span.] A window. *Dryden.*

*VE'NTER*, vĕn'-tŭr. 98. *n. s.* [Lat.] Any cavity of the body: chiefly applied to the head, breast, and abdomen, which are called by anatomists the three *venters.* Womb; mother. *Hale.*

VE'NTER*, vĕn'-tŭr. *n. s.* One who utters, reports, or publishes. *Barrow.*

VE'NTIDUCT, vĕn'-tè-dŭkt. *n. s.* [*ventus* and *ductus*, Lat.] A passage for the wind. *Boyle.*

*To* VE'NTILATE §, vĕn'-tè-lāte. *v. a.* [*ventilo*, Lat.; *ventiller*, old Fr.] To fan with wind. *Harvey.* To winnow; to fan. *Cockeram.* To examine; to discuss. *Ayliffe.*

VENTILA'TION, vĕn-tè-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*ventilatio*, Lat.] The act of fanning; the state of being fanned. *Addison.* Vent; utterance. *Wotton.* Refrigeration. *Harvey.* Examination; discussion. *Abp. Sancroft.*

VE'NTILATOR, vĕn'-tè-lā-tŭr. 521. *n. s.* An instrument contrived by Dr. Hale to supply close places with fresh air.

VENTO'SITY*, vĕn-tŏs'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*ventosité*, Fr.; *ventosus*, Lat.] Windiness. *Bacon.*

VE'NTRAL*, vĕn'-trăl. *a.* [from *venter.*] Belonging to the belly. *Chambers.*

VE'NTRICLE, vĕn'-trè-kl. 405. *n. s.* [*ventricule*, Fr.; *ventriculus*, Lat.] The stomach. *Hale.* Any small cavity in an animal body, particularly those of the heart. *Donne.*

VENTRI'LOQUISM*, vĕn-trĭl'-ò-kwĭzm. } *n. s.*
VENTRI'LOQUY*, vĕn-trĭl'-ò-kwè. 518. }
[*ventriloque*, Fr.; *ventriloquus*, Lat.; *venter* and *loquor*, Lat.] The act of speaking inwardly, so that the sound *seems* to issue from the *belly*; the art of forming speech, by drawing the air into the lungs, so that the voice, proceeding out of the thorax, to a by-stander seems to come from some distance, or in any direction. *Chambers.*

VENTRI'LOQUIST, vĕn-trĭl'-lò-kwĭst. 518. *n. s.* One who speaks in such a manner as that the sound seems to issue from his belly. *Chambers.*

VENTRI'LOQUOUS*, vĕn-trĭl'-ò-kwŭs. *a.* Emitting sound as a ventriloquist. *White.*

VE'NTURE §, vĕn'-tshŭre. 461. *n. s.* [*avanture*, Fr.] A hazard; an undertaking of chance and danger. *South.* Chance; hap. *Bacon.* The thing put to hazard; a stake. *Shak.*—*At a venture.* At hazard; without much consideration; without any thing more than the hope of a lucky chance. *Spens.*

*To* VE'NTURE, vĕn'-tshŭre. *v. n.* To dare. *Bacon.* To run a hazard. *Dryden.*—*To venture at. To venture on* or *upon.* To engage in; or make attempts without any security of success, upon mere hope. *Bacon.*

*To* VE'NTURE, vĕn'-tshŭre. *v. a.* To expose to hazard. *Shakspeare.* To put or send on a venture. *Carew.* To trust; to rely on. *Addison.*

VE'NTURER, vĕn'-tshŭr-ŭr. 555. *n. s.* One who ventures. *Higgins.*

VE'NTURESOME, vĕn'-tshŭr-sŭm. *a.* Bold; daring.

VE'NTURESOMELY, vĕn'-tshŭr-sŭm-lè. *ad.* In a bold or daring manner.

VE'NTURING*, vĕn'-tshŭr-ĭng. *n. s.* The act of putting to hazard; the act of running risk. *Ld. Halifax.*

VE'NTUROUS, vĕn'-tshŭr-ŭs. 314. *a.* Daring; bold; fearless; ready to run hazards. *Bacon.*

VE'NTUROUSLY, vĕn'-tshŭr-ŭs-lè. *ad.* Daringly; fearlessly; boldly. *Bacon.*

VE'NTUROUSNESS, vĕn'-tshŭr-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Boldness; willingness to hazard. *Boyle.*

VE'NUE*, vĕn'-ù. *n. s.* [*visne*, old Fr.; *vicinium*, Lat.] [In law.] A neighbouring place. *Cowel* A thrust; a hit. See VENEY.

*VE'NUS**, vè'-nŭs. *n. s.* [Lat.] One of the planets. *Shakspeare.*

VE'NUS' *Basin.*
VE'NUS' *Comb.*
VE'NUS' *Hair.*
VE'NUS' *Looking-glass.*
VE'NUS' *Navel-wort.*
} *n. s.* Plants. *Stukeley.*

VENU'ST*, vè-nŭst'. *a.* [*venuste*, old Fr.; *venustus*, Lat.] Beautiful; amiable. *Waterhouse. Ob. T.*

VERA'CIOUS, vè-rā'-shŭs. 357. *a.* [*verax*, Lat.] Observant of truth. *Barrow*

VERA'CITY, vè-rās'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*verax*, Lat.] Moral truth; honesty of report. In strict propriety, *veracity* is applicable only to *persons*, and signifies not physical but moral truth. *Bryant.* Physical truth; consistency of report with fact: less proper. *Addison.*

*VERA'NDA**, vè-răn'-dâ. *n. s.* A word adopted from the East, where it means the covering of a house extended beyond the main pile of building, and forming, by a sloping roof, external passages; a kind of open portico.

VERB §, vĕrb. *n. s.* [*verbe*, Fr.; *verbum*, Lat.] A part of speech signifying existence, or some modification thereof, as action, passion. *Clarke.* A word *South.*

VE'RBAL, vĕrb'-ăl. 88. *a.* [Fr.; *verbalis*, Lat.] Spoken, not written. Oral; uttered by mouth. *Shak.* Consisting in mere words. *Milton.* Verbose; full of words. *Shak.* Minutely exact in words. *Pope.* Literal; having word answering to word. *Denham.* A *verbal* noun is a noun derived from a verb.

VERBA'LITY, vĕr-băl'-è-tè. *n. s.* Mere words; bare literal expression. *Brown.*

*To* VE'RBALIZE*, vĕr'-băl-lze. *v. a.* To make a verb; to turn into a verb. *Instruct. for Orat.*

VE'RBALLY, vĕr'-băl-è. *ad.* In words; orally. *South.* Word for word. *Dryden.*

*VERBA'TIM*, vĕr-bā'-tĭm. *ad.* [Lat.] Word for word. *Shakspeare.*

*To* VE'RBERATE §, vĕr'-bĕr-āte. 94. *v. a.* [*verbero*, Lat.] To beat; to strike. *Abp. Sancroft.*

VERBERA'TION, vĕr-bĕr-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Blows; beating. *Arbuthnot.*

*VE'RBIAGE**, vĕr'-bè-ăje. *n. s.* [Fr.] Verbosity; much empty writing or discourse. *Johnson.*

VERBO'SE §, vĕr-bōse'. 427. *a.* [*verbosus*, Lat.] Exuberant in words; prolix; tedious by multiplicity of words. *Ayliffe.*

VERBO'SITY, vĕr-bŏs'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*verbosité*, Fr.] Exuberance of words; much empty talk. *Shak.*

VE'RDANCY*, vĕr'-dăn-sè. *n. s.* Greenness. *Norris.*

VE'RDANT, vĕr'-dănt. *a.* [*verdoiant*, Fr.; *viridans*, Lat.] Green. *Milton.*

VE'RDERER, vĕr'-dĕr-ŭr. 555. *n. s.* [*verdier*, Fr., *viridarius*, low Lat.] An officer in the forest. *Howell.*

VE'RDICT, vĕr'-dĭkt. *n. s.* [old Fr.; *verum dictum*, Lat.] The determination of the jury declared to the judge. *Spenser.* Declaration; decision; judgement; opinion. *Hooker.*

VE'RDIGRIS, vĕr'-dè-grĕs. 112. *n. s.* The rust of brass, which in time, being consumed and eaten with tallow, turns into green. [*vert de gris*, Fr.] *Bacon.*

VE'RDITER, vĕr'-dè-tŭr. *n. s.* Chalk made green. *Peacham.*

VE'RDITURE †, vĕr'-dè-tûre. *n. s.* The faintest and palest green.

VE'RDURE §, vĕr'-jûre. 461, 376. *n. s.* [Fr.] Green; green colour. *Milton.*

VE'RDUROUS, vĕr'-jŭ-rŭs. 314. *a.* Green; covered with green; decked with green. *Drayton.*

VE'RECUND, vĕr'-è-kŭnd. } *a.* [*verecundus*, old Fr.; *verecundus*, Lat.] Modest; bashful. *Wotton.*
VERECU'NDIOUS*, vĕr-è-kŭn'-dè-ŭs. }

VERECU'NDITY*, vĕr-è-kŭn'-dè-tè *n. s.* [*vere-*

*cundia*, Lat.] Bashfulness; modesty; blushing. *Lemon.*

**VERGE**§, vĕrje. *n. s.* [Fr.; *virga*, Lat.] A rod, or something in form of a rod, carried as an emblem of authority; the mace of a dean. *Swift.* [*vergo*, Lat.] The brink; the edge; the utmost border. *Shak.* [In law.] The compass about the king's court, bounding the jurisdiction of the lord steward of the king's household, and of the coroner of the king's house, and which seems to have been twelve miles round. A stick, or rod, whereby one is admitted tenant, and, holding it in his hand, sweareth fealty to the lord of the manor. *Cowel.*

*To* **VERGE**, vĕrje. *v. n.* [*vergo*, Lat.] To tend; to bend downwards. *Holder.*

**VE'RGER**, vĕr'-jŭr. 98. *n. s.* [old Fr.] He that carries the mace before the dean. *Farquhar.*

**VERI'DICAL**, vĕ-rĭd'-ĕ-kăl. *a.* [*veridicus*, Lat.] Telling truth. *Dict.*

**VE'RIFIABLE***, vĕr'-ĕ-fī-ă-bl. *a.* That may be verified; that may be confirmed by incontestable evidence. *South.*

**VERIFICA'TION**, vĕr-ĕ-fĕ-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Confirmation by argument or evidence. *Bp. Taylor.*

**VE'RIFIER**, vĕr'-ĕ-fī-ŭr. *n. s.* One who assures a thing to be true.

*To* **VE'RIFY**§, vĕr'-ĕ-fī. *v. a.* [*verifier*, Fr.] To justify against charge of falsehood; to confirm; to prove true. *Hooker.*

**VE'RILY**, vĕr'-ĕ-lē. *ad.* In truth; certainly. *Shak.* With great confidence. *Bacon.*

**VERISI'MILAR**, vĕr-ĕ-sĭm'-ĕ-lŭr. 88. } *a.* [*verisimi-*
**VERISI'MILOUS**, vĕr-ĕ-sĭm'-ĕ-lŭs. } *lis*, Lat.] Probable; likely. *White.*

**VERISIMI'LITUDE**, vĕr-ĕ-sĭm-mĭl'-ĕ-tūde. }
**VERISIMI'LITY**, vĕr-ĕ-sĭm-mĭl'-ĕ-tē. } *n. s.* [*verisimilitudo*, Lat.] Probability; likelihood; resemblance of truth. *Brown.*

**VE'RITABLE**, vĕr'-ĕ-tă-bl. 405. *a.* [*veritable*, Fr.] True; agreeable to fact. *Shakspeare.*

**VE'RITABLY**, vĕr'-ĕ-tă-blē. *ad.* In a true manner.

**VE'RITY**, vĕr'-ĕ-tē. *n. s.* [*verité*, Fr.; *veritas*, Lat.] Truth; consonance to the reality of things. *Hooker.* A true assertion; a true tenet. *Sidney.* Moral truth; agreement of the words with the thoughts.

**VE'RJUICE**, vĕr'-jūs. *n. s.* [*verjus*, Fr.] Acid liquor expressed from crab-apples. *Dryden.*

**VE'RMEIL***. See VERMIL.

***VERMICE'LLI***, vĕr-mē-tshĕl'-lē. *n. s.* [Ital.] A paste rolled and broken in the form of worms. *Prior.*

☞ This word is perfectly Italian, and may be pardoned in irregularity, because, like several other foreign words, being confined to a small circle, they are like so many excrescences on the surface of the language, which disfigure without corrupting it.—See *Principles*, No. 338. *W.*

**VERMI'CULAR**, vĕr-mĭk'-ū-lăr. 88. *a.* [*vermiculus*, Lat.] Acting like a worm; continued from one part to another of the same body. *Cheyne.*

*To* **VERMI'CULATE**, vĕr-mĭk'-ū-lāte. *v. a.* [*vermiculé*, Fr.; *vermiculatus*, Lat.] To inlay; to work in checker work, or pieces of divers colours. *Bailey.*

**VERMICULA'TION**, vĕr-mĭk-ū-lā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Continuation of motion from one part to another. *Hale.*

**VE'RMICULE**, vĕr'-mē-kūle. *n. s.* [*vermiculus*, *vermis*, Lat.] A little grub, or worm. *Derham.*

**VERMI'CULOUS**, vĕr-mĭk'-ū-lŭs. *a.* [*vermiculosus*, Lat.] Full of grubs; resembling grubs.

**VE'RMIFORM**, vĕr'-mē-fôrm. *a.* [*vermiforme*, Fr.; *vermis* and *formo*, Lat.] Having the shape of a worm.

**VE'RMIFUGE**, vĕr'-mē-fūdje. *n. s.* [*vermis* and *fugo*, Lat.] Any medicine that destroys or expels worms.

**VE'RMIL**, vĕr'-mĭl. } *n. s.* [*vermeil*,
**VERMI'LION**, vĕr-mĭl'-yŭn. 113. } *vermillon*, Fr.]
**VE'RMILY***, vĕr'-mē-lē. } The cochineal; a grub of a particular plant. Factitious or native cinnabar; sulphur mixed with mercury. *Spenser.* Any beautiful red colour. *Spenser*

*To* **VERMI'LION**, vĕr-mĭl'-yŭn. *v. a.* To dye red. *Granville.*

**VE'RMIN**§, vĕr'-mĭn. 140. *n. s.* [Fr.; *vermis*, Lat.] Any noxious animal: used commonly for small creatures. *Shak.* It is used in contempt of human beings. *Hudibras.*

*To* **VE'RMINATE**§, vĕr'-mē-nāte. *v. n.* To breed vermin. *Biblioth. Bibl.*

**VERMINA'TION**, vĕr-mē-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Generation of vermin. *Derham.*

**VE'RMINOUS**, vĕr'-mĭn-ŭs. *a.* Tending to vermin; disposed to breed vermin. *Harvey.*

**VERMI'PAROUS**, vĕr-mĭp'-pă-rŭs. *a.* [*vermis* and *pario*, Lat.] Producing worms. *Brown.*

**VERNA'CULAR**, vĕr-năk'-ū-lăr. *a.* [*vernaculus*, Lat.] Native; of one's own country. *Harvey.*

**VERNA'CULOUS***, vĕr-năk'-ū-lŭs. *a.* [*vernaculus*, Lat.] Vernacular. *Si T. Brown.* Scoffing: a Latinism. *B. Jonson. Ob. T.*

**VE'RNAL**, vĕr'-năl. 88. *a.* [*vernus*, Lat.] Belonging to the spring. *Milton.*

**VE'RNANT**, vĕr'-nănt. *a.* [*vernans*, Lat.] Flourishing as in the spring. *Milton.*

*To* **VE'RNATE***, vĕr'-nāte. *v. n.* [*verno*, Lat.] To be vernant; to become young again. *Cockeram.*

**VERNI'LITY**, vĕr-nĭl'-ĕ-tē. *n. s.* [*verna*, Lat.] Servile carriage; the submissive, fawning behaviour of a slave. *Bailey.*

**VERSABI'LITY**, vĕr-să-bĭl'-ĕ-tē. } *n. s.* [*versabil-*
**VE'RSABLENESS**, vĕr'-să-bl-nĕs. } *is*, Lat.] Aptness to be turned or wound any way. *Dict.*

**VE'RSABLE**§*, vĕr'-să-bl. *a.* [*versabilis*, Lat.] That may be turned. *Cockeram.*

**VE'RSAL**, vĕr'-săl. 88. *a.* [a cant word for *universal*.] Total; whole. *Hudibras.*

**VE'RSATILE**§, vĕr'-să-tĭl. 145. *a.* [*versatilis*, Lat.] That may be turned round. *Harte.* Changeable; variable. *Glanville.* Easily applied to a new task.

**VE'RSATILENESS**, vĕr'-să-tĭl-nĕs. } *n. s.* The
**VERSATI'LITY**, vĕr-să-tĭl'-ĕ-tē. } quality of being versatile. *Dr. Warton.*

**VERSE**§, vĕrse. *n. s.* [*vers*, Fr.; *versus*, Lat.] A line consisting of a certain succession of sounds, and number of syllables. *Shak.* [*verset*, Fr.] A section or paragraph of a book. *Burnet.* Poetry; lays; metrical language. *Donne.* A piece of poetry. *Pope.*

*To* **VERSE**, vĕrse. *v. a.* To tell in verse; to relate poetically. *Shakspeare.*

*To be* **VE'RSED**, vĕrst. 359. *v. n.* [*versor*, Lat.] To be skilled in; to be acquainted with. *Brown.*

**VE'RSEMAN**, vĕrs'-măn. 88. *n. s.* A poet; a writer in verse, in ludicrous language. *Prior.*

**VE'RSER***, vĕr'-sŭr. *n. s.* A maker of verses; a mere versifier. *B. Jonson.*

**VE'RSICLE**, vĕr'-sĕ-kl. *n. s.* [*versiculus*, Lat.] A little verse. *Skelton.*

**VE'RSICOLOUR***, vĕr'-sĕ-kŭl-ŭr. }
**VE'RSICOLOURED***, vĕr'-sĕ-kŭl-ŭrd. } *a.* [*versicolor*, Lat.] Having various colours; changeable in colour. *Burton.*

**VERSIFICA'TION**§, vĕr-sĕ-fĕ-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] The art or practice of making verses. *Dryden.*

**VE'RSIFICATOR**, vĕr'-sĕ-fĕ-kā'-tŭr. } *n. s.* [*versifi-*
**VE'RSIFIER**, vĕr'-sĕ-fī-ŭr. 183. } *cateur*, Fr.; *versificator*, Lat.] A versifier; a maker of verses with or without the spirit of poetry. *Dryden.*

*To* **VE'RSIFY**, vĕr'-sĕ-fī. *v. n.* [*versifier*, Fr.; *versificor*, Lat.] To make verses. *Sidney.*

*To* **VE'RSIFY**, vĕr'-sĕ-fī. 183. *v. a.* To relate in verse; to represent in verse. *Daniel.*

**VE'RSION**, vĕr'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *versio*, Lat.] Change; transformation. *Bacon.* Change of direction. *Bacon.* Translation. *Dryden.* The act of translating.

***VERST****, vĕrst. *n. s.* [Russian.] About three quarters of an English mile. *Milton.* [212 1-5 rods.]

**VERT**, vĕrt. *n. s.* [Fr.] *Vert*, in the laws of the forest, signifies every thing that grows, and bears a green leaf, within the forest, that may cover and hide a deer. *Cowel.* [In heraldry.] The colour green.

☞ 559.—Fāte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

VE/RTEBRAL, vĕr'-tè-brăl. 88. *a.* [*vertebræ*, Lat.] Relating to the joints of the spine. *Ray.*

VE/RTEBRE, vĕr'-tè-bŭr. *n. s.* [Fr.; *vertebra*, Lat.] A joint of the back. *Ray.*

☞ This word is perfectly anglicised, and therefore ought to have its last syllable pronounced according to English analogy, like *centre*, *sceptre*, *mitre*, &c.—See *Principles*, No. 416. There is a common mistake in the use of the Latin word from which this is derived, which it may not be improper to rectify. *Vertebra* is not unfrequently used to signify the whole collection of joints which form the back bone, while in reality it means only one of those joints: the plural is *vertebræ*, and this ought to be used for the whole spine, if we denominate it by a Latin word; but if we speak English, it ought to be *vertebres*, and pronounced as if written *verteburs*. *W.*

*VE/RTEX*, vĕr'-tĕks. *n. s.* [Lat.] Zenith; the point over head. *Creech.* The top of a hill; the top of any thing. *Derham.*

VE/RTICAL §, vĕr'-tè-kăl. 88. *a.* [Fr.] Placed in the zenith. *Thomson.* Placed in a direction perpendicular to the horizon. *Cheyne.*

VERTICA/LITY, vĕr-tè-kăl'-è-tè. *n. s.* The state of being in the zenith. *Brown.*

VE/RTICALLY, vĕr'-tè-kăl-è. *ad.* In the zenith. *Brown.*

VE/RTICALNESS*, vĕr'-tè-kăl-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being vertical. *Ash.*

VERTICI/LLATE, vĕr-tè-sĭl'-lăte. *a.* [*verticillum*, Lat.] *Verticillate* plants are such as have their flowers intermixed with small leaves growing in a kind of whirls about the joints of a stalk, as pennyroyal, hoarhound, &c. *Quincy.*

VERTI/CITY, vĕr-tĭs'-è-tè. *n. s.* [from *vertex*.] The power of turning; circumvolution; rotation. *Brown.*

VE/RTICLE*, vĕr'-tè-kl. *n. s.* [*verticulum*, Lat.] An axis; a hinge. *Waterhouse.*

VERTI/GINOUS, vĕr-tĭd'-jĭn-ŭs. *a.* [*vertiginosus*, Lat.] Turning round; rotatory. *Bentley.* Giddy. *Burton.*

VERTI/GINOUSNESS*, vĕr-tĭd'-jĭn-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Unsteadiness. *Bp. Taylor.*

*VE/RTIGO*, vĕr-tī'-gō, vĕr-tè'-gō, or vĕr'-tè-gō. 112. *n. s.* [Lat.] A giddiness; a sense of turning in the head. *Quincy.*

☞ This word is exactly under the same predicament as *serpigo* and *lentigo*. If we pronounce it learnedly, we must place the accent in the first manner, 503; if we pronounce it modishly, and wish to smack of the French or Italian, we must adopt the second; but if we follow the genuine English analogy, we must pronounce it in the last manner.—See *Principles*, No. 112.

The authorities for the first pronunciation are, Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Sheridan, Bailey, and Entick; for the second, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, and W. Johnston; and for the third, Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, Barclay, [Jones] and Fenning. This, too, was Swift's pronunciation, as we see by Dr. Johnson's quotation:

"And that old *vertigo* in's head
"Will never leave him till he's dead."

In this word we see the tendency of the accent to its true centre in its own language. *Vertigo*, with the accent on the *i*, and that pronounced long as in *title*, has so Latin a sound, that we scarcely think we are speaking English: this makes us the more readily give into the foreign sound of *i*, as in *fatigue*. This sound a correct English ear is soon weary of, and settles at last with the accent on the first syllable, with the *i* sounded as in *indigo*, *portico*, &c. *W.*

VE/RVAIN, 208. } VE/RVINE, 140. } vĕr'-vĭn. { *n. s.* [*verveine*, Fr.; *verbena*, Lat.] A plant. *Drayton.*

VE/RVAIN *Mallow*. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

VE/RVELS, vĕr'-vĭlz. *n. s.* [*vervelle*, Fr.] Labels tied to a hawk. *Lovelace.*

VE/RY §, vĕr'-è. *a.* [*veray*, or *vrai*, Fr.] True; real. 1 *Sam.* xxv. Having any qualities, commonly bad, in an eminent degree; complete; perfect; mere. *Davies.* To note things emphatically, or eminently. *Shak.* Same, emphatically. *Sprat.*

VE/RY, vĕr'-è. *ad.* In a great degree; in an eminent degree. *Addison.*

*To* VE/SICATE §, vĕs'-sè-kăte. 91. *v. a.* [*vesica*, Lat.] To blister. *Wiseman.*

VESICA/TION, vĕs-è-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Blistering; separation of the cuticle. *Wiseman.*

VESI/CATORY, vè-sĭk'-ă-tŭr-è. 512. [See DOMESTICK.] *n. s.* [*vesicatorium*, technical Lat.] A blistering medicine. *Bullokar.*

VE/SICLE, vĕs'-è-kl. 405. *n. s.* [*vesicula*, Lat.] A small cuticle, filled or inflated. *Brown.*

VESI/CULAR, vè-sĭk'-ù-lăr. 88. *a.* [*vesicula*, Lat.] Hollow; full of small interstices. *Cheyne.*

*VE/SPER*, vĕs'-pŭr. 98. *n. s.* [Lat.] The evening star; the evening. *Shakspeare.*

VE/SPERS, vĕs'-pŭrz. *n. s.* [without the singular, from *vesperus*, Lat.] The evening service of the Romish church.

VE/SPERTINE, vĕs'-pŭr-tĭne. 149. *a.* [*vespertinus*, Lat.] Happening or coming in the evening; pertaining to the evening. *Sir T. Herbert.*

VE/SSEL §, vĕs'-sĭl. 99. *n. s.* [*vaisselle*, Fr.; *vas*, Lat.] Any thing in which liquids, or other things, are put. *Burnet.* The containing parts of an animal body. *Arbuthnot.* Any vehicle in which men or goods are carried on the water. [*vaisseau*, Fr.; *phaselus*, Lat.] *Raleigh.* Any capacity; any thing containing. *Milton.* Half a quarter of a sheet of paper. [perhaps from the Latin *fasciculus*, or *fasciola*, quasi *vassiola*.] [In theology.] One relating to God's household. *Hammond.*

*To* VE/SSEL, vĕs'-sĭl. *v. a.* To put into a vessel; to barrel. *Bacon.*

VE/SSETS, vĕs'-sĭts. *n. s.* A kind of cloth commonly made in Suffolk. *Bailey.*

VE/SSICNON, vĕs-sĭk'-nŏn. *n. s.* A windgall, or soft swelling on the inside and outside of a horse's hoof *Dict.*

VEST §, vĕst. *n. s.* [*vestis*, Lat.] An outer garment. *Milton.*

*To* VEST, vĕst. *v. a.* To dress; to deck; to enrobe. *Dryden.* To dress in a long garment. *Milton.* To make possessor of; to invest with. *Locke.* To place in succession. *Clarendon.*

VE/STAL, vĕs'-tăl. *n. s.* [*vestalis*, Lat.] A virgin consecrated to *Vesta*; a pure virgin. *Shakspeare.*

VE/STAL, vĕs'-tăl. 88. *a.* [*vestalis*, Lat.] Denoting pure virginity. *Shakspeare.*

VE/STIBULE, vĕs'-tè-bŭle. *n. s.* [*vestibulum*, Lat.] The porch or first entrance of a house. *Harris.*

*To* VE/STIGATE*, vĕs'-tè-gate. *v. a.* [*vestigo*, Lat.] To trace: obsolete. We now say *investigate.*

VE/STIGE, vĕs'-tĭdje. *n. s.* [*vestigium*, Lat.] Footstep; mark left behind in passing. *Harvey.*

VE/STMENT, vĕst'-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*vestimentum*, Lat.] Garment; part of dress. *Hooker.*

VE/STRY, vĕs'-trè. *n. s.* [*vestiaire*, Fr.; *vestiarium*, Lat.] A room appendant to the church, in which the sacerdotal garments and consecrated things are reposited. 2 *Kings*, x. A parochial assembly commonly convened in the vestry. *White.*

VE/STURE, vĕs'-tshŭre. 461. *n. s.* [old Fr.; *vestura*, Ital.] Garment; robe. *Fairfax.* Dress; habit; external form. *Shakspeare.*

VETCH §, vĕtsh. *n. s.* [*vicia*, Lat.] A plant with a papilionaceous flower, producing a legume. *Dryden.*

VE/TCHY, vĕtsh'-è. *a.* Made of vetches; abounding in vetches; consisting of vetch or pease-straw. *Spenser.*

VE/TERAN, vĕt'-ŭr-ăn. 88. *n. s.* [*veteranus*, Lat.] An old soldier; a man long practised in any thing. *Hooker.*

VE/TERAN, vĕt'-ŭr-ăn. *a.* Long practised in war; long experienced. *Bacon.*

VETERINA/RIAN, vĕt-ĕr-è-nā'-rè-ăn. *n. s.* [*veterinarius*, Lat.] One skilled in the diseases of cattle. *Brown.*

VE/TERINARY*, vĕt'-ĕr-è-nā-rè. *a.* Pertaining to farriery, and to science in the diseases of cattle.

VETU/ST*, vè-tŭst'. *a.* [*vetustus*, Lat.] Old; ancient. *Cockeram. Ob. T.*

*To* VEX §, vĕks. *v. a.* [*vexo*, Lat.] To plague; to

torment; to harass. *Shak.* To disturb; to disquiet. *Shak.* To trouble with slight provocations. To stretch as by hooks. *Dryden.*

*To* VEX, vĕks. *v. n.* To fret; to be on tenters; to be uneasy. *Chapman.*

VEXA'TION, vĕk-sā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of troubling. *Shak.* The state of being troubled; uneasiness; sorrow. *Shak.* The cause of trouble or uneasiness. *Shak.* An act of harassing by law. *Bacon.* A slight, teasing trouble.

VEXA'TIOUS, vĕk-sā'-shŭs. 314. *a.* Afflictive; troublesome; causing trouble. *South.* Full of trouble; full of uneasiness. *Digby.* Teasing; slightly troublesome.

VEXA'TIOUSLY, vĕk-sā'-shŭs-lè. *ad.* Troublesomely; uneasily. *Burke.*

VEXA'TIOUSNESS, vĕk-sā'-shŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Troublesomeness; uneasiness.

VE'XER, vĕks'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who vexes. *Huloet.*

VE'XINGLY*, vĕks'-ĭng-lè. *ad.* So as to vex, plague, or disturb. *Tatler.*

VI'AGE*. See VOYAGE.

VI'AL §, vī'-ăl. 88. *n. s.* [φιαλη.] A small bottle. *Shakspeare.*

*To* VI'AL, vī'-ăl. *v. a.* To enclose in a vial. *Milton.*

VI'AND, vī'-ănd. 88. *n. s.* [*viande*, Fr.; *vivanda*, Ital.] Food; meat dressed. *Shakspeare.*

VI'ARY*, vī'-ā-rè. *a.* [*viarius*, Lat.] Happening in ways or roads. *Feltham. Ob. T.*

*VIA'TICUM, vī-ăt'-è-kŭm. 116. *n. s.* [Lat.] Provision for a journey. *Davies.* The last rites used to prepare the passing soul for its departure. *Killingbeck.*

*To* VI'BRATE §, vī'-brāte. 91. *v. a.* [*vibro*, Lat.] To brandish; to move to and fro with quick motion. To make to quiver. *Holder.*

*To* VI'BRATE, vī'-brāte. *v. n.* To play up and down, or to and fro. *Boyle.* To quiver. *Pope.*

VIBRA'TION, vī-brā'-shŭn. 138. *n. s.* [*vibro*, Lat.] The act of moving, or state of being moved, with quick reciprocations, or returns; the act of quivering. *South.*

VI'BRATIVE*, vī'-brā-tĭv. *a.* That vibrates. *Newton.*

VIBRA'TIUNCLE*, vī-brā'-tè-ŭng-kl. *n. s.* Diminutive vibrations. *Chambers.*

VI'BRATORY*, vī'-brā-tŭr-è. *a.* Vibrating; causing to vibrate. *Burke.*

☞ For the sound of the *o*, see DOMESTICK; and for the accent, see *Principles*, No. 512. *W.*

VI'CAR §, vĭk'-ŭr. 88, 138. *n. s.* [*vicarius*, Lat.] The incumbent of an appropriated or impropriated benefice. *Shak.* One who performs the functions of another; a substitute. *Ayliffe.*

VI'CARAGE, vĭk'-ŭr-ĭdje. 90. *n. s.* The benefice of a vicar. *Swift.*

VICA'RIAL*, vī-kā'-rè-ăl. *a.* Belonging to a vicar. *Blackstone.* [*vicarius*, Lat.] Vicarious. *Blackwall.*

VICA'RIATE*, vī-kā'-rè-āte. *n. s.* Delegated office or power. *Ld. North.*

VICA'RIATE*, vī-kā'-rè-āte. *a.* Having a delegated power as vicar. *Barrow.*

VICA'RIOUS, vī-kā'-rè-ŭs. 138. *a.* [*vicarius*, Lat.] Deputed; delegated; acting in the place of another. *Hale.*

VICA'RIOUSLY*, vī-kā'-rè-ŭs-lè. *ad.* In the place of another. *Burke.*

VI'CARSHIP, vĭk'-ŭr-shĭp. *n. s.* The office of a vicar. *Barrow.*

VICE §, vīse. *n. s.* [*vitium*, Lat.] The course of action opposite to *virtue*; depravity of manners; inordinate life. *Milton.* A fault; an offence. *Milton.* Faulty or noxious excess. *Dryden.* The fool of the old shows and moralities. *Shak.* [*vijs*, Dutch.] A kind of small iron press with screws, used by workmen. *Arbuthnot.* Gripe; grasp. *Shak.* [*vice*, Lat.] It is used in composition for one, *qui vicem gerit*, who performs, in his stead, the office of a superiour, or who has the second rank in command: as, a *viceroy*, *vicechancellor.*

*To* VICE, vīse. *v. a.* To draw by a kind of violence. *Shakspeare.*

VICEA'DMIRAL §, vīse-ăd'-mè-răl. *n. s.* [*vice* and *admiral*:] The second commander of a fleet *Knolles.* A naval officer of the second rank.

VICEA'DMIRALTY, vīse-ăd'-mè-răl-tè. *n. s.* The office of a viceadmiral. *Carew.*

VICEA'GENT, vīse-ā'-jĕnt. *n. s.* One who acts in the place of another. *Hooker.*

VICECHA'NCELLOR, vīse-tshăn'-sĕl-lŭr. *n. s.* [*vicecancellarius*, Lat.] The second magistrate of the universities. *Fell.*

VI'CED, vīst. 359. *a.* Vitious; corrupt. *Shakspeare.*

VICEGE'RENCY, vīse-jè'-rĕn-sè. *n. s.* The office of a vicegerent; lieutenancy; deputed power. *South.*

VICEGE'RENT §, vīse-jè'-rĕnt. *n. s.* [*vicem gerens*, Lat.] A lieutenant; one who is intrusted with the power of the superiour, by whom he is deputed *Bacon.*

VICEGE'RENT, vīse-jè'-rĕnt. *a.* Having a delegated power; acting by substitution. *Milton.*

VI'CENARY, vī'-sè-nār-è. *a.* [*vicenarius*, Lat.] Belonging to twenty. *Bailey.*

VI'CEROY §, vīse'-rŏè. *n. s.* [*viceroi*, Fr.] He who governs in place of the king with regal authority *Shakspeare.*

VICERO'YALTY, vīse-rŏè'-ăl-tè. *n. s.* Dignity of a viceroy. *Addison.*

VI'CEROYSHIP*, vīse'-rŏè-shĭp. *n. s.* Office of a viceroy. *Fuller.*

VI'CETY, vī'-sè-tè. *n. s.* Nicety; exactness. *B Jonson. Ob. J.*

VI'CINAGE, vĭs'-ĭn-ĭdje. 90. *n. s.* [*vicinia*, Lat.; *voisinage*, Fr.] Neighbourhood; places adjoining. *Sir T. Herbert.*

VICI'NAL, vĭs'-ĕ-năl. 138. } *a.* [*vicinus*, Lat.] Near;
VICI'NE, vĭs'-ĭne. } neighbouring. *Glanville.*

☞ For the propriety of placing the accent on the first syllable of *vicinal*, see MEDICINAL. *W.*

VICI'NITY, vè-sĭn'-è-tè, or vī-sĭn'-è-tè. 138. *n. s.* [*vicinus*, Lat.] Nearness; state of being near. *Hale.* Neighbourhood. *Bentley.*

VI'CIOUS, vĭsh'-ŭs. *a.* See VITIOUS. Devoted to vice. *Milton.*

VI'CIOUSLY*, vĭsh'-ŭs-lè. *ad.* Corruptly; sinfully. *Brown.*

VI'CIOUSNESS*, vĭsh'-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Corruptness. See VITIOUSNESS.

VICI'SSITUDE §, vè-sĭs'-è-tūde, or vī-sĭs'-è-tūde. 138. *n. s.* [*vicissitudo*, Lat.] Regular change; return of the same things in the same succession. *Milton.* Revolution; change. *Atterbury.*

VICISSITU'DINARY*, vè-sĭs-è-tū'-dè-nā-rè. *a.* [*vicissitudo*, Lat.] Regularly changing. *Donne.*

VICO'NTIEL. *a.* [In law.] *Vicontiel* rents are certain farms, for which the sheriff pays a rent to the king, and makes what profit he can of them. *Vicontiel* writs are such writs as are triable in the county court, before the sheriff. *Bailey.*

VI'CTIM §, vĭk'-tĭm. *n. s.* [*victima*, Lat.] A sacrifice; something slain for a sacrifice. *Denham.* Something destroyed *Prior.*

*To* VI'CTIMATE*, vĭk'-tè-māte. *v. a.* [*victimo*, Lat.] To sacrifice; to offer in sacrifice. *Bullokar. Ob. T.*

VI'CTOR §, vĭk'-tŭr. 166. *n. s.* [Lat.] Conqueror; vanquisher; he that gains the advantage in any contest. *Sidney.*

VI'CTORESS*, vĭk'-tŭr-ĕs. *n. s.* A female that conquers. *Spenser.*

VICTO'RIOUS, vĭk-tō'-rè-ŭs. *a.* [*victorieux*, Fr.] Conquering; having obtained conquest; superiour in contest. *Milton.* Producing conquest. *Pope.* Betokening conquest. *Shakspeare.*

VICTO'RIOUSLY, vĭk-tō'-rè-ŭs-lè. *ad.* With conquest; successfully; triumphantly. *Hammond.*

VICTO'RIOUSNESS, vĭk-tō'-rè-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* The state or quality of being victorious.

VI'CTORY, vĭk'-tŭr-è. 557. *n. s.* [*victoria*, Lat.] Conquest; success in contest; triumph.

VI'CTRESS, vĭk'-trĕs. [See TUTORESS.] } *n. s*
VI'CTRICE*, vĭk'-trĭs. }

[*victrix*, Lat.] A female that conquers. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

VI'CTUAL §, vĭt'-tl. } 405. *n. s.* [*victuailles*, Fr.;
VI'CTUALS §, vĭt'-tlz. } *vittovaglia*, Ital.] Provision of food; stores for the support of life; meat; sustenance. *Shakspeare.*

☞ This corruption, like most others, has terminated in the generation of a new word; for no solemnity will allow of pronouncing this word as it is written. *Victuals* appeared to Swift so contrary to the real sound, that, in some of his manuscript remarks which I have seen, he spells the word *vittles*. This compliance with sound, however, is full of mischief to language, and ought not to be indulged.—See SKEPTICK, and *Principles*, No. 350. *W.*

*To* VI'CTUAL, vĭt'-tl. *v. a.* To store with provision for food. *Shakspeare.*

VI'CTUALLER, vĭt'-tl-ŭr. *n. s.* One who provides victuals. *Hayward.* One who keeps a house of entertainment.

*VIDE LICET*, vē-dē'-ē-sĕt. *ad.* [Lat.] To wit; that is. This word is generally written *viz.*

☞ This is a long-winded word for a short explanation, and its contraction, *viz.*, a frightful anomaly, which ought never to be pronounced as it is written: the adverb *namely* ought to be used instead of both; and, where it is not, ought, in reading, always to be substituted for them. *W.*

VI'DUAL §*, vĭd'-ù-ăl. *a.* [*viduus*, Lat.] Belonging to the state of a widow. *Parth. Sacra.*

VIDU'ITY, vē-dū'-ē-tē. *n. s.* Widowhood. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* VIE §, vī. 276. *v. a.* [*wagen*, Germ.] To stake; to wager; to expose to hazard; to show or practise in competition. The word is borrowed from an old term at cards. *Shakspeare.*

*To* VIE, vī. *v. n.* To contest; to contend; to strive for superiority. *Addison.*

*To* VIEW §, vū. 286. *v. a.* [*veu*, Fr.] To survey; to look on by way of examination. *Jos.* vii. To see; to perceive by the eye. *Milton.*

VIEW, vū. *n. s.* Prospect. *Shak.* Sight; power of beholding. *Dryden.* Intellectual sight; mental ken. *Milton.* Act of seeing. *Denham.* Sight; eye. *Locke.* Survey; examination by the eye. *Dryden.* Intellectual survey. *Locke.* Space that may be taken in by the eye; reach of sight. *Dryden.* Appearance; show. *Waller.* Display; exhibition to the sight or mind. *Locke.* Prospect of interest. *Locke.* Intention; design. *Atterbury.*

VIE'WER, vū'-ŭr. *n. s.* One who views. *Isa.* xlvii.

VIE'WLESS, vū'-lĕs. *a.* Unseen; not discernible by the sight. *Shakspeare.*

VI'EWLY*, vū'-lè. *a.* Sightly; striking to the view.

VIGESIMA'TION, vĭ-jĕs-ē-mā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*vigesimus*, Lat.] The act of putting to death every twentieth man. *Bailey.*

VI'GIL, vĭd'-jĭl. [See DRAMA.] *n. s.* [*vigilia*, Lat.] Watch; devotions performed in the customary hours of rest. *Milton.* A fast kept before a holyday. *Shak.* Service used on the night before a holyday. *Stilling fleet.* Watch; forbearance of sleep. *Waller.*

VI'GILANCE, vĭd'-jĭl-ânse. } 88. *n. s.* [Fr.; *vigi-*
VI'GILANCY, vĭd'-jĭl-ân-sè. } *lantia*, Lat.] Forbearance of sleep. *Broome.* Watchfulness; circumspection; incessant care. *Shak.* Guard; watch. *Milton.*

VI'GILANT §, vĭd'-jĭl-ânt. 88. *a.* [*vigilans*, Lat.] Watchful; circumspect; diligent; attentive. *Hooker.*

VI'GILANTLY, vĭd'-jĭl-ânt-lè. *ad.* Watchfully; attentively; circumspectly. *Hayward.*

*VIGNE'TTE**, vĭn'-yĕt. *n. s.* [Fr.] A picture of leaves and flowers; a kind of flourish of leaves and flowers. Cotgrave [and Webster] write *vignet'*.

VI'GOROUS, vĭg'-ŭr-ŭs. 314. *a.* [*vigeroux*, old Fr.; *vigoureux*, mod.] Forcible; not weakened; full of strength and life. *Waller.*

VI'GOROUSLY, vĭg'-ŭr-ŭs-lè. *ad.* With force; forcibly; without weakness. *Dryden.*

VI'GOROUSNESS, vĭg'-ŭr-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Force; strength. *Bp. Taylor.*

VI'GOUR §, vĭg'-ŭr. 314 *n. s.* [*vigour*, old Fr.; *vigor*, Lat.] Force; strength. *Dan.* x. Mental force; intellectual ability. Energy; efficacy. *Milton.*

VILD*, } *a.* [from *vile.*] Vile; wicked.
VI'LED, } vīld. } *Spenser.*

VILE §, vīle. *a.* [*vil*, Fr.; *vilis*, Lat.] Base; mean; worthless; sordid; despicable. *Hooker.* Morally impure; wicked. *Milton.*

VI'LELY, vīle'-lè. *ad.* Basely; meanly; shamefully *Shakspeare.*

VI'LENESS, vīle'-nĕs. *n. s.* Baseness; meanness; despicableness. *Drayton.* Moral or intellectual baseness. *Prior.*

VILIFICA'TION*, vĭl-ē-fē-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*vilifier*, Lat.] The act of vilifying. *More.*

VI'LIFIER, vĭl'-ē-fī-ŭr. *n. s.* One that vilifies.

*To* VI'LIFY, vĭl'-ē-fī. 183. *v. a.* To debase; to degrade; to make vile. *Milton.* To defame; to make contemptible. *Drayton.*

*To* VI'LIPEND*, vĭl'-ē-pĕnd. *v. a.* [*vilipendo*, Lat.; *vilipender*, Fr.] To have in no esteem; to treat with slight or contempt. *Bp. Andrews.*

VI'LITY*, vĭl'-ē-tè. *n. s.* [*vilitas*, Lat.] Baseness; vileness. *Kennet.*

VILL, vĭl. *n. s.* [*ville*, Fr.; *villa*, Lat.] A village; a small collection of houses. *Hale.* Little used.

VI'LLA, vĭl'-lă. 92. *n. s.* [Lat.] A country seat. *Addis.*

VI'LLAGE §, vĭl'-lĭdje. 90. *n. s.* [Fr.] A small collection of houses in the country, less than a town. *Shakspeare.*

VI'LLAGER, vĭl'-lĭd-jŭr. 98. *n. s.* An inhabitant of the village. *Shakspeare.*

VI'LLAGERY, vĭl'-lĭd-jŭr-è. *n. s.* District of villages. *Shakspeare.*

VI'LLAIN §, vĭl'-lĭn. 208. *n. s.* [*villanus*, low Lat.; *villain*, old Fr.] One who held by a base tenure; a servant. *Davies.* A wicked wretch. *Sidney.*

VI'LLAINOUS*. See VILLANOUS.

VI'LLAINY*. See VILLANY.

VI'LLANAGE, vĭl'-lăn-ădje. 90. *n. s.* [from *villain.*] The state of a villain; base servitude. *Spenser.* Baseness; infamy. *Dryden.*

*To* VI'LLANIZE, vĭl'-lăn-īze. *v. a.* To debase; to degrade; to defame. *Dryden.*

VI'LLANIZER*, vĭl'-lăn-ī-zŭr. *n. s.* One who degrades, debases, or defames.

VI'LLANOUS, vĭl'-lăn-ŭs. *a.* Base; vile; wicked. *Shakspeare.* Sorry: in a familiar sense. *Shakspeare*

VI'LLANOUSLY, vĭl'-lăn-ŭs-lè. *ad.* Wickedly; basely. *Knolles.*

VI'LLANOUSNESS, vĭl'-lăn-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Baseness; wickedness.

VI'LLANY, vĭl'-lăn-è. *n. s.* [*villanie*, old Fr.] Wickedness; baseness; depravity; gross atrociousness. *Shak.* A wicked action; a crime: in this sense it has a plural. *South.*

VILLA'TICK, vĭl-lăt'-tĭk. 509. *a.* [*villaticus*, Lat.] Belonging to villages. *Milton.*

*VI'LLI*, vĭl'-lī. *n. s.* [Lat.] In anatomy, are the same as fibres; and, in botany, small hairs like the grain of plush or shag, with which, as a kind of excrescence, some trees abound. *Quincy.*

VI'LLOUS, vĭl'-lŭs. 314. *a.* [*villosus*, Lat.] Shaggy; rough; furry. *Arbuthnot.*

VI'MINAL*, vĭm'-ē-năl. *a.* [Fr.; *viminalis*, Lat.] Applied to trees producing twigs fit to bind with. *Cockeram.*

VIMI'NEOUS, vē-mĭn'-ē-ŭs, or vī-mĭn'-ē-ŭs. 138. *a* [*vimineus*, Lat.] Made of twigs. *Prior.*

VINA'CEOUS*, vē-nā'-shŭs. *a.* [*vinaceus*, Lat.] Of or belonging to wine and grapes. *White.*

VI'NCIBLE §, vĭn'-sē-bl. 405. *a.* [*vinco*, Lat.] Conquerable; superable. *Hayward.*

VI'NCIBLENESS, vĭn'-sē-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Liableness to be overcome. *Dict.*

VI'NCTURE, vĭnk'-tshŭre. *n. s.* [*vinctura*, Lat.] A binding. *Bailey.*

VINDE'MIAL, vĭn-dē'-mē-ăl. 88. *a.* Belonging to a vintage.

*To* VINDE'MIATE §, vĭn-dē'-mē-āte. *v. n.* [*vindemio*, Lat.] To gather the vintage. *Evelyn.*

VINDEMIA'TION, vĭn-dē-mē-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Grape gathering. *Bailey.*

—nò, môve, nŏr, nôt;—tûbe, tŭb, bûll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*thin*, THIS.

*To* VI'NDICATE §, vĭn'-dè-kàte. 91. *v. a.* [*vindico*, Lat.] To justify; to support; to maintain. *Watts.* To revenge; to avenge. *Bacon.* To assert; to claim with efficacy. *Dryden.* To clear; to protect from censure. *Hammond.*

VINDICA'TION, vĭn-dè-kà'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Defence; assertion; justification. *Broome.*

VI'NDICATIVE, vĭn'-dè-kà-tĭv. 512. *a.* [*vindicatif*, Fr.] Revengeful; given to revenge. *Bacon.*

VI'NDICATOR, vĭn'-dè-kà-tŭr. 521. *n. s.* One who vindicates; an assertor. *Dryden.*

VI'NDICATORY, vĭn'-dè-kà-tŭr-è. 512. *a.* Punitory; performing the office of vengeance. *Bramhall.* Defensory; justificatory.

VI'NDICTIVE, vĭn-dĭk'-tĭv. *a.* [*vindicta*, Lat.] Given to revenge; revengeful. *Dryden.*

VINDI'CTIVELY*, vĭn-dĭk'-tĭv-lè. *ad.* Revengefully. *Johnson.*

VINDI'CTIVENESS*, vĭn-dĭk'-tĭv-nĕs. *n. s.* A revengeful temper. *Bailey.*

VI'NE §, vine. *n. s.* [*vinea*, Lat.] The plant that bears the grape. *Miller.*

VI'NED*, vĭnd, or vī'-nĕd. *a.* Having leaves like those of the vine. *Wotton.*

VI'NEFRETTER, vine'-frĕt-tŭr. *n. s.* [from *vine* and *fret.*] A worm that eats vine leaves.

VI'NEGAR, vĭn'-nè-gŭr. 88. *n. s.* [*vinaigre*, Fr.] Wine grown sour; eager wine. *Bacon.* Any thing really or metaphorically sour. *Shakspeare.*

VI'NER*, vī'-nŭr. *n. s.* An orderer or trimmer of vines. *Huloet. Ob. T.*

VI'NEYARD, vĭn'-yĕrd. 91, 515. *n. s.* [ꝑınʒeapꝺ, Sax.] A ground planted with vines. *Shakspeare.*

VI'NNEWED, vĭn'-nūde. *a.* [ꝑy̆nʒean, Sax.] Mouldy; musty. *Newton.*

VI'NNEWEDNESS*, vĭn'-nūde-nĕs. *n. s.* State of being vinnewed. *Barret.*

VI'NNY, vĭn'-nè. *a.* [ꝑınıe, Sax.] Mouldy.

VI'NOLENCY*, vĭn'-nò-lĕn-sè. *n. s.* [*vinolentia*, Lat.] Drunkenness. *Cockeram.*

VI'NOLENT*, vĭn'-nò-lĕnt. *a.* [*vinolentus*, Lat.] Given to wine. *Chaucer.*

VINO'SITY*, vè-nŏs'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*vinosus*, Lat.] State or quality of being vinous. *Scott.*

VI'NOUS, vī'-nŭs. 314. *a.* [*vineux*, Fr.] Having the qualities of wine; consisting of wine. *Boyle.*

VI'NTAGE §, vĭn'-tĭdje. 90. *n. s.* [*vendange*, old Fr.; *vindemia*, Lat.] The produce of the vine for the year; the time in which grapes are gathered. *Bacon.*

VI'NTAGER, vĭn'-tâ-jŭr. *n. s.* One who gathers the vintage. *Ainsworth.*

VI'NTNER, vĭnt'-nŭr. 98. *n. s.* [*vinetier*, old Fr.] One who sells wine. *Howell.*

VI'NTRY, vĭn'-trè. *n. s.* The place where wine is sold. *Ainsworth.*

VI'NY*, vī'-nè. *a.* Belonging to vines; producing grapes. *Prompt. Parv.* Abounding in vines. *P. Fletcher.*

VI'OL, vī'-ŭl. 166. *n. s.* [*viole*, Fr.; *viola*, Ital.] A stringed instrument of musick. *Bacon.*

VI'OLABLE, vī'-ò-là-bl. 405. *a.* [*violabilis*, Lat.] Such as may be violated or hurt.

VIOLA'CEOUS, vī-ò-là'-shŭs. *a.* [*viola*, Lat.] Resembling violets.

*To* VI'OLATE §, vī'-ò-làte. 91. *v. a.* [*viola*, Lat.] To injure; to hurt. *Milton.* To infringe; to break any thing venerable. *Shak.* To injure by irreverence. *Milton.* To ravish; to deflower. *Prior.*

VIOLA'TION, vī-ò-là'-shŭn. 170. *n. s.* [*violatio*, Lat.] Infringement or injury of something sacred or venerable. *Hooker.* Rape; the act of deflowering. *Shakspeare.*

VI'OLATOR, vī'-ò-là-tŭr. 521. *n. s.* [Lat.] One who injures or infringes something sacred. *South.* A ravisher. *Shakspeare.*

VI'OLENCE §, vī'-ò-lĕnse. 170. *n. s.* [*violentia*, Lat.] Force; strength applied to any purpose. *Shak.* An attack; an assault; a murder. *Shak.* Outrage; unjust force. *Milton.* Eagerness; vehemence. *Shak.* Injury; infringement. *Burnet.* Forcible defloration.

*To* VI'OLENCE*, vī'-ò-lĕnse. *v. a.* To assault; to injure. *B. Jonson.* To bring by violence. *Feltham*

VI'OLENT, vī'-ò-lĕnt. 287. *a.* [*violentus*, Lat.] Forcible; acting with strength. *Milton.* Produced or continued by force. *Burnet.* Not natural, but brought by force. *Milton.* Assailant; acting by force. *Milton.* Unseasonably vehement. *Hooker* Extorted; not voluntary. *Milton.*

VI'OLENT*, vī'-ò-lĕnt. *n. s.* An assailant. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

*To* VI'OLENT*, vī'-ò-lĕnt. *v. n.* To become violent; to act with violence. *Shakspeare. Ob. T*

*To* VI'OLENT*, vī'-ò-lĕnt. *v. a* To urge with violence. *Fuller. Ob. T.*

VI'OLENTLY, vī'-ò-lĕnt-lè. *ad.* With force; forcibly; vehemently. *Shakspeare.*

VI'OLET, vī'-ò-lĕt. 170, 287. *n. s.* [*violette* Fr.; *viola*, Lat.] A flower. *Miller.*

VI'OLIN, vī-ò-lĭn'. 528. *n. s.* [*violon*, Fr., from *viol.*] A fiddle; a stringed instrument of musick. *Sandys.*

VI'OLINIST*, vī'-ò-lĭn-ĭst, or vī-ò-lĭn'-ĭst. *n. s.* A player on the violin. *Aubrey.*

VI'OLIST, vī'-ò-lĭst. *n. s.* A player on the viol.

*VIOLONCE'LLO*, vè-ò-lŏn-tshĕl'-ò. 388. *n. s.* [Ital.] A kind of bass violin.

VI'PER §, vī'-pŭr. 98. *n. s.* [*vipera*, Lat.] A serpent of that species which brings its young alive, of which many are poisonous. *Acts*, xxviii. Any thing mischievous. *Shakspeare.*

VI'PERINE, vī'-pŭr-ĭne. 149. *a.* [*viperinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a viper.

VI'PEROUS, vī'-pŭr-ŭs. 314. *a.* [*vipereus*, Lat.] Having the qualities of a viper. *Shakspeare.*

VIPER'S *Bugloss. n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

VIPER'S *Grass. n. s.* A plant. *Evelyn.*

VIRAGINIAN*, vĭr-â-jĭn'-è-ân. *a.* Of or belonging to impudent women. *Milton.*

*VIRA'GO*, vè-rà'-gò, or vī-rà'-gò. 138. [See LUMBAGO.] *n. s.* [Lat.] A female warriour; a woman with the qualities of a man. *Peacham.* It is commonly used in detestation for an impudent, turbulent woman.

VIRE*, vīre. *n. s.* [*vire*, Fr.] An arrow. *Gower. Ob. T.*

VI'RELAY, vĭr'-è-là. *n. s.* [*virelay*, *virelai*, Fr.] A sort of little ancient French poem, that consisted only of two rhymes, and short verses, with stops. *Spenser.*

VI'RENT, vī'-rĕnt. *a.* [*virens*, Lat.] Green; not faded. *Brown.*

VI'RGATE*, vĕr'-gàte. *n. s.* [*virgata*, low Lat.] A yardland. *Warton.*

VI'RGE, vĕrje. 108. *n. s.* [better *verge*, from *verge*, Fr.] A wand. See VERGE. *B. Jonson.*

VI'RGER*. See VERGER.

VI'RGIN §, vĕr'-jĭn. 108. *n. s.* [*vierge*, Fr.; *virgo*, Lat.] A maid; a woman unacquainted with men. *Shak.* A woman not a mother. *Milton.* Any thing untouched or unmingled; any thing pure: as, *virgin-honey. Boyle.* The sign of the zodiack in which the sun is in August. *Milton.*

☞ See the delicate sound of the first *i* in this word illustrated, *Principles*, No. 101. *W.*

VI'RGIN, vĕr'-jĭn. 237. *a.* Befitting a virgin; suitable to a virgin; maidenly. *Shakspeare.*

*To* VI'RGIN, vĕr'-jĭn. *v. n.* To play the virgin. *Shakspeare.*

VI'RGINAL, vĕr'-jĭn-âl. 88. *a.* Maiden; maidenly; pertaining to a virgin. *Spenser.*

VI'RGINAL, vĕr'-jĭn-âl. *n. s.* [more usually *virginals.*] A musical instrument so called, because commonly used by young ladies. *Bacon.*

*To* VI'RGINAL, vĕr'-jĭn-âl. *v. n.* To pat; to strike as on the virginal: a cant word. *Shakspeare.*

VIRGI'NITY, vĕr-jĭn'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*virginitas*, Lat.] Maidenhead; unacquaintance with man. *Bp. Taylor.*

*VI'RGO**, vĕr'-gò. *n. s.* [Lat.] The sixth sign in the zodiack; the Virgin: which see. *Moxon.*

VIRI'DITY*, vè-rĭd'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*viriditas*, Lat.] Greenness. *E'vlyn.*

VI'RILE §, vī'-rĭl. 140. *a.* [*virilis*, Lat.] Belonging

to man; not puerile; not feminine. *Feltham.* Procreative. *Ricaut.*

VIRI'LITY, vi-rĭl'-ĕ-tè, or vē-rĭl'-ĕ-tè. 138. *n. s.* [*virilité*, Fr.; *virilitas*, Lat.] Manhood; character of man. *Rambler.* Power of procreation. *Brown.*

VIRMI'LION, vĕr-mĭl'-yŭn. *n. s.* [properly *vermilion.*] A red colour. *Roscommon.*

*VIRTU'*, vĕr-tōō'. *n. s.* [Ital.] A love of the fine arts; a taste for curiosities. *Lord Chesterfield.*

VI'RTUAL, vĕr'-tshū-ăl. 88. *a.* [*virtuel*, Fr.] Having the efficacy without the sensible or material part. *Bacon.*

VIRTUA'LITY, vĕr-tshū-ăl'-ĕ-tè. *n. s* Efficacy. *Brown.*

VI'RTUALLY, vĕr'-tshū-ăl-è. *ad.* In effect, though not materially. *Hammond.*

*To* VI'RTUATE, vĕr'-tshū-ate. *v. a.* To make efficacious. *Harvey. Ob. J.*

VI'RTUE §, vĕr'-tshū. 108, 461. *n. s.* [*virtus*, Lat.] Moral goodness; opposed to *vice. Shak.* A particular moral excellence. *Shak.* Medicinal quality. *Bacon.* Medicinal efficacy. *Addison.* Efficacy; power. *South.* Acting power. *St. Mark*, v. Secret agency; efficacy, without visible or material action. *Davies.* Bravery; valour. *Shak.* Excellence; that which gives excellence. *B. Jonson.* One of the orders of the celestial hierarchy. *Milton.*

☞ Dr. Hill published in a pamphlet a petition from the letters *I* and *U* to David Garrick, Esq., both complaining of terrible grievances imposed upon them by that great actor, who frequently banished them from their proper stations; as in the word *virtue*, which they said he converted into *vurtue*; and in the word *ungrateful* he displaced the *u*, and made it *ingrateful*, to the great prejudice of the said letters. To this complaint Garrick replied in the following epigram:

"If it is, as you say, that I've injur'd a letter,
"I'll change my note soon, and I hope for the better.
"May the right use of letters, as well as of men,
"Hereafter be fix'd by the tongue and the pen.
"Most devoutly I wish they may both have their due,
"And that *I* may be never mistaken for *U*."

*Murphy's Life of Garrick.* *W.*

VI'RTUELESS, vĕr'-tshū-lĕs. *a.* Wanting virtue; deprived of virtue. Not having efficacy; without operating qualities. *Raleigh.*

*VIRTUO'SO, vĕr-tōō-ō'-sō. *n. s.* [Ital.] A man skilled in antique or natural curiosities; a man studious of painting, statuary, or architecture. *Glanville.*

VIRTUO'SOSHIP*, vĕr-tōō-ō'-sō-shĭp. *n. s.* The pursuits of a virtuoso; the character of a virtuoso. *Bp. Hurd.*

VI'RTUOUS §, vĕr'-tshū-ŭs. 463. *a.* [from *virtue.*] Morally good: applied to persons and practices. *Shak.* [Applied to women.] Chaste. *Shak.* Done in consequence of moral goodness. *Law.* Efficacious; powerful. *Milton.* Having wonderful or eminent properties. *Spenser.* Having medicinal qualities. *Bacon.*

VI'RTUOUSLY, vĕr'-tshū-ŭs-lè. *ad.* In a virtuous manner; according to the rules of virtue. *Hooker.*

VI'RTUOUSNESS, vĕr'-tshū-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* The state or character of being virtuous. *Spenser.*

VI'RULENCE, vĭr'-ū-lĕnse. } 110. *n. s.* Mental poi-
VI'RULENCY, vĭr'-ū-lĕn-sè. } son; malignity; acrimony of temper; bitterness. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

VI'RULENT §, vĭr'-ū-lĕnt. 110. *a.* [Fr.; *virulentus*, Lat.] Poisonous; venomous. Poisoned in the mind; bitter; malignant.

VI'RULENTED*, vĭr'-ū-lĕnt-ĕd. *a.* Filled with poison. *Feltham.*

VI'RULENTLY, vĭr'-ū-lĕnt-lè. *ad.* Malignantly; with bitterness.

*VIS-A-VIS*, vē'-zā-vē'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A carriage which holds only two persons, who sit face to face, and not side by side, as in a coach or chariot. *Lemon.*

VI'SAGE §, vĭz'-ĭdje. 90. *n. s.* [Fr.; *visaggio*, Ital.] Face; countenance; look. *Shakspeare.*

VI'SAGED*, vĭz'-ĭdjd. *a.* Having a face or visage. *Milton.*

VI'SCERAL §*, vĭs'-sè-răl. *a.* [*viscera*, Lat.] Feeling; tender. *Bp. Reynolds.*

*To* VI'SCERATE, vĭs'-sè-rate. *v. a.* [*viscera*, Lat.] To embowel; to exenterate.

VI'SCID, vĭs'-sĭd. *a.* [*viscidus*, Lat.] Glutinous; tenacious.

VISCI'DITY, vē-sĭd'-ĕ-tè. 138. *n. s.* Glutinousness; tenacity; ropiness. *Arbuthnot.* Glutinous concretion. *Floyer.*

VISCO'SITY, vĭs-kŏs'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* [*viscosité*, Fr.] Glutinousness; tenacity. *Arbuthnot.* A glutinous substance. *Brown.*

VI'SCOUNT §, vī'-kŏunt. 458. *n. s.* [*vicecomes*, Lat.] *Viscount* signifies as much as sheriff. *Viscount* also signifies a degree of nobility next to an earl. *Cowel.*

VISCOU'NTESS, vī'-kŏunt-ĕs. *n. s.* [from *viscount.*] The lady of a viscount; a peeress of the fourth order. *B. Jonson.*

VI'SCOUNTSHIP*, vī'-kŏunt-shĭp. } *n. s.* The qual-
VI'SCOUNTY*, vī'-kŏun-tè. } ity and office of a viscount. *Lord Keeper Williams.*

VI'SCOUS, vĭs'-kŭs. 314. *a.* [*visqueux*, Fr.; *viscosus*, Lat.] Glutinous; sticky; tenacious. *Bacon.*

VISIBI'LITY, vĭz-ĕ-bĭl'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* [*visibilité*, Fr.] The state or quality of being perceptible by the eye. *Boyle.* State of being apparent, or openly discoverable; conspicuousness. *Stillingfleet.*

VI'SIBLE §, vĭz'-ĕ-bl. 405. *a.* [Fr.; *visibilis*, Lat.] Perceptible by the eye. *Milton.* Discovered to the eye. *Shak.* Apparent; open; conspicuous. *Clarendon.*

VI'SIBLE, vĭz'-ĕ-bl. *n. s.* Perceptibility by the eye. *Bacon.*

VI'SIBLENESS, vĭz'-ĕ-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* State or quality of being visible.

VI'SIBLY, vĭz'-ĕ-blè. *ad.* In a manner perceptible by the eye. *Holder.*

VI'SION §, vĭzh'-ŭn. 451. *n. s.* [Fr.; *visio*, Lat.] Sight; the faculty of seeing. *Newton.* The act of seeing. *Hammond.* A supernatural appearance; a spectre; a phantom. *Sidney.* A dream; something shown in a dream. A dream happens to a sleeping, a vision may happen to a waking man. A dream is supposed natural, a vision miraculous; but they are confounded. *Locke.* Any appearance; any thing which is the object of sight. *Thomson.*

VI'SIONAL*, vĭzh'-ŭn-ăl. *a.* Pertaining to a vision. *Waterland.*

VI'SIONARY, vĭzh'-ŭn-ă-rè. *a.* [*visionnaire*, Fr.] Affected by phantoms; disposed to receive impressions on the imagination. *Pope.* Imaginary; not real; seen in a dream; perceived by the imagination only. *Dryden.*

VI'SIONARY, vĭzh'-ŭn-ă-rè. } *n. s.* One whose im-
VI'SIONIST, vĭzh'-ŭn-ĭst. } agination is disturbed. *Turner.*

*To* VI'SIT §, vĭz'-ĭt. *v. a.* [*visiter*, Fr.; *visito*, Lat.] To go to see. *Shak.* [In Scriptural language.] To send good or evil judicially. *Job*, xxxi. To salute with a present. *Judges*, xv. To come to a survey, with judicial authority. *Ayliffe.*

*To* VI'SIT, vĭz'-ĭt. *v. n.* To keep up the intercourse of ceremonial salutations at the houses of each other. *Law.*

VI'SIT, vĭz'-ĭt. *n. s.* [*visite*, Fr.] The act of going to see another. *Watts.*

VI'SITABLE, vĭz'-ĕ-tă-bl. 405. *a.* Liable to be visited. *Ayliffe.*

VI'SITANT, vĭz'-ĕ-tănt. 88. *n. s.* One who goes to see another. *Milton.*

VISITA'TION, vĭz-ĕ-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*visito*, Lat.] The act of visiting. *Shak.* Object of visits. *Milton.* [*visitation*, Fr.] Judicial visit or perambulation. *White.* Judicial evil sent by God; state of suffering judicial evil. *Bp. Taylor.* Communication of divine love. *Hooker.*

VISITATO'RIAL, vĭz-ĕ-tă-tō'-rè-ăl. *a.* Belonging to a judicial visitor. *Ayliffe.*

VI'SITER, } vĭz'-ĭt-tŭr. 98. } *n. s.* One who comes to
VI'SITOR, } see another. *Shak.* [*visiteur*, Fr.] An occasional judge; one who regulates the disorders of any society. *Walton.*

VI'SITING*, vĭz'-ĭt-ĭng. *n. s.* Visitation; act of visiting. *Shakspeare.*

VI'SIVE, vĭ'-sĭv. 140, 457, 428. *a.* [*visif*, Fr.; *visus*, Lat.] Formed in the act of seeing; belonging to the power of seeing. *Brown.*

VI'SNOMY, vĭz'-nŏ-mė. *n. s.* [corrupted from *physiognomy.*] Face; countenance. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

VI'SOR§, vĭz'-ŭr. 166. *n. s.* [This word is variously written, *visard, visar, visor, vizard, vizor; visus,* Lat.] A mask used to disfigure and disguise. *Sidney.* A movable part in the front of a helmet, placed above the beaver, in order to protect the upper part of the face; and perforated with many holes, which afforded the wearer an opportunity of *discerning* objects. *Spenser.*

VI'SORED, vĭz'-ŭrd. 359. *a.* Masked. *Milton.*

*VI'STA*, vĭs'-tâ. 92. *n. s.* [Ital.] View; prospect through an avenue. *Addison.*

VI'SUAL, vĭzh'-ù-ăl. 451. *a.* [*visuel*, Fr.] Used in sight; exercising the power of sight; instrumental to sight. *Bacon.*

VI'TAL§, vī'-tăl. 88. *a.* [*vitalis*, Lat.] Contributing to life; necessary to life. *Sidney.* Relating to life. *Shak.* Containing life. *Milton.* Being the seat of life. *Pope.* So disposed as to live. *Brown.* Essential; chiefly necessary. *Bp. Corbet.*

VITA'LITY, vī-tăl'-ė-tė. *n. s.* Power of subsisting in life. *Raleigh.*

VI'TALLY, vī'-tăl-ė. *ad.* In such a manner as to give life. *Bentley.*

VI'TALS, vī'-tălz. *n. s.* [without the singular.] Parts essential to life. *Phillips.*

VI'TELLARY, vī'-tĕl-lăr-ė. *n. s.* [*vitellus*, Lat.] The place where the yolk of the egg swims in the white. *Brown.*

*To* VI'TIATE§, vĭsh'-ė-āte. *v. a.* [*vitio*, Lat.] To deprave; to spoil; to make less pure. *Evelyn.*

VITIA'TION, vĭsh-ė-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Depravation; corruption. *Harvey.*

*To* VITILI'TIGATE§, vī-tė-lĭt'-ė-gāte. *v. n.* [*vitiosus* and *litigo*, Lat.] To contend in law litigiously and cavillously.

VITILITIGA'TION, vī-tė-lĭt-ė-gā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Contention; cavillation. *Hudibras.*

VITIO'SITY, vĭsh-ė-ŏs'-ė-tė. *n. s.* [*vitiosus*, Lat.] Depravity; corruption. *South.*

VI'TIOUS§, vĭsh'-ŭs. 461. *a.* [*vicieux*, Fr.; *vitiosus*, Lat.] Corrupt; wicked; opposite to virtuous. *Shak.* Corrupt; having physical ill qualities. *B. Jonson.*

VI'TIOUSLY, vĭsh'-ŭs-lė. *ad.* Not virtuously; corruptly.

VI'TIOUSNESS, vĭsh'-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Corruptness; state of being vitious. *Shak.* Depravation; state of being vitiated. *Wharton.*

VI'TREOUS§, vĭt'-trė-ŭs. *a.* [*vitré*, Fr.; *vitreus*, Lat.] Glassy; consisting of glass; resembling glass. *Ray.*

VI'TREOUSNESS, vĭt'-trė-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Resemblance of glass.

VITRI'FICABLE, vė-trĭf'-fė-kā-bl. *a.* Convertible into glass.

*To* VITRI'FICATE§, vė-trĭf'-fė-kāte. *v. a.* [*vitrum* and *facio*, Lat.] To change into glass. *Bacon.*

VITRIFICA'TION, vĭt-trė-fė-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] Production of glass; act of changing, or state of being changed into glass. *Bacon.*

*To* VI'TRIFY, vĭt'-trė-fī. 183. *v. a.* [*vitrifier*, Fr.; *vitrum* and *facio*, Lat.] To change into glass. *Bacon.*

*To* VI'TRIFY, vĭt'-trė-fī. *v. n.* To become glass; to be changed into glass. *Arbuthnot.*

VI'TRIOL§, vĭt'-trė-ŭl. 166. *n. s.* [Fr.; *vitriolum*, Lat.] A compound salt, produced by addition of a metallick matter with the fossil acid salt. *Woodward.*

VI'TRIOLATE, vĭt'-trė-ō-lāte. } *a.* [*vitriolé*, Fr.]
VI'TRIOLATED, vĭt'-trė-ō-lā-tĕd. } Impregnated with vitriol; consisting of vitriol. *Bacon.*

VITRIO'LICK, vĭt-trė-ŏl'-ĭk. } *a.* [*vitriolique*, Fr.]
VI'TRIOLOUS, vė-trī'-ō-lŭs. } Resembling vitriol; containing vitriol. *Brown.*

VI'TULINE, vĭt'-tshŭ-līne. 149. *a.* [*vitulinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a calf, or to veal. *Bailey.*

VITU'PERABLE, vė-tū'-pĕr-ă-bl, or vī-tū'-pĕr-ă-bl. 138, 405. *a.* [old Fr.; *vituperabilis*, Lat.] Blameworthy. *Cockeram.*

*To* VITU'PERATE§, vė-tū'-pĕr-āte, or vī-tū'-pĕr-āte. 138. *v. a.* [*vituperer*, Fr.; *vitupero*, Lat.] To blame; to censure. *Bullokar.*

VITUPERA'TION, vė-tū-pĕr-ā'-shŭn, or vī-tū-pĕr-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *vituperatio*, Lat.] Blame; censure. *Donne.*

VITU'PERATIVE*, vė-tū'-pĕr-ā-tĭv. *a.* Belonging to blame; containing censure. *Arbuthnot.*

VITUPE'RIOUS*, vī-tū-pē'-rė-ŭs. 138. *a.* [*vituperium*, Lat.] Disgraceful. *Shelton. Ob. T.*

VIVA'CIOUS§, vė-vā'-shŭs, or vī-vā'-shŭs. 138. *a.* [*vivax*, Lat.] Long-lived. *Bentley.* Sprightly; gay; active; lively. *Howell.*

VIVA'CIOUSNESS, vė-vā'-shŭs-nĕs, or vī-vā'-shŭs-nĕs. 138. } *n. s.*
VIVA'CITY, vė-vās'-ė-tė, or vī-vās'-ė-tė. }
[*vivacité*, Fr.] Liveliness; sprightliness. *Dryden.* Longevity; length of life. *Brown.* Power of living. *Boyle.*

VI'VARY, vī'-vă-rė. *n. s.* [*vivarium*, Lat.] A place of land or water, where living creatures are kept In law, it signifies most commonly a park, warren, fish-pond, or piscary. *Cowel.*

VIVE, vīve. *a.* [*vif*, Fr.; *vivus*, Lat.] Lively; forcible; pressing. *Bacon.*

VI'VELY*, vīve'-lė. *ad.* In a lively manner; strongly; forcibly. *Marston.*

VI'VENCY, vī'-vĕn-sė. *n. s.* [*vivo*, Lat.] Manner of supporting or continuing life or vegetation. *Brown.*

VI'VES. *n. s.* A distemper among horses much like the strangles. *Farrier's Dict.*

VI'VID§, vĭv'-ĭd. 544. *a.* [*vividus*, Lat.] Lively; quick; striking. *Boyle.* Sprightly; active. *South*

VI'VIDLY, vĭv'-ĭd-lė. *ad.* With life; with quickness, with strength. *Boyle.*

VI'VIDNESS, vĭv'-ĭd-nĕs. *n. s.* Life; vigour; quickness.

VIVI'FICAL, vī-vĭf'-fė-kăl. *a.* [*vivificus*, Lat.] Giving life. *Bailey.*

*To* VIVI'FICATE§, vī-vĭf'-fė-kāte. 138. *v. a.* [*vivifico*, Lat.] To make alive; to inform with life; to animate. *More.* To recover from such a change of form as seems to destroy the essential properties: a chymical term.

VIVIFICA'TION, vĭv-ė-fė-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.] The act of giving life. *Bacon.*

VIVI'FICATIVE*, vī-vĭf'-fė-kā-tĭv. *a.* Able to animate. *More.*

VIVI'FICK, vī-vĭf'-ĭk. 138, 509. *a.* [*vivifique*, Fr.; *vivificus*, Lat.] Giving life; making alive. *Ray.*

*To* VI'VIFY, vĭv'-ė-fī. 183. *v. a.* [*vivifier*, Fr.; *vivus* and *facio*, Lat.] To make alive; to animate; to endue with life. *Bacon.*

VIVI'PAROUS, vī-vĭp'-pă-rŭs. 138. *a.* [*vivus* and *pario*, Lat.] Bringing the young alive: opposed to *oviparous. Brown.*

VI'XEN§, vĭk'-sn. 103. *n. s.* [from *vixen*, a fox's cub.] A froward, quarrelsome person. *Shakspeare.*

VI'XENLY*, vĭk'-sn-lė. *a.* Having the qualities or manner of a vixen. *Barrow.*

VIZ. *ad.* [*videlicet.*] To wit; that is. *Holder.*

VI'ZARD§, vĭz'-ŭrd. 88. *n. s.* [*visiere*, Fr. See VISOR.] A mask used for disguise. *Bacon.*

*To* VI'ZARD, vĭz'-ŭrd. *v. a.* To mask. *Shakspeare.*

VI'ZIER, vĭz'-yėre. *n. s.* [properly *wazir.*] The prime minister of the Turkish empire. *Knolles.*

VO'CABLE*, vō'-kă-bl. 405. *n. s.* [*vocable*, old Fr.; *vocabulum*, Lat.] A word. *Coverdale.*

VOCA'BULARY, vō-kăb'-ù-lă-rė. *n. s.* [*vocabularium*, Lat.] A dictionary; a lexicon; a word book. *Brown.*

VO'CAL§, vō'-kăl. *a.* [Fr; *vocalis*, Lat.] Having a voice. *Crashaw.* Uttered or modulated by the voice. *Hooker.*

VOCA'LITY, vō-kăl'-ė-tė. *n. s.* [*vocalitas*, Lat.] Power of utterance; quality of being utterable by the voice. *Holder.*

*To* VO'CALIZE, vō'-kăl-lze. *v. a.* To form into voice. *Holder.*

VO'CALLY, vō'-kăl-lè. *ad.* In words; articulately. *Hale.*

VOCA'TION, vō-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [Fr.; *vocatio*, Lat.] Calling by the will of God. *Hooker.* Summons. *Dryden.* Trade; employment; calling. *Sidney.* It is used ironically in contempt. *Swift.*

VO'CATIVE, vŏk'-ă-tĭv. 157. *a.* [*vocatif*, Fr.; *vocativus*, Lat.] Denoting the grammatical case used in calling or speaking to.

*To* VOCI'FERATE §*, vō-sĭf'-ĕr-āte. *v. n.* [*vocifero*, Lat.] To clamour; to make outcries. *Johnson.*

VOCIFERA'TION, vō-sĭf-ĕr-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*vociferatio*, Lat.] Clamour; outcry. *Arbuthnot.*

VOCI'FEROUS, vō-sĭf'-ĕr-ŭs. *a.* [*vocifero*, Lat.] Clamorous; noisy. *Chapman.*

*VOGUE*, vōg. 337. *n. s.* [Fr.] Fashion; mode; popular reception. *South.*

VOICE §, vŏis. 299. *n. s.* [*voix*, Fr.; *vox, vocis*, Lat.] Sound emitted by the mouth. *Chapman.* Sound of the mouth, as distinguished from that uttered by another mouth. *Bacon.* Any sound made by breath. *Addison.* Vote; suffrage; opinion expressed. *Shak.* Language; words; expression. *Fell.*

*To* VOICE, vŏis. *v. a.* To rumour; to report. *Shak.* To vote. *Shak. Ob. J.*

*To* VOICE, vŏis. *v. n.* To clamour; to make outcries. *Bacon. Ob. J.*

VOI'CED, vŏist. 359. *a.* Furnished with a voice. *Austin.*

VOID §, vŏid. 299. *a.* [*vuide*, Fr.] Empty; vacant. *Gen.* i. Vain; ineffectual; null; vacated. *Hooker.* Unsupplied; unoccupied. *Camden.* Wanting; unfurnished; empty. *Whitgift.* Unsubstantial; unreal. *Pope.*

VOID, vŏid. *n. s.* An empty space; vacuum; vacancy. *Pope.*

*To* VOID, vŏid. *v. a.* [*vuider*, Fr.] To quit; to leave empty. *Shak.* To emit; to pour out. *Wilkins.* To emit as excrement. *Bacon.* To vacate; to nullify; to annul. *Clarendon.*

*To* VOID, vŏid. *v. n.* To be emitted. *Wiseman.* To receive what is emitted. *Shakspeare.*

VOI'DABLE, vŏid'-ă-bl. 405. *a.* Such as may be annulled. *Ayliffe.*

VOI'DANCE, vŏid'-ânse. *n. s.* The act of emptying. Ejection from a benefice.

VOI'DER, vŏid'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* A basket, in which broken meat is carried from the table. *Cleaveland.*

VOI'DNESS, vŏid'-nĕs. *n. s.* Emptiness; vacuity. *Spenser.* Nullity; inefficacy. Want of substantiality. *Hakewill.*

*VOITURE*, vŏè-tūre'. *n. s.* [Fr.] Carriage; transportation by carriage. *Arbuthnot.*

VO'LANT, vō'-lânt. *a.* [*volans*, Lat.; *volant*, Fr.] Flying; passing through the air. *Wilkins.* Nimble; active. *Milton.*

VO'LATILE §, vŏl'-ă-tĭl. 145. *a.* [*volatilis*, Lat.] Flying; passing through the air. *Bacon.* [*volatile*, Fr.] Having the power to pass off by spontaneous evaporation. *Milton.* Lively; fickle; changeable of mind; full of spirit; airy. *Watts.*

VO'LATILE, vŏl'-ă-tĭl. *n. s.* [*volatile*, Fr.] A winged animal. *Brown.*

VO'LATILENESS, vŏl'-ă-tĭl-nĕs. } *n. s.* [*volatilité*,
VOLATI'LITY, vŏl-ă-tĭl'-è-tè. } Fr.] The quality of flying away by evaporation; not fixity. *Bacon.* Mutability of mind; airiness; liveliness. *Bp. Hopkins.*

VOLATILIZA'TION, vŏl-ă-tĭl-è-zā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of making volatile. *Boyle.*

*To* VO'LATILIZE, vŏl'-ă-tĭl-lze. *v. a.* [*volatiliser*, Fr.] To make volatile; to subtilize to the highest degree. *Newton.*

*VOLCA'NO*, vŏl-kā'-nō. [See LUMBAGO.] *n. s.* [Ital. from *Vulcan.*] A burning mountain. *Brown.*

VOLE, vōle. *n. s.* [Fr.] A deal at cards, that draws the whole tricks. *Swift.*

VO'LERY, vō'-ĕr-è. 555. *n. s.* [*volerie*, Fr.] A flight of birds. *Locke.*

VOLITA'TION, vŏl-è-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*volito*, Lat.] The act or power of flying. *Brown.*

VOLI'TION, vō-lĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [*volitio*, Lat.] The act of willing; the power of choice exerted. *Wilkins.*

VO'LITIVE, vŏl'-è-tĭv. 158. *a.* Having the power to will. *Hale.*

VO'LLEY, vŏl'-lè. *n. s.* [*volée*, Fr.] A flight of shot. *Raleigh.* A burst; an emission of many at once. *Shakspeare.*

*To* VO'LLEY, vŏl'-lè. *v. n.* To throw out. *Shak.*

*To* VO'LLEY*, vŏl'-lè. *v. a.* To discharge as with a volley. *Shakspeare.*

VO'LLIED, vŏl'-lĭd. 282. *a.* Disploded; discharged with a volley. *Milton.*

VOLT, vōlt. *n. s.* [*volte*, Fr.] *Volt* signifies a round or a circular tread; a gait of two treads made by a horse going sideways round a centre. *Farrier's Dict.*

VOLUBI'LITY, vŏl-ū-bĭl'-è-tè. *n. s.* [*volubilité*, Fr. *volubilitas*, Lat.] The act or power of rolling. *Watts.* Activity of tongue; fluency of speech. *Shak.* Mutability; liableness to revolution. *L'Estrange.*

VO'LUBLE, vŏl'-ū-bl. 405. *a.* [*volubilis*, Lat.] Formed so as to roll easily; formed so as to be easily put in motion. *Hammond.* Rolling; having quick motion. *Milton.* Nimble; active: applied to the tongue. *Addison.* Fluent of words. *Shakspeare.*

VO'LUBLY*, vŏl'-ū-blè. *ad.* In a voluble manner. *Hudibras.*

VO'LUME §, vŏl'-yŭme. 113. *n. s.* [*volumen*, Lat.] Something rolled, or convolved. As much as seems convolved at once; as a fold of a serpent, a wave of water. *Shak.* [*volume*, Fr.] A book: so called, because books were anciently rolled upon a staff. *Spenser.*

VOLU'MINOUS, vō-lū'-mè-nŭs. *a.* Consisting of many complications. *Milton.* Consisting of many volumes, or books. *Milton.* Copious; diffusive. *Clarendon.*

VOLU'MINOUSLY, vō-lū'-mè-nŭs-lè. *ad.* In many volumes or books. *Granville.*

VOLU'MINOUSNESS*, vō-lū'-mè-nŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* State of being voluminous. *Dodwell.*

VO'LUMIST*, vŏl'-ŭ-mĭst. *n. s.* One who writes a volume; an author. *Milton. Ob. T.*

VO'LUNTARILY, vŏl'-ŭn-tă-rè-lè. *ad.* [*volontiers*, Fr.] Spontaneously; of one's own accord; without compulsion. *Hooker.*

VO'LUNTARINESS*, vŏl'-ŭn-tă-rè-nĕs. *n. s.* State of being voluntary. *Hammond.*

VO'LUNTARY §, vŏl'-ŭn-tă-rè. *a.* [*volontaire*, Fr.; *voluntarius*, Lat.] Acting without compulsion; acting by choice. *Hooker.* Willing; acting with willingness. *Pope.* Done by design; purposed. *Perkins.* Done without compulsion. *Locke.* Acting of its own accord; spontaneous. *Hooker.*

VO'LUNTARY, vŏl'-ŭn-tă-rè. *n. s.* A volunteer; one who engages in any affair of his own accord. *Shak.* A piece of musick played at will, without any settled rule. *Cleaveland.*

VOLUNTEE'R, vŏl-ŭn-tēēr'. *n. s.* [*voluntaire*, Fr.] A soldier who enters into the service of his own accord. *Collier.*

*To* VOLUNTEE'R, vŏl-ŭn-tēēr'. *v. n.* To go for a soldier. *Dryden.*

VOLU'PTUARY, vō-lŭp'-tshū-ă-rè. *n. s.* [*voluptuaire*, Fr.; *voluptuarius*, Lat.] A man given up to pleasure and luxury. *Atterbury.*

VOLU'PTUOUS §, vō-lŭp'-tshŭ-ŭs. *a.* [*voluptuosus*, Lat.; *voluptueux*, Fr.] Given to excess of pleasure; luxurious. *Spenser.*

☞ This word is frequently mispronounced as if written *volupshus.*—See PRESUMPTUOUS. *W.*

VOLU'PTUOUSLY, vō-lŭp'-tshŭ-ŭs-lè. *ad.* Luxuriously; with indulgence of excessive pleasure. *South.*

VOLU'PTUOUSNESS, vō-lŭp'-tshŭ-ŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* Luxuriousness; addictedness to excess of pleasure. *Shakspeare.*

VOLUTA'TION, vŏl-ū-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*volutatio*, Lat.] Wallowing; rolling. *Bp. Reynolds.*

VO'LUTE, vō-lūte'. *n. s.* [Fr.] A member of a column. That part of the capitals of the Ionick Corinthian, and Composite orders, which is supposed to represent the bark of trees twisted and turned into spiral lines. *Harris.*

—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*thin*, THIS.

***VO'MICA***, vŏm'-ė-kȧ. *n. s.* [Lat.] An encysted tumour in the lungs. *Arbuthnot.*

**VOMICK-NUT**, vŏm'-ĭk-nŭt. *n. s.* The nucleus of a fruit of an East Indian tree, the wood of which is the snakewood of the shops. *Hill.*

***To* VO'MIT** §, vŏm'-ĭt. *v. n.* [*vomo*, Lat.] To cast up the contents of the stomach. *More.*

***To* VO'MIT**, vŏm'-ĭt. *v. a.* [*vomir*, Fr.] To throw up from the stomach. *Jonah*, ii. To throw up with violence from any hollow.

**VO'MIT**, vŏm'-ĭt. *n. s.* The matter thrown up from the stomach. *Sandys.* An emetick medicine; a medicine that causes vomit. *Blackmore.*

**VOMI'TION**, vō-mĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [*vomo*, Lat.] The act or power of vomiting. *Grew.*

**VO'MITIVE**, vŏm'-ė-tĭv. 158. *a.* [*vomitif*, Fr.] Emetick; causing vomits. *Brown.*

**VO'MITORY**, vŏm'-ė-tŭr-ė. 512. [See DOMESTICK.] *a.* [*vomitoire*, Fr.; *vomitorius*, Lat.] Procuring vomits; emetick. *Brown.*

**VORA'CIOUS** §, vō-rā'-shŭs. 357. *a.* [*vorace*, Fr.; *vorax*, Lat.] Greedy to eat; ravenous; edacious. *Gov. of the Tongue.* Rapacious; greedy.

**VORA'CIOUSLY**, vō-rā'-shŭs-lė. *ad.* Greedily; ravenously. *Boswell.*

**VORA'CIOUSNESS**, vō-rā'-shŭs-nĕs. } *n. s.* [*vo-*
**VORA'CITY**, vō-rȧs'-sė-tė. } *racité*, Fr.; *voracitas*, Lat.] Greediness; ravin; ravenousness. *Sandys.*

**VORA'GINOUS***, vō-rȧd'-jĭn-ŭs. *a.* [*voraginosus*, Lat.] Full of gulfs. *Scott.*

***VO'RTEX***, vŏr'-tĕks. *n. s.* In the plural, *vortices*. [Lat.] Any thing whirled round. *Newton.*

**VO'RTICAL**, vŏr'-tė-kȧl. 88. *a.* Having a whirling motion. *Newton.*

**VO'TARESS**, vō'-tȧ-rĕs. *n. s.* [female of *votary*.] A woman devoted to any worship or state. *Shak.*

**VO'TARIST**, vō'-tȧ-rĭst. *n. s.* One devoted to any person or thing; one given up by a vow to any service or worship; votary. *Milton.*

**VO'TARY**, vō'-tȧ-rė. *n. s.* One devoted, as by a vow, to any particular service, worship, study, or state of life *Locke.*

**VO'TARY**, vō'-tȧ-rė. *a.* Consequent to a vow. *Bacon.*

**VOTE** §, vōte. *n. s.* [*votum*, Lat.] Suffrage; voice given and numbered. *Roscommon.* United voice of persons in publick prayer. See SUFFRAGE. *Bp. Prideaux.*

***To* VOTE**, vōte. *v. a.* To choose by suffrage; to determine by suffrage. *Bacon.* To give by vote. *Swift.*

**VO'TER**, vō'-tŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who has the right of giving his voice or suffrage. *Swift.*

**VO'TIVE**, vō'-tĭv. 157. *a.* [*votivus*, Lat.] Given by vow; observed in consequence of a vow. *Feltham.*

***To* VOUCH** §, vŏŭtsh. 313. *v. a.* [*voucher*, Norm. Fr.] To call to witness; to obtest. *South.* To attest; to warrant; to declare; to maintain by repeated affirmations. *Locke.*

***To* VOUCH**, vŏŭtsh. *v. n.* To bear witness; to appear as a witness; to give testimony. *Swift.*

**VOUCH**, vŏŭtsh. *n. s.* Warrant; attestation. *Shak.*

**VOU'CHER**, vŏŭtsh'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who gives witness to any thing. *Spectator.* Testimony. *Locke.*

***To* VOUCHSA'FE** §, vŏŭtsh-sȧfe'. *v. a.* To permit any thing to be done without danger. To condescend to grant. *Sidney.*

***To* VOUCHSA'FE**, vŏŭtsh-sȧfe'. *v. n.* To deign; to condescend; to yield. *Sidney.*

**VOUCHSA'FEMENT**, vŏŭtsh-sȧfe'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Grant; condescension. *Boyle.*

**VOW** § vŏŭ. 323. *n. s.* [*vœu*, Fr.; *votum*, Lat.] Any promise made to a divine power; an act of devotion, by which some part of life, or some part of possessions, is consecrated to a particular purpose. *Hammond.* A solemn promise, commonly used for a promise of love or matrimony. *Shakspeare.*

***To* VOW**, vŏŭ. *v. a.* [*vouer*, Fr.; *voveo*, Lat.] To consecrate by a solemn dedication; to give to a divine power. *Hooker.* To devote: a ceremonial phrase. *Spenser.*

***To* VOW** vŏŭ. *v. n.* To make vows or solemn promises. *Suckling.*

**VO'WED**, vŏŭd. *part. pass.* Consecrated by solemn declaration. *Milton.*

**VO'WEL** §, vŏŭ'-ĭl. 99, 323. *n. s.* [*voyelle*, Fr.; *vocalis*, Lat.] A letter which can be uttered by itself *Holder.*

**VO'WELLED***, vŏŭ'-ĕld. *a.* Furnished with vowels. *Dryden.*

**VO'WER***, vŏŭ'-ŭr. *n. s.* One who makes a vow *Sanderson.*

**VOWFE'LLOW**, vŏŭ'-fĕl-lō. *n. s.* [*vow* and *fellow*.] One bound by the same vow. *Shakspeare.*

**VO'YAGE** §, vŏè'-ȧdje. 90. *n. s.* [*voyage*, Fr., from *viam agere*, Lat.] A travel by sea or land, formerly; now applied only to that by sea. *Spenser* Course; attempt; undertaking: a low phrase. *Shakspeare.* The practice of travelling. *Bacon.*

***To* VO'YAGE**, vŏè'-ȧdje. *v. n.* [*voyager*, Fr.] To travel: now appropriated to travelling by sea. *Milton.*

***To* VO'YAGE**, vŏè'-ȧdje. *v. a.* To travel; to pass over. *Milton.*

**VO'YAGER**, vŏè'-ȧ-jŭr. 98. *n. s.* [*voyageur*, Fr.] One who travels by sea. *Donne.*

***VULCA'NO***, vŭl-kȧ'-nō. [See LUMBAGO.] *n. s.* [Ital.] A burning mountain, commonly written *volcano*. *Arbuthnot.*

**VU'LGAR**, vŭl'-gŭr. 88. *a.* [*vulgaire*, Fr.; *vulgaris*, Lat.] Plebeian; suiting to the common people; practised among the common people. *Addison.* Vernacular; national. *Fell.* Mean; low; being of the common rate. *South.* Publick; commonly bruited. *Shakspeare.*

**VU'LGAR**, vŭl'-gŭr. *n. s.* [*vulgaire*, Fr.] The common people. *Shakspeare.*

**VU'LGARISM**, vŭl'-gȧ-rĭzm. *n. s.* Grossness; meanness; vulgarity. *Reynolds.*

***To* VU'LGARIZE***, vŭl'-gȧ-rīze. *v. a.* To render mean or vulgar. *Arbuthnot.*

**VULGA'RITY**, vŭl-gȧr'-ė-tė. *n. s.* Meanness; state of the lowest people. *Brown.* Mean or gross mode. *Dryden.*

**VU'LGARLY**, vŭl'-gŭr-lė. *ad.* Commonly; in the ordinary manner; among the common people *Daniel.*

**VU'LGATE***, vŭl'-gȧt. *a.* [*vulgatus*, Lat.] Belonging to a noted Latin version of the Old and New Testament. *Blackwall.*

**VU'LGATE***, vŭl'-gȧt. *n. s.* An ancient Latin translation of the Bible; the only one which the Church of Rome acknowledges to be authentick. *Chambers.*

**VU'LNERABLE**, vŭl'-nŭr-ȧ-bl. *a.* [*vulnerabilis*, Lat.] Susceptive of wounds; liable to external injuries. *Shakspeare.*

**VU'LNERARY**, vŭl'-nŭr-ȧ-rė. 555. *a.* [*vulneraire*, Fr.; *vulnerarius*, Lat.] Useful in the cure of wounds. *Brown.*

***To* VU'LNERATE** §, vŭl'-nŭr-ȧte. 91. *v. a.* [*vulnero*, Lat.] To wound; to hurt. *Glanville.*

**VULNERA'TION***, vŭl-nŭr-ȧ'-shŭn. *n. s.* Act of wounding; infliction of wounds. *Pearson.*

**VU'LPINE**, vŭl'-pĭn, or vŭl'-pīne. *a.* [*vulpinus*, Lat.; *vulpine*, old Fr.] Belonging to a fox; like a fox. *Feltham.*

☞ Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Scott mark the *i* in the last syllable long, as in *pine*. I am inclined to shorten it with Mr. Perry, like *pin*: and my reason is, that the accent immediately precedes it.—See *Principles*, No 140. *W.*

**VU'LTURE** §, vŭl'-tshŭre. *n. s.* [*vultur*, Lat.] A large bird of prey, remarkable for voracity. *Spenser.*

**VU'LTURINE**, vŭl'-tshŭ-rĭne. 149. *a.* [*vulturinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a vulture.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Buchanan, and Mr Nares, make the *i* in the last syllable of this word long as in *fine*. I join them in this pronunciation, because the accent is two syllables higher. *W.*

**VU'LTUROUS***, vŭl'-tshŭr-ŭs. *a.* Like a vulture voracious. *Hammond.*

☞ 559.—Fāte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mè, mêt;—pine, pîn;—

W Is a letter of which the form is not to be found in the alphabets of the learned languages; though it is not improbable that by our *w* is expressed the sound of the Roman *v*, and the Eolick *f*. Both the form and sound are excluded from the languages derived from the Latin.

*W* is sometimes improperly used in diphthongs as a vowel, for *u*, *view*; *strew*: the sound of *w* consonant, if it be a consonant, is uniform. 474.

*To* WA'BBLE, wŏb'-bl. 405. *v.n.* [A low, barbarous word.] To move from side to side; to change direction. *Moxon.*

WAD, wŏd. *n. s.* [peoð, Sax.] A bundle of straw or other loose matter thrust close together. *Wadd*, or black lead, is a mineral of great use and value. [pað, Sax.] Any thing crammed or stuffed in; as tow into a gun or cannon. [*vad*, *vod*, Icel.] *Maydman.* Old English for *woad*: which see.

WA'DDING, wŏd'-dĭng. *n. s.* [*vad*, Icel.] A kind of soft stuff loosely woven, with which the skirts of coats are stuffed out.

*To* WA'DDLE, wŏd'-dl. 405. *v.n.* [*wedeln*, Germ.] To shake in walking from side to side; to deviate in motion from a right line. *Shakspeare.*

*To* WADE, wâde. *v.n.* [*vadum*, Lat.] To walk through the waters; to pass water without swimming. *Shak.* To pass difficultly and laboriously. *Hooker.*

WA'FER, wâ'-fûr. 98. *n. s.* [*wafel*, Dutch.] A thin cake. *Tusser.* The bread given in the eucharist by the Romanists. *Bp. Hall.* Paste made to close letters.

*To* WAFT §, wâft. *v. a.* preter. *wafted*, or perhaps *waft*; part. pass. *wafted*, or *waft*. [probably from *wave*; *veifa*, Icel.; *wefta*, Sueth.] To carry through the air, or on the water. *Shak.* To buoy; to make float; to hinder from sinking. *Brown.* To beckon; to inform by a sign of any thing moving. *Shakspeare.* To turn. *Shakspeare.*

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Scott, pronounce the *a*, in this word, as I have marked it: Mr. Perry adopts the *a* in *father*; and, though Mr. Smith thinks this the true sound, he confesses the short *a* is daily gaining ground; but W. Johnston, for want of attending to the rule laid down in *Principles*, No. 85, makes *waft* rhyme with *soft*: Mr. Nares has not got the word; but, by omitting it in classes where the *a* is pronounced as in *father* and *water*, shows he is of opinion it ought to have the sound I have given it. *W.*

*To* WAFT. wâft. *v. n.* To float. *Bp. Hall.*

WAFT, wâft. *n. s.* A floating body. *Thomson.* Motion of a streamer: used as a token or mean of information at sea.

WA'FTAGE, wâft'-ĭdje. 90. *n. s.* Carriage by water or air. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

WA'FTER, wâft'-ûr. *n. s.* A passage boat. *Ainsworth.* One who wafts or conveys. *Beaum. and Fl.*

WA'FTURE, wâf'-tshûre. 461. *n. s.* The act of waving. *Shakspeare.*

*To* WAG §, wâg. 85. *v. a.* [paȝian, Sax.; *waggen*, Dutch.] To move lightly; to shake slightly. *Lam.* ii.

*To* WAG, wâg. *v. n.* To be in quick or ludicrous motion. *Shak.* To go; to pack off. *Shak.* To be moved. *Dryden.*

WAG, wâg. *n. s.* [pœȝan, Sax.] Any one ludicrously mischievous; a merry droll. *Sidney.*

WAGE §, wâdje. *n. s.* The plural *wages* is now only used. [*wagen*, or *wagen*, Germ.] Pay given for service. *Shakspeare.* Gage; pledge. *Spenser.*

*To* WAGE, wâdje. *v. a.* [the origination is not easily discovered.] To attempt; to venture. *Shak.* To make; to carry on: applied to war. *Shak.* [from *wage*, *wages*.] To set to hire. *Spenser.* To take to hire; to hire for pay; to hold in pay; to employ for wages. *Shak.* [In law.] When an action of debt is brought against one, as for money or chattels, the defendant may *wage* his law: that is, swear, and certain persons with him, that he owes nothing to the plaintiff in manner as he hath declared. The offer to make the oath is called *wager* of law. *Blount.*—This word is now only used in the phrase *to wage war.*

WA'GER §, wâ'-jûr. 98. *n. s.* [from *wage*, to venture.] A bet; any thing pledged upon a chance or performance. *Sidney.* Subject on which bets are laid. *Sianey.* [In law.] An offer to make oath. This legal sense is not confined to making oath, but extends to offering justification or proof in any way *Blackstone.*

*To* WA'GER, wâ'-jûr. *v. a.* To lay; to pledge as a bet; to pledge upon some casualty or performance *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

*To* WA'GER*, wâ'-jûr. *v. n.* To offer a wager *Shakspeare.*

WA'GERER*, wâ'-jûr-ûr. *n. s.* One who bets; one who wagers. *Swift.*

WA'GES, wâ'-jĭz. 99. *n. s.* See WAGE.

WA'GGERY, wâg'-gûr-è. 555. *n. s.* [from *wag*.] Mischievous merriment; roguish trick; sarcastical gayety. *Locke.*

WA'GGISH, wâg'-ĭsh. 383. *a.* Knavishly merry; merrily mischievous; frolicksome. *Shakspeare.*

WA'GGISHLY, wâg'-ĭsh-lè. *ad.* In a waggish manner. *B. Jonson.*

WA'GGISHNESS, wâg'-ĭsh-nĕs. *n. s.* Merry mischief. *Bacon.*

*To* WA'GGLE, wâg'-gl. 405. *v. n.* [*wagghelen*, Dutch.] To waddle; to move from side to side. *Sidney.*

WA'GON §, WA'GGON §*, wâg'-ûn. 166. *n. s.* [pœȝen. Sax.; *waeghens*, Dutch; *vagn*, Icel.] [*Wagon* is strictly conformable to the etymology; but *waggon* is the prevailing form *Todd.*] A heavy carriage for burthens. *Knolles* A chariot. *Spenser.*

WA'GONAGE, wâg'-ûn-ĭdje. *n. s.* Money paid for carriage in a wagon.

WA'GONER, wâg'-ûn-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One who drives a wagon. *Spenser.*

WA'GTAIL, wâg'-tâle. *n. s.* A bird. *Shakspeare.*

WAID, wâde. 202. *a.* [probably for *weighed*.] Crushed. *Shakspeare.*

WAIF, wâfe. WAIFT*, wâft. *n. s.* [*wavium*, *waivium*, law Lat.; from *wave*.] Goods found, but claimed by nobody; that of which every one waves the claim. *Spenser.*

*To* WAIL §, wâle. *v. a.* [*vaela*, Icel.; *wail*, Goth.] To moan; to lament; to bewail. *Shakspeare.*

*To* WAIL, wâle. 202. *v. n.* To grieve audibly; to express sorrow. *Mic.* i.

WAIL, wâle. *n. s.* Audible sorrow; lamentation. *Brown.*

WA'ILFUL, wâle'-fûl. *a.* Sorrowful; mournful. *Shakspeare.*

WA'ILING, wâ'-lĭng. 410. *n. s.* Lamentation; moan; audible sorrow. *Spenser.*

WAIN, wâne. *n. s.* [contracted from *wagon*.] A carriage. *Spenser.*

WA'INAGE, wâ'-nĭdje. *n. s.* A finding of carriages. *Ainsworth.*

WA'INROPE, wâne'-rôpe. *n. s.* [*wain* and *rope*.] A large cord, with which the load is tied on the wagon; cartrope. *Shakspeare.*

WA'INSCOT, wĕn'-skût. *n. s.* [*wageschot*, Dutch.] The inner wooden covering of a wall. *Bacon.*

☞ I have given the common sound of this word, and as it is marked by Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, and adopted in Steele's Grammar. Mr. Perry pronounces the first syllable so as to rhyme with *man*; but W. Johnston, who pronounces both this word and *waistcoat* regularly, is, in my opinion, the most correct. *W.*

*To* WA'INSCOT, wĕn'-skût. *v. a.* [*waegenschotten*, Dutch.] To line walls with boards. *Bacon.* To line buildings with different materials. *Grew.*

WAIR, wâre. *n. s.* [In carpentry.] A piece of timber two yards long, and a foot broad. *Bailey.*

WAIST §, wâste. *n. s.* [*gwase*, Welsh; *wahstus*, M. Goth.] The smallest part of the body; the part below the ribs. *Milton.* The middle deck or floor of a ship. *Dryden.*

WA'ISTBAND*, wâst'-bând. *n. s.* That part of the breeches which encircles the waist. *Tatler.*

WA'ISTCOAT, wĕs'-kŏt. *n. s.* An inner coat; a coat close to the body. *Richardson.*

☞ This word has fallen into the general contraction observable in similar compounds, but, in my opinion, not so irrecoverably as some others have done. It would scarcely sound pedantick if both parts of the word were pronounced with equal distinctness; though Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Scott pronounce the diphthong as I have marked it. *W.*

*To* WAIT §, wāte. *v. a.* [*wachten*, Dutch.] To expect; to stay for. *Shak.* To attend; to accompany with submission or respect. *Dryden.* To attend as a consequence of something. *Phillips.* To watch as an enemy. *Job*, xv.

*To* WAIT, wāte. *v. n.* To expect; to stay in expectation. *Job*, xiv. To pay servile or submissive attendance. *Milton.* To attend: with *on*. A phrase of ceremony. *Shak.* To stay; not to depart from. *South.* To stay by reason of some hinderance. To look watchfully. *Bacon.* To lie in ambush as an enemy. *Milton.* To follow as a consequence. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

WAIT, wāte. *n. s.* Ambush; insidious and secret attempts. It is commonly used in these phrases: *to lay wait*, and *to lie in wait*. *Num.* xxxv.

WA'ITER, wā'-tŭr. 98. *n. s.* An attendant; one who attends for the accommodation of others. *B. Jonson.*

WA'ITING *Gentlewoman.* } *n. s.* An upper servant,
WA'ITING *Maid.* } who attends on a lady
WA'ITING *Woman.* } in her chamber. *Shak.*

WAITS*, wāts. *n. s.* pl. [*waihts*, Goth.] Nocturnal itinerant musicians. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

*To* WAIVE †, wāve. *v. a.* To put off; to quit; to relinquish. See *To* WAVE and *To* WEIVE.

☞ I have inserted this word on the authority of Blackstone, quoted by Mr. Mason, as may be seen under the word WAIF, and I remember to have seen it spelled in this manner, though I cannot recollect by whom. Its etymology is uncertain; but distinguishing it from the word *wave*, from which it can scarcely be derived, is of real utility to the language, which, as much as possible, ought to adopt a different orthography to express a different sense or a different pronunciation.—See BOWL. *W.*

*To* WAKE §, wāke. *v. n.* [*wakan*, Goth.; pacian, Sax.; *waecken*, Dutch.] To watch; not to sleep. *Spenser.* To be roused from sleep. *Milton.* To cease to sleep. *Sidney.* To be quick; to be alive. *Dryden.* To be put in action; to be excited. *Milton.*

*To* WAKE, wāke. *v. a.* [peccian, Sax.; *wecken*, Dutch.] To rouse from sleep. *Shak.* To excite; to put in motion, or action. *Joel*, iii. To bring to life again, as if from the sleep of death. *Milton.* [*wakna*, Goth.] To watch or attend a corpse. *Bp. of Killala.*

WAKE, wāke. *n. s.* The feast of the dedication of the church, formerly kept by watching all night. *Tusser.* Vigils; state of forbearing sleep. *Milton.* Act of waking from sleep. *Old Song of Robin Goodfellow.* The track formed on the water by the course of a ship.

WA'KEFUL, wāke'-fŭl. *a.* Not sleeping; vigilant. *Spenser.*

WA'KEFULNESS, wāke'-fŭl-nĕs. *n. s.* Want of sleep. *Bacon.* Forbearance of sleep. *More.*

*To* WA'KEN, wā'-k'n. 103. *v. n.* To watch; not to sleep. *Beaum. and Fl.* To cease from sleep; to be roused from sleep. *Dryden.*

*To* WA'KEN, wā'-k'n. *v. a.* To rouse from sleep. *Zech.* iv. To excite to action. *Roscommon.* To produce; to excite. *Milton.*

WA'KENER*, wā'-k'n-ŭr. *n. s.* An exciter. *Feltham.*

WA'KER*, wā'-kŭr. *n. s.* One who watches. *Pr. Parv.* One who rouses from sleep. *B. Jonson.*

WA'KEROBIN, wāke'-rŏb-ĭn. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

WA'KING*, wā'-kĭng. *n. s.* Watch: obsolete. *Wicliffe.* The period of continuing awake. *Butler.*

WALE, wāle. *n. s.* [pel, Sax.] A rising part in the surface of cloth. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

*To* WALK §, wāwk. 84. *v. n.* [*walen*, Germ.; pealcan, Sax.] To move by leisurely steps, so that one foot is set down before the other is taken up. *Clarendon.* It is used in the ceremonious language of invitation, for *come*, or *go*. *Shak.* To move for exercise or amusement. *Shak.* To move the slowest pace; not to trot, gallop, or amble: applied to a horse. To appear as a spectre. *Shak.* To act on any occasion. *B. Jonson.* To be in motion: applied to a clamorous or abusive female tongue, and is still, in low language, retained. *Spenser.* To act in sleep. *Shak.* To range; to be stirring. *Shak.* To move off; to depart. *Spenser.* To act in any particular manner. *Mic.* vi. To travel. *Deut.* ii.

*To* WALK, wāwk. *v. a.* To pass through. *Shak.* To lead out, for the sake of air or exercise: as, He *walked* his horse in the meadow. To conduct; to lead. *Harmar.*

WALK, wāwk. 84. *n. s.* Act of walking for air or exercise. *Milton.* Gait; step; manner of moving. *Dryden.* A length of space, or circuit through which one walks. *Shak.* An avenue set with trees. *Shak.* Way; road; range; place of wandering. *Sandys.* Region; space. *Pope.* A fish. *Ainsworth.* The slowest or least raised pace, or going of a horse. *Farrier's Dict.*

WA'LKER, wāwk'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* [pealcere, Sax.] One that walks. *Swift.* One who acts in any particular manner. *Bp. Compton.* A fuller; a walk-mill; a fulling-mill. [*walcher*, Dutch; *walcken*, Teut.] *Old Ballad of the Boy and the Mantle.*

WA'LKINGSTAFF, wāwk'-ĭng-stăff. *n. s.* A stick which a man holds to support him in walking. *Glanville.*

WALL §, wâll. 33, 77, 84. *n. s.* [*wal*, Welsh; *vallum*, Lat.; pall, Sax.; *walle*, Dutch.] A series of brick or stone, or other materials carried upwards and cemented with mortar; the side of a building. *Wotton.* Fortification; works built for defence: in this sense it is used plurally. *Shak.*—*To take the wall.* To take the upper place; not to give place. *Shakspeare.*

*To* WALL, wâll. *v. a.* To enclose with walls; to surround as with a wall. *Shak.* To defend by walls. *Spenser.* To fill up with a wall. *Lord Lyttelton.*

WA'LLCREEPER, wâll'-krēēp-ŭr. *n. s.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*

WA'LLET, wŏl'-lĭt. 85, 99. *n. s.* [peallıan, Sax.] A bag in which the necessaries of a traveller are put; a knapsack. *Addison.* Any thing protuberant and swagging. *Shakspeare.*

WA'LLEYE, wâll'-ī. *n. s.* [from *wall* and *eye*.] A disease in the crystalline humour of the eye; the glaucoma. *B. Jonson.*

WA'LLE'YED, wâll'-īde. *a.* [*wall* and *eye*.] Having white eyes. *Shakspeare.*

WA'LLFLOWER, wâll'-flŏŭ-ŭr. *n. s.* A species of stockgillyflower.

WA'LLFRUIT, wâll'-frōōt. *n. s.* Fruit, which to be ripened must be planted against a wall. *Mortimer.*

WALL-LOUSE, wâll'-lŏŭse. *n. s.* An insect; a bug. *Ainsworth.*

*To* WA'LLOP, wŏl'-lŭp. 166. *v. n.* [pealan, Sax.] To boil.

*To* WA'LLOW §, wŏl'-lō. 85. *v. n.* [*walugan*, Goth.; palpıan, Sax.] To move heavily and clumsily. *Milton.* To roll one's self in mire, or any thing filthy; to roll upon any thing. *St. Mark*, xi. To live in any state of filth or gross vice. *South.*

*To* WA'LLOW*, wŏl'-lō. *v. a.* To roll. *Jer.* vi.

WA'LLOW, wŏl'-lō. 85. *n. s.* A kind of rolling walk. *Dryden.*

WA'LLOWER*, wŏl'-lō-ŭr. *n. s.* One who rolls himself in mire. *Nevile.*

WA'LLOWISH*, wŏl'-lō-ĭsh. *a.* Filthy. *Overbury*

WALLRU'E, wâll'-rōō. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth*

WA'LLPEPPER †, wâll'-pĕp-pŭr. *n. s.* House leek.

WA'LLWORT, wâll'-wŭrt. *n. s.* A plant, the same with dwarf-elder, or danewort.

WA'LNUT, wâll'-nŭt. *n. s.* [palh hnuta, Sax.] A tree and fruit. *Miller.*

☞ 559.—Fāte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mē, mêt;—pīne, pĭn;—

WA'LTRON, wâl'-trŭn. 166. *n. s.* The sea-horse. *Woodward.*

*To* WA'MBLE, wŏm'-bl. 405. *v. n.* [*wemmelen*, Dutch.] To roll with nausea and sickness: it is used of the stomach. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

WAN §, wŏn. 85. *a.* [pan, Sax.; *gwan*, Welsh, weakly.] Pale, as with sickness; languid look. *Spenser.*

☞ Mr. Sheridan has given the *a*, in this word and its compounds, the same sound as in *man*. Mr. Scott and Dr. Kenrick have given both the sound I have given and Mr. Sheridan's, but seem to prefer the former by placing it first. I have always heard it pronounced like the first syllable of *wan-ton*; and find Mr. Nares, W. Johnston, and Mr. Perry, have so marked it. I have, indeed, heard *wan*, the old preterit of the verb to *win*, pronounced so as to rhyme with *ran*: but as this form of the verb is obsolete, the pronunciation is so too.—See WASP. *W.*

WAN, for *won*; the old pret. of *win*. *Spenser.*

WAND, wŏnd. [wŏnd, *Sheridan, Jones, Perry*; wând, *Fulton* and *Knight.*] *n. s.* [*vaand*, Dan.; *wand*, Su. Goth.] A small stick, or twig; a long rod. *Shak.* Any staff of authority, or use. *Milton.* A charming rod. *Milton.*

*To* WA'NDER §, wŏn'-dûr. 98. *v. n.* [panðpian, Sax.; *wandelen*, Dutch.] To rove; to ramble here and there; to go, without any certain course. *Shak.* To deviate; to go astray. *Ps.* cxix.

*To* WA'NDER, wŏn'-dûr. *v. a.* To travel over, without a certain course. *Milton.*

WA'NDERER, wŏn'-dûr-ûr. 555. *n. s.* Rover; rambler. *B. Jonson.*

WA'NDERING, wŏn'-dûr-ĭng. 410. *n. s.* Uncertain peregrination. *Addison.* Abberration; mistaken way. *Decay of Chr. Piety.* Incertainty; want of being fixed. *Locke.*

WA'NDERINGLY*, wŏn'-dûr-ĭng-lè. *ad.* In an uncertain, unsteady manner. *Bp. Taylor.*

*To* WANE §, wâne. *v. n.* [panian, Sax.] To grow less; to decrease: applied to the moon; opposed to *wax*. *Hakewill.* To decline; to sink. *Shak.*

*To* WANE*, wâne. *v. a.* To cause to wane. *B. Jonson. Ob. T.*

WANE, wâne. *n. s.* Decrease of the moon. *Bacon.* Decline; diminution; declension. *South.*

WANG, wăng. *n. s.* [panȝ-ðoð, Sax.] Jaw teeth. *Ainsworth.* [rceo-ðpanȝ, Sax.] The latchet of a shoe; a shoe-thong; a *shoe-wang*. *Ray.*

WA'NHOPE*, wŏn'-hôpe. *n. s.* [pana, Sax.; and *hope*.] Want of hope. *Lib. Fest. Ob. T.*

WA'NNED, wŏnd. 85, 359. *a.* Turned pale and faint-coloured. *Shakspeare.*

WA'NNESS, wŏn'-nĕs. [See WAN.] *n. s.* Paleness; languor.

WA'NNISH*, wŏn'-nĭsh. *a.* Of a pale or wan hue. *Fairfax.*

*To* WANT §, wŏnt. *v. a.* [the past participle of panian, Sax.] To be without something fit or necessary. *Eccl.* vi. To be defective in something. *Milton.* To fall short of; not to contain. *Milton.* To be without; not to have. *Milton.* To need; to have need of; to lack. *Holder.* To wish; to long; to desire. *Addison.*

*To* WANT, wŏnt. 85. *v. n.* To be wanted; to be improperly absent; not to be in sufficient quantity. *Milton.* To fail; to be deficient. *Milton.* To be missed; to be not had. *Dryden.*

WANT, wŏnt. *n. s.* Need. *Milton.* Deficiency. *Dryden.* The state of not having. *Pope.* Poverty; penury; indigence. *Swift.* [panð, Sax.] A mole. *Heylin.*

WA'NTLESS*, wŏnt'-lĕs. *a.* Abundant; fruitful. *Warner.*

WA'NTON §, wŏn'-tŭn. 166. *a.* [*faenta*, Goth.; *vaanden*, Danish.] Lascivious; libidinous; lecherous; lustful. *Shak.* Licentious; dissolute. *Shak.* Frolicksome; gay; sportive; airy. *Shak.* Loose; unrestrained. *Addison.* Quick and irregular of motion. *Milton.* Luxuriant; superfluous. *Milton.* Not regular; turned fortuitously. *Shakspeare.*

WA'NTON, wŏn'-tŭn. *n. s.* A lascivious person; a strumpet; a whoremonger. *Shak.* A trifler; an insignificant flutterer. *Shak.* A word of slight endearment. *B. Jonson.*

*To* WA'NTON, wŏn'-tŭn. *v. n.* To play lascivi ously. *Prior.* To revel; to play. *Otway.* To move nimbly and irregularly.

*To* WA'NTON*, wŏn'-tŭn. *v. a.* To make wanton *Feltham.*

*To* WA'NTONIZE*, wŏn'-tŭn-ize. *v. n.* To be have wantonly or dissolutely. *Daniel.*

WA'NTONLY, wŏn'-tŭn-lè. *ad.* Lasciviously; frolicksomely; gayly; sportively; carelessly. *Drayton.*

WA'NTONNESS, wŏn'-tŭn-nĕs. *n. s.* Lasciviousness; lechery. *South.* Sportiveness; frolick; humour. *Shak.* Licentiousness; negligence of restraint. *King Charles.*

WA'NTWIT, wŏnt'-wĭt. *n. s.* A fool; an idiot *Shakspeare.*

WA'NTY, wŏn'-tè. *n. s.* A broad girth of leather by which the load is bound upon the horse; a surcingle. *Tusser.*

WA'PED †, wâ'-pĕd. *a.* Dejected; crushed by misery. Obsolete.

WA'PENTAKE, wâ'-pĕn-tâke. *n. s.* [pæpun, Sax., and *tekan*, Goth.; *wapentakium*, low Lat.] *Wapentake* is what we call a *hundred*: as, Upon a meeting for that purpose, they touched each others weapons, in token of their fidelity and allegiance. *Cowel.*

WA'PPERED*, wŏp'-pûrd. *a.* Restless; fatigued *Grose.*

WAR §, wâr. 85. *n. s.* [*werre*, old Dutch; *guerre*, Fr.; *wer*, Germ. and A. Sax.] The exercise of violence under sovereign command against withstanders. *Raleigh.* The instruments of war, in poetical language. *Prior.* Forces; army. *Milton.* The profession of arms. *Wisdom*, xxviii. Hostility; state of opposition; act of opposition. *Shakspeare.*

*To* WAR, wâr. *v. n.* To make war; to be in a state of hostility. 2 *Sam.* xxii.

*To* WAR, wâr. *v. a.* To make war upon. *Daniel.*

*To* WA'RBLE §, wâr'-bl. 405. *v. a.* [*werbler*, old Fr.] To quaver any sound. *Milton.* To cause to quaver. *Milton.* To utter musically. *Milton.*

*To* WA'RBLE, wâr'-bl. *v. n.* To be quavered. *Gay.* To be uttered melodiously. *Sidney.* To sing. *Milton.*

WA'RBLE*, wâr'-bl. *n. s.* A song. *Gray.*

WA'RBLER, wâr'-bl-ûr. 98. *n. s.* A singer; a songster. *Tickell.*

WARD. A syllable much used as an affix in composition: as, *heavenward*, with tendency to heaven; *hitherward*, this way: from peapð, Sax.: it notes tendency *to* or *from*.

*To* WARD §, wârd. *v. a.* [peapðian, Sax.; *waren*, Dut.] To guard; to watch. *Spenser.* To defend; to protect. *Shak.* To fence off; to obstruct or turn aside any thing mischievous. *Fairfax.*

*To* WARD, wârd. *v. n.* To be vigilant; to keep guard. To act upon the defensive with a weapon. *Sidney.*

WARD, wârd. 85. *n. s.* Watch; act of guarding *Spenser.* Garrison; those who are intrusted to keep a place. *Spenser.* Guard made by a weapon in fencing. *Shak.* Fortress; strong hold. *Shak.* [*warda*, law Lat.] District of a town. *Dryden.* Custody; confinement. *Hooker.* The part of a lock, which, corresponding to the proper key, hinders any other from opening it. *Milton.* One in the hands of a guardian. *Drummond.* The state of a child under a guardian. *Shak.* Guardianship; right over orphans. *Spenser.*

WA'RDEN, wâr'-dn. 103. *n. s.* [*waerden*, Dutch.] A keeper; a guardian. A head officer. *Garth.*—*Warden of the cinque ports.* A magistrate that has the jurisdiction of those havens in the east part of England, commonly called the cinque ports, or five havens, who has there all that jurisdiction which the admiral of England has in places not exempt. *Cowel.* A large pear. *May.*

WA'RDENSHIP*, wâr'-dn-shĭp. *n. s.* Office of a warden or guardian. *Warton.*

WA'RDER, wârd'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* A keeper; a guard.

*Spenser.* A truncheon by which an officer of arms forbade fight. *Shakspeare.*

WA'RDMŌTE, wârd'-mōte. *n. s.* [peapŏ and mot, or ȝemot, Sax.; *wardemotus*, low Lat.] A meeting; a court held in each ward or district in London for the direction of their affairs.

WA'RDROBE, wârd'-rōbe. *n. s.* [*garderobe*, Fr.] A room where clothes are kept. *Spenser.*

WA'RDSHIP, wârd'-shĭp. *n. s.* Guardianship. *Bacon.* Pupilage; state of being under ward. *King Charles.*

WARE, wâre. The preterit of *wear*, more frequent *wore*. *St. Luke*, viii.

WARE §, wâre. *a.* [we commonly say *aware*.] Being in expectation of; being provided against. *St. Matt.* xxiv. Cautious; wary. *Spenser.*

*To* WARE, wâre. *v. n.* To take heed of; to beware. *Dryden.*

WARE §, wâre. *n. s.* [papn, Sax.; *waere*, Dutch; *wara*, Swed.] Commonly something to be sold. *Nehem.* x.

WA'REFUL, wâre'-fŭl. *a.* Cautious; timorously prudent.

WA'REFULNESS, wâre'-fŭl-nĕs. *n. s.* Cautiousness. *Sidney.*

WA'REHOUSE, wâre'-hŏŭse. *n. s.* A storehouse of merchandise. *Locke.*

WA'RELESS, wâre'-lĕs. *a.* Uncautious; unwary. *Spenser.* Suffered unawares, or contrary to expectation. *Spenser.*

WA'RELY, wâre'-lė. *ad.* Warily; cautiously; timorously. *Spenser.*

WA'RFARE, wâr'-fâre. *n. s.* Military service; military life; state of contest and solicitude. *Milton.*

*To* WA'RFARE, wâr'-fâre. *v. n.* To lead a military life. *Camden.*

WA'RHABLE, wâr'-hâ-bl. *a.* [*war*, and *habile*, from *habilis*, Lat.] Military; fit for war. *Spenser.*

WA'RILY, wâ'-rė-lė. *ad.* Cautiously; with timorous prudence; with wise forethought. *Spenser.*

WA'RINESS, wâ'-rė-nĕs. *n. s.* Caution; prudent forethought; timorous scrupulousness. *Donne.*

WARK, wârk. *n. s.* [anciently used for *work*; whence *bulwark*.] Building. *Spenser.*

WA'RLIKE, wâr'-like. *a.* [*war* and *like*.] Fit for war; disposed to war. *Sidney.* Military; relating to war. *Milton.*

WA'RLIKENESS*, wâr'-like-nĕs. *n. s.* Warlike disposition or character. *Sir E. Sandys.*

WA'RLING, wâr'-lĭng. *n. s.* [from *wear* or *weary*.] One often quarrelled with. *Camden.*

WA'RLOCK, WA'RLUCK, wâr'-lŭk. *n. s.* [*varðlookr*, Icel.; peplozȝ, Sax.] A male witch; a wizard. *Dryden.*

WARM §, wârm. 85. *a.* [*warm*, Goth.; peapm. Sax.; *warm*, Dutch.] Not cold, though not hot; heated to a small degree. 2 *Kings*, iv. Zealous; ardent. *Pope.* Habitually passionate; ardent; keen. Violent; furious; vehement. *Dryden.* Busy in action; heated with action. *Dryden.* Fanciful; enthusiastick. *Locke.* Vigorous; sprightly. *Pope.*

*To* WARM, wârm. *v. a.* To free from cold; to heat in a gentle degree. *Isa.* xliv. To heat mentally; to make vehement. *Dryden.*

*To* WARM, wârm. *v. n.* To grow less cold. *Isaiah*, xlvii.

WA'RMINGPAN, wâr'-mĭng-pân. *n. s.* A covered brass pan for warming a bed by means of hot coals. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

WA'RMINGSTONE, wâr'-mĭng-stōne. *n. s.* A stone dug in Cornwall, which, being well heated at the fire, retains warmth a great while, and has been found to give ease in the internal hemorrhoids. *Ray.*

WA'RMLY, wârm'-lė. *ad.* With gentle heat. *Milton.* Eagerly; ardently. *Prior.*

WA'RMNESS, WA'RMTH, wârm'-nĕs. *n. s.* Gentle heat. *Bacon.* Zeal; passion; fervour of mind. *Shak.* Fancifulness; enthusiasm. *Temple.*

*To* WARN §, wârn. 85 *v. a.* [peapnian, Sax.; *waernen*, Dutch; *warna*, Swed.; *varna*, Icel.] To caution against any fault or danger; to give previous notice of ill. *South.* To admonish of any duty to be performed, or practice or place to be avoided or forsaken. *Acts*, x. To inform previously of good or bad. *Shak.* To keep off; to ward off. *Spenser.*

WA'RNER*, wâr'-nŭr. *n. s.* An admonisher. *Huloet.*

WA'RNING, wârn'-ĭng. 410. *n. s.* Caution against faults or dangers; previous notice of ill. *Psalms.* Previous notice: in a sense indifferent. *Whole Duty of Man.*

WARP §, wârp. 85. *n. s.* [peapp, Sax.; *werp*, Dut.] That order of thread in a thing woven that crosses the woof. *Bacon.*

*To* WARP, wârp. *v. n.* [peoppan, Sax.; *werpen*, Dutch.] To change from the true situation by intestine motion; to change the position of one part to another. *Shak.* To lose its proper course or direction. *Shak.* To work itself forward. *Milton.*

*To* WARP, wârp. *v. a.* To contract; to shrivel. To turn aside from the true direction. *Dryden.* It is used by *Shakspeare* to express the effect of frost

WA'RPING*, wârp'-ĭng. *n. s.* Act of turning aside from the true direction. *Bp. Taylor.*

WARPRO'OF*, wâr'-prōōf. *n. s.* Valour known by proof. *Shakspeare.*

*To* WA'RRANT §, wŏr'-rânt. *v. n.* [*garantir*, Fr.; from the Sax. papian.] To support or maintain; to attest. *Sidney.* To give authority. *Shak.* To justify. *South.* To exempt; to privilege; to secure. To declare upon surety. *Dryden.*

WA'RRANT, wŏr'-rânt. 168. *n. s.* A writ conferring some right or authority. *Shak.* A writ giving the officer of justice the power of caption. *Dryden.* A secure, inviolable grant. *Hooker.* A justificatory commission. *Hooker.* Attestation. *Raleigh.* Right; legality. *Shakspeare.*

WA'RRANTABLE, wŏr'-rânt-â-bl. *a.* Justifiable; defensible. *Brown.*

WA'RRANTABLENESS, wŏr'-rânt-â-bl-nĕs. *n. s* Justifiableness. *Barrow.*

WA'RRANTABLY, wŏr'-rânt-â-blė. *ad.* Justifiably. *Wake.*

WA'RRANTER, wŏr'-rânt-ŭr. *n. s.* One who gives authority. One who gives security.

WA'RRANTISE, wŏr'-rân-ŭze. *n. s.* [*warrantiso*, law Lat.] Authority; security. *Shakspeare.*

WA'RRANTY, wŏr'-rânt-è. *n. s.* [*warrantia*, law Lat.] [In the common law.] A promise made in a deed by one man unto another, for himself and his heirs, to secure him and his heirs against all men, for the enjoying of any thing agreed on between them. *Cowel.* Authority; justificatory mandate. *Shakspeare.* Security. *Locke.*

*To* WA'RRAY, wŏr'-râ. *v. a.* [from *war*.] To make war upon. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

WARRE, wŏr. *a.* [pæpp, Sax.] Worse. *Spenser.*

WA'RREN §, wŏr'-rĭn. 99. *n. s.* [*waerande*, Dutch; *guerenne*, Fr.] A kind of park for rabbits. *Shak.*

WA'RRENER, wŏr'-rĭn-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* The keeper of a warren. *Shakspeare.*

WA'RRIANGLE, or *Wariangle*, wŏr'-rė-ăng-gl. *n. s.* A hawk. *Ainsworth.*

WA'RRIOUR, wâr'-yŭr. 314. *n. s.* [from *war*.] A soldier; a military man. *Shakspeare.*

WA'RRIOURESS*, wâr'-yŭr-ĕs. *n. s.* A female warriour. *Spenser.*

WART §, wârt. 85. *n. s.* [peapt, Sax.; *werte*, Dut.] A corneous excrescence; a small protuberance on the flesh. *Bacon.* A protuberance of trees. *Ray.*

WA'RTWORT, wârt'-wŭrt. *n. s.* Spurge. *Ainsworth.*

WA'RTY, wâr'-tė. *a.* Grown over with warts.

WA'RWORN, wâr'-wōrn. *a.* Worn with war. *Shakspeare.*

WA'RY, wâ'-rė. *a.* [pæp, Sax.] Cautious; scrupulous; timorously prudent. *Hooker.*

WAS, wŏz. The preterit of *To be*. *Gen.* v.

*To* WASH §, wŏsh. 85. *v. a.* [papcan, Sax.; *wasschen*, Dutch.] To cleanse by ablution. *Psalm* li. To moisten; to wet: as, The rain *washes* the flowers; the sea *washes* many islands. To affect by

ablution. *Acts*, xxii. To colour by washing. *Collier*.

*To* WASH, wŏsh. *v. n.* To perform the act of ablution. 2 *Kings*, v. To cleanse clothes. *Shakspeare*.

WASH, wŏsh. 85. *n. s.* Alluvion; any thing collected by water. *Mortimer*. A bog; a marsh; a fen; a quagmire. *Shak*. A medical or cosmetick lotion. *Bacon*. A superficial stain or colour. *Collier*. The feed of hogs gathered from washed dishes. *Shak*. The act of washing the clothes of a family; the linen washed at once.

WASH*, wŏsh. *a.* Washy; weak. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

WA'SHBALL, wŏsh'-bâll. *n. s.* Ball made of soap. *Swift*.

WA'SHER, wŏsh'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that washes. *Shakspeare*.

WA'SHPOT, wŏsh'-pŏt. *n. s.* A vessel in which any thing is washed. *Cowley*.

WA'SHY, wŏsh'-ē. *a.* Watery; damp. *Milton*. Weak; not solid. *Wotton*.

WASP §, wŏsp. 85. *n. s.* [peapp, Sax.; *vespa*, Lat.] A brisk stinging insect, in form resembling a bee. *Shakspeare*.

☞ Mr. Sheridan has pronounced this word so as to rhyme with *hasp*, *clasp*, &c. This sound is so perfectly new to me, that I should have supposed it to have been an errour of the press, if Mr. Scott and Dr. Kenrick had not marked it in the same manner: Mr. Smith and Mr. Perry approach somewhat nearer to the true sound of *a*, by giving it the same sound as in *father*; but Mr. Nares and W. Johnston give it the sound of short *o*, like the *a* in *was*, *wash*, &c.; and that this is the true sound, see *Principles*, No. 85. *W*.

WA'SPISH, wŏsp'-ĭsh. *a.* Peevish; malignant; irritable; irascible. *Shakspeare*.

WA'SPISHLY, wŏsp'-ĭsh-lè. *ad.* Peevishly.

WA'SPISHNESS, wŏsp'-ĭsh-nĕs. *n. s.* Peevishness; irritability. *Cleaveland*.

WA'SSAIL §, wŏs'-sĭl. 208. *n. s.* [pæp hæl, Sax.] A liquor made of apples, sugar, and ale, anciently much used by English goodfellows. *Fletcher*. A drunken bout. *Shak*. A merry song. *Ainsworth*.

*To* WA'SSAIL*, wŏs'-sĭl. *v. n.* To attend at wassails; to frolick; to tope. *Milton*.

WA'SSAILER, wŏs'-sĭl-ŭr. *n. s.* A toper; a drunkard. *Milton*.

WAST, wŏst. The second person of *was*, from *To be*.

*To* WASTE §, wāste. 74. *v. a.* [apeꝛtan, Sax.; *woesten*, Dutch.] To diminish. *Shak*. To destroy wantonly and luxuriously; to squander. *Hooker*. To destroy; to desolate. *Daniel*. To wear out. *Milton*. To spend; to consume. *Milton*.

*To* WASTE, wāste. *v. n.* To dwindle; to be in a state of consumption. *Job*, xiv.

WASTE, wāste. *a.* Destroyed; ruined. *Milton*. Desolate; uncultivated. *Abbot*. Superfluous; exuberant; lost for want of occupiers. *Milton*. Worthless; that of which none but vile uses can be made: as, *waste* wood. That of which no account is taken, or value found. *Dryden*.

WASTE, wāste. *n. s.* Wanton or luxurious destruction; the act of squandering. *Milton*. Consumption; loss. *Hooker*. Useless expense. *Dryden*. Desolate or uncultivated ground. *Pope*. Ground, place, or space unoccupied. *Spenser*. Region ruined and deserted. *Dryden*. Mischief; destruction. *Shak*. [A law term.] Destruction of wood or other products of land. *Shadwell*.

WA'STEFUL, wāste'-fŭl. *a.* Destructive; ruinous. *Milton*. Wantonly or dissolutely consumptive. *Bacon*. Lavish; prodigal; luxuriantly liberal. *Addison*. Desolate; uncultivated; unoccupied. *Spenser*.

WA'STEFULLY, wāste'-fŭl-è. *ad.* With vain and dissolute consumption. *Hooker*.

WA'STEFULNESS, wāste'-fŭl-nĕs *n. s.* Prodigality.

WA'STEL*, wŏs'-tĕl. *n s.* [*wastellus*, low Lat.] A particular sort of bread; fine bread; a cake. *Lowth. Ob. T.*

WA'STENESS, wāste'-nĕs. *n. s.* Desolation; solitude. *Zeph*. i.

WA'STER, wāst'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* One that consumes dissolutely and extravagantly; a squanderer; vain consumer. *Locke*. A kind of cudgel. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

WA'STETHRIFT*, wāste'-thrĭft. *n. s.* A spendthrift. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

WA'STREL. *n. s.* That which lies in enclosed grounds or in commons. *Carew*.

WATCH §, wŏtsh. 85. *n. s.* [pæcce, Sax.] Forbearance of sleep. Attendance without sleep. *Addison*. Attention; close observation. *Shak*. Guard; vigilant keep. *Spenser*. Watchman; men set to guard. *Spenser*. Place where a guard is set. *Shak*. Post or office of a watchman. *Shak*. A period of the night. *Milton*. A pocket clock; a small clock moved by a spring. *Hale*.

*To* WA'TCH, wŏtsh. *v. n.* [pacian, Sax.] Not to sleep; to wake. *Ecclus*. xxxi. To keep guard. *Jer*. xliv. To look with expectation. *Psalm* cxxx. To be attentive; to be vigilant. 2 *Tim*. iv. To be cautiously observant. *Bp. Taylor*. To be insidiously attentive. *Milton*.

*To* WATCH, wŏtsh. *v. a.* To guard; to have in keep. *Milton*. To observe in ambush. 1 *Sam*. xix. To tend. *Broome*. To observe in order to detect or prevent.

WA'TCHER, wŏtsh'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who sits up; one who does not go to sleep. *Shak*. Diligent overlooker or observer. *Shakspeare*.

WA'TCHET, wŏtsh'-ĭt. 99. *a.* [pæceƀ, Sax.] Blue, pale blue. *Milton*.

WA'TCHFUL, wŏtsh'-fŭl. *a.* Vigilant; attentive, cautious; nicely observant. *Rev*. iii.

WA'TCHFULLY, wŏtsh'-fŭl-è. *ad.* Vigilantly; cautiously; attentively; with cautious observation; heedfully. *Boyle*.

WA'TCHFULNESS, wŏtsh'-fŭl-nĕs. *n. s.* Vigilance; heed; suspicious attention; cautious regard; diligent observation. *Hammond*. Inability to sleep. *Arbuthnot*.

WA'TCHHOUSE, wŏtsh'-hŏŭse. *n. s.* Place where the watch is set. *Gay*.

WA'TCHING, wŏtsh'-ĭng. 410. *n. s.* Inability to sleep. *Wiseman*.

WA'TCHLIGHT*, wŏtsh'-lĭte. *n. s.* A candle with a rush wick to burn in the night. *Addison*.

WA'TCHMAKER, wŏtsh'-mā-kŭr. *n. s.* One whose trade is to make watches, or pocket-clocks. *Moxon*.

WA'TCHMAN, wŏtsh'-măn. 88. *n. s.* Guard; sentinel; one set to keep ward. *Spenser*.

WA'TCHTOWER, wŏtsh'-tŏŭr. *n. s.* Tower on which a sentinel was placed for the sake of prospect. *Bacon*.

WA'TCHWORD, wŏtsh'-wŭrd. *n. s.* The word given to the sentinels to know their friends. *Spenser*.

WA'TER §, wâ'-tŭr. 38, 85, 76, 86. *n. s.* [*waeter*, Dutch; pæcep, Sax.] Sir Isaac Newton defines *water*, when pure, to be a very fluid salt, volatile, and void of all savour or taste; and it seems to consist of small, smooth, hard, porous, spherical particles, of equal diameters, and of equal specifick gravities. *Quincy*. The sea. *Common Prayer*. Urine. *Shak*.—*To hold water*. To be sound; to be tight: from a vessel that will not leak. *L'Estr*.—It is used for the lustre of a diamond. *Shak*. *Water* is much used in composition for things made with *water*, being in *water*, or growing in *water*; as, *water*-spaniel, *water*-flood, *water*-courses, &c.

*To* WA'TER, wâ'-tŭr. 64. *v. a.* To irrigate; to supply with moisture. *Gen*. ii. To supply with water for drink. *St. Luke*, xiii. To fertilize or accommodate with streams. *Addison*. To diversify as with waves. *Locke*.

*To* WA'TER, wâ'-tŭr. 98. *v. n.* To shed moisture *Shak*. To get or take in water; to be used in supplying water. *Gen*. xxx.—*The mouth waters*. The man longs; there is a vehement desire. *Camden*.

WA'TERCOLOURS, wâ'-tŭr-kŭl-ŭrz. *n. s.* Colours made into a soft consistence with water. *Boyle*.

WA'TERCRESSES, wâ'-tŭr-krĕs-sĭz. 99. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller*.

WA'TERER, wâ'-tûr-ûr. 555. *n. s.* One who waters. *Carew.*

WA'TERFALL, wâ'-tûr-fâll. *n. s.* Cataract; cascade. *Raleigh.*

WA'TERFLAG, wâ'-tûr-flâg. *n. s.* Water flower-de-luce.

WA'TERFOWL, wâ'-tûr-fôûl. *n. s.* Fowl that live, or get their food in water. *Bacon.*

WA'TERGALL*, wâ'-tûr-gâll. *n. s.* [*water* and *gall.*] Some appearance attendant on the rainbow. *Steevens.* A cavity made in the earth by a rapid descent of water. *Bagshaw.*

WATERGRU'EL, wâ-tûr-grôô'-îl. *n. s.* [*water* and *gruel.*] Food made with oatmeal boiled in water. *Locke.*

WA'TERHEN, wâ'-tûr-hĕn. *n. s.* A coot; a water-fowl.

WA'TERINESS, wâ'-tûr-ê-nĕs. *n. s.* Humidity; moisture. *Arbuthnot.*

WA'TERING-PLACE*, wâ'-tûr-îng-plâse. *n. s.* A town, village, or other place, usually on the sea-coast, noted, at certain seasons, for a numerous resort of persons to it: a modern cant term. *Graves.*

WA'TERISH, wâ'-tûr-îsh. *a.* Resembling water. *Dryden.* Moist; boggy. *Hale.*

WA'TERISHNESS, wâ'-tûr-îsh-nĕs. *n. s.* Thinness; resemblance of water. *Floyer.*

WA'TERLEAF, wâ'-tûr-lêfe. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

WA'TERLILY, wâ'-tûr-lîl'-lè. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

WA'TERLOGGED*, wâ'-tûr-lŏgd. *a.* Applied to a ship, when by leaking she has received a great deal of water into her hold, and is become so inactive upon the sea, as to yield without resistance to the effort of every wave rushing over her deck. *Chambers.*

WA'TERMAN, wâ'-tûr-mân. 88. *n. s.* A ferryman; a boatman. *Dryden.*

WA'TERMARK, wâ'-tûr-mârk. *n. s.* The utmost limit of the rise of the flood. *Dryden.*

WA'TERMELON, wâ'-tûr-mĕl'-ûn. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

WA'TERMILL, wâ'-tûr-mîll. *n. s.* Mill turned by water. *Spenser.*

WA'TERMINT, wâ'-tûr-mînt. *n. s.* A plant. *Bacon.*

WATER-ORDEAL †, wâ-tûr-ôr'-dè-âl. *n. s.* An old mode of trial by water. *Mason.*

☞ *Water-ordeal* was performed either by plunging the bare arm up to the elbows in boiling water, and escaping unhurt thereby, or by casting the suspected person into a river or pond; and if he floated therein without swimming, it was deemed an evidence of his guilt. *W.*

WATERRA'DISH, wâ'-tûr-râd-îsh. *n. s.* A species of water-cresses.

WA'TERRAT, wâ'-tûr-rât. *n. s.* A rat that makes holes in banks. *Shakspeare.*

WA'TERROCKET, wâ'-tûr-rôk-ît. *n. s.* A species of water-cresses. A kind of firework to be discharged in water.

WATERSA'PPHIRE, wâ'-tûr-sâf-fîr. *n. s.* The occidental sapphire, neither of so bright a blue, nor so hard as the oriental. *Woodward.*

WA'TERTIGHT*, wâ'-tûr-tîte. *a.* [*water* and *tight.*] That will not admit water. *Bp. Hall.*

WA'TERVIOLET, wâ'-tûr-vî-ô-lĕt. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

WA'TERWILLOW, wâ'-tûr-wîl-lô. *n. s.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

WA'TERWITH, wâ'-tûr-*with*. *n. s.* A plant. *Derham.*

WA'TERWORK, wâ'-tûr-wûrk. *n. s.* Play of fountains; artificial spouts of water; any hydraulick performance. *Wilkins.*

WA'TERY, wâ'-tûr-è. *a.* Thin; liquid; like water. *Bacon.* Tasteless; insipid; vapid; spiritless. *Phillips.* Wet; abounding with water. *Prior.* Relating to the water. *Dryden.* Consisting of water. *Shakspeare.*

WA'TTLE, wŏt'-tl. 405. *n. s.* [*waghelen*, Germ.] The barbs, or loose red flesh that hangs below the cock's bill. *Walton.* A hurdle. *Ainsworth.*

*To* WA'TTLE, wŏt'-tl. *v. a.* [pæzelæꝛ, Sax.] To bind with twigs; to form by platting twigs one within another. *Milton.*

WAVE§, wâve. *n. s.* [pæꝛe, Sax.; *waegh*, Dutch; *vague*, Fr.] Water raised above the level of the surface; billow; water driven into inequalities *Wotton.* Unevenness; inequality. *Newton.*

*To* WAVE, wâve. *v. n.* [papian, Sax.] To play loosely; to float. *Dryden.* To be moved as a signal. *B. Jonson.* To be in an unsettled state; to fluctuate; to waver. *Hooker.*

*To* WAVE, wâve. *v. a.* To raise into inequalities of surface. *Shak.* To move loosely. *Milton.* To waft; to remove any thing floating. *Brown.* To beckon; to direct by a waft or motion of any thing. *Shak.* [*guesver*, Fr.] To put off; to quit; to depart from. *Wotton.* To put aside for the present. *Dryden*

WA'VELESS*, wâve'-lĕs. *a.* Smooth; without waves. *Peele.*

*To* WA'VER, wâ'-vûr. 98. *v. n.* [papian, Sax.] To play to and fro; to move loosely. *Boyle.* To be unsettled; to be uncertain, or inconstant; to fluctuate; not to be determined. *Spenser.* To totter; to be in danger of falling. *Holyday.*

WA'VER*, wâ'-vûr. *n. s.* A young slender tree. *Evelyn.*

WA'VERER, wâ'-vûr-ûr. *n. s.* One unsettled and irresolute. *Shakspeare.*

WA'VERINGNESS*, wâ'-vûr-îng-nĕs. *n. s.* State or quality of being wavering. *W. Mountague.*

WA'VING*, wâ'-vîng. *n. s.* Act of moving or playing loosely. *Addison.*

WA'VY, wâ'-vè. *a.* Rising in waves. *Chapman.* Playing to and fro, as in undulations. *Phillips* Winding. *Maundrell.*

WAWES, or WAES, wâws. *n. s.* Waves. *Spenser.*

*To* WAWL§, wâwl. *v. n.* [*vaele*, Icel., if not formed from the sound.] To cry; to howl. *Shakspeare.*

WAX§, wâks. *n. s.* [pæxe, Sax.; *wax*, Dan.; *wacks*, Dutch.] The thick, tenacious matter gathered by the bee, and formed into cells for the reception of the honey. *Arbuthnot.* Any tenacious mass, such as is used to fasten letters. *More.* A kind of concretion in the flesh. *Wiseman.*

☞ The *a* in this word being followed by *x*, which is no more than *ks*, the preceding *w* loses its deepening power, and the word comes under the rule in the *Principles*, No. 85. *W.*

*To* WAX, wâks. *v. a.* To smear; to join with wax *Dryden.*

*To* WAX, wâks. *v. n.* pret. *wax, waxed;* part. pass. *waxed, waxen.* [peaxan, Sax.; *wachsen*, Germ.] To grow; to increase; to become bigger, or more. Used of the moon, in opposition to *wane*, and figuratively of things which grow by turns bigger and less. *Hakewill.* To pass into any state; to become; to grow. *Hooker.*

WA'XCHANDLER, wâks'-tshând-lûr. *n. s.* A maker of wax candles.

WA'XEN, wâk'-sn. 103. *a.* Made of wax. *Milton.*

WA'XWORK*, wâks'-wûrk. *n. s.* Figures formed of wax in imitation of the substances which they represent. *Addison.*

WA'XY*, wâk'-sè. *a.* Soft, like wax; yielding. *Bp. Hall.*

WAY§, wâ. 220. *n. s.* [pæȝ, Sax.; *weigh*, Dutch.] The road in which one travels. *Shak.* Road made for passengers. *Shak.* A length of space. *Brown.* Course; direction of motion; local tendency. *Shak.* Advance in life. *Spectator.* Passage, power of progression made or given. *Shak.* Vacancy made by timorous or respectful recession. *Locke.* Course; regular progression. *Dryden.* Course or progress considered as obstructed or hindered: as, casting thoughts in our *way*. *Duppa.* Tendency to any meaning, or act: as, There is nothing in the words that sound that *way*. *Atterbury.* Access; means of admittance: as, having made my *way*. *Raleigh.* Sphere of observation: as, the officers that fell in my *way*. *Temple.* Means; mediate instrument, intermediate step. *Dryden.* Method; scheme of

management: as, He durst not take open *way* against them. *Sidney.* Private determination; particular will or humour: as, He loved his own *way*. *Bacon.* Manner; mode: as, God hath many *ways* spoken to men. *Hooker.* Method; manner of practice. *Sidney.* Method or plan of life, conduct, or action: as, had they been instructed in the right *way*. *Addison.* Process of things, good or ill: as, a prosperous *way*. *Heylin.* Right method to act or know: as, Inquire after the right *way*. *Locke.* General scheme of acting: as, Men go out of the *way* to hint free things. *Richardson.* —*By the way.* Without any necessary connexion with the main design; *en passant:* as, note, *by the way*. *Bacon.* *To go* or *come one's way*, or *ways;* to come along, or depart. *Shak.* *Way* and *ways* are now often used corruptly for *wise*. *Numb.* xxx.

WA'YBREAD, wā'-brĕd. *n. s.* A plant. *Cowley.*

WA'YFARER, wā'-fā-rûr. 98. *n. s.* [*way*, and *fare*, to go.] Passenger; traveller. *Carew.*

WA'YFARING, wā'-fā-rĭng. 410. *a.* Travelling; passing; being on a journey. *Hammond.*

WA'YFARINGTREE, wā'-fā-rĭng-trē. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

*To* WA'YLAY, wā-lā'. *v. a.* [*way* and *lay.*] To watch insidiously in the way; to beset by ambush. *Shakspeare.*

WA'YLAYER, wā-lā'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One who waits in ambush for another.

WA'YLESS, wā'-lĕs. *a.* Pathless; untracked. *Drayton.*

WA'YMAKER*, wā'-mā-kûr. *n. s.* One who causes way to be made for another; a precursor. *Bacon.*

WA'YMARK, wā'-mārk. *n. s.* Mark to guide in travelling. *Jer.* xxxi.

*To* WAYME'NT, wā-mĕnt'. *v. a.* [pa, Sax.] To lament, or grieve. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

WA'YWARD §, wā'-wûrd. 88. *a.* [pa, *woe*, and peapð, Sax.] Froward; peevish; morose; vexatious; liking his own way. *Sidney.*

WA'YWARDLY, wā'-wûrd-lē. *ad.* Frowardly; perversely. *Sidney.*

WA'YWARDNESS, wā'-wûrd-nĕs. *n. s.* Frowardness; perverseness. *Sidney.*

WE, wē. 96, 246. *pronoun.* In oblique cases, *us.* The plural of *I. Shak.* I and others, indefinitely. *Pope.* Improperly and ungrammatically for the oblique case, *us. Shakspeare.*

WEAK §, wēke. 227. *a.* [pæc, Sax.; *week*, Dutch; from the Su. Goth. *wika.*] Feeble; not strong. 2 *Sam.* xvii. Infirm; not healthy. *Shak.* Soft; pliant; not stiff. Low of sound. *Ascham.* Feeble of mind; wanting spirit; wanting discernment. *Hooker.* Not much impregnated with any ingredient: as, a *weak* tincture, *weak* beer. Not powerful; not potent. *South.* Not well supported by argument. *Hooker.* Unfortified. *Addison.*

*To* WEAK*, wēke. *v. a.* To render weak. *More. Ob. T.*

*To* WEAK*, wēke. *v. n.* To become weak. *Chaucer. Ob. T.*

*To* WEA'KEN, wē'-kn. 103. *v. a.* To debilitate; to enfeeble; to deprive of strength. *Neh.* vi.

WEA'KENER*, wē'-kn-ûr. *n. s.* That which makes weak; that which lessens the effects. *South.*

WEA'KLING, wēke'-lĭng. 410. *n. s.* A feeble creature. *Shakspeare.*

WEA'KLY, wēke'-lē. *ad.* Feebly; faintly; without strength. With want of efficacy. *Bacon.* Indiscreetly; injudiciously; timorously; with feebleness of mind. *Milton.*

WEA'KLY, wēke'-lē. *a.* Not strong; not healthy. *Raleigh.*

WEA'KNESS, wēke'-nĕs. *n. s.* Want of strength; want of force; feebleness. *Milton.* Want of sprightliness. *Pope.* Want of steadiness. *Rogers.* Infirmity; unhealthiness. *Temple.* Want of cogency. *Tillotson.* Want of judgement; want of resolution; foolishness of mind. *Milton.* Defect; failing. *Bacon.*

WEAKSI'DE, wēke-sīde'. *n. s.* Foible; deficience; infirmity. *Temple.*

WEAL, wēle. 227. *n. s.* [pelan, Sax.; *wealust*, Dutch.] Happiness; prosperity; flourishing state. *Bacon.* Republick; state; publick interest. *Shak*

*To* WEAL §*, wēle. } *v. a.* [palan, Sax.] To mark
*To* WALE §*, wāle. } with stripes or lashes. *Bp. Hall.*

WEAL, wēle. *n. s.* The mark of a stripe. *Donne.*

WEAL-*away. interj.* Alas! See WELAWAY. *Ob. J.*

WEALD, wēlde. } *n. s.* Whether singly or jointly,
WALD, wāld. } signifies a wood or grove, from
WALT, wālt. } the Sax. pealð. *Gibson.*

WEA'LSMAN*, wēlz'-mân. *n. s.* A sneering word for pohtician. *Shakspeare.*

WEALTH §, wĕlth. 234, 515. *n. s.* [paleð, Sax.] Prosperity; external happiness. *Litany.* Riches; money, or precious goods. *Spenser.*

WEA'LTHILY, wĕlth'-ē-lē. *ad.* Richly. *Shakspeare.*

WEA'LTHINESS, wĕlth'-ē-nĕs. *n. s.* Richness.

WEA'LTHY, wĕlth'-ē. *a.* Rich; opulent; abundant. *Spenser.*

*To* WEAN §, wēne. 227. *v. a.* [penan, Sax.] To put from the breast; to ablactate. *Ps.* cxxxi. To withdraw from any habit or desire. *Spenser.*

WEA'NEL, wē'-nĕl. } *n. s.* An animal
WEA'NLING, wēne'-lĭng. 410. } newly weaned. *Spenser.* A child newly weaned.

WEA'PON §, wĕp'-pn. 234. *n. s.* [pæpun, Sax.] Instrument of offence; something with which one is armed to hurt another. *Spenser.*

☞ This word is not unfrequently pronounced with the *ea* long, as in *heap, reap;* but Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Perry, pronounce it with the diphthong short; Mr. Barclay gives it both ways, and the long sound first; but W. Johnston marks it with the short sound only. *W.*

WEA'PONED, wĕp'-pnd. 359. *a.* Armed for offence; furnished with arms. *Sidney.*

WEA'PONLESS, wĕp'-pn-lĕs. *a.* Having no weapon; unarmed. *Gower.*

WEA'PONSALVE, wĕp'-pn-sălv. *n. s.* A salve which was supposed to cure the wound, being applied to the weapon that made it. *Boyle.*

*To* WEAR §, wāre. 240. *v. a.* preterit *wore;* participle *worn.* [penan, Sax.] To waste with use or time, or instruments; to impair or lessen by gradual diminution. *Shak.* To consume tediously. *Shak.* To carry appendant to the body. *Shak.* To exhibit in appearance. *Dryden.* To affect by degrees. *Locke.*—*To wear out.* To harass. *Dan.* vii. *To wear out.* To waste or destroy by degrees. *Dryden.*

*To* WEAR *Ship**. *v.* [*wieren*, Dutch.] A nautical term: to bring the ship round.

*To* WEAR, wāre. *v. n.* To be wasted with use or time. *Exod.* xviii. To be tediously spent. *Milton.* To pass away by degrees. *Locke.*

WEAR, wāre. *n. s.* The act of wearing; the thing worn. *Hudibras.* [pæp, Sax.; *wâr*, Germ.] A dam to shut up and raise the water; often written *weir* or *wier. Walton.* A net of twigs to catch fish.

WEARD. *n. s. Weard*, whether initial or final, signifies watchfulness or care, from the Saxon peapðan, to ward or keep. *Gibson.*

WEA'RER, wā'-rûr. 98. *n. s.* One who has any thing appendant to his person. *Dryden.* That which wastes or diminishes. *Law.*

WEA'RINESS, wē'-rē-nĕs. *n. s.* Lassitude; state of being spent with labour. *South.* Fatigue; cause of lassitude. *Clarendon.* Impatience of any thing. Tediousness.

WEA'RING, wā'-rĭng. 410. *n. s.* Clothes. *Shak.*

WEA'RISH, wā'-rĭsh. *a.* [pæp, Sax.] Boggy; watery; washy. *Burton.*

WEA'RISOME, wē'-rē-sûm. 165. *a.* Troublesome; tedious; causing weariness. *Hooker.*

WEA'RISOMELY, wē'-rē-sûm-lē. *ad.* Tediously; so as to cause weariness. *Raleigh.*

WEA'RISOMENESS, wē'-rē-sûm-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of tiring. The state of being easily tired. *Ascham.*

WEA'RY §, wē'-rē. 227. *a.* [peꝛiȝ, Sax.; *waeren*, Dutch.] Subdued by fatigue; tired with labour.

*Spenser.* Impatient of the continuance of any thing painful or irksome. *Clarendon.* Desirous to discontinue. *Shakspeare.* Causing weariness; tiresome. *Spenser.*

*To* WEA'RY, wē'-rē. *v. a.* To tire; to fatigue; to harass; to subdue by labour. *Hab.* ii. To make impatient of continuance. *Shakspeare.* To subdue or harass by any thing irksome. *Milton.*

WEA'SAND, wē'-zn. 227. *n. s.* See WESAND.

WEA'SEL, wē'-zl. 102, 227. *n. s.* [ꝑeꝑel, Sax.; *wesel*, Dutch.] A small animal that eats corn and kills mice. *Shakspeare.*

WEA'THER §, wĕтн'-ûr. 234. *n. s.* [ꝑeðeꝛ, Sax.] State of the air respecting either cold or heat, wet or dryness. *Shakspeare.* The change of the state of the air. *Bacon.* Tempest; storm. *Dryden.*

*To* WEA'THER, wĕтн'-ûr. *v. a.* To expose to the air. *Spenser.* To pass with difficulty. *Garth.*—*To weather a point.* To gain a point against the wind; to accomplish against opposition. *Addison.* *To weather out.* To endure. *Addison.*

WEA'THERBEATEN, wĕтн'-ûr-bē-tn. *a.* Harassed and seasoned by hard weather. *Sidney.*

WEA'THERBOARD, wĕтн'-ûr-bôrd. } *n. s.* [In
WEA'THERBOW, wĕтн'-ûr-bō. § the sea language.] That side of a ship that is to the windward. *Dict.*

WEA'THERCOCK, wĕтн'-ûr-kŏk. *n. s.* An artificial cock set on the top of a spire, which, by turning, shows the point from which the wind blows. *Sidney.* Any thing fickle and inconstant. *Shak.*

WEA'THERDRIVEN, wĕтн'-ûr-drĭv-vn. *part.* Forced by storms or contrary winds. *Carew.*

*To* WEA'THER-FEND*, wĕтн'-ûr-fĕnd. *v. a.* [from *weather* and *defend*.] To shelter.

WEA'THERGAGE, wĕтн'-ûr-gāje. *n. s.* [*weather* and *gage*.] Any thing that shows the weather. *Hudibras.* [The advantage of the wind; the state of being to windward of another ship. *Perry.*]

WEA'THERGLASS, wĕтн'-ûr-glăs. *n. s.* A barometer; a glass that shows the weight of the air. *Arbuthnot.* A thermometer. *Dryden.*

WEA'THERPROOF*, wĕтн'-ûr-prōōf. *a.* Proof against rough weather. *Quarles.*

WEA'THERSPY, wĕтн'-ûr-spi. *n. s.* [*weather* and *spy*.] A star-gazer; an astrologer; one that foretells the weather. *Donne.*

WEA'THERWISE, wĕтн'-ûr-wīze. *a.* [*weather* and *wise*.] Skilful in foretelling the weather.

WEA'THERWISER, wĕтн'-ûr-wī-zûr. *n. s.* [*weather*, and *wisen*, Dutch.] Any thing that foreshows the weather. *Sprat.*

*To* WEAVE §, wēve. *v. a.* pret. *wove*, *weaved*; part. pass. *woven*, *weaved*. [ꝑeꝛan. Sax.; *weven*, Dutch; *gwev*, Welsh; *waefwa*, Su. Goth.] To form by texture; to form by inserting one part of the material within another. 2 *Kings*, xxiii. To unite by intermixture. *Addison.* To interpose; to insert. *Shak.*

*To* WEAVE, wēve. 227. *v. n.* To work with a loom.

WEA'VER, wē'-vûr. 98. *n. s.* One who makes threads into cloth. *Job*, vii.

WEA'VER. wē'-vûr. *n. s.* A fish. *Drayton.*

WEB §, wĕb. *n. s.* [ꝑebba, Sax.] Texture; any thing woven. *Spenser.* Some part of a sword, probably the blade. *Fairfax.* A kind of dusky film that hinders the sight; suffusion. *Shakspeare.*

WE'BBED, wĕbd. 359. *a.* Joined by a film. *Derham.*

WE'BFOOTED, wĕb'-fût-ĕd. *a.* Palmipede; having films between the toes. *Ray.*

WE'BSTER, wĕb'-stûr. *n. s.* [ꝑebꝛꝺe, Sax.] A weaver. The old word is *webber*. *Camden.*

*To* WED §, wĕd. *v. a.* [ꝑeððian, Sax.; *withan*, M. Goth.] To marry; to take for husband or wife. *Milton.* To join in marriage. *Shak.* To unite for ever. *Shak.* To take for ever. *Clarendon.* To unite by love or fondness. *Tillotson.*

*To* WED. wĕd. *v. n.* To contract matrimony. *Shak.*

WE'DDED*, wĕd'-dĭd. *a.* Belonging to matrimony. *Milton.*

WE'DDING, wĕd'-dĭng. 410. *n. s.* [ꝑeððunȝ, Sax.] Marriage; nuptials; the nuptial ceremony. *Shak.*

WEDGE §, wĕdje. *n. s.* [*vegge*, Danish; *wegge*, Dutch.] A body, which, having a sharp edge, continually growing thicker, is used to cleave timber; one of the mechanical powers. *Wilkins.* A mass of metal. *Josh.* vii. Any thing in the form of a wedge. *Milton.*

*To* WEDGE, wĕdje. *v. a.* To cleave with a wedge. *Shak.* To drive as a wedge is driven. *Shak.* To force as a wedge forces. *Milton.* To fasten by wedges. *A. Phillips.* To fix as a wedge. *Shak.*

WE'DLOCK, wĕd'-lŏk. *n. s.* [ꝑeð and lac, Sax., marriage and gift.] Marriage; matrimony. *Shak.*

WE'DNESDAY, wĕnz'-dē. 223. *n. s.* [ꝑoðenꝛðaȝ, Sax.; *odensday*, Swed.; *woensday*, Dutch; *wensday*, Icel.] The fourth day of the week, so named by the Gothick nations from *Woden*, or *Odin*. *Fell.*

WEE, wē. *a.* [*weinigh*, Teut. little; *wenig*, Germ.] Little; small. *Shakspeare.*

WE'ECHELM, wēētsh'-ĕlm. *n. s.* [often written *witch elm*.] A species of elm. *Bacon.*

WEED §, wēēd. *n. s.* [ꝑeoð, Sax.] An herb noxious or useless. *Clarendon.* [ꝑæða, Sax.; *waed*, Dut.] A garment; clothes; habit; dress. Now scarce in use, except in *widow's weeds*, the mourning dress of a widow. *Sidney.* The upper garment. *Chapm.*

*To* WEED, wēēd. 246. *v. a.* To rid of noxious plants. *Bacon.* To take away as noxious plants. *Shak.* To free from any thing hurtful or offensive. *Howell.* To root out vice. *Ascham.*

WE'EDER, wēēd'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One that takes away any thing noxious. *Shakspeare.*

WE'EDERY*, wē'-dûr-rē. *n. s.* Weeds. *More.*

WE'EDHOOK, wēēd'-hŏŏk. } *n. s.* A hook
WE'EDINGHOOK, wē'-dĭng-hŏŏk. § by which weeds are cut away or extirpated. *Tusser.*

WE'EDLESS, wēēd'-lĕs. *a.* Free from weeds; free from any thing useless or noxious. *Donne.*

WE'EDY, wēēd'-ē. *a.* Consisting of weeds. *Shak.* Abounding with weeds. *Dryden.*

WEEK §, wēēk. 246. *n. s.* [ꝑeoc, Sax.; *weke*, Dutch; *wecka*, Swed.] The space of seven days. *Gen.* xxix.

WE'EKDAY, wēēk'-dā. *n. s.* Any day not Sunday. *Pope.*

WE'EKLY, wēēk'-lē. *a.* Happening, produced, or done once a week; hebdomadary. *Hooker.*

WE'EKLY, wēēk'-lē. *ad.* Once a week; by hebdomadal periods. *Aylife.*

WEEL, wēēl. } *n. s.* [pæl, Sax.] A whirlpool.
WE'ELY*, wē'-lē. § *Ray.* A twiggen snare or trap for fish. [perhaps from *willow*.] *Carew.*

*To* WEEN, wēēn. 246. *v. n.* [ꝑenan, Sax.; *waenen*, Dutch.] To think; to imagine; to form a notion; to fancy. *Spenser.* *Ob. J.*

*To* WEEP §, wēēp. *v. n.* preter. and part. pass. *wept*, *weeped*. [ꝑeopan, Sax.] To show sorrow by tears. *Deut.* xxxiv. To shed tears from any passion *Shakspeare.* To lament; to complain. *Numbers.*

*To* WEEP, wēēp. 246. *v. a.* To lament with tears; to bewail; to bemoan. *Shak.* To shed moisture. *Milton.* To drop. *Pope.* To abound with wet. *Mortimer.*

WE'EPER, wēēp'-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One who sheds tears; a lamenter; a bewailer; a mourner. *Bp. Taylor.* A white border on the sleeve of a mourning coat.

WE'EPINGLY*, wē'-pĭng-lē. *ad.* With weeping; in tears. *Wotton.*

WE'ERISH, wē'-rĭsh. *a.* [See WEARISH.] Insipid, weak and washy; sour; surly. *Ascham.*

*To* WEET, wēēt. *v. n.* pret. *wot* or *wote*. [ꝑiꝛan, Sax.; *weten*, Dutch.] To know; to be informed; to have knowledge. *Spenser.* *Ob. J.*

WE'ETLESS, wēēt'-lĕs. 246. *a.* Unknowing. *Spenser.* Unsuspected. *Spenser.*

WE'EVIL, wē'-vl. *n. s.* [ꝑeꝛel, Sax.; *vevel*, Dutch.] A grub. *Bacon.*

WE'EZEL, wē'-zl. *n. s.* See WEASEL.

WEFT, wĕft. The old pret. and part. pass. of *wave*. *Spenser.* *Ob. J.*

WEFT, wĕft. *n. s.* [*guaive*, Fr.; *vofa*, Icel.; *vagus* Lat.] That of which the claim is generally waved

any thing wandering without an owner, and seized by the lord of the manor. *B. Jonson.*

WEFT §, wĕft. *n. s.* [peꝛꝛa, Sax.; *waeft*, Su. Goth.] The woof of cloth.

WE'FTAGE, wĕf'-tĭdje. 90. *n. s.* Texture. *Grew.*

*To* WEIGH §, wā. 249, 290. *v. a.* [pæȝan, Sax.; *weyhen*, Dut.] To examine by the balance. *Bacon.* To be equivalent to in weight. *Boyle.* To pay, allot, or take by weight. *Zech.* xi. To raise; to take up the anchor. *Knolles.* To examine; to balance in the mind; to consider. *Hooker.* To compare by the scales. *Pope.* To regard; to consider as worthy of notice. *Shak.*—*To weigh down.* To overbalance. *Daniel.* *To weigh down.* To overburden; to oppress with weight; to depress. *Milton.*

*To* WEIGH, wā. *v. n.* To have weight. *Brown.* To be considered as important; to have weight in the intellectual balance. *Locke.* To raise the anchor. *Dryden.* To bear heavily; to press hard. *Shakspeare.* To sink by its own weight. *Bacon.*

WE'IGHED, wāde. 359. *a.* Experienced. *Bacon.*

WE'IGHER, wā'-ûr. *n. s.* One who weighs. *Huloet.* Any thing which weighs, or is considered important. *Milton.*

WEIGHT §, wāte. [See EIGHT.] *n. s.* [pæȝeð, Sax.] Quantity measured by the balance. *Bacon.* A mass by which, as the standard, other bodies are examined. *Lev.* xix. Ponderous mass. *Bacon.* Gravity; heaviness; tendency to the centre. *Wilkins.* Pressure; burthen; overwhelming power. *Milton* Importance; power; influence; efficacy; consequence; moment. *Locke.*

WE'IGHTILY, wā'-tĕ-lē. *ad.* Heavily; ponderously. Solidly; importantly. *Broome.*

WE'IGHTINESS, wā'-tē-nĕs. *n. s.* Ponderosity; gravity; heaviness. Solidity; force. *Locke.* Importance. *Hayward.*

WE'IGHTLESS, wāte'-lĕs. *a.* Light; having no gravity. *Sandys.*

WE'IGHTY, wā'-tē. 249. *a.* Heavy; ponderous. *Dryden.* Important; momentous; efficacious. *Shakspeare.* Rigorous; severe. *Shakspeare.*

WEIRD*, wēērd. *a.* [peaɒ, Sax.] Skilled in witchcraft. *Shakspeare.*

*To* WEIVE*, wēve. *v. a.* [now written *wave*, and sometimes *waive*.] To decline; to withdraw; to forsake. *Gower.*

WE'LAWAY, wĕl'-â-wā. *interj.* [palapa, Sax.] Alas! *Spenser.*

WE'LCOME §, wĕl'-kûm. 165. *a.* [pılcume, Sax.; *welkom*, Dut.] Received with gladness; admitted willingly to any place or enjoyment; grateful; pleasing. *Shakspeare.*—*To bid welcome.* To receive with professions of kindness. *Bacon.*

WE'LCOME, wĕl'-kûm. *interj.* A form of salutation used to a new comer, elliptically used for *you are welcome*. *Dryden.*

WE'LCOME, wĕl'-kûm. *n. s.* Salutation of a new comer. *Shakspeare.* Kind reception of a new comer. *Sidney.*

*To* WE'LCOME, wĕl'-kûm. *v. a.* To salute a new comer with kindness. *Shakspeare.*

WE'LCOME *to our House.* *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

WE'LCOMENESS, wĕl'-kûm-nĕs. *n. s.* Gratefulness. *Boyle.*

WE'LCOMER, wĕl'-kûm-ûr. 98. *n. s.* The saluter or receiver of a new comer.

WELD, wĕld. } *n. s.* Yellow weed, or dier's weed.
WOULD. } *Sprat's Hist. R. S.*

*To* WELD, for *To wield*. *Spenser.*

*To* WELD, wĕld. *v. a.* [*wella*, Swed.] To beat one mass into another, so as to incorporate them. *Moxon.*

WE'LDER, wĕl'-dûr. *n. s.* [a term perhaps merely Irish.] Manager; actual occupier. *Swift.*

WE'LFARE, wĕl'-fâre. *n. s.* [*well* and *fare*.] Happiness; success; prosperity. *Addison.*

*To* WELK, wĕlk. *v. a.* To shorten or impair; to cloud; to obscure. *Spenser.*

*To* WELK*, wĕlk. *v. n.* To dry; to wither. *Grose.*

WE'LKED, wĕlkt. 359. *a.* Set with protuberances. Properly, *whelked*, from *whelk*. *Shakspeare.*

WE'LKIN, wĕl'-kĭn. *n. s.* [pealcan, or pelcen, Sax.] The visible regions of the air. Out of use except in poetry. *Chaucer.*—*Welkin eye* is a rolling eye. [pealcan, Sax.] *Shakspeare.*

WELL §, wĕll. *n. s.* [pelle, pœll, Sax.] A spring; a fountain; a source. *Milton.* A deep, narrow pit of water. *Dryden.* The cavity in which stairs are placed. *Moxon.*

*To* WELL, wĕll. *v. n.* [peallan, Sax.] To spring; to issue as from a spring. *Spenser.*

*To* WELL, wĕll. *v. a.* To pour any thing forth. *Spenser.*

WELL, wĕll. *a.* Not sick; being in health. *Shak.* Happy. *Shak.* Convenient; advantageous. *Locke.* Being in favour. *Dryden.* Recovered from any sickness or misfortune. *Shakspeare.*

WELL, wĕll. *ad.* [*wil*, Goth.; pell, Sax.; *wel*, Dut.; *vel*, Icel.] Not ill; not unhappily. *Prior.* Not ill; not wickedly. *Milton.* Skilfully; properly; in a laudable manner. *Milton.* Not amiss; not unsuccessfully; not erroneously. *Knolles.* Not insufficiently; not defectively. *Genesis.* To a degree that gives pleasure. *Bacon.* With praise; favourably. *Pope.* *Well* is sometimes, like the French *bien*, a term of concession. *Sidney.* Conveniently; suitably. *Milton.* To a sufficient degree: a kind of slight sense. *Wotton.* It is a word by which something is admitted as the ground for a conclusion: as, *Well*, let's away. *Shak.*—*As well as.* Together with; not less than. *Blackmore.* *Well is him* or *me.* He is happy. *Ecclus.* xxv. *Well nigh.* Nearly; almost. *Well enough.* In a moderate degree; tolerably.—It is used much in composition to express any thing right, laudable, or not defective: as, *well*-affected; *well*-aimed; *well*-appointed, &c.

WE'LLADAY, wĕl'-â-dâ. *interject.* [a corruption of *wellaway*. See WELAWAY.] Alas! *Shakspeare.*

WELLBE'ING, wĕl-bē'-ĭng. 410. *n. s.* [*well* and *be*.] Happiness; prosperity. *Bp. Taylor.*

WELLBO'RN, wĕl-bôrn'. *a.* Not meanly descended. *Waller.*

WELLBRE'D, wĕl-brĕd'. *a.* Elegant of manners; polite. *Roscommon.*

WELLDO'NE, wĕl'-dŭn. [wĕl-dŭn', *Perry* and *Jones*.] *interject.* A word of praise. *St. Matt.* xxv.

WE'LLFARE, wĕl'-fâre. *n. s.* Happiness; prosperity. *Holyday.*

WELLFA'VOURED, wĕl-fā'-vûrd. *a.* [*well* and *favour*.] Beautiful; pleasing to the eye. *Shak.*

WE'LLHEAD*, wĕl'-hĕd. *n. s.* [*well* and *head*.] Source; fountain; wellspring. *Spenser.*

WELLMA'NNERED*, wĕll-mân'-nûrd. *a.* Polite; civil; complaisant. *Dryden.*

WELLME'ANER*, wĕl-mē'-nûr. *n. s.* One who means well. *Dryden.*

WELLME'ANING*, wĕl-mē'-nĭng. *a.* Having a good intention. *Killingbeck.*

WELLME'T, wĕl-mĕt'. *interject.* A term of salutation. *Shakspeare.*

WELLNA'TURED, wĕl-nā'-tshûrd. *a.* Goodnatured; kind. *Denham.*

WELLNI'GH, wĕl-nī'. *ad.* Almost. *Spenser.*

WELLSPE'NT, wĕl'-spĕnt. *ad.* Passed with virtue. *Calamy.*

WELLSPO'KEN*, wĕl-spō'-kn. *a.* Speaking well; speaking finely; speaking gracefully; speaking kindly. *Shakspeare.*

WE'LLSPRING, wĕl'-sprĭng. *n. s.* [pœllȝeꝛꝛıŋȝ, Sax.] Fountain; source. *Prov.* xvi.

WELLWI'LLER, wĕl-wĭl'-lûr. *n. s.* [*well* and *willer*.] One who means kindly.

WELLWI'SH, wĕl-wĭsh'. *n. s.* A wish of happiness. *Addison.*

WELLWI'SHER, wĕl-wĭsh'-ûr. *n. s.* One who wishes the good of another. *Addison.*

WELSH*, wĕlsh. *a.* Relating to the people or country of Wales.

WELSH*, wĕlsh. *n. s.* The people of Wales. *Addison.*

WELT §, wĕlt. *n. s.* [*welt*, Sueth.] A border; a guard; an edging. *Bacon.*

*To* WELT, wĕlt. *v. a.* To sew any thing with a border. *Shelton.*

*To* WE'LTER, wĕlt'-ŭr. 98. *v. n.* [*welteren*, Teut.; *weltra*, Swed.; pæltan, Sax.] To roll in water, or mire. *Milton.* To roll voluntarily; to wallow. *Bp. Fisher*

*To* WEM §*, wĕm. *v. a.* [pemman, Sax.] To corrupt; to vitiate; to spot. *Drant.*

WEM, wĕm. *n. s.* [pem, Sax.] A spot, a scar. *Wicliffe.*

WEN, wĕn. *n. s.* [pen, Sax.] A fleshy or callous excrescence, or protuberance. *Bacon.*

WENCH §, wĕnsh. *n. s.* [pencle, Sax.] A young woman. *Sidney.* A young woman in contempt; a strumpet. *Spenser.* A strumpet. *Spectator.*

*To* WENCH, wĕnsh. *v. n.* To frequent loose women. *Addison.*

WE'NCHER, wĕnsh'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* A fornicator. *Grew.*

WE'NCHLIKE*, wĕnsh'-like. *a.* After the manner of wenches. *Huloet.*

*To* WEND, wĕnd. *v. n.* [penðan, Sax.] To go; to pass to or from. [preterit *went*.] *Shak.* To turn round: an old sea term. *Raleigh.*

WE'NNEL, wĕn'-nĕl. *n. s.* [corrupted for *weanling*.] An animal newly taken from the dam. *Tusser.*

WE'NNISH*, wĕn'-nĭsh. } *a.* Having the nature of
WE'NNY, wĕn'-nė. } a wen. *Wotton.*

WENT, wĕnt. *pret.* See WEND and GO.

WENT*, wĕnt. *n. s.* Way; course; path. *Spenser.*

WEPT, wĕpt. pret. and part. of *weep.*

WERE, wĕr. 94. Of the verb *To be.* The plural in all persons of the indicative imperfect, and all the persons of the subjunctive imperfect, except the second, which is *wert*. *Gen.* xxxiv.

WERE. *n. s.* A dam. See WEAR. *Sidney.*

WERT, wĕrt. The second person singular of the subjunctive imperfect of *To be*. *B. Jonson.*

WERTH, WEORTH, WYRTH, whether initial or final in the names of places, signify a farm, court, or village, from the Saxon peorðiȝ, used by them in the same sense. *Gibson.*

WE'SAND, wė'-zn. 227. *n. s.* [paþen, Sax.] The windpipe; the passage through which the breath is drawn and emitted; the larynx. *Wiseman.*

WE'SIL. *n. s.* See WESAND.

WEST §, wĕst. *n. s.* [peȝt, Sax.; *west*, Dutch.] The region where the sun goes below the horizon at the equinoxes. *Shakspeare.*

WEST, wĕst. *a.* Being towards, or coming from, the region of the setting sun. *Num.* xxxiv.

WEST, wĕst. *ad.* To the west of any place; more westward. *Shakspeare.*

*To* WEST*, wĕst. *v. n.* To pass to the west; to set, as the sun. *Chaucer.*

WE'STERING, wĕst'-ŭr-ĭng. 410. *a.* Passing to the west. *Milton.*

WE'STERLY, wĕst'-ŭr-lė. *a.* Tending or being towards the west. *Graunt.*

WE'STERN, wĕst'-ŭrn. *a.* Being in the west, or toward the part where the sun sets. *Spenser.*

WE'STWARD, wĕst'-wŭrd. 88. *ad.* [peȝtpeapð, Sax.] Towards the west. *Abbot.*

WE'STWARDLY, wĕst'-wŭrd-lė. *ad.* With tendency to the west. *Donne.*

WET §, wĕt. *n. s.* [*wate*, M. Goth.; *vaeta*, Icel.; pæta, Sax.] Water; humidity; moisture; rainy weather. *Bacon.*

WET, wĕt. *a.* [pæt, Sax.] Humid; having some moisture adhering; opposed to *dry*. *Job*, xxiv. Rainy; watery. *Dryden.*

*To* WET, wĕt. *v. a.* To humectate; to moisten; to make to have moisture adherent. *Spenser.* To moisten with drink. *Walton.*

WE'THER, wĕʜ'-ŭr. 98, 469. *n. s* [peðer, Sax.; *weder*, Dutch.] A ram castrated. *Shakspeare.*

WE'TNESS, wĕt'-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being wet; moisture; humidity. *Mortimer.*

WE'TSHOD*, wĕt'-shŏd. *a.* Wet over the shoes. *Mirror for Magistrates.*

*To* WEX, wĕks. *v. a.* [corrupted from *wax*.] To grow; to increase. *Spenser.*

☞ This word, says Johnson, was corrupted from *wax* by Spenser, for a rhyme, and imitated by Dryden: and I make no doubt that many of our corruptions in pronunciation are owing to the same cause. *W.*

WE'ZAND, wė'-zn. *n. s.* See WESAND. The wind pipe. *Brown.*

*To* WHACK*, hwăk. *v. a.* To strike: apparently a corruption of *thwack*.

WHALE, hwāle. 397. *n. s.* [hpale, Sax.] The largest of fish; the largest of the animals that inhabit this globe. *Genesis.*

WHA'LEBONE*, hwāle'-bōne. *n. s.* The fin of a whale; the fin of a whale cut and used in making stays. *Ash.*

WHA'LY, hwā'-lė. *a.* See WEAL. Marked in streaks: properly *wealy*. *Spenser.*

WHAME, hwāme. *n. s.* The burrel-fly. *Derham.*

WHANG*, hwăng. *n. s.* [ðpanȝ, Sax.] A thong; a leather thong.

*To* WHANG*, hwăng. *v. a.* To beat; perhaps with thongs. *Grose.*

WHAP*, hwŏp. *n. s.* A blow: a low expression.

WHA'PPER*, hwŏp'-pŭr. *n. s.* Any thing uncommonly large; a thumper.

WHARF §, hwŏrf. *n. s.* [*warf*, Swed.; *werf*, Dutch.] A perpendicular bank or mole, raised for the convenience of lading or emptying vessels; a quay or key. *Child.*

WHA'RFAGE, hwŏrf'-ĭdje. 90. *n. s.* Dues for landing at a wharf.

WHA'RFINGER, hwŏrf'-ĭn-jŭr. *n. s.* One who attends a wharf. *Maydman.*

WHAT §, hwŏt. 397. *pronoun.* [hpæt, Sax.; *wat*, Dutch.] That which: [pronoun indefinite.] *Shak.* Which part: as, *what* is owing to nature, and *what* to labour. *Locke.* Something that is in one's mind indefinitely: as, I tell thee *what*. *Shak.* Which of several: as, See *what* natures accompany *what* colours. *Bacon.* An interjection by way of surprise or question. *Shakspeare.*—*What though. What* imports it *though?* notwithstanding. *Hooker. What time, what day.* At the time when; on the day when. *Milton.*—[Pronoun interrogative.] Which of many? interrogatively. *Spenser.* To how great a degree, used either interrogatively or indefinitely: as, *What* partial judges are our love and hate! *Dryden.* It is sometimes used for *whatever*. *Bacon.* It is used adverbially for partly; in part: as, *what* by himself, and *what* by the soldiers. *Spenser.*—*What ho!* An interjection of calling. *Dryden.*

WHAT*, hwŏt. *n. s.* Fare; things; matter. *Spenser. Ob. T.*

WHATE'VER, hwŏt-ĕv'-ŭr. 98. } *pron.* [*Whatso* is not now in use.] Having one nature or another; being one or another, either generically, specifically, or numerically: as, In *whatsoever* shape he lurk I'll know. *Milton.* Any thing, be it what it will: as, *whatsoever* our liturgy hath. *Hooker.* The same, be it this or that. *Pope* All that, the whole that; all particulars that: as, At once came forth *whatever* creeps. *Milton.*
WHA'TSO, hwŏt'-sō.
WHATSOE'VER, hwŏt-sō-ĕv'-ŭr.

WHEAL, hwēle. 227. *n. s.* See WEAL. A pustule; a small swelling filled with matter. *Wiseman.*

WHEAT §, hwēte 227. *n. s.* [hpæt, Sax.] The grain of which bread is chiefly made. *Miller.*

WHEA'TEAR, hwĭt'-yēre. *n. s.* A small bird, very delicate. *Swift.*

WHEA'TEN, hwē'-tn. 103. *a.* Made of wheat *Exod.* xxix.

WHEA'TPLUM, hwēte'-plŭm. *n. s.* A sort of plum *Ainsworth.*

*To* WHEE'DLE §, hwēē'-dl. *v. a.* [apparently from the Sax. aðelian.] To entice by soft words; to flatter; to persuade by kind words. *Locke.*

WHEE'DLER*, hwēē'-dl-ŭr. *n. s.* One who wheedles.

WHEEL §, hwēēl. 397. *n. s.* [hpeol, Sax.; *wiel*, Dutch.] A circular body that turns round upon an axis. *Cowley.* A circular body. *Shak.* A car

nage that runs upon wheels. *Pope.* An instrument on which criminals are tortured. *Shak.* The instrument of spinning. *Gifford.* Rotation; revolution. *Bacon.* A compass about; a track approaching to circularity. *Milton.*

*To* WHEEL, hwēēl. *v. n.* To move on wheels. *Sir J. Davies.* To turn on an axis. To revolve; to have a rotatory motion. *Shak.* To turn; to have vicissitudes. To fetch a compass. *Shak.* To roll forward. *Milton.*

*To* WHEEL, hwēēl. *v. a.* To put into a rotatory motion; to make to whirl round. *Milton.*

WHEE'LBARROW, hwēēl'-bâr-rō. *n. s.* [*wheel* and *barrow.*] A carriage driven forward on one wheel. *Bacon.*

WHEE'LER, hwēēl'-ûr. *n. s.* A maker of wheels. *Camden.*

WHEE'LWRIGHT, hwēēl'-rīte. *n. s.* [*wheel* and *wright.*] A maker of wheel-carriages. *Mortimer.*

WHEE'LY, hwēēl'-ē. *a.* Circular; suitable to rotation. *Phillips.*

*To* WHEEZE, hwēēze. *v. n.* [hpeoꝛon, Sax.] To breathe with noise. *Floyer.*

WHELK §, hwĕlk. *n. s.* See *To* WELK. An inequality; a protuberance. *Shak.* A pustule. See WEAL.

WHE'LKED*. See WELKED.

WHE'LKY*, hwĕl'-kē. *a.* Embossed; protuberant; rounded. *Spenser.*

*To* WHELM, hwĕlm. *v. a.* [*hulian,* M. Goth.; *hilma,* or *hwilma,* Icel.] To cover with something not to be thrown off; to bury. *Spenser.* To throw upon something so as to cover or bury it. *Mortimer.*

WHELP §. hwĕlp. *n. s.* [*welp,* Dut.; *kuolpar,* Icel.; *kwalp,* Swed.] The young of a dog; a puppy. *Bacon.* The young of any beast of prey. *Shakspeare.* A son: in contempt. *Shakspeare.* A young man: in contempt. *B. Jonson.*

*To* WHELP, hwĕlp. *v. n.* To bring young: applied to beasts, generally beasts of prey. *Shakspeare.*

WHEN §, hwĕn. 397. *ad.* [*whan,* Gothick; hpænne, Sax.; *wanneer,* Dutch.] At the time that. *Camden.* At what time? interrogatively. *Shak.* Which time. *Shak.* After the time that. *Gov. of the Tongue.* At what time. *Daniel.* At what particular time. *Milton.*—*When as.* At the time when; what time. *Spenser.*

WHENCE, hwĕnse. *ad.* [formed from *where* by the same analogy with *hence* from *here.*] From what place? *Milton.* From what person? *Prior.* From what cause? *Fenton.* From which premises. *Dryden.* From what place or person: indefinitely. *Milton.* For which cause. *Arbuthnot.* From what source: indefinitely. *Locke.* From which cause. *Blackmore.*—*From whence.* A vicious mode of speech. *Spenser.*—*Of whence.* Another barbarism. *Dryden.*

WHE'NCESOEVER, hwĕnse-sō-ĕv'-ûr. *ad.* From what place soever; from what cause soever. *Locke.*

WHE'NEVER, hwĕn-ĕv'-ûr. } *ad.* At what-
WHE'NSOEVER, hwĕn-sō-ĕv'-ûr. } soever time. *Milton.*

WHERE §, hwâre. 73, 94. *ad.* [hpæp, Sax.; *waer,* Dutch.] At which place or places. *Sidney.* At what place? *Milton.* At the place in which. *Shak.*—*Any where.* At any place. *Burnet.*—*Where,* like *here* and *there,* has in composition a kind of pronominal signification: as, *whereof,* of which. It has the nature of a noun. *Spenser.*

WHE'REABOUT, hwâre'-â-bŏût. *ad.* Near what place? as, *Whereabout* did you lose what you are seeking? Near which place. *Shakspeare.* Concerning which. *Hooker.*

WHEREA'S, hwâre-âz'. *ad.* When on the contrary. *Sprat.* At which place. *Spenser.* The thing being so that. Always referred to something different. But on the contrary. *Woodward.*

WHEREA'T, hwâre-ât'. *ad.* At which. *Sidney.* At what? as, *Whereat* are you offended?

WHEREBY', hwâre-bī'. *ad.* By which. *Sidney.* By what? as, *Whereby* wilt thou accomplish thy design?

WHE'REFORE, hwâre'-fōre. *ad.* For which reason. *Hooker.* For what reason? *Shakspeare.*

WHEREI'N, hwâre-în'. *ad.* In which. *Shakspeare* In what? *Malachi.*

WHEREI'NTO, hwâre-în-tōō'. *ad.* Into which. *Shakspeare.*

WHE'RENESS, hwâre'-nĕs. *n. s.* Ubiety; imperfect locality. *Grew.*

WHEREO'F, hwâre-ŏf'. [See FORTHWITH.] *ad.* Of which. *Hooker.* Of what: indefinitely. *Milton.* Of what? interrogatively: as, *Whereof* was the house built?

WHEREO'N, hwâre-ŏn'. *ad.* On which. *Hooker* On what? as, *Whereon* did he sit?

WHE'RESO, hwâre'-sō. } *ad.* In what
WHERESOE'VER, hwâre-sō-ĕv'-ûr. } place soever. *Spenser.* To what place soever. *Dryden.*

WHERETHROU'GH*, hwâre-*thrōō'*. *ad.* Through which. *Wisdom,* xix.

WHERETO', hwâre-tōō'. } *ad.* To which.
WHEREUNTO', hwâre-ûn-tōō'. } *Hooker.* To what? to what end? as, *Whereto* is this expense?

WHERE'VER, hwâre-ĕv'-ûr. *ad.* At whatsoever place. *Spenser.*

WHEREUPO'N, hwâre-ûp-ŏn'. *ad.* Upon which. *Clarendon.*

WHEREWI'TH, hwâre-*wĭth'*. } 435. *ad.*
WHEREWITHA'L, hwâre-wĭTH-âll'. } With which. *Hooker.* With what? interrogatively. *St. Matt.*

☞ For the different sounds of *th* in these words, see FORTHWITH. *W.*

*To* WHE'RRET §, hwĕr'-rĭt. 99. *v. a.* [*wirren,* Germ.] To hurry; to trouble; to tease: a low colloquial word. *Bickerstaff.* To give a box on the ear. *Ainsworth.*

WHE'RRET*, hwĕr'-rĭt. *n. s.* A box on the ear. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

WHE'RRY, hwĕr'-rē. *n. s.* [of uncertain derivation.] A light boat used on rivers. *Drayton.*

*To* WHET §, hwĕt. *v. a.* [hpeꝺꝺan, Sax.; *wetten,* Dutch.] To sharpen by attrition. *Shakspeare.* To edge; to make angry or acrimonious. *Shakspeare*

WHET, hwĕt. *n. s.* The act of sharpening. Any thing that makes hungry, as a dram. *Dryden.*

WHE'THER, hwĕTH'-ûr. 469. *ad.* [hpæðep, Sax, *hwathar,* M. Goth.] A particle expressing one part of a disjunctive question in opposition to the other: answered by *or. Hooker.*

WHE'THER, hwĕTH'-ûr. *pronoun.* Which of two. *St. Matt.* xxi.

WHE'TSTONE, hwĕt'-stōne. *n. s.* Stone on which any thing is whetted, or rubbed, to make it sharp. *Hooker.*

WHE'TTER, hwĕt'-tûr. 98. *n. s.* One that whets or sharpens. *More.*

WHEY §, hwā. 269. *n. s.* [hpæȝ, Sax.; *wey,* Dutch.] The thin or serous part of milk, from which the oleose or grumous part is separated. *Harvey.* It is used of any thing white and thin. *Shakspeare.*

WHE'YEY, hwā'-ē. } *aa.* Partaking of whey; re
WHE'YISH, hwā'-ĭsh. } sembling whey. *Bacon.*

WHICH §, hwĭtsh. *pron.* [hpile, Sax.] The pronoun relative; relating to things. *Hooker.* It formerly was used for *who,* and related likewise to persons; as in the first words of the Lord's prayer. *Hooker* It is sometimes a demonstrative: as, Take *which* you will. *Shak.* It is sometimes an interrogative: as, *Which* is the man? *St. John,* viii.

WHICHSOE'VER, hwĭtsh-sō-ĕv'-ûr. *pron.* Whether one or the other. *Locke.*

WHIFF §, hwĭf. *n. s.* [*chwyth,* Welsh.] A blast; a puff of wind. *Shakspeare.*

*To* WHIFF*, hwĭf. *v. a.* To consume in whiffs; to emit with whiffs, as in smoking. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* WHI'FFLE §, hwĭf'-fl. 405. *v. n.* To move inconstantly, as if driven by a puff of wind. *Rowe.*

*To* WHI'FFLE*, hwĭf'-fl. *v. a.* To disperse as by a puff; to blow away; to scatter. *More.*

WHI'FFLE*, hwĭf'-fl. *n. s.* Anciently a fife or small flute. *Douce.*

WHI'FFLER, hwĭf'-fl-ûr. 98. *n. s.* [from *whiffle,* a

fife.] A harbinger, probably one with a horn or trumpet. A fifer or piper. *Shak.* [pæpiepe, Sax.] One of no consequence; one moved with a whiff or puff; a trifler. *Spectator.*

WHIG, hwĭg. *n. s.* [hpœȝ, Sax.] A kind of sour or thin milk; whey. *Breton.*

WHIG §, hwĭg. *n. s.* [of Scottish origin, *wiggamors*, or *whiggs*.] One of the party, in our political history, opposed to the *tories*. *Dryden.*

WHI'GGARCHY*, hwĭg'-gâr-kė. *n. s.* [*whig*, and ἀρχὴ.] Government by whigs. *Swift.*

WHI'GGISH, hwĭg'-gĭsh. 382. *a.* Relating to the whigs. *Swift.*

WHI'GGISM, hwĭg'-gĭzm. *n. s.* The notions of a whig. *Swift.*

WHILE §, hwīle. *n. s.* [*weil*, Germ.; hpile, Sax.; *hweila*, M. Goth.] Time; space of time. *Sidney.*

WHILE, hwīle. } *ad.* [hpile, Sax.] During the
WHILES, hwīlz. } time that. *Shak.* As long as.
WHILST, hwīlst. } *Watts.* At the same time that. 2 *Cor.* ix.

*To* WHILE, hwīle. *v. n.* To loiter. *Spectator.*

*To* WHILE*, hwīle. *v. a.* To draw out; to consume in a tedious way. *Pegge.*

WHI'LERE, hwī'-lâre. *ad.* [*while*, and *ere*, or *before*.] A little while ago; ere while. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

WHI'LOM, hwī'-lŭm. 166. *ad.* [hpilom, Sax.] Formerly; once; of old. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

WHIM §, hwĭm. *n. s.* [*hwima*, Icel.; *hwima*, Sueth.] A freak; an odd fancy; a caprice; an irregular motion of desire. *Swift.*

*To* WHI'MPER §, hwĭm'-pûr. *v. n.* [*wimmeren*, Germ.] To cry without any loud noise. *Locke.*

WHI'MPERING*, hwĭm'-pûr-ĭng. *n. s.* The act of uttering a small cry; a squeak. *Granger.*

WHI'MPLED, hwĭm'-pld. 359. *a.* [perhaps from *whimper*.] Distorted with crying. *Shakspeare.*

WHI'MSEY §, hwĭm'-zė. 438. *n. s.* [another form of the word *whim*.] A freak; a caprice; an odd fancy; a whim. *B. Jonson.*

*To* WHI'MSEY*, hwĭm'-zė. *v. a.* To fill with whimsies. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

WHI'MSICAL, hwĭm'-zė-kâl. *a.* Freakish; capricious; oddly fanciful. *Addison.*

WHI'MSICALLY*, hwĭm'-zė-kâl-lė. *ad.* So as to be oddly fanciful. *Dean Tucker.*

WHI'MSICALNESS*, hwĭm'-zė-kâl-nĕs. *n. s.* State of being whimsical. *Pope.*

WHI'MWHAM*, hwĭm'-hwăm. *n. s.* [a ludicrous reduplication of *whim*.] A plaything; a toy; an odd device; a strange fancy; a freak. *Skelton.*

WHIN §, hwĭn. *n. s.* [*chywn*, Welsh.] Furze; gorse. *Tusser.*

*To* WHINE *, hwīne. *v. n.* [*hwina*, Su. Goth.] To lament in low murmurs; to make a plaintive noise; to moan meanly and effeminately. *Sidney.*

WHINE, hwīne. *n. s.* Plaintive noise: mean or affected complaint. *South.*

WHI'NER*, hwī'-nûr. *n. s.* One who whines. *Gayton.*

WHI'NNY*, hwĭn'-nė. *a.* Abounding with whins. *Nicolson and Burn.*

*To* WHI'NNY, hwĭn'-nė. *v. n.* [*hinnio*, Lat.] To make a noise like a horse or colt. *More.*

WHINYARD, hwĭn'-yûrd. 88. *n. s.* [pinnan and ane, Sax.] A sword: in contempt. *Hudibras.*

*To* WHIP §, hwĭp. *v. a.* [hpeopan, Sax.; *wippen*, Dut.] To strike with any thing tough and flexible. *Addison.* To sew slightly. *Gay.* To drive with lashes. *Shak.* To correct with lashes. *Shak.* To lash with sarcasm. *Shak.* To inwrap. *Moxon.* To take any thing nimbly: always with a particle ascertaining the sense: as, *out*, *on*, *up*, *away*. *Shakspeare.*

*To* WHIP, hwĭp. *v. n.* To move nimbly: a ludicrous word. *L'Estrange.*

WHIP, hwĭp. *n. s.* [hpeop, Sax.] An instrument of correction tough and pliant.

WHIP *and Spur*. With the utmost haste. *Pope.*

WHI'PCORD, hwĭp'-kôrd. *n. s.* Cord of which lashes are made. *Dryden.*

WHI'PGRAFTING, hwĭp'-grâf-tĭng. *n. s.* A kind of grafting.

WHI'PHAND, hwĭp'-hănd. *n. s.* Advantage over. *Dryden.*

WHI'PLASH, hwĭp'-lăsh. *n. s.* The lash or smal end of a whip. *Tusser.*

WHI'PPER, hwĭp'-pûr. 98. *n. s.* One who punishes with whipping. *Shakspeare.*

WHI'PPING*, hwĭp'-pĭng. *n. s.* Correction with a whip or rod. *Bp. Hall.*

WHI'PPING-POST, hwĭp'-pĭng-pōst. *n. s.* A pillar to which criminals are bound when they are lashed. *Hudibras.*

WHI'PSAW, hwĭp'-sâw. *n. s.* An instrument to saw such great pieces of stuff as the handsaw will not easily reach through. *Moxon.*

WHI'PSTAFF, hwĭp'-stâf. *n. s.* [On shipboard.] A piece of wood fastened to the helm, which the steersman holds in his hand to move the helm and turn the ship. *Bailey.*

WHI'PSTER, hwĭp'-stûr. 98. *n. s.* A nimble fellow *Shakspeare.*

WHI'PSTOCK*, hwĭp'-stŏk. *n. s.* The handle of a whip; the whip itself. *Shakspeare.*

WHIPT, hwĭpt. 359. *part. pass.* For *whipped*. *Tusser*

*To* WHIR*, hwĕr. } *v. n.* [of the same origin
*To* WHI'RRY*, hwĕr'-rė. § as *whirl*.] To turn round rapidly, with noise: a bird that flies with a quick motion, accompanied with noise, is still said to *whir* away. *Chapman.*

*To* WHIR*, hwĕr. *v. a.* To hurry. *Shakspeare.*

*To* WHIRL §, hwĕrl. *v. a.* [*whirla*, Icel.] To turn round rapidly. *Shakspeare.*

*To* WHIRL, hwĕrl. *v. n.* To run round rapidly. *Spenser.* To move hastily. *Dryden.*

WHIRL, hwĕrl. 108. *n. s.* Gyration; quick rotation; circular motion; rapid circumvolution. *Beaumont and Fletcher.* Any thing moved with rapid rotation. *Addison.*

☞ There appears to me to be a delicate difference, by far too nice for foreigners to perceive, between the sound of *i* in this word and the short sound of *u*, as if it were written *whurl*, which is the pronunciation Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, and W. Johnston, have adopted. I have rather adhered, with Mr. Sheridan, to the genuine sound of *i* in *virgin*, *virtue*, &c., though I would recommend the other sound to foreigners and provincials as the more easily conceived, and sufficiently near the truth. *W.*

WHI'RLBAT, hwĕrl'-bât. *n. s.* [*whirl* and *bat*.] Any thing moved rapidly round to give a blow. *Creech.*

WHI'RLBONE, hwĕrl'-bōne. *n. s.* The patella; the cap of the knee. *Ainsworth.*

WHI'RLIGIG, hwĕr'-lė-gĭg. *n. s.* A toy which children spin round. *Mountagu.*

WHI'RLPIT, hwĕrl'-pĭt. } *n. s.* [hpyppole
WHI'RLPOOL, hwĕrl'-pōōl. § Sax.] A place where the water moves circularly, and draws whatever comes within the circle towards its centre; a vortex. *Shakspeare.*

WHI'RLWIND, hwĕrl'-wĭnd. *n. s.* [*werbelwind* Germ.] A stormy wind moving circularly. *Shak.*

WHI'RRING, hwĕr'-rĭng. *a.* See *To* WHIR.

WHISK §, hwĭsk. *n. s.* [*wischen*, Germ.] A small besom, or brush. *Boyle.* A part of a woman's dress. *Child.* A quick, violent motion; and hence, perhaps, a sudden gale. *Turbervile.*

*To* WHISK, hwĭsk. *v. a.* To sweep with a small besom. *Skelton.* To move nimbly, as when one sweeps. *Raleigh.*

*To* WHISK*, hwĭsk. *v. n.* To move with velocity. *Purchas.*

WHI'SKER, hwĭs'-kûr. 98. *n. s.* The hair growing on the upper lip or cheek unshaven; a mustachio *Hudibras.*

WHI'SKERED*, hwĭs'-kûrd. *a.* Formed into whiskers. *Green.*

WHI'SKY*, hwĭs'-kė. *n. s.* A spirit drawn from barley. *Johnson.*

*To* WHI'SPER §, hwĭs'-pûr. *v. n.* [*wisperen*, Dutch.] To speak with a low voice, so as not to be heard but by the ear close to the speaker; to speak with suspicion or timorous caution. *Ps.* xli.

*To* WHI'SPER, hwĭs'-pûr. *v. a.* To address in a low voice. *Shakspeare.* To utter in a low voice. *Shakspeare.* To prompt secretly. *Shakspeare.*

WHI'SPER, hwĭs'-pûr. 98. *n. s.* A low, soft voice; cautious and timorous speech. *Bacon.*

WHI'SPERER, hwĭs'-pûr-ûr. *n. s.* One that speaks low. *Brevint.* A private talker; a teller of secrets; conveyer of intelligence. *Bacon.*

WHI'SPERING*, hwĭs'-pûr-ĭng. *n. s.* Act of speaking in a low voice; cautious speech. *Sidney.*

WHI'SPERINGLY*, hwĭs'-pûr-ĭng-lè. *ad.* In a low voice. *Dalgarno.*

*To* WHIST, hwĭst. *v. a.* [probably from *hush*, whence *hust* and *hist.*] To silence; to still. *Spenser.*

*To* WHIST*, hwĭst. *v. n.* To become silent. *Ld. Surrey.*

WHIST, hwĭst. *interj.* Be still! be silent! *Lodge.*

WHIST, hwĭst. *n. s.* A game at cards, requiring one's attention and silence. *Swift.*

*To* WHI'STLE§, hwĭs'-sl. 472. *v. n.* [hpɪɣtlan, Sax.; *fistula*, Lat.] To form a kind of musical sound, by an inarticulate modulation of the breath. *Bacon.* To make a sound with a small wind instrument. To sound shrill. *Shakspeare.*

*To* WHI'STLE, hwĭs'-sl. *v. a.* To call by a whistle. *South.*

WHI'STLE, hwĭs'-sl. 405. *n. s.* [hpɪɣtle, Sax.] Sound made by the modulation of the breath in the mouth. *Dryden.* A sound made by a small wind instrument. The mouth: the organ of whistling. *Walton.* A small wind instrument. *Sidney.* The noise of winds. A call, such as sportsmen use to their dogs. *Shakspeare.*

WHI'STLER, hwĭs'-sl-ûr. 98, 397. *n. s.* One who whistles. *Addison.*

WHI'STLY*, hwĭst'-lè. *ad.* Silently. *Arden of Feversham.*

WHIT, hwĭt. 397. *n. s.* [pɪht, Sax.] A point; a jot. *Sidney.*

WHITE§, hwīte. 397. *a.* [hpɪt, Sax.; *wit*, Dutch.] Having such an appearance as arises from the mixture of all colours; snowy. *Newton.* Having the colour of fear; pale. *Shak.* Having the colour appropriated to happiness and innocence. *Milton.* Gray with age. *Shakspeare.* Pure; unblemished; unclouded. *Donne.*

WHITE, hwīte. *n. s.* Whiteness; any thing white; white colour. *Newton.* The mark at which an arrow is shot, which used to be painted white. *Dryden.* The albugineous part of eggs. *Shakspeare.* The white part of the eye. *Ray.*

*To* WHITE, hwīte. *v. a.* To make white; to dealbate; to whitewash. *St. Mark*, ix.

WHITELE'AD, hwīte-lĕd'. *n. s.* A calyx made from sheet-lead. *Quincy.*

WHI'TELIMED*, hwīte'-līmd. *a.* Covered with white plaster. *Titus Andronicus.*

WHITELI'VERED, hwīte-lĭv'-ûrd. *a.* [*white* and *liver.*] Envious; malicious; cowardly. *Shakspeare.*

WHI'TELY, hwīte'-lè. *a.* Coming near to white. *Shakspeare.*

WHI'TEMEAT, hwīte'-mète. *n. s.* Food made of milk. *Tusser.*

*To* WHI'TEN, hwī'-tn. 103. *v. a.* To make white. *Brown.*

*To* WHI'TEN, hwī'-tn. *v. n.* To grow white. *Smith.*

WHI'TENER, hwī'-tn-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One who makes any thing white.

WHI'TENESS, hwīte'-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being white; freedom from colour. *Newton.* Paleness. *Shakspeare.* Purity; cleanness. *Dryden.*

WHI'TEPOT, hwīte'-pŏt. *n. s.* A kind of food. *King.*

WHITES, hwītes. *n. s.* A disease arising from a laxness of the glands of the uterus, and a cold, pituitous blood. *Quincy.*

WHI'TETHORN, hwīte'-*th*ôrn. *n. s.* A species of thorn. *Boyle.*

WHI'TEWASH, hwīte'-wŏsh. *n. s.* A wash to make the skin seem fair. *Addison.* A kind of liquid plaster with which walls are whitened. *Harte.*

*To* WHI'TEWASH*, hwīte'-wŏsh. *v. a.* To cover with whitewash. *Mason.*

WHI'TEWINE, hwīte'-wīne. *n. s.* A species of wine produced from the white grapes. *Wiseman.*

WHI'THER, hwĭ*th*'-ûr. 469. *a.* [hpy̆ðep, Sax.; *hwader*, M. Goth.] To what place? interrogatively. *Shak.* To what place: absolutely. *Milton.* To which place: relatively. *Spenser.* To what degree. *B. Jonson.* Whithersoever. *Deut.* xxi.

WHITHERSOE'VER, hwĭ*th*-ûr-sō-ĕv'-ûr. *ad.* To whatsoever place. *Bp. Taylor.*

WHI'TING, hwī'-tĭng. 410. *n. s.* [*wittingh*, Dutch.] A small sea-fish. *Carew.* A soft chalk. [from *white.*] *Boyle.*

WHI'TISH, hwī'-tĭsh. *a.* Somewhat white. *Boyle.*

WHI'TISHNESS, hwī'-tĭsh-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of being somewhat white. *Boyle.*

WHI'TLEATHER, hwĭt'-lĕ*th*-ûr. 515. *n. s.* [*white* and *leather.*] Leather dressed with alum, remarkable for toughness. *Tusser.*

WHI'TLOW, hwĭt'-lō. *n. s.* [hpɪt, Sax., and *low.*] A swelling between the cuticle and cutis, called the mild whitlow, or between the periosteum and the bone, called the malignant whitlow. *Wiseman.*

WHI'TSOUR, hwĭt'-sŏûr. *n. s.* A kind of apple.

WHI'TSTER, hwĭt'-stûr. 515. *n. s.* A whitener.

WHI'TER, hwī'-tûr. } *Shakspeare.*

WHI'TSUL, hwĭt'-sûl. *n. s.* A provincial word, for milk, sour milk, cheese, curds, butter. *Carew.*

WHI'TSUN*, hwĭt'-sŭn. *a.* Observed at Whitsuntide. *Shakspeare.*

WHI'TSUNTIDE, hwĭt'-sŭn-tîde. *n. s.* [*white* and *Sunday*; because the converts, newly baptized, appeared from Easter to Whitsuntide in white.] The feast of Pentecost. *Sidney.*

WHI'TTENTREE, hwĭt'-tn-trè. *n. s.* A sort of tree. *Ainsworth.*

WHI'TTLE§, hwĭt'-tl. 515. *n. s.* [hpy̆tel, Sax.] A white dress for a woman; a double blanket, worn by the west-countrywomen over their shoulders, like cloaks. [hpy̆tel, Sax.] A knife. *Shakspeare.*

*To* WHI'TTLE, hwĭt'-tl. 405. *v. a.* To cut with a knife. To edge; to sharpen. *Hakewill.*

WHI'TYBROWN*. *a.* [*white* and *brown.*] Of a colour between white and brown: as, *whitybrown* paper, *whitybrown* bread. *Pegge.*

*To* WHIZ§, hwĭz. *v. n.* [from the sound that it expresses.] To make a loud, humming noise. *Shak.*

WHIZ*, hwĭz. *n. s.* A loud, humming noise. *Guardian.*

WHO§, hôô. 474. *pronoun*; genitive *whose*; other cases *whom.* [hpa, Sax.; *wie*, Dutch.] A pronoun relative, applied to persons. *Abbot.* Which of many. *Locke.—As who should say.* Elliptically for *as one who should say. Collier.—Whose* is the genitive of *which*, as well as of *who.* and is applied to things. *St. John*, xx. It has sometimes a disjunctive sense. *Daniel.* It is used often interrogatively: as, *Who* is this? *Psalms.*

WHOE'VER, hôô-ĕv'-ûr. *pronoun.* Any one, without limitation or exception. *Spenser.*

WHOLE§, hōle. 474. *a.* [pal, Sax.] All; total; containing all. *Shak.* Complete; not defective. *Waller.* Uninjured; unimpaired. [*hails*, M. Goth.] 2 *Sam.* i. Well of any hurt or sickness. *Jos.* v.

WHOLE, hōle. *n. s.* The totality; no part omitted; the complex of all the parts. *Ecclesiastes.* A system; a regular combination. *Pope.*

WHO'LESALE, hōle'-sāle. *n. s.* Sale in the lump, not in separate small parcels. The whole mass. *Watts.*

WHO'LESALE, hōle'-sāle. *a.* Buying or selling in the lump, or in large quantities. *Addison.*

WHO'LESOME, hōle'-sŭm. 165. *a.* [*heelsam*, Dutch; *heylsam*, Teut.; both from hæl, Sax.] Sound. Contrary to *unsound* in doctrine. *Atterbury.* Contributing to health. *Milton.* Preserving; salutary. *Psalm* xx. Useful; conducive to happiness or virtue. *Shakspeare.* Kindly; pleasing. a burlesque use. *Shakspeare.*

WHO'LESOMELY, hōle'-sŭm-lè. *ad* Salubriously, salutiferously. *Fox.*

WHO'LESOMENESS, hōle'-sŭm-nĕs. *n. s.* Quality of conducing to health; salubrity. *Fell.* Salutariness; conduciveness to good. *Goodman.*

WHO'LLY, hōle'-lè. 474. *ad.* Completely; perfectly. *Sidney.* Totally; in all the parts or kinds. *Bacon.*

☞ From an ill-judged omission of the silent *e* in this word, its sound has been corrupted as if written *hully*: but it ought undoubtedly to be written *wholely*, and pronounced like the adjective *holy*, and so as to correspond and rhyme with *solely*. *W.*

WHOM, hōōm. The accusative of *who*, singular and plural. *Pearson.*

WHOMSOE'VER, hōōm-sō-ĕv'-ŭr. *pron.* [oblique case of *whosoever*.] Any, without exception. *Gen.* XXXI.

WHOO'BUB, hŭb'-bŭb. *n. s.* Hubbub. See HUBBUB. *Shakspeare.*

WHOOP§, hōōp. *n. s.* See HOOP. A shout of pursuit. *Hudibras.* A bird. *Dict.*

*To* WHOOP, hōōp. *v. n.* To shout. *Shakspeare.*

*To* WHOOP, hōōp. *v. a.* To insult with shouts. *Dryden.*

*To* WHOOT, hōōt. *v. n.* See *To* HOOT. To shout. *Drayton.*

*To* WHOOT*, hōōt. *v. a.* To insult with shouts. *Young.*

WHORE§, hōōr, or hōre. *n. s.* [hupe, Sax.; *hoere*, Dutch.] A prostitute; a woman who receives men for money. *Dryden.* A woman who converses unlawfully with men; a fornicatress; an adulteress; a strumpet. *B. Jonson.*

☞ If there can be a polite pronunciation of this vulgar word, it is the first of these, rhyming with *poor*. The stage has followed this pronunciation; Mr. Sheridan has adopted it; but Dr. Kenrick and Mr. Scott give the preference to the last; and W. Johnston, Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Perry, and Barclay, adopt only the last, rhyming with *more*. This, it must be confessed, is the most analogical; but, as it is used by the vulgar, the polite world think they depart a little from the vulgarity of the word by departing from its genuine pronunciation. *W.*

*To* WHORE, hōōr. *v. a.* To corrupt with regard to chastity. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

*To* WHORE, hōōr. *v. n.* To converse unlawfully with the other sex. *Dryden.*

WHO'REDOM, hōōr'-dŭm. *n. s.* Fornication. *Bp. Hall.*

WHO'REMASTER, hōōr'-mă-stŭr. } *n. s.*
WHO'REMONGER, hōōr'-mŭng-gŭr. } [*whore* and *master*, or *monger*.] One who keeps whores, or converses with a fornicatress. *Tillotson.*

WHO'RESON, hōōr'-sŭn. *n. s.* A bastard. *Shak.*

WHO'RISH, hōōr'-ĭsh. *a.* Unchaste; incontinent. *Proverbs*, vi.

WHO'RISHLY, hōōr'-ĭsh-lè. *ad.* Harlotlike.

WHO'RISHNESS*, hōōr'-ĭsh-nĕs. *n. s.* Character of a whore. *Bale.*

WHO'RTLEBERRY, hwŭr'-tl-bĕr-rè. *n. s.* [heopt-berian, Sax.] Bilberry. A plant. *Miller.*

WHOSE, hōōz. *n. s.* Genitive of *who*. *Shak.* Genitive of *which*. *Prior.*

WHO'SO, hōō'-sō. } *pronoun.* Any,
WHOSOE'VER, hōō-sō-ĕv'-ŭr. } without restriction. *Bacon.*

*To* WHUR, whŭr. *v. n.* To pronounce the letter *r* with too much force. *Dict.*

WHURT, hwŭrt. *n. s.* A whortleberry; a bilberry. *Carew.*

WHY, hwi. 397, 475. *ad.* [hpi, Sax.] For what reason? interrogatively. *Leslie.* For which reason: relatively. *Perkins.* For what reason: relatively. *Milton.* It is sometimes used emphatically: as, *why*, no. *Shakspeare.*

WHY*, hwi. *n. s.* [*quie*, Dan.] A young heifer. *Grose.*

WHY'NOT, hwi'-nŏt. *n. s.* A cant word for violent or peremptory procedure. *Hudibras.*

WI. [Sax.] Holy. Thus, *Wimund*, holy peace; *Wibert*, eminent for sanctity; *Alwi*, altogether holy, &c. *Gibson's Camden.*

WIC, WICH, come from the Saxon pic, which, according to the different nature and condition of places, has a threefold signification; implying either a village, or a bay made by the winding banks of a river, or a castle. *Gibson's Camden.*

WICK, wĭk. *n. s.* [peoce, Sax.; *wiecke*, Dutch.] The substance round which is applied the wax or tallow of a torch or candle. *Spenser.*

WI'CKED§, wĭk'-ĭd. 99. *a.* [of this word the etymology is very obscure.] Given to vice, not good, flagitious; morally bad. *Job*, viii. Cursed; baneful; pernicious; bad in effect: as medicinal things are called virtuous. *Spenser.*

WI'CKEDLY, wĭk'-ĭd-lè. *ad.* Criminally; corruptly; badly. *B. Jonson.*

WI'CKEDNESS, wĭk'-ĭd-nĕs. *n. s.* Corruption of manners; guilt; moral ill. *Shakspeare.*

WI'CKER, wĭk'-ŭr. 98. *a.* [*vigre*, Dan.] Made of small sticks. *Spenser.*

WI'CKET, wĭk'-ĭt. 99. *n. s.* [*guichet*, Fr.; *wicket*, Dutch; *gwichet*, Welsh.] A small gate. *Spenser.* A pair of short laths, set up within a few inches of each other, to be bowled at in the game of cricket. *Duncombe.*

WI'CLIFFITE*, wĭk'-lĭf-fīte. *n. s.* One of the followers of the great religious reformer Wicliffe. *Lewis.*

WI'DDY*. See WITHY.

WIDE§, wīde. *a.* [pīde, Sax.; *wijd*, Dutch.] Broad; extended far each way. 1 *Chron.* iv. Broad to a certain degree: as, three inches *wide*. Deviating; remote. *Raleigh.*

WIDE, wīde. *ad.* At a distance. *Spenser.* With great extent. *Shakspeare.*

WI'DELY, wīde'-lè. *ad.* With great extent each way. *Bentley.* Remotely; far. *Locke.*

*To* WI'DEN, wi'-dn. 103. *v. a.* To make wide; to extend. *South.*

*To* WI'DEN, wi'-dn. *v. n.* To grow wide; to extend itself. *Locke.*

WI'DENESS, wīde'-nĕs. *n. s.* Breadth; large extent each way. *Dryden.* Comparative breadth. *Bentley.*

WI'DGEON, wĭd'-jŭn. 259. *n. s.* A water-fowl, not unlike a wild duck, but not so large. *Carew.*

WI'DOW§, wĭd'-ō. 327. *n. s.* [pīdpa, Sax.; *weduwe*, Dutch; *weddw*, Welsh; *vidua*, Lat.] A woman whose husband is dead. *Shakspeare.*

*To* WI'DOW, wĭd'-ō. *v. a.* To deprive of a husband. *Shak.* To endow with a widow-right. *Shak.* To strip of any thing good. *Dryden.*

WI'DOWER, wĭd'-ō-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who has lost his wife. *Sidney.*

WI'DOWHOOD, wĭd'-ō-hŏd. *n. s.* The state of a widow. *Sidney.* Estate settled on a widow. *Shak.*

WIDOWHU'NTER, wĭd'-ō-hŭnt-ŭr. *n. s.* One who courts widows for a jointure. *Addison.*

WIDOWMA'KER, wĭd'-ō-mā-kŭr. *n. s.* One who deprives women of their husbands. *Shakspeare.*

WI'DOW-WAIL, wĭd'-ō-wāle. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

WIDTH, wĭdth. *n. s.* [from *wide*.] Breadth; wideness. *Moxon.*

*To* WIELD§, wēēld. 275. *v. a.* [pealdan, Sax.] To use with full command, as a thing not too heavy for the holder. *Shak.* To handle: in an ironical sense. *Shakspeare.*

WIE'LDLESS*, wēēld'-lĕs. *a.* Unmanageable *Spenser.*

WIE'LDY, wēēl'-dè. *a.* Manageable.

WI'ERY, wī'-rè. *a.* Made of wire: it were better written *wiry*. *Donne.* Drawn into wire. *Peacham.* [from pæp, Sax.] Wet; wearish; moist. *Shak.*

☞ When this word signifies made of *wire*, or drawn into *wire*, Dr. Johnson says it were better written *wiry*; but ought not *fiery*, for the same reason, to be written *firy*? When it signifies *wet*, *wearish*, or *moist*, perhaps it should be pronounced like *weary*, fatigued. *W.*

WIFE§, wīfe. *n. s.* plural *wives*. [pip, Sax.; *wiff*, Dutch; *wyf*, Icel.] A woman that has a husband. *Shak.* It is used for a woman of low employment. *Bacon.*

WI'FEHOOD*, wīfe'-hŏd. *n. s.* State and character of a wife. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

WI'FELESS*, wīfe'-lĕs. *a.* Without a wife; unmarried. *Chaucer.*

WI'FELY*, wīfe'-lè. *a.* Becoming a wife. *Dryden.*

WIG. *n. s. Wig*, being a termination in the names of men, signifies war, or else a hero, from ꝑiȝa, a word of that signification. *Gibson's Camden.*

WIG, wĭg. *n. s.* [contracted from *periwig.*] False hair worn on the head. *Swift.* [*wegghe*, Teut.] A sort of cake. *Ainsworth.*

WIGHT §, wīte. 393. *n. s.* [ꝑihꞇ, Sax.] A person; a being. *Shak.* Now used only in irony or contempt.

WIGHT, wīte. *a.* [*wig*, Su. Goth.] Swift; nimble. *Spenser.*

WIGHT, an initial in the names of men, signifies strong; nimble; lusty: being purely Saxon. *Gibson's Camden.*

WI'GHTLY, wīte'-lè. *ad.* Swiftly; nimbly. *Spenser.*

WILD §, wĭld. *a.* [ꝑiꝺ, Sax.; *wild*, Dutch.] Not tame; not domestick. *Shak.* Propagated by nature; not cultivated. *Bacon.* Desert; uninhabited. *Milton.* Savage; uncivilized: used of persons, or practices. *Bacon.* Turbulent; tempestuous; irregular. *Addison.* Licentious; ungoverned. *Milton.* Inconstant; mutable; fickle. *Pope.* Inordinate; loose. *Shak.* Uncouth; strange. *Shak.* Done or made without any consistent order or plan. *Milton.* Merely imaginary. *Swift.*

WILD, wĭld. *n. s.* A desert; a tract uncultivated and uninhabited. *Drayton.*

WILD *Basil. n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

WILD *Cucumber. n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

WILD *Olive. n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

WILD *Service. n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

*To* WI'LDER, wĭl'-dûr. 515. *v. a.* [from *wild.*] To lose or puzzle in an unknown or pathless tract. *Dryden.*

WI'LDERNESS, wĭl'-dûr-nĕs. *n. s.* A desert; a tract of solitude and savageness. *Spenser.* The state of being wild or disorderly. *Milton.*

WI'LDFIRE, wĭld'-fīre. *n. s.* A composition of inflammable materials, easy to take fire, and hard to be extinguished. *Bacon.*

WILDGOOSECHA'SE, wĭld-gôôs'-tshāse. *n. s.* A pursuit of something as unlikely to be caught as the wildgoose. *Shakspeare.*

WI'LDING, wĭld'-ĭng. 410. *n. s.* [*wildelinghe*, Dutch.] A wild, sour apple. *Dryden.*

WI'LDLY, wĭld'-lè. *ad.* Without cultivation. *More.* Without tameness; with ferity. With disorder; with perturbation or distraction. *Shak.* Without attention; without judgement; heedlessly. *Shak.* Capriciously; irrationally. *Wilkins.* Irregularly. *Dryden.*

WI'LDNESS, wĭld'-nĕs. *n. s.* Rudeness; disorder like that of uncultivated ground. *Bacon.* Inordinate vivacity; irregularity of manners. *Shak.* Savageness; brutality. *Sidney.* Ferity; the state of an animal untamed; contrary to *tameness.* Uncultivated state. *Dryden.* Deviation from a settled course; irregularity. *Watts.* Alienation of mind. *Shakspeare.*

WILE §, wīle. *n. s.* [ꝑile, Sax.; *wiel*, Icel.] A deceit; a fraud; a trick; a stratagem; a practice artful, sly, and insidious. *Daniel.*

*To* WILE*, wīle. *v. a.* [*wiela*, Icel.; ꝑiȝlian, Sax.] To deceive; to impose upon; to beguile. *Spenser.*

WI'LFUL, wĭl'-fûl. *a.* [*will* and *full.*] Stubborn; contumacious; perverse; inflexible. *Proverbs.* Done or suffered by design. *Spenser.*

WI'LFULLY, wĭl'-fûl-è. *ad.* Obstinately; stubbornly. *Sidney.* By design; on purpose. *Hammond.*

WI'LFULNESS, wĭl'-fûl-nĕs. *n. s.* Obstinacy; stubbornness; perverseness. *Hooker.*

WI'LILY, wĭ'-lè-lè. *ad.* By stratagem; fraudulently. *Joshua*, ix.

WI'LINESS, wĭ'-lè-nĕs. *n. s.* Cunning; guile. *Ps.* x.

WILK*, wĭlk. *n. s.* [pealc, Sax.] A kind of periwinkle; a sea-snail. *Drayton.*

WILL §, wĭll. *n. s.* [ꝑilla, Sax.; *wille*, Dutch.] That power by which we desire, and purpose; velleity. *Hammond.* Choice; arbitrary determination. *Locke.* Discretion; choice. *Wilkins.* Command; direction. *Eccles.* xliii. Disposition; inclination; desire. *Shak.* Power; government. *Psalms.* Divine determination. *Shak.* Testament; disposition of a dying man's effects. *Dryden.*—*Good-will* Favour; kindness. *Shak.* Right intention. *Phil.* i *Ill-will.* Malice; malignity.

WILL *with a Wisp. n. s.* Jack with a lantern. *Gay.*

*To* WILL, wĭll. *v. a.* [*wiljan*, Goth.; ꝑillan, Sax.; *willen*, Dutch.] To desire that any thing should be, or be done; or not be, or not be done. *Hooker.* To be inclined or resolved to have. *Shak.* To command; to direct. *Hooker.* It is one of the signs of the future tense; of which it is difficult to show or limit the signification.

*To* WILL*, wĭll. *v. n.* To dispose of effects by will. *Brand.*

WI'LLER*, wĭl'-lûr. *n. s.* One that wills. *Barrow.*

WI'LLI and *Vili*, among the English Saxons, as *viele* at this day among the Germans, signified many. So *Willielmus* is the defender of many; *Wilfred*, peace to many. *Gibson's Camden.*

WI'LLING, wĭl'-lĭng. 410. *a.* Inclined to any thing; consenting; not disposed to refuse. *Milton.* Pleased; desirous. *Wisdom.* Favourable; well disposed to any thing. *Exodus*, xxxv. Ready; complying *Hooker.* Chosen. *Milton.* Spontaneous. *Dryden* Consenting. *Milton.*

WI'LLINGLY, wĭl'-lĭng-lè. *ad.* With one's own consent; without dislike; without reluctance *Hooker.* By one's own desire. *Addison.*

WI'LLINGNESS, wĭl'-lĭng-nĕs. *n. s.* Consent; freedom from reluctance; ready compliance. *B. Jonson.*

WI'LLOW §, wĭl'-lō. 327. *n. s.* [pelte, Sax.] A tree, of the boughs of which a garland was said to be worn by forlorn lovers. *Miller.*

WI'LLOWED*, wĭl'-lōde. *a.* Abounding with wil lows. *Collins.*

WI'LLOWISH, wĭl'-lō-ĭsh. *a.* Resembling the colour of willow. *Walton*

WI'LLOWWEED, wĭl'-lō-wèèd. *n. s.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

WI'LLOWWORT, wĭl'-lō-wûrt. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

WI'LLOWY*, wĭl'-lō-è. *a.* Abounding with willows. *Gray.*

WI'LSOME*, wĭl'-sûm. *a.* Obstinate; stubborn.

WI'LY, wĭ'-lè. *a.* Cunning; sly; full of stratagem; fraudulent; insidious; subtle; mischievously artful. *Spenser.*

WI'MBLE, wĭm'-bl. 405. *a.* Active; nimble; shifting to and fro. *Spenser.*

WI'MBLE §, wĭm'-bl. 405. *n. s.* [*wimpel*, old Dutch, from *wemelen.*] An instrument with which holes are bored. *Dryden.*

*To* WI'MBLE*, wĭm'-bl. *v. a.* To bore. *Sir T. Herbert.*

WI'MPLE §, wĭm'-pl. 405. *n. s.* [*guimple*, Fr.] A hood; a veil. *Isaiah*, ii.

WI'MPLE, wĭm'-pl. *n. s.* A plant.

*To* WI'MPLE, wĭm'-pl. *v. a.* [*wimpelen*, Teut.] To draw down as a hood or veil. *Spenser.*

WIN, whether initial or final in the names of men, may either denote a masculine temper, from ꝑin, which signifies, in Saxon, war, strength, &c. or else the general love and esteem he hath among the people, from the Saxon ꝑine, i. e. dear, beloved. In the names of places, it implies a battle fought there. *Gibson.*

*To* WIN §, wĭn. *v. a.* pret. *wan* and *won*; part. pass. *won.* [ꝑinna, Sax.; *winnen*, Dutch; *winna*, Su. Goth.; *winnan*, M. Goth.] To gain by conquest. *Knolles.* To gain the victory in a contest. *Denham.* To gain something withheld, or something valuable. *Shak.* To obtain; to allure to kindness or compliance. *Sidney.* To gain by play. *Addison.* To gain by persuasion. *Milton.* To gain by courtship. *Shakspeare.*

*To* WIN, wĭn. *v. n.* To gain the victory. *Milton.* To gain influence or favour. *Bacon.* To gain ground. *Shak.* To be conqueror or gainer at play. *Shakspeare.*

*To* WINCE §, wĭnse. *v. n.* [*gwingo*, Welsh.] To kick as impatient of a rider, or of pain. *Shak.*

WI'NCER, wĭn'-sŭr. *n. s.* A kicking beast; one wincing as a beast. *Milton.*

WINCH, wĭnsh. *n. s.* [*guincher*, Fr.] A windlace; something held in the hand by which a wheel or cylinder is turned. *Mortimer.*

*To* WINCH §, wĭnsh. 352. *v. a.* To kick with impatience; to shrink from any uneasiness. *Shakspeare.*

WINCH*, wĭnsh. *n. s.* A kick of a beast impatient of the rider or of pain. *Shelton.*

WI'NCOPIPE, wĭng'-kō-pīpe. *n. s.* A small red flower. *Bacon.*

WIND §, wĭnd, or wīnd. [See GOLD.] *n. s.* [ꝑınd, Sax.; *wind*, Dutch.] *Wind* is when any tract of air moves from the place it is in to any other, with an impetus that is sensible to us; wherefore it was not ill called by the ancients, a swifter course of air; a flowing wave of air; a flux, effusion, or stream of air. *Muschenbroek.* Direction of the blast from a particular point: as, eastward, westward. *Shak.* Breath; power or act of respiration. *Shak.* Air caused by any action. *Milton.* Breath modulated by an instrument. *Bacon.* Air impregnated with scent. *Swift.* Flatulence; windiness. *Milton.* Any thing insignificant or light as wind. *Milton.—Down the wind.* To decay. *L'Estrange. To take or have the wind.* To gain or have the upper hand. *Bacon.*

☞ These two modes of pronunciation have been long contending for superiority, till at last the former seems to have gained a complete victory, except in the territories of rhyme. Here the poets claim a privilege, and readers seem willing to grant it them, by pronouncing this word, when it ends a verse, so as to rhyme with the word it is coupled with:

"For as in bodies, thus in souls we find,
"What wants in blood and spirits, fill'd with *wind*."

But in prose this regular and analogical pronunciation borders on the antiquated and pedantick.

What could have been the cause of this deviation from the general rule in this word and *gold* it is not easy to guess; they were both bound to their true sound in the fetters of rhyme; but these fetters, which are supposed to alter the pronunciation of some words by linking dissimilar sounds, have not been strong enough to restrain these from a capricious irregularity. It is not improbable, that the first deviation began in the compounds, such as *goldsmith*, *goldfinch*, *windmill*, *windward*, &c., (as it is a prevailing idiom of pronunciation to shorten simples in their compounds; see *Principles*, No. 515, and the word KNOWLEDGE;) and these at last corrupted the simples. But, whatever may have been the cause, the effect is now become so general, that reducing them to their true sound seems almost impracticable. Mr. Sheridan tells us, that Swift used to jeer those who pronounced *wind* with the *i* short, by saying, "I have a great *mind* to *find* why you pronounce it *wind*." A very illiberal critick retorted this upon Mr. Sheridan by saying, "If I may be so *bould*, I should be glad to be *told* why you pronounce it *goold*." The truth is, every child knows how these words ought to be pronounced according to analogy; but it requires some judgement, and an extensive acquaintance with polite and literary circles, to know which is the most current pronunciation. Where analogy is not so evident, and yet as real as in these words, it is some credit to a speaker to depart a little from custom in favour of analogy; but where every one knows as well as ourselves what ought to be the pronunciation, and yet where every one pronounces in opposition to it, we shall get nothing but contempt by departing from the general voice. With respect to the words in question, my observation fails me if *wind*, as a single word, is not more fixed in the sound of short *i* than *gold* in the sound of *oo*: the true sound of this last word seems not quite irrecoverable, except in the compound *goldsmith*; but the compounds of *wind*, such as *windy*, *windmill*, *windward*, &c., must, in my opinion, be given up: nor, till some superiour spirit, uniting the politeness of a Chesterfield with the genius of a Swift, descends to vindicate the rights of an injured word, do I think that *wind* will, in prose and familiar language, ever be a fashionable pronunciation. The language of Scripture seems to have native dignity and solemnity sufficient to authorize the long sound, but no other. Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Scott give the same preference to the first sound of this word that I have done. Dr. Kenrick and Mr. Barclay give only the short sound. Mr. Perry joins them in this sound, but says in dramatick scenes it has the long one. Mr. Nares says it has certainly the short sound in common usage, but that all our best poets rhyme it with *mind*, *kind*, &c.; and Mr. Smith observes, that it is now the polite pronunciation, though against analogy. *W.*

*To* WIND, wīnd. *v. a.* preter. *wound;* sometimes, though rarely, *winded;* part. *wound.* [ꝑınꝺan, Sax.; *winden*, Dutch.] To blow; to sound by inflation. *Spenser.* To turn round; to twist. *Bacon.* To regulate in motion; to turn to this or that direction. *Shak.* To nose; to follow by scent. *Hudibras.* To ventilate. *Prompt. Parv.* To turn by shifts or expedients. *Hudibras.* To introduce by insinuation. *Shak.* To change. *Addison.* To entwist; to infold; to encircle. *Shak.—To wind out.* To extricate. *Clarendon. To wind up.* To bring to a small compass: as, a bottom of thread. *Locke. To wind up.* Used of a watch: to convolve the spring. *Shak.* To put into a state of renovated or continued motion. *Dryden.* To raise by degrees. *Hayward.* To straighten a string by turning that on which it is rolled; to put in tune. *Waller.* To put in order for regular action: from a watch *Shakspeare.*

*To* WIND, wīnd. *v. n.* To turn; to change. *Dryden* To turn; to be convolved. *Bacon.* To move round. *Denham.* To proceed in flexures. *Shak.* To be extricated; to be disentangled. *Milton.*

WI'NDBOUND, wīnd'-bŏŭnd. *a.* Confined by contrary winds. *Dryden.*

WI'NDEGG, wīnd'-ĕg. *n. s.* An egg not impregnated; an egg that does not contain the principles of life. *Brown.*

WI'NDER, wīnd'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* An instrument or person by which any thing is turned round. *Drayton.* A plant that twists itself round others. *Bacon.* A winding step in a stair-case.

WI'NDFALL, wīnd'-fâll. *n. s.* Fruit blown down from the tree. *Bacon.* An unexpected legacy; any unexpected advantage. *B. Jonson.*

WINDFA'LLEN*, wīnd'-fâln. *a.* Blown down by the wind. *Drayton.*

WI'NDFLOWER, wīnd'-flŏŭ-ŭr. *n. s.* The anemone.

WI'NDGALL, wīnd'-gâll. *n. s.* [*wind* and *gall.*] A soft, yielding, flatulent tumour, full of corrupt jelly, which grows upon each side of the fetlock joints of a horse. *Farrier's Dict.*

WI'NDGUN, wīnd'-gŭn. *n. s.* Gun which discharges the bullet by means of wind compressed. *Wilkins.*

WI'NDINESS, wīn'-dė-nĕs. *n. s.* Fulness of wind; flatulence. *Harvey.* Tendency to generate wind *Bacon.* Tumour; puffiness. *Brerewood.*

WI'NDING, wīnd'-ĭng. 410. *n. s.* Flexure; meander. *Addison.*

WI'NDINGSHEET, wīnd'-ĭng-shēėt. *n. s.* A sheet in which the dead are inwrapped. *Bacon.*

WI'NDLACE §*, WI'NDLASS §, wīnd'-lâs. 515. *n. s.* [*wind* and *lace.*] A handle by which a rope or lace is wrapped together round a cylinder. A handle by which any thing is turned. *Shakspeare.*

*To* WI'NDLACE*, *To* WI'NDLASS*, wīnd'-lâs. *v. n.* To act indirectly; to go warily to work. *Hammond.*

WI'NDLE, wĭn'-dl. *n. s.* A spindle. *Ainsworth.*

WI'NDLESS*, wīnd'-lĕs. *a.* Wanting wind; out of breath. *Fairfax.*

WI'NDMILL, wīnd'-mĭll. *n. s.* A mill turned by the wind. *Waller.*

WI'NDOW, wĭn'-dō. 327. *n. s.* [*vindue*, Dan.] An aperture in a building by which air and light are intromitted. *Spenser.* The frame of glass or any other materials that covers the aperture. *Newton* Lines crossing each other. *King.* An aperture resembling a window.

*To* WI'NDOW, wĭn'-dō. *v. a.* To furnish with windows. *Wotton.* To place at a window. *Shak.* To break into openings. *Shakspeare.*

WINDOWY*, wĭn′-dō-ė. *a.* Like a window; having little crossings. *Donne.*
WINDPIPE, wĭnd′-pīpe, or wīnd′-pīpe. *n. s.* [*wind* and *pipe.*] The passage for the breath. *Brown.*
WINDSHOCK*, wĭnd′-shŏk. *n. s.* [*wind* and *shock.*] A crack or other damage in the body of a tree, supposed to be occasioned by high winds. *Evelyn.*
WINDTIGHT*, wĭnd′-tīte. *a.* Fenced against winds. *Bp. Hall.*
WINDWARD, wĭnd′-wârd. 88. *ad.* Towards the wind.
WINDWARD*, wĭnd′-wârd. *a.* Lying towards the wind.
WINDWARD*, wĭnd′-wârd. *n. s.* Point towards the wind. *Tatler.*
WINDY, wĭn′-dė. *a.* Consisting of wind. *Shak.* Next the wind. *Shak.* Empty; airy. *Milton.* Tempestuous; molested with wind. *South.* Puffy; flatulent. *Arbuthnot.*
WINE §, wīne. *n. s.* [ꝑın, Sax.; *vinn*, Dutch.] The fermented juice of the grape. *Prov.* xxiii. Preparations of vegetables by fermentation, called by the general name of *wines*, have quite different qualities from the plant; for no fruit, taken crude, has the intoxicating quality of *wine.* *Arbuthnot.*
WING §, wĭng. 410. *n. s.* [ȝeþınȝ, Sax.; *winge*, Dan.] The limb of a bird by which it flies. *Sidney.* A fan to winnow. *Tusser.* Flight; passage by the wing. *Shak.* The motive or incitement of flight. *Shak.* The side bodies of an army. *Knolles.* Any side piece. *Mortimer.* Figuratively, protection: generally, but not always, in the plural. *Ps.* lxiii.
*To* WING, wĭng. *v. a.* To furnish with wings; to enable to fly. *Milton.* To supply with side bodies. *Shak.* To transport by flight. *Shak.* To exert the power of flying. *Dryden.* To wound a bird in the *wing:* a term among sportsmen.
WINGED, wĭng′-ĕd. 362. *a.* Furnished with wings; flying. *Milton.* Swift; rapid. *Shak.* Fanned with wings; swarming with birds. *Milton.*
WINGEDPEA′, wĭng′-ĕd-pė. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*
WINGFOOTED*, wĭng′-fût-ĕd. *a.* Swift; nimble; fleet. *Drayton.*
WINGLESS*, wĭng′-lĕs. *a.* Not having wings; not able to ascend. *Junius.*
WINGSHELL, wĭng′-shĕll. *n. s.* The shell that covers the wing of insects. *Grew.*
WINGY, wĭng′-ė. *a.* Having wings; resembling wings. *Addison.*
*To* WINK §, wĭngk. 408. *v. n.* [ꝑıncıan, Sax.; *wincken*, Dutch.] To shut the eyes. *Shak.* To hint, or direct by the motion of the eyelids. *Swift.* To close and exclude the light. *Dryden.* To connive; to seem not to see; to tolerate. *Whitgift.* To be dim. *Dryden.*
WINK, wĭngk. *n. s.* Act of closing the eye. *Shak.* A hint given by motion of the eye. *Sidney.*
WINKER, wĭngk′-ûr. *n. s.* One who winks. *Pope.*
WINKINGLY, wĭnk′-ĭng-lė. *ad.* With the eye almost closed. *Peacham.*
WINNER, wĭn′-nûr. 98. *n. s.* One who wins. *Spenser.*
WINNING, wĭn′-nĭng. 410. *part. a.* Attractive; charming. *Milton.*
WINNING, wĭn′-nĭng. *n. s.* The sum won. *Addison.*
*To* WINNOW §, wĭn′-nō. 327. *v. a.* [ꝑınðꝑıan, Sax.; *ventilo*, Lat.] To separate by means of the wind; to part the grain from the chaff. *Shak.* To fan; to beat as with wings. *Milton.* To sift; to examine. *Dryden.* To separate; to part. *Shak.*
*To* WINNOW, wĭn′-nō. *v. n.* To part corn from chaff. *Ecclus.* v.
WINNOWER, wĭn′-nō-ûr. 98. *n. s.* He who winnows
WINSOME*, wĭn′-sûm. *a.* [ꝑınꝛum, Sax.] Merry; cheerful.
WINTER §, wĭn′-tûr. 98. *n. s.* [ꝑınꝛep, Sax.; *winter*, Dan., Germ., and Dutch.] The cold season of the year. *Sidney.*
*To* WINTER, wĭn′-tûr. *v. n.* To pass the winter. *Isaiah*, xviii.
*To* WINTER, wĭn′-tûr. *v. a.* To feed or manage in the winter. *Temple.*
WINTER is often used in composition.
WINTERBEATEN, wĭn′-tûr-bė-tn. *a.* Harassed by severe weather. *Spenser.*
WINTERCHERRY, wĭn′-tûr-tshĕr-rė. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*
WINTERCITRON, wĭn′-tûr-sĭt-trŭn. 417. *n. s.* A sort of pear.
WINTERGREEN, wĭn′-tûr-grèèn. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*
WINTERLY, wĭn′-tûr-lė. *a.* Such as is suitable to winter; of a wintry kind. *Shakspeare.*
WINTRY, wĭn′-trė. *a.* Brumal; hyemal; suitable to winter. *Dryden.*
WINY, wī′-nė. *a.* [from *wine.*] Having the taste or qualities of wine. *Bacon.*
*To* WIPE §, wīpe. *v. a.* [ꝑıpan, Sax.] To cleanse by rubbing with something soft. *Shak.* To take away by tersion. *Decay of Chr. Piety.* To strike off gently. *Shak.* To clear away *Shak.* To cheat to defraud. *Spenser.*—*To wipe out.* To efface. *Shakspeare.*
WIPE, wīpe. *n. s.* An act of cleansing. A blow; a stroke; a jeer; a gibe; a sarcasm. *Swift.* A bird *Ainsworth.*
WIPER, wī′-pûr. 98. *n. s.* An instrument or person by which any thing is wiped. *B. Jonson.*
WIRE §, wī′-ûr. *n. s.* [*virer*, Fr.; *wijr*, Icel.; *wir*, Sueth.] Metal drawn into slender threads. *Fairfax.*
*To* WIREDRAW, wī′-ûr-drâw. *v. a.* To spin into wire. To draw out into length. *Arbuthnot.* To draw by art or violence. *Dryden.*
WIREDRAWER, wī′-ûr-drâw-ûr. *n. s.* One who spins wire.
WIRY*. *a.* See WIERY.
*To* WIS, wĭs. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *wist.* [ꝑıꝛ-ꝛan, Sax.; *wissen*, Germ.; *wysen*, Dutch.] To think; to imagine. *Ob. J.*
WISARD*. See WIZARD.
WISDOM, wĭz′-dŭm. 166. *n. s.* [ꝑıꝛðom, Sax.; *wiisdom*, Dan.] Sapience; the power of judging rightly; the knowledge of divine and human things *Hooker.* Prudence; skill in affairs; judicious conduct. *Shakspeare.*
WISE §, wīse. *a.* [ꝑıꝛ, Sax.; *wiis*, Dutch and Dan.] Sapient; judging rightly; having much knowledge. *Milton.* Judicious; prudent; practically knowing. *St. Matthew*, xxv. Skilful; dexterous. *Exod.* xxviii. Skilled in hidden arts: a sense somewhat ironical. *Shak.* Grave; becoming a wise man. *Milton.*
WISE, wīze. *n. s.* [ꝑıꝛe, Sax.; *wyse*, Dutch; *weise*, Germ.] Manner; way of being or acting. This word, in the modern dialect, is often corrupted into *ways.* *Sidney.*
WISEACRE, wīze′-à-kûr. 417. *n. s.* [*weissager*, Germ.] A wise, or sententious man. In this sense obsolete. *Leland.* A fool; a dunce. *Addison.*
WISELING*, wīze′-lĭng. *n. s.* One pretending to be wise: a word of contempt. *Donne.*
WISELY, wīze′-lė. *ad.* Judiciously; prudently. *Milton.*
WISENESS, wīze′-nĕs. *n. s.* Wisdom; sapience. *Spenser. Ob. J.*
*To* WISH §, wĭsh. *v. n.* [ꝑıꝛcıan, Sax.] To have strong desire; to long. *Jonah*, iv. To be disposed, or inclined. *Addison.*
*To* WISH, wĭsh. *v. a.* To desire; to long for. *Sidney.* To recommend by wishing. *Shak.* To imprecate. *Shak.* To ask. *Clarendon.*
WISH, wĭsh. *n. s.* Longing desire. *Milton.* Thing desired. *Milton.* Desire expressed. *Shakspeare.*
WISHEDLY, wĭsh′-ĕd-lė. *ad* According to desire. *Knolles. Ob. J.*
WISHER, wĭsh′-ûr. 98. *n. s.* One who longs. One who expresses wishes. *Proverb.*
WISHFUL, wĭsh′-fûl. *a.* Longing; showing desire. *Shak.* Desirable; exciting wishes. *Chapman*
WISHFULLY, wĭsh′-fûl-ė. *ad.* Earnestly; with longing. *Blair.*

WISHLY*, wĭsh'-lè. *ad.* With longing; wishfully. *Mirror for Magistrates. Ob. T.*

WISKET, wĭs'-kĕt. *n. s.* A basket. *Ainsworth.*

WISP, wisp. *n. s.* [*wisp*, Swed. and old Dutch.] A small bundle, as of hay or straw. *Bacon.*

☞ This word is sometimes written and pronounced, improperly, *whisp. W.*

WIST, wĭst. Pret. and part. of *wis.*

WISTFUL, wĭst'-fŭl. *a.* Attentive; earnest; full of thought. *Gay.* Earnest; eager. *Swift.*

WISTFULLY, wĭst'-fŭl-lè. *ad.* Attentively; earnestly. *Hudibras.*

WISTLY, wĭst'-lè. *ad.* Attentively; earnestly. *Shakspeare.*

*To* WIT, wĭt. *v. n.* [ꝑıtan, Sax.] To know; to be known: now only used in the phrase *to wit;* that is to say. *Spenser.*

WIT §, wĭt. *n. s.* [ȝepıt, Sax.; *wit*, Icel.] The powers of the mind; the mental faculties; the intellects. *Dryden.* Imagination; quickness of fancy. *Locke.* Sentiments produced by quickness of fancy, or by genius; the effect of *wit. Dryden.* A man of fancy. *Dryden.* A man of genius. *Cowley.* Sense; judgement. *Daniel.* Faculty of the mind. *Shak.* [In the plural.] Soundness of understanding; intellect not crazed; sound mind. *Shak.* Contrivance; stratagem; power of expedients; invention; ingenuity.

WITCH §, wĭtsh. *n. s.* [ꝑıcce, Sax.] A woman given to unlawful arts. *Bacon.* [from ꝑıc, Sax.] A winding, sinuous bank. *Spenser.*

*To* WITCH, wĭtsh. *v. a.* To bewitch; to enchant. *Spenser.*

WITCHCRAFT, wĭtsh'-krăft. *n. s.* [*witch* and *craft.*] The practices of witches. *Bacon.* Power more than natural. *Sidney.*

WITCHELM*, wĭtsh'-ĕlm. *n. s.* A kind of elm. *Scott.*

WITCHERY, wĭtsh'-ŭr-è. *n. s.* Enchantment. *Raleigh.*

WITCRAFT, wĭt'-krăft. *n. s.* [*wit* and *craft.*] Contrivance; invention. *Camden. Ob. J.*

WITCRACKER, wĭt'-krăk-ŭr. *n. s.* [*wit* and *cracker.*] A joker; one who breaks a jest. *Shakspeare.*

*To* WITE §, wīte. *v. a.* [ꝑıtan, Sax.] To blame; to reproach. *Spenser.*

WITE, wīte. *n. s.* Blame; reproach. *Spenser.*

WITELESS*, wīte'-lĕs. *a.* Blameless. *Spenser.*

WITH §, wĭth and wĭth. 467. [See FORTHWITH.] *prep.* [ꝑıð, Sax.] By. Noting the cause: as, tired *with* iteration. *Shak.* Noting the means: as, cultivated *with* art. *Dryden.* Noting the instrument: as, *with* healthy wings. *Rowe.* On the side of; for; noting confederacy or favour: as, Fear not, for I am *with* thee. *Genesis.* In opposition to; in competition or contest: as, I do contest *with* thy love. *Shak.* Noting comparison: as, Can carbuncles *with* her compare? *Sandys.* In society; noting connexion: as, There is no living *with* thee. *Tatler.* In company of: as, He was *with* me. *Shak.* In appendage; noting consequence, or concomitance: as, a right to regal power, and *with* it to obedience. *Locke.* In mutual dealing: as, I will buy *with* you. *Shak.* Noting confidence: as, I trust you *with* all my secrets; or, I trust all my secrets *with* you. In partnership. *Pope.* Noting connexion. *Dryden.* Immediately after: as, *With* that she told me. *Sidney.* Amongst: as, Interest is her name *with* men below. *Dryden.* Upon: as, Such arguments had force *with* those Pagans. *Addison.* In consent: noting parity of state: as, *With* her they flourished. *Pope.—With*, in composition, signifies opposition, or privation, except *withal. Wilkins.*

WITHA'L, wĭth-ăll'. 406. *ad.* Along with the rest; likewise; at the same time. *Hooker.*

*To* WITHDRA'W, wĭth-drâw'. *v. a.* [ꝑıð, or ꝑıðep, Saxon, and *draw.*] To take back; to bereave. *Hooker.* To call away; to make to retire. *Broome.*

*To* WITHDRA'W, wĭth-drâw'. *v. n.* To retire; to retreat. *Milton.*

WITHDRA'WER*, wĭth-drâw'-ŭr. *n. s.* One who bereaves. *Outred.*

WITHDRA'WINGROOM, wĭth-drâw'-ĭng-rōŏm. *n. s.* Room behind another room for retirement. *Mortimer.*

WITHE, *with. n. s.* [ꝑıðıȝ, Sax.] A willow twig. *Bacon.* A band, properly a band of twigs. [*withan*, M. Goth.] *Mortimer.*

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Smith, and W. Johnston, give the sharp sound of *th* in this word, as heard in *frith;* but Dr. Kenrick and Mr. Perry the flat one, heard in *bathe:* The same distinction is observed in *withy* by those who have the word, as this must depend entirely on its simple. *W.*

*To* WI'THER §, wĭth'-ŭr. *v. n.* [ȝepıðepaŏ, Sax.] To fade; to grow sapless; to dry up. *Hooker.* To waste or pine away. *Temple.* To lose, or want animal moisture. *Dryden.*

*To* WI'THER, wĭth'-ŭr. *v. a.* To make to fade. *Ja.* i. To make to shrink, decay, or wrinkle, for want of animal moisture. *Dryden.*

WI'THERBAND, wĭth'-ŭr-bănd. *n. s.* A piece of iron, which is laid under a saddle, about four fingers above the horse's *withers*, to keep the two pieces of wood tight, that form the bow. *Farrier's Dict.*

WI'THEREDNESS, wĭth'-ŭrd-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being withered; marcidity. *Bp. Holl.*

WI'THERS, wĭth'-ŭrz. *n. s.* The joining of the shoulder bones at the bottom of the neck and mane, towards the upper part of the shoulder. *Farrier's Dict.*

WI'THERWRUNG, wĭth'-ŭr-rŭng. *n. s.* The hurt caused by a bite of a horse, or by a saddle being unfit, especially when the bows are too wide. *Farrier's Dict.*

*To* WITHHO'LD, wĭth-hōld'. *v. a. withheld,* or *withholden,* pret. and part. To restrain; to keep from action; to hold back. *Spenser.* To hinder; to obstruct. *Hooker.* To take away; to refuse. *Spenser.*

WITHHO'LDEN, wĭth-hōl'-dn. part. pass. of *withhold. Spelman.*

WITHHO'LDER, wĭth-hōld'-ŭr. *n. s.* One who withholds. *Stephens.*

WITHI'N, wĭth-ĭn'. *prep.* [ꝑıðınnan, Sax.] In the inner part of. *Shak.* In the compass of; not beyond: used both of place and time. *Bacon.* Not reaching to any thing external. *Locke.* Not longer ago than. *Shak.* Into the reach of. *Otway.* In the reach of. *Milton.* Into the heart or confidence of. *South.* Not exceeding. *Swift.* In the enclosure of. *Addison.*

WITHI'N, wĭth-ĭn'. *ad.* In the inner parts; inwardly; internally. *Daniel.* In the mind. *Dryden.*

WITHI'NSIDE, wĭth-ĭn'-sīde. *ad.* In the interiour parts. *Sharp.*

WITHO'UT, wĭth-ŏŭt'. *prep.* [ꝑıðutan, Sax.] Not with. *Bp. Holl.* In a state of absence from. *Tatler.* In the state of not having. *Bacon.* Beyond; not within the compass of. *Burnet.* Supposing the negation, or omission of. *Addison.* Not by; not by the use of; not by the help of. *Bacon.* On the outside of. *Dryden.* Not within *Addison* With exemption from. *Davies.*

WITHO'UT, wĭth-ŏŭt'. *ad.* Not on the inside. *Bacon.* Out of doors. *Wotton.* Externally; not in the mind.

WITHO'UT, wĭth-ŏŭt'. *conjunct.* Unless; if not; except. *Sidney.*

WITHO'UTEN, wĭth-ŏŭt'-tn. *prep.* [ꝑıðutan, Sax.] Without. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

*To* WITHSTA'ND, wĭth-stănd'. *v. a.* To gainstand; to oppose; to resist. *Sidney.*

WITHSTA'NDER, wĭth-stănd'-ŭr. *n. s.* An opponent; resisting power. *Raleigh.*

WI'THWIND, *with'-wind. n. s.* An herb.

WI'THY, *with'-è.* [See WITHE.] *n. s.* [ꝑıðıȝ, Sax.] A willow-tree. *Evelyn.*

WI'THY*, *with'-è. a.* Made of withes. *P. Fletcher.*

WI'TLESS, wĭt'-lĕs. *a.* Wanting understanding; inconsiderate; wanting thought. *Spenser.*

WI'TLESSLY*, wĭt'-lĕs-lè. *ad.* Inconsiderately; without understanding. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*
WI'TLESSNESS*, wĭt'-lĕs-nĕs. *n. s.* Want of consideration. *Sir E. Sandys.*
WI'TLING, wĭt'-lĭng. 410. *n. s.* A pretender to wit; a man of petty smartness. *Addison.*
WI'TNESS§, wĭt'-nĕs. *n. s.* [ꝑıtnerꝛe, Sax.] Testimony; attestation. *St. John*, v. One who gives testimony. *Gen.* xxxi.—*With a witness.* Effectually; to a great degree, so as to leave some lasting mark or testimony behind: a low phrase. *Woodward.*
*To* WI'TNESS, wĭt'-nĕs. *v. a.* To attest; to tell with asseveration. *Shakspeare.*
*To* WI'TNESS, wĭt'-nĕs. *v. n.* To bear testimony. *Sidney.*
WI'TNESS, wĭt'-nĕs. *interj.* An exclamation signifying that person or thing may attest it. *Milton.*
WI'TNESSER*, wĭt'-nĕs-sûr. *n. s.* One who gives testimony. *Martin.*
WITSNA'PPER, wĭt'-snăp-pûr. *n. s.* One who affects repartee. *Shakspeare.*
WI'TTED, wĭt'-tĕd. *a.* Having wit: as, a quick-*witted* boy.
WI'TTICISM, wĭt'-tè-sĭzm. *n. s.* A mean attempt at wit. *Dryden.*
WI'TTILY, wĭt'-tè-lè. *ad.* Ingeniously; cunningly; artfully. *Dryden.* With flight of imagination. *Sidney.*
WI'TTINESS, wĭt'-tè-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of being witty. *B. Jonson.*
WI'TTINGLY, wĭt'-tĭng-lè. *ad.* [from *witting*, knowing.] Knowingly; not ignorantly; with knowledge; by design. *Hooker.*
WI'TTOL§, wĭt'-tôl. 166. *n. s.* [ꝑıttol, Sax.] A man who knows the falsehood of his wife, and seems contented; a tame cuckold. *Sidney.*
WI'TTOLLY, wĭt'-tôl-è. *a.* Cuckoldly. *Shakspeare.*
WI'TTY, wĭt'-tè. *a.* Judicious; ingenious; inventive. *Judith*, xi. Full of imagination. *Bacon.* Sarcastick; full of taunts. *Addison.*
WI'TWAL, wĭt'-wôl. *n. s.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*
WI'TWORM, wĭt'-wûrm. *n. s.* [*wit* and *worm.*] One that feeds on wit; a canker of wit. *B. Jonson.*
*To* WIVE§, wīve. *v. n.* To marry; to take a wife. *Shakspeare.*
*To* WIVE, wīve. *v. a.* To match to a wife. *Shak.* To take for a wife. *Shakspeare.*
WI'VEHOOD*, wīve'-hŭd. *n. s.* Behaviour becoming a wife. *Spenser.*
WI'VELESS*, wīve'-lĕs. *a.* Without a wife; unmarried. *Homily of Matrimony.*
WI'VELY, wīve'-lè. *a.* Belonging to a wife. *Sidney.*
WI'VER*, or WI'VERN*. *n. s.* A kind of heraldick dragon. *Thynne.*
WIVES, wīvz. *n. s.* The plural of wife. *Spenser.*
WI'ZARD, wĭz'-ûrd. 88. *n. s.* [from *wise:* and should be written *wisard.*] A wise person; a learned person. *Spenser.* A conjurer; a magician; an enchanter. *Shakspeare.*
WI'ZARD*, wĭz'-ûrd. *a.* Enchanting; charming; overpowering. *Collins.* Haunted by wizards. *Milton.*
*To* WI'ZEN*, wĭz'-zn. *v. n.* [ꝑıꝛnıan, Sax.] To wither; to become dry: *wizened*, dried, withered, shrunk.
WO§, } wō. §*n. s.* [ꝑa. Sax.; *wai*, M. Goth.;
WOE*, } *ovai*, Gr.] Grief; sorrow; misery; calamity. *Shak.* It is often used in denunciations, *wo be;* or in exclamations of sorrow, *wo is*, anciently *wo wurth;* ꝑa ꝑuꝛð, Sax. *Sidney.* A denunciation of calamity; a curse. *South. Wo* seems in exclamation an adjective. *Shak.* [*Woe* is the prevailing orthography. *Todd.*]
WOAD, wōde. *n. s.* [ꝑaƀ, Sax.] A plant cultivated for the dyers, who use it for the foundation of many colours. *Miller.*
WO'BEGONE, wō'-bē-gŏn. *a.* Lost in wo; distracted in wo; overwhelmed with sorrow. *Shakspeare.*
WODE. *a.* Mad. See WOOD.
WOE*. See Wo.
WOE *worth thee.* See *To* WORTH.

WO'FUL, wō'-fûl. *a.* Sorrowful; afflicted; mourning. *Sidney.* Calamitous; afflictive. *Proverb.* Wretched; paltry; sorry. *Pope.*
WO'FULLY, wō'-fûl-è. *ad.* Sorrowfully; mournfully. Wretchedly: in a sense of contempt. *South*
WO'FULNESS, wō'-fûl-nĕs. *n. s.* Misery; calamity. *Martin.*
WOLD, wōld. *n. s. Wold*, whether singly or jointly, in the names of places, signifies a plain, open country; from the Saxon ꝑolƀ, a plain and a place without wood. *Gibson.* A plain, open country; downs. *Shak. Wold* and *wald* with the Saxons signified a ruler or governour; from whence *Berthwold* is a famous governour; *Ethelwold* a noble governour; *Herwald*, and by inversion *waldher*, a general of an army. *Gibson.*
WOLF§, wŭlf. 169. *n. s.* [ꝑalꝼ, Sax.; *wolf*, Dutch.] A kind of wild dog that devours sheep: thence any thing ravenous or destructive. *Shak.* An eating ulcer. *Brown.*
WO'LFDOG, wŭlf'-dŏg. *n. s.* A dog of a very large breed kept to guard sheep. *Tickell.* A dog supposed to be bred between a dog and wolf.
WO'LFISH, wŭlf'-ĭsh. *a.* Resembling a wolf in qualities or form. *Shakspeare.*
WO'LFSBANE, wŭlfs'-bāne. *n. s.* [*wolf* and *bane.*] A poisonous plant; aconite. *Miller.*
WO'LFSMILK, wŭlfs'-mĭlk. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
WO'LVISH, wŭl'-vĭsh. *a.* Resembling a wolf. *Shak.*
WO'MAN§, wŭm'-ŭn. 88, 169. *n. s.* [ꝑıꝛman, ꝑıꝛman, Sax.] The female of the human race. *Shak.* A female attendant on a person of rank. *Shak.*
*To* WO'MAN, wŭm'-ŭn. *v. a.* To make pliant like a woman. *Shakspeare.*
WO'MANED, wŭm'-ŭnd. 359. *a.* Accompanied or united with a woman. *Shakspeare.*
WO'MANHATER, wŭm'-ŭn-hā-tûr. *n. s.* One that has an aversion to the female sex. *Swift.*
WO'MANHEAD, wŭm'-ŭn-hĕd. } *n. s.* The charac-
WO'MANHOOD, wŭm'-ŭn-hŭd. § ter and collective qualities of a woman. *Spenser. Ob. J.*
WO'MANISH, wŭm'-ŭn-ĭsh. *a.* Suitable to a woman; having the qualities of a woman; resembling a woman. *Sidney.*
WO'MANISHLY*, wŭm'-ŭn-ĭsh-lè. *ad.* In a womanish manner. *Comment. on Chaucer.*
WO'MANISHNESS*, wŭm'-ŭn-ĭsh-nĕs. *n. s.* State or quality of being womanish. *Hammond.*
*To* WO'MANIZE, wŭm'-ŭn-ize. *v. a.* To emasculate; to effeminate; to soften. *Sidney. Ob. J.*
WO'MANKIND, wŭm'-ŭn-kĭnd. *n. s.* The female sex; the race of women. *Sidney.*
WO'MANLY, wŭm'-ŭn-lè. *a.* Becoming a woman; suiting a woman; feminine; not masculine. *Shak.* Not childish; not girlish. *Arbuthnot*
WO'MANLY, wŭm'-ŭn-lè. *ad.* In the manner of a woman; effeminately. *Gascoigne.*
WOMB§, wōōm. 164, 347. *n. s.* [*womba*, Goth.; ꝑamb, Sax.; *wamb*, Icel.] The place of the fœtus in the mother. *Shak.* The place whence any thing is produced. *Milton.* Any cavity. *Addison.*
*To* WOMB, wōōm. *v. a.* To enclose; to breed in secret. *Shakspeare.*
WO'MBY, wōōm'-è. *a.* Capacious. *Shak. Ob. J.*
WO'MEN, wĭm'-mĭn. Plural of *woman. Milton.*
WON, wŭn. The pret. and part. pass. of *win.*
*To* WON§, wŭn. *v. n.* [ꝑonıan, ꝑunıan, Sax.; *wonen*, Germ.] To dwell; to live; to have abode. *Spenser.*
WON, wŭn. *n. s.* Dwelling; habitation. *Spenser. Ob. J.*
*To* WO'NDER§, wŭn'-dûr. 98. *v. n.* [ꝑunƀoꝛıan, Sax.; *wonder*, Dutch.] To be struck with admiration; to be pleased or surprised so as to be astonished. *Rev.* xiii. To doubt: as, I *wonder* whether he will be here in time: a colloquial expression.
WO'NDER, wŭn'-dûr. 98. *n. s.* [ꝑunƀoꝛ. Sax.; *wonder*, Dutch.] Admiration; astonishment; amazement; surprise caused by something unusual or unexpected. *Shak.* Cause of wonder; a strange thing; something more or greater than can be ex-

pected. *Carew.* Any thing mentioned with wonder. *Milton.*

WO'NDERER*, wŭn'-dŭr-ŭr. *n. s.* One who wonders.

WO'NDERFUL, wŭn'-dŭr-fŭl. *a.* Admirable; strange; astonishing. *Job*, xlii.

WO'NDERFUL, wŭn'-dŭr-fŭl. *ad.* To a wonderful degree. 2 *Chron.* ii.

WO'NDERFULLY, wŭn'-dŭr-fŭl-è. *ad.* In a wonderful manner; to a wonderful degree. *Bacon.*

WO'NDERFULNESS*, wŭn'-dŭr-fŭl-nĕs. *n. s.* State or quality of being wonderful or amazing. *Sidney.*

WO'NDERMENT, wŭn'-dŭr-mĕnt. *n. s.* Astonishment; amazement. *Spenser.* Wonderful appearance; wonderful relation. *Dryden.*

WO'NDEROUS, wŭn'-dŭr-ŭs. *a.* See WONDROUS.

WO'NDERSTRUCK, wŭn'-dŭr-strŭk. *a.* Amazed. *Dryden.*

WONDER-WORKING, wŭn'-dŭr-wŭrk-ĭng. *a.* Doing surprising things. *Drayton.*

WO'NDROUS, wŭn'-drŭs. 314. *a.* Admirable; marvellous; strange; surprising. *Milton.* In a strange degree. *Raleigh.*

WO'NDROUSLY, wŭn'-drŭs-lè. *ad.* To a strange degree. *Shak.* In a strange manner. *Chapman.*

*To* WONT, } wŭnt. } *v. n.* [pret. and part. *wont*:
*To be* WONT, } } punian, Sax.; *gewoonen*, Dutch.] To be accustomed; to use; to be used. *Spenser.*

WONT §, wŭnt. *n. s.* Custom; habit; use. *Sidney. Ob. J.*

WO'N'T, wōnt. A contraction of *would not*; used for *will not.*

WO'NTED, wŭnt'-ĕd. *part. a.* Accustomed; used; usual: used both of persons and things. *Spenser.*

WO'NTEDNESS, wŭnt'-ĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* State of being accustomed to. *King Charles. Ob. J.*

WO'NTLESS, wŭnt'-lĕs. *a.* Unaccustomed; unusual. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

*To* WOO §, wōō. 10. *v. a.* [apoȝoþ, Sax.] To court; to sue to for love. *Shak.* To court solicitously; to invite with importunity. *Davies.*

*To* WOO, wōō. *v. n.* To court; to make love. *Dryden.*

WOOD, wŭd. *a.* [*wods*, Goth.; poþ, Sax.] Mad; furious; raging. *Tusser.*

WOOD §, wŭd. 307. *n. s.* [puþe, Sax.; *woud*, Dutch.] A large and thick collection of trees. *Spenser.* The substance of trees; timber. *Boyle.*

WOODANE'MONE, wŭd-ă-nĕm'-ò-nè. *n. s.* A plant.

WOO'DBIND, wŭd'-bĭnd. } *n. s.* [puþbinþ, Sax.]
WOO'DBINE, wŭd'-bīne. } Honeysuckle. *Shakspeare.*

WOO'DCOCK, wŭd'-kŏk. *n. s.* [poþucoc, Sax.] A bird of passage with a long bill. *Shakspeare.*

WOO'DDRINK, wŭd'-drĭnk. *n. s.* Decoction or infusion of medicinal woods, as sassafras. *Floyer.*

WOO'DED, wŭd'-ĕd. *a.* Supplied with wood. *Chapman.*

WOO'DEN, wŭd'-dn. 103. *a.* Ligneous; made of wood; timber. *Shak.* Clumsy; awkward. *Collier.*

WOO'DFRETTER, wŭd'-frĕt-tŭr. *n. s.* An insect; a wood-worm. *Ainsworth.*

WOO'DGOD*, wŭd'-gŏd. *n. s.* A pretended sylvan deity. *Spenser.*

WOO'DHOLE, wŭd'-hōle. *n. s.* Place where wood is laid up. *Phillips.*

WOO'DINESS*, wŭd'-è-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of containing much wood. *Evelyn.*

WOO'DLAND, wŭd'-lănd. *n. s.* Woods; ground covered with woods. *Locke.*

WOO'DLAND*, wŭd'-lănd. *a.* Covered with woods; belonging to woods. *Dryden.*

WOO'DLARK, wŭd'-lărk. *n. s.* A melodious sort of wild lark. *Shenstone.*

WOO'DLOUSE, wŭd'-lōūse. *n. s.* An insect; the milleped. *Hill.*

WOO'DLY*, wŭd'-lè. *ad.* Madly. *Huloet.*

WOO'DMAN, wŭd'-măn. 88. } *n. s.* A sportsman; a
WOO'DSMAN*, wŭdz'-măn. } hunter. *Sidney.*

WOO'DMONGER, wŭd'-mŭng-gŭr. *n. s.* A wood-seller. *Wotton.*

WOO'DNESS*, wŭd'-nĕs. *n. s.* Anger; rage; madness. *Bp. Fisher.*

WOO'DNIGHTSHADE, wŭd'-nīte-shāde. *n. s.* A plant.

WOO'DNOTE, wŭd'-nōte. *n. s.* Wild musick. *Milton.*

WOO'DNYMPH, wŭd'-nĭmf. *n. s.* A fabled goddess of the woods. *Milton.*

WOODO'FFERING, wŭd'-ŏf-fŭr-ĭng. *n. s.* Wood burnt on the altar. *Neh.* x.

WOO'DPECK*, wŭd'-pĕk. } *n. s.* A bird.
WOO'DPECKER, wŭd'-pĕk-kŭr. } *Derham.*

WOO'DPIGEON, wŭd'-pĭd-jĭn. } *n. s.* A wild
WOO'DCULVER, wŭd'-kŭl-vŭr. } pigeon. *Gregory.*

WOO'DREVE*, wŭd'-rēēv *n. s.* [*wood* and *reve.*] One who has the care of woods.

WOO'DROOF, wŭd'-rōōf. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

WOO'DSARE, wŭd'-sāre. *n. s.* Froth found upon herbs, as lavender and sage. *Bacon.*

WOO'DSERE, wŭd'-sēēr. *n. s.* [*wood* and *sere.*] The time when there is no sap in the tree. *Tusser. Ob. J.*

WOO'DSORREL, wŭd'-sŏr-rĭl. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

WOO'DWARD, wŭd'-wărd. *n. s.* A forester; an overlooker of woods. *Howell.*

WOO'DWORM, wŭd'-wŭrm. *n. s.* A worm bred in wood.

WOO'DY, wŭd'-è. *a.* Abounding with wood. *Milton.* Ligneous; consisting of wood. *Grew.* Relating to woods; sylvan. *Spenser.*

WOO'ER, wōō'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* [poȝere, Sax.] One who courts a woman. *Chapman.*

WOOF, wōōf. *n. s.* [from *wove.*] The set of threads that crosses the warp; the weft. *Bacon.* Texture; cloth. *Milton.*

WOO'INGLY, wōō'-ĭng-lè. 410. *ad.* Pleasingly; so as to invite stay. *Shakspeare.*

WOOL §, wŭl. 307. *n. s.* [pul, Sax.; *wollen*, Dutch.] The fleece of sheep; that which is woven into cloth. *Raleigh.* Any short thick hair. *Shakspeare.*

WOO'LCOMBER*, wŭl'-kō-mŭr. *n. s.* One whose business is to comb wool. *Johnson.*

WOO'LFEL, wŭl'-fĕl. *n. s.* [*wool* and *fell.*] Skin not stripped of the wool. *Davies.*

WOO'LLEN, wŭl'-lĭn. 99, 192. *a.* Made of wool not finely dressed, and thence used likewise for any thing coarse: it is likewise used in general for *made of wool*, as distinct from *linen*. *Bacon.*

WOO'LLEN, wŭl'-lĭn. *n. s.* Cloth made of wool *Hudibras.*

WOO'LLINESS*, wŭl'-lè-nĕs. *n. s.* State or quality of being woolly.

WOO'LLY, wŭl'-lè. *a.* Clothed with wool. *Shak.* Consisting of wool. *Dryden.* Resembling wool. *Shakspeare.*

WOO'LPACK, wŭl'-păk. } *n. s.* [*wool*, *pack*, and
WOO'LSACK, wŭl'-săk. } *sack.*] A bag of wool; a bundle of wool. *Shenstone.* The seat of the judges in the house of lords. *Dryden.* Any thing bulky without weight. *Cleaveland.*

WOO'LSTAPLER†, wŭl'-stā-plŭr. *n. s.* One who deals largely in wool; one who buys wool, and sorts it, and then sells it to the clothiers.

WOO'LWARD, wŭl'-wărd. *ad.* [*wool* and *ward.*] In wool. *Harmar. Ob. J.*

WOOP, wōōp. *n. s.* A bird.

WOOS, wōōs. *n. s.* Sea-weed. An herb.

WORD §, wŭrd. *n. s.* [poȝ, Sax.; *woord*, Dutch *waurd*, M. Goth.] A single part of speech. *Bacon.* A short discourse. *Shak.* Talk; discourse. *Shak.* Dispute; verbal contention. *Shak.* Language oral expression; living speech. *Shak.* Promise. *Heylin.* Signal; token; order. *Shak.* Account; tidings; message. *Prior.* Declaration; purpose expressed. *Dryden.* Affirmation. *Decay of Chr. Piety.* Scripture; word of God. *Whitgift.* The second person of the ever-adorable Trinity: a

scripture term. *Milton.* A motto; a short sentence; a proverb. *Spenser.*

*To* WORD, wûrd. *v. n.* To dispute. *L'Estrange.*

*To* WORD, wûrd. *v. a.* To express in proper words. *Fell.* To affect by many words; to overpower by words. *Howell.*

WO'RDCATCHER*, wûrd'-kătsh-ûr. *n. s.* One who cavils at words. *Pope.*

WO'RDER*, wûrd'-ûr. *n. s.* One who uses words; a speaker. *Whitlock.*

WO'RDINESS*, wûrd'-ė-nĕs. *n. s.* State or quality of abounding with words. *Ash.*

WO'RDISH*, wûrd'-ĭsh. *a.* Respecting words. *Sidney.*

WO'RDISHNESS*, wûrd'-ĭsh-nĕs. *n. s.* Manner of wording or expression. *Verses Pref. to Digby of Bodies.*

WO'RDLESS*, wûrd'-lĕs. *a.* Silent; without words. *Shakspeare.*

WO'RDY, wûrd'-ė. *a.* Verbose; full of words. *Spectator.*

WORE, wōre. The preterit of *wear.* *Dryden.*

*To* WORK ◊, wûrk. *v. n.* pret. *worked*, or *wrought.* [peopcan, Sax.; *werken*, Dutch.] To labour; to travail; to toil. *Ex.* v. To be in action; to be in motion. *Dryden.* To act; to carry on operations. *Milton.* To operate as a manufacturer. *Isaiah*, xix. To ferment. *Bacon.* To operate; to have effect. *Rom.* viii. To obtain by diligence. *Shak.* To act internally; to operate as a purge, or other physick. *Brown.* To act as on a subject. *Addison.* To make way. *Milton.* To be tossed or agitated. *Jonah*, i.

*To* WORK, wûrk. *v. a.* preter. and participle pass. *worked*, or *wrought.* To labour; to manufacture; to form by labour. *Raleigh.* To bring by action into any state. *Addison.* To influence by successive impulses. *Bacon.* To make by gradual labour, and continued violence. *Milton.* To produce by labour; to effect. 2 *Cor.* iv. To manage, in a state of motion; to put into motion. *Arbuthnot.* To put to labour; to exert. *Addison.* To embroider with a needle: as, She *worked* an apron. *Spectator.*—*To work out.* To effect by toil. *Addison.* *To work out.* To erase; to efface. *Dryden.* *To work up.* To raise. *Dryden.* To expend in any work, as materials.

WORK, wûrk. *n. s.* [peopc, Sax.; *werk*, Dutch.] Toil; labour; employment. *Ecclus.* xxxiii. A state of labour. *Temple.* Bungling attempt. *Stillingfleet.* Flowers or embroidery of the needle. *Spenser.* Any fabrick or compages of art. *Pope.* Action; feat; deed. *Hammond.* Any thing made. *Donne.* Operation. *Digby.* Effect; consequence of agency. *Milton.* Management; treatment. *Shak.*—*To set on work.* To employ; to engage. *Hooker.*

WO'RKER, wûrk'-ûr. *n. s.* Whoever or whatever works. 1 *Kings*, vii.

WO'RKFELLOW, wûrk'-fĕl-lō. *n. s.* One engaged in the same work with another. *Rom.* xvi.

WO'RKFOLK*, wûrk'-fōke. *n. s.* Persons employed in working. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

WO'RKHOUSE, wûrk'-hŏûse. } *n. s.* A
WO'RKINGHOUSE, wûrk'-ĭng-hŏûse. } place in which any manufacture is carried on. *Shak.* A place where idlers and vagabonds are condemned to labour. *Atterbury.*

WO'RKING*, wûrk'-ĭng. *n. s.* Motion; operation. *Shakspeare.* Fermentation. *Bacon.*

WO'RKINGDAY, wûrk'-ĭng-dā. *n. s.* Day on which labour is permitted; not the sabbath: it therefore is taken for coarse and common. *Shakspeare.*

WO'RKMAN, wûrk'-măn. 88. *n. s.* An artificer; a maker of any thing. *Wisd.* viii.

WO'RKMANLIKE*, wûrk'-măn-like. *a.* Skilful; well performed. *Drayton.*

WO'RKMANLY, wûrk'-măn-lė. *a.* Skilful; well performed; workmanlike.

WO'RKMANLY, wûrk'-măn-lė. *ad.* Skilfully; in a manner becoming a workman. *Tusser.*

WO'RKMANSHIP, wûrk'-măn-shĭp. *n. s.* Manufacture; something made by any one. *Spenser.* The skill of a worker; the degree of skill discovered in any manufacture. *Spenser.* The art of working. *Woodward.*

WO'RKMASTER, wûrk'-mâ-stûr. *n. s.* The performer of any work. *Spenser.*

WO'RKSHOP*, wûrk'-shŏp. *n. s.* The place where the workman carries on his work. *Dr. Warton.*

WO'RKWOMAN, wûrk'-wûm-ûn. *n. s.* A woman skilled in needlework. *Spenser.* A woman that works for hire.

WO'RKYDAY, wûrk'-ė-dā. *n. s.* [corrupted from *workingday.*] A day not the sabbath. *Shak.*

WORLD ◊, wûrld. 165. *n. s.* [poplb, Sax.; *wereld*, Dutch.] The great collective idea of all bodies whatever. *Locke.* System of beings. *Nicene Creed.* The earth; the terraqueous globe. *Milton.* Present state of existence. *Shak.* A secular life. *Rogers.* Publick life; the publick. *Shak.* Business of life; trouble of life. *Shak.* Great multitude. *Shak.* Mankind; an hyperbolical expression for many: *all the world* is a favourite phrase. *Hooker.* Course of life. *Richardson.* Universal empire. *Milton.* The manners of men; the practice of life. *Shak.* Every thing that the world contains. *Law.* A large tract of country; a wide compass of things. *Cowley.* A collection of wonders; a wonder. *Knolles.* Time: a sense originally Saxon; now only used in *world without end.*—*In the world.* In possibility. *Addison.* *For all the world.* Exactly: a ludicrous sense. *Sidney.*

WO'RLDLINESS, wûrld'-lė-nĕs. *n. s.* Covetousness; addictedness to gain.

WO'RLDLING, wûrld'-lĭng. 410. *n. s.* A mortal set upon profit. *Sidney.*

WO'RLDLY, wûrld'-lė. *a.* Secular; relating to this life, in contradistinction to the life to come. *Dryden.* Bent upon this world; not attentive to a future state. *Milton.* Human; common; belonging to the world. *Hooker.*

WO'RLDLY, wûrld'-lė. *ad.* With relation to the present life. *Raleigh.*

WORM ◊, wûrm. 165. *n. s.* [pўpm, Sax.; *worm*, Dutch.] A small, harmless serpent that lives in the earth. *Shak.* A poisonous serpent. *Shak.* Animal bred in the body. *Harvey.* The animal that spins silk. *Shak.* Grubs that gnaw wood and furniture. *Shak.* Something tormenting. *Milton.* Any thing vermiculated, or turned round; any thing spiral: as the threads of screws, when bigger than can be made in screw-plates. *Moxon.* A supposed membrane or ligament under the tongue of a dog. *South.*

*To* WORM, wûrm. *v. n.* To work slowly, secretly, and gradually. *Herbert.*

*To* WORM, wûrm. *v. a.* To drive by slow and secret means, perhaps as by a screw. *Swift.* To deprive a dog of something, nobody knows what, under his tongue, which is said to prevent him, nobody knows why, from running mad. *Mortimer.*

WO'RMEAT*, wûrm'-ēēt. } *a.* Gnawed by
WO'RMEATEN, wûrm'-ė-tn. } worms. *Shak* Old; worthless. *Bp. Hall.*

WORMEA'TENNESS*, wûrm-ė'-tn-nĕs. *n. s.* State of being wormeaten; rottenness.

WO'RMWOOD, wûrm'-wûd. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller*

WO'RMY, wûrm'-ė. *a.* Full of worms. *Shak.* Earthy; grovelling. *Bp. Reynolds.*

WORN, wōrn. part. pass. of *wear.*—*Worn out* is quite consumed. *Dryden.*

WO'RNIL, wōr'-nĭl. *n. s.* Maggots generated in the backs of cows in the summer. *Derham.*

WO'RRIER*, wûr'-rė-ûr. *n. s.* One who worries or torments. *Spenser.*

*To* WO'RRY ◊, wûr'-rė. 165. *v. a.* [pcꝛꝛȝan, Sax.] To tear, or mangle, as a beast tears its prey. *Shak.* To harass, or persecute brutally. *Milton.*

WORSE ◊, wûrse. 165. *a.* The comparative of *bad*; *bad, worse, worst.* [pĭpꝛ, Sax.; *wairs*, M. Goth. More bad; more ill. *Daniel*, i.

WORSE, wûrse. *ad.* In a manner more bad. *Shakspeare.*

*The* WORSE, wûrse. *n. s.* The loss; not the advantage; not the better. 2 *Kings* xiv. Something less good. *Richardson.*

*To* WORSE, wûrse. *v. a.* To put to disadvantage. *Milton.*

*To* WO'RSEN*, wûr'-sn. *v. a.* To worse. *Milton.*

WO'RSER, wûr'-sûr. *a.* A barbarous word, formed by corrupting *worse* with the usual comparative termination. *Shakspeare.*

WO'RSHIP §, wûr-shĭp. *n. s.* [peopðrcýpe, Sax.] Dignity; eminence; excellence. *Spenser.* A character of honour. *Shak.* A title of honour. *Shak.* A term of ironical respect. *Pope.* Adoration; religious act of reverence. *Pearson.* Honour; respect; civil deference. *St. Luke,* xiv. Idolatry of lovers; submissive respect. *Shakspeare.*

*To* WO'RSHIP, wûr-shĭp. *v. a.* To adore; to honour or venerate with religious rites. *Exod.* xxxiv. To respect; to honour; to treat with civil reverence. *Shak.* To honour with amorous respect. *Carew.*

*To* WO'RSHIP, wûr'-shĭp. *v. n.* To perform acts of adoration. 1 *Kings,* xii.

WO'RSHIPFUL, wûr'-shĭp-fûl. *a.* Claiming respect by any character or dignity. *South.* A term of ironical respect. *Shakspeare.*

WO'RSHIPFULLY, wûr'-shĭp-fûl-è. *ad.* Respectfully. *Shakspeare.*

WO'RSHIPPER, wûr'-shĭp-pûr. *n. s.* Adorer; one that worships. *South.*

WORST, wûrst. 165. *c* [the superlative of *bad,* formed from *worse: bad, worse, worst.*] Most bad; most ill. *Locke.*

WORST, wûrst. *n. s.* The most calamitous or wicked state; the utmost height or degree of any thing ill. *Digby.*

*To* WORST, wûrst. *v. a.* To defeat; to overthrow. *Suckling.*

WO'RSTED, wûrs'-tĭd. 99, 169. *n. s.* [from *Worsted,* a town in Norfolk, famous for the woollen manufacture.] Woollen yarn; wool spun. *Pope.*

WORT, wûrt. 165. *n. s.* [pýpt. peopt, Sax.; *worte,* Dut.] Originally a general name for an herb; whence it still continues in many. as *liverwort, spleenwort.* A plant of the cabbage kind. *Beaumont and Fletcher.* [pýpt, Sax.] New beer, either unfermented, or in the act of fermentation. *Bacon.*

*To* WORTH, or WURTH, wûr*th. v. a.* To betide; to happen to. This word was formerly common in conjunction with *wo;* as, *wo worth thee,* i. e. *wo be to thee. Spenser.*

WORTH, in the termination of the names of places, comes from poph, a court or farm, or poprıȝ, a street or road. *Gibson.*

WORTH §. wûr*th.* 165, 467. *n. s.* [peopð, Sax.] Price; value. *Hooker.* Excellence; virtue. *Sidney.* Importance; valuable quality. *Hooker.*

WORTH, wûr*th. a.* Equal in price to; equal in value to. *Shak.* Deserving of, either in a good or bad sense. Equal in possessions to. *Shakspeare.*

WO'RTHILY, wûr'-thè-lè. *ad.* Suitably; not below the rate of. *Ray.* Deservedly; according to merit. *Milton.* Justly; not without cause. *Hooker.*

WO'RTHINESS, wûr'-thè-nês. *n. s.* Desert; merit. *Hooker.* Excellence; dignity; virtue. *Sidney.* State of being worthy; quality of deserving. *Sidney.*

WO'RTHLESS. wûr*th*'-lês. *a.* Having no virtues, dignity, or excellence. *Shak.* Having no value. *Prior.*

WO'RTHLESSNESS, wûr*th*'-lês-nês. *n. s.* Want of excellence; want of dignity; want of value. *More.*

WO'RTHY, wûr'-thè. *a.* Deserving; such as merits. *Sidney.* Valuable; noble; illustrious; having excellence or dignity. *Hooker.* Having worth; having virtue. *Shak.* Not good: a term of ironical commendation. *Dryden.* Suitable for any quality, good or bad; equal in value; equal in dignity. *Milton.* Suitable to any thing bad. *Shakspeare.* Deserving of ill. *Deut.* xxv.

WO'RTHY, wûr'-thè. *n. s.* A man laudable for any eminent quality, particularly for valour. *Brown.*

*To* WO'RTHY, wûr'-thè. *v. a.* To render worthy; to aggrandize; to exalt. *Shakspeare. Ob. J.*

*To* WOT. wŏt. } *v. n.* [pat, from pitan, Sax.,
*To* WOTE*, wŏte. } whence *weet,* of which the preterit was *wot.*] To know; to be aware. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

☞ Mr. Elphinston is singular in pronouncing this word [*wot*] so as to rhyme it with *hut*: Mr. Sheridan. Mr Scott, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Smith, rhyme it with *not. W.*

WOULD, wûd. 320. The preterit of *will.* It is generally used as an auxiliary verb with an infinitive, to which it gives the force of the subjunctive mood. *Ray.* Was or am resolved; I wish or wished to I am or was willing. *Sidney.* It is a familiar term for *wish to do,* or *to have. Shak.* Should wish *Waller.* It is used in old authors for *should. Bacon* It has the signification of I wish, or I pray. *Shak.*

WOU'LDING, wûd'-ĭng. *n. s.* Motion of desire; disposition to any thing; propension; inclination; incipient purpose. *Hammond.*

WOUND §. wôônd, or wôûnd. 315. [wôûnd, or wôônd, *Jones;* wôônd, *Fulton and Knight.*] *n. s.* [pund, Sax.; *wonde,* Dutch; *wunda,* M. Goth.] A hurt given by violence. *Shakspeare.*

☞ The first pronunciation of this word, though generally received among the polite world, is certainly a capricious novelty: a novelty either generated by false criticism, to distinguish it from the preterit of the verb to *wind,* of which there was not the least danger of interference. (see BOWL:) or more probably from an affectation of the French sound of this diphthong, which, as in *pour,* and some other words, we find of late to have prevailed. The stage is in possession of this sound, and what Swift observes of newspapers, with respect to the introduction of new and fantastical words, may be applied to the stage, with respect to new and fantastical modes of pronunciation. (See SIGH.) That the other pronunciation was the established sound of this word, appears from the poets, who rhyme it with *bound, found, ground,* and *around;* and it is still so among the great bulk of speakers, who learn this sound at school, and are obliged to unlearn it again when they come into the conversation of the polite world. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Elphinston, adopt the first sound of this word: but Dr. Kenrick and W. Johnston the second: Mr. Perry gives both, but prefers the first: and though Mr. Smith, in his vocabulary, has classed it with *sound* and *found,* he says *wound* is the common pronunciation. I am, however, of Mr. Nares' opinion, who says this pronunciation ought to be entirely banished. But where is the man bold enough to risk the imputation of vulgarity by such an expulsion? *W.*

*To* WOUND, wôônd, or wôûnd. *v. a.* To hurt by violence. *Deut.* xxxii.

WOUND, wôûnd. The preterit and part. pass. of *wind. Chapman.*

WOU'NDER, wôônd'-ûr, or wôûnd'-ûr. *n. s.* One that wounds.

WOU'NDLESS. wôônd'-lês. *a.* Exempt from wounds. *Spenser.*

WOU'NDWORT, wôônd'-wûrt. *n. s.* A plant *Miller.*

WOU'NDY. *a.* Excessive: a low, bad word *L'Estrange.*

WOVE, wôve. The preterit and part. pass. of *weave Milton.*

WO'VEN, wô'-vn. 103. The part. pass. of *weave Shakspeare.*

WOX, wŏks. } The preterit of *wax.* Became
WOXE, wŏks. } *Spenser. Ob. J.*

WO'XEN, wŏk'-sn. The participle of *To wax Spenser. Ob. J.*

WRACK §, răk. *n. s.* [*wrack,* Dutch; pnæcce, Sax. See WRECK.] Destruction of a ship by winds or rocks. *Dryden.* Ruin; destruction. *Sidney.*

*To* WRACK, răk. 474. *v. a.* To destroy in the water; to wreck. It seems in Milton to mean *to rack,* to shake. *Milton.* To torture; to torment: commonly written *rack. Cowley.*

WRA'CKFUL*, răk'-fûl. *a.* Ruinous; destructive. *Drayton.*

WRAITH*, *răth. n. s.* [perhaps a corruption of *swarth* or *swairth.*] The apparition of a person

about to die, as pretended in parts of the north. *Grose.*

*To* WRA'NGLE §, rång'-gl. 405. *v. n.* [*wrang, wrangen,* Teut.] To dispute peevishly; to quarrel perversely; to altercate; to squabble. *Shakspeare.*

WRA'NGLE, rång'-gl. *n. s.* A quarrel; a perverse dispute. *Swift.*

WRA'NGLER, rång'-gl-ûr. *n. s.* A perverse, peevish, disputative man. *Shakspeare.*

*To* WRAP, råp. 474. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *wrapped* or *wrapt.* [*wraffla,* Dan.] To roll together; to complicate. *St. John,* xx. To involve; to cover with something rolled or thrown round. *Dryden.* To comprise; to contain. *Addison.*—*To wrap up.* To involve totally. *Shak.* [often corruptly written for *rap* or *rape,* from *rapio,* Lat.] To snatch up miraculously. *Locke.* To transport; to put in ecstasy: for *rapt. Cowley.*

☞ This word is often pronounced *rop,* rhyming with *top,* even by speakers much above the vulgar. They have a confused idea, that a preceding *w* makes the *a* broad, and do not attend to the intervening *r,* which bears the power of the *w,* and necessarily preserves the *a* in its short Italian sound. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Smith, pronounce it as I have done. *W.*

WRA'PPER, råp'-pûr. 98. *n. s.* One that wraps. That in which any thing is wrapped. *Addison.*

WRA'PPING*, råp'-pĭng. *n. s.* That in which any thing is wrapped. *Bp. Rainbow.*

WRATH §, rŏth, or râth. 474. [râth, *Jones, Fulton and Knight.*] *n. s.* [ꝑnað, Sax.] Anger; fury; rage 2 *Cor.* xii.

☞ The first pronunciation of this word is by far the more usual, but the last is more analogical. The *w* has no power over the *a,* for the same reason as in the preceding word. A want of attending to this, and, perhaps, confounding this word with the obsolete adjectives *wroth,* are the reasons of the present currency of this erroneous pronunciation. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Smith, adopt the first sound; and Mr. Perry alone the last; but, in a case where analogy is so clear, his authority ought, in my opinion, to outweigh them all. *W.*

WRA'THFUL, rŏth'-fûl, or râth'-fûl. *a.* Angry; furious; raging. *Spenser.*

WRA'THFULLY, rŏth'-fûl-lè, or râth'-fûl-lè. *ad.* Furiously; passionately. *Shakspeare.*

WRA'THLESS, rŏth'-lĕs, or râth'-lĕs. *a.* Free from anger. *Waller.*

*To* WRAWL*, râwl. *v. n.* To cry as a cat. *Spenser.*

*To* WREAK §, rèke. *v. a.* old preterit and part pass. *wroke* and *wroken;* now *wreaked.* [ꝑnæcan, Sax.; *wrecken,* Dutch; *recken,* Germ.] To revenge. *Spenser.* To execute any violent design. *Milton.* It is corruptly written for *reck,* to heed; to care. *Shakspeare.*

☞ The diphthong in this word has the sound I have given it, in Sheridan, Scott, W. Johnston, Dr. Kenrick, Perry, Smith, and Barclay. *W.*

WREAK, rèke. 474. *n. s.* Revenge; vengeance. *Spenser.* Passion; furious fit. *Titus Andronicus. Ob. J.*

WRE'AKFUL, rèke'-fûl. *a.* Revengeful; angry: not in use. *Shakspeare.*

WREATH §, *rèth,* or rèthe. 467. *n. s.* [ꝑneoð, Sax.] Any thing curled or twisted. *Bacon.* A garland; a chaplet. *Shakspeare.*

☞ I have placed what I think the best usual mode of pronouncing this word first, because I think it so much more agreeable to analogy than the second. Nouns and verbs spelled alike, and ending with a hissing consonant, seem, throughout the whole language, to be distinguished from each other by the former giving the sharp, and the latter the flat sound to the consonant. See *Principles,* No. 437, 467, 499. *W.*

*To* WREATH, rèthe. *v. a.* pret. *wreathed;* part. pass. *wreathed, wreathen,* [ꝑnĭðan, Sax.] To curl; to twist; to convolve. *Shak.* Used for *to writhe. Gay.* To interweave; to entwine one in another. *Exod.* xxviii. To encircle, as a garland. *Prior.* To encircle as with a garland; to dress in a garland. *Dryden.*

*To* WREATH, rèthe. *v. n.* To be interwoven; to be intertwined. *Dryden.*

WRE'ATHY, rè'-thè. *a.* Spiral; curled; twisted *Brown.* Covered with a wreath. *Dryden.*

WRECK §, rĕk. 474. [See SHIPWRECK.] *n s* [ꝑnæcce, Sax.; *wracke,* Dutch.] Destruction by being driven on rocks or shallows at sea; destruction by sea. *Spenser.* Dissolution by violence *Milton.* Ruin; destruction. *Shak.* The thing wrecked: as, The ship was considered as a *wreck. Shak.* Dead, undigested stems of grasses and weeds in a ploughed land. *Grose.*

☞ Mr. Sheridan alone has given the sound of *a* to the *e* in this word; Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Smith, pronounce it as I have done. *W.*

*To* WRECK, rêk. *v. a.* To destroy by dashing on rocks or sands. *Spenser.* To ruin. *Daniel.* Used for *wreak,* in its different senses of *revenge* and *execute. Shakspeare.*

*To* WRECK, rêk. *v. n.* To suffer wreck. *Milton.*

WRE'CKFUL*, rĕk'-fûl. *a.* Causing wreck. *Spenser.*

WREN, rĕn. 474. *n. s.* [ꝑnenna, Sax.] A small bird. *Brown.*

*To* WRENCH §, rĕnsh. *v. a.* [ꝑnĭncan, Sax.; *wrengen,* Dutch; *raunch,* old Engl.] To pull by violence; to wrest; to force. *Shak.* To sprain; to distort. *Shakspeare.*

WRENCH, rĕnsh. 474. *n. s.* A violent pull or twist. A sprain. *Locke. Wrenches,* in Chaucer, signifies means, sleights, subtilties. *Bacon.*

*To* WREST §, rĕst. *v. a.* [ꝑnæſtan, Sax.] To twist by violence; to extort by writhing or force. *Ascham.* To distort; to writhe; to force. *Hooker.* To wind; to screw: applied to the turning of instruments. *Skelton.*

WREST, rĕst. 474. *n. s.* Distortion; violence. *Hooker.* an active or moving power. *Spenser.* An instrument to tune. *Laneham.*

WRE'STER, rĕs'-tûr. *n. s.* One who wrests; one who uses a wrest. *Skelton.*

*To* WRE'STLE §, rĕs'-sl. 472. *v. n.* To contend who shall throw the other down. *Shak.* To struggle; to contend. *Clarendon.*

*To* WRE'STLE*, rĕs'-sl. *v. a.* To overcome in wrestling. *Spenser.*

WRE'STLER, rĕs'-lûr. 98. *n. s.* One who wrestles; one who professes the athletick art. *Denham.* One who contends in wrestling. *Waller.*

WRETCH §, rĕtsh. *n. s.* [ꝑnecca, ꝑnæc. Sax.] A miserable mortal. *Shak.* A worthless, sorry creature. *Sidney.* It is used by way of slight, or ironical pity, or contempt. *Drayton.* It is sometimes a word of tenderness, as we now say *poor thing. Sidney.*

WRE'TCHED, rĕtsh'-ĕd. 366. *a.* Miserable; unhappy. *Hooker.* Calamitous; afflictive. Sorry; pitiful; paltry; worthless. *Hooker.* Despicable; hatefully contemptible. *Sidney.*

WRE'TCHEDLY, rĕtsh'-ĕd-lè. *ad.* Miserably; unhappily. *Clarendon.* Meanly; despicably. *South.*

WRE'TCHEDNESS, rĕtsh'-ĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* Misery; unhappiness; afflicted state. *Sidney.* Pitifulness; despicableness.

WRE'TCHLESS, rĕtsh'-lĕs. *a.* [for *reckless.*] Careless; mindless; heedless. *Hammond.*

WRE'TCHLESSNESS, rĕtsh'-lĕs-nĕs. *n. s.* Carelessness. 39 *Art. of Rel.*

*To* WRIG*, rĭg. *v. a.* To move to and fro; to rub to shake; to put into quick motion. *Skelton.*

*To* WRI'GGLE §, rĭg'-gl. 405. *v. n.* [ꝑnĭgan, Sax.; *ruggelen,* Dutch.] To move to and fro with short motions. *Tusser.*

*To* WRI'GGLE, rĭg'-gl. 474. *v. a.* To put in a quick reciprocating motion; to introduce by shifting motion. *Hudibras.*

WRI'GGLE, rĭg'-gl. *a.* Pliant; flexible; moving to and fro. *Spenser.*

WRIGHT, rite. 293, 474. *n. s.* [ꝑnihta, ꝑÿnhta, Sax.] A workman; an artificer; a maker; a manufacturer. *Chapman.*

*To* WRING §, rĭng. *v. a.* preter. and part. pass.

*wringed* and *wrung*. [ꝑɒɪnʒan, Sax.] To twist; to turn round with violence. *Lev.* i. To force by contortion. *Judges*, vi. To squeeze; to press. *Shak.* To writhe. *Shak.* To pinch. *Bacon.* To force by violence; to extort. *Shak.* To harass; to distress; to torture. *Shak.* To distort; to turn to a wrong purpose. *Ascham.* To persecute with extortion. *Hayward.*

*To* WRING, rĭng. 474. *v. n.* To writhe with anguish. *Shakspeare.*

WRING*, rĭng. *n. s.* Action of anguish. *Bp. Hall.*

WRI'NGER, rĭng'-ŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who squeezes the water out of clothes. *Shakspeare.*

WRI'NKLE §, rĭngk'-kl. 405. *n. s.* [ꝑɒɪncle, Sax.; *wrinkel*, Dutch.] Corrugation or furrow of the skin or the face. *Shak.* Rumple of cloth. Any roughness.

*To* WRI'NKLE, rĭngk'-kl. *v. a.* [ꝑɒɪncłɑn, Sax.] To corrugate; to contract into furrows. *Shak.* To make rough or uneven. *Milton.*

WRIST §, rĭst. 474. *n. s.* [ꝑẏꝛꝛ, Sax.] The joint by which the hand is joined to the arm. *Brown.*

WRI'STBAND, rĭst'-bănd. *n. s.* The fastening of the shirt at the hand. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

WRIT, rĭt. 474. *n. s.* Any thing written; scripture: this sense is now chiefly used in speaking of the Bible. *Hooker.* A judicial process, by which any one is summoned as an offender. *Prior.* A legal instrument. *Shakspeare.*

WRIT, rĭt. The preterit of *write*. *Prior.*

WRI'TATIVE, rī'-tă-tĭv. *a.* Disposed to write. *Pope.*

*To* WRITE §, rīte. *v. a.* pret. *writ*, or *wrote*; part. pass. *written*, *writ*, or *wrote*. [ꝑɒɪtan, ɑꝑꝑɪtan, Sax.; *rita*, Icel.; *writs*, Goth.] To express by means of letters. *Shak.* To engrave; to impress. *Locke.* To produce as an author. *Granville.* To tell by letter. *Prior.*

*To* WRITE, rĭte. 474. *v. n.* To perform the act of writing. *Shak.* To play the author. *Shak.* To tell in books. *Shak.* To send letters. 1 *Esdr.* To call one's self; to be entitled; to use the style of. *Ayliffe.* To compose; to form compositions. *Waller.*

WRI'TER, rī'-tŭr. 98. *n. s.* One who practises the art of writing. An author. *Bacon.*

*To* WRITHE §, rĭTHE. 467. *v. a.* [ꝑɒɪðan, Sax.] To distort; to deform with distortion. *Shak.* To twist with violence. *Milton.* To wrest; to force by violence; to torture; to distort. *Hooker.* To twist. *Dryden.*

*To* WRITHE, rĭTHE. *v. n.* To be convolved with agony or torture. *Addison.*

*To* WRI'THLE, rĭTH'-THl. *v. a.* [from *writhe*.] To wrinkle; to corrugate. *P. Fletcher. Ob. J.*

WRI'TING, rī'-tĭng. 410. *n. s.* A legal instrument: as, the *writings* of an estate. *Seller.* A composure; a book. *Hooker.* A written paper of any kind. *Shakspeare.*

WRI'TINGMASTER, rī'-tĭng-mă'-stŭr. *n. s.* One who teaches to write. *Dryden.*

WRI'TTEN, rĭt'-tn. 103. The participle passive of *write*. *Holder.*

WRI'ZZLED*, rĭz'-zld. *a.* [perhaps a corruption of *writhle*.] Wrinkled. *Spenser.*

WRO'KEN, rō'-kn. The part. pass. of *To wreak*. *Spenser.*

WRONG §, rŏng. *n. s.* [ꝑɒnʒ, Sax.] An injury; a designed or known detriment; not right; not justice. *Sidney.* Errour; not right; not truth. *Ros common.*

WRONG, rŏng. 474. *a.* Not morally right; not just; not agreeable to propriety or truth; not true. *Sidney.* Not physically right; unfit; unsuitable. *Richardson.* Acting improperly. *Young.*

WRONG, rŏng. *ad.* Not rightly; amiss. *Eccl.* iv.

*To* WRONG, rŏng. *v. a.* To injure; to use unjustly, either by doing injury, or imputing evil without justice. *Hooker.*

WRONGDO'ER, rŏng'-dōō-ŭr. *n. s.* An injurious person. *Sidney.*

WRO'NGER, rŏng'-ŭr. 98, 409. *n. s.* He that injures; he that does wrong. *Ralcigh.*

WRO'NGFUL, rŏng'-fŭl. *a.* Injurious; unjust. *Bp. Taylor.*

WRO'NGFULLY, rŏng'-fŭl-è. *ad.* Unjustly. *Sidney.*

WRO'NGHEAD, rŏng'-hĕd. } *a.* [*wrong* and
WRONGHE'ADED, rŏng-hĕd'-ĕd. } *head*.] Having a perverse understanding. *Pope.*

WRO'NGLESSLY, rŏng'-lĕs-lè. *ad.* Without injury to any. *Sidney.*

WRO'NGLY, rŏng'-lè. *ad.* Unjustly; amiss. *Shak.*

WRO'NGNESS*, rŏng'-nĕs. *n. s.* Wrong disposition. *Butler.*

WROTE, rōte. pret. and part. of *write*. *Written* is now generally used for the participle. *South.*

WRO'TH, rŏth. *a.* [ꝑɒæð, Sax.] Angry. *Gen.* iv.

WROUGHT, rawt. 319, 393. [ꝑɒhtɒ, Sax. The pret. and part. pass. as it seems, of *work*.] Effected; performed. *St. Matt.* xxvi. Influenced; prevailed on. *Shak.* Produced; caused. *Milton.* Worked; laboured. *Bar.* iii. Gained; attained. *Shak.* Operated. *Milton.* Used in labour. *Deut.* xxi. Worked; driven. *Bacon.* Actuated. *Dryden.* Manufactured. *Raleigh.* Formed. 2 *Cor.* v. Excited by degrees; produced by degrees. *Chapman.* Guided; managed. *Milton.* Agitated; disturbed. *Shakspeare.*

WRUNG, rŭng. The pret. and part. passive of *wring*. *Chapman.*

WRY §, rī. 474. *a.* [from *writhe*.] Crooked; deviating from the right direction. *Sidney.* Distorted *Arbuthnot.* Wrung; perverted; wrested. *Atterbury.*

*To* WRY, rī. *v. n.* To be contorted and writhed; to deviate from the right direction. *Shakspeare.*

*To* WRY, rī. *v. a.* To make to deviate; to distort. *Robinson.*

WRY'NECK, rī'-nĕk. *n. s.* A bird. *Rev. G. White.*

WRY'NESS*, rī'-nĕs. *n. s.* State of being wry; deviation from the right way. *W. Mountague.*



X Is a letter, which, though found in Saxon words, begins no word in the English language. *Dr. Johnson.*—An attempt has lately been made to introduce, from the French, the last of three or four words [those marked thus *] : two seem to have been once received; and the sea term is yet in use. *Todd.*

☞ It may be observed, that in words from the Greek, where *x* is initial, it is always pronounced like *z*. For the true pronunciation of this letter, when medial or final in English words, see *Principles*, No. 476. *W.*

X*. The numeral letter for ten.

XE'BEC*, zè'-bĕk. *n. s.* [a sea term.] A small three-masted vessel, navigated in the Mediterranean. *Chambers.*

XENO'DOCHY*, zè-nŏd'-ō-kè. *n. s.* [*ξενοδοχία*.] Reception of strangers; hospitality. *Cockeram.*

XEROCOLLYRIUM†, zè-rō-kŏl-lĭr'-rè-ŭm. *n. s.* A dry plaster for sore eyes.

XERODES†, zè-rō'-dēz. *n. s.* Any tumour attended with dryness.

XEROMIRUM†, zĕr-ō-mī'-rŭm. 503. *n. s.* A drying ointment.

XERO'PHAGY*, zè-rŏf'-ă-jè. 518. *n. s.* [*xerophagie*, Fr.; *ξηρὸς* and *φάγω*, Gr.] Dry food; subsistence on dry victuals. *Christian Antiq. Ind. Hæret.*

XEROPHTHALMY†, zè-rŏp'-*th*ăl-mè. *n. s.* A dry, red soreness or itching in the eyes, without any dropping or swelling.

XEROTES †, zē-rō′-tēz. 503. *n. s.* A dry habit or disposition of body.

XIPHIAS †, zĭf′-ē-ăs. *n. s.* The sword fish; also a comet shaped like a sword.

XIPHOIDES †, zē-fŏē′-dēz. *n. s.* The pointed, sword-like cartilage or gristle of the breast bone.

XYLOBALSAMUM †, zĭl-lō-bâl′-sâ-mŭm. *n. s.* The wood of the balsam-tree.

XYLO′GRAPHY*, zĭl-ŏg′-rā-fē. *n. s.* [ξύλον and γράφω.] The art of engraving on wood.

XYSTER †, zĭs′-tŭr. *n. s.* A surgeon's instrument to scrape and shave bones with.

## YEA

Y At the beginning of words, is commonly taken, though perhaps erroneously, for a consonant; at the end, and when it follows a consonant, it is a vowel, and has the sound of *i*. It is used at the end of words, and whenever two *i i's* would come together; and in words derived from the Greek, to express the *u*. *Y* was much used by the Saxons, where *y* is found for *i* in the old English writers. *Y* is, in old English, sometimes prefixed as an increasing syllable to preterits and passive participles of verbs. It seems borrowed from ȝe, the Saxon *augmentum* of the preterit. 180, 482.

YACHT, yŏt. 356. *n. s.* [a Dutch word.] A small ship for carrying passengers. *Cook's Voyage.*

☞ This word is pronounced as I have marked it by Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Smith; Dr. Kenrick pronounces it *yat*, rhyming it with *hat*; and Mr. Barclay *yaut*, rhyming with *nought*. *W.*

YAM*, yăm. *n. s.* A root that grows in America and the South Sea islands. *Cook's Voyage.*

*To* YAP*, yăp. *v. n.* [a contraction of *yelp.*] To bark. *L'Estrange.*

YARD, yârd. 78. *n. s.* [ȝeapd, Sax.] Enclosed ground adjoining to a house. *Brown.* [ȝeapd, Sax.] A measure of three feet. *Bacon.* The supports of the sails. *Dryden.*

YA′RDLAND*, yârd′-lând. *n. s.* [*yard* and *land.*] A quantity of land, various, according to the place: as, at Wimbledon in Surrey it is but fifteen acres; in other counties, twenty; in some, twenty-four; in some, thirty; and in others, forty acres. *Cowel.*

YA′RDWAND, yârd′-wŏnd. *n. s.* A measure of a yard. *Collier.*

YARE, yâre. *a.* [ȝearpe, Sax.] Ready; dexterous; nimble; eager. *Shakspeare.*

YA′RELY, yâre′-lè. *ad.* Dexterously; skilfully. *Shak.*

*To* YARK*. See *To* YERK.

YARN, yârn. 78. *n. s.* [ȝearn, Sax.] Spun wool; woollen thread. *Shakspeare.*

*To* YARR, yâr. *v. n.* [from the sound.] To growl, or snarl like a dog. *Ainsworth.*

YA′RROW, yăr′-rō. 81. *n. s.* A plant. *Drayton.*

YATE*. *n. s.* [ȝeat, Sax.] Still our northern word for *gate*; pronounced *yet*, or *yat*. *Spenser.*

YAW*, yâw. *n. s.* The unsteady motion which a ship makes in a great swell, when, in steering, she inclines to the right or left of her course. *Gifford.*

YAWL, or YAUL*, yâwl. 219. *n. s.* A little vessel belonging to a ship, for convenience of passing to and from it. *Drummond.*

*To* YAWL*, yâwl. *v. n.* See *To* YELL. To cry out. *Fairfax.*

*To* YAWN §, yâwn. 219. *v. n.* [ȝeonan, Sax.] To gape; to oscitate; to have the mouth opened involuntarily by fumes, as in sleepiness. *Shak.* To open wide. *Shak.* To express desire by yawning. *Hooker.*

YAWN, yâwn. *n. s.* Oscitation. *Pope.* Gape; hiatus. *Addison.*

YA′WNING, yâwn′-ĭng. 410. *a.* Sleepy; slumbering. *Shakspeare.*

YCLA′D, ē-klăd′. part. for *clad.* Clothed. *Shak.*

YCLE′PED, ē-klĕpt′. [clepan, Sax.] Called; termed; named. *Milton.*

YDRA′D, ē-drăd′. part. pass. of *To dread.* *Spenser.*

YE, yē. The nominative plural of *thou.*

YEA, yē. 227. [yà, *Jones*; yà or yè, *Fulton and Knight.*] *ad.* [ea, or ȝea, Sax.] Yes. A particle of affirmation: meaning, It is so, or, Is it so? *Gen.* iii. A particle by which the sense is intended or enforced: not only so, but more than so. *Shak.*

## YEL

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Fry, pronounce this word so as to rhyme with *nay, pay*, &c. But Steele or Brightland, Dr. Jones who wrote *The New Art of Spelling* in Queen Anne's time, Dr. Kenrick and Mr. Perry, pronounce it like the pronoun *ye*. Though so many are against me, I do not hesitate to pronounce the latter mode the best; first, as it is more agreeable to the general sound of the diphthong; next, as it is more related to its familiar substitute *yes*; and, lastly, unless my memory greatly fails me, because it is always so pronounced when contrasted with *nay*; as in that precept of the Gospel, "Let your communication be *yea, yea*, and *nay, nay*." *W.*

*To* YEAD, or YEDE, yēd. *v. n.* preterit *yode.* [ȝeoð, Sax.] To go; to march. *Spenser. Ob. J.*

*To* YEAN, yēne. 227. *v. n.* [ȝeanian, Sax.] To bring young. *Dryden.*

YE′ANED*, yēnd. *part. a.* Brought forth as a lamb. *Fletcher.*

YE′ANLING, yēne′-lĭng. 410. *n. s.* The young of sheep. *Shakspeare.*

YEAR §, yēre. 227. *n. s.* [ȝeap, Sax.] Twelve months, or three hundred sixty-five days. *Watts.* It is often used plurally, without a plural termination. *Shak.* [In the plural.] Old age. *Bacon.*

YE′ARED*, yērd. *a.* Containing years; numbering years. *B. Jonson.*

YE′ARBOOK*, yēre′-bo͝ok. *n. s.* Law reports published *annually*. *Blackstone.*

YE′ARLING, yēre′-lĭng. 410. *a.* Being a year old. *Pope.*

YE′ARLY, yēre′-lè. *a.* Annual; happening every year; lasting a year. *Shakspeare.*

YE′ARLY, yēre′-lè. *ad.* Annually; once a year. *Dryden.*

*To* YEARN §, yērn. 234. *v. n.* [ȝyrnan, ȝeornian, Sax.] To feel great internal uneasiness: it implies tenderness or pity. *Spenser.*

*To* YEARN, yērn. *v. a.* To grieve; to vex. *Shak.*

YE′ARNFUL*, yērn′-fŭl. *a.* Mournful. *Damon and Pythias. Ob. T.*

YE′ARNING*, yērn′-ĭng. *n. s.* Act or state of being moved with pity or tenderness. *Calamy.*

YEAST. See YEST.

YELK, yĕlk. *n. s.* [ȝealepe, Sax.] The yellow part of the egg: commonly pronounced and often written *yolk*. *Bacon.*

☞ It is commonly pronounced, says Johnson, and often written, *yolk*. To which we may add, that, when the word is so written, the *l* is silent, and the word pronounced *yoke*. But Johnson seems justly to have preferred the former mode of writing and pronouncing this word, as more agreeable both to etymology and the best usage. *W.*

*To* YELL §, yĕll. *v. n.* [ȝyllan, Sax.; *yla*, Su. Goth. and Icel.; ὐλαω, Gr.; *ululo*, Lat.] To cry out with horrour and agony. *Spenser.*

*To* YELL*, yĕll. *v. a.* To utter with a yell. *Shak.*

YELL, yĕll. *n. s.* A cry of horrour. *Shakspeare.*

YE′LLOW §, yĕl′-lō. *a.* [ȝealep, Sax.] Being of a bright, glaring colour, as gold. *Milton.*

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Dr. Jones, and Mr. Fry, pronounce this word as if written *yallow*, rhyming with *tallow*. But Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Perry, preserve the *e* in its pure sound, and rhyme the word with *mellow*. The latter mode is, in my opinion, clearly the best, both as more agreeable to analogy, and the best usage; for I am much deceived if the former pronunciation do not border closely on the vulgar. *W.*

YE'LLOW*, yĕl'-lò. *n. s.* Yellow colour. *Newton.*

*To* YE'LLOW*, yĕl'-lò. *v. a.* To render yellow. *Shakspeare.*

*To* YE'LLOW*, yĕl'-lò. *v. n.* To grow yellow. *Dyer.*

YE'LLOWBOY, yĕl'-lò-bŏe. *n. s.* A gold coin: a very low word. *Arbuthnot.*

YE'LLOWGOLDS*, yĕl'-lò-gōldz. *n. s.* A flower. *B. Jonson.*

YE'LLOWHAMMER, yĕl'-lò-hăm-mûr. *n. s.* A bird.

YE'LLOWISH, yĕl'-lò-ĭsh. *a.* Approaching to yellow. *Woodward.*

YE'LLOWISHNESS, yĕl'-lò-ĭsh-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of approaching to yellow. *Boyle.*

YE'LLOWNESS, yĕl'-lò-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of being yellow. *Bacon.* Jealousy. *Shakspeare.*

YE'LLOWS, yĕl'-lōze. *n. s.* A disease in horses. *Farrier's Dict.*

*To* YELP, yĕlp. *v. n.* [ȝealpan, Sax.] To bark as a beagle-hound after his prey. *Fulke.*

YEO'MAN §, yō'-măn. 260. *n. s.* [*gumr*, Goth.; ȝuma, Sax.] A man of a small estate in land; a farmer; gentleman farmer. *Locke.* A kind of title given to soldiers; whence we have still *yeomen* of the guard. *Spenser.* It was probably a freeholder not advanced to the rank of a gentleman. *Shak.* It seems to have had likewise the notion of a gentleman servant. *Spenser.*

☞ Junius gives us a great variety of derivations of this word, but seems most to approve of that from *gaeman* in the old Frisick, signifying a countryman or villager; and this word is derived farther by Junius from the Greek γαῖα, γαῖη, γῆ, which, he tells us, does not only signify the earth in general, but any great portion of land. Skinner says it may be derived from the Anglo-Saxon *gemæne*, or the Teutonick *gemein*, a common man, or one of the commonalty; or from *eowman*, a shepherd; from *goodman*, an appellation given to inferiour people; from *gemana*, a companion; from *geongman*, a young man; from *jeman*, an ordinary man, or any body, like the Spanish *hidalgo*; but he prefers its derivation from the Anglo-Saxon *guma*, a painful or laborious man.

But, however widely etymologists are divided in the derivation of this word, orthoëpists are not less different in their pronunciation of it. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Coote, (author of the Elements of Grammar,) Steele's Grammar, (published in Queen Anne's time,) Mr. Barclay, Mr. Smith, and Buchanan, pronounce it with the diphthong short, as if written *yĕmman*; Dr. Kenrick pronounces it as if written *yūmman*; Mr. Elphinston (who quotes Langham, the famous reformer of orthography in Queen Elizabeth's time, for the same pronunciation) sounds the *eo* like *ee*; and Dr. Jones, the author of *The New Art of Spelling*, in Queen Anne's time, pronounces it in the same manner. To which we may add Ben Jonson, who says, that *yeoman*, *people*, and *jeopardy*, were truer written *yéman*, *péple*, *jépardy*. But W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, Entick, and Fry, [also Jones, Fulton and Knight,] pronounce the *eo* like long open *o*, as if written *yōman*: and this last appears to me to be the most received pronunciation. It is that which we constantly hear applied to the king's body guard, and it is that which has always been the pronunciation on the stage; an authority which, in this case, may not, perhaps, improperly be called the best echo of the publick voice. I well remember hearing Mr. Garrick pronounce the word in this manner, in a speech in King Lear: "Tell me, fellow, is a madman a gentleman, or a *yōman*?" *W.*

YEO'MANLY*, yō'-măn-lè. *a.* Of or belonging to a yeoman. *B. Jonson.*

YEO'MANRY, yō'-măn-rè. 260. *n. s.* The collective body of yeomen. *Bacon.*

*To* YERK §, yĕrk. *v. a.* [probably of the same as *jerk*.] To throw out or move with a spring. A leaping horse is said to *yerk*, when he flings and kicks with his whole hind quarters. *Farrier's Dict.* To lash; to strike; to beat. *Spenser.*

*To* YERK*, yĕrk. *v. n.* To move as with jerks. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

YERK, yĕrk. *n. s.* A quick motion.

*To* YERN, yĕrn. *v. a.* See YEARN.

YES, yĕs. 101. *ad.* [ȝire, Sax.] A term of affirmation; the affirmative particle opposed to *no*. *More.* It is a word of enforcement: even so; not only so, but more. *Bacon.*

☞ This word is worn into a somewhat slenderer sound than what is authorized by the orthography; but *e* and *i* are frequently interchangeable, and few changes can be better established than this. W. Johnston and Mr. Perry are the only orthoëpists, who give the sound of the vowels, that do not mark this change; but Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, Mr. Smith, and Dr. Jones, in his *New Art of Spelling*, confirm this change, and rhyme it with *hiss*, *miss*, *bliss*, &c.—See BEEN and DESPATCH. *W.*

YEST §, yĕst. *n. s.* [ȝeyt, Sax.] The foam, spume or flower of beer in fermentation; barm. *Hudibras.* The spume on troubled water; foam; froth. *Shakspeare.*

☞ Dr. Johnson has very properly spelled this word *yest*, from the Saxon *gest*, and not *yeast*, as we sometimes see it; and this spelling decides its pronunciation. Dr. Jones spells it *yeast*, and gives the diphthong its long sound; Mr. Nares pronounces the word in the same manner, but spells it *yest*; Dr. Kenrick spells it *yest*, but rhymes it with *mist*; Mr. Barclay pronounces it *yeest*; Mr. Perry writes it *yēast* and *yēst*; but Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Smith, write it as Dr. Johnson has done, and pronounce it as I have done; and, I think, not only more agreeable to analogy, which forbids us to pronounce the *e* long, when followed by *st* in the same syllable, (see LEST;) but, if I mistake not, more consonant to polite usage. The vulgar do not only pronounce the diphthong long, but sink the *y*, and reduce the word to *east*. *W.*

YE'STER §, yĕs'-tûr. *a.* [ȝeyrepn, ȝeyrnan, Sax.; *hesternus*, Lat.; *hestern*, old Engl.] Being next before the present day. It is not often used but in composition with another word, as *day* or *night*. *Dryden.*

YE'STERDAY, yĕs'-tûr-dà. *n. s.* [ȝeyrnanðæȝ, Sax.] The day last past; the day next before to-day. *Job*, viii.

☞ Though *yes*, from its continual use, is allowably worn into the somewhat easier sound of *yis*, there is no reason why *yesterday* should adopt the same change, and, though I cannot pronounce this change vulgar, since Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Scott, have adopted it, I do not hesitate to pronounce the regular sound, given by W. Johnston, as the more correct and agreeable to the best usage. *W.*

YE'STERDAY, yĕs'-tûr-dà. *ad.* On the day last past. *Bacon.*

YE'STERNIGHT, yĕs'-tûr-nīte. *n. s.* The night before this night.

YE'STERNIGHT, yĕs'-tûr-nīte. *ad.* On the night last past. *Shakspeare.*

YE'STY, yĕs'-tè. *a.* [ȳrȝ, Sax.] Frothy; spumy foamy. *Shakspeare.*

YET, yĕt. *conjunct.* [ȝȳt, ȝet, ȝeta, Sax.] Nevertheless; notwithstanding; however. *Daniel.*

☞ The *e* in this word is frequently changed by incorrect speakers into *i*; but, though this change is agreeable to the best and most established usage in the word *yes*, in *yet* it is the mark of incorrectness and vulgarity.

Dr. Kenrick is the only orthoëpist who gives any countenance to this incorrectness, by admitting it as a second pronunciation; but Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Smith, give the regular sound only. *W.*

YET §, yĕt. *ad.* Beside; over and above. *Atterbury* Still; the state still remaining the same. *Addison* Once again. *Pope.* At this time; so soon; hither to: with a negative before it. *Bacon.* At least; at all. *Baker.* It denotes continuance and extension, greater or smaller: as, a little longer, *yet* a little longer. *Dryden.* Still; in a new degree: as, *yet* blacker. *L'Estrange.* Even; after all: a kind of emphatical addition to a negative. *Whitgift.* Hitherto: sometimes with *as* before it. *Hooker.*

YE'VEN, for *given*. *Spenser.*

YEW §, yōō. *n. s.* [ip, Sax.; *yw*, Welsh.] A tree of tough wood, used for bows, and planted in churchyards. *Miller.*

YE'WEN, yōō'-n. *a.* Made of the wood of yew. *Spenser.*

YEX §, yĕks. *n. s.* [*hick*, *hickse*, Belg.; ȝeocrunȝ Sax.] The hiccough. *Holland.*

☞ 559.—Fāte, fâr, fall, fât;—mè, mêt;—pine, pĭn;—

*To* YEX, yĕks. *v. n.* To have the hiccough. *Huloet.*

YE'RE, è-fère'. *ad.* [ỳpepe, Sax.] Together. *Spenser.*

*To* YIELD§, yèèld. 275. *v. a.* [ȝeldan, Sax.] To produce; to give in return for cultivation or labour. *Gen.* iv. To produce in general. *Job*, xxiv. To afford; to exhibit. *Sidney.* To give as claimed of right. *Milton.* To allow; to concede. *Hammond.* To permit; to grant. *Dryden.* To emit; to expire. *Gen.* xlix. To resign; to give up. *Sidney.* To surrender. *Knolles*

*To* YIELD, yèèld. *v. n.* To give up the contest; to submit. *Daniel.* To comply with any person, or motive power. *Hooker.* To comply with things required or enforced. *Bacon.* To concede; to admit; to allow; not to deny. *Hakewill.* To give place as inferiour in excellence or any other quality. *Dryden.*

YIE'LDABLENESS*, yèèld'-â-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Disposition to concede or comply with. *Bp. Hall.*

YIE'LDANCE*, yèèld'-ânse. *n. s.* Act of producing. *Bp. Hall.* Act of complying with; concession. *Bp. Hall.*

YIE'LDER, yèèld'-ûr. *n. s.* One who yields. *Shak.*

YIE'LDING*, yèèld'-ĭng. *n. s.* Act of giving up; submission. *Shakspeare.*

YIE'LDINGLY*, yèèld'-ĭng-lè. *ad.* With compliance. *Warner.*

YIE'LDINGNESS*, yèèld'-ĭng-nĕs. *n. s.* Disposition to give up any point. *Ld. Halifax.* Quality of yielding. *Paley.*

YOKE§, yōke. *n. s.* [ȝeoc, Sax.; *jock*, Dutch.] The bandage placed on the neck of draught oxen. *Numb.* xix. A mark of servitude; slavery. *Shak.* A chain; a link; a bond. *Dryden.* A couple; two; a pair: it is used in the plural with the singular termination. *Shakspeare.*

*To* YOKE, yōke. *v. a.* To bind by a yoke to a carriage. *Dryden.* To join or couple with another. *Shakspeare.* To enslave; to subdue. *Shakspeare.* To restrain; to confine. *Bacon.*

*To* YOKE*, yōke. *v. n.* To be joined together. *Milton.*

YOKE-ELM, yōke'-ĕlm. *n. s.* A tree. *Ainsworth.*

YO'KEFELLOW, yōke'-fĕl-lō. } *n. s.* Companion
YO'KEMATE, yōke'-māte. } in labour. *Shak.* Mate; fellow; commonly partner in marriage. *Hudibras.*

YOLD, for *yielded*. *Spenser.* Obsolete.

YOLK, yōke. *n. s.* See YELK. The yellow part of an egg. *Ray.*

*To* YOLP*. See *To* YELP.

YON, yŏn. } *a.* [ȝeonð, Sax.] Being
YOND, yŏnd. } at a distance within
YO'NDER, yŏn'-dûr. 98. } view. *Bacon.*

☞ There is a vulgar pronunciation of this word in London, as if written *yander*. This cannot be too carefully avoided. *W.*

YON, yŏn. } *ad.* At a distance within
YOND, yŏnd. } view: it is used when we
YO'NDER, yŏn'-dûr. } direct the eye from another thing to the object. *Shakspeare.*

YOND, yŏnd. *a.* Mad; furious: perhaps transported with rage; under alienation of mind: in which sense it concurs with the rest. *Spenser.*

YORE, or *of Yore*, yōre. *ad.* [ȝeoȝapa, Sax.] Long. *Spenser.* Of old time; long ago *Drayton.*

YOU, yōō. 8, 315. *pron.* [eop, ıuh, Sax.; of ȝe, ye.] The oblique case of *ye*. *Eph.* iii. It is used in the nominative in common language, when the address is to persons; and, though first introduced by corruption, is now established. *Dryden.* It is the ceremonial word for the second person singular, and is always used, except in solemn language. *Prior.* It is used indefinitively, as the French *on;* any one whosoever. *Addison.* *You* is used in the subsequent members of a sentence, as distinguished from *ye*. *Pope.*

YOUNG§, yŭng. *a.* [ıonȝ, ỳeonȝ, Sax.; *jong*, Dutch.] Being in the first part of life; not old: used of animal life. *Carew.* Ignorant; weak. *Shak.* It is sometimes applied to vegetable life: as, *young* trees. *Bacon.*

YOUNG, yŭng. 314. *n. s.* The offspring of animals collectively. *Shakspeare.*

YOU'NGISH, yŭng'-ĭsh. 381. *a.* Somewhat young. *Tatler.*

YOU'NGLING, yŭng'-lĭng. 410. *n. s.* [ỳeonȝlinȝ, Sax.] Any creature in the first part of life. *Spenser.*

YOU'NGLY*, yŭng'-lè. *a.* Youthful. *Gower.*

YOU'NGLY, yŭng'-lè. 381. *ad.* Early in life. *Shak.* Ignorantly; weakly.

YOU'NGSTER, yŭng'-stûr. } *n. s.* A young per-
YOU'NKER, yŭngk'-ûr. 98. } son: in contempt. *Shakspeare.*

YOUNGTH, yŭng*th*. *n. s.* Youth. *Spenser.* *Ob. J.*

YOUR, yōōr. *pronoun.* [eopep, Sax.] Belonging to you: it is used properly when we speak to more than one, and ceremoniously and customarily when to only one. *Shak.* *Your* is used in an indeterminate sense: as, among *your* antiquaries. *Felton.* *Yours* is used when the substantive goes before or is understood: as, This is *your* book, This book is *yours*. *Shakspeare.*

☞ This word is nearly under the same predicament as the pronoun *my*. When the emphasis is upon this word, it is always pronounced full and open, like the noun *ewer*: as, "The moment I had read *your* letter I sat down to write *mine*;" but when it is not emphatical, it generally sinks into *yur*, exactly like the last syllable of *law-yer*: as, "I had just answered *yur* first letter as *yur* last arrived." Here, if we were to say, "I had just answered *your* first letter as *your* last arrived," with *your* sounded full and open like *ewer*, as in the former sentence, every delicate ear would be offended. This obscure sound of the possessive pronoun *your* always takes place when it is used to signify any species of persons or things in an indeterminate sense. Thus Addison, speaking of those metaphors which professional men most commonly fall into, says, "*Your* men of business usually have recourse to such instances as are too mean and familiar."—*Spectator*, No. 421. *W.*

YOURSE'LF, yŭr-sĕlf'. *n. s.* You, even you; ye, not others. *Shak.* In the oblique cases it has the sense of reciprocation, or reference to the same subject mentioned before: as, You love only *yourself:* You have betrayed *yourselves* by your rashness. *Law.* It is sometimes reciprocal in the nominative: as, Be but *yourselves*. *Pope.*

☞ The pronunciation of *your* in this word is a confirmation of the observations on the foregoing word. *W.*

YOUTH§, yōō*th*. *n. s.* [ỳeoȝuð, Sax.] The part of life succeeding to childhood and adolescence; the time from fourteen to twenty-eight. *Raleigh.* A young man. *Shakspeare.* Young men: collectively. *B. Jonson.*

YOU'THFUL, yōō*th*'-fŭl. *a.* Young. *Shak.* Suitable to the first part of life. *Milton.* Vigorous as in youth. *Bentley.*

YOU'THFULLY, yōō*th*'-fŭl-è. *ad.* In a youthful manner.

YOU'THLY, yōō*th*'-lè. *a.* Young; early in life. *Spenser.* *Ob. J.*

YOU'THY, yōō*th*'-è. 381. *a.* Young; youthful. *Spectator.*

YPI'GHT. *part.* [*y* and *pight*, from *pitch*.] Fixed. *Spenser.*

*To* YUCK, yŭk. *v. n.* [*jeucken*, Dut.] To itch. *Grose.*

YULE, yūle. *n. s.* [*jul*, Su. Goth.; *jule*, Dan.; *jol*, Icel.; ȝeol, Sax.] A word adopted, and formerly much in use, for the times of Christmas and Lammas. *Hammond.*

YUX, yŭks. *n. s.* [ỳeox, Sax. See YEX.] The hiccough.

Z Is found in the Saxon alphabets, set down by grammarians, but is read in no word originally Teutonick: its sound is uniformly that of a hard *s*. No word of English original begins with *z*.

☞ For the true name of this letter, see *Principles*, No. 483. *W.*

ZA'FFAR, ZA'FFIR, zăf'-fûr. *n. s.* A mass made of the calx of cobalt powdered fine, mixed with three times its weight of powdered flints: this from its hardness has been mistaken for a native mineral. *Hill.*

ZA'NY§, zā'-nē. *n. s.* [*zanni*, Ital.] One employed to raise laughter by his gestures, actions, and speeches; a merry-andrew; a buffoon. *Shak.*

*To* ZA'NY*, zā'-nē. *v. a.* To mimick. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

ZA'RNICH. zär'-nĭk. *n. s.* A substance in which orpiment is found. *Hill.*

ZEA*, zē. *n. s.* A kind of corn. *Chambers.*

ZEAL§, zēle. *n. s.* [ζῆλος, Gr.; *zelus*, Lat.] Passionate ardour for any person or cause. *Hooker.*

*To* ZEAL*, zēle. *v. n.* To entertain zeal. *Bacon. Ob. T.*

ZEA'LED*, zēēld. *a.* Filled with zeal. *Fuller. Ob. T.*

ZEA'LLESS*, zēle'-lĕs. *a.* Wanting zeal. *Hammond.*

ZEA'LOT, zĕl'-ŭt, or zē'-lŭt. 235. *n. s.* [*zelotеur*, Fr.; ζηλωτὴς, Gr.] One passionately ardent in any cause: generally used in dispraise. *White.*

☞ There are few words better confirmed by authority in their departure from the sound of their simple than this and *zealous*. Dr. Ash and Bailey are the only lexicographers, who (if we may judge by the position of the accent) give the long sound to this word, as in *zeal*: and even these give the short sound to *zealous*. Dr. Kenrick gives both sounds to both words, but prefers the short sound by placing it first: but Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Smith, Mr. Perry, Barclay, and Entick, give both these words the short sound. As the word *zealous* may either come from the Latin *zelus*, or rather *zelosus*, or be a formative of our own from *zeal*, as *villanous*, *libellous*, &c., from *villain*, *libel*, &c., analogy might very allowably be pleaded for the long sound of the diphthong: and, if custom were less decided, I should certainly give my vote for it: but, as propriety of pronunciation may be called a compound ratio of usage and analogy, the short sound must in this case be called the proper one.—See KNOWLEDGE, and *Principles*, No. 515. *W.*

ZEA'LOTRY*, zĕl'-ŭt-rē. *n. s.* Behaviour of a zealot. *Bp. Taylor.*

ZEA'LOUS, zĕl'-ŭs, or zē'-lŭs. *a.* Ardently passionate in any cause. *Bp. Taylor.*

ZEA'LOUSLY, zĕl'-ŭs-lē, or zē'-lŭs-lē. *ad.* With passionate ardour. *Milton.*

ZEA'LOUSNESS, zĕl'-ŭs-nĕs, or zē'-lŭs-nĕs. *n. s.* The quality of being zealous.

*ZE'BRA**. zē'-brā. *n. s.* An Indian ass, naturally striped. *Hawkesworth.*

ZE'CHIN, tshē-kēēn'. *n. s.* [from *Zecha*, a place in Venice where the mint is settled for coinage.] A gold coin worth about nine shillings sterling.

ZED, zĕd, or ĭz'-zŭrd. *n. s.* The name of the letter *z*. *Shakspeare.*

☞ For the proper name of this letter, see *Principles*, No. 483. *W.*

ZE'DOARY, zĕd'-ō-ā-rē. *n. s.* [*zedoaire*, Fr.] A spicy plant, somewhat like ginger in its leaves, but of a sweet scent. *Bp. Hall.*

ZE'NITH, zē'-nĭth. *n. s.* [Arabick.] The point over head opposite to the nadir. *Brown.*

☞ I never once called in doubt the pronunciation of this word, till I was told that mathematicians generally made the first syllable short. Upon consulting our orthoëpists, I find all who have the word, and who give the quantity of the vowels, make the *e* long, except Entick. Thus Sheridan, Kenrick, Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnston, and Perry, pronounce it long; and, if this majority were not so great and so respectable, the analogy of words of this form ought to decide.—See *Principles*, No. 544.—See CLEF and CONSTRUE. *W.*

ZE'PHYR. zĕf'-fĕr. 543. *n. s.* [*zephyrus*, Lat.]

ZE'PHYRUS, zĕf'-fĕr-ŭs. The west wind; and, poetically, any calm, soft wind. *Milton.*

ZEST§, zĕst. *n. s.* The peel of an orange squeezed into wine. A relish; a taste added. *Young.*

*To* ZEST, zĕst. *v. a.* To heighten by an additional relish.

ZETE'TICK, zē-tĕt'-ĭk. 509. *a.* [from ζητέω.] Proceeding by inquiry.

ZEU'GMA, zūg'-mā. 92. *n. s.* [from ζεῦγμα.] A figure in grammar, when a verb agreeing with divers nouns, or an adjective with divers substantives, is referred to one expressly, and to the other by supplement; as, Lust overcame shame, boldness fear, and madness reason.

ZIG-ZAG§*, zĭg'-zăg. *n. s.* A line with sharp and quick turns. *Pope.*

ZIG-ZAG*, zĭg'-zăg. *a.* Having sharp and quick turns. *Graves.*

*To* ZIG-ZAG*, zĭg'-zăg. *v. a.* To form into sharp and quick turns. *Warton.*

ZINC*, zĭngk. 408. *n. s.* A semi-metal of a brilliant white colour approaching to blue. *Cronstadt.*

ZO'CLE, zō'-kl. *n. s.* [In architecture.] A small sort of stand or pedestal, being a low, square piece or member, serving to support a busto, statue, or the like, that needs to be raised; also a low, square member, serving to support a column, instead of a pedestal, base, or plinth. *Dict.*

ZODI'ACAL*, zō-dī'-ă-kăl. *a.* Relating to the zodiack. *Brown.*

ZO'DIACK§, zō'-dē-ăk. or zō'-jē-ăk. 293. 294, 376. *n. s.* [*zodiaque*, Fr.; ζωδιακὸς, Gr.] The track of the sun through the twelve signs; a great circle of the sphere, containing the twelve signs. *Bentley.* It is used by *Milton* for a girdle.

ZONE§, zōne. *n. s.* [ζωνὴ, Gr.; *zona*, Lat.] A girdle. *Milton.* A division of the earth. The whole surface of the earth is divided into five *zones*: the first is contained between the two tropicks, and is called the torrid *zone*. There are two temperate *zones*, and two frigid *zones*. The northern temperate *zone* is terminated by the tropick of Cancer and the arctick polar circle: the southern temperate *zone* is contained between the tropick of Capricorn and the polar circle: the frigid *zones* are circumscribed by the polar circles, and the poles are in their centres. *Suckling.* Circuit; circumference. *Milton.*

ZO'NED*, zōnd. *a.* Wearing a zone. *Pope.*

ZOO'GRAPHER, zō-ŏg'-grā-fŭr. *n. s.* [ζωὴ and γράφω.] One who describes the nature, properties, and forms of animals. *Brown.*

ZOO'GRAPHY, zō-ŏg'-grā-fē. 518. *n. s.* A description of the forms, natures, and properties of animals. *Glanville.*

ZOO'LOGICAL*, zō-ō-lŏd'-jē-kăl. *a.* Describing living creatures.

ZOO'LOGIST*, zō-ŏl'-lō-jĭst. *n. s.* One who treats of living creatures. *Johnson.*

ZOO'LOGY, zō-ŏl'-lō-jē. 518. *n. s.* [ζῶον and λόγος.] A treatise concerning living creatures. *Johnson.*

ZOOPHO'RICK *Column*, zō-ō-fŏr'-rĭk-kŏl'-ŭm. 509. *n. s.* [In architecture.] A statuary column, or a column which bears or supports the figure of an animal. *Dict.*

ZOO'PHORUS, zō-ŏf'-ō-rŭs. 557. *n. s.* [ζωοφόρος.] A part between the architraves and cornice, so called on account of the ornaments carved on it, among which were the figures of animals. *Dict.*

ZO'OPHYTE, zō'-ō-fīte. 156. *n. s.* [ζῶοφυτον, of ζῶος and φυτὸν, Gr.; *zoophyte*, Fr.] Certain vegetables or substances which partake of the nature both of vegetables and animals. *Harris.*

ZOO'TOMIST, zō-ŏt'-tō-mĭst. *n. s.* A dissector of the bodies of brute beasts.

ZOO'TOMY, zō-ŏt'-tō-mē. 518. *n. s.* [ζωοτομία, of ζῶον and τέμνω.] Dissection of the bodies of beasts.

# APPENDIX.

*The words to which this mark* (*) *is annexed, are words which have been added by* Mr. Todd, *in his* Second Edition *of* JOHNSON'S DICTIONARY, *published in* 1827.

*The words to which the letter J.* [Johnson] *or T.* [Todd] *is annexed, are to be found in the body of this* DICTIONARY, *but are here repeated for the sake of some correction or remark.*



☞ 559.—Fāte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mė, mėt;—plne, pĭn;—nō, mōve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ōĭl;—pōŭnd;—*th*in, THIS.

*To* ABE'RR*, åb-ėr'. *v. n.* [*aberro*, Lat.] To wander. *Robinson.*

ABOLI'TIONIST*, åb-ō-lĭsh'-ŭn-ĭst. *n. s.* One who is desirous to abolish any thing. A very modern word.

ABO'VE*, å-bŏv'. *prep.* Above. *Westmoreland and Yorkshire.*

A'BROGABLE*, åb'-rō-gå-bl. *a.* That may be abrogated. *H. More.*

ABSCO'NDENCE*, åb-skŏn'-dėnse. *n. s.* Concealment. *Phillips.*

A'BSENT*, åb'-sėnt. *n. s.* One who is not present. *Bp. Morton.*

ABSU'MPTION*, åb-sŭm'-shŭn. *n. s.* Destruction. *Bp. Gauden.*

ABY'SMAL*, å-bĭz'-mål. *a.* Bottomless. *Coles.*

*To* A'CCLAMATE*, åk'-klå-måte. *v. a.* [*acclamo*, Lat.] To applaud. *Waterhouse.*

*To* ACCLIMATE, åk-klī'-måte. *v. a.* To inure to a climate. *Notes on Colombia.* A Gallicism, and not used by the best English writers.

ACCOUNTABILITY, åk-kōŭn-tå-bĭl'-ė-tė. *n. s.* Accountableness; liability to be called to account; responsibility. *Webster's Dict.* Not used by the best writers. *Pick. Vocab.*

ACCRIMINA'TION*, åk-krĭm-ė-nā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Accusation; reproach. *Life of Queen Henrietta Maria*, 1685.

ACE'PHALIST*, å-sė'f-å-lĭst. *n. s.* One who acknowledges no head or superiour. *Gauden.*

A'CKER*, åk'-kŭr. *n. s.* A ripple on the surface of the water; a curl. Fine mould, probably at first enclosed by the acre. *Craven Gloss.*

ACKNO'WLEDGER*, åk-nŏl'-lėdj-ŭr. *n. s.* One who acknowledges. *Izaac Walton.*

*To* A'CORN*, å'-kŏrn. *v. n.* To pick up and feed on acorns. *Cheshire Gloss.*

ACQUAINTANCESHIP, åk-kwān'-tåns-shĭp. *n. s.* The being an acquaintance. *Dr. Chalmers.* Unauthorized.

A'CTLESS*, åkt'-lės. *a.* Without spirit; insipid. *Southerne.*

A'CUATE*, åk'-ū-åte. *a.* Sharpened. *Ashmole.*

A'DDLINGS*, åd'-dl-ĭngz. *n. s.* pl. Earnings; wages received for work. *Cheshire Gloss.*

ADMI'TTIBLE*, åd-mĭt'-tė-bl. *a.* The proper orthography, instead of *admittable.*

*To* ADSCRI'BE*, åd-skrībe'. *v. a.* Formerly so written, instead of *to ascribe.*

ADU'NCOUS*, å-dŭng'-kŭs. *a.* [*aduncus*, Lat.] Crooked. *Coles.*

ADVECTI'TIOUS*, åd-vėk-tĭsh'-ŭs. *a.* [*advectitius*, Lat.] Brought; carried.

*To* A'DVOCATE. [*T.*] *v. a.* This word, after having been for many years condemned by the English criticks, and by Dr. Franklin and others of our own countrymen, as an Americanism, is now in general use among the best writers and speakers in England, as well as in America. *Pick. Vocab.*

AFFI'LIATED, åf-fĭl'-ė-å-tėd. *a.* Associated, allied, or united with. *Webster's Dict. Rep. Lond. Soc.* 1819

AFFO'RDMENT*, åf-fōrd'-mėnt. *n. s.* Grant; donation. *Lord.*

A'FTERINGS*, åf'-tūr-ĭngz. *n. s.* The last milk that can be drawn from a cow; strokings. *Grose. Derbyshire and Cheshire.*

A'GAMIST*, åg'-å-mĭst. *n. s.* [*ἄγαμος.*] One that is unmarried. *Coles.*

AGGRE'SSIVE*, åg-grės'-sĭv. *a.* Beginning a quarrel. *Sir W. Scott.*

AGRICU'LTURALIST, åg-rė-kŭl'-tshŭr-ål-ĭst. *n s* Sometimes used instead of *agriculturist.*

A'IGRE*. *a.* Sour. *Craven Dialect.*

AISH*. *n. s.* Stubble. *Grose.—Hampshire.*

ALA'NTEM*, å-lån'-tėm. } *ad.* At a distance. *Grose*
ALA'NTUM*, å-lån'-tŭm. } *Craven Glossary.*

A'LATE*. } *part. a.* Winged. Not used. *Stukely.*
ALA'TED*. }

ALIENISM, åle'-yėn-ĭzm. *n. s.* Alienage. *Johnson's New York Reports. Pick. Vocab.* Unauthorized.

ALKA'LIOUS*, ål-kå'-lė-ŭs. *a.* Having the qualities of alkali. *Kinnier.*

ALLECTA'TION*, ål-lėk-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*allectatio*, Lat.] An alluring; enticement. *Coles.*

ALLO'WER*, ål-lōŭ'-ŭr. *n. s.* One who approves or authorizes. *The King's Declaration*, 1666.

ALLU'SORY*, ål-lū'-sŭr-ė. *a.* Allusive; insinuating; implying. *Heath.*

ALLU'VIAL*, ål-lū'-vė-ål. *a.* Alluvious.

ALO'NE. [*J.*] *a.* Used for *only* before a noun: the *alone* method of salvation. *J. Newton's Works, and Chalmers' Sermons.* Used by ecclesiastical writers, but not resting on good authority. *Pick. Vocab.*

A'LUMINE*, ål'-ū-mĭne. *n. s.* A kind of earth, so called from its forming the basis of common *alum.*

*To* AMBI'TION*, åm-bĭsh'-ŭn. *v. a.* To seek ambitiously. *Moral State of England*, 1670.

AMERICANISM, å-mėr'-ė-kån-ĭzm. *n. s.* "A love of America, and preference of her interests." *Webster's Dict.* Not used, by good writers, in this sense. "A use of phrases or terms, or a construction of sentences, even among persons of rank and education, in America, different from the use of the same terms or phrases, or the construction of similar sentences, in Great Britain." *Witherspoon.* In this sense the word is used, by good writers, in analogy with *Gallicism, Anglicism*, &c. *Pick Vocab.*

AMI'CAL*, å-mĭ'-kål. *a.* Friendly. *W. Watson*, 1691.

AMOLI'TION*, åm-ō-lĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [*amolitio*, Lat.] A removal; a putting away. *Bp. Ward.*

ANA'THEMATISM*, å-nåth'-ė-må-tĭzm. *n. s.* Excommunication. *Tooker.*

ANIMA'LCULAR*, ån-ė-mål'-kŭ-lår. } *a.* Relating to animalcules; belonging to animalcules. *Quarterly Review.*
ANIMA'LCULINE*, ån-ė-mål'-kŭ-lĭne. }

ANIMALISM, ån'-nė-mål-ĭzm. *n. s.* Sensuality *Remarks on the Review of Inchiquin's Letters Boston*, 1815. Not in common use.

☞ 559.—Fāte, fâr, fâll, fåt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

ANODY'NOUS*, ån-ō-dī'-nŭs. *a.* Belonging to anodynes. *Coles.*

A'NSWER. [*J.*] *n. s.* [In parliamentary language.] The reply made by a legislative body to the customary speech or *message* of the president of the United States, or of the governour of a state, at the opening of a session of the legislature. In England this answer is always called the *address*. *Pick. Vocab.*

A'NTEFACT*, ån'-tē-fåkt. *n. s.* That which represents the fact before it occurs. *Proceedings of Divines*, 1641.

ANTIQUA'RIAN. [*T.*] *n. s.* An antiquary. "This word," says Mr. Todd, (speaking of it as a substantive,) "is improper, and is now rarely, if at all, used." It is often used in America, and has been recently used by both the *Edinburgh* and the *Quarterly Review*.

A'NTISCRIPT*, ån'-tē-skrĭpt. *n. s.* Opposition in writing to some other writing. *Hacket.*

ANXIE'TUDE, ăng-zī'-ē-tūde. *n. s.* Anxiety; solicitude. Unauthorized. *Pick. Vocab.*

APPE'LLATE. [*J.* & *T.*] *a.* Having jurisdiction of appeals, and not original jurisdiction: "The Supreme Court of the United States shall have *appellate* jurisdiction," &c. *Constitut. U. States.* This word, though heretofore considered of doubtful authority, is in use among the best juridical writers. See *Blackstone's Commentaries*, vol. i. p. 105. *Pick. Vocab.*

APPETI'TIOUS*, ăp-pē-tĭsh'-ŭs. *a.* Palatable; desirable. *Brief Description of Fanaticks*, 1660.

A'PPLICANT. [*T.*] *n. s.* A diligent student. Used at the colleges in America, but not authorized in this sense. *Pick. Vocab.*

*To* APPRE'CIATE. *v. n.* To rise in value. Not in use in this sense. *Pick. Vocab.*

APPRECIA'TION. [*T.*] *n. s.* A rising in value: from the preceding verb, and of no better authority in this sense. *Pick. Vocab.*

*To* APPROBATE, ăp'-prō-bāte. *v. a.* To approve; to license to preach: used as a sort of technical term among the clergy of New England; but is not authorized by English use. *Pick. Vocab.*

ARCHA'ICK*, ăr-kā'-ĭk. *a.* Old fashioned; ancient. *Dawson Turner.*

ARCHIMA'NDRITE*, ăr-kē-măn'-drīt. *n. s.* The chief of a convent. *Coles.*

A'RCHY*, ărtsh'-ē. *a.* In the form of an arch. *Parthaneia Sacra.*

A'RDERS*, ăr'-dŭrz. *n. s.* Fallowings, or ploughings of grounds. *Coles* and *Grose.*

ARGUTA'TION*, ăr-gū-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*argutatio*, Lat.] Debate; cavil; disputation. *Bp. Hall.*

ARGUMENTABLE, ăr-gū-mĕn'-tā-bl. *a.* Admitting of argument; that may be argued. *Dr. Chalmers' Sermons.* Unauthorized.

A'RGUMENTIZER*, ăr'-gū-mĕn-tī-zŭr. *n. s.* One who debates or reasons. *Brady.*

A'RVEL*, ăr'-vĕl. *n. s.* [*arvul*, Welsh.] A funeral. *Grose. Craven Dialect.—Arvel-supper.* The feast made at northern funerals. *Arvel-bread.* Cakes given at funerals. *Grose.*

A'SSECLE*, ăs'-sē-kl. *n. s.* [*assecla*, Lat.] A dependant; a follower. *Sheldon.* A pedantick word.

ASSI'STANTLY*, ăs-sĭst'-ănt-lē. *ad.* So as to assist. *Sternhold.*

ASSOCIA'TION. [*J.*] *n. s.* "A convention of clergymen." *Webster's Dict. Pick. Vocab.* Used in New England, as a technical word, in the ecclesiastical proceedings of the congregational clergy.

ASSOCIATIONAL, ăs-sō-shē-ā'-shŭn-ăl. *a.* [from the preceding.] "Students in divinity must, in each case, pass through the *associational*, or presbyterial examination mentioned above." *Remarks on Inchiquin's Letters, Boston*, 1815. Rarely used. *Pick. Vocab.*

AT. *prep.* For *by*, in this expression—Sales *at* auction. Used in America. The English usage is—Sales *by* auction. *Pick. Vocab.*

ATTEMPERMENT, ăt-tĕm -pĕr-mĕnt. *n. s.* A tempering, or proportioning. *Dr. Chalmers.* Unauthorized.

ATTE'NDINGLY*, ăt-tĕnd'-ĭng-lē. *ad.* With attention. *Oley.*

A'TTERCOB*, ăt'-tŭr-kŏb. } *n. s.* A spider. *North*
A'TTERCOP*, ăt'-tŭr-kŏp. } *of England.*

A'TTRIBU'TION. [*J.*] *n. s.* The act of attributing, or ascribing. *Remarks on the Review of Inchiquin's Letters.* Not in common use in this sense.

AUGME'NTABLE*, ăwg-mĕnt'-ă-bl. *a.* Capable of augmentation. *Ashmole.*

A'UTARCHY*, ăw'-tăr-kē. *n. s.* [*αὐτάρκεια.*] Self-sufficiency. *Coles.*

AUTOGE'NEAL*, ăw-tō-jē'-nē-ăl. *a.* [*αὐτογενὴς*] Self-begotten. *Waterhouse.*

AUTO'GRAPHAL*, ăw-tŏg'-rā-făl. *a.* Of the particular handwriting of persons. *Bennet.*

AUTO'MATAL*, ăw-tŏm'-ā-tăl. *a.* Automatical; automatous. *Annot. on Glanville's Lux. Orient.*

AUXE'TICK*, ăwk-zĕt'-ĭk. *a.* Amplifying; increasing. *Hutchinson.*

A'VERAGE*, ăv'-ŭr-ădje. *n. s.* Winter eatage. *Craven Dialect.* The breaking of cornfields; eddish; roughings. *Grose.*

# B.

BACKE'ND*. *n. s.* The latter part of the year. *North of England.*

BA'CKSTONE*. *n. s.* The heated stone, or iron, on which oat-cake is baked. *North of England.*

BACKWOODSMAN, băk-wŭdz'-măn. [used mostly in the plural.] *n. s.* A term applied to the people who inhabit the newly settled territory westward of the Alleghany mountains. *Pick. Vocab.*

BA'LANCE. [*J.*] *n. s.* This word is much used by the people of the Southern States as a general term, signifying the *remainder* of any thing. *Pick. Vocab.*

BALCO'NIED*, băl-kō'-nĭd. *a.* Having balconies. *R. North.*

*To* BA'LSAM*. *v. a.* To render balsamick, or mild; to soften. *Hacket.*

BA'NGING*, băng'-ĭng. *a.* Large; great. *Grose.*

BANK-BILL. [*J.*] *n. s.* This is the term in general use in the United States for the common promissory notes or currency of banks, which, in England, are called *bank-notes*; and yet *bank-bill* is in Johnson's and other English Dictionaries, and *bank-note* is omitted. *Pick. Vocab.*

BARBACUE, bär'-bă-kū. *n. s.* A hog dressed whole with spices. *Webst. Dict.* Used in the Southern States. *Pick. Vocab.*

BAREHE'ADEDNESS*, bāre-hĕd'-ĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being bareheaded. *Bp. Hall.*

BA'RYTES*. *n. s.* [*βαρὺς.*] An earth, in its pure state very heavy.

*To* BASE, bāse. *v. a.* To found; to build upon. A Gallicism, sometimes used in this country; but rarely used by English writers. *Pick. Vocab.*

BA'STER*. *n. s.* A blow with a stick, or other weapon. *Wagstaffe.* Not in use.

BA'WLER*, bâw'-lŭr. *n. s.* One who bawls. *Echard.*

*To* BAWM*, or BAWN*. *v. a.* To adorn; to dress. *Westmoreland and Cheshire.*

*To* BEDA'RKEN*. *v. a.* To obscure; to darken. *Hacket.*

*To* BEGLO'OM*, bē-glōōm'. *v. a.* To cast a gloom over; to darken. *Badcock.*

*To* BEGO'D*, bē-gŏd'. *v. a.* To deify; to treat as a god. *More.*

*To* BELI'ME*, bē-līme'. *v. a.* To besmear as with lime; to soil. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* BELITTLE, bē-lĭt'-tl. *v. a.* To make smaller or less in size. *Jefferson. N. A. Rev.* Not used by English writers. *Pick. Vocab.*

BENEDI'CTIVE*, bĕn-ē-dĭk'-tĭv. *a.* Of power to draw down a blessing; giving a blessing. *Gauden.*

*To* BE'STIATE*, bĕs'-tshē-āte. *v. a.* To make like a beast; to bestialize. *Junius*, 1639.

**BESTOWMENT**, bè-stō'-mĕnt. *n. s.* The act of conferring. *Webst. Dict.* Used by some American divines. *Pick. Vocab.*

**BESURE**, bè-shūre'. *ad.* Certainly. *Lathrop's Sermons.* This colloquial inelegance, and also the phrase "*to be sure*," are sometimes used by publick speakers in the United States.

**BETRUSTMENT**, bè-trŭst'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Act of intrusting; thing intrusted. *Webst. Dict.*

**BETTERMENT***, bĕt'-tŭr-mĕnt. *n. s.* Improvement. *W. Mountague.*

**BETTERNESS***, bĕt'-tŭr-nĕs. *n. s.* Superiority. *Tooker.*

**BETWATTLED***, bè-twŏt'-tld. *a.* Confounded; overpowered; stupified. *Gabriel John.*

**BEWAILER***, bè-wā'-lŭr. *n. s.* One who laments or bewails. *Ward.*

**BEWITCHEDNESS***, bè-wĭtsh'-ĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* State of being bewitched. *Bp. Gauden*

**BIFURCOUS***, bī-fūr'-kŭs. *a.* Two-forked. *Coles.*

*To* **BIGGEN***, bĭg'-gĕn. *v. n.* To recover after lying in. *Brockett.*

**BIGHT**, bīte. *n. s.* A nautical term for a narrow inlet of the sea. *Bowditch's Navigator.*

*To* **BILLET***. *v. n.* To be quartered as soldiers; to lodge. *Prideaux.*

**BLAKE***. *a.* [*bleeck*, Teut.] Yellow. *Grose. North of England.*

**BLANDIMENT***, blăn'-dè-mĕnt. *n. s.* [*blandimentum*, Lat.] Allurement; enticement. *Burnet.*

*To* **BLASH***, blăsh. *v. a.* [of the same origin as *plash.*] To spatter. *Grose. Craven Dialect.*

**BLASHY***, blăsh'-è. *a.* Dirty; wet. *Craven Dialect.* Thin; poor: as, *blashy* milk or beer. *Grose.*

*To* **BLAZON**, blā'-zn. *v. n.* To shine; to make a brilliant figure. *Dr. Chalmers.* Unauthorized.

**BLOB***. *n. s.* A bubble. See BLEB.

**BLOBTALE***, blŏb'-tāle. *n. s.* A telltale; a blab.

**BLOCK**. *n. s.* Sometimes used in the United States for a row of houses, or a pile of building.

**BLOODSHOTTENNESS***, blŭd'-shŏt-tn-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being bloodshotten, as applicable to the eye.

**BLOTTER***, blŏt'-tŭr. *n. s.* One that effaces; one that disfigures.

**BLUFF**, blŭf. *n. s.* A steep bank, or high, bold shore. *Webst. Dict.* In use in this country, particularly in the Southern and Western States; it is a nautical term in England. *Pick. Vocab.*

**BOARD**. *n. s.* [*J.*] To the definition, after *entertainment*, add *food.*

**BOATABLE**, bō'-tā-bl. *a.* Navigable with boats. *Webst. Dict. Pick. Vocab.*

**BOATING**, bō'-tĭng. *n. s.* The act of transporting in boats. *Webst. Dict.* A word used by boatmen. *Pick. Vocab.*

**BOBBISH***, bŏb'-bĭsh. *a.* In familiar discourse used for being *hearty; in good spirits.*

**BOLLINGS***, bōle'-ĭngz. *n. s.* pl. Pollard-trees, whose heads and branches are cut off, and only the bodies left. *Ray.*

**BOOKSTORE**, bŭk'-stōre. *n. s.* What are called *bookseller's shops* in England, are, in the United States, called *bookstores. Pick. Vocab.*

**BOTCHERY***, bŏtsh'-ŭr-è. *n. s.* A clumsy addition; patchwork. *World of Wonders.*

**BOTTLE-NOSED***, bŏt'-tl-nōzd. *a.* Having an extraordinary large nose. *Kersey.*

**BOTTOM-LANDS**, or **BOTTOMS**. *n. s.* Terms applied in the Southern and Western States to rich, low lands bordering on rivers. Similar lands in New England are called *interval lands*, or simply, *intervals. Pick. Vocab.*

*To* **BOUKE***, or **BOWKE***. *v. n.* To nauseate, so as to be ready to vomit, and to belch. Sometimes pronounced *boke. Grose. Craven Dialect.*

**BOULIMY***. See BULIMY.

**BOWER***, bŏŭ'-ŭr. *n. s.* One who bows in token of respect. *Icon Alethenè.*

**BRABBLING***, brăb'-bl-ĭng. *n. s.* Quarrel: which, in low conversation, is frequently called *brabblement. Sir J. Harington*

**BRAND-NEW***. See BRAN-NEW.

**BRANGLER***, brăng'-gl-ŭr. *n. s.* One who wishes to quarrel; a wrangler. *Kersey.*

**BRASH***, brăsh. *a.* Hasty; impetuous; rash. *Grose. Craven Dialect.* In some parts of New England used for *brittle;* as applied to timber. *Pick. Vocab.*

*To* **BRAWN***, brăwn. *v. a.* To render strong. *Fuller*

**BREAD-STUFF**. *n. s.* Bread-corn; meal; bread Used in this country, but not in England. *Pick. Vocab*

*To* **BREAKFAST***. *v. a.* To furnish with a breakfast. *Milton.*

**BREASTPIN***, brĕst'-pĭn. *n. s.* An ornamental pin fixed in the linen near the breast; sometimes also called a *broach.*

**BRIEF**. [*J.*] *a.* Prevalent; common; rife. *Webster's Dict.* In this sense, a provincialism, according to *Grose*, of the north of England: sometimes used in this country. *Pick. Vocab.*

**BROSEN***, or **BROSTEN***. *part. a.* Burst. *Westmoreland and Craven Dialect.*

**BRUSH**. [*J.*] *n. s.* Brushwood; shrubs; lopped branches of trees. *Webst. Dict.* Used in the United States, but not common, in this sense, in England.

*To* **BRUT***, or **BRUTTE***, brŭt. *v. a.* To nibble *Grose.*

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# C.

**CABALIZE***, kăb'-ă-līze. *v. n.* To speak the language of the learned Jews. *More.*

***CACHE***, kăsh. *n. s.* [Fr.] A term used by traders and explorers in the unsettled western country belonging to the United States, for a hole dug in the ground, for the purpose of preserving and concealing such provisions and commodities as it may be inconvenient to carry with them throughout their journey. See *Lewis and Clark's Expedition*, vol. i. p. 256.

**CADE-LAMB***. *n. s.* A tame lamb in Norfolk and Suffolk [England]; in Cumberland, a pet lamb.

**CADGY***, kăd'-jè. *a.* Cheerful; merry after good eating and drinking. *Brockett. North of England.*

**CALCITRATION***, kăl-sè-trā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of kicking. *Ross.*

**CALCULARY***, kăl'-kŭ-lăr-è. *a.* Relating to the disease called the *stone. Bp. Gauden.*

*To* **CALCULATE**. [*J.*] *v. n.* To expect; to suppose; to think: as, I *calculate* to leave town to-morrow. Unauthorized in this sense. *Pick. Vocab.*

*To* **CAPSIZE***, kăp-sīze'. *v. a.* To overturn. A nautical word.

*To* **CAPTIVATE**. [*J.*] *v. a.* To take prisoner; to bring into bondage. This is one of the meanings given to this verb by Dr. Johnson, who quotes, for authorities, *Shakspeare, King Charles*, and *Locke;* and it has been used in this sense by our countrymen, *Dr. Belknap, Dr. Ramsay*, &c.; but is not now so used by good English writers. *Pick. Vocab.*

**CARENCY***, kā'-rĕn-sè. *n. s.* [*carence*, old Fr.; *carens*, Lat.] Want; lack. *Bp. Richardson.*

**CARR***. *n. s.* [*kaer*, Su. Goth.] A marsh, or flat land. *North of England.*

**CAUCUS**, kâw'-kŭs. *n. s.* A cant term, in the United States, for those informal, preparatory meetings, which are held by political, and other partisans, in order to agree upon candidates for office, or to concert measures of any kind, which they intend to support and vote for at the publick or legal meetings of the citizens. The etymology of this term is uncertain. *Pick. Vocab.*

**CENSUS**. [*J.*] *n. s.* An authentick register or enumeration of the inhabitants of a country, made by publick authority. *Webst. Dict.* This is the common term, in the United States, for what in England has generally been called *enumeration;* though some English writers have, within a few years, used the word *census* in the sense in which it is used in this country. *Pick. Vocab.*

**CENT**, sĕnt. *n. s.* A copper coin of the United States, value one hundredth part of a dollar. *Webst. Dict.*

☞ 559.—Fāte, fâr, fall, fåt;—mè, mět;—pīne, pĭn;—

CENTRALITY, sĕn-trăl'-ĕ-tè. *n. s.* The quality of being central. *Jefferson.* Unauthorized.
CE'RĔBRAL*, sĕr'-ĕ-brăl. *a.* Relating to the brain.
CHAMBER-LIE*. *n. s.* Stale urine.
CHA'RTEL*. *n. s.* [*chartula*, Lat.] A little roll or piece of paper; a few leaves of paper.
CHE'CKERS, or CHE'QUERS. [*T.*] *n. s.* The common name in the Northern States for the game which in England is called *draughts*. *Pick. Vocab.*
*To* CHE'ERUP*, or CHI'RUP*. *v. a.* To make cheerful. A colloquial word. *Dr. Cheyne.* See *To* CHIRP.
CHIEFESS, tshēē'-fĕs. *n. s.* A female chief among the Indians. *Carver.* Unauthorized.
CHORE, tshōre. *n. s.* A small job; domestick work. *Webst. Dict.* Used in New England: a corruption of *char*, which in some parts of England is called a *cheure* or *chure*, which approaches to our pronunciation, *chore*. *Pick. Vocab.*
CHRISTIANIZA'TION. *n. s.* A word sometimes used in America; but unauthorized. *Pick. Vocab.*
*To* CHUM. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To occupy a chamber with another. Used in American colleges.
CHUNK, tshŭnk. *n. s.* A short, thick block, or bit of wood; brands, or half-burned wood. A colloquial word in America; perhaps corrupted from *chump*. *Pick. Vocab.*
CITESS. *n. s.* A woman inhabiting a city. *Webst. Dict.* In use several years since in this country, but now out of use. *Pick. Vocab.*
CIVISM, sĭv'-ĭzm. *n. s.* Patriotism; attachment to the publick welfare. *Webst. Dict.* Not now in use. *Pick. Vocab.*
*To* CLAM*. *v. n.* To starve. See *To* CLEM.
*To* CLAMP*. *v. n.* [*klompen*, Dutch.] To tread heavily. *Craven Dialect.*
CLA'PBOARD. *n. s.* A narrow board commonly used for the outermost covering of houses in America. *Webster's Dict. Pick. Vocab.*
*To* CLART*. *v. a.* To daub; to smear; to spread. *North of England.*
CLA'RTY*. *a.* Wet; slippery; dirty; miry. *Grose.*
CLE'RKLESS*. *a.* Ignorant; uncivilized. *Waterhouse.*
CLE'VER. [*J.*] *a.* This adjective, when applied to a man, in England, denotes capacity, without any regard to moral qualities; but in this country it is much used, in conversation, to denote goodness of disposition, without any regard to capacity. To say of a man that "He is very *clever*, but, at the same time, a great rogue," would be good English; and to say of one, "He is very *clever*, but of weak understanding," would be agreeable to a common usage in America. *Pick. Vocab.*
CLE'VERLY. [*J.*] *ad.* Used in some parts of New England as a colloquial word for well or very well. *Pick. Vocab.*
CLOSE. [*J.*] *a.* Used by the American Baptists for particular, strict, or restricted: as, *close communion*; that is, a communion from which those who are not Baptists are excluded. Technical.
CLO'THIER. [*J.*] *n. s.* Used in America for a fuller; in England, for a maker or seller of cloth. *Pick. Vocab.*
*To* CLU'TTER*. *v. a.* To hurry together; to put into confusion. *T. Mathews.*
*To* COACH*. *v. n.* To ride in a coach. *Waterhouse.*
COALE'SCENT*, kō-ă-lĕs'-sĕnt. *a.* Joined; united. *Annot. on Granville*, 1682.
COB, kŏb. *n. s.* The spike of an ear of maize *Webst. Dictionary.*
CO'BBY*. *a.* Headstrong; tyrannical. *Cumberland.* Stout; hearty; brisk. *Northumberland.* Well, or in good spirits. *Derbyshire. Grose.*
*To* COERCE. [*J.*] *v. a.* Sometimes improperly used, in the United States, for *to compel*.
CODICI'LLARY*, kŏd-ĕ-sĭl'-lăr-è. *a.* Of the nature of a codicil. *Phillimore.*
COHIBI'TION*, kō-hĕ-bĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [*cohibitio*, Lat.] Hinderance; restraint. Formerly in use.
CO'MBATABLE*, kŏm'-bă-tă-bl. *a.* That may be disputed or opposed. Modern.
COMBI'NER*, kŏm-bl'-nŭr. *n. s.* The person or thing that combines. *W. Mountague.*
COMBU'STIVE*, kŏm-bŭs'-tĭv. *a.* Disposed to take fire. *Bp. Gauden.*
COMME'RCER*. *n. s.* One who trafficks, or holds intercourse with another. *W. Mountague.* Not in use.
*To* COMMI'NUATE*, kŏm-mĭn'-ū-āte. *v. a.* [*comminuo*, Lat.] To grind. See *To* COMMINUTE.
*To* COMMI'T*. *v. n.* To be guilty of incontinency. *Shakspeare.*
COMMU'NIONIST*, kŏm-mūne'-yŭn-ĭst. *n. s.* One who is of the same communion with others. *Dury.*
COMPA'SSIONATENESS*, kŏm-păsh'-ŭn-ātenĕs. *n. s.* State of being compassionate. *Calamy.*
COMPE'LLATORY*, kŏm-pĕl'-lă-tŭr-è. *a.* Having the force of compelling; compulsatory. *Cavendish.*
*To* COMPE'TE*, kŏm-pēēt'. *v. n.* [*competo*, Lat.] To be in a state of competition; to rival. *Bp. Heber.* This is a Scottish word, of recent admission into English composition.
COMPE'TITORY*, kŏm-pĕt'-ĕ-tŭr-è. *a.* In competition. *Faber.*
COMPLACE'NTIAL*, kŏm-plă-sĕn'-shăl. *a.* Causing joy or pleasure. *Baxter.*
COMPLIMENTARY, kŏm-plè-mĕnt'-ă-rè. *a.* Complimental; gratulatory; congratulatory; flattering. *Perry's Dict.* A word not in Johnson or Todd, yet often used.
*To* COMPLO'T*. *v. a.* To plan; to contrive. *Milton*
*To* COMPROMIT. [*T.*] *v. a.* Mr. Todd has inserted this word with the following remarks: "This is our old word for *compromise*. It has been of late revived, especially by American writers."
COMPU'NCT*. *part. a.* Pricked; stimulated. *Beware of M. Jewel*, 1566. Not now in use.
CONCE'ALEDLY*, kŏn-sē'-lĕd-lè. *ad.* So as not to be detected. *Bp. Gauden.*
*To* CONCE'IT*. *v. n.* To form a notion; to conceive.
CONCHI'LIOUS*, kŏn-kĭl'-ē-ŭs. *a.* Of or belonging to shells.
CONCHO'LOGY*, kŏn-kŏl'-ō-jè. *n. s.* [*concha*, Lat. and λόγος, Gr.] The science and knowledge of shells; a description of shells.
CONCO'RDABLE*, kŏn-kŏrd'-ă-bl. *a.* Agreeing; harmonious.
CONCO'RDABLY*, kŏn-kŏrd'-ă-blè. *ad.* With agreement. *Rogers.*
CONCU'BINARY*, kŏn-kū'-bè-năr-è. *a.* Relating to concubinage. *Bp. Gauden.*
*To* CONDU'CT. [*J.*] This verb is often improperly used in New England without the reciprocal pronoun; as, He *conducts* well, instead of, He *conducts himself* well. *Pick. Vocab.*
CONFRO'NTMENT*, kŏn-frŏnt'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Comparison. *Oley.*
CONGREGATIONAL, kŏng-grè-gā'-shŭn-ăl. *a.* Relating to a congregation, and to a church government by consent and election. *Webst. Dict.*
CONGREGATIONALISM. *n. s.* Church government by the members of the church and congregation. *Webst. Dict.*
CONGREGATIONALIST. *n. s.* An adherent to the congregational form of church government. *Webst. Dict.*
CO'NGRESS. [*J.*] This word is used in this country in an appropriate or technical manner for the legislature of the United States, and is used without the article. *Pick. Vocab.*
CONGRESSIONAL, kŏn-grĕsh'-ŭn-ăl. *a.* Pertaining to congress. *Webst. Dict.* It is analogous to *parliamentary*. *Pick. Vocab.*
CONSI'GNATARY*, kŏn-sĭg'-nă-tăr-è. *n. s.* One to whom is consigned any trust or business. *Sir Leonine Jenkins.*
CONSOCIA'TION. [*J.*] *n. s.* A convention of pastors and messengers of churches. *Webst. Dict.* Used technically in Connecticut. *Pick. Vocab.*
CONSOCIATIONAL, kŏn-sō-shè-ā'-shŭn-ăl. *a.* Pertaining to a consociation. *Webst. Dict.*
*To* CONSPI'RE*. *v. a.* To plot; to contrive. *Shak.*

CO'NSTABLERY*, kŏn'-stă-blĕr-è. *n. s.* The district called also *constablewick*. *Burton.*

CONSTITUTIONALITY, kŏn-stè-tū-shŭn-ăl'-è-tè. *n. s.* The state of being agreeable to the constitution. *Webst. Dict.* Common in America, but not in general use in England; yet it is used in the *Edinburgh Rev.* vol. xli. p. 170.

*To* CONTRAPO'SE*, kŏn-tră-pōze'. *v. a.* [*contrapositus*, Lat.] To place against; to set in opposition. *Salkeld.*

CONTROVE'RSILESS*, kŏn-trō-vĕr'-sè-lĕs. *a.* Not admitting controversy; questionless. *Tooker.*

*To* CONTU'MULATE*, kŏn-tū'-mū-lāte. *v. a.* [*contumulo*, Lat.] To bury; to lay in the grave.

CONVERSA'TIONIST*, kŏn-vĕr-sā'-shŭn-ĭst. *n. s.* One who distinguishes himself in conversation. A modern word.

CONVEYANCING, kŏn-vā'-ăn-sĭng. *n. s.* The act or business of drawing deeds, leases, &c. *Webst. Dictionary.*

CONVIVIALITY, kŏn-vĭv-è-ăl'-è-tè. *n. s.* State of being convivial; or mirth excited by feasting. *Webst. Dict.* Used in the *Life of Grose.*

COO'PERANT*, kō-ŏp'-ĕr-ănt. *a.* Labouring together; working to the same end. *Bp. Nicholson.*

CORK. *n. s.* A frost-nail, or sharp steel point on a horseshoe. *Webst. Dict. Pick. Vocab.*

*To* CORK. *v. a.* To form sharp points; to shoe with points. *Webst. Dict.* To wound with a cork or sharp point.

CORN. [*J.*] *n. s.* This word is a general term in England for all sorts of grain that are used for bread, as wheat, rye, &c.; but in this country, especially in the Northern States, it signifies exclusively *Indian corn*, or *maize*. *Pick. Vocab.*

CO'RNWAIN*, kŏrn'-wāne. *n. s.* A wagon loaded with corn. *Bp. Horsley.*

CORVE'TTE*, kŏr-vĕt'. *n. s.* [Fr.] An advice-boat; a packet-boat. *Sidney.*

COTHU'RNATE*, kō-*thŭr*'-nāt. } *part. a.* Bus-
COTHU'RNATED*, kō-*thŭr*'-nā-tĕd. } kined; relating to tragedy. *Cockeram.*

*To* COURT*. *v. n.* To act the courtier; to imitate the manners of the court. *Abp. Laud.*

CO'UNTERFEITNESS*, kŏŭn'-tĕr-fĭt-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being counterfeit. *Ward.*

CRA'CKER. *n. s.* A word used in the United States for a biscuit; also, in some of the Southern States, applied to the wagoners from the upper or interiour country.

CRA'NBERRY [*T.*] is not the same as "the whortleberry, or bilberry," (as defined by Mr. Todd,) but is a very different berry, of an acid taste, used as a sauce.

CRANIO'LOGY*, krā-nè-ŏl'-ō-jè. *n. s.* [κράνιον and λόγος.] The science of cerebral pathology.

CRA'NKY*. *a.* Sometimes so written, instead of *crank*.

CRA'NNY*, krăn'-nè. *a.* Pleasant; agreeable; praiseworthy. *Bailey.*

CRA'VINGNESS*, krā'-vĭng-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of craving.

CRE'ATURAL*, krè'-tshŭre-ăl. *a.* Belonging to a creature; having the qualities of a creature.

CRE'ATURE. [*J.*] *n. s.* Much used in this country, by farmers, in the plural, as a common term for horses, oxen, cows, &c., and so used in the ancient laws of the New England States. *Pick. Vocab.*

CREEK. [*J.*] *n. s.* A term used in the states south of New England to denote a small river. *Pick. Vocabulary.*

CREEL*, krèèl. *n. s.* An osier basket. *Brockett. North of England.*

*To* CRIB*. *v. n.* To be confined; to be cooped up. *Bp. Gauden.*

CRIMINA'LITY. [*T.*] *n. s.* This word is used to denote guiltiness, or the quality of being criminal, rather than "a criminal action, case, or cause," as defined by Mr. Todd.

CROW-BAR. *n. s.* Commonly used in New England for what the English call a *crow*, or an *iron crow*. *Pick. Vocab.*

CRO'WDY*, krŏŭ'-dè. *n. s.* Meal and water, sometimes mixed with milk. *Grose. Craven Dialect.*

*To* CRU'DDLE*, krŭd'-dl. *v. n.* To curdle: also to stoop. *Brockett. Craven Dialect.*

CRUE'NTOUS*, krū-ĕn'-tŭs. *a.* [*cruentus*, Lat.] Bloody.

CULL*. *n. s.* A fool; one who is imposed upon. See CULLY.

CU'LLENDER*, kŭl'-lĕn-dŭr. *n. s.* A strainer. See COLANDER. But *cullender* is the common way of writing it.

CU'LLING*, kŭl'-lĭng. *n. s.* Any thing separated or selected from a mass; refuse. *Drayton.*

CU'SHAT*. *n. s.* The wild pigeon, or ring-dove. *Grose.* It is also written *cowshut.*

# D.

DA'DDLE*, dăd'-dl. *n. s.* A colloquial expression in several parts of England for the *hand*.

*To* DA'FFLE*, dăf'-fl. *v. n.* [probably from *daff.*] To betray loss of memory and mental faculty. *Brockett.*

*To* DAG*, dăg. *v. n.* To drizzle. *Brockett.*

DA'GLOCK*, dăg'-lŏk. *n. s.* A phrase in many places for the befouled lock of a sheep's tail.

*To* DAMASKEEN, dăm-ăs-kèèn'. *v. n.* [*damasquiner*, Fr.] "To damask; to inlay iron or steel with gold or silver, so as to form flowers, &c.; practised, it is supposed, first at Damascus." *Perry's Dict.*

*To* DA'NDER*, dăn'-dŭr. *v. n.* To wander about. To talk incoherently.

DA'NDY*, dăn'-dè. *n. s.* The modern abbreviation of *Jack-a-dandy*, which see: a word used in ridicule or contempt. See also DANDIPRAT.

DANDY-COCK*, or HEN. *n. s.* Bantam fowls.

DARD*, dărd. *n. s.* [*dard*, Fr.] What throws out, or casts forward, as a dart is thrown. *Dr. Harris.* Not now in use.

DAUB*, dăwb. *n. s.* Coarse painting; gross representation. *Delany.*

*To* DA'VER*. *v. a.* To stun; to stupify. *Brockett* To fade like a flower. *Grose.*

*To* DAW*, dăw. *v. n.* To thrive; to mend; to recover health. *Grose.*

*To* DEAR*, dère. *v. a.* To make dear. Formerly in use: we now say *endear*. *Skelton.*

DECE'ITLESS*, dè-sèèt'-lĕs. *a.* Without deceit; not deceiving. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* DECRO'WN*, dè-krŏŭn'. *v. a.* To deprive of a crown. *Dr. Hakewill.*

*To* DEED. *v. a.* To give or transfer by deed. *Webst Dict.* Used only in conversation. *Pick. Vocab.*

*To* DEFLE'CT*, dè-flĕkt'. *v. a.* To bend. *Lord.*

*To* DEG*, dĕg. *v. a.* [Ꝺeagan, Sax.] To sprinkle *Grose.*

DE'GGY*. *a.* Foggy. Applied also to small rain.

DEHONESTA'TION*, dè-ŏn-ĕs-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*dehonestatus*, Lat.] Discredit; disgrace. *Bp. Gauden.*

*To* DE'LUGE*, dĕl'-lūje. *v. n.* To become a deluge. *Marq. of Montrose.*

DEMI'SSIVE*, dè-mĭs'-sĭv. *a.* Submissive; humble

*To* DEN*, dĕn. *v. n.* To dwell in a den.

DEPE'RDIT*, dè-pĕr'-dĭt. *n. s.* Any thing lost, or said to be lost. *Paley.*

DEPI'LATORY*, dè-pĭl'-ă-tŭr-è. *a.* Taking away hair. *Chambers.*

DE'PRECABLE*, dĕp'-prè-kā-bl. *a.* [*deprecabilis*, Lat.] To be averted; to be begged of. *Icon Basilikè.*

*To* DEPRECIATE. *v. n.* To fall in value. Sometimes used in this country as a verb neuter. *Pick. Vocab.*

*To* DEPUTIZE, dĕp'-ū-tīze. *v. a.* To depute. *Webst. Dict.* Sometimes used in New England, but unauthorized. *Pick. Vocab.*

DERANGED. Often used in the United States for *distracted*, or *insane*.

DESCRI'BABLE*, dè-skrī'-bă-bl. *a.* That may be described. *Paley.*

*To* DE'SECATE*, dĕs'-ĕ-kāte. *v. a.* [*deseco*, Lat.] To cut off; to cut away; to mow. *Cockeram.*

DESI'CCATIVE*, dĕ-sĭk'-kā-tĭv. *n. s.* A dryer; that which has the quality of absorbing moistures. *Bacon.*

DESI'TION*, dĕ-zĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* [*desitus*, Lat.] End. *The Soul's Immortality*, 1645.

DESK. [*J.*] *n. s.* Sometimes used in New England to signify the pulpit. *Webst. Dict. Pick. Vocab.*

DESPO'NDENTLY*, dĕ-spŏn'-dĕnt-lĕ. *ad.* Without hope. *Barrow.*

*To* DESPU'MATE*, dĕ-spū'-māte. *v. a.* To throw off. *Cheyne.*

*To* DESS*, dĕs. *v. a.* To cut a section of hay from the stack; to lay close together; to pile up in order. *Grose.*

*To* DEVENU'STATE*, dĕv-ĕ-nŭs'-tāte. *v. a.* [*devenusto*, Lat.] To deface; to despoil. *Waterhouse.*

*To* DIABO'LIFY*, dī-ā-bŏl'-ĕ-fī. *v. a.* To ascribe diabolical qualities to. *Farindon.*

DIALOGI'STICAL*, dī-ăl-lŏ-jĭs'-tĕ-kăl. *a.* Speaking in dialogue. *Icon. Lib.*

*To* DIB*, dĭb. *v. n.* To dip. *Barret.*

DIDA'CTICALLY*, dĕ-dăk'-tĕ-kăl-lĕ. *ad.* In a preceptive manner. *Bp. Andrewes.*

DI'DDLING*, dĭd'-dl-ĭng. *n. s.* A word in many places applied in fondness to children.

*To* DIFFICULT. *v. a.* To perplex; to render difficult. Unauthorized.

DIGE'STEDLY*, dĕ-jĕst'-ĕd-lĕ. *ad.* In a methodical and regular way. *Life of Mede.*

*To* DI'GITATE*, dĭd'-jĕ-tāte. *v. a.* To point out as with a finger. *Robinson.* Not in use.

*To* DIGLA'DIATE*, dĕ-glă'-dĕ-āte. *v. n.* [*digladior*, Lat.] To quarrel; to fence; to fight. *Hales.*

*To* DILL*, dĭl. *v. a.* [*dilla*, Icel.] To soothe; to blunt; to silence pain or sound. *Grose.*

*To* DILU'VIATE*, dĕ-lū'-vĕ-āte. *v. n.* [*diluvio*, Lat.] To run or spread as a flood. *Sir E. Sandys.*

DIME, dīme. *n. s.* A silver coin of the United States, of the value of ten cents. *Webst. Dict.*

DIMI'NISHER*, dĕ-mĭn'-ĭsh-ŭr. *n. s.* That which, or one who, impairs or lessens. *Clarke.*

*To* DIPLO'MATE*, dĕ-plō'-māte. *v. a.* To invest with a privilege.

DIPLO'MATIST*, dĕ-plō'-mă-tĭst. *n. s.* One employed or versed in affairs of state.

DISCA'RDURE*, dĭs-kârd'-yūre. *n. s.* Dismissal. *Hayter.*

DISCO'MFORTABLENESS*, dĭs-kŭm'-fŭrt-ă-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* State of being discomfortable. *Abp. Sandys.*

DISCO'NSOLACY*, dĭs-kŏn'-sō-lă-sĕ. *n. s.* The state of being disconsolate. *Barrow.*

DISENCHA'NTER*, dĭs-ĕn-tshânt'-ŭr. *n. s.* One who frees from the power of enchantment. *Gayton.*

DISE'RT*. *a.* [*disertus*, Lat.] Eloquent. *MS. of* 1604, *cited by Ward.* Not in use.

DISE'RTLY*. *ad.* Eloquently. *Sir G. Buck.*

DISGUI'SEDLY*. *ad.* So as to be concealed.

*To* DISHABI'LITATE*, dĭs-ă-bĭl'-ĕ-tāte. *v. a.* To disqualify. A word now in common use.

DISJE'CTION*, dĭs-jĕk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*disjectio*, Lat.] A casting down. *Bp. Horsley.*

*To* DISPA'RKLE*, dĭs-pâr'-kl. *v. a.* To scatter abroad; to disperse. *Dr. Clerke.* Not now in use.

*To* DISPA'UPER*, dĭs-pâw'-pŭr. *v. a.* To deprive of the claim of a pauper. *Dr. Phillimore.*

*To* DISPRI'VILEGE*, dĭs-prĭv'-ĕ-lĭdje. *v. a.* To deprive of a privilege. *Jura, Cleri*, &c. 1661.

*To* DISREMEMBER. *v. a.* To forget. Common in the Southern States. *Sherwood's Gazetteer of Georgia.*

DISSE'CTIBLE*, dĭs-sĕk'-tĕ-bl. *a.* That may be dissected. *Paley.*

DISSE'RVICEABLY*, dĭs-sĕr'-vĭs-ă-blĕ. *ad.* So as to be injurious. *Hacket.*

DISSOCIABI'LITY*, dĭs-sō-shĕ-ă-bĭl'-ĕ-tĕ. *n. s.* Want of sociability. *Dr. Brett.*

*To* DISTHRO'NE*, dĭs-*th*rōne'. *v. a.* To dethrone. *Smith.* Not now in use.

*To* DIVE'RT*. *v. n.* To turn aside; to depart from the principal design of an argument or subject *Philips.*

DO'CENT*. *a.* [*docens*, Lat.] Teaching; instructing. *Abp. Laud.*

DOCKET, dŏk'-ĕt. *n. s.* A list of cases in court. *Webst. Dict.*

*To* DODD*. *v. n.* To *dodd* sheep is to cut the wool away about their tails. *Brockett. North of England*

DO'DDED*. *a.* Without horns: applied to sheep An abbreviation of *doe-headed. Craven Dialect.*

DO'DGERY*, dŏd'-jŭr-ĕ. *n. s.* Trick. *Hacket.*

DOME'STICKS. [*J.*] Used in New England instead of *servants.* The correlative, *master*, is seldom used here. *Pick. Vocab.*

*To* DOOM. [*J.*] *v. a.* To tax at discretion. *New England. Pick. Vocab.*

DOOMAGE, dōōm'-ĭdje. *n. s.* Fine or penalty. *Laws of N. Hampshire. Webst. Dict.*

*To* DOTE*. *v. n.* To decay; to wither; to impair. *Bp. Howson.*

DO'WLY*. *a.* Melancholy; sad; applied to persons: lonely, to places. *Grose. North of England.* Sometimes written and spoken *daly. Dowled* is also used in the north for *flat*, not *brisk*, as applied to liquor.

DO'WNCOME*, dŏŭn'-kŭm. *n. s.* A fall of rain; a fall in the market. *Brockett. Craven Dialect.*

DO'WNRIGHTNESS*, dŏŭn'-rīte-nĕs. *n. s.* Plainness; absence of disguise. *Gomersall.*

*To* DRA'BBLE*, drăb'-bl. *v. a.* [Dnabbe, Sax.] To make dirty; to draggle. *Minsheu.*

DREE*. *a.* Long in continuance; tedious. *North of England.*

DRO'NISHNESS*, drō'-nĭsh-nĕs. *n. s.* Laziness; inactivity.

DU'CTION*, dŭk'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*ductio*, Lat.] Conveyance; leading. *Feltham.*

DUD*. *n. s.* [*dud*, Gael.] A rag. *North of England. Dudds* are also *clothes. West of England.*

*To* DU'DDER*, dŭd'-dŭr. *v. a.* To deafen with noise; to render the head confused. *Jennings.*

DUNCH*. *a.* Deaf. *Grose. West of England.*

DU'NNISH*. *a.* Inclining to a dun colour. *Ray.*

DU'RDUM*. *n. s.* A great noise, or uproar. *Grose.*

DUTIABLE, dū'-tĕ-ă-bl. *a.* Subject to duties or impost. *Marshall. Webst. Dict.* Little used. *Pick. Vocab.*

*To* DWINE*. *v. n.* To faint; to grow feeble; to pine. *North of England.*

DY'NAMICKS*, dĭ-năm'-ĭks. *n. s.* [δύναμις.] The science of mechanical powers. [That branch of mechanical philosophy which treats of the action of forces, when they give rise to motion. *New Edinburgh Encyclopedia.*]

# E.

EAGLE. *n. s.* A gold coin of the United States, of the value of ten dollars. *Pick. Vocab.*

EA'SINGS*, ē'-zĭngz. *n. s.* pl. The eaves of houses. *Grose.* A northern word. Dung: as, cow's *easings. Craven Dialect.*

E'ATAGE*, ē'-tĭdje. *n. s.* Food for horses and cattle from the aftermath. See AFTER-EATAGE.

EA'VER*, or EE'VER*, ē'-vŭr. *n. s.* A corner or quarter of the heavens: as, The wind is in the rainy *eaver. Cheshire Gloss.*

EDUCATIONAL. *a.* Pertaining to education. Sometimes used in this country, and also in England. *Dr. Green. Ch. Observer. Pick. Vocab.*

EFFI'GIAL*, ĕf-fĭdje'-ĕ-ăl. *a.* Exhibiting an effigy. *Crit. Hist. Pamphlets.*

ELA'TER*, ē-lă'-tŭr. *n. s.* One who, or that which elates. *Cudworth.*

E'LLER*, ĕl'-lŭr. *n. s.* [*eller*, Germ.] The alder tree. *Craven Dialect.*

E'LLINGNESS*, ĕl'-lĭng-nĕs. *n. s.* Loneliness; dulness; cheerlessness. *Henry VIII.*

E'LMEN*, ĕl'-mĕn. *a.* Of or belonging to elm; made of elm. *Jennings.*

E'LOCUTIVE*, ĕl'-ō-kū-tĭv. *a.* [*elocutus*, Lat.] Having the power of eloquent expression or diction.
E'LSEN*. See ELSIN.
EMBE'LLISHER*, ĕm-bĕl'-lĭsh-ŭr. *n. s.* One who embellishes; one who graces with ornaments.
*To* EMPHASIZE, ĕm'-fā-sīze. *v. a.* To pronounce with a stress of voice. *Webst. Dict.*
ENA'CTIVE*, ĕn-ăk'-tĭv. *a.* Having the power to establish or decree. *Bp. Bramhall.*
ENA'CTMENT*, ĕn-ăkt'-mĕnt. *n. s.* The act of decreeing or establishing by law.
E'NDIRONS*, ĕnd'-l-ūrnz. *n. s.* pl. Irons on each side of the fire. *North of England.* See ANDIRONS.
*To* ENDO'WER*, ĕn-dŏŭ'-ŭr. *v. a.* To endow; to enrich with a portion. *Waterhouse.*
ENE'RGICAL*, ē-nĕr'-jē-kăl. *a.* Vigorous; active; powerful in effect. *Waterhouse.*
*To* ENFLE'SH*, ĕn-flĕsh'. *v. a.* To harden; to establish in any practice. *Florio.*
ENGAGEDNESS, ĕn-gā'-jĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* Earnestness; zeal. *Ware.* Used by divines.
ENLISTMENT, or INLISTMENT. *n. s.* The act of enlisting; the writing containing the terms of entering service and the names. Mr. Webster has *inlistment*; but neither *enlistment* nor *inlistment* is in Johnson or Todd; yet the former is in use in England: as, the British "*Foreign Enlistment Act.*"
*To* ENSA'FE*, ĕn-sāfe'. *v. a.* To render safe. *W. Bell.*
ENSNA'RER*, ĕn-snāre'-ŭr. *n. s.* One who ensnares. *Hickeringhill.*
ENTHYMEMA'TICAL*, ĕn-thē-mē-măt'-ē-kăl. *a.* In the form of an enthymem. *Tooker.*
*To* ENTRA'MMEL*, ĕn-trăm'-mĕl. *v. a.* To catch; to entangle; to trammel. *Hacket.*
ENTWI'NEMENT*, ĕn-twīne'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Union; conjunction. *Hacket.*
EQUI'NAL*, ē-kwī'-năl. *a.* Relating to a horse. *Heywood.*
ESH*. *n. s.* Ash. *Craven Dialect.*
E'SHLAR*, ĕsh'-lăr. *n. s.* [*echelet*, Fr.] Ashlar; stones walled in course by scale. *Craven Dialect.*
ESSE'NTIALNESS*, ĕs-sĕn'-shăl-nĕs. *n. s.* The state or quality of being essential. *Ld. Digby.*
ESTRA'NGEDNESS*, ĕs-trāne'-jĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being estranged. *Prynne.*
*To* ETCH*. *v. n.* To practise etching. *Gilpin.*
EU'CTICAL*, yūke'-tē-kăl. *a.* [εὐχή.] Containing acts of thanksgiving. *Mede.*
EULOGIUM. *n. s.* This word is not in Johnson's Dictionary, nor has it been inserted by Todd; but it is found in Walker's Dictionary, and also in that of Fulton and Knight; and it is much used by both English and American writers. *Pick. Vocab.*
EU'TAXY*, yū'-tăk-sē. *n. s.* [εὐταξία.] Established order. *Waterhouse.*
*To* EVENTUATE, ē-vĕn'-tshū-āte. *v. n.* To issue; to come to an end. *Webst. Dict.* Not authorized by good English writers. *Pick. Vocab.*
EVI'NCIVE, ē-vĭn'-sĭv. *a.* Tending to prove; making plain. *Webst. Dict.*
EXCHANGEABILITY, ĕks-tshānje-ă-bĭl'-ē-tē. *n. s.* The quality of being exchangeable. *Webst. Dict.* Not in good use. *Pick. Vocab.*
E'XCITANT*, ĕk'-sē-tănt. *a.* [*excitans*, Lat.] Animating; stirring up. *Bp. Nicholson.*
*To* E'XCITATE*, ĕk'-sē-tāte. *v. a.* [*excito*, Lat.] To stir up. *Bacon.*
EXCU'LPABLE*, ĕks-kŭl'-pă-bl. *a.* Capable of being cleared from the imputation of blame or fault. *Sir G. Buck.*
EXECUTIVE. *n. s.* The executive power; the person, or persons, administering the government. *Webst. Dict.* This word is often used in this sense in America; and is sometimes so used in England. *Edinburgh Review. Pick. Vocab.*
EXPOSEDNESS, ĕks-pō'-zĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being exposed.

# F.

FA'CIENT*, fā'-shĕnt. *n. s.* A doer; one that does any thing, good or bad. *Hacket.*
FA'CTORY. [*J.*] *n. s.* Commonly used in this country for what is usually called a *manufactory* in England; though *factory* has of late been, in some instances, so used in that country. *Pick. Vocab.*
FADE*. *a.* [Fr.] Faint; insipid. *Bp. Berkeley.*
FADGE*. *n. s.* [*fagga*, Swed.] A bundle, as of sticks. *Craven Dialect.*
*To* FAFF*. See *To* FUFF.
FA'ILER*. See FAILURE.
FALL. [*J.*] *n. s.* The autumn. This is one of the meanings given by Johnson to *fall*, yet it is said to be much less frequently thus used in England than in the United States. *Pick. Vocab.*
FANTOM-CORN*. *n. s.* Lank, or light corn. *North of England. Grose.*
FA'RANTLY*. *a.* Orderly; decent; respectable. *Craven Dialect.* Comely; handsome. *Ray.*
FA'RLIES*. *n. s.* Unusual, unexpected things *Cumberland Dialect.*
FA'RNTICLE*. See FERNTICLES.
FA'RO*. *n. s.* A game at cards.
FA'RRAND*, or FA'RAND*. *n. s.* Manner; custom; humour. *Wilbraham's Cheshire Words. Grose.*
FARROW. *a.* Barren; not bearing young: [a corruption of *fallow*.] *Webst. Dict.* Common in New England.
FA'SCICLE*. *n. s.* [*fasciculus*, Lat.] A bundle; a collection. *Dr. Mayne.*
FA'VOURESS*. *n. s.* She who countenances, or supports, or regards with kindness. *Hakewill.* Not used.
*To* FAY*. *v. a.* [*feia*, Su. Goth.] To cleanse as a ditch or a pond. *Chesh. Gloss.* To cast up; to cleanse; to remove earth. *Craven Dialect.*
*To* FEAL*. *v. a.* [*fel*, Icel.] To hide; to conceal. *North of England.*
FE'ARFUL*. *ad.* Used adverbially in the *North of England.*
FE'ASIBLE*. *n. s.* Whatever is practicable. *Glanville.*
FEDERALIST, fĕd'-ĕr-ăl-ĭst. *n. s.* One of a political party in the United States. *Webst. Dict. Pick. Vocab.*
FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN. This tautological phrase has been considered by some an Americanism; but it is not very uncommon in English writers. See *Southey, Edinburgh Review*, &c. *Pick. Vocab.*
FE'RETORY*, fĕr'-ē-tŭr-ē. *n. s.* [*feretrum*, Lat.] A place in churches where the bier is set. *Coles.*
FE'RNTICLES*. *n. s.* pl. Freckles on the skin resembling the seeds of the fern. *Craven Dialect.* Pronounced *farnticles.*
*To* FE'TTLE*. *v. a.* To repair; to mend any thing which is broken or defective. *Cheshire Gloss.*
FE'TTLE*. *n. s.* Order; good condition. *Craven Dialect.*
FE'VERLY*. *a.* Like a fever. *Poem*, 1652.
FIBRI'LLOUS*, fī-brĭl'-lŭs. *a.* Relating to the fibres *Dr. Kinnier.*
FIDEJU'SSION*. *n. s.* [*fidejussio*, Lat.] Suretiship the act of being bound for another. *Farindon.*
*To* FIEST*. See *To* FOIST.
FI'NKLE*. *n. s.* [*fenckle*, Teut.] Fennel. *Craven Dialect.*
FI'NNIKEN*. *a.* Trifling; idling. *Moor's Suffolk Words.*
FIRK*. *n. s.* A stroke; written also *ferk*; but rarely used.
FIRSTLY. *ad.* First; in the first place. This unauthorized word is frequently used in this country, and it has been in some instances used by English writers. *Pick. Vocab.*
FISK, fĭsk. *n. s.* A publick treasury. *Duponceau.* Burke uses the word *fisc* with the same meaning. *Pick. Vocab.*
*To* FLA'CKER*. *v. n.* [*fliggeren*, Teut.] To flutter as a bird. *Grose.*

☞ 559.—Fāte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mè, mêt;—pīne, pĭn;—

*To* FLIRE*. See *To* FLEER.
FLI'RTIGIG*. *n. s.* A wanton, pert girl. *Grose.*
*To* FLITE*. *v. n.* [flỹtan, Sax.] To scold. *Grose.*
*To* FLUR*. See *To* FLURRY.
FLU'SHNESS*. *n. s.* Freshness. *Bp. Gauden.*
*To* FOIST*. *v. n.* To stink; to be fusty.
FOLKS. [*J.*] Dr. Johnson says of this word, that "It is now used only in familiar or burlesque language." It is perhaps more used in this country than in England, though it is here used chiefly as a colloquial word. It sometimes occurs in serious composition in English writers. "It is not unusual to say *good people* or *good folks*." *Crabb's Synonymes. Pick. Vocab.*
FOREHANDED. *a.* Thrifty; in good circumstances with regard to property. Much used in New England.
FO'REL*. *n. s.* [*forellus*, Lat.] A kind of parchment; sheepskin dressed on one side only, commonly for covers of account-books.
*To* FO'RMILL*. *v. a.* To order. *Craven Dialect.*
FOURFOLD. *n. s.* A quadruple assessment for neglect to make return of taxable estate. *Connecticut. Webst. Dict.*
*To* FOURFOLD. *v. a.* To assess in a fourfold ratio. *Webst. Dict. Pick. Vocab.*
FO'UTER*. *n. s.* A despicable fellow. *Brockett.*
FRAM*. *a.* [*framur*, Icel.] Tender; brittle: written also *frem* and *frim*. *Craven Dialect.*
FRE'MMED*, frĕmd. *a.* [fremð, Sax.] Strange; not related; foreign; uncommon. *Grose.*
FRE'SHET. [*J.*] *n. s.* A flood of rivers from rain or melted snow. *Webst. Dict. Dr. Belknap.* Common in New England; but not authorized by English writers in this sense. *Pick. Vocab.*
FRE'SHMENT*. *n. s.* Refreshment. Not in use. *Cartwright.*
FRE'TTEN*. *a.* Rubbed; marked: as, *pock-fretten*, marked with the small-pox.
FRO'LICKNESS*. *n. s.* Pranks; wildness of gayety; frolicksomeness. *Bp. Gauden.*
FRO'ZENNESS*. *n. s.* State of being frozen. *Bp. Gauden.*
FU'BBY*. *a.* Plump; chubby. *Nichols.*
FU'DDLER*. *n. s.* A drunkard. *Baxter.*
*To* FUFF*. *v. n.* [*pfuffen*, Germ.] To blow or puff. *Brockett.*
FU'FFY*. *a.* Light and soft. *Brockett.*
FUNE'BRIOUS*, fū-nē'-brē-ŭs. *a.* [*funebris*, Lat.] Used at the ceremony of burying the dead. *Mercurius Rusticus*, 1644.
FU'SOME*. *a.* Handsome; neat; notable; tidy. *Grose.*
FU'SSOCK*. *n. s.* A large, gross woman. *Grose.*
*To* FUZZ*. *v. a.* To make drunk. A low word. See *To* FUZZLE.
FU'ZZY*. *a.* Light and spongy. *Craven Dialect.* Written also *fozy* by *Brockett.*

## G.

GA'BY*, or GAW'BY*. *n. s.* A silly, foolish person; a dunce.
GA'DABOUT*, găd'-ă-bŏŭt. *n. s.* One who runs much abroad without business. A colloquial term.
GA'FTY*, gâf'-tè. *a.* Doubtful; suspected. *Cheshire.*
*To* GA'ITER*. *v. a.* To dress with gaiters.
GALO'RE*. See GOLORE.
GA'MMERSTANG*, găm'-mŭr-stăng. *n. s.* A great, foolish, wanton girl. A hoiden; an awkward girl. *Craven Dialect.*
GA'UMLESS*. *a.* Stupid; awkward; lubberly; senseless. *North of England.*
*To* GAUVE*. *v. a.* To stare. *Craven Dialect.*
GA'UVISON*. *n. s.* A weak, foolish fellow; a silly, staring fellow. *Grose.*
*To* GEE*. *v. n.* To fit; to suit. *Craven Dialect.*
GERSE*. *n. s.* [*gers, gars, gras*, Teut.] Grass. *Craven Dialect.*
GHO'STLESS*. *a.* Without spirit; without life. *R. Clarke.*
*To* GIRDLE. *v. a.* To make a circular incision through the bark of trees to kill them. *Webst. Dict* This word is common in America, but not in England. *Pick. Vocab.*
*To* GLENT*. *v. n.* [*glenta*, Icel.] To start aside; to look aside. *North of England.*
*To* GLIME*. *v. n.* To look out of the corner of the eye; to glance slyly. *Brockett.*
*To* GLO'PPEN*. *v. a.* To surprise; to astonish *North of England.*
GNAR*. *n. s.* A knot.
GOTE*. *n. s.* A water passage; a channel for water. *Grose.*
GOUGING, gŏŏ'-jĭng. *n. s.* A barbarous mode of fighting, known by this name in some of the Southern and South-western States. "It is performed by twisting the forefinger in a lock of hair near the temple, and turning the eye out of the socket with the thumb nail." *Lambert's Travels. Pick. Vocab.*
GOVERNMENTAL. *a.* Relating to government A word used by Mr. Belsham, an English historian and by American writers; but unauthorized. *Pick. Vocab.*
GRA'CELESSNESS*, grāse'-lĕs-nĕs. *n. s.* Want of grace; profligacy. *Dr. Favour.*
GRADE. [*T.*] "This word," Mr. Todd says in his first edition, "has been brought forward in some modern pamphlets, but it will hardly be adopted:" but in his second edition he says, "It is of modern introduction into our language: and yet the Saxon grade, grad, was in use." *Grade* has been used by *Sir Walter Scott, Mr. Southey*, the *Christian Observer*, &c. *Pick. Vocab.*
GRA'DELY*, grāde'-lè. *ad.* Well; handsomely. *Lancashire Dialect.* Decently; orderly. *Craven Dialect.*
GRA'DELY*. *a.* Decent; orderly. *Cheshire.*
GRA'VIDATED*, grăv'-è-dā-tĕd. *part. a.* [*gravidatus*, Lat.] Great with young. *Barrow.*
GROES*. *n. s.* pl. The northern word for what is elsewhere called *graves*. See GRAVES, plural of GRAVE.
GUBERNATORIAL. gū-bŭr-nā-tō'-rè-ăl. *a.* Relating to a governour. *Webst. Dict. Pick. Vocab.* Not used by English authors.
*To* GUEST*. *v. n.* To be entertained in the house, or at the table of another. *Heywood.*
GUNNING. *n. s.* The act of hunting with a gun. *Webst. Dict.* Common in New England, and is found in Ash's Dictionary. *Pick. Vocab.*

## H.

HA'BILE*. *a.* Qualified; fit for. *Dr. Walker.* Not in use.
HACK. *n. s.* An abbreviation of *hackney-coach* Common in America; and so used by *Steele, Spectator, No.* 510. *Pick. Vocab.*
*To* HA'FFLE*, hăf-fl. *v. n.* To speak unintelligibly to waver. *Brockett.* To prevaricate. *Grose.*
*To* HAG*. *v. a.* To cut down. *Craven Dialect.* A corruption of *hack.*
HA'GGED*. *a.* Lean; ugly; like a hag. *Gray.*
HAGHES*, or HAGUES*. *n. s.* pl. [*haegh*, Teut.] Haws. *Grose.*
HA'IRED*. *a.* Having hair. *Purchas.*
*To* HAKE*. *v. n.* To sneak, or loiter; to go about idly. *Grose.*
HALE*. *n. s.* Pull; violence in dragging. Usually written and pronounced *haul*. See HAUL.
HALOW*, or HELOW*. *a.* Shy; awkward; bashful. *Grose.*
HAP*, or HA'PPIN*. *n. s.* A rug; a coarse coverlet. See HAP-HARLOT.
HA'PPEN*, or HA'PPENS*. *ad.* Possibly; perhaps. *North of England.*
HAPPIFYING. *part. a.* Making happy. *Morse.* Rarely used. *Pick Vocab.*

HARNS*. *n. s.* pl. Brains. *Grose.*
HASK*. *a.* Parched; coarse; rough; dry. *Grose.*
HA'TTLE*. *a.* Wild; skittish. *Grose.*
*To* HAWK*. *v. a.* To expectorate with noise. *Wisem.*
HE'ADILY*, hĕd'-ė-lė. *ad.* Hastily; rashly; so as not to be governed. *Henshaw.*
HEAP. [*J.*] *n. s.* Used in the Southern and Western States for a great quantity or number: as, a *heap* of time, a *heap* of pains, a *heap* of dollars, &c.
HE'ARTEDNESS*, hărt'-ĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* Sincerity; warmth; zeal: used in composition. *Clarendon.*
HE'ARTSOME*, hărt'-sŭm. *a.* Merry; cheerful; lively. *Brockett.*
HE'ATFUL*, hėte'-fŭl. *a.* Full of warmth. *Sylvester.*
HE'AVISOME*, hĕv'-ė-sŭm. *a.* Dark; dull; drowsy. *Craven Dialect.*
*To* HE'AVY*. *v. a.* To make heavy. Obsolete.
HE'AZY*, hė'-zė. *a.* [*hoese*, Icel.] Hoarse; taking breath with difficulty. *Wilbraham's Cheshire Gloss.*
*To* HEFT. *v. a.* To lift any thing in order to judge of its weight. Used by the illiterate in America; as also is the noun *heft* for *weight*, which is provincial in England. *Pick. Vocab.*
HELP. *n. s.* A term used in New England for *servants* or *domesticks*: generally applied to females. *Pick. Vocab.*
HE'LTER*. *n. s.* The northern pronunciation of *halter.*
HE'MMEL*, hĕm'-mĕl. *n. s.* A hovel; a shed or covering for cattle; a fold. *Grose.* Written also *hemble.*
HE'PPEN*, hĕp'-pĕn. *a.* [hæplic, Sax.] Neat; decent; comfortable. *Grose.*
HE'RONSEW*. } *n. s.* See HERNSHAW.
HE'RONSHAW*. }
*To* HE'RPLE*, or HI'RPLE*, hĕr'-pl. *v. n.* To limp in walking; to go lame. *Grose.*
HE'SITANT*, hĕz'-ė-tănt. *a.* Pausing; wanting volubility of speech.
HE'TTER*. *a.* Eager; earnest; keen. *Grose.*
HI'NDERENDS*. *n. s.* pl. Refuse of corn; such as remains after it is winnowed. *North of England.*
HINGE*. *a.* Active; supple; pliant. *Cheshire Gloss.*
*To* HIPE*. *v. n.* To push with the head. *Grose.*
HI'PPINS*, hĭp'-pĭnz. *n. s.* pl. Stepping stones over a brook. *Craven Dialect.* Children's cloths; a kind of towel; a clout. *North of England.*
*To* HI'RPLE*. See *To* HERPLE.
*To* HI'RSLE*, hĕr'-sl. *v. n.* To move about. *Craven Dialect.*
*To* HISK*. hĭsk. *v. n.* To breathe short through cold or pain; to draw the breath with difficulty. *North of England.*
HIVES*, hīvz. *n. s.* pl. Eruptions in the skin. *North of England.*
HO'ASED*. See HOOSE.
HO'DDY*, hŏd'-dė. *a.* Well; pleasant; in good spirits. *Grose.*
HO'LLOW*, hŏl'-lō. *ad.* He carried it *hollow*, that is, he gained the prize without difficulty. A colloquial expression. *Craven Dialect.*
HO'LMEN*. *a.* Made of holm. *West of England.*
*To* HO'LSTER*. *v. n.* To bustle; to make a disturbance. *Grose.*
HOMINY, or HOMMONY, hŏm'-ė-nė. *n. s.* Food made of maize broken, but coarse, and boiled; or with the kernels unbroken, and the hull taken off. *Webst. Dict. Pick. Vocab.* A common food in the United States, particularly in the South and Southwest.
HO'PPET*. *n. s.* A basket. See HOPPER.
*To* HO'PPLE*. *v. a.* To tie the feet or legs together. *Grose.*
HO'RSEBRAMBLES*, hŏrs'-brăm-blz. *n. s.* pl. Briars; wild rose. *Grose.*
HORSE-COLT. *n. s.* This term is used in America instead of *colt*; as *mare-colt* is also used instead of *filly*. *Pick. Vocab.*
HO'RSEKNOPS*, hŏrs'-nŏps. *n. s.* pl. Heads of knapweed. *Grose.*
HO'RSESTINGER*, hŏrs'-stĭng-ŭr. *n. s.* The dragon-fly.
HOSTE*. *n. s.* Hoarseness. *Craven Dialect.*
HOT*. *n. s.* A sort of basket to carry turf or slate in. *Grose.*
HUB, or HOB. *n. s.* The nave of a wheel. *Webst. Dict.* It is also an English provincial word. *Pick. Vocab.*
HU'FFINESS*, hŭf'-fė-nĕs. *n. s.* Arrogance; petulance.
HU'LET*. *n. s.* See HOWLET.
HU'RLY-BURLY*. *a.* Tumultuous. *Shakspeare.*
*To* HU'STLE*. *v. n.* To shrug up the shoulders. *Grose.*

## I.

*To* ILL*. *v. a.* To reproach. *North of England and Scotland.*
ILLIMITA'TION*, ĭl-lĭm-ė-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* What admits of no certain determination. *Bp. Hall.*
ILLI'TERAL*. *a.* Not literal. *Dr. Dawson.*
ILLY. *ad.* A word sometimes used by American writers improperly for *ill*. *Pick. Vocab.*
*To* IMBECI'LITATE*, ĭm-bė-sĭl'-ė-tāte. *v. a.* To weaken; to render feeble. *Arthur Wilson.*
IME*. *n. s.* Rime. *Craven Dialect.*
IMME'THODED*, ĭm-mĕth'-ŭd-ĕd. *a.* Not having method; without regularity. *Waterhouse.*
IMMIGRANT, ĭm'-mė-grănt. *n. s.* One who removes into a country. *Webst. Dict. Pick. Vocab.*
*To* IMMO'ULD*, ĭm-mōld'. *v. a.* To form; to mould. *G. Fletcher.*
*To* IMMU'TE*, ĭm-mūte'. *v. a.* [*immuto*, Lat.] To change; to alter. *Salkeld.*
IMPO'LISHED*, ĭm-pŏl'-ĭsht. *a.* Unpolished; rude. *T. Hudson.*
IMPORTU'NER*. *n. s.* One who is importunate. *Waterhouse.*
IMPO'VERISHER*. See EMPOVERISHER.
IMPRI'SONER*, ĭm-prĭz'-ŭn-ŭr. *n. s.* One who causes another to be confined in prison. *Clayton.*
IMPROLI'FICK*, ĭm-prō-lĭf'-ĭk. *a.* Not prolifick; unfruitful. *Waterhouse.*
*To* I'MPROVE. [*J.*] *v. a.* [In New England] To cultivate; to occupy; to make use of; to employ. *Webst. Dict.* The use of this verb in these senses is common in New England, and has been considered peculiar to it; but it is repeatedly so used in *Dr. M'Crie's Life of Knox*. *Pick. Vocab.*
INCI'NERATE*, ĭn-sĭn'-ėr-āte. *a.* Burnt to ashes *Bacon.*
INCLI'NABLENESS*, ĭn-klī'-nā-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Favourable disposition. *Brady.*
INCOMMODA'TION*, ĭn-kŏm-mō-dā'-shŭn. *n. s* Inconvenience. *Annot. on Glanville.*
INCOMMO'DEMENT*, ĭn-kŏm-mōde'-mĕnt. *n. s* Inconvenience. *Cheyne.*
INCOMPA'SSION*, ĭn-kŏm-păsh'-ŭn. *n. s.* Want of compassion or pity. *Bp. Sanderson.*
INCOMPA'SSIONATENESS*, ĭm-kŏm-păsh'-ŭn-āte-nĕs. *n. s.* Want of tenderness or pity. *Granger.*
INCONFO'RMABLE*, ĭn-kŏn-fôrm'-ā-bl. *a.* Not complying with the practice of others, or with established rules. *Heylin.*
INCONTA'MINATE*, ĭn-kŏn-tăm'-ė-nāte. *a.* Not contaminated; not adulterated; genuine. *Hacket.*
INDEFATIGABI'LITY*, ĭn-dė-făt-ė-gā-bĭl'-ė-tė *n. s.* Unweariness. *Life of Bp. Andrewes.*
*To* INDE'NTURE*, ĭn-dĕn'-tshŭre. *v. n.* To run in and out; to indent. *Heywood.*
INDIAN-MEAL. *n. s.* Indian-corn meal. See CORN.
INDISCE'RPIBLENESS*, ĭn-dĭs-sĕrp'-ė-bl-nĕs *n. s.* The quality or state of being indiscerpible *Annot. on Glanville.*
INDO'MITE*. *a.* [*indomitus*, Lat.] Untamed; wild; savage. *Salkeld.*
INEXECUTION. *n. s.* Neglect of execution or performance. *Webst. Dict. Pick. Vocab.*
INE'XORABLENESS*, ĭn-ĕks'-ō-rā-bl-nĕs. *n. s* The state of being inexorable. *Chillingworth.*
INFE'RNALLY*, ĭn-fĕr'-năl-lė. *ad.* In a detestable and infernal way. *Hacket.*

☞ 559.—Fāte, fâr, fall, fât;—mē, mêt;—pīne, pĭn;—

*To* INFREQUE'NT*, în-frè-kwĕnt'. *v. a.* Not to frequent; to desert. *A. Wood.*

INFRU'GAL*, în-frû'-gâl. *a.* Not frugal; extravagant; careless. *Goodman.*

INGLO'RIOUSNESS*, în-glò'-rè-ûs-nĕs. *n. s.* State of being inglorious. *Bp. Gauden.*

INGRA'TELY*, în-grāte'-lè. *ad.* Ungratefully. *Sylvester.*

I'NSCIENCE*, în'-shè-ĕnse. *n. s.* [Fr.] Ignorance; unskilfulness; want of knowledge. *Cockeram.*

*To* INSE'NSE*, în-sĕnse'. *v. a.* To instruct; to inform; to infuse sense into the mind of a person; to make to understand. *Grose.*

*To* INSTA'URATE ṓ*, în-stâw'-rāte. *v. a.* [*instauro*, Lat.] To reform; to repair; to supply with improvement. *Smith.*

INSTITU'TIONAL*, în-stè-tû'-shŭn-âl. *a.* Elemental. This is the word of modern times, instead of *institutionary*.

INSULARITY. *n. s.* The situation of an island, or state of being an island. Used by some American writers. *Pick. Vocab.*

INSURRECTIONAL, în-sŭr-rĕk'-shŭn-âl. *a.* Pertaining to an insurrection. *Webst. Dict.*

I'NTERESTED*, în'-tĕr-ĕst-ĕd. *a.* Having regard to private profit. *Arbuthnot.*

*To* INTERFO'LIATE*, în-tûr-fò'-lè-āte. *v. a.* To interleave. *Evelyn.*

INTE'RMINABLENESS*, în-tĕr'-mĭn-â-bl-nĕs. *n.s.* State of being interminable; endlessness. *Annot. on Glanville.*

I'NTERSPACE*, în'-tĕr-spāse. *n. s.* Intervenient space. *Hacket.*

INTERVAL, or INTERVALE. *n. s.* Low ground between hills, or on the banks of rivers, called also *bottom-land*. *Webst. Dict.* See BOTTOM-LANDS. Common in New England. *Pick. Vocab.*

*To* INU'RE*, în-ūre'. *v. n.* To come into use or power; to have effect. *Bp. of Norwich.*

*To* INVI'GOUR*, în-vĭg'-ûr. *v. a.* To invigorate; to animate; to encourage. *Waterhouse.*

INVIRI'LITY*, în-vè-rĭl'-è-tè. *n. s.* Absence of manhood; departure from manly character. *Prynne.*

IRE'NICAL*, ì-rĕn'-è-kâl. *a.* Pacifick; desirous of peace.

IRRE'FRAGABLENESS*, ĭr-rĕf'-rè-gâ-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Force above confutation. *Annot. on Glanville.*

IRREPEALABILITY, ĭr-re-pè-lâ-bĭl'-è-tè. *n. s.* The quality of not being repealable. *Webst. Dict.* Not in use. *Pick. Vocab.*

IRREPE'ALABLE*, ĭr-rè-pè'-lâ-bl. *a.* Not to be repealed.

IRREPE'ALABLY*. *ad.* So as not to be repealed. *Bp. Gauden.*

IRREPTI'TIOUS*, ĭr-rĕp-tĭsh'-ŭs. *a.* Crept in; privately introduced. *Dr. Castell.*

## J.

JA'BBER*. *n. s.* Garrulity; prating. *Bp. Fleetwood.*

JACKADA'NDY*, jăk-â-dăn'-dè. *n. s.* A little, impertinent fellow. Generally used in contempt. See DANDIFRAT.

JAG. [*J.*] *n. s.* A small load. *New England. Pick. Vocab.* Mr. Todd, in his second edition, adds to the definition of this word, "a small parcel of any thing; a small load of hay or corn." *Grose.*

JA'RSEY*. *n. s.* See JERSEY.

JA'SEY*. *n. s.* [corrupted from *jarsey* or *jersey*.] A worsted wig, and in some places a colloquial term for a wig.

*To* JEOPARDIZE, jĕp'-ûr-dīze. *v. a.* To expose to danger; to hazard. Used in America, but not by good writers in England. *Pick. Vocab.*

JI'MMY*. *a.* See JEMMY.

JO'INTRESS*, jŏĭnt'-rĕs. *n. s.* A wife upon whom an estate is settled to be enjoyed after the death of her husband. *Aubrey.*

JO'RUM*. *n. s.* A colloquial term in several parts of England for a bowl or drinking vessel with liquor in it.

JO'SEPH*. *n. s.* A riding coat or habit for women with buttons down to the skirts. Formerly much in use.

*To* JOUNCE*, jôŭns. *v. a.* To shake; to jolt. *Grose* Used also as a substantive for a jolt or shake.

*To* JOUP*. *v. a.* To shake up; to dash. *Grose.*

JUDICIARY. *n. s.* That branch of government which is concerned in the determination of suits. *Webst. Dict.* It is in common use in this country as a substantive, like *executive*.

*To* JUG*. *v. a.* To call or bring together by a particular sound. *Bp. Gauden.*

*To* JU'GGLE*. *v. a.* To effect by artifice or trick to deceive. *Shakspeare.*

JUSTI'FICATORY*, jŭs-tĭf'-è-kâ-tŭr-è. *a.* Vindicatory; defensory. *Johnson.*

## K.

KALEIDOSCOPE, kâ-lī'-dò-skòpe. *n. s.* [καλὸς, εἶδος, and σκοπέω.] An optical instrument, invented by Dr. Brewster, for the purpose of creating and exhibiting an infinite variety of beautiful colours and perfectly symmetrical forms. *New Edinburgh Encyclopedia.*

KA'ZARDLY*. *a.* Unlucky; liable to accident *North of England.*

KE'CKER*. *n. s.* The gullet. A provincial term.

KEDGE*, kĕdje. } *a.* Brisk; lively. *Ray. Suf-*
KE'DGY*, kĕd'-jè. } *folk in England.*

*To* KEEK*. *v. n.* To peep; to look pryingly. *Brockett.*

KE'ELER*, or KE'ELMAN*. *n. s.* One who works in the management of barges or vessels: the old word is *keeler*; the modern, *keelman*. *Brockett.*—KEELER, a shallow tub. *Ray.*

KEEPING-ROOM. *n. s.* A parlour. A provincial term of New England. *Pick. Vocab.*

KEEVE*. *n. s.* A large vessel to ferment liquors in. *Grose.* A large tub or vessel used in brewing; a mashing-tub. *Jennings.*

*To* KEEVE*. *v. a.* To put the wort in a *keeve* for some time to ferment. *Jennings.* To overturn or lift up a cart, so as to unload it all at once. *Ray.*

KELK*. *n. s.* A blow. *Grose.* Large, detached stones. *Craven Dialect.*

*To* KELK*. *v. a.* To beat heartily. *Brockett.*

KE'NMARKED*. } *part. a.* Marked or branded so
KE'NSPECKED*. } as to be known; blemished. *Grose. North of England.*

*To* KEP*. *v. a.* To catch. *Grose.*

KE'SLOP*. *n. s.* The stomach of a calf prepared for rennet; the substance used in curdling milk. *Grose.*

KE'STREL*. *a.* Like a kestrel; base. *Spenser.* Obsolete.

KET*. *n. s.* Carrion; any sort of filth. *Brockett.*

KE'TTY*. *a.* Filthy; dirty; worthless. *Grose.*

KEYCO'LDNESS*. *n. s.* Want of animation, or activity.

*To* KILT*. *v. a.* To tuck up; to truss up the clothes. *Brockett.*

*To* KINK*. *v. n.* To labour for breath, as in the hooping cough. *Ray.*

KINK*. *n. s.* A fit of coughing, or a convulsive fit of laughter. *Grose.*

*To* KI'TCHEN*. *v. a.* To use thriftily. *Grose.*

KI'TTLISH*. *a.* Ticklish. *Grose.*

*To* KI'ZEN*, or KI'ZZEN*. *v. n.* To parch; to dry up. *Grose.*

KNA'CKISH*. *a.* Trickish; knavishly artful. *More.*

KNA'CKISHNESS*. *n. s.* Artifice; trickery. *More.*

KNA'CKY*. *a.* Handy; having a knack. *Suffolk.* Cunning; crafty. *Berwickshire.*

*To* KNOB*. *v. n.* To bunch out; to grow into knobs *Kersey.*

# L.

LA'CHES*. *n. s.* pl. Boggy places. *Craven Dialect.*

*To* LAG*. *v. a.* To slacken; to move slowly. *Heywood.*

*To* LAIK*. See *To* LAKE.

LA'ITER*, or LA'WTER*. *n. s.* The whole quantity of eggs which a hen lays before she incubates. *Brockett.*

LA'MISH*. *a.* Not quite lame; hobbling. *A. Wood.*

*To* LA'NDSCAPE*. *v. a.* To represent in landscape. *Holyday.* Not in use.

LANG*. *a.* The word in the North of England for *long*. *Langsome* also for *longsome*, tedious.

LA'NGSETTLE*. *n. s.* A long bench to sit on. *North of England.*

LANT*. *n. s.* The old name for the game of loo. Urine. *Brockett.*

LA'PSTONE*, lăp'-stōne. *n. s.* A cobbler's stone on which he hammers his leather. *Brockett.*

LATERI'TIOUS*, lăt-ĕ-rĭsh'-ŭs. *a.* Resembling brick. *Cheyne.*

LAVE*. *n. s.* The remainder or leaving. *Grose.*

LEANTO, lēēn'-tōō. *n. s.* The part of a building which appears to lean upon another. *Webst. Dict. Pick. Vocab.* It is in *Mason's Supplement*, where it is called an architectural term.

LE'ARNEDNESS*, lĕr'-nĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* State of being learned. *Abp. Laud.*

LE'ENY*. *a.* See LEANY.

LEET*. *a.* Our northern word for *light.*

LENGTHY, lĕng'-*thē*. *a.* Long; lengthened; extended; prolix. *Webst. Dict.* This word has been very common in the United States, particularly in conversation; but it has been much ridiculed by Americans, as well as by Englishmen; and it is now very rarely used by writers of any authority. *Pick. Vocab.* It has been lately used by some respectable English writers. See *Quart. Rev.* vol. xxix. p. 299; *British Critick*, vol. iv. p. 312; *Blackwood's Magazine*, vol. iv. p. 745; and *Lord Byron's Letter in Otter's Life of Dr. E. D. Clarke*, p. 439.

LE'NNOCK*, lĕn'-nŏk. *a.* Slender; pliable. *Lancashire Gloss.*

LENS. [*J.*] The definition of this word in the Dictionary is defective. Lenses are of different varieties, and not all of them "spherically convex on both sides." See *New Edinburgh Encyclopedia*, vol. xiv. p. 638.

LENT*. *a.* Slow; mild. *B. Jonson.* Not in use.

LETCH*. *n. s.* A vessel to put ashes in, to run water through, for the purpose of making washing lie. *Ray.* A long, narrow swamp, in which water moves slowly among rushes and grass. *Brockett.*

LEVA'NTER*, lĕ-văn'-tŭr. *n. s.* A strong easterly wind, so called by the sailors in the Mediterranean. A colloquial expression applied to one who bets at a horse-race, and runs away without paying the wagers he has lost.

LICENTIA'TION*, lī-sĕn-shē-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of permitting. *Freeman.* Not in use.

LICK, or SALT-LICK. *n. s.* "A salt spring is called a *lick*, from the earth about it being furrowed out in a most curious manner by the buffalo and deer, which lick the earth on account of the saline particles with which it is impregnated." *Imlay's Topog. Descrip. Western Territory N. A. Pick. Vocab.*

LIEFTE'NANT*. *n. s.* See LIEUTENANT.

LI'KELY. [*J.*] *a.* Used often in New England to denote sensible; intelligent; possessed of moral worth. Not so used in England. *Pick. Vocab.*

*To* LILT*. *v. n.* To do any thing cleverly or quickly. *Pegge.* To jerk; to rise in the gait or song. *Craven Dialect.*

LINCH*. *n. s.* A ledge; a rectangular projection. *Jennings.*

LI'NGEL*. *n. s.* See LINGLE.

LI'NGY*. *a* Limber. *Grose.* Tall; flexible. *Craven Dialect.* Active; strong; able to bear fatigue. *Brockett.*

LISH*. *a.* Stout; active; strong; nimble. *Grose.*

LISTER, lĭs'-tŭr. *n. s.* One who receives and makes returns of ratable estates. *Connecticut. Webst. Dict.*

*To* LOAN. [*T.*] *v. a.* To lend. *Webst. Dict. Pick. Vocab.* This word is often used in the United States. Mr. Todd has inserted it, but says of it, that it is "not now in use."

LO'ANING*. *n. s.* See LONE and LONNIN.

LOCA'TION. [*J.*] "The act of designating or surveying and bounding land; the tract so designated." *Webst. Dict.* This word is used in the United States in a sense not authorized by the English dictionaries. *Pick. Vocab.*

*To* LO'LLOP*, lŏl'-lŏp. *v. n.* To move heavily; to walk in a heavy, lounging manner; to lean idly; and in a general sense, to idle. *Brockett.* A low word

LONE*. }
LO'NNIN*. } *n. s.* Our Northern words for a *lane.*

LO'NGSOMENESS*, lŏng'-sŭm-nĕs. *n. s.* Tediousness. *Hist. Conformity.*

LOT. [*J.*] A share or division of land; a field. *Webst. Dict.* Hence a *house-lot*, a *shop-lot*, &c. Not used in this sense in England. *Pick. Vocab.*

*To* LOT *upon. v.* To anticipate with fondness or desire. Used colloquially in New England.

LOUND*. *a.* See LOWND.

LO'UTISHNESS*, lŏŭt'-ĭsh-nĕs. *n. s.* Clownishness; behaviour of a bumpkin. *World of Wonders.*

LO'WERY*, lŏŭ'-ŭr-ē. *a.* Threatening to be wet or stormy; overcast. *Brockett.*

LUDI'BRIOUS*, lū-dĭb'-rē-ŭs. *a.* Ridiculous. *Tooker.*

LU'MBER. [*J.*] Timber in general; but chiefly small timber, as boards, staves, hoops, scantling, &c. *Webst. Dict.* Not common in this sense in England; but used in the United States and in the British American colonies.

LUNGE*. See LONGE.

LU'PINE*, lū'-pĭn. *a.* Like a wolf. *Bp. Gauden.*

LU'RRY*, lŭr'-rē. *n. s.* A crowd; a throng; a heap *World of Wonders.*

# M.

MACK*. *n. s.* [a corruption of *make*, in the North of England.] A sort; a kind; a fashion.

*To* MA'DDLE*, măd'-dl. *v. n.* To forget; to wander; to be in a kind of confusion. *Brockett.*

MA'MMERING*, măm'-mŭr-ĭng. *n. s.* Confusion; amazement; hesitation. *World of Wonders.*

*To* MANCH*, or *To* MUNCH*. See *To* MOUNCH.

MANG*. *n. s.* A mash of bran or malt. *Grose.* Barley or oats ground with the husks. *Brockett.*

MANUFA'CTORY*. *a.* Engaged in workmanship; employed in any manufacture. *Lord.*

MARE*. Used for *more* in the North of England.

MAROON, mă-rōōn'. *n. s.* A free negro, or a runaway negro, living in the mountains in the West Indies. *Webst. Dict.*

MA'RTYRLY*, mär'-tŭr-lē. *a.* Like a martyr. *Gauden.*

MA'SKERED*, măs'-kŭrd. *a.* Decayed. See MOSKERED.

MA'TCHER*, măt'sh-ŭr. *n. s.* One who matches or joins.

MA'ULGRE*. *ad. Maugre*, so written by *Spenser.*

MAUM*. }
MAU'MISH*. } *a.* Soft; mellow; rotten. *L'Estrange*
MAU'MY*. }

ME'ADOW. [*J.*] In New England this word means exclusively grass land, which is moist, and subject to be overflowed, in distinction from *upland;* and hay that is obtained from such lands is called *meadow hay;* while that obtained from uplands is called *English hay*. In England the word *meadow* is used in a more unrestricted manner. *Pick. Vocab.*

ME'AGER. [*J.*] *a.* Concerning this word, which is often spelled *meagre*, Mr. Todd remarks, "The Saxon language has both mæʒen and mæʒne: the writers, therefore, of *meager* or *meagre* are both justifiable."

*To* MEAN*. *v. n.* To moan; to lament. *Brockett.*

☞ 559.—Fāte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mè, mêt;—pine, pĭn;—

ME'DECIN*, mĕd'-ĕ-sĭn. *n. s.* A physician. Not in use. See MEDICINE.

ME'ETERLY*. *ad.* See METERLY.

ME'RCHANDABLE*, mĕr'-tshăn-dâ-bl. *a.* That may be transacted by traffick. *Hacket.*

ME'RCHANT. [*J.*] *n. s.* Johnson defines this word as follows:—"One who trafficks to remote countries; a ship of trade."—*Shopkeeper* he thus defines:—"A trader who sells in a shop; not a merchant, who only deals by wholesale." In the interiour of New England, it is very common to call a country trader, a retailer, or shopkeeper, a *merchant.*

ME'RRY*. *n. s.* The common wild red cherry.

ME'SSAGE. [*J.*] *n. s.* This word is used in America, in a technical sense, to denote a communication made by the president of the United States to congress, on the state of publick affairs. See ANSWER in the *Appendix.*

MET*. *n. s.* A measure. *Grose.*

ME'TERLY*. *ad.* Moderately. *Westmoreland Dialect.* Tolerably well; within bounds. *Brockett.*

MI'NACER*. *n. s.* A threatener.

MI'NACY*. *n. s.* Menace; threat. *Hacket.* Obsolete.

MINATO'RIALLY*, mĭn-â-tō'-rē-ăl-lē. *ad.* With threats. *Hacket.*

*To* MING*. *v. a.* To mingle; to mix. To remind; to mention; to call to remembrance. *Bp. Hall.*

*To* MI'RACLE*, mĭr'-â-kl. *v. n.* To work a miracle. *Hales.* Not in use.

MI'SCELLANE*, or MI'SCELLEN*. *a.* Various; mixed. *Hacket.*

MI'SLE*. *n. s.* Small, misty rain. In the Craven Dialect, *mislin.*

*To* MISME'ASURE*, mĭs-mĕzh'-ŭre. *v. a.* To measure incorrectly. *Young.*

*To* MISRECE'IVE*, mĭs-rē-sēēv'. *v. a.* To receive amiss, or improperly. *Waterhouse.*

*To* MISSE'ND*, mĭs-sĕnd'. *v. a.* To send amiss, or incorrectly.

*To* MISSIONATE, mĭsh'-ŭn-āte. *v. n.* To perform the services of a missionary. An unauthorized word, sometimes used in America. *Pick. Vocab.*

MI'STRESSPIECE*, mĭs'-trĕs-pēēse. *n. s.* Chief ornament; capital distinction, as applied to a woman. *Lord Herbert.*

*To* MISYO'KE*, mĭs-yōke'. *v. a.* To yoke improperly. *Milton.*

MI'ZZLE*, mĭz'-zl. *n. s.* Small rain. See MISLE.

MOCCASON, or MOGGASON, mŏg'-gâ-sŭn. *n. s.* A shoe of soft leather, without a stiff sole, ornamented round the ankle. *Webst. Dict.* An Indian word. *Pick. Vocab.*

*To* MO'NEY*. *v. a.* To supply with money. *Tyndal.* Obsolete.

MO'ORAGE*, mōōr'-âje. *n. s.* Station where to moor. *Otia Sacra.*

MO'PSICAL*, mōp'-sē-kăl. *a.* That cannot see well; mope-eyed. *Coles.* Stupid; delirious. *Gauden.*

MO'SKERED*, mŏs'-kŭrd. *a.* Rotten; decayed. *Granger.*

MOTIVITY, mō-tĭv'-ĕ-tē. *n. s.* The quality of being influenced by motives; the power of producing motion. *Dr. Dwight.* Not in use.

MUCK*. *a.* Moist; wet. *Grose.*

MUN*, or MUNS*. *n. s.* A vulgar term for the mouth.

MURMURA'TION*, mŭr-mŭr-â'-shŭn. *n. s.* [*murmuratio*, Lat.] A low sound; the act of murmuring, or muttering.

MUSH. *n. s.* Food of maize, flour and water boiled. (Local.) *Webst. Dict.* Used, in some of the *Southern* States, for the same thing that in the *Northern* States is called *hasty pudding. Pick. Vocab.*

## N.

NA'GGY*. *a.* Contentious; disposed to quarrel. *North of England.*

*To* NA'RROW*. *v. n.* To be diminished with respect to breadth; to grow narrow. [In farriery] A horse is said to *narrow*, when he does not take ground enough, and does not bear far enough out to the one hand or the other. *Farrier's Dict.*

NA'RROWER*, năr'-rō-ŭr. *n. s.* The person or thing which narrows or contracts. *Cœlebs.*

NA'SCENCY*, năs'-sĕn-sē. *n. s.* [*nascens*, Lat.] Production. *Annot. on Glanville.*

NA'SUTE*. *a.* [*nasutus*, Lat.] Critical; nice; captious. *Bp. Gauden.*

NATIONA'LITY. [*T.*] The definition given by Mr. Todd to this word is, "national character;" but it is used rather to denote *partiality or attachment to one's nation or country.*

NA'USCOPY*, năws'-kō-pē. *n. s.* [νᾶυς and σκοπέω.] The art of discovering the approach of ships, or the neighbourhood of lands, at a considerable distance. *Maty.*

NAUSEA'TION*, năw-shē-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of nauseating. *Bp. Hall.*

NEARSI'GHTED*, nēēr-sī'-tĕd. *a.* Shortsighted; applied to one who distinguishes objects only which are near.

*To* NESH*. *v. a.* To render weak; to soften injuriously. Not in use.

NEWFA'NGLE*, or NEWFA'NGLIST*. *n. s.* One desirous of novelty. *Tooker.*

NI'GGLER*, nĭg'-gl-ŭr. *n. s.* One who is clever and dexterous. *Grose.*

NOD*. *n. s.* The head, in ridicule. A low word.

NOE'TICK*, nō-ĕt'-ĭk. *a.* [νοητικὸς.] Intellectual; transacted by the understanding. *Waterhouse.*

NO'MAD*. *n. s.* A wandering tribe or party. *Sandys.*

NO'NNY*. *n. s.* The same as *ninny.*

NOTICEABLE, nō'-tŭs-â-bl. *a.* That may be observed. *Webst. Dict.* This has been thought to be an Americanism; but, though it is not in the English dictionaries, it has been used by English writers. See *Quart. Rev.* vol. xxv. p. 559. *Pick. Vocab.*

*To* NO'TIFY. [*J.*] This word, which signifies *to make known*, is improperly used in the United States in the sense of *to inform*: as, *to notify a person of a thing*, instead of the proper English use, *to notify a thing to a person. Pick. Vocab.*

## O.

O'ASIS*, ō'-â-sĭs. *n. s.* A fertile spot surrounded by an arid desert. A word adopted by modern oriental travellers, and coming into general use.

OBLA'TIONER*, ŏb-lā'-shŭn-ŭr. *n. s.* One who makes an offering as an act of worship or reverence. *More.*

*To* O'BLIGATE. [*J.*] This word is frequently used in the United States. It is in Johnson's Dictionary, but not now in approved use in England. *Pick. Vocab.*

OBNO'XIOUS. [*J.*] This word is often used in the United States in the sense of *odious, offensive, noxious, disagreeable. Pick. Vocab.* Though there are some English authorities in favour of this use of it, as *Burke, Pitt*, and the *Quarterly Review*, yet it is not authorized by the dictionaries, and it has been censured by English criticks. Mr. Crabb, however, considers *obnoxious* and *offensive* as synonymous words.

OBSCU'RER*, ŏb-skūre'-ŭr. *n. s.* Whatever or whoever obscures. *Lord.*

*To* OBSTU'PIFY*, ŏb-stū'-pē-fī. *v. a.* To render stupid. *Annot. on Glanville*

O'CCURSE*, ŏk'-kŭrse. *n. s.* [*occursus*, Lat.] Meeting. *Burton.*

OCHLO'CRATY*, ŏk-lŏk'-rā-tē. *n. s.* [ὀχλοκρατια.] Government by the mob. *Downing.*

OCTOGENA'RIAN*, ŏk-tō-jē-nā'-rē-ăn. *n. s.* [*octogeni*, Lat.] One who is eighty years of age.

O'FFSET. [*J.*] *n. s.* Much used by American lawyers, instead of the English term *set-off*: it is also very common, in popular language, in the sense of an *equivalent. Pick. Vocab.*

OMILE'TICAL*, ȯm-ê-lêt'-ê-kâl. *a.* Mild; humane; friendly. *Farindon.* See HOMILETICAL.

O'NSTEAD*, ȯn'-stêd. *n. s.* A single farm-house. *Grose.*

OPI'PAROUSLY*, ȯ-pîp'-â-rûs-lè. *ad.* Sumptuously; abundantly. *Waterhouse.*

*To* OPPORTU'NE*. *v. a.* To suit. *Dr. Clarke.* Not in use.

O'PPROBRY*, ȯp'-prò-brè. *n. s.* Opprobrium. *Johnson.*

OPPU'GNANT*, ȯp-pŭg'-nânt. *a.* Opposing; resisting; repugnant. *Darcie.*

*To* OSCITATE, ȯs'-sê-tâte. *v. n.* To yawn; to gape. *Johnson* in the definition of *To* YAWN. *Perry.*

*To* OSS*. *v. n.* To offer; to try; to essay; to set about any thing. *North of England.*

O'UMER*. *n. s.* [*ombre*, Fr.] The shade. *Grose.*

O'USEN*. *n. s.* Oxen. *Grose.*

*To* OUTBU'RN*. *v. a.* To exceed in burning or flaming. *Young.*

O'UTER*, ȯût'-ûr. *n. s.* Dispossession. *Clayton.*

*To* OUTFE'AT*, ȯût-fêêt'. *v. a.* To surpass in action or exploit. *Waterhouse.*

O'UTING*. ȯût'-îng. *n. s.* A going from home. *Cheshire Dialect.* An airing. *Craven Dialect.*

*To* OUTNA'ME*, ȯût-nâme'. *v. a.* To exceed in naming or describing. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

*To* OUTSI'N*, ȯût-sîn'. *v. a.* To sin beyond. *Killingbeck.*

OVER, for *under:* as, "He wrote *over* the signature of Junius." An unwarrantable innovation, still countenanced by a few American writers. *Pick. Vocab.*

O'VERLINESS*, ò'-vûr-lè-nês. *n. s.* Carelessness; superficialness. *Waterhouse.*

OVER-'TE'DIOUS*, ò-vûr-tè'-dè-ûs, or ò-vûr-tè'-jè-ûs. *a.* Too slow; too tedious. *Donne.*

## P.

PA'CKMAN*, pâk'-mân. *n. s.* A pedler; one who carries a pack on his back. *Brockett.*

PA'LED*. *a.* [In heraldry.] Striped. *Spenser.*

*To* PA'LSY*, pâl'-zè. *v. a.* To strike, as it were, with the palsy; to paralyze.

PAPPOOS, or PAPPOOSE, pâp-pȯȯs'. *n. s.* The Indian name for a child. *Webst. Dict. Pick. Vocab.*

PARADIGMA'TICAL*, pâr-â-dîg-mât'-ê-kâl. *a.* Exemplary. *More.*

PA'RADISED*. *a.* Having the delights of paradise.

PARAGRA'PHICAL*, pâr-â-grâf'-ê-kâl. *a.* Denoting a paragraph. *Crutwell.*

PA'RLISH*. See PARLOUS.

PA'RRACK*, pâr'-râk. } *n. s.* [pappuc, Sax.] A
PA'RROCK*, pâr'-rȯk. } croft; a small field: what is now corrupted into *paddock. Westmoreland Dialect.*

PA'SSAGE. [*J.*] *n. s.* This word is often used in the United States for the substantive *passing:* as, "Before the question was taken on the *passage* of the bill," &c. *Marshall:* it has been criticised by the English reviewers as an American innovation. *Pick. Vocab.*

PA'TRONIY*, pât'-rò-sîn-è. *n. s.* Patronage; support. *Waterhouse.* Formerly much in use.

*To* PEER*, pêêr. *v. a.* To make equal; to make of the same rank. *Heylin.*

*To* PEFF*, pêf. *v. n.* To cough short and faintly, as sheep. *Grose.*

PE'NDULE*, pên'-dûle. *n. s.* A pendulum. *Evelyn.*

*To* PERA'CT*, pêr-âkt'. *v. a.* To perform; to practise. Not in use.

*To* PERT*, pêrt. *v. n.* To behave with pertness; to be saucy. *Bp. Gauden.*

PERU'VIAN *Bark**. See BARK.

*To* PET*. *v. n.* To take offence; to be in a slight passion. *Feltham.*

PETU'LCOUS*, pè-tûl'-kûs. *a.* Wanton; frisking. *Cane.* Not in use.

PHRENO'LOGY*, frè-nȯl'-ò-jè. *n. s.* [φρην and λόγος.] The science of cerebral pathology; craniology. A word of recent introduction into our language.

PHILOSOPHISM, fê-lŏs'-ò-fîzm. *n. s.* The love or practice of sophistry. *Webst. Dict.*

PHILOSOPHIST, fê-lŏs'-ò-fîst. *n. s.* One who practises sophistry. *Webst. Dict.* This word, together with the preceding, was introduced about the time of the French revolution. It was applied to a class of revolutionary philosophers called also *illuminati.* See ILLUMINATI.

PI'CTURER*, pîk'-tshû-rûr. *n. s.* A painter. *Bp. Hall.* Not in use.

PINE-BARRENS. *n. s.* A term applied, in the Southern States, to tracts of level country covered with pine trees. *Pick. Vocab.*

PIPPERIDGE, pîp'-pêr-îdje. *n. s.* A shrub. *Johnson,* in the definition of BARBERRY.

PLA'CITORY*, plâs'-ê-tûr-è. *a.* Relating to the act or form of pleading in courts of law. *Clayton's Reports.*

*To* PLA'NCHER*, plânsh'-ûr. *v. n.* To make a floor of wood. *Sancroft.*

PLECK*, plêk. *n. s.* A place. *Craven Dialect.*

PLOOK*, plȯȯk. *n. s.* A pimple. *Grose.*

PO'CKARRED*. *a.* Marked with the small-pox. *Grose.*

PO'CKMARK*, pȯk'-mârk. *n. s.* Mark or scar made by the small-pox.

POI'SONABLE*, pȯè'-zn-â-bl. *a.* Capable of poisoning; venomous. *Tooker.*

PO'LEMIST*, pȯl'-ê-mîst. *n. s.* A controvertist. *Nichols.*

PO'LISHMENT*, pȯl'-îsn-mênt. *n. s.* Refinement. *Waterhouse.*

POLLICITA'TION*, pȯl-lîs-ê-tâ'-shûn. *n. s.* Promise. *Burnet.*

POLLU'TEDLY*, pȯl-lû'-têd-lè. *ad.* In a state of pollution. *Heywood.*

POLYPRAGMA'TICAL*, pȯl-è-prâg-mât'-ê-kâl. *a.* Over-busy; forward; officious; impertinent. *Heywood.*

PO'RRAGE*. See PORRIDGE.

PO'RTAGE. [*J.*] *n. s.* A carrying place round water-falls, or from one navigable river to another. This word is often used in this sense in the United States. *Pick. Vocab.*

*To* POSS*. *v. a.* To dash violently in water: as, to *poss* clothes. *North of England.*

PÖSS*. *n. s.* A water-fall. *Craven Dialect.* A *poss*-tub. *Brockett.*

PO'STFACT*, pȯst'-fâkt. *n. s.* That which represents or relates to a fact that has occurred.

POSTPO'NER*, pȯst-pȯ'-nûr. *n. s.* One who delays or puts off. *Paley.*

*To* PO'TTER*, pȯt'-tûr. *v. a.* To poke; to push: as, to *potter* the fire. *North of England.* To pother; to disturb; to confound. ✞*Vilbraham.*

*PRAIRIE*, prà'-rè. *n. s.* This French word is now applied, in the United States, to those tracts of land abounding in the valley of the Mississippi, which are mostly level, destitute of trees, and covered with tall, coarse grass. *Pick. Vocab.*

PRAYERFUL. *a.* Making use of prayer; devout. This word, and also the adverb *prayerfully,* are sometimes used by clergymen in the United States; but they are not in the dictionaries, nor are they authorized by good use in England. *Pick Vocab.*

PRA'YERLESS*, prà'-ûr-lês. *a.* Not using prayer *Wilson.*

*To* PREA'MBLE*, prè-âm'-bl. *v. a.* To preface; to introduce. *Feltham.*

PRECE'PTOR. [*J.*] *n. s.* This word is used in the United States in an appropriate or technical sense for the principal or master of an academy or grammar school; in England generally styled *master* or *head master.*

PRECEPTRESS, prè-sêp'-três. *n. s.* A female teacher, or preceptor. Not in the dictionaries, but often used.

PREDELINEA'TION*, prè-dè-lîn-è-â'-shûn. *n. s.* Previous delineation. *Annot. on Glanville.*

PRE'LATIST*, prĕl'-â-tĭst. *n. s.* One who supports prelacy. *Steward.*

*To* PREMUNI'TE*, prē-mū-nīte'. *v. a.* To guard against objection; to fortify. *Fotherby.*

PREMU'NITORY*, prē-mū'-nē-tŭr-ē. *a.* Defining a penalty that may be incurred. *Hody.*

PREPRO'PEROUS*, prē-prŏp'-ĕr-ŭs. *a.* Over hasty. *Ray.* Not in use.

PRESIDENTIAL. [*T.*] Mr. Todd defines this word, "Presiding over." It has heretofore been considered an Americanism, and it is chiefly used in this country in the sense of *relating to the president:* as, "the *presidential* election." *Pick. Vocab.*

PRIESTRI'DDENNESS*, prēēst-rĭd'-dn-nĕs. *n. s.* The state of being priestridden. *Waterhouse.*

PRI'GGISH*, prĭg'-gĭsh. *a.* Conceited; coxcomical; affected. *Brockett.* A colloquial expression.

PRINCES-METAL*. *n. s.* A kind of factitious metal, composed of the finest and purest brass mixed with tin, or rather with some mineral, as zinc, whereby it becomes more disposed to receive a polish, as also fitter to be gilt. *Chambers.*

PRITTLE-PRATTLE*, prĭt'-tl-prăt'-tl. *n. s.* Empty talk; trifling loquacity. A word used in contempt or ridicule. *Bp. Bramhall.*

PRIZING, prī'-zĭng. *n. s.* [In sea-language.] The application of a lever to move any weighty body, as a cask, an anchor, a cannon, &c. *Falconer's Marine Dictionary. Recs's Cyclopedia.*—The verb *to prize* is used in a corresponding manner in *Prior's Life of Burke*, vol. ii. p. 440: "This famous measure became the lever by which *to prize* its authors out of office."

PRO'BLEMATIST*, prŏb'-lĕm-â-tĭst. *n. s.* One who proposes problems. *Evelyn.*

PROD*. *n. s.* A goad; an awl; an iron pin fixed in pattens. *Grose.*

PRO'DIGENCE*, prŏd'-ē-jĕnse. *n. s.* Waste; profusion; prodigality. *Bp. Hall.*

PRO'DROMOUS*, prŏd'-rō-mŭs. *a.* Preceding; forerunning. *Allen.*

PROFANITY, prō-făn'-ē-tē. *n. s.* Profaneness. This word is in common use in the United States, but it is not in the dictionaries. It is, however, used by Scottish writers, and also by *Crabb*, (*Synonymes,*) and by the writers in the *Christian Observer. Pick. Vocab.*

*To* PROGNO'STICK*. *v. a.* To foretell. *Hacket.* Not in use.

*To* PROGRESS, prō-grĕs'. *v. n.* To move forward; to advance; to pass. *Webster's Dict.* The verb *to pro'gress*, with the accent on the first syllable, is found in early English writers, and it is in Johnson's Dictionary, but noted as *not used.* But this word is, in the United States, pronounced with the accent on the last syllable, and it has, together with its participle, *progressing*, been much used in this country, both in conversation and writing, since the Revolution. It has been censured and ridiculed, however, by American, as well as English critics; and it is less used, at present, by authors of reputation, in this country, than formerly. It is not wholly without recent English authority: "As he *progressed* in years." *Translation of Anquetil's Universal History*, vol. ix. p. 246. See also the newspaper report of the *Rt. Hon. R. Peel's Speech* on the late change of the English ministry. *Pick. Vocab.*

PROMOTIVE, prō-mō'-tĭv *a.* Tending to promote or advance. *Webster's Dict.* Sometimes used, but not in the English dictionaries.

PRO'NELY*, prōne'-lē. *ad.* So as to bend downwards; in a kneeling posture. *Sheldon.*

PRO'OFLESSLY*, prōōf'-lĕs-lē. *ad.* Without proof.

PROSS*. *n. s.* Talk; conversation; rather of the gossiping kind. *Brockett.*

PROTECTO'RIAL*, prō-tĕk-tō'-rē-ăl. *a.* Relating to the office of a publick protector or governour. *Noble.*

PROVEN for *Proved.* This is often heard in the debates of congress, and is sometimes used by writers in the Southern States, but it is unknown in New England. *Pick. Vocab.* It has been used by the well known Scottish authors, *Sir Walter Scott* and *Dr. Chalmers.* "There is," says the latter, "a mighty difference between *not proven* and *disproven.*"

PROVO'KABLE*, prō-vō'-kâ-bl. *a.* That may be provoked. *Rawlins.*

*To* PRY, or *To* PRIZE. *v. a.* To raise with a lever. This sense is given to the verb *to pry* by *Mr. Webster;* and it is often so used in New England; but it is not authorized by the English dictionaries. The word *pry* is also used in New England, as a substantive, for a *large lever.* See PRIZING. (App.)

PU'BBLE*, pŭb'-bl. *a.* Full; plump; fat. *Grose.*

PUBLISHMENT, pŭb'-lĭsh-mĕnt. *n. s.* "Notice of intended marriage. [Local.]" *Webst. Dict.* This term is in common use in most parts of New England, instead of the English expression, *publication of the bans. Pick. Vocab.*

*To* PU'NGER*. *v. a.* To puzzle; to confound. *Cheshire Gloss.*

*To* PY'GMY*. *v. a.* To dwarf; to make little. *A. Wood.* Not in use.

## Q.

*To* QUACKLE, kwăk'-kl. *v. n.* To almost choke; to suffocate. A low, colloquial word, which is sometimes heard in New England, and is also provincial in England. *Pick. Vocab.*

QUARTE'TT*, kwŏr-tĕt'. *n. s.* [*quartetto*, Ital.] [In musick.] A composition for four performers. [In poetry.] A stanza of four lines. *Mason.*

QUEER*, or QUIER*. *n. s.* The old form of *quire* or *choir;* and pronounced *queer* in Yorkshire. *Bale.*

*To* QUIDDLE, kwĭd'-dl. *v. n.* To busy one's self about trifles. Common in New England. The word is also used as a substantive.

QUITE. [*J.*] This word means, according to Johnson, "completely; perfectly; totally; thoroughly." It is frequently used in the United States in other senses; often instead of *very:* as, "*quite* recently, *quite* frequently, *quite* numerous," &c.; also in the following manner: as, "*quite* a variety, *quite* a number."

*To* QUI'TCLAIM*, kwĭt'-klāme. *v. a.* To renounce claim to. *Burton.*

QUITCLAIM. *n. s.* A release of claim by deed. *Webst. Dict.*

QUI'TTABLE*, kwĭt'-tâ-bl. *a.* That may be vacated; that may be given up. *Markland.*

## R.

*To* RA'BBLE*, răb'-bl. *v. n.* To speak in a confused manner.

RACKETS. *n. s.* pl. A name in some parts of New England for what, in other parts, are called *snow shoes;* and so named doubtless, from their resemblance to the *rackets* used in playing tennis. *Pick Vocab.*

RA'CKLESS*, răk'-lĕs. *a.* Careless. The northern word for *reckless.*

RAFF-MERCHANT*. *n. s.* A timber-merchant; a raft-merchant. *Yorkshire.*

RA'GABASH*, or RA'GABRASH*. *n. s.* An idle ragged person. *Grose.*

*To* RAISE. [*J.*] To bring up. This word is often used in this sense in the Southern States: as, "I was *raised* in such a town." *Pick. Vocab.*

RAM*. *a.* Stinking. *North of England.*

RA'MMY*, răm'-mē. *a.* Like a ram; strong-scented. *Burton.*

*To* RAPE*. *v. n.* To commit a rape. *Heywood.*

RAPID, răp'-ĭd. *n. s.* A part of a river where the water is rapid over a moderate descent. *Webster's Dict. Pick. Vocab.* This word is used mostly, but

not exclusively, in the plural. It is not in the English dictionaries, but it has been, of late, used by English as well as American writers: "There are but two cataracts, which are not falls, but mere *rapids.*" *Quarterly Review.* "At this cataract, or rather *rapid.*" *Dr. S. Butler's Geography.*

RASCA'LITY. [*J.*] Dr. Johnson's only definition of this word is, "The low, mean people." The definition which Mr. Todd gives to the word *scoundrelism* is, "Baseness; rascality;" which is the sense in which *rascality* is now chiefly used.

RA'SHLING*, rásh'-líng. *n. s.* One who acts without caution, or reflection. *Sylvester.*

*To* RAUT*, râwt. *v. n.* To bellow; to roar. See *To* ROUT.

*To* REAM*, rèèm. *v. n.* [hpeman, Sax.] To cry aloud; to scream; to bewail one's self. *North of England.*

REBUI'LDER*, rè-bîl'-dêr. *n. s.* One who rebuilds. *Bp. Bull.*

*To* RECIDI'VATE §*. *v. n.* [*recidivo*, Lat.] To backslide; to fall again. *Bp. Andrewes.* Not in use.

*To* RE'CKON. [*J.*] Used in the Southern States as *to guess* is in the Northern: as, "I *reckon* he will." *Pick. Vocab.*

RECO'ILER*, rè-kŏè'-lûr. *n. s.* One who falls back from his promise or profession; a revolter. *Hacket.*

RECRU'ITER*, rè-krŏŏ'-tûr. *n. s.* One who recruits; one who supplies a company with new members.

REDEMPTIONER, rè-dêm'-shŭn-ûr. *n. s.* "One who redeems himself by services, or whose services are sold to pay certain expenses." *Webst. Dict.* It is applied to foreigners who emigrate from their own country to the United States, and sell their services for a term of time to pay for their passage. *Pick. Vocab.*

REEF*. *n. s.* A cutaneous eruption; a rash. *Grose.*

RE'EFY*, rè'-fè. *a.* Scabby. *Grose.*

*To* REEVE*, rèèv. *v. a.* To talk inconsistently. *Craven Dialect.*

REFU'NDER*, rè-fŭnd'-ûr. *n. s.* One who repays what is received.

REJECTI'TIOUS*, rè-jĕk-tîsh'-ŭs. *a.* That may be rejected or refused. *Cudworth.*

*To* RELOAN, rè-lŏne'. *v. a.* To loan a second time. *Webst. Dict.* See *To* LOAN.

*To* RE'MBLE*, rêm'-bl. *v. a.* To move, or remove. *Grose.*

REMI'NDER*, rè-mînd'-ûr. *n. s.* One who reminds; an admonisher. *Johnson.*

REMI'SSIVE*, rè-mîs'-sîv. *a.* Forgiving; pardoning. *Hacket.*

RE'NDERER*, rên'-dêr-ûr. *n. s.* Restorer; distributer. *Chapman.*

RENEWEDLY, rè-nù'-êd-lè. *ad.* Anew; again. A word often heard from American pulpits, but not authorized by English use. *Pick. Vocab.*

REPETI'TIOUS, rêp-è-tîsh'-ŭs. *a.* Having repetitions. A word rarely used, and unauthorized. *Pick. Vocab.*

REQUIREMENT, rè-kwire'-mênt. *n. s.* Demand; thing required. Not uncommon in the United States; and sometimes used in England. It is found in *Bailey's Dictionary*, and is used by the *Christian Observer*, and by *Cecil*, and *J. Taylor. Pick. Vocab.*

RESCRI'PTION*, rè-skrîp'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of writing back, or of answering a letter in writing. *Loveday.*

*To* RESI'LE*. *v. n.* [*resilio*, Lat.] To start back; to fly from a purpose. *Ellis.*

RESTRI'CT*, rè-strîkt'. *a.* Confined; limited. *Annot. on Glanville.*

*To* RESU'LT. [*J.*] *v. n.* To decide or decree as an ecclesiastical council. It is used in this sense by some writers, in New England, on ecclesiastical affairs; and the substantive *result* is often used to denote the decision of an ecclesiastical council. *Pick. Vocab.*

*To* RETE'X*, rè-tĕks'. *v. a.* [*retexo*, Lat.] To unweave to undo; to annul by any action. *Hacket.*

*To* RETROGRA'DE*. *v. a.* To cause to go backward. *Sylvester.*

RETRU'SE*, rè-trûse'. *a.* [*retrusus*, Lat.] Hidden abstruse. *Heywood.*

RE'VOCATORY*, rêv'-ò-kâ-tûr-è. *a.* Revoking recalling. *World of Wonders*

RISH*. *n. s.* A rush. *Cheshire Gloss.*

RIVE*. *n. s.* A rent, or tear. *Brockett*

*To* ROIL, (commonly pronounced *rile*,) *v. a.* "To render turbid by stirring up lees; to disturb the mind and excite anger." *Webst. Dict.* In the former of these significations, this word is in common use in New England in the language of conversation; but in the latter it is rarely heard. In the latter sense, however, it is provincial in Great Britain: "*To roil*, or *royle*, to perplex, fatigue. *North.*" *Grose.* "*To rile*, to vex." *Essex Dialect.* "The state was not very much *roiled* with faction." *Life of Lord Guilford.* It is not in the English dictionaries. *Pick. Vocab.*

ROILY. *a.* [from the preceding word.] Turbid *Pick. Vocab.* A colloquial word in New England

ROI'STERLY*, rŏîst'-ûr-lè. *a.* Like a roister; lawless; violent. *Hacket.*

ROKE*, ROOK*, or ROAK*. *n. s.* Mist; smoke; damp. *North of England.*

ROO'DY, rŏŏd'-è. *a.* Coarse; luxuriant. *Craven Dialect.*

ROO'PY*, rŏŏp'-è. *a.* Hoarse. *Craven Dialect.*

ROUN-TREE*, or ROAN-TREE*. *n. s.* The mountain-ash. *North of England.*

RU'GGED. [*J.*] *a.* Used in New England in the sense of *hardy* or *robust. Pick. Vocab.*

RUN. [*J.*] A small stream. *Webst. Dict.* It is used in this sense in New England. *Pick. Vocab.*

## S.

*To* SA'CRATE*. *v. a.* [*sacro*, Lat.] To consecrate; to dedicate. *Waterhouse.*

SA'FFRONY*, sâf'-fûrn-è. *a.* Having the colour of saffron. *Lord.*

*To* SAG. [*J.*] *v. n.* To sink; to settle. Mr. Todd says of this word, that it is, "perhaps, a corruption of *swag*. To *sag*, or *swag*, is to sink down by its own weight. It is common in Staffordshire to say a beam in a building *sags*, or has *sagged*." This is the sense in which the word is used in the United States. *Pick. Vocab.*

*To* SA'GINATE*, sâd'-jè-nâte. *v. a.* [*sagino*, Lat.] To pamper; to fatten. *Cockeram.*

SALUTATORY, sâ-lù'-tâ-tûr-è. *a.* Greeting; containing salutations. This word is not in the dictionaries, but is used in American colleges: as, "a *salutatory* oration."

SAMP. *n. s.* Maize broken coarse. *Webst. Dict.* An Indian word. *Pick. Vocab.*

SAUCE. [*J.*] Mr. Todd adds to the definition of this word, in his second edition, "*Insolence of speech.* A vulgar phrase, and placed among Mr. Brockett's northern words." It is sometimes used in this sense in New England; and it is likewise here used, but without English authority, as a general term for all common *esculent vegetables. Pick Vocab.*

SAUR*. *n. s.* Soil; dirt. *Grose.*

*To* SCAR*. *v. a.* To scare. *North of England.*

SCAT*. *n. s.* A shower of rain: and hence *scaty*, showery. *Grose.*

SCE'PTICALNESS*. *n. s.* Doubt; pretence or profession of doubt. *Fuller.*

*To* SCHE'DULE*, skĕd'-jûle, or skĕd'-jûle. *v. a.* To place in a list or catalogue; to inventory. A modern verb.

SCO'PTICK*, skŏp'-tîk. *a.* The same as *scoptical. Ward.*

SCOW, skŏŭ. *n. s.* A flat-bottomed boat. *Webst. Dict.* This kind of boats is called, in some parts of the United States, *gondola.*

*To* SCRA'FFLE*, skrâf'-fl. *v. n.* To scramble; to

be industrious. *Brockett.* To shuffle; to act unfairly. *Grose.*

*To* SCRIKE*. *v. n.* To cry out. See *To* SCREAK.

*To* SCRUDGE*, skrŭdje. *v. a.* To crowd thickly together; to squeeze. *Grose.*

*To* SCRU'PLE*, skrōō'-pl. *v. a.* To cause to scruple or doubt. *Symmonds.*

SEABOARD, sē'-bōrde. *n. s.* The shore, or edge of the sea. *Webst. Dict.*

SE'AMSTER*, sēēm'-stŭr. *n. s.* One who sews, or uses a needle · a sort of tailor. *Gauden.*

SE'CTION. [*J.*] *n. s.* This word has, within a few years, been much used in the United States, instead of *part* or *quarter*: as, "citizens of different *sections* of the country." Not thus used in England. *Pick. Vocab.*

SECTIONAL, sĕk'-shŭn-ăl. *a.* [from the preceding word.] Belonging to a part or *section* of a country; local. A modern word, of late often used in the United States, but not found in the dictionaries.

SECU'RER*, sē-kū'-rŭr. *n. s.* Whoever or whatever secures or protects. *Clarke.*

*To* SEEM*. *v. a.* To become; to beseem. *Spenser.*

SEG*. *n. s.* A castrated bull. *North of England.*

*To* SEJO'IN*, sē-jŏĭn'. *v. a.* To separate. *Whately.* A Scottish word.

SELE'CTEDLY*, sē-lĕk'-tĕd-lē. *ad.* With care in selection. *Heywood.*

SELT*. *n. s.* Chance; a thing of rare occurrence. *Cheshire.*

*To* SE'MINATE §*, sĕm'-ē-nāte. *v. a.* [*semino*, Lat.] To sow; to spread; to propagate. *Waterhouse.*

SENTIMENTALIST, sĕn-tē-mĕn'-tăl-ĭst. *n. s.* One who affects fine feeling or exquisite sensibility. A modern word, used in some instances by both English and American writers, but not found in the dictionaries.

SE'RJEANCY*, sär'-jĕn-sē. *n. s.* The office of a serjeant at law. *Hacket.* [Mr. Todd, in his second edition, has altered the orthography of *sergeant* and its derivatives, and spells them all with *j* instead of *g*.]

SESS-POOL*, sĕs'-pōōl. *n. s.* An excavation in the ground for receiving foul water. *Brockett.*

SET-DOWN*. *n. s.* A powerful rebuke or reprehension.

SE'TNESS*, sĕt'-nĕs. *n. s.* Regulation; adjustment. *Masters.*

SET-TO*, sĕt -tōō. *n. s.* An argument; a debate. *Brockett.*

SHA'BBED*, shăb'-bĕd. *a.* Mean; shabby. *A. Wood.*

SHA'DOWYNESS*, shăd'-ō-ē-nĕs. *n. s.* State of being shadowy. *Annot. on Glanville.*

SHAREHOLDER, shâre'-hōld-ŭr. *n. s.* One who holds or owns a share. *Webst. Dict.* A word used in Great Britain, though not in the English dictionaries.

SHELD*. *a.* Speckled.

SHO'OTY*, shōō'-tē. *a.* Corresponding in size, or growth; of an equal size. *Grose.*

SHOTE. *n. s.* A young hog. Used in the United States; and it is a provincial word in England. *Pick. Vocab.*

*To* SHY*, shī. *v. n.* To shun by turning aside; applied to a horse.

*SI'LEX**, sĭ'-lĕks. *n. s.* [Lat.] Flint; the mineralogical term usually given to this kind of earth.

SINAPISM, sĭ'-nă-pĭzm. *n. s.* [In medicine.] "A cataplasm, in which the chief ingredient is mustard seed pulverized." *Perry's Dict.* See *Johnson's* definition of EUPHORBIUM.

SI'NGLESTICK*, sĭng'-gl-stĭk. *n. s.* A cudgel. *West of England and Scotland.*

SI'NGLIN*, sĭng'-glĭn. *n. s.* A single gleaning; a handful of gleaned corn. *Brockett.*

SI'PING*. *n. s.* The act of oozing. *Granger.*

*To* SKALE*. *v. a.* To disperse. *North of England.*

SKAR*, or SKARE*. *a.* Wild; timid; shy. *Grose.*

*To* SKEER*. *v. a.* To mow lightly over. *Jennings.*

*To* SKE'LLY*, skĕl'-lē. *v. n.* To squint. *Brockett.*

SKELP*. *n. s.* [*skelfa*, Icel.] A blow; a smart stroke



*To* SKEN*. *v. n.* To squint. *Craven Dialect.*

SKI'MMINGTON*, skĭm'-mĭng-tŏn. *To ride skimmington* is a vulgar phrase, which means a kind of burlesque procession in ridicule of a man who suffers himself to be beaten by his wife.

SKREED*. *n. s.* A border of cloth. *Craven Dialect.*

SKRU'NTY*, skrŭn'-tē. *a.* Low; stunted. *Craven Dialect.*

SKU'RRY*, skŭr'-rē. *n. s.* Haste; impetuosity *Brockett.*

SLANG-WHANGER. *n. s.* A noisy demagogue; a turbulent partisan. A cant word, of recent origin in America, used only in familiar style, or in works of humour. *Pick. Vocab.*

SLA'NTINGLY*, slănt'-ĭng-lē. *ad.* With oblique remark. *Strype.*

SLA'PPER*, slăp'-pŭr. *a.* A northern word, applied to any thing large. *Grose.*

SLEIGH, slā. [written *sley* by Mr. Webster.] *n. s.* A vehicle moving on runners for conveyance on snow. *Webst. Dict.* This is a vehicle common in the Northern States, but not generally known in England The word *sleigh* is appropriated to a travelling vehicle which is drawn by horses; while that vehicle which is used for transporting heavy articles and drawn upon snow by oxen or horses, is called *sled*. The word commonly used in England for both is *sledge*, though *sled* seems to be preferred by Johnson. *Pick. Vocab.*

*To* SLENT*. *v. n.* To make an oblique remark; to sneer. *Fuller.*

*To* SLI'THER*, slĭth'-ŭr. *v. n.* To slide. *North of England.*

SLOSH. *n. s.* SLOSHY. *a.* These words are often used in the Northern States in relation to the state of the roads, when they are covered with snow, and a thaw takes place: as, "The roads are *sloshy*;" "It is very *sloshy* going." They are low, colloquial words, not found in the dictionaries: perhaps corrupted from *sludge* or *sloppy*. *Pick. Vocab.*

SLOUM*. See SLOOM.

*To* SLUMP, slŭmp. *v. n.* To sink or fall into water or mud, or snow, through ice or other hard surface. *New England. Webst. Dict.* This is a colloquial word in this country; and it is also known in England as a provincial or North Country word. *Pick. Vocab.*

SMU'LY*, smŭ'-lē. *a.* Looking smoothly; demure. *Cumberland.*

*To* SMEETH*. *v. a.* To smooth. *North of England.*

SMUDGE*. *n. s.* A suffocating smoke. *Grose. North of England.*

*To* SNAG*. *v. a.* To hew roughly with an axe. *North of England.*

*To* SNAPE*. *v. a.* Used in the north for *sneap.*

SNARL. *n. s.* A low, colloquial word, used in the United States for *entanglement*, or *quarrel.*

*To* SNEER*. *v. a.* To treat with a kind of contempt. *Thyer.*

*To* SNEW*, or *To* SNUE*. *v. n.* The northern word for *sneer.*

*To* SO'CIATE*, sō'-shē-āte. *v. n.* To associate; to mix with company. *Shelford.*

*To* SO'LEMNIZE. [*J.*] *v. a.* Often used in the American pulpits in the sense of to *make solemn* or *serious*. This sense is not given to this word in the dictionaries, yet it is sometimes thus used in England. See *Christian Observer*, vol. xxv. p. 769. Also thus used by *Theo. Lindsey* and *Akerman. Pick. Vocab.*

SO'LEMNIZER*, sŏl'-ĕm-nī-zŭr. *n. s.* One who performs a solemn rite or ceremony. *Clarke.*

SO'NCY*, or SO'NSY*, sŏn'-sē. *a.* Lucky; fortunate; thriving. *Grose.*

SO'NGOW*, sŏng'-gō. } *n. s.* Gleaned corn. *Brock*
SO'NGAL*, sŏng'-găl. } *ett. Cheshire.*

SO'RTILEGY*, sŏr'-tē-lĕd-jē. *n. s.* [*sortilegium* Lat.] The act or practice of drawing lots. *Sir T Browne.*

SO'URDOCK*, sōŭr'-dŏk. *n. s.* Sorrel. *North and West of England.*

*To* SOWNE*. *v n* To swoon. *Minsheu.*

SPAN. [J.] A pair: as, a *span* of horses. Thus used in New England. *Pick. Vocab.*

SPARSE, spärse. *a.* Thin; scattered here and there. *Webst. Dict.* This word [from *sparsus*, Lat.] is used by *Mr. Jefferson*, and is not uncommon in the United States; but it is not in the English dictionaries, nor does it appear to be at all used in England.

SPECI'FICKNESS*, spè-sĭf'-ĭk-nĕs. *n. s.* Particular mark of distinction. *Annot. on Glanville.*

*To* SPELL. [J.] *v. a.* To take a turn at. *Webster's Dict.* This verb is used colloquially in this sense in New England. The substantive *spell* is also used, in the language of conversation, in this manner: as, "a *spell* of sickness; a short *spell*; a long *spell*." *Pick. Vocab.*

SPE'WINESS*, spū'-è-nĕs. *n. s.* Moistness; dampness. *Gauden.*

SPILE. *n. s.* A peg or pin to stop a hole in a cask. *Webst. Dict.*

SPI'NNY*, or SPI'NY*. *n. s.* A small wood. See SPINET.

SPO'NSIBLE*, spŏn'-sè-bl. *a.* Worthy of credit. *Craven Dialect.*

SPREY*. *a.* Spruce. A provincial word.

SPRY*, sprī. *a.* Lively; active; acute. A provincial word. [This is a common colloquial word in the United States, and has been regarded as an Americanism. Mr. Webster defines it, "Nimble, brisk, quick in action."]

SPUNK. [J.] Mr. Todd adds to Johnson's definition of this word, "Vivacity; spirit; activity. A low, contemptible expression.—Dr. Jamieson and Mr. Brockett, on the contrary, observe, that in Scotland, and as a northern English word, it is very good and forcible, and may be considered as a natural transition from the idea of touchwood."—*Grose*, in his Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue, defines it thus: "Figuratively, spirit; courage." In this sense it is used, as a colloquial word, in America. *Pick. Vocab.*

SPUNKY, spŭng'-kè. *a.* Spirited. A low, colloquial word, derived from *spunk*: used in New England.

SPURT*. *n. s.* A sudden, short effort. *Bragge.* See SPIRT.

SPYGLASS, spī'-glăs. *n. s.* A kind of telescope. *Webst. Dict.*

SQUAB. [J.] *n. s.* A young pigeon. *Webst. Dict.*

SQUA'RELY*, skwâre'-lè. *ad.* Suitably; in conformity.

SQUATTER, skwŏt'-tûr. *n. s.* One who settles upon land without a title. *Webst. Dict.* A cant word, common in the United States. *Pick. Vocab.*

SQUAW, skwâw. *n. s.* The Indian word for *woman*. *Pick. Vocab.*

*To* SQUIGGLE, skwĭg'-gl. } *v. n.* To move about
*To* SQUIRM, skwêrm. } like an eel. These synonymous words are used in New England in low or familiar conversation. The latter is a provincial word in England. *Pick. Vocab.*

STA'BBINGLY*, stăb'-bĭng-lè. *ad.* With intent to do a dark injury; maliciously. *Bp. Parker.*

STAGE. [J.] *n. s.* Used in the United States for *coach*, or *stagecoach*: as, "I rode in the *stage*," instead of "I rode in the *coach*, or *stagecoach*." The phrase mail-*stage* is generally used, in this country, instead of the English phrase mail-*coach*. *Pick. Vocab.*

STAGING, stā'-jĭng. *n. s.* Used in the United States for *scaffolding*. *Pick. Vocab.*

STATIONARY. *n. s.* This word is not found in the English dictionaries as a *substantive*, yet it is often so used, to denote the *goods of a stationer*. See Walker's note on the adjective *stationary*.

STEAL*, stēēl. *n. s.* A handle. See STELE.

STE'RNER*, stĕr'-nûr. *n. s.* A governour; a director. *Dr. Clarke.* An uncommon word.

STE'THOSCOPE*, stēth'-ō-skōpe. *n. s.* [στῆθος and σκοπέω.] A tube for distinguishing diseases of the chest by sounds. *Scudamore.*

STE'WARDLY*, stū'-ărd-lè. *ad.* With the care of a steward. *Tooker.*

STILLER*, stĭl'-lûr *n. s.* One who quiets or stills. *Casaubon.*

STIME*. *n. s.* A glimpse. *North of England.*

*STIMULUS*, stĭm'-ù-lŭs. *n. s.* [Lat.] "A prick goad; whip; spur; excitement; incitement; irritation; vellication." *Perry's Dict.* This word, though much used by English as well as American writers is omitted in most of the English dictionaries Johnson, however, uses it in the plural [*stimuli*] in his definition of the word *succussion*. *Pick. Vocab.*

STOCKHOLDER. stŏk'-hōld-ûr. *n. s.* A shareholder, or proprietor in the stock of a bank or other company. This word is common in the United States, but it is not in the dictionaries, nor often used in England. *Pick. Vocab.*

STO'MACHY*, stŭm'-ă-kè. *a.* Obstinate; sullen *Jennings.*

STORE and STOREKEEPER. Generally used in the United States instead of *shop* and *shopkeeper*. See BOOKSTORE. (App.) *Pick. Vocab.*

STRANGU'RIOUS*, străn-gū'-rè-ŭs. *a.* Denoting the pain of strangury. *Cheyne.*

*To* STRUT*. *v. a.* To swell out; to make tumid.

STU'DIEDLY*, stŭd'-ĭd-lè. *ad.* With care and attention. *Life of Mede.*

STUPI'DITY. [J.] *n. s.* Used in the American pulpits to denote carelessness, or want of sensibility on religious subjects. The adjective *stupid* is also used in a similar manner.

*To* SUBINDU'CE*, sŭb-ĭn-dūse'. *v. a.* To insinuate; to offer indirectly. *Sir E. Dering.*

SUBLINEA'TION*, sŭb-lĭn-è-ā'-shŭn. *n. s.* Mark of a line or lines under a word or sentence. *Letter to Abp. Usher.*

*To* SUBMO'NISH*, sŭb-mŏn'-ĭsh. *v. a.* To suggest; to put in mind; to prompt. *Granger.*

SUBMONI'TION*, sŭb-mō-nĭsh'-ŭn. *n. s* Suggestion; persuasion. *Granger.*

SUCCE'SSLESSLY*, sŭk-sĕs'-lĕs-lè. *ad.* Without success. *Hammond.*

SUCCOTASH, sŭk'-ō-tăsh. *n. s.* A mixture of green or unripe maize and beans boiled. *Webst. Dict.* An Indian word.

SU'ER*, sū'-ûr. *n. s.* One who seeks to obtain by treaty; a suiter. *Lord.* Not in use.

SU'LLAGE*. *n. s.* Filth. See SULLIAGE.

SUMP*. *n. s.* A marsh; a swamp; a bog. *Brockett.*

*To* SU'NBURN*, sŭn'-bûrn. *v. a.* To discolour, or scorch by the sun. *Gauden.*

SUNDOWN, sŭn'-dŏŭn. *n. s.* A word often used in the United States instead of *sunset*.

*To* SUPPA'RASITE*, sŭp-păr'-ă-slte. *v. a.* [*supparasitor*, Lat.] To flatter; to cajole. *Dr. Clarke.*

SUPPLANTA'TION*, sŭp-plăn-tā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of supplanting or displacing. *Stokes.*

*To* SWA'GGER*, swăg'-gûr. *v. a.* To overbear with boasting or bluster. *Annot. on Glanville.*

SWALE*, swāle. *n. s.* A flame. *Grose.*

SWA'RTHNESS*, swŏrth'-nĕs. *n. s.* Blackness; darkness. *Dr. Clarke.*

SWEEP. *n. s.* In New England, this word denotes a long pole used in raising water out of a well. In Yorkshire, in England, the word *swape* is used in a similar manner. *Pick. Vocab.*

SWI'FTER*, swĭf'-tûr. *n. s.* A rope.

SYLLABICATION, sĭl-lăb-è-kā'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of forming syllables; the method of dividing words into syllables. *Perry's Dict.*

SY'NAGOGUE. [J.] The only definition which Johnson gives of this word is, "An assembly of the Jews to worship." It also means a place set apart for their worship.

SYRT*, sûrt. *n. s.* [*syrtis*, Lat.] A bog; a quick sand. *Young.*

## T.

TA'BITUDE*, tăb'-è-tūde. *n. s.* [*tabitudo*, Lat.] A consumption; a wasting away by disease. *Cockeram.*

TA'CKER*, tăk'-ûr. *n. s.* One who makes an addition or supplement.

☞ 559.—Fāte, fâr, fåll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—plne, pĭn;—

*To* TA'CKLE. [*T.*] *v. a.* Mr. Todd has inserted this word, and thus defines it: "To supply with tackle." Mr. Webster defines it as follows: "To saddle; to accoutre; to fit out; to prepare;" which is also the definition of *Entick*. In cases in which a New Englander would use *to tackle*, an Englishman would use *to harness*. *Pick. Vocab.*

TACT. [*T.*] *n. s.* Mr. Todd, in his second edition, adds to the definition of this word,—"The sense of feeling: an old word, long disused; but of late revived in the secondary senses of *touch*, as a masterly or eminent effort, and the power of exciting the affections."

TA'INTFREE*, tānt'-frē. *a.* Clear; guiltless. *Heath.*

TA'LENTED*, tăl'-ĕnt-ĕd. *a.* Possessing talents. *Abp. Abbot.* This word is old, but hitherto overpassed; and is now again in use.

TA'NNIN*, tăn'-nĭn. *n. s.* [In chymistry.] A vegetable ingredient obtained from the bark of trees, and from nut-galls, and some other vegetables.

TA'NTRUMS*, tăn'-trŭmz. *n. s.* pl. Whims; freaks; bursts of ill humour; affected airs. A colloquial term.

TA'RGETTED*, tär'-gĕt-ĕd. [See TARGET.] *a.* Having a shield; armed with a target. *Gauden.*

TA'RIFF. [*J.*] Dr. Johnson's definition of this word is merely "A cartel of commerce." It denotes *A table of duties on articles of merchandise fixed by authority.*

TA'VERN. [*J.*] *n. s.* This word is commonly used in America to denote a house of entertainment for travellers, which in England is generally called an *inn*. *Pick. Vocab.*

TE'MPER. [*J.*] *n. s.* This word, when standing alone, is often used in New England, in a bad sense, for *warmth* of temper, whereas in England it means *coolness* or *moderation*. *Pick. Vocab.*

TEMSE*. *n. s.* A sieve. Sometimes written *tems* and *tempse*.

TE'NDRY*, tĕn'-drē. *n. s.* Proposal to acceptance; tender. *Heylin.*

TE'NEMENT. [*J.*] *n. s.* Dr. Johnson's definition of this word is, "Any thing held by a tenant." In popular language in America, it means also a *house* or *apartments*, whether occupied by a *tenant* or *proprietor*.

*To* TE'RMINE*. Anciently used instead of *to terminate*. *Wicliffe.*

*To* TEST. *v. a.* To compare with a standard; to try; to prove. *Webst. Dict.* This word is in common use in America, but it is not in the English dictionaries; and it has been condemned by English criticks. In the *Ch. Ob.* vol. ii. p. 564, it is spoken of as "a vulgarism, or, possibly, an Anglo-Americanism:" yet it has been since used in that journal: also in the *Eclectic Rev.*, and by *Sir Walter Scott*. *Pick. Vocab.*

TE'TRICALNESS*, tĕt'-rē-kăl-nĕs. *n. s.* Frowardness; perverseness; sourness. *Gauden.*

*To* TEW*. *v. n.* To labour. See *To* TUE.

THU'NNER*. *n. s.* Thunder. *North of England.*

TI'NKERLY*, tĭnk'-ûr-lē. *a.* After the manner of a tinker. *Hickeringill.*

TI'NKLER*. *n. s.* Tinker. *North of England.*

TI'NNIENT*, tĭn'-nē-ĕnt. *a.* Emitting a clear sound.

*TIRADE*, tē-rād'. *n. s.* [Fr.] This word, which, in French, signifies *a long train or series of words*, or *a long speech*, has of late been much used both in England and America; often in the sense of *invective*, or *a censure in speech or writing*.

TO'MRIG*, tŏm'-rĭg. *n. s.* A rude, wild, wanton girl; a tomboy. *Dennis.*

*TON*, tŏng. *n. s.* [Fr.] The prevailing fashion.

*TOQUE*, tōk. *n. s.* [Fr.] A kind of bonnet or headdress for women. Of late in use.

*To* TOTE. *v. a.* "To carry; to convey; to remove. [*Virg.* &c.]" *Webst. Dict.* This word was noted many years since, by Dr. Witherspoon, as peculiar to some of the Southern States. It is still in use in that part of the country. *Pick. Vocab.*

TO'UCHILY*, tŭtsh'-ē-lē. *ad.* With irritation; with peevishness. *Waterhouse.*

*To* TOUT*. *v. n.* To *toot*, which see.

TOWN. [*J.*] *n. s.* This word is used in the Northern States to denote not only "a collection of houses," but also an incorporated district, generally from about four to six miles square; more properly called *township*. *Pick. Vocab.*

TRA'MPLE*, trăm'-pl. *n. s.* The act of treading under foot with contempt. *Milton.*

*To* TRANSFRE'IGHT*, trăns-frāte'. *v. n.* To pass over the sea. *Waterhouse.*

TRANSGRE'SSIONAL*, trăns-grĕsh'-ŭn-ăl *a.* That offends by violating a rule. *Burnet.*

TRANSLA'TRESS*, trăns-lā'-trĕs. *n. s.* A female translator. *Chillingworth.*

TRANSU'DATORY*, trăn-sū'-dā-tŭr-ē. *a.* Passing through in vapour. *Dr. Randolph.*

TRANSVE'CTION*, trăns-vĕk'-shŭn. *n. s.* The act of carrying. *Annot. on Glanville.*

TREPA'NNER*, trē-păn'-nŭr. *n. s.* One who endeavours to ensnare others; a cheat. *Gauden.*

TRIPE. [*J.*] To Dr. Johnson's definition of this word may be added, *food made of the paunch of an ox.*

TRONE*, or TRONES*. *n. s.* A steelyard. *North of England.*

TRU'CKLE*, trŭk'-kl. *n. s.* A small wheel or caster. *Hudibras.*

TU'RNPIKE. [*J.*] Mr. Webster gives, as the second definition of this word, "A road on which a turnpike is erected;" which is the common use of it in the United States. In England the phrase is *turnpike road*; and there *turnpike*, alone, means simply the *gate*. *Pick. Vocab.*

TWILT*. *n. s.* A quilt. *Grose.*

TY'PHUS*, tī'-fŭs. *n. s.* [τυφος.] One of the modern names given to a low fever.

# U.

UBI'QUITARINESS*, yū-bĭk'-wē-tā-rē-nĕs. *n. s.* Existence every where. *Fuller.*

UNACHIE'VABLE*, ŭn-ā-tshēēv'-ā-bl. *a.* That may not be achieved. *Farindon.*

UNA'RTED*, ŭn-ārt'-ĕd. *a.* Ignorant of the arts. *Waterhouse.*

UNBI'ASSEDNESS*, ŭn-bī'-ăs-sĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* Freedom from prejudice. *Bp. Hall.*

UNDECLI'NABLE*, ŭn-dē-klī'-nā-bl. *a.* Not to be avoided. *Hacket.*

UNDISPE'NSED*, ŭn-dĭs-pĕnst'. *a.* Not freed from a rule or obligation. *Tooker.*

UNEXA'CT*, ŭn-ĕgz-ăkt'. *a.* Not exact. *Dawson.*

UNFRA'MABLENESS*, ŭn-frā'-mā-bl-nĕs. *n. s.* Untractableness; aversion to be formed or moulded. *Bp. Sanderson.*

UNFRU'STRABLE*, ŭn-frŭs'-trā-bl. *a.* Not to be frustrated. *Edwards.*

UNGA'INABLE*, ŭn-gā'-nā-bl. *a.* Not to be gained. *Pierce.*

UNGRO'UNDEDNESS*, ŭn-grŏŭnd'-ĕd-nĕs. *n. s* Instability; want of foundation. *Steele.*

UNHA'LE*, ŭn-hāle'. *a.* Not sound; not healthy *Waterhouse.*

*To* UNJO'INT*, ŭn-jŏĭnt'. *v. a.* To disjoint. *Fuller.*

UNLE'ARNEDNESS*, ŭn-lĕr'-nĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* Want of learning; ignorance. *Sylvester.*

UNLE'TTEREDNESS*, ŭn-lĕt'-tĕrd-nĕs. *n. s.* Want of learning; unlearnedness. *Waterhouse.*

*To* UNMA'SCULATE*, ŭn-măs'-kŭ-lāte. *v. a.* To effeminate; to emasculate. *Fuller.*

UNRE'CKONED*, ŭn-rĕk'-knd. *a.* Not enumerated. *Bp. Gardiner.*

UNRESPO'NSIBLE*, ŭn-rē-spŏn'-sē-bl. *a* Not accountable; not responsible.

UNREVE'NGEFUL*, ŭn-rē-vĕnje'-fŭl. *a.* Not inclined to revenge. *Hacket.*

UNSO'BER*, ŭn-sō'-bŭr. *a.* Not sober; not decent.

UNSO'NSY*, ŭn-sŏn'-sē. *a.* Unlucky; not fortunate. *Yorkshire Glossary.*

UNWE'ARIEDNESS*, ŭn-wē'-rĭd-nĕs. *n. s.* State or quality of being unwearied. *Baxter.*

UNWE'LLNESS*, ŭn-wĕl'-nĕs. *n. s.* State of being unwell. *Ld. Chesterfield.*
UTAS*. See UTIS.

## V.

VA'LIDLY*, văl'-ĭd-lè. *ad.* With validity; with force to convince. *Bp. Bramhall.*
VANDY'KE*, văn-dike'. *n. s.* A kind of handkerchief for the neck. *Granger.*
VA'POURER*, vā'-pūr-ŭr. *n. s.* A bully; a blusterer. *Legenda Lignea.*
*To* VARIATE. [*T.*] Mr. Todd has inserted this word with the definition of "To change; to alter;" but it does not appear to be in use at present in England. It is often heard from the pulpit in New England in the prayers of clergymen, used in the following manner: "*Variate* of thy mercies to our circumstances and wants." *Pick. Vocab.*
VARIOLOID, vā-rī'-ō-lŏĭd. *n. s.* [*variolæ*, Lat.] A term recently come into use, and applied to a disease which is supposed to be a modification of the small-pox.
VE'ERABLE*, vēēr'-ā-bl. *a.* Changeable; shifting. *Randolph.*
VENDIBI'LITY*, vĕn-dè-bĭl'-è-tè. *n. s.* State of being vendible. *Bp. Taylor.*
VENDUE, vĕn-dū'. *n. s.* Auction. This word is often used in America, but it is not in the dictionaries. *Pick. Vocab.*
VE'RMINLY*, vĕr'-mĭn-lè. *a.* Like vermin; of the nature of vermin. *Gauden.*
*To* VI'GOUR*, vĭg'-ŭr. *v. a.* To invigorate; to strengthen. *Feltham.*
VILIPE'NDENCY*, vĭl-è-pĕn'-dĕn-sè. *n. s.* Disesteem; slight; contempt. *Hacket.*
VI'NDICABLE*, vĭn'-dè-kā-bl. *a.* That may be defended; that may be supported. *Rutherforth.*
VOI'CELESS*, vŏĭs'-lĕs. *a.* Without a vote or voice; silent. *Ld. Coke.*

## W.

*To* WAGE. [*J.*] *v. a.* Dr. Johnson says that this word "is now only used in the phrase *to wage war*." Mr. Webster's first definition is, "To lay a wager;" a sense in which it is sometimes used in New England, instead of *to wager*. *Pick. Vocab.*
WA'ILMENT*, wāle'-mĕnt. *n. s.* Lamentation. *Hacket.*
WA'NDY*, wŏn'-dè. *a.* Long and flexible, like a wand. *Brockett.*
WA'NKLE*. *a.* Weak; unstable; changeable; not to be depended upon. *Grose.*
WA'PPER*. See WHAPPER.
*To* WARE*, wāre. *v. a.* To *ware* one's money, i. e. to bestow it well, to lay it out in ware. *Grose.*
*To* WA'REHOUSE*, wāre'-hŏŭse. *v. a.* To lay up in a warehouse. A modern mercantile or agricultural term.
WASE*, wāse. *n. s.* A wreath of straw or cloth upon the head to relieve the pressure of burdens. *Cooper.*
WA'TERING*, wā'-tŭr-ĭng. *n. s.* The act of supplying with water for drink; the place of such supply. *Milton.*
WA'TH*. *n. s.* A food used in the North of England. *Grose.*
WE'ATHERGALL*, wĕ'TH'-ŭr-gâll. *n. s.* A secondary rainbow, said to be a sign of bad weather. *North of England.*
WED*. *n. s.* A pledge.
WHALL*, or WHAUL*. *n. s.* The disease of the eyes called *glaucoma.*
WHARF. [*J.*] *n. s.* The English plural of this word is *wharfs*; but, in the United States, *wharves* is the form in common use. *Pick. Vocab.*
WHERN*. *n. s.* Probably a variation of *quern. Dr. Clarke.*
WHICK*. *a.* Alive. *North of England.*
WHIPPER-SNAPPER*, hwĭp'-pŭr-snăp'-pŭr. *n. s.* A diminutive, insignificant person. *Brockett.*
*To* WHISH*. *v. n.* To become silent. *North of England.*
WHI'SKET*, or WI'SKET*. *n. s.* A basket. *Westmoreland.*
WHI'TESTER*, hwīte'-stŭr. *n. s.* A bleacher of linen. *Wilbraham.*
*To* WILT, wĭlt. *v. n.* To wither; to droop: applied to plants newly cut, or exposed to a hot sun without sufficient moisture. A word not in the dictionaries, but very common in the United States, and provincial in the South and West of England. "To wilt, or wilter; to wither. These flowers are all *wilted*." *Grose's Prov. Gloss. Pick. Vocab.*
WI'NDLESTRAW*, wĭn'-dl-strâw. *n. s.* A reed; a stalk of grass; a small, slender straw. *North of England.*
WI'NDROW*, wĭnd'-rō. *n. s.* Hay or grass raked in rows to be cocked. *Coles.*
WOO'LGATHERING*, wŏŏl'-gă*th*-ŭr-ĭng. *a.* An old expression coupled with *wits*, and applied to an inattentive, careless person. *Burton.*
WORLDLYMI'NDEDNESS*, wŭrld-lè-mīnd'-ĕd-nĕs. *n. s.* Attention to this world; inattention to a future state. *Bp. Sanderson.*
*To* WO'RSEN*, wŭr'-sn. *v. n.* To become worse *Craven Dialect.*
*To* WRA'NGLE*, răng'-gl. *v. a.* To involve in quarrel or dispute. *Sanderson.*
WRA'NGLESOME*, răng'-gl-sŭm. *a.* Disposed to wrangle; quarrelsome. *Moor.*
WRA'NGLING*, răng'-gl-ĭng. *n. s.* The act of disputing peevishly; altercation. *Locke.*
WRA'PRASCAL*, răp'-răs-kăl. *n. s.* A kind of coarse upper coat. *Jamieson.*

## Y.

*To* YAFF*, yâf. *v. n.* To bark. *Cheshire.*
*To* YA'MMER*, yăm'-mŭr. *v. n.* To complain; to whine; to make a disagreeable noise. *Brockett.*
YAUD*. *n. s.* A horse. *Grose.*
*To* YAULP*, or YAUP*. *v. n.* To yelp. *Brockett.*
YE'RNUT*, or YA'RNUT*. *n. s.* An earthnut; a pignut. *Wilbraham.*
YOU'THOOD*. *n. s.* The state of youth. *Cheyne.*

## Z.

ZEALO'TICAL*, zè-lŏt'-è-kăl. *a.* Passionately ardent in a cause. *Strype*
ZE'RO*, zè'-rō. *n. s.* The arithmetical cipher, so named by the French, denoting the freezing point of the thermometer.

# A KEY

TO THE

## CLASSICAL PRONUNCIATION

OF

## GREEK, LATIN, AND SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES

IN WHICH

THE WORDS ARE ACCENTED AND DIVIDED INTO SYLLABLES EXACTLY AS THEY OUGHT TO BE PRONOUNCED, ACCORDING TO RULES DRAWN FROM ANALOGY AND THE BEST USAGE.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

## TERMINATIONAL VOCABULARIES

OF

## HEBREW, GREEK, AND LATIN PROPER NAMES,

IN WHICH

THE WORDS ARE ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THEIR FINAL SYLLABLES, AND CLASSED ACCORDING TO THEIR ACCENTS; BY WHICH THE GENERAL ANALOGY OF PRONUNCIATION MAY BE SEEN AT ONE VIEW, AND THE ACCENTUATION OF EACH WORD MORE EASILY REMEMBERED.

CONCLUDING WITH

## OBSERVATIONS

ON THE

## GREEK AND LATIN ACCENT AND QUANTITY;

WITH SOME PROBABLE CONJECTURES ON THE METHOD OF FREEING THEM FROM THE OBSCURITY AND CONFUSION IN WHICH THEY ARE INVOLVED, BOTH BY THE ANCIENTS AND MODERNS.

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Si quid novisti rectius istis
Candidus imperti: si non, his utere mecum.—Hor.

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BY JOHN WALKER,
AUTHOR OF THE CRITICAL PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY, &c.

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# PREFACE.

THE Critical Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language naturally suggested an idea of the present work. Proper names from the Greek and Latin form so considerable a part of every cultivated living language, that a dictionary seems to be imperfect without them. Polite scholars, indeed, are seldom at a loss for the pronunciation of words they so frequently meet with in the learned languages; but there are great numbers of respectable English scholars, who, having only a tincture of classical learning, are much at a loss for a knowledge of this part of it. It is not only the learned professions that require this knowledge, but almost every one above the merely mechanical. The professors of painting, statuary, and musick, and those who admire their works; readers of history, politicks, poetry; all who converse on subjects ever so little above the vulgar, have so frequent occasion to pronounce these proper names, that whatever tends to render this pronunciation easy must necessarily be acceptable to the publick.

The proper names in Scripture have still a higher claim to our attention. That every thing contained in that precious repository of divine truth should be rendered as easy as possible to the reader, cannot be doubted: and the very frequent occasions of pronouncing Scripture proper names, in a country where reading the Scripture makes part of the religious worship, seem to demand some work on this subject more perfect than any we have hitherto seen.

I could have wished it had been undertaken by a person of more learning and leisure than myself; but we often wait in vain for works of this kind, from those learned bodies which ought to produce them, and at last are obliged, for the best we can get, to the labours of some necessitous individual. Being long engaged in the instruction of youth, I felt the want of a work of this kind, and have supplied it in the best manner I am able. If I have been happy enough to be useful, or only so far useful as to induce some abler hand to undertake the subject, I shall think my labour amply rewarded. I shall still console myself with reflecting, that he who has produced a prior work, however inferiour to those that succeed it, is under a very different predicament from him who produces an after-work, inferiour to those that have gone before.

# ADVERTISEMENT

## TO THE SECOND EDITION.

THE favourable reception of the first edition of this work has induced me to attempt to make it still more worthy of the acceptance of the publick, by the addition of several critical observations, and particularly by two Terminational Vocabularies, of Greek and Latin, and Scripture Proper Names. That so much labour should be bestowed upon an inverted arrangement of these words, when they had already been given in their common alphabetical order, may be matter of wonder to many persons, who will naturally inquire into the utility of such an arrangement. To these it may be answered, that the words of all languages seem more related to each other by their terminations than by their beginnings; that the Greek and Latin languages seem more particularly to be thus related; and classing them according to their endings seemed to exhibit a new view of these languages, both curious and useful: for, as their accent and quantity depend so much on their termination, such an arrangement appeared to give an easier and more comprehensive idea of their pronunciation than the common classification by their initial syllables. This end was so desirable as to induce me to spare no pains, however dry and disgusting, to promote it; and, if the method I have taken has failed, my labour will not be entirely lost, if it convinces future prosodists that it is not worthy of their attention.

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# INTRODUCTION.

THE pronunciation of the learned languages is much more easily acquired than that of our own. Whatever might have been the variety of the different dialects among the Greeks, and the different provinces of the Romans, their languages, now being dead, are generally pronounced according to the respective analogies of the several languages of Europe, where those languages are cultivated, without partaking of those anomalies to which the living languages are liable.

Whether one general, uniform pronunciation of the ancient languages be an object of sufficient importance to induce the learned to depart from the analogy of their own language, and to study the ancient Latin and Greek pronunciation, as they do the etymology, syntax, and prosody of those languages, is a question not very easy to be decided. The question becomes still more difficult, when we consider the uncertainty we are in respecting the ancient pronunciation of the Greeks and Romans, and how much the learned are divided among themselves about it.* Till these points are settled, the English may well be allowed to follow their own pronunciation of Greek and Latin, as well as other nations, even though it should be confessed that it seems to depart more from what we can gather of the ancient pronunciation, than either the Italian, French, or German.† For why the English should pay a compliment to the learned languages, which is not done by any other nation in Europe, it is not easy to conceive; and as the colloquial communication of learned individuals of different nations so seldom happens, and is an object of so small importance when it does happen, it is not much to be regretted that when they meet they are scarcely intelligible to each other.‡

But the English are accused not only of departing from the genuine sound of the Greek and Roman vowels, but of violating the quantity of these languages more than the people of any other nation in Europe. The author of the Essay upon the Harmony of Language gives us a detail of the particulars by which this accusation is proved: and this is so true a picture of the English pronunciation of Latin, that I shall quote it at length, as it may be of use to those who are obliged to learn this language without the aid of a teacher:

"The falsification of the harmony by English scholars in their pronunciation of Latin, with regard to essential points, arises from two causes only: first, from a total inattention to the length of vowel sounds, making them long or short merely as chance directs; and, secondly, from sounding double consonants as only one letter.

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* Middleton contends, that the initial *c* before *e* and *i* ought to be pronounced as the Italians now pronounce it; and that *Cicero* is neither *Sisero*, as the French and English pronounce it; nor *Kikero*, as Dr. Bentley asserts; but *Tchitchero*, as the Italians pronounce it at this day. This pronunciation, however, is derided by Lipsius, who affirms, that the *c* among the Romans had always the sound of *k*. Lipsius says, too, that of all the European nations the British alone pronounce the *i* properly; but Middleton asserts, that of all nations they pronounce it the worst. *Middleton De Lat. Liter. Pronun. Dissert.*

Lipsius, speaking of the different pronunciation of the letter *G* in different countries, says:

Nos hodiè (de literâ *G* loquente) quàm peccamus? Italorum enim plerique ut *Z* exprimunt, Galli et Belgæ ut *J* consonantem. Itaque illorum est *Lezere, Fuzere*; nostrum, *Leiere, Faiere*, (*Lejere, Fujere.*) Omnia imperitè, ineptè. Germanos saltem audite, quorum sonus hic germanus, *Legere, Tegere*; ut in *Lego, Tego*, nec unquam variant: at nos ante *I, E, Æ, Y*, semper dicimusque *Jemmam, Jætulos, Jinjivam, Jyrum*: pro istis, *Gemmam, Gætulos, Gingivam, Gyrum*. Mutemus aut vapulemus.—*Lipsius. De Rect. Pron. Ling. Lat.* page 71.

Hinc factum est ut tanta in pronunciando varietas existeret ut pauci inter se in literarum sonis consentiant. Quod quidem mirum non esset, si indocti tantùm à doctis in eo, ac non ipsi etiam alioqui eruditi inter se magna contentione dissiderent.—*Adolp. Meker. De Lin. Græc. vet. Pronun.* cap. ii. page 15.

† Monsieur Launcelot, the learned author of the Port-Royal Greek Grammar, in order to convey the sound of the long Greek vowel *η*, tells us, it is a sound between the *e* and the *a*, and that Eustathius, who lived towards the close of the twelfth century, says that *βῆ, βῆ*, is a sound made in imitation of the bleating of a sheep; and quotes to this purpose this verse of an ancient writer called Cratinus:

Ὁ δ' ἠλίθιος ὥσπερ προβάτου, βῆ, βῆ, λέγων βαδίζει.

Is fatuus perinde ac ovis, bê, bê, dicens, incedit.

He, like a silly sheep, goes crying *baa*.

Caninius has remarked the same, *Hellen.* p. 26. *E* tenuum, cujus sonus in ovium balatu sentitur, ut Cratinus et Varro tradiderunt. The sound of the *e* long may be perceived in the bleating of sheep, as Cratinus and Varro have handed down to us.

Eustathius likewise remarks upon the 499 v. of Iliad I. that the word Βλὼψ *ἐστιν ὁ τῆς κλεψύδρας ἦχος μιμητικῶς κατὰ τους παλαίους; βῆ ἔχει μίμησιν προβάτων φωνῆς.* Κράτινος. Βλὼψ est Clepsydræ sonus, ex imitatione secundum veteres: et *βῆ* imitatur vocem ovium. *Blops*, according to the ancients, is a sound in imitation of the Clepsydra, as *baa* is expressive of the voice of sheep. It were to be wished that the sound of every Greek vowel had been conveyed to us by as faithful a testimony as the *ηττα*; we should certainly have had a better idea of that harmony for which the Greek language was so famous, and in which respect Quintilian candidly yields it the preference to the Latin.

Aristophanes has handed down to us the pronunciation of the Greek diphthong *αὖ αὖ*, by making it expressive of the barking of a dog. This pronunciation is exactly like that preserved by nurses and children among us to this day in *bow wow*. This is the sound of the same letters in the Latin tongue; not only in proper names derived from Greek, but in every other word where this diphthong occurs. Most nations in Europe, perhaps all but the English, pronounce *audio* and *laudo* as if written *owdio* and *lowdo*; the diphthong sounding like *ou* in *loud*. Agreeably to this rule, it is presumed that we formerly pronounced the apostle *Paul* nearer the original than at present. In Henry the Eighth's time it was written St. *Poule's*, and sermons were preached at *Poule's Cross*. The vulgar, generally the last to alter, either for the better or worse, still have a jingling proverb with this pronunciation, when they say, *as old as Poules*.

The sound of the letter *u* is no less sincerely preserved in Plautus, in Menæch. page 622, edit. Lambin, in making use of it to imitate the cry of an owl—

"MEN. Egon' dedi? PEN. Tu, Tu, istic, inquam, vin' afferri noctuam,
"Quæ tu, tu, usque dicat tibi? nam nos jam nos defessi sumus."

"It appears here," says Mr. Forster, in his defence of the Greek accents, page 129, "that an owl's cry was *tu, tu*, to a Roman ear, as it is *too, too*, to an English." Lambin, who was a Frenchman, observes on the passage, "Alludit ad noctuæ vocem seu cantum, *tu, tu*, seu *tou, tou*." He here alludes to the voice or noise of an owl. It may be farther observed, that the English have totally departed from this sound of the *u* in their own language, as well as in their pronunciation of Latin.

‡ Erasmus se adfuisse olim commemorat cum die quodam solenni complures principum legati ad Maximilianum Imperatorem salutandi causâ advenissent; Singulosque Gallum, Germanum, Danum, Scotum, &c. orationem Latinam, ita barbarè ac vastè pronunciâsse, ut Italis quibusdam, nihil nisi risum moverint, qui eos non Latinè sed suâ quemque linguâ, locutos jurâssent.—*Middleton, De Lat. Lit. Pronun.*

The love of the marvellous prevails over truth: and I question if the greatest diversity in the pronunciation of Latin exceeds that of English at the capital and in some of the counties of Scotland, and yet the inhabitants of both have no great difficulty in understanding each other.

The remedy of this last fault is obvious. With regard to the first, we have already observed, that each of our vowels hath its general long sound, and its general short sound totally different. Thus the short sound of *e* lengthened is expressed by the letter *a*, and the short sound of *i* lengthened is expressed by the letter *e*: and with all these anomalies usual in the application of vowel characters to the vowel sounds of our own language, we proceed to the application of vowel sounds to the vowel characters of the Latin. Thus, in the first syllable of *sidus* and *nomen*, which ought to be long, and of *miser* and *onus*, which ought to be short, we equally use the common long sound of the vowels; but in the oblique cases, *sideris nominis*, *miseri*, *oneris*, &c., we use quite another sound, and that a short one. These strange anomalies are not in common to us with our southern neighbours, the French, Spaniards, and Italians. They pronounce *sidus* according to our orthography, *seedus*, and in the oblique cases preserve the same long sound of the *i*: *nomen* they pronounce as we do, and preserve in the oblique cases the same long sound of the *o*. The Italians also, in their own language, pronounce doubled consonants as distinctly as the two most discordant mutes of their alphabet. Whatever, therefore, they may want of expressing the true harmony of the Latin language, they certainly avoid the most glaring and absurd faults in our manner of pronouncing it.

"It is a matter of curiosity to observe with what regularity we use these solecisms in the pronunciation of Latin. When the penultimate is accented, its vowel, if followed but by a single consonant, is always long, as in Dr. Forster's examples. When the antepenultimate is accented, its vowel is, without any regard to the requisite quantity, pronounced short, as in *mirâbile*, *frigidus*; except the vowel of the penultimate be followed by a vowel, and then the vowel of the antepenultimate is, with as little regard to true quantity, pronounced long; as in *maneo*, *redeat*, *odium*, *imperium*. Quantity is, however, vitiated to make *i* short even in this case, as in *oblivio*, *vinea*, *virium*. The only difference we make in pronunciation between *vinea* and *venia* is, that to the vowel of the first syllable of the former, which ought to be long, we give a short sound; to that of the latter, which ought to be short, we give the same sound, but lengthened. *U* accented is always, before a single consonant, pronounced long, as in *humerus*, *fugiens*. Before two consonants no vowel sound is ever made long, except that of the diphthong *au*; so that, whenever a doubled consonant occurs, the preceding syllable is short.* Unaccented vowels we treat with no more ceremony in Latin than in our own language." *Essay upon the Harmony of Language*, page 224. Printed for Robson, 1774.

This, it must be owned, is a very just state of the case; but, though the Latin quantity is thus violated, it is not, as this writer observes in the first part of the quotation, merely *as chance directs*, but, as he afterwards observes, *regularly*, and, he might have added, according to the analogy of English pronunciation, which, it may be observed, has a genius of its own: and which, if not so well adapted to the pronunciation of Greek and Latin as some other modern languages, has as fixed and settled rules for pronouncing them as any other

The learned and ingenious author next proceeds to show the advantages of pronouncing our vowels so as to express the Latin quantity: "We have reason to suppose," says he, "that our usual accentuation of Latin, however it may want of many elegancies in the pronunciation of the Augustan age, is yet sufficiently just to give with tolerable accuracy that part of the general harmony of the language of which accent is the efficient. We have also pretty full information from the poets what syllables ought to have a long, and what a short quantity. To preserve, then, in our pronunciation, the true harmony of the language, we have only to take care to give the vowels a long sound or a short sound, as the quantity may require; and, when doubled consonants occur, to pronounce each distinctly." *Ibid.* page 228.†

In answer to this plea for alteration, it may be observed, that, if this mode of pronouncing Latin be that of foreign nations, and were really so superiour to our own, we certainly must perceive it in the pronunciation of foreigners, when we visit them, or they us: but I think I may appeal to the experience of every one who has had an opportunity of making the experiment, that, so far from a superiority on the side of the foreign pronunciation, it seems much inferiour to our own. I am aware of the power of habit, and of its being able, *on many occasions, to make the worse appear the better reason*; but if the harmony of the Latin language depended so much on a preservation of the quantity as many pretend, this harmony would surely overcome the bias we have to our own pronunciation; especially if our own were really so destructive of harmony as it is said to be. Till, therefore, we have a more accurate idea of the nature of quantity, and of that beauty and harmony of which it is said to be the efficient in the pronunciation of Latin, we ought to preserve a pronunciation which has naturally sprung up in our own soil, and is congenial to our native language. Besides, an alteration of this kind would be attended with so much dispute and uncertainty as must make it highly impolitick to attempt it.

The analogy, then, of our own language being the rule for pronouncing the learned languages, we shall have little occasion for any other directions for the pronunciation of the Greek and Latin proper names, than such as are given for the pronunciation of English words. The general rules are followed almost without exception. The first and most obvious powers of the letters are adopted, and there is scarcely any difficulty but in the position of the accent; and this depends so much on the quantity of the vowels, that we need only inspect a dictionary to find the quantity of the penultimate vowel, and this determines the accent of all the Latin words; and, it may be added, of almost all Greek words likewise.‡ Now, in our pronunciation of Latin words, whatever be the quantity of the first syllable in a word of two syllables, we always place the accent on it: but, in words of more syllables, if the penultimate be long, we place the accent on that; and if short we accent the antepenultimate.

The Rules of the Latin Accentuation are comprised in a clear and concise manner by Sanctius within four hexameters:

Accentum in se ipsa monosyllaba dictio ponit.
Exacuit sedem dissyllabon omne priorem.
Ex tribus, extollit primam penultima curta:
Extollit seipsam quando est penultima longa.

These rules I have endeavoured to express in English verse:

Each monosyllable has stress of course:
Words of two syllables the first enforce:
A syllable that's long, and last but one,
Must have the accent upon that or none;
But if this syllable be short, the stress
Must on the last but two its force express.

The only difference that seems to obtain between the pronunciation of the Greek and Latin languages, is that, in the Latin, *ti* and *si*, preceded by an accent, and followed by another vowel forming an improper diphthong, are pronounced, as in English, like *sh* or *zh*; as *natio*, *nation*; *persuasio*, *persuasion*, &c.; and that, in the Greek, the same letters retain their pure sound, as *φιλαυτία*, *ἀγνωσία*, *προβατιον*, κ. τ. λ.§ This difference, however, with very few exceptions, does not extend to proper names; which, coming to us through, and being mingled with, the Latin, fall into the general rule. In the same manner, though in Greek it was an established maxim, that if the last syllable

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* This corruption of the true quantity is not, however, peculiar to the English; for Beza complains in his country: Hinc enim fit ut in Græca oratione vel nullum, vel prorsus corruptum numerum intelligas, dum multæ breves producuntur, et contrà plurimæ longæ corripiuntur.—*Beza de Germ. Pron. Græcæ Linguæ*, p. 50.

† By what this learned author has observed of our vicious pronunciation of the vowels, by the long and short sound of them, and from the instances he has given, he must mean that length and shortness which arises from extending and contracting them, independently of the obstruction which two consonants are supposed to occasion in forming the long quantity. Thus we are to pronounce *manus* as if written and divided into *man-nus*; and *pannus* as if written *pay-nus*, or as we always hear the word *panis* (bread); for in this sound of *pannus* there seems to be no necessity for pronouncing the two consonants distinctly or separately, which he seems to mean by distinctly, because the quantity is shown by the long sound of the vowel: but if by distinctly he means separately, that is, as if what is called in French the *chêva* or mute *e* were to follow the first consonant, this could not be done without adding a syllable to the word, and the word *pannus* would in that case certainly have three syllables, as if written *pan-eh-nus*.—See *Observations on the Greek and Latin Accent and Quantity*, sect. 24.

‡ That is, in the general pronunciation of Greek; for, let the written accent be placed where it will, the *quantitative* accent, as it may be called, follows the analogy of the Latin.

§ "The Greek language," says the learned critick, "was happy in not being understood by the Goths, who would as certainly have corrupted the *t* in *αἰτία*, *ὠτίον*, &c., into *αἴσια*, *ὠσίον*, &c. as they did the Latin *motio* and *doceo* into *moshio* and *dosheo*."* This, however, may be questioned; for if, in Latin words, this impure sound of *t* takes place only in those words where the accent is on the pro-

* Ainsworth on the letter *T*.

ble was long, the accent could scarcely be higher than the penultimate; yet in our pronunciation of Greek, and particularly of proper names, the Latin analogy of the accent is adopted: and, though the last syllable is long in *Demosthenes*, *Aristophanes*, *Theramenes*, and *Deiphobe*, yet, as the penultimate is short, the accent is placed on the antepenultimate, exactly as if they were Latin.*

As these languages have been long dead, they admit of no new varieties of accent like the living languages. The common accentuation of Greek and Latin may be seen in Lexicons and Graduses; and where the ancients indulged a variety, and the moderns are divided in their opinions about the most classical accentuation of words, it would be highly improper, in a work intended for general use, to enter into the thorny disputes of the learned; and it may be truly said, in the rhyming adage,

When doctors disagree,
Disciples then are free.

This, however, has not been entirely neglected. Where there has been any considerable diversity of accentuation among our prosodists, I have consulted the best authorities, and have sometimes ventured to decide: though, as Labbe says, "Sed his de rebus, ut aliis multis, malo doctiorum judicium expectare, quam meam in medium proferre sententiam."

But the most important object of the present work is settling the *English quantity*, (see Rules 20, 21, 22,) with which we pronounce Greek and Latin proper names, and the sounds of some of the consonants. These are points in a state of great uncertainty, and are to be settled, not so much by a deep knowledge of the dead languages, as by a thorough acquaintance with the analogies and general usage of our own tongue. These must, in the nature of things, enter largely into the pronunciation of a dead language; and it is from an attention to these that the author hopes he has given to the publick a work not entirely unworthy of their acceptance.

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ceding vowel, as in *natio*, *facio*, &c., but not when the accent follows the *t*, and is on the following vowel, as in *satietas*, *societas*, &c., why should we suppose any other mode of pronunciation would have been adopted by the Goths in their pronouncing the Greek? Now, no rule of pronunciation is more uniform in the Greek language than that which places an acute accent on the *iota* at the end of words, when this letter is succeeded by a long vowel; and, consequently, if the accent be preserved upon the proper letter, it is impossible the preceding *t* and *s* should go into the sound of *sh*: why, therefore, may we not suppose that the very frequent accentuation of the penultimate *ι* before a final vowel preserved the preceding τ from going into the sound of *sh*, as it was a difference of accentuation that occasioned this impure sound of *t* in the Latin language? for, though *i* at the end of words, when followed by a long vowel, or a vowel once long and afterwards contracted, had always the accent on it in Greek; in Latin the accent was always on the preceding syllable in words of this termination: and hence seems to have arisen the corruption of *t* in the Gothick pronunciation of the Latin language.

It is highly probable, that, in Lucian's time, the Greek τ, when followed by *ι* and another vowel, had not assumed the sound of σ; for the sigma would not have failed to accuse him of a usurpation of her powers, as he had done of her character: and, if we have preserved the τ pure in this situation when we pronounce Greek, it is, perhaps, rather to be placed to the preserving power of the accented *ι* in so great a number of words, than any adherence to the ancient rules of pronunciation, which invariably affirm, that the consonants had but one sound; unless we except the γ before γ, κ, χ, ξ; as ἄγγελος, ἄγκυρα, ἀγχίστα, κ. τ. λ. where the γ is sounded like ν: but this, says Henry Stephens, is an errour of the copyists, who have a little extended the bottom of the ν, and made a γ of it; for, says he, it is ridiculous to suppose that ν was changed into γ, and at the same time that γ should be pronounced like ν. On the contrary, Scaliger says, that where we find a ν before these letters, as *ανκυρα*, it is an errour of the copyists, who imagined they better expressed the pronunciation by this letter; which, as Vossius observes, should seem to demand something particular and uncommon.

It is reported of Scaliger, that, when he was accosted by a Scotchman in Latin, he begged his pardon for not understanding him, as he had never learned the Scotch language. If this were the case with the pronunciation of a Scotchman, which is so near that of the continent, what would he have said to the Latin pronunciation of an Englishman? I take it, however, that this diversity is greatly exaggerated.

* This, however, was contrary to the general practice of the Romans; for Victorinus in his Grammar says, *Græca nomina, si iisdem literis proferuntur*, (Latine versa) *Græcos accentus habebunt*: nam cum dicimus *Thyas*, *Nais*, acutum habebit posterior accentum; et cum *Themistio*, *Calypso*, *Theano*, ultimam circumflecti videbimus, quod utrumque Latinus sermo non patitur, nisi admodum raro. "If Greek nouns turned into Latin are pronounced with the same letters, they have the Greek accent: for, when we say *Thyas*, *Nais*, the latter syllable has the acute accent; and when we pronounce *Themistio*, *Calypso*, *Theano*, we see the last syllable is circumflexed; neither of which is ever seen in Latin words, or very rarely."
*Servius. Forster. Reply*, page 31, *Notes* 32, bott.

# RULES

## FOR PRONOUNCING THE VOWELS OF

# GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

1. EVERY vowel, with the accent on it, at the end of a syllable, is pronounced, as in English, with its first long open sound: thus *Ca'ta*,* *Philome'la*, *Ori'on*, *Pho'cion*, *Lu'cifer*, &c., have the accented vowels sounded exactly as in the English words *pa'per*, *me'tre*, *spi'der*, *no'ble*, *tu'tor*, &c.

2. Every accented vowel, not ending a syllable, but followed by a consonant, has the short sound as in English: thus *Man'lius*, *Pen'theus*, *Pin'darus*, *Col'chis*, *Cur'tius*, &c., have the short sound of the accented vowels, as in *man'ner*, *plen'ty*, *prin'ter*, *col'lar*, *cur'few*, &c.

3. Every final *i*, though unaccented, has the long open sound: thus the final *i* forming the genitive case, as in *magis'tri*, or the plural number, as in *De'cii*, has the long open sound, as in *vi'al*; and this sound we give to this vowel in this situation, because the Latin *i* final in genitives, plurals, and preterperfect tenses of verbs, is always long; and consequently, where the accented *i* is followed by *i* final, both are pronounced with the long diphthongal *i*, like the noun *eye*, as *Achi'vi*.†

4. Every unaccented *i*, ending a syllable not final, as that in the second of *Alcibiades*, the *Hernici*, &c., is pronounced like *e*, as if written *Alcebiades*, the *Herneci*, &c. So the last syllable but one of the *Fabii*, the *Horatii*, the *Curiatii*, &c., is pronounced as if written *Fa-be-i*, *Ho-ra-she-i*, *Cu-re-a-she-i*; and therefore, if the unaccented *i* and the diphthong *æ* conclude a word, they are both pronounced like *e*, as *Harpyiæ*, *Har-py'-e-e*.

5. The diphthongs *æ* and *œ*, ending a syllable with the accent on it, are pronounced exactly like the long English *e*, as *Cæsar*, *Œta*, &c., as if written *Cee'sar*, *E'ta*, &c.; and like the short *e*, when followed by a consonant in the same syllable, as *Dædalus*, *Œdipus*, &c., pronounced as if written *Deddalus*, *Eddipus*, &c. The vowels *ei* are generally pronounced like long *i*.‡—For the vowels *eu* in final syllables, see the word IDOMENEUS; and for the *ou* in the same syllables, see the word ANTINOUS, and similar words, in the *Terminational Vocabulary*.

6. *Y* is exactly under the same predicament as *i*. It is long when ending an accented syllable, as *Cy'rus*; or when ending an unaccented syllable, if final, as *Æ'gy*, *Æ'py*, &c.; short when joined to a consonant, in the same syllable, as *Lyc'idas*; and sometimes long and sometimes short, when ending an initial syllable not under the accent, as *Ly-cur'-gus*, pronounced with the first syllable like *lie*, a falsehood; and *Lysimachus*, with the first syllable like the first of *legion*; or nearly as if divided into *Lys-im'-a-chus*, &c. See *Principles of English Pronunciation*, No. 117, 118, &c., and 185, 186, 187.

7. *A*, ending an unaccented syllable, has the same obscure sound as in the same situation in English words; but it is a sound bordering on the Italian *a*, or the *a* in *fa-ther*, as *Dia'na*, where the difference between the accented and unaccented *a* is palpable. See *Principles of English Pronunciation* prefixed to the *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary*, No. 92, and the letter *A*.

8. *E* final, either with or without the preceding consonant, always forms a distinct syllable, as *Penelope*, *Hyppocrene*, *Evoe*, *Amphitrite*, &c. When any Greek or Latin word is anglicised into this termination, by cutting off a syllable of the original, it becomes then an English word, and is pronounced according to our own analogy: thus *Acidalius*, altered to *Acidale*, has the final *e* sunk, and is a word of three syllables only: *Proserpine*, from *Proserpina*, undergoes the same alteration. *Thebes* and *Athens*, derived from the Greek Θηβη and Αθηνη, and the Latin *Thebæ* and *Athenæ*, are perfectly anglicised; the former into a monosyllable, and the latter into a dissyllable: and the Greek Κρητη and the Latin *Creta* have both sunk into the English monosyllable *Crete*: *Hecate*, likewise, pronounced in three syllables when Latin, and in the same number in the Greek word Εκατη, in English is universally contracted into two, by sinking the final *e*. Shakspeare seems to have begun, as he has now confirmed this pronunciation, by so adapting the word in Macbeth:

"Why, how now, Hecat'? you look angerly."—*Act IV.*

Perhaps this was no more than a poetical license in him; but the actors have adopted it in the songs in this tragedy:

"*He-cate*, *He-cate*, come away"———

And the play-going world, who form no small portion of what is called the better sort of people, have followed the actors in this word, and the rest of the world have followed them.

The Roman magistrate, named *ædilis*, is anglicised by pronouncing it in two syllables, *æ'dile*. The capital of Sicily, *Syracusæ*, of four syllables, is made three in the English *Syr'acuse*; and the city of *Tyrus*, of two syllables, is reduced to a monosyllable in the English *Tyre*.

### *Rules for pronouncing the Consonants of Greek and Latin Proper Names.*

9. *C* and *g* are hard before *a*, *o*, and *u*, as *Cato*, *Comus*, *Cures*, *Galba*, *Gorgon*, &c.; and soft before *e*, *i*, and *y*, as *Cebes*, *Scipio*, *Scylla*, *Cinna*, *Geryon*, *Geta*, *Gillus Gyges*, *Gymnosophistæ*, &c.§

10. *T*, *s*, and *c*, before *ia*, *ie*, *ii*, *io*, *iu*, and *eu*, preceded by the accent, in Latin words, as in English, change into *sh* and *zh*, as *Tatian*, *Statius*, *Portius*, *Portia*, *Socias*, *Caduceus*, *Accius*, *Helvetii*, *Mæsia*, *Hesiod*, &c., pronounced *Tashean*, *Stasheus*, *Porsheus*, *Porshea*, *Sosheas*, *Cadusheus*, *Aksheus*, *Helveshei*, *Mezhea*, *Hezheod*, &c. See *Principles of English Pronunciation*, No. 357, 450, 451, 459, 463. But, when the accent is on the first of the diphthongal vowels, the preceding consonant does not go

* This pronunciation of *Cato*, *Plato*, *Cleopatra*, &c., has been but lately adopted. Quin, and all the old dramatick school, used to pronounce the *a* in these and similar words like the *a* in *father*. Mr. Garrick, with great good sense, as well as good taste, brought in the present pronunciation, and the propriety of it has made it now universal.

† This is the true analogical pronunciation of this letter, when ending an accented syllable; but a most disgraceful affectation of foreign pronunciation has exchanged this full diphthongal sound for the meager, squeezed sound of the French and Italian *i*, not only in almost every word derived from those languages, but in many which are purely Latin, as *Faustina*, *Messalina*, &c. Nay, words from the Saxon have been equally perverted, and we hear the *i* in *Elfrida*, *Edwina*, &c., turned into *Elfreeda*, *Edweena*, &c. It is true this is the sound the Romans gave to their *i*; but the speakers here alluded to are perfectly innocent of this, and do not pronounce it in this manner for its antiquity, but its novelty.

‡ See ELEGEIA, HYGEIA, &c., in the *Terminational Vocabulary of Greek and Latin Proper Names*.

§ That this general rule should be violated by smatterers in the learned languages, in such words as *gymnastick*, *heterogeneous*, &c., is not to be wondered at; but that men of real learning, who do not want to show themselves off to the vulgar by such inuendoes of their erudition, should give into this irregularity, is really surprising. We laugh at the pedantry of the age of James the First, where there is scarcely a page in any English book, that is not sprinkled with twenty Greek and Latin quotations; and yet do not see the similar pedantry of interlarding our pronunciation with Greek and Latin sounds; which may be affirmed to be a greater perversion of our language than the former. In the one case, the introduction of Greek and Latin quotations does not interfere with the English phraseology; but in the other the pronunciation is disturbed, and a motley jargon of sounds introduced, as inconsistent with true taste as it is with neatness and uniformity.

nto *sh*, but preserves its sound pure, as *Miltiades*, *Antiates*, &c. See the word SATIETY, in the *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary*.

11. *T* and *s*, in proper names, ending in *tia*, *sia*, *cyon*, and *sion*, preceded by the accent, change the *t* and *s* into *sh* and *zh*. Thus *Phocion*, *Sicyon*, *Cercyon*, are pronounced exactly in our own analogy, as if written *Phoshean*, *Sishean*, and *Sershean*: *Artemisia* and *Aspasia* sound as if written *Artemizhea* and *Aspazhea*: *Galatia*, *Aratia*, *Alotia*, and *Batia*, as if written *Galashea*, *Arashea*, *Aloshea*, and *Bashea*: and if *Atia*, the town in Campania, is not so pronounced, it is to distinguish it from *Asia*, the eastern region of the world. But the termination *tion* (of which there are not even twenty examples in proper names throughout the whole Greek and Latin languages) seems to preserve the *t* from going into *sh*, as the last remnant of a learned pronunciation; and to avoid, as much as possible, assimilating with so vulgar an English termination: thus, though *Æsion*, *Jasion*, *Dionysion*, change the *s* into *z*, as if written *Æzion*, *Jazion*, *Dionizion*, the *z* does not become *zh*: but *Philistion*, *Gration*, *Eurytion*, *Dotion*, *Androtion*, *Hippotion*, *Iphition*, *Ornytion*, *Metion*, *Polytion*, *Stration*, *Sotion*, *Æantion*, *Pallantion*, *Ætion*, *Hippocration*, and *Amphyction* preserve the *t* in its true sound: *Hephæstion*, however, from the frequency of appearing with Alexander, has deserted the small class of his Greek companions, and joined the English multitude, by rhyming with *question*; and *Tatian* and *Theodotion* seem perfectly anglicised. With very, very few exceptions, therefore, it may be concluded, that Greek and Latin *proper* names are pronounced alike, and that both of them follow the analogy of English pronunciation.

12. *Ch*. These letters before a vowel are always pronounced like *k*, as *Chabrias*, *Colchis*, &c.; but when they come before a mute consonant at the beginning of a word, as in *Chthonia*, they are mute, and the word is pronounced as if written *Thonia*. Words beginning with *Sche*, as *Schedius*, *Scheria*, &c., are pronounced as if written *Skedius*. *Skeria*, &c.; and *c* before *n* in the Latin prænomen *Cneus* or *Cnæus*, is mute; so in *Cnopus*, *Cnosus*, &c., and before *t* in *Cteatus*, and *g* before *n* in *Gnidus*; pronounced *Nopus*, *Nosus*, *Teatus*, and *Nidus*.

13. At the beginning of Greek words we frequently find the uncombinable consonants *mn*, *tm*, &c., as *Mnemosyne*, *Mnesidamus*, *Mneus*, *Mnesteus*, *Tmolus*, &c. These are to be pronounced with the first consonant mute, as if written *Nemosyne*, *Nesidamus*, *Neus*, *Nesteus*, *Molus*, &c., in the same manner as we pronounce the words *bdellium*, *pneumatick*, *gnomon*, *mnemonicks*, &c., without the initial consonant. The same may be observed of the *c* hard like *k*, when it comes before *t*, as *Ctesiphon*, *Ctesippus*, &c. Some of these words we see sometimes written with an *e* or *i* after the first consonant, as *Menesteus*, *Timolus*, &c., and then the initial consonant is pronounced.

14. *Ph*, followed by a consonant, is mute, as *Phthia*, *Phthiotis*, pronounced *Thia*, *Thiotis*, in the same manner as the naturalized Greek word *Phthisick*, pronounced *Tisick*.

15. *Ps*: *p* is mute also in this combination, as *Psyche*, *Psammetichus*, &c., pronounced *Syke*, *Sammeticus*, &c.

16. *Pt*: *p* is mute in words beginning with these letters, when followed by a vowel, as *Ptolemy*, *Pterilas*, &c., pronounced *Tolemy*, *Terilas*, &c.: but when followed by *l*, the *t* is heard, as in *Tlepolemus*: for, though we have no words of our own with these initial consonants, we have many words that end with them, and they are certainly pronounced. The same may be observed of the *z* in *Zmilaces*.

17. The letters *s*, *x*, and *z*, require but little observation, being generally pronounced as in pure English words. It may, however, be remarked, that *s*, at the end of words, preceded by any of the vowels but *e*, has its pure hissing sound; as *mas*, *dis*, *os*, *mus*, &c.: but when *e* precedes, it goes into the sound of *z*, as *pes*, *Thersites*, *vates*, &c. It may also be observed, that, when it ends a word preceded by *r* or *n*, it has the sound of *z*. Thus the letter *s* in *mens*, *Mars*, *mors*, &c., has the same sound as in the English words *hens*, *stars*, *wars*, &c. *X*, when beginning a word or syllable, is pronounced like *z*; as *Xerxes*, *Xenophon*, &c., are pronounced *Zerkzes*, *Zenophon*, &c. *Z* is uniformly pronounced as in English words: thus the *z* in *Zeno* and *Zeugma* is pronounced as we hear it in *zeal*, *zone*, &c.

### *Rules for ascertaining the English Quantity of Greek and Latin Proper Names.*

18. It may at first be observed, that, in words of two syllables, with but one consonant in the middle, whatever be the quantity of the vowel in the first syllable in Greek or Latin, we always make it long in English: thus *Crates*, the philosopher, and *crates*, a hurdle; *docus*, honour, and *dedo*, to give up; *ovo*, to triumph, and *ovum*, an egg; *Numa*, the legislator, and *Numen*, the divinity, have the first vowel always sounded equally long by an English speaker, although in Latin the first vowel in the first word of each of these pairs is short.*

19. On the contrary, words of three syllables, with the accent on the first, and with but one consonant after the first syllable, have that syllable pronounced short, let the Greek or Latin quantity be what it will: thus *regulus* and *remora*, *mimicus* and *minium*, are heard with the first vowel short in English pronunciation, (though the first word of each pair has its first syllable long in Latin:) and the *u* in *fumigo* and *fugito* is pronounced long in both words, though in Latin the last *u* is short. This rule is never broken but when the first syllable is followed by *e* or *i* followed by another vowel: in this case the vowel in the first syllable is long, except that vowel be *i*: thus *lamia*, *genius*, *Libya*, *doceo*, *cupio*, have the accent on the first syllable, and this syllable is pronounced long in every word but *Libya*, though in the original it is equally short in all.

20. It must have frequently occurred to those who instruct youth, that, though the quantity of the accented syllable of long proper names has been easily conveyed, yet, that the quantity of the preceding unaccented syllables has occasioned some embarrassment. An appeal to the laws of our own language would soon have removed the perplexity, and enabled us to pronounce the initial unaccented syllables with as much decision as the others. Thus every accented antepenultimate vowel but *u*, even when followed by one consonant only, is, in our pronunciation of Latin, as well as in English, short: thus *fabula*, *separo*, *diligo*, *nobilis*, *cucumis*, have the first vowels pronounced as in the English words *capital*, *celebrate*, *simony*, *solitude*, *luculent*, in direct opposition to the Latin quantity, which makes every antepenultimate vowel, in all these words but the last, long; and this *we* pronounce long, though short in Latin. But, if a semi-consonant diphthong succeed, then every such vowel is long but *i*, in our pronunciation of both languages; and *Euganeus*, *Eugenia*, *filius*, *folium*, *dubia*, have the vowel in the antepenultimate syllable pronounced exactly as in the English words *satiate*, *menial*, *delirious*, *notorious*, *penurious*; though they are all short in Latin but the *i*, which we pronounce short, though in the Latin it is long.

21. The same rule of quantity takes place in those syllables which have the secondary accent: for, as we pronounce *lamentation*, *demonstration*, *diminution*, *domination*, *lucubration*, with every vowel in the first syllable short but *u*, so we pronounce the same vowels in the same manner in *lamentatio*, *demonstratio*, *diminutio*, *dominatio*, and *lucubratio*: but, if a semi-consonant diphthong succeed the secondary accent, as in *Ariovistus*, *Heliodorus*, *Gabinianus*, *Herodianus*, and *Volusianus*, every vowel preceding the diphthong is long but *i*; just as we should pronounce these vowels in the English words *amiability*, *mediatorial*, *propitiation*, *excoriation*, *centuriator*, &c. For the nature of the secondary accent, see *Principles of English Pronunciation*, No. 544.

22. But, to reduce these rules into a smaller compass, that they may be more easily comprehended and remembered, it may be observed, that, as we always shorten every antepenultimate vowel with the *primary* accent but *u*, unless followed by a semi-consonant diphthong, though this antepenultimate vowel is often long in Greek and Latin, as *Æschylus*, *Æschines*, &c., and the antepenultimate *i*, even though it *be* followed by such a diphthong, as *Eleusinia*, *Ocrisia*, &c.,—so we shorten the first syllable of *Æsculapius*, *Ænobarbus*, &c., because the first syllable of both these words has the *secondary* accent: but we pronounce the same vowels long in *Æthiopia*, *Ægialeus*, *Haliartus*, &c., because this accent is followed by a semi-consonant diphthong.

23. This rule sometimes holds good where a mute and liquid intervene, and determines the first syllable of *Adrian*, *Adriatick*, &c., to be long like *ay*, and not short like *add*: and it is on this analogical division of the words, so little understood or attended to, that a perfect and a consistent pronunciation of them depends. It is this analogy that determines the first *u* to be long in *stupidus*, and the *y* short in *clypea*, though both are short in the Latin; and the *o* in the first syllable of *Coriolanus*, which is short in Latin, to be long in English.

24. The necessity of attending to the quantity of the vowel in the accented syllable has sometimes produced a division of words in the following Vocabulary that does not seem to convey the actual pronunciation. Thus the words *Sulpitius*, *Anicium*, *Artemisium*, &c., being divided into *Sul-pit'-i-us*, *A-nic'-i-um*, *Ar-te-mis'-i-um*, &c., we fancy the syllable after the accent deprived of a consonant closely united with it in sound, and which, from such a

* The only word occurring to me at present, where this rule is not observed, is *canon*, a rule, which is always pronounced like the word *cannon*, a piece of ordnance.

union, derives an aspirated sound, equivalent to *sh*. But, as the sound of *t*, *c*, or *s*, in this situation, is so generally understood, it was thought more eligible to divide the words in this manner, than into *Sul-pi'-ti-us*, *A-ni'-ci-um*, *Ar-te-mi'-si-um*, as, in the latter mode, the *i* wants its shortening consonant, and might, by some speakers, be pronounced, as it generally is in Scotland, like *ee*. The same may be observed of *c* and *g*, when they end a syllable, and are followed by *e* or *i*, as in *Ac-e-ra'-tus*, *Ac-i-da'-li-a*, *Tig-el-li'-nus*, *Teg'-y-ra*, &c.; where the *c* and *g* ending a syllable, we at first sight think them to have their hard sound; but, by observing the succeeding vowel, we soon perceive them to be soft, and only made to end a syllable in order to determine the shortness of the vowel which precedes.

25. The general rule, therefore, of quantity, indicated by the syllabication adopted in the Vocabulary, is, that, when a consonant ends a syllable, the vowel is always short, whether the accent be on it or not; and that, when a vowel ends a syllable with the accent on it, it is always long: that the vowel *u*, when it ends a syllable, is long, whether the accent be on it or not; and that the vowel *i*, (3,) (4,) when it ends a syllable without the accent, is pronounced like *e*; but, if the syllable be final, it has its long open sound, as if the accent were on it; and the same may be observed of the letter *y*.

### *Rules for placing the Accent of Greek and Latin Proper Names.*

26. Words of two syllables, either Greek or Latin, whatever be the quantity in the original, have, in English pronunciation, the accent on the first syllable: and, if a single consonant come between two vowels, the consonant goes to the last syllable, and the vowel in the first is long; as *Cato*, *Ceres*, *Comus*, &c. See *Principles of English Pronunciation* No. 503, and the word DRAMA.

27. Polysyllables, adopted whole from the Greek or Latin into English, have generally the accent of the Latin: that is, if the penultimate be long, the accent is on it, as *Severus*, *Democedes*, &c.; if short, the accent is on the antepenultimate, as *Demosthenes*, *Aristophanes*, *Posthumus*, &c. See *Introduction*.

28. When Greek or Latin proper names are anglicised, either by an alteration of the letters, or by cutting off the latter syllables, the accent of the original, as in appellatives under the same predicament, is transferred nearer to the beginning of the word. Thus *Proserpina* has the accent on the second syllable; but, when altered to *Proserpine*, it transfers the accent to the first. The same may be observed of *Homerus*, *Virgilius*, *Horatius*, &c., when anglicised to *Homer*, *Virgil*, *Horace*, &c. See the word ACADEMY, in the *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary*.

29. As it is not very easy, therefore, so it is not necessary, to decide where doctors disagree. When reasons lie deep in Greek and Latin etymology, the current pronunciation will be followed, let the learned do all they can to hinder it: thus, after *Hyperion* has been accented by our best poets, according to our own analogy, with the accent on the antepenultimate, as Shakspeare:

"*Hype'rion's* curls, the front of Jove himself."
*Hamlet.*
"——————that was to this
"*Hype'rion* to a satyr."—*Ibid.*
"——————next day after dawn,
"Doth rise and help *Hype'rion* to his horse."—*Hen. V.*

So Cooke, in his translation of *Hesiod's Theogony*, follows the accentuation of Shakspeare:

"*Hyperion* and *Japhet*, brothers, join:
"*Thea* and *Rhea* of this ancient line
"Descend; and *Themis* boasts the source divine."

"The fruits of *Thia* and *Hyperion* rise,
"And with refulgent lustre light the skies."

After this established pronunciation, I say, how hopeless, as well as useless, would it be to attempt the penultimate accentuation, which yet ought, undoubtedly, to be preserved in reading or speaking Greek or Latin compositions; but, in reading or speaking English, must be left to those who would rather appear learned than judicious. But *Acrion*, *Arion*, *Amphion*, *Echion*, *Orion*, *Ixion*, *Pandion*, *Asion*, *Alphion*, *Ærion*, *Ophion*, *Methion*, *Axion*, *Eion*, *Thlexion*, and *Sandion*, preserve their penultimate accent invariably: while *Ethalion*, a word of the same form and origin, is pronounced with the accent on the antepenultimate, like *Deucalion* and *Pygmalion*: and this, if I mistake not, is the common pronunciation of a ship in the British navy, so called from the name of one of the Argonauts, who accompanied Jason in his expedition to Colchis to fetch the golden fleece.

30. The same difficulty of deciding between common usage and classical propriety, appears in words ending in *ia*, as *Alexandria*, *Antiochia*, *Seleucia*, *Samaria*, *Iphigenia*, and several others, which were pronounced by our ancestors, as appears from their poetry, according to our own analogy, with the accent on the antepenultimate syllable; and there is no doubt but every word of this form would have fallen into the same accentuation, if classical criticism had not stepped in and prevented it. A philosophical grammarian would be apt to think we are not much obliged to scholars for this interruption of the vernacular current of pronunciation; but, as there is so plausible a plea as that of reducing words to their original languages, and as a knowledge of these languages will always be an honourable distinction among men, it is strongly to be suspected, that these words will not long continue in their plain homespun English dress. This critical correction, however, seems to have come too late for some words, which, as Pope expresses it, have "slid into verse," and taken possession of our ears; and therefore, perhaps, the best way of disposing of them will be to consider them as the ancients did the quantity of certain doubtful syllables, and to pronounce them either way. Some, however, seem always to have preserved the accent of their original language, as *Thalia* and *Sophia*: but *Iphigenia*, *Antiochia*, *Seleucia*, and *Samaria*, have generally yielded to the English antepenultimate accent; and *Erythia*, *Deidamia*, *Laodamia*, *Hippodamia*, *Apamia*, *Ilithyia*, and *Orithyia*, from their seldom appearing in mere English composition, have not often been drawn aside into plain English pronunciation. The same may be observed of words ending in *nicus* or *nice*: if they are compounded of the Greek νικη, the penultimate syllable is always long, and must have the accent, as *Stratonicus*, *Berenice*, &c.: if this termination be what is called a gentile, signifying a man by his country, the penultimate is short, and the accent is on the antepenultimate; as *Macedonicus*, *Sardonicus*, *Britannicus*, &c. See ANDRONICUS.

31. Thus we see many of these proper names are of dubious accentuation; and the authorities which may be produced on both sides sufficiently show us the inutility of criticising beyond a certain point. It is in these as in many English words: there are some which, if mispronounced, immediately show a want of education; and there are others which, though not pronounced in the most erudite manner, stamp no imputation of ignorance or *illiteracy*. To have a general knowledge, therefore, of the pronunciation of these words, seems absolutely necessary for those who would appear respectable in the more respectable part of society. Perhaps no people on earth are so correct in the accentuation of proper names as the learned among the English. The Port-Royal Grammar informs us, that, "notwithstanding all the rules that can be given, we are often under the necessity of submitting to custom, and of accommodating our pronunciation to what is received among the learned, according to the country we are in." "So we pronounce," says the grammarian, "*Aristo'bulus*, *Basi'lius*, *Ido'lium*, with the accent on the antepenultimate, though the penultimate is long, because it is the custom: and, on the contrary, we pronounce *Andre'as*, *ide'a*, *Mari'a*, &c., with the accent on the penultimate, though it is short, because it is the custom of the most learned. The Italians," continues he, "place the accent on the penultimate of *antonomasi'a*, *harmoni'a*, *philosophi'a*, *theologi'a*, and similar words, according to the Greek accent, because, as Riccilolius observes, it is the custom of their country. Alvarez and Gretser think we ought always to pronounce them in this manner, though the custom, not only of Germany and Spain, but of all France, is against it: but Nebrissensis authorizes this last pronunciation, and says, that it is better to place the accent of these vowels on the antepenultimate syllable; which shows," concludes the grammarian, "that, when we once depart from the ancient rules, we have but little certainty in practice, which is so different in different countries."

But, however uncertain and desultory the accentuation of many words may be, it is a great satisfaction to a speaker to know that they are so. There is a wide difference between pronouncing words of this kind ignorantly and knowingly. A person, who knows that scholars themselves differ in the pronunciation of these words, can always pronounce with security: but one, who is unacquainted with the state of the accent, is not sure that he is right when he really is so, and always pronounces at his peril.

*** *It is hoped the candid peruser of this work will make allowances for an occasional errour in dividing a syllable or placing an accent, when he reflects on the difficulty with which such a work must necessarily be attended. The author flatters himself, however, that such attention has been paid both to the compilation and the proofs, that the fewest errours imaginable have escaped him.*

# PRONUNCIATION

OF

# GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

## INITIAL VOCABULARY.

*** When a word is succeeded by a word printed in Italicks, the latter word is merely to spell the former as it ought to be pronounced. Thus *A-ban'-she-as* is the true pronunciation of the preceding word *A-ban'-ti-as:* and so of the rest.

*** The figures annexed to the words refer to the Rules prefixed to the work. Thus the figure 3 after *A-chæ'-i* refers to Rule the 3d, for the pronunciation of the final *i;* and the figure 4 after *A'-bi-i* refers to Rule the 4th, for the pronunciation of the unaccented *i*, not final: and so of the rest.

*** When the letters *Eng.* are put after a word, it is to show that this word is the preceding word anglicised. Thus *Lu'-can*, Eng. is the Latin word *Lu-ca'-nus*, changed into the English *Lucan.*

[The letter (*a*) annexed to a word, refers the reader to *Notices respecting Walker's Pronunciation of several Words*, found on page 1134.]

### AB

*A'-BA and A'-bæ
Ab'-a-a
Ab'-a-ba
Ab-a-ce'-ne 8
Ab'-a-ga
Ab'-a-lus 20
†A-ba'-na 7
A-ban'-tes
A-ban'-ti-as 10
*A-ban'-she-as*
Ab-an-ti'-a-des 1
A-ban'-ti-das 4
A-ban'-tis
Ab-ar-ba'-re-a 7
Ab'-a-ri 3
A-bar'-i-mon 4
Ab'-a-ris 7
A-ba'-rus 1
A'-bas 1
A-ba'-sa 1 7
Ab-a-si'-tis 7 1
Ab-as-se'-na 1 7
Ab-as-se'-ni
A-bas'-sus 7
Ab'-a-tos 7
Ab-da-lon'-i-mus 4
Ab-de'-ra 1 7
Ab-de'-ri-a 1 4 7
Ab-de-ri'-tes 1
Ab-de'-rus 1
A-be'-a-tæ 7 1 5
A-bel'-la 7
Ab-el-li'-nus
A'-bi-a 1 4 7
A-ben'-da 7
Ab'-ga-rus
A'-bi-i 4
Ab'-i-la 4 7
A-bis'-a-res 7
A-bis'-a-ris 7
Ab-i-son'-tes 4
Ab-le'-tes 1
A-bob'-ri-ca 4
A-bo'-bus
A-bœc'-ri-tus 5
Ab-o-la'-ni 3
A-bo'-lus 7 1
Ab-on-i-tei'-chos 5
Ab-o-ra'-ca 1 7
Ab-o-rig'-i-nes 4
A-bor'-ras 7

### AC

Ab-ra-da'-tas
Ab-ra-da'-tes
A-bren'-tius 10
A-broc'-o-mas
Ab-rod-i-æ'-tus 4
A-bro'-ni-us 4
A-bron'-y-cus 6
Ab'-ro-ta 7
A-brot'-o-num
A-bryp'-o-lis 6
Ab-se'-us
Ab-sin'-thi-i 4
Ab'-so-rus
Ab-syr'-tos 6
Ab-syr'-tus 6
Ab-u-li'-tes 1
Ab-y-de'-ni 6
Ab-y-de'-nus 6
A-by'-di 6
A-by'-dos 6
A-by'-dus
Ab'-y-la 6
Ab'-y-lon 6
Ab-ys-si'-ni 1
Ab-ys-sin'-i-a 6
Ac-a-cal'-lis 7
Ac-a-ce'-si-um 10
*Ak-a-se'-zhe-um*
A-ca'-ci-us 10
*A-ka'-she-us*
Ac-a-de'-mi-a 7
Ac-a-de'-mus
Ac-a-lan'-drus
A-cal'-le 8
A-ca-mar'-chis 7
Ac'-a-mas 7
A-camp'-sis 7
A-can'-tha 7
A-can'-thus 7
Ac'-a-ra 7
A-ca'-ri-a 7
Ac-ar-na'-ni-a 7
A-car'-nas 7
A-cas'-ta 7
A-cas'-tus 7
Ac-a-than'-tus 7
Ac'-ci-a 10 7
*Ak'-she-a*
Ac'-ci-la 7
Ac'-ci-us 10
*Ak-she-us*

### AC

Ac'-cu-a 7
A'-ce 8
Ac-e-di'-ci 3 24
Ac'-e-la 24
Ac-e-ra'-tus 27
A-cer'-bas
Ac-e-ri'-na 1
A-cer'-ræ 4
Ac-er-sec'-o-mes
A'-ces 7
A-ce'-si-a 10
Ac-e-si'-nes 1
Ac-e-si'-nus 1
A-ce'-si-us 10
A-ces'-ta 7
A-ces'-tes
A-ces'-ti-um 10
A-ces-to-do'-rus
A-ces-tor'-i-des
A-ce'-tes
‡Ach-a-by'-tos 12
A-chæ'-a 7
A-chæ'-i 3
A-chæ'-i-um
A-chæm'-e-nes
Ach-æ-me'-ni-a
Ach-æ-men'-i-des
A-chæ'-us
A-cha'-i-a 7
Ach'-a-ra 7
Ach-a-ren'-ses
A-char'-næ 4
A-cha'-tes
Ach-e-lo'-i-des 4
Ach-e-lo'-ri-um
Ach-e-lo'-us
A-cher'-dus
A-cher'-i-mi 3 4
Ach'-e-ron
Ach-e-ron'-ti-a 10
Ach-e-ru'-si-a 11
Ach-e-ru'-si-as 11
A-che'-tus
A-chil'-las
A-chil'-le-us
Ach-il-le'-a 7
Ach-il-lei-en'-ses
Ach-il-le'-is
A-chil'-les
Ach-il-le'-um
A-chi'-vi 4

### AC

Ach-la-dæ'-us
Ach-o-la'-i 3
Ac-ra-di'-na 7
Ach-o-lo'-e
Ach-ra-di'-na
Ac-i-cho'-ri-us
Ac-i-da'-lia 8
Ac-i-da'-sa
A-cil'-i-a
Ac-i-lig'-e-na 24
A-cil'-i-us
A-cil'-la 7
A'-cis
Ac'-mon
Ac-mon'-i-des 4
A-cœ'-tes
A-co'-næ 4
A-con'-tes
A-con'-te-us
A-con'-ti-us 10
A-con-to-bu'-lus
A-co'-ris
A'-cra
A'-cræ
A-cræ'-a 7
A-cræph'-ni-a 7
Ac-ra-gal-li'-dæ 4
Ac'-ra-gas 7
A-cra'-tus
A'-cri-as 4
Ac-ri-doph'-a-gi 3
A-cri'-on 11
Ac-ris-i-o'-ne
Ac-ris-i-o-ne'-us
Ac-ris-i-o-ni'-a-des
A-cris'-e-us 10
A-cri'-tas 1
Ac-ro-a'-thon
Ac-ro-ce-rau'-ni-um
Ac-ro-co-rin'-thus
A'-cron 1
Ac-ro-pa'-tos
A-crop'-o-lis
Ac'-ro-ta
A-crot'-a-tus
Ac-ro'-tho-os
Ac'-ta 7
Ac-tæ'-a 7
Ac-tæ'-on 4
Ac-tæ'-us 4
Ac'-te 8

### ÆA

Ac'-ti-a 10
Ac'-tis
Ac-tis'-a-nes
Ac'-ti-um 10
Ac'-ti-us 10
Ac'-tor
Ac-tor'-i-des
Ac-to'-ris
A-cu'-phis
A-cu-si-la'-us
A-cu'-ti-cus, M.
A'-da 7
A-dæ'-us
Ad-a-man-tæ'-a 7
Ad'-a-mas
Ad-a-mas'-tus
A-das'-pi-i 4
Ad'-a-tha
Ad-de-pha'-gi-a
Ad'-du-a 7
A-del'-phi-us
A-de'-mon
A'-des, or Ha'-des
Ad-gan-des'-tri-us
Ad-her'-bal
Ad-her'-bas
Ad-i-an'-te 8
A-di-at'-o-rix
Ad-i-man'-tus
Ad-me'-ta 7
Ad-i-me' te
Ad-me'-tus
A-do'-ni-a
A-do'-nis
Ad-ra-myt'-ti-um
A-dra'-na 7 1
A-dra'-num
A-dras'-ta
A-dras'-ti-a
A-dras'-tus
A'-dri-a 23
A-dri-a'-num
A-dri-at'-i-cum
A-dri-an-op'-o-lis
A-dri-a'-nus
*A'-dri-an*, Eng.
Ad-ri-me'-tum
Ad-u-at'-i-ci 4
A-dyr-ma-chi'-dæ
§Æ'-a 7
Æ-a-ce'-a

* Every *a* ending a syllable, with the accent upon it, is pronounced like the *a* in the English words *fa-vour, ta-per*, &c. See Rule the 1st prefixed to this Vocabulary.

† Every unaccented *a*, whether initial, medial, or final, ending a syllable, has an obscure sound, bordering on the *a* in *father*. See Rule the 7th, prefixed to this Vocabulary.

‡ *Achabytos.*—*Ch*, in this and all the subsequent words, have the sound of *k*. Thus *Achabytos, Achæa, Achates* &c., are pronounced as if written *Akabytos, Akæa, Akates*, &c. See Rule the 12th.

§ *Æa.*—The diphthong is merely ocular, for the *a* has no share in the sound, though it appears in the type. Indeed, as we pronounce the *a*, there is no middle sound between that letter and *e*, and therefore we have adopted

| ÆG | ÆS | AG | AL | AL |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Æ-ac'-i-das | Æ-gyp'-tus | Æ-sy'-e-tes | Ag-i-la'-us | Al-a-ri'-cus |
| Æ-ac'-i-des | Æ'-li-a | Æs-ym-ne'-tes 21 | A'-gis | *Al'-a-ric*, Eng. |
| Æ'-a-cus | Æ-li-a'-nus | Æ-sym'-nus | Ag-la'-i-a | Al-a-ro'-di-i 3 4 |
| Æ'-æ | *Æ'-li-an*, Eng. | Æ-thal'-i-des | *Ag-lay'-a* | A-las'-tor |
| Æ-æ'-a | Æ'-li-us and Æ'-li-a | Æ-thi-o'-pi-a 22 | Ag-la-o-ni'-ce | Al'-a-zon |
| Æ-an-te'-um | Æ-lu'-rus | Æth'-li-us | Ag-la'-o-pe | Al'-ba Syl'-vi-us |
| Æ-an'-ti-des | Æ-mil'-i-a | Æ-thon | Ag-la-o-phæ'-na | Al-ba'-ni-a |
| Æ-an'-tis | Æ-mil-i-a'-nus | Æ-thra | Ag-la'-o-phon | Al-ba'-nus |
| Æ'-as | Æ-mil'-i-us | Æ-thu'-sa | Ag-la-os'-the-nes | Al-bi'-ci 3 4 |
| Æ'-a-tus | Æm-nes'-tus | Æ'-ti-a 10 | Ag-lau'-ros | Al-bi-e -tæ 4 |
| Æch-mac'-o-ras | Æ'-mon | Æ'-ti-on 11 | Ag-la'-us | Al-bi'-ni 3 |
| Æch'-mis | Æm'-o-na | †Æ'-ti-us 10 | Ag'-na | Al-bi-no-va'-nus |
| Æ-dep'-sum | Æ-mo'-ni-a | Æt'-na | Ag'-no | Al-bin-te-me'-li-um |
| Æ-des'-sa | Æ-mon'-i-des | Æ-to'-li-a | Ag-nod'-i-ce | Al-bi'-nus |
| Æ-dic'-u-la | Æ'-mus | Æ-to'-lus | Ag'-non | Al'-bi-on |
| Æ-di'-les 8 | Æ-myl'-i-a | A'-fer | Ag-non'-i-des | Al'-bi-us |
| Æ-dip'-sus | Æ-myl-i-a'-nus | A-fra'-ni-a | Ag-o-na'-li-a, and A-go'-ni-a | Al-bu-cil'-la |
| Æ'-don | Æ-myl'-i-i 4 | A-fra'-ni-us | A-go'-nes | Al'-bu-la |
| Æ'-du-i, or Hed'-u-i | Æ-myl'-i-us | Af'-ri-ca 7 | Ag'-o-nis | Al-bu'-ne-a |
| Æ-el'-lo | Æ-na'-ri-a | Af-ri-ca'-nus | A-go'-ni-us | Al-bur'-nus |
| Æ-e'-ta | Æ-ne'-a | Af'-ri-cum | Ag-o-rac'-ri-tus | Al'-bus Pa'-gus |
| Æ-e'-ti-as 10 | Æ-ne'-a-des | A-gag-ri-a'-næ | Ag-o-ran'-o-mi 3 | Al-bu'-ti-us 10 |
| Æ'-ga | Æ-ne'-a-dæ | Ag-a-las'-ses | Ag-o-ra'-nis | Al-ca'-us |
| Æ-ge'-as | Æ-ne'-as | A-gal'-la 7 | Ag-o-ræ'-a | Al-cam'-e-nes |
| Æ-gæ 5 | Æ-ne'-i-a | A-gam'-ma-tæ | A'-gra 1 | Al-can'-der |
| Æ-gæ'-æ | Æ-ne'-is | Ag-a-me'-des | A'-græ-i 3 | Al-can'-dre |
| Æ-gæ'-on | Æ-ne'-i-des 4 | Ag-a-mem'-non | Ag'-ra-gas | Al-ca'-nor |
| Æ-gæ'-um | Æ-nes-i-de'-mus | Ag-a-mem-no'-ni-us | A-grau'-le | Al-cath'-o-e |
| Æ-gæ'-us | Æ-ne'-si-us 10 | Ag-a-me'-tor | A-grau'-li-a | Al-cath'-o-us |
| Æ-ga'-le-os | Æ-ne'-tus | Ag-am-nes'-tor | A-grau'-li-a | Al'-ce |
| Æ-ga'-le-um | Æ'-ni-a | Ag-a-nip'-pe | A-grau'-los | Al-ce'-nor |
| Æ'-gan | Æ-ni'-a-cus | A-gan'-za-ga | Ag-rau-o-ni'-tæ | Al-ces'-te |
| Æ'-gas 5 | Æ-ni'-o-chi 12 | Ag-a-pe'-no | A-gri-a'-nes | Al-ces'-tis |
| Æ-ga'-tes | Æn-o-bar'-bus 22 | Ag-a-re'-ni 3 | A-gric'-o-la | Al'-ce-tas |
| Æ-ge'-le-on | Æn'-o-cles | Ag-a-ris'-ta | Ag-ri-gen'-tum | Al'-chi-das 12 |
| Æ-ge'-ri-a | Æ'-nos | A-gas'-i-cles | A-grin'-i-um | Al-chim'-a-cus |
| Æ-ges'-ta | Æ'-num | A-gas'-sæ | A-gri-o'-ni-a | Al-ci-bi'-a-des 4 |
| Æ-ge'-us | Æ-ny'-ra | A-gas'-the-nes | A-gri'-o-pas | Al-cid'-a-mas |
| Æ-gi'-a-le | Æ-o'-li-a | A-gas'-thus | A-gri'-o-pe | Al-ci-da-me'-a |
| Æ-gi-a'-le-us 22 | Æ-o'-li-æ | A-gas'-tro-phus | A-grip'-pa | Al-ci-dam'-i-das |
| Æ-gi-a'-li-a 22 4 | Æ-ol'-i-da | Ag'-a-tha | Ag-rip-pi'-na | Al-cid'-a-mas |
| Æ-gi'-a-lus | Æ-ol'-i-des | Ag-ath-ar'-chi-das | A-gris'-o-pe 8 | Al-ci'-das |
| Æ-gi'-des | Æ'-o-lis | Ag-ath-ar'-chi-des | A'-gri-us 1 | Al-ci'-des |
| Æ-gi'-la | Æ'-o-lus | Ag-ath-ar'-cus | Ag'-ro-las | Al-cid'-i-ce |
| Æ-gil'-i-a | Æ'-o-ra | A-ga'-thi-as | A'-gron | Al-cim'-e-de |
| Æ-gim'-i-us | Æ-pa'-li-us | Ag'-a-tho | A-gro'-tas | Al-cim'-e-don |
| Æg-i-mo'-rus | Æ-pe'-a | A-gath-o cle'-a | A-grot'-e-ra | Al-cim'-e-nes |
| Æ-gi'-na | Æp'-u-lo 21 | A-gath'-o-cles | A-gyl'-e-us 5 | Al'-ci-mus |
| Æg-i-ne'-ta | Æ'-py 6 | Ag'-a-thon | A-gyl'-la | Al-cin'-o-e |
| Æg-i-ne'-tes | Æp'-y-tus 21 | A-gath-o-ny'-mus | Ag-yl-læ'-us | Al'-ci-nor |
| Æ-gi'-o-chus | Æ-qua'-na 7 | Ag-a-thos'-the-nes | A-gy'-rus | ‡Al-cin'-o-us |
| Æ-gi'-pan | Æ'-qui 3 | Ag-a-thyr'-num | A-gyr'-i-um | Al-ci-o'-ne-us 5 |
| Æ-gi'-ra | Æ-quic'-o-li | Ag-a-thyr'-si 3 | A-gyr'-i-us | Al'-ci-phron |
| Æ-gir-o-es'-sa | Æq-ui-me'-li-um | A-ga'-ve | A-gyr'-tes | Al-cip'-pe |
| *Æ'-gis | Æ'-ri-as | A-gau'-i 3 | A-ha'-la 7 | Al-cip'-pus |
| Æ-gis'-thus | Ær'-o-pe | A-ga'-vus | A'-jax | Al'-cis |
| Æ-gi'-tum | Ær'-o-pus | Ag-des'-tis | A-i-do'-ne-us 5 | Al-cith'-o-e |
| Æ'-gi-um | Æs'-a-cus | Ag-e-e'-na | A-im'-y-lus | Alc-mæ'-on |
| Æg -le | Æs'-a-pus | Ag-e-las'-tus | A-i'-us Lo-cu'-ti-us | Alc-mæ-on'-i-dæ |
| Æg'-les | Æ'-sar, or Æ-sa'-ras | Ag-e-la'-us | Al-a-ban'-da | Alc'-man |
| Æg-le'-tes | Æs'-chi-nes 22 | A-gen'-a-tha | Al'-a-bus | Alc-me'-na |
| Æg -lo-ge | Æs'-chi-ron 12 | Ag-en-di'-cum | A-læ'-a | Al-cy'-o-ne |
| Æ-gob'-o-lus | Æs-chy-li'-des | A-ge'-nor | A-læ'-i 3 | Al-cy-o'-ne-us 5 |
| Æ-goc'-e-ros | Æs'-chy-lus 21 | Ag-e-nor'-i-des | A-læ'-sa | Al-cy'-o-na |
| Æ'-gon | Æs-cu-la'-pi-us 22 | Ag-e-ri'-nus | A-læ -us | Al-des'-cus |
| Æ'-gos pot'-a-mos | Æ-se'-pus | Ag-e-san'-der | Al-a-go'-ni-a | Al-du'-a-bis |
| Æg-o-sa'-gæ | Æ-ser'-ni-a | A-ge'-si-as 10 | A-la'-la | A'-le-a 1 7 |
| Æ-gos'-the-na | Æ-si'-on 11 | Ag-es-i-la'-us | Al-al-com'-e-næ | A-le'-bas |
| Æ -gus | Æ'-son | Ag-e-sip'-o-lis | A-la'-li-a 7 | A-le'-bi-on |
| Æ'-gy 6 | Æ-son'-i-des | Ag-e-sis'-tra-ta | Al-a-ma'-nes | A-lec'-to |
| Æg-y-pa'-nes | Æ-so'-pus | Ag-e-sis'-tra-tus | Al-a-man'-ni, or Al-e-man'-ni | A-lec'-tor |
| Æ-gyp'-sus | *Æ'-sop*, Eng. | Ag-gram'-mes | A-la'-ni | A-lec'-try-on |
| Æ-gyp -ti-i 4 10 | Æs'-tri-a | Ag-gri'-næ | Al'-a-res | A-lec'-tus |
| Æ-gyp'-ti-um 10 | Æs'-u-a | Ag -i-dæ | | §A-le'-i-us Cam'-pus |

the last vowel, and relinquished the first. This, among other reasons, makes it probable that the Greeks and Romans pronounced the *a* as we do in *water*, and the *e* as we hear it in *where* and *there*; the middle or mixt sound, then, would be like *a* in *father*, which was probably the sound they gave to this diphthong.

* *Ægis.*—This diphthong, though long in Greek and Latin, is in English pronunciation either long or short, according to the accent or position of it. Thus, if it immediately precedes the accent, as in *Ægeus*, or with the accent on it, before a single consonant, in a word of two syllables, it is long, as in *Ægis*; before two consonants it is short, as in *Ægles*; or before one only, if the accent be on the antepenultimate, as in *Æropus.*—For the exceptions to this rule, see Rule 22.

† One of the generals of Valentinian the Third; which, Labbe tells us, ought properly to be written *Aëtius*; that is without the diphthong. We may observe, that, as this word comes from the Greek, but is latinized, it is pronounced with the *t* like *sh*, as if written *Æshius*; but the preceding word *Ætion*, being pure Greek, does not conform to this analogy.—See Rule the 11th and 29th.

‡ *Alcinous.*—There are no words more frequently mispronounced by a mere English scholar than those of this termination. By such a one we sometimes hear *Alcinous* and *Antinous* pronounced in three syllables, as if written *Al-ci-nous* and *An-ti-nous*, rhyming with *vows*; but classical pronunciation requires that these vowels should form distinct syllables.

§ *Aleius Campus.*—

" Lest from this flying steed unrein'd, (as once
" Bellerophon, though from a lower clime,)
" Dismounted, on th' *Aleian field* I fall,
" Erroneous there to wander, and forlorn."
MILTON'S *Par. Lost*, b. vii v 17.

AL

Al-e-man'-ni
A-le-mon
Al-e-mu-si-i 4
A-lens
A-le-on
A-le'-se
A-le'-si-a 10
A-le'-si-um 10
A-le-tes
A-le-thes
A-le'-thi-a
A-let'-i-das
A-le-tri-um
A-le-tum
Al-eu-a-dæ
A-le'-us
A-lex 1
A-lex-a-me'-nus
*Al-ex-an-der
Al-ex-an'-dra
Al-ex-an'-dri-a 30 (*a*)
Al-ex-an'-dri-des
Al-ex-an-dri'-na
Al-ex-an-drop-o-lis
Al-ex-a'-nor
Al-ex-ar-chus
A-lex'-as
A-lex'-i-a
*A-lek-she-a*
A-lex-ic-a-cus
Al-ex-i-nus
A-lex-i-o
*A-lek-she-o*
Al-ex-ip'-pus
Al-ex-ir'-a-es
Al-ex-ir-ho-e
A-lex'-is
A-lex'-on
Al-fa-ter'-na
Al-fe'-nus
Al'-gi-dum
A-li-ac'-mon
A-li-ar'-tum
A-li-ar'-tus
Al'-i-cis
A-li-e'-nus 21
Al-i-fæ
Al-i-læ-i 3 4
Al-i-men'-tus
A-lin'-dæ
A-lin-do-i-a
Al-i-phe'-ri-a
Al-ir-ro'-thi-us
Al'-li-a
Al-li-e'-nos
Al-lob-ro-ges
Al-lob'-ry-ges
Al-lot-ri-ges
Al-lu'-ti-us 10
A-lo'-a
Al-o-e'-us
Al-o-i-dæ
Al-o-i-des
A-lo'-ne
Al'-o-pe
A-lop-e-ce
A-lop'-e-ces
A-lo'-pi-us
A-los
A-lo-ti-a 10
Al-po'-nus
Al'-pes
*Alps*, Eng.
Al-phe'-a
Al-phe'-i-a
Al-phe'-nor

AM

Al-phe'-nus
Al-phe-si-bœ'-a 5
Al-phe-si-bœ'-us
Al-phe-us
Al'-phi-us
Al-phi-on 29
Al-pi-nus
Al'-pis
Al'-si-um 10
Al-sus
Al-thæ-a
Al-thæm-e-nes
Al-ti-num
Al'-tis
A-lun-ti-um 10
A'-lus, Al-u-us
A-ly-at'-tes
Al-y-ba 6
Al-y-cæ-a
Al-y-cæ-us
A-lys'-sus
Al-yx-oth'-o-e
A-mad'-o-ci 3
A-mad'-o-cus
Am'-a-ge
Am-al-thæ'-a
Am-al-the'-um
Am'-a-na
A-man'-tes
Am-an-ti'-ni 3
A-ma'-nus
A-mar'-a-cus
A-mar'-di 3
A-mar'-tus
Am-bryl'-lis
Am-ar-yn'-ce-us 5
Am-ar-yn'-thus
A'-mas
A-ma'-si-a 10
Am-a-se'-nus
A-ma'-sis
A-mas'-tris
A-mas'-trus
A-ma-ta
Am-a-the'-a
Am'-a-thus
A-max-am-pe'-us
A-max'-i-a
A-max'-i-ta
Am-a-ze'-nes
A-maz-o-nes
*Am'-a-zons*, Eng.
Am-a-zon'-i-des
Am-a-zo'-ni-a
Am-a-zo'-ni-um
Am-a-zo'-ni-us
Am-bar'-ri 3
Am'-be-nus
Am-bar-va'-li-a
Am-bi-a-li-tes
Am-bi-a'-num
Am-bi-a-ti'-num
Am-bi-ga'-tus
Am-bi-o-rix
Am'-bla-da
Am-bra'-ci-a 10
Am-bra-ci-us 10
Am'-bri 3
Am-bro'-nes
Am-bro-si-a 10
Am-bro'-si-us 10
Am-bry'-on
Am-brys'-sus
Am-bul'-li 3
Am-e-les
Am-e-na-nus

AM

Am-e-ni-des
A-men-o-cles
A-me'-ri-a
A-mes'-tra-tus
A-mes-tris
A-nic'-las
Am-ic-læ-us
A-mic-tæ'-us
A-mic-tas
A-mi-da 3
A-mil-car
Am-i-los 4
A-mim'-o-ne, or
A-mym'-o-ne
A-min-e-a, or
Am-min'-e-a
A-min'-i-as
A-min'-i-us
A-min-o-cles
Am-i-se'-na
A-mis'-i-as 10
A-mis-sas
A-mi-sum
A-mi-sus
Am-i-ter'-num
Am-i-tha'-on, or
Am-y-tha-on
Am-ma'-lo
Am-mi-a'-nus
Am'-mon
Am-mo'-ni-a
Am-mo'-ni-i 3
Am-mo'-ni-us
Am-mo-the-a
Am-ni-as
Am-ni'-sus 3
Am-œ-bæ-us 5
Am-o-me'-tus
A'-mor 1
A-mor'-ges
A-mor-gos
Am'-pe-lus
Am-pe-lu'-si-a
Am-phe'-a 7
Am-phi-a-la'-us
Am-phi'-a-nax
Am-phi-a-ra'-us
Am-phi-ar-i-des
Am-phic'-ra-tes
Am-phic'-ty-on 11
Am-phic-le-a
Am-phid-a-mus
Am-phi-dro'-mi-a
Am-phi-ge'-ni a, or
†Am-phi-ge-ni-a 29
Am-phil-o-chus
Am-phil'-y-tus
Am-phim'-a-chus
Am-phim-e-don
Am-phin'-o-me
Am-phin-o-mus
Am-phi-on 28
Am-phip'-o-les
Am-phip'-o-lis
Am-phip'-y-ros
Am-phi-re'-tus
Am-phir'-o-e
Am'-phis
Am-phis-bæ'-na
Am-phis-sa
Am-phis-se-ne
Am-phis'-sus
Am-phis'-the-nes
Am-phis-ti'-des
Am-phis'-tra-tus
Am-phit'-e-a

AN

Am-phith'-e-mis
Am-phith-o-e
Am-phi-tri-te 8
Am-phit-ry-on
Am-phi-tus
Am-phot'-e-rus
Am-phot-ry-o-ni'-a-des
Am-phry'-sus
Amp-sa-ga
Am-pys'-i-des
Am'-pyx
Am-sac'-tus
A-mu'-li-us
A-myc'-la
A-myc-læ
Am-y-cus
Am-y-don
Am-y-mo'-ne
A-myn'-tas
A-myn-ti-a'-nus
A-myn'-tor
A-my'-ris
A-myr'-i-us
Am'-y-rus
A-mys-tis
Am-y-tha'-on
Am'-y-tis
An-a-ces
An-a-char'-sis
A-na-ci-um 10
A-nac'-re-on, or
A-na-cre-on 23
An-ac-to-ri-a
An-ac-to'-ri-um
‡An-a-dy-om'-e-ne
A-nag'-ni-a
An-a-gy-ron'-tum
An-a-i-tis
An'-a-phe
An-a-phlys'-tus
A-na'-pus
A-nar'-tes
A-nas 1
An'-cho-ra
A-nat'-o-le
A-nau'-chi-das 12
A-nau'-rus
A'-nax 1
An-ax-ag'-o-ras
An-ax-an-der
An-ax-an'-dri-des
An-ax-ar-chus 12
An-ax-ar'-e-te
An-ax-e'-nor
A-nax'-i-as 10
An-ax-ib'-i-a
An-ax-ic'-ra-tes
An-ax-id'-a-mus
A-nax'-i-las 10
A-nax-i-la'-us
An-ax-il'-i-des
An-ax-i-man'-der
An-ax-im'-e-nes
An-ax-ip'-o-lis
An-ax-ip'-pus
An-ax-ir'-ho-e
A-nax'-is
A-nax'-o
An-cæ'-us
An-ca-li'-tes
An-ca'-ri-us
An-cha'-ri-a 7
An-cha'-ri-us
An-chem-o-lus
An-che-si'-tes

AN

An-ches'-mus
An-chi-a-la
An-chi'-a-le
An-chi-a-lus
An-chi-mo'-li-us
An-chin'-o-e
An-chi-ses
An-chis-i-a 11
An-chi-si-a-des
An'-cho-e
An-chu'-rus
An-ci'-le
An'-con
An-co'-na
An-cus Mar-ti-us
An-cy-le
An-cy'-ræ
An'-da
An-dab'-a-tæ
An-da'-ni-a
An-de-ca'-vi-a
An'-des
An-doc'-i-des
An-dom'-a-tis
An-dræ'-mon
An-dra-ga'-thi-us
An-drag'-a-thus
An-drag'-o-ras
An-dram'-y-tes
An-dre-as
*An-drex*, Eng.
An'-dri-clus
An'-dri-on
An-dris'-cus
An-dro'-bi-us
An-dro-cle'-a
An-dro-cles
An-dro-cli'-des
An-dro'-clus
An-dro-cy'-des
An-drod'-a-mus
An-dro-ge-os
An-dro-ge-us
An-drog-y-næ
An-drom'-a-che
An-drom-a-chi-dæ
An-drom'-a-chus
An-drom'-a-das
An-drom-e-da
An-dron
§An-dro-ni-cus 23
An-droph'-a-gi 3
An-dro-pom'-pus
An-dros
An-dros'-the-nes
An-dro-tri-on
An-e-lon'-tis
An-e-ras'-tus
An-e-mo'-li-a
An-e-mo'-sa
An-fin'-o-mus
An-ge'-li-a
An-ge'-li-on
An'-ge-lus
An-gi'-tes
An-grus
An-gu-it-i-a 11 24
A'-ni-a 7
An-i-ce'-tus
A-nic'-i-a 10
A-nic-i-um 24
A-nic-i-us Gal'-lus
An'-i-grus
A-ni-o, and A'-ni-en
An-i-tor'-gis
A'-ni-us

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* *Alexander.*—This word is as frequently pronounced with the accent on the first as on the third syllable.

† *Amphigenia.*—See IPHIGENIA, and Rule 30, prefixed to this Vocabulary.

‡ This epithet, from the Greek *ἀναδύω, emergens*, signifying rising out of the water, is applied to the picture of Venus rising out of the sea, as originally painted by Apelles. I doubt not that some, who only hear this word, without seeing it written, suppose it to mean *Anno Domini*, the year of our Lord.

§ *Andronicus.*—This word is uniformly pronounced by our prosodists with the penultimate accent: and yet, so averse is an English ear to placing the accent on the penultimate *i*, that by all English scholars we hear it placed upon the antepenultimate syllable. That this was the pronunciation of this word in Queen Elizabeth's time, appears plainly from the tragedy of *Titus Andronicus*, said to be written by Shakspeare; in which we every where find the antepenultimate pronunciation adopted. It may indeed be questioned, whether Shakspeare's learning extended to a knowledge of the quantity of this Græco-Latin word; but, as Mr. Steevens has justly observed, there is a greater number of classical allusions in this play than are scattered over all the rest of the performances on which the seal of Shakspeare is indubitably fixed; and therefore it may be presumed, that the author could not be ignorant of the Greek and Latin pronunciation of this word, but followed the received English pronunciation of his time; and which, by all but professed scholars, is still continued.—See SOPHRONICUS

AN

An'-na
An-ni-a/-nus
An'-ni-bal
An'-ni-bi 3 4
An-nic'-e-ris 24
An'-non
An-o-pæ'-a
An'-ser
An-si-ba'-ri-a
An-tæ'-a
An-tæ'-as
An-tæ'-us
An-tag'-o-ras
An-tal'-ci-das
An-tan'-der
An-tan'-dros
An-ter-bro'-gi-us
An-te'-i-us
An-tem'-næ
An-te'-nor
An-te-nor'-i-des
An'-te-ros
An-the'-a
An'-the-as
An-the'-don
An-the'-la
An'-the-mis
An'-the-mon
An'-the-mus
An-the-mu'-si-a
An-the'-ne
An-ther'-mus
An'-thes
An-thes-pho'-ri-a
An-thes-te'-ri-a
An'-the-us
An-thi'-a
An'-thi-as
An'-thi-um
An'-thi-us
An'-tho
An-tho'-res
An-thra'-ci-a 10
An-thro-pi'-nus
An-thro-poph'-a-gi
An-thyl'-la
An-ti-a-ni'-za
An'-ti-as 16
An-ti-cle'-a
An'-ti-cles
An-ti-cli'-ues
An-tic'-ra-gus
An-tic'-ra-tes
An-tic'-y-ra
An-tic'-o-tus
An-tid'-o-mus
An-tig'-e-nes
An-ti-gen'-i-das
An-tig'-o-na
An-tig'-o-ne
An-ti-go'-ni-a
An-tig'-o-nus
An-til'-co
An-ti-lib'-a-nus
An-til'-o-chus
An-tim'-a-chus
An-tim'-e-nes
An-ti-nœ'-i-a 5
An-ti-nop'-o-lis
An-tin'-o-us

AP

An-ti-o'-chi-a, or
*An-ti-o-chi'-a 29
*An'-ti-och*, Eng.
An-ti'-o-chis
An-ti-o-chus
An-ti o-pe 8
An-ti-o'-rus
An-tip'-a-ter
An-ti-pa'-tri-a
An-ti-pat'-ri-das
An-tip'-a-tris
An-tiph'-a-nes
An-tiph'-a-tes
An-tiph'-i-lus
An'-ti-phon
An-tiph'-o-nus
An'-ti-phus
An-ti-pœ'-nus 5
An-tip'-o-lis
An-tis'-sa
An-tis'-the-nes
An-tis'-ti-us
An-tith'-e-us
An'-ti-um 10
An-tom'-e-nes
An-to'-ni-a
An-to-ni'-ni 3 4
An-to-ni'-na
An-to-ni'-nus
An-to-ni-op'-o-lis
An-to'-ni-us, M.
An-tor'-i-des
A-nu'-bis
An'-xi-us
An'-xur
An'-y-ta
An'-y-tus
An-za'-be 8
A-ob'-ri-ga
A-ol'-li-us
A'-on
A'-o-nes
A-o'-ris
A-or'-nos
A-o'-ti
A-pa'-i-tæ
A-pa'-ma 7
A-pa'-me 8
Ap-a-me'-a
Ap-a-mi'-a
A-par'-ni
Ap-a-tu'-ri-a
Ap-e-au'-ros
A-pe'-la
A-pel-les
A-pel'-li-con
Ap-en-ni'-nus
A'-per
Ap-e-ro'-pi-a
Ap'-e-sus
Aph'-a-ca
A-phæ'-a
A'-phar
Aph-a-re'-tus
Aph-a-re'-us
A'-phas 1
A-phel'-las
Aph'-e-sas
Aph'-e-tæ
Aph'-i-das 4

AR

A-phid'-na
A-phid'-nus
Aph-œ-be'-tus
A-phri'-ces 1
Aph-ro-dis'-i-a
Aph-ro-di'-sum 1
Aph-ro-di'-te 8
A-phy'-te 8
A'-pi-a 1 4 7
A-pi-a'-nus
Ap-i-ca'-ta
A pic'-i-us 24
A-pid'-a-nus
Ap'-i-na
A-pi'-o-la
A'-pi-on 1
A'-pis
A-pit'-i-us 24
A-pol-li-na'-res
A-pol-li-na'-ris
Ap-ol-lin'-i-des
A-pol'-li-nis
A-pol'-lo
Ap-ol-loc'-ra-tes
A-pol-lo-do'-rus
Ap-ol-lo'-ni-a
Ap-ol-lo'-ni-as
Ap-ol-lo-ni'-a-des
Ap-ol-lon-i'-des
Ap-ol-lo'-ni-us
Ap-ol-loph'-a-nes
A-po-my-i'-os
A-po-ni-a'-na 7
A-po'-ni-us, M.
Ap'-o-nus
Ap-os-tro'-phi-a
†A-poth-e-o'-sis
*Ap-o-the'-o-sis*
Ap'-pi-a Vi'-a
Ap-pi'-a-des
Ap-pi-a'-nus
Ap'-pi-i Fo'-rum
Ap'-pi-us
Ap'-pu-la
A'-pri-es
A'-pri-us
Ap-sin'-thi-i 4
Ap'-si-nus
Ap'-te-ra 20
Ap-u-le'-i-a
Ap-u-le'-i-us
A-pu'-li-a
Ap-u-sid'-a-mus
A-qua'-ri-us
Aq-ui-la'-ri-a
Aq-ui-le'-i-a
A-quil'-li-a
A-quil'-i-us
Aq'-ui-lo
Aq-ui-lo'-ni-a
A-quin'-i-us
A-qui'-num
Aq-ui-ta'-ni-a
A'-ra 17
Ar-a-bar'-ches
A-ra'-bi-a
A-rab'-i-cus
Ar'-a-bis
Ar'-abs
Ar'-a-bus

AR

A-rac'-ca, or
A-rec'-ca
A-rach'-ne
Ar-a-cho'-si-a
Ar-a-cho'-tæ
Ar-a-cho'-ti
A-rac'-thi-as
Ar-a-cil'-lum
Ar-a-co'-si-i 4
Ar-a-cyn'-thus 4
Ar'-a-dus
A'-ræ 17
A'-rar 17
Ar'-a-rus
Ar-a-thyr'-e-a
A-ra'-tus
A-rax'-es
Ar-ba'-ces, or
‡Ar'-ba-ces
Ar-be'-la
§Ar'-be-la
Ar'-bis
Ar-bo-ca'-la
Ar-bus'-cu-la
Ar-ca'-di-a
Ar-ca'-di-us
Ar-ca'-num
Ar'-cas
Ar'-ce-na
Ar'-cens
Ar-ces-i-la'-us
Ar-ce'-si-us 10
Ar-chæ'-a
Ar-chæ'-a-nax
Ar-chæ-at'-i-das
Arch-ag'-a-thus
Ar-chan'-der
Ar-chan'-dros
Ar'-che 12
Ar-cheg'-e-tes 24
Ar-che-la'-us
Ar-chem'-a-chus
Ar-chem'-o-rus
Ar-chep'-o-lis
Ar-chep-tol'-e-mus
Ar-ches'-tra-tus
Ar-che-ti'-mus
Ar-che'-ti-us 10
Ar'-chi-a
Ar'-chi-as
Ar-chi-bi'-a-des 4
Ar-chib'-i-us
Ar-chi-da'-mi-a 29
||Ar-chi-da'-mus, or
Ar-chid'-a-mus
Ar'-chi-das
Ar-chi-de'-mus
Ar-chi-de'-us
Ar-chid'-i-um
Ar-chi-gal'-lus
Ar-chig'-e-nes
Ar-chil'-o-cus
Ar-chi-me'-des
Ar-chi'-nus
Ar-chi-pel'-a-gus
Ar-chip'-o-lis
Ar-chip'-pe
Ar-chip'-pus
Ar-chi'-tis
Ar'-chon

AR

Ar-chon'-tes
Ar'-chy-lus 6
Ar'-chy-tas
Arc-ti'-nus
Arc-toph'-y-lax
Arc'-tos
Arc-to'-us
Arc-tu'-rus
Ar'-da-lus
Ar-da'-ni a
Ar-dax-a -nus
Ar'-de-a
Ar-de-a'-tes
Ar-de-ric'-ca
Ar-di-æ'-i 4
Ar-do'-ne-a
Ar-du-en'-na
Ar-du-i'-ne
Ar-dy-en'-ses
Ar'-dys
A-re'-a
A-re-ac'-i-dæ
A'-re-as
A-reg'-o-nis
Ar-e-la'-tum
A-rel'-li-us
Ar-e-mor'-i-ca
A'-re
A-re'-ne
A-ren'-a-cum
Ar-e-op-a-gi'-tæ
¶Ar-e-op'-a-gus
A-res'-tæ
A-res'-tha-nas
A-res-tor'-i-des
A'-re-ta
Ar-e-tæ'-us
Ar-e-taph'-i-la
Ar-e-ta'-les
A-re'-te
A-re'-tes
Ar-e-thu'-sa
Ar-e-ti'-num
Ar'-e-tus
A'-re-us
Ar-gæ'-us
Ar'-ga-lus
Ar-gath'-o-na
Ar-ga-tho'-ni-us
Ar'-ge 9
Ar-ge'-a
Ar-ge-a'-thæ
Ar-gen'-num
Ar'-ges
Ar-ges'-tra-tus
Ar-ge'-us
Ar'-gi 9 3
Ar-gi'-a
Ar'-gi-as
Ar-gi-le'-tum
Ar-gil'-i-us
Ar-gil'-lus
Ar'-gi-lus
Ar-gi-nu'-sæ
Ar-gi'-o-pe
Ar-gi-phon'-tes
Ar-gip'-pe-i 3
Ar-gi'-va
Ar-gi'-vi 3
**Ar'-gives*, Eng.

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* *Antiochia.*—For words of this termination, see IPHIGENIA, and No. 30 of the Rules prefixed to this Vocabulary.

† *Apotheosis.*—When we are reading Latin or Greek, this word ought to have the accent on the penultimate syllable; but in pronouncing English we should accent the antepenultimate:

"Allots the prince of his celestial line
"An *apothéosis* and rites divine."—*Garth.*

‡ *Arbaces.*—Lempriere, Gouldman, Gesner, and Littleton, accent this word on the first syllable, but Ainsworth and Holyoke on the second; and this is so much more agreeable to an English ear, that I should prefer it, though I have, out of respect to authorities, inserted the other, that the reader may choose which he pleases. Labbe has not got this word.

§ *Arbela*, the city of Assyria, where the decisive battle was fought between Alexander and Darius, and the city in Palestine of that name, have the accent on the penultimate; but *Arbela*, a town in Sicily, has the accent on the antepenultimate syllable.

|| *Archidamus.*—Ainsworth, Gouldman, Littleton, and Holyoke, place the accent on the antepenultimate syllable of this word, but Lempriere and Labbe on the penultimate. I have followed Lempriere and Labbe, though, in my opinion, wrong: for, as every word of this termination has the antepenultimate accent, as *Polydamas*, *Theodamas*, &c., I know not why this should be different, though Labbe tells us, that the learned are of his opinion.

¶ *Areopagus.*—Labbe tells us, that the penultimate syllable of this word is, beyond all controversy, short,—quidquid nonnulli in tantâ luce etiamnùm cæcutiant.—Some of these blind men are, Gouldman, Holyoke, and Littleton;—but Lempriere and Ainsworth, the best authorities, agree with Labbe.

** *Argives.*—I have observed a strong propensity in school-boys to pronounce the *g* in these words hard, as in the English word *give*. This is, undoubtedly, because their masters do so; and they will tell us, that the Greek

AR

Ar'-gi-us
Ar'-go
Ar-gol'-i-cus
Ar'-go-lis
Ar'-gon
Ar-go-nau'-tæ
Ar-go'-us
Ar'-gus
Ar-gyn'-nis
Ar-gy-ra
Ar-gy-ras'-pi-des
Ar-gy-re
Ar-gyr'-i-pa
A'-ri-a
A-ri-ad'-ne
A-ri-æ'-us
A-ri-a'-ni, or
A-ri-e'-ni
A-ri-am-nes
A-ri-an'-tas
A-ri-a-ra'-thes
Ar-ib-bæ'-us 5
A-ric'-i-a 24
Ar-i-ci'-na
Ar-i-dæ'-us
A-ri-e'-nis
Ar-i-gæ-um
A-ri'-i 4
Ar'-i-ma
Ar-i-mas'-pi 3
Ar-i-mas'-pi-as
Ar-i-mas'-thæ
Ar-i-ma'-zes
Ar'-i-mi 3
A-rim'-i-num
A-rim'-i-nus
Ar-im-phæ'-i
Ar'-i-mus
A-ri-o-bar-za'-nes
A-ri-o-man'-des
A-ri-o-mar'-dus
A-ri-o-me'-des
A-ri'-on 28
A-ri-o-vis'-tus 21
A'-ris
A-ris-tæn'-e-tus
A-ris'-ba
Ar-is-tæ'-um
Ar-is-tæ'-us
Ar-is-tag'-o-ras
Ar-is-tan'-der
Ar-is-tan'-dros
Ar-is-tar'-che
Ar-is-tar'-chus
Ar-is-ta-za'-nes
A-ris'-te-as
A-ris'-te-ræ
A-ris'-te-us
A-ris'-the-nes
A-ris'-thus
Ar-is-ti'-bus
Ar-is-ti'-des
Ar-is-tip'-pus
A-ris'-ti-us
A-ris'-ton
Ar-is-to-bu'-la
Ar-is-to-bu'-lus
Ar-is-to-cle'-a
A-ris'-to-cles
A-ris-to-cli'-des
Ar-is-toc'-ra-tes
Ar-is-to'-cre-on
Ar-is-toc'-ri-tus
A-ris-to-de'-mus
Ar-is-tog'-e-nes
Ar-is-to-gi'-ton
Ar-is-to-la'-us
Ar-is-tom'-a-che
Ar-is-tom'-a-chus

AR

Ar-is-to-me'-des
Ar-is-tom'-e-nes
A-ris-to-nau'-tæ
Ar-is-to-ni'-cus
A-ris'-to-nus
Ar-is-ton'-i-des
Ar-is-ton'-y-mus
Ar-is-toph'-a-nes
A-ris-to-phi-li'-des
A-ris'-to-phon
A-ris'-tor
Ar-is-tor'-i-des
Ar-is-tot'-e-les
*Ar'-is-to-tle*, Eng.
Ar-is-to-ti'-mus
Ar-is-tox'-e-nus
A-ris'-tus
Ar-is-tyl'-lus
A'-ri-us
Ar'-me-nes
Ar-me'-ni-a
Ar-men-ta'-ri-us
Ar-mil'-la-tus
Ar-mi-lus'-tri-um
Ar-min'-i-us
Ar-mor'-i-cæ
Ar'-ne 8
Ar'-ni 3
Ar-no'-bi-us
Ar'-nus
Ar'-o-a
Ar'-o-ma
Ar'-pa-ni
Ar'-pi 3
Ar-pi'-num
Ar-ræ'-i 3
Ar-rah-bæ'-us
Ar'-ri-a
Ar-ri-a'-nus
Ar'-ri-us
Ar-run'-ti-us 10
Ar-sa'-bes
Ar-sa'-ces, or
*Ar'-sa-ces
Ar-sac'-i-dæ
Ar-sam'-e-nes
Ar-sam'-e-tes
Ar-sam-o-sa'-ta
Ar-sa'-nes
Ar-sa'-ni-as
Ar-se'-na
Ar'-ses
Ar'-si-a
Ar-si-dæ'-us
Ar-sin'-o-e
Ar-ta-ba'-nus
Ar-ta-ba'-zus
Ar'-ta-bri 3
Ar-ta-bri'-tæ
Ar-ta-cæ'-as
Ar-ta-cæ'-na
Ar'-ta-ce
Ar-ta-ce'-ne
Ar-ta'-ci-a
Ar-tæ'-i 3
Ar-tag'-e-ras
Ar-ta-ger'-ses
Ar-ta'-nes
Ar-ta-pher'-nes
Ar-ta'-tus
Ar-ta-vas'-des
Ar-tax'-a
Ar-tax'-a-ta
Ar-ta-xerx'-es
Ar-tax'-i-as
Ar-ta-yc'-tes
Ar-ta-yn'-ta
Ar-ta-yn'-tes
Ar-tem-ba'-res

AS

Ar-tem-i-do'-rus
†Ar'-te-mis
Ar-te-mis'-i-a 11
Ar-te-mis'-i-um
‡Ar-te-mi'-ta
Ar'-te-mon
Arth'-mi-us
Ar-te'-na
Ar-tim'-pa-sa
Ar-to-bar-za'-nes
Ar-toch'-mes
Ar-to'-na
Ar-ton'-tes
Ar-to'-ni-us
Ar-tox'-a-res
Ar-tu'-ri-us
Ar-ty'-nes
Ar-tyn'-i-a
Ar-tys'-to-na
Ar'-u-æ
A-ru'-ci
A-ru'-e-ris
A'-runs 1
A-run'-ti-us 10
Ar-u-pi'-nus
Ar-va'-les
Ar-ver'-ni
Ar-vir'-a-gus
Ar-vis'-i-um
Ar-vi'-sus
Arx'-a-ta
Ar-y-an'-des
Ar'-y-bas
Ar-yp-tæ'-us
A-san'-der
As-ba-me'-a
As-bes'-tæ
As'-bo-lus
As-bys'-tæ
As-cal'-a-phus
As'-ca-lon
As-ca'-ni-a
As-ca'-ni-us
As'-ci-i 3 (*a*)
As-cle'-pi-a
As-cle-pi'-a-des
As-cle-pi-o-do'-rus
As-cle-pi-o-do'-tus
As-cle'-pi-us
As-cle-ta'-ri-on
As'-clus
As-co'-li-a
As-co'-ni-us La'-be-o
As'-cra
As'-cu-lum
As'-dru-bal
A-sel'-li-o
A'-si-a 10 11
A-si-at'-i-cus
A-si'-las
As-i-na'-ri-a
As-i-na'-ri-us
As'-i-na
As'-i-ne
As'-i-nes
A-sin'-i-us Gal'-lus
A'-si-us 11
As-na'-us
A-so'-phis
A-so'-pi-a
As-o-pi'-a-des
A-so'-pis
A-so'-pus
As-pam'-i-thres
As-pa-ra'-gi-um
As-pa'-si-a 11
As-pa-si'-rus
As-pas'-tes
As-pa-thi'-nes

AT

As-pin'-dus
As'-pis
As-ple'-don
As-po-re'-nus
As'-sa
As-sa-bi'-nus
As-sar'-a-cus
As-se-ri'-ni 3
As'-so-rus
As'-sos
As-syr'-i-a
As'-ta
As-ta-cœ'-ni 5
As'-ta-cus
As'-ta-pa
As'-ta-pus
As-tar'-te 8
As'-ter
As-te'-ri-a
As-te'-ri-on
As-te'-ri-us
As-te-ro'-di-a
As-ter-o-pæ'-us
As-ter'-o-pe
As-te-ro'-pe-a
As-ter-u'-si-us 11
As-tin'-o-me
As-ti'-o-chus
As'-to-mi 3
As-træ'-a
As-træ'-us
As'-tu
As'-tur
As'-tu-ra
As'-tu-res
As-ty'-a-ge
As-ty'-a-ges
As-ty'-a-lus
As-ty'-a-nax
As-ty-cra'-ti-a 10
As-tyd'-a-mas
As-ty-da-mi'-a 30
As'-ty-lus
As-tym-e-du'-sa
As-tyn'-o-me
As-tyn'-o-mi
As-tyn'-o-us
As-ty'-o-che
As-ty-o-chi'-a 30
As-ty-pa-læ'-a
As-typh'-i-lus
As-ty'-ron
As'-y-chis
A-sy'-las
A-syl'-lus
A-tab'-u-lus
At-a-by'-ris
At-a-by-ri'-te 6
At'-a-ce 8
At-a-lan'-ta
At-a-ran'-tes
A-tar'-be-chis 11
A-tar'-ga-tis
A-tar'-ne-a
A'-tas, and A'-thas
A'-tax
A'-te 8
A-tel'-la
At'-e-na
At-e-no-ma'-rus
Ath-a-ma'-nes
Ath'-a-mas
Ath-a-man-ti'-a-des
Ath-a-na'-si-us 10
Ath'-a-nis
A'-the-as
A-the'-na
A-the'-næ 8
Ath-e-næ'-a

AU

Ath-e-næ'-um
Ath-e-næ'-us
Ath-e-nag'-o-ras
Ath-e-na'-is
A-the'-ni-on
A-then'-o-cles
Ath-en-o-do'-rus
A'-the-os
Ath'-e-sis
A'-thos 1
Ath-rul'-la
A-thym'-bra
A-ti'-a 11
A-til'-i-a
A-til'-i-us
A-til'-la
A-ti'-na
A-ti'-nas
A-tin'-i-a
At-lan'-tes
At-lan-ti'-a-des
At-lan'-ti-des
At'-las
A-tos'-sa
At'-ra-ces
At-ra-myt'-ti-um
At'-ra-pes
A'-trax 1
At-re-ba'-tæ
§At-re-ba'-tes
A-tre'-ni
At'-re-us
A-tri'-dæ
A-tri'-des
A-tro'-ni-us
At-ro-pa-te'-ne
At-ro-pa'-ti-a 11
At'-ro-pos 1
At'-ta
At-ta'-li-a
At'-ta-lus
At-tar'-ras
At-te'-i-us Cap'-i-to
At'-tes
At'-this
At'-ti-ca
At'-ti-cus
At-ti-da'-tes
At'-ti-la
At-til'-i-us
At-ti'-nas
At'-ti-us Pe-lig'-nus
At-u-at'-i-ci 4
A'-tu-bi 3
A-ty'-a-dæ
A'-tys 1
Au-fe'-i-a a'-qua
Au-fi-de'-na
Au-fi'-dus
Au-fi'-dus
Au'-ga, and Au'-ge
Au-ge'-a
Au'-ga-rus
Au'-ge-æ
Au'-gi-as, and
Au'-ge-as
Au'-gi-læ
Au-gi'-nus
Au'-gu-res
Au-gus'-ta
Au-gus-ta'-li-a
Au-gus-ti'-nus
*Au-gus'-tin*, Eng.
Au-gus'-tu-lus
Au-gus'-tus
Au-les' tes
Au-le' tes
Au'-lis

*gamma* should always be pronounced hard in words from that language. What, then, must we alter that long catalogue of words where this letter occurs, as in *Genesis*, *genius*, *Diogenes*, *Ægyptus*, &c.? The question answers itself.

* *Arsaces.*—Gouldman, Lempriere, Holyoke, and Labbe, accent this word on the first syllable, and unquestionably not without classical authority; but Ainsworth, and a still greater authority, general usage, have, in my opinion, determined the accent of this word on the second syllable.

† *Artemis.*—

" The sisters to Apollo tune their voice,
" And, *Artemis*, to thee whom darts rejoice."
*Cooke's Hesiod. Theog.* v. 17.

‡ *Artemita.*—Ainsworth places the accent on the antepenultimate syllable of this word; but Lempriere, Gouldman, and Holyoke, more correctly, in my opinion, on the penultimate.

§ *Atrebates.*—Ainsworth accents this word on the antepenultimate syllable; but Lempriere, Gouldman, Holyoke, and Labbe, on the penultimate; and this is, in my opinion, the better pronunciation

| AU | AU | AU | AX | AZ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Au'-lon | Aus-chi'-sæ 12 | Au-ta-ni'-tis | Au-toph-ra-da'-tes | Ax-i'-o-chus |
| Au lo'-ni-us | Aus'-ci 3 | Au-toch'-tho-nes | Au-xe'-si-a 11 | Ax-i'-on 29 |
| Au'-lus | Au'-ser | Au to-cles | Av-a-ri'-cum | Ax-i-o-ni'-cus 30 |
| Au'-ras | Au'-se-ris | Au-toc'-ra-tes | A-vel'-la | Ax-i-o'-te-a |
| Au-re'-li-a | Au'-ses | Au-to-cre'-ne 8 | Av-en-ti'-nus | Ax-i-o'-the-a |
| Au-re-li-a'-nus | Au'-son | Au-tol'-o-læ | A-ver'-nus, or A-ver'-na | Ax'-i-us |
| *Au-re'-li-an*, Eng. | Au-so'-ni a | Au-tol'-y-cus | A-ves'-ta | Ax'-ur, and An'-yur |
| Au-re'-li-us | Au-so'-ni-us | Au-tom'-a-te | A-vid-i-e'-nus | Ax'-us |
| Au-re'-o-lus | Au'-spi-ces | Au-tom'-e-don | A-vid'-i-us Cas'-si-us | A'-zan 1 |
| Au-ri'-go | Aus'-ter | Au-to-me-du'-sa | Av-i-e'-nus | A-zi'-ris |
| Au-rin'-i-a | Aus-te'-si-on | Au-tom'-e-nes | A'-vi-um | Az'-o-nax |
| Au-ro'-ra | Au-to-bu'-lus, or At-a-bu'-lus | Au-tom'-o-li | Ax'-e-nus | A-zo'-rus 11 |
| Au-run'-ce 8 | | Au-ton'-o-e | | A-zo'-tus |
| Au-run-cu-le'-i-us | | | | |

| BA | BA | BI | BO | BR |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| BA-BIL'-I-US | Bar-ba'-ri-a | Be'-bi-us | Bi-brac'-te | Bol'-be |
| Bab'-i-lus | Bar-bos'-the-nes | Be-bri'-a-cum | Bib'-u-lus | Bol-bi-ti'-num |
| Bab' y-lon | Bar-byth'-a-ce | Beb'-ry-ce 6 | Bi'-ces | Bol'-gi-us |
| Bab-y-lo'-ni-a | Bar'-ca | Beb'-ry-ces, and Be-bryc'-i-i 4 | Bi'-con | Bo-li'-na |
| Bab-y-lo'-ni-i 4 | Bar-cæ'-i, or Bar'-ci-tæ | Be-bryc'-i-a | Bi-cor'-ni-ger | Bol-i-næ'-us |
| Ba-byr'-sa | Bar'-cæ | Bel-e-mi' na | Bi-cor'-nis | Bo-lis'-sus |
| Ba-byt'-a-ce | Bar'-cha | Bel-e-phan'-tes | Bi-for'-mis | Bol-la'-nus |
| Bac-a-ba'-sus | Bar-dæ'-i | Bel'-e-sis | Bi'-frons | Bo'-lus |
| Bac'-chæ | Bar'-di | Bel'-gæ | Bil'-bi-lis | Bom-i-en'-ses |
| Bac-cha-na'-li-a | Bar-dy'l'-lis | Bel'-gi-ca | Bi-ma'-ter | Bo-mil'-car |
| Bac-chan'-tes | Ba-re'-a | Bel'-gi-um | Bin'-gi-um | Bom-o-ni'-cæ 30 |
| Bac'-chi 3 | Ba'-re-as So-ra'-nus | Bel'-gi-us | Bi'-on | Bo-no'-ni-a |
| Bac-chi'-a-dæ | Ba'-res | Bel'-i-des, *plural.* | Bir'-rhus | Bo-no'-si-us |
| Bac'-chi-des | Bar-gu'-si-i 3 | Be-li'-des, *singular.* | Bi-sal'-tæ | *Bo-no'-zhe-us* |
| Bac'-chis | Ba-ri'-ne | Be-lis'-a-ma | Bi-sal'-tes | Bo-o-su'-ra |
| Bac'-chi-um | Ba-ris'-ses | Bel-i-sa'-ri-us | Bi-sal'-tis | Bo-o'-tes |
| Bac'-chi-us | Ba'-ri-um | Bel-is-ti'-da | Bi-san'-the | Bo-o'-tus, and Bœ'-o-tus |
| Bac'-chus | Bar'-nu-us | Bel'-i-tæ | Bis'-ton | Bo'-re-a |
| Bac-chyl'-i-des | Bar-si'-ne, and Bar-se'-re | Bel-ler'-o-phon | Bis'-to-nis | Bo-re'-a-des |
| Ba-ce'-nis | Bar-za-en'-tes | *Bel-le'-rus | Bi'-thus | Bo'-re-as |
| Ba'-cis | Bar-za'-nes | Bel-li-e'-nus | Bith'-y-æ | Bo-re-as'-mi 3 |
| Bac'-tra | Bas-i-le'-a | Bel-lo'-na | Bi-thyn'-i-a | Bo'-re-us |
| Bac'-tri, and Bac-tri a'-ni 4 | Bas-i-li'-dæ | Bel-lo-na'-ri-i 4 | Bit'-i-as | Bor'-ges |
| Bac-tri-a'-na | Bas-i-li'-des | Bel-lov'-a-ci | Bi'-ton | Bor-go'-di |
| Bac'-tros | Ba-sil-i-o-pot'-a-mos | Bel-lo-vɔ'-sus | Bi-tu'-i-tus | Bor'-nos |
| Bad'-a-ca | Bas'-i-lis | Be'-lo.. | Bi-tun'-tum | Bor-sip'-pa |
| Ba'-di-a | Ba-sil'-i-us 31 | Be'-lus | Bi-tur'-i-ges | Bo'-rus |
| Ba'-di-us | Bas'-i-lus | Be-na'-cus | Bi-tur'-i-cum | Bo-rys'-the-nes |
| Bad-u-hen'-næ | Bas'-sæ | Ben'-dis | Biz'-i-a | Bos'-pho-rus |
| Bæ'-bi-us, M. | Bas-sa'-ni-a | Ben-e-dic'-i-um | Blæ'-na | Bot'-ti-a |
| Bæ'-tis | Bas-sa'-re-us | Ben-e-ven'-tum | Blæ'-si-i 4 | Bot-ti-æ'-is |
| Bæ'-ton | Bas'-sa-ris | Ben-the-sic'-y-me | Blæ'-sus | Bo-vi-a'-num |
| Ba-gis'-ta-me | Bas'-sus Au-fid'-i-us | Be-pol-i-ta'-nus | Blan-de-no'-na | Bo-vil'-læ |
| Ba-gis'-ta-nes | Bas-tar'-næ, and Bas-ter'-næ | Ber'-bi-cæ | Blan-du'-si-a | Brach-ma'-nes |
| Ba-go'-as, and Ba-go'-sas | Bas'-ti-a | Ber-e-cyn'-thi-a | Blas-to-phœ-ni'-ces | Bræ'-si-a |
| Bag-o-da'-res | Ba'-ta | Ber-e-ni'-ce 30 | Blem'-my-es | Bran-chi'-a-des |
| Ba-goph'-a-nes | Ba-ta'-vi | Ber-e-ni'-cis | Ble-ni'-na | Bran'-chi-dæ |
| Bag'-ra-da | Ba'-thos | Ber'-gi-on | Blit'-i-us 10 | Bran-chyl'-li-des |
| Ba'-i-æ | Bath'-y-cles | Ber-gis'-te-ni | Blu'-ci-um 10 | Bra'-si-æ |
| Ba'-la | Ba-thyl'-lus | Be'-ris, and Ba'-ris | Bo-a-dic'-e-a | Bras'-i-das |
| Ba-la'-crus | Bat-i-a'-tus | Ber'-mi-us | Bo'-æ, and Bo'-e-a | Bras-i-de'-i-a |
| Bal-a-na'-græ | Ba'-ti-a 11 | Ber'-o-e | Bo-a'-gri-us | Brau'-re |
| Ba-la'-nus | Ba-ti'-na, and Ban-ti'-na | Be-rœ'-a | Bo-ca'-li-as | Brau'-ron |
| Ba-la'-ri | Ba'-tis | Ber-o-ni'-ce 30 | Boc'-car | Bren'-ni, and Breu'-ni |
| Bal-bil'-lus | Ba'-to | Be-ro'-sus | Boc'-cho-ris | Bren'-nus |
| Bal-bi'-nus | Ba'-ton | Ber-rhœ'-a | Boc'-chus | Bren'-the |
| Bal'-bus | Bat-ra-cho-my-o-mach'-i-a | Be'-sa | Bo-du'-ni | Bres'-ci-a |
| Bal-e-a'-res | Bat-ti'-a-des | Be-sid'-i-æ | Bo-du-ag-na'-tus | Bret'-ti-i 3 |
| Ba-le'-tus | Bat'-tis | Be-sip'-po | Bœ-be'-is | Bri-a'-re-us |
| Ba'-li-us | Bat'-tus | Bes'-si 3 | Bœ'-bi-a | Bri'-as |
| Ba-lis'-ta | Bat'-u-lum | Bes'-sus | Bo-e-dro'-mi-a | Bri-gan'-tes |
| Bal-lon'-o-ti 3 | Bat'-u-lus | Bes'-ti-a | Bœ-o-tar'-chæ | Brig-an-ti'-nus |
| Bal-ven'-ti-us 10 | Ba-tyl'-lus | Be'-tis | Bœ-o'-ti-a | Bri'-mo |
| Bal'-y-ras | Bau'-bo | Be-tu'-ri-a | Bœ-o'-tus | Bri-se'-is |
| Bam-u-ru'-æ | Bau'-cis | Bi'-a | Bœ-or-o-bis'-tas | Bri'-ses |
| Ban'-ti-æ 4 | Bau'-li 3 | †Bi-a'-nor | Bo-e'-thi-us | Bri-se'-us |
| Ban'-ti-us, L. 10 | Ba'-vi-us | Bi'-as | Bo' e-tus | Bri-tan'-ni |
| Baph'-y-rus 6 | Baz-a-en'-tes | Bi-bac'-u-lus | Bo'-e-us | Bri-tan'-ni-a |
| Bap'-tæ | Ba-za'-ri-a | Bib'-a-ga | Bo'-ges | Bri-tan'-ni-cus 30 |
| Ba-ræ'-i | | Bib'-li-a, and Bil'-li-a | Bo'-gud | Brit-o-mar'-tis |
| Bar -a-tarum | | Bib'-lis | Bo'-gus | Brit-o-ma'-rus |
| Bar'-ba-ri | | Bib-li'-na | Bo'-i-i 3 | ‡Brit'-o-nes |
| | | Bib'-lus | Bo-joc'-a-lus | |
| | | | Bo'-la | |

* *Bellerus.*—Ali our lexicographers unite in giving this word the antepenultimate accent: but Milton seems to have sanctioned the penultimate, as much more agreeable to English ears, in his Lycidas:

"Or whether thou, to our moist vows denied,
"Sleep'st by the fable of *Bellerus* old."

Though it must be acknowledged that Milton has in this word deserted the classical pronunciation, yet his authority is sufficient to make us acquiesce in his accentuation in the above-mentioned passage.

† *Bianor.*—Lempriere accents this word on the first syllable: but Labbe, Ainsworth, Gouldman, and Holyoke, on the second: and these agree with Virgil, Ecl. ix. v. 60.

‡ *Britones.*—Labbe tells us, that this word is sometimes pronounced with the penultimate accent, but more frequently with the antepenultimate.

BR

Brix-el'-lum
Brix'-i-a
Bri'-zo
Broc-u-be'-lus
Bro'-mi-us
Bro'-mus
Bron-tes
Bron-ti-nus
Bro'-te-as
Bro'-the-us
Bruc'-te-ri 4
Bru-ma'-li-a
Brun-du'-si-um
Bru-tid'-i-us
Bru'-ti-i 4
Bru'-tu-lus

BU

Bru'-tus
Bry'-as
Bry-ax'-is
Bry'-ce
Bry'-ges
Bry'-gi 3 5
Bry'-se-a
Bu-ba-ce'-ne
Bu-ba'-ces
Bu'-ba-ris
Bu-bas-ti'-a-cus
Bu'-ba-sus
Bu'-bon
Bu-ceph'-a-la
Bu-ceph'-a-lus
Bu-col'-i-ca

BU

Bu-col'-i-cum
Bu-co'-li-on
Bu'-co-lus
Bu'-di-i 3
Bu-di'-ni 3
Bu-do'-rum
Bu'-lis
Bu'-la-ti-us 10
Bu'-ne-a
Bu'-nus
Bu'-po-lus
Bu'-pha-gus
Bu-pho'-ni-a
Bu-pra' si-um
Bu'-ra
Bu-ra'-i-cus

BU

Bur'-rhus
Bur'-sa
Bur'-si-a
Bu'-sæ
Bu-si'-ris
Bu'-ta
Bu'-te-o
Bu'-tes
Bu-thro'-tum
Bu-thyr -e-us
Bu'-to-a
Bu'-tos
Bu-tor'-i-des
Bu-tun'-tum
Bu'-tus
Bu-zy'-ges

BY

Byb-le'-si-a, and
By-bas'-si-a
Byb'-li-a
Byb'-li-i 4
Byb'-lis
Byl-li'-o-nes
Byr'-rhus
Byr'-sa
By-za'-ci-um
Byz-an-ti'-a-cus
By-zan'-ti-um
By'-zas
By-ze'-nus
Byz'-e-res
Byz'-i-a

CA

CA-AN'-THUS
Cab'-a-des 20
Cab'-a-les 20
Ca-bal'-i-i 4
Cab-a-li'-nus
Cab-al-li'-num
Ca-bar'-nos
Ca-bas'-sus
Ca-bel'-li-o 4
Ca-bi'-ra
Ca-bi'-ri 3
Ca-bir'-i-a
Ca-bu'-ra 7
Cab'-u-rus 20
Ca'-ca
Cach'-a-les 20
Ca'-cus
Ca-cu'-this
Ca-cyp'-a-ris
Ca'-di 3
Cad-me'-a
Cad-me'-is
Cad'-mus
Ca'-dra 7
Ca-du'-ce-us 10
Ca-dur'-ci 3
Ca-dus'-ci
Cad'-y-tis
Cæ'-a 7
Cæ'-ci-as 10
Cæ-cil'-i-a
Cæ-cil-i-a'-nus
Cæ-cil'-i-i 4
Cæ-cil'-i-us
Cæc'-i-lus
Cæ-ci'-na Tus'-cus
Cæc'-u-bum
Cæc'-u-lus
Cæ-dic'-i-us 10
Cæ'-li-a
Cæ'-li-us
Cæm'-a-ro
Cæ'-ne
Cæ'-ne-us
Cæn -i-des
Cæ-ni'-na
Cæ'-nis
Cæ-not'-ro-pæ
Cæ'-pi-o
Cæ-ra'-tus
Cær'-re, or Cæ'-res
Cær'-e-si 3
Cæ'-sar
Cæs-a-re'-a
Cæ-sa'-ri-on
Cæ-se'-na
Cæ-sen'-ni-as
Cæ-se'-tu-us 10
Cæ'-si-a 10
Cæ'-si-us 10
Cæ'-so
Cæ-so'-ni-a
Cæ-so'-ni-us
Cæt'-o-brix
Cæt'-u-lum
Cæ'-yx
Ca-ga'-co
Ca-i-ci'-nus

CA

Ca-i'-cus
Ca-i-e'-ta
Ca'-i-us, and Ca'-i-a
Ca'-i-us
Cal'-ab-er, Q.
Ca-la'-bri-a
Cal'-a-brus
Cal-a-gur-rit'-a-ni
Cal'-a-is
Ca-lag'-u-tis
Cal'-a-mis 20
Cal-a-mi'-sa
Cal'-a-mos
Cal'-a-mus 20
Ca-la'-nus
Cal'-a-on
Cal'-a-ris
Cal-a-tha'-na
Ca-la'-thi-on
Cal'-a-thus
Cal'-a-tes 20
Ca-la'-ti-a
Ca-la'-ti-æ 10
Cal-au-re'-a, and
Cal-au-ri'-a
Ca-la'-vi-i 4
Ca-la'-vi-us
Cal'-bis
Cal'-ce
Cal'-chas
Cal-che-do'-ni-a
Cal-chin'-i-a 12
Cal'-dus Cæ'-li-us
Ca'-le
Cal-e-do'-ni-a
Ca-le'-nus
Ca'-les
Ca-le'-si-us 10
Ca-le'-tæ
Ca'-le-tor 20
Ca'-lex
Cal-i-ad'-ne
Cal-i-ce'-ni
Ca-lid'-i-us, M.
Ca-lig'-u-la, C.
Cal'-i-pus
Ca'-lis
Cal-læs'-chrus
Cal-la'-i-ci 4
Cal'-las
Cal-la-te'-bus
Cal-la-te'-ri-a
Cal-le'-ni
Cal -li-a
Cal-li'-a-des
Cal'-li-as
Cal-lib'-i-us
Cal-li-ce'-rus
Cal-lich'-o-rus
Cal'-li-cles
Cal-li-co-lo'-na
Cal-lic'-ra-tes
Cal-lic-rat'-i-das
Cal-lid'-i-us
Cal-lid'-ro-mus
Cal-li-ge'-tus
Cal-lim'-a-chus 12
Cal-lim'-e-don

CA

Cal-lim'-e-des
Cal-li'-nus
Cal-li'-o-pe 8
Cal-li-pa-ti'-ra 30
Cal'-li-phon
Cal'-li-phron
Cal-lip'-i-dæ
Cal-lip'-o-lis
Cal'-li-pus
Cal-lip'-y-ges
Cal-lir'-ho-e 8
Cal-lis'-te
Cal-lis-te'-i-a
Cal-lis'-the-nes
Cal-lis'-to
Cal-lis-to-ni'-cus
Cal-lis'-tra-tus
Cal-lix'-e-na
Cal-lix'-e-nus
Ca'-lon
Ca'-lor
Cal'-pe
Cal-phur'-ni-a
Cal-phur'-ni-us
Cal-pur'-ni-a
Cal-u-sid'-i-us
Cal-u'-si-um 10
Cal'-vi-a
Cal-vi'-na
Cal-vis'-i-us 10
Cal'-y-be 8
Cal-y-cad'-nus
Cal'-y-ce 8
Ca-lyd'-i-um
Ca-lyd'-na
Cal'-y-don 6
Cal-y-do'-nis
Cal-y-do'-ni-us
Ca-lym'-ne
Ca-lyn'-da
Ca-lyp'-so
Ca-man'-ti-um 10
Cam-a-ri'-na
Cam-bau'-les
Cam'-bes
Cam'-bre
Cam-bu'-ni-i 4
Cam-by'-ses
Cam-e-la'-ni 3
Cam-e-li'-tæ
Cam'-e-ra 7
Cam-e-ri'-num, and
Ca-me'-ri-um
Cam-e-ri'-nus
Ca-mer'-ti-um
Ca-mer'-tes
Ca-mil'-la
Ca-mil'-li, and
Ca-mil'-læ
Ca-mil'-lus
Ca-mi'-ro
Ca-mi'-rus, and
Ca-mi'-ra
Cam-is-sa'-res
Cam'-ma
Ca-mœ'-næ
Cam-pa'-na Lex
Cam-pa'-ni-a

CA

Cam'-pe 8
Cam-pas'-pe
Camp -sa
Cam'-pus Mar'-ti-us
Cam-u-lo-gi'-nus
Ca -na
Can'-a-ce
Can'-a-che 12
Can'-a-chus
Ca'-næ
Ca-na'-ri-i 4
Can'-a-thus
*Can'-da-ce
Can-dau'-les
Can-da'-vi-a
Can-di'-o-pe
Ca'-nens
Can-e-pho'-ri-a
Can'-e-thum
Ca-nic-u-la'-res di'-es
Ca-nid'-i-a
Ca-nid'-i-us
Ca-nin-e-fa'-tes
Ca nin'-i-us
Ca-nis'-ti-us 10
Ca'-ni-us
Can'-næ
Ca-nop'-i-cum
Ca-no'-pus
Can'-ta-bra
Can'-ta-bri 3
Can-ta'-bri-æ 4
Can'-tha-rus 20
Can'-thus
Can'-ti-um 10
Can-u-le'-i-a
Can-u-le'-i-us
Ca-nu'-li-a
Ca-nu'-si-um 10
Ca-nu'-si-us
Ca-nu'-ti-us 10
Cap'-a-neus, 3 syll.
Ca-pel'-la
Ca-pe'-na
Ca-pe'-nas
Ca-pe'-ni 3
Ca'-per
Ca-pe'-tus
Ca-pha'-re-us
Caph'-y-æ 4
Ca'-pi-o 4
Cap-is-se'-ne
Cap'-i-to
Ca-pit-o-li'-nus
Cap-i-to'-li-um
Cap-pa-do'-ci-a 10
Cap'-pa-dox
Ca-pra'-ri-a
Ca'-pre-æ
Cap-ri-cor'-nus
Cap-ri-fic-i-a'-lis
Ca-pri'-na
Ca-prip'-e-des
Ca'-pri-us
Cap-ro-ti'-na
Ca'-prus
Cap'-sa
Cap'-sa-ge

CA

Cap'-u-a
Ca'-pys
Ca'-pys Syl'-vi-us
Car-a-bac'-tra
Car'-a-bis 20
Car-a-cal'-la
Ca-rac'-a-tes
Ca-rac'-ta-cus
Ca'-ræ
Ca-ræ'-us
Car'-a-lis
Car'-a-nus 20
Ca-rau'-si-us 10
Car'-bo
Car-che'-don 12
Car-ci'-nus
Car-da'-ces
Car-dam'-y-le
Car'-di-a
Car-du'-chi 12 3
Ca'-res
Car'-e-sa
Ca-res'-sus
Car-fin'-i-a
Ca'-ri-a
Ca'-ri-as
Ca-ri'-a-te
Ca-ri'-na
Ca-ri'-næ
Car-i'-ne
Ca-ri'-nus
Ca-ris'-sa-num
Ca-ris'-tum
Car-ma'-ni-a
Car-ma'-nor
Car'-me
Car-me'-lus
Car-men'-ta, and
Car-men'-tis
Car-men-ta'-les
Car-men-ta'-lis
Car'-mi-des 6 20
Car'-na Car-din'-e-a
Car-na'-si-us 10
Car-ne'-a-des
Car-ne'-i-a
Car'-ni-on
Car'-nus
Car-nu'-tes
Car-pa'-si-a 11
Car-pa'-si-um 11
Car'-pa-thus
Car'-pi-a 7
Car'-pis
Car'-po
Car-poph'-o-ra
Car-poph'-o-rus
Car'-ræ, and Car'-rhæ
Car-ri-na'-tes
Car-ru'-ca
Car-se'-o-li 3
Car-ta'-li-as
Car-thæ'-a
Car-tha-gin-i-en'-ses
Car-tha'-go
*Car'-thage*, Eng.
Car' tha sis
Car-te'-ia,

* *Candace.*—Lempriere, Labbe, and Ainsworth, accent this word on the first syllable, but Gouldman and Holyoke on the seoond; and I am much mistaken if the general ear has not sanctioned this latter pronunciation, and given it the preference.

CE

Ca/-rus
Car-vil/-i-us
Ca/ ry-a 6 7
Car-y-a/-tæ
Car-y-a/-tis
Ca-rys/-ti-us
Ca-rys/-tus
Ca/-ry-um
Cas/-ca
Cas-ce/l-li-us
Cas-i-li/-num
Ca-si/-na Ca-si/-num
Ca/-si-us 10
Cas/-me næ
Cas-mil/-la
Cas-pe/-ri-a
Cas-per/-u-la
Cas-pi-a/-na
Cas/-pi-i 4
Cas/-pi-um Ma/-re
Cas-san-da/-ne
Cas-san/ der
Cas-san/-dra
Cas-san/-dri-a
Cas/-si-a 10
Cas-si/-o-pe
Ca-si-o-pe/-a
Cas-si-ter/-i-des
Cas/-si-us, C. 10
Cas-si-ve-lau/-nus
Cas-so/-tis
Cas-tab/-a-la
Cas/-ta-bus
Cas-ta/-li-a
Cas-ta/-li-us Fons
Cas-to/-lus
Cas-ta/-ne-a
Cas-ti-a-ni/-ra
Cas/-tor and Pol/-lux
Cas-tra/-ti-us 10
Cas/-tu-lo
Cat-a-du/-pa
Cat-a-men/-te-les
Cat/-a-na 20
Cat-a-o/-ni-a
Cat-a-rac/-ta
Cat/-e-nes
Ca-thæ/-a
Cath/-a-ri 3
Ca/-ti-a 11
Ca-ti-e/-na
Ca-ti-e/-nus
Cat-i-li/-na
*Cat/-i-line*, Eng.
Ca-til/-li 3
Ca-til/-lus, or Cat/-i-lus
Ca-ti/-na
Ca/-ti-us 10
Cat/-i-zi 3
Ca/-to 1
Ca/-tre-us
Cat/-ta
Cat/-ti 3
Cat-u-li-a/-na
Ca-tul/-lus
Cat/-u-lus 20
Cau/-ca-sus
Cau/-con
Cau/-co-nes
Cau/-di, and Cau/-di-um
Cau-lo/-ni-a
Cau/-ni-us
Cau/-nus
Cau/-ros
Cau/-rus
Ca/-us
Cav-a-ril/-lus
Cav-a ri/-nus
Ca/-vi-i 3
Ca-y/-ci 3 6
Ca-y/-cus
Ca ys/-ter
Ce/-a, or Ce/-os
Ce/-a-des
Ceb-al-li/-nus
Ceb-a-ren/-ses

CE

Ce/-bes
Ce/-bren
Ce-bre/-ni-a
Ce-bri/-o-nes
Cec/-i-das
Ce-cil/-i-us
Cec/-i-na
Ce-cin/-na, A.
Ce-cro/-pi-a
Ce-crop/-i-dæ
Ce/-crops
Ce-cryph/-a-læ
Ced-re-a/-tis
Ce/-don
Ce-dru/-si-i 3
Ceg/-lu-sa
Ce/-i 3
Cel/-a-don
Cel/-a-dus
Ce-læ/-næ
Ce-læ/-no
Cel/-e-æ 4
Ce-le/-i-a, and Ce/-la
Cel-e-la/-tes
Ce-len/-dræ
Ce-len/-dris, or Ce-len/-de-ris
Ce-le/-ne-us
Ce-len/-na Ce-læ/-na
Ce/-ler
Cel/-e-res
Cel/-e-trum
Ce/-le-us
Cel/-mus
Cel/-o-næ
Cel/-sus
Cel/-tæ
Cel-ti-be/-ri
Cel/-ti-ca
Cel/-ti-ci
Cel-til/-lus
Cel-to/-ri-i 4
Cel-tos/-cy-thæ
Cem/-me-nus
Cem/-psi 3
Ce-næ/-um
Cen/-chre-æ 12
Cen/-chre-is
Cen/-chre-us
Cen/-chri-us
Ce-nes/ -po-lis
Ce-ne/-ti-um 10
Ce/-ne-us
Cen-i-mag/-ni
Ce-ni/-na
Cen-o-ma/-ni
Cen-so/-res
Cen-so-ri/-nus
Cen/-sus
Cen-ta-re/-tus
Cen-tau/-ri 3
Cen-tau/-rus
Cen-tob/-ri-ca
Cen/-to-res 20
Cen-tor/-i-pa
Cen-tri/-tes
Cen-tro/-ni-us
Cen-tum/-vi-ri 4
Cen-tu/-ri-a
Cen-tu/-ri-pa
Ce/-os and Ce/-a
Ceph/-a-las
Ceph-a-le/-di-on
Ceph-a-le/-na
Ce-phal/-len
Ceph-al-le/-ni-a
Ceph/-a-lo
Ceph-a-læ/-dis 5
Ceph/-a-lon
Ceph-a-lot/-o-mi
Ceph-a-lu/-di-um
Ceph/-a-lus
Ce-phe/-us
Ce-phe/-nes
Ce-phis/-i-a 10 20
Ceph-i-si/-a-des
Ce-phis-i-do/-rus
Ce-phis/-i-on 10

CH

Ce-phis-od/-o tus
Ce-phi/-sus
Ce-phis/-sus
Ce/-phren
Ce/-pi-o
Ce/-pi-on
Cer/-a-ca
Ce-rac/-a-tes
Ce-ram/-bus
Cer-a-mi/-cus
Ce-ro/-mi um
Cer/-a-mus
Ce/-ras
Cer/-a-sus
Cer/-a-ta
Ce-ra/ tus
Ce-rau/-ni a
Ce-rau/ ni i 4
Ce-rau/-nus
Ce-rau/-si-us 10
Cer-be/-ri-on
Cer/-be-rus
Cer/-ca-phus
Cer-ca-so/-rum
Cer-ce/-is
Cer-ce/-ne
Cer-ces/-tes
Cer/-ci-des
Cer/-ci-i 4
Cer/-ci-na
Cer-cin/-i-um
Cer-cin/-na
Cer/-ci-us 10
Cer-co/-pes
Cer/-cops
Cer/-cy-on 10
Cer-cy/-o-nes
Cer-cy/-ra, or Cor-cy/-ra
Cer-dyl/-i-um
Cer-e-a/-li-a
Ce/-res
Ce-res/-sus
Cer/-e-tæ
Ce-ri-a/-lis
Ce/-ri-i 4
Ce-ril/-lum
Ce-rin/-thus
Cer-y-ni/-tes
Cer-ma/-nus
Cer/-nes
Ce/-ron
Cer-o-pas/-a-des
Ce-ros/-sus
Cer/-phe-res
Cer-rhæ/-i 3
Cer-sob-lep/-tes
Cer/-ti-ma
Cer-to/-ni-um
Cer-va/-ri-us
Cer/-y-ces 6 20
Ce-ryc/-i-us
Cer-y-mi/-ca
Cer-ne/-a
Ce-ryn/-i-tes
Ce-sel/-li-us
Ce-sen/-ni-a
Ces/-ti-us 10
Ces-tri/-na
Ces-tri/-nus
Ce/-tes
Ce-the/-gus
Ce/-ti-i 4 10
Ce/-ti-us 10
Ce/-to
Ce/-us, and Cæ/-us
Ce/-yx
*Cha/-bes 12
Cha-bi/-nus
Cha/-bri-a
Cha/-bri-as
Chab/-ry-is 6
Chæ-an/-i-tæ 4
Chæ/-re-as
Chær-e-de/-mus
Chæ-re/-mon
Chær/-e-phon
Chæ-res/-tra-ta

CH

Chæ-rin/-thus
Chæ-rip/-pus
Chæ/-ro
Chæ-ro-ne -a, and Cher-ro-ne/-a
Chæ-ro/-ni-a
Cha-læ/-on
Chal-cæ/-a
Chal/-ce-a
Chal-ce/-don, and Chal-ce-do -ni-a
Chal-ci-de/-ne
Chal-ci-den/-ses
Chal-cid/-e-us
Chal-cid/-i-ca
Chal-cid/-i-cus
Chal-ci-œ/-us
Chal-ci/-o-pe
Chal-ci/-tis 3
Chal/-cis
Chal/-co-don
Chal/-con
Chal/-cus
Chal-dæ/-a
Chal-dæ/-i 3
Cha-les/-tra
Chal-o-ni/-tis
Chal/-y-bes, and Cal/-y-bes
Chal-y-bo-ni/-tis
Chal/-ybs
Cha-ma/-ni
Cham-a-vi/-ri 4
Cha/-ne
Cha/-on
Cha/-o-nes
Cha-o/-ni-a
Cha-o-ni/-tis
Cha/-os
Char/-a-dra
Cha-ra/-dros
Char/-a-drus
Cha-ræ/-a-das
Char-an-dæ/-i
Cha/-rax
Cha-rax/-es and Cha-rax/-us
Cha/-res
Char/-i-cles
Char/-i-clo
Char-i-cli/-des
Char-i-de/-mus
Char/-i-la
Char-i-la/-us, and Cha-ril/-lus
Cha-ri/-ni, and Ca-ri/-ni 3
Cha/-ris
Cha-ris/-i-a
Char/-i-tes
Char/-i-ton
Char/-me, and Car/-me
Char/-mi-das
Char/-mi-des
Char-mi/-nus
†Char-mi/-o-ne
Char/-mis
Char-mos/-y-na
Char/-mo-tas
Char/-mus
Cha/-ron
Cha-ron/-das
Char-o-ne/-a
Cha-ro/-ni-um
Cha/-rops, and Char/-o-pes
Cha-ryb/-dis
Chau/-bi, and Chau/-ci
Chau/-la 7
Chau/-rus
Che/-a
Che/-læ
Che/-les
Chel-i-do/-ni-a
Chel-i-do/-ni-æ
Che-lid/-o-nis

CH

Chel/-o-ne
Chel -o-nis
Chel-o-noph/-a-gi
Chel-y-do/-re-a
Chem/-mis
Che/-na 7
Che/-næ
Che/-ni-on
Che/-ni-us
Che/-ops, and Che-os/-pes
Che/-phren
Cher-e-moc/-ra-tes
Che-ris/-o-phus
Cher/-o-phon
Cher/-si-as 10
Cher-sid/-a-mas
Cher/-si-pho
Cher-so-ne/-sus
Che-rus/-ci 3
Chid-næ/-i 3
Chil-i-ar/-chus
Chil/-i-us, and Chil/-e-us
Chi/-lo
Chi-lo/-nis
Chi-mæ/-ra
Chim/-a-rus
Chi-me/-ri-um
Chi-om/-a-ra
Chi/-on 1
Chi/-o-ne 8
Chi-on/-i-des
Chi/-o-nis
Chi/-os
Chi/-ron
Chit/-o-ne 8
Chlo/-e
Chlo/-re-us
Chlo/-ris
Chlo/-rus
Cho-a-ri/-na
Cho-as/-pes
Cho/-bus
Chœr/-a-des
Chœr/-i-us
Chœr/-e-æ
Chon/-ni-das
Chon/-u-phis
Cho-ras/-mi 3
Cho-rin/-e-us
Cho rœ/-bus
Cho rom-næ/-i 3
Chos/-ro-es
Chre/-mes
Chrem/-e-tes
Chres/-i-phon
Chres-phon/-tes
Chres/-tus
Chro/-mi-a
Chro/-mi-os
Chro/-mis
Chro/-mi-us
Chro/-ni-us
Chro/-nos
Chry/-a-sus
Chry/-sa, and Chry/-se
Chrys/-a-me
Chry-san/-tas
Chry-san/-thi-us
Chry-san/-tis
‡Chry-sa/-or
Chrys-a-o/-re-us
Chry-sa/-o-ris
Chry/-sas
Chry-se/-is
Chry-ser/-mus
Chry/-ses
Chry-sip/-pe
Chry-sip/-pus
Chry/-sis
Chrys-o-as/-pi-des
Chry-sog/-o-nus
Chrys o-la/-us
Chry-so/-di-um
Chry-sop/-o-lis
Chry-sor/-rho-æ

* *Chabes.*—The *ch* in this, and all words from the Greek and Latin, must be pronounced like *k*.

† *Charmione.*—Dryden, in his tragedy of *All for Love*, has anglicised this word into *Charmion*;—the *ch* pronounced as in *charm*.

‡ *Chrysaor.*—

"Then started out, when you began to bleed,
"The great *Chrysaor*, and the gallant steed."
*Cooke's Hesiod. Theog.*

CI

Chry-sor'-rho-as
Chrys-os-tom
Chrys-oth'-e-mis
Chryx'-us
Chtho'-ni-a 12
Chtho'-ni-us 12
Chy'-trum
Cib-a-ri'-tis
Cib'-y-ra
Cic'-e-ro
Cith'-y-ris
Cic'-o-nes
Ci-cu'-ta
Ci-lic'-i-a 10
Ci-lis'-sa
Ci'-lix
Cil'-la
Cil'-les
Cil'-lus
Cil'-ni-us
Ci'-lo
Cim'-ber
Cim-be'-ri-us
Cim'-bri 3
Cim'-bri-cum
Cim'-i-nus
Cim-me'-ri-i 4
Cim'-me-ris
Cim-me'-ri-um
Ci-mo'-lis, and Ci-no'-lis
Ci-mo'-lus
Ci'-mon
Ci-næ'-thon
Ci-nar'-a-das
Cin'-ci-a 10
Cin-cin-na'-tus, L. Q.
Cin'-ci-us 10
Cin'-e-as
Ci-ne'-si-as 11
Cin'-e-thon
Cin'-ga
Cin-get'-o-rix
*Sin-jet'-o-rix*
Cin'-gu-lum
Cin-i-a'-ta
Ci-nith'-i-i 4
Cin'-na
Cin'-na-don
Cin'-na-mus
Cin-ni'-a-na
Cinx'-i-a
Ci'-nyps, and Cin'-y-phus
Cin'-y-ras
Ci'-os
Cip'-pus
Cir'-ce
Cir-cen'-ses Lu'-di
Cir'-ci-us 10
Cir'-cus
Ci'-ris
Cir-ræ'-a-tum
Cir'-rha, and Cyr'-rha
Cir'-tha, and Cir'-ta
Cis-al-pi'-na Gal-li-a
Cis'-pa
Cis'-sa
Cis'-se-is
Cis-se'-us
Cis'-si-a 11
Cis'-si-æ 11
Cis'-si-des
Cis-sœs'-sa 5
Cis'-sus
Cis-su'-sa
Cis-tæ'-ne
Ci-thæ'-ron
Cith-a-ris'-ta

CL

Cit'-i-um 10
Ci'-us
Ci-vi'-lis
Ciz'-y-cum
Cla'-de-us
Cla'-nes
Cla'-nis
Cla'-ni-us, or Cla-nis
Cla'-rus
Clas-tid'-i-um
Clau'-di-a
Clau'-di-æ
Clau-di-a'-nus
Clau-di-op'-o-lis
Clau'-di-us
Clau'-sus
Clav-i-e'-nus
Clav'-i-ger
Cla-zom'-e-næ, and Cla-zom'-e-na
Cle'-a-das
Cle-an'-der
Cle-an'-dri-das
Cle-an'-thes
Cle-ar'-chus
Cle-ar'-i-des
Cle'-mens
Cle'-o
Cle'-o-bis
Cle-o-bu'-la
Cle-ob-u-li'-na
Cle-o-bu'-lus
Cle-o-cha'-res
Cle-o-cha'-ri-a
Cle-o-dæ'-us
Cle-od'-a-mas
Cle-o-de'-mus
Cle-o-do'-ra
Cle-o-dox'-a
Cle-og'-e-nes
Cle-o-la'-us
Cle-om'-a-chus
Cle-o-man'-tes
Cle-om'-bro-tus
Cle-o-me'-des
*Cle-om'-e-nes
Cle'-on
Cle-o'-næ, and Cle'-o-na
Cle-o'-ne
Cle-o-ni'-ca
Cle-o-ni'-cus 30
Cle-on'-nis
Cle-on'-y-mus
Cle-op'-a-ter
†Cle-o-pa'-tra
Cle-op'-a-tris
Cle-oph'-a-nes
Cle-o-phan'-thus
Cle'-o-phes
Cle-oph'-o-lus
Cle'-o-phon
Cle-o-phy'-lus
Cle-o-pom'-pus
Cle-op-to'-le-mus
Cle'-o-pus
Cle-o'-ra
Cle-os'-tra-tus
Cle-ox'-e-nus
Clep'-sy-dra
Cle'-ri 3
Cles'-i-des
Cle'-ta
Clib'-a-nus
Cli-de'-mus
Clim'-e-nus
Cli'-nas
Clin'-i-as
Cli-nip'-pi-des
Cli'-nus

CŒ

Cli'-o
Cli-sith'-e-ra
Clis'-the-nes
Cli'-tæ
Cli-tar'-chus
Cli'-te
Cli-ter'-ni-a
Clit-o-de'-mus
Cli-tom'-a-chus
Cli-ton'-y-mus
Clit'-o-phon
Cli'-tor
Cli-to'-ri-a
Cli-tum'-nus
Cli'-tus
Clo-a-ci'-na
Clo-an'-thus
Clo'-di-a
Clo'-di-us
Cloe'-li-a
Cloe'-li-æ 4
Cloe'-li-us
Clo'-nas
Clon'-di-cus
Clo'-ni-a
Clo'-ni-us
Clo'-tho
Clu-a-ci'-na
Clu-en'-ti-us 10
Clu'-pe-a, and Clyp'-e-a 23
Clu'-si-a 11
Clu-si'-ni Fon'-tes
Clu-si'-o-lum
Clu'-si-um 10
Clu'-si-us 10
Clu'-vi-a
Clu'-vi-us Ru'-fus
Clym'-e-ne
Clym-en-e'-i-des
Clym'-e-nus
Cly-son-y-mu'-sa
Clyt-em-nes'-tra
Clyt'-i-a, or Clyt'-i-e
Clyt'-i-us 10
Cly'-tus
‡Cna-ca'-di-um 13
Cnac'-a-lis
Cna'-gi-a
Cne'-mus
Cne'-us, or Cnæ'-us
Cni-din'-i-um
Cni'-dus, or Gni'-dus
Cno'-pus 13
Cnos'-si-a 11
Cno'-sus
Co-a-ma'-ni
Co-as'-træ, and Co-ac'-træ
Cob'-a-res
Coc'-a-lus
Coc-ce'-i-us
Coc-cyg'-i-us
Co'-cles, Pub. Horat.
Coc'-ti-æ, and Cot'-ti-æ
Co-cy'-tus
Co-dom'-a-nus
Cod'-ri-dæ
Co-drop'-o-lis
Co'-drus
Cœ-cil'-i-us
Cœ'-la
Cœ-la'-e-tæ
Cœl-e-syr'-i-a, and Cœ-lo-syr'-i-a
Cœ'-li-a

CO

Cœ-li-ob'-ri-ga
Cœ'-li-us
Cœ'-lus
Cœ'-nus
Cœr'-a-nus
Co'-es
Cœ'-us
Cog'-a-mus
Cog-i-du'-nus
Co'-hi-bus
Co'-hors
Co-læ'-nus
Co-lax'-a-is
Co-lax'-es
Col'-chi 12 3
Col'-chis, and Col'-chos
Co-len'-da
Co'-li-as
Col-la'-ti-a
Col-la-ti'-nus
§Col-li'-na
Col-lu'-ci-a
Co'-lo
Co-lo'-næ
Co-lo'-ne
Co-lo'-nos
Col'-o-phon
Co-los'-se, and Co-los'-sis
Co-los'-sus
||Col'-o-tes
Col'-pe
Co-lum'-ba
Col-u-mel'-la
Co-lu'-thus
Co-lyt'-tus
Com-a-ge'-na
Com-a-ge'-ni
Co-ma'-na
Co-ma'-ni-a
Com'-a-ri 3
Com'-a-rus
Co-mas'-tus
Com-ba'-bus
Com'-be
Com'-bi 3
Com-bre'-a
Com'-bu-tis
Co-me'-tes
Com'-e-tho
Co-min'-i-us
Co-mit'-i-a 10
Co'-mi-us
Com'-mo-dus
Co'-mon
Com-pi-ta'-li-a
Comp'-sa-tus
Com-pu'-sa
Co'-mus
Con'-ca-ni 3
Con-cor'-di-a
Con'-da-lus
Con'-da-te
Con-do-cha'-tes
Con-dru'-si 3
Con-dy'-i-a
Co'-ne 7
Con-e-to-du'-nus
Con-fu'-ci-us 10
Con-ge'-dus
Co'-ni-i 3
Con-i-sal'-tus
Co-nis'-ci 3
Con-ni'-das
Co'-non
Con-sen'-tes
Con-sen'-ti-a
Con-sid'-i-us
Con-si-li'-num

CO

Con'-stans
Con-stan'-ti-a 11
Con-stan-ti'-na
Con-stan-ti-nop'-o-lis
Con-stan-ti'-nus
*Con'-stan-tine*, Eng.
Con-stan'-ti-us 10
Con'-sus
Con-syg'-na
Con-ta-des'-dus
Con-tu'-bi-a 7
Co'-on
Co'-os, Cos, Ce'-a and Co
Co'-pæ
Co-phon'-tis
Co'-phas
Co'-pi-a 7
Co-pil'-lus
Co-po'-ni-us
Cop'-ra-tes
Co'-pre-us
Cop'-tus, and Cop'-tos
Co'-ra
Cor-a-ce'-si-um, and Cor-a-cen'-si-um
Cor-a-co-na'-sus
Co-ral'-e-tæ
Co-ral'-li 3
Co-ra'-nus
Co'-ras
Co'-rax
Co-rax'-i 3
Cor'-be-us
Cor'-bis
Cor'-bu lo
Cor-cy'-ra
Cor'-du-ba
Cor-du-e'-ne 8
Co'-re 8
Co-res'-sus
Cor'-e-sus
Cor'-e-tas
Cor-fin'-i-um
Co'-ri-a 7
Co-rin'-e-um
Co-rin'-na
Co-rin'-nus
Co-rin'-thus
Co-ri-o-la'-nus 23
Co-ri'-o-li, and Co-ri-o'-la
Co-ris'-sus
Cor'-i-tus
Cor'-mus
Cor'-ma-sa
Cor-ne'-li-a
Cor-ne'-li-i 4
Cor-nic'-u-lum
Cor-ni-fic'-i-us 10
Cor'-ni-ger
Cor-nu'-tus
Co-rœ'-bus
Co-ro'-na
Co-ro-ne'-a
Co-ro'-nis
Co-ron'-ta
Co-ro'-nus
Cor-rha'-gi-um
Cor'-si 3
Cor'-si-æ
Cor'-si-ca 7
Cor'-so-te
Cor'-su-ra 7
Cor-to'-næ
Co'-rus
Cor-un-ca'-nus
Cor-vi'-nus
Cor-y-ban'-tes 6
Cor'-y-bas

* *Cleomenes.*—There is an unaccountable caprice in Dryden's accentuation of this word, in opposition to all prosody; for, through the whole tragedy of this title, he places the accent on the penultimate instead of the antepenultimate syllable.

† *Cleopatra.*—The learned editor of Labbe tells us, this word ought to be pronounced with the accent on the antepenultimate, *Cle-op'-a-tra*, though the penultimate accentuation, he says, is the more common.

‡ *Cnacadium.*—*C* before *n*, in this and the succeeding words, is mute; and they must be pronounced as it written *Nacadium*, *Nacalis*, &c.

§ *Collina.*—Lempriere accents this word on the antepenultimate; but Ainsworth, Gouldman, and Holyoke, more properly, on the penultimate.

|| *Colotes.*—Ainsworth and Lempriere accent this word on the antepenultimate syllable; but Labbe, Gouldman and Holyoke, more agreeably to the general ear, on the penultimate.

CR

Cor-y-bas'-sa
Cor'-y-bus
Co-ryc'-i-a 24
Co-ryc'-i-des
Co-ryc'-i-us 10
Cor'-y-cus 6
Cor'-y-don
Cor'-y-la, and
Cor-y-le'-um
Co-rym'-bi-fer
Cor'-y-na
Cor-y-ne'-ta, and
Cor-y-ne'-tes
Cor-y-pha'-si-um
Cor-y-then-ses
Cor'-y-thus
Co-ry'-tus 6
Cos
Co'-sa, and Cos'-sa, or
Co'-sæ
Cos-co'-ni-us
Co-sin'-gas
Co'-sis
Cos'-mus
Cos'-se-a 7
Cos'-sus
Cos-su'-ti-i 4
Cos-to-bœ'-i 3
Co-sy'-ra
Co'-tes, and Cot'-tes
Co'-thon
Co-tho'-ne-a 7
Cot'-i-so
Cot-to'-nis
Cot'-ta
Cot'-ti-æ Al'-pes
Cot'-tus
Cot-y-æ'-um 6
Co-ty'-o-ra
Cot-y-læ'-us
Co-tyl'-i-us
Co'-tys
Co-tyt'-to
Cra'-gus
Cram-bu'-sa
Cran'-a-i 3
Cran'-a-pes
Cran'-a-us
Cra'-ne
Cra-ne'-um
Cra'-ni-i 4
Cra'-non, and
Cran'-non
Cran'-tor
Cra-as-sit'-i-us 10
Cras'-sus
Cras-ti'-nus
Crat'-a-is
Cra-tæ'-us
Cra'-ter
Crat'-e-rus 20
Cra'-tes
Crat-es-i-cle'-a

CR

Crat-e-sip'-o-lis
Crat-e-sip'-pi-das
Cra'-te-us
Cra-te'-vas
Cra'-this
Cra-ti'-nus
Cra-tip'-pus
Crat'-y-lus 6
Crau'-si-æ 11
Crau'-sis
Cra-ux'-i-das
Crem'-e-ra
Crem'-ma
Crem'-my-on, and
Crom'-my-on
Crem'-ni, and
Crem'-nos
Cre-mo'-na
Crem'-i-des
Cre-mu'-ti-us 10
Cre'-on
Cre-on-ti'-a-des
Cre-oph'-i-lus
Cre-pe'-ri-us
Cres
Cre'-sa, and Cres'-sa
Cre'-si-us 11
Cres-phon'-tes
Cres'-sas
Cres'-si-us 11
Cres'-ton
Cre'-sus
Cre'-ta
*Crete*, Eng. 8
Cre-tæ-us
Cre'-te 8
Cre'-te-a 7
Cre'-tes
Cre-te'-us
Cre'-the-is
Cre'-the-us
Creth'-o-na
Cret'-i-cus
Cre-u'-sa 7
Cre-u'-sis
Cri'-a-sus
Cri-nip'-pus
Cri'-nis
Cri-ni'-sus, and
Cri-mi'-sus
Cri'-no
Cri'-son
Cris-pi'-na
Cris-pi'-nus
Crit'-a-la
Crith'-e-is
Cri-tho'-te
Crit'-i-as 10
Cri'-to
Crit-o-bu'-lus
Crit-og-na'-tus
Crit-o-la'-us
Cri'-us

CU

Cro-bi'-a-lus
Crob'-y-zi 3
Croc'-a-le
Cro'-ce-æ
Croc-o-di-lop'-o lis
Cro'-cus
Cræ'-sus
Cro-i'-tes
Cro'-mi 3
Crom'-my-on
Crom'-na
Cro'-mus
Cro'-ni-a 7
Cron'-i-des
Cro'-ni-um
Cro'-phi 3
Cros-sæ'-a
Crot'-a-lus
Cro'-ton
Cro-to'-na 7
Crot-o-ni'-a-tis
Cro-to'-pi-as
Cro-to'-pus
Cru'-nos
Cru'-sis
Crus-tu-me'-ri 4
Crus-tu-me'-ri-a
Crus-tu-me'-ri-um
Crus-tu-mi'-num
Crus-tu'-mi-um
Crus-tu'-nis, and
Crus-tur-ne'-ni-us
Cry'-nis
Cte'-a-tus
Ctem'-e-ne 13
Cte'-nos
Cte'-si-as
Cte-sib'-i-us
Ctes'-i-cles
Cte-sil'-o-chus
Ctes'-i-phon 13
Cte-sip'-pus
Ctim'-e-ne
Cu'-la-ro
Cu'-ma, and Cu'-mæ
Cu-nax'-a 7
Cu-pa'-vo
Cu-pen'-tus
Cu-pi'-do
Cu-pi-en'-ni-us
Cu'-res
Cu-re'-tes
Cu-re'-tis
Cu'-ri-a
Cu-ri-a'-ti-i 4
Cu'-ri-o
Cu-ri-o-sol'-i-tæ
Cu'-ri-um
Cu'-ri-us Den-ta'-tus
Cur'-ti-a 10
Cur-til'-lus
Cur'-ti-us 10
Cu-ru'-lis

CY

Cus-sæ'-i 3
Cu-til'-i-um
Cy-am-o-so'-rus
Cy'-a-ne 6 8
Cy-a'-ne-æ 4
Cy-an'-e-e, and
Cy-a'-ne-a
Cy-a'-ne-us
Cy-a-nip'-pe
Cy-a-nip'-pus
Cy-a-rax'-es, or
Cy-ax'-a-res 6
Cy-be'-be
Cyb'-e-la, and
Cyb-e'-la
Cyb'-e-le
Cyb'-e-lus
Cyb'-i-ra
Cy-ce'-si-um 11
Cych'-re-us 12
Cyc'-la-des
Cy-clo'-pes
*Cy'-clops*, Eng.
Cyc'-nus
Cy'-da 6
Cyd'-i-as
Cy-dip'-pe
Cyd'-nus
Cy'-don
Cy-do'-ni-a
Cyd'-ra-ra
Cyd-ro-la'-us
Cyg'-nus
Cyl'-a-bus
Cyl'-i-ces
Cy-lin'-dus
Cyl-lab'-a-rus
Cyl'-la-rus
Cyl'-len
Cyl-le'-ne
Cyl-le-ne'-i-us
Cyl-lyr'-i-i 3 4
Cy'-lon
Cy'-ma, or Cy'-mæ
Cy-mod'-o-ce
Cy-mod-o-ce'-a
Cy-mod-o-ce'-as
Cy'-me, and Cy'-mo
Cym'-o-lus, and
Ci-mo'-lus
*Cym-o-po-li'-a
Cy-moth'-o-e
Cyn'-a-ra
Cyn-æ-gi'-rus
Cy-næ'-thi-um
Cy-na'-ne
Cy-na'-pes
Cy-nax'-a
Cyn'-e-as
Cy-ne'-si-i 4, and
Cyn'-e-tæ
Cyn-e-thus'-sa
Cyn'-i-a

CY

Cyn'-i-ci 3
Cy-nys'-ca
Cy'-no 6
Cyn-o-ceph'-a-le
Cyn-o-ceph'-a-li
Cyn-o-phon'-tis
Cy-nor'-tas
Cy-nor'-ti-on 11
Cy'-nos
Cyn-o-sar'-ges
Cyn-os-se'-ma
Cyn-o-su'-ra
*Cyn'-o-sure*, Eng
Cyn'-thi-a
Cyn'-thi-us
Cyn'-thus
Cyn-u-ren'-ses
Cy'-nus
Cyp-a-ris'-si, and
Cyp-a-ris'-si-a 1
Cyp-a-ris'-sus
Cyph'-o ra
Cyp-ri-a'-nus
Cy'-prus
Cyp-sel'-i-des
Cyp'-se-lus
Cy-ran'-nis
Cy'-re
Cy-re-na'-i-ca
Cy-re-na'-i-ci 3
Cyr'-rha-dæ
Cyr'-rhes
Cyr'-rhus
Cyr-ri-a'-na 7
Cyr-si'-lus
Cy'-rus
Cy-rop'-o-lis
Cy'-ta
Cy-tæ'-is
Cy-the'-ra
†Cyth-e-ræ'-a, or
Cyth-e-re'-a
‡Cyth'-e-ris
Cy-the'-ri-us
Cy-the'-ron
Cy-the'-run
Cyth'-e-rus
Cyth'-nos
Cy-tin'-e-um
Cyt-is-so'-rus
Cy-to'-rus
Cyz-i-ce'-ni
Cyz'-i-cum
Cyz'-i-cus

DA

DA'-Æ, Da'-hæ
Da'-ci, and Da'-cæ
Da'-ci-a 11
Dac'-ty-li 3 4
Dad'-i-cæ
Dæd'-a-la
Dæ-da'-li-on
Dæd'-a-lus
Dæ'-mon
Da'-i 4
Da'-i-cles 1
Da'-i-dis
Da-im'-a-chus
Da-im'-e-nes
Da'-i-phron 1
Da-i'-ra 1

DA

Dal'-di-a
Dal-ma'-ti-a 10
Dal-ma'-ti-us 10
Dam-a-ge'-tus
Dam'-a-lis
Da'-mas 1
Dam-a-sce'-na
Da-mas'-ci-us 10
Da-mas'-cus
Dam-a-sich'-thon
Dam-a-sip'-pus
Dam-a-sis'-tra-tus
Dam-a-sith'-y-nus
Da-mas'-tes
Da'-mi-a
Da-mip'-pus

DA

Da'-mis
Dam'-no-rix
Da'-mo
Dam'-o-cles
Da-moc'-ra-tes
Da-moc'-ri-ta
Da-moc'-ri-tus
Da'-mon
Dam-o-phan'-tus
Da-moph'-i-la
Da-moph'-i-lus
Dam'-o-phon
Da-mos'-tra-tus
Da-mox'-e-nus
Da-myr'-i-as
Da'-na 7

DA

Dan'-a-e
Dan'-a-i 3
Da-na'-i-des 4
Dan'-a-la
Dan'-a-us
Dan'-da-ri, and
Dan-dar'-i-dæ
Dan'-don
Da-nu'-bi-us
*Dan'-ube*, Eng.
Da'-o-chus 12
Daph'-næ
Daph-næ'-us
Daph'-ne
Daph-ne-pho'-ri-a
Daph'-nis

DA

Daph'-nus
Dar'-a-ba
Da'-raps
Dar'-da-ni 3
Dar-da'-ni-a
Dar-dan'-i-des
Dar'-da-nus
Dar'-da-ris
Da'-res
Da-re'-tis
Da-ri'-a
Da-ri'-a-ves
Da-ri'-tæ
Da-ri'-us
Das'-con
Das-cyl-i'-tis

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* See IPHIGENIA.—

"Neptune, who shakes the earth, his daughter gave,
"*Cymopolia*, to reward the brave."
*Cooke's Hesiod. Theog.* v. 1132.

† *Cytherea*.—

"Behold a nymph arise, divinely fair,
"Whom to *Cythera* first the surges bear,
"And *Aphrodite*, from the foam, her name,
"Among the race of gods and men the same;
"And *Cytherea* from *Cythera* came."
*Cooke's Hesiod. Theog.* v. 299

‡ *Cytheris*.—

"————Mere poetry————
"Your Roman wits, your Gallus and Tibullus
"Have taught you this from *Cytheris* and Delia."
*Dryden, All for Love.*

DE

Das'-cy-lus
Da'-se-a
Da'-si-us 11
Das-sar -e-tæ
Das-sa-re'-ni
Das-sa-ri'-tæ
Das-sa-rit'-i-i 3 4
Dat'-a-mes
Dat-a-pher'-nes
Da'-tis
Da'-tos, or Da -ton
Dau'-lis
Dau'-ni 3
Dau -ni-a
Dau'-nus
Dau'-ri-fer, and
Dau'-ri-ses
Dav'-a-ra 7
De-ceb'-a-lus
De-ce'-le-um
Dec'-e-lus
De-cem'-vi-ri 4
De-ce'-ti-a 10
De-cid'-i-us Sax'-a
De-cin'-e-us
De'-ci-us 10
De-cu'-ri-o
Ded-i-tam'-e-nes
De-ic'-o-on
De-id-a-mi'-a 30
De-i-le'-on
De-il'-o-chus 12
De-im'-a-chus
De-i'-o-chus
De-i'-o-ne
De-i-o'-ne-us
De-i-o-pe'-i-a
De-iph'-i-la
De-iph'-o-be
De-iph'-o-bus
De'-i-phon
De-i-phon'-tes
De-ip'-y-le 6 7
De-ip'-y-lus
De-ip'-y-rus
Dej-a-ni'-ra
Dej'-o-ces
De-jot'-a-rus
Del'-don
De'-li-a
De-li'-a-des
De'-li-um
De'-li-us
Del-ma'-ti-us 10
Del-min'-i-um
De'-los
*Del'-phi
Del'-phi-cus
Del-phin'-i-a
Del-phin -i-um
Del'-phus
Del-phy'-ne 6
Del'-ta
Dem'-a-des
De-mæn'-e-tus
De-mag'-o-ras
Dem-a-ra'-ta
Dem-a-ra'-tus
De-mar'-chus
Dem-a-re'-ta
Dem-a-ris'-te

DI

De'-me-a
De-me'-tri-a
De-me'-tri-as
De-me'-tri-us
De'-mo
Dem-o-a-nas'-sa
Dem-o-ce'-des
De-moch'-a res
Dem'-o-cles
De-moc'-o-on
De-moc'-ra-tes
De-moc'-ri-tus
De-mod'-i-ce 4 8
De-mod'-o-cus
De-mo'-le-on
De-mo'-le-us
De'-mon
Dem-o-nas'-sa
De-mo'-nax
Dem-o-ni'-ca 1
Dem-o-ni'-cus
Dem-o-phan'-tus
De-moph'-i-lus
Dem'-o-phon
De-moph'-o-on
De-mop'-o-lis
De'-mos
De-mos'-the-nes 18
De-mos'-tra-tus
Dem'-y-lus
De-od'-a-tus
De-o'-is
Der'-bi-ces
Der'-ce
Der-cen'-nus
Der'-ce-to, and
Der-ce-tis
Der-cyl'-li-das
Der-cyl'-lus
Der'-cy-nus
Der-sæ'-i 3
Ce-ru-si-æ'-i 3
De-sud'-a-ba
Deu-ca'-li-on 28
Deu-ce'-ti-us 10
Deu'-do-rix
Dex-am'-e-ne
Dex-am'-e-nus
Dex-ip'-pus
Dex-ith'-e-a
Dex'-i-us
Di'-a 1 7
Di-ac-o-pe'-na
Di-ac-tor'-i-des
Di-æ'-us
Di-a-du-me-ni-a'-nus
Di'-a-gon, Di'-a-gum
Di-ag'-o-ras
Di-a'-lis
Di-al'-lus
Di-a-mas-ti-go'-sis
Di-a'-na 7
Di-an'-a-sa
Di-a'-si-a 11
Di-cæ'-a
Di-cæ'-us
Di'-ce 8
Dic-e-ar'-chus
Di-ce'-ne-us
Dic'-o-mas
Dic'-tæ

DI

Dic-tam'-num, and
Dic-tyn'-na
Dic-ta'-tor
Dic-tid-i-en'-ses
Dic-tyn'-na
Dic'-tys
Did'-i-us
Di'-do
Did'-y-ma
Did-y-mæ' us
Did-y-ma'-on
Did'-y-me 6 8
Did'-y-mum
Did'-y-mus
Di-en'-e-ces
Di-es'-pi-ter
Di-gen'-ti-a 10
Dig'-ma
Di'-i 3 4
Di-mas'-sus
Di-nar'-chus 12
Di nol'-o-chus
Din'-i-æ 4
Din'-i-as
Din'-i-che 12
Di-noch'-a-res
Di-noc'-ra-tes
Di-nod'-o-chus
Di-nom'-e-nes
Di'-non
Di-nos'-the-nes
Di-nos'-tra-tus
Di-o'-cle-a
Di'-o-cles
Di-o-cle'-ti-a'-nus
*Di-o-cle'-ti-an*, Eng.
Di-o-do'-rus
Di-o'-e-tas
Di-og'-e-nes
Di-o-ge'-ni-a
Di-og'-o-nus
Di-og-ne'-tus
Di-o-me'-da
†Di-o-me'-des
Di-o-me'-don
Di'-on 3
Di-o-næ'-a
Di-o'-ne
Di-o-nys'-i-a 11
Di-o-ny-si'-a-des
Di-o-nys'-i-as 11
Di-o-nys'-i-des
Di-o-nys-i-o-do'-rus
Di-o-nys'-i-on 11
Di-o-ny-sip'-o-lis
Di-o-nys'-i-us 11
Di-oph'-a-nes
Di-o-phan'-tus
Di-o-pi'-tes
Di-o-pœ'-nus
Di-op'-o-lis
Di-o'-res
Di-o-ryc'-tus
Di-o-scor'-i-des
‡Di-os'-co-rus
§Di-o-scu'-ri 3
Di-os'-pa-ge
Di-os'-po-lis
Di-o-ti'-me 1 8
Di-o-ti'-mus
Di-ot -re-phes

DO

Di-ox-ip'-pe
Di-ox-ip'-pus
Di-pæ'-æ
Diph'-i-las
Diph'-i-lus
Di-phor'-i-das
Di-pœ'-na
Dip'-sas
Di'-ræ
Dir'-ce
Dir-cen'-næ
Dir'-phi-a
Dis-cor'-di-a
Dith-y-ram'-bus
Dit'-a-ni 3
Div-i-ti'-a-cus
Di'-vus Fid'-i-us
Di-yl'-lus
Do-be'-res
Doc'-i-lia
Doc'-i-mus 24
Do'-cle-a
Do-do'-na
Dod-o-næ'-us
Do-do'-ne
Do-don'-i-des
Do'-i-i 4
Dol-a-bel'-la
Dol-i-cha'-on
Dol'-i-che 1 12
Do'-li-us
Dol-o-me'-na
Do'-lon
Do-lon'-ci 3
Dol'-o-pes
Do-lo'-phi-on
Do-lo'-pi-a
Do'-lops
Dom-i-du'-cus
Do-min'-i-ca
Do-mit'-i-a 10
Do-mit-i-a'-nus
*Do-mit'-i-an*, Eng.
Dom-i-til'-la
Do-mit'-i-us 10
Do-na'-tus
Don-i-la'-us
Do-nu'-ca
Do-ny'-sa
Do-rac'-te
Do'-res
Dor'-i-ca 4 7
Dor'-i-cus
Do-ri-en'-ses
Dor'-i-las
Dor-i-la'-us
Do'-ri-on
Do'-ris
Do-ris'-cus
Do'-ri-um
Do'-ri-us
Do-ros'-to-rum
Dor-sen'-nus
Dor'-so
Do'-rus
Do-ry'-a-sus 6
Do-ry'-clus
Dor-y-læ'-um, and
Dor-y-læ'-us
Dor'-y-las
Dor-y-la'-us

DY

Do-rys'-sus
Dos'-ci 3
Do-si'-a-des
Dos-se'-nus
Dot'-a-das
Do'-to
Do'-tus
Dox-an'-der
Dra-ca'-nus
Dra'-co
Dra-con'-ti-des
Dra'-cus
Dran'-ces
Dran-gi-a'-na 7
Dra'-pes
Drep'-a-na, and
Drep'-a-num
Drim'-a-chus
Dri-op'-i-des
Dri'-os
Dro'-i 3
Dro-mæ'-us
Drop'-i-ci 4
Dro'-pi-on
Dru-en'-ti-us, and
Dru-en'-ti-a 10
Dru'-ge-ri 3
Dru'-i-dæ
*Dru'-ids*, Eng.
Dru-sil'-la Liv'-i-a
Dru'-so
Dru'-sus
Dry'-a-des
*Dry'-ads*, Eng
Dry-an-ti'-a-des
Dry-an'-ti-des
Dry-mæ'-a
Dry'-mo
Dry'-mus
Dry'-o-pe
Dry-o-pe'-i-a 5
Dry'-o-pes
Dry'-o-pis, and
Dry-op'-i-da
Dry'-ops
Dryp'-e-tis
Du-ce'-ti-us 10
Du-il'-li-a
Du-il'-li-us Ne'-pos
Du-lich'-i-um
Dum'-no-rix
Du -nax
Du-ra'-ti-us 10
Du'-ri-us
Du-ro'-ni-a
Du-um'-vi-ri 4
Dy-a-gon'-das
Dy-ar-den'-ses
Dy'-mæ
Dy-mæ'-i 3
Dy'-mas
Dym'-nus
Dy-nam'-e-ne
Dyn-sa'-te
Dy'-ras 6
Dy-ras'-pes
Dyr-rach'-i-um
Dy-sau'-les
Dys-ci-ne'-tus
Dy-so'-rum
Dys-pon'-ti-i 4

EB

E'-A-NES
E-a'-nus
E-ar'-i-nus
E-a'-si um
Eb'-do-me
E-bor'-a cum
Eb-u-ro'-nes
Eb'-u-sus

EC

Ec-a-me'-da
Ec-bat'-a-na
Ec-e-chir'-i-a
*Es-e-kir'-i-a*
E-chec' ra-tes
*E-kek'-ra-tes*
Ech e-da'-mi-a 30
E-chel'-a-tus

EC

E-chel'-ta
Ech'-e-lus
E-chem'-bro-tus
E-che'-mon
Ech'-e-mus
Ech-e-ne'-us
Ech'-e-phron
E-chep'-o-lus

EC

E-ches'-tra-tus
E-chev-e-then'-ses
E-chid'-na
Ech-i-do'-rus
E-chin'-a-des
E-chi'-non
E-chi'-nus
Ech-i-nus'-sa

ED

E-chi'-on 29
Ech-i-on'-i-des
Ech-i-o'-ni-us
Ech'-o
E-des'-sa, E-de'-sa
E-dis'-sa
E'-don
E-do'-ni 3

* *Delphi.*—This word was, formerly, universally written *Delphos*; till Mr. Cumberland, a gentleman no less remarkable for his classical erudition than his dramatick abilities, in his *Widow of Delphi*, rescued it from the vulgarity in which it had been so long involved.

† *Diomedes.*—All words ending in *edes* have the same accentuation; as *Archimedes, Diomedes*, &c. The same may be observed of words ending in *icles* and *ocles*; as *Iphicles, Damocles, Androcles*, &c. See the *Terminational Vocabulary*.

‡ *Dioscurus.*—An heresiarch of the fifth century.

§ *Dioscuri.*—The name given to Castor and Pollux, from the Greek Διὸς and Κοῦρος, pro Κόρος, the sons of Jove.

EM

E-dyl'-i-us
E-e'-ti-on 10
E-gel'-i-das
E-ge'-ri-a
E-ges-a-re'-tus
Eg-e-si'-nus
E-ges'-ta
Eg-na'-ti-a 10
Eg-na'-ti-us 10
E-i'-on 26
E-i'-o-nes
E-i-o'-ne-us
E-jo'-ne-us
El-a-bon'-tas
E-læ'-a
E-læ'-us
El-a-ga-ba'-lus, or
El-a-gab'-a-lus
El-a-i'-tes
E-la'-i-us
El-a-phi-æ'-a
El'-a-phus
El-a-phe-bo'-li-a
El-ap-to'-ni-us
E-la'-ra
El-a-te'-a
E-la'-tus
E-la'-ver
E'-le-a
E-le-a'-tes
E-lec'-tra
E-lec'-træ
E-lec'-tri-des
E-lec'-try-on
E-le'-i
El-e-le'-us
E'-le-on
El-e-on'-tum
El-e-phan'-tis
El-e-phan-toph'-a-gi
El-e-phe'-nor
El-e-po'-rus
E'-le-us
E-leu'-chi-a
El-eu-sin'-i-a 22
E-leu'-sis
E-leu'-ther
E-leu'-the-ræ
El-eu-the'-ri-a
E-leu'-tho
E-leu-ther-o-cil'-i-ces
E-lic'-i-us 10 24
El-i-en'-sis, and
E-li'-a-ca
El-i-me'-a
E'-lis
El-is-pha'-si-i 4
E-lis'-sa
E-lis'-sus
El-lo'-pi-a
E-lo'-rus
E'-los
El-pe'-nor
El-pi-ni'-ce
El-u-i'-na
El'-y-ces
El-y-ma'-is
El'-y-mi 3
El'-y-mus
El'-y-rus
E-lys'-i-um
E-ma'-thi-a
E-ma'-thi-on
Em'-ba-tum
Em-bo-li'-ma
E-mer'-i-ta
E-mes'-sa, and
E-mis'-sa
Em-me'-li-us
E-mo'-da

EP

E-mo'-dus
Em-ped'-o-cles
Em-pe-ra'-mus
Em-po'-clus
Em-po'-ri-a
Em-pu'-sa
En-cel'-a-dus
En-chel'-e-æ 12
En'-de-is
En-de'-ra
En-dym'-i-on
E-ne'-ti
En-gy'-um
En-i-en'-ses
En-i-o'-pe-us
E-nip'-e-us
E-nis'-pe 8
En'-na
En'-ni-a
En'-ni-us
En'-no-mus
En-nos-i-gæ'-us
En'-o-pe
E'-nops
E'-nos
En-o-sich'-thon
E-not-o-cœ'-tæ
En-tel'-la
En-tel'-lus
En-y-a'-li-us
E-ny'-o 6
E'-o-ne
E-os
E-o'-us
E-pa'-gris
E-pam-i-non'-das
Ep-an-tel'-i-i 4
E-paph-ro-di'-tus
Ep'-a-phus
Ep-as-nac'-tus
E-peb'-o-lus
E-pe'-i 3
E-pe-us
Eph'-e-sus
Eph'-e-tæ
Eph-i-al'-tes
Eph'-o-ri 3
Eph'-o-rus
Eph'-y-ra
Ep-i-cas'-te
Ep-i-cer'-i-des
Ep-i-cha'-i-des
E-pich'-a-ris
Ep-i-char'-mus
Ep-i-cles
Ep-i-cli'-des
E-pic'-ra-tes
Ep-ic-te'-tus
Ep-i-cu'-rus
E-pic'-y-des 24
Ep-i-dam'-nus
Ep-i-daph-ne
Ep-i-dau'-ri-a
Ep-i-dau'-rus
E-pid'-i-us
E-pi-do'-tæ
E-pig'-e-nes
E-pig'-e-us
E-pig'-o-ni 3
E-pig'-o-nus
E-pi'-i, and E-pe'-i
E-pil'-a-ris
Ep-i-mel'-i-des
E-pim'-e-nes
Ep-i-men'-i-des
Ep-i-me'-the-us
Ep-i-me'-this
E-pi'-o-chus 12
E-pi'-o-ne 8
E-piph'-a-nes

ER

Ep-i-pha'-ni-us
E-pi'-rus
E-pis'-tro-phus
E-pit'-a-des
E'-pi-um
Ep'-o-na
E-po'-pe-us
Ep-o-red'-o-rix
Ep'-u-lo
E-pyt'-i-des
Ep'-y-tus
E-qua-jus'-ta
E-quic'-o-lus
E-quir'-i-a
E-quo-tu'-ti-cum
Er'-a-con
E-ræ'-a
Er-a-si'-nus
Er-a-sip'-pus
Er-a-sis'-tra-tus
Er'-a-to
Er-a-tos'-the-nes
Er-a-tos'-tra-tus
E-ra'-tus
Er-bes'-sus
Er'-e-bus
E-rech'-the-us
E-rem'-ri 3
E-re'-mus
Er-e-ne'-a
E-res'-sa
E-rech'-thi-des
E-re'-sus
E-re'-tri-a
E-re'-tum
Er-eu-tha'-li-on 29
Er'-ga-ne
Er-gen'-na
Er'-gi-as
Er-gi'-nus
Er-gin'-nus
Er-i-bœ'-a
E-rib'-o-tes
Er-i-ce'-tes
E-rich'-tho
Er-ich-tho'-ni-us
Er-i-cin'-i-um
Er-i-cu'-sa
*E-rid'-a-nus
E-rig'-o-ne
E-rig'-o-nus
Er-i-gy'-us
E-ril'-lus
E-rin'-des
E-rin'-na
E-rin'-nys
E-ri'-o-pis
E-riph'-a-nis
E-riph'-i-das
Er-i-phy'-le
E'-ris
Er-i-sich'-thon
Er'-i-thus
E-rix'-o
E-ro'-chus
E-ro'-pus, and
Ær'-o-pas
E'-ros
E-ros'-tra-tus
E-ro'-ti-a 10
Er-ru'-ca
Er'-se
Er'-xi-as
Er'-y-mas
E-ryb'-i-um
Er-y-ci'-na
Er-y-man'-this
Er-y-man'-thus
E-rym'-næ
E-rym'-ne-us

EU

Er'-y-mus
†Er-y-the'-a
Er-y-thi'-ni 4
Er'-y-thra
Er'-y-thræ
E-ryth'-ri-on
E-ryth'-ros
E'-ryx
E-ryx'-o
E-ser'-nus
Es-quil'-i-æ, and
Es-qui-li'-nus
Es-sed'-o-nes
Es'-su-i 3
Es'-u-la
Es-ti-ai'-a 7
Et-e-ar'-chus
E-te'-o-cles
E-te'-o-clus
Et-e-o-cre'-tæ
E-te'-o-nes
E-te-o'-ne-us
Et-e-o-ni'-cus 30
E-te'-si-æ 11
E-tha'-li-on 29
E-the'-le-um
Eth'-o-da
E-the'-mon
E'-ti-as 10
E'-tis
E-tru'-ri-a
Et'-y-lus
Eu'-ba-ges
Eu-ba'-tas
Eu'-bi-us
Eu-bœ'-a 7
Eu-bo'-i-cus
Eu'-bo-te
Eu'-bo-tes
Eu-bu'-le 8
Eu-bu'-li-des
Eu-bu'-lus
Eu-ce'-tas
Eu-che'-nor
Eu'-chi-des
Eu-cli'-des
*Eu'-clid*, Eng.
Eu'-clus
Eu'-cra-te
Eu'-cra-tes
Eu'-cri-tus
Euc-te'-mon
Euc-tre'-si-i 4
Eu-dæ'-mon
Eu-dam'-i-das
Eu'-da-mus
Eu-de'-mus
Eu-do'-ci-a
Eu-doc'-i-mus
Eu-do'-ra
Eu-do'-rus
Eu-dox'-i-a
Eu-dox'-us
Eu-e-mer'-i-das
Eu-ga'-ne-i 3
Eu-ge'-ni-a 20
Eu-ge'-ni-us
Eu'-ge-on
Eu-hem'-e-rus
Eu'-hy-drum
Eu'-hy-us
Eu-lim'-e-ne
Eu-ma'-chi-us 12
Eu-mæ'-us
Eu-me'-des
Eu-me'-lis
Eu-me'-lus
Eu'-me-lus (King)
‡Eu'-me-nes
Eu-me'-ni-a

EU

Eu-men'-i-des
Eu-me-nid'-i-a
Eu-me'-ni-us
Eu-mol'-pe
Eu-mol'-pi-dæ
Eu-mol'-pus
Eu-mon'-i-des
Eu-næ'-us
Eu-na'-pi-us
Eu-no'-mi-a
Eu'-no-mus
Eu'-nus
Eu'-ny-mos
Eu'-o-ras
Eu-pa'-gi-um
Eu-pal'-a-mon
Eu-pal'-a-mus
Eu'-pa-tor
Eu-pa-to'-ri-a
Eu-pei'-thes
Eu'-pha-es
Eu-phan'-tus
Eu-phe'-me
Eu-phe'-mus
Eu-phor'-bus
Eu-pho'-ri-on
Eu-phra'-nor
Eu-phra'-tes
Eu'-phron
Eu-phros'-y-ne
Eu-plæ'-a, or
Eu-plœ'-a
Eu'-po-lis
Eu-pom'-pus
Eu-ri-a-nas'-sa
Eu-rip'-i-des
Eu-ri'-pus
Eu-ro'-mus
Eu-ro'-pa 7
Eu-ro-pæ'-us
Eu'-rops
Eu'-ro-pus
Eu-ro'-tas
Eu-ro'-to
Eu'-rus
Eu-ry'-a-le 8
Eu-ry'-a-lus
Eu-ryb'-a-tes
Eu-ryb'-i-a
Eu-ry-bi'-a-des
Eu-ryb'-i-us
Eu-ry-cle'-a
Eu'-ry-cles
Eu-ry-cli' des
Eu-ryc'-ra-tes
Eu-ry-crat'-i-das
Eu-ryd'-a-mas
Eu-ryd'-a-me
Eu-ry-dam'-i-das
Eu-ryd'-i-ce
Eu-ry-ga'-ni-a
Eu-ry'-le-on
Eu-ryl'-o-chus
Eu-rym'-a-chus
Eu-rym'-e-de
Eu-ryn'-o-me
Eu-ryn'-o-mus
Eu-ry'-o-ne
Eu'-ry-pon
Eu-ryp'-y-le
Eu-ryp'-y-lus
Eu-rys'-the-nes
Eu-rys-then'-i-dæ
Eu-rys'-the-us
Eu'-ry-te
Eu-ryt'-e-æ
Eu-ryt'-e-le
Eu-ryth'-e-mis

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* *Eridanus.*—

"Alpheus and *Eridanus* the strong,
"That rises deep, and stately rolls along."
*Cooke's Hesiod. Theog.* v. 520.

† *Erythea.*—

"Chrysaor, Love the guide, Callirŏe led,
"Daughter of Ocean, to the genial bed,
"Whence Geryon sprung, fierce with his triple head;
"Whom Hercules laid breathless on the ground
"In *Erythea*, which the waves surround."
*Cooke's Hesiod. Theog.* v. 523.

‡ *Eumenes.*—It is not a little surprising that so elegant a writer as Hughes should, throughout the whole tragedy of the *Siege of Damascus*, accent this word on the penultimate syllable; especially as there is not a single proper name, of more than two syllables, in the Greek or Latin languages, of this termination, which has the penultimate syllable long.—Lee has done the same in the tragedy of *Alexander*, which would lead us to suppose there is something naturally repugnant to an English ear in the antepenultimate accentuation of these words, and something agreeable in the penultimate.

| EU | EU | EV | EV | EX |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Eu-ryth′-i-on, and Eu-ryt′-i-on 11 | Eu-tel′-i-das | Eu-tych′-i-de | E′-van | Ev-e-phe′-nus |
| Eu′-ry-tis | Eu-ter′-pe | Eu-tych′-i-des | E-van′-der | Ev′-e-res |
| Eu′-ry-tus | *Eu-tha′-li-a | Eu′-ty-phron | E-van′-ge-lus | E-ver′-ge-tæ |
| Eu-se′-bi-a | Eu-tha′-li-us | Eu-xan′-thi-us | Ev-an-gor′-i-des | E-ver′-ge-tes |
| Eu-se′-bi-us | Eu-thyc′-ra-tes | Eux′-e-nus | E-van′-thes | E-vip′-pe 8 |
| Eu′-se-pus | Eu-thy-de′-mus | Eu-xi′-nus Pon′ tus | E-var′-chus | E-vip′-pus |
| Eu-sta′-thi-us | Eu-thy′-mus | Eu-xip′-pe | E′-vas | Ex-a′-di-us |
| Eu-sto′-li-a | Eu-trap′-e-lus | E-vad′-ne | E′-vax | Ex-æ′-thes |
| Eu-sto′-li-us | Eu-tro′-pi-a | Ev′-a-ges | E-vel′-thon | Ex-ag′-o-nus |
| Eu-tæ′-a 7 | Eu-tro′-pi-us | E-vag′-o-ras | E-vem′-e-rus | Ex-om′-a-træ |
| | Eu′-ty-ches | E-vag′-o-re | E-ve′-nus | |

| FA | FE | FL | FR | FU |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| FAB′-A-RIS | Fau-cu′-i-a | Fes-cen′-ni-a | Flo′-ra | Fu-ci′-na |
| Fa′-bi-a 7 | Fau′-la | Fes′-tus | Flo-ra′-li-a | Fu-ci′-nus |
| Fa-bi-a′-ni 3 | Fau′-na | Fi-bre′-nus | Flo′-rus | Fu-fid′-i-us |
| Fa′-bi-i 4 | Fau-na′-li-a | Fi-cul′-ne-a | Flo-ri-a′-nus | Fu′-fi-us Gem′-i-nus |
| Fa′-bi-us | Fau′-ni 3 | Fi-de′-na | Flu-o′-ni-a | Ful-gi-na′-tes |
| Fab-ra-te′-ri-a | Fau′-nus | Fi-de′-næ | Fo′-li-a | Ful-gi′-nus |
| Fa-bric′-i-us 24 | Fau′-sta | Fi-den′-ti-a | Fon-te′-i-a 5 | Ful′-li-num, and Ful′-gi-num |
| Fa-bul′-la | Fau-sti′-na 3 | Fi′-des | Fon-te′-i-us Cap′-i-to | Ful′-vi-a |
| Fa′-dus | Fau′-sti-tas | Fi-dic′-u-læ | For′-mi-æ | Ful′-vi-us |
| Fæs′-u-læ | Fau′-stu-lus | Fim′-bri-a | For-mi-a′-num | Fun-da′-nus |
| Fal-cid′-i-a | Fau′-tus | Fir′-mi-us | For′-nax | Fun′-di 3 |
| Fa-le′-ri-i 4 | Fa-ven′-ti-a 10 | Fis-cel′-lus | For-tu′-na | Fu′-ri-a |
| Fal-e-ri′-na | Fa-ve′-ri-a | Fla-cel′-li-a | For′-u-li | Fu′-ri-æ |
| Fa-ler′-nus | Fa′-vo | Flac′-cus | Fo′-rum Ap′-pi-i | Fu′-ri-i 4 |
| Fa-lis′-ci 3 | Feb′-ru-a | Fla-cil′-la Æ′-li-a | Fran′-ci 3 | Fu-ri′-na |
| Fa-lis′-cus | Fec-i-a′-les | Fla-min′-i-a | Fre-gel′-la 7 | Fu-ri′-næ |
| Fa′-ma | Fel′-gi-nas | Fla-min′-i-us, or Flam-i-ni′-nus | Fre-ge′-næ | Fu′-ri-us |
| Fan′-ni-a | Fen-es-tel′-la | Fla′-vi-a | Fren-ta′-ni 3 | Fur′-ni-us |
| Fan′-ni-i 4 | Fe-ra′-li-a | Fla-vi-a′-num | Frig′-i-dus | Fus′-cus |
| Fan′-ni-us | Fer-en-ta′-num, and Fe-ren′-tum | Fla-vin′-i-a | Fris′-i-i 4 | Fu′-si-a 11 |
| Far′-fa-rus | Fe-re′ tri-us | Fla-vi-ob′-ri-ga | Fron′-ti-nus | Fu′-si-us 10 |
| Fas′-ce-lis | Fe-ro′-ni-a | Fla′-vi-us | Fron′-to | |
| Fas-cel′-li-na | | | Fru′-si-no | |

| GA | GE | GE | GO | GR |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| GAB′-A-LES | Gal-lo-græ′-ci-a | Gel′-li-as | Ge′-ta 9 | Gob′-a-res |
| Gab′-a-za | Gal-lo′-ni-us | Gel′-li-us | Ge′-tæ | Gob′-ry-as |
| Ga-be′-ne, and Ga-bi-e′-ne | Gal′-lus | Ge′-lo, Ge′-lon | Ge-tu′-li-a | Gol′-gi |
| Ga-bi-e′-nus | Ga-max′-us | Ge′-lo-i 3 | Gi-gan′-tes | Gom′-phi |
| Ga′-bi-i 4 | Ga-me′-li-a | Ge-lo′-nes, Ge-lo′-ni | Gi-gar′-tum | Go-na′-tas |
| Ga-bi′-na | Gan-da-ri′-tæ | Ge′-los | Gil′-gis | Go-ni′-a-des |
| Ga-bi′-ni-a | Gan′-ga-ma | Ge-min′-i-us | Gil′-do | Go-nip′-pus |
| Ga-bin′-i-a | Gan-gar′-i-dæ | Gem′-i-nus | Gil′-lo | Go-næs′-sa |
| Ga-bin-i-a′-nus 20 | Gan′-ges | Ge-na′-bum | Gin-da′-nes | Go-nus′-sa |
| Ga-bin′-i-us | Gan-nas′-cus | Ge-nau′-ni | Gin′-des | Gor-di-a′-nus |
| Ga′-des, and Gad′-i-ra | Gan-y-me′-de | Ge-ne′-na | Gin′-ge | Gor′-di-um |
| Gad-i-ta′-nus | Gan-y-me′-des | Ge-ni′-sus | Gin-gu′-num | Gor′-di-us |
| Gæ-sa′-tæ | *Gan′-y-mede*, Eng. | Ge′-ni-us | Gip′-pi-us | Gor-ga′-sus |
| Gæ-tu′-li-a | Ga-ræ′-i-cum | Gen′-se-ric | Gis′-co | Gor′-ge 8 |
| Gæ-tu′-li-cus | Gar-a-man′-tes | Gen′-ti-us 10 | Gla-di-a-to′-ri-i 4 | Gor′-gi-as |
| Ga-la′-bri-i 4 | Gar-a-man′-tis | Gen′-u-a | Gla′-nis | Gor′-go |
| Gal-ac-toph′-a-gi 3 | Gar′-a-mas | Ge-nu′-ci-us 10 | Glaph′-y-re, and Glaph′-y-ra | Gor′-go-nes |
| Ga-læ′-sus | Gar′-a-tas | Ge-nu′-sus | Glaph′-y-rus | Gor-go′-ni-a |
| Ga-lan′-this | Ga-re′-a-tæ | Ge-nu′-ti-a 11 | Glau′-ce | Gor-go′-ni-us |
| Gal′-a-ta 7 | Ga-re-ath′-y-ra | Ge-or′-gi-ca | Glau-cip′-pe | Gor-gop′-o-ne |
| Gal′-a-tæ | †Gar-ga′-nus | *Geor′-gicks*, Eng. | Glau-cip′-pus | Gor-gop′-o-ra |
| Gal-a-tæ′-a, and Gal-a-thæ′-a | Gar-ga′-phi-a | Ge-phyr′-a | Glau′-con | Gor′-gus |
| Ga-la′-ti-a 10 | Gar′-ga-ra 7 | Ge-phyr′-æ-i 3 | Glau-con′-o-me | Gor-gyth′-i-on |
| Ga-lax′-i-a | Gar′-ga-ris | Ge-ra′-ni-a | Glau-co′-pis | Gor′-tu-æ |
| Gal′-ba | Ga-ril′-i-us | Ge-ran′-thræ | Glau′-cus | Gor′-tyn |
| Ga-le′-nus | Gar-git′-ti-us | Ge-res′-ti-cus | Glau′-ti-as | Gor-ty′-na |
| Ga-le′-o-læ | Ga-ri′-tes | Ger′-gi-thum 9 | Gli′-con | Gor-tyn′-i-a |
| Ga-le′-ri-a | Ga-rum′-na | Ge-go′-bi-a | Glis′-sas | Gor′-tys |
| Ga-le′-ri-us | Gas′-tron | Ge′-ri-on | Glyc′-e-ra | Got′-thi 3 |
| Ga-le′-ri-i 4 | Gath′-e-æ 4 | Ger-ma′-ni-a | Gly-ce′-ri-um | Grac′-chus 12 |
| Ga-le′-ri-us | Ga-the′-a-tas | Ger-man′-i-cus | Gly′-con | Gra-di′-vus |
| Ga-le′-sus | Gau′-lus, Gau′-le-on | Ger-ma′-ni-i 4 | Glym′-pes | Græ′-ci 3 |
| Gal-i-læ′-a | Gau′-rus | Ge-ron′-thræ | Gna′-ti-a 13 10 | Græ′-ci-a 11 |
| Ga-lin-thi-a′-di-a | Ga′-us, Ga′-os | Ger′-rhæ | Gni′-dus | Græ′-ci-a Mag′-na |
| Gal′-li 3 | Ge-ben′-na 9 | Ge′-rus, and Ger′-rhus | Gnos′-si-a 10 | Græ-ci′-nus |
| Gal′-li-a | Ge-dro′-si-a 11 | Ge′-ry-on 9, and Ge-ry′-o-nes | Gnos′-sis | Græ′-cus |
| Gal-li-ca′-nus | Ge-ga′-ni-i 4 | Ges′-sa-tæ | Gnos′-sus | Gra′-i-us |
| Gal-li-e′-nus | Ge′-la | Ges′-sus | Gob-a-nit′-i-o 10 | ‡Gra-ni′-cus, or Gran′-i-cus |
| Gal-li-na′-ri-a | Ge-la′-nor | | Go′-bar | Gra′-ni-us |
| Gal-lip′-o-lis | Gel′-li-a | | | |

* *Euthalia.*—Labbe observes, that this word does not come from the muse *Thalia*, as some suppose, but from the masculine *Euthalius*, as *Eulatia*, *Eumenia*, *Eustolia*, *Eutropia*, *Emmelia*, &c., which are professedly accented on the antepenultimate.—See Rule 29.

† *Garganus.*—

"And high *Garganus*, on the Apulian plain,
"Is mark'd by sailors from the distant main."
*Wilkie, Epigoniad.*

‡ *Granicus.*—As Alexander's passing the river *Granicus* is a common subject of history, poetry, and painting, it is not wonderful that the common ear should have given into a pronunciation of this word more agreeable to English analogy than the true classical accent on the penultimate syllable. The accent on the first syllable is now so fixed as to make the other pronunciation savour of pedantry.—See ANDRONICUS.

GR

Gra'-ti-æ 10
Gra-ti-a'-nus 21
Gra-tid'-i-a
Gra'-ti-on 11
Gra'-ti-us 10
Gra'-vi-i 4
Gra-vis'-cæ

GR

Gra'-vi-us
Gre-go'-ri-us
Grin'-nes
Gro'-phus
Gryl'-lus
Gry-ne'-um
Gry-ne'-us

GY

Gry-ni'-um
Gy'-a-rus, and Gy'-a-ros
Gy'-as
Gy-gæ'-us
Gy'-ge
Gy'-ges 9

GY

Gy'-es
Gy-lip'-pus
Gym-na'-si-a 11
Gym-na'-si-um 11
Gym-ne'-si-æ 11
Gym'-ne-tes
Gym-nos-o-phis'-tæ

GY

*Jim-nos'-o phists*, Eng. 9
Gy-næ-ce-as
Gyn-æ-co-the'-nas
Gyn'-des
Gy-the'-um

HA

HA'-BIS
Ha-dri-a-nop'-o-lis
Ha-dri-a'-nus 23
Ha-dri-at'-i-cum
Hæ'-mon
Hæ-mo'-ni-a
Hæ'-mus
Ha'-ges
Hag'-no
Hag-nag'-o-ra
Ha-læ'-sus, and Ha-le'-sus
Hal'-a-la
Hal-cy'-o-ne 8
Ha'-les
Ha-le'-si-us 11
Ha'-li-a
Ha-li-ac'-mon 21
Ha-li-ar'-tus 21
Hal-i-car-nas'-sus
Ha-lic'-y-æ 11 24
Ha-li'-e-is
Ha-lim'-e-de
Hal-ir-rho'-ti-us 10
Hal-i-ther'-sus
Ha'-li-us 20
Hal-i-zo'-nes 21
Hal'-mus
Hal-my-des'-sus
Ha-loc'-ra-tes
Ha-lo'-ne
Hal-on-ne'-sus
Ha-lo'-ti-a 10
Ha-lo'-tus
Ha'-lus
Hal-y-æ'-tus
Hal-y-at'-tes
Ha'-lys
Ha-lyz'-i-a 11
Ham-a-dry'-a-des
Ha-max'-i-a
Ha-mil'-car
Ham'-mon
Han'-ni-bal
Har'-ca-lo
Har-ma-te'-li-a
Har'-ma-tris
Ha-mil'-lus
Har-mo'-di us
Har-mo'-ni-a
Har-mon'-i-des
Har'-pa-gus
Har-pal'-i-ce
Har-pa'-li-on
Har'-pa-lus
Har-pal'-y-ce 8
Har-pal'-y-cus
Har-pa-sa
Har-pa-sus
Har-poc'-ra-tes
Har-py'-i-æ 4
*Har'-pies*, Eng.
Ha-ru'-spex
Has'-dru-bal
Ha-te'-ri-us
Hau'-sta-nes
Heb'-do-le

HE

He'-be 8
He-be'-sus
He'-brus
Hec'-a-le
Hec-a-le'-si-a
Hec-a-me'-de
Hec-a-tæ'-us
Hec'-a-te, 8, or *Hec'-ate*, Eng.
Hec-a-te'-si-a 11
Hec-a-tom-bo'-i-a
Hec-a-tom-pho'-ni-a
Hec-a-tom'-po-lis
Hec-a-tom'-py-los
Hec'-tor
Hec'-u-ba
Hed'-i-la
He-don'-a-cum
Hed'-u-i 3
He-dym'-e-les
He-ge'-o-chus
*He-ge'-mon
Heg-e-si'-nus
Heg-e-si'-a-nax
He-ge'-si-as
Heg-e-si'-o-chus
Heg-e-sin'-o-us
Heg-e-sip'-pus
Heg-e-sip'-y-le
Heg-e-sis'-tra-tus
Heg-e-tor'-i-des
Hel'-e-na 7
He-le'-ni-a
He-le'-nor
Hel'-e-nus
He-ler'-ni Lu'-cus
He-li'-a-des
He-li-as'-tæ
Hel-i-ca'-on
Hel'-i-ce
Hel'-i-con
Hel-i-co-ni'-a-des
Hel-i-co'-nis
He-li-o-do'-rus 21
†He-li-o-gab'-a-lus(*a*)
He-li-op'-o-lis
He-lis'-son
He'-li-us
He-lix'-us
Hel-lan'-i-ce
Hel-lan'-i-cus
Hel-la-noc'-ra-tes
Hel'-las
Hel'-le 8
Hel'-len
Hel-le'-nes
He-le-spon'-tus
Hel-lo'-pi-a
Hel-lo'-ti-a 10
He-lo'-ris
He-lo'-rum, and He-lo'-rus
He'-los
He-lo'-tæ, and He-lo'-tes
He'-lum
Hel-ve'-ti-a 10

HE

Hel-ve'-ti-i 4
Hel'-vi-a
Hel'-vi-i 4
Hel-vi'-na
Hel'-vi-us Cin'-na
Hel'-y-mus
He-ma'-thi-on
He-mith'-e-a
He' mon
He'-mus
Hen'-e-ti 3
He-ni'-o-chi 3
He-phæs'-ti-a
He-phæs'-ti-i 4
He-phæs'-ti-o
He-phæs'-ti-on 11
Hep-ta-pho'-nos
Hep-tap'-o-lis
Hep-tap'-y-los
He'-ra 7
Her-a-cle'-a
Her-a-cle'-i-a
He-rac'-le-um
He-rac-le-o'-tes
Her-a-cli'-dæ
Her-a-cli'-des
Her-a-cli'-dis
‡Her-a-cli'-tus
He-rac'-li-us
He-ræ'-a
He-ræ'-um
Her-bes'-sus
Her-ce'-i-us
Her-cu-la'-ne-um
Her'-cu-les
Her-cu'-le-um
Her-cu'-le-us
Her-cy'-na
Her-cyn'-i-a
Her-do'-ni-a
Her-do'-ni-us
He-ren'-ni-us Se-ne'-ci-o
He'-re-us
He-ril'-lus
Her'-i-lus
Her'-ma-chus
Her'-mæ
Her-mæ'-a
Her-mæ'-um
Her-mag'-o-ras
Her-man-du'-ri
Her-man'-ni
Her-maph-ro-di'-tus
Her-ma-the'-na
Her-me'-as
Her-me'-i-as
Her'-mes
Her-me-si'-a-nax
Her-mi'-as
Her-min'-i-us
Her-mi'-o-ne
Her-mi-o'-ni-æ
Her-mi-on'-i-cus Si'-nus
Her-mip'-pus
Her-moc'-ra-tes

HI

Her-mo-do'-rus
Her-mog'-e-nes
Her-mo-la'-us
Her-mo-ti'-mus
Her-mun-du'-ri
Her'-mus
Her'-ni-ci 4
He'-ro
He-ro'-des
He-ro-di-a'-nus 21
He-rod'-i-cus
He-rod'-o-tus
Her'-o-es
He-ro'-is
He'-ron
He-roph'-i-la
He-roph'-i-lus
He-ros'-tra-tus
Her'-pa
Her'-se
Her-sil'-i-a
Her'-tha, and Her'-ta
Her'-u-li
He-sæ'-nus
He-si'-o-dus
*He'-zhe-od*, Eng. 10
He-si'-o-ne
Hes-pe'-ri-a
Hes-per'-i-des
Hes'-pe-ris
Hes-per'-i-tis
Hes'-pe-rus
Hes'-ti-a
Hes-ti-æ'-a 7
He'-sus
He-sych'-i-a
He-sych'-i-us
He-tric'-u-lum
He-tru'-ri-a
Heu-rip'-pa
Hex-ap'-y-lum
Hi-ber'-ni-a, and Hy-ber'-ni-a
Hi-bril'-des
Hic-e-ta'-on 24
*His-e-ta'-on*
Hi-ce'-tas
Hi-emp'-sal
Hi'-e-ra
Hi-e-rap'-o-lis
Hi'-e-rax
Hi'-e-ro
Hi-e-ro-ce'-pi-a
Hi-er'-o-cles
Hi-e-ro-du'-lum
Hi-er-om'-ne-mon
Hi-e-ro-ne'-sos
Hi-e-ron'-i-ca 30
Hi-e-ron'-i-cus
Hi-e-ron'-y-mus
Hi-e-roph'-i-lus
Hi-e-ro-sol'-y-ma
Hig-na'-ti-a Vi'-a
Hi-la'-ri-a
Hi-la'-ri-us
Hi-mel'-la

HI

Him'-e-ra
Hi-mil'-co
Hip-pag'-o-ras
Hip-pal'-ci-mus
Hip'-pa-lus
Hip-par'-chi-a 12
Hip-par'-chus
Hip-pa-ri'-nus
Hip-pa'-ri-on
Hip'-pa-sus
Hip'-pe-us
Hip'-pi 3
Hip'-pi-a
Hip'-pi-as
Hip'-pis
Hip'-pi-us
Hip'-po
Hip-pob'-o-tes
Hip-pob'-o-tus
Hip-po-cen-tau'-ri
Hip-poc'-o-on
Hip-po-cor-ys'-tes
Hip-poc'-ra-tes
Hip-po-cra'-ti-a 11
§Hip-po-cre'-ne 7
Hip-pod'-a-mas
Hip-pod'-a-me
Hip-po-da-mi'-a 30
Hip-pod'-a-mus
Hip-pod'-i-ce
Hip-pod'-ro-mus
Hip'-po-la
Hip-pol'-o-chus
Hip-pol'-y-te 8
Hip-pol'-y-tus
Hip-pom'-a-chus
Hip-pom'-e-don
Hip-pom'-e-ne
Hip-pom'-e-nes
Hip-po-mol'-gi
Hip'-pon, and Hip'-po
Hip-po'-na
Hip'-po-nax
Hip-po-ni'-a-tes
Hip-po'-ni-um
Hip-pon'-o-us
Hip-pop'-o-des
Hip-pos'-tra-tus
Hip-pot'-a-des
Hip'-po-tas, or Hip'-po-tes
Hip-poth'-o-e
Hip-poth'-o-on
Hip-poth-o-on'-tis
Hip-poth'-o-us
Hip-po'-ti-on 11
Hip-pu'-ris
Hip'-pus
Hip'-si-des
Hi'-ra
Hir-pi'-ni 4
Hir-pi'-nus, Q.
Hir'-ti-a 10
Hir'-ti-us Au'-lus
Hir'-tus
His'-bon
His-pa'-ni-a

* *Hegemon.*—Gouldman and Holyoke accent this word on the antepenultimate syllable, but Labbe and Lempriere, more classically, on the penultimate.

† *Heliogabalus.*—This word is accented on the penultimate syllable by Labbe and Lempriere; but, in my opinion, more agreeably to the general ear, by Ainsworth, Gouldman, and Holyoke, on the antepenultimate.

‡ *Heraclitus.*—This name of the weeping philosopher is so frequently contrasted with that of Democritus, the laughing philosopher that we are apt to pronounce both with the same accent; but all our prosodists are uniform in giving the antepenultimate accent to the latter, and the penultimate to the former word.

§ *Hippocrene.*—Nothing can be better established than the pronunciation of this word in four syllables, according to its original; and yet, such is the license of English poets, that they not unfrequently contract it to three. Thus *Cooke, Hesiod, Theog.* v. 9.

"And now to *Hippocrene* resort the fair;
"Or, Olmius, to thy sacred spring repair."

And a late translator of the Satires of Perseus:

"Never did I so much as sip,
"Or wet with *Hippocrene* a lip."

This contraction is inexcusable, as it tends to embarrass pronunciation, and lower the language of poetry.

HO

Hĭs-pel′-lum
His′-po
His-pul′-la
His-tas′-pes
His′-ter Pa-cu′-vi-us
His-ti-æ′-a
His-ti-æ′-o-tis
His-ti-æ′-us
His′-tri-a
Ho′-di-us
Hol′-o-cron
Ho-me′-rus
*Hom′-mer*, Eng.
Hom′-o-le
Ho-mo′-le-a
Hom-o-lip′-pus
Hom-o-lo′-i-des
Ho-mon-a-den′-ses
Ho-no′-ri-us
Ho′-ra
Ho-rac′-i-tæ 24
Ho′-ræ
Hor-a-po′l′-lo
Ho-ra′-ti-us
*Hor′-ace*, Eng.
Hor′-ci-as 10

HY

Hor-mis′-das
Ho-ra′-tus
Hor-ten′-si-a 10
Hor-ti′-num
Hor-ten′-si-us 10
Hor-to′-na
Ho′-rus
Hos-til′-i-a
Hos-til′-i-us
Hun-ne-ri′-cus
Hun-ni′-a-des
Hy-a-cin′-thi-a
Hy-a-cin′-thus
Hy′-a-des
Hy-ag′-nis
Hy′-a-la
Hy-am′-po-lis
Hy-an′-thes
Hy-an′-tis
Hy-ar′-bi-ta
Hy′-as
Hy′-bla
*Hy-bre′-as, or
Hyb′-re-as
Hy-bri′-a-nes
Hyc′-ca-ra

HY

Hy′-da, and Hy′-de
Hyd′-a-ra
Hy-dar′-nes
Hy-das′-pes
Hy′-dra
Hy-dra′-mi-a 30
Hy-dra-o′-tes
Hy-droch′-o-us
Hy-dro-pho′-ri-a
Hy′-drus
Hy-dru′-sa
Hy′-e-la
Hy-emp′-sal
Hy-et′-tus
Hy-ge′-i-a
Hy-gi-a′-na
Hy-gi′-nus
Hy-la, and Hy′-las
Hy-lac′-i-des
Hy-lac′-tor
Hy′-læ
Hy-læ′-us
Hy′-las
Hy′-lax
Hyl′-i-as

HY

Hyl-la′-i-cus
Hyl′-lus
Hy-lon′-o-me
Hy-loph′-a-gi 3
Hym-e-næ′-us, and
Hy′-men
Hy-met′-tus
Hy-pæ′-pa
Hy-pæ-si-a 11
Hyp′-a-nis
Hyp-a-ri′-nus
Hy-pa′-tes
Hyp′-a-tha
Hy-pe′-nor
Hy-pe-ra′-on
Hy-per′-bi-us
Hyp-er-bo′-re-i
Hy-pe′-re-a, and
Hy-pe′-ri-a
Hyp-e-re′-si-a 11
Hy-per′-i-des
Hy-pe-ri′-on 29
Hyp-erm-nes′-tra
Hy-per′-o-chus
Hy-per-och′-i-des

HY

Hy-phæ′-us
Hyp′-sa
Hyp-se′-a
Hyp-se′-nor
Hyp-se′-us
Hyp-si-cra-te′-a
Hyp-sic′-ra-tes
Hyp-syp′-y-le
Hyr-ca′-ni-a
Hyr-ca′-num Ma′-re
Hyr-ca′-nus
Hyr′-i-a
Hy-ri′-e-us, and
Hyr′-e us
Hyr-mi′-na
Hyr′-ne-to, and
Hyr′-ne-tho
Hyr-nith′-i-um
Hyr′-ta-cus
Hys′-i-a 11
Hys′-pa
Hys′-sus, and
Hys′-si 3
Hys-tas′-pes
Hys-ti-e′-us

IB

I′-A
I-ac′-chus
I-a′-der
I-a-le′-mus
I-al′-me-nus
I-al′-y-sus
I-am′-be
I-am′-bli-cus
I-am′-e-nus
I-am′-i-dæ
I-a-ni′-ra
I-an′-the
I-an′-the-a
I-ap-e-ron′-i-des
†I-ap′-e-tus
I-a′-pis
I-a-pyg′-i-a
I-a′-pyx
I-ar′-bas
I-ar′-chas, and
Jar′-chas
I-ar′-da-nus
I-as′-i-des
I-a′-si-on, 11, and
I-a′-si-us
I′-a-sus
I-be′-ri
I-be′-ri-a
I-be′-rus
I′-bi 3
I′-bis
Ib′-y-cus

ID

I-ca′-ri-a
I-ca′-ri-us
Ic′-a-rus
Ic′-ci-us 10
Ic′-e-los
I-ce′-ni
Ic′-e-tas
Ich′-næ
Ich-nu′-sa
Ich-o-nu′-phis
Ich-thy-oph′-a-gi 3
Ich′-thys
I-cil′-i-us
Ic′-i-us 10
I′-cos
Ic-ti′-nus
I′-da
I-dæ′-a
I-dæ′-us
Id′-a-lus
Id-an-thyr′-sus
I-dar′-nes
I′-das
‡Id′-e-a 28
I-des′-sa
I-dit-a-ri′-sus
Id′-mon
I-dom′-e-ne 8
I-dom-e-ne′-us, or
§I-dom′-e-neus
I-do′-the-a
I-dri′-e-us

IL

I-du′-be-da
I-du′-me, and
Id-u-me′-a
I-dy′-i-a
I-e′-tæ
Ig′-e-ni
Ig-na′-ti-us 10
Il-a-i′-ri
Il′-ba
Il-e-ca′-o-nes, and
Il-e-ca-o-næa′-ses
I-ler′-da
Il′-i-a, or Rhe′-a
I-li′-a-ci Lu′-di 3
I-li′-a-cus
I-li′-a-des
Il′-i-as
Il′-i-on
I-li′-o-ne
Il-i-o′-ne-us, or
‖I-li′-o-neus
I-lis′-sus
I-lith-y-i′-a
Il′-i-um, or
Il′-i-on
Il-lib′-e-ris
Il-lip′-u-la
Il-li-tur′-gis
Il-lyr′-i-cum
Il′-ly-ris, and
Il-lyr′-i-a
Il-lyr′-i-cus Si′-nus

IN

Il-lyr′-i-us
Il′-u-a 7
I-lyr′-gis
I′-lus
I-man-u-en′-ti-us 10
¶Im′-a-us
Im′-ba-rus
Im-brac′-i-des
Im-bras′-i-des
Im′-bra-sus
Im′-bre-us
Im′-bri-us
Im-briv′-i-um
Im′-bros
In′-a-chi 3 12
I-na-chi-a
I-nach′-i-dæ
I-nach′-i-des
I-na′-chi-um
In′-a-chus 12
I-nam′-a-mes
I-nar′-i-me 8
In′-a-rus
In-ci-ta′-tus
In-da-thyr′-sus
In′-di-a
In-dig′-e-tes
In-dig′-e-ti 3
In′-dus
I′-no 1
I-no′-a 7
I-no′-pus

IP

I-no′-us
I-no′-res
In′-su-bres
In-ta-pher′-nes
In-te-ram′-na
In-ter-ca′-ti-a 11
In′-u-us
I-ny′-cus
I′-o 1
I-ob′-a-tes, and
Jo-ba′-tes
I′-o-bes
I-o-la′-i-a
I′-o-las, or
I-o-la′-us
I-ol′-chos
I′-o-le 1 8
I′-on
I-o′-ne 8
I-o′-nes
I-o′-ni-a
I-o′-pas
I′-o-pe, and
Jop-pa
I′-o-phon
I′-os
Ip′-e-pæ
Iph-i-a-nas′-sa
Iph′-i-clus, or
Iph′-i-cles
I-phic′-ra-tes
I-phid′-a-mus

* *Hybreas.*—Lempriere accents this word on the penultimate syllable; but Labbe, Gouldman, and Holyoke, more properly, on the antepenultimate.

† *Iapetus.*—

"Son of *Iäpetus*, o'er-subtle go
"And glory in thy artful theft below."
*Cooke's Hesiod.*

‡ *Idea.*—This word, as a proper name, I find in no lexicographer but Lempriere.

The English appellative, signifying an image in the mind, has uniformly the accent on the second syllable, as in the Greek ἰδέα, in opposition to the Latin, which we generally follow in other cases, and which, in this word, has the penultimate short, in Ainsworth, Labbe, and our best prosodists; and, according to this analogy, *idea* ought to have the accent on the first syllable, and that syllable short, as the first of *idiot*. But when this word is a proper name, as the daughter of Dardanus, I should suppose it ought to fall into the general analogy of pronouncing Greek names, not by accent, but by quantity; and, therefore, that it ought to have the accent on the first syllable; and, according to our own analogy, that syllable ought to be short, unless the penultimate in the Greek is a diphthong, and then, according to general usage, it ought to have the accent.

§ *Idomeneus.*—The termination of nouns in *eus* was, among the ancients, sometimes pronounced in two syllables, and sometimes, as a diphthong, in one. Thus Labbe tells us, that *Achilleüs*, *Agyleüs*, *Phalareüs*, *Apsirteüs*, are pronounced commonly in four syllables, and *Nereüs*, *Orpheüs*, *Porteüs*, *Tereüs*, in three, with the penultimate syllable short in all; but that these words, when in verse, have generally the diphthong preserved in one syllable:

"Eumenidum veluti demens videt agmina Pentheus."
*Virg.*

He observes, however, that the Latin poets very frequently dissolved the diphthong into two syllables:

"Naiadum cœtu, tantum non Orpheüs Hebrum
"Pœnaque respectus, et nunc manet Orpheüs in te."

The best rule, therefore, that can be given to an English reader is, to pronounce words of this termination always with the vowels separated, except an English poet, in imitation of the Greeks, should preserve the diphthong: but, in the present word, I should prefer *I-dom′-e-neus* to *I-dom-e-ne′-us*, whether in verse or prose.

‖ See IDOMENEUS.

¶ *Imaus.*—All our prosodists make the penultimate syllable of this word short, and, consequently, accent it on the antepenultimate; but Milton, by a license he was allowed to take, accents it on the penultimate syllable:

"As when a vulture on *Imaüs* bred,
"Whose snowy ridge the roving Tartar bounds."

| IR | IS | IS | IT | IX |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| I-ph-i-de-mi′-a | I′-rus | Is′-ia 10 | Ist′-hmi-a | I-thob′-a-lus |
| *Iph-i-ge-ni′-a | Is′-a-das | Is-de-ger′-des | Ist′-hmi-us | I-tho′-me |
| †Iph-i-me-di′-a | I-sæ′-a 7 | Is-i-do′-rus | Ist′-hmus | Ith-o-ma′-i-a |
| I-phim′-e-don | I-sæ′-us | *Is′-i-dore*, Eng. | Is-ti-æ′-o-tis | I-tho′-mus |
| Iph-i-me-du′-sa | Is′-a-mus | I′-sis | Is′-tri-a | Ith-y-pha′-lus |
| I-phin′-o-e 8 | I-san′-der | Is′ ma-rus, and | Is-trop′-o-lis | I-to′-ni-a 7 |
| I-phin′-o-us | I-sa′-pis | Is′-ma-ra | I′-sus | I-to′-nus |
| I′-phis | I′-sar, and Is′-a-ra | Is-me′-ne 8 | I-ta′-lia 7 | It-u-ræ′-a |
| I-phit′-i-on 11 | I′-sar, and I-sæ′-us | Is-me′-ni as | *It′-a-ly*, Eng. | I-tu′-rum |
| Iph′-i-tus | I-sar′-chus 12 | Is-men′ i-des | I-tal′-i-ca | It′-y-lus |
| Iph′-thi-me | I-sau′-ri-a | Is-me′-nus | I tal′-i-cus | It-y-ræ′-i 3 |
| Ip-se′-a 29 | I-sau′-ri-cus | I-soc′-ra-tes | It′-a-lus | I′-tys |
| I′-ra 1 7 | I-san′-rus | Is′-sa 7 | I-tar′-gris | I-u′-lus |
| I-re′-ne | Is-che′-ni-a 12 | Is′-se 8 | It′-e-a 20 | Ix-ib′-a-tæ |
| Ir-e-næ′-us | Is-cho-la′-us | Is′-sus | I-tem′-a-les | Ix-i′-on |
| I-re′-sus | Is-chop′-o-lis | Is′-ter, and Is′-trus | Ith′-a-ca | Ix-i-on′-i-des |
| I′-ris | Is-com′-a-chus | | | |

| JE | JU | JU | JU | JU |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| JA-NIC′-U-LUM | Jo-ba′-tes | Ju-dæ′-a | Ju-li-o-ma′-gus | Ju-ne′-nis |
| Ja′-nus | Jo-cas′-ta | Ju-gan′-tes | Ju-li-op′-o-lis | Ju′-pi-ter |
| Jar′-chas | Jop′-pa | Ju-ga′-ri-us | Ju′-lis | Jus-ti′-nus |
| Ja′-son | Jor-da′-nes | Ju-gur′-tha | Ju′-li-us Cæ′-sar | Ju-tur′-na |
| Jen′-i-sus | Jor-nan′-des | Ju′-li-a 7 | Ju′-ni-a 7 | Ju-ve-na′-lis |
| Je′-ra | Jo-se′-phus Fla′-vi-us | Ju-li′-a-des | Ju′-no | *Ju′-ve-nal*, Eng. |
| Je-ro′-mus, and | Jo-vi-a′-nus | Ju li-a′-nus | Ju-no-na′-li-a | Ju-ven′-tas |
| Je-ron′-y-mus | *Jo′-vi-an*, Eng. | *Ju′-li-an*, Eng. | Ju-no′-nes | Ju-ver′-na, or |
| Je-ru′-sa-lem | Ju′-ba | Ju-li-i 4 | Ju-no′-ni-a | Hi-ber′-ni-a |

| LA | LA | LA | LÆ | LA |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LA-AN′-DER | La-bob′-ri-gi 3 | †Lach′-e-sis | Lac-tan′-ti-us 10 | Læ′-ne-us |
| La-ar′-chus | La-bo′-tas | Lac-i-das | Lac′-ter | Læ′-pa Mag′-na |
| Lab′-a-ris | La-bra′-de-us | La-ci′-des | Lac′-y-des | La-er′-tes |
| Lab′-da | Lab-y-rin′-thus | La-cin′-i-a | Lac′-y-dus 24 | La-er′-ti-us Di-og′-e |
| Lab′-da-cus | La-cæ′-na | La-cin-i-en′-ses | La′-das | nes |
| Lab′-da-lon | Lac-e-dæ′-mon | La-cin′-i-um | La′-de 8 | Læ-stryg′-o-nes |
| La′-be-o | Lac-e-dæ-mo′-ni-i | Lac′-mon | La′-des | Læ′-ta |
| La-be′-ri-us | Lac-e-dæm′-o-nes | La′-co 1 | La′-don | Læ-to′-ri-a |
| La-bi′-ci 4 | *Lac-e-de-mo′-ni-ans*, | La-cob′-ri-ga | Læ′-laps | Læ′-tus |
| La-bi′-cum | Eng. | La-co′-ni-a, and | Læ′-li-a | Læ′-vi 3 |
| La-bi-e′-nus | La-cer′-ta | La-con′-i-ca | Læ-li-a′-nus | Læ-vi′-nus |
| Lab-i-ne′-tus | Lach′-a-res | Lac′-ra-tes | Læ′-li-us, C. | La-ga′-ri-a |
| La-bo′-bi-us | La′-ches 1 12 | Lac′-ri-nes | Læ′-na, and Le-æ′-na | La′-gi-a 20 |

* *Iphigenia.*—The antepenultimate syllable of this word had been in quiet possession of the accent for more than a century, till some Greeklings of late have attempted to place the stress on the penultimate, in compliment to the original *Ἰφιγένεια*. If we ask our innovators on what principles they pronounce this word with the accent on the *i*, they answer, because the *i* stands for the diphthong *ει*, which, being long, must necessarily have the accent on it: but it may be replied, this was indeed the case in the Latin language, but not in the Greek, where we find a thousand long penultimates without the accent. It is true, one of the vowels which composed a diphthong in Greek, when this diphthong was in the penultimate syllable, generally had an accent on it, but not invariably; for a long penultimate syllable did not always attract the accent in Greek as it did in Latin. An instance of this, among thousands, is that famous line of dactyls in Homer's Odyssey, expressing the tumbling down of the stone of Sisyphus:

*Αὖτις ἔπειτα πέδονδε κυλίνδετο λᾶας ἀναιδής.*—
Odyss. b. 11.

Another striking instance of the same accentuation appears in the two first verses of the Iliad:

Μῆνιν ἄειδε Θεὰ Πηληϊάδεω, Ἀχιλῆος
Οὐλομένην, ἡ μυρί᾽ Ἀχαιοῖς ἄλγε ἔθηκη.

I know it may be said that the written accents we see on Greek words are of no kind of authority, and that we ought always to give accent to penultimate long quantity, as the Latins did. Not here to enter into a dispute about the authority of the written accents, the nature of the acute, and its connexion with quantity, which has divided the learned of Europe for so many years—till we have a clearer idea of the nature of the human voice, and the properties of speaking sounds, which alone can clear the difficulty—for the sake of uniformity, perhaps it were better to adopt the prevailing mode of pronouncing Greek proper names, like the Latin, by making the quantity of the penultimate syllable the regulator of the accent, though contrary to the genius of Greek accentuation, which made the ultimate syllable its regulator; and, if this syllable was long, the accent could never rise higher than the penultimate. Perhaps in language, as in laws, it is not of so much importance that the rules of either should be exactly right, as that they should be certainly and easily known;—so the object of attention in the present case is not so much what ought to be done, as what actually is done;—and, as pedantry will always be more pardonable than *illiteracy*, if we are in doubt about the prevalence of custom, it will always be safer to lean to the side of the Greek or Latin than of our own language.

† *Iphimedia.*—This and the foregoing word have the accent on the same syllable, but for what reason cannot be easily conceived. That Iphigenia, having the diphthong *ει* in its penultimate syllable, should have the accent on that syllable, though not the soundest, is at least a plausible reason; but why should our prosodists give the same accent to the *i* in *Iphimedia*? which, coming from *ιφι* and *μεδέω*, has no such pretensions. If they say it has the accent in the Greek word, it may be answered, this is not esteemed a sufficient reason for placing the accent in *Iphigenia*; besides, it is giving up the sheet-anchor of modern prosodists, the quantity, as the regulator of accent. We know it was an axiom in Greek prosody, that, when the last syllable was long by nature, the accent could not rise beyond the penultimate; but we know, too, that this axiom is abandoned in *Demosthenes*, *Aristoteles*, and a thousand other words. The only reason, therefore, that remains for the penultimate accentuation of this word, is, that this syllable is long in some of the best poets. Be it so. Let those, who have more learning and leisure than I have, find it out. In the interim, as this may perhaps be a long one, I must recur to my advice under the last word; though Ainsworth has, in my opinion, very properly left the penultimate syllable of both these words short, yet those, who affect to be thought learned, will always find their account in departing, as far as possible, from the analogy of their own language, in favour of Greek and Latin.

‡ *Lachesis.*—
"*Clotho* and *Lachesis*, whose boundless sway,
"With *Atropos* both men and gods obey."
*Cooke's Hesiod. Theog.* v. 335

LA

Lag′-i-des
La-cin′-i-a
La′-gus
La-gu′-sa
La-gy′-ra 6
La-i -a-des 3
La′-i-as
La′-is
La′-i-us
Lal′-a-ge
La-las′-sis
Lam′-a-chus
La-mal′-mon
Lam-bra′-ni 3
Lam′-brus
La′-mi-a
La-mi′-a-cum Bel′-lum
La′-mi-æ
La′-mi-as Æ′-li-us
La-mi′-rus
Lam′-pe-do
Lam-pe′-ti-a 10
Lam′-pe-to, and Lam′-pe-do
Lam′-pe-us, and Lam′-pi-a
Lam′-pon, Lam′-pos, or Lam′-pus
Lam-po-ne′-a
Lam-po′-ni-a, and Lam-po′-ni-um
Lam-po′-ni-us
Lam-prid′-i-us Æ′-li us
Lam′-pro-cles
Lam′-prus
Lamp′-sa-cus, and Lamp′-sa-chum
Lamp-te′-ri-a
Lam′-pus
La -mus
Lam′-y-rus
La-nas′-sa
Lan′-ce-a 10
Lan′-ci-a 10
Lan′-di-a
Lan′-gi-a
Lan-go-bar′-di 3
La-nu′-vi-um
La-o-bo′-tas, or Lab′-o-tas
La-oc′-o-on
La-od′-a-mas
La-o-da′-mi-a 30
La-od′-i-ce 8
La-od-i-ce′-a
La-od-i-ce′-ne
La-od′-o-chus
La-og′-o nus
La-og′-o-ras
La-og′-o-re 8
*La-o-me-di′-a 30
La-om′-e-don
La-om-e-don′-te-us
La-om-e-don-ti′-a-dæ
La-on′-o-me 8
La-on-o-me′-ne
La-oth′-o-e 8
La′-o-us
Lap′-a-thus
Laph′-ri-a
La-phys′-ti-um
La-pid′-e-i
La-pid′-e-us
Lap -i-thæ

LE

Lap-i-thæ′-um
Lap′-i-tho
Lap′-i-thus
La′-ra, or La ran′-da
La-ren′-ti-a, and Lau-ren′-ti-a 10
La′-res
Lar′-ga
Lar′-gus
La-ri′-des
La-ri′-na
La-ri′-num
La-ris′-sa
La-ris′-sus
La′-ri-us
Lar′-nos
La-ro′-ni-a
Lar′-ti-us Flo′-rus
Lar-to-læt′-a-ni
Lar′-væ
La-rym′-na
La-rys′-i-um 11
Las′-si-a 10
Las′-sus, or La′-sus
Las′-the-nes
Las-the′-ni-a, or †Las-the-ni′-a
Lat′-a-gus
Lat-e-ra′-nus Plau′-tus
La-te′-ri-um
La-ti-a′-lis
*La-she-a′-lis*
La-ti-a′-ris
*La-she-a′-ris*
La-ti′-ni 3 4
La-tin′-i-us
La-ti′-nus
La′-ti-um
*La′-she-um*
La′-ti-us 10
Lat′-mus
La-to′-i-a
La-to′-is
La-to′-us
La-to′-na
La-top′-o-lis
La′-tre-us
Lau-do′-ni-a
Lau-fel′-la
Lau′-ra
Lau′-re-a
Lau-ren-ta′-li-a
Lau-ren′-tes A′-gri
Lau-ren′-ti-a 10
Lau-ren′-ti-ni 4
Lau-ren′-tum
Lau-ren′-ti-us 10
Lau′-ri-on
Lau′-ron
La′-us Pom-pe′-i-a
Lau′-sus
Lau-ti′-um 10
La-ver′-na
Lav-i-a′-na 7
La-vin′-i-a
La-vin′-i-um, or La-vi′-num
Le′-a-des
Le-æ′-i 3
Le-æ′-na
Le-an′-der
Le-an′-dre
Le-an′-dri-as
Le-ar′-chus 12
Leb-a-de′-a

LE

Leb′-e-dus, or Leb′-e-dos
Le-be′-na
Le-bin′-thos, and Le-byn′-thos
Le-chæ′-um
Lec′-y-thus 24
Le′-da
Le-dæ′-a
Le′-dus
Le′-gi-o
Le′-i-tus 4
Le′-laps
Lel′-e-ges
Le′-lex
Le-man′-nus
Lem′-nos
Le-mo′-vi-i 3
Lem′-u-res
Le-mu′-ri-a, and Le-mu-ra′-li-a
Le-næ′-us
Len′-tu-lus
Le′-o
Le-o-ca′-di-a
Le-o-co′-ri-on
Le-oc′-ra-tes
Le-od′-a-mas
Le-od′-o-cus
Le-og′-o-ras
Le′-on
Le-o′-na
†Le-on′-a-tus
Le-on′-i-das
Le-on′-ti-um, and Le-on-ti′-ni 4
Le-on-to-ceph′-a-lus
Le-on′-ton, or Le-on-top′-o-lis
Le-on-tych′-i-des
Le′-os
Le-os′-the-nes
Le-o-tych′-i-des
Lep′-i-da
Lep′-i-dus
Le-phyr′-i-um
Le-pi′-nus
Le-pon′-ti-i 4
Le′-pre-os
Le′-pri-um
Lep′-ti-nes
Lep′-tis
Le′-ri-a
Le-ri′-na
Ler′-na
Le′-ro
Le′-ros
Les′-bos
Les′-bus, or Les′-bos
Les′-ches 12
Les-tryg′-o-nes
Le-ta′-num
Le-thæ′-us
Le′-the
Le′-tus
Leu′-ca
Leu′-cas
Leu-ca′-tes
Leu-ca′-si-on 11
Leu-cas′-pis
Leu′-ce
Leu′-ci 3
Leu-cip′-pe
Leu cip′-pi-des
Leu-cip′-pus

LI

Leu′-co-la
Leu′-con
Leu-co′-ne 8
Leu-co′-nes
Leu-con′-o-e
Leu-cop′-e-tra
Leu′-co-phrys
Leu-cop′-o-lis
Leu′-cos
Leu-co′-si-a 11
Leu-co-syr′-i-i 4
Leu-coth′-o-e, or Leu-co′-the-a
Leuc′-tra
Leuc′-trum
Leu′-cus
Leu-cy-a′-ni-as
Leu-tych′-i-des
Le-va′-na 7
Le-vi′-nus
Lex-o′-vi-i 4
Li-ba′-ni-us
Lib′-a-nus
Lib-en-ti′-na
Li′-ber
Lib′-e-ra 20
Lib-er-a′-li-a
Li-ber′-tas
Li-be′-thra
Li-beth′-ri-des
Lib′-i-ci, Li-be′-ci-i
Lib-i-ti′-na
Li′-bo 1
Li′-bon
Lib-o-phœ-ni′-ces
Li′-bri 4
Li-bur′-na
Li-bur′-ni-a
Li-bur′-ni-des
Li-bur′-num Ma′-re
Li-bur′-nus
Libs
Lib′-y-a
Lib′-y-cum Ma′-re
Lib′-y-cus, and Li-bys′-tis
Li′-bys
Li-bys′-sa
Lic′-a-tes
Li′-cha
Li′-chas 1
Li′-ches
Li-cin′-i-a
Li-cin′-i-us
Li-ci′-nus
Li-cym′-ni-us
Li′-de 18
Li-ga′-ri-us
Li-ge′-a
Li′-ger
Li′-ger, or Lig′-e-ris
Lig′-o-ras
Lig′-u-res
Li-gu′-ri-a
Lig-u-ri′-nus
Li′-gus 18
Lig′-y-es
Li-gyr′-gum
Li-læ′-a
Lil-y-bæ′-um
Li-mæ′-a
Li-me′-ni-a
Lim′-næ
Lim-næ′-um
Lim-na-tid′-i-a

LU

Lim-ni′-a-ce
Lim-ni-o′-tæ
Lim-no′-ni-a
Li′-mon
Lin-ca′-si-i 4
Lin′-dus
Lin′-go-nes
Lin-ter′-na Pa′-lus
Lin-ter′-num
Li′-nus
Li′-o-des
Lip′-a-ra
Lip′-a-ris
Liph′-lum
Lip-o-do′-rus
Li-quen′-ti-a
Lir-ca′-us
Li-ri′-o-pe
Li′-ris
Li-sin′-i-as
Lis′-son
Lis′-sus
Lis′-ta
Lit′-a-brum
Lit′-a-na
Li-tav′-i-cus
Li-ter′-num
Lith-o-bo′-li-a
Li′-thrus
Li-tu′-bi-um
Lit-y-er′-sas
Liv′-i-a Dru-sil′-la
Liv-i-ne′-i-us
Li-vil′-la
Li′-vi-us
*Liv′-y*, Eng.
Lo′-bon
Lo′-ce-us 10
Lo′-cha
Lo′-chi-as
Lo′-cri
Lo′-cris
Lo-cus′-ta
Lo-cu′-ti-us 10
Lol′-li-a Pau-li′-na
Lol-li-a′-nus
Lol′-li-us
Lon-di′-num
*Lon′-don*, Eng.
Lon-ga-re′-nus
Lon-gim′-a-nus
Lon-gi′-nus
Lon-go-bar′-di
Lon′-gu-la
Lon-gun′-ti-ca
Lor′-di 3
Lor′-y-ma
Lo′-tis, or Lo′-tos
Lo-toph′-a-gi 3
Lo′-us, and A′-o-us
Lu′-a 7
Lu′-ca
Lu′-ca-gus 20
Lu-ca′-ni 3
Lu-ca′-ni-a
Lu-ca′-ni-us
Lu-ca′-nus
*Lu′-can*, Eng.
Lu-ca′-ri-a, or Lu-ce′-ri-a
Luc-ce′-i-us
Lu′-ce-res
Lu-ce′-ri-a
Lu-ce′-ti-us 10
§Lu′-ci-a

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* *Laomedia.*—

"Evagore, *Laomedia* join,
"And thou, Polynome, the num'rous line.
*Cooke's Hesiod. Theog.* v. 399.

See IPHIGENIA.

† *Lasthenia.*—All the prosodists I have consulted, except Ainsworth, accent this word on the penultimate syllable; and, though English analogy would prefer the accent on the antepenultimate, we must necessarily yield to such a decided superiority of votes for the penultimate in a word so little anglicised by use.—See IPHIGENIA.

‡ *Leonatus.*—In the accentuation of this word I have followed Labbe and Lempriere: the former of whom says—Quanquam de hac voce amplius cogitandum cum eruditis viris existimem. Till, then, these learned men have considered this word, I think we may be allowed to consider it as formed from the Latin *leo* and *natus*, lion-born, and, as the *a* in *natus* is long, no shadow of reason can be given why it should not have the accent. This is the accentuation constantly given to it in the play of Cymbeline, and is, in my opinion, the best.

§ *Lucia.*—Labbe cries out loudly against those who accent this word on the penultimate, which, as a Latin word, ought to have the accent on the antepenultimate syllable. If once, says he, we break through rules, why should we not pronounce *Ammia*, *Anastasia*, *Cecilia*, *Leocadia*, *Natalia*, &c., with the accent on the penultimate likewise?—This ought to be a warning against our pronouncing the West-India island *St. Lu′cia*, as we sometimes hear it, *St. Lucí′a.*

LU

Lu-ci-a -nus
*Lu'-ci-an*, Eng.
Lu'-ci-fer
Lu-cil'-i-us
Lu-cil'-la
Lu-ci'-na
Lu'-ci-us 10
Lu-cre'-ti-a 10
Lu-cret'-i-lis
Lu-cre'-ti-us 10
Lu-cri'-num
Lu-cri'-nus
Luc-ta'-ti-us 10
Lu-cul'-le-a
Lu-cul'-lus
Lu'-cu-mo 20
Lu'-cus
Lug-du'-num
Lu'-na 7
Lu'-pa
*Lu-per'-cal
Lu-per-ca'-li-a
Lu-per'-ci 3
Lu-per'-cus
Lu'-pi-as, or Lu'-pi-a

LY

Lu'-pus
Lu-si-ta'-ni-a
Lu-so'-nes
Lus'-tri-cus
Lu-ta'-ti-us
Lu-te'-ri-us
Lu-te'-ti-a 10
Lu-to'-ri-us
Ly-æ'-us
Ly'-bas
Lyb'-y-a, or Ly-bis'-sa
Lyc'-a-bas
Lyc-a-be'-tus
Ly-ca'-a
Ly-cæ'-um
Ly-cæ'-us
Ly-cam'-bes
Ly-ca'-on
Lyc-a-o'-ni-a
Ly'-cas
Ly-cas'-te
Ly-cas'-tum
Ly-cas'-tus
Ly'-ce 8

LY

Ly'-ces
Ly-ce'-um
Lych-ni'-des
Lyc'-i-a 10
Lyc'-i-das
Ly-cim'-na
Ly-cim'-ni-a
Ly-cis'-cus
Lyc'-i-us 10
Lyc-o-me'-des 20
Ly'-con
Ly-co'-ne 8
Lyc'-o-phron
Ly-cop'-o-lis
Ly-co'-pus
Ly-co'-ri-as
Ly-co'-ris
Ly-cor'-mas
Ly-cor'-tas
Lyc-o-su'-ra
Lyc'-tus
Ly-cur-gi-des
Ly-cur'-gus
Ly'-cus

LY

Ly'-de 8
Lyd'-i-a
Lyd'-i-as
Lyd'-i-us
Ly'-dus
Lyg'-da-mis, or Lyg'-da-mus
Lyg'-i-i 4
Ly'-gus
Ly-ni'-re
Ly'-max
Lyn-ci'-des
Lyn-ces'-tæ
Lyn-ces'-tes
Lyn-ces'-ti-us
Lyn-ce'-us
Lyn'-cus, Lyn-cæ'-us, or Lynx
Lyn-ci'-dæ
Lyr'-cæ
Lyr-cæ'-us
Lyr-ce'-a
Lyr'-cus
Lyr-nes'-sus

LY

Ly-san'-der
Ly-san'-dra
Ly-sa'-ni-as
Ly'-se 8
Ly-si'-a-des
Lys-si-a-nas'-sa
Ly-si'-a-nax
Lys'-i-as 11
Lys'-i-cles
Ly-sid'-i-ce
Ly-sim'-a-che
Lys-i-ma'-chi-a
Ly-sim'-a-chus
Lys-i-mach'-i-des
Lys-i-me'-li-a
Ly-sin'-o-e 8
Ly-sip'-pe
Ly-sip'-pus
Ly'-sis
Ly-sis'-tra-tus
Ly-sith'-o-us
Ly'-so
Ly-tæ'-a
Ly-zu'-ni-as

MA

MA'-CÆ
Ma'-car
Ma-ca'-re-us
Ma-ca'-ri-a
Mac'-a-ris
Ma-ced'-nus
Mac'-e-do
Mac-e-do'-ni-a
Mac-e-don'-i-cus 30
Ma-cel'-la
Ma'-cer Æ-myl'-i-us
Ma-chæ'-ra
Ma-chan'-i-das
Ma-cha'-on
Ma'-cra
Mac-ri-a'-nus
Ma-cri'-nus, M.
Ma-cro
Ma-cro'-bi-i 4
Ma-cro'-bi-us
Mac'-ro-chir
Ma-cro'-nes
Mac-to'-ri-um
Mac-u-lo'-nus
Ma-des'-tes
Ma-de'-tes
Mad'-y-es
Mæ-an'-der
Mæ-an'-dri-a
Mæ-ce'-nas
Mæ'-di 3
Mæ'-li-us
Mæm-ac-te'-ri-a
Mæn'-a-des
Mæn'-a-la
Mæn'-a-lus
Mæ'-ni-us
Mæ'-non
Mæ-o'-ni-a
Mæ-on'-i-dæ
Mæ-on'-i-des
Mæ'-o-nis
Mæ-o'-tæ
Mæ-o'-tis Pa'-lus
Mæ'-si-a Syl'-va 11
Mæ'-vi-a
Mæ'-vi-us
Ma'-gas
Ma-gel'-la
Mag'-e-tæ
Ma'-gi
Ma'-gi-us
Mag'-na Græ'-ci-a

MA

Mag-nen'-ti-us 10
Mag'-nes
Mag-ne'-si-a 11
Ma'-go
Ma'-gon
Mag-on-ti'-a-cum
Ma'-gus
Ma-her -bal
Ma'-i-a
Ma-jes'-tas
Ma-jo-ri-a'-nus
Ma-jor'-ca
Ma'-la For-tu -na
Mal'-a-cha
Ma-le'-a
Mal'-ho, or Ma'-tho
Ma'-li-a
Ma'-li-i 4
Ma'-lis
Mal'-le-a, or Mal'-li-a
Mal'-li-us
Mal'-los
Mal-thi'-nus
Mal-va'-na
Ma-ma'-us
Ma-mer'-cus
Ma-mer'-thes
Mam-er-ti'-na
Mam-er-ti'-ni 4 3
Ma-mil'-i-a
Ma-mil'-i-i 4
Ma-mil'-i-us
Mam-mæ'-a
Ma-mu'-ri-us
Ma-mur'-ra
Ma-nas'-ta-bal
Man-ci'-nus
Man-da'-ne 8
Man-da'-nes
Man-de'-la
Man-do'-ni-us
Man'-dro-cles
Man-droc'-li-das
Man'-dron
Man-du'-bi-i 4
Man-du-bra'-ti-us
Ma'-nes
Ma-ne'-tho
Ma'-ni-a
Ma-nil'-i-a
Ma-nil'-i-us
Man'-i-mi 4

MA

Man'-li-a
Man'-li-us Tor-qua'-tus
Man'-nus
Man-sue'-tus
Man-ti-ne'-a
Man-ti-ne'-us
Man'-ti-us 10
Man'-to
Man'-tu-a
Mar-a-can'-da
Mar'-a-tha
Mar'-a-thon
Mar'-a-thos
Mar-cel'-la
Mar-cel-li'-nus Ammi-a'-nus
Mar-cel'-lus
Mar'-ci-a 10
Mar-ci-a'-na
*Mur-she-a'-na*
Mar-ci-a-nop'-o-lis
Mar-ci-a'-nus 10
Mar'-ci-us Sa-bi'-nus
Mar-co-man'-ni
Mar'-cus
Mar'-di 3
Mar'-di-a
Mar-do'-ni-us
Mar'-dus
Mar-e-o'-tis
Mar-gin'-i-a, and Mar-gi-a'-ni-a
Mar-gi'-tes
†Ma-ri'-a, or Ma'-ri-a
Ma-ri'-a-ba
Ma-ri-am'-ne
Ma-ri-a'-næ Fos'-sæ
Ma-ri-an-dy'-num
Ma-ri-a'-nus
Ma-ri'-ca
Ma-ri'-ci 3
Mar'-i-cus
Ma-ri'-na
Ma-ri'-nus
Ma'-ry-on
Ma'-ris
Ma-ris'-sa
Mar'-i-sus
Ma-ri'-ta
Mar'-i-us
Mar'-ma-cus
Mar-ma-ren'-ses

MA

Mar-mar'-i-ca
Mar-mar'-i-dæ
Mar-ma'-ri-on
Ma'-ro 1
Mar-o-bud'-u-i 3
Ma'-ron
Mar-o-ne'-a
Mar-pe'-si-a 10
Mar-pes'-sa
Mar-pe'-sus
Mar'-res
Mar-ru'-vi-um, or Mar-ru'-bi-um
Mars
Mar'-sa-la
Mar-sæ'-us
Mar'-se 8
Mar'-si 3
Mar-sig'-ni 3
Mar-sy'-a-ba
Mar'-tha
Mar'-ti-a 10
*Mar'-she-a*
Mar-ti-a'-lis
*Mar'-ti-al*, Eng.
Mar-ti-a'-nus
Mar-ti'-na
Mar-tin-i-a'-nus
Mar'-ti-us 10
Ma-rul'-lus
Mas-æ-syl'-i-i 4
Mas-i-nis'-sa
Mas'-sa
Mas'-sa-ga
Mas-sag'-e-tæ
Mas-sa'-na 7
Mas-sa'-ni 3
Mas'-si-cus
Mas-sil'-i-a 7
Mas-sy'-la
Ma-su'-ri-us
Ma'-tho
Ma-ti-e'-ni
Ma-ti'-nus
Ma-tis'-co
Ma-tra'-li-a
Ma-tro'-na
Mat-ro-na'-li-a
Mat-ti'-a-ci 3
Ma-tu'-ta
Mau'-ri 3
Mau-ri-ta'-ni-a
Mau'-rus

ME

Mau-ru'-si-i 4 11
Mau-so'-lus
Ma'-vors
Ma-vor'-ti-a 10
Max-en'-ti-us 10
Max-im-i-a'-nus
Max-i-mil-i-a'-na
Max-i-mi'-nus
*Max'-i-min*, Eng
Max'-i-mus
Maz'-a-ca
Ma-za'-ces
Ma-zæ'-us
Ma-za'-res
Maz'-e-ras
Ma-zi'-ces, and Ma-zy'-ges
Me-cha'-ne-us
Me-cis'-te-us
Me-cœ'-nas, or Me-cæ'-nas
Mec'-ri-da
Me-de'-a
Me-des-i-cas'-te 8
Me'-di-a 7
Me'-di-as
Med'-i-cus
Me-di-o-ma-tri'-ces
Me-di-o-ma-tri'-ci
Me-di-ox'-u-mi
Med-i-tri'-na
Me-do'-a-cus, or Me-du'-a-cus
Med-o-bit'-y-ni
Me-dob'-ri-ga
Me'-don
Me-don'-ti-as 10
Med-u-a'-na
Med-ul-li'-na
Me'-dus
Me-du'-sa
Me-gab'-i-zi
Meg-a-by'-zus
Meg'-a-cles
Me-gac'-li-des
Me-gæ'-ra
Me-ga'-le-as
Meg-a-le'-si-a 11
Me-ga'-li-a
Meg-a-lop'-o-lis
Meg-a-me'-de 8
Meg-a-ni'-ra
Meg-a-pen'-thes

* *Lupercal.*—This word is so little interwoven with our language, that it ought to have its true Latin accent on the penultimate syllable. But wherever the antepenultimate accent is adopted in verse, as in Shakspeare's Julius Cæsar, where Antony says,

"You all did see that on the *Lu'percal*
"I thrice presented him a kingly crown"—

we ought to preserve it.—Mr. Barry, the actor, who was informed by some scholar of the Latin pronunciation of this word, adopted it in this place, and pronounced it *Luper'cal*, which grated every ear that heard him.

† *Maria.*—This word, says Labbe, derived from the Hebrew, has the accent on the second syllable; but when a Latin word, the feminine of *Marius*, it has the accent on the first.

ME

*Meg-a-ra
†Meg-a-re'-us
Meg'-a-ris
Me-gar'-sus
Me-gas'-the-nes
Me'-ges
Me-gil'-la
Me-gis'-ta
Me'-la Pom-po'-ni-us
Me-gis'-ti-a
Me-læ'-næ
Me-lam'-pus
Mel-anch-læ'-ni
Me-lan'-chrus
Mel'-a-ne
Me-la'-ne-us
Me-lan'-i-da
Me-la'-ni-on
Mel-a-nip'-pe
Mel-a-nip'-pi-des
Mel-a-nip'-pus
Mel-a-no'-pus
Mel-a-nos'-y-ri
Me-lan'-thi-i 4
Me-lan'-thi-us
Me-lan'-tho
Me-lan'-thus
Me'-las
Mel-e-a'-ger
Mel-e-ag'-ri-des
Mel-e-san'-der
Me'-les
Mel'-e-se
Mel-e-sig'-e-nes, or Mel-e-sig'-e-na
Me'-li-a
Mel-i-bœ'-us
Mel-i-cer'-ta
Mel-i-gu'-nis
Me-li'-na
Me-li'-sa 7
Me-lis'-sa
Mel'-i-ta
Mel'-i-te
Mel-i-te'-ne
Mel'-i-tus (accuser of Socrates)
Me'-li-us
Mel-ix-an'-drus
‡Me-lob'-o-sis
Me'-lon
Me'-los
Mel'-pi-a
Mel-pom'-e-ne 8
Me-mac'-e-ni
Mem'-mi-a
Mem'-mi-us
Mem'-non
Mem'-phis
Mem-phi'-tis
Me'-na, or Me'-nes
Me-nal'-cas
Me-nal'-ci-das
Men-a-lip'-pe
Men-a-lip'-pus
Me-nan'-der
Me-na'-pi-i 4
Men'-a-pis
Me'-nas
Men-che'-res 12
Men'-des
Me-nec'-les
Men-e-cli'-des
Me-nec'-ra-tes
Men-e-de'-mus

ME

Me-neg'-e-tas
Men-e-la'-i-a
Men-e-la'-us
Me-ne'-ni-us A-grip'-pa
Men'-e-phron
Me'-nes
Me-nes'-teus, or Me-nes'-the-us, or Mnes'-the-us 13
Men-es-the'-i Por'-tus
Me-nes'-thi-us
Men'-e-tas
Me-nip'-pa
Me-nip'-pi-des
Me-nip'-pus
Me'-ni-us
Men'-nis
Me-nod'-o-tus
Me-nœ'-ce-us 10
Me-nœ'-tes
Me-nœ'-ti-us 10
Me'-non
Me-noph'-i-lus
Men'-ta, or Min'-the
Men'-tes
Men-tis'-sa
Men'-to
Men'-tor
Me-nyl'-lus
Me'-ra
Me'-ra, or Mœ'-ra
Mer-cu'-ri-us
*Mer'-cu-ry*, Eng.
Me-ri'-o-nes
Mer'-me-rus
Merm'-na-dæ
Mer'-o-e 8
Mer'-o-pe 8
Me'-rops
Me'-ros
Mer'-u-la
Me-sab'-a-tes
Me-sa'-bi-us
Me-sa'-pi-a
Me-sau'-bi-us
Me-sem'-bri-a
Me-se'-ne
Mes-o-me'-des
Mes-o-po-ta'-mi-a
Mes-sa'-la
Mes-sa-li'-na 3
Mes-sa-li'-nus
Mes-sa'-na 7
Mes-sa'-pi-a
Mes'-sa-tis
Mes'-se 3
Mes-se'-is 5
Mes-se'-ne, or Mes-se'-na
Mes-se'-ni-a
Mes'-tor
Me-su'-la
Met'-a-bus
Met-a-git'-ni-a
Met-a-ni'-ra
Met-a-pon'-tum
Met-a-pon'-tus
Me-tau'-rus
Me-tel'-la
Me-tel'-li 3
Me-thar'-ma
Me-thi'-on 29
Me-tho'-di-us
Me-tho'-ne 8
Me-thyd'-ri-um

MI

Me-thym'-na
Me-ti-a-du'-sa 21
Me-til'-i-a
Me-til'-i-i 4
Me-til'-i-us
Me-ti'-o-chus
Me'-ti-on 11
Me'-tis
Me tis'-cus
Me'-ti-us 10
Me-tœ'-ci-a 10
Me'-ton
Met'-o-pe 8
Me'-tra
Me-tro'-bi-us
Met'-ro-cles
Met-ro-do'-rus
Me-troph'-a-nes
Me-trop'-o-lis
Met'-ti-us 10
Me-va'-ni-a
Me'-vi-us
Me-zen'-ti-us 10
Mi-ce'-a
Mi-cip'-sa
Mic'-y-thus 24
Mi'-das
Mi-de'-a (of Argos)
Mid'-e-a (of Bœotia)
Mi-la'-ni-on
Mi-le'-si-i 4 11
Mi-le'-si-us 10
Mi-le'-ti-a 10
Mi-le'-ti-um 10
Mi-le'-tus
Mil'-i-as
Mil'-i-chus 12
Mi-li'-nus
Mil-i-o'-ni-a
Mi'-lo
Mi-lo'-ni-us
Mil-ti'-a des
Mil'-to
Mil'-vi-us
Mil'-y-as
Mi-mal'-lo-nes
Mi'-mas
Mim-ner'-mus
Min'-ci-us 10
Min'-da-rus
Mi-ne'-i-des
Mi-ner'-va
Min-er-va'-li-a
Min'-i-o
Min-næ'-i 3
Mi-no'-a
Mi-no'-is
Mi'-nos
Min-o-tau'-rus
Min'-the
Min-tur'-næ
Mi-nu'-ti-a 10
Mi-nu'-ti-us 10
Min'-y-æ 6
Min'-y-as
Min-y-cus
Mi-ny'-i-a 6
Min'-y-tus
Mir'-a-ces
Mi-se'-num
Mi-se'-nus
Mi-sith'-e-us
Mi'-thras
Mith-ra-da'-tes
Mi-thre'-nes
Mith-ri-da'-tes

MO

Mith-ri-da'-tis
Mith-ro-bar-za'-nes
Mit-y-le'-ne, and Mit-y-le'-næ
Mi'-tys
Miz-æ'-i
Mna-sal'-ces 13
*Na-sal'-ces*
Mna'-si-as 11
Mnas'-i-cles
Mna-sip'-pi-das
Mna-sip'-pus
Mna-sith'-e-us
Mna'-son 13
Mna-syr'-i-um
Mne'-mon
Mne-mos'-y-ne 3
Mne-sar'-chus
Mne-sid'-a-mus
Mnes-i-la'-us
Mne-sim'-a-che
Mne-sim'-a-chus
Mnes'-ter
Mnes'-the-us 13
Mnes'-ti-a
Mnes'-tra
Mne'-vis
Mo-a-pher'-nes
Mo'-di-a
Mœ'-ci-a 5 10
Mœ'-nus
Mœ-rag'-e-tes
Mœ'-ris
Mœ'-di
Mœ'-on
Mœ-on'-i-des
Mœ'-ra
Mœ'-si-a
Mo-gy'-ni
Mo-le'-i-a
Mo-li'-o-ne
Mo'-lo
Mo-lœ'-is
Mo-lor'-chus 12
Mo-los'-si 3
Mo-los'-si-a, or Mo-los'-sis
Mo-los'-sus
Mol-pa'-di-a
Mol'-pus
Mo'-lus
Mo-lyc'-ri-on
Mo-mem'-phis
Mo'-mus
Mo'-na
Mo-næ'-ses
Mo-ne'-sus
Mo-ne'-ta
Mon'-i-ma
Mon'-i-mus
Mon'-o-dus
Mo-nœ'-cus
Mo-no'-le-us
Mo-noph'-i-lus
Mon-ta'-nus
Mo-noph'-a-ge
Mon'-y-chus 6 12
Mon'-y-mus
Mo'-phis
Mop'-si-um 10
Mop-so'-pi-a
Mops'-sus
Mor-gan'-ti-um 10
Mor'-i-ni
Mor-i-tas'-gus
Mo'-ri-us

MY

Mor'-phe-us
Mors
Mo'-rys
Mo'-sa
Mos'-chi 3 12
Mos'-chi-on
Mos'-chus
Mo-sel'-la
Mo'-ses
Mo-sych'-lus
Mos-y-næ'-ci 3
Mo-tho'-ne
Mo-ty'-a
Mu-ci-a'-nus
Mu'-ci-us 10
Mu'-cræ
Mul'-ci-ber
§Mu-lu'-cha
Mul'-vi-us Pons
Mum'-mi-us
Mu-na'-ti-us 10
Mun'-da
Mu-ni'-tus
Mu-nych -i-æ 4
Mu-ræ -na
Mur'-cus
Mu-re'-tus
Mur-gan'-ti-a 10
Mur-rhe'-nus
Mur'-ti-a 10
Mus
Mu'-sa An-to'-ni-us
Mu'-sæ
Mu-sæ'-us
Mu-so'-ni-us Ru'-fus
Mus-te'-la
Mu-thul'-lus
Mu'-ti-a 10
Mu-til'-i-a
||Mu-ti-na
Mu-ti -nes
Mu-ti'-nus, or Mu-tu'-nus
Mu -ti-us 10
Mu-tus'-cæ
My-ag'-rus, or My'-o-des
||Myc'-a-le
Myc-a-les'-sus
My-ce'-næ
Myc-e-ri'-nus
Myc-i-ber'-na
Myc'-i-thus
My'-con
||Myc'-o-ne
My'-don
My-ec'-pho-ris
My-e'-nus
Myg'-don
Myg-do'-ni-a
Myg'-do-nus
My-las'-sa
My'-le, or My'-las
My'-les
My-lit'-ta
Myn'-dus
My'-nes
Myn'-i-æ 4
My-o'-ni-a
Myr-ci'-nus
My-ri'-cus
¶My-ri'-nus
My-ri'-na
Myr'-i-æ
Myr-mec'-i-des
Myr-mid'-o-nes

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* *Megara.*—I have in this word followed Labbe, Ainsworth, Gouldman, and Holyoke, by adopting the antepenultimate accent, in opposition to Lempriere, who accents the penultimate syllable.

† *Megareus.*—Labbe pronounces this word in four syllables, when a noun substantive; but Ainsworth marks it as a trisyllable, when a proper name; and, in my opinion, incorrectly.—See IDOMENEUS.

‡ *Melobosis.*—In this word I have given the preference to the antepenultimate accent, with Labbe, Gouldman, and Holyoke; though the penultimate, which Lempriere has adopted, is more agreeable to the ear.

§ *Mulucha.*—This word is accented on the antepenultimate by Labbe, Lempriere, and Ainsworth; and on the penultimate by Gouldman and Holyoke. Labbe indeed says, *ut volueris*; and I shall certainly avail myself of this permission to place the accent on the penultimate; for, when this syllable ends with *u*, the English have a strong propensity to place the accent on it, even in opposition to etymology, as in the word *Arbutus*.

|| *Mycale* and *Mycone.*—An English ear seems to have a strong predilection for the penultimate accent on these words; but all our prosodists accent them on the antepenultimate. The same may be observed of *Mutina*. See note on *Oryus*.

¶ *Myrinus.*—Labbe is the only prosodist I have met with, who accents this word on the antepenultimate syllable; and, as this accentuation is so contrary to analogy

| MY | MY | MY | MY | MY |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| My-ro′ nus | Myr′-si-nus (a city) | Myr′-ti-lus | Myr′-ta-le | My-so-ma-ced′-o-nes |
| My-ro-ni-a′-nus | My-sal′-i-des | Myr-to′-um Ma′-re | Myr-to′-us | My′-son |
| My-ron′-i-des | Myr′-sus | Myr-tun′-ti-um 10 | My-scel′-lus | Myth′-e-cus |
| Myr′-rha | Myr′-te-a (Venus) | Myr-tu′-sa | Mys′-tes | Myt-i-le′-ne |
| Myr′-si-lus | Myr-te′-a (a city) | Myr′-tis | Mys′-i-a 11 | My′-us |

| NE | NE | NI | NO | NY |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| NAB-AR-ZA-NES | Ne-al′-ces | Ne-ro′-ni-a | Nic-o-te′-le-a | No-vi-om′-a-gum |
| Nab-a-thæ′-a | Ne-al′-i-ces | Ner-to-brig′-i-a | Ni-cot′-e-les | No′-vi-us Pris′-cus |
| Na′-bis | Ne-an′-thes | Ner′-u-lum | Ni′-ger | Nox |
| Na-dag′-a-ra | Ne-ap′-o-lis | Ner′-va Coc-ce′-i-us | Ni-gid′-i-us Fig′-u-lus | Nu-ce′-ri-a |
| Næ′-ni-a | Ne-ar′-chus | Ner′-vi-i 3 | Ni-gri′-tæ | Nu-ith′-o-nes |
| Næ′-vi-us | Ne-bro′-des | Ne-sæ′-a | Ni′-le-us | Nu′-ma Pom-pil′-i-us |
| Nævʳ′-o-lus | Ne-broph′-o-nos | Ne-sim′-a-chus 12 | Ni′-lus | Nu-ma′-na |
| Na-har′-va-li 3 | Ne′-chos | Ne-si-o′-pe | Nin′-ni-us | Nu-man′-ti-a |
| Nai′-a-des | Nec-ta-ne′-bus, and Nee-tan′-a-bis | *Ne-she-o′-pe* | Nin′-i-as | Nu-man-ti′-na |
| Na′-is | Ne-cys′-i-a 10 | Ne-so′-pe | Ni′-nus | Nu-ma′-nus Rem′-u-lus |
| Na-pæ′-æ | Ne′-is | Nes′-sus | Nin′-y-as | Nu′-me-nes |
| Naph′-i-lus | Ne′-le-us | Nes′-to-cles | Ni′-o-be | Nu-me′-ni-a, or Ne-o-me′-ni-a |
| Nar | Ne′-lo | Nes′-tor | Ni-phæ′-us | Nu-me′-ni-us |
| Nar′-bo | Ne-mæ′-a | Nes-to′-ri-us | Ni-pha′-tes | Nu-mi′-ci-us |
| Nar-bo-nen′-sis | Ne-me′-a (*a*) | Nes′-tus, or Nes′-sus | Ni′-phe | Nu-me-ri-a′-nus |
| Nar-cæ′-us | Ne-me-si-a′-nus 21 | Ne′-tum | Nir′-e-us | Nu-me′-ri-us |
| Nar-cis′-sus | Nem′-e-sis | Ne′-u-ri | Ni′-sa | ‖Nu-mi′-cus |
| Nar′-ga-ra | Ne-me′-si-us 10 | Ni-cæ′-a | Ni-sæ′-a | Nu′-mi-da |
| Na-ris′-ci 3 | Nem-o-ra-li-a | Ni-cag′-o-ras | Ni-sæ′-e | Nu-mid′-i-a |
| Nar′-ni-a, or Nar′-na | Nem′-e-tes | Ni-can′-der | Ni-se′-i-a | Nu-mid′-i-us |
| Nar-the′-cis | Ne-me′-us | Ni-car′-nor | Nis′-i-bis | Nu′-mi-tor |
| Na-ryc′-i-a 10 | *Ne-o-bu′-le | Ni-car′-chus | Ni′-sus | Nu-mi-to′-ri-us |
| Nas′-ses | Ne-o-cæs-a-re′-a | Nic-ar-thi′-des | Ni-sy′-ros | Nu-mo′-ni-us |
| Nas′-a-mo′-nes | Ne-och′-a-bis | Ni-ca′-tor | Ni-te′-tis | Nun-co′-re-us |
| Nas′-ci-o, or Na′-ti-o | Ne′-o-cles | Ni′-ce 8 | Ni-to′-cris | ¶Nun′-di-na |
| Nas′-i-ca | Ne-og′-e-nes | Nic-e-pho′-ri-um | Nit′-ri-a | Nun-di næ |
| Na-sid-i-e′-nus | Ne-om′-o-ris | Nic-e-pho′-ri-us | No′-as | Nur′-sæ |
| Na-sid′-i-us | Ne′-on | Ni-ceph′-o-rus | Noc′-mon | Nur′-sci-a |
| Na′-so | Ne-on-ti′-chos 12 | Nic-er-a′-tus | Noc-ti-lu′-ca | Nur′-si-a 19 |
| Nas′-sus, or Na′-sus | Ne-op-tol-e-mus | Ni-ce′-tas | No′-la | Nu′-tri-a |
| Nas′-u-a 10 | †Ne′-o-bis | Nic-e-te′-ri-a | Nom-en-ta′-nus | Nyc-te′-is |
| Na-ta′-li-a | Ne′-pe | Nic′-i-a 10 | Nom′-a-des | Nyc-te′-li-us |
| Na-ta′-lis | Ne-pha′-li-a | Nic′-i-as 10 | No′-mæ | Nyc′-te-us |
| Nat′-ta | Neph′-e-le | Ni-cip′-pe | No-men′-tum | Nyc-tim′-e-ne |
| Nau′-co-lus | Neph-er-i′-tes | Ni-cip′-pus | No′-mi-i 3 | Nyc′-ti-mus |
| Nau′-cles | Ne′-phus | Ni′-co | No′-mi-us | Nym-bæ′-um |
| Nau′-cra-tes | Ne′-pi-a | Ni-coch′-a-res | §No-na′-cris | Nym′-phæ |
| Nau′-cra-tis | Ne′-pos | Nic′-o-cles | No′-ni-us | *Nymphs*, Eng. |
| Nau′-lo-chus | Ne-po-ti-a′-nus 12 | Ni-coch′-ra-tes | Non′-ni-us | Nym-phæ′-um |
| Nau-pac′-tus or Nau-pac′-tum | Nep′-thys | Ni-co′-cre-on | Non′-nus | Nym-phæ′-us |
| Nau′-pli-a | Nep-tu′-ni-a | Nic-o-de′-mus | No′-pia, or Cno′-pi-a | Nym-phid′-i-us |
| Nau′-pli-us | Nep-tu′-ni-um | Nic-o-do′-rus | No′-ra | Nym′-phis |
| Nau′-ra | Nep-tu′-ni-us | Ni-cod′-ro-mus | No′-rax | Nym-pho-do′-rus |
| Nau-sic′-a-æ | Nep-tu′-nus | Nic-o-la′-us | Nor′-ba | Nym-pho-lep′-tes |
| Nau′-si-cles | *Nep′-tune*, Eng. | Ni-com′-a-cha | Nor-ba′-nus, C. | Nym′-phon |
| Nau-sim′-e-nes | Ne-re′-i-des | Ni-com′-a-chus | Nor′-i-cum | Nyp′-si-us |
| Nau-sith′-o-e | *Ne′-re-ids*, Eng. | Nic-o-me′-des | Nor-thip′-pus | Ny′-sa, or Nys′-sa |
| Nau-sith′-o-us | Ne-re′-i-us | Nic-o-me′-di-a | Nor′-ti-a 10 | Ny-sæ′-us |
| Nau′-tes 17 | ‡Ne′-re-us | Ni′-con | No-thus | Ny′-sas |
| Na′-va | Ne-ri′-ne | Ni-co′-ni-a | No′-nus | Ny-se′-i-us |
| Na′-vi-us Ac′-ti-us | Ner′-i-phus | Nic′-o-phron | No′-ti-um 10 | Ny-si′-a-des |
| Nax′-os | Ner′-i-tos | Ni-cop′-o-lis | No′-tus | Ny-sig′-e-na |
| Ne-æ′-ra | Ne′-ri-us | Ni-cos′-tra-ta | No-va′-tus | Ny-si′-ros |
| Ne-æ′-thus | No′-ro | Ni-cos′-tra-tus | No-vi-o-du′-num | Nys′-sa |

I have followed Lempriere, Ainsworth, Gouldman, and Holyoke, with the accent on the penultimate.—See the word in the *Terminational Vocabulary*.

* *Neobule.*—Labbe, Ainsworth, Gouldman, Littleton, and Holyoke, give this word the penultimate accent, and therefore I have preferred it to the antepenultimate accent, given it by Lempriere; not only from the number of authorities in its favour, but from its being more agreeable to analogy.

† *Neoris.*—The authorities are nearly equally balanced between the penultimate and antepenultimate accent; and therefore I may say, as Labbe sometimes does, *ut volueris*: but I am inclined rather to the antepenultimate accent, as more agreeable to analogy, though I think the penultimate more agreeable to the ear.

‡ *Nereus.*—

"Old *Nereus* to the Sea was born of Earth—
"*Nereus*, who claims the precedence in birth
"To their descendants; him old god they call,
"Because sincere and affable to all."
*Cooke's Hesiod. Theog.* v. 357.

§ *Nonacris.*—Labbe, Ainsworth, Gouldman, and Holyoke, give this word the antepenultimate accent; but Lempriere, Littleton, and the Graduses, place the accent, more agreeably to analogy, on the penultimate.

‖ *Numicus.*—

"————Our fleet Apollo sends
"Where Tuscan Tiber rolls with rapid force,
"And where *Numicus* opes his holy source."
*Dryden.*

¶ *Nundina.*—Lempriere places the accent on the penultimate syllable of this word; but Labbe, Gouldman, and Holyoke, on the antepenultimate. Ainsworth marks it in the same manner among the appellatives, nor can there be any doubt of its propriety.

| ŒN | OL | OR | OR | OZ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| O'-A-RUS | Œ-nom'-a-us | O-ma'-ri-us | Or-bo'-na | Or'-si-nes 4 |
| O-ar'-ses | Œ'-non | Om'-bi 3 | Or'-ca-des | Or-sip'-pus |
| O'-a-sis | Œ-no'-na 7 | Om'-bri 3 | Or-cha'-lis | Or'-ta-lus, M. |
| O-ax'-es | Œ-no'-no 8 | Om'-o-le | Or'-cha-mus | Or-thag'-o-ras |
| O-ax'-us | Œ-no'-pi-a | Om-o-pha'-gi-a | Or-chom'-e-nus, or Or-chom'-e-num | Or'-the 8 |
| Ob-ul-tro'-ni-us | Œ-nop'-i-des | §Om'-pha-le | Or'-cus | Or-thæ'-a |
| O-ca'-le-a, or O-ca'-li-a | Œ-no'-pi-on | Om'-pha-los | Or-cyn'-i-a | Or'-thi-a 4 7 |
| *O-ce'-a-na | Œn'-o-tri 3 | O-næ'-um, or O-æ'-ne-um | Or-des'-sus | Or'-thrus |
| O-ce-an'-i-des, and O-ce-an-it'-i-des | Œ-no'-tri-a | O-na'-rus | O-re'-a-des | Or-tyg'-i-a |
| O-ce'-a-nus | Œn'-o-trus | O-nas'-i-mus | *O'-re-ads*, Eng. | Or-tyg'-i-us |
| O-ce'-i-a | Œ-nu'-sæ | O-na'-tas | O'-re-as | O'-rus |
| O-cel'-lus | Œ'-o-nus | On-ches'-tus | O-res'-tæ | O-ry-an'-der |
| O-ce'-lum | Œr'-o-e 8 | O-ne'-i-on | O-res'-tes | ¶O-ry us |
| O'-cha | Œt'-y-lus, or Œt'-y-lum | O-nes'-i-mus | O-res'-te-um | O'-ryx |
| O-che'-si-us 11 | O-fel'-lus | On-e-sip'-pus | Or-es-ti'-dæ | Os-cho-pho'-ri-a |
| O'-chus 12 | O'-fi 3 | O-ne'-si-us 10 | Or'-e-tæ | Os'-ci 3 |
| Oc'-nus | Og-do'-a-pis | On-e-tor'-i-des | Or-e-ta'-ni 3 | Os'-ci-us 10 |
| O-cric'-u-lum | Og-do'-rus | On-e-sic'-ri-tus | Or-e-til'-i-a | Os'-cus |
| O-crid'-i-on | Og'-mi-us | O'-ni-um | O-re'-um | O-sin'-i-us |
| O-cris'-i-a | Og'-o-a 7 | On'-o-ba 10 | Or'-ga, or Or'-gas | O-si'-ris |
| Oc-ta-cil'-li-us | O-gul'-ni-a | O-noch'-o nus | Or-ges'-sum | O-sis'-mi-i |
| Oc-ta'-vi-a | ‡Og'-y-ges | On-o-mac'-ri-tus | Or-get'-o-rix | Os'-pha-gus |
| Oc-ta-vi-a'-nus | O-gyg'-i-a | On-o-mar'-chus | Or'-gi-a | Os-rho-e'-ne |
| Oc-ta'-vi-us | Og'-y-ris | On-o-mas-tor'-i-des | O-rib'-a-sus | Os'-sa |
| Oc-to'-o-phum | O-ic'-le-us | On-o-mas'-tus | Or'-i-cum, or Or'-i-cus | Os-te-o'-des |
| O-cy'-a-lus | O-il'-e-us | On'-o-phas | O'-ri-ens | Os'-ti-a |
| O-cyp'-e-te 8 | O-i-li'-des | On'-o-phis | Or'-i-gen | Os-to'-ri-us |
| O-cyr'-o-e | Oil'-a-ne 8 | On-o-san'-der | O-ri'-go | Os-trog'-o-thi |
| Od-e-na'-tus | O-la'-nus | On'-y-thes | O-ri'-nus | Os-y-man'-dy-as |
| O-des'-sus | Ol'-ba, or Ol'-bus | O-pa'-li-a | O-ri-ob'-a-tes | Ot-a-cil'-i-us |
| O-di'-nus | Ol'-bi-a | O-phe'-las | O-ri'-on 29 | O-ta'-nes |
| O-di'-tes | Ol'-bi-us | O-phel'-tes | O-ris'-sus | Oth'-ma-rus |
| Od-o-a'-cer | Ol-chin'-i-um | O-phen'-sis | Or-i-sul'-la Liv'-i-a | O'-tho, M. Sal'-vi-us |
| Od-o-man'-ti 3 | O-le'-a-ros, or Ol'-i-ros 20 | O-phi'-on 29 | O-ri'-tæ 5 | Oth-ry-o'-ne-us |
| Od'-o-nes | O-le'-a-trum | O-phi-o'-ne-us | O-rith-y-i'-a | O'-thrys |
| Od'-ry-sæ | Ol'-len | O phi-u'-cus | O-rit'-i-as 10 | O-tre-us |
| O-dys'-se-a | Ol'-e-nus, or Ol'-e-num 20 | O-phi-u'-sa | O-ri-un'-dus | O-tri -a-des |
| *Od'-ys-sey*, Eng. | Ol'-ga-sys | Op'-i-ci | Or'-me-nus 20 | O-trœ'-da |
| †Œ-ag'-a-rus, and Œ'-a-ger 5 | Ol-i-gyr'-tis | O-pig'-e-na | Or'-ne-a | O'-tus |
| Œ-an'-thæ, and Œ-an'-thi-a | O-lin'-thus | O'-pis | Or'-ne-us | O'-tys |
| Œ'-ax 5 | Ol-i-tin'-gi | O-pil'-i-us | Or-ni'-thon | O-vid'-i-us |
| Œ-ba'-li-a | Ol'-li-us | Op'-i-ter | Or'-ni-tus | *Ov'-id*, Eng. |
| Œb'-a-lus 5 | Ol-lov'-i-co | O-pim'-i-us | Or-nos'-pa-des | O-vin'-i-a |
| Œb'-a-res | Ol'-mi-us | Op-i-ter-gi'-ni | Or-nyt'-i-on 11 | O-vin'-i-us |
| Œ-cha'-li-a | O-lin'-i-æ | O-pi'-tes | O-ro'-bi-a | Ox-ar'-tes |
| Œc'-le-us | Ol-o-phyx'-us | Op -pi-a | O-ro'-des | Ox-id'-a-tes |
| Œ-cli'-des | O-lym'-pe-um | Op-pi-a'-nus | O-roe'-tes | Ox'-i-mes |
| Œc-u-me'-ni-us | O-lym'-pi-a | Op-pi'-di-us | O-rom'-e-don | Ox-i'-o-næ |
| Œd-i-po'-di-a | O-lym'-pi-as | Op'-pi-us | O-ron'-tas | Ox'-us |
| Œd'-i-pus 5 | O-lym-pi-o-do'-rus | O'-pus | O-rpn'-tes | Ox-y'-a-res |
| Œ'-me 8 | O-lym-pi-os'-the-nes | Op-ta'-tus | Or-o-pher'-nes | Ox-y-ca'-nus |
| Œ-nan'-thes | O-lym'-pi-us | Op'-ti-mus | O-ro'-pus | Ox-yd'-ra-cæ |
| Œ'-ne | O-lym'-pus | O'-ra 7 | O-ro'-si-us 11 | Ox'-y-lus |
| Œ'-ne-a | Ol-ym-pu'-sa | O-rac'-u-lum | ‖Or'-phe-us | Ox-yn'-thes |
| Œ'-ne-us | O-lyn'-thus | O-ræ'-a | Or-sed'-i-ce | Ox-yp'-o-rus |
| Œ-ni'-des | O-ly'-ras | Or'-a-sus | Or-se'-is | Ox-y-rin-chi'-tæ |
| Œn'-o-e | O-ly'-zon | Or-be'-lus | Or-sil'-i-us | Ox-y-ryn'-chus |
| | | Or-bil'-i-us | Or-sil'-o-chus | O-zi'-nes |
| | | | | Oz'-o-læ, or Oz'-o-li |

| PA | PÆ | PÆ | PA | PA |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PA-CA TI-A'-NUS 21 | Pac'-ty-es | Pæ'-on | Pag'-a-sæ, or Pag'-a-sa | Pal'-e-mon |
| Pac'-ci-us 10 | Pa-cu'-vi-us | Pæ'-o-nes | Pag'-a-sus | Pa-læp'-a-phos |
| Pa'-ches 12 | Pa-dæ'-i 3 | Pæ-o'-ni-a | Pa'-gus | Pa-læph'-a-tus |
| Pa-chi'-nus | Pad'-u-a | Pæ-on'-i-des | Pa-la'-ci-um, or Pa-la'-ti-um 10 | Pa-læp'-o-lis |
| Pa-co'-ni-us | Pa'-dus | Pæ'-os | Pa-la'-nus | Pa-læs'-te |
| Pac'-o-rus | Pa-du'-sa | Pæ'-sos | Pal-æ-sti'-na | Pal-æ-sti'-nus |
| Pac-to'-lus | Pæ'-an | Pæs'-tum | Pa-læ'-a | Pa-læ-sti'-nus |
| Pac'-ty-as | Pæ'-di-us | Pæ-to'-vi-um | Pal-æ-ap'-o-lis | Pal-a-me'-des |
| | Pæ-ma'-ni 3 | Pæ'-tus Cæ-cin'-na | Pa-læ'-mon, or | Pa-lan'-ti-a 10 |

* *Oceana.*—So prone are the English to lay the accent on the penultimate of words of this termination, that we scarcely ever hear the famous *Oceana* of Harrington pronounced otherwise.

† *Œagarus.*—This diphthong, like *æ*, is pronounced as the single vowel *e*. If the conjecture concerning the sound of *æ* was right, the middle sound between the *o* and *e* of the ancients must, in all probability, have been the sound of our *a* in *water*.—See the word ÆA.

‡ *Ogyges.*—This word is by all our prosodists accented on the first syllable, and, consequently, it must sound exactly as if written *Odd'-je-jez*; and this, however odd to an English ear, must be complied with.

§ *Omphale.*—The accentuation which a mere English speaker would give to this word was experienced a few years ago by a pantomime called *Hercules* and *Omphale*; when the whole town concurred in placing the accent on the second syllable, till some classical scholars gave a check to this pronunciation by placing the accent on the first. This, however, was far from banishing the former manner, and disturbed the publick ear without correcting it. Those, however, who would not wish to be numbered among the vulgar, must take care to avoid the penultimate accent.

‖ *Orpheus.*—See IDOMENEUS.

¶ *Oryus.*—

"And, at once, Broteas and *Oryus* slew:
"*Oryus*' mother, Mycalè, was known
"Down from her sphere to draw the lab'ring moon."
*Garth's Ovid. Met.*

PA

Pa-lan'-ti-um 10
Pal-a-ti'-nus
Pa'-le-is, or Pa'-læ
Pa'-les
Pal-fu'-ri-us Su'-ra
Pa-li'-ci, or Pa-lis'-ci
Pa-lil'-i-a
Pal-i-nu'-rus
Pal-i-sco'-rum, or
Pal-i-co'-rum
Pal'-la-des
Pal-la'-di-um
Pal-la'-di-us
Pal-lan-te'-um
Pal-lan'-ti-as
Pal-lan'-ti-des
Pal-lan'-ti-on 28
Pal'-las
Pal-le'-ne 8
Pal'-ma
*Pal-my'-ra
Pal-phu'-ri-us
Pal-mi'-sos
†Pam'-me-nes
Pam'-mon
Pam'-pa
Pam'-phi-lus
Pam'-phos
Pam'-phy-la
Pam-phyl'-i-a
Pan
Pan-a-ce'-a
Pa-næ'-ti-us 10
Pan'-a-res
Pan-a-ris'-te
Pan-ath-e-næ'-a
Pan-chæ'-a, or
Pan-che'-a, or
Pan-cha'-i-a
Pan'-da
Pan'-da-ma
Pan-da'-ri-a
Pan'-da-rus
Pan'-da-tes
Pan-de'-mus
Pan'-di-a
Pan'-di-on 11
Pan-do'-ra
Pan-do'-si-a 11
Pan'-dro-sos
Pan'-e-nus, or
Pa-næ'-us
Pan-gæ'-us
Pa-ni'-a-sis
Pa-ni-o'-ni-um
Pa'-ni-us 20
Pan-no'-ni-a
Pan-om-phæ'-us
Pan'-o-pe, or
Pan-o-pe'-a
Pan'-o-pes
Pa-no'-pe-us
Pa-no'-pi-on
Pa-nop'-o-lis
Pa-nor'-mus
Pan'-sa, C.
Pan-tag-nos'-tus
Pan-ta'-gy-as
Pan-ta'-le-on
Pan-tau'-chus

PA

Pan'-te-us
Pan'-thi-des
Pan-the'-a
‡Pan'-the-on
Pan'-the-us, or
Pan'-thus
Pan-tho'-i-des 4
Pan-ti-ca-pæ'-um
Pan-tic'-a-pes
Pan-til'-i-us
Pa-ny'-a-sis
Pa-ny'-a-sus
Pa-pæ'-us
Pa-pha'-ges
Pa'-phi-a
Paph-la-go'-ni-a
Pa'-phos
Paph'-us
Pa-pi-a'-nus
§Pa'-pi-as
Pa-pin-i-a'-nus
Pa-pin'-i-us
Pa-pir'-i-a
Pa-pir-i-us
Pap'-pus
Pa-pyr'-i-us
Par-a-bys'-ton
Par-a-di'-sus
Pa-ræt'-a-cæ
Par-æ-to'-ni-um
Par'-a-li 3
Par'-a-lus
Pa-ra'-si-a 11
Pa-ra'-si-us 11
Par'-cæ
Par'-is
Pa-ris'-a-des
Pa-ris'-i-i 4
Par'-i-sus
Pa'-ri-um
Par'-ma 1
Par-men'-i-des
Par-me'-ni-o
Par-nas'-sus
Par'-nes
Par-nes'-sus
Par'-ni 3
Pa'-ron
Par-o-re'-i-a
Pa'-ros
Par-rha'-si-a 10
Par-rha'-si-us 10
Par-tha-mis'-i-ris
Par-tha'-on
Par-the'-ni-a
Par-the'-ni-æ, ‖ 4
Par-the'-ni-i 4
Par-the'-ni-on
Par-the'-ni-us
Par'-the-non
Par-then-o-pæ'-us
Par-then'-o-pe 8
Par'-thi-a
Par-thy-e'-ne
Pa-rys'-a-des
‖Par-y-sa'-tis
Pa-sar-ga-da
Pa'-se-as
Pas'-i-cles
Pa-sic'-ra-tes

PE

Pa-siph'-a-e
Pa-sith'-e-a
Pa-sit'-i-gris
Pas'-sa-ron
Pas-si-e'-nus
Pas'-sus
Pat'-a-ra
Pa-ta'-vi-um
Pa-ter'-cu-lus
Pa-tiz'-i-thes
Pat'-mos
Pa-træ
Pa'-tro
Pa-tro'-cles
Pa-tro'-cli
¶Pa-tro'-clus
Pat-ro-cli'-des
Pa'-tron
Pat'-ro-us
Pa-tul-ci-us 10
Pau'-la
Pau-li'-na 7
Pau-li'-nus
Pau'-lus Æ-myl'-i-us
Pau-sa'-ni-as
Pau'-si-as 11
Pa'-vor
Pax
Pax'-os
Pe'-as
Pe-da'-ci-a 10
Pe-dæ'-us
Pe-da'-ni
Pe-da'-ni-us
Pæd'-a-sus
Pe-di'-a-dis
Pe-di-a'-nus
Pe'-di-as
Pe'-di-us Blæ' sus
Pe'-do
Pe'-dum
Pe-gas'-i-des
Peg'-a-sis
Peg'-a-sus
Pel'-a-gon
Pe-lar'-ge
Pe-las'-gi 3
Pe-las'-gi-a, or
Pe-las-gi'-o-tis
Pe-las'-gus
Pel-e-thro'-ni-i 4
Pe'-le-us
Pe-li'-a-des
Pe'-li-as
Pe-li'-des
Pe-lig'-ni
Pe-lig'-nus
Pel-i-næ'-us
Pel-i-næ'-um
Pe'-li-on
Pe'-li-um
Pel'-la
Pel-la'-næ
Pel-le'-ne
Pel-o-pe' a, or
Pel-o-pi'-a
Pel o-pe'-i-a
Pe-lop -i-das
Pel-o-pon-ne'-sus
Pe'-lops

PE

Pe'-lor
Pe-lo'-ri-a
Pe-lo'-rum, or
Pe-lo -rus
Pe-lu'-si-um 10
Pe-na'-tes
Pen-da'-li-um
Pe-ne'-i-a, Pen'-e-is
Pe-ne'-li-us
Pe-ne'-o-pe
Pe'-ne-us, or
Pe-ne'-us
Pen'-i-das
Pen-tap'-o-lis
Pen-the-si-le'-a
Pen'-the-us
Pen'-thi-lus
Pen'-thy-lus
Pep-ar-e'-thos
Peph-re'-do
Pe-ræ'-a 7
Per-a-sip'-pus
Per-co'-pe 8
Per-co'-si-us 11
Per-co'-te
Per-dic'-cas
Per'-dix
Pe-ren'-na
Pe-ren'-nis
Pe'-re-us
Per'-ga
Per'-ga-mus
Per'-ge 8
Per'-gus
Pe-ri-an'-der
Pe-ri-ar'-chus
Per-i-bœ'-a
Per-i-bo'-mi-us
Per'-i-cles
Per-i-clym'-e-nus
Pe-rid'-i-a
Pe-ri-e-ge'-tes
Pe-ri-e'-res
Pe-rig'-e-nes
Pe-rig'-o-ne
Per-i-la'-us
Per-i-le'-us
Pe-ril'-la
Pe-ril'-us
Per-i-me'-de 8
Per-i-me'-la
Pe-rin'-thus
Per-i-pa-tet'-i-ci 3
*Per'-i-pa-tet-icks*, Eng.
Pe-riph'-a-nes
Per'-i-phas
Pe-riph'-a-tus
Per-i-phe'-mus
Per-pho-re'-tus
Pe-ris'-a-des
Pe-ris'-the-nes
Pe-rit' a-nus
Per'-i-tas
Per-i-to'-ni-um
Pe'-ro, or Per'-o-ne
Per'-o-e 8
Per-mes'-sus
Per'-o-la
Per-pen'-na, M.

PH

Per-pe-re'-ne
Per-ran'-thes
Per-rhæ'-bi-a
Per'-sa, or Per-se'-is
Per'-sæ
Per-sæ'-us
Per-se'-e
Per-se'-is
Per-seph'-o-ne
Per-sep'-o-lis
Per'-se-us, or
Per'-ses
Per'-se-us
Per'-si-a 10
Per'-sis
Per'-si-us Flac'-cus
Per'-ti-nax
Pe-ru'-si-a 10
Pes-cen'-ni-us
Pes-si'-nus
Pe-ta'-li-a
Pet'-a-lus
Pe-te'-li-a
Pet-e-li'-nus
Pe-te'-on
Pe'-te-us
Pe-til'-i-a
Pe-til'-i-i 3
Pe-til'-i-us
Pet-o-si'-ris
Pe'-tra
Pe-træ'-a
Pe-tre'-i-us
Pe-tri'-num
Pe-tro'-ni-a
Pe-tro'-ni-us
Pet'-ti-us
Peu'-ce 8
Peu-ces'-tes
Peu-ce'-ti-a 10
Peu-ci'-ni 4
Peu-co-la'-us
Pex-o-do'-rus
Phæ'-a
Phæ-a'-ci-a 10
Phæ'-ax
Phæd'-i-mus
Phæ'-don
Phæ'-dra
Phæ'-dri-a
Phæ'-drus
Phæd'-y-ma 5
Phæ-mon'-o-e
Phæn-a-re'-te
Phæ'-ni-as
Phæn'-na
Phæn'-nis
Phæ-oc'-o-mes
Phæs'-a-na
Phæs'-tum
Pha'-e-ton
Pha-e-ton-ti'-a-des
Pha-e-tu'-sa
Phæ'-us
Pha-ge'-si-a 10
Pha'-læ
Pha-læ'-cus
Pha-læ'-si-a 11
Pha-lan'-thus
Pha'-a-ris

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* *Palmyra.*—Nothing can be better fixed in an English ear than the penultimate accentuation of this word: this pronunciation is adopted by Ainsworth and Lempriere. Gouldman and Holyoke seem to look the other way; but Labbe says the more learned give this word the antepenultimate accent, and that this accent is more agreeable to the general rule. Those, however, must be pedantick coxcombs, who should attempt to disturb the received pronunciation when in English, because a contrary accentuation may possibly be proved to be more agreeable to Greek or Latin.

† *Pammenes.*—I find this word nowhere but in Lempriere, who accents it on the penultimate; but, as all words of this termination have the antepenultimate accent, till this appears an exception, I shall venture to alter it.

‡ *Pantheon.*—This word is universally pronounced with the accent on the second syllable in English, but in Latin it has its first syllable accented, and this accentuation makes so slight a difference to the ear, that it ought to have the preference.

§ *Papias.*—This is the name of an early Christian writer, who first propagated the doctrine of the Millennium; and it is generally pronounced with the accent on the second syllable, but I believe corruptly, since Labbe has adopted the antepenultimate accent, who must be well acquainted with the true pronunciation of ecclesiastical characters.

‖ *Parysatis.*—Labbe tells us that some prosodists contend that this word ought to be accented on the antepenultimate syllable, and we find Lempriere has so accented it; but so popular a tragedy as Alexander, which every where accents the penultimate, has fixed this pronunciation in our own country beyond a doubt.

¶ *Patroclus.*—Lempriere, Ainsworth, Gouldman, and Holyoke, accent the penultimate syllable of this word; but Labbe the antepenultimate: our Graduses pronounce it either way; but I do not hesitate to prefer the penultimate accent: and, till some good reason be given for the contrary, I think *Patrocles* the historian, and *Patrocli* a small island, ought to be pronounced with the same accent as the friend of Achilles.

PH

Pha'-nas
Phal'-a-rus
Pha!-ci-don
Pha'-le-as
*Pha-le'-re-us
Pha-le'-ris
Pha-le'-ryl, ron, or
Phal'-e-rum
Pha-le'-rus
Pha'-li-as
Phal'-li-ca
Pha-lys'-i-us 10
Pha-næ'-us
Phan a-ræ'-a
Pha'-nes
Phan'-o-cles
Phan-o-de'-mus
Phan-ta'-si-a 10
Pha'-nus
Pha'-on
Pha'-ra
Pha-rac'-i-des 24
Pha'-ær, or Phe'-ræ
Pha-ras'-ma-nes
Pha'-rax
Pha'-ris
Phar-me-cu'-sa
Phar-na-ba'-zus
Phar-na'-ce-a
†Phar-na'-ces
Phar-na-pa'-tes
Phar-nas'-pes
Phar'-nus
Pha'-ros
Phar-sa'-li-a
Phar'-te
Pha'-rus
Pha-ru'-si-i, or
Phau-ra'-si-i 4
Pha'-si-as
Phar'-y-bus
Pha-ryc'-a-don
Phar'-y-ge
Pha-se'-lis
Pha-si-a'-na
Pha'-sis
Phas'-sus
Phau'-da
Phav-o-ri'-nus
Pha-yl'-lus
Phe'-a, or Phe'-i-a
Phe-ca'-dum
Phe'-ge-us, or
Phle'-ge-us
Phel'-li-a
Phel'-lo-e
Phel'-lus
Phe'-mi-us
Phe-mon'-o-e 8
Phe-ne -um
Phe'-ne-us (lacus)
Phe'-ræ
Phe-ræ'-us
Phe-rau'-les
Phe-rec'-lus
Phe-rec'-ra-tes
Pher-e-cy'-des
Phe-ren-da'-tes
Pher-e-ni'-ce 29
Phe'-res
Phe-re'-ti-as 10
Pher-e-ti'-ma

PH

Pher'-i-num
Phe'-ron
Phi'-a-le
Phi-a'-li-a, or
Phi-ga'-li-a
Phi'-a-lus
Phic'-o-res
Phid'-i-as
Phid'-i-le
Phi-dip'-pi-des
Phi-dit'-i-a 10
Phi'-don
Phid'-y-le
Phig-a'-le-i
Phi'-la
Phil-a-del'-phi-a
Phil-a-del'-phus
Phi'-læ
Phi-læ'-ni
Phi-læ'-us
Phi-lam'-mon
Phi-lar'-chus 12
Phi-le'-mon
Phi-le'-ne 8
Phi-le'-ris
Phil'-e-ros
Phi-le'-si-us 19
Phil-e-tæ'-rus
Phi-le'-tas
Phi-le'-ti-us 10
Phil'-i-das
Phil'-i-des
Phi-lin'-na
Phi-li'-nus
Phi-lip'-pe-i
Phi-lip'-pi
Phi-lip'-pi-des
Phi-lip'-po-lis
Phi-lip-pop'-o-lis
Phi-lip'-pus
Phi-lis'-cus
Phi-lis'-ti-on 11
Phi-lis'-tus
Phil'-lo
Phi'-lo
Phil-o-bœ'-o-tus
Phi-loch'-o-rus
Phil'-o-cles
Phi-loc'-ra-tes
Phil-oc-te'-tes
Phil-o-cy'-prus
Phil-o-da-me'-a
Phil-o-de'-mus
Phi-lod'-i-ce
Phil-o-la'-us
Phi-lol'-o-gus
Phi-lom'-a-che
Phi-lom'-bro-tus
‡Phil-o-me'-di-a
Phil-o-me'-dus
Phil-o-me'-la
Phil-o-me'-lus
Phi'-lon
Phi-lon'-i-des
Phil'-o-nis
Phi-lon'-o-e 8
Phi-lon'-o-me
Phi-lon'-o-mus
Phil'-o-nus
Phi-lop'-a-tor
Phil'-o-phron
Phil-o-pœ'-men

PH

Phi-los'-tra-tus
Phi-lo'-tas
Phi-lot'-e-ra
Phi-lot'-i-mus
Phi-lo'-tis
Phi-lox'-e-nus
Phi-lyl'-li-us
Phil'-y-ra
Phil'-y-res
Phi-lyr'-i-des
Phi-ne'-us
Phin'-ta
Phin'-ti-as 10
Phla
Phleg'-e-las
Phleg'-e-thon
Phle'-gi-as
Phle'-gon
Phle'-gra
Phle'-gy-e 6 8
Phle'-gy-as
Phli'-as
Phli'-us
Phlœ'-us
Pho-be'-tor
Pho-cæ'-a
Pho-cen'-ses, and
Pho'-ci-ci 3 10
Pho-cil'-i-des
Pho'-ci-on 10
Pho'-cis
Pho'-cus
Pho-cyl'-i-des
Phœ'-be
Phœ'-be-um
Phœb'-i-das
Phœ-big'-e-na
Phœ'-bus
Phœ'-mos
Phœ-ni'-ce 29
Phœ-nic'-i-a 10
Phœ-nic'-e-us
Phœ-nic'-i-des
Phœ-ni'-cus
Phœn-i-cu'-sa
Phœ-nis'-sa
Phœ'-nix
Phol'-o-e
Pho'-lus
Phor'-bas
Phor'-cus, or
Phor'-cys
Phor'-mi-o
Phor'-mis
Pho-ro'-ne-us
Pho-ro'-nis
Pho-ro'-ni-um
Pho-ti'-nus
Pho'-ti-us 10
Phox'-us
Phra-a'-tes
Phra-at'-i-ces
Phra-da'-tes
Phra-gan'-de
Phra-ha'-tes
Phra-nic'-a-tes
Phra-or'-tes
Phras'-i-cles
Phras'-i-mus
Phra'-si-us 10
Phra-ta-pher'-nes
Phri-a-pa'-ti-us 10

PI

Phrix'-us
Phron'-i-ma
Phron'-tis
Phru'-ri 3
Phry'-ges 6
Phryg'-i-a
Phry'-ne 6 8
Phryn'-i-chus
Phry'-nis
Phry'-no
Phryx'-us
Phthi'-a 14
Phthi-o'-tis
Phy'-a
Phy'-cus
Phyl'-a-ce
Phyl'-a-cus
Phy-lar'-cus
Phy'-las
Phy'-le
Phyl'-e-is 20
Phy-le'-us
Phyl'-i ra
Phyl'-la
Phyl-la'-li-a
Phyl-le'-i-us
Phyl'-lis
Phyl'-li-us
Phyl-lod'-o-ce
Phyl'-los
Phyl'-lus
Phy-scel'-la
Phy-rom'-a-chus
Phys'-co-a
Phys -con
Phys'-cos
Phys'-cus
Phy-ta'-i-des
Phyt'-a-lus
Phy'-ton
Phyx'-i-um
Pi'-a, or Pi-a'-li-a
Pi'-a-sus
Pi-ce'-ni 3
Pi-cen'-ti-a 10
Pic-en-ti'-ni 4
Pi-ce'-num
Pi'-cra
Pic'-tæ, or Pic -ti
Pic-ta'-vi, or
Pict'-o-nes
Pic-ta'-vi-um
Pic'-tor
Pi'-cus
Pi-do'-rus
Pid'-y-tes
Pi'-e-lus
Pi'-e-ra
Pi-e'-ri-a
Pi-er'-i-des
Pi'-e-ris
Pi'-e-rus
Pi'-e-tas
Pi'-gres
Pi-lum'-nus
Pim'-pla
Pim-pli'-i-des
*Pim-ple'-e-des*
Pim-pra'-na
Pin'-a-re
Pi-na'-ri-us
Pin'-da-rus

PL

Pin'-da-sus
Pin-de-nis'-sus
Pin'-dus
Pin'-na
Pin'-thi-as
Pi-o'-ni-a
Pi-ræ'-us, or
Pi-ræ'-e-us
Pi-re'-ne
Pi-rith'-o-us
Pi'-rus
Pi'-sa
Pi'-sæ
Pi-sæ'-us
Pi-san'-der
Pi-sa'-tes, or Pi-sæ'-i
Pi-sau'-rus
Pi-se'-nor
Pis'-e-us
Pis'-i-as 10
Pi-si'-di-a
Pi-sid'-i-ce
Pi'-sis
Pis-is-trat'-i-dæ
Pis-is-trat'-i-des
Pi-sis'-tra-tus
Pi'-so
Pi-so'-nis
Pis'-si-rus
Pis'-tor
Pi'-sus
Pi-suth'-nes
Pit'-a-ne
Pith-e-cu'-sa
Pith'-e-us
Pi'-tho
Pith-o-la'-us
Pi-tho'-le-on
Pi'-thon
Pi'-thys
Pit'-ta-cus
Pit'-the-a
Pit-the'-is
Pit'-the-us
Pit-u-a'-ni-us
Pit-u-la'-ni 3
Pit-y-æ'-a
Pit-y-as'-sus
Pit-y-o-ne'-sus
Pit-y-u'-sa
Pla-cen'-ti-a 10
Plac-i-de-i-a'-nus
Pla-cid'-i-a
Pla-cid'-i-us
Pla-na'-si-a 10
Plan-ci'-na
Plan'-cus
Pla-tæ'-a
Pla-tæ'-æ
Pla-ta'-ni-us
Pla'-to
Plau'-ti-a 10
Plau'-ti-us
Plau-ti-a'-nus
*Plau-she-a'-nus*
Plau-ti'-la
Plau'-tus
§Plei'-a-des
Plei'-o-ne
Plem-myr'-i-um
Plem'-ne-us 29
Pleu-ra'-tus

* *Phalereus.*—There is some doubt among the learned whether this word ought to be pronounced in three or four syllables; that is, as *Phal-e-reus* or *Pha-le-re-us*. The latter mode, however, with the accent on the antepenultimate, seems to be the most eligible.

† *Pharnaces.*—All our prosodists accent the antepenultimate syllable of this word; but an English ear is strongly inclined to accent the penultimate, as in *Arbaces* and *Arsaces*, which see.

‡ *Philomedia.*—

"Nor less by *Philomedia* known on earth;
"A name deriv'd immediate from her birth."
*Cooke's Hesiod. Theog.* v. 311.

§ *Pleiades.*—

"When with their domes the slow-pac'd snails retreat
"Beneath some foliage from the burning heat
"Of the *Pleïades*, your tools prepare;
"The ripen'd harvest then deserves your care."
*Cooke's Hesiod, Works and Days.*

The translator has adhered strictly to the original Πληϊάδες in making this word four syllables. Virgil has done the same:

"*Pleïadas*, Hyadas, claramque Lycaonis Arcton."
*Georgic. I.*

But Ovid has contracted this word into three syllables:

"*Pleiades* incipiunt humeros relevare paternos."
*Fasti*, iv. p. 169.

The latter translators of the classicks have generally contracted this word to three syllables. Thus in Ogilby's translation of Virgil's Georgicks, b. 1.

"First let the eastern *Pleiades* go down,
"And the bright star in Ariadne's crown."

PO

Pleu'-ron
Plex-au'-re
Plex-ip'-pus
Plin'-i-as
*Plin'-y*, Eng.
Plin-thi'-ne
Plis-tar'-chus
Plis'-tha-nus
Plis'-the-nes
Plis-ti'-nus
Plis-to'-a-nax
Plis-to'-nax
Plis-to-ni'-ces 30
Plo'-tæ
Plo-ti'-na
Plot-i-nop'-o-lis
Plo-ti'-nus
Plo'-ti-us 10
Plu-tar'-chus
*Plu'-tarch*, Eng.
Plu'-ti-a 10
Plu'-to
Plu-to'-ni-um
Plu'-tus
Plu'-vi-us
Plyn-te'-ri-a
Pnig'-e-us 13
Pob-lic'-i-us 24
Pod-a-lir'-i-us
Po-dar'-ce 8
Po-dar'-ces
Po-da'-res
Po-dar'-ge
Po-dar'-gus
Pœ'-as
Pœc'-i-le 24
Pœ'-ni 3
Pœ'-on
Pœ-o'-ni-a
Pœ'-us
Po'-gon
Po'-la
Pol-e-mo-cra'-ti-a
Pol'-e-mon
Po-le'-nor
Po'-li-as
Po-li-or-ce'-tes
Po-lis'-ma
Po-lis'-tra-tus
Po-li'-tes
Pol-i-to'-ri-um
Pol-len'-ti-a 10
Pol-lin'-e-a
Pol'-li-o
Pol'-lis

PO

Pol'-li-us Fe'-lix
Pol-lu'-ti-a 10
Pol'-lux
Po'-lus
Po-lus'-ca
Pol-y-æ'-nus
Pol'-y-nus
Pol-y-ar'-chus
Po-lyb'-i-das
Po-lyb'-i-us, or
Pol'-y-bus
Pol-y-bœ'-a
Pol-y-bœ'-tes
Pol-y-bo'-tes
Pol-y-ca'-on
Pol-y-car'-pus
Pol-y-cas'-te
Po-lych'-a-res
Pol-y-cle'-a
Pol'-y-cles
Pol-y-cle'-tus
Po-lyc'-ra-tes
Pol-y-cre'-ta, or
Pol-y-cri'-ta
Po-lyc'-ri-tus
Po-lyc'-tor
Pol-y-dæ'-mon
Po-lyd'-a-mas
Pol-y-dam'-na
Pol-y-dec'-tes
Pol-y-deu-ce'-a
Pol-y-do'-ra
Pol-y-do'-rus
Pol-y-æ-mon'-i-des
Pol-y-gi'-ton
Po-lyg'-i-us
Pol-yg-no'-tus
Po-lyg'-o-nus
Pol-y-hym'-ni-a, and
Po-lym'-ni-a
Pol-y-id'-i-us
Pol-y-la'-us
Po-lym'-e-nes
Pol-y-me'-de
Po-lym'-e-don
Pol-y-me'-la
Pol-ym-nes'-tes
Pol-ym-nes'-tor
Pol-y-ni'-ces
Po-lyn'-o-e
Pol-y-pe'-mon
Pol-y-per'-chon
Pol-y-phe'-mus
*Pol'-y-pheme*, Eng.
Pol-y-phon'-tes

PO

Pol'-y-phron
Pol-y-pœ'-tes
Po-lys'-tra-tus
Pol-y-tech'-nus
Pol-y-ti-me'-tus
Po-lyt'-i-on 10
Po-ly'i'-ro-pus
Po-lyx'-e-na
Pol-yx-en'-i-das
Po-lyx'-e-nus
Po-lyx'-o
Pol-y-zo'-lus
Pom-ax-æ'-thres
Po-me'-ti-a 10
Po-me'-ti-i 3
Pom-e-ti'-na
Po-mo'-na
Pom-pe'-i-a 5
Pom-pei-a'-nus
Pom-pe'-i-i, or
Pom pei'-um
Pom-pei-op'-o-lis
Pom-pe'-i-us
Pom-pil'-i-a
Pom-pil'-i-us Nu'-ma
Pom-pi'-lus
Pom-pis'-cus
Pom-po'-ni-a
Pom-po'-ni-us
Pom-po-si-a'-nus
Pomp-ti'-ne
Pomp-ti'-nus
Pom'-pus
Pon'-ti-a 10
Pon'-ti-cum Ma'-re
Pon'-ti-cus
Pon-ti'-na
Pon-ti'-nus
Pon'-ti-us 10
Pon'-tus
Pon'-tus Eu-xi'-nus
*Po-pil'-i-us Læ'-nas
Pop-lic'-o-la
Pop-pæ'-a Sa-bi'-na
Pop-pæ'-us
Pop-u-lo'-ni-a
Por'-ci-a 10
Por'-ci-us 10
Po-red'-o-rax
Po-ri'-na
Por-o-se-le'-ne
Por-phyr'-i-on
Por-phyr'-i-us
Por'-ri-ma
Por-sen'-na, or

PR

Por'-se-na
Por'-ti-a, and
Por'-ti-us 10
Port'-mos
Por-tum-na'-li-a
Por-tum'-nus
Po'-rus
Po-si'-des
Pos-i-de'-um
Po-si'-don
Pos-i-do'-ni-a
Pos-i-do'-ni-us
Po'-si-o 10
Post-hu'-mi-a
Post-hu'-mi-us
Pos-tu'-mi-us
Post-ver'-ta
Po-tam'-i-des
Pot'-a-mon
Po-thi'-nus
Po'-thos
Pot-i-dæ'-a
Po-ti'-na
Po-tit'-i-us 24
Pot'-ni-æ
Prac'-ti-um 10
Præ'-ci-a 10
Præ-nes'-te
Præ'-sos
Præ'-sti 3
Præ'-tor
Præ-to'-ri-us
Præ-tu'-ti-um 10
Prat'-i-nas
Prax-ag'-o-ras
Prax'-i-as
Prax-id'-a-mas
Prax-id'-i-ce
Prax'-i-la
Prax-iph'-a nes
Prax'-is
Prax-it'-e-les
Prax-ith'-e-a
Pre-u'-ge-nes
Prex-as'-pes
Pri-am'-i-des
Pri'-a-mus
Pri-a'-pus
Pri-e'-ne
Pri'-ma
Pri'-on
Pris-ci'-la
Pris'-cus
Pris'-tis
Pri-ver'-nus

PR

Pri-ver'-num
Pro'-ba
Pro'-bus, M.
Pro'-cas
Proch'-o-rus
Proch'-y-ta
Pro-cil'-i-us
Pro-cil'-la
Pro-cil'-lus
Proc'-le-a
Pro'-cles
Proc'-ne
Pro-cli'-dæ
Proc-on-ne'-sus
Pro-co'-pi-us
Pro'-cris
Pro-crus'-tes
Proc'-u-la
Proc-u-le'-i-us 5
Proc'-u-lus
Pro'-cy-on
Prod'-i-cus
Pro-er'-na
Prœt'-i-des
Prœ'-tus
Prog'-ne
Pro-la'-us
Prom'-a-chus
Pro-math'-i-das
Pro-ma'-thi-on
Prom'-e-don
Prom-e-næ'-a
Pro-me'-the-i
Pro-me'-the-us 29
Pro-me'-this, and
Prom-e-thi'-des
Prom'-e-thus
Prom'-u-lus
Pro-nap'-i-des
Pro'-nax
Pron'-o-e
Pron'-o-mus
Pron'-o-us
Pron'-u-ba
Pro-per'-ti-us
Pro-pœt'-i-des
Pro-pon'-tis
Prop-y-le'-a
Pros-chys'-ti-us 10
Pro-ser'-pi-na 28
*Pros'-er-pine*, Eng
Pros-o-pi'-tis
Pro-sym'-na
Pro-tag'-o-ras
Prot-a-gor'-i-des

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"The *Pleiades* and Hyades appear;
"The sad companions of the turning year."
*Creech's Manilius.*

But Dryden has, to the great detriment of the poetical sound of this word, anglicised it, by squeezing it into two syllables:

"What are to him the sculpture of the shield,
"Heav'n's planets, earth, and ocean's wat'ry field,
"The *Pleiads*, Hyads, less and greater Bear,
"Undipp'd in seas, Orion's angry star!"
*Ovid's Met.* b. 12.

This unpleasant contraction of Dryden's seems not to have been much followed. Elegant speakers are pretty uniform in preferring the trisyllable; but a considerable variety appears in the sound of the diphthong *ei*. Most speakers pronounce it like the substantive *eye*; and this pronunciation is defended by the common practice in most schools, of sounding the diphthong *ει* in this manner in appellatives; but though Greek appellatives preserve the original sound of their letters, as *φιλαντία, προβάτιον, κ. τ. λ.*, where the *t* does not slide into *sh*, as in Latin words; yet proper names, which are transplanted into all languages, partake of the soil into which they are received, and fall in with the analogies of the language which adopts them. There is, therefore, no more reason for preserving the sound of *ει* in proper names, than for pronouncing the *c* like *k* in *Phocion, Lacedæmon*, &c.

But perhaps it will be said, that our diphthong *ei* has the sound of *eye* as well as the Greek *ει*. To which it may be answered, that this is an irregular sound of these vowels, and can scarcely be produced as an example, since it exists but in *either, neither, height*, and *sleight*. The two first words are more frequently and analogically pronounced *eether, neether*; and *height* is often pronounced so as to rhyme with *weight*, and would, in all probability, be always so pronounced, but for the false supposition, that the abstract must preserve the sound of the verb or adjective from which it is derived; and with respect to *sleight*, though Dr. Johnson says it ought to be written *slight*, as we sometimes see it, yet, if we observe his authorities, we shall find that several respectable authors spelt the word in this manner; and if we consult Junius and Skinner, particularly the last, we shall see the strongest reason from etymology to prefer this spelling, as in all probability it comes from *sly*. The analogical pronunciation, therefore, of this diphthong in our own language is either as heard in *vein, rein*, &c., or in *perceive, receive*, &c. The latter is adopted by many speakers in the present word, as if written *Pleeades*; but *Plyades*, though less analogical, must be owned to be the more polite and literary pronunciation.—See note on *Elegeia* in the *Terminational Vocabulary*.

* *Popilius Lænas.*—Nothing can show the dignity of the Roman commonwealth and the terrour of its arms more than the conduct of this man. He was sent as an ambassadour to Antiochus, king of Syria, and was commissioned to order that monarch to abstain from hostilities against Ptolemy, king of Egypt, who was an ally of Rome. Antiochus, who was at the head of his army when he received this order, wished to evade it by equivocal answers; but Popilius, with a stick which he had in his hand, made a circle round him on the sand, and bade him, in the name of the Roman senate and people, not to go beyond it before he spoke decisively. This boldness intimidated Antiochus: he withdrew his garrisons from Egypt, and no longer meditated a war against Ptolemy.

| PS | PU | PY | PY | PY |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pro'-te-i Co-lum'-næ | Psam-me-ni'-tus | Pub'-li-us | Py'-lo | Pyr'-rhi-dæ |
| Pro-tes-i-la'-us | Psam-met'-i-chus | Pul-che'-ri-a 12 | Py'-los | Pyr'-rho |
| Pro'-te-us | Psam'-mis | Pul-ni-cum Bel'-lum | Py'-lus | Pyr'-rhus |
| *Pro-tho-e'-nor | Psa'-phis | Pul'-pi-us | Py'-ra | Pys'-te |
| Pro'-the-us | Psa'-pho 15 | Pu-pi-e'-nus | Py-rac'-mon | Py-thag'-o-ras |
| Proth'-o-us | Pse'-cas | Pup'-pi-us | Py-rac'-mos | Pyth-a-ra'-tus |
| Pro'-to | Pso'-phis | Pu-te'-o-li 3 | Py-ræch'-mes | Pyth'-e-as |
| Prot-o-ge-ne'-a | Psy'-che 12 15 | Py-a-nep'-si-a 10 | Pyr'-a-mus | Py'-thes |
| Pro-tog'-e-nes | Psych'-rus | Pyd'-na | Pyr-e-næ'-i | Pyth'-e-us |
| †Prot-o-ge-ni'-a | Psyl'-li 3 15 | Pyg'-e-la | Pyr-e-næ'-us | Pyth'-i-a |
| ‡Pro-to-me-di'-a | Pte'-le-um 16 | Pyg-mæ'-i | Py re'-ne | Pyth'-i-as |
| Prot-o-me-du'-sa | Pter-e-la'-us | Pyg-ma'-li-on 29 | Pyr'-gi 3 | Pyth'-i-on |
| Prox'-e-nus | Pte'-ri-a | Pyl'-a-des | Pyr'-gi-on | Pyth'-i-us |
| Pru-den'-ti-us 10 | Ptol-e-der'-ma | Py'-læ | Pyr'-go | Py'-tho |
| Prum'-ni-des | Ptol-e-mæ'-um | Py-læm'-e-nes | Pyr-got'-e-les | Py-thoch'-a-ris |
| Pru'-sa | Ptol-e-mæ'-us | Py-lag'-o-ræ | Pyr'-gus | Pyth'-o-cles |
| Pru-sæ'-us | *Ptol'-e-my*, Eng. | Py-lag'-o-ras | Py-rip'-pe | Pyth-o-do'-rus |
| Pru'-si-as 10 | *Tol'-e-me* 16 | Py-la'-on | Pyr'-ro | Pyth-o-la'-us |
| Prym'-no | Ptol-e-ma'-is | Py-lar'-tes | Pyr'-o-is | Py'-thon |
| Pryt'-a-nes | Ptol'-y-cus | Py-lar'-ge | Py-ro'-ni-a | Pyth-o-ni'-ce 30 |
| Pryt-a-ne'-um | Pto'-us | Py'-las | Pyr'-rha | Pyth-o-nis'-sa |
| Pryt'-a-nis | Pub-lic'-i-us | Py-le'-ne | Pyr'-rhi-as | Pyt'-na |
| Psam'-a-the 15 | Pub-lic'-i-a 24 | Pyl'-e-us | Pyr'-rhi-ca | Pyt'-ta-lus |
| Psam'-a-thos | Pub-lic'-o-la | Pyl'-le-on | Pyr'-rhi-cus | |

| QU | QU | QU | QU | QU |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| QUA-DER'-NA | Qua'-ri 3 | Quinc'-ti-us, T. | Quin-til -i-us Va'-rus | Quir-i-na'-li-a |
| Qua'-di 3 | Qua'-ri-us | Quin-de-cem'-vi-ri | Quin-til'-la | Quir-i-na'-lis |
| Qua-dra'-tus | Quer'-cens | Quin-qua'-tri-a | Quin-til'-lus, M. | Qui-ri'-nus |
| Quad'-ri-frons, or Quad'-ri-ceps | Qui-e'-tus | Quin-quen-na'-les | Quin'-ti-us 10 | Qui-ri'-tes 1 |
| Quæs-to'-res | Quinc-ti-a'-nus 10 | Quin-til-i-a'-nus | Quin'-tus Cur'-ti-us | |
| | Quinc-til -i-a | *Quin-til'-i-an*, Eng. | | |

| RH | RH | RH | RU | RU |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| RA-BIR'-I-US | Rhad-a-mis'-tus | Rhi-a'-nus | Rhyn'-da-cus | Ru-bi'-go |
| Ra-cil'-i-a | Rha'-di-us | Rhid'-a-go | Rhyn'-thon | Ru'-bra Sa'-xa |
| Ræ-sa'-ces | Rhæ'-te-um | Rhi-mot'-a-cles | Rhy'-pæ | Ru'-bri-us |
| Ra-mi'-ses | Rhæ'-ti, or Ræ'-ti | Rhi'-on | Ri-phæ'-i 3 | Ru'-di-æ |
| Ram'-nes | Rhæ'-ti-a 10 | Rhi'-pha, or Rhi'-phe | Ri-phe'-us | Ru'-fæ |
| Ran'-da | Rham-nen'-ses | Rhi-phæ'-i 3 | Rix-am'-a-ræ | Ruf'-fus |
| Ra'-po | Rham'-nes | Rhi-phe'-us | Ro-bi'-go, or Ru-bi'-go | Ru-fi'-lus |
| Ra-scip'-o-lis | Rham-si-ni'-tus | Rhi'-um | Rod-e-ri'-cus | Ruf-fi'-nus |
| Ra-ven'-na | Rham'-nus | Rhod'-a-nus | Ro'-ma | Ru-fi'-nus |
| Rav'-o-la | Rha'-nis | Rho'-de | *Rome*, Eng. (pronounced *Room*) | Ru'-fus |
| Rau-ra'-ci 3 | Rha'-ros | Rho'-di-a | Ro-ma'-ni 3 | Ru'-gi-i 4 |
| Rau-ri'-ci | Rhas-cu'-po-ris | Rhod-o-gy'-ne, or Rhod-o-gu'-ne | Ro-ma'-nus | Ru'-mi-nus |
| Re-a'-te 8 | Rhe'-a | Rho'-do-pe, or Rho-do'-pis | Ro-mil'-i-us | Run-ci'-na |
| Re-dic'-u-lus | Rhe'-bas, or Rhe'-bus | Rho'-dus | Rom'-u-la | Ru-pil'-i-us |
| Red'-o-nes | Rhed'-o-nes | *Rhodes*, Eng. | Ro-mu'-li-dæ | Rus'-ci-us 10 |
| Re-gil'-læ | Rhe'-gi-um | Rhœ'-bus | Rom'-u-lus | Rus-co'-ni-a |
| Re-gil-li-a'-nus | Rhe-gus'-ci 3 | Rhœ'-cus | Ro'-mus | Ru-sel'-læ |
| Re-gil'-lus | Rhe'-mi 3 | Rhœ'-te-um | Ros'-ci-us 10 | Rus'-pi-na |
| Reg'-u-lus | Rhe'-ne | Rhœ'-tus | Ro-sil'-la-nus | Ru-te'-ni |
| Re'-mi 3 | Rhe'-ni 3 | Rho-sa'-ces | Ro'-si-us 11 | Rus'-ti-cus |
| Rem'-u-lus | Rhe'-nus | Rho'-sus | Rox-a'-na | Ru'-ti-la |
| Re-mu'-ri-a | Rhe-o-mi'-tres | Rhox-a'-na, or Rox-a'-na | Rox-o-la'-ni 3 | Ru'-ti-lus |
| Re'-mus | Rhe'-sus | Rhox-a'-ni 3 | Ru-bel'-li-us | Ru-til'-i-us Ru'-fus |
| Re'-sus | Rhe-tog'-e-nes | Rhu-te'-ni, and Rhu-the'-ni | Ru'-bi 3 | Ru'-tu-ba |
| Re-u-dig'-ni 3 | Rhet'-i-co | | Ru'-bi-con | Ru'-tu-bus |
| Rha'-ci-a 10 | Rhe-u'-nus | | Ru-bi-e'-nus Lap'-pa | Ru'-tu-li 3 |
| Rha'-ci-us | Rhex-e'-nor | | | Ru'-tu-pæ |
| Rha-co'-tis | Rhex-ib'-i-us | | | Ru-tu-pi'-nus |
| Rhad-a-man'-thus | | | | |

| SA | SA | SA | SA | SA |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SA'-BA | Sa-bi'-nus Au'-lus | Sa-cra'-ni | Sa'-la | Sal-en-ti'-ni 3 |
| Sab'-a-chus, or Sab'-a-con | Sa'-bis | Sa-cra'-tor | Sal'-a-con | Sa-ler -num |
| Sa'-bæ | Sab'-ra-cæ | Sa-crat'-i-vir | Sal-a-min'-i-a | Sal-ga'-ne-us, or Sal-ga'-ne-a |
| Sa-ba'-ta | Sa-bri'-na | Sad'-a-les | Sal'-a-mis | Sa'-li-i 3 4 |
| Sa-ba'-zi-us | Sab'-u-ra | Sa'-dus | Sal-a-mi'-na | Sal-i-na'-tor |
| Sab'-bas | Sab-u-ra'-nus | Sad-y-a'-tes | Sa-la'-pi-a, or Sa-la'-pi-æ | Sa'-li-us |
| Sa-bel'-la | Sab'-ra-ta | Sag'-a-na | Sal'-a-ra | Sal-lus'-ti-us |
| Sa-bel'-li 3 | Sa'-bus | Sag'-a-ris | Sa-la'-ri-a | *Sal'-lust*, Eng. |
| Sa-bi'-na | Sac'-a-das | Sa-git'-ta | Sa-las'-ci 3 | Sal'-ma-cis |
| Sa-bi'-ni 3 4 | Sa'-cæ | Sa-gun'-tum, or Sa-gun'-tus | Sa-le'-i-us 5 | Sal-mo'-ne |
| Sa-bin-i-a'-nus 21 | Sa'-cer | Sa'-is | Sa-le'-ni 3 | Sal-mo'-ne-us |
| | Sach-a-li'-tes | | | |

* *Prothoenor.*—

"The hardy warriours whom Bœotia bred,
"Peneleus, Leitus, *Prothoënor* led."—
*Pope's Hom. Iliad.*

† See IPHIGENIA.

‡ *Protomedia.*—

"Nisæa and Actæa boast the same,
"*Protomedia* from the fruitful dame,
"And Doris, honour'd with maternal name."
*Cooke's Hesiod, Theog.* v. 433.

See IPHIGENIA.

SA

Sal'-mns
Sal-my-des'-sus
Sa'-lo
Sa-lo'-me 8
Sa'-lon
Sa-lo'-na, or
Sa-lo'-næ
Sal-o-ni'-na
Sal-o-ni'-nus
Sa-lo'-ni-us
Sal'-pis
Sal'-vi-an
Sal-vid-i-e'-nus
Sal'-vi us
Sa-ma'-ri-a 30
Sam-bu'-los
Sa'-me, or Sa'-mos
Sa'-mi-a
Sam-ni'-tæ
Sam-ni'-tes
*Sam'-nites*, Eng.
Sam'-ni-um
Sa-mo'-ni-um
Sa'-mos
Sa-mos'-a-ta
Sam-o-thra'-ce, or
Sam-o-thra'-ci-a
Sa'-mus
Sa'-na
San'-a-os
San-cho-ni'-a-thon
*San-da'-ce
San-da'-li-um
San'-da-nis
San'-da-nus
San-di'-on 11
San-dre-cot'-tus
San'-ga-la
San-ga'-ri-us, or
San'-ga-ris
San-guin'-i-us
San-nyr'-i-on
San'-to-nes, and
San'-to-næ
Sa'-on
Sa-pæ'-i, or Sa-phæ'-i
Sa'-por
†Sa-po'-res
Sap'-pho, or Sa'-pho
Sap'-ti-ne
Sa-rac'-o-ri 3
Sa-ran'-ges
Sar-a-pa'-ni 3
Sar'-a-pus
Sar'-a-sa
Sa-ras'-pa-des
Sar-dan-a-pa'-lus
Sar'-des
Sar'-di 3
Sar-din'-i-a
Sar'-dis, or Sar'-des
Sar-don'-i-cus 30
Sar-i-as'-ter
Sar-ma'-ti-a 10
Sar-men'-tus
Sar'-ni-us

SC

Sa'-ron
Sa-ron'-i-cus Si'-nus
Sar-pe'-don
Sar-ras'-tes
Sar -si-na
Sar-san'-da
Sa'-son
Sa-tas'-pes
Sa'-ti-æ 10
Sat-i-bar-za'-ne
Sa-tic'-u-la, and
Sa-tic'-u-lus
Sa'-tis
Sat-ra-pe'-ni
Sa-tri'-cum
Sa-trop'-a-ces
Sat'-u-ra
Sat-u-re'-i-um, or
Sa-tu'-re-um
Sat-u-re'-i-us
Sat-ur-na'-li-a
Sa-tur'-ni-a
Sat-ur-ni'-nus
Sa-tur'-nus
Sat'-u-rnus
Sau-fe'-i-us Tro'-gus
Sau-rom'-a-tæ
Sau'-rus
Sav'-e-ra
Sa'-vo, or Sav-o'-na
Sa'-vus
Saz'-i-ches 12
Scæ'-a
*Sc'-a*
Scæ'-va
*Sc'-ra*
Scæv'-o-la
*Ser'-o-la*
Scal'-pi-um
Sca-man'-der
Sca-man'-dri-us
Scan-da'-ri-a
Scan-di-na'-vi-a
Scan-til'-la
Scap-tes'-y-le
Scap'-ti-a 10
Scap'-ti-us 10
Scap'-u-la
Scar'-di-i 3 4
Scar-phi'-a, or
Scar'-phe
Scau'-rus
Sced'-a-sus
Scel-e-ra'-tus
Sche'-di-a
*Ske'-di-a*
Sche'-di-us 12
Sche'-ri-a
Schœ'-ne-us
Schœ'-nus, or
Sche'-no
Sci'-a-this
*Si'-a-this*
Sci'-a-thos

SE

Sci'-dros
Sci'l-lus
Sci' nis
Scin -thi 3
Sci-o'-ne
Sci-pi'-a dæ
Scip'-i-o 9
Sci'-ra 7
Sci-ra'-di-um
Sci'-ras 3
Sci'-ron
Sci'-rus
Sco'-lus
Scom'-brus
Sco'-pas
Sco'-pi-um
Scor-dis'-ci, and
Scor-dis'-cæ
Sco-ti'-nus
Sco-tus'-sa
Scri-bo'-ni-a
Scri-bo-ni-a'-nus
Scri-bo'-ni-us
Scyl-a-ce'-um 9
Scy'-lax
Scyl'-la
Scyl-læ'-um
Scyl'-li-as
Scyl'-lis
Scyl'-lus
Scy-lu'-rus
Scyp'-pi-um
Scy'-ras
Scy'-ros
Scy'-thæ
Scy'-thes, or
Scy'-tha
Scyth'-i-a
Scyth'-i-des
Scy-thi'-nus
Scy'-thon
Scy-thop'-o-lis
Se-bas'-ta
Se-bas'-ti-a
Seb-en-ny'-tus
Se-be'-nus
Se-bu-si-a'-ni, or
Se-gu-si-a'-ni
Sec-ta'-nus
Sed-i-ta'-ni, or
Sed-en-ta' ni 3
Se-du'-ni 3
Se-du'-si-i 3
Se-ges'-ta
Se-ges'-tes
Se-gob'-ri-ga
Seg'-ni 3
Seg'-o-nax
Se-gon'-ti-a, or
Se-gun'-ti-a 10
Seg-on-ti'-a-ci 3
Se-go'-vi-a
Se-gun'-ti-um 10
Sei'-us Stra'-bo
Se-ja'-nus Æ'-li-us
Se-lem'-nus

SE

Se-le'-ne
Sel-eu-ce'-na, or
Se-leu'-cis
‡Sel-eu'-ci-a 29
Se-leu'-ci-dæ
Se-leu'-cis
Se-leu'-cus
Sel'-ge
Se-lim'-nus
Se-li'-nuns, or
Se-li'-nus
Se-la'-si-a
Sel-le'-is
Sel' li 3
Se-lym'-bri-a
Sem'-e-le
Sem-i-ger-ma'-ni
Sem-i-gun'-tus
Se-mir'-a-mis
Sem'-no-nes
Se-mo'-nes
Sem-o-sanc'-tus
Sem-pro'-ni-a
Sem-pro'-ni-us
Se-mu'-ri-um
Se'-na
Se-na'-tus
Sen'-na, or
Se'-na
Sen'-e-ca
Sen'-o-nes
Sen'-ti-us 10
Sep-te'-ri-on
Sep-tim'-i-us
Sep-ti-mu-le'-i-us
Sep'-y-ra
Seq'-ua-ni
Seq'-ua-ni
Se-quin'-i-us
Se-ra'-pi-o
§Se-ra'-pis
Se'-res
Ser-bo'-nis
Se-re'-na
Se-re-ni-a'-nus
Se-re'-nus
Ser-ges'-tus
Ser'-gi-a
Ser'-gi-us
‖Ser-gi'-o-lus
Se-ri'-phus
Ser'-my-la
Ser-ra'-nus
Se'-ron
Ser-to'-ri-us
Ser-væ'-us
Ser-vi-a'-nus
Ser-vil'-i-a
Ser-vil-i-a'-nus
Ser-vil'-i-us
Ser'-vi-us Tul'-li-us
Ses'-a-ra
Se-sos'-tris
Ses'-ti-us
Ses'-tos, or
Ses'-tus

SI

¶Se-su'-vi-i 3
Set'-a-bis
Se'-thon
Se'-ti-a 10
Seu'-thes
Se-ve'-ra
Se-ve-ri-a'-nus
¶Se-ve'-rus
Sex'-ti-a
Sex-til'-i-a
Sex-til'-i-us
Sex'-ti-us
Sex'-tus
Si-bi'-ni 3
Si-bur'-ti-us
Si-byl'-læ
Si'-ca
Si-cam'-bri, or
Sy-gam'-bri 3
Si-ca'-ni 3
Si-ca'-ni-a
Sic'-e-lis
Si-cel'-i-des
Si-chæ'-us
Si-cil'-i-a
Si-cin'-i-us Den-ta'-tus
Si-ci'-nus
Sic'-o-rus
Sic'-u-li 3
Sic'-y-on
*Sish'-e-on*
Sic-y-o'-ni-a
*Sish-e-o'-ne-a*
Si'-de 8
Si-de'-ro
Sid-i-ci'-num
Si'-don
Si-do'-nis
Si-do'-ni-us
Si'-ga
Si-gæ'-um, or
Si-ge'-um
Sig'-ni-a
Sig-o-ves'-sus
Si-gy'-ni, Sig'-u-næ
Si-gyn'-næ
Si'-la, or Sy'-la
Si-la'-na Ju'-li-a
Si-la'-nus
Sil'-a-ris
Si-le'-nus
Sil-i-cen'-se
Sil'-i-us I-tal'-i-cus
Sil'-phi-um
Sil-va'-nus
Sim-briv'-i-us, or
Sim-bruv'-i-us
Si-me'-thus, or
Sy-me'-thus
Sim'-i-le
Sim'-i-lis
Sim'-mi-as
Si'-mo
Si'-mo-is
Sim-o-is'-i-us 10
Si'-mon

* *Sandace.*—A sister of Xerxes, which I find in no lexicographer but Lempriere, and in him with the accent on the first syllable; but, from its Greek original Σανδακη, it ought certainly to be accented on the second syllable.

† *Sapores.*—This word, says Labbe, is by Gavantus and others, ignorant of the Greek, accented on the first syllable.

‡ *Seleucia.*—Lempriere and Labbe accent this word on the penultimate; but Ainsworth, Gouldman, and Holyoke, on the antepenultimate. As this word, according to Strabo, has its penultimate formed of the diphthong *ει*, Σελευκεια, this syllable ought to have the accent; but, as the antepenultimate accent is so incorporated into our tongue, I would strongly recommend the pronunciation which an English scholar would give it at first sight, and that is, placing the accent on the *u*. This is the accent Milton gives it:

"————Eden stretch'd her line
"From Auran eastward to the royal tow'rs
"Of great *Seleucia*, built by Grecian kings."
*Par. Lost*, b. 4.

If, however, the English scholar wishes to shine in the classical pronunciation of this word, let him take care to pronounce the *c* like *s* only, and not like *sh*, which sound it necessarily has, if the accent be on the antepenultimate syllable.—See Rules 10 and 30.

§ *Serapis.*—There is not a dissenting voice among our prosodists against the pronouncing of this word with the accent on the penultimate syllable; and yet, to show the tendency of English pronunciation, when a ship of this name had a desperate engagement with one of the French, which attracted the attention of the publick, every body pronounced it with the accent on the first syllable. Milton has done the same in his sublime description of the grandeurs of Pandemonium:

"————Not Babylon
"Nor great Alcairo such magnificence
"Equall'd in all their glories to enshrine
"Belus or *Serapis* their gods; or seat
"Their kings, when Egypt with Assyria strove,
"In wealth and luxury.
*Par. Lost*, b. i. v. 717.

‖ *Sergiolus.*—I find this word in no dictionary but Lempriere's, and there the accent is placed upon the penultimate instead of the antepenultimate syllable.

¶ *Severus.*—This word, like *Serapis*, is universally mispronounced, by the mere English scholar, with the accent on the first syllable.

SO

Si-mon'-i-des
Sim-plic'-i-us 24
Sim'-u-lus
Si'-mus
Sim'-y-ra
Sin'-di
Sin-gæ'-i 3
Si'-nis
Sin'-na-ces
Sin'-na-cha
Sin'-o-e
Si'-non
Si-no'-pe
Si-no'-pe-us
Sin'-o-rix
Sin'-ti-i 3 4
Sin-u-es'-sa
Siph'-nos
Si-pon'-tum, Si'-pus
Sip'-y-lum, and Syp'-y-lus
Si-re'-nes
*Si'-rens*, Eng.
Si'-ris
Sir'-i-us
Sir'-mi-um
Si-sam'-nes
Sis'-a-pho
Sis'-e-nes
Si-sen'-na
Sis-i-gam'-bis, or Sis-y-gam'-bis
Sis-o-cos'-tus
Sis'-y-phus
Si-tal'-ces
Sith'-ni-des
Si'-thon
Si-tho'-ni-a
Sit'-i-us 10 24
Sit'-o-nes
Sme'-nus
Smer'-dis
Smi'-lax
Smi'-lis
Smin-dyr'-i-des
*Smin'-the-us
Smyr'-na
So-a'-na
So-an'-da
So-a'-nes
Soc'-ra-tes
Sœ'-mi-as
Sog-di-a'-na
Sog-di-a'-nus
Sol'-o-e, or So'-e
So-lœ'-is
So'-lon

SP

So-lo'-ni-um
So'-lus
Sol'-y-ma, and Sol'-y-mæ
Som'-nus
Sos'-chis 12
Son-ti'-a-tes
Sop'-a-ter
So'-phax
So-phe'-ne 8
Soph'-o-cles
Soph-o-nis'-ba
So'-phron
So-phro'-ni-a
†So-phron'-i-cus
Soph-ro-nis'-cus
So-phros'-y-ne
Sop'-o-lis
So'-ra
So-rac'-tes, and So-rac'-te
So-ra'-nus
So'-rex
So-rit'-i-a 10
So'-si-a Gal'-la 10
So-sib'-i-us
Sos'-i-cles
So-sic'-ra-tes
So-sig'-e-nes
So'-si-i 3 10
Sos'-i-lus
So-sip'-a-ter
So'-sis
So-sis'-tra-tus
So'-si-us 10
Sos'-the-nes
Sos'-tra-tus
Sot'-a-des
So'-ter
So-te'-ri-a
So-ter'-i-cus
So'-this
So'-ti-on 11
So'-ti-us 10
So'-us
Soz'-o-men
Spa'-co
Spar'-ta
Spar'-ta-cus
Spar'-tæ, or Spar'-ti
Spar-ta'-ni, or Spar-ti-a'-tæ 22
Spar-ti-a'-nus
Spe'-chi-a 12
Spen'-di-us
Spen'-don
Sper-chi'-us 12

ST

Sper-ma-toph'-a-gi
Speu-sip'-pus
Sphac-te'-ri-on
Sphe'-rus
Sphinx
Spi'-o
Spho'-dri-as
Sphra-gid'-i-um
Spi-cil'-lus
Spin'-tha-rus
Spin'-ther
Spi-tam'-e-nes
Spi-thob'-a-tes
Spith-ri-da'-tes
Spo-le'-ti-um 10
‡Spor'-a-des 20
Spu-ri'-na
Spu'-ri-us
Sta-be'-ri-us
Sta'-bi-æ
Sta-gi'-ra 1
Sta'-i-us
Staph'-y-lus
Sta-san'-der
Sta-sil'-e-us 29
Sta-til'-i-a
Sta-til'-i-us
Stat'-i-næ
Sta-ti'-ra
Sta'-ti-us 10
Sta-sic'-ra-tes
Sta'-tor
Stel-la'-tes
Stel'-li-o
Ste'-na
Sten-o-bœ'-a
Ste-noc'-ra-tes
Sten'-tor
Steph'-a-na
Steph'-a-nus
Ster'-o-pe
Ster'-o-pes
Ste-sich'-o-rus
Ster-tin'-i-us
Ste-sag'-o-ras
Stes-i-cle'-a
Ste-sim'-bro-tus
Sthen'-e-le
Sthen'-e-lus
Sthe'-nis
Sthe'-no
Sthen-o-bœ'-a
Stil'-be, or Stil'-bi-a
Stil'-i-cho
Stil'-po
Stim'-i-con
Stiph'-i-lus

SU

Sto-bæ'-us
Stœch'-a-des
Sto'-i-ci
*Sto'-icks*, Eng.
Stra'-bo
Stra-tar'-chas
Stra'-to, or Stra'-ton
Strat'-o-cles
Strat-o-ni'-ce
Stra-to-ni'-cus 30
Stron'-gy-le
Stroph'-a-des
Stro'-phi-us
Stru-thoph'-a-gi
Stru'-thus
Stry'-ma
Strym'-no
Stry'-mon
Stym-pha'-li-a, or Stym-pha'-lis
Stym-pha'-lus
Styg'-ne
Sty'-ra
Sty'-rus
Styx
Su-ar-do'-nes
Su-ba'-tri-i 3 4
Sub-lic'-i-us 24
Sub'-o-ta
Sub-ur'-ra
Su'-cro
Sues'-sa
Sues'-so-nes
Sue-to'-ni-us
Sue'-vi
Sue'-vi-us
Suf-fe'-nus
Suf-fe'-ti-us, or Fu-fe'-ti-us
§*Sui'-das*
Suil'-i-us
Sui'-o-nes
Sul'-chi
Sul'-ci-us
Sul'-mo, or Sul'-mo-na
Sul-pit'-i-a
Sul-pit'-i-us, or Sul-pic'-i-us 24
Sum-ma'-nus
Su'-ni-ci
Su'-ni-des
Su'-ni-um
Su-o-vet-au-ril'-i-a
Su'-pe-rum Ma'-re
Su'-ra Æ-myl'-i-us
Su-re'-na

SY

Sur-ren'-tum
Su'-rus
Sus'-sa
Su'-sa-na
Su-si-a'-na, or Su'-sis
Su-sa'-ri-on
Sul'-tri-um
Sy-ag'-rus
Syb'-a-ris
Syb-a-ri'-ta
*Syb'-a-rite*, Eng
Syb'-o-tas
Sy-cin'-nus
Sy'-e-dra
Sy-e'-ne 8
Sy-e-ne'-si-us 10
Sy-en-i-tes
Syg'-a-ros
Sy-le'-a
Syl'-e-us
Syl'-la
Syl'-lis
Syl'-o-es
Syl'-o-son
Syl-va'-nus
Syl'-vi-a
Syl'-vi-us
Sym'-ma, or Sym'-me
Sym'-bo-lum
Sym'-ma-chus
Sym-pleg'-a-des
Sy'-mus
Syn-cel'-lus
Sy-ne'-si-us 10
Syn'-ge-lus
Syn'-nas
Syn-na-lax'-is
Syn'-nis
Sy-no'-pe
Syn'-ty-che
Sy'-phax
Sy-phæ'-um
Syr'-a-ces
Syr-a-co'-si-a 10
Syr-a-cu'-sæ 8
*Syr'-a-cuse*, Eng.
Syr'-i-a
Sy'-rinx
Syr-o-phœ'-nix
Syr-o-phœ-ni'-ces
Sy'-ros
Syr'-tes
Sy'-rus
Sys-i-gam'-bis
Sy-sim'-e-thres
Sys'-i-nas
Sy'-thas

TA

TA-AU'-TES
Tab'-ra-ca
Ta-bur'-nus
Tac-fa-ri'-nas
Ta-champ'-so
Ta'-chos, or Ta'-chus
Tac'-i-ta 24
Tac'-i-tus 24

TA

Tæ'-di-a
Tæn'-a-rus
Tæ'-ni-as
Ta'-ges
Ta-go'-ni-us
Ta'-gus
Ta-la'-si-us 10
Tal'-a-us

TA

Ta-la'-y-ra 6
Tal'-e-tum
Tal-thyb'-i-us
Ta'-lus
Tam'-a-rus
Ta'-mos
Ta-ma'-se-a
Tam'-pi-us

TA

Tam'-y-ras
Tam'-y-ris
Tan'-a-gra
Tan'-a-grus, or Tan'-a-ger
Tan'-a-is
Tan'-a-quil
Tan-tal'-i-des

TA

Tan'-ta-lus
Ta-nu'-si-us Ger'-mi-nus 10
Ta'-phi-æ
Ta'-phi-us
Ta'-phi-us, or Ta-phi-as'-sus
Tap-rob'-a-ne

* *Smintheus.*—This word, like *Orpheus*, and others of the same form, has the accent on the first syllable; but poets often contract the two last syllables into one; as Pope:

"O, *Smintheus*, sprung from fair Latona's line,
"Thou guardian pow'r of Cilla the divine!"

See IDOMENEUS.

† *Sophronicus.*—I find this word in no prosodist but Labbe; and he places the accent on the penultimate syllable, like most other words of this termination; unless, says he, any one thinks it more likely to be derived from Sophron, than from victory: that is, by uniting a general termination to the root of the word, than combining it with another word significant of itself: but as there is a Greek adjective Σωφρονικος, signifying *ordained by nature to temperance*, it is much more probable that *Sophronicus* is this adjective used substantively, than that it should be compounded of Σωφρων and νικος, *conquering temperance*; and therefore the antepenultimate accent seems preferable.

‡ *Sporades.*—This word has the accent placed on the first syllable by all our prosodists; but a mere English ear is not only inclined to place the accent on the second syllable, but to pronounce the word as if it were a dissyllable, *Spo-rades*; but this is so gross an errour, that it cannot be too carefully avoided.

§ *Suidas.*—This word is generally heard, even among the learned, in two syllables, as if written *Sui-das*. Labbe, however, makes it three syllables, and accents the first; although, says he, by what right I know not, it is generally pronounced with the accent on the penultimate. It may be observed, that, if we place the accent on the first syllable, the *i* in the second must be pronounced like *e*; and that the general pronunciation, which Labbe complains of, that of placing the accent on the second syllable, must, in our English pronunciation of Greek or Latin words, preserve the *i* in its long open sound, as in *idle*: if, therefore, we pronounce the *i* in this manner, it is a sufficient proof that we place the accent on the penultimate syllable; which, though common, is, as Labbe observes, without good authority.

TE

Tap'-sus
Tap'-y-ri 3
Tar'-a-nis
Ta'-ras
Tar-ax-ip'-pus
Tar-bel'-li 3
Tar-che'-ti-us 10
Tar'-chon
Ta-ren'-tum, or Ta-ren'-tus
Tar'-næ
Tar'-pa
Tar-pe'-i-a 5
Tar-pe'-i-us 5
Tar-quin'-i-a
Tar-quin'-i-i 3
Tar-quin'-i-us
Tar-quit'-i-us 27
Tar'-qui-tus
Tar-ra-ci'-na
Tar'-ra-co
Tar-ru'-ti-us 10
Tar'-sa
Tar'-si-us 10
Tar'-sus, or Tar'-sos
Tar'-ta-rus
Tar-tes'-sus
Tar-un'-ti-us
Tas-ge'-ti-us
Ta'-ti-an
Ta-ti-en'-ses
Ta'-ti-us 10
Tat'-ta
Tau-lan'-ti-i 3
Tau'-nus
Tau-ra'-ni-a
Tau-ran'-tes
Tau'-ri 3
Tau'-ri-ca 7
Tau'-ri-ca Cher-so-ne'-sus
Tau-ri'-ni 3
Tau-ris'-ci 3
Tau'-ri-um
Tau-ro-min'-i-um
Tau'-rus
Tax'-i-la
Tax'-i-lus, or Tax'-i-les
Tax-i-maq'-ui-lus
Ta-yg'-e-te, or Ta-y-ge'-te
*Ta-yg'-e-tus, or Ta-yg'-e-ta
Te-a'-num
Te'-a-rus
Te-a'-te-a, Te'-a-te, or Te-ge'-a-te
Tech-mes'-sa
Tech'-ma-tis
Tec'-ta-mus
Tec-tos'-a-ges, or Tec-tos'-a-gæ
Te'-ge-a, or Te-gæ'-a
Teg'-u-la
Teg'-y-ra 7
Te'-i-us 5
Te'-i-um, or Te'-os
Tel'-a-mon
Tel-a-mo-ni'-a-des
Tel-chi'-nes
Tel-chin'-i-a
Tel-chin'-i-us
Tel'-chis
Te'-le-a 7 19

TE

Te-leb'-o-as
Te-leb'-o-æ, or Te-leb'-o-es
Tel-e-bo'-i-des
Te-lec'-les, or Te-lec'-lus
Tel-e-cli'-des
Te-leg'-o-nus
Te-lem'-a-chus
Tel'-e-mus
Tel-e-phas'-sa
Tel'-e-phus
Te-le'-si-a 10
Te-les'-i-clas
Tel-e-sil'-la
Tel-e-sin'-i-cus
Tel-e-si'-nus
Tel-e-sip'-pus
Te-les'-pho-rus
Tel-e-stag'-o-ras
Te-les'-tas
Te-les'-tes
Te-les'-to
Tel'-e-thus
Tel-e-thu'-sa
Te-leu'-ri-as
Te-leu'-ti-as
Tel-la'-ne
Tel'-li-as
Tel'-lis
Tel'-lus
Tel-mes'-sus, or Tel-mis'-sus
Te'-lon
Tel-thu'-sa
Te'-lys 26
Te-ma'-the-a
Te-me'-ni-um
Tem-e-ni'-tes
Tem'-e-nus
Tem-e-rin'-da
Tem'-e-sa
Tem'-e-se
Tem'-nes
Tem'-nos
Tem'-pe
Ten'-e-dos
Te'-nes 26
Ten'-e-sis
Te'-nos 26
Ten'-ty-ra (Egypt)
Ten-ty'-ra (Thrace)
Te'-os, or Te'-i-os
Te-re'-don
Te-ren'-ti-a
Te-ren-ti-a'-nus
Te-ren'-tus
†Te'-re-us
Ter-ges'-te, and Ter-ges'-tum
Te'-ri-as 19
Ter-i-ba'-zus
Te-rid'-a-e 19
Ter-i-da'-tes
Ter'-i-gum
Ter-men'-ti-a 10
Ter'-me-rus 27
Ter-me'-sus 27
Ter-mi-na'-li-a
Ter-mi-na'-lis
Ter'-mi-nus
Ter'-mi-sus, or Ter-mes'-sus
Ter-pan'-der
Terp-sich'-o-re 8
Terp-sic'-ra-te

TH

Ther-ra-ci'-na
Ter-ra-sid'-i-us
Ter'-ti-a 10
Ter'-ti-us 10
Ter-tul-li-a'-nus
Te'-thys 26
Te-trap'-o-lis
Tet'-ri-cus
Teu'-cer
Teu'-cri 3
Teu'-cri-a
Teuc'-te-ri 3
Teu-mes'-sus
Teu'-ta
Teu-ta'-mi-as, or Teu'-ta-mis
Teu'-ta-mus
Teu'-tas, or Teu-ta'-tes
Teu'-thras
Teu-tom'-a-tus
Teu'-to-ni, and Teu'-to-nes
Tha-ben'-na
Tha'-is
Tha'-la
Thal'-a-me
Tha-las'-si-us
Tha'-les
Tha-les'-tri-a, or Tha-les'-tris
Tha-le'-tes 27
Tha-li'-a 30
Thal'-pi-us
Tham'-y-ras
Tham'-y-ris
Thar-ge'-li-a
Tha-ri'-a-des
Tha'-rops 26
Thap'-sa-cus
Tha'-si-us, or Thra'-si-us 10
Tha'-sos 26
Tha'-sus
Thau-man'-ti-as, and Thau-man'-tis
Thau'-mas
Thau-ma'-si-us
The'-a
The-ag'-e-nes
The-a'-ges
The-a'-no
The-a'-num
The-ar'-i-das
The-ar'-nus
The-a-te'-tes
The'-bæ 8
‡*Thebes*, Eng.
Theb'-a-is
The'-be, or The'-bæ
The'-i-a
The'-i-as 5
Thel-e-phas'-sa
Thel-pu'-sa
Thelx-i'-on 29
Thelx-i'-o-pe
The-me'-si-on 11
The'-mis
The-mis'-cy-ra
Them'-e-nus
Them'-i-son
The-mis'-ta
The-mis'-ti-us
The-mis'-to-cles
Them-i-stog'-e-nes
The-o-cle'-a

TH

The'-o-cles
The'-o-clus
The-o-clym'-e-nus
The-oc'-ri-tus
The-od'-a-mas, or Thi-od'-a-mas
The-o-dec'-tes
The-od-o-re'-tus
*The-od'-o-ret*, Eng.
The-od-o-ri'-tus
The-o-do'-ra
The-o-do'-rus
The-o-do'-si-us 10
The-od'-o-ta
The-o-do'-ti-on 11
The-od'-o-tus
The-og-ne'-tes
The-og'-nis
The-om-nes'-tus
The'-on
The-on'-o-e 8
The'-o-pe
The-oph'-a-ne
The-oph'-a-nes
The-o-pha'-ni-a
The-oph'-i-lus
The-o-phras'-tus
The-o-pol'-e-mus
The-o-pom'-pus
The-o-phy-lac'-tus
*The-oph'-i-lact*, Eng.
The-o'-ri-us
The-o-ti'-mus
The-ox'-e-na
The ox-e'-ni-a
The-ox-e'-ni-us
The'-ra
The-ram'-bus
The-ram'-o-nes
The-rap'-ne, or Te-rap'-ne
The'-ras
The-rip'-pi-das
Ther'-i-tas
Ther'-ma
Ther-mo'-don
Ther-mop'-y-læ
Ther'-mus
The-rod'-a-mas
The'-ron
Ther-pan'-der
Ther-san'-der
Ther-sil'-o-chus
Ther-sip'-pus
Ther-si'-tes 1
Thes-bi'-tes
The-se'-i-dæ
The-se'-is
The'-se-us
The-si'-dæ
The-si'-des
Thes-moph-o'-ri-a
Thes-moth'-e-tæ
Thes-pi'-a
Thes-pi'-a-dæ
Thes-pi'-a-des
Thes'-pi-æ
Thes'-pis
Thes'-pi-us, or Thes'-ti-us
Thes-pro'-ti-a 10
Thes-pro'-tus
Thes-sa'-li-a
Thes-sa'-li-on 29
Thes-sa-li'-o-tis
§Thes-sa-lo-ni'-ca 30

TH

Thes'-sa-lus
Thes-te
Thes'-ti-a
Thes-ti'-a-de, and Thes-ti'-a-des
Thes'-ti-as
Thes'-ti-us
Thes'-tor
Thes'-ty-lis
The'-tis
Theu'-tis, or Teu-this
Thi'-a
Thi'-as
Thim'-bron
Thi-od'-a-mas
This'-be
This'-i-as 10
This'-o-a
Tho-an'-ti-um 10
Tho'-as
Tho'-e 8
Thom'-y-ris 19
Tho'-lus
||Thon
Tho'-nis
Tho'-on
Tho'-o-sa
Tho-o'-tes
Tho-ra'-ni-us
Tho'-rax
Tho'-ri-a
Thor'-nax
Thor'-sus
Tho'-us
Thra'-ce
Thra'-ces
Thra'-ci-a
*Thrace*, Eng.
Thrac'-i-dæ 19
Thra'-cis
Thra'-se-as 11
Thra-sid'-e-us
Thra'-si-us 10
Thra'-so
Thras-y-bu'-lus
Thras-y-dæ'-us
Thra-syl'-lus
Thra-sym-a-chus
Thras-y-me'-des
Thras-y-me'-nus
Thre-ic'-i-us 24
Thre-is'-sa
Threp-sip'-pas
Thri-am'-bas
Thro'-ni-um
Thry'-on
Thry'-us
Thu-cyd'-i-des
Thu-is'-to
Thu'-le 8
Thu'-ri-æ, or Thu'-ri-um
Thu'-ri-nus
Thus'-ci-a 10
Thy'-a
Thy'-a-des
Thy'-a-mis
Thy'-a-na
Thy-a-ti'-ra
Thy-bar'-ni
Thy-es'-ta
Thy-es'-tes
Thym'-bra
Thym-bræ'-us
Thym'-bris

* *Taygetus* and *Taygete*.—All our prosodists but Lempriere accent these words on the antepenultimate syllable, as if divided into *Ta-yg'-e-tus* and *Ta-yg'-e-te*. I am, therefore, rather inclined to suppose the quantity marked in his dictionary an errour of the press. The lines in Lily's *Quæ Genus* will easily call to the recollection of every scholar how early he adopted the antepenultimate pronunciation.

"Tartara, *Taygetus*, sic Tænera, Massica, et altus
"Gargarus."

† *Tereus*.—For words of this termination, see IDOMENEUS.

‡ *Thebes*.—Thebes in Egypt was called *Hecatom'pylos*, from having a hundred gates; and Thebes in Greece *Heptap'ylos*, from its seven gates.

§ *Thessalonica*.—This word, like every other of a similar termination, is sure to be pronounced, by a mere English scholar, with the accent on the third syllable; but this must be avoided on pain of literary excommunication.

|| *Thon*, a physician of Egypt.—Milton spells this word with the final *e*, making it one syllable only, and consequently pronouncing it so as to rhyme with *tone*:

"Not that Nepenthe, which the wife of *Thone*,
"In Egypt gave to Jove-born Helena,
"Is of such pow'r to stir up joy as this"——
*Comus*.

| TI | TO | TR | TU | TY |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thym'-bron | Ti-mo'-le-on | To-mæ'-um | Tri-phil'-lis 1 | Tu'-ri-us |
| Thym'-e-le | Ti-mo'-lus 13 | Tom'-a-rus 19 | Tri-phi'-lus | Tur'-nus |
| Thy-mi'-a-this | Ti-mom'-a chus | Tom'-i-sa | Tri-phyl'-i-a | Tu'-ro-nes |
| Thy-moch'-a-res | Ti'-non | To'-mos, or To'-mis | Trip'-o-lis 19 | Tur'-pi-o |
| Thy-mæ'-tes | Ti-moph'-a-nes | Tom'-y ris 19 | Trip-to'-e-mus | Tu-rul'-li-us |
| Thy-od'-a-mas | Ti-mo'-the-us | To'-ne-a | Triq'-ue-tra | Tus-ca'-ni-a, and Tus'-ci-a 10 |
| Thy-o'-ne | Ti-mox'-e-nus | Ton-gil'-li | Tris-me-gis'-tus | Tus'-ci 3 |
| Thy-o'-ne-us | Tin'-gis | To-pa'-zos | Trit'-i-a 10 | Tus-cu-la'-num |
| Thy'-o-tes | Ti'-pha | Top'-i-ris, or Top'-rus | Trit-o-ge-ni'-a 30 | Tus'-cu-lum |
| Thy'-re | Ti'-phys | Tor'-i-ni 3 | Tri'-ton | Tus'-cus |
| Thyr'-e-a | Tiph'-y-sa | To-ro'-ne | Tri-to'-nis | Tu'-ta |
| Thyr'-e-us | Ti-re'-si-as 10 | Tor-qua'-ta | Tri-um'-vi-ri 4 | Tu'-ti-a 10 |
| Thyr'-i-on 29 | Tir-i-ba'-ses | Tor-qua'-tus | Tri-ven'-tum | Tu'-ti-cum |
| Thyr-sag'-e-tæ | Tir-i-da'-tes | Tor'-tor | Triv'-i-a | Ty'-a-na |
| Thys'-sos | Ti'-ris 18 | To'-rus | Triv'-i-æ An'-trum | †Ty-a'-ne-us, or Ty-a-næ'-us |
| Thy'-us | Ti'-ro | Tor'-y-ne | Triv'-i-æ Lu'-cus | Ty-a-ni'-tis |
| Ti' a-sa 1 | Ti-ryn'-thi-a | Tox-a-rid'-is 19 | Tri-vi'-cum | Ty'-bris |
| Tib-a-re'-ni | Ti-ryn'-thus | Tox'-e-us | Tro'-a-des | Ty'-bur |
| Ti-be'-ri-as | Ti-sæ'-um | Tox-ic'-ra-te | Tro'-as | Ty'-che 12 |
| Tib-e-ri'-nus | Ti-sag'-o-ras | Tra'-be-a | Troch'-a-ri | *Ty'-ke* |
| Tib'-e-ris | Ti-sam'-e-nes | Trach'-a-lus 12 | Troch'-o-is 12 | Tych'-i-us 12 |
| Ti-be'-ri-us | Ti-san'-drus | Tra'-chas | Træ-ze'-ne | Tych'-i-cus 12 |
| Ti-be'-sis | Ti-sar'-chus 12 | Tra-chin'-i-a | Trog'-i-lus 24 | Ty'-de |
| Ti-bul'-lus | Ti-si'-a-rus | Trach-o-ni'-tis | Trog-lod'-y-tæ | †Tyd'-e-us |
| Ti'-bur | Tis'-i-as 10 | Tra'-gus | Tro'-gus Pom-pe'-i-us | Ty-di'-des |
| Ti-bur'-ti-us 10 | Ti-siph'-o-ne | Traj-a-nop'-o-lis | Tro'-ja | Ty-e'-nis |
| Ti-bur'-tus | Ti-siph'-o-nus | Tra-ja'-nus | *Troy*, Eng. | Tym'-ber |
| Tich'-i-us 12 | Tis-sam'-e-nus | *Tra'-jan*, Eng. | *Tro'-i-lus | Ty-mo'-lus |
| Tic'-i-da | Tis-sa-pher'-nes | Tral'-les | Trom-en-ti'-na | Tym-pa'-ni-a |
| Ti-ci'-nus | Ti-tæ'-a | Trans-tib-er-i'-na | Troph'-i-mus | Tym-phæ'-i 3 |
| Tid'-i-us | Ti'-tan, Ti-ta'-nus | Tra-pe'-zus | Tro-pho'-ni-us | Tyn-dar'-i-des |
| Ti-es'-sa | Tit'-a-na | Tra-sul'-lus | Tros | Tyn'-da-ris |
| Tif'-a-ta | Ti-ta'-nes | Tre-ba'-ti-us 10 | Tros'-su-lum | Tyn'-da-rus |
| Ti-fer'-num | *Ti'-tans*, Eng. | Tre-bel-li-a'-nus | Trot'-i-lum | Tyn'-ni-chus |
| Tig'-a-sis | Ti-ta'-ni-a | Tre-bel-li-e'-nus | Tru-en'-tum, or Tru-en-ti'-num | Ty-phœ'-us, or Ty-phœ'-os, (sub.) |
| Tig-el-li'-nus 24 | Ti-tan'-i-des | Tre-bel'-li-us | Tryph'-e-rus | Ty-pho'-e-us, (adj.) |
| Ti-gel'-li-us | Ti-ta'-nus, (a giant) | Tre'-bi-a | Tryph-i-o-do'-rus | Ty'-phon |
| Ti-gra'-nes | Tit'-a-nus, (a river) | Tre'-bi-us | Try'-phon | Ty-ran-ni'-on |
| Tig-ran-o-cer'-ta | Tit-a-re'-si-us 10 | Tre-bo'-ni-a | Try-pho'-sa | Ty-ran'-nus |
| Ti'-gres | Tit'-e-nus | Tre-bo'-ni-us | Tu'-be-ro 19 | Ty'-ras, or Ty'-ra |
| Ti'-gris | Tith-e-nid'-i-a | Treb'-u-la 19 | Tuc'-ci-a 10 | Ty'-res |
| Tig-u-ri'-ni 3 | Ti-tho'-nus | Tre'-rus | *Tuk'-she-a* | Tyr-i-da'-tes |
| Til-a-tæ'-i 4 | Tit'-i-a 19 | Trev'-e-ri 3 | Tu'-ci-a 10 | Tyr'-i-i 4 |
| Ti-mæ'-a | Tit-i-a'-na 21 | Tri-a'-ri-a | Tu'-der, or Tu-der'-ti-a 10 | Ty-ri'-o-tes |
| Ti-mæ'-us | Tit'-i-a'-nus | Tri-a'-ri-us | Tu-der'-ti-a 10 | Ty'-ro |
| Ti-mag'-e-nes | Tit'-i-i 3 19 | Tri-bal'-li 3 | Tu'-dri 3 | Ty-rog'-ly-phus |
| Ti-mag'-o-ras | Ti-thraus'-tes | Trib'-o-ci | Tu-gi'-ni, or Tu-ge'-ni | Ty'-ros |
| Ti-man'-dra | Ti-tin'-i-us | Tri-bu'-ni | Tu-gu-ri'-nus 22 | Tyr-rhe'-i-dæ |
| Ti-man'-dri-des | Tit'-i-us 10 19 | Tric-as-ti'-ni 3 | Tu-is'-to | Tyr-rhe'-i-des |
| Ti-man'-thes | Ti-tor'-mus | Tric'-cæ | Tu-lin'-gi 3 | Tyr-rhe'-ni |
| Ti-mar'-chus 12 | Ti-tu'-ri-us | *Trick'-se* | Tul'-la | Tyr-rhe'-num |
| Tim-a-re'-ta | Ti'-tus | Tri-cla'-ri-a | Tul'-li-a | Tyr-rhe'-nus |
| Ti-ma'-si-on 11 | Tit'-y-rus | Tri-cre'-na | Tul-li'-o-la | Tyr-rhe'-num |
| Tim-a-sith'-e-us | Tit'-y-us 19 | Tri-e-ter'-i-ca | Tul'-li-us | Tyr-rhe'-nus |
| Ti-ma'-vus | Tle-pol'-e-mus 16 | Trif-o-li'-nus | Tu-ne'-ta, or Tu'-nis | Tyr'-rhe-us |
| Ti-me'-si-us 11 | Tma'-rus | Tri-na'-cri-a, or Trin'-a-cris | Tur'-gri | Tyr-rhi'-dæ |
| Ti-moch'-a-ris 12 | Tmo'-lus 13 | Tri-no-ban'-tes | Tu-ra'-ni-us | Tyr'-sis |
| Tim-o-cle'-a | To-ga'-ta | Tri-oc'-a-la, or Tri'-o-cla | Tur'-bo | Tyr-tæ'-us |
| Ti-moc'-ra-tes | To-lo'-sa | Tri'-o-pas, or Tri'-ops | Tur-de-ta'-ni | Ty' rus, or Ty'-ros |
| Ti-mo'-cre-on | To-lum'-nu | | Tu-re' sis | *Tyre*, Eng. |
| Tim-o-de'-mus | To'-lus | | | Tys'-i-as 10 |
| Tim-o-la -us | | | | |

| UL | UN | UR | US | UZ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| U'-BI-I 4 | U-lys'-ses | Un'-chæ | Ur-bic'-u-a | U-sip'-i-ci 3 |
| U-cal'-e-gon | Um'-ber | Un-de-cem'-vi-ri 3 | Ur'-bi-cus | Us-ti'-ca |
| U'-cu-bis | Um'-bra | U-nel'-li 3 | U'-ri-a | U'-ti-ca |
| U'-fens | Um'-bri-a | Unx'-i-a | U'-ri-tes | Ux-el-lo-du'-num |
| Uf-en-ti'-na | Um-brig'-i-us 24 | U-ra'-ni-a | Ur-sid'-i-us | Ux'-i-i 3 |
| Ul-pi-a'-nus | Um'-bro | U-ra'-ni-i, or U'-ri-i | Us-ca'-na | Ux-is'-a-ma |
| *Ul'-pi-an*, Eng. | Un'-ca | U'-ra-nus | U-sip'-e-tes, or | U'-zi-ta |
| U'-lu-bræ | | | | |

* *Troilus.*—This word is almost always heard as if it were two syllables only, and as if written *Troy'-lus.* This is a corruption of the first magnitude: the vowels should be kept separate, as if written *Tro'-e-lus.* See Zoilus.

† *Tyaneus.*—This word is only used as an adjective to Apollonius, the celebrated Pythagorean philosopher, and is formed from the town of *Tyana*, where he was born. The natural formation of this adjective would undoubtedly be *Tyaneus*, with the accent on the antepenultimate syllable. Labbe, at the word *Tyana*, says, "et inde deductum *Tyaneus*; quidquid sciam reclamare nonnullos sed immerito, ut satis norunt eruditi."

The numberless authorities which might be brought for pronouncing this word either way, sufficiently show how equivocal is its accent, and of how little importance it is to which we give the preference. My private opinion coincides with Labbe; but, as we generally find it written with the diphthong, we may presume the penultimate accent has prevailed, and that it is the safest to follow.

‡ *Tydeus.*—This word, like several others of the same termination, was pronounced by the Greeks sometimes in three, and sometimes in two syllables, the *eu* considered as a diphthong. When it was pronounced in three syllables, the penultimate syllable was long, and the accent was on it, as we find it in a verse of Wilkie's *Epigoniad*:

> "Venus, still partial to the Theban arms,
> "*Tydeus'* son seduc'd by female charms"

But the most prevailing pronunciation was that with the antepenultimate accent, as we generally find it in Pope's Homer:

> "Next came Idomeneus and *Tydeus'* son
> "Ajax the less, and Ajax Telamon."
> *Pope's Hom.* b. ii. v. 50.

See Idomeneus.

| VE | VE | VI | VO | VU |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| VAC-CÆ'-I 3 | Vel'-i-ca | Ver-re-gil'-num | Vi-ce'-ti-a 10 | Vo-co'-ni-us |
| Va-cu'-na | Ve-li'-na | Ver'-res, C. | Vi-cel'-li-us | Vo-con'-ti-a 10 |
| Va'-ga | Ve-li'-num | Ver'-ri-tus | Vic'-tor | Vog'-o-aus |
| Vag-e-dru'-sa | Ve-li-o-cas'-si 3 | Ver'-ri-us | Vic-to'-ri-a | Vol-a-gin'-i-us |
| Va-gel'-li-us | Vel-i-ter'-na | †Ver-ru'-go | Vic-to'-ri-us | Vo-la'-na |
| Va-ge'-ni 3 | Ve-li'-træ | Ver'-ti-co | Vic-to-ri'-na | Vo-lan'-dum |
| Va'-la | Vel'-la-ri 3 | Ver-ti-cor'-di-a | Vic-to-ri'-nus | Vol-a-ter'-ra |
| Va'-lens | Vel'-le-da | Ver-tis'-cus | Vic-tum'-vi-æ | Vol'-cæ, or Vol'-gæ |
| Va-len'-ti-a 10 | Vel-le'-i-us | Ver-tum'-nus | Vi-en'-na | Vo-log'-e-ses |
| Val-en-tin-i-a'-nus | *Ve-na'-frum | Ver-u-la'-nus | Vil'-li-a | Vo-log'-e-sus |
| *Val-en-tin'-i-an*, Eng. | Ven'-e-di | Ve'-rus | Vil'-li-us | Vol'-scens |
| Va-le'-ri-a | Ven'-e-li | Ves'-bi-us, or Ve-su'-bi-us | Vim-i-na'-lis | Vol'-sci, or Vol'-ci |
| Va-le-ri-a'-nus | Ven'-e-ti 3 | Ves-ci-a'-num | Vin-cen'-ti-us 10 | Vol-sin'-i-um |
| *Va-le'-ri-an*, Eng. | Ve-ne'-ti-a 10 | Ves-pa-si-a'-nus | Vin' ci-us | Vol-tin'-i-a |
| Va-le'-ri-us | *Ven'-ice*, Eng. | *Ves-pa'-si-an*, Eng. | Vin-da'-li-us | Vo-lum'-næ Fa'-num |
| Val'-e-rus | Ven'-e-tus | Ves-cu-la'-ri-us | Vin-del'-i-ci 4 | Vo-lum'-ni-a |
| Val'-gi-us | Ve-nil'-i-a | Ves'-e-ris | Vin-de-mi-a'-tor | Vo-lum'-nus |
| Van-da'-li-i 3 4 | Ve-no'-ni-us | Ve-se'-vi-us, and Ve-se'-vus | Vin'-dex Ju'-li-us | Vo-lum'-ni-us |
| Van-gi'-o-nes | Ven-tid'-i-us | Ves'-ta | Vin-dic'-i-us 10 | Vo-lup'-tas, and Vo-lu'-pi-a |
| Van'-ni-us | Ven'-ti 3 | Ves-ta'-les | Vin-do-nis'-sa | Vol-u-se'-nus |
| Va-ra'-nes | Ven-u-le'-i-us | Ves-ta'-li-a | Vi-nic'-i-us 10 | Vo-lu-si-a'-nus |
| Var-dæ'-i | Ven'-u-lus | Ves-tic'-i-us 24 | Vi-nid' i-us | Vo-lu'-si-us 10 |
| Va'-ri-a | Ve'-nus | Ves-til'-i-us | Vin'-i-us | Vol'-u-sus |
| Va-ri'-ni 3 | Ve-nu'-si-a, or Ve-nu'-si-um 10 | Ves-til'-la | Vin'-ni-us | Vo'-lux |
| Va-ris'-ti | Ve-ra'-gri | Ves-ti'-ni 3 | Vip-sa'-ni-a | Vo-ma'-nus |
| Va'-ri-us | Ve-ra'-ni-a | Ves-ti'-nus | Vir'-bi-us | Vo-no'-nes |
| Var'-ro | Ve-ra'-ni-us | Ves'-u-lus | Vir-gil'-i-us | Vo-pis'-cus |
| Va'-rus | Ver-big'-e-nus | Ve-su'-vi-us | *Vir'-gil*, Eng. | Vo-ra'-nus |
| Vas-co'-nes | Ver-cel'-læ | Vet'-ti-us | Vir-gin'-i-a | Vo-ti-e'-nus 2 |
| Vat-i-ca'-nus | Ver-cin-get'-o-rix | Vet-to'-nes | Vir-gin'-i-us | Vul-ca-na'-li-a |
| Va-tin'-i-us | Ver-e'-na | Vet-u-lo'-ni-a | Vir-i-a'-thus | Vul-ca'-ni |
| Vat-i-e'-nus | Ver-gil'-i-a | Ve-tu'-ri-a | Vir-i-dom'-a-rus | Vul-ca'-ni-us |
| Vec'-ti-us 10 | Ver-gas-il-lau'-nus | Ve-tu'-ri-us | Vi-rip'-la-ca | Vul-ca'-nus |
| Ve'-di-us Pol'-li-o | Ver-gel'-lus | Ve'-tus | Vir'-ro | *Vul'-can*, Eng. |
| Ve-ge'-ti-us 10 | Ver-gil'-i-æ | Vi-bid'-i-a | Vir'-tus | Vul-ca'-ti-us 10 |
| Ve'-i-a | Ver-gin'-i-us | Vi-bid'-i-a | Vi-sel'-li-us | Vul-si'-num |
| Ve-i-a'-nus | Ver'-gi-um | Vib'-i-us | Vi-sel'-lus | Vul'-so |
| Ve-i-en'-tes | Ver-go-bre'-tus | Vi'-bo | Vi-tel'-li-a | Vul'-tu-ra |
| Ve-i-en'-to | Ver'-i-tas | Vib-u-le'-nus | Vi-tel'-li-us | Vul-tu-re'-i-us |
| Ve'-i-i 3 | Ver-o-doc'-ti-us 10 | Vi-bul'-li-us | Vit'-i-a 10 | Vul-tu'-ri-us |
| Vej'-o-vis | Ver-o-man'-du-i | Vi'-ca Po'-ta | Vit'-ri-cus | Vul-tur'-i-num |
| Ve-la'-brum | Ve-ro'-na | Vi-cen' ta, or | Vi-tru'-vi-us | Vul-tur'-nus |
| Ve-la'-ni-us | Ve-ro'-nes | | Vit'-u-la | |
| Ve'-li-a | Ver-o-ni'-ca 30 | | Vo-co'-ni-a | |

| XA | XE | XE | XE | XY |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| XAN'-THE 17 | Xan'-thus | Xe'-ne-us | Xe-nod'-i-ce | Xen-o-pi-thi'-a |
| Xan'-thi | Xan'-ti-cles | Xe-ni'-a-des | Xe-nod'-o-chus | Xerx'-es 17 |
| Xan'-thi-a | Xan-tip'-pe | Xe'-ni-us | Xen-o-do'-rus | Xeu'-xes |
| Xan'-thi-ca | Xan-tip'-pus | Xen-o-cle'-a | Xe-nod'-o-tus | Xu'-thus |
| Xan-thip'-pe | Xe-nag'-o-ras | Xen'-o-cles | Xe-noph'-a-nes | Xy'-chus |
| Xan-thip'-pus | Xe-nar'-chus | Xen-o-cli'-des | Xe-noph'-i-lus | Xyn'-i-as |
| Xan'-tho | Xen'-a-res | Xe-noc'-ra-tes | Xen'-o-phon | Xyn-o-ich'-i-a |
| Xan-tho-pu'-lus | Xen'-e-tus | Xe-nod'-a-mus | Xen-o-phon-ti'-us | |

| ZA | ZE | ZE | ZO | ZY |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ZAB'-A-TUS 19 27 | Za'-rax | Zen-o-do'-ti-a | Zeu-xip'-pe | Zo-pyr'-i-o |
| Zab-di-ce'-ne | Zar-bi-e'-nus | ‡Ze-nod'-o-tus | Zeu'-xis | Zo-pyr'-i-on |
| Za-bir'-na | Zar-i-as'-pes | Ze-noth'-e-mis | Zeu'-xo | Zop'-y-rus 19 |
| Zab'-u-lus | Za'-thes | Ze-noph'-a-nes | Zi-gi'-ra | Zor-o-as'-ter |
| Za-cyn'-thus | Ze-bi'-na | Ze-phyr'-i-um | Zil'-i-a, or Ze'-lis | Zos'-i-mus |
| Za-græ'-us | Ze'-la, or Ze'-li-a | Zeph'-y-rus | Zi-my'-ne | Zos'-i-ne |
| Za'-grus | Ze'-les | Zeph'-y-rum | Zi-ob'-e-ris | Zos-te'-ri-a |
| Zal'-a-tes 19 | Ze-lot'-y-pe | Ze-ryn'-thus | Zi-pœ'-tes | Zo-thraus'-tes |
| Za-leu'-cus | Ze'-lus | Ze'-thes, or Ze'-tus | Zmil'-a-ces 16 | Zy-gan'-tes |
| Za'-ma, or Zag'-ma | Ze'-no | Zeu-gi-ta'-na | §Zo'-i-lus 29 | Zyg'-e-na |
| Za'-me-is | Ze-no'-bi-a | Zeug'-ma | Zo-ip'-pus | Zyg'-i-a |
| Za-mol'-xis | Zen'-o-cles | Ze'-us | Zo'-na | Zy-gom'-a-la |
| Zan'-cle | Zen-o-cli'-des | Zeux-id'-a-mus | Zon'-a-ras | Zy-gop'-o-lis |
| Zan'-the-nes | Zen-o-do'-rus | Zeux'-i-das | Zoph'-o-rus | Zy-gri'-tæ |
| Zan'-thi-cles | | | | |

* *Venafrum.*—Though the accent may be placed either on the antepenultimate or the penultimate syllable of this word, the latter is by far the preferable, as it is adopted by Lempriere, Labbe, Gouldman, and other good authorities.

† *Verrugo.*—I have given this word the penultimate accent with Lempriere, in opposition to Ainsworth, who adopts the antepenultimate.

‡ *Zenodotus.*—All our prosodists but Lempriere give this word the antepenultimate accent; and, till a good reason is given why it should differ from *Herodotus*, I must beg leave to follow the majority.

§ *Zoilus.*—The two vowels in this word are always separated in the Greek and Latin, but in the English pronunciation of it they are frequently blended into a diphthong, as in the words *oil*, *boil*, &c. This, however, is an illiterate pronunciation, and should be avoided. The word should have three syllables, and be pronounced as if written *Zo'-e-lus.*

BY inspecting the foregoing Vocabulary, we see that, notwithstanding all the barriers with which the learned have guarded the accentuation of the dead languages, still some words there are which despise their laws, and boldly adopt the analogy of English pronunciation. It is true the catalogue of these is not very numerous: for, as an errour of this kind incurs the penalty of being thought illiterate and vulgar, it is no wonder that a pedantick adherence to Greek and Latin should, in doubtful cases, be generally preferred.

But, as the letters of the dead languages have insensibly changed their sound by passing into the living ones, so it is impossible to preserve the accent from sliding sometimes into the analogies of our own tongue; and, when once words of this kind are fixed in the publick ear, it is not only a useless, but a pernicious pedantry to disturb them. Who could hear without pity of Alexander's passing the river *Granícus*, or of his marrying the sister of *Parysátis*? These words, and several others, must be looked upon as planets shot from their original spheres, and moving round another centre.

After all the care, therefore, that has been taken to accent words according to the best authorities, some have been found so differently marked by different prosodists, as to make it no easy matter to know to which we shall give the preference. In this case I have ventured to give my opinion without presuming to decide, and merely as an Ἐνωτικὸν, or *Interim*, till the learned have pronounced the final sentence

# PREFACE

TO THE

# TERMINATIONAL VOCABULARY.

TAKING a retrospective view of language, or surveying it in its terminations, affords not only a new, but an advantageous view of all languages. The necessity of this view induced me, several years ago, to arrange the whole English language according to its terminations; and this arrangement I found of infinite use to me in consulting the analogies of our tongue. A conviction of its utility made me desirous of arranging the Greek and Latin proper names in the same manner, and more particularly as the pronunciation of these languages depends more on the termination of words than any other we are acquainted with. Of such utility is this arrangement supposed to be in the Greek language, that the son of the famous Hoogeven, who wrote on the Greek particles, has actually printed such a dictionary, which only waits for a preface to be published. The labour of such a selection and arrangement must have been prodigious; nor is the task I have undertaken in the present work a slight one: but the idea of rendering the classical pronunciation of proper names still more easy, encouraged me to persevere in the labour, however dry and fatiguing.

I flattered myself I had already promoted this end, by dividing the proper names into syllables upon analogical principles, but hoped I could still add to the facility of recollecting their pronunciation, by the arrangement here adopted; which, in the first place, exhibits the accent and quantity of every word by its termination.

In the next place, it shows the extent of this accentuation, by producing, at one view, all the words, differently accented, by which means may be formed the rule and the exception.

Thirdly, when the exceptions are but few, and less apt to be regarded, by seeing them contrasted with the rule, they are imprinted more strongly on the memory, and are the more easily recollected. Thus, by seeing that *Sperchius*, *Xenophontius*, and *Darius*, are the only words, of that very numerous termination, which have the accent on the penultimate, we are at perfect ease about all the rest.

Fourthly, by seeing that all words ending in *enes* have universally the antepenultimate accent, we easily recollect that the pronunciation of *Eumenes* with the accent on the penultimate is radically wrong, and is only tolerated because adopted by some respectable writers. Thus, too, the numerous termination in *ades* is seen to be perfectly antepenultimate; and the ambiguous termination in *ides* is freed in some measure from its intricacy, by seeing the extent of both forms contrasted. This contrast, without being obliged to go to Greek etymologies, shows at one view when this termination has the accent on the penultimate *i*, as in *Tydides*; and when it transfers the accent to the antepenultimate, as in *Thucydides*; which depends entirely on the quantity of the origina word from which these patronymicks are formed.

And, lastly, when the number of words pronounced with a different accent are nearly equal, we can at least find some way of recollecting their several accentuations better than if they were promiscuously mingled with all the rest of the words in the language. By frequently repeating them as they stand together, the ear will gain a habit of placing the accent properly, without knowing why it does so. In short, if Labbe's *Catholici Indices*, which is in the hands of all the learned, be useful for readily finding the accent and quantity of proper names, the present Index cannot fail to be much more so, as it not only associates them by their accent and quantity, but according to their termination also; and, by this additional association, it must necessarily render any diversity of accent more easily perceived and remembered.

To all which advantages it may be added, that this arrangement has enabled me to point out the true sound of every termination; by which means those who are totally unacquainted with the learned languages will find themselves instructed in the true pronunciation of the final letters of every word, as well as its accent and quantity.

It need scarcely be observed, that, in the following Index, almost all words of two syllables are omitted; for, as dissyllables in the Greek and Latin languages are always pronounced with the accent on the first, it was needless to insert them. The same may be observed of such words as have the vowel in the penultimate syllable followed by two consonants; for, in this case, unless the former of these consonants was a mute, and the latter a liquid, the penultimate vowel was always long, and consequently always had the accent. This analogy takes place in our pronunciation of words from the Hebrew; which, with the exception of some few that have been anglicised, such as *Bethlehemite*, *Nazarene*, &c., have the accent, like the Greek and Latin words, either on the penultimate or antepenultimate syllable.

It might have been expected, that I should have confined myself to the insertion of proper names alone, without bringing in the gentile adjectives, as they are called which are derived from them. This omission would, undoubtedly, have saved me immense trouble; but these adjectives, being sometimes used as substantives, made it difficult to draw the line; and as the analogy of accentuation was, in some measure, connected with these adjectives, I hoped the trouble of collecting and arranging them would not be entirely thrown away.

# TERMINATIONAL VOCABULARY

OF

# GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

AA

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

ABAA,* Nausicaa.

BA

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Ababa, Desudaba, Alaba, Allaba, Aballaba, Cillaba, Adeba, Abnoba, Onoba, Arnoba, Ausoba, Hecuba, Geldùba, Corduba, Voluba, Rutuba.

ACA ECA ICA† OCA UCA YCA

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Cleonica, Thessalonica, Veronica, Noctiluca, Donuca.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Ithaca, Andriaca, Malaca, Tabraca, Mazaca, Seneca, Cyrenaïca, Belgica, Georgica, Cabalica, Italica, Maltilica, Bellica, Laconica, Leonica, Marica, Marmarica, Conimbrica, Merobrica, Mirobrica, Cetobrica, Anderica, America, Africa, Arborica, Aremorica, Armorica, Norica, Tetrica, Asturica, Illyrica, Nasica, Esica, Corsica, Athatica, Bœtica, Ceretica, Anaitica, Celtica, Salmantica, Cyrhestica, Ustica, Utica, Engravica, Oboca, Amadoca, Aesyca, Mutyca.

DA

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Abdeda, Hecameda, Diomeda, Amida, Actrida.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Aada, Adada, Symada, Bagrada, Suada, Idubeda, Andromeda, Ceneda, Agneda, Voneda, Candida, Egida, Anderida, Florida,‡ Pisida.

ÆA

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Dicæa, Nicæa, and all words of this termination.

EA

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Laodicea, Stratonicea, Cymodocea, Medea, Ligea, Argea, Amathea, Alphea, Erythea, Ethalea, Malea, Heraclea, Amphiclea, Theoclea, Agathoclea, Androclea, Euryclea, Penthesilea, Achillea, Asbamea, Alcidamea, Cadmea, Elimea, Æuea, Mantinea, Maronea, Chæronea, Æpea, Barea, Cæsarea, Neocæsarea, Cytherea, Ipsea, Hypsea, Galatea, Platea, Myrtea (a city).

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Pharnacea, Ardea, Tegea, Æthea, Dexithea, Leucothea, Alea, Doclea, Dioclea, Elea, Marcellea, Demea, Castanea, Aminea, Ficulnea, Albunea, Boëa, Clupea or Clypea, Abarbarea, Chærea, Verrea, Laurea, Thyrea, Rosea, Odyssea, Etea, Tritea, Myrtëa (a name of Venus), Butea, Abazea.

ŒA

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Melibœa, Eubœa, and all words of this termination.

GA

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Abaga, Bibaga, Ampsaga, Aganzaga, Noëga, Arabriga, Aobriga, Segobriga, Cœliobriga, Flaviobriga.

HA

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Malacha, Pyrrhicha, Adatha, Agatha, Badenatha, Abaratha, Monumetha.

AIA

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Achaia,§ Panchaia, Aglaia, Maia.

BIA

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Arabia, Trebia, Contrebia, Albia, Balbia, Olbia, Corymbia, Zenobia, Cornubia.

CIA‖

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Nicacia, Dacia, Salacia, Wormacia, Thaumacia, Connacia, Ambracia, Thracia, Samothracia, Artacia, Accia, Gallacia, Græcia, Voadicia, Vindelicia, Cilicia, Libyphœnicia, Aricia, Chalcia, Francia, Provincia, Cappadocia, Porcia, Muscia, Ascia, Iscia, Thuscia, Boruscia, Seleucia,¶ Tucia, Lycia.

DIA

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Iphimedia,** Laomedia, Protomedia.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Badia, Arcadia, Leucadia, Media, Iphimedia, Nicomedia, Polymedia, Eporedia, Corsedia, Suedia, Fordicidia, Numidia, Canidia, Japidia, Pisidia, Gallovidia, Scandia, India, Burgundia, Ebodia, Clodia, Ærodia, Longobardia, Cardia, Verticordia, Concordia, Discordia, Herephordia, Claudia, Lydia.

EIA

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Elegeia,†† Hygeia, Antheia, Cartheia, Aquileia, Pompeia, Deiopeia, Tarpeia, Carteia.

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* As the accent is never on the last syllable of Greek or Latin proper names, the final *a* must be pronounced as in English words of this termination; that is, nearly as the interjection *ah!*—See Rule 7, prefixed to the *Initial Vocabulary*.

† Of all the words ending in *ica*, *Cleonica*, *Veronica*, and *Thessalonica*, are the only three which have the penultimate accent.—See Rule the 29th, prefixed to the *Initial Vocabulary*, and the words ANDRONICUS and SOPHRONICUS.

‡ Labbe tells us that some of the most learned men pronounce this part of America with the accent on the penultimate syllable.

§ The vowels in this termination do not form a diphthong. The accent is upon the first *a*, the *i* is pronounced like *y* consonant in *year*, and the final *a* nearly like the *a* in *father*, or the interjection *ah!*—See Rule 7.

‖ Words of this termination have the *cia* pronounced as if written *she-a*.—See Rule 10, prefixed to the *Initial Vocabulary*.

¶ See Rule 30, and the word in the *Initial Vocabulary*

** See IPHIGENIA, in the *Initial Vocabulary*.

†† The ancients sometimes separated the vowels *ei* in this termination, and sometimes pronounced them as a diphthong. The general mode of pronouncing them with us is to consider them as a diphthong, and to pronounce it as long or double *e*: which, from its squeezed sound, approaches to the initial *y*, and makes these words pronounced as if written *El-e-jé'-yah*, *Hyjé'-yah*, &c. This is the pronunciation which ought to be adopted; but scholars, who are fond of displaying their knowledge of Greek, will be sure to pronounce *Elegeia*, *Hygeia*, or rather *Hygieia*, *Antheia*, and *Deiopeia*, with the diphthong like the noun *eye*; while *Cartheia*, or *Carteia*, *Aquileia*, *Pompeia*, and *Tarpeia*, of Latin original, are permitted to have their diphthongs sounded like double *e*, or, which is nearly the same thing if the vowels are separated, to sound the *e* long, as in *equal*, and the *i* as *y* consonant, articulating the final *a*.—See note on *Achaia*.

For a more complete idea of the sound of this diphthong, see the word PLEIADES, in the *Initial Vocabulary*. To which observations we may add, that, when this diphthong in Greek is reduced to the single long *i* in Latin, as in *Iphigenia*, *Elegia*, &c., it is pronounced like single *i*, that is, like the noun *eye*.

### GIA

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Sphagia, Lagia, Athanagia, Cantabrigia, Ortigia, Norvigia, Langia, Eningia, Finningia, Lotharingia, Turingia, Sergia, Orgia, Pelasgia, Fugia, Rugia, Ogygia, Jopygia, Phrygia, Zygia.

### HIA

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Sophia, Xenopithia, Anthia, Erythia.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Valachia, Lysimachia, Centauromachia, Inachia, Xynsichia, Antiochia, Amphilochia, Munychia, Philadelphia, Apostrophia, Scarphia, Acryphia, Emathia, Æmathia, Alethia, Hyacinthia, Carinthia, Tyrinthia, Cynthia, Tyrynthia, Parthia, Scythia, Pythia.

### LIA

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Thalia, Aristoclia, Basilia.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Œbalia, Fornicalia, Lupercalia, Acidalia, Vandalia, Podalia, Megalia, Robigalia, Fugalia, Œchalia, Westphalia, Æthalia, Alalia, Vulcanalia, Paganalia, Bacchanalia, Terminalia, Fontinalia, Vertumnalia, Portumnalia, Agonalia, Angeronalia, Saturnalia, Faunalia, Portunalia, Opalia, Liberalia, Feralia, Floralia, Lemuralia, Salia, Pharsalia, Thessalia, Ætalia, Italia, Compitalia, Carmontalia, Laurentalia, Castalia, Attalia, Psytalia, Mamblia, Ælia, Cælia, Belia, Celia, Decelia, Agelia, Helia, Cornelia, Clœlia, Aspelia, Cerelia, Aurelia, Velia, Anglia, Cæcilia, Sicilia, Ægilia, Cingilia, Palilia, Æmilia, Ænilia, Venilia, Parilia, Basilia, Absilia, Hersilia, Massilia, Atilia, Anatilia, Petilia, Antilia, Quintilia, Hostilia, Cutilia, Aquilia, Servilia, Elaphobolia, Ascolia, Padolia, Æolia, Folia, Natolia, Anatolia, Ætolia, Nauplia, Daulia, Figulia, Julia, Apulia, Gætulia, Getulia, Triphylia, Pamphylia.

### MIA

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Deidamia,* Laodamia, Hippodamia, Astydamia, Apamia, Hydramia.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Lamia, Mesopotamia, Cadmia, Academia, Archidemia, Eudemia, Isthmia, Holmia, Posthumia.

### NIA

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Amphigenia, Iphigenia,† Tritogenia, Lasthenia.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Albania, Sicania, Hyrcania, Arcania, Lucania, Dania, Codania, Dardania, Epiphania, Alania, Mania, Carmania, Germania, Normania, Cinnania, Acarnania, Campania, Hispania, Pomerania, Afrania, Urania, Bassania, Actania, Edetania, Laletania, Occitania, Ossigitania, Mauritania, Lusitania, Titania, Sexitania, Alentania, Contestania, Mevania, Lithuania, Transylvania, Azania, Ænia, Actænia, Aberdenia, Ischenia, Tyrrhenia, Parthenia, Diogenia, Menia, Achæmenia, Armenia, Nenia, Nœnia, Pœnia, Cebrenia, Senia, Arnagnia, Signia, Albinia, Lacinia, Dinia, Sardinia, Fulginia, Virginia, Bechinia, Machlinia, Ciminia, Eleusinia, Tinia, Lavinia, Mervinia, Lamnia, Lycemnia, Polyhymnia, Alemannia, Britannia, Fescennia, Aonia, Lycaonia, Chaonia, Catalonia, Laconia, Glasconia, Adonia, Macedonia, Marcedonia, Caledonia, Mygdonia, Aidonia, Asidonia, Posidonia, Abbendonia, Herdonia, Laudonia, Cydonia, Mæonia, Pæonia, Pelagonia, Paphlagonia, Aragonia, Antigonia, Sithonia, Ionia, Agrionia, Avalonia, Aquilonia, Apollonia, Colonia, Polonia, Populonia, Vetulonia, Babylonia, Acmonia, Æmonia, Hæmonia, Tremonia, Ammonia, Harmonia, Codanonia, Sinonia, Pannonia, Bononia, Lamponia, Pomponia, Cronia, Feronia, Sophronia, Petronia, Antronia, Duronia, Turonia, Cæsonia, Ausonia, Latonia, Tritonia, Boltonia, Ultonia, Hantonia, Vintonia, Wintonia, Bistonia, Plutonia, Favonia, Sclavonia, Livonia, Arvonia, Saxonia, Exonia, Sicyonia, Narnia, Sarnia, Dorebernia, Hibernia, Cliternia, Lindisfornia, Vigornia, Wigornia, Liburnia, Calphurnia, Saturnia, Pornia, Daunia, Ceraunia, Acroceraunia, Junia, Clunia, Neptunia, Ercynia, Bithynia, Macrynia.

### OIA

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Latöia.

### PIA

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Apia, Salapia, Manapia, Messapia, Asclipia, **Lampia**, Olympia, Ellopia, Dolopia, Œnopia, Cecropia, Mopsopia Appia, Lappia, Oppia, Luppia, Antuerpia.

### RIA

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Daria.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Aria, Baria, Fabaria, Columbaria, Barbaria, Caria, Ficaria, Calcaria, Sagaria, Megaria, Hungaria, Pharia, Salaria, Hilaria, Allaria, Mallaria, Sigillaria, Anguillaria, Samaria,‡ Palmaria, Planaria, Enaria, Mænaria, Gallinaria, Asinaria, Carbonaria, Chaunaria, Colubraria, Agraria, Diocæsaria, Pandataria, Cotaria, Nivaria, Antiquaria, Cervaria, Petuaria, Argentuaria, Calabria, Cantabria, Cambria, Sicambria, Mesembria, Fimbria, Umbria, Cumbria, Selymbria, Abobria, Amagetobria, Trinacria, Teucria, Molycria, Adria, Hadria, Geldria, Andria, Scamandria, Anandria, Cassandria, Alexandria, Æria, Egeria, Aeria, Faberia, Iberia, Celtiberia, Luceria, Nuceria, Ægeria, Ætheria, Eleutheria, Pieria, Aleria, Valeria, Ameria, Numeria, Neria, Casperia, Cesperia, Hesperia, Hyperia, Serna, Fabrateria, Compulteria, Asteria, Anthesteria, Faveria, Lhœgria, Iria, Liria, Equiria, Oschoforia, Daphnephoria, Themophoria, Anthesphoria, Chilmoria, Westmoria, Eupatoria, Anactoria, Victoria, Prætoria, Arria, Atria, Eretria, Feltria, Conventria, Bodotria, Œnotria, Cestria, Cicestria, Circestria, Thalestria, Istria, Austria, Industria, Tublustria, Uria, Calauria, Isauria, Curia, Duria, Manduria, Furia, Liguria, Remuria, Etruria, Hetruria, Turia, Apaturia, Bæturia, Beturia, Asturia, Syria, Cœlesyria, Cœlosyria, Leucosyria, Assyria.

### SIA§

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Asia, Chadasia, Lasia, Seplasia, Amasia, Aspasia, Therasia, Agirasia, Austrasia, Anastasia, Arbsia, Æsia, Cæsia, Mæsia, Ædesia, Artemesia, Magnesia, Mœsia, Merpesia, Ocresia, Euphratesia, Artesia, Suesia, Bisia, Calisia, Provisia, Hortensia, Chenobosia, Leucosia, Pandosia, Theodosia, Arachosia, Orthosia, Rosia, Thesprosia, Sosia, Lipsia, Nupsia, Persia, Nursia, Tolassia, Cephissia, Russia, Blandusia, Clusia, Ampelusia, Anthemusia, Acherusia, Perusia, Bysia, Sicysia, Mysia, Dionysia.

### TIA

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Sabatia, Ambatia, Latia, Calatia, Galatia, Collatia, Dalmatia, Sarmatia, Egnatia, Aratia, Alsatia, Actia, Cætia, Rhætia, Anætia, Vicetia, Pucetia, Pometia, Anetia, Clampetia, Lucretia, Cyretia, Setia, Lutetia, Helvetia, Uzetia, Phiditia, Angitia, Androlitia, Sulpitia, Naritia, Delgovitia, Baltia, Bantia, Brigantia, Murgantia, Almantia, Numantia, Aperantia, Constantia, Placentia, Picentia, Lucentia, Fidentia, Digentia, Morgentia, Valentia, Pollentia, Polentia, Terentia, Florentia, Laurentia, Consentia, Potentia, Faventia, Confluentia, Liquentia, Druentia, Quintia, Pontia, Acherontia, Alisontia, Moguntia, Scotia, Bœotia, Scaptia, Martia, Tertia, Sebastia, Bubastia, Adrastia, Bestia, Modestia, Segestia, Orestia, Charistia, Ostia, Brattia, Acutia, Minutia, Cossutia, Tutia, Clytia, Narytia.

### VIA

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Candavia, Blavia, Flavia, Menavia, Scandinavia, Aspavia, Moravia, Warsavia, Octavia, Juvavia, Ævia, Cendevia, Menevia, Suevia, Livia, Trivia, Urbesalvia, Sylvia, Moscovia, Segovia, Gergovia, Nassovia, Cluvia.

### XIA

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Brixia, Cinxia.

### YIA

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Ilithyia,‖ Orithyia.

### ZIA

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Sabazia, Alyzia.

### ALA

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Ahala, Messala.

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* See Rule 30

† See this word in the *Initial Vocabulary.*

‡ For the accent of this word and *Alexandria*, see Rule 30, prefixed to the *Initial Vocabulary.*

§ The *s* in this termination, when preceded by a vowel, ought always to be sounded like *zh*, as if written *Amazhia*, *Aspazhia*, &c. *Asia*, *Theodosia*, and *Sosia*, seem to be the only exceptions.—See *Principles of English Pronunciation*, No. 453, prefixed to this *Dictionary.*

‖ The vowels *ia*, in these words, must be pronounced distinctly in two syllables, as if written *Il-ith-e-i'-ah O-rith-e-i'-ah*; the penultimate syllable pronounced as the noun *eye.*

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Abala, Gabala, Castabala, Onobala, Triocala, Crocala, Abdala, Dædala, Bucephala, Abliala, Astyphala, Mænala, Avala.

CLA

*Accent either the Penultimate or Antepenultimate syllable.*

Amicla.

ELA

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Arbela (in Persia), Acela, Adela, Suadela, Mundela, Philomela, Amstela.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Arbela (in Sicily.)

OLA

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Publicola, Anionicola, Junonicola, Neptunicola, Agricola, Baticola, Leucola, Æola, Abrostola, Scævola.

ULA

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Abula, Trebula, Albula, Carbula, Callicula, Saticula, Adula, Acidula, Ægula, Caligula, Artigula, Longula, Ortopula, Merula, Casperula, Asula, Æsula, Fœsula, Sceptesula, Sceptensula, Insula, Vitula, Vistula.

YLA

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Idvla, Massyla.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Abyla.

AMA EMA IMA OMA UMA YMA

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Cynossema, Aroma, Narracustoma.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Pandama, Abderama, Asama, Uxama, Acema, Obrima, Perrima, Certima, Boreostoma, Decuma, Didyma, Hierosolyma, Æsyma.

ANA

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Albana, Pandana, Trajana, Marciana, Diana, Sogdiana, Drangiana, Margiana, Aponiana, Pomponiana, Trojana, Copiana, Mariana, Drusiana, Susiana, Statiana, Glottiana, Viana, Alana, Crococalana, Eblana, Ælana, Amboglana, Vindolana, Querculana, Querquetulana, Amana, Almana, Comana, Mumana, Barpana, Clarana, Adrana, Messana, Catana, Accitana, Astigitana, Zeugitana, Meduana, Malvana, Cluana, Novana, Equana.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Abana, Fricana, Concana, Adana, Cispadana, Sagana, Achana, Leuphana, Hygiana, Drepana, Barpana, Ecbatana, Catana, Sequana, Cyana, Tyana.

ENA

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Labena, Characena, Medena, Fidena, Aufidena, Ageena, Comagena, Dolomena, Capena, Cæsena, Messena, Artena.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Phœbigena, Graphigena, Aciligena, Ignigena, Junonigena, Opigena, Nysigena, Bœtigena, Trojugena, Ægosthena, Alena, Helena, Pellena, Porsena, Atena, Polyxena, Theoxena.

INA*

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Arabina, Acina, Cloacina, Tarracina, Cluacina, Cœcina, Ricina, Runcina, Cercina, Lucina, Erycina, Acradina, Achradina, Ægina, Bachiua, Acanthina, Messalina, Catalina, Fascelina, Mechlina, Tellina, Callina, Medullina, Cleobulina, Tutulina, Cœnina, Cenina, Antonina, Heroina, Apina, Cisalpina, Transalpina, Agrippina, Abarina, Carina, Larina, Camarina, Sabrina, Phalacrina, Acerina, Lerina, Camerina, Terina, Jamphorina, Caprina, Myrina, Casina, Felsina, Abusina, Eleusina, Atina, Catina, Metina, Libitina, Maritina, Libentina, Adrumentina, Ferentina, Aventina, Aruntina, Potina, Palæstina, Mutina, Flavina, Levina.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Acina, Fascellina, Proserpina, Asina, Sarsina.

ONA

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Abona, Uxacona, Libisocona, Usocona, Saucona, Dodona, Scardona, Adeona, Aufona, Salona, Bellona, Duellona, Æmona, Cremona, Artemona, Salmona, Homona, Pomona, Flanona, Ænona, Hippona, Narona, Aserona, Angerona, Verona, Matrona, Æsona, Latona, Antona, Dertona, Ortona, Cortona, Alvona, Axona.

UNA

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Ituna.

OA

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Aloa.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Anchoa.

IPA OPA UPA

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Argyripa, Europa, Catadupa.

ARA

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Abdara.

*Accent the Antepenultimate*

Abara, Acara, Imacara, Accara, Cadara, Gadara, Abdara, Megara, Machara, Imachara, Phalara, Cinara, Cynara, Lipara, Lupara, Isara, Patara, Mazara.

CRA DRA

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Lepteacra, Charadra, Clepsydra.

ERA

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Abdera. Andera, Cythera (the island Cerigo, near Crete.)

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Libera, Glycera, Acadera, Jadera, Abdera, Andera, Aliphera, Cytheræ (the city of Cyprus), Hiera, Cremera, Cassera.

GRA

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Tanagra, Beregra.

HRA

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Libethra.

IRA

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Daira, Thelaira, Stagira, Ægira, Deianira, Metanira, Thyatira.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Cybira.

ORA

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Pandora, Aberdora, Aurora, Vendesora, Windesora.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Ebora.

TRA

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Cleopatra.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Excetra, Leucopetra, Triquetra.

URA

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Cabura, Ebura, Æbura, Balbura, Subura, Pandura, Baniura, Asura, Lesura, Isura, Cynosura, Lactura, Astura.

YRA

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Ancyra, Cercyra, Corcyra, Lagyra, Palmyra,† Cosyra, Tentyra.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Laphyra, Glaphyra, Philyra, Cebyra, Anticyra.

ASA

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Abasa, Banasa, Dianasa, Harpasa.

ESA ISA OSA

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Ortogesa, Alesa, Halesa, Namesa, Alpesa, Berresa, Mentesa, Amphisa, Elisa, Tolosa, Ærosa, Dertosa, Cortuosa.

USA YSA

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Pharmacusa, Pithecusa, Nartecusa, Phœnicusa, Celadusa, Padusa, Lopadusa, Medusa, Eleusa, Creusa, Lagusa, Elaphusa, Agathusa, Marathusa, Æthusa, Phœthusa, Arethusa, Ophiusa, Elusa, Cordilusa, Drymusa, Eranusa, Ichnusa, Colpusa, Aprusa, Cissusa, Scotusa, Dryusa, Donysa.

* Every word of this termination, with the accent on the penultimate syllable, has the *i* pronounced as the noun *eye*.—See Rules 1, 3, and 4, prefixed to the *Initial Vocabulary*.

† *Palmyra*.—See this word in the *Initial Vocabulary*.

### ATA

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Braccata, Adadata, Rhadata, Tifata, Tiphata, Crotoniata, Alata, Amata, Acmata, Comata, Sarmata, Napata, Demarata, Quadrata, Orata, Armosata, Congavata, Artaxata.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Chærestrata.

### ETA ITA OTA UTA

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Æta, Caieta, Moneta, Demareta, Myrteta, Herbita, Areopagita, Melita, Abderita, Artemita, Stagirita, Uzita, Phthiota, Epirota, Contributa, Cicuta, Aluta, Matuta.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Daxocrita, Emerita.

### AVA EVA IVA

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Clepidava, Abragava, Calleva, Geneva, Areva, Atteva, Luteva, Galliva.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Batava.

### UA

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Accua, Addua, Hedua, Heggua, Armua, Capua, Februa, Achrua, Palatua, Flatua, Mantua, Agamzua.

### YA

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Libya, Zerolibya, Æthya, Carya, Marsya.

### AZA EZA OZA

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Abaraza, Mieza, Baragoza.

### AE

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Nausicaë, Pasiphaë.

### BÆ CÆ

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Maricæ.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Colubæ, Vaginiacæ, Carmocæ, Oxydracæ, Gallicæ, Hieronicæ, Coricæ, Anticæ, Odrycæ.

### ADÆ

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Æneadæ, Bacchiadæ, Scipiadæ, Battiadæ, Thestiadæ.

### IDÆ UDÆ

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Proclidæ, Basilidæ, Orestidæ, Ebudæ, Æbudæ.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Labdacidæ, Seleucidæ, Adrymachidæ, Branchidæ, Pyrrhidæ, Basilidæ, Romulidæ, Numidæ, Dardanidæ, Borysthenidæ, Ausonidæ, Cecropidæ, Gangaridæ, Marmaridæ, Tyndaridæ, Druidæ.

### ÆÆ EÆ FÆ GÆ HÆ

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Achææ, Platææ, Napææ, Allifæ.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Diomedeæ, Cyaneæ, Cenchreæ, Capreæ, Plateæ, Callifæ, Latobrigæ, Lapithæ.

### IÆ*

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Baiæ, Graiæ, Stabiæ, Ciliciæ, Cerciæ, Besidiæ, Rudiæ, Taphiæ, Versaliæ, Ficeliæ, Encheliæ, Clœliæ, Cutiliæ, Esquiliæ, Exquiliæ, Formiæ, Volcaniæ, Araniæ, Armeniæ, Britanniæ, Boconiæ, Chelidoniæ, Pioniæ, Gemoniæ, Xyniæ, Ellopiæ, Herpiæ, Caspiæ, Cunicullariæ, Canariæ, Purpuariæ, Chabriæ, Feriæ, Laboriæ, Emporiæ, Caucasiæ, Vespasiæ, Corasiæ, Prasiæ, Ithacesiæ, Gymnesiæ, Etesiæ, Gratiæ, Venetiæ, Piguntiæ, Selinuntiæ, Sestiæ, Cottiæ, Landaviæ, Harpyiæ.

### LÆ MÆ

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Pialæ, Agagamalæ, Apsilæ, Apenninicolæ, Æquicolæ, Apiolæ, Epipolæ, Bolbulæ, Anculæ, Fulfulæ, Fesulæ, Carsulæ, Latulæ, Thermopylæ, Acrocomæ, Achomæ, Solymæ.

### ANÆ ENÆ

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Africanæ, Clodianæ, Valentinianæ, Marianæ, Valentinæ, Sextianæ, Cumanæ, Adiabenæ, Mycenæ, Fregenæ, Sophenæ, Athenæ, Hermathenæ, Mitylenæ, Acesamenæ, Achmenæ, Classomenæ, Camœnæ, Convenæ.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Apenninigenæ, Faunigenæ, Ophiogenæ.

### INÆ ONÆ UNÆ ZOÆ

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Salinæ, Calaminæ, Agrippinæ, Carinæ, Taurinæ, Philistinæ, Cleonæ, Vennonæ, Oonæ, Vacunæ, Androgunæ, Abzoæ.

### IPÆ UPÆ

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Centuripæ, Rutupæ.

### ARÆ ERÆ UBRÆ YTHRÆ ORÆ ATRÆ ITRÆ

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Adiabaræ, Andaræ, Ulubræ, Budoræ, Alachoræ, Catræ, Velitræ.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Eleutheræ, Bliteræ, Erythræ, Pylagoræ.

### ASÆ ESÆ USÆ

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Syracusæ, Pithecusæ, Pityusæ.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Pagasæ, Acesæ.

### ATÆ ETÆ

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Mæatæ, Abrincatæ, Lubeatæ, Docleatæ, Pheneatæ, Acapeatæ, Magatæ, Olciniatæ, Crotoniatæ, Galatæ, Arelatæ, Hylatæ, Arnatæ, Iaxamatæ, Dalmatæ, Sauromatæ, Exomatæ, Abrinatæ, Fortunatæ, Asampatæ, Cybiratæ, Vasatæ, Circetæ, Æsymnetæ, Agapetæ, Aretæ, Diaparetæ.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Thyroagetæ, Massagetæ, Aphetæ, Denseletæ, Cœletæ, Demetæ.

### ITÆ OTÆ UTÆ YTÆ

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Ascitæ, Abraditæ, Achitæ, Aboniteichitæ, Accabacotichitæ, Arsagalitæ, Avalitæ, Phaselitæ, Brullitæ, Hierapolitæ, Antoniopolitæ, Adrianapolitæ, Metropolitæ, Dionysopolitæ, Adulitæ, Elamitæ, Bomitæ, Tomitæ, Scenitæ, Pionitæ, Agravonitæ, Agonitæ, Sybaritæ, Daritæ, Opharitæ, Dassaritæ, Nigritæ, Oritæ, Aloritæ, Tentyritæ, Galeotæ, Limniotæ, Estiotæ, Ampreutæ, Alutæ, Troglodytæ, or Troglodytæ.

### IVÆ OVÆ UÆ YÆ†

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Durcabrivæ, Elgovæ, Durobrovæ.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Mortuæ, Halicyæ, Phlegyæ, Bithyæ, Ornithyæ, Milyæ, Minyæ.

### OBE

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Deiphobe, Niobe.

### ACE ECE ICE OCE YCE

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Phœnice, Berenice, Aglaonice, Stratonice.—See Rule 30.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Candace, Phylace, Canace, Mirace, Artace, Allebece, Alopece, Laodice, Agnodice, Eurydice, Pyrrhice, Helice, Gallice, Illice, Demodice, Sarmatice, Erectice, Getice, Cymodoce, Agoce, Harpalyce, Eryce.

### EDE

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Agamede, Perimede, Alcimede.

### ÆE

*Accent the Penultimate*

Æææ.

### NEE AGE

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Cyanee, Lalage.

### ACHE ICHE YCHE

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Ischomache, Andromache, Canache, Doliche, Eutyche.

### PHE THE

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Anaphe, Psamathe.

### IE

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Gargaphie,‡ Uranie, Meminie, Asterie, Hyrie, Parrhasie, Clytie.

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* See Rule 4 of the *Initial Vocabulary.*

† The termination of *yæ*, with the accent on the preceding syllable, must be pronounced as two similar letters; that is, as if spelt *Halic-e-e*, *Min-e-e*, &c.—See Rule 4 of the *Initial Vocabulary.*

‡ The *i* in the penultimate syllables of these words, not having the accent, must be pronounced like *e*. This occasions a disagreeable hiatus between this and the last syllable, and a repetition of the same sound; but at the same time is strictly according to rule.—See Rule 4 of the *Initial Vocabulary.*

ALE ELE ILE OLE ULE YLE

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Neobule, Eubule, Cherdule, Eriphyle.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Acale, Hecale, Mycale, Megale, Omphale, Æthale, Novendiale, Ægiale, Anchiale, Myrtale, Ambarvale, Hyale, Eurvale, Cybele, Nephele, Alele, Semele, Perimele, Pœcile, Affile, Œmphile, Iole, Omole, Homole, Phidyle, Strongyle, Chthonophyle, Deipyle, Eurypyle.

AME IME OME YME

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Apame, Inarime, Ithome, Amymome, Œnome, Amphinome, Laonome, Hylonome, Eurynome, Didyme.

ANE

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Mandane, Æane, Anthane, Achriane, Anane, Drepane, Acrabatane, Eutane, Roxane.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Taprobane, Cyane, Pitane.

ENE

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Acabene, Bubacene, Damascene, Chalcidene, Cisthene, Alcisthene, Parthiene, Priene, Poroselene, Pallene, Tellene, Cyllene, Pylene, Mitylene, Æmene, Laonomene, Ismene, Dindymene, Osrhoëne, Troëne, Arene, Autocrene, Hippocrene, Pirene, Cyrene, Pyrene, Capissene, Atropatene, Corduene, Syene.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Helene, Dynamene, Depamene, Nyctimene, Idomene, Melpomene, Anadyomene, Armene.

INE

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Sabine, Carcine, Trachine, Alcanthine, Neptunine, Larine, Nerine, Irine, Barsine, Bolbetine.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Asine.

ONE YNE

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Methone, Ithone, Dione, Porphyrione, Acrisione, Alone, Halone, Corone, Torone, Thyone, Bizone, Delphyne.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Mycone, Erigone, Persephone, Tisiphone, Deione, Pleione, Chione, Ilione, Hermione, Herione, Commone, Mnemosyne, Sophrosyne, Euphrosyne.

OE (in two syllables)

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Amphirhoe, Alcathoe, Alcithoe, Amphithoe, Nausithoe, Laothoe, Leucothoe, Cymothoe, Hippothoe, Alyxothoe, Myrioe, Pholoe, Soloe, Sinoe, Ænoe, Arsinoe, Lysinoe, Antinoe, Leuconoe, Theonoe, Philonoe, Phæmonoe, Autonoe, Polynoe, Beroe, Meroe, Peroe, Ocyroe, Abzoe.

APE OPE

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Iotape, Rhodope, Chalciope, Candiope, Æthiope, Calliope, Liriope, Cassiope, Alope, Agalope, Penelope, Parthenope, Sinope, Ærope, Merope, Dryope.

ARE IRE ORE YRE

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Lymire.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Becare, Tamare, Ænare, Terpsichore, Zephyre, Apyre.

ESE

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Melese, Temese.

ATE ETE ITE OTE YTE TYE

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Ate, Reate, Teate, Arelate, Admete, Arete, Aphrodite, Amphitrite, Atabyrite, Percote, Pactye.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Berate, Condate, Automate, Taygete, Nepete, Anaxarete Hippolyte.

AVE EVE

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Agave.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Nineve.

LAI* NAI (in two syllables)

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Acholai.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Danai.

BI

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Acibi, Abnobi, Attubi

ACI

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Segontiaci, Mattiaci, Amaci, Ænaci, Bettovaci.

ACI ICI OCI UCI

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Rauraci, Albici, Labici, Acedici, Palici, Marici, Medo matrici, Raurici, Arevici, Triboci, Aruci.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Callaici, Vendelici, Academici, Arecomici, Hernici, Cynici, Stoici, Opici, Nassici, Aduatici, Atuatici, Peripatetici, Cettici, Avantici, Xystici, Lavici, Trinoci, Amadoci, Bibroci.

ODI YDI

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Borgodi, Abydi.

ÆI

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Sabæi, Vaccæi, and so of all words which have a diphthong in the penultimate syllable.

EI (in two syllables)

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Lapidei, Candei, Agandei, Amathei, Elei, Canthlei, Euganei, Œnei, Mandarei, Hyperborei, Carastasei, Pratei.

GI

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Acridophagi, Agriophagi, Chelanophagi, Andropophagi, Anthropophagi, Lotophagi, Strutophagi, Ichthyophagi, Decempagi, Novempagi, Artigi, Alostigi.

CHI THI

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Heniochi, Ænochi, Henochi, Ostrogothi.

II†

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Abii, Gabii, and all words of this termination.

ALI ELI ILI OLI ULI YLI

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Abali, Vandali, Acephali, Cynocephali, Macrocephali, Attali, Alontegeceli, Garoceli, Monosceli, Igilgili, Æquicoli, Carseoli, Puteoli, Corioli, Ozoli, Atabuli, Græculi, Pediculi, Siculi, Puticuli, Anculi, Barduli, Varduli, Turduli, Foruli, Gætuli, Bastuli, Rutuli, Massesyli, Dactyli.

AMI EMI

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Apisami, Charidemi.

OMI UMI

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Cephalotomi, Astomi, Medioxumi.

ANI

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Albani, Cerbani, Ægani, Sicani, Tusicani, &c., and all words of this termination, except Choani and Sequani, or such as are derived from words terminating in *anus*, with the penultimate short; which see.

ENI

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Agabeni, Adiabeni, Saraceni, Iceni, Laodiceni, Cyziceni, Uceni, Chaldeni, Abydeni, Comageni, Igeni, Quingeni, Cepheni, Tyrrheni, Rutheni, Labieni, Allieni, Cileni, Cicimeni, Alapeni, Hypopeni, Tibareni, Agareni, Rufreni Caraseni, Volseni, Bateni, Cordueni.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Origeni, Apartheni, Antixeni.

INI‡

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Gabini, Sabini, Dulgibini, Basterbini, Peucini, Marrucini, Lactucini, Otadini, Bidini, Udini, Caudini, Budini, Rhegini, Triocalini, Triumpilini, Magellini. Entellini, Canini, Menanini, Anagnini, Amiternini, Saturnini, Centuripini, Paropini, Irpini, Hirpini, Tibarini, Carini, Cetarini, Citarini, Illiberini, Acherini, Elorini, Assorini, Feltrini, Sutrini, Eburini, Tigurini, Cacyrini, Agyrini, Halesini, Otesini, Mosini, Abissini, Mossini, Clusini, Arusini, Reatini, Latini, Caiatini, Collatini, Calactini.

* For the final *i* in these words, see Rule the 4th of the *Initial Vocabulary*.

† See Rules 3 and 4 of the *Initial Vocabulary*.

‡ When the accent is on the penultimate syllable, the *i* in the two last syllables is pronounced exactly like the noun *eye*; but, when the accent is on the antepenultimate, the first *i* is pronounced like *e*, and the last like *eye*.—See Rules 3 and 4 of the *Initial Vocabulary*.

Eetini, Ægetini, Ergetini, Jetini, Aletini, Spoletini, Netini, Neretini, Setini, Bantini, Murgantini, Pallantini, Amantini, Numantini, Fidentini, Salentini, Colentini, Carentini, Verontini, Florentini, Consentini, Potentini, Faventini, Leontini, Acherontini, Saguntini, Haluntini, Ægyptini, Mamertini, Tricastini, Vestini, Faustini, Abrettini, Enguini, Inguini, Lanuvini.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Lactucini, Gemini, Memini, Morini,* Torrini.

ONI UNI YNI

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Edoni, Aloni, Nemaloni, Geloni, Aqueloni, Abroni, Gorduni, Mariandyni, Magyni, Mogyni.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Epigoni, Theutoni.

UPI

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Catadupi.

ARI ERI IRI ORI URI YRI

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Babari, Chomari, Agactari, Iberi, Celtiberi, Doberi, Algeri, Palemeri, Monomeri, Hermanduri, Dioscuri, Banceri, Pæsuri, Agacturi, Zimyri.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Abari, Tochari, Acestari, Cavari, Calabri, Cantabri, Digeri, Drugeri, Eleutheri, Crustumeri, Teneteri, Bructeri, Suelteri, Treveri, Veragri, Treviri, Ephori, Pastophori.

USI YSI

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Hormandusi, Condrusi, Nerusi, Megabysi.

ATI ETI OTI UTI

*Accent the Penultimate*

Abodati, Capellati, Ceroti, Thesproti, Carnuti.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Athanati, Heneti, Veneti.

AVI EVI IVI AXI UZI

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Andecavi, Chamavi, Batavi, Pictavi, Suevi, Argivi, Achivi, Coraxi, Abruzi.

UI

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Abascui, Ædui, Hedui, Vermandui, Bipedimui, Inui, Castruminui, Essui, Abrincatui.

IBAL UBAL NAL QUIL

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Pomonal.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Annibal, Hannibal, Asdrubal, Hasdrubal, Tanaquil.

AM IM UM

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Adulam, Ægipam, Aduram, Gerabum.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Abarim.

UBUM ACUM ICUM OCUM

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Cornacum, Tornacum, Baracum, Camericum, Labicum, Avaricum, Antricum, Trivicum, Nordovicum, Longovicum, Verovicum, Norvicum, Brundivicum.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Cæcubum, Abodiacum, Tolpiacum, Bedriacum, Gessoriacum, Magontiacum, Mattiacum, Argentomacum, Olenacum, Arenacum, Bremetonacum, Eboracum, Eburacum, Lampsacum, Nemetacum, Bellovacum, Agedicum, Agendicum, Glyconicum, Canopicum, Noricum, Massicum, Adriaticum, Sabenneticum, Balticum, Aventicum, Mareoticum, Agelocum.

EDUM IDUM

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Manduessedum, Algidum.

ÆUM

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Lilybæum, Lycæum, and all words of this termination.

EUM

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Syllaceum, Lyceum, Sygeum, Amatheum, Glytheum, Didymeum, Prytaneum, Palanteum.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Heracleum, Herculeum, Rataneum, Corineum, Aquineum, Dictynneum, Panticapeum, Rhœteum.

AGUM IGUM OGUM

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Noviomagum, Nivomagum, Adrobigum, Dariorigum Allobrogum.

IUM

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Albium, Eugubium, Abrucium, and all words of this termination.

ALUM ELUM ILUM OLUM ULUM

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Anchialum. Acelum, Ocelum, Corbilum, Clusiolum, Oraculum, Janiculum, Corniculum, Hetriculum, Uttriculum, Asculum, Tusculum, Angulum, Cingulum, Apulum, Trossulum, Batulum.

MUM

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Amstelodamum, Amstelrodamum, Novocomum, Cadomum.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Lygdamum, Cisamum, Boiemum, Antrimum, Auximum, Bergomum, Mentonomum.

ANUM

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Albanum, Halicanum, Arcanum, Æanum, Teanum, Trifanum, Stabeanum, Ambianum, Pompeianum, Tullianum, Formianum, Cosmianum, Boianum, Appianum, Bovianum, Mediolanum, Amanum, Aquisgranum, Trigisanum, Nuditanum, Usalitanum, Ucalitanum, Acoletanum, Acharitanum, Abziritanum, Argentanum, Hortanum, Anxanum.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Apuscidanum, Hebromanum, Itanum.

ENUM

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Picenum, Calenum, Durolenum, Misenum, Volsenum, Darvenum.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Olenum.

INUM

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Urbinum, Sidicinum, Ticinum, Pucinum, Tridinum, Londinum, Aginum, Casilinum, Crustuminum, Apenninum, Sepinum, Arpinum, Aruspinum, Sarinum, Ocrinum, Lucrinum, Camerinum, Laborinum, Petrinum, Taurinum, Casinum, Nemosinum, Cassinum, Atinum, Batinum, Ambiatinum, Petinum, Altinum, Salentinum, Tollentinum, Ferentinum, Laurentinum, Abrotinum, Inguinum, Aquinum, Nequinum.

ONUM

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Cabillonum, Garianonum, Duronum, Cataractonum.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Ciconum, Vindonum, Britonum.

UNUM YNUM

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Segedunum, Lugdunum, Maridunum, Moridunum, Arcaldunum, Rigodunum, Sorbiodunum, Noviodunum, Melodunum, Camelodunum, Axelodunum, Uxellodunum, Brannodunum, Carodunum, Cæsarodunum, Tarodunum, Theodorodunum, Eburodunum, Nernantodunum, Belunum, Antematunum, Andomatunum, Maryandynum.

OUM OPUM YPUM

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Myrtöum, Europum.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Pausilypum.

ARUM

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Agarum, Belgarum, Nympharum, Convenarum, Rerum, Adulitarum, Celtarum.

ABRUM UBRUM

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Velabrum, Vernodubrum.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Artabrum.

ERUM

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Caucoliberum, Tuberum.

AFRUM ATHRUM

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Venafrum.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Barathrum.

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* "Extremique hominum *Morini*, Rhenusque bicornis." *Virg. Æn.* vii. 727.

"The Danes, unconquer'd offspring, march behind,
And *Morini*, the last of human kind." *Dryden.*

IRUM

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Muzirum.

ORUM

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Cermorum, Ducrocortorum.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Dorostorum.

ETRUM

*Accent either the Penultimate or Antepenultimate.*

Celetrum.

URUM

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Alaburum, Ascurum, Lugdurum, Marcodurum, Lactodurum, Octodurum, Divojurum, Silurum, Saturum.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Tigurum.

ISUM OSUM

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Alisum, Amisum, Janosum.

ATUM ETUM ITUM OTUM UTUM

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Atrebatum, Calatum, Argentoratum, Mutristratum, Elocetum, Quercetum, Caletum, Spoletum, Vallisoletum, Toletum, Ulmetum, Adrumetum, Tunetum, Eretum, Accitum, Durolitum, Corstopitum, Abritum, Neritum, Augustoritum, Naucrotitum, Complutum.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Sabbatum.

AVUM IVUM YUM

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Gandavum, Symbrivum.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Coceyum, Engyum.

MIN AON ICON

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Helicaon, Lycaon, Machaon, Dolichaon, Amithaon, Didymaon, Hyperaon, Hicetaon.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Salamin, Rubicon, Helicon.

ADON EDON IDON ODON YDON

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Calcedon, Chalcedon, Carchedon, Anthedon, Aspledon, Sarpedon, Thermodon, Abydon.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Celadon, Alcimedon, Amphimedon, Laomedon, Hippomedon, Oromedon, Antomedon, Armedon, Eurymedon, Calydon, Amydon, Corydon.

EON EGON

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Pantheon, Deileon, Achilleon, Aristocreon.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Aleon, Pitholeon, Demoleon, Timoleon, Anacreon, Timocreon, Ucalegon.

APHON EPHON IPHON OPHON

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Agalaphon, Chærephon, Ctesiphon, Antiphon, Colophon, Demophon, Xenophon.

THON

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Agathon, Acroathon, Marathon, Phaethon, Phlegethon, Pyriphlegithon, Arethon, Acrithon.

ION

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Pandion, Sandion, Echion, Alphion, Amphion, Ophion, Methion. Arion, Oarion, Ærion, Hyperion, Orion, Asion, Metion, Axion, Ixion.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Albion, Phocion, Cephaledion, Ægion, Brigion, Adobogion, Brygion, Moschion, Calathion, Emathion, Amethion, Anthion, Erothion, Pythion, Deucalion, Dædalion, Sigalion, Ethalion. Ereuthalion, Pigmalion, Pygmalion, Cemelion, Pelion, Ptelion, Ilion, Bryllion, Cromion, Endymion, Milanion, Athenion, Böion, Apion, Dropion, Appion, Noscopion, Aselelarion, Acrion, Chimerion, Hyperion, Asterion, Dorion, Euphorion, Porphyrion, Thyrion, Jasion, Æsion, Hippocration, Stration, Action, Ætion, Metion, Æantion, Pallantion, Dotion, Theodotion, Erotion, Sotion, Nephestion, Philistion, Polytion, Ornytion, Eurytion, Dionizion

LON MON NON OON PON RON PHRON

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Philemon, Criumetopon, Caberon, Dioscoron, Cacipron.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Ascalon, Abylon, Babylon, Telamon, Ademon, Ægemon, Polemon, Ardemon, Hieromnemon, Artemon, Abarimon, Oromenon, Alcamenon, Tauromenon, Deiccöon, Democöon, Laocöon, Hippocöon, Demophöon, Hippothöon, Acaron, Accaron, Paparon, Acheron, Apteron, Daiptoron, Chersephron, Alciphron, Lycophron, Euthyphron.

SON TON YON ZON

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Theogiton, Aristogiton, Polygiton, Deltoton.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Themison, Abaton, Aciton, Aduliton, Sicyon, Cercyon, Ægyon, Cremmyon, Cromyon, Geryon, Alcetryon, Amphitryon, Amphictyon, Acazon, Amazon, Olizon, Amyzon.

ABO ACO ICO EDO IDO

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Lampedo, Cupido.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Arabo, Tarraco, Stilico, Macedo.

BEO LEO TEO

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Labeo, Aculeo, Buteo.

AGO IGO UGO

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Carthago, Origo, Verrugo.

PHO THO

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Clitipho, Agatho.

BIO CIO DIO GIO LIO MIO NIO RIO SIO TIO VIO XIO

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Arabio, Corbio, Navilubio, Senecio, Diomedio, Regio, Phrygio, Bambalio, Ballio, Caballio, Ansellio, Pollio, Sirmio, Formio, Phormio, Anio, Parmenio, Avenio, Glabrio, Acrio, Curio, Syllaturio, Occasio, Vario, Aurasio, Secusio, Verclusio, Natio, Ultio, Derventio, Versontio, Divio, Oblivio, Petovio, Alexio.

CLO ILO ULO UMO

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Chariclo, Corbulo, Æpulo, Bætulo, Castulo, Anumo, Lucumo.

ANO ENO INO

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Theano, Adramitteno.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Barcino, Ruscino, Fruscino.

APO IPO

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Sisapo, Olyssipo.

ARO ERO

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Vadavero.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Bessaro, Civaro, Tubero, Cicero, Hiero, Acimero, Cessero.

ASO ISO

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Carcaso, Agaso, Turiaso, Aliso, Natiso.

ATO ETO ITO YO XO

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Enyo, Polyxo.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Erato, Derceto, Capito, Siccilissito, Amphitryo.

BER FER GER TER VER

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Meleager, Elaver.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Calaber, Mulciber, Noctifer, Tanager, Antipater, Marspater, Diespiter, Marspiter, Jupiter.

AOR NOR POR TOR ZOR

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Chrysaor, Alcanor, Bianor, Euphranor, Alcenor, Agenor, Agapenor, Elpenor, Rhetenor, Antenor, Anaxenor, Vindemiator, Rhobetor, Aphetor.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Marcipor, Lucipor, Numitor, Albumazor, or Albumazar.

### BAS DAS EAS GAS PHAS

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Alebas, Augeas (king of Elis), Æneas, Oreas, Symplegas.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Dotadas, Cercidas, Lucidas, Timäichidas, Alcidamidas, Charmidas, Leonidas, Aristonidas, Pelopidas, Mnasippidas, Thearidas, Diagoridas, Diphoridas, Antipatridas, Abantidas, Suidas, Crauxidas, Ardeas, Augeas (the poet), Eleas, Cineas, Cyneas, Boreas, Broteas, Acragas, Periphas, Acyphas.

### IAS

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Ophias.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Cæcias, Nicias, Cephalædias, Phidias, Herodias, Cydias, Ephyreas, Plëias, Minyëias, Pelasgias, Antibacchias, Acrolochias, Archias, Adarchias, Arcathias, Agathias, Pythias, Pelias, Ilias, Damias, Sœmias, Arsanras, Pausanias, Olympias, Appias, Agrippias, Chabrias, Tiberias, Terias, Lycorias, Pelorias, Demetrias, Dioscurias, Agasias, Phasias, Acesias, Agesias, Hegesias, Tiresias, Ctesias, Cephisias, Pausias, Prusias, Lysias, Tysias, Ætias, Eitias, Critias, Abantras, Thoantias, Phœthontias, Phæstias, Thestias, Phœstias, Sestias, Livias, Artaxias, Loxias.

### LAS MAS NAS

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Acilas, Adulas, Mæcenas, Mœcenas (or, as Labbe says it ought to be written, Mecœnas), Fidenas, Arpinas, Larinas, Atinas, Adunas.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Amiclas, Amyclas, Agelas, Apilas, Arcesilas, Acylas, Dorylas, Asylas, Acamas, Alcidamas, Iphidamas, Chersidamas, Praxidamas, Theodamas, Cleodamas, Therodamas, Thyodamas, Astydamas, Athamas, Garamas, Dicomas, Sarsinas, Sassinas, Pitinas.

### OAS PAS RAS SAS TAS XAS YAS

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Bagoas, Canopas, Abradaras, Zonaras (as Labbe contends it ought to be), Epitheras, Abradatas, Jetas, Philetas, Damœtas, Acritas, Eurotas, Abraxas.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Teleboas, Chrysorrhoas, Agriopas, Triopas, Zonaras, Gyaras, Chrysoceras, Mazeras, Chaboras, Orthagoras, Pythagoras, Diagoras, Pylagoras, Demagoras, Timagoras, Hermagoras, Athenagoras, Xenagoras, Hippagoras, Stesagoras, Tisagoras, Protagoras, Telestagoras, Evagoras, Anaxagoras, Praxagoras, Ligoras, Athyras, Thamyras, Cinyras, Atyras, Apesas, Pictas, Felicitas, Liberalitas, Lentulitas, Agnitas, Opportunitas, Claritas, Veritas, Faustitas, Civitas, Archytas, Phlegyas, Milyas, Marsyas.

### BES

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Chalybes, Armenochalybes.

### CES

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Arbaces, Pharnaces, Samothraces, Arsaces, Phœnices, Libyphœnices, Olympionices, Plistonices, Polynïces, Ordovices, Lemovices, Eburovices.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Axiaces, Astaces, Derbices, Ardices, Eleutherocilices, Cappadoces, Eudoces, Bebryces, Mazyces.

### ADES

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Icades, Olcades, Arcades, Orcades, Carneades, Gorgades, Stœchades, Lichades, Strophades, Laïades, Naiades, Alcibiades, Pleiades, Branchiades, Deliades, Heliades, Peliades, Oiliades, Naupliades, Juliades, Memmiades, Cleniades, Xeniades, Hunniades, Heliconiades, Acrisioniades, Telamoniades, Limoniades, Achelöiades, Asclepiades, Asopiades, Crotopiades, Appiades, Thespiades, Thariades, Otriades, Cyriades, Scyriades, Anchisiades, Dosiades, Lysiades, Nysiades, Dionysiades, Menœtiades, Miltiades, Abantiades, Atlantiades, Dryantiades, Laomedontiades, Phaetontiades, Laërtiades, Hephæstiades, Thestiades, Battiades, Cyclades, Pylades, Demades, Nomades, Mænades, Echinades, Cispades, Chœrades, Sporades, Perisades, Hippotades, Sotades, Hyades, Thyades, Dryades, Hamadryades, Othryades.

### EDES

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Democedes, Agamedes, Palamedes, Archimedes, Nicomedes, Diomedes, Lycomedes, Cleomedes, Ganymedes, Thrasymedes.

### IDES

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Alcides, Lyncides, Tydides, Ægides, Promethides, Nicarthides, Heraclides, Teleclides, Epiclides, Anticlides, Androclides, Meneclides, Œclides, Cteseclides, Xenocli-des, Chariclides, Patroclides, Aristoclides, Euclides Euryclides, Belides (singular), Basilides, Nelides, Pelides, Æschylides, Ænides, Antigenides, Œnides, Lychnides, Amanoides, Japeronides, Larides, Abderides, Atrides, Thesides, Aristides.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Epichäides, Danäides, Lesbides, Labdacides, Æacides, Hylacides, Phylacides, Pharacides, Imbracides, Myrmecides, Phœnicides, Antalcides, Lyncides, Andocides, Ampycides, Thucydides, Lelegëides, Tyrrhëides, Pimplëides, Clymenëides, Minëides, Scyrëides, Minyëides, Lagides, Harpagides, Lycurgides, Ogygides, Inachides, Lysimachides, Agatharchides, Timarchides, Leulychides, Leontychides, Leotychides, Sisyphides, Erecthides, Promethides, Crethides, Scythides, Œbalides, Æthalides, Tantalides, Castalides, Mystalides, Phytalides, Teleclides, Meneclides, Œclides, Ctesiclides, Androclides, Euclides, Euryclides, Belides (plural), Sicelides, Epimelides, Cypselides, Anaxilides, Æolides, Eubulides, Phocylides, Priamides, Potamides, Cnemides, Æsimides, Tolmides, Charmides, Dardanides, Oceanides, Amanides, Titanides, Olenides, Achæmenides, Achimenides, Epimenides, Parmenides, Ismenides, Eumenides, Sithnides, Apollinides, Prumnides, Aonides, Dodonides, Mygdalonides, Calydonides, Mœonides, Œdipodionides, Deionides, Chionides, Echionides, Sperchionides, Ophionides, Japetionides, Ixionides, Mimallonides, Philonides, Apollonides, Acmonides, Æmonides, Polypemonides, Simonides, Harmonides, Memnonides, Cronides, Myronides, Æsonides, Aristonides, Praxonides, Liburnides, Sunides, Teleböides, Panthöides, Achelöides, Pronopides, Lapides, Callipides, Euripides, Driopides, Œnopides, Cecropides, Leucippides, Philippides, Argyraspides, Clearides, Tænarides, Hebrides, Timandrides, Anaxandrides, Æpicerides, Pierides, Hesperides, Hyperides, Cassiterides, Anterides, Peristerides, Libethrides, Dioscorides, Protogorides, Methorides, Antenorides, Actorides, Diactorides, Polyctorides, Hegetorides, Onetorides, Antorides, Acestorides, Thestorides, Aristorides, Electrides, Œnotrides, Smindyrides, Philyrides, Pegasides, Iasides, Imbrasides, Clesides, Dionysides, Cratides, Propœtides, Prœtides, Oceanitides, Æantides, Dryantides, Dracontides, Absyrtides, Acestides, Orestides, Epytides.

### ODES UDES YDES

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Ægilodes, Acmodes, Nebrodes, Herodes, Orodes, Hæbudes, Harudes, Lacydes, Pherecydes, Androcydes.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Sciapodes, Œdipodes, Antipodes, Hippopodes, Himantopodes, Pyrodes, Epicydes.

### AGES EGES IGES OGES YGES

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Theages, Tectosages, Astyages, Leleges, Nitiobriges, Durotriges, Caturiges, Allobroges, Antobroges, Ogyges, Cataphryges, Sazyges.

### ATHES ETHES YTHES IES

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Ariarathes, Alethes.

*Accent the Antepenultimate*

Onythes, Aries.

### ALES

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Novendiales, Geniales, Compitales, Arvales.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Carales.

### ACLES ICLES OCLES

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Daicles, Mnasicles, Iphicles, Zanthicles, Charicles, Thericles, Pericles, Agasicles, Pasicles, Phrasicles, Ctesicles, Sosicles, Nausicles, Xanticles, Niocles, Empedocles, Theocles, Neocles, Eteocles, Sophocles, Pythocles, Diocles, Philocles, Damocles, Demoeles, Phanocles, Xenocles, Hierocles, Androcles, Mandrocles, Patrocles, Metrocles, Lamprocles, Cephisocles, Nestocles, Themistocles.

### ELES ILES OLES ULES

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Araraucceles, Hedymeles, Pasiteles, Praxiteles, Pyrgoteles, Demoteles, Aristoteles, Gundiles, Absiles, Novensiles, Pisatiles, Taxiles, Æoles, Autololes, Abdimonoles, Hercules.

### AMES OMES

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Priames, Datames, Abrocomes.

ANES

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Jordanes, Athamanes, Alamanes, Brachmanes, Acarnanes, Ægipanes, Tigranes, Actisanes, Titanes, Ariobarzanes.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Diaphanes, Epiphanes, Periphanes, Praxiphanes, Dexiphanes, Lexiphanes, Antiphanes, Nicophanes, Theophanes, Diophanes, Apollophanes, Xenophanes, Aristophanes, Agrianes, Pharasmanes, Prytanes.

ENES*

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Timagenes, Metagenes, Sosigenes, Epigenes, Melesigenes, Antigenes, Theogenes, Diogenes, Oblogenes, Hermogenes, Rhetogenes, Themistogenes, Zanthenes, Agasthenes, Lasthenes, Clisthenes, Callisthenes, Peristhenes, Cratisthenes, Antisthenes, Barbosthenes, Leosthenes, Demosthenes, Dinosthenes, Androsthenes, Posthenes, Eratosthenes, Borysthenes, Alcamenes, Theramenes, Tisamenes, Deditamenes, Spitamenes, Pylemenes, Althemenes, Achæmenes, Philopœmenes, Daimenes, Nausimenes, Numenes, Antimenes, Anaximenes, Cleomenes, Hippomenes, Heromenes, Ariotomenes, Eumenes, Polymenes, Geryenes.

INES

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Telchines, Acesines.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Aborigines, Æschines,† Asines.

ONES

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Calucones, Agones, Antechthones, Iones, Helleviones, Voiones, Nesimones, Verones, Centrones, Eburones, Grisones, Auticatones, Statones, Vectones, Vetones, Acitavones, Ingœvones, Istævones, Axones, Æxones, Halizones.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Lycaones, Chaones, Frisiabones, Cicones, Vernicones, Francones, Vascones, Mysomacedones, Rhedones, Essedones, Myrmidones, Pocones, Paphlagones, Aspagones, Læstrigones, Lingones, Lestrygones, Vangiones, Nuithones, Sithones, Baliones, Hermiones, Biggeriones, Meriones, Suiones, Mimallones, Senones, Memnones, Pannones, Ambrones, Suessones, Ansones, Pictones, Teutones, Amazones.

OES

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Heroes.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Chorsoes, Chosroes.

APES OPES

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Cynapes, Cecropes, Cyclopes.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Panticapes, Crassopes, Esubopes, Æthiopes, Hellopes, Dolopes, Panopes, Steropes, Dryopes.

ARES ERES IRES ORES URES

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Cabares, Balcares, Apollinares, Saltuares, Ableres, Byzeres, Bechires, Diores, Azores, Silures.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Leochares, Æmochares, Demochares, Abisares, Cavares, Insures, Luceres, Pieres, Astabores, Musagores, Centores, Limures.

ISES

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Anchises.

ENSES

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Ucubenses, Leonicenses, and all words of this termination.

OCES YSES

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Cambyses.

ATES

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Phraates, Atrebates, Cornacates, Ceracates, Aduncates, Nisicates, Barsabocates, Leucates, Teridates, Mithridates, Attidates, Osquidates, Oxydates, Ardeates, Eleates, Bercoreates, Caninefates, Casicenufates, Ægates, Achates, Niphates, Deciates, Attaliates, Mevaniates, Cariates, Quariates, Asseriates, Euburiates, Antiates, Spartiates, Celelates, Hispellates, Stellates, Suillates, Albulates, Focimates, Auximates, Flanates, Edenates, Fidenates, Suffenates, Fregenates, Capenates, Senates, Cœsenates, Misenates, Padinates, Fulginates, Merinates, Alatrinates, Æsinates, Agesinates, Asisinates, Sassinates, Sessinates, Frusinates, Atinates, Altinates, Tollentinates, Ferentinates, Interamnates, Chelonates, Casmonates, Arnates, Tifernates, Infernates, Privernates, Oroates, Euphrates, Orates, Vasates, Cocosates, Tolosates, Antuates, Nantuates, Sadyates, Caryates.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Spithobates, Eurybates, Antiphates, Trebiates, Zalates, Sauromates, Attinates, Tornates, Hypates, Menecrates,‡ Pherecrates, Iphicrates, Callicrates, Epicrates, Pasicrates, Stasicrates, Sosicrates, Hypsicrates, Nicocrates, Halocrates, Damocrates, Democrates, Cheremocrates, Timocrates, Hermocrates, Stenocrates, Xenocrates, Hippocrates, Harpocrates, Socrates, Isocrates, Cephisocrates, Naucrates, Eucrates, Euthycrates, Polycrates.

ETES ITES OTES UTES YTES YES ZES

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Acetes, Ericetes, Cadetes, Æetes, Mocragetes, Caletes, Philocletes, Ægletes, Nemetes, Cometes, Ulmanetes, Consuanetes, Gymnetes, Æsymnetes, Nannetes, Serretes, Curetes, Theatetes, Andizetes, Odites, Belgites, Margites, Memphites, Ancalites, Ambialites, Avalites, Cariosuelites, Polites, Apollopolites, Hermopolites, Latopolites, Abulites, Stylites, Borysthenites, Temenites, Syenites, Carciuites, Samnites, Dëiopites, Garites, Centrites, Thersites, Narcissites, Asphaltites, Hydraotes, Heracleotes, Bœotes, Helotes, Bëotes, Thëotes, Anagnutes, Arimazes.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Dercetes, Massagetes, Indigetes, Ilergetes, Euergetes, Auchetes, Eusipetes, Abalites, Charites, Cerites, Præstites, Andramytes, Dariaves, Ardyes, Machlyes, Blemmyes.

AIS

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Achais, Archelais, Homolais, Ptolemais, Elymais.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Thebais, Phocais, Aglais, Tanais, Cratais.

BIS CIS DIS

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Berenicis, Cephaledis, Lycomedis.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Acabis, Carabis, Setabis, Nisibis, Cleobis, Tucrobis, Tisobis, Ucubis, Curubis, Salmacis, Acinacis, Brovonacis, Athracis, Agnicis, Carambucis, Cadmëidis.

EIS§ ETHIS ATHIS

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Medeis, Spercheis, Pittheis, Crytheis, Nepheleis, Eleleis, Achilleis, Pimpleis, Cadmeis, Æneis, Schoeneis, Peneis, Acrisoneis, Triopeis, Patereis, Nereis, Cenchreis, Theseis, Briseis, Perseis, Messeis, Chryseis, Nycteis, Sebethis, Epimethis.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Thymiathis.

ALIS ELIS ILIS OLIS ULIS YLIS

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Andabalis, Cercalis, Regalis, Stymphalis, Dialis, Latialis, Septimontialis, Martialis, Manalis, Juvenalis, Quirinalis, Fontinalis, Junonalis, Avernalis, Vacunalis, Abrupalis, Floralis, Quietalis, Eumelis, Phaselis, Eupilis, Quinctilis, Adulis.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Œbalis, Hannibalis, Acacalis, Fornicalis, Androcalis, Lupercalis, Vahalis, Ischalis, Caralis, Thessalis, Italis, Facelis, Sicelis, Fascelis, Vindelis, Nephelis, Bibilis, Incibilis, Leucretilis, Myrtilis, Indivilis, Æolis, Argolis, Cimolis, Decapolis, Neapolis, and all words ending in *polis*. Herculis, Thestylis.

AMIS EMIS

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Calamis, Salamis, Semiramis, Thyamis, Artemis.

ANIS ENIS INIS ONIS YNIS

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Mandanis, Titanis, Bacenis, Mycenis, Philenis, Cyllenis, Ismenis, Cebrenis, Adonis, Edonis, Ædonis, Thedonis,

* All the words of this termination have the accent on the antepenultimate.—See EUMENES in the *Initial Vocabulary*.

† Labbe says, that a certain anthologist, forced by the necessity of his verse, has pronounced this word with the accent on the penultimate.

‡ All words ending in *crates* have the accent on the antepenultimate syllable.

§ These vowels form distinct syllables.—See the termination EIUS

Sidonis, Dodonis, Calydonis, Agonis, Alingonis, Colonis, Corbulonis, Cremonis, Salmonis, Junonis, Ciceronis, Scironis, Coronis, Phoronis, Turonis (in Germany), Tritonis, Phorcynis, Gortynis.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Sicanis, Anticanis, Andanis, Hypanis, Taranis, Prytanis, Poemanis, Eumenis, Lycaonis, Asconis, Mæonis, Pæonis, Sithonis, Memnonis, Pannonis, Turonis (in France), Bitonis, Geryonis.

OIS*

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Minöis, Heröis, Latöis.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Simöis, Pyröis.

APIS OPIS

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Iapis, Colapis, Serapis,‡ Isapis, Asopis.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Acapis, Minapis, Cecropis, Meropis.

ARIS ACRIS ATRIS ERIS IGRIS IRIS ITRIS ORIS URIS YRIS

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Balcaris, Apollinaris, Nonacris, Cimmeris, Aciris, Osiris, Petosiris, Busiris, Lycoris, Calaguris, Gracchuris, Hippuris.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Abaris, Fabaris, Sybaris, Icaris, Andaris, Tyndaris, Sagaris, Angaris, Phalaris, Elaris, Caularis, Tænaris, Liparis, Araris, Biasaris, Cæsaris, Abisaris, Achisaris, Bassaris, Melaris, Autaris, Trinacris, Illiberis, Tiberis, Zioberis, Tyberis, Nepheris, Cytheris, Pieris, Trieris, Auseris, Pasitigris, Coboris, Sicoris, Neoris, Peloris, Antipatris, Absitris, Pacyris, Ogyris, Porphyris, Amyris, Thamyris, Thomyris, Tomyris.

ASIS ESIS ISIS

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Amasis, Magnesis, Tuesis.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Bubasis, Pegasis, Parrhasis, Paniasis, Acamasis, Engonasis, Græcostasis, Lachesis, Athesis, Thamesis, Nemesis, Tibisis.

ENSIS

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Genubensis, Corbdubensis, and all words of this termination.

OSIS USIS

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Diamastigosis, Enosis, Eleusis.

ATIS ETIS ITIS OTIS YTIS

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Tegeatis, Sarmatis, Caryatis, Miletis, Limenetis, Curetis, Acervitis, Chalcitis, Memphitis, Sophitis, Arbelitis, Fasc elitis, Dascylitis, Comitis, Æanitis, Cananitis, Circinitis, Sebennitis, Chaonitis, Trachonitis, Chalonitis, Sybaritis, Daritis, Calenderitis, Zephyritis, Amphaxitis, Rhacotis, Estiæotis, Mæotis, Tracheotis, Mareotis, Phthiotis, Sandaliotis, Elimiotis, Iscariotis, Casiotis, Philotis, Nilotis.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Atergatis, Calatis, Anatis, Naucratis, Dercetis, Eurtis.

OVIS UIS XIS

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Amphaxis, Oaxis, Alexis, Zamolxis, Zeuxis.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Vejovis, Dijovis, Absituis.

ICOS EDOS ODOS YDOS

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Abydos.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Oricos, Tenedos, Macedos, Agriodos.

EOS

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Epercheos, Achilleos.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Androgeos, Egaleos, Ægaleos, Hegaleos.

IGOS ICHOS OCHOS OPHOS

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Melampigos, Niontichos, Macrontichos

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Nerigos, Ægiochos, Oresitrophos.

ATHOS ETHOS ITHOS IOS

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Sebethos.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Sciathos, Arithos, Ilios, Ombrios, Topasios.

LOS MOS NOS POS

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Stymphalos, Ægilos, Pachinos, Etheonos, Eteones, Heptaphonos.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Hægalos, Ægialos, Ampelos, Hexapylos, Sipylos, Hecatompylos, Potamos, Ægospotamos, Olenos, Orchomenos, Anapauomenos, Epidicazomenos, Heautontimorumenos, Antropos.

ROS SOS TOS ZOS

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Meleagros, Hecatoncheros, Ægimuros, Nisyros, Pityonesos, Hieronesos, Cephesos, Sebetos, Haliæetos, Miletos, Polytimetos, Aretos, Buthrotos, Topazos.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Sygaros, Ægoceros, Anteros, Meleagros, Myiagros, Absoros, Amyros, Pegasos, Jalysos, Abatos, Aretos, Neritos, Acytos.

IPS OPS

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Ægilips, Æthiops.

LAUS MAUS NAUS RAUS (in two syllables)

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Archelaus, Menelaus, Aglaus, Agesilaus, Protesilaus Nicolaus, Iolaus, Hermolaus, Critolaus, Aristolaus, Dorylaus, Amphiaraus.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Imaus,‡ Emmaus, Œnomaus, Danaus.

BUS

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Agabus, Alabus, Arabus, Melabus, Setabus, Erebus, Ctesibus, Deiphobus, Abubus, Polybus.

ACUS

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Abdacus, Labdacus, Rhyndacus, Æacus, Ithacus.

IACUS§

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Ialciacus, Phidiacus, Alabandiacus, Rhodiacus, Calchiacus, Corinthiacus, Deliacus, Peliacus, Iliacus, Niliacus, Titaniacus, Armeniacus, Messeniacus, Salaminiacus, Lemniacus, Ioniacus, Sammoniacus, Tritoniacus, Gortyniacus, Olympiacus, Caspiacus, Mesembriacus, Adriacus, Iberiacus, Cytheriacus, Siriacus, Gessoriacus, Cytoriacus, Syriacus, Phasiacus, Megalesiacus, Etesiacus, Isiacus, Gnosiacus, Cnossiacus, Pausiacus, Amathusiacus, Pelusiacus, Prusiacus, Actiacus, Divitiacus, Byzantiacus, Thermodontiacus, Propontiacus, Hellespontiacus, Sestiacus.

LACUS NACUS OACUS RACUS SACUS TACUS

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Benacus.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Ablacus, Medoacus, Armaracus, Assaracus, Æsacus, Lampsacus, Caractacus, Spartacus, Hyrtacus, Pittacus.

ICUS

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Caicus, Numicus, Demonicus, Granicus, Andronicus, Stratonicus, Callistonicus, Aristonicus, Alaricus, Albericus, Rodericus, Rudericus, Romericus, Hunnericus, Victoricus, Amatricus, Henricus, Theodoricus, Ludovicus, Grenovicus, Varvicus.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Thebäicus, Phocäicus, Chaldäicus, Bardäicus, Judäicus, Achäicus, Lechäicus, Panchäicus, Thermäicus, Näicus, Panathenäicus, Cyrenäicus, Arabicus, Dacicus, Samothracicus, Turcicus, Areadicus, Sotadicus, Thrëicidicus, Chalcidicus, Alabandicus, Judicus, Clondicus, Cornificus, Belgicus, Allobrogicus, Georgicus, Colchicus, Delphicus, Sapphicus, Parthicus, Scythicus, Pythicus, Stymphalicus, Pharsalicus, Thessalicus, Italicus, Attalicus,

* These vowels form distinct syllables.

† *Serapis.*—See the word in the *Initial Vocabulary.*

‡ *Imaus.*—See the word in the *Initial Vocabulary.*

§ All words of this termination have the accent on the *i*, pronounced like the noun *eye.*

Gallicus, Sabellicus, Tarbellicus, Argolicus, Getulicus, Camicus, Ceramicus, Academicus, Græcanicus, Cocanicus, Tuscanicus, Æanicus, Hellanicus, Glanicus, Atellanicus, Amanicus, Romanicus, Germanicus, Hispanicus, Aquitanicus, Sequanicus, Pœnicus, Alemannicus, Britannicus, Laconicus, Leuconicus, Adonicus, Macedonicus, Sandonicus, Ionicus, Hermionicus, Babylonicus, Samonicus, Pannonicus, Hieronicus, Platonicus, Santonicus, Sophronicus, Teutonicus, Amazonicus, Hernicus, Liburnicus, Eubœicus, Tröicus, Stöicus, Olympicus, Æthiopicus, Pindaricus, Balearicus, Marmaricus, Bassaricus, Cimbricus, Andricus, Ibericus, Trietericus, Trevsricus, Africus, Doricus, Pythagoricus, Leuctricus, Adgandestricus, Istricus, Isauricus, Centauricus, Bituricus, Illyricus, Syricus, Pagasicus, Mœsicus, Marsicus, Persicus, Corsicus, Massicus, Issicus, Sabbaticus, Mithridaticus, Tegeaticus, Syriaticus, Asiaticus, Dalmaticus, Sarmaticus, Cibyraticus, Rhæticus, Geticus, Gangeticus, Æginetticus, Rhœticus, Creticus, Memphiticus, Sybariticus, Abderiticus, Celticus, Atlanticus, Garamanticus, Alenticus, Ponticus, Scoticus, Mœoticus, Bœoticus, Heracleoticus, Mareoticus, Phthioticus, Niloticus, Epiroticus, Syrticus, Atticus, Alyatticus, Halyatticus, Mediastuticus.

### OCUS UCUS YCUS

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Ophiucus, Inycus.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Lauodocus, Amodocus, Amphilocus, Ibycus, Libycus, Besbycus, Autolycus, Amycus, Glanycus, Corycus.

### ADUS EDUS IDUS ODUS YDUS

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Lebedus, Congedus, Alfredus, Aluredus, Emodus, Androdus.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Adadus, Enceladus, Aradus, Antaradus, Aufidus, Algidus, Lepidus, Hesiodus, Commodus, Monodus, Lacydus, Polydus.

### ÆUS ŒUS

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Niobæus, Melibœus, and all words of these terminations.

### EUS*

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Lycambeus, Thisbeus, Bereniceus, Lyncëus (the brother of Idas), Simonideus, Euripideus, Pherecydeus, Piræeus, Phegeus, Tegeus, Sigeus, Ennosigeus, Argeus, Baccheus, Motorcheus, Cepheus, Rhipheus, Alpheus, Orpheus (adjective), Erectheus, Prometheus (adjective), Cleantheus, Rhadamantheus, Erymantheus, Pantheus (adjective), Dædaleus, Sophocleus, Themistocleus, Eleus, Neleus (adjective), Oileus (adjective), Apelleus, Achilleus, Perilleus, Luculleus, Agylleus, Pimpleus, Ebuleus, Asculeus, Masculeus, Cadmeus, Aristophaneus, Cananeus, Œneus (adj. 3 syll.), Œneus (sub. 2 syll.), Idomeneus, Schœneus, Pencus, Phineus, Cydoneus, Androgeoneus, Bioneus, Deucalioneus, Acrisioneus, Salmoneus (adjective), Maroneus, Antenoreus, Phoroneus (adjective), Thyoneus, Cyrneus, Epeus, Cyclopeus, Penelopeus, Phillipeus, Aganippeus, Menandreus (adjective), Nereus, Zagreus, Boreus, Hyperboreus, Polydoreus, Atreus (adjective), Centaureus, Nesseus, Cisseus, Œteus, Rhœteus, Anteus, Abanteus, Phalanteus, Therodamanteus, Polydamanteus, Thoanteus, Hyanteus, Aconteus, Laomedonteus, Thermodonteus, Phaethonteus, Phlegethonteus, Oronteus, Thyesteus, Phryxeus.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Gerionaceus, Menœceus, Lynceus (adjective), Dorceus, Caduceus, Asclepiadeus, Paladeus, Sotadeus, Tydeus, Orpheus (substantive), Morpheus, Tyrrheus, Prometheus (substantive), Cretheus, Mnesitheus, Dositheus, Pentheus (substantive), Smintheus, Timotheus, Brotheus, Dorotheus, Menestheus, Eurystheus, Pittheus, Pytheus, Dædaleus, Ægialeus, Maleus, Tantaleus, Heracleus, Celeus, Eleleus, Neleus, Peleus, Nileus, Oileus (substantive), Demoleus, Romuleus, Pergameus, Euganeus, Melaneus, Herculaneus, Cyaneus, Tyaneus, Ceneus, Dicaneus, Phoneus, Œneus, Cupidineus, Apollineus, Enneus, Adoneus, Aridoneus, Gorgoneus, Deioneus, Ilioneus, Mimalloneus, Salmoneus (substantive), Acroneus, Phoroneus (substantive), Albuneus, Enipeus, Sinopeus, Hippeus, Aristippeus, Areus, Macareus, Tyndareus, Megareus (substantive), Caphareus (substantive), Briareus, Æsareus, Patareus, Cythereus, Phalereus, Nereus (substantive), Tereus, Adoreus, Mentoreus, Nestereus, Atreus (substantive), Caucaseus, Pegaseus, Theseus, Perseus, Nicteus, Argenteus Bronteus, Proteus, Agyeus.

### AGUS EGUS IGUS OGUS

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Cethegus, Robigus, Rubigus.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Ægophagus, Osphagus, Neomagus, Rothomagus, Niomagus, Noviomagus, Cæsaromagus, Sitomagus, Areopagus, Harpagus, Arviragus, Uragus, Astrologus.

### ACHUS OCHUS UCHUS YCHUS

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Daduchus, Ophiuchus.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Telemachus, Dæmachus, Dëimachus, Alcimachus, Callimachus, Lysimachus, Antimachus, Symmachus, Andromachus, Clitomachus, Aristomachus, Eurymachus, Inachus, Iamblichus, Demodochus, Xenodochus, Dëiochus, Antiochus, Dëilochus, Archilochus, Mnesilochus, Thersilochus, Orsilochus, Antilochus, Naulochus, Eurylochus, Agerochus, Polyochus, Monychus, Abronychus.

### APHUS EPHUS IPHUS OPHUS YPHUS

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Josephus, Seriphus.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Ascalaphus, Epaphus, Palæpaphus, Anthropographus, Telephus, Absephus, Agastrophus, Sisyphus.

### ATHUS ÆTHUS ITHUS

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Simæthus.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Archagathus, Amathus, Lapathus, Carpathus, Mychithus.

### AIUS

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Cäius, Läius, Gräius.—See Achaia.

### ABIUS IBIUS OBIUS UBIUS YBIUS

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Fabius, Arabius, Bæbius, Vibius, Albius, Amobius, Macrobius, Androbius, Tobius, Virbius, Lesbius, Eubius, Danubius, Marrhubius, Talthybius, Polybius.

### CIUS

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Acacius, Ambracius, Acracius, Thracius, Athracius, Samothracius, Lampsacius, Arsacius, Byzacius, Accius, Siccius, Decius, Thrëicius, Cornificius, Cilicius, Numicius, Apicius, Sulpicius, Fabricius, Oricius, Cincius, Mincius, Marcius, Circius, Hircius, Roscius, Albucius, Lucius, Lycius, Bebrycius.

### DIUS

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Leccadius, Icadius, Arcadius, Palladius, Tenedius, Albidius, Didius, Thucydidius, Fidius, Aufidius, Eufidius, Ægidius, Nigidius, Obsidius, Gratidius, Brutidius, Helvidius, Ovidius, Rhodius, Clodius, Hannodius, Gordius, Claudius, Rudius, Lydius.

### EIUS† (*a*)

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Danëius, Cocccius, Lyrceius, Æacideius, Lelegeius, Sigeius, Baccheius, Cepheius, Typhœeius, Cretheius, Pit-

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* It may be observed, that words of this termination are sometimes both substantives and adjectives. When they are substantives, they have the accent on the antepenultimate syllable, as *Nĕleus*, *Prométheus*, *Salmóneus*, &c.; and when adjectives, on the penultimate, as *Nelĕus*, *Promethĕus*, *Salmonĕus*, &c. Thus, *Œneus*, a king of Calydonia, is pronounced in two syllables; the adjective *Œneus*, which is formed from it, is a trisyllable; and *Œnĕius*, another formative of it, is a word of four syllables. But these words, when formed into English adjectives, alter their termination with the accent on the penultimate:

"With other notes than to the *Orphĕan* lyre."
*Milton.*

"The tuneful tongue, the *Promethĕan* band."
*Akenside.*

And sometimes on the antepenultimate, as—

"The sun, as from *Thyestian* banquet turn'd."
*Milton.*

† Almost all the words of this termination are adjectives, and in these the vowels *ei* form distinct syllables; the others, as *Cocceius*, *Saleius*, *Proculeius*, *Canuleius Apuleius*, *Egnatuleius*, *Schœneius*, *Lampadius*, *Vulturcius*, *Atteius*, and *Mixeius*, are substantives; and which, though sometimes pronounced with the *ei* forming a diphthong, and sounded like the noun *eye*, are more generally heard like the adjectives; so that the whole

theius, Saleius, Semeleius, Neleius, Sthenceleius, Porculeius, Septimuleius, Canuleius, Venuleius, Apuleius, Egnatuleius, Sypyleïus, Priameius, Cadmeius, Tyaneius, Æneius, Clymeneius, Œneius, Autoneius, Schœneius, Lampeius, Rhodopeius, Dolopeius, Priapeius, Pompeius, Tarpeius, Cynareius, Cythereius, Nereius, Saturneius, Vulturcius, Cinyreius, Nyseius, Teius, Hecateius, Elateius, Rhœteius, Atteius, Minyeius.

GIUS

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Valgius, Belgius, Catangius, Sergius, Asceburgius, Oxygius.

CHIUS PHIUS THIUS

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Sperchius.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Inachius, Bacchius, Dulichius, Telechius, Munychius, Hesychius, Tychius, Cyniphius, Alphius, Adelphius, Sisyphius, Einathius, Simæthius, Acithius, Melanthius, Erymanthius, Corinthius, Zerynthius, Tirynthius.

ALIUS ÆLIUS ELIUS ILIUS ULIUS YLIUS

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Œbalius, Idalius, Acidalius, Palæphalius, Stymphalius, Mænalius, Opalius, Thessalius, Castalius, Publius, Heraclius,* Ælius, Cælius, Lælius, Delius, Melius, Cornelius, Cœlius, Clœlius, Aurelius, Nyctelius, Praxitelius, Abilius, Babilius, Carbilius, Orbilius, Acilius, Cæcilius, Lucilius, Ædilius, Virgilius, Æmilius, Manilius, Pompilius, Turpilius, Atilius, Basilius,† Cantilius, Quintilius, Hostilius, Attilius, Rutilius, Duilius, Sterquilius, Carvilius, Servilius, Callius, Trebellius, Cascellius, Gellius, Arellius, Vitellius, Tullius, Manlius, Tenolius, Nauplius, Daulius, Julius, Amulius, Pamphylius, Pylius.

MIUS

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Samius, Ogmius, Isthmius, Decimius, Septimius Rhemmius, Memmius, Mummius, Nomius, Bromius, Latmius, Posthumius.

ANIUS ENIUS INIUS ENNIUS

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Anius, Libanius, Canius, Sicanius, Vulcanius, Ascanius, Dardanius, Clanius, Manius, Afranius, Granius, Ænius, Mænius, Genius, Borysthenius, Lenius, Valenius, Cyllenius, Olenius, Menius, Achæmenius, Armenius, Ismenius, Pœnius, Sirenius, Messenius, Dossenius, Polyxenius, Trœzenius, Gabinius, Albinius, Licinius, Sicinius, Virginius, Trachinius, Minius, Salaminius, Flaminius, Etiminius, Arminius, Herminius, Caninius, Tetritinius, Asinius, Eleusinius, Vatinius, Flavinius, Tarquinius, Cilnius, Tolumnius, Annius, Fannius, Elannius, Ennius, Fescennius, Dossennius.

ONIUS UNIUS YNIUS OIUS

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Aonius, Lycaonius, Chaonius, Machaonius, Amythaonius, Trebonius, Heliconius, Stiliconius, Asconius, Macedonius, Chalcedonius, Caledonius, Sidonius, Alchandonius, Mandonius, Dodonius, Cydonius, Calydonius, Mæonius, Pæonius, Agonius, Gorgonius, Læstrygonius, Lestrygonius, Trophonius, Sophonius, Marathonius, Sithonius, Ericthonius, Aphthonius, Arganthonius, Tithonius, Ionius, Œdipodionius, Echionius, Ixionius, Salonius, Milonius, Apollonius, Babylonius, Æmonius, Lacedæmonius, Hæmonius, Palæmonius, Ammonius, Strymonius, Nonius, Memnonius, Agamemnonius, Crannonius, Vennonius, Junonius, Pomponius, Acronius, Sophronius, Scironius, Sempronius, Antronius, Æsonius, Ausonius, Latonius, Suetonius, Antonius, Bistonius, Plutonius, Favonius, Amazonius, Esernius, Calphurnius, Saturnius, Daunius, Junius, Neptunius, Gortynius, Typhöius, Acheröius, Minöius, Tröius.

APIUS OPIUS IPIUS

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Agapius, Æsculapius, Æsapius, Messapius, Grampius, Procopius, Œnopius, Cecropius, Eutropius, Æsopius, Mopsopius, Gippius, Puppius, Caspius, Thespius, Cispius.

ARIUS ERIUS IRIUS ORIUS URIUS YRIUS

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Darius.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Arius, Icarius, Tarcundarius, Ligarius, Sangarius, Corinthiarius, Larius, Marius, Hierosolymarius, Ænarius, Tænarius, Asinarius, Isinarius, Varius, Januarius, Aquarius, Februarius, Atuarius, Imbrius, Adrius, Evandrius, Laberius, Biberius, Tiberius, Coltiberius, Vinderius, Acherius, Valerius, Numerius, Hesperius, Agrius, Œagrius, Cenchrius, Rabirius, Podalirius, Sirius, Virius, Bosphorius, Elorius, Florius, Actorius, Anactorius, Sertorius, Caprius, Cyprius, Arrius, Ferctrius, Œnotrius, Adgandestrius, Caystrius, Epidaurius, Curius, Mercurius, Durius, Furius, Palfurius, Thurius, Mamurius, Purius, Masurius, Spurius, Veturius, Asturius, Atabyrius, Scyrius, Porphyrius, Assyrius, Tyrius.

ASIUS ESIUS ISIUS OSIUS USIUS YSIUS

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Asius, Casius, Thasius, Jasius, Æsius, Acesius, Coracesius, Arcesius, Mendesius, Chesius, Ephesius, Milesius, Theumesius, Teumesius, Ænesius, Magnesius, Proconnesius, Chersonesius, Lyrnesius, Marpesius, Acasesius, Melitesius, Adylisius, Amisius, Artemisius, Simöisius, Charisius, Acrisius, Hortensius, Syracosius, Theodosius, Gnosius, Sosius, Mopsius, Cassius, Thalassius, Lyrnesius, Cressius, Tartessius, Syracusius, Fusius, Agusius, Amathusius, Ophiusius, Ariusius, Volusius, Selinusius, Acherusius, Maurusius, Lysius, Elysius, Dionysius, Odrysius, Amphrysius, Othrysius.

ATIUS ETIUS ITIUS OTIUS UTIUS

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Xenophontius.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Trebatius, Catius, Volcatius, Achatius, Latius, Cæsenatius, Egnatius, Gratius, Horatius, Tatius, Luctatius, Statius, Actius, Vectius, Quinctius, Aëtius, Ætius, Panætius, Prætius, Cetius, Cæetius, Vegitius, Metius, Mœnetius, Lucretius, Helvetius, Saturnalitius, Floralitius, Compitalitius, Domitius, Beritius, Neritius, Crassitius, Titius, Politius, Abundantius, Pæantius, Taulantius, Acamantius, Teuthrantius, Lactantius, Hyantius, Byzantius, Terentius, Cluentius, Maxentius, Mezentius, Quintius, Acontius, Vocontius, Laomedontius, Leontius, Pontius, Hellespontius, Acherontius, Bacuntius, Opuntius, Aruntius, Mæotius, Thesprotius, Scaptius, Ægyptius, Martius, Laërtius, Propertius, Hirtius, Mavortius, Tiburtius, Curtius, Thestius, Themistius, Canistius, Sallustius, Crustius, Carystius, Hymettius, Bruttius, Abutius, Ebutius, Æbutius, Albutius, Acutius, Locutius, Stercutius, Mutius, Minutius, Pretutius, Clytius, Bavius, Flavius, Navius, Evius, Mævius, Nævius, Ambivius, Livius, Milvius, Fulvius, Sylvius, Novius, Servius, Vesvius, Pacuvius, Vitruvius, Vesuvius, Axius, Naxius, Alexius, Ixius, Sabazius.

ALUS CLUS ELUS ILUS OLUS ULUS YLUS

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Stymphalus, Sardanapalus, Androclus, Patroclus, Doryclus, Orbelus, Philomelus, Eumelus, Phasaëlus, Phaselus, Crysilus, Cimolus, Timolus, Tmolus, Mausolus, Pactolus, Ætolus, Atabulus, Praxibulus, Cleobulus, Critobulus, Acontobulus, Aristobulus, Eubulus, Thrasybulus, Getulus, Bargylus, Massylus.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Abalus, Heliogabalus, Corbalus, Bubalus, Cocalus, Dædalus, Idalus, Acidalus, Megalus, Trachalus, Cephalus, Cynocephalus, Bucephalus, Anchialus, Mænalus, Hippalus, Harpalus, Bupalus, Hypalus, Thessalus, Italus, Tantalus, Crotalus, Ortalus, Attalus, Euryalus, Doryclus, Stiphelus, Sthenelus, Eutrapelus, Cypselus, Babilus, Diphilus, Antiphilus, Pamphilus, Theophilus, Damophilus, Tröilus, Zöilus, Chœrilus, Myrtilus, Ægobolus, Naubolus, Equicolus, Æolus, Laureolus, Anchemolus, Bibulus, Bibaculus, Cæculus, Græculus, Siculus, Saticulus, Æquiculus, Paterculus, Acisculus, Regulus, Romulus, Venulus, Apulus, Salisubsulus, Vesulus, Catulus, Gætulus, Getulus, Opitulus, Lentulus, Rutulus, Æschylus, Deiphylus, Demylus, Deipylus, Sipylus, Empylus, Cratylus, Astylus.

AMUS EMUS IMUS OMUS UMUS YMUS

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Callidemus, Charidemus, Pethodemus, Philodemus, Phanodemus, Clitodemus, Aristodemus, Polyphemus, Theotimus, Hermotimus, Aristotimus, Ithomus.

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list may be fairly included under the same general rule, that of sounding the *e* separately, and the *i* like *y* consonant, as in the similar terminations in *eia* and *ia*. This is the more necessary in these words, as the accented *e* and the unaccented *i* are so much alike as to require the sound of the initial or consonant *y*, in order to prevent the hiatus, by giving a small diversity to the two vowels.—See ACHAIA.

* Labbe places the accent of this word on the penultimate, *i*, as in *Heraclitus* and *Heraclidæ*; but the Roman emperour of this name is so generally pronounced with the antepenultimate accent, that it would savour of pedantry to alter it. Nor do I understand the reason on which Labbe founds his accentuation.

† This word, the learned contend, ought to have the accent on the penultimate; but that the learned frequently depart from this pronunciation, by placing the accent on the antepenultimate, may be seen, Rule 31, prefixed to the *Initial Vocabulary*.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Lygdamus, Archidamus, Agesidamus, Apusidamus, Anaxidamus, Zeuxidamus, Androdamus, Xenodamus, Cogamus, Pergamus, Orchamus, Priamus, Cinnamus, Ceramus, Abdiramus, Pyramus, Anthemus, Telemus, Tlepolemus, Theopolemus, Neoptolemus, Phædimus, Abdalonimus, Zosimus, Maximus, Antidomus, Amphinomus, Nicodromus, Didymus, Dindymus, Helymus, Solymus, Cleonymus, Abdalonymus, Hieronymus, Euonymus, Æsymus.

ANUS

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Artabanus, Cebanus, Thebanus, Albanus, Nerbanus, Verbanus, Labicanus, Gallicanus, Africanus, Sicanus, Vaticanus, Lavicanus, Vulcanus, Hyrcanus, Lucanus, Transpadanus, Pedanus, Apidanus, Fundanus, Codanus, Eanus, Garganus, Murhanus, Baianus, Trajanus, Fabianus, Accianus, Priscianus, Roscianus, Lucianus, Seleucianus, Herodianus, Claudianus, Saturcianus, Sejanus, Carteianus, Ælianus, Afflianus, Lucilianus, Virgilianus, Petilianus, Quintilianus, Catullianus, Tertullianus, Julianus, Ammianus, Memmianus, Formianus, Diogenianus, Scandinianus, Papinianus, Valentinianus, Justinianus, Trophonianus, Othoniarus, Pomponianus, Maronianus, Apronianus, Thyonianus, Trojanus, Ulpianus, Æsopianus, Appianus, Oppianus, Marianus, Adrianus, Hadrianus, Tiberianus, Valerianus, Papirianus, Vespasianus, Hortensianus, Theodosianus, Bassianus, Pelusianus, Diocletianus, Domitianus, Antianus, Scantianus, Terentianus, Quintianus, Sestianus, Augustianus, Sallustianus, Pretutianus, Sextianus, Flavianus, Bovianus, Pacuvianus, Alanus, Elanus, Silanus, Fregellanus, Atellanus, Regillanus, Lucullanus, Sullanus, Syllanus, Carseolanus, Pateolanus, Coriolanus, Ocriculanus, Æsculanus, Tusculanus, Carsulanus, Fassulanus, Querquetulanus, Amanus, Lemanus, Summanus, Romanus, Rhenanus, Amenanus, Pucinanus, Cinnanus, Campanus, Hispanus, Sacranus, Venafranus, Claranus, Ulubranus, Seranus, Lateranus, Coranus, Soranus, Serranus, Suburranus, Gauranus, Suburanus, Ancyranus, Cosanus, Sinuessanus, Syracusanus, Satanus, Laletanus, Tunetanus, Abretanus, Cretanus, Setabitanus, Gaditanus, Tingitanus, Caralitanus, Neapolitanus, Antipolitanus, Tomitanus, Tauromenitanus, Sybaritanus, Liparitanus, Abderitanus, Tritanus, Ancyritanus, Lucitanus, Pantanus, Nejentanus, Nomentanus, Beneventanus, Montanus, Spartanus, Pæstanus, Adelstanus, Tutanus, Sylvanus, Albinovanus, Adeantuanus, Mantuanus.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Libanus, Clibanus, Antilibanus, Oxycanus, Eridanus, Rhodanus, Dardanus, Oceanus, Longimanus, Idumanus, Dripanus, Caranus, Adranus, Cœranus, Tritanus, Pantanus, Sequanus.

ENUS

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Characenus, Lampsacenus, Astacenus, Picenus, Damascenus, Suffenus, Alfenus, Alphenus, Tyrrhenus, Gabienus, Labienus, Avidenus, Ameaus, Pupienus, Garienus, Cluvienus, Calenus, Galenus, Silenus, Pergamenus, Alexamenus, Ismenus, Thrasymenus, Trasymenus, Diopœnus, Capenus, Cebrenus, Fibrenus, Serenus, Palmyrenus, Amasenus, Tibisenus, Misenus, Evenus, Byzenus.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Ambenus, Helenus, Olenus, Tissamenus, Dexamenus, Diadumenus, Clymenus, Periclymenus, Axenus, Callixenus, Philoxenus, Timoxenus, Aristoxenus.

INUS

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Cytäinus, Gabinus, Sabinus, Albinus, Sidicinus, Aricinus, Sicinus, Ticinus, Mancinus, Adminocinus, Carcinus, Coscinus, Marrucinus, Erycinus, Acadinus, Caudinus, Rufinus, Rheginus, Erginus, Opiturginus, Auginus, Hyginus, Pachinus, Echinus, Delphinus, Myrrhinus, Pothinus, Facelinus, Velinus, Stergilinus, Esquilinus, Æsquilinus, Caballinus, Marcellinus, Tigellinus, Sibyllinus, Agyllinus, Solinus, Capitolinus, Geminus,* Maximinus, Crastuminus, Anagninus, Signinus, Theoninus, Saloninus, Antoninus, Amiternınus, Saturninus, Priapinus, Salapinus, Lepinus, Alpinus, Inalipinus, Arpinus, Hirpinus, Crispinus, Rutupinus, Lagarinus, Charinus, Diocharinus, Nonacrinus, Fibrinus, Lucrinus, Leandrinus, Alexandrinus, Iberinus, Tiberinus, Transtiberinus, Amerinus, Æserinus, Quirinus, Censorinus, Assorinus, Favorinus, Phavorinus, Taurinus, Tigurinus, Thurinus, Semurinus, Cyrinus, Myrinus, Gelasinus, Exasinus, Acesinus, Halesinus, Telesinus, Nepesinus, Brundisinus, Nursinus, Narcissinus, Libyssinus, Fuscinus, Clusinus, Venusinus, Perusinus, Susinus, Ardeatinus, Reatinus, Antiatinus, Latinus, Collatinus, Cratinus, Soractinus, Aretinus, Arretinus, Setinus, Bantinus, Murgantinus, Phalantinus, Numantinus, Tridentinus, Ufentinus, Murgentinus, Salentinus, Pollentinus, Polentinus, Tarentinus, Terentinus, Surrentinus, Laurentinus, Aventinus, Truentinus, Leontinus, Pontinus, Metapontinus, Saguntinus, Martinus, Mamertinus, Tiburtinus, Crastinus, Palæstinus, Prænestinus, Atestinus, Vestinus, Augustinus, Justinus, Lavinus, Patavinus, Acuinus, Elvinus, Corvinus, Lanuvinus, Vesuvinus, Euxinus.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Phäinus, Acinus, Alcinus, Fucinus, Ærcidinus, Cytëinus, Barchinus, Morinus,† Myrrhinus, Terminus, Ruminus, Earinus, Asinus, Apsinus, Myrsinus, Pometinus, Agrantinus.

ONUS UNUS YNUS

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Drachonus, Onochonus, Ithonus, Tithonus, Myronus, Neptunus, Portunus, Tutunus, Bithynus.

*Accent the Antepenultimate*

Exagonus, Hexagonus, Telegonus, Epigonus, Erigonus, Tosigonus, Antigonus, Laogonus, Chrysogonus, Nebrophonus, Aponus, Carantonus, Santonus, Aristonus, Dercynus, Acindynus.

OUS

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Aoüs, Laoüs, Sardoüs, Eoüs, Geloüs, Acheloüs, Inoüs, Minoüs, Naupactoüs, Arctoüs, Myrtoüs.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Hydrochoüs, Aleathoüs, Pirithoüs, Nausithoüs, Alcinoüs, Sphinoüs, Antinoüs.

APUS EPUS IPUS OPUS

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Priapus, Anapus, Æsapus, Messapus, Athepus, Æsepus, Euripus, Lycopus, Melanopus, Canopus, Inopus, Paropus, Oropus, Europus, Asopus, Æsopus, Crotopus.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Sarapus, Astapus, Œdipus, Agriopus, Æropus.

ARUS ERUS IRUS ORUS URUS YRUS

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Cimarus, Æsarus, Iberus, Doberus, Homerus, Severus, Noverus, Meleagrus, Œagrus, Cynægirus, Camirus, Epirus, Achedorus, Artemidorus, Isidorus, Dionysidorus, Theodorus, Pythodorus, Diodorus, Tryphiodorus, Heliodorus, Asclepiodorus, Athesiodorus, Cassiodorus, Apollodorus, Demodorus, Hermodorus, Xenodorus, Metrodorus, Polydorus, Alorus, Elorus, Helorus, Pelorus, Ægimorus, Assorus, Cytorus, Epicurus, Palinurus, Arcturus

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Abarus, Imbarus, Hypobarus, Icarus, Pandarus, Pindarus, Tyndarus, Tearus, Farfarus, Agarus, Abgarus, Gargarus, Opharus, Cantharus, Obiarus, Uliarus, Silarus, Cyllarus, Tamarus, Absimarus, Comarus, Vindomarus, Tomarus, Ismarus, Ocinarus, Pinarus, Cinnarus, Absarus, Bassarus, Deiotarus, Tartarus, Eleazarus, Artabrus, Balacrus, Charadrus, Cerberus, Bellerus, Mermerus, Termerus, Hesperus, Craterus, Icterus, Anigrus, Glaphirus, Deborus, Pacorus, Stesichorus, Gorgophorus, Telesphorus, Bosphorus, Phosphorus, Heptaporus, Euporus, Anxurus, Deipyrus, Zopyrus, Leucosyrus, Satyrus, Tityrus.

ASUS ESUS ISUS OSUS USUS YSUS

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Parnassus, Galesus, Halesus, Volesus, Termesus, Theumesus, Teumesus, Alopeconnesus, Proconnesus, Arconnesus, Elaphonnesus, Demonesus, Cherronesus, Chersonesus, Arctennesus, Myonnesus, Halonesus, Cephalonesus, Peloponnesus, Cromyonesus, Lyrnesus, Marpesus, Titarosus, Alisus, Paradisus, Amisus, Paropamisus, Crinisus, Amnisus, Berosus, Agrosus, Ebusus, Amphrysus.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Oribasus, Bubasus, Caucasus, Pedasus, Agasus, Pegasus, Tamasus, Harpasus, Imbrasus, Cerasus, Doryasus, Vogesus, Vologesus, Ephesus, Anisus, Genusus, Ambrysus.

ATUS ETUS ITUS OTUS UTUS YTUS

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Rubicatus, Bæticatus, Abradatus, Ambigatus, Viriatus, Elatus, Pilatus, Catugnatus, Cincinnatus, Odenatus, Le-

* This is the name of a certain astrologer mentioned by Petavius, which Labbe says would be pronounced with the accent on the antepenultimate by those who are ignorant of Greek.

† The singular of *Morini*.—See the word.

As the *i* in the foregoing selection has the accent on it, it ought to be pronounced like the noun *eye*; while the unaccented *i* in this selection should be pronounced like *e*.—See Rule 4th prefixed to the *Initial Vocabulary*.

onatus, Aratus, Pytharatus, Demaratus, Acratus, Ceratus, Sceleratus, Serratus, Dentatus, Duatus, Torquatus, Februatus, Achetus, Polycletus, Ægletus, Miletus, Admetus, Tremetus, Diognetus, Dyscinetus, Capetus, Agapetus, Iapetus, Acretus, Oretus, Hermaphroditus, Epaphroditus, Heraclitus, Munitus, Agapitus, Cerritus, Bituitus, Polygnotus, Azotus, Acutus, Stercutus, Cornutus, Cocytus, Berytus.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Deodatus, Palæphatus, Inatus, Acratus, Dinocratus, Echestratus,* Amestratus, Menestratus, Amphistratus, Callistratus, Damasistratus, Erasistratus, Agesistratus, Hegesistratus, Pisistratus, Sosistratus, Lysistratus, Nicostratus, Cleostratus, Damostratus, Demostratus, Sostratus, Philostratus, Dinostratus, Herostratus, Eratostratus, Polystratus, Acrotatus, Tăygetus, Demænetus, Iapetus, Tacitus, Iphitus, Onomacritus, Agoracritus, Onesicritus, Cleocritus, Damocritus, Democritus, Aristocritus, Antidotus, Theodotus, Xenodotus, Herodotus, Cephisodotus, Libanotus, Leuconotus, Euronotus, Agesimbrotus, Stesimbrotus, Theombrotus, Cleombrotus, Hippolytus, Anytus, Æpytus, Eurytus.

AVUS EVUS IVUS UUS XUS YUS ZUS XYS U

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Agavus, Timavus, Saravus, Batavus,† Versevus, Süevus, Gradivus, Argivus, Briaxus, Oaxus, Araxus, Eudoxus, Trapezus, Charaxys.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Batavus, Inuus, Fatuus, Tityus, Diascoridu.

DAX LAX NAX RAX RIX DOX ROX

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Ambrodax, Demonax, Hipponax.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Arctophylax, Hegesianax, Hermesianax, Lysianax, Astyanax, Agonax, Hierax, Cætobrix, Eporedorix, Deudorix, Ambiorix, Dumnorix, Adiatorix, Orgetorix, Biturix, Cappadox, Allobrox.

* All words ending in *stratus* have the accent on the antepenultimate syllable.

† This word is pronounced with the accent either on the penultimate or antepenultimate syllable: the former, however, is the most general, especially among the poets.

# RULES

FOR THE

# PRONUNCIATION

OF

# SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

1111

# ADVERTISEMENT.

THE true pronunciation of the Hebrew language, as Doctor Lowth observes, is lost. To refer us for assistance to the Masoretick points, would be to launch us on a sea without shore or bottom: the only compass, by which we can possibly steer on this boundless ocean, is the Septuagint version of the Hebrew Bible; and, as it is highly probable the translators transfused the sound of the Hebrew proper names into the Greek, it gives us something like a clew to guide us out of the labyrinth. But even here we are often left to guess our way: for the Greek word is frequently so different from the Hebrew, as scarcely to leave any traces of similitude between them. In this case custom and analogy must often decide, and the ear must sometimes solve the difficulty. But these difficulties relate chiefly to the *accentuation* of Hebrew words: and the method adopted in this point will be seen in its proper place.

I must here acknowledge my obligations to a very learned and useful work—the Scripture Lexicon of Mr Oliver. As the first attempt to facilitate the pronunciation of Hebrew proper names, by dividing them into syllables, it deserves the highest praise: but, as I have often differed widely from this gentleman in syllabication, accentuation, and the sound of the vowels, I have thought it necessary to give my reasons for this difference, which will be seen under the Rules; of the validity of which reasons the reader will be the best judge.

N. B. As there are many Greek and Latin proper names in Scripture, particularly in the New Testament, which are to be met with in ancient history, some of them have been omitted in this selection: and therefore, if the inspector does not find them here, he is desired to seek for them in the Vocabulary of Greek and Latin Names.

# RULES

## FOR PRONOUNCING

# SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

1. IN the pronunciation of the letters of the Hebrew proper names, we find nearly the same rules prevail as in those of Greek and Latin. Where the vowels end a syllable with the accent on it, they have their long open sound, as *Nă'-bal*, *Je'-hu*, *Si'-rach*, *Go'-shen*, and *Tu'-bal*. (See Rule 1st prefixed to the *Greek and Latin Proper Names.*)

2. When a consonant ends the syllable, the preceding vowel is short, as *Sam'-u-el*, *Lem'-u-el*, *Sim'-e-on*, *Sol'-o-mon*, *Suc'-coth*, *Syn'-a-gogue*. (See Rule 2d prefixed to the *Greek and Latin Proper Names.*) I here differ widely from Mr. Oliver; for I cannot agree with him that the *e* in *Abdiel*, the *o* in *Arnon*, and the *u* in *Ashur*, are to be pronounced like the *ee* in *seen*, the *o* in *tone*, and the *u* in *tune*, which is the rule he lays down for all similar words.

3. Every final *i*, forming a distinct syllable, though unaccented, has the long open sound, as *A'-i*, *A-ris'-a-i*. (See Rule 4th prefixed to the *Greek and Latin Proper Names.*)

4. Every unaccented *i*, ending a syllable, not final, is pronounced like *e*, as *A'-ri-el*, *Ab'-di-el*, pronounced *A'-re-el*, *Ab'-de-el*. (See Rule 4th prefixed to the *Greek and Latin Proper Names.*)

5. The vowels *ai* are sometimes pronounced in one syllable, and sometimes in two. As the Septuagint version is our chief guide in the pronunciation of Hebrew proper names, it may be observed, that when these letters are pronounced as a diphthong in one syllable, like our English diphthong in the word *daily*, they are either a diphthong in the Greek word, or expressed by the Greek ε or ι, as *Ben-ai'-ah*, Βαναία; *Hu'-shai*, Χυσὶ; *Hu-rai*, Ουραὶ, &c.; and that when they are pronounced in two syllables, as *Sham'-ma-i*, *Shash'-a-i*, *Ber-a-i'-ah*, it is because the Greek words by which they are translated, as Σαμαὶ, Σασὶ, Βαραΐα, make two syllables of these vowels. Mr. Oliver has not always attended to this distinction: he makes *Sin'-a-i* three syllables, though the Greek makes it but two in Σινᾶ. That accurate prosodist, Labbe, indeed, makes it a trisyllable; but he does the same by *Aaron* and *Canaan*, which our great classick Milton uniformly reduces to two syllables, as well as *Sinai*. If we were to pronounce it in three syllables, we must necessarily make the first syllable short, as in *Shim'-e-i*; but this is so contrary to the best usage, that it amounts to a proof that it ought to be pronounced in two syllables, with the first *i* long, as in *Shi'-nar*. This, however, must be looked upon as a general rule only: these vowels in *Isaiah*, Græcised by Ἡσαΐας, are always pronounced as a diphthong, or, at least, with the accent on the *a*, and the *i* like *y* articulating the succeeding vowel: in *Caiaphas*, likewise, the *ai* is pronounced like a diphthong, though divided in the Greek Καϊαφας; which division cannot take place in this word, because the *i* must then necessarily have the accent, and must be pronounced as in *Isaac*, as Mr. Oliver has marked it, but I think contrary to universal usage. The only point necessary to be observed in the sound of this diphthong is, the slight difference we perceive between its medial and final position: when it is final, it is exactly like the English *ay* without the accent, as in *holyday*, *roundelay*, *galloway*; but when it is in the middle of a word, and followed by a vowel, the *i* is pronounced as if it were *y*, and as if this *y* articulated the succeeding vowel: thus *Ben-ai'-ah* is pronounced as if written *Ben-a'-yah*.

6. *Ch* is pronounced like *k*, as *Chebar*, *Chemosh*, *Enoch*, &c., pronounced *Kebar*, *Kemosh*, *Enock*, &c. *Cherubim* and *Rachel* seem to be perfectly anglicised, as the *ch* in these words is always heard as in the English words *cheer*, *child*, *riches*, &c. (See Rule 12 prefixed to the *Greek and Latin Proper Names.*) The same may be observed of *Cherub*, signifying an order of angels; but when it means a city of the Babylonish empire, it ought to be pronounced *Ke'-rub*.

7. Almost the only difference in the pronunciation of the Hebrew, and the Greek and Latin proper names, is in the sound of the *g* before *e* and *i*: in the two last languages this consonant is always soft before these vowels, as *Gellius*, *Gippius*, &c., pronounced *Jellius*, *Jippius*, &c.; and in the first it is hard; as *Gera*, *Gerizim*, *Gideon*, *Gilgal*, *Megiddo*, *Megiddon*, &c. This difference is without all foundation in etymology; for both *g* and *c* were always hard in the Greek and Latin languages, as well as in the Hebrew; but the latter language being studied so much less than the Greek and Latin, it has not undergone that change which familiarity is sure to produce in all languages: and even the solemn distance of this language has not been able to keep the letter *c* from sliding into *s* before *e* and *i*, in the same manner as in the Greek and Latin: thus, though *Gehazi*, *Gideon*, &c., have the *g* hard, *Cedrom*, *Cedron*, *Cisai*, and *Cittern*, have the *c* soft, as if written *Sedrom*, *Sedron*, &c. The same may be observed of *Igeabarim*, *Igeal*, *Nagge*, *Shage*, *Pagiel*, with the *g* hard, and *Ocidelus*, *Ocina*, and *Pharacion*, with the *c* soft like *s*.

8. Gentiles, as they are called, ending in *ines* and *ites*; as *Philistines*, *Hivites*, *Hittites*, &c., being anglicised in the translation of the Bible, are pronounced like formatives of our own, as *Philistins*, *Whitfieldites*, *Jacobites*, &c.

9. The unaccented termination *ah*, so frequent in Hebrew proper names, ought to be pronounced like the *a* in *father*. The *a* in this termination, however, frequently falls into the indistinct sound heard in the final *a* in *Africa*, *Ætna*, &c.; nor can we easily perceive any distinction in this respect between *Elijah* and *Elisha*: but the final *h* preserves the other vowels open, as *Colhozeh*, *Shiloh*, &c., pronounced *Colhozee*, *Shilo*, &c. (See Rule 7 prefixed to the *Greek and Latin Proper Names.*) The diphthong *ei* is always pronounced like *ee*: thus *Sa-mei'-us* is pronounced as if written *Sa-mee'-us*. But if the accent be on the *ah*, then the *a* ought to be pronounced like the *a* in *father*; as *Tah'-e-ra*, *Tah'-pe-nes*, &c.

10. It may be remarked, that there are several Hebrew proper names, which, by passing through the Greek of the New Testament, have conformed to the Greek pronunciation; such as *Aceldama*, *Genesareth*, *Bethphage*, &c., pronounced *Aseldama*, *Jenezareth*, *Bethphaje*, &c. This is, in my opinion, more agreeable to the general analogy of pronouncing these Hebrew-Greek words than preserving the *c* and *g* hard.

### *Rules for ascertaining the English Quantity of the Vowels in Hebrew Proper Names.*

11. With respect to the quantity of the first vowel in dissyllables, with but one consonant in the middle, I have followed the rule which we observe in the pronunciation of such dissyllables in Greek or Latin words; (see Rule 18 prefixed to the *Greek and Latin Proper Names*;) and that is, to place the accent on the first vowel, and to pronounce that vowel long, as *Ko'-rah*, and not *Kor'-ah*, *Mo'-loch*, and not *Mol'-och*, as Mr. Oliver has divided them, in opposition both to analogy and the best usage. I have observed the same analogy in the penultimate of polysyllables, and have not divided *Balthasar* into *Bal-thas'-ar*, as Mr. Oliver has done, but into *Bal-tha'-sar*.

12. In the same manner, when the accent is on the antepenultimate syllable, whether the vowel end the syllable or be followed by two consonants, the vowel is always short, except followed by two vowels, as in Greek and Latin proper names. (See Rules prefixed to these names, No. 18, 19, 20, &c.) Thus *Jehosaphat* has the accent on the antepenultimate syllable, according to Greek accentuation by quantity, (see *Introduction* to this work;) and this syllable, according to the clearest analogy of English pronunciation, is short, as if spelt *Je-hos-a-phat*

The secondary accent has the same shortening power in *Othonias*, where the primary accent is on the third, and the secondary on the first syllable, as if spelt *Oth-o-ni'-as*: and it is on these two fundamental principles of our own pronunciation, namely, the lengthening power of the penultimate, and the shortening power of the antepenultimate accent, that I hope I have been enabled to regulate and fix many of those sounds, which were floating about in uncertainty, and which, for want of this guide, are differently marked by different orthoëpists, and often differently by the same orthoëpist. (See this fully explained and exemplified in *Principles of English Pronunciation*, No. 547, 530, &c.)

### *Rules for placing the Accent on Hebrew Proper Names.*

13. With respect to the *accent* of Hebrew words, it cannot be better regulated than by the laws of the Greek language. I do not mean, however, that every Hebrew word, which is Græcised by the Septuagint, should be accented exactly according to the Greek rule of accentuation: for, if this were the case, every word ending in *el* would never have the accent higher than the preceding syllable; because it was a general rule in the Greek language, that, when the last syllable was long, the accent could not be higher than the penultimate: nay, strictly speaking, were we to accent these words according to the accent of that language, they ought to have the accent on the last syllable, because Αβδιὴλ and Ισραὴλ, *Abdiel* and *Israel*, have the accent on that syllable. It may be said, that this accent on the last syllable is the grave, which, when on the last word of a sentence, or succeeded by an enclitick, was changed into an acute. But here, as in words purely Greek, we find the Latin analogy prevail; and, because the penultimate is short, the accent is placed on the antepenultimate, in the same manner as in *Socrates*, *Sosthenes*, &c., though the final syllable of the Greek words Σωκράτης, Σωσθένης, &c , is long, and the Greek accent on the penultimate. (See *Introduction* prefixed to the Rules for pronouncing *Greek and Latin Proper Names*.) It is this general prevalence of accenting according to the Latin analogy, that has induced me, when the Hebrew word has been Græcised in the same number of syllables, to prefer the Latin accentuation to what may be called our own. Thus *Cathua* coming to us through the Greek Καθυά, I have accented it on the penultimate, because the Latins would have placed the accent on this syllable on account of its being long, though an English ear would be better pleased with the antepenultimate accent. The same reason has induced me to accent *Chaseba* on the antepenultimate, because it is Græcised into Χασεβά. But when the Hebrew and Greek word does not contain the same number of syllables, as *Mes'-o-bah*, Μεσωβία, *Id'-u-el*, Ιδυηλος, it then comes under our own analogy, and we neglect the long vowel, and place the accent on the antepenultimate. The same may be observed of *Mordecai*, from Μαρδοχαῖος.

14. As we never accent a proper name from the Greek on the last syllable, (not because the Greeks did not accent the last syllable, for they had many words accented in that manner, but because this accentuation was contrary to the Latin prosody;) so, if the Greek word be accented on any other syllable, we seldom pay any regard to it, unless it coincide with the Latin accent. Thus, in the word *Gede'rah*, I have placed the accent on the penultimate, because it is Græcised by Γάδηρα, where the accent is on the antepenultimate; and this because the penultimate is long, and this long penultimate has always the accent in Latin. (See this farther exemplified, Rule 18, prefixed to the *Greek and Latin Proper Names*, and *Introduction*, near the end.) Thus, though it may seem at first sight absurd to derive our pronunciation of Hebrew words from the Greek, and then to desert the Greek for the Latin; yet, since we must have some rule, and, if possible, a learned one, it is very natural to lay hold of the Latin, because it is nearest at hand. For, as language is mixture of reasoning and convenience, if the true reason lie too remote from common apprehension, another more obvious one is generally adopted; and this last, by general usage, becomes a rule superiour to the former. It is true the analogy of our own language would be a rule the most rational; but while the analogies of our own language are so little understood, and the Greek and Latin languages are so justly admired, even the appearance of being acquainted with them will always be esteemed reputable, and infallibly lead us to an imitation of them, even in such points as are not only insignificant in themselves, but inconsistent with our vernacular pronunciation.

15. It is remarkable that all words ending in *ias* and *iah* have the accent on the *i*, without any foundation in the analogy of Greek and Latin pronunciation, except the very vague reason that the Greek word places the accent on this syllable. I call this reason vague, because the Greek accent has no influence on words in *ael*, *iel*, *ial*, &c.; as, Ισραὴλ, Αβδιὴλ, Βελίαλ, κ. τ. λ.

Hence we may conclude the impropriety of pronouncing *Messias* with the accent on the first syllable, according to Labbe, who says we must pronounce it in this manner, if we wish to pronounce it like the French with the *os rotundum et facundum*; and, indeed, if the *i* were to be pronounced in the French manner, like *e*, placing the accent on the first syllable seems to have the bolder sound. This may serve as an answer to the learned critick, the editor of Labbe, who says, "the Greeks, but not the French, pronounce *ore rotundo*:" for, though the Greeks might place the accent on the *i* in Μεσσίας, yet, as they certainly pronounced this vowel as the French do, it must have the same slender sound, and the accent on the first syllable must, in that respect, be preferable to it; for the Greek *i*, like the same letter in Latin, was the slenderest of all the vowel sounds. It is the broad diphthongal sound of the English *i* with the accent on it, which makes this word sound so much better in English than it does in French, or even in the true ancient Greek pronunciation.

16. The termination *aim* seems to attract the accent on the *a* only in words of more than three syllables; as *E'-phra-im* and *Miz'-ra-im* have the accent on the antepenultimate; but *Ho-ro-na'-im*, *Ram-a-tha'-im*, &c., on the penultimate syllable. This is a general rule; but, if the Greek word have the penultimate long, the accent ought to be on that syllable; as, *Phar-va'-im*, Φαρυὶμ, &c.

17. *Kemuel*, *Jemuel*, *Nemuel*, and other words of the same form, having the same number of syllables as the Greek words into which they are translated, ought to have the accent on the penultimate, as that syllable is long in Greek; but *Emanuel*, *Samuel*, and *Lemuel*, are irrecoverably fixed in the antepenultimate accentuation, and show the true analogy of the accentuation of our own language.

18. Thus we see what has been observed of the tendency of Greek and Latin words, to desert their original accent, and to adopt that of the English, is much more observable in words from the Hebrew. Greek and Latin words are fixed in their pronunciation, by a thousand books written expressly upon the subject, and ten thousand occasions of using them; but Hebrew words, from the remote antiquity of the language, from the paucity of books in it, from its being originally written without points, and the very different style of its poetry from that of other languages, afford us scarcely any criterion to recur to for settling their pronunciation, which must, therefore, often be irregular and desultory. The Septuagint, indeed, gives us some light, and is the only star by which we can steer; but this is so frequently obscured as to leave us in the dark, and force us to pronounce according to the analogy of our own language. It were to be wished, indeed, that this were to be entirely adopted in Hebrew words, where we have so little to determine us; and that those words which we have worn into our own pronunciation were to be a rule for all others of the same form and termination: but it is easier to bring about a revolution in kingdoms than in languages. Men of learning will always form a sort of literary aristocracy; they will be proud of the distinction which a knowledge of languages gives them above the vulgar; and will be fond of showing this knowledge, which the vulgar will never fail to admire and imitate.

The best we can do, therefore, is to make a sort of compromise between this ancient language and our own to form a kind of compound ratio of Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and English, and to let each of these prevail as usage has permitted them. Thus *Emanuel*, *Samuel*, *Lemuel*, which, according to the Latin analogy and our own, have the accent on the antepenultimate syllable, ought to remain in quiet possession of their present pronunciation, notwithstanding the Greek Εμμανυὴλ, Σαμυὴλ, Λεμυὴλ; but *Elishua*, *Esârelon*, *Gederah*, may have the accent on the penultimate, because the Greek words into which they are translated, Ελισυὲ, Εσδρηλὼμ, Γάδηρα, have the penultimate long. If this should not appear a satisfactory method of settling the pronunciation of these words, I must entreat those who dissent from it to point out a better: a work of this kind was wanted for general use; it is addressed neither to the learned nor the illiterate, but to that large and most respectable part of society, who have a tincture of letters, but whose avocations deny them the opportunity of cultivating them. To these a work of this kind cannot fail of being useful; and by its utility to these the author wishes to stand or fall.

# PRONUNCIATION

OF

# SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

## INITIAL VOCABULARY.

*** When a word is succeeded by a word printed in Italicks, this latter word is merely to spell the former as it ought to be pronounced. Thus *As'-e-fa* is the true pronunciation of the preceding word *Ac'-i-pha:* and so of the rest.

*** The figures annexed to the words refer to the Rules prefixed to the Vocabulary. Thus the figure 3 after *Ab'-di* refers to Rule the 3d, for the pronunciation of the final *i;* and the figure 5 after *A-bish'-a-i* refers to Rule the 5th, for the pronunciation of the unaccented *ai* and so of the rest.

*** For the quantity of the vowels indicated by the syllabication, see No. 18 and 19 of the *Rules for Greek and Latin Proper Names.*

[The letter (*a*) annexed to a word refers the reader to the *Variations* of *Perry*, or *Fulton and Knight*, found on pages 1132—1134.]

| AB | AC | AD | AD | AH |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A'-A-LAR | Ab'-i-dan (*a*) | Ac'-a-tan | Ad'-a-da, or | Ad-o-ni'-as 15 |
| *A-a-ron 5 (*a*) | A'-bi-el 4 12 | Ac'-ca-ron | Ad'-a-dah 9 (*a*) | A-don-i-be'-zek |
| Ab | A-bi-e'-zer 12 | Ac'-cho 6 | Ad-ad-e'-zer | Ad-o-ni'-jah 15 (*a*) |
| Ab'-a-cue | A-bi ez'-rite | Ac'-cos | Ad-ad-rim'-mon | A-don-i'-kam |
| Ab'-a-dah | Ab'-i-gail | Ac'-coz | A'-dah | A-don-i'-ram |
| A-bad'-don | *Ab'-i-gal* | A-cel'-da-ma 10 | Ad-a-i'-ah 9 15 | A-don-i-ze'-dek (*a*) |
| Ab-a-di'-as 15 | Ab-i-ha'-il (*a*) | *A-sel'-da-ma* | Ad-a-li'-a 15 | A-do'-ra 9 |
| A-bag'-tha | A-bi'-hu | A'-chab 6 | Ad'-am | Ad-o-ra'-im 16 |
| A'-bal | A-bi'-hud | A'-chad | Ad'-a-ma, or | A-do'-ram (*a*) |
| Ab'-a-na 9 (*a*) | A-bi'-jah 9 | A-cha'-i-a 5 (*a*) | Ad'-a-mah (*a*) | A-dram'-e-lech |
| †Ab'-a-rim (*a*) | A-bi'-jam | A-cha'-i-cus | Ad'-a-mi 3 (*a*) | A'-dri-a 2 9 12 |
| Ab'-a-ron | Ab-i-le'-ne | A'-chan 6 | Ad'-a-mi Ne'-keb | A'-dri-el 13 (*a*) |
| Ab'-ba 9 | A-bim'-a-el 13 | A'-char | A'-dar 1 | A-du'-el 13 |
| Ab'-da | A-bim'-e-lech 6 | A'-chaz 6 | Ad'-a-sa 9 | A-dul'-lam |
| Ab'-di 3 | A-bin'-a-dab | Ach'-bor | Ad'-a-tha 9 | A-dum'-mim |
| Ab-di'-as 15 | A-bin'-o-am | A-chi-ach'-a-rus | Ad'-be-el 13 (*a*) | A-e-di'-as 15 |
| Ab'-di-el 4 13 | A-bi'-ram | A'-chim 6 | Ad'-dan | Æ'-gypt |
| Ab'-don | A-bi'-rom | A-chim'-e-lech 6 | Ad'-dar | Æ-ne'-as.—Virgil. |
| A-bed'-ne-go | A-bis'-a-i 5 | A'-chi-or | Ad'-di 3 | Æ'-ne-as.—Acts 9. (*a*) |
| A'-bel 1 | Ab-i-se'-i | A-chi'-ram | Ad'-din | Æ'-non |
| A'-bel Beth-ma'-a-cah | Ab'-i-shag (*a*) | A'-chish | Ad'-do | Æ'-nos |
| A'-bel Ma'-im | A-bish'-a-i 5 (*a*) | Ach'-i-tob, or | Ad'-dus | Ag'-a-ba |
| A'-bel Me-ho'-lath | A-bish'-a-har | Ach'-i-tub | A'-der 1 | Ag'-a-bus |
| A'-bel Mis'-ra-im 16 | A-bish'-a-lom (*a*) | A-chit'-o-phel | Ad'-i-da | A'-gag 1 11 |
| (*a*) | A-bish'-u-a 13 (*a*) | *A-kit'-o-fel* | A'-di-el 13 | A'-gag-ite |
| A'-bel Shit'-tim | Ab'-i-shur | Ach'-me-tha (*a*) | A'-din | A'-gar |
| Ab'-e-san 11 | Ab'-i-sum | A'-chor | Ad'-i-na 9 (*a*) | Ag-a-renes |
| Ab'-e-sar 13 | Ab'-i-tal | Ach'-sa 9 | Ad'-i-no (*a*) | Ag'-e-e 7 |
| A'-bez | Ab'-i-tub | Ach'-shaph | Ad'-i-nus | Ag-ge'-us 7 |
| Ab'-ga-rus 12 | A-bi'-ud (*a*) | Ach'-zib 6 | Ad'-i-tha 9 | Ag-noth-ta'-bor |
| A'-bi 3 | Ab'-ner | Ac'-i-pha | Ad-i-tha'-im 16 | A'-gur |
| A-bi'-a, or A-bi'-ah | ‡A'-bram, or | *As'-e-fa* 7 | Ad'-la-i 5 | A'-hab |
| A-bi-al'-bon 12 | A'-bra-ham | Ac'-i-tho | Ad'-mah | A-har'-ah 9 |
| A-bi'-a-saph | Ab'-sa-lom | A-cu'-a 13 | Ad'-ma-tha | A-har'-al |
| A-bi'-a-thar | A-bu'-bus | A'-cub 11 | Ad'-na 9 | A-has'-a-i 5 (*a*) |
| A'-bib | Ac'-cad | A'-da | Ad'-nah 9 | A-has-u-e'-rus |
| A-bi'-dah 9 | Ac'-a-ron | A'-dad | §Ad'-o-nai 5 | A-ha'-va |

* *Aaron.*—This is a word of three syllables in Labbe, who says it is used to be pronounced with the accent on the penultimate; but the general pronunciation of this word in English is in two syllables, with the accent on the first, and as if written *A'-ron.* Milton uniformly gives it this syllabication and accent:

"Till by two brethren (those two brethren call
"Moses and *Aaron*) sent from God to claim
"His people from inthralment."
*Par. Lost*, b. xii. v. 170.

† *Abarim.*—This and some other words are decided in their accentuation by Milton in the following verses:

"From Aroar to Nebo, and the wild
"Of southmost *Abarim* in Hesebon,
"And Horonaim, Seon's realm, beyond
"The flow'ry dale of Sibma, clad with vines,
"And Eleälé to th' Asphaltick pool."
*Par. Lost*, b. i. v. 407.

"————————Yet his temple high
"Rear'd in Azotus, dreaded through the coast
"Of Palestine, in Gath and Ascalon,
"And *Accaron* and Gaza's frontier bounds."—*Ib.* 463

‡ *Abram* or *Abraham.*—The first name, of two syllables, was the patriarch's original name, but God increased it to the second, of three syllables, as a pledge of an increase in blessing. The latter name, however, from the feebleness of the *h* in our pronunciation of it, and from the absence of the accent, is liable to such an hiatus, from the proximity of two similar vowels, that, in the most solemn pronunciation, we seldom hear this name extended to three syllables. Milton has but once pronounced it in this manner, but has six times made it only two syllables: and this may be looked upon as the general pronunciation.

§ *Adonai.*—Labbe, says his editor, makes this a word of three syllables only; which, if once admitted, why, says he, should he dissolve the Hebrew diphthong in *Sadaï, Sinaï, Tolmaï,* &c., and at the same time make two syllables of the diphthong in *Casteu,* which are commonly united into one? In this, says he, he is inconsistent with himself.—See SINAI.

| AL | AN | AR | AR | AS |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A'-haz | A-le'-meth | A'-nah | Ar'-a-bah | Ar'-vad-ites 8 |
| A-haz'-a i 5 | Al-ex-an'-dri-a (*a*) | An-a-ha'-rath | Ar-a-bat'-ti-ne | Ar'-za |
| A-ha-zi'-ah 15 | Al-ex-an'-dri-on | An-a-i'-ah 5 15 | A-ra'-bi-a | A'-sa |
| Ah'-ban | Al-le-lu'-jah | A'-nak | A'-rad | As-a-di'-as |
| A'-her | *Al-le-lu'-yah* 5 | An'-a-kims | A'-rad-ite 8 | As'-a-el 13 |
| A'-hi 3 | A-li'-ah | An'-a-mim (*a*) | Ar'-a-dus | As'-a-hel (*a*) |
| A-hi'-ah | A-li'-an | A-nam'-e-lech 6 | A'-rah 1 | As-a-i'-ah 5 |
| A-hi'-am | Al'-lom | A'-nan | A'-ram | As'-a-na |
| A-hi-e'-zer | Al'-lon Bac'-huth | An-a'-ni | A'-ran | A'-saph |
| A-hi'-hud | Al-mo'-dad (*a*) | An-a-ni'-ah 15 | Ar'-a-rat | As'-a-phar |
| A-hi'-jah | Al'-mon, Dib-la-tha'-im 15 | An-a-ni'-as | A-rau'-nah (*a*) | As'-a-ra |
| A-hi'-kam | Al'-na than | A-nan'-i-el 13 | Ar'-ba, or Ar'-bah | A-sar'-e-el 13 (*a*) |
| A-hi'-lud | A'-loth | A'-nath | Ar'-bal | As-a-re'-lah |
| A-him'-a-az (*a*) | Al'-pha | *A-nath'-e-ma | Ar-bat'-tis | As-baz'-a-reth |
| A-hi'-man | Al-phe'-us | An'-a-thoth | Ar-bel'-la (*in Syria*) | As'-ca-lon |
| A-him'-e-lech | Al-ta-ne'-us | An'-a-thoth-ite 8 | Ar-bel'-la | A-se'-as |
| *A-him'-e-lek* | Al-tas'-chith 6 | An'-drew | Ar'-bite 8 | As-e-bi'-a |
| A-hi'-moth | Al'-te-kon | A'-nem, or A'-nen | Ar-bo'-nai 5 | As-seb-e-bi'-a 15 |
| A-hin'-a-dab | Al'-vah, or Al'-van | A'-ner | Ar-che-la'-us (*a*) | As'-e-nath |
| A-hin'-o-am | A'-lush | A'-nes | Ar-ches'-tra-tus | A'-ser |
| A-hi'-o | A'-mad | A'-neth | Ar'-che-vites 8 | A-se'-rar |
| A-hi'-ra 9 | A-mad'-a-tha | A'-ni-am | Ar'-chi 3 | Ash-a-bi'-ah 15 |
| A-hi'-ram | A-mad'-a-thus | A'-nim | Ar-chi-at'-a-roth | A'-shan |
| A-hi'-ram-ites 8 | A'-mal | An'-na 9 | Ar-chip'-pus | Ash'-be-a |
| A-his'-a-mach 6 (*a*) | A-mal'-da | An'-na-as | Arch'-ites 8 | Ash'-bel |
| A-hish'-a-hur (*a*) | Am'-a-lek | An'-nas | Ard | Ash'-bel-ites 8 |
| A-hi'-sham | Am'-a-lek-ites 8 (*a*) | An-nu'-us 13 | Ar'-dath | Ash'-dod |
| A-hi'-shar | A'-man | An-ti-lib'-a-nus | Ard'-ites 8 | Ash'-doth-ites 8 |
| A-hi'-tob | Am'-a-na (*a*) | An-ti'-o-chis | Ar'-don | Ash'-doth Pis'-gah |
| A-hit'-o-phel | Am-a-ri'-ah 15 | An-ti'-o-chus | A-re'-li 3 | A'-she-an |
| A-hi'-tub | Am'-a-sa | An'-ti-pas | A-re'-lites | Ash'-er |
| A-hi'-ud | A-mas'-a-i 5 (*a*) | An-tip'-a-tris | A-re-op'-a-gite 8 | Ash'-i-math |
| Ah'-lah | A-mas'-a-i 5 15 | An'-ti-pha | †A-re-op'-a-gus | Ash'-ke-naz |
| Ah'-lai 5 (*a*) | Am-a-shi'-ah 15 | An-to'-ni-a | A'-res | Ash'-nah |
| A-ho'-e, or A-ho'-ah | Am-a-the'-is | An-to-thi'-jah 15 (*a*) | Ar-e'-tas (*a*) | A'-shon |
| A-ho'-ite 8 | Am'-a-this | An'-toth-ite 8 | A-re'-us | Ash'-pe-naz |
| A-ho'-lah | Am-a-zi'-ah | A'-nub | Ar'-gob | Ash'-ri-el 13 |
| A-hol'-ba | A'-men' *Prin.* 249. | A'-nus | Ar'-gol | Ash'-ta-roth |
| A-hol'-bah | A'-mi 3 | Ap-a-me'-a | A-rid'-a-i 5 (*a*) | Ash'-te-moth |
| A-ho'-li-ab | A-min'-a-dab | Aph-a-ra'-im 16 | A-rid'-a-tha (*a*) | Ash'-ta-roth-ites 8 |
| A-hol'-i-bah 9 | A-mit'-tai 5 (*a*) | A-phar'-sath-chites | A-ri'-eh 9 | A-shu'-ath |
| A-ho-lib'-a-mah (*a*) | A-miz'-a-bad | A-phar'-sites 8 | Ar'-ri-el 4 12 | Ash'-ur |
| A-hu'-ma-i 5 (*a*) | Am'-mah | A'-phek | Ar-i-ma-the'-a | A-shu'-rim 13 |
| A-hu'-zam | Am-mad'-a-tha | A-phe'-kah (*a*) | A'-ri-och 4 | Ash'-ur-ites 8 |
| A-huz'-zah | Am'-mi 3 | A-pher'-e-ma | A-ris'-a-i 5 (*a*) | A'-si-a |
| A'-i 3 | Am-mid'-i-oi 4 | A-pher'-ra | Ar-is-to-bu'-lus (*a*) | As-i-bi'-as 15 |
| A-i'-ah 15 | Am'-mi-el 4 (*a*) | A-phi'-ah 15 | Ark'-ites | A'-si-el 13 (*a*) |
| A-i'-ath | Am-mi'-hud | Aph'-rah (*a*) | Ar-ma-ged'-don | As'-i-pha |
| A-i'-ja | Am-i-shad'-da-i 5 | Aph'-ses | Ar-mi-shad'-a-i | As'-ke-lon |
| A-i'-jah | Am'-mon | A-poc'-a-lypse | Ar'-mon | ‡As'-ma-dai 5 |
| Ai'-ja-lon (*a*) | Am'-mon-ites | A-poc'-ry-pha | Ar'-nan | As'-ma-veth |
| *Ad'-ja-lon* | Am'-non | A-pol'-los | Ar'-ne-pher | As-mo-de'-us |
| Aij'-e-leth Sha'-har | A'-mok | A-pol'-ly-on | Ar'-non | As-mo-ne'-ans |
| *Ad'-je-leth* | A'-mon | *A-pol'-yon* | A'-rod | As'-nah |
| A'-in 5 | Am'-o-rites 8 | Ap'-pa-im 15 (*a*) | Ar'-o-di 3 (*a*) | As-nap'-per |
| A-i'-oth | A'-mos | Ap'-phi-a 3 (*a*) | Ar'-o-er (*a*) | A-so'-chis 6 |
| A-i'-rus (*a*) | Am'-pli-as | *Aph'-e-a* | A'-rom | A'-som |
| Ak'-kub | Am'-ram | Ap'-phus | Ar'-pad, or Ar'-phad | As'-pa-tha |
| Ak-rab'-bim | Am'-ram-ites 8 | *Aph'-us* | Ar'-sa-ces | As'-phar |
| A-lam'-e-lech 6 | Am'-ran | Aq'-ui-la (*a*) | Ar-phax'-ad | As-phar'-a-sus |
| Al'-a-meth | Am'-ra-phel (*a*) | Ar | Ar'-te-mas | As'-ri-el 13 |
| Al'-a-moth | Am'-zi 3 | A'-ra | Ar'-u-both | As-sa-bi'-as 15 |
| Al'-ci-mus | A'-nab | A'-rab | A-ru'-mah 13 | As-sal'-i-moth |
| Al'-e-ma | An'-a-el 11 | | Ar'-vad | As-sa-ni'-as 15 |

* *Anathema.*—Those who are not acquainted with the profound researches of verbal criticks, would be astonished to observe what waste of learning has been bestowed on this word by Labbe, in order to show that it ought to be accented on the antepenultimate syllable. This pronunciation has been adopted by English scholars; though some divines have been heard from the pulpit to give it the penultimate accent, which so readily unites it in a trochaick pronunciation with *Maranatha*, in the first Epistle of St. Paul to the Corinthians: "If any man love not the Lord Jesus Christ, let him be *Anathema maranatha*."

† *Areopagus.*—There is a strong propensity, in English readers of the New Testament, to pronounce this word with the accent on the penultimate syllable; and even some foreign scholars have contended that it ought to be so pronounced, from its derivation from Ἄρειος παγὰν, the Dorick dialect for πηγὴν, the fountain of Mars, which was on a hill in Athens, rather than from Ἄρειος πάγος, the hill of Mars. But Labbe very justly despises this derivation, and says, that, of all the ancient writers, none have said that the *Areopagus* was derived from a fountain, or from a country near to a fountain; but all have confessed that it came from a hill, or the summit of a rock, on which this famous court of judicature was built. Vossius tells us, that St. Augustine, De Civ. Dei, l. x. cap. 10, calls this word *pagum Martis*, the village of Mars, and that he fell into this errour because the Latin word *pagus* signifies a village or street; but, says he, the Greek word signifies a hill, which, perhaps, was so called from παγὰ or πηγὴ, (that is, fountain,) because fountains usually take their rise on hills. Wrong, however, as this derivation may be, he tells us it is adopted by no less scholars than Beza, Budæus, and Sigonius. And this may show us the uncertainty of etymology in language, and the security of general usage; but, in the present case, both etymology and usage conspire to place the accent on the antepenultimate syllable. Agreeably to this usage, we find the prologue to a play observe, that—

"The criticks are assembled in the pit,
"And form an *Areopagus* of wit."

‡ *Asmadai.*—Mr. Oliver has not inserted this word, but we have it in Milton:

"————————On each wing
"Uriel and Raphaël his vaunting foe,
"Though huge, and in a rock of diamond arm'd,
"Vanquish'd, Adramelech and *Asmadai*."
*Par. Lost*, b. vi. v. 365.

Whence we may guess the poet's pronunciation of it in three syllables; the diphthong sounding like the *ai* in *daily*.—See Rule 5, and the words Sinai and Adonai.

AT

As-si-de'-ans 13
As'-sir
As'-sos
As'-ta-roth
Ash'-ta-roth
As-tar'-te
As'-tath
A-sup'-pim
A-syn'-cri-tus
A'-tad
At'-a-rah
A-tar'-ga-tis
At'-a-roth
A'-ter
At-e-re-zi'-as 15
A'-thack

AV

Ath-a-i'-ah 15
Ath-a-ii'-ah 15
Ath-a-ri'-as 15
Ath-e-no'-bi-us
Ath'-ens (*a*)
Ath'-la-i 5 (*a*)
At'-roth
At'-tai 5 (*a*)
At-ta-li'-a 15
At'-ta-lus
At-thar'-a-tes
Au'-gi-a 4
Au-ra-ni'-tis
Au-ra'-nus
Au-te us
A'-va

AZ

Av'-a-ran
A'-ven
A'-vim
A'-vims
A'-vites 8
A'-vith
Az-a-e'-lus
A'-zah
A'-zal
Az-a-li'-ah 15
Az-a-ni'-ah 15
A-za'-phi-on
Az'-a-ra
A-za'-re-el (*a*)
Az-a-ri'-ah 15
Az-a-ri'-as 15

AZ

A'-zaz
*A-za'-zel
Az-a-zi'-ah 15
Az-baz'-a-reth
Az'-buk
A-ze'-kah 9
A'-zel
A'-zem
Az-e-phu'-rith
A'-zer
A-ze'-tas
Az'-gad
A-zi'-a 15
A-zi'-e-i
A'-zi-el 13 (*a*)

AZ

A-zi'-za
Az'-ma-veth (*a*)
Az'-mon
Az'-noth Ta'-bor
A'-zor
A-zo'-tus
Az'-ri-el 13
Az'-ri-kam
A-zu'-bah
A'-zur
Az'-u-ran
Az'-y-mites
Az'-zah
Az'-zan
Az'-zur

BA

BA'-AL, or Bel
Ba'-al-ah (*a*)
Ba-al-ath (*a*)
Ba'-al-ath Be'-er
Ba'-al Be-rith
Ba'-al-le (*a*)
Ba'-al Gad'
Ba'-al Ham'-on (*a*)
Ba'-al Han'-an (*a*)
Ba'-al Ha'-zor
Ba'-al Her'-non
Ba'-al-i 3
Ba'-al-im.—*Milton.*(*a*)
Ba'-al-is
Ba'-al Me'-on
Ba'-al Pe'-or
Ba'-al Per'-a-zim (*a*)
Ba'-al Shal'-i-sha (*a*)
Ba'-al Ta'-mar
Ba'-al Ze'-bub
Ba'-al Ze'-phon
Ba'-a-na
Ba'-a-nah (*a*)
Ba'-a-nan (*a*)
Ba'-a-nath
Ba-a-ni'-as 15
Ba'-a-ra (*a*)
Ba'-a-sha 9 (*a*)
Ba'-a-shah
Ba-a-si'-ah 15
Ba'-bel
Ba'-bi 3
Bab'-y-lon
Ba'-ca
Bach'-rites 8
Bac-chu'-rus
Bach'-uth-Al'-lon
Ba-go'-as
Bag'-o-i 3 5
Ba-ha'-rum-ite 8
Ba-hu'-rim
Ba'-jith
Bak-bak'-er (*a*)
Bak'-buk
Bak-buk-i'-ah 15
Ba'-la-am 16
†*Bal'-lam*
Bal'-a-dan
Ba'-lah 9
Ba'-lak
Bal'-a-mo
Bal'-a-nus
Bal-tha'-sar 11
Ba'-mah
Ba'-moth
Ba'-moth Ba'-al
Ban
Ba'-ni 3
Ba'-nid
Ban-a-i'-as 15
Ban'-nus

BE

Ban'-u-as
Ba-rab'-bas
Bar'-a-chel 6 (*a*)
Bar-a-chi'-ah 15
Bar-a-chi'-as
Ba'-rak
Bar-ce'-nor
Bar'-go
Bar-hu'-mites 8 (*a*)
Ba-ri'-ah 15
Bar-je'-sus
Bar-jo'-na
Bar'-kos
Bar'-na-bas
Ba-ro'-dis
Bar'-sa-bas
Bar'-ta-cus
Bar-thol'-o-mew
Bar-ti-me'-us
Ba'-ruch 6
Bar-zil'-la-i 5
Bas'-ca-ma
Ba'-shan, or
Bas'-san
Ba'-shan Ha'-voth
Fa'-ir
Bash'-e-math (*a*)
Bas'-lith
Bas'-math
Bas'-sa
Bas'-ta-i 5
Bat'-a-ne
Bath
Bath'-a-loth
Bath-rab'-bim
Bath'-she-ba
Bath'-shu-a 13 (*a*)
Bav'-a-i 5 (*a*)
Be-a-li'-ah 15
Be'-a-loth (*a*)
Be'-an
Beb'-a-i 5 (*a*)
Be'-cher
*Be'-ker* 6
Bech-o'-rath (*a*)
Bech'-ti-leth
Be'-dad
Bed-a-i'-ah 15
Be-el-i'-a-da
Be-el'-sa-rus
Be-el-teth'-mus
Be-el'-ze-bub (*a*)
Be'-er
Be-e'-ra (*a*)
Be-e'-rah, or Be'-rah
Be-er-e'-lim
Be-e'-ri 3 (*a*)
Be-er-la-ha'-i-roi
Be-e'-roth (*a*)
Be-e'-roth-ites 8

BE

Be-er'-she-ba (*a*)
Be-esh'-te-rah
Be'-he-moth
Be'-kah 9
Be'-la
Be'-lah
Be'-la-ites 8
Bel'-e-mus
Bel'-ga-i 5
Be'-li-al 13
Bel'-ma-im 16
Bel'-men
Bel-shaz'-zar
Bel-te-shaz'-zar
Ben
Ben-ai'-ah 5 (*a*)
Ben-am'-mi 3
Ben-eb'-e-rak
Ben-e-ja'-a-kam (*a*)
Ben'-ha-dad (*a*)
Ben-ha'-il
Ben-ha'-nan (*a*)
Ben'-ja-min
Ben'-ja-mite 8
Ben'-ja-mites
Ben'-i-nu
Ben-u'-i 3 14
Be'-no
Be-no'-ni 3
Ben-zo'-heth
Be'-on
Be'-or
Be'-ra
Ber'-a-chah 6 9 (*a*)
Ber-a-chi'-ah 15
Ber-a-i'-ah 15
Be-re'-a
Be'-red
Be'-ri 3
Be-ri'-ah 15
Be'-ri-es 8
Be'-ritu
Ber-ni'-ce (*a*)
Be-ro'-dach Bal'-a-dan (*a*)
Be'-roth
Ber'-o-thai 5 (*a*)
Be-ro'-thath
Ber'-yl
Ber-ze'-lus
Be'-sai 5
Bes-o-dei'-ah 9 15 (*a*)
Be'-sor
Be'-tah
Be'-ten
Beth-ab'-a-ra
Beth-ab'-a-rah 9
Beth'-a-nath (*a*)
Beth'-a-noth (*a*)
Beth'-a-ny

BE

*Beth'-a-ne*
Beth-ar'-a-bah 9
Beth'-a-ram (*a*)
Beth-ar'-bel
Beth-a'-ven
Beth-az'-ma-veth (*a*)
Beth-ba-al-me'-on
Beth-ba'-ra
Beth-ba'-rah 9
Beth'-ba-si 3
Beth-bir'-e-i 3
Beth'-car
Beth-da'-gon (*a*)
Beth-dib-la-tha'-im
Beth'-el
Beth'-el-ite
Beth-e'-mek
Be'-ther
Beth-es'-da
Beth-e'-zel
Beth-ga'-der
Beth-ga'-mul
Beth-hac'-ce-rim 7 (*a*)
*Beth-hak'-ser-im*
Beth-ha'-ran
Beth-hog'-lah 9
Beth-ho'-ron
Beth-jes'-i-moth
Beth-leb'-a-oth
Beth'-le-hem
Beth'-le-hem Eph'-ratah
Beth'-le-hem Ju'-dah
Beth'-le-hem-ite 8
Beth-lo'-mon
Beth-ma'-a-cah 9 (*a*)
Beth-mar'-ca-both
Beth-me'-on
Beth-nim'-rah 9
Beth-o'-ron
Beth-pa'-let
Beth-paz'-zer
Beth-pe'-or
†Beth'-pha-ge 12 (*a*)
*Beth'-fa-je* 10
Beth'-phe-let
Beth'-ra-bah 9
Beth'-ra-pha 9 (*a*)
Beth'-re-hob (*a*)
Beth-sa'-i-da 9 (*a*)
Beth'-sa-mos
Beth'-shan
Beth-she'-an
Beth'-she-mesh (*a*)
Beth-shit'-tah 9
Beth'-si-mos
Beth-tap'-pu-a
Beth-su'-ra 14
Be-thu'-el 14
Be'-thul

BU

Beth-u-li'-a 5
Beth'-zor
Beth'-zur
Be-to'-li-us
Bet-o-mes'-tham
Bet'-o-nim (*a*)
Be-u'-lah (*a*)
Be'-zai 5
Be-zal'-e-el (*a*)
Be'-zek
Be'-zer, or Boz'-ra
Be'-zeth
Bi'-a-tas
Bich'-ri 3 6
Bid'-kar
Big'-tha
Big'-than
Big'-tha-na
Big'-va-i 5 (*a*)
Bil'-dad
Bil'-e-am (*a*)
Bil'-gah 9
Bil'-ga-i 5 (*a*)
Bil'-ha, or Bil'-hah
Bil'-han
Bil'-shan
Bim'-hal
Bin'-e-a 9 (*a*)
Bin'-nu-i 3 14 (*a*)
Bir'-sha
Bir'-za-vith
Bish'-lam
Bi-thi'-ah 15
Bith'-ron
Biz-i-jo-thi'-ah 15
Biz-i-jo-thi'-jah
Biz'-tha
Blas'-tus
Bo-a-ner'-ges
Bo'-az, or Bo'-oz
Boc'-as
Boch'-e-ru 6 (*a*)
Bo'-chim 6
Bo'-han
Bos'-cath
Bo'-sor
Bos'-o-ra
Bos'-rah 9
Bos'-ra-li 9
Bo'-zez
Boz'-rah
Brig'-an-dine
Buk'-ki 3
Buk-ki'-ah 15
Bul, *rhymes* dull
Bu'-nah
Bun'-ni 3
Buz
Bu'-zi 3
Buz'-ite 8

* *Azazel.*—This word is not in Mr. Oliver's Lexicon; but Milton makes use of it, and places the accent on the second syllable:

"————that proud honour claim'd
" *Azazel* as his right; a cherub tall."
*Par. Lost*, b. i. v. 534.

† See CANAAN, AARON, and ISRAEL.

‡ *Bethphage.*—This word is generally pronounced by the illiterate in two syllables, and without the second *h* as if written *Beth'-page.*

## CA

CAB
Cab'-bon
Cab'-ham
Ca'-bul.—See Bul.
Cad'-dis
Ca'-des
Ca'-desh
Cai'-a-phas 5
Cain
Ca-i'-nan (*a*)
Cai'-rites 8
Ca'-lah
Cal'-a-mus
Cal'-col
Cal-dees'
Ca'-leb
Ca'-leb Eph'-ra-tah (*a*)
Cal'-i-tas
Cal-a-mol'-a-lus
Cal'-neth
Cal'-no
Ca.-phi 3
Cal'-va-ry
*Cal'-va-re*
Ca mon
Ca'-na
*Ca'-na-an (*a*)
Ca'-na-an-ites 8
*Can'-nan-ites*
Can'-neh 9
*Can'-nee*
Can'-veh 9
*Can'-vee*
†Ca-per-na-um 16
Caph-ar-sal'-a-ma
Ca-phen'-a-tha 9
Ca-phi'-ra 9
Caph'-tor
Caph'-to-rim
Caph'-to-rims

## CH

Cap-pa-do'-ci-a
*Cap-pa-do'-she-a*
Car-a-ba'-si-on
*Car-a-ba'-ze-on*
Car'-cha-mis 6
Car'-che-mish 6 (*a*)
Ca-re'-ah 9
Ca'-ri-a
Car'-kas
Car-ma'-ni-ans
Car'-me
Car'-mel
Car'-mel-ite 8
Car' mel-i-tess
Car'-mi 3
Car'-mites 8
Car'-na-im 15
Car'-ni-on
Car'-pus
Car-she'-na (*a*)
Ca-siph'-i-a
Cas'-leu
Cas'-lu-him (*a*)
Cas'-phor
Cas'-pis, or Cas'-phin
Ca-thu'-ah 13
Ce'-dron 7
Cei'-lan
Ce-le-mi'-a 9
Cen'-chre-a 6
Cen-de-be'-us
Cen-tu'-ri-on
Ce'-phas
Ce'-ras
Ce'-teb
Cha'-bris 6
Cha'-di-as
Chæ'-re-as
Chal'-ce-do-ny
Chal'-col

## CH

Chal-de'-a
Cha'-nes
Chan-nu-ne'-us
Char-a-ath'-a-lar
Char'-a-ca
Char'-a-sim (*a*)
Char'-cus
Cha'-re-a
Char'-mis
Char'-ran
Chas'-e-ba 13
Che'-bar 6
Ched-er-la'-o-mer (*a*)
Che'-lal
Chel'-ci-as
*Kel'-she-as*
Chel'-lub
Che'-lod
Che'-lub
Chel'-li-ans
Chel'-lus
Che-lu'-bai 5
Che-lu'-bar
Chem'-a-rims
Che'-mosh
Che-na'-a-nah 9
Chen'-a-ni 3
Chen-a-ni'-ah 15
Che'-phar Ha-am-mo-nai 5
Cheph-i'-rah 6 9
Che'-ran
Che'-re-as
Cher'-eth-ims
Cher'-eth-ites 8
Che'-rith, or Che'-rish
Cher'-ub 6
Cher'-u-bim
Ches'-a-lon (*a*)
Che'-sed

## CL

Che'-sil
Che'-sud
Che-sul'-loth
Chet'-tim
Che'-zib
Chi'-don
Chil'-le-ab
Chi-li'-on (*a*)
Chil'-mad
Chim'-ham
Chis'-leu, Cas'-leu, or Cis'-leu (*a*)
Chis'-lon
Chis'-loth Ta'-bor
Chit'-tim
Chi'-un
Chlo'-e
Cho'-ba
Cho-ra'-sin, or Cho-ra'-shan, or Cho-ra'-zin
Chos-a-me'-us
Cho-ze'-ba
CHRIST
Chub 6
*Kub*
Chun
Chu'-sa, or Chu'-za
Chush'-an Rish-a-tha'-im 15
Chu'-si
Cin'-ner-eth, or Cin'-ner-oth
Cir'-a-ma
Ci'-sai 5
Cis'-leu
Cith'-e-rus
Cit'-tims
Clau'-da
Cle-a'-sa
Clem'-ent

## CY

Cle'-o-pas
Cle'-o-phas (*a*)
Clo'-e
Cni'-dus
*Ni'-dus*
Col-ho'-zeh 9
Col'-li-us
Co-los'-se
Co-los'-si-ans
*Co-losh'-e-ans*
Co-ni'-ah 15
Con-o-ni'-ah
Co'-os
Cor
Cor'-be
Cor'-ban
Co'-re
Cor'-inth
Co-rin'-thi-ans
Co'-sam
Cou'-tha
Coz
Coz'-bi 3
Cres'-cens
Crete
Cre'-tans
Cretes
Cre'-ti-ans
*Cre'-she-ans*
Cu'-bit
Cush
Cu'-shan
Cu'-shan Rish-a-tha'-im 15
Cu'-shi 3
Cuth, or Cuth'-ah
Cu'-the-ans
Cy'-a-mon
Cy-re'-ne
Cy-re'-ni-us

## DA

DAB'-A-REH 9
Dab'-ba-sheth
Dab'-e-rath
Da'-bri-a
Da-co'-bi 3
Dad-de'-us
Da'-gon
Dai'-san 5
Dal-a-i'-ah 5
Dal'-i-lah
Dal-ma-nu'-tha
Dal'-phon
Dam'-a-ris
Dam-a-scens'
Dan
Dan'-ites 8 (*a*)
Dan'-i-el 13

## DE

Dan-ja'-an
Dan'-nah
Dan'-o-brath
Da'-ra
Dar'-da
Da'-ri-an
Dar'-kon
Da'-than
Dath'-e-mah, or Dath'-mah
Da'-vid
De'-bir
‡Deb'-o-rah
De-cap'-o-lis
De'-dan
Ded'-a-nim (*a*)

## DI

Ded'-a-nims
De-ha'-vites 8
De'-kar
Del-a-i'-ah 5
Del'-i-lah (*a*)
De'-mas
Der'-be
Des'-sau
De-u'-el 17 (*a*)
Deu-ter-on'-o-my
Dib'-la-im 16 (*a*)
Dib'-lath
Di'-bon
Di'-bon Gad
Dib'-ri 3
Dib'-za-hab, or

## DI

Diz'-a-hab
Di'-drachm
*Di'-dram*
Did'-y-mus 6
Dik'-lah, or Dil'-dah
Dil'-e-an (*a*)
Dim'-nah
Di'-mon
Di-mo'-nah 9
Di'-nah 9
Di'-na-ites 8
Din'-ha-bah 9 (*a*)
Di-ot'-re-phes (*a*)
Di'-shan
Di'-shon
Diz'-a-hab

## DU

Do-cus
Dod'-a-i 5
Dod'-a-nim (*a*)
Dod'-a-vah 9 (*a*)
Do'-do
Do'-eg
Doph'-kah 9
Dor
Do'-ra
Dor'-cas
Do-rym'-e-nes
Do-sith'-e-us
Do'-tha-im, or Do'-than 16
Du'-mah 9
Du'-ra

## EC

E'-A-NAS
E'-bal
E'-bed
E-bed'-me-lech
Eb-en-e'-zer
E'-ber
E-bi'-a-saph
E-bro-nah
E-ca'-nus
Ec-bat'-a-na
Ec-cle-si-as'-tes
Ec-cle-si-as'-ti-cus

## EG

Ed
E'-dar
E'-den
E'-der
E'-des
E'-di-as
Ed'-na
E'-dom
E'-dom-ites 8 (*a*)
Ed'-re-i 3
Eg'-lah
Eg'-la-im 16

## EL

Eg'-lon
E'-gypt
E'-hi 3
E'-hud
E'-ker
Ek'-re-bel
Ek'-ron
Ek'-ron-ites 8
E'-la
El'-a-dah (*a*)
E'-lah
E'-lam

## EL

E'-lam-ites 8
El'-a-sah 9
E'-lath
El-beth'-el
El'-ci-a
*El'-she-a*
El'-da-ah (*a*)
El'-dad
E'-le-ad (*a*)
E-le-a'-leh 9 (*a*)
*E-le-a'-le.*—Milton.
E-le'-a-sah 9 (*a*)

## EL

E-le-a'-zer
E-le-a-zu'-rus
El-el-o'-he Is'-ra-el
E-leu'-the-rus
El-eu-za'-i 3 5
El-ha'-nan
E'-li 3
E-li'-ab
E-li'-a-da (*a*)
E-li'-a-dah
E-li'-a-dun
E-li'-ah 9

* *Canaan.*—This word is not unfrequently pronounced in three syllables, with the accent on the second. But Milton, who in his Paradise Lost has introduced this word six times, has constantly made it two syllables, with the accent on the first. This is perfectly agreeable to the syllabication and accentuation of *Isaac* and *Balaam*, which are always heard in two syllables. This suppression of a syllable in the latter part of these words arises from the absence of accent: an accent on the second syllable would prevent the hiatus arising from the two vowels, as it does in *Baal* and *Baalim*, which are always heard in two and three syllables respectively.—See Adonai.

† *Capernaum.*—This word is often, but improperly, pronounced with the accent on the penultimate.

‡ *Deborah.*—The learned editor of Labbe tells us, that this word has the penultimate long, both in Greek and Hebrew; and yet he observes that our clergy, when reading the Holy Scriptures to the people in English, always pronounce it with the accent on the first syllable; "and why not," says he, "when they place the accent on the first syllable of *orator*, *auditor*, and *successor*?" "But," continues he, "I suppose they accent them otherwise when they speak Latin." Who doubts it?

| EL | EN | ER | ET | EZ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| E-li'-ah-ba 9 (*a*) | El-i-shu'-a 13 (*a*) | En'-dor | E'-ran | Eth'-ba-al (*a*) |
| E-li'-a-kim | E-lis'-i-mus | E-ne'-as (*a*) | E'-ran-ites 8 | E'-ther |
| E-li'-a-li 3 | E-li'-hu | En-eg-la'-im 16 | E-ras'-tus | Eth'-ma |
| E-li'-am | E-li'-ud | En-e-mes'-sar | E'-rech 6 | Eth'-nan |
| E-li'-as 15 | E-liz'-a-phan (*a*) | E-ne'-ni as | E'-ri 3 | Eth'-ni 3 |
| E-li'-a-saph | E-li'-zur | En-gan'-nim | E'-sa | Eu-as'-i-bus |
| E-li'-a-shib | El'-ka-nah (*a*) | En'-ge-di 7 (*a*) | E-sa'-i-as 5 | Eu-bu'-lus (*a*) |
| E-li'-a-sis | El'-ko-shite 8 | En-had'-dah 9 | E'-sar-had'-don | Eve |
| E-li'-a-tha, or E-li'-a-thah | El'-la-sar | En-hak'-ko-re (*a*) | E'-sau | E'-vi 3 |
| E-li-a'-zar | El'-mo-dam (*a*) | En-ha'-zor | Es'-dras | E'-vil Mer-o'-dach (*a*) |
| E-li'-dad | El'-na-am (*a*) | En-mish'-pat | Es-dre'-lon 13 | Eu'-na-than |
| E'-li-el 13 | El'-na-than (*a*) | E'-noch 6 | Es'-e-bon | Eu-ni'-ce |
| E-li-e'-na-i 5 | E'-lon | *E'-nock* | E-se'-bri-as | Eu-o'-di-as |
| E-li-e'-zer | E'-lon-ites 8 | E'-non | E'-sek | Eu-pol'-e-mus |
| E-li'-ha-ba | E'-lon Beth'-ha-nan (*a*) | E'-nos | Esh'-ba-al (*a*) | Eu-roc'-ly-don |
| El-i-hœ'-na-i 5 | E'-loth | E'-nosh | Esh'-ban | Eu'-ty-chus |
| El-i-ho'-reph | El'-pa-al (*a*) | En-rim'-mon | Esh'-col | Ex'-o-dus |
| E-li'-hu | El'-pa-let | En-ro'-gel 13 | E'-she-an (*a*) | E'-zar |
| E-li'-as 15 | El-pa'-ran | En'-she-mesh (*a*) | E'-shek | Ez'-ba-i 3 5 |
| E-li'-jah 9 | El'-te-keh 9 (*a*) | En-tap'-pu-ah 9 | Esh'-ka-lon | Ez'-bon |
| El'-i-ka (*a*) | El'-te-keth | Ep'-a-phras | Esh'-ta-ol | Ez-e-chi'-as |
| E'-lim | El'-te-kon (*a*) | E-paph-ro-di'-tus | Esh'-tau-lites 8 | Ez-e-ki'-as |
| E-lim'-e-lech 6 | El'-to-lad (*a*) | E-pen'-e-tus | Esh-tem'-o-a (*a*) | E-ze'-ki-el 13 |
| E-li-œ'-na-i 5 (*a*) | E'-lul | E'-phah | Esh'-te-moth | E'-zel |
| E-li-o'-nas | E-lu'-za-i 5 | E'-phai 5 | Esh'-ton | E'-zem |
| El'-i-phal | El-y-ma'-is | E'-pher | Es'-li 3 | E'-zer |
| E-liph'-a-leh 9 | El'-y-mas (*a*) | E'-phes-dam'-mim | Es-ma-chi'-ah 15 | Ez-e-ri'-as 15 |
| E-li'-phaz (*a*) | El'-za-bad | Eph'-lal | E-so'-ra | E-zi'-as 15 |
| E-liph'-e-let | El'-za-phan | E'-phod | Es'-ril | E'-zi-on Ge'-bar, or E'-zi-on-ge'-ber (*a* |
| E-lis'-a-beth | Em-al-cu'-el 17 | E'-phor | Es'-rom | Ez'-nite 8 |
| El-i-sæ'-us | E-man'-u-el 17 | Eph'-pha-tha | Es-senes' 8 | Ez'-ra |
| El-i-se'-us | E'-mims | E'-phra-im 16 | Est'-ha-ol | Ez'-ra-hite 8 |
| E-li'-sha 9 | *Em'-ma-us | E'-phra-im-ites 8 | Es'-ther | Ez'-ri 3 |
| E-li'-shah | Em'-mer | Eph'-ra-tah (*a*) | *Es'-ther* | Ez'-ri-el 13 |
| E-lish'-a-ma (*a*) | E'-mor | Eph'-rath (*a*) | E'-tam | Ez'-ril |
| E-lish'-a-mah | E'-nam | Eph'-rath-ites 8 | E'-tham | Ez'-ron, or Hez'-ron |
| E-lish'-a-phat (*a*) | E'-nan | E'-phron | E'-than | Ez'-ron-ites 8 |
| E lish'-e-ba | | Er | Eth'-a-nim (*a*) | |

| GA | GE | GE | GI | GU |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| GA'-AL | Gar'-mites 8 | Gem-a-ri'-ah 15 | Ge'-zer | Git'-tah He'-pher |
| Ga'-ash | Gash'-mu | Ge-ne'-zar 13 | Ge'-zer-ites 8 | Git'-ta-im 15 (*a*) |
| Ga'-ba | Ga'-tam | Ge-nes'-a-reth 7 | Gi'-ah | Git'-tite |
| Gab'-a-el 13 | Gath | Gen'-e-sis | Gib'-bar | Git'-tites 8 |
| Gab'-a-tha | Gath He'-pher (*a*) | *Jen'-e-sis* | Gib'-be-thon | Git'-tith |
| Gab'-bai 5 | Gath Rim'-mon | Gen-ne'-us | Gib'-e-a 9 | Gi'-zo-nite 8 |
| Gab'-ba-tha | Gau'-lan | Gen-u'-bath (*a*) | Gib'-e-ah 9 | Glede |
| Ga'-bri-as | Gau'-lon | Gen'-tiles 8 | Gib'-e-ath | Gni'-dus |
| Ga'-bri-el 13 | Ga'-za | *Jen'-tiles* | Gib'-e-on | *Ni'-dus* |
| Gad | Gaz'-a-bar | Ge'-on | Gib'-e-on-ites 8 | Go'-ath |
| Gad'-a-ra | Ga-za'-ra | Ge'-ra | Gib'-lites 8 | Gob |
| Gad-a-renes' 8 | Ga'-zath-ites 8 | Ge'-rah 9 | Gid-dal'-ti 3 | Gog |
| Gad'-des | Ga'-zer | Ge'-rar | Gid'-del | Go'-lan |
| Gad'-di-el 13 (*a*) | Ga-ze'-ra 13 | Ger'-a-sa 9 | Gid'-e-on 7 | Gol'-go-tha |
| Ga'-di 3 | Ga'-zez | Ger'-ga-shi 3 | Gid-e-o'-ni 3 | Go-li'-ah 9 |
| Gad'-ites 8 | Gaz'-ites 8 | Ger'-ga-shites 8 | Gi'-dom | Go-li'-ath |
| Ga'-ham | Gaz'-zam | Ger-ge-senes' 8 | Gi'-er Ea'-gle | Go'-mer |
| Ga'-har | Ge'-ba 7 | Ger'-i-zim 7 | *Ji'-er Eagle* | Go-mor'-rah |
| Ga'-i-us | Ge'-bal | Ger-rin'-i-ans | Gi'-hon | Go'-pher-wood |
| *Ga'-yus* | Ge'-bar | Ger-ræ'-ans | Gil'-a-lai 5 (*a*) | Gor'-gi-as |
| Gal'-a-ad | Ge'-ber | Ger'-shom | Gil'-bo-a (*a*) | *Gor'-je-as* |
| Ga'-lal | Ge'-bim | Ger'-shon | Gil'-e-ad | Gor'-ty-na |
| Gal'-e-ed (*a*) | Ged-a-li'-ah 15 | Ger'-shon-ites 8 | Gil'-e-ad-ite 8 | Go'-shen |
| Gal'-ga-la | Ged'-dur | Ger'-shur | Gil'-gal 7 | Go-thon'-i-el 13 |
| Gal'-i-lee | Ge'-der | Ge'-sem | Gi'-loh 9 | Go'-zan |
| Gal'-lim | Ge-de'-rah 14 (*a*) | Ge'-shan | Gi'-lon-ite 8 (*a*) | Gra'-ba |
| Gal'-li-o | Ged'-e-rite 8 | Ge'-shem | Gim'-zo | Gre'-ci-a 9 |
| Gam'-a-el 13 | Ge-de'-roth 13 (*a*) | Ge'-shur | Gi'-nath | *Gre'-she-a* |
| Ga-ma'-li-el 13 | Ged-e-roth-a'-im 16 | Gesh'-u-ri 3 | Gin'-ne-tho (*a*) | Gud'-go-dah |
| Gam'-ma-dims (*a*) | Ge'-dir | Gesh'-u-rites 8 | Gin'-ne-thon (*a*) | Gu'-ni 3 |
| Ga'-mul | Ge'-dor | Ge'-thur | Gir'-ga-shi 3 | Gu'-nites 8 |
| Gar | Ge-ha'-zi 7 13 | Geth-o-li'-as 15 | Gir'-ga-shites 8 | Gur |
| Ga'-reb | Gel'-i-loth (*a*) | Geth-sem'-a-ne | Gis'-pa 9 | Gur-ba'-al |
| Gar'-i-zim | Ge-mal'-li 3 | Ge-u'-el 17 (*a*) | | |

| HA | HA | HA | HA | HA |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| HA-A-HASH'-TA-RI | Hach'-mo-ni 3 | Ha-das'-sa 9 | Hag'-a-bah 9 (*a*) | Hag-gi'-ah 15 |
| Ha-bai'-ah 5 (*a*) | Hach'-mo-nite 8 | Ha-das'-sah | Hag'-a-i 5 | Hag'-gites 8 |
| Hab'-ak-kuk | Ha'-da | Ha-dat'-tah 9 | Ha'-gar | Hag'-gith |
| Hab-a-zi-ni'-ah 15 | Ha'-dad | Ha'-did | Ha-gar-enes' 8 | Ha'-i 5 |
| Ha-ber'-ge-on | Had-ad-e'-zer | Had'-la-i 5 (*a*) | Ha'-gar-ites 8 | Hak'-ka-tan |
| Ha'-bor | Ha'-dad Rim'-mon | Ha-do'-ram | Hag'-ga-i 5 | Hak'-koz |
| Hach-a-li'-ah 15 | Ha'-dar | Ha'-drach 6 | Hag'-ge-ri 3 | Ha-ku'-pha 1 |
| Hach'-i-lah (*a*) | Had'-a-shah (*a*) | Ha'-gab | Hag'-gi 3 | Ha'-lah 9 |

*Emmaus.*—This word is often very improperly pronounced in two syllables, as if divided into *Em'-maus*

**HA**

Ha'-lac
Hal'-lul
Ha' li 3
Hal le-lu'-jah
*Hal-le-lu'-yah*
Hal-lo'-esh
Ham
Ha' man
Ha'-math, or
He'-math
Ha'-math-ite 8
Ha'-math Zo'-bah
Ham'-math
Ham-med'-a-tha
Ham'-e-lech 6
Ham'-i-tal
Ham-mol'-e-keth (*a*)
Ham'-mon
Ham'-o-nah
Ha'-mon Gog
Ha'-mor
Ha'-moth
Ha'-moth Dor
Ha-mu'-el 17 (*a*)
Ha'-mul
Ha'-mul-ites 8
Ha-mu'-tal (*a*)
Ha-nam'-e-el 13 (*a*)
Ha'-nan
Ha-nan'-e-el 13 (*a*)
Han'-a-ni 3 (*a*)
Han-a-ni'-ah 15
Ha'-nes
Han'-i-el 13
Han'-nah 9
Han'-na-thon
Han'-ni-el 13
Ha'-noch
Ha'-noch-ites 8
Ha'-nun
Haph-a-ra'-im 15
Ha'-ra
Har'-a-dah 9 (*a*)
Har-a-i'-ah 15
Ha'-ran
Ha'-ra-rite 8
Har-bo'-na (*a*)
Har-bo'-nah
Ha'-reph
Ha'-reth
Har'-has
Har'-ha-ta 9

**HA**

Har'-hur
Ha'-rim
Ha'-riph
Har'-ne-pher (*a*)
Ha'-rod
Ha'-rod-ite 8
Har'-o-eh 9 (*a*)
Ha'-ro-rite 8
Har'-o-sheth
Har'-sha 9
Ha'-rum
Ha-ru'-maph
Ha-ru'-phite 8
Ha'-ruz
Has-a-di'-ah 15
Has-e-nu'-ah 13
Hash-a-bi'-ah 15 (*a*)
Hash-ab'-nah 9
Hash-ab-ni'-ah 15
Hash-bad'-a-na 9 (*a*)
Ha'-shem
Hash-mo'-nah 9
Ha'-shum
Ha-shu'-pha 9 (*a*)
Has'-rah
Has-se-na'-ah 9
Ha-su'-pha 9
Ha'-tach 6
*Ha'-tack*
Ha'-thath
Hat'-i-ta
Hat'-til
Hat-ti'-pha (*a*)
Hat'-tush
Hau'-ran
Hav'-i-lah 9 (*a*)
Ha'-voth Ja'-ir
Haz'-a-el 13 (*a*)
Ha-zai'-ah 5 (*a*)
Ha'-zar Ad'-dar
Ha'-zar E'-nan
Ha'-zar Gad'-dah
Ha'-zar Hat'-ti-con
Ha'-zar Ma'-veth
Ha-za'-roth
Ha'-zar Shu'-el
Ha'-zar Su'-sah
Ha'-zar Su'-sim
Ha'-zel El-po'-ni 3
(*a*)
Ha-ze'-rim (*a*)
Ha-ze'-roth (*a*)

**HE**

Ha'-zer Shu'-sim
Haz'-e-zon Ta'-mar (*a*)
Ha'-zi-el 13 (*a*)
Ha'-zo
Ha'-zor
Haz'-u-bah 9
He'-ber
He'-ber-ites 8
He'-brews
He'-bron
He'-bron-ites 8
Heg'-a-i 5
He'-ge 7
He'-lah 9
He'-lam
Hel'-bah 9
Hel'-bon
Hel-chi'-ah 15
Hel'-da-i 5 (*a*)
He'-leb
He'-led
He'-lek
He'-lek-ites 8
He'-lem
He'-leph
He'-lez
He'-li 3
Heli'-ka-i 5 (*a*)
Hel'-kath
Hel'-kath Haz'-zu-rim
Hel-ki'-as 15
He'-lon
He'-man
He'-math, or
Ha'-math
Hem'-dan
Hen
He'-na 9
Hen'-a-dad (*a*)
He'-noch 6
He'-pher
He'-pher-ites 8
Heph'-zi-bah 9
He'-ram
He'-res
He'-resh
Her'-mas
Her-mog'-e-nes
Her'-mon
Her'-mon-ites 8
Her'-od
He-ro'-di-ans

**HO**

He-ro'-di-as
He-ro'-di-an
He'-seb
He'-sed
Hesh'-bon
Hesh'-mon
Heth
Heth'-lon
Hez'-e-ki 3 (*a*)
Hez-e-ki'-ah 15
He'-zer, or He'-zir
He-zi'-a
He'-zi-on (*a*)
Hez'-ra-i 15
Hez'-ro
Hez'-ron
Hez'-ron-ites 8
Hid'-da-i 5
Hid'-de-kel
Hi'-el
Hi-er'-e-el 13
Hi-er'-e-moth
Hi-er-i-e'-lus
Hi-er'-mas
Hi-er-on'-y-mus
Hig-gai'-on 5
Hi'-len
Hil-ki'-ah 15
Hil'-lel
Hin
Hin'-nom
Hi'-rah
Hi'-ram
Hir-ca'-nus
His-ki'-jah 15
Hit'-tites 8
Hi'-vites 8
Ho'-ba, or Ho'-bah
Ho'-bab
Hod
Hod-a-i'-ah 15
Hod-a-vi'-ah 15 (*a*)
Ho'-dish
Ho-de'-va 9
Ho-de'-vah 9
Ho-di'-ah 15
Ho-di'-jah 15 (*a*)
Hog'-lah
Ho'-ham
Ho'-len
Hol-o-fer'-nes
Ho'-lon

**HY**

Ho'-man, or
He'-man
Ho'-mer
Hoph'-ni 3
Hoph'-rah
Hor
Ho'-ram
Ho'-reb
Ho'-rem
Hor-a-gid'-dad
Ho'-ri 3
Ho'-rims
Ho'-rites 8
Hor'-mah
Hor-o-na'-im 15 (*a*)
Hor'-o-nites 8
Ho'-sa, or Has'-ah
Ho-san'-na
Ho-se'-a 9
*Ho-ze'-a*
Hosh-a-i'-ah 15
Hosh'-a-ma (*a*)
Ho-she'-a 8
Ho'-tham
Ho'-than
Ho'-thir
Huk'-kok
Hul
Hul'-dah 9
Hum'-tah
Hu'-pham
Hu'-pham-ites 8
Hup'-pah
Hup'-pim
Hur
Hu'-rai 5 (*a*)
Hu'-ram
Hu'-ri 3
Hu'-shah 9
Hu'-shai 5 (*a*)
Hu'-sham (*a*)
Hu'-shath-ite 8
Hu'-shim
Hu'-shub
Hu'-shu-bah 9
Huz
Hu'-zoth
Huz'-zab
Hy-das'-pes
Hy-e'-na 9
Hy-men-e'-us

**IK**

IB'-HAR
Ib'-le-am (*a*)
Ib-nei'-ah 9 (*a*)
Ib-ni'-jah 9
Ib'-ri 3
Ib'-zan
Ich'-a-bod (*a*)
I-co'-ni-um
Id'-a-lan 9
Id'-bash
Id'-do
Id'-u-el 13
Id-u-mæ'-a 9
Id-u-mæ'-ans
I'-gal
Ig-da-li'-ah 15
Ig-e-ab'-a-rim 7
Ig'-e-al 7
I'-jon
Ik'-kesh

**IR**

I'-lai 5 (*a*)
Im
Im'-lah 9
Im'-mah 9
Im-man'-u-el 17
Im'-mer
Im'-na, or Im'-nah
Im'-rah
Im'-ri 3
I-o'-ta 9
Iph-e-dei'-ah 15 (*a*)
Ir
I'-ra
I'-rad
I'-ram
I'-ri 3
I-ri'-jah 15
Ir'-na-hash (*a*)
I'-ron
Ir'-pe-el 13

**IS**

Ir-she'-mish
I'-ru
I'-sa-ac
*I'-zak*
I-sai'-ah 5
Is'-cah
Is-car'-i-ot
Is'-da-el 13
Ish'-bah 9
Ish'-bak
Ish'-bi Be'-nob
Ish'-bo-sheth (*a*)
I'-shi 3
I-shi'-ah 15
I-shi'-jah 15
Ish'-ma 9
Ish'-ma-el 13
Ish'-ma-el-ites 8
Ish-ma-i'-ah 15
Ish'-me-rai 5

**IT**

I'-shod
Ish'-pan
Ish'-tob
Ish'-u-a 9
Ish'-u-ai 5
Is-ma-chi'-ah 15
Is-ma-i'-ah 15
Is'-pah
*Is'-ra-el
Is'-ra-el-ites 8
Is'-sa-char
Is-tal-cu'-rus 13
Is'-u-i 3 13
Is'-u-ites 8
Ith'-a-i, or It'-a-i 5 (*a*)
It'-a-ly
Ith'-a-mar (*a*)
Ith'-i-el 13
Ith'-mah 9

**IZ**

Ith'-nan
Ith'-ra 9
Ith'-ran
Ith'-re-am (*a*)
Ith'-rites 8
It'-tah Ka'-zin
It'-ta-i 5
It-u-re'-a 13
I'-vah
Iz'-e-har 13 (*a*)
Iz'-har
Iz'-har-ite 8
Iz-ra-hi'-ah 15
Iz'-ra-hite
Iz-ra-i'-ah, or
Is-ra-i'-ah 9
Iz'-re-el 13
Iz'-ri 3
Iz'-rites 8

* *Israel.*—This word is colloquially pronounced in two syllables, and not unfrequently heard in the same manner from the pulpit. The tendency of two vowels to unite, when there is no accent to keep them distinct, is the cause of this corruption, as in *Canaan*, *Isaac*, &c.; but, as there is a greater difficulty in keeping separate two unaccented vowels of the same kind, so the latter corruption is more excusable than the former; and therefore, in my opinion, this word ought always in publick pronunciation, especially in reading the Scripture, to be heard in three syllables. Milton introduces this word four times in his Paradise Lost, and constantly makes it two syllables only. But those who understand English prosody know, that we have a great number of words which have two distinct impulses, that go for no more than a single syllable in verse, such as *heaven*, *given*, &c.: *higher* and *dyer* are always considered as dissyllables; and *hire* and *dire*, which have exactly the same quantity to the ear, but as monosyllables. *Israel*, therefore, ought always, in deliberate and solemn speaking, to be heard in three syllables. The same may be observed of *Raphael* and *Michael*.

JA

JA'-A-KAN
Ja-ak'-o-bah 9 (*a*)
Ja-a'-la
Ja-a -lah 9 (*a*)
Ja-a'-lam
Ja'-a-nai 5 (*a*)
Ja-ar-e-or'-a-gin
Ja-as-a-ni'-a
Ja'-a-sau (*a*)
Ja-a'-si-el 13 (*a*)
Ja-a'-zah 9
Ja-az-a-ni'-ah 15 (*a*)
Ja-a'-zar
Ja-a-zi'-ah 15
Ja-a'-zi-el 13 (*a*)
Ja'-bal
Jab'-bok
Ja'-besh
Ja'-bez
Ja'-bin
Jab'-ne-el 13 (*a*)
Jab'-neh 9
Ja'-chan
Ja'-chin
Ja-chin-ites 8
Ja-cob
Ja-cu'-bus 13
Ja-da
Jad-du'-a 9
Ja'-don
Ja'-el
Ja'-gur
Jah
Ja-ha'-le-el 13
Ja-hal'-e-lel 13
Ja'-hath
Ja-haz
Ja-ha'-za
Ja-ha'-zah 9
Ja-ha-zi'-ah 15
Ja-ha'-zi-el 13 (*a*)
Jah'-da-i 5 (*a*)
Jah'-di-el 13 (*a*)
Jah'-do
Jah'-le-el (*a*)
Jah'-le-el-ites 8
Jah'-ma-i 5 (*a*)
Jah'-zah 9
Jah'-ze-el 13 (*a*)
Jah'-zi-el 13 (*a*)
Jah'-ze-el-ites 8
Jah'-ze-rah 9
Ja'-ir
Ja'-ir-ites 8
Ja'-i-rus *Ja'-e-rus* (*a*)
Ja'-kan
Ja'-keh 9
Ja'-kim
Jak'-kim
Ja'-lon
Jam'-bres
Jam'-bri 3
James
Ja'-min
Ja'-min-ites 8
Jam'-lech 6
Jam'-na-an
Jam-ni'-a 9
Jam'-nites 8

JE

Jan'-na 9
Jan'-nes
Ja-no'-ah 9
Ja-no'-hah 9
Ja'-num
Ja'-phet
Ja'-pheth
Ja-phi'-ah 15
Japh'-let
Japh'-le-ti 3 (*a*)
Ja'-pho
Jar
Ja'-rah 9
Ja'-reb
Ja'-red
Jar-e-si'-ah 15
Jar'-ha 9
Ja'-rib
Jar'-muth
Ja-ro'-ah 9 (*a*)
Jas'-a-el 13
Ja'-shem
Ja'-shen
Ja'-sher
Ja-sho'-be-am (*a*)
Jash'-ub
Jash'-u-bi Le'-hem
Jash'-ub-ites 8
Ja'-si-el 13 (*a*)
Ja-su'-bus
Ja'-tal
Jath'-ni-el 13
Jat'-tir
Ja'-van
Ja'-zar
Ja'-zer
Ja'-zi-el 13
Ja'-ziz
Je'-a-rim (*a*)
Je-at'-e-rai 5 (*a*)
Je-ber-e-chi'-ah 15
Je'-bus
Je-bu'-si 3 (*a*)
Jeb'-u-sites 8
Jec-a-mi'-ah 15
Jec-o-li'-ah 15
Jec-o-ni'-ah 15
Je-dai'-a 5 9
Je-dai'-ah 5 (*a*)
Jed-de'-us
Jed'-du
Je-dei'-ah 9
Je-di'-a-el 13
Jed'-i-ah
Jed-e-di'-ah 15
Je'-di-el 13 (*a*)
Jed'-u-thun
Je-e'-li 3
Je-e'-zer (*a*)
Je-e'-zer-ites 8
Je'-gar Sa-ha-du'-tha
Je-ha'-le-el 13 (*a*)
Je-hal'-e-lel 13 (*a*)
Je-ha'-zi-el 13 (*a*)
Jeh-dei'-ah 9 (*a*)
Je-hei'-el 9 (*a*)
Je-hez'-e-kel (*a*)
Je-hi'-ah 9
Je-hi'-el

JE

Je-hi'-e-li 3 (*a*)
Je-hish'-a-i 5
Je-his-ki'-ah 15
Je-ho'-a-dah
Je-ho-ad'-dan
Je-ho'-a-haz (*a*)
Je-ho'-ash
Je-ho'-ha-dah 9
Je-ho'-a-nan (*a*)
Je-hoi'-a-chin 6
Je-hoi'-a-da
Je-hoi'-a-kim
Je-hoi'-a-rib
Je-hon'-a-dab
Je-hon'-a-than
Je-ho'-ram
Je-ho-shab'-e-ath
Je-hosh'-a-phat 12
Je-hosh'-e-ba
Je-hosh'-u-a
JE-HO'-VAH
Je-ho'-vah Ji'-reh
Je-ho'-vah Nis'-si
Je-ho'-vah Shal'-lom
Je-ho'-vah Sham'-mah
Je-ho'-vah Tsid'-ke-nu
Je-hoz'-a-bad
Je'-hu
Je-hub'-bah
Je' hu-cal
Je'-hud
Je-hu'-di 3 13
Je-hu-di'-jah 15
Je'-hush
Je-i'-el
Je-kab'-ze-el 13 (*a*)
Jek-a-me'-am
Jek-a-mi' ah 15
Je-ku'-thi-el 13 (*a*)
Jem'-i-ma (*a*)
Jem-u'-el 17
Jeph'-thah
Je-phun'-neh
Je'-rah
Je-rahm'-e-el 13 (*a*)
Je-rahm'-e-el-ites
Jer'-e-chus 6
Je'-red
Jer'-e-mai 5
Jer-e-mi'-ah 15
Jer'-e-moth
Jer'-e-mouth
Je-ri'-ah 15
Jer'-i-bai 5
Jer'-i-cho 6
Je'-ri-el 13 (*a*)
Je-ri'-jah 15
Jer'-i-moth
Je'-ri-oth (*a*)
Jer'-o-don
Jer'-o-ham
Jer-o-bo'-am
Je-rub'-ba-al (*a*)
Je-rub'-e-sheth (*a*)
Jer'-u-el 17 (*a*)
Je-ru'-sa-lem
Je-ru'-sha 13 (*a*)
Je-sai'-ah 5

JO

Jesh-a-i'-ah 5
Jesh'-a-nah (*a*)
Jesh-ar'-e-lah (*a*)
Jesh-eb'-e-ab (*a*)
Jesh-eb'-e-ah 9
Je'-sher
Jesh'-i-mon
Je-shish'-a-i 5
Jesh-o-ha-ja'-ah 15
Jesh'-u-a 13
Jesh'-u-run
Je-si'-ah 15
Je-sim'-i-el
Jes'-se
Jes'-u-a 13
Jes'-u-i 3
JE'-SUS
Je'-ther
Jeth'-theth
Jeth'-lah
Je'-thro
Je'-tur
Je'-u-el 13
Je'-ush
Je'-uz
Jew'-rie
Jez-a-ni'-ah 15
Jez'-a-bel
Je-ze'-lus
Je'-zer
Je'-zer-ites 8
Je-zi'-ah 15
Je'-zi-el 11 (*a*)
Jez-li'-ah 15
Jez'-o-ar (*a*)
Jez-ra-hi'-ah 15
Jez'-re-el 13 (*a*)
Jez'-re-el-ite 8
Jez'-re-el-i-tess
Jib'-sam
Jid'-laph
Jim
Jim'-la, or Im'-la
Jim'-na, or Jim'-nah
Jim'-nites 8
Jiph'-tah
Jiph'-thah-el
Jo'-ab
Jo'-a-chaz
Jo-a-da'-nus
Jo'-ah
Jo'-a-haz (*a*)
Jo'-a-kim
Jo-an'-na
Jo-an'-nan
Jo'-ash
Jo'-a-tham
Jo-a-zab'-dus
Job
*Jobe*
Jo'-bab
Joch'-e-bed 6 (*a*)
Jo'-da 9
Jo'-ed
Jo'-el
Jo-e'-lah 9
Jo-e'-zer
Jog'-be-ah (*a*)
Jog'-li

JU

Jo'-ha 9
Jo-ha'-nan
John
*Jon*
Joi'-a-da 9 (*a*)
Joi'-a-kim (*a*)
Joi'-a-rib (*a*)
Jok'-de-am (*a*)
Jo'-kim
Jok'-me-an (*a*)
Jok'-ne-am (*a*)
Jok'-shan
Jok'-tan
Jok'-the-el 13 (*a*)
Jo'-na 9
Jon'-a-dab
Jo'-nah 9
Jo'-nan
Jo'-nas
Jon'-a-than
Jo'-nath E'-lim Re-cho'-chim 6
Jop'-pa
Jo'-ra
Jo'-ra-i 5 (*a*)
Jo'-ram
Jor'-dan
Jor'-i-bas
Jo'-rim
Jor'-ko-am (*a*
Jos'-a-bad
Jos'-a-phat
Jos-a-phi'-as 15
Jo'-se
Jos'-e-dech 6
Jo'-se-el 13 (*a*)
Jo'-seph
Jo'-ses
Josh'-a-bad
Jo'-shah 9
Josh'-a-phat
Josh-a-vi'-ah 15
Josh-bek'-a-sha
Josh'-u-a 9
Jo-si'-ah 15
Jo-si'-as
Jos-i-bi'-ah 15
Jos-i-phi'-ah
Jo-si'-phus 12
Jot'-bah 9
Jot'-bath
Jot'-ba-tha (*a*)
Jo'-tham
Joz'-a-bad
Joz'-a-char 6 (*a*)
Joz'-a-dak
Ju'-bal
Ju'-cal
Ju'-dah 9
Ju'-das
Jude
Ju-dæ'-a
Ju'-dith
Ju'-el
Ju'-li-a
Ju'-ni-a
Ju-shab'-he-sed (*a*)
Jus'-tus
Jut'-tah 9

KE

KAB
Kab-ze-el 13 (*a*)
Ka'-des
Ka'-desh, or Ca'-desh
Ka'-desh Bar'-ne-a (*a*)
Kad'-mi-el 13
Kad'-mon-ites 8
Kal'-la-i 5
Ka'-nah 9
Ka-re'-ah 9
Kar'-ka-a 9
Kar'-kor
Kar'-na-im 16 (*a*)
Kar'-tan
Kar'-tah 9
Ke'-dar

KE

Ked'-e-mah 9 (*a*)
Ked'-e-moth (*a*)
Ke'-desh
Ke-hel'-a-thah 9 (*a*)
Kei'-lah 9
Ke-lai'-ah 5 (*a*)
Kel'-i-ta
Kel'-kath-ha-zu'-rim
Kem-u'-el 13 17
Ke'-nah 9
Ke'-nan
Ke'-nath
Ke'-naz
Ken'-ites 8
Ken'-niz-zites
Ker-en-hap'-puch

KI

*Ker-en-hap'-puk*
Ke'-ri-oth
Ke'-ros
Ke-tu'-ra
Ke-tu'-rah 9
Ke-zi'-a 1 9 (*a*)
Ke'-ziz
Kib'-roth Hat-ta'-a-vah (*a*)
Kib'-za-im 16 (*a*)
Kid'-ron (*a*)
Ki'-nah 9
Kir
Kir-har'-a seth
Kir'-he-resh
Kir'-i-eth, or

KI

Kir'-jath
Kir'-i-oth 4
Kir'-jath Ar'-ba
Kir'-jath A'-im
Kir'-jath A'-rim
Kir'-jath A'-ri-us
Kir'-jath Ba'-al
Kir'-jath Hu'-zoth
Kir'-jath Je'-a-rim
Kir'-jath San'-nah
Kir'-jath Se'-pher
Kish
Kish'-i 3
Kish'-i-on 4
Ki'-shon, or
Ki'-son

KU

Kith'-lish
Kit'-ron (*a*)
Kit'-tim
Ko'-a 9
Ko'-hath
Ko'-hath-ites
Kol-a-i'-ah 15
Ko'-rah 14
Ko'-rah-ites 8
Ko'-rath-ites
Kor'-hite
Kor'-hites
Kor'-ites 8
Ko'-re
Koz
Kush-ai'-ah 5 (*a*)

| LA | LE | LI | LU | LY |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LA'-A-DAH 9 (*a*) | Lap'-i-doth | Le'-shem | Lik'-hi 3 | Lu'-ci-us |
| La'-a-dan (*a*) | La-se'-a 9 | Let'-tus | Lo-am'-mi 3 | Lud |
| La'-ban | La'-shah | Le-tu'-shim | Lod | Lu'-dim |
| Lab'-a-na 9 | La-sha'-ron (*a*) | Le-um'-mim | Lod'-e-bar (*a*) | Lu'-hith |
| La'-chish | Las'-the-nes | Le'-vi 3 | Log | Luke |
| La-cu'-nus 13 | Laz'-a-rus | Le-vi'-a-than | Lo'-is | Luz |
| La'-dan | Le'-ah 9 | Le'-vis | Lo Ru'-ha-mah | Lyc-a-o'-ni-a |
| La'-el | Leb'-a-nah 9 | Le'-vites 8 | Lot | Lyc'-ca |
| La'-had | Leb'-a-non | Le-vit'-i-cus | Lo'-tan | Lyd'-da |
| La-hai'-roi (*a*) | Leb'-a-oth (*a*) | Lib'-a-nus | Loth-a-su'-bus 13 | Lyd'-i-a |
| Lah-man | Leb-be'-us 13 (*a*) | Lib'-nah 9 | Lo'-zon | Ly-sa'-ni-as |
| Lah'-mas | Le-bo'-nah 9 | Lib'-ni 3 | Lu'-bim | Lys'-i-a 9 |
| Lah'-mi 3 | Le'-chah | Lib'-nites 8 | Lu'-bims | *Lizh'-e-a* |
| La'-ish | Le'-ha-bim | Lib'-y-a 9 | Lu'-cas | Lys'-i-as |
| La'-kum | Le'-hi | Lig-na'-oes | Lu'-ci-fer | Lys'-tra |
| La'-mech 6 | Lem'-u-el 17 (*a*) | Li'-gure 1 | | |

| MA | MA | ME | MI | MY |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MA'-A-CAH 9 | Mak-e'-loth | Mat'-than | Me-rib'-ba-al (*a*) | Mi-ni'-a-min |
| Ma'-a-chah 6 (*a*) | Mak-ke'-dah 13 | Mat'-that | Mer'-i-moth 4 | Min'-ni 3 |
| Ma-ach'-a-thi 3 (*a*) | Mak'-tesh | Mat-the'-las | Me-ro'-dach 11 (*a*) | Min'-nith |
| Ma-ach'-a-thites 8 | Mal'-a-chi 3 6 | Mat'-thew | Bal'-a-dan | Miph'-kad |
| Ma-ad'-ai 5 (*a*) | Mal'-cham | Mat-thi'-as 15 | Me'-rom | Mir'-i-am |
| Ma-a-di'-ah 15 | Mal-chi'-ah 15 | Mat-ti-thi'-ah 15 | Me-ron'-o-thite 8 | Mir'-ma 9 |
| Ma-a'-i 5 | Mal'-chi-el 13 (*a*) | Maz'-i-ti'-as 15 | Me'-roz | Mis'-gab |
| Ma-al'-eh A-crab'-bim | Mal'-chi-el-ites 8 | Maz'-za-roth | Me'-ruth | Mish'-a-el 13 15 (*a*) |
| | Mal-chi'-jah | Me'-ah | Me'-sech 6 | Mi'-shal 3 |
| Ma'-a-nai 5 | Mal-chi'-ram | Me-a'-ni 3 | *Me'-sek* | Mi'-sham |
| Ma'-a-rath (*a*) | Mal-chi-shu'-ah 12 | Me-a'-rah | Me'-sha | Mi'-she-al (*a*) |
| Ma-a-sei'-ah 9 (*a*) | Mal'-chom | Me-bu'-nai 5 (*a*) | Me'-shach 6 | Mish'-ma 9 |
| Ma-a-si'-ah 15 | Mal'-chus 6 | Mech'-e-rath 13 | Me'-shech 6 | Mish-man'-na |
| Ma'-ath | Mal'-las | Mech'-e-rath-ite 8 | *Me'-shek* | Mish'-ra-ites 8 |
| Ma'-az | Mal'-lo-thi 3 | Me'-dad | Mesh-el-e-mi'-ah | Mis'-par |
| Ma-a-zi'-ah 15 | Mal'-luch 6 | Med'-a-lah 9 | Mesh-ez'-a-bel | Mis'-pe-reth (*a*) |
| Mab'-da-i 5 | Ma-mai'-as 5 | Me'-dan | Mesh-ez'-a-be-el (*a*) | Mis'-pha 9 |
| Mac'-a-lon | Mam'-mon | Med'-e-ba 9 | Mesh-il-la'-mith | Mis'-phah 9 |
| Mac'-ca-bees | Mam-ni-ta-nai'-mus | Medes | Mesh-il'-le-moth | Mis'-ra-im 16 |
| Mac-ca-bæ'-us | Mam'-re | Me'-di-a | Me-sho'-bah 9 | Mis'-re-photh-ma'-im 16 |
| Mach'-be-nah | Ma-mu'-cus | Me'-di-an | Me-shul'-lam | Mith'-cah 9 |
| Mach'-be-nai 5 | Man'-a-en | Me-e'-da | Me-shul'-le-mith | Mith'-nite 8 |
| Mach-he-loth (*a*) | Man'-a-hath (*a*) | Me-gid'-do 7 | Mes'-o-bah 13 | Mith'-ri-dath |
| Ma-chi 3 6 | Man'-a-hem | Me-gid'-don 7 | Mes'-o-ba-ite 8 (*a*) | Mi'-zar |
| Ma-chir | Ma-na'-heth-ites 8 | Me-ha'-li 3 | Mes-o-po-ta'-mi-a | Miz'-pah 9 |
| Ma'-chir-ites 8 | Man-as-se'-as 12 | Me-het'-a-bel | Mes-si'-ah 15 | Miz'-peh 9 |
| Mach'-mas | Ma-nas'-seh 9 | Me-hi'-da | Mos-si'-as 15 | Miz'-ra-im 16 (*a*) |
| Mach-na-de'-bai 5 | Ma-nas'-sites 8 | Me'-hir | Me-te'-rus 13 | Miz'-zah 9 |
| Mach-pe'-lah 6 (*a*) | Ma'-neh 9 | Me-hol'-ath-ite 8 | Me'-theg Am'-mah | Mna'-son |
| Ma'-cron | Man-ha-na'-im 16 | Me-hu'-ja-el 13 | Meth'-re-dath | *Na'-son* |
| Mad'-a-i 5 | Ma'-ni 3 | Me-hu'-man 5 | Me-thu'-sa-el | Mo'-ab |
| Ma-di'-a-bun | Man'-na | Me-hu'-nim | Me-thu'-se-lah 9 | Mo'-ab-ites 8 |
| Ma-di'-ah 15 | Ma-no'-ah | Me-hu'-nims | Me-thu'-se-la | Mo-a-di'-ah 15 |
| Ma'-di-an | Ma'-och 6 | Me-jar'-kon | Me-u'-nim 13 | Mock'-mur |
| Mad-man'-nah | Ma'-on | Mek'-o-nah 9 (*a*) | Mez'-a-hab (*a*) | Mock'-ram |
| Ma'-don | Ma'-on-ites 8 | Mel-a-ti'-ah 15 | Mi'-a-min | Mo'-din |
| Ma-e'-lus 13 | Ma'-ra 9 | Mel'-chi 3 6 | Mib'-har | Mo'-eth |
| Mag'-bish | Ma'-rah 9 | Mel-chi'-ah 6 9 | Mib'-sam | Mol'-a-dah 9 (*a*) |
| Mag'-da-la 9 | Mar'-a-lah | Mel-chi'-as 15 | Mib'-zar | Mo'-lech 6 |
| Mag'-da-len | Mar-a-nath'-a | Mel'-chi-el 13 | Mi'-cah 9 | *Mo'-lek* |
| Mag-da-le'-ne | Mar-do-che'-us 6 | Mel-chis'-e-dek | Mi-cai'-ah 5 (*a*) | Mo'-li 3 |
| Mag'-di-el 13 | Ma-re'-shah (*a*) | Mel-chi-shu'-a 13 (*a*) | Mi'-cha 9 | Mo'-lid |
| Ma'-gog | Mark | Me-le'-a | Mi'-cha-el 15 | Mo'-loch 6 |
| Ma'-gor Mis'-sa-bib | Mar'-i-sa 9 | Me'-lech 6 | Mi'-chah 9 | *Mo'-lok* |
| Mag'-pi-ash 4 (*a*) | Mar'-moth | Mel'-li-cu (*a*) | Mi-chai'-ah | Mom'-dis |
| Ma'-ha-lah 9 | Ma'-roth | Mel'-i-ta | Mi'-chel | Mo-o-si'-as 13 |
| Ma'-ha-lath (*a*) | Mar'-re-kah 9 | Mel'-zar | Mich'-mas 6 | Mo'-rash-ite 8 |
| Le-an'-noth | Mar'-se-na 9 | Mem'-phis | *Mik'-mas* | Mo'-ras-thite |
| Ma'-ha-lath Mas'-chil 6 | Mar'-te-na | Me-mu'-can 13 | Mich'-mash | Mor'-de-cai 5 13 |
| Ma-ha'-le-el 13 (*a*) | Mar'-tha | Men'-a-hem (*a*) | Mich'-me-thah 9 | Mo'-reh 9 |
| Ma'-ha-li 3 | Ma'-ry | Me'-nan | Mich'-ri 3 | Mor'-esh-eth Gath |
| Ma-ha-na'-im 16 | Mas'-chil 6 | Me'-ne | Mich'-tam | Mo-ri'-ah 15 |
| Ma'-ha-neh Dan (*a*) | Mas'-e-loth | Me'-nith | Mid'-din | Mo-se'-ra 9 |
| Ma'-ha-nem | Mash | Men'-o-thai 5 | Mid'-i-an | Mo-se'-rah 9 |
| Ma-har'-a-i 5 (*a*) | Ma'-shal | Me-on'-e-nem (*a*) | Mid'-i-an-ites 8 | Mo-so'-roth |
| Ma'-nath | Mas'-man | Meph'-a-ath (*a*) | Mig'-da-lel (*a*) | Mo'-ses |
| Ma'-ha-vites 8 | Mas'-moth | Me-phib'-o-sheth | Mig'-dal Gad (*a*) | *Mo'-zes* |
| Ma'-haz | Mas'-re-kah 9 (*a*) | Me'-rab | Mig'-dol | Mo-sol'-lam |
| Ma-ha'-zi-oth (*a*) | Ma'-sa 9 | Mer-a-i'-ah 15 | Mig'-ron | Mo-sul'-la-mon |
| Ma'-her-shal'-al-hash'-baz | Mas'-sah 9 | Me-rai'-oth 5 (*a*) | Mij'-a-min (*a*) | Mo'-za 9 |
| Mah'-lah | Mas-si'-as 15 | Me'-ran | Mik'-loth | Mo'-zah |
| Mah'-lı 3 | Ma'-tred | Mer'-a-ri 3 (*a*) | Mik-nei'-ah 9 (*a*) | Mup'-pim |
| Mah'-lites 8 | Ma'-tri 3 | Mer'-a-rites 8 | Mil-a-la'-i 5 (*a*) | Mu'-shi 3 |
| Mah'-lon | Mat'-tan | Mer-a-tha'-im 16 | Mil'-cah 9 | Mu'-shites 8 |
| Mai-an'-e-as | Mat'-tan-ah (*a*) | Me'-red | Mil'-chah 9 | Muth-lab'-ben |
| Ma'-kas | Mat-tan-i'-ah | Mer'-e-moth | Mil'-cha 9 | Myn'-dus |
| Ma'-ked | Mat'-ta-tha | Me'-res | Mil'-com | My'-ra 9 |
| | Mat-ta-thi'-as | Mer'-i-bah 9 | Mil'-lo | Myt-i-le'-ne |
| | Mat-te-na'-i 5 | Mer'-i-bah Ka'-desh | Mi'-na 9 | |

NA

NA'-AM
Na'-a-mah 9 (*a*)
Na'-a-man 15 (*a*)
Na'-a-ma-thites 8 (*a*)
Na'-a-mites 8
Na'-a-rah 9 (*a*)
Na'-a-rai 5 (*a*)
Na'-a-ran (*a*)
Na'-a-rath (*a*)
Na-ash'-on (*a*)
Na'-a-thus
Na'-bal
Nab-a-ri'-as (*a*)
Na-ba-the'-ans
Na'-bath-ites 8
Na'-both
Na-chon 6
Na'-chor 6
Na'-dab
Na-dab'-a-tha
Nag'-ge 7
Na-ha'-li-el 13
Na-hal'-lal
Na'-ha-lol (*a*)
Na'-ham
Na-ham'-a-ni 3 (*a*)
Na-har'-a-i 5 (*a*)
Na'-hash
Na'-hath
Nah'-bi 3

NA

Na'-ha-bi 3
Na'-hor
Nah'-shon
Na'-hum
Na'-i-dus 5
Na'-im
Na'-in
Nai'-oth 5
Na-ne'-a 9
Na'-o-mi 3 (*a*)
Na'-pish
Naph'-i-si 3
Naph'-tha-li 3
Naph'-thar
Naph'-tu-him 11
Nas'-bas
Na'-shon
Na'-sith
Na'-sor
Na'-than
Na-than'-a-el 13
Nath-a-ni'-as 15
Na'-than Me'-lech 6
Na'-um
Na'-ve
Naz-a-rene'
Naz-a-renes' 8
Naz'-a-reth
Naz'-a-rite 8

NE

Ne'-ah
Ne-a-ri'-ah 15
Neb'-a-i 5 (*a*)
Ne-bai'-oth 5
Ne-ba'-joth (*a*)
Ne-bal'-lat
Ne'-bat
Ne'-bo
Neb-u-chad-nez'-zar
Neb-u-chod-on'-o-sor
Neb-u-chad-rez'-zar
Neb-u-chas'-ban
Neb-u-zar'-a-dan (*a*)
Ne'-cho 6
Ne-co'-dan
Ned-a-bi'-ah 15
Ne-e-mi'-as
Neg'-i-noth 7
Ne-hel'-a-mite
Ne-he-mi'-ah 9 15
Ne-he-mi'-as
Ne'-hum
Ne-hush'-ta 9
Ne-hush'-tah
Ne-hush'-tan
Ne'-i-el 13 (*a*)
Ne'-keb
Ne-ko'-da (*a*)
Nem-u'-el 13 17

NI

Nem-u'-el-ites 8
Ne'-pheg
Ne'-phi 3
Ne'-phia
Ne'-phish
Ne-phish'-e-sim
Neph'-tha-li 3
Nep'-tho-ah
Neph'-tu-im
Ne-phu'-sim 13
Ner
Ne'-re-us
Ner'-gal
Ner'-gal Sha-re'-zer
Ne'-ri 3
Ne-ri'-ah 15
Ne-than'-e-el 13 (*a*)
Neth-a-ni'-ah
Neth'-i-nims
Ne-to'-phah 9
Ne-toph'-a-thi 3
Ne-toph'-a-thites
Ne-zi'-ah 15
Ne'-zib
Nib'-bas
Nib'-shan
Nic-o-de'-mus
Nic-o-la'-i-tanes
Nic'-o-las

NY

Nim'-rah
Nim'-rim
Nim'-rod
Nim'-shi 3
Nin'-e-ve
Nin'-e-veh 9
Nin'-e-vites 8
Ni'-san
Nis'-roch 6
*Nis'-rok*
No-a-di'-ah 15
No'-ah, or No'-e
Nob
No'-bah 9
Nod
No'-dab
No'-e-ba 9
No'-ga, or No'-gah
No'-hah 9
Nom
Nom'-a-des
Non
Noph
*Noff*
No'-phah 9
No-me'-ni-us
Nun, (the father of Joshua)
Nym'-phas

OD

OB-A-DI'-AH 15
O'-bal
O'-bed
O'-bed E'-dom
O'-beth
O'-bil
O'-both
O'-chi-el 13
Oc-i-de'-lus 7
*Os-i-de'-lus*
Oc'-i-na 7
*Os'-i-na*
Oc'-ran
O'-ded

ON

O-dol'-lam
Od-on-ar'-kes
Og
O'-had
O'-hel
Ol'-a-mus
O-lym'-phas
Om-a-e'-rus 13
O'-mar
O-me'-ga 9
O'-mer
Om'-ri 3
On

OP

O'-nam
O'-nan
O-nes'-i-mus
On-e-siph'-o-rus
O-ni'-a-res
O-ni'-as 15
O'-no
O'-nus
O-ny'-as
On'-y-cha
*On'-e-ka*
O'-nyx
O'-phel

OS

O'-pher
O'-phir
Oph'-ni 3
Oph'-rah
O'-reb
O'-ren, or O'-ran
O-ri'-on (*a*)
Or'-nan
Or'-phah 9
*Or'-fa*
Or-tho-si'-as 15
O-sai'-as 5
O-se'-as

OZ

O'-see
O'-she-a (*a*)
Os'-pray
Os'-si-frage
Oth'-ni 3
Oth'-ni-el 4 13
Oth-o-ni'-as 15
O'-zem
O-zi'-as 15
O'-zi-el 4 13
Oz'-ni 3
Oz'-nites 8
O-zo'-ra 9

PA

PA'-A-RAI 5 (*a*)
Pa'-dan
Pa'-dan A'-ram
Pa'-don
Pa'-gi-el 7 13
Pa'-hath Mo'-ab
Pa'-i 3 5
Pa'-lal
Pal'-es-tine
Pal'-lu
Pal'-lu-ites 8
Pal'-ti 3
Pal'-ti-el 13 (*a*)
Pal'-tite 8
Pan'-nag
Par'-a-dise
Pa'-rah
Pa'-ran
Par'-bar
Par-mash'-ta
Par'-me-nas
Par'-nath
Par'-nach 6
Pa'-rosh
Par-shan'-da-tha (*a*)
Par'-u-ah (*a*)
Par-va'-im 5 16
Pa'-sach 6
Pas-dam'-mim
Pa-se'-ah 9
Pash'-ur
Pass'-o-ver

PE

Pat'-a-ra
Pa-te'-o-li
Pa-the'-us 13
Path'-ros
Path-ru'-sim
Pat'-ro-bas (*a*)
Pa'-u (*a*)
Paul
Ped'-a-hel 13 (*a*)
Ped'-ah-zur (*a*)
Ped-ai'-ah 5 (*a*)
Pe'-kah 9
Pek-a-hi'-ah
Pe'-kod
Pel-a-i'-ah 5
Pel-a-li'-ah
Pel-a-ti'-ah 15
Pe'-leg
Pe'-let
Pe'-leth
Pe'-leth-ites 8
Pe-li'-as 15
Pel'-o-nite 8
Pe-ni'-el 13
Pe-nin'-nah
Pen'-ni-nah
Pen-tap'-o-lis
Pen'-ta-teuch 6
*Pen'-ta-teuk*
Pen'-te-cost
*Pen'-te-coast*

PH

Pe-nu'-el 13
Pe'-or
Per'-a-zim (*a*)
Pe'-resh
Pe'-rez
Pe'-rez Uz'-za
Per'-ga 9
Per'-ga-mos
Pe-ri'-da 9
Per'-iz-zites 8
Per'-me-nas
Per-u'-da 9 13
Peth-a-hi'-ah 15
Pe'-thor
Pe-thu'-el 13
Pe-ul'-thai 5 (*a*)
Phac'-a-reth
Phai'-sur 5
Phal-dai'-us 5
Pha-le'-as 11
Pha-leg
Phal'-lu
Phal'-ti 3
Phal'-ti-el 13
Pha-nu'-el 13
Phar'-a-cim 7
Pha'-ra-oh
*Fa'-ro*
Phar-a-tho'-ni 3
Pha'-rez
Phai-rez-ites 8

PH

Phar'-i-sees
Pha'-rosh
Phar'-phar
Phar'-zites 8
Pha'-se-ah 13 (*a*)
Pha-se'-lis 13
Phas'-i-ron
Phe'-be
Phe-ni'-ce 13 (*a*)
Phib'-e-seth
Phi'-col
Phi-lar'-ches
Phi-le'-mon 11
Phi-le'-tus 11
Phi-lis'-ti-a
Phi-lis'-tim
Phi-lis'-tines 8
*Fi-lis'-tins*
Phi-lol'-o-gus
Phil-o-me'-tor
Phin'-e-as
Phin'-e-has
Phi'-son 1
Phle'-gon
Pho'-ros
Phul, *rhymes* dull
Phur
Phu'-rah
Phut, *rhymes* nut
Phu'-vah
Phy-gel'-lus

PY

Phy-lac'-te-ries
Pi-ha-hi'-roth
Pi'-late
Pil'-dash
Pil'-e-tha
Pil'-tai 5 (*a*)
Pi'-non
Pi'-ra
Pi'-ram
Pir'-a-thon
Pir'-a-thon-ite 8
Pis'-gah
Pi'-son 1
Pis'-pah
Pi'-thon 1
Poch'-e-reth 6
Pou'-ti-us Pi'-late
Por'-a-tha 9
Pot'-i-phar
Po-tiph'-e-ra
Proch'-o-rus
Pu'-a, or Pu'-ah
Pu'-dens
Pu'-hites 8
Pul, *rhymes* dull
Pu'-nites 8
Pu'-non
Pur, or Pu'-rim
Put, *rhymes* nut
Pu'-ti-el 13 (*a*)
Py'-garg

RA

RA'-A-MAH 9 (*a*)
Ra-a-mi'-ah 15
Ra-am'-ses
Rab'-bah

RA

Rab'-bath
Rab'-bat
Rab'-bi 3
Rab'-bith

RA

Rab-bo'-ni 3
Rab'-mag
Rab'-sa-ces
Rab'-sa-ris

RA

Rab'-sha-keh 9
Ra'-ca, or Ra'-cha
Ra'-cab 6
Ra'-cal

RA

Ra'-chab 6
Ra'-chel 6
Rad'-da-i 5
Ra'-gau

| RA | RE | RE | RI | RU |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ra'-ges | *Ra'-phael 13 15 | Re'-gom | Reph'-i-dim | Rim'-mon Pa'-rez |
| Rag'-u-a | *Ra'-phel* | Re-ha-bi'-ah 15 | Re'-sen | Rin'-nah 9 |
| Ra-gu'-el 13 | Ra'-phah 9 | Re'-hob | Re'-sheph | Ri'-phath |
| Ra' hab | Raph'-a-im 16 (*a*) | Re-ho-bo'-am | Re'-u (*a*) | *Ry'-fath* |
| Ra'-ham | Ra'-phon | Re-ho'-both (*a*) | Reu'-ben | Ris'-sah 9 |
| Ra'-kem | Ra'-phu | Re'-hu | Re-u'-el 13 (*a*) | Rith'-mah |
| Rak'-kath | Ras'-sis | Re'-hum | Reu'-mah | Ris'-pah |
| Rak'-kon | Rath'-u-mus 12 | Re'-i 3 | Re'-zeph | Ro-ge'-lim 7 13 |
| Ram | Ra'-zis | Re'-kem | Re-zi'-a 15 | Roh'-gah 9 |
| Ra'-ma, or Ra'-mah | Re-a-i'-ah 5 | Rem-a-li'-ah 15 | Re'-zin | *Ro'-ga* |
| Ra'-math | Re'-ba 9 | Re'-meth | Re'-zon | Ro'-i-mus |
| Ra-math-a'-im 16 | Re-bec'-ca 9 | Rem'-mon | Rhe'-gi-um | Ro-mam-ti-e'-zer |
| Ram'-a-them | Re'-chab 6 | Rem'-mon Meth'-o-ar (*a*) | *Re'-je-um* | Rosh |
| Ra'-math-ite 8 | Re'-chab-ites 8 (*a*) | Rem'-phan | Rhe'-sa | Ru'-by |
| Ra'-math Le'-hi | Re'-chah 9 | Rem'-phis | *Re'-sa* | Ru'-fus |
| Ra'-math Mis'-peh | *Re'-ka* | Re'-pha-el 13 15 (*a*) | Rhod'-o-cus | Ru'-ha-mah (*a*) |
| Ra-me'-ses (*a*) | Re-el-ai'-ah 5 | Re'-phah | Ri'-bai 5 | Ru'-mah |
| Ra-mi'-ah 15 | Re-el-i'-as 15 | Reph-a-i'-ah 15 | Rib'-lah | Rus'-ti-cus |
| Ra'-moth | Ree-sai'-as 5 | Reph'-a-im 16 (*a*) | Rim'-mon | Ruth |
| Ra'-moth Gil'-e-ad | Re'-gem, *the g hard* | Reph'-a-ims | | *Rooth* |
| Ra'-pha | Re-gem'-me-lech (*a*) | | | |

| SA | SA | SA | SA | SC |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| †SA-BAC-THA'-NI | Sa-ha-du'-tha Je'-gar | Sa-mai'-as 5 | Saph-a-ti'-as 15 | Sar'-gon |
| ‡Sab'-a-oth (*a*) | Sa'-la | Sa-ma'-ri-a, or Sam-a-ri'-a (*a*) | Saph'-ir | Sa'-rid |
| Sa'-bat | Sa'-lah 9 | Sa-mar'-i-tans | Sa'-pheth | Sa'-ron |
| Sab'-a-tus | Sal-a-sad'-a-i 5 | Sam'-a-tus | Sap-phi'-ra 9 | Sa-ro'-thi 3 |
| Sab'-ban | Sa-la'-thi-el 13 (*a*) | Sa-mei'-us 9 | Sap'-phire | Sar-se'-chim 6 |
| Sab'-bath | Sal'-cah 9 | Sam'-gar Ne'-bo | Sar-a-bi'-as 15 | Sa'-ruch 6 |
| Sab-ba-the'-us | Sal'-chah | Sa'-mi 3 | Sa'-ra, or Sa'-rai 5 | §Sa'-tan |
| Sab-be'-us | Sa'-lem | Sa'-mis | Sar-a-i'-ah 5 | Sath-ra-baz'-nes |
| Sab-de'-us | Sa'-lim | Sam'-lah 9 | Sa-rai'-as 5 13 | Sath-ra-bou-za'-nes |
| Sab'-di 3 | Sal'-la-i 5 | Sam'-mus | Sa-ram'-a-el | Saul |
| Sa-be'-ans (*a*) | Sal'-lu | Samp'-sa-mes | Sar'-a-mel | Sav'-a-ran |
| Sa'-bi 3 | Sal'-lum | Sam'-son | Sa'-raph | Sa'-vi-as 15 |
| Sab'-tah 9 | Sal-lu'-mus 13 | Sam'-u-el 13 17 | Sar-ched'-o-nus 6 | Sce'-va |
| Sab'-te-cha 6 | Sal'-ma, or Sal'-mah | San-a-bas'-sa-rus | Sar'-de-us | *Sce'-va* |
| Sa'-car | Sal'-mon | San'-a-sib | Sar'-dis | Sche'-chem 6 |
| Sad-a-mi'-as 15 | Sal-mo'-ne 13 | San-bal'-lat | Sar'-dites 8 | *Ske'-kem* |
| Sa'-das | Sa'-lom | San'-he-drim | Sar'-di-us | Scribes |
| Sad-de'-us | Sa-lo'-me 13 | San-san'-nah | Sar'-dine | Scyth'-i-ans |
| Sad'-duc | Sa'-lu | Saph | Sar'-do-nyx | *Syth'-i-ans* |
| Sad'-du-cees | Sa'-lum | Sa'-phat | Sa'-re-a | Scy-thop'-o-lis |
| Sa'-doc | Sam'-a-el 13 | | Sa-rep'-ta | Scyth-o-pol'-i-tans |

* *Raphael.*—This word has uniformly the accent on the first syllable throughout Milton, though Græcised by Ῥαφαήλ; but the quantity is not so invariably settled by him; for, in his Paradise Lost, he makes it four times of three syllables, and twice of two. What is observed under *Israel* is applicable to this word. Colloquially, we may pronounce it in two, as if written *Raphel*; but in deliberate and solemn speaking or reading, we ought to make the two last vowels to be heard separately and distinctly. The same may be observed of *Michael*, which Milton, in his Paradise Lost, uses six times as a word of three syllables, and eighteen times as a word of two only.

† *Sabacthani.*—Some, says the editor of Labbe, place the accent on the antepenultimate syllable of this word, and others on the penultimate: this last pronunciation, he says, is most agreeable to the Hebrew word, the penultimate of which is not only long, but accented; and, as this word is Hebrew, it is certainly the preferable pronunciation.

‡ *Sabaoth.*—This word should not be confounded in its pronunciation with *Sabbath*, a word of so different a signification. *Sabaoth* ought to be heard in three syllables, by keeping the *a* and *o* separate and distinct. This, it must be confessed, is not very easy to be done, but is absolutely necessary to prevent a very gross confusion of ideas, and a perversion of the sense.

§ *Satan.*—There is some dispute, among the learned, about the quantity of the second syllable of this word, when Latin or Greek, as may be seen in Labbe, but none about the first. This is acknowledged to be short, and this has induced those criticks who have great knowledge of Latin, and very little of their own language, to pronounce the first syllable short in English, as if written *Sattan*. If these gentlemen have not perused the Principles of Pronunciation, prefixed to the Critical Pronouncing Dictionary, I would take the liberty of referring them to what is there said, for full satisfaction, for whatever relates to deriving English quantity from the Latin. But for those who have not an opportunity of inspecting that work, it may, perhaps, be sufficient to observe, that no analogy is more universal than that which, in a Latin word of two syllables, with but one consonant in the middle, and the accent on the first syllable, leads us to pronounce that syllable long. This is, likewise, the genuine pronunciation of English words of the same form; and, where it has been counteracted, we find a miserable attempt to follow the Latin quantity in the English word, which we entirely neglect in the Latin itself, (see *Introduction*, page 1059) *Cato* and *Plato* are instances where we make the vowel *a* long in English, where it is short in Latin, and *caligo* and *cogito*, where we make the *a* and *o* in the first syllable short in English, when it is long in Latin. Thus, if a word of two syllables, with one consonant in the middle, and the accent on the first, which, according to our own vernacular analogy, we should pronounce as we do *Cato* and *Plato*, with the first vowel long: if this word happens to be derived from a word of three syllables in Latin, with the first short, this is looked upon as a good reason for shortening the first syllable of the English word, as in *magick*, *placid*, *tepid*, &c., though we violate this rule in the pronunciation of the Latin words *caligo*, *cogito*, &c., which, according to this analogy, ought to be *cale-i-go*, *coge-i-to*, &c., with the first syllable long.

This pedantry, which ought to have a harsher title, has considerably hurt the sound of our language, by introducing into it too many short vowels, and consequently rendering it less flowing and sonorous. The tendency of the penultimate accent to open and lengthen the first vowel in dissyllables, with but one consonant in the middle, in some measure counteracts the shortening tendency of two consonants, and the almost invariable shortening tendency of the antepenultimate accent; but this analogy, which seems to be the genuine operation of nature, is violated by these ignorant criticks from the pitiful ambition of appearing to understand Latin. As the first syllable, therefore, of the word in question, has its first vowel pronounced short for such miserable reasons as have been shown, and this short pronunciation does not seem to be general, as may be seen under the word in the Critical Pronouncing Dictionary, we ought certainly to incline to that pronunciation which is so agreeable to the analogy of our own language, and which is, at the same time, so much more pleasing to the ear.—See *Principles* prefixed to the *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary*, No. 543, 544, &c., and the words DRAMA and SATIRE.

SH

Se'-ba
Se'-bat
Sec'-a-cah (*a*)
Sech-e-ni'-as 15
Se'-chu
Sed-e-ci'-as 15
*Sed-e-si'-as* 7
Se'-gub
Se'-ir
Se-i-rath
Se'-la
Se'-la Ham-mah-le'-koth
Se'-lah 9
Se'-led
Sel-e-mi'-as 15
Sem
Sem-a-chi'-ah 15
Sem-a-i'-ah 15
Sem-a-i'-as 5
Sem'-e-i 3
Se-mel'-le-us
Se'-mis
Sen'-a-ah (*a*)
Se'-neh 9
Se'-nir
Sen-a-che'-rib 13 (*a*)
Sen'-u-ah
Se-o'-rim
Se'-phar
Seph'-a-rad
Seph-ar-va'-im 16 (*a*)
Se'-phar-vites
Se-phe'-la
Se'-rah
Se-ra-i'-ah 5 (*a*)
Ser'-a-phim
Se-red
Se'-ron
Se-rug
Se'-sis
Ses-thel
Seth
Se'-thar
Se'-ther
Sha-al-ab'-bin
Sha-al'-bim
Sha-al'-bo-nite 8
Sha'-aph
Sha-a-ra'-im 16
Shar'-a-im
Sha-ash'-gas
Shab-beth'-a-i 5 (*a*)
Shach'-i-a
Shad'-da-i 5 (*a*)
Sha'-drach
Sha'-ge 7
Sha-haz'-i-math 13
Shal'-le-cheth (*a*)
Sha'-lem
Sha'-lim
Shal'-i-sha (*a*)
Shal'-lum
Shal'-ma-i 5
Shal'-man
Shal-ma-ne'-ser
Sha'-ma

SH

Sham-a-ri'-ah 15
Sha'-med
Sha'-mer
Sham'-gar
Sham'-huth
Sha'-mir
Sham'-ma 9
Sham'-mah 9
Sham'-ma-i 5
Sham'-moth
Sham-mu'-a 9
Sham-mu'-ah 9
Sham-she-ra'-i 5
Sha'-pham
Sha'-phan
Sha'-phat
Sha'-pher
Shar'-a-i 5 (*a*)
Shar'-ma-im 16
Sha'-rar
Sha-re'-zer
Sha'-ron
Sha'-ron-ite 8
Sha-ru'-hen (*a*)
Shash'-a-i 5
Sha'-shak
Sha'-ul
Sha'-ul-ites 8
Sha-u'-sha (*a*)
Sha'-veh 9
Sha'-veth
She'-al
She-al'-ti-el 13 (*a*)
She-a-ri'-ah 15
She-ar-ja'-shub
She'-ba, or She'-bah
She'-bam
Sheb-a-ni'-ah 15
Sheb'-a-rim (*a*)
She'-bat
She'-ber
Sheb'-na
Sheb'-u-el 13
Shec-a-ni'-ah
She'-chem 6
She'-chem-ites
Shech'-i-nah
*Shek'-e-nah* (*a*)
Shed'-e-ur
She-ha-ri'-ah 15
She'-kel
She'-lah
She'-lan-ites 8
Shel-e-mi'-ah 15
She'-leph
She'-lesh
Shel'-o-mi 3 (*a*)
Shel'-o-mith (*a*)
Shel'-o-moth
She-lu'-mi-el 13
Shem
She'-ma
Shem'-a-ah 9 (*a*)
Shem-a-i'-ah 5
Shem-a-ri'-ah 15
Shem'-e-ber (*a*)
She'-mer

SH

She-mi'-da 13
Shem'-i-nith
She-mir'-a-moth
She-mu'-el 13 17
Shen
She-na'-zar
She-nir
She'-pham
Sheph-a-ti'-ah 15
She'-phi 3
She'-pho
She-phu'-phan 11
She'-rah
Sher-e-bi'-ah 15
She-resh
She-re'-zer
She'-shach
She'-shai 5 (*a*)
She'-shan
Shesh-baz'-zar
Sheth
She'-thar
She'-thar Boz'-na-i
She'-va
Shib'-bo-leth (*a*)
Shib'-mah 9
Shi'-chron
Shig-gai'-on 5
Shi'-on
Shi'-hor
Shi'-hor Lib'-nath
Shi-i'-im 3 4
*She-i'-im*
Shil'-hi 3
Shil'-him
Shil'-lem
Shil'-lem-ites 8
Shi'-loh, or Shi'-lo 9
Shi-lo'-ah 9
Shi-lo'-ni 3
Shi-lo'-nites 8
Shil'-shah 9
Shim'-e-a
Shim'-e-ah
Shim'-e-am
Shim'-e-ath
Shim'-e-ath-ites
Shim'-e-i 3
Shim'-e-on
Shim'-hi 3
Shi'-mi 3
Shim'-ites 8
Shim'-ma 9
Shi'-mon
Shim'-rath
Shim'-ri 3
Shim'-rith
Shim'-ron
Shim'-ron-ites 8
Shim'-ron Me'-ron
Shim'-shai 5 (*a*)
Shi'-nab
Shi'-nar
Shi'-phi 3
Shiph'-mite
Shiph'-ra 9
Shiph'-rath

SI

Ship'-tan
Shi'-sha 9
Shi'-shak
Shit'-ra-i 5 (*a*)
Shit'-tah 9
Shit'-tim Wood
Shi'-za 9
Sho'-a 9
Sho'-ah 9
Sho'-ab
Sho'-bach 6
Sho'-ba-i 5
Sho'-bal
Sho'-bek
Sho'-bi 3
Sho'-cho 6
Sho'-choh 9
Sho'-ham
Sho'-mer
Sho'-phach 6
Sho'-phan
Sho-shan'-nim
Sho-shan'-nim E'-duth
Shu'-a 9
Shu'-ah 9
Shu'-al
Shu'-ba-el 13 (*a*)
Shu'-ham
Shu'-ham-ites 8
Shu'-hites
Shu'-lam-ite
Shu'-math-ites 8
Shu'-nam-ite
Shu'-nem
Shu'-ni 3
Shu'-nites 8
Shu'-pham
Shup'-pham-ite
Shup'-pim
Shur
Shu'-shan
Shu'-shan E'-duth
Shu'-the-lah 9 (*a*)
Shu'-thal-ites 8
Si'-a 1
Si'-a-ka 1 9
Si'-ba
Sib'-ba-chai 5 (*a*)
Sib'-bo-leth (*a*)
Sib'-mah 9
Sib'-ra-im 16 (*a*)
Si'-chem 1 6
Sid'-dim
Si'-de
Si'-don
Si-gi'-o-noth 7 (*a*)
Si'-ha 9
Si'-hon
Si'-hor
Si'-las
Sil'-la 9
*Sil'-o-a
Sil'-o-as
Sil'-o-ah, or Sil'-o-am (*a*)
Sil'-o-e 9
Si-mal-cu'-e

SY

Sim'-e-on
Sim'-e-on-ites 8
Si'-mon
Sim'-ri 3
Sin
†Si'-nai 5 (*a*)
Si'-nim
Sin'-ites 8
Si'-on
Siph'-moth
Sip'-pai 5 (*a*)
Si'-racn i 6
Si'-rah 9
Sir'-i-on
Sis-am'-a-i 5
Sis'-e-ra 9
Si-sin'-nes
Sit'-nah
Si'-van
So
So'-choh 6 9
*So'-ko*
So'-coh 9
*So'-ko*
So'-di 3
Sod'-om
Sod'-om-ites
Sod'-o-ma
Sol'-o-mon
Sop'-a-ter
Soph'-e-reth
So'-rek
So-sip'-a-ter
Scs'-the-nes 13
Sos'-tra-tus 13
So'-ta-i 5 (*a*)
Sta'-chys 6
*Sta'-kees*
Stac'-te
Steph'-a-nas
Steph'-a-na
Ste'-phen
Su'-ah 9
Su'-ba
Su'-ba-i 5
Suc'-coth
Suc'-coth Be'-noth
Su-ca'-ath-ites 8
Sud
Su'-di-as
Suk'-ki-ims 4
Sur
Su'-sa
Su'-san-chites 6
Su-san'-nah 9
Su'-si 3
Syc'-a-mine
Sy-ce'-ne
Sy'-char 1 6
Sy-e'-nes 12
Sy-e'-ne
Syn'-a-gogue
*Syn'-a-gog*
Syn'-ti-che 4 6
Syr'-i-a Ma'-a-cah
Syr'-i-on
Sy-ro-phe-nic'-i-a

* *Silsa.*—This word, according to the present general rule of pronouncing these words, ought to have the accent on the second syllable, as it is Græcised by Σιλωὰ; but Milton, who understood its derivation as well as the present race of criticks, has given it the antepenultimate accent, as more agreeable to the general analogy of accenting English words of the same form:

"————————Or if Sion hill
"Delight thee more, or *Siloa's* brook that flow'd
"Fast by the oracle of God————"

If criticism ought not to overturn settled usages, surely when that usage is sanctioned by such a poet as Milton, it ought not to be looked upon as a license, but an authority. With respect to the quantity of the first syllable, analogy requires that, if the accent be on it, it should be short.—See Rules prefixed to the *Greek and Latin Proper Names*, No. 19.

† *Sinai.*—If we pronounce this word after the Hebrew, it has three syllables; if after the Greek, Σινᾶ, two only; though it must be confessed, that the liberty allowed to poets of increasing the end of a line with one, and sometimes two syllables, renders their authority, in this case, a little equivocal. Labbe adopts the former pronunciation, but general usage seems to prefer the latter; and, if we almost universally follow the Greek in other cases, why not in this? Milton adopts the Greek:

"Sing, heav'nly muse! that on the secret top
"Of Oreb or of *Sinai* didst inspire
"That shepherd————"

"God, from the mount of *Sinai*, whose gray top
"Shall tremble, he, descending, will himself,
"In thunder, lightning, and loud trumpets' sound,
"Ordain them laws."

*Par. Lost*, b. xii. v. 227.

We ought not, indeed, to lay too much stress on the *quantity* of Milton, which is often so different in the same word; but these are the only two passages in his Paradise Lost where this word is used; and, as he has made the same letters a diphthong in *Asmadai*, it is highly probable he judged that *Sinai* ought to be pronounced in two syllables.—See Rules prefixed to this Vocabulary, No. 5.

| TA | TE | TH | TO | TY |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| TA'-A-NACH 5 (*a*) | Tap'-pu-ah 13 | Tem'-e-ni 3 (*a*) | Thra-se'-as | Tub |
| Ta'-a-nach Shi'-lo (*a*) | Ta'-rah 9 | Te'-pho | Thum'-mim | To-bi' ah 15 |
| Tab'-ba-oth (*a*) | Tar'-a-lah 9 13 (*a*) | Te'-rah 9 | Thy-a-ti'-ra 9 | To-bi-as 15 |
| Tab'-bath | Ta'-re-a 9 (*a*) | Ter'-a-phim | Tib'-bath | *To'-bie*, Eng. |
| Ta'-be-al (*a*) | Tar'-pel-ites 8 | Te'-resh | Ti-be'-ri-as | To'-bi-el 4 13 |
| Ta'-be-el 13 (*a*) | Tar'-shis | Ter'-ti-us | Tib'-ni 3 | To-bi'-jah 15 |
| Ta-bel'-li-us | Tar'-shish | *Ter'-she-us* | Ti'-dal | To'-bit |
| Tab'-e-ra 9 | Tar-shi'-si 3 | Ter-tul'-lus | Tig'-lath Pi-le'-ser | To'-chen 6 |
| Tab'-i-tha | Tar'-sus | Te'-ta | Tik'-vah 9 | To-gar'-mah |
| Ta'-bor | Tar'-tak | Tet'-rarch 6 | Tik'-vath | To'-hu |
| Tab'-ri-mon | Tar'-tan | Thad-de'-us 12 (*a*) | Ti'-lon | To'-i 3 |
| Tach'-mo-nite | Tat'-na-i 5 | Tha'-hash | Ti-me'-lus 13 | To'-la 9 |
| Tad'-mor | Te'-bah 9 | Tha'-mah 9 | Tim'-na 9 | To'-lad |
| Ta'-han | Teb-a-li'-ah 15 | Tham-na-tha | Tim'-nath 9 | To'-la-ites 8 |
| Ta'-han-ites 8 | Te'-beth | Tha'-ra 9 | Tim'-na-thah | Tol'-ba-nes |
| Ta-haph'-a-nes | Te-haph'-ne-hes | Thar'-ra 9 | Tim'-nath He'-res | Tol'-mai 5 |
| Ta-hap'-e-nes | Te-hin'-nah | Thar'-shish | Tim'-nath Se'-rah | To'-phel |
| Ta'-hath | Te'-kel | Thas'-si 3 | Tim'-nite 8 | To'-phet |
| Tah'-pe-nes 9 | Te-ko'-a, or Te-ko'-ah (*a*) | The'-bez | Ti-mo'-the-us | To'-u |
| Tah'-re-a 9 | Te-ko'-ites 8 (*a*) | The-co'-e | *Tim'-o-thy*, Eng. | Trach-o-ni'-tis 12 |
| Tah'-tim Hod'-shi | Tel'-a-bib (*a*) | The-las'-ser | Tip'-sah 9 | Trip'-o-lis |
| Tal'-i-tha Cu'-mi | Tel'-lah 9 | The-ler'-sas | Ti'-ras | Tro'-as |
| Tal'-mai 5 (*a*) | Tel'-a-im 16 (*a*) | The-oc'-a-nus | Ti'-rath-ites 8 | Tro-gyl'-li-um |
| Tal'-mon | Te-las'-sar | The-od'-o-tus | Tir'-ha-kah 9 (*a*) | Troph'-i-mus |
| Tal'-sas | Te'-lem | The-oph'-i-lus | Tir'-ha-nah (*a*) | Try-phe'-na 12 |
| Ta'-mah | Tel-ha-re'-sha | The'-ras | Tir'-i-a 9 | Try-pho'-sa 12 |
| Ta'-mar | Tel-har'-sa 9 | Ther'-me-leth | Tir'-sha-tha | Tu'-bal |
| Tam'-muz | Tel'-me-la 9 | Thes-sa-lo-ni'-ca (*a*) | Tir'-zah 9 | Tu'-bal Cain |
| Ta'-nach 6 | Tel'-me-lah 9 (*a*) | Theu'-das | Tish'-bite | Tu-bi'-e-ni 3 |
| Tan'-hu-meth (*a*) | Te'-ma 9 | Thim'-na-thath | Ti'-van | Ty-be'-ri-as |
| Ta'-nis | Te'-man | This'-be | Ti'-za | Tych'-i-cus |
| Ta'-phath | Tem'-a-ni 3 (*a*) | Thom'-as | Ti'-zite 8 | Tyre, *one syllable* |
| Taph'-e-nes | Te'-man-ites 8 | *Tom'-as* | To'-ah | Ty-ran'-nus |
| Taph'-nes | | Thom'-o-i 3 | To'-a-nah | Ty'-rus |
| Ta'-phon | | | | |

| UM | UR | UT | UZ | UZ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| U'-CAL | Un'-ni 3 | U-ri'-as 15 | U'-thi 3 | Uz'-zen She'-rah |
| U'-el | U'-phaz (*a*) | U'-ri'-el 4 13 (*a*) | U'-za-i 5 | Uz'-zi 3 |
| U'-la-i 5 (*a*) | U-phar'-sin | U-ri'-jah 9 15 | U'-zal | Uz-zi'-ah 15 |
| U'-lam | Ur'-ba-ne (*a*) | U'-rim | Uz'-za 9 | Uz-zi'-el 13 15 |
| Ul'-la 9 | U'-ri 3 | U'-ta 9 | Uz'-zah 9 | Uz-zi'-el-ites 8 |
| Um'-mah 9 | U-ri'-ah 9 | U'-tha-i 5 (*a*) | | |

| VA | VA | VA | VA | VO |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| VA-JEZ'-A-THA 9 (*a*) | Va-ni'-ah 9 | Vash'-ni 3 | Vash'-ti 3 | Voph'-si 3 |

| XA | XE | XE | XE | XY |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| XA'-GUS | Xe'-ne-as | Xer-o-pha'-gi-a | Xe-rol'-y-be | Xys'-tus |
| Xan'-thi-cus | | | | |

| ZA | ZA | ZE | ZE | ZI |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ZA-A-NA'-IM 16 | Za'-dok | Zar'-e-phath | Zech-a-ri'-ah 15 | Ze'-rah 9 |
| Za'-a-man | Za'-ham | Zar'-e-tan | Ze'-dad | Zer-a-hi'-ah 15 |
| Za-a-nan'-nim | Za'-ir | Za'-reth Sha'-har | Zed-e-ki'-ah 15 | Zer-a-i'-a 5 |
| Za'-a-van (*a*) | Za'-laph | Zar'-hites 8 | Zeeb | Ze'-rau |
| Za'-bad | Zal'-mon | Zar'-ta-nah (*a*) | Ze'-lah 9 | Ze'-red |
| Zab-a-dæ'-ans | Zal-mo'-nah 9 (*a*) | Zar'-than | Ze'-lek | Zer'-e-da |
| Zab-a-dai'-as 5 | Zal-mun'-nah | Zath'-o-e | Ze-lo'-phe-ad | Zer'-e-dah |
| Zab'-bai 5 (*a*) | Zam'-bis | Za-thu'-i 3 11 | Ze-lo'-tes 13 | Ze-red'-a-thah |
| Zab'-ud | Zam'-bri 6 | Zath'-thu | Zel'-zah | Zer'-e-rath (*a*) |
| Zab-de'-us 12 | Za'-moth | Zat'-tu | Zem-a-ra'-im 16 | Ze'-resh |
| Zab'-di 3 | Zam-zum'-mims | Za'-van | Zem'-a-rite 8 | Ze'-reth |
| Zab'-di-el 11 | Za-no'-ah 9 | Za'-za | Ze-mi'-ra | Ze'-ri 3 |
| Za-bi'-na 9 | Zaph-nath-pa-a-ne'-ah (*a*) | Zeb-a-di'-ah 15 | Ze'-nan | Ze'-ror |
| Za'-bud | Za'-phon | Ze'-bah 9 | Ze'-nas | Ze-ru'-ah 13 |
| *Zab'-u-lon | Za'-ra | Ze-ba'-im 13 16 | Ze-or'-im 13 (*a*) | Ze-rub'-ba-bel (*a*) |
| Zac'-ca-i 5 | Zar'-a-ces | Zeb'-e-dee | Zeph-a-ni'-ah 15 | Zer-u-i'-ah 15 |
| Zac'-cur | Za'-rah | Ze-bi'-na | Ze'-phath | Zer-vi'-ah 15 |
| Zach-a-ri'-ah 15 | Zar-a-i'-as 15 | Ze-bo'-im 13 | Zeph'-a-thah (*a*) | Ze'-tham |
| Za'-cher 6 | Za'-re-ah | Ze-bu'-da 13 (*a*) | Ze'-phi, or Ze'-pho | Ze'-than |
| *Za'-ker* | Za'-re-ath-ites 8 | Zeb'-ul | Ze'-phon | Ze'-thar |
| Zac-che'-us 12 | Za'-red | Zeb'-u-lon | Zeph'-on-ites 8 | Zi'-a 9 |
| *Zak-ke'-us* | | Zeb'-u-lon-ites 8 | Zer | Zi'-ba 9 |

* *Zabulon.*—"Notwithstanding," says the editor of Labbe, "this word in Greek, *Ζαβεκλῶν*, has the penultimate long, yet in our churches we always hear it pronounced with the acute on the antepenultimate. Those who thus pronounce it plead that, in Hebrew, the penultimate vowel is short; but in the word *Zerobabel*, *Ζοροβάβελ*, they follow a different rule; for, though the penultimate in Hebrew is long, they pronounce it with the antepenultimate accent."

| ZI | ZI | ZO | ZO | ZU |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Zib'-e-on | Zil'-pah 9 | Ziph'-i-on 2 | Zo'-ba, or | Zo'-rah |
| Zib'-i-on | Zil'-thai 5 (*a*) | Ziph'-ites 8 | Zo'-bah | Zo'-rath-ites 8 |
| Zich'-ri 3 | Zim'-mah | Zi'-phron 1 | Zo-be'-bah 9 13 | Zo'-re-ah 9 (*a*) |
| *Zik'-ri* | Zim'-ram, or | Zip'-por | Zo'-har | Zo'-rites 9 |
| Zid'-dim | Zim'-ran | Zip-po'-rah 13 16 | Zo'-he-leth | *Zo-rob'-a-bel (*a*) |
| Zid-ki'-jah 15 | Zim'-ri 3 | Zith'-ri 3 | Zon'-a-ras | Zu'-ar |
| Zi'-don, or Si'-don | Zin | Ziz | Zo'-peth | Zuph |
| Zi-do'-ni-ans | Zi'-na 1 9 | Zi'-za 1 9 | Zo'-phah | Zur |
| Zif | Zi'-on, or Si'-on 1 | Zi'-zah 1 9 | Zo'-phai 5 | Zu'-ri-el 13 |
| Zi-ha 1 9 | Zi'-or 1 | Zi'-na 1 9 | Zo'-phar | Zu-ri-shad'-da-i 5 (*a*) |
| Zik'-lag | Ziph | Zo'-an | Zo'-phim | Zu'-zims |
| Zil'-lah 9 | Zi'-phah 1 | Zo'-ar | | |

* *Zorobabel.*—See ZABULON.

# TERMINATIONAL VOCABULARY

OF

# SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

BA*

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

BATHSHEBA, Elisheba, Beersheba.

ADA IDA

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Shemida.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Eliada, Jehoiada, Bethsäida, Adida.

EA EGA ECHA UPHA

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Laodicea. Chaldea, Judea, Arimathea, Idumea, Cæsarea, Berea, Iturea, Osea, Hosea, Omega, Hasupha.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Cenchrea, Sabtecha.

ASHA ISHA USHA

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Elisha, Jerusha.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Bäasha, Shalisha.

ATHA ITHA UTHA

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Jegar-Sahadutha, Dalmanutha.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Gabatha, Gabbatha, Amadatha, Hammedatha, Parshandatha, Ephphatha, Tirshatha, Admatha, Caphenatha, Poratha, Achmetha, Tabitha, Golgotha.

IA

(Pronounced in two syllables.)

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Seleucia,† Japhia, Adalia, Bethulia, Nethania, Chenania, Jäazania, Jamnia, Samaria, Hezia.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Achäia, Arabia, Thracia, Samothracia, Grecia, Cilicia, Cappadocia, Seleucia, Media, India, Pindia, Claudia, Phrygia, Antiochia, Casiphia, Philadelphia, Apphia, Igdalia, Julia, Pamphylia, Mesopotamia, Armenia, Lycaonia, Macedonia, Apollonia, Junia, Ethiopia, Samaria, Adria, Alexandria, Celosyria, Syria, Assyria, Asia, Persia, Mysia, Galatia, Dalmatia, Philistia.

IKA

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Elika.

ALA ELA ILA AMA EMA IMA

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Ambela, Arbela, Macphela.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Magdala, Aquila, Aceldama, Apherema, Ashima, Jemma.

ANA ENA INA ONA

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Diana, Tryphena, Hyena, Palestina, Barjona.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Abana, Hashbadana, Amana, Ecbatana.

OA

*Accent the Antepenultimate*

Gilböa, Teköa, Silöa, Eshtemöa.

ARA ERA IRA URA

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Guzara, Ahira, Sapphira, Thyatira, Bethsura.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Bäara, Bethabara, Patara, Potiphera, Sisera.

ASA OSA

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Cläasa, Tryphosa.

*Accent the Antepenultimate*

Adasa, Amasa.

ATA ETA ITA

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Ephphata, Achmeta, Melita, Hatita.

AVA UA AZA

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Ahava, Malchishua, Elishua, Shamua, Jahaza.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Jeshua, Abishua, Joshua.

AB IB OB UB

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Eliab, Sennacherib, Ishbi-Benob, Ahitob, Ahitub.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Ahinadab, Aminadab, Jehonadab, Jonadab, Chileab, Aholiab, Magor-Missabib, Aminadib, Eliashib, Bäalzebub, Beelzebub.

AC UC

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Isäac, Syriac, Abacuc, Habbacuc.

AD ED ID OD UD

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Almodad, Arphaxad, Elihud, Ahihud, Ahiud, Ahilud.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Galäad, Josabad, Benhadad, Gilëad, Zelophëad, Zelophehad, Jochebed, Galeed, Ichabod, Ammihud, Abiud.

CE DEE LEE MEE AGE YCHE OHE ILE AME OME ANE ENE OE OSSE VE

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Phenice, Bernice, Eunice, Elelohe, Salome, Magdalene, Abilene, Mitylene, Cyrene, Syene, Colosse, (Nazarene, pronounced in three syllables, with the accent on the last.)

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Zebedee, Galilee, Ptolemee, Bethphage, Syntyche, Subile, Apame, Gethsemane, Siloe, Ninive.

ITE‡ (in one syllable.)

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Thisbite, Shuhite, Abiezrite, Gittite, Hittite, Hivite, Buzite.

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* For the pronunciation of the final *a* in this selection, see Rule the 9th.

† For this word and *Samaria*, *Antiochia*, and *Alexandria*, see the *Initial Vocabulary* of Greek and Latin Proper Names; also Rule 30th prefixed to the *Initial Vocabulary*.

‡ Words of this termination have the accent of the words from which they are formed, and on this account are sometimes accented even on the preantepenultimate syllable; as *Bethlehemite*, from *Bethlehem*, and so of others. Words of this termination, therefore, of two syllables, have the accent on the penultimate syllable, and words of three or more, on the same syllable as their primitives.—See Rule 8th.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Harodite, Agagite, Areopagite, Gergashite, Morashite, Haruphite, Ephrathite, Bethelite, Carmelite, Hamulite, Benjamite, Nehelamite, Shulamite, Shunamite, Edomite, Temanite, Gilonite, Shilonite, Horonite, Amorite, Jebusite.

*Accent the Preantepenultimate.*

Näamathite, Jezrëelite, Bethlehemite, Ephräimite, (Canäanite, generally pronounced in three syllables, as if written *Can-an-ite.*)

AG OG

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Abishag, Hamongog.

BAH CAH DAH EAH CHAH SHAH THAH

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Zobazibah, Makkedah, Abidah, Elishah.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Dinhabah, Aholibah, Meribah, Abelbethmäacah, Abadah, Moladah, Zeredah, Jedidah, Gibëah, Shimëah, Zaphnath-Päaneah, Mëachah, Berechah, Bäashah, Eliathah.

AIAH EIAH

(*Ai* and *ei* pronounced as a diphthong in one syllable.)

*Accent the Penultimate.*

*Micaiah, Michaiah, Benaiah, Isaiah, Iphedeiah, Mäaseiah.

(*Ai* pronounced in two syllables.)

Adäiah, Pedäiah, Semäiah, Seräiah, Asäiah.

IAH

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Abiah, Rhëabiah, Zibiah, Tobiah, Mäadiah, Zebadiah, Obadiah, Noadiah, Jedidiah, Ahiah, Pekahiah, Jezrahiah, Barachiah, Japhiah, Bithiah, Hezekiah, Hilkiah, Zedekiah, Adaliah, Gedaliah, Igdaliah, Athaliah, Hachaliah, Remaliah, Nehemiah, Shelemiah, Meshelemiah, Jeremiah, Shebaniah, Zephaniah, Nethaniah, Chenaniah, Hananiah, Coniah, Jeconiah, Shëariah, Zachariah, Zechariah, Amariah, Shemariah, Azariah, Neariah, Moriah, Uriah, Josiah, Messiah, Shephatiah, Pelatiah, Ahaziah, Amaziah, Asaziah, Uzziah.

JAH

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Aijah, Abijah, Jehidijah, Ahijah, Elijah, Adonijah, Irijah, Tobadonijah, Urijah, Hallelujah, Zerujah.

KAH LAH MAH NAH OAH RAH SAH TAH VAH UAH

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Rebekah, Azekah, Machpelah, Aholah, Abel-meholah, Bëulah, Elkanah, Hannah, Kirjath-sannah, Harbonah, Hashmonah, Zalmonah, Shilcah, Noah, Manoah, Zanoah, Uzzen-sherah, Zipporah, Keturah, Hadassah, Malchishuah, Shammuah, JEHOVAH, Zeruah.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Marrekah, Bäalah, Shuthelah, Telmelah, Methuselah, Hachilah, Hackilah, Dalilah, Delilah, Havilah, Räamah, Aholibamah, Adamah, Elishamah, Ruhamah, Loruhamah, Kedemah, Ashimah, Jemimah, Penninah, Bäurah, Taberah, Deborah, Ephratah, Paruah.

ACH ECH OCH

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Merodach, Evil-merodach.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Ahisamach, Ebed-melech, Abimelech, Ahimelech, Elimelech, Alammelech, Anammelech, Adrammelech, Regemmelech, Nathan-melech, Arioch, Antioch.

KEH LEH VEH APH EPH ASH ESH ISH

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Elëaleh, Elioreph, Jehoash.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Rabshakeh, Nineveh, Ebiasaph, Bethshemesh, Enshemesh, Carchemish.

ATH ETH ITH OTH UTH

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Goliath, Jehovah-jireth, Hazar-maveth, Baal-berith, Rehoboth, Arioth, Nebaioth,† Naioth, Moseroth, Hazeroth, Pihahiroth, Mosoroth, Allon-bachuth.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Mahalath, Bashemath, Asenath, Daberath, Elisabeth, Dabbasheth, Jerubbesheth, Ishbosheth, Mephibosheth, Harosheth, Zoheleth, Bechtileth, Shibboleth, Tanhumeth, Genesareth, Asbazareth, Nazareth, Mazzareth, Kirharaseth, Shelomith, Sheminith, Lapidoth, Anathoth, Kerioth, Shemiramoth, Kedemoth, Ahemoth, Jerimoth, Sigionoth, Ashtaroth, Mazzaroth.

AI

(Pronounced as a diphthong in one syllable.)

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Chelubai, Asmadai, Sheshai, Shimshai, Hushai, Zilthai, Berothai, Talmai, Tolmai, Sinai, Talnai, Arbonai, Sarai, Sippai, Bezai.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Mordecai, Sibbachai, Chephar-Hammonai, Päarai.

AI

(Pronounced in two syllables.)

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Ai.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Zabbäi, Babäi, Nebäi, Shobäi, Subäi, Zaccäi, Shaddäi, Amishaddäi, Aridäi, Heldäi, Hegäi, Haggäi, Belgäi, Bilgäi, Abishäi, Uthäi, Adläi, Barzillai, Uläi, Sisamäi, Shalmäi, Shammäi, Eliænäi, Tatnäi, Shether-boznäi, Naharäi, Sharäi, Shamsheräi, Shiträi, Arisäi, Bastäi, Baväi, Bigväi, Uzäi.

DI EI LI MI NI OI PI RI UI ZI

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Areli, Lëammi, Talithacumi, Gideoni, Benoni, Hazeleponi, Philippi, Gehazi.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Engedi, Simëi, Shimëi, Edrëi, Bethbirëi, Abisëi, Baali, Naphthali, Nephthali, Pateoli, Adami, Naomi, Hanani, Bëerlahäiroi, Mehari, Häahashtari, Jesüi.

EK UK

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Adonizedek, Adonibezek.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Melchizedek, Amalek, Habakkuk.

AAL EAL IAL ITAL UTAL

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Bäal, Kirjath-bäal, Hamutal.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Meribbäal, Eshbäal, Ethbäal, Jerubbäal, Tabëal, Belial, Abital.

AEL ABEL EBEL

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Jäel, Abel.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Gabael, Michael, Raphael, Mishael, Mehujael, Abimael, Ishmael, Ismael, Anael, Nathanael, Israel, Asael, Zerubbabel, Zerobabel, Mehetabel, Jezebel.

EEL OGEL AHEL ACHEL APHEL OPHEL ETHEL

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Enrogel, Rachel, Elbethel.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Tabëel, Abdëel, Japhalëel, Mahalëel, Bezalëel, Hanamëel, Jerahmëel, Hananëel, Nathanëel, Jabnëel, Jezrëel, Hazëel, Asahel, Barachel, Amrapnel, Achitophel.

IEL KEL

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Peniel, Uzziel.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Abiel, Tobiel, Adiel, Abdiel, Gaddiel, Pagiel, Salathiel, Ithiel, Ezekiel, Gamaliel, Shelumiel, Daniel, Othniel, Ariel, Gabriel, Uriel, Shealtiel, Putiel, Haziel, Hiddekel.

UEL EZEL

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Dëuel, Raguel, Bethuel, Pethuel, Hamuel, Jemuel, Kemuel, Nemuel, Phanuel, Penuel, Jeruel, Bethezel.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

‡Samuel, Lemuel, Emanuel, Immanuel.

AIL

(Pronounced in two syllables.)

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Abihäil.

* For the pronunciation of the two last syllables of these words, see Rule 5th prefixed to Scripture Proper Names.

† The *ai* in this and the next word form but one syllable.—See Rule 5.

‡ See Rule the 17th prefixed to Scripture Proper Names.

AIL

(Pronounced as a diphthong in one syllable.)

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Abigail.

OL UL

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Bethgamul.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Eshtaol.

ODAM AHAM IAM IJAM IKAM

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Elmodam, Abijam, Ahikam.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Abraham, Miriam, Adonikam.

OAM

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Rehoboam, Roboam, Jeroboam.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Siloam, Abinoam, Ahinoam.

ARAM IRAM ORAM

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Padanaram, Abiram, Hiram, Adoniram, Adoram, Hadoram, Jehoram.

AHEM EHEM ALEM EREM

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Menahem, Bethlehem, Jerusalem, Beth-haccerem.

AIM*

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Chusan-Rishathäim, Kirjathäim, Bethdiblathäim, Ramathäim, Adithäim, Misrephothmäim, Abelmäim, Mahanäim, Manhanäim, Horonäim, Shäaräim, Adoräim, Sephaıvaïm.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Rephäim, Dothäim, Egläim, Carnäim, Sharäim, Ephraim, Beth-ephräim, Mizräim, Abel-mizräim.

BIM CHIM PHIM KIM LIM NIM RIM ZIM

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Sarsechim, Zeböim, Kirjatharim, Bahurim, Kelkathhazurim.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Cherubim, Lehabim, Rephidim, Seraphim, Teraphim, Eliakim, Jehoiakim, Joiakim, Joakim, Bäalim, Dedanim, Ethanim, Abarim, Bethhaccerim, Kirjath-jëarim, Hazerim, Bäal-perazim, Gerizim, Gazizim.

DOM LOM AUM IUM NUM RUM TUM

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Obededom, Appii-forum, Miletum.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Abishalom, Absalom, Capernäum, Rhegium, Trogyllium, Iconium, Adramyttium, Galbanum.

AAN CAN DAN EAN THAN IAN MAN NAN

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Memucan, Chaldëan, Ahiman, Elhanan, Johanan, Haman.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Canäan, Chanäan, Merodach-baladan, Nebuzaradan, Elnathan, Jonathan, Midian, Indian, Phrygian, Italian, Macedonian, Ethiopian, Syrian, Assyrian, Egyptian, Näaman.

AEN VEN CHIN MIN ZIN

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Manäen, Bethaven, Chorazin.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Jehoiachin, Benjamin.

EON AGON EPHON ASHON AION ION ALON ELON ULON YLON MON NON RON YON THUN RUN

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Bäal-meon, Beth-dagon, Bäal-zephon, Näashon, Higgaion, Shiggaion, Chilion, Orion, Esdrelon, Bäal-hamon, Philemon, Abiron, Beth-horon.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Gibeon, Zibeon, Gedeon, Gideon, Simeon, Pirathon, Herodion, Carnion, Sirion, Ascalon, Ajalon, Askelon, Zebulon, Babylon, Jeshimon, Tabrimon, Solomon, Lebanon, Aäron, Apollyon, Jeduthun, Jeshurun.

* In this selection the *ai* form distinct syllables.—See Rule 16.

EGO ICHO HIO LIO

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Ahio.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Abednego, Jericho, Gallio.

AR ER IR OR UR

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Ahishar, Bäal-tamar, Balthasar, Eleazar, Eziongeber Tiglath-pileser, Shalmaneser, Hadadezer, Abiezer, Ahiezer, Eliezer, Romantiezer, Ebenezer, Joezer, Sharezer, Havoth-jäir, Asnoth-tabor, Beth-peor, Bäal-peor, Nicanor, Philometor.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Issachar, Potiphar, Abiathar, Ithamar, Shemeber, Lucifer, Chedorlaomer, Aroer, Sosipater, Sopater, Achior, Nebuchodonosor, Eupator, Shedëur, Abishur, Pedahzur.

AAS BAS EAS PHAS IAS LAS MAS NAS OAS PAS RAS TAS YAS

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Osëas, Esäias, Tobias, Sedecias, Abadias, Asadias, Abdias, Barachias, Ezechias, Mattathias, Matthias, Ezekias, Nëemias, Jeremias, Ananias, Assanias, Azarias, Ezerias, Josias, Ozias, Bagëas, Aretas, Onyas.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Annäas, Barsabas, Patrobas, Eneas, Phineas, Caiaphas, Cleophas, Herodias, Euodias, Georgias, Amplias, Lysanias, Gabrias, Tiberias, Lysias, Nicolas, Artemas, Elymas, Parmenas, Siloas, Antipas, Epaphras.

CES DES EES GES HES LES NES SES TES

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Gentiles,† Rameses, Mithridates, Euphrates.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Rabsaces, Arsaces, Nomades, Phinëes, Astyages, Diotrephes, Epiphanes, Tahaphanes, Hermogenes, Taphenes Calisthenes, Sosthenes, Eumenes.

ENES and INES

(In one syllable.)

*Accent the Ultimate.*

Gadarenes, Agarenes, Hagarenes.

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Philistines, (pronounced like *Philistins.*)

ITES

(Pronounced in one syllable.)

[Words of this termination have the accent of the words from which they are formed, which sometimes occasions the accent to be placed even on the preantepenultimate syllable, as *Gileadites* from *Gilead*, and so of others. Words of this termination, therefore, of two syllables, have the accent on the penultimate syllable; and words of three or more on the same syllable as their primitives.]

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Gadites, Kenites, Jamnites, Levites, Hittites, Hivites.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Rechabites, Moabites, Gergashites, Nahathites, Kohathites, Pelethites, Cherethites, Uzzielites, Tarpelites, Elamites, Edomites, Reubenites, Ammonites, Hermonites, Ekronites, Hagarites, Nazarites, Amorites, Geshurites, Jebusites, Ninevites, Jesuites, Perizzites.

*Accent the Preantepenultimate.*

Gileädites, Amalekites, Ishmaelites, Israelites, Midianites, Gibeonites, Aaronites.

OTES

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Zelotes.

IS

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Elimäis.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Antiochis, Amathis, Bäalis, Decapolis, Neapolis, Hierapolis, Persepolis, Amphipolis, Tripolis, Nicopolis, Scythopolis, Salamis, Damaris, Vabsaris, Antipatris, Atargatis.

IMS

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Emims, Zamzummims, Zuzims.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Rephaims, Gammadims, Cherethims, Anakims, Nethinims, Chemarims.

† *Gentiles.*—This may considered as an English word, and should be pronounced in two syllables, as if written *Jen-tiles*, the last syllable as the plural of *tile.*

ANS

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Sabëans, Laodicëans, Assidëans, Galilëans, Idumëans, Epicurëans.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Arabians, Grecians, Herodians, Antiochians, Corinthians, Parthians, Scythians, Athenians, Cyrenians, Macedonians, Zidonians, Babylonians, Lacedemonians, Ethiopians, Cyprians, Syrians, Assyrians, Tyrians, Ephesians, Persians, Galatians, Cretians, Egyptians, Nicolaitans, Scythopolitans, Samaritans, Libyans.

MOS NOS AUS BUS CUS DUS

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Archelaus, Menelaus, Abubus, Andronicus, Seleucus.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Pergamos, Stephanos, Emmaus, Agabus, Bartacus, Achaicus, Tychicus, Aradus.

EUS

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Daddeus, Asmodeus, Aggeus, Zaccheus, Ptolemeus, Maccabeus, Lebbeus, Cendebeus, Thaddeus, Mardocheus, Mordocheus, Alpheus, Timeus, Bartimeus, Hymeneus, Elizeus.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Dositheus, Timotheus, Nereus.

GUS CHUS THUS

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Areopagus, Philologus, Lysimachus, Antiochus, Eutychus, Amadathus.

IUS

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Darius.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Gaius, Athenobius, Cornelius, Numenius, Cyrenius, Apollonius, Tiberius, Demetrius, Mercurius, Dionysius, Pontius, Tertius.

LUS MUS NUS RUS SUS TUS

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Aristobulus, Eubulus, Nicodemus, Eeanus, Hircanus, Auranus, Sylvanus, Ahasuerus, Assuerus, Heliodorus, Arcturus, Bar-jesus, Fortunatus, Philetus, Epaphroditus Azotus.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Attalus, Theophilus, Alcimus, Trophimus, Onesimus, Didymus, Libanus, Antilibanus, Sarchedonus, Acheacharus, Lazarus, Citherus, Elutherus, Jairus, Prochorus, Onesiphorus, Asapharasus, Ephesus, Epenetus, Asyncritus.

AT ET OT IST OST

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Ararat, Eliphalet, Gennesaret, Iscariot, Antichrist, Pentecost.

EU HU ENU EW MY

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Casleu, Chisleu, Abihu, Andrew.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Jehovah-Tsidkenu, Bartholomew, Jeremy.

BAZ GAZ HAZ PHAZ

*Accent the Penultimate.*

Mahar-shalal-hash-baz, Shaash-gaz, Eliphaz.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*

Jehoahaz.

# PERRY'S PRONUNCIATION

OF CERTAIN

# SCRIPTURE NAMES,

WITH RESPECT TO WHICH HE DIFFERS FROM WALKER.

A-BA'-NA
A-ba'-rim
A'-bel-miz-ra'-im
A-bi'-dan
A-bi'-ha-el
A-bi'-shag
A-bi'-sha-i
A-bi'-sha-lom
A-bi'-shu-a
A-bi'-tal
Ac-me'-tha
A-da'-dah
A-da'-mah
A-da'-mi
Ad'-beel
A-di'-na
A-di'-no
A-do'-ni-ze'-dek
A-don'-i-jah
Ad'-o-ram
Ad'-ri-el
A-ha-sa'-i
A-hi'-ma-az
A-hi'-sa-mach
A-hi-sha'-hur
Ah-la'-i
A-ho-li-ba'-mah
A-hu-ma'-i
A-i'-ja-lon
A'-ja-lon
Al-ex-an'-dri-a
Al'-mo-dad
A-mal'-e-kite
A-ma'-na
A-ma'-sa
Am-a-sa'-i
A-mit'-ta-i
Am-mi'-el
Am-ra'-phel
A-na'-mim
An-dron'-i-cus
An-toth'-i-jah
Aph'-e-kah
A'-phrah
Ap-pa'-im
Ap-phi'-a
A-quil'-a
Ar-a-u'-nah
Arch'-e-laus
Ar'-e-tas
A-ri'-da-i
A-ri'-da-tha
A-ri'-sa-i
A-ris-tob'-u-lus
A-ro'-di
A-ro'-er
A-sa'-hel
As'-a-reel
A-si'-el
A-thens
Ath'-la-i
At-ta'-i
Az'-a-reel
A-zi'-el
Az-ma'-veth

## B.

BA'-AL-HA'-MON
Ba'-al-ha'-nan
Ba-a'-lah
Ba-a'-lath
Ba-a'-lo
Ba-a'-lim
Ba'-al-pe-ra'-zim
Ba'-al-sha-li'-sha
Ba-a'-nah
Ba-a'-nan
Ba-a'-ra
Ba-a'-sha
Bak'-ba-ker
Ba-ra'-chel
Bar'-hu-mite
Bash e'-math
Bath-shu'-a
Ba-va'-i
Be-a'-loth
Be-ba'-i
Bech'-o-rath
Beel'-ze-bub
Bee'-ra
Bee'-rah
Bee'-ri
Be'-e-roth
Beer-she'-ba
Ben-a-i'-ah
Be'-ne-ja*a*'-kam
Ben-ha'-dad
Ben-han'-an
Be-ra'-chah
Ber'-nice (is)
Ber'-o-dach-bal'-a-dan
Be-ro'-tha-i
Beth-a'-nath
Beth-a'-noth
Beth-a'-ram
Beth az-ma'-veth
Beth-dag'-on
Beth-hac-ce'-rim
Beth-ma-a'-chah
Beth-ra'-pha
Beth-re'-hob
Beth-sa*i*'-da
Beth-she'-mesh
Beth'-phage
Be-to'-nim
Bez'-a-leel
Big-va'-i
Bi-le'-am
Bil-ga'-i
Bi-ne'-a
Bin-nu'-i
Bo-che'-ra

## C.

CAI'-NAN
Ca'-leb-Eph-re'-tah
Ca'-naan
Can'-dace
Car-che'-mish
Car'-she-na
Cas-lu'-bim
Cha-ra'-shim
Che'-de-la-o'-mer
Che-na*a*'-nah
Che'-sa-lon
Chi'-li-on
Chis-le'-u
Cle-o'-pas

## D.

DA'-NITES
De-da'-nim
Deu'-el
Dib-la'-im
Di-le'-an
Din-ha'-bah
Di-o-tre'-phes
Do-da'-nim
Do-da'-vah

## E.

ED'-OM-ITE
E-la'-dah
El-da'-ah
E-le'-ad
E-le-a'-leh
E-le-a'-sah
E-li-a'-da
E-li-ah'-ba
E-li'-ka
E-li'-sha-ma
E-li'-sha-phat
E-li'-shu-a
E-li-za'-phan
El-ka'-nah
El-mo'-dam
El-na'-than
El-na'-am
E'-lon-beth-ha'-nan
El-pa'-al
El-te'-keh
El-te'-kon
El-to'-lad
E-ly'-mas
E-ne'-as
En-ge'-di
En-hak'-kore
En-she'-mesh
E-phra'-tah
E'-phrath
Esh-ba'-al
E-she'-an
Esh-te-mo'-a
E-than'-im
Eth-ba'-al
Eu'-bu-lus
E'-vil-mer'-o-dach
Ez'-i-on

## G.

GA-DI'-EL
Ga'-leed
Gam-ma'-dims
Gath-heph'-er
Ged'-e-rah
Ged'-e-roth
Ge-li'-loth
Gen'-u-bath
Geu'-el
Gi-la'-la-i
Gil-bo'-a
Gil'-on-ite
Gin-ne'-tho
Gin-ne'-thon
Git-ta'-im

## H.

HA-BA-I'-AH
Hach-il'-ah
Ha-da'-shah
Had-la'-i
Ha-ga'-bah
Ham-mo'-le-keth
Ham'-u-tal
Han'-a-meel
Han'-a-neel
Ha-na'-ni
Ha-ra'-dah
Har'-bo-na
Har-ne'-pher
Ha-ro'-eh
Ha-sha-bi'-ah
Hash'-ba-dan'-a
Hash'-u-pha
Hat'-ti-pha
Ha-vil'-ah
Haz'-e-rim
Haz'-e-roth
Ha-za'-el
Ha-za-i'-ah
Ha-ze'-lel-po'-ni
Ha-ze'-zon-ta'-mar
Ha-zi'-el
Hel-da'-i
Hel-ka'-i
Hen'-a-dad
He-ze'-ki
Hez'-i-on
Ho'-da-vi'-ah
Hod'-i-jah
Ho'-ro-na'-im
Ho-sha'-ma
Hu'-ra-i
Hu'-sha-i
Hu'-sham

## I.

IB-LE'-AM
Ib-ne-i'-ah
I-cha'-bod
Il'-a-i
I-phe-de-i'-ah
Ir-na'-hash
Ish-bo'-sheth
I-tha'-i
I-tha'-mar
Ith-re'-am
I-ze'-har

## J.

JA-A-KO'-BAH
Ja-a-na'-i
Ja*a*'-lah
Ja*a*'-sau
Ja*a*'-za-ni'-ah
Jab'-neel
Ja*h*-da'-i
Ja*h*-di'-el
Ja*h*'-leel
Ja*h*-ma'-i
Ja*h*'-zeel
Ja*h*-ze'-rah
Ja*h*-zi'-el
Ja-ha-zi'-el
Ja*i*'-rus
Japh-le'-ti
Ja'-roa*h*
Ja-sho-be'-am
Ja-si'-el
Je*a*'-rim
Je*a*'-te-ra'-i
Jeb'-u-si
Jee'-zer
Je-da-i'-ah
Je-ha'-leel
Je-ha'-la-lel
Je-ha-zi'-el
Je*h*-de-i'-ah
Je-he-ze'-kel
Je-hi-e'-li
Je-ho-a'-haz
Je-ho-ha'-nan
Je-kab'-zeel
Je-ku-thi'-el
Jer'-a*h*-meel
Je-ri'-el
Je'-rub-ba'-al
Je'-rub-be'-she*h*
Je-ru'-el
Jer'-u-sha
Jesh-a-be'-ah
Jesh-a-re'-lah
Je-sha'-nah
Je-zi'-el
Je-zo'-ar
Jez'-reel
Jo-a'-haz
Joch-e'-bed
Jog-be'-ah
Jo-i'-a-da
Jo-i'-a-kim
Jo-i'-a-rib
Jok-de'-am
Jok-me'-an
Jok-ne'-am
Jok'-theel
Jo-ra'-i
Jor-ko'-am
Jot-ba'-thah
Jo-za'-char
Ju-shab-he'-sed

## K.

KAB'-ZEEL
Ka'-desh-Bar'-ne-a
Kar-na'-im
Ke-de'-mah
Ke-de'-moth
Ke'-he-la'-thah
Ke-la-i'-ah
Ki'-broth-hat-ta*a*'-vah

Kib-za'-im
Ki'-dron
Ki'-tron
Ku-sha-i'-ah

## L.

LA.*A*'-DAH
La*a*'-dan
La-ha'-i-ro'-i
La-o-di*c*'-e-a
Lash'-a-ron
Le-ba'-oth
Leb'-be-us
Le-mu'-el
Lo-de'-bar

## M.

MA-A'-CHAH
Ma-a-cha'-thi
Ma-a-da'-i
Ma*a*'-i
Ma*a*'-rath
Ma-as-e*i*'-ah
Mach'-pe-lah
Mag-pi'-ash
Ma-hal'-a-leel
Ma-ha'-lath
Ma-ha-ne*h*'-dan
Ma-ha-ra'-i
Ma-ha-zi'-oth
Mal-ki'-al
Ma-na -hath
Mar'-e-shah
Mas-re'-kah
Mat-ta'-nah
Me-ko-na
Me-li'-ku
Mer-a-i'-oth
Me-ra'-ri
Me'-rib-ba'-al
Me'-bun-na'-i
Mel-chish'-u-a
Me-na'-hem
Me-o-ne'-nim
Me-pha'-ath
Mes-o'-ba-ite
Me-za'-hab
Mi-ca-i'-ah
Mig-da'-lel
Mig-da'-gad
Mi-ja'-min
Mik-ne-i'-ah
Mi-la'-la-i
Mi'-sha-el
Mi-she'-al
Mis-pe'-reth
Miz-ra'-im
Mo-la'-dah

## N.

NA-A'-MAH
Na-a'-ma-thites
Na-a'-man
Na*a*'-rah
Na-a-ra'-i
Na*a*'-ran
Na-a'-rath
Na*a*'-shon
Na*a*'-son
Na-ha-ra'-i
Na-ha'-lol
Na-ha-ma'-ni
Na-o'-mi
Ne-ba'-i
Neb'-a-joth
Neb-u-zar-a'-dan
Ne-i'-el
Nek'-o-da
Neth'-a-neel

## O.

O'-RI-ON
O-she'-a

## P.

PA-A-RA'-I
Pal-ti'-el
Pa-ru'-ah
Par-shan-da'-tha
*P*a-tro'-bas
Pau
Pe-da'-hel
Pe-da*h*'-zur
Pe-da-i'-ah
Pe-ra'-zim
Pe-ul-tha'-i
Pha-se'-ah
Phe'-nice (is)
Pil-ta'-i
Pu-te-o'-li
Pu-ti'-el

## R.

RA.*A*'-MAH
Ram'-e-ses
Rech'-a-bites
Re'-gem-me*i*'-lech
Re'-ho-both
Rem'-mon-me-tho'-ar
Re-pha'-im
Re-pha'-el
Reu
Reu -el
Ru-ha'-mah

## S.

SAB'-*A*OTH
Sa'-be-ans
Sal-a-thi'-el
Sa-ma'-ri-a
Se-ca'-cah
Se-nach'-e-rib
Se-na'-ah
Se'-phar-va'-im
Shab-e-tha'-i
Shal-e'-cheth
Sha-li'-sha
Sha-ra'-i
Shar'-u-hen
She-al-ti'-el
She-ba'-rim
She-chi'-nah
She-lo'-mi
She-lo'-mith
She-ma'-ah
She-me'-ber
She-sha'-i
Shib-bo'-leth
Shim'-sha-i
Shit-ra'-i
Shu-ba'-el
Shuth-e'-lah
Sib-ba-cha'-i
Sib-bo'-leth
Sib-ra'-im
Sig-i-o'-noth
Si-lo'-am
Si'-na-i
Sip-pa'-i
So-ta'-i

## T.

TA-A'-NACH
Ta-a'-nath-Shi' lo
Tab-ba'-oth
Ta-be'-al
Ta-beel
Tal'-ma-i
Tan-hu'-meth
Ta-ra'-lah
Ta-re'-a
Tel-a'-bib
Te-la'-im
Tel-me'-lah
Te-ma'-ni
Te-mo'-ni
Thad'-de-us
Thess-a-loa'-i-ca
Tir-ha'-kah
Tir-ha'-nah

## U.

U-LA'-I
Up'-haz
Ur-ba'-ne
U-ri'-el
U-tha'-i

## V.

VA-JE-ZA'-THA

## Z.

ZA-A'-VAN
Zab'-ba-i
Zal'-mo-nah
Zaph'-nath-pa-a'-ne-ah
Zar-ta'-nah
Zeb'-u-dah
Ze-pha'-thah
Ze-re'-rath
Ze-rub-ba'-bel
Zil-tha'-i
Zo-re'-a
Zo-ro-ba-bel

NOTE. To the words found in these lists of *Variations* of *Perry* and *Fulton and Knight*, the letter (*a*) is annexed in *Walker's Initial Vocabulary*.

A very few words of *various* or *doubtful* pronunciation are inserted in these lists, although the pronunciation of them here exhibited does not differ from that which is approved by Walker.

# FULTON AND KNIGHT'S PRONUNCIATION

OF CERTAIN

# SCRIPTURE NAME

WITH RESPECT TO WHICH THEY DIFFER FROM WALKER.

AA'-RON (a'-ron)
Ab'-i-ud
A'-i-rus
Al-ex-an'-dri-a
A-ma'-sa-i
Ar'-e-tas

## B.

BE-EL'-ZE-BUB, or Bĕel'-ze-bub
Beer'-she-ba
Bes-o-de' 'ah
Bez'-a-lee

## C.

CAI'-NAN
Ca-naan (nan)

## E.

E-LI-O'-E-NAI
El'-i-phaz
E'-zi-on

## H.

HAM'-U-EL
Ham'-u-tal

## I.

IPH-E-DE'-IAH

## J.

JA-AS'-I-EL
Ja-az'-i-el
Ja-haz'-i-el
Ja-shob'-e-am
Jas'-i-el
Jed'-i-el
Je-hal'-e-el
Je-haz'-i-el
Jeh-de'-iah
Je-he'-i-el
Jem-i'-ma
Jer'-i-el
Jer'-i-oth
Jos'-e-el

## K.

KE'-ZI-A
Kush-a-i'-ah

## M.

MACH'-HE-LOTH
Ma-hal'-a-leel
Mik-ne'-iah
Mish'-e-al
Muth-lab'-ben

## N.

NA'-A-SHON
Na'-as-son
Na-ba'-ri-as

## P.

PED-A-I'-AH
Phas'-e-ah

## R.

RA'-PHA-IM

## S.

SA-BA'-OTH
Sa-ma'-ri-a
Sa-me'-ius
Sen-a-che'-rib, or Se-nach'-e-rib
Se-ra'-iah
Shad'-dai
Shau'-sha

## T.

TEK'-O-A
Tek'-o-ites

## Z.

ZE-O'-RIM
Zu-ri-shad'-dai

# NOTICES

RESPECTING

## WALKER'S PRONUNCIATION OF SEVERAL PROPER NAMES.

BY comparing Walker's *5th Rule* for pronouncing Greek and Latin Proper Names, and his *9th Rule* for pronouncing Scripture Proper Names, with his *Notes*, in the Terminational Vocabulary, on the terminations *eia* and *eius*, a manifest inconsistency will be perceived. A similar inconsistency is also found in his mode of placing the accent, in words of these terminations, in the Initial Vocabulary. The following words he has accented thus;—*Alei'us, Alphei'us, Ænei'a, Apulei'a, Apulei'us, Aquilei'a, Atteius, Canulei'a, Canulei'us, Deiope'ia, Dryope'ia, Hygei'a, Lucei'a, Nerei'us, Nisei'a, Nysei'us, Ocei'a, Parorei'a, Pelope'ia, Philleius, Tei'a, Tei'us, Vei'a, Vei'i, Velleius, Vultureius*:—and the following thus;—*Anteius, Carteius, Petreius, Pompei'a, Pompeii, Pompeius, Proculeius, Saleius, Saturei'um, Satureius, Saufeius, Septimuleius, Tarpei'a, Tarpeius.* A part of these words are classed by Walker under the penultimate accent, and a part under the antepenultimate; but the difference of accentuation here exhibited does not correspond to his difference of classification. But, though Walker's remarks, as well as his practice, are inconsistent, yet he clearly expresses his preference for the pronunciation indicated by placing the accent on the letter *e*; as in the former part of the words above enumerated. This is also the accentuation of Scheller, in his Latin and German Lexicon, of the Latin Gradus, and other authorities. An alteration has, therefore, been made in this edition, with regard to those words above mentioned, which have the accent on the letter *i*; and both classes of these words will be found to be accented, in the Initial Vocabulary, by the same rule.

In the Initial Vocabulary of *Greek and Latin Proper Names*, the word *Alexandria* had the accent on the penultimate, and *Syene* on the antepenultimate; but in the Initial Vocabulary of *Scripture Proper Names*, and in both of the Terminational Vocabularies, *Alexandria* has the antepenultimate, and *Syene* the penultimate accent. The accent of these, in the Initial Vocabulary, has been corrected. A similar inconsistency has been removed respecting the word *Heliogabalus*.

*Amasa* and *Mazzaroth*, among the Scripture Names, were found to have the penultimate accent in the Initial Vocabulary, and the antepenultimate in the Terminational. The former has been altered. Other inconsistencies or errours, also, have been corrected.

To the word *Nemea* Walker gives the penultimate accent, as also does Labbe; but the penultimate syllable is short in *Virgil*, and is thus pronounced by the Latin Gradus, Holyoke, and Schelle. *Editor.*

# OBSERVATIONS

ON THE

# *GREEK AND LATIN*

# ACCENT AND QUANTITY;

WITH SOME

# PROBABLE CONJECTURES

ON THE

METHOD OF FREEING THEM FROM THE OBSCURITY AND CONTRADICTION IN WHICH THEY ARE INVOLVED, BOTH BY THE ANCIENTS AND MODERNS.

"Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri."—HORACE.

# ADVERTISEMENT.

AFTER the many learned pens which have been employed on the subject of the following Observations, the Author would have been much ashamed of obtruding his humble opinion on so delicate a point, had he not flattered himself that he had taken a material circumstance into the account, which had been entirely overlooked by almost every writer he had met with.

It is not a little astonishing, that, when the nature of the human voice forms so great a part of the inquiry into accent and quantity, its most marking distinctions should have been so little attended to. From a perusal of every writer on the subject,* one would be led to suppose that high and low, loud and soft, and quick and slow, were the only modifications of which the voice was susceptible; and that the inflections of the voice, which distinguish speaking from singing, did not exist. Possessed, therefore, of this distinction of sounds, the Author at least brings something new into the inquiry: and if, even with this advantage, he should fail of throwing light on the subject, he is sure he shall be entitled to the indulgence of the learned, as they fully understand the difficulty of the question.

* The only exception to this general assertion is Mr. Steele, the author of *Prosodia Rationalis*; but the design of this gentleman is not so much to illustrate the accent and quantity of the Greek language, as to prove the possibility of forming a notation of speaking sounds for our own, and of reducing them to a musical scale, and accompanying them with instruments. The attempt is undoubtedly laudable, but no farther useful than to show the impossibility of it by the very method he has taken to explain it; for it is wrapped up in such an impenetrable cloud of musick as to be unintelligible to any but musicians; and the distinctions of sound are so nice and numerous as to discourage the most persevering student from labouring to understand him. After all, what light can we expect will be thrown on this subject by one who, notwithstanding the infinitesimal distinctions he makes between similar sounds, says, that the *u* in *ugly*, and the *e* in *met* and *get*, are diphthongs; that the *a* in *may* is long, and the same letter in *nation* short; and that the *u* in *you*, *use*, &c., is always acuto-grave, and the *i* in *idle*, *try*, &c., grave-acute?

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# PREPARATORY OBSERVATIONS.

AS a perusal of the Observations on Greek and Latin Accent and Quantity requires a more intimate acquaintance with the nature of the voice than is generally brought to the study of that subject, it may not be improper to lay before the reader such an explanation of speaking sounds, as may enable him to distinguish between high and loud, soft and low, forcibleness and length, and feebleness and shortness, which are so often confounded, and which consequently produce such confusion and obscurity among our best prosodists.

But, as describing such sounds upon paper as have no definite terms appropriated to them, like those of musick, is a new and difficult task, the reader must be requested to give as nice an attention as possible to those sounds and inflections of voice, which spontaneously annex themselves to certain forms of speech, and which, from their familiarity, are apt to pass unnoticed. But, if experience were out of the question, and we were only acquainted with the organick formation of human sounds, we must necessarily distinguish them into five kinds: namely, the monotone, or one sound continuing a perceptible time in one note, which is the case with all musical sounds; a sound beginning low and sliding higher, or beginning high and sliding lower, without any perceptible intervals, which is essential to all speaking sounds. The two last may be called simple slides or inflections; and these may be so combined as to begin with that which rises, and end with that which falls, or to begin with that which falls, and end with that which rises: and, if this combination of different inflections be pronounced with one impulse or explosion of the voice, it may not improperly be called the circumflex or compound inflection; and this monotone, the two simple and the two compound inflections, are the only modifications, independent on the passions, of which the human voice is susceptible.

### *The different States of the Voice.*

The modifications of the voice, which have just been enumerated, may be called absolute; because they cannot be converted into each other, but must remain decidedly what they are; while different states of the voice, as high and low, loud and soft, quick and slow, are only comparative terms, since what is high in one case may be low in another, and so of the rest. Beside, therefore, the modifications of voice which have been described, the only varieties remaining, of which the human voice is capable, except those produced by the passions, are high, low, loud, soft, quick, slow, forcible, and feeble. Though high and loud, and low and soft, are frequently confounded, yet, when considered distinctly, their difference is easily understood; as, if we strike a large bell with a deep tone, though it gives a very loud tone, it will still be a low one: and if we strike a small bell with a high tone, it will still be a high tone, though the stroke be ever so soft: a quick tone in musick is that in which the same tone continues but a short time, and a slow tone where it continues longer; but in speaking, a quick tone is that when the slide rises from low to high, or from high to low, in a short time, and a slow tone the reverse; while forcible and feeble seem to be severally compounded of two of these simple states; that is, force seems to be loudness and quickness, either in a high or low tone also; and feebleness seems to be softness and slowness, either in a high or a low tone likewise. As to the tones of the passions, which are so many and various, these, in the opinion of one of the best judges in the kingdom, are *qualities* of sound, occasioned by certain vibrations of the organs of speech, independent on high, low, loud, soft, quick, slow, forcible, or feeble: which last may not improperly be called different *quantities* of sound.

It may not, perhaps, be unworthy of observation, how few are these principles, which, by a different combination with each other, produce that almost unbounded variety of which human speech consists. The different quantities of sound, as these different states of the voice may be called, may be combined so as to form new varieties with any other that are not opposite to them. Thus high may be combined with either loud or soft, quick or slow; that is, a high note may be sounded either in a loud or a soft tone, and a low note may be sounded either in a loud or a soft tone also, and each of these tones may be pronounced either in a longer or a shorter time; that is, more slowly or quickly; while forcible seems to imply a degree of loudness and quickness, and feeble a degree of softness and slowness, either in a high or a low tone. These combinations may, perhaps, be more easily conceived by classing them in contrast with each other

High, loud, quick.
Low, soft, slow

Forcible may be { high, loud, and quick; or / low, loud, and quick
Feeble may be { high, soft, and slow; or / low, soft, and slow.

The different combinations of these states may be thus represented:

| | |
|---|---|
| High, loud, quick, forcible. | Low, loud, quick, forcible. |
| High, loud, slow. | Low, loud, slow. |
| High, soft, quick. | Low, soft, quick. |
| High, soft, slow, feeble. | Low, soft, slow, feeble. |

When these states of the voice are combined with the five modifications of voice above-mentioned, the varieties become exceedingly numerous, but far from being incalculable: perhaps they may amount (for I leave it to arithmeticians to reckon them exactly) to that number into which the ancients distinguished the notes of musick, which, if I remember right, was about two hundred.

These different states of the voice, if justly distinguished and associated, may serve to throw some light on the nature of accent. If, as Mr. Sheridan asserts, the accented syllable be only louder, and not higher than the other syllables, every polysyllable is a perfect monotone. If the accented syllable be higher than the rest, which is the general opinion both among the ancients and moderns, this is true only when a word is pronounced alone, and without reference to any other word; for, when suspended at a comma, concluding a negative member followed by an affirmative, or asking a question beginning with a verb; if the unaccented syllable or syllables be the last, they are higher than the accented syllable, though not so loud. So that the true definition of accent is this: *If the word be pronounced alone, and without any reference to other words, the accented syllable is both higher and louder than the other syllables, either before or after it; but, if the word be suspended, as at the comma, if it end a negative member followed by an affirmative, or if it conclude an interrogative sentence beginning with a verb, in each case the accented syllable is louder and higher than the preceding, and louder and lower than the succeeding syllables.* This will be sufficiently exemplified in the following pages. In the mean time it may be observed, that, if a degree of swiftness enter into the definition of force, and the accented syllable be the most forcible, it follows that the accent does not necessarily lengthen the syllable, and that, if it fall on a long vowel, it is only a longer continuation of that force with which it quickly or suddenly commenced: for, as the voice is an efflux of air, and air is a fluid, like water, we may conceive a sudden gush of this fluid to continue either a longer or a shorter time, and thence form an idea of long or short quantity. If, however, this definition of force, as applied to accent, should be erroneous or imaginary, let it be remembered it is an attempt to form a precise idea of what has hitherto been left in obscurity; and that, if such an attempt should fail, it may at least induce some curious inquirer to show where it fails, and to substitute something better in its stead.

If these observations are just, they may serve to show how ill founded is the opinion of that infinite variety of voice of which speaking sounds consist. That a wonderful variety may arise from the key in which we speak, from the force or feebleness with which we pronounce, and from the tincture of passion or sentiment we infuse into the words, is acknowledged: but, speak in what key we will, pronounce with what force or feebleness we please, and infuse whatever tincture of passion or sentiment we can imagine into the words, still they must

necessarily be pronounced with one of the foregoing modifications of the voice. Let us go into whatever twists or *zig-zags* of tone we will, we cannot go out of the boundaries of these inflections. These are the outlines on which all the force and colouring of speech is laid; and these may be justly said to form the first principles of speaking sounds.

*Exemplification of the different Modifications of the Voice. The Monotone, the Rising Inflection, the Falling Inflection, the Rising Circumflex, and the Falling Circumflex.*

Though we seldom hear such a variety in reading or speaking as the sense and satisfaction of the ear demand, yet we hardly ever hear a pronunciation perfectly monotonous. In former times, we might have found it in the midnight pronunciation of the belman's verses at Christmas; and now the town crier, as Shakspeare calls him, sometimes gives us a specimen of the monotonous in his vociferous exordium—"*This is to give notice!*" The clerk of a court of justice also promulgates the will of the court by that barbarous metamorphosis of the old French word *Oyez! Oyez!* Hear ye! Hear ye! into *O yes! O yes!* in a perfect sameness of voice. But, however ridiculous the monotone in speaking may be in the above-mentioned characters, in certain solemn and sublime passages in poetry, it has a wonderful propriety, and, by the uncommonness of its use, it adds greatly to that variety with which the ear is so much delighted.

This monotone may be defined to be a continuation or sameness of sound upon certain words or syllables, exactly like that produced by repeatedly striking a bell: such a stroke may be louder or softer, but continues in exactly the same pitch. To express this tone, a horizontal line may be adopted; such a one as is generally used to signify a long syllable in verse. This tone may be very properly introduced in some passages of Akenside's *Pleasures of Imagination*, where he so finely describes the tales of horrour related by the village matron to her infant audience—

"Breathing astonishment! of witching rhymes
And evil spirits; of the death-bed call
To him who robb'd the widow, and devour'd
The orphan's portion; of unquiet souls
Ris'n from the grave to ease the heavy guilt
Of deeds in life conceal'd; of shapes that walk
At dead of night, and clank their chains, and wave
The torch of hell around the murd'rer's bed."

If the words "of shapes that walk at dead of night" be pronounced in a monotone, it will add wonderfully to the variety and solemnity of the passage.

The rising inflection is that upward turn of the voice we generally use at the comma, or in asking a question beginning with a verb; as, Nó, say you? did he say Nó? This is commonly called a suspension of voice, and may not improperly be marked by the acute accent, thus (ˊ).

The falling inflection is generally used at the semicolon and colon, and must necessarily be heard in answer to the former question: *He did;* he said Nò. This inflection, in a lower tone of voice, is adopted at the end of almost every sentence, except the definite question, or that which begins with the verb. To express this inflection, the grave accent seems adapted, thus (ˋ).

The rising circumflex begins with the falling inflection, and ends with the rising upon the same syllable, and seems, as it were, to twist the voice upwards. This inflection may be exemplified by the drawling tone we give to some words spoken ironically; as the word *Clodius* in Cicero's Oration for Milo. This turn of voice may be marked in this manner (ˇ):

"But it is foolish in us to compare Drusus Africanus and ourselves with Clŏdius; all our other calamities were tolerable, but no one can patiently bear the death of Clŏdius."

The falling circumflex begins with the rising inflection, and ends with the falling upon the same syllable, and seems to twist the voice downwards. This inflection seems generally to be used in ironical reproach; as on the word *you* in the following example:

"So then yoû are the author of this conspiracy against me? It is to yoû that I am indebted for all the mischief that has beĭallen me?"

If to these inflections we add the distinction of a phrase into accentual portions; as

Prospèrity | gáins friends | and advérsity | tries them, |

and pronounce *friends* like an unaccented syllable of *gains; and* like an unaccented syllable of *adversity*, and *them* like an unaccented syllable of *tries;* we have a clear idea of the relative forces of all the syllables, and approximate closely to a notation of speaking sounds.

For farther information respecting this new and curious analysis of the human voice, see *Elements of Elocution*, second edition, page 62; and *Rhetorical Grammar*, third edition, page 143.

# OBSERVATIONS

ON THE

# GREEK AND LATIN ACCENT, &c.

1. IN order to form an idea of the Accent and Quantity of the dead languages, it will be necessary, first, to understand what we mean by the accent and quantity of our own language:* and, as quantity is supposed by some to regulate the accent in English, as well as in Greek and Latin, it will be necessary first to inquire, what we mean by long and short vowels, or, as some are pleased to term them, syllables.

2. In English, then, we have no conception of quantity arising from any thing but the nature of the vowels, as they are pronounced long or short. Whatever retardation of voice in the sound of a vowel there might be in Greek and Latin before two consonants, and those often twin consonants, we find every vowel in this situation as easily pronounced short as long; and the quantity is found to arise from the length or shortness we give to the vowel, and not from any obstruction of sound occasioned by the succeeding consonants. Thus the *a* in *banish*, *banner*, and *banter*, is short in all these words, and long in *paper*, *taper*, and *vapour*: the *i* long in *miser*, *miner*, and *mitre*, and short in *misery*, *middle*, and *mistress*; and so of the rest of the vowels; and, though the accent is on the first syllable of all these words, we see it perfectly compatible with either long or short quantity.

3. As a farther proof of this, we may observe, that unaccented vowels are frequently pronounced long when the accented vowels are short. Thus the *o* in *Cicero*, in English as well as in Latin pronunciation, is long, though unaccented; and the *i* short, though under the accent. The same may be observed of the name of our English poet *Lillo*. So in our English words *cónclave*, *réconcile*, *chámomile*, and the substantives *cónfine*, *pérfume*, and a thousand others, we see the first accented syllable short, and the final unaccented syllable long. Let those who contend that the acute accent and long quantity are inseparable, call the first vowels of these words long, if they please; but, by those who make their ear, and not their eye, the judge of quantity, when compared with the last vowels, they will always be esteemed short.†

4. The next object of inquiry is, What is the nature of English accent? Mr. Sheridan,‡ with his usual decision, tells us, that accent is only a greater force upon one syllable than another, without any relation to the elevation or depression of the voice; while almost every other writer on the subject makes the elevation or depression of the voice inseparable from accent. When words are pronounced in a monotone, as the belman repeats his verses, the crier pronounces his advertisement, or the clerk of a church gives out the psalm, we hear an *ictus* or accentual force upon the several accented syllables, which distinguishes them from the others, but no more variety of tone than if we were to beat the syllables of the same words upon a drum, which may be louder or softer, but cannot be either higher or lower. This is pronouncing according to Mr. Sheridan's definition of accent: and this pronunciation certainly comes under the definition of singing: it is singing ill, indeed, as Julius Cæsar said

* It is not surprising, that the accent and quantity of the ancients should be so obscure and mysterious, when two such learned men, of our own nation, as Mr. Forster and Dr. Gally differ about the very existence of quantity in our own language. The former of these gentlemen maintains, that "the English has both accent and quantity, and that no language can be without them;" but the latter asserts, that, "in the modern languages, the pronunciation doth not depend upon a natural quantity, and therefore a greater liberty may be allowed in the placing of accents." And in another place, speaking of the northern languages of Europe, he says, that "it was made impossible to think of establishing quantity for a foundation of harmony in pronunciation. Hence it became necessary to lay aside the consideration of quantity, and to have recourse to accents." "In these and some other passages, that writer," says Forster, "seems to look upon accents as alone regulating the pronunciation of English, and quantity as excluded from it."—*Forster's Essay on Accent and Quantity*, page 28.

As a farther proof of the total want of ear in a great Greek scholar—Lord Monboddo says, "Our accents differ from the Greek in two material respects: First, they are not appropriated to particular syllables of the word, but are laid upon different syllables, according to the fancy of the speaker, or rather as it happens: for I believe no man speaking English does, by choice, give an accent to one syllable of a word different from that which he gives to another."

"Two things, therefore, that, in my opinion, constitute our verse, are the number of syllables, and the mixture of loud and soft, according to certain rules. As to quantity, it is certainly not essential to our verse, and far less is accent."—See Steele's *Prosodia Rationalis*, page 103, 110.

† A late very learned and ingenious writer tells us, that our accent and quantity always coincide; he objects to himself the words *signify*, *magnify*, *qualify*, &c., where the final syllable is longer than the accented syllable; but this, he asserts with the greatest probability, was not the accentuation of our ancestors, who placed the accent on the last syllable, which is naturally the longest. But this sufficiently proves, that the accent does not necessarily lengthen the syllable it falls on; that is, if length consists in pronouncing the vowel long, which is the natural idea of long quantity, and not in the duration of the voice upon a short vowel, occasioned by the retardation of sounding two succeeding consonants, which is an idea, though sanctioned by antiquity, that has no foundation in nature; for who, that is not prejudiced by early opinion, can suppose the first syllable of *elbow* to be long, and the last short?—See *Essay on Greek and Latin Prosodies*.—Printed for Robson.

‡ The term (accent) with us has no reference to inflections of the voice, or musical notes, but only means a peculiar manner of distinguishing one syllable of a word from the rest.—*Lectures on Elocution*, quarto edition, page 41.

To illustrate the difference between the accent of the ancients and that of ours, (says Mr. Sheridan,) let us suppose the same movements beat upon the drum, and sounded by the trumpet. Take, for instance, a succession of words, where the accent is on every second syllable, which forms an iambick movement; the only way by which a drum (as it is incapable of any change of notes) can mark that movement, is by striking a soft note first, followed by one more forcible, and so in succession. Let the same movement be sounded by the trumpet in an alternation of high and low notes, and it will give a distinct idea of the difference between the English accent and those of the ancients.—*Art of Reading*, page 75.

I am sorry to find one of the most ingenious, learned, and candid inquirers into this subject, of the same opinion as Mr. Sheridan. The authority of Mr. Nares would have gone near to shake my own opinion, if I had not recollected, that this gentleman confesses he cannot perceive the least of a diphthongal souud in the *i* in *strike*, which Dr. Wallis, he observes, excludes from the simple sounds of the vowels. For, if the definition of a vowel sound be, that it is formed by one position of the organs, nothing can be more perceptible than the double position of them in the present case, and that the noun *eye*, which is perfectly equivalent to the pronoun *I*, begins with the sound of *a* in *father*, and ends in that of *e* in *equal*.—See Nares's *English Orthoëpy*, page 2, 144.

of a bad reader.—but still it is singing, and therefore essentially different from speaking: for, in speaking, the voice is continually *sliding* upwards or downwards; and, in singing, it is *leaping*, as it were, from a lower to a higher, or from a higher to a lower note: the only two possible ways of varying the human voice with respect to elevation or depression: so that, when we are told, by some writers on this subject, that the speaking of the ancients was a *kind* of singing, we are led into the errour of supposing, that singing and speaking differ only in degree, and not in kind; whereas they are just as different as motion and rest.*

5. Whenever in speaking we adopt a singing tone, (which was formerly the case with Puritan preachers,) it differs essentially from speaking, and can be pricked down upon paper, and be played upon a violin; and whenever in singing we adopt a speaking tone, the slide of this tone is so essentially distinct from singing, as to shock the ear like the harshest discord. Those, therefore, who rank recitative as a medium between singing and speaking, are utterly ignorant of the nature of both. Recitative is just as much singing as what is called air, or any other species of musical composition.

6. If we may have recourse to the eye, the most distinct and definite of all our senses, we may define musical notes to be horizontal lines, and speaking tones oblique lines: the one rises from low to high, or falls from high to low, by distinct intervals, as the following straight lines

— — —

to the eye; — — — the other slides upwards or downwards, as the following oblique lines; ⟋ ⟍ nor is

the one more different to the eye, than the other is to the ear. Those, therefore, who gravely tell us, that the enunciation of the ancients was a kind of musical speaking, impose upon us with words to which we can annex no ideas: and when they attempt to illustrate this musico-speaking pronunciation, by referring us to the Scotch and other dialects, they give us a rhetorical flourish instead of a real example; for, however the Scotch and other speakers may drawl out the accent, and give the vowel a greater length than the English, it is always in an oblique, and not in a straight line; for, the moment the straight line of sound, or the monotone, is adopted, we hear something essentially distinct from speaking.

7. As high and low, loud and soft, forcible and feeble, are comparative terms, words of one syllable pronounced alone, and without relation to other words or syllables, cannot be said to have any accent.† The only distinction, to which such words are liable, is an elevation or depression of voice, when we compare the beginning with the end of the word or syllable. Thus a monosyllable, considered singly, rises from a lower to a higher tone in the question *Nó?* which may therefore be called the acute accent, and falls from a higher to a lower tone upon the same word in the answer *Nò*, which may therefore be called the grave. But when the accented word or syllable is associated with unaccented words or syllables, the acute accent is louder and higher than the preceding, and louder and lower than the succeeding syllables, as in the question, *Satisfáctorily did he say?* and the grave accent both louder and higher than either the preceding or succeeding syllables in the answer, *He said satisfactorily.* Those who wish to see this explained more at large, may consult *Elements of Elocution*, page 183; or *Rhetorical Grammar*, 3d edit., page 77.

8. This idea of accent is so evident, upon experiment, as to defy contradiction; and yet, such is the general ignorance of the modifications of the voice, that we find those, who pretend to explain the nature of accent the most accurately, when they give us an example of the accent in any particular word, suppose it always pronounced affirmatively and alone;‡ that is, as if words were always pronounced with one inflection of voice, and as if there were no difference, with respect to the nature of the accent, whether the word is an affirmation or a question, in one part of the sentence or in another; when nothing can be more palpable, to a correct ear, than that the accents of the word *voluntary*, in the following sentences, are essentially different:

His resignation was *vóluntary.*
He made a *voluntary* resignation.

In both, the accent is on the first syllable. In the first sentence, the accented syllable is higher and louder than

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* It is not denied, that the slides in speaking may sometimes leap, as it were, from a low to a high, or from a high to a low note; that is, that there may be a very considerable interval between the end of one of those slides and the beginning of another; as between the high note in the word *no* in the question, *Did he say No?* and the low note which the same word may adopt in the answer, *No, he did not.* But the sound which composes the note of speaking, as it may be called, and the sound which composes the note of singing, are essentially distinct; the former is in continual motion, while the latter is for a given time at rest.—See Note to sect. 23.

† How the ancients could make every monosyllable accented, (that is, according to their definition of accent, pronounced with an elevated tone of voice,) without telling us how this elevation happened, whether it was an elevation of one part of the syllable above the other, or the elevation of one word or syllable above other words or syllables,—how these distinctions, I say, so absolutely necessary to a precise idea of accent, should never be once mentioned, can be resolved into nothing but that attachment to words without ideas, and that neglect of experiment, which have involved the moderns in the same mist of ignorance and errour.

‡ That excellent scholar, Mr. Forster, furnishes an additional instance of the possibility of uniting a deep and accurate knowledge of what is called the prosody of the ancients, with a total ignorance of the accent and quantity of his own language. After a thousand examples to show how the English is susceptible of every kind of metre among the ancients, (though in all his examples he substitutes English *accent* for Greek and Latin *quantity*,) he proceeds to show the difference between the English, the Irish, and the Scotch pronunciation:—

"The English join the acute and long time together, as in *liberty*; *y* short. The Scotch observe our quantity, and alter our accent, *lĭbĕrty*; *y* short. When I say they observe our quantity, I mean, they pronounce the same syllable long which we do, but they make it longer. In respect to the circumflex, with which their pronunciation abounds, it may be remarked, that it is not formed, as the Greek, Latin, and English, of an acute and grave, but of a grave and acute, *vóòς*, rôs, róund, English; róund, Scotch.

"The Irish observe our quantity and accent too, but with a greater degree of spirit or emphasis, which Scaliger calls *afflatio in latitudine*, giving to most syllables an aspiration."—*Essay on Accent and Quantity*, page 75

Mr. Forster falls exactly into the mistake of Mr. Sheridan, though he has a quite different idea of accent. He supposes *liberty* always pronounced by an Englishman in one manner, and that as a single word, or at the end of a sentence: he has not the least notion of the different inflection the same word may have, accordingly as the accent is differently inflected, as we may plainly perceive in the following question: Is it *liberty* or licentiousness you plead for? where the English raise the voice on the latter syllable, as the Scotch too frequently do. With respect to the quantity of the first syllable, which Mr. Forster says the Scotch preserve in this word, I must dissent from him totally; for they preserve the accent and alter the quantity, by pronouncing the first syllable as if written *leeberty*. If Mr. Forster calls this syllable long in the English pronunciation of it, I should be glad to be told of a shorter accented syllable than the first of *liberty*: if he says the accent being on it renders it long, I answer, this subverts his whole system; for if accent, falling on any vowel, makes it long, the quantity of the Greek and Latin is overturned, and *cano*, in the first line of the Æneid, must be a spondee.

This is the consequence of entering on the discussion of a difficult point without first defining the terms: nothing but confusion and contradiction can ensue.

But I must give this writer great credit for his saying the Scotch pronunciation abounds with the circumflex; for this is really the case; and the very circumflex opposite to the Greek and Latin, beginning with the grave and ending with the acute. I am not, however, a little astonished that this did not show him how deficient the ancients were in this modification of the voice, which, though used too frequently in Scotland, is just as much in the human voice as the other circumflex; and may be and is often, used in England with the utmost propriety. With respect to the common circumflex on Greek, Latin, and some French words, the accentual use of it is quite unknown, and it only stands for long quantity; but both these circumflexes are demonstrable upon the human voice in speaking, and may be made as evident by experiment as the stress of an accented syllable by pronouncing the word on which it is placed.—See *Rhetorical Grammar*, 3d edit., page 80.

I must just take notice of the inaccuracy of Mr. Forster in saying the last syllable of *liberty* is short, and yet that it has the circumflex accent: this is contrary to all the prosody of antiquity, and contrary to the truth of the case in this instance; for it is the length of the first syllable, arising from the circumflex on it, which distinguishes the Scotch from the English pronunciation.

the other syllables; and, in the second, it is louder and lower than the rest. The same may be observed of the following question:

Was his resignation *vóluntary* or *involuntary*?

where the first syllable of the word *voluntary* is louder and lower than the succeeding syllables; and in the word *involuntary* it is louder and higher. Those, who have not ears sufficiently delicate to discern this difference, ought never to open their lips about the acute or grave accent, as they are pleased to call them; let them speak of accent as it relates to stress only, and not to elevation or depression of voice, and then they may speak intelligibly.

9. A want of this discernment has betrayed Mr. Forster into obscurity and contradiction. To say nothing of his asserting that the English, Irish, and Scotch accents differ, (where accent cannot possibly mean stress, for then English verse would not be verse in Ireland and Scotland,) what shall we think of his telling us, that in England we pronounce the word *majesty** with an acute accent and long quantity upon the first syllable, and the two last syllables with the grave accent and short quantity; and that in Scotland this word is pronounced with a grave accent and long quantity on the first syllable, and with an acute accent and short quantity on the last? Now, if by accent be meant stress, nothing is more evident than that the English and Scotch, with the exception of very few words, place the accent on the same syllable; but, if elevation be included in the idea of accent, it is as evident that the English pronounce the first syllable louder and higher than the two last, when they pronounce the word either singly or as ending a sentence; as,

He spoke against the king's *májesty:*

and louder and lower than the two last, when it is the last accented word but one in a sentence; as,

He spoke against the *májesty* of the king:

or when it is the last word in asking a question beginning with a verb; as,

Did he dare to speak against the king's *májesty*?

10. Where, then, is the difference, it will be asked, between the English and Scotch pronunciation? I answer, precisely in this; that the Scotch are apt to adopt the rising circumflex and long quantity where the English use the simple rising inflection and short quantity. Thus in the word *majesty*, as well as in every other of the same form, they generally adopt the rising inflection, as in the two last sentences, whether it end a question beginning with a verb, as, "Is this the picture of his *májesty*?" or whether it end an affirmative sentence, as, "This is the picture of his *majesty*." And it is the prevalence of this long quantity with the rising inflection, that forms the principal difference between the English and Scotch pronunciation.

11. Having thus endeavoured to ascertain the accent and quantity of our own language, let us next inquire into the nature of the accent and quantity of the ancients.†

12. The long quantity of the ancients must arise either from a prolongation of the sound of the vowel, or from that delay of voice which the pronunciation of two or more consonants in succession are supposed naturally to require. Now, vowels were said to be either long by nature, or long by position. Those long by nature‡ were such as were long, though succeeded by a single consonant, as the *u* in *natura*, and were a sort of exception to the general rule; for a vowel before a single consonant was commonly short, as in every *u* in the word *tumulus*. Those vowels, which were long by position, were such as were succeeded by two or more consonants, as the first *o* in *sponsor*; but, if the long and short quantity of the ancients was the same distinction of the sound of the vowel as we make in the words *cadence* and *magick*, calling the first *a* long, and the second short, then the *a* in *mater* and *pater*§ must have been pronounced like our *a* in *later* and *latter*; and those vowels which were long by position, as the *a* in *Bacchus* and *campus*, must have been sounded by the ancients as we hear them in the English words *bake* and *came*.

13. If, therefore, the long quantity of the ancients were no more than a retardation of voice on the consonants, or that duration of sound which an assemblage of consonants is supposed naturally to produce, without making any alteration in the sound of the vowel, such long quantity as this an English ear has not the least idea of. Unless the sound of the vowel be altered, we have not any conception of a long or short syllable; and the first syllables of *banish*, *banner*, and *banter*, have, to our ears, exactly the same quantity.

14. But, if the long quantity of the ancients arose naturally from the obstruction the voice meets with in the pronunciation of two or more consonants, how does it happen that the preceding consonants do not lengthen the vowel as much as those which succeed?|| Dr. Gally tells us, the reason of this is, "that the vowel being the most essential part of the syllable, the voice hastens to seize it; and, in order to do this, it slurs over all the consonants that are placed before it, so that the voice suffers little or no delay. But the case of the consonant that follows is not the same: it cannot be slurred over, but must be pronounced full and distinct, otherwise it would run into and be confounded with the following syllable. By this means the voice is delayed more in the latter than in the former part of the syllable, and ὁτ' is longer than στρο, and ην longer than Σπλη."

I must own myself at a loss to conceive the force of this reasoning: I have always supposed the consonant, when it forms part of a syllable, to be as essential to its sound as the vowel: nor can I conceive why the latter consonants of a syllable may not be pronounced as rapidly as the former, without running the former syllable into the latter, and thus confounding them together; since no such confusion arises when we end the first syllable with the vowel, and begin the following syllable with the consonants, as *pro-crastino*, *pro-stratus*, &c., as in this case there is no consonant to stop the first syllable, and prevent its running into the second: so that Dr. Gally seems to have *slurred* over the matter rather than to have explained it: but, as he is the only writer who has attempted to account for the manner in which quantity is produced by consonants, he is entitled to attention.

15. In the first place, then, in words of more than one syllable, but one consonant can belong to the *preceding* vowel, as the others must necessarily be considered as belonging to the *succeeding* vowel; and, according to Dr. Gally, must be hurried over, that the voice may seize its favourite letter. As one consonant, therefore, does not naturally produce long quantity, where is the delay if the other consonants are hurried over? and, consequently, where is the long quantity which the delay is supposed to produce? This is like adding two nothings together to produce a something.

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* Would not any one suppose, that, by Mr. Forster's producing this word as an example of the English accent, the English always pronounce it one way, and that as if it ended a declarative sentence? This is exactly like the mistake of Priscian in the word *natura*.—See sect. 20, in the Notes.

† So much are the criticks puzzled to reconcile the tragick and comick verses of the ancients to the laws of metre, that a learned writer in the *Monthly Review*, for May 1762, speaking of the corrections of Dr. Heath, in his notes or readings of the old Greek tragedians, says—

"These emendations are much more excusable than such as are made merely for the sake of the metre, the rules of which are so extremely vague and various, as they are laid down by the metrical criticks, that, we will venture to say, any chapter in *Robinson Crusoe* might be reduced to measure by them. This is not conjecture: the thing shall be proved:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 'As I was rummaging about her, | *Iambicus dimeter hypercatalectus* |
| I found several . . . . . | *Dochmaicus* |
| Things that I wanted; . . . . | *Dactylicus dimeter* |
| A fire shovel and tongs, . . . | *Dochmaicus ex epitrito quarto et syllaba* |
| Two brass kettles, . . . . . | *Dochmaicus* |
| A pot to make chocolate, . . | *Periodus brachycatalectus* |
| Some horns of fine glaz'd powder, | *Euripideus* |
| A gridiron, and seve- . . . . | *Dactylica penthimimeris* |
| Ral other necessaries.' . . . | *Basis anapæstica cum syllaba.*" |

‡ If the long quantity of the Greek and Latin arose naturally from the retardation of sound occasioned by the succeeding consonants, the long vowels, in this situation, ought to have been termed long by *nature*; and those long vowels which come before single consonants should have been called long by custom; since it was nothing but custom made the vowel *e* in *decus* (honour) short, and in *dedo* (to give) long; and the vowel *o* in *ovum* (an egg) long, and in *ovo* (to triumph) short.

§ I do not here enter into the question concerning the ancient sound of the Latin *a*, which I am convinced was like our *a* in *water*; but whether it were like the *a* in *paper*, *father*, or *water*, is not of any importance in the present question; the quantity is the same, supposing it to have been any one of them.

|| "Dissertation against pronouncing the Greek Language according to Accents."—Dissert. ii., page 50, second edition.

16. But what does he mean by the necessity there is of pronouncing the latter consonant full and distinct, that it may not run into, and be confounded with, the following syllable? Must not every consonant be pronounced full and distinct, whether we pronounce it rapidly or slowly, whether before or after the vowel? Is not the *str* in *stramen* pronounced as full and distinct as the same letters in *castra*, *castrametor*, &c.? I know there is a shadow of difference by pronouncing the vowel in our short English manner so as to unite with the *s*, as if written *cass*; but, if we make the preceding vowel long, as in *case*, and, according to the rules of syllabication laid down by Ramus, Ward, and the Latin grammarians, carry the consonants to the succeeding syllable, as if written *cay-stray*, we find these consonants pronounced exactly in the same manner: and this leads us to suppose that double consonants were the signs only, and not the efficients, of long quantity; and that this same long quantity was not simply a duration of sound upon the consonants, but exactly what *we* call long quantity—a lengthening of the sound by pronouncing the vowel open, as if we were to pronounce the *a* long in *mater*, by sounding it as if written *mayter*; and the same letter short in *pater*, as if it were written *patter*.*

17. The reason of our repugnance to admit of this analogy of quantity in the learned languages is, that a diametrically opposite analogy has been adopted in the English, and, I believe, in most modern tongues—an analogy which makes the vowel long before one consonant, and short before more than one.

18. If, however, the quantity of the ancients lay only in the vowel, which was lengthened and shortened in our manner by altering the sound, how strange must have been their poetical language, and how different from the words taken singly! Thus the word *nec*, which, taken singly, must have been pronounced with the vowel short, like our English word *neck*—in composition, as in the line of Virgil, where it is long,

"Fulgura, *nec* diri toties arsêre cometæ,"

must have been pronounced as if written *neek*; just as differently as the words *proper*, *of*, *mankind*, *is*, and *man*, in the line of Pope, would be pronounced by the same rule,—

"The proper study of mankiad is man;"

and as if written,

"The *propeer* study *ove mane-kind ees mane*."

When to this alteration of the quantity, by the means of succeeding consonants, we add that rule——

"Finalem cæsura brevem producere gaudet,"——

which makes the short or doubtful vowel long, that either immediately precedes the cæsura, or concludes the hexameter verse—what must be our astonishment at this very different sound of the words arising merely from a different collocation of them, and at the strange variety and ambiguity to the ear this difference must occasion!†

19. But, if this system of quantity among the ancients appears strange and unaccountable, our wonder will not be diminished when we inquire into the nature of their accent.

20. From what has been said of accent and quantity in our own language, we may conclude them to be essentially distinct and perfectly separable; nor is it to be doubted that they were equally separable in the learned languages: instances of this from the scholiasts and commentators are innumerable; but, so loose and indefinite are many of their expressions, so little do they seem acquainted with the analysis of the human voice, that a great number of quotations are produced to support the most opposite and contradictory systems. Thus Vossius, Henninius, and Dr. Gally, produce a great number of quotations which seem to confound accent and quantity, by making the acute accent and long quantity signify the same; while Michaëlis, Melancthon, Forster, Primat and many other men of learning, produce clouds of witnesses from the ancients to prove that accent and quantity are essentially different.‡ The only thing they seem to agree in is, that the acute accent always raises the syllable on which it is placed higher than any other in the word.§ This is certainly true, in English pronuncia tion, if we pronounce the word singly, and terminate it as if no other were to follow; but, if we pronounce it in a sentence, where it is the last accented word but one, or where it is at the end of a question beginning with a verb, when we suspend the voice in expectation of an answer, we then find the latter syllables of the word, though unaccented, are pronounced higher than the accented syllable in the former part of the word. See No. 7.

21. But what are we to think of their saying, that every monosyllable is either acuted or circumflexed?‖ If the acute accent signify an elevation of voice, this, with respect to words of one syllable, must mean elevated above some other word, either preceding or succeeding, since elevation is a mere comparative word; but this is not once mentioned by them; if it have any meaning, therefore, it must imply that the acute accent is the monosyllable, pronounced with what I should call the *rising inflection*, or *upward slide*; and then we can comprehend how a monosyllable may have the acute accent, without reference to any other word; as, when we begin a syllable low, and slide it higher, or begin it high, and slide it lower, it may be said to be acute or grave of itself; that is, when it is pronounced alone, and independent of other words. Unless we adopt this definition of the acute and grave, it will be impossible to conceive what the old grammarians mean, when they speak of a monosyllable having the grave or the acute accent. Thus Diomedes says, on some words changing their accent—"Si, *post* cum gravi pronunciatur accentu, erit præpositio; si acuto erit adverbium, ut *longo post tempore veni*."

22. It was a canon in the prosody of the Greeks and Romans, that words of more than one syllable must have either an acute or a circumflex accent; and that the other syllables, without an accent, were to be accounted grave: but, if this be so, what are we to think of those numerous monosyllables, and the final syllables of those dissyllables that we see marked with the grave accent; as, Μὲν, πρὸ, σὺν, Θεὸς, Ἀνὴρ, κ. τ. λ.? "Why, these words," says Mr. Forster, "whatever Dr. Gally may conceive, had certainly their elevation on the last syllable:" and this opinion of Mr. Forster is supported by some of the most respectable authorities.¶

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* What exceedingly corroborates this idea of quantity is, the common or doubtful vowels, as they are called; that is, such as come before a mute and a liquid, as the first *a* in *patria*, the *e* in *refluo*, &c.; as in these words the vowel preceding the mute and liquid is either long or short, as the writer or speaker pleases to make it; but, if the consonants naturally retarded the sound of the syllable, so as to make it long, how could this be? If the syllable was to be made long, did the speaker dwell longer on the consonants? and if it was to be made short, did he hurry them over? and did this make the difference in the quantity of these syllables?—The utter impossibility of conceiving this to have been the case renders it highly probable that the long or short quantity lay only in the vowel.

† See this idea of the different sound of words, when taken singly, and when in composition, most excellently treated by the author of the Greek and Latin Prosodies, attributed to the present Bishop of St. Asaph, page 101.

‡ Is it not astonishing that learned men will wrangle with each other for whole pages about the sense of a word in Dionysius of Halicarnassus, upon the difference between singing and speaking sounds, when this difference is just as open to them by experiment as it was to him? Who can sufficiently admire the confidence of Isaac Vossius, who says—"In cantu latius evagari sonos, quam in recitatione aut communi sermone, utpote in quo vitiorum habeatur, si vox ultra *diapente* seu tres tonos et semitonium, acuatur." In singing, the sound has a larger compass than in reading or common speaking, insomuch that, in common discourse, whatever is higher than the *diapente* is held to be extremely vicious.

§ Thus Priscian: "In unaquaque parte orationis *arsis* et *thesis* sunt velut in hac parte *natura*: ut quando dico *natu*, elevatur vox et est *arsis* in *tu*: quando vero *ra* deprimitur vox et est *thesis*." Any one would conclude from this description of the rising and falling of the voice upon this word, that it could only be pronounced one way, and that there was no difference in the comparative height of the vowel *u* in the two following sentences:

Lucretius wrote a book *De Rerum Natura*.
Lucretius wrote a book *De Natura Rerum*.

Whereas it is evident that the word *natura* is susceptible of two different pronunciations: in the first sentence the syllable *tu* is louder and higher than the last; and in the second it is louder and lower than the last; and this confounding of loud with high, and soft with low, seems to be the great stumbling block, both of ancients and moderns.—See No. 7, 8, &c.

‖ Ea vero quæ sunt syllabæ unius erunt acuta aut flexa; ne sit aliqua vox sine acuta.—*Quinct.* lib. i. c. 5.

¶ The seeming impossibility of reconciling accent and quantity made *Herman Vanderhardt*, the author of a small treatise, entitled, "*Arcanum Accentuum Græcorum*," consider the marks of Greek accentuation as referring not to syllabick, but oratorical accent. But, as Mr Forster observes, if this supposition were true, we should

23 With respect to the power of the accent in both the Greek and Latin languages, nothing can be better established by the ancient grammarians, than that the acute accent did not lengthen the syllable it fell upon; and that short syllables, remaining short, had often the acute accent. This opinion has been irrefutably maintained by Mr. Forster,* and the author of Observations on the Greek and Latin Prosodies; though as strenuously denied by Dr. Gally,† Isaac Vossius, and Henninius; and these last seem to have been persuaded of the inseparable concomitancy of the acute accent and long quantity, from the impossibility they supposed there was of separating them in any language. But, if we make our ears, and not our eyes, judges of quantity, can any thing be more palpable than the short quantity of the accented syllables of *próselyte*, *ánodyne*, *tribune*, and *inmate*; and the long quantity of the final syllables of these words? And, when we pronounce the Greek and Latin words, σφάλλω, *fallo*, ἄμφω, *ambo*, nothing can be more evident than the long quantity of the final vowel, though without the accent, and the short quantity of the initial and accented syllable.

24. As to the long quantity arising from the succession of two consonants, which the ancients are uniform in asserting, if it did not mean that the preceding vowel was to lengthen its sound, as we should do by pronouncing the *a* in *scatter* as we do in *skater*, (one who skates,) I have no conception of what it meant;‡ for, if it meant that only the time of the syllable was prolonged, the vowel retaining the same sound, I must confess as utter an inability of comprehending this source of quantity in the Greek and Latin as in English. *Banish*, *banner*, and *banter*, have, to our ears, the first syllable equally short: the same may be observed of *senate*, *seminary*, *sentence*, and *sentiment*; and if, as an ingenious critick§ has asserted, the ancients pronounced both the consonants in *callidus*, *fallo*, &c., that is, finishing one *l* by separating the tongue from the palate before the other is begun, such a pronunciation must necessarily augment the number of syllables, nearly as if written *calelidus*, *falelo*, &c., and is therefore contrary to all the rules of ancient prosody; nor would this pronunciation, to our ears, give the least length to the preceding vowel, any more than the succeeding mute does in *sentence* and *sentiment*.

25. When these observations on the accent and quantity of the ancients are all put together, shall we wonder that the learned and ingenious author of *Elements of Criticism*‖ should go so far as to assert, that the dactyles and spondees of hexameter verse, with respect to pronunciation, are merely ideal, not only with us, but that they were so with the ancients themselves? Few, however, will adopt an opinion which will necessarily imply that the Greek and Latin criticks were utterly ignorant of the nature of their own language: and every admirer of those excellent writers will rather embrace any explanation of accent and quantity, than give up Dionysius of Halicarnassus, Cicero, Quintilian, and Longinus. Suppose, then, as a last refuge, we were to try to read a Greek or Latin verse, both by accent and quantity, in the manner they have prescribed, and see what such a trial will produce.

26. By quantity, let us suppose the vowel lengthened to express the long quantity; and by the acute accent, the rising inflection, as explained above.

Títyrè, tú pátulæ récubans súb tégmine fági,
Sylvéstrem ténui músam meditáris avéna.

Tītўrĕ, tū pătūlæ rĕcŭbāns sūb tēgmĭnĕ fāgī,
Sўlvēstrēm tĕnūī mūsām mĕdĭtārĭs ăvēnā.

Teétyre toó pátulee récubanes soób teégmine fági,
Seelveéstreem ténui moósame meditáris aveéna.

Μῆνιν ἄειδε Θεὰ Πηληϊάδεω Ἀχιλῆος
Οὐλομένην, ἣ μυρί' Ἀχαιοῖς ἄλγε ἔθηκη

Μῆνĭν ᾰ̄εῑδε Θε᾽ᾱ̀ Πηλη͡ῑᾰ̄δεω Ἀχῑλῆος
Οὐλŏμένη͡ν, ἣ μῡρῐ᾽ ᾰχαῖοῖς ἄλγᾰ̆ ἔθηκη.

Mêan-in á-eye-de The-ày Pea-lea-e-á-dyo A-kil-lêa-ose
Ow-lom-mén-een hee moo-re a-kay-oês áil-ge éth-ee-kee.

27. Now there are but four possible ways of pronouncing these verses without going into a perfect song:¶

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not meet with the same word constantly accented in the same manner, as we see it at present. A word's oratorical accent will vary according to the general sentiment of the passage wherein it occurs; but its syllabick accent will be invariably the same, independent of its connexion with other words in the same sentence, except in the case of encliticks, and a few others."—*Essay on Accent and Quantity*, page 25.

* But when Mr. Forster endeavours to explain how this is to be done, he has recourse to musick:—

"Notwithstanding the reluctance of Vossius, Henninius, and thousands after them, to admit the acute as compatible with a short time, if I could have them near me with a flute in my hand, or rather with an organ before us, I would engage to convince them of the consistency of these two. I would take any two keys next to each other, one of which would consequently give a sound lower than the other: suppose the words ἄειδε before us, or ἄρουραν; both which words Vossius would circumflex on the penultimate, instead of giving an acute to the first, according to our present marks: I would, conformably to these marks, just touch the higher key for the initial ᾰ̆, and take my finger off immediately; and then touch the lower key, on which I would dwell longer than I did on the higher, and that would give me a grave with a long time for the syllable ει; the same lower key I would just touch again, and instantly leave it, which would give me a grave with a short time for δε: ἄειδε. Now, if this can be done on a wind instrument within the narrow compass of two notes, it may be done by the organs of human speech, which are of the nature of a wind instrument, in ordinary pronunciation. For the sounds of our voice in common speech differ from those of such musical instruments, not in *quality*, but in arithmetical discrete quantity or number only, as hath been observed before, and is confirmed by the decisive judgement of that nice and discerning critick, Dionysius of Halicarnassus. Here then is, to demonstration, an acute tone consistent with a short time, and a grave tone with a long one." P. 342, 343.—To this I may add the observation made by the author of the *Essay on the Harmony of Language*:—"Strange it seems, that the author of this passage should maintain an opinion so contrary to truth, so repugnant to his own purpose, so belied by daily and hourly experience, as that the union of the acute tone with a short quantity seldom occurs in English pronunciation, and is hardly practicable by an English voice." And still more strange, I may add, is it, that these two authors should not see that the experiment, which is called a demonstration, has nothing to do with the point in question. It regards tones that rise or fall by perceptible intervals, and not such as rise or fall by slides, or imperceptible ones. Let it once be allowed that the Greeks and Romans sung their language, instead of speaking it, and then the acute or grave accent, with long or short quantity, is easily conceived: but it is not about musical, but speaking tones that we inquire; and, though the authority of Dionysius of Halicarnassus is cited for the nature of the speaking voice as distinct, in degree only, and not in kind, from singing, I boldly assert that this is not matter of authority but of experiment, and that singing and speaking are as distinct as motion and rest. It is true some motion may be so slow as not to be perceived; but then it is to be considered as rest; as a curve may approach so near to a right line as not to be distinguishable from it; but in these cases, where the senses, and not the understanding, are addressed, things are to be estimated for just what the senses value them at.—De non apparentibus, et de non existentibus, eadem est ratio.

† If the acute accent, or stress, as Dr. Gally calls it, made the short syllable long, what becomes of the metre of verse? How will he scan "Arma virumque cano?"

‡ If the double consonants naturally made a syllable long, I should be glad to know how there could be exceptions to this rule? How could Ammonius say, that the second syllable of κάταγμα was long, when the word was used in one particular sense, and short in another? And how could Cicero say, that the first letter of *inclytus* was short, and the first of *insanus* and *infelix* long, if two succeeding consonants naturally lengthened the syllable? Dr. Forster, indeed, attempts to reconcile this contradiction, by observing that Cicero does not say, the first *syllable* of *inclytus* is short, but the first *letter*; but, it may be demanded, what is it that makes the syllable long or short, but the length or shortness of the vowel? If the double consonants necessarily retard the sound of the vowel, the second syllable of κάταγμα, and the first of *inclytus*, could not possibly be pronounced short; and particularly the latter word could not be so pronounced, as it has the accent on the first syllable. See sect. 16, in the Note.

§ *Essay upon the Harmony of Language*, page 228, 233. Robson, 1774.

‖ *Elements of Criticism*, vol. ii., page 106. See also the *Essay upon the Harmony of Language*, page 234.

¶ This, I may be bold to say, is coming to the point at once, without hiding our ignorance by supposing that the ancients had some mysterious way of pronouncing, which we are utterly incapable of conceiving. Mr. Sheridan tells us, that "the ancients did observe the distinction of ac-

one is, to pronounce the accented syllable with the falling inflection, and the unaccented syllable with the same inflection in a lower tone, which is the way we pronounce our own words when we give them the accent with the falling inflection: the second is, to pronounce the accented syllable with the rising inflection, and the unaccented syllables with the same inflection in a lower tone, which we never hear in our own language: the third is, to pronounce the accented syllable with the falling inflection, and the unaccented syllables with the rising, in a lower tone: and the fourth, to pronounce the accented syllable with the rising inflection, and the unaccented with the falling, in a lower tone. None of these modes but the first and last do we ever hear in our own language: the second and third seem too difficult to permit us to suppose that they could be the natural current of the human voice in any language. The first leaves us no possible means of explaining the circumflex; but the last, by doing this, gives us the strongest reason to suppose that the Greek and Latin acute accent was the rising inflection, and the grave accent the falling inflection, in a lower tone.

28. But if the reader were sufficiently acquainted with these inflections of voice, or could be present while I exemplified them to him, I doubt not that he would immediately say, it was impossible so monotonous a pronunciation could be that of the Greeks and Romans:* but when we consider the monotony of the Scotch, Welsh, and Irish, why should we wonder that other nations should be as monotonous? Let us view the Greek and Latin pronunciation on which side we will, we must, to be consistent with their own rules, feel them to be extremely monotonous. According to the laws of ancient prosody, every unaccented syllable must be lower than that which is accented; and, if so, a most disagreeable monotony must necessarily ensue: for, as every word in Latin, and almost every word in Greek, of more than one syllable, ended with the grave accent, that is, in a lower tone than the preceding syllables, almost every word in those languages ended with the same tone, let that tone have been what it would.†

29. I am supported in this conjecture, notwithstanding all the fine things‡ the ancients, and many of the moderns, say of the variety and harmony of the Greek and Latin languages, by the definition which they give of the circumflex accent; which is, that it was a combination of the acute and grave upon the same syllable. This is so incomprehensible to modern ears, that scarcely any one but the author of the present Observations has attempted to explain it by experiment. It stands for nothing but long quantity in all our schools; and, contrary to the clearest testimonies of antiquity, it has, by Dr. Gally§ and a late respectable writer on the Greek and Latin Prosodies, been explained away into nothing more than the acute accent. But, if it means a raising and falling of the voice upon the same syllable, which is the definition the ancients uniformly give of it, it is just as easy to conceive as a raising and falling of the voice upon succes sive syllables; or, in other words, as going from a lower tone to a higher upon one syllable, and from a higher to a lower upon the next: and this consideration leads me to conjecture, that the acute accent of the ancients was really the rising inflection, or upward slide of the voice; for, this being once supposed, nothing is so easy as to demonstrate the circumflex in our own language; which, without this clew, it will be impossible to do in the ancient languages; and, even with it, we must be astonished they had but one circumflex; since it is just as easy to fall and raise the voice upon the same syllable, as to raise and fall it.‖

30. But our wonder at these peculiarities of the Greek and Latin languages will cease, when we turn our thoughts to the dramatick performances of the people who spoke these languages. Can any thing astonish us more than that all their tragedies and comedies were set to musick, and actually accompanied by musical instruments? How is our laughter, as well as our wonder, excited, when we are told that sometimes one actor gesticulated while another recited a speech, and that the greater admiration was bestowed upon the former! Nay, to raise the ridicule to the highest pitch, we are informed that actors in their speeches, and the chorus in their songs, accompanied the performances by dancing; that the actors wore masks lined with brass, to give an echoing sound to the voice, and that these masks were marked with one passion on one side, and with a contrary passion on the other; and that the actor turned that side to the spectators which corresponded to the passion of the speech he was reciting. These extraordinary cir-

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cents by an elevation and depression of voice; but the manner in which they did it must remain for ever a secret to us; for, with the living tongue, perished the tones also; which we in vain endeavour to seek for in their visible marks."—*Lectures on Elocution*, 4to edition, page 39.—From these and similar observations in many of our writers, one would be tempted to imagine, that the organs of speaking in ancient Greece and Rome were totally different from those of the present race of men in Europe.

* Dr. Burney tells us, that Meibomius, the great and learned Meibomius, when prevailed upon at Stockholm to sing Greek strophes, set the whole court of Christina in a roar; as Naudé did in executing a Roman dance. And Scaliger observes, that, if the nice tonical pronunciation of the ancients could be expressed by a modern, it would be disagreeable to our ears.

† This is certainly too general an assertion, if we consider the real pronunciation of the Greek language according to accent; as it must be allowed that a great number of Greek words were accented with the acute or circumflex on the last syllable; but when we consider the modern pronunciation of Greek, which confounds it with the Latin, we shall not have occasion to recall the assertion. To which we may add, that those words in Greek that were circumflexed on the last syllable, may very properly be said to end with the grave accent; and that those which had a grave upon the final syllable altered the grave to an acute only when they were pronounced alone, when they came before an enclitick, or when they were at the end of the sentence.

‡ The Grecian sage, (says Dr. Burney,) according to Gravina, was at once a philosopher, a poet, and a musician. "In separating these characters," says he, "they have all been weakened; the system of philosophy has been contracted; ideas have failed in poetry, and force and energy in song. Truth no longer subsists among mankind: the philosopher speaks not at present through the medium of poetry; nor is poetry heard any more through the vehicle of melody."—"Now, to my apprehension," says Dr. Burney, "the reverse of all this is exactly true: for, by being separated, each of these professions receives a degree of cultivation which fortifies and renders it more powerful, if not more illustrious. The musick of ancient philosophers, and the philosophy of modern musicians, I take to be pretty equal in excellence."—*History of Musick*, vol. i. page 162.—Here we see good sense and sound philosophy contrasted with the blind admiration and empty flourish of an overgrown schoolboy concluding his theme.

§ *Dissertation against Greek Accents*, page 53.

‖ To add to our astonishment, that the Greek and Latin languages had but one circumflex, what can be more wonderful, than that, among so many of the ancients, who have written on the causes of eloquence, and who have descended to such trifling and childish observations upon the importance of letters and syllables, we should not find a single author who has taken notice of the importance of emphasis upon a *single* word? Our modern books of elocution abound with instances of the change produced in the sense of a sentence by changing the place of the emphasis: but no such instance appears among the ancients; not one poor *Will you ride to town to day!*

Our wonder will increase when we consider that the ancients frequently mention the different meaning of a word as it was differently accented; that is, as the acute or circumflex was placed upon one *syllable* or another; but they never hint that the sense of a sentence is altered by an emphasis being placed upon different *words*. The ambiguity arising from the same word being differently accented is so happily exemplified by the author of the Greek and Latin Prosodies, that I shall use his words:—"*Alexander Aphrodisiensis* illustrates this species of sophism, by a well-chosen example of a law, in which the sense depends entirely upon the accuracy of accentuation. Ἑταίρα χρυσία εἰ φοροίη δημόσια ἔστω. The word δημόσια, with the acute accent upon the antepenult, is the neuter nominative plural, in apposition with χρυσία. And the sense is, 'If a courtesan wear golden trinkets, let them (viz. her golden trinkets) be forfeited to the publick use.' But if the accent be advanced to the penult, the word, without any other change, becomes the feminine nominative singular, and must be taken in apposition with ἑταίρα. And thus the sense will be, 'If a courtesan wear golden trinkets, let *her* become publick property.' This is a very notable instance of the political importance of accents, of written accents, in the Greek language. For, if this law had been put in writing without any accent upon the word δημόσια, there would have been no means of deciding between two constructions; either of which, the words, in this state, would equally have admitted: and it must have remained an inexplicable doubt, whether the legislator meant, that the poor woman should only forfeit her trinkets, or become a publick slave."

cumstances are not gathered from obscure passages of the ancients, picked up here and there, but are brought to us by the general and united voice of all antiquity; and therefore, however surprising, or even ridiculous, they may seem, are undoubtedly true.

31. Perhaps it will be said, Is it possible that those who have left us such proofs of their good sense, and exquisite taste, in their writings, statues, medals, and seals, could be so absurd in their dramatick representations? The thing is wonderful, it may be answered; but not more so than that they should not have seen the use of stirrups in riding, of the polarity of the loadstone in sailing, and of several other modern discoveries, which seem to have stared them full in the face without their perceiving it.* But is there any thing more common than to find not only individuals, but a whole people, who, though remarkably excellent in some things, are surprisingly deficient in others? So true is the observation of Middleton, who, speaking of those who have written on the pronunciation of the Greek and Latin languages, says: "Ab illis vero scriptoribus etsi plurima ingeniose atque erudite disputata sint, nonnulla tamen deesse, multa dubiè, quædam etiam falso posita animadverti; idque hac in causa accidisse, quod in cæteris plerisque solet, ut mortalium nemini detur rem invenisse simul et perfecisse.—*De Lat. Lit. Pronun.*

32. That singing a part in a tragedy should seem so unnatural† to us, arises chiefly from our being so little accustomed to it. Singing in the pulpit seems to the full as extraordinary; and yet this song was so powerful about a century or two ago, and later in Scotland,‡ as to make mere speaking, though with the utmost energy, appear flat and insipid. Let the human voice be but in a fine tone, and let this tone be intensely impassioned, and it will infallibly, as Milton expresses it,

"——————— take the prison'd soul,
"And lap it in Elysium ———————."

33. What may tend to reconcile us still more to this dramatick musick, is the *sing-song* manner, as it is called, of pronouncing tragedy, which very generally prevailed before the time of Mr. Garrick, and which now prevails among some classes of speakers, and is preferred by them to what we call the more natural manner. This drawling, undulating pronunciation, is what the actors generally burlesque by repeating the line,

Tum ti tum ti, tum ti tum ti tum ti:

and though this mode of declamation is now so much despised, it is highly probable that it was formerly held in estimation.§

34. Now, if we suppose this drawling pronunciation, which, though very sonorous, is precisely *speaking*, and essentially different from singing; if we suppose this to have been the conversation pronunciation of the Greeks and Romans, it may possibly throw some light upon the manner in which they pronounced by accent and quantity at the same time; for, though we can sufficiently conceive that, in common speaking, in our own language, we can make the accented syllable short, and the unaccented syllable long, as in the words *qualify*, *specify*, *elbow*, *inmate*, &c.; yet, in the drawling pronunciation

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* We have the strongest proof in the world that the ancient Greeks made use only of capital letters, that they were utterly ignorant of punctuation, and that there was not the least space between words or sentences, but that there was an equal continuation of letters, which the reader was obliged to decipher, without any assistance from points or distances. Without the clearest evidence, could we suppose, that, while composition had reached the perfection it had done in Greece, orthography was in a state of barbarity worthy of the Cape of Good Hope?

Can any thing give us a more ludicrous idea than the practice of the ancients in sometimes splitting a word at the end of the line, and commencing the next line with the latter part of the word? This must have been nearly as ridiculous as the following English verses in imitation of this absurd practice:—

Pyrrhus, you tempt a danger high,
When you would steal from angry li-
Oness her cubs, and soon shall fly
inglorious.

For know the Romans you shall find
By virtue more and generous kind-
Ness, than by force or fortune blind,
victorious.

Notwithstanding the hackneyed epithet of Gothick barbarity applied to verse in rhyme, is it not wonderful that a species of versification, approved by Italy, France, and England, in their best periods of poetry, should never once have been tried by the Greeks and Romans?—that they should never have straggled, either by chance or for the sake of change, into so pleasing a jingle of sounds? They who would write poems, and so lengthen or shorten the lines as to form axes, wings, and altars, might, without any imputation on their taste, have, now and then, condescended to rhyme. In short, that the ancients should never have slid into rhyme, is a circumstance which would never have been believed, had it been possible to doubt it: and I fear it must be classed with that long catalogue of unaccountables, with which their prosody, their rhetorick, and their drama, abound.

† Perhaps our unwillingness to believe that the ancient dramas were set to musick, arises from a very mistaken notion we have of their skill in that art. It is true we have not the same materials for judging of their musick as we have of their poetry and sculpture; but their ignorance of counterpoint, and the poverty of their instruments, sufficiently show what little progress they had made in it. Those very few remains of their musick, which have reached us, confirm us in this conjecture; and it is to the indefatigable pains of so good a scholar, and so excellent a musician, as Dr. Burney, that we are indebted for an illustration of it.

"At the end of a Greek edition of the astronomical poet, Aratus, called Phænomena," says Dr. Burney, "and their Scholia, published at Oxford in 1762, the anonymous editor, supposed to be Dr. John Fell, among several other pieces, has enriched the volume with three hymns, which he supposed to have been written by a Greek poet called Dionysius; of which the first is addressed to the muse Calliope, the second to Apollo, and the third to Nemesis; and these hymns are accompanied with the notes of ancient musick to which they used to be sung.

"I know not whether justice has been done to these melodies: all I can say is, that no pains have been spared to place them in the clearest and most favourable point of view: and yet, with all the advantages of modern notes and modern measures, if I had been told that they came from the Cherokees or the Hottentots, I should not have been surprised at their excellence.

"I have tried them in every key and in every measure that the feet of the verses would allow; and, as it has been the opinion of some, that the Greek scale and musick should be read Hebrew-wise, I have even inverted the order of the notes, but without being able to augment their grace and elegance. The most charitable supposition that can be admitted concerning them is, that the Greek language, being itself accentuated and sonorous, wanted less assistance from musical refinements than one that was more harsh and rough; and musick, being still a slave to poetry, and wholly governed by its feet, derived all its merit and effects from the excellence of the verse, and sweetness of the voice that sung, or rather recited it: for mellifluous and affecting voices nature bestows, from time to time, on some gifted mortals in all the habitable regions of the earth; and even the natural effusions of these must ever have been heard with delight. But, *as musick*, there needs no other proof of the poverty of ancient melody, than its being confined to long and short syllables. We have some airs of the most graceful and pleasing kind, which will suit no arrangement of syllables to be found in any poetical numbers, ancient or modern, and which it is impossible to express by mere syllables in any language with which I am at all acquainted."

Dr. Burney's conjecture, that the Greek musick was entirely subservient to verse, accounts for the little attention which was paid to it in a separate state; it accounts for the effects with which their musick was accompanied, and for the total uselessness of counterpoint. Simple melody is the fittest musick to accompany words, when we wish to understand what is sung; simple melody is the musick of the great bulk of mankind; and simple melody is never undervalued, till the ear has been sufficiently disciplined to discover the hidden melody, which is still essential to the most complicated and elaborate harmony.

‡ The Rev. Mr. Whitfield was a highly animated and energetick preacher, without the least tincture of that tone which is called *canting*. When he went to Scotland, where this tone was in high estimation, though his doctrine was in perfect unison with that of his auditors, his simple and natural, though earnest manner of speaking, was looked upon, at first, as a great defect. He wanted, they said, the holy tone.

§ This cant, which, though disgustful now to all but mere rusticks, on account of its being out of fashion, was very probably the favourite modulation in which heroick verses were recited by our ancestors. So fluctuating are the taste and practices of mankind! But whether the power of language has received any advantage from the change just mentioned (namely, pronouncing words in a more simple manner) will appear at least very doubtful, when we recollect the stories of its former triumphs, and the inherent charms of musical sounds.—*The Art of delivering Written Language*, page 73.

we have been speaking of, the long unaccented vowels in these words are made much longer, and consequently more perceptible.

35. But, if the accent of our language is so different from that of the Greek and Latin, our pronunciation must necessarily be very different likewise. The acute accent of the ancients being always higher than either the preceding or succeeding syllables, and our accent, though always higher than the preceding, being sometimes lower than the succeeding syllables, (see sect. 7,) there must certainly be a wide difference between our pronunciation and theirs. Let us, however, explain the Greek and Latin accent as we will,—let it be by singing, drawling, or common speaking,—it will be impossible to tell how a monotony could be avoided, when almost every word, of more than one syllable, in these languages must necessarily have ended in the same tone, or, if you will, with the same grave accent.*

36. After all, that the Greeks and Romans, in explaining the causes of metrical and prosaick harmony, should sometimes descend to such minute particulars† as appear to us trifling and imaginary, and at the same time neglect things which appear to us so essential;—that they should be so dark, and sometimes so contradictory, in their account of accent and quantity, as to furnish opposite systems among the moderns with ample quotations in favour of each;—is this more wonderful than that Mr. Sheridan,‡ who was so good an actor, and who had spent so much time in studying and writing on elocution, should say that accent was only a louder pronunciation of the accented syllable, and not a higher? But, as this same Mr. Sheridan, in his *Art of Readin,r*, has excellently observed, that our perception of Latin quantity is imaginary, and arises not from the ear, but only from association, like spelling; so it may be observed, that the confusion and obscurity which reign among all our writers on accent and quantity, seem to arise from an ideal perception of long quantity produced by double consonants; from confounding stress and quantity, which are so totally different; and from mistaking loud for high, and soft for low, contrary to the clearest definitions of each.§

37. But till the human voice, which is the same in all ages and nations, is more studied and better understood, and till a notation of speaking sounds is adopted, I despair of conveying my ideas of this subject with sufficient clearness upon paper. I have, however, marked such an outline as may be easily filled up by those who study speaking with half the attention they must do musick. From an entire conviction that the ancients had a notation of speaking sounds, and from the actual experience of having formed one myself, I think I can foresee that some future philosophical inquirer, with more learning, more leisure, and more credit with the world than I have, will be able to unravel this mystery in letters, which has so long been the *opprobrium et crux grammaticorum*, the reproach and torment of grammarians.

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* Where was all that endless variety with which the moderns puff off the Greek language, when it had but one circumflex? The human voice is just as capable of falling and rising upon the same syllable as rising and falling; and why so palpable a combination of sounds as the former should be utterly unknown to the Greeks and Latins, can be resolved into nothing but (horresco referens) their ignorance of the principles of human speech.

† Nec illi (Demostheni) turpe videbatur vel optimis relictis magistris ad canes se conferre, et ab illis ρ literæ vim et naturam petere, illorumque in sonando, quod satis esset, morem imitari.—*Ad. Meker. de vet. et rect. Pron. Ling. Græcæ*, page 14.

It is an observation of Chambers, author of the Cyclopædia, that nonsense sounds worse in the English than in any other language: let us try the experiment by translating the above passage:—"Nor did Demosthenes think it below him to leave the company of the most respectable people of Athens, and go to the dogs, in order to learn from them the nature of the letter *r*, and, by observing the sound they gave it, to imitate, as much as was necessary, their manner of pronouncing it."

What encomiums do we meet with in Cicero, of the delicacy of the ears even of the common people of Rome! who, if an actor on the stage made the least errour in accent or quantity, were immediately sensible of it, and would express their disapprobation. But I am apt to think that an English actor, who should pronounce *theátre*, *senátor*, or *conquést*, with the accent on the second syliable, would not escape better than the Roman.

‡ "The Scotchman utters the first syllable of *battle*, *borrow*, *habit*, in the middle tone, dwelling on the vowel; and the second with a sudden elevation of the voice, and short; as, *bā-tle*, *bāu-rō*, *hā-bit*. The Englishman utters both syllables without any perceptible change of tone, and in equal time; as, *batˡ-tle*, *borˡ-row*, *habˡ-it*."—*Art of Reading*, page 77.—The smallest degree of attention might have taught Mr. Sheridan, that, though this is the prevailing, it is not the invariable pronunciation of a Scotchman; and that this elevation of voice, though more perceptible in a Scotchman from his drawling out his tones, is no less real in an Englishman, who pronounces them quicker, and uses them less frequently; that is, he mixes the downward inflection with them, which produces a variety. But these two inflections of voice Mr. Sheridan was an utter stranger to.—See *Elements of Elocution*, part ii. page 183.

§ Nothing is more fallacious than that perception we seem to have of the sound of words being expressive of the ideas, and becoming, as Pope calls it, *an echo to the sense*. This coincidence, as Dr. Johnson observes in one of his Ramblers, seldom exists any where but in the imagination of the reader. Dryden, who often wrote as carelessly as he thought, and often thought as carelessly as he lived, began a commendation of the sweetness and smoothness of two lines of Denham in praise of the Thames—

"Though deep yet clear, though gentle yet not dull;
"Strong without rage, without o'erflowing full:"

and this commendation of Dryden's has been echoed by all subsequent writers, who have taken it for granted, that there is a flow in the lines similar to that of the object described; while the least attention to those stops, so necessary on the accented and antithetick words, will soon convince us, that, however expressive the lines may be, they are as rugged, and as little musical, as almost any in the language.

A celebrated critick observes—"I am apt to think the harmony of the verse was a secret to Mr. Dryden, since it is evident he was not acquainted with the cæsural stops, by which all numbers are harmonized. Dr. Bentley has observed, the beauty of the second verse consists in the *ictus* that sounds on the first syllable of the verse, which, in English heroicks, should sound on the second: for this verse is derived from the *Trimeter Iambick*, *Brachycatalectick*."—*Manwaring's Stichology*, page 71.

When I read such profound observations in such learned terms, it brings to my mind the Mock Doctor in the farce, who shines away to the illiterate knight by repeating *Propria quæ maribus*, &c., and makes him most pathetically exclaim—*Oh, why did I neglect my studies!*

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